STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF ROMANIA, A PUBLIC GOOD

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Abstract: The statistical yearbook of Romania is a traditional instrument of official statistics which is published based on statistics research. The elaboration of the Statistical Yearbook can be improved both from the point of view of indicators and the introduction of new ones. The assurance of data continuity is highly necessary. In 1990 a problem occurred. Due to the fact that Romania is, in many statistics, with low rankings, statistical data should be used to improve problems in the health system, in infrastructure, etc. Statistics should be studied in high school and in Economic faculties. Intensifying education for correct reports of statistical data is another requirement.
Keywords: statistical yearbook, work productivity, balance of payments, exhaustive statistic research, selective statistic research

Introduction

According to the methodology of statistic research in education, a document elaborated by the National Institute of Statistics in Romania (2009), statistic research ensures the necessary information to describe the state of facts, the level of performance of the educational system, on the one hand and an analysis of the evolution in time and space of this activity domain, providing comparative data nationally and internationally for their users. Collecting data through exhaustive statistic research from educational units, regardless of the type, level, form of organization and propriety, entitles two main methods: census and statist reports. The legislative frame that regulates this type of research on the European level, to produce and transmit statistic information about education to Eurostat is realized based on a protocol agreed by all member states of the European Union and candidate countries, and on the national level there is Law nr. 268 from 13 June 2003, to modify and complete the Education Law nr. 84/1995, regarding the organization and functioning of the national education system; the Ordonnance passed by the

Romanian Government nr. 9/1992 regarding the organization of official statistics was republished, with further modifications and annotations, and the Governmental Decision nr.957/2005 regarding the organization and functioning of the National Institute of Statistics.

With the help of selective statistic research, we register the characteristics of a part of the statistic population units, the main methods being the statistic survey, the questionnaire, and observing the main part. From the types of selective statistic research used by the National Institute of Statistics, which could be accessed to obtain information for the indicators that are the basis for empiric research in this report we remind: The Investigation regarding the on-going professional formation (FORPRO), The Investigation on the workforce (AMIGO), The Investigation on family budgets (ABF).

The Statistic Yearbook is one of the traditional instruments of official statistics. Without knowledge of the concrete data about figures and fundaments of public policies, people lose interest in statistics, which in turn, loses its utility as science of a state.

The basis of the yearbook is statistic research which represents a complex work of collecting, processing, analysis and dissemination of data regarding the state and evolution of phenomena and economic and social processes.

The data presented in the yearbook are the result of two categories of sources:

- Exhaustive statistic research or the survey, which are included in the annual National statistics program..
- Administrative sources;

The yearbook is a public good of great importance that is statistic knowledge offered to all categories of statistic data users, to every citizen who is interested in statistical radiographies of the Romanian society.

Methodology and results

If we look at the 2013 Statistic Yearbook we refer to information regarding work productivity and the balance of payments. The data on work productivity and balance of payments refer to "work productivity for an employed person" (lei/person) and "work productivity per hour" (lei/hour). It is very low, taking into account the fact that Romania is behind developed countries and the average in the E.U. The indicator work productivity is one of the most useful in macroeconomic analysis,

and economy made it possible that service productivity may be constitute an interesting problem.

The dictionary of economic terms (Dobran, 2001: 248-250) presents the following terms:

- Work productivity: $(W_L=Q/L)$;
- Land productivity: $(W_L=Q/S_p)$;
- Global productivity: $(Wgl=Q/Fp_i)$;
- Marginal productivity:
- Average productivity $(W=\Sigma Q/\Sigma Fp)$
- Partial productivity
- Capital productivity: $(Wk=Q/K)$

According to the National Institute of Statistics (Statistic Yearbook: 362) work productivity for each employed person is calculated as a rapport between the gross added value and the number of employed persons, whereas work productivity per hour is calculated as a rapport between the gross added value and the number of working hours.

The report of the Centre for the study of the living standard in Canada (1998) defines productivity, including work productivity as a relation between the goods and services output, on the one hand, and human and non-human resource inputs, used in the production process, with a relation usually expressed as a rapport. Both outputs and inputs are measured in physical volume, not being affected by price variations Prices on a certain period are used to add different units of inputs and outputs to be combined in agreed measures. The institutions that deal with the analysis of statistic data do not collect statistic data on productivity directly from economic agents, but calculate productivity on the basis of the data about inputs and outputs. Thus, the data regarding productivity, workforce employment, prices, investments, raw materials, stocks, are used to elaborate analysis related to productivity.

Data:http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/index.jsp?page=tempo3&lang=ro&ind=CON110A
Graphic 1. Evolution of work productivity per employed person

Although in the Statistic Yearbook there is an increase in work productivity, in Romania things seem to be different (Renașterea bănățeană: 1). From Graphic 1. We observe that between 1999-2010 work productivity has evolved significantly every year, the most spectacular increase being in 2008 due to the economic boom, followed by a decrease in the next two years, as an effect of the economic crisis. On an European level, shown in Table 1, we highlight the same situation (expressed in percent). Romania has registered weak values (25-40%) between 2001-2009 in comparison with countries like Belgium, Finland or Germany where the percentage of work productivity is over 100%. For our country, an excuse could be the fact that we tend towards a capitalist economy and we cannot be on the same level with the countries mentioned.

Table 1. Work productivity per employed person, EU27=100

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Uniunea Europeana (27 tari)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Uniunea Europeana (25 tari)	104,6	104,5	104,4	104,2	104	103,8	103,6	103,3	103,4
Uniunea Europeana (15 tari)	112,7	112	111,6	111	110,8	110,6	110,2	109,8	109,6
zona Euro (16 tari)	112	111,2	110,5	109,5	109,7	109,6	109,6	109,4	109,6
zona Euro (15 tari)	112,8	111,9	111,2	110,1	110,3	110,1	110,1	109,9	110
Belgia	133,5	136,2	134,5	131,7	129,7	128,3	126,9	125,5	125,5

Bulgaria	32	33,8	34,5	34,6	35,6	36,2	37,3	39,3	40
Republica Ceha	63,2	63	66,5	68	68,5	69,3	71,4	72,1	72,9
Danemarca	107,5	108,4	106,1	108,6	106,6	106,4	104,3	103,8	103,3
Germania	106,7	106,3	108,5	108,1	109,2	109,1	108,4	107,2	105,1
Estonia	48,1	50,9	54,5	57,4	60,5	62,1	65,4	64,4	65,5
Irlanda	128,1	133,7	136,1	135,4	134,3	135,1	136,9	127,8	130,5
Grecia	97,2	99,5	101,2	100,6	98,3	98	96,5	99,3	98
Spania	103,1	104,7	103,7	102	101,1	102,6	103,1	104,2	109,8
Franta	124,9	125,4	121,5	120,6	122,1	121,1	121,3	120	120,9
Italia	125,4	117,6	115,4	112,1	110,9	109,9	110,5	111,5	111,8
Cipru	86,6	84,5	82,4	82,8	82,8	83,7	85,3	88,5	89
Letonia	41,8	43	44	45,7	47,9	48,8	51,4	51,5	53,2
Lituania	46,9	48	52	53,3	54,4	56,2	59	61,3	57,3
Luxemburg	162,2	163,2	167,1	169,6	169,3	178,6	179	177,7	170,3
Ungaria	62	64,9	65,9	67,5	67,4	67,8	68	71,4	72,3
Malta	89,8	91,9	90,2	90	91,4	91	89,4	88,9	90,7
Olanda	113,2	113,2	110,7	112,2	113,9	113,8	113,9	114,3	111,1
Austria	115,2	117,1	118,1	117,5	115	115,9	113,9	114,2	113,2
Polonia	56	58,6	60	61,5	61,3	60,7	61,9	61,9	65
Portugalia	70,4	70,2	70,5	69,2	72,2	72,5	73,4	72,9	75,3
Romania	**25,5**	**29,3**	**31,1**	**34,4**	**35,9**	**39,5**	**43,2**	**48,7**	**48**
Slovenia	76,3	77,8	79,2	82	83,8	83,9	83,9	84,6	82,4
Slovacia	60,5	62,5	63,3	65,4	68,6	71,5	76,2	79,5	80,7
Finlanda	112,3	111,4	109,3	112,9	110,5	110	113	112,5	109,1
Suedia	108,5	108,6	111,2	114,9	111,4	112,5	114,3	112,8	109,9
Marea Britanie	111,6	112,1	112,5	113,8	112,3	112	109,5	108,6	106,6
Islanda	103,6	104,2	101,1	107,6	105,4	98,7	96	98,8	99,5
Norvegia	136,5	131,4	134,8	142,3	152,5	156,5	150,1	156,3	146,8
Elvetia	106,8	107,3	105,4	105	104	105,5	108,5	110,5	108,1
Croatia	67,1	66,8	69,2	70	71	73,3	75,3	77,5	78,1
Macedonia	46,3	46,5	49,4	52,8	56	56,7	56,4	58,9	58,4
Turcia	49	48,9	49,6	53,8	58	61,3	63,4	65	61,6
SUA	140,2	140	141,8	142,9	144	140,3	139,2	136,8	140,6
Japonia	97,6	97,9	98,5	99,3	99,4	97,4	97,7	94,5	92

Source: Work Productivity Report, printed within the project Office to observe labour market and job quality, Project co-financed from Social European Fund OperationalProgram for the Development of Human Resources 2007-2013, [online]: http://194.117.236.69:7893/Docs/BAR_F.pdf, accessed 12.03.2015

From the Work Productivity Report, it results that low productivity of Romanian economy is not caused by high salaries or by the number of employees. Exports cannot become the basis of economic relaunch as productivity in export-oriented sectors is lower than productivity in internal-oriented processes, even during recession. Romania is, at present, an importing country of goods and services.

The lack of continuity in synthetic indicators such as national income, social product, nominal salary, real salary creates discrepancies in scientific analysis of statistic data. Although no longer important, the first two indicators are still useful. They can be used by the reader who is interested in knowing phenomena and economic and social processes.

As far as the balance of payments is concerned, we do not know who the creditors are, and they are difficult to be identified. There is a practice to camouflage, and the real investors are not known. People who sign contracts, the Ministry of Finance, the National Bank have information that may conduct to identification of investors. It is very

important to know who we are dependent on, and where most of the profits go. The state may declare the origin of the capital, but it does not want to scare investors who may retreat from the market. Economic history is incomplete: free circulation of capital is prevented by knowing the real investors.

Conclusions

Simply knowing the figures is not sufficient, that is why we need more complex analysis and correlations to understand the truth, which supposes scientific research.

$$P=PC+PV$$

Where:

p = plus value,
pc = part of profit added to existent capital,
pv = part of profit added to constant capital.

The fact that in certain situations published data in the Statistic Yearbook does not express the economic and social reality is discussed in our paper. Using indicators and the balance of payments does not clearly mention the real financing sources influences negatively, especially on the long run, scientific research, the effects being discussed in governmental decisions regarding economic and social aspects of the entire society.

References

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****Anuarul statistic al României*, p. 362;

*** *Renașterea bănățeană*, 20 martie 2015, p.1.

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