

Rethink as a circular economy strategy – Assessment of citizens' perceptions and behaviour towards sharing spaces in Greece

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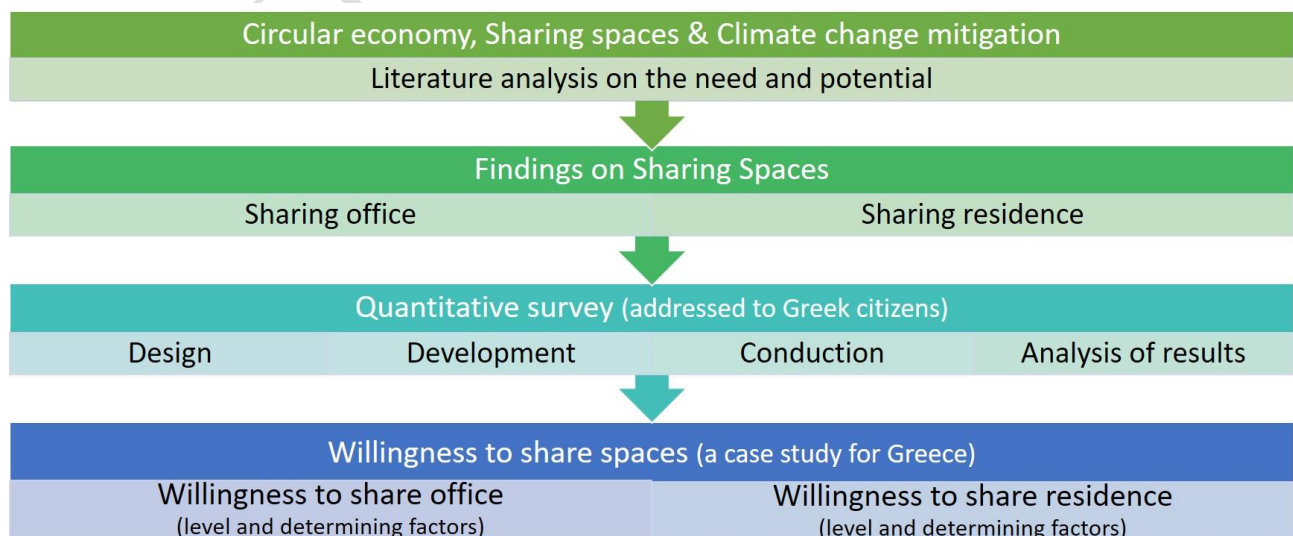
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Keywords: circular economy practice, construction sector, sharing office, sharing residence, willingness, survey, climate change mitigation, determinants.

Graphical abstract



14 **Abstract**

15 The European Union aims for climate neutrality by 2050, emphasising the circular economy as a key
16 strategy, especially in the construction sector, a significant CO₂ emitter. The successful
17 implementation of circular economy practices, such as using low-carbon materials, renovating
18 buildings, and sharing spaces, depends on understanding citizen behaviour and the factors influencing
19 their adoption. The identification of citizens' perceptions and behaviour is the main objective of this
20 study, which is conducted through an empirical survey involving approximately 500 citizens in
21 Greece. The study analyzes survey results on citizens' attitudes and motivational factors towards
22 sharing spaces, a practice aligned with the "rethink" circular economy strategy. Using descriptive
23 statistics, this research examines citizens' willingness to share office and living spaces, as well as the
24 factors motivating them. The analysis revealed that Greek citizens are positive about sharing office
25 spaces, but rather negative about sharing residences with non-family members. Moreover, regression
26 models identify socioeconomic and other determinants that, on a statistically significant level,
27 influence Greek citizens' willingness to share spaces, such as age, political ideology, residential
28 location, household size, and environmental concerns. The study is considered important for setting
29 the necessary policies to enhance circularity and the adoption of sharing spaces in Greece.

31 **1 Introduction**

32 The European Union has set the ambitious target of being climate neutral - net-zero greenhouse
33 emissions- by 2050, to contribute to the global efforts to tackle climate change and reduce greenhouse
34 gas emissions. To this end, climate change mitigation strategies have been established. Circular
35 Economy is considered a significant approach to climate change mitigation. Since the construction
36 sector is a significant contributor to CO₂ emissions, it is important to apply circular economy
37 principles in this sector (Berges-Alvarez et al., 2022; Luciano et al., 2022; Dubey et al., 2023).

38 According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), mitigation strategies in
39 buildings are categorised into two groups: technological and non-technological (Cabeza et al. 2022).
40 Technological strategies, such as lifespan extension and the use of low-carbon materials, are more
41 often the subject of research in the literature (Cap et al., 2024). However, it is argued that not only
42 technological, but also non-technological strategies should be examined and employed to achieve
43 low-carbon buildings (Shahmohammadi et al., 2024; Cap et al., 2024; Cohen, 2020; Cabeza et al.
44 2022; Kyrö, 2020; Mata et al., 2022; Mi and Coffman, 2019).

45 Sharing economy strategies in the construction sector, including office and residential space sharing,
46 are recognised as non-technological approaches with significant potential for climate change
47 mitigation within the circular economy. Research findings indicate that these strategies can achieve
48 greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions ranging from 25% to 70% (Shahmohammadi et al., 2024;
49 Mata et al., 2022).

50 Potting et al. (2017) developed a conceptual framework comprising 10 "R" circular economy
51 strategies (i.e., Refuse, Rethink, Reduce, Reuse, Repair, Refurbish, Remanufacture, Repurpose,
52 Recycle, and Recover), in descending order of circularity. In this framework, the sharing spaces
53 practice is integrated into the "Rethink" circular economy strategy, which is a strategy of a high level
54 of circularity. The circular economy aims to minimise waste, reduce resource depletion, extend
55 product life through maintenance and repair, and optimise the use of underutilised resources through
56 sharing and remanufacturing (Guyader and Piscicelli, 2019). Sharing practices, such as office and
57 residence sharing, directly contribute to circular economy goals by recirculating resources and
58 reducing the need for new production and construction, thereby reducing environmental impact and
59 resource consumption (Guyader and Piscicelli, 2019; Korhonen et al., 2018; Henry et al., 2021).

60 To enhance the adoption of sharing spaces circular economy practice, it is important to examine
61 citizens' perceptions and behaviour towards this practice. The investigation of the sharing spaces
62 practice is the main objective of this study, which is conducted through a quantitative survey

63 addressed to citizens in Greece. The level of Greek citizens' willingness to share office space and
64 residences is investigated, along with the factors that influence their behaviour. Empirical studies are
65 essential because they provide objective data, ensuring that strategies are based on actual practice
66 rather than subjective assessments (Mani et al., 2025).

67 There are a few empirical studies examining citizens' behaviour towards sharing spaces. Regarding
68 sharing residence, Kim et al. (2020) and Woo et al. (2019) examine perceptions and willingness to
69 pay for shared housing through a survey of 1,000 young, single households in Seoul. Another
70 empirical study in Seoul was conducted by Cho et al. (2019). This study examines shared housing as
71 a potential resource for community building among young single-person households in Seoul, Korea,
72 based on a survey of 750 residents. It compares shared housing with other housing types, focusing on
73 residential satisfaction and community attachment.

74 Empirical studies examining sharing offices are very limited. Bouncken et al. (2023) investigate how
75 sharing offices contributes to sustainability and knowledge creation. The researchers used qualitative
76 methods, including interviews, observations, and secondary data, to compare co-working spaces with
77 varying sustainability commitments. Nakano et al. (2023) examine how proximity affects knowledge
78 sharing in co-working spaces in São Paulo, Brazil, using responses to 45 questionnaires. Amorim et
79 al. (2022), conducted another empirical study examining occupants' perceptions of a specific facility
80 in home offices (i.e., lighting conditions) involving 694 participants across 6 countries in South
81 America, Europe, and East Asia.

82 Although there are a few empirical studies on citizens' behaviour regarding sharing spaces in various
83 countries, as mentioned above, to the authors' knowledge, no such study has been identified for
84 Greece. The investigation of Greek citizens' attitudes towards sharing spaces through an empirical
85 survey is a research gap that this work aims to cover. The added value of this study includes the
86 exploration of the current state of knowledge on Greek citizens' willingness to share office and living
87 spaces, as well as the determination of the factors that influence their behaviour.

88 The structure of this paper consists of 6 Sections. Section 1 introduces the research topics, presents
89 the findings of the literature review, identifies the gap, and sets the research questions; Section 2
90 outlines the research methodology; Section 3 presents the research results; Section 4 discusses the
91 implications; and Section 5 concludes the paper.

92

93 **2 Materials and methods**

94 **2.1 Survey development and implementation**

95 The examination of citizens' perceptions and behaviour towards sharing spaces was conducted as part
96 of a survey investigating citizens' awareness, perceptions, attitudes, and behaviours on circular
97 economy and climate change, with a focus on the construction sector.

98 The questionnaire of the survey was developed in cooperation with experts in the field of circular
99 economy and the construction sector. It included segments on a) respondents' socioeconomic and
100 residence characteristics, b) perceived knowledge and awareness, c) attitudes and motivating factors
101 towards the adoption of the circular economy practices of sharing spaces, repairing, refurbishing,
102 recycling, reusing and refusing, d) respondents' willingness to pay for certain circular economy
103 materials and components, and e) perceptions, attitude, and behaviour to use circular economy
104 products. This research analyzes and presents survey results on respondents' willingness to share
105 spaces and investigates the determinants of their behaviour towards this circular economy practice.
106 Although the survey was conducted in several European countries, this work presents and analyzes
107 the results of the Greek sample.

108 Table 1 presents the main survey characteristics. The survey was conducted in December 2023 and
109 addressed to Greek citizens. The sample comprised 510 completed questionnaires collected by the
110 "Opinion Poll" survey company. The sample was representative of the Greek population in terms of

gender, age, and region of residence. The questionnaire was developed in English and translated into Greek for distribution to participants in Greece.

Table 1. Citizens' survey characteristics

Survey type	Online interviews using a structured questionnaire in a panel of respondents
Surveying area	Greece
Sampling method	Random selection based on quotas from online panels
Survey population	Men & women 18+ years, internet users
Surveying period	December 2023
Sample size	510 participants

2.2 Statistical methods

The citizens' survey responses were compiled into a dataset. The statistical analysis of the data was performed using SPSS 20 software, while the corresponding figures were created in Microsoft Excel 2021.

Descriptive statistics were used to analyse and present the citizens' profile, and their perceptions on sharing spaces. The respondents' willingness to share spaces was assessed using a 7-point Likert scale to state the agreement to adopt the circular economy practice of sharing spaces (1 - strongly disagree, 2 - disagree, 3 - slightly disagree, 4 - neither agree nor disagree, 5 - slightly agree, 6 – agree, 7 - strongly agree). Moreover, the respondents were asked to assess the importance of several listed factors that could motivate them to share an office and living space, using a 7-point Likert scale (1 - not important at all, 2 - not important, 3 - slightly not important, 4 - neutral, 5 - slightly important, 6 – important, 7 - very important). Mean values of certain variables were calculated.

The determinants of respondents' willingness to share office space and residence were investigated through linear regression analyses. Two regression models were developed. In each model, the

129 willingness to share variables were the dependent variables, while independent variables comprised
130 socioeconomic, awareness-related, and motivational factors. In the regression model for sharing
131 residence, the independent variables also included the residence characteristic variables.

132 The results of the statistical analysis of the survey's responses are presented in Section 3. First, the
133 respondents' profiles are analysed. The determinants analysed in Section 3.1 are those selected as
134 potential factors influencing citizens' behaviour towards the adoption of sharing space practices. Then
135 the results on the variables related to citizens' willingness to share office and living space are
136 presented in order to identify Greek citizens' perceptions towards sharing spaces (Section 3.2).
137 Finally, the behaviour of Greek citizens is examined to determine whether the socioeconomic and
138 other determinants of the citizens' profile have a statistically significant influence on the willingness
139 to share spaces in the Greek sample (Section 3.3).

140 **3 Results**

141 **3.1 Respondents' profile**

142 The demographic, socioeconomic, residential, and awareness characteristics of the survey
143 participants are presented in Table 2. Most of the respondents live in urban areas (84%). The male
144 participants represent 45% of the Greek sample, while females 55%. The mean age of the respondents
145 is 44 years old. Regarding education level, university and university college degree (43%) and
146 vocational training degree (23%) were the most common responses. A significant percentage of
147 respondents (21%) stated that they have a Master's degree, while only 3% have a PhD degree. The
148 respondents were questioned about their current occupation status and professional experience in the
149 circular economy, environment or energy sectors. Most respondents stated that they are currently
150 employed (63%) or self-employed (14%), while 23% are not working. The majority of respondents
151 (87%) have no previous or current experience in the circular economy, environment, or energy
152 sectors. Respondents were also asked about their level of satisfaction with their household income,
153 with "Slightly Agree" (21%) and "Neither agree or disagree" (20%) being the most common

154 responses. Regarding respondents' political ideology, the most common response was "Neither left
155 nor right" (46%) on a left-right scale. The final socioeconomic question referred to the number of
156 people living in the respondents' residence (including themselves). The most common response to
157 this question is two or four persons (26% in both cases).

158 The participants were then asked about the characteristics of their residence. The most common
159 response was living in an apartment (65%), followed by living in a detached house (20%) and a semi-
160 detached house (14%). Regarding residence ownership, most participants stated that they privately
161 own the residence where they live (64%). Regarding the year of residence construction, the most
162 common answer was 1961-1980 (31%), followed by 1981-1990 (23%). The participants were also
163 asked about the size of their residences; the most common residence size is between 50 m² and 100
164 m² (62%), followed by 100 m² to 150 m² (20%).

165 To assess respondents' awareness of circular economy and climate change mitigation, two relevant
166 questions were included in the survey. The most common response to perceived circular economy
167 awareness is "4" on a 1-7 scale (22%), while the perceived awareness of climate change mitigation is
168 "5" (30%).

169 **Table 2:** Demographic, socioeconomic, residence and awareness characteristics

			Value
Demographic & Socioeconomic	Location of residence	Urban	84%
		Suburban	10%
		Rural	6%
	Gender (male)	Male	45%
		Female	55%
		Other	0%
	Age	Mean	44
		Std. Dev.	12.40
		Median	42
		Minimum	18
		Maximum	79
	Education level	Lower than vocational training	10%
		Vocational training degree	23%

		Value
Residence	University/ college degree	University/ University college degree 43%
		Master degree 21%
		PhD degree 3%
	Occupation status	Self-employed 14%
		Employed 63%
		Not working 23%
	Relevant to the circular economy working experience	Yes 13%
		No 87%
	Income satisfaction	Strongly disagree 10%
		Disagree 12%
		Slightly disagree 14%
		Neither agree nor disagree 20%
		Slightly agree 21%
		Agree 18%
		Strongly agree 5%
	Political ideology	Extremely left 2%
		Left 7%
		Slightly left 16%
		Neither left nor right 46%
		Slightly right 20%
		Right 8%
		Extremely right 1%
	Number of persons in residence	1 16%
		2 26%
		3 25%
		4 26%
		5 5%
		6+ 2%
Residence	Residence type	Detached house 20%
		Semi-detached house 14%
		Apartment building 65%
		Other 1%
	Ownership	Privately owned 64%
		Rented 34%
		Other 2%
	Construction year	before 1919 0%
		1919 - 1945 1%
		1946 - 1960 5%
		1961 - 1980 31%
		1981 - 1990 23%
		1991 - 2000 14%
		2001 - 2005 11%
		2006 - 2010 12%
		2011 - 2015 2%
		2016 - 2021 0%
		2021 onwards 1%

			Value
Awareness	Residence size	0 – 50 m ²	11%
		50 -100 m ²	62%
		100 – 150 m ²	20%
		150 – 200 m ²	4%
		+ 200 m ²	3%
	Circular economy awareness	Nothing at all: 1	19%
		2	16%
		3	16%
		4	22%
		5	17%
		6	7%
		A lot: 7	3%
		Nothing at all: 1	7%
		2	6%
		3	10%
		4	26%
		5	30%
		6	16%
		A lot: 7	5%

170

171 3.2 Citizens' willingness to share spaces

172 The main objective of this study is to reveal Greek citizens' attitudes towards sharing working and
173 living spaces. In this context, the respondents were asked several questions about their willingness to
174 share spaces and the factors that would motivate them to proceed. In Figure 1, the participants' level
175 of agreement in sharing office and living space is illustrated. As shown in this figure, participants
176 responded positively (illustrated in green colour in Figure 1) about their willingness to share an office
177 space (71%) and negatively (in red colour in Figure 1) about their willingness to live in a residence
178 that they would share with other people (non-family members) (70%).

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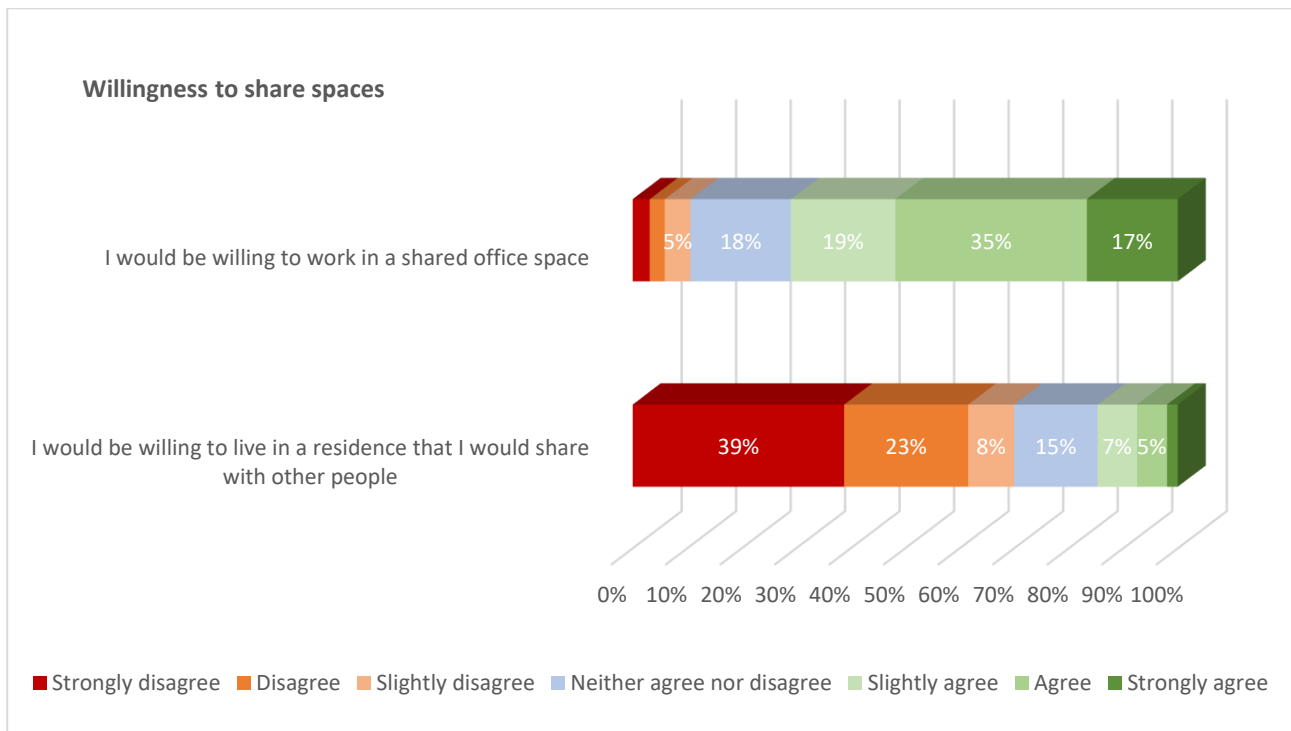


Figure 1: Greek citizens' willingness to share spaces

To compare respondents' attitudes toward sharing the two types of spaces (i.e., office and living), the mean values for both cases were calculated. Figure 2 presents the results of this analysis, with respondents' willingness to share spaces ranked on a 7-point Likert scale (1 - strongly disagree, 2 - disagree, 3 - slightly disagree, 4 - neither agree nor disagree, 5 - slightly agree, 6 – agree, 7 - strongly agree). As shown, the mean value for sharing office space is 5.2 (i.e., close to "Slightly agree", equal to 5), while the mean value for sharing residence is 2.5 (i.e., between "Disagree" and "Slightly disagree", equal to 2 and 3, respectively).

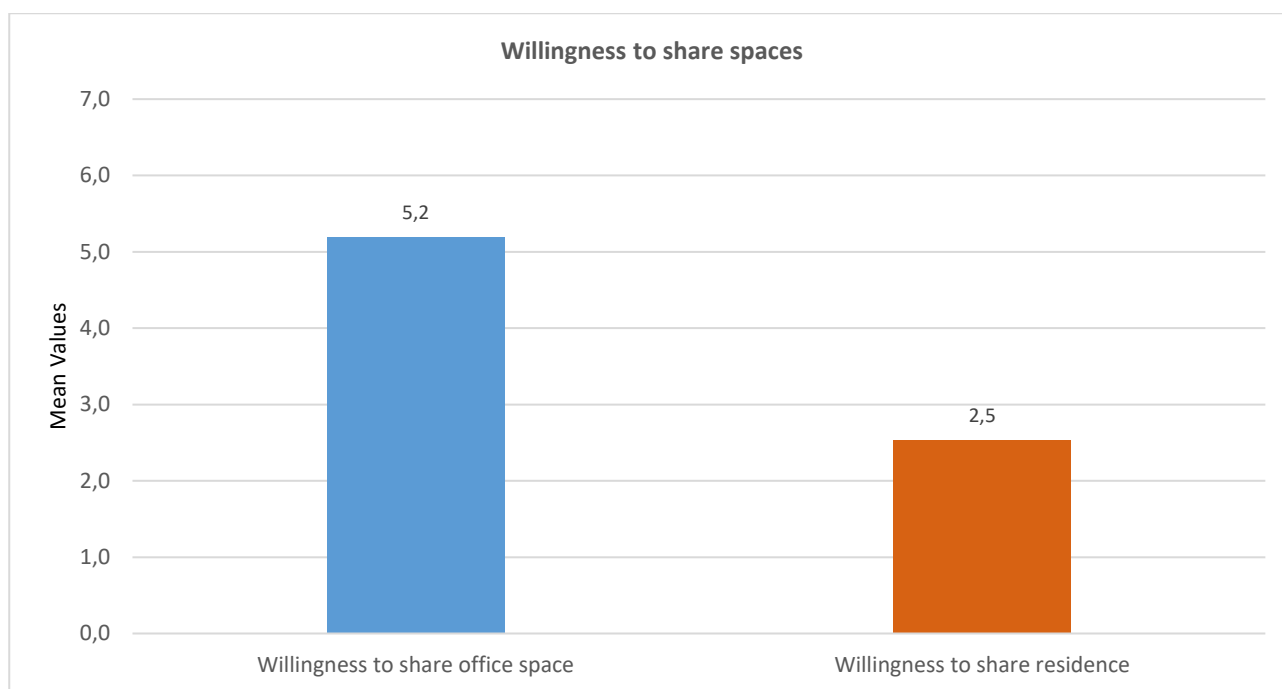


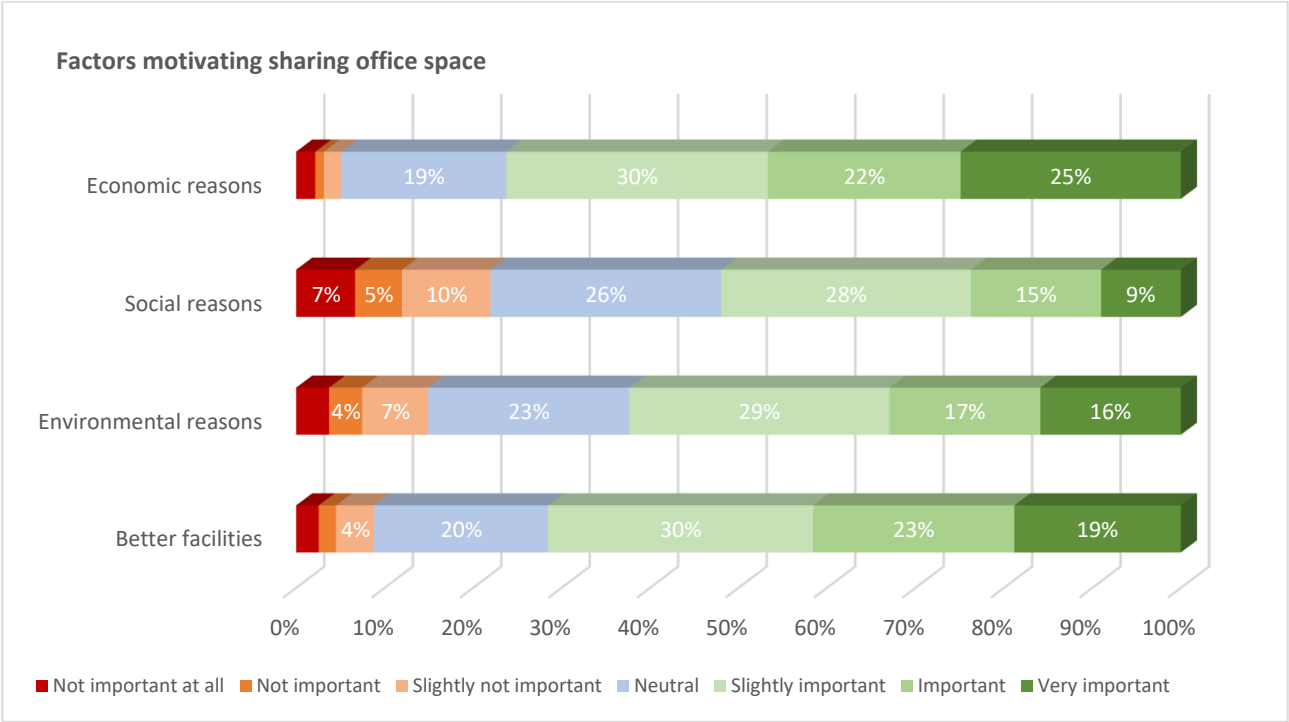
Figure 2: Mean values of willingness to share spaces

The respondents were then asked about the factors that influenced their decision to share an office space. They were asked to evaluate the importance of four listed factors in case they considered sharing an office space. To ensure a common understanding of the given factors, the following factors and examples for each case were given to them:

- Economic reasons (e.g., higher salary, shared rent, lower transportation cost)
- Social reasons (e.g., socialising)
- Environmental reasons (e.g., energy savings, greenhouse gases emissions reduction)
- Better facilities (e.g., working place, internet, equipment)

As shown in Figure 3, the respondents rated "economic reasons" (77% positive responses) as the most important motivational factor among the given ones (economic, social, environmental, and better facilities). The second most important factor was "better facilities" (72%), followed by

206 "environmental reasons" (62%). The least important factor for sharing office spaces was "social
 207 reasons" (52%).



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209

210 **Figure 3:** Factors motivating sharing office space

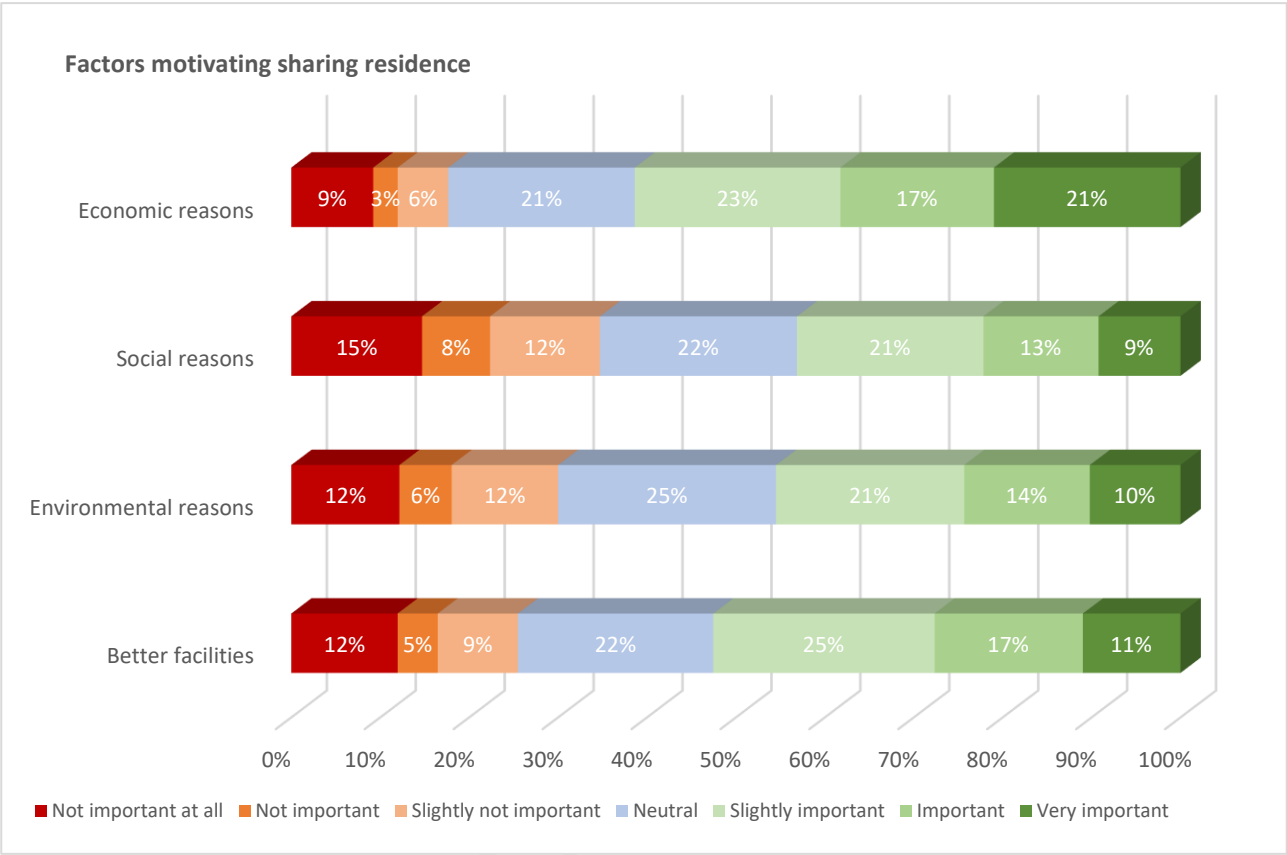
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212 In terms of factors influencing respondents to share a residence, the respondents were given the
 213 following factors, and examples for each case to evaluate their importance, in case they considered
 214 sharing a residence with other people (non-family members):

- 215 • Economic reasons (e.g., shared rent, shared everyday expenses)
- 216 • Social reasons (e.g., companionship)
- 217 • Environmental reasons (e.g., energy savings, greenhouse gases emissions reduction)
- 218 • Better facilities (e.g., larger residence, household appliances)

219

220 In the overall Greek sample, the most crucial factor is "economic reasons" (61%), followed by "better
 221 facilities" (53%) and "environmental reasons" (52%). The least important factor for sharing a living
 222 space is "social reasons" (45%) (Figure 4).



223
 224
 225 **Figure 4:** Factors motivating sharing residence

226 A comparison of the responses on the importance of each factor for both sharing offices and
 227 residences was conducted based on the mean values for each factor. The values are expressed on a 7-
 228 point Likert scale (1: "not important at all" to 7: "very important"). As shown in Figure 5, the most
 229 important factor in both cases is economic reasons (mean values for sharing offices and residences
 230 are 5.4 and 4.8, respectively). The second most important factor in both cases is better facilities (mean
 231 values of 5.2 and 4.4, respectively), followed by environmental reasons (mean values of 4.9 and 4.2,
 232 respectively) and social reasons (mean values of 4.4 and 4.0, respectively).

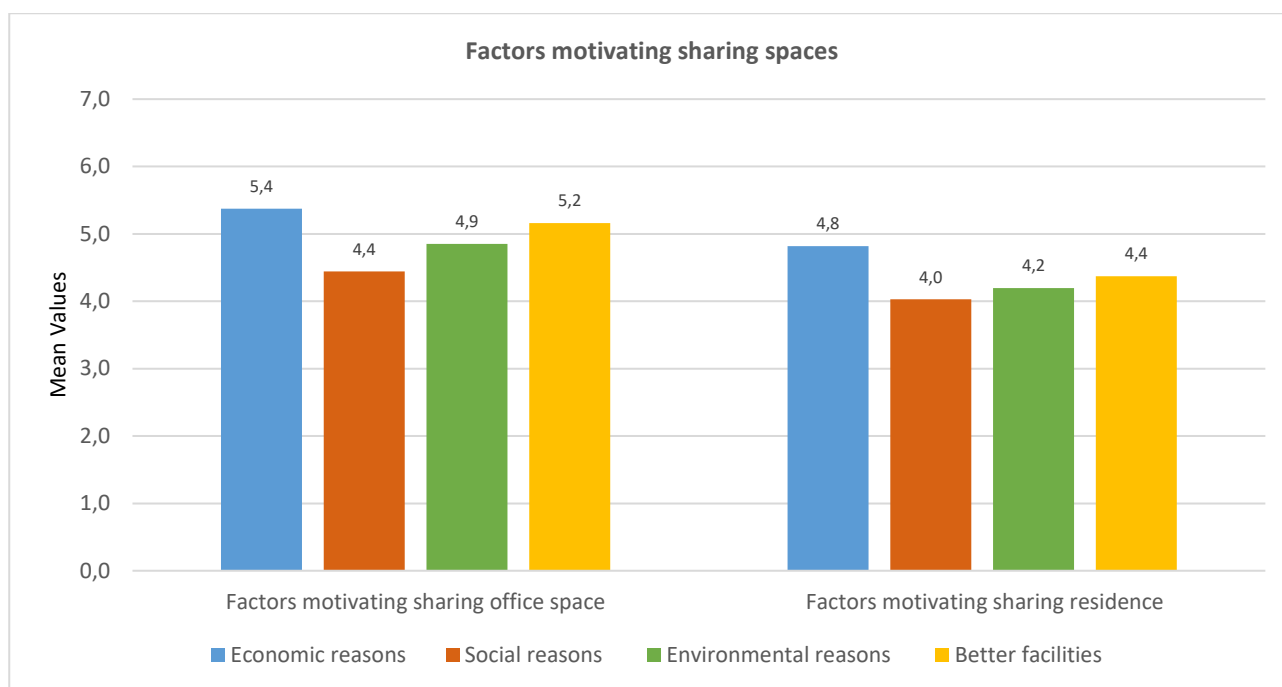


Figure 5: Mean values of factors motivating sharing spaces

3.3 Determinants affecting Greek citizens' willingness to share spaces

The study also examines the determinants affecting Greek citizens' willingness to share spaces. Table 3 presents the results of the two regression models examining the factors influencing participants' willingness to share offices and residences, respectively. The residence characteristics variable was applicable only in the second model for sharing residence. The determinants that were found to be statistically significant to at least one model are indicated in Table 3 in "bold" font.

The first regression model on willingness to share office (dependent variable) includes, as independent variables, demographic, socioeconomic and awareness-related variables, as well as motivational factors that could influence respondents' attitudes towards sharing offices. The model didn't identify any multicollinearity among the predictor variables [Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) values range: 1.1 - 3.1]. In addition, no autocorrelation was identified in the residuals of the regression model (Durbin Watson: 2.126). Based on the results presented in Table 3, the model indicates that on

statistically significant level, respondents with more left-leaning political self-positioning, living in a residence with more occupants (i.e. larger household size), and having a higher level of awareness of climate change mitigation would be more willing to work in a shared office space. The model also shows that respondents who value more economic and environmental reasons, as well as better facilities, are more willing to share an office space.

The second regression model examines respondents' willingness to share residence (dependent variable). The independent variables in this model include demographic, socioeconomic, awareness-related, and residence characteristics, as well as motivational factors that may influence respondents' attitudes towards sharing a residence. According to the results, no multicollinearity was identified among the predictor variables [VIF values range: 1.1 - 3.8]. Moreover, no autocorrelation was identified in the regression model (Durbin Watson: 1.838). The model signifies that, on statistically significant level, respondents living in urban and suburban areas, having a younger age, obtaining relevant circular economy working experience, with more left-leaning political self-positioning, residing in households with fewer occupants (i.e. smaller household size), and living in detached and semi-detached houses are more willing to share their residence with non-family members. In addition, respondents who rank higher social and environmental reasons, as well as better facilities, are more willing to share their living space.

Table 3: Results of regression models on willingness to share spaces

		Willingness to share office	Willingness to share residence
		B Pvalue indicator	B Pvalue indicator
	(Constant)	2.139	2.950
Demographic & Socioeconomics	Location of residence (rural)	-0.072	-0.676**
	Gender (male)	-0.004	0.252
	Age	-0.001	-0.028***
	Education level	-0.032	-0.107
	Occupation status (working)	-0.169	-0.135
	Relevant to circular economy working experience	0.105	0.481**
	Income satisfaction	-0.012	0.007
	Political ideology (right)	-0.118**	-0.112*
	Number of persons in residence	0.075*	-0.165***

		Willingness to share office	Willingness to share residence
		B Pvalue indicator	B Pvalue indicator
Residence	Residence type (apartment)	n/a ^e	-0.375**
	Ownership (private)	n/a ^e	0.106
	Construction year	n/a ^e	-0.042
	Residence size	n/a ^e	0.114
Awareness	CE awareness	-0.020	0.081
	Climate change mitigation awareness	0.078*	-0.038
Motivational factors	Economic reasons ^a	0.232***	-0.028
	Social reasons ^b	0.028	0.167***
	Environmental reasons ^c	0.110*	0.129**
	Better facilities ^d	0.292***	0.136*
Model Summary Table, R Square		0.331	0.263
Model Summary Table, Durbin Watson		2.126	1.838
Variance Inflation Factor		< 3.1	< 3.8
ANOVA Table, Sig. value		Sig. = 0.000	Sig. = 0.000

*p < 0.10, **p < 0.05, ***p < 0.01

^a Economic reasons examples given to respondents for sharing offices: "higher salary, shared rent, lower transportation cost", while examples for sharing residence are "shared rent, shared everyday expenses"

^b Social reasons examples for sharing offices: "socialising", while for sharing residence "companionship"

^c Environmental reasons examples for both sharing office and residence: "energy savings, greenhouse gas emissions reduction"

^d Better facilities examples for sharing offices: "working place, internet, equipment", while for sharing residence "larger residence, household appliances"

^e Not applicable

268

269 4 Discussion

270 Sharing spaces is a circular economy practice which can significantly contribute to the sustainability
271 and to climate change mitigation. This practice aims to maximise the utilisation of existing office and
272 living spaces, thus reducing the need for new buildings and minimising mineral resource consumption
273 (Jeleniewicz et al., 2025).

274 To enhance the adoption of the sharing spaces practice, it is important to investigate citizens'
275 perceptions and frame policies tailored to the specific needs of citizens living in each country. In this
276 context, this research conducted a quantitative survey addressed to citizens living in Greece. It
277 investigated the level of willingness of Greek citizens to adopt the sharing spaces practice, both for

278 office and living spaces. It also investigated the determining factors that influence Greek citizens'
279 willingness to share spaces.

280 It is worth noting that this paper further limits the research topic of sharing residence to sharing living
281 space with non-family members. The specific dimension is rarely met in the literature review since
282 most studies on shared living spaces refer to sharing accommodation using digital sharing platforms,
283 such as Airbnb or sharing daycare facilities spaces, garden, etc. (Lee et al., 2012).

284 Regarding office sharing, the analysis of the survey results revealed that the majority of Greek citizens
285 were positive about adopting this practice, since 70% of the sample responded that they would be
286 willing to work in a shared office space. On the contrary, Greek citizens were rather negative about
287 sharing residence with non-family members, as indicated by the 70% of respondents who stated that
288 they would not be willing to live in a residence they would share with other people outside their
289 family.

290 The respondents were then given four categories of motivating factors (economic, social, and
291 environmental reasons, as well as better facilities) and asked whether they considered them important
292 in the adoption of sharing office and living space. In all cases, the given factors were identified as
293 important (see Figure 5, where the mean values are 4 or higher). These results align with the literature,
294 which identifies these factors as important (Kim et al., 2020; Cho et al., 2019; Kazana-McCarthy et
295 al, 2021).

296 Regarding the importance of the factors that would motivate them, Greek citizens ranked the factors
297 in the following order: economic reasons, better facilities, and environmental and social reasons for
298 both cases of sharing office space and residence. The level of importance was rated slightly higher in
299 shared offices than in shared residences (Figure 5).

300 This research included two linear regression models. The first regression model on willingness to
301 share an office demonstrates that, on a statistically significant level, respondents with more left-

302 leaning political self-positioning, who are part of a larger household, and who have a higher
303 awareness of climate change, are more likely to work in a shared office space. Moreover, Greek
304 citizens who value economic and environmental reasons, as well as better facilities, are more willing
305 to share an office space. The influence of economic benefits and facilities on willingness to share
306 office space has been identified in other studies, such as that of Kim et al. (2016).

307 The second regression model examines respondents' willingness to share residence. The model
308 indicates that, on a statistically significant level, respondents living in urban and suburban areas, who
309 are younger, have relevant circular economy working experience, are more left-leaning politically,
310 are part of smaller households, and living in detached and semi-detached houses are more willing to
311 share their residence with non-family members. In addition, respondents who rank higher social and
312 environmental reasons, as well as better facilities, are more willing to share their living space. Several
313 of this model's results align with the literature review findings. The studies conducted by Cho et al.
314 (2019) and Kim et al. (2020) reveal that shared housing residents were younger, and that citizens who
315 prioritised social relationships in housing choices had a significantly higher willingness to pay for
316 shared housing.

317 The results of the study will be valuable for designing the appropriate policies to enhance sharing
318 spaces in Greece. For example, since in both sharing offices and living spaces, younger people are
319 more likely to adopt these practices, digitalisation of sharing opportunities could be established.

320

321 **5 Conclusion**

322 This paper, using an empirical quantitative survey, explores the perceptions, attitudes and behaviour
323 of Greek citizens towards sharing spaces, as well as the factors influencing the adoption of the specific
324 circular economy practices. The analysis reveals that Greek citizens have a positive view of sharing
325 offices but have a negative opinion of sharing residences with non-family members. Regression

models were developed to identify the demographic, socioeconomic, residence, and awareness-related characteristics, as well as motivational factors that may influence respondents' attitudes towards sharing office and living spaces. Statistically significant determinants identified by the models include age, political ideology, location of residence, household size, and environmental issues. The study is considered important for developing appropriate policies and initiatives to strengthen circularity and the adoption of sharing spaces in Greece.

332

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341

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