

PROVIDING AND USE OF STATISTICAL INFORMATION

N. Dmitrieva «Agricultural statistics: new requirements, problems and prospects»

Keywords: state statistics, All-Russia Agricultural Census, World Trade Organization (WTO), subjects of official statistical accounting, interagency cooperation, survey of small businesses.

This article describes the issues of statistical information provision (case study: agricultural statistics) and ways to improve its quality. A number of suggestions on how to improve the upcoming All-Russia Census of Agriculture is provided, as well as on the methods of agricultural statistics, in particular, a land inventory, price determining of agricultural products sold to the public, etc. The need for efficient organization of Rosstat interdepartmental cooperation, ministries and agencies linked to cost optimization of forming the state information resources is analyzed.

M. Karmanov «Statistics and business in modern Russia»

Keywords: the role of statistics in business, business statistics, statistical support of business, relationship features of business and statistics, business and image of statistics.

According to the author, statistics essentially can be one of the most proved and reliable management and business support tools. However, in Russia, statistics for variety of reasons, probably in a greater degree than in other countries, frequently causes distrust of business representatives, articulating their opinion on the content and quality of the statistical information. Topics of information exchange between official statistical bodies and business, the relationship between which objectively should take more intelligent and civilized form.

M. Pugacheva, S. Tsuchlo «Do business surveys provide Russian and Ukrainian respondents with useful information?»

Keywords: conjuncture surveys, Survey of business activity of enterprises, «survey on survey».

Results of a long-standing research on posts (job) and reasons for participation of Russian and Ukrainian respondents in conjuncture surveys are presented in this article. Annual «surveys on surveys» were launched in 1990s (the ninetieth of the last century), and now allow for a better understanding of why enterprises-respondents answer questionnaires, what survey indicators are interesting for them, and what forms of presentation of results are demanded by the respondents. In Ukraine surveys are conducted by the official statistics office, in Russia - by a non-government institute. The monitoring shows that a major part of questionnaires in both countries are answered by directors and deputy-directors of enterprises. For Ukrainian respondents the main reasons for survey participation are the possibility for performance analysis and the professional duty of respondents. In Russia, enterprises participate in surveys because they can receive useful information in exchange, and because they are aware of surveys' benefits to the «society». «Surveys on surveys» are expected to be continued by both Russia and Ukraine, to achieve a better understanding of the current economic crisis effects on information needs of enterprises.

RESEARCH OF SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES

E. Andreev «On accuracy of Russia population censuses results and a level of confidence in different sources of information»

Keywords: population census, age heaping, overstatement of age, omission, multiple counting, exhaustive cohort method, anonymous survey.

Population census shouldn't be a priori assumed the most accurate source of data on population. An objective basis can be formed (found) based on critical analysis of information of different nature by means of search for general consensus with initially equal confidence in all the sources. Especially thorough checks require those rare but important cases when census results are in a conflict with other sources of social-and-demographic information.

L. Shakhotko «Growth of education attainment level of population as an essential link of innovative development of the country and an demographic processes development factor (data of the Republic of Belarus)»

Keywords: education attainment level, mortality, fertility, migration, employed population, development factor, level of culture, material situation, population census.

The education attainment level of population of the Republic of Belarus based on data from the census of 2009 is analyzed in this article. Attainment level of education is characterized as a factor in the development of demographic processes. The influence of the education level on fertility, mortality and migration processes is considered.

M. Lifshits «Age and sex structure of population of the Russian Federation: current statistics and population censuses data comparison»

Keywords: population census, age and sex structure, current statistics.

Data on size of the sex and age groups of population of the Russian Federation from current statistics and 2002 and 2010 Russia population censuses is compared in this article. Conclusions on possible causes of these differences are made; in particular, a hypothesis about a «non-ageing cohort» of labour immigrants appearing in Russia. Main feature of 2010 Census results was also the «shortage» of children under 6 years.

A. Ramonov «Healthy life expectancy in Russia and four EU countries in 2007»

Keywords: healthy life expectancy, self-rated health, chronic morbidity, activity limitations.

The goal of this study is to analyze differences in health level of population of Russia and four EU countries which have similar survival profiles of population and life expectancy indicators (Great Britain, Finland, Sweden and Spain) in 2007-2008, building on the number of comprehensive indicators, obtained from results of representative surveys. Data used in the research is from the 2nd wave of the Generations and Gender Survey in Russia: Parents and Children, Men and Women in Family and Society (2007) and European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC). To characterize health the author used healthy life expectancy indicators free from the influence of age structure and giving an idea not only about the average number of years lived but also about the share of years lived with limitations related to a health problems. Recent comparative evaluations of healthy life expectancy against previous studies are made; various options to achieve their comparability are considered.

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