Single Integrated Metadata Structure (SIMS v2.0)
(user oriented)

Country: Greece

Compiling agency: ELSTAT

Domain name: ADULT EDUCATION SURVEY

ELSTAT metadata

Reference metadata

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1. Contact		Top
1.1 Contact organisation	Hellenic Statistical Authority	
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2. Metadata update

2.1 Metadata last certified	February 2018
2.2 Metadata last posted	February 2018
2.3 Metadata last update	February 2018

3. Statistical presentation

3.1 Data description

The Adult Education Survey (AES) had as target persons 18 – 64 years old, and covered participation in education and lifelong learning activities during the last 12 months (formal, non-formal and informal learning), characteristics of learning activities, foreign language skills and background variables related to main characteristics of the respondents like employment status, nationality and country of birth, educational level and country of birth of parents, as well as, sex, age and family status.

3.2 Classification system

Economic activity, was classified according to to NACE Rev2.

Occupation, was classified according to ISCO-08.

Nationality and **Country of birth** are classified according to a specific classification used for the Adult Education Survey.

Level of education is classified according to International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 11).

Field of education is classified according to ISCED 11.

Geographical areas are classified according to NUTS classification.

3.3 Sector coverage

AES is a household survey

3.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Learning activity: any **organised** activity that is **targeted** to improve the knowledge and skills of a person.

Adult education: the whole spectrum of learning activities, of any content, level, and method, either officially recognised or not, either continuing or supplementing initial education, that are used by persons, who are considered as adults by society, in order to develop their competences, to enrich their knowledge, to improve their technical or professional skill, or to change their prospects.

Formal educational system: the institutionalised and hierarchically structured educational system that comprises all educational activities that belong to the National Framework of Qualifications.

The formal educational system includes educational institutes that constitute a continuous "ladder" organised in levels (primary – secondary – tertiary), where the completion of one level is a prerequisite for the entrance in the higher level.

Non-formal education: any organised educational activity that does not belong to the formal educational system. It can be a single education activity or part of a wider set of activities that is addressed to specific persons with specific educational objectives.

It may include a wide range of educational programmes, as adult education, seminars, conferences, private lessons, driving lessons, dance, music lessons, etc.

Informal learning: informal learning refers to learning activities that are intentional but less structured and less organised. It includes cases when someone is learning alone, or with the help of another person (a friend or relative, or colleague, etc.) who acts as a tutor. The learning process is organised by the person who is learning, without the involvement of a teacher or an educational institute.

3.5 Statistical unit

Individuals and learning activities

3.6 Statistical population
Population 18 – 64 years old, residing in private households, and staying (or intend to stay) at least 1 year in Greece.   Individuals who permanently reside in collective houses (i.e. hospitals, hotels, asylums, homes for the elderly, orphanages, etc) are not covered by the survey.
3.7 Reference area
All NUTS 3 areas of Greece, with the exception of Mount Athos area.
3.8 Time coverage
Adult Education Survey took place in the last Quarter of 2016
3.9 Base period
NA

4. Unit of measure

Number of persons, %, mean, years (age), hours (of education), Euros

5. Reference period

The Adult Education Survey's reference period for main variables (participation in educational, activities) is the 12 months before the date of the interview.

6. Institutional mandate

6.1 Legal acts and other agreements
Hellenic Statistical Authority is an independent authority responsible for the production and dissemination of official statistics.

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

  ➢ 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 by article 90 paragraphs 8 and 9 of the Law 3842/2010 (Government Gazette No 58, Issue A): "*Restoration of fiscal justice, confrontation of tax evasion and other provisions*", by article 10 of the Law 3899/2010 (Government Gazette No 212, Issue A): "*Urgent measures for the implementation of the assistance program of the Greek Economy*", by article 45 of the Law 3943/2011 (Government Gazette No 66, Issue A): "*Combating tax evasion, staffing of auditing services and other provisions falling within the competence of the Ministry of Finance*", by article 22 paragraph 1 of the Law 3965/2011 (Government Gazette No 113, Issue A): "*Operations Reform of the Consignment and Loan Fund, Public Debt Management Agency, Public Enterprises and Government bodies, the establishment of the General Secretary of Public Property and other provisions*" and by article 51 of the Law 4021/2011 (Government Gazette No 218, Issue A): "*Enhanced measures for the supervision and restructuring of Credit Institutions – Regulation of issues of financial nature – Ratification of the European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF) Framework-Agreement and its amendments and other provisions."*

  ➢ 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).
  ➢ 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.

- ➤ Presidential Decree 226/2000 (Government Gazette No 195, Issue A): "*Organization of the General Secretariat of the Hellenic Statistical Authority*".
- ➤ Articles 4, 8, 9, 10, 12 , 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Law 2392/1996 (Government Gazette No 60, Issue A): "*Access of the General Secretariat of the Hellenic Statistical Authority 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 Hellenic Statistical Authority*".

Adult Education Survey is harmonized with European legislation. The principal legal acts are

Regulation (EC) No 452/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 concerning the production and development of statistics on education and lifelong learning

and

Commission Regulation (EU) No 823/2010 of 17 September 2010 implementing Regulation No 452/2008.

6.2 Data sharing

NA

7. Confidentiality

7.1 Confidentiality - policy

The issues concerning the observance of statistical confidentiality by the Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) are arranged by articles 6, 7 and 8 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.

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.

7.2 Confidentiality - data treatment

7.2 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.

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

When data are disseminated in a form that would potentially allow direct or indirect identification of a person, (e.g micro data set), a certain set of rules is applied in order to prevent unauthorized disclosure:

- information on NUTS 2 area is suppressed
- Nationality and country of birth are aggregated in 3 groups: Nationals / Non-nationals but nationals of an EU country / Non-nationals and non-nationals of an EU country
- Widowed, divorced or separated are combined in a single category on variable "marital status"
- Information on income is suppressed

In specific cases, and after the approval of the confidentiality committee of ELSTAT, one or two of these rules can be relaxed.

8. Release policy Top

8.1 Release calendar

Every year, in December, ELSTAT publishes a release calendar with the exact days of publicatioin of all press-releases of the forthcoming year.

8.2 Release calendar access

The release calendar is sent to press and other parts, and is uploaded in ELSTAT's web page.

8.3 User access

The data are released simultaneously to all interested parties through a Press Release. At the same time, the press release is distributed electronically to the subscribers. The press release is subsequently posted on the website of ELSTAT (http://www.statistics.gr).

There is no internal government access to the data before their release to the public.

9. Frequency of dissemination Top

The AES runs every 5 years and the results are published with the same frequency.

10. Accessibility and clarity Top

10.1 News release

Adult Education Survey Results

10.2 Publications

NA

10.3 On-line database

NA

10.4 Micro-data access

Micro-data are available for free to users upon request to the Hellenic Statistical Authority, Statistical Information and Publications Division, 46, Pireos & Eponiton str, P.O. BOX 80847, 18510 Pireas (tel. (30) 210-4852 311, Fax: (30) 210-4852 022, e-mail: (data.dissem@statistics.gr) or through ELSTAT's portal at http://www.statistics.gr/el/provision-of-statistical-data

10.5 Other
A number of tabulated data are available to users on the website

http://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SJO18/2016.

Custom tabulations are available through ELSTAT's portal at http://www.statistics.gr/el/provision-of-statistical-data

10.5.1 Metadata – consultations

http://www.statistics.gr/el/user-satisfaction-survey |

10.6 Documentation on methodology
Available information on methodology includes
Questionnaires
Interviewers instructions
Metadata

10.6.1 Metadata completeness – rate
NA

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10.7 Quality documentation
Quality report

11. Quality management

11.1 Quality assurance
Adult Education Survey complies with Eurostat standards concerning the selection and the size of the sample, the design of questionnaires, and the information collected.

Collected questionnaires are checked for completeness and quality of information. The final data base is checked for data validity by ELSTAT and Eurostat. |

11.2 Quality assessment
Adult Education Survey is considered a reliable source of information with a methodology that meets high standards. Nevertheless, Adult Education Survey is a sample survey and as a result, the results are accompanied by sampling errors.

Basic quality indicators on Adult Education Survey, (sampling errors, response rates) are computed and included in a standard quality report submitted to Eurostat. |

12. Relevance

12.1 User needs
AES has as target to cover the need for comparable statistics on education, training and lifelong learning.

Main users of AES data are international organizations (Eurostat, European Commission, OECD, Unesco) |

as well as many national authorities and establishments (Ministries, Universities, Research Institutes, etc,), press, and general public

12.2 User satisfaction

ELSTAT does not carry out a user satisfaction survey specifically for the users of the Adult Education Survey.

12.3 Data completeness

Adult Education Survey in Greece collects information on all variables that are included in the relevant regulations .

13. Accuracy and reliability

13.1 Overall accuracy

The size of the Adult Education Survey sample allows for the production of estimates with satisfactory accuracy at country level.

13.2 Sampling error

Sampling error indicators for 2016 AES key statistics

Indicator	Estimated value of the indicator (weighted)	Coefficient of variation	Standard error	
Participation rate in formal education and training, age 25-64, total - %	3,71	9,34	0,35	
Participation rate in non-formal education and training, age 25-64, total - %	14,04	5,12	0,72	
Participation rate in non-formal education and training, age 25-64, women - %	14,72	6,34	0,93	
Participation rate in non-formal education and training, age 25-64, men - %	13,34	6,12	0,81	
Participation rate in non-formal education and training, age 18-24, total - % (optional)	26,43	9,04	2,39	
Participation rate in non-formal education and training, age 25-34, total - %	21,26	9,01	1,91	
Participation rate in non-formal education and training, age 35-54, total - %	14,67	6,15	0,90	
Participation rate in non-formal education and training, age 55-64, total - %	5,65	14,30	0,81	

Participation rate in non-formal education and training, age 25-64, low educational attainment (ISCED 0-2) - %	2,60	21,02	0,54
Participation rate in non-formal education and training, age 25-64, medium educational attainment (ISCED 3-4) - %	14,00	7,66	1,10
Participation rate in non-formal education and training, age 25-64, high educational attainment (ISCED 5-8) - %	24,80	6,30	1,60
Participation rate in non-formal education and training, age 25-64, unemployed - %	8,05	12,97	1,04
Share of job-related activities among non-formal education and training - %	81,5	3,45	2,81
Participation rate in informal learning, age 25-64, total - %	47,21	3	1,42

The next table presents the mean 95% confidence interval and mean CV for different ranges of estimated characteristics

Range of estimated characteristic	Mean 95% confidence interval		Mean CV
(0 - 800]	-511	1680	0,94
(800 - 1200]	-696	2706	0,86
(1200 - 1700]	-1012	3963	0,86
(1700 - 2400]	-1374	5491	0,85
(2400 - 3100]	-1337	6949	0,75
(3100 - 5000]	-1306	8821	0,68
(5000 - 7000]	-1451	12349	0,65
(7000 - 9000]	307	15915	0,49
(9000 - 16000]	2050	23041	0,43
(16000 - 26000]	7832	33892	0,32
(26000 - 38000]	15225	47355	0,26
(38000 - 55000]	24231	67201	0,24
(55000 - 85000]	42251	90773	0,19
(85000 - 136000]	80617	144010	0,14
(136000 - 204000]	125979	204198	0,12
(204000 - 320000]	204350	302924	0,1
(320000 - 470000]	337900	464166	0,08
(470000 - 680000]	493035	645281	0,07
(680000 - 2828000]	1143190	1362066	0,05
(2828000 - 6580000]	4772812	5179434	0,02

13.3 Non-sampling error

a. Unit non – response

The next table present s the total unit non-response

	Eligible households in the sample	
	4686	
	Households that did not respond	%
Total non response	**1867**	**39,8**
No contact	*1231*	*26,3*
Refusal	*616*	*13,1*
Other reason	*20*	*0,4*

b. Item non - response

2016 AES variables with item non-response rates 10% and higher *Item non-response in relation to the relevant target population, i.e. depending on the variable the total population, the population participating in FED, in NFE, etc.*	
Variable	*Item non-response rate (%)*
Hieghest educational level of respondent' father	11,9
Hieghest educational level of respondent' mother	12,6
Number of hours in formal educational activity	27,3
Number of hours in first non formal educational activity	11,9
Cost of first non formal educational activity	22,7
Number of hours in second non formal educational activity	15,5
Cost of second non formal educational activity	25,9

13.3.1 Coverage error

Refers to the deviation between the sampling frame and the targer population. The sampling frame is based in the most recent census. The primary sampling units are groups of building blocks. The formation and selection of these building blocks is determined by the number of private households residing in them at the time of the most recent census. The secondary sampling units (that is, dwellings) are selected after the selection of the primary sampling unit and after the compilation of a complete list of the dwellings with private households in the PSU.

The main issues pertaining to the frame quality are:

- The more the time interval elapsed since the census, the less accurately the probabilities of selection reflect the "real size" of the selected primary sampling units.

- Sample size can be different, and even significantly different from the expected size, due to considerable changes in the "size" (that is, the number of household dwellings) of a PSU.

- It is difficult to control the way listings are updated. Over-coverage and under-coverage can be both present.

- The sampling frame includes only private households residing in "normal" dwellings. Population living in collective households (conscripits, persons living in hospitals, hotels, asylums, homes for the elderly, orphanages, etc) is not covered by the samping frame.

- The sampling frame contains no information about the household composition (that is, if a particular selected household includes members of the target population).

13.3.1.1 Over-coverage – rate

Refers to the percentage of dwellings that –at the time of the survey – are empty (or in general, are not used as a residence of a private household). Includes also households with no members aged 18 – 64 years old. It is estimated at about 78%. It should be noted that the high percentage of over-coverage was taken in to account at the sampling design

13.3.1.2 Common units – proportion

Refers to the proportion of units covered by both the survey and the administrative sources in relation to the total number of units in the survey. AES survey does not uses any administrative sources, and therefore estimations are entirely derived from LFS sample.

13.3.2 Measurement error

Measurement errors are distinguished into:

(a) response errors, i.e. when respondents provide false or incorrect information. This can be caused, for example, because of:

- Sensitive questions (like the existence of a second job, income, receiving unemployment allowances, etc)

- Proxy answering, mostly for questions about the motives or wishes of a person

and,

(b) Interview errors – that is, cases when the interviewer enters incorrect information.

For example, the interviewer may formulate a question incorrectly, ask questions in the wrong order, or record erroneously open-ended answers (eg. profession description).

There is no quantitive assessment of this type of errrors

13.3.3 Processing error

The number of data base recores that contain errors (originally) was about 12%. There is no available quantitive information on the source of these errors. The final data base is clear from such errors.

13.3.4 Model assumption error

NA

14. Timeliness and punctuality

14.1 Timeliness

	Start	End
Survey preparation	1/10/2015	30/4/2016
Field work	1/10/2016	30/12/2016
Recontacting households	15/11/2017	15/3/2017
Proccesing	1/4/2017	3/9/2017
Senting data base to Eurostat	4/9/2017	20/10/2017

14.2 Punctuality

The survey was implemented according to the schedule.

15. Coherence and comparability

15.1 Comparability - geographical

Definition in Adult Education Survey do not deviate from Eurostat's regulation

15.1.1 Assymetry for mirror flows statistics – coefficient

NA

15.2 Comparability over time

The following table presents the results of AES for years 2007, 2012 and 2016 for a number of selected indicators.

	2007	2012	2016
Participation rate in formal education, persons 25-64 years old, total	2,3	2,6	3,7
Participation rate in formal education, persons 25-64 years old, females	2,3	2,6	4,3
Participation rate in formal education, persons 25-64 years old, males	2,3	2,7	3,1
Participation rate in non formal education, persons 25-64 years old, total	12,7	9,6	14
Participation rate in non formal education, persons 25-64 years old, females	12,8	11,2	14,7
Participation rate in non formal education, persons 25-64 years old, males	12,6	8	13,3
Rate of work related non formal activities	81,9	71,2	81,5
Participation in informal learning	20,7	10,5	47,2

15.3 Coherence cross-domain

Adult Education Survey's results are not comparable to LFS results (concering the participatioin in education and training due to different reference periods (12 months for AES and 4 weeks for LFS).

15.3.1 Coherence – sub annual and annual statistics

NA

15.3.2 Coherence – National Accounts

NA

15.4 Coherence - internal

The AES estimates have full internal coherence, as they are all based on the same set of microdata and they are calculated using the same estimation methods

16. Cost and burden

The total cost for data collection was 47,000 euros

17. Data revision

17.1 Revision policy

NA

17.2 Revision practice

NA

18. Statistical processing

18.1 Source data

Adult Education Survey is a sample survey covering the population living in private households. A subset of Labour Force Survey sample was used as the sample of AES, and as a result, the sampling scheme was two stage stratified sampling.

Total country is stratified in 206 strata. These strata are formed by allocating municipalities and communes of every NUTS 3 in three different groups (Agglomerations and Municipalities with 10.000 inhabitants or more, Municipalities and Communes with 2.000 to 9.999 inhabitants, and Communes up to 1.999 inhabitants). The exceptions are Athens and Thessaloniki agglomerations, which are divided into 31 and 9 strata, respectively.

In the first sampling stage 470 primary sampling units were selected with a probability proportional to their size at 2001 census.

At the second sampling stage a systematic sample of dwellings is selected in every primary sampling unit. All households residing in selected dwellings were asked to participate in the survey. All the individuals who were members of the selected households were interviewed if in target population.

18.2 Frequency of data collection

Every 5 years

18.3 Data collection

The interview took place in the household residence with a face-to-face interview, using paper questionnaire.

18.4 Data validation

Data are validated through a series of checks which detect inconsistencies between dates reported by interviewed persons, between educational attainment and profession, inconsistencies between answers given to different part of the questionnaire and inconsistencies in the reported structure of the households. When detected, these problems are resolved by recontacting households.

18.5 Data compilation

The Adult Education Survey' s esults are produced by weighting sample data. Data weights are computed in a 3 – step procedure.

In the first step, a design weight is assigned to each person in the data file. This weight is the inverse of the estimated probability of selection of the particular household where the person lives .

In the second step, a non response correction factor is computed, at primary unit level:

Non response correction = number of eligible households in primary sampling unit/number of households that responded.

At the third step, data are post stratified: Totals are computed for 208 post – stratification cells, which are defined by 13 NUTS 2 areas x 8 age groups x sex. These totals are estimated by weighting sample data (individuals) by design weights and non response correction factor. Finaly, post stratification correction factors were computed for each individual so that estimations from Adult Education Survey are consistent with the population totals for post - stratification cells. These totals are based on latest census results, births, deaths and known migration.

18.5.1 Imputation – rate
NA

18.6 Adjustment

NA

18.6.1 Seasonal adjustment
NA

19. Comment Top