

Malcontento, trappola dello sviluppo e politiche sensibili ai luoghi

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1.

L'Unione Europea in bilico



L'idea di un'Europa unita



- **9 maggio 1950 – Un piano per una nuova cooperazione politica in Europa**
- **La Comunità Europea del Carbone e dell'Acciaio; la Comunità Economica Europea; l'Unione Europea**

Ma cosa hanno mai fatto i Romani per noi?



ALL RIGHT, BUT APART FROM
THE SANITATION,
THE MEDICINE,
EDUCATION, WINE,
PUBLIC ORDER,
IRRIGATION, ROADS,
THE FRESH-WATER SYSTEM,
AND PUBLIC HEALTH,

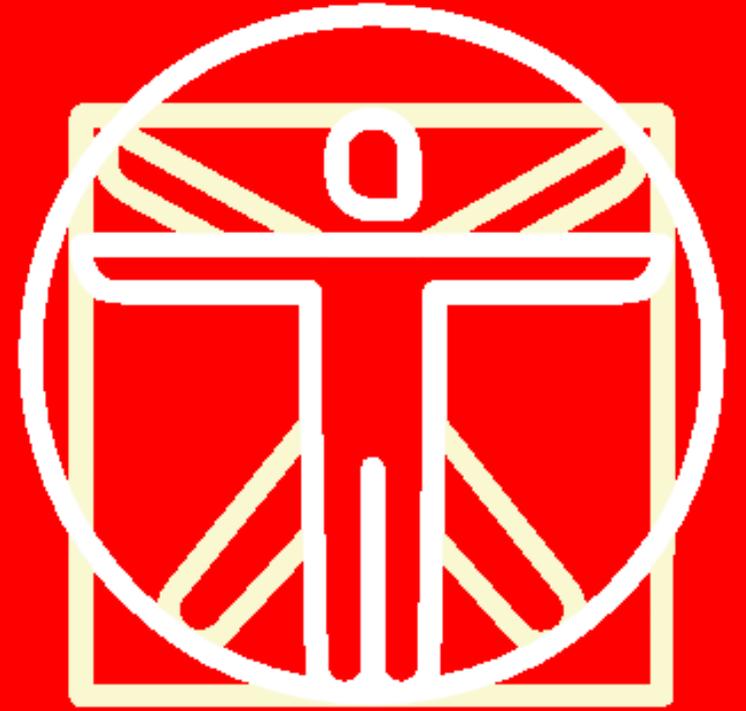
WHAT HAVE THE ROMANS EVER DONE FOR US?

Le due visioni dell'Europa

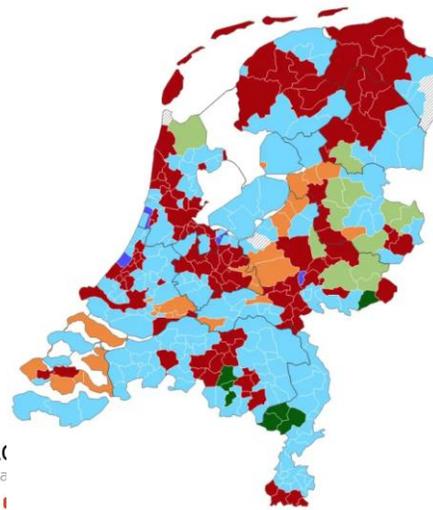
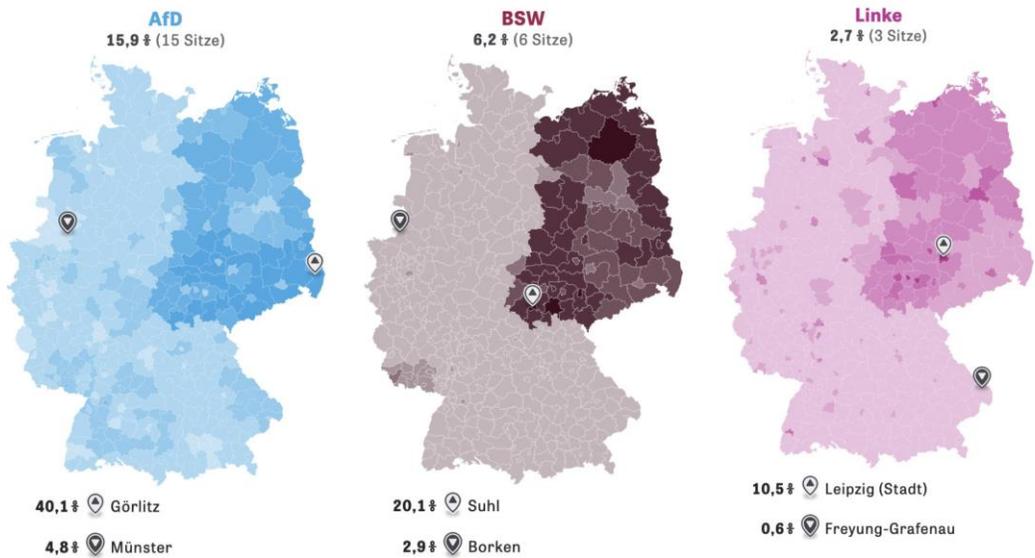


2.

Malcontento e Euroscepticismo

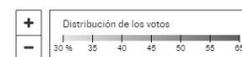
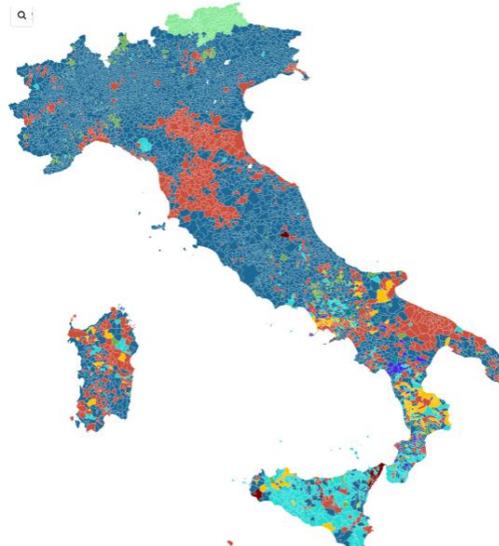
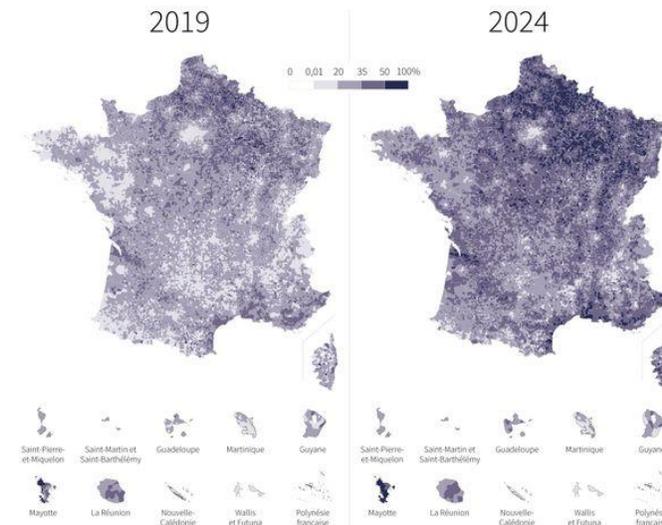


Elezioni europee 9 giugno



France : les résultats du RN par commune

Part des voix exprimées obtenues par les listes du Rassemblement national aux élections européennes, menées par Jordan Bardella



Busca un municipio

Ganador

2019 2024

Partidos 2024

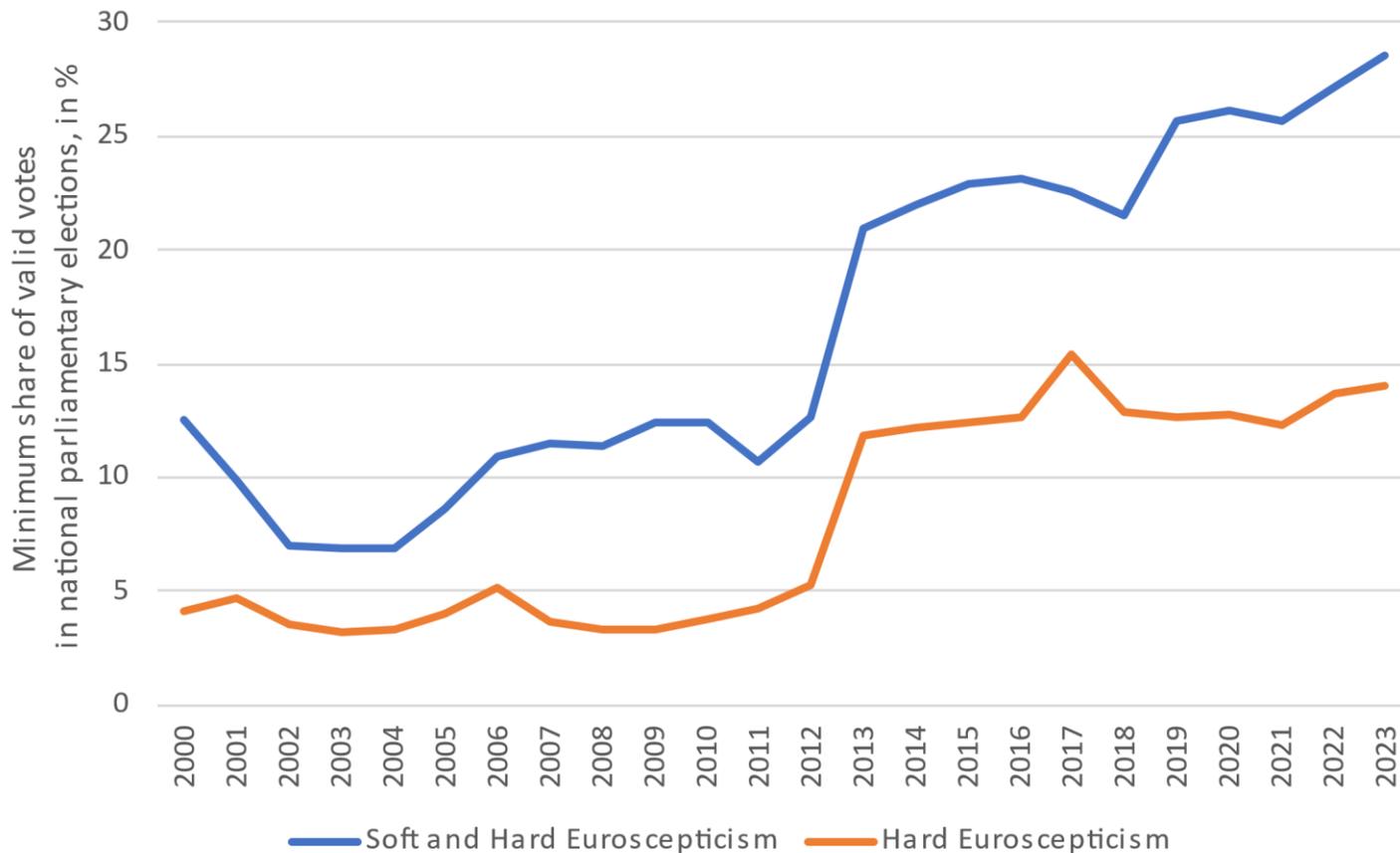
PP PSOE Vox

Cambio desde 2019

PP PSOE Vox

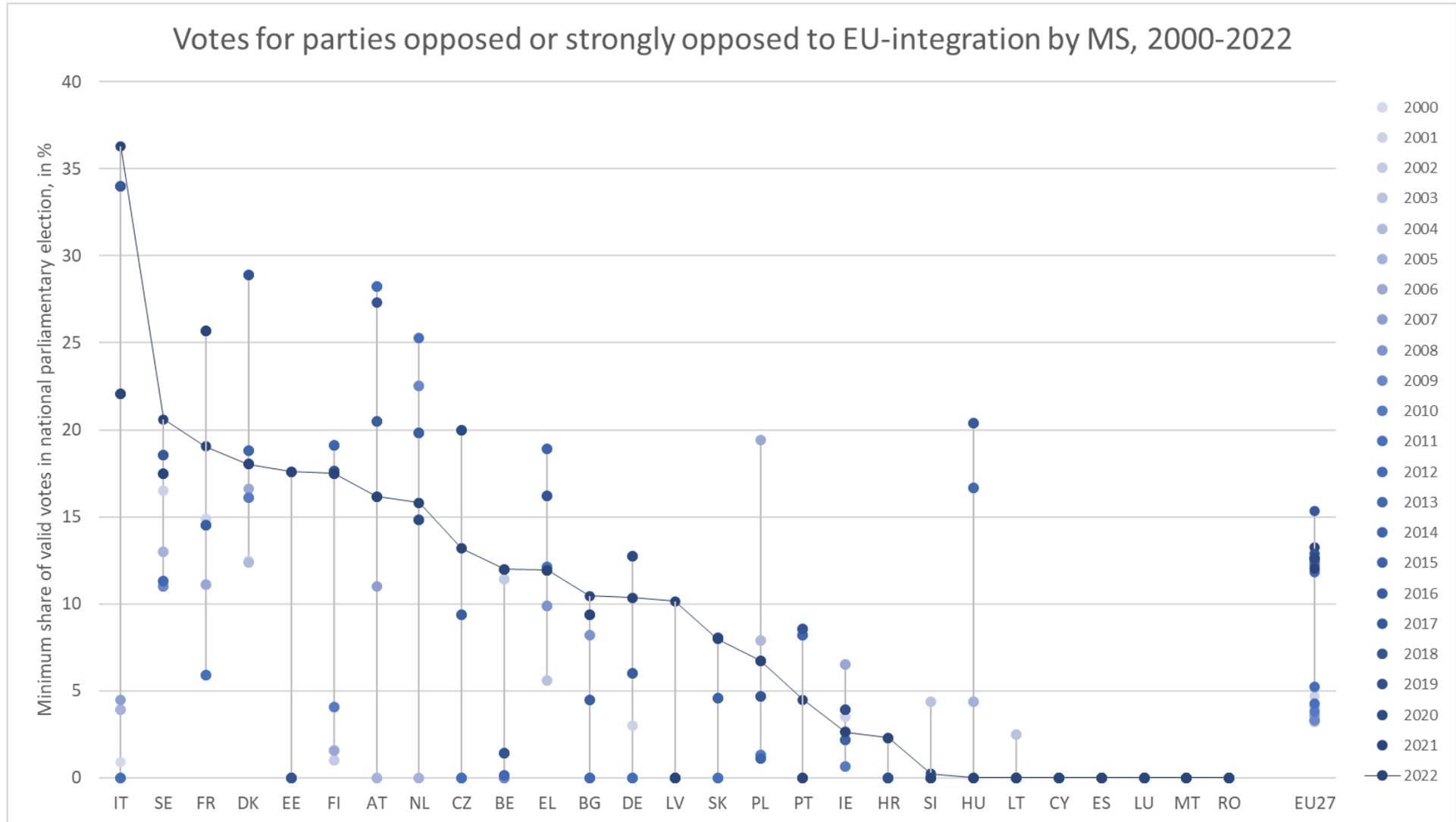
Euroscetticismo in aumento

Votes for parties opposed to EU integration
in the EU-27, 2000-2023

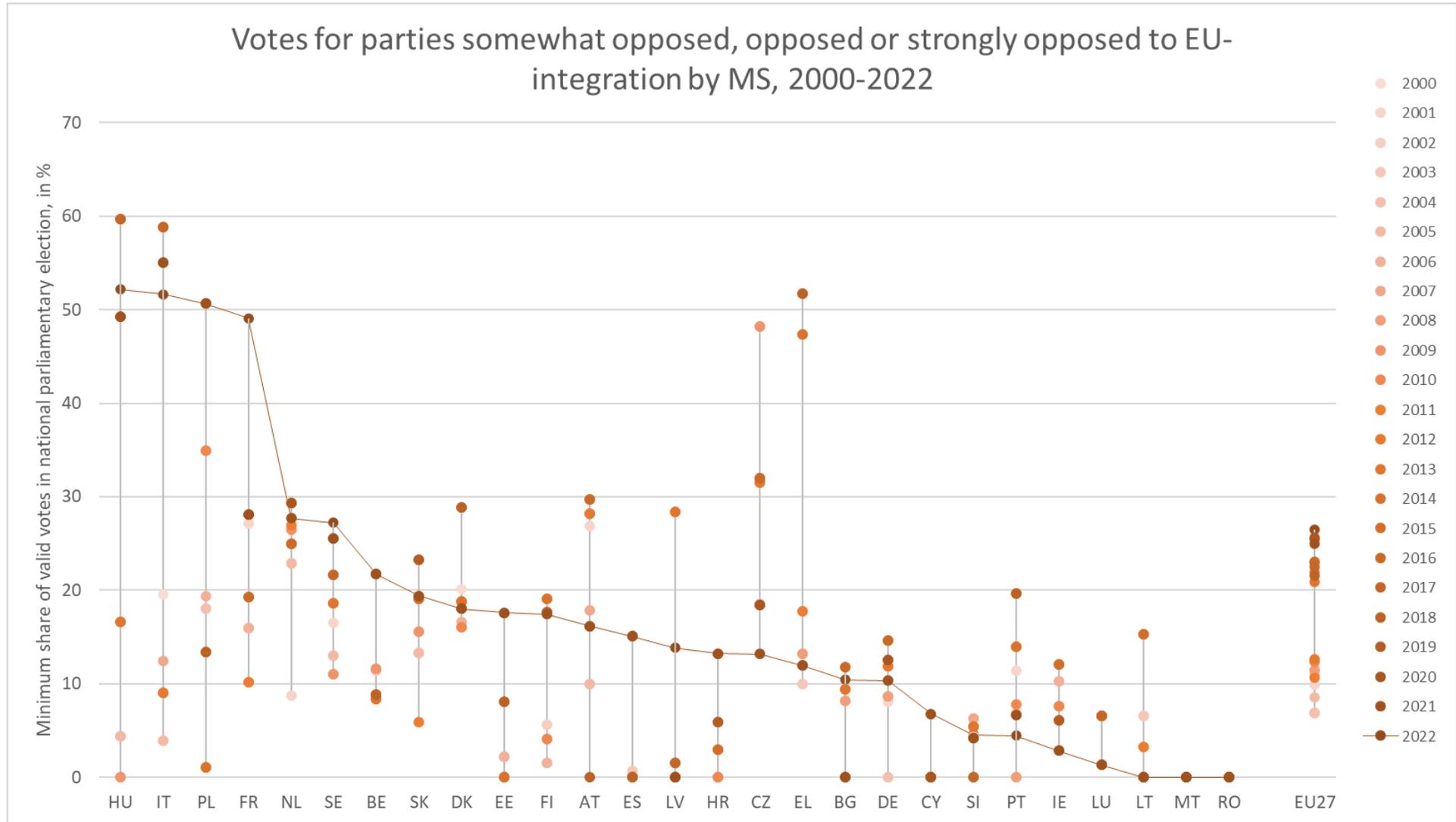


- **Un grande incremento in seguito alla crisi economica e finanziaria del 2008**
- **La Brexit potrebbe aver ridotto l'attrattiva dell'euroscetticismo duro (14% nel 2023)**
- **Ma l'euroscetticismo più moderato continua a crescere (28,5%)**

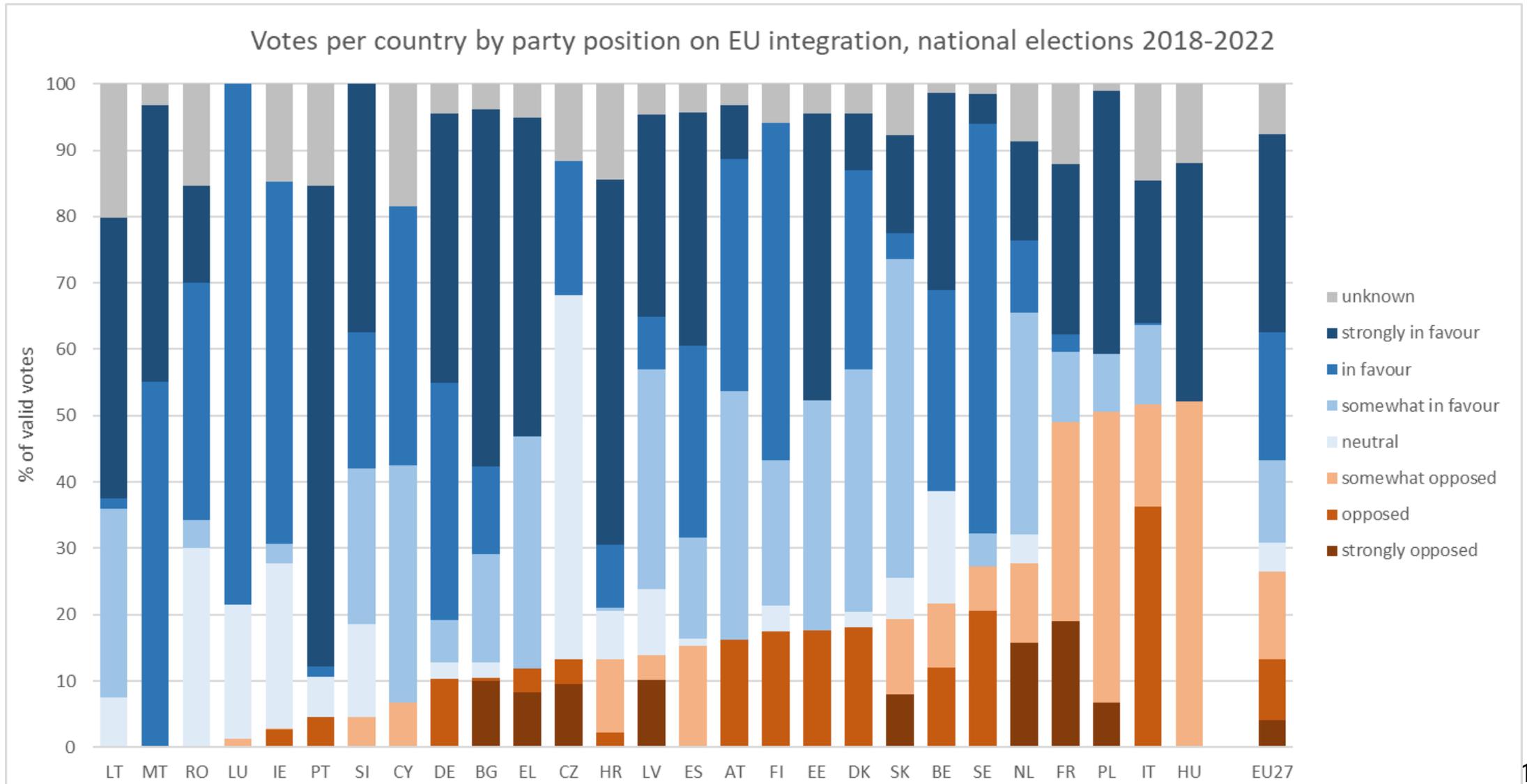
Euroscetticismo duro



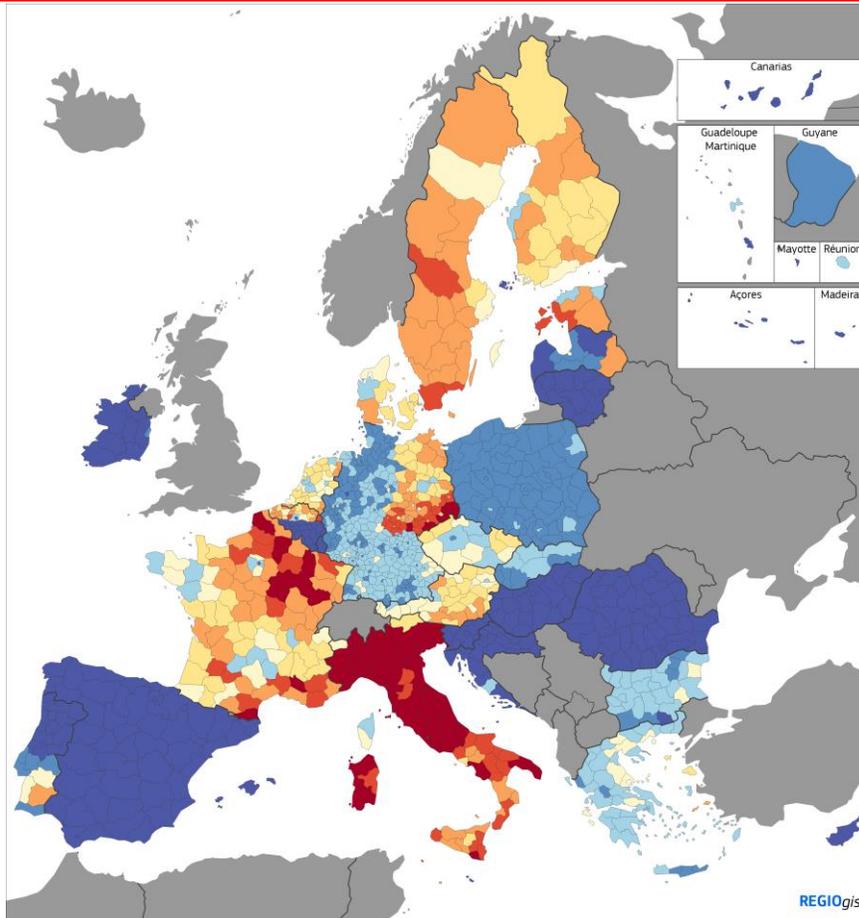
Euroscetticismo 'soft'



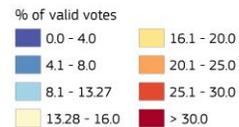
Voti e posizione sull'integrazione europea



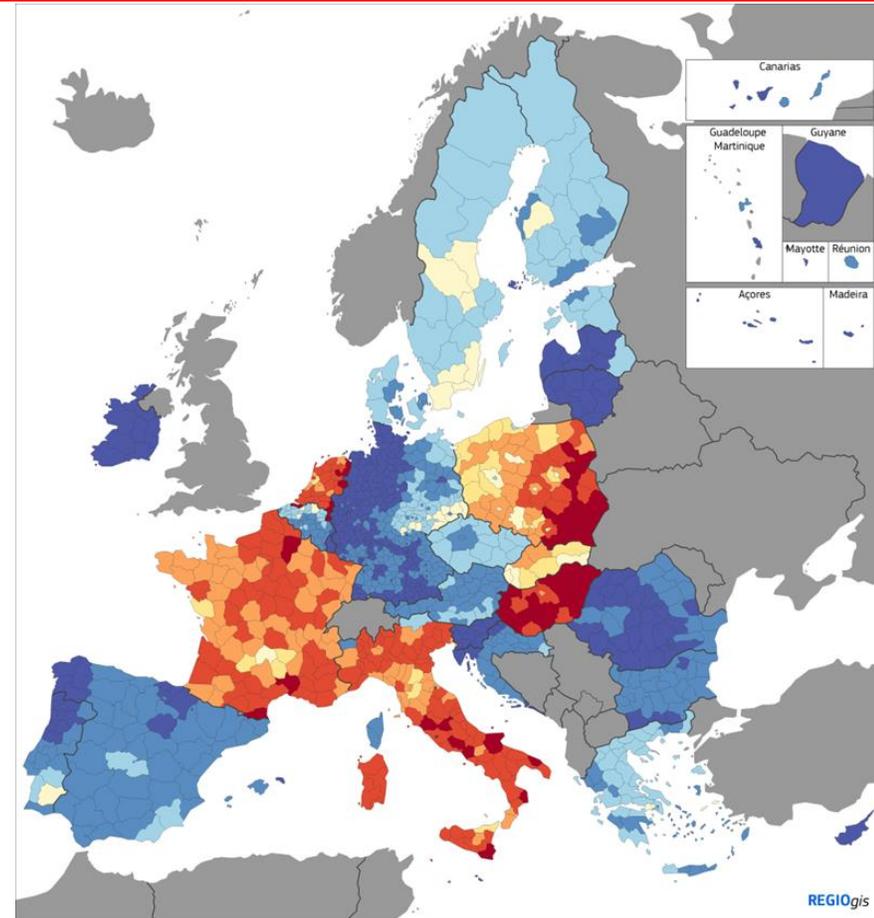
Euroscetticismo duro e soft



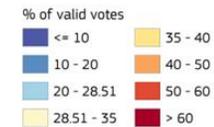
Minimum share of votes for parties opposed or strongly opposed to European integration, 2018-2022



BG, FR, IT, LV, HU, MT, PT, SI, SE: 2022
 CZ, DE, CY, NL: 2021
 IE, HR, LT, RO, SK: 2020
 BE, DK, EE, EL, ES, AT, PL, FI: 2019
 LU: 2018
 Source: DG REGIO based on EU-NED database, national administrative sources and Chapel Hill Expert Survey 2019



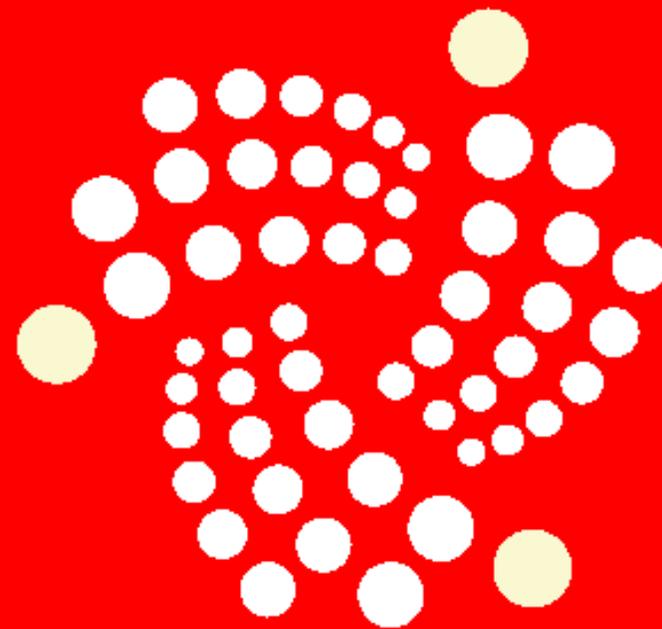
Minimum share of votes for soft and hard Eurosceptic parties, 2019-2023



EU-27 = 28.51
 BG, EE, EL, ES, LU, NL, PL, SK, FI: 2023
 DK, FR, IT, LV, HU, MT, PT, SI, SE: 2022
 CZ, DE, CY: 2021
 IE, HR, LT, RO: 2020
 BE, AT: 2019
 Source: DG REGIO based on EU-NED database, national administrative sources and Chapel Hill Expert Survey 2019

3.

Le spiegazioni



Spiegazioni classiche e nuove

Classiche



Fattori individuali: istruzione, invecchiamento, migrazione



Geografia: località, ruralità, densità

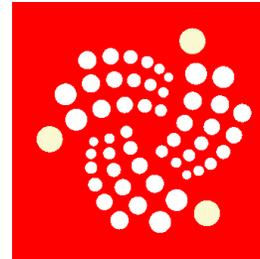


Economia: occupazione, declino industriale, mancanza di opportunità

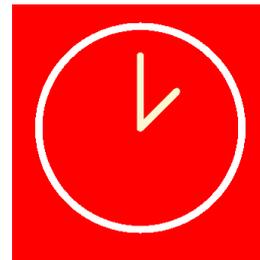
Nuove: Trappola dello sviluppo



Rischio di una trappola di sviluppo

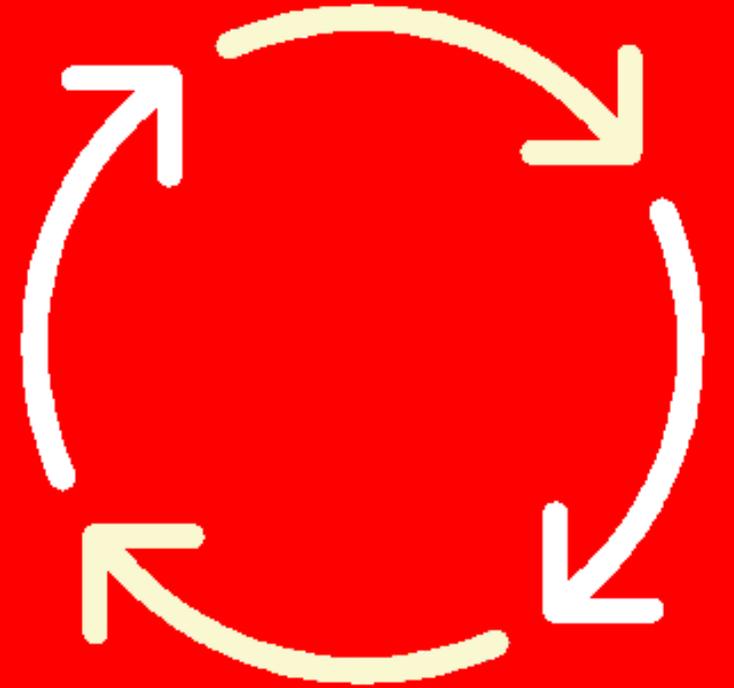


Intensità della trappola



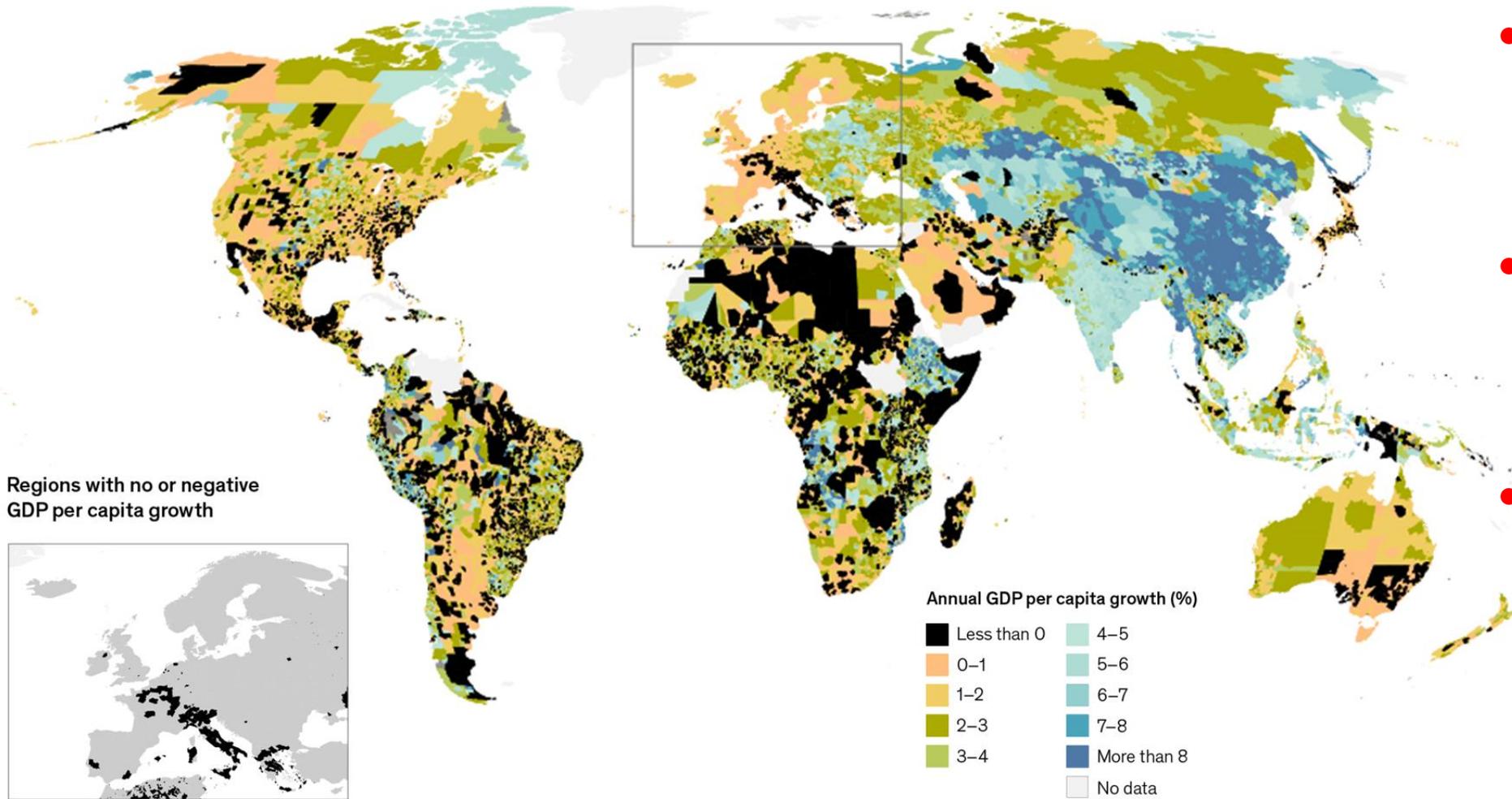
Intensità della trappola

4.



Cos'è una trappola di sviluppo?

Il problema



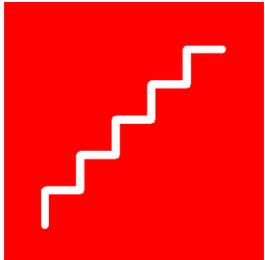
- Più di 60 milioni di cittadini dell'UE vivono in regioni in cui il PIL pro capite è effettivamente inferiore a quello dell'anno 2000.
- Ulteriori 75 milioni vivono in regioni con una crescita quasi zero [inferiore allo 0,5% in media negli ultimi due decenni].
- Collettivamente, circa 135 milioni di persone, quasi un terzo della popolazione dell'UE, vivono in luoghi che, negli ultimi due decenni, sono lentamente rimasti indietro"

Come identificare una trappola di sviluppo?

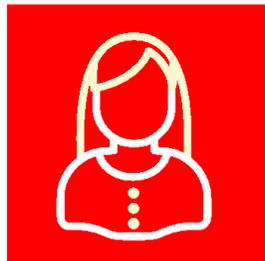
Tre variabili di dinamismo economico



PIL pro capita

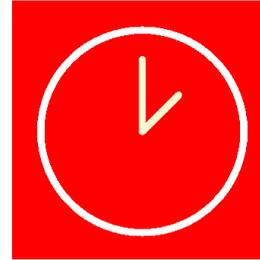


Productività

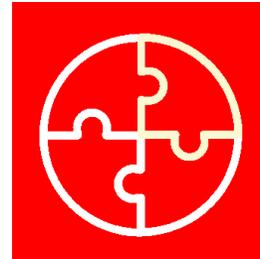


Occupazione

Su tre dimensioni



La regione stessa nel passato



Il paese di appartenenza



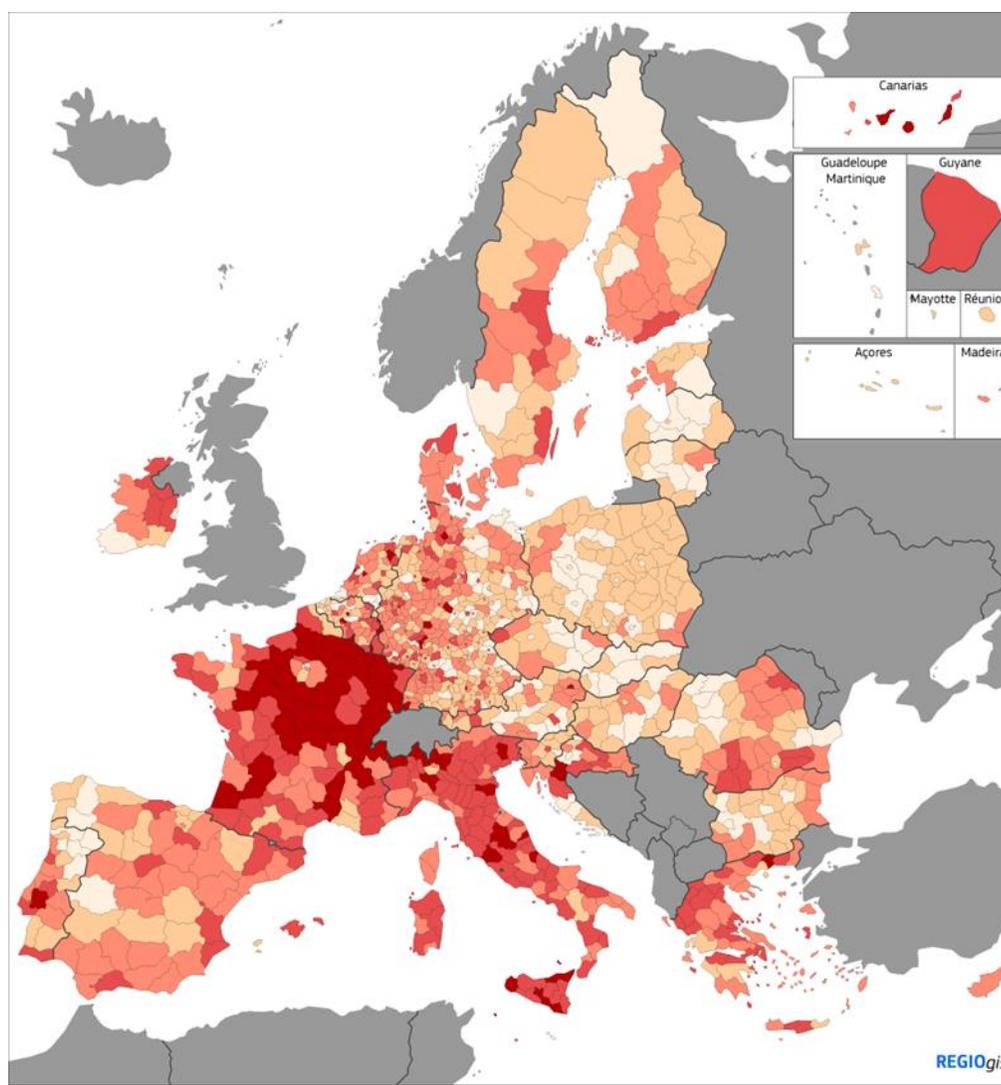
L'UE

5.

Trappole di sviluppo nell'UE

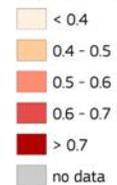


Rischio



Development Trap Index 1 at NUTS 3 level, 2001-2021

Likelihood of being in a development trap

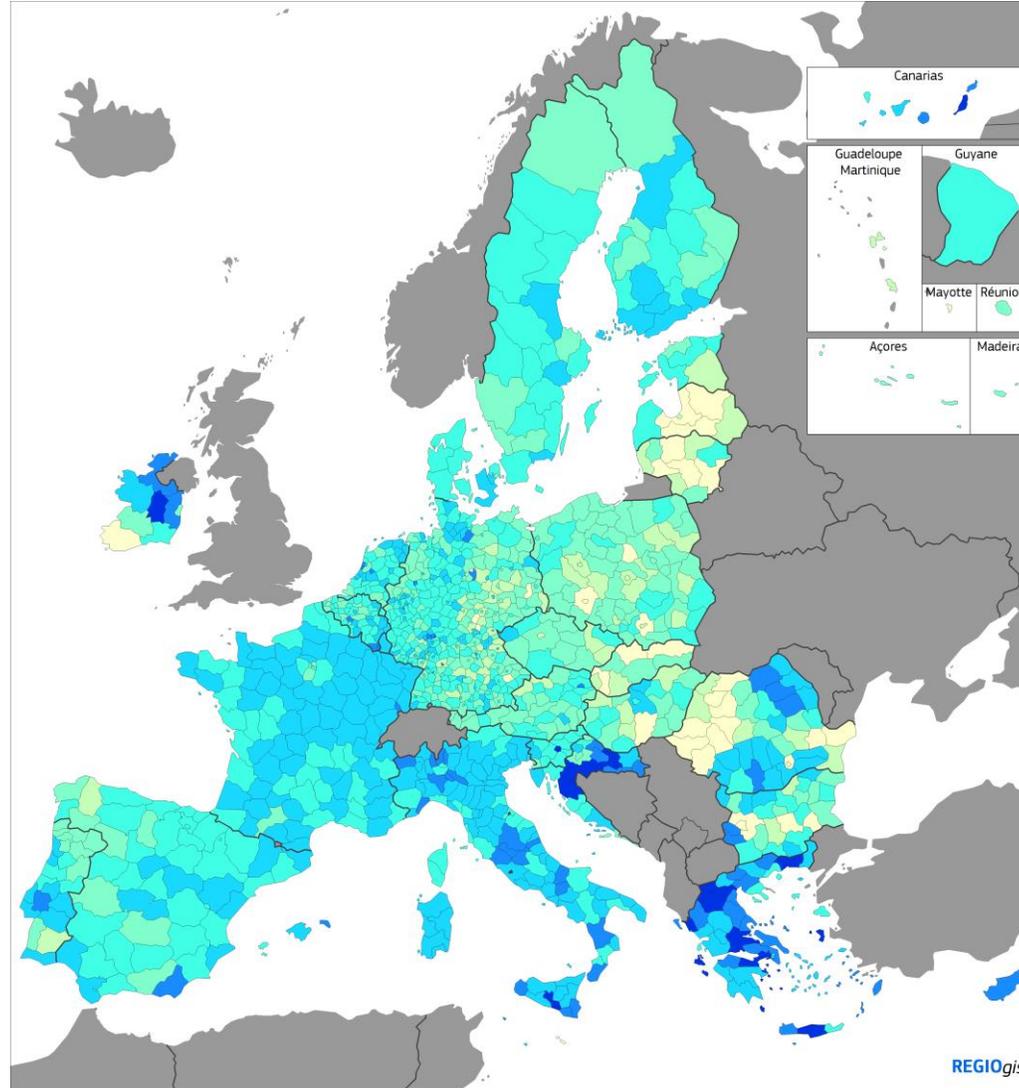


This index measures if a region's growth is lower than that of the EU, of its country, or of the region itself during the previous five years. It considers growth of GDP per head, productivity, and employment per head over a five-year period. A region scores 1 for each time its growth is higher. This score between 0 and 9 is then rescaled to 0 and 1.

Source: DG REGIO calculations based on JRC and Eurostat data

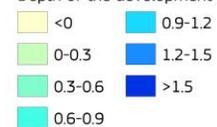
0 500 km

Intensità



Development trap index 2 at NUTS-3 level, 2001-2018

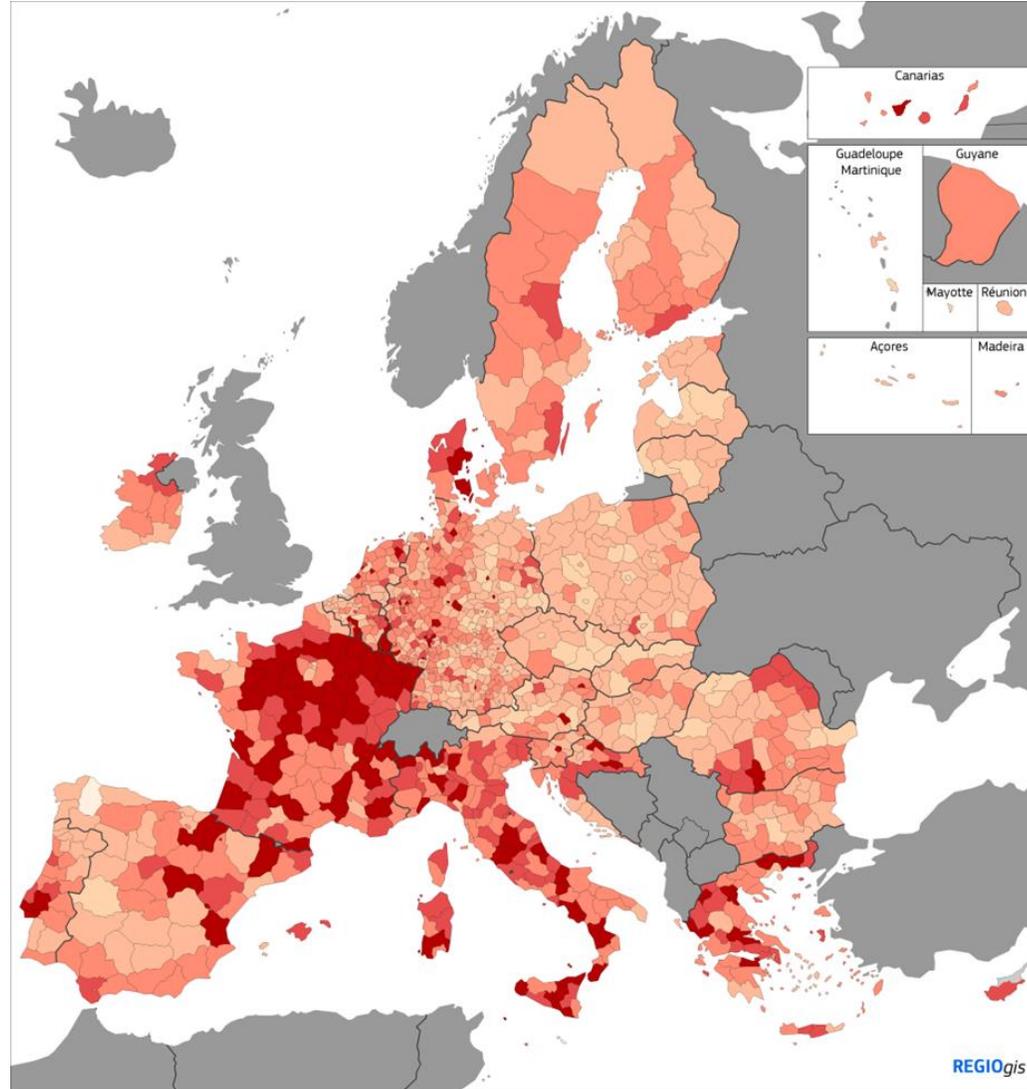
Depth of the development trap



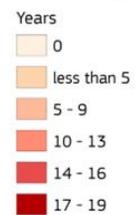
This index measures the extent to which a region's growth is lower than that of the EU, of its country and of the same region during the previous five years. It considers GDP per head, productivity and employment per head growth. The index is standardized by using the mean and standard deviation of the first period. Source: DG REGIO calculations based on JRC and Eurostat data

0 500 km

Durata



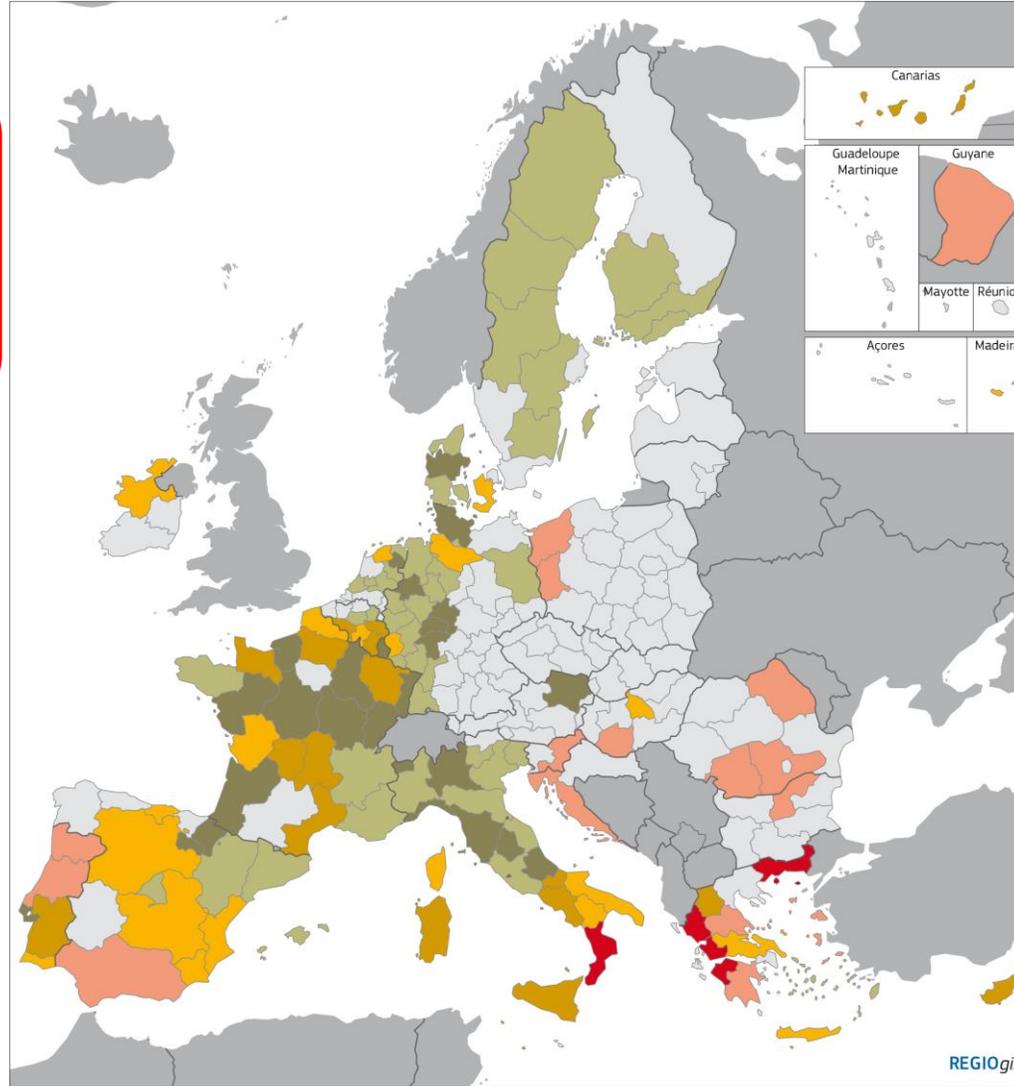
Number of years in a development trap during 2001-2019



This map shows the number of years that a region scored 0.5 or more on the Development Trap Index 1.
Source: DG REGIO calculations based on JRC and Eurostat data

0 500 km

A diversi livelli di sviluppo



Map 2 Number of years in a development trap during 2001–2019 by level of GDP per head in 2000

GDP/head (index EU-27=100) vs. years

< 75%, 10–14 years 75 - 100%, 10–14 years > 100%, 10–14 years
< 75%, 15–19 years 75 - 100%, 15–19 years > 100%, 15–19 years

less than 10 years in a development trap

Six capital regions have been merged with the surrounding regions to limit distortions in the GDP/head values.

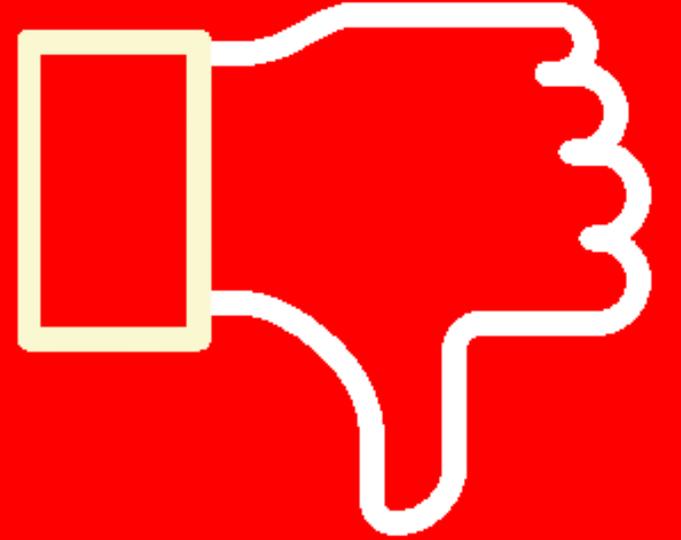
Source: DG REGIO calculations based on JRC and Eurostat data.

0 500 km

© EuroGeographics Association for the administrative boundaries

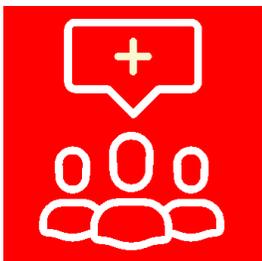
6.

Trappole e malcontento

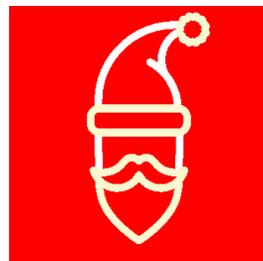


Risultati

Meno voti euroscettici



Maggior densità di popolazione



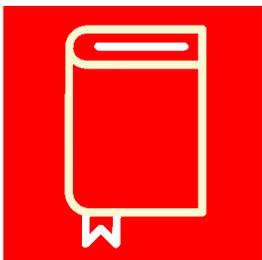
Più persone nate in un altro Stato membro



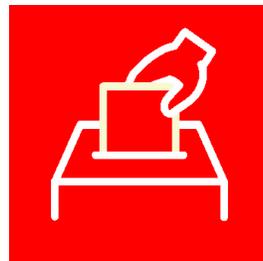
Tassi di occupazione più elevati



Migliore qualità del governo



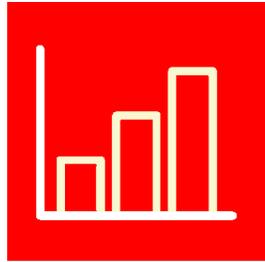
Più persone con istruzione superiore



Maggiore affluenza alle urne

Risultati (II)

Più voto euroscettico



PIL pro capite più alto



Più posti di lavoro nell'industria



Migrazione netta più alta

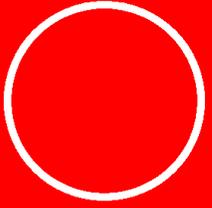


Più residenti anziani (duro)



Più persone nate fuori dall'UE (duro)

Il voto è più euroscettico se...



La loro regione (1) è a rischio di una trappola di sviluppo, (2) è in una trappola intensa o (3) ha trascorso più anni in una trappola



Questo vale sia per l'euroscetticismo 'soft' che duro



Per due cicli elettorali (2013-2028 e 2018-2022)



L'effetto aumenta nel tempo: **sette volte** più grande se la trappola è misurata sull'intero periodo 2001-2018 rispetto al solo 2018

7.



Cosa possiamo fare gli
scienziati sociali?

Le due visioni dell'Europa

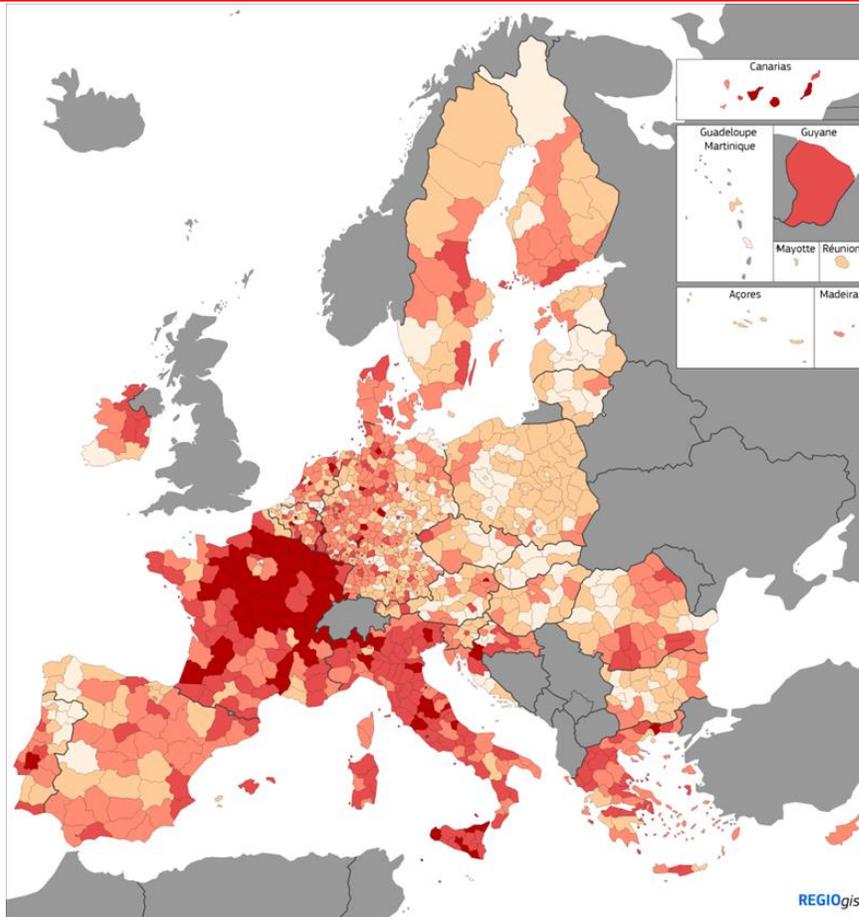


Quindi, possiamo vivere senza l'UE?



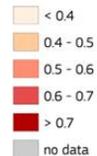
Maximus: «Ho visto gran parte del resto del mondo. È brutale, crudele e oscuro. Roma è la luce!»

Il problema è (in parte) territoriale...



Development Trap Index 1 at NUTS 3 level, 2001-2021

Likelihood of being in a development trap

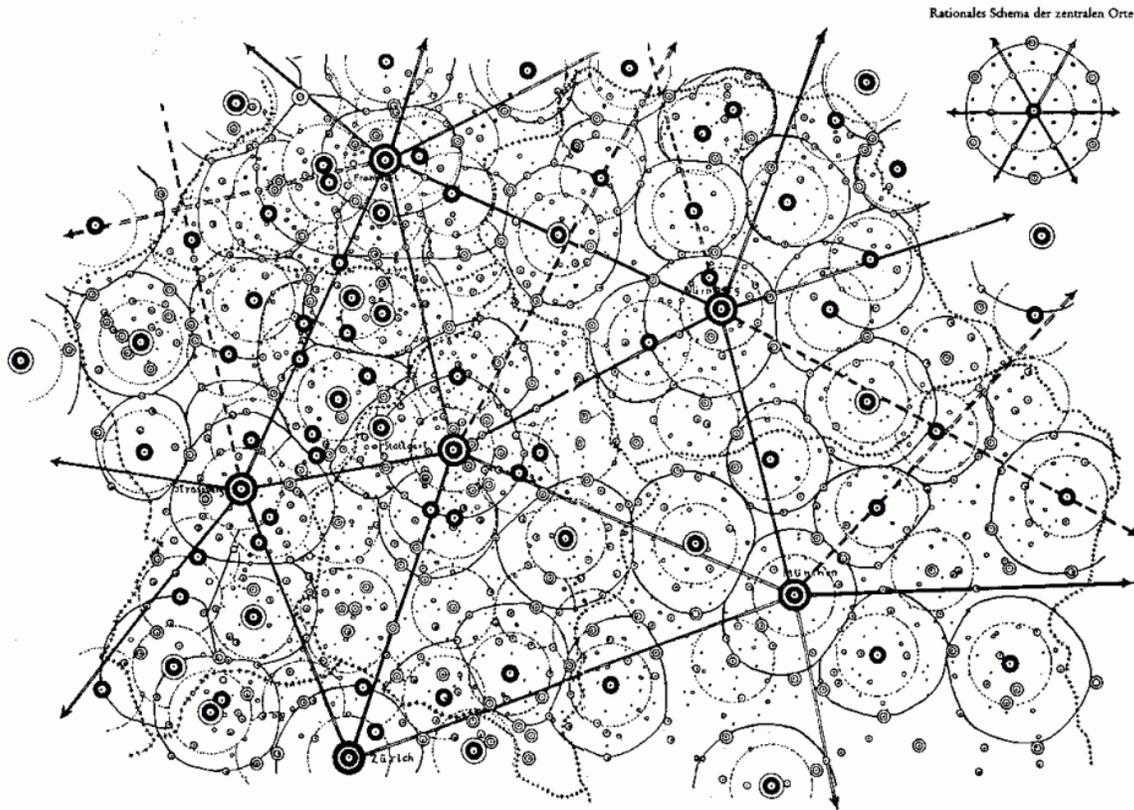


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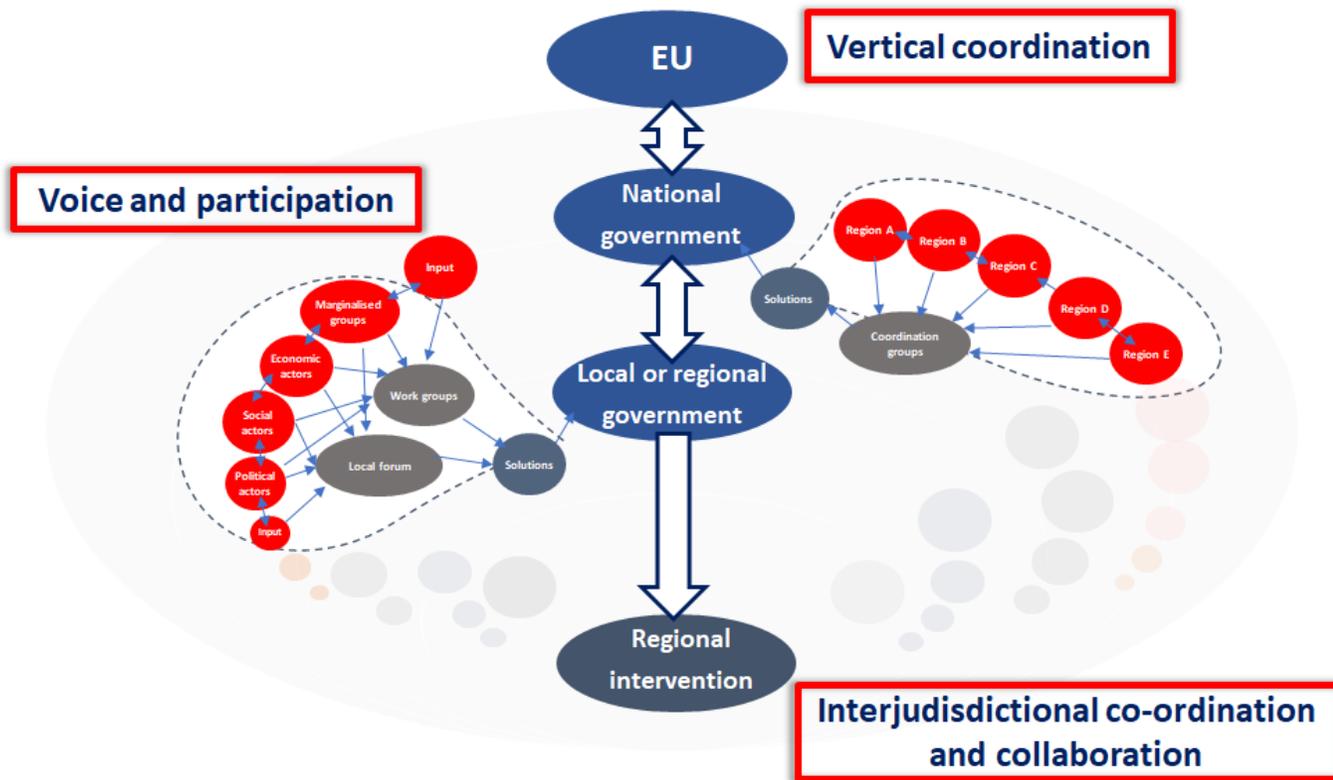


Quindi abbiamo bisogno di soluzioni territoriali



- | | | |
|---------|---------|----------------------------------|
| ⊙ L-Ort | ● K-Ort | 21 km-K-Ring (schematisch) |
| ⊙ P-Ort | ● A-Ort | — Ring der B-Orte (normal 36 km) |
| ⊙ G-Ort | ● M-Ort | +++++ Grenzen der L-Systeme |
| ● B-Ort | | ==== L-Richtungen 1. Grades |
| | | == L-Richtungen 2. Grades |

Karte 4
Das System der zentralen Orte in Süddeutschland



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Più informazione in <http://personal.lse.ac.uk/rodrigu1/>



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