

THE ROMANIANS ARE THE POOREST OF THE EUROPEAN

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Abstract

Poverty is one of the most serious questions facing the world today. Food, hygiene and education are the main problems of the poorest countries in the world. Volatility in food prices pushed tens of millions of people into poverty and contributed to violence and instability, both extremely dangerous to global security.

Cuvinte cheie: poverty, poorest, European, society

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1. Introduction

The global development of human society depends on the involvement of those who are in a position to answer one of the major challenges facing the world, the eradication of poverty.

The opportunity to address the themes resulting from a simple global evaluation: one in five people living on less than a dollar a day, and one in seven chronically hungry. Women, children and the elderly are the most vulnerable social groups and social policies need to focus priority attention to them.

The poverty is not merely lack of income. She brings about an series of serious, sometimes irreversible social. The increase world population and the increase caused the poor communities characterized by specific matters little or no economic and social progress. Most poor people live in rural areas, but the phenomenon is becoming increasingly present in urban areas

Romanians - the poorest in Europe. As a result of low economic performance in Romania in the last two decades, in conjunction with the lowest levels of social protection, the level of poverty in our country is the highest in Europe.

The poverty concern today around the world: from the common man, who directly bear the effects of this phenomenon to the government, politicians, public, private, NGOs, and yet the phenomenon is increasing and acquires new meanings. Poverty should be a temporary condition, generated by a multitude of unfavorable factors at a time, but this state tends to entrench and for some it is a way of life. In the present analysis we used the positive economy is reflected in the description, presentation and observation of the phenomenon of poverty in Romania and the EU

At world level over 800 million people are facing famine, more than 200 million children do not attend school, and the spread of HIV / SIDA threatens the social and medical systems around the world.

Extension of poverty and lack of control over the phenomenon will cause humanity crises and deteriorating living conditions especially for the very poo.

Bulgaria has the highest percentage of citizens concerned by the risk of poverty in the EU, while the United Kingdom has the most disproportionate spread of wealth by region.

According to the Eurostat statistics for the period 2008 - 2013, almost half of Bulgarians (49.1%) poor risk or social exclusion. 40.3% of Romanian in the same situation, as 36.6% of the Latvian.

Czech Republic is in first place at the other end of the scale, with only 15.4% of its citizens are in this social category, followed by the Netherlands (15.7%) and Sweden (16.1%).

In the EU as a whole, 121 million people (24%) face economic risks, which means they are defined as affected by the risk of poverty, severe material deprivation or living in households with very low work incidence. Regarding the richest regions - London, with a GDP per capita of 328% as the European average lies ahead. It is followed by Luxembourg and the EU capital of Belgium, Brussels.

The employment rate fell almost three quarters of the regions of the 28 member states between 2008 and 2011, regions in Bulgaria, Spain, Latvia and Ireland recorded the largest decreases in employment (reduction of about 9%). Regions of Italy recorded the biggest differences in employment rates, with a disparity of 17.9% between the regions with the highest and those with the lowest unemployment rate. Meanwhile, three regions of

Spain (led by Andalusia), followed by three regions of northern Greece had the highest rates of youth unemployment and the three regions of Germany had the lowest unemployment (4-5%)

The GDP per capita is almost equally distributed in Slovenia, where the richest region is 1.4 times more prosperous than the poorest.

The biggest discrepancy is recorded in the United Kingdom. GDP per citizen in London is about five times higher than the poorest region. In general, are the richest capitals in each Member State - only Germany, Italy and the Netherlands have large urban nodes that do not fall on top.

19 Member States have had an increase in population in 2011, the UK recorded the largest increase in absolute terms (474 000 people), followed by France (333.000) and Italy (194,000).

The largest population decline occurred in Romania, with a reduction of 58,000, while Latvia and Lithuania had the highest rates of emigration (respectively 16.0 and 14.8 thousand people).

In the last period in Romania the romanians rises exceeded wage growth in 2009-2013, the hourly wage has dropped dramatically, and the risk of poverty rose while Bulgaria dominates wage increases among EU.

In 2009-2012, Romanian wages rose on average by 19.2%, but prices rose by 20.9%, so that the purchasing power has decreased by 1.7% mainly due to austerity measures . For comparison, in Bulgaria increased purchasing power by 5.4%, our neighbor to the south of the Danube is the first such increase in revenues produced a top European Trade Union Institute (The European Trade Union Institute - ETUI).

From the data analyzed in the articles studied shows that in 2000-2008, Romania had the highest average real income growth, respectively, 13.3%, and then - from 2009 to today - I had one of the steepest depreciation this indicator. In contrast, real median income rose Bulgaria before the crisis with less than 2%, while after 2009 the advance to accelerate to 5.4%.

Another indicator considered by experts union measures the risk of poverty and social exclusion. Here, Romania is among the countries with maximum values of 40%, together with Bulgaria (49.1%) and Latvia (40.4%). In contrast, the risk of poverty and social exclusion than 20%, are found countries such as the Czech Republic (15.3%, minimum EU), the Netherlands, Sweden, Austria, Finland, Denmark, France, Germany, Slovenia and Luxembourg. In other words, here in Bulgaria more than 40% of the population at risk of poverty and social exclusion, while in the Czech Republic this percentage is only 15.3%. effects of austerity.

At present in most countries where unemployment is rising , wages are falling, with serious consequences in terms of increased risk of poverty and social exclusion.

The poverty as a social problem is a deeply rooted wound Dimes affecting every culture and society. Besides maintaining a low level of income among members of a community, poverty include limiting access to services such as education, health, decision-making and lack of communal facilities like water, sanitation, roads, transport and communication. Moreover, the "spirit of poverty" allow members of the same community to believe and to share feelings despair, hopelessness, apathy and timidity. The poverty, as well as factors that contribute to the onset and maintenance of them, is a social problem, and therefore, the solution should be a social

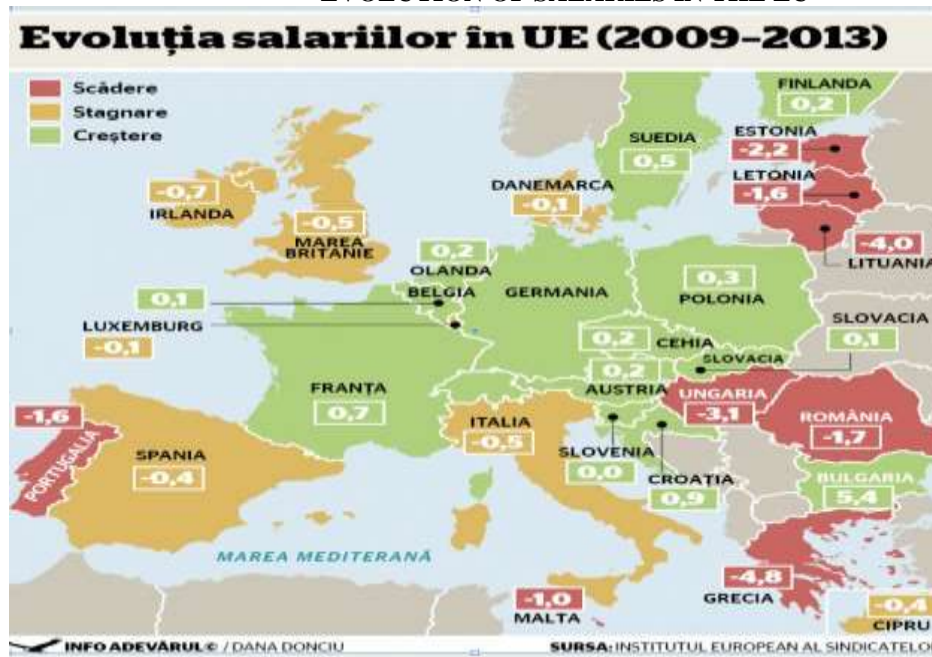
The main consequences of austerity policies are expressed by experts as " In most countries (15 of 27) recorded lower real wages . The largest decrease in wages since the crisis took place in countries that have benefited from the financial bailout programs . Although it was not in a situation requiring a bailout program , Romania is among the countries with the largest decrease in wages in Europe. " The experts also noted " a decline in the wage share in most EU countries , indicating a redistribution of income from labor to capital . " " This map shows that wages of wage developments are the main target of the austerity measures in Europe. They became a key tool or mechanism by domestic policy adjustment devaluation.

Tab 1. Top wage development

TOP WAGE DEVELOPMENTS			
Salary increases		Salary declines	
Bulgaria	+ 5,4%	Grecia	- 4,8%
Croatia	+ 0,9%	Lituania	- 4,0%
Franța	+ 0,7%	Ungaria	- 3,1%
Suedia	+ 0,5%	Estonia	- 2,2%
Germania	+ 0,5%	România	- 1,7%
Polonia	+ 0,3%	Portugalia	- 1,6%
Olanda	+ 0,2%	Letonia	- 1,6%
Cehia	+ 0,2%	Malta	- 1,0%
Austria	+ 0,2%	Marea Britania	- 0,5%
Finlanda	+ 0,2%	Italia	- 0,5%
Slovacia	+ 0,1%	Cipru	- 0,4%
Belgia	0,0%	Spania	- 0,4%

Slovenia	0,0%	Luxemburg	- 0,1%
		Danemarca	- 0,1%

EVOLUTION OF SALARIES IN THE EU



Source: European Trade Union Institute (INFO ADEVAUL)

This trend has not solved the problem of competitiveness, especially in countries that have received bailout schemes. Rather, the problems worsened, affecting the most vulnerable, "the union official said. "We need urgent change" 10 months before the European elections, mass unemployment and wage cuts policies are a combination that "jeopardize public support for the European project." ETUC warned European leaders that "it is urgently needed change in direction to restore growth and confidence." "As the crisis all subsequent developments, the impact of austerity has been explosive growth in unemployment, more than 26.5 million people are without a job. It is now quite clear how the austerity measures by cutting wages and dismantling collective bargaining did not improve the situation of citizens. Conversely, European and national government policies have exacerbated the problems and added a serious social crisis economic crisis"

It is work a guarantee of a decent life ?

Salary lowest in Europe. The UE is a poor person whose earning amounted to less than 60 % of the national average wage. According to this definition, the UE, over 16% of salary was in such a situation (79 million employees). If an employee in the UK living in poverty earn a minimum wage of 967 euros (£ 841.49), a Romanian employee who lives in poverty earn a minimum wage of 159 euros (£ 141.49), ie the lowest minimum wage UE countries. Romania continues to be the bottom of the table of minimum wages in Europe, showing the latest Eurostat report, July 2013. The podium has changed, and Ireland is no longer in the top three countries that offer the highest minimum wage in the UE. Distance between Romania and the European country that offers the highest minimum wage is 1695 euros, Eurostat data show date. The podium is occupied by Luxembourg with 1,874 euros, Belgium with 1,502 euros and the Netherlands, with 1,478 euros. The latter beat Ireland, a country where the minimum wage reached 1,462 euros. In his group (a wage countries between 100 and 500 euros), Romania occupies last place after Bulgaria. The remaining countries included in the group are Latvia, Lituania, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Slovakia, Poland and Croatia. The minimum wage in Romania increased twice this year, from 700 to 750 lei from 1 February and from 750 to 800 lei starting from 1. July.

2. Conclusions

Urgent change is needed

Before the European elections, mass unemployment and wage cuts policies are a combination that "jeopardize public support for the European project." ETUC warned European leaders that "it is urgently needed change in direction to restore growth and confidence."

As shown in all subsequent developments of the crisis, the impact of austerity has been explosive growth in unemployment, more than 26.5 million people are without a job. It is now quite clear how the austerity measures by cutting wages and dismantling collective bargaining did not improve the situation of citizens. As a final conclusion can notice that on the contrary, European and national government policies have exacerbated the problems and added a serious social crisis economic crisis.

Economic growth in Romania is a necessary but not sufficient for poverty resorption in Romania. Depending on the residence and the specific areas poor poverty reduction strategies must contain a specific set of measures and policies of development suited to the local context to which they are addressed. Therefore, strengthening the capacity of local institutions should be a focus of policy responses to the problem of poverty.

Employment and education are determinants of poverty, regardless of residence or type of poverty. As such, any poverty reduction strategy should focus on the development and diversification of the labor market, facilitating labor market access of disadvantaged groups, as well as improve the situation of education in Romania.

As a conclusion may notice that on the contrary, European and national government policies have exacerbated problems and added a serious social crisis economic crisis.

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