DIGITALIZATION OF SERVICES AND THE CREATION OF NEW BARRIERS: UPSKILLING AND RESKILLING AS A WAY TO MITIGATE THE DIGITAL DIVIDE.

By Serena Montefusco and Paolo Micozzi



OVERVIEW

- Introduction
- Objective
- Research Questions
- Literature Review
- Research Design
- Data Collection & Analysis
- Key Findings
- Discussion
- Conclusion
- Recommendations

INTRODUCTION

In Italy, low digital literacy and a shortage of STEM graduates are widening existing inequalities. The digital divide is more than a tech issue. It reflects deep social, economic, and cultural barriers.

Our goal: build an inclusive digital society where no one is left behind.

OBJECTIVES

- Analyze how digitalization can create new social barriers.
- Investigate the role of upskilling and reskilling in overcoming the digital divide.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of Italian and European digital inclusion policies.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

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- How does the digital divide manifest in Italy today?
- Which population segments are most excluded?
- What is the impact of upskilling and reskilling on reducing digital inequalities?
- Which institutional cooperation models are the most effective?

Literature Review

- Evolution of the digital divide: from access to meaningful participation and skills.
- Socioeconomic and geographic disparities amplify digital exclusion.
- Ethics of digitalization: digital rights, participation, and social justice.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Qualitative analysis

Qualitative analysis of institutional reports and data (DESI, ISTAT, Digital Decade Report).

Case Study Approach

Case studies of public, private, and academic initiatives in Italy and Europe.

Interdisciplinary approach

Interdisciplinary approach combining policy, education, technology, and human rights.

DATA COLLECTION & ANALYSIS

Data Collection

Re-elaboration of European data on digital skills and ICT/STEM graduates.

Data Analysis

Benchmarking against European and international frameworks (EU, UNESCO, OECD).

KEY FINDINGS

- Only 45.8% of Italians possess basic digital skills, compared to the EU average of 55.6%.
- There is a critical shortage of ICT/STEM graduates, with a pronounced regional divide between North and South.
- Companies face increasing difficulty in recruiting qualified digital professionals, hindering innovation and competitiveness.
- Existing training programs are fragmented, lacking strategic coordination and longterm impact.

DISCUSSION

- Importance of integrated strategies across schools, universities, businesses, and public institutions.
- Cultural change is needed to overcome resistance to innovation.
- Public-private partnerships are essential for effective solutions.
- Ethical principles must guide the digital transition.

CONCLUSION

The **digital divide** represents both a **social** and **technical emergency**, with far-reaching consequences for **equity** and **inclusion**. As technology rapidly advances, those without adequate **digital skills** risk being further **marginalized**, deepening existing inequalities. To **prevent exclusion** and ensure that all individuals can **benefit** from **digital transformation**, a **holistic** and **coordinated approach** is essential, one that addresses **infrastructure**, **education**, and **cultural** readiness together.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Strengthen digital education from early schooling.
- Promote STEM education, with attention to the gender gap.
- Expand upskilling and reskilling opportunities, especially for SMEs.
- Build collaborative ecosystems (digital hubs, universities, enterprises, institutions).
- Promote ethical, inclusive, and sustainable digital policies.

THANKYOU

FOR THE ATTENTION

Q&A

Serena Montefusco: smontefusco@upra.org

Paolo Micozzi: paolo.micozzi@mur.gov.it

