DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

WEBINAR SERIES ON UTILIZATION OF REGISTERS AND ADMINISTRATIVE DATA IN CENSUS PROGRAMMES OF PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES

Theme: 2020+ the era of Administrative data; looking into the role of registers and administrative data in Census programmes of Pacific Island countries

Term	Definition
Data Integration	Data integration involves combining data residing in different sources and providing users with a unified view of them https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_integration
Statistical data integration	• Statistical data integration involves combining data from different administrative and/or survey sources, at the unit level (i.e. for an individual person or organisation) or micro level (e.g. information for a small geographic area), to produce new datasets for statistical and research purposes. • This approach leverages more information from the combination of individual datasets than is available from the individual datasets separately. https://statistical-data-integration.govspace.gov.au/about-3/what-is-statistical-data-integration
Administrative data	• Administrative data source is a data holding that contains information collected primarily for administrative (not research or statistical) purposes. This type of data is collected by government departments and other organizations for the purposes of registration, transaction and record keeping, usually during the delivery of a service. • They include Administrative Registers (with a unique identifier and possibly other administrative data without a unique identifier. https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cros/content/administrative-data-source_en
Register	• A Register is a systematic collection of unit-level data organized in such a way that updating is possible. Updating is the processing of identifiable information with the purpose of establishing, bringing up to date, correcting or extending the Register, i.e. keeping track of any changes in the data describing the units and their attributes. https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cros/content/register-0_en
Identifier	• An Identifier is any variable which are structurally unique for every population unit, for example a population registration number. https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cros/content/identifier_en
Statistical Register	• A Statistical Register is a Register created for statistical purposes normally by statisticians. They are typically created by transforming data from Registers and/or other administrative data sources. https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cros/content/statistical-register_en
Base Registers	• Some administrative registers are kept as a basic source for public administration. Such registers are called base registers. Base Registers will include: o Base Register on persons (population register)

	o Base Register on properties (real estate, buildings and dwellings)
	o Base Register on Businesses
	A **Base Register** is a Statistical Register of great importance for the whole register system of a statistical office.
	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cros/content/base-register_en
Statistical Base Registers	Statistical Base Registers are statistical versions, maintained by the NSO, of the administrative Base Registers.
Population registers	• Population registers are accounts of residents within a country. They are typically maintained via the legal requirement that both nationals and foreigners residing in the country must register with the local authorities. Aggregation of these local accounts results in a record of population and population movement at the national level (OECD Glossary of statistical terms). • A Population Register was defined in 1969, in *Methodology and Evaluation of Population Registers and Similar Systems* (UN) "an individualized data system, that is, a mechanism of continuous recording, and/or of coordinated linkage, of selected information pertaining to each member of the resident population of a country in such a way to provide the possibility of determining up-to-date information concerning the size and characteristics of that population at selected time intervals". • Each and every person is included in the register. • Characteristics may include: date and place of birth; sex; date and place of death; date of arrival/departure; citizenship; and marital status.
Administrative data	• Administrative data is the data that organizations collect about their operations. It includes data for routine operations, and is frequently used to assess how well an organization is achieving its intended goals. • Although administrative data is routinely collected and stored, it is often used only for program operations, such as service delivery. This data, though, has enormous potential for evaluating the effectiveness of programs and interventions, and for conducting other analysis that can improve program management or inform evidence-based policymaking. https://www.chapinhall.org/research/what-is-administrative-data/

REFERENCES

- UNECE StatsWiki ASSIST (Administrative and Secondary Sources in Statistics) https://statswiki.unece.org/display/adso
- UNECE publications http://www.unece.org/statistics/publications.html
- UNECE High-Level Group for the modernisation of official statistics **https://statswiki.unece.org/display/hlgbas**
- UNECE Recommendations on the Role of Official Statistics in Measuring Hazardous Events and Disasters http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=53838
- UNECE Guidance on Modernizing Statistical Legislation http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=51141