THE IMPACT OF STATISTIC WITHIN THE MANAGERIAL PROCESS OF ROMANIAN ECONOMY

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Abstract:

The paper attempts to be a pleading for statistics. Theoretically, in the economic space work and information are important anti-entropic factors. We wonder whether these may not turn, though their doubtful quality, in a real enthropy generating factors. I am referring here to un-work or superficial work, to the statistical information offered without responsibility to the public or the decision factors, and I am equally referring to the receipt of the statistical information, to the theoretical and practical training of those who receive, use and make decisions based on the statistical information. The tendency of excessive simplification and ignorance are real dangers in today’s management at all levels.

Key Words: Information, entropy, opportunity, perception, quickness

Within the context of the entropy law that governs the economic activity, work and information are being considered anti entropic economic factors. Within the subtle unfolding of competition and the present managerial activity, their entropic potentiality decreases step by step towards disorder within the economic area. Where does disorder come from? From lack of work or being misinformed or badly informed.

Is these a speculation of the mind to consider that such a reality entailed within the world of ideas theoretic systems such as ”the theory of the chaos” (during the 60s), the theory of dissipative structures or that of catastrophes (70s)? Even of these theories stem up within the context of exact sciences, we cannot deny the fact that they were inspired by the specific of the economic and social life of that time.

In order to consider disorder an element of the order or to reduce the error to a partial and deformed look of any truth, we must rise up through knowledge above the generations whose domain this disorder is linked to.

But as the error itself has its reason to exist, as error and disorder must find their places among the elements of the universal order, sometimes we wonder, it is true that late sometimes, how much we are allowed to make mistakes not to amplify disorder and we also wonder how much we had been wrong.

We make mistakes in the managerial process quite often due to the bad information that comes from economic and social information systems.

Within the decisional process, the information is the bleed which leads to action. A good decision mainly depends on the quality and opportunity of the information used. With the information boom registered by humanity, man is first of all “homo informationalist” and “homo algorithmicus” creating patterns and algorithms. (Edmond Nicolau, The informational Man, Ed. Junimea, Iasi, 1971).

The information explosion coerces the quickness of decisions that strengthens the role of information and their working out. The relationship information – decision is being described by Andre Deville (L’information dans l’entreprise, Dounod, Paris, 1969) using the “oval amonte” methodology of proceedings regarding the complex substantiatiny of decisions. By taking over and developing the idea of the author, information must not represent a purpose as such but a basis for decisions substantiation as the information activities proceed, condition and follow the decisional ones.

Therefore, information must have the following qualities (Boldur Latescu Gh., Fundamentarea complexa a procesului decisional economic, Ed. Stiintifica, Bucuresti, 1973):

− be necessary
that is occasional amassed expenses, those of transmission, processing and storing be compensated by the advantages obtained by their being used within decisional process.

The necessity, relevancy of information are qualities linked to the volume of the data collected. As far as computerization gives the possibility of processing and storing a large volume of data (of which only some are being used within the decisional process), the enforcement of the principle of exception that recommends the exclusion of redundant data is being asked and in this way the volume of the information collected is limited. But this must be understood in the sense of rationalizing and simplifying without missing the exactness of the information.

The exactness and relevancy of the information can be affected by the imperfection of the language in which it is being shaped or the imperfection of the message.

Such situations lead to non-communication, to the degradation of the decisional act. Finally the economic information, whether accounting like, or financial, or statistical or any other, can reach a human executor and the level of professional and psychosocial value can influence the decisions too.

The statistical system as a main source is that we take into consideration. Rene Guenon in his book: “the Reign of Quality and the Signs of Time” (1940) foresees an illusion through statistics as “a quite obvious characteristic of modern mentality is that of excessive simplification”. Whose simplification? That of reality. Why? Due to the speed of the life cycle, of the phenomenon and social-economic problems that are so rapid at the end of the century.

There is another characteristic of modern mentality, namely that of excessive ignoring of science – statistics mainly, as it has been developed along the centuries.

How do we ignore or simplify the statistic information? We find ourselves facing some of the following situations:
- we are users of statistical information having or not a computer available.
- we are providers of statistical information having or not a network of computers available.

We can be users and suppliers of statistical information at the same time as far as we are both a system and subsystem according to the theory of systems.

On such positions we can create the feeling of lies, falsity because statistics does not lie but the data are being used in order to lie.

In what respect the lying sensation is being created?
First, the error and lie can come out of the false content that we introduce into the “malaxoir” of statistics. The manager asks the statistician to check in why two kinds of data can be correlated, representing the evolution in time (9 years) of two variables.

With or without the help of the computer the ratio of correlation is being calculated and the variables are correlated in a high intensity of 93%.

Which were the variables?
What did the statistician calculate?
No less no more than the correlation between the level of credits for houses granted by the Romanian banking system with the out put of beans in Romania during the 9 years. Therefore, the statistical proceedings
simplify work as such. To make them useful we must give all real data, having an economic, social content…
we must know what to give and what to ask.

The feeling of falsity in the statistic data comes from using some methods that are too varied or wrong
concerning the processing of the main data, or by not knowing the theory or a misinterpretation of the results,
done on purpose. Therefore, an index for sales growth of 177% is to come, but the factorial ones for the
analyzed case are not known. \( I_{P} = 197\% \) and \( I_{Q} = 90\% \). What weight systems have been used? Which one is
to be published?

What about the decident? How does he use the information to take a good decision?

We can understand that the incompleteness of the presentation for the results regarding the research
can explain what we call the “lie of the statistics”

We can mention the man, observance to the basic rules in setting up the statistic indexes or the drawing
up of some “neoindexes” able to break the deadlock for a state of things.

We get through the mass media information such as: “In December 2004 inflation was of 9.3% as
compared to 2003, and at the same time in 2004 as compared to 2003 the rate of inflation was of 11.9\%”. Why
such a big difference? Because first we calculate a generalized index for current prices of the months in 2004
and 2003 and so the variation of prices within the interval is being stated, that is the variation of the monthly
medium level of inflation. Then an index is being calculated for the whole period, after a rigorous statistic
proceeding that takes into consideration all variations within the year.

The statistic indexes expressed in percentage, the inflation rate, the interest rate, the profit rate, the growth rate
may entail confusions, ambiguities and these may cause the stumbling of the normal flux of the information.

If a bank announces that the rate of interest increased with 10% we wonder: is that an index or an
absolute growth?

Analyzing the dynamics of a phenomenon we can use “the yearly change” and the “change at the end
of the year”. The yearly change used to compare the total or medium value on a calendar or fiscal year with the
value of the same type for the previous year, while the change at the end of the year used to compare the values
at the end of the year with those at the end of the previous year.

We also use “the change of the current year” and “the change after 12 months”. The change in the
current year compared to the last available level with the calculated level at the end of the previous year while
the change after 12 months compared to the level registered within a month with the level of the same month of
the previous year.

“The updated change” is used, that is the change that would appear at the level of an economic
phenomenon if the movement continued for 12 months.

If all these statistic instruments would be used to characterize one and the same situation, totally
different levels would be obtained.

The calculation of focusing by Hirschman, Gini Corado, or other methods applied on one and the same
particular case entail different results.

The calculation of correlation and regression on the same data volume using parameter or non
parameter methods bring different final results.

Does the information supplier keep to the good professional sense to offer that variant of the study
considered the most relevant?

Once more the question rises when using artifice raised as statistic rules that bring out neo indexes:
does information, the statistical one come as an output factor and anti entropic action one?

Which is the contribution of education to this state of affairs?

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