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PART II

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eInclusion revisited: The Local Dimension of the Information Society

Annex 3

Statistical Annex

Annex 3

Statistical Annex

Based on EU15 Eurobarometer Survey 59.2
"Eurobaromètre spécial 194: Internet"

and

on Eurobarometer 2003.3
Public Opinion in the Candidate Countries
"Information and Communication Technologies"

[with the support of the ESDIS High Level Group
"Employment and Social Dimension of the Information Society"]

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Introduction to the Statistical Annex

The statistical data presented in this paper are mostly based on face-to-face interviews through the Eurobarometer 59.2 survey (June 2003,) conducted in the EU 15 Member States and the Eurobarometer 2003.3 survey conducted in the New Member States (which were still candidate for accession in 2003), as well as in Romania, Bulgaria and Turkey, which are Candidate Countries at the time this report is published and are referred to as such in the tables. Croatia was not covered in the survey, as it had not yet applied for EU membership in 2003.

In the tables and graphs these country groups have been respectively abbreviated as follows:

- **EU15**: the EU 15 Member States' weighted average;
- **NMS**: the 10 New Member States' weighted average¹;
- **EU25**: the EU 25 Member States' (EU15 + NMS) weighted average;
- **CC3**: the 3 Candidate Countries - Romania, Bulgaria and Turkey
- **NMS+3**: the weighted average of NMS + CC3¹;

The data have been cross-referenced with national and European data and have been checked by ESDIS. Possible differences in methods of data collection among European and national surveys can lead to some differences in results. Without being exhaustive, the statistical annex provides a fairly comprehensive overview of the statistical material obtained in the EuroBarometer 2003 surveys. The data and graphs most relevant to eInclusion and to the Lisbon Process have been included in the paper itself.

Whilst the tables contain the core data, charts have been added to help reading/ interpreting the graphs. A lot of information is provided simultaneously, often combining various categories and variables. In some cases this has led to combining line graphs and bar charts in the same chart, in order to maintain graphical readability.

The 5 gaps treated statistically in the annex (gender, age, terminal education level, income and locality) are not meant to be exclusive nor exhaustive. As no statistical data are available at a European level on ethnicity nor disability, this analysis has been limited to the 5 major categories for which reliable socio-demographic data are available. The point on the lack of reliable ICT indicators for policy-making has been adequately made in the paper.

The EuroBarometer surveys have been conducted annually since 2000 and are focusing alternately on "ICT at work"² and "eInclusion"³, with a number of common elements (eDevices, PC & Internet; PC/ICT Training; PC/ICT and Society). In the 2003 survey the first data have been collected in the 13 (then) Candidate Countries (NMS+3).

Given the focus on the local dimension, this survey has focused on regional indicators and in Part C core parameters are given in table format, with chart-wise presentations at national level:

- At **regional** level: PC users, Internet users, GSM users, people with PC training
- At **national** level: 5 major gaps (gender, age, education, income, rural)

¹ The NMS were still candidate for accession in 2003, and therefore in the Eurobarometer 2003.3 survey itself grouped and referred to as CC10 (NMS) or CC13 (NMS+3) respectively.

² Eurobarometers 54.1 (November 2000) and 56.0 (September 2001)

³ Eurobarometers 55.2 (May 2001) and 59.2 (June 2003)

As these data sometimes refer to small sample numbers, some caution is due in interpreting and/or extrapolating these figures. Please consult the core figures underlying the charts for precise figures.

The French "Territoires / Départements Outre-Mers" (Martinique/Guadeloupe/Réunion and French Guyana) have on purpose not been included on these charts as no statistical data are available for these regions. Given their location, it would be misleading to suggest that they have the same numbers/patterns as the "mainland country".

In the following pages technical specifications are provided on the EuroBarometer surveys carried out in 2003 in the EU15, the NMS and 3 Candidate Countries (NMS+3), as well as on the definition and repartition of socio-demographic categories. Please note that data are gathered per (Candidate / Member) country and may therefore vary at European level. For example the "income quartiles" will differ considerably across European countries.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 59.2

Between 9th May 2003 and 30th June 2003, the European Opinion Research Group, a consortium of Market and Public Opinion Research agencies, made out of INRA in Belgium – I.C.O. and GfK Worldwide, carried out wave 59.2 of the standard Eurobarometer, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls.

The Standard EUROBAROMETER 59.2 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, aged 15 years and over, resident in each of the Member States. The basic sample design applied in all Member States is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each EU country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

For doing so, the points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the Member States according to the EUROSTAT NUTS 2 (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective EU-nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses were selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random. All interviews were face-to-face in people's home and in the appropriate national language.

COUNTRY	INSTITUTEs	N° INTERVIEWS	Field Work Dates	POPULATION 15+ (x 000)
Belgium	INRA in BELGIUM	1,030	09/05 – 19/06	8,458
Denmark	GfK DANMARK	1,000	09/05 – 22/06	4,355
Germany (East)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1,024	19/05 – 05/06	13,164
Germany (West)	INRA DEUTSCHLAND	1,014	17/05 – 13/06	56,319
Greece	MARKET ANALYSIS	1,001	19/05 – 17/06	8,899
Spain	INRA ESPAÑA	1,000	09/05 – 17/06	34,239
France	CSA-TMO	1,110	09/05 – 27/06	47,936
Ireland	LANSDOWNE Market Research	1,004	20/05 – 16/06	3,004
Italy	INRA Demoskopoea	1,013	24/05 – 22/06	49,531
Luxembourg	ILRes	600	10/05 – 19/06	357
The Netherlands	INTOMART	1,001	19/05 – 19/06	13,010
Austria	SPECTRA	1,027	20/05 – 06/06	6,770
Portugal	METRIS	1,000	29/05 – 21/06	8,620
Finland	MDC MARKETING RESEARCH	1,022	23/05 – 18/06	4,245
Sweden	GfK SVERIGE	1,000	10/05 – 30/06	7,252
Great Britain	MARTIN HAMBLIN LTD	1,012	09/05 – 18/06	46,370
Northern Ireland	ULSTER MARKETING SURVEYS	303	21/05 – 04/06	1,314
Total number of interviews		16,161		

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics. For all EU member-countries a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. As such in all countries, minimum gender, age, region NUTS 2 were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), INRA (EUROPE) applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

The results of the Eurobarometer studies are reported in the form of tables, datafiles and analyses. Per question a table of results is given with the full question text in English, French and German. The results are expressed as a percentage of the total. The results of the Eurobarometer surveys are analysed and made available through the Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls of the European Commission, rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Brussels. The results are published on the Internet server of the European Commission: http://europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion. All Eurobarometer datafiles are stored at the Zentral Archiv (Universität Köln, Bachemer Strasse, 40, D-50869 Köln-Lindenthal), available through the CESSDA Database <http://www.nsd.uib.no/cessda/europe.html>. They are at the disposal of all institutes members of the European Consortium for Political Research (Essex), of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (Michigan) and of all those interested in social science research.

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage.

With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Observed percentages	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
Confidence limits	± 1.9%	± 2.5%	± 2.7%	± 3.0%	± 3.1%

With samples of about 100 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Observed percentages	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
Confidence limits	± 5.9%	± 7.8%	± 9%	± 9.6%	± 9.8%

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS EUROBAROMETER 2003.3 PUBLIC OPINION IN THE CANDIDATE COUNTRIES⁴

The Candidate Countries Eurobarometer (CC-EB), gathers information from the societies that are to become members of the European Union in a way that is fully comparable with the Standard Eurobarometer. The CC-EB continuously tracks support for EU membership in each country, and records attitudes related to European issues.

This report covers the results of the wave of survey conducted in June and July 2003, in the 13 candidate countries: Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey.

An identical set of questions was asked of representative samples of the population aged 15 years and older in each candidate country. The sample size in Candidate Countries Eurobarometer surveys is at least 1000 people per country, except for Cyprus and Malta, in which the sample size is 500 respondents each. The achieved sample sizes of the 2003.3 wave are:

Bulgaria	1000	Latvia	1004	Slovakia	1061
Cyprus	500	Lithuania	1004	Slovenia	1000
Czech Rep	1000	Malta	500	Turkey	1000
Estonia	1007	Poland	1000		
Hungary	1003	Romania	1047	Total	12126

The survey is carried out by national institutes associated with and coordinated by The Gallup Organization, Hungary, in each of the 13 candidate countries. This network of institutes was selected by tender. All institutes are members of the "European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research" (ESOMAR) or comply with its standards.

The figures shown in this report are weighted by sex, age, region, community size, education level and marital status. The figures given for the candidate region (CC-13) as a whole and for the 2004 Member States (MS 2004) are weighted on the basis of the adult population in each country.

Due to the rounding of figures in certain cases, the total percentage in a table does not always add exactly to 100%, but to a number very close to it (e.g., 99% or 101%). When questions allow for several responses, percentages often add to more than 100%. Percentages shown in the graphics may display a difference of one percentage point in comparison to the tables because of the way previously rounded percentages are added.

Types of surveys in the Eurobarometer series

The European Commission (Directorate-General Press and Communication) organizes general public opinion, specific target group, as well as qualitative (group discussion, in-depth interview) surveys in all member states and, occasionally, in third countries. There are four different types of polls available:

- Traditional standard Eurobarometer surveys with reports published twice a year
- Telephone Flash EB, also used for special target group surveys (e.g., Top Decision Makers)
- Qualitative research ("focus groups"; in-depth interviews)
- Candidate Countries Eurobarometer

The face-to-face general public standard Eurobarometer surveys and the EB Applicant Countries surveys, the telephone Flash EB polls and qualitative research serve primarily to carry out surveys for the different Directorates General and comparable special services of the Commission on their behalf and on their account.

**The Eurobarometer Web site address is:
http://europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion**

⁴ The Eurobarometer 2003.3 survey covered the 10 New Member States (which were still candidate for accession in 2003), as well as Romania, Bulgaria and Turkey, which are Candidate Countries at the time this report is published and are referred to as such in the tables. Croatia was not covered in the survey, as it had not yet applied for EU membership in 2003.

Definition and weighted distribution of the sociodemographic and other variables used in crosstabulations

1. Gender

The sample consists of the following breakdown by gender:

(1) Men	48 %
(2) Women	52 %

2. 2 Age bands

On the basis of their age, respondents are grouped into the following four age bands:

(1) Aged 15 -24	21 %
(2) Aged 25 -39	29 %
(3) Aged 40 -54	25 %
(4) Aged 55+	25 %

3. Terminal education age

Terminal education age represents recoded categories of answers to the following question :

"How old were you when you stopped full-time education?"

Respondents are grouped into the following 4 categories :

(1) respondents who left school at age fifteen or younger	40 %
(2) respondents who left school at ages 16 to 19	34 %
(3) respondents who stayed in school until they were aged 20 or older	15 %
(4) respondents who are still studying	11 %

4. Main economic activity scale

The main economic activity scale represents recoded answers to the following question:

"What is your current occupation?"

The original question shows the following distribution:

Self – employed

(1) Farmer	6 %
(2) Fisherman	0 %
(3) Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, etc.)	1 %
(4) Owner of a shop, craftsman, self -employed person	6 %
(5) Business proprietor, owner (full or partner) of a company	1 %

Employed

(6) Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, practitioner, accountant, architect)	2 %
(7) General management, director or top management (managing director, director general, other director)	1 %
(8) Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	4 %
(9) Employed position, working mainly at a desk	4 %
(10) Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesman, driver, etc.)	2 %
(11) Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc.)	3 %
(12) Supervisor	0 %
(13) Skilled manual worker	8 %
(14) Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	3 %

Non-active

(15) Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	16 %
(16) Student	11 %
(17) Unemployed or temporarily not working	9 %
(18) Retired or unable to work through illness	23 %

The recoded categories and their distribution for the main economic activity scale are as follows:

- | | |
|---|------|
| (1) Self employed | 14 % |
| = Farmer + Fisherman + Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, etc.) | |
| + Owner of a shop, craftsman, other self employed person | |
| + Business proprietor, owner (full or partner) of a company | |
| (2) Managers | 7 % |
| = Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect, etc.) | |
| + General management, director or top management (managing director, director general, other director) + Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician) | |
| (3) Other white collars | 6 % |
| = Employed position, working mainly at a desk + Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, etc.) | |
| (4) Manual Workers | 14 % |
| = Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc) + Supervisor + Skilled manual worker + Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant | |
| (5) House persons | 16 % |
| = Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working | |
| (6) Unemployed | 9 % |
| = Unemployed + temporarily not working | |
| (7) Retired | 23 % |
| = Retired + unable to work through illness | |
| (8) Still studying | 11 % |
| = Student | |
- In the tables, the category "Still studying" is displayed as part of the Terminal Education Age variable

5. Size of locality

On the basis of their own evaluation, respondents are grouped into the following groups according to the size of their settlement:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------|
| (1) rural area or village | 40 % |
| (2) small or middle sized town | 32 % |
| (3) large town | 28 % |

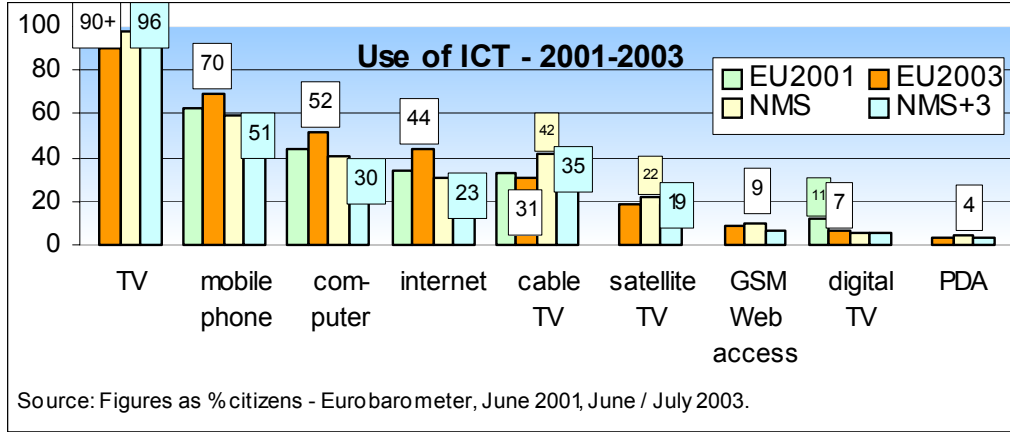
6. Household income

On the basis of their own evaluation, respondents are grouped into four groups representing approximate income quartiles:

- lowest income quartile
- next to lowest income quartile
- + next to highest income quartile
- ++ highest income quartile

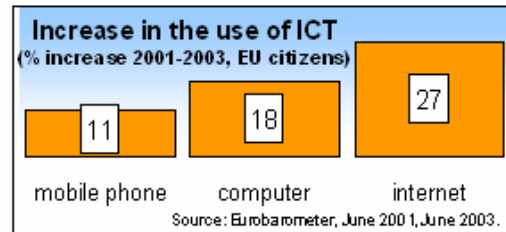
ICTs access and use in the EU 2001-2003: main trends and gaps

A.1 - A snapshot of the "new media" landscape in an enlarged Europe

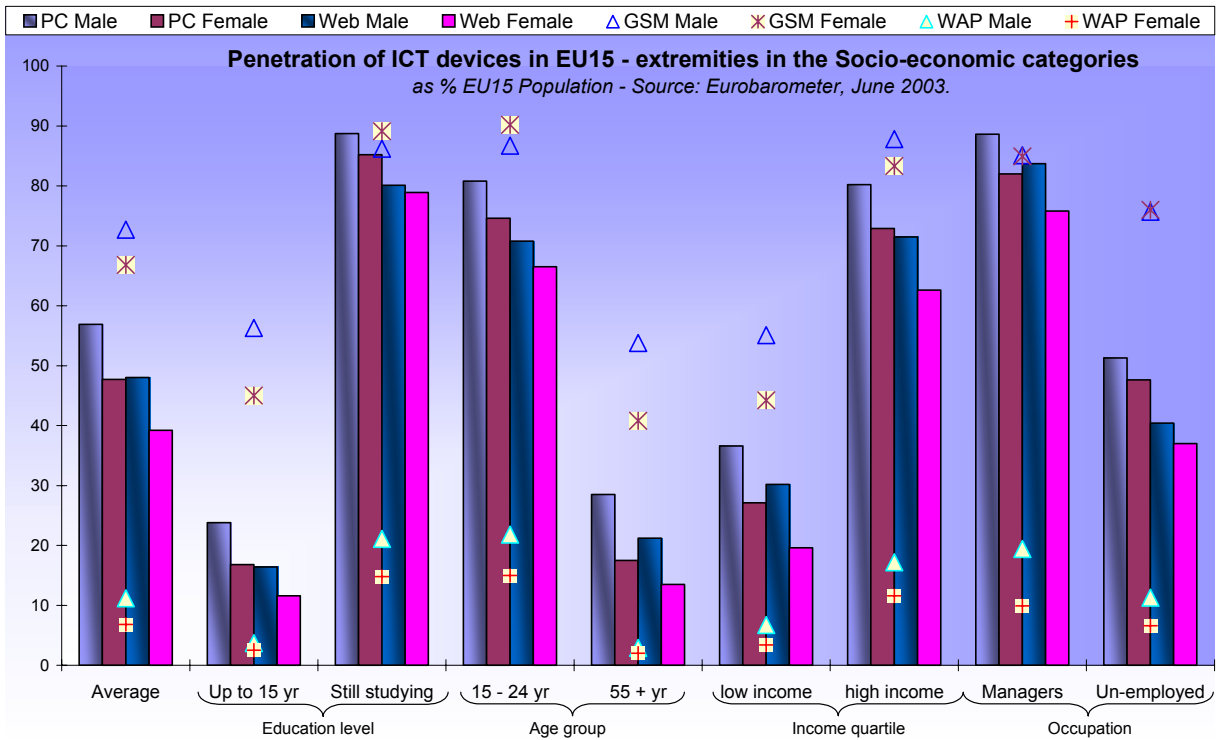


Internet Use as core indicator:

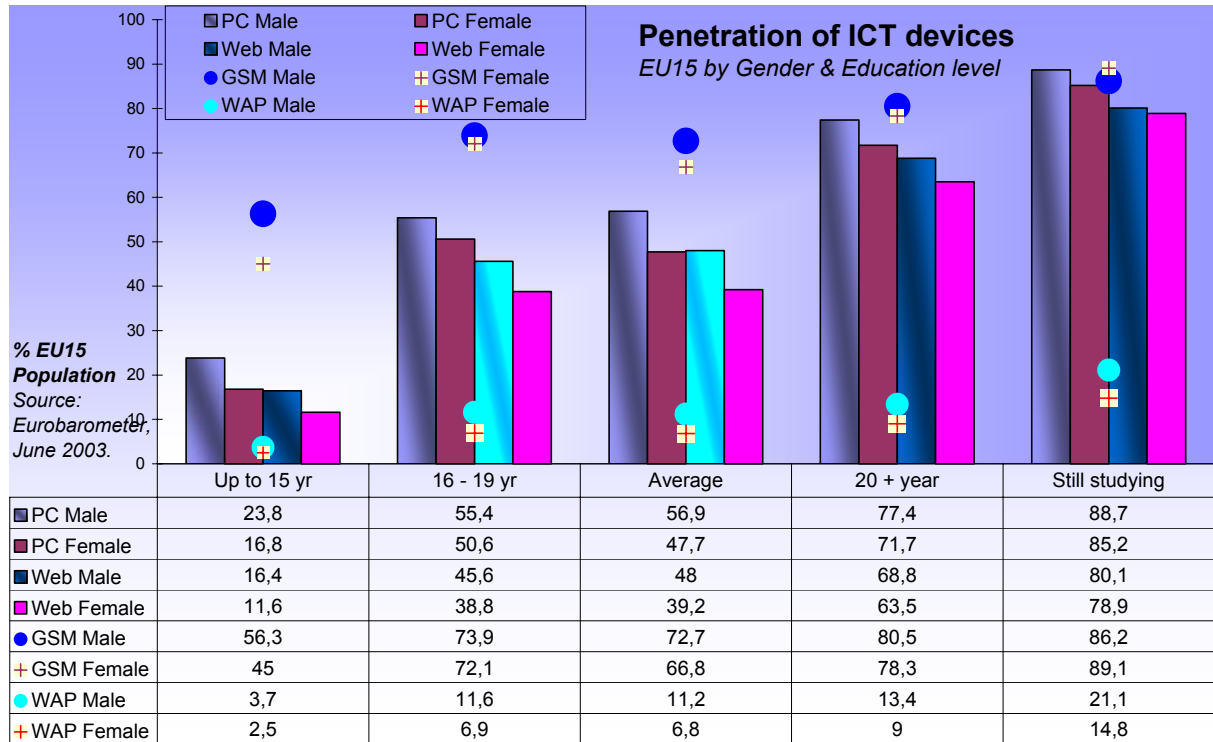
- biggest increase
- biggest impact
- largest possibilities



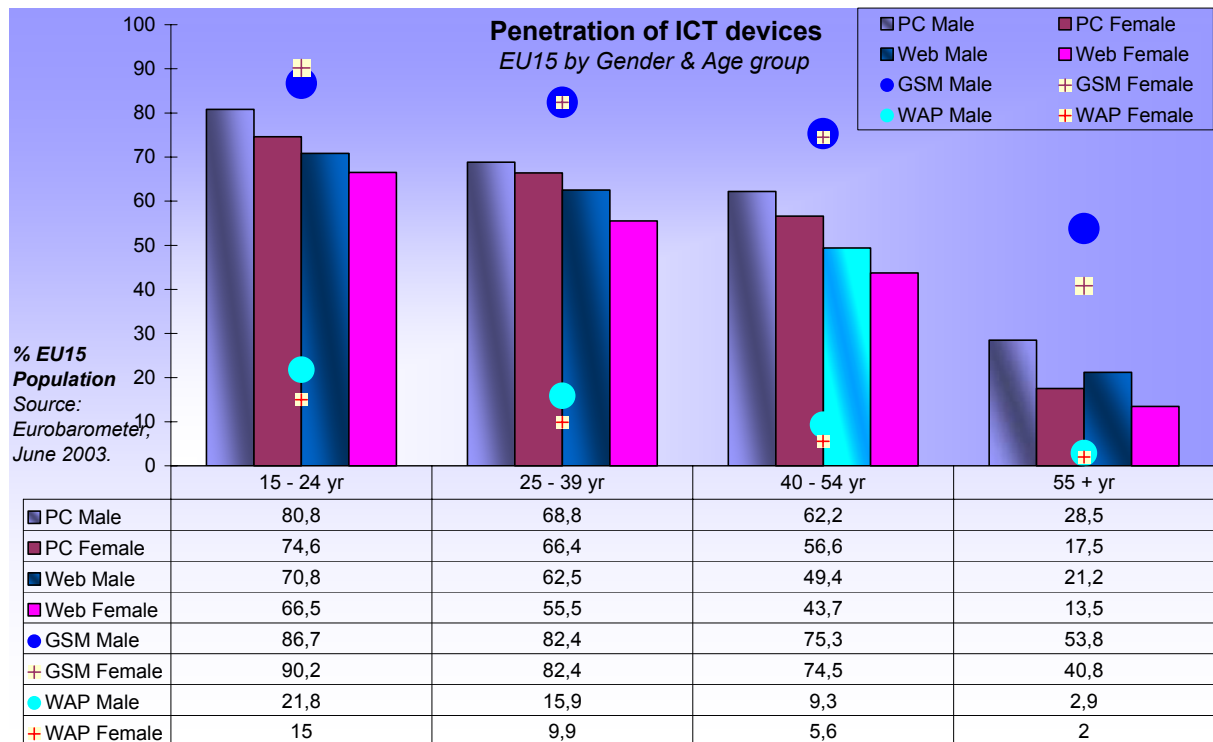
Penetration of new ICT devices in EU15 – extremities in the Socio-economic categories



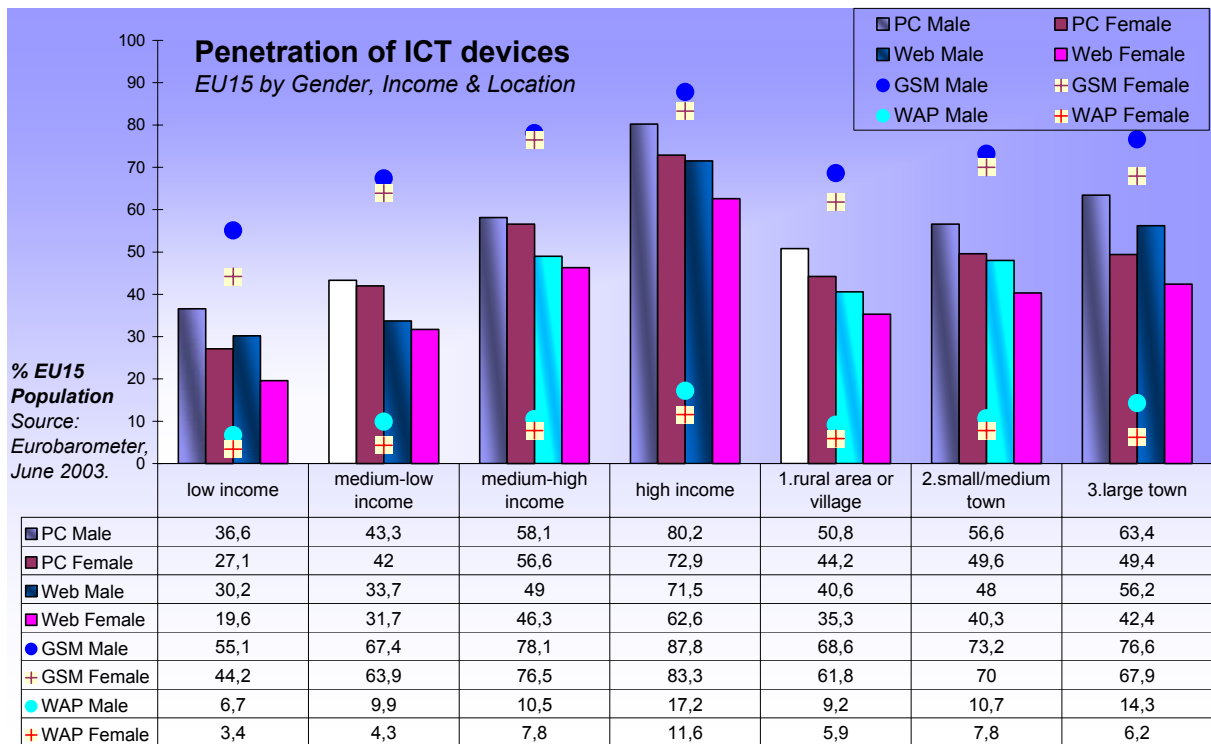
Penetration of new ICT devices - by Gender & Terminal Education level



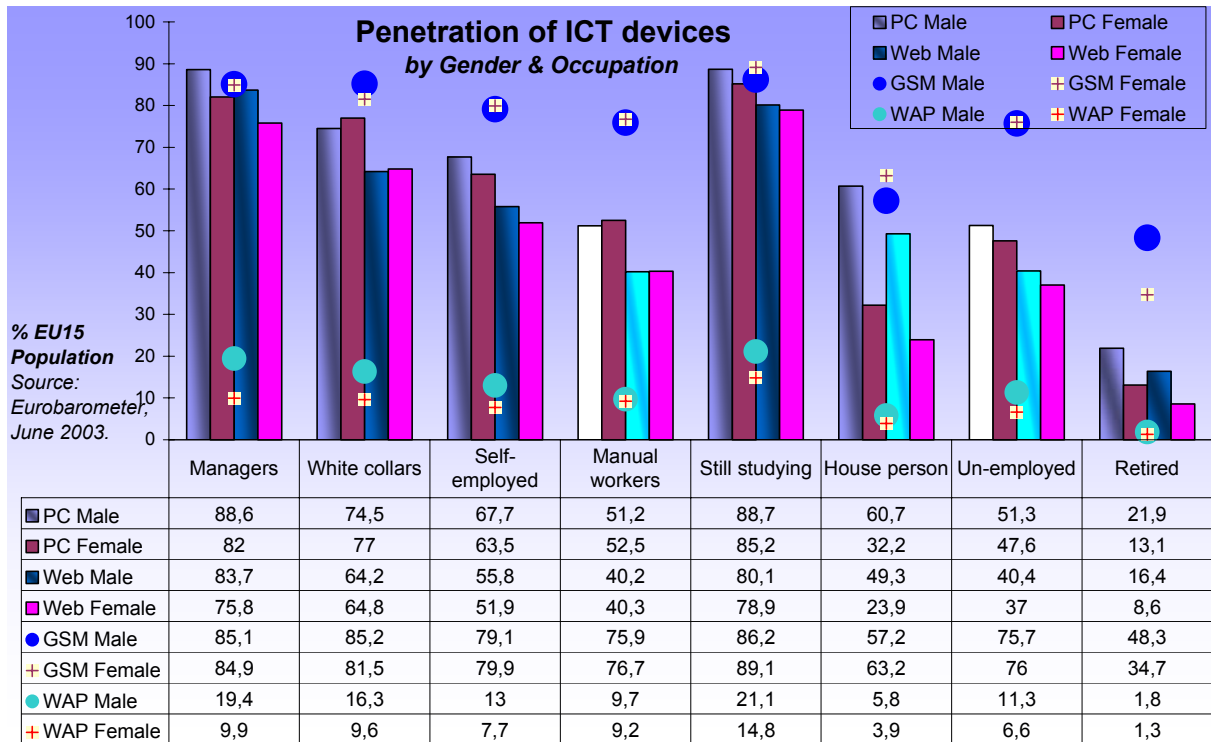
Penetration of new ICT devices - by Gender & Age Group



Penetration of new ICT devices - by Gender, Income & Location

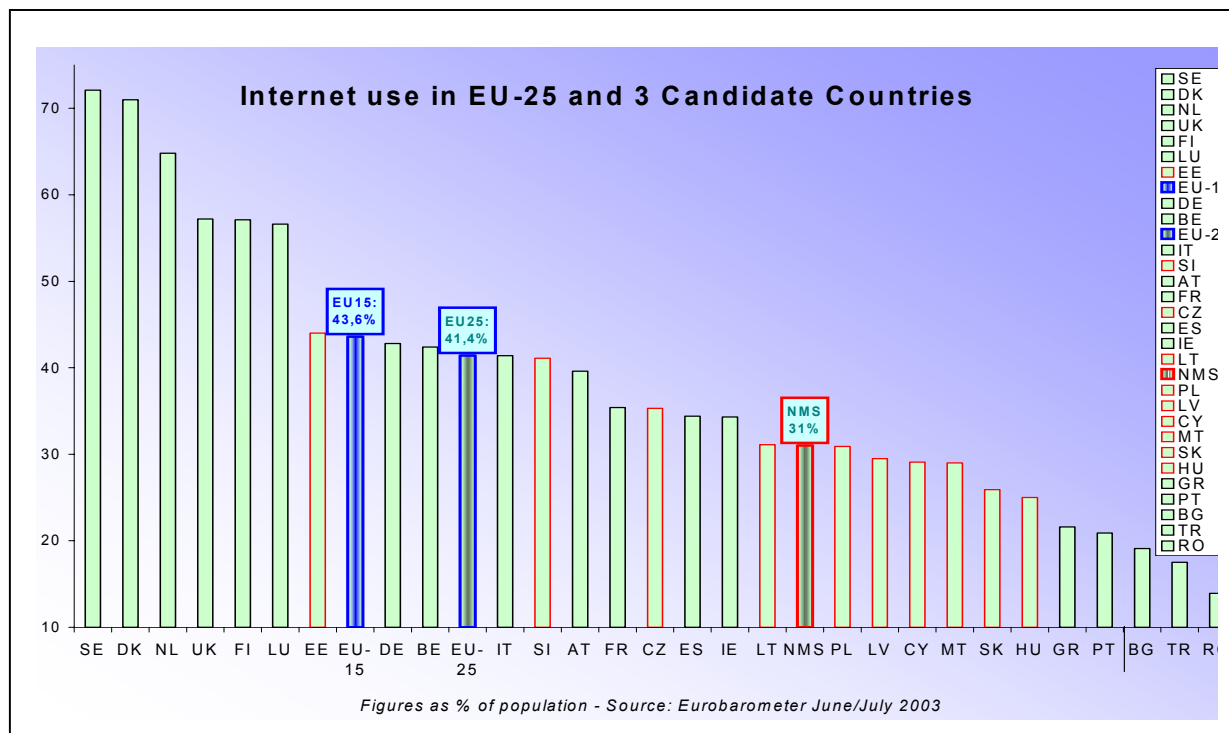
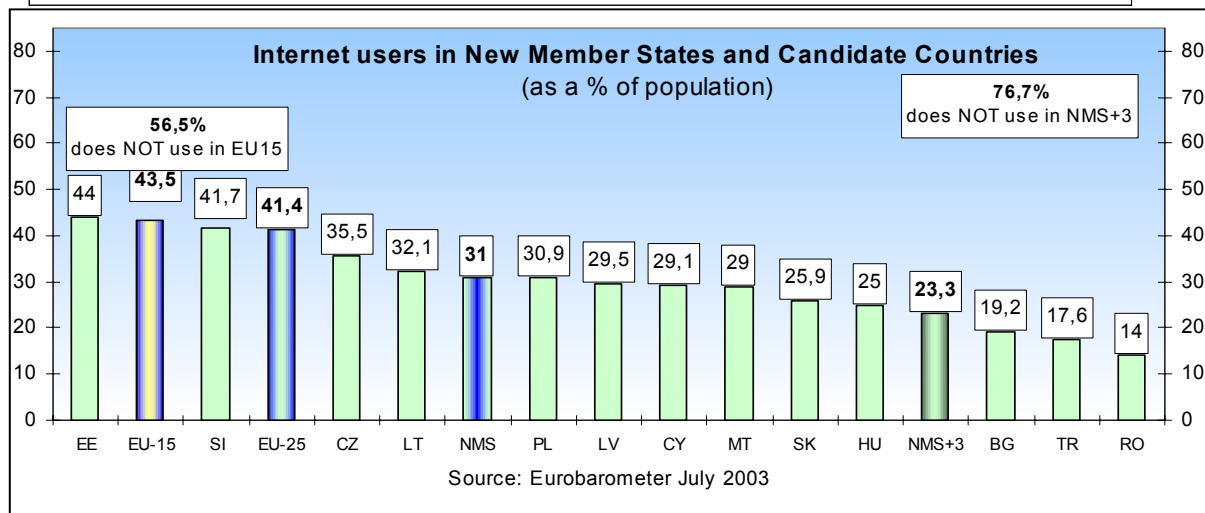
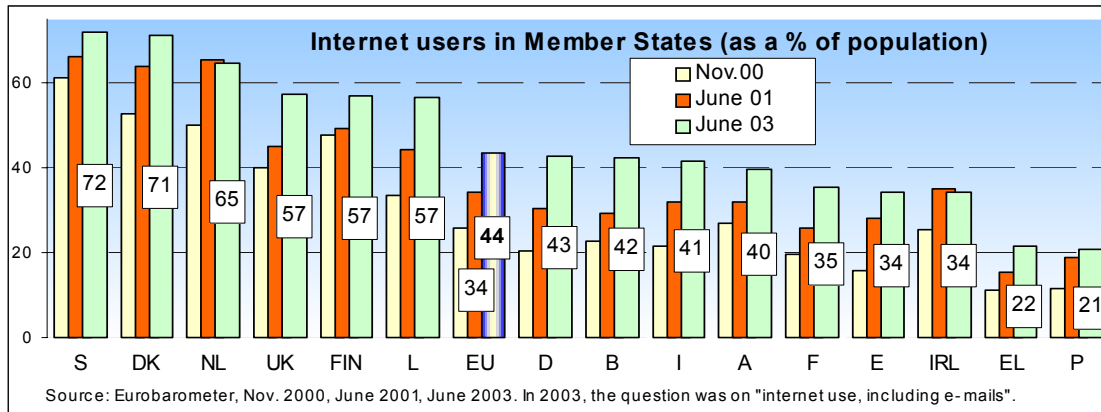


Penetration of new ICT devices - by Gender & Occupation

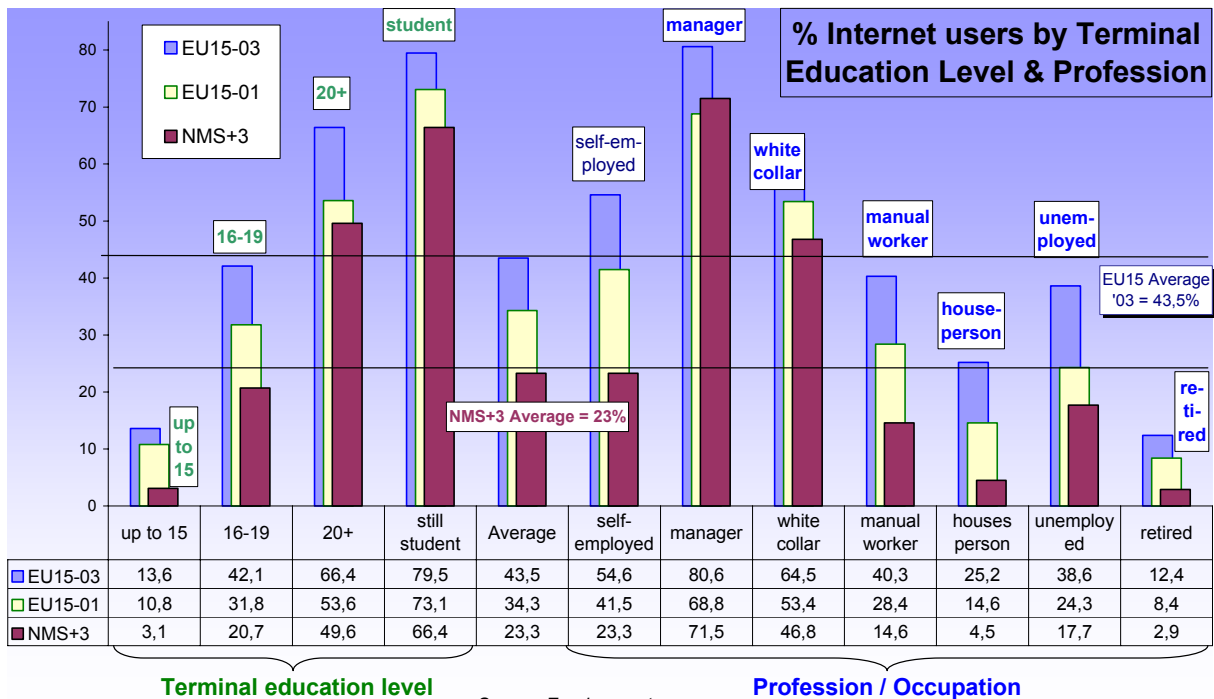


A.2 - Evolution of Internet use: the trends (by socioeconomic & demographic criteria)

Internet users in Member States and Candidate Countries (as a % of population)

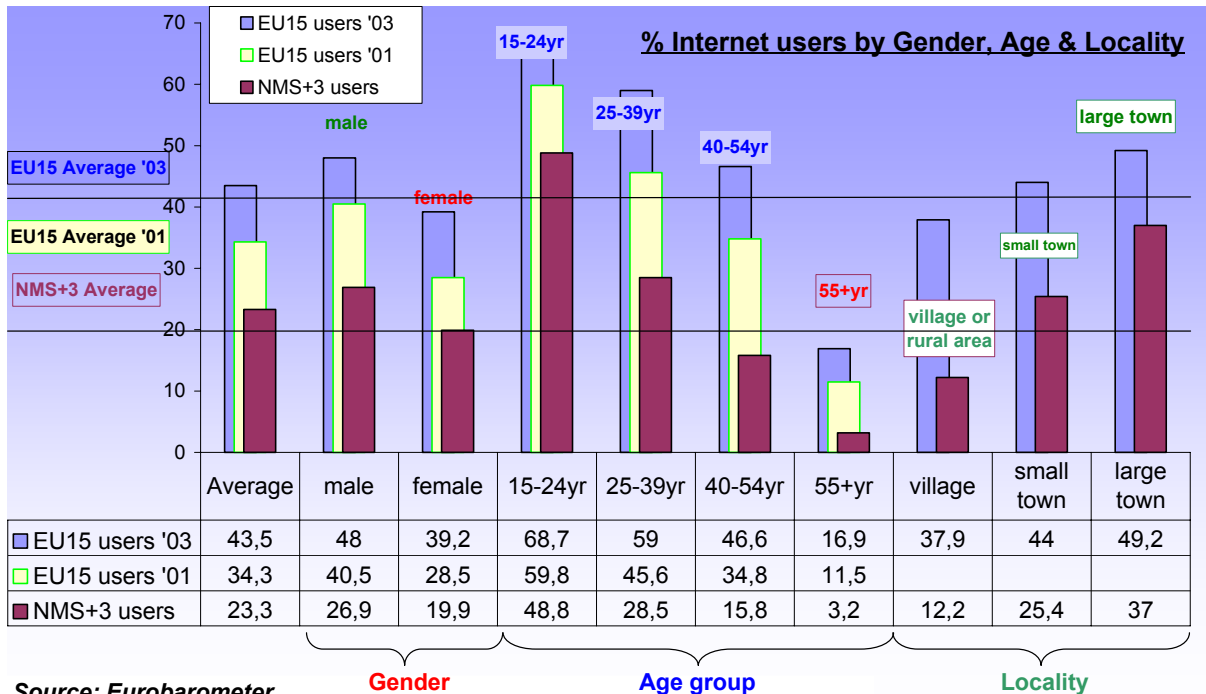


Internet use (by Terminal education level & Profession / Occupation)

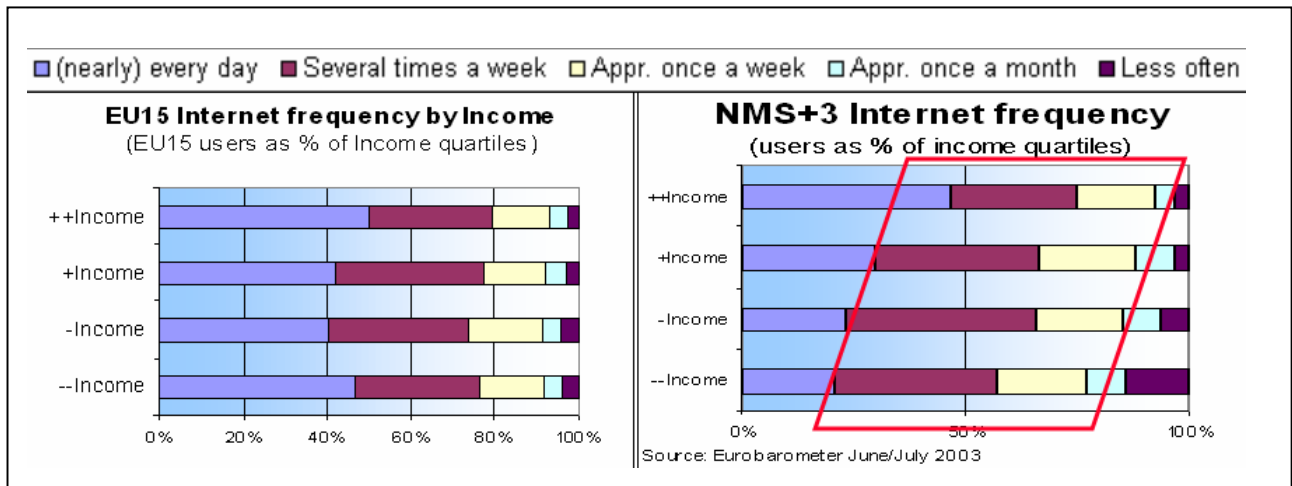
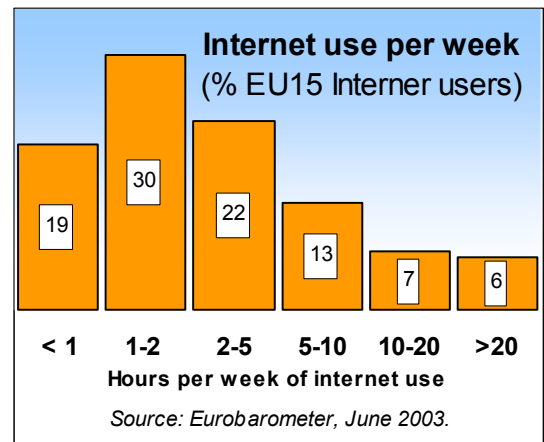
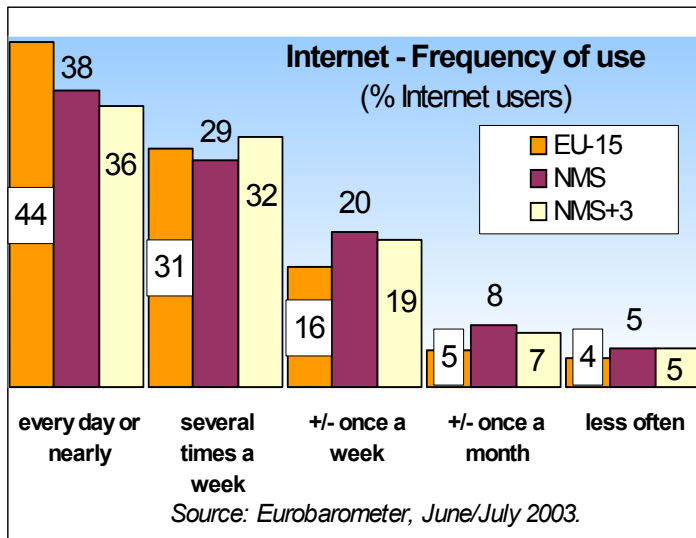


Source: Eurobarometer
 July 2001 (EU15-01), June 2003 (EU15-03), July 2003 (NMS+3)

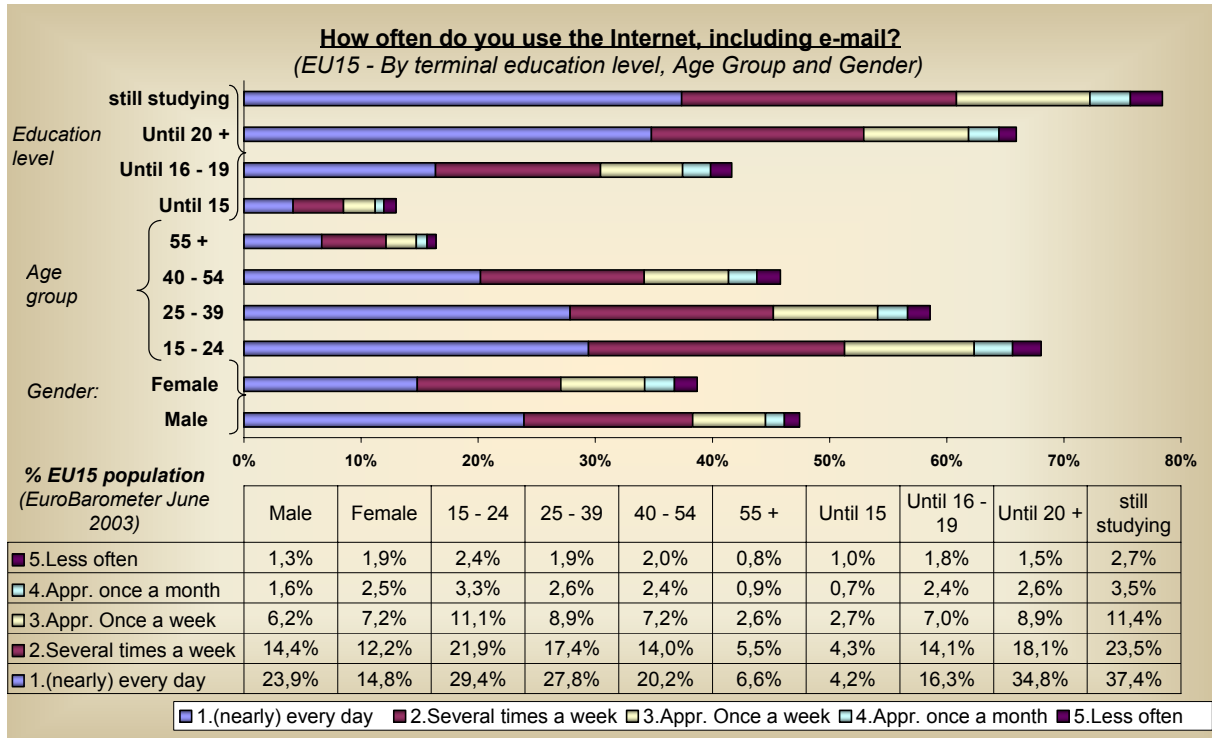
Internet use (by Gender, Age & Locality)



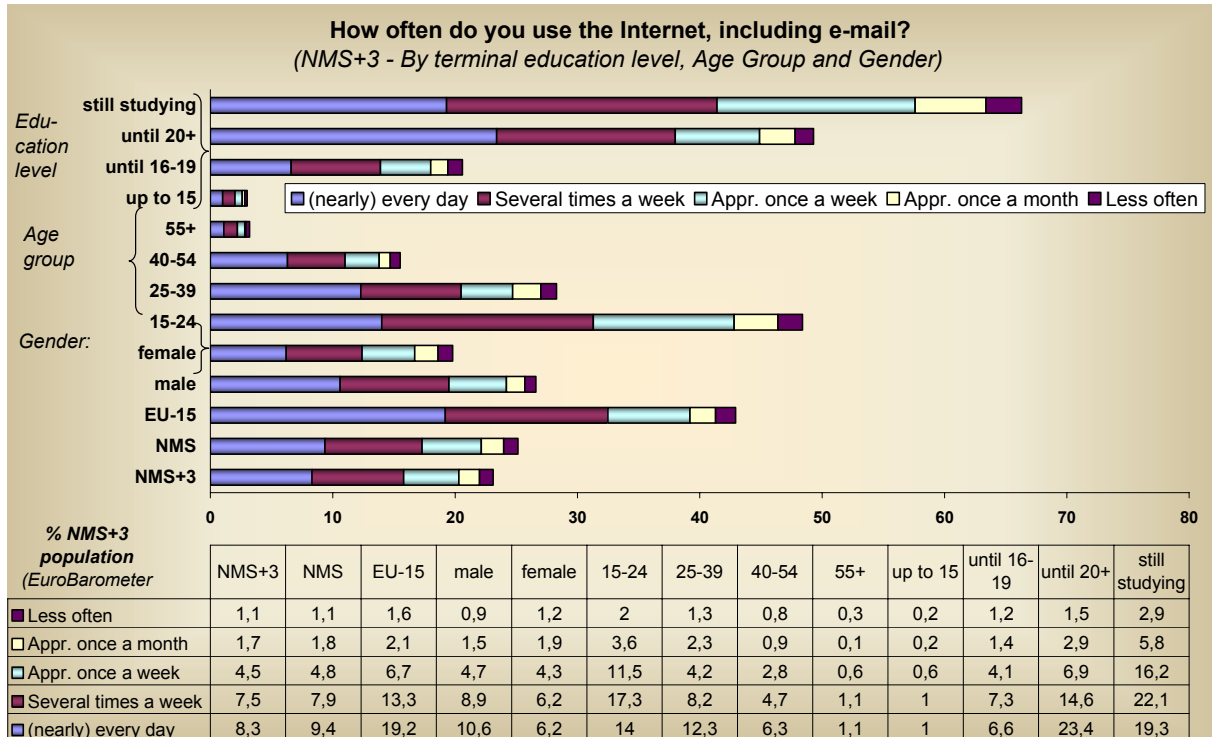
Source: Eurobarometer
 July 2001 (EU15-01), June 2003 (EU15-03), July 2003 (NMS+3)



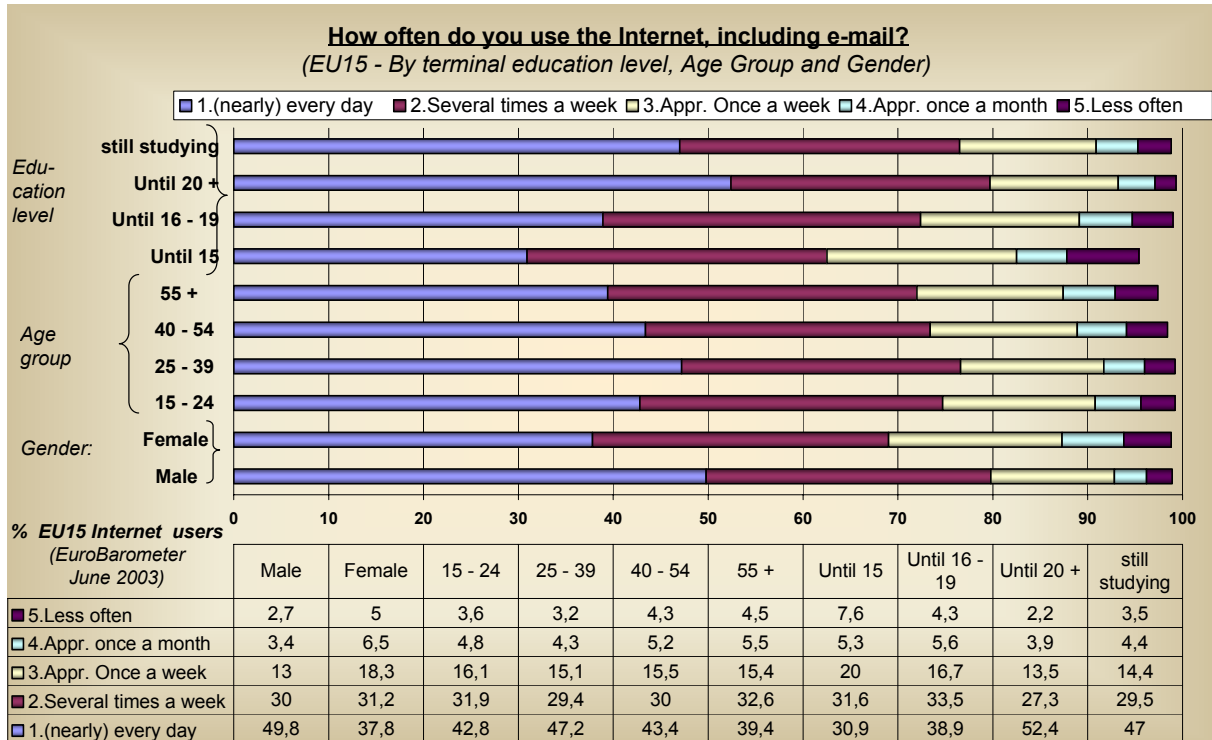
**How often do you use the Internet, including e-mail?
(EU15 population - By education level, Age Group and Gender)**



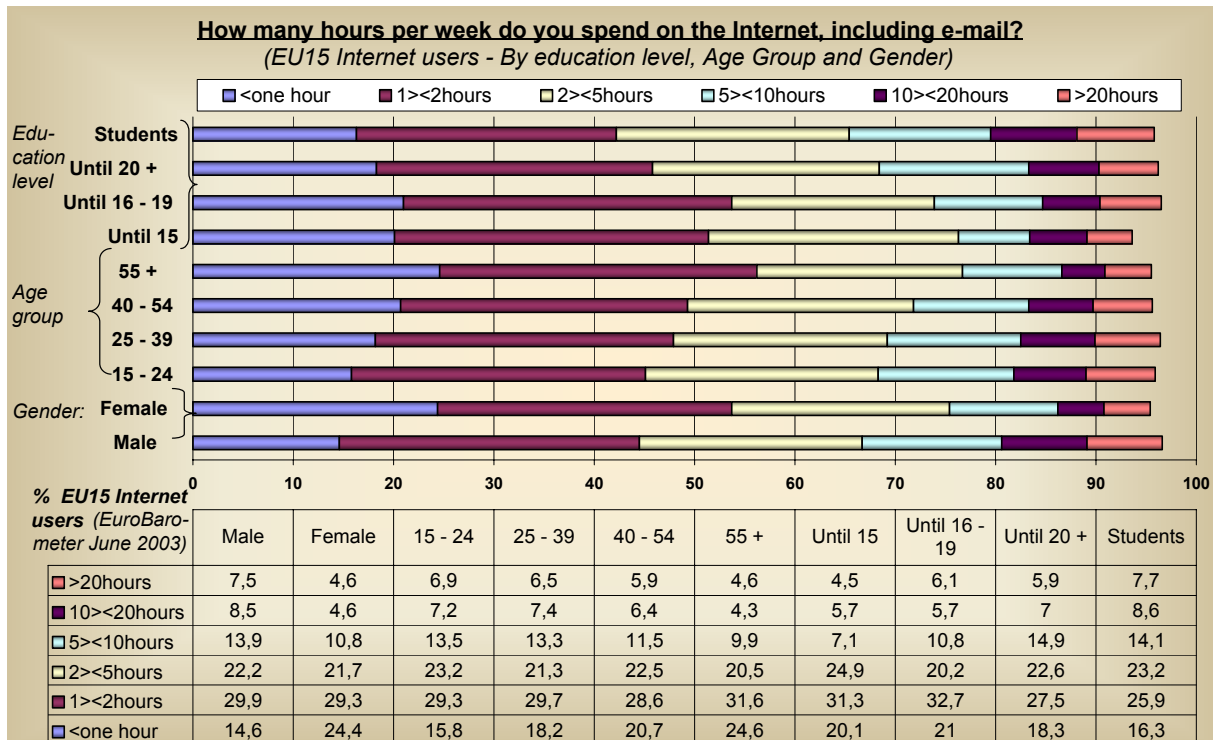
**How often do you use the Internet, including e-mail?
(NMS+3 population - By terminal education level, Age Group and Gender)**



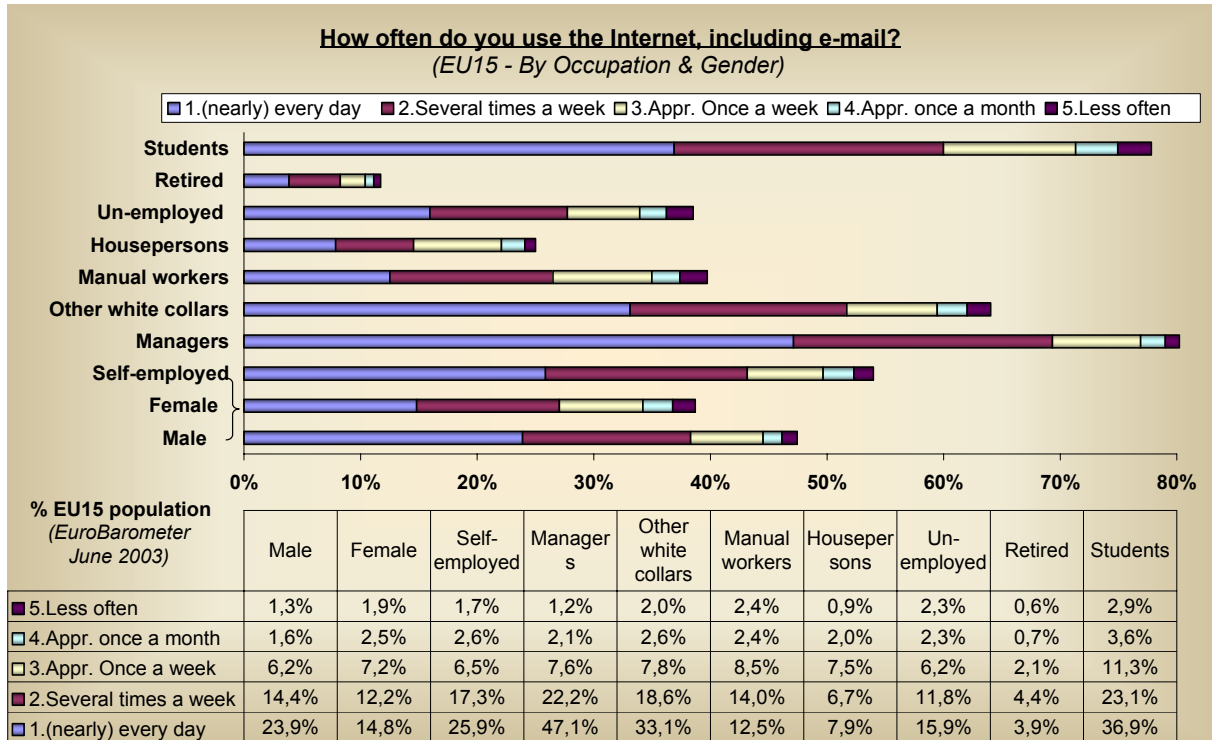
How often do you use the Internet, including e-mail? (EU15 Internet users - By education level, Age Group and Gender)



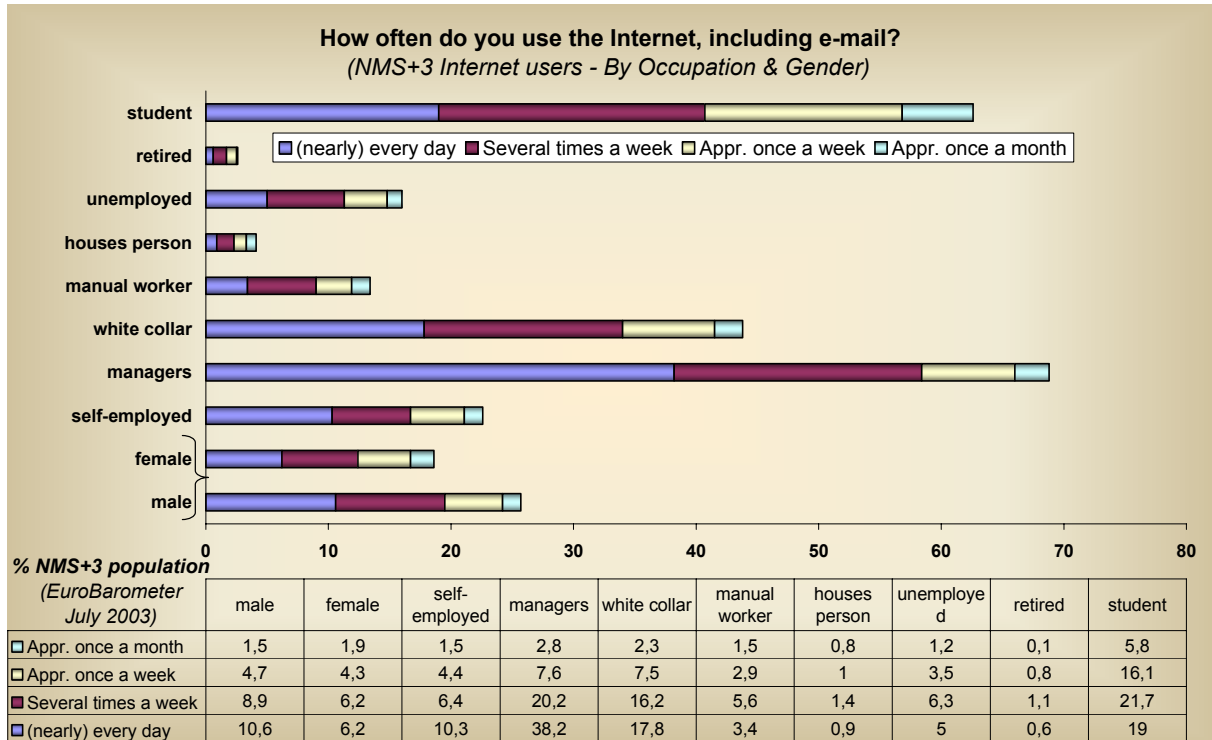
How many hours per week do you spend on the Internet, including e-mail? (EU15 Internet users - education level, Age Group and Gender)



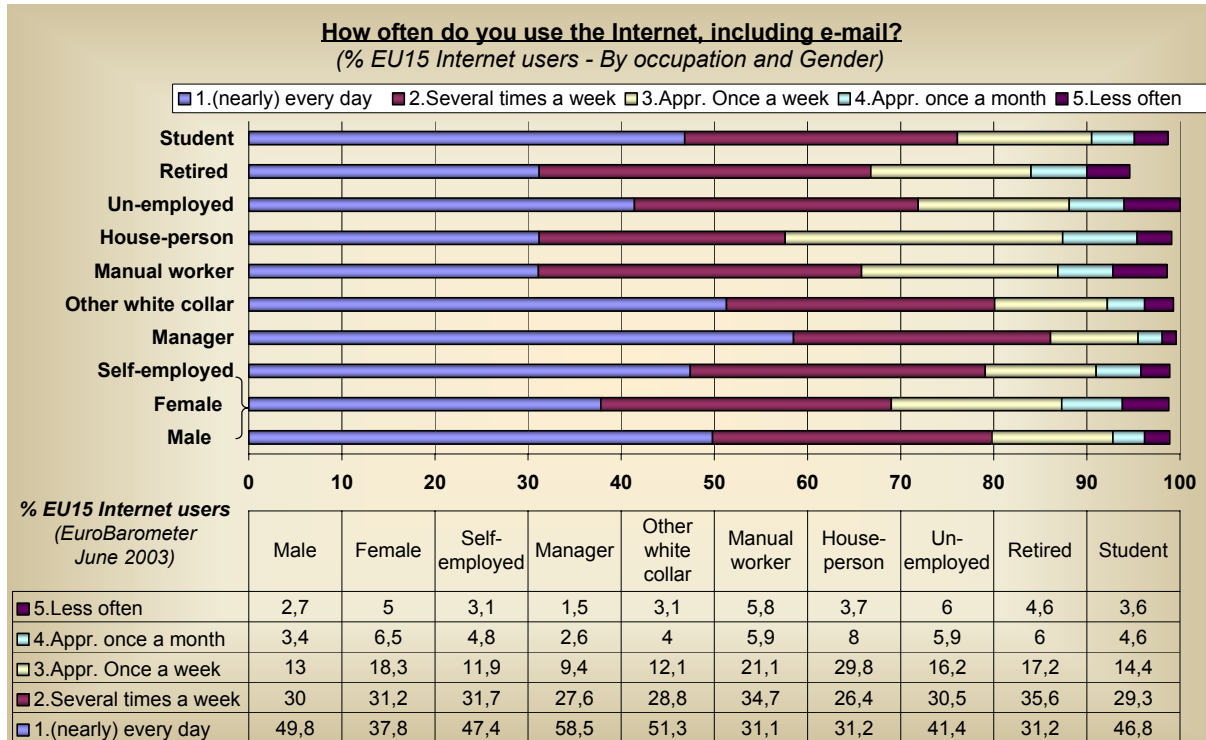
**How often do you use the Internet, including e-mail?
(EU15 - By occupation and Gender)**



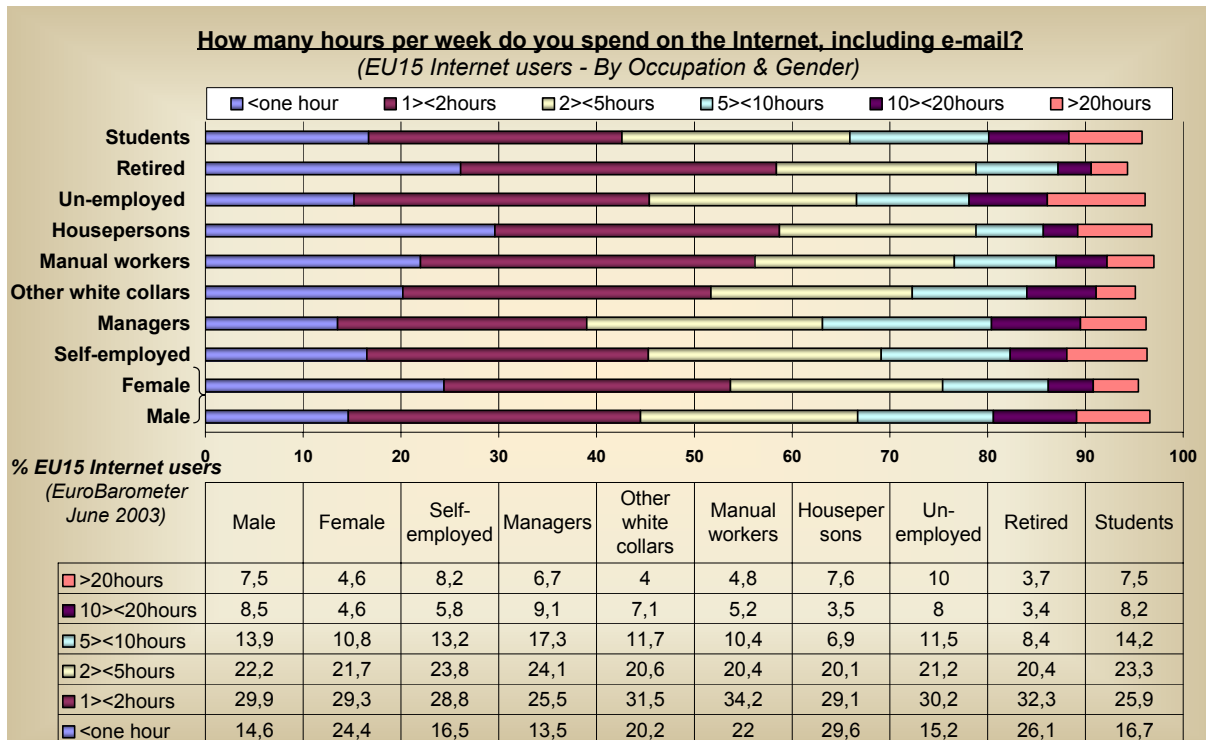
**How often do you use the Internet, including e-mail?
(NMS+3 - By occupation)**



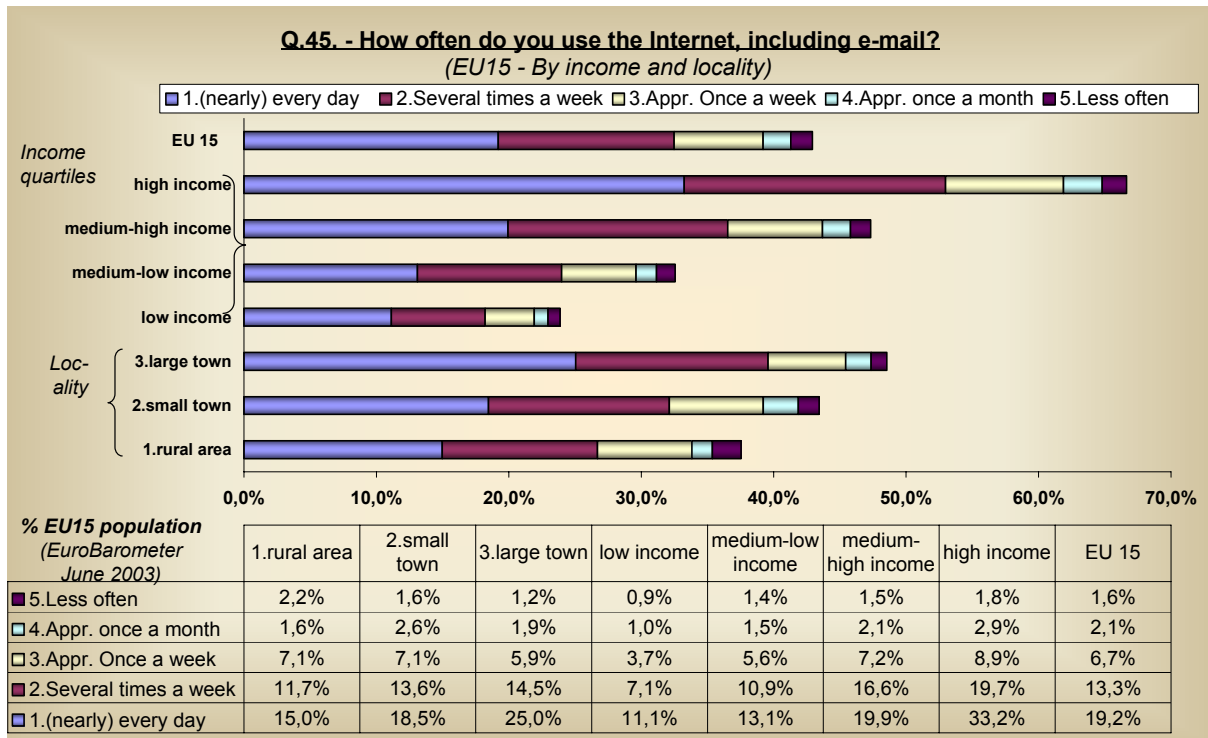
How often do you use the Internet, including e-mail? (EU15 Internet users - By Occupation and Gender)



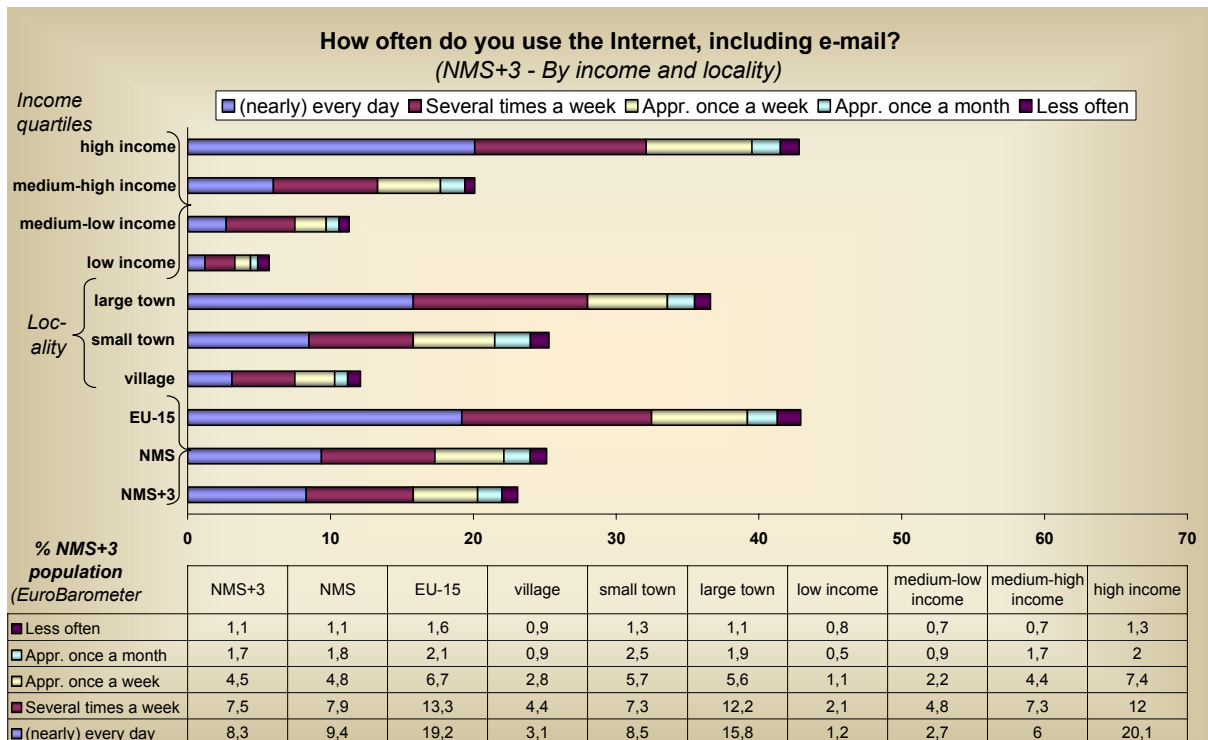
How many hours per week do you spend on the Internet, including e-mail? (EU15 Internet users - By Occupation and Gender)



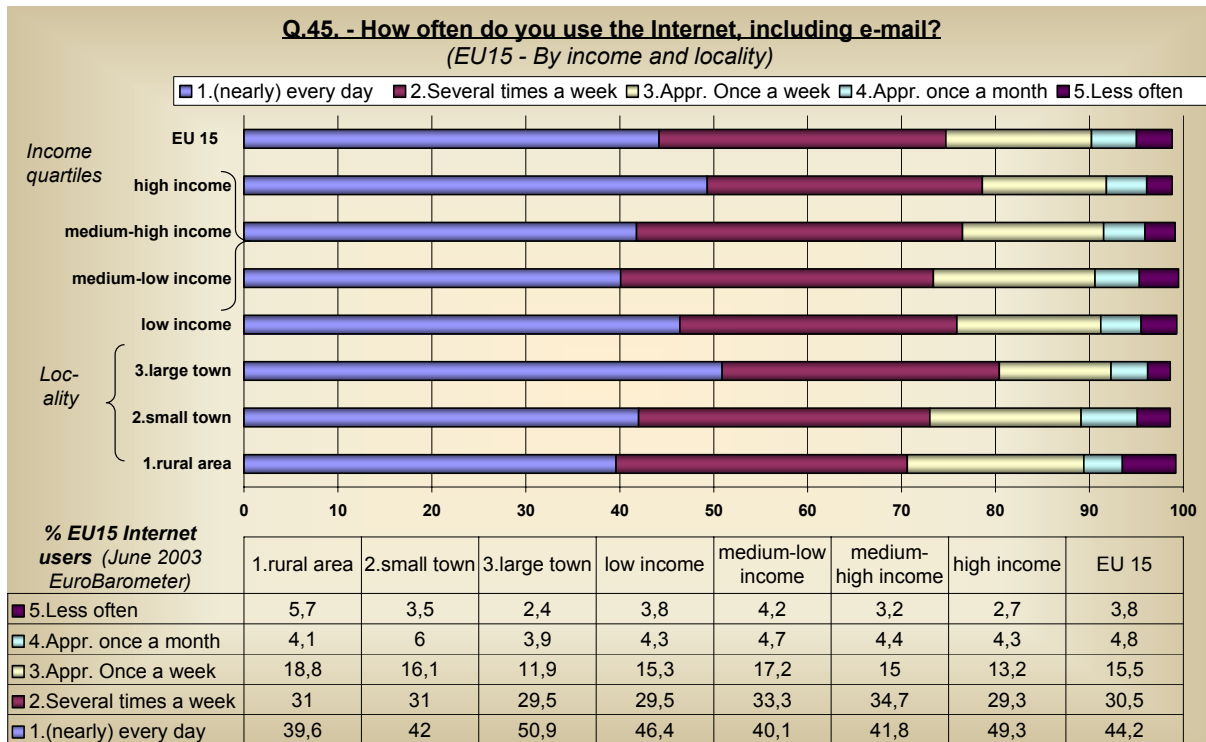
How often do you use the Internet, including e-mail? (EU15 population - By income and locality)



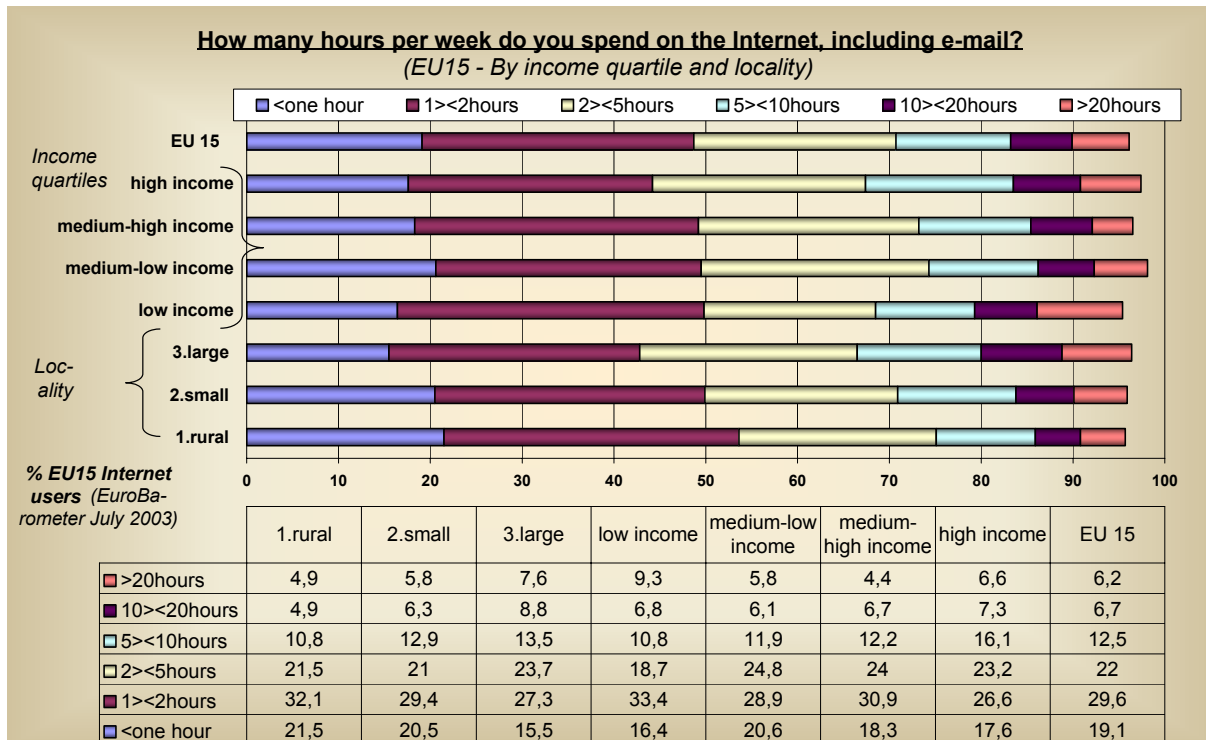
How often do you use the Internet, including e-mail? (NMS+3 population - By income and locality)



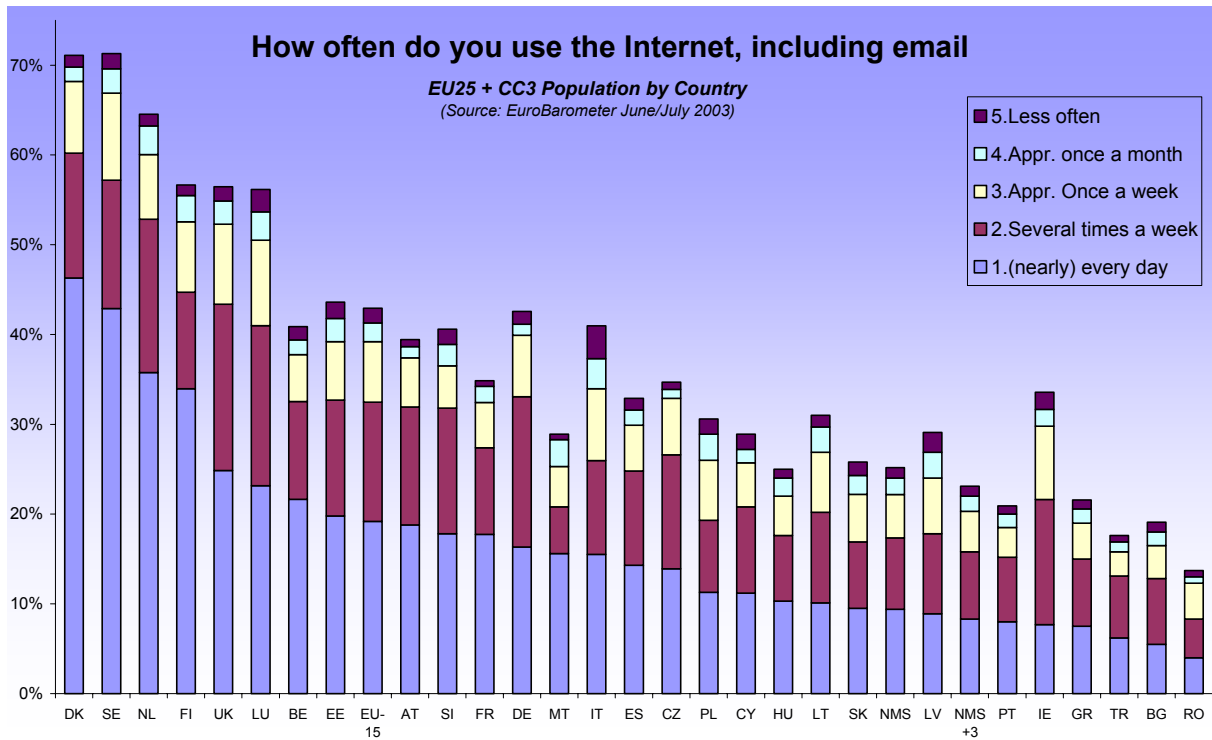
How often do you use the Internet, including e-mail? (EU15 Internet users - By income and locality)



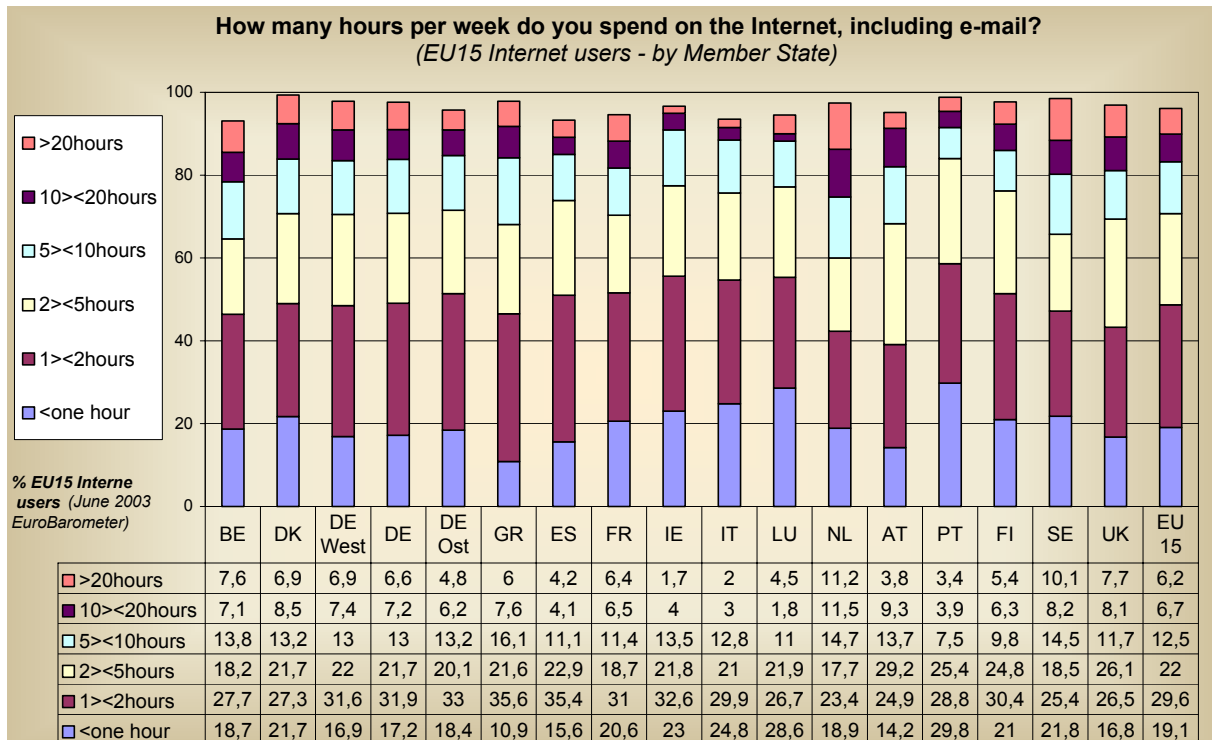
How many hours per week do you spend on the Internet, including e-mail? (EU15 Internet users - By income and locality)



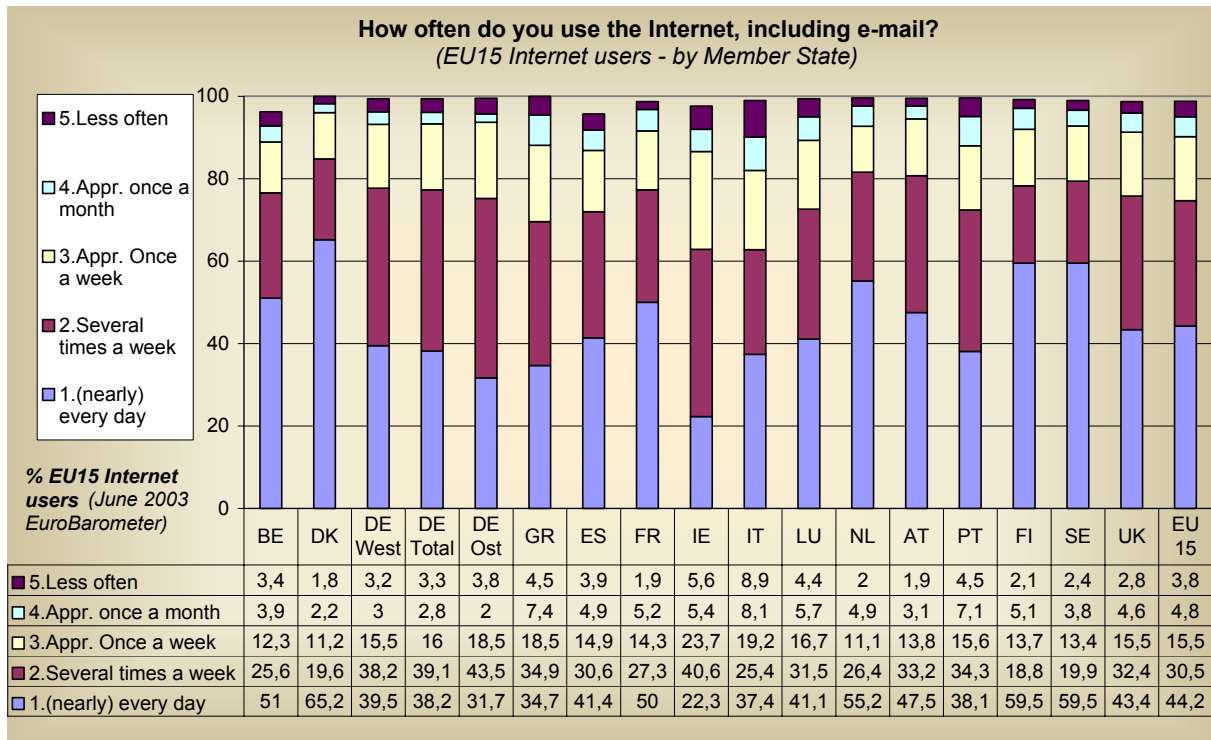
**How often do you use the Internet, including e-mail?
(EU25 + CC3 population - by Country)**



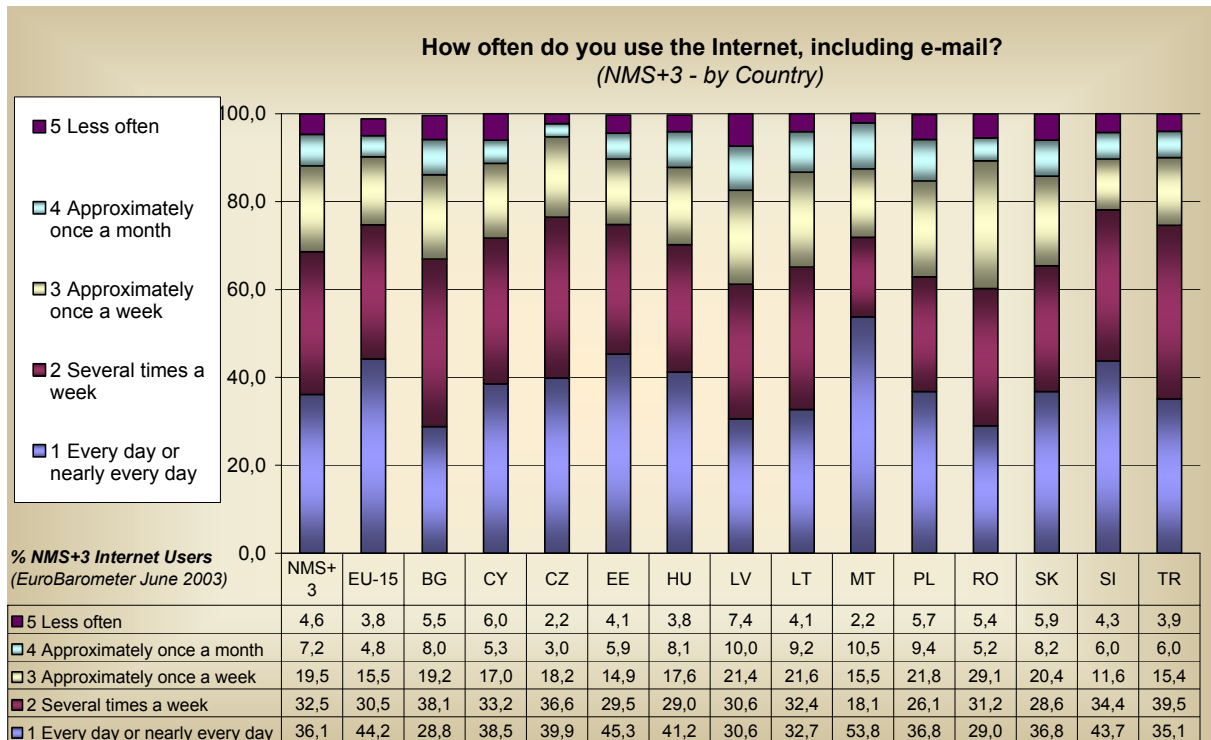
**How many hours per week do you spend on the Internet, including e-mail?
(EU15 Internet users - by Member State)**



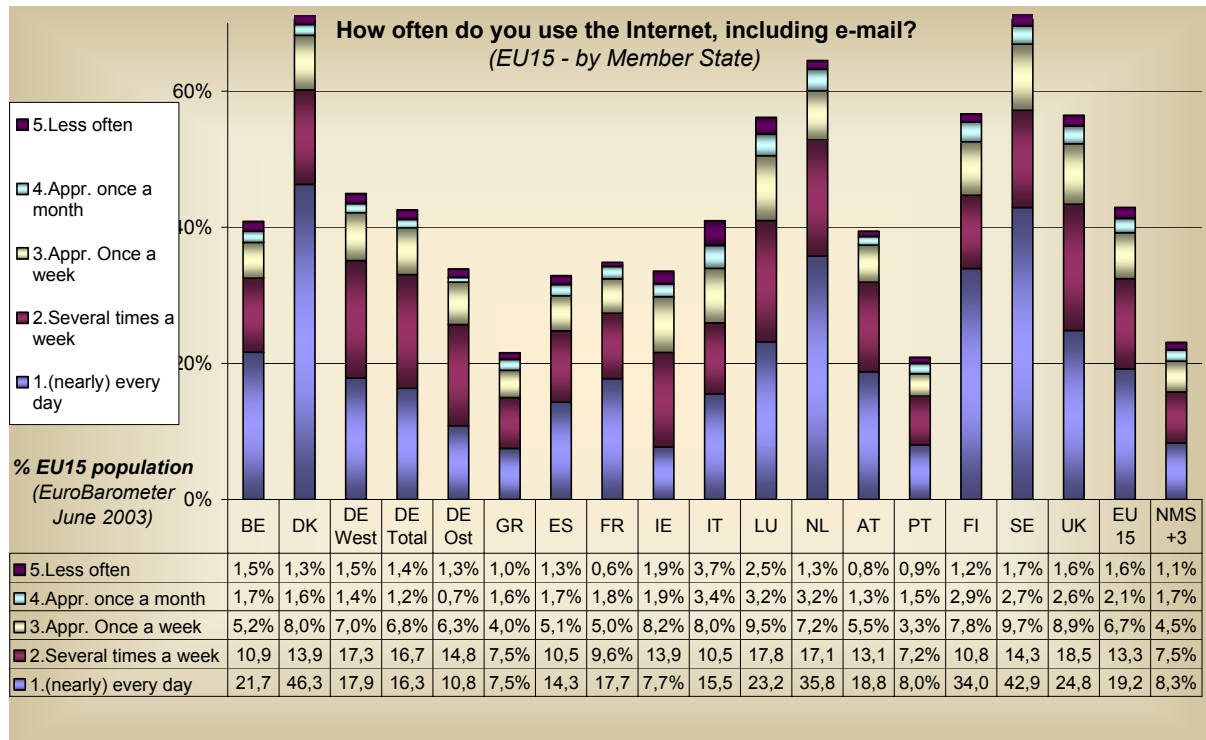
How often do you use the Internet, including e-mail? (EU15 Internet users - by Member State)



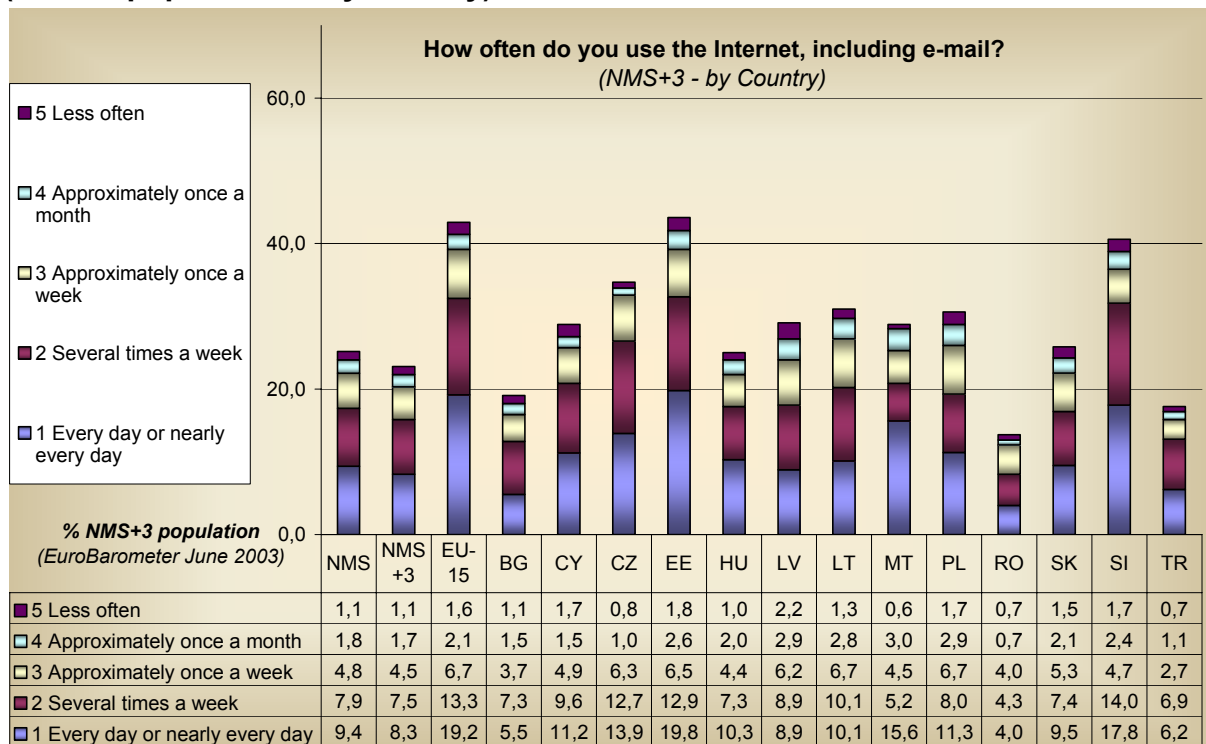
How often do you use the Internet, including e-mail? (NMS+3 Internet users – By country)

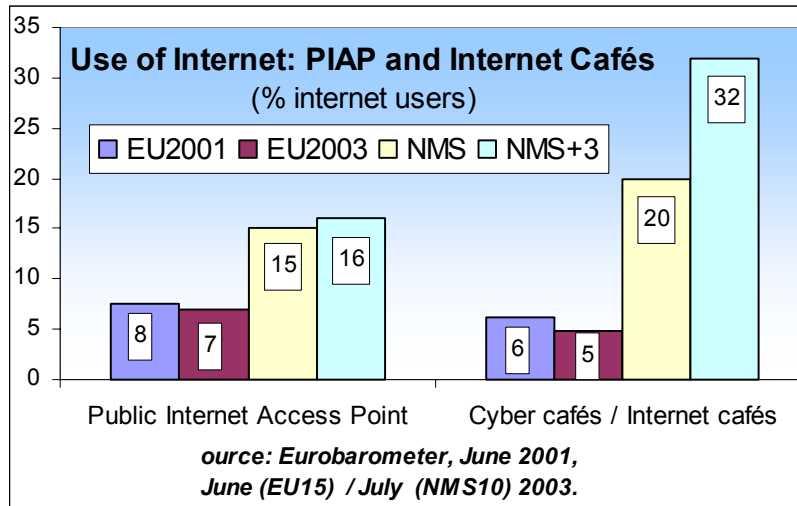
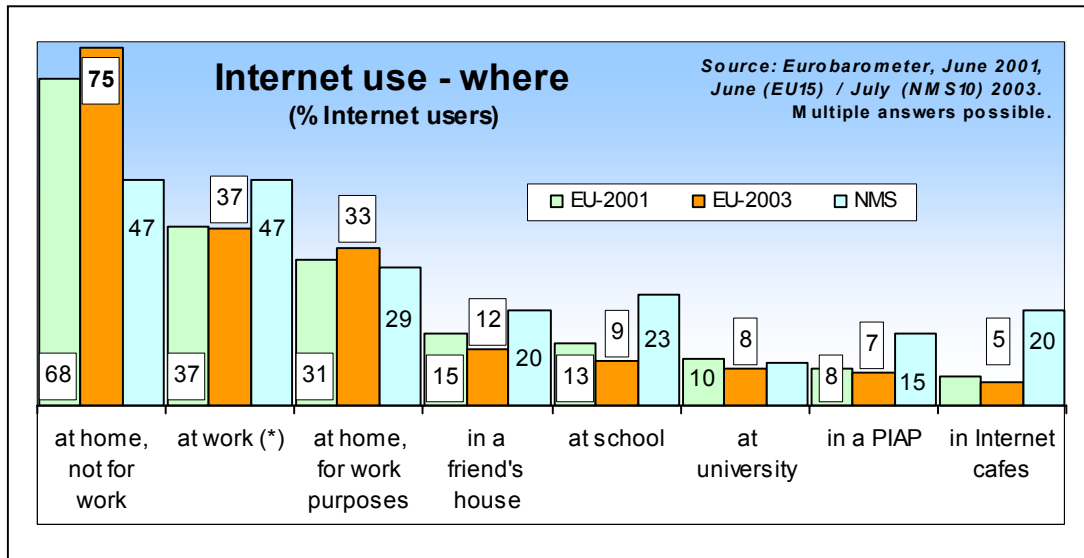


How often do you use the Internet, including e-mail? (EU15 population – By Member State)



How often do you use the Internet, including e-mail? (NMS+3 population – By country)

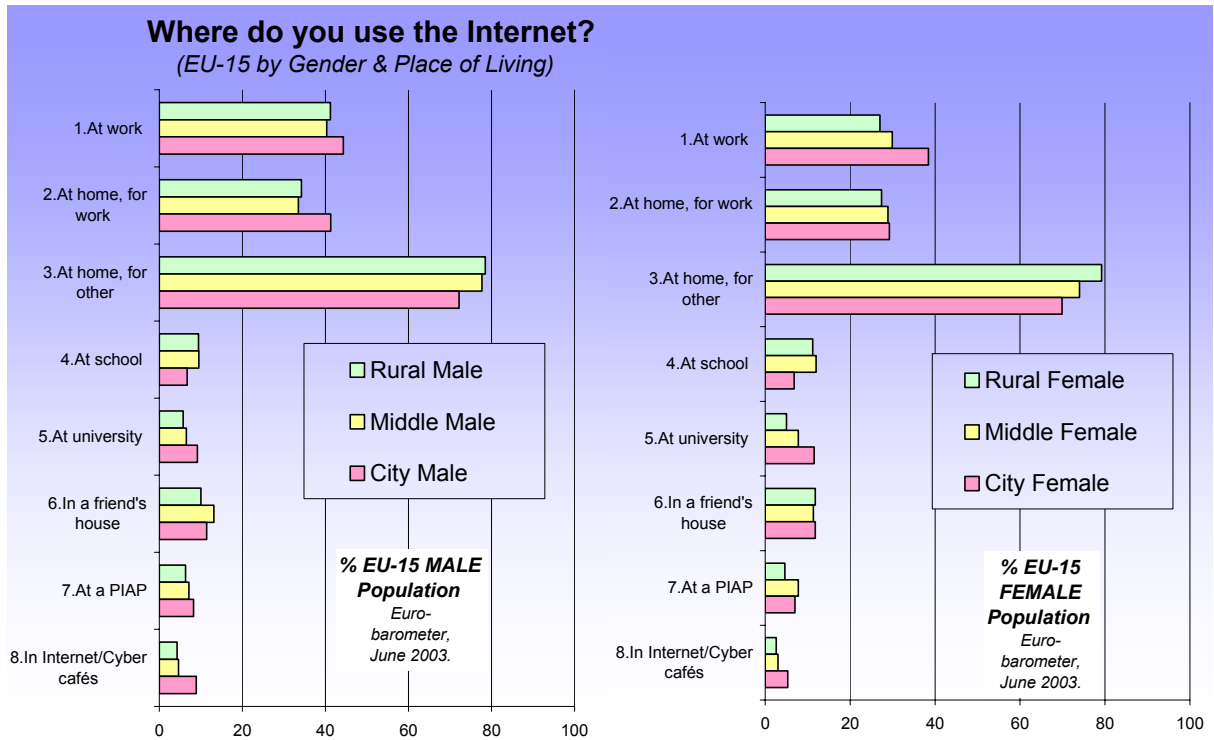




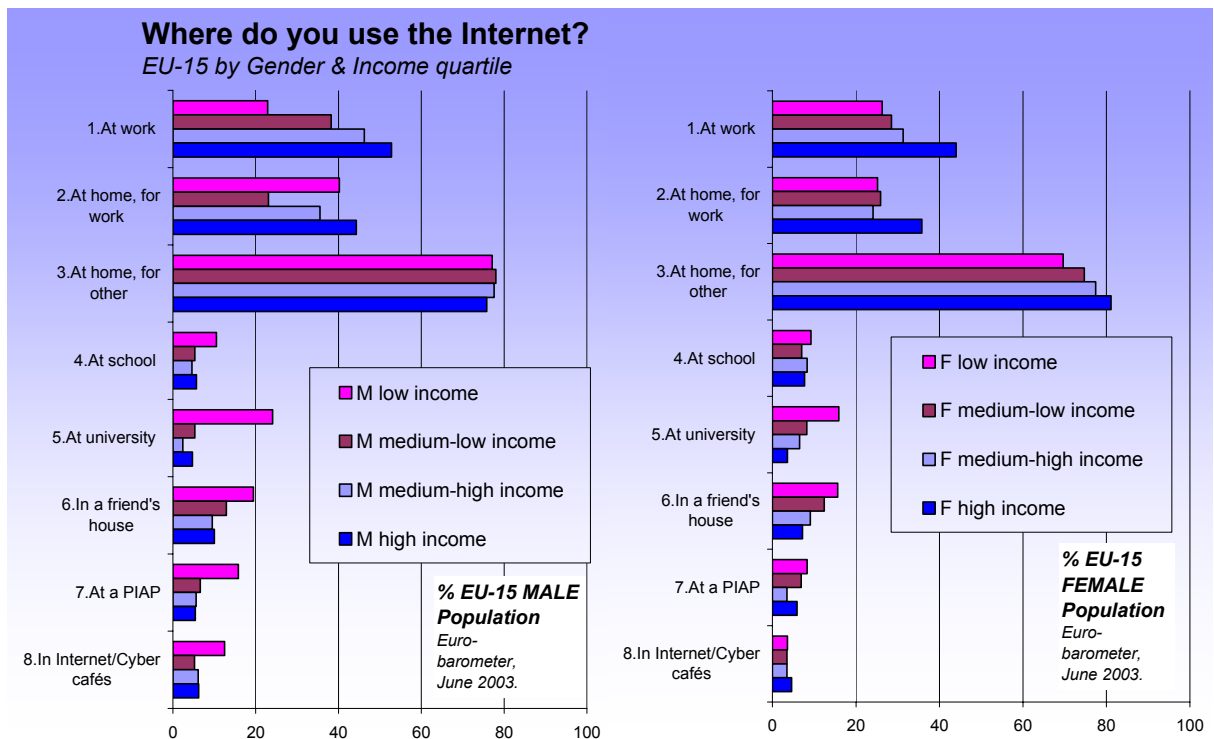
Where do you use the Internet? (Multiple Answers Possible – EU-15 by Gender & Locality)

by Gender & Locality	Rural	Middle	City	Rural	Middle	City
	Male	Male	Male	Female	Female	Female
1.At work	41.2	40.3	44.3	27	29.9	38.4
2.At home, for work	34.2	33.5	41.3	27.4	28.9	29.2
3.At home, for other	78.5	77.7	72.2	79.2	74	69.9
4.At school	9.4	9.5	6.7	11.2	12	6.8
5.At university	5.7	6.5	9.2	5	7.8	11.5
6.In a friend's house	10	13.1	11.4	11.8	11.3	11.8
7.At a PIAP	6.3	7.1	8.2	4.6	7.8	7
8.In Internet/Cyber cafés	4.3	4.6	8.9	2.6	3	5.3

Where do you use the Internet? (EU-15 by Gender & Place of Living)



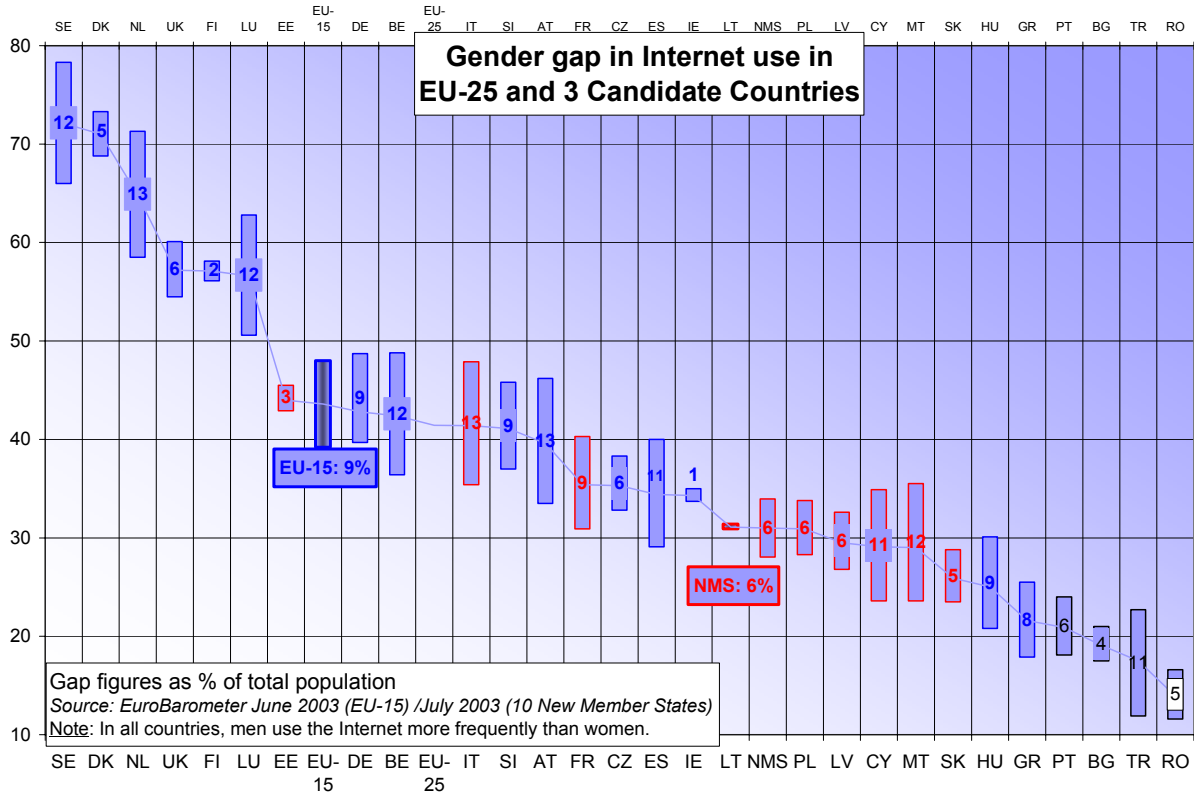
Penetration of new ICT devices - EU-15 by Gender & Income quartile



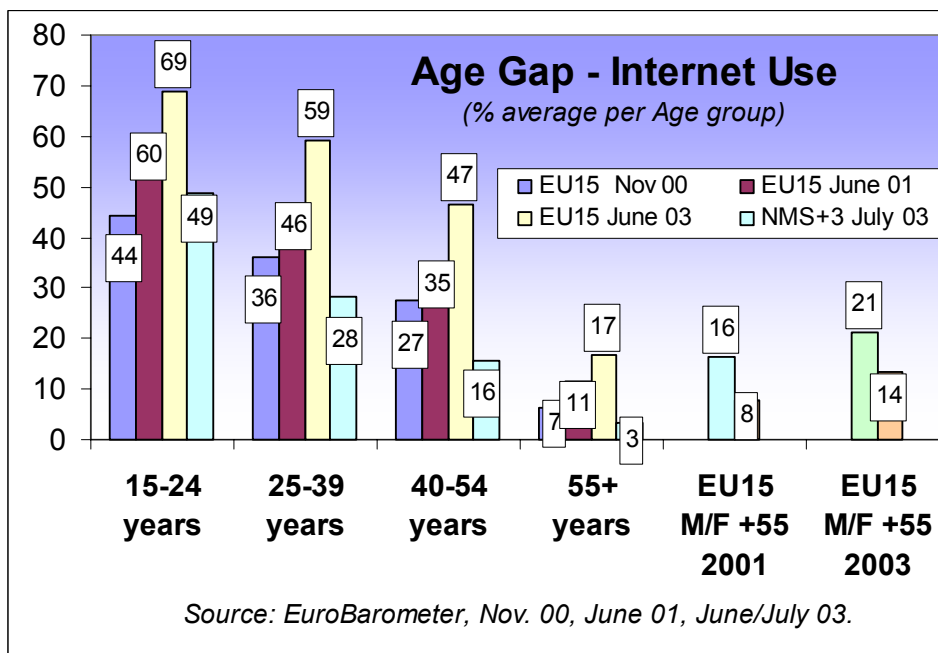
Where do you use the Internet? (Multiple Answers Possible - <i>EU-15 by Gender & Income Quartile</i>)								
by Gender & Income Quartile	low income		medium-low income		medium-high income		high income	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1.At work	22,9	26,3	38,2	28,5	46,2	31,3	52,8	44
2.At home, for work	40,2	25,2	23,1	25,9	35,5	24,1	44,3	35,8
3.At home, for other	77,1	69,6	78	74,7	77,6	77,4	75,8	81,1
4.At school	10,5	9,2	5,3	7	4,6	8,3	5,7	7,7
5.At university	24,1	15,9	5,3	8,2	2,4	6,5	4,7	3,6
6.In a friend's house	19,4	15,6	12,9	12,4	9,5	9,1	10	7,2
7.At a PIAP	15,8	8,3	6,6	6,9	5,6	3,5	5,4	5,9
8.In Internet/Cyber cafés	12,5	3,6	5,2	3,5	6,1	3,5	6,2	4,6

A.3 - Evolution of internet use: the gaps

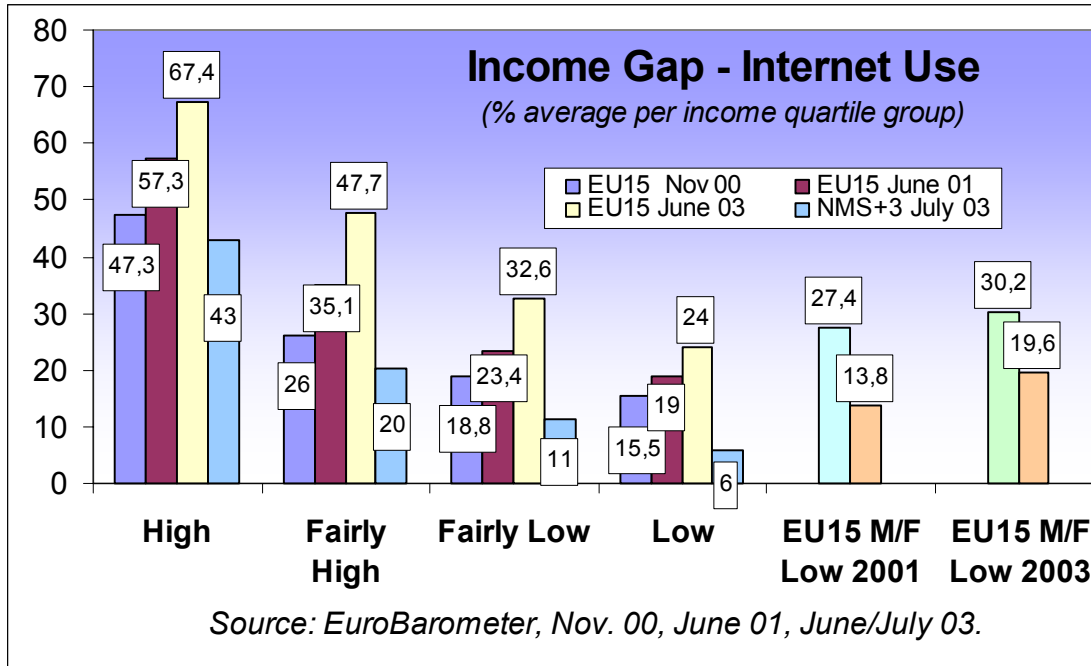
Gender gap in Internet use in EU 25 and Candidate Countries



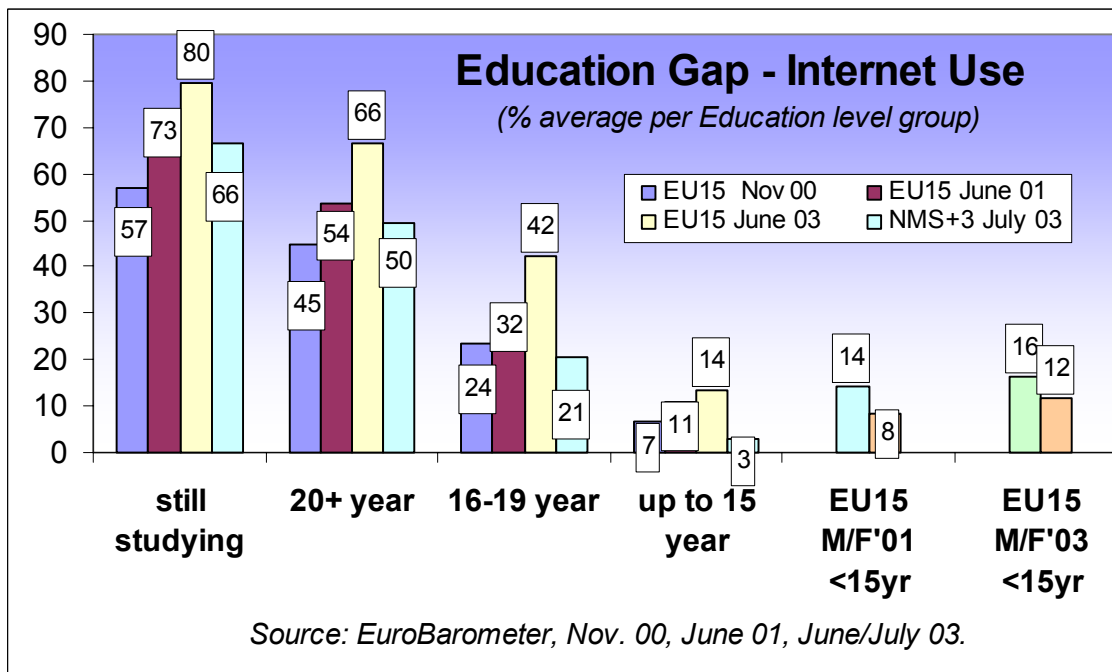
Evolution of Age gap in Internet use (EU15 & NMS+3)



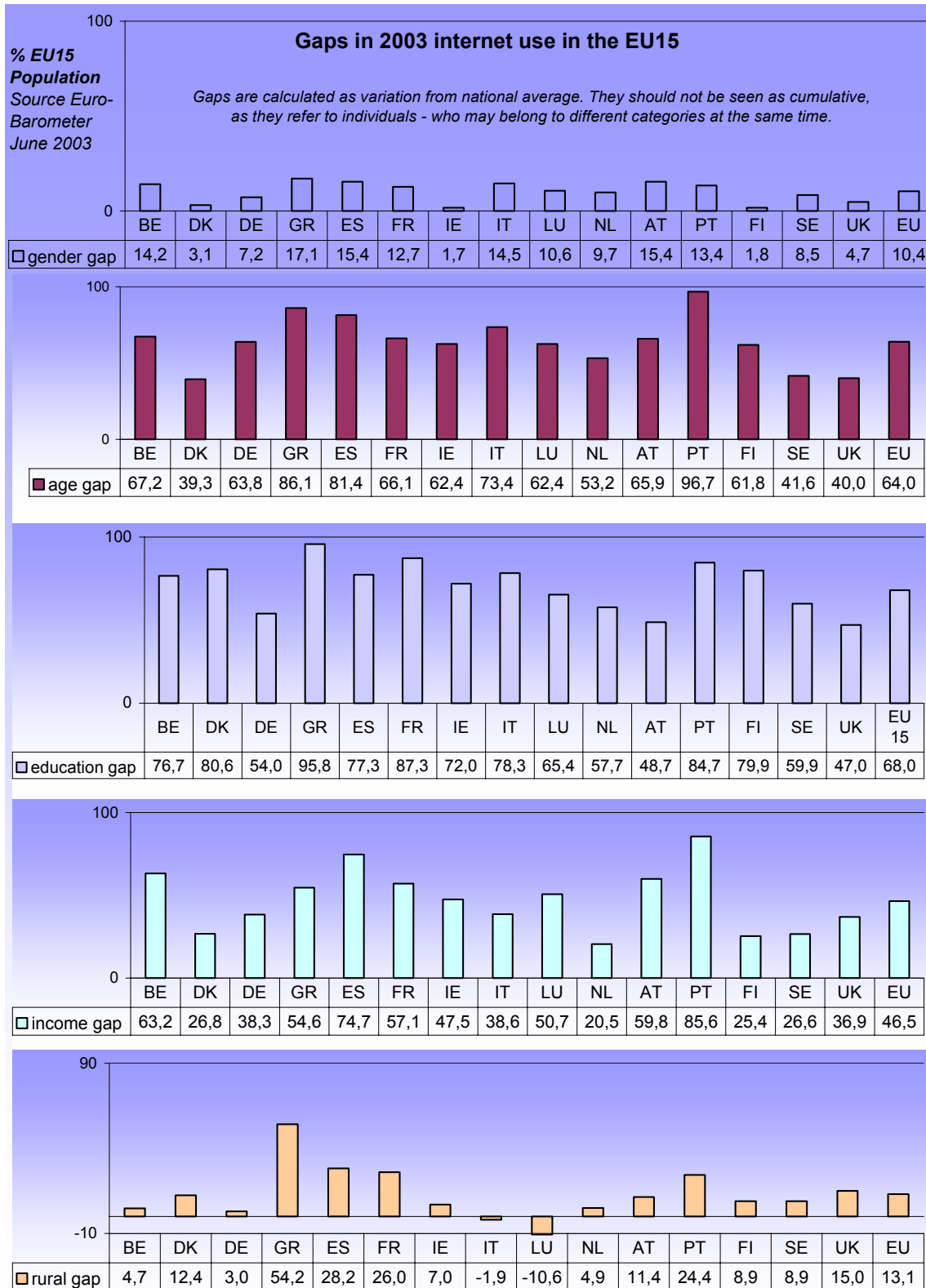
Evolution of Income gap in Internet use in EU15 & 13 Candidate Countries



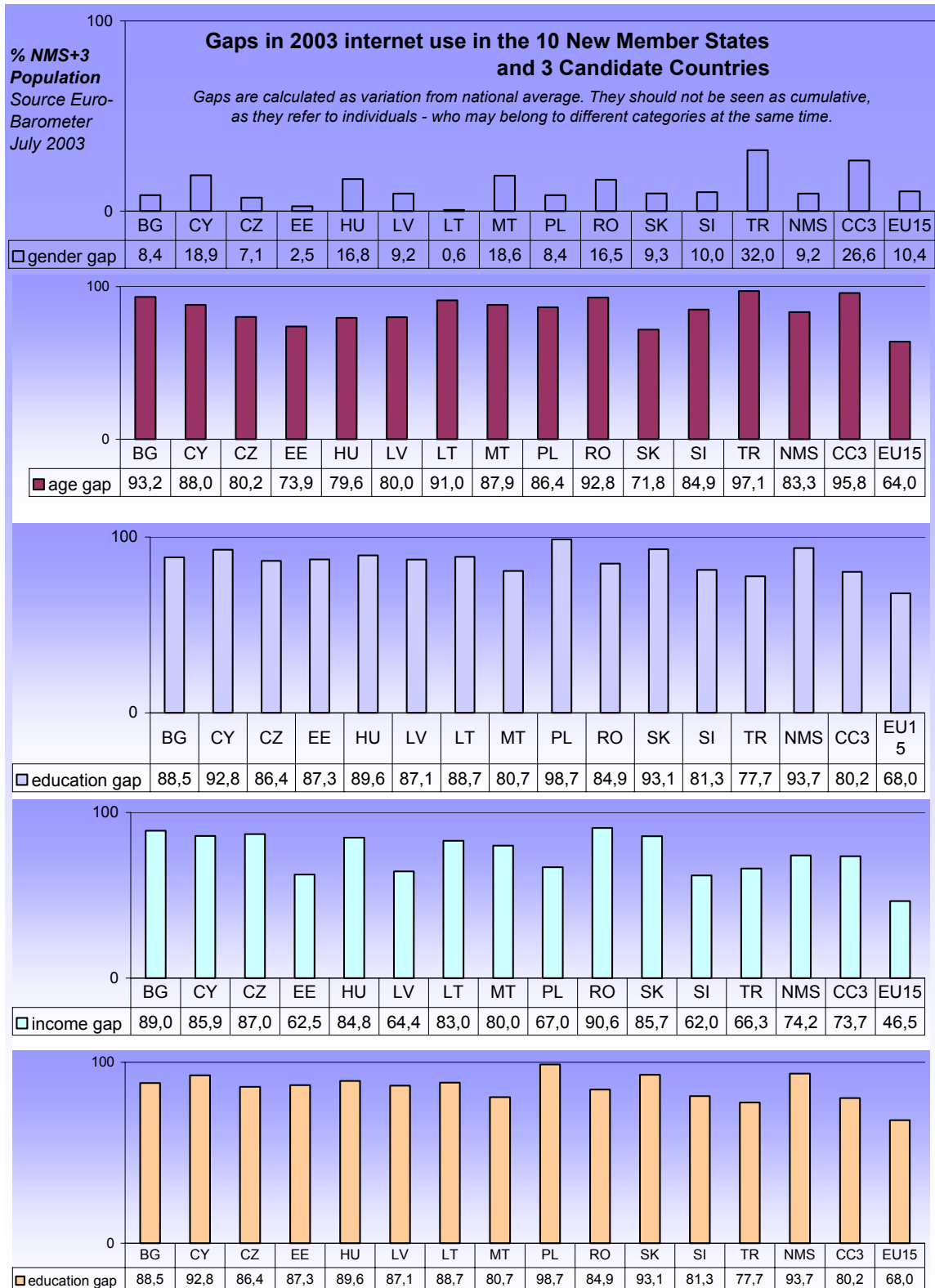
Evolution of Education gap in Internet use in EU15 & 13 Candidate Countries



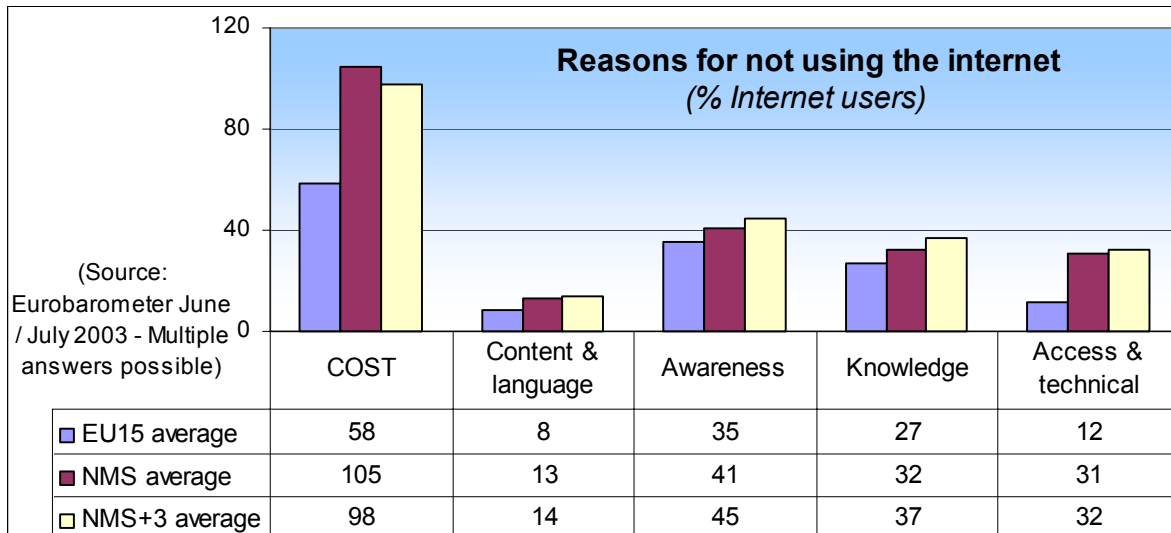
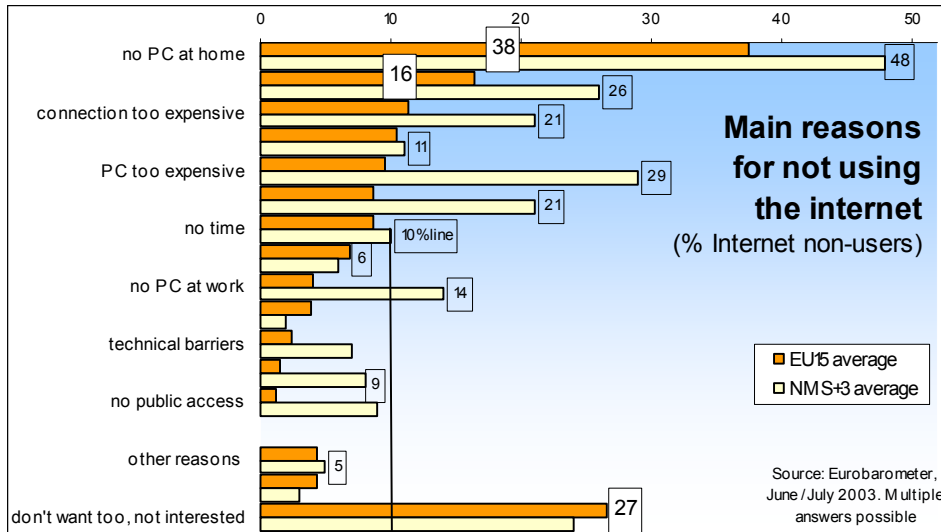
Gaps in 2003 internet use in the EU15



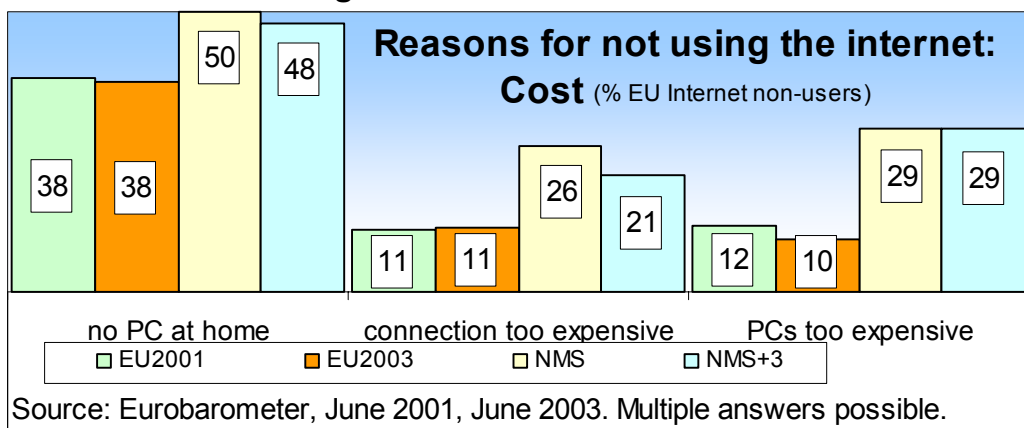
Gaps in 2003 internet use in 10 New Member States and 3 Candidate Countries



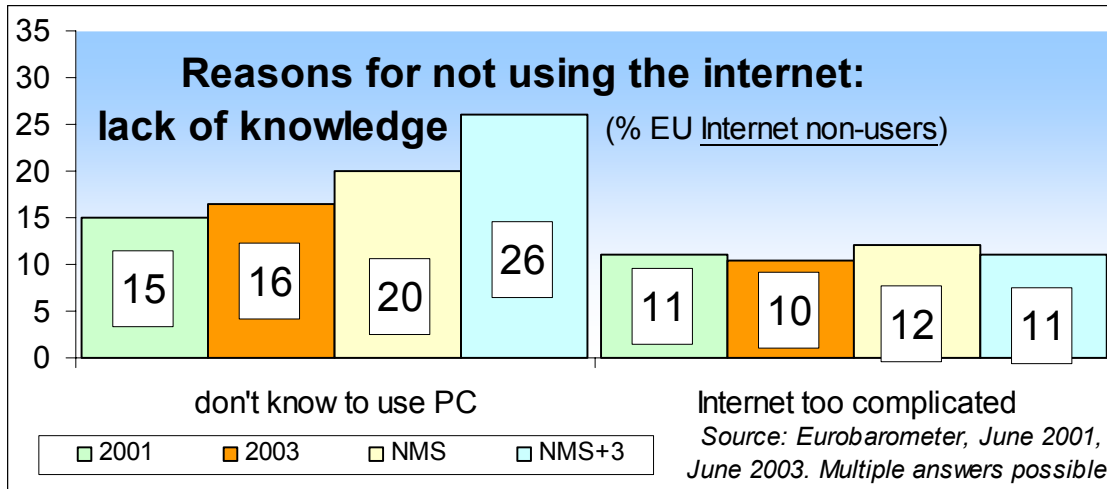
Main reasons for not using the internet



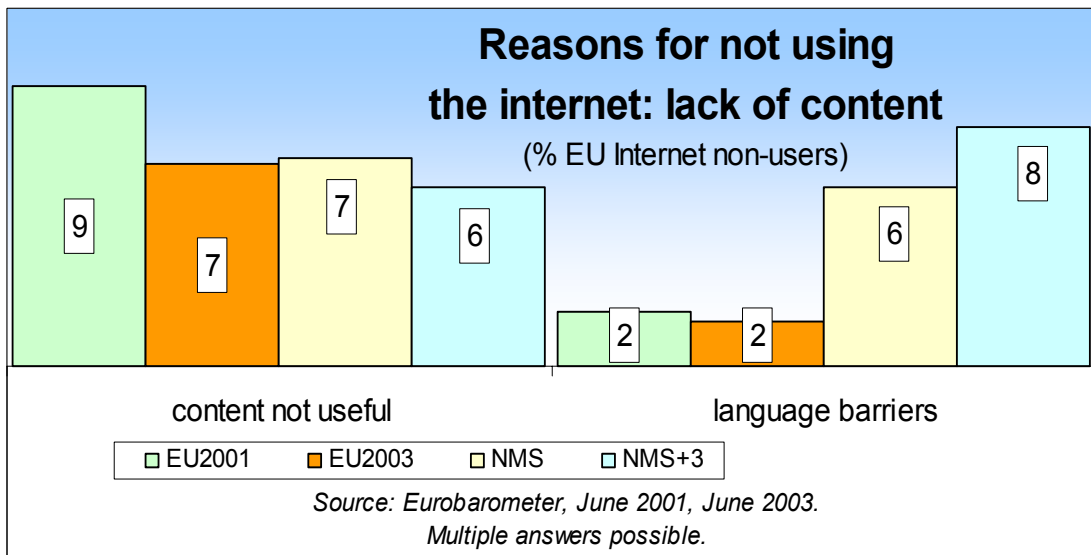
Reasons for not using the internet: Cost



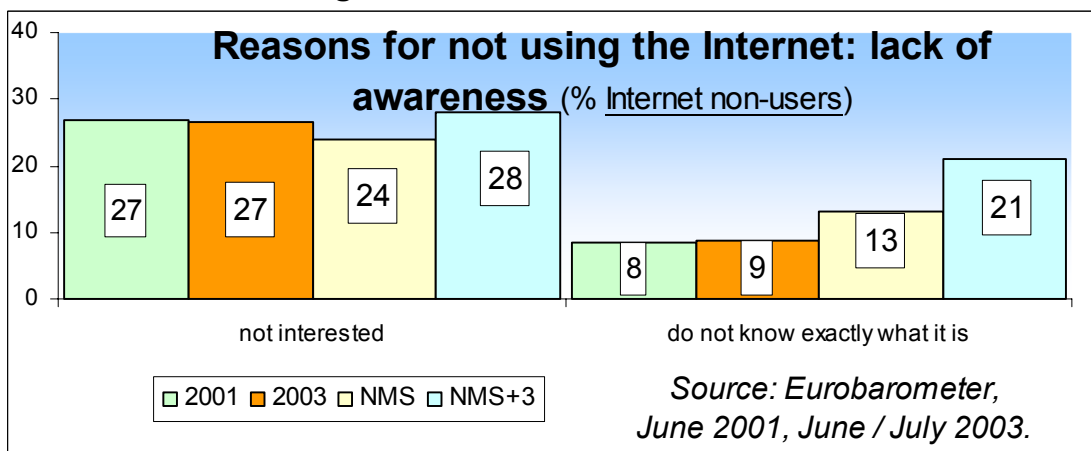
Reasons for not using the internet: lack of knowledge



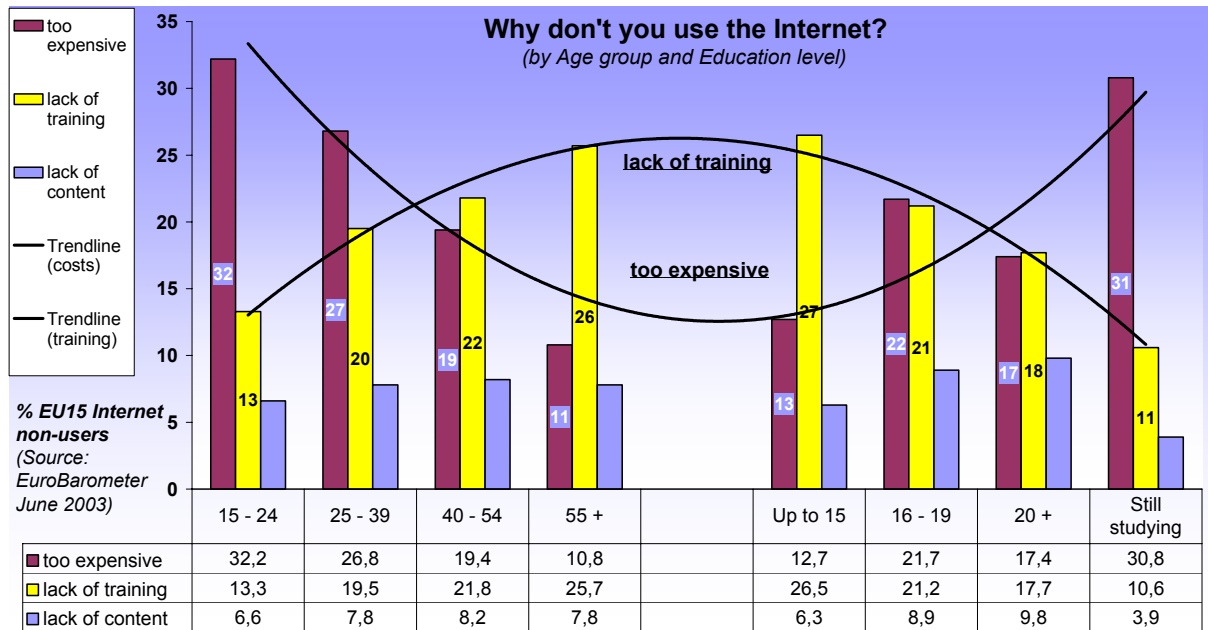
Reasons for not using the internet: lack of content



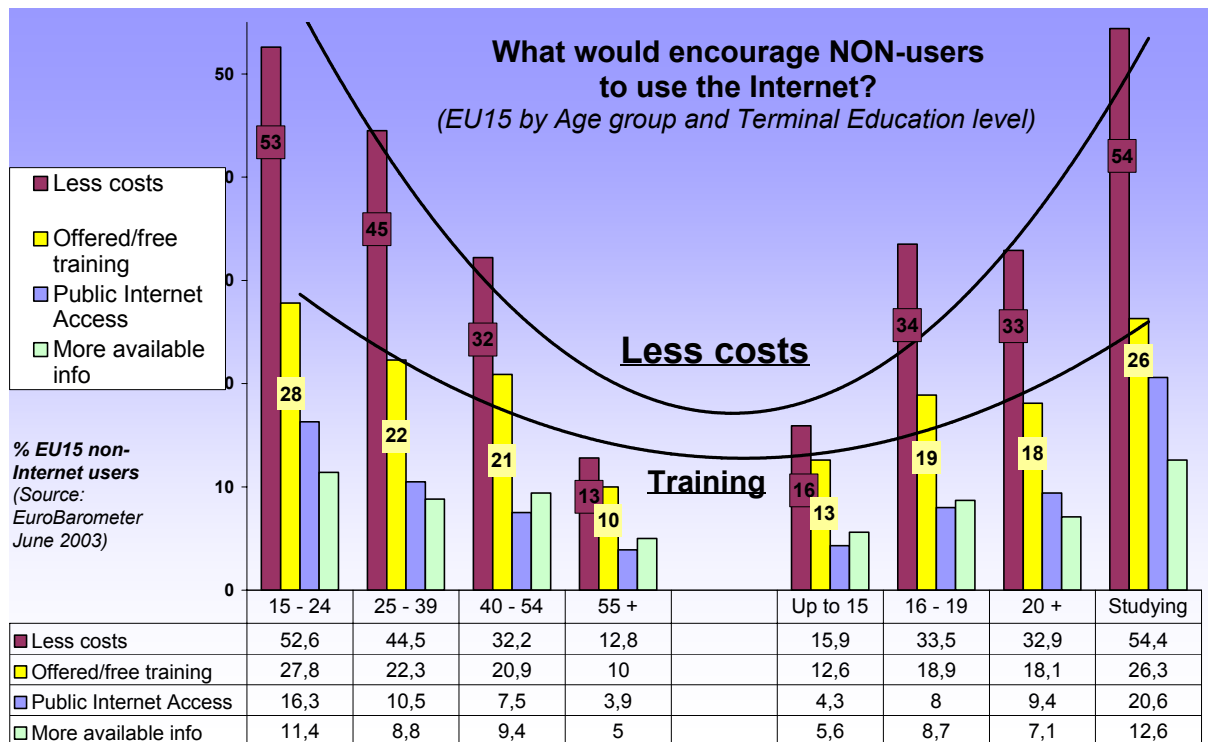
Reasons for not using the internet: lack of awareness



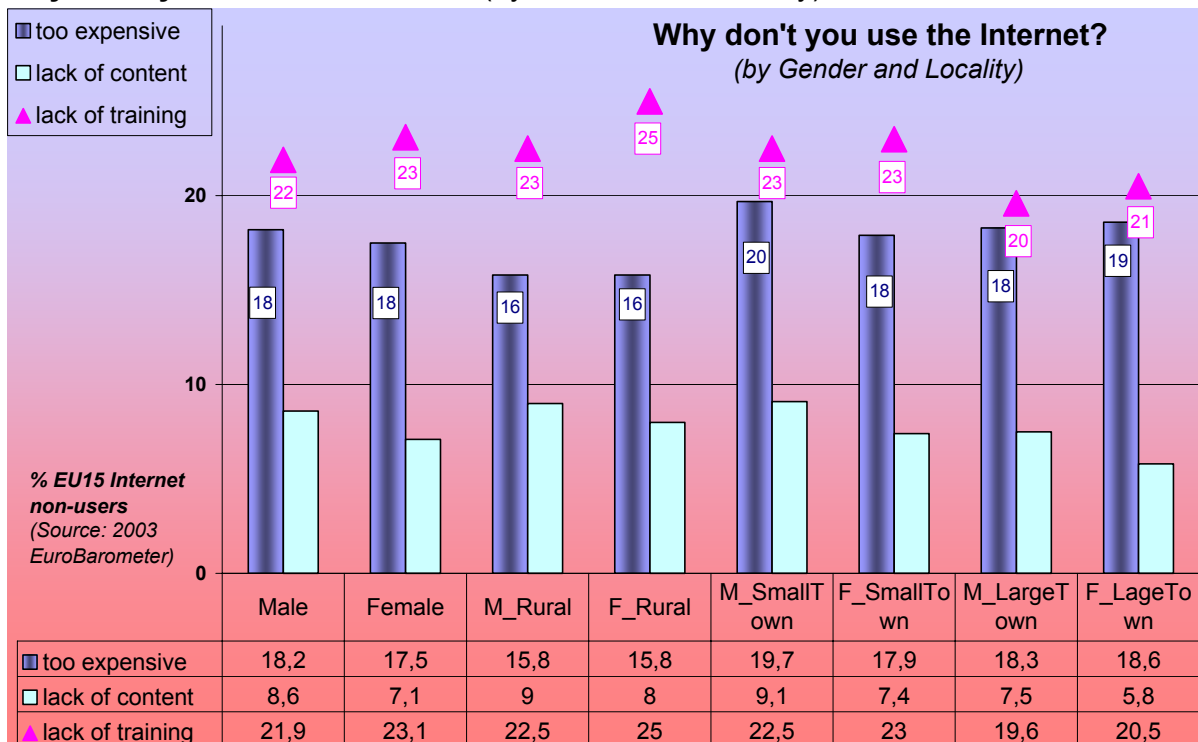
Why don't you use the Internet? (by Age group and Education level)



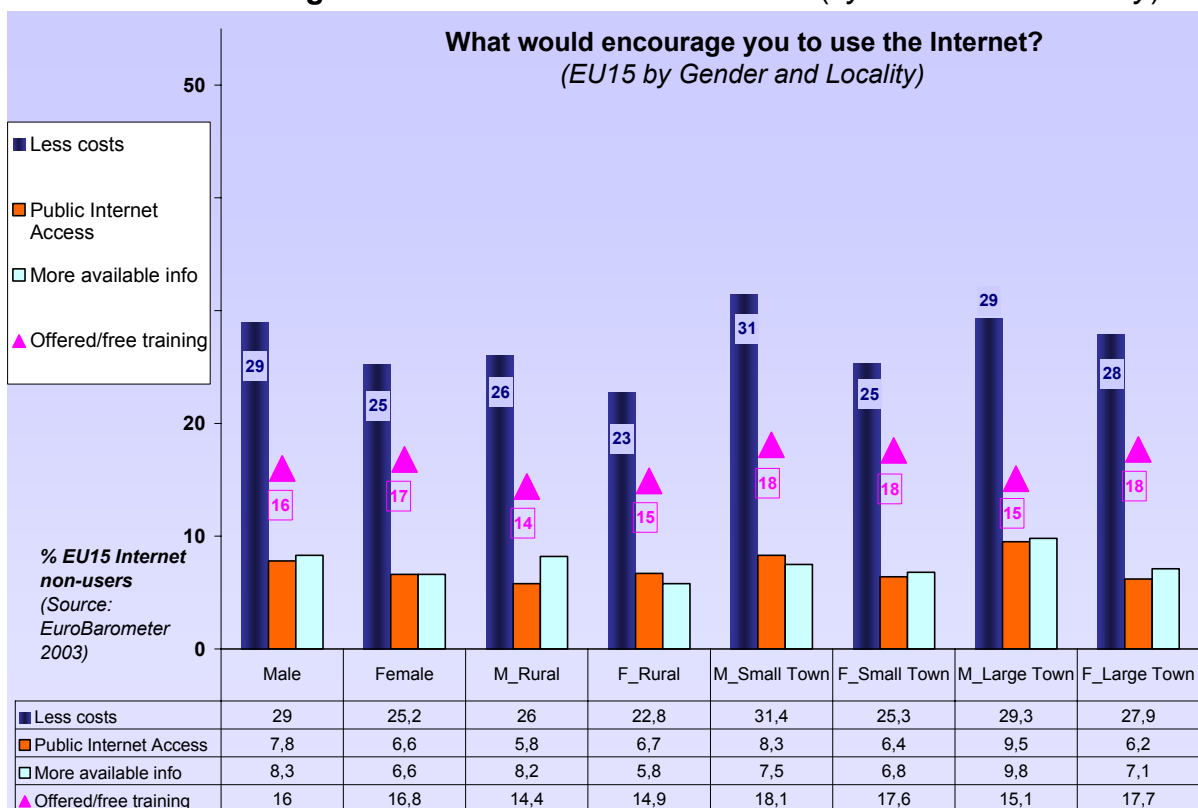
What would encourage NON-users to use the Internet? (by Age group and Education level)



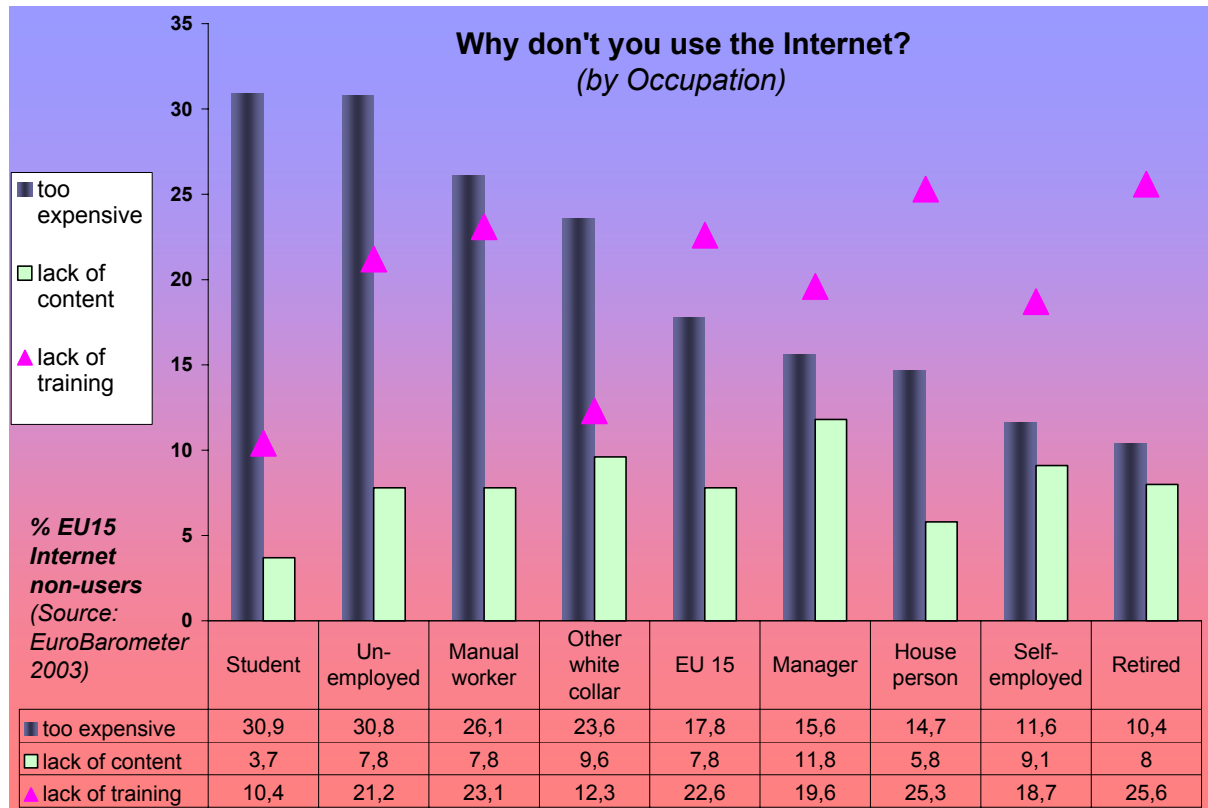
Why don't you use the Internet? (by Gender and Locality)



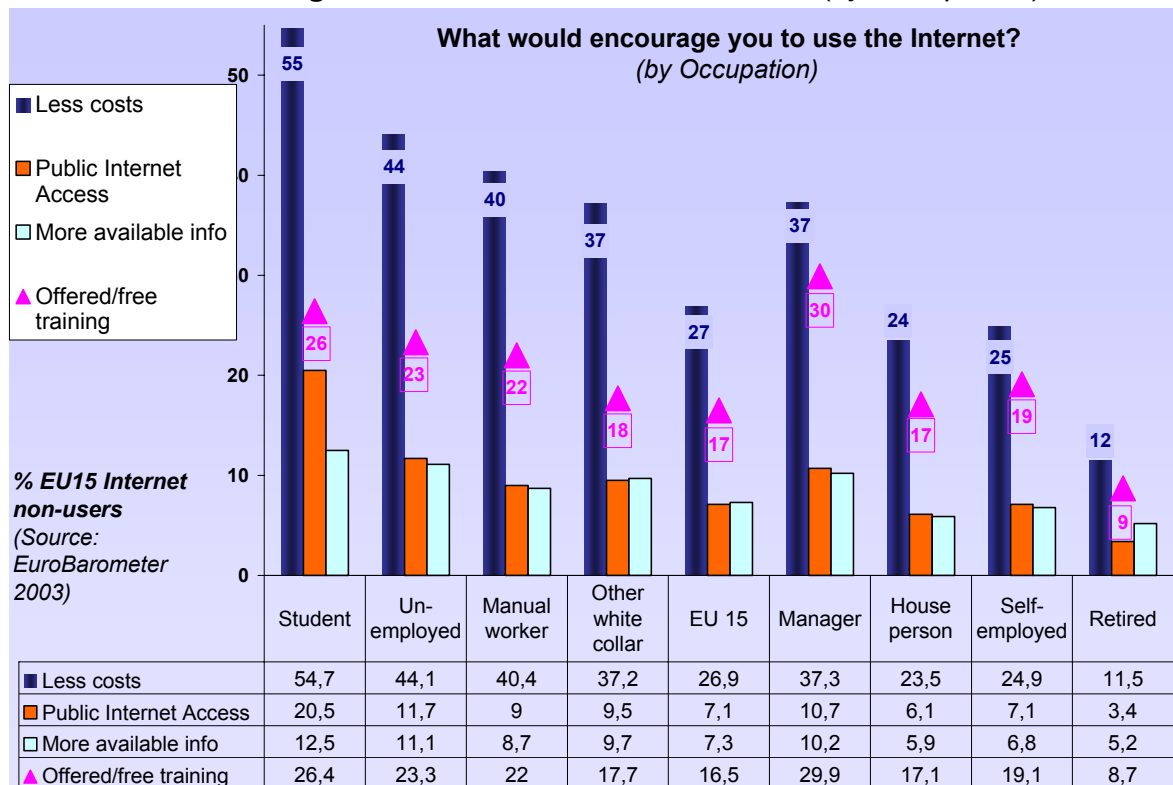
What would encourage NON-users to use the Internet? (by Gender and Locality)



Why don't you use the Internet? (by Occupation)



What would encourage NON-users to use the Internet? (by Occupation)

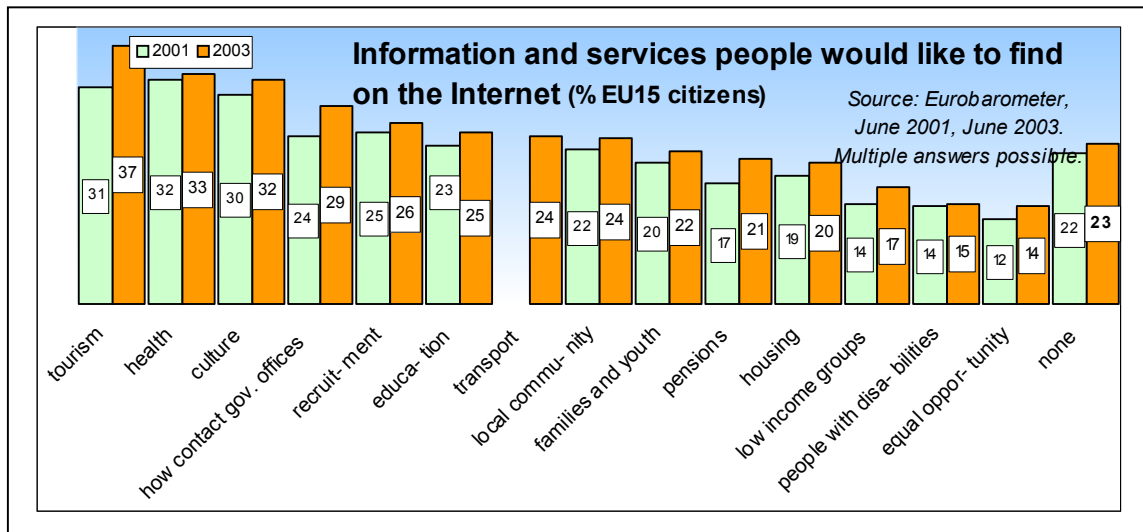


PART B :

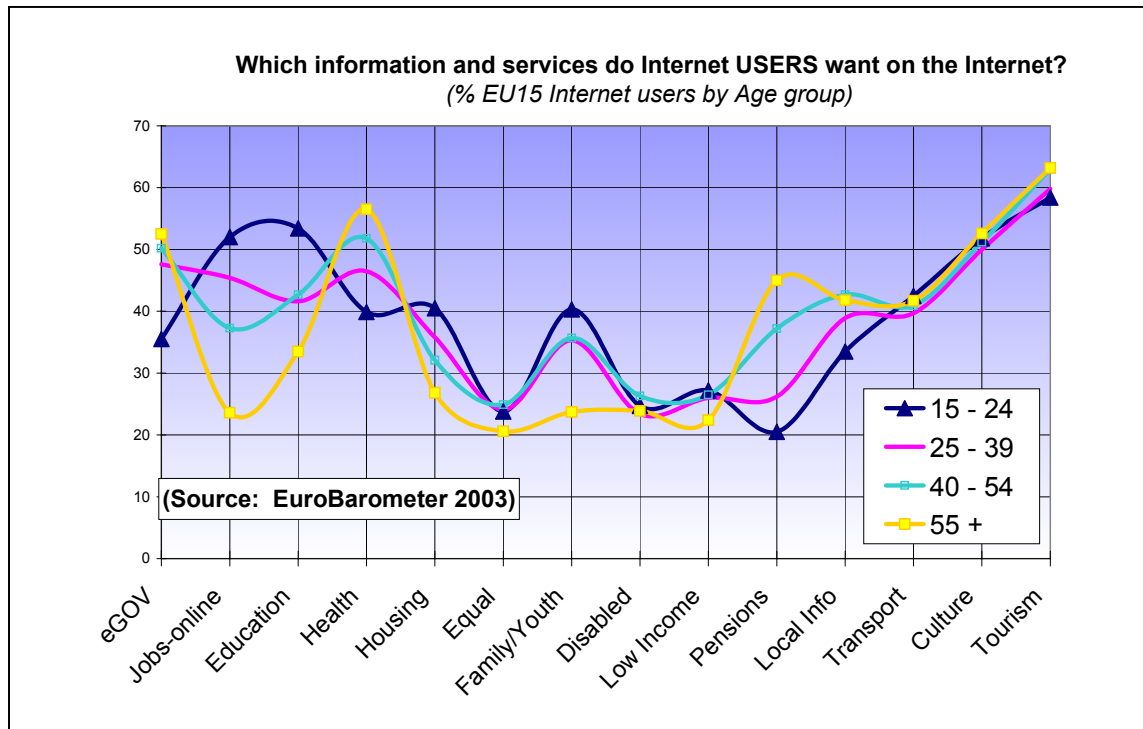
From eInclusion to ICTs appropriation in the "everyday life" of European citizens

B.1 - eInclusion policies: tackling the "divides"

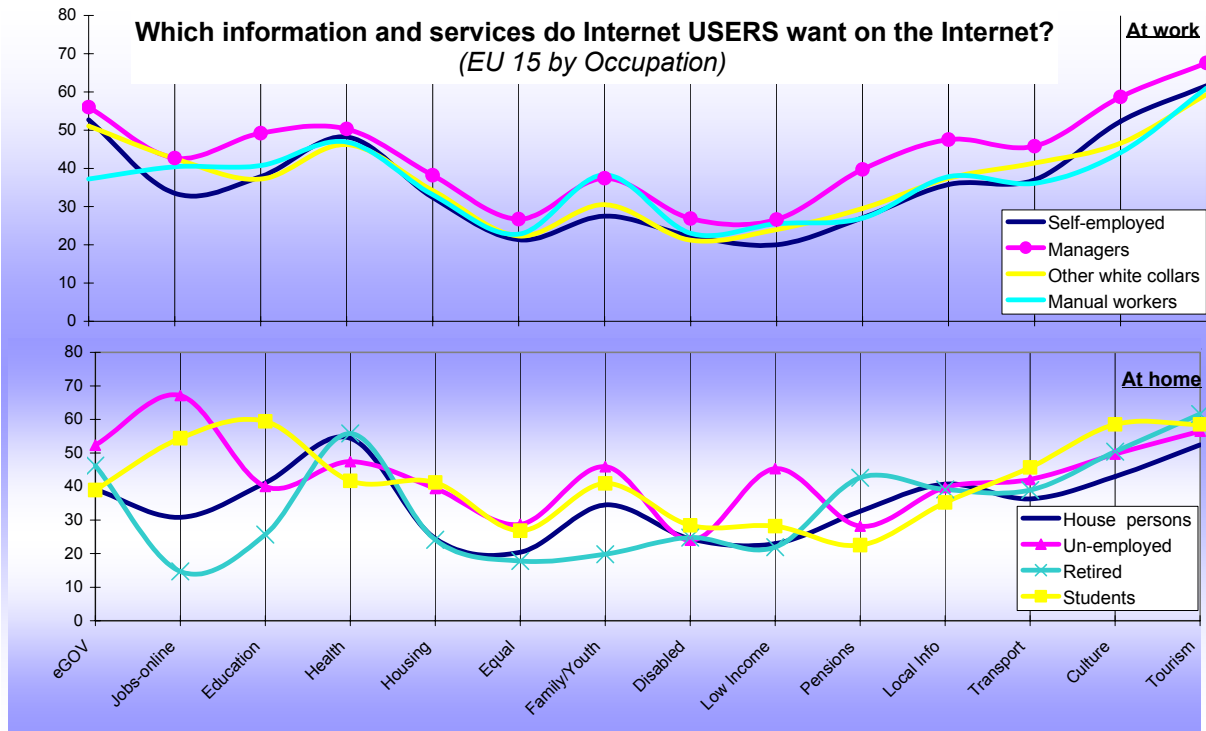
Which info and services do (EU15) Internet users want on the Internet?



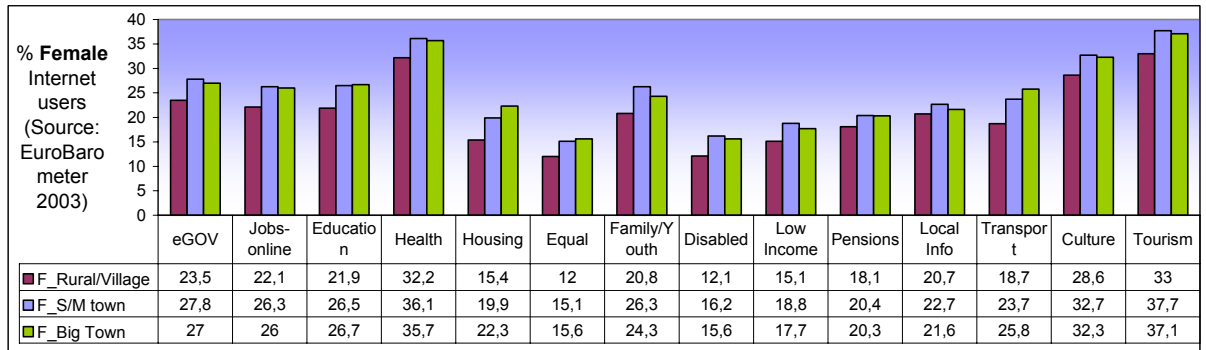
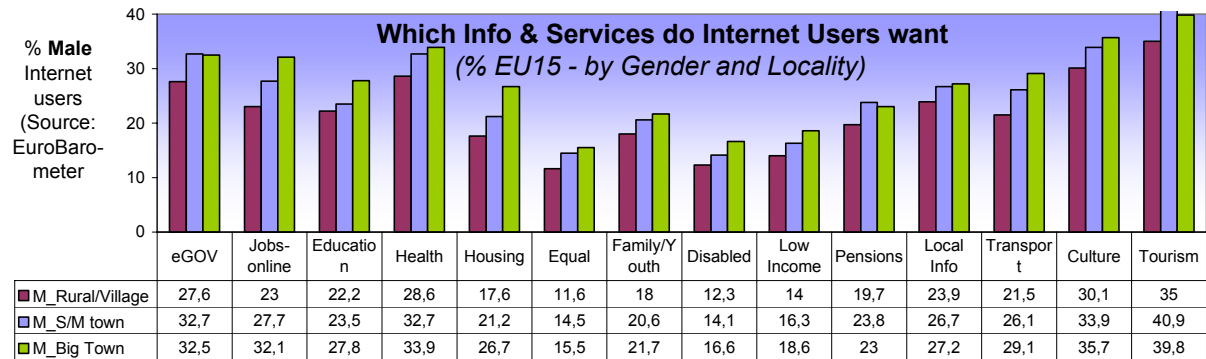
Which info & services do Internet users want on the Internet? (EU15 by Age group)



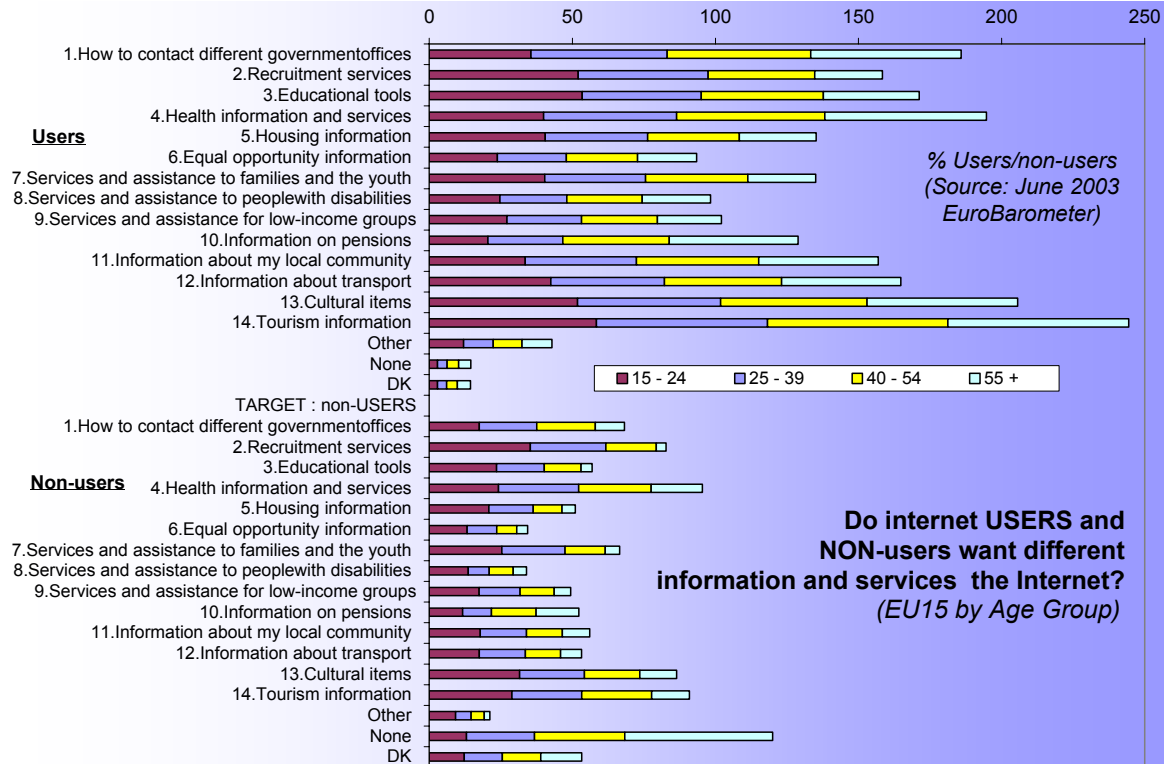
Which info & Services do Internet users want? (% EU15 - by Occupation)



Which info & Services do Internet users want? (% EU15 - by Gender & Locality)

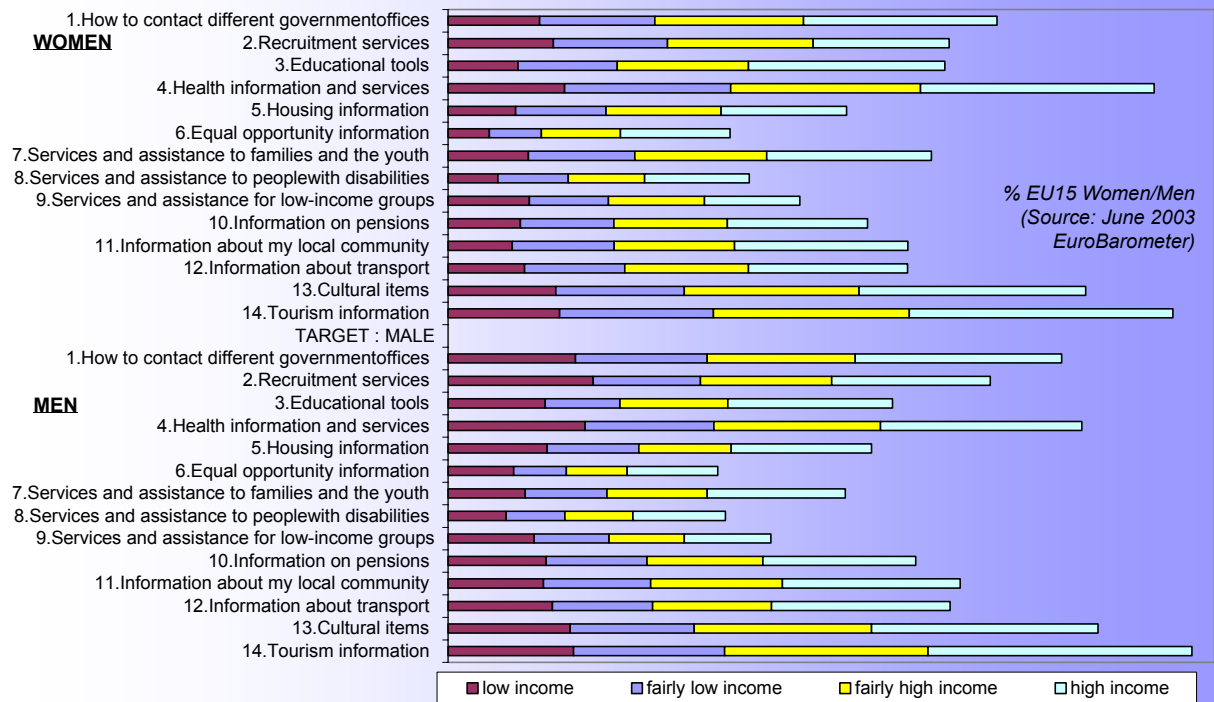


Do USERS and NON-users want different info & services? (EU15 by Age Group)



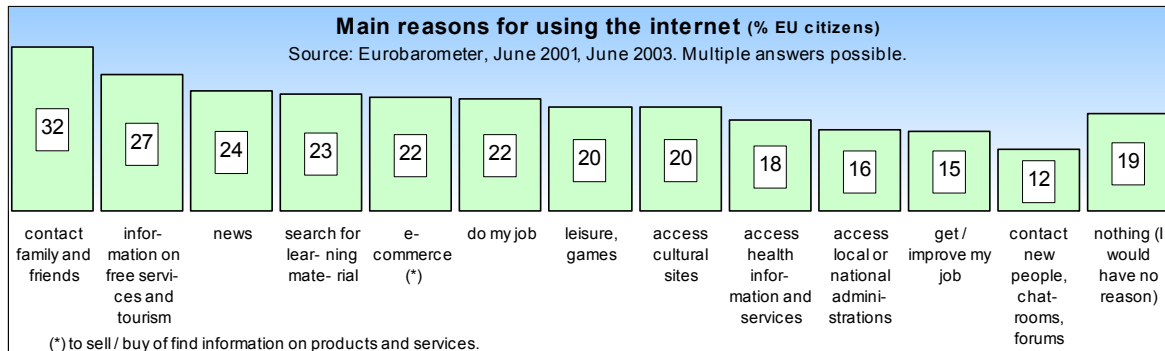
Do women and men want different info & services? (by Gender and Income)

Do WOMEN and MEN want different information and services the Internet?
NO, nor does the INCOME seem to make a difference in desired pattern!

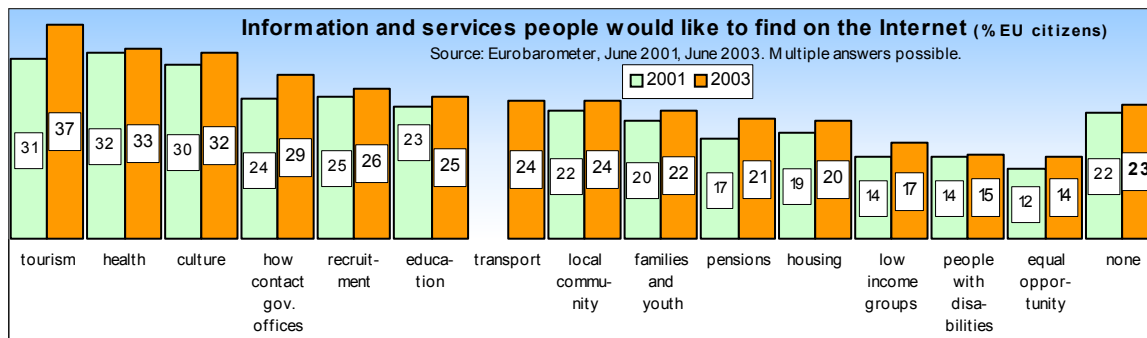
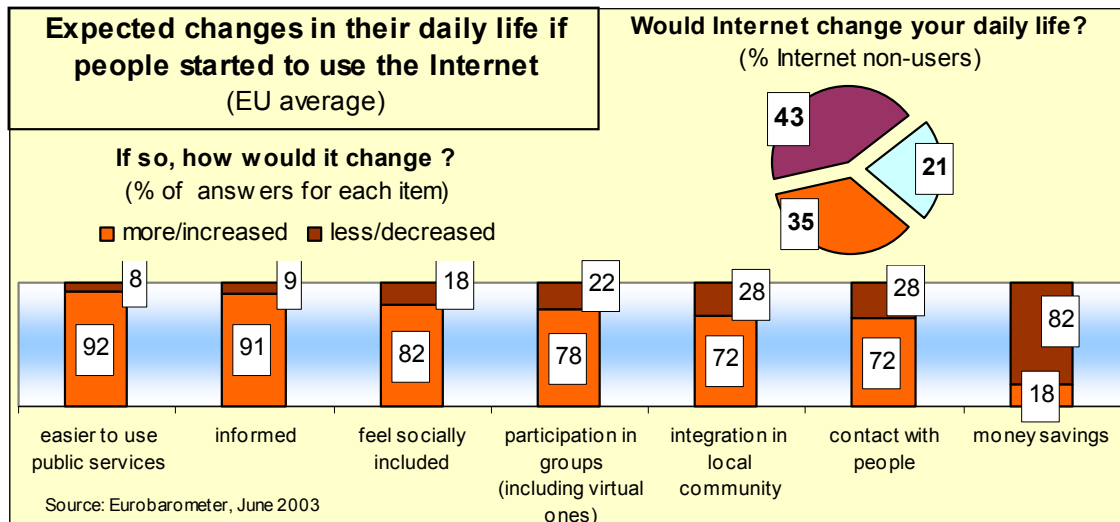


B.2 - Digital and social inclusion; impacts on "everyday life" processes

Main reasons for using the internet



Expected changes in their daily life if people started to use the Internet



Main reasons for using the internet (% EU-15 citizens - by Gender, Locality, Age Group & Education level)

	Gender		Locality			Age group				Education level				EU-15
	Male	Female	rural	Small/middle town	large town	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 +	Up to 15	16 - 19	20 +	Student	
Do my job	25,9	18,4	18,8	22,1	25,2	24,2	34,5	26,7	7,1	6,8	20,1	42,7	26,4	22,0
Get/improve job	16,0	14,8	14,1	14,5	17,7	26,4	24,4	15,6	2,7	7,0	15,1	22,0	25,0	15,4
learning material	23,1	22,9	21,8	23,1	24,6	46,6	29,0	21,4	8,7	7,9	18,8	31,3	61,9	23,0
eCommerce	25,4	19,0	22,4	21,1	23,1	28,0	30,6	24,0	11,0	11,7	23,2	29,9	28,9	22,1
info & services	28,6	24,9	24,8	26,5	29,0	32,6	34,3	30,6	14,8	13,3	26,9	39,3	34,8	26,7
News	27,2	20,0	22,3	22,6	26,3	31,9	30,6	24,5	13,1	11,3	21,7	35,7	37,2	23,5
Culture	20,9	19,5	17,8	20,0	23,0	26,2	24,5	22,5	12,2	7,5	18,1	35,1	31,0	20,2
eGovernment	17,5	14,5	15,1	16,1	16,5	13,9	20,3	19,9	10,3	8,5	15,4	26,4	16,3	16,0
Health info & Services	16,7	18,8	16,9	17,7	18,9	15,1	20,4	21,2	14,2	13,1	17,8	24,3	16,3	17,8
contact family and friends	33,5	30,6	27,4	32,7	36,1	52,5	40,5	30,7	16,6	13,8	31,5	42,6	59,2	32,0
contact new people (chat, forums)	13,5	10,8	11,4	11,2	14,2	31,7	14,7	8,8	3,5	4,6	10,6	12,9	35,6	12,1
Leisure, games	23,2	17,5	18,3	19,7	23,1	43,4	26,8	16,5	7,2	8,8	20,4	21,6	46,7	20,3

Main reasons for using the internet (% EU-15 citizens - by Profession, Occupation & Income quartile)

	Profession				Occupation				Income Quartile				EU-15
	Self-employed	Manager	White collar	Manual worker	House - person	Un-employed	Retired	Student	low income	fairly low income	fairly high income	high income	
Do my job	45,7	59,3	44,3	15,0	5,1	15,6	2,3	26,1	11,5	16,8	23,6	37,1	22,0
Get/improve job	14,1	22,2	21,0	17,5	8,7	40,6	1,7	24,7	14,7	15,6	16,4	17,4	15,4
learning material	19,2	37,7	23,0	20,1	16,0	30,3	6,4	61,5	17,2	17,7	23,6	32,8	23,0
eCommerce	29,9	34,9	26,5	25,7	16,5	23,8	8,6	28,1	15,6	19,8	27,8	33,9	22,1
info & services	29,7	44,3	33,9	29,1	20,8	27,3	12,5	34,1	17,4	25,0	31,2	39,6	26,7
News	26,0	37,7	27,7	23,6	15,2	28,0	12,0	36,6	18,6	22,6	26,5	30,7	23,5
Culture	24,2	34,7	26,0	17,6	14,0	17,5	11,4	31,6	14,7	18,9	22,4	26,7	20,2
eGovernment	18,3	27,7	22,8	15,2	11,0	19,5	9,3	16,3	11,7	16,5	18,2	24,3	16,0
Health info & Services	17,3	24,9	20,8	18,1	17,4	18,3	14,2	16,0	14,8	19,8	20,4	22,9	17,8
contact family and friends	30,7	47,0	39,2	33,3	22,3	33,6	14,4	58,8	24,2	28,5	34,8	43,8	32,0
contact new people (chat, forums)	8,9	13,0	13,5	12,6	7,5	14,7	3,3	35,4	10,3	11,6	10,9	13,7	12,1
Leisure, games	14,9	24,6	21,1	25,3	12,5	25,0	6,4	46,9	16,1	19,6	19,2	24,5	20,3

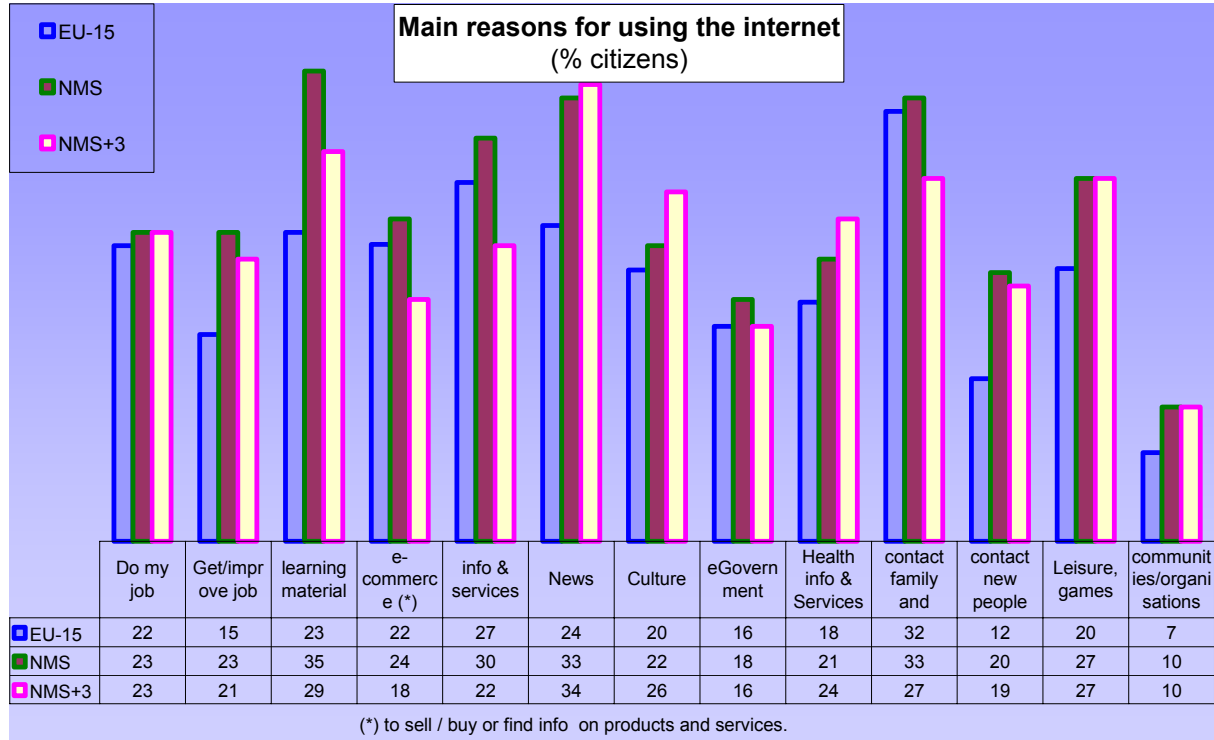
Main reasons for using the internet (% EU-15 citizens - by Member State)

	DK	FIN	SE	UK Total	DE	DE West	DE Ost	AT	FR	NL	BE	Lux	IT	ES	IRL	GR	PT	EU- 15
Do my job	40,4	30,2	40,0	19,2	20,0	20,5	18,1	21,2	21,4	25,1	21,0	29,8	27,8	18,5	9,4	19,7	12,0	22,0
Get/improve job	26,0	20,6	29,7	13,9	14,7	13,3	20,2	13,3	17,4	16,7	14,1	12,8	14,8	13,2	12,2	14,7	12,6	15,4
learning material	37,3	25,7	37,8	31,3	25,9	26,0	25,5	21,7	13,8	26,7	20,6	22,3	21,5	20,5	23,1	18,2	10,8	23,0
eCommerce	35,1	27,1	46,2	32,0	29,7	32,2	20,4	17,5	16,8	26,8	15,8	26,0	14,9	12,7	9,6	8,8	6,2	22,1
info & services	35,6	31,0	43,6	29,1	32,5	34,0	27,0	18,4	25,9	38,4	25,6	29,1	23,8	18,8	12,3	12,6	6,5	26,7
News	43,3	31,0	43,3	19,5	25,1	26,8	18,4	22,6	25,6	31,5	28,7	27,0	21,5	15,6	6,8	22,0	21,9	23,5
Culture	37,0	14,3	23,5	12,8	16,5	17,1	14,0	17,3	31,1	28,9	24,1	28,1	23,4	16,0	6,9	11,6	12,5	20,2
eGovernment	31,1	20,0	42,4	11,8	13,8	13,9	13,3	13,9	19,2	19,7	17,5	25,6	19,0	12,0	6,1	9,8	6,6	16,0
Health info & Services	34,4	24,9	34,3	19,3	19,9	20,3	18,3	15,5	16,3	31,3	15,1	23,0	14,7	10,1	10,3	17,2	10,8	17,8
contact family and friends	56,8	36,8	54,4	44,5	29,0	29,9	25,5	22,5	33,7	51,1	30,3	36,4	24,6	25,1	24,3	14,6	12,2	32,0
contact new people (chat, forums)	10,5	9,8	20,6	12,2	12,0	12,5	10,4	10,3	13,7	16,0	11,3	14,4	7,8	15,9	6,6	10,2	6,8	12,1
Leisure, games	27,4	27,4	28,4	27,3	19,3	19,1	19,9	19,3	24,5	31,1	24,2	22,9	11,1	14,0	14,6	18,6	11,2	20,3
online communities/organisations	26,0	12,4	12,3	9,9	5,7	6,2	4,0	6,5	4,6	11,8	5,1	6,5	4,0	5,1	5,2	6,1	3,7	6,6
have/would have no reason	13,1	11,6	10,2	17,3	20,9	20,3	23,0	29,5	11,8	14,9	12,3	9,5	24,9	21,6	17,9	14,3	34,1	18,9

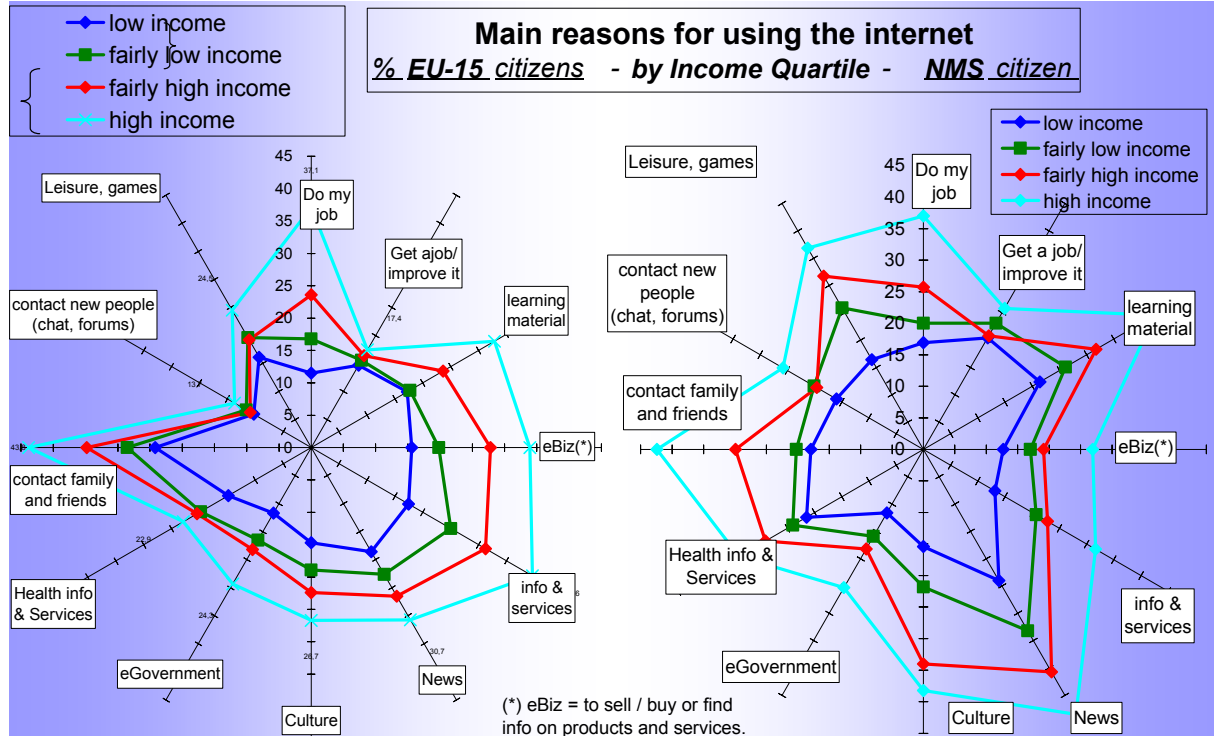
Main reasons for using the internet (% NMS citizens - by Occupation)

	CYP	CZE	EST	HUN	LAT	LIT	MLT	POL	SVK	SVN	CC- 13	BUL	ROM	TUR	NMS
Do my job	28,6	24,2	25,9	21,6	19,4	26,9	14,4	22,7	21,8	26,2	23,5	19,8	7,9	30,7	23
Get/improve job	17,9	21,8	15,6	15,7	22,9	25,4	10,9	25,6	30,4	15	20,6	21,4	15,2	18,9	23
learning material	26,5	28,9	29,2	24,4	29,8	30,8	36,8	42,1	31,3	32	29,5	26,9	20,1	25,8	35
eCommerce	11,8	33,3	18,7	13,2	15,8	20,7	23,1	25,9	24,4	28,1	18,1	17,5	13,2	12,2	24
info & services	17,1	41,4	27,5	33,8	22	26	17,9	25,6	37,6	35,8	21,7	22,9	17,9	12,6	30
News	22,5	34,5	41,3	38,1	32,3	34,2	22,9	31,6	31,5	28,6	34	26,4	23,8	40,3	33
Culture	10,6	28,7	15,1	29,5	18,5	19,5	14,3	20,2	20,4	13,5	25,5	21	15,3	34,4	22
eGovernment	6,8	31,8	15,5	15,2	12,9	12,3	20,5	14,8	26	15,2	16,2	16,8	8,8	16,8	18
Health info & Services	15	24,9	18,5	17,2	18	18,8	22,2	20,2	24,9	22,2	23,8	19,7	17,4	30,9	21
contact family and friends	15,7	34,6	34,4	26,5	25,9	27,8	33,1	35,5	38,2	22,7	27,2	25,4	20,2	22,5	33
contact new people (chat, forums)	11,9	20,6	17,8	13	18,2	20,2	17	21,6	18,6	17,1	19,4	25,4	15	19,9	20
Leisure, games	20,6	29,5	27	27,3	25,5	36,9	18,8	24,2	29,8	29,5	26,5	26	19,7	29,2	27
communities/organisations on-line	9,8	9,5	8,5	9,4	8,9	8,4	13,9	9,9	9,5	8,1	10,2	11,9	5,7	12,6	10

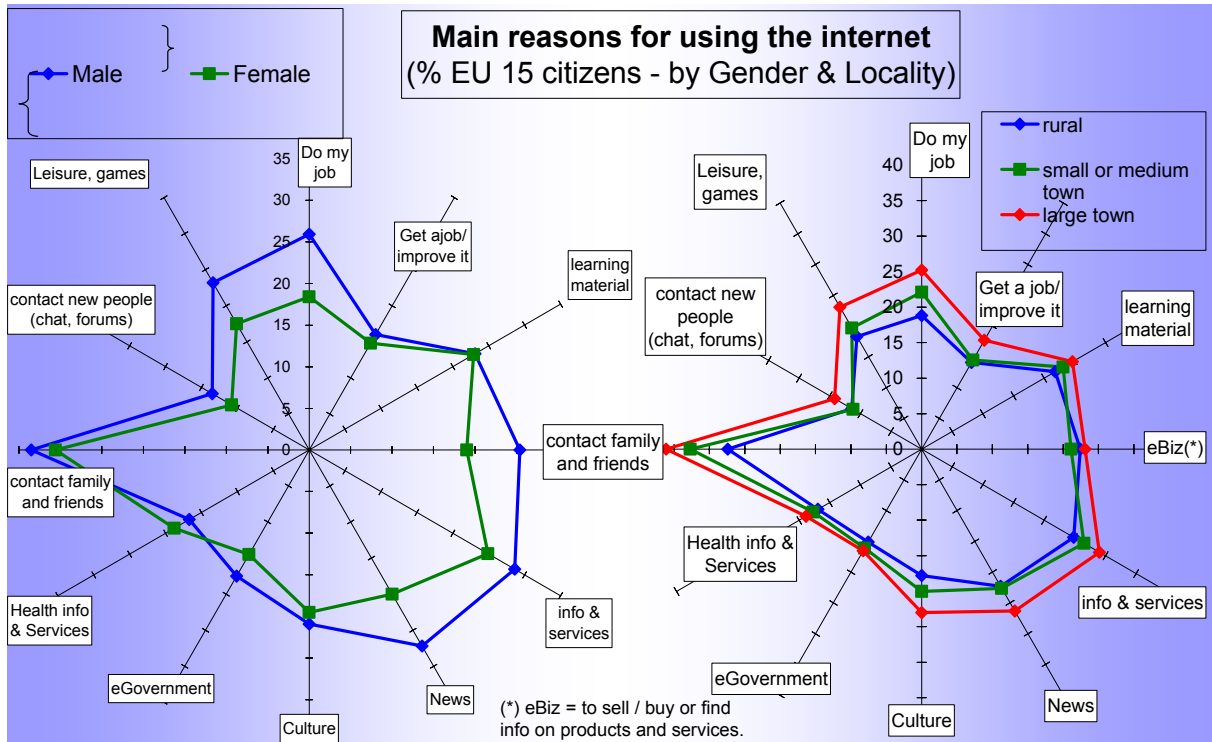
Main reasons for using the internet (% EU-15 – NMS – NMS+3 citizens)



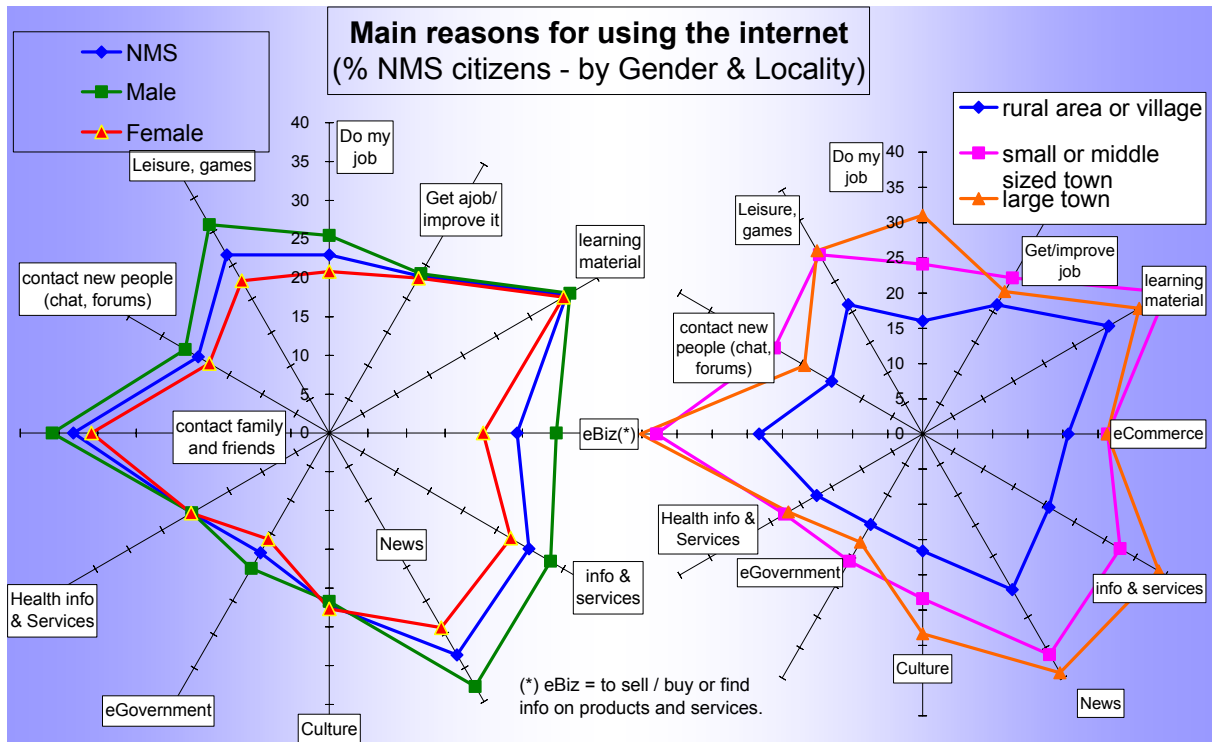
Main reasons for using the internet (% EU-15 & NMS citizens - by Income Quartile)



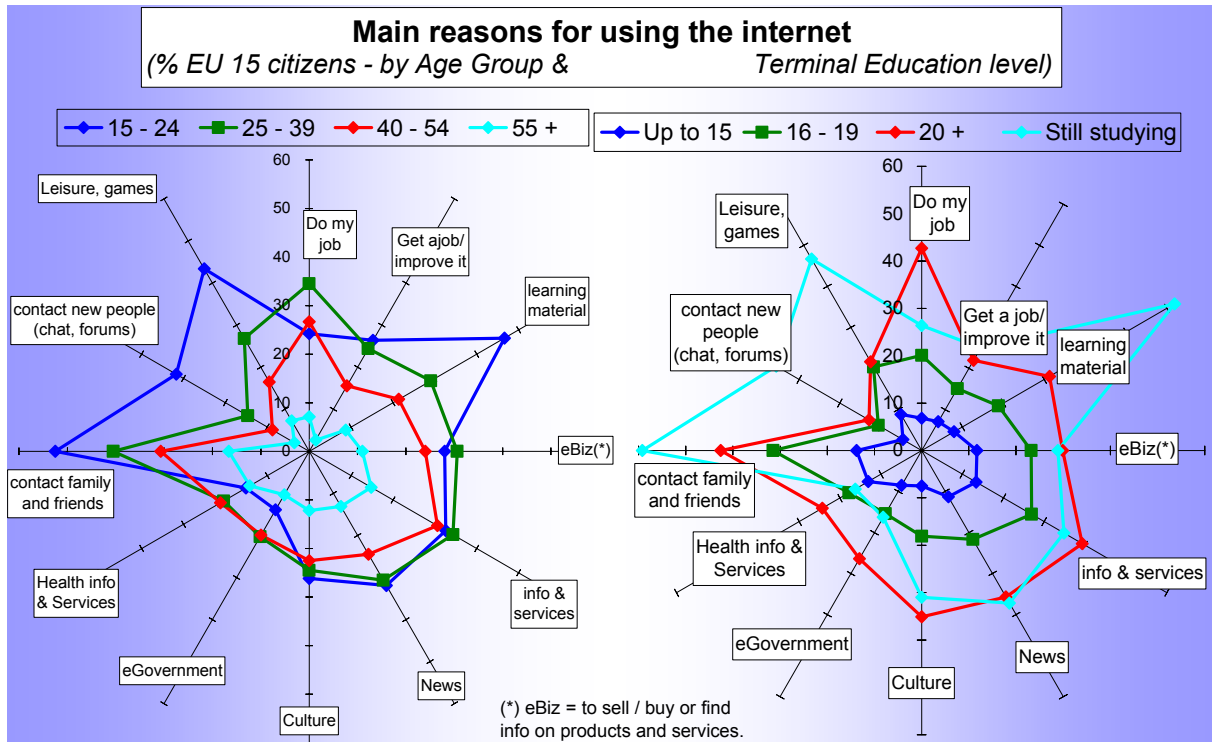
Main reasons for using the internet (% EU-15 citizens - by Gender & Locality)



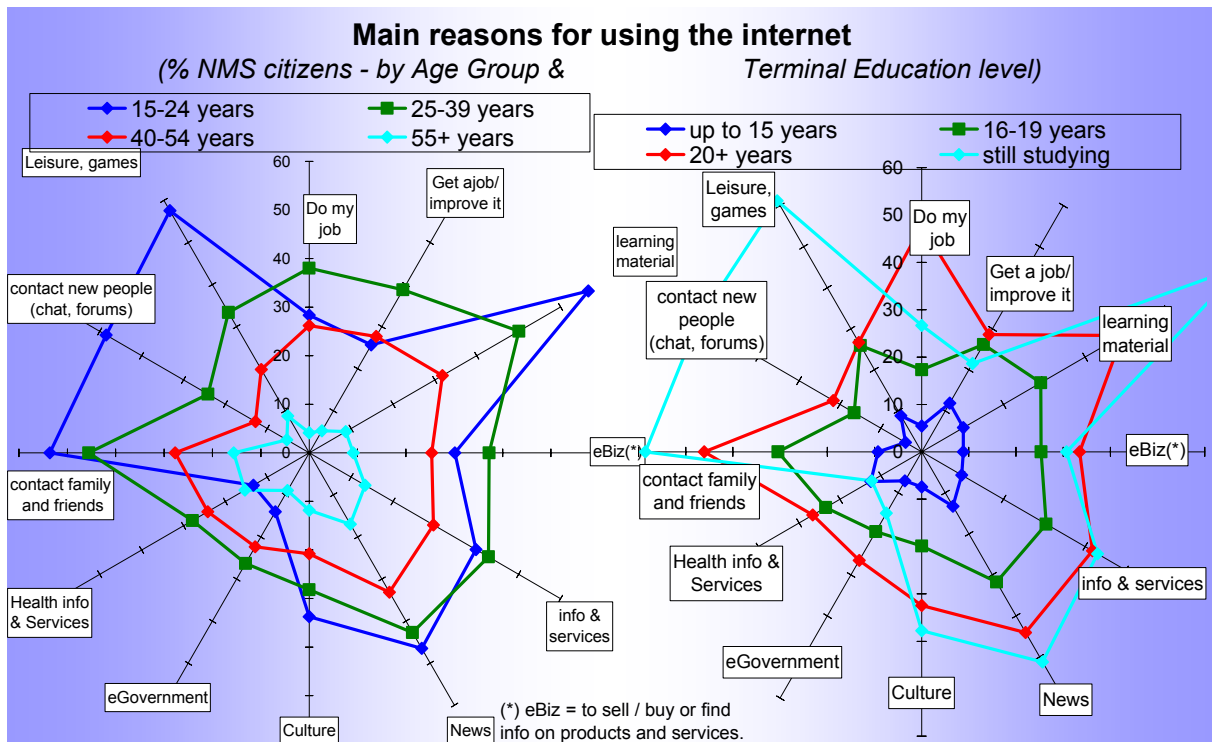
Main reasons for using the internet (% NMS citizens - by Gender & Locality)



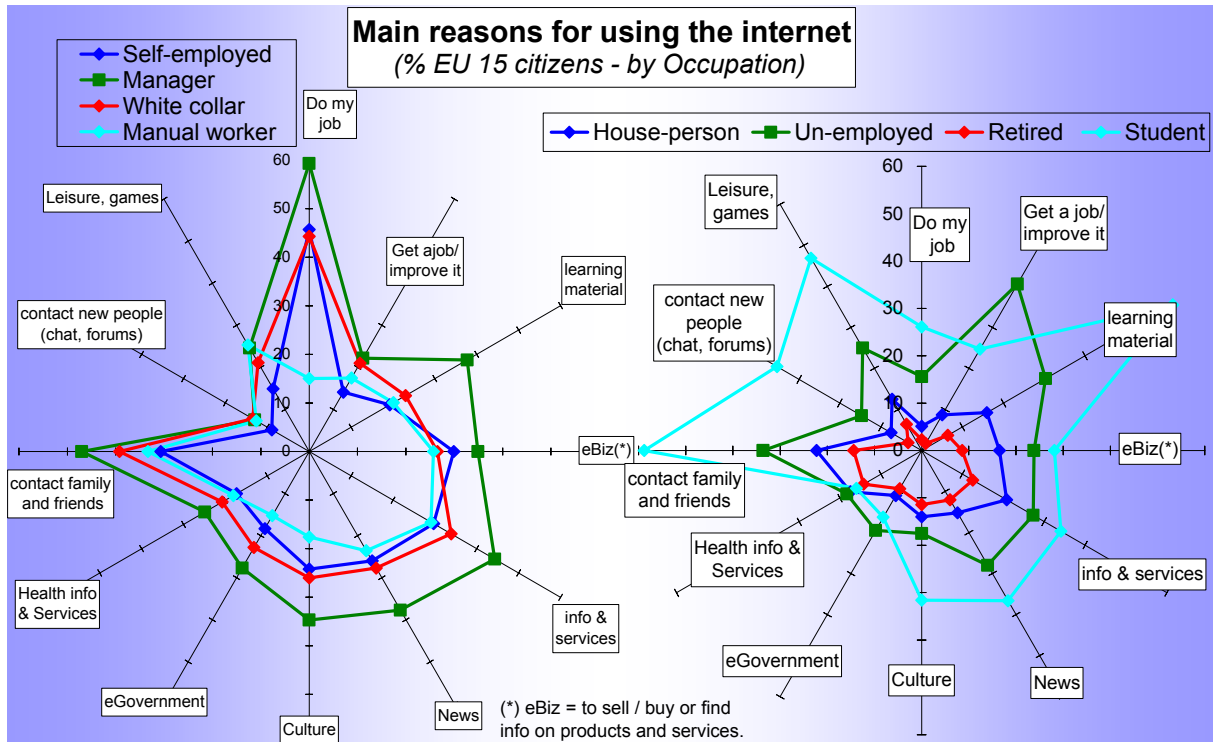
Main reasons for using the internet (% EU-15 citizens - by Age group & Education)



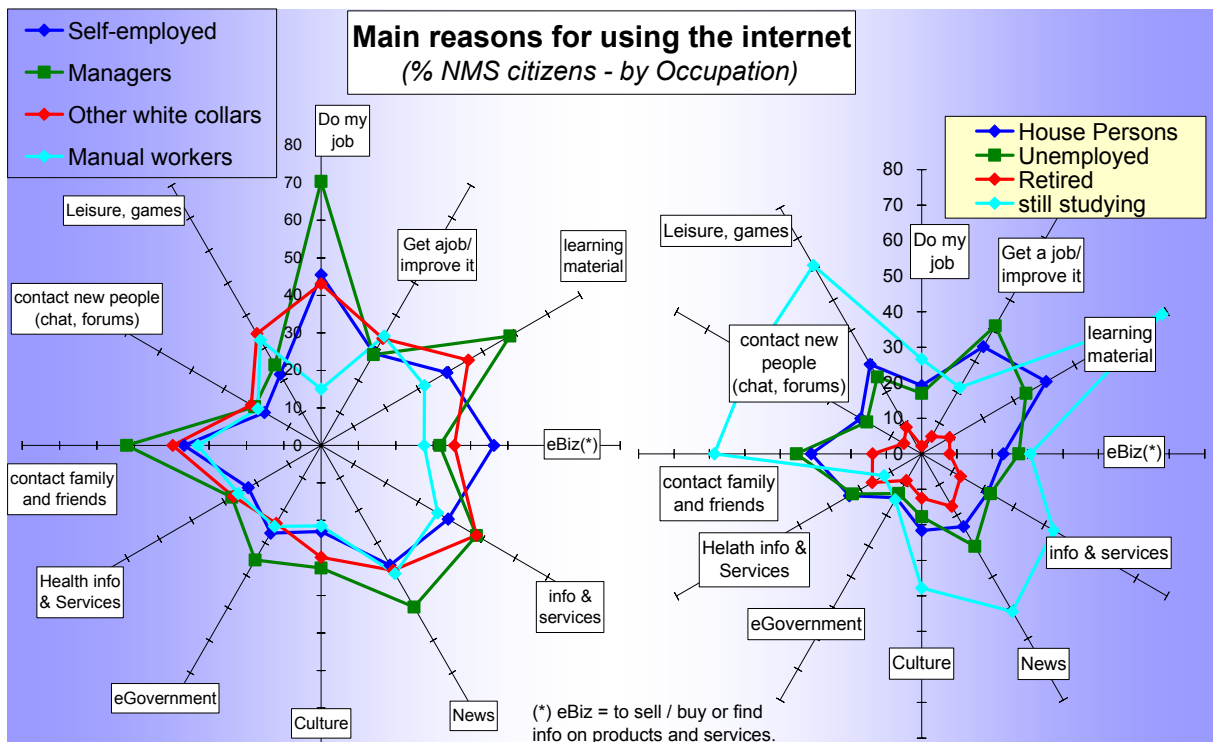
Main reasons for using the internet (%NMS citizens - by Age Group & Education)



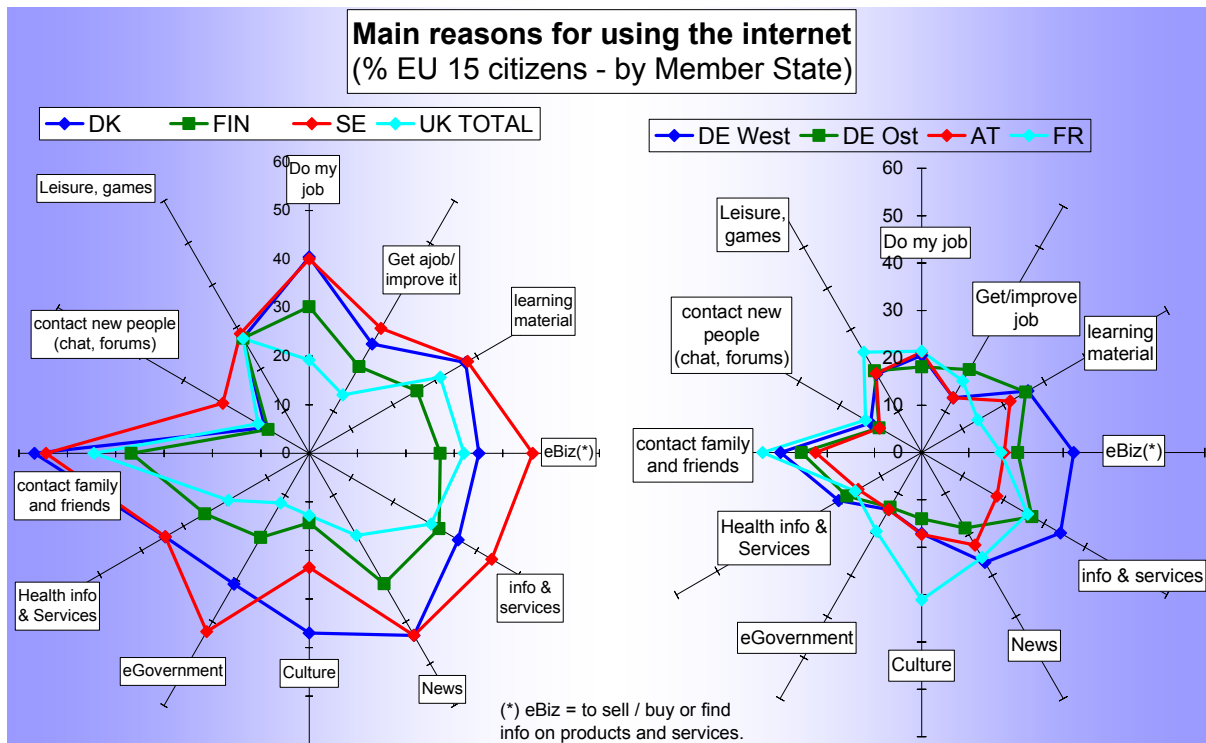
Main reasons for using the internet (% EU-15 citizens - by Occupation)



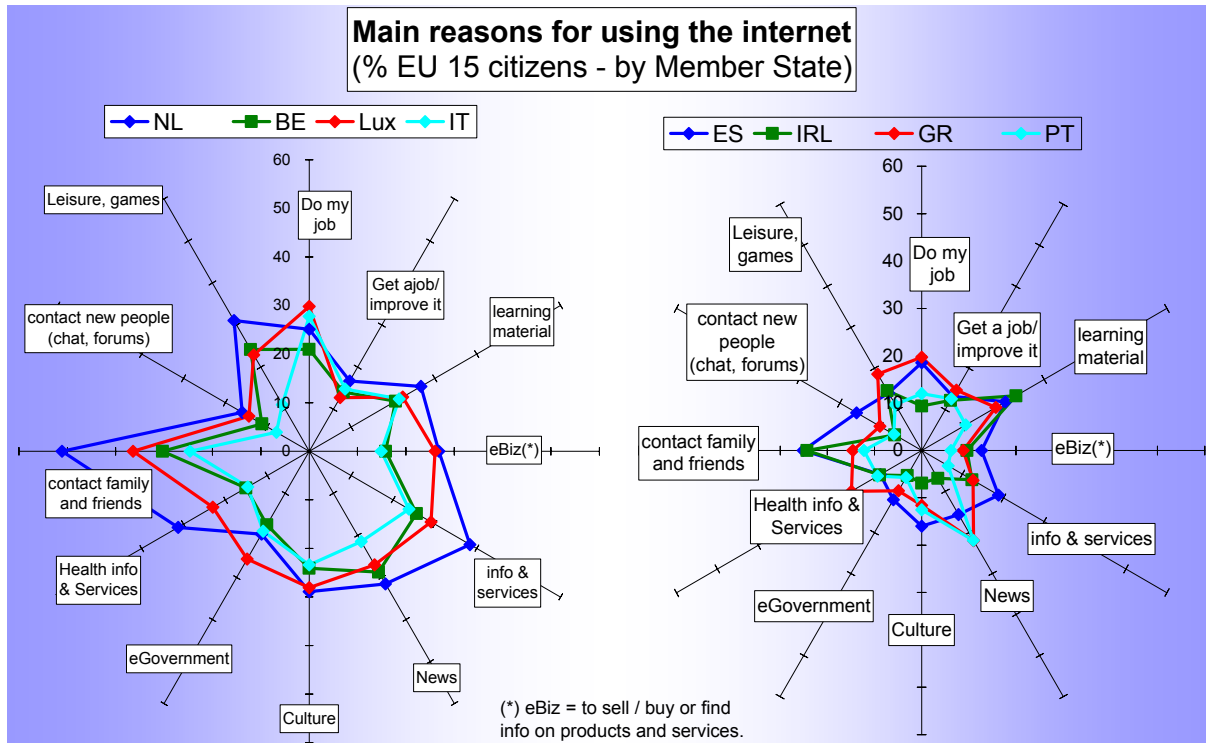
Main reasons for using the internet (% NMS citizens - by Occupation)



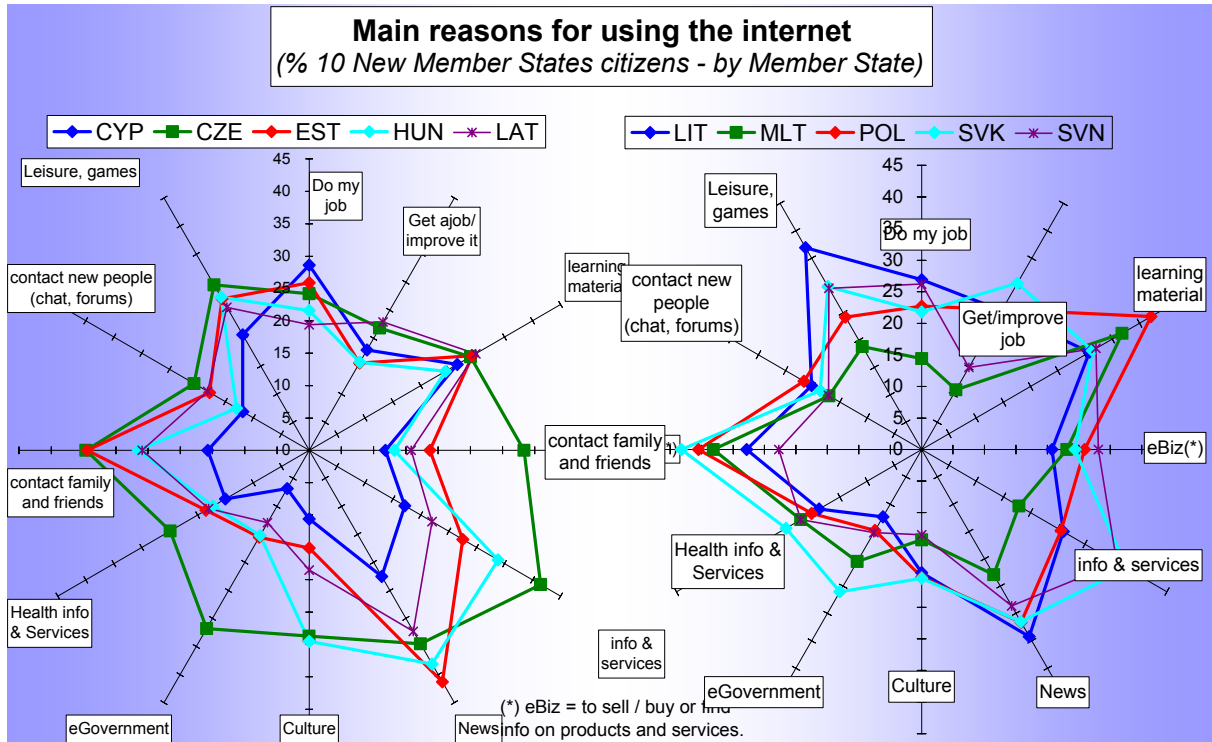
Main reasons for using the internet (% EU-15 citizens - by Member State)



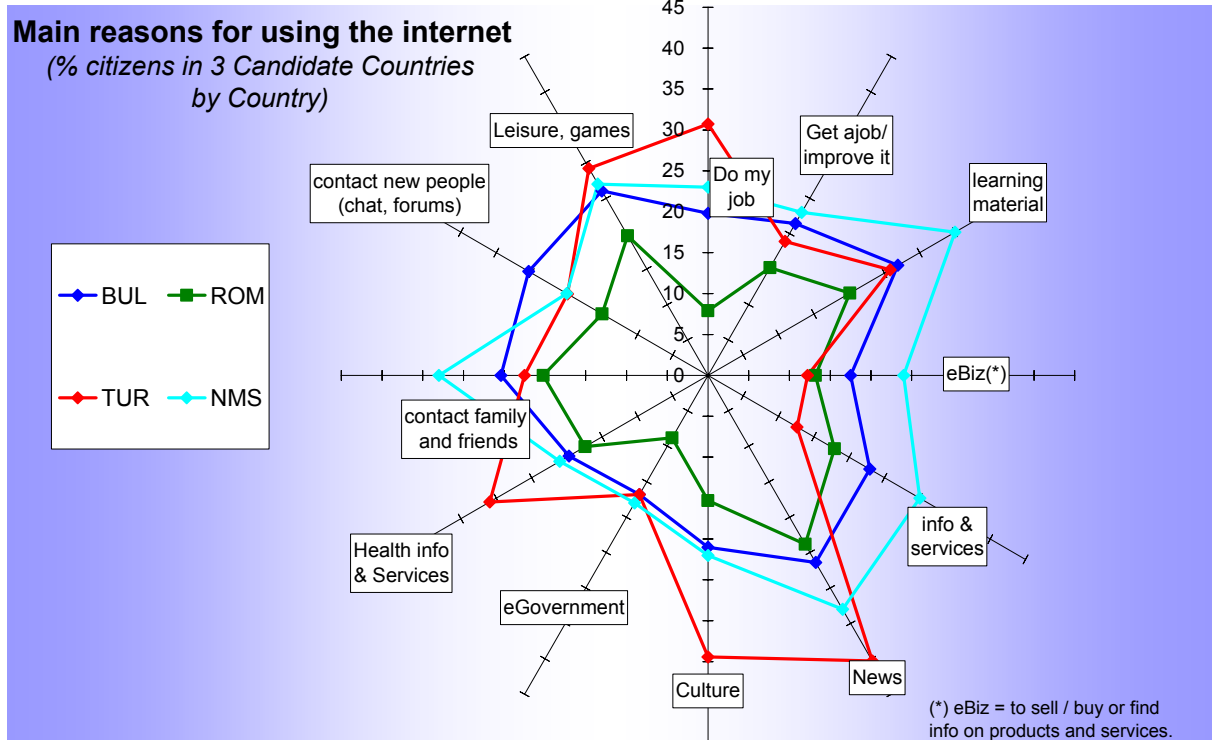
Main reasons for using the internet (% EU-15 citizens - by Member State)



Main reasons for using the internet (% NMS citizens - by Member State)

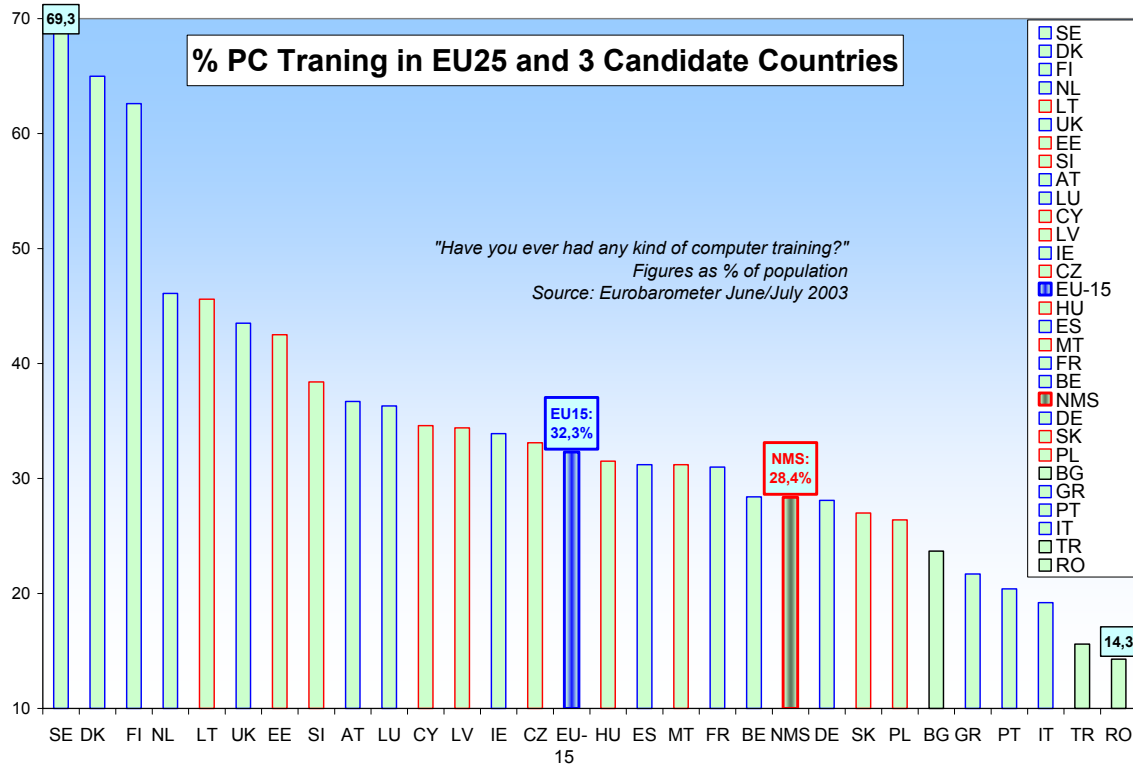


Main reasons for using the internet (% CC3 citizens - by Country)

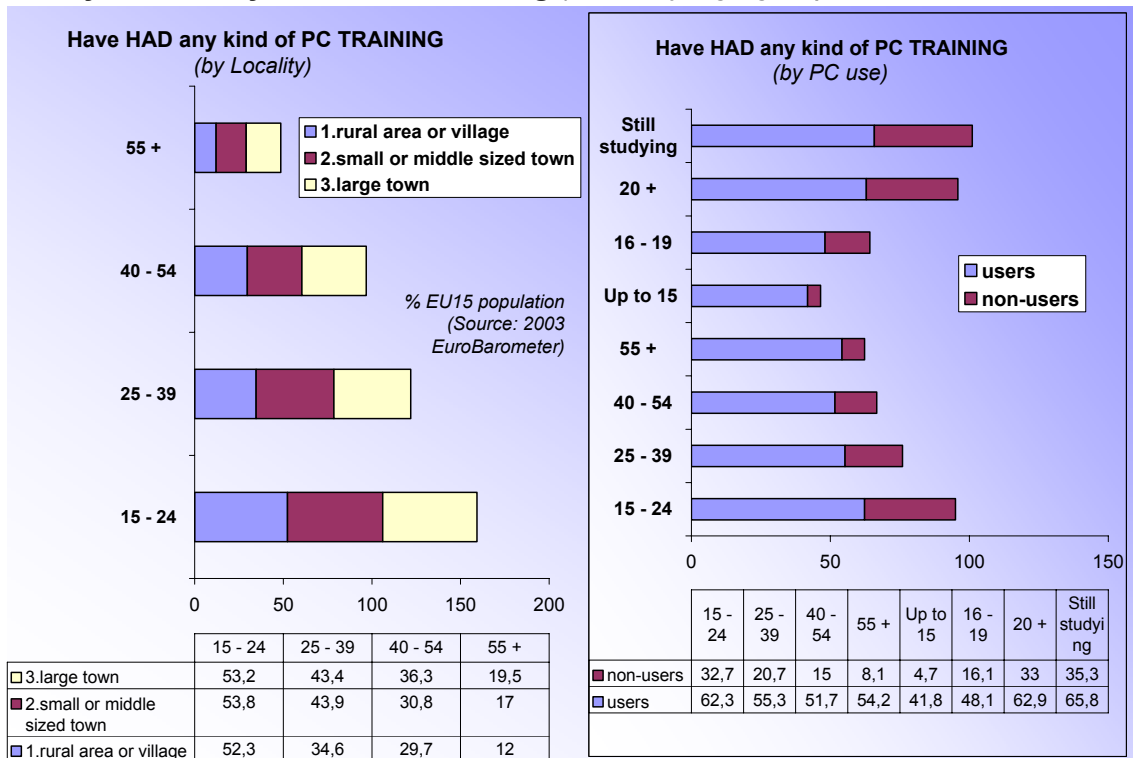


B.3 – The importance of training

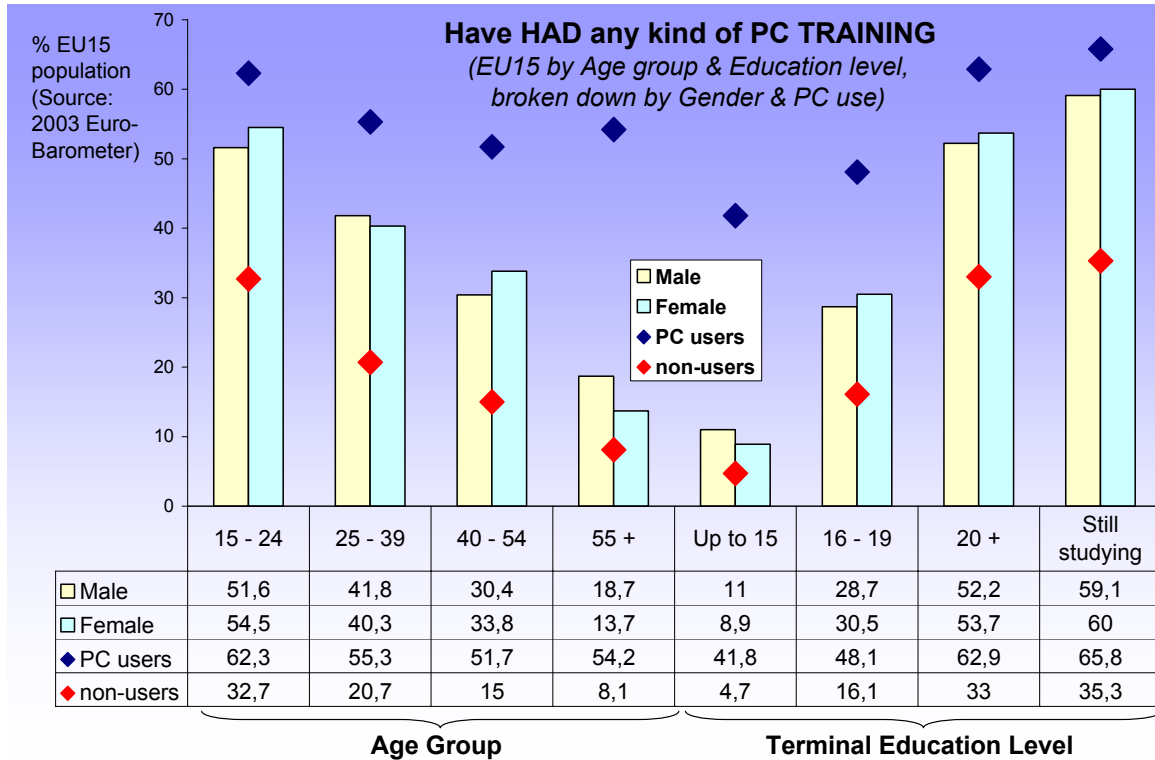
% PC training in EU25 and Candidate Countries (by Country)



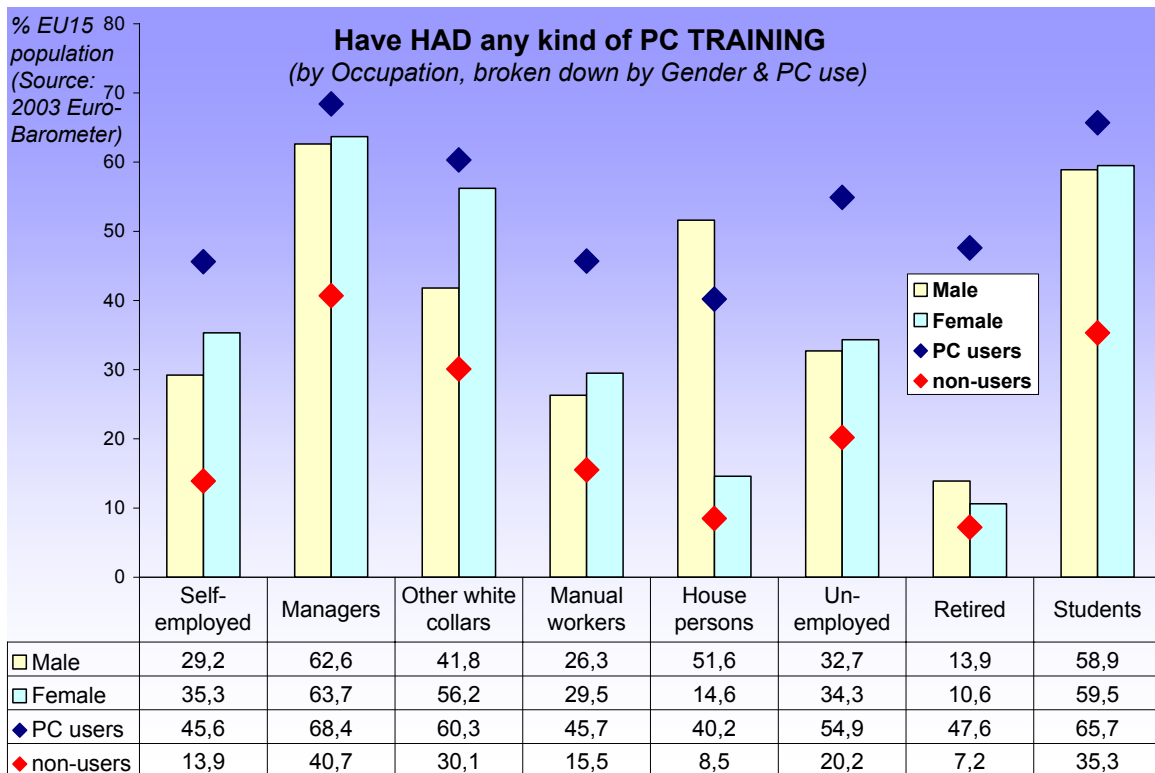
Have you had any kind of PC training (EU15 by Age group & Education level & PC use)



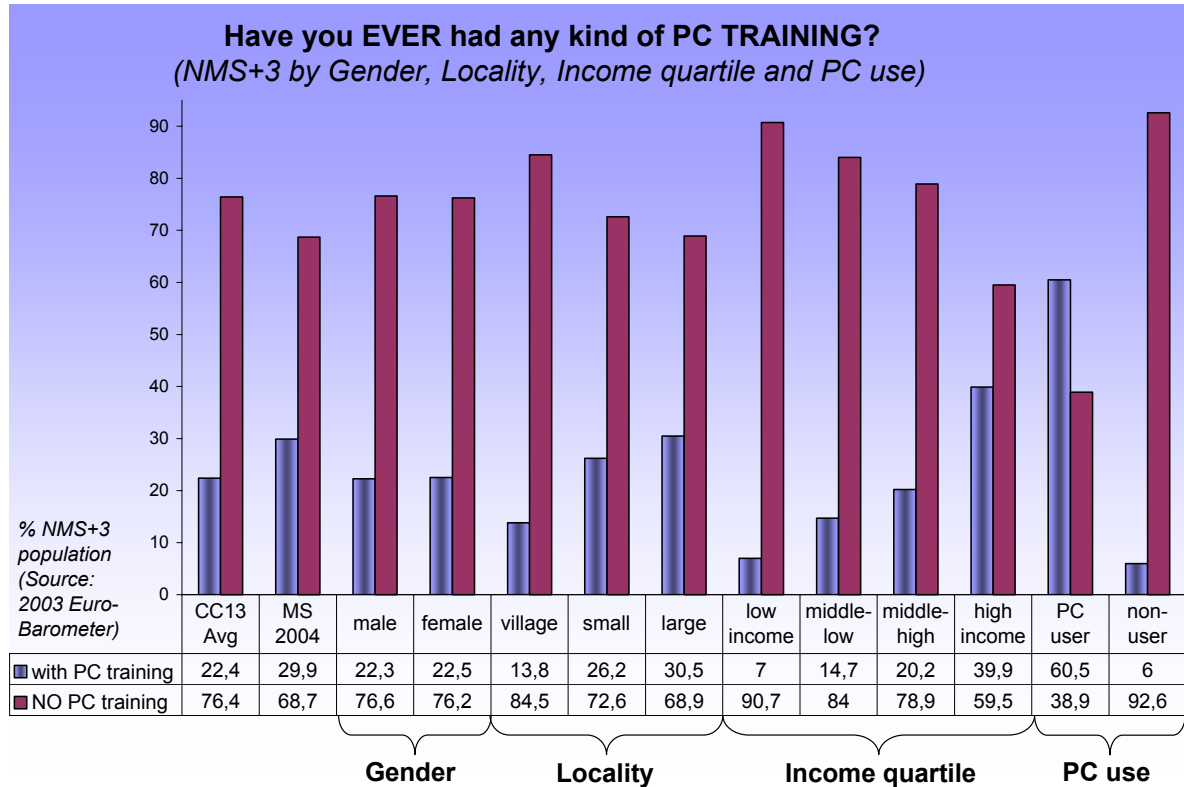
Have you had any kind of PC training (EU15 by Age & Education + Gender & PC use)



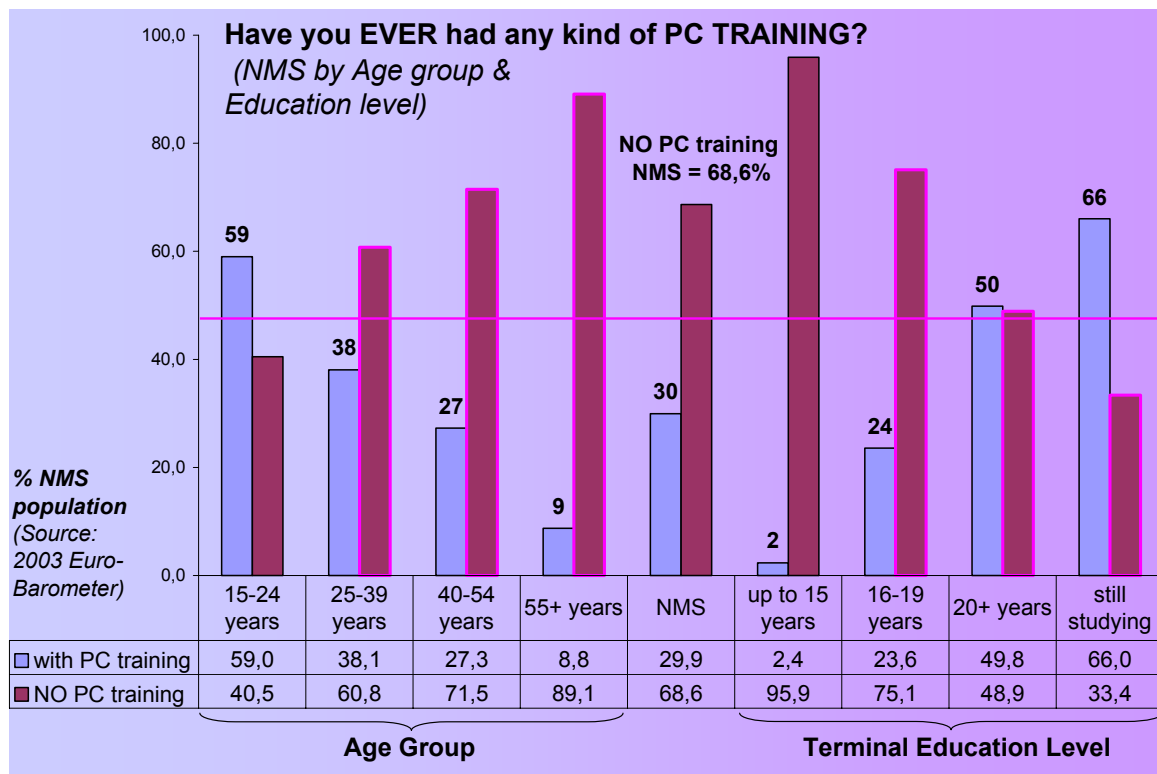
Have you had any kind of PC training (EU15 by Occupation + Gender & PC use)



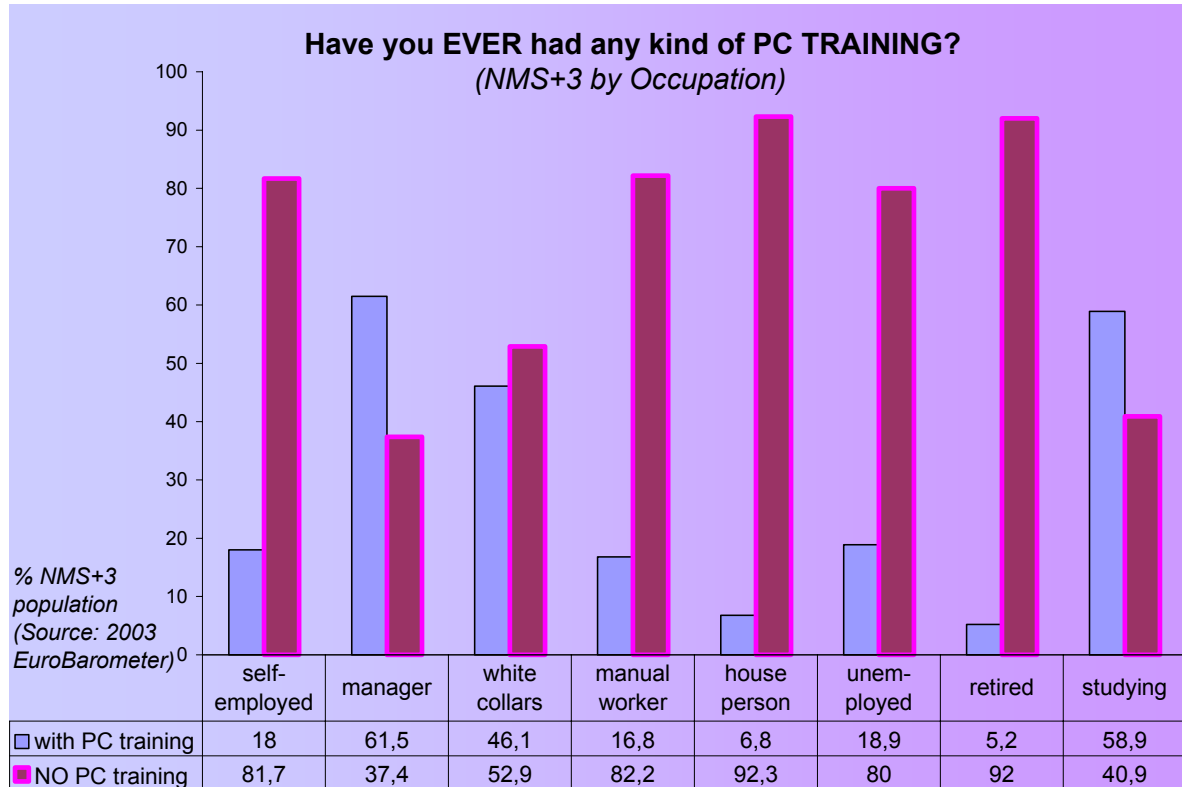
Have you had any kind of PC training (NMS+3 by Gender, Locality, Income & PC use)



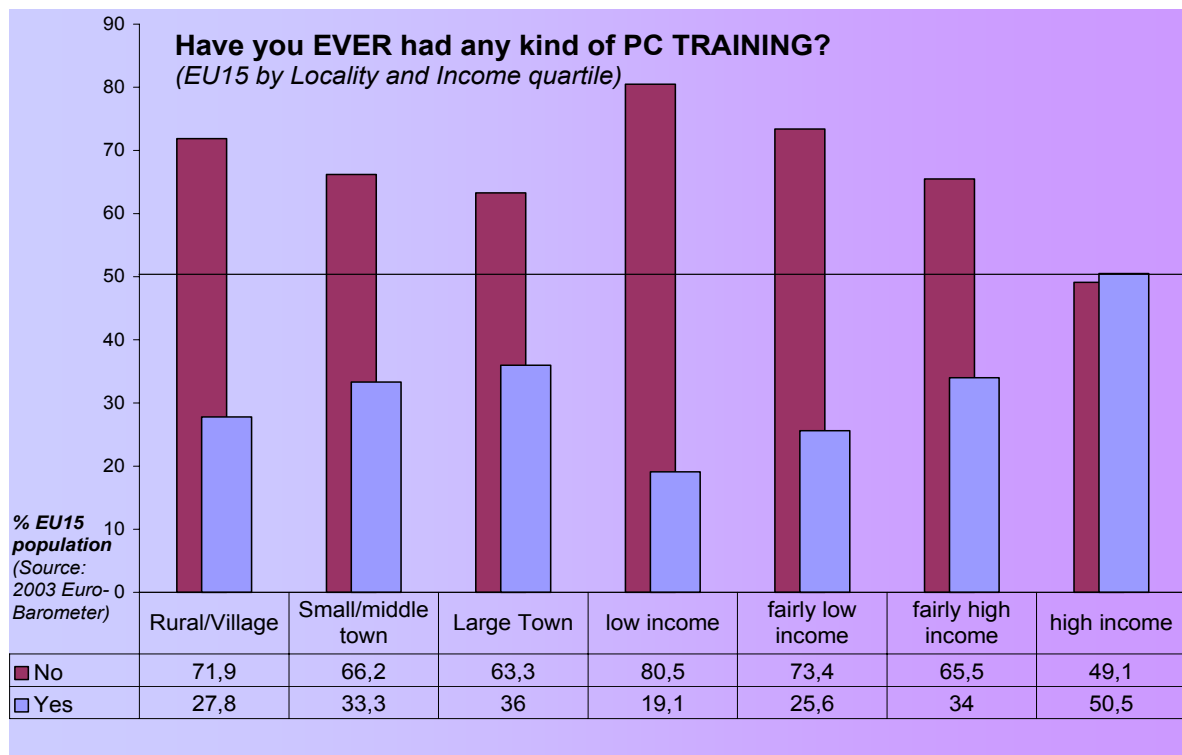
Have you had any kind of PC training (NMS+3 by Age group & Terminal education)



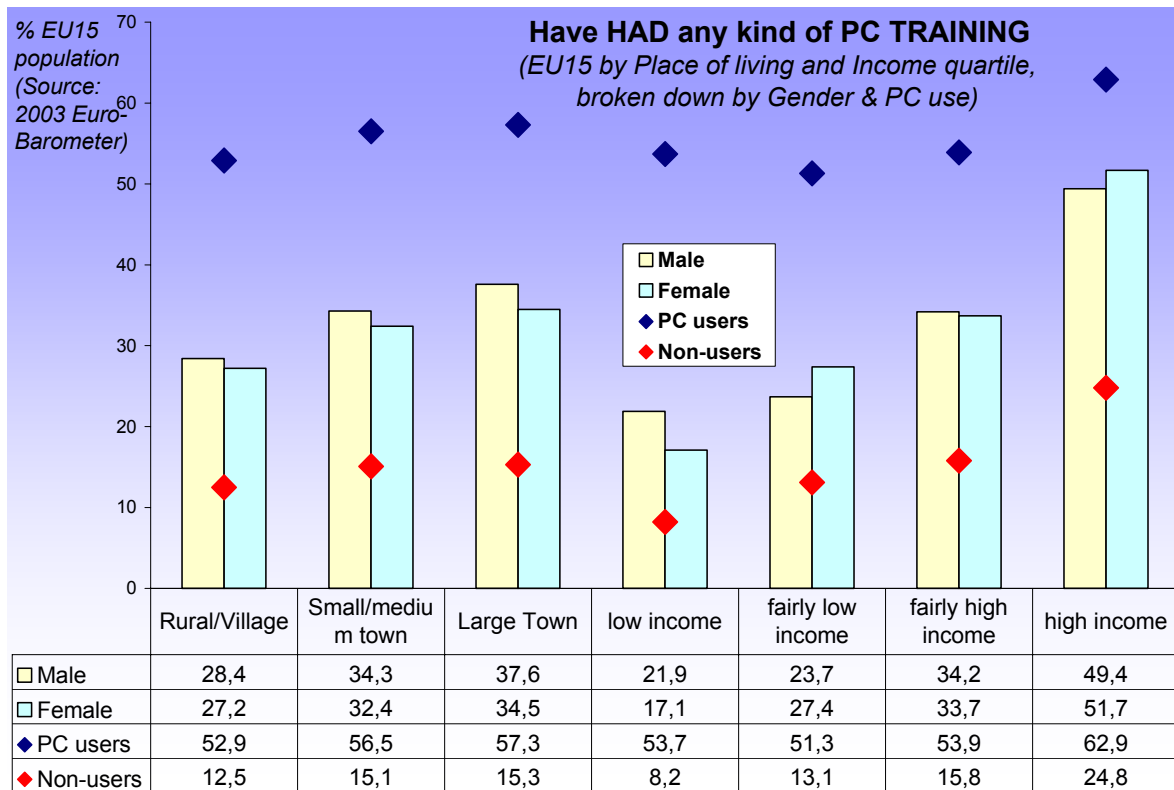
Have you had any kind of PC training (NMS+3 by Occupation)



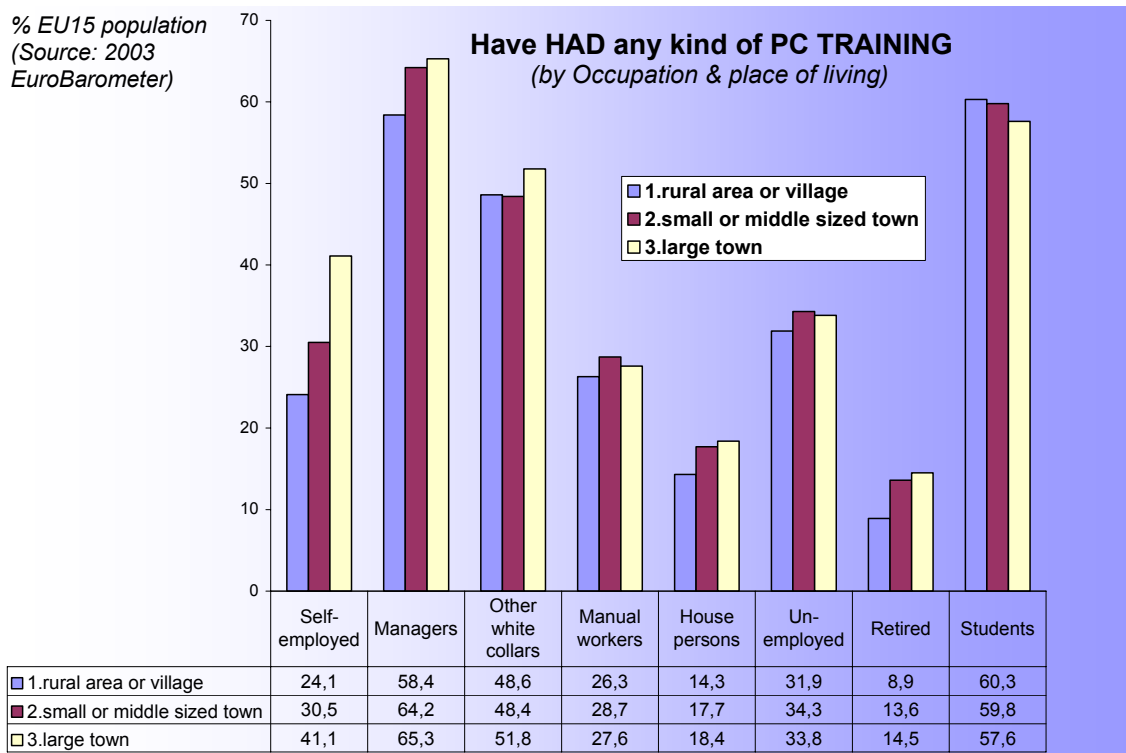
Have you had any kind of PC training (EU15 by Locality and Income quartile)



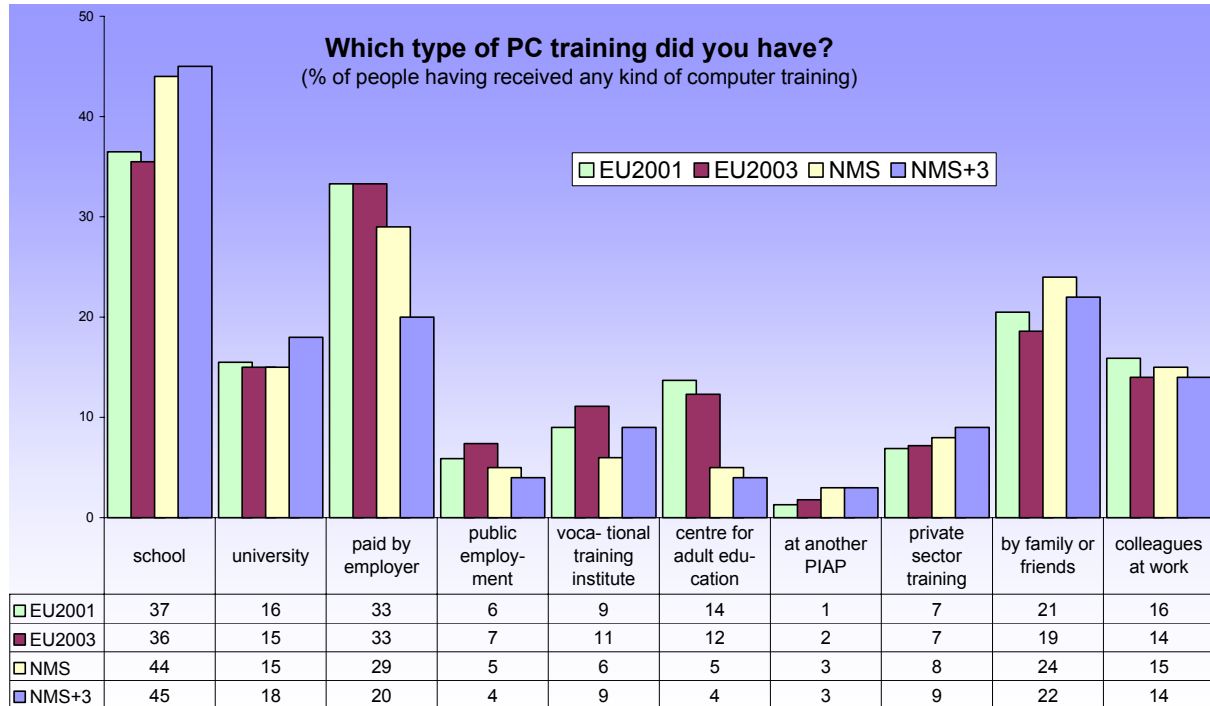
Have you had any kind of PC training (EU15 by Locality & Income + Gender & PC use)



Have you had any kind of PC training (EU15 by Occupation & Place of living)

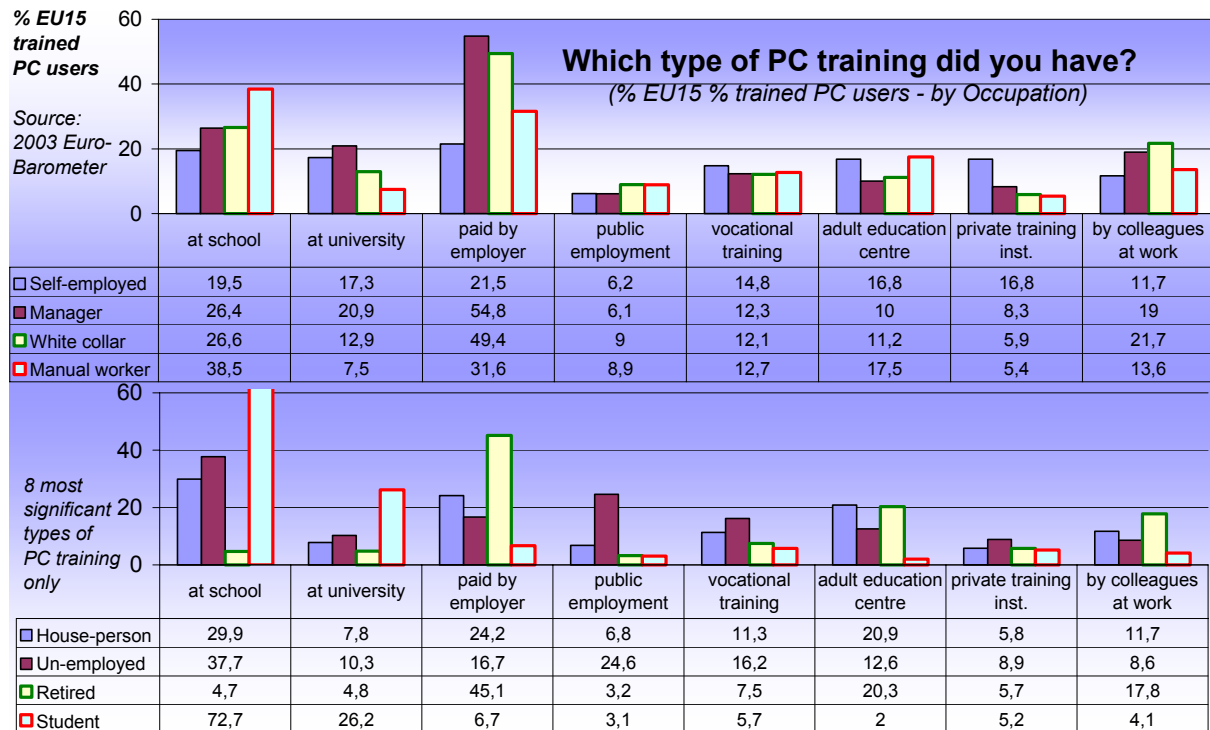


Which type of PC training did you have (% of people having received any PC training)

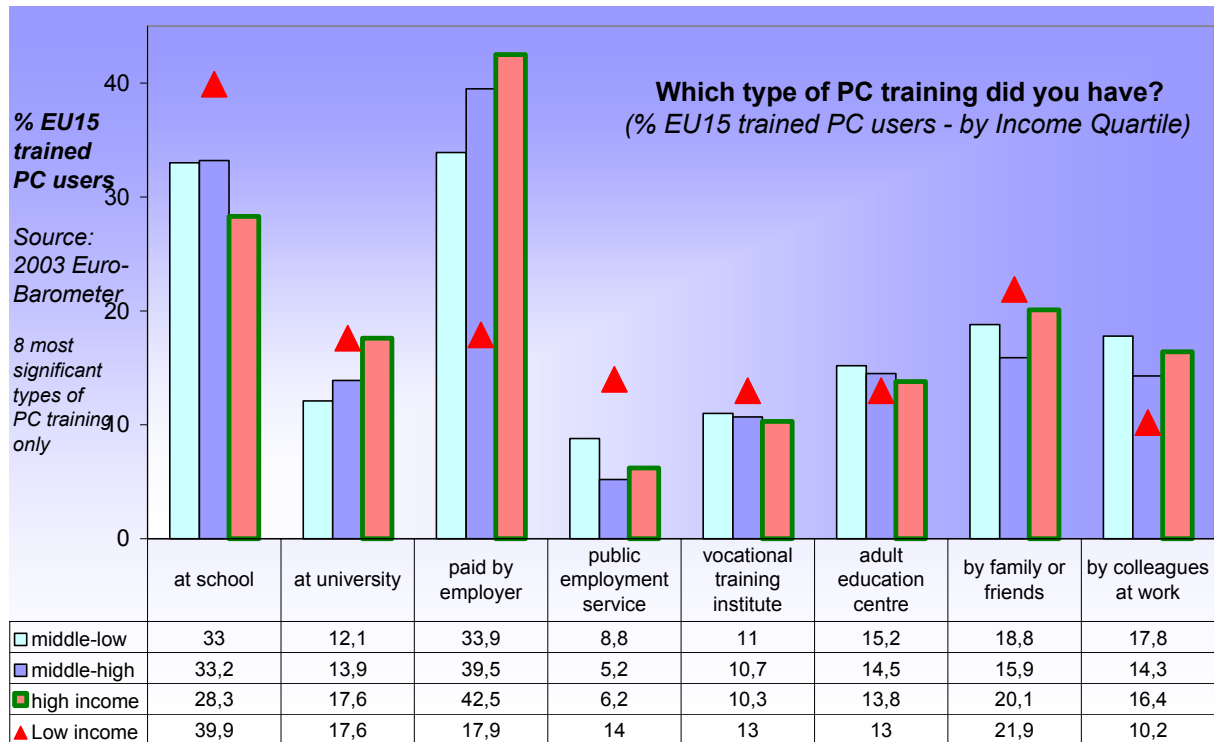


Source: Eurobarometer, June / July 2003. Multiple answers possible.

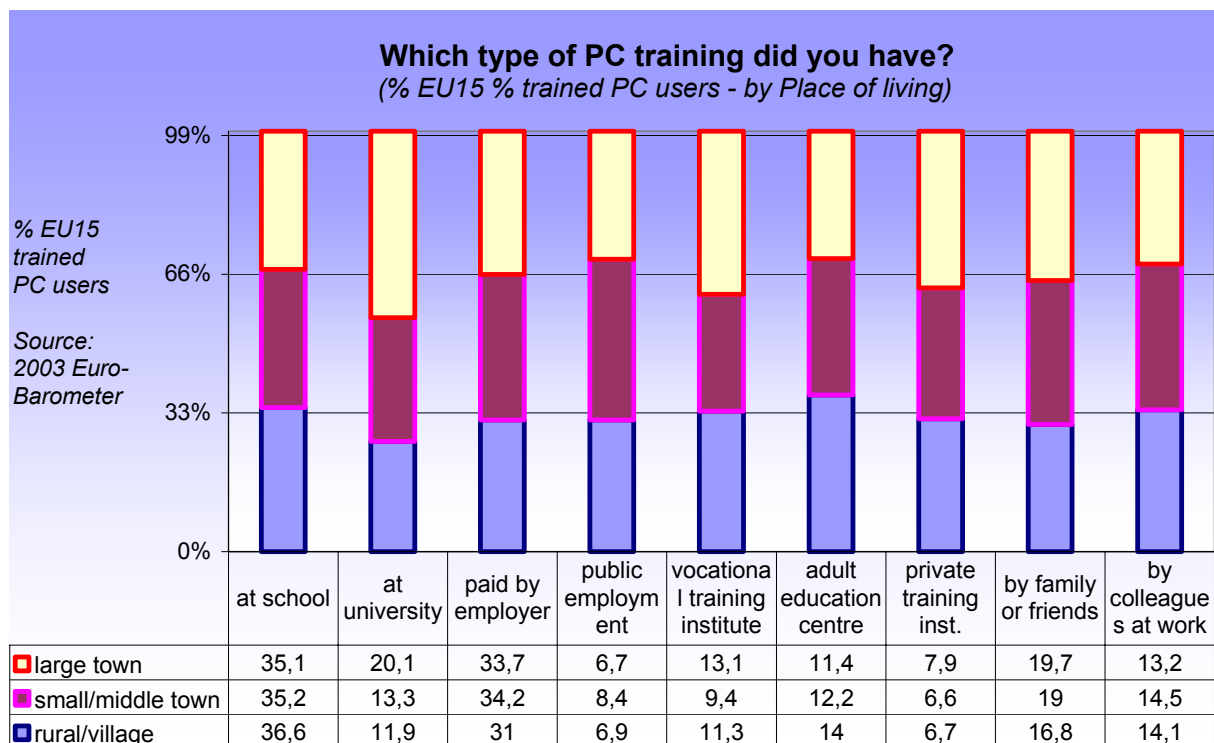
Which type of PC training did you have? (EU15 % trained PC users - by Gender & Age)



Which type of PC training did you have? (% EU15 PC trained - by Income quartile)



Which type of PC training did you have? (EU15 % PC trained - by Place of living)



Which type of PC training did you have? (EU15 by Country - % trained PC users)

EU15 (2003) Member States	EU-15 2003	BE	DK	DE	GR	ES	FR	IE	IT	LU	NL	AT	PT	FI	SE	UK
	school	35,5	57,2	36	30,1	27,7	37,9	35,5	39,8	25,2	44,7	47,1	34,9	49,2	43,9	40,6
paid by employer	33,3	23,2	41,9	36,5	6,4	19,5	32,8	21,3	25,9	33,8	42,6	40,2	11,9	41,6	46,8	37,9
by family or friends	18,6	15,6	34,4	24,1	13	19,9	13,3	11,1	3,5	9,7	23,4	19,5	5,6	31,7	27,2	18,6
university	15,0	9,5	20,9	7,9	27,8	17,3	18,4	24	18,6	11,6	8,9	7,9	10,7	12,1	16	17,5
colleagues at work	14,0	9,9	25,5	19	11,8	8,1	10	5,6	3,8	10,1	16,4	17,1	4,1	19,9	23,9	16,4
centre for adult education	12,3	14,8	21	16,2	6,3	3,7	5,8	13,7	7,5	14,2	8,6	8,9	6,4	19,5	19,9	18,6
vocational training institute	11,1	5,5	24,7	10,7	6	6	9,3	11,9	10,8	4,7	11,9	17,2	16,2	20,9	3,6	14,1
public employment services	7,4	5,9	6,3	9,4	7,5	8,9	6,8	3,5	9,8	6,8	2	7	9,4	7,5	12,9	5,1
private sector training institute	7,2	4,3	7,5	5,6	18,6	16,4	3	6,8	9,2	7,1	9,9	7,4	5,1	5,8	4,6	5,6
other	3,8	3,1	0,6	1,8	4,9	9,9	4,2	2,4	4,1	3,2	3,9	2	4,6	3,5	2,9	3,1
at another PIAP	1,8	1,4	4,2	1	0	4,5	0,6	1,2	0,4	0,6	1,3	1,1	1	1,4	1,3	3

10 New Member States & 3 Candidate Countries	EU-15	NMS	NMS +3	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	MT	PL	RO	SK	SI	TR
	school	35,5	44	45	50,2	37,2	43,7	42,5	50,3	50,3	44,9	38,5	41,1	46,7	46,2	55,6
paid by employer	33,3	29	20	14	21,9	38,5	28,4	24,7	16,2	12,7	15,9	30,3	8	41,5	29,1	3
by family or friends	18,6	24	22	30,9	13,2	34,8	28,4	21,2	20,5	51,8	15,3	17,3	21,5	21,5	30,2	14,8
university	15,0	15	18	26,7	18,6	14,8	12,6	13,1	18,7	15,6	5,6	15,7	22,5	14,9	20,9	20,8
colleagues at work	14,0	15	14	16,4	7,5	28,7	16,4	17,7	10,9	26,7	13,8	6,9	14,9	18,8	19,9	12,1
centre for adult education	12,3	5	4	9,2	6,1	5,4	17,5	4,3	9	7,4	6,7	3,5	2,1	4,2	1,8	2,6
vocational training institute	11,1	6	9	1,9	19,8	12,1	8,4	9,4	9	7,8	10,1	2,2	15,3	7,4	3,6	14,3
public employment services	7,4	5	4	3,4	8,9	4,9	6,3	6,5	6,2	4,5	6,6	3,3	3,3	7,3	5,1	4,4
private sector training institute	7,2	8	9	3,2	10,8	7,3	4,8	5,1	10,9	8,2	27,4	8,7	7,7	9,5	4,3	14,7
other	3,8	3	3	2,1	3,7	4	1,1	2,5	2,2	3,1	4,2	3,1	4,8	5	4,8	0
at another PIAP	1,8	3	3	8,8	4,8	4,6	2,7	2,6	3	8,1	0,7	1,7	7,3	1,8	3,8	1

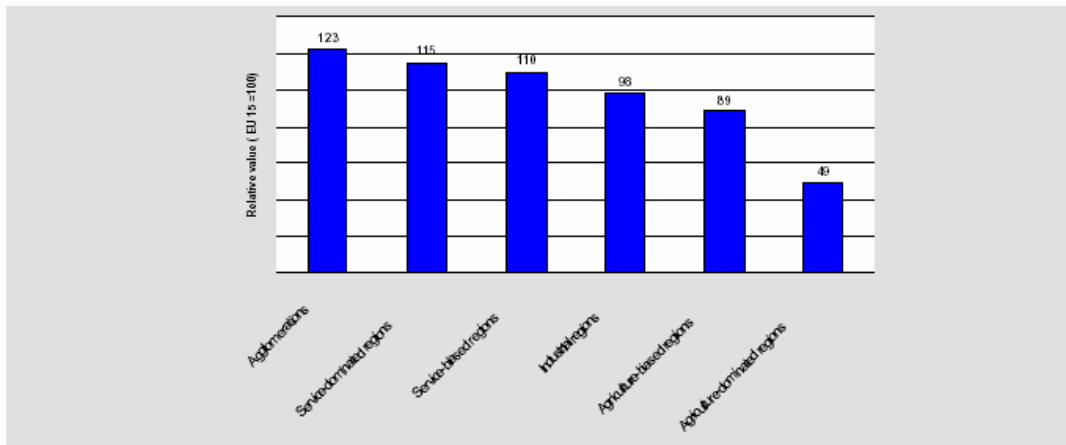
PART C:

The local and regional dimension of the knowledge society: social inclusion and social cohesion issues

C.1 - Center and periphery in the Information Age – regional issues

Relative digital divide based on access and use of ICTs, by region type

Figure 3-3. Relative digital divide based on access and use of ICTs , by region type



Source: SIBIS General Population Survey, 2002

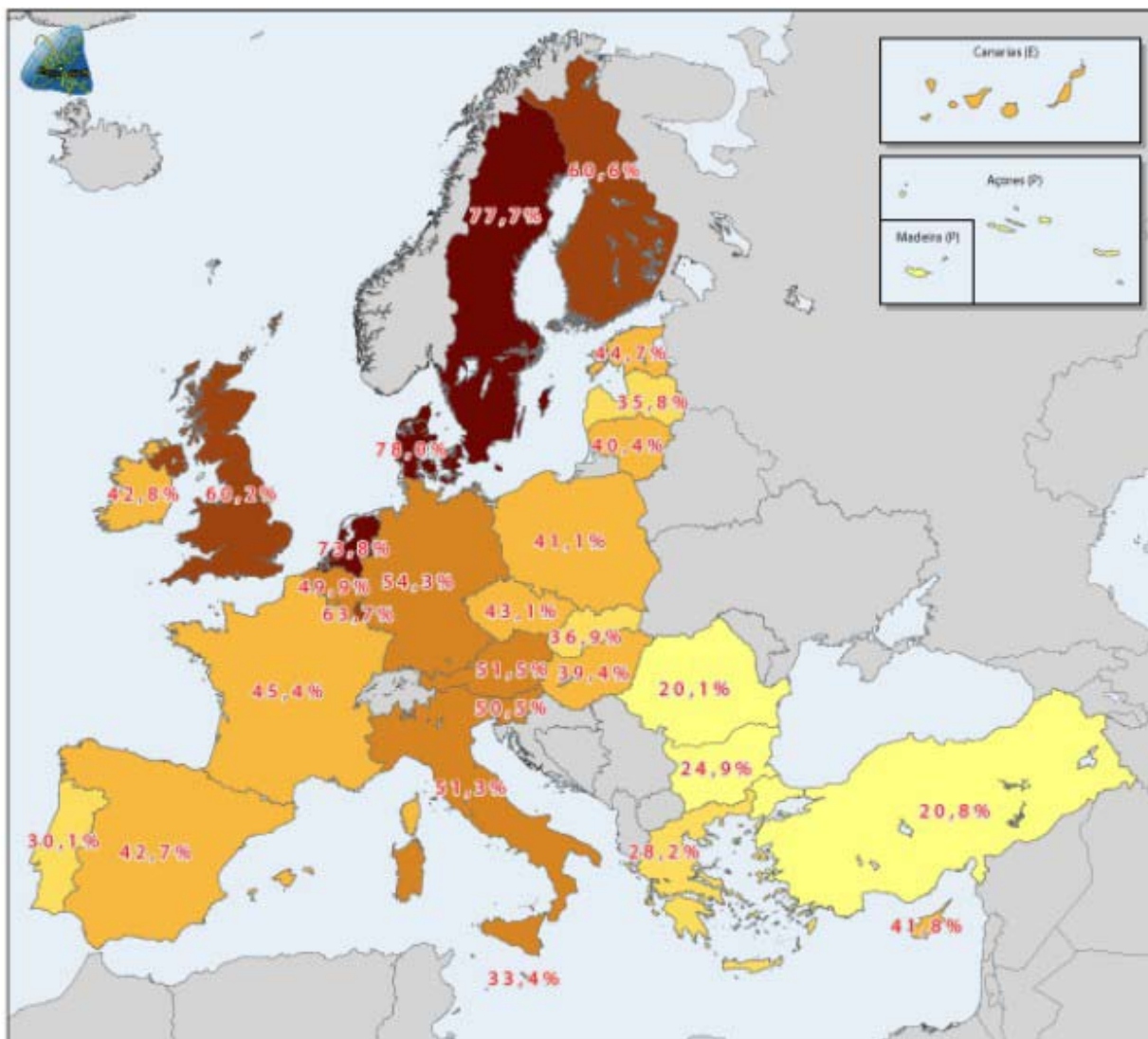
**Please refer to the Europe-wide maps
(produced with the kind support of DG REGIO),
based on the indicators given hereafter,
as extracted from the EuroBarometer surveys:**

National ICT Indicators *(with regional figures)*

1. % PC users
2. % Internet users
3. % GSM users
4. % people having had PC training

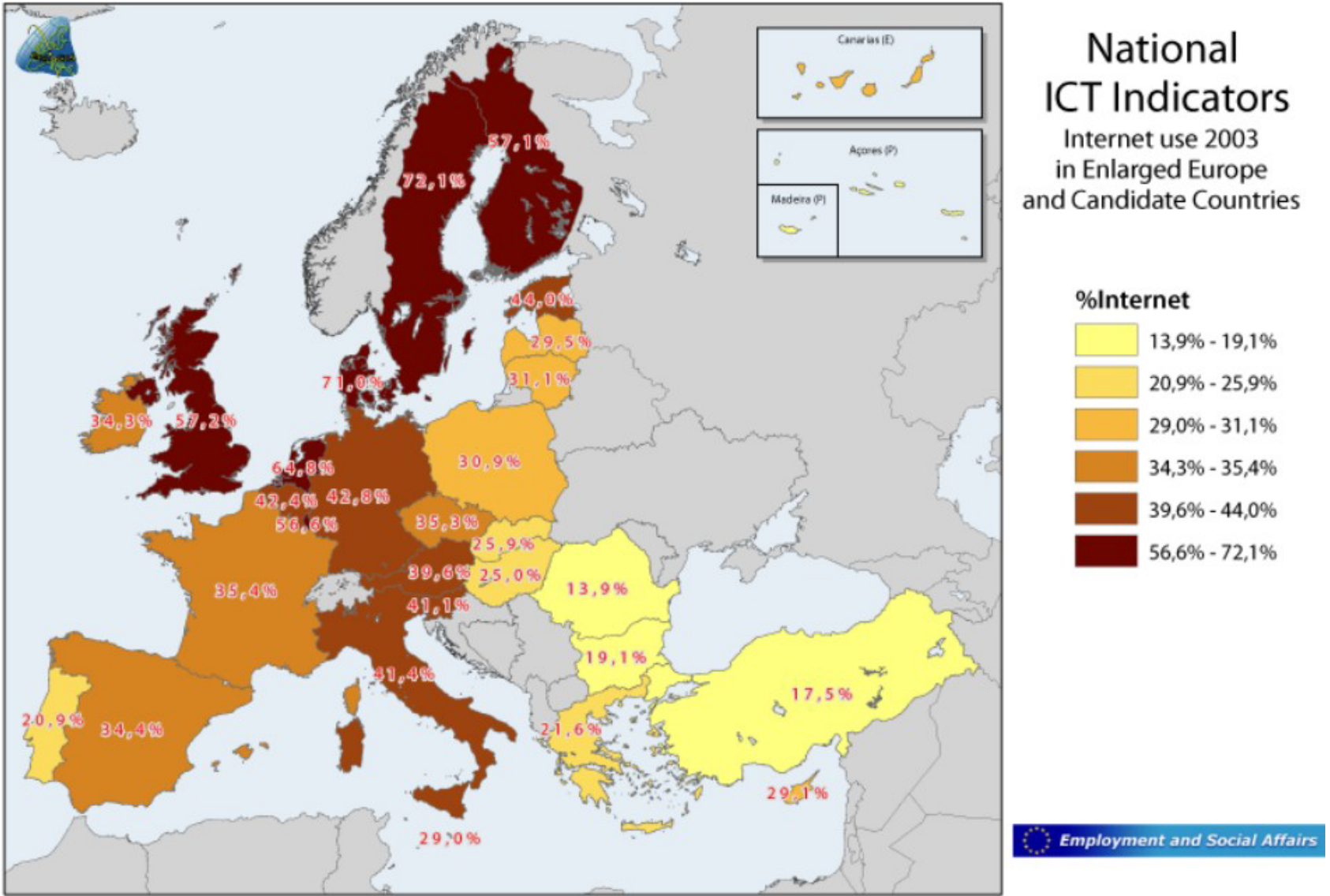
National ICT Indicators

5. gender gap 2003 in Enlarged Europe and Candidate Countries
6. age gap 2003 in Enlarged Europe and Candidate Countries
7. education gap 2003 in Enlarged Europe and Candidate Countries
8. income gap gap 2003 in Enlarged Europe and Candidate Countries
9. Rural gap 2003 in Enlarged Europe and Candidate Countries

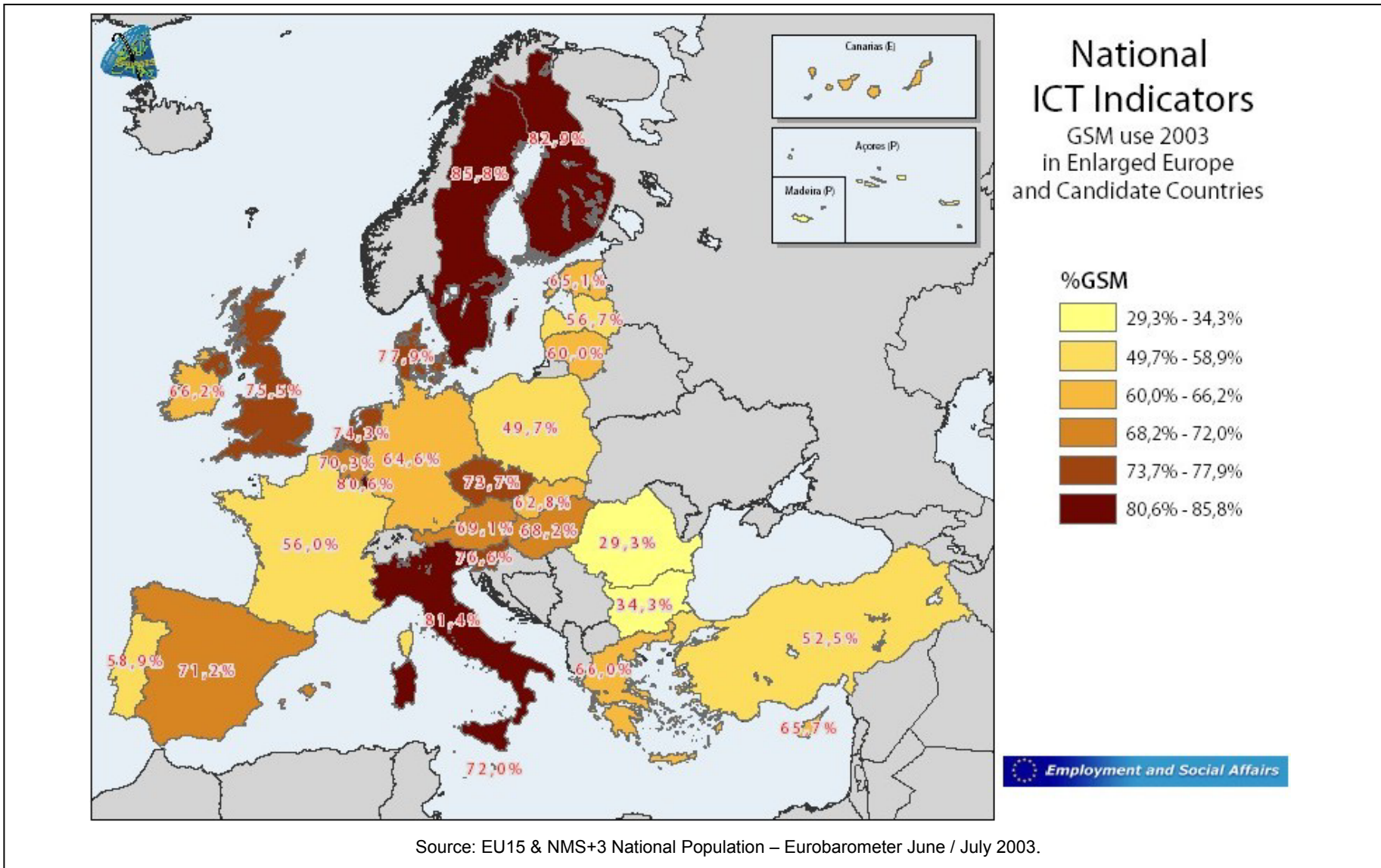


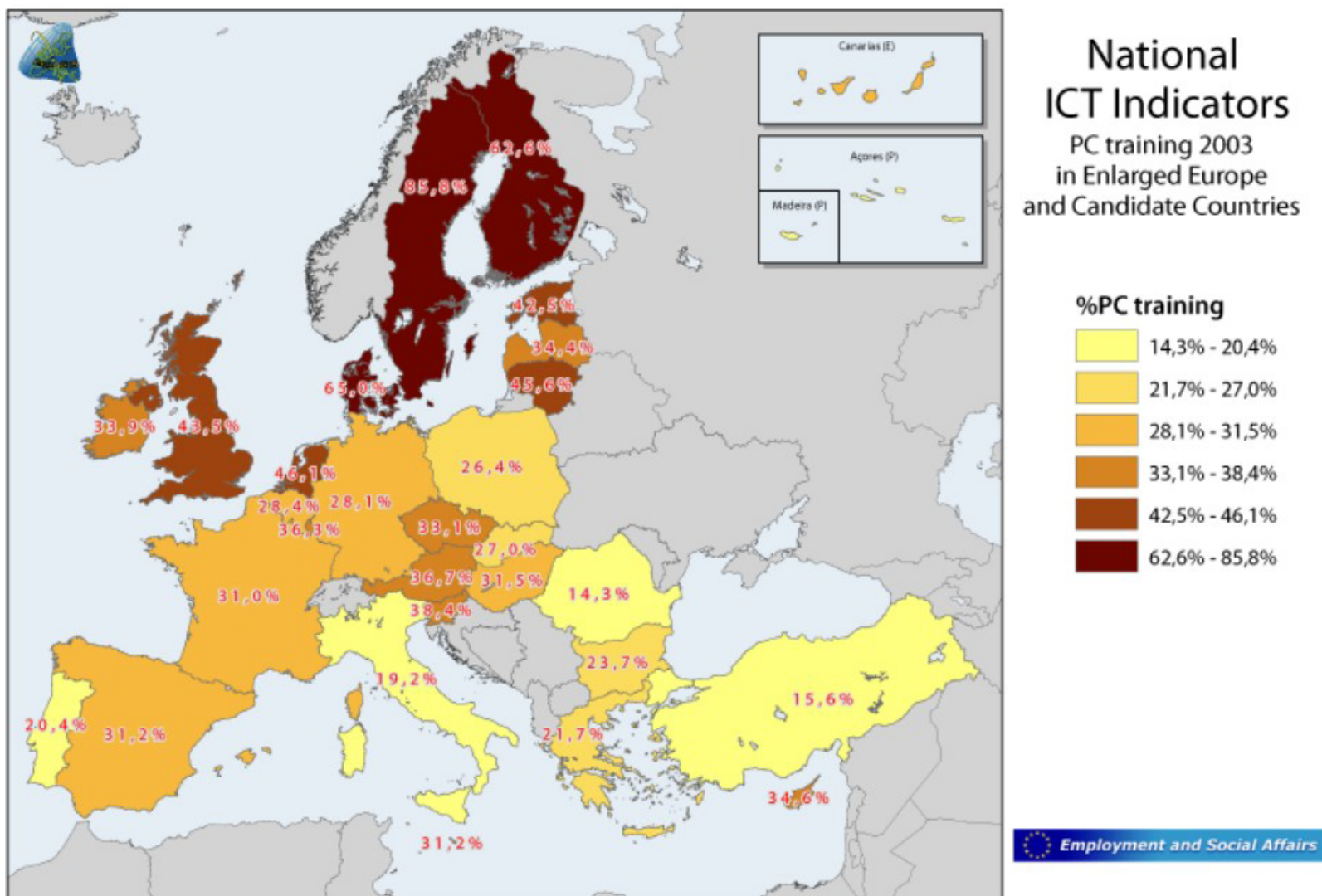
 Employment and Social Affairs

Source EU15 and NMS+3 national population – Eurobarometer June/July 2003



Source: EU15 & NMS+3 National Population – Eurobarometer June / July 2003.

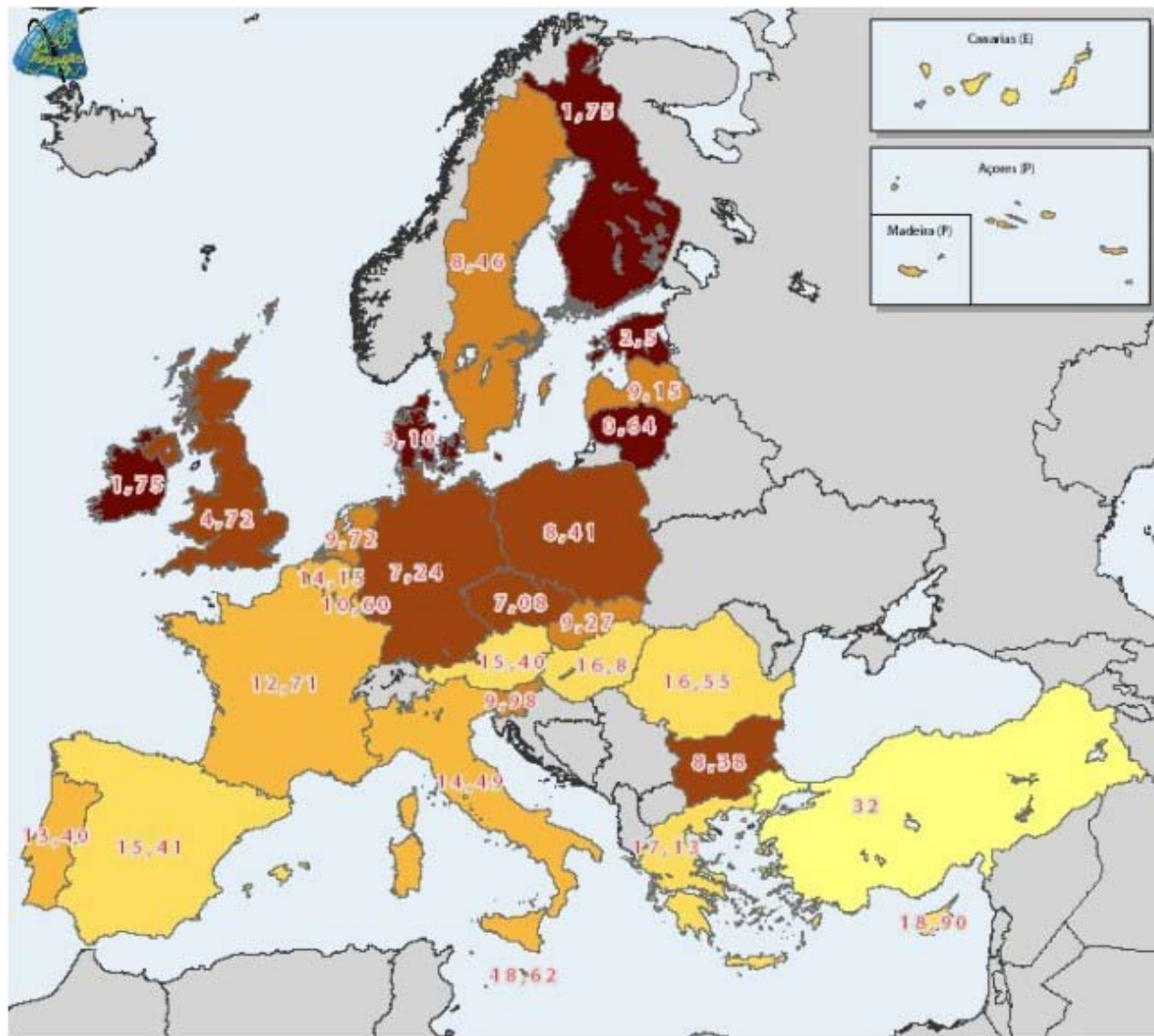




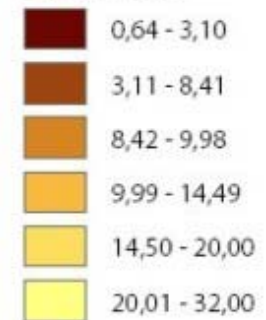
Source: EU15 & NMS+3 National Population – Eurobarometer June / July 2003.

National ICT Indicators

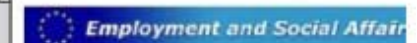
Gender gap 2003
in Enlarged Europe
and Candidate Countries:



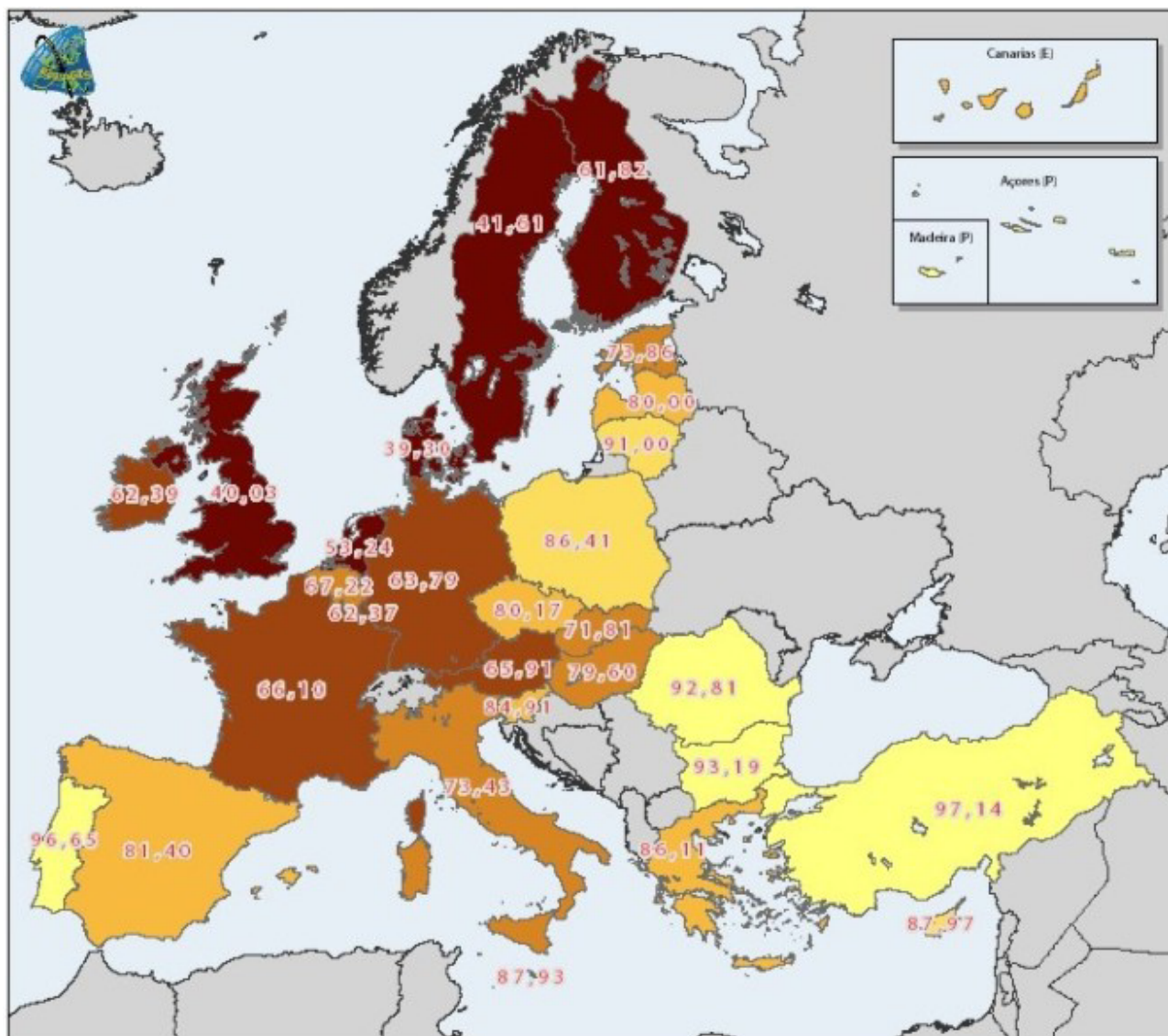
Gender gap



Note:
Gaps are calculated as variation from the nation average. A lower gap number (darker) colour indicates the country's women are closer to their national average.



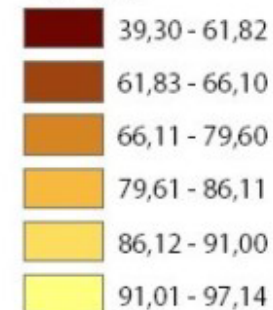
Source EU15 and NMS+3 national population – Eurobarometer June/July 2003



National ICT Indicators

Internet Use 2003 :
Age gap 2003
in Enlarged Europe
and Candidates Countries

Age gap

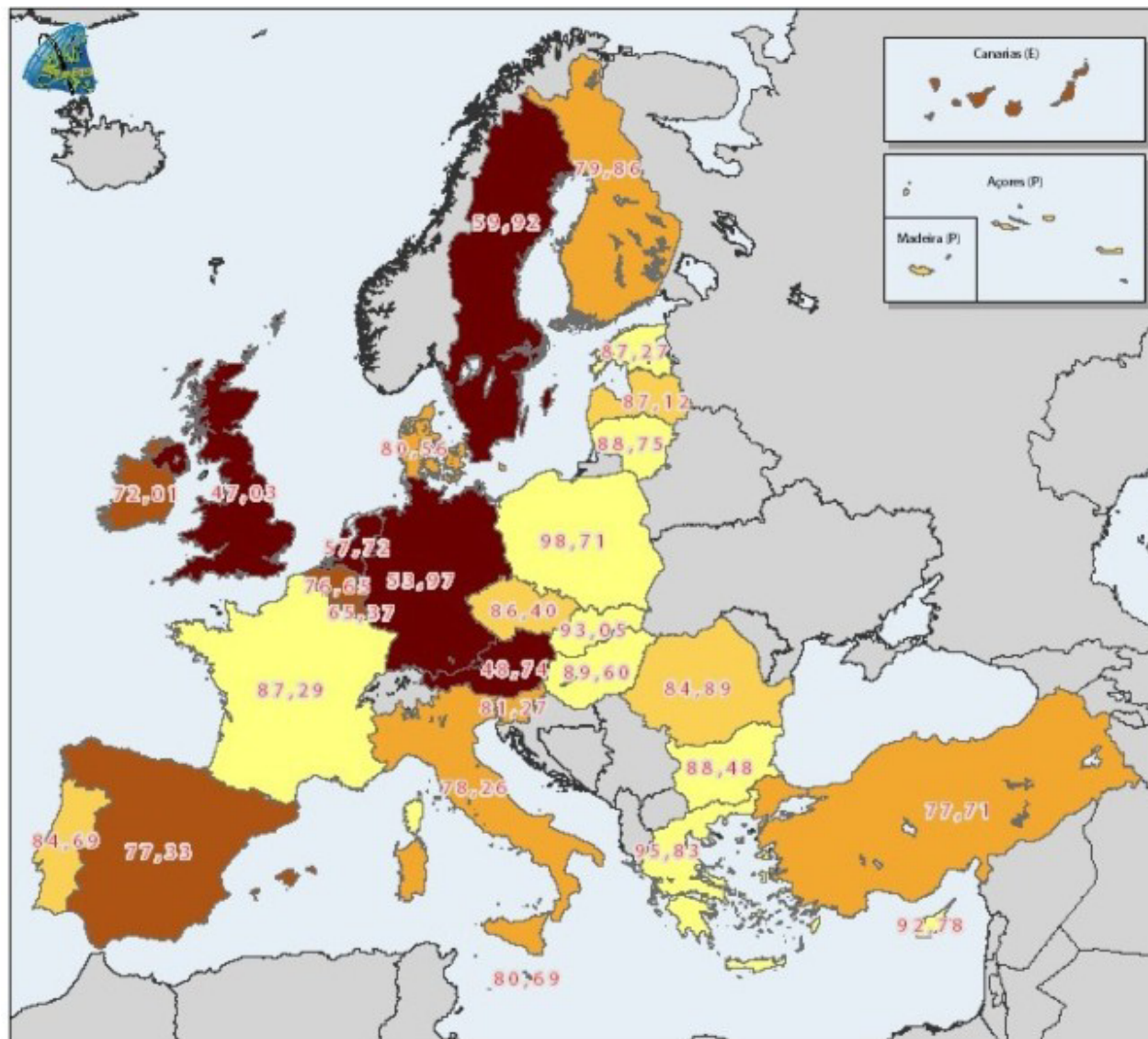


Note:
Gaps are calculated as variation from the national average. A low(er) gap number [dark(er) colours] indicates the country's 55+ citizens are close(r) to their national average.

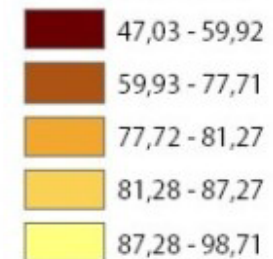
Source EU15 and NMS+3 national population – Eurobarometer June/July 2003

National ICT Indicators

Internet Use 2003 :
Education gap 2003
in Enlarged Europe
and Candidates Countries



Education gap



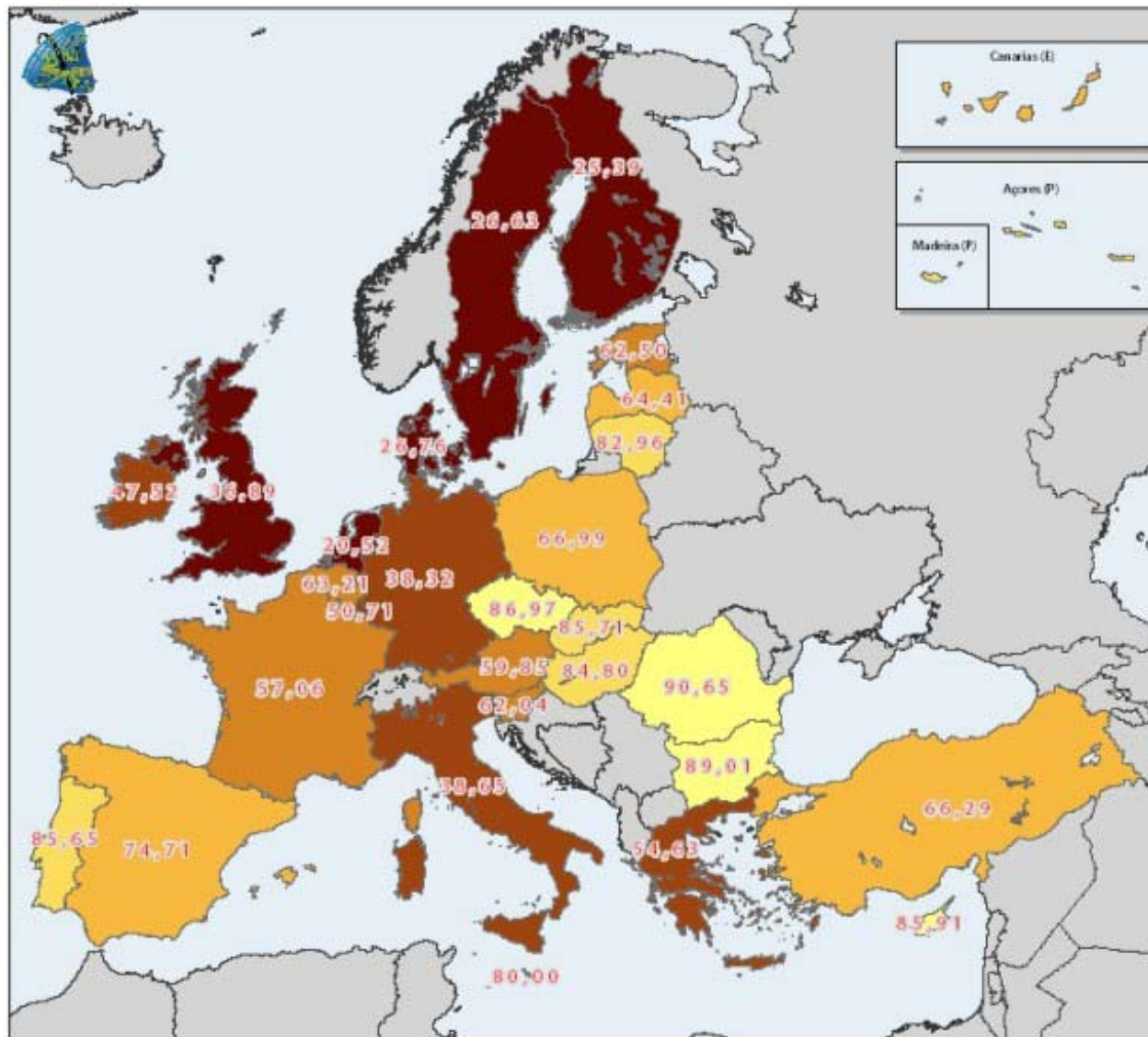
Note:
Gaps are calculated as variation from the national average. A low(er) gap number [dark(er) colours] indicates the country's lowest educated group (who left school at age 15 or younger) is close(r) to this national average.

Employment and Social Affairs

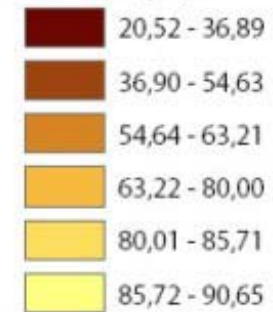
Source EU15 and NMS+3 national population – Eurobarometer June/July 2003

National ICT Indicators

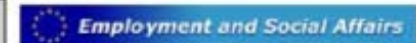
Internet Use 2003 :
Income gap 2003
in Enlarged Europe
and Candidates Countries



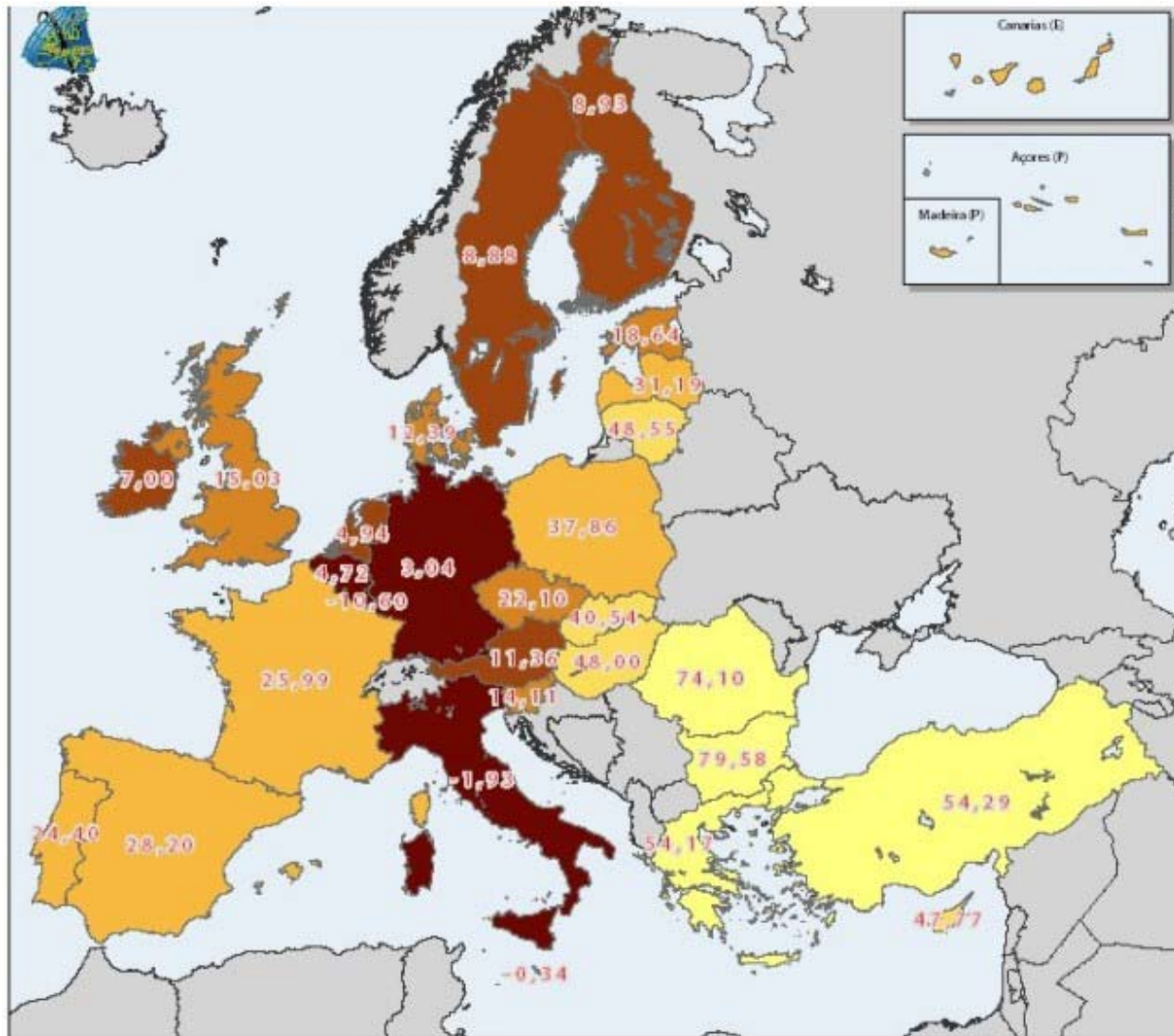
Income gap



Note:
Gaps are calculated as variation from the national average. A lower gap number [darker] colours indicates the country's lowest income quartile group are close(r) to their national average.



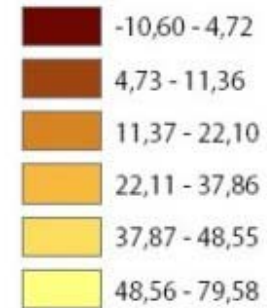
Source EU15 and NMS+3 national population – Eurobarometer June/July 2003



National ICT Indicators

Internet Use 2003 :
Rural gap 2003
in Enlarged Europe
and Candidates Countries

Rural gap



Note:
Gaps are calculated as variation from the national average. A low(er) gap number [darker] colours indicates the country's rural citizens are close(r) to their national average. A negative gap number (Lux, IT, MT) means that rural citizens are using the Internet more often than their national average.

Employment and Social Affairs

Source EU15 and NMS+3 national population – Eurobarometer June/July 2003

Table of National and Regional ICT Indicators												
	Region Name	Regio Code	Per-sons	%PC	%Internet	%GSM	training	gender gap	age gap	Educa-tion gap	income gap	rural gap
AT	OESTERREICH	AT	459	51,5	39,6	69,1	36,7	15,4	65,9	48,7	59,8	11,4
AT1	OSTOESTERREICH	AT1										
	BURGENLANDNIEDEROESTERREICH				37,3	67,2	31,9					
AT11	BURGENLAND	AT11	36	49,3	37,3	67,2	31,9					
AT12	NIEDEROESTERREICH	AT12	196	49,3	37,3	67,2	31,9					
AT13	WIEN	AT13	203	56,2	42,2	64,0	38,2					
AT2	SUEDOESTERREICH	AT2	227	49,8	33,6	72,3	35,3					
AT3	WESTOESTERREICH	AT3										
AT31	OBEROESTERREICH	AT31	173	50,1	39,6	71,9	42,8					
AT32-4	SALZBURG+TIROLVORARLBERG		191	52,3	46,8	70,3	37,2					
AT32	SALZBURG	AT32	65	52,3	46,8	70,3	37,2					
AT33	TIROL	AT33	83	52,3	46,8	70,3	37,2					
AT34	VORARLBERG	AT34	43	52,3	46,8	70,3	37,2					
BE	BELGIQUE / BELGIE	BE	1030	49,9	42,4	70,3	28,4	14,2	67,2	76,7	63,2	4,7
BE1	BRUSSELS CATITAL REGION	BE1	96	50,6	51,5	78,6	35,1					
BE2	VLAAMS GEWEST	BE2	601	53,3	46,3	72	29,4					
BE3	REGION WALLONNE	BE3	332	43,4	32,6	64,6	24,5					
BG	BALGARIJA	BG	1000	24,9	19,1	34,3	23,7	8,4	93,2	88,5	89,0	79,6
CY	KIPROS	CY	500	41,8	29,1	65,7	34,6	18,9	88,0	92,8	85,9	47,8
CZ	CESKA REPUBLIKA	CZ	1000	43,1	35,3	73,7	33,1	7,1	80,2	86,4	87,0	22,1
DE	DEUTSCHLAND	DE	2032	54,3	42,8	64,6	28,1	7,2	63,8	54,0	38,3	3,0
DE1	BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG	DE1	254	65,3	49,3	71,5	29,4					
DE2	BAYERN	DE2	280	53,2	48,3	57,9	27,4					
DE3	BERLIN	DE3	103	55,7	39,8	62,3	18,7					
DE4	BRANDENBURG	DE4	161	38,9	26,4	53,9	25,1					
DE569F	BREMEN+HAMBURG+NIEDERS+SCHLESWIG-HOLST.				47,0	76,7	34,1					
DE5	BREMEN	DE5	10	61,0	47,0	76,7	34,1					
DE6	HAMBURG	DE6	26	61,0	47,0	76,7	34,1					
DE9	NIEDERSACHSEN	DE9	121	61,0	47,0	76,7	34,1					
DEF	SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	DEF	42	61,0	47,0	76,7	34,1					
DE7BC	HESSEN+RHEINLAND-PFALZ+SAARLAND				36,8	57,5	24,0					
DE7	HESSEN	DE7	146	42,3	35,7	59,8	20,3					
DEB	RHEINLAND-PFALZ	DEB	61	50,8	38,8	53,0	30,9					
DEC	SAARLAND	DEC	16	50,8	38,8	53,0	30,9					
DE8	MECKLENBURG-VORPOMMERN	DE8	125	40,3	34,5	56,8	38,9					
DEA	NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN	DEA	435	57,3	44,9	65,1	27,4					

DED	SACHSEN	DED	315	69,2	62,2	73,7	29,0						
DEE	SACHSEN-ANHALT	DEE	180	44,2	30,8	65,9	21,3						
DEG	THUERINGEN	DEG	173	43,5	31,4	59,9	30,4						
DK	DANMARK	DK	1000	78,0	71,0	77,9	65,0	3,1	39,3	80,6	26,8	12,4	
DK001	KOEBENHAVN OG FREDERIKSBERG KOMMUNER		338	85,3	81,0	79,9	70,9						
DK002	KOEBENHAVNS AMT	DK		85,3	81,0	79,9	70,9						
DK003	FREDERIKSBORG AMT	DK		85,3	81,0	79,9	70,9						
DK004	ROSKILDE AMT	DK		85,3	81,0	79,9	70,9						
DK05-8	SJAEELLAND+FYNs AMT		201	70,4	66,0	74,3	63,6						
DK005	VESTSJAEELLANDS AMT	DK	112	70,4	66,0	74,3	63,6						
DK006	STORSTROEMS AMT	DK		70,4	66,0	74,3	63,6						
DK007	BORNHOLMS AMT	DK		70,4	66,0	74,3	63,6						
DK008	FYNs AMT	DK	89	70,4	66,0	74,3	63,6						
DK009	SOENDERJYLLANDS AMT	DK	461	76,0	65,9	78,0	61,4						
DK00A	RIBE AMT	DK		76,0	65,9	78,0	61,4						
DK00B	VEJLE AMT	DK		76,0	65,9	78,0	61,4						
DK00C	RINGKOEIBING AMT	DK		76,0	65,9	78,0	61,4						
DK00D	AARHUS AMT	DK		76,0	65,9	78,0	61,4						
DK00E	VIBORG AMT	DK		76,0	65,9	78,0	61,4						
DK00F	NORDJYLLANDS AMT	DK		76,0	65,9	78,0	61,4						
EE	EESTI	EE	1007	44,7	44,0	65,1	42,5	2,5	73,9	87,3	62,5	18,6	
ES	ESPANA	ES	1000	42,7	34,4	71,2	31,2	15,4	81,4	77,3	74,7	28,2	
ES1	NOROESTE	ES1	113	42,13	38,18	75,64	32,63						
ES2	NORESTE	ES2	105	41,90	29,00	64,96	35,57						
ES3	COMUNIDAD DE MADRID	ES3	129	42	39	79,8	39,6						
ES4	CENTRO (E)	ES4	134	40	31	73	34						
ES5	ESTE	ES5											
ES51	CATALUNA	ES51	157	57,2	42,2	80,4	42,5						
ES52	COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA	ES52	102	41,5	26,5	56,9	19,5						
ES53	ISLAS BALEARES	ES53	17	41,5	26,5	56,9	19,5						
ES6	SUR	ES6	205	33,4	31,0	66,2	20,3						
ES7	CANARIAS	ES7	40	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.						
FI	SUOMI	FI	1022	60,6	57,1	82,9	62,6	1,8	61,8	79,9	25,4	8,9	
FI1	MANNER-SUOMI	FI1											
FI13	ITA-SUOMI	FI13	136	51,4	45,9	78,8	48,4						
FI14	VALI-SUOMI	FI14	139	50,8	47,1	79,4	59,3						
FI15	POHJOIS-SUOMI	FI15	107	74,7	63,9	87,6	71						
FI16	UUSIMAA	FI16	275	69,7	67,3	88,9	70,6						
FI17	ETELA-SUOMI	FI17	365	56,8	55,4	79,9	60,6						
FI2	AALAND	FI2											

FO	FAEROEERNE	FO												
FR	FRANCE	FR	1110	45,4	35,4	56,0	31,0	12,7	66,1	87,3	57,1	26,0		
FR1	ILE DE FRANCE	FR1	206	54,7	53,0	73,4	37,3							
FR2-3	BASSIN PARISIEN (incl. NORD-PAS-DE-CALAIS)					33,1	48,9	35,7						
FR2	BASSIN PARISIEN	FR2	197	45,6	33,1	48,9	35,7							
FR3	NORD-PAS-DE-CALAIS	FR3	74	45,6	33,1	48,9	35,7							
FR4	EST	FR4	98	24,9	18,8	36,6	19,4							
FR5	OUEST	FR5	149	40,2	28,0	52,8	24,3							
FR6	SUD-OUEST	FR6	121	42,1	29,0	50,5	30,2							
FR7	CENTRE-EST	FR7	132	51,0	40,7	62,1	30,8							
FR8	MEDITERRANEE	FR8	135	51,0	40,7	62,1	30,8							
FR9	DEPARTEMENTS D'OUTRE-MER			N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.							
FR91-94	GAUDELouPE, MARTINIQUE, GUYANE, REUNION													
GR	ELLADA	GR	1001	28,2	21,6	66,0	21,7	17,1	86,1	95,8	54,6	54,2		
GR1	VOREIA ELLADA	GR1												
GR11-14	ANATOLIKI MAKEDONIA + THRAKI		253	29,4	20,4	64,8	22,3							
GR11	ANATOLIKI MAKEDONIA, THRAKI	GR11	53	29,4	20,4	64,8	22,3							
GR12	KENTRIKI MAKEDONIA	GR12	200	29,4	20,4	64,8	22,3							
GR13	DYTIKI MAKEDONIA	GR13		29,4	20,4	64,8	22,3							
	THESSALIA + IPEIROS		107	19,1	14,8	60,8	19,2							
GR14	THESSALIA	GR14	71	13,5	10,3	54,7	15,3							
GR2	KENTRIKI ELLADA	GR2												
GR21	IPEIROS	GR21	36	30,1	23,6	72,7	27,0							
GR22	IONIA NISIA	GR22		28,0	22,0	63,8	17,2							
GR23	DYTIKI ELLADA	GR23		29,0	24,5	69,7	21,1							
GR24	STEREA ELLADA	GR24		28,0	22,0	63,8	17,2							
GR25	PELOPONNISOS	GR25	199	29,0	24,5	69,7	21,1							
GR3	ATTIKI	GR3	348	28,0	22,0	63,8	17,2							
GR4	NISIA AIGAIUO + KRITI	GR4	94	36,9	27,1	78,0	38,2							
HR	HRVATSKA	HR												
HU	MAGYARORSZAG	HU	1003	39,4	25,0	68,2	31,5	16,8	79,6	89,6	84,8	48,0		
IE	IRELAND	IE	1004	42,8	34,3	66,2	33,9	1,7	62,4	72,0	47,5	7,0		
IE01	BORDER, MIDLANDS AND WESTERN													
IE011	BORDER	IE01	105	41,8	35,2	62,3	40,5							
	MIDLAND + WEST		156	41,1	34,1	64,1	37,7							
IE012	MIDLAND	IE01	78	41,1	34,1	64,1	37,7							
IE013	WEST	IE01	78	41,1	34,1	64,1	37,7							
IE02	SOUTHERN AND EASTERN	IE02												
IE021	DUBLIN	IE02	296	48,1	37,1	68,2	31,2							

	MID-EAST + SOUTH-EAST (IRL)		199	39,6	31,5	68,2	31,1						
IE022	MID-EAST	IE02	91	39,6	31,5	68,2	31,1						
IE023	MID-WEST	IE02	83	40,4	33,1	65,3	34,3						
IE024	SOUTH-EAST (IRL)	IE02	108	39,6	31,5	68,2	31,1						
IE025	SOUTH-WEST (IRL)	IE02	160	40,4	33,1	65,3	34,3						
	MID-WEST + SOUTH-WEST (IRL)		243	40,4	33,1	65,3	34,3						
IT	ITALIA		IT	1013	51,3	41,4	81,4	19,2	14,5	73,4	78,3	38,6	-1,9
IT1	NORD OVEST	IT1	110	47,7	34,7	81,5	21,5						
IT2	LOMBARDIA	IT2	161	59,3	52,9	90,7	22,5						
IT3	NORD EST	IT3	118	55,2	46,6	86,0	16,5						
IT4+5	CENTRO & EMILIA-ROMAGNA		177	52,8	40,5	75,1	16,4						
IT4	EMILIA-ROMAGNA	IT4	72	52,8	40,5	75,1	16,4						
IT5	CENTRO (I)	IT5	105	52,8	40,5	75,1	16,4						
IT6+7	LAZIO & ABRUZZO-MOLISE		121	56,9	47,8	77,7	24,7						
IT6	LAZIO	IT6	93	56,9	47,8	77,7	24,7						
IT7	ABRUZZO-MOLISE	IT7	28	56,9	47,8	77,7	24,7						
IT8+9	CAMANIA & SUD		211	45,7	35,6	80,1	15,3						
IT8	CAMPANIA	IT8	96	45,7	35,6	80,1	15,3						
IT9	SUD	IT9	115	45,7	35,6	80,1	15,3						
ITA+B	ISOLA (SICILIA & SARDEGNA)		115	41,8	31,9	79,2	20,5						
ITA	SICILIA	ITA	86	41,8	31,9	79,2	20,5						
ITB	SARDEGNA	ITB	29	41,8	31,9	79,2	20,5						
LT	LIETUVA	LT	1004	40,4	31,1	60,0	45,6	0,6	91,0	88,7	83,0	36,5	
LU	LUXEMBOURG	LU	600	63,7	56,6	80,6	36,3	10,6	62,4	65,4	50,7	-10,6	
LV	LATVIJA	LV	1004	35,8	29,5	56,7	34,4	9,2	80,0	87,1	64,4	31,2	
MT	MALTA	MT	500	33,4	29,0	72,0	31,2	18,6	87,9	80,7	80,0	-0,3	
NL	NEDERLAND	NL	1001	73,8	64,8	74,3	46,1	9,7	53,2	57,7	20,5	4,9	
NL1	NOORD-NEDERLAND	NL1	105	71,9	65,6	76,3	39,1						
NL2	OOST-NEDERLAND	NL2	206	74,8	66,3	74	52						
NL3	WEST-NEDERLAND	NL3	444	73,7	67,9	74,8	44,3						
NL4	ZUID-NEDERLAND	NL4	245	73,9	57,5	72,9	47,3						
PL	POLSKA	PL	1000	41,1	30,9	49,7	26,4	8,4	86,4	98,7	67,0	37,9	
PT	PORTUGAL	PT	1000	30,1	20,9	58,9	20,4	13,4	96,7	84,7	85,6	24,4	
PT1	CONTINENTE	PT1											
PT11	NORTE	PT11	348	26,5	16,5	56,6	19,3						
PT12	CENTRO (P)	PT12	176	29,5	23,3	52,0	21,5						
PT13	LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO	PT13	341	34,2	21,7	65,7	20,7						
SUD+IS	ALENTEJO + ALGARVE + ACORES + MADEIRA				26,8	56,5	21,1						

PT14	ALENTEJO	PT14	53	29,9	26,8	56,5	21,1						
PT15	ALGARVE	PT15	38	29,9	26,8	56,5	21,1						
PT2	ACORES	PT2	22	29,9	26,8	56,5	21,1						
PT3	MADEIRA	PT3	23	29,9	26,8	56,5	21,1						
RO	ROMANIA	RO	1047	20,1	13,9	29,3	14,3	16,5	92,8	84,9	90,6	74,1	
SE	SVERIGE	SE	999	77,7	72,1	85,8	85,8	8,5	41,6	59,9	26,6	8,9	
SE01	STOCKHOLM	SE01	154	84,7	83,1	86,4	86,4						
SE02	OESTRA MELLANSVERIGE	SE02	195	78,4	67,8	84,5	84,5						
SE0A+4	VAEST- & SYDSVERIGE		134	79,8	77,4	84,5	84,5						
SE0A	VAESTSVERIGE	SE0A	84	79,8	77,4	84,5	84,5						
SE04	SYDSVERIGE	SE04	50	79,8	77,4	84,5	84,5						
SE06	NORRA MELLANSVERIGE	SE06		70,5	59,3	83,2	83,2						
SE07	MELLERSTA NORRLAND	SE07		70,5	59,3	83,2	83,2						
SE08	OEVRE NORRLAND	SE08	142	70,5	59,3	83,2	83,2						
SE09	SMAALAND MED OEARNA	SE09	374	76,5	72,6	87,7	87,7						
SI	SLOVENIJA	SI	1000	50,5	41,1	76,6	38,4	10,0	84,9	81,3	62,0	14,1	
SK	SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA	SK	1061	36,9	25,9	62,8	27,0	9,3	71,8	93,1	85,7	40,5	
TR	TURKIYE	TR	1000	20,8	17,5	52,5	15,6	32,0	97,1	77,7	66,3	54,3	
UK	UNITED KINGDOM	UK	1316	60,2	57,2	75,5	43,5	4,7	40,0	47,0	36,9	15,0	
UKD	NORTH WEST (INC MERSEYSIDE)	UKD	174	53,2	47,8	69,7	29,2						
UKC+E	NORTH EAST + YORKSHIRE & THE HUMBER				38,7	72,7	28,5						
UKC	NORTH EAST	UKC	51	42,8	38,7	72,7	28,5						
UKE	YORKSHIRE & THE HUMBER	UKE	83	42,8	38,7	72,7	28,5						
UKF+G	MIDLANDS		195	55,9	54,2	77,4	39,3						
UKF	EAST MIDLANDS	UKF	84	55,9	54,2	77,4	39,3						
UKG	WEST MIDLANDS	UKG	111	55,9	54,2	77,4	39,3						
UKH	EASTERN	UKH	169	72,8	63,8	81,5	46,2						
UKI	LONDON	UKI	180	63,8	68,6	82,3	52,8						
UKJ	SOUTH EAST	UKJ	173	65,6	65,5	75,7	52,0						
UKK+L	SOUTH WEST + WALES		104	68,8	39,1	50,5	27,2						
UKK	SOUTH WEST	UKK	93	68,8	39,1	50,5	27,2						
UKL	WALES	UKL	11	68,8	39,1	50,5	27,2						
UKM	SCOTLAND	UKM	128	52,1	48,0	58,4	29,8						
UKN	NORTHERN IRELAND	UKN	33	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.						
EU15	EU15 average:			52,1	43,5	69,6	32,3						
EU25	EU25 average:			50,3	41,4	67,8	33,3						
NMS	NMS average:			41	31	59	38,4						