

**UNIVERSITA' DI BARI**  
**DIPARTIMENTO DI SCIENZE POLITICHE**

**MODULO 1**

**L'Unione Europea oggi**

**CORSO DI POLITICHE ECONOMICHE EUROPEE**

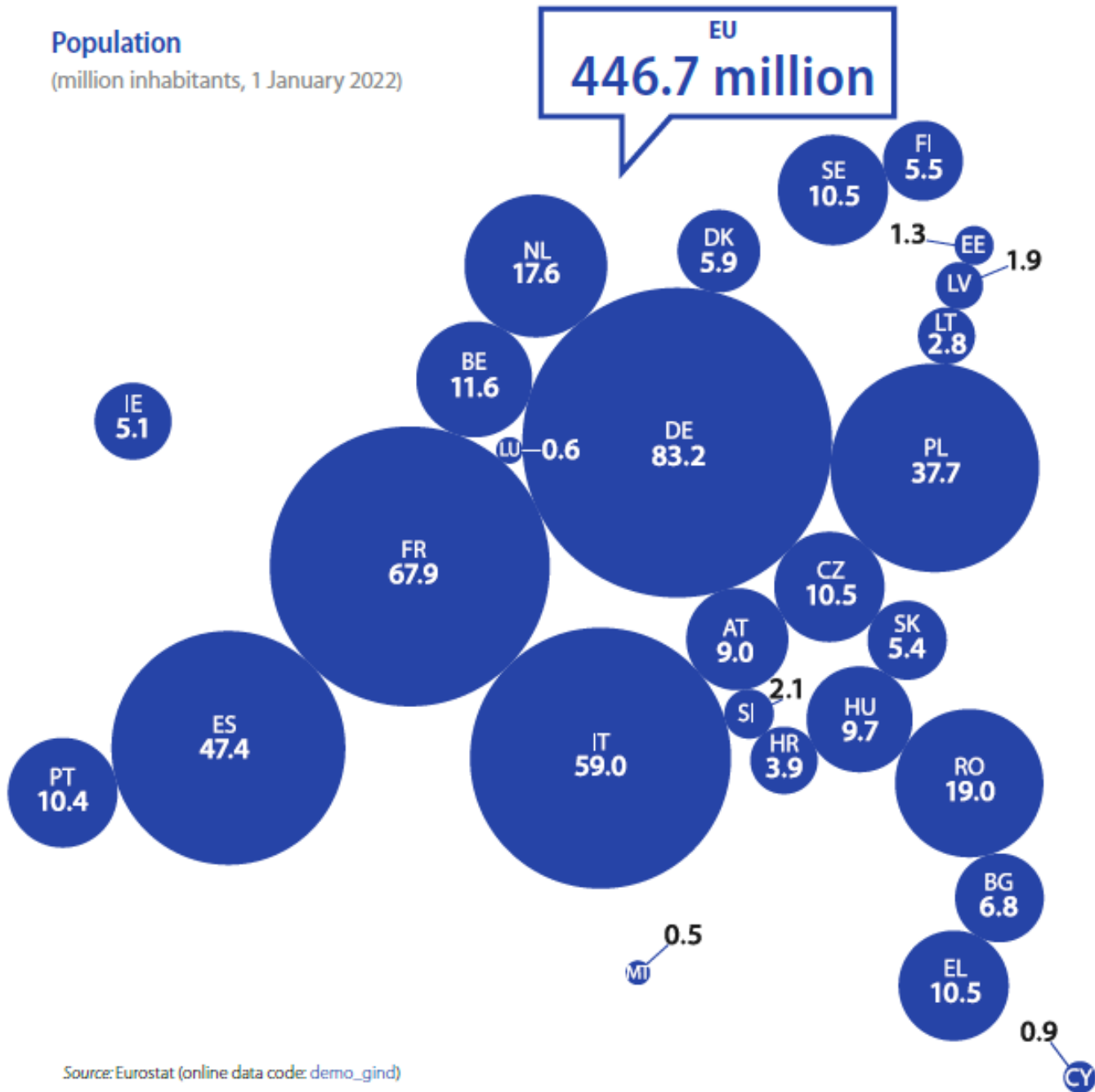
**Prof. Gianfranco Viesti**

L' Unione Europea oggi: dati d'insieme



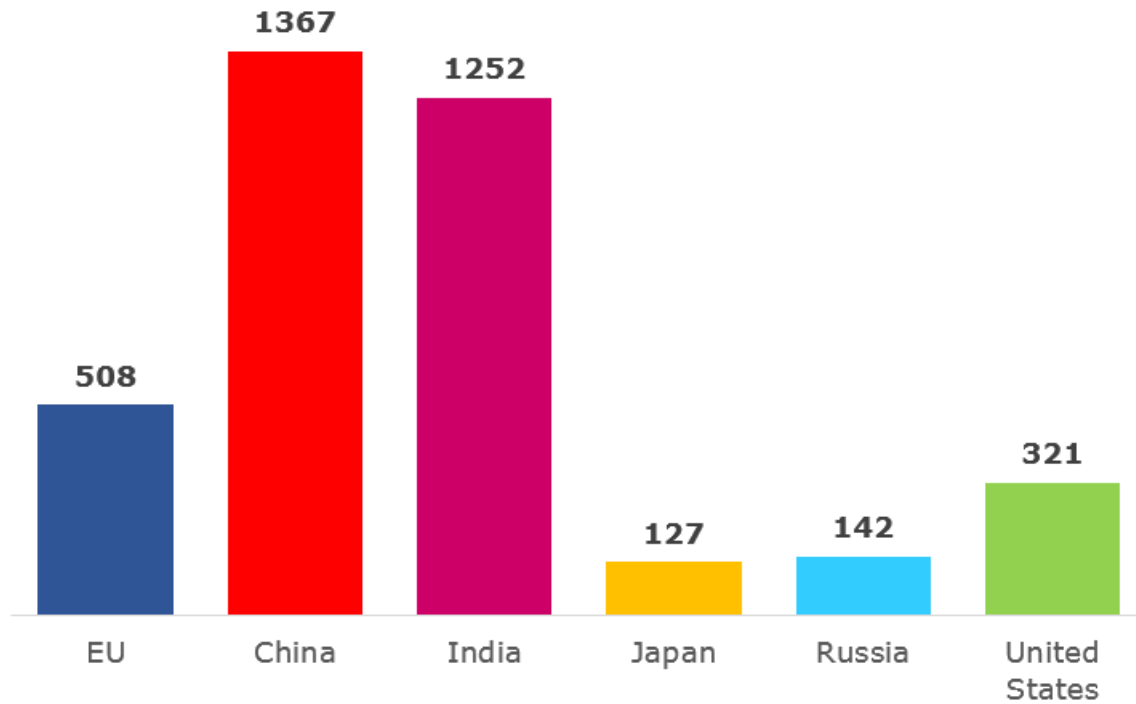
# Population

(million inhabitants, 1 January 2022)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo\_gind)

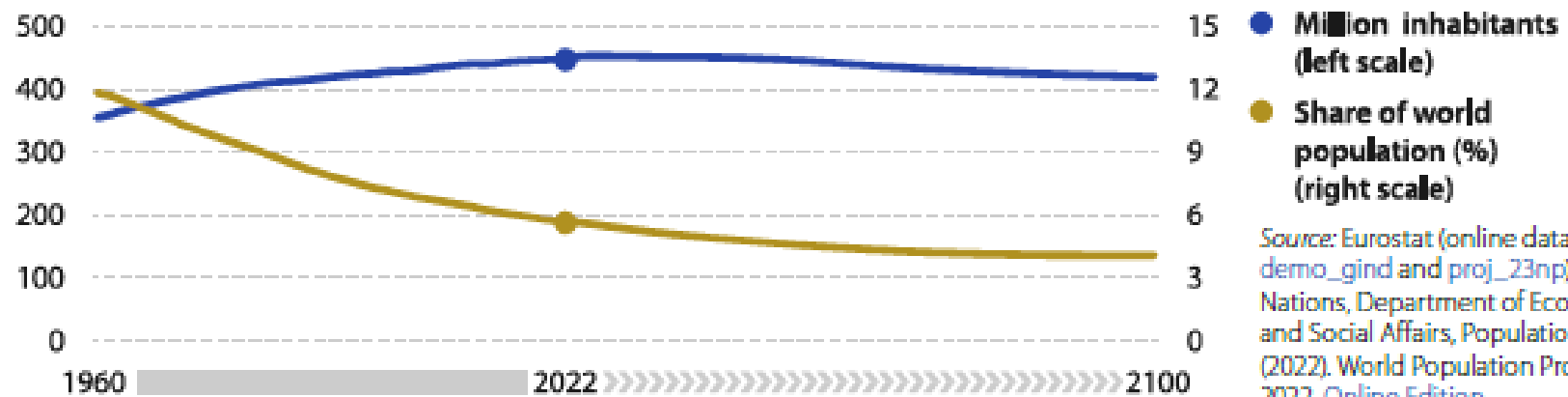
## Population in millions (2015)



NB: EU include Regno Unito

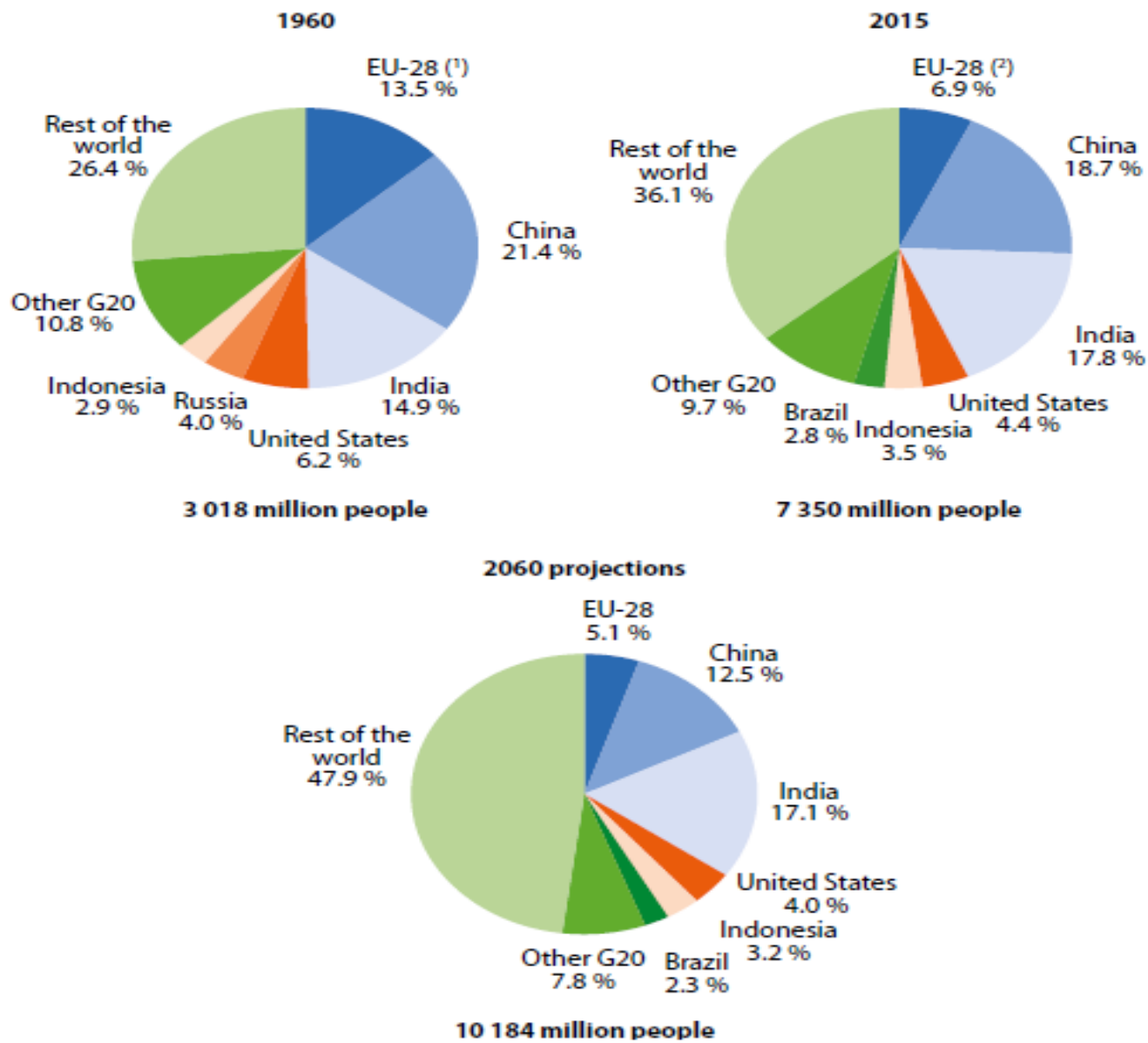
# Population

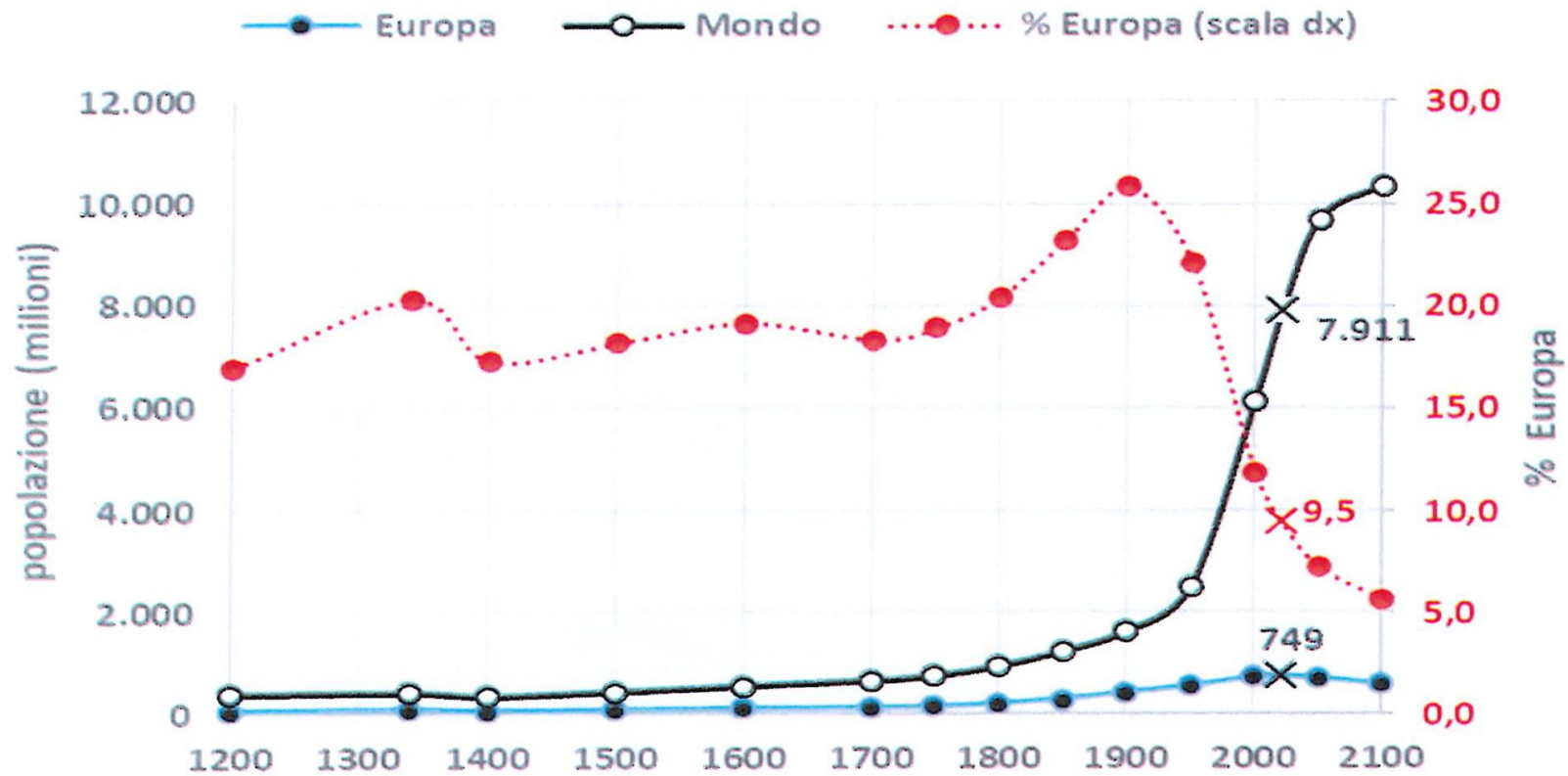
(EU, 1 January 1960–2100)



Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [demo\\_gind](#) and [proj\\_23np](#)) and United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2022). [World Population Prospects 2022, Online Edition](#)

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

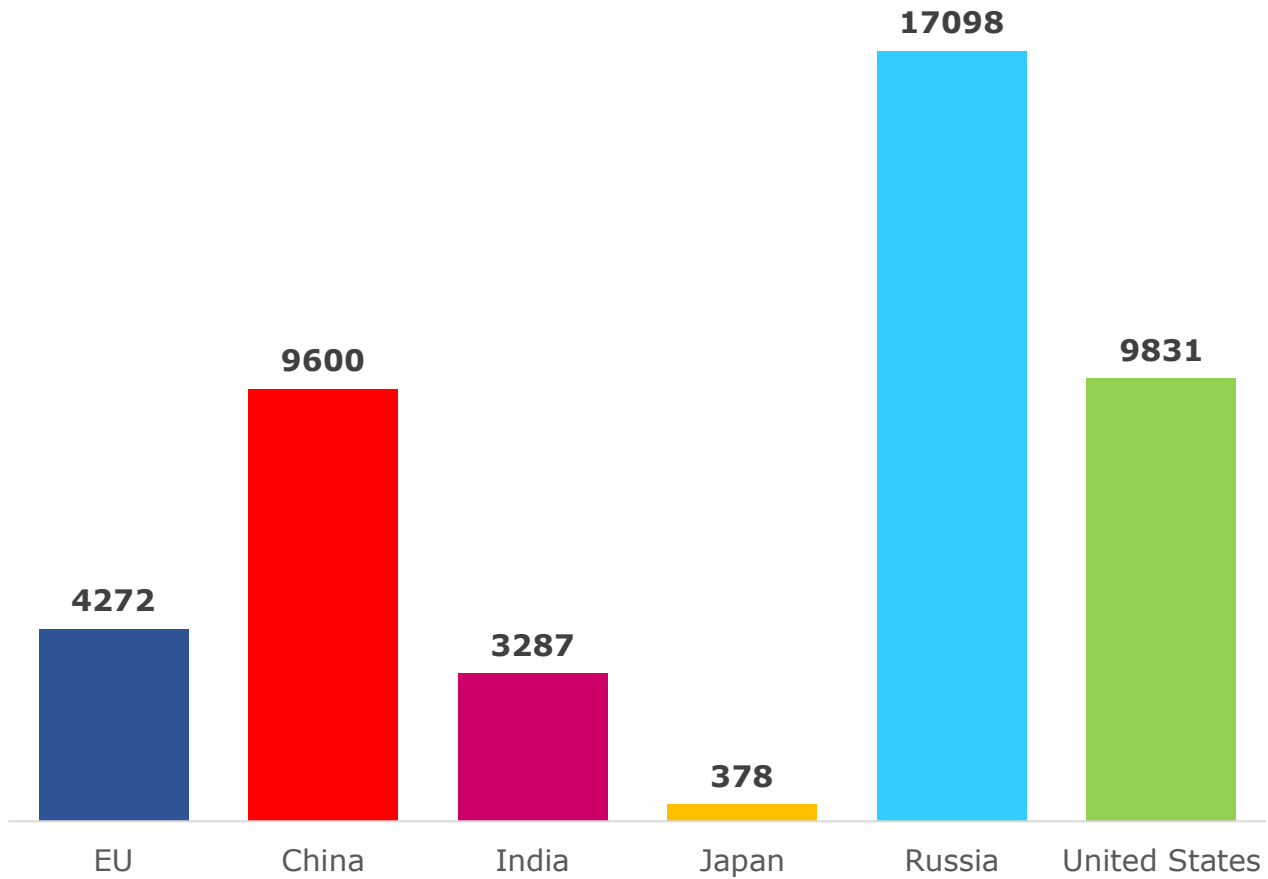




Fonte: J.N.Biraben, Essai sur l'évolution du nombre del hommes, Population, 34, 1979 n.1, pp.13-25 & United Nations Population Prospects, rev. 2022.

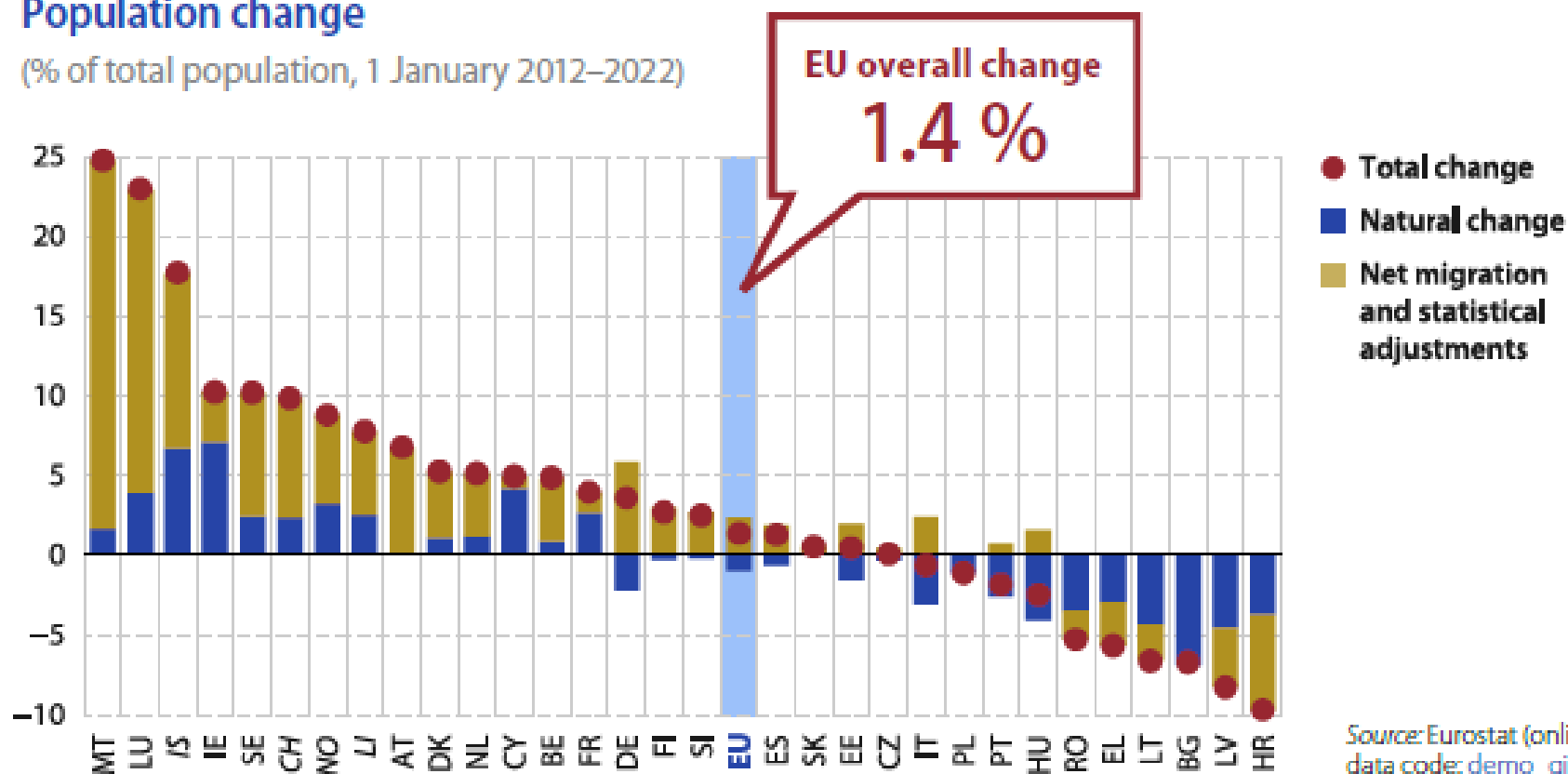


## Surface area (x 1000 km<sup>2</sup>)



## Population change

(% of total population, 1 January 2012–2022)

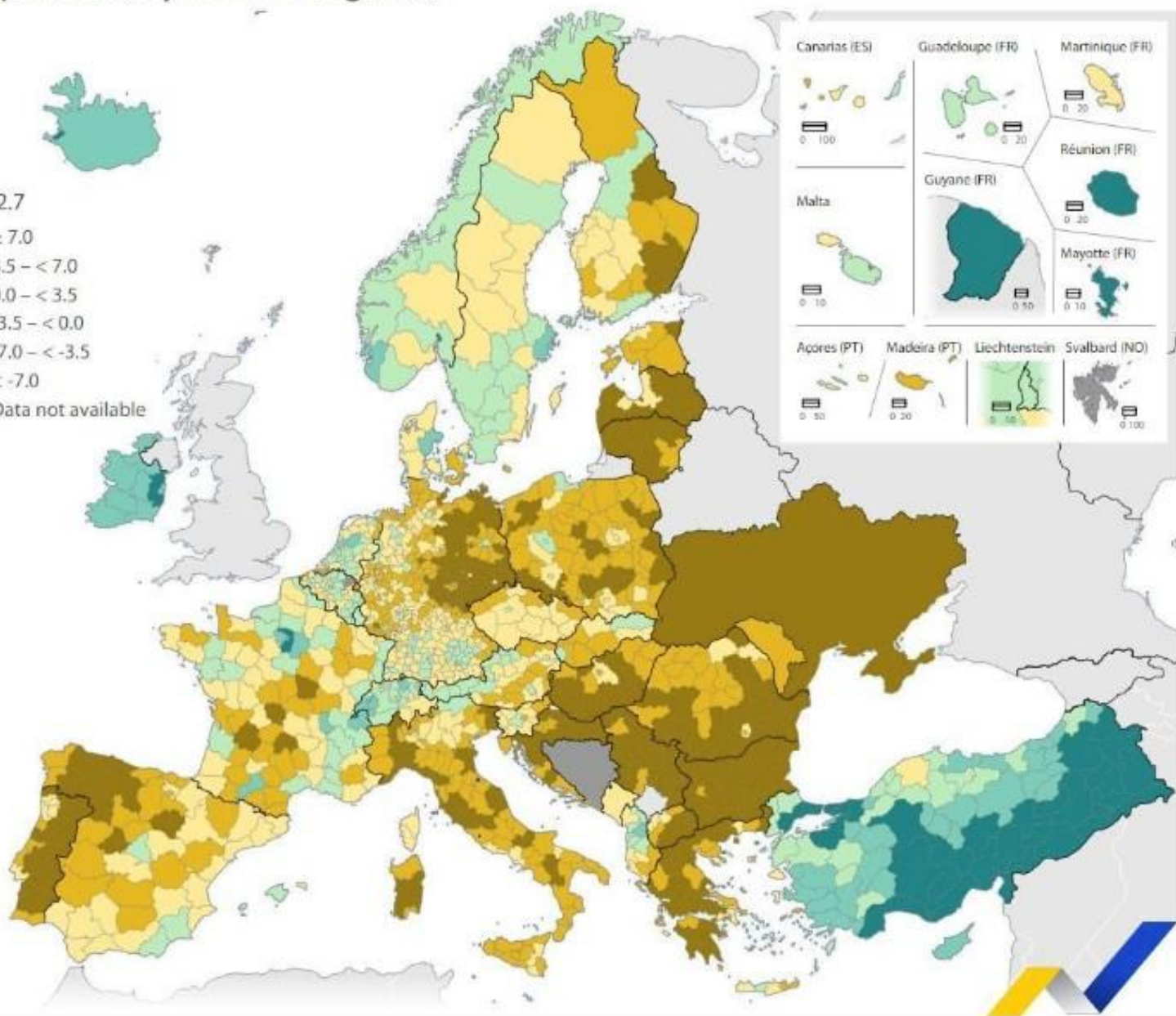
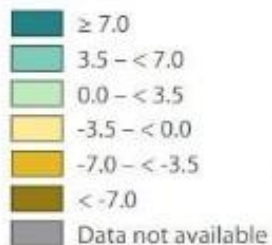


Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo\_gind)

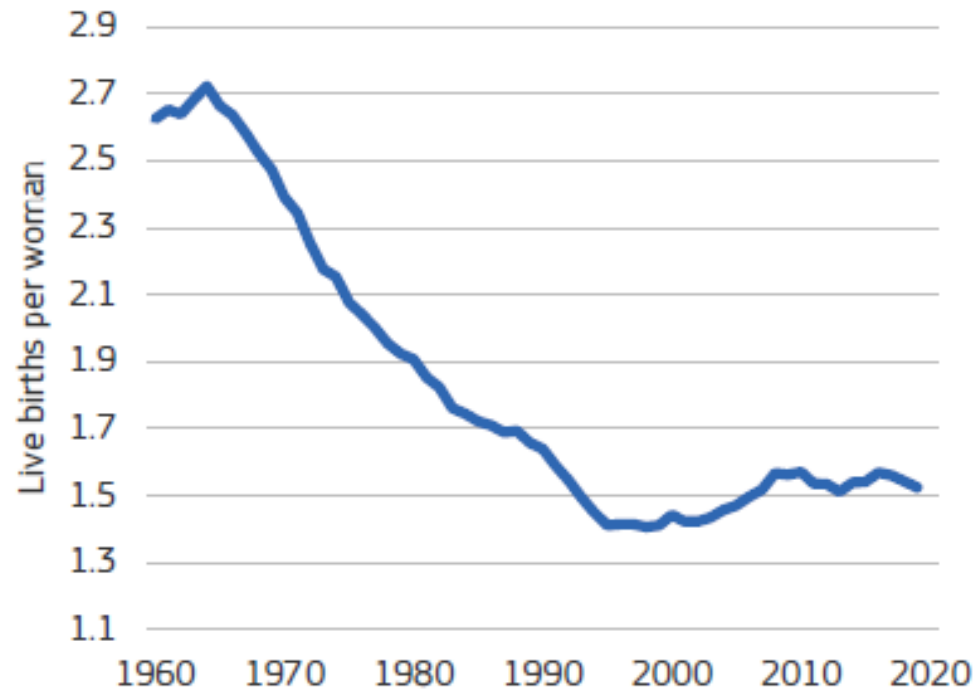
# Crude rate of natural population change, 2021

(‰ persons, by NUTS 3 regions)

EU = -2.7



**Figure 6.6 Total fertility rate, EU-27, 1960-2019**



Source: Eurostat [demo\_find], DG REGIO calculations and the Human Fertility Database.

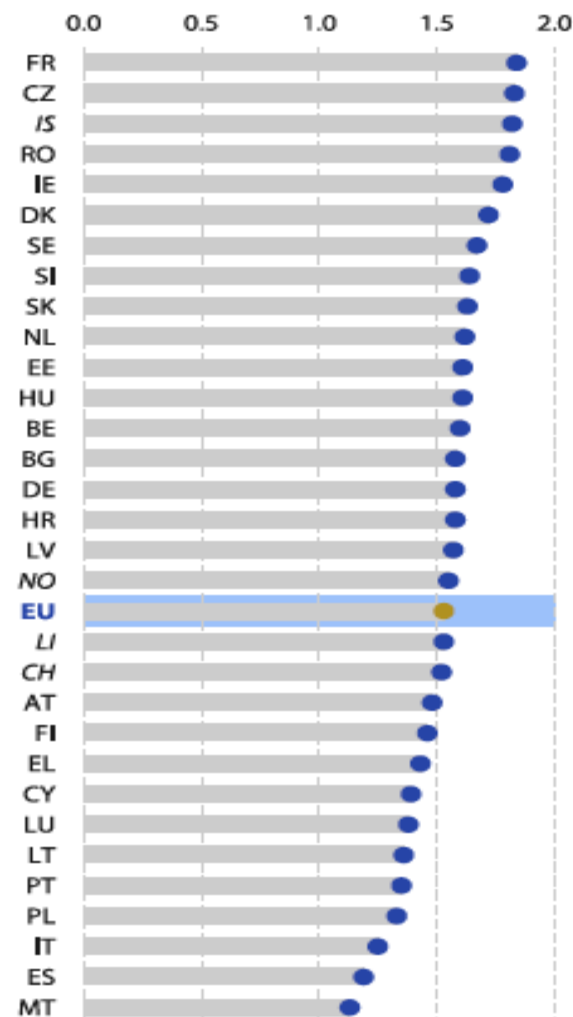


## Fertility rate

(live births per woman, 2021)

In developed countries, a total fertility rate of 2.1 is considered to be the replacement level: in other words, this is the average number of live births per woman that is required to keep the total number of inhabitants at a constant level (in the absence of migration).

In 2021, the total fertility rate ranged from a high of 1.84 live births per woman in France and 1.83 in Czechia, down to 1.13 in Malta.

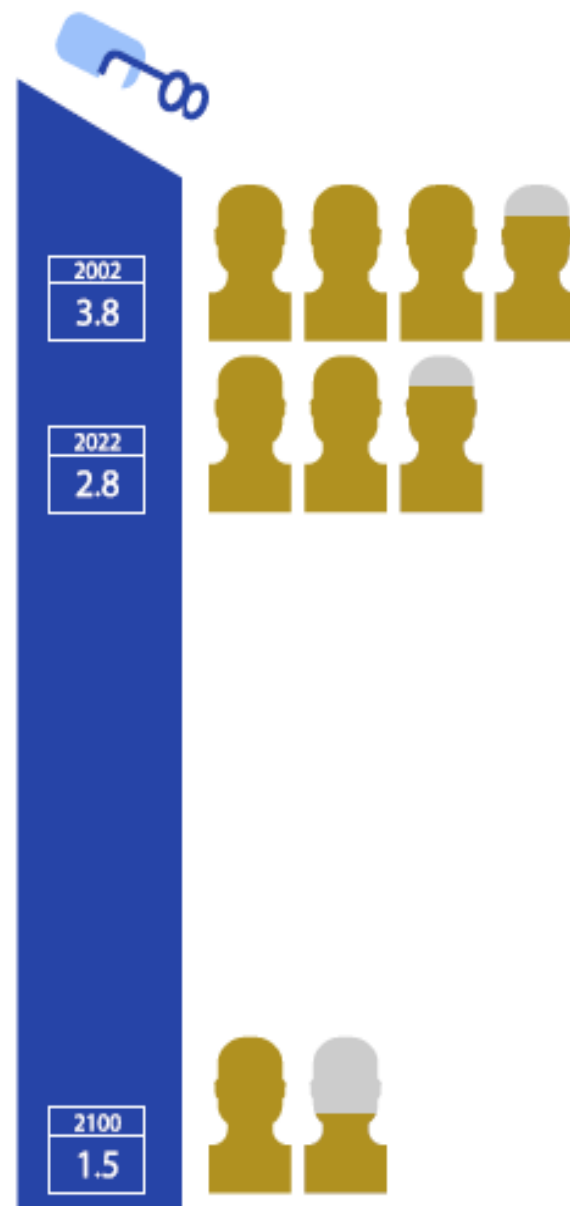


Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo\_find)

## Ageing population

(ratio, number of people aged 20–64 years per person aged  $\geq 65$  years, EU, 2002, 2022 and 2100)

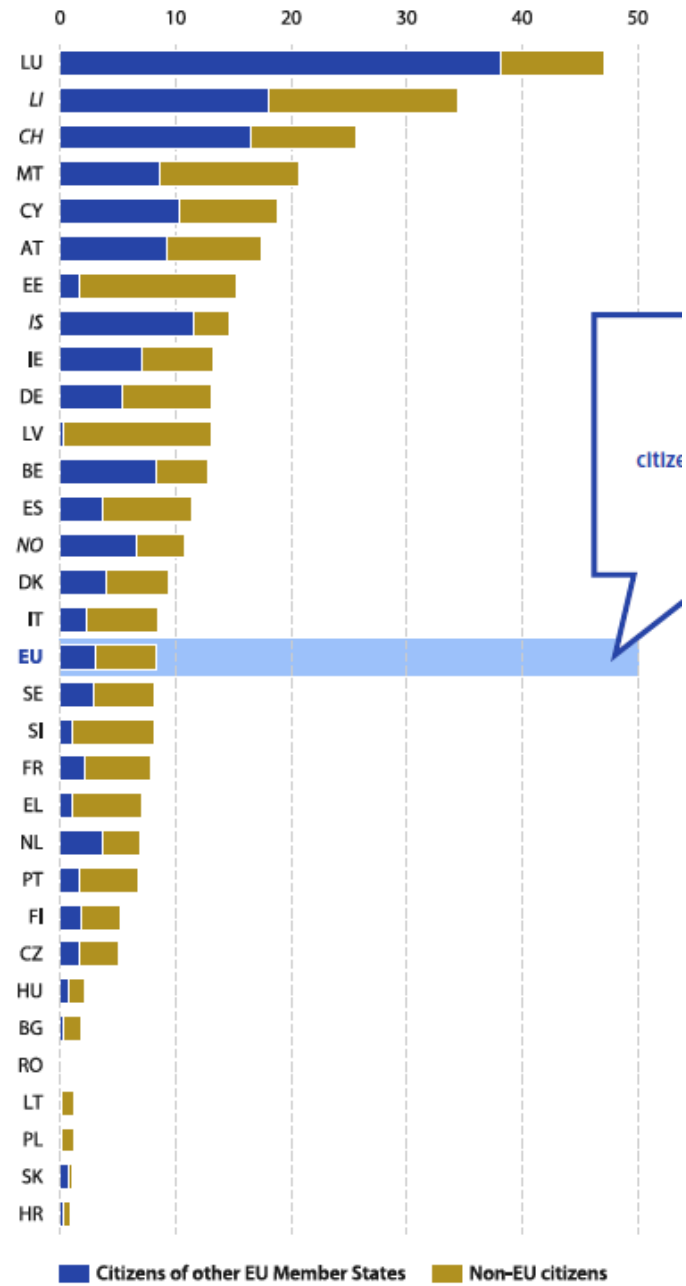
Population ageing has been observed across much of Europe in recent decades. Changes in population structure can have serious implications for issues such as pension funds, government revenues and the provision of services such as health and social care. The number of working-age people (defined here as those aged from 20 to 64 years) in the EU expressed relative to the number of older persons (aged 65 years or over) fell from 3.8 in 2002 to 2.8 by 2022. According to Eurostat's baseline projections, this dependency ratio is expected to fall to 1.5 by 2100.



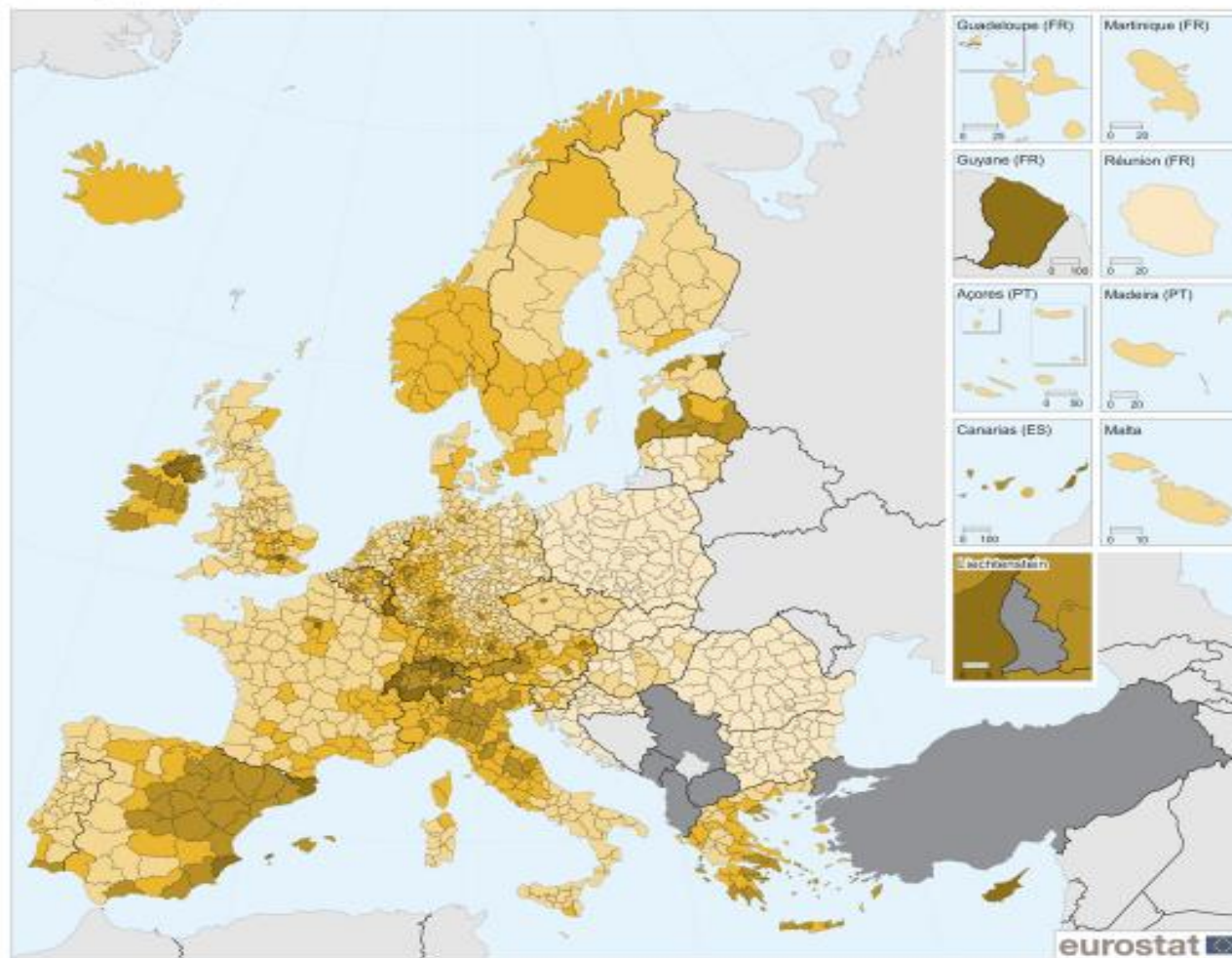
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo\_pjanind and proj\_23np)

# Citizenship of the population

(%, share of total population, 1 January 2022)



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



(% of the population)  
 EU-28 = 6.3

Lightest yellow	< 1
Light yellow	1 – < 5
Yellow	5 – < 10
Orange	10 – < 20
Dark orange	>= 20
Grey	Data not available

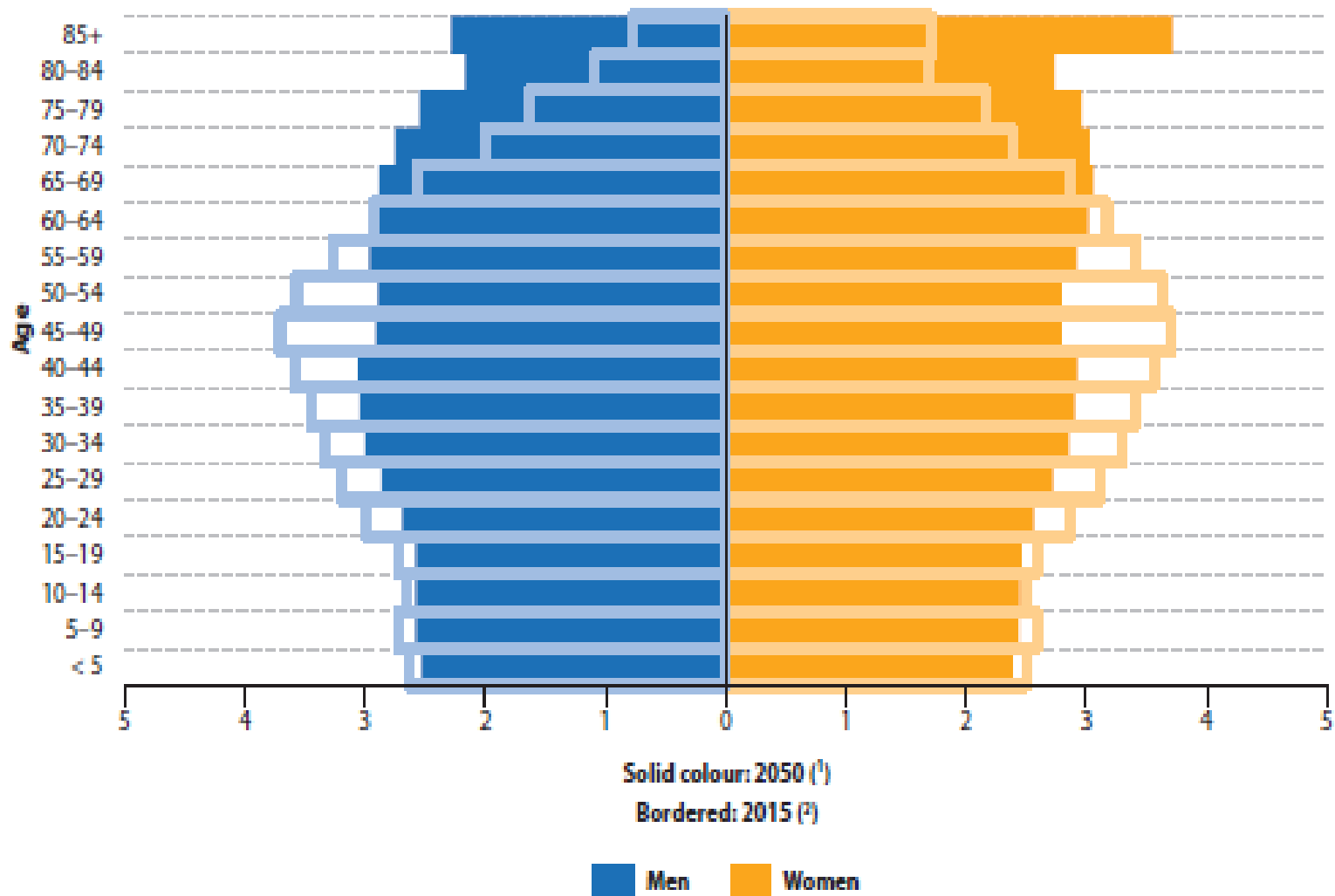
Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat  
 Cartography: Eurostat – GISCO, 04/2015



(\*) Cielęciński (PL216), Tarnowski (PL217), Bytomski (PL228), Tyński (PL22C), Krośniński (PL323), Sandomiersko-Jędrzejowski (PL332), Suwalski (PL345), Piński (PL417), Konincki (PL414), Leszczyński (PL417), Stargardzki (PL423), Gruzdzki (PL614), Wrocławski (PL615), Elbląski (PL621), Elcki (PL623), Starogardzki (PL635) low reliability.  
 Source: Census hub (<https://ec.europa.eu/CensusHub2>)



**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\_13npms)

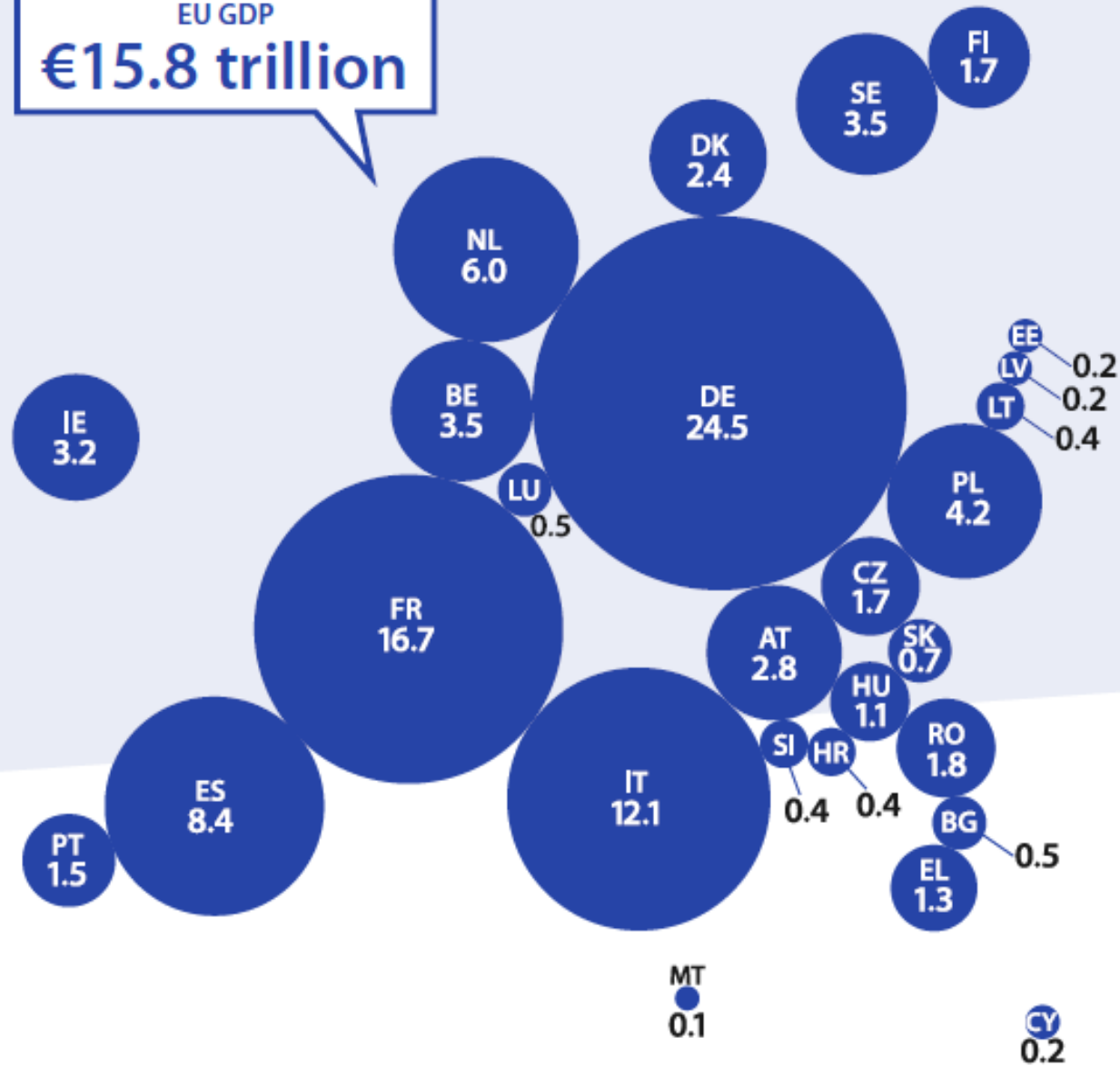
# Punti chiave:

- 450 milioni di abitanti (UE27)
- Grande diversità nella dimensione dei paesi (GER = 82; FRA, 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

# GDP

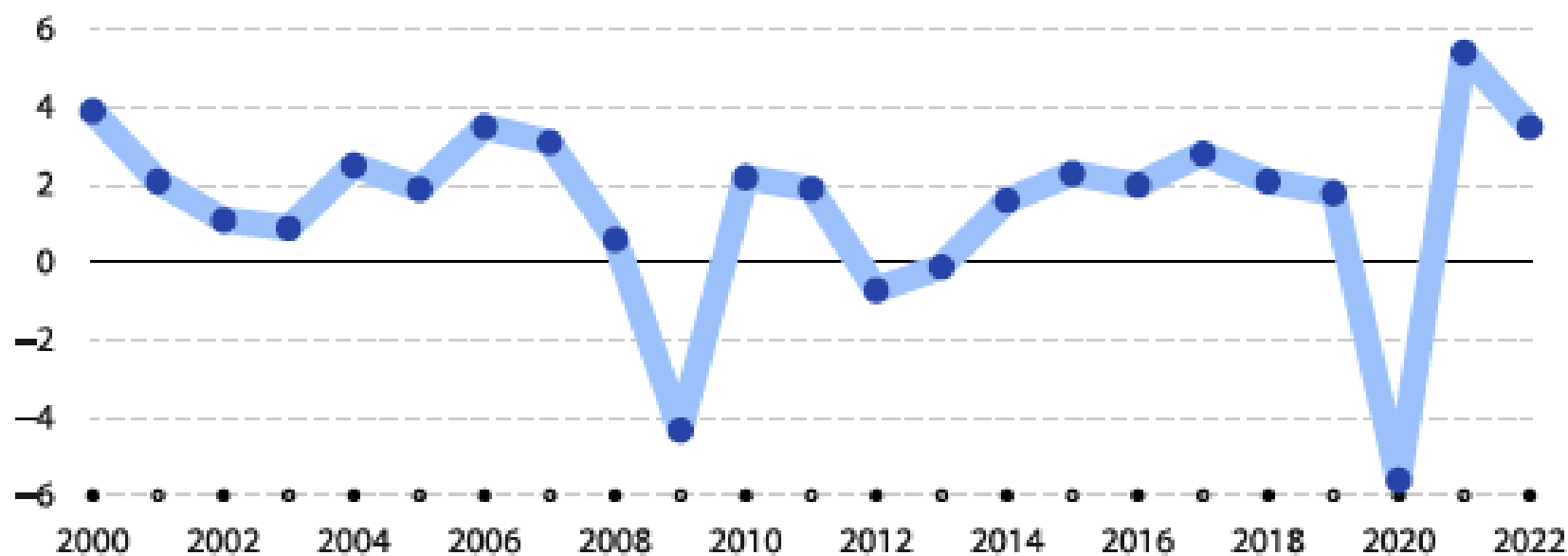
(%, share of EU total, 2022)

EU GDP  
**€15.8 trillion**



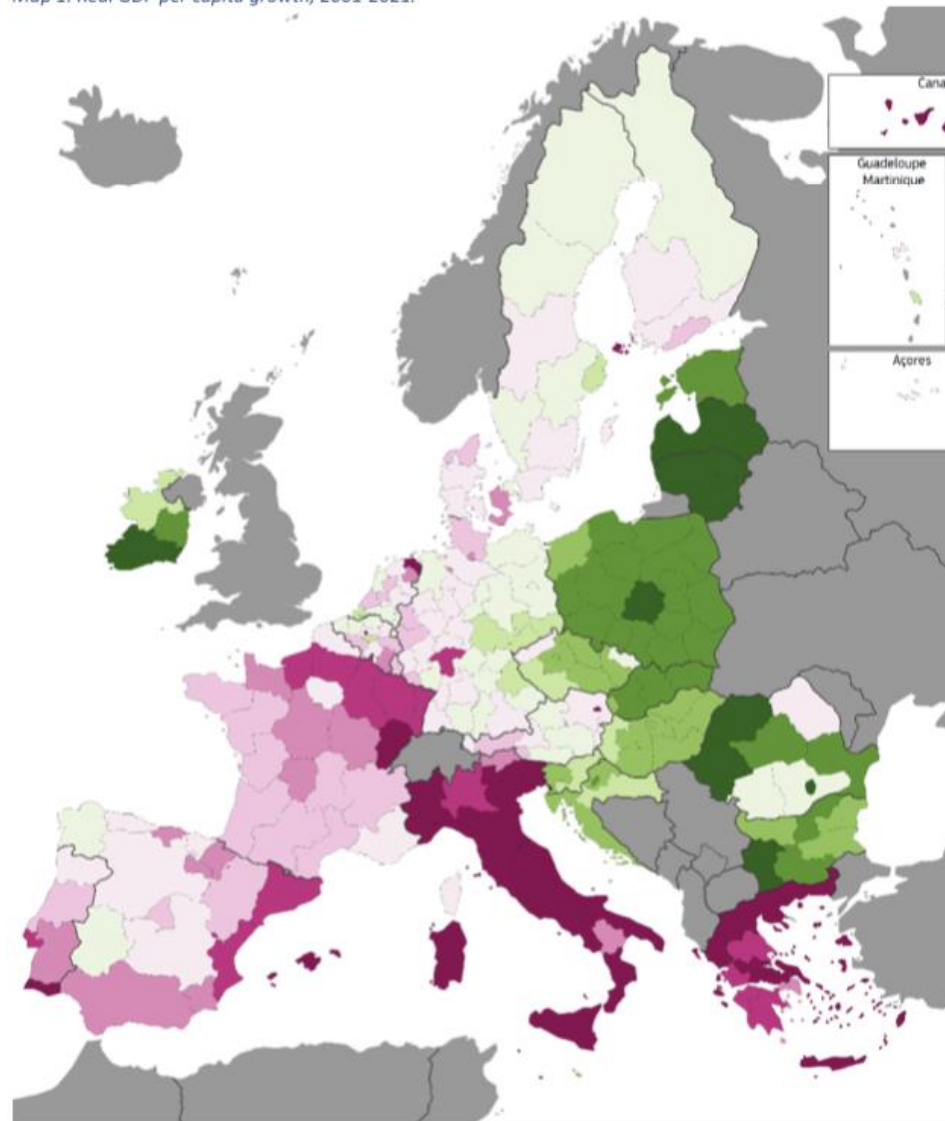
## Real change in GDP

(%, annual change, based on chain-linked volumes, EU, 2000–2022)



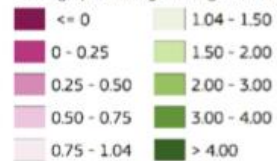
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [naida\\_10\\_gdp](#))

Map 1. Real GDP per capita growth, 2001-2021.



**Growth of GDP per head, 2001-2021**

Average percentage change on the preceding year

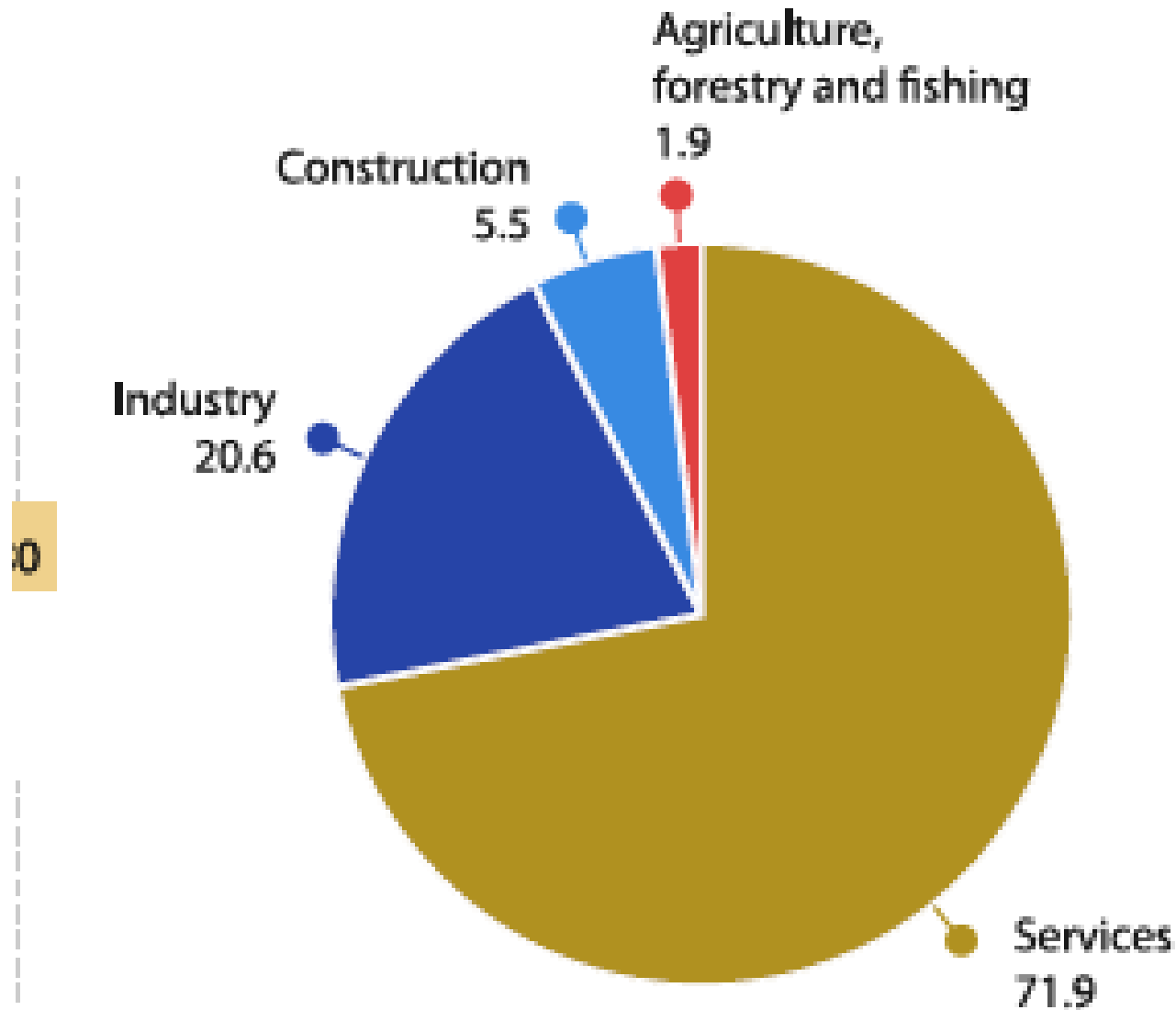


EU-27 = 1.04

Source: DG REGIO based on JRC and Eurostat data

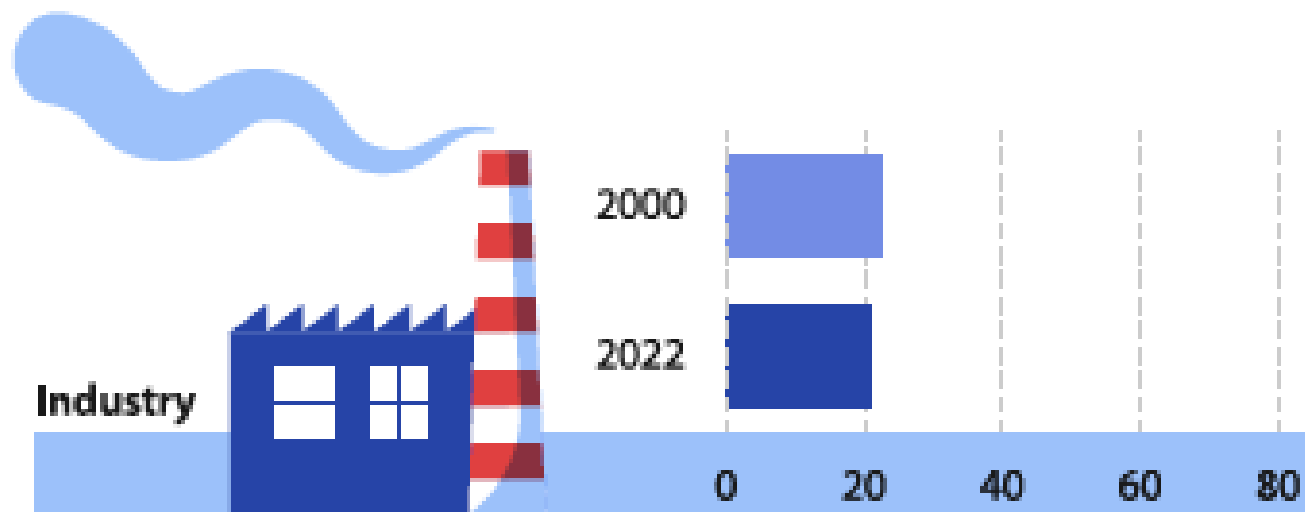
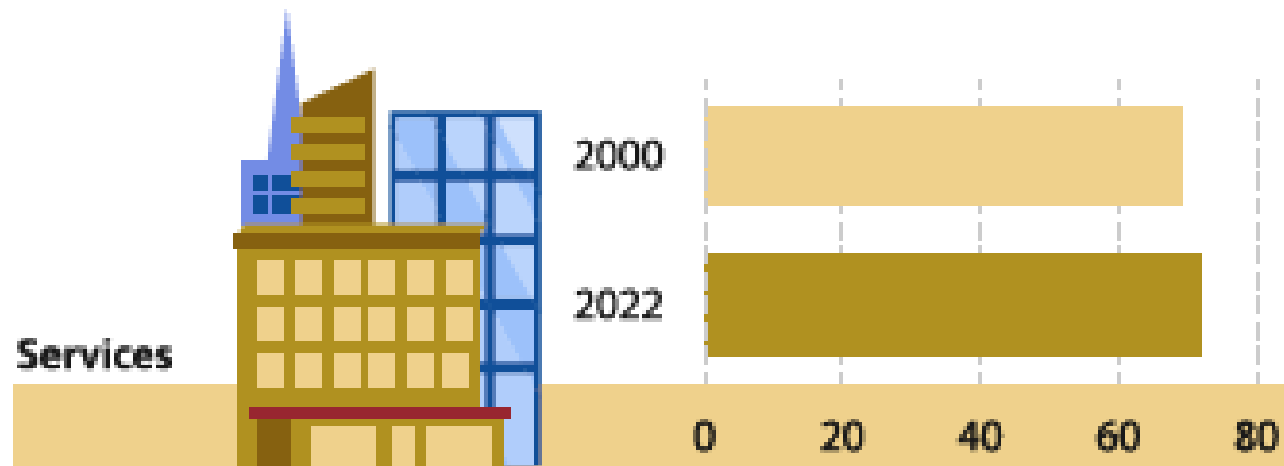
# Sectoral structure of value added

(%, share of total value added, EU, 2022)

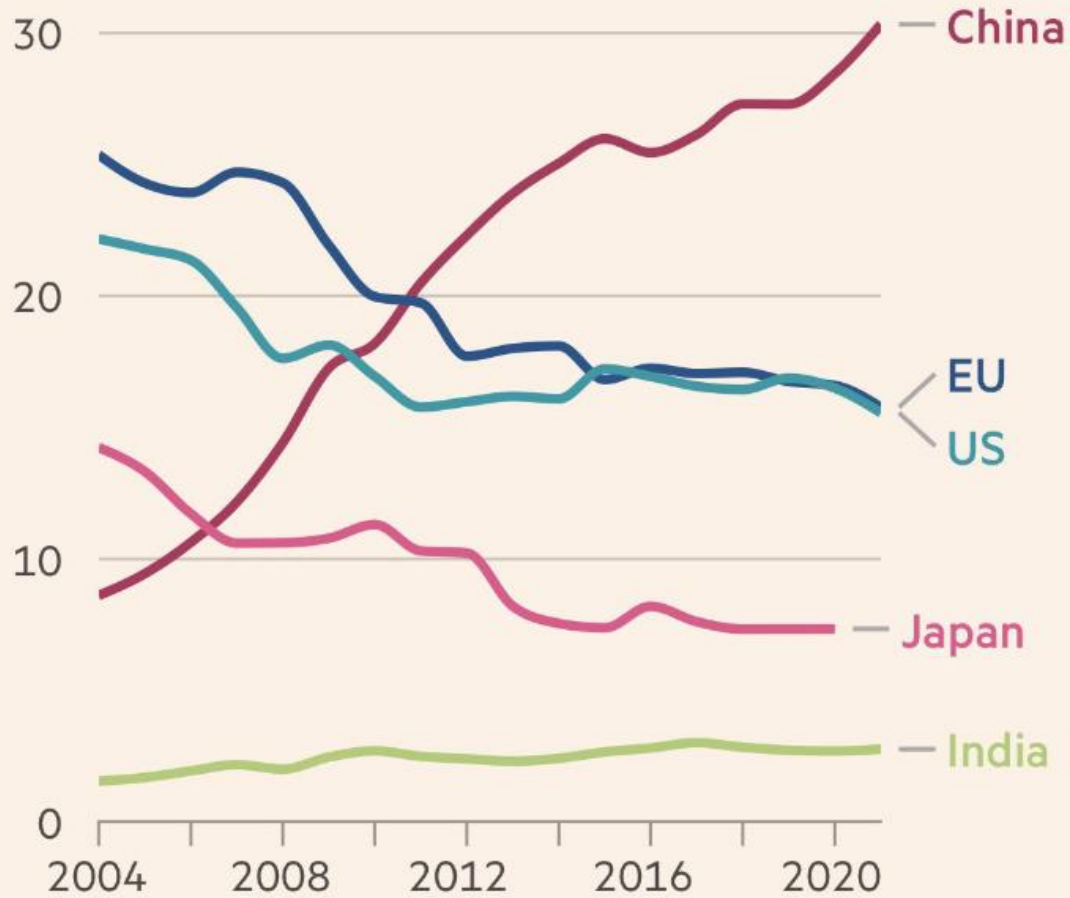


# Developments for the sectoral structure of value added

(%, share of total value added, EU, 2000 and 2022)



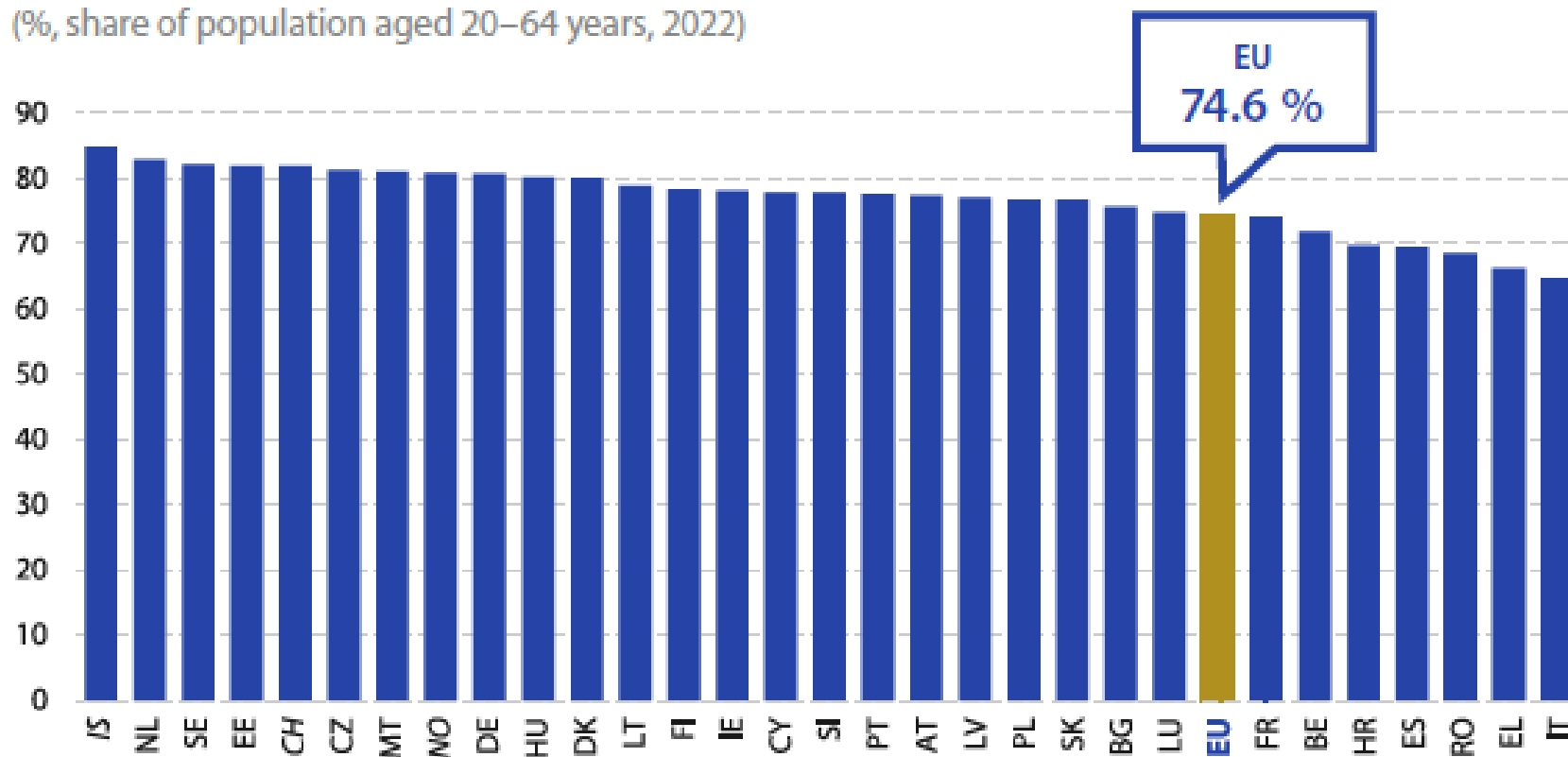
# Share of global manufacturing value added (%)





## Employment rate

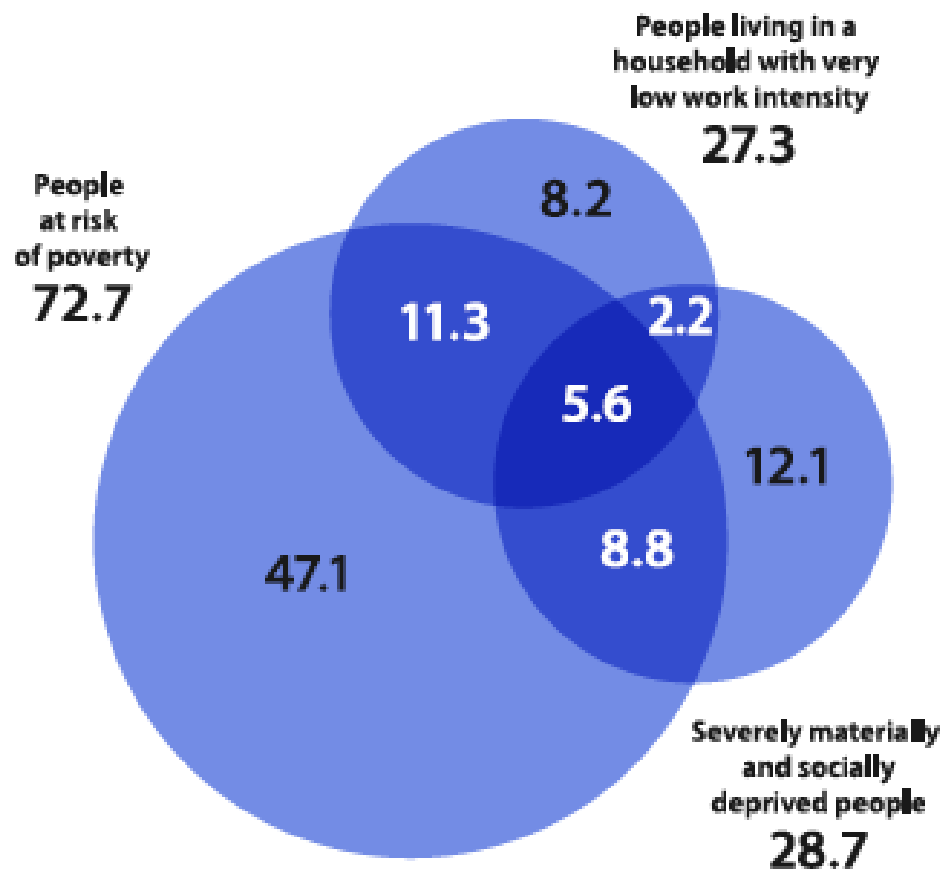
(%, share of population aged 20–64 years, 2022)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lfsi\\_emp\\_a](#))

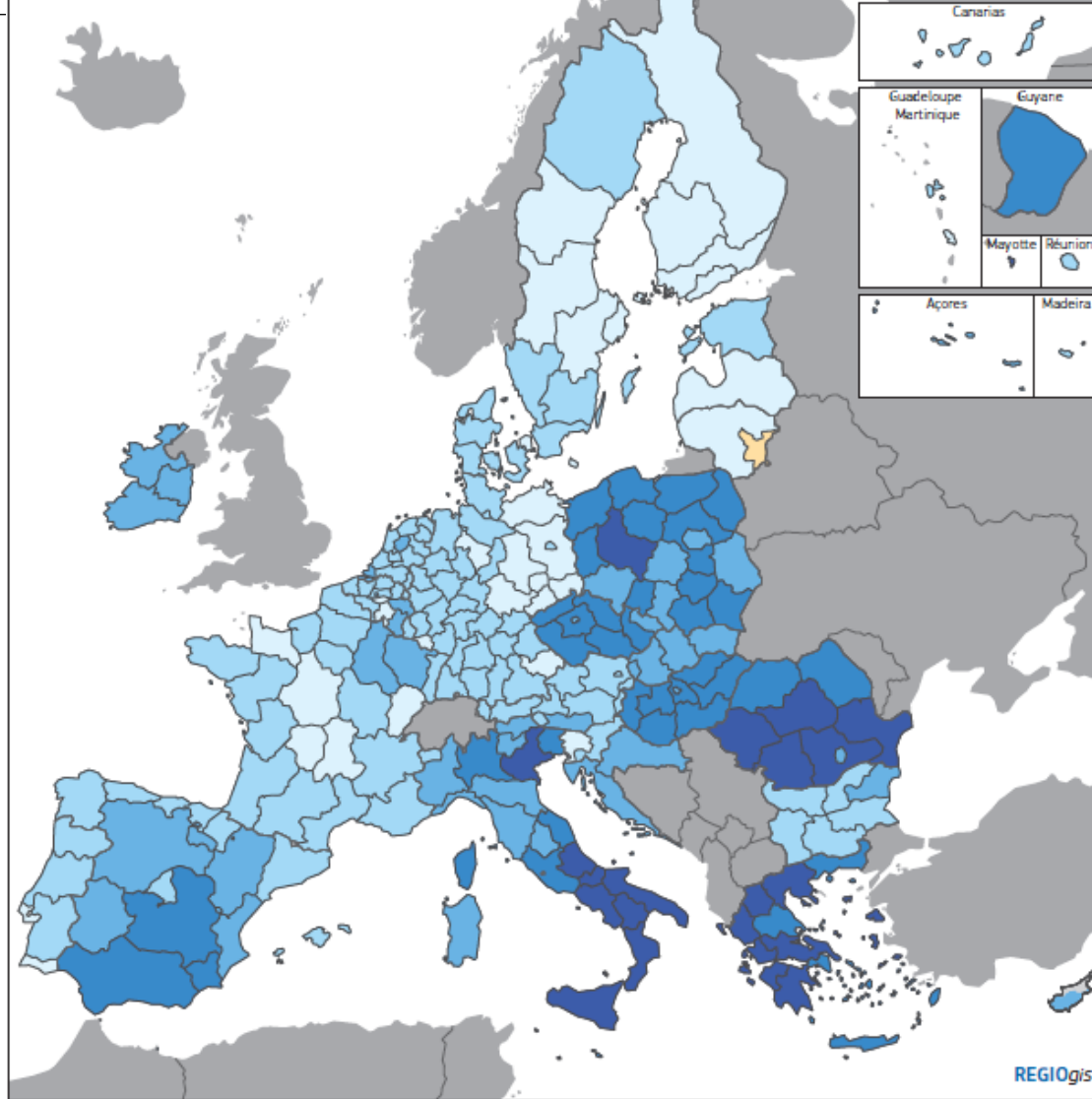
## People at risk of poverty or social exclusion

(million persons, EU, 2022)



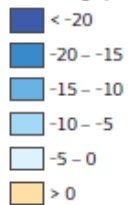
In 2022, 95.3 million people, or 21.6 % of the EU population, were at risk of poverty or social exclusion. This means that they were in at least one of the following three conditions: at risk of poverty after social transfers; facing severe material and social deprivation; or living in a household with very low work intensity. The greatest risk of poverty or social exclusion was from income poverty, in other words, people who were at risk of poverty after social transfers: this condition was faced by 72.7 million people in 2022, among whom 25.6 million were affected at the same time by one or both of the other two conditions. Compared with a year earlier, there were 0.3 million fewer people at risk of poverty or social exclusion in 2022.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ilc\_pees01n)



**Map 5.19 Difference between female and male employment rates (ages 20–64), 2020**

Percentage point difference (female – male)



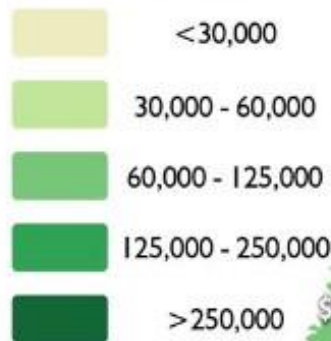
EU-27 = -11.1

Source: Eurostat (lfst\_r\_lfe2emprt).

# Median wealth per adult

\* This includes both financial and non-financial wealth (e.g., real estate).

## Median wealth\* per adult in USD

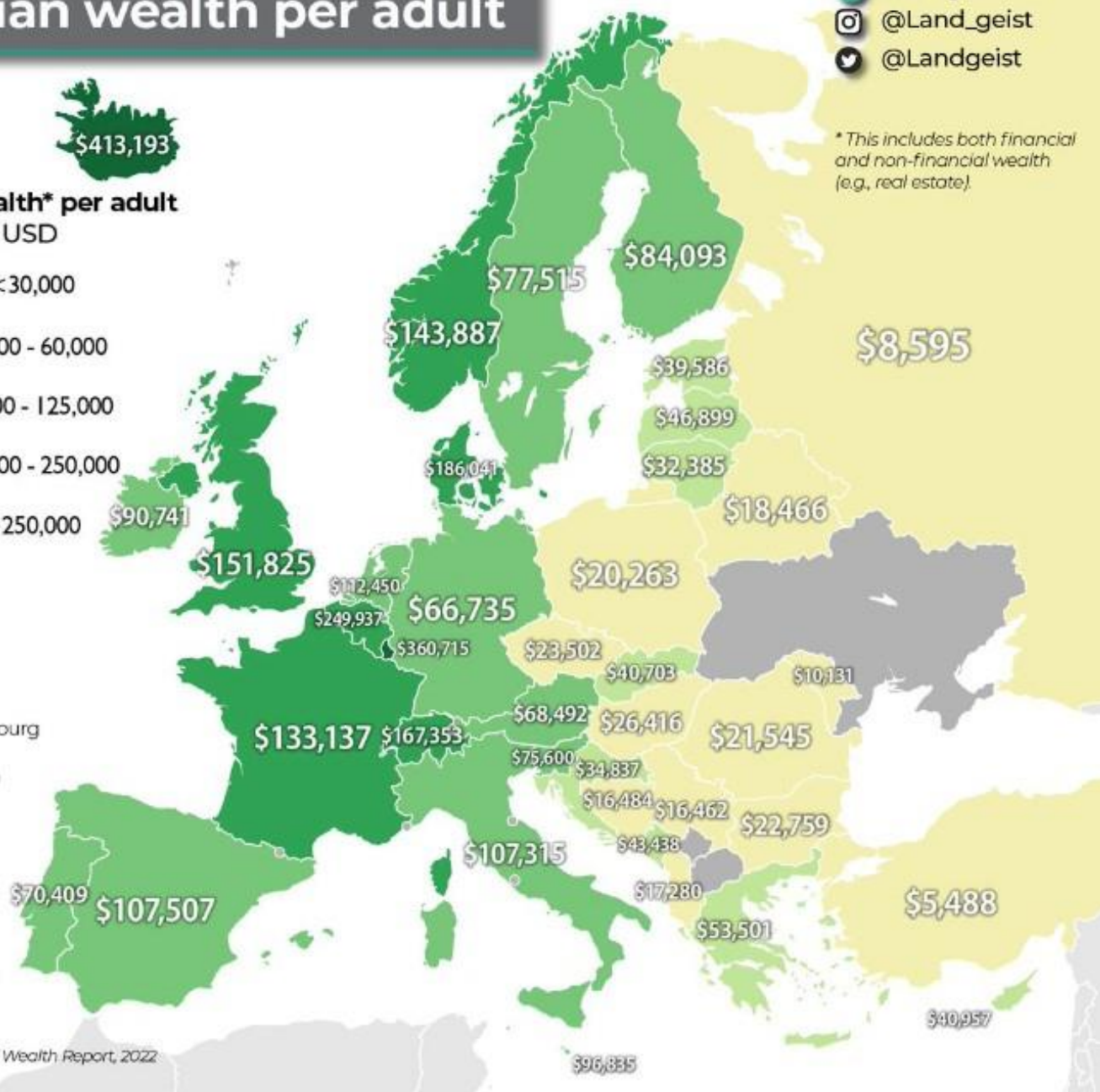


### Highest

- Iceland \$ 413,193
- Luxembourg \$ 360,715
- Belgium \$ 249,937

### Lowest

- Turkey \$ 5,488
- Russia \$ 8,595
- Moldova \$ 10,131

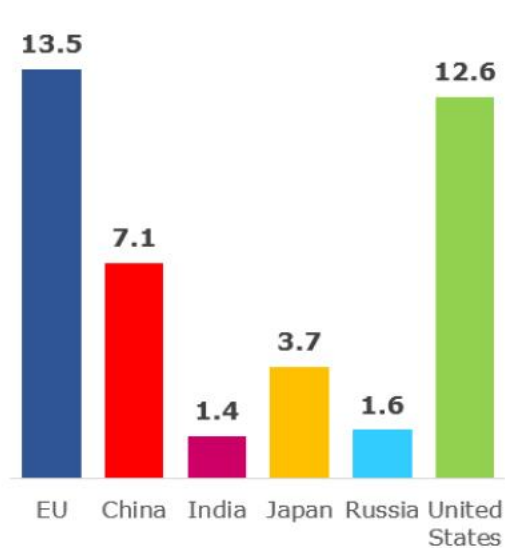


Source: UBS Global Wealth Report, 2022

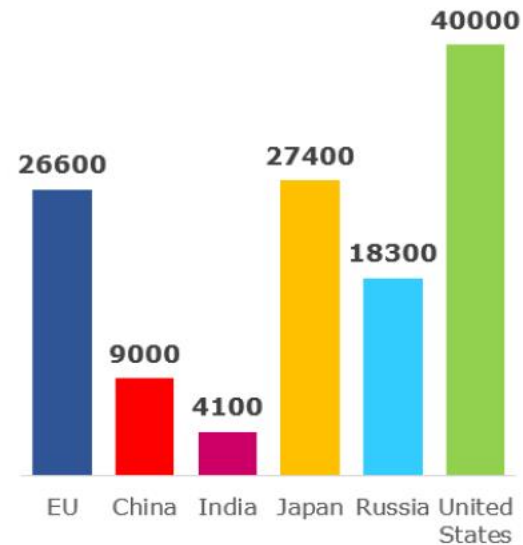
# How rich is the EU compared to the rest of the world?



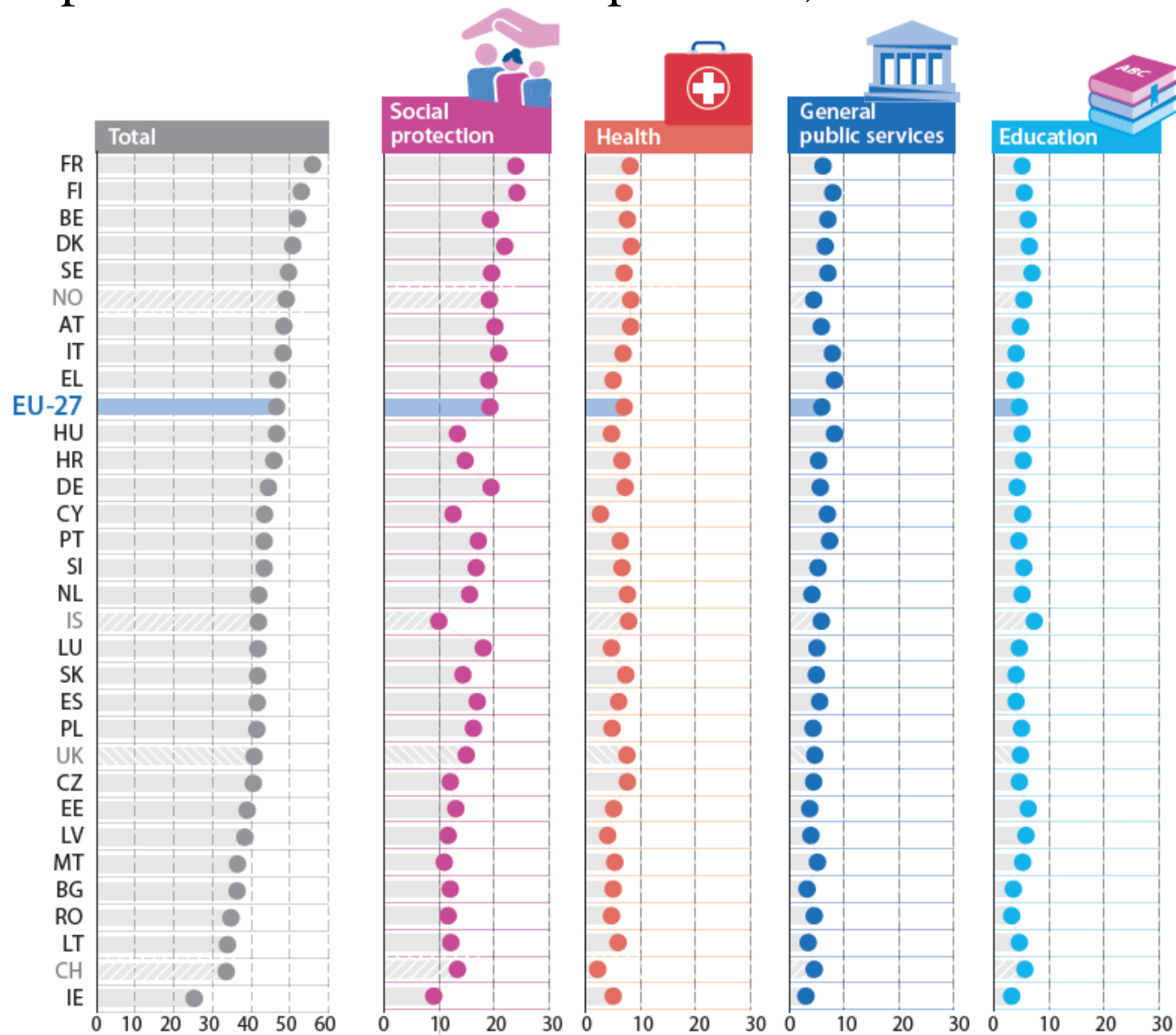
Size of economy:  
GDP in trillions of euro (2013)



Wealth per person:  
GDP per person (2013)



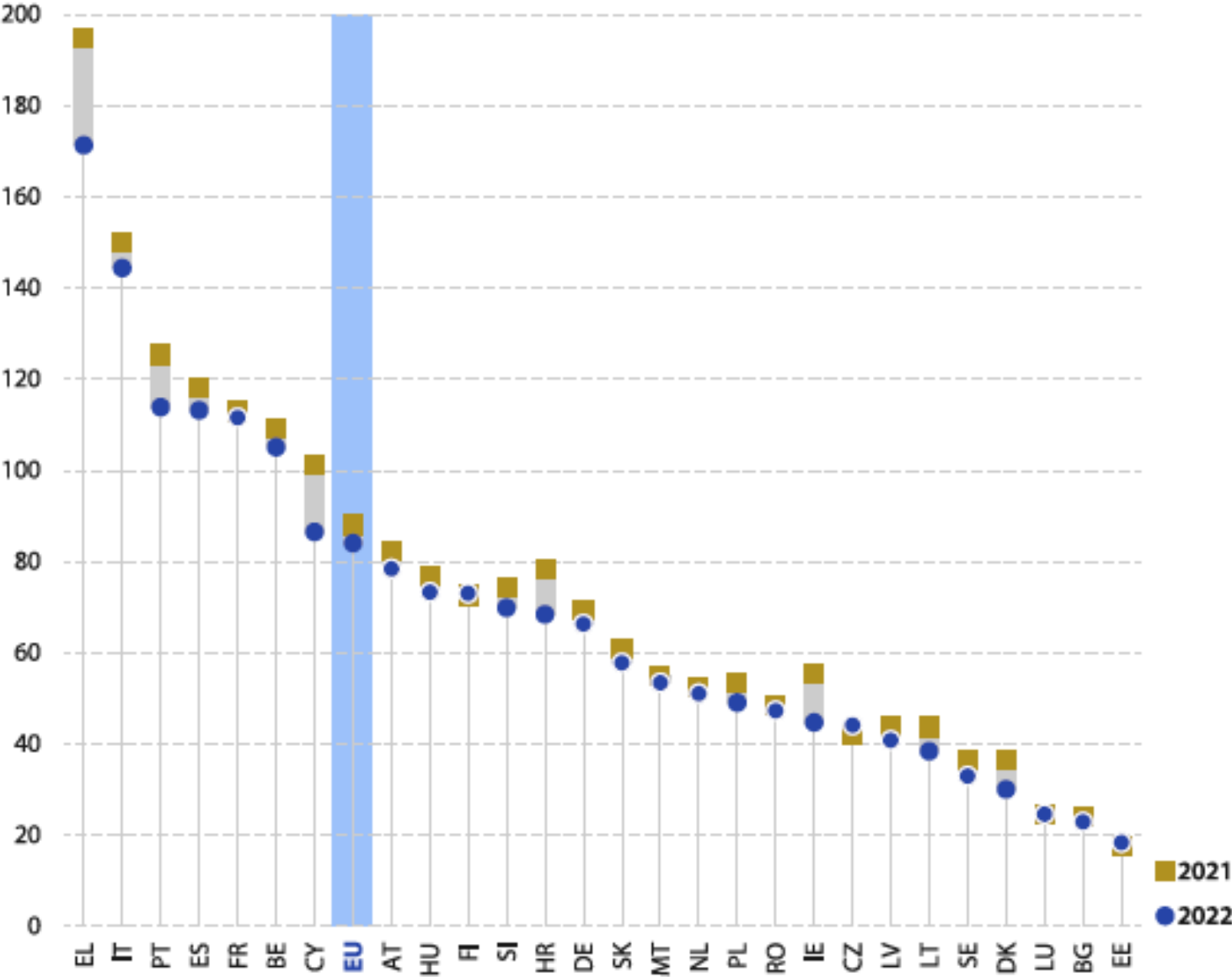
# Principali ambiti di intervento pubblico, 2019



Source: Eurostat (online data code: gov\_10a\_exp)

# General government gross debt

(%, relative to GDP, 2021 and 2022)



# Punti chiave:

- Ruolo importante ma decrescente nell'economia internazionale
- PIL quasi 16.000 miliardi di euro

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

- Economia fortemente terziarizzata



# Punti chiave:

- Elevate disuguaglianze fra persone e fra stati e regioni
- Squilibri di finanza pubblica, ma con debito molto inferiore a Giappone e USA
- “Modello europeo”: alta spesa per prestazioni sociali

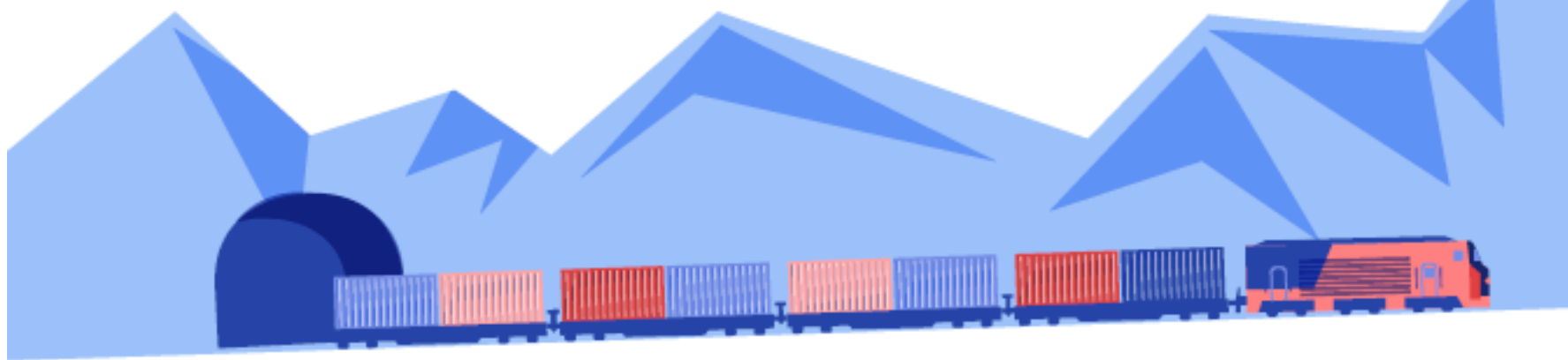
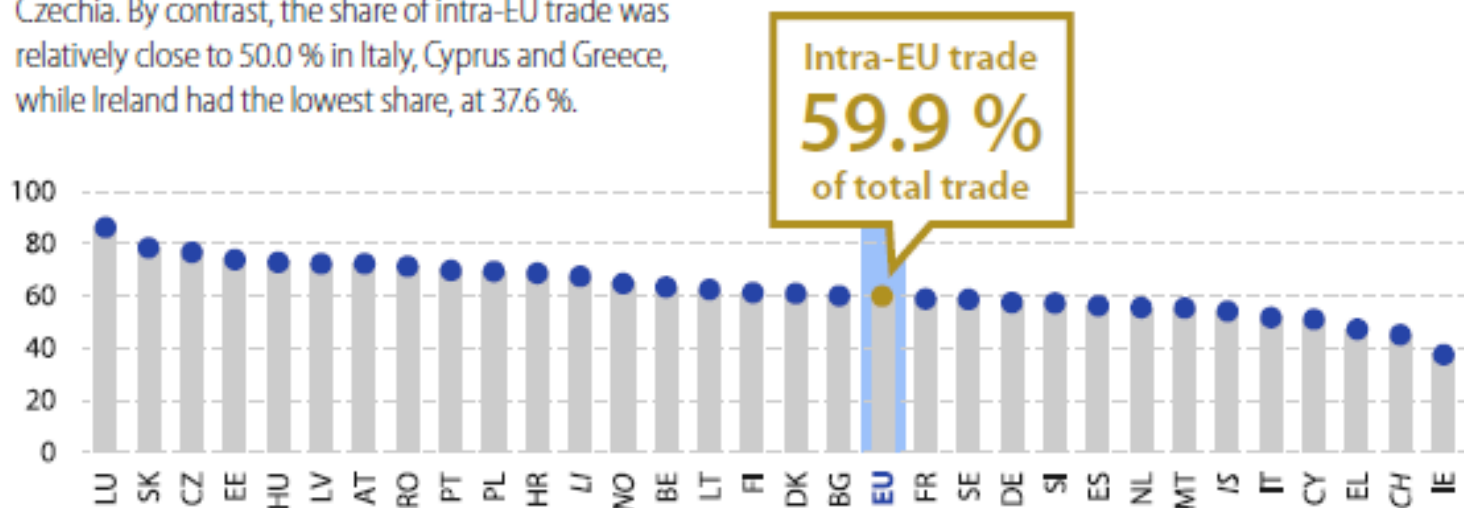
## International trade in goods with Member States

(%, share of trade with all partners (intra- and extra-EU), 2022)

In 2022, 59.9 % of the EU Member States' trade in goods concerned exchanges between Member States. The relative share of intra-EU trade was highest in Luxembourg at 86.3 % and also accounted for three quarters or more of total trade in Slovakia and Czechia. By contrast, the share of intra-EU trade was relatively close to 50.0 % in Italy, Cyprus and Greece, while Ireland had the lowest share, at 37.6 %.

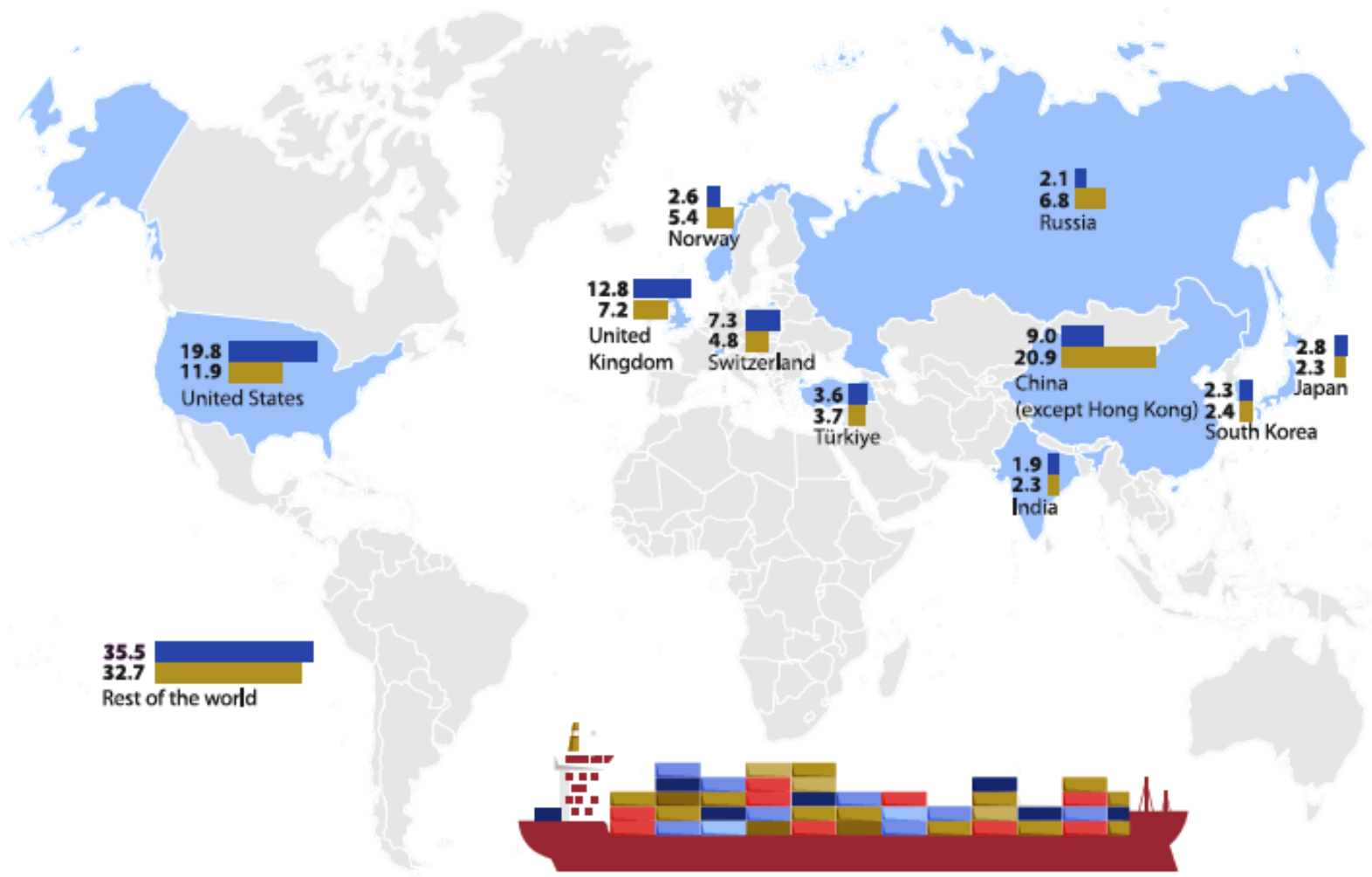
Note: calculation based on the average value of exports and imports.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ext\_lt\_intratrd and ext\_lt\_intercc)



# Top 10 partners for international trade in goods

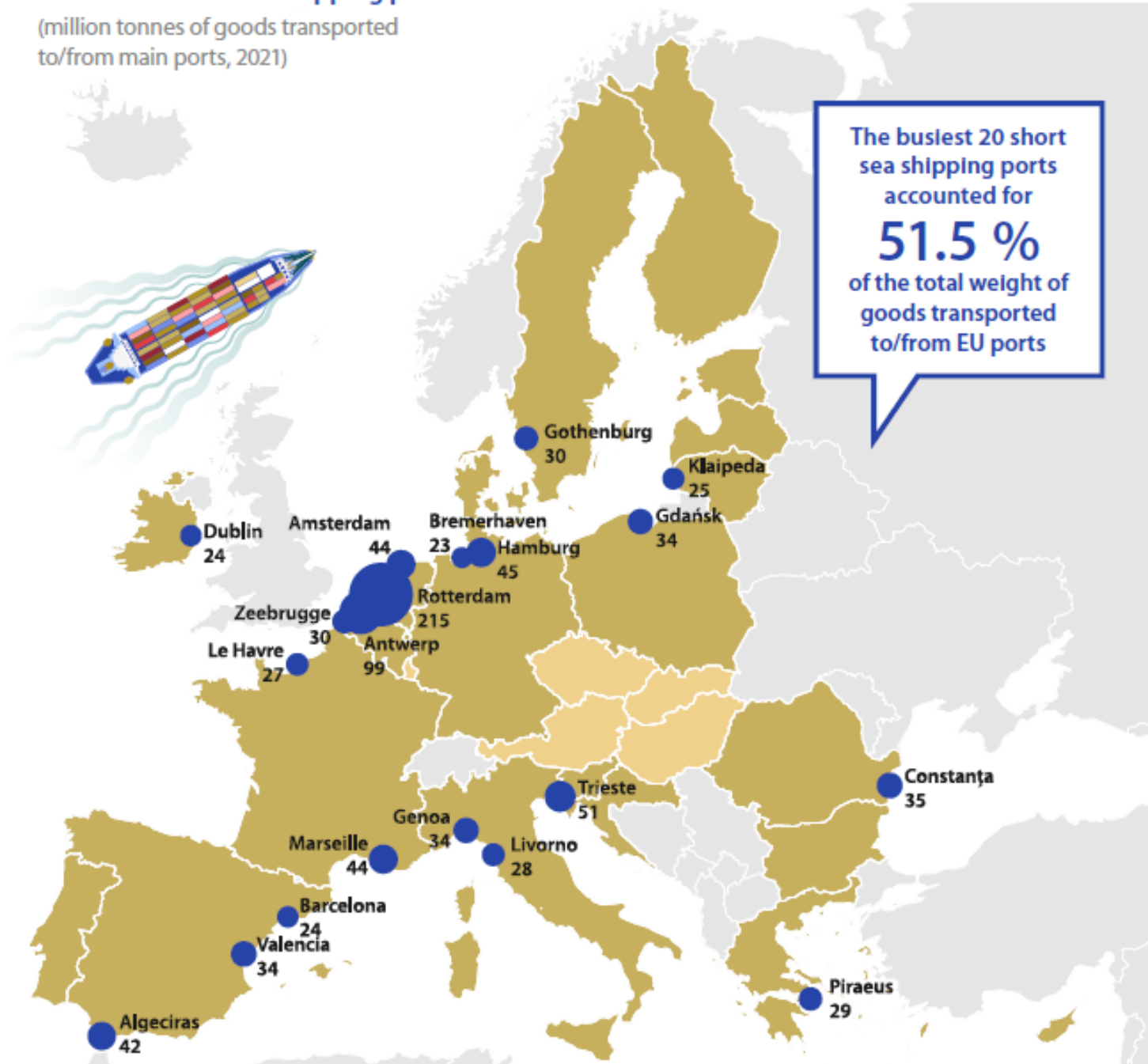
(%, share of all partners, EU, 2022)



■ EU exports  
■ EU imports

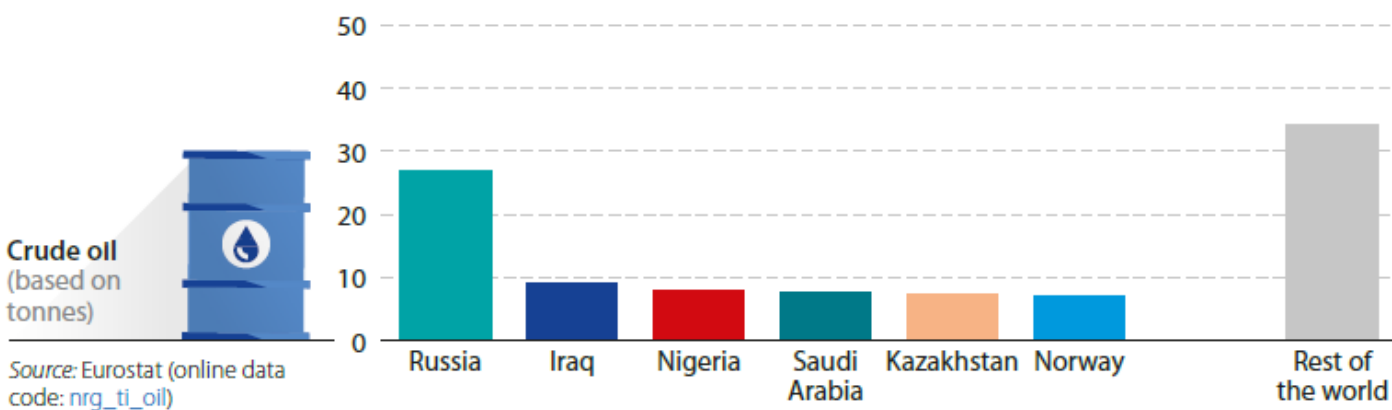
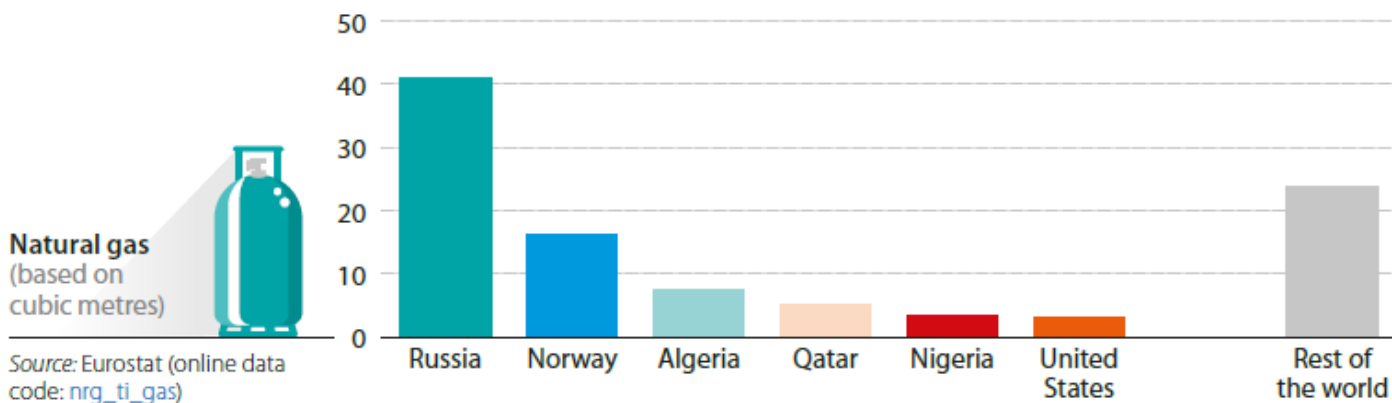
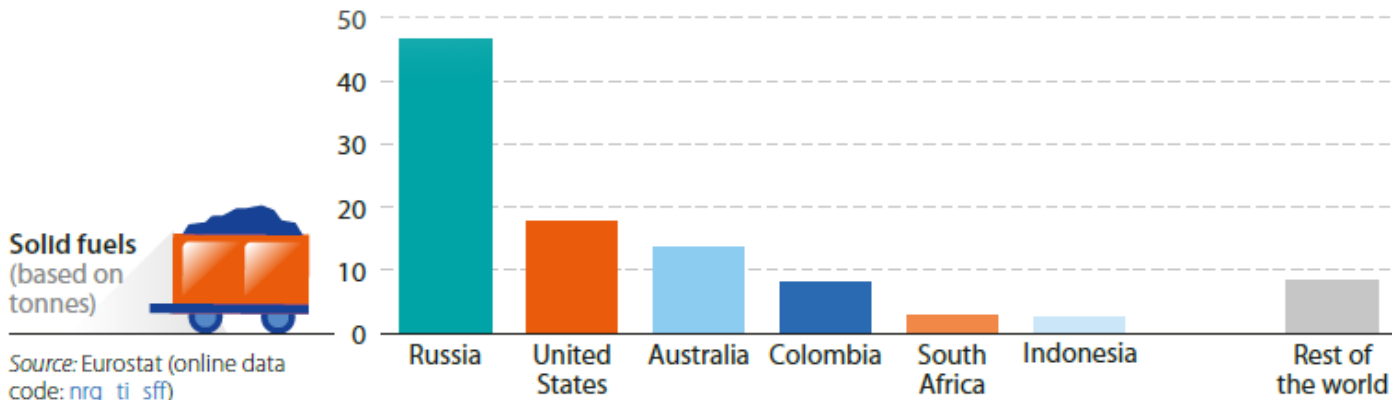
## Busiest EU short sea shipping ports

(million tonnes of goods transported to/from main ports, 2021)



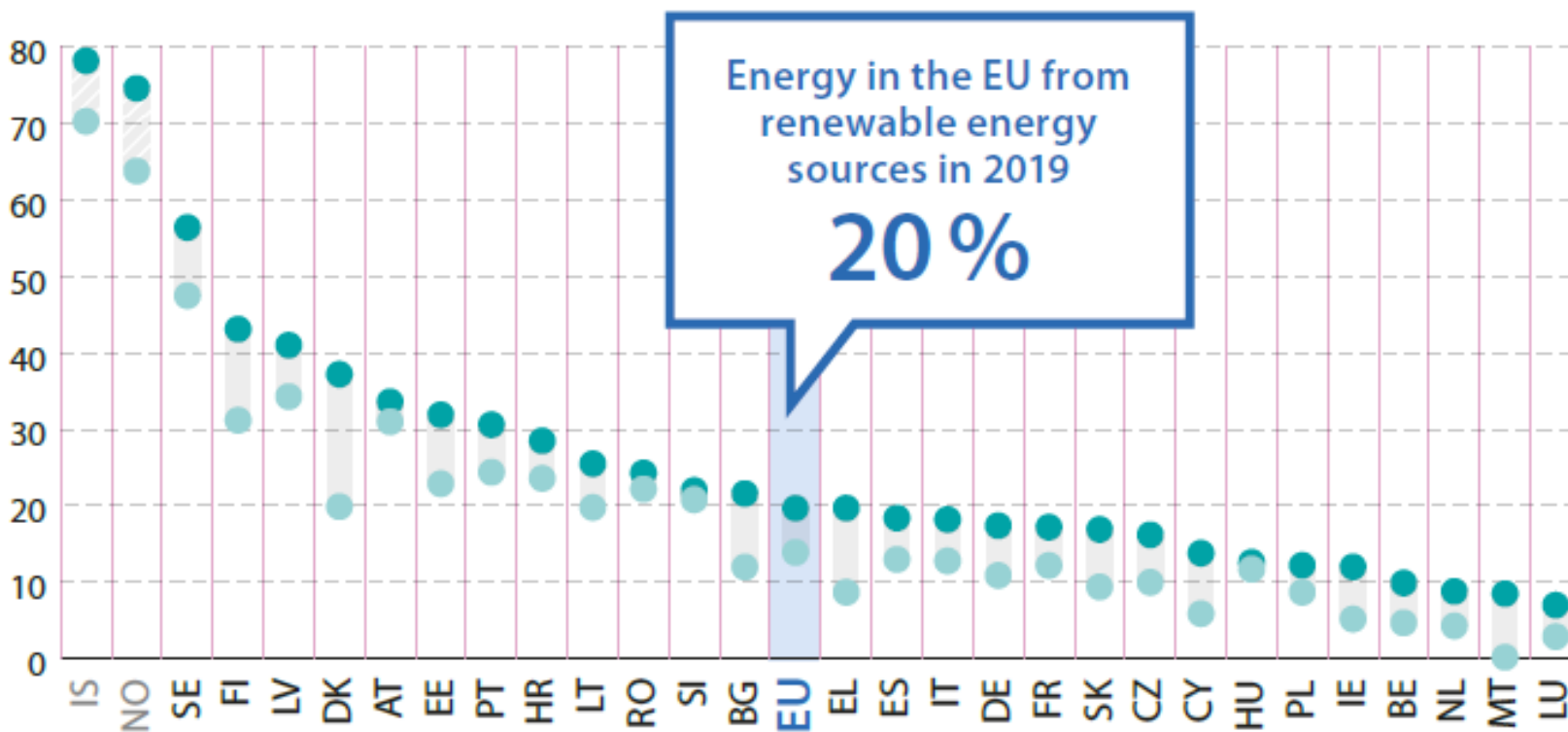
# Origin of energy imports

(% share of extra-EU imports, EU, 2019)



## Energy from renewable energy sources

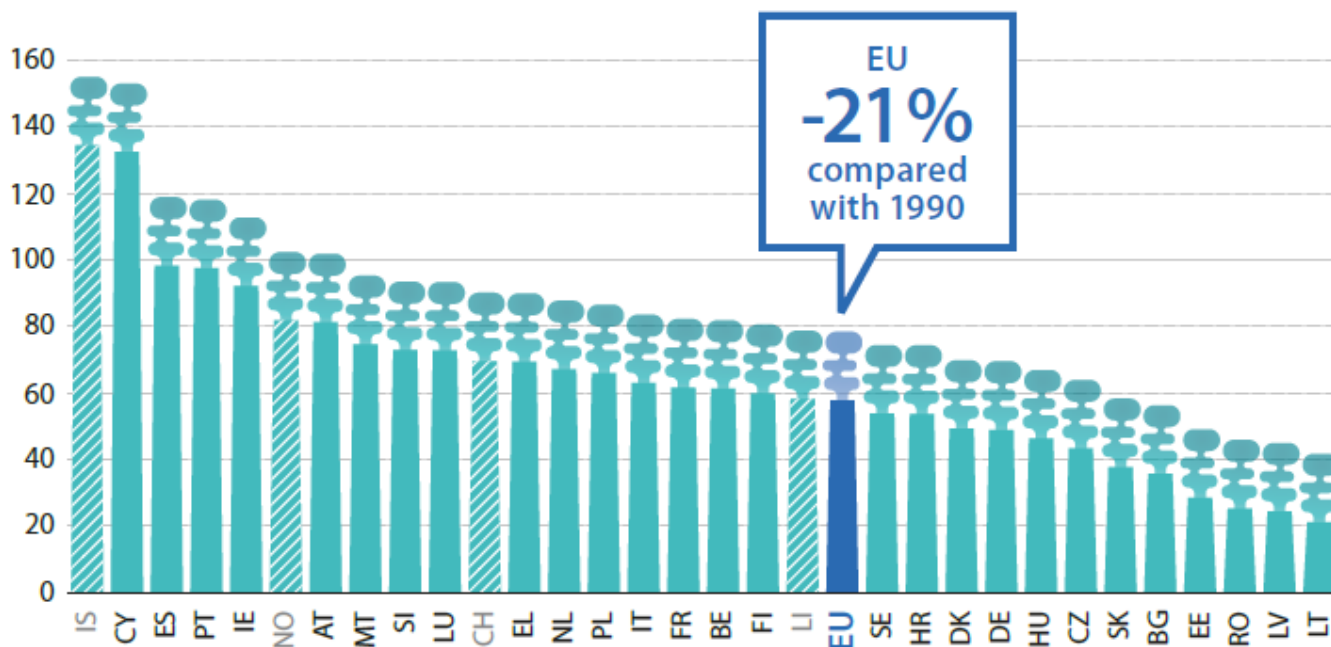
(% share of total gross final energy consumption, 2009 and 2019)



## Greenhouse gas emissions

(1990 = 100, based on tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents, 2018)

The indicator for greenhouse gas emissions traces developments of man-made emissions for the Kyoto basket of greenhouse gases. The EU has pledged to reduce the amount of greenhouse gases it emits: by 2018, greenhouse gas emissions in the EU had been cut by 20.7 % compared with their 1990 levels. During this period, the quantity of greenhouse gas emissions fell in the vast majority (22) of EU Member States, and more than halved in Romania, Latvia and Lithuania. By contrast, the level of emissions rose in five EU Member States, including Cyprus which had by far the highest increase (up 53.8 %).



Note: greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, nitrogen trifluoride and sulphur hexafluoride. These gases are aggregated by using global warming potential (GWP) factors to obtain data in CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [env\\_air\\_gge](#)), based on European environment agency (EEA)

# Punti chiave:

- UE principale esportatore mondiale
- Grandissima rilevanza del commercio intraeuropeo (60% del totale, in media)
- Grande dipendenza energetica dall'estero, specie Russia