Abstract

The digital diversity generally refers to differences between individuals in likelihood of accessing and using the information technologies, specifically the Internet resources. The thrust of this attempt is to provide an overview of digital diversity. Several factors influence diversity. Digital diversity exists not only in underdeveloped and developing nations but also in the so called rich and developed nations. It reflects differences among nations. The phrase of digital diversity is seen as well as due to demographical, socio-cultural, psychological and political characteristics. The crucial variables highlighted in the present work include income, education, gender, age, race/ethnicity, caste, infrastructure indicators, pricing regulatory quality etc. The need for further research that identifies new correlates is also called for.

References

- DiMaggio, P. , Hargittai, E. , Celeste, C. and Shafer, S. (2004). From unequal access...
Correlates of the Digital Diversity in the Information Age: A Bird’s Eye View

- Fox, S. (2005). Digital divisions: There are clear differences among those with broadband connections, dial-up connections, and no connections at all to the Internet/ Pew Internet & American Life Project.
Correlates of the Digital Diversity in the Information Age: A Bird's Eye View


- NTIA (2002). A Nation Online: How Americans are Expanding their Use of the Internet, National Telecommunication Information Administration, United States Department of Commerce, Washington, DC.

- NTIA (2004). A Nation Online: Entering the Broadband Age, National Telecommunication Information Administration, United States Department of Commerce, Washington, DC.


Correlates of the Digital Diversity in the Information Age: A Bird's Eye View

- Small, T. (1997). Computer and Education Stratification: Opening the Doors and

Index Terms

Computer Science
Information Science

Keywords
Access; broadband; computer literacy; culture; digitally connected community; digitally disadvantaged communities; India; ICT; information gap; infrastructure; low-income level; network; policy; psychosocial barriers.