## Coping with COVID-19 in Comparative Perspective

@eszter

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About Covid-19. American Behavioral Scientist.

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Hargittai, E., Nguyen, M.H., Fuchs, J., Gruber, J., Marler, W., Hunsaker, A., & Karaoglu, G. (2020). From Zero to a National Data Set in Two Weeks: Reflections on a COVID-19 Collaborative Survey Project. Social Media + Society.

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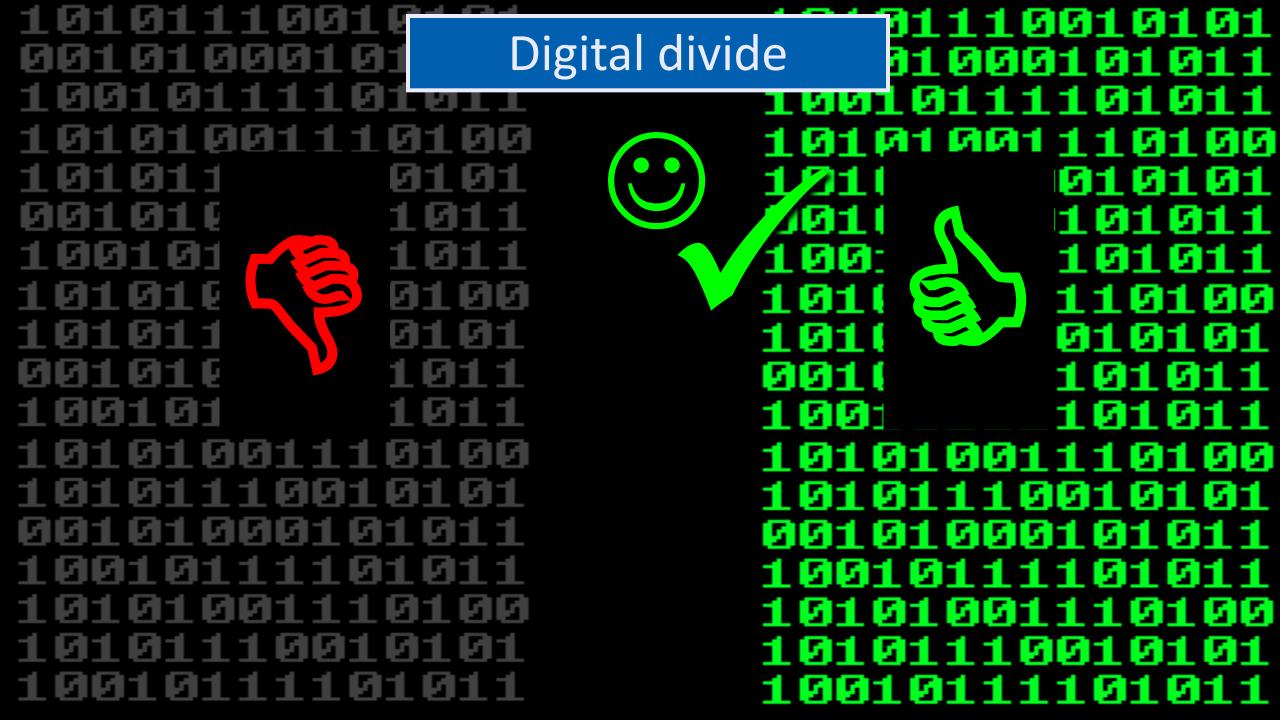
Hargittai, E. & Redmiles, E. 2020. <u>Will Americans Be Willing to Install COVID-19 Tracking Apps?</u> Scientific American. April 28.

#### **Working Papers**

Hunsaker, A., & Hargittai, E. (2020). <u>Age-Related Differences in Home Experiences and Worries During COVID-19.</u> December 5.

# Who is most likely to benefit from their digital media uses and who is most likely to be left behind?

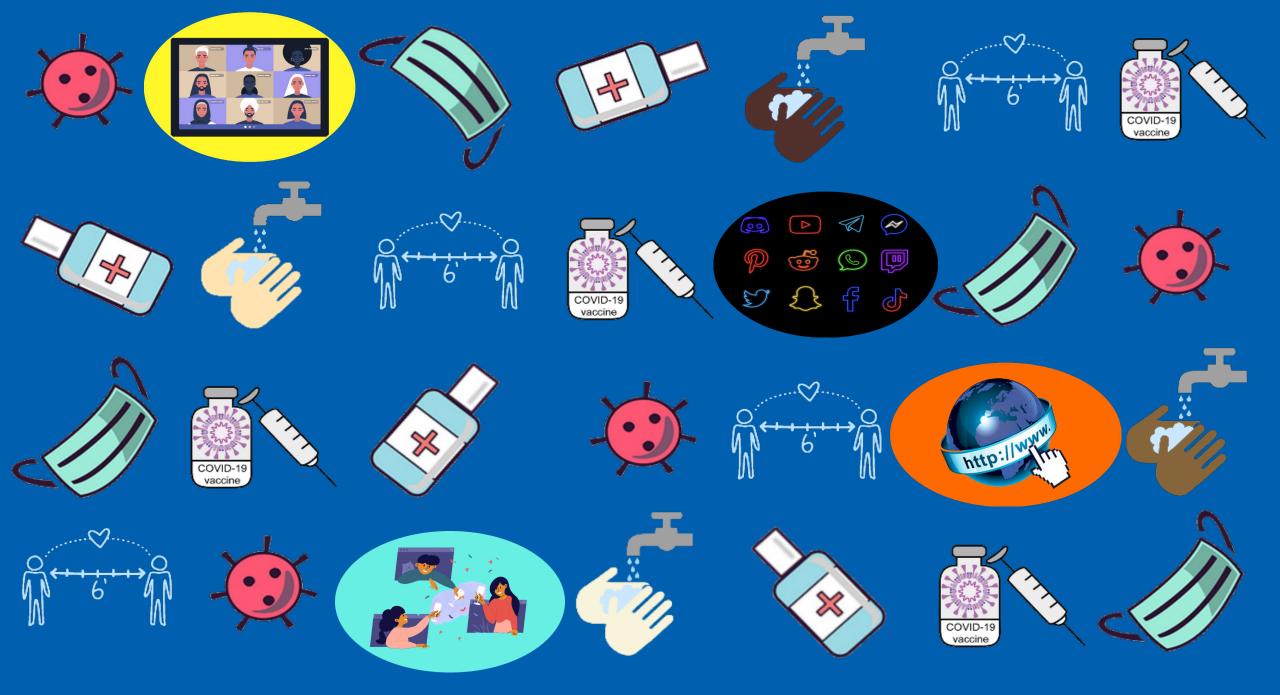




#### Digital inequality



Mere connectivity <del>\_\_\_\_\_\_</del> Effective, efficient, informed uses



Hargittai et al. (2020). From Zero to a National Data Set in Two Weeks: Reflections on a COVID-19 Collaborative Survey Project. Social Media + Society.

#### Methods: national surveys



Online survey

Quota-sampled on age, gender, education, region

**USA** 

April 4-8, 2020: N=1374





## Sample descriptives

USA - N=1374		Italy - N=	983	Switzerland	Switzerland - N=1350	
Age Women	45.6 (15.9; 18-82) 53.9%	Age Women	49.7 (15.5; 18-81) 51.0%	Age Women	46.4 (15.5; 18-85) 49.8%	
Race/ethnicity						
White	64.7%					
Black	12.7%					
Asian Am.	5.0%					
Native Am.	2.1%					
Hispanic	15.1%					
Education		Education		Education		
= <high school<="" th=""><th>49.1%</th><th>=<high school<="" th=""><th>60.6%</th><th>=<high school<="" th=""><th>46.2%</th></high></th></high></th></high>	49.1%	= <high school<="" th=""><th>60.6%</th><th>=<high school<="" th=""><th>46.2%</th></high></th></high>	60.6%	= <high school<="" th=""><th>46.2%</th></high>	46.2%	
Some college	21.4%	Some college	14.5%	Some college	14.7%	
= <college< th=""><th>29.5%</th><th>=<college< th=""><th>24.9%</th><th>=<college< th=""><th>39.2%</th></college<></th></college<></th></college<>	29.5%	= <college< th=""><th>24.9%</th><th>=<college< th=""><th>39.2%</th></college<></th></college<>	24.9%	= <college< th=""><th>39.2%</th></college<>	39.2%	
Household income	e \$59K (\$52K)	Household income	€61K (€52K)	Household income	CHF79K (CHF48K)	
Rural	16.2%	Rural	13.3%	Rural	40.6%	
Suburban	38.4%	Suburban	8.9%	Suburban	23.1%	
Urban	45.5%	Urban	77.8%	Urban	36.3%	
Disabled	15.6%	Disabled	10.0%	Disabled	14.4%	





#### Weights

Weights applied based on April 2020 US Current Population Survey age (3) x gender (2) x education (3)

Weights range: 0.51-1.7

Weights applied based on 2018
Italian National Institute of Statistics
age (3) x gender (2) x education (2)

Weights range: 0.42-1.6

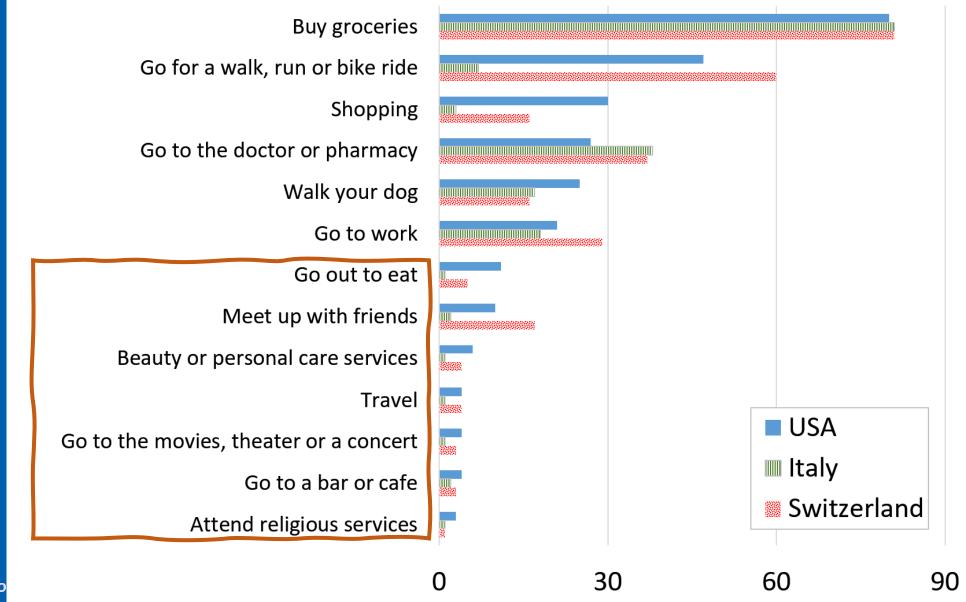
Weights applied based on 2018 European Social Survey age (3) x gender (2) x education (3)

Weights range: 0.27-4.46





#### Reasons for leaving home in past two weeks





23%

4%

22%



How long does it take between catching Coronavirus and beginning to have symptoms?

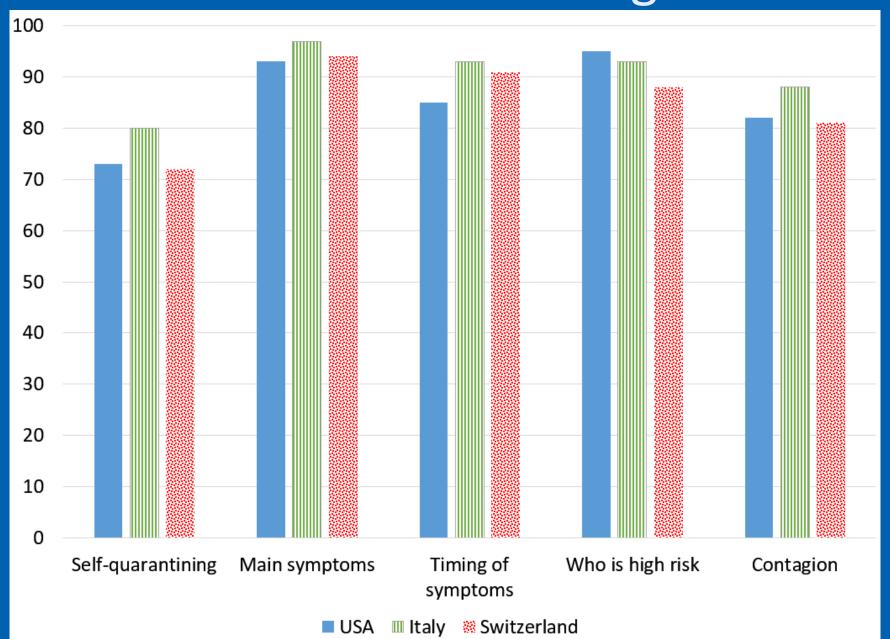
- A few minutes
- One day
- Up to two weeks
- Up to two months

What can be said about people who have been tested positive for COVID-19 but are in good health?

- They are not contagious until they show clear symptoms
- They are definitely going to show symptoms within a few days
- They are contagious regardless of whether they show symptoms
- They are already immunized and can go out in public

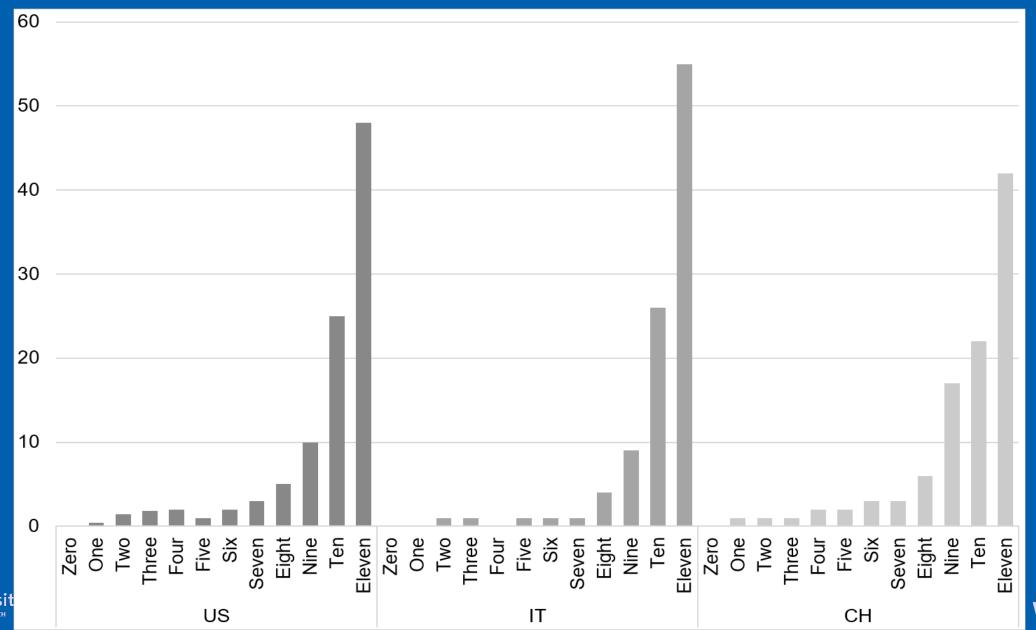
















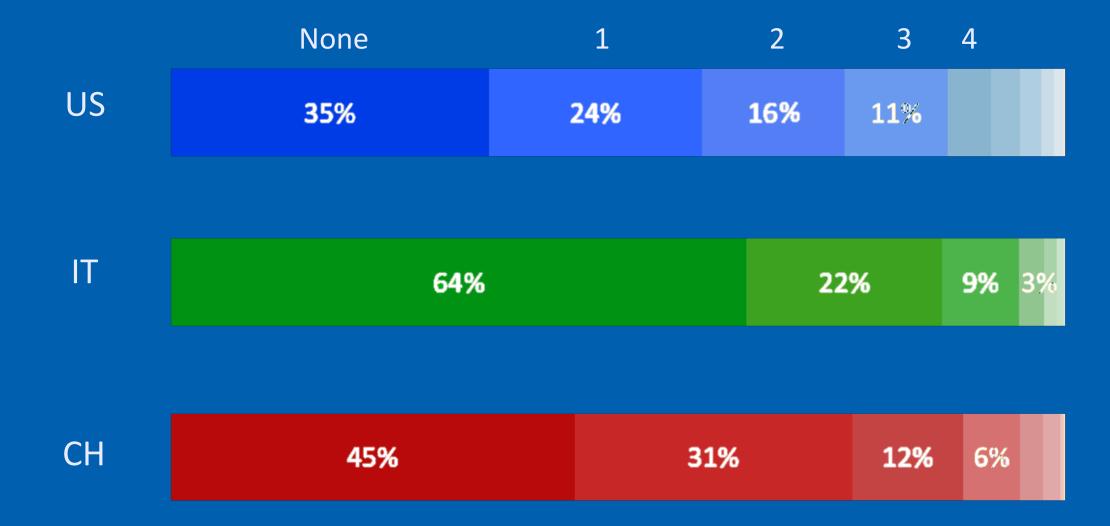
#### Belief in Covid-19 misinformation

	US	IT	CH	
Take vitamin C	36	13	20	
Drink hot fluids	21	4	9	
Take hot baths	16	4	4	
Frequently rinse your nose with saline (salty water)	12	8	5	
Eat freshly boiled garlic	6	2	5	
Avoid buying products made in China	22	3	9	
Avoid receiving packages from the postal service	17	4	8	
Avoid physical contact with pets and other animals	16	3	9	
Avoid taking anti-inflammatory drugs	13	14	21	
Avoid consumption of meat products	5	2	3	
Avoid consumption of dairy products	5	1	2	





#### Belief in Covid-19 misinformation







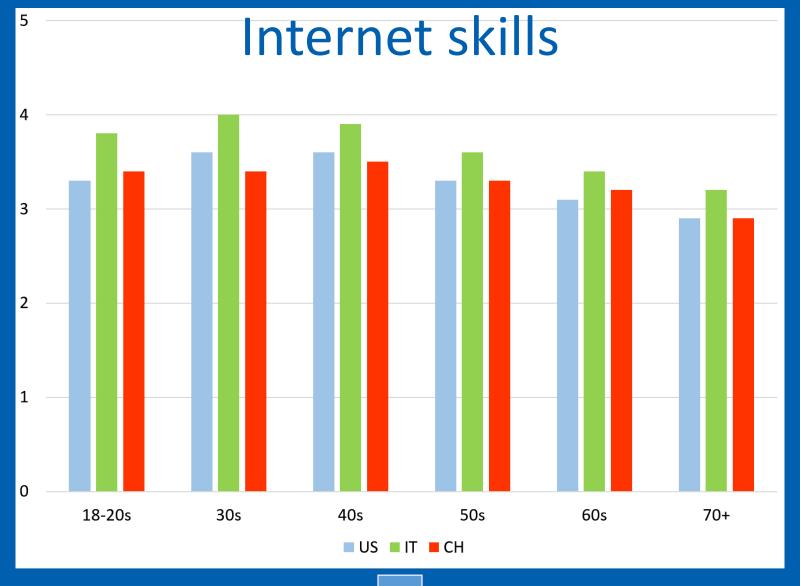
#### Digital context

Only one home Internet access point



COVID-19 knowledge



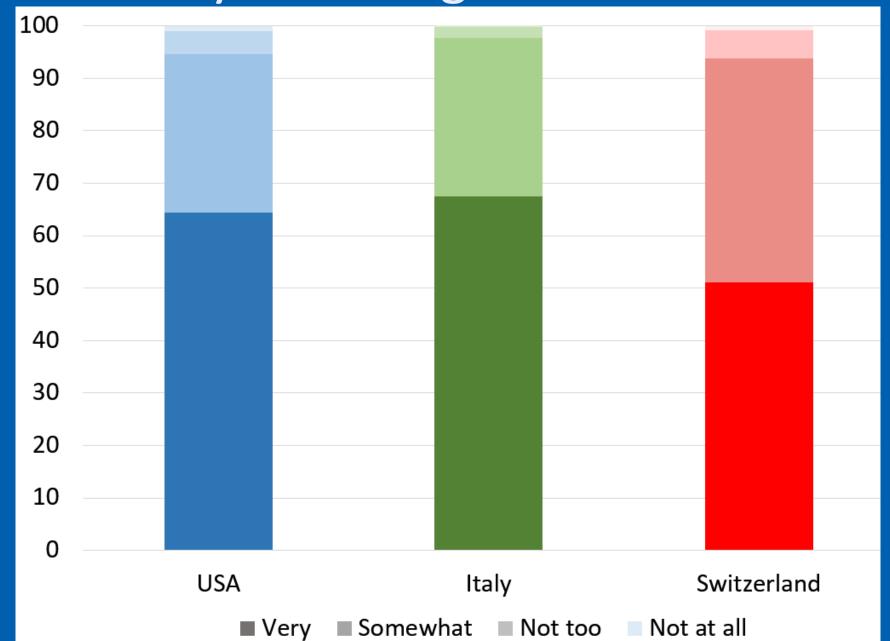








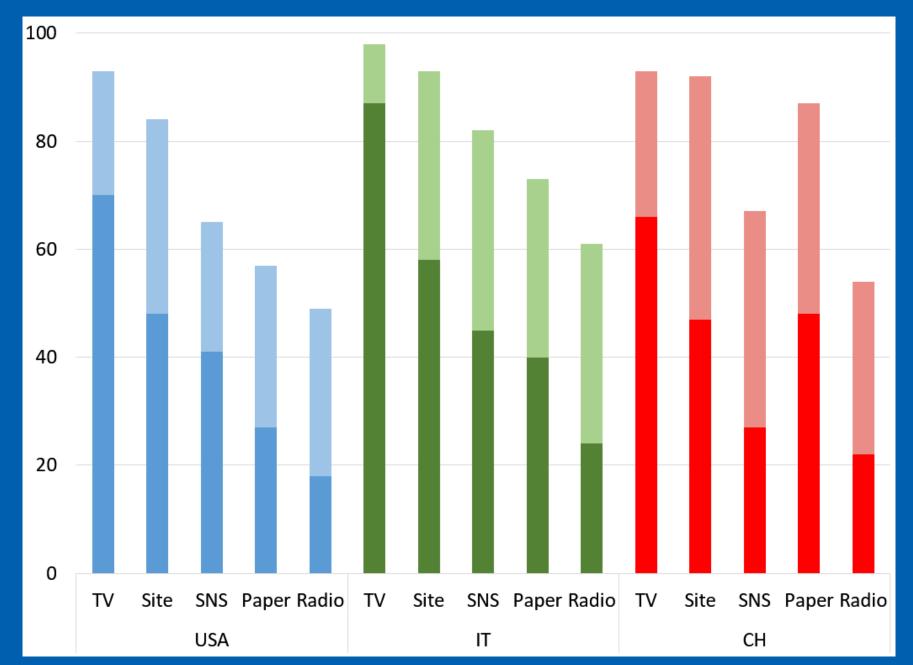
#### Closely following Covid-19 news







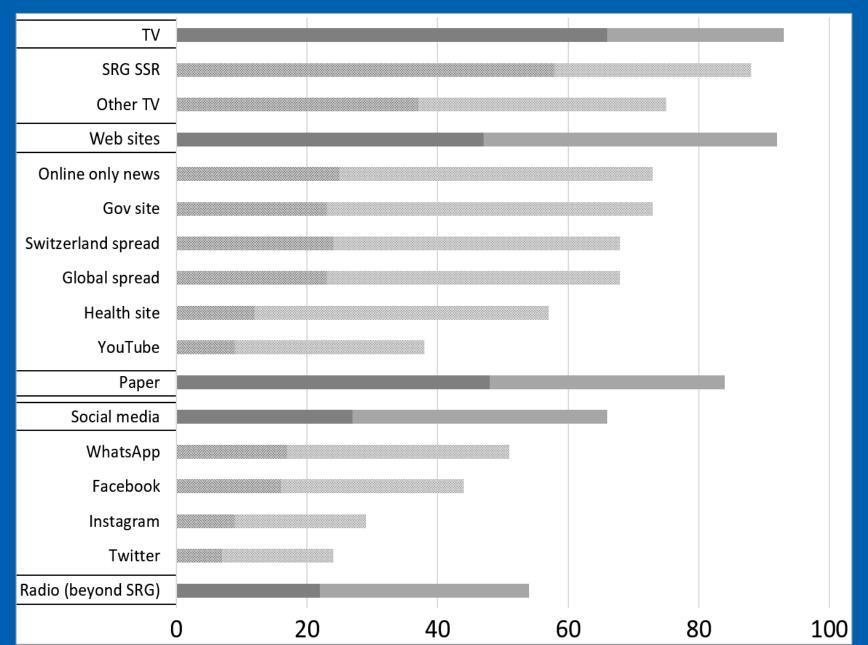
#### Information sources about Covid-19







#### Information sources about Covid-19 (CH)

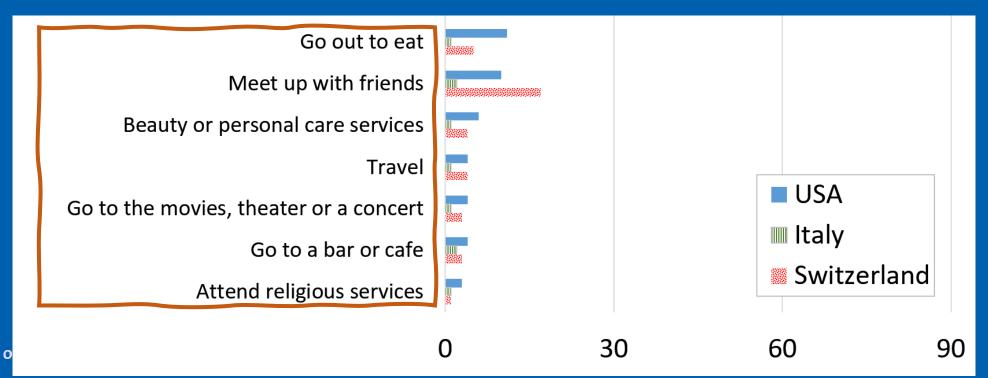






## Reasons for leaving home for optional activities in the past two weeks

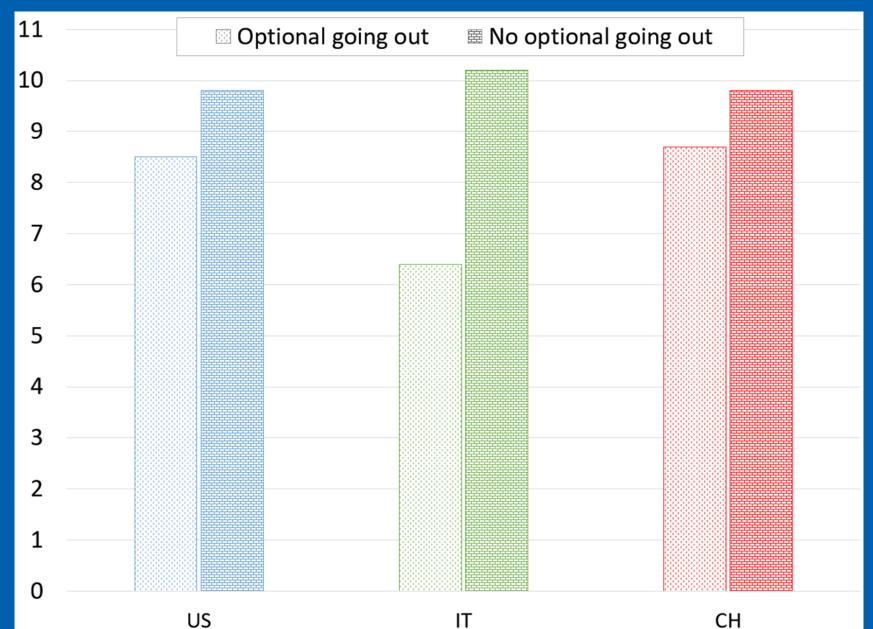








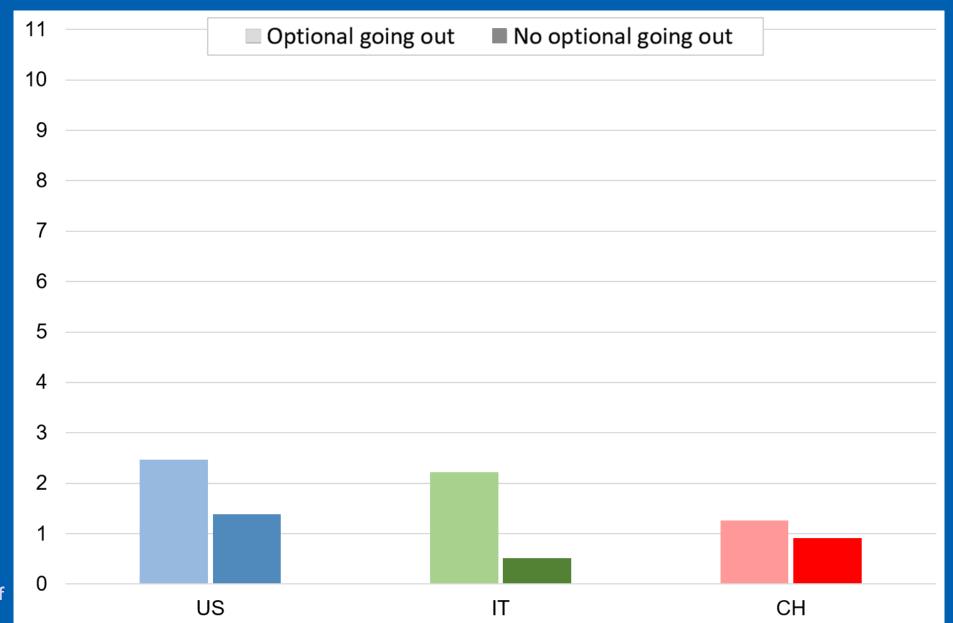
### Covid-19 knowledge & safe behaviors





23% 4% 22%

#### Covid-19 misbeliefs & safe behaviors





23% 4% 22%

#### Concluding remarks

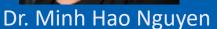
- People's digital media uses during Covid-19 vary by sociodemographics & their digital contexts (autonomy, skills)
- Better digital context links to more COVID-19 knowledge
- Mainstream TV (not cable) most linked to COVID-19 knowledge
- SRF as info source linked to fewer misbeliefs
- Knowing more relates to fewer risky behaviors





#### Thanks to team members & UZH







Jaelle Fuchs



Jonathan Gruber



Dr. Will Marler



Gökçe Karaoglu



Dr. Amanda Hunsaker



Teodora Djukaric

webuse.org/covid







## Thank you!



Access more about the Covid study here







Access academic papers here







#### Internet skills

- Awareness of what is possible and how systems work
- ♥ Interpersonal communication
- ♥ Information seeking and evaluation
- Active participation
- Managing privacy and security

Why is it helpful to focus on skills?



Hargittai, E. & Micheli, M. (2019).
Internet Skills and Why They Matter. In
Society and the Internet. Edited by
William Dutton and Mark Graham. Oxford
University Press.



#### How can we measure Internet skills?

How familiar are you with the following computer and Internet-related items? Please choose a number between 1 and 5 where 1 represents "no understanding" and 5 represents "full understanding" of the item.

	1 - None	2	3	4	5 - Full
Advanced search	$\circ$	$\circ$	$\circ$	$\circ$	$\circ$
PDF	$\circ$	$\circ$	$\circ$	$\circ$	$\circ$
Spyware	$\circ$	$\circ$	$\circ$	$\circ$	$\circ$
Wiki	$\circ$	$\circ$	$\circ$	$\circ$	$\circ$
Cache	$\bigcirc$	$\circ$	$\circ$	$\circ$	$\circ$
Phishing	$\circ$	$\circ$	$\circ$	$\circ$	$\circ$



#### How can we measure Internet skills?

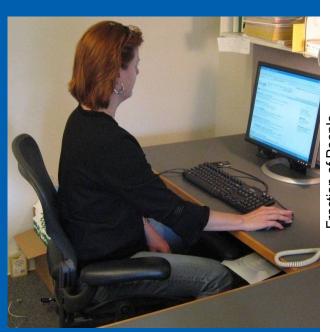


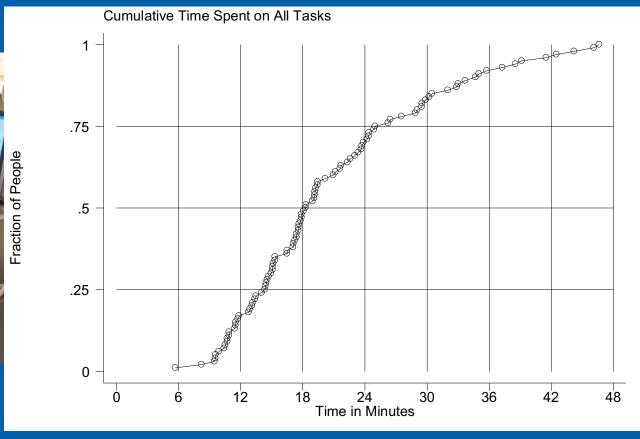
In-person observations and interviews

#### Surveys



#### Observations of information seeking







Measures of actual skill → survey instruments



#### Survey Measures of Web-Oriented Digital Literacy

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Northwestern University

This article preset skill measures, whosed on a study thaking it possible mendations for who of these survey nhodules, making gest that some codigital literacy battraditionally used

Keywords:

An Update on Survey Measures of Web-Oriented Digital Literacy

Social Science Computer Review Volume XX Number X Mouth XXXX xx-xx © 2008 Sage Publications 10.1177/0894439308318213 http://www.sagepub.com http://online.sagepub.com

Eszter Hargittai Northwestern Unive

This article presents Self-reported instru are presented with measure, interspers up against the form Non-Symposium Article

Succinct Survey Measures of Web-Use Skills

Social Science Computer Review
30(1) 95-107
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sagepub. com/pournal/Permissions.nav
DOI: 10.1177/089439310397146
http://isss.sagepub.com

Google Scholar

2005

2011

2009

524

257

253

#### Survey measures of web-oriented digital literacy

E Hargittai

Social Science Computer Review 23 (3), 371

#### Succinct Survey Measures of Web-Use Skills

E Hargittai, YP Hsieh Social Science Computer Review

#### An update on survey measures of web-oriented digital literacy

E Hargittai

Social Science Computer Review 27 (1), 130-137

Social Science Compu DOI: 10.1177/089443 @ 2005 Sage Publicati

Author's Note: The auth for their helpful commer collection and entry: Wal assistants in the Web Us port of the John D. and G Sciences, The Lenore A University's School of C Dijk, 2009; van Dijk, 2005). A significant challenge in this domain has been the dearth of reliable instruments to measure people's online know-how. Some work has developed nuanced measures using in-person observations (e.g., Hargittai, 2003; van Deursen & van Dijk, 2009) offering detailed information about how people navigate the web. However, due to the cost and labor associated with such methods, they are extremely difficult to replicate on more generalizable and larger samples, leaving a need for survey instruments to capture information about people's web-use skills.

In an earlier piece, Hargittai (2009) suggested the use of a list of items to measure people's Internet skills based on the results and expansion of a study that compared people's actual online abilities with their responses to survey questions about Internet know-how (Hargittai, 2005). The proposed list includes 27 Internet-related terms of which respondents are asked to rate their level of understanding on a 1- to 5-point scale. Specifically, the survey item asks: "How familiar are you with the following computer and Internet-related items? Please choose a number between 1 and 5 where 1 represents "no understanding" and 5 represents "full understanding" of the item."

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Cache	$\bigcirc$	$\circ$	$\circ$	$\circ$	$\circ$
Phishing	$\circ$	$\circ$	$\circ$	$\circ$	$\circ$



