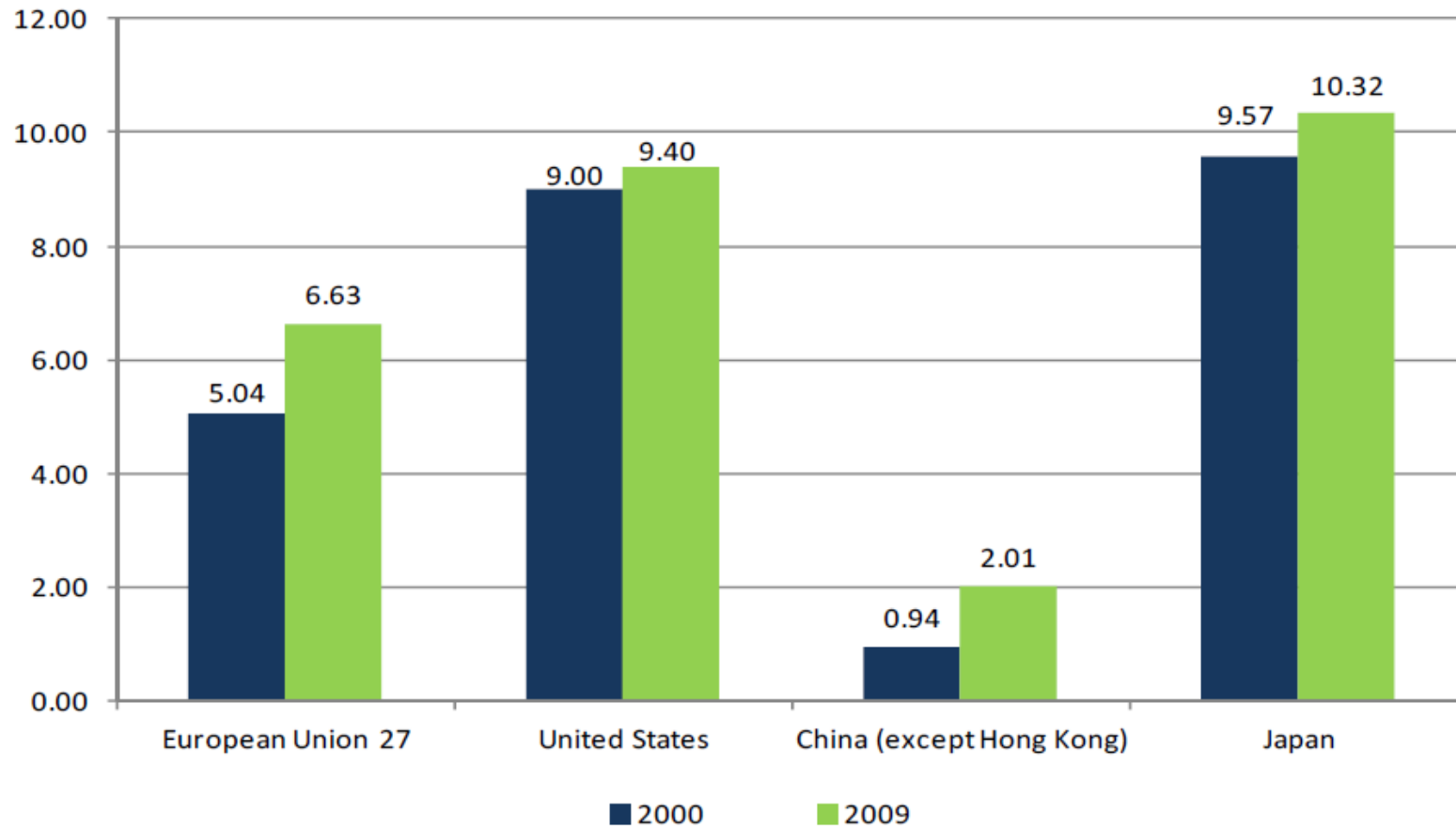


- Il paradosso della disoccupazione delle persone giovani (ricercatori e ricercatrici)
- La non-coesione e la non-convergenza
- Errori da correggere?

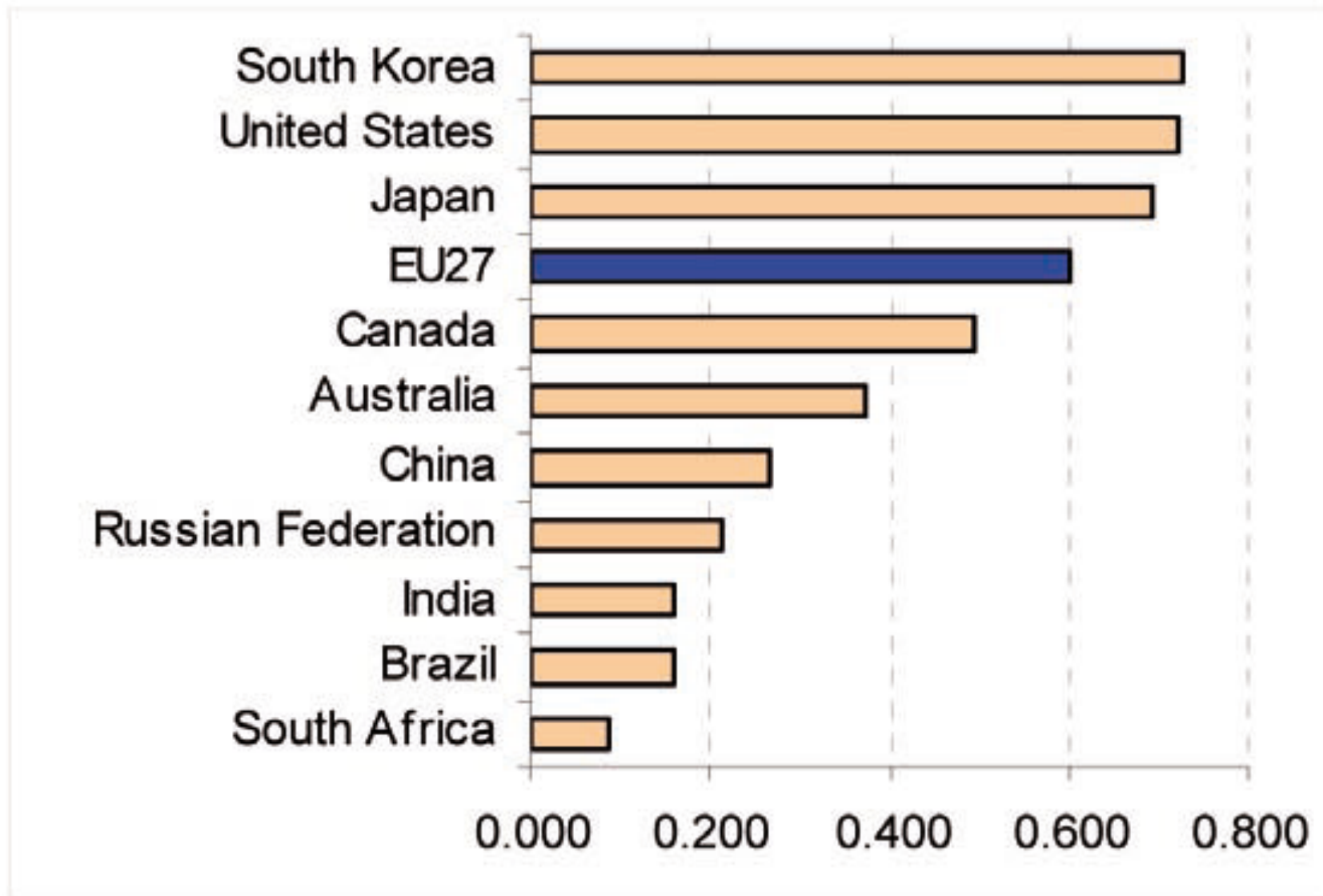
Figure 3: Researchers (Full Time Equivalent) per thousand active labour force, EU-27, US, China, Japan, 2000 and 2009



Source: Deloitte

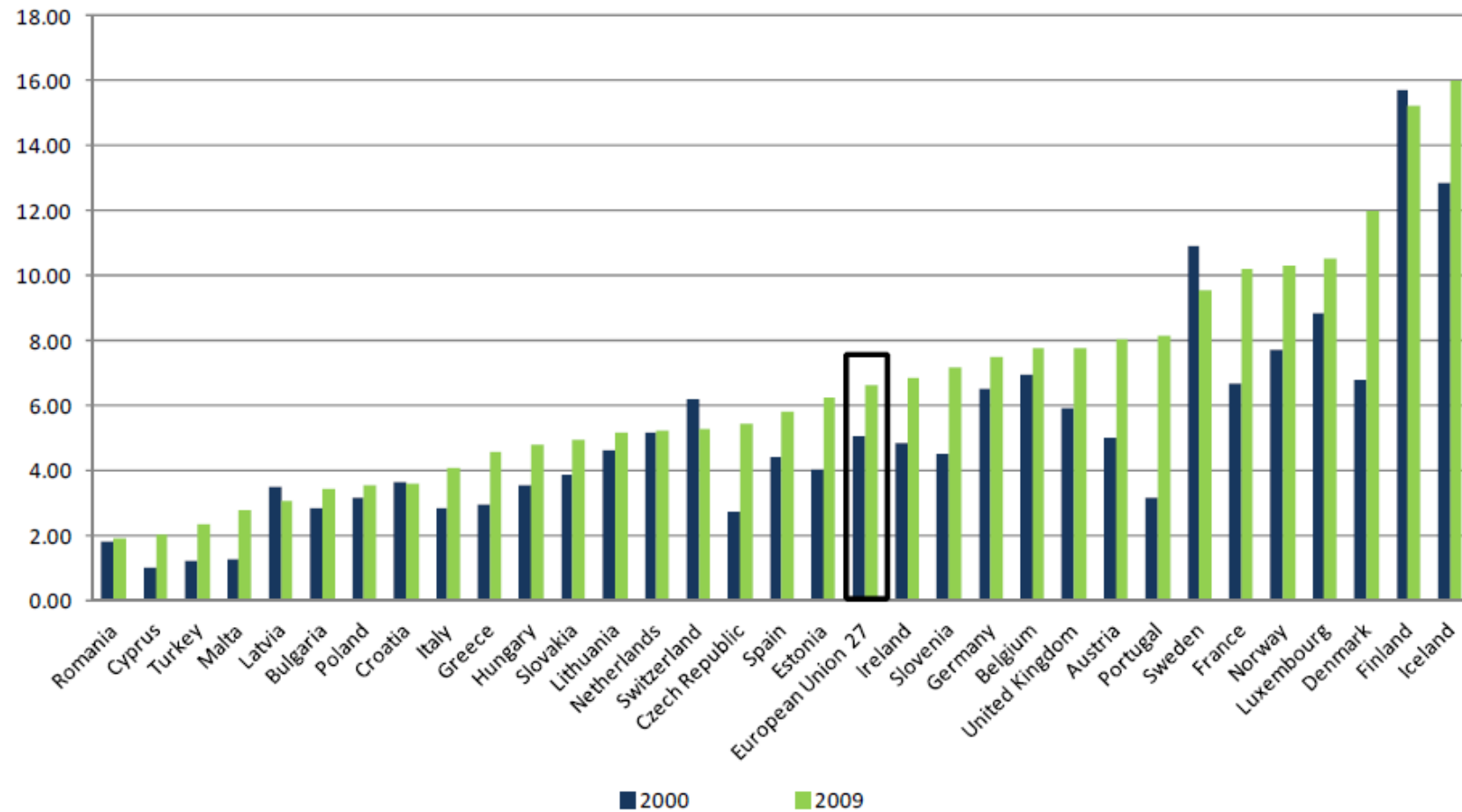
Data: Eurostat Research and Development survey and Eurostat Labour Force survey

[http://ec.europa.eu/euraxess/pdf/research\\_policies/121003\\_The\\_Researchers\\_Report\\_2012\\_FINAL\\_REPORT.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/euraxess/pdf/research_policies/121003_The_Researchers_Report_2012_FINAL_REPORT.pdf)



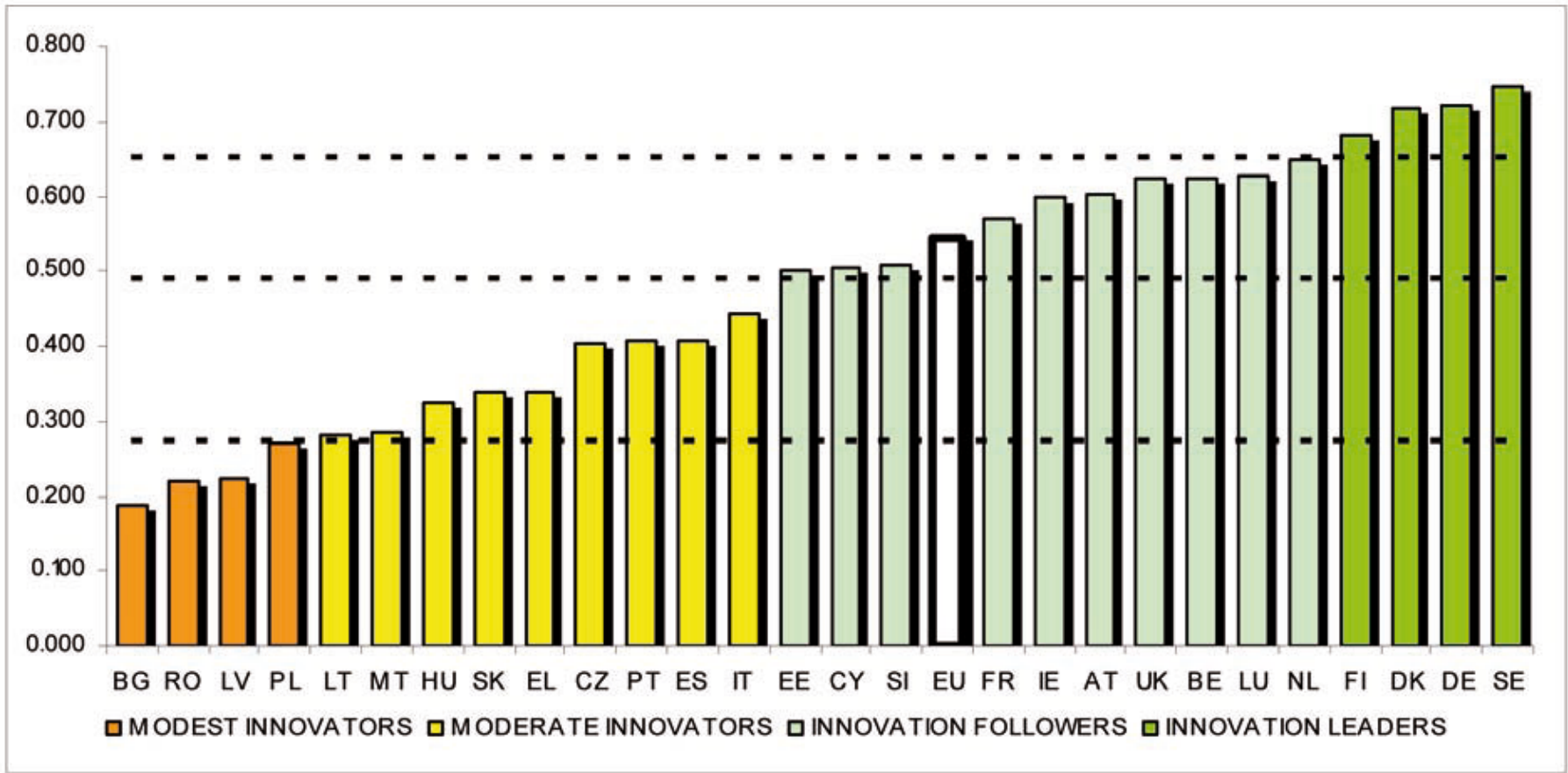
[http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/innovation/files/ius-2013\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/innovation/files/ius-2013_en.pdf)

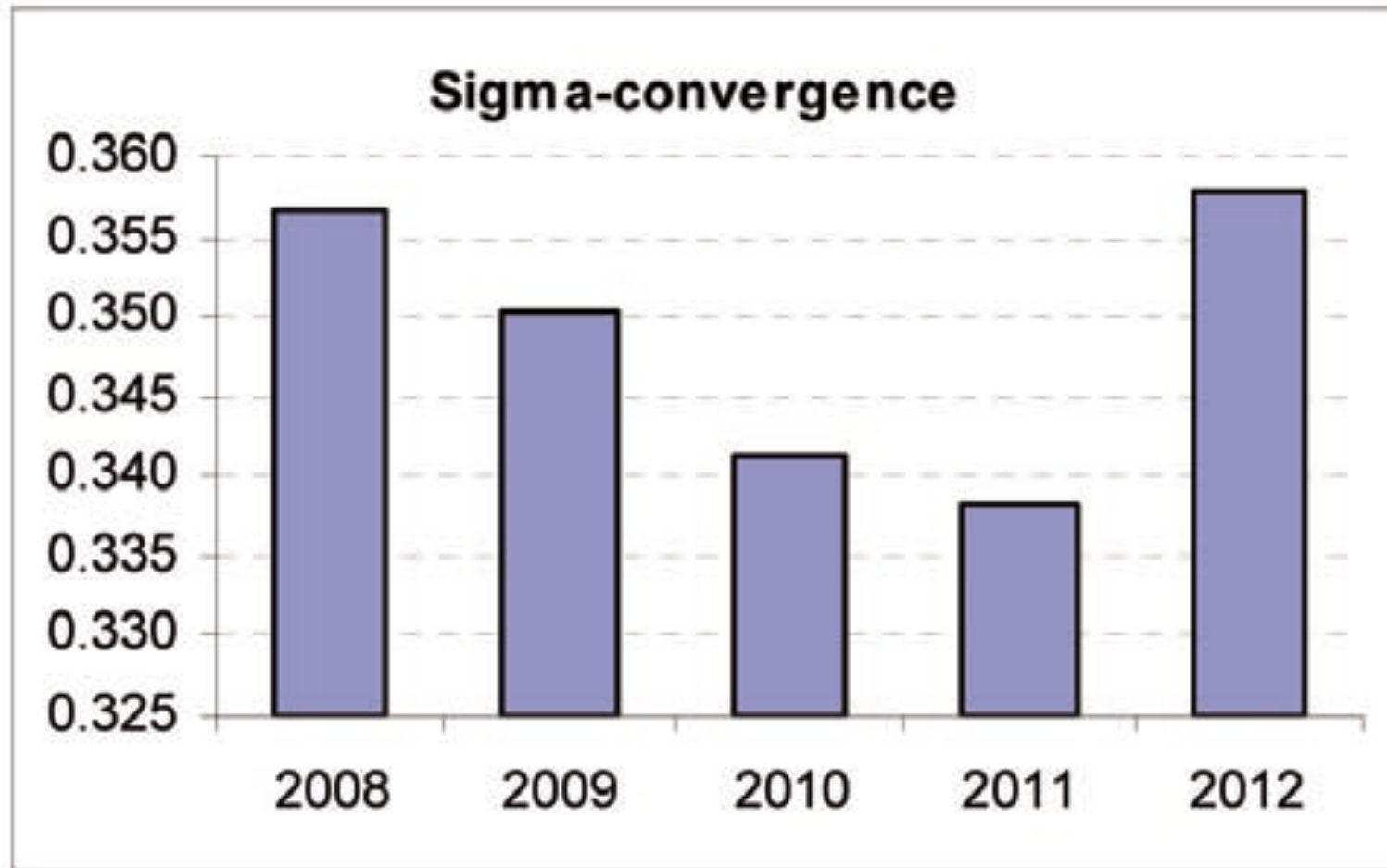
Figure 4: Researchers (Full Time Equivalent) per thousand active labour force, Europe, 2000 and 2009



Source: Deloitte

Data: Eurostat Research and Development survey and Eurostat Labour Force survey





**Sigma-convergence occurs when the spread in innovation performance across a group of economies falls over time.**

This spread is measured by the ratio of the standard deviation and the average performance of all EU27 Member States. As shown in the graph, this spread has been reduced up until last year confirming sigma convergence, but the rate of convergence has been slowing down and has even reversed into divergence in 2012:

**differences in countries' innovation performance have started to increase.**