

MICROECONOMIA 003EC

01 - INTRODUZIONE

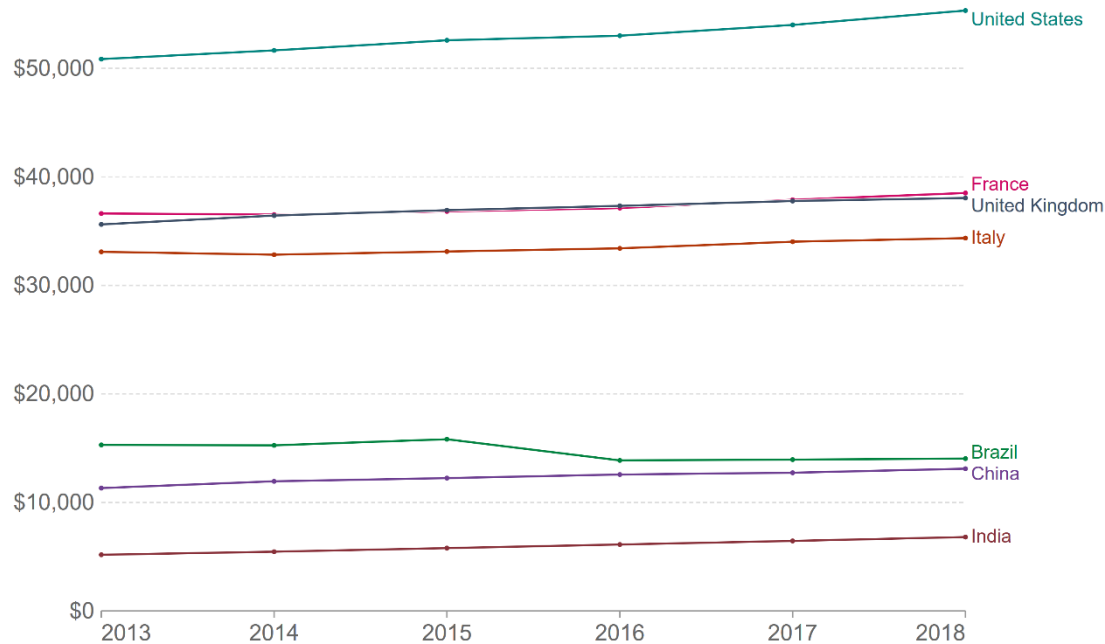
Ludovico Carrino

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

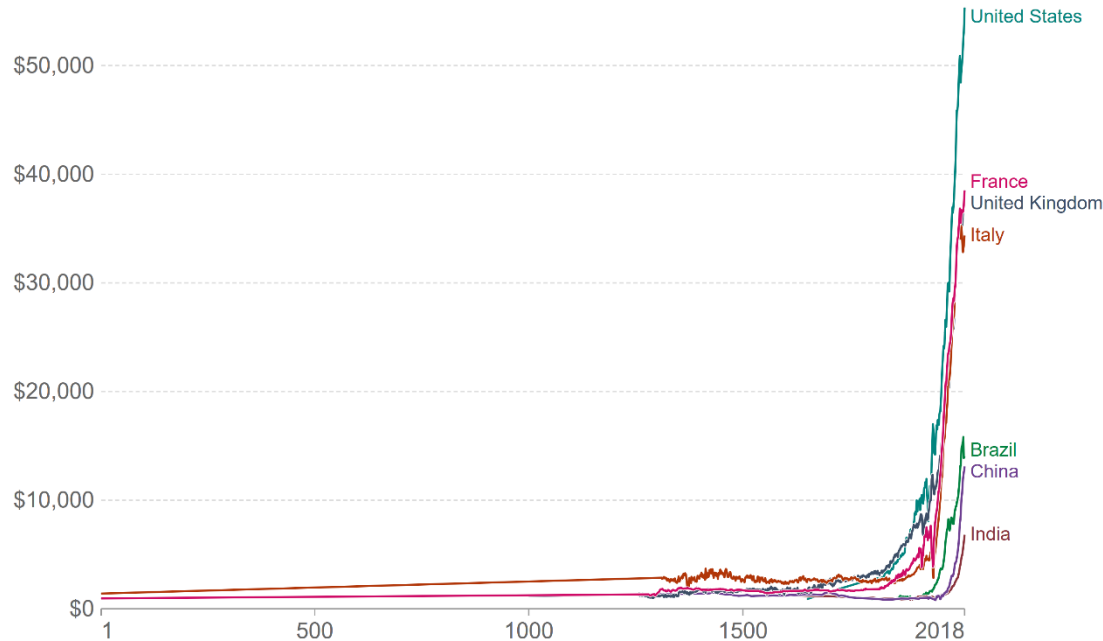
- <https://upgrader.gapminder.org/>
- <https://ourworldindata.org/a-history-of-global-living-conditions-in-5-charts>

Invito al viaggio, nel tempo e nello spazio

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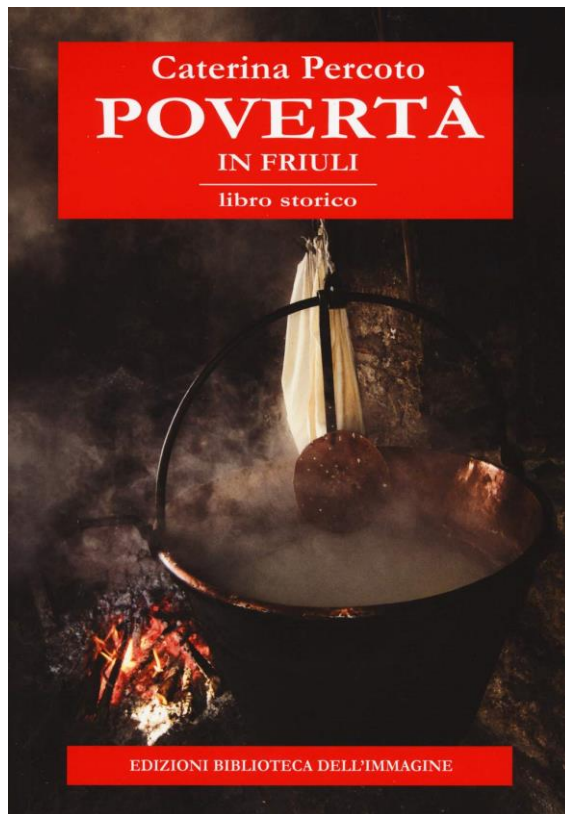
Source: Maddison Project Database 2020 (Bolt and van Zanden, 2020)

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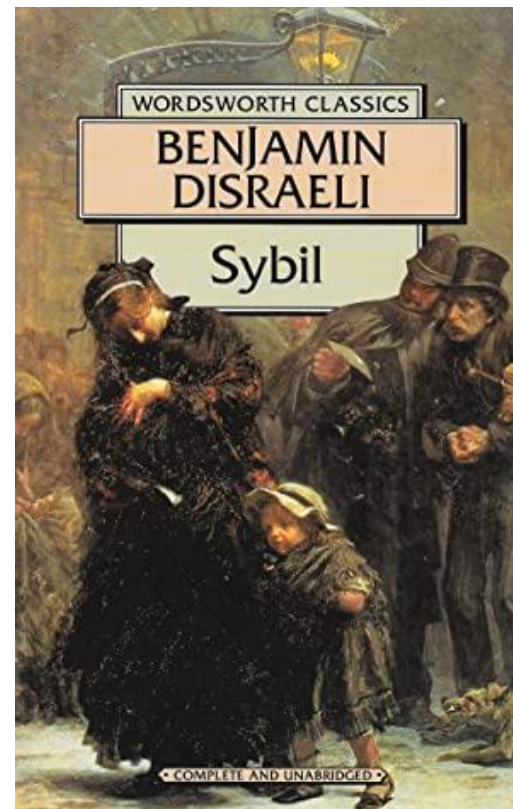
1840s

North-East Italy

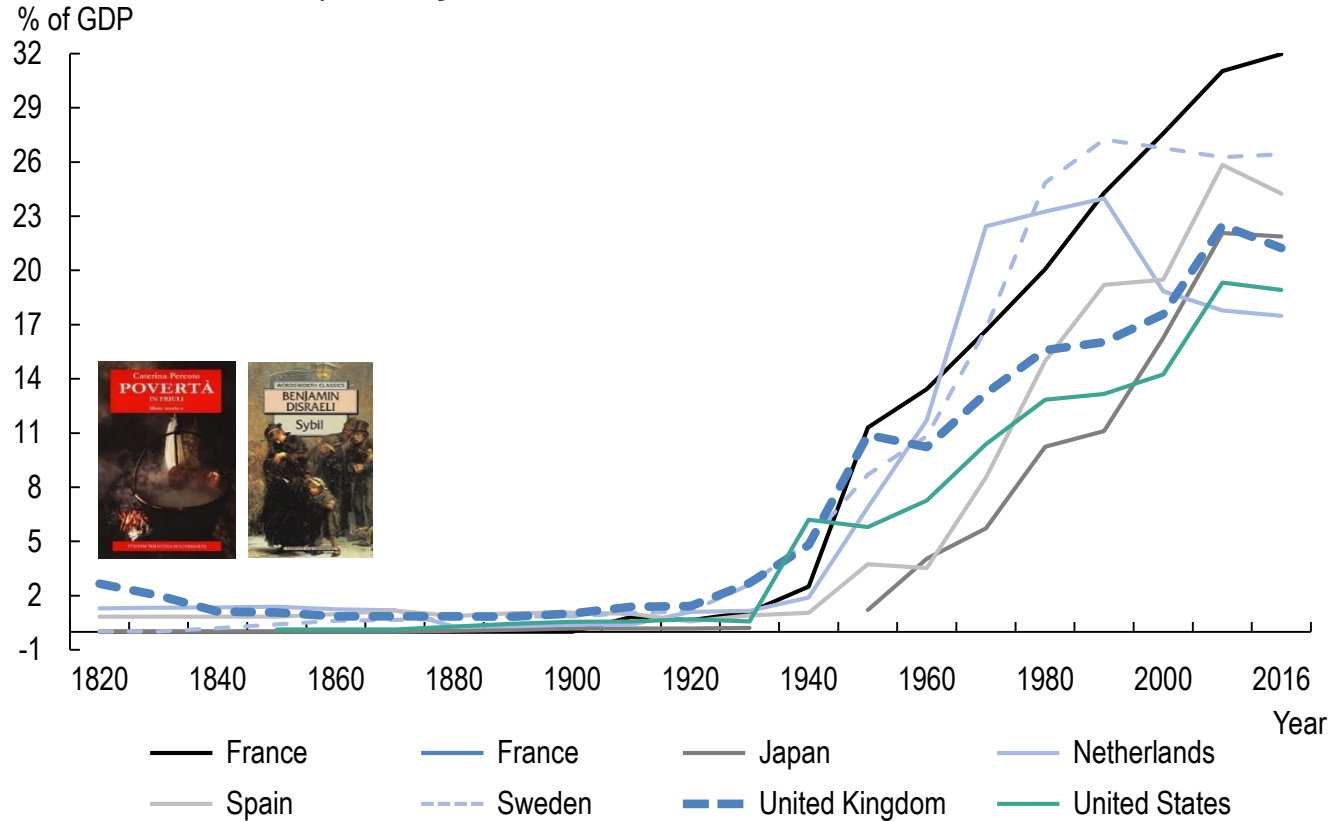


1845

England



Spending on Social Policies (%GDP) 1820-2016



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

Source: OECD/Lindert (2021)

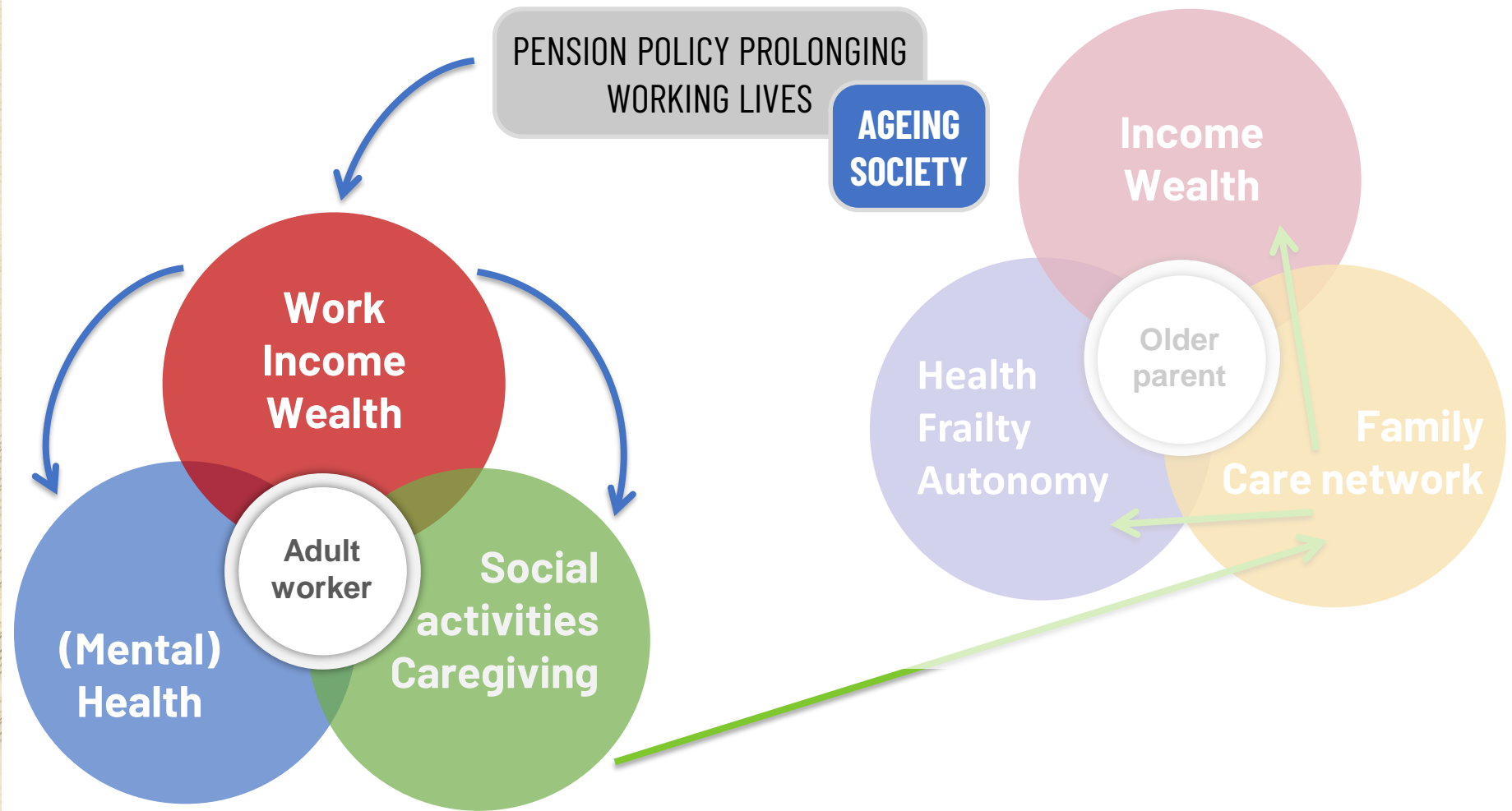
Alcuni esempi dalla mia attività di ricerca

- 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

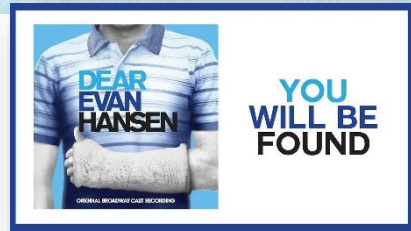


Research network

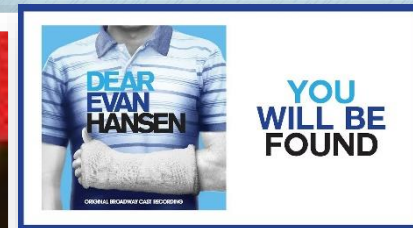




Reach out to share about your mental wellbeing



Reach out to



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**.

I rappresentanti degli studenti sono pronti ad ascoltare

**STUDENT
SPACE**

From
**student
minds**



Mental health and wellbeing →

24 RESOURCES

Find out what you can do to look after your physical and mental health.



Studying during coronavirus →

13 RESOURCES

These tips and tools can help with



Self-isolation →

5 RESOURCES

Our guidance on how to stay well if you have to self-isolate.

**No one should
feel ashamed
to talk about
mental health**



etotalk

time to change

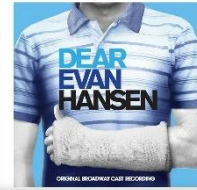
let's end mental health discrimination

kclsu
Our Students' Union

Handling stressful times

kclsu
Wellbeing

Positive Peers



**YOU
WILL BE
FOUND**

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
Awareness Week**

9 - 15 May 2022



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

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



Germany

Kate Connolly in Berlin

Sun 27 Feb 2022 13:45 GMT



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



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 casa: basterà il pagamento nello stesso

Gli importi del nuovo assegno unico è universale

essere ovvio, visto che per le detrazioni Irpef bastava una semplice comunicazione fatta nella per

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 and inflation
Domash, Summers
China's overseas investment
Horn, Reinhart, Trebilcock
Global supply chain disruptions
Baldwin, Freeman

Vox Talks

**COVID-19 and Well-being**
LIFE IN THE PANDEMIC

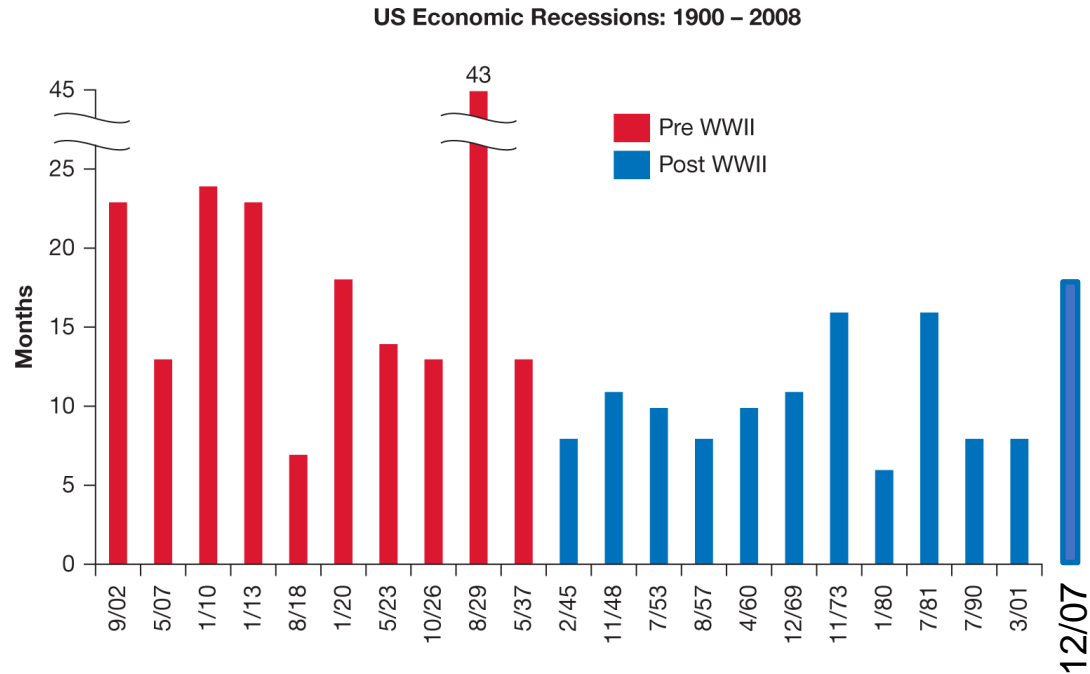


 **OECD**

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

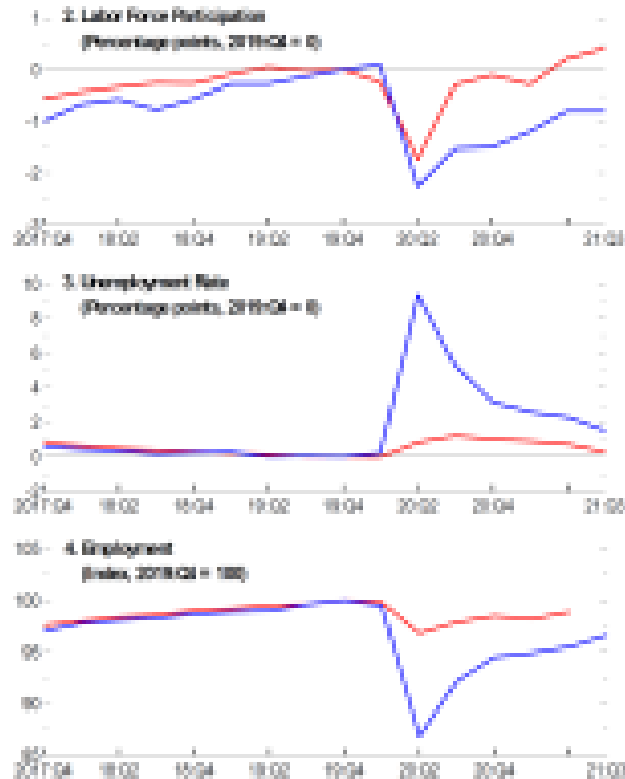


Source: NBER, Deutsche Bank Global Research, Wikipedia.

-
- FRED** — Real Gross Domestic Product
- Percent Change from Preceding Period
- Shaded areas indicate U.S. recessions.
- Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis
- myf.red/g/MtPE



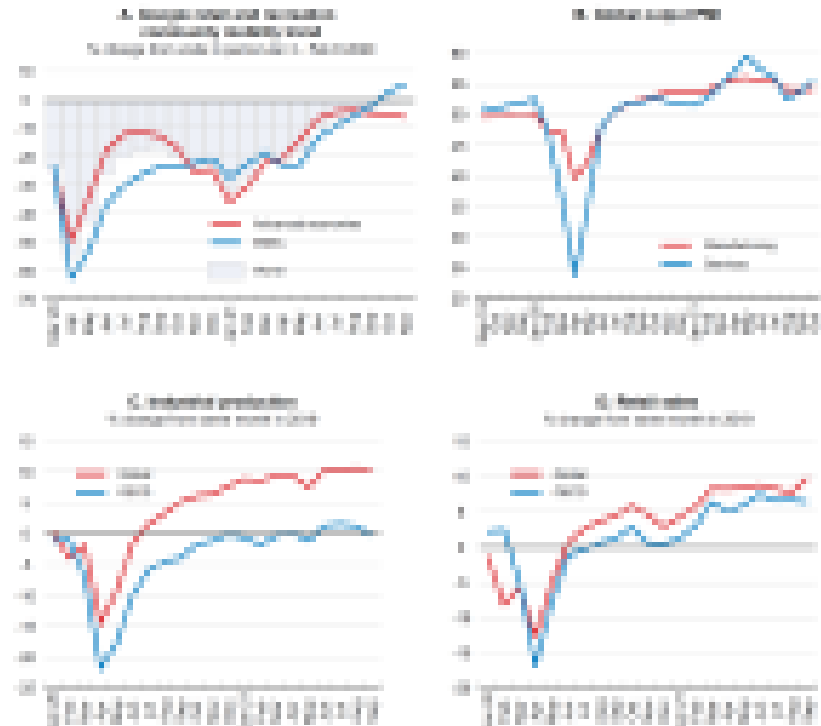
United States Other advanced economies



Sources: Haver Analytics; Organisation 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 cost index from their pre-pandemic trend, estimated by linear regression using quarterly observations from 2017:Q3 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 includes 30 countries.

Figure 1.8. The momentum of the recovery has eased



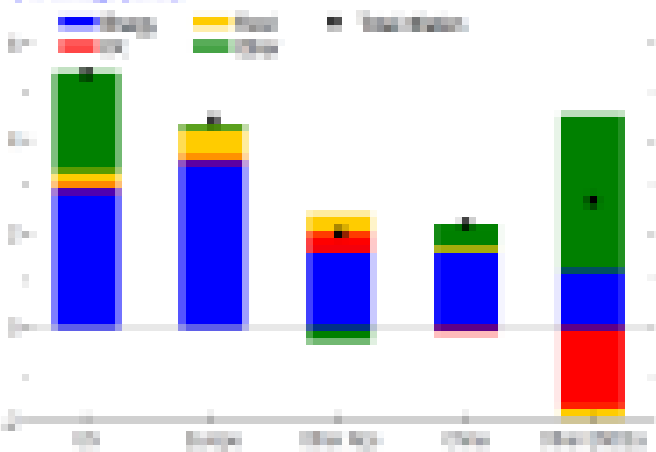
Note: Countries in Panels A, C, and D are PPP-weighted aggregates. The real value measure uses monthly seasonal consumption in the United States and the monthly quarterly consumption in other countries. Data for investment in fixed assets based on information up to November 2020.

Sources: United States: Bureau of Economic Analysis; Haver Analytics; Eurostat; and the OECD.

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

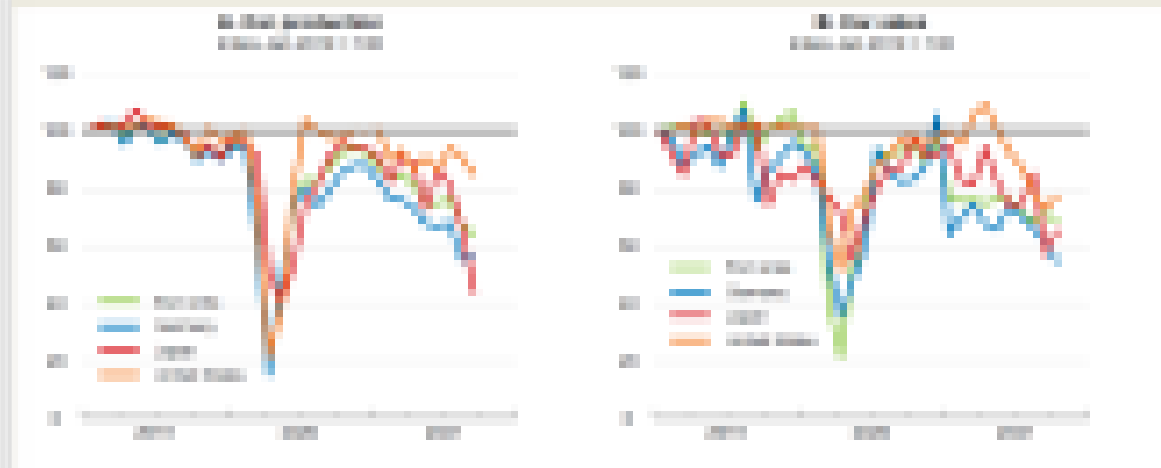
- COVID recession: deepest since data recording started in 1947
- COVID recession duration:

Figure 1. Change in Inflation, December 2020 – Latest (forecasting)



Source: These analyses are IMF estimations. Note: "Change in inflation" refers to the difference in year-over-year growth rates between the December 2020 and the December 2019. The chart shows the change in inflation for various regions. The USA shows the largest increase, followed by Europe. Other Asia, China, and Other (2020) show smaller increases. The chart also shows the change in inflation for the USA, Europe, Other Asia, China, and Other (2020) in December 2020. The chart shows that the USA has the highest inflation rate, followed by Europe. Other Asia, China, and Other (2020) have lower inflation rates. The chart also shows that the USA has the highest inflation rate, followed by Europe. Other Asia, China, and Other (2020) have lower inflation rates.

Figure 1.1. Car production and sales are both rebounding



Source: Bureau and others.

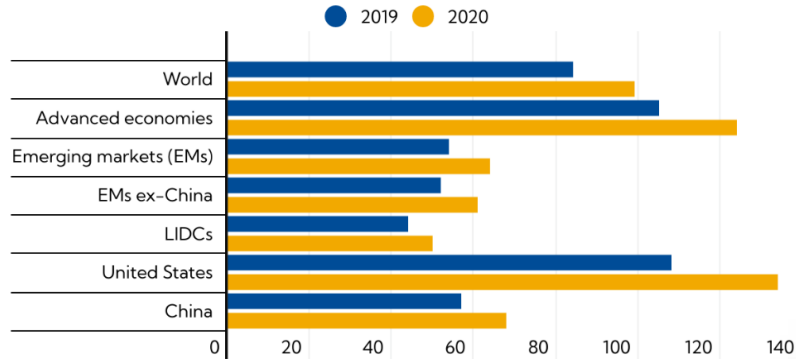
(Source: IMF, 1990-2020, 1990-2020, 1990-2020)



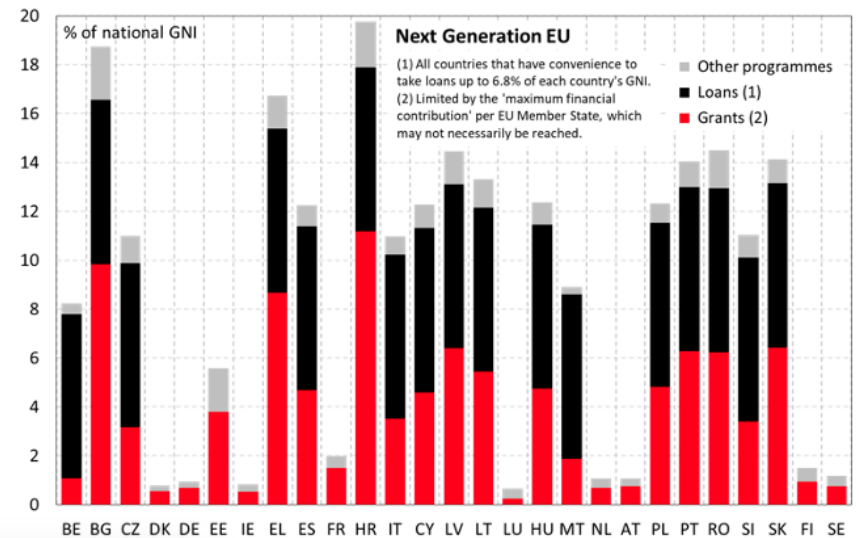
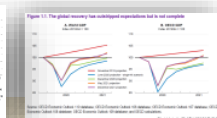
Now versus then

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?

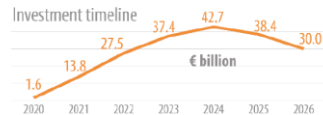


European Commission, own calculations.

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 %

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



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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