TABELLA 1: DESCRIZIONE DELLE VARIABILI

Innovation and Research	*Abbreviazione e perido di analsi*	*Decrizione*
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) as a percentage of GDP	IR_GERD 1994-2004	The three indicators provided are GERD (Gross domestic expenditure on R&D) as a percentage of GDP, percentage of GERD financed by industry, percentage of GERD financed by government. "Research and experimental development (R&D) comprise creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications" (Frascati Manual, 2002 edition, § 63). R&D is an activity where there are significant transfers of resources between units, organisations and sectors and it is important to trace the flow of R&D funds.
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) by source of funds – industry Percentage of GERD financed by industry	IR_GERD_INDUSTRY 1994-2003	
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) by source of funds – government Percentage of GERD financed by government	IR_GERD_GOVERNMENT 1994-2003	
General Economic Background		
GDP per capita in PPS GDP per capita in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS), (EU-25 = 100) Please be aware that this indicator has been rescaled, i.e. data is expressed in relation to EU-25 = 100. Thus, they are not comparable with previous releases based on EU-15 = 100.	GEB_GDP PER CAPITAL IN PPS 1996-2006	Gross domestic product (GDP) is a measure for the economic activity. It is defined as the value of all goods and services produced less the value of any goods or services used in their creation. The volume index of GDP per capita in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) is expressed in relation to the European Union (EU-25) average set to equal 100. If the index of a country is higher than 100, this country's level of GDP per head is higher than the EU average and vice versa. Basic figures are expressed in PPS, i.e. a common currency that eliminates the differences in price levels between countries allowing meaningful volume comparisons of GDP between countries. Please note that the index, calculated from PPS figures and expressed with respect to EU25 = 100, is intended for cross-country comparisons rather than for temporal comparisons.
Labour productivity per hour worked GDP in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) per hour worked relative to EU-15 (EU-15 = 100)	GEB_PHW 1993-2004	Gross domestic product (GDP) is a measure for the economic activity in an economy. It is defined as the value of all goods and services produced less the value of any goods or services used in their creation. GDP per hour worked is intended to give a picture of the productivity of national economies expressed in relation to the European Union (EU-15) average. If the index of a country is higher than 100, this country level of GDP per hour worked is higher than the EU average and vice versa. Basic figures are expressed in PPS, i.e. a common currency that eliminates the differences in price levels between countries allowing meaningful volume comparisons of GDP between countries. Expressing productivity per hour worked will eliminate differences in the full-time/part-time composition of the workforce.
Elenco paesi: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, EU (15 countries), EU (25 countries)		

Fonte: Eurostat (2006)

3. ANALISI DEI RISULTATI

L'analisi considera sia i paesi, sia le dinamiche degli Stati Uniti d'America (USA), Giappone ed Europa (EU) dei 15[1] che formano il G3 (Group of Three). L'analisi delle aree del G3 è importante perché si ritiene che la crescita economica mondiale sia guidata da questi tre grandi macro attori (Torrisi, 2000).

Le dinamiche del GERD come percentuale del PIL finanziato dalle imprese e dallo stato nei paesi del G3, durante il periodo 1996-2003, mostra quanto segue: nei tre grandi c'è una supremazia dell'investimento in ricerca da parte delle

[1] Europa 15 è formata dai singoli paesi: Austria, Belgio, Danimarca, Finlandia, Francia, Germania, Grecia, Irlanda, Italia, Lussemburgo, Paesi Bassi, Portogallo, Regno Unito, Spagna e Svezia.