

UNIVERSITA' DI BARI
DIPARTIMENTO DI SCIENZE POLITICHE

MODULO 1
L'Unione Europea oggi

CORSO DI POLITICHE ECONOMICHE EUROPEE
2016-17
Prof. Gianfranco Viesti

L'Unione Europea oggi: dati d'insieme

Population in millions (2015)

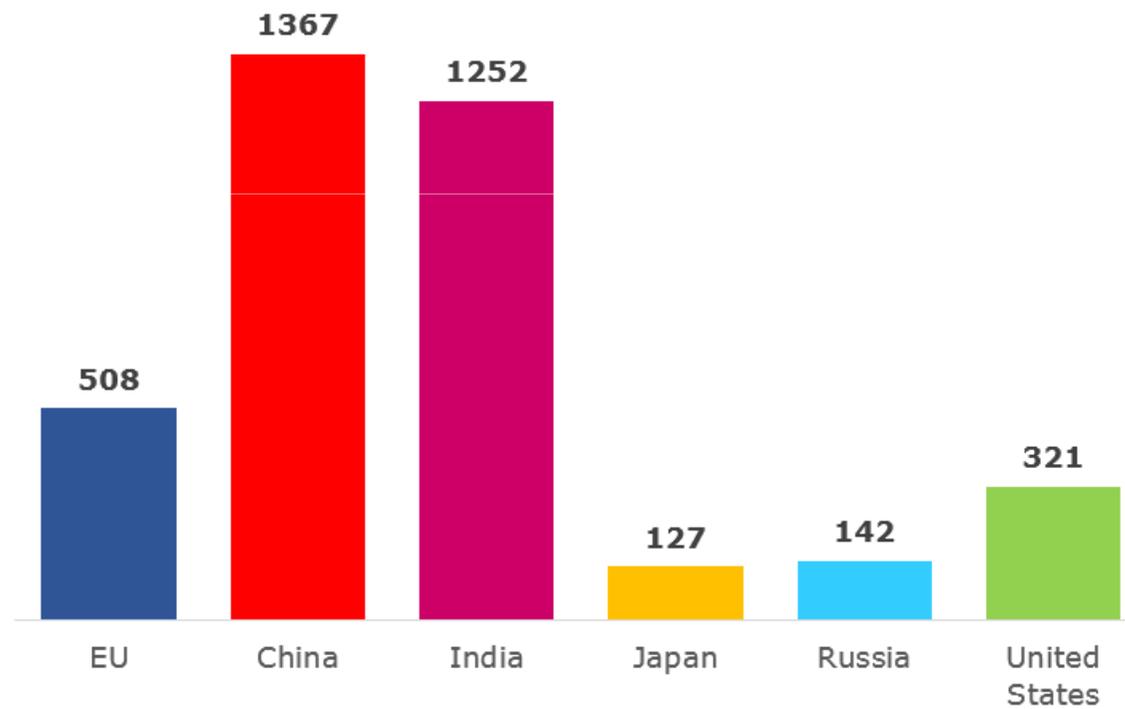
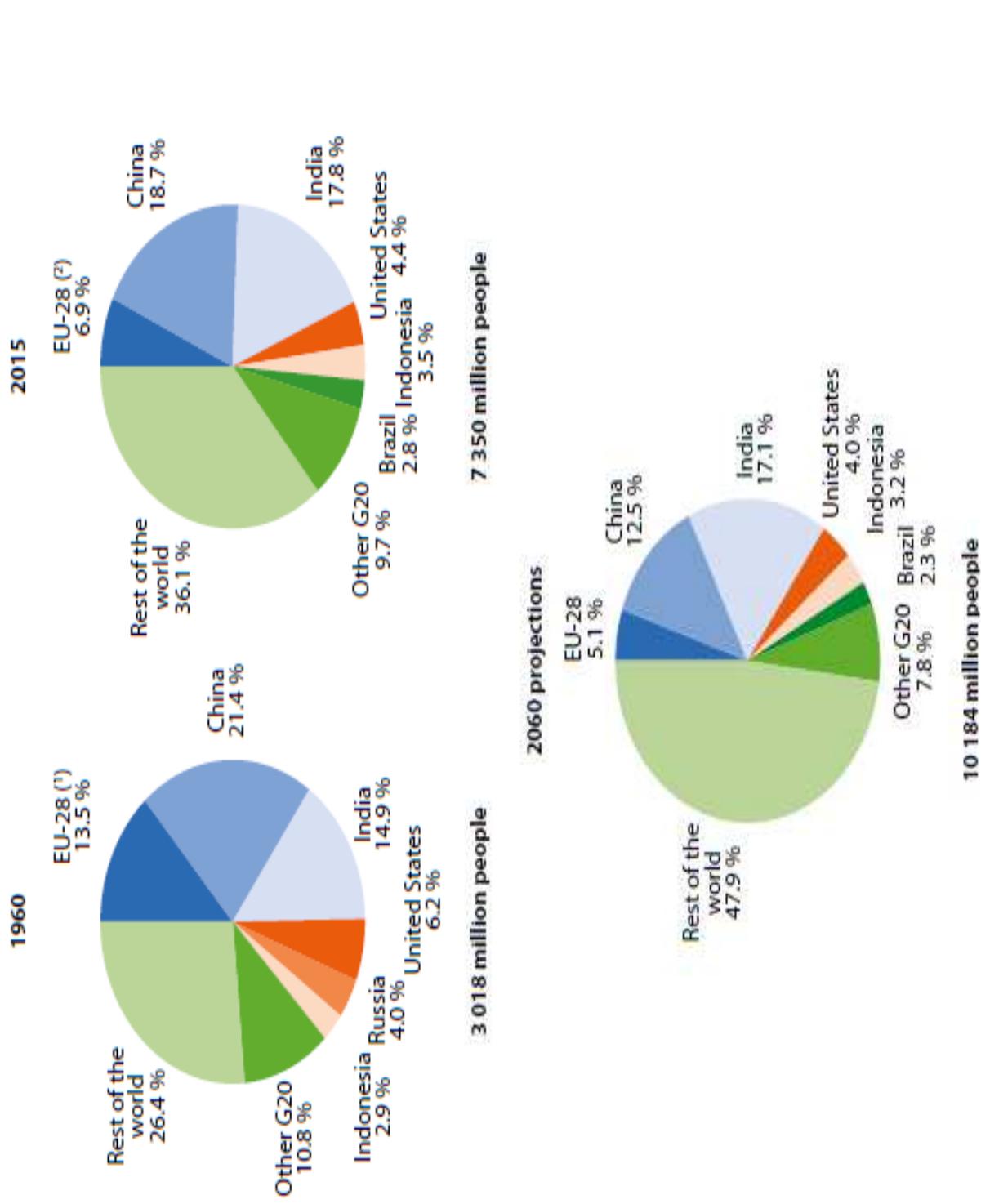


Figure 1.1: Share of world population, 1960, 2015 and 2060
(%)

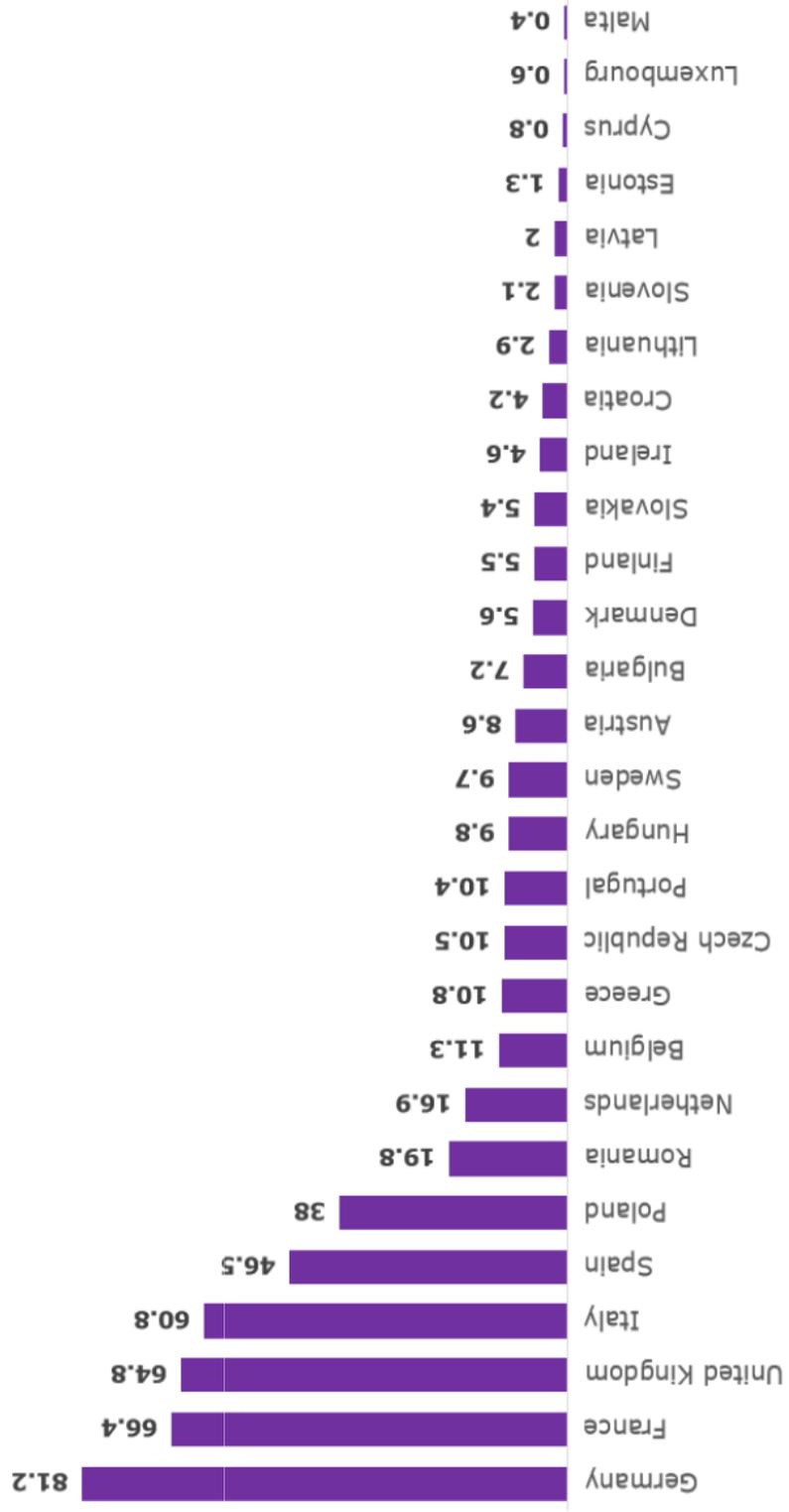


How many people live in the EU?

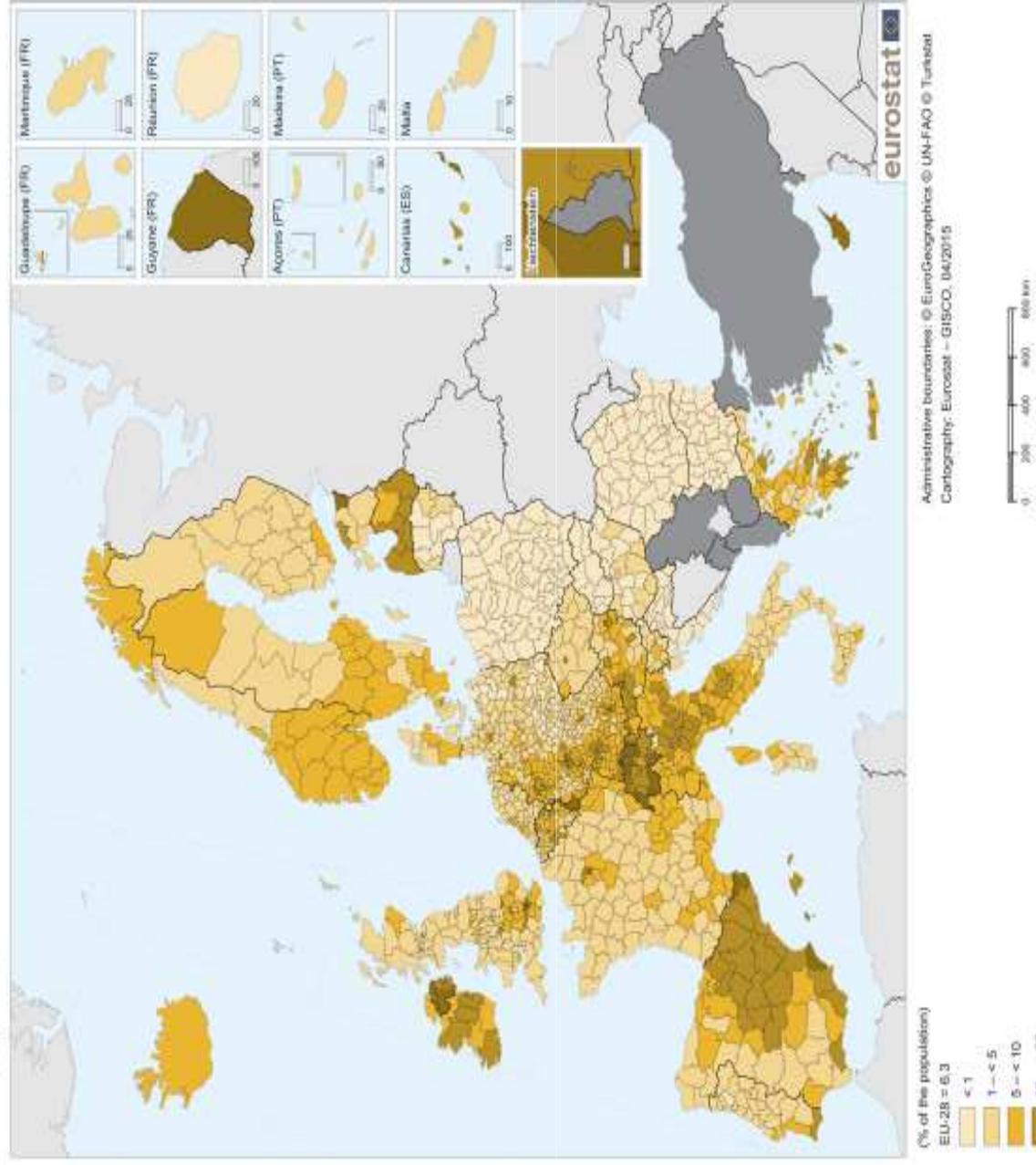


Population in millions (2015)

508 million in total



Map 2.1: Foreign citizens, by NUTS level 3 region, 2011 ⁽¹⁾
 (% of the population)



Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turstat
 Cartography: Eurostat – GISCO, 04/2015

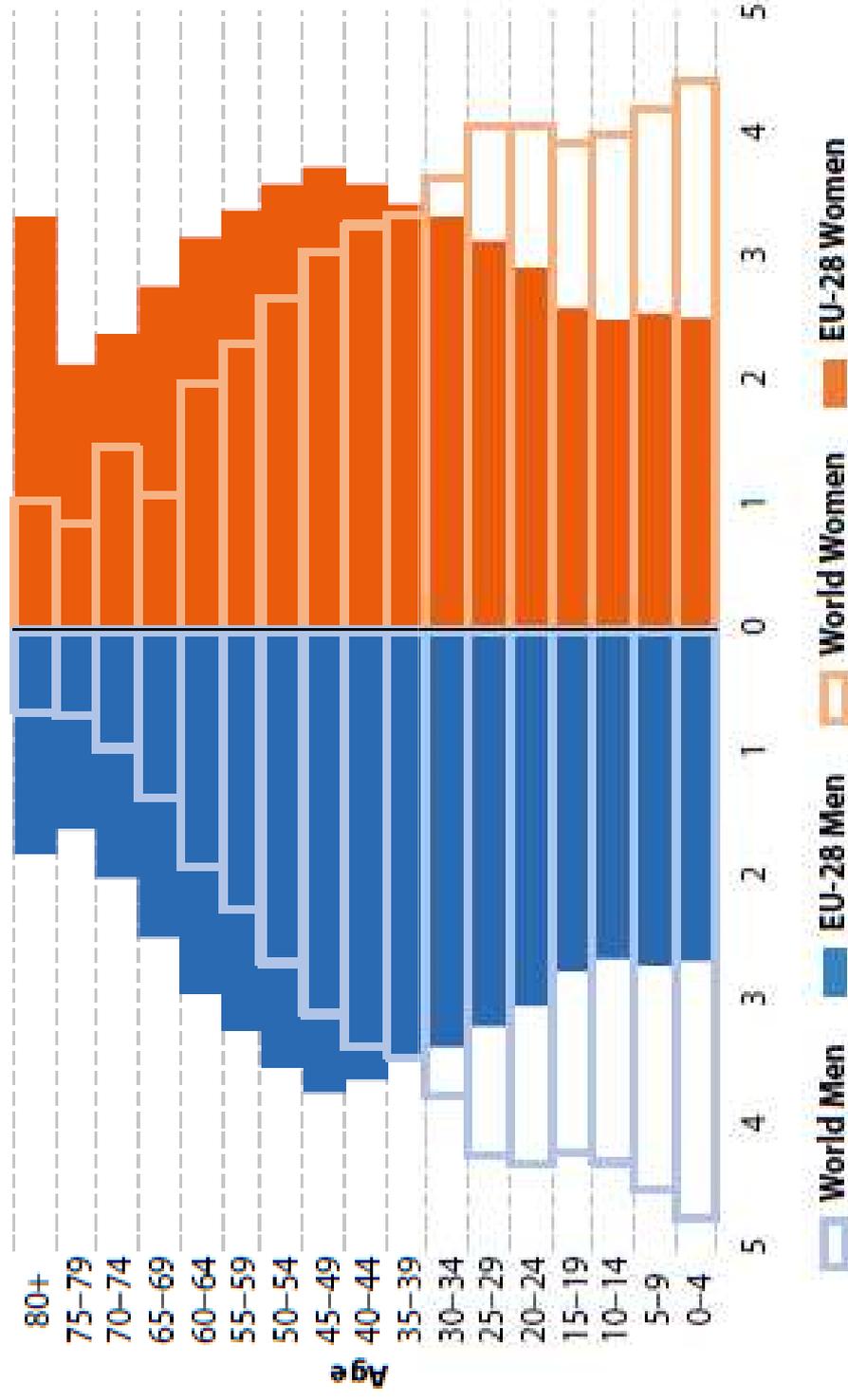
(% of the population)
 EU-28 = 6,3

< 1
1 – < 5
5 – < 10
10 – < 20
≥ 20

Cells not available

⁽¹⁾ Chełmża (PL117), Bytom (PL228), Tyńsk (PL22C), Koźmin (PL113), Świdwin (PL346), Ples (PL41), Kamień (PL414), Łowicz (PL47), Stargard (PL62), Grzegorz (PL64), Wrocław (PL65), Elbląg (PL62), Biał (PL62), Starogard (PL61), low reliability.
 Source: Census hub (<https://ec.europa.eu/censushub/>)

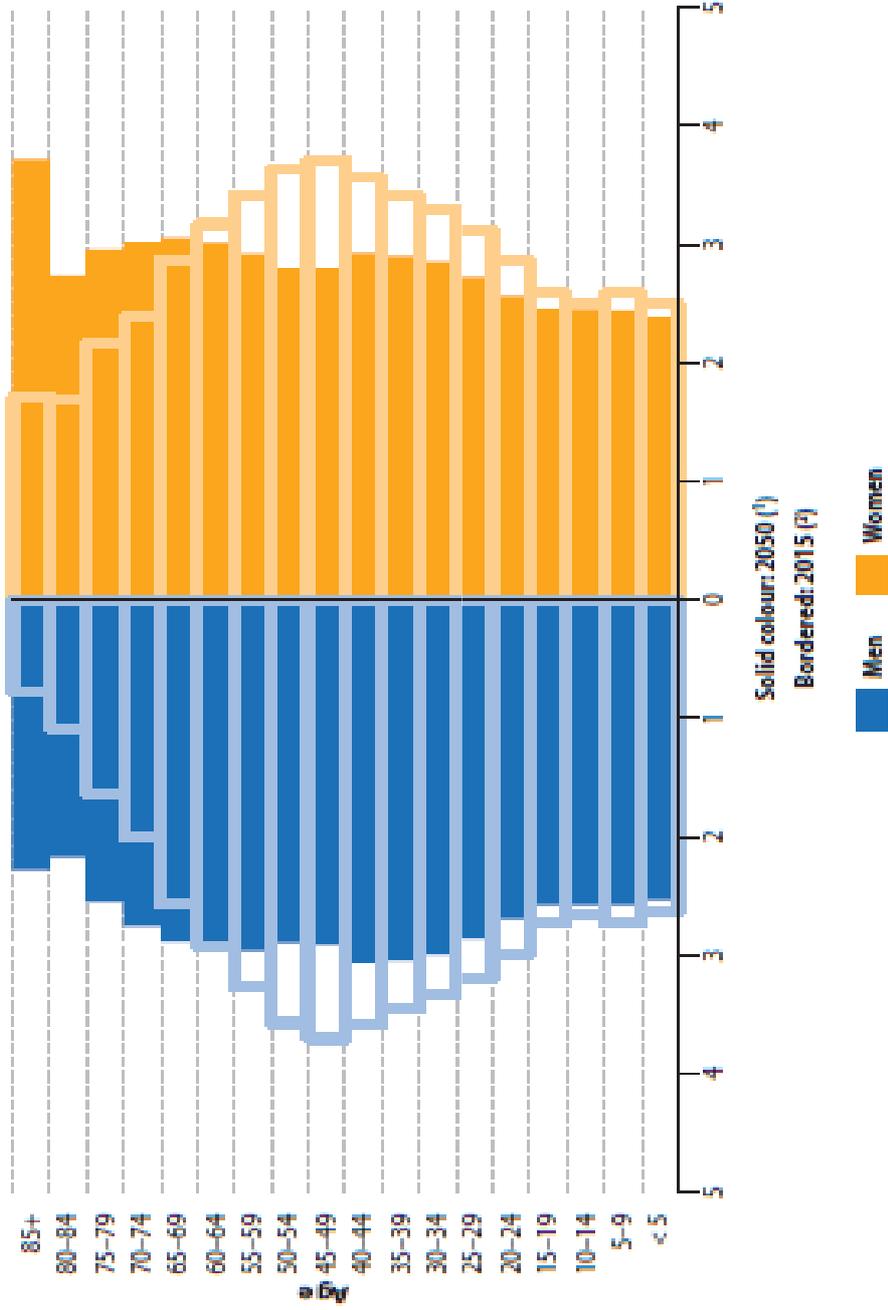
Figure 1.2: Age pyramids, 2014
(% of total population)



Note: EU-28: Provisional estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data _pingroup) and the World Bank (Health Nutrition and Population Statistics)

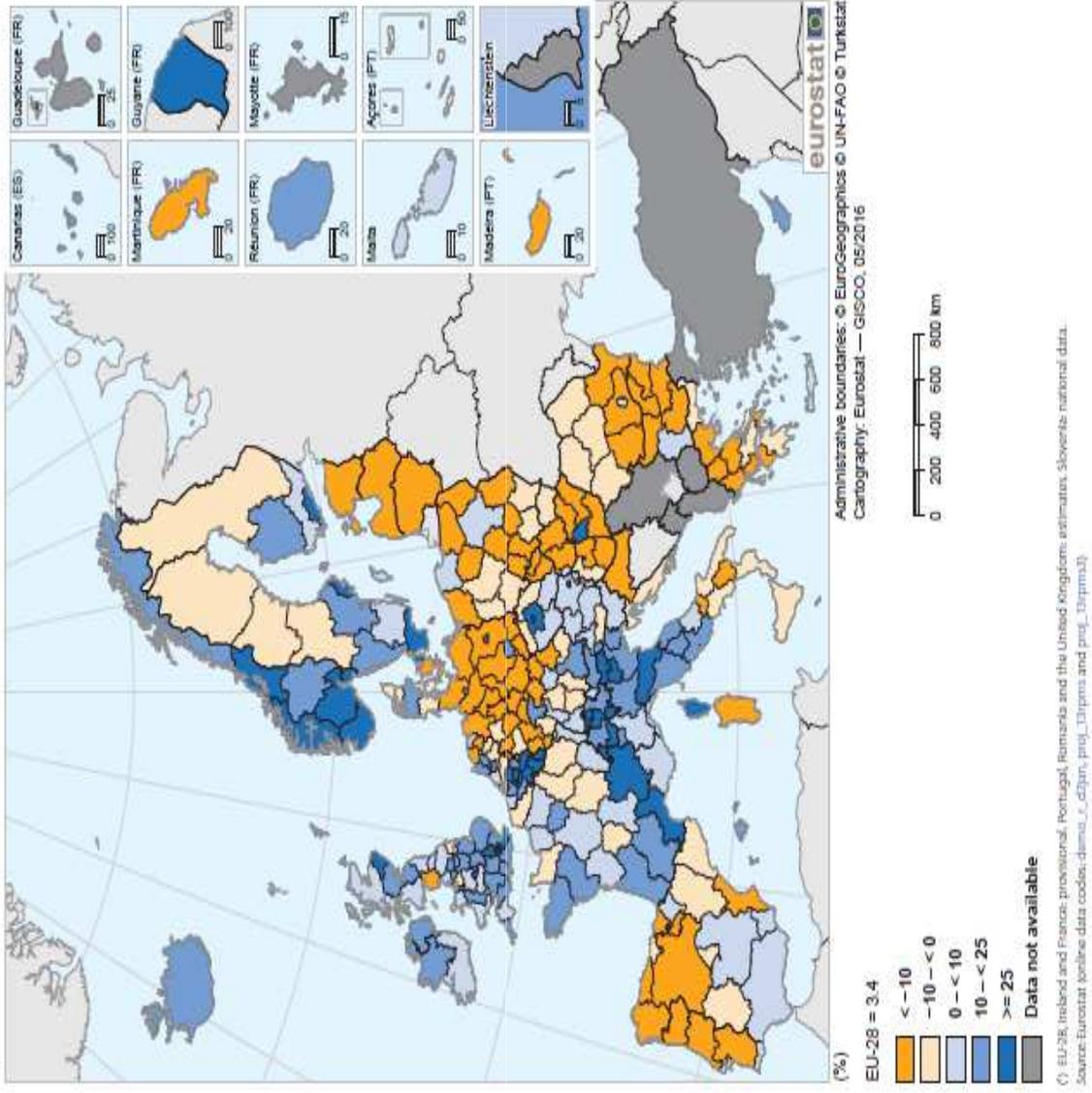
Figure 14.1: Population pyramids, EU-28, 2015 and 2050
 (% of the total population)



(1) Projected.
 (2) Provisional.

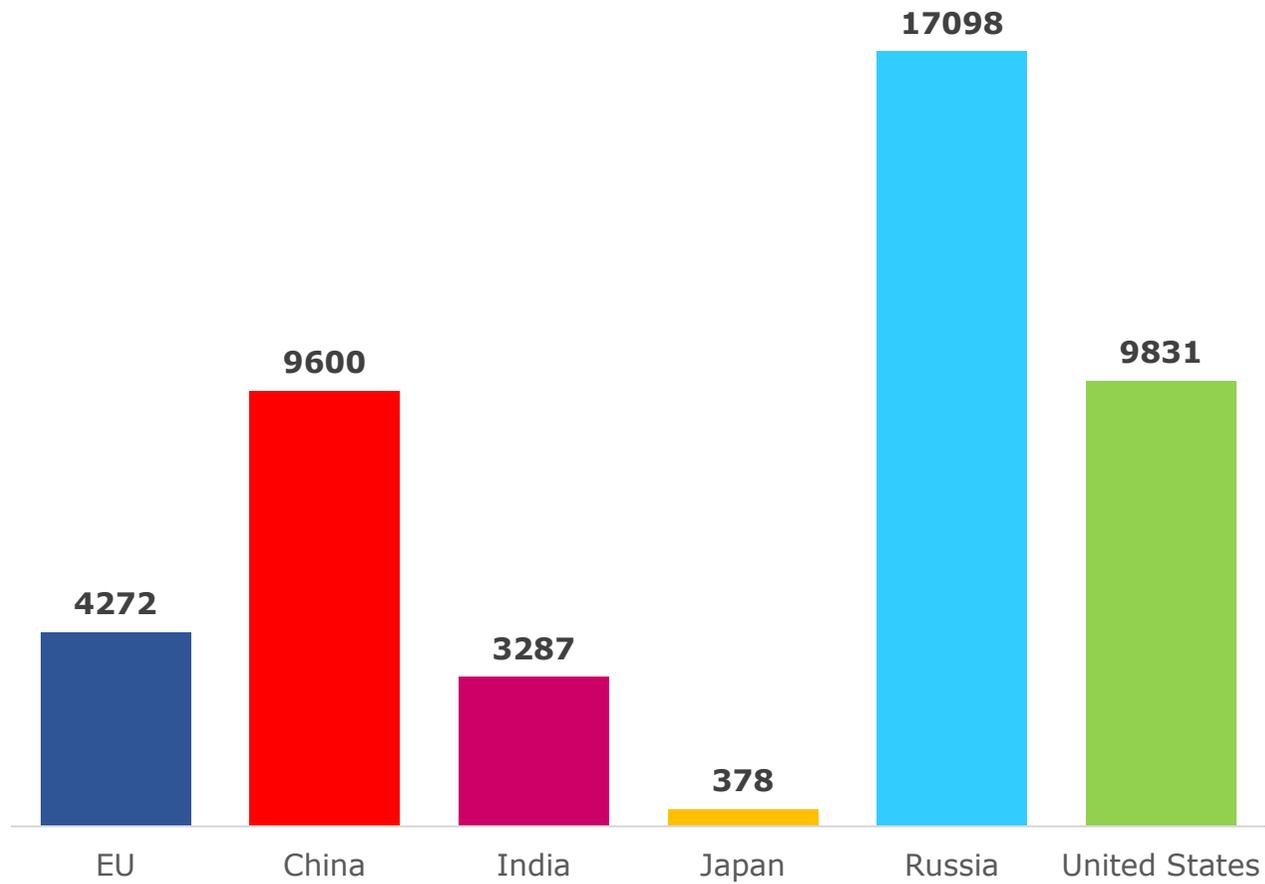
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_pjangroup and proj_13rpnms)

Map 14.1: Projected percentage change of the population, by NUTS 2 regions, 2015–50 (*)



(*) EU-28, Ireland and France: provisional; Portugal, Romania and the United Kingdom: estimates; Slovenia: national data.
Source: Eurostat; for the data codes, [dama_c_03prn_prg_03prms](#) and [prg_03prms03](#)

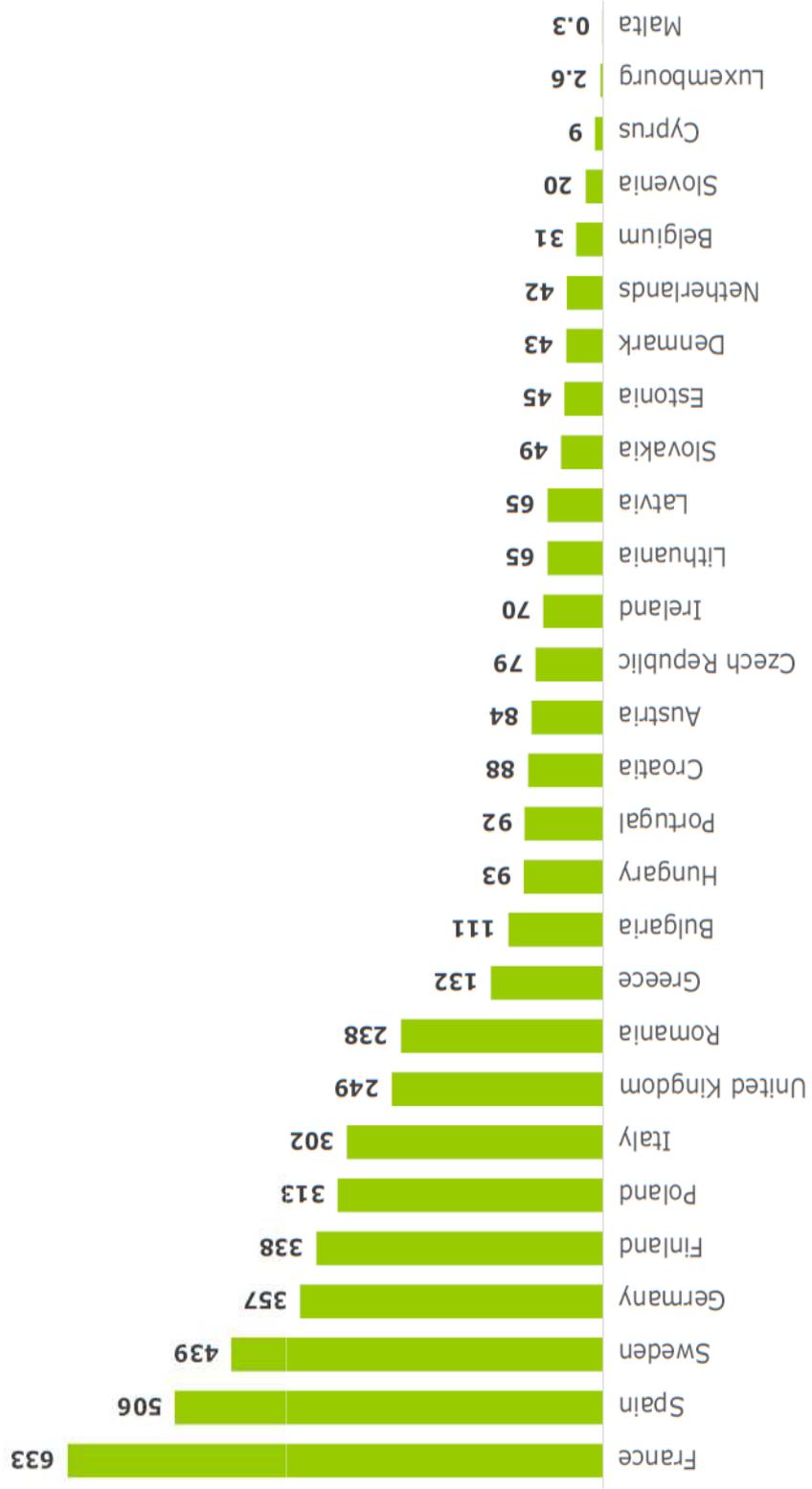
Surface area (x 1000 km²)



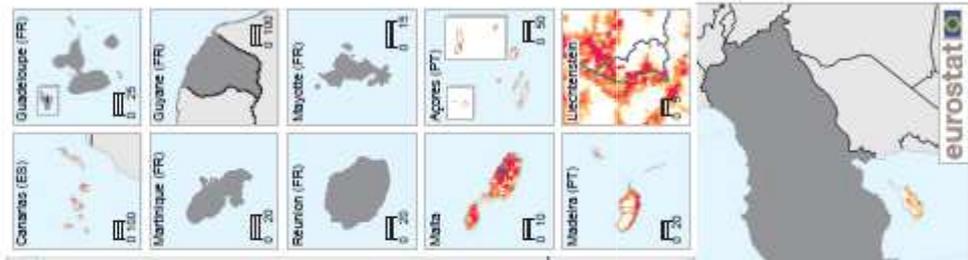
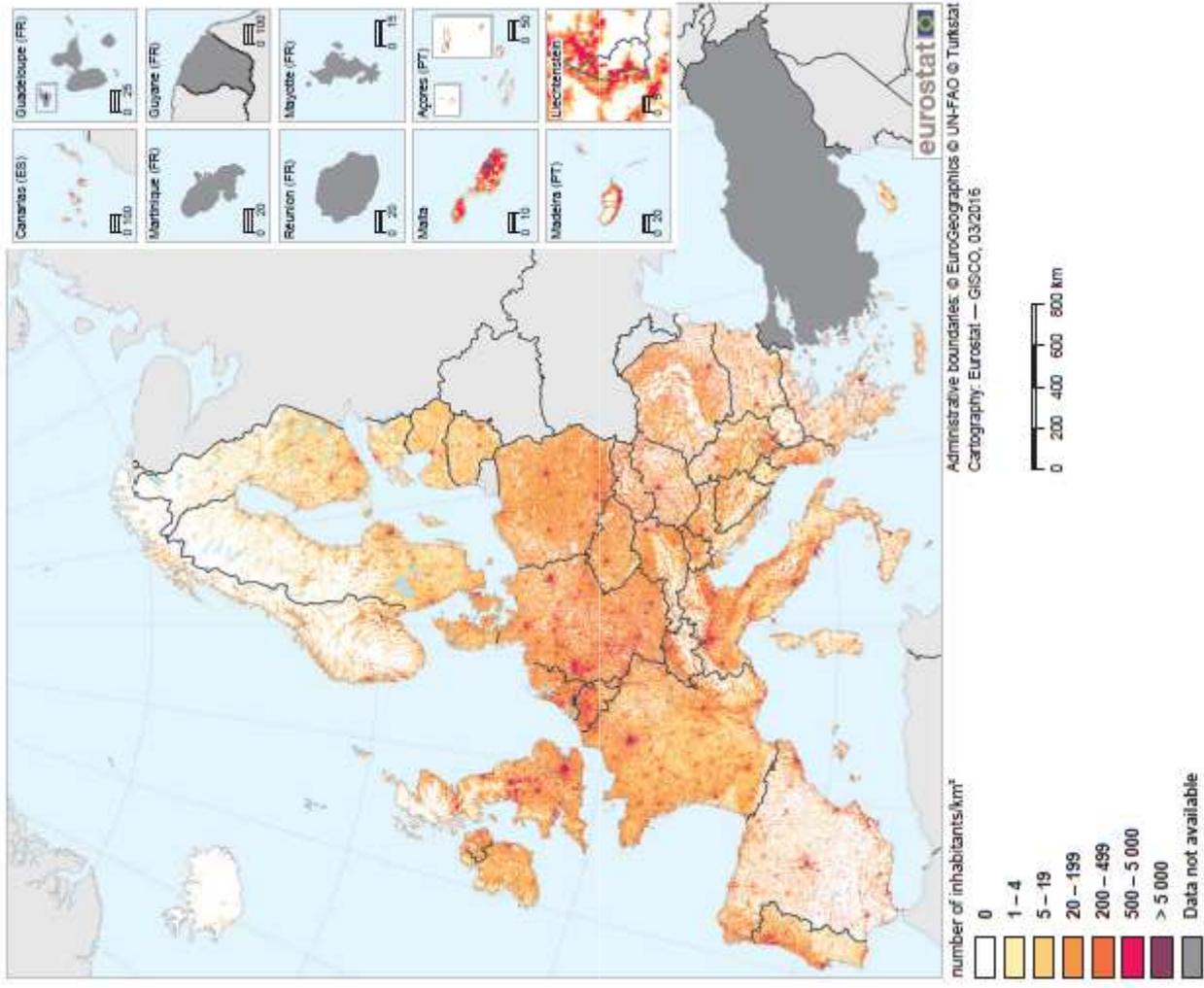
How big are the EU countries?



Surface area (x 1000 km²)



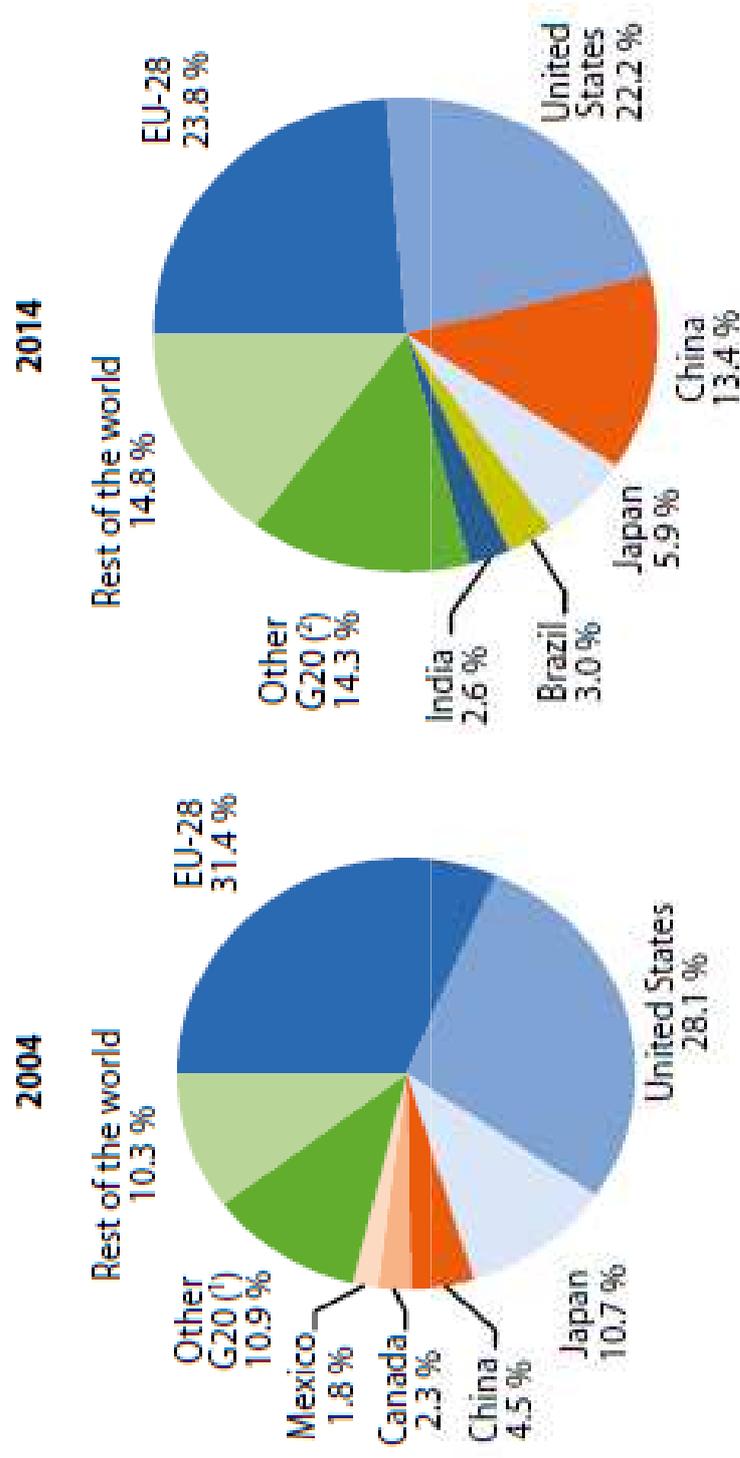
Map 2: Population density based on the GEOSTAT population grid, 2011
(number of inhabitants/km²)



Punti chiave:

- Oltre 500 milioni di abitanti
- Grande diversità nella dimensione dei paesi (GER = 82; FRA, GBR, ITA circa 60; SPA 46; POL = 39; ROM = 21; OLA = 17; tutti gli altri da 11 in giù)
- Area con problemi di invecchiamento e basso tasso di fertilità; significativa (e diseguale) presenza di stranieri
- Elevata densità di popolazione (città), anche se con differenze fra paesi

Figure 6.1: Share of world GDP, 2004 and 2014 (%)



(1) Argentina, Australia, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea and Turkey.

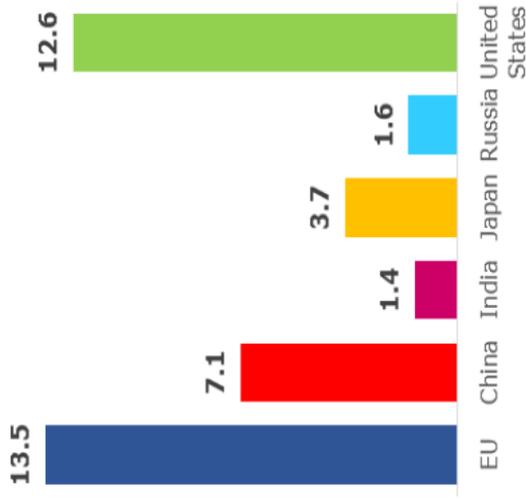
(2) Argentina, Australia, Canada, Indonesia, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea and Turkey.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: nama_10_gdp) and the United Nations Statistics Division (National Accounts Main Aggregates Database).

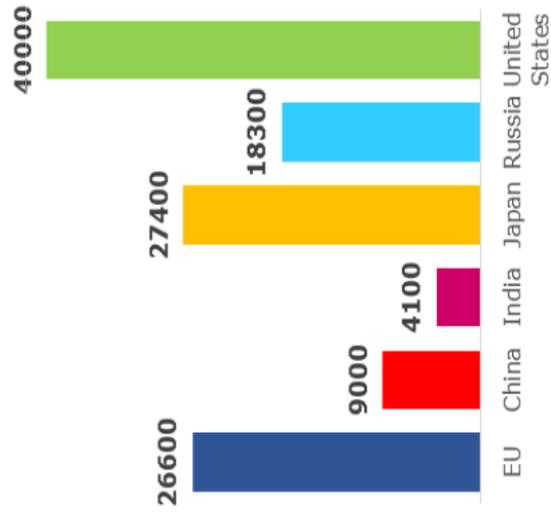
How rich is the EU compared to the rest of the world?



Size of economy:
GDP in trillions of euro (2013)



Wealth per person:
GDP per person (2013)



GDP per inhabitant: the spread of wealth

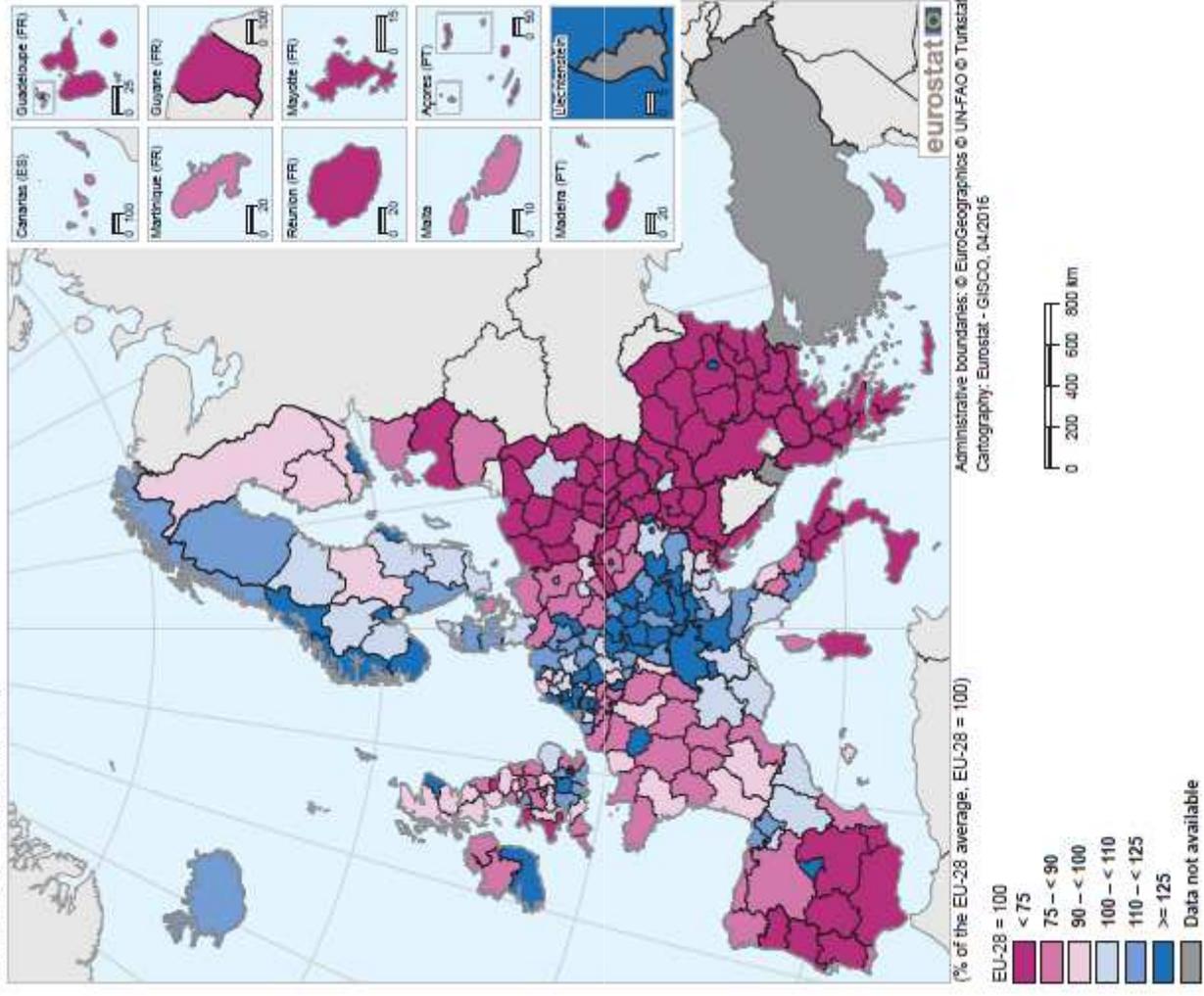


GDP per inhabitant (2014)

Index where the average of the 28 EU countries is 100



Map 6.1: Gross domestic product (GDP) per inhabitant in purchasing power standard (PPS) in relation to the EU-28 average, by NUTS 2 regions, 2014 (%)
 (% of the EU-28 average, EU-28 = 100)



(*) Norway, 2013; Switzerland, Albania and Serbia: national data; Switzerland and Albania: provisional.
 Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nanna_10c_3gdp and nanna_10_gpi)

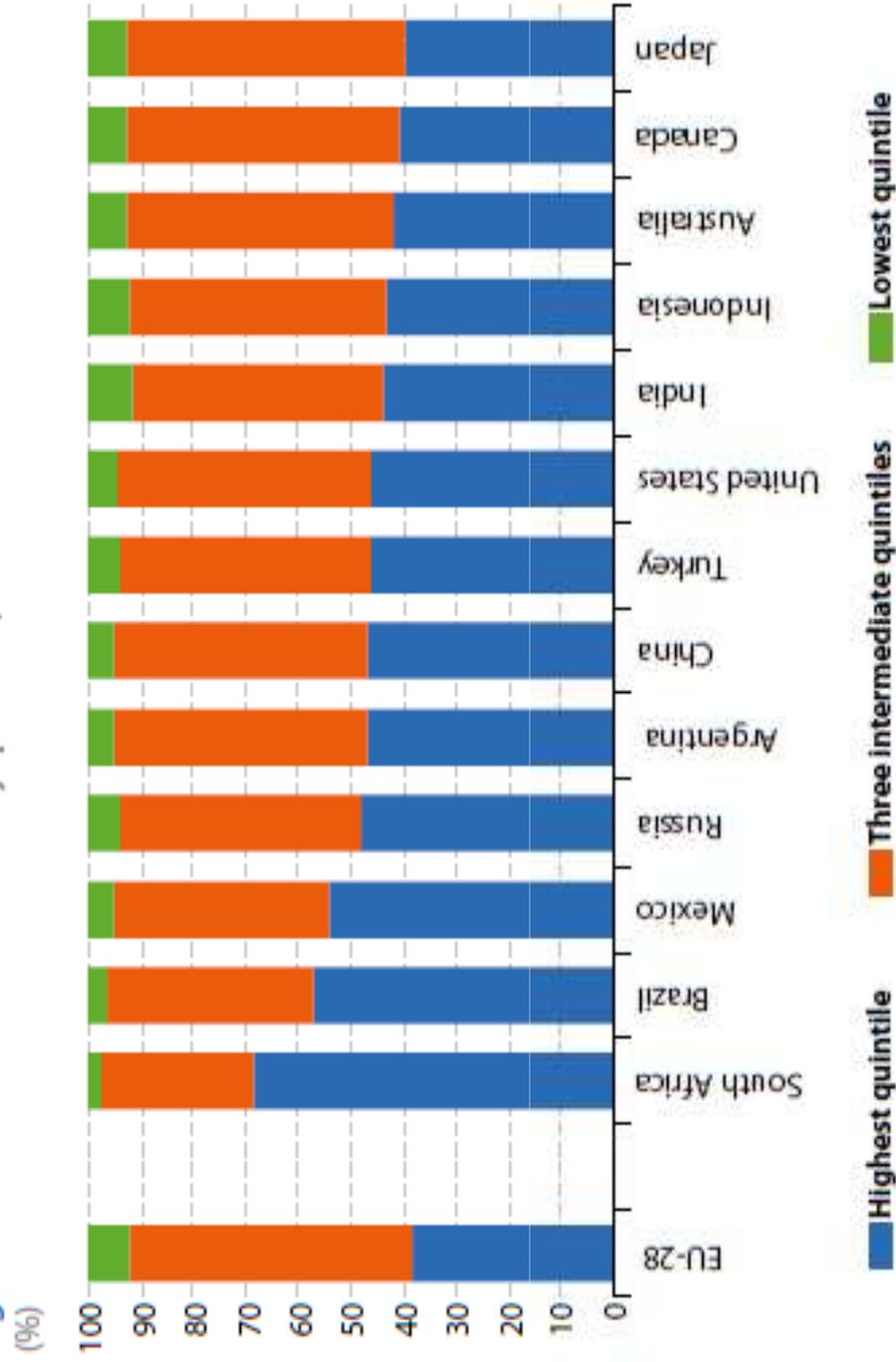
Tab. VIII: PIL A PREZZI DI MERCATO DELLE PRINCIPALI REGIONI (1) EUROPEE E DI ALCUNI STATI MEMBRI, 2008, miliardi di

		euro		
Île-de-France	FRANCIA	558		
Nordrhein-Westfalen	GERMANIA	544		
Bayern	GERMANIA	442		
London	GRAN BRETAGNA	387	POLONIA	363
Baden-Württemberg	GERMANIA	363	BELGIO	345
LOMBARDIA	ITALIA	328	SVEZIA	333
West Nederland	OLANDA	302	AUSTRIA	283
South-East England	GRAN BRETAGNA	261	GRECIA	237
Hessen	GERMANIA	220	DANIMARCA	233
Niedersachsen	GERMANIA	210		
Cataluña	SPAGNA	203		
Fiandre	BELGIO	199		
Madrid	SPAGNA	193		
Rhône-Alpes	FRANCIA	187	FINLANDIA	185
LAZIO	ITALIA	174	IRLANDA	180
North-West	GRAN BRETAGNA	174	PORTOGALLO	172
Wast England	GRAN BRETAGNA	159		
Andalucia	SPAGNA	149		
VENETO	ITALIA	149		
Scotland	GRAN BRETAGNA	149	R. CECA	148

(1) NUTS 2; NUTS 1 per Germania, Olanda, Belgio e Regno Unito

Fonte: elaborazioni su dati Eurostat (nama_r_e2gdp)

Figure 2.5: Distribution of income by quintiles, 2013



Note: ranked on 1-Highest quintile; Data not available for Saudi Arabia and South Korea.

(*) Japan: 2008 data. China, Indonesia, Australia and Canada: 2010 data. South Africa and India: 2011 data. Mexico and Turkey: 2012 data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc_d101) and the World Bank (Poverty and Inequality Database)

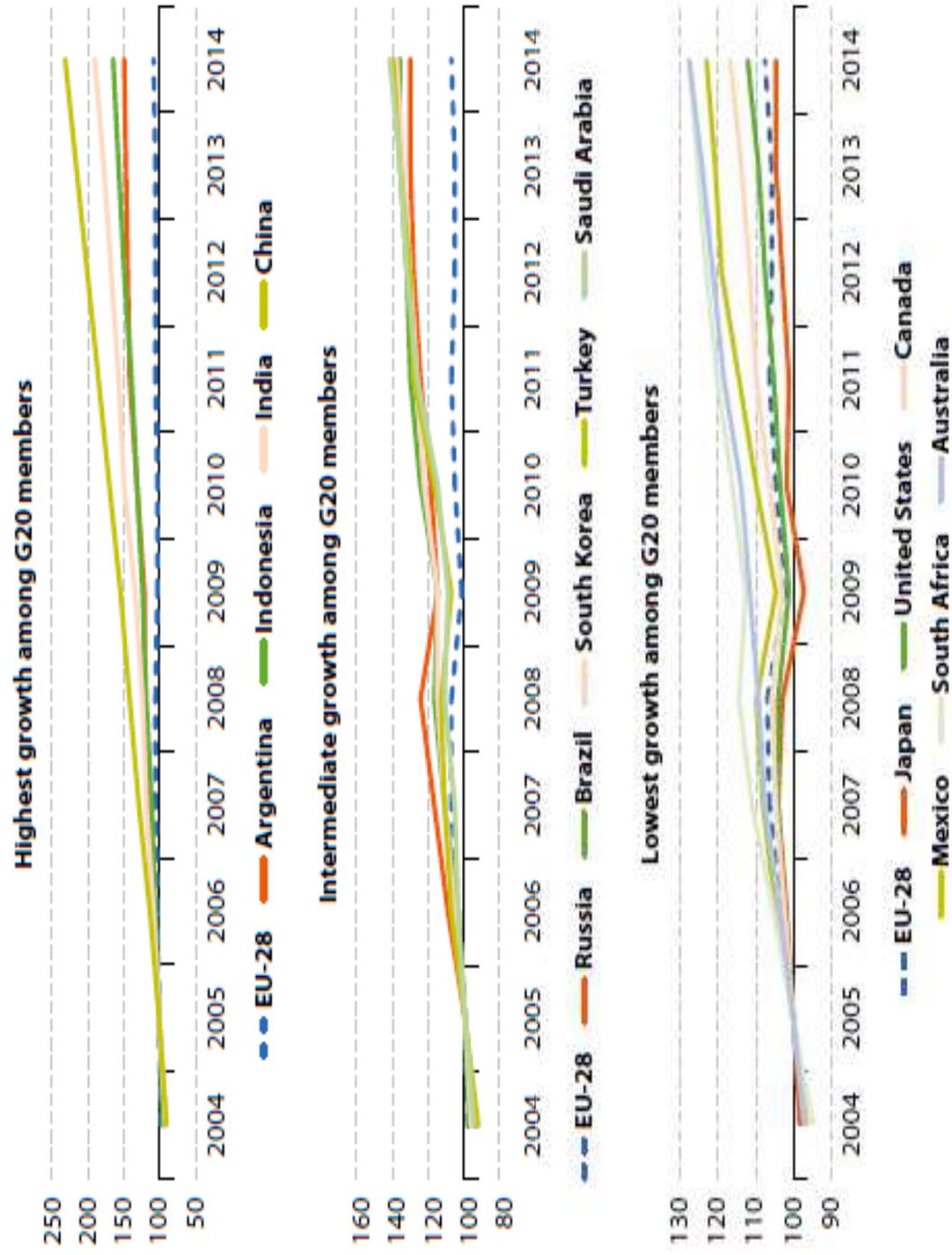
Punti chiave:

- Ruolo importante ma decrescente nell'economia internazionale
- PIL quasi 13.000 miliardi di euro

Germania 20%, Fra e Gbr 15,5%, Ita 12%, Spa 8% (forte concentrazione; livello basso a Est: PIL Polonia = Pil Mezzogiorno)

- Alcune regioni dei principali paesi più grandi di stati membri
- Elevate disuguaglianze fra persone e fra stati e regioni

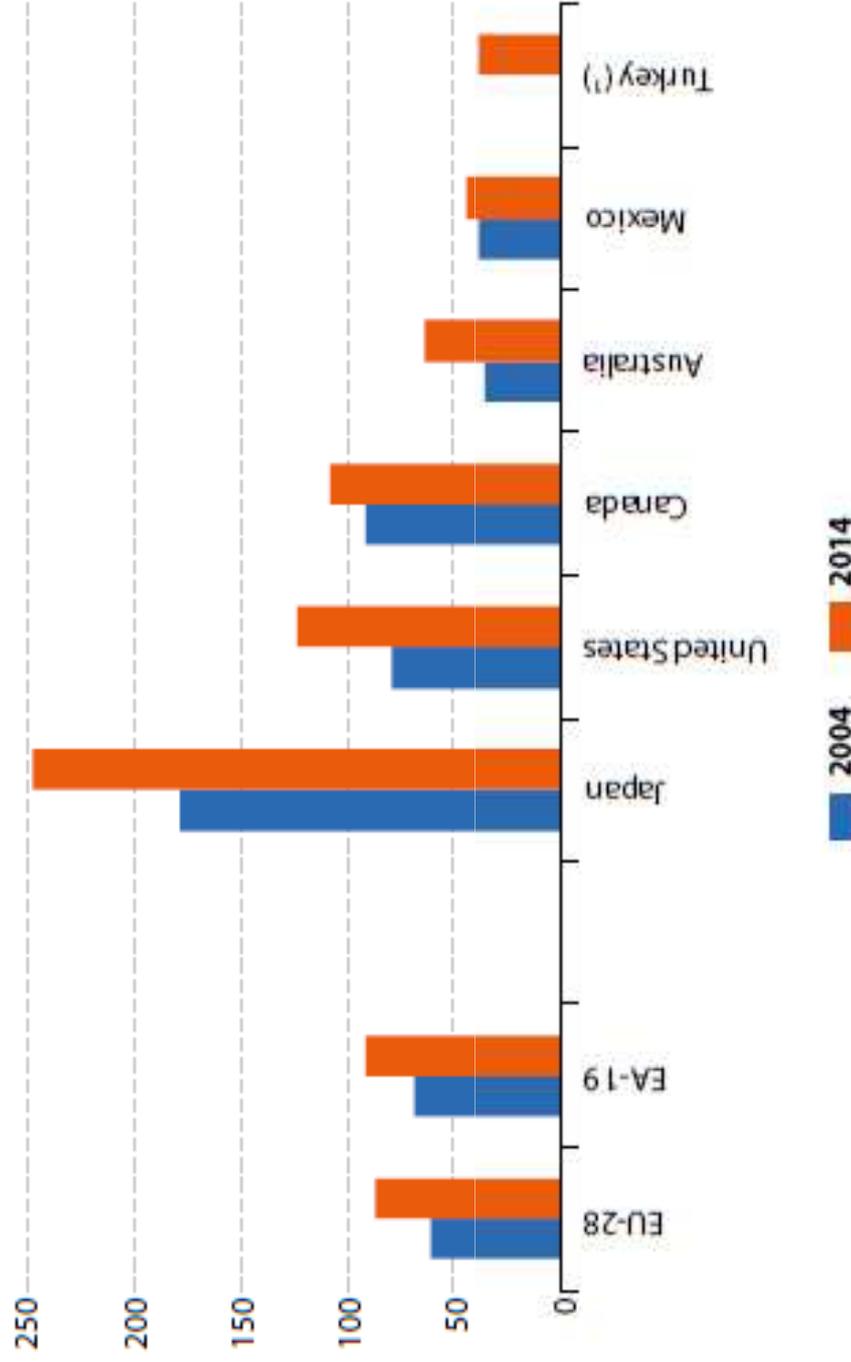
Figure 6.2: GDP at constant prices, 2004–14
(2005 = 100)



Note: differences in the range of the y-axis between the different parts of the figure. The EU-28 series is shown in all three parts of the figure for the purpose of comparison.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: nama_10_gdp) and the United Nations Statistics Division (National Accounts Main Aggregates Database)

Figure 6.5: General government debt, 2004 and 2014
(% of GDP)

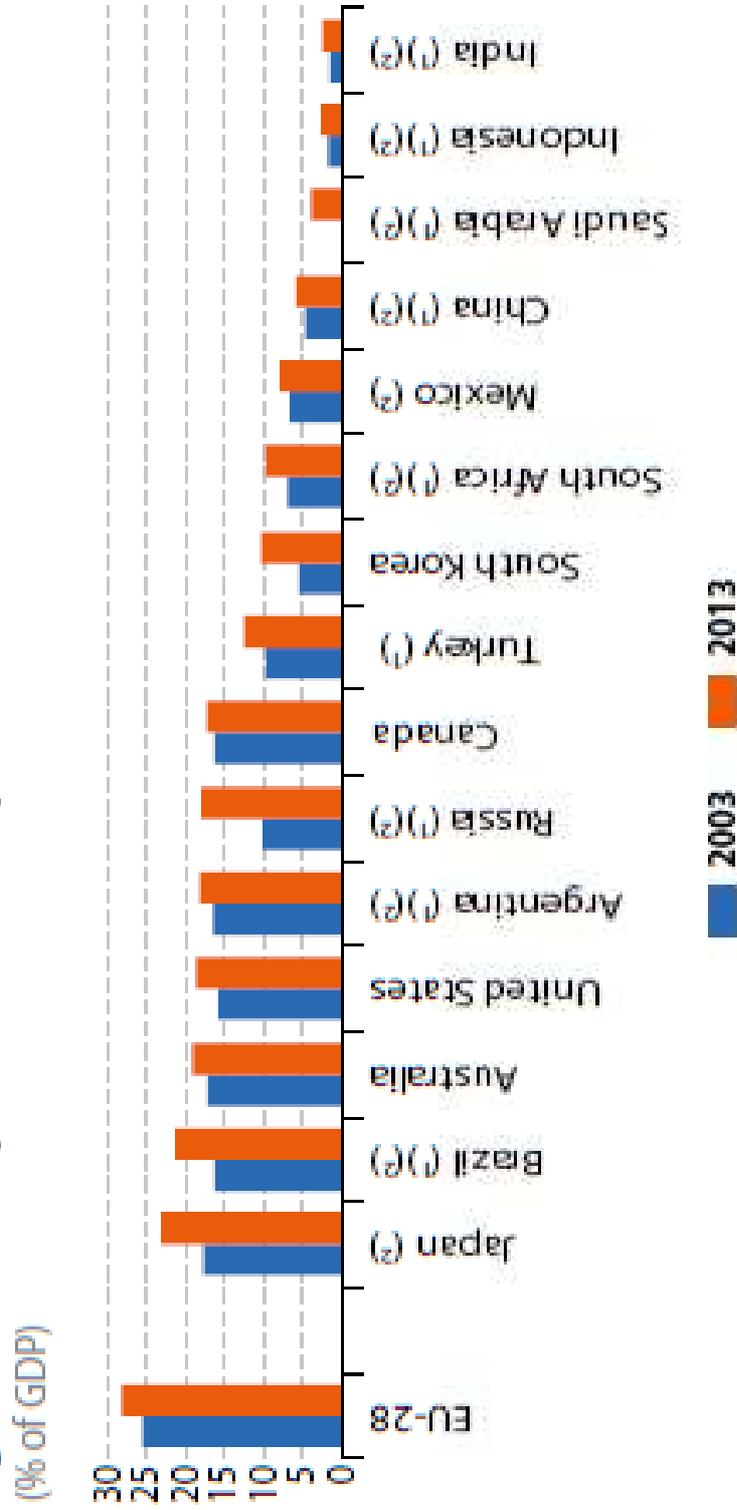


Note: data not available for Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and South Korea.

(*) 2004 data not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: gov_10a_main and gov_10a_edpt1) and OECD National Accounts at a glance

Figure 2.1: Public expenditure on social protection benefits, 2003 and 2013



(*) 2003: Brazil, Argentina, Russia, Turkey, South Africa, China, Indonesia and India: data from 2000.

(**) 2013: Japan: data from 2011; Brazil, Argentina, Russia, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, India: 2010 data, Mexico: 2012 data, China: 2008 data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: spr_exp_sum); OECD (Social Expenditure Database) and ILO (Social Security Expenditure Database - Multiple sources)

Figure 8.3: Gross value added by economic activity at current prices, 2014

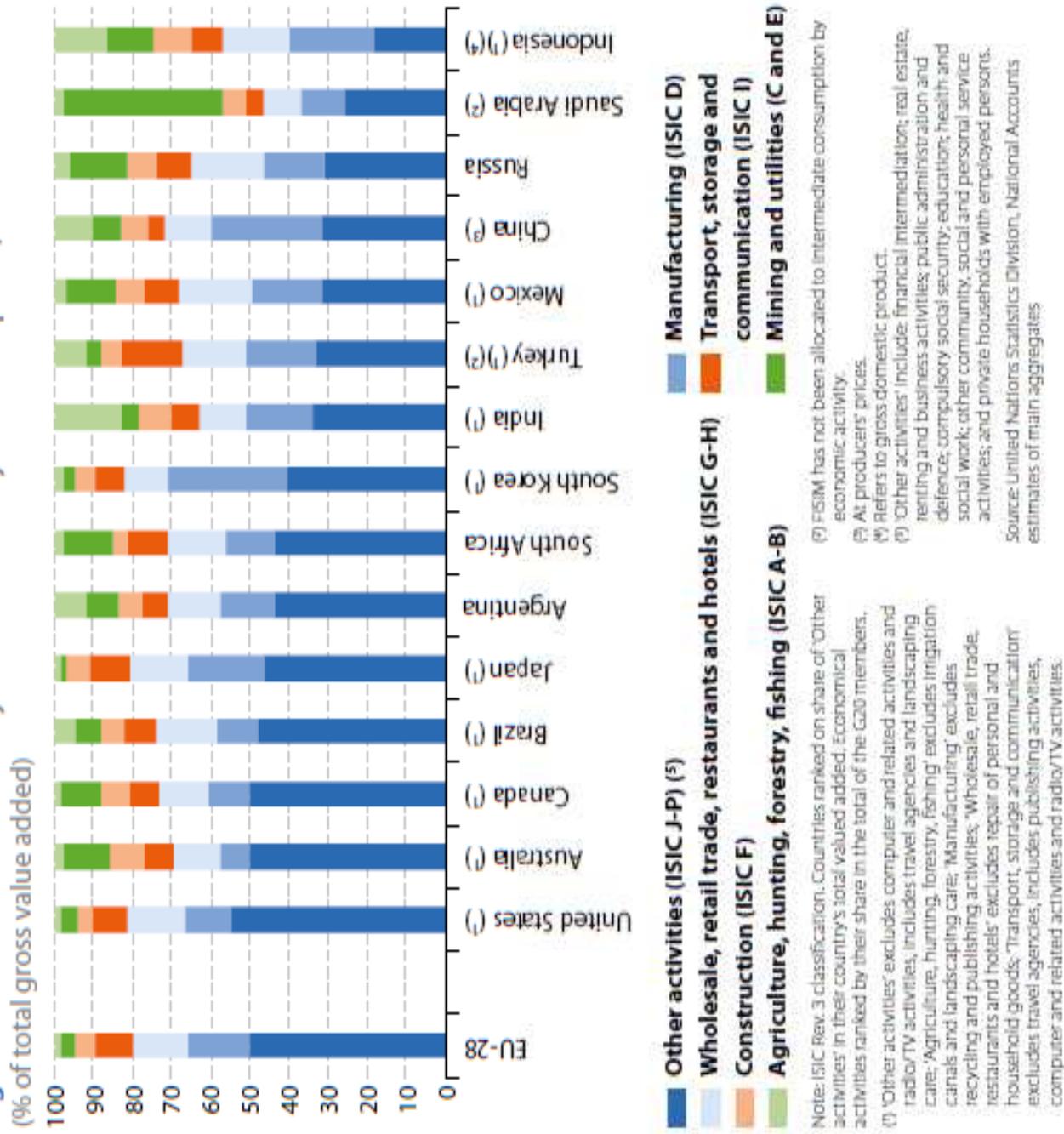
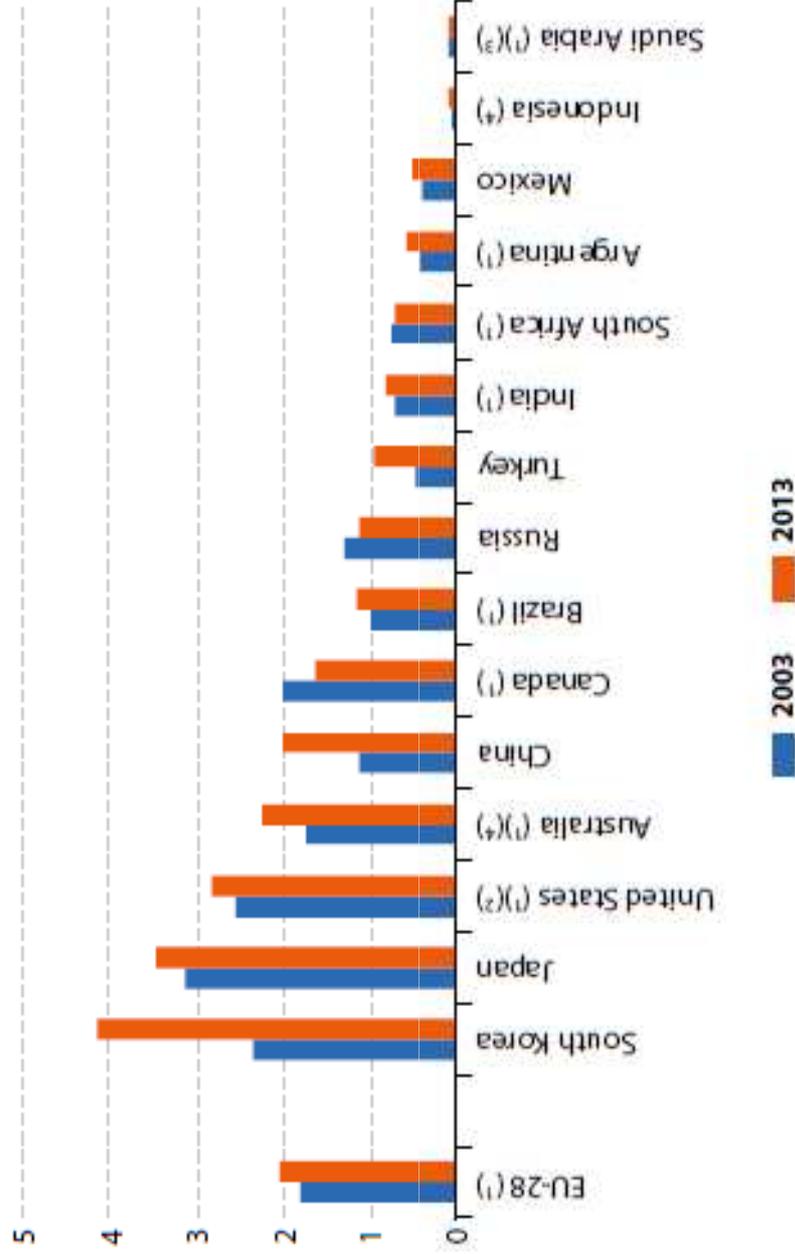
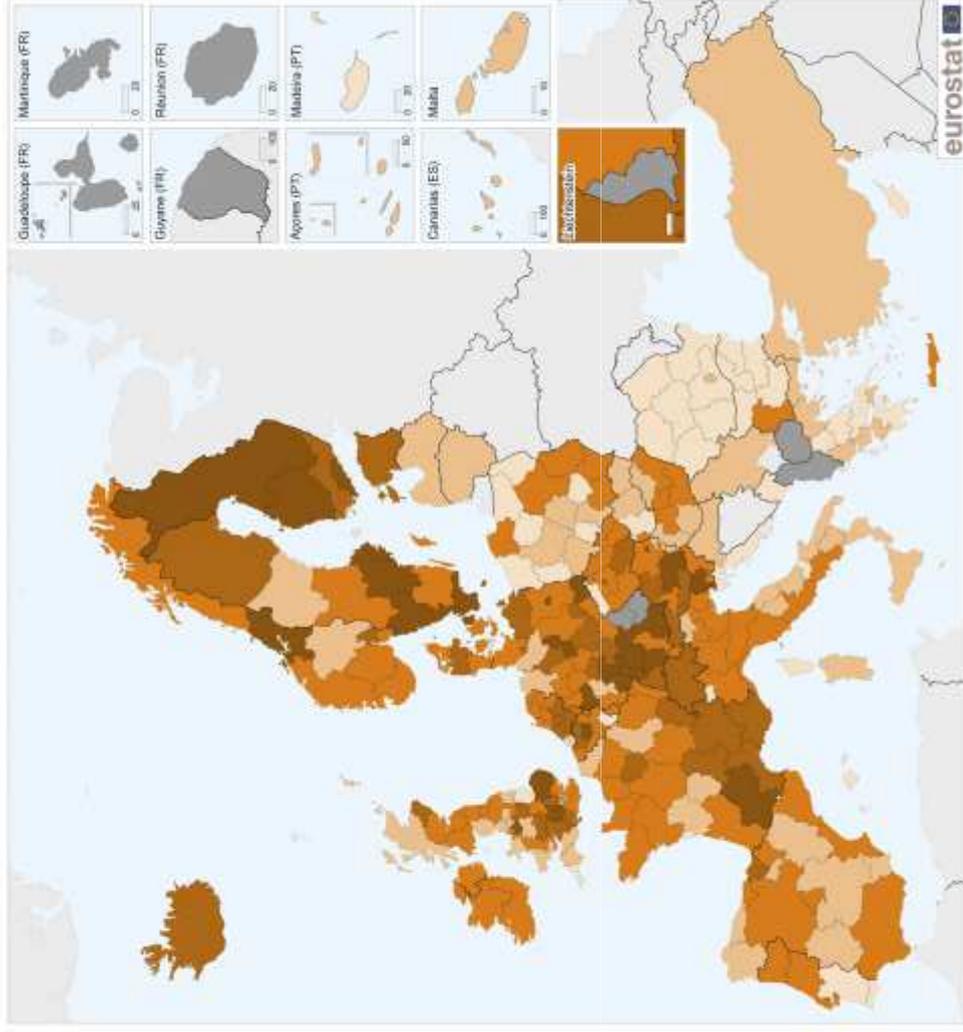


Figure 9.1: Gross domestic expenditure on research and development relative to GDP, 2003 and 2013
(% of GDP)



(1) 2013: Saudi Arabia: 2009 data. Australia and India: 2011 data. Argentina, Brazil, South Africa and United States: 2012 data. EU-28 and Canada: provisional data. Indonesia: estimate.
 (2) Excluding most or all capital expenditure.
 (3) Partial data.
 (4) 2003: Indonesia: 2001 data. Australia: 2002 data.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: rd_e_gendit) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (UIS: Science & Technology)

Map 8.1: Gross domestic expenditure on R & D (GERD), by NUTS level 2 region, 2012 (1)
 (% of GDP)



(% of GDP)

EU-28 = 2.01

- < 0.5
- 0.5 – < 1.0
- 1.0 – < 2.0
- 2.0 – < 3.0
- >= 3.0

Data not available

(1) Switzerland and Turkey: national level. Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Greece, France, Groningen (NL.1), Clermont (NL.1), Austria, Sweden and Iceland, 2011; Iceland, Groningen (NL.1) and Clermont (NL.1), estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: rd_e_gerdch and rd_e_gerdst)

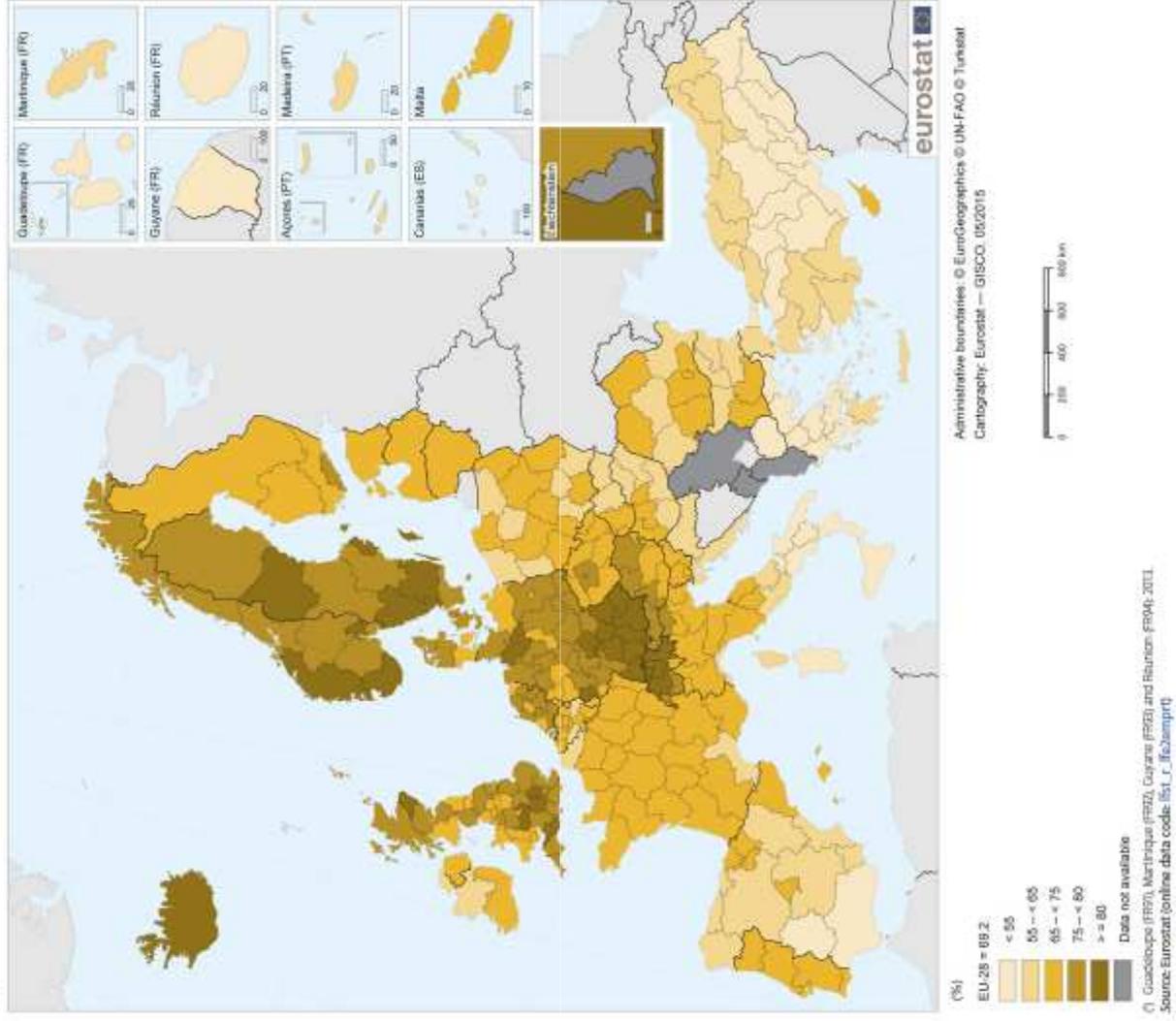
Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turstat

Cartography: Eurostat — GISCO, 06/2015

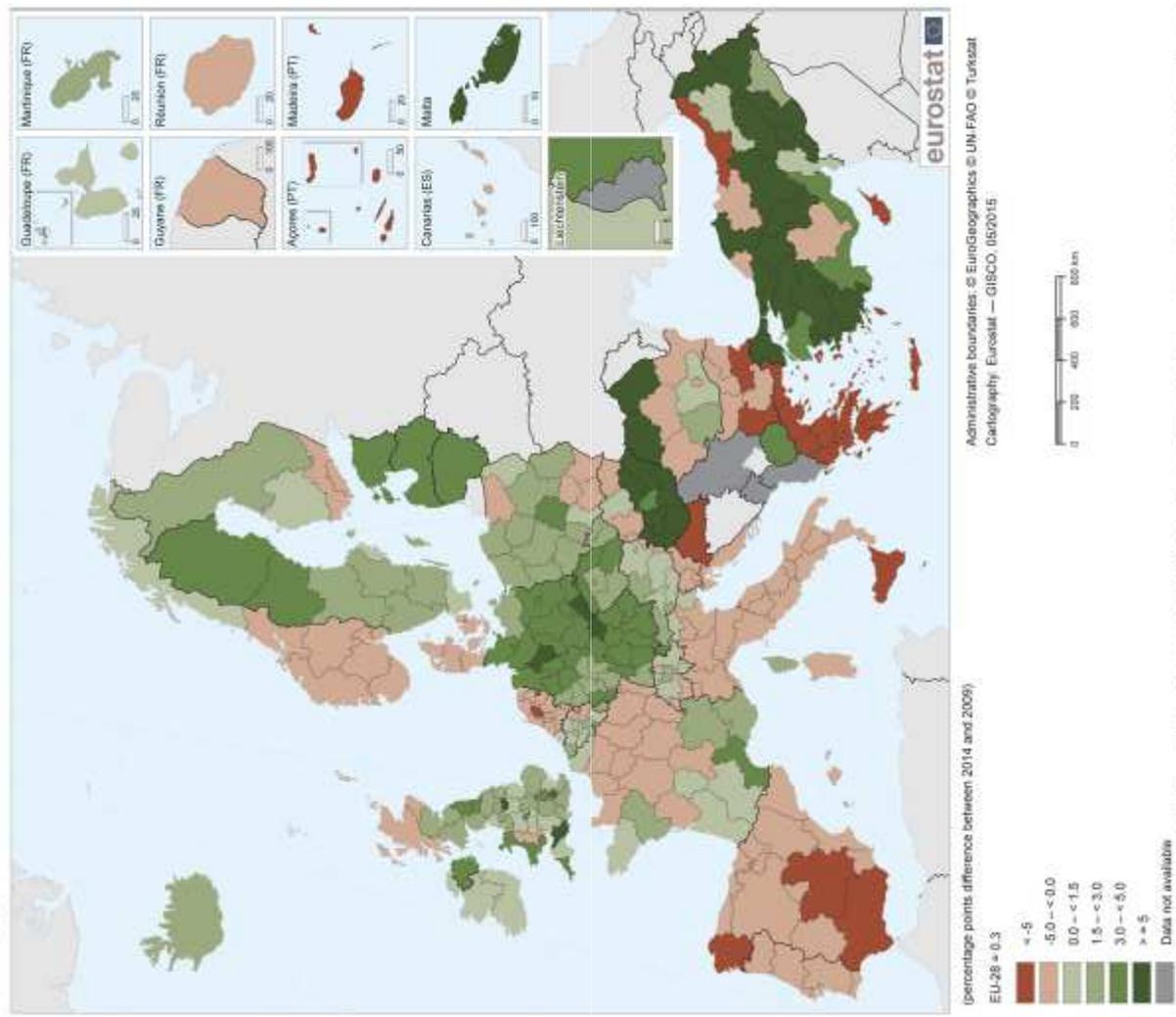


eurostat

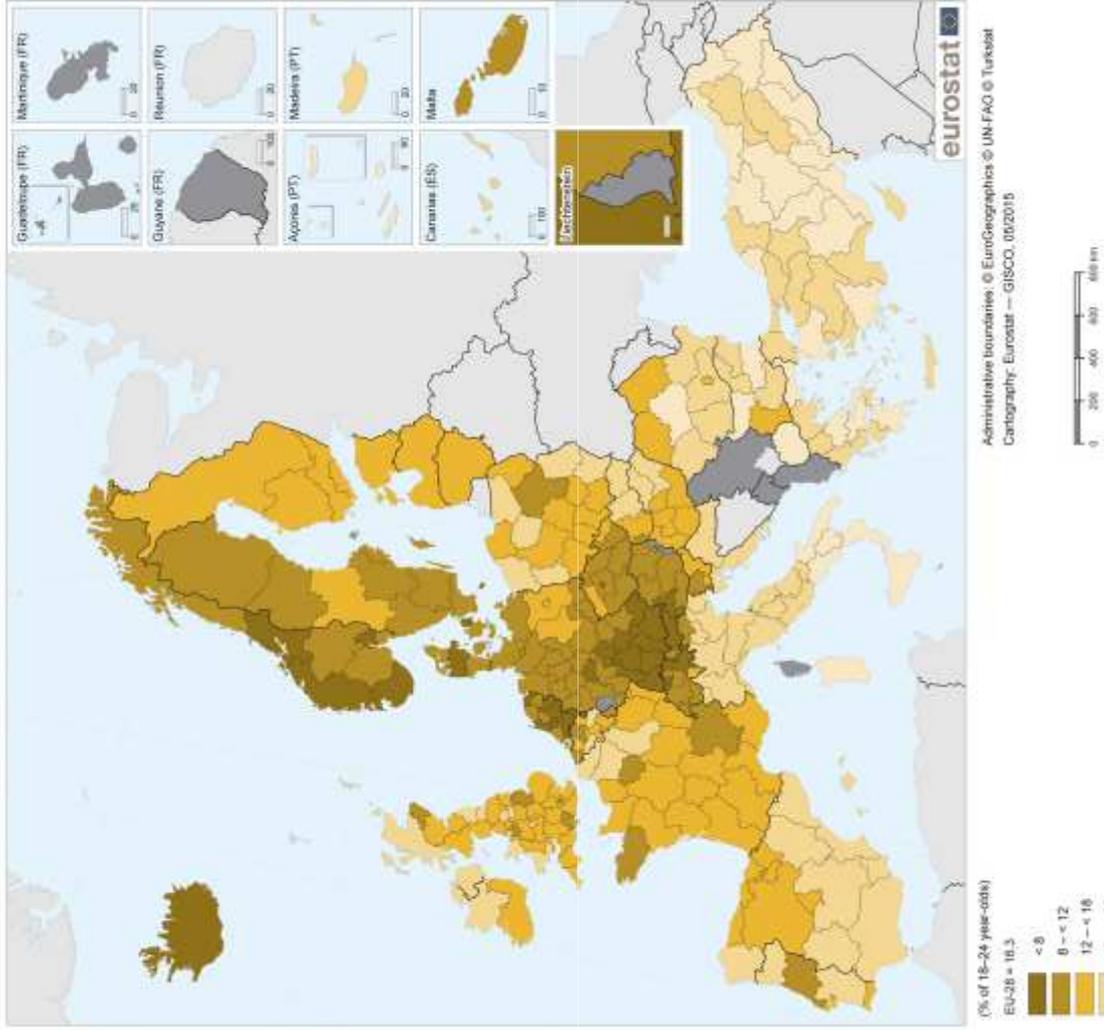
Map 5.1: Employment rate, persons aged 20–64, by NUTS level 2 region, 2014 (1)



Map 5.2: Change in employment rate, persons aged 20–64, by NUTS level 2 region, 2009–14⁽¹⁾ (percentage points difference between 2014 and 2009)

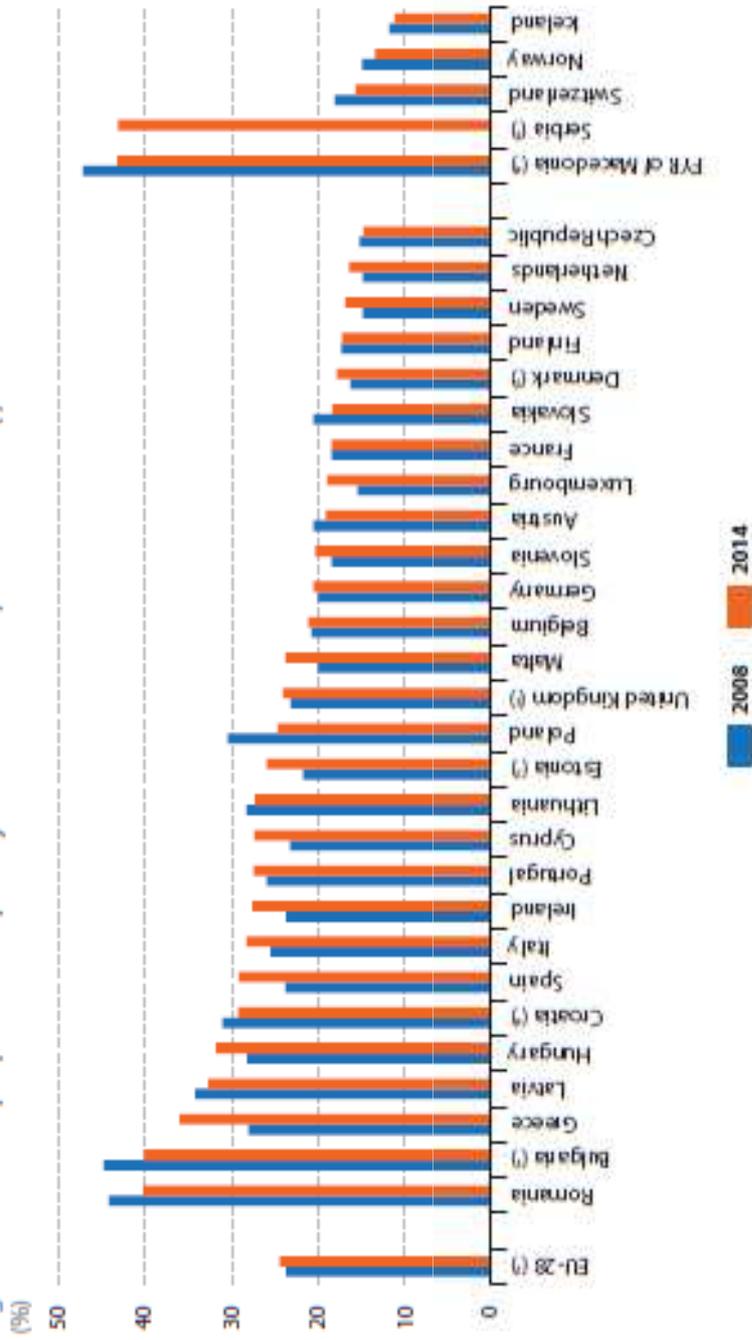


Map 5.7: Young people neither in employment nor in education or training (NEETs), by NUTS level 2 region, 2014 (1)
 (% of 18–24 year-olds)



(1) North Eastern Scotland (UK); 2013 Oberpfalz (DE 23), Coorhanzen (DK 24) and Szabolcs (HU 22). Data for several regions have low reliability (too numerous to document).
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: edat_1fso_22)

Figure 1.7: Share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion, 2008 and 2014 ⁽¹⁾

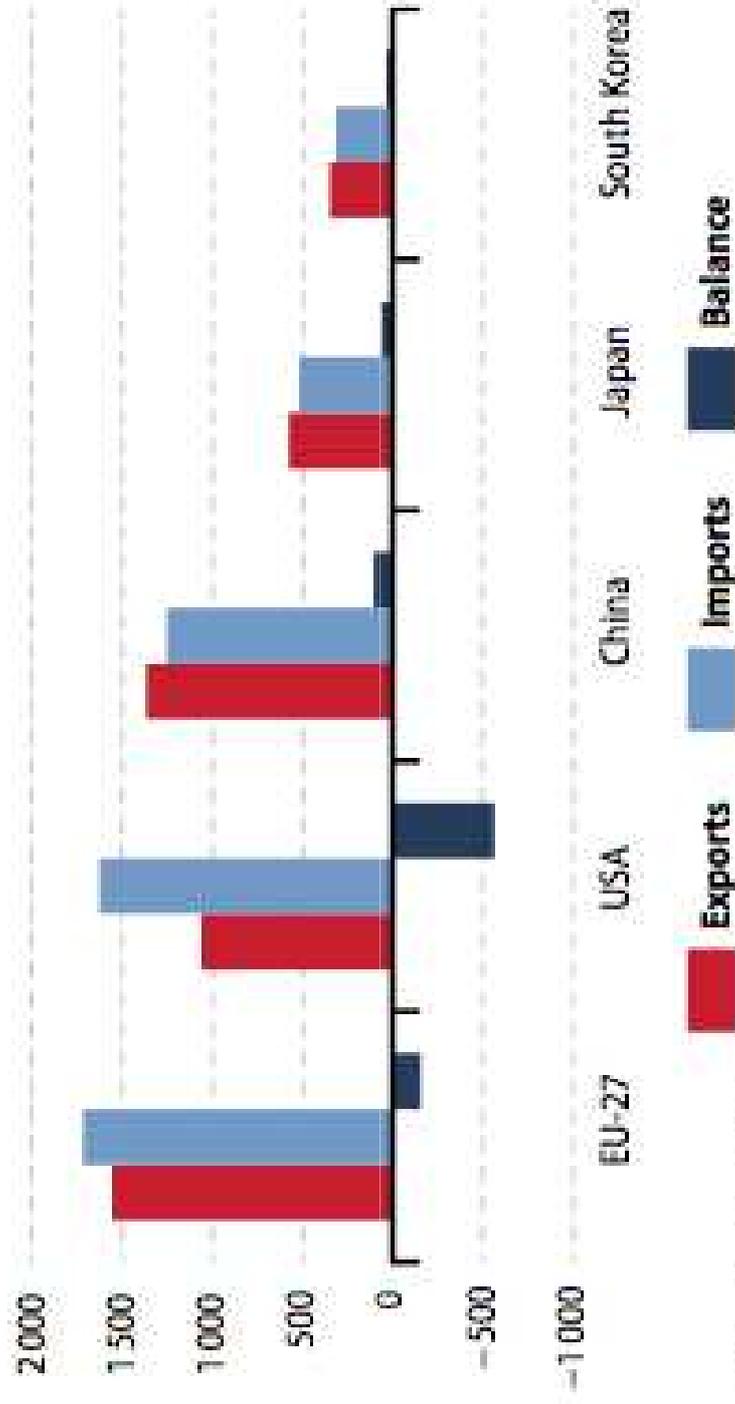


⁽¹⁾ EU Member States have set national targets in relation to poverty and social exclusion based on different indicators. The Europe 2020 target is to lift 20 million people in the EU out of the risk of poverty and social exclusion by 2020.
⁽²⁾ 2008: EU-27.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: ic_popov01)

Punti chiave:

- Crescita molto lenta nell'ultimo decennio
- Squilibri di finanza pubblica, ma con debito molto inferiore a Giappone e USA
- “Modello europeo”: alta spesa per prestazioni sociali
- Economia fortemente terziarizzata
- Elevata e crescente disoccupazione, con forti squilibri fra paesi/regioni, e difficoltà per i più giovani

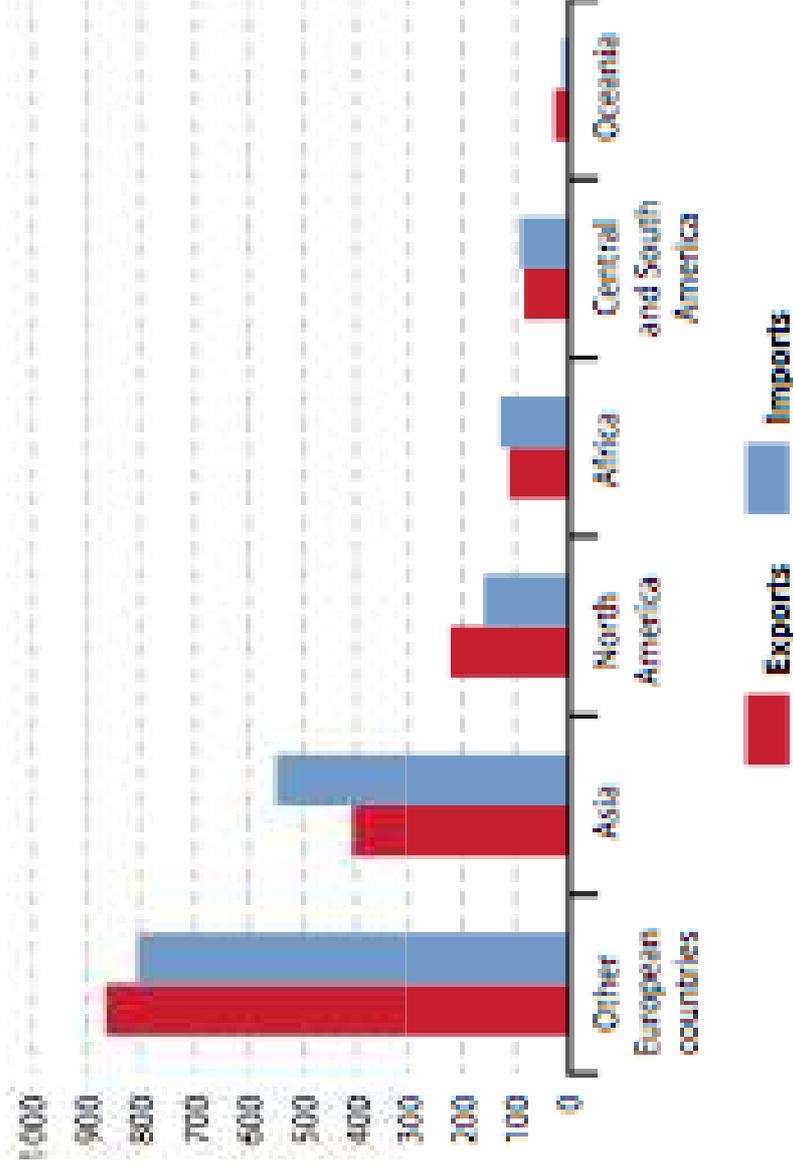
Figure 1.1: Main players in the world market of goods, 2011 (*)
(EUR 1 000 million)



(*) 2010 for JP and KR.

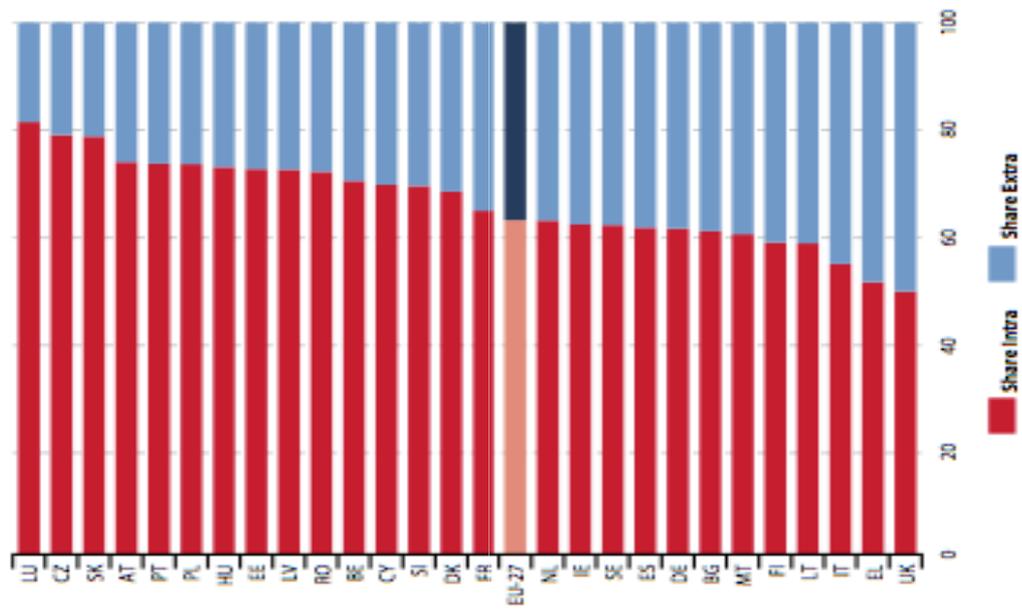
Source: Eurostat (online data code: ext_it_introle)

Figure 1.22: Euro area trade in goods by geographical zone 2011
(EUR 1 000 million)



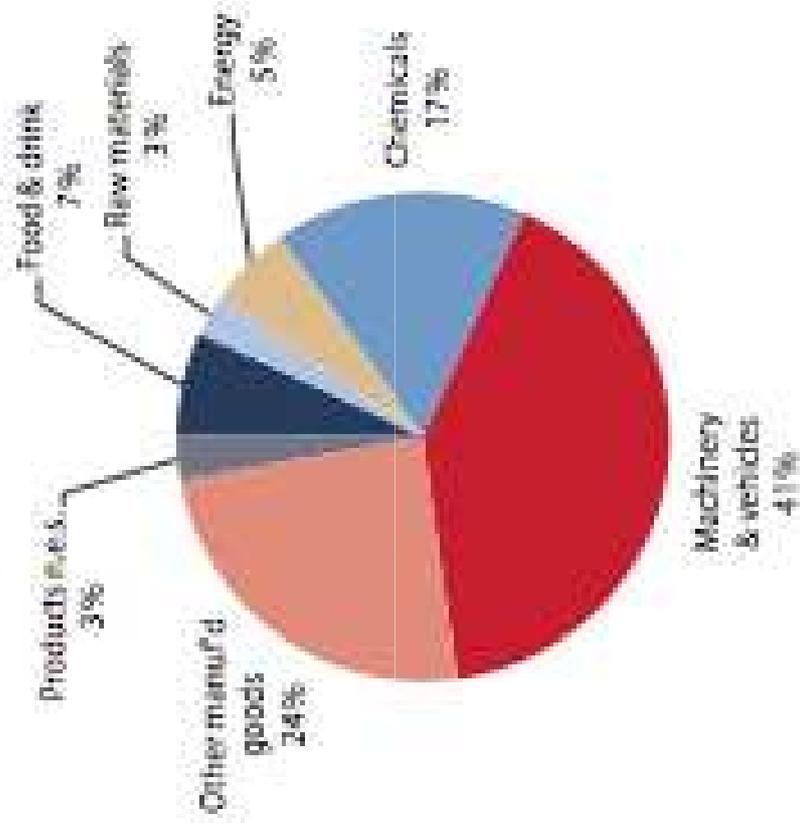
Source: Eurostat (online data code: est_lt_mainec)

Figure 1.31: Shares of Intra-EU-27 and Extra-EU-27 trade in total trade in goods, 2011 (%)



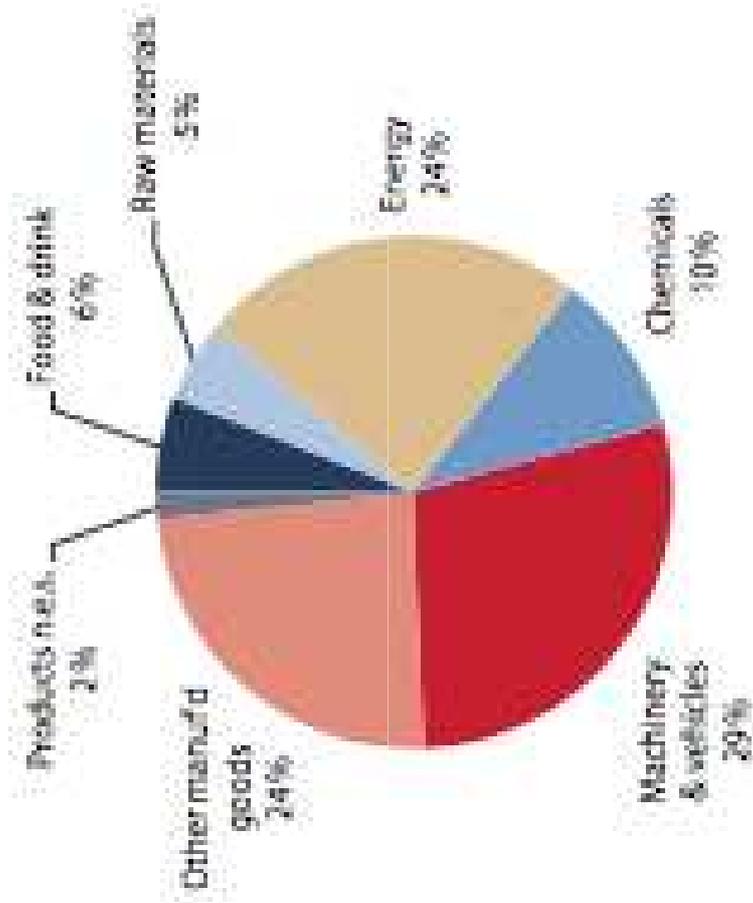
Source: Eurostat (online data code: ext_it_intra27)

Figure 1.25: Euro area exports by products group, 2011
(%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: tx100066)

Figure 1.26: Euro area imports by products group, 2011
(%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: irei00056)

Punti chiave:

- UE principale esportatore mondiale
- Grandissima rilevanza del commercio intraeuropeo (60% del totale, in media)
- Grandissima importanza dell'export di beni manufatti; import di beni manufatti (commercio orizzontale), ma 30% energia e materie prime