Special Session on the Virtual Statistical System (VSS)

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I. Session Format & Objective

• VSS introduction / recap

• Round table discussion on how VSS can support training activities
  - What topics could the VSS best support?
  - How can we best work together to improve VSS content (both reference & training materials, and links & examples?)
  - What incentives and support would be needed?

• Follow up round table with selected pilots, learn and improve, then scale up

• Longer term goal: support standardized (and accredited) training on a set of statistical topics
II. What is VSS? Why is it needed?

- “One stop” portal facilitates access to statistical information essential for developing country statisticians

- Recognizes the enormous challenges faced by:
  - Developing country statisticians (require capacity building support, but the support is not always nearby)
  - National Statistic Offices (issues of staff turnover and the need to keep professional staff up-to-date)

Website: www.virtualstatisticalsystem.org
III. VSS Main Components

Knowledge Base
- Access to reference material organized by activities, themes, comments

eLearning
- Animated presentations
- High quality power point presentations

Knowledge Exchange
- Access to discussion groups, wiki information exchange

Improved Statistical Capacity
A. VSS Knowledge Base

1. Activities and Themes

The VSS is an online resource to provide statisticians in developing countries with information on the production of official statistics. Users can access the information directly and through links to other resources. The site is organized into two key areas: Activities and Themes.

Activities include both general and specific aspects of statistical production processes, and are organized into nine groups according to a “value chain”: Activities menu is on the left side of the screen.

1. Institutional Issues: Outlines the development of a satisfactory institutional framework.
2. Internal and Management Issues: Outlines the implementation of a satisfactory internal organizational and management structure.
3. ICT: Identifies the necessary Information and Communication Technology?
4. Registers, Frames, Censuses: Identifies the essential statistical infrastructure such as business registers, sampling frames, censuses such as population and housing censuses, agricultural censuses and business censuses, as well as classification systems.
5. Surveys: The use of surveys to collect information.
6. Methods: Describes appropriate statistical methods.
7. Integration Frameworks: Compiles outcomes of many different kinds of surveys and data sources to one consistent conceptual framework.
8. Dissemination: Outlines the elements of a publication and dissemination strategy.
10. Data Quality: Credibility of statistics is highly dependent on data quality.

Themes are broadly classified according to a standard classification of official statistical activities as developed by the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and Eurostat and are grouped into five areas: (The Themes menu is on the right side.)

Recent comments:
- The IMF have also defined metadata formats for countries participating in their SDSS and GDDS - see...
- by Philip Turnbull on 4.1. Metadata Documents
- Important additional indicators are Foreign Affiliate Statistics (FATS) covered in the...
2. Activities

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (HRM) is the strategic management of an organization's most valued assets - the people who individually and collectively contribute to the achievement of the organization's goals. The terms 'human resource management' and 'human resources' (HR) have largely replaced the term 'personnel management'. A description of the processes involved in managing people includes creating, maintaining and compensating their services in tune with the requirement.

The Human Resources Management (HRM) function includes and key among them is deciding what the staffing needs are and hiring independent contractors or hire employees to fill these needs, select the best employees, ensuring they are high performers, deal with issues, and ensuring personnel and management practices...
LABOR STATISTICS describe the size, structure, characteristics, outputs and contributions of the participants in the labor market and how these change over time. From an economic perspective, these statistics are useful to analyze, evaluate and monitor the way the economy is performing and the effectiveness of current and longer term economic policies. From a social perspective, they are useful to achieve decent work, through policies and programs for job creation, training and retraining schemes, and assistance for vulnerable groups, including the young, the aged, women, etc., in finding and securing decent employment.

Conventionally, labor statistics cover a wide range of topics related to the world of work. They include statistics on the size and structure of the economically active population.

The **economically active population** comprises two sub-groups:

1. The employed population and its subgroups, including the underemployed population, those working in the informal economy, child workers, migrant workers, etc.; and
2. The unemployed population.
B. eLearning Modules

By providing statistical information of all kind, the VSS can be considered a learning tool. Thus, users are invited to make use of all the modules according to their information needs.

The means of learning are manifold: first of all one can read about the topics, the methods, country experiences etc. Secondly, there are links provided for further learning or training opportunities. In addition is The World Bank developing a program for active and focused learning.

There will be two types of learning tools made available to the users: Whereas the do-it-your-self approach allows the user to take on an active role by reading and preparing exercises, the “class-room course” is designed with presentations and online forums. At present there are do-it your-self courses available for an expanding number of topics. In order to study the notes the powerpoint presentations need to be downloaded.

In general, 20 presentations have been prepared for each topic. Each presentation will be followed by exercises. The “class room courses” may lead to a certificate in the future.
B. eLearning Modules

Strengthening Statistics
The Statistical System
Feature and Characteristics of Statistical systems

Part 1

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C. Knowledge Exchange

Regions
- World
- Sub-Saharan Africa
- Afrique (Francophone)
- East Asia and Pacific
- Europe and Central Asia
- South Asia
- Middle East and North Africa
- Latin America and Caribbean

Latest discussions
- How to learn about Official Statistics, using the VSS.
- 20.10.2010 World Statistics day
- Use of the VSS and the starting idea about the VSS
- How important is VSS to statistical user in your countries?

Welcome, you are now on that VSS Wiki part that deals with content. You are invited to participate and to put here, in writing or by copying text, information. Please select a region of the world for which this info is intended to be shared with the world as a whole when you think your info is relevant for all users and not related to the specific region.

If you want to participate in the discussion groups, go to latest discussion and your comments on VSS Wiki, please click here.

Contents

1. Institutional Issues
2. Internal and Management Issues
3. ICT
4. Registers and Frames
5. Surveys
6. Methods
IV. Institutions supporting VSS development

- African Development Bank (AfDB)
- European Commission
- Development Gateway
- World Bank (Secretariat)
- United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD)
- Paris 21
- Germany
- Ghana
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- India
V. VSS Evolution & Challenges

- Maintain a portal approach – avoid replication of materials found elsewhere

- Ensure VSS content & links are as up to date as possible and IT support remains robust

- Ensure VSS content is appropriate for primary clients and is endorsed by relevant expert agencies

- However, resources are constrained & need to develop greater use of VSS to determine where to devote future efforts
World Bank committed to act as the secretariat & site custodian, and lead on poverty themes & household surveys, but need to target improvements.

• What topics could the VSS best support for training?
  - Are there specific gaps in training needs that the VSS could rapidly fill? (e.g. Institutional Issues, Strategy & Management, or sectoral thematic material?)

• How can we best work together?
  - Work to integrate the VSS content into existing curricula
  - Could you help review existing VSS materials in areas key to your training offerings?
  - Should we make full use of social network tools for specific issues (e.g. existing or new LinkedIn groups ?)

• What incentives would be helpful (e.g. funding for translation)?
Next Steps

• World Bank incorporates ideas from the roundtable
• Pilot selected engagements in training centers to assess VSS effectiveness
• Adjust VSS materials and links as required
• Develop groups in social network tools to facilitate knowledge exchange on emerging & specific issues
• Expand to other training activities based on pilot experience
• Formalize roles of expert agencies to ensure content is best practice for the target audience
Thank you