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Internet access and use in 2013

More than 60% of individuals in the EU28 use the internet daily

Income tax declaration: most used e-government service

Internet access and use is widespread amongst the EU population. In the **EU28**, 79% of households¹ had access to the internet in 2013 and 76% had a broadband internet connection, compared with 55% and 42% respectively in 2007. For most individuals in the **EU28**, using the internet has become a regular activity, with 62% of individuals using it every day or almost every day and a further 10% at least once a week. On the other hand, 21% of individuals reported in 2013 that they have never used the internet, compared with 37% in 2007.

With regard to the use of e-government, 41% of individuals in the **EU28** used the internet to interact with public authorities or services² in 2013. Reasons for this interaction reported by **EU28** e-government users² were income tax declarations (44% of internet users who interacted with public authorities), requests for personal documents (20%), claiming social security benefits (16%) and enrolment in higher education or university (9%).

These data³ published by **Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union**, represent only a small part of the results of a survey on Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) usage in households and by individuals in the **EU28** Member States, **Iceland**, **Norway** and **Turkey**. In addition to internet access and use and e-government, the survey covers a variety of indicators such as mobile use of the internet, e-commerce and other activities carried out by individuals. The findings are used for monitoring several EU policies, in particular the Digital Agenda for Europe⁴.

Level of internet access ranges from 54% of households in Bulgaria to 95% in the Netherlands

In most Member States, the level of internet access was high in 2013, with shares of more than 90% in the **Netherlands** (95% of households), **Luxembourg** (94%), **Denmark** and **Sweden** (both 93%). The lowest shares were registered in **Bulgaria** (54%), **Greece** (56%) and **Romania** (58%).

Broadband internet access enables higher speed when browsing and performing activities over the internet. In 2013, in every Member State at least half of households had a broadband connection. **Finland** (88%) registered the highest share of broadband connections, followed by **Denmark**, the **Netherlands**, **Sweden** (in 2012) and the **United Kingdom** (all 87%) and **Germany** (85%).

More than 80% of individuals use the internet daily in Denmark, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Sweden

In most Member States, the majority of individuals used the internet every day or almost every day, with the highest proportions registered in 2013 in **Denmark** (84% of individuals), the **Netherlands** (83%), **Luxembourg** (82%), **Sweden** (81%), **Finland** (80%) and the **United Kingdom** (78%). The highest shares of individuals who reported that they used the internet at least once a week, but not every day, were recorded in the **Czech Republic** (16%), **Estonia**, **Ireland** and **Austria** (all 14%). Around one third or more of individuals in **Romania** (42%), **Bulgaria** (41%), **Greece** (36%), **Italy** (34%), **Portugal** (33%), **Cyprus** and **Poland** (both 32%) have never used the internet, while in six Member States this proportion was below 10%.

E-government services most used in the Nordic Member States and the Netherlands

More than half of all individuals in **Denmark** (85%), the **Netherlands** (79%), **Sweden** (78%), **Finland** (69%), **France** (60%), **Luxembourg** (56%), **Austria** (54%) and **Slovenia** (52%) reported in 2013 that they have used the internet to contact or interact with public authorities and services.

Among those e-government users, making income tax declarations online was one of the main purposes for interaction in 2013, with the highest shares registered in **Estonia** (82% of e-government users), **Denmark** (74%), **Lithuania** (70%) and **Portugal** (69%). Other major purposes were to request personal documents online, with the highest shares recorded in **Luxembourg** (39%), **Spain** and **Malta** (both 34%), **Sweden** (31%) and **Greece** (30%), and to claim social security benefits, with the highest shares registered in **Sweden** (32%), **France** (30%), **Romania** and **Slovenia** (both 27%). The highest shares of e-government users who used websites to enrol in higher education or university were found in **Slovenia** (24%), **Bulgaria** (23%) and **Italy** (21%).

- 1. The survey covered households with at least one person aged 16-74, and individuals aged 16-74. In most countries it was conducted in the second quarter of 2013. Households were asked about internet access by any member of the household at home. Individuals were asked about frequency of internet use and about activities they had carried out on the internet in the last three months, or for e-government activities in the last 12 months, prior to the survey, at home or at any other location.
- 2. **Public authorities** refer to both public services and administrative activities, e.g. tax, social security, public health or public education. Public authorities can be at local, regional or national level. **E-government users** are individuals who used websites of public authorities or public services to obtain information, download forms or submit completed forms.
- 3. For more information see Statistics Explained article available free of charge on the Eurostat web site: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Internet_use_statistics_%E2%80%93_individuals
 The full set of data can be found in the dedicated section: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ict under "Data".
- 4. The 2013 survey questionnaire on "ICT usage in households and by individuals" comprised a set of questions specific to the interaction of individuals with public authorities (e-government). Statistics on e-government are requested in the framework of the Digital Agenda Scoreboard, see http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/digital-agenda/index_en.htm

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Internet access of households & frequency of internet use of individuals, 2013, %

EU28** 79 76 62 10 21 Belgium 80 79 68 12 15 Bulgaria 54 54 43 9 41 Czech Republic 73 69 54 16 17 Demmark 93 87 84 6 4 Germany 88 85 68 11 13 Estonia 80 79 63 14 16 Ireland 80 79 63 14 16 Ireland 82 67 61 14 18 Greece 56 55 47 9 36 Spain 70 69 54 12 14 Croatia 65 64 53 10 29 Italy 69 68 54 2 34 Cyprus 65 64 53 10 22 Litalyia <th></th> <th colspan="2">% of households with:</th> <th colspan="4">Frequency of internet use (% of individuals)*</th>		% of households with:		Frequency of internet use (% of individuals)*			
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Bulgaria 54 54 43 9 41 Czech Republic 73 69 54 16 17 Denmark 93 87 84 6 4 Germany 88 85 68 11 13 Estonia 80 79 63 14 16 Ireland 82 67 61 14 18 Greece 56 55 47 9 36 Spain 70 69 54 12 24 France 82 78 66 12 14 Croatia 65 64 53 10 29 Italy 69 68 54 2 34 Cyprus 65 64 53 9 32 Latvia 72 70 60 11 22 Luxembourg 94 70 82 11 5 Hungary <th>EU28**</th> <th>79</th> <th>76</th> <th>62</th> <th>10</th> <th>21</th>	EU28**	79	76	62	10	21	
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Germany 88 85 68 11 13 Estonia 80 79 63 14 16 Ireland 82 67 61 14 18 Greece 56 55 47 9 36 Spain 70 69 54 12 24 France 82 78 66 12 14 Croatia 65 64 53 10 29 Italy 69 68 54 2 34 Cyprus 65 64 53 9 32 Latvia 72 70 60 11 22 Lithuania 65 64 53 12 29 Luxembourg 94 70 82 11 5 Hungary 71 71 62 9 24 Malta 79 79 59 7 28 Netherlands	Czech Republic	73	69	54	16	17	
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Croatia 65 64 53 10 29 Italy 69 68 54 2 34 Cyprus 65 64 53 9 32 Latvia 72 70 60 11 22 Lithuania 65 64 53 12 29 Luxembourg 94 70 82 11 5 Hungary 71 71 62 9 24 Malta 79 79 59 7 28 Netherlands 95 87 83 9 5 Austria 81 80 63 14 16 Poland 72 69 47 13 32 Portugal 62 62 48 10 33 Romania 58 56 32 13 42 Slovakia 78 70 61 13 15 Finland <td>Spain</td> <td>70</td> <td>69</td> <td>54</td> <td>12</td> <td>24</td>	Spain	70	69	54	12	24	
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Latvia 72 70 60 11 22 Lithuania 65 64 53 12 29 Luxembourg 94 70 82 11 5 Hungary 71 71 62 9 24 Malta 79 79 59 7 28 Netherlands 95 87 83 9 5 Austria 81 80 63 14 16 Poland 72 69 47 13 32 Portugal 62 62 48 10 33 Romania 58 56 32 13 42 Slovenia 76 74 58 11 23 Slovakia 78 70 61 13 15 Finland 89 88 80 9 6 Sweden** 93 87 81 11 4 United	Italy	69	68	54	2	34	
Lithuania 65 64 53 12 29 Luxembourg 94 70 82 11 5 Hungary 71 71 62 9 24 Malta 79 79 59 7 28 Netherlands 95 87 83 9 5 Austria 81 80 63 14 16 Poland 72 69 47 13 32 Portugal 62 62 48 10 33 Romania 58 56 32 13 42 Slovenia 76 74 58 11 23 Slovakia 78 70 61 13 15 Finland 89 88 80 9 6 Sweden** 93 87 81 11 4 United Kingdom 88 87 78 9 8	Cyprus	65	64	53	9	32	
Luxembourg 94 70 82 11 5 Hungary 71 71 62 9 24 Malta 79 79 59 7 28 Netherlands 95 87 83 9 5 Austria 81 80 63 14 16 Poland 72 69 47 13 32 Portugal 62 62 48 10 33 Romania 58 56 32 13 42 Slovenia 76 74 58 11 23 Slovakia 78 70 61 13 15 Finland 89 88 80 9 6 Sweden** 93 87 81 11 4 United Kingdom 88 87 78 9 8 Iceland 96 95 91 5 (3) No	Latvia	72	70	60	11	22	
Hungary 71 71 62 9 24 Malta 79 79 59 7 28 Netherlands 95 87 83 9 5 Austria 81 80 63 14 16 Poland 72 69 47 13 32 Portugal 62 62 48 10 33 Romania 58 56 32 13 42 Slovenia 76 74 58 11 23 Slovakia 78 70 61 13 15 Finland 89 88 80 9 6 Sweden** 93 87 81 11 4 United Kingdom 88 87 78 9 8 Iceland 96 95 91 5 (3) Norway 94 88 85 85 8 (3) <td>Lithuania</td> <td>65</td> <td>64</td> <td>53</td> <td>12</td> <td>29</td>	Lithuania	65	64	53	12	29	
Malta 79 79 59 7 28 Netherlands 95 87 83 9 5 Austria 81 80 63 14 16 Poland 72 69 47 13 32 Portugal 62 62 48 10 33 Romania 58 56 32 13 42 Slovenia 76 74 58 11 23 Slovakia 78 70 61 13 15 Finland 89 88 80 9 6 Sweden** 93 87 81 11 4 United Kingdom 88 87 78 9 8 Iceland 96 95 91 5 (3) Norway 94 88 85 8 (3)	Luxembourg	94	70	82	11	5	
Netherlands 95 87 83 9 5 Austria 81 80 63 14 16 Poland 72 69 47 13 32 Portugal 62 62 48 10 33 Romania 58 56 32 13 42 Slovenia 76 74 58 11 23 Slovakia 78 70 61 13 15 Finland 89 88 80 9 6 Sweden** 93 87 81 11 4 United Kingdom 88 87 78 9 8 Iceland 96 95 91 5 (3) Norway 94 88 85 8 (3)	Hungary	71	71	62	9	24	
Austria 81 80 63 14 16 Poland 72 69 47 13 32 Portugal 62 62 48 10 33 Romania 58 56 32 13 42 Slovenia 76 74 58 11 23 Slovakia 78 70 61 13 15 Finland 89 88 80 9 6 Sweden** 93 87 81 11 4 United Kingdom 88 87 78 9 8 Iceland 96 95 91 5 (3) Norway 94 88 85 8 (3)	Malta	79	79	59	7	28	
Poland 72 69 47 13 32 Portugal 62 62 48 10 33 Romania 58 56 32 13 42 Slovenia 76 74 58 11 23 Slovakia 78 70 61 13 15 Finland 89 88 80 9 6 Sweden** 93 87 81 11 4 United Kingdom 88 87 78 9 8 Iceland 96 95 91 5 (3) Norway 94 88 85 8 (3)	Netherlands	95	87	83	9	5	
Portugal 62 62 48 10 33 Romania 58 56 32 13 42 Slovenia 76 74 58 11 23 Slovakia 78 70 61 13 15 Finland 89 88 80 9 6 Sweden** 93 87 81 11 4 United Kingdom 88 87 78 9 8 Iceland 96 95 91 5 (3) Norway 94 88 85 8 (3)	Austria	81	80	63	14	16	
Romania 58 56 32 13 42 Slovenia 76 74 58 11 23 Slovakia 78 70 61 13 15 Finland 89 88 80 9 6 Sweden*** 93 87 81 11 4 United Kingdom 88 87 78 9 8 Iceland 96 95 91 5 (3) Norway 94 88 85 8 (3)	Poland	72	69	47	13	32	
Slovenia 76 74 58 11 23 Slovakia 78 70 61 13 15 Finland 89 88 80 9 6 Sweden** 93 87 81 11 4 United Kingdom 88 87 78 9 8 Iceland 96 95 91 5 (3) Norway 94 88 85 8 (3)	Portugal	62	62	48	10	33	
Slovakia 78 70 61 13 15 Finland 89 88 80 9 6 Sweden** 93 87 81 11 4 United Kingdom 88 87 78 9 8 Iceland 96 95 91 5 (3) Norway 94 88 85 8 (3)	Romania	58	56	32	13	42	
Finland 89 88 80 9 6 Sweden** 93 87 81 11 4 United Kingdom 88 87 78 9 8 Iceland 96 95 91 5 (3) Norway 94 88 85 8 (3)	Slovenia	76	74	58	11	23	
Sweden** 93 87 81 11 4 United Kingdom 88 87 78 9 8 Iceland 96 95 91 5 (3) Norway 94 88 85 8 (3)	Slovakia	78	70	61	13	15	
United Kingdom 88 87 78 9 8 Iceland 96 95 91 5 (3) Norway 94 88 85 8 (3)	Finland	89	88	80	9	6	
Iceland 96 95 91 5 (3) Norway 94 88 85 8 (3)	Sweden**	93	87	81	11	4	
Norway 94 88 85 8 (3)	United Kingdom	88	87	78	9	8	
	Iceland	96	95	91	5	(3)	
Turkey 49 46 30 10 51	Norway	94	88	85	8	(3)	
	Turkey	49	46	30	10	51	

Does not add up to 100%. The share of individuals using the internet less than once per week, e.g. once per month, is missing in the table.
 Broadband connection: Data for 2012 instead of 2013 for Sweden; EU28 does not include data for Sweden
 Data with reduced reliability due to small number of respondents

E-government use by individuals for private purposes, 2013

	Individuals who interacted with public authorities over the internet	Purpose of interaction*:					
		income tax declaration	requesting personal documents	claiming social security benefits	enrolment in higher education or university		
	% of individuals	% of e-government users					
EU28**	41	44	20	16	9		
Belgium	50	52	17	10	5		
Bulgaria	23	50	5	8	23		
Czech Republic	29	21	11	4	(2)		
Denmark	85	74	18	19	4		
Germany	49	35	9	9	3		
Estonia	48	82	19	7	7		
Ireland	45	25	26	7	8		
Greece	36	63	30	23	8		
Spain	44	44	34	20	16		
France	60	57	22	30	12		
Croatia	25	:	:	:	:		
Italy	21	27	15	13	21		
Cyprus	30	21	8	11	(5)		
Latvia	35	41	8	8	(2)		
Lithuania	34	70	9	8	3		
Luxembourg	56	39	39	20	12		
Hungary	37	38	20	12	8		
Malta	32	(12)	34	(9)	17		
Netherlands	79	57	17	18	7		
Austria	54	60	15	10	6		
Poland	23	51	9	(3)	6		
Portugal	38	69	14	16	7		
Romania	5	54	25	27	u		
Slovenia	52	42	12	27	24		
Slovakia	33	28	12	10	11		
Finland	69	56	19	20	15		
Sweden	78	59	31	32	14		
United Kingdom	41	18	29	10	7		
Iceland	81	75	15	8	26		
Norway	76	66	17	17	14		

Data not available
 Data with reduced reliability due to small number of respondents
 Data not reliable due to small number of respondents or high non-response
 More than one possible answer
 Purpose of interaction: excluding data for Croatia