



21 November 2024

SURVEY ON INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES USAGE IN HOUSEHOLDS AND BY INDIVIDUALS
2024

Rectified version 22-11-2024

On page 12, a footnote has been added indicating a break in the series of data for Portugal for 2024 for the indicator "Submitting the tax declaration". Figure 11 has been changed.

HALF OF PERSONS AGED 16 TO 74 YEARS OLD PLACED ORDERS ONLINE IN THE PREVIOUS 3 MONTHS

In 2024, 88.5% of the resident population aged 16 to 74 used the internet in the 3 months prior to the interview (2.7 pp more than in the previous year). Virtually all 16-to-24-year-olds and all persons in education use the internet, with a rate of internet users over 98% for persons (16-74 years old) who have completed upper secondary or tertiary education.

Communicating and accessing information continues to be the main activity carried out by internet users: 93.3% exchanged instant messages (via WhatsApp, Messenger, etc.), 86.7% sent or received emails, 87.9% searched for information about products or services, 84.2% called or made video calls, 82.1% read news and 79.6% participated in social networks.

72.7% of internet users kept at home at least one computer equipment they no longer used, mainly mobile phones (61.8%) or smartphones and laptops or tablets (43.1%); 22.3% sold or offered at least one piece of equipment to other persons and 22.2% disposed of at least one piece of equipment for recycling electronic waste.

More than half of internet users (53.7%) report having considered aspects related to environmental impact when purchasing new computer equipment. However, the price (86.7%) and the characteristics of the hard drive or processor of the equipment (74.7%) are the characteristics that most influence the purchase.

82.5% of internet users use equipment or systems whose operation is connected to the internet (Internet of Things – IoT), 8.6 pp more than in 2022 and 12.0 pp more than in 2020. The most used entertainment equipment is television (72.2%) and game consoles (26.0%).

In 2024, 48.9% of persons aged 16 to 74 placed orders online in the 3 months prior to the interview, 5.0 pp more than in 2023, with this indicator once again showing a more significant increase after the slowdown observed in 2023 (1.2 pp more) and 2022 (2.3 pp more).

90.6% of households in Portugal have internet access at home and 87.0% have a broadband connection. Connections using fixed technologies (84.6%) continue to be predominant, compared to mobile technologies (49.7%).

88.7% of households have access to TV by subscription and 23.7% have access to Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT) at home. Access to TV by subscription is more common among households with children (95.2%) and in families



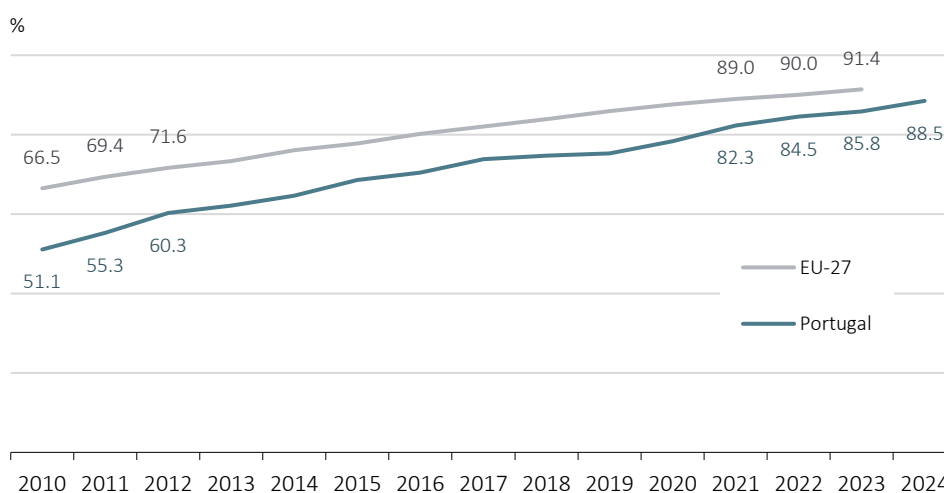
with greater resources (93.9%), unlike DTT, which predominates in households without children (25.4%) and in households with fewer resources (31.3%).

The proportion of internet users continues to increase

In 2024, 88.5% of the resident population aged 16 to 74 used the internet in the 3 months prior to the interview, 2.7 pp more than in the previous year, an increase higher than that recorded in the two previous years (2.2 pp in 2022 and 1.3 pp in 2023).

The proportion of internet users obtained for Portugal in 2023¹ (85.8%) continued to be lower than the European Union (EU-27) average in the same year (91.4%), although maintaining the convergence to EU-27 values observed since 2010.

Figure 1. Proportion of persons aged 16 to 74 who used the internet in the 3 months prior to the interview, Portugal and EU-27, 2010-2024



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 13/11/2024).

Note: Data for 2024 for the EU-27 are not yet available.

The proportion of women who use the internet in 2024 (88.6%) is, for the first time, very close to that seen for men (88.4%).

Virtually all young persons aged 16 to 24 and all those in education use the internet. The rate of internet users is still above 90% for the population aged 25 to 54, for persons (16-74 years old) who have completed tertiary

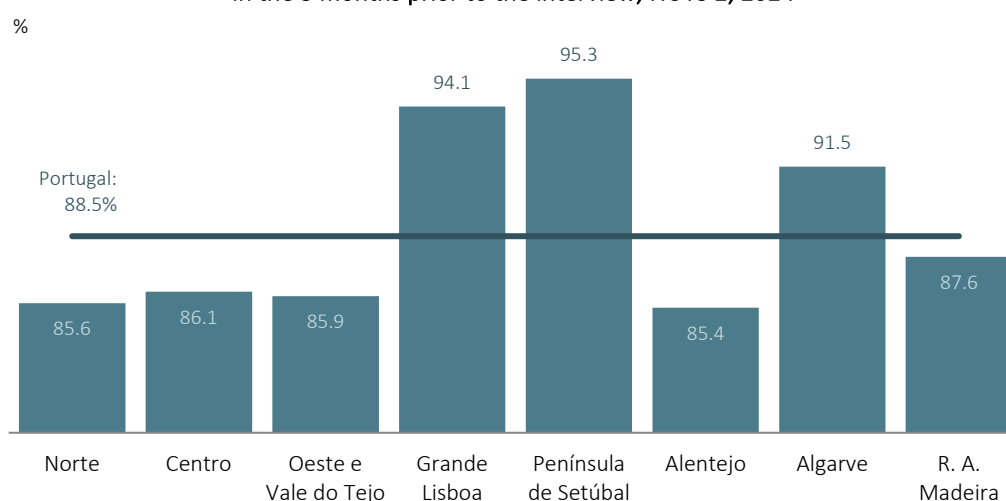
¹ Most recent year for which data are available for the EU-27.



education (98.8%) and upper secondary education (98.1%), for those with a job (95.4%) and for those belonging to households with higher incomes² (97.5% in the 5th quintile and 95.6% in the 4th quintile).

From 1 January 2024, the release of statistical results shall use the 2024 version of the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS-2024).³ In 2024, the highest proportions of internet users were recorded in the Península de Setúbal (95.3%) and Grande Lisboa (94.1%), the two new regions that made up the Área Metropolitana de Lisboa in the previous version of the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS-2013). Compared to the previous year, the proportion of users in the Algarve (91.5%) remains higher than the national average of 88.5%, but the results for the Autonomous Regions of Açores and Madeira (with, respectively, 88.3% and 87.6%) do not reach the national reference. In the remaining four regions – Norte, Centro, Oeste e Vale do Tejo, Alentejo – the proportions of users vary between 85.4% in the Alentejo and 86.1% in the Centro.

Figure 2. Proportion of persons aged 16 to 74 who used the internet in the 3 months prior to the interview, NUTS 2, 2024



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

Communication remains the main purpose for using the internet

In 2024, 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: 93.3% exchanged instant messages (via WhatsApp, Messenger, etc.), 87.9% searched for information about products or services, 86.7% sent or received emails, 84.2% made calls or video calls, 82.1% read news and 79.6% participated in social networks.

² Monthly net monetary income per equivalent adult.

³ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/674 of 26 December 2022 amending the Annexes to Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS).

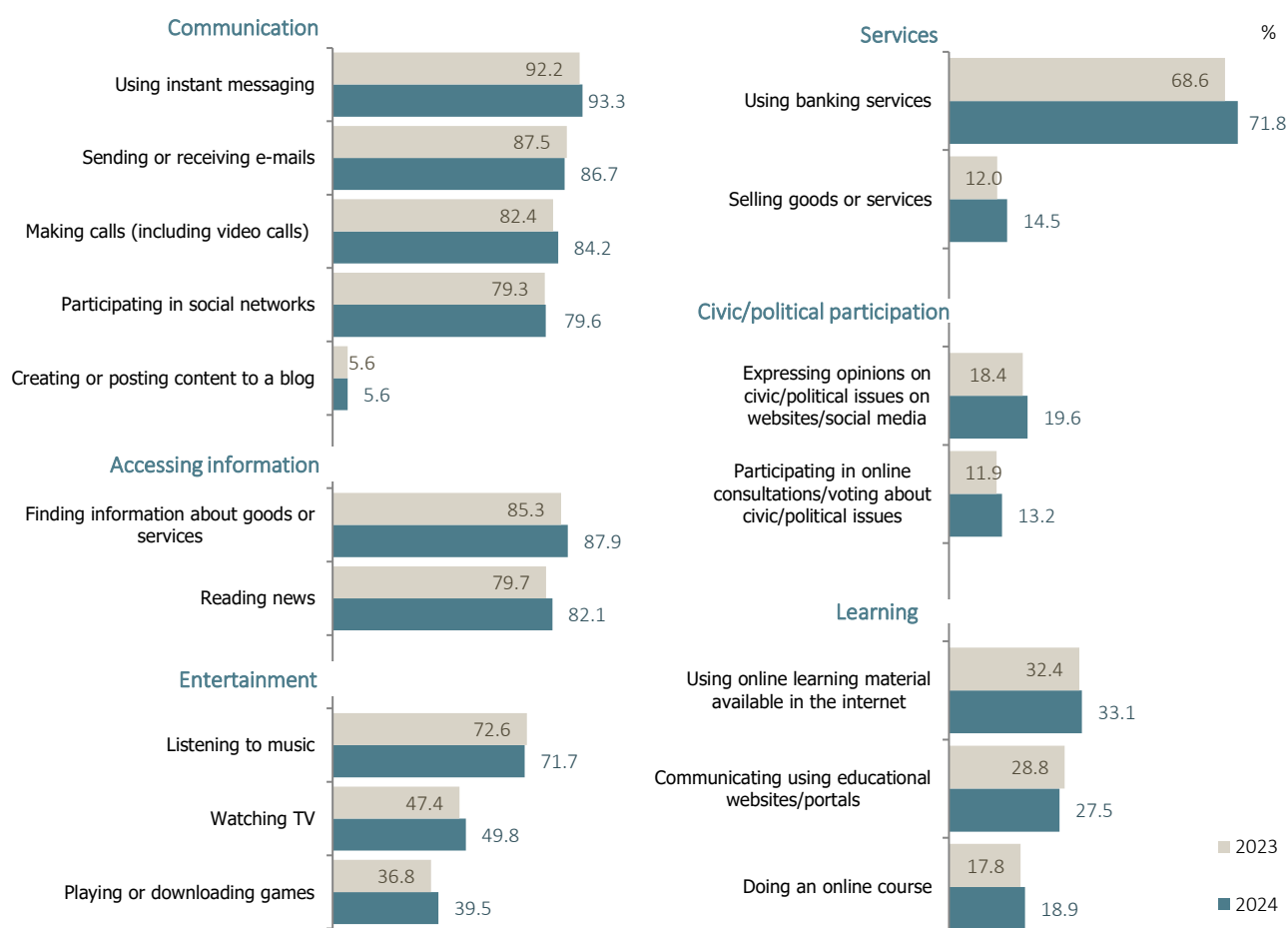


DIÍSTAQUE

Using banking services (71.8%) and listening to music (71.7%) are still activities carried out by more than two-thirds of internet users.

The activities with the lowest participation of internet users are creating or posting content on a blog (5.6%), taking part in online consultations/voting on civic/political issues (13.2%) and selling products or services (12.0%).

Figure 3. Proportion of persons aged 16 to 74 who used the internet in the 3 months prior to the interview, by activities performed on the internet, 2024



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



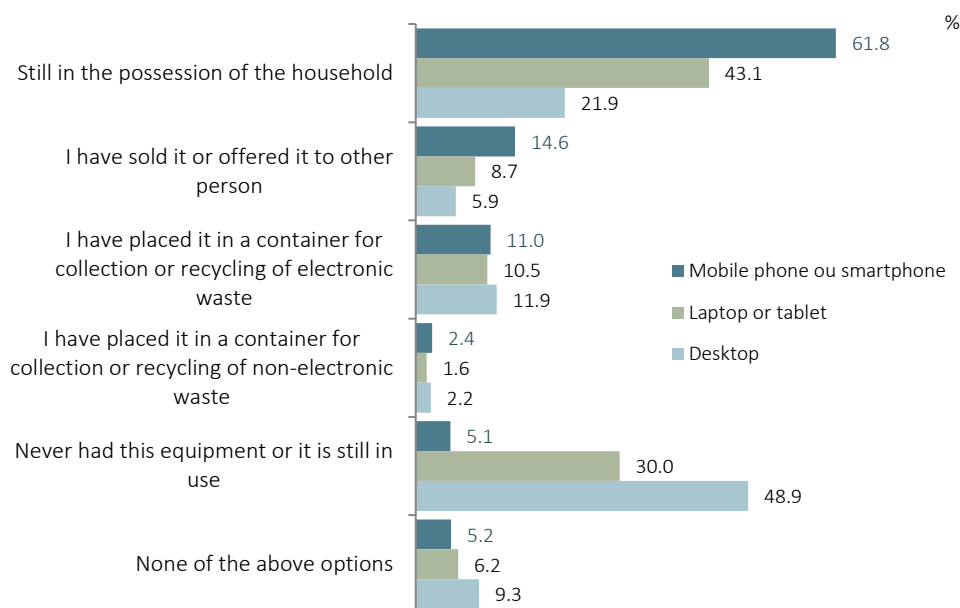
Most internet users keep obsolete equipment at home

When asked about the behaviour they adopt when they stop using a computer equipment⁴ (mobile phone/smartphone, laptop/tablet or desktop computer), 72.7% internet users⁵ indicated that their main behaviour was to keep the equipment in the household's possession: 61.8% did so in relation to the last mobile phone or smartphone they stopped using, 43.1% in relation to the last laptop or tablet and 21.9% in relation to the last desktop computer.

Other frequent behaviours are selling or giving equipment to other people (inside or outside the household) and disposing of equipment for electronic waste recycling, mentioned by 22.3% and 22.2% of users respectively in relation to at least one piece of equipment.

Disposal in containers not suitable for recycling electronic waste is only mentioned by approximately 5% of internet users.

Figure 4. Proportion of persons aged 16 to 74 by behaviour when stop using computer equipment, by type of equipment, Portugal, 2024



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

⁴ The interviewees were asked to refer to the last equipment that they had most recently stopped using or that stopped working.

⁵ People (16-74 years old) who used the internet in the 3 months prior to the interview.



The Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals also collected information on the criteria adopted by internet users when purchasing new computer equipment in relation to aspects linked to environmental impact.

When buying new equipment, more than half (53.7%) took into account at least one feature with an environmental impact: 43.2% said they considered the energy efficiency of the equipment, 27.8% considered the fact that the equipment had been designed with environmental concerns, 23.7% the possibility of buying an extra warranty and 20.2% took into account the existence of a policy for collecting old/obsolete equipment.

More than a third of Internet users (39.7%) reported they didn't take into account any of the characteristics related to environmental aspects, with price (86.7%), the characteristics of the equipment's hard drive or processor (74.7%) and brand, design or size (69.0%) being the most frequently mentioned characteristics.

Figure 5. Proportion of persons aged 16 to 74 by behaviour when buying computer equipment, Portugal, 2024



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

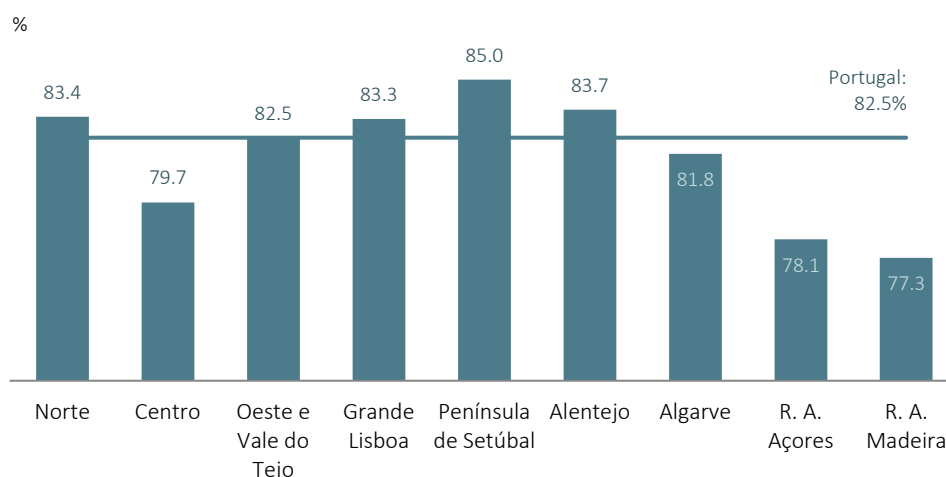


7 out of 10 Portuguese use equipment connected to the internet (Internet of Things)

Of all the people that used the internet in the 3 months prior to the interview, 82.5% used an equipment or systems whose operation is connected to the internet (Internet of Things - IoT⁶), a proportion higher than in 2022 (8.6 pp more) and in 2020 (12.0 pp more)⁷.

By region of residence, it stands out the proportion of IoT users in Península de Setúbal (85.0%) and the existence of four regions in which the proportions are reasonably close to the national average: Norte, Oeste e Vale do Tejo, Grande Lisboa and Alentejo. The regions of Algarve (81.8%), Centro (79.7%) and the Autonomous Regions of Açores (78.1%) and Madeira (77.3%) have proportions of users below the national reference.

Figure 6. Proportion of persons aged 16 to 74 using equipment or systems connected to the internet (Internet of Things – IoT), NUTS 2, 2024



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

The use of equipment or systems connected to the internet is more common among men (84.8%), people up to 44 years old (with proportions close to 90%), those who have completed higher (88.3%) or upper secondary education (87.8%), students (94.6%), employed (85.0%) and people living in households with an equivalent income in the 4th or 5th quintiles (86.9% and 87.5%, respectively).

The proportions of users of these IoT systems are lower in the case of the population aged 65 to 74 (60.3%) and the "other inactive" (65.6%).

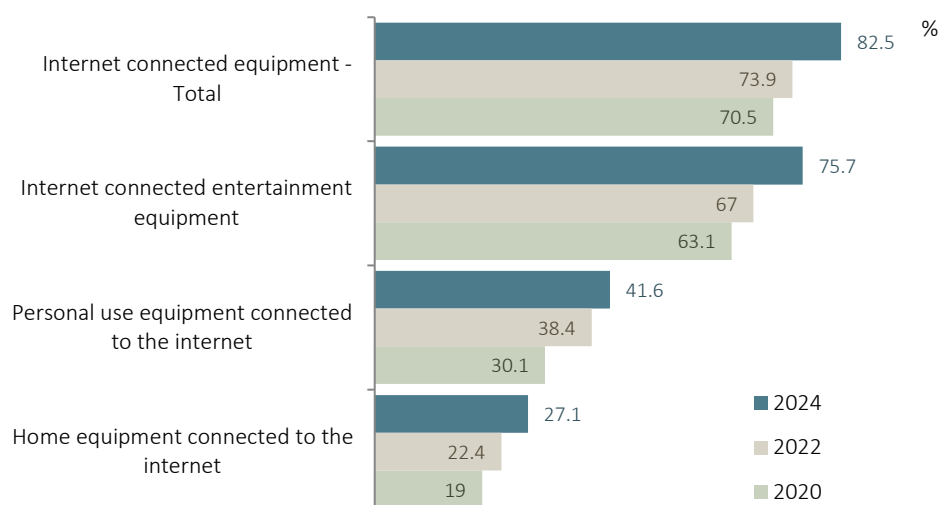
⁶ IoT – acronym for the English term "Internet of Things".

⁷ Previous years for which information on the use of IoT equipment/systems was collected.



As in 2020 and 2022, the main equipment connected to the internet reported by internet users is entertainment equipment (75.7% indicated that they use at least one entertainment equipment). In 2024, personal equipment and household equipment with internet connection (41.6% and 27.1%, respectively) continue to be the least mentioned.

Figure 7. Proportion of persons aged 16 to 74 using equipment or systems connected to the internet (Internet of Things – IoT) by type of equipment, Portugal, 2020, 2022 and 2024

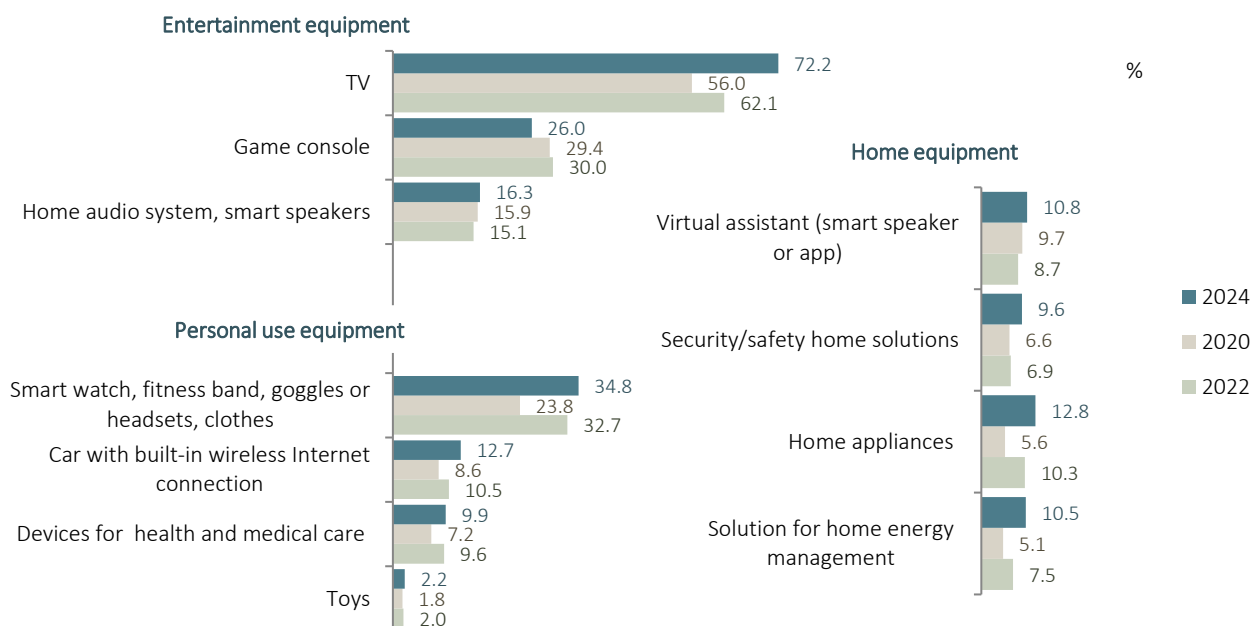


Source: Statistics Portugal, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals.



Of all equipment, television with internet connection remains the most mentioned equipment (72.2%), followed by personal equipment with internet connection such as smartwatches, fitness bracelets, headphones and glasses or clothing and accessories (34.8%) and games console connected to the internet (26.0%).

Figure 8. Proportion of persons aged 16 to 74 who used equipment or systems connected to the internet (Internet of Things – IoT) by type of equipment, Portugal 2020, 2022 and 2024

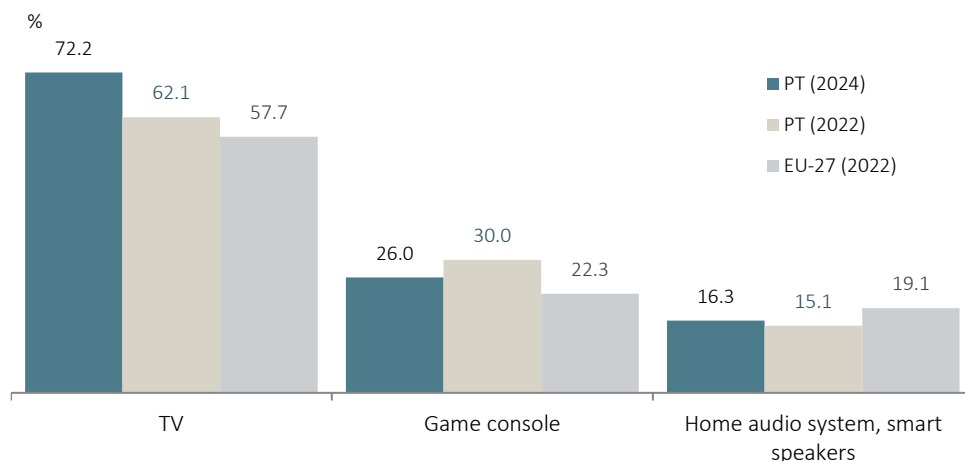


Source: Statistics Portugal, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals.

Considering only IoT equipment related to entertainment, and comparing it with the European average, the proportions achieved in Portugal in 2022 in the use of internet-connected television and games console exceeded those recorded in the EU-27 in the same year. In the case of home audio systems and smart speakers, the proportion obtained for the EU-27 was 4 pp higher than that recorded in Portugal in 2022.



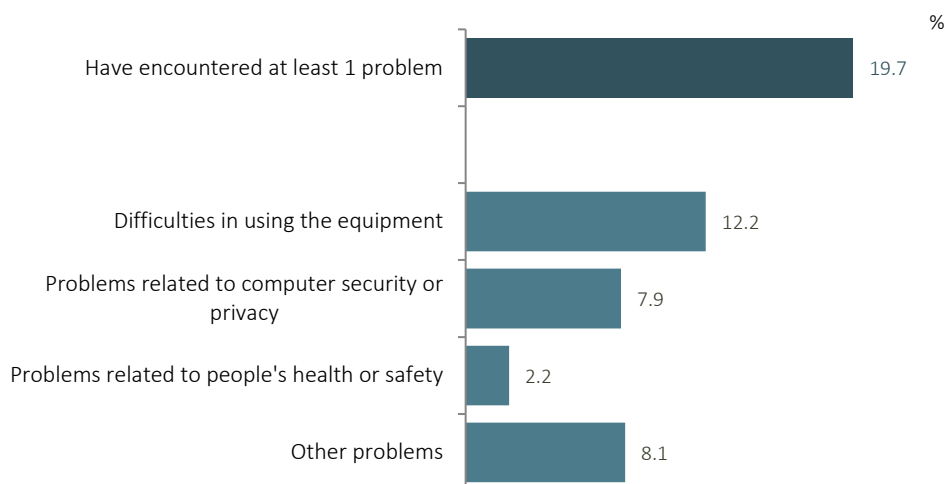
Figure 9. Proportion of persons aged 16 to 74 using equipment or systems connected to the internet (Internet of Things – IoT) by entertainment equipment, Portugal 2022 and 2024 and EU-27 2022



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

About one fifth of the users of equipment or systems connected to the internet report having encountered some problem in the use of these services, with difficulties in using the equipment being the main problem pointed out (12.2%); 7.9% of users reported that they have had problems with computer security or privacy, 2.2% reported health or safety problems and 8.1% reported having other problems.

Figure 10. Proportion of persons aged 16 to 74 who encountered problems when using equipment or systems connected to the Internet (Internet of Things - IoT) by problem, Portugal, 2024



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



Two-thirds of people have contacted public authorities via the internet

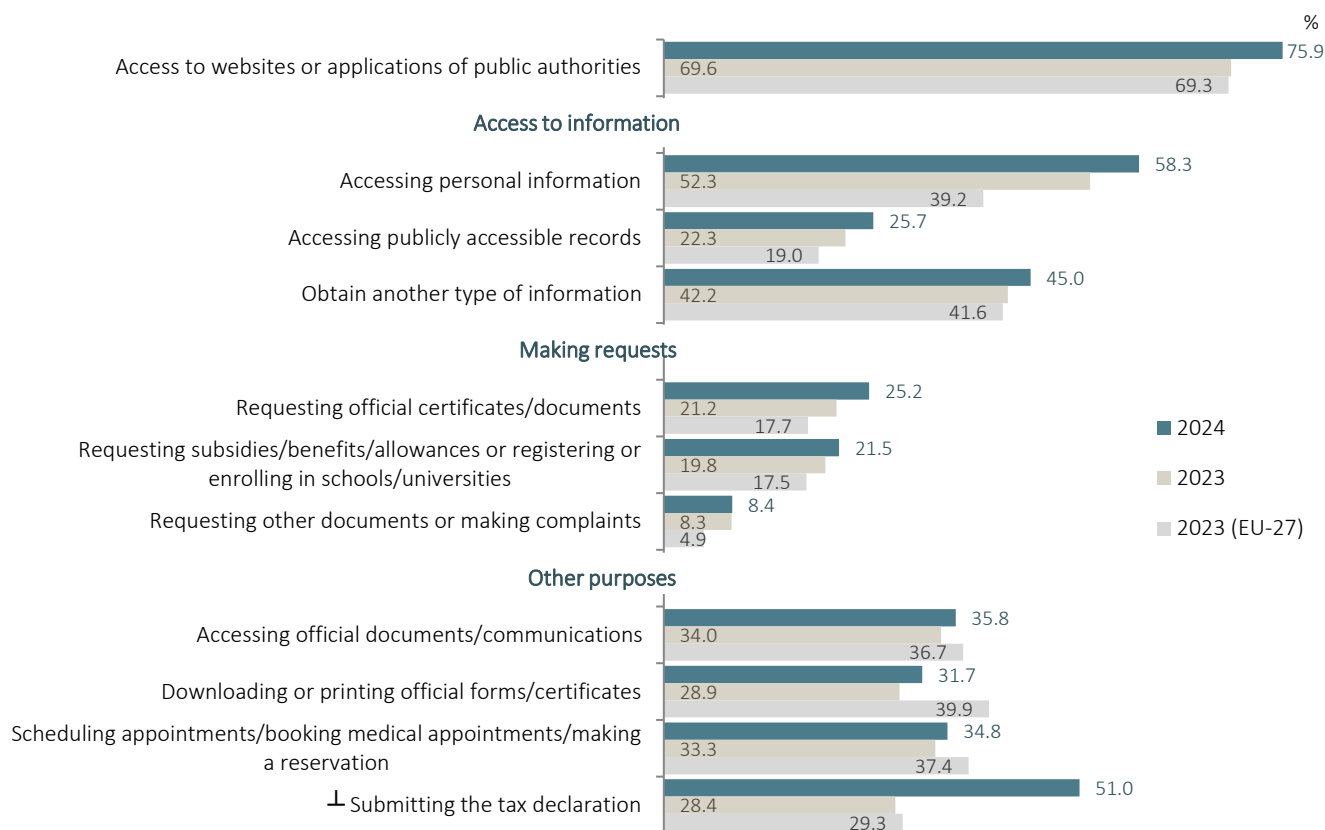
In 2024, 75.9% of persons aged 16 to 74 in Portugal (6.3 pp more than in 2023) used the internet in the 12 months prior to the interview to contact public authorities, accessing their websites or applications.

The main purposes for accessing authorities' websites or applications were to obtain information, in particular to consult personal information (58.3%) and to obtain other types of information, other than personal information or publicly accessible records (45.0%).

The proportion of persons in Portugal who contacted public authorities in 2023 was 0.3 pp above the European Union average (69.3%). For most access purposes, the proportions of users were higher in Portugal than in the EU-27, except for downloading or printing official forms/certificates (11.0 pp less than the EU-27), scheduling an appointment/making a medical appointment/making a reservation (4.1 pp less), accessing official documents/communications (2.7 pp less) and submitting tax declarations (0.9 pp less).



Figure 11. Proportion of persons aged 16 to 74 who accessed websites of public authorities in the 12 months prior to the interview, by purpose of access, Portugal 2023 and 2024 and EU-27 2023⁸



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 13/11/2024).

Note: Data for 2024 for the EU-27 are not yet available;

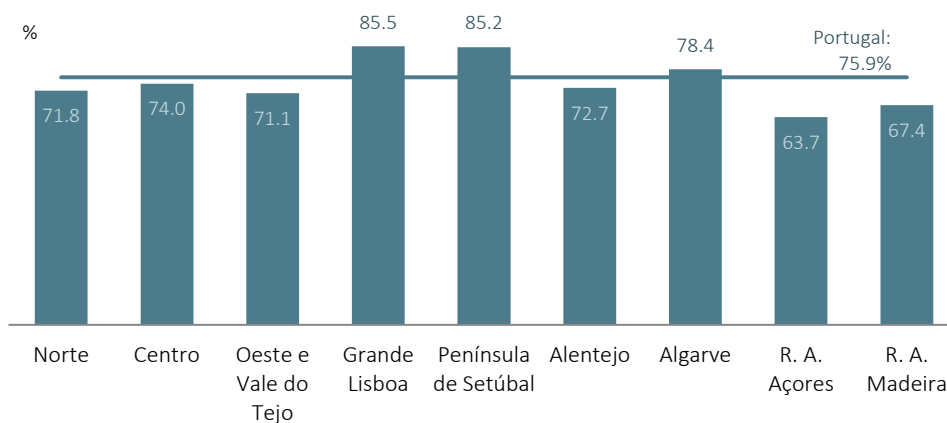
⊥ Indicador with a break in the series in 2024.

The regions of Grande Lisboa (85.5%), Península de Setúbal (85.2%) and Algarve (78.4%) are the regions with the highest proportions of persons accessing public authorities' websites.

⁸ Break in the series in 2024 on indicator "Submitting the tax declaration", due to the simplification of data collection about the preparation and submission of personal income tax declaration, in line with what has been defined at European level, which, unlike in previous years, has resulted in difficulties in recognising situations in which it is the respondent himself/herself who submits the declaration.



Figure 12. Proportion of persons aged 16–74 who accessed public body websites in the 12 months prior to the interview, NUTS 2, 2024



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

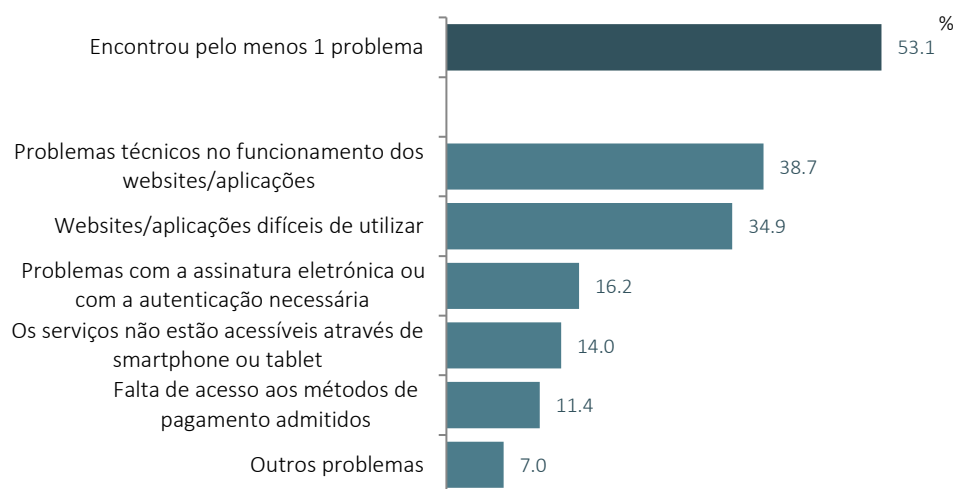
In 2024, access to public authorities' websites is higher among men (76.8%) than among women (75.0%).

Access to these websites is more frequent in the age groups up to 54 years old and especially among persons from 25 to 44 years old (93.8%). It is also higher among persons who have completed tertiary education (96.6%) or upper secondary education (89.4%), among the employed population (86.8%) and students (81.1%) and for those belonging to households with an income in the 4th (88.5%) and 5th (93.5%) quintiles of income per equivalent adult.



Of the people who said having used the internet in the 12 months prior to the interview to contact with public authorities, just over half (53.1%) revealed that they had encountered at least one problem in doing so, with the most mentioned problems being technical problems with the functioning of websites or applications (38.7%) and the difficulty of using these websites (34.9%).

Figure 13. Proportion of persons aged 16 to 74 who encountered problems accessing websites of public authorities in the 12 months prior to the interview, by type of problem, Portugal, 2024



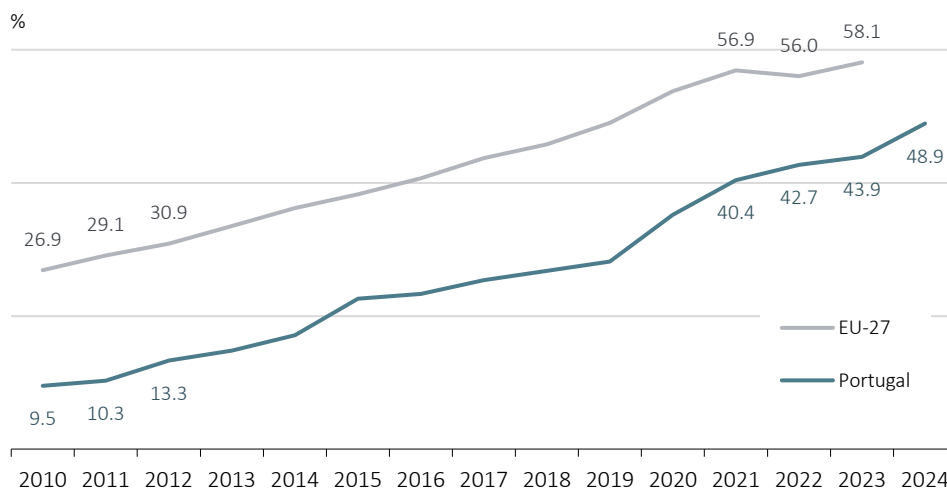
Source: Statistics Portugal, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals.

Use of E-commerce in Portugal is 14.2 pp lower than in the EU-27

In 2024, 48.9% of persons aged 16 to 74 placed orders online in the 3 months prior to the interview, 5.0 pp more than in 2023, a more significant increase than those recorded in the previous two years (2.3 pp more in 2022 and 1.2 pp more in 2023).



Figure 14. Proportion of persons aged 16 to 74 who used e-commerce in the 3 months prior to the interview, Portugal and EU-27, 2010-2024



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 13/11/2024).

Note: Data for 2024 for the EU-27 are not yet available.

Portugal continues to have lower levels of e-commerce usage than the European Union average: in 2023, 58.1% of EU-27 residents placed orders online in the 3 months prior to the interview, 14.2 pp more than the proportion recorded in Portugal (43.9%).

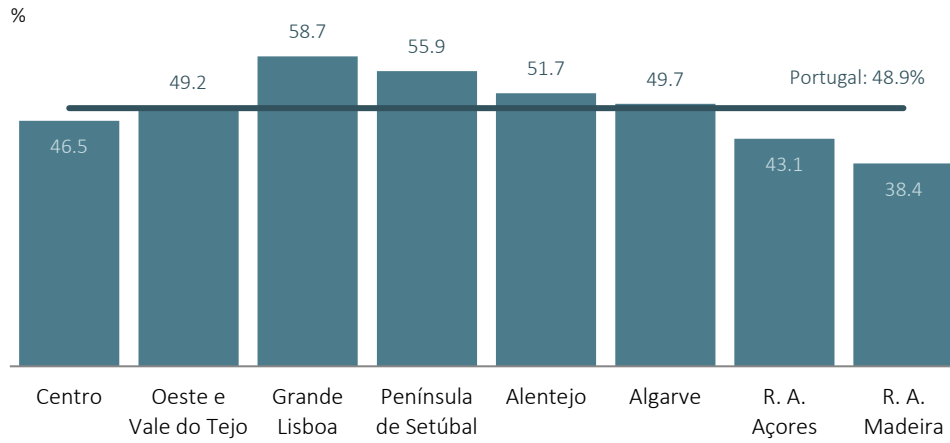
In 2024, the proportion of women who placed orders online (51.0%) continues to be higher than that of men (46.7%), by 4.3 pp.

The use of e-commerce is also significantly higher in the 25-34 age group (75.8% of users), in users with tertiary education (71.7%) or upper secondary education (59.7%), in students (61.3%) or those in work (58.6%), and among those in the two highest income quintiles (from 57.0% to 64.2%).

Grande Lisboa (58.7%), Península de Setúbal (55.9%) and Alentejo (51.7%) have the highest proportions of e-commerce users, and the Algarve (49.7%) and Centro (49.2%) regions have proportions very close to that obtained for the country as a whole (48.9%).



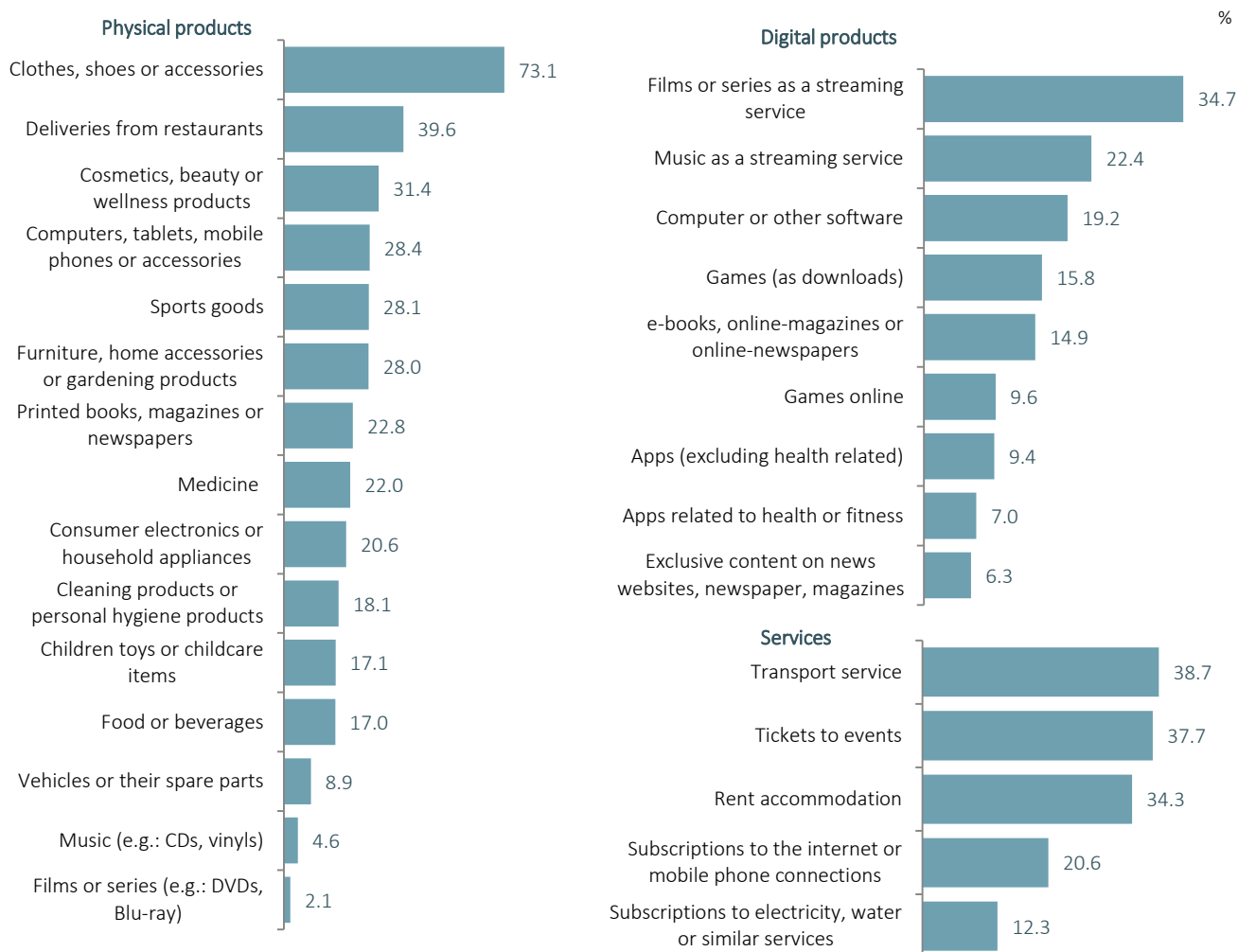
Figure 15. Proportion of persons aged 16–74 who used e-commerce in the 3 months prior to the interview, NUTS 2, 2024



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



Figure 16. Proportion of persons aged 16 to 74 who used e-commerce in the 3 months prior to the interview, by type of products or services ordered, Portugal, 2024



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 over the internet (98.3% ordered at least one physical product), compared to 68.5% who ordered at least one service and 56.9% who purchased digital products.

The main products or services ordered in 2024 were, as in previous years, clothing, footwear and fashion accessories (73.1%), which stands out from all the other products under analysis.

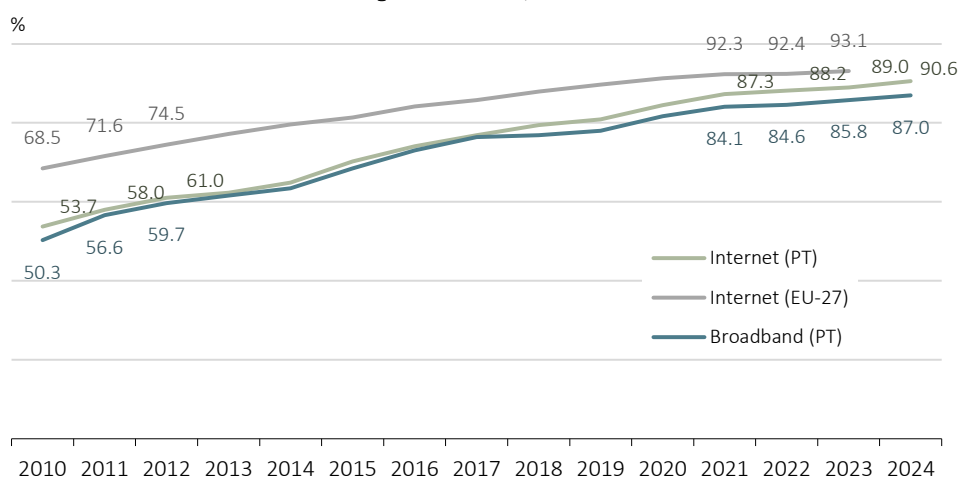
With lower proportions, but accounting for about a third of users, are orders for takeaway or home delivery meals (39.6%), transport services (38.7%), tickets for events (37.7%), access to movies, series or sports programs (34.7%), accommodation service (34.3%) and cosmetics, beauty or wellness products (31.4%).



90.6% of households in Portugal have access to the internet at home, mainly through fixed technology

In 2024, 90.6% of households⁹ in Portugal have internet access at home and 87.0% have a broadband connection. These results represent increases of 1.6 pp in internet connection and 1.2 pp in broadband connection compared to 2023.

Figure 17. Proportion of households with internet connection and broadband connection at home, Portugal and EU-27, 2010-2024



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 13/11/2024).

Note: Data for 2024 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, respectively, by 31.0 and 29.2 pp, reducing the difference in relation to the levels of access recorded in the European average (EU-27).

The proportion of households with internet access at home in 2023¹⁰ (89.0%) was 4.1 pp below the proportion obtained for the EU-27, when in 2010 the difference was around 15 pp.

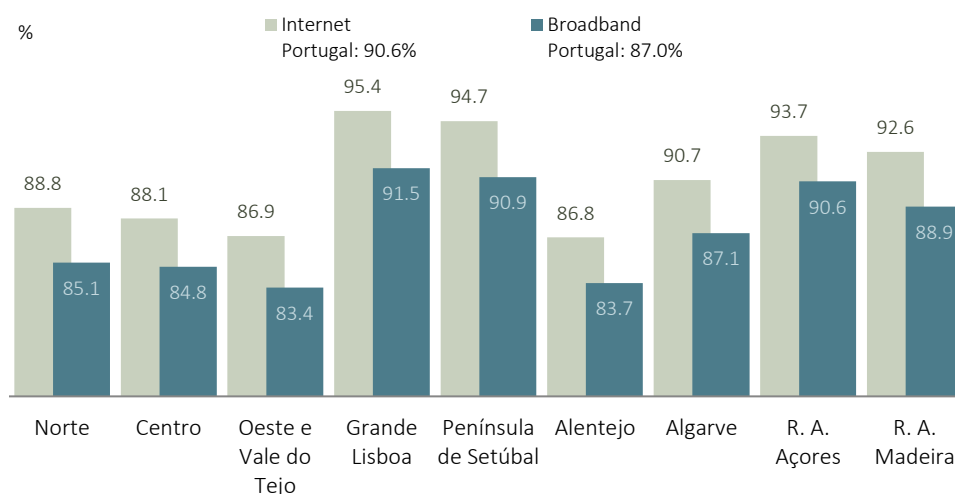
⁹ In this analytical text, the expressions "households" or "families" are used as a synonym for "private households".

¹⁰ Most recent year for which data are available for the EU-27.



In 2024, internet connection at home and broadband connection are more frequent in Grande Lisboa, in Península de Setúbal, in the Autonomous Regions of Açores and Madeira, and in the Algarve. The lowest rates are in the Alentejo and Oeste e Vale do Tejo regions: 86.8% and 86.9%, respectively, for internet access and 83.7% and 83.4%, respectively, for broadband access.

Figure 18. Proportion of private households with internet connection and broadband connection at home, NUTS 2, 2024



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

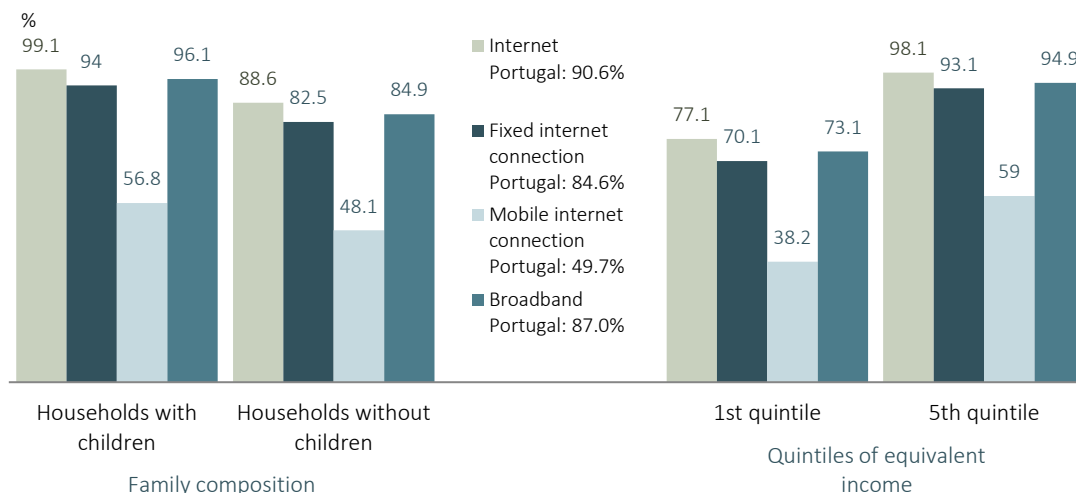
Internet access rates are higher among families with children up to 15 years of age, with proportions ranging from 99.1% in internet access to 96.1% in broadband access, which are more than 10 pp higher than those obtained for families without children.

By income classes¹¹, the highest levels of internet access (98.1%) and broadband access (94.9%) are found among households in the highest quintile (20% of households with higher incomes). For the 20% of households with the lowest incomes (1st quintile), the proportions of internet access at home and access through broadband are lower, by more than 20 pp (77.1% and 73.1%, respectively).

¹¹ Monthly net monetary income per equivalent adult.



Figure 19. Proportion of households with internet connection (total, fixed and mobile), and broadband connection at home, by household composition and income quintiles per equivalent adult, Portugal, 2024



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

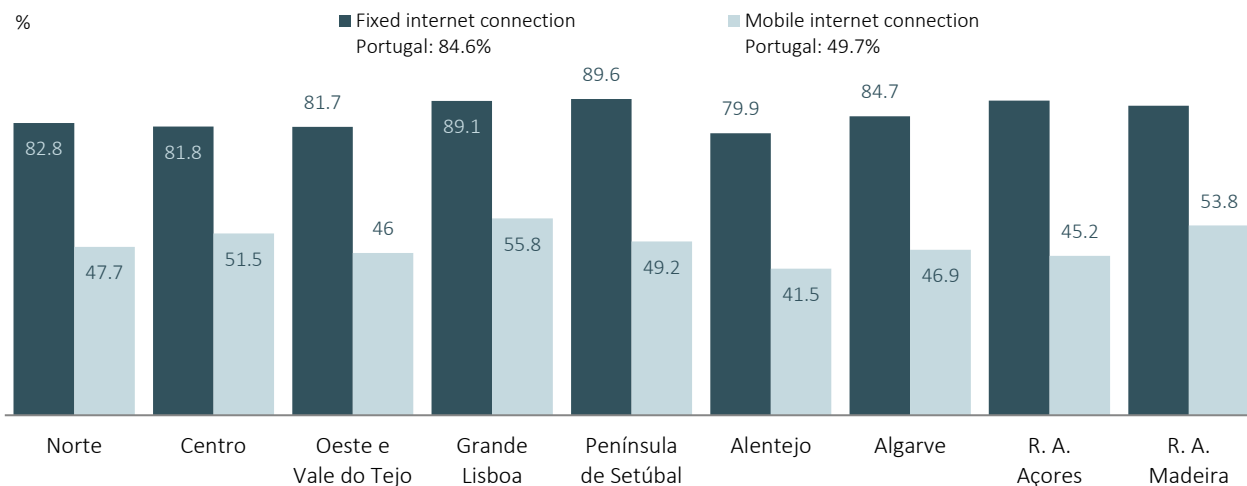
Internet connections at home using fixed technologies (84.6%) continue to be predominant in the home of Portuguese families, contrasting with the rate of those using mobile technology connections (49.7%).

For both technologies, it is among families with children that there are higher proportions of access to both fixed internet (94.0%) and to mobile internet (56.8%), as well as among families with higher incomes (5th quintile), in which 93.1% have access to fixed internet and 59.0% have mobile internet.

By NUTS 2 region, the proportion of households with a fixed internet connection varies between 79.9% in Alentejo and 89.6% in Península de Setúbal. With a mobile connection, proportions range between 41.5% in Alentejo and 55.8% in Grande Lisboa.



Figure 20. Proportion of households with fixed and mobile internet connection at home, NUTS 2, 2024



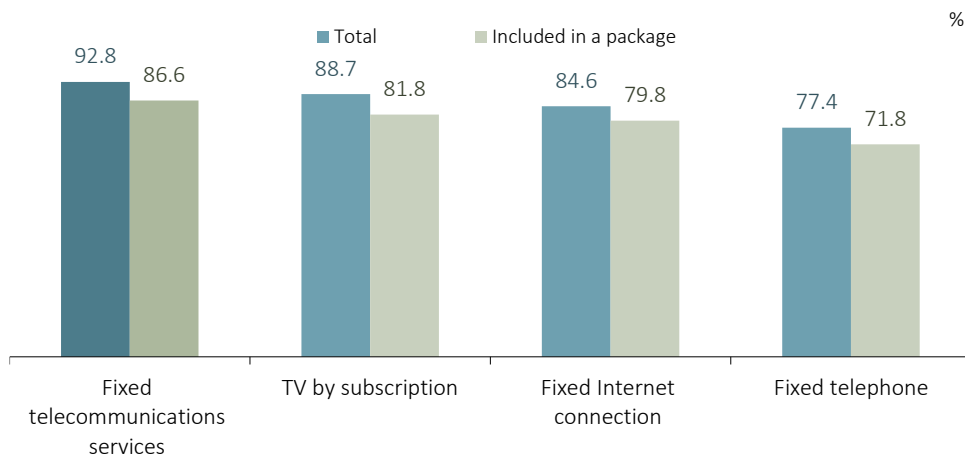
Source: Statistics Portugal, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals.

92.8% of households in Portugal have at least one fixed telecommunications service at home, mainly TV by subscription

In 2024, 92.8% of households in Portugal have at least one fixed telecommunications service installed at home; For 86.6%, existing fixed services are integrated 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 the home of Portuguese households (88.7% in total and 81.8% in households with bundled services), followed by fixed internet (84.6% and 79.8%, respectively) and, lastly, fixed telephone (77.4% and 71.8%, respectively).



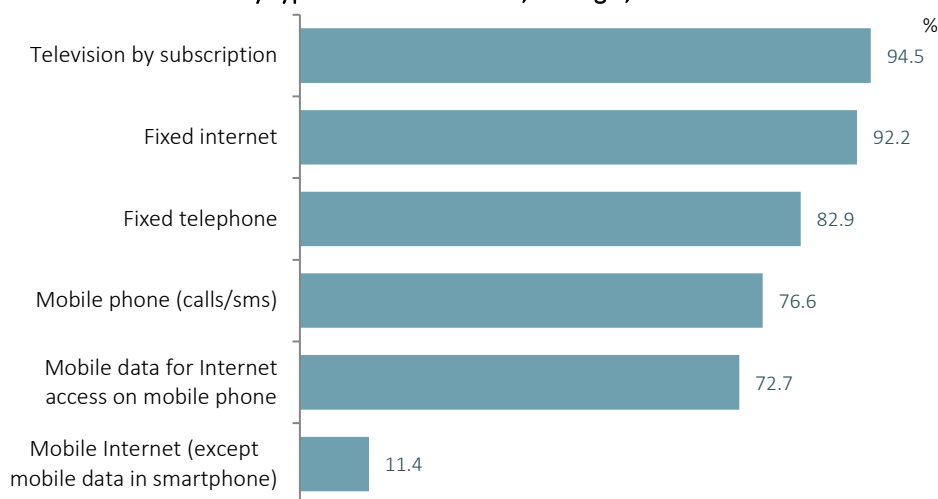
Figure 21. Proportion of households with fixed telecommunications services at home, total and included in a package, by type of service, Portugal, 2024



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

Among households that have bundled telecommunications services, TV by subscription and fixed internet are the main services included: 94.5% of households have television included in a service package and 92.2% have fixed internet.

Figure 22. Proportion of households with bundled fixed telecommunications services, by type of bundled service, Portugal, 2024



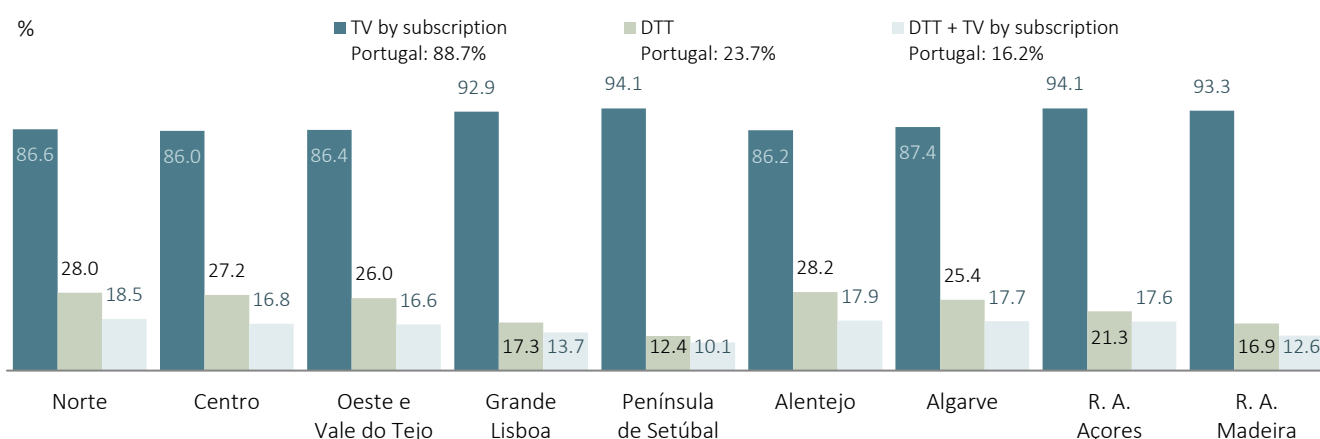
Source: Statistics Portugal, Survey on ICT Usage in Households and by Individuals.



For 82.9% of households with a telecommunications package, the fixed telephone service is included in the package of services; for 76.6% the mobile network telephone service for calls and SMS is also included, and for 72.7% the package includes mobile data for internet access on the mobile phone. The service that is least included in the package is mobile internet (mobile data made available by *pen*, router or SIM card), with only 11.4% of these households indicating that they have this service integrated.

Subscription to the television service, regardless of whether or not it is part of a package, is more frequent among households residing in Península de Setúbal and in the Região Autónoma dos Açores (94.1% in both regions), in Grande Lisboa (92.9%) and in the Região Autónoma da Madeira (93.3%).

Figure 23. Proportion of households with TV by subscription and Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT), NUTS 2, 2024



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

In the country as a whole, 23.7% of households have access to Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT) in their main residence, with access being higher than 25% of households in the Alentejo (28.2%), Norte (28.0%), Centro (27.2%), Oeste e Vale do Tejo (26.0%) and Algarve (25.4%) regions. Access to DTT, i.e. access to television that allows you to watch the broadcast of national generalist channels live and free of charge through DTT signal, is lower in the regions where subscription television service take-up is more widespread.

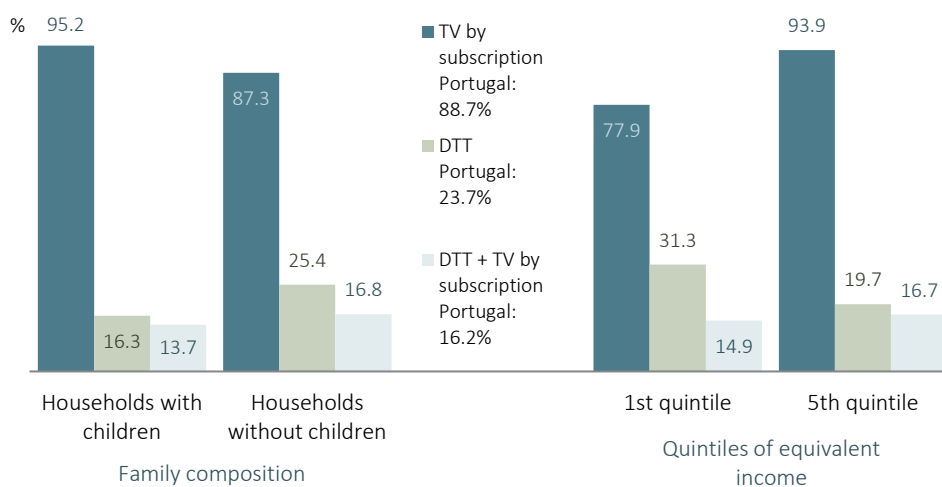
Simultaneous access to both services (TV subscription and DTT) is more common in the regions where access to DTT is higher: Norte (18.5%), Alentejo (17.9%), Algarve (17.7%), Centro (16.8%) and Oeste e Vale do Tejo (16.6%). Only in the Região Autónoma dos Açores are the proportions higher, both for DTT (21.3%) and for simultaneous access to both services (17.6%).



Access to DTT predominates among households without children and those with lower incomes

Access to TV by subscription is more frequent among households with children (95.2%) and in households with higher incomes (93.9%), unlike DTT, which predominates in households without children (25.4%) and in households with lower resources (31.3%).

Figure 24. Proportion of households with TV by subscription and Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT), by household composition and income quintiles per adult equivalent, 2024



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

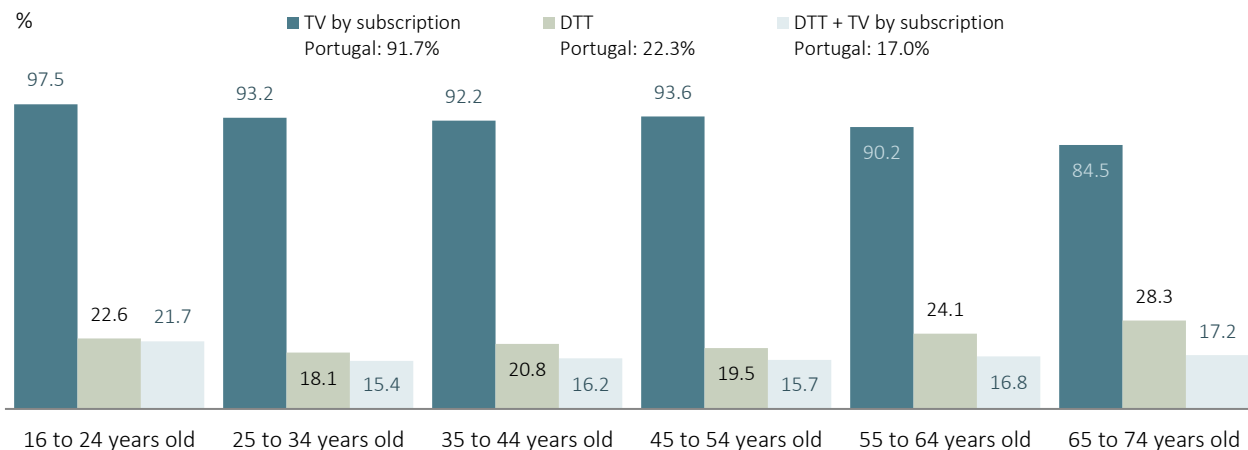
The distribution of these indicators related to television (TV by subscription, DTT and DTT+TV by subscription) among people aged 16 to 74 years shows that 91.7% have TV by subscription at home, 22.3% have DTT and 17.0% have both television systems (DTT+TV by subscription).

The proportions of persons 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. 13.0 percentage points less than for the group aged 16 to 24 (97.5%). In the case of access to DTT, the proportions of individuals with access at home are higher in the two older age groups (28.3% for the population aged 65 to 74 years old and 24.1% for those aged 55 to 64 years old).

Simultaneous access to both television systems at home is more frequent in the younger age group (16 to 24 years), as well as in the older age group (65 to 74 years): 21.7% and 17.2%, respectively.



Figure 25. Proportion of persons aged 16 to 74 with TV by subscription and Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT), by age group, 2024



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



METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

Indicators presented in this press release are based on data from 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 resident households in Portugal with at least one individual aged 16 to 74. An annual rotation scheme of four independent sub-samples is applied, one of which is replaced each year to limit the statistical burden on respondents. Between 2020 and 2023, the sample was sized and stratified so as to produce representative estimates for the NUTS 2 regions, version 2013 of the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics. From 2024 onwards, in order to apply the 2024 version of the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS-2024), the sample was resized and a gradual increase plan was defined by updating the size of the new rotations over four years, from 2024 to 2027. By construction, in the IUTICF 2024, only $\frac{1}{4}$ of the gradual resizing was ensured.

Notwithstanding regional representativeness, for other levels of disaggregation (not necessarily geographical), representativeness is assessed according to the associated sampling errors.

The estimates presented were obtained from a sample of 8,547 households with at least one person aged 16 to 74 years and an equal number of persons in that age group.

The indicators related to e-commerce and internet use generally refer to the 3 months prior to the interview. The indicators relating to contact with public authorities refer to the 12 months prior to the interview, and the results on access to the internet and telecommunications services at home refer to the time of the interview. The data collection of this survey took place from 16 May to 25 August 2024.

The realization of the IUTICF in 2024 was co-financed 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.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY – A branch of computing science and its practical uses which aims at classifying, preserving, and disseminating information. Information systems and special knowledge are applied to businesses and learning. Hardware and software create the electronic structure to support the information logic.

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.

INTERNET OF THINGS – Set of devices or systems interconnected on the internet that collect and share data, which can be monitored and controlled remotely.

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).