

THE COMPARATIVE STRUCTURE OF AGRIFOOD PRODUCTIS CONSUMPTION IN ROMANIA

Iulian ALECU, Marian CONSTANTIN, Raluca NECULA

University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine Bucharest, 59 Marasti, District 1, 11464, Bucharest, Romania, Phone/Fax: 00 40 744 6474 10, Emails:iulian_alecu_2000@yahoo.com, marianconstantin2014@yahoo.com, raluca_nec@yahoo.com

Corresponding author: marianconstantin2014@yahoo.com

Abstract

Food problem has been and remains a major concern, both nationally and globally, and the population has or does not have enough income to ensure structural psychobiological requirements of consumption. In the context of the importance of the role incumbent main categories of food consumption, the paper aims to study the level both total consumption in Romania and derivatives products and cereals, vegetables and fruits. Comparative dynamics shown by appropriate indicators (quantitative physical units and calories) report highlights that resources/total consumption is assured, but the differences in the levels of consumption of fruits and vegetables are considered significant. Consumption aspect qualitative comparisons analyzed by means a reduction in the level of human consumption, but there are slight differences (insignificant) for cereals, vegetables and very sharp significant fruit. For dynamic analysis period can be reported elements of concern, the existence of annual decreases in the consumption of fruit and vegetables.

Key words: *agri/food product, availability of consumer, calories, consumption structure, level of consumption. resources*

INTRODUCTION

Referring to the movements of the foodservice market is taken into question the need for a permanent balance that must exist in the resource / consumption . This paper discusses ways to increase the resources available for consumption and the main categories of agricultural products and foodstuffs . In Romania it finds a resource group that is growing (cereals and vegetables) , and other produce la which is a decrease (of fruit) . These types of movements in the market are considered to be items of interest , which exerts pressure on the family budget for food safety. This is compounded by inequalities in income distribution , which created large differences in quality of use (for certain types of food cart is daily) . This paper seeks to attract attention, both in terms of energy content of food, especially the opportunity to improve the structure and quality.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The theme addressed primarily aims to analyze the consumption of resources and the main categories of crops (being accumulated and their derivatives) at national level showing the need for a more complete product range to ensure an optimal structure of annual household consumer demand. The research conducted was used in methods and techniques of knowledge of descriptive identification problems between differentiations between consumption levels for the main categories of food products (cereals, vegetables, fruits). The methodology has been defined: consumption (consumer availability) annual average food per capita, expressed in physical units, that later on appropriate indicators to determine the content in calories and nutrients for average daily consumption (according to the average consumption daily net for the three categories of food products). There have been calculated

and dynamic analyzes of two categories of indicators by physical or percentage:

- Quantitative about the available resources and existing national human consumption, expressed in physical units (tons) annual total;
- Qualitative structure of food consumption in Romania, expressed as daily average calories /capita.

Comparative structure was performed while (growth from 2006 to 2011) and to the overall level of the indicator, followed surprise differentiation existence consumptions for the three categories of products consistent with the average insurance possibilities food basket. Information base of the work was the data taken from the National Institute of Statistics of Romania and the results of investigations.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In our country, according to data from the available resources and consumption is one of the most representative indicators of living standards and thus of the level of economic

and social development. The representativeness of this indicator analyzed the structure of its main plant products has however certain limitations, since not reflect and qualitative elements of nutrition. Food consumption is a socio-economic phenomenon caused by a multitude of factors, which include: the amount of resources, the development of food production, household consumption and consumer traditions and so on, which plays an important role. According to statistics, in the last decade quantitative structure was influenced mainly by the price increase product quality while reducing consumption.

According to these views in the original work was done in the knowledge differentiation total human consumption of resources and the availability of the main categories of food products plant, later to be known as the comparative structure of food consumption.

Table 1. And the available resources for human consumption in the main categories of food products in Romania.

Specify	U. M	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
CEREALS AND CEREAL PRODUCTS (grains equivalent)							
Resources	total tons	16183897	9458701	18359495	16679409	18187170	22312739
	% Compared to 2006	100	58.44	113.44	103.06	112.37	137.87
Available for human consumption	total tons	4487369	4455973	4387288	4310620	4277194	4385824
	% Compared to 2006	100	99.30	97.76	96.06	95.31	97.73
	% of total resources	27.72	47.10	23.89	25.84	23.51	19.65
VEGETABLES AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS (equivalent vegetables)							
Resources	total tons	3895131	3149515	3677355	3645947	3677091	3976878
	% Compared to 2006	100	80.85	94.40	93.60	94.40	102.09
Available for human consumption	total tons	3361849	3103772	3263413	3030231	3153854	3281687
	% Compared to 2006	100	92.32	97.07	90.13	93.81	97.61
	% of total resources	86.30	98.54	88.74	83.11	85.77	82.51
FRUITS AND FRUIT PRODUCTS (fresh fruit equivalent)							
Resources	total tons	3145314	2665017	2977117	2922036	2840020	3055366
	% Compared to 2006	100	84.72	94.65	92.90	90.29	97.74
Available for human consumption	total tons	1795354	1459899	1432279	1337730	1353943	1506861
	% Compared to 2006	100	81.31	79.77	74.51	75.41	83.93
	% of total resources	57.08	54.78	48.10	45.78	47.67	49.31

Source: Food balance sheets in the year 2007-2011, National Institute of Statistics, 2008-2012[3][4]

1. Resources and availability for human consumption in the main categories of food products.

Availability of human resources and consumption characterize reducing negative impact on the natural environment while maintaining or increasing the living standards of the people. In the study the level and degree of representativeness of these indicators was played dimensional, a comparison of the dynamics of time, along with a comparison to the available resources.

Table 1 illustrates this in that category agro grain products, fruits and vegetables (equivalent grains and fresh produce) for the dynamics of the period 2006-2011.

- Cereals and cereal products, the quantity of resources successively years amplification analyze records that in 2011 over 2006 is represented by an increase of 37.87 %. For the same period, and a basis for comparison, available for human consumption is below the 2006 level oscillations is between 95.31 % and 99.30 %. Simultaneously to the available resources consumption is much lower (between 47.10 % and 19.65 %), the trend recording a declining trend;

- The category of vegetables and vegetable products resource levels report resources/consume are oscillating, the trend is growing, noting that in 2011 compared to 2006 where the growth is 37.87 %. In comparison to the available for human consumption in 2006 is shown by a decrease reaching in 2009 to 96.06 %, followed by an increase that reached in 2011 to 97.73 %. Also consumer availability is inferior to total resource levels are oscillating in all years analyzed, but where there is a slight decrease in the consumption;

- The category of fruits and fruit products for comparison base in 2006 the downward trend

is uncertain as to how the available resources consumption. Resources is significant decrease in 2007, with -25.28 % and consumer availability in 2010 of -9.71 %. In the category of fruit and fruit products, it is found that the available human consumption to the level of annual resources is much lower (one can see the situation of the period 2006-2008 the percentage values are between 57.08 % and 48.10 %, while in the 2009-2011 values lie between 45.78 % and 49.31 %, which indicates a decreasing rate).

From all this we can deduce the existence of a resource increases in grains and vegetables, but a decrease in fruit. On availability there is a quantitative diminution for all three product categories analyzed is inferior to level resources.

2. Comparative structure of food consumption.

Previously analyzed quantitative disparities join the qualitative, expressed in calories (average daily calories/capita) consumption necessary to ensure the structure of food consumption needs of the population. On this problem was analyzed on the one hand and the dynamics of total food consumption in the consumption of animal products, continued through a comparative analysis of the situation of consumption categories of grain products, vegetables, fruits.

a) the level and dynamics of consumption in Romania, shown in Table 2, means an annual trend of decreasing both total calories and for animal consumption. By comparison to 2006, there may be successively the annual consumption decreases, which in 2011 reached a -7.41 % decrease in total calorie intake and calorie consumption -12.55 % animal.

Table 2. The level and dynamics of consumption in Romania (daily average calories/capita)

Specify	U. M.	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total calorie consumption nationwide	Average daily / capita	3455	3290	3300	3273	3212	3199
	% Compared to 2006	100	95,22	95,51	94,73	92,96	92,59
Total consumption of calories of animal origin	Average daily / capita	925	912	920	888	833	809
	% Compared to 2006	100	98,59	99,45	96	90,05	87,45
	% Of total consumption	26.77	27.72	27.87	27.13	25.93	25.28

Source: Romanian Statistical Yearbook, years 2007-2012, National Institute of Statistics[4]

Comparison of annual consumption of animal calories to total calorie decrease recorded the same trend (which in 2011 reached 25, 28 %).
 b)The Comparative structure of the power consumption of the main categories of

vegetable, shown in Table 3, mentioned a trend of consumption of these products, the annual 2006-2011 differentiated structure can be shown below.

Table 3. Comparative structure of food consumption in Romania (expressed in average daily calories /capita).

Specify	U, M,	2006	2007	2008	2008	2010	2011
Cereals and cereal products	total calorie consumption	1329,8	1315,6	1299,4	1280	1268,1	1308,8
	% Compared to 2006	100	98,93	97,71	96,25	95,36	98,42
	% of total calories national	38.48	39.98	39.37	39.10	39.48	40.91
	% of total calories of animal origin	143,76	144,25	141,23	144,14	152,23	161,78
Vegetables and vegetable products	total calorie consumption	119.7	114.3	122.7	110.7	115.0	120.3
	% Compared to 2006	100	95.48	102.50	92.48	96.07	100.50
	% of total calories national	3.46	3.47	3.71	3.38	3.58	3.76
	% of total calories of animal origin	12.94	12.53	13.33	12.46	13.80	14.87
Fruits and fruit products	total calorie consumption	155.3	133.4	135.1	118.	118.9	132.2
	% Compared to 2006	100	85.89	86.99	76.30	76.56	85,12
	% of total calories national	4.49	4.05	4.09	3.62	3.70	4.13
	% of total calories of animal origin	16.78	14.62	14.68	13.34	14.27	16.34

Source: Food balance sheets in the year 2007-2011, National Institute of Statistics, 2008-2012. [3][4]

- For cereals and cereal products consumption is uniform, even if recorded oscillations can be considered insignificant. This level is maintained and share to the total national consumption of calories (between 38.48 % and 40.91 %), but there is a growing percentage of the total consumption of calories of animal origin (which is between 143, 76 %, and 161.78 %);
 - The category of vegetables and vegetable products, there is an absence of increased calorie consumption (as reported and an annual non-uniformity). Compared to the national average amount of annual oscillations are reported but not caused an increase in consumption. Making comparison and vegetable consumption of vegetable products to total calorie consumption animal is an increase in successively years is between 12.94 % (in 2006) and 14.87 % (2011);
 - Fruits and fruit products are observed oscillations of consumption levels that can be played as follows: to the total calories consumed is a decrease in consumption for the category fruit and fruit products, which in 2011 compared to 2006 is -14 88 % (from 155.3 to 132.2 calories/day) comparing fruit to fruit derived from the national level is also declining (4.49% in 2006 to 4.13% in 2011),

the reported annual levels and oscillations (between 4.49% and 3.70 %), the comparison category fruit and fruit products, total calorie consumption to animal within the same reduction (16.78 % and 13.34 %) who maintained annual oscillations.
 Regarding the problem with the structure qualitative consumption compared there is a decrease in human consumption but there are slight differences (insignificant) for cereals, vegetables and very sharp significant fruit.

CONCLUSIONS

In a study addressed several issues, among which the most important can be played by the following:
 Given the importance that is given to improving nutrition structure concluded that the available resources and consumption on the one hand and indicators calculated per capita consumption on the other hand, are important indicators in assessing the standard of living of the population.
 At the national level by the presence of food resources is said to be producing more, which can be appreciated and consumer availability. Found the existence of a resource increases in grains and vegetables, but a decrease in fruit.

For available is a decrease in the level of all three product categories analyzed is inferior to level resources. This is because food consumption is linked to declining purchasing power, disposable income, the rate of inflation, rising prices and tariffs for some goods and services. Thus during the period 2006-2011 remains an unstable situation, which in the end is characterized by maintaining fluctuations in resource levels and the available food and food of plant origin are required to participate in quantities of increasingly large food population.

Regarding the energy content of the food expressed in average per capita today is no question of recovering the disparities, but rather of structural- qualitative improvements. Total calorie consumption per capita national decreases, but the level and pace consumption reduction by comparison to animal calories is much more pronounced. This is because the pressure on the family budget food security is reinforced by inequalities in income distribution, deepened after 1990, which created the striking differences in qualitative structure of human consumption (food basket daily) for certain categories of consumers.

For the main vegetable products analyzed (cereals, vegetables, fruits and their derivatives), of consumption versus qualitative analysis of the problem is a decrease in human consumption but there are slight differences (insignificant) for cereals, vegetables and very sharp significant in fruits. Currently providing physiologically normal consumption for the entire population is closely related to the structure of foods by analyzing the achieved annual growth, evidenced by the positions they occupy the most important categories of food products. Are given in terms of quantity resources/available consumer and qualitatively in terms of annual consumption rate changes and in accordance with the requirements of increasing consumption, which warranted items of concern relating to annual reductions in the consumption of fruit and vegetables.

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