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**The Teaching and Learning of International Statistics in transitional country: case of Ukraine**

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In 1993 the new government of the Ukraine confirmed conception of the transition of the National Ukrainian Statistics to the International Standards. Now the Ukraine has transition from planned to market economy in the areas of productive forces, structure of economy, the integration of economy to international economy and the social role of the state institutions. The three stage planned realisation of the conception are:

- 1) Preparatory. It is determined of organisational, methodical, fundamental, essential principals of the transition of the Ukrainian statistics to international standards.
  - 2) Transitional. Then these principles are introduced (take root) to practice of statistics.
  - 3) Final. It is attainment integration of all the sphere of the statistical activity.
- Now Ukrainian statistics have come to the second level.

The important task for Ukraine is the training of specialists of the Economic Statistics required for the market economy. Therefore the content of teaching Economic Statistics has transition to the International Standards. Knowledge about international statistics is need for specialists of economics, management, statistics, international economy and other. I have elaborated the course of International Economic Statistics for the students of Universities of Economics of Ukraine. In this paper only the problems of the statistics of population, labour, industry, agriculture, trade, prices and the Systems of National Accounts are considered.

1. International statistics as an independent branch of practical activity came into being in the middle of the century in the form international statistical congresses. The initiator of these congresses was the Belgian statistician A. Kettle. The International Statistical Institute was founded in London in 1885 at the time of the celebration of the 50-th anniversary of the English statistical association. International statistics as a science has been substantially developed recently. It has accounted for cardinal economic and social changes that are constantly taking place all over the world. Actuality of international statistics study is explained by many factors. Deepening international labour division, extending foreign-economic links caused the necessity of using statistical data that characterise the development of the economy and culture of different countries.

International statistics studies methodology of statistical indices calculations that reflect the economic development of a particular country as well as the world as a whole.

2. In the practice of international population statistics some current and special work concerning the development of methodology and organisation of collection, processing and storing of data are done. The program of current work of UN demographic statistics provides elaboration of the following materials: world demographic indices; number of inhabitant and its structure; birth rate; stillbirth; infant mortality; total mortality; marriages; divorces. All these statistical data are published in the UN demographic yearbook. As for special work it is periodically done and provides a wide study of the most important and actual problems of international demographic statistics. The data of the current survey and census of population are the sources of information for international demographic statistics. The programs of census of different countries have some substantial distinct features concerning general contents of census, detailed elaboration of the characteristics of population.

3. Practical activity concerning the problems of international labour statistics is generally realised by International Labour Organisation (ILO). It consists of two statistical bodies: Statistical agency and the International conference of labour statisticians. These bodies unify the statistical indices of different countries on the basis of the elaboration of common methodological principles of their accounting and processing and publish obtained data. In order to direct countries in developing their national statistical programs and providing international comparative data ILO offers international standards in various branches of labour statistics. These standards are asserted by the International conference of labour statisticians that takes place every five years. Current standards of statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and partial employment were approved by ILO in 1983.

4. UN industrial statistics is organised in three directions:

1. The world-wide program of industrial statistics;
2. Annual statistics;
3. Monthly statistics.

The world-wide program of industrial statistics has been carried out three times every 10 years. UN Statistical commission has tried to fulfil such tasks as to support development of national statistics concerning the structure and activity of industrial sector; to increase comparability of industrial statistics that exist at the international level. The World-wide program of industrial statistics differentiates minimal and full index program. The minimal program covers three groups of indices: identifying and classifying types of information; employment and income; gross product. The full program has seven groups of indices:

identifying and classifying types of information; labour and income; funds; fixed capital formation; cost; gross product and net product.

More than 200 different indices of industrial production are used in international industrial statistics. The main source of information in international industrial statistics is industrial census. The point is that in most countries census is used to characterise industry. International organisations calculate only indices of industrial production and some indices of the situation analysis by using current statistics. According to UN recommendations it is necessary to collect full information about industry once per 5-10 years, and according to the minimal program - once a year. It is also provides collecting information not only with the help of complete census but also with sampling. Volume and price indices are used to reflect the development of industrial production. The calculation of dynamical series proceeding from volume indices from the point of view of international method, on the one side, is of no problem. On the other side, there are not any significant methodological problems for the calculation of index series for groups of countries.

Calculations and the practice of dynamical series on the basis of the price indices appears to be a problem. In international statistics there are calculated and published for the groups of countries and for individual countries. The definition of index for the group of countries which is the aggregation of national indices, contains a number of contents and methodological compromises. It is necessary to make a conclusion that indices for the groups of countries can only reflect approximately the development of industrial production in this group.

5. The leading international organisation that investigates agricultural statistics is FAO. The FAO implements methodological work, as well as practical calculations of agriculture indices of several countries, territories, continents and the world on the whole, and also publishes this data. Forming information from international agricultural statistics the FAO uses data of national statistical bodies. However, there exist certain difficulties concerning comparability of certain indices. The level of the development of agricultural statistics is different in different countries. In the world practice of international comparison of the levels of agricultural production product estimate is used in conditional grain. Products value in national currency is divided by national grain price which is taken as a standard product. However, this method of comparison of agricultural products in conditional grain is not exact enough, because there are some distinctions in the purchasing power of currencies concerning grain and total agricultural products. For international comparison of volume of production methods of comparison in united physical units, and in united currency are used. As a rule, this is done by converting national prices into US dollars at the exchange rate.

2. The system of international trade indices consists of such elements as total import (exports), transit, special imports, net exports. In international trade statistics of prices are divided into two types: domestic prices of a particular country and world prices on the world market.

Domestic prices include:

1. List prices or producers prices.
2. Transaction prices.
3. Wholesale and retail prices.
4. Negotiated prices.

World prices are the prices, at which regular commercial export-import transaction prices. They are done for convertible currency in the conditions of free market. They are also called prices of commercial transaction. As a rule the following types of prices are differentiated.

I. Free market prices: 1) forced sale prices; 2) bidding prices; 3) stock prices; 4) published prices. II. Closed market prices: 1) prices of transitional corporations; 2) zone prices; 3) preferential prices.

7. The System of National Accounts (SNA) is a logical, harmonious and integral aggregate of macroeconomic accounts, balances of assets and liabilities, and tables, that are based on the rank of notions definitions, classifications and accounting rules agreed at the international level. This complex system of accounts gives a possibility to compose and to represent economic data in the form, convenient for the goals of economic analysis, making decisions and elaboration of policy. The accounts themselves contain a great amount of information in a condensed form about functioning of any countries economy. They give overall and detailed data about a countries economic activity, and interaction between the different subjects of proprietary activity by the subjects of markets and others. The accounts are necessary to control, analyse and estimate dynamics of the functioning of economy. The information of SNA on economic activity, as well as the countries industrial assets and the welfare of its habitants is given. In the end, SNA includes the foreign transaction account that reflects relations between a countries economy and other countries of the world. At present SNA is a universal international economic-statistical language spoken by economists, statisticians, politicians et al. Gross domestic product is a principal index in the system of macroeconomic indices of developed countries, as well as less- developed countries. It reflects those economic processes that take place in the state. It is an indicator of the level of its socio-economic development.

## References

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