



PRESS RELEASE

SURVEY ON THE USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN HOUSEHOLDS AND BY INDIVIDUALS: 2022

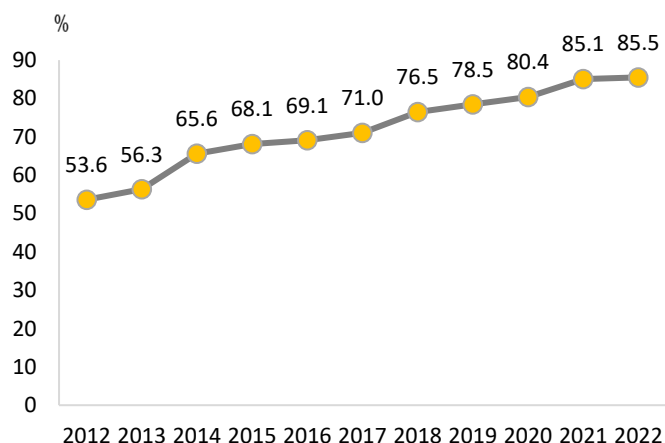
The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces data on the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) by households and their members. The data derive from the sample Survey on the Use of Information and Communication Technologies in Households and by Individuals for the year 2022.

The aforementioned survey was conducted on 4,778 private households and equal number of members throughout Greece, with the only prerequisite that there was, at least, one member aged 16-74 in each household.

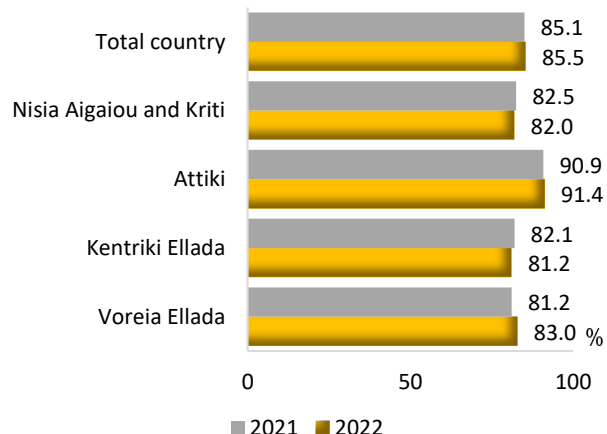
INTERNET CONNECTION AT HOME

According to the survey results, 85.5% of households have access to the internet from home (Graph 1, Annex — Table 1). Compared to 2012, a 59.5 % increase is recorded in internet access at home. Graph 2 depicts internet access by great geographical area (NUTS1).

Graph 1. Internet access at home, 2012 – 2022



Graph 2. Geographical distribution of households with internet access at home by NUTS1 region, 2021 - 2022



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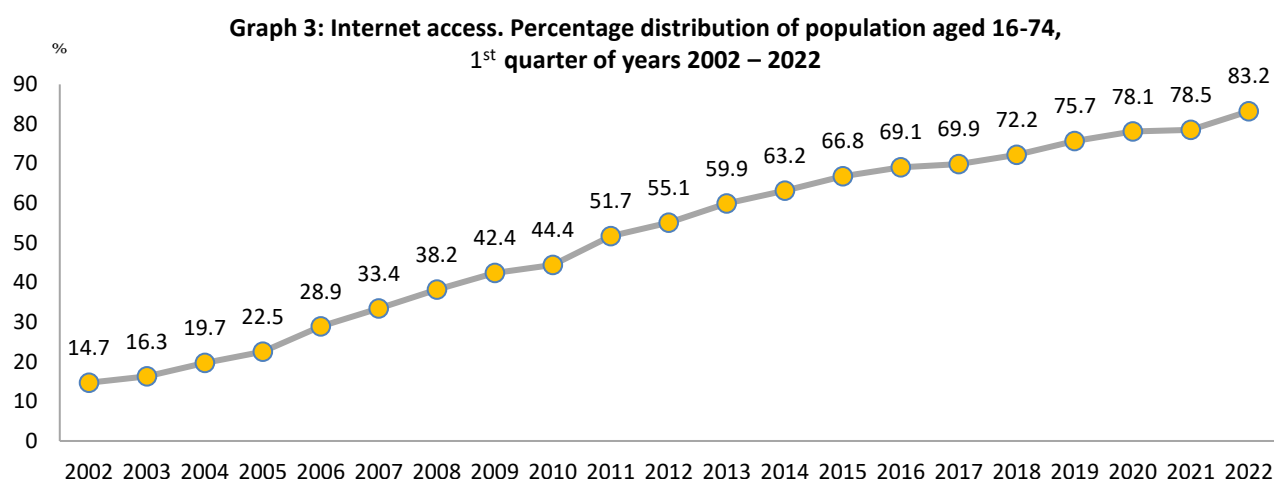
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USE OF THE INTERNET

- 8 out of 10 (83.2 %) persons aged 16-74 used the internet in the first quarter of 2022, recording an increase of 6.0% compared to 2021.

Graph 3 shows the share of the population aged 16-74 using the internet for the period from 2002 (when the survey was first conducted) until the present day (Annex — Table 1).



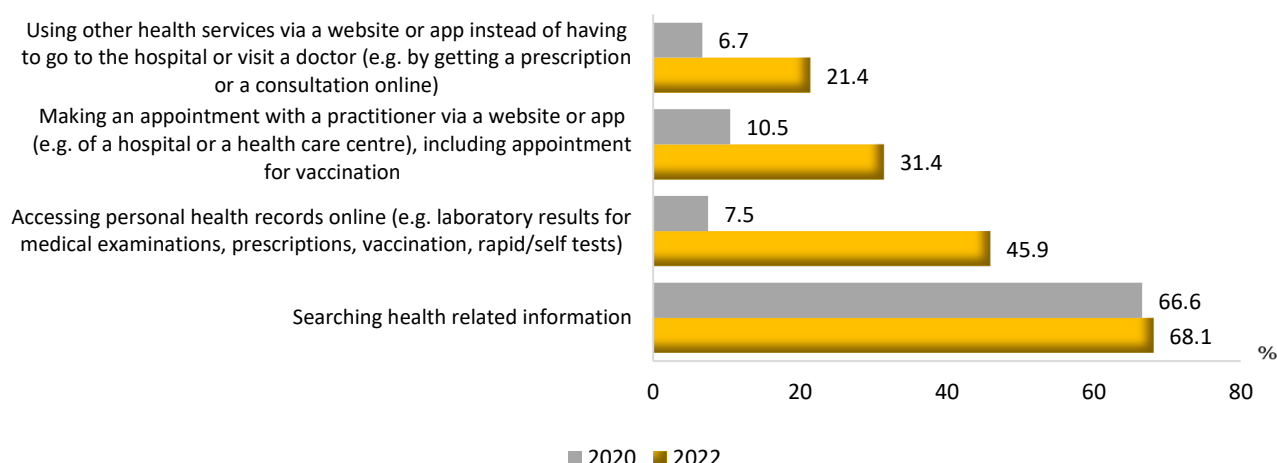
According to the survey data, the use of the internet on a regular basis, i.e. at least once a week, is recorded for 98.5% of those who used the internet in the first quarter of 2022.

INTERNET ACTIVITIES

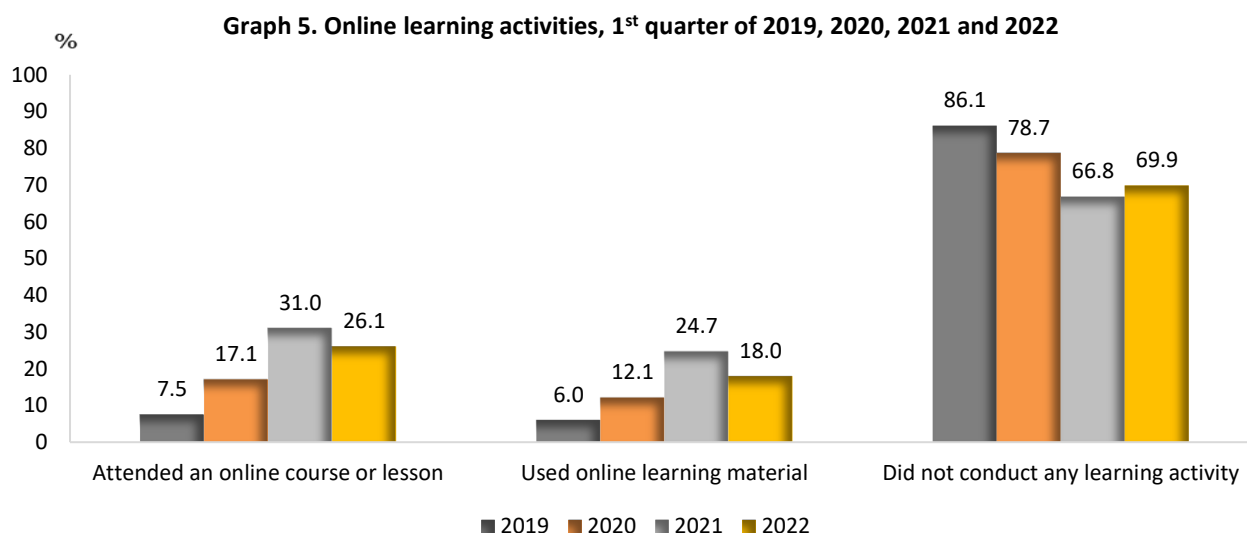
As regards the reasons for using the internet, the main activity is finding information about goods or services, for 9 out of 10 (89.2%) persons aged 16-74, who used the internet in the first quarter of 2022. The internet activities are presented, in descending order, in the Table 2 of the Annex.

The activities that recorded the largest increase, in the last two years (1st quarter 2020 – 1st quarter 2022), are those related to health issues. The activities that recorded the most significant increase are the accessing personal health records online and making an appointment with a practitioner online (Graph 4):

Graph 4. Online health activities, 1st quarter of 2020 and 2022



The survey collected information on online learning activities for educational, professional, or personal purposes. The shares of internet users, in the first quarter of 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively, are presented in Graph 5. A decrease is recorded in e-learning activities, in the first quarter of 2022 in comparison to the first quarter of 2021, whereas an increase had been recorded in the corresponding period of 2021 compared to 2020 and in 2020 compared to 2019.



- 48.6% of the persons aged 16-74 years, having accessed the internet in the first quarter of 2022, attended an online seminar / course as part of the educational process (for school, university, etc.),
- 41.6% attended an online seminar / course for a professional or work-related reason and,
- 19.5% attended an online seminar / course for a private reason (hobby, etc.).

E-GOVERNMENT

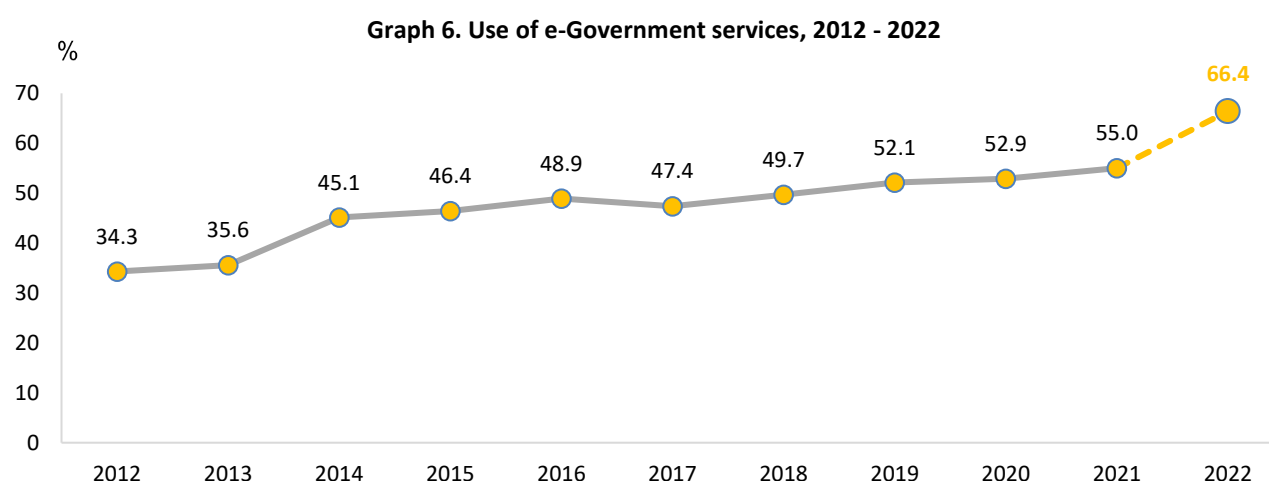
E-Government is, generally, defined as the introduction of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), especially the Internet, into the public administration and, in particular, the new administrative practices, introduced by these technologies.

Citizens contact and interact with public services and authorities by using websites or web applications in order to obtain information, exercise rights or fulfill obligations in the following areas:

1. **Family** - Procedures and issuance of documents for all life events.
2. **Health and welfare** - Procedures for individual and public health, services for medicine prescription, hospitalization, and benefits.
3. **Education** - Procedures for registration and attendance at all educational levels.
4. **Property and Taxation** - Guidance and services for property management and taxation.
5. **Justice** - Legislation, judicial system, issuance of documents, etc.
6. **Work and Insurance** - Tools and services for finding a job, insurance, and retirement.
7. **Business activity** - Services to start a business, etc.
8. **Culture, sports, and tourism** – Culture-related services, procedures for internal and external tourism.
9. **Armed Forces / Army** - Procedures for army and military schools, services for military staff and retirees.
10. **Agriculture and Livestock** - Procedures, grants, and compensations for agricultural-livestock production.

The survey collected information on the actions carried out electronically by citizens in the context of transactions with public services and authorities. Included are transactions with public services at national and regional level. The main indicators that emerged are listed below:

- As regards the total population of the country aged 16 to 74 years old, approximately 7 out of 10 (66.4%) used e-government services, in the period April 2021 – March 2022, for private purposes. Compared with the data recorded during the previous year, for the period April 2020 – March 2021 (55.0%), an increase of 20.7% is recorded. It should be noted that the relevant data for the period April 2020 – March 2021 had not been collected broken down by service and action done in the framework of e-government services, as it is the practice in the current survey. The corresponding percentages for the years 2012-2022 are presented in Graph 6.



- Among the population aged 16-74 having accessed the internet in the period April 2021 – March 2022, the share of persons who used e-government services, for private purposes, amounts to 79.0%.

In detail, the shares of population having used the internet in the period April 2021 – March 2022, per action they performed, are presented following:

- 45.5% accessed their personal information stored by public services and authorities (e.g., information regarding their pension, health, insurance, education, etc.)
- 46.7% accessed information from public databases or registers (e.g., information from Cadastral Registers, public libraries, public administration decisions posted on Diavgeia platform, laws and decisions posted on the website of the National Printing Office, open data on data.gov.gr, vaccination data on emvolio.gov.gr portal, etc.)
- 60.0% accessed general information regarding services provided, working hours, benefits, rights, laws, vaccination or testing for Covid-19, etc.

The share of population that did not perform any of the above actions amounts to 29.5%.

- 7 out of 10 (70.2%) downloaded or printed official documents or document templates/forms from websites or applications of public services and authorities, for private purpose. Most common examples for this action are marital status certificates, notarial deeds, the certificate of vaccination or test for Covid-19, the issuance of a responsible declaration / authorization, the certificate of tax clearance, the issuance of a copy of the criminal record, the issuance of a high school certificate, insurance awareness, etc.

- 6 out of 10 (63.2%) received official documents in their personal account (tax payment, copy of criminal record, notarial deeds and certificates from municipalities / communities, vaccination certificate, rapid test result, vaccination appointment notification and reminder, prescription referral, results for state exams, etc.) through a website or application of a public service or authority.

As personal account is considered a personal email, the digital citizen mailbox at my.gov.gr or at the Independent Public Revenue Authority (my.AADE.gr), the mobile phone via SMS received, but also mobile applications such as myhealth app.

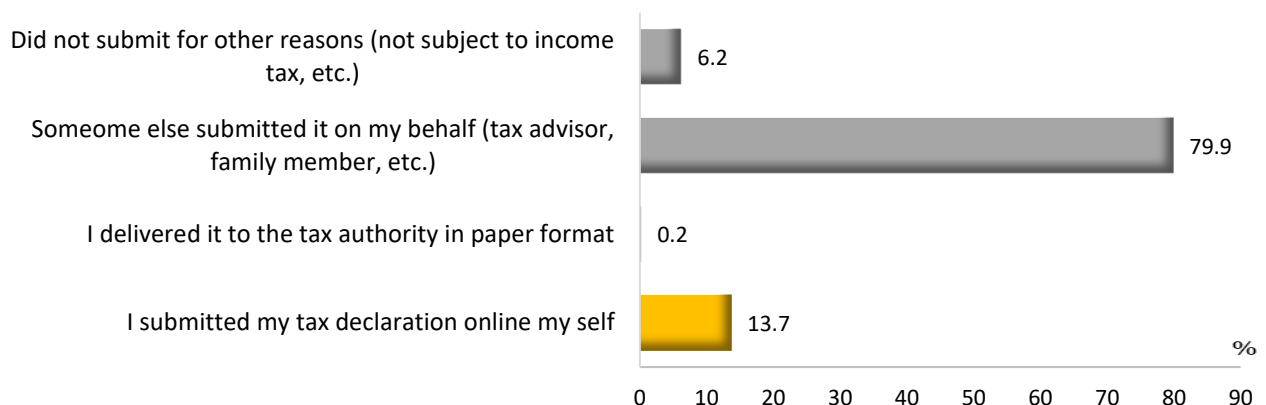
Communication through the personal account is done electronically in a secure way through a dedicated website of public services and authorities (system, portal) or through an application with prerequisite the **user's identification**.

- 1 out of 2 (53.1%) made an appointment with a public service through a website or application, for private purpose. Most common examples are appointments with KEP, EFKA, OAED, AADE, with an NHS doctor in a Primary Health Care Unit - including the appointment for Covid-19 vaccination.

The electronic submission of the tax declaration is perhaps the best-known and most common remote communication of citizens with a public service / authority.

- Approximately 1 out of 10 (13.7%), aged 16-74, having accessed the internet during the period April 2021 – March 2022, submitted their tax declaration online themselves (Graph 7).

Graph 7. Tax declaration online submission. Percentage distribution of population having accessed the internet during April 2021 - March 2022.



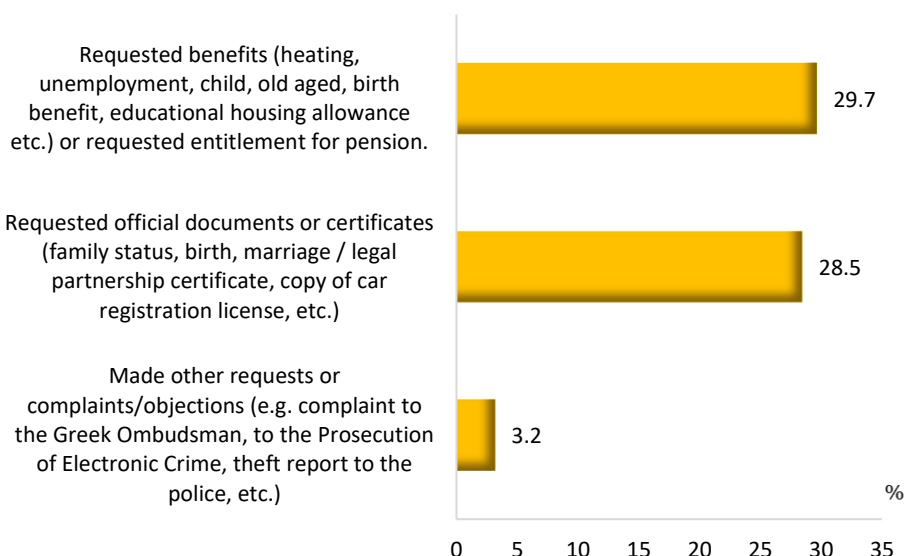
Another indicator is derived from the share of population that submits online requests through websites or applications of public services and authorities. The examples have been chosen to reflect the most used services, services which in a “mature” level of e-government is available online, rather than requiring citizens to go to public service premises.

- 4 out of 10 (41.7%) aged 16-74, having accessed the internet during the period April 2021 – March 2022, submitted online requests for official documents or certificates, benefits or made objections / complaints.

Specifically:

- 3 out of 10 (29.7%) requested online benefits or entitlement for pension
- 3 out of 10 (28.5%) submitted online requests to receive an official document or certificate
- 1 out of 30 (3.2%) made other requests or complaints / objections.

Graph 8. Submission of online requests / objections. Share of population having accessed the internet during April 2021 - March 2022.



6 out of 10 (58.3%) that didn't submit online any request for official document or certificate and didn't submit any complaint / objection did not have to, while for individuals having to submit, the reasons mentioned were as follows:

- another person (tax consultant, friend, relative) did it on their behalf (71.6%)
- lack of skills or knowledge (23.0%)
- concerns about the security of personal data or credit card details they had to provide (2.1%) and,
- lack or electronic signature or electronic identification (eID) (0.9%).

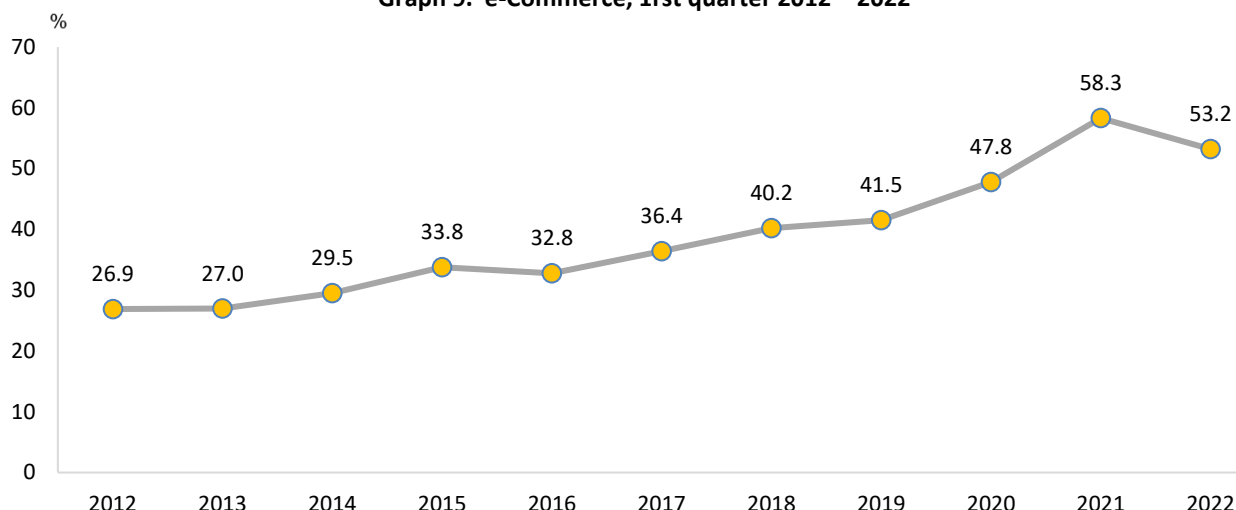
Furthermore, the survey recorded information on the problems encountered by those who, during the period April 2021 – March 2022, used websites or applications of public services and authorities or even downloaded or printed official documents, etc. of those, 8 in 10 (79.1%) did not experience any problems, while of those who did, 60.7% reported a technical problem while using the website / application, 33.7% difficulties in the use (not user-friendly / no clear use instructions, etc.), 7.0% problem in using the electronic signature or electronic identification, 5.9% inability to access the service via a "smart" mobile phone or tablet and 2.5% inability to pay via website or application.

E-COMMERCE

- 5 out of 10 (53.2%) aged 16-74, having accessed the internet even once, in the first quarter of 2022, purchased or ordered goods or services over the internet for private purposes (Annex — Table 1).

Compared with the first quarter of 2021 (58.3%) a decrease 8.7% is recorded, while compared with the first quarter of 2020 (47.8%), that is, shortly before the start of the unprecedented health conditions in the country, an increase of 11.3% is recorded (Graph 9).

Graph 9. e-Commerce, 1st quarter 2012 – 2022



Regarding the persons who purchased or ordered over the internet physical goods (that is, goods not in digital form), in the first quarter of 2022, for private purposes (Table 3):

- 70.9 % of the persons aged 16-74 years, purchased clothing (including sports clothing), footwear and accessories (bags, jewellery, etc.),
- 44.8% purchased deliveries from restaurants, fast-food chains, catering services,
- 33.3% purchased sport goods (e.g., sports equipment / accessories), special sportswear and footwear for sports, excluding sportswear and footwear included in clothing and footwear,
- 31.2% purchased cosmetics, beauty or wellness products and,
- 24.0% purchased computers, tablets, mobile phones or accessories (printers, cables, cases, headphones, etc.).

As regards products purchased in digital form:

- 15.1% of the persons aged 16-74 years, who bought online in the first quarter of 2022, purchased films or series as streaming service or downloads,
- 7.2% of the persons purchased music as a streaming service or downloads,
- 5.8% of the persons purchased games online or as downloads for smartphones, tablets, computers or game consoles,
- 5.4% of the persons purchased e-books, online magazines or online newspapers.

As regards the services mostly purchased online:

- 26.8% of the persons aged 16-74, who bought online in the first quarter of 2022, bought tickets for cultural or leisure events (cinema, theatre, concerts, etc.),
- 25.9% of the persons aged 16-74, who bought online in the first quarter of 2022, bought subscriptions to the internet or mobile phone connections,
- 17.2% of the persons aged 16-74, who bought online in the first quarter of 2021, bought subscriptions to electricity, water or heating supply, waste disposal or similar services,
- 9.9% of the persons aged 16-74, who bought online in the first quarter of 2022, bought tickets for sport events.

More details on the products and services purchased online, in descending order, are presented in Table 3 of the Annex.

Furthermore, the survey recorded information on the purchase of transport / travel and accommodation services, both from businesses and natural persons / individuals, in the context of the collaborative economy. The purchases for these services recorded an increase in the first quarter of 2022 in comparison to the first quarter of 2021.

- 27.9% of the persons aged 16-74 who bought online in the first quarter of 2022 purchased transport services from public transport operators, such as long-distance bus lines providers (KTEL), urban transport operators, taxi companies (including UBER), airlines and coastal shipping companies, etc. Compared to the first quarter of 2021 (8.7%), an increase of 220.7% is recorded.
- 1.4% purchased transport / travel services from natural persons / individuals via online platforms or applications. Compared to the first quarter of 2021 (0.7%), an increase of 100.0% is recorded.
- 16.9% purchased accommodation services from businesses, such as hotels or travel agencies. Compared to the first quarter of 2021 (5.0%), an increase of 238.0% is recorded.
- 8.0% purchased accommodation services from natural persons / individuals via online platforms or applications, such as Airbnb, Homeaway, ihaHolidays. An increase of 263.6% is recorded, in comparison with 2021 (2.2%).

INTERNET OF THINGS (IoT)

The survey recorded information on the use of devices and systems (e.g., air conditioners, lights, cameras, security systems, 'smart' watches, cars) connected to the internet and/or to each other to enable advanced services, e.g. remotely— from a computer or mobile phone — controlling the devices, adjusting settings, etc.

- 1 out of 10 (13.6 %) persons aged 16-74, who used the internet in the first quarter of 2022, has used some of the above technologically advanced internet-connected devices or systems.

More specifically, 7.0% of them have used such devices and systems to ensure their home security (alarm systems, smoke detectors, security camera, door locks, etc.), 7.0% have used internet-connected household appliances, such as robot vacuums, fridges, ovens, coffee machines, and 4.4% internet-connected appliances or systems for energy management of the dwelling, such as thermostats, lamps, etc.

Compared to 2020 an increase of 56,3% is recorded in the share of population having used such devices and systems.

- 86.4% of those who have not used any internet-connected device are aware of their existence, however, 6 out of 10 (60.7%) of them say they do not need them and 3 out of 10 (27.5 %) that there is not compatibility with devices / systems they already have. High cost is recorded by 16.1% of them.

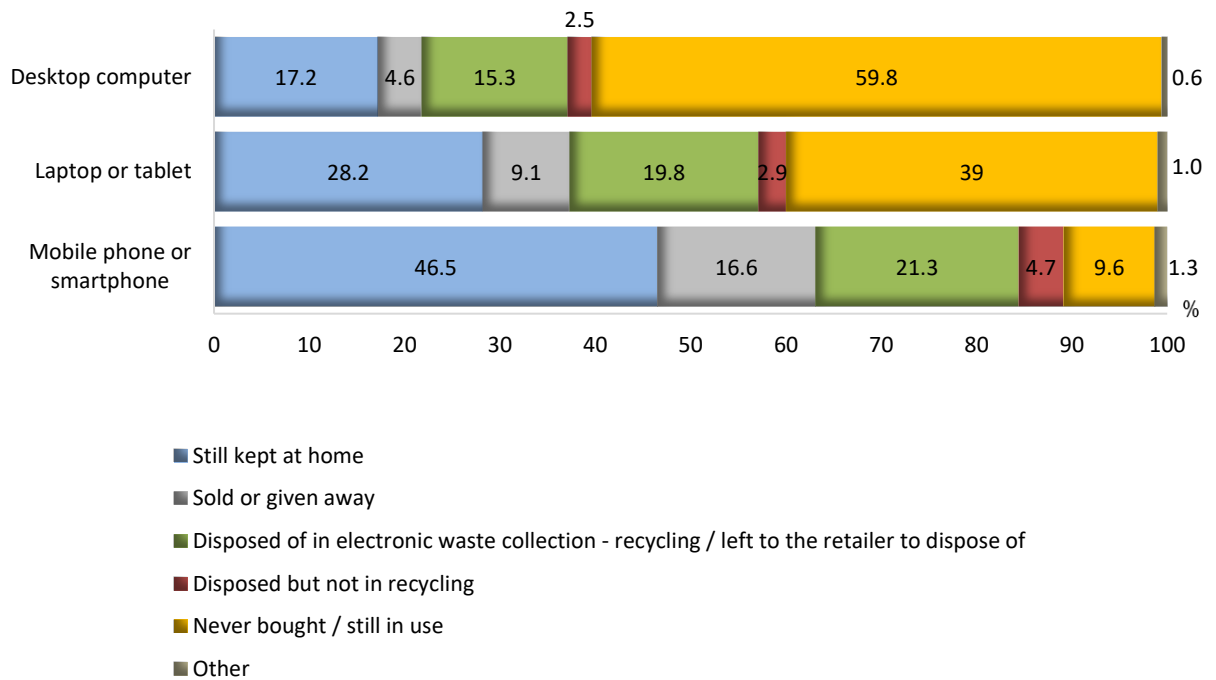
Finally, 9 out of 10 (91.0%) of those having used the above devices / systems, report that they have not encountered any problem, while the main problems reported are the difficulty in using them (setup, installation, connection, pairing) (5.2%), the difficulty in connecting the device to the internet and the lack of technical support (3.6%) and security problems (device "hacking", etc.) (1.0%).

GREEN ICT

"Green technologies" is used as an "umbrella" term that combines environmental science with the prevention of future climate damage of man-made origin. The survey records information regarding the adoption by citizens of "green" habits in everyday life.

Specifically, the survey records the practice / procedure when someone wants to replace a device -mobile phone, laptop or tablet, desktop computer- when no longer in use (Graph 10).

Graph 10. Green habits. Share of population aged 16-74 years old having accessed the internet during the 1st quarter of 2022.



- 21.3% of persons aged 16 – 74, having accessed the internet during the 1st quarter of 2022, disposed their mobile or smart phone in electronic waste collection / recycling places or left it to the retailer to dispose of.
- 19.8% of persons aged 16 – 74, having accessed the internet during the 1st quarter of 2022, disposed their laptop or tablet in electronic waste collection / recycling places or left it to the retailer to dispose of.
- 15.3% of persons aged 16 – 74, having accessed the internet during the 1st quarter of 2022, disposed their desktop in electronic waste collection / recycling places or left it to the retailer to dispose of.

Furthermore, another issue related to the "green" habits of citizens is what someone considers important when buying the aforementioned electronic devices.

- 36.9% of persons aged 16 – 74, having accessed the internet during the 1st quarter of 2022, and bought one of these devices, considered important, during their most recent purchase of the device (mobile phone, laptop, tablet, desktop PC), the longer warranty period of the device,
- 31.5% the energy efficiency of the device,
- 25.2% its eco-design (including eco-design of packaging) and
- 12.2% the possibility provided by the manufacturer or seller to recycle the device.

However, the feature considered most important, when purchasing, was the price of the device (87.9%) and technical features such as the speed (response time) and the hard disk capacity (hdd/ssd) or the processor speed (CPU) (75.0%).

ANNEX

Table 1. Survey on the use of information and communication technologies from households and by individuals. Basic figures, 2021 and 2022

	2021	%	2022	%
TOTAL COUNTRY POPULATION AGED 16-74 YEARS	7,617,549	100.0	7,608,143	100.0
Population aged 16-74 having accessed the internet during the 1 st quarter of the years	5,979,339	78.5	6,327,743	83.2
Population aged 16-74 having ever accessed the internet	6,105,025	80.1	6,545,020	86.0
Population aged 16-74 having used e-government services (April 2020 - March 2021), (April 2021 - March 2022)	4,189,578	55.0	5,048,844	66.4
Population aged 16-74 having submitted online tax return, April 2021 - March 2022 ¹	873,357	13.7
Population aged 16-74 having purchased/ordered goods or services over the internet (1 st quarter of the years) ²	3,562,102	58.3	3,484,828	53.2
TOTAL COUNTRY HOUSEHOLDS (with at least one household member aged 16-74 years)	3,569,695	100.0	3,565,317	100.0
Households with internet access at home	3,036,760	85.1	3,048,140	85.5

... Not available

(1) share % of the population aged 16-74 years old having accessed the internet during the 1st quarter of 2022.

(2) share % of the population aged 16-74 years old having ever accessed the internet.

Table 2. Internet activities – 1st quarter 2022

INTERNET ACTIVITIES	Share % of population aged 16-74 years having accessed the internet during the 1st quarter of 2022
Finding information about goods or services	89.2
Reading online news sites / newspapers / news magazines	88.6
Making calls (including video calls) over the internet (Skype, Messenger, Facetime, Viber, Whats App, Snapchat, etc.)	84.4
Using instant messaging i.e. exchanging messages, for example via Skype, Messenger, WhatsApp, Viber, Snapchat	81.5
Sending / receiving e-mails	81.3
Participating in social networks (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Snapchat etc.)	80.6
Listening to music (e.g. web radio, music streaming, YouTube) or downloading music	75.2
Seeking health-related information	68.1
Internet Banking via website or app (including mobile banking)	59.9
Watching video content (for free) from sharing services (e.g. YouTube)	55.0
Accessing personal health records online (test results, prescriptions, vaccination, rapid / self tests, etc.)	45.9
Watching Video on Demand from commercial services (e.g. Nova Go, Cosmote TV Go, Netflix, HBO Go, Amazon, Apple TV)	39.3
Playing or downloading games	37.7
Making an appointment with a practitioner via a website or app (e.g. of a hospital, a health care centre or private practitioner)	31.4
Watching internet streamed TV (live or catch-up) from TV broadcasters	27.1
Using other health services via a website or app, getting a prescription or a consultation online	21.4
Posting opinion on civic or political issues via websites (e.g. blogs, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube)	20.1
Listening to podcasts or downloading podcasts	15.4
Taking part in online consultations or voting to define civic or political issues	6.1
Selling goods or services via a website or app (e.g. eBay, Facebook Marketplace, Shpock)	4.7

Table 3: e-purchases of goods and services – 1st quarter 2022

GOODS / SERVICES	Share % of population aged 16-74 years having purchased over the internet in the 1st quarter of 2022
Physical goods (that is, goods not in digital form)	
Clothes (including sport clothing), shoes or accessories (e.g. bags, jewellery)	70.9
Deliveries from restaurants, fast-food chains, catering services	44.8
Sport goods (e.g. sports equipment / accessories), special sportswear and footwear for sports, such as skiing, water sports, etc.	33.3
Cosmetics, beauty or wellness products	31.2
Computers, tablets, mobile phones or accessories (printers, cables, phone cases, headphones, etc.)	24.0
Medicine or dietary supplements	23.1
Printed books, magazines, newspapers	17.9
Consumer electronics (e.g. TV sets, stereos, cameras) or household appliances (e.g. washing machines, cooking machines)	16.3
Food or beverages not ready for consumption (e.g. needing cooking / heating) from physical stores (e.g. supermarkets) or online stores	15.7
Children toys or childcare items (e.g. nappies, bottles, baby strollers)	13.7
Furniture, home accessories (e.g. carpets, curtains) or gardening products (e.g. tools, plants)	13.5
Cleaning products or personal hygiene products (e.g. toothbrushes, washing detergents, shampoos, etc.)	10.8
Other physical goods (e.g. tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, vouchers for electronic shops, etc.)	5.1
Bicycles, mopeds, cars or other vehicles or their spare parts	3.1
Music as CDs, vinyls etc. (excluding music in digital form)	2.9
Films or series as DVDs, Blu-ray etc. (excluding films or series in digital form)	2.0
Goods in digital form	
Films or series as streaming service or downloads	15.1
Music as a streaming service or downloads	7.2
Games online or as downloads for smartphones, tablets, computers or game consoles	5.8
e-books, online magazines or online newspapers	5.4
Computer or other software as downloads including upgrades	4.7
Apps related to learning languages, travelling, weather, etc. (excluding free apps)	1.2
Apps related to health or fitness (excluding free apps)	0.6
Services	
Tickets to cultural or other events (cinema, theater, concerts etc.)	26.8
Subscriptions to the internet or mobile phone connections	25.9
Subscriptions (payments) to electricity, water or heating supply, waste disposal or similar services	17.2
Tickets to sports events	9.9
Household services (e.g. cleaning, babysitting, repair work, gardening)	1.2

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Survey on the Use of Information and Communication Technologies by Households and Individuals The Survey on the Use of Information and Communication Technologies by Households and Individuals (HH ICT) is part of the European Statistical Programme, 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. Most of the provided data are used for the benchmarking of the Information Society indicators. The survey was conducted by telephone.

The survey collects data on the access of households to selected information and communication technologies and more specifically data on internet access, transactions / communication with public authorities via the internet (e-government), e-commerce, etc.

The survey was conducted in Greece for the first time in 2002 and is fully harmonised with the corresponding surveys conducted by the other EU Member States.

The survey data are collected via telephone by means of questions answered by one only member of the household, which is randomly selected, with the only prerequisite that he/she is 16-74 years old. The questionnaire helps collecting data with regard to the household, in general, as well as individual information concerning the selected household member.

Legal basis The survey is conducted in the framework of Regulation 2019/1700 of the European Council and Parliament establishing a common framework for European statistics on persons and households, based on data collected from individual-level samples, amending Regulation (EC) 2004 /808, and in compliance with the Implementing Regulation 2021/1223 for the statistics of the Information Society.

Reference period 01/01/2022 - 31/03/2022.

Coverage The survey covered 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.

Methodology The Survey on the Use of Information and Communication Technologies by Households and Individuals was conducted by using the three-stage stratified sampling, with ultimate unit the individual. The sample of individuals-households was selected among the households having been surveyed in the EU-SILC of the years 2014 - 2021 that are the primary sampling units of the first stage.

The design of the stratification includes two stratification criteria:

1. Region (NUTS 2): The 13 NUTS 2 Regions of Greece including the two the Major City Agglomerations for Athens and Thessaloniki.
2. Urbanisation degree: In each Region, the households are allocated on the basis of the urbanisation degree of the Municipal /Local Communities where they belong. With the exception of the two the Major City Agglomerations of Athens and Thessaloniki, the stratification by urbanisation degree is as follows:

1	Municipal/Local Communities with at least 30,000 inhabitants
2	Municipal/Local Communities with 5,000 – 29,999 inhabitants
3	Municipal/Local Communities with 1,000 – 4,999 inhabitants
4	Municipal/Local Communities up to 999 inhabitants

The total size of the units of the second stage of the sample amounts to 8,147 households, among which a person aged 16 – 74 years is surveyed, selected with equal selection possibilities among the household members aged 16 – 74 years.

e-Government Electronic Government (eGovernment) means the communication and interaction of citizens with public services and authorities, using Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and especially the internet. The citizen's communication with public services and authorities is recorded for the first time detailed by grouped service and action.

The index is calculated based on the following online services / actions:

- o Access to personal information.

- o Access to public database or registry information.
- o Access to general information regarding services provided, working hours, benefits, laws, vaccination for Covid-19, testing, etc.
- o "Downloading" or printing official documents or templates / forms.
- o Making an appointment (with KEP, AADE, EFKA, OAED, ESY (including the appointment for vaccination), etc.).
- o Submitting online a tax return.
- o Apply for official documents or certificates (notarial acts, birth, marriage, family status certificates, criminal record extract, etc.).
- o Apply for benefits (housing, unemployment, heating, child, student, birth, etc.) or for the award of a pension.
- o Submission of complaints / objections.

It is clarified that until 2021 the indicator resulted from one general question that recorded access to general information from websites of public services and authorities, "downloading" or printing of documents or templates/forms and online submission of completed forms/documents.

e-Commerce E-commerce is any paid commercial transaction carried out over the internet using any device, for private purposes. Purchases of products and services, both from businesses and natural persons/individuals, are included. Purchases/orders made via e-mail and not online through a website are not included, while the method of payment or delivery can be any.

Great geographical areas (NUTS 1)

Voreia Ellada (Northern Greece): Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki (East Macedonia and Thrace), Kentriki Makedonia (Central Macedonia), Dytiki Makedonia (West Macedonia), Ipeiros (Epirus).

Kentriki Ellada (Central Greece): Thessalia (Thessaly), Ionioi Nisoi (Ionian Islands), Dytiki Ellada (Western Greece), Sterea Ellada (Central Greece), Peloponnisos (Peloponnese).

Attiki (Attica): Attiki (Attica).

Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti (Aegean Islands and Crete): Voreio Aigaio (Northern Aegean), Notio Aigaio (Southern Aegean), Kriti (Crete).

Map of the 4 Great Geographical Regions (NUTS 1) of Greece



References More information on the survey is available on the webpage of the Hellenic Statistical Authority, www.statistics.gr, Section: Statistics / Industry – Commerce – Services – Transportations / Use of information and communication technologies (ICT) / Use of information and communication technologies (ICT) by Households- Individuals.