HELLENIC REPUBLIC

HELLENIC STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

Piraeus, 8 April 2026

ENERGY AND ENVIROMENT

2025 Survey on Income and Living Conditions

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces the results of the ad hoc module of the 2025 Household Income and Living Conditions Survey on "Energy and the environment". The module covers aspects such as energy efficiency of houses, energy saving behaviours and measuring personal carbon footprint.

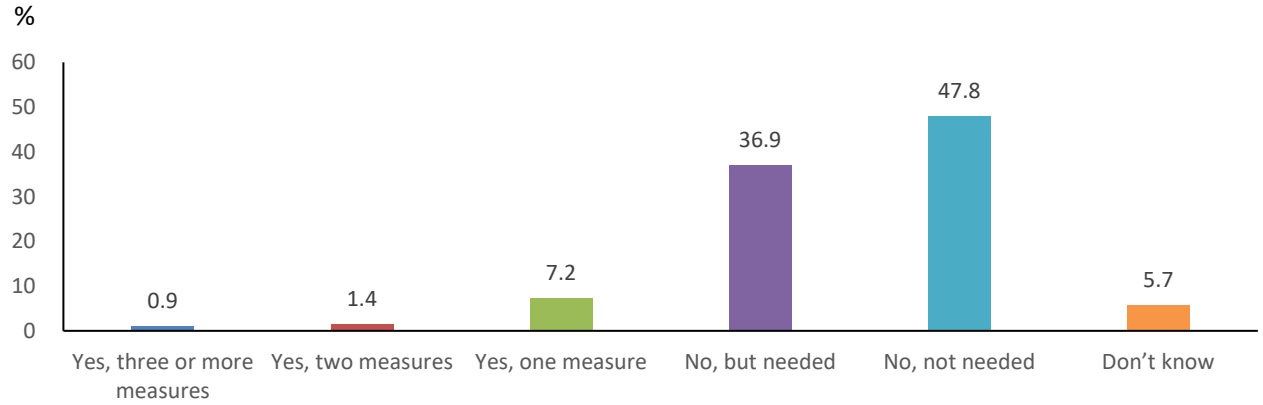
According to the survey results:

A. Energy efficiency of homes, recycling and public green spaces

- 0.9% of the population live in households whose main dwelling, regardless of tenure status, has undergone at least three energy efficiency improvement measures, over the past five years, concerning: (a) improving the thermal insulation of the external walls, roof or floor, (b) replacing single glazing with double or triple glazing and (c) replacing the heating system with a renewable energy system (e.g. heat pump, solar thermal energy, biomass aggregates, biofuels) or with a more efficient one. In addition, 1.4% and 7.2% of the population live in households whose main dwelling has undergone two or one of the above measures, respectively (Graph 1).
- 36.9% of the population live in households whose main dwelling has not undergone any energy efficiency improvement measure, over the past five years, despite such measures being needed, while 47.8% live in households where no such improvements were made because they were not needed (Graph 1).

It is noted that 68.4% of the population reported that their main dwelling was built or has undergone a major renovation during the period 1961–2000.

Graph 1. Energy efficiency renovation measures in main dwelling, over the past five (5) years: 2025

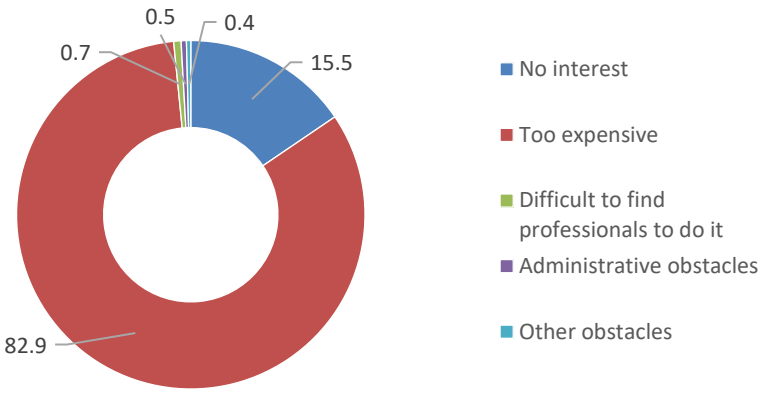


Information on methodological issues:
Population, Employment and Cost of Living Statistics Division
Households' Statistics Section
Head of Section: G. Ntouros
Tel.: 213 135 2174
e-mail: g.ntouros@statistics.gr

Information for data provision:
Tel. 213 135 2022
e-mail: data.dissem@statistics.gr

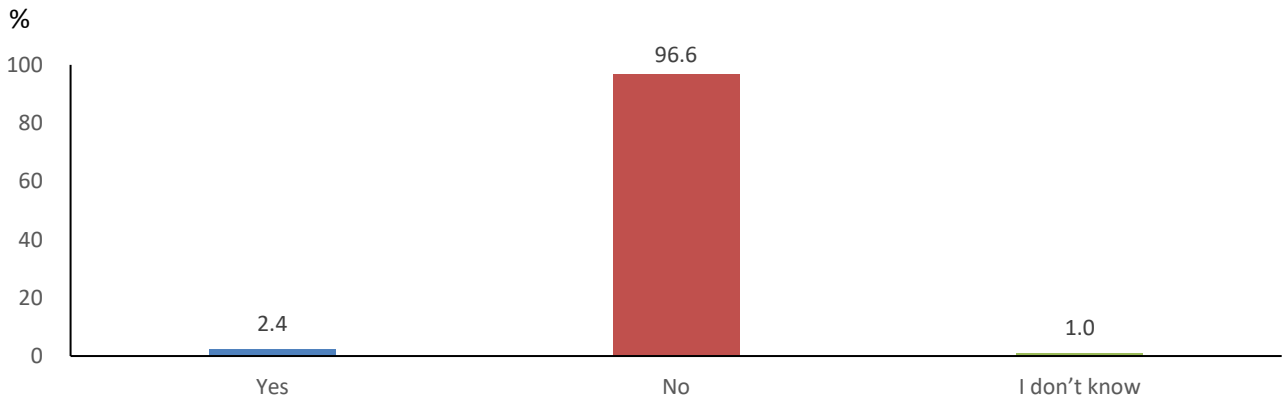
- 82.9% of the population whose main dwelling did not undergo any energy efficiency improvement measures in the last five years, even though they were needed, cite high costs as the main reason (Graph 2).

Graph 2. Obstacles in improving energy efficiency of main dwelling even though it was needed: 2025 (%)



- As shown in Graph 3 below, 2.4% of the population aged 16 years and over, stated that their main dwelling had sustained damage due to environmental/weather-related causes during the past five years.

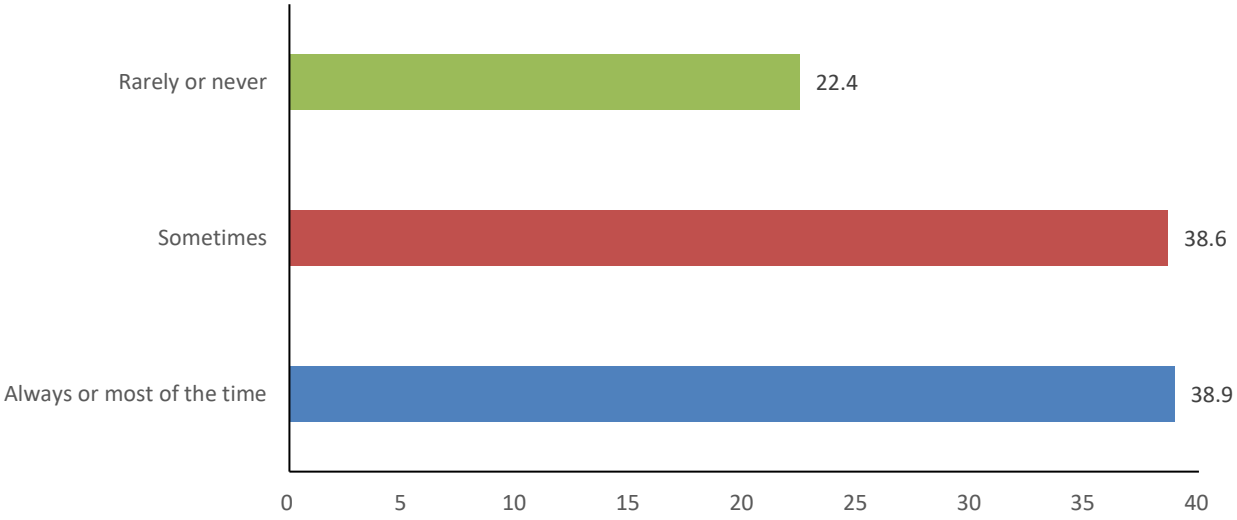
Graph 3. Damage to main dwelling due to environmental/weather-related causes over the past five years: 2025



Graph 4 below presents the percentage of the population who live in households that separate plastic bottles from general household waste, as part of recycling practices and environmentally responsible behavior.

- 38.9% of the population live in households that always or most of the time separate plastic bottles from general household waste, while 22.4% live in households that do it rarely or never.

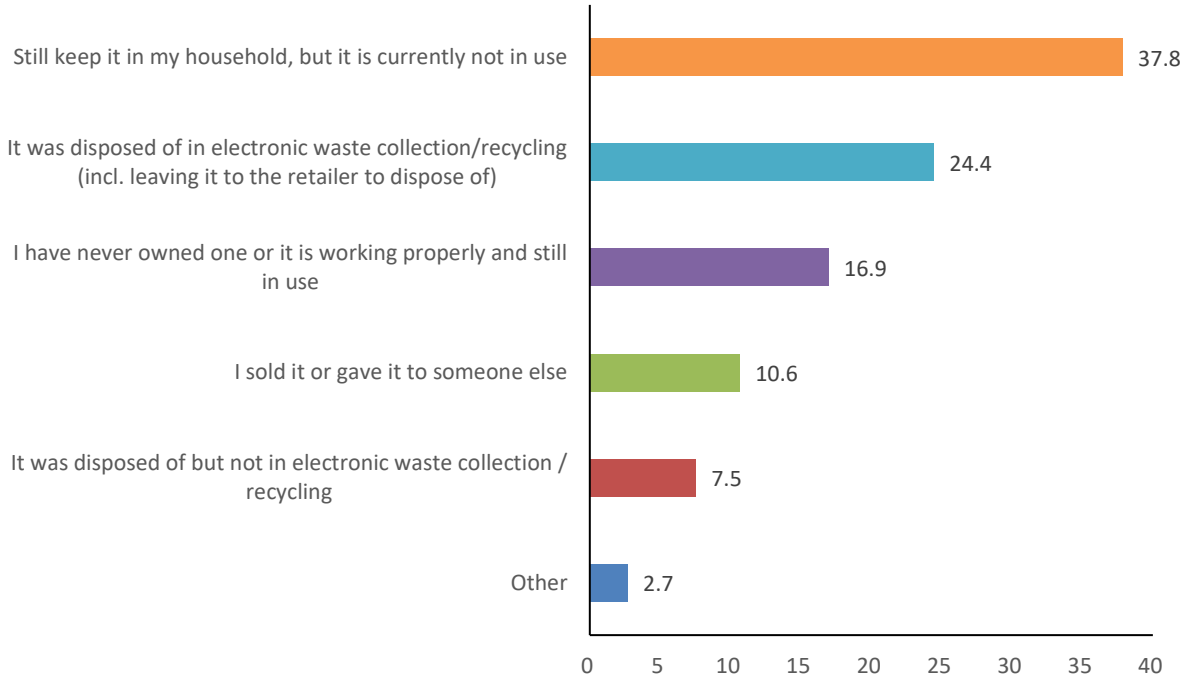
Graph 4. Separating plastic bottles at home: 2025 (%)



Graph 5 presents the collection of information regarding individuals' habits related to recycling mobile phones that are no longer in use.

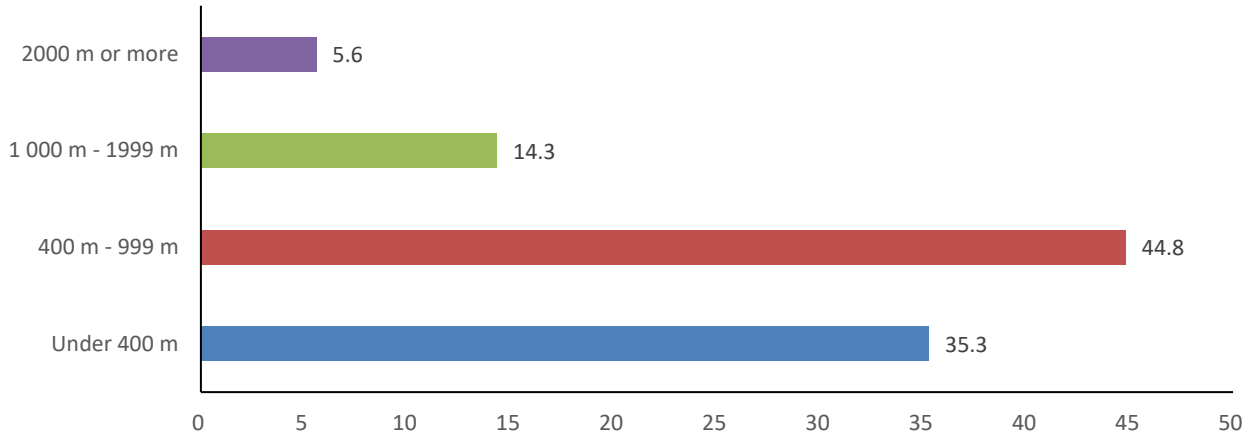
- 24.4% of the population aged 16 years and over, stated that their mobile phone, which could no longer be used or was not functioning properly, was disposed of for recycling at a designated electronic waste collection point or returned to a retail store, while 37.8% keep it at home without using it.

Graph 5. Action taken with unusable mobile phone: 2025 (%)



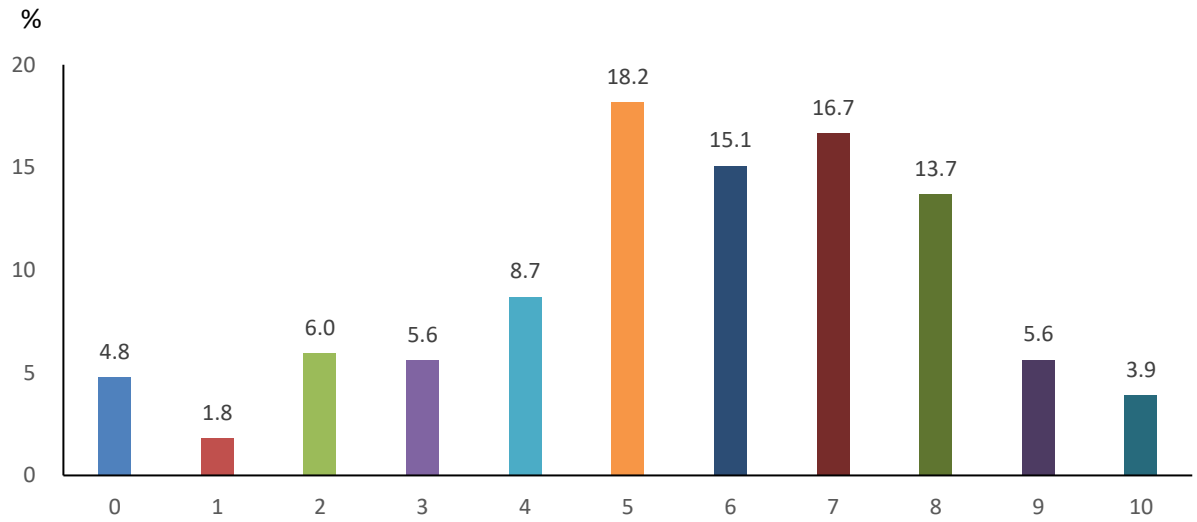
Graph 6 illustrates that 35.3% of the population has access by foot to a public green space[1] located less than 400 meters from their residence, while 5.6% of the population is located more than 2,000 meters away.

Graph 6. Walking distance to the nearest public green space: 2025 (%)



Regarding the level of satisfaction with public green spaces in the local area, 4.8% of the population aged 16 years and over declare themselves not at all satisfied, whereas 3.9% are completely satisfied. 36.0% declare themselves quite satisfied (scores 7-9 on the scale) (Graph 7).

Graph 7: Satisfaction (%) with public green spaces in the local area: 2025



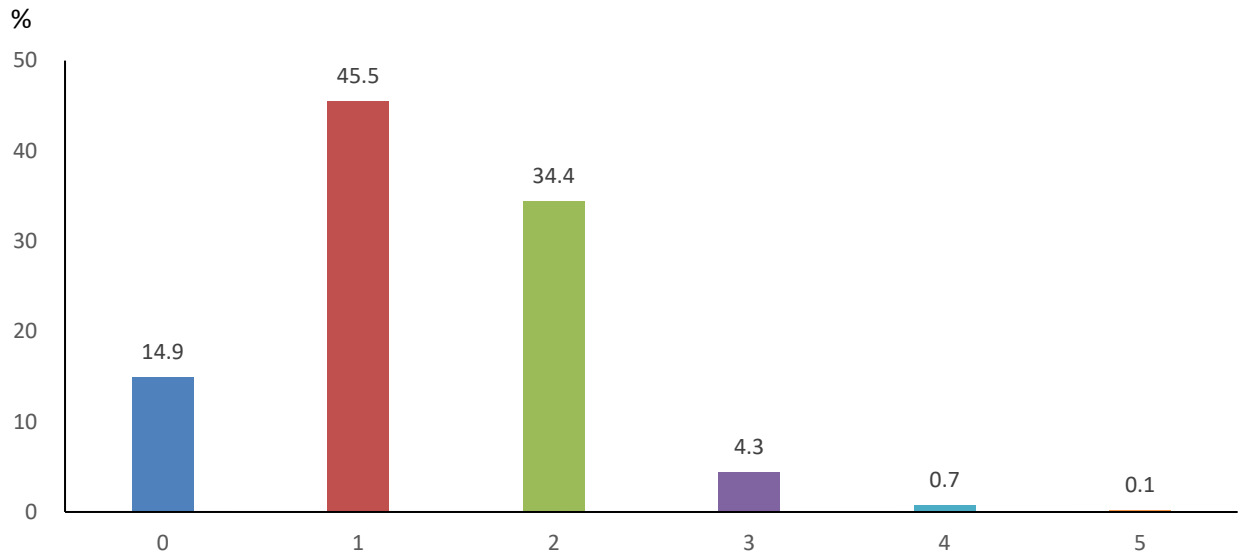
B. Cars, fuel type, transportation and trips

The ecological footprint of transportation depends significantly on the type of fuel, as well as on the number of plane trips.

[1] **A public space** is defined as a place that is publicly owned or designated for public use. Public spaces are accessible and to be enjoyed by everyone at no cost and not operated for profit. They are typically categorized into streets, open spaces and public facilities. More generally, a public space is a communal place outside the home and workplace that are generally open to the public. They encourage social interaction and provide opportunities for people to meet and connect. **A public green space** is defined subjectively by the respondent. It could include parks, playgrounds, city squares, water features, forests and spaces near lakes, rivers or the sea.

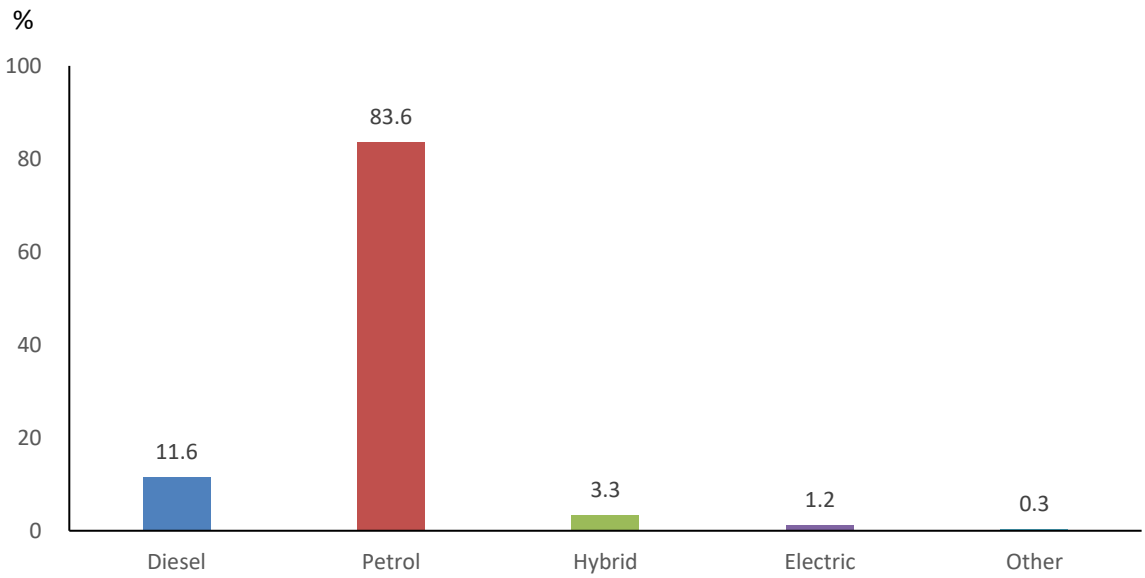
- 45.5% of the population live in households that possess one car, 34.4% in households that possess two cars, while 14.9% in households that do not possess any car (Graph 8).
- 53.0% of cars were registered before 2010, while 47.0% were registered in 2010 or later.

Graph 8. Number of private, leased or company cars in the household: 2025



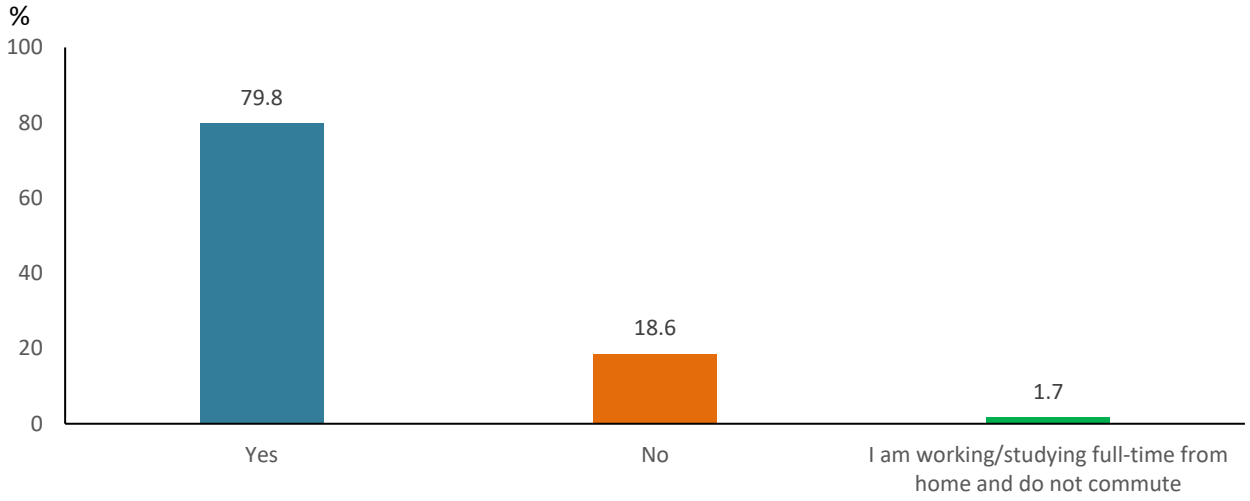
According to Graph 9, 83.6% of the population live in households whose (newest) car uses petrol, while the respective percentages for hybrid and electric cars are 3.3% and 1.2%.

Graph 9. Fuel type of the (newest) vehicle in the household: 2025



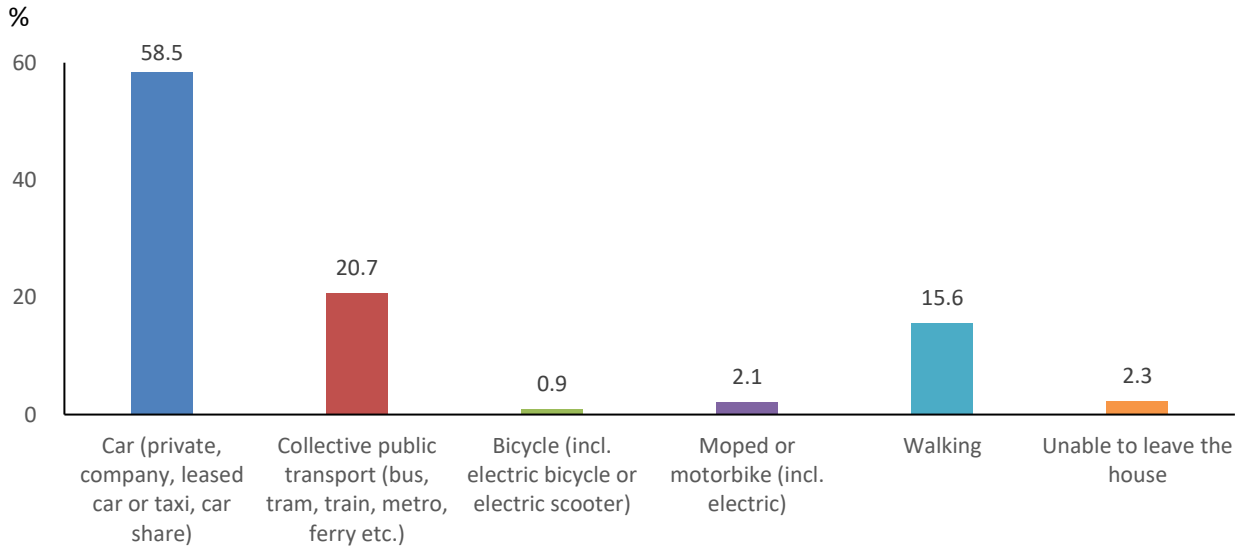
79.8% of the population aged 16-65 years old who work or study are able (under normal conditions) to have access to work, school, university within 1 hour using public transport, cycling or walking (Graph 10).

Graph 10. Ability to access (under normal conditions) within 1 hour, work/school/university by public transport, bicycle or walking: 2025



58.5% of the population aged 16 years and over, use a car as their main means of transport, 20.7% use public transport, whereas 15.6% walk (Graph 11).

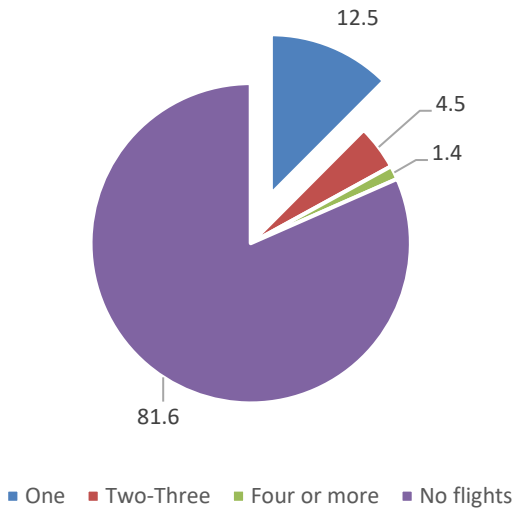
Graph 11. Main mode of transport among the population aged 16 and over: 2025



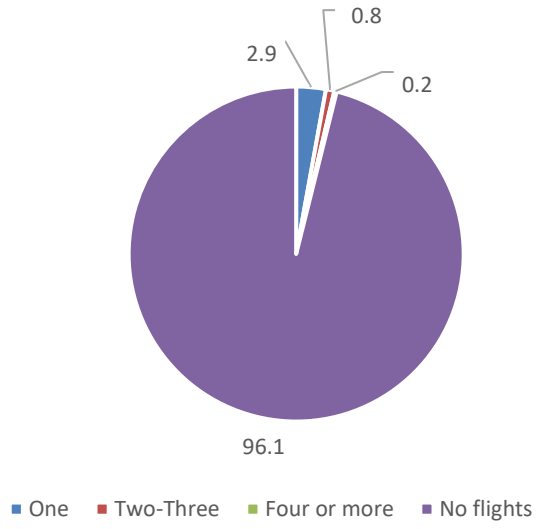
Regarding the number of (private or business) air trips within and outside Europe, the following were recorded:

- 12.5% of the population aged 16 years and over made one air trip within Europe in the last 12 months, while 1.4% made 4 trips or more (Graph 12).
- 2.9% of the population aged 16 years and over made one air trip outside Europe in the last 12 months, while 0.2% made 4 trips or more (Graph 13).

Graph 12. Number of private or business air trips within Europe in the last 12 months: 2025 (%)



Graph 13. Number of private or business flights outside of Europe: 2025 %

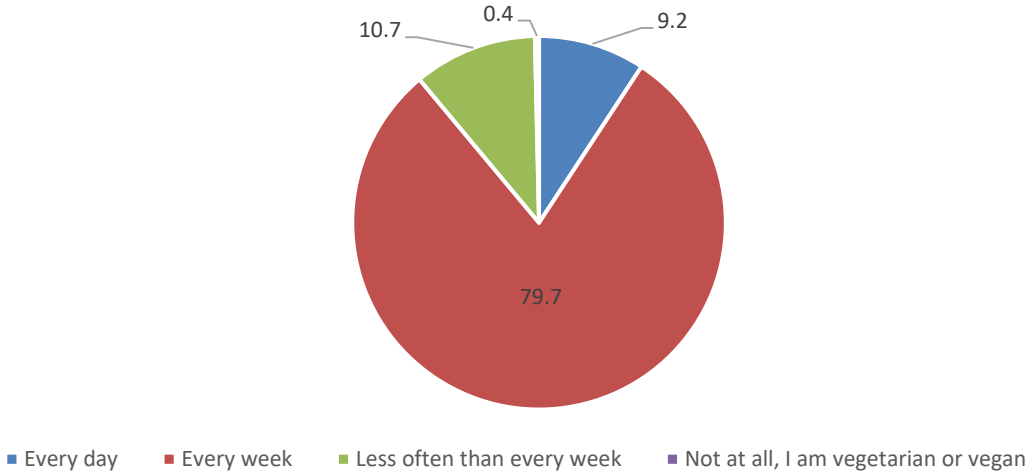


C. Frequency of consumption of meat, poultry, fish or seafood

The frequency of consumption of meat, poultry, fish or seafood is directly related to the environmental footprint, mainly through greenhouse gas emissions, water consumption and land use change.

- 79.7% of the population aged 16 years and over consumed meat, poultry, fish or seafood during the last 12 months every week (not every day) (Graph 14).
- 9.2% of the population aged 16 years and over consumed meat, poultry, fish or seafood during the last 12 months every day (Graph 14).

Graph 14. Frequency of consumption of meat, poultry, fish, or seafood over the past 12 months: 2025 (%)



EXPLANATORY NOTES

European Union - Statistics on Income and Living Conditions – (EU-SILC)

The Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) is part of a European Statistical Programme in which all Member States participate, and which replaced in 2003 the European Household Panel Survey with a view to improving the quality of statistical data concerning poverty and social exclusion.

The basic aim of the survey is to study, both at national and European level, the households' living conditions mainly in relation to their income. This survey is the basic source for comparable statistics on income distribution and social exclusion at European level. The use of commonly accepted questionnaires, primary target variables and concepts – definitions ensure data comparability.

Legal basis

The survey is compliant with the Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Social Statistics and is being conducted upon Decision of the President of ELSTAT.

Coverage

The survey covers all private households throughout the country irrespectively of their size or socio-economic characteristics.

The following are excluded from the survey:

- Institutional households of all types (boarding houses, elderly homes, hospitals, prisons, rehabilitation centres, camps, etc.). Households with more than five lodgers are considered institutional households.
- Households with foreigners serving in diplomatic missions.

Methodology

The survey is conducted under a simple rotational design, which was selected as the most suitable for a single cross-sectional and longitudinal survey. The final sampling unit is the household. The sampling units are the households and their members.

Every year the sample consists of 4 replications, which have been in the survey for 1-4 years. Except for the first three years of the survey, any particular replication remains in the survey for 4 years. Each year, one of the 4 replications from the previous year is dropped and a new one is added, in order to have a complete sample the first year of the survey, the four panels began simultaneously. For the EU-SILC longitudinal component, the people who were initially selected are interviewed for a period of four years, equal to the duration of each panel.

EU-SILC survey is based on a two-stage stratified sampling of households from a frame of sampling which has been created on the basis of the results of the population census and covers completely the reference population.
There are two levels of area stratification in the sampling design.

The first level is the geographical stratification based on the division of the total area of the Country into thirteen (13) formal administrative Regions corresponding to the European NUTS II level. The two major city agglomerations of Greater Athens area and Greater Thessalonica area constitute two separate major geographical strata.

The second level of stratification entails grouping municipalities and communes within each NUTS II Region by degree of urbanization. i.e., according to their population size. The scaling of urbanization was finally designed in four groups:

- >= 30,000 inhabitants
- 5,000 – 29,999 inhabitants
- 1,000 – 4,999 inhabitants
- 0-999 inhabitants

Sample selection schemes
i) In this stage, from any ultimate stratum (crossing of region with the degree of urbanization), -say stratum h, n_h primary units were drawn, where the number n_h of draws was approximately proportional to the population size X_h of the stratum (number of households according to the population census).

ii) In this stage, from each primary sampling unit (selected area) the sample of ultimate units (households) is selected. In the second stage a sample of dwellings is drawn and, in most cases, there is one to one relation between household and dwelling. If the selected dwelling consists of one or more households, then all of them are interviewed.
The survey was designed in 2003 to provide reliable estimates of interest at the national level. In 2019 the sample design based on the results of the "Study of the current sampling design of the Survey of Income and Living Conditions (SILC) with the objective to increase/adjust the sample at regional (NUTSII) level" in order to improve the estimates of regional EU-SILC indicators.

Sample size

In 2025, the survey was conducted on a final sample of 10,408 households and on 21,392 members of those households – 19,067 of them aged 16 years or over. The average household size was calculated at 2.1 members per household.

Weightings

For the estimation of the survey characteristics. the data of each person and household of the sample were multiplied by a reductive factor. The reductive factor results as product of the following three factors (weights):
a. The reverse probability of selection of the individual, that coincides with the reverse probability of selection of the household.
b. The reverse of the response rate of households inside the strata.
c. A corrective factor, which is determined in a way that:

i) The estimation of persons by gender and age groups that will result by geographic region (NUTSII) coincides with the corresponding number that was calculated with projection based on vital statistics (2021 population census, births, deaths, migration) for the reference year of the survey.

ii) The estimation of the number of households by size class (1, 2, 3, or 4+ members) and by tenure status coincides with the corresponding numbers of the reference year of the survey based on 2021 population census.

Variables

Interview with a person answering the household questions

- Energy efficiency Renovation (thermal insulation, windows or heating system)
- Year of construction of the main dwelling
- Obstacles in improving energy efficiency
- Separating plastic bottles at home
- Number of private, leased or company cars in the household
- Type of (newest) car by fuel used
- Year of first registration of (newest) car
- Year of first registration of the (oldest) car
- Year of construction of the main dwelling
- Walking distance to the nearest public green space

Personal interview with a person aged 16 and over

- Ability to access within 1 hour work/school/university by public transport, bicycle or walking
- Damage to main house/apartment due to environmental/weather causes
- Frequency of eating meat, poultry or fish
- Primary transport used
- Secondary transport used
- Number of private or business flights within Europe
- Number of private or business flights outside of Europe
- Number of hours spent in a non-electric car as a driver during the usual 7 days
- Trying to have mobile phone repaired when it is broken
- Action taken with unusable mobile phone
- Satisfaction with public green spaces in the local area

References

For further information on the survey, please visit ELSTAT's webpage on Survey on income and Living Conditions of Households