

MICROECONOMIA 003EC

01 - INTRODUZIONE

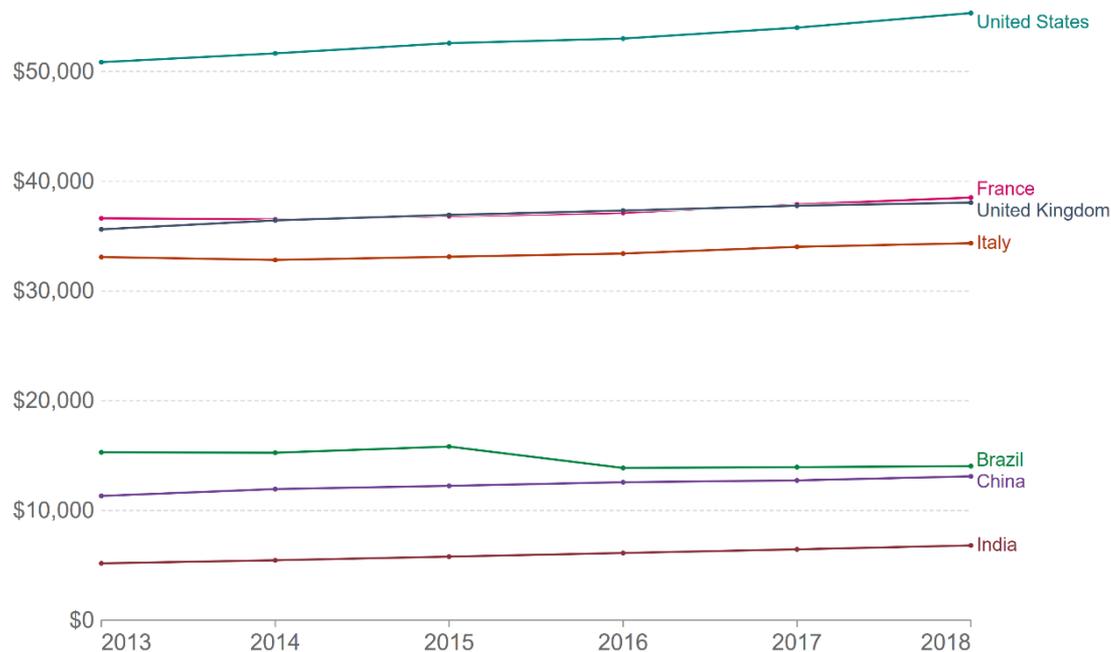
Ludovico Carrino

Invito al viaggio, nel tempo e nello spazio

GDP per capita, 2013 to 2018

GDP per capita adjusted for price changes over time (inflation) and price differences between countries – it is measured in international-\$ in 2011 prices.

Our World
in Data



Source: Maddison Project Database 2020 (Bolt and van Zanden, 2020)

OurWorldInData.org/economic-growth • CC BY

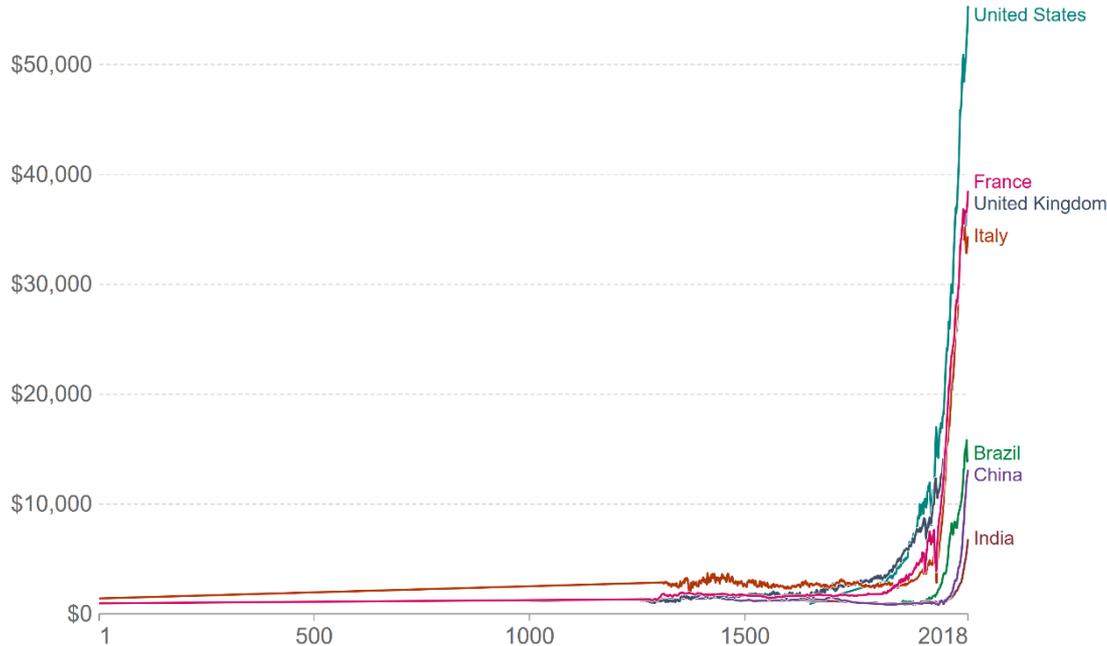
- <https://upgrader.gapminder.org/>
- <https://ourworldindata.org/a-history-of-global-living-conditions-in-5-charts>

Invito al viaggio, nel tempo e nello spazio

GDP per capita, 1 to 2018

GDP per capita adjusted for price changes over time (inflation) and price differences between countries – it is measured in international-\$ in 2011 prices.

Our World
in Data



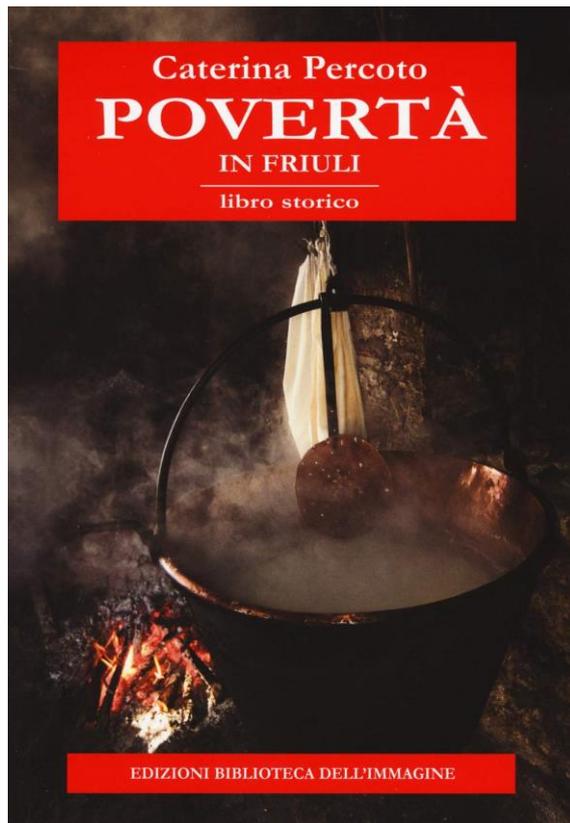
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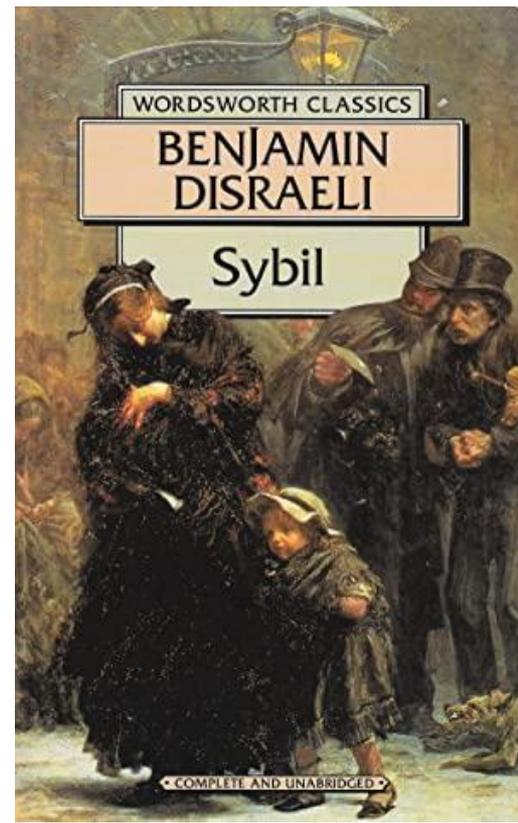
1840s

North-East Italy

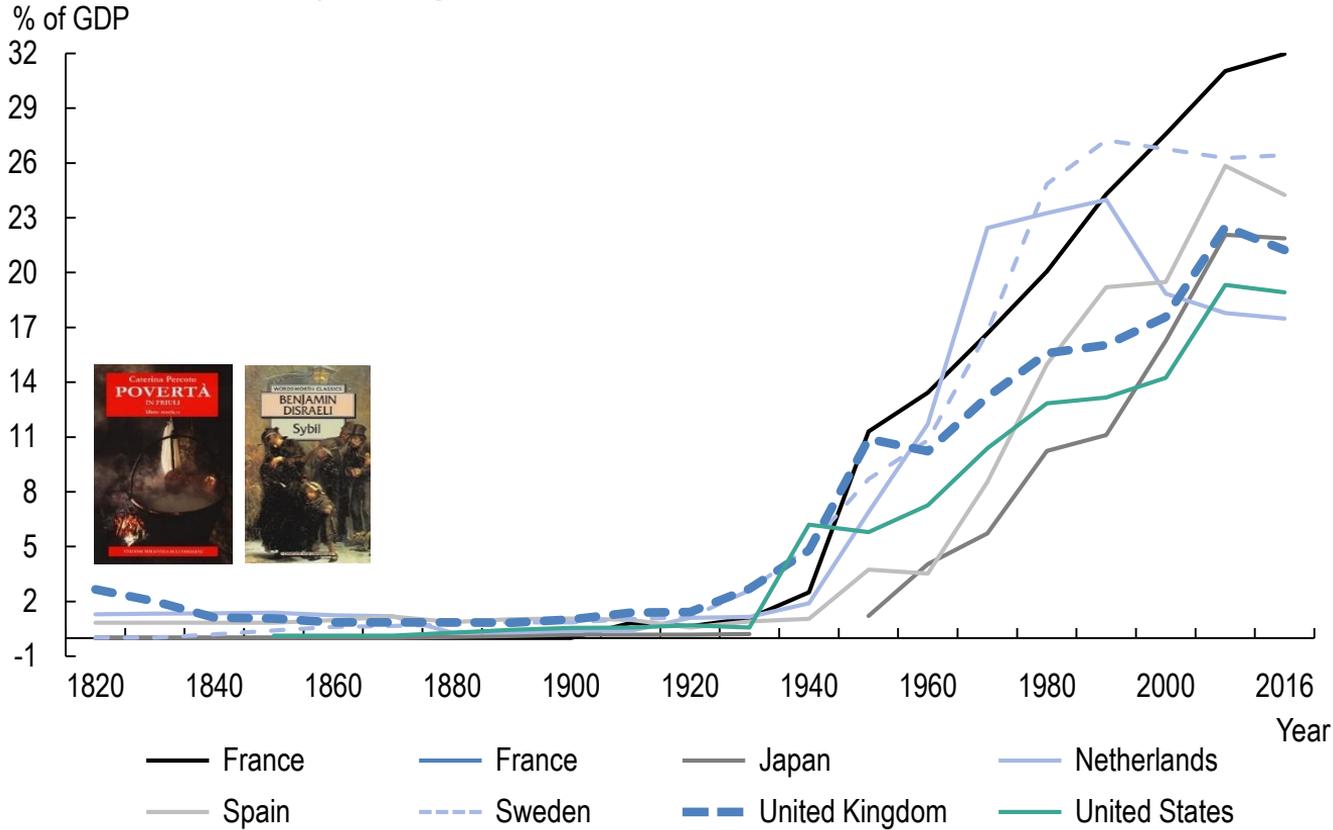


1845

England



Spending on Social Policies (%GDP) 1820-2016



(How) Do social policies improve population wellbeing and inequalities?

Source: OECD/Lindert (2021)

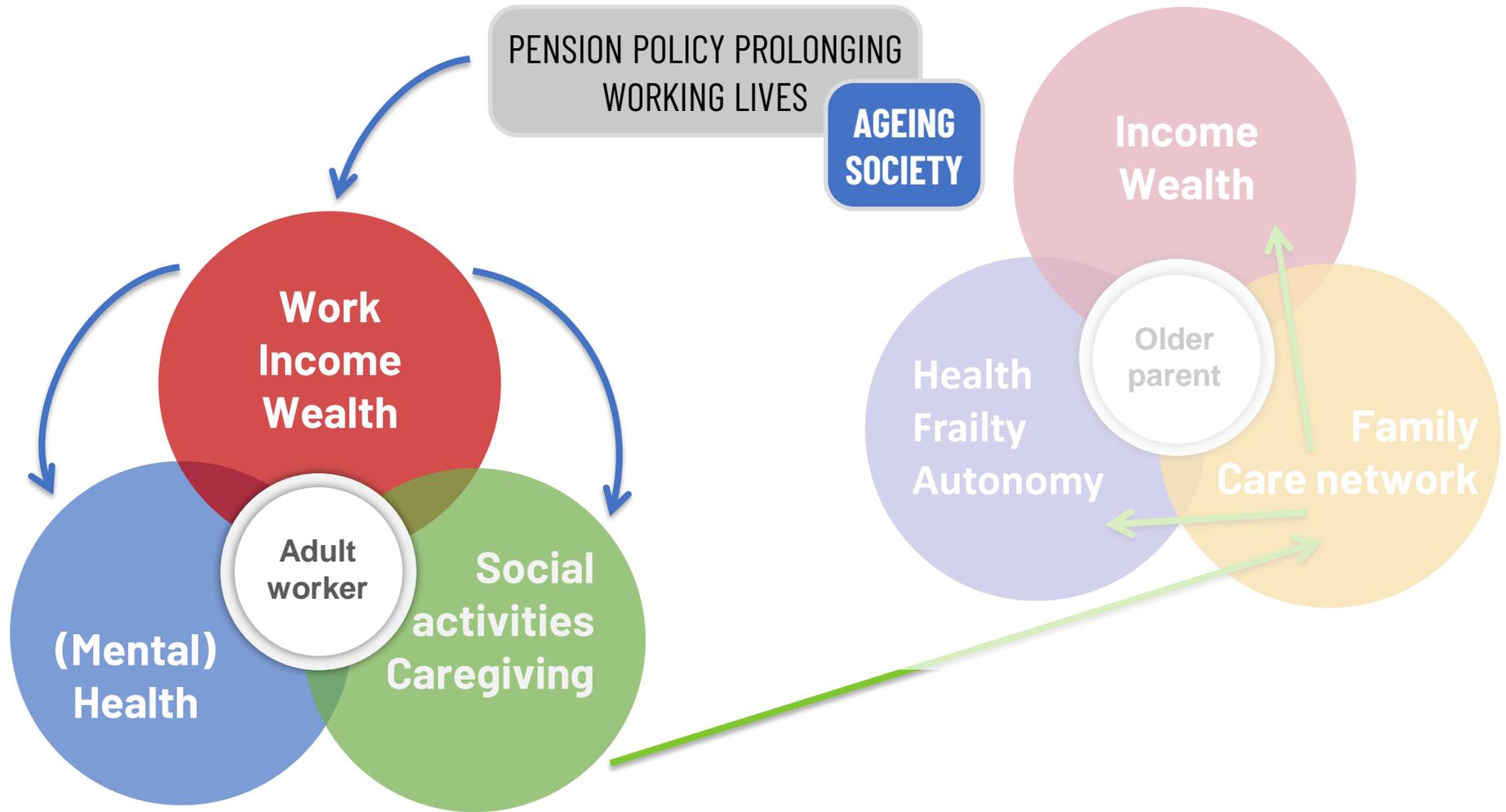
Alcuni esempi dalla mia attività di ricerca

- Focus on ageing-related social protection policy: Pensions, Social care, Social benefits. Comparative perspective.
- Look for the welfare effect beyond the «intended» effect. Policy evaluation
 - do non-health policies affect population health, and groups not originally targeted?
- Social determinants of mental health. Do working conditions affects your mental health?
- Causal analysis using econometric methods

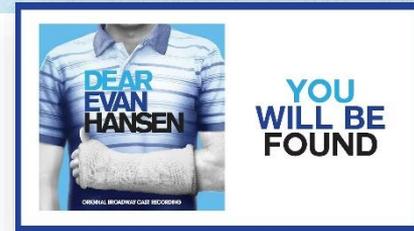


Research network





Reach out to share about your mental wellbeing

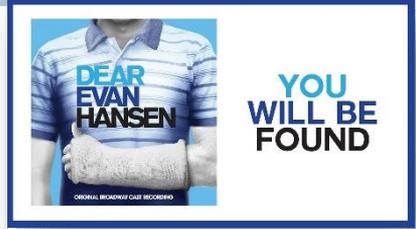


Reach out to



Worry, Rumination & Insomnia

Sarah Tolman | Consulting Psychologist,
Student Development, and Mental Health Support
November 2021



Il Covid-19 fa male alla salute mentale dei giovani

DI **PAOLO NICOLA BARBIERI, OSEA GIUNTELLA E SILVIA SACCARDO** / IL 22/12/2021

/ IN **SANITÀ**

Il Covid-19 ha notevoli conseguenze sulla salute mentale dei giovani. I cambiamenti negli stili di vita rimangono anche dopo la vaccinazione. Crollata l'attività fisica, cresce il tempo passato davanti a uno schermo e aumentano i sintomi depressivi.

Covid-19 e salute mentale

Il Covid-19 ha avuto importanti conseguenze dirette sulla salute della popolazione, con oltre 130 mila morti in Italia e più di cinque milioni nel mondo **dall'inizio della pandemia**. L'impatto del virus, però, non si è limitato a questo, ma ha comportato anche numerosi effetti indiretti. Su questo sito, si era già parlato dell'**effetto del Covid sulla salute mentale**. In un nuovo studio appena uscito sulla rivista **Scientific Reports**, abbiamo tracciato l'andamento degli stili di vita e della salute mentale degli studenti universitari **dall'inizio dell'epidemia Covid-19**.



Procrastination Module from Anxiety Workshop

Sarah Tolman, Consulting Psychologist,
King's Disability and Mental Health Support Service
March 2020

I rappresentanti degli studenti sono pronti ad ascoltare



STUDENT SPACE

From **student minds**

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>Mental health and wellbeing → 24 RESOURCES Find out what you can do to look after your physical and mental health.</p> | <p>Studying during coronavirus → 13 RESOURCES These tips and tools can help with</p> | <p>Self-isolation → 5 RESOURCES Our guidance on how to stay well if you have to self-isolate.</p> |
|--|---|--|

No one should feel ashamed to talk about mental health

etotalk **time to change**
let's end mental health discrimination

kclsu Our Students' Union

Handling stressful times

kclsu Wellbeing

Positive Peers

University Mental Health Day

This years University Mental Health Day will be on Thursday 3rd of March 2022.

University Mental Health Day brings together the university community to make mental health a university-wide priority and create ongoing year round change to the future of student mental health.

No student should ever feel alone with their mental health.

We will continue fighting to inspire conversations, take action and create change. Now more than ever it's important to get the nation talking about student mental health.

#UniMentalHealthDay

Mental Health Foundation

Mental Health Awareness Week

9 - 15 May 2022

Apertura

The Economist

Menu Weekly edition Search

Finance & economics

The market reacts

The rouble's collapse compounds Russia's isolation

Capital controls may soon follow, destroying the last vestige of the country's financial credibility

Assegno unico, partenza lenta troppi lacci frenano la riforma

► Ieri ultimo giorno utile per ricevere il nuovo aiuto ► Già da marzo però le famiglie non troveranno sul conto corrente bancario entro la fine del mese nello stipendio le "vecchie" detrazioni per i figli

I SOSTEGNI manda non va presentata perché lo stesso istituto provvede a canalizzare il pagamento sullo stesso

Gli importi del nuovo assegno unico è universale essere omnia, visto che per le detrazioni Irpef bastava una semplice comunicazione fatta nella per

FINANCIAL TIMES

US COMPANIES TECH MARKETS CLIMATE OPINION WORK & CAREERS LIFE & ARTS HOW TO SPEND IT

Opinion **European economy**

Mario Draghi and Emmanuel Macron: The EU's fiscal rules must be reformed

We need to bring debt levels down, but not through unsustainable spending cuts or higher taxes

RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE FACILITY:

HELPING EU COUNTRIES TO COME OUT OF THE CORONAVIRUS CRISIS STRONGER

#EUSolidarity #StrongerTogether

Germany to set up €100bn fund to boost its military strength

Chancellor Olaf Scholz says urgency of Ukraine crisis has forced decision to increase defence spending

- **Russia-Ukraine war latest news: follow live updates**

Economics of war and COVID



VOX^{EU} CEPR
Research-based policy analysis and commentary from leading economists

Columns Covid-19 Vox Multimedia Publications Blogs&Reviews People

By Topic By Date By Reads By Tag

The Economic Consequences of the War

Debate Moderator(s): [Luis Garicano](#), [Dominic Rohner](#), [Beatrice Weder di Mauro](#)

We find ourselves faced with an unspeakable tragedy, a major war breaking out, and it takes place right in Europe. There are few certainties right now, but what is clear is that this war will have deep geopolitical and economic consequences which will be felt by all of us; the scars of this war will be deep and long lasting and they will infiltrate some of the foundations of the current world order.

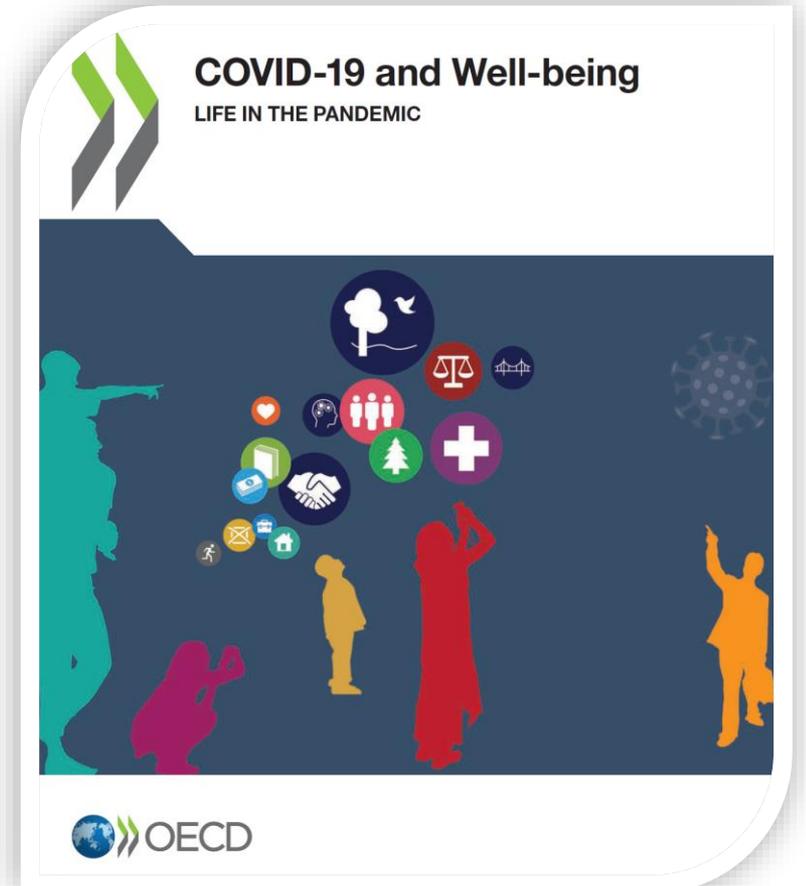
In the face of tragedy, there is a role for science to play in understanding the economic consequences of what we witness and how to mitigate them. The purpose of this VoxEU debate page is to collect analytical contributions on the economic consequences of the War. As for all VoxEU columns, the contributions are analytical and evidence based.

Most Read

This Month All Time

- Macroeconomic effects of the war**
Pestova, Mamonov
- A blueprint for the recovery**
Becker, Eichengreen, Rogoff, Weder di Mauro
- Overheating conditions and recession**
Domash, Summers
- China's overseas investment**
Horn, Reinhart, Trefler
- Global supply chain**
Baldwin, Freeman

Vox Talks



COVID-19 and Well-being
LIFE IN THE PANDEMIC

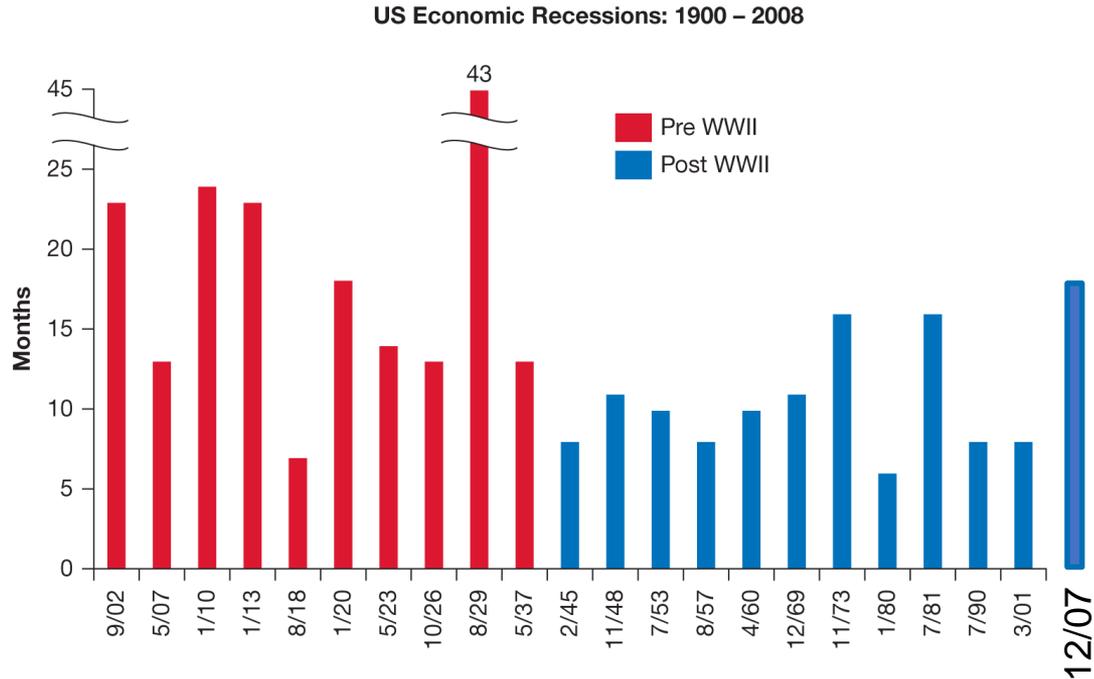


OECD

The economics of the COVID pandemic

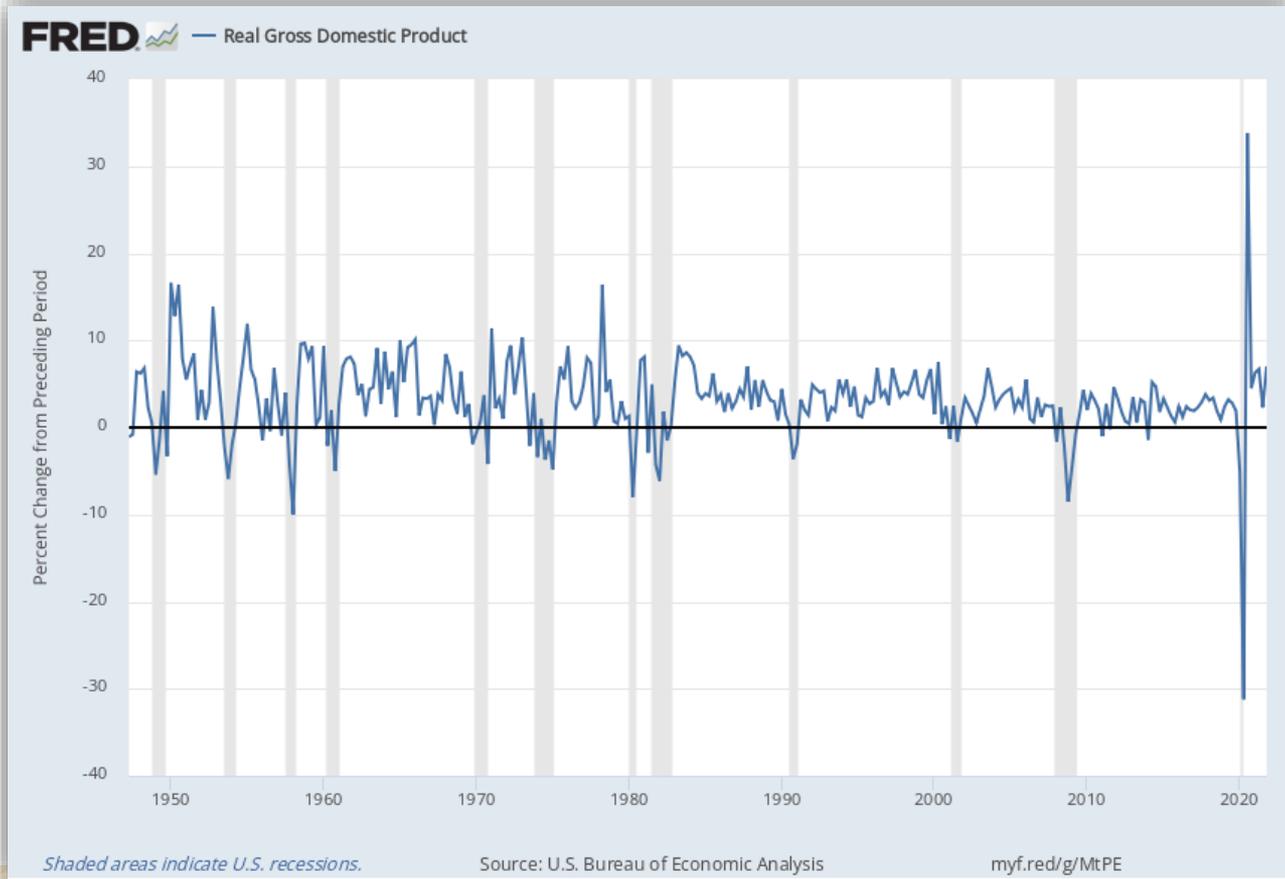
- The worst global sanitary crisis since the so-called Spanish flu back in 1918
- The worst global economic crisis since the Great Depression
- Produced by an 'exogenous' shock which affected 'supply' and 'demand' of goods and services
- A very different type of economic crisis compared to the other recessions, which typically arise from imbalances within the economy ('endogenous').

- Duration (in months) of US recessions since 1900



Source: NBER, Deutsche Bank Global Research, Wikipedia.

● COVID recession: deepest since data recording started in 1947



1. Labor Force Participation (Percentage, 2018=100)

2. Unemployment Rate (Percentage, 2018=100)

3. Real GDP (2018=100)

Figure 1: The recession of the coronavirus

Figure 2: The impact of the coronavirus on the economy

Real GDP (2018=100)

- COVID recession: deepest since data recording started in 1947
- COVID recession duration:

THE CONVERSATION
Academic rigour, journalistic flair

Search analysis, rese...



COVID-19 recession: One of America's deepest downturns was also its shortest after bailout-driven bounceback

Published: July 21, 2021 1:16pm BST

The U.S. economy bounced back in record time: AP Photo/Gerald Herbert

Thanks to a roaring economy, plunging joblessness and a consumer spending spree, it probably won't come as a surprise that the COVID-19 recession is officially over.

5

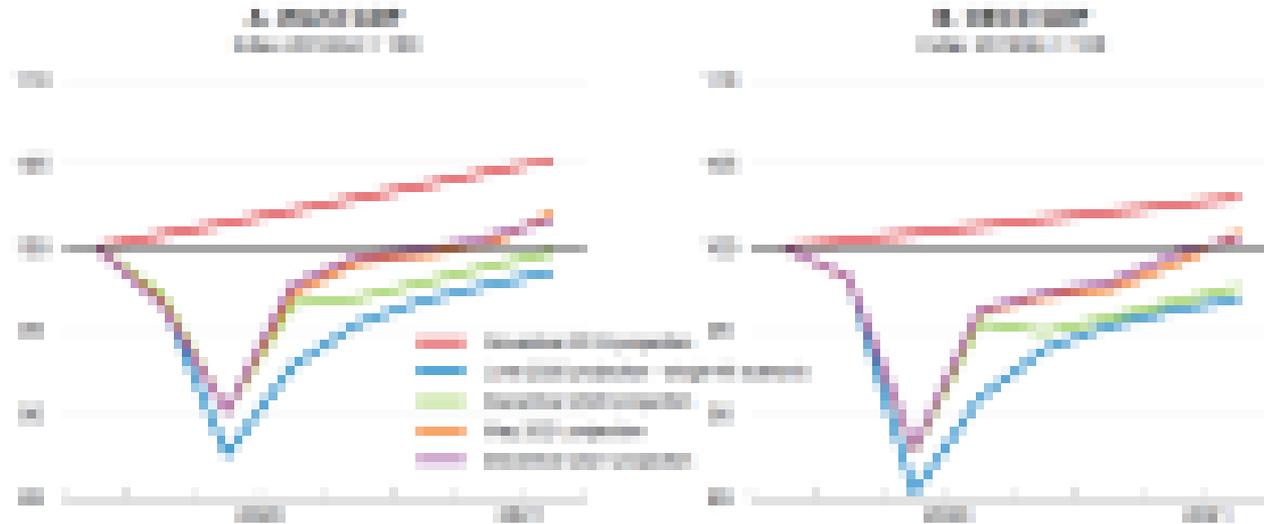
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Author
Jay L. Zagorsky
Senior Lecturer, Questrom School of Business, Boston University



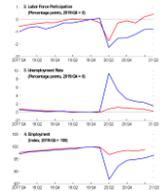
- COVID recession: deepest since data recording started in 1947
- COVID recession duration:

Figure 1.1. The global recovery has not topped expectations and is not complete

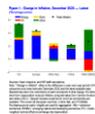


Source: ILO, "The State of the World Labour Market 2021", ILO, 2021. The data is based on the ILO's "The State of the World Labour Market 2021" report, which provides a comprehensive overview of the global labour market, including the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The data is presented in a clear and concise manner, making it easy to understand the current state of the world labour market.

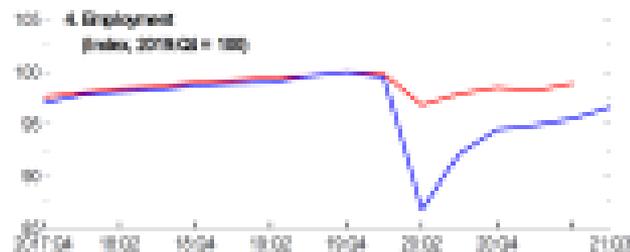
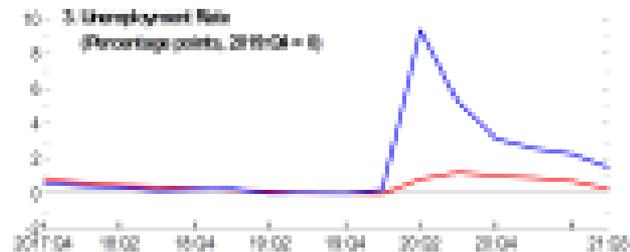
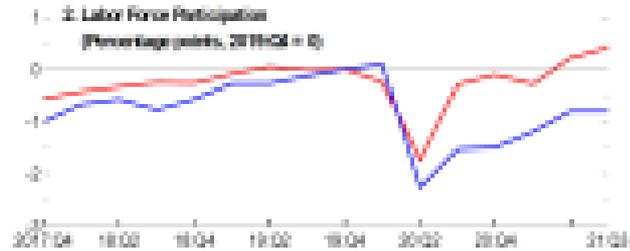
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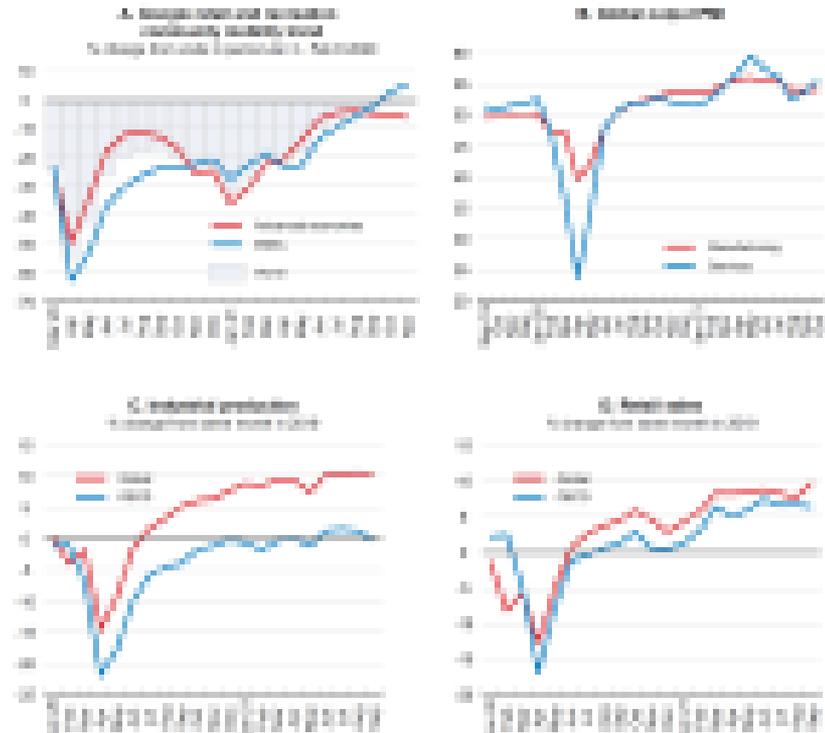
United States — Other advanced economies



Source: Haver Analytics; Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; and IMF staff calculations.

Note: All panels present changes relative to 2019:Q4. Panel 1 shows deviations of labor force indicators from their pre-pandemic trend, estimated by linear regression using quarterly observations from 2017:Q2 to 2019:Q2. Panel 2 uses the labor force participation rate of the 15–64 age range, where available. Purchasing power-parity weights are used for aggregation. Other advanced economies include 30 countries.

Figure 1.3. The momentum of the recovery has eased



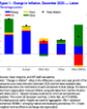
Note: Data in Panels A, C, and D are IPF-weighted aggregates. The real sales measure uses monthly seasonal-converted levels (first-time annualized monthly seasonal-converted levels) data to construct a real-time-based indicator up to November 2021.

Source: Haver U.S. Graph; OECD; Eurostat; Haver Analytics. <https://www.oecd.org/economic-outlook/>; Haver, 2022. Haver Analytics (https://www.haver.com) and Haver Analytics.

Source: Haver Analytics (https://www.haver.com)

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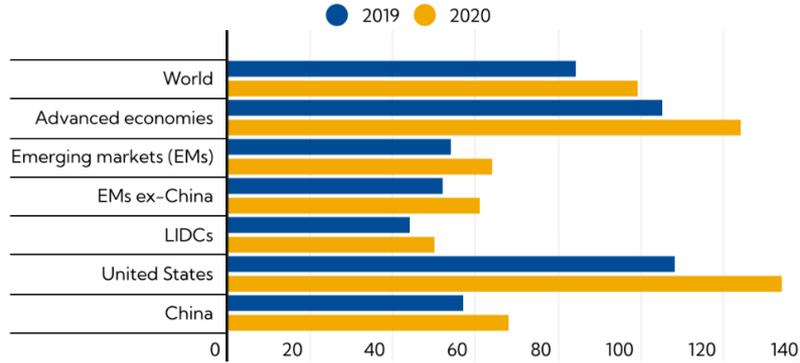
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Now versus then

Public debt soared around the world in 2020, growing faster in some regions than during the global financial crisis. (percent of GDP)

Public debt stock

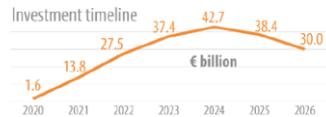


Recovery and resilience plan: How are countries doing?

Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF): €191.5 billion

RRF grants: 36% RRF loans: 64%

Share of total EU RRF: 26.5% Share of national GDP: 10.7%



Major objectives

Green transition: €71.8 billion 37.5%

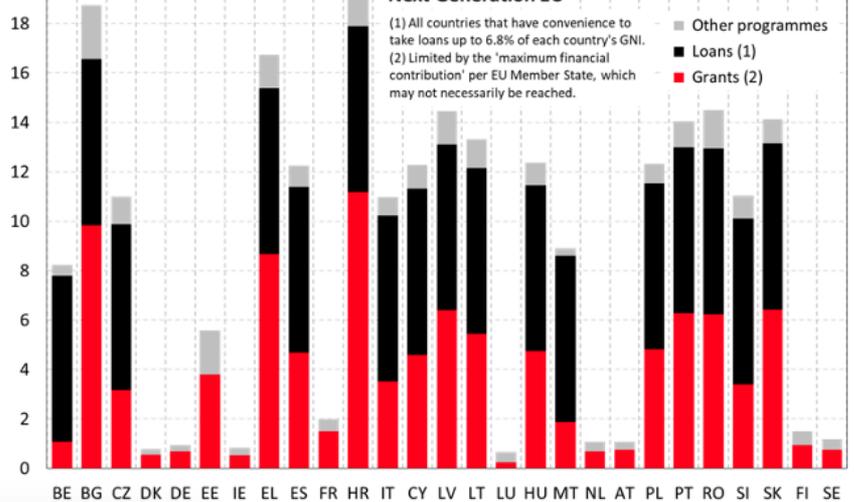
Digital transformation: €48.1 billion 25.1%

Southern regions: 40.0%

RRF target: 37%

RRF target: 20%

% of national GNI



Next Generation EU

(1) All countries that have convenience to take loans up to 6.8% of each country's GNI.
(2) Limited by the 'maximum financial contribution' per EU Member State, which may not necessarily be reached.

Other programmes
Loans (1)
Grants (2)

European Commission, own calculations.

FINANCIAL TIMES

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Opinion European economy

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Organizzazione

- Tema delle lezioni: l'intervento dello Stato nell'Economia. Perché, quanto, e come interviene lo Stato, e quali sono le conseguenze sul benessere della popolazione.
- Orario lezioni (tutte in Aula Magna H3)
 - Ven 06/05: 13-16
 - Mer 11/05: 13.30-15
 - Gio 12/05: 9.30-11
 - Ven 13/05: 13-14.30
 - Mar 17/05: 11.30-13
 - Gio 19/05: 9.30-11
 - Ven 20/05: 14-16
- Ricevimento mercoledì 15-16.30 ufficio 2.11, oppure su appuntamento



**UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI TRIESTE**

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<https://kclpure.kcl.ac.uk/portal/ludovico.carrino.html>

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