

Internet self-efficacy and the psychology of the digital divide

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The paper " Internet Self-Efficacy and the Psychology of the Digital Divide" is a great example of a psychology article review.

Eastin and LaRose report in the article, " Internet Self-Efficacy and the Psychology of the Digital Divide", (2000) about the development of a measure of an internet self-efficacy. It was a scale with eight items. The scale was developed with eight items for which, the participants were asked to answer by means of a Likert-type scale of agree or disagree. A total of 171 people participated in the assessment of internet self-efficacy (Eastin and LaRose, 2000). After the completion of the measurement of internet self-efficacy, it was found out that for seven of the items that are asked in the scale, the answers were strongly agreed while only one was left with strongly disagree. After conducting the measurement, the reporters were of the opinion that they were really helped out because of the developed scale of self-efficacy.

The scale items included eight items with a feeling of confidence. The participants were asked to inform about their confidence related to understanding words or terms linked to internet hardware and software, illustrating the functionality of the internet hardware, sorting internet problems, describing a static task, assembling internet data, learning skills of new internet programs and discussing online for help. Out of these eight items, participants were found out to be confident in seven items while unconfident for only one (Eastin and LaRose, 2000).

The main idea of the research was the role of internet self-efficacy in the employment of internet and the results indicated that the scale was a full support for the researchers in terms of analysis of the part of internet self-

efficacy in use of the internet (Eastin and LaRose, 2000). The instrument was found reliable by the researchers.