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Country: Greece

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Domain name: SURVEY ON THE USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES FROM HOUSEHOLDS AND INDIVIDUALS-2009

ELSTAT metadata

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1. Contact

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2. Metadata update

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2.1 Metadata last certified	
2.2 Metadata last posted	
2.3 Metadata last update	

3. Statistical presentation

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3.1 Data description

The survey on the use of information and communication technologies from households and individuals (HH ICT) is part of a Community statistical program in which participate all member countries of the European Union. The main objective of the survey is to study at European and national level, the degree of use of ICT by households and the calculation of e-Europe benchmarking indicators concerning the Information Society. Pliroforias.
Basic aim of the survey of year 2009 is to study, according to individuals' demographic characteristics, educational level, occupation and total household income:

- access to selected information and communication technologies (computer, internet connection etc.)
- computer use and internet access
- e- commerce and problems that may arise from it.

3.2 Classification system

NUTS, ISCO 88, ISCED 97

3.3 Sector coverage

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3.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

1. Household

As household is considered a person residing alone in a dwelling or group of persons, relatives or not, residing in the same dwelling. Prerequisite for a household to be included in the survey is the existence of at least one member aged 16-74 years old.

2. Household members

As household members considered are individuals residing in the household during the 1rst quarter of the year 2009 (or for most of this time interval).

3.5 Statistical unit

Households and individuals.

3.6 Statistical population

The survey covers all private households of the country, independently of their size or any socio – economic characteristic they may have, with the only pre-requisite of the existence of at least one member aged 16-74 years old.

Excluded are following cases:

- Collective households, such as hotels, hospitals, elderly homes, camps, reformatories, etc. As collective households will also be considered dwellings with more than 5 lodgers.
- Households with foreign citizens serving in diplomatic missions.

3.7 Reference area

Country

3.8 Time coverage

Yearly. Time series 2002 up to day.

3.9 Base period

Year of survey conduct (2009)

4. Unit of measure

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Percentage % of households

Percentage % of individuals

5. Reference period

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1rst quarter 2009: for key variables

For the reference period of the secondary variables please consult the survey questionnaire.
http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/BUCKET/A1901/Other/A1901_SFA20_QS_AN_00_2009_00_2009_01_F_EN.pdf

6. Institutional mandate

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6.1 Legal acts and other agreements

The survey is conducted in accordance with Regulation 808/2004 of the European Parliament and Council on Information Society statistics, and in accordance with Implementing Regulation published each year. Especially for the survey of year 2010 implementing regulation is 960/2008.

Indicators from these surveys are used for benchmarking purposes. Most of provided data are being used for the action plan eEurope 2005. These indicators are provided by the European Statistical System.

6.2 Data sharing

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7. Confidentiality

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7.1 Confidentiality policy

At European level, the need for common rules and principles that ensure the confidentiality of data is ensured by Regulation 223/2009.

At national level confidentiality is assured by applying rules to data that ensure that the households or individuals cannot be revealed directly or indirectly.

According to Greek Law 2392/1996, Article 8, qualified for matters related to maintenance of confidentiality or privacy of information collected by ELSTAT is the Committee on Statistical Confidentiality.

7.2 Confidentiality – data treatment

The confidentiallity rules applied are such, that statistics compiled from the raw data are published and disseminated in such a way that the identity of those who provided the information can not be directly or

indirectly revealed.

8. Release policy

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8.1 Release calendar

No specific press release date exists. Usually, the first press release is being announced at the beginning of December, each year.

8.2 Release calendar access

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8.3 User access

Users are being informed for the press release through ELSTAT's website. The equal access of users to data is governed by the Code of Good Practice for European statistics.

9. Frequency of dissemination

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Yearly.

10. Dissemination format

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10.1 News release

Usually, the first press release is being announced at the beginning of December, each year.

10.2 Publications

A special edition containing basic survey's results is being published each year, usually in the beginning of next year of the year of the survey conduct.

10.3 On-line database

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10.4 Micro-data access

Survey's microdata are being available to users, upon request in the Department of Statistical Information Transmission (e-mail: datadissem@statistics.gr)

10.5 Other

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11. Accessibility of documentation

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11.1 Documentation on methodology

Basic methodological information on the survey (in Greek) is included in the survey's guidelines at ELSTAT's website. http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/BUCKET/A1901/Other/A1901_SFA20_MT_AN_00_2009_00_2009_01_F_GR.pdf

Detailed methodological information is included in the survey's Quality Report at ELSTAT's website. http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/BUCKET/A1901/Other/A1901_SFA20_MT_AN_00_2009_00_2009_01_F_EN.pdf

11.2 Quality documentation

Quality documentation is included in the survey's Quality Report, at ELSTAT's website

12. Quality management

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12.1 Quality assurance

The quality of the survey is being ensured by the existence of a methodological handbook issued by

Eurostat, as well as by the use of a common questionnaire – template, in order to improve comparability of results in all member states, and in general by the implementation of the Code of Good Practice for European statistics.

12.2 Quality assessment

Assessment of the quality is carried out by ELSTAT and by Eurostat. The sample size is such as to ensure high accuracy results. The sample is representative of reference population and all necessary steps are being taken so as to make all appropriate checks and minimize measurement errors in data collection.

13. Relevance

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13.1 User needs

The key user of the survey data is Eurostat, while other users are Universities (professors, undergraduate / postgraduate students) and telecommunication providers.

13.2 User satisfaction

Department of Statistical Information Transmission conducts a survey on users' satisfaction.

13.3 Completeness

The completeness of data and breakdowns available are considered as very good.

14. Accuracy and reliability

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14.1 Overall accuracy

The fact that only a particular sample is surveyed rather than the entire population results in the existence of sampling and non – sampling errors.

14.2 Sampling error

Sampling errors are being estimated by the Coefficient of Variation. See pages 22-25 of the Quality Report . http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/BUCKET/A1901/Other/A1901_SFA20_MT_AN_00_2009_00_2009_01_F_EN.pdf

14.3 Non-sampling error

Non sampling errors refer to : sampling frames' errors, non response errors, processing errors and measuring errors.

1. Sampling frames' errors

- 31/ 6501=0,48% (31 households not eligible as not including at least one member aged 16-74 years old)

2. Non – response rates

- 1393/6501=21,43% (1393 households did not respond to telephone calls made or denied to cooperate)

Actions for minimizing unit non-response are:

- An advanced notification letter sent to all households, one month before the survey conduct, among others providing information on how the data collected are being used.
- In cases where the households couldn't be approached, mainly due to temporary absence, a number of attempts for phone calls (at least three) were made, at different days or hours of day.

3. Processing errors

Qualitative and quantitative checks of the data base are being made so as to minimize data entry errors.

4. Measuring errors

We deal with measuring errors by providing the interviewers detailed guidelines on how to complete the questionnaire, by conducting training seminars, as well as by carrying out data checks (logical, flow and validation checks). Besides ELSTAT data checks are also being done from Eurostat.

For more information please consult Quality report (pages 16-17)

http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/BUCKET/A1901/Other/A1901_SFA20_MT_AN_00_2009_00_2009_01_F_EN.pdf

15. Timeliness and punctuality

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15.1 Timeliness

The time lag between the reference period of the survey data and publication of data is typically 240 days.

15.2 Punctuality

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16. Comparability

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16.1 Comparability - geographical

No geographical comparability problem exists.

16.2 Comparability over time

No problem on comparability over time exists.

17. Coherence

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17.1 Coherence cross-domain

No statistically significant differences are observed among the same variables, published by ELSTAT and other organizations / services conducting similar surveys (e.g. the Observatory for Digital Greece).

17.2 Coherence - internal

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18. Cost and burden

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The burden mostly concerns the time required to aquire information from the responded households/ individuals, without however having the capability to lighten it.

19. Data revision

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19.1 Revision policy

The revision policy may relate to the survey data and the survey itself, i.e. the questionnaire, the sample, etc., and takes into account users' needs in additional statistical information.

19.2 Revision practice

After identifying the users' needs (e.g. Eurostat's) questionnaires are, whenever needed, redesigned with care not to danger comparability over time and at European level.

Review of data is being made after the application of checks by ELSTAT and by Eurostat, and after correcting any inconsistencies that may exist in the data, both cross-sectionally and longitudinally.

20. Statistical processing

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20.1 Source data

The survey is a sampling one. The three stage stratified sampling method was adopted for the survey. The primary units are the areas (one or more unified city blocks), the secondary sampling units selected in each sampling area are the households and the ultimate sampling units selected in each sampling household are the individuals belonging to the target population.

The sample consists of 6,501 households and an equal number of individuals aged 16-74 years. Households are a sub-sample of households having been surveyed in the Survey on Income and Living Conditions of the years 2006-2008 which have telephones.

20.2 Frequency of data collection

Yearly

20.3 Data collection

The method of data collection is the telephone interview (CATI).

20.4 Data validation

Data validation is being done by conducting qualitative and quantitative tests based on:

- Longitudinal checks on raw data (with data of previous years)
- Comparisons of key variables with variables / data of other statistical sources
- Calculation of sampling errors, also used as a criterion for the final validation of data.

20.5 Data compilation

For grossing up procedure please consult Quality Report, pages 20-21 , http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/BUCKET/A1901/Other/A1901_SFA20_MT_AN_00_2009_00_2009_01_F_EN.pdf

20.6 Adjustment

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21. Comment

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