

Spotlight on the UK: some key maps and figures

The Human Atlas of Europe: A continent united in diversity

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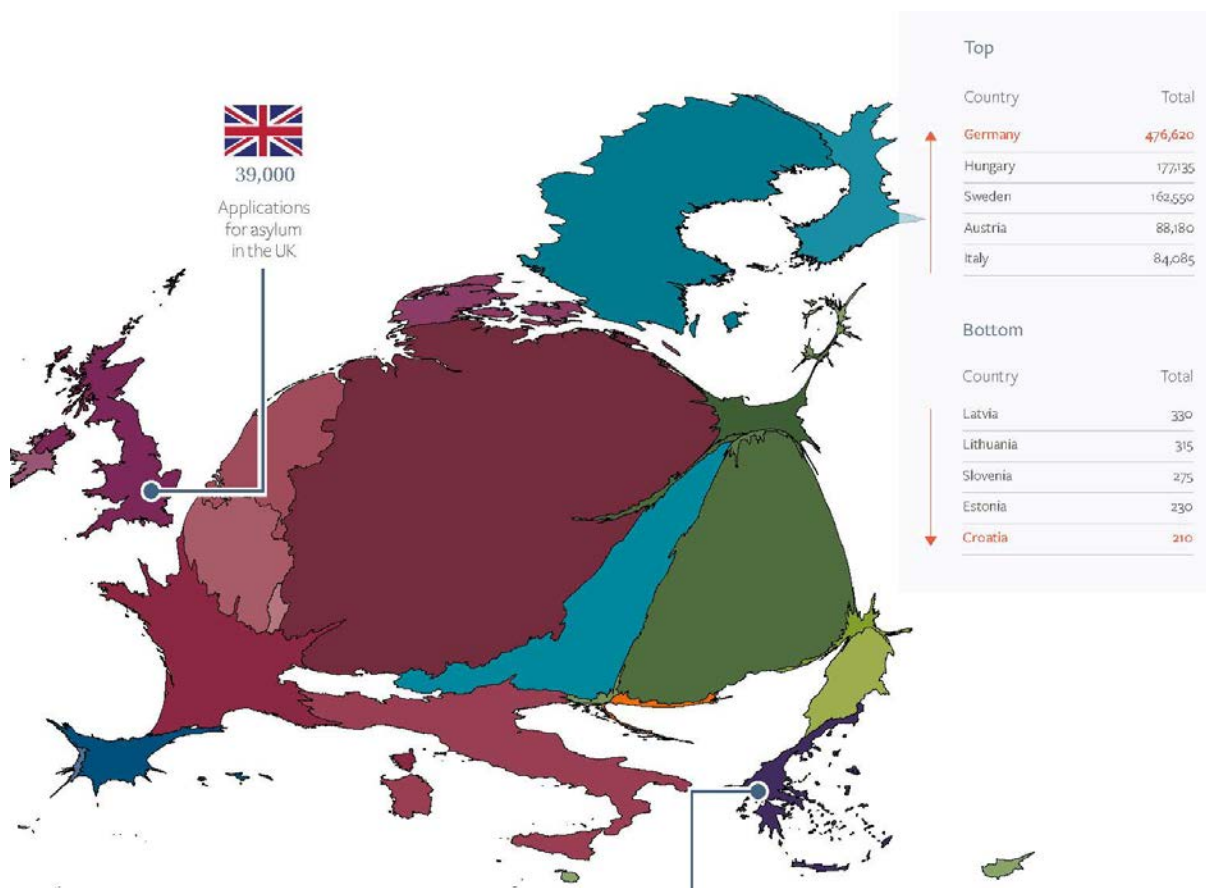
Maps:

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Other areas explored in this book

Migration

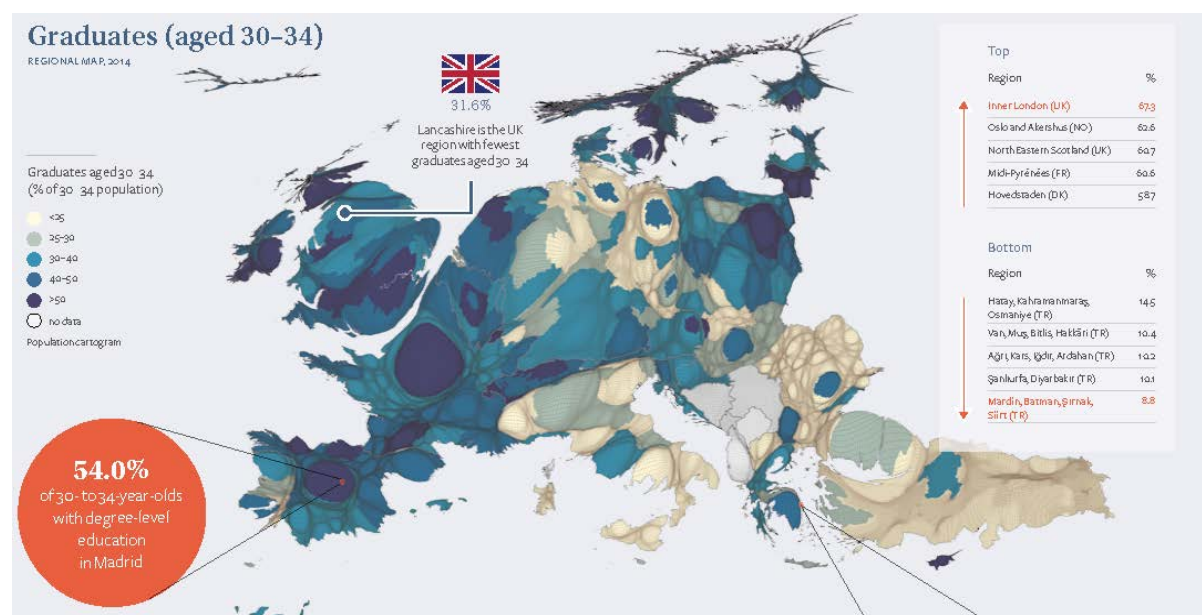
Asylum and Refugees



There were 1,321,560 asylum applications in the EU in 2015. Of these 39,000 were in the UK, which is less than half those recorded in Austria (88,180) and Italy (84,085). The highest number was recorded in Germany (476,620) (*Chapter B: Population*).

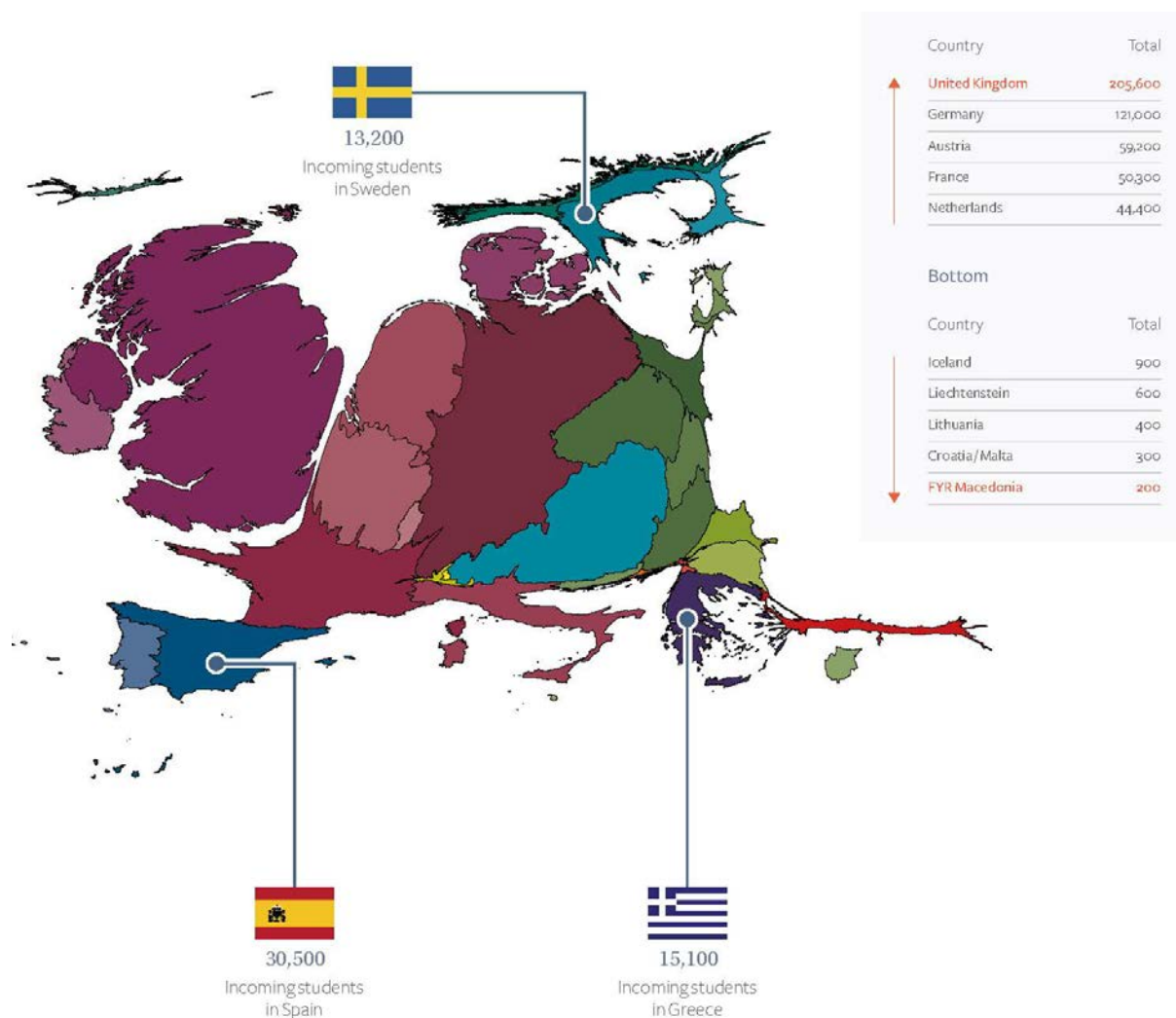
Education

It is pertinent to look at the prominence of London and the significant numbers of non-UK EU migrants there, in the context of Brexit. As shown in the map below, Inner London has the highest number of graduates aged 30-34 at 67.3%. At EU level the estimated rate was 37.9%. (*Chapter E: Education*).



The UK has had by far the highest number of European students enrolled in tertiary education (at a university in a different country from their country of origin). Numbers have continued to rise, despite high UK tuition fees. How will these patterns change post-Brexit, and with the uncertainty it brings?

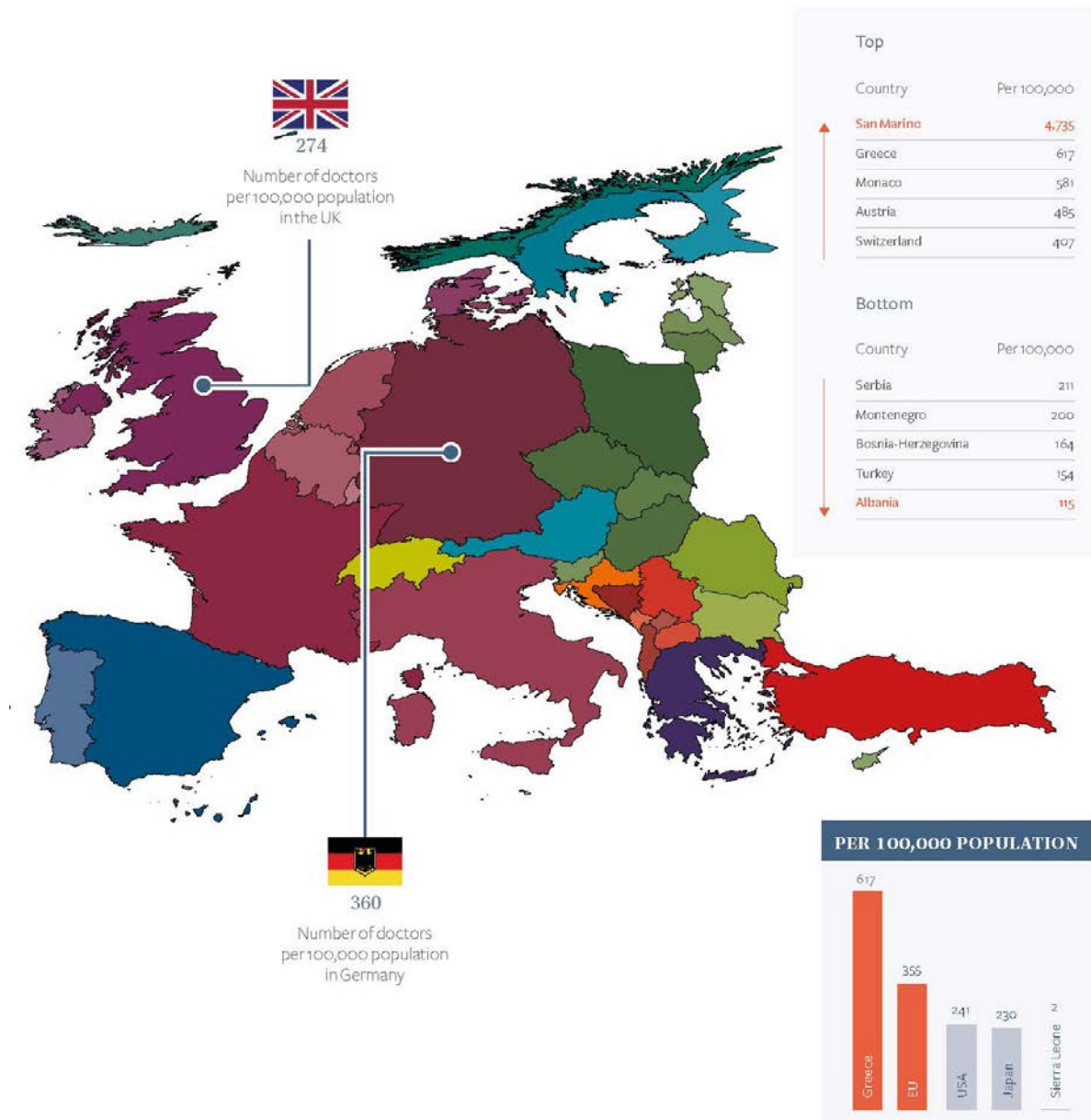
Studying Abroad: Incoming Students (Chapter E: Education)



Doctors

The importance of non UK nationals to the effective functioning of the NHS has been much documented. But perhaps less so is evidence documenting why we cannot afford to lose doctors post-Brexit. This map (*Chapter D: Health*) shows the relatively low number of doctors in the UK. According to WHO data in 2010 there were 27.4 doctors per 10,000 population in the UK, comparing to 61.7 per 10,000 people in Greece and 48.5 per 10,000 people in Austria.

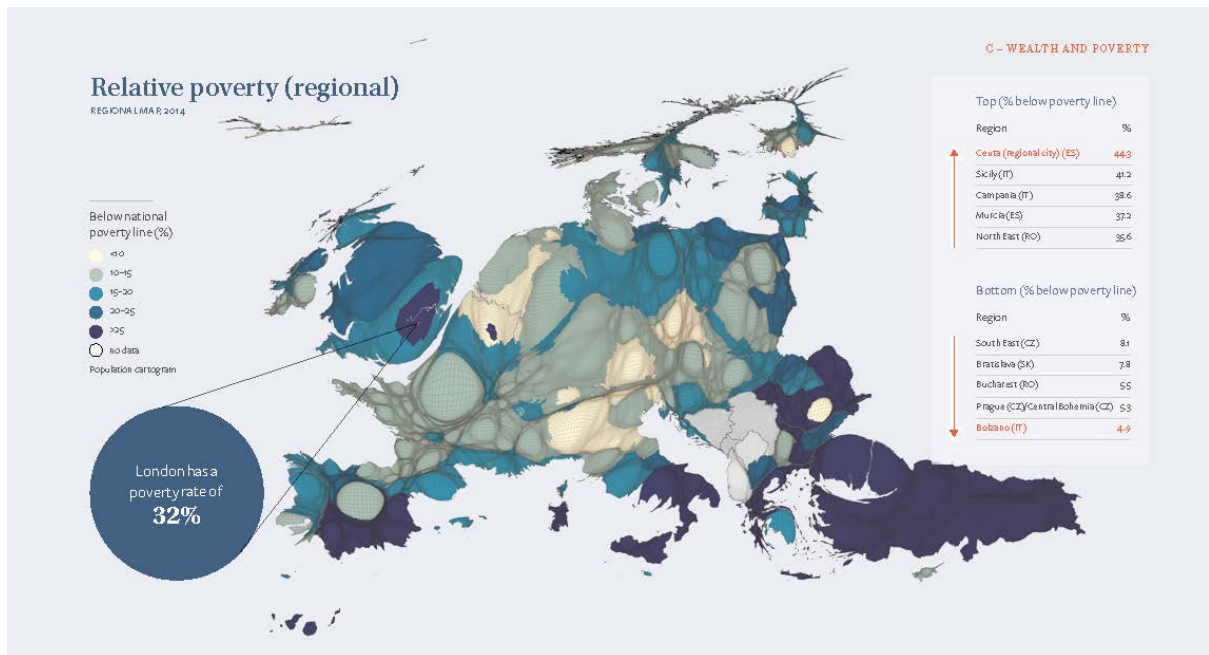
Doctors (national)



Poverty and Wealth

In all European countries, poverty is not spread evenly but concentrated in particular regions. Concentrated poverty near to riches and profound spatial inequality have long been features of all European countries, with disparities often being most stark within the most affluent cities and regions, such as London.

This living in poverty cartogram shown below (*Chapter C: Wealth and Poverty*) is drawn with small areas resized in proportion of the population living within them. It is then shaded to show the numbers of people across European regions who live on an income that is less than that of the 60% of the national median income.

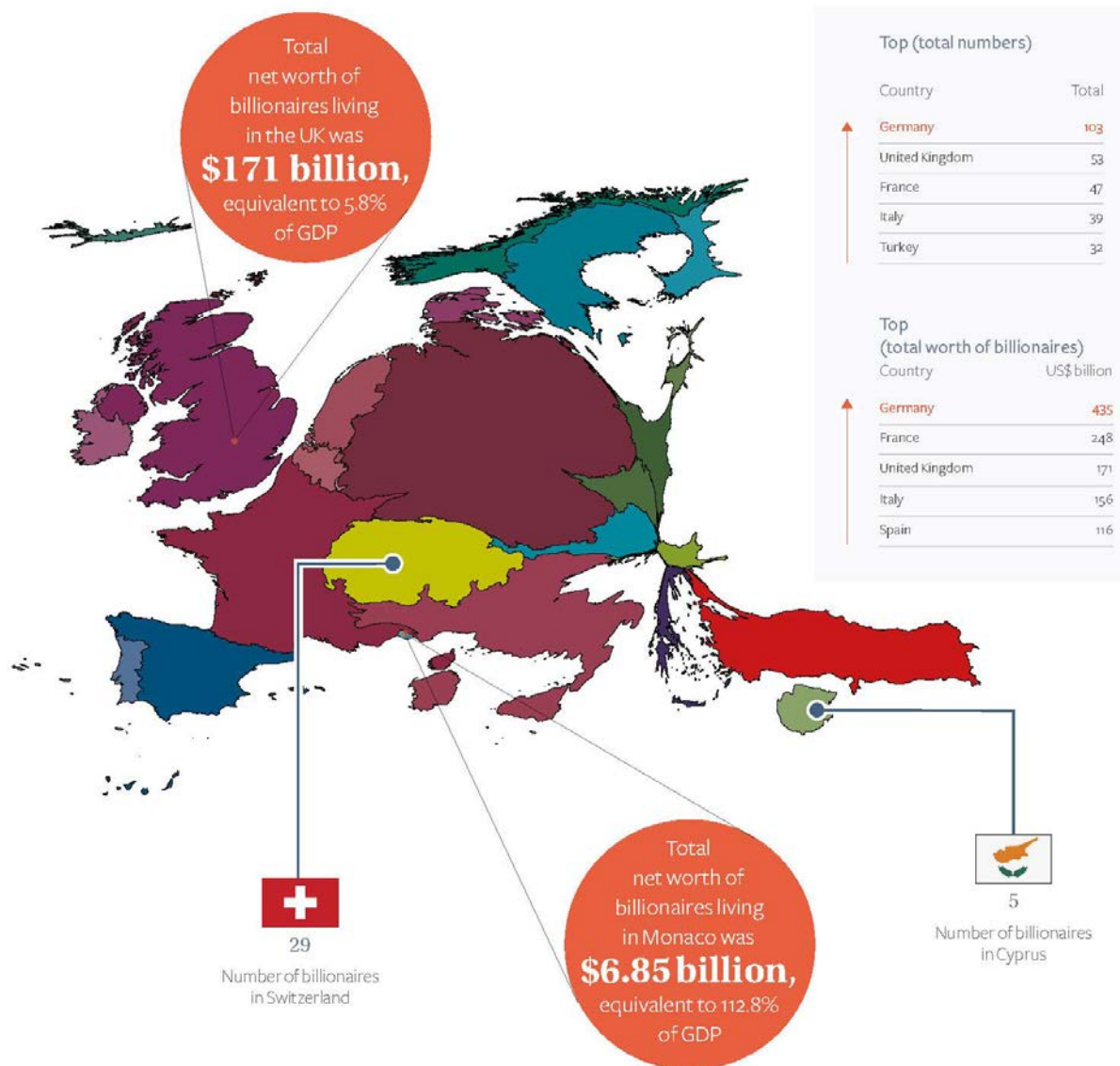


The **London city region** is one of the most affluent areas in Europe, with by far the highest level of GDP per capita in Europe, but at the same time also has one of the highest poverty rates (32%). Similarly, the city-region of Brussels which has the third highest GDP per capita in Europe also has a very high poverty rate (33.7%). Nevertheless, it is also interesting to note that other large European capitals such as Berlin, Paris, Madrid and Rome do not tolerate such extreme poverty.

The severe economic crisis and austerity measures have led in many cases to an enhancement of poverty in Southern and Eastern Europe. There are 40 European regions that have extremely high poverty rates and all these are shaded in deep blue. These 40 regions are mostly in Southern and Eastern Europe and in particular in Bulgaria, Greece, Southern Italy and Spain.

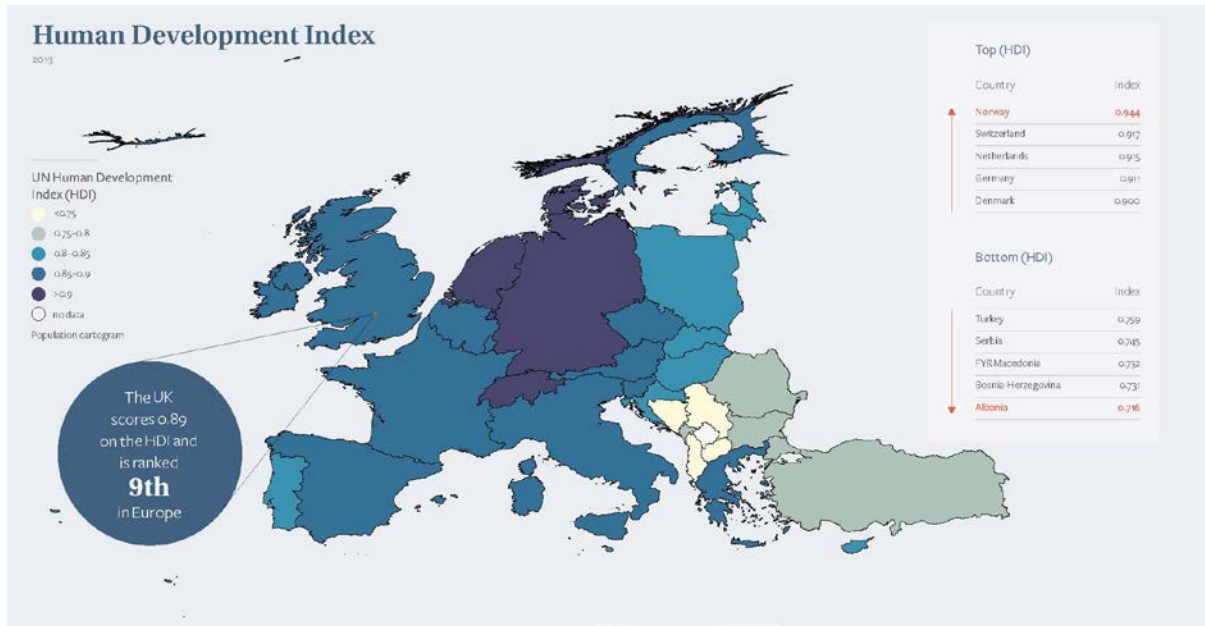
Overall, London often has much more in common with the other very affluent (in terms of GDP) regions, than other regions within the UK. Regions in northern England and Scotland are more similar in terms of GDP with regions elsewhere in Europe compared with regions in South and South East England.

The **Billionaires** map below (*Chapter C: Wealth and Poverty*) shows that the UK has the second highest number of USD billionaires in Europe (53 billionaires – Germany is first with 103 billionaires).



Health and wellbeing

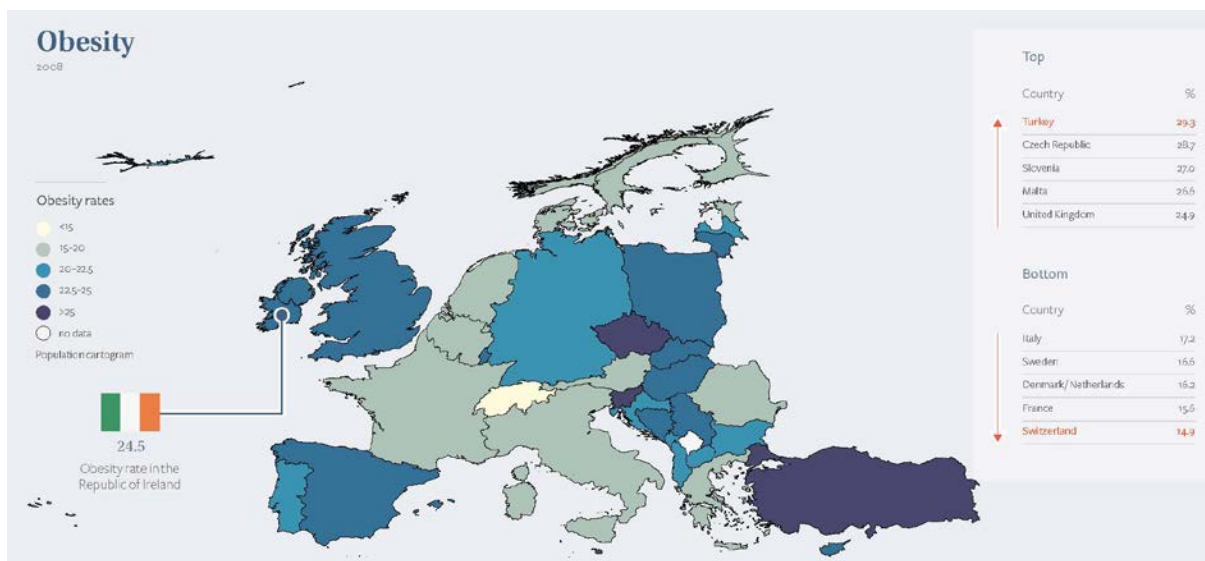
Human Development Index



The UK is ranked 9th in Europe in terms of the UN Human Development Index, which measures achievement in three key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable, and having a decent standard of living.

The UN classifies nearly all countries within Europe as having very high human development (with values more than 0.8). Norway has the highest level, not only in Europe but across the world. The UK as a whole does not score particularly highly, though, because it is very divided, with several Northern and Western regions experiencing poor and worsening mortality rates, educational standards that are not improving in real terms, and low or stagnant wages and benefit rates.

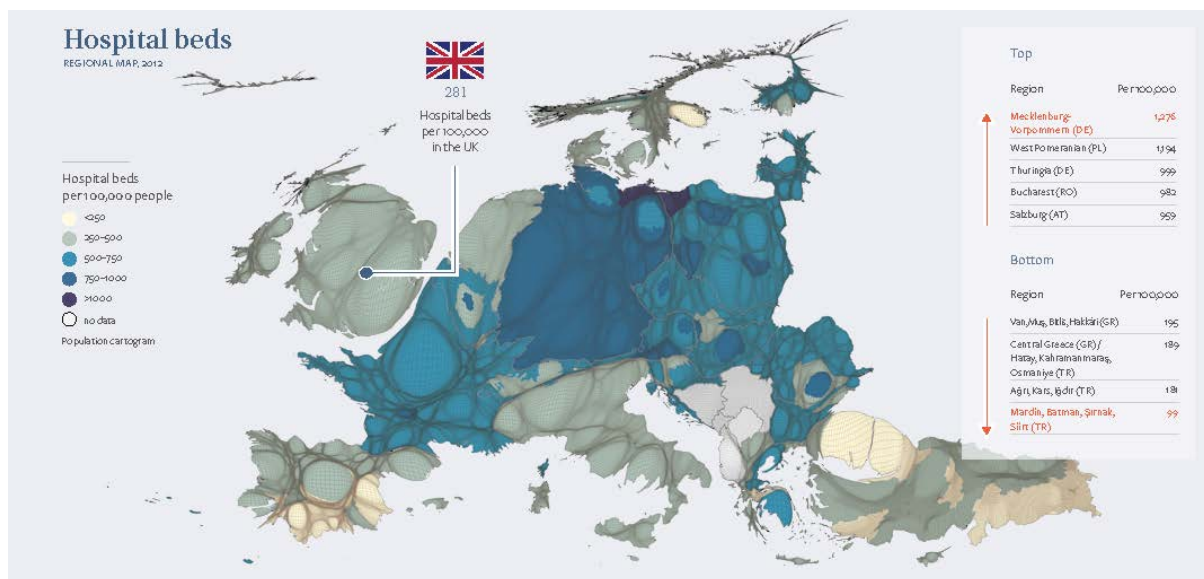
Obesity



Of the five large highly populated countries of Europe - Germany, France, the UK, Spain and Italy - the UK has the highest rate (though for Europe as a whole, the rate is now highest in Turkey). (*Chapter D: Health*). All European countries have lower rates than that of the US, which was 33.7%.

Hospital beds

The regions with higher levels than the EU average (534 hospital beds per 100,000) are mostly found in Germany, France, Poland, Romania and Austria. The relative similarity between the length of stay in hospital beds is shown by the below comparison with Japan.



Other areas explored in this book

The Chapters in The Human Atlas of Europe are:

- Population
- Wealth and Poverty
- Health
- Education
- Work
- Environment
- Politics
- Identity and Culture
- EU Budget

For a review copy of the book, more information or any other maps, please contact Kathryn King, Policy Press, +44 (0) 117 954 5952 / Kathryn.king@bristol.ac.uk