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

to differentiated use. In K. Neckerman (ed.) Social Inequality. New York: Russell Sage
Foundation, 355–400.
Townes. IT & Society, 1(4), 107-117.
Transformation of this Century. Edwin I. Godkin Lecture.
technology and possible explanations. Final report to the University of California, Latino Policy
Institute and California Policy Research Center. Accessed 15 September 2012 from:
Resources on the Internet&qu;: Dublin: Womenapos;s Education Research and Resource
Centre University College.
- FCC. (2012). Measuring Broadband America. FCCapos;s office of the engineering
gov/measuring-broadband-america/2012/july
Individual, household and spatial variation (Report to Office of Learning Technologies, Human
Resources Development Canada). Toronto, Canada.
- 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.
- Fuller, C. J. and Narasimhan, H. (2008). From landlords to software engineers:
Migration and urbanization among Tamil Brahmans. Comparative Studies in Society and
History, 50(1), 170–196.
- Gee, J. P. & Green, J. (1998). Discourse Analysis, Learning and Social Practice: A
15.
- Granovetter, M. S. (1973). The strength of weak ties. American Journal of Sociology,
78(6), 1360. doi:10. 1086/225469
- 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.