

THE EVOLUTION OF THE INTERNET AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES AS PREDICTED BY ROMANIANS IN 2030

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The paper is based on the October 2021 responses of people in Romania aimed at forecasting the evolution of the internet and digital technologies for 2030. We specify that one of the six priorities for the period 2020-2024 of the European Union is to adapt the economy to the needs of European citizens. This trend is also true for the Internet and for the multiple digital applications. Referring to the mentioned European priority, we will seek to answer several questions: Q1. The importance of digital tools and the internet in the life of the individual until 2030; Q2. If you think that in 2030 the use of digital tools and the internet will bring you more advantages or disadvantages; Q3. What worries you most about the increased role of digital tools and the internet in our society. The processing of the selected data was based on the application of several statistical models specific to ordinal categorical variables. The current study revealed the importance of the age of the interviewee in positioning himself in relation to the Q1-Q3 objectives mentioned above.

Keywords: Internet and digital technologies, Eurobarometer, EU future, Romanians perception

JEL: C12, C43, C53, C83, O33

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Introduction. The current research is based on data from a Eurobarometer designed in October 2021 (data file Sample1, 2022). We are interested in analyzing Romanians' opinions on the possible evolution in 2030 of several aspects related to the internet and also to the digital tools used. These aspects will be detailed in the following sections, taking into account six age categories from the Romanian population (Age variable). More specifically, the following age groups were operated: 15-24 years old, 25-34 years old, 35-44 years old, 45-54 years old, 55-64 years old, over 65 years old (group 65+). In this paper we will highlight the fact that Romanians' forecasts on the issue of digital tools and the internet in 2030 are significantly influenced by the age of the respondent to the questionnaire.

The European Union's strategy for 2020-2024 focuses in particular on promoting the digital age and developing green activities. Six fundamental principles are listed (<https://commission.europa.eu/>). We mention that one of these six priorities for the future of the European Union is to adapt the economy to the needs of European citizens. This trend is also true for the Internet and for the

multiple digital applications. The EU strategy brings several clarifications regarding the digital age: a European digital decade oriented towards a new generation of technologies, data mining, the development of science infrastructure, the acceleration of the innovation process, the advanced processing of knowledge. The ultimate goal pursued by the European Union is to ensure sustainable development in Europe (<https://commission.europa.eu/>).

Referring to the European digital issue, we will analyze Romanians' answers to several questions from the Eurobarometer questionnaire. We specify in this regard the subjects:

- Romanians' prediction for 2030 regarding the importance of digital tools and the internet.
- Romanians' opinions on the advantages of the internet and digital tools in 2030.
- The importance versus advantages of the digital transformations forecast for 2030.
- The concern induced in society by the future expansion of digital transformations.

The results obtained through the statistical analysis of the Sample1 file indirectly confirm previous research on the future of digital transformations in the world and in particular in Romania.

Literature review. The influence of digital transformations on the evolution of the economy and changes in the life of society is interconnected and complex. Any area of society is influenced to a greater or lesser extent by the development of digital tools or the Internet. We mention just a few of the important current issues regarding the future promotion of digital issues.

- Accelerating digital transformations, especially in technology, trade and proposing new social policies (Chen et al., 2023; United Nations Development Programme, 2022).
- Perspectives and future orientation of research in digital issues (Paul et al., 2024).
- Potential, characteristics, strategies, initiatives, investments related to the promotion of digital transformations in Europe (McKinsey, 2020; Negreiro & Madiaga, 2019).
- Social changes generated by digital transformations (Büchner, Hergesell & Kallinikos, 2022).
- Cybersecurity and the protection of the personal data online, end of roaming charges, open internet, free-flow of non-personal data (Negreiro & Madiaga, 2019).
- Perspectives for the future through the use of digital approach, advantages and the impact produced for the society (Bakhmat et al., 2020; Report ACCA, 2023; Olorunyomi et al., 2024; Martínez-Peláez et al., 2023).

Research methodology. The initial file Sample1 was weighted taking into account maintaining the real proportions of the Romanian population of the main socio-demographic characteristics present at the end of 2021. The new resulting sample has 1015 records. The statistical processing methods aim to analyze the responses of the Romanian population to three questions from a common questionnaire. The questions are aimed at Romanians' prediction for 2030 regarding the importance, advantages and problems that the use of the internet and digital tools can bring. The results will be analyzed separately by six age groups, namely: 15-24 years (126), 25-34 years (150), 35-44 years (197), 45-54 years (172), 55-64 years (141), over 64 years (65+ category includes 229 people). The number of people interviewed in the respective age category was listed in parentheses. The variables used in this paper are, as a rule, categorical ones which have an ordinal type (Agresti, 2010). We mention here the fact that the models proposed for statistical processing took always into account the type of used variables. The concrete meaning of the variables involved will be specified in the section presenting the results obtained.

The distributions of two ordinal categorical variables X , Y will be compared using the stochastic ordering relation " $<$ " of the distributions (Anderson, 2019). In the case of the existence of inequality $X < Y$ between the distributions of groups X and Y , we can say that the population's answers to question Q given by group X are more "unfavorable" than the answers of group Y . We also mention the existence of the situation $X \# Y$ when the distributions X and Y cannot be compared from the point of view of the stochastic order relation " $<$ ".

We have effectively solved the situation of incompatibility $X \# Y$ between the distributions X and Y in relation to the stochastic ordering " $<$ " by proposing the TREND indicator for ordinal variables. The construction of the TREND index was based on the methodology proposed by Ștefănescu (2015).

More precisely, for any categorical ordinal variable Z we have $0 \leq \text{TREND}(Z) \leq 1$. The value $\text{TREND}(Z) = 0$ when the distribution of the ordinal variable Z is concentrated in its most unfavorable ordinal class. On the other hand, $\text{TREND}(Z) = 1$ if all the values actually taken by the categorical variable Z are distributed only in the ordinal class considered to be the most "evolved". The essential property of the TREND coefficient is the compatibility of this index with respect to the stochastic order relationship " $<$ ". So, for any two ordinal categorical variables X and Y , if $X < Y$ then we have compulsory $\text{TREND}(X) < \text{TREND}(Y)$.

The value of the indicator $gk(X,Y)$ characterizes the strength of the Goodman-Kruskal association relationship between the ordinal categorical variables X and Y (Everitt, 1977). We have $-1 \leq gk(X,Y) \leq 1$. It should be noted that the association index $gk(X,Y)$ has properties comparable to those of the classical Pearson correlation coefficient $\text{Cor}(U,V)$ which is defined for any cardinal variables U, V (Everitt 1977; Kotz et al., 2006).

We will apply a chi-square statistical homogeneity test to verify the veracity of the null hypothesis $H_0(X,Y)$ (Papoulis, 1990). For the categorical variables X and Y , the hypothesis $H_0(X,Y)$ signifies the homogeneity of the distribution of the

variable X for all categories defined by the variable Y. For example, the hypothesis $H_0(X, Age)$ specifies the homogeneity of the distribution X regardless of the age groups. In the case of the chi-square statistical test, the following entities are defined (Alkarkhi, 2021; Papoulis, 1990): α (significance level of the test), ndf (number of degree of freedom), rej (the threshold to reject the null H_0 hypothesis; the rej value depends on the chosen probability α), chi2 (the statistic of the chosen test), pv (p-value; probability of rejecting the null hypothesis H_0 if this hypothesis is considered to be true).

Basically, we will verify the homogeneous hypothesis $H_0(X, Y)$ operating with the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ for the chi-square statistical test. We will accept the null hypothesis $H_0(X, Y)$ if $chi2 < rej$ or if the assumed risk of rejecting the hypothesis H_0 is relatively high (for example $pv > 0.1$).

All the algorithms for implementing statistical models were programmed by the author in Matlab computer language.

Main results. The current research is based on data extracted from a Eurobarometer designed in October 2021 (Sample1, 2022). We are interested in analyzing Romanians' opinions on the possible evolution in 2030 of several aspects related to the internet and digital tools. These aspects will be detailed in the following sections, taking into account six age categories of the Romanian population. More precisely, the ordinal categorical variable *Age* is defined by six age groups: 15-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-54 years, 55-64 years, over 65 years (65+). We aim to verify whether Romanians' opinions on the issue of digital tools and the internet in 2030 are significantly influenced by the age of the respondent to the questionnaire.

1. Romanians' prediction for 2030 regarding the importance of digital tools and the internet. We will analyze Romanians' responses regarding the importance given to the internet and digital tools in the future, as a forecast for 2030. We will refer to the *Import* variable which has the following formulation in the questionnaire applied to the interviewees: "How important do you think digital tools and the internet will be in your life by 2030?".

The possible answers to the *Import* question are: very important (I1); fairly important (I2); not very important (I3); not at all important (I4); don't know (DK).

DK non-responses are 4.2% on the entire sample. However, the proportion of the DK answer variant differs in relation to the age of the respondent to the questionnaire: less than 0.5% for people under 54 years of age and 5.4% for people in the 55-64 age category. However, most non-answers to the *Import* question concern the 65+ group (11.2%).

On the entire sample, the percentage of cumulative positive answers to the *Import* question, that is "very important" plus "fairly important" (I1+I2), is the majority (64.1%). However, this percentage fluctuates in relation to the age category of the interviewee, such as: 74.6% (15-24 years old), 80% (25-34 years old), 77.2% (35-44 years old), 71% (45-54 years old), 60.3% (55-64 years old), 33.7% (over 64 years old). Therefore, the 25-34 age group predicts to the greatest

extent the importance of digital tools and the internet in the future (80% by 2030). At the opposite pole is the group of elderly people (65+) with a percentage *Import* of about 34%.

Figure 1. graphically represents, for all six age groups C, the distributions of the population's answers to the *Import* question. We will note by *Imp(C)* the distribution of the answers to the question *Import* given by persons in age category C. The categorical variable *Age* is characterized by six ordinal classes.

The distributions *Imp*(15-24), *Imp*(25-34), *Imp*(35-44) are relatively similar (Figure 1). However, the *Imp* distribution (65+) is markedly different from the *Import* distributions of respondents belonging to the other *Age* groups (Figure 1). The closest resemblance to the *Imp*(65+) distribution is the *Imp*(55-64) distribution (Figure 1).

Taken as a whole, depending on the age category C of the interviewee, the *Imp*(C) distributions are not very similar (Figure 1). This observation could be confirmed by applying a statistical homogeneity test.

The interpretation of the two-dimensional distribution (*Import*, *Age*) suggests a possible dependence of the ordinal categorical variable *Import* on the *Age* categories. We will delve into this idea later.

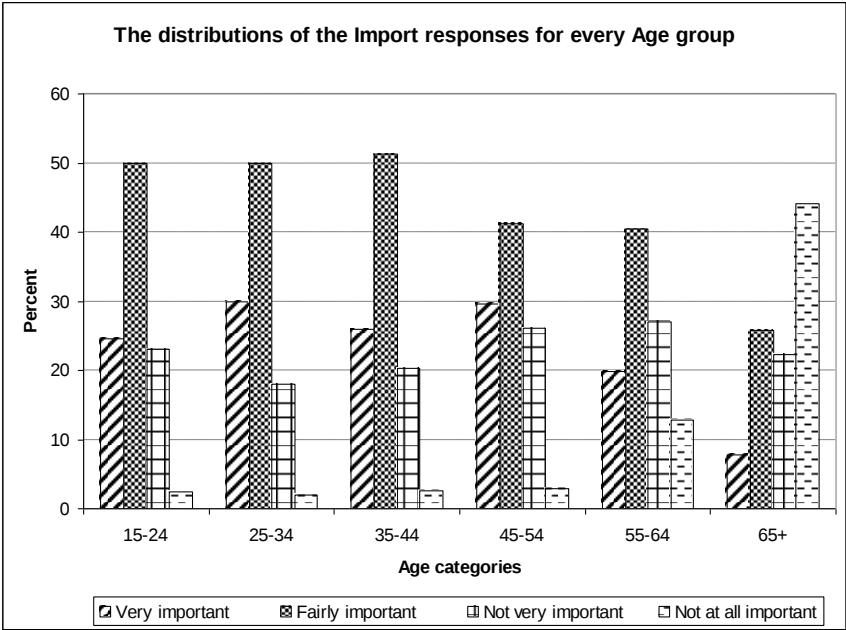


Figure 1. **The distributions of the *Import* variable by age groups.**
Source: Author’s computations.

First of all, we ask ourselves whether the distribution of the ordinal variable *Import* is kept for all age categories *Age*. A chi-squared homogeneity test will solve this dilemma. We will operate with the hypothesis H_0 (*Import*, *Age*) of homogeneity of the distributions of the ordinal categorical variable *Import* in relation to all the six age groups *Age*. Following the application of the chi-square

statistical test, the hypothesis $H_0(Import, Age)$ was obviously rejected ($\alpha = 0.05$, $ndf = 15$, $rej = 25$, $chi2 = 278.7$, $pv = 0$).

However, we notice a major linear dependence between people's answers to the *Import* question and the *Age* categories. More precisely, the value of the Goodman-Kruskal coefficient g_k of association between the ordinal variables *Import* and *Age* is 0.366.

We deduce the stochastic subordination relationship $Imp(65+) < Imp(C)$ for any age group C other than 65+. These previous five inequalities underline the fact that the importance given by older people (group 65+) to the future evolution of digital tools and the internet is more unfavourable than the assessment forecasted by younger people.

The estimation of prognosis differences by age categories will be effectively made by comparing the TREND values in *Figure 2*.

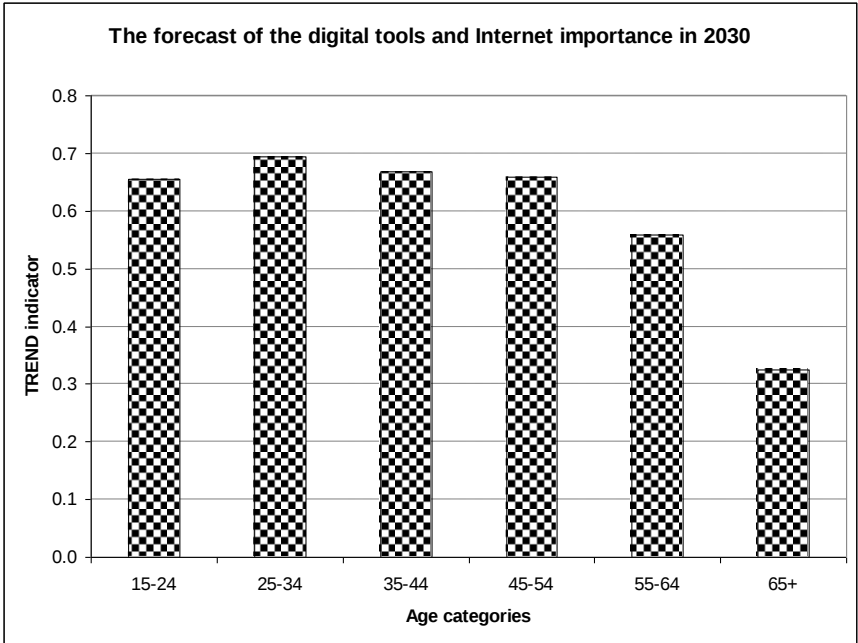


Figure 2. Trends of the answers to the question *Import* in relation to the *Age* categories.
Source: Author's computations.

Regarding the future importance of the Internet and the expansion of digital tools, *Figure 2* shows an assessment of the 65+ category that is about twice as low as the rest of the population.

By $Imp(C)$ we designate the distribution of the answers given to the question *Import* by persons in age class C (*Age* variable). Using the $TREND(Imp(C))$ values, we obtain the following ranking suggested by Romanians regarding the importance given to the evolution of digital tools (*Figure 2*):

$$Imp(65+) < Imp(55-64) < Imp(15-24) < Imp(45-54) < Imp(35-44) < Imp(25-34)$$

However, it is necessary to determine whether the importance forecasted by Romanians for 2030 regarding the internet and digital transformations has a positive or negative effect on Romanian society.

2. Romanians' opinions on the advantages of the internet and digital tools in 2030. The *Advant* variable summarizes Romanians' opinions on the future advantages of internet development and digital transformations. Specifically, *Advant*'s question is formulated: "When you imagine your life in 2030, do you think the use of digital tools and the internet will bring you more advantages or disadvantages?". We consider four possible types of answer to this question, namely: more advantages than disadvantages (A1); as many advantages as disadvantages (A2); more disadvantages than advantages (A3); don't know (DK).

DK's answer to the *Advant* question is high, 7.7% on the entire sample. This is partly explainable, as a significant proportion of the population does not have enough information to anticipate possible future benefits of digital transformations and the internet. As with the *Import* variable, the DK non-answers to the *Advant* question differ depending on the age of the interviewee. Thus, we have non-responses below 0.8% for people up to 64 years of age. In contrast to this situation, we note the very high proportion of *Advant* non-responses for the 65+ age category (26.5%). In fact, the special behavior of the elderly was also highlighted in the case of the *Import* question, but in a significantly lower proportion (of 11.2% for the DK situation in the *Import* question).

Figure 3 graphically shows the distributions of the population's answers to the *Advant* question for each *Age* category. We will designate by *Adv(C)* the distribution of the answers given to the *Advant* question by persons in the age category *C*.

The distributions of *Adv(C)* in *Figure 3* are quite different, which can be confirmed by applying statistical tests. The most confident in the future advantages of the Internet and in the development of digital tools are people in the age categories 25-34 years old (see the distribution of *Adv(25-34)* in *Figure 3*). At the opposite pole are the elderly (distribution of *Adv(65+)* in *Figure 3*).

On the entire sample, people in the 25-34 age group are the most optimistic in anticipating the future advantages of the internet and digital procedures. Thus, only 8.1% of Romanians aged 25-34 have forecasted "more disadvantages than advantages" in terms of digital evolution. On the other hand, the option of the elderly for this type of response is much higher, at 29.1%. A confirmation of these results is also given by *Figure 3*.

As in the case of the *Import* variable, the distribution of the answers to the *Advant* question depends to a large extent on the age category of the interviewees. We do not have a homogeneity of the *Advant* distributions in relation to the ordinal variable *Age*. Indeed, by applying a chi-square statistical test, the $H_0(Advant, Age)$ hypothesis of homogeneity is rejected ($\alpha = 0.05$, $ndf = 10$, $rej = 18.3$, $chi2 = 55.4$, $pv = 2.7 \cdot 10^{-8}$).

We specify that, by introducing additional statistical hypotheses, we have revealed the distinct behavior in the *Advant* issue of the group of elderly people (65+).

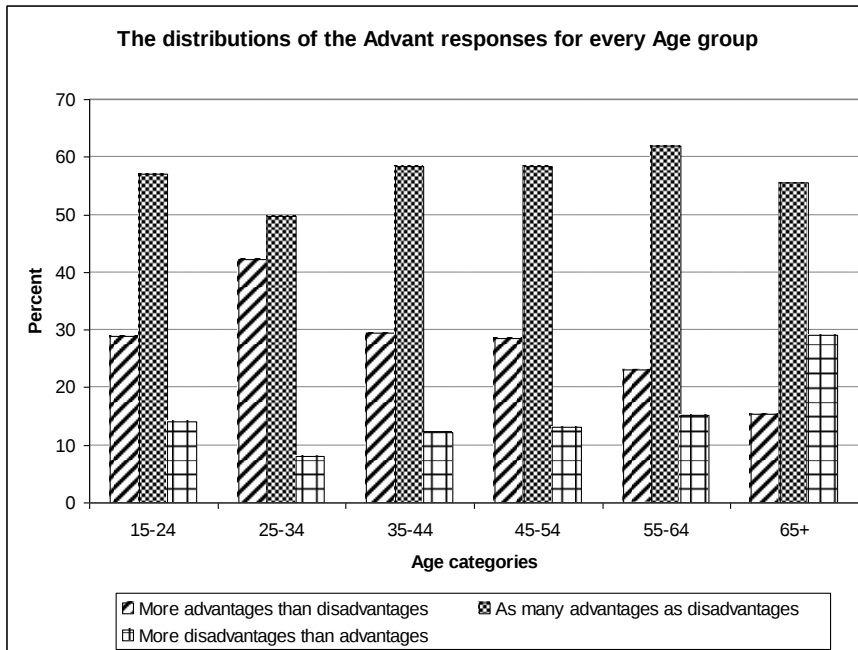


Figure 3. **The distributions of the Advant variable by Age groups.**

Source: Author's computations.

The *Advant* distributions are dependent according to the age categories (variable *Age*). More precisely, the value of the Goodman-Kruskal coefficient g_k of association between the ordinal variables *Advant* and *Age* is 0.224.

Using the relation "<", of stochastic ordering of the distributions $Adv(C)$, we obtain the inequalities:

$$Adv(65+) < Adv(55-64) < Adv(15-24) \# Adv(45-54) < Adv(35-44) < Adv(25-34)$$

These inequalities reveal the small future advantages of the digital transformations predicted by the elderly category. The biggest advantages in 2030 regarding the development of the internet and digital tools are noticed by the 25-34 age group.

However, a more precise ranking of the $Adv(C)$ distributions is achieved by using the values of the $TREND(Adv(C))$ index of trend for the $Adv(C)$ distributions (Figure 4). We thus deduce the following hierarchy

$$Adv(65+) < Adv(55-64) < Adv(15-24) < Adv(45-54) < Adv(35-44) < Adv(25-34)$$

The ordering of the distributions $Adv(C)$ using the values of the trend coefficients of these distributions has the advantage of eliminating the incompatibility situation $Adv(15-24) \# Adv(45-54)$ from the similar hierarchy built on the basis of the stochastic order relationship "<".

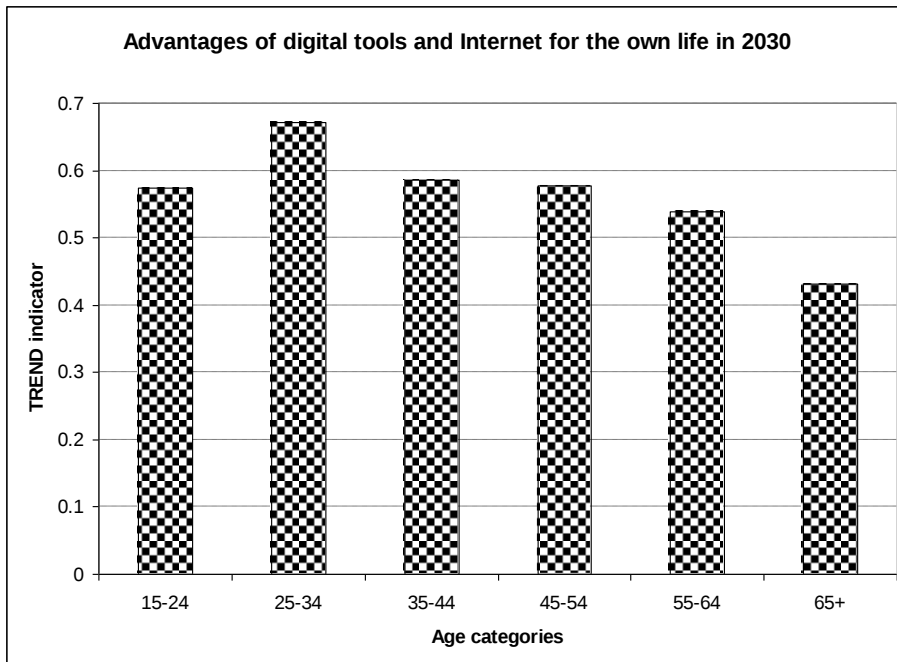


Figure 4. TREND(Adv(C)) values for distributions of category C answers to the Advant question.

Source: Author's computations.

3. The importance versus advantages of the digital transformations predicted in 2030. The Romanian population foresees for 2030 a special importance of the evolution of digital transformations. Taking into account the entire dataset (Sample1), the estimated trend of "importance in 2030" is high, exceeding the equilibrium threshold of 0.5, that is $TREND(Import) = 0.576$. With the exception of category C = 65+, the previous statement is also confirmed by Figure 2 where the partial trends $Import(C)$ are represented for all categories C of the Age variable.

However, we do not know whether assessing the importance of digital transformations in the future has a positive or negative effect on Romanian society. The advantage perceived by Romanians regarding the development of digital tools and the internet was summarized in Figure 4. The graphs in Figure 2 and Figure 4 both have a descending allure in relation to the Age variable, which would suggest a possible dependence between the *Import* and *Advant* variables.

Concretely, the dependence between the ordinal variables *Import* and *Advant* is intuitively confirmed by the two-dimensional distribution (*Import*, *Advant*) from Table 1. In Table 1. we observe a concentration of the population's responses on the main diagonal of the respective matrix. This indicates the presence of a positive dependency between the *Import* and *Advant* variables. More precisely, the Goodman-Kruskal association index gk between the ordinal categorical variables *Import* and *Advant* has an extremely high positive value, that is $gk(Import, Advant) = 0.745$.

In conclusion, the importance given by the population to the development of the internet and digital transformations is appreciated by Romanians as being beneficial for entire society in the future.

Table 1. **Two-dimensional distribution (*Import*, *Advant*) for Sample1.**

Percent	<i>Advant_A1</i>	<i>Advant_A2</i>	<i>Advant_A3</i>
<i>Import_I1</i>	14.9	8.1	0.4
<i>Import_I2</i>	11.2	29.2	3.5
<i>Import_I3</i>	0.9	15.5	7.0
<i>Import_I4</i>	0.3	4.2	4.8

Source: Author's computations.

Going through successively in *Table 1*, the types of answer I1-I4 to the question *Import*, we do not visually highlight a homogeneity of the distribution of the *Advant* distributions. Basically, by applying a chi-square test, the hypothesis $H_0(\text{Advant}, \text{Import})$ of homogeneity of the *Advant* distribution for categories I1-I4 of the *Import* variable is categorically rejected ($\alpha = 0.05$, $\text{ndf} = 6$, $\text{rej} = 12.6$, $\text{chi}^2 = 349.5$, $\text{pv} = 0$).

4. The concern induced in society by the future development of digital transformations. The development of digital tools and the internet raises concerns about many aspects of the Romanian society (the variable *Society*). We will analyze the priorities of Romanians taking into account only seven of the actual challenges, namely:

1. (PData). Use of personal data and information by companies or public administrations;
2. (CAAttack). Cyber-attacks and cybercrime such as theft or abuse of personal data, ransomware (malicious software) or phishing;
3. (DSkills). The difficulty of learning new digital skills in order to take an active part in society (e.g. working or studying online, online voting);
4. (SChild). The safety and well-being of children;
5. (AOnline). The difficulty some people have accessing the online world (e.g. persons with disabilities, elderly people, those living in areas with little or no internet access);
6. (Balance). The difficulty of disconnecting and finding a good online/offline life balance;
7. (Environ). The environmental impact of digital products and services.

Each person surveyed opted for a maximum of three *Society* challenges, out of a total of seven, challenges considered to be the most important for the interviewee. *Figure 6* graphs the percentage values predicted by the population for these seven *Society* challenges.

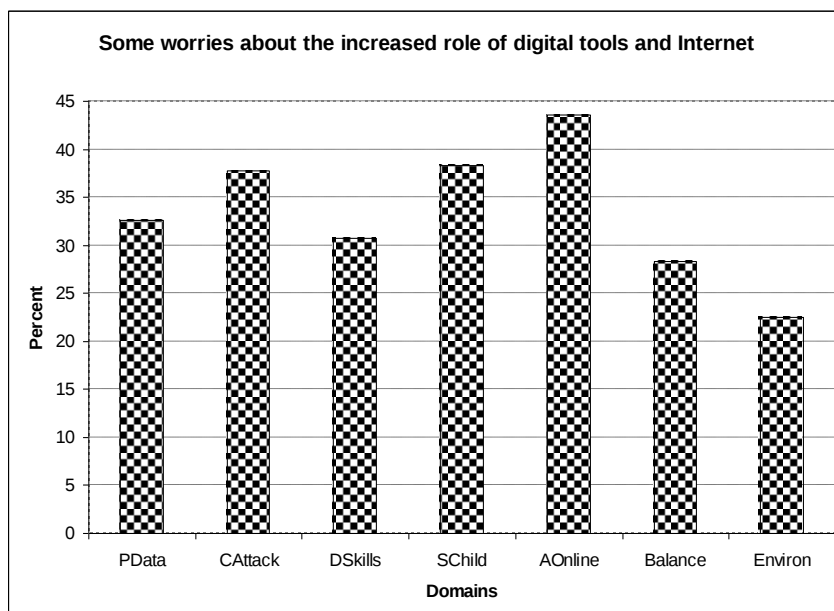


Figure 5. **Concerns caused by the growing role of digital transformations in society.**

Source: Author's computations.

Interpreting the values of the percentages of the *Society* components graphically represented in *Figure 6* we deduce:

- In Romanians' opinion, the biggest problem seems to be online access for the elderly, people with disabilities or for individuals living in areas that do not have internet access facilities (AOnline).

- At the same time, Romanians are concerned about children's restrictive access to the internet (SChild) as well as about curbing cyber attacks (CAttack).

- Quite important concerns of Romanians regard the security of personal and company data (PData), the improvement of digital knowledge and skills (DSkills) or the achievement of a balance between real and virtual life (Balance).

- The least important concern of the population seems to be at this moment the application of digital technologies to environmental management, which includes also the field of services (Environ).

The priorities in *Figure 6* are majorly influenced by the age category of the interviewee. Thus, the problem of online access (AOnline) is reported by over 45% of people who are 64 years old or less. In contrast, less than 35% of older people (65+) are concerned about online access (AOnline).

The using of digital applications for the constructive and efficient solution of environmental problems (Environ) is found in people under 65 years of age in a proportion of over 22% and only 13.6% in the elderly (65+ category).

For each of the seven *Society* concerns, we will mention in parentheses the age category *Age* for which the respective problem has a minimum or a maximum percentage in relation to all other *Society* problems. So, we have:

- Minimum percentage: PData (65+), CAttack (65+), DSkill (65+), SChild (15-24), AOnline (65+), Balance (65+), Environ (65+).

- Maximum percentage: PData (45-54), CAttack (35-44), DSkill (55-64), SChild (45-54), AOnline (55-64 & 35-44), Balance (15-24), Environ 35-44).

Therefore, with the exception of the 15-24 age group, the 65+ age category is the least worried about the undesirable effects of digital transformations in society. For each *Society* problem, the greatest concern is specific to a certain age group. Thus, especially for young people (15-24 years old) it becomes a priority to achieve a balance between offline and online life (the Balance challenge).

Discussions and conclusions. The current research was based on statistical modelling of a dataset from a Eurobarometer. The Eurobarometer projected in October 2021 contains the answers given by the Romanian population regarding the future of digital tools and the internet in 2030. Four topics are addressed, namely: the importance of digital tools and the internet perceived by Romanians (*Import*); the possible advantages of the internet and digital tools in 2030 (*Advant*); the correlation between the importance and advantages of future digital transformations; the concern induced in society by the evolution of digital technology in 2030 (*Society*),

The processing of the selected data was based on the application of several statistical models specific to the ordinal categorical variables: the stochastic ordering relation "<"; setting a trend (TREND indicator); the Goodman-Kruskal association index g_k between two ordinal variables; a chi-square statistical test of homogeneity for two distributions. The results obtained by using all these statistical models are comparable.

This study was detailed taking into account the age of the interviewee. Six age categories (variable Age) were considered.

In general, the age group 65+ and often people aged 55-64 give answers that are not in line with the opinions of Romanians who do not exceed the age of 54. This is also evident in the case of non-responses (DKs), which are much more present for individuals over 55 years old. This phenomenon can be explained by the fact that older people are less informed and cannot perceive as well as the rest of the population the importance and future advantages of digital applications.

The current study revealed the decisive characteristic of the interviewee's age in positioning the individual in relation to the aforementioned objectives. As a rule, the hypothesis of homogeneity H_0 of the distributions of the answers regarding a certain objective in relation to the six age categories of the respondents (variable Age) is rejected. This is the case of the objectives: *Import*, *Advant*, *Advant* versus *Import*.

Also, at the level of the entire sample, by applying the chi-square statistical test, the hypothesis H_0 of a homogeneity for the distributions of the answers to the *Import* and *Advant* questions in relation to the Age categories is not validated.

A majority of respondents (64%) predict the positive importance of the Internet and digital tools (variable *Import*). People in the 25-34 age group are the most optimistic in anticipating the future benefits of digital transformations (29%).

We notice a major linear dependence between people's answers to the *Import* question and the *Age* categories. More precisely, the value of the Goodman-Kruskal coefficient g_k of association between the ordinal variables *Import* and *Age* is 0.366.

The TREND values for the *Import* and *Advant* variables in relation to the *Age* categories are graphically represented in *Figures 2,4*. Compared to the 25-34 age group, which is particularly optimistic in the *Import* and *Advant* issues, we note the most pessimistic behavior promoted by the 65+ group (*Figures 2,4*). The specific daily habits, the ways of informing, the health and financial problems of the elderly justify the reported behavior.

The importance given by the population to digital transformations is viewed by Romanians in a positive sense (interpret the two-dimensional *Import/Advant* distribution in Table 1). Moreover, the value of the Goodman-Kruskal association coefficient g_k between the answers to the *Import* and *Advant* questions has a very high positive value of 0.745.

The expansion of digital tools and the internet raises concerns about many aspects that can affect society. From the point of view of the impact induced by the future evolution of digital transformations, the *Society* variable is characterized by the components: PData, CAttack, DSkills, SChild, AOnline, Balance or Environ. *Figure 6* shows the comparative percentages of these seven components of the *Society*. In that section, it was discussed which of these components is of most (slight) concern to a certain age group. The 65+ group plays a special role.

In general, the Romanian people appreciates positively the impact for the society of the future digital transformations.

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