REVENUES / EXPENDITURES REPORT AND ITS INFLUENCE ON ROMANIA'S POPULATION FOOD CONSUMPTION

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Abstract. The food consumption of the population is a matter of vital importance, being considered one of the main criteria that determines the ratio of incomes / expenditures of the population (but simultaneously it is a quantitative and qualitative determinant element of the food structure). This paper presents on one hand the situation of food consumption level of the population in Romania and on the other hand a presentation of consumption forms in the dynamics of the period 2011-2017. The structure of the indicators used in the paper is focused on the expression in physical and percentage units (annual comparisons capture variations in the analyzed dynamics). Levels of food consumption are reproduced through the specific varied forms that deepen a correlation relationship. The presentation of correlative forms is based on the knowledge of the interrelation between daily average food consumption and gross domestic product per capita, labor productivity and nominal earnings. Standard averages and deviations are complemented by the coefficient of variation, elasticity, and growth rate. Through the regression equations, the calories consumption level (Yca) can be ascertained on the basis of changes in Gross Domestic Product ($Ycaj_1 = 12,77\ X_1 + 2950$), labor productivity ($Ycaj_2 = 5,013\ X_2 + 3033$) and Nominal Earning ($Ycaj_3 = 0.2215\ X_3 + 2994$), along with the protein consumption according to the functions (Ypa) that are similarly rendered according to Gross Domestic Product ($Ypaj_1 = 0,068X_1^2 - 4,1434X_1 + 171,2$), $Ypaj_2 = 0.012X_2^2 - 1.483X_2 + 153.8$) and Nominal Earning ($Ypaj_3 = 97.56\ X_3 + 0.0072$). The results of the consumption correlations of calories / proteins (Yc, Yp) and the influence of each of the influence factors (X_1, X_2, X_3) were also presented by the graphic form, resulting in the evolutionary trend. The standard deviation and the coefficient of variation highlight the degree of scattering of the elements and their degree of homogeneity. The structural package and the level of indicators presented underlie the calorie and protein basis, the growth rate of food consumption at national level.

Keywords: food consumption, standard deviation, rhythm of growth, elasticity.

Introduction

On food consumption, it can be said that it is permanently linked directly to the possibilities of the amount of income earned. But it is also found that these food expenditures influence all other non-food expenditure. This paper seeks to highlight through a three-dimensional knowledge system: the annual level and the

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