



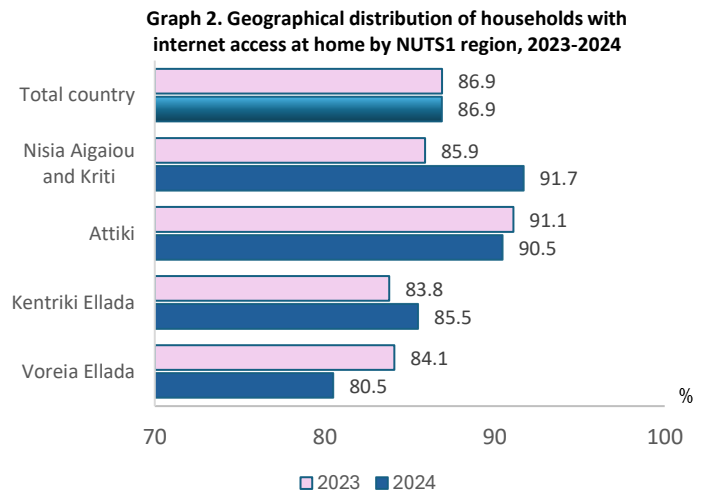
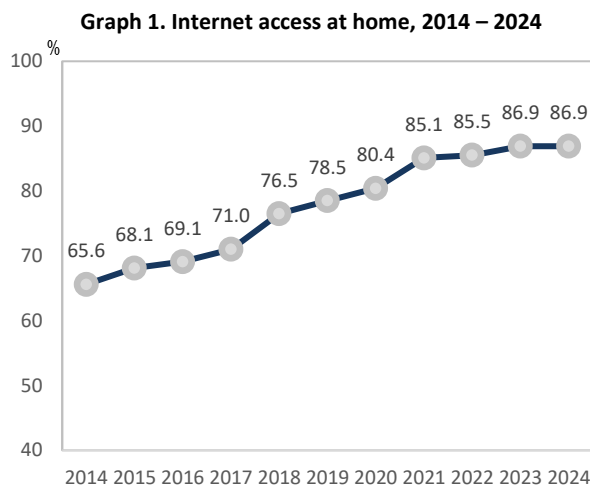
SURVEY ON THE USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN HOUSEHOLDS AND BY INDIVIDUALS: 2024

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces data on the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) by households and their members. The data is derived from the sample survey on the Use of Information and Communication Technologies in Households and by Individuals for the year 2024.

The survey was conducted on 3,585 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, 86.9% of households have access to the internet from home (Graph 1, Annex - Table 1). Compared to 2014, a 32.5% increase is recorded in internet access at home. Graph 2 depicts internet access by great geographic area (NUTS1).



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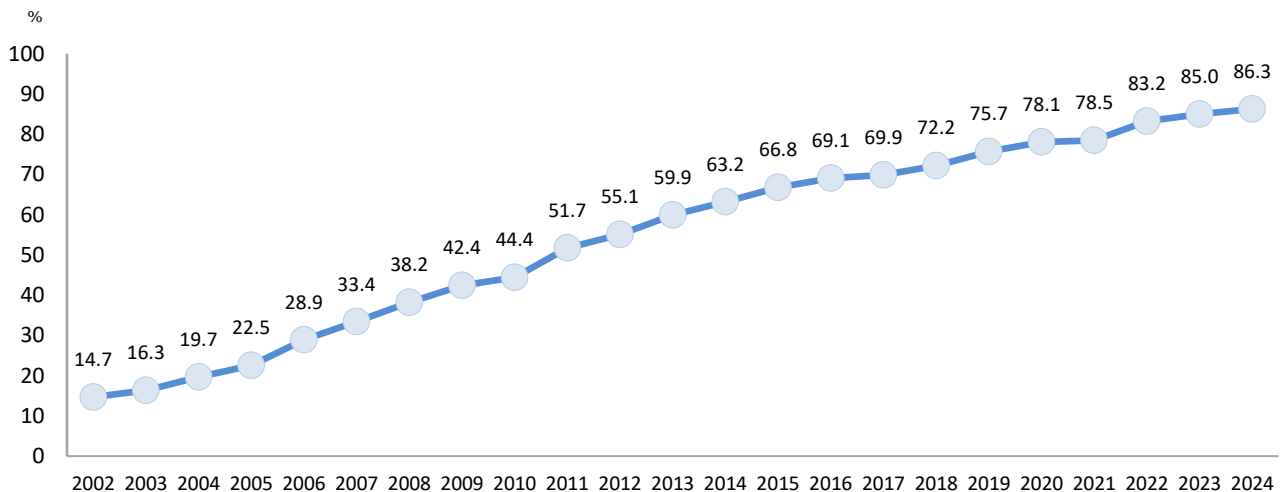
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USE OF THE INTERNET

- 86.3% of persons aged 16-74 who used the internet in the first quarter of 2024, recorded an increase of 1.3 percentage points compared to 2023 and 23.1 percentage points compared to 2014.

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) up to 2024 (Annex - Table 1).

Graph 3: Internet access. Percentage distribution of population aged 16-74, 1st quarter: 2002 – 2024



According to the survey data, daily or almost daily use of the internet is recorded for 95.6% of those who used the internet in the first quarter of 2024.

INTERNET ACTIVITIES

Regarding the reasons for using the internet, the main ones are finding information about goods or services and reading online news sites / newspapers / news magazines (92.0% and 88.4%, respectively). The activities "Access to information" and "Communication" constitute the main reasons for using the internet with 97.1% and 96.2%, respectively. The percentages concern 9 out of 10 people aged 16 - 74 who used the internet in the first quarter of 2024. The internet activities are presented in detail in the Annex - Table 2.

The activities that recorded the largest increase, since last year (1st quarter 2023 – 1st quarter 2024), are seeking health-related information (e.g. injuries, diseases, nutrition, improving health, etc.) (+11.8%), expressing opinions on civic or political issues on websites or in social media (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube) (+8.8%) and taking part in online consultations or voting to define civic or political issues (e.g. urban planning, signing a petition) (+6.5%).

E-LEARNING

The aim of this section is to measure the use of the internet for learning purposes, both for the purpose of pursuing education or finding a job, and for private purposes. In previous surveys, the question about e-learning was part of the section on internet activities for private purposes. In the current survey, e-learning is examined as a separate section, as it has gained particular importance during the COVID-19 pandemic, with an additional question regarding the reason for choosing this type of education.

26.2% of population aged 16-74, approximately 1 in 4, who used the internet in the first quarter of 2024 attended some e-learning activities (online seminar or course, using online educational material, audiovisual material, software, electronic textbooks, applications) in addition to the material related to following a full online educational program or communicating with teachers or other learners attending the program through audiovisual tools, such as Webex, Zoom, MS Teams, Google Classroom, Google Meet, Panhellenic School Network - e-class, e-me platform, Digital Citizens Academy, etc. for educational, professional or personal reasons (18.3% in 2023).

51.4% carried out some learning activities online for educational reasons, 46.3% for professional or work-related reasons and 34.7% for private purposes (Appendix - Table 3).

E-GOVERNMENT

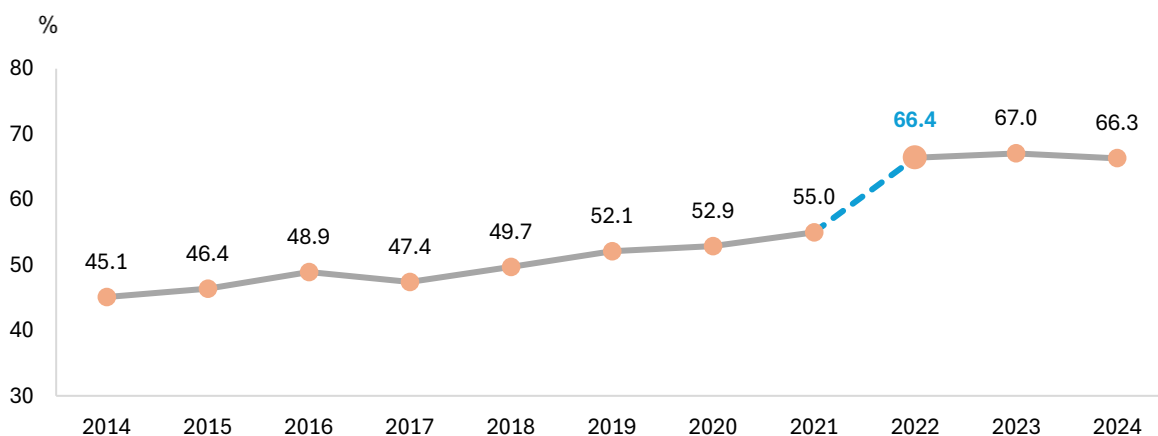
e-Government is generally defined as the introduction of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), especially the Internet, into public administration, and particularly the new administrative practices introduced by these technologies.

Citizens' contact and interaction with public services and authorities involves using websites or web applications to obtain information, exercise rights or fulfill obligations in various areas such as family, health and welfare, education, property and taxation, work and insurance, business activity, military service, agriculture and livestock, etc.

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

- In the total Country population of the persons aged 16 to 74 years, approximately 2 out of 3 (66.3%) used e-government services, during the period April 2023 – March 2024, for private purposes (67.0% during the corresponding period of April 2022 – March 2023) (Annex - Table 1). It should be noted that, for the calculation of this indicator, until 2021, services and actions done in the framework of e-government, had not been collected analytically. Graph 4 presents the relevant percentages for the years 2014 – 2024.

Graph 4. E-Government, 2014 - 2024



- Approximately 6 out of 10 (61.6%) 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, notification and reminder for vaccination appointment, prescription referral, results of 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”), the mobile phone via SMS received, but also mobile applications such as “myhealth” app.
- Approximately 5 in 10 (46.0%) made an appointment with a public service through a website or application, for private purposes (39.1% in 2023). Most common examples are appointments with KEP, EFKA, DYPA (former OAED), AADE, with an NHS doctor in a Primary Health Care Unit - including the appointments for vaccination against Covid-19.
- 16.8% of the population aged 16 - 74, who used the internet during the period April 2023 - March 2024, submitted their tax return form online themselves (12.0% in 2023).

Another key indicator which results from the percentage of the population that submits online requests through websites or applications of public services and authorities. The examples have been selected in a way that reflects the most frequently used services, services which in a “mature” level of e-government are available online, rather than requiring citizens to go to public service premises.

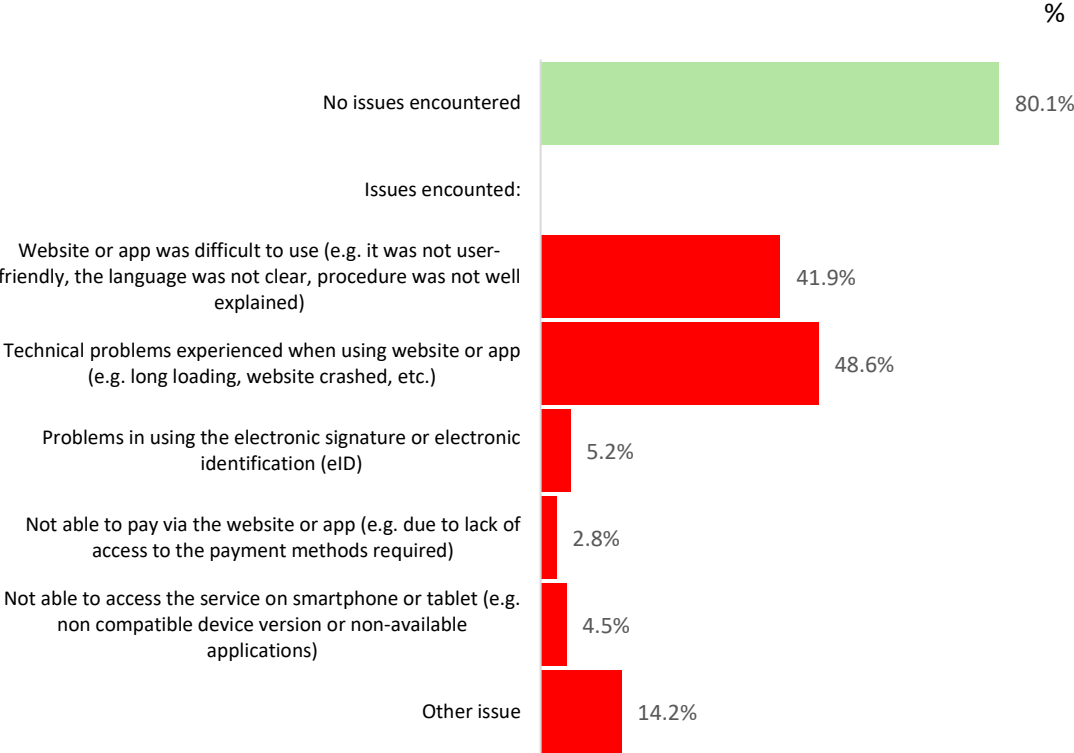
- 5 out of 10 (50.2%) aged 16 - 74, who used the internet during the period April 2023 - March 2024, submitted an online application for an official document, certificate, benefit (including market pass, power pass, fuel pass, etc.) or filed a complaint / objection.

Specifically, in the population aged 16 - 74, having accessed the internet during the period April 2023 - March 2024:

- 42.7% requested official documents or certificates (e.g. birth, marriage, legal partnership certificate, permanent residence, divorce, death certificate, criminal record extract, driver's license renewal, copy of car registration license, declaration of loss of identity, etc.),
- 29.1% requested benefits (housing allowance, heating, unemployment, child, student housing benefit, elderly, birth, etc.), entitlement for pension, etc. and,
- 2.2% made other requests or complaints / objections (e.g. complaints to the Ombudsman, the Cybercrime Unit, a theft report to the police, a complaint on issues within the competence of the Ministry of Rural Development and Food, a complaint on a case against the State, a complaint on a breach of confidentiality of communications etc.).
- As regards the remaining population (49.8%) who did not submit an online request for an official document or certificate, benefit or did not submit a complaint/objection, 66.3% stated that they did not do so because they did not need to submit online request, complaint, etc.
- The main reasons cited by those who needed to submit a complaint/objection etc., but did not do so, are:
 - another person (tax consultant, friend, relative) did it on their behalf (83.2%) or
 - due to lack of skills or knowledge (37.3%).
- 80.1% of e-government users (8 out of 10) stated that they did not encounter any issues when using e-government applications. Of the remaining 2 out of 10 who experienced some issues, the most important ones involve technical problems when using the website/application - long loading of website/application,

website crashed - (48.6%) and difficulty in using the website or application - not user-friendly procedure, not well explained, etc. - (41.9%) (Graph 5).

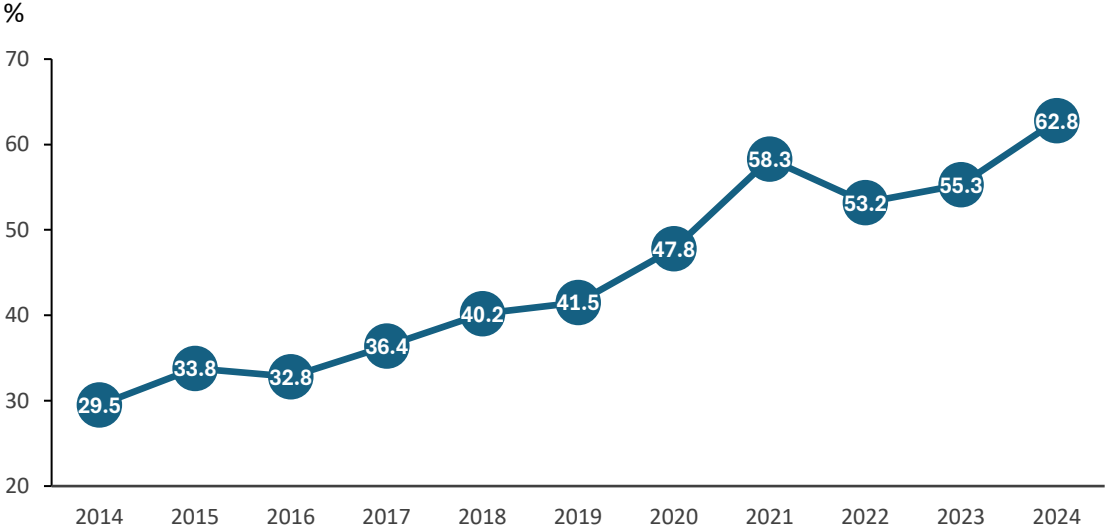
Graph 5. Issues when using e-government, April 2023 - March 2024



E-Commerce

- 62.8% of population aged 16-74, having accessed the internet even once, during the first quarter of 2024, bought or ordered goods or services over the internet for private purposes (Annex — Table 1).
- Compared with the first quarter of 2023 (55.3%) an increase of 7.5 percentage points is recorded, while it is more than double compared to 2014 (29.5%) (Graph 6).

Graph 6. E-Commerce, 1rst quarter 2014 – 2024



Regarding individuals who, during the first quarter of 2024, bought or ordered, online and for personal use, physical products (i.e., products that are not in digital form), it is observed that (Annex - Table 4):

- 75.6% of persons aged 16-74 years bought clothing (including sports clothing), footwear and accessories (bags, jewelry, etc.),
- 63.9% of persons bought food delivered from restaurants, fast-food chains, catering services,
- 36.6% of persons bought medicines or dietary supplements such as vitamins,
- 36.2% of persons bought sport goods (e.g. sports equipment / accessories), special sportswear and footwear for sports, excluding sportswear and footwear included in clothing and footwear,
- 28.2% of persons bought food or beverages from supermarkets (physical or online stores),
- 27.6% of persons bought cosmetics, beauty or wellness products and,
- 23.4% of persons bought computers, tablets, mobile phones or accessories (printers, cables, cases, headphones, etc.).

Concerning products bought in digital form:

- 46.5% of persons aged 16-74 years, with online purchases in the first quarter of 2024, bought films, series or sports streaming service,
- 23.4% of persons bought music streaming service,
- 10.7% of persons bought e-books or audio books as downloads and online news sites, newspapers (e-papers) and magazines,
- 10.1% of persons bought games as downloads (including upgrades) or virtual in-game items and,
- 6.5% of persons bought computer or other software as downloads, including upgrades.

As regards the services mostly bought online:

- 49.3% of persons aged 16-74, bought online, subscriptions to the internet or mobile phone connections,
- 43.9% of persons bought accommodation from businesses, such as hotels or travel agencies,
- 42.9% of persons bought tickets to events (concerts, cinema, sports events, fairs, etc.),
- 40.8% of persons bought transport services from enterprises e.g. bus, train, flight, ferry ticket, taxi ride (including UBER),
- 24.6% of persons bought subscriptions to electricity, water or heating supply, waste disposal or similar services and,
- 15.4% of persons bought insurance policies, including travel insurance, also as a package together with e.g. a plane ticket.

INTERNET OF THINGS

The term Internet of Things describes devices or systems connected to the Internet or to each other that can be controlled remotely via a computer, smartphone or other device. Thus, information was collected regarding the use of devices and systems (air conditioners, lights, cameras, security systems, “smart” watches, cars, etc.) connected to the Internet or to each other, to be able to control their use, make settings, etc. remotely - from a computer or mobile phone.

In the total Country population, 2 out of 10 persons (22.7%) aged 16-74, who used the internet in the first quarter of 2024, are users of one of the aforementioned technologies such as internet-connected devices or systems.

Specifically:

- 13.6% of an internet-connected home alarm system, smoke detector, security cameras, door locks or other internet-connected security/safety solutions for home,
- 9.9% of internet-connected (smart) thermostat, utility meter, lights, plug-ins or other internet-connected solutions for energy management for home,

- 7.1% of internet-connected home appliances such as robot vacuums, fridges, ovens, coffee machines and,
- 5.6% of a virtual assistant in the form of a smart voice assistant or application.

The remaining 77.3% (8 out of 10) of the persons surveyed, has not used any of the above devices or systems connected to the internet, with 8.4% stating ignorance of their existence, however, 6 out of 10 (62.6%) of them report that they do not need them and 2 out of 10 (19.0%) reject them due to high cost.

9 out of 10 (92.8%) of those who used any of the advanced internet-connected devices or systems did not encounter any problems, while the main problems reported are the difficulty in using them (setting up, installing, connecting, pairing the device) (3.0%), the difficulty in connecting the device to the internet and the lack of technical support (3.0%) and security problems ("hacking" of the device, etc.) (0.8%).

Of the people aged 16-74 years who used the internet in the first quarter of 2024 and have used any of the aforementioned technologically advanced, internet-connected devices or systems:

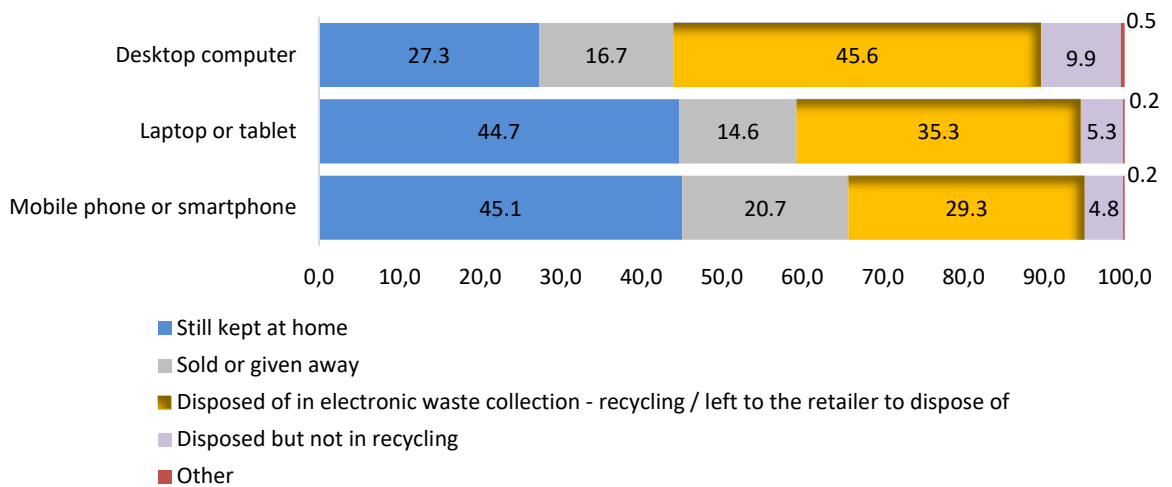
- 56.8% used internet-connected TV,
- 34.2% used a smart watch, fitness/health bracelet, headphones, location trackers, etc.,
- 12.5% used internet-connected game console and,
- 7.0% used internet-connected devices monitoring blood pressure, sugar level, body weight, care robots, etc.

GREEN ICT

The survey also collects information regarding the adoption of "green" habits by people in everyday life. More specifically, it records the practice followed when people want to replace or put aside a device – mobile phone/smartphone, laptop or tablet, desktop computer – that is no longer in use (Graphs 7 and 8).

- 29.3% of persons aged 16 – 74, having accessed the internet during the 1st quarter of 2024, left their mobile or smart phone in electronic waste collection / recycling places or left it to the retailer to dispose of.
- 35.3% of persons aged 16 – 74, having accessed the internet during the 1st quarter of 2024, left their laptop or tablet in electronic waste collection / recycling places or left it to the retailer to dispose of.
- 45.6% of persons aged 16 – 74, having accessed the internet during the 1st quarter of 2024, left their desktop in electronic waste collection / recycling places or left it to the retailer to dispose of.

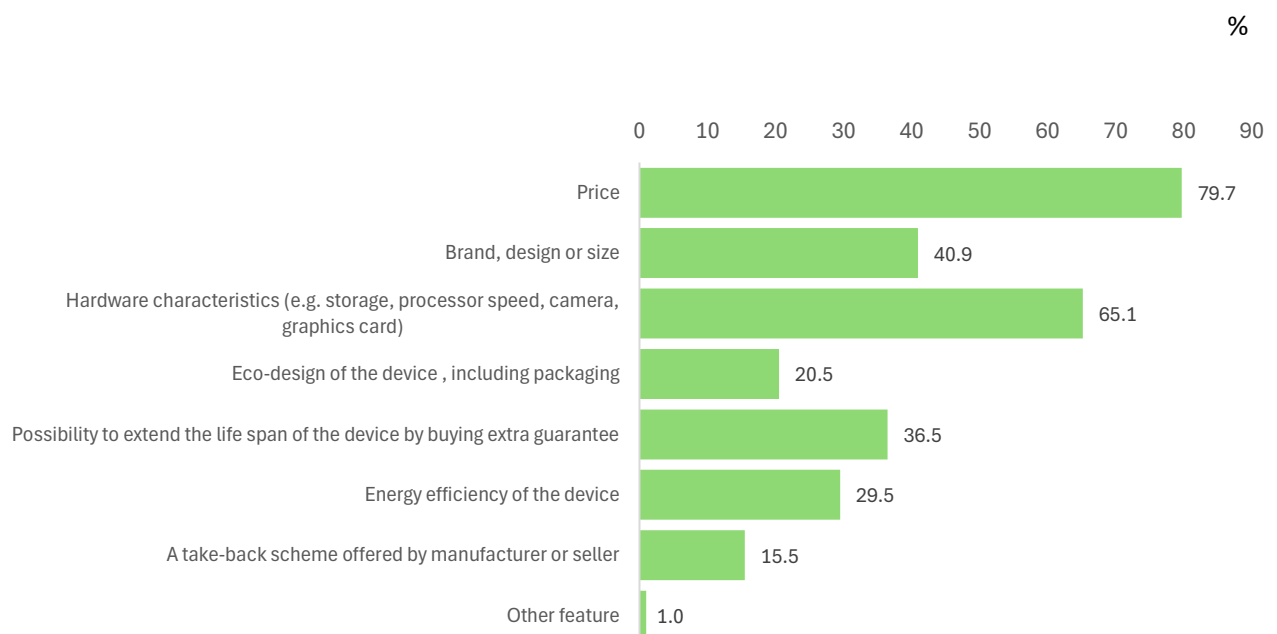
Graph 7. Green habits. Share of population aged 16-74 years old having accessed the internet during the 1st quarter of 2024



Another issue related to populations' "green" habits is what someone considers important when purchasing an electronic device such as mobile or smartphone, laptop, tablet, desktop PC.

- 20.5% of the population aged 16 - 74 years considered the eco-design of the device important when purchasing a device whereas 15.5% considered its recyclability to be important.
- However, the features considered most important when purchasing were the price of the device (79.7%) and the technical characteristics of the device (65.1%).

Graph 8. Most important features when purchasing mobile or smartphone, laptop, tablet and desktop PC, 1st quarter 2024



ANNEX

Table 1. Survey on the use of information and communication technologies from households and by individuals. Basic figures, 2023 and 2024

	2023	%	2024	%
TOTAL COUNTRY POPULATION AGED 16-74 YEARS	7,557,544	100.0	7,465,208	100.0
Population aged 16-74 having accessed the internet during the 1 st quarter of the years	6,424,685	85.0	6,441,874	86.3
Population aged 16-74 having ever accessed the internet	6,603,752	87.4	6,637,152	88.9
Population aged 16-74 having used e-government services from April of the previous reporting year to March of the current reporting year	5,066,984	67.0	4,951,126	66.3
Population aged 16-74 having submitted online tax return from April of the previous reporting year to March of the current reporting year ¹⁾	784,890	12.0	1,087,830	16.9
Population aged 16-74 having bought/ordered goods or services over the internet (1 st quarter of the years) ⁽²⁾	3,650,262	55.3	4,044,206	62.8
TOTAL COUNTRY HOUSEHOLDS (with at least one household member aged 16-74 years)	3,711,296	100.0	3,666,159	100.0
Households with internet access at home	3,225,170	86.9	3,185,534	86.9

(1) % share of the population aged 16-74 years old having accessed the internet during the 1st quarter of 2024.

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

Table 2. Internet activities for private purposes, 1st quarter 2024

INTERNET ACTIVITIES BY TOPIC	Share % of population aged 16-74
<i>Communication</i>	96.2
Sending / receiving e-mails	82.5
Making calls (including video calls) over the internet, for example, via Skype, Messenger, WhatsApp, FaceTime, Viber, Snapchat, Zoom, MS Teams, WebEx	85.8
Participating in social media (creating user profile, posting messages or other contributions to Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Snapchat, TikTok, etc.)	79.6
Using instant messaging, i.e. exchanging messages, for example, via Skype, Messenger, WhatsApp, Viber, Snapchat	82.7
<i>Access to information</i>	97.1
Finding information about goods or services	92.0
Reading online news sites / newspapers / magazines	88.4
<i>Civic and political participation</i>	32.9
Expressing opinions on civic or political issues on websites or in social media (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube)	31.1
Taking part in online consultations or voting to define civic or political issues (e.g. urban planning, signing a petition)	10.8
<i>Entertainment</i>	85.6
Listening to music (e.g. web radio, music streaming) or downloading music	74.3
Watching internet streamed TV programmes (live or catch-up) from TV broadcasters (e.g. Ertflix, Mega, Alpha e.t.c.)	40.1
Watching commercial streaming services (e.g. Netflix, HBO Max, Amazon Prime, Disney+, Maxdome, Apple TV)	40.5
Watching video content from sharing services (e.g. YouTube, Instagram, TikTok)	57.1
Playing or downloading games	37.9
Listening to podcasts or downloading podcasts	17.2
<i>E Health</i>	78.5
Seeking health-related information (e.g. injuries, diseases, nutrition, improving health, etc.)	69.1
Making an appointment with a practitioner via a website or app (e.g. of a hospital or a health care centre, a physiotherapist, a psychotherapist)	34.5
Accessing personal health records online	43.9
Using other health services via a website or app instead of having to go to the hospital or visit a doctor (e.g. by getting a prescription or a consultation online)	28.5
<i>Other on-line services</i>	63.6
Selling goods or services via a website or app (e.g. eBay, Facebook, Marketplace, Shpock)	9.5
Internet Banking (including mobile banking)	62.8

Table 3. E-Learning, 1st quarter 2024

E-Learning	Share % of population aged 16-74 years
<i>Digital educational activities</i>	26.2
Attending an online course	22.8
Using online learning material other than a complete online course (e.g. video tutorials (including YouTube), webinars, electronic textbooks, learning apps or platforms)	11.1
Communicating with educators or learners using audio or video online tools (e.g. Zoom, MS Teams, Google Classroom, Google Meet, Greek School Network – e-class, e-me platform, National Digital Academy etc.)	10.7
Reasons for choosing e-learning	
For formal education (e.g. school or university)	51.4
For professional/work related purposes	46.3
For private purpose	34.7

Table 4: E-purchases of goods and services, 1st quarter 2024

GOODS/SERVICES	Share % of population aged 16-74 years
Physical goods (that is, goods not in digital form)	
Clothes (including sport clothing), shoes or accessories e.g. bags, jewellery)	75.6
Sports goods (excluding sport clothing)	36.2
Children toys or childcare items (e.g. nappies, bottles, baby strollers)	12.2
Furniture, home accessories (e.g. carpets or curtains) or gardening products (e.g. tools, plants)	12.6
Music as CDs, vinyls, etc. or films or series as DVDs, Blu-ray, etc.	6.5
Printed books, magazines or newspapers	16.0
Computers, tablets, mobile phones or accessories	23.4
Consumer electronics (such as TV-sets, stereos, cameras, sound bars or smart speakers, virtual assistants) or household appliances (e.g. washing machines)	15.3
Medicine or dietary supplements such as vitamins (online renewal of prescriptions is not included)	36.6
Deliveries from restaurants, fast-food chains, catering services	63.9
Food or beverages from stores or from meal-kits providers	28.2
Cosmetics, beauty or wellness products	27.6
Cleaning products or personal hygiene products (e.g. toothbrushes, handkerchiefs, washing detergents, cleaning cloths)	11.8
Bicycles, mopeds, cars, or other vehicles or their spare parts	3.8
Other physical goods	5.6
Goods in digital form	
Films, series or sports streaming service (e.g. EON TV/Nova, Cosmote TV, Netflix, Ant1+, HBO, Amazon, Maxdome, Apple TV, Sky, Cinobo)	46.5
Music streaming service (e.g. Spotify)	23.4

Table 4: E-purchases of goods and services, 1st quarter 2024

GOODS/SERVICES	Share % of population aged 16-74 years
Software as downloads (including upgrades)	6.5
Games as downloads (including upgrades) or virtual in-game items	10.1
E-books or audio books as downloads (including updates). Online news sites, online newspapers (e-papers) and online magazines	10.7
Apps related to health or fitness	2.4
Other apps (e.g. related to learning languages, travelling, weather) (excluding free apps)	2.2
Services	
Subscriptions to the internet or mobile phone connections	49.3
Tickets to events (concerts, cinema, sports events, fairs, etc.)	42.9
Subscriptions to electricity, water or heating supply, waste disposal or similar services	24.6
Participation in online gambling, use of cloud services, beauty services / hair salons, gyms, swimming pools, etc.	9.2
Buying insurance policies, including travel insurance, also as a package together with e.g. a plane ticket	15.4
Taking a loan, mortgage or arrange credit from banks or other financial providers	3.6
Buying or selling shares, bonds, units in funds or other financial assets	1.7
Transport services from enterprises e.g. bus, train, flight, ferry ticket, taxi ride (including UBER)	40.8
Accommodation from businesses e.g. hotels or travel agencies	43.9

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 member states 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 harmonized 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 data collected regard 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 Parliament and of the Council 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 2023/1484 for the statistics of the Information Society.

Reference period 01/01/2024 - 31/03/2024.

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 2020 - 2023 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 Major City Agglomerations for Athens and Thessaloniki.
2. Urbanization degree: In each Region, the households are allocated on the basis of the urbanization degree of the Municipal /Local Communities where they belong. With the exception of the two Major City Agglomerations of Athens and Thessaloniki, the stratification by urbanization 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 6,301 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:

- Access to personal information.
- Access to public database or registry information.
- Access to general information regarding services provided, working hours, benefits, laws, vaccination for Covid-19, testing, etc.
- "Downloading" or printing official documents or templates / forms.
- Making an appointment (with KEP, AADE, EFKA, DYPA/OAED, ESY (including the appointment for vaccination), etc.).
- Access to official documents (tax payment, copy of criminal record, notarial deeds and certificates from municipalities/communities, vaccination certificate, rapid test result, notification and reminder for vaccination appointment, prescription referral, results of state exams, etc.).
- Submitting an online tax return.
- Apply for official documents or certificates (notarial acts, birth, marriage, family status certificates, criminal record extract, etc.).
- Apply for benefits (housing, unemployment, heating, child, student, birth, etc.) or for the award of a pension.
- 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.

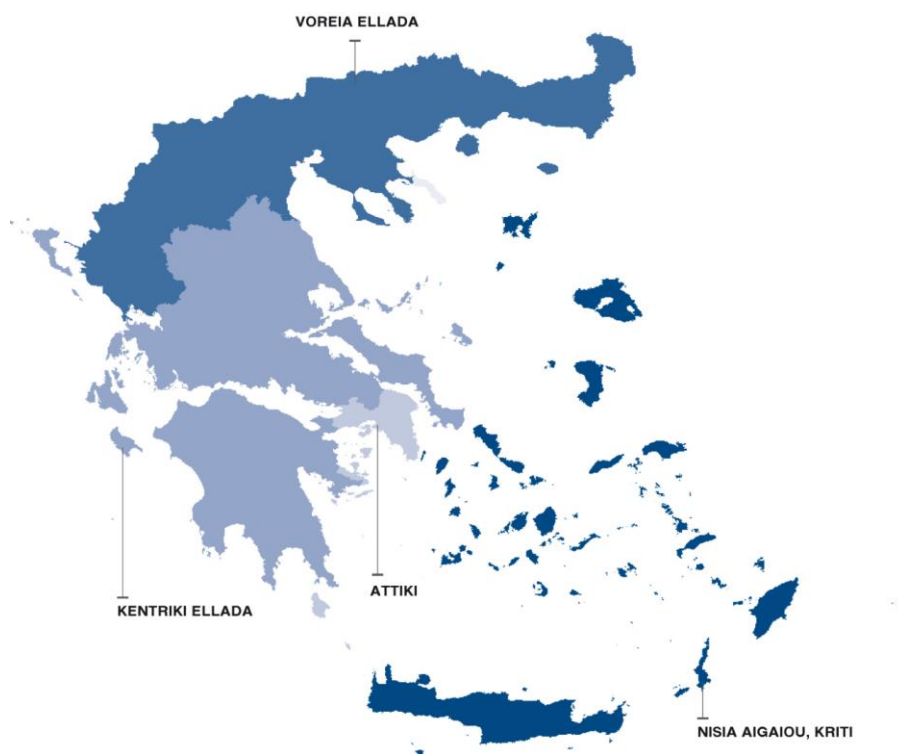
E-Commerce E-commerce is any paid commercial transaction carried out over the internet using any device, for private purposes. Purchases of products and services, both from businesses and natural persons/individuals, are included. Purchases/orders made via e-mail and not online through a website are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

Internet of Things This module includes a set of questions about the Internet of Things ('IoT'). Based on existing communication technologies like the internet, the IoT represents the next step towards digitalization where all objects and people can be interconnected through communication networks.

Green ICT The collection of indicators on Green ICT is necessary for the policies related to the European Green Deal. For the 2024 data collection, a limited number of indicators has been proposed, aiming at investigating mainly information on the recycling habits of individuals/households for devices that are not used anymore, and information on eco-related characteristics of purchased products

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.