



21 November 2023

SURVEY ON INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES USAGE IN HOUSEHOLDS AND BY INDIVIDUALS
2023

MORE THAN HALF OF THE POPULATION AGED 16-74 HAS DIGITAL SKILLS AT OR ABOVE BASIC LEVEL

In 2023, 25.9% of people aged 16 to 74 have digital skills at basic level and 30.0% above basic, giving a proportion of 56.0% for all those with skills at basic level or above, 0.7 percentage points (pp) more than in 2021.

In the same year, 85.8% of the resident population aged 16-74 used the internet in the 3 months prior to the interview (1.3 pp more than in the previous year). Virtually all young people aged 16-24 and all students use the internet, and the usage rate is over 98% for those (16-74) who have completed upper secondary or tertiary education.

Communication and access to information remain the main activities of internet users: 92.2% exchanged instant messages (via WhatsApp, Messenger, etc.), 87.5% sent or received emails, 85.3% searched for information about products or services, 82.4% made phone calls or video calls, 79.7% read news and 79.3% participated in social networks. More than a third (35.5%) of internet users encountered aggressive, discriminatory or humiliating content, mainly related to nationality, ethnicity or race (27.9%).

Around 30% of the population uses digital authentication with a Citizen Card (CC) or Digital Mobile Key (CMD in Portuguese) to access online services. The use of the CC or CMD as a means for online authentication is more significant for men (32.7% of the male population) than for women (28.4%). By age, the use of these means of authentication is most reported by people aged 25 to 34 (46.4%) and higher than the national average in the age groups up to 54. Among those who do not use them, 56.7% do not do so because they do not access services that require their use.

In 2023, 43.9% of people aged 16 to 74 placed orders online in the 3 months prior to the interview, 1.2 pp more than in 2022, maintaining the deceleration of the indicator already seen in 2022 (2.3 pp more), after the more significant increases observed in 2020 (7 pp more) and 2021 (5.2 pp more).

89.0% of households in Portugal have internet access at home and 85.8% have a broadband connection; Connections using fixed technologies (83.8%) continue to predominate, compared to mobile technologies (49.5%).

88.3% of households have access to TV by subscription and 33.1% have access to DTT at home. Access to TV by subscription is more common among families with children (95.1%) and in families with greater resources (94.5%), unlike DTT, which predominates among families without children (33.5%) and in families with fewer resources (39.3%).



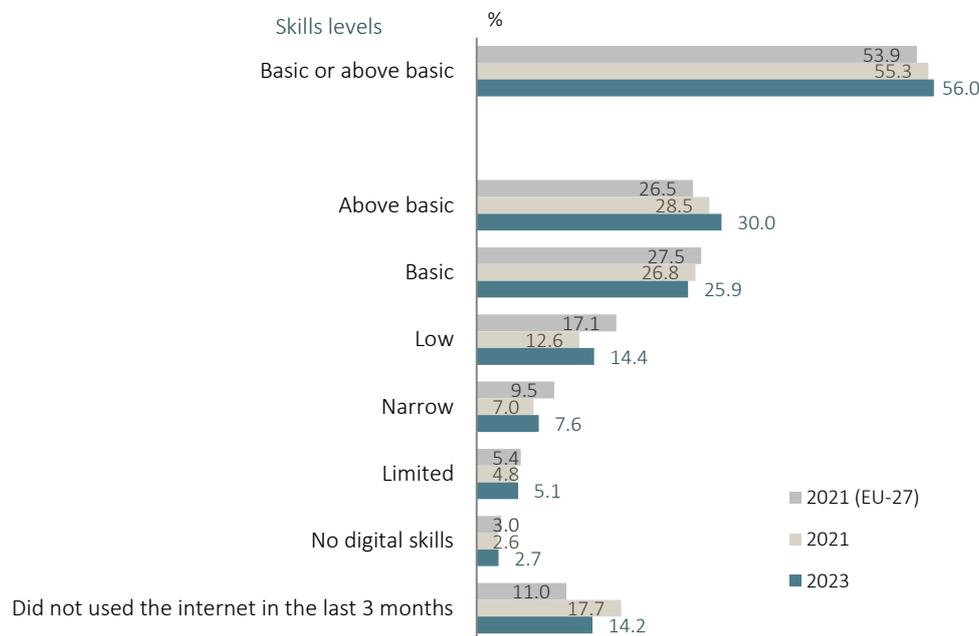
25.9% of people aged 16 to 74 with digital skills at basic level, and 30.0% above basic level

The European Union recently adopted a new methodology for calculating the synthetic indicator of digital skills, based on the information collected in the Survey on Information and Communication Technologies Usage by households and which aggregates a set of activities in 5 specific areas – Information and data literacy, Communication and participation, Digital content creation, Security, Problem Solving – classified on a scale of skill levels ranging from "no skills" (the lowest level) to "above basic" (the highest level of this indicator). This data is collected every 2 years.

The results obtained for this indicator show that, in 2023, 25.9% of people aged 16 to 74 have digital skills at basic level and 30.0% above basic, giving a proportion of 56.0% for all those with skills at basic level or above, 0.7 percentage points (pp) more than in 2021.

In 2021, the percentage of the population with skills at basic level or above in Portugal was higher than in that of the European Union (EU-27) by 1.2 pp, a difference mainly explained by a higher proportion of the "above basic" level in Portugal (28.5%) compared to the EU-27 (26.5%).

Figure 1. Proportion of persons aged 16 to 74 by digital skills levels, Portugal and EU-27, 2021 and 2023



Source: Statistics Portugal, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals; EUROSTAT, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals (data extracted on 15/11/2023).

Note: Data for 2023 for the EU-27 are not yet available.

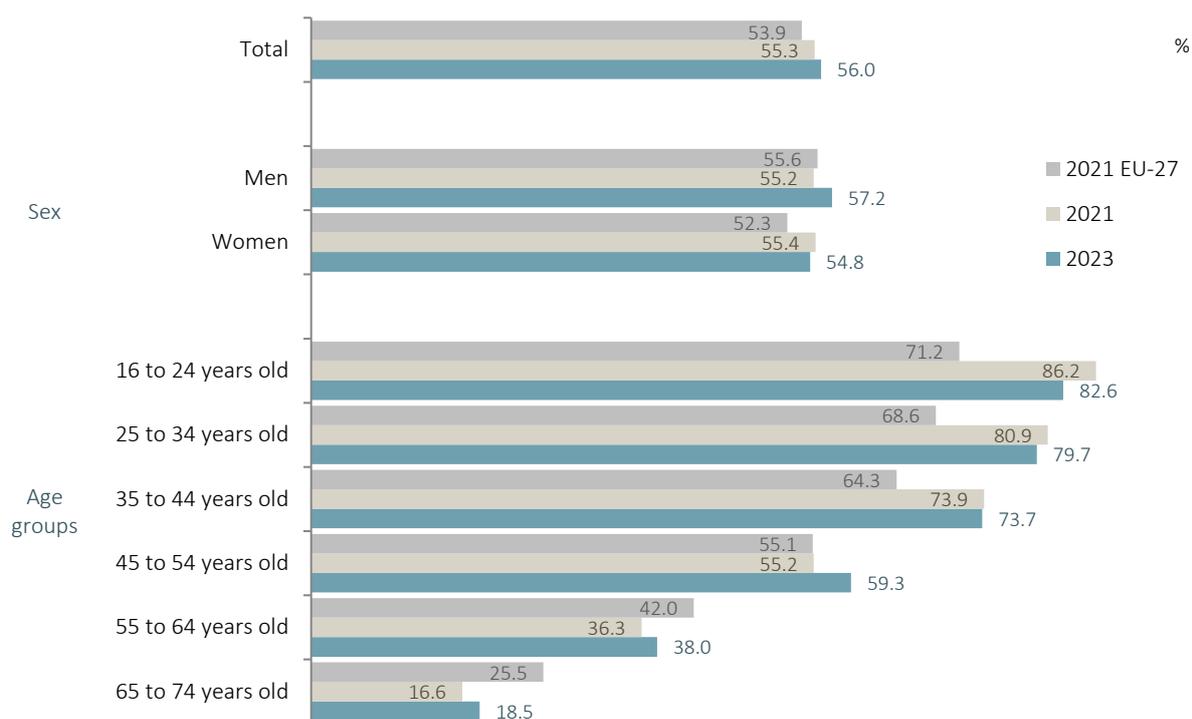


In 2023, the proportion of men with digital skills at basic level or above (57.2%) is higher than in the case of women (54.8%) and it is in the age groups up to 54 that this level of skills is higher than the national average, especially in the case of the population between 16 and 24, where 82.6% of people have digital skills at basic level or above.

The percentage of women and the percentage of the population aged up to 54 with digital skills at basic or above basic level were, in 2021, lower than the results obtained for the EU-27.

On the other hand, in the older age groups and in 2021, the proportions of people with digital skills at basic level or above in the EU-27 (42.0% for persons aged 55 to 64 and 25.5% for persons aged 65 to 74) were higher than in Portugal (36.3% for the group of persons aged 55 to 64 years and 16.6% for the 65 to 74 age group).

Figure 2. Proportion of persons aged 16 to 74 with digital skills at basic or above basic level, Portugal and EU-27, by sex and age groups, 2021 and 2023



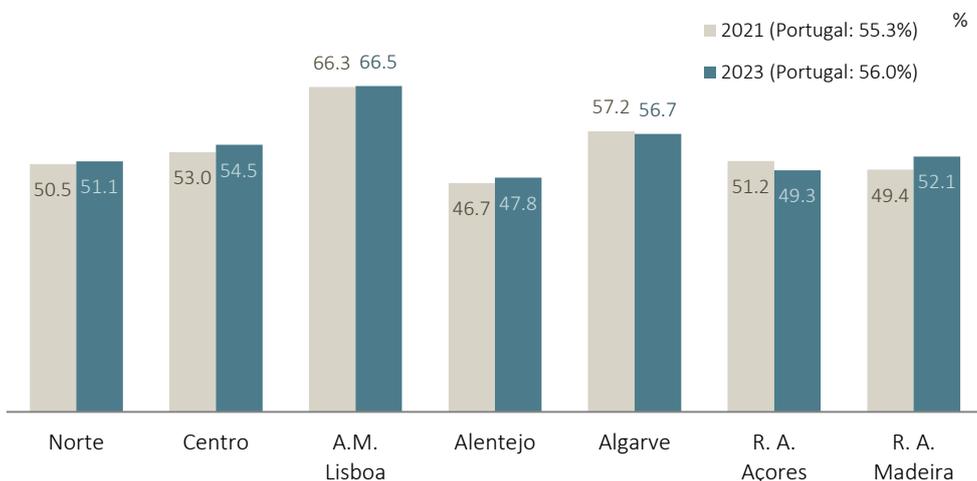
Source: Statistics Portugal, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals; EUROSTAT, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals (data extracted on 15/11/2023).

Note: Data for 2023 for the EU-27 are not yet available.

The proportions of those with digital skills at basic level or above are highest in the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (66.3% in 2021 and 66.5% in 2023) and in the Algarve region (57.2% in 2021 and 56.7% in 2023). The Alentejo is the region where the proportion of people with this level of skills is lowest: 46.7% in 2021 and 47.8% in 2023.



Figure 3. Proportion of persons aged 16 to 74 with digital skills at basic or above basic level, NUTS 2, 2021 and 2023



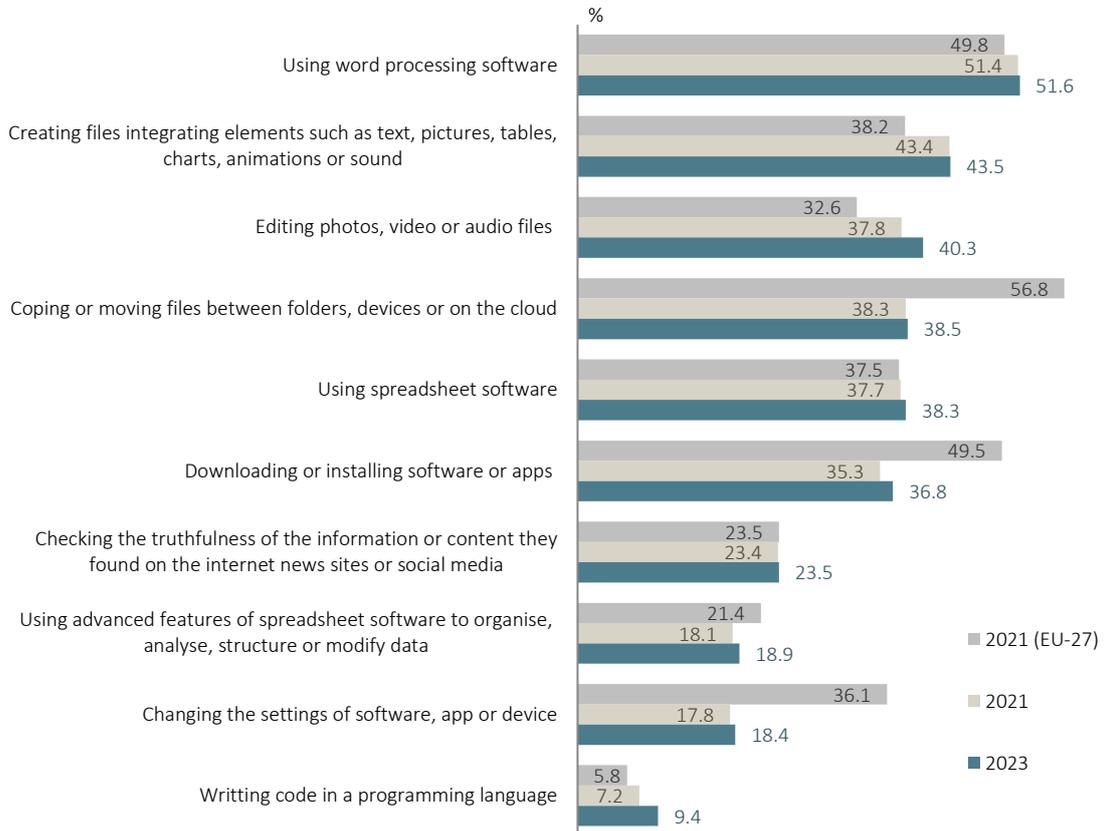
Source: Statistics Portugal, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals.

Analysing separately some of the activities that make up the synthetic indicator on digital skills, it is concluded that the activities in which more Portuguese reach at least the basic level of skills are using word processing software (51.4% in 2021 and 51.6% in 2023), creating files including several elements, such as text, images, tables, graphics, animation or sound (43.4% in 2021 and 43.5% in 2023) and editing photos, video or audio files (37.8% in 2021 and 40.3% in 2023).

The comparison with the results obtained for the EU-27 in 2021 shows that there is a deficit in the percentage of the national population with digital skills for copying or moving files (18.5 pp less than in the EU-27), changing settings of programmes, equipment or internet applications (18.3 pp less), downloading or installing software or internet applications (14.2 pp less) and using advanced functions of spreadsheet software (3.3 pp less).



Figure 4. Proportion of persons aged 16 to 74 with digital skills, by type of skills, Portugal and EU-27, 2021 and 2023



Source: Statistics Portugal, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals; EUROSTAT, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals (data extracted on 15/11/2023).

Note: Data for 2023 for the EU-27 are not yet available.

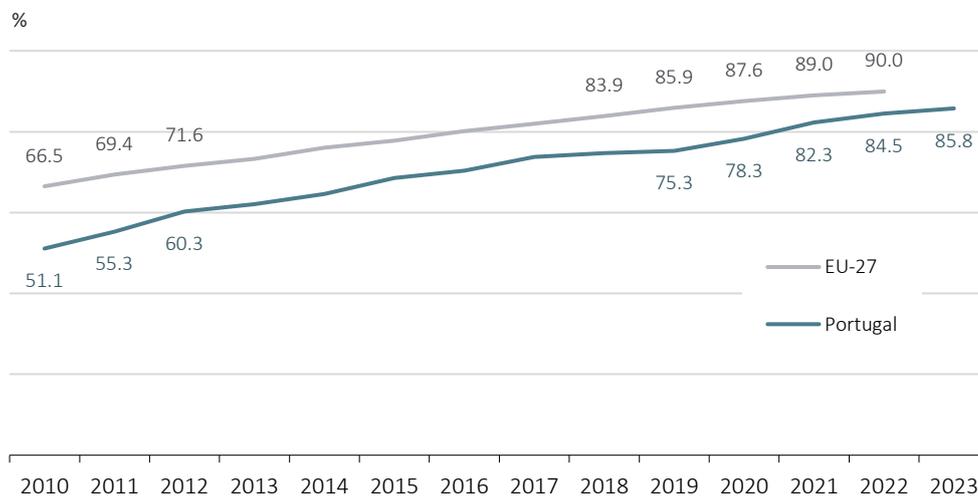


Slowdown in the growth of the proportion of internet users

In 2023, 85.8% of the resident population aged 16 to 74 used the internet in the 3 months prior to the interview (1.3 pp more than in the previous year), a result that reinforces the slowdown in the growth rate already seen in 2022 (2.2 pp), compared to the previous biennium, characterised by the COVID-19 pandemic: up 3.0 pp in 2020 and up 4.0 pp in 2021.

The proportion of internet users obtained for Portugal in 2022¹ (84.5%) was still lower than the EU-27 average in the same year (90.0%), but maintaining the convergence towards EU-27 values observed since 2010.

Figure 5. Percentage of persons aged 16 to 74 who used the internet in the 3 months prior to the interview, Portugal and EU-27, 2010-2023



Source: Statistics Portugal, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals; EUROSTAT, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals (data extracted on 15/11/2023).

Note: Data for 2023 for the EU-27 are not yet available.

The proportion of women using the internet (85.0%) remains lower in 2023 than for men (86.6%).

Virtually all young people aged 16 to 24 and all people in education use the internet. Furthermore, the rate of Internet users is higher than 90% for the population aged 25 to 54, for people (16-74) who have completed higher (98.8 per cent) and secondary (98.1%) levels of education, for those in employment (94.7%) and for those belonging to households with higher incomes² (97.0% in the 5th quintile and 93.8% in the 4th quintile).

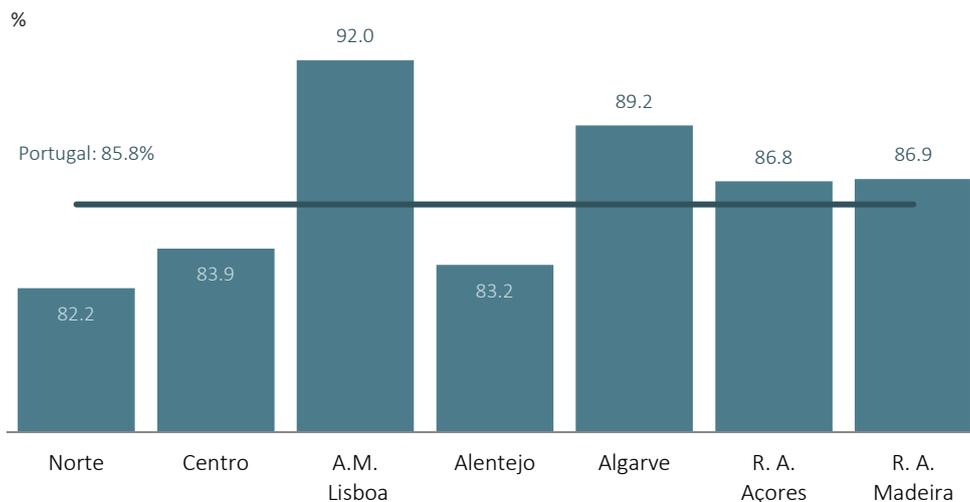
¹ Most recent year for which data are available for the EU-27.

² Monthly net monetary income per equivalent adult.



The highest percentages of internet users are recorded in the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (92.0%), in the Algarve (89.2%) and in the Região Autónoma da Madeira (86.9%) and Região Autónoma dos Açores (86.8%). The Norte region has the lowest proportion of internet users (82.2%).

**Figure 6. Proportion of persons aged 16 to 74 using the internet
in the 3 months prior to the interview, NUTS 2, 2023**



Source: Statistics Portugal, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals.

Communication continues to be the main purpose of using the internet

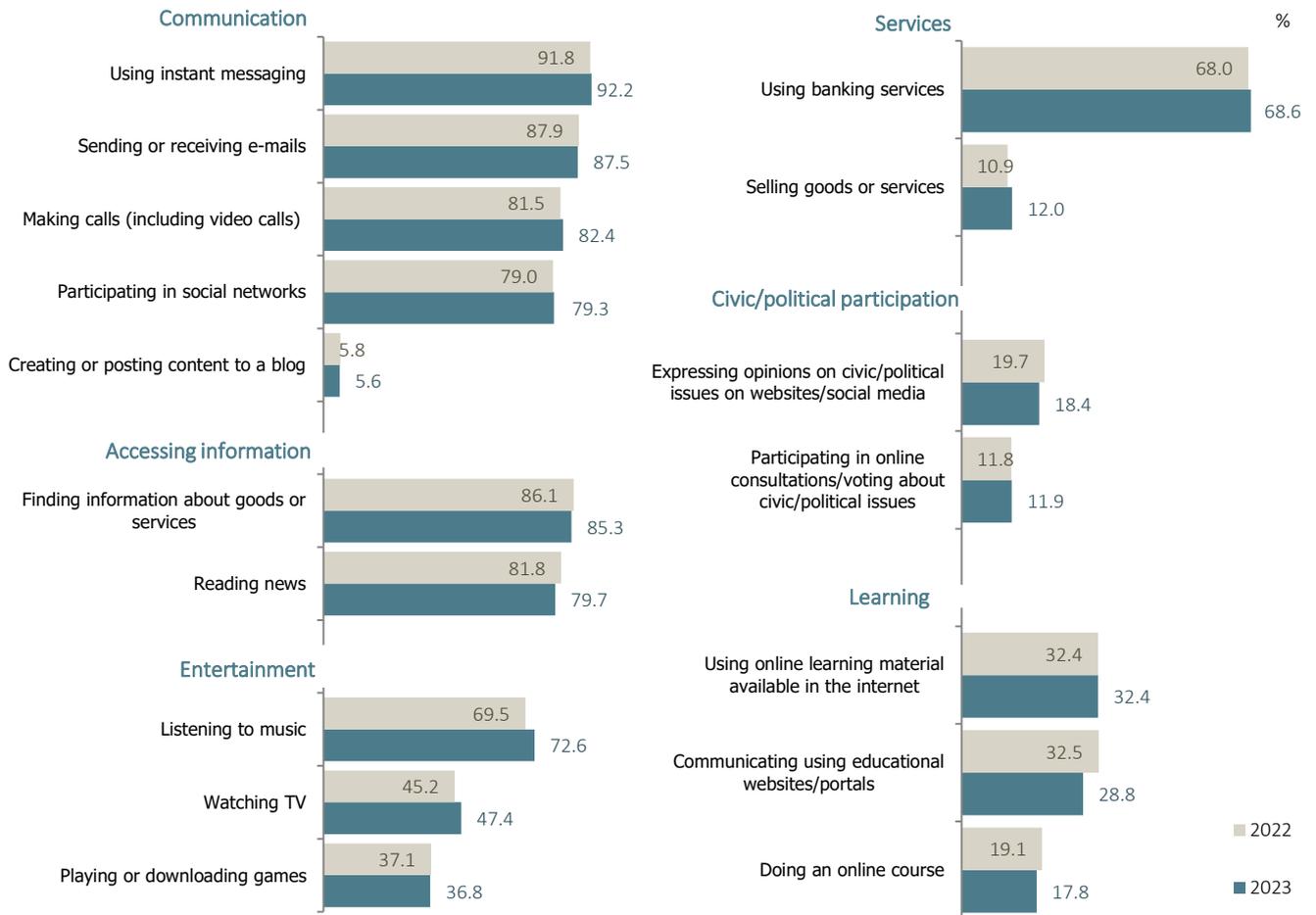
In 2023, communicating and accessing information continues to be the main activity carried out by persons aged 16 to 74 who used the internet in the 3 months prior to the interview: 92.2% exchanged instant messages (via WhatsApp, Messenger, etc.), 87.5% sent or received emails, 85.3% searched for information about products or services, 82.4% made calls or video calls, 79.7% read the news and 79.3% participated in social networks.

Listening to music (72.6%) and using banking services (68.6%) are also activities carried out by more than two thirds of Internet users.

The activities in which Internet users participate the least are creating or posting content on a blog (5.6%), taking part in online consultations/voting on civic/political issues (11.9%) and selling products or services (12.0%).



Figure 7. Proportion of persons aged 16 to 74 using the internet in the 3 months prior to the interview, by activities performed in the internet, 2023



Source: Statistics Portugal, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals.

27.9% of internet users have encountered discriminatory content related to nationality or ethnic or racial origin

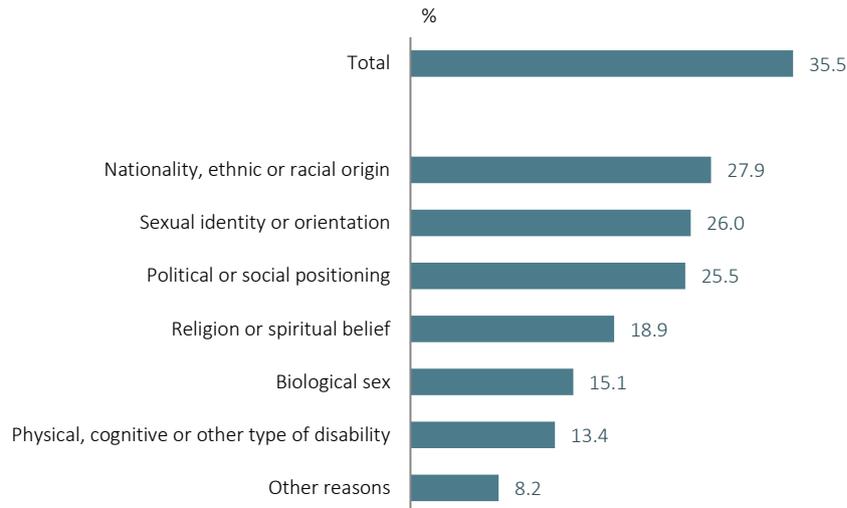
In 2023, the questionnaire of the Survey on Information and Communication Technologies Usage by Households and Individuals included a question about the existence on the internet of aggressive, discriminatory or humiliating content towards certain people or groups of people.

More than a third (35.5%) of persons aged between 16 and 74 indicated that, while using the internet in the 3 months prior to the interview, they had come across content that they perceived as aggressive, discriminatory or humiliating. The reasons associated with this content focused mainly on issues related to nationality, ethnic or racial origin (27.9%), sexual identity or orientation (26.0%) and political or social positioning (25.5%). The motives associated with this content centred essentially on issues related to nationality, ethnic or racial origin (27.9%), sexual identity or orientation (26.0%) and political or social positioning (25.5%). Reasons such as religion or



spiritual belief, gender or disabilities were mentioned by smaller proportions of people (between 18.9% and 13.4%).

Figure 8. Proportion of persons aged 16 to 74 encountering aggressive, discriminatory or humiliating content on the internet in the 3 months prior to the interview, by reason for aggressiveness, 2023



Source: Statistics Portugal, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals.

69.6% of persons have contacted public authorities via the internet

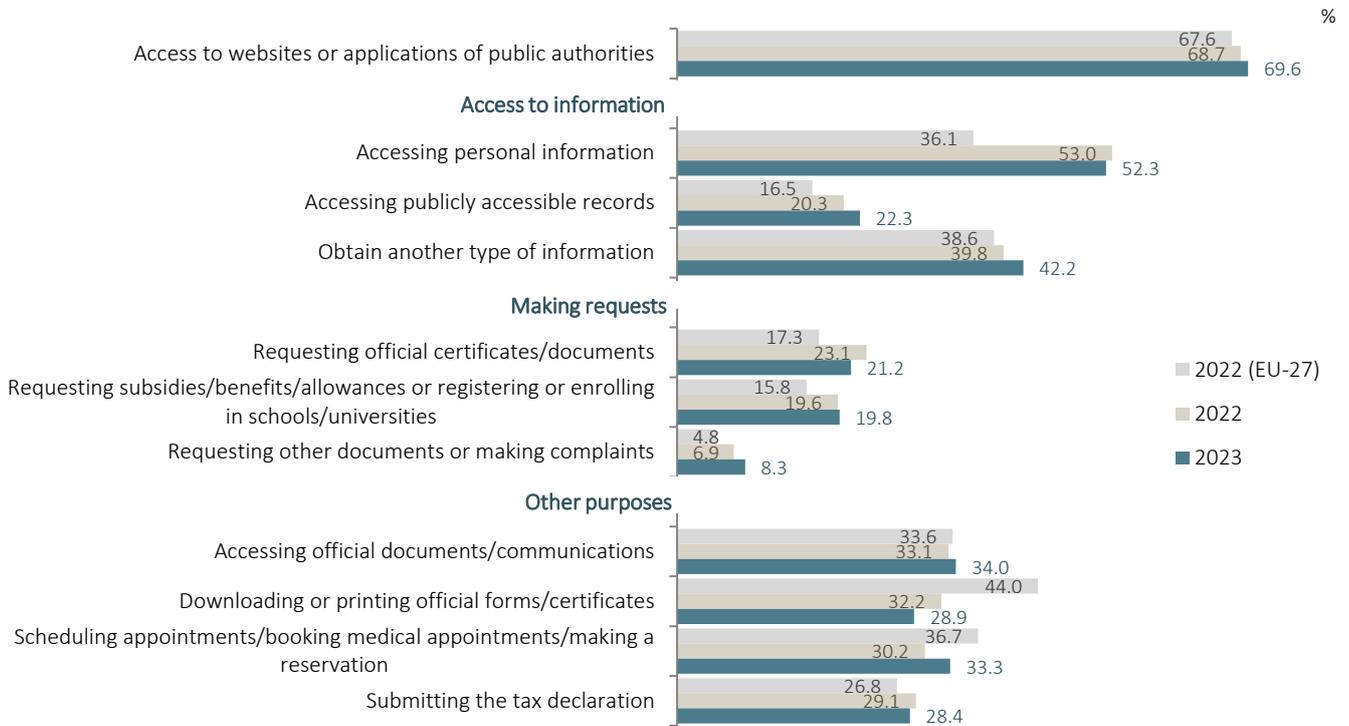
In 2023, 69.6% of people aged 16 to 74 in Portugal (0.9 pp more than in 2022) used the internet in the 12 months prior to the interview to contact public authorities, accessing their websites or applications.

The main purposes for accessing authorities' websites or applications were to obtain information, in particular to consult personal information (52.3%) and to obtain other types of information, other than personal information or publicly accessible records (42.2%).

The proportion of people in Portugal who contacted public authorities in 2022 was 1.1 pp above the European Union average (67.6%). For most access purposes, the percentages of users were higher in Portugal than in the EU-27, except for downloading or printing official forms/certificates (11.8 pp less than in the EU-27), scheduling appointments/making a medical appointment/making a reservation (6.5 pp less) and accessing official documents/communications (0.5 pp less).



Figure 9. Proportion of persons aged 16 to 74 accessing websites of public authorities in the 12 months prior to the interview, by purpose of access, Portugal and EU-27, 2022-2023



Source: Statistics Portugal, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals; UROSTAT, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals (data extracted on 15/11/2023).

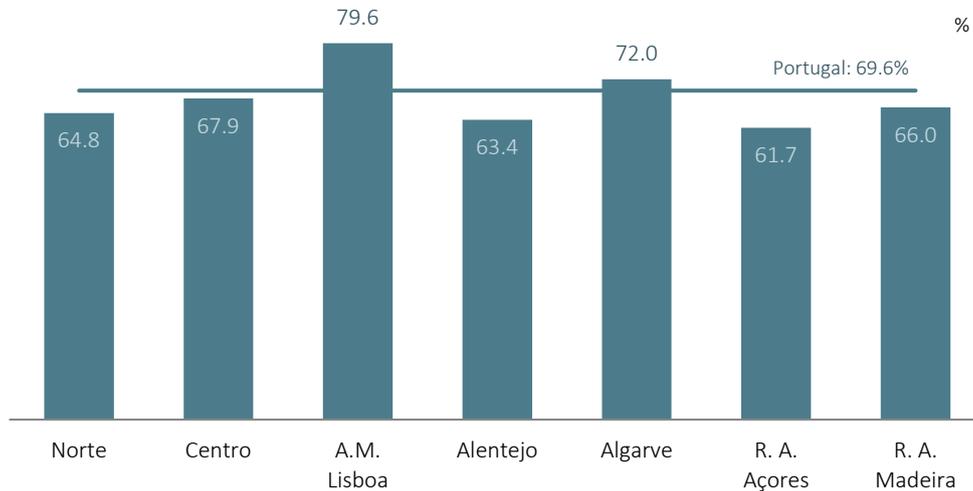
Note: Data for 2023 for the EU-27 are not yet available.

Most people continue to submit their personal income tax return via a website, although this is mainly done by other people, for example a family member, friend, or accountant (47.8%) and less by the person themselves (28.4%).

The Área Metropolitana de Lisboa and the Algarve are the regions with the highest percentages of people accessing public authorities' websites, with 79.6% and 72.0% of persons respectively.



Figure 10. Proportion of persons aged 16 to 74 accessing websites of public authorities in the 12 months prior to the interview, NUTS 2, 2023



Source: Statistics Portugal, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals.

In 2023, access to the websites of public authorities is very similar between men (69.8%) and women (69.4%).

Access to these websites is more frequent in age groups up to 54 and especially among people aged 25 to 34 (90.8%). It is also higher among people who have completed tertiary education (95.0%) or upper secondary education (87.8%), among the employed population (81.6%) and students (80.6%) and for those who belong to households with an income in the 4th (83.2%) and 5th (89.9%) quintiles of income per equivalent adult.

About 30% of the population uses digital authentication with a Citizen Card or Digital Mobile Key

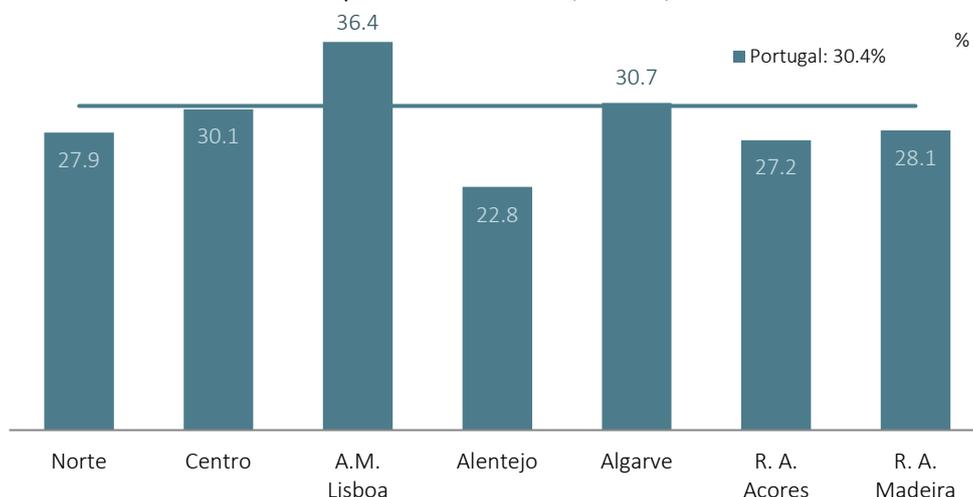
In 2023, the Survey on Information and Communication Technologies Usage in Households and by Individuals included, for the first time, some questions on the use of the Citizen Card (CC) and the Digital Mobile Key (CMD in Portuguese) as means of authentication to access online services³. The results show that 30.4% of the population aged 16 to 74 used these means of authentication to access online services in the 12 months prior to the interview.

There are more users of these means of authentication in the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (36.4%) and fewer in the Alentejo region (22.8%). Close to the national reference are the Algarve region, with a proportion of 30.7%, and the Centro region, with 30.1%.

³ The Citizen Card (CC) and the Digital Mobile Key (CMD in Portuguese) are means of authentication recognised in national legislation and available for accessing online services from various public and private entities.



Figure 11. Proportion of persons aged 16 to 74 using CC or CMD to authenticate and access online services in the 12 months prior to the interview, NUTS 2, 2023



Source: Statistics Portugal, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals.

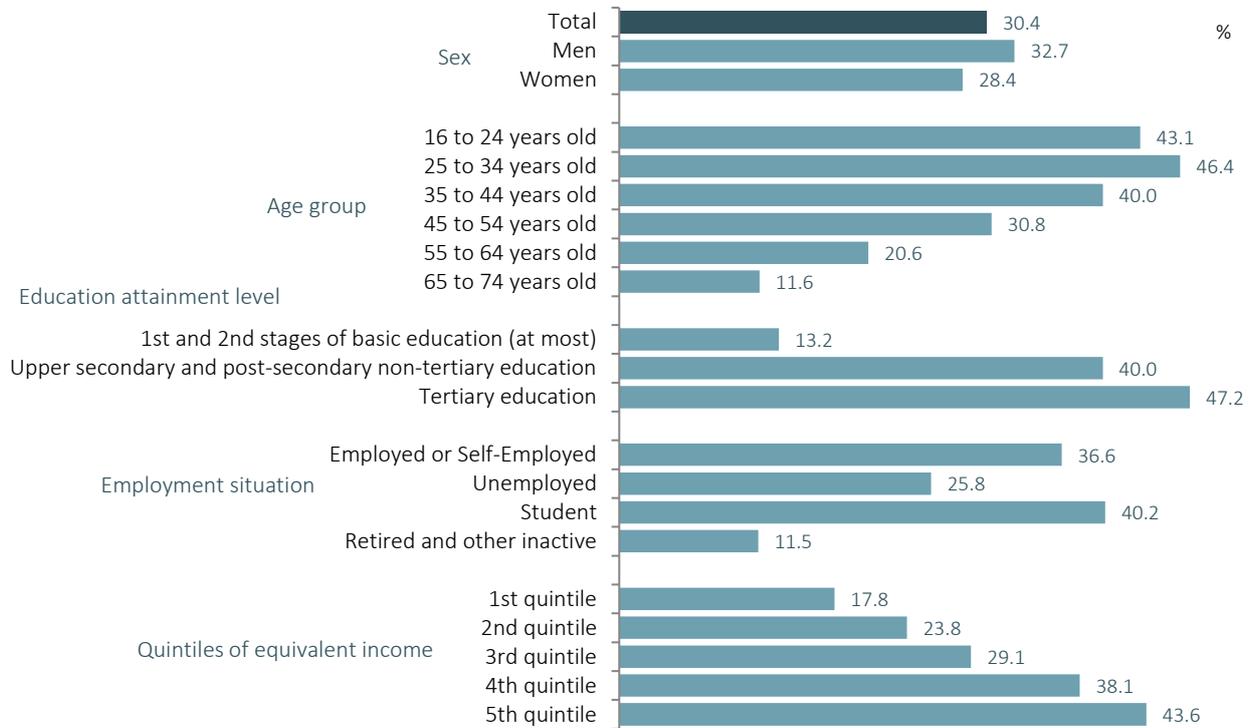
The use of CC or CMD as a means of online authentication is more significant for men (32.7% of the male population) than for women (28.4%).

By age, the use of these means of authentication is most reported by people aged 25 to 34 (46.4%) and higher than the national average in age groups up to 54. By activity status, it is students (40.2%) and the employed population (36.6%) who most report using these means of authentication.

The proportions using these means of online authentication are higher among those who have completed tertiary education (47.2%) or upper secondary education (40.0%) and among those who belong to families with higher incomes, namely those in the 4th (38.1%) and 5th (43.6%) quintiles of income per equivalent adult.



Figure 12. Proportion of persons aged 16 to 74 using CC or CMD for authentication and access to online services in the 12 months prior to the interview, by sociodemographic characteristics, 2023



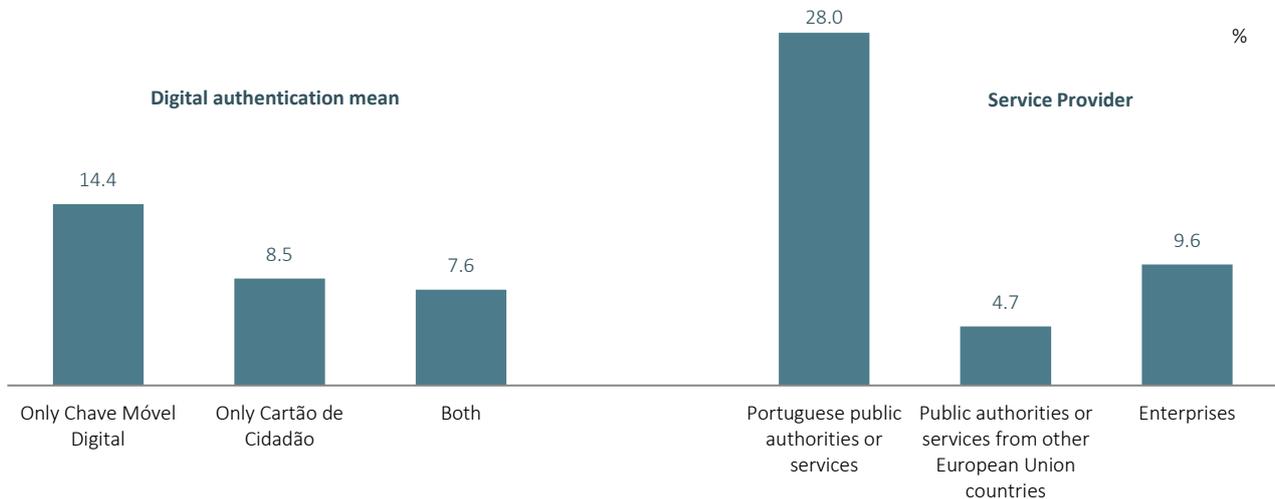
Source: Statistics Portugal, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals.

To authenticate online, the resident population (16-74 years old) mainly uses CMD, with 14.4% of people aged 16-74 using only CMD and 7.6% using CMD but also the Citizen Card (CC). The proportion of people who use a CC using a card reader and PIN code (8.5%) is 5.9 pp lower than the proportion of those who only use a CMD.

These means of authentication are mainly used to access services provided by Portuguese authorities or public services (28.0%). Around 9.6% of people use CC or CMD to authenticate and access services provided by enterprises, with 4.7% reporting using these means to access public services in other countries of the European Union.



Figure 13. Proportion of persons aged 16 to 74 using CC or CMD for authentication and access to online services in the 12 months prior to the interview, by authentication mean used and by type of service provider, 2023



Source: Statistics Portugal, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals.

56.7% do not use authentication with a Citizen Card or Digital Mobile Key because they do not access services that require their use

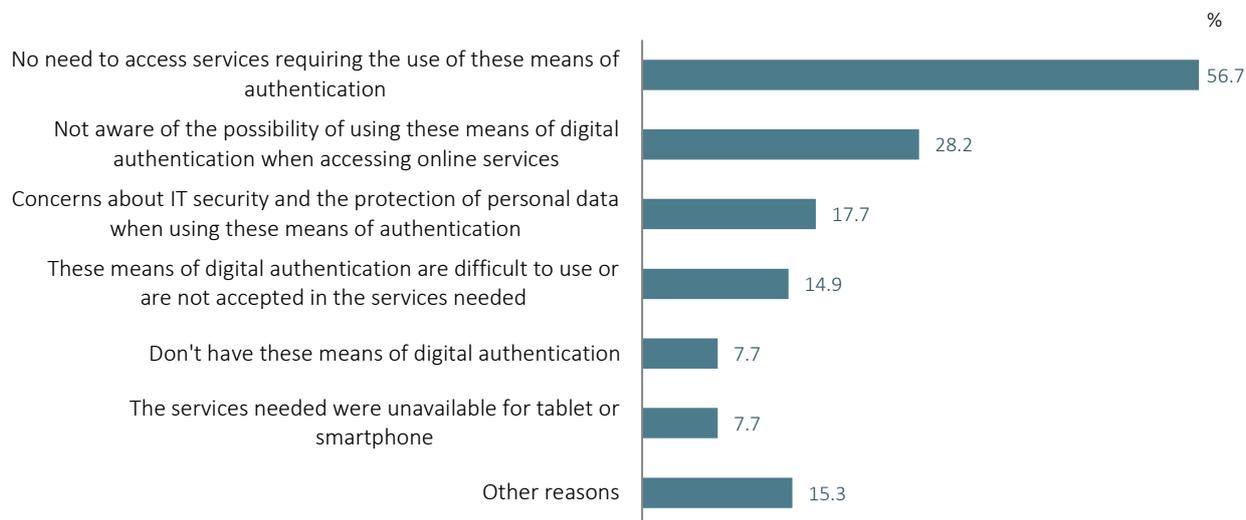
More than half (56.7%) of people who did not use a CC or CMD to authenticate and access online services said they did not do so because they did not need to access services that required their use.

There was also a significant proportion of people (28.2%) who were not aware of the possibility of using these means to authenticate themselves and access online services and 7.7% reported they did not have these means of digital authentication.

Concerns about the security and protection of personal data and the difficulty of using these means are reasons given by 17.7% and 14.9%, respectively, of non-users of these means of authentication. The unsuitability of services for use on a smartphones or tablets was indicated as a reason for not using this type of authentication by 7.7% of people.



Figure 14. Proportion of persons aged 16 to 74 not using CC or CMD for authentication and access to online services in the 12 months prior to the interview, by reason for not using, 2023



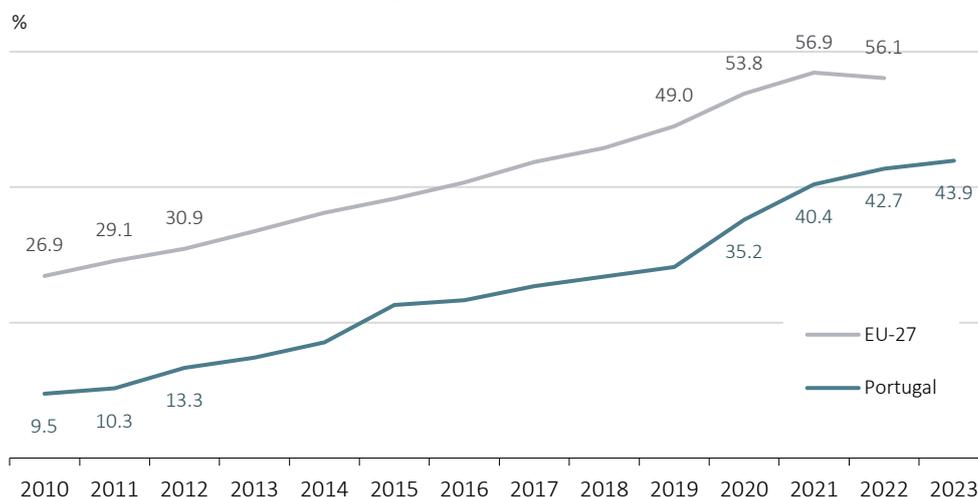
Source: Statistics Portugal, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals.

Use of e-commerce in the EU-27 is 13.4 percentage points higher than in Portugal

In 2023, 43.9% of people aged 16 to 74 placed orders online in the 3 months prior to the interview, 1.2 pp more than in 2022, maintaining the deceleration of the indicator already seen in 2022 (2.3 pp more), after the more significant increases observed in 2020 (7 pp more) and 2021 (5.2 pp more).



Figure 15. Proportion of persons aged 16 to 74 using e-commerce in the 3 months prior to the interview, Portugal and EU-27, 2010-2023



Source: Statistics Portugal, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals; EUROSTAT, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals (data extracted on 15/11/2023).

Note: Data for 2023 for the EU-27 are not yet available.

Portugal continues to have lower levels of e-commerce use than the European Union average: in 2022, 56.1% of EU-27 residents placed orders online in the 3 months prior to the interview, 13.4 p.p. more than the proportion recorded in Portugal (42.7%).

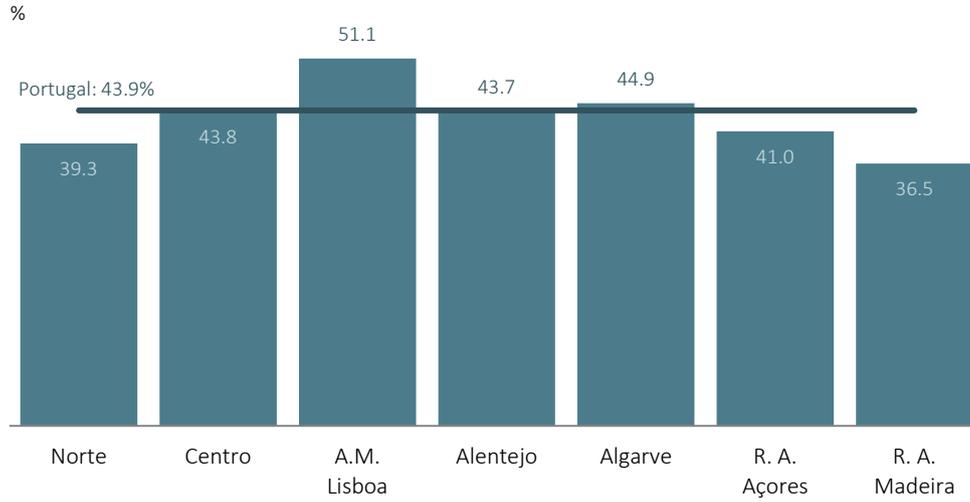
In 2023, the proportion of women who placed orders online (44.5%) is still higher than that of men (43.3%), although the difference has narrowed from 3.8 pp in 2022 to 1.2 pp in 2023.

E-commerce use is also significantly higher in the 25-34 age group (75.2% of users), among users with tertiary education (68.3%) or upper secondary education (56.8%), who are students 61.3%) or are working (53.4%), and among those in the two highest income quintiles (56.2% to 62.0%).

The Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (51.1%) and the Algarve (44.9%) have the highest proportions of e-commerce users. Also noteworthy are the Centro region (43.8%) and the Alentejo (43.7%), with proportions very close to those obtained for the country (43.9%).



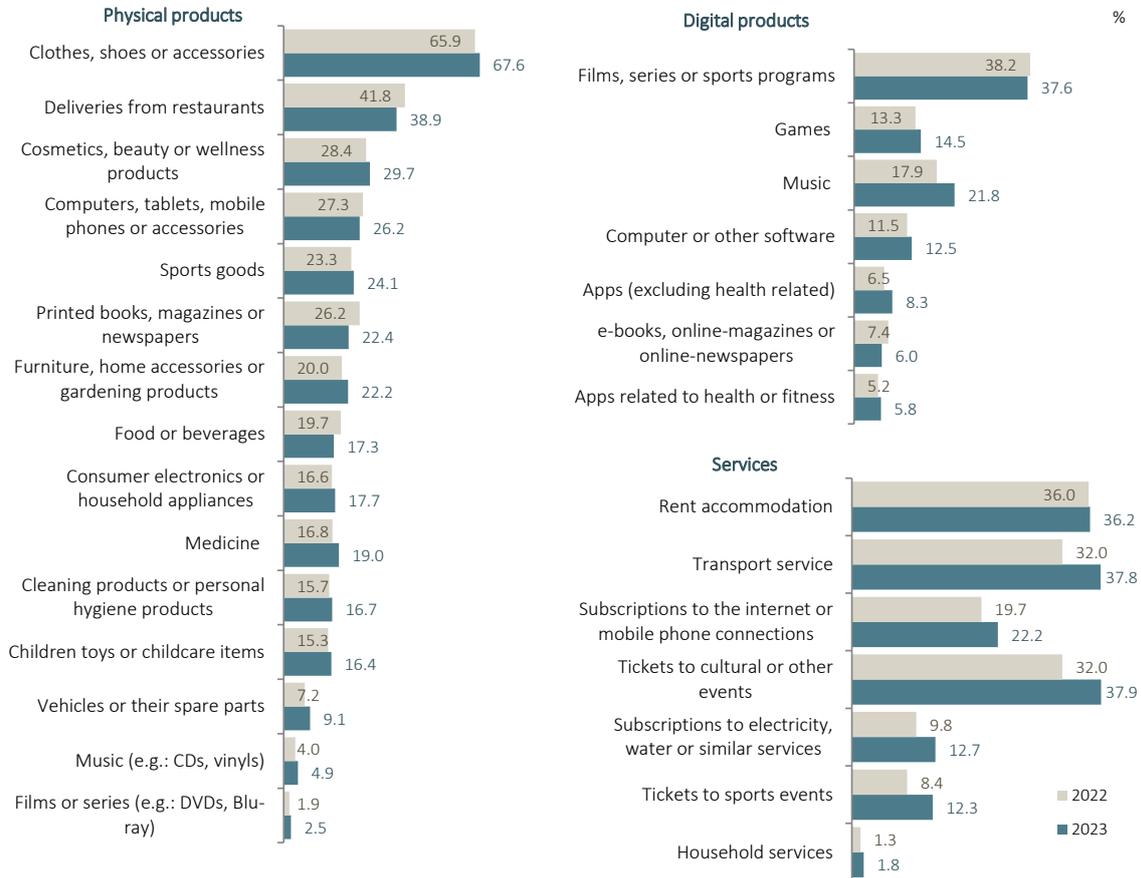
Figure 16. Proportion of persons aged 16 to 74 using e-commerce in the 3 months prior to the interview, NUTS 2, 2023



Source: Statistics Portugal, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals.



Figure 17. Proportion of persons aged 16 to 74 using e-commerce in the 3 months prior to the interview by goods or services ordered, Portugal, 2022-2023



Source: Statistics Portugal, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals.

Physical products continue to be the type of product that most users order (97.5% ordered at least one physical product), but the purchase of services is what has seen the highest growth since 2020 (from 47.8% in 2020 to 69.8% in 2023).

The main products or services ordered in 2023 were, as in previous years, clothing, footwear and fashion accessories (67.6%), takeaway or home delivery meals (38.9%) and films, series or sports programmes in digital format (37.6%).

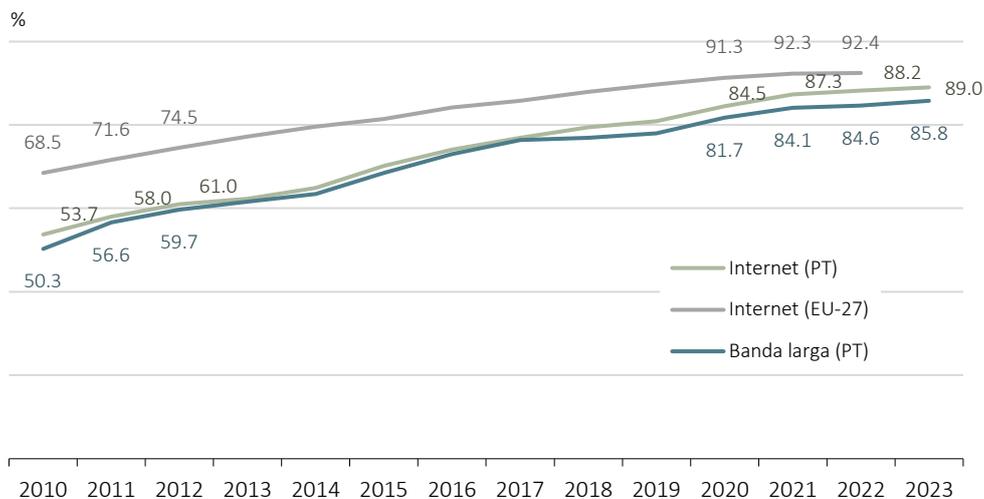
With regard to services purchased over the internet, in 2023 there continued to be an upward trend in the proportion of users purchasing tickets for cultural events (from 32.0% in 2022 to 37.9% in 2023) and transport services (from 32.0% in 2022 to 37.8% in 2023).



89% of households in Portugal have access to the internet at home, mainly through fixed technology

In 2023, 89.0% of households in Portugal have internet access at home and 85.8% have a broadband connection. These results indicate an increase of 0.8 pp in internet connection and 1.2 pp in broadband connection compared to 2022.

Figure 18. Percentage of households with internet connection and broadband connection at home, Portugal and EU-27, 2010-2023



Source: Statistics Portugal, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals; EUROSTAT, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals (data extracted on 15/11/2023).

Note: Data for 2023 for the EU-27 are not yet available.

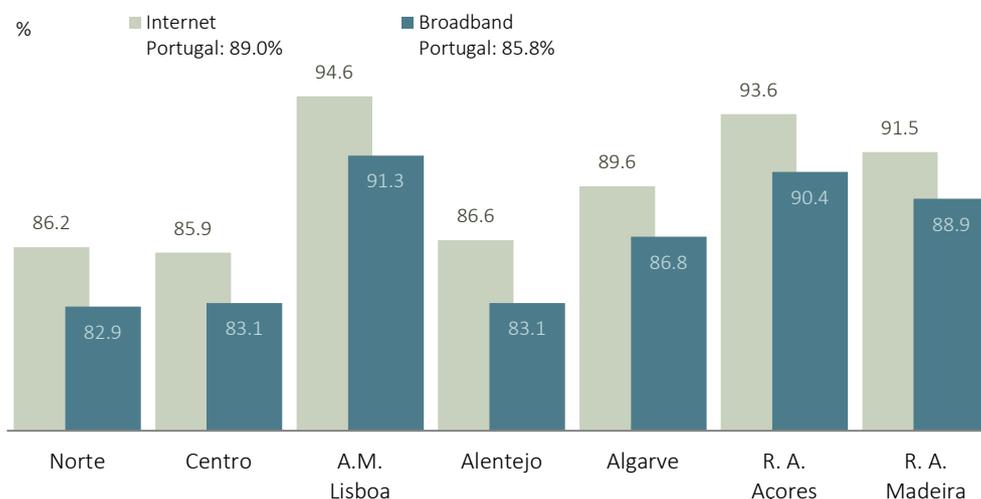
Compared to the level of access in Portugal in 2010, internet access at home and broadband access at home increased by more than 35 pp, narrowing the gap with access levels in the European average (EU-27). In 2023, the proportion of households with Internet access at home was 3.4 pp below the proportion obtained for the EU-27 in the previous year⁴, when in 2010 the difference was around 15 pp.

In 2023, internet connection and broadband connection at home continue to be more frequent in the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa, Região Autónoma dos Açores, Região Autónoma da Madeira and in the Algarve. It is in the Centro region that, since 2022, the lowest rates have been recorded: in 2023, internet access covered 85.9% of households in this region and broadband access 83.1%.

⁴ Most recent year for which data are available for the EU-27.



Figure 19. Percentage of households with internet connection and broadband connection at home, NUTS 2, 2023



Source: Statistics Portugal, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals.

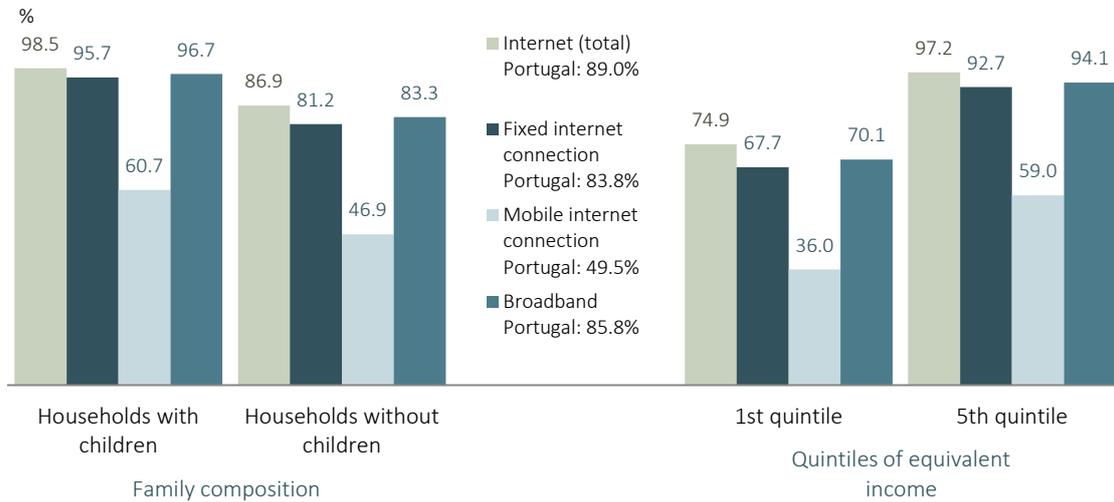
Internet access rates are higher among households with children up to 15 years of age, 11 pp more than among households without children, with proportions ranging from 98.5% for internet access to 96.7% for broadband access.

By income class⁵, it is among households in the highest quintile (20% of households with the highest incomes) that there are higher levels of access to internet (97.2%) and broadband (94.1%). For the 20% of households with the lowest income (1st quintile), the proportions of internet access at home and broadband access are lower, by more than 20 pp (74.9% and 70.1%, respectively).

⁵ Monthly net monetary income per equivalent adult.



Figure 20. Proportion of households with internet connection (total, fixed and mobile) and broadband connection in the household, by household composition and income quintiles per equivalent adult, Portugal, 2023



Source: Statistics Portugal, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals.

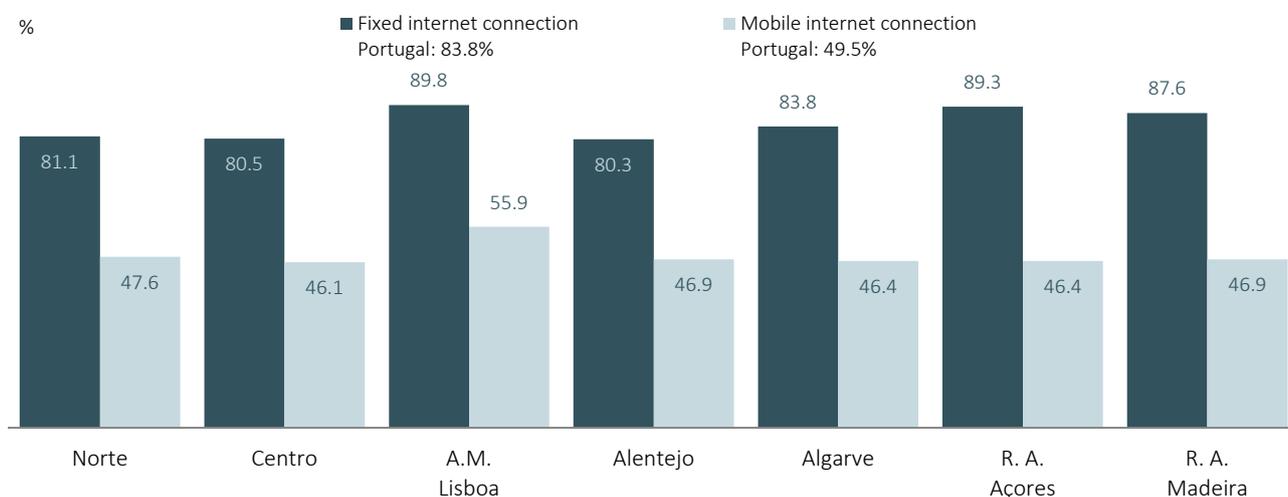
Home Internet connections using fixed technologies (83.8%) continue to be predominant in Portuguese households, contrasting with mobile technological connections (49.5%).

For both technologies, it is among families with children that there are higher proportions of access to both fixed internet (95.7%) and mobile internet (60.7%), as well as among families with higher incomes (5th quintile), where 92.7% have access to fixed internet and 59.0% have mobile internet.

By NUTS 2 region, the percentages of households with fixed internet connection vary from 80.3% in Alentejo to 89.8% in the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa. With a mobile connection, the proportions range from 46.1% in the Centro region and 55.9% in the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa.



Figure 21. Percentage of households with fixed connection and mobile internet connection at home, NUTS 2, 2023



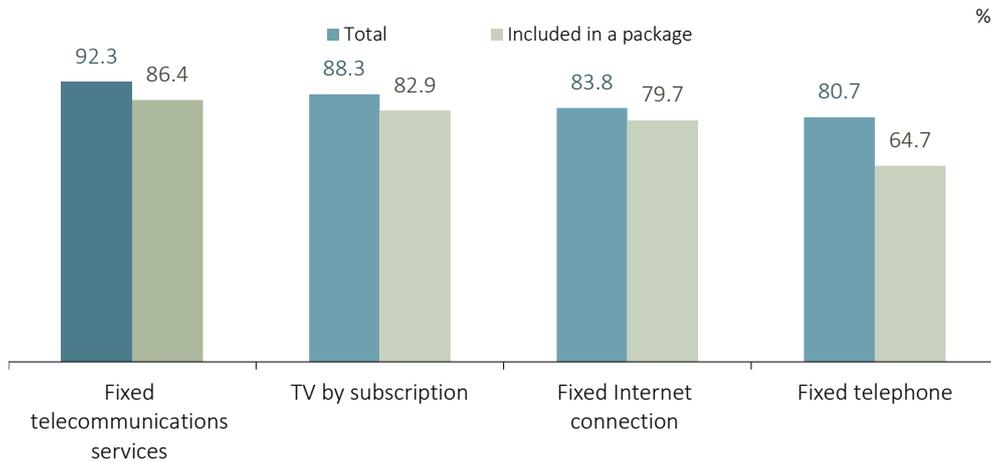
Source: Statistics Portugal, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals.

92.3% of households in Portugal have at least one fixed telecommunications service at home, mainly TV by subscription

In 2023, 92.3% of households in Portugal have at least one fixed telecommunications service installed at home and for 86.4% the existing fixed services are bundled into a package with other telecommunications services (fixed or mobile). Whether bundled or not, subscribing to a television service is the most frequent situation in Portuguese households (88.3% in total and 82.9% in households with bundled services), followed by fixed internet (83.8% and 79.7%, respectively) and, finally, fixed telephone (80.7% and 64.7%, respectively).



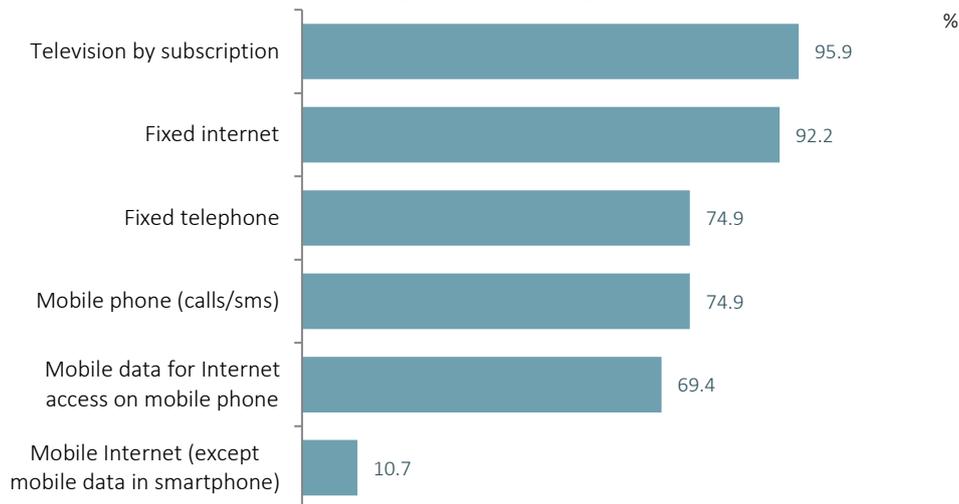
Figure 22. Proportion of households with fixed telecommunications services at home, by type of service, Portugal, 2023



Source: Statistics Portugal, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals.

Among households with bundled telecoms services, TV by subscription and fixed internet are the main services included, with proportions above 90%: 95.9% for television and 92.2% for fixed internet.

Figure 23. Proportion of households with fixed telecommunications services integrated in a package, by type of service integrated in a package, Portugal, 2023



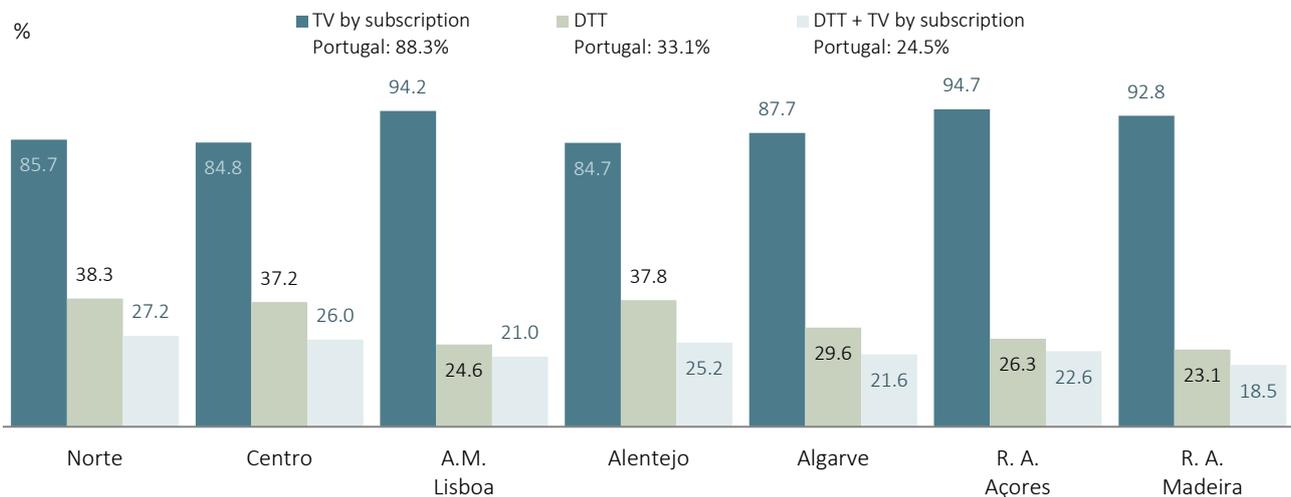
Source: Statistics Portugal, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals..



Around three quarters (74.9%) of households with a telecommunications package have, in identical proportions, a fixed telephone service and a mobile telephone service for calls and SMS as part of a package. For more than half of the households with a telecommunications package (69.4%), mobile data for internet access on their mobile phone is also included in the package. The service that is least included in a bundle is mobile internet (mobile data provided by *pen*, router or SIM card), with only 10.7% of these households indicating that they have this service integrated.

Subscribing to the television service, regardless of whether or not it is bundled, is more common among families living in Região Autónoma dos Açores (94.7%) and the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa (94.2%). Above the national reference (88.3%) are the Região Autónoma da Madeira (92.8%) and the Algarve (87.7%).

Figure 24. Proportion of households with TV by subscription and digital terrestrial television (DTT), NUTS 2, 2023



Source: Statistics Portugal, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals.

In the country as a whole, 33.1% of households have access to DTT in their main residence, with this access being more frequent in households in the Norte (38.3%), Alentejo (37.8%) and Centro (37.2%) regions. Access to DTT, i.e., access to a television that allows users to watch the transmission of the general national channels live and free of charge via the DTT signal, is lower in the four regions where subscription to the TV by subscription service is more widespread.

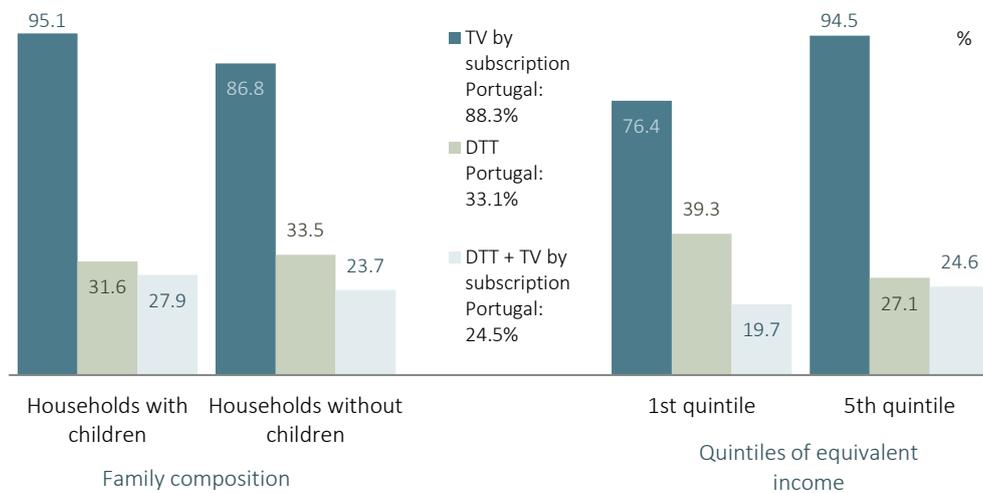
Simultaneous access to both services (television subscription and DTT) is more common in the regions where access to DTT is higher: Norte (27.2%), Centro (26.0%) and Alentejo (25.2%).



Access to DTT predominates among families without children and with lower incomes

Access to TV by subscription is more frequent among families with children (95.1%) and in families with higher incomes (94.5%), in contrast to DTT, which predominates in families without children (33.5%) and in families with lower incomes (39.3%).

Figure 25. Proportion of households with TV by subscription and digital terrestrial television (DTT), by household composition and income quintiles per equivalent adult, 2023



Source: Statistics Portugal, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals.

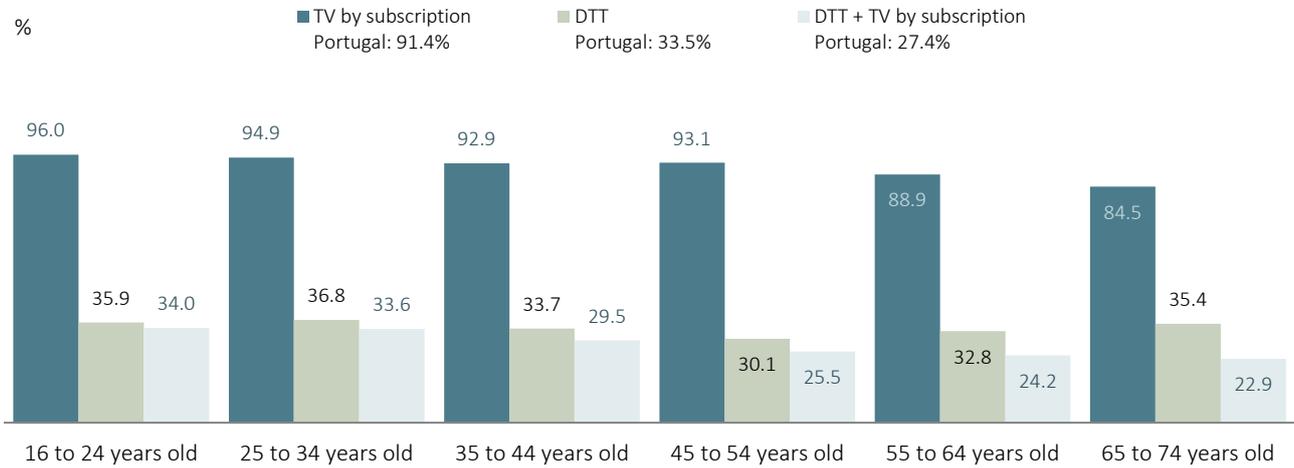
The distribution of these indicators related to television (TV by subscription, DTT and DTT + TV by subscription) among individuals aged 16 to 74, shows that 91.4% have TV by subscription at home, 33.5% have DTT and 27.4% have both television systems (DTT + TV by subscription).

The proportions of people who have TV by subscription at home are lower for the older age groups, covering only 84.5% of the population aged 65 to 74, i.e., 11.5 percentage points less than for the 16 to 24 age group (96.0%). In the case of DTT access, the proportions decrease across the age groups up to 44, from 35.9% at 16-24 to 30.1% at 45-54, but are higher in the two subsequent groups (reaching 35.5% for the 65-74 population).

Simultaneous access to both television systems at home is more frequent among people in the younger age groups: 34.0% at 16-24 years old, 33.6% at 25-24 years old and 29.5% at 35-44 years old.



Figure 26. Proportion of persons aged 16 to 74 with TV by subscription and digital terrestrial television (DTT) at home, by age groups, 2023



Source: Statistics Portugal, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals.



METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

Indicators in this press release are based on data from the Survey on Information and Communication Technologies Usage in households and by Individuals (IUTICF), held by Statistics Portugal on an annual basis since 2002 (since 2006 in accordance with specific EU regulations and currently pursuant to implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and Council of 10 October 2019).

The IUTICF is an annual survey based on a representative sample of households resident in Portugal with at least one individual aged 16 to 74 years old.

The sample was dimensioned and stratified by NUTS 2 to obtain representative estimates for mainland Portugal and for the autonomous regions of Açores and of Madeira. Nevertheless, for other levels of disaggregation (not necessarily geographic), the representativeness is evaluated according to the specific sampling errors.

The estimates presented have been obtained from a sample of 7,672 households with at least one person aged 16 to 74 years old and the same number of persons in this age group.

Indicators related to e-commerce and internet usage and ICT skills generally refer to the 3 months prior to the interview. Indicators related to access to public authorities' website and Electronic Identification refer to the 12 months prior to the interview, and the results on access to internet and telecommunication services at home refer to the time of the interview. Data collection for this survey took place between 4 May June and 31 July 2023.

IUTIFC implementation in 2023 was co-funded by the European Union.

DEFINITIONS

BROADBAND – A connection that makes possible the transmission, at a high speed, of considerable quantities of information, such as television images. The types of broadband connection are: XDSL (ADSL, SDSL, etc.), cable, UMTS or other such as satellite.

E-COMMERCE – Business process conducted via Internet Protocol-based networks or via other computer-mediated networks. The goods and services are ordered over those networks, but the payment and the ultimate delivery of the good or service may be conducted on or off-line. Orders received via telephone, facsimile, or manually typed e-mails are not counted as electronic commerce. Note: if the e-mail system is used for the transmission of an automatic message, i.e. computer-to-computer without human intervention, then it is considered an e-commerce transaction.

E-MAIL – System that allows the sending of messages by computers inserted in communication networks or by other type of communication equipment.

EQUIVALENT INCOME – The result of the division of the household's disposable income by its size in terms of "equivalent adults". Note: "Equivalent adults" is a unit resulting from the application of the OECD modified scale.



INTERNET (www access) – The connection to the set of global computer networks interlinked by the TCP/IP protocol (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol), where data and service servers are located (FTP, WWW, email, etc.).

INTERNET BANKING – Service designed to help users easily manage their bank accounts. It uses Internet technologies and allows the user to access information about their accounts, transfer money between accounts, make payments and perform other tasks on a self-service basis.

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD – A group of people living at the same dwelling, with either "de jure" or "de facto" family relationships, occupying the all or part of a dwelling; or a single person that fully or partly occupies a dwelling. Note: Guests with maintenance obligations as well as other persons are included in the private household, as long as the fundamental or basic expenses together with income are shared. Domestic personnel cohabiting in the dwelling can also be considered to belong to the private household (if they don't go away every week to the dwelling where their household lives).

SOCIAL NETWORK – Set of sites that privilege the formation of virtual communities with common interests.

WEBSITE – A programmed webpage or set of webpages viewed using a browser (Internet Explorer, Netscape, etc.). Each webpage has its own www address (e.g., www.organismo.pt), known as a URL (Uniform Resource Locator).