

Methodology notes

- Throughout 'investment' refers to gross fixed capital formation (GFCF).
- 'Private sector investment' or the equivalent 'business investment' is measured by gross fixed capital formation by corporations. This does not include GFCF by households and Non-profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) which in the UK predominantly includes charities, trade unions, religious organisations, political parties, and universities.
- 'Public investment' refers to gross fixed capital formation by general government.
- Throughout 'corporation tax' uses the OECD dataset for combined corporate income tax rate (combined meaning the sum of national and sub-national tax rates).
- All data is derived from OECD statistics available here: <https://stats.oecd.org/>
- Throughout, rankings refer to rankings within the OECD of 38 countries unless specified otherwise.
- OECD data for more recent years (2020 and 2021) are not complete for all countries, and the total number of countries within the OECD has grown within the timescale looked at here, so the number of countries shown is not always consistent.
- In figures 1, 2, and 3 the UK is shown alongside a group of comparable competitor countries made up of the remaining six members of the G7.