

RESEARCH DOSSIER

From connection to services: Türkiye's digital transition

Wider internet use makes public-service use and gender differences worth a closer look.

92,3% | internet use, ages 16–74

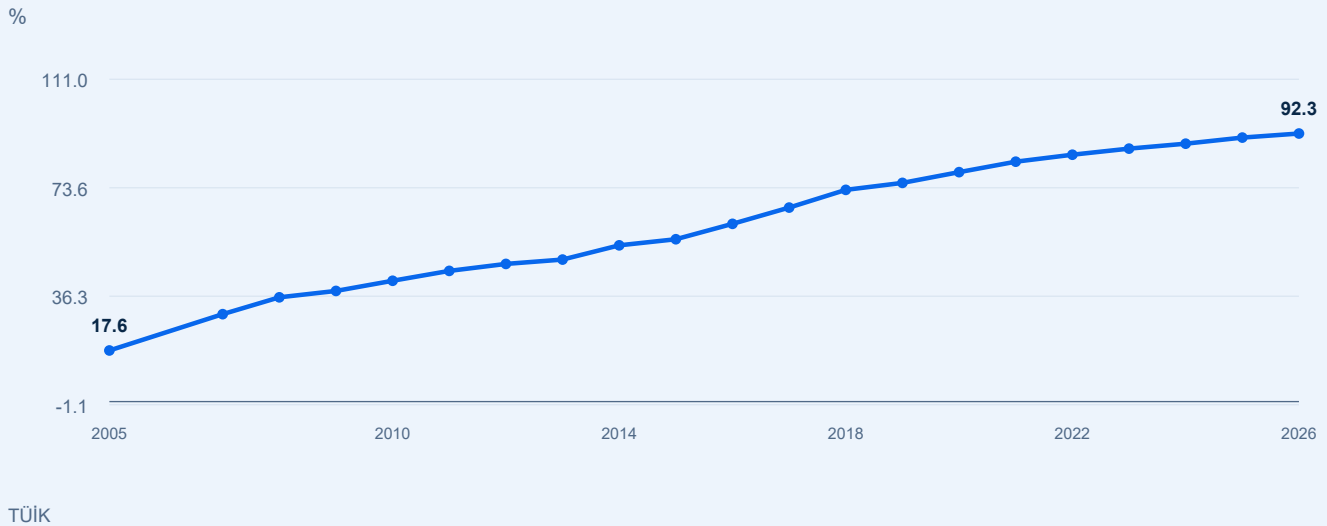
What the data shows

- 01 Growing reach
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- 03 A different service measure
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01 Growing reach

Internet use rose from 90.9% in 2025 to 92.3% in 2026, a 1.4-point increase. The survey covers ages 16–74.

Figure 1 / Internet use



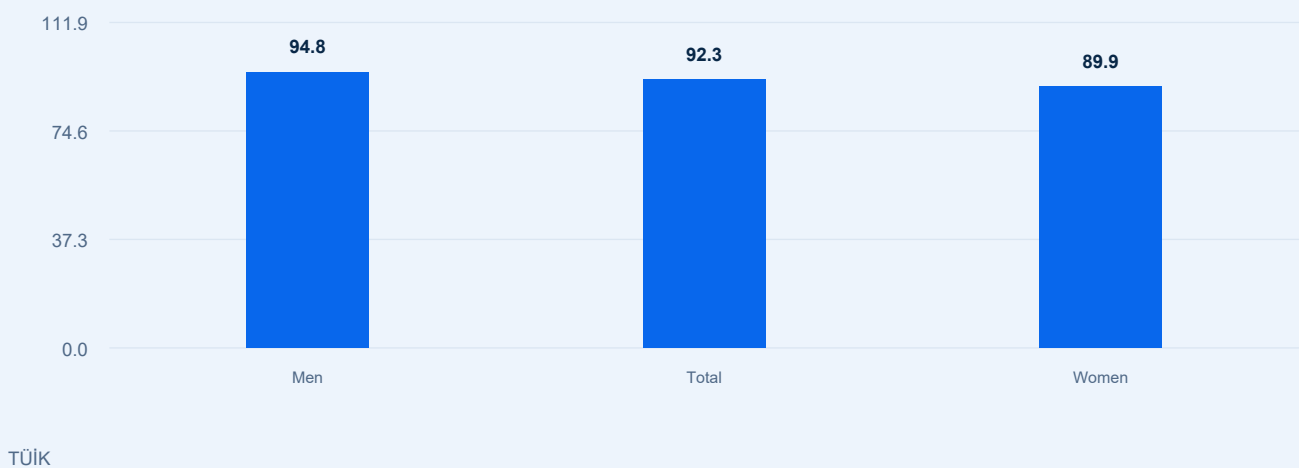
Ages 16–74; no survey was conducted in 2006, so that year is omitted.

02 Persistent differences

Men's use was 94.8%, compared with 89.9% for women: a 4.9-point gap despite high overall use.

Figure 2 / Digital gender gap

Ages 16–74 · 2026 · %

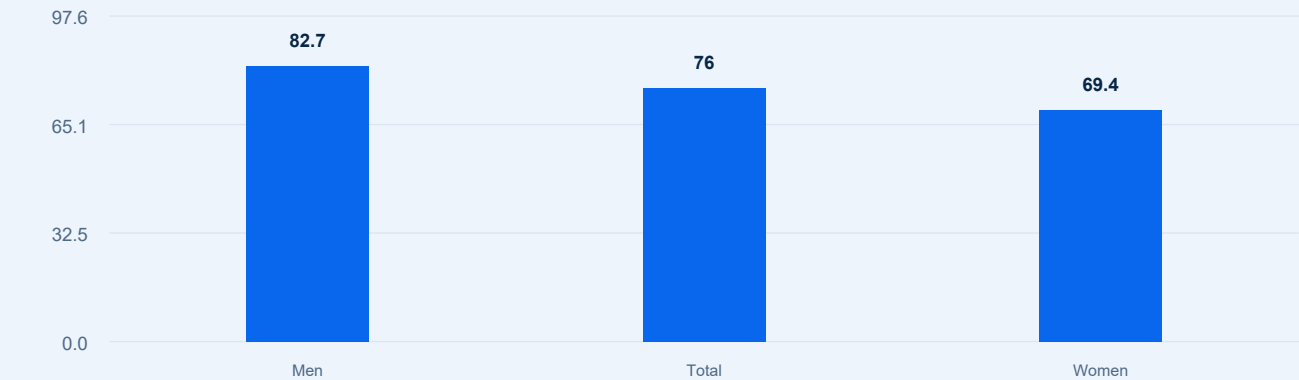


03 A different service measure

E-government use was 76.0% in 2026, covering the preceding 12 months. It measures a specific activity, not internet access itself.

Figure 3 / E-government use

Previous 12 months · 2026 · %



TÜİK

04 Questions for service design

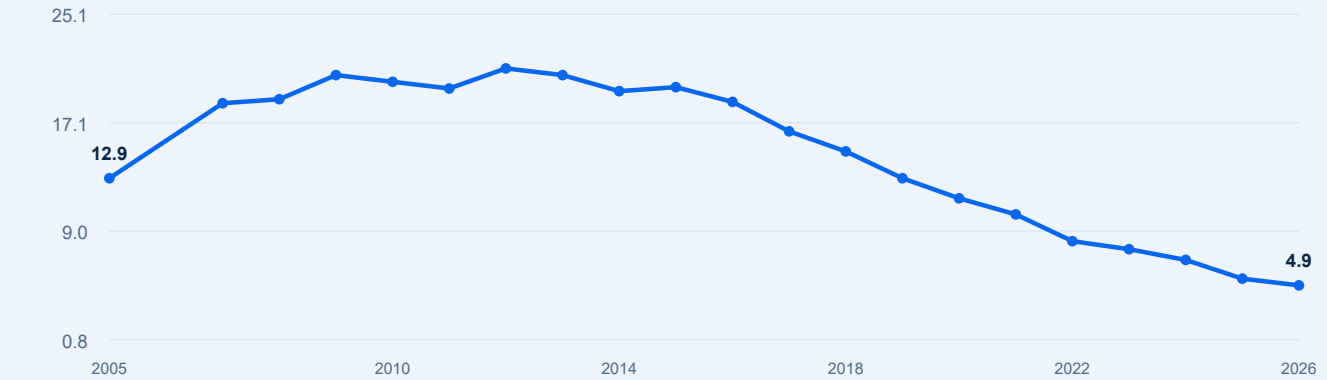
Age, education, device access and digital skills require separate investigation. The difference between the rates does not by itself show service failure.

05 How the gap narrowed over time

The internet gender gap narrowed from 18.5 points in 2007 to 4.9 in 2026, a reduction of 13.6 points. This adds information beyond overall adoption. The path was not uniformly downward. No value is imputed for 2006, when no survey took place.

Figure 4 / Digital gender gap over time

Percentage points



TÜİK / MasVeri

Ages 16–74; no survey was conducted in 2006, so that year is omitted.

06 Method and calculations

Calculations use the published values shown in the data notes. A relative change divides the difference by the initial value; a percentage-point gap subtracts two rates. No adjustment for age, geography or other group characteristics has been applied. Different periods and denominators must be considered before making comparisons.

$92.3 - 90.9 = 1.4$ (2025–2026); $94.8 - 89.9 = 4.9$; $82.7 - 69.4 = 13.3$ (2026).

07 The next research step

Add age, education and digital-skill breakdowns, then examine completion rates for a specific service. Internet use is not a measure of connection quality or digital competence. Differences in service needs and reference periods should be separated from design problems.

08 Internet use: women

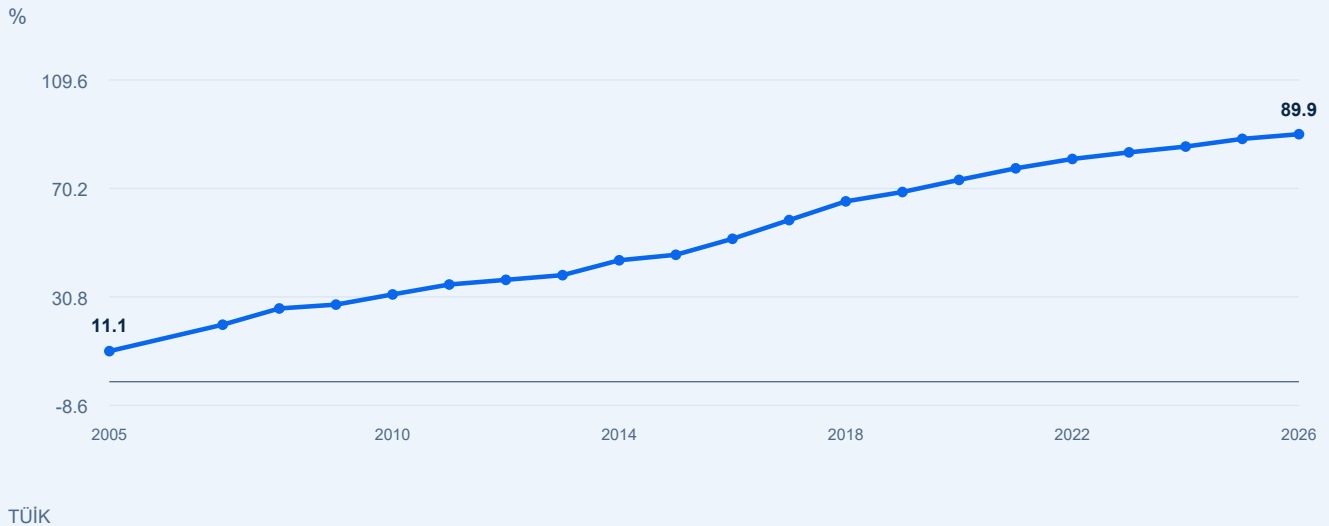
The verified archive contains 21 observations for 2005–2026. It starts at 11.1 and ends at 89.9 %, an absolute difference of 78.8 %. Differences in percentage-valued indicators are percentage points, not percentage growth.

The observed minimum is 11.1 in 2005; the maximum is 89.9 in 2026. These are extremes within this archive, not all-time records. Intermediate years reveal whether the path was steady or uneven. The largest absolute year-to-year change is 6.8 in 2017. This subtraction describes movement, not its cause.

1 calendar years have no observation in this compilation; no missing value is estimated. Ages 16–74; no

survey was conducted in 2006, so that year is omitted. Read the unit, population coverage and vintage together. Co-movement with another indicator does not establish causality. All observations are available in the CSV download; the report links to the original sources.

Figure 5 / Internet use: women



Ages 16–74; no survey was conducted in 2006, so that year is omitted.

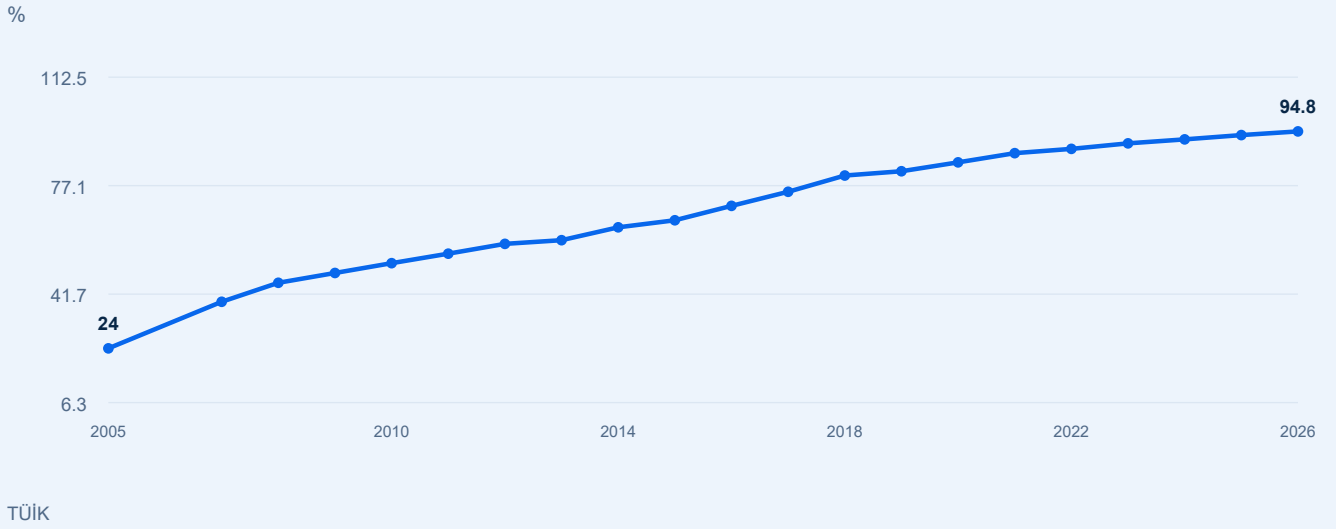
09 Internet use: men

The verified archive contains 21 observations for 2005–2026. It starts at 24 and ends at 94.8 %, an absolute difference of 70.8 %. Differences in percentage-valued indicators are percentage points, not percentage growth.

The observed minimum is 24 in 2005; the maximum is 94.8 in 2026. These are extremes within this archive, not all-time records. Intermediate years reveal whether the path was steady or uneven. The largest absolute year-to-year change is 6.2 in 2008. This subtraction describes movement, not its cause.

1 calendar years have no observation in this compilation; no missing value is estimated. Ages 16–74; no survey was conducted in 2006, so that year is omitted. Read the unit, population coverage and vintage together. Co-movement with another indicator does not establish causality. All observations are available in the CSV download; the report links to the original sources.

Figure 6 / Internet use: men



Ages 16–74; no survey was conducted in 2006, so that year is omitted.

Source and coverage

This research covers the stated period and does not replace subsequent releases. Sources checked: 7 September 2026.

Internet use

[TÜİK / 1 / veriportali.tuik.gov.tr](#)

[TÜİK / 2 / veriportali.tuik.gov.tr](#)

[CSV / MasVeri](#)

Digital gender gap

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[CSV / MasVeri](#)

E-government use

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[CSV / MasVeri](#)

Digital gender gap over time

MasVeri: internet[men] – internet[women]

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Internet use: women

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Internet use: men

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Executive summary

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