

Global Investments in R&D

The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) is the statistical office of UNESCO and is the UN depository for global statistics in the fields of education, science and technology, culture and communication.

This fact sheet presents the latest UIS data on research and experimental development (R&D) available as of June 2019.

A snapshot of R&D expenditure

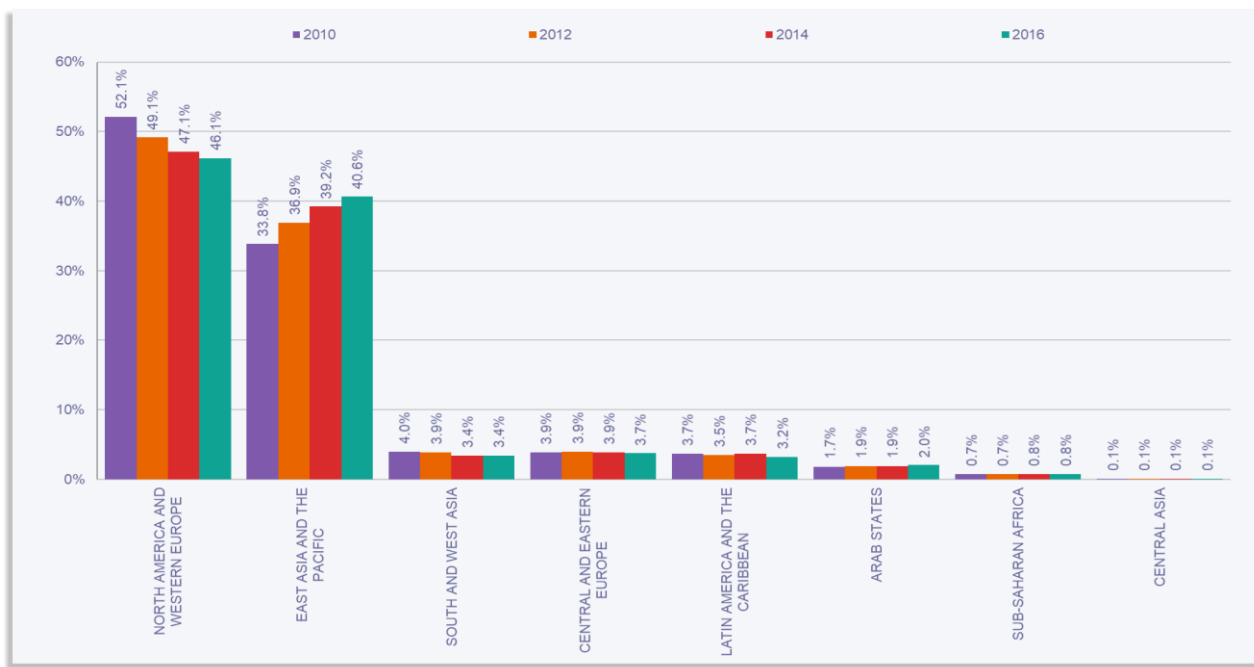
This fact sheet illustrates global and regional trends in the allocation of resources to research and experimental development (R&D). The UIS releases data on resources devoted to R&D once every year – in June.

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The most commonly-used indicators to monitor resources devoted to R&D worldwide are gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) expressed in purchasing power parity (PPP\$) and R&D intensity (percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) devoted to R&D activities). **Figure 1** presents the distribution of R&D expenditure by region.

Figure 1. Where are R&D investments made?

Shares of world R&D expenditure (GERD) by region, 2010, 2012, 2014 and 2016



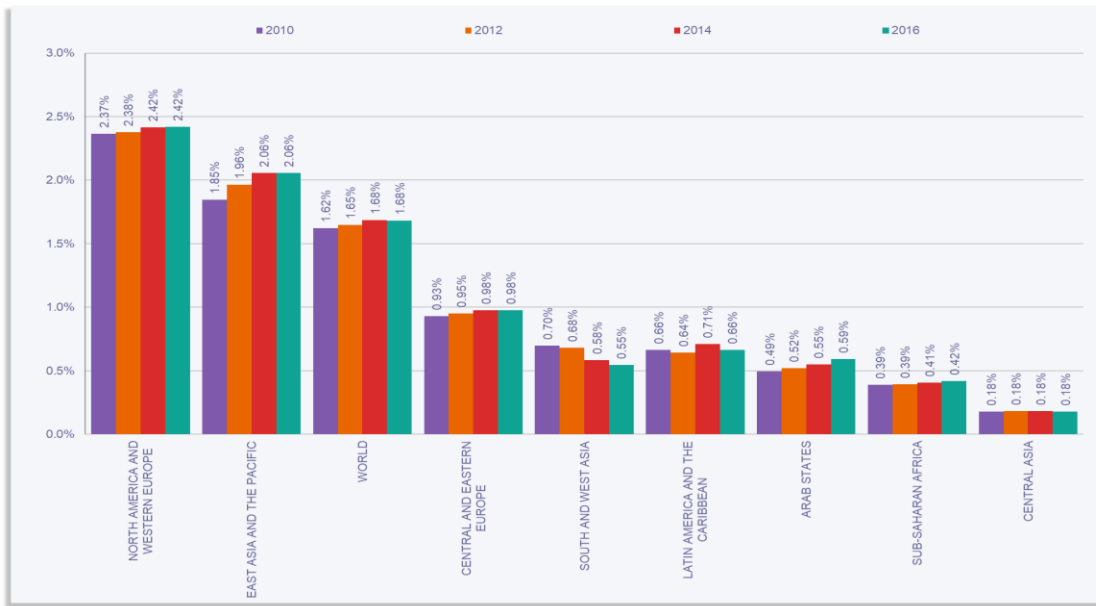
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates, February 2019.



Figures 2 and 3 illustrate the distribution of R&D intensity by region. This indicator presents R&D expenditure relative to the size of the regional or national economy.

Figure 2. Which regions are most R&D intensive?

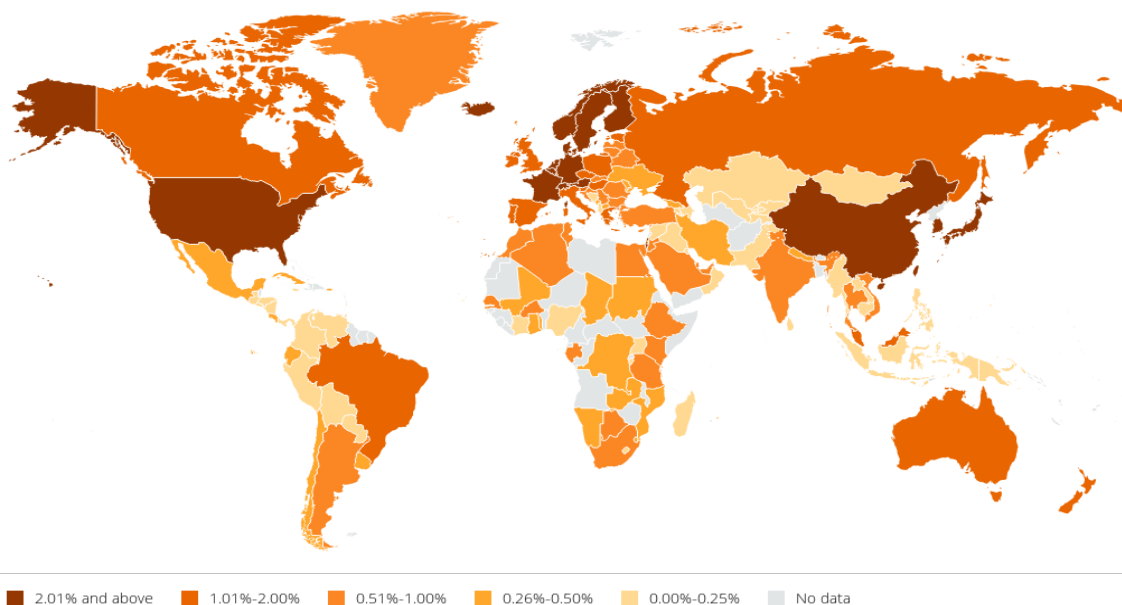
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D as a percentage of GDP by region, 2010, 2012, 2014 and 2016



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates, February 2019.

Figure 3. A snapshot of R&D intensity

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D as a percentage of GDP, 2017 or latest year available



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, June 2019.



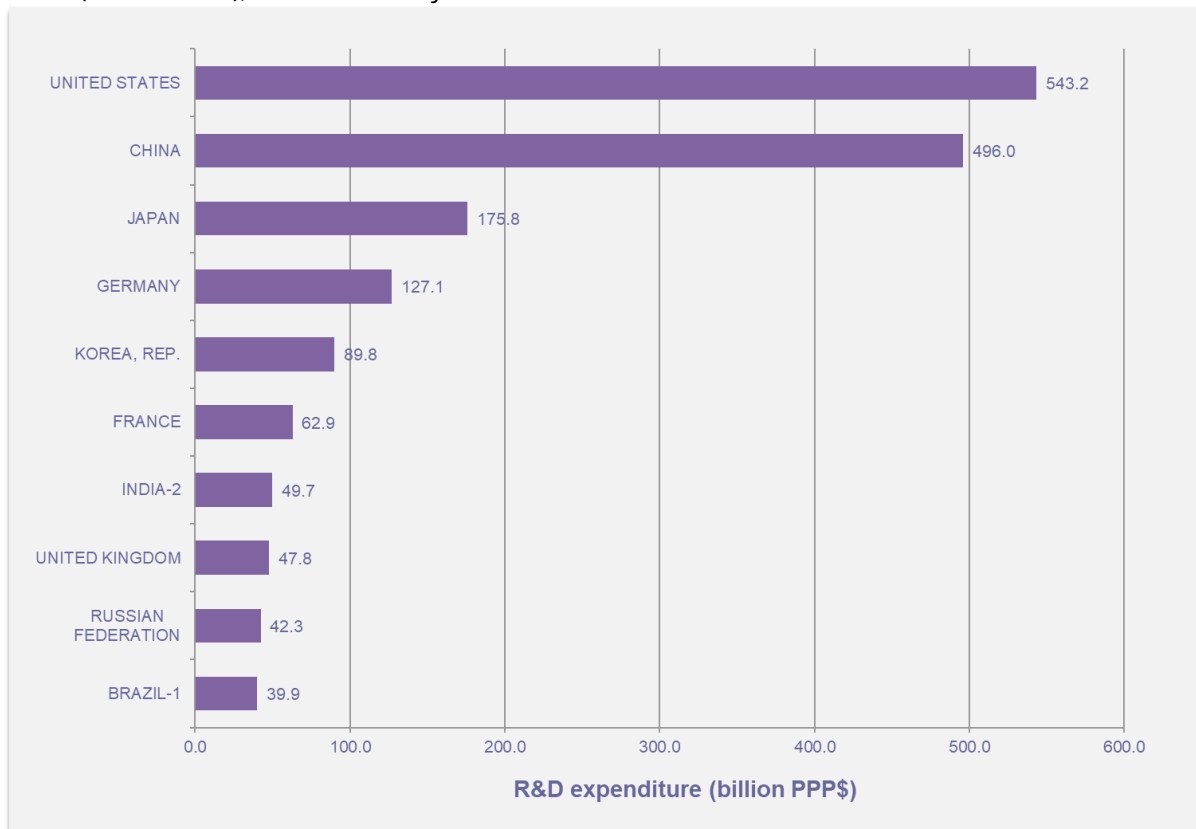
The 2016 regional averages for the share of GDP devoted to R&D activities are:

- 2.4% for North America and Western Europe
- 2.1% for East Asia and the Pacific
- **1.7% for World**
- 1.0% for Central and Eastern Europe
- 0.7% for Latin America and the Caribbean
- 0.6% for Arab States
- 0.5% for South and West Asia
- 0.4% for Sub-Saharan Africa
- 0.2% for Central Asia

Figure 4 illustrates the world's top leaders in R&D expenditure, measured in PPP\$ for the latest year available. PPP\$ better reflects the real value of investments and allows for more comparability by eliminating differences in price levels among countries. Essentially, this means that a sum of money converted into US dollars at PPP rates will buy the same basket of goods and services in all countries.

Figure 4. World's top 10 leaders in R&D investment

GERD (billion PPP\$), 2017 or latest year available



Notes: -1 = 2016, -2 = 2015.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, June 2019.

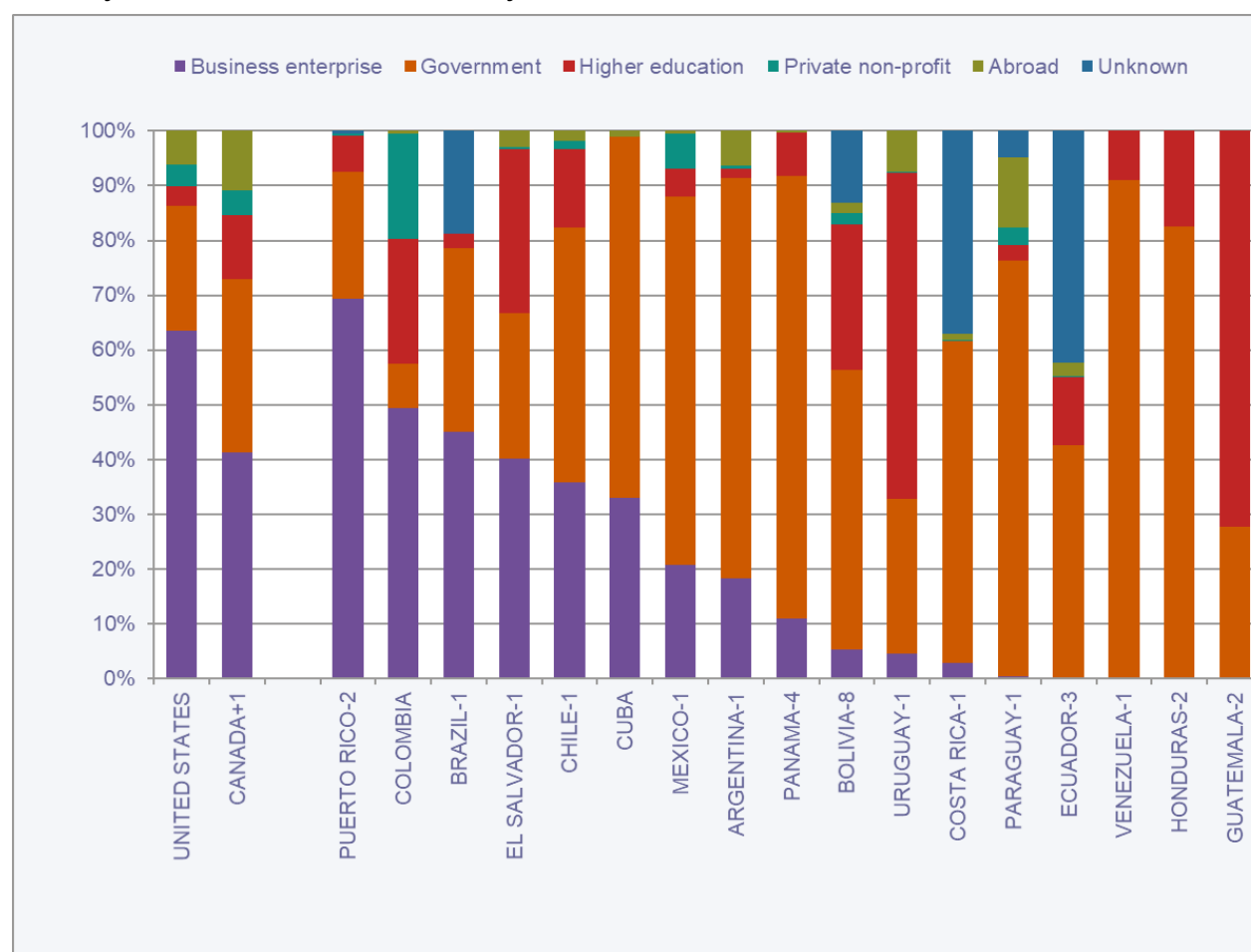


Which sectors invest the most in R&D?

Figures 5, 6 and 7 illustrate R&D expenditure broken down by source of funds. This refers to total gross intramural expenditure on R&D during a given period, financed by different sectors of the economy (business enterprise, government, higher education or private non-profit organizations) or from abroad (rest of the world), and expressed as a percentage.

Figure 5. Funding in the Americas

GERD by source of funds, 2017 or latest year available



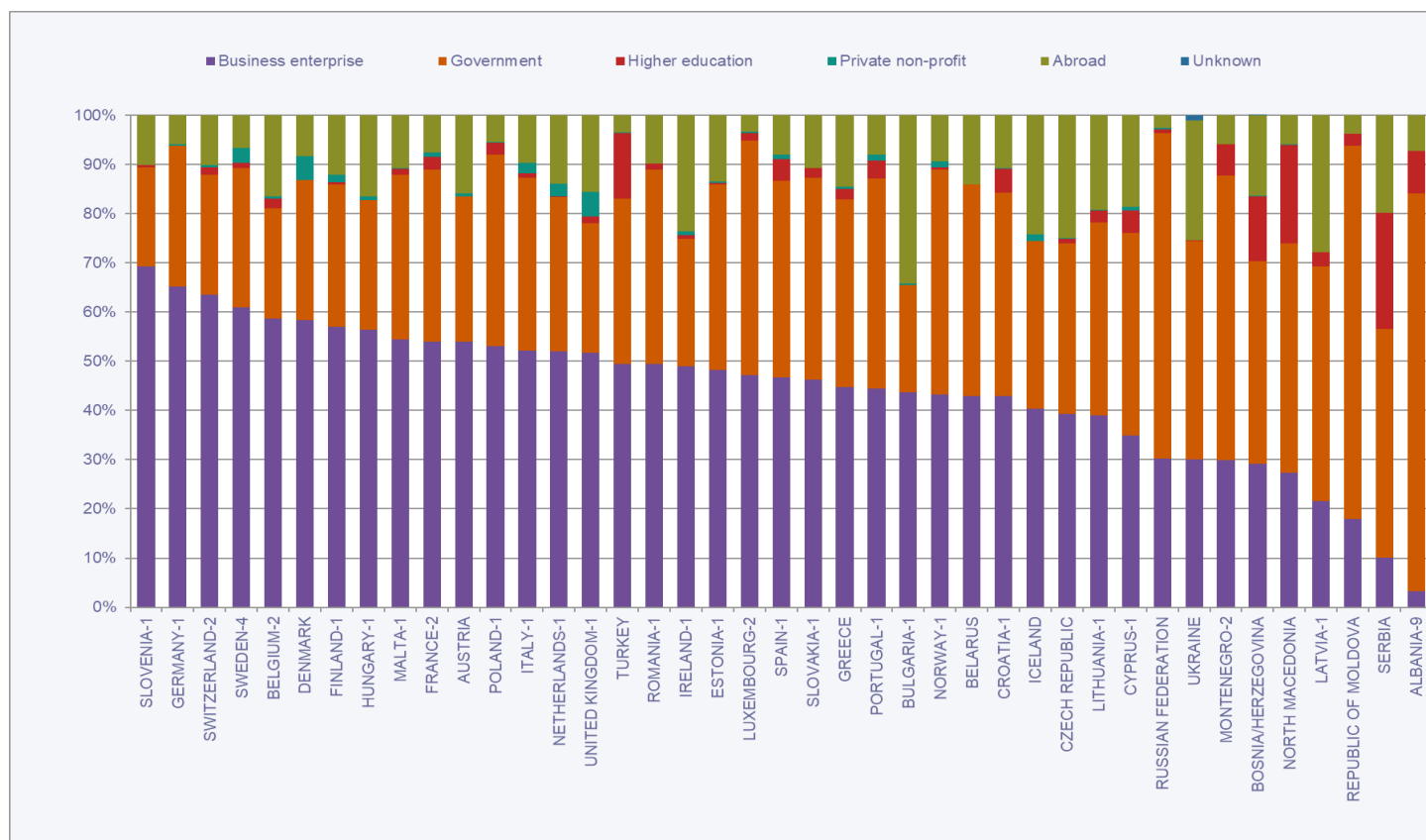
Notes: +1 = 2018, -1 = 2016, -2 = 2015, -3 = 2014, -4 = 2013, -8 = 2009.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, June 2019.



Figure 6. Funding in Europe

GERD by source of funds, 2017 or latest year available



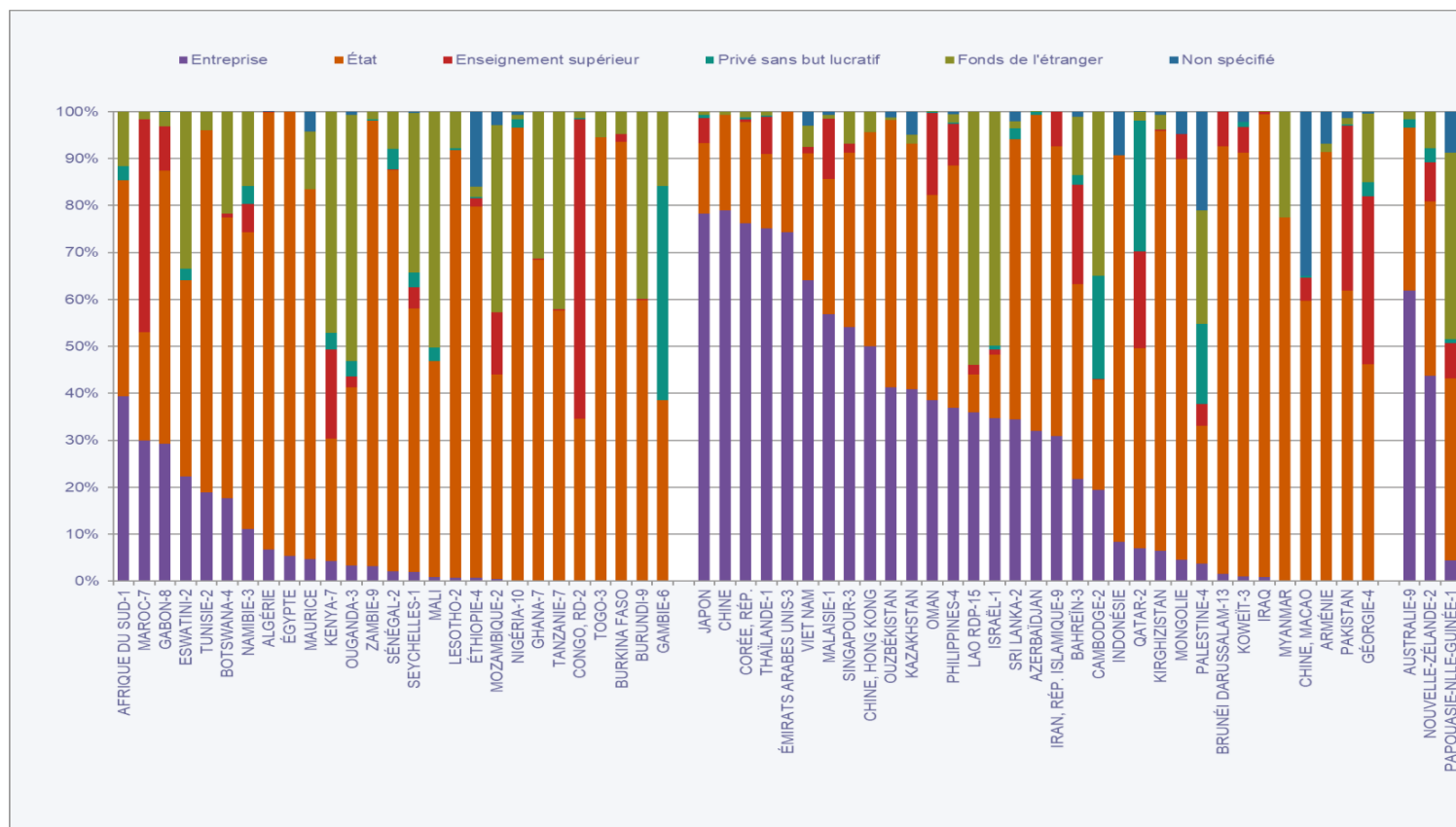
Notes: -1 = 2016, -2 = 2015, -4 = 2013, -9 = 2008.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, June 2019.



Figure 7. Funding in Africa, Asia and the Pacific

GERD by source of funds, 2017 or latest year available



Notes: -1 = 2016, -2 = 2015, -3 = 2014, -4 = 2013, -6 = 2011, -7 = 2010, -8 = 2009, -9 = 2008, -10 = 2007, -13 = 2004, -15 = 2002.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, June 2019.

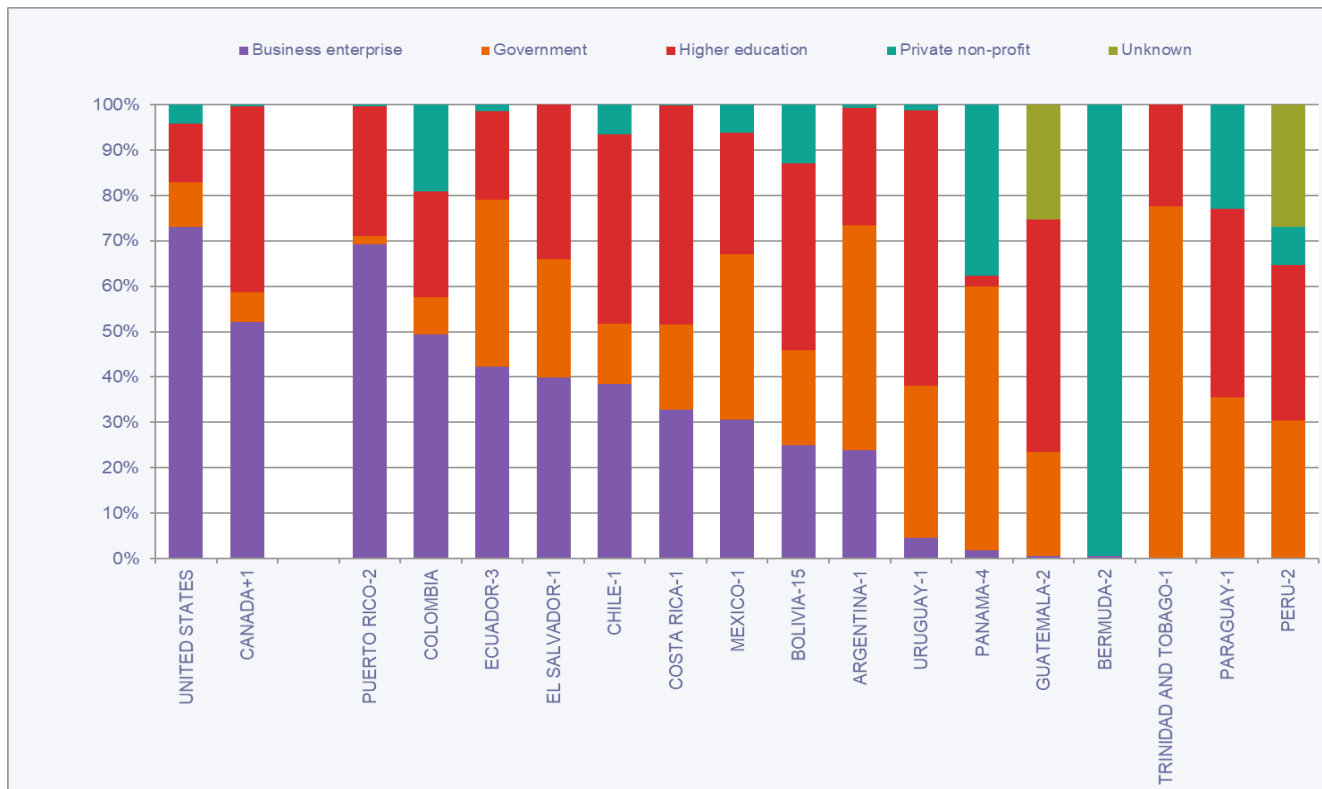
Which sectors receive the most investment?

Figures 8, 9 and 10 depict R&D expenditure broken down by sector of performance. This refers to total gross intramural expenditure on R&D during a given period by institutions corresponding to each sector (business enterprise, government, higher education and private non-profit organizations), independent of the source of funds and expressed as a percentage.



Figure 8. A breakdown of R&D investment in the Americas

GERD by sector of performance, 2017 or latest year available



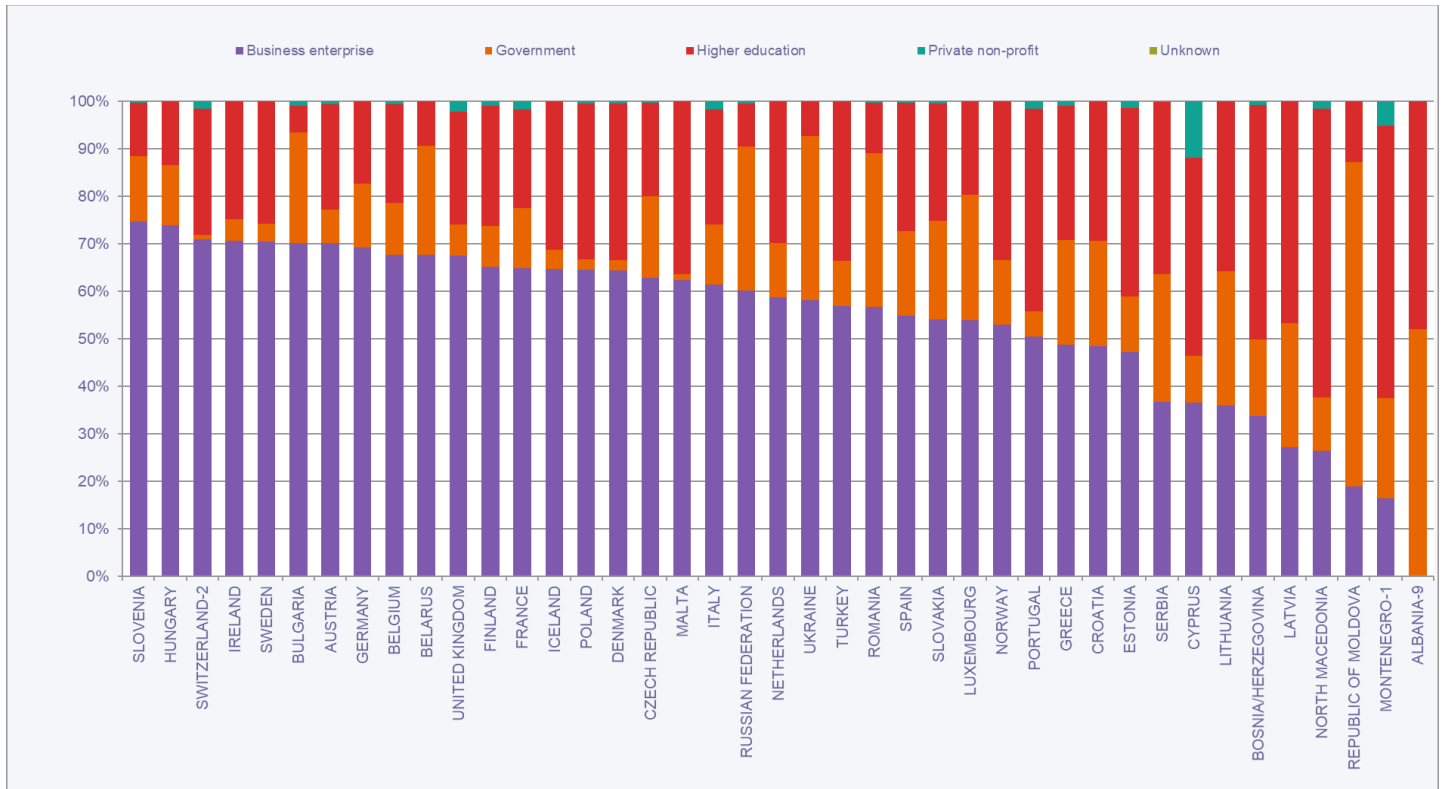
Notes: +1 = 2018, -1 = 2016, -2 = 2015, -4 = 2013, -15 = 2002.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, June 2019.



Figure 9. A breakdown of R&D investment in Europe

GERD by sector of performance, 2017 or latest year available



Notes: -1 = 2016, -9 = 2008.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, June 2019.



Figure 10. A breakdown of R&D investment in Africa, Asia and the Pacific
GERD by sector of performance, 2017 or latest year available



Notes: -1 = 2016, -2 = 2015, -3 = 2014, -4 = 2013, -6 = 2011, -7 = 2010, -9 = 2008, -10 = 2007, -12 = 2005, -13 = 2004, -15 = 2002.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, June 2019.

Please consult the UIS website <http://uis.unesco.org> to access the UIS database and subscribe to eAlerts on the Institute's latest publications, data visualisations and data releases.

For more information on R&D data, please consult the [UNESCO eAtlas of Research and Experimental Development](http://on.unesco.org/RD-map) at <http://on.unesco.org/RD-map>