

Single Integrated Metadata Structure (SIMS)

Country: Greece

Compiling agency: ELSTAT

Domain name: SURVEY ON THE USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN HOUSEHOLDS AND BY INDIVIDUALS, 2014

ELSTAT metadata

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1. Contact

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2. Introduction

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The Survey on the Use of Information and Communication Technologies by Households and by Individuals (HH ICT) is part of the European Statistical Program, in which all EU-countries participate. The main purpose of this survey is to study, at European and national level, the degree of ICT use by households and individuals. Provided data are used for the benchmarking of the indicators of Information Society for 2011 – 2015.

The survey is conducted by telephone and covers all private households throughout Greece, irrespective of their size or socioeconomic characteristics, with the only prerequisite that at least one person aged 16 – 74 years old lives in the household.

The legal framework for developing the HH ICT survey is Regulation 808/2004 of the European Parliament and Council on Information Society statistics and Implementing Regulation No 859/2013.

3. Metadata update

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3.1 Metadata last certified	24/11/2016
3.2 Metadata last posted	24/11/2016
3.3 Metadata last update	24/11/2016

4. Statistical presentation

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4.1 Data description

The survey on the use of information and communication technologies in households and by individuals (HH ICT) is part of a Community statistical program in which all EU member states participate. The main objective of the survey is to study at European and national level, the degree of ICT usage by households and the calculation of e-Europe benchmarking indicators concerning the Information Society.

The basic aim of the survey of the year 2014 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
- use of cloud services
- e-government

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • e-commerce and • e-skills
4.2 Classification system
NUTS, ISCO 08, ISCED 2011
4.3 Sector coverage
-
4.4 Statistical concepts and definitions
<p>1. Household Household is considered to be a person residing alone in a dwelling or a 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.</p> <p>2. Household members Household members are considered to be the individuals residing in the household during the 1st quarter of the year 2014 (or for most of this time interval).</p>
4.5 Statistical unit
Individuals and households.
4.6 Statistical population
<p>The survey covers all private households of the country, irrespective of their size or their socio – economic characteristics, with the only pre-requisite that they comprise at least one member aged 16-74 years old.</p> <p>The following cases are excluded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collective households, such as hotels, hospitals, elderly homes, camps, reformatories, etc. Collective households will also be considered the dwellings with more than 5 lodgers. Households with foreign citizens serving in diplomatic missions.
4.7 Reference area
Country
4.8 Time coverage
Yearly. Time series 2002- today.
4.9 Base period
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5. Unit of measure		Top
	Percentage % of households	
	Percentage % of individuals	

6. Reference period		Top
1st quarter 2014: for key variables		
For the reference period of the secondary variables please consult the survey questionnaire http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SFA20/2014		

7. Institutional mandate

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7.1 Legal acts and other agreements

The legal framework concerning the organization and operation of ELSTAT is as follows:

- **Law 3832/2010** [Law 3832/2010](#) (Government Gazette No 38, Issue A): "Hellenic Statistical System Establishment of the Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) as an Independent Authority", as amended and in force.
- **Regulation on the Operation and Administration of the Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT)**, 2012, (Government Gazette No 2390, Issue B, 28-8-2012) [Regulation on the Operation and Administration of ELSTAT](#)
- **Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council**, on the European statistics (Official Journal of the European Union L 87/164) [Regulation No 223/2009](#)
- **Article 14 of the Law 3470/2006** (Government Gazette No 132, Issue A): "National Export Council, tax regulations and other provisions".
- **Article 3, paragraph 1c, of the Law 3448/2006** (Government Gazette No 57, Issue A): "For the further use of information coming from the public sector and the settlement of matters falling within the responsibility of the Ministry of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization".
- **European Statistics Code of Practice**, adopted by the Statistical Programme Committee on 24 February 2005 and promulgated in the Commission Recommendation of 25 May 2005 on the independence, integrity and accountability of the national and Community statistical Authorities, after its revision, which was adopted on 28 September 2011 by the European Statistical System Committee [COP](#).
- **Presidential Decree 226/2000** (Government Gazette No 195, Issue A): "Organization of the General Secretariat of the National Statistical Service of Greece".
- **Articles 4, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Law 2392/1996** (Government Gazette No 60, Issue A): "Access of the General Secretariat of the National Statistical Service of Greece to administrative sources and administrative files, Statistical Confidentiality Committee, settlement of matters concerning the conduct of censuses and statistical works, as well as of matters of the General Secretariat of the National Statistical Service of Greece"

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. More specifically, for the survey of the year 2014, the relevant implementing regulation is 859/2013.

Indicators from these surveys are used for benchmarking purposes. Most of the provided data are used for the benchmarking 2011-2015 (adopted by the High Level Group i-2010 in November 2009), which followed the action plan e-Europe 2005. These indicators are provided by the European Statistical System.

7.2 Data sharing

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8. Confidentiality

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8.1 Confidentiality policy

The issues concerning the observance of statistical confidentiality by the Hellenic Statistical

Authority (ELSTAT) are governed by articles 7, 8 and 9 of the Law 3832/2010, as amended by article 90 paragraph 8 of Law 3842/2010 and by article 10 of Law 3899/2010, as well as by article 8 of Law 2392/1996, which was brought back into force, in accordance with article 90 paragraph 8 of Law 3842/2010. <http://www.statistics.gr/en/legal-framework>

Furthermore, ELSTAT disseminates the statistics in compliance with the statistical principles of the European Statistics Code of Practice and in particular with the principle of statistical confidentiality [COP](#)

8.2 Confidentiality – data treatment

➤ ELSTAT protects and does not disseminate data it has obtained or it has access to, which enable the direct or indirect identification of the statistical units that have provided them by the disclosure of individual information directly received for statistical purposes or indirectly supplied from administrative or other sources. ELSTAT takes all appropriate preventive measures so as to render impossible the identification of individual statistical units by technical or other means that might reasonably be used by a third party. Statistical data that could potentially enable the identification of the statistical unit are disseminated by ELSTAT if and only if:

a) these data have been treated, as it is specifically set out in the Regulation on Statistical Obligations of the agencies of the Hellenic Statistical System (ELSS), in such a way that their dissemination does not prejudice statistical confidentiality or

b) the statistical unit has given its consent, without any reservations, for the disclosure of data.

➤ The confidential data that are transmitted by ELSS agencies to ELSTAT are used exclusively for statistical purposes and the only persons who have the right to have access to these data are the personnel engaged in this task and appointed by an act of the President of ELSTAT.

➤ ELSTAT may grant researchers conducting statistical analyses for scientific purposes access to data that enable the indirect identification of the statistical units concerned. The access is granted provided the following conditions are satisfied:

a) an appropriate request together with a detailed research proposal in conformity with current scientific standards have been submitted;

b) the research proposal indicates in sufficient detail the set of data to be accessed, the methods of analyzing them, and the time needed for the research;

c) a contract specifying the conditions for access, the obligations of the researchers, the measures for respecting the confidentiality of statistical data and the sanctions in case of breach of these obligations has been signed by the individual researcher, by his/her institution, or by the organization commissioning the research, as the case may be, and by ELSTAT.

➤ Issues referring to the observance of statistical confidentiality are examined by the Statistical Confidentiality Committee (SCC) operating in ELSTAT. The responsibilities of this Committee are to make recommendations to the President of ELSTAT on:

- the level of detail at which statistical data can be disseminated, so as the identification, either directly or indirectly, of the surveyed statistical unit is not possible;

- the anonymization criteria for the microdata provided to users [Anonymization criteria](#);

- the granting to researchers access to confidential data for scientific purposes.

➤ The staff of ELSTAT, under any employment status, as well as the temporary survey workers who are employed for the collection of statistical data in statistical surveys conducted by ELSTAT, who acquire access by any means to confidential data, are bound by the principle of confidentiality and must use these data exclusively for the statistical purposes of ELSTAT. After the termination of

their term of office, they are not allowed to use these data for any purpose.

➤ Violation of data confidentiality and/or statistical confidentiality by any civil servant or employee of ELSTAT constitutes the disciplinary offence of violation of duty and may be punished with the penalty of final dismissal.

ELSTAT, by its decision, may impose a penalty amounting from ten thousand (10,000) up to two hundred thousand (200,000) euros to anyone who violates the confidentiality of data and/or statistical confidentiality. The penalty is always imposed after the hearing of the defence of the person liable for the breach, depending on the gravity and the repercussions of the violation. Any relapse constitutes an aggravating factor for the assessment of the administrative sanction.

9. Release policy

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9.1 Release calendar

1st Press Release date - General Results: 11 November 2014

2nd Press Release date – e-commerce / use of cloud services: 15 December 2014

9.2 Release calendar access

<http://www.statistics.gr/en/calendar>

9.3 User access

Users are informed on data release dates through ELSTAT's website. The equal access of users to data is governed by the European Statistics Code of Practice.

10. Frequency of dissemination

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Yearly.

11. Dissemination format

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11.1 News release

The first press release was announced on 11 November 2014 and the second on 15 December 2014.

11.2 Publications

Publication "The Living Conditions in Greece" provides, both in greek and english languages, the latest statistics illustrating living conditions in Greece, among which data from the Survey on the use of information and communication technologies in households and by individuals.

The publication is updated with the latest data the first Friday of January, March, May, July, September and November.

Relative link: <http://www.statistics.gr/en/living-conditions-in-greece>

Also publication "Greece in figures" publishes data on the ICT survey. Relative link: [Greece in figures](#)

11.3 On-line database

On line data base for data access, for the time being, does not exist.

11.3.1 Data tables - consultations

Information is not available.

11.4 Micro-data access

Microdata are available to users upon request in the competent Unit of Statistical Information using the following link: <http://www.statistics.gr/statistical-data-request> and <http://www.statistics.gr/data-for-scientific-purposes>

11.5 Other

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11.5.1 Metadata – consultations

Information is not available.

12. Accessibility of documentation

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12.1 Documentation on methodology

Information on the survey (in Greek and in English) has been posted on the website of ELSTAT <http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SFA20/2014>

Users can find the questionnaire of the survey, the surveys' guidelines (only in Greek) and the SDMX and short user oriented metadata manuals in national language and in English.

<http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SFA20/2014>

<http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SFA20/2014>

Detailed methodological information is included in the survey's Quality Report <http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SFA20/2014>

12.1.1 Metadata completeness - rate

97.3%

12.2 Quality documentation

Quality documentation is included in the survey's Quality Report <http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SFA20/2014>

13. Quality management

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13.1 Quality assurance

The quality of the survey is 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 European Statistics Code of Practice.

13.2 Quality assessment

Quality assessment is carried out by ELSTAT and Eurostat.

The sample size is such as to ensure high accuracy results, representative for the reference population and all necessary steps are taken so as to make all appropriate checks and minimize measurement errors in data collection.

14. Relevance	Top
14.1 User needs	
Main users of the survey data is Eurostat, OECD, Universities (professors, graduate and post graduate students), researchers on the field of information society, telecommunication providers etc. In general the users' requests are being satisfied.	
14.2 User satisfaction	
The Section of Statistical Information and Dissemination of ELSTAT conducts a survey on users' satisfaction http://www.statistics.gr/user-satisfaction-survey	
14.3 Completeness	
The completeness of data and breakdowns are considered to be very satisfactory according to user needs, while ESTAT's requirements are set out in Commission Regulation 808/2004 of the European Parliament and Council on Information Society statistics, and in accordance with Implementing Regulation 859/2013.	

15. Accuracy and reliability	Top
15.1 Overall accuracy	
<p>The concept of accuracy refers to the precision of estimates computed from a sample rather than from the entire population. Accuracy depends on sample size, sampling design effect and structure of the population under study. In addition to that, sampling errors and non sampling errors need to be taken into account.</p> <p>The sample size has been defined from the Division of Organization, Methodology and Public Relations, according to the provisions set in the surveys' implementing regulation, allowing thus the production of high accuracy estimations for the country and also for the 4 great geographical areas of the country (NUTS1 level).</p> <p>Sampling errors have been calculated from the competent division (see §15.2 below).</p> <p>For the non-sampling errors see §15.3 below.</p>	
15.2 Sampling error	
Sampling errors are estimated by the Coefficient of Variation and are presented in the Quality Report http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SFA20/2014	
15.3 Non-sampling error	
<p>The non-sampling errors are divided into the following categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coverage error 2. Measurement error 3. Non-response error 4. Processing error <p>15.3.1 Coverage error</p> <p>It is caused by the imperfection of the sampling frame. The sampling frame for the design was a list of individuals based on the data of the general population Census, 2011. The age distribution of the individuals included in the sampling frame has been shifted by three years, in order to coincide with the reference year of the survey.</p> <p>15.3.1.1 Over-coverage – rate</p> <p>0,3% of households were exempted as not including any member aged 16 – 74.</p> <p>15.3.1.2 Common units – proportion</p>	

Not applicable

15.3.2 Measurement error

It occurs at the time of data collection from the questionnaire.

In order to reduce these errors the following actions were done:

- For building up the questionnaire we adopted the questionnaire proposed from Eurostat as the basis. The structure of the questionnaires is similar. The majority of the questions are almost literally copied and translated.
- Detailed guidelines handbook was provided to all interviewers. Also, a second manual on the use of the data entry programs / electronic questionnaires designed using Oracle - SQL (in central office desktops).
- Training to interviewers took place in Athens.
- Checks (validation/ logical/ completeness/ flow, etc.) were carried out both by ELSTAT and EUROSTAT (validation programs). Supervisors were in close communication with interviewers for attending work progress or to discuss and solve occurring problems.
- Participation in the survey of skilled and experienced, with previous years' ICT survey and other household surveys, interviewers.

15.3.3 Non response error

Analytically:

- 29.7% of eligible households didn't answer the phone
- 11,1% of eligible households denied to cooperate

Actions for minimizing units' non-response are:

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

For more information please consult the Quality report <http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SFA20/2014>

15.3.4 Processing error

Occurring in post-data-collection processes such as data entry, keying, editing and weighting

- Data entry checks were made from ELSTAT's experienced personnel, also using ESTAT's validation programs
- Longitudinal checks with data from previous years' surveys.
- Codification of questions relating to occupation (ISCO-08).

15.3.5 Model assumption error

Not applicable

16. Timeliness and punctuality

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16.1 Timeliness

The time lag between the reference period of the survey data and the publication of data is approximately 10 months.

16.2 Punctuality

Dates when each of the phases of the projects started/ended

Data are produced and disseminated according to the predefined timetable.

	<u>Duration / start / end date</u>
Preparation of survey	End of year 2013
Data collection (fieldwork)	April- beginning of July 2014

Dissemination of national results The national results will be available for dissemination right after the Press Releases of the survey results (11/11/2014 and 15/12/2014).

17. Comparability

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17.1 Comparability - geographical

Comparability of data between Member States is assured by keeping the comparability of methods used and of definitions of variables. This target is much aided by the use of EU proposed questionnaire and of the conceptual guidelines and instructions (methodological manual).

17.1.1 Assymetry for mirror flows statistics – coefficient

Not applicable

17.2 Comparability over time

From 2002 onwards, the data are comparable because common definitions and methods of data production are applied; therefore, in general, no problem on comparability over time exists.

18. Coherence

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18.1 Coherence cross-domain

No statistically significant differences have been observed for the same variables, published by ELSTAT or by other organizations / services conducting similar surveys.

Internet penetration indicator (Households with access to the internet at home) is compared with the indicator calculated from the EU-SILC and the Household Budget Survey.

The results / differences are presented below. Differences between the concepts / definitions used in the two surveys do not exist hence discrepancies may be attributed to the fact that the two surveys serve different purposes; ICT targets information technologies whereas EU-SILC and HBS target household income and household expenditure, respectively.

	HH ICT 2014	EU-SILC 2014	HBS 2014
Households with access to the internet at home	65.6%	61.6%	58.4%

18.1.1 Coherence – sub annual and annual statistics

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18.1.2 Coherence – National Accounts

-

18.2 Coherence - internal

-

19. Cost and burden

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The ICT survey has been designed to keep respondent burden under control in order to avoid high non-response rate and to ensure good quality of the collected information. The burden mostly concerns the time required to get the information from the surveyed households/ individuals.

Nevertheless, it seems not possible to lighten this burden.

20. Data revision

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20.1 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 for additional statistical information.

<http://www.statistics.gr/en/policies>

20.2 Revision practice

Data transmitted to Eurostat undergo detailed verifications by implementing automated validation procedures at the level of variables and breakdowns. Besides cross-sectional checks, longitudinal checks are conducted and whenever necessary (if data inconsistencies are found) reporting countries are asked to verify and revise their results.

21. Statistical processing

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21.1 Source data

The survey is a sampling one. The one-stage stratified sampling method was adopted for the survey with sampling units (a) the individual aged 16-74 years old and (b) the household whose member is the individual.

The stratification criteria are:

- the geographical region (NUTS 2)
- the urbanization degree of the Municipal / Local communities at which the individuals belong. Individuals of Greater Athens and of former department of Thessaloniki are further divided into homogeneous clusters according to socio-economic characteristics.
- the gender and the age group.

The survey has been conducted in a sample of 7000 individuals (sampling fraction 0.9‰) and of equal size households (sampling fraction 1.89‰). The selection of sampling individuals in each strata resulting from the crossing of the stratification criteria, has been done with equal probabilities from a specific list drawn up from Census 2011 data.

21.2 Frequency of data collection

Yearly

21.3 Data collection

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

21.4 Data validation

Data validation is carried out by 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.

21.5 Data compilation

For grossing up procedure please consult the Quality Report <http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SFA20/2014>

21.5.1 Imputation – rate

0%

21.6 Adjustment	
-	
<u>21.6.1 Seasonal adjustment</u>	
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