Comparative Analysis of the Salary Revenues in Romania for the Period 2005-2009

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Abstract
We have chosen to approach this topic because analyzing the population’s revenues has always been an interesting topic, obviously reflecting the problems present in a state’s economy. Our paper’s goal is to present and analyze the population’s main categories of revenues, and respectively to determine the real salary in Romania during the period 2005-2009. In order to attain this goal, we have structured the present paper into four parts. In the first part, entitled “Theoretical aspects concerning the population’s revenue indexes”, we have presented certain theoretical notions concerning the revenues and the population’s revenues indexes. In the second part, we analyzed the evolution of the population’s revenues in Romania for the period 2005-2009, taking into account the dynamics of the population’s revenues and their structure, according to the different categories of households and revenue sources. In the third part, we have made a presentation of the salary revenues, as a main component of the population’s revenues; the last part has been dedicated to the real salary evolution in Romania during the period 2005-2009.

Key words: population’s revenues, salary revenues, nominal salary, real salary

JEL Classification: E24

1. Theoretical aspects concerning the population’s revenue indexes
1.1. Categories of revenues
The population’s revenues represent material resources available for the population at a certain moment or for a certain period of time. The social policies have a special interest in observing the population’s revenues, whose analysis determines the directions of action, while for the individual these revenues represent a fundamental issue.

Commonly, the term of revenues refers to monetary resources but, in a larger sense, it also includes the non-monetary resources that the population can use. The total revenues obtained by the population come from several sources and can be grouped as follows:¹

- Financial revenues on sources (salaries, revenues obtained as self-employed, sales, dole, pensions, child benefit, scholarships and other social protection benefits, revenues from properties, etc.);
- The equivalent value of different free or low price goods and services received as benefits, evaluated according to the provider’s sales price;

¹ Institutul Național de Statistică (The National Institute of Statistics), Anuarul Statistic al României 2010 (Statistic Yearbook of Romania 2010), chap. IV: Precizări metodologice (Methodological observations) p.134
The equivalent value of the food and non-food products coming from one’s own resources (production, stock, etc.) determined based on the average monthly prices of the respective products.

The structure of the population’s revenues depends on the residential environment (urban, rural) and of the status of the family head. For instance, in a family of employees, the salary revenues averagely represent 70% of the total of the revenues, while in a family of peasants, the consumption of one’s own products is predominant (49%).

1.2. Population’s revenue indexes

The national revenue is shared among those who produced it. This is why the first ones to receive a part of it are the employees, by means of the salaries paid to them. The owners get the revenue obtained from indirectly productive activities. Other categories of persons get revenues coming from rents, such as the revenue from copyrights, the gross proceeds coming from rents of the persons living in personal homes (equivalent to the value of an equivalent rent that should be paid if they had not owned the respective home).

Among the indexes expressing the population’s revenues, the most used are:

- Nominal salary (respectively gross and net);
- Real salary;
- Real salary index.

The notion of salary does not reflect all the types of revenues obtained by the work factor in time; it appears as revenue going to the work factor under certain socioeconomic conditions. We are referring to those conditions in which the possessor of the work factor has nothing else but his own physical and intellectual skills, his handicraft, his capacity to work, which represent his only source of revenue for subsistence. When all the other production factors are absent, the individual lacks any means of subsistence. His only alternative is to rent his work force, the only good he possesses and which could provide him with revenue for subsistence.

So, the salary can be defined as the sum of money received by the possessor of the work force in exchange for his contribution to the accomplishment of a certain work, in his quality of production factor.2

The salary can be seen from two perspectives:3

- From the perspective of the economic activity process, which supposes the combination of the production factors, the salary is a cost, a component of the total cost of the economic good obtained (for the firm);
- From the perspective of the goal of the economic activity, which supposes the selling of the goods on the market, the salary is the revenue of those who have contributed, through their work, to obtain the results (for the employees).

The nominal salary represents the sum of money received by the employee from the firm he works for, and its size depends on:

- the socioeconomic situation;
- the demand-offer relation concerning the labor force;
- the salary-related policy according to national, regional, racial criteria etc.

It has two forms: the nominal gross salary and the nominal net salary.

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2 M.C.Ștefan, Economie politică, Editura Bibliotheca, Târgoviște, 2009, p.162
3 M. C. Ștefan, Economie politică, Editura Bibliotheca, Târgoviște, 2009, p.163
The nominal gross salary represents the total sums and advantages received by the employee as a reward for the work he has accomplished and comprises:

- salaries, respectively the rights in money and goods merited by the employees for the work they carried out (also including the extra hours), according to the form of salary agreed upon, benefits and bonuses awarded as fixed percentage of the salary or as fixed sums, other additions to salaries according to the law, sums paid for time not worked (indemnities for vacations and studies, feasts and other free days, the sums paid from the salary budget for medical leaves), prizes, vacation bonuses and other sums paid from the salary budget according to the provisions of the legislation in force or to collective labor contracts;
- sums paid out of the net profit and from other funds (including the equivalent value of the lunch tickets).

The nominal net salary is calculated by taking the following elements out of the gross salary:^4

- taxes;
- the employees’ contribution to the unemployment insurance budget;
- the individual contribution to state social insurances;
- the employees’ contribution to social health insurances;

Sn=Sg – (taxes + insurances)

The real salary represents the quantity of goods and services that can be bought at a certain moment, using the nominal salary. It reflects the purchasing power of the nominal salary and is calculated by making a connection between the nominal salary (Sn) and prices (P):^5

Sr= \( \frac{Sn}{P} \)

The index of the real salary revenues is calculated as ratio of the average nominal net salary earnings and the general index of the population’s consumption prices, expressed in percentages.

ISr= \( \frac{ISn}{IP} \) *100

2. Evolution of Romania’s population’s revenues, during the period 2005-2009

The revenues represent one of the key-factors influencing the standard of living; the revenue distribution determines differences in the satisfaction of one’s needs, explaining the degree to which the subsistence of different population categories is assured.

^4 The National Institute of Statistics, Statistic Yearbook of Romania 2010, chap. IV Methodological observations, p.134

^5 M. C. Ștefan, Economie politică, Editura Bibliotheca, Târgoviște, 2009, p.165
The level, the evolution and the distribution of the population’s revenues can be reflected by indexes that resume the possibilities and respectively the resources available for the population to satisfy its needs. These indexes are:

- The sources forming the population’s revenues, respectively the labor revenues and the redistribution elements. They allow one to obtain data on the total revenues cashed in by the population, and on its available revenues, which gives the real measure of the households’ (families’) capacity to meet their consumption and savings needs;
- The households’ distribution according to their revenue level. The indexes referring to the household distribution or to the individuals’ distribution according to the revenue level give the possibility to evaluate the degree of inequality as far as the level of the revenues obtained by different population categories is concerned.

Very important for the evaluations of the standard of living is the determination of the real revenues (salaries, pensions, etc.), in order to determine the cumulated effect of the evolution of both the nominal revenues and the consumption prices on the meeting of the population’s needs.

In order to illustrate this situation we will continue by presenting an analysis of the evolution of the monthly revenues of the population in Romania during the period 2005-2009.

In the year 2005, the population’s revenues were of 1212.2 lei / month / household, compared to the year 2009, when their level was almost twice as much, attaining the sum of 2316 lei / month / household.

Table 2.1. Evolution of the total monthly revenues of the population’s households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total revenues</td>
<td>12112.2</td>
<td>1386.3</td>
<td>1686.7</td>
<td>22131.7</td>
<td>2316.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Data source: The National Statistics Institute, Romania’s Statistic Yearbook, 2006 and 2010 editions)

One can notice a continual increase of the population’s total revenues from a nominal perspective (by comparison to the prices of each year) during the whole period under analysis (Table 2.1.), their level increasing of 1.91 times (+1103.8 lei / month / household). The biggest revenue increase took place in the year 2008 compared to 2007 (+445 lei /month / household).

The structure of the population’s revenues is the following:

- Financial revenues from different sources (salaries, other salary rights, revenues as self-employed, revenues from sales, dole, pension, child benefit, scholarships and other social protection benefits, revenues from properties, etc.);
- The equivalent value of the free or low price goods and services received as benefits;
- The equivalent value of the food and non food products consumption from one’s own resources.
Table 2.2. Evolution of the monthly revenue structure for the population’s households, on revenue sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Indexes</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL REVENUES</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial revenues, out of which:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross salary and other salary rights</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>49.3</td>
<td>51.3</td>
<td>52.1</td>
<td>50.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenues from agriculture</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenues from non-agricultural independent activities</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenues from social benefits received</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>24.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenues from property</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The equivalent value of the revenues in nature obtained by the employees and social benefits beneficiaries</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The equivalent value of the consumption of agricultural products from one’s own resources</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Data source: The National Statistics Institute, Romania’s Statistic Yearbook, 2006 and 2010 editions)

Analyzing the data presented in Table 2.2., we can notice that during the period 2005-2009, the main source of the population’s revenues is the financial revenues. Their weight increased by 4.1% in the total revenues for the year 2009 compared to the year 2005.

The gross salaries and the other salary rights made up the most important source of financial revenues, their ratio representing, in the year 2009, 50.9%, recording a 3.6% growth compared to the year 2006 (47.3%). In 2009, the ratio represented by salaries decreases by 1.2% compared to the year 2008, when the maximum is reached (52.1%). The salary diminution was caused by the restructuring of the personnel receiving a salary, following the economic crisis.

Other elements that are part of the salary revenues for the households are:
- Revenues from social benefits (24.2% for 2009 representing a 3.8% growth compared to 2005);
- Revenues from non-agricultural independent activities (2.8% in 2009, decreasing by 0.5% compared to 2005);
- Revenues from agriculture (2.5% for 2009, representing a decrease of 1.4% compared to 2005);
Revenues from properties, which decreased in 2009 by 0.2% compared to 2005 (0.4%).

Next, we have made a graphic representation of the structure of the total monthly revenues (fig. 2.1), and respectively the structure of the financial revenues (fig. 2.2.).

Figure 2.1. Structure of the total monthly revenues of the population’s households, on revenues sources

(Data source: The National Statistics Institute, Romania’s Statistic Yearbook, 2006 and 2010 editions)

Comparing the two graphs one can notice a modest increase of the equivalent value of the agricultural products consumption of 0.5% per month per household, compared to the year 2009, when the ratio was of 3.6% per month per household, and a more significant increase of the financial revenues, of 4.1% per month per household, compared
to the value of the year 2009 (83.7%), an increase realized following the increase of the revenues coming from gross salaries and other salary rights and of the revenues made from social benefits.

The equivalent value of the revenues in nature in 2009 decreased by 3.6% compared to the year 2005 (17.3%), which indicates the fact that the population has decreased its consumption out of its own resources. This decrease resulted in the encouragement of the import of agricultural products, which did not stimulate the population – especially in the rural area – to work their land to assure their daily food.

Figure 2.2. Structure of the financial revenues

From Figure 2.2., we can notice that raw salaries and other salary rights represent the largest share in the total financial revenues. In the year 2005, they represented 63% of the total financial revenues, and in 2009, 64%, yet, nevertheless, the recorded increase is not very significant (+1%). The revenues from social benefits also record a growth from 27% in the year 2005 to 30% in the year 2009, representing an important part of the financial revenues. In exchange, the revenues from agriculture, from non-agricultural independent activities and from property represent a very small share in the total financial revenues (less than 10%), while in the year 2009 they register a diminution of respectively 0.5%, 1.4 and 0.2% compared to 2005. In order to better highlight the importance of the salary revenues in the total financial revenues, we will present the following table. So, the population’s total monthly revenue, on categories of households, according to the occupational status of the members of the household, looks as follows: according to Table 2.3., the salary revenues have recorded a continual growth, their increase in the year 2009 compared to the year 2005 being of 1.84 times. The largest revenue increase took place in the year 2008 (505.2 compared to 2007). At the same time, one can notice that during all these years the employees had the highest monthly revenues.

The households where the family head is either a farmer, or a pensioner recorded in 2009 revenues slightly above 1800 lei, compared to the year 2005, when they did not go
over 1030 lei/month/household. For the farmers, the agricultural activity carried out individually or in association by cultivating the land or by growing animals in the household has become the main source of revenues.

In exchange, the unemployed’s revenues have been, throughout the period under analysis, half of the level of the employees’ revenues. In the year 2009, they were of 1609.2 lei compared to the year 2005, when their value was 828 lei.

Table 2.3. Total monthly salary revenues of the population on categories of households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Indexes</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employees</td>
<td></td>
<td>1681.8</td>
<td>1916.1</td>
<td>2347.2</td>
<td>2853</td>
<td>3105.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers</td>
<td></td>
<td>1010.7</td>
<td>1077.8</td>
<td>1281.9</td>
<td>1594.5</td>
<td>1823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td></td>
<td>828</td>
<td>1053.7</td>
<td>1136</td>
<td>1300.6</td>
<td>1609.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensioners</td>
<td></td>
<td>921.8</td>
<td>1044.8</td>
<td>1274.1</td>
<td>1704.4</td>
<td>1871.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data source: The National Statistics Institute, Romania’s Statistic Yearbook, 2006 and 2010 editions

In order to notice the evolution of the monthly revenues of each category of households during the period 2005-2009, we have realized the following graph:

Figure 2.3. Evolution of the total monthly revenues on categories of households

(Data source: The National Statistics Institute, Romania’s Statistic Yearbook, 2006 and 2010 editions)

3. Salary revenues, the main component of the population’s revenues

As the financial revenues represent, as we have seen, the population’s main source of revenues, and, among them, the highest ratio goes to the salaries, we will continue by presenting their dynamics for the period 2005–2009.
The main premise of an adequate life quality is the existence and the size of one’s revenue. The revenues’ dynamics in time and the modification of their real value have a decisive impact on the population’s standard of living.

The salary earnings represent the sum owed and paid to the employee by the employer for the work carried out.

The size and the dynamics of one’s salary depend on the following factors:

- Cost of the labor resources – it refers to expenses for the production and reproduction of the labor force;
- Relation between labor offer and demand; if the offer of qualified workers for the respective domain is unique, the salary will settle for a higher level;
- Labor productivity – the higher it is, the higher the revenue gets, and the employee receives a higher salary;
- The country’s economic development: its degree depends on countries, areas, recording a general tendency of increase, compared to the previous period;
- The mobility of the labor force – if the mobility is higher, a part of the labor force from one region migrates to another, where it is better paid; the reduction of the labor force would oblige the employers to increase the salaries;
- Discrimination in hiring can favor one group by comparison to others, as far as the hiring, the salary or the capacity to practice a certain profession are concerned;
- The degree of organization of the labor unions;
- The legislation concerning the labor unions and their claims specific for each country.

Table 3.1. Evolution of the total monthly salary earnings of the population’s households between 2005 and 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years Indexes</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominal gross salary earnings</td>
<td>968</td>
<td>1146</td>
<td>1396</td>
<td>1761</td>
<td>1845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominal net salary earnings</td>
<td>746</td>
<td>866</td>
<td>1042</td>
<td>1309</td>
<td>1361</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Data source: The National Statistics Institute, Romania’s Statistic Yearbook, 2006 and 2010 editions)

The average gross salary earnings in the year 2009 were of 1845 lei, recording a growth compared to the year 2005, when its level was of 968 lei. The average net salary earnings in the year 2009 were of 1361 lei, recording a growth as well compared to 2005, when they reached the value of 746 lei. We can note that the general tendency was one of increase during the entire period under analysis, in the case of both of these types of salaries. Based on the official data, we can notice that in the year 2008, a year of economic growth, both the average net salary earnings and the average gross salary earnings recorded the highest economic growth (respectively +267 lei and +365 lei), compared to the year 2007.
Table 3.2. Nominal dynamics of the gross and net monthly salary earnings during the period 2005-2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Indexes</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nominal gross salary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Year 2005=100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>118.3</td>
<td>144.2</td>
<td>181.9</td>
<td>190.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nominal net salary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Year 2005=100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>118.7</td>
<td>139.6</td>
<td>175.4</td>
<td>182.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: the author’s processing of the data provided by the National Statistics Institute, Romania’s Statistic Yearbook, 2006 and 2010 editions)

Table 3.2 shows that both the gross nominal salary and the net nominal salary increased continually, yet with different percentages. So, the gross salary recorded an increase of 90.5% compared to the year 2005, and the net salary registered a growth of 82.4% compared to 2005. At the same time, one can also notice the much lower dynamics of the year 2009 compared to the other years, generated by the economic crisis.

Figure 3.1. The dynamics of the total monthly salary earnings of the population’s households for the period 2005-2009

(Data source: The National Statistics Institute, Romania’s Statistic Yearbook, 2006 and 2010 editions)

Figure 3.1 highlights our previous statements even better. One can notice a continual growth during the entire period under analysis, slightly more marked in 2008 compared to 2007 and a slowdown of rhythm in the year 2009 compared to 2008, a slowdown produced by the economic crisis.

The size and the dynamics of the total salary earnings is influenced by the distribution of the employees on different activities of the national economy, as the salaries’ level differs from one activity to the next.
Table 3.3. Average monthly nominal net salary earnings, on activities of the national economy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Activities</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total employees</td>
<td>746</td>
<td>866</td>
<td>1042</td>
<td>1309</td>
<td>1361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>622</td>
<td>748</td>
<td>914</td>
<td>1007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>735</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>975</td>
<td>1189</td>
<td>1300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constructions</td>
<td>628</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>1162</td>
<td>1069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>823</td>
<td>1042</td>
<td>1047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport and storage</td>
<td>957</td>
<td>1063</td>
<td>1244</td>
<td>1454</td>
<td>1518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial operations and insurances</td>
<td>1163</td>
<td>1575</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>2411</td>
<td>2159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>829</td>
<td>1067</td>
<td>1175</td>
<td>1538</td>
<td>1596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and social assistance</td>
<td>676</td>
<td>823</td>
<td>948</td>
<td>1266</td>
<td>1342</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Data source: The National Statistics Institute, Romania’s Statistic Yearbook, 2006 and 2010 editions)

For the entire economy, the average monthly net salary earnings increased in 2009 by 615 lei / employee compared to 2005. The largest growth of the average net monthly salary in the year 2009 was recorded in the activity of financial operations and insurances (3109 lei / employee), being of 1044 lei / employee compared to the year 2005. This increase is due to the marked development of this domain after 1990 and especially during the last decennium. The lowest average monthly net salary earnings for the same year were recorded in agriculture (1007 lei / employee) namely 476 lei more / employee compared to the year 2005, a diminution caused by the disastrous situation of the Romanian agriculture.

Figure 3.2 highlights even better the different salary level for different activities of the national economy and their different evolution.

(Data source: The National Statistics Institute, Romania’s Statistic Yearbook, 2006 and 2010 editions)
4. Real salary evolution in Romania in 2005-2009

The real salary earnings represent the purchasing power, expressing the usefulness of the nominal net salary. The real or comparable value of the salary earnings is determined through the elimination of the influence of the prices from the value of the nominal net salary earnings.

The level and the evolution of the real salary depend on 2 main factors:

- The size and the evolution of the nominal salary;
- The level and the evolution of the prices and tariffs for merchandise-goods and services;

The evolution of the real salary in relation to the nominal salary is determined as relation between the nominal salary (SN) and the consumption prices index (P).

When the nominal net salary grows faster than the consumption prices index, the real salary grows, but not in the same proportion as the nominal salary. In the case of a more marked growth of the consumption prices in relation to the nominal salary, the real salary decreases.

Table 4.1. Real salary earnings index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Real salary earnings index Year 2005=100</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>109.0</td>
<td>125.0</td>
<td>145.7</td>
<td>143.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Data source: The National Statistics Institute, Romania’s Statistic Yearbook, 2006 and 2010 editions)

The real salary grew throughout the period under analysis, the level of the salary in the year 2009 being 43.4% higher than in 2005; it results that the purchasing power grew by the same percentage. The real salary is directly proportional to the nominal salary and inversely proportional to the level of the prices. The real salary is very important for the employee’s behavior at work.

Figure 4.1. Evolution of the real salary index

(Data source: National Statistics Institute, Statistic Yearbook of Romania, 2006 and 2010 editions)

The graph presented above highlights the increase of the real and nominal gross salary earnings for the period 2005-2009. Although both these indexes have recorded a continual increase, the level of the real salary was, throughout the period under analysis,
half the level of the nominal gross salary. Another thing that can be noticed is that in 2009, the real salary goes down by 2.9%, while the nominal gross salary slows down its growth rhythm (+ 8.6% compared to 2008), as the negative effects of the economic crisis begin to be felt.

**Conclusions**

In Romania, the level of the financial revenues of a household and their weight in the total revenues are, on average, lower than in the developed countries. An important share of the revenues is covered by the equivalent value of the food and non-food product consumption out of one’s own resources, a situation characteristic for the countries whose populations have a low standard of living. Next, we presented the main aspects related to the population’s revenues in Romania in 2005-2009.

The average level of the revenues in the year 2009 grew to 2316.0 lei/month/household, compared to 1212.2 lei/month/household in the year 2005. A main component of the revenues is the financial revenues, which in 2009 represented no less than 83% of the population’s revenues. Out of the revenue sources, the one with a major contribution in the population’s total revenues were the gross salaries and other salary rights, so that in 2009, they got to representing 50.9% of the total revenues, compared to the year 2005, when they used to represent 47.3% of the total revenues. The households that recorded the highest revenue increase during the entire period under analysis are the employees’ households (+1423.3 lei/month/household), followed by the pensioners’ households (+949.9 lei/month/household). In the year 2009, the nominal gross salary earnings were of 1845 lei/month/employee, while the nominal net salary earnings were of 1361 lei/month/employee. The highest salaries in the year 2009 were recorded in the domain of financial operations and insurance, followed by the activities from education and public administration.

In 2009, the real salary increased by 43.4% compared to the year 2005, which entails a similar growth of the purchasing power. Until 2008, one could notice a sustained rhythm of the economic growth, which allowed the increase of the employees’ and the pensioners’ revenues. After 2008, as the economic crisis grew deeper, one could notice a decrease of the populations’ revenues’ growth rhythm, which interrupted the revenues’ accelerated growth tendency from the years that preceded the crisis and determined revenue losses for a growing number of unemployed people and for many employees and self-employed people.

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