

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

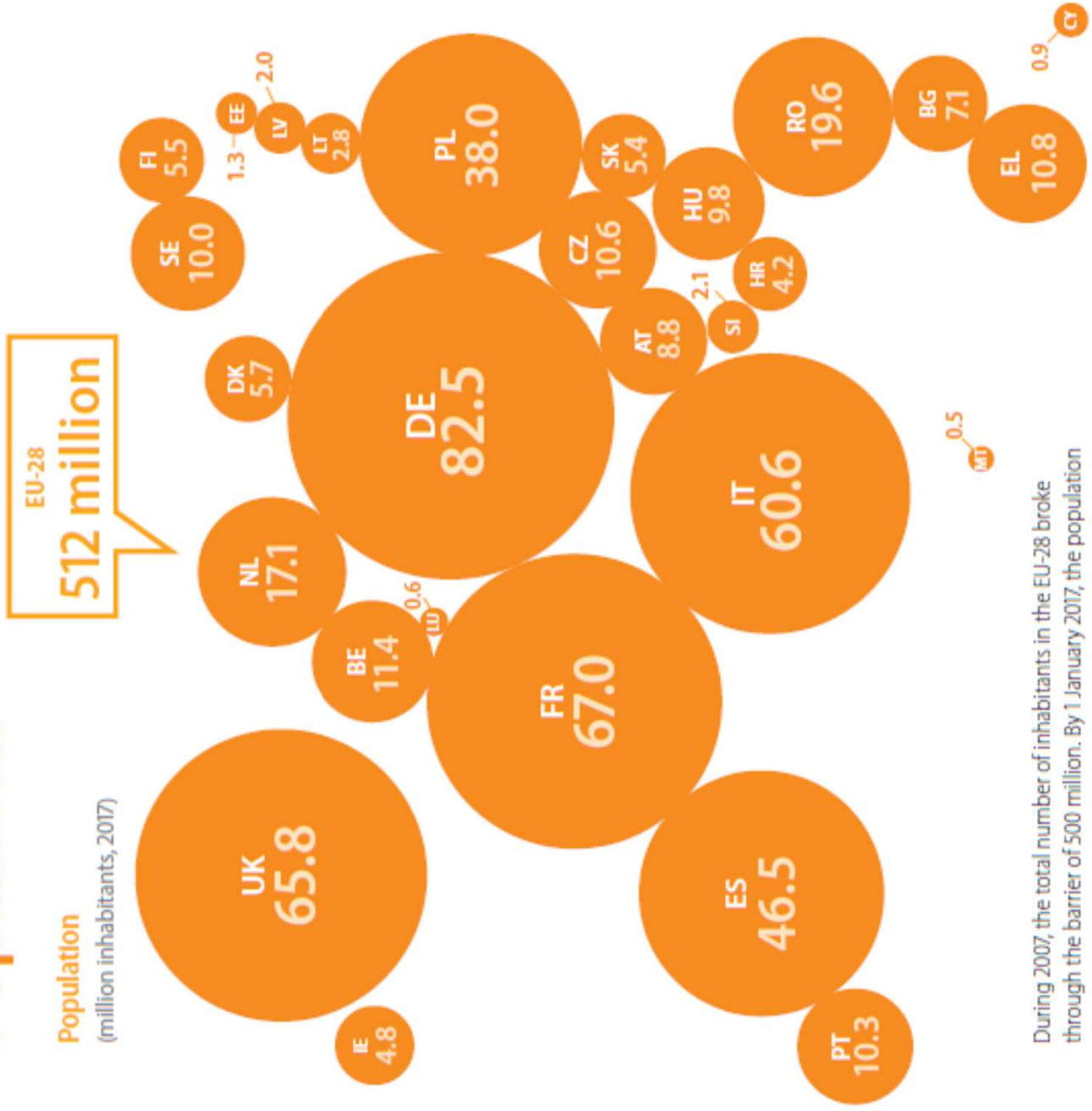
**MODULO 1
L'Unione Europea oggi**

**CORSO DI POLITICHE ECONOMICHE EUROPEE
2019-20
Prof. Gianfranco Viesti**

L'Unione Europea oggi: dati d'insieme

Population

Population
(million inhabitants, 2017)



During 2007, the total number of inhabitants in the EU-28 broke through the barrier of 500 million. By 1 January 2017, the population of the EU-28 was estimated to have reached 511.5 million inhabitants,

Population in millions (2015)

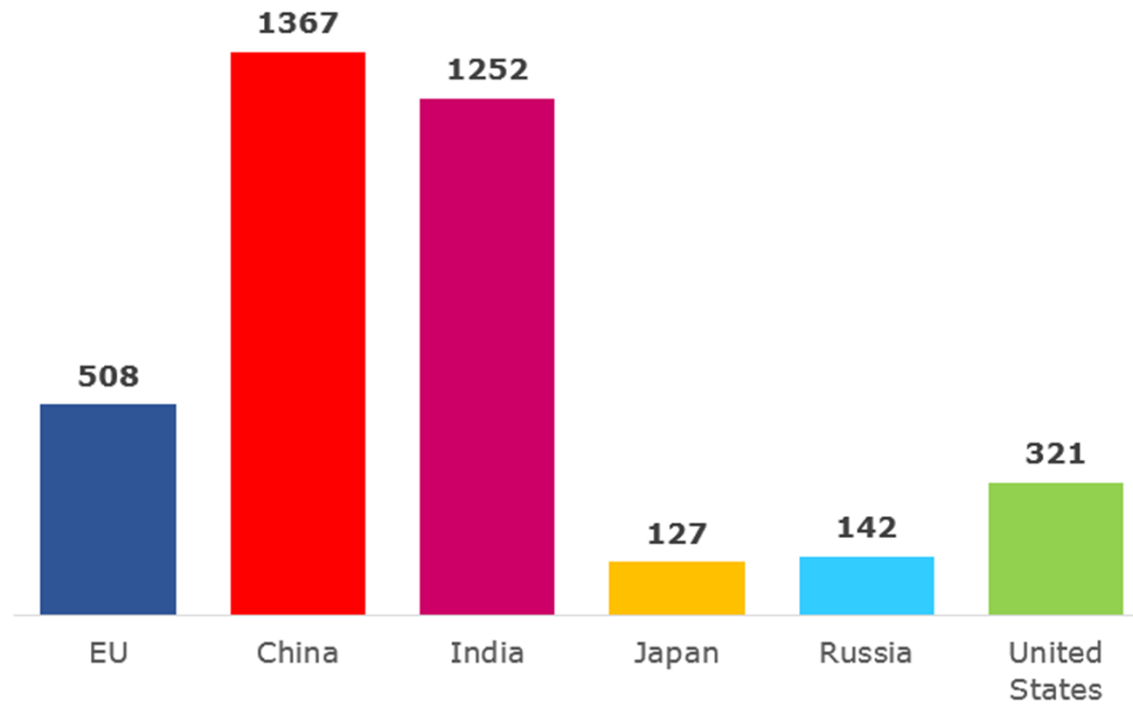
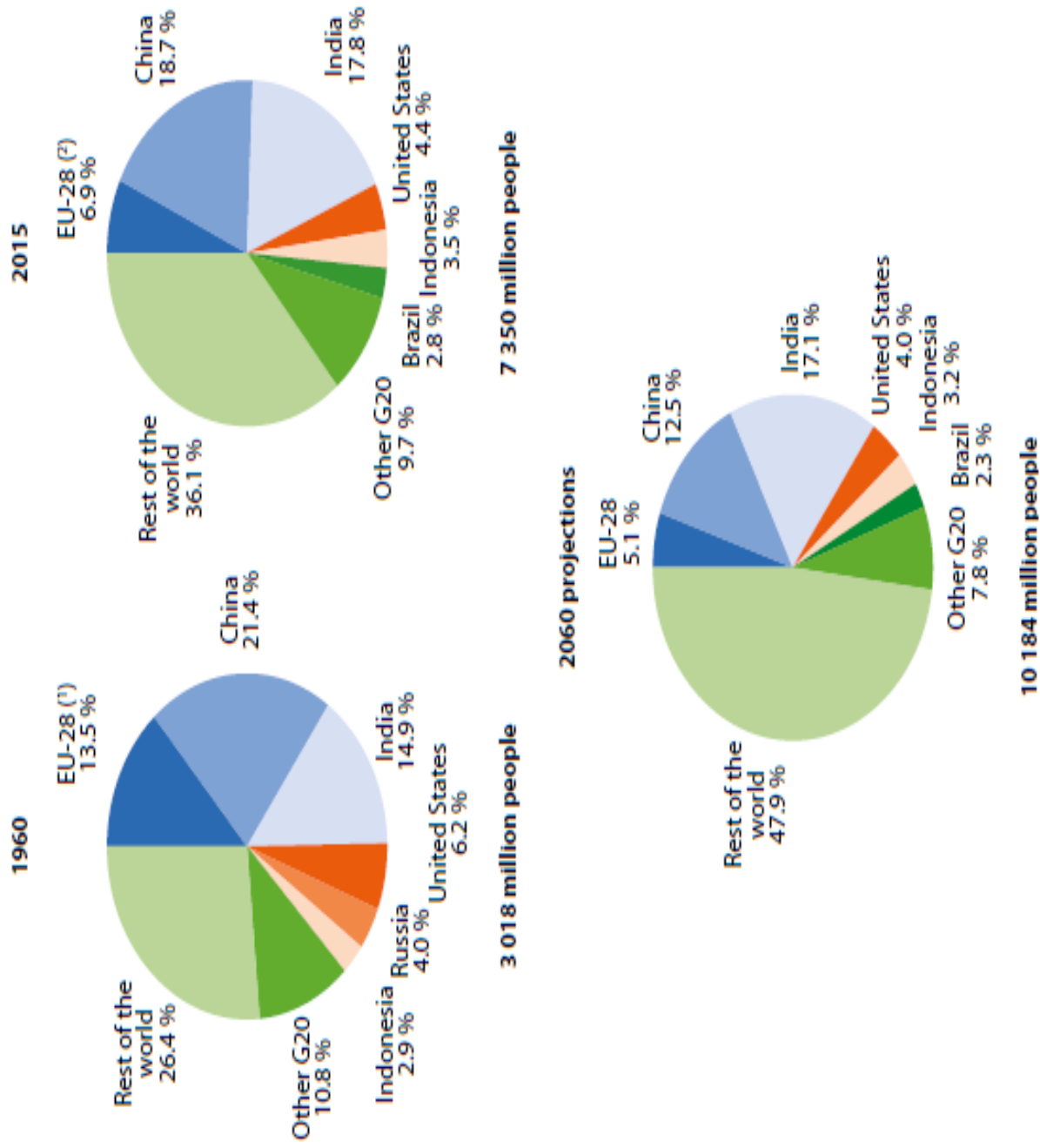
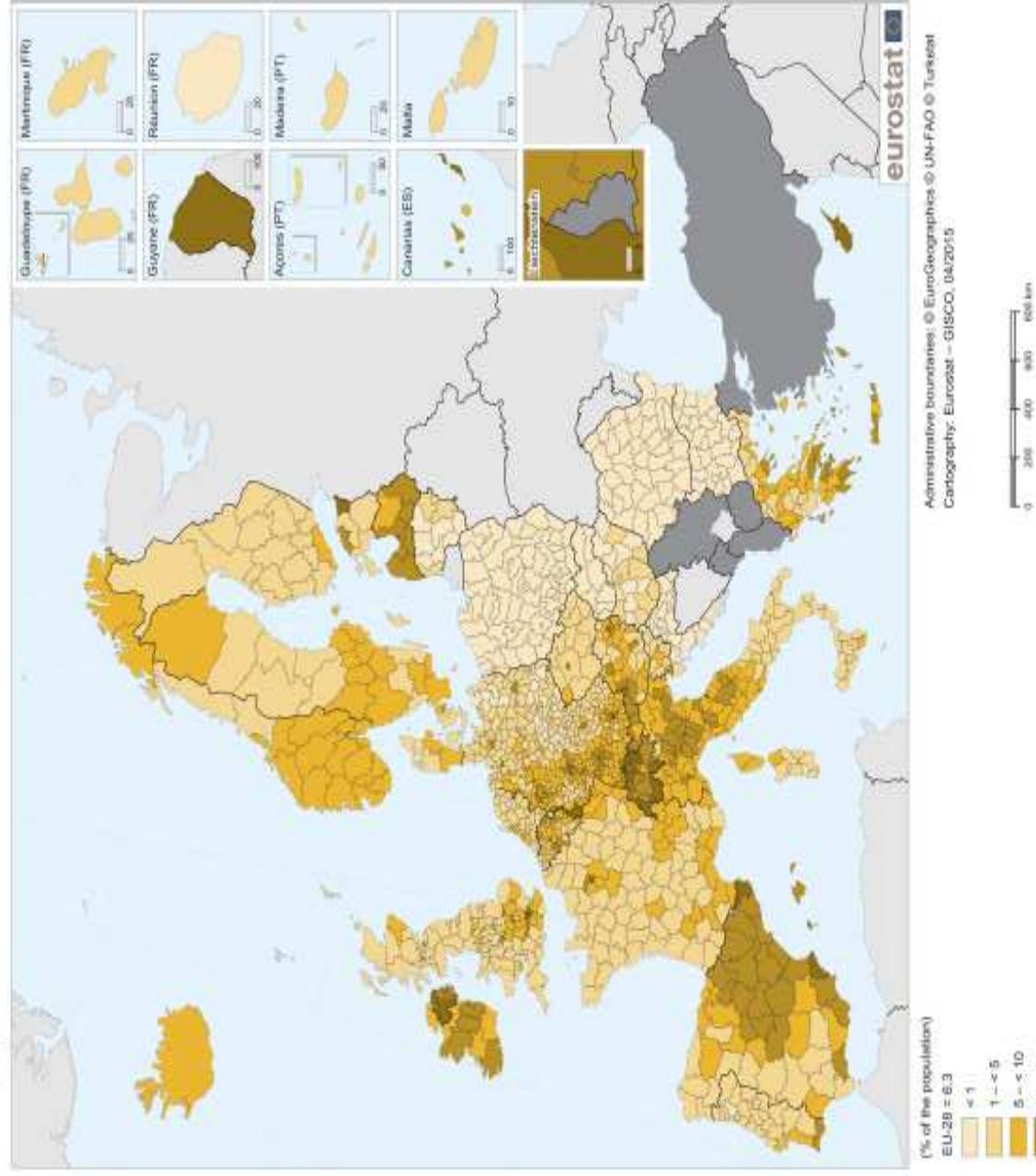


Figure 1.1: Share of world population, 1960, 2015 and 2060
(%)

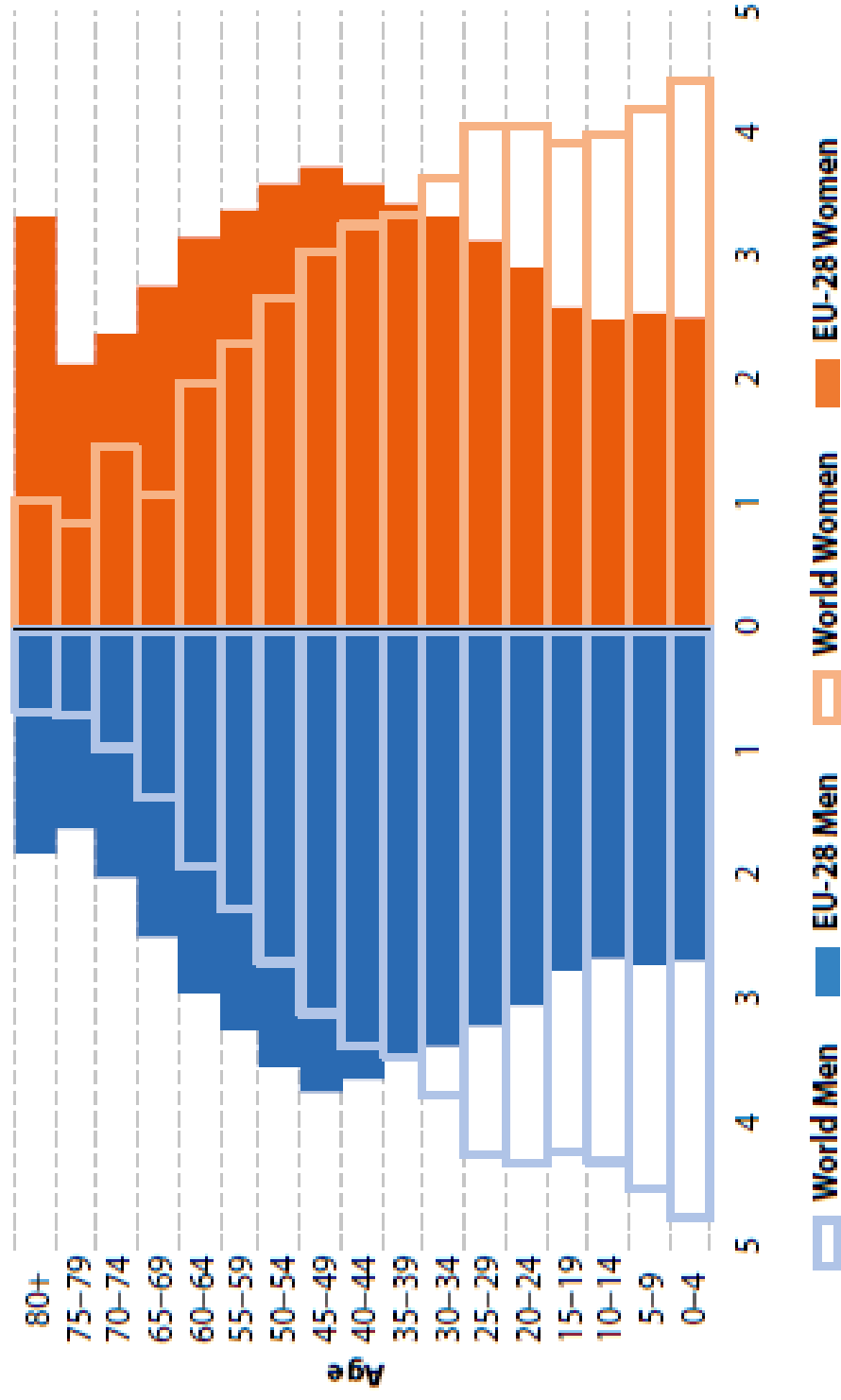


Map 2.1: Foreign citizens, by NUTS level 3 region, 2011 (*)
(% of the population)



(*) CHEGOMSKI (PL216), Tarnowski (PL228), Tyński (PL220), Koźmiński (PL323), Sandomiersko-jędrzejowski (PL332), Sulecki (PL345), Pisk (PL417), Konrad (PL418), Liszczyński (PL417), Stargardzki (PL423), Grzegorzki (PL616), Włocławski (PL615), Ełcki (PL621), Biał (PL623), Starogardzki (PL623), low reliability.
Source: Census hub (<https://ec.europa.eu/censtathub/>)

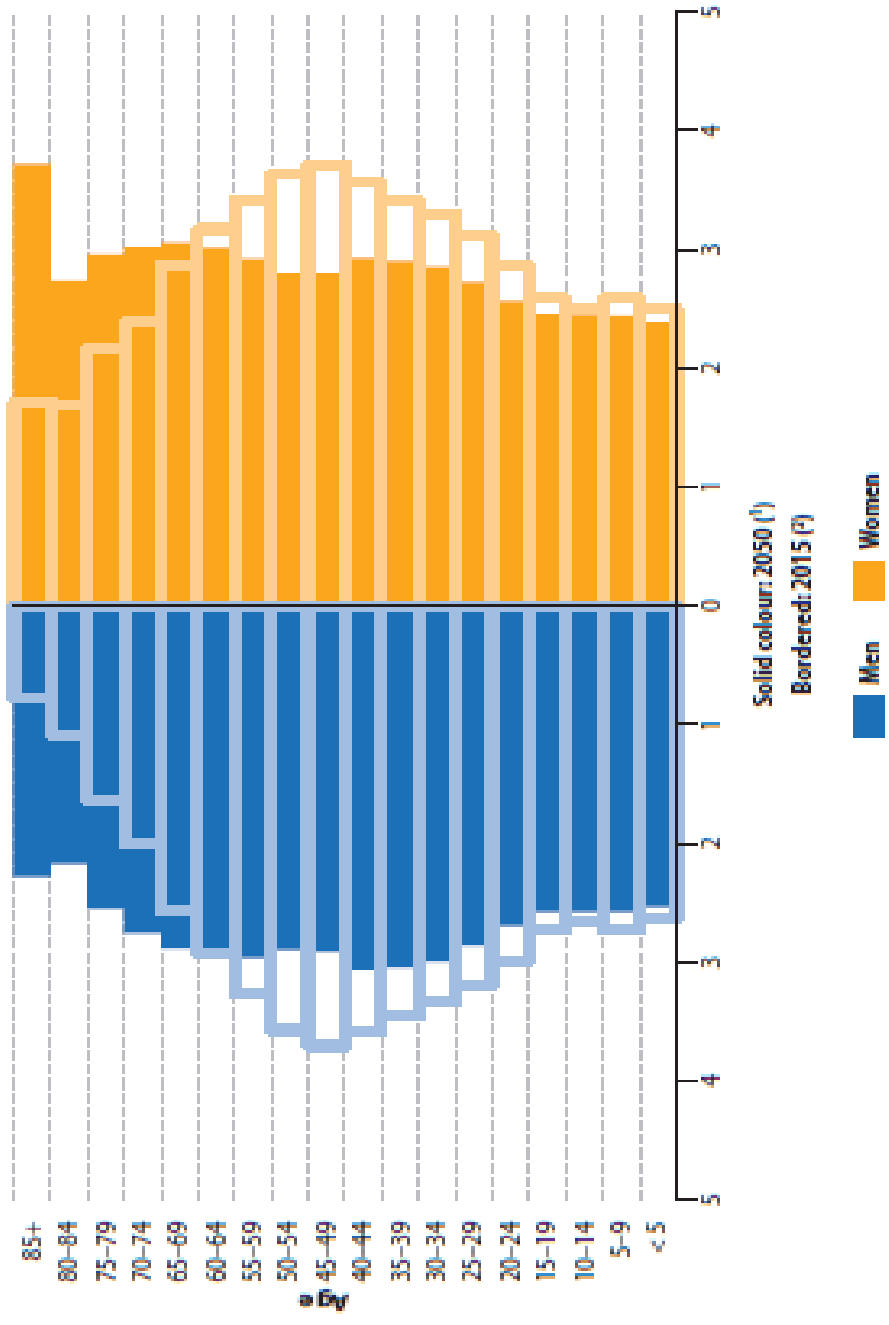
Figure 1.2: Age pyramids, 2014
(% of total population)



Note: EU-28: Provisional estimates.

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

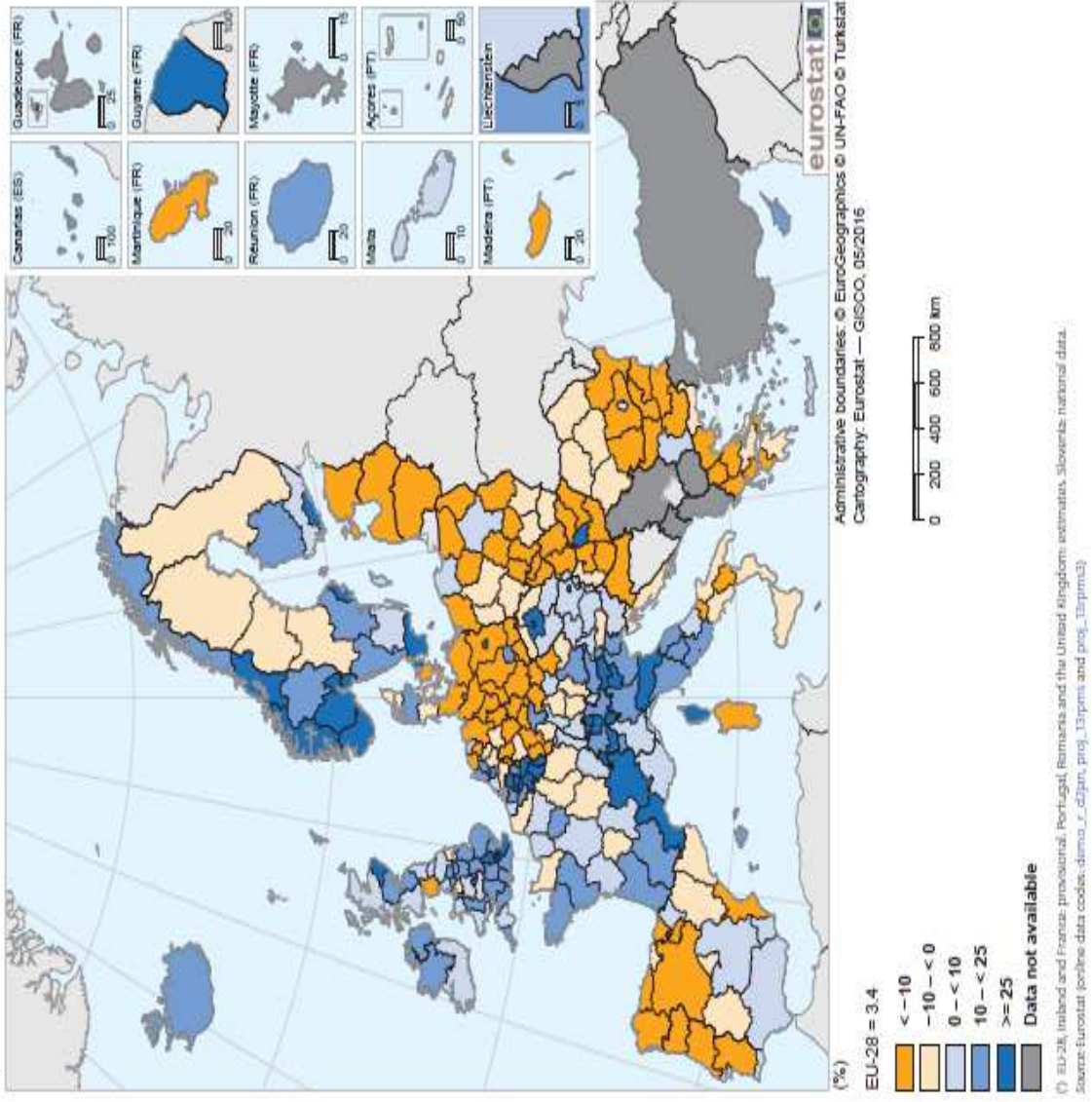
Figure 14.1: Population pyramids, EU-28, 2015 and 2050
(% of the total population)



(1) Projected.
(2) Provisional.

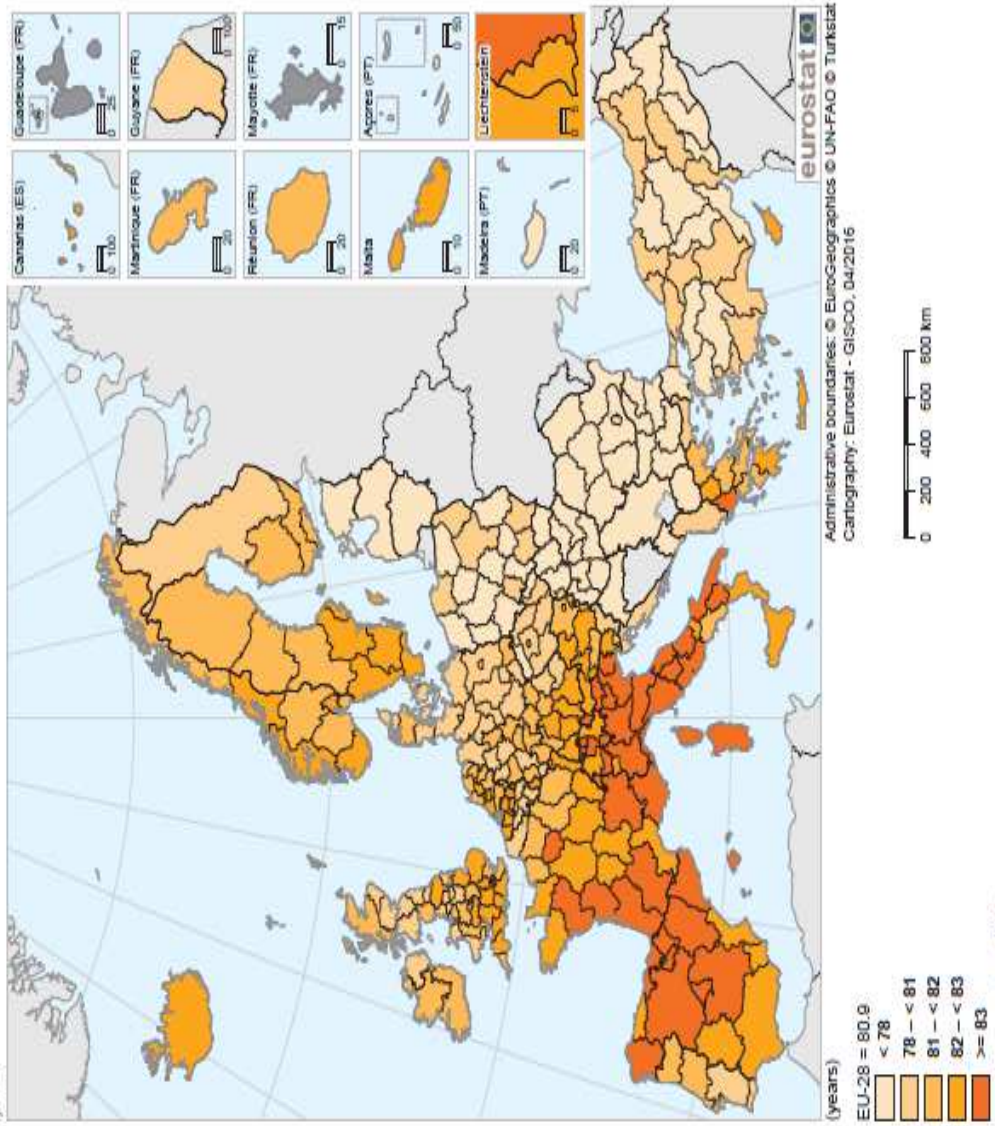
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_pjangroup and proj_13rpnms)

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



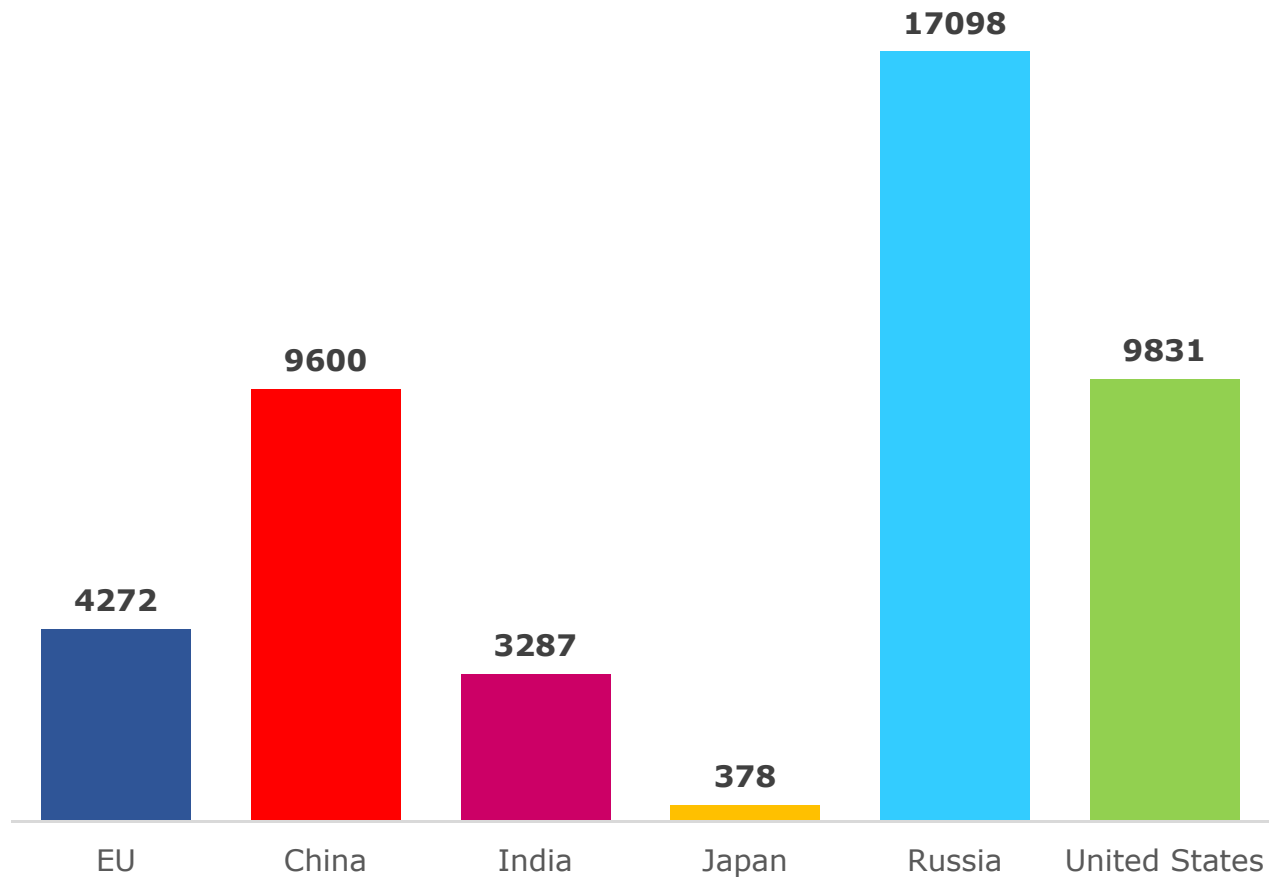
(*) EU-28, Ireland and France: provisional. Portugal, Benelux and the United Kingdom: estimates. Slovenia: national data.

Map 2.1: Life expectancy at birth, by NUTS 2 regions, 2014 (1)



(1) EU-28: provisional; Guyane (France); 2013: Madrid, Białym, Szekes, Sars (Turkey); 2011: Albania and Serbia: national data.
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_1_milmap and demo_milmap)

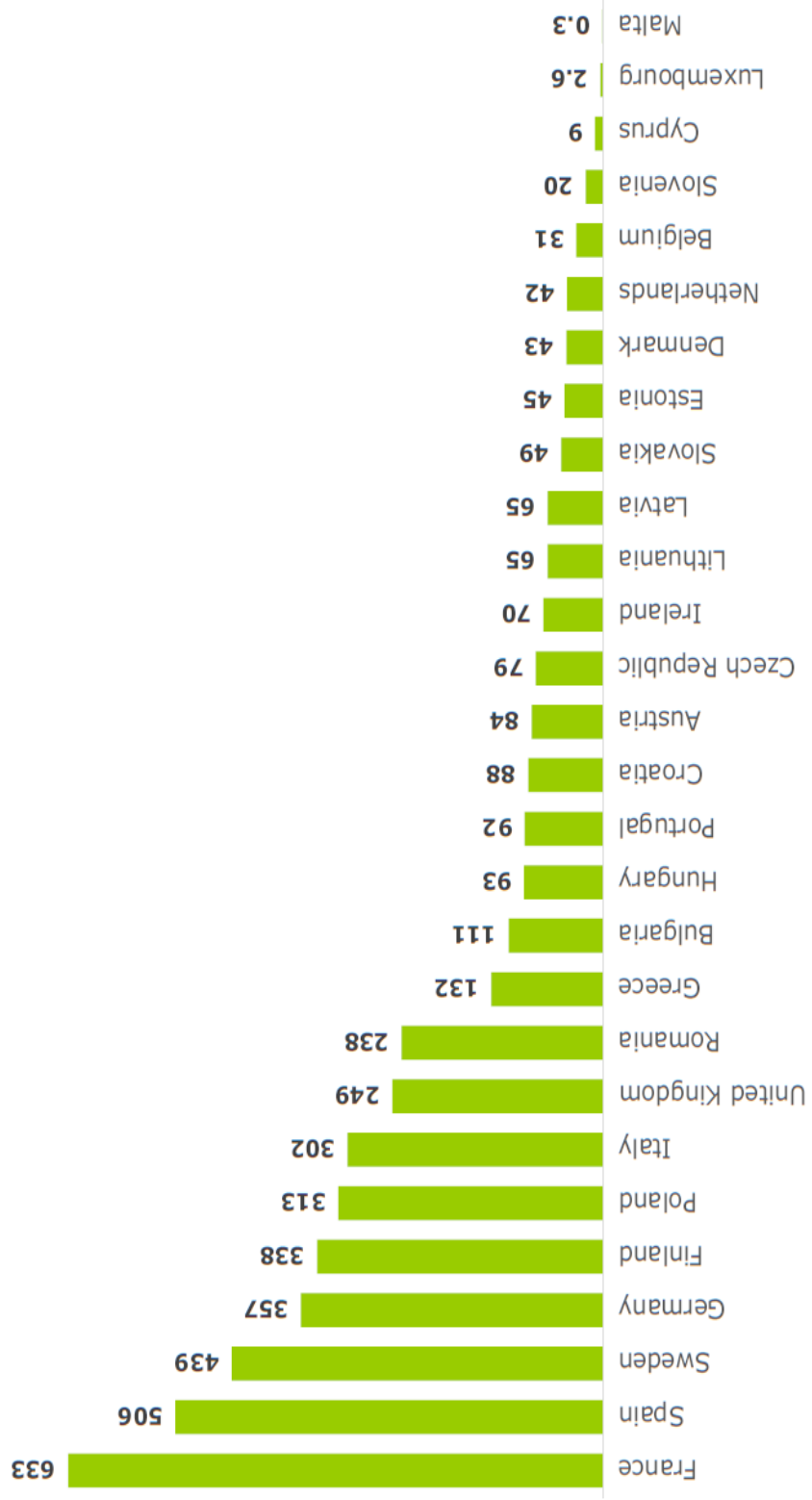
Surface area (x 1000 km²)



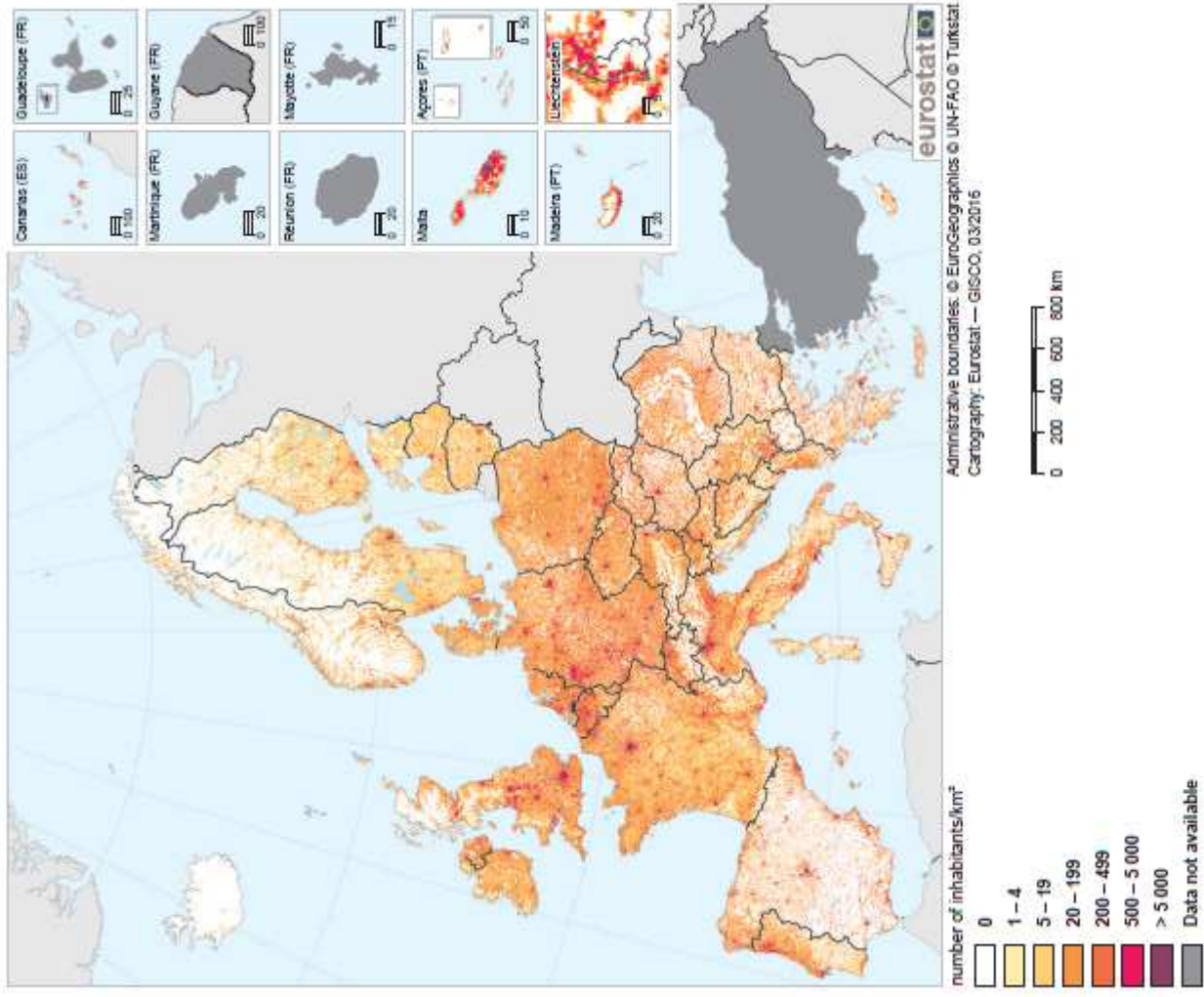
How big are the EU countries?



Surface area (x 1000 km²)



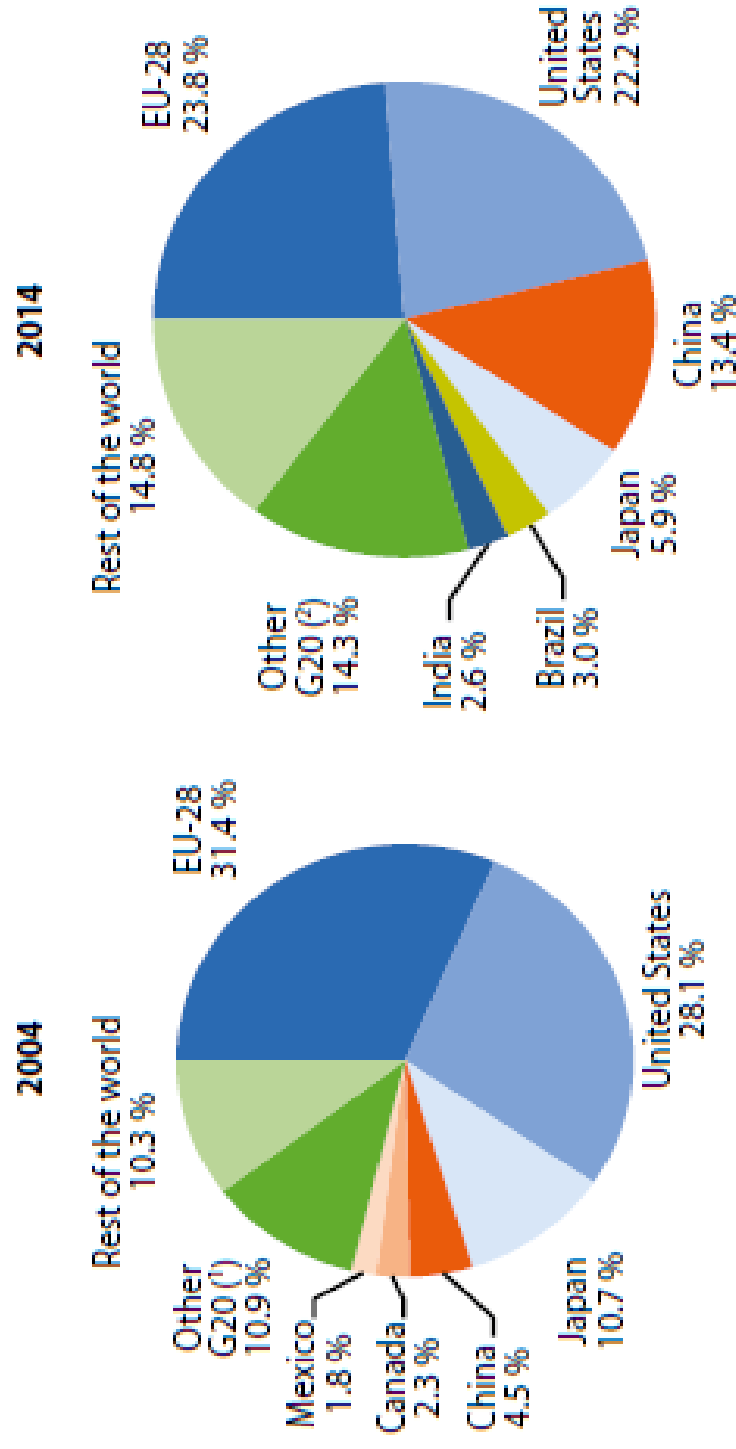
Map 2: Population density based on the GEOSTAT population grid, 2011
(number of inhabitants/km²)



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.

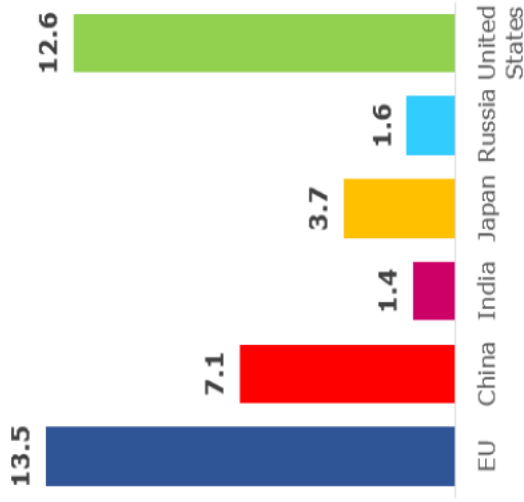
(2) Argentina, Australia, Canada, Indonesia, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea and Turkey.

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

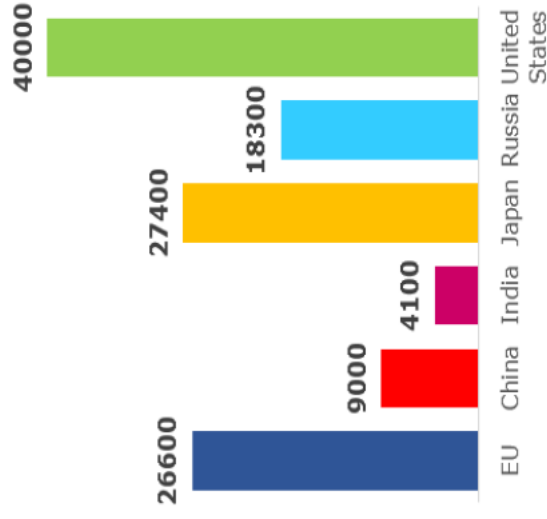
How rich is the EU compared to the rest of the world?



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



Wealth per person:
GDP per person (2013)



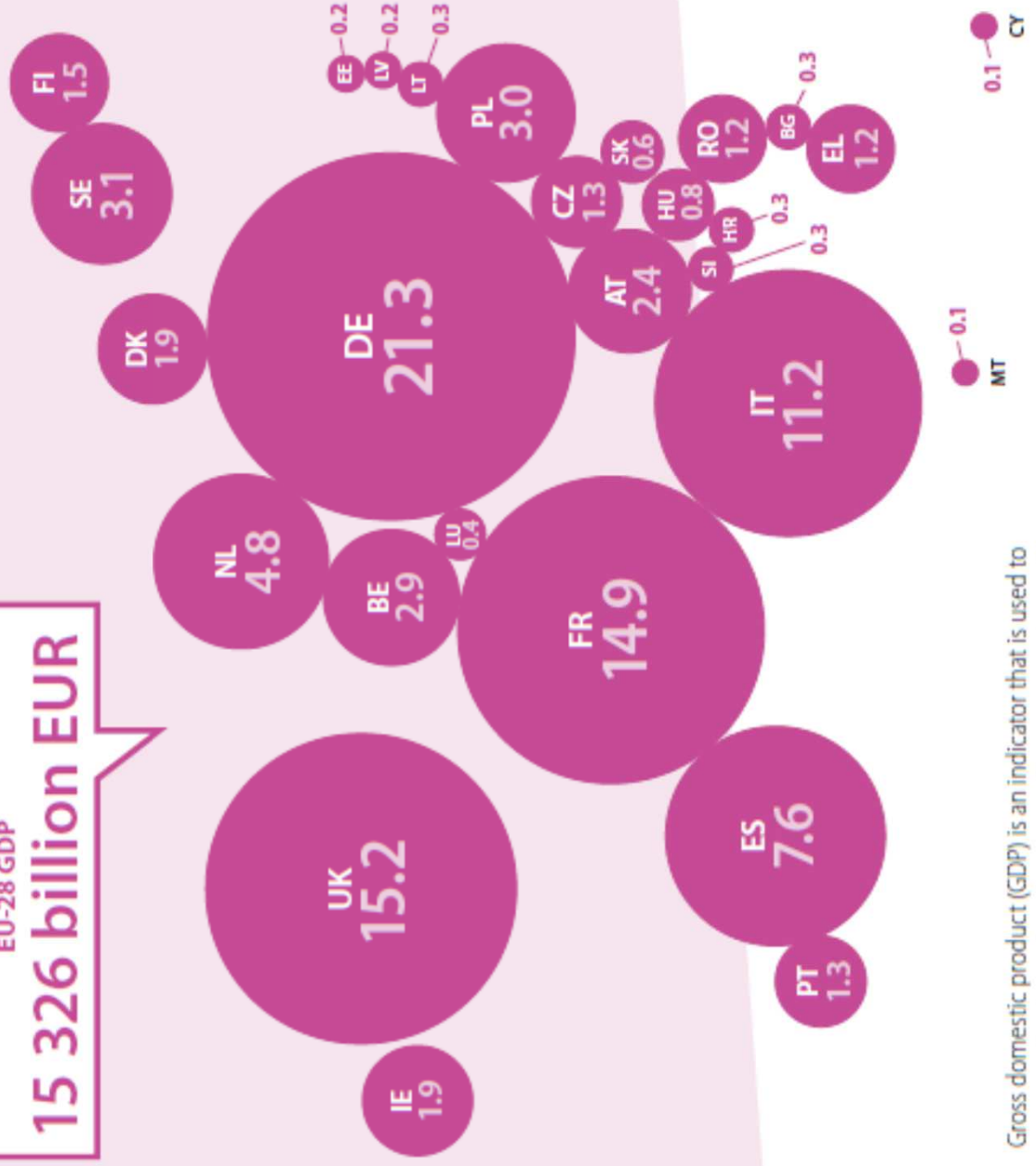
Economy and finance

GDP

(% share of EU-28, 2017)

EU-28 GDP

15 326 billion EUR



Gross domestic product (GDP) is an indicator that is used to

GDP per inhabitant: the spread of wealth

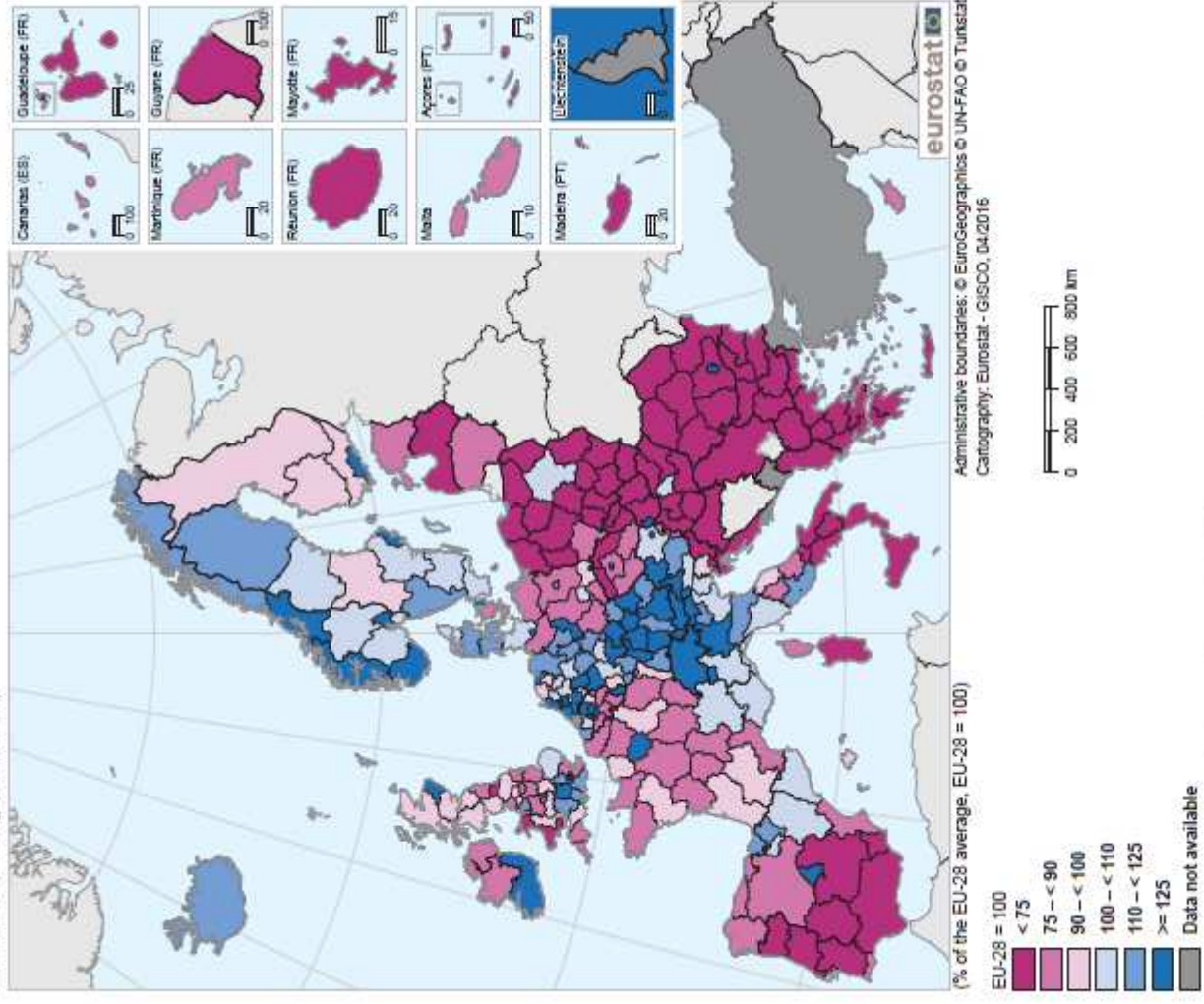


GDP per inhabitant (2014)

Index where the average of the 28 EU countries is 100

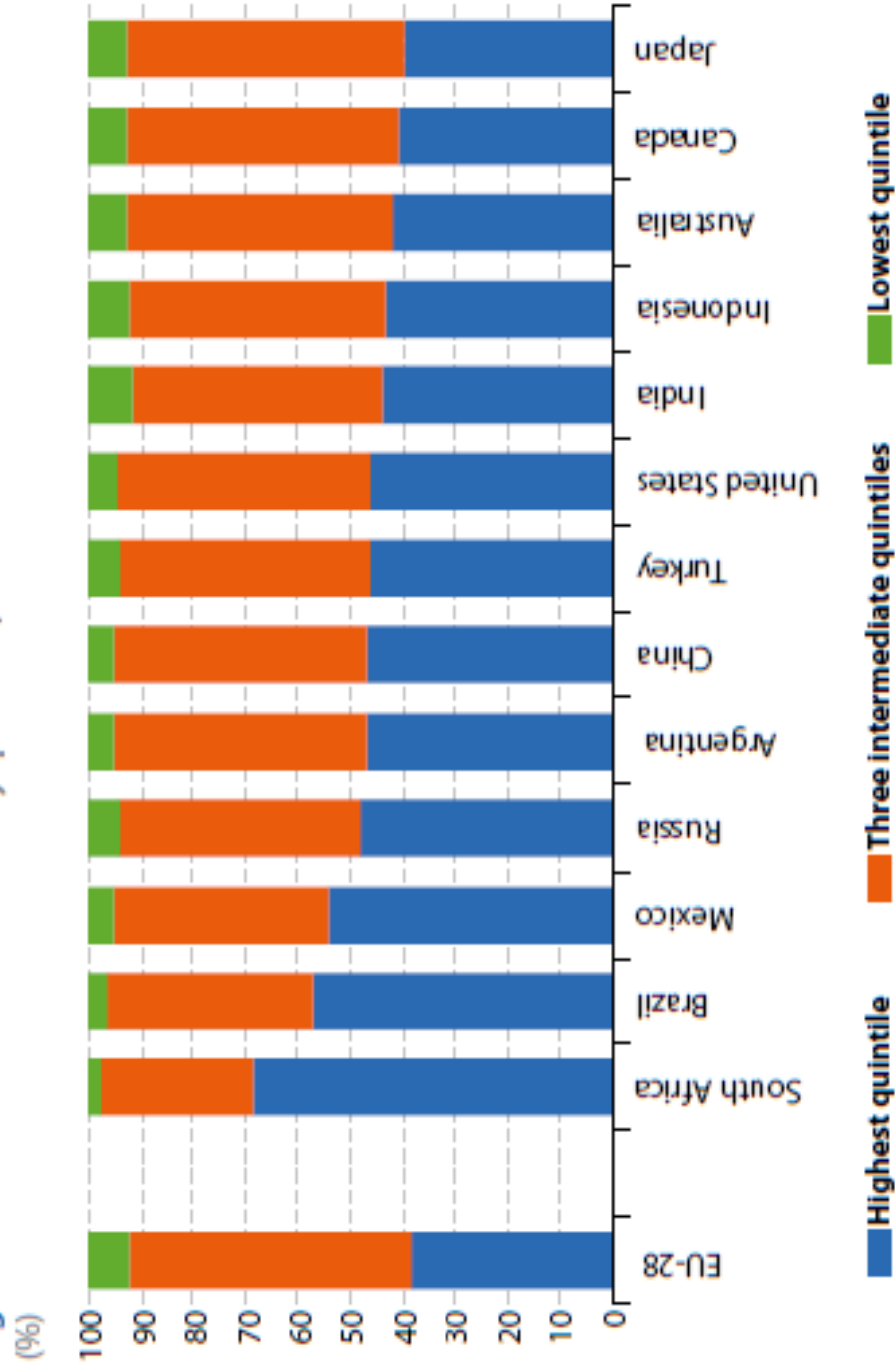


Map 6.1: Gross domestic product (GDP) per inhabitant in purchasing power standard (PPS) in relation to the EU-28 average, by NUTS 2 regions, 2014 (%)
 (% of the EU-28 average, EU-28 = 100)



(*) Norway, 2013; Switzerland, Albania and Serbia: national data; Switzerland and Albania: provisional.
 Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nanna_10c_3gdp and nanna_10c_pc)

Figure 2.5: Distribution of income by quintiles, 2013



Note: ranked on '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:

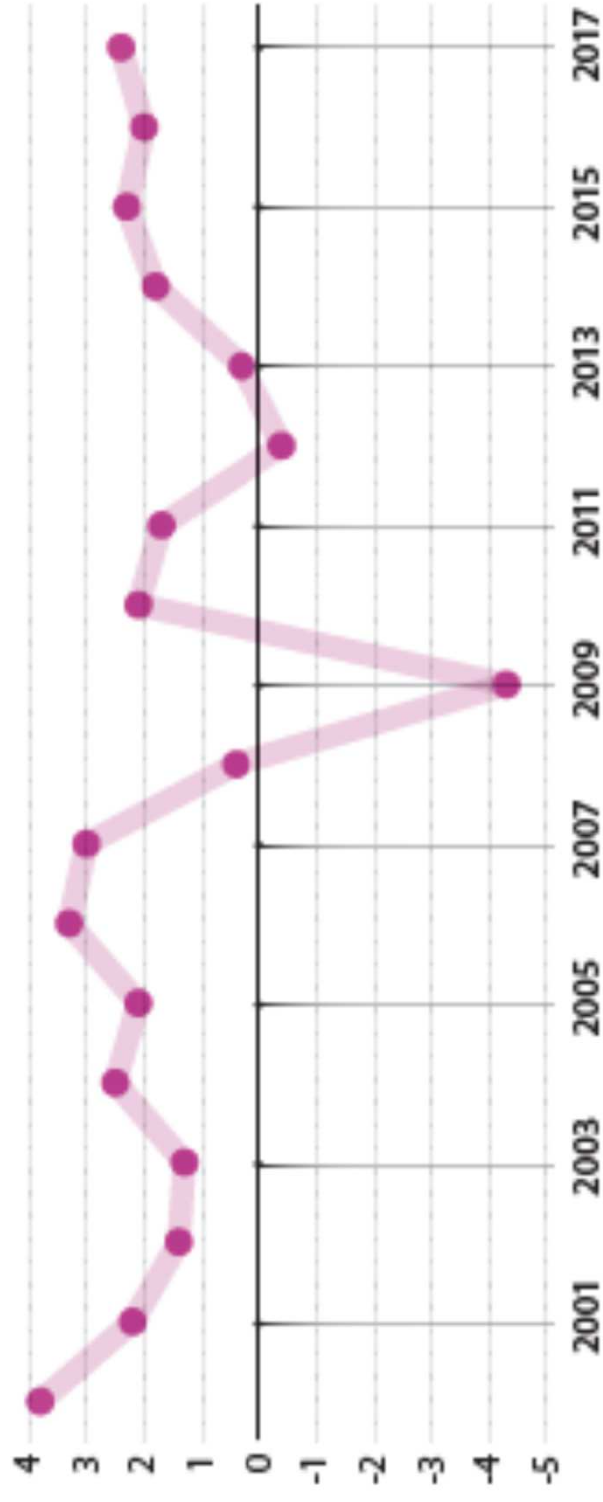
- Ruolo importante ma decrescente nell'economia internazionale
- PIL quasi 13.000 miliardi di euro

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

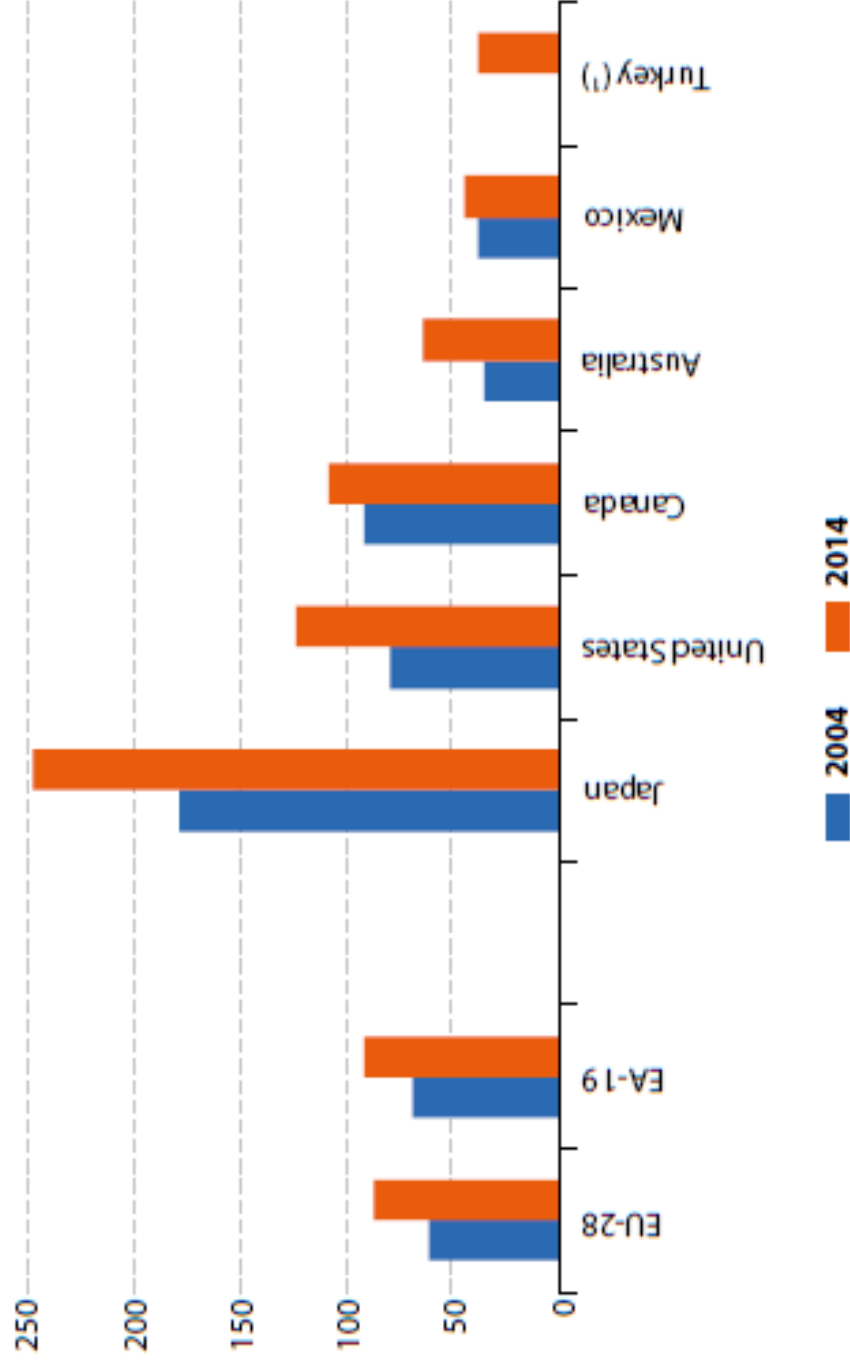
Real GDP growth

(average % per annum, based on chain-linked volumes, EU-28, 2000-2017)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [naida_10_gdp](#))

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

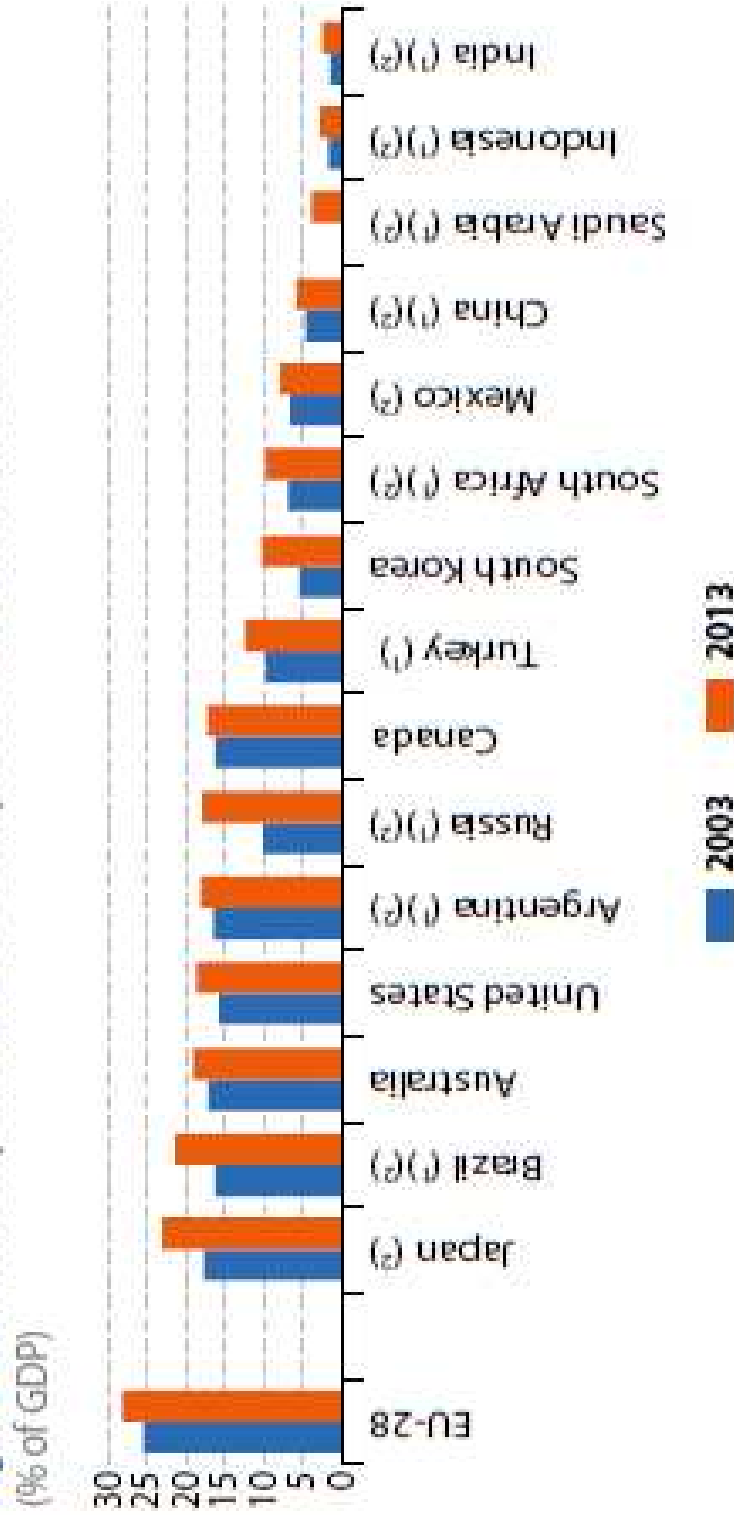


Note: data not available for Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and South Korea.

(1) 2004 data not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: gov_10a_main and gov_10dd_edpt1) and OECD National Accounts at a glance

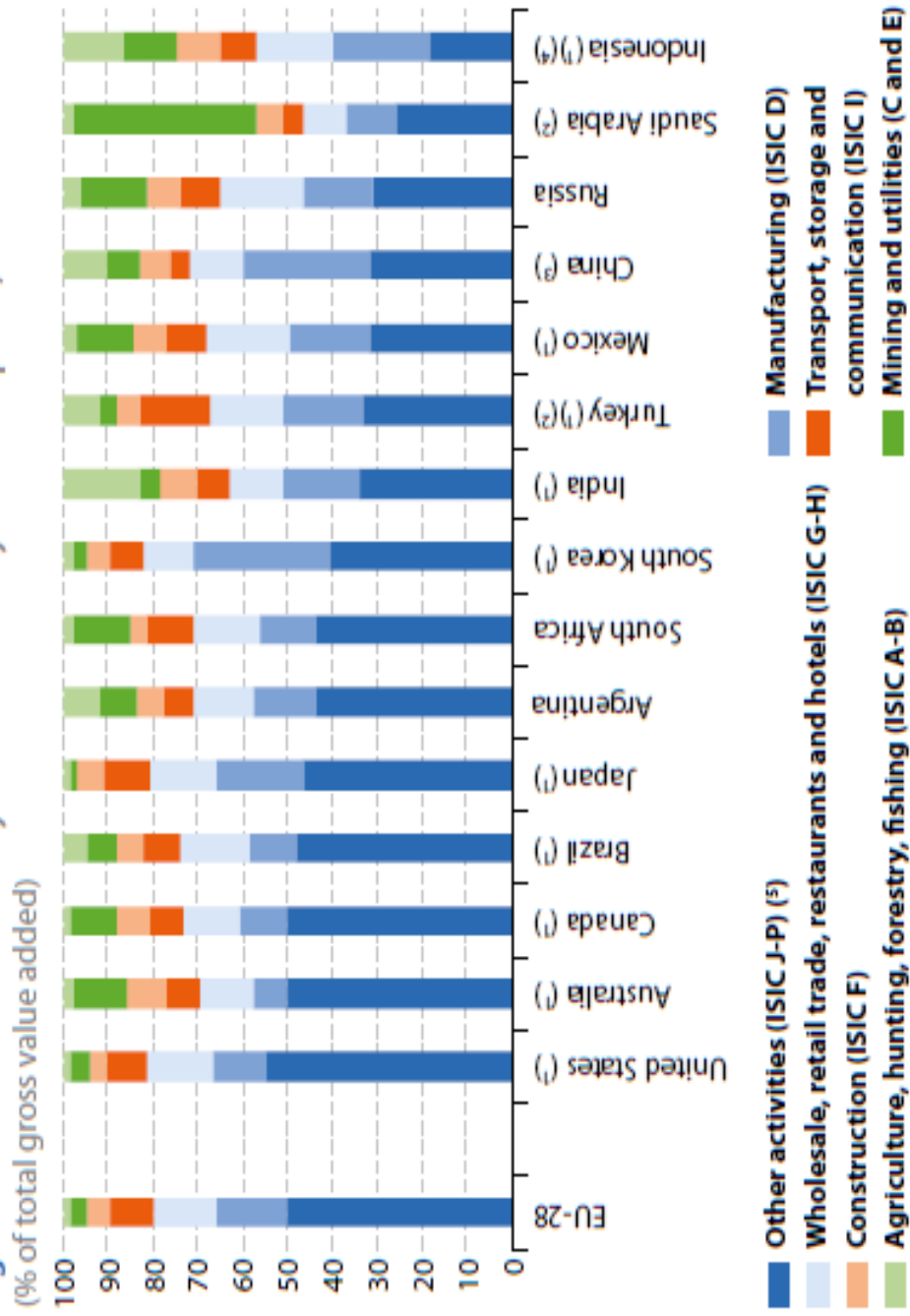
Figure 2.1: Public expenditure on social protection benefits, 2003 and 2013



(1) 2003: Brazil, Argentina, Russia, Turkey, South Africa, China, Indonesia and India: data from 2000.
 (2) 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



Note: ISIC Rev. 3 classification. Countries ranked on share of 'Other activities' in their country's total value added. Economical activities ranked by their share in the total of the G20 members.

(1) 'Other activities' excludes computer and related activities and radio/TV activities, includes travel agencies and landscaping care; 'Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing' excludes irrigation canals and landscaping care; 'Manufacturing' excludes recycling and publishing activities; 'Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels' excludes repair of personal and household goods; 'Transport, storage and communication' excludes travel agencies, includes publishing activities, computer and related activities and radio/TV activities.

(2) FISIM has not been allocated to intermediate consumption by economic activity.

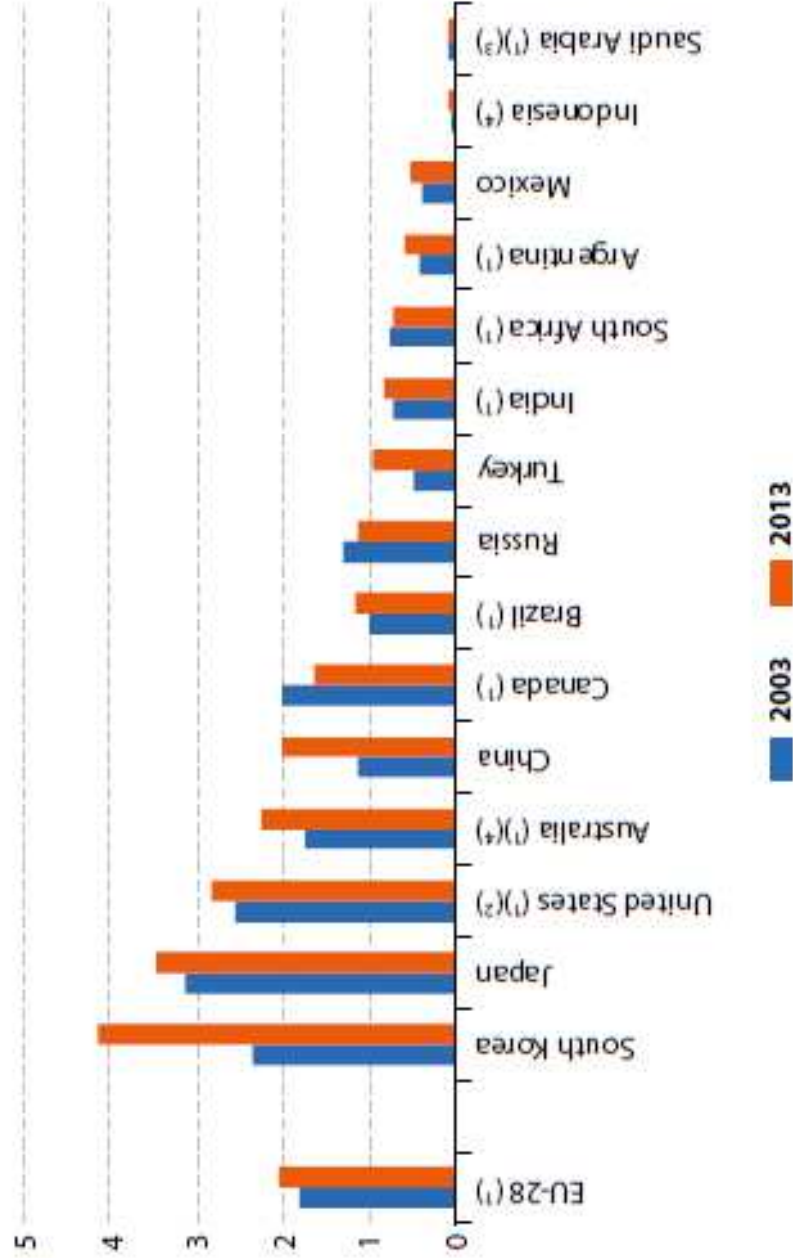
(3) At producers' prices.

(4) Refers to gross domestic product.

(5) 'Other activities' include: financial intermediation; real estate, renting and business activities; public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; health and social work; other community, social and personal service activities; and private households with employed persons.

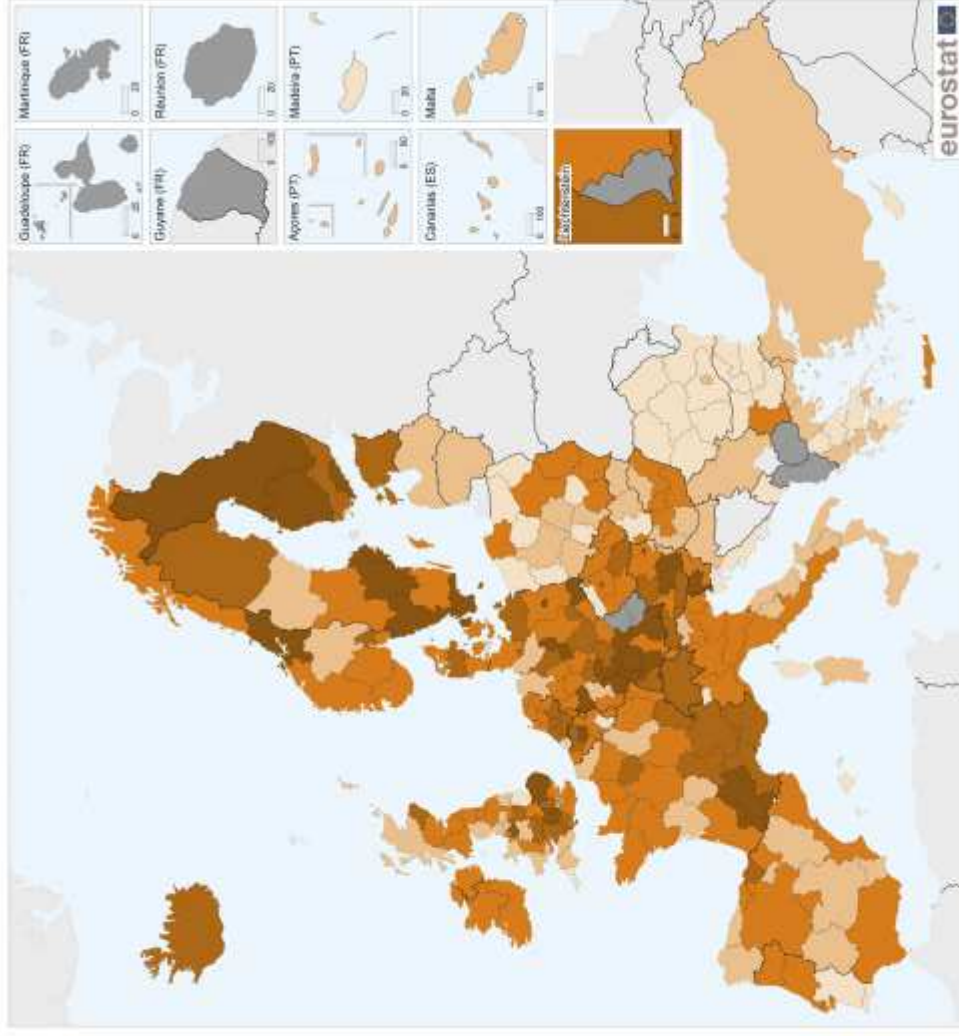
Source: United Nations Statistics Division, National Accounts estimates of main aggregates

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_gord10) 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), Dordrecht (NL.1), Austria, Sweden and Iceland 2011; Istanbul, Groningen (NL.1) and Diermte (NL.1), estimates.

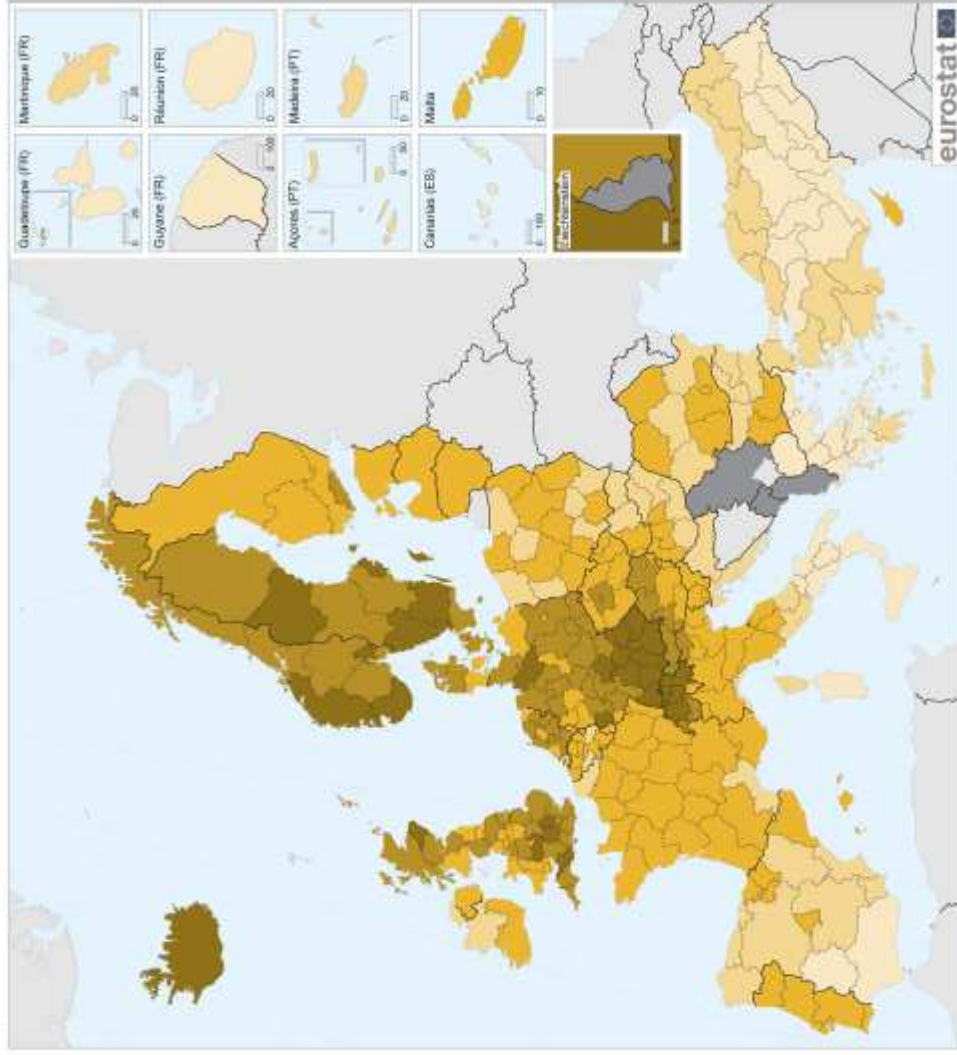
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: rd_e_gerdng and rd_e_gerdnt)

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 (%)

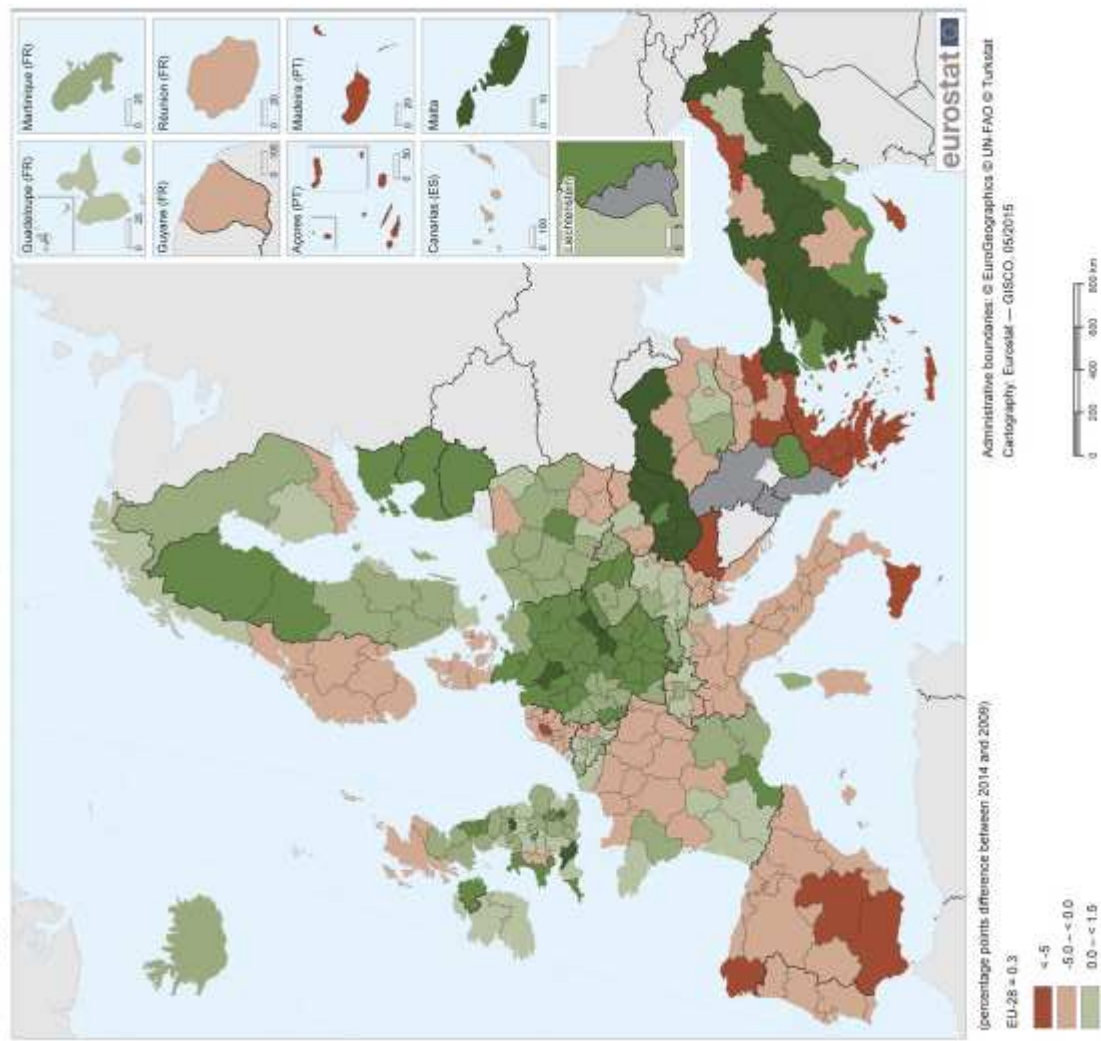


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Cartography: Eurostat — GISCO, 06/2015

(%)
EU-28 = 09.2
< 55
55 – < 65
65 – < 75
75 – < 80
>= 80
Data not available

0, Guadeloupe (FR), Martinique (FR), Guyane (FR) and Réunion (FR) 2011
Source: Eurostat (online data code: fls_l_r_frzemppt)

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)



(1) Guadeloupe (FR), Martinique (FR), Guayana (FR) and Reunión (FR), 2009–13; Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Estonia, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia and Turkey: breaks in series.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: Est_z_flozempert)

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)

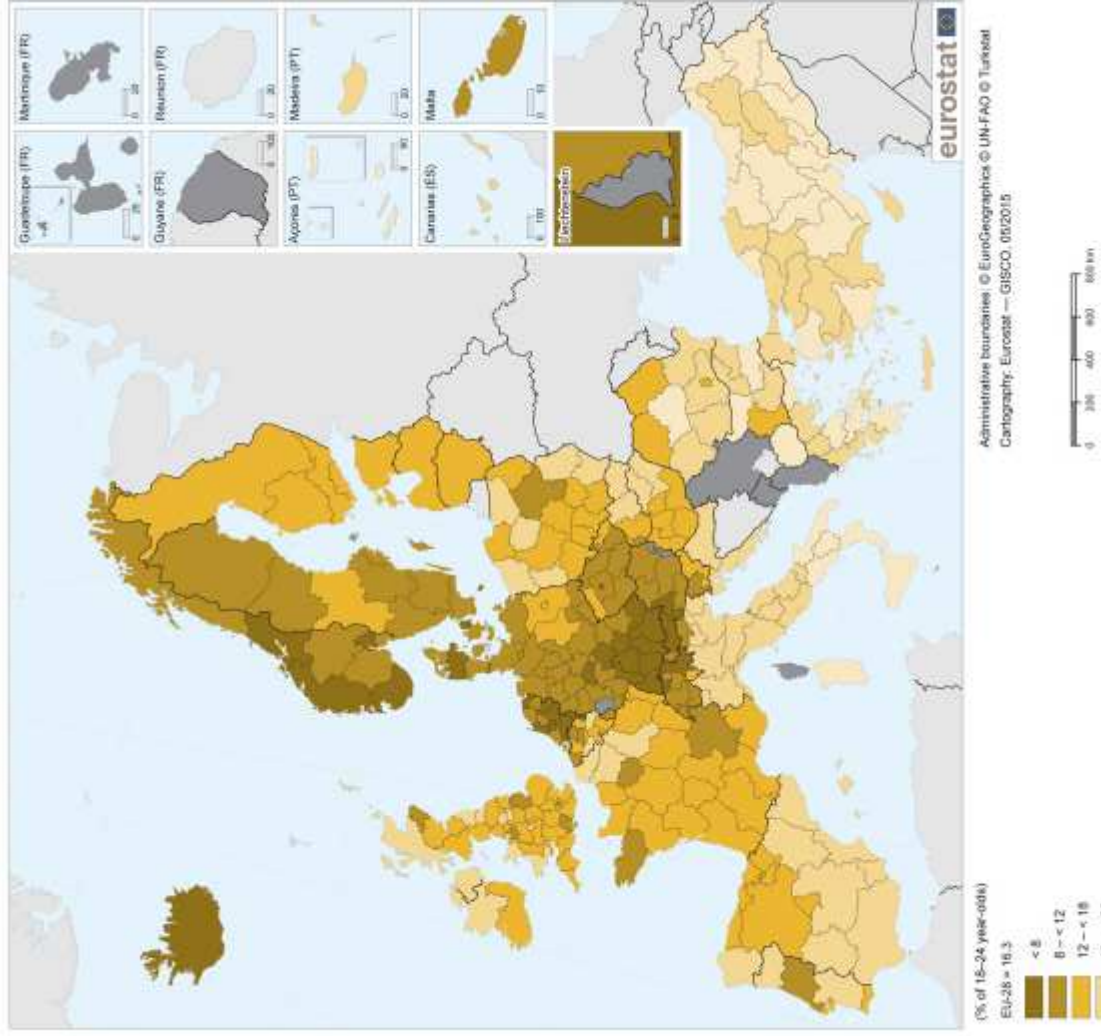
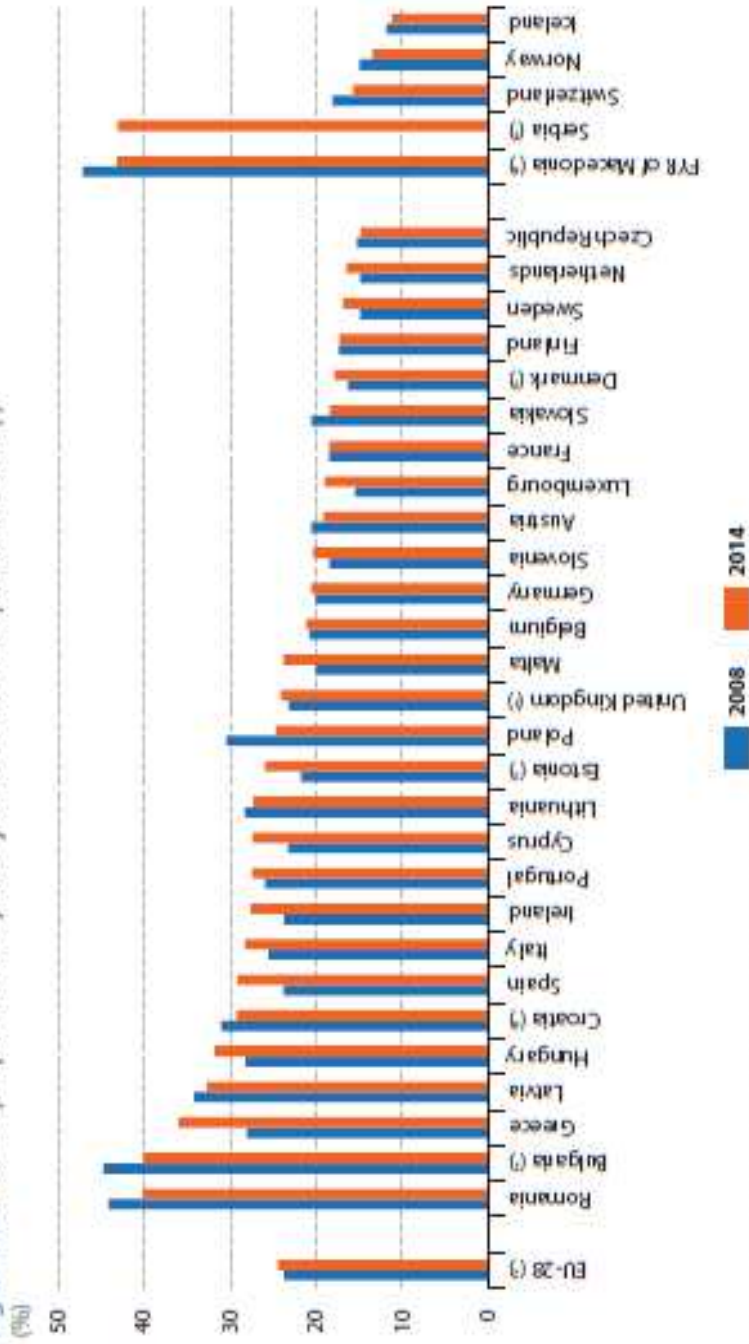


Figure 1.7: Share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion, 2008 and 2014 (*)



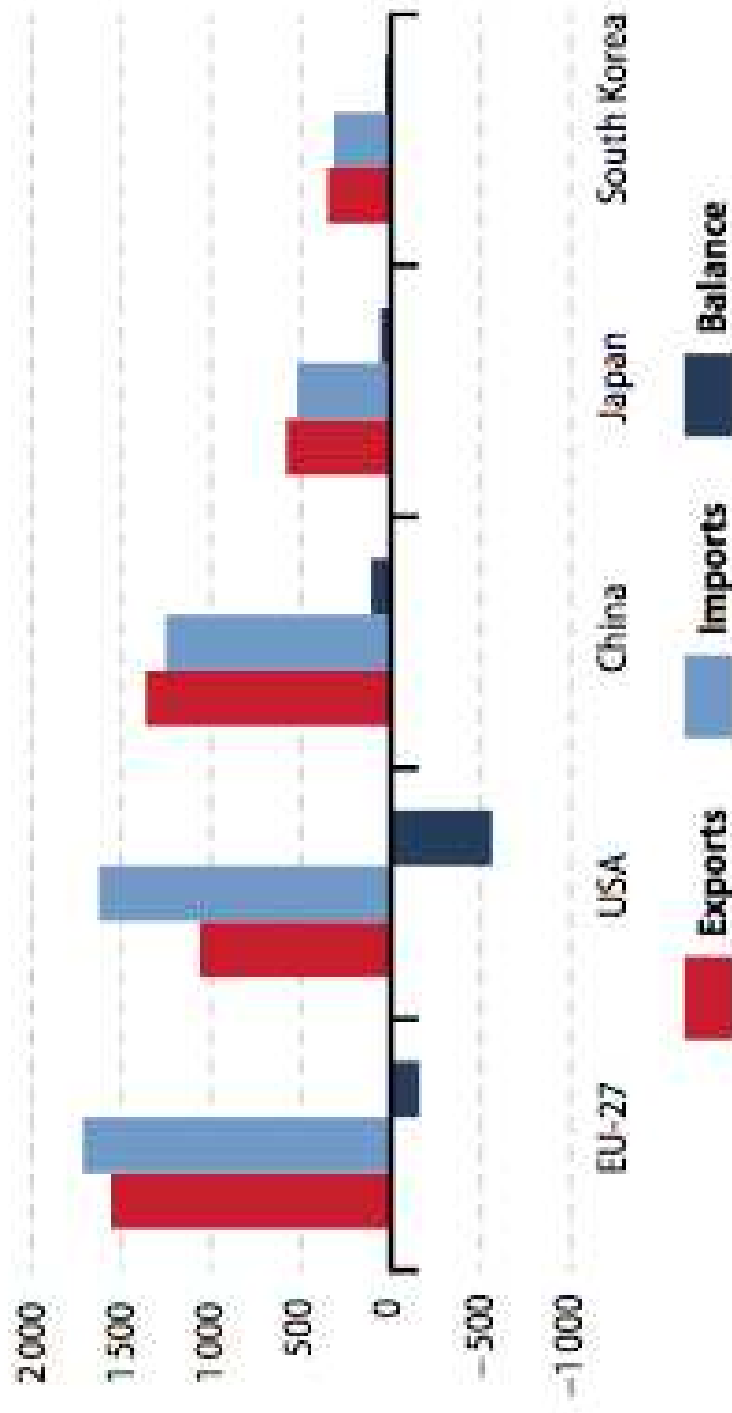
(*) EU Member States have set national targets in relation to poverty and social exclusion based on different indicators. The Europe 2020 target is to lift 20 million people in the EU out of the risk of poverty and social exclusion by 2020.
 (†) 2008: EU-27
 (‡) 2008: not available

Source: Eurostat (online data code: kc_pops01)

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

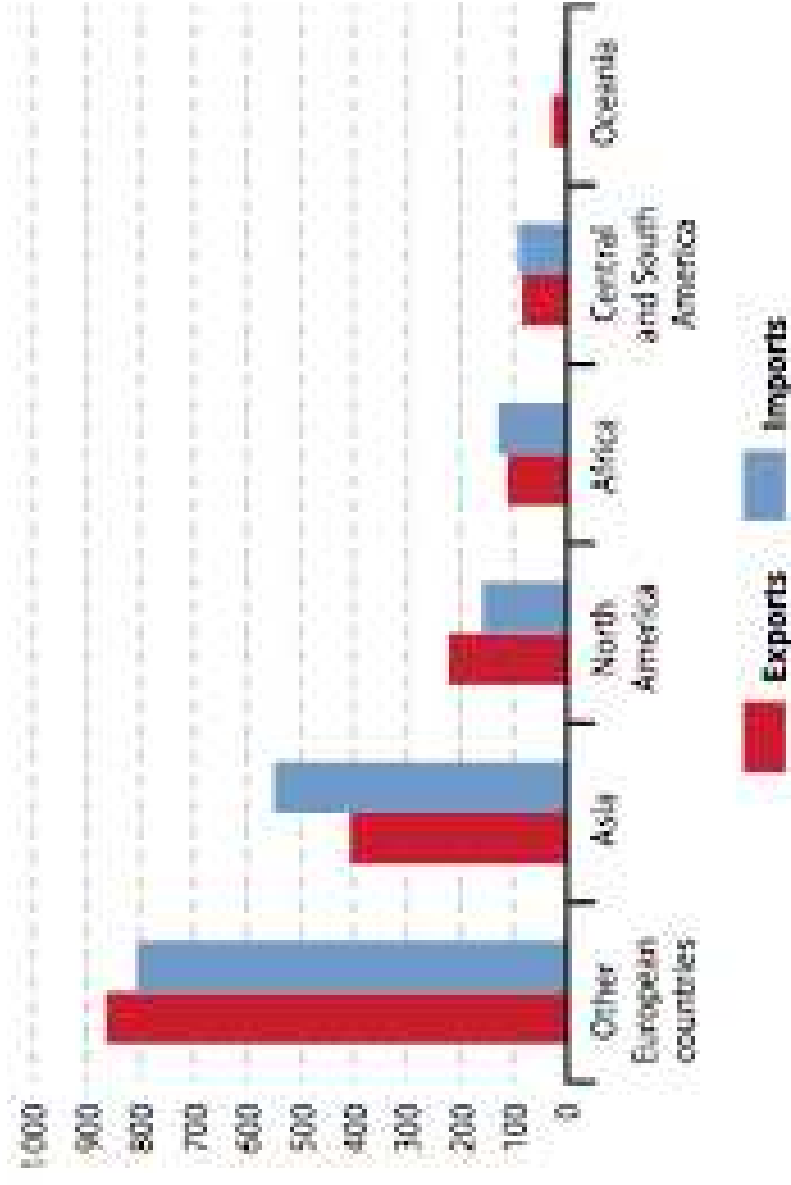
Figure 1.1: Main players in the world market of goods, 2011 (*)
(EUR 1 000 million)



(*) 2010 for JP and KR.

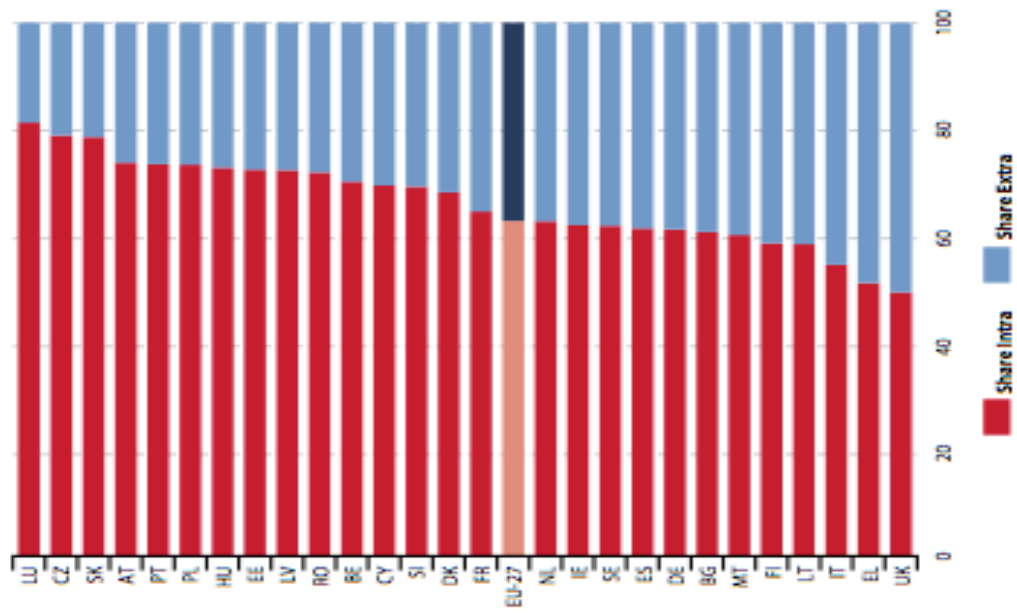
Source: Eurostat (online data code: ext_lt_introle)

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



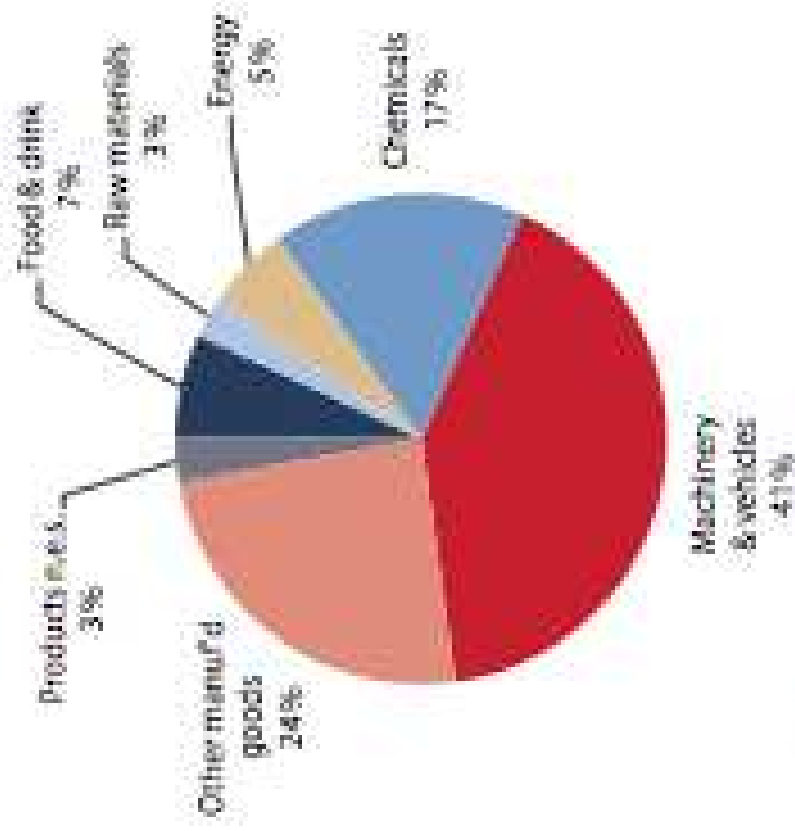
Source: Eurostat (online data code: est_it_mannual)

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



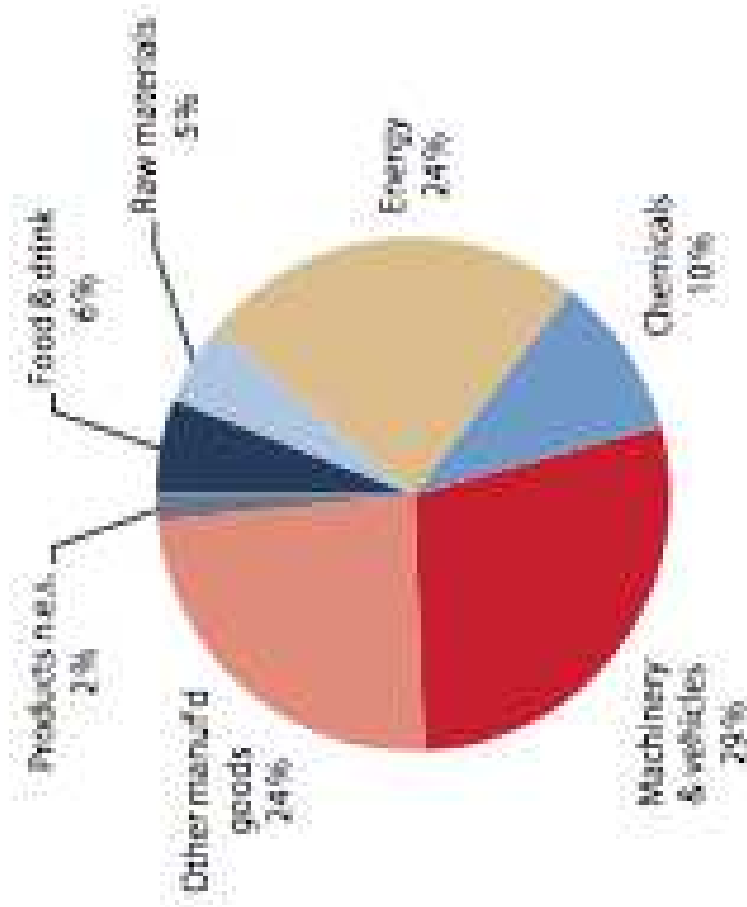
Source: Eurostat (online data code: ext_it_intra27)

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



Source: Eurostat (online data code: te100066)

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



Source: Eurostat (online data code: tet00066)

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