Digital Inequality and Social Media Digital Divide: Profiling Luxembourg's Youth

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Research Question

What are the systematic differences in access to and use of social media among young adolescents in Luxembourg?

Data & Method

- Youth Survey Luxembourg 2024
- Probabilistic stratified random sample
- CAWI
- Age range: 16-29 years
- N = 2,091
- Latent Class Analysis with covariates

Results

Latent Class Analysis

Best solution: 3 Classes

AIC: 115460.5BIC: 117058.2

First level Access Gap

10 (0.5%)
2,081 (99.5%)
201 (9.6%)
1,890 (90.4%)
1,095 (52%)
996 (48%)
me
49 (2.3%)
2,042 (97.7%)
ernet connection
2,084 (99.7%)
7 (0.3%)

- No access gap could be found with the help of LCA
- Different LCA models were performed

Theoretical Framework: Digital Divide

Adapted version from Gómez (2018).

Focus of the study: 1st and 2nd level **Second level** Third level First level **Utility Gap Access Gap Use Gap Skill Gap** Offline Outcomes Digitalisation Process and Benefits **Motivation Gap Emotional Gap Reproduction of Quality of Access Inequality**

Second level Use Gap



Conclusion

Class 1: "Digitally Engaged"

- Highest use of social media
- Internet is seen as very helpful
- Highest digital skills
- Social & political life takes place online

Class 2: "Selective Digital Users"

- Less use of social media
- Internet is seen as less helpful for social interaction
- Medium digital skills
- Social & political life takes less place online

Class 3: "Constrained Digital Adopters"

- Overall similar characteristics as class 2
- Lowest digital skills
- Defining covariates: low/average SES, older youth, 1st/2nd generation migrants

References

Gómez, D. C. (2018). The Three Levels of the Digital Divide: Barriers in Access, Use and Utility of Internet among Young People in Spain. Interações: Sociedade e as Novas Modernidades, 34, 64-91. https://doi.org/10.31211/interacoes.n34.2018.a4



