

TABLE 4-6

Comparative growth rates, gross domestic expenditures on R&D and gross domestic product, top R&D-performing countries: 2000–10, 2010–17

(Billions of PPP dollars and percent)

Country	Current measures		Longer-term growth rates			
	GERD (PPP \$billions)	GERD/ GDP (%)	GERD		GDP	
			2000–10	2010–17	2000–10	2010–17
United States (2017) ^a	549.0	2.81	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.8
China (2017)	496.0	2.15	20.5	12.8	12.9	9.2
Japan (2017)	170.9	3.21	3.6	2.8	2.8	2.5
Germany (2017)	132.0	3.04	4.9	6.1	3.6	4.4
South Korea (2017)	91.0	4.55	10.9	8.3	5.9	4.1
France (2017)	64.7	2.19	4.3	3.5	3.9	3.4
India (2015) ^b	49.7	0.62	10.8	2.6	9.7	8.5
United Kingdom (2017)	49.3	1.66	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0

GDP = gross domestic product; GERD = gross domestic expenditure on R&D; PPP = purchasing power parity.

^a Data for U.S. GERD differ slightly from the U.S. total R&D data tabulated earlier in this report. For better consistency with international standards, U.S. GERD includes federal capital funding for federal intramural and nonprofit R&D, in addition to what is reported as U.S. total R&D.

^b Most recent data for India are 2015. The listed growth rates for India for both GERD and GDP are 2010–15.

Note(s)

Table shows the top eight R&D-performing countries in 2017. The growth rates are calculated as compound average annual rates. Year of data is listed in parentheses. By way of comparison, the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics estimates that the average annual pace of growth of the global total of R&D was 7.0% for 2000–10 and 6.0% for 2010–17.

Source(s)

National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics, National Science Foundation, National Patterns of R&D Resources (annual series); Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Main Science and Technology Indicators* (2019/1); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics Data Centre.

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