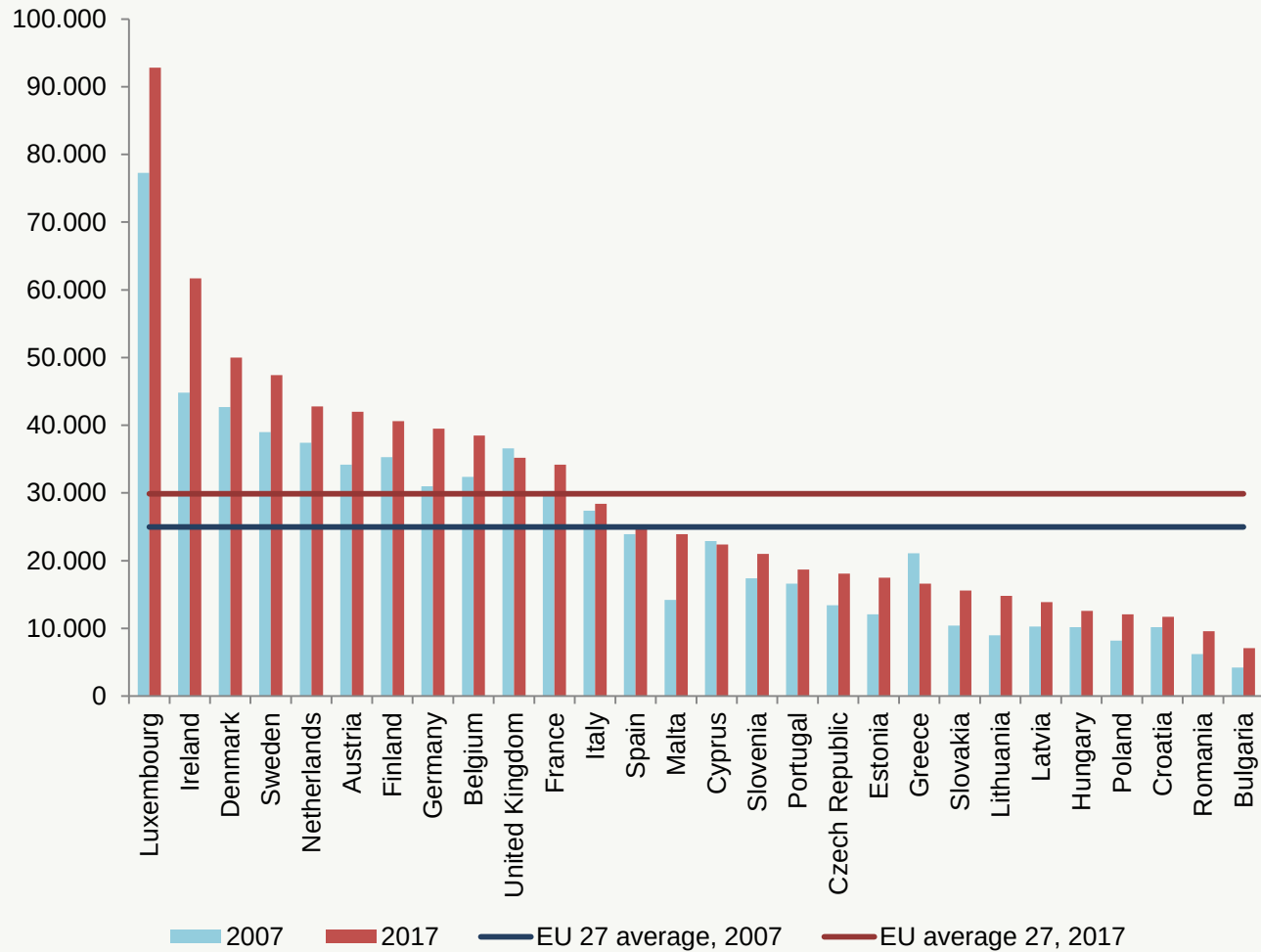


Convergence: a narrative for Europe

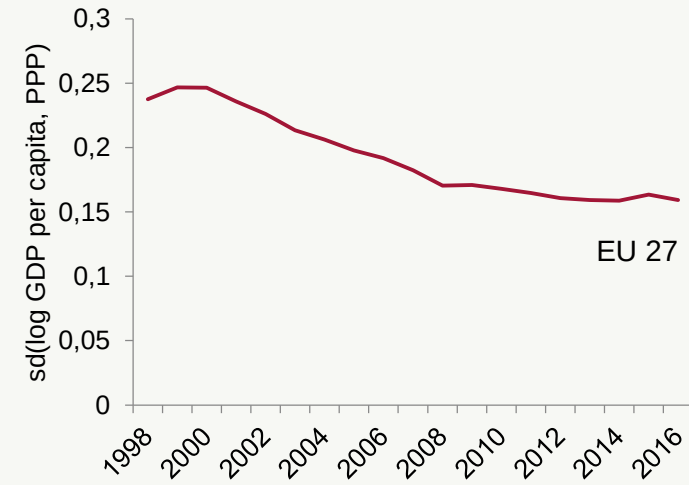
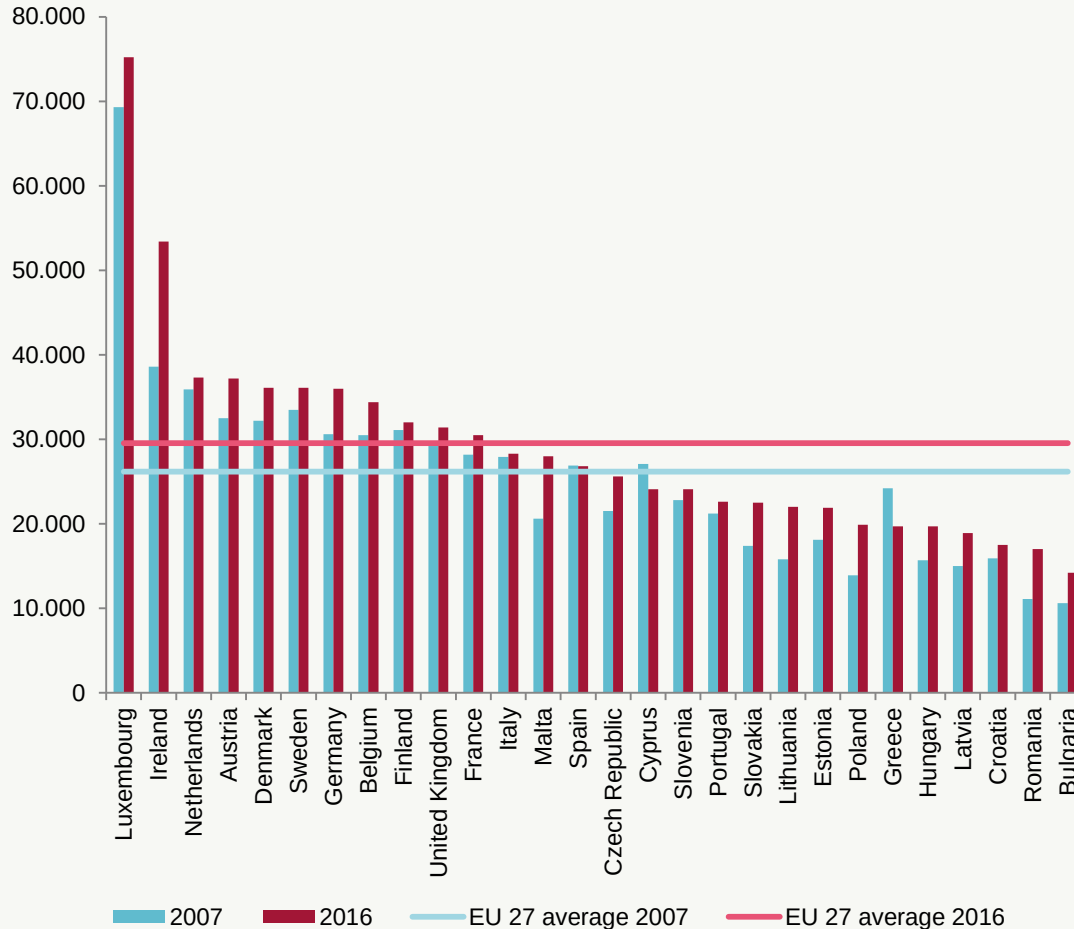
12 June 2018

1. Our economies

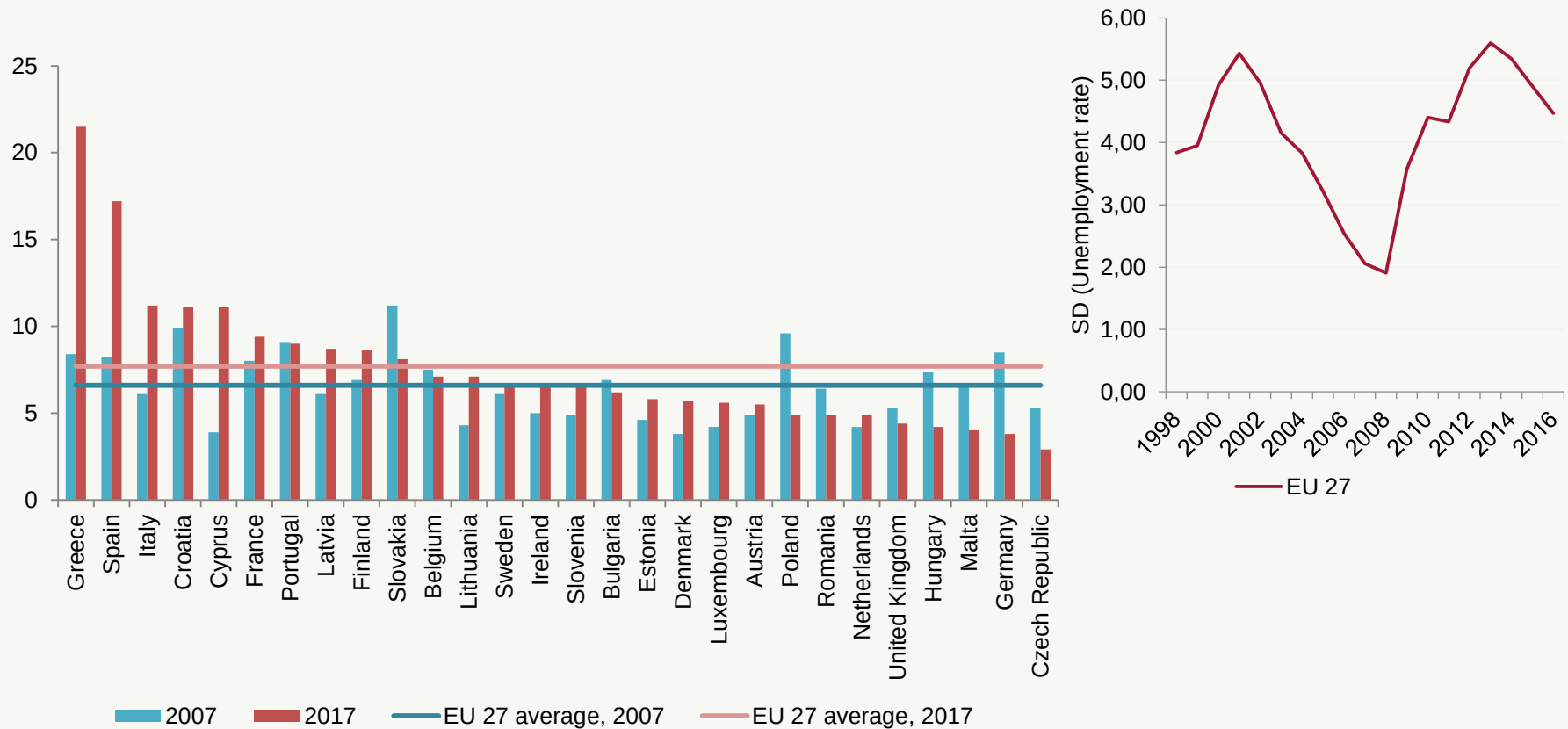
GDP per capita (in €)



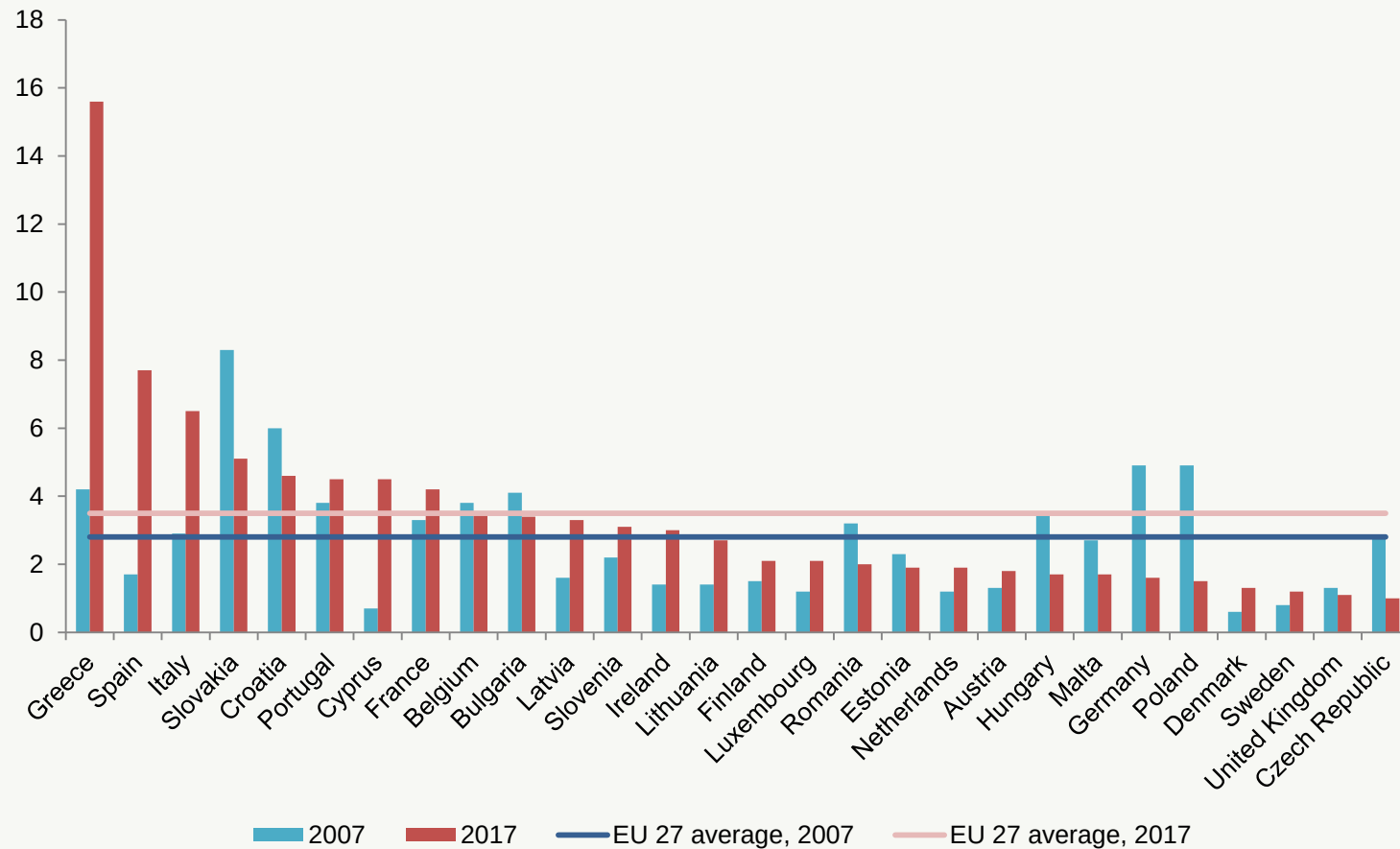
GDP per capita (in €) in PPP



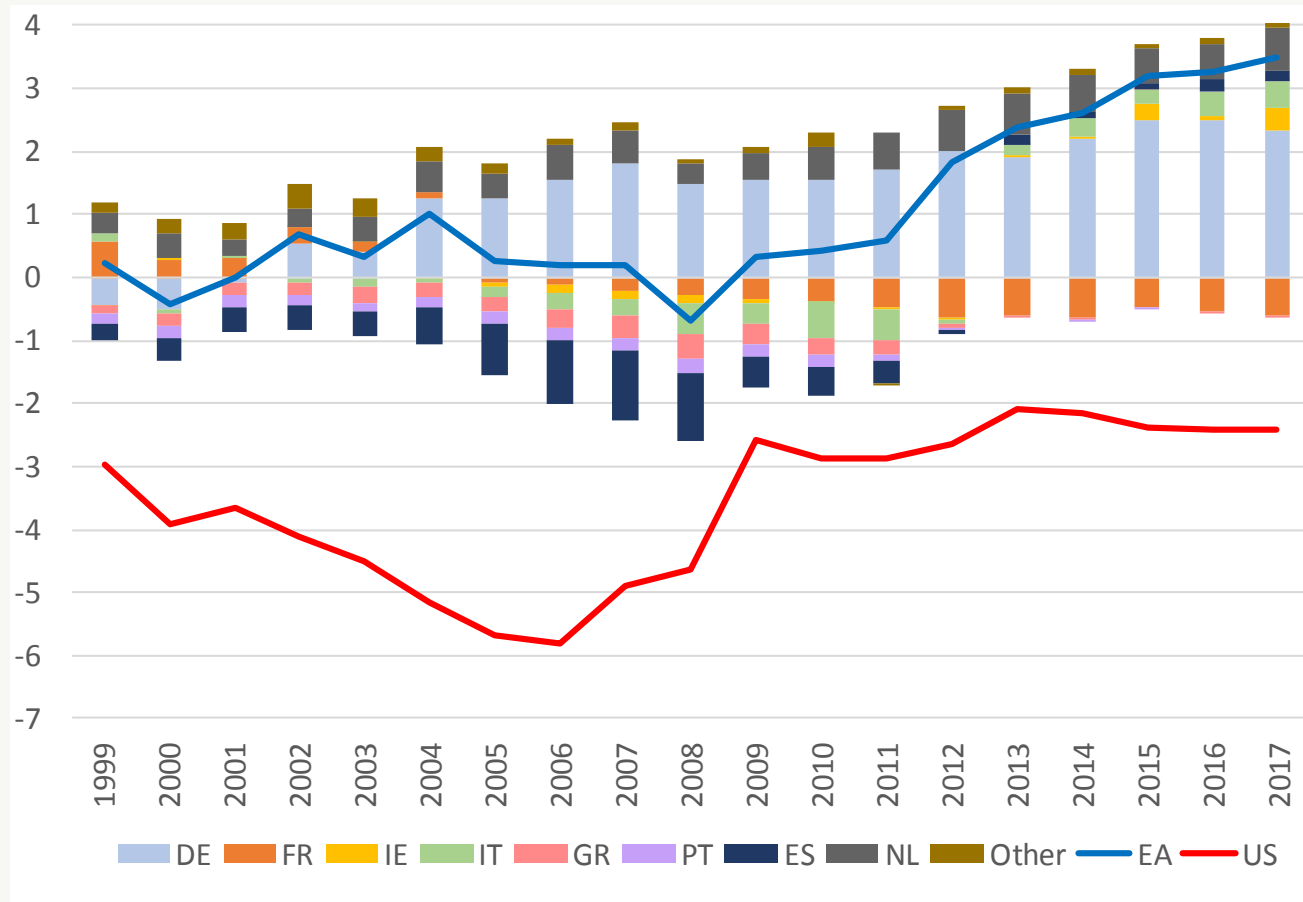
Unemployment rate % σ -convergence



Long-term unemployment rate (% active population)



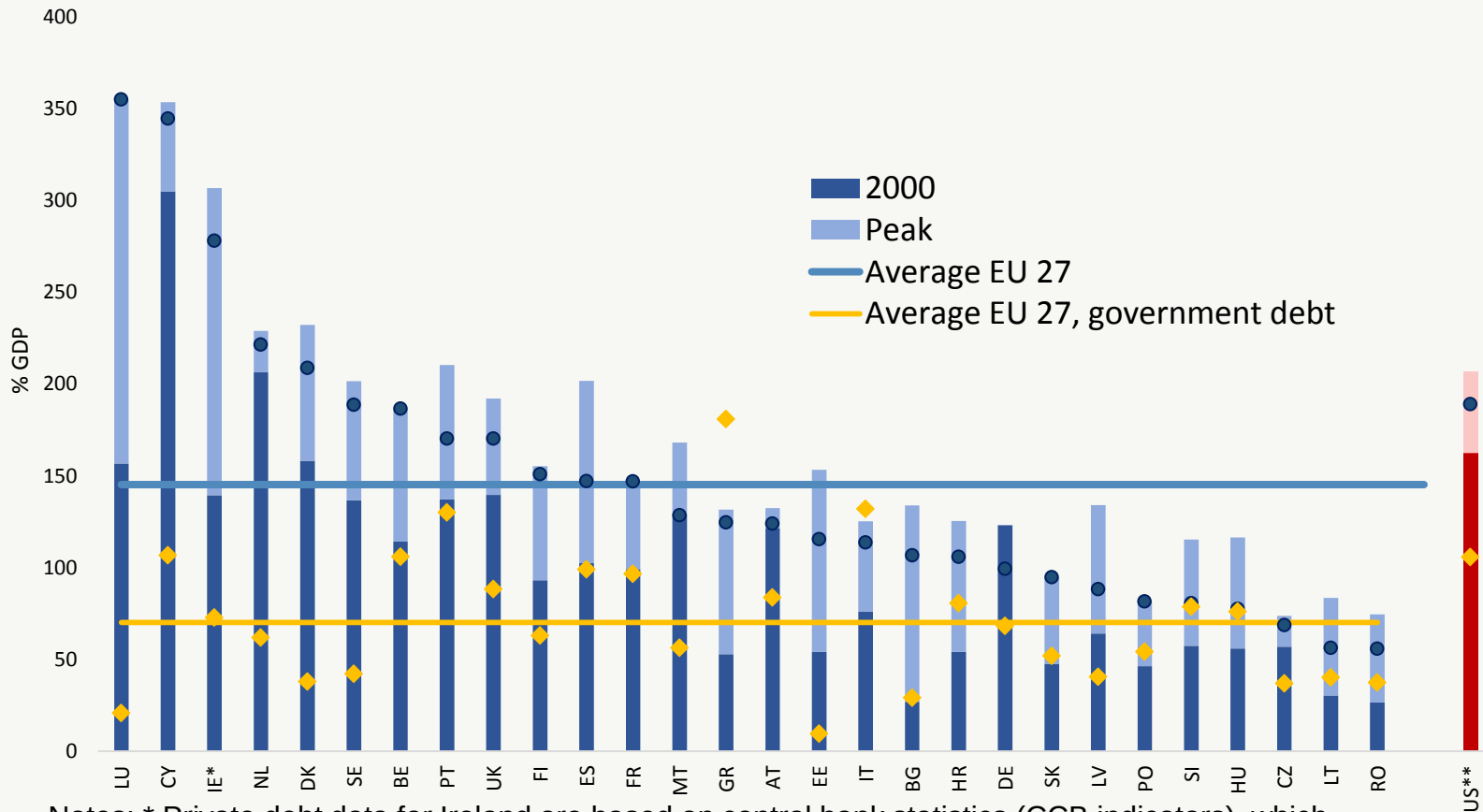
Current account as % of GDP



Source: Ameco, European Commission and Fred (Federal Reserve of St. Louis)

Debt in % of GDP

(households and non-financial corporates, government)

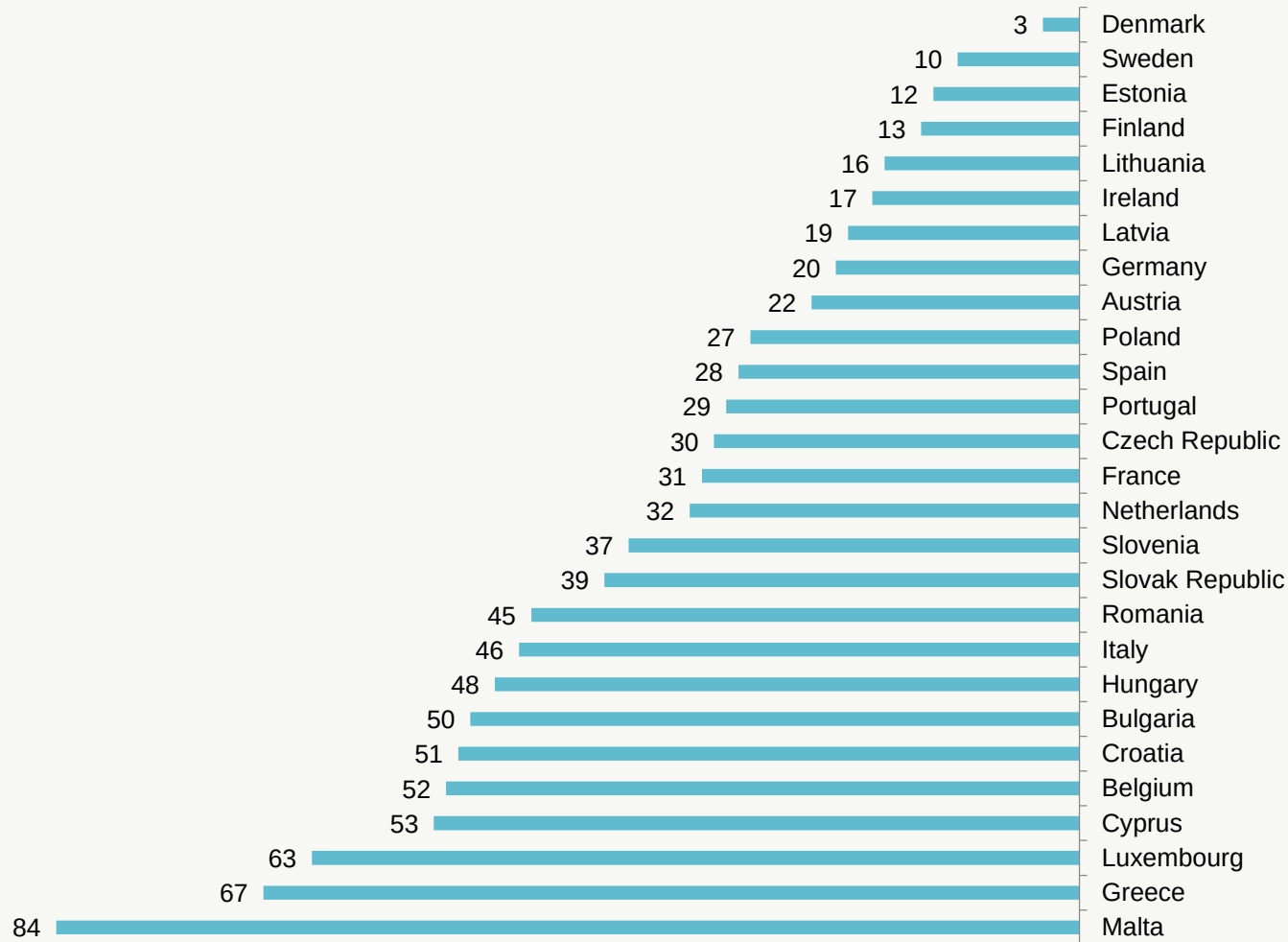


Notes: * Private debt data for Ireland are based on central bank statistics (CCB indicators), which are based on national bank credit data, thereby excluding debt of foreign affiliates. ** Private debt data for US are based on World Development Indicators and GG debt on Fred statistics.

Sources: Eurostat, Irish National Central Bank Statistics, World Development Indicators, Fred.

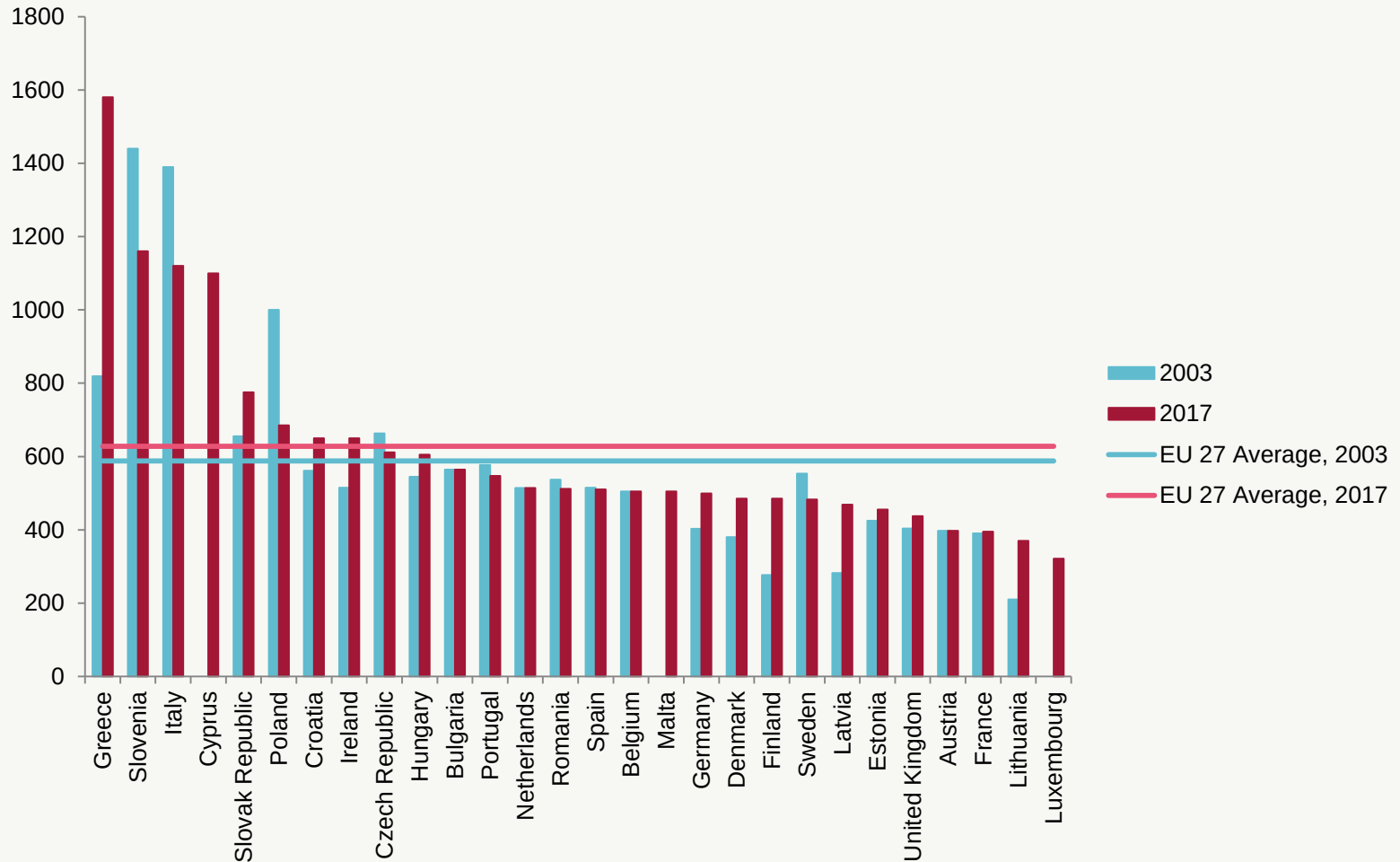
2. The way we are organised

Ease of doing business –Rankings, 2017

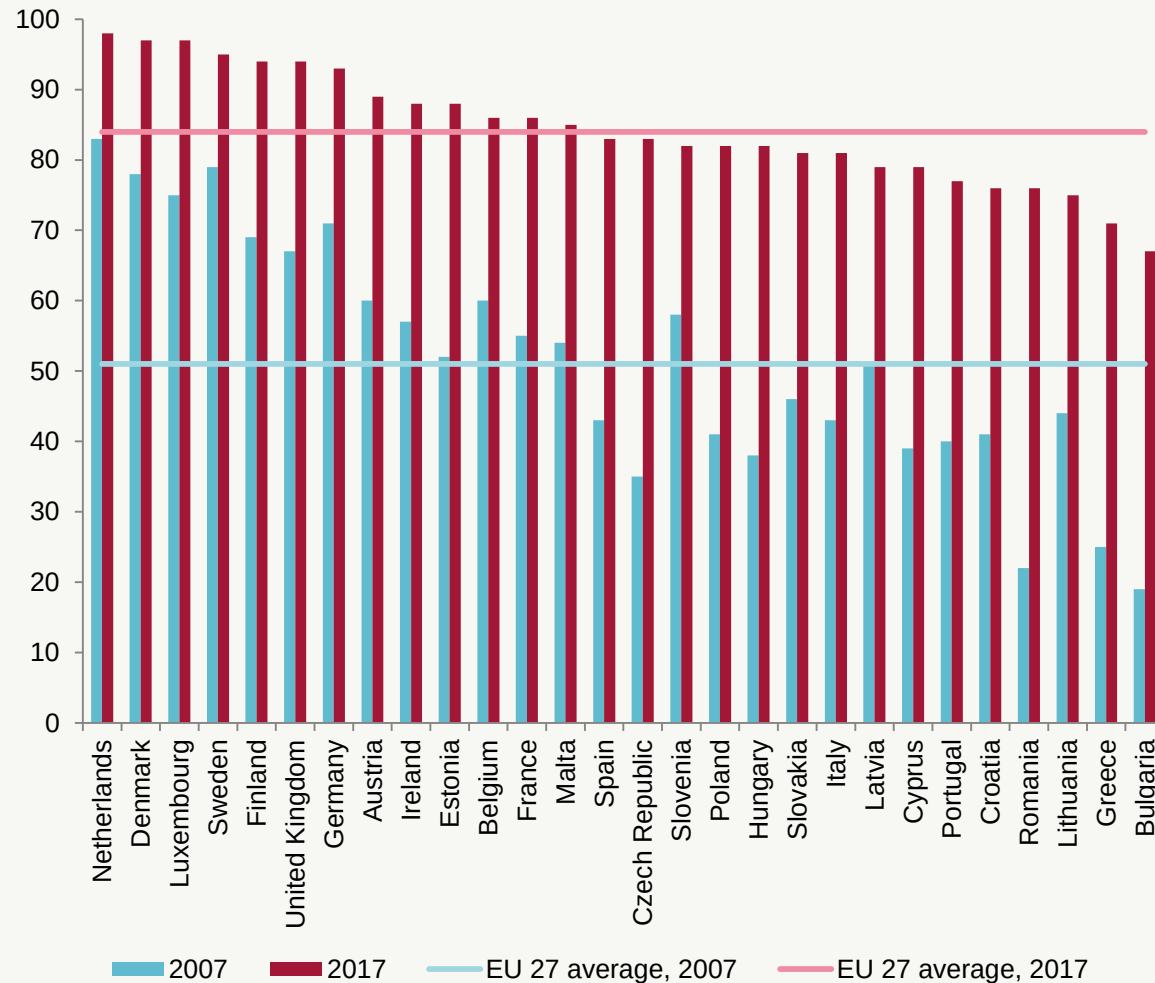


Source: World Bank, Ease of Doing Business.
 Economies are ranked on their ease of doing business, from 1–190. The ranking does not include EU countries only.
 A high ease of doing business ranking means the regulatory environment is more conducive to the starting and operation of a local firm.

Time required to enforce a contract, (days)

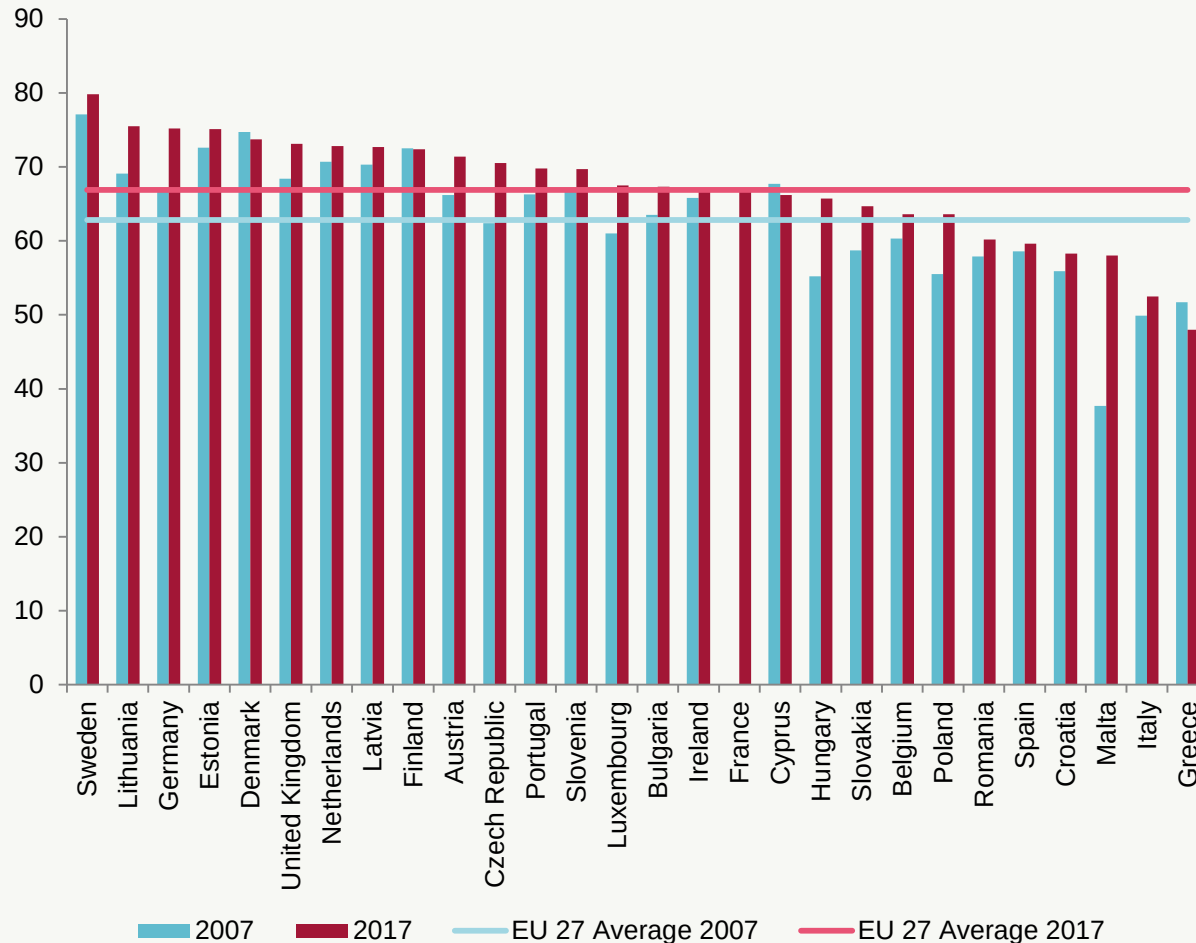


Level of internet access, % households



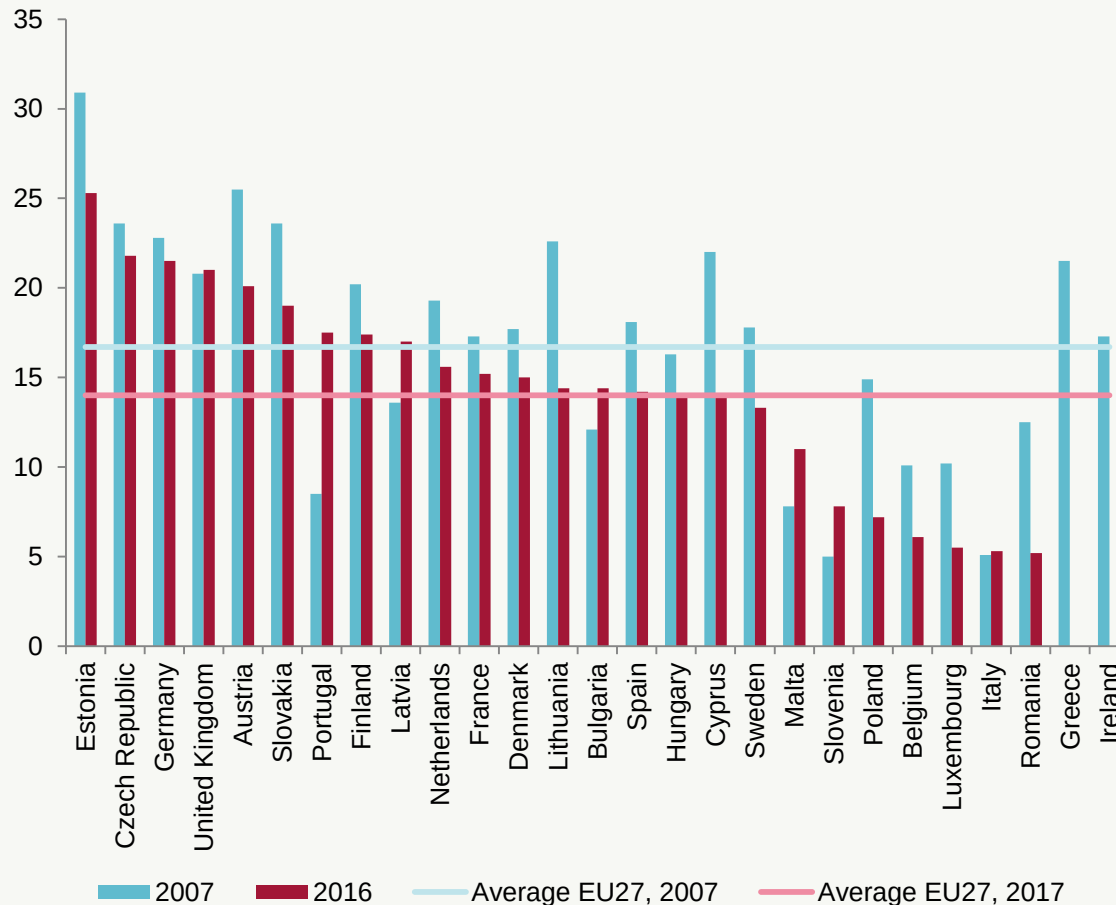
Source: Eurostat

Female participation rate, % female labour force



Gender pay gap

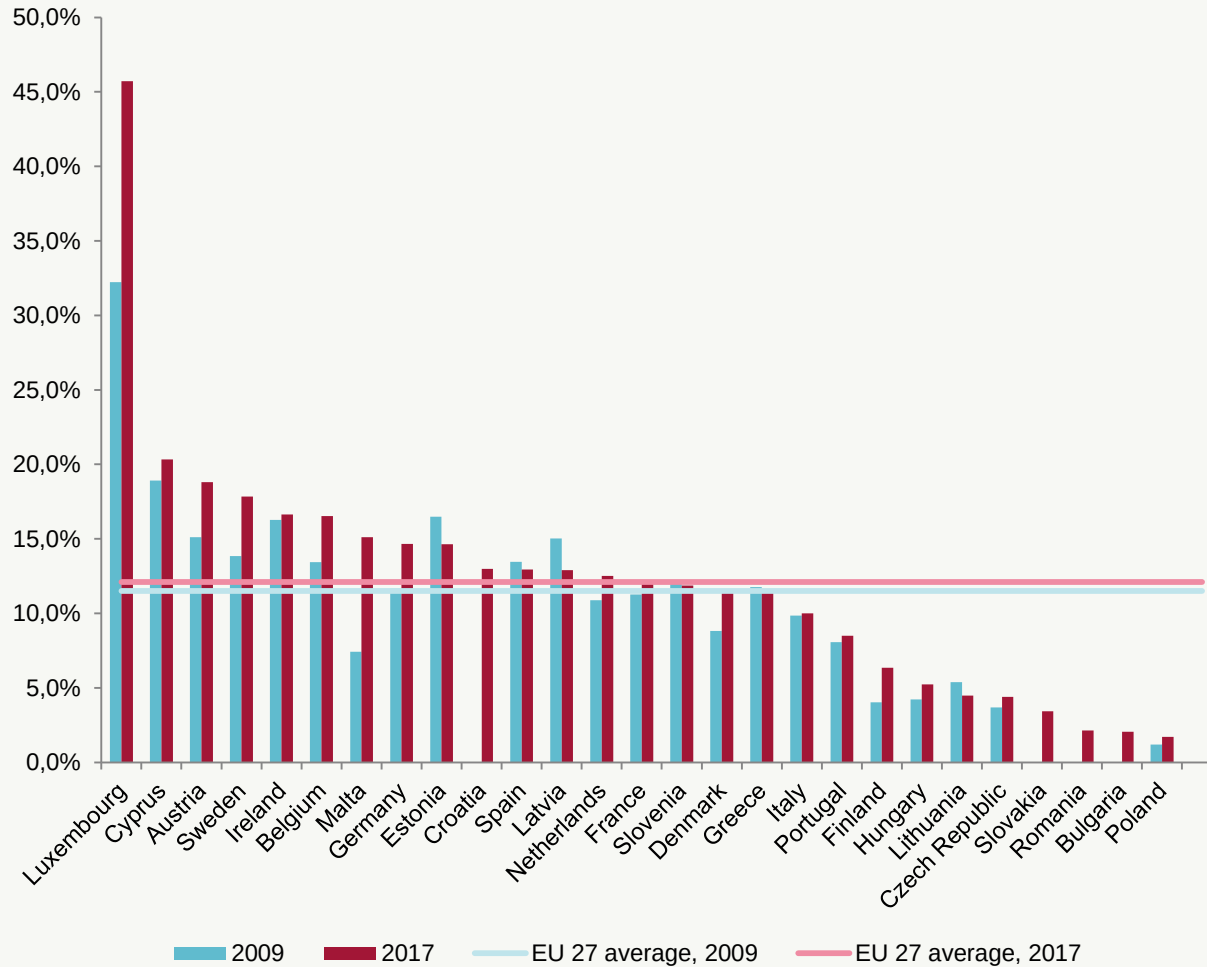
% average gross hourly earnings of men



Source: Eurostat

The indicator measures the difference between average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees and of female paid employees as a percentage of average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees. The indicator has been defined as unadjusted, because it gives an overall picture of gender inequalities in terms of pay and measures a concept which is broader than the concept of equal pay for equal work. All employees working in firms with ten or more employees, without restrictions for age and hours worked, are included.

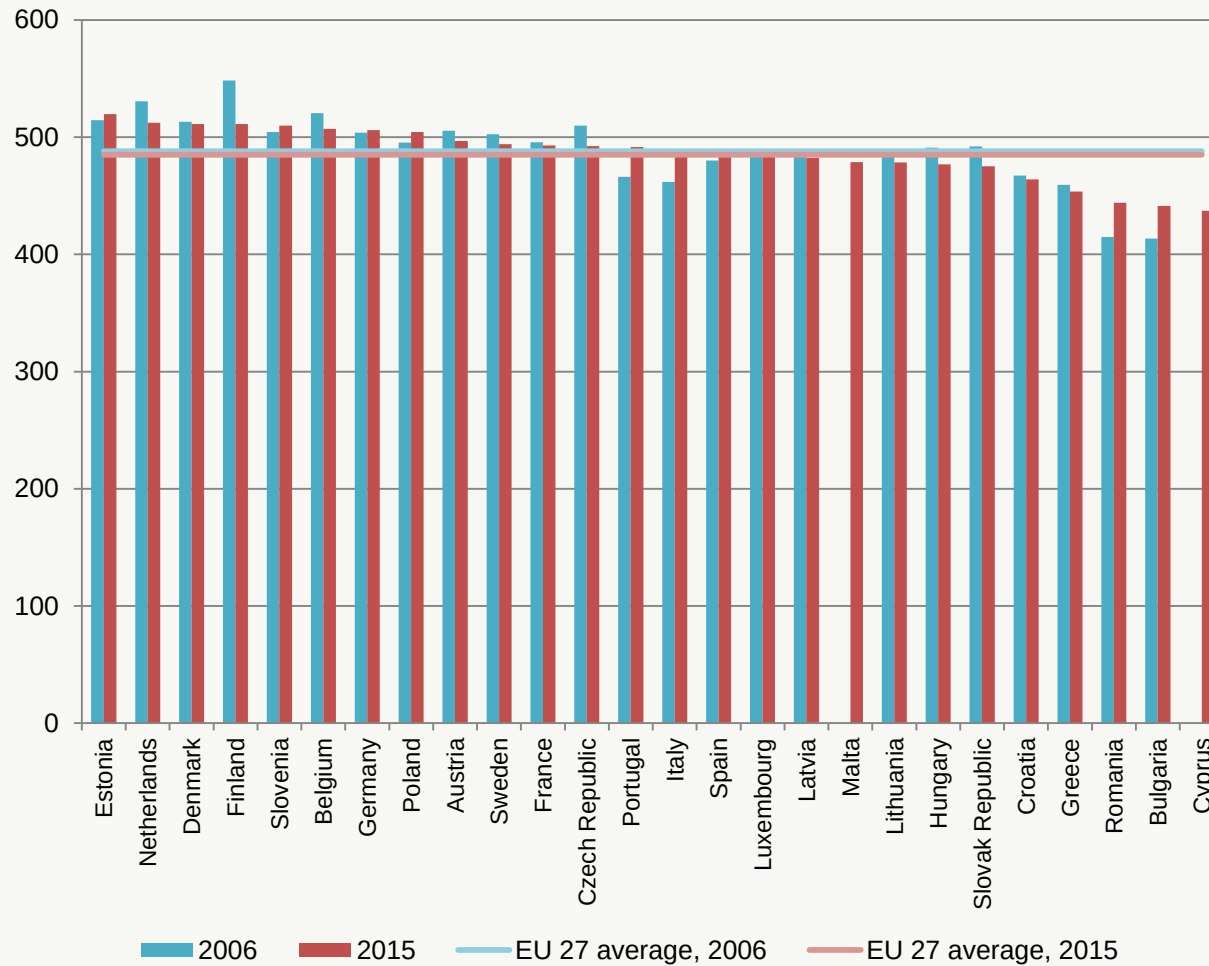
Foreign-born population, % total population



Source: Eurostat

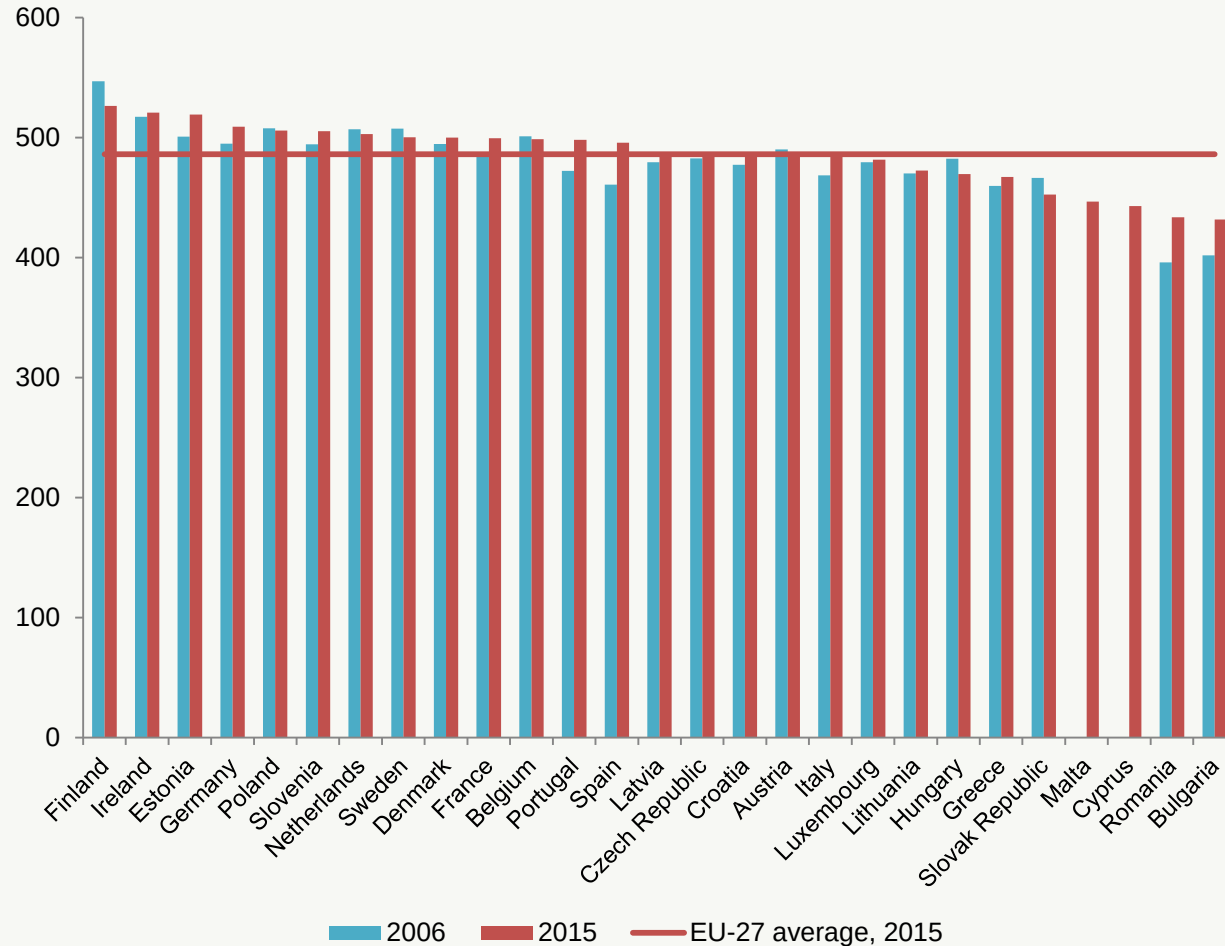
3. Preparing for the future

PISA Scores, Mathematics



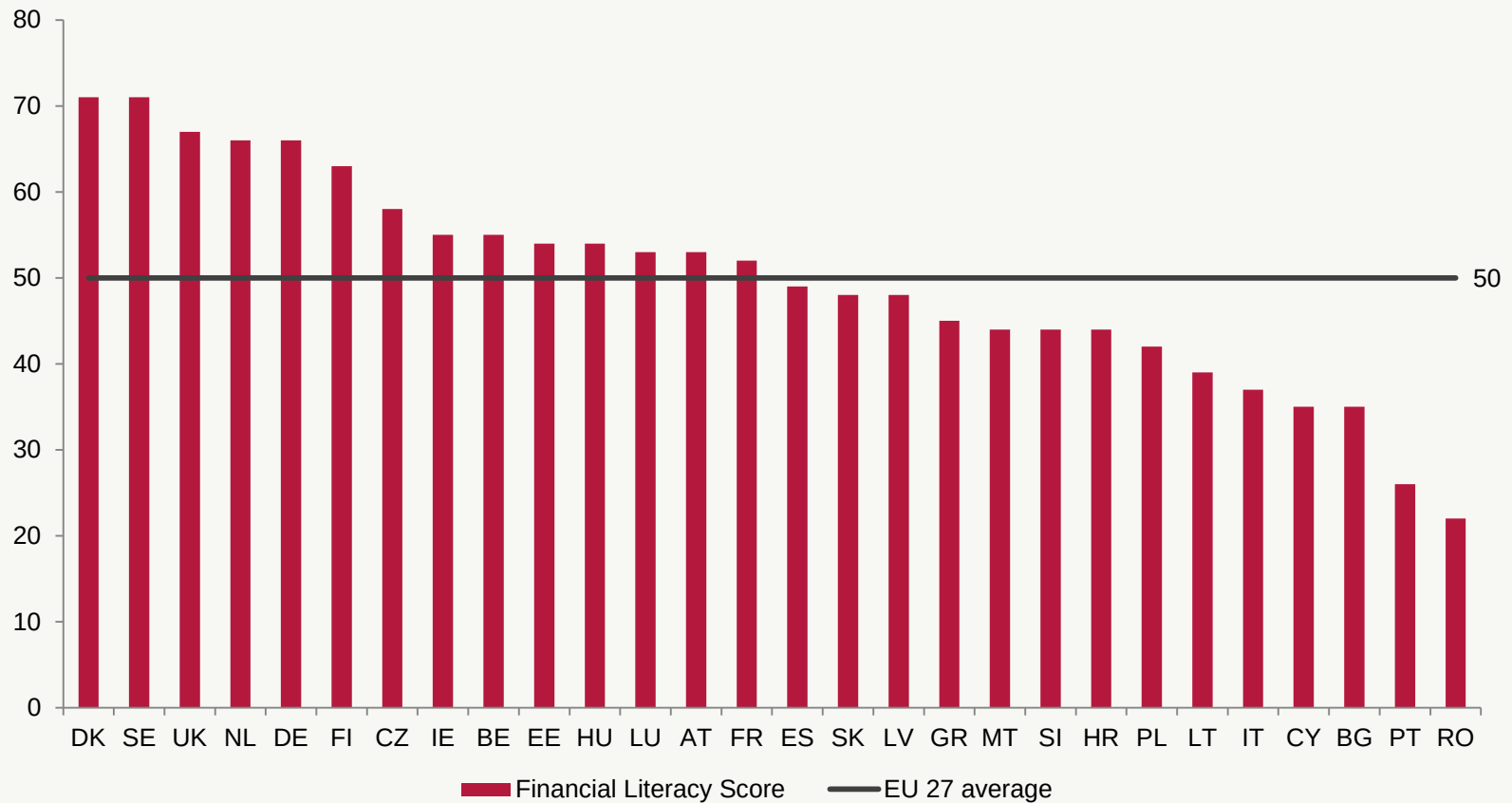
Source: OECD

PISA Scores, Reading

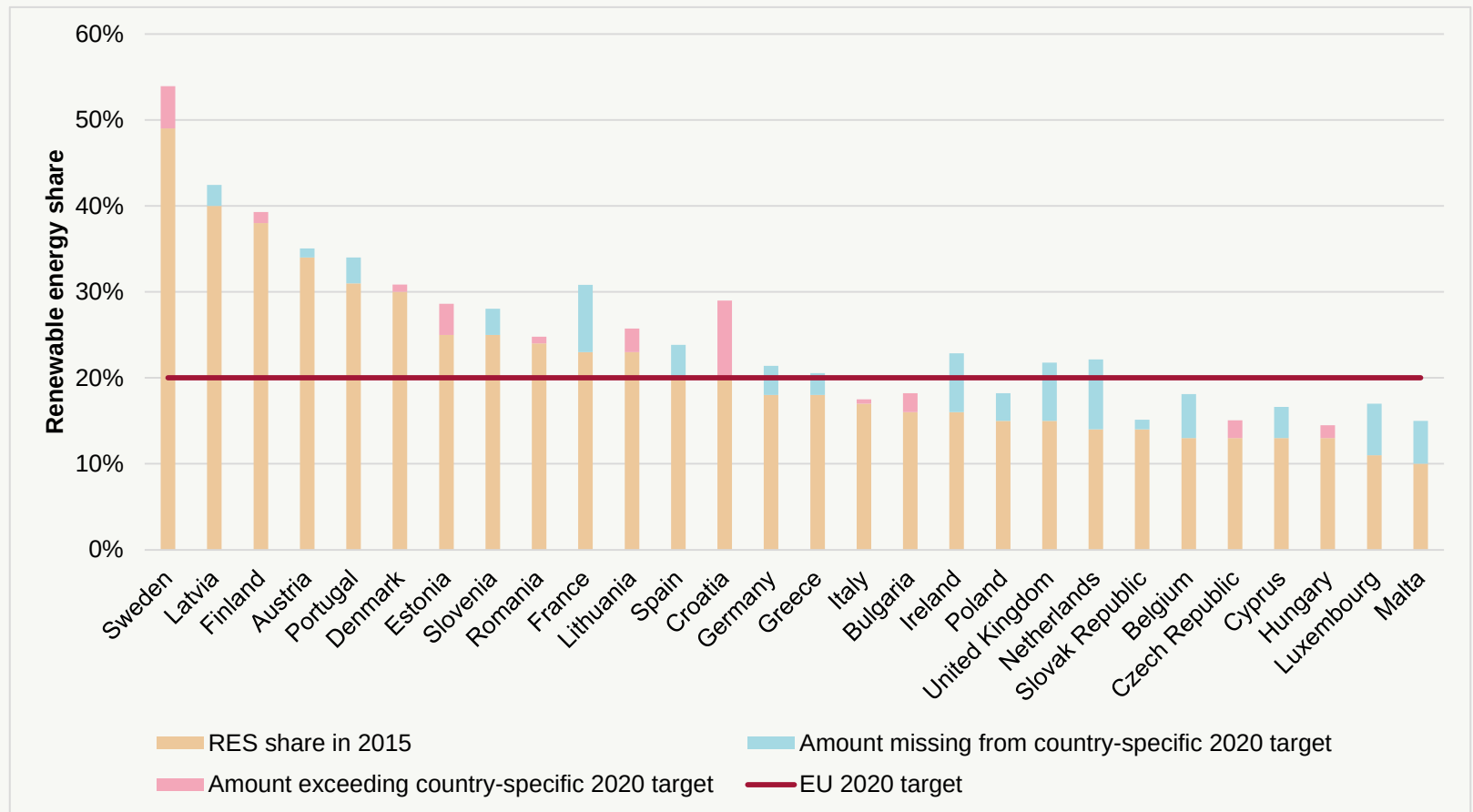


Source: OECD

Financial Literacy Scores, 2015 (%)



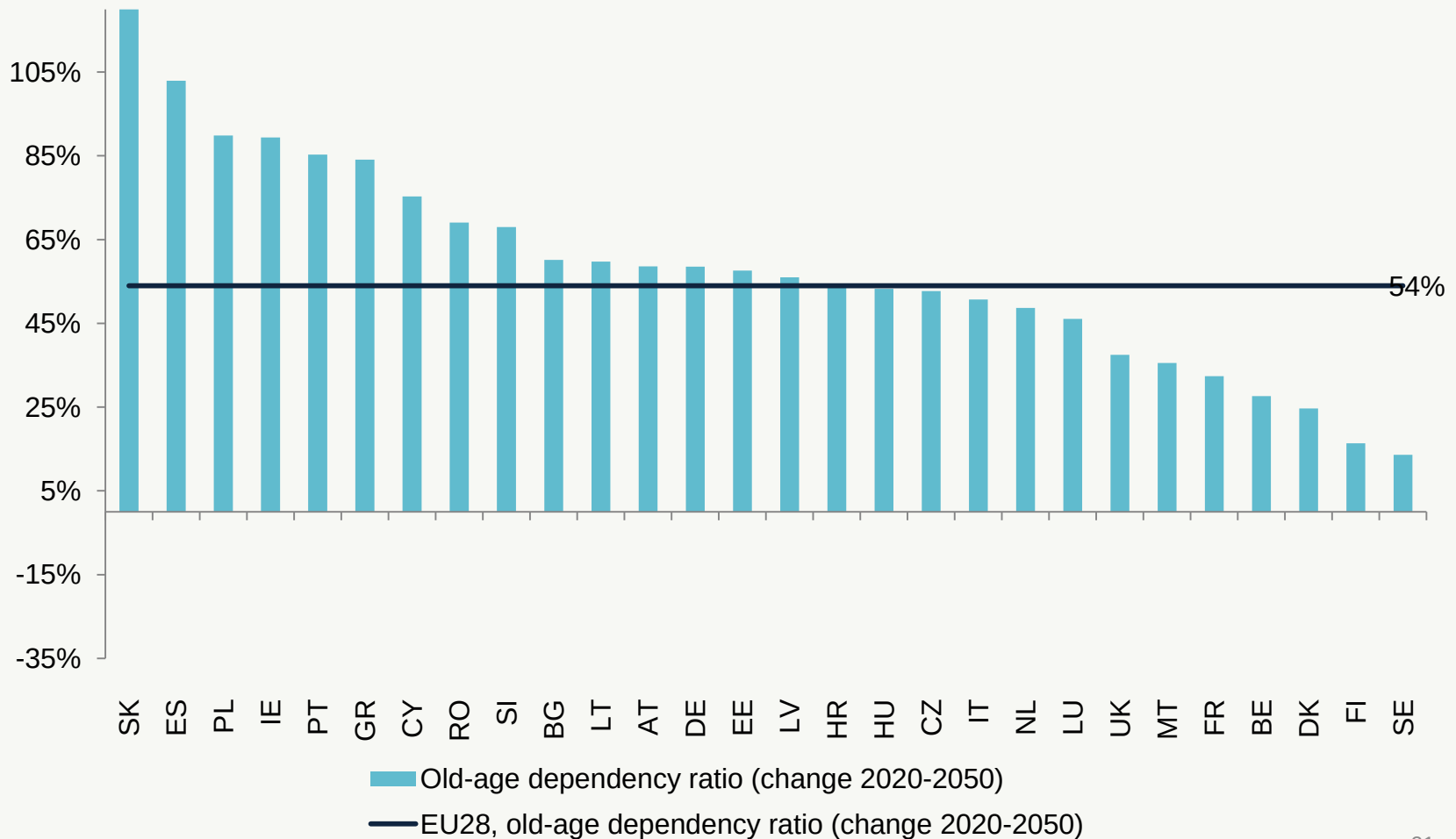
Renewable energy share targets and progress as of 2015



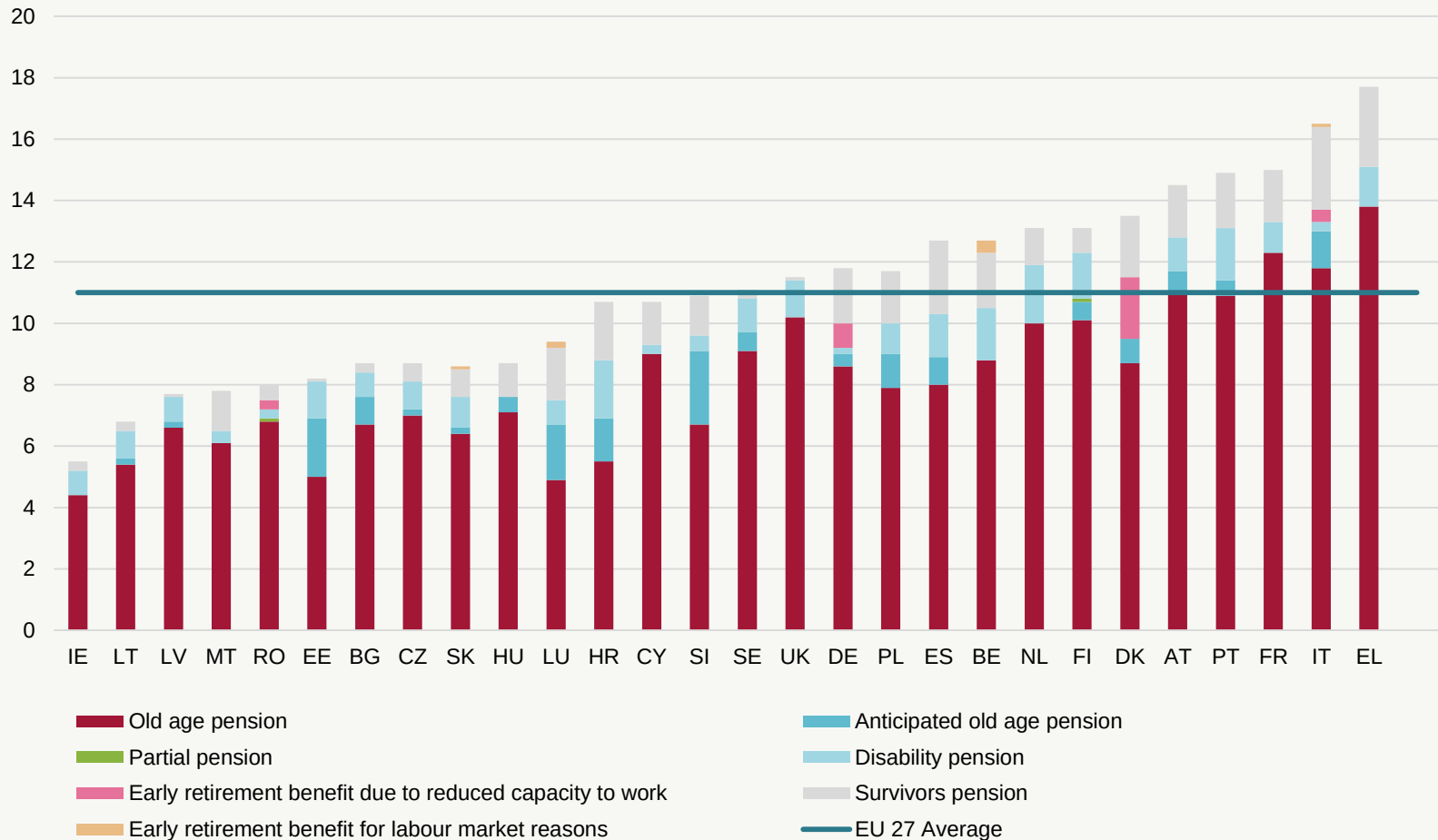
Note: 'Renewable energy share' is the share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy.

Source: Bruegel based on European Commission

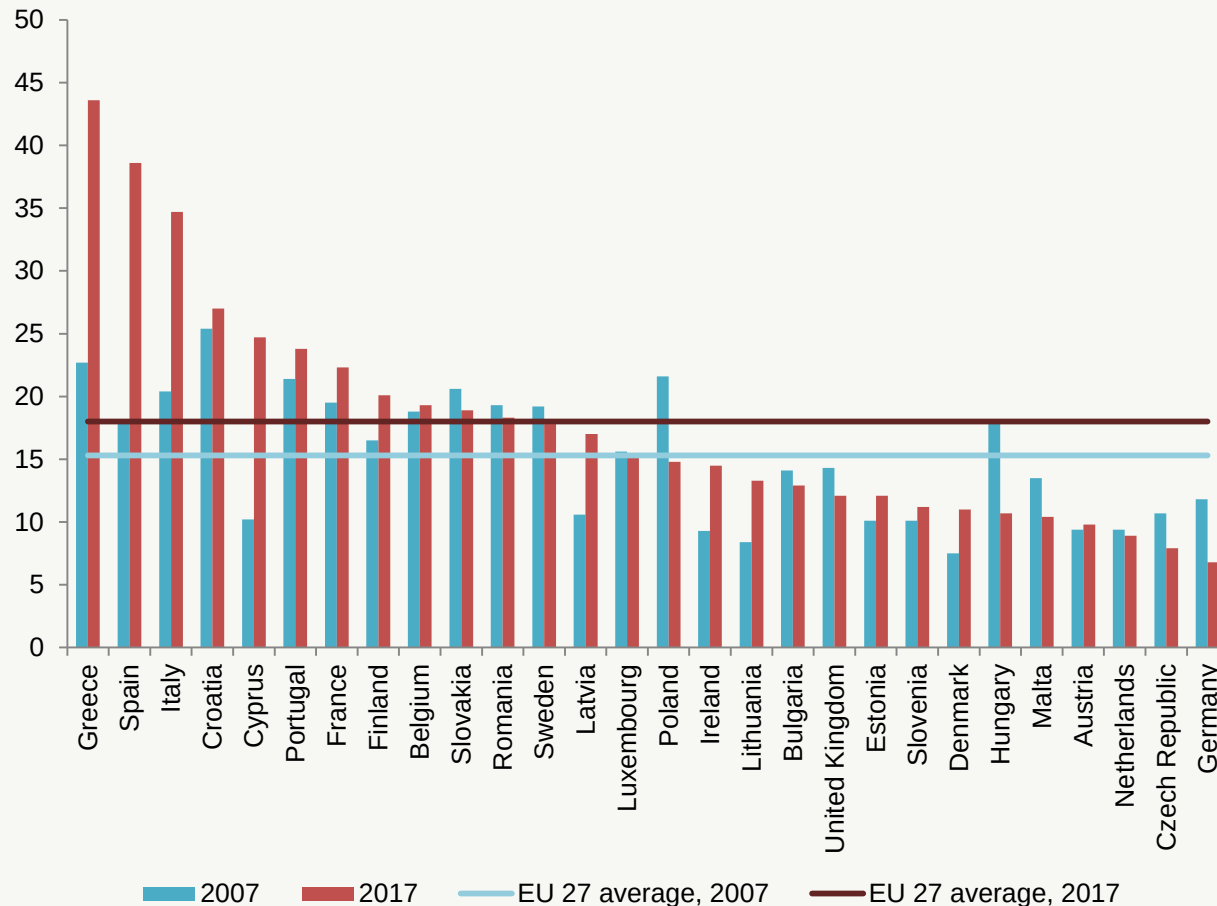
Old-age dependency ratio % of GDP, change 2020-2050



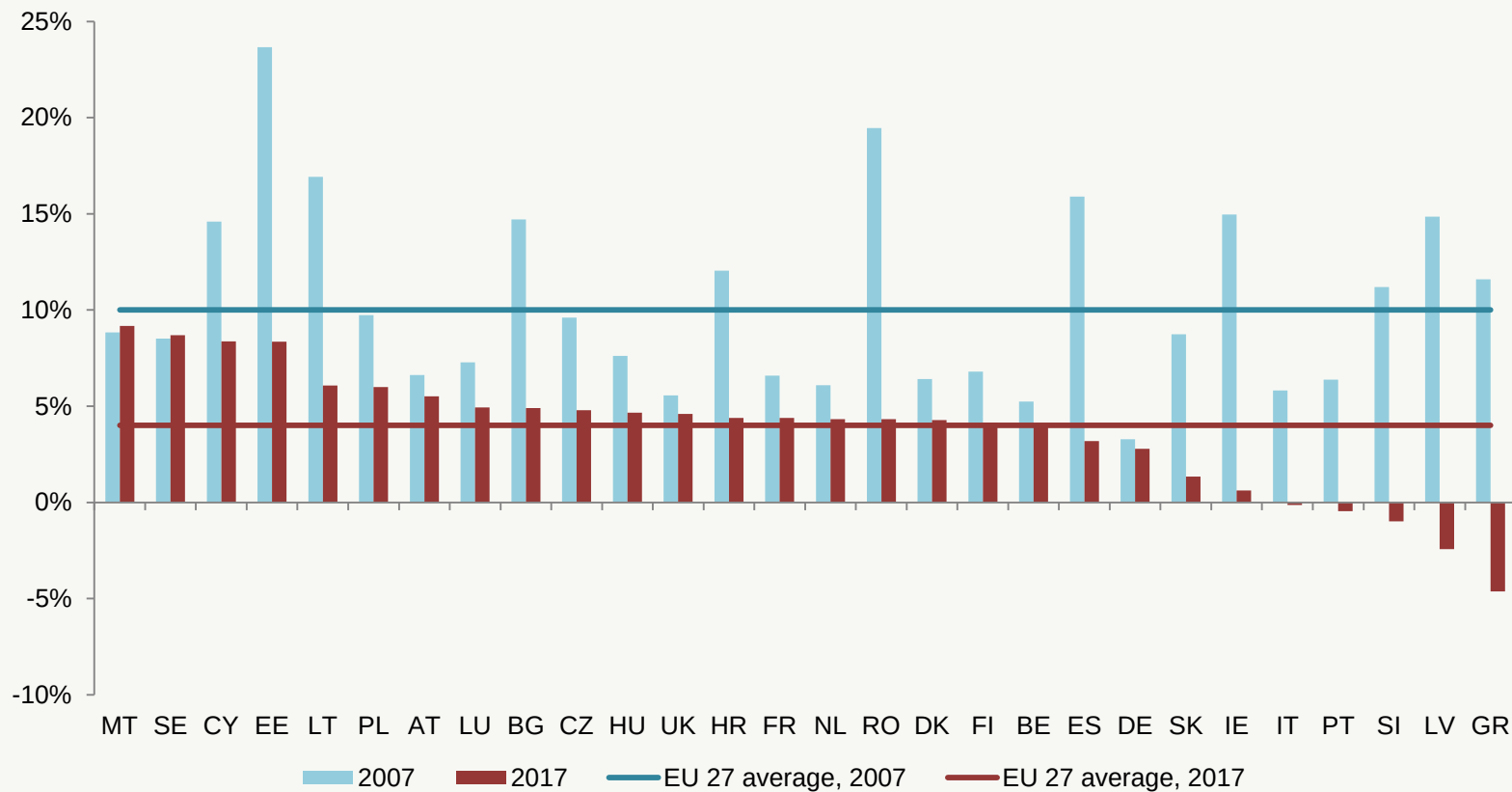
Pension expenditure, 2015, % GDP



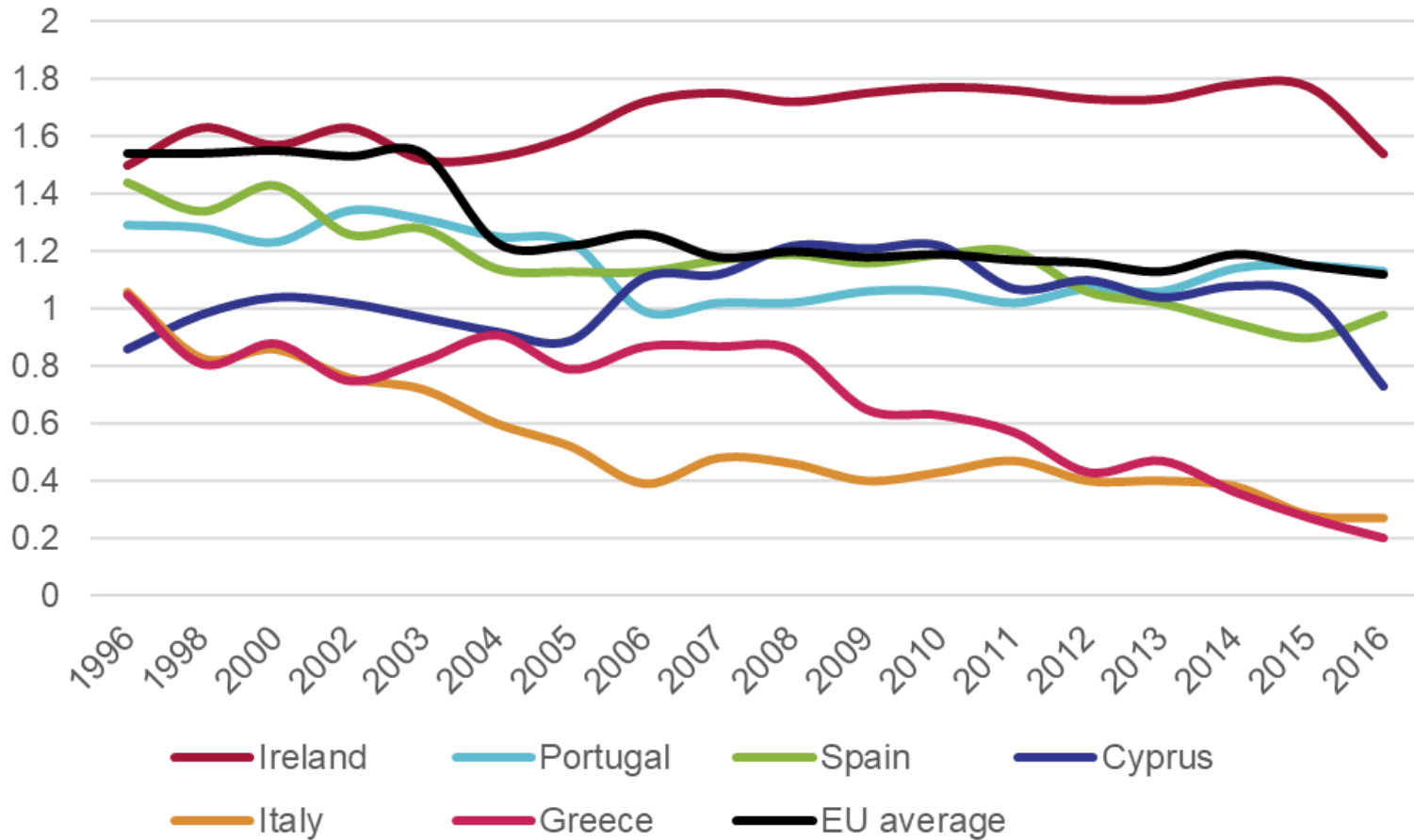
Youth unemployment rate, % active population



Net fixed capital formation, % GDP

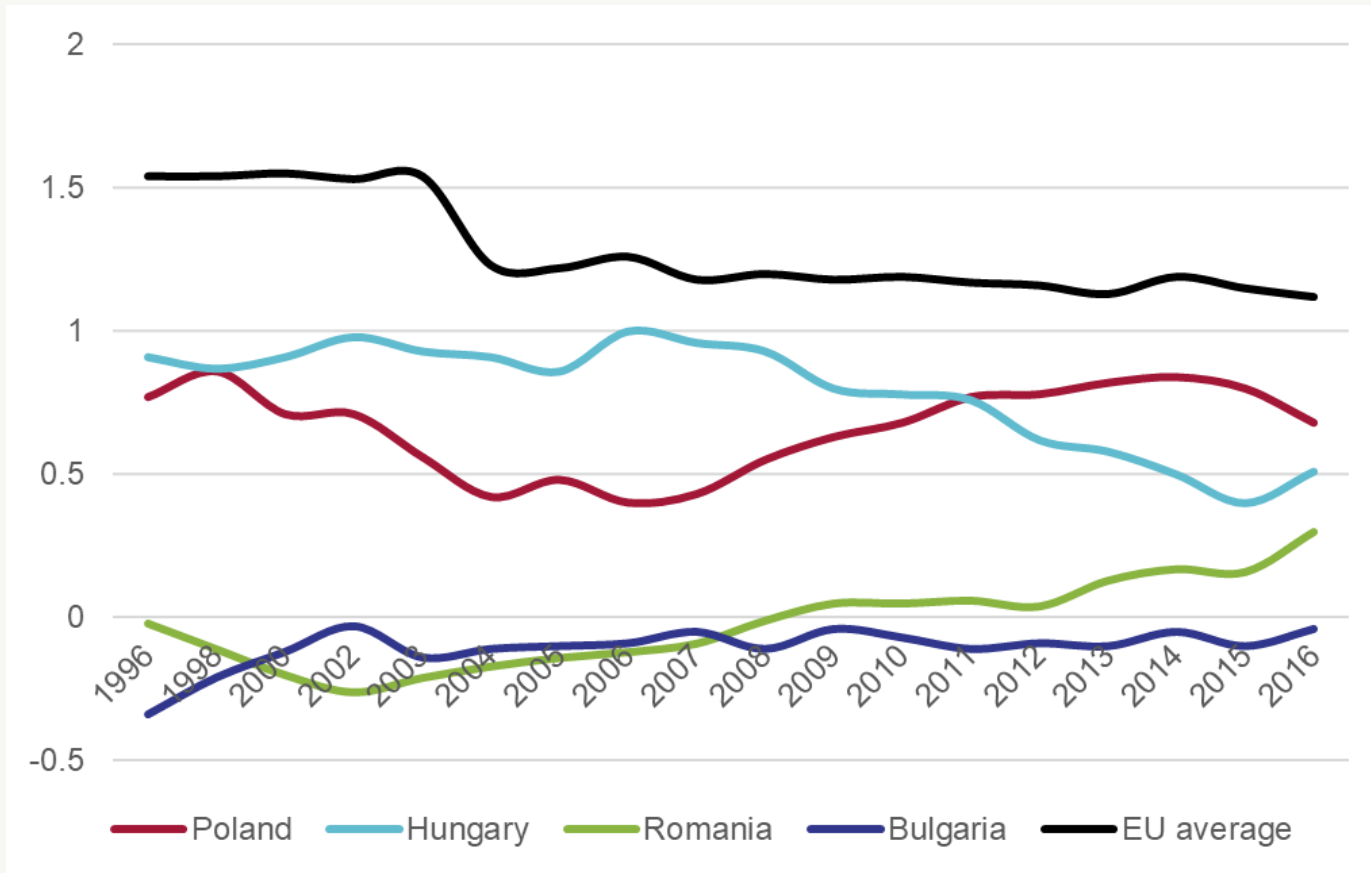


The Rule of Law



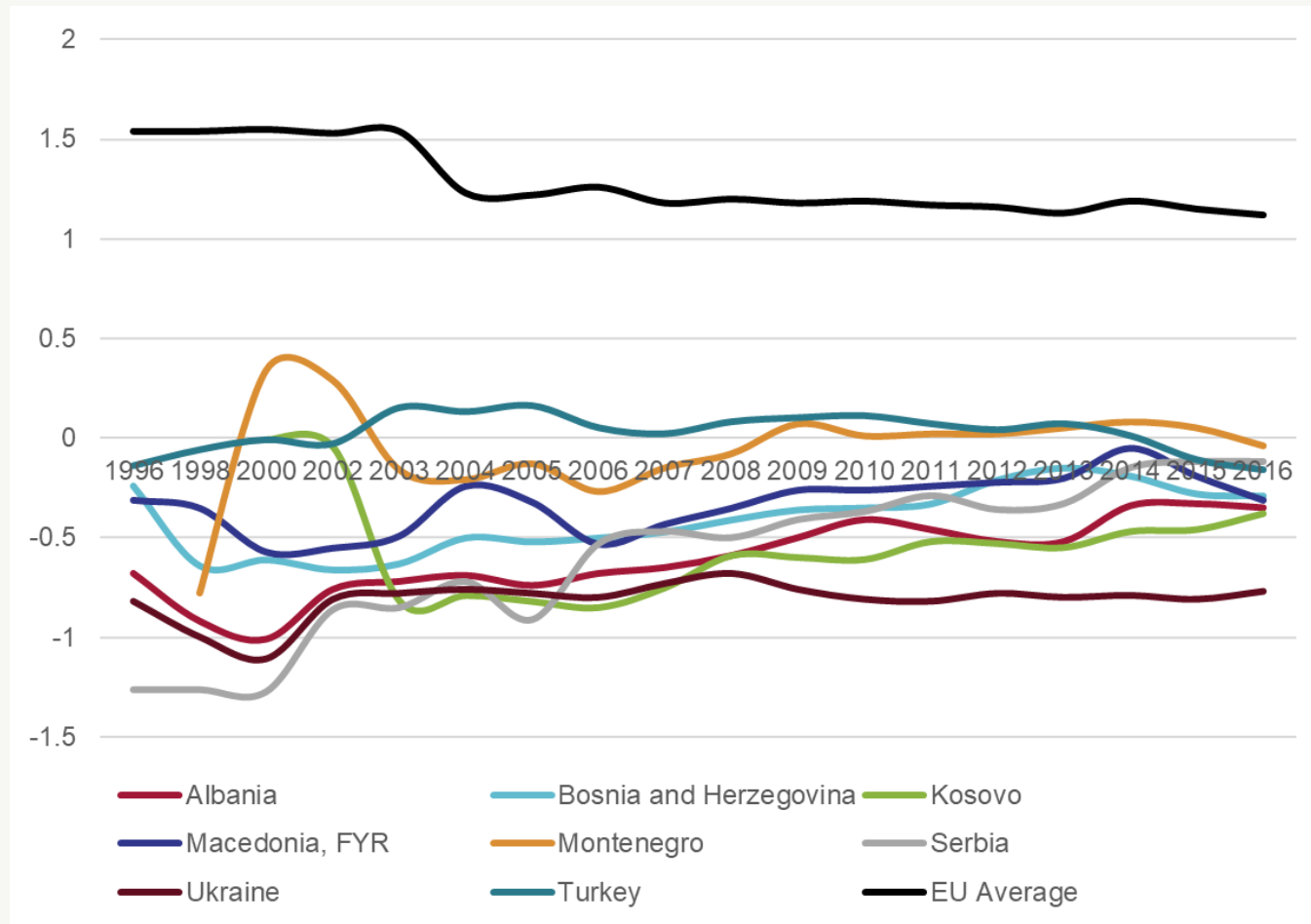
Source: World bank

The Rule of Law



Source: World bank

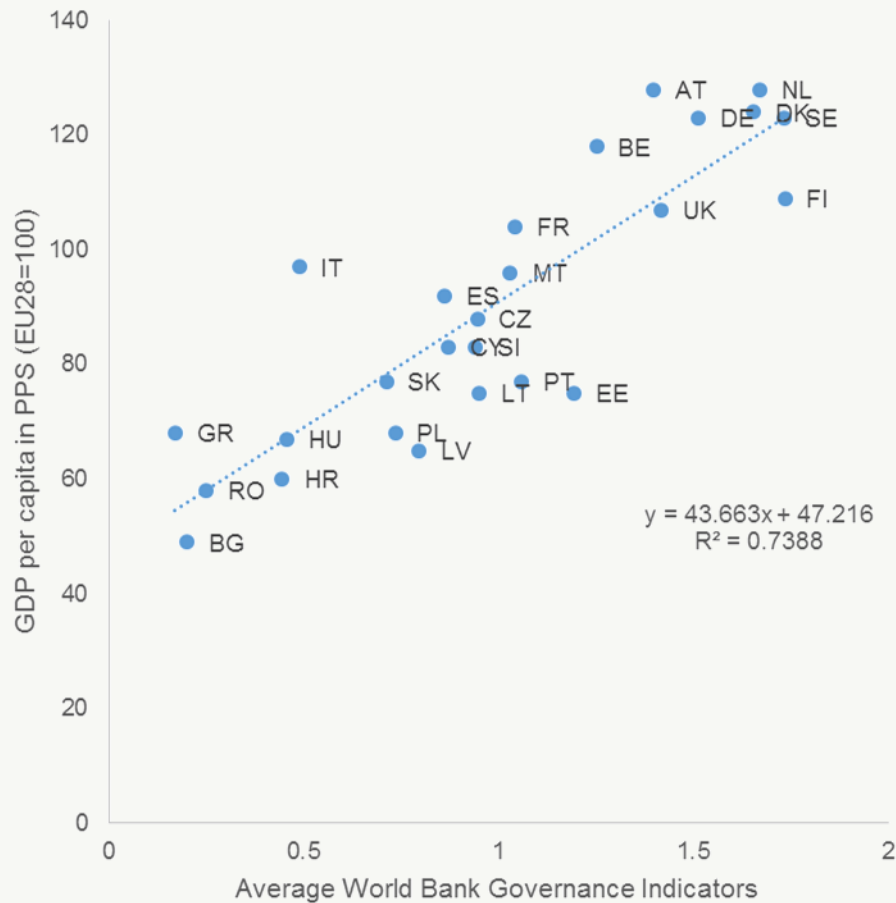
The Rule of Law



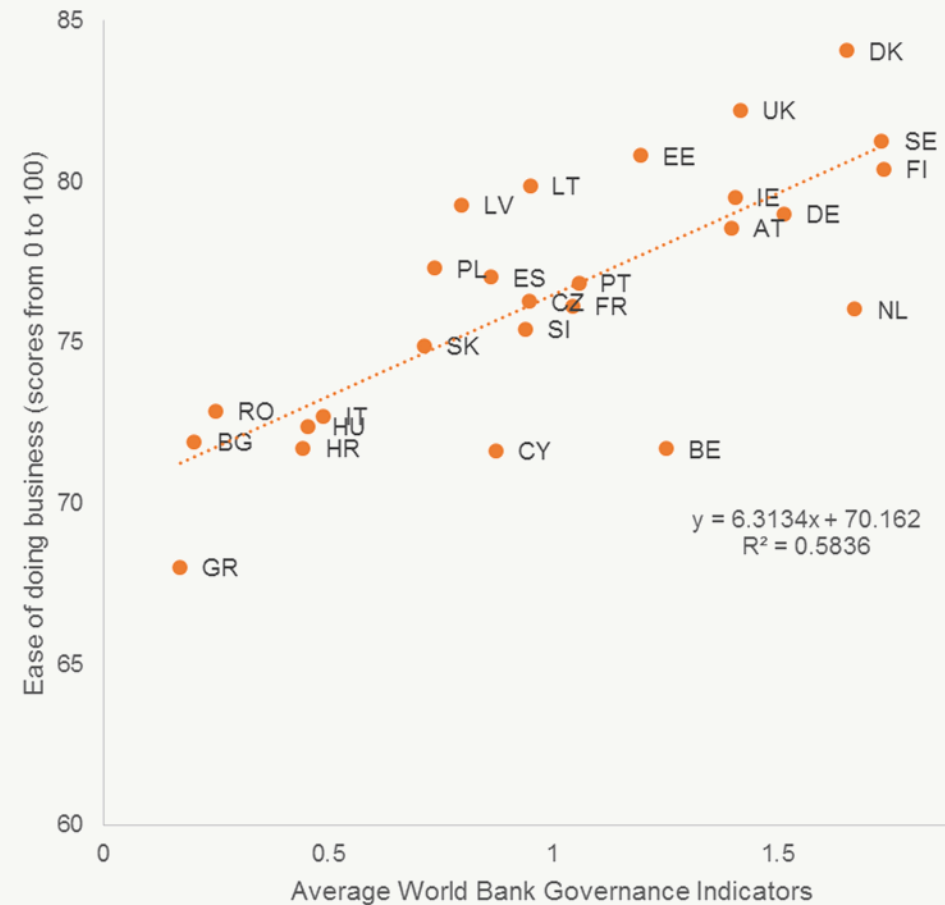
Source: World bank

Institutions matter

Institutional quality and GDP per capita PPS

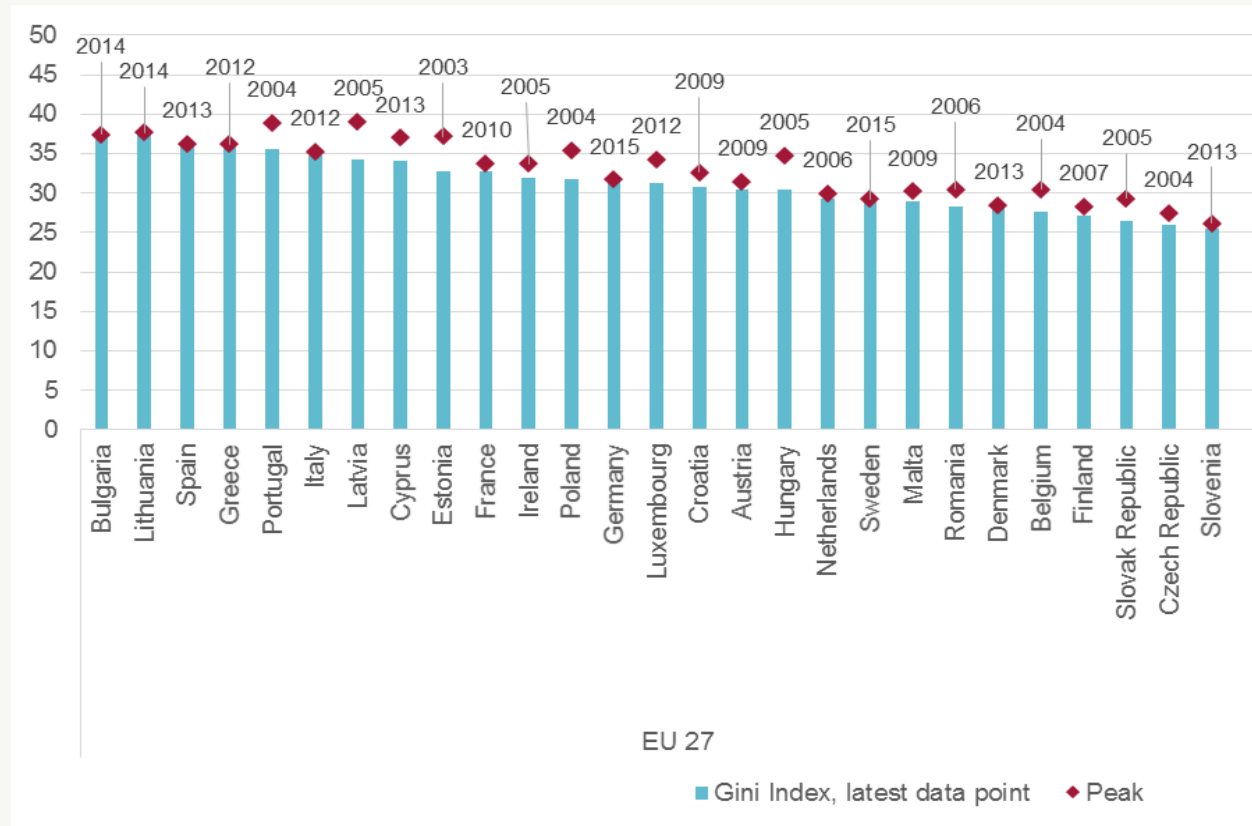


Institutional quality and ease of doing business



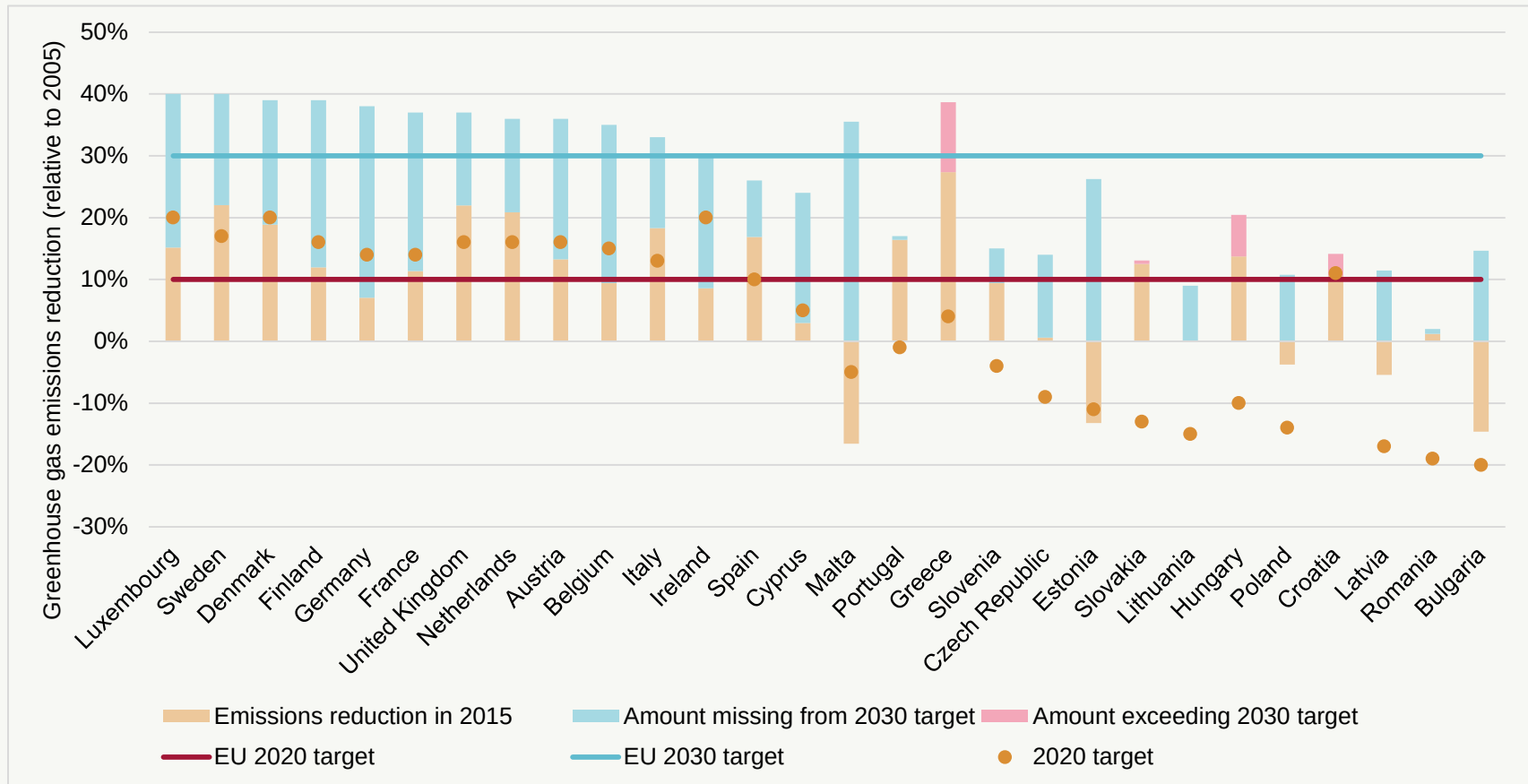
Thank you!

Income Inequality: Gini Coefficient (disposable income)



Source: World Bank, Poverty and Equity database.

Greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets and progress as of 2015



Note: 'GHG emissions' are emissions from non-ETS sectors (i.e. those covered by the Effort Sharing Decision). Emissions reduction are measured relative to 2005 levels. Negative emissions reductions in 2015 implies that emissions were higher in 2015 compared to 2005.