

## **User oriented quality report**

### **Survey on the Use of Information and Communication Technologies by households & individuals, year 2010**

The Survey on the Use of Information and Communication Technologies by households and individuals is part of the European Statistical Program focusing on the availability of information and communication technologies and their use by individuals and within households. Information and Communication Technologies affect people's everyday lives in many ways, both at work and in the home, for example, when communicating with others, with public services or buying online. With the survey the indicators of the digital agenda of Europe are calculated, such as, the percentage of households with internet access at home, the percentage of population regularly using the internet, using the internet for receiving information from public services' websites, buying online goods and services, etc.

The survey is being conducted in the framework of Regulation 808/2004 of the European Council and the Parliament and according to Implementing Regulation 1006/2009.

The survey is conducted by telephone, to all private households throughout the country, irrespective of their size or socioeconomic characteristics, with the only condition that at least one person aged 16-74 years old lives in the household.

The three-stage area sampling was adopted for the survey. The primary sampling units are the areas (one or more unified city blocks) participating in both the National Health Survey of the year 2009 and the EU-SILC of the years 2005-2008. The secondary sampling units are the households of the National Health Survey and the EU-SILC consisting of members belonging to the target population (individuals aged 16 – 74 years old). The final sampling unit is one person randomly selected among the household members aged sixteen to seventy four years old.

In each Region (NUTS 2), the stratification of primary units was conducted by allocating the Municipalities and Communes according to the urbanization degree (urban, semi-urban, and rural regions). Except for the former two Major City Agglomerations (Athens and Thessaloniki), the strata created according to the urbanization degree are:

Urban	Agglomerations and Municipalities with 10.000 inhabitants or more
Semi-urban	Municipalities and Communes with 2.000 to 9.999 inhabitants
Rural	Communes up to 1.999 inhabitants

The multi-stage stratified sampling method was applied with stratification variables (a) the Region (NUTS 2) and (b) the degree of urbanization. The former Greater Athens Area was divided into 31 strata of about equal size (equal number of households) on the basis of the lists of city blocks of the Municipalities that constitute it and taking into consideration socio-economic criteria. Similarly, the former Greater Thessaloniki Area was divided into 9 equally sized strata. The two Major City Agglomerations account for the 40% of total population and for even larger percentages for specific socio-economic variables.

The sample consists of 6,000 households (sampling fraction 0.16%) and an equal number of individuals aged 16 – 74 years (sampling fraction 0.07%). Households in the sample are a sub-sample of the households being surveyed in the 2009 National Health Survey (4,114 households) and in the Survey on Income and Living Conditions of the years 2005 – 2008 (1,886 households), having telephones.

Sampling frames' error is 0,28% (households being exempted as not including any member aged 16-74), while the non response rate is 22,88%.

For more information (tables, graphs, methodology) on the survey can be found in ELSTAT's website [www.statistics.gr](http://www.statistics.gr) / Statistical Themes / Technology-Information Society.