Abstract

This paper identifies some characteristic statistical aspects of the annual legislation’s dynamics and structure in the socio-economic system that had defined Romania, over the last two decades. After a brief introduction devoted to the concepts of social and economic system (SES) and societal computerized management (SCM) in Romania, first section describes the indicators, the specific database and the investigative method and a second section presents some descriptive statistics on the suggestive abnormality of the data series on the legislation of the last 20 years. A final remark underlines the difficult context of Romania’s legislative adjustment to EU requirements.

**Keywords:** social and economic system (SES) societal computerized management (SCM), e-management, abnormality of the data distribution, descriptive statistics, Jarque – Bera test.

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The aim of this brief introductory part is to clarify the definitions and the contents of two concepts like social and economic system (SES) and societal computerized management (SCM) in Romania, as still emerging solutions derived and adapted from other two strategic European and international concepts of the information society (IS) and e-societal management (e-SM). The both concepts SES and SCM suggest the importance of a new e-societal management.

The world’s population is in a situation somehow similar to that of other evolutive period, the advanced communication and the revolution caused by information are found now equivalent as importance and impact with the industrial revolution. There still are some important differences that emphasize the pressure of the changes, particularly with regard to the period and the dynamics of the changes (a maximum acceptable period of 20-25 years) and those due to the accelerated depletion of natural resources and the expected population explosion (a world population between 9 and 10 billion inhabitants could be a reality in 2050) and, especially, those caused by increased frequency and intensity of crises and global or regional economic
recessions.

Modern e-societal management is focused on a new type of economy, which is based on e-knowledge and e-learning, along with the importance of skills acquired in the art of a new communication. The new economy and the new e-management are placed in a context of new expertise and new knowledge, new information and new skills.

A model of high socio-economic system (SES) is an entity that can integrate hierarchical type like Universe - Terra - SES (aggregating natural resources, humanity, artefacts, etc.). SES structure includes five subsystems generally recognized: a) biological and non-biological natural resources subsystem; b) human population with its housing and household subsystem; c) financial and nonfinancial organizations subsystem d) public institutions subsystem; e) harmful or toxic subsystem of SES.

Societal computerized management includes authorities for executive decision type (central, regional, and local) judicial, legislative, and societal reactive (electoral, statistics, audit and control, etc.). This paper is original from a statistic point of view nothing else but a descriptive and introspective analysis of the legislative component of the societal computerized management.

One can include in the category of the new conceptualizations the most recent computerized science managerial solutions that exist on the international market, be it either an extended of Internet type, or a prohibitive selective one of Internet type, but without being able to fully define them as substitutes of the manager, but which gradually insinuate themselves in such functions, in more and more economies present on the global economy. *Le Journal du Management* and *L’Encyclopédie e-Business* presents the modern systems and methods of e-management (http://www.journaldunet.com/encyclopedie/).
### New forms of the modern e-Management or the typology of e-Management Systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. CMS-Content Management System</td>
<td>Integrated administration system of the contents of a Web site, for static documents of graphical type and dynamic of images type, from the companies' databases, containing two mechanisms, the first having a role of organization, classification, and association into metadata of the information, and the second one having an applicative role, of a work-flow type or chains of successive validations, according to the stages of data processing of the collaborators;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. BPMS-Business Process Management System</td>
<td>Logical ensemble meant to formalize the procedures that define the activities of a company with the purpose of entirely automate them;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. CRMS-Customer Relationship Management</td>
<td>Multi-channel administration system, respectively web, messenger, mail, telephone, fax, for the relationships with the company's clients, being in the position to ensure the planning and control of the activities before and after the sale;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. PLMS-Product Lifecycle Management System</td>
<td>Logical ensemble meant to administer all the information about the product and its cycle of life, divided between all the actors that can contribute to the development and control of its quality;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. EIMS-Employee Internet Management System</td>
<td>Logical ensemble of interventions meant to regularize the use of the Internet by the employees within the company;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI. ERMS- Employee Relationship Management System</td>
<td>System of administration of the relationships with the collaborators, through interface of Web search, in the data of the human resources;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII. KMS-Knowledge Management System</td>
<td>System of administration with computer science means of the significant information purchased and meant for the internal circulation, which encompasses the know-how, but also interactive formation sub-systems;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII. SCMS-Supply Chain Management System</td>
<td>Ensemble of logical procedures that allow the optimum administration of the totality of fluxes, informational and physical, including the interfaces between different producers and suppliers, involved in executing a product/service;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX. ERMS- Employee Relationship Management System</td>
<td>System of administration of the relationships with the customers, reuniting applications concerning the accessible human resources with those effectively used in the company, thanks to an interface of a Web navigator type;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X. SRMS-Supplier Relationship Management System</td>
<td>System of administration of the relationships with the suppliers that carry out the functions keeping records of the offers, of piloting through contracts, remembering the suppliers, of administration of contents of the supplies and catalogues;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI. e-transformation</td>
<td>Defined as continuous aggregation of some of the previously presented systems, usually reuniting in minimum conditions: CRMS, SRMS, SCMS, and KMS.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Indicators, data and methods of statistical investigation

The processed data sets have focused on two types of indicators, namely absolute and relative (structural and coordination). For the first category of indicators were extracted data on the annual number of documents and legislative regulations, then detailed categories: 1) laws (L); 2) Government Emergency Ordinance (GEO); 3) Government Ordinance (GO); 4) GEO + GO aggregate; 5) Governmental Decisions (GDs) and in the second category of relative indicators, expressed as a percentage: a) GEO / L; b) GO / L; c) GO / GEO; d) (GEO + GO) / L; e) (GEO + GO) / GD; f) GDs / L, the period of analysis was given for the last 22 years (1990-2012), of which, however, GEO and GO categories of data appear only from 1992.

Database of legislative indicators for Romania (1990 - 2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anul</th>
<th>Total SER01</th>
<th>Laws SER02</th>
<th>GEO SER03</th>
<th>GO SER04</th>
<th>(GEO+GO) SER05</th>
<th>GDs SER06</th>
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<tr>
<td>1990</td>
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<td>54</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>621</td>
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<td>100</td>
<td>227</td>
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<td>95</td>
<td>237</td>
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<td>1893</td>
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<td>28</td>
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<td>27</td>
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<td>1597</td>
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<td>2074</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>1620</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2022</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>1533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1653</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>1309</td>
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<td>43146</td>
<td>7362</td>
<td>2595</td>
<td>1414</td>
<td>4009</td>
<td>31775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total laws and legislative decisions / day</td>
<td>7,2</td>
<td>1,2</td>
<td>0,5</td>
<td>0,2</td>
<td>0,7</td>
<td>5,3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The structural transformation and the construction of coordination indicators focusing on laws as a basis for reporting, but not exclusively, generated the following database derived indicators expressed as percentages:

**Database of the legislative relative indicators for Romania (1990 - 2012)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GEO / L SER07</th>
<th>GO / L SER08</th>
<th>GO / GEO SER09</th>
<th>(GEO+GO) / L SER10</th>
<th>(GEO+GO) / GDs SER11</th>
<th>GDs / L SER12</th>
<th>Economic Growth rate SER13</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2540.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>808.3</td>
<td>-12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>3.8</td>
<td>776.9</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>54.5</td>
<td>4250.0</td>
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<td>642.9</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>2400.0</td>
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<td>7.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>1996</td>
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<td>1009.0</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>42.2</td>
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<td>83.0</td>
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<td>1998</td>
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<td>183.1</td>
<td>79.6</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>363.9</td>
<td>-4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>101.8</td>
<td>57.9</td>
<td>56.9</td>
<td>159.7</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>454.3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>120.0</td>
<td>60.4</td>
<td>50.3</td>
<td>180.4</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>534.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>44.9</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>165.7</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>42.2</td>
<td>18.7</td>
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<td>5.1</td>
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<td>2003</td>
<td>20.5</td>
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<td>78.7</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>247.3</td>
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<td>2004</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>66.9</td>
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<td>455.4</td>
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<td>2006</td>
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<td>10.6</td>
<td>361.3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
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<td>12.5</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>52.4</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>400.8</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
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<td>2008</td>
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<td>9.0</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>82.6</td>
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<td>341.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>2009</td>
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<td>6.9</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>408.4</td>
<td>-7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>44.9</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>55.5</td>
<td>10.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
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<td>9.1</td>
<td>23.4</td>
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<td>10.3</td>
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<td>2012</td>
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<td>27.1</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>589.6</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The method of statistical investigation is a specific descriptive analysis of the data series and one of the identification of certain statistical characteristics about normality or abnormality of the analyzed legislative indicators’ distribution, was based on the values Jarque Bera test, and Skewness and Kurtosis values for asymmetry and vaulting or eccentricity. For the descriptive statistical analysis we have used Eviews software package.

**Descriptive statistics for abnormality of the legislative data series**

The results of the descriptive statistics are presented in the following table, in which, however, to ensure comparability of data in the event of subsequent statistical confrontation we cannot use the 1990 and 1991 data, and the final period of analysis remained 1992-2012 (the last two decades).
Descriptive statistics of legislative indicators in Romania (1992 – 2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SER01</th>
<th>SER02</th>
<th>SER03</th>
<th>SER04</th>
<th>SER05</th>
<th>SER06</th>
<th>SER07</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>1939.524</td>
<td>342.8095</td>
<td>123.5714</td>
<td>67.33333</td>
<td>190.9048</td>
<td>1405.810</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>2037.000</td>
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<td>128.0000</td>
<td>66.00000</td>
<td>201.0000</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3136.000</td>
<td>808.0000</td>
<td>300.0000</td>
<td>151.0000</td>
<td>451.0000</td>
<td>2377.000</td>
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</tr>
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<td>104.0000</td>
<td>1.000000</td>
<td>26.00000</td>
<td>808.0000</td>
<td>108.2501</td>
<td>393.4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std. Dev.</td>
<td>578.7145</td>
<td>193.9687</td>
<td>86.75977</td>
<td>38.92600</td>
<td>108.2501</td>
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<td>2.205377</td>
<td>2.503998</td>
<td>2.894751</td>
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<td>Jarque-Bera</td>
<td>0.490743</td>
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<td>0.567087</td>
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<td>7199.000</td>
<td>2595.000</td>
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<td>740.6000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sum Sq. Dev.</td>
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<td>150545.1</td>
<td>30304.67</td>
<td>234361.8</td>
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<table>
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<th>SER10</th>
<th>SER11</th>
<th>SER12</th>
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<td>35.20000</td>
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<td>12.30000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Std. Dev.</td>
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<td>14.00000</td>
<td>11.00000</td>
<td>11.00000</td>
<td>11.00000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skewness</td>
<td>0.952478</td>
<td>2.061712</td>
<td>0.2040584</td>
<td>0.116362</td>
<td>0.695677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurtosis</td>
<td>2.483423</td>
<td>5.833294</td>
<td>6.339789</td>
<td>3.718376</td>
<td>3.736749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probability</td>
<td>0.181804</td>
<td>0.000018</td>
<td>0.000005</td>
<td>0.090108</td>
<td>0.338100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>515.0000</td>
<td>12658.60</td>
<td>1269.700</td>
<td>290.2000</td>
<td>10402.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum Sq. Dev.</td>
<td>6276.858</td>
<td>30038.73</td>
<td>32008.85</td>
<td>1532.732</td>
<td>755982.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Software used: Eviews

The statistical series of relative indicators of coordination and structural type are only GO / GEO and (GEO + OG) / L or SER09, respectively SER10, that have failed the Jarque - Bera test (JB calculated for these series is much higher than the limit of normality = 9.21 ), which means the rejection of the normality of their distributions hypothesis:
The abnormality of Kernel density distributions for series GO/GEO or SER09 and (GEO + OG) / L or SER10

Graph no. 1

Kernel Density (Epanechnikov, \( h = 65.517 \))

Graph no. 2

Kernel Density (Epanechnikov, \( h = 17.411 \))
A possible explanation of the Romanian economic growth rate (1992 – 2012)

Correlation Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>R</th>
<th>SER13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SER01</td>
<td>0.659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER02</td>
<td>0.418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER03</td>
<td>0.287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER04</td>
<td>0.240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER05</td>
<td>0.228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER06</td>
<td>0.559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER07</td>
<td>0.554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER08</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER09</td>
<td>0.043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER10</td>
<td>0.044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER11</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An econometric model of the economic growth rate explained by Governmental Decisions (GD) and the legislative errors or corrections (GO / L)

Dependent Variable: SER13 = ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Coefficient</th>
<th>Std. Error</th>
<th>t-Statistic</th>
<th>Prob.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>-10.66468</td>
<td>5.582019</td>
<td>-1.910542</td>
<td>0.0721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER06</td>
<td>0.008307</td>
<td>0.003102</td>
<td>2.677583</td>
<td>0.0154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER08</td>
<td>0.039852</td>
<td>0.068892</td>
<td>0.578470</td>
<td>0.5701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.E. of regression</td>
<td>4.505948</td>
<td>5.980237</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

R-squared     Mean dependent var  1.990476
Adjusted R-squared     S.D. dependent var  5.181400
Sum squared resid     Akaike info criterion  5.980237
Log likelihood     Schwarz criterion  6.129455
F-statistic     Prob(F-statistic)  0.031354

Conclusions

This statistical analysis of data series highlights a legislative abnormality distributional type with decision-making and managerial impact for the relationship between GO and GEO, respectively of the aggregate (GEO + GO) and laws. The cause is their dual nature that brings insufficient separation of state powers in Romania, reunited with the imprecision and vagueness of insufficient detail laws in Romania over the last two decades. The model of economic growth rate as an endogenous factor explained by the Governmental Decisions (GD) and the legislative errors or corrections (GO / L) in Romania could be a good start option for a new method of analysis of the convergence to EU for our economy.

Bibliography

- Costake, N, (2009), From e-Governance to e-Societal Management In: Mehdi Khosrow-Pour (ed.): Encyclopedia of Information and Technology (1300-1309) IGI Information Science Reference Hershey, Pa (USA)