

Coordination of National Statistical Systems

A study on the coordination of national statistical systems, including an analysis of the peer reviews to find which are the most commonly mentioned elements of coordination

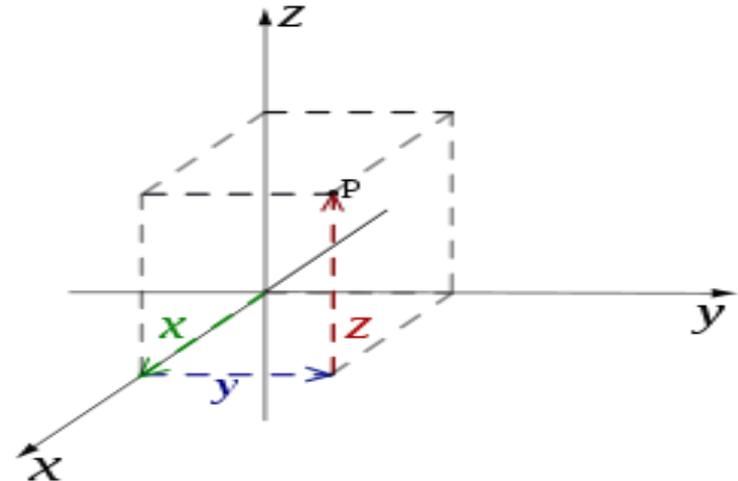
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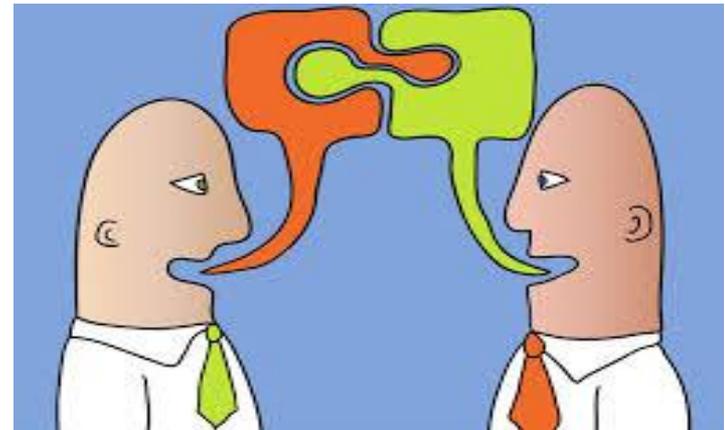
- **I. Geometry:**

In geometry, a **coordinate system** is a **system** which uses one or more numbers, or coordinates, to uniquely determine the position of a point or other geometric element on a manifold such as Euclidean space.



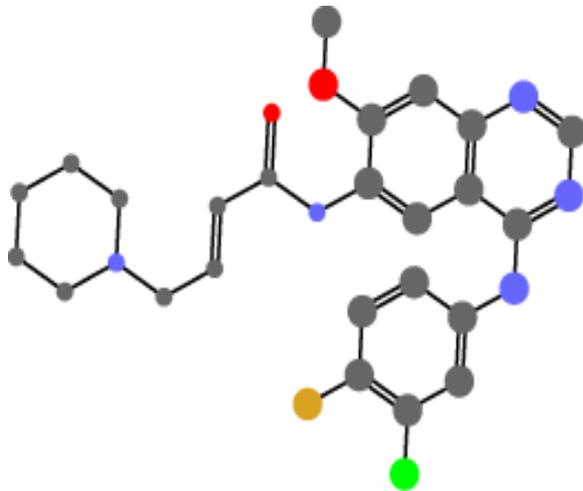
II. Linguistic

Coordination is a frequently occurring complex syntactic structure that **links together two or more elements**, known as conjuncts or conjoins. The presence of coordination is often signalled by the appearance of a coordinator (coordinating conjunction), e.g. and, or, but (in English). The totality of coordinator(s) and conjuncts forming an instance of coordination is called a **coordinate structure**.

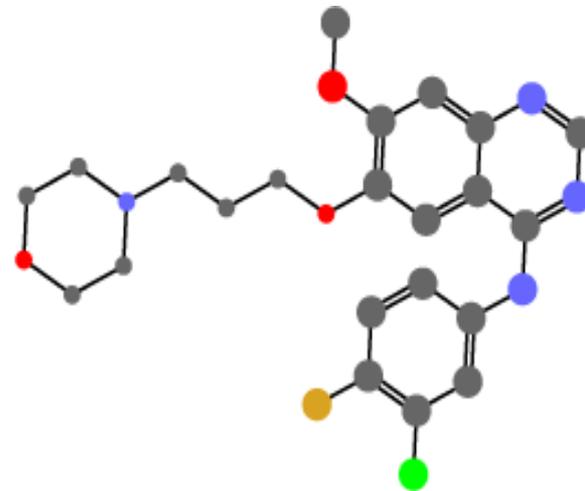


III. Chemistry

Form a coordinate bond to (an atom or molecule)



Molecule A



Molecule B

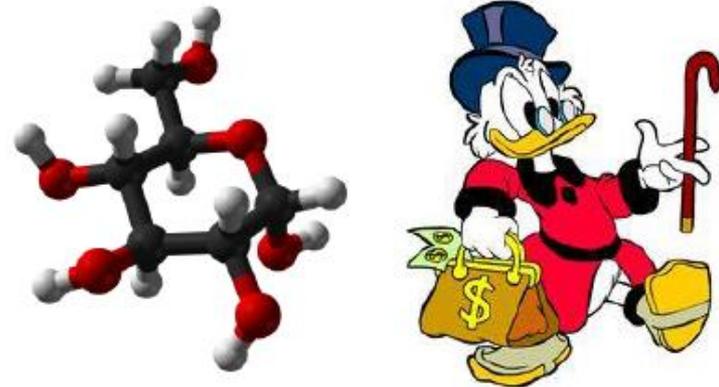
IV. Management

- Bring the different elements of (a complex activity or organization) into a harmonious or efficient relationship.
- Coordination is the **synchronization** and **integration** of activities, responsibilities, and command and control structures to ensure that the resources of a system are used most efficiently in pursuit of the specified objectives.
- Along with **organizing**, **monitoring**, and **controlling**, coordinating is one of the key functions of system management.



Why Coordination?

- To improve the institutional image through **quality performance, cost-effectiveness, efficiency**
- It ensures the smooth flow of information and **brings satisfaction to statisticians and users.**



Need for coordination

- Large number and professional skills of personnel
- Interdependence



- ❑ The “coordination role” means the **set of activities** of a single or a group of organisations which ensure that the activities of different members of the system meet the relevant quality standards.
- ❑ The coordination role is a **horizontal instrument** which supports compliance with many specific elements of the European Statistics Code of Practice (CoP) relating to these three areas:
 1. *Institutional environment,*
 2. *Statistical processes;*
 3. *Statistical output.*
- In statistical system aspect, there are two “parties” to be coordinated:
 1. *Coordination within NSI (coordination within an organization)*
 2. *Coordination within NSS (coordination between statistical agencies)*



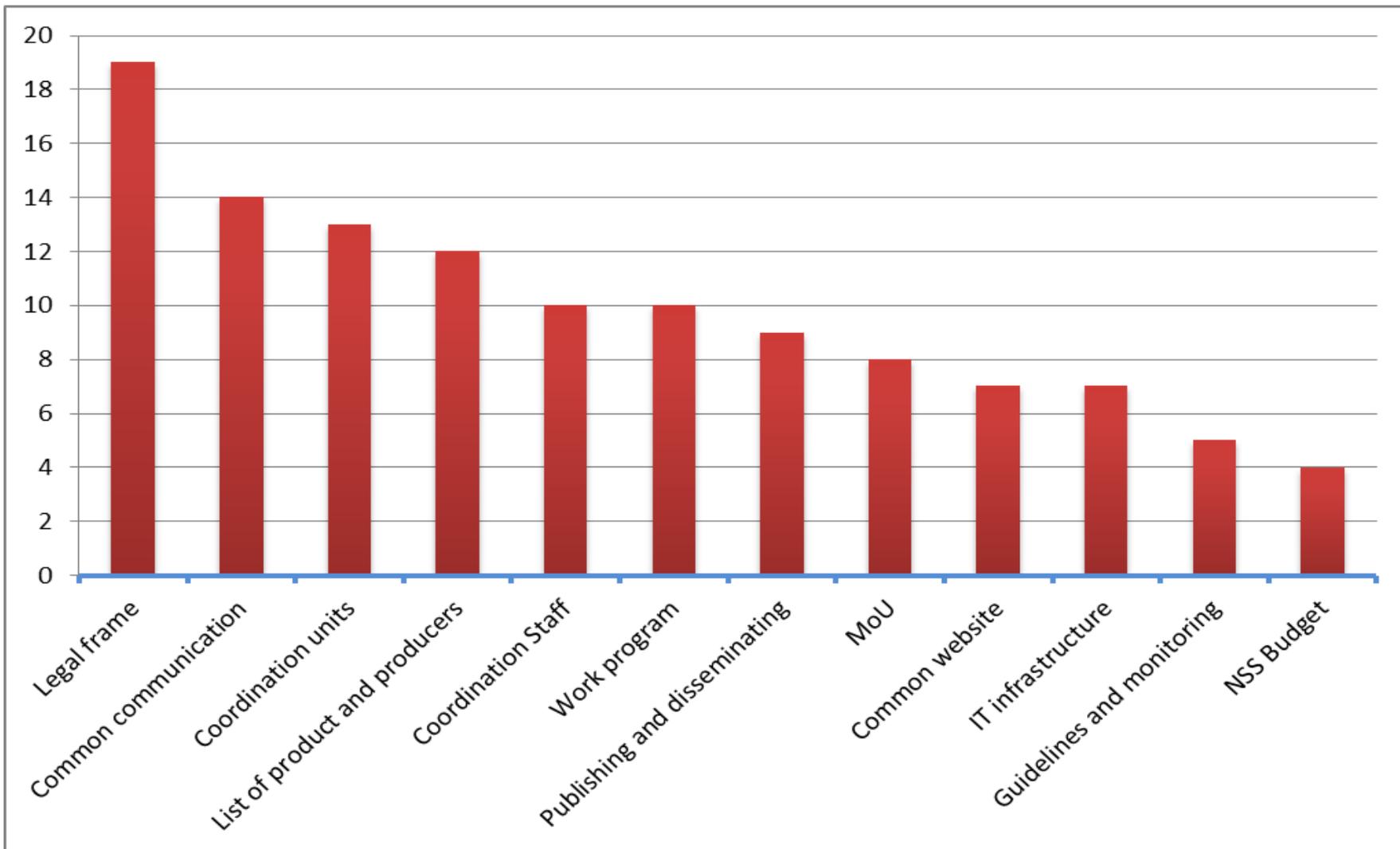
The coordination enables improvement of quality statistics in terms of:

- **planning and implementing statistical activities** in close collaboration between statistical producers;
- **improving documentation quality;**
- **maintaining** confidence and close **relations** with relevant stakeholders and providers of administrative data in order to improve the quality of resources;
- **avoiding duplication** of work;
- **improving the image** of statistical producers and the trust on official statistics by the users

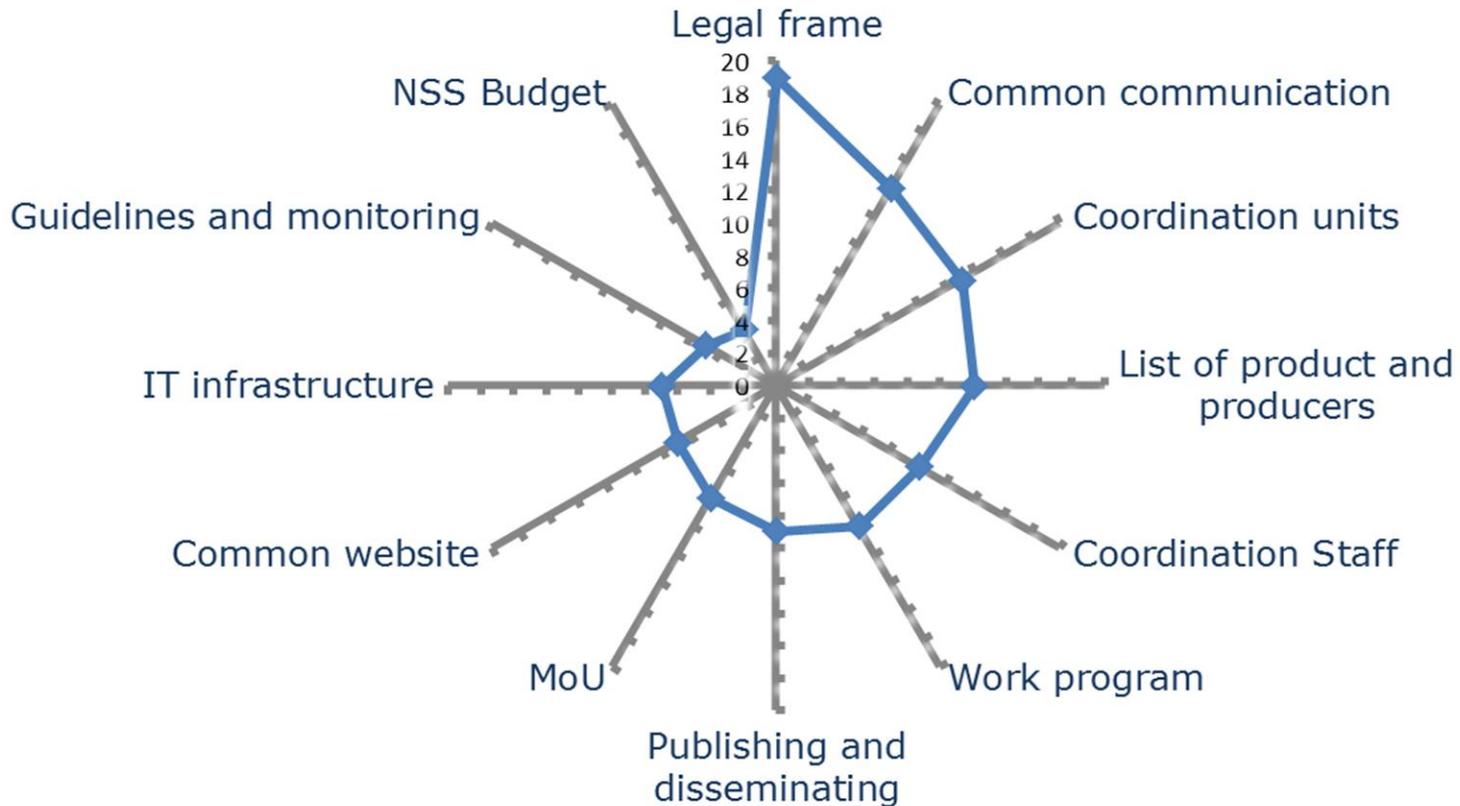


- Coordination issues related to governance and legal aspects;
- Adequacy of resources and cost effectiveness (Resources, Training, Cost-effectiveness);
- Quality;
- Burden reduction and administrative data;
- Impartiality and dissemination.





Peer Review recommendations on NSS Coordination in Member States



How to coordinate?

- **Group efforts** (different working groups, committee or a set of stakeholders for specific results)
- **Continuous efforts**
- **Vertical coordination** (within the unit) and **horizontal coordination** (committee, working groups).
- **Specific coordinator** (to facilitate the work of different managers, usually within an organization)



Coordination instruments

1. Strategy and Planning

to be involved all system members in the planning process and as early as possible

2. **Clear tasks**, work procedures and expected results

3. **Timeline activities** to be accepted by all members

4. Effective and continuous **communication** approach between stakeholders (face to face is better)

5. Weakness of a member should be covered by strengths of the other one and vice-versa

6. Documentation

7. Monitoring and reporting problems to be fixed in the future

8. Collaboration culture



Barriers and risks

1. Disagreements for activities and objectives.
2. Autonomy in using funds (especially those provided by donors).
3. Lack of documentations.
4. Institutional reforms and reorganizations
5. Dynamic and complicated structural organizations



Collaboration vs. Coordination

- **Collaboration**– two or more people working to achieve a common goal. The activities can be done together or separately, but usually **the fence between activities is fluid and dynamic.**
- **Coordination** – is again two or more people working to achieve a common goal. However, the activities are siloed either into small distinct groups or to individuals. **Only when pieces are “ready”** are their individual pieces brought together and coordinated to fit into a new whole.



Thanks for your attention!
Comments...Questions...

