





## Aspects of Digital Life

Webinar, Thursday 28 November 2019, 10:00-11:00 CET



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## Overview

- Introducing **CESSDA**, important data sources on aspects of digital life and how to access this data (**Dimitra Kondyli**, EKKE-SoDaNet)
- Investigating the digital divide, based on data from the World Internet Project (WIP) (Professor **Nicolas Demertzis**, University of Athens, Director & President of the Governing Body of EKKE)
- The impact of social media during the national campaigns of the 2019 European elections ( Dr. Stamatis Poulakidakos, laboratory Teaching Staff, University of Athens)
- Questions and answers
  - . Please type questions into question box in the webinar control panel





## **Key-Data sources**

Technologies, applications and innovations in the digital economy and consequently digital life impact a broad range of economic-societal areas. As of 2018, there are 3.4 billion internet users worldwide which means over half the global population, whilst the percentage shrinks when we refer to the share of households with a computer at home worldwide.

. Source: World Bank.





They have also transformed the data landscape by creating the so called- data deluge-. We will shortly highlight some key data sources as well as surveys that cast light on some of these aspects of digital life. Because of this accumulation and production datasets can be found in many sites and be distributed by many data archives or repositories etc.



## About CESSDA

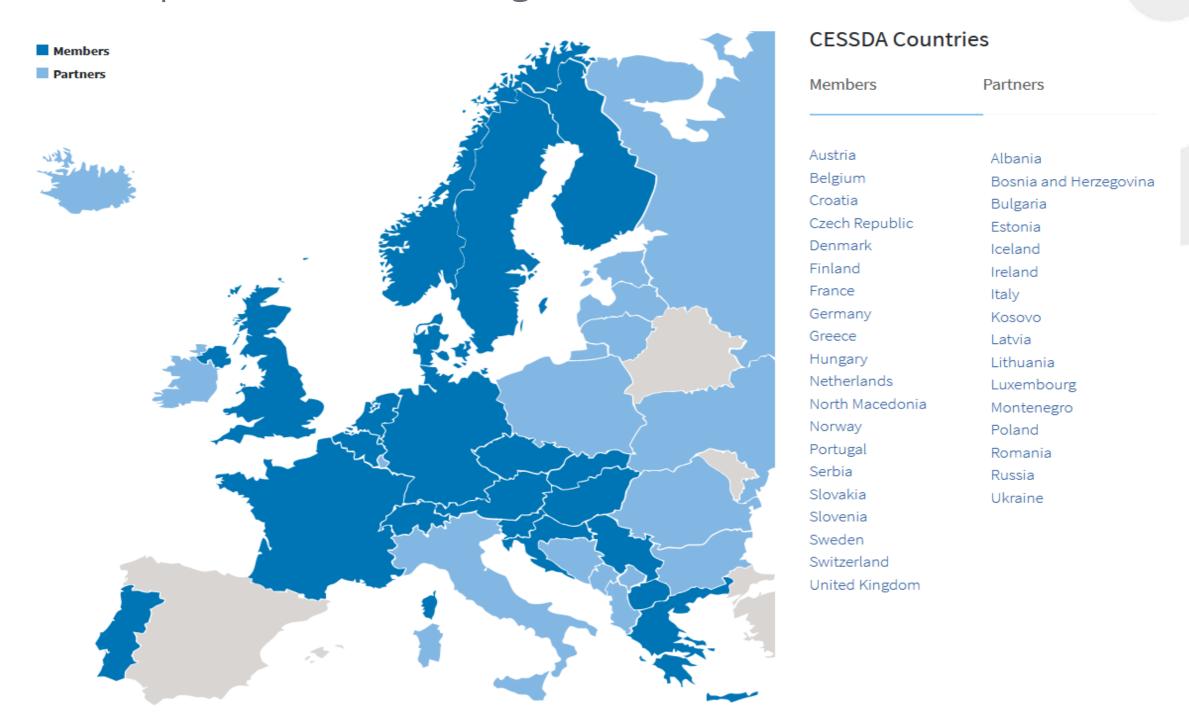
### **Mission:**

- To enable research community to conduct highquality research in the social sciences by providing a full scale sustainable research infrastructure
- To develop standards and best practices
- To promote training and knowledge with regard to social sciences data
- To render data FAIR (findable, accessible, interoperable)





**CESSDA ERIC** is currently composed of nineteen member countries and one observer. Several European countries are in the process of becoming a **CESSDA** member or observer.







# Data sources in Europe EUROSTAT

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Glossary:Digital\_divide



### Glossary:Digital divide





**Digital divide** refers to the distinction between those who have internet access and are able to make use of new services offered on the World Wide Web, and those who are excluded from these services.

At a basic level, the participation of citizens and enterprises in the information society depends on access to information and communication technology (ICT), i.e. the presence of electronic devices, such as computers, and internet connections.

The term explicitly includes access to ICTs, as well as the related skills that are needed to take part in the information society.

The digital divide can be classified according to criteria that describe the difference in participation according to gender, age, education, income, social groups or geographic location.

### **Related concepts**

- Digital literacy
- E-inclusion
- E-skills
- Information and communication technology (ICT)

### Statistical data

- · Digital economy and society statistics households and individuals
- Digital economy and society statistics enterprises

Categories: Education and training glossary | Glossary | Digital economy and society glossary

Glossary

Discussion

ISSN 2443-8219





## Data sources in Europe

### **EUROSTAT**

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Glossary:Digital\_divide

**Access**: Users can find statistics by navigating through specific topics (see next slide).

For accessing **EUROSTAT** microdata researchers can apply via their research organisations under condition that these are recognised as research entities.

### More:

https://ec.europa.eu/eurosthhat/documents/203647/771732/How to apply for microdata access.pdf





## Data sources in Europe

### **National Statistical Offices:**

Measuring the use of ICTs via the Hellenic Statistical Authority

- The Survey on the Use of Information and Communication Technologies by Households and Individuals (HH ICT) is part of the European Statistical Programme.
- Main purpose: To study, at European and national level, the degree of ICT use by households. Most of the data provided are used for the benchmarking of the indicators of Information Society for 2016 – 2021.
- The survey collects data on internet access and ubiquitous internet connectivity, transactions with public authorities via the internet (e-government), e-commerce, etc.

Access is granted upon request along with detailed research proposal





## International data sources

### **OECD:**

www.oecd.org

Data can be browsed by **topic** or **country**. Users can find and share data that is browsed by **topic** or **country**.

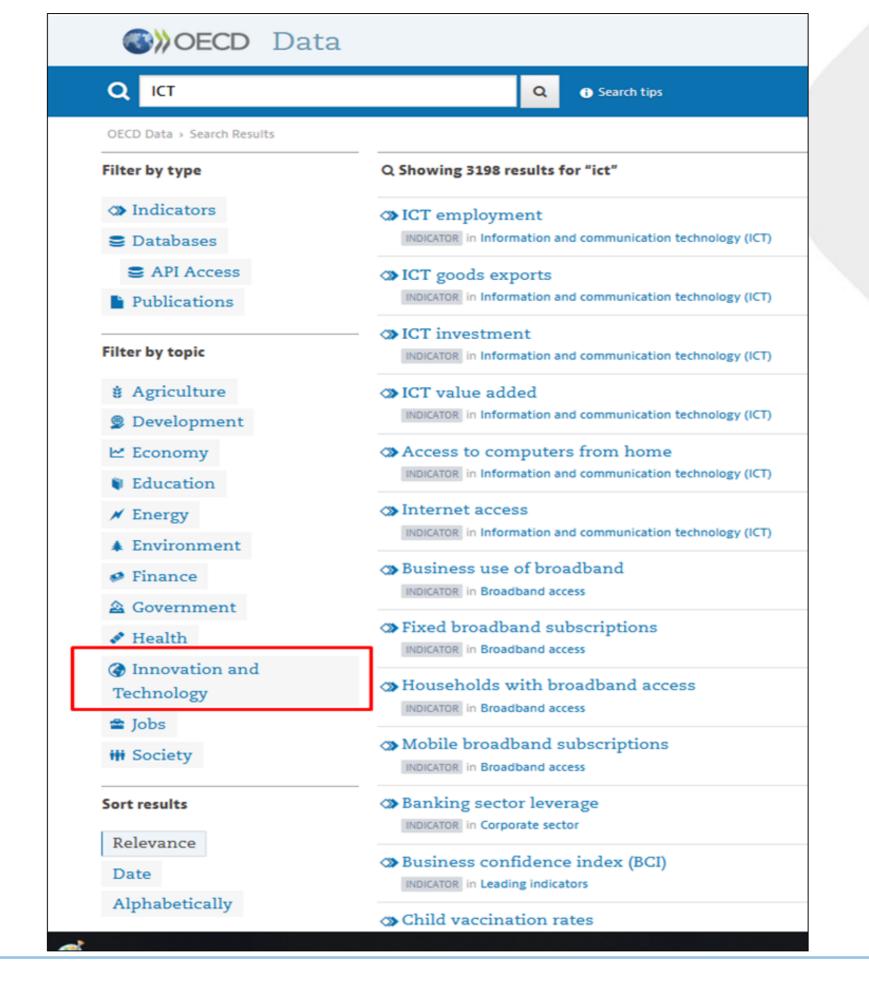
In addition to data, indicators and publications are also available to users.

References: OECD (2019), Access to computers from home (indicator). doi: 10.1787/a70b8a9f-en (Accessed on 21 November 2019)

https://data.oecd.org/ict/access-to-computers-from-home.htm#indicator-chart





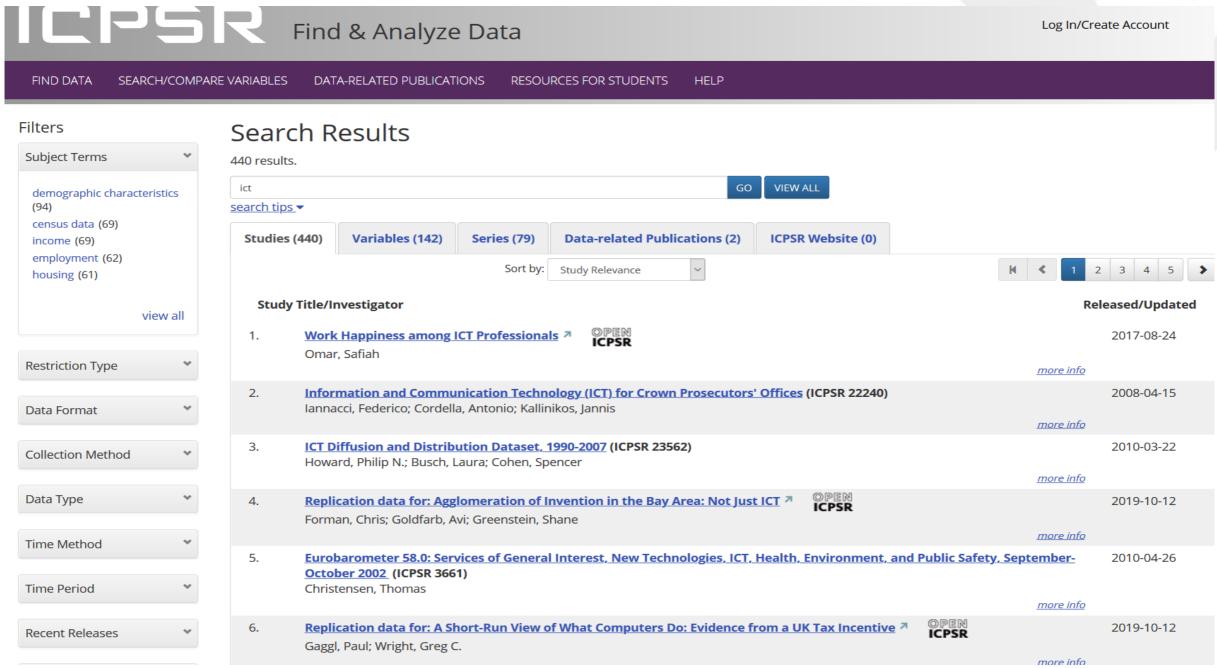






# International data sources ICPSR

### www.icpsr.org







## International data sources

### **PEW Research Centre**

https://www.pewresearch.org/internet/profile/

Pew Research Centre makes its data available to the public for secondary analysis after a period of time. Pew Research Centre was one of pioneer organizations involved in studying aspects of digital life for thirty years with Pew Internet & American Life Project that started in 1999.

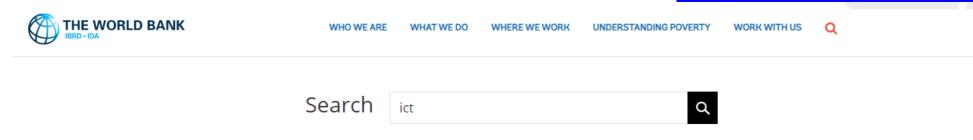
Access: users have to register in Pew Research Centre.





# International data sources World Bank

### https://www.worldbank.org/



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### Investment in ICT with private participation (current US ...

https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IE.PPI.ICTI.CD?locations=ID
Public private partnerships investment in ICT (current US\$) Public private partnerships investment in transport (current US\$) Public private partnerships investment in energy (current US\$)

### ICT goods imports (% total goods imports) | Data

https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/TM.VAL.ICTG.ZS.UN

ICT goods exports (% of total goods exports) Merchandise imports from low- and middle-income economies in Middle East & North Africa (% of total merchandise imports) Agricultural raw materials imports (% of merchandise imports)

### Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people ...

https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IT.CEL.SETS.P2?locations=TJ International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report and database.

### Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people) | Data

https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IT.NET.BBND.P2?end=2016&start=1973
International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report and database

### Mobile cellular subscriptions - Vietnam | Data

https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IT.CEL.SETS?locations=VN

International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report and database.

### Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP) | Data

https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.KLT.DINV.WD.GD.ZS?end=2015&start=1970&view=chart Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP) from The World Bank: Data





## Comparative Social Surveys

## **European Social Survey (ESS)**

http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/

The **European Social Survey** (**ESS**) is an academically driven cross-national survey that has been conducted across **Europe** since its establishment in 2001 and covering surveys in over 30 nations. Its aim is to measure and explain trends in attitudes, beliefs and values across countries in Europe and its close neighbors.

Since ESS1 (2002) to the latest ESS9 (2018) there is information about using internet, world wide web and e-mail whether at home or work for personal use. For next round (**ESS 10**) there will be a new module on **Digital social contacts in work and family life** for the first time.

Access: via ESS website. For assessing ESS data, users should register to NSD (Norwegian Social Science Data Service) a CESSDA Service Provider.





## Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC)

An ongoing program of assessment measuring adults' proficiency in key information-processing skills - literacy, numeracy and problem-solving in technology-rich environments.

Access data: users can download Public Use Files (PUF), codebooks, background questionnaires and all materials needed to undertake their own analysis of the PIAAC data like the International Data Explorer(IDE) at: <a href="https://www.oecd.org/skills/piaac/data/">https://www.oecd.org/skills/piaac/data/</a>





## Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC)



### PIAAC Data and Tools

Twenty-four countries participated in Round 1 of the Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC), with data collection taking place from 1 August 2011 to 31 March 2012 in most countries. Nine countries took part in Round 2 of the assessment, with data collection taking place from April 2014 to end-March 2015.

Data from Round 3 will be released on 15 November 2019, with the addition of: Ecuador, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Peru and United States.

For any queries, please contact edu.piaac@oecd.org

	Expand an
+ PIAAC Data	
+ Documentation	
+ Tools for Analysis	
+ Explore the Data	





Evpand all

## Eurobarometer

https://www.europarl.europa.eu/at-your-service/en/be-heard/eurobarometer



### What is Eurobarometer?

Since 1973, the European institutions commission regular public opinion surveys, the Eurobarometer, in all EU Member States.

In 2007, the European Parliament launched its own specific Eurobarometer series. These surveys cover a wide range of issues, focusing on citizens' perceptions and expectations towards EU action, and the main challenges the Union is facing. The surveys also measure in detail citizens' attitudes towards the EU and the European Parliament, while also keeping a close eye on the public's views on the European elections.

Due to this long-running exercise, the analysis of the results provides detailed insight into trends and evolution of public opinion on European issues, both on a national and a socio-demographic level.





## Eurobarometer https://search.gesis.org/



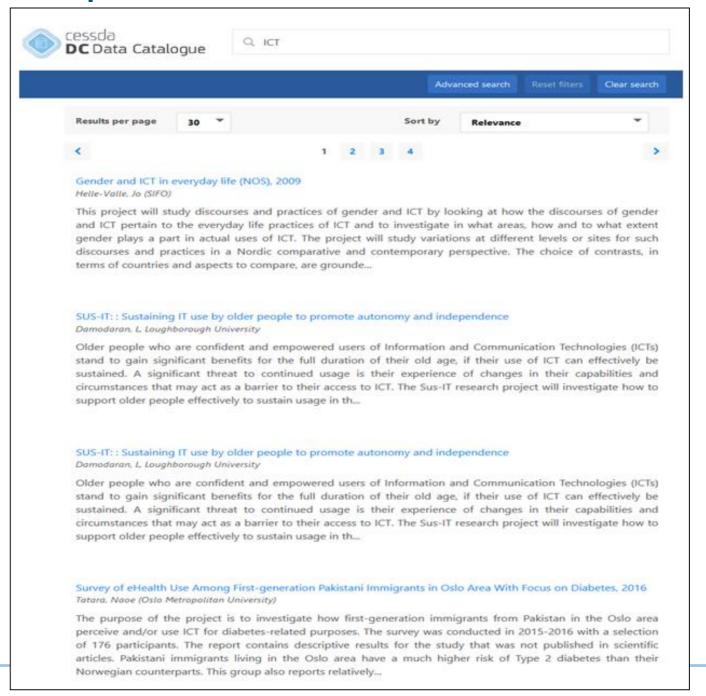




## **CESSDA Data Catalogue**

### https://datacatalogue.cessda.eu/

**CESSDA Data Catalogue** contains the metadata of all data in the holdings of **CESSDA**'s service providers. It's an **one-stop-shop service** for data search and discovery that enables effective access to **European social science research data**.







## World Internet Project (WIP)

https://www.worldinternetproject.com/index.html

World Internet Project (WIP) is a major, international, collaborative project

looking at the social, political and economic impact of the Internet and other new technologies.

Access: Users should contact countries' members

The invention of the Internet has forever altered the world we live in.

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And now our first guest speaker Professor Nicolas Demertzis









## The Digital Divide

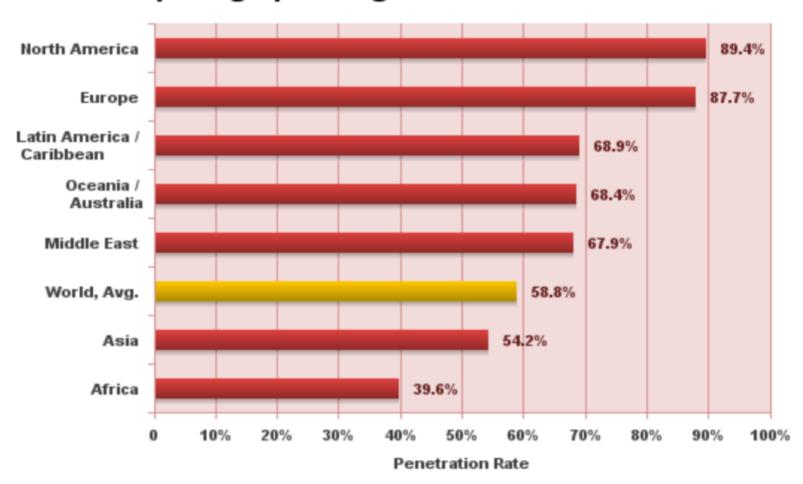
The **digital divide** is not only between nations but within nations as well alongside gender, age, education, income, and other socio-demographic variables. In addition, a sort of 'digital divide' can be detected as to the disparity in access between individuals and groups of people with good search skills and those without (Dobransky & Hargittai 2006). This has been described as 'divide after access' in the sense that the digital divide is not simply reduced to the rates of internet access achieved, but affects the nature and quality of individuals' connection to the internet. (Jung, J.-Y et al. 2005; Bonfadelli, 2002; Jung et al., 2001;).





## The Digital Divide

### by Geographic Regions - Mid-Year 2019



Source: Internet World Stats - www.internetworldstats.com/stats.htm Penetration Rates are based on a world population of 7,716,223,209 and 4,536,248,808 estimated Internet users in June 30, 2019. Copyright © 2019, Miniwatts Marketing Group





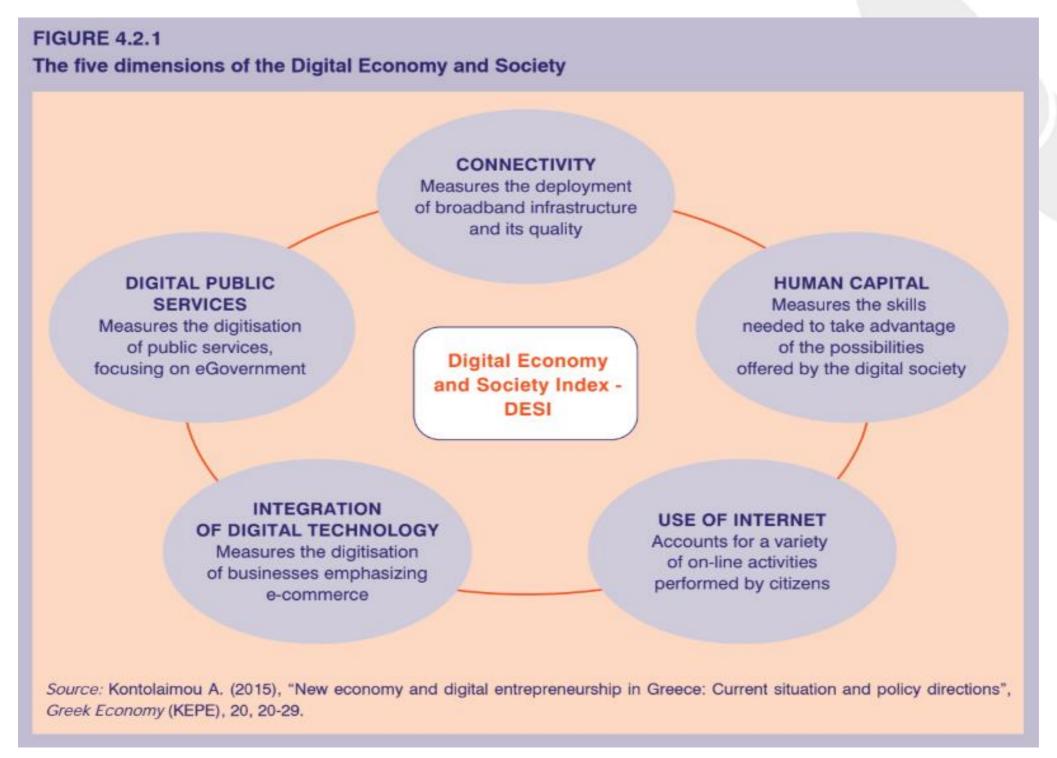
## The Digital Divide

This conception of divide 'beyond or after access' entails the difference between access and use in the sense that access is normally higher than use as some people with access to the internet do not use it. In this vein, some scholars speak of 'double digital divide', where the lack of technical access is worsened by the lack of social support in acquiring skills and knowledge about utilizing the internet (Wellman et al. 2001). It is apparent, therefore, that in developed societies what counts more is not the divide between the haves and the have–nots but the 'second-level digital' divide which according to Hargittai (2002) taps disparities in people's online skills and the quality of connection and related services. Usually research on these 'divides after access' illustrates a host of inequalities that both disenfranchise and deter individuals from productively integrating ICT into their everyday lives.





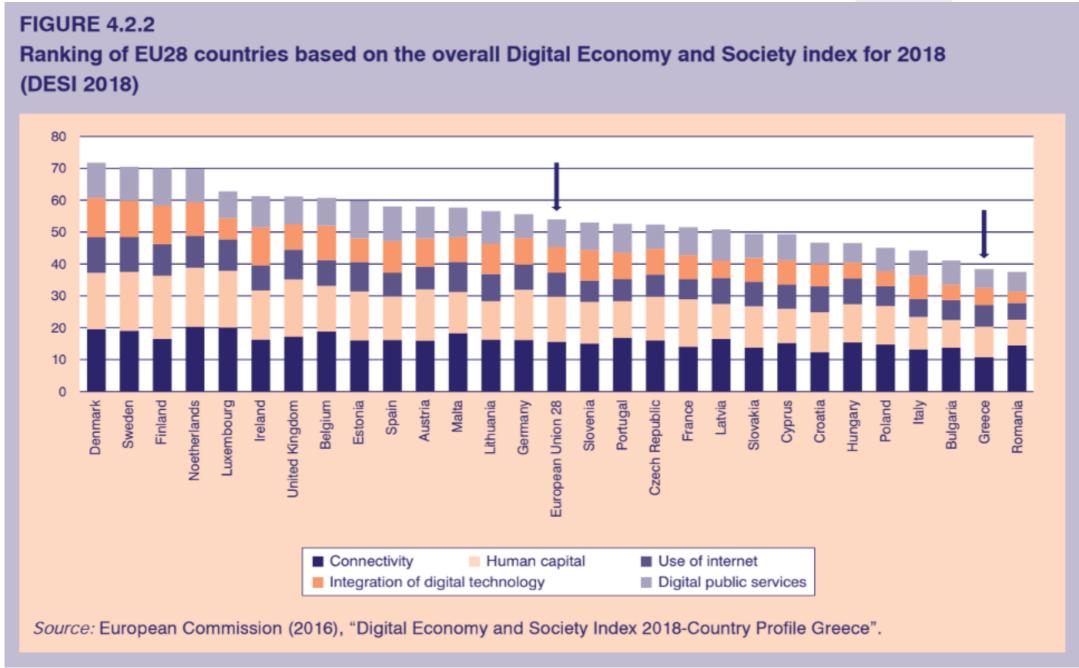
# The five dimensions of the Digital Economy and Society







## Ranking of EU28 based on DESI

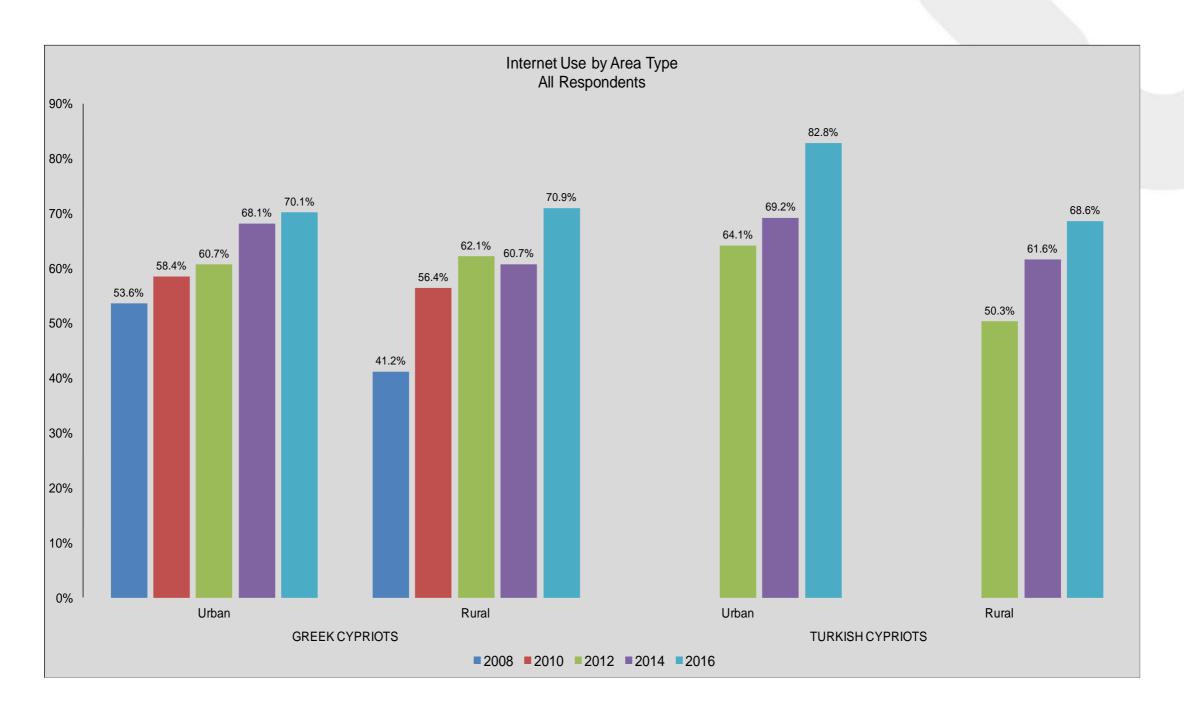


Nevertheless, in affluent countries the digital divide among categories is expected to gradually closing (Hoffman & Novak 1998; Howard et al. 2001; Margolis & Fisher 2002; Youngs 2002)





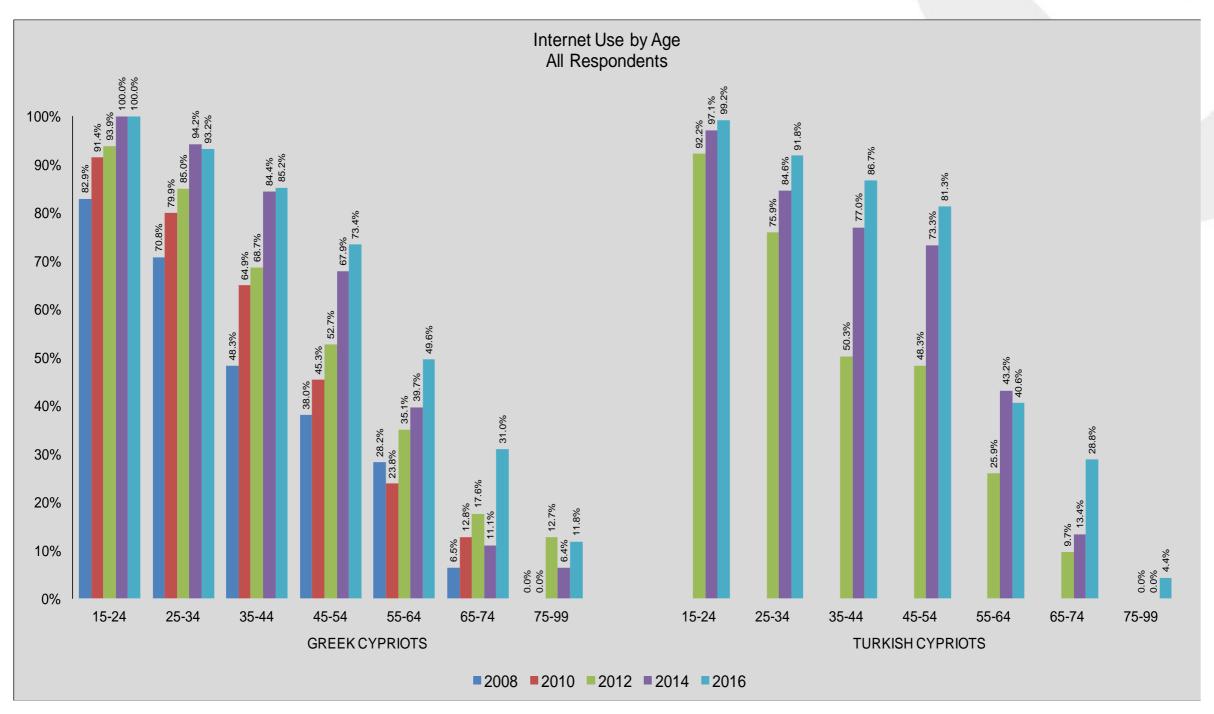
## WIP-CY: Internet Use by Area Type







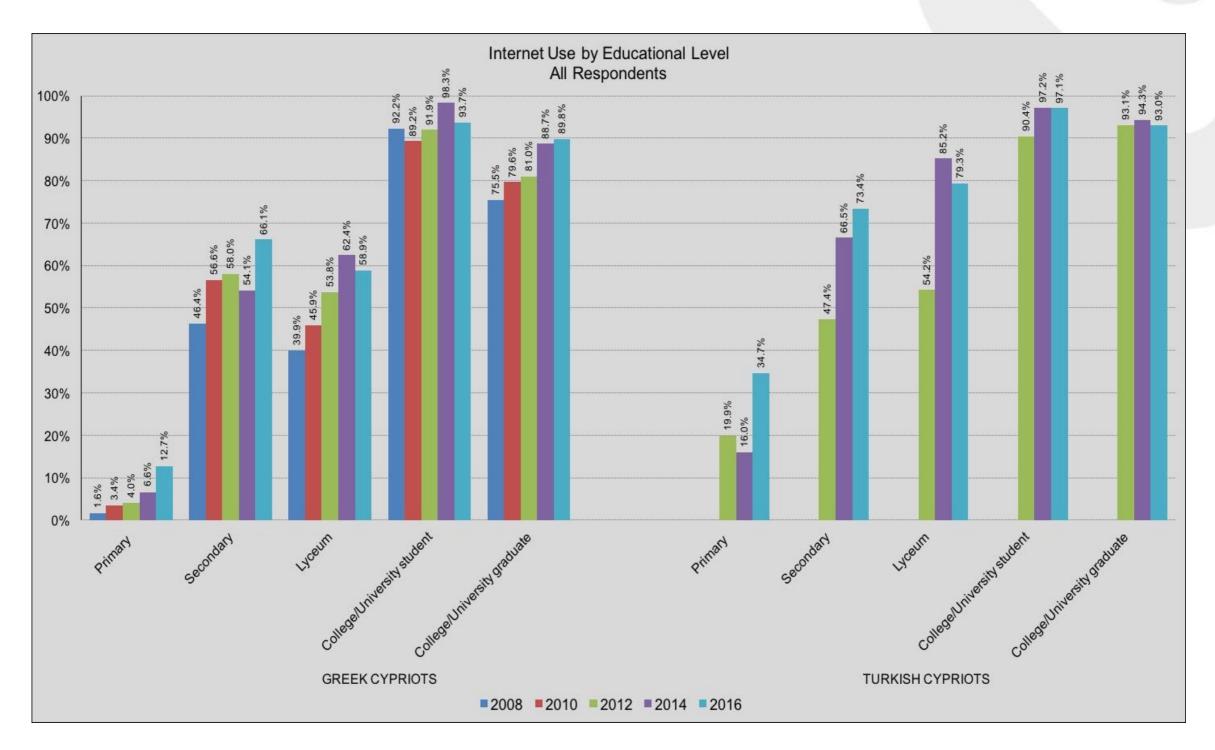
## WIP-CY: Internet Use by Age







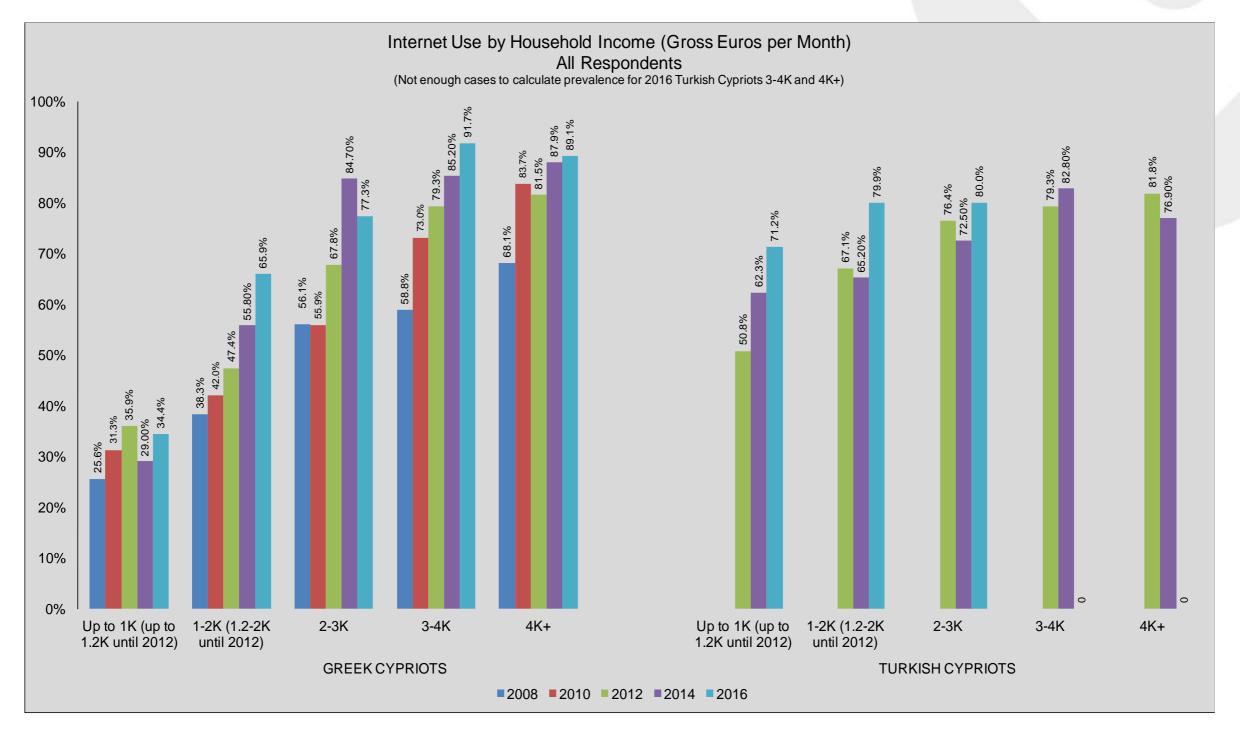
# WIP-CY: Internet Use by Educational level







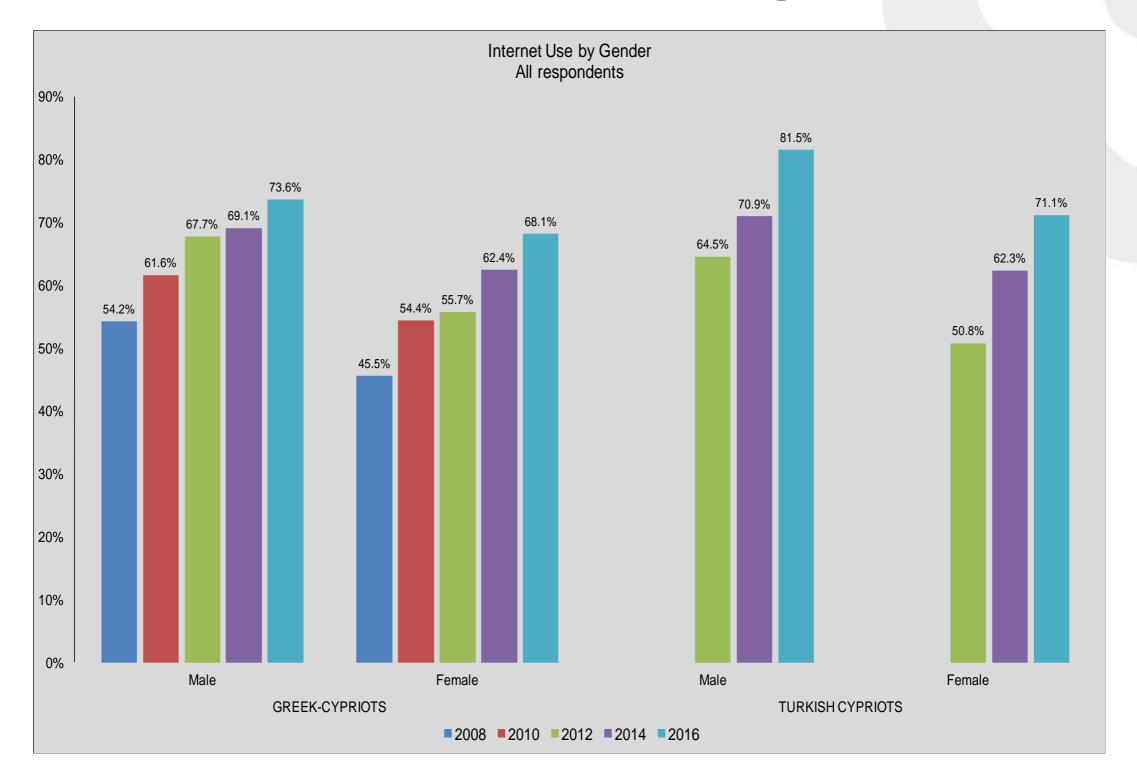
# WIP-CY: Internet Use by Household Income







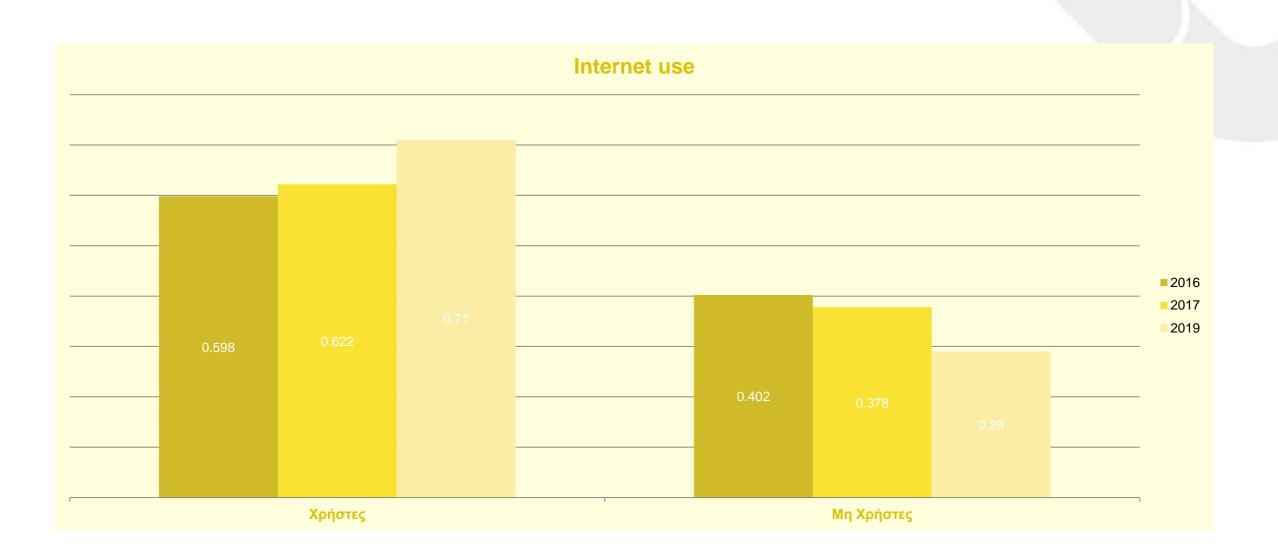
## WIP-CY: Internet Use by Gender



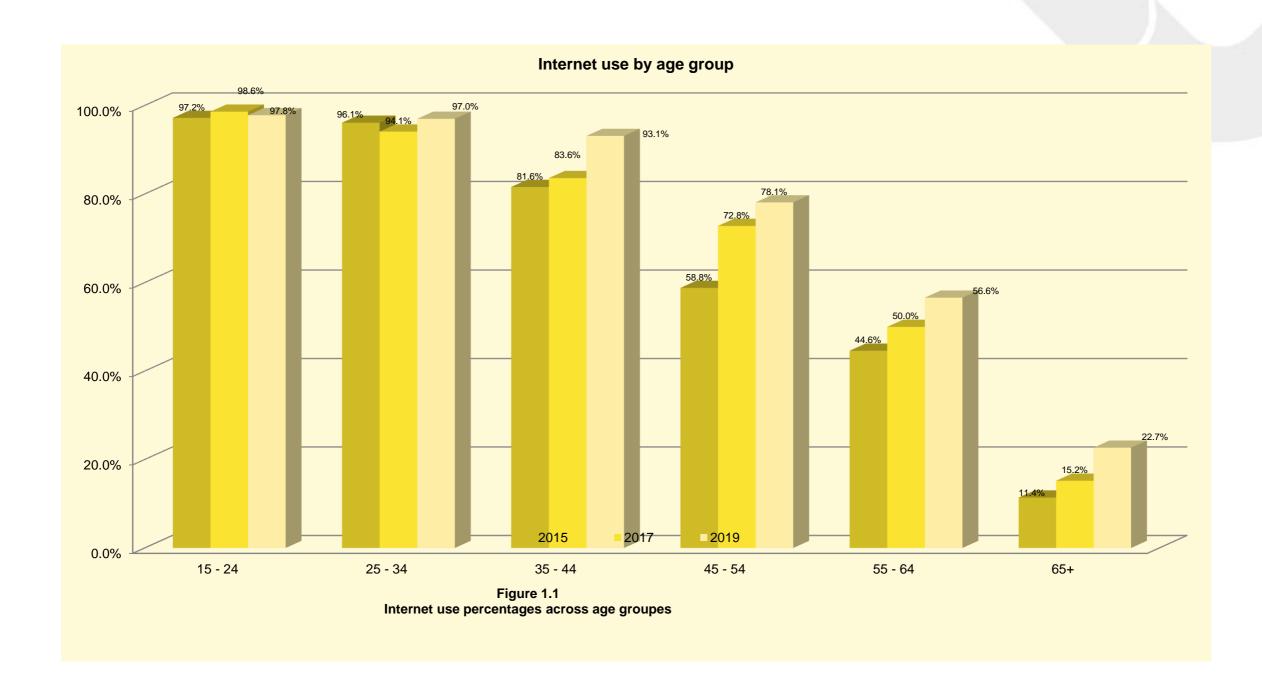




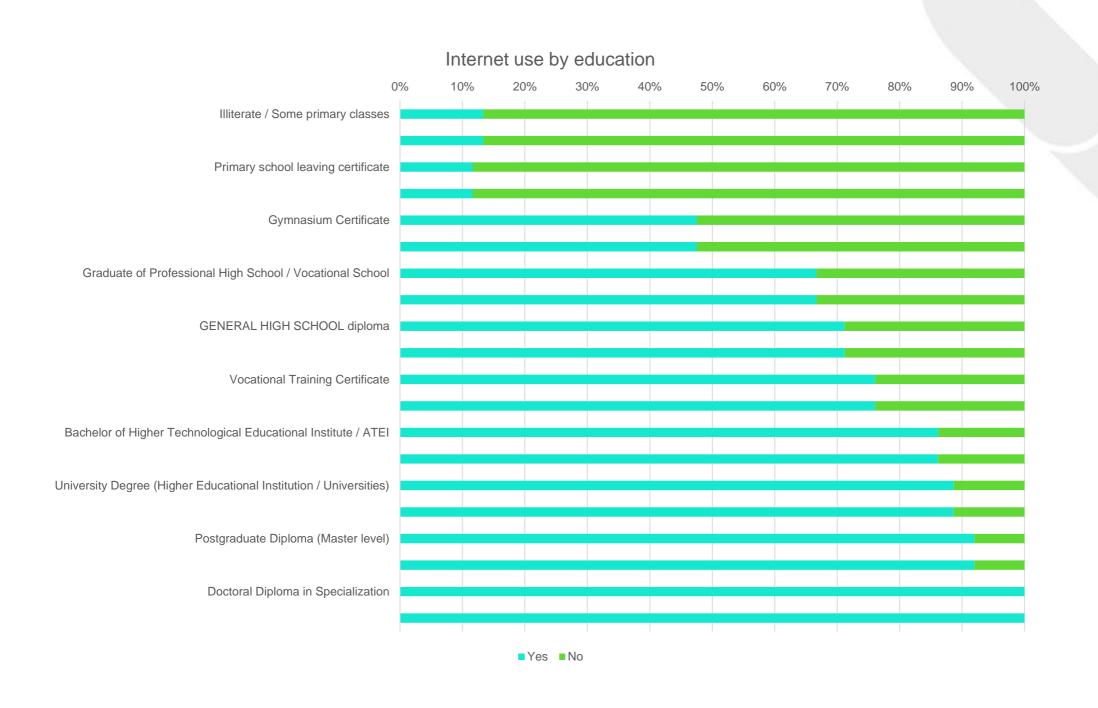
## WIP-GR: Internet Use



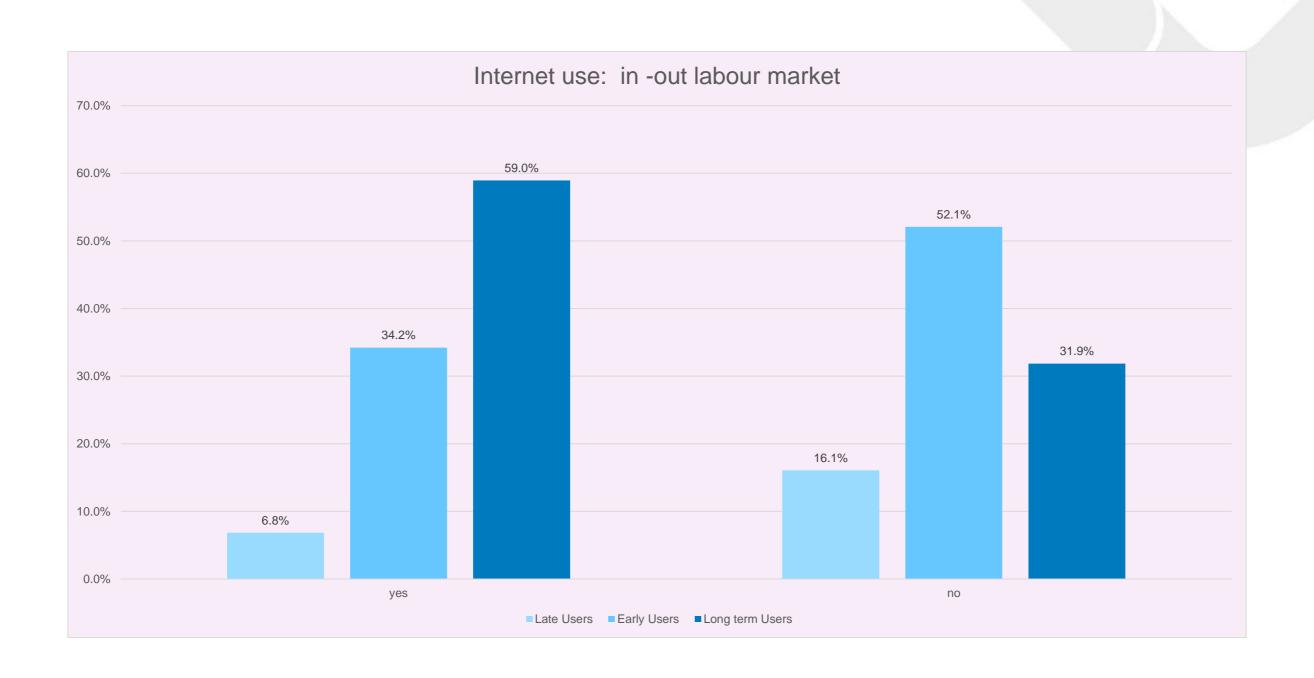
# WIP-GR: Internet Use by Age



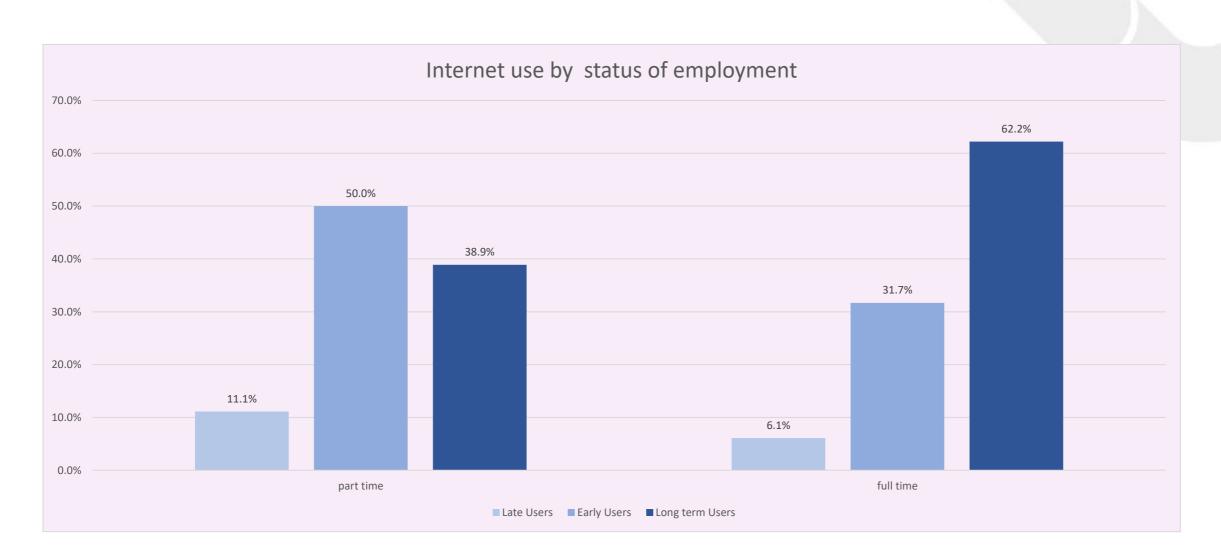
## WIP-GR: Internet Use by Education



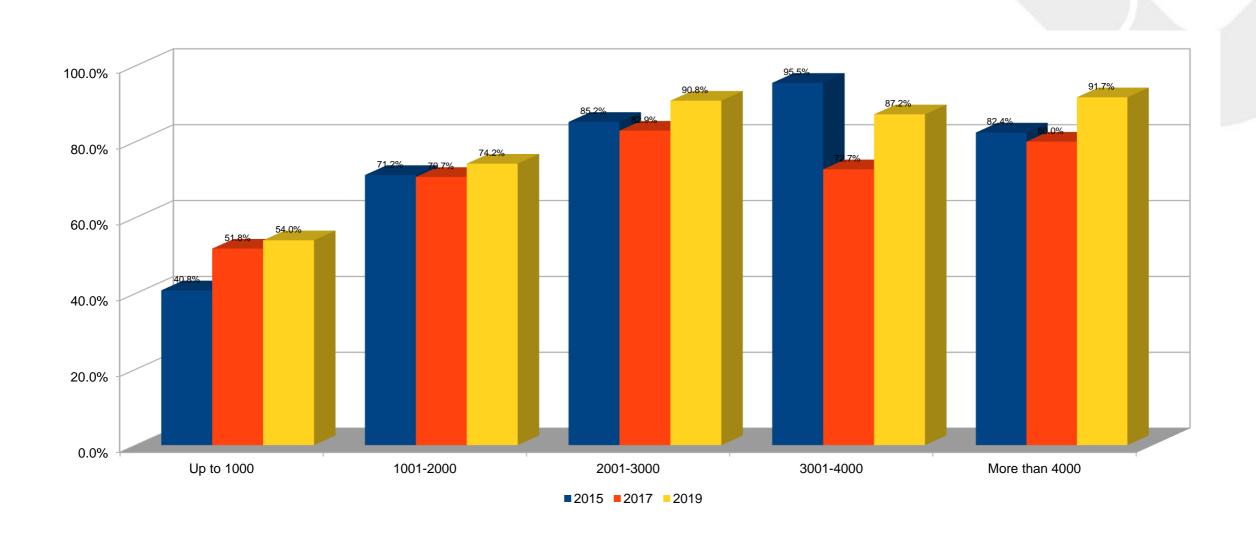
# WIP-GR: Internet Use in – out labour market



# WIP-GR: Internet Use by Status of Employment



### Internet use by income









### Questions





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Thank you for listening!







