Study on
'The State of the Art of Research in the EU on the Uptake and Use of ICT by Immigrants and Ethnic Minorities (IEM)'

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by
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Preface

This report provides a snapshot on the current state of the art of researches undertaken in Europe on ICT and migrations.
Manuel Castells wrote in 2001 that internet is the tissue of contemporary life, a life increasingly marked by virtual and geographical mobility. Curiously enough though, the manifold connections between ICT and migration flows are still often ignored and under-researched. This has led to the situation that even though the relevance of internet, mobile telephony and social computing have become widely acknowledged as crucial for accessing information, as well as for developing, finding and maintaining social and professional contacts, there is still a critical lack of empirical data and theoretically sound approaches regarding the existing interactions between ICT and migration processes.

To achieve this aim, the literature published between 2004 and 2008 has been explored, and 156 publications investigating the issues of ICT and migration have been reviewed. In addition, a survey addressed to more than 500 individual researchers was conducted in order to trace current research projects, as well as to identify European experts on ICT and migrations. One of the results of this investigation is an online data base allowing the display of that information. The database can be consulted at: www.lmi.ub.es/imiscoe/.

The report is structured as follows. In the first part, the evolution of studies on ICT and migrations is presented, showing how these areas still suffer from many theoretical and methodological shortcomings such as a long time ignorance of the importance of the cultural and social specificities among the users of ICT embedded inside a migratory process. The second part provides an overview of the literature published between 2004 and 2008 on ICT and IEM. It analyses its recent trends, the main themes and disciplines involved and it identifies emerging research lines of investigation. The third part concentrates on European research institutes, experts and research projects actively involved in exploring the area on ICT and migration.
The report is based on the collaboration between the International and European Forum of Migration Research (FIERI) and the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) and realized on behalf of the European Commission's Joint Research Centre – Institute for Prospective Technological Studies (IPTS). It has been supported by the F6 Network of Excellence on International Migration, Integration, Social Cohesion (IMISCOE) and in particular by Cluster C9 on 'The Multilevel Governance of Migration'.

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A. The Study at a Glance

Sent questionnaires	**63 individual researchers** who published on ICT and migrations, **plus 6 distribution lists**: - NoE 'International Migration, Integration, Social Cohesion' (**IMISCOE**): over 500 individual researchers; - **InitiativeD21**: Europe's largest partnership of politics and economy for the information society; - **German Society for Sociology**; - **German Association for Political Science**; - **OECD expert group** on gender, ICT & education (Europeans); - **MigraNord network** on media and minorities.
Received questionnaires	23
Questionnaires compiled by authors	15
Publications gathered through questionnaires	64
Publications gathered through Media Anthropology Network, SociologicalAbstract, IMISCOE online library, CORDI library, CESTIM and others (until Novembre 18th)	149

Main themes and areas of interest emerging from the survey	- Media, culture and society - Identity - Ethnic minorities, diaspora, transnationalism - Multicultural media - Cultural/ethnic media - Political participation - Muslims, media and ICT - Education, learning, second generations and ICT - Economy
Comments	From the survey on migration researchers working on ICT and migrations we can say that, **as a general trend**, 1. the issue is seen and experienced as a new field of research to migration studies, 2. migration researchers dealing with the topic are junior scientists, 3. migration researchers investigating the relations between ICT and migrations are female.

B. Study on the Uptake and Use of ICT by Immigrants and Ethnic Minorities (IEM)[1]

1. Europe and the Information Age – Policies and Discourses

During the Lisbon Council in 2000, the European Union agreed to making a decisive impact on the eradication of poverty and social exclusion by 2010. Through the Open Method of Coordination, EU Member States are encouraged to set out concrete steps in their National Action Plans against poverty and social exclusion, and to improve access to the new information and communication technologies (ICT) and to opportunities new technologies can provide. But for the Information Society to be truly productive and truly beneficial for all Europeans, everyone needs to be able to participate in it. Currently, this is not happening: in 2006 the European Commission identified a number of 'digital divides' excluding important social and economic groups from accessing or using ICT. Among the e-excluded were people over the age of 65; the economically inactive; and people with lower levels of education. Another affected group is people who have physical disabilities and who cannot use the technologies that many Europeans take for granted. In order to make better use of information and communications technologies, the Riga Ministerial Declaration on e-Inclusion (**Ministerial Declaration on 'ICT for an inclusive information society'**), signed in June 2006, addressed six themes deemed relevant to fostering e-inclusion: e-Accessibility, Ageing, e-Competences, socio-cultural e-inclusion, geographical e-inclusion and inclusive eGovernment. Following the declaration, EU Commissioner for the Information Society, Viviane Reding, set out a number of e-inclusion targets to be achieved by 2010: a reduction by half in the number of people who do not use the internet regularly; broadband penetration to reach 90 percent of the European population; a reduction by half in the number of people who do not possess basic digital literacy skills; and 100 percent of public (i.e. government) websites to comply with international accessibility guidelines.

The targets were progressive, and perhaps unsurprisingly, by mid-2007, progress towards them was found to be falling far short. During a ministerial conference on e-inclusion in December 2007, it was estimated that together the groups at risk of digital exclusion make up 30-40 percent of the European population. The EU responded to this by stepping up its commitment: a new European Initiative on e-inclusion was launched in November 2007 (**European i2010 initiative on e-Inclusion: 'To be part of the information society'**) and rolled out during 2008. The initiative aimed at raising awareness

of the social and economic issues arising from e-exclusion, and at providing a framework to co-ordinate, accelerate and publicise the success of a wide range of e- inclusion efforts.

Already in the 2006 Riga Ministerial Declaration, the European Union demonstrated its commitment towards increasing also the social and economic **participation of immigrants and ethnic minorities** (IEM) in European societies **through ICT** in order to e.g. avoid tendencies of multigenerational exclusion which some European Member States are currently facing. Furthermore, the uptake and use of ICT are seen as key qualifications in European societies and as a tool for accommodating culturally diverse citizens (transnational communication, networking etc.). In this perspective, the European i2010 initiative seeks to provide better public services and improve people's quality of life through flagship initiatives in the domains of transport, preservation of cultural heritage and sustainable growth. These initiatives and the actions implemented by EU Member States are reviewed in the i2010 Annual Reports. Nonetheless, till today a comprehensive review on the effectiveness and achievements of these activities is still missing.

In line with the EU's political commitment towards promoting cultural diversity in an inclusive information society and as part of other research activities launched in this area, in Summer 2008 the European Commission's Joint Research Centre - Institute for Prospective Technological Studies (IPTS) issued a tender for exploring the State of the Art of European Research on ICT and migrations. This document is the final report of the research carried out between Autumn 2008 and January 2009 by the International and European Forum of Migration Research (FIERI) in collaboration with the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) and the FP6 Network of Excellence on 'International Migration, Integration, Social Cohesion' (IMISCOE).

This report is structured along three main themes which are laid out and explored in three chapters. First, we introduce the evolution of ICT and migrations studies in European science. Secondly, we review literature published between 2004 and 2008 in order to give an overview of recent trends in understanding, exploring and explaining the multi-faceted relationship between ICT and their uptake and use by migrants. In a third step, we analyse and present results from a questionnaire survey on European researchers currently working on the topic. This small-scale survey provides insights into the stage of contemporary research on ICT and migration in Europe; it identifies emerging research centres and depicts major lines of investigation as well as disciplines involved. In a concluding chapter trends in both publications and research activities are discussed and reflected with regard to future research activities.

2. The Evolution of Studies on ICT and Migrations

Over the last few years, studies on the interconnections between ICT and migrants in Europe have undergone a remarkable development. Nonetheless, the field still suffers from theoretical and methodological shortcomings: as a recent report issued by the Internet Interdisciplinary Institute of Barcelona points out, 'there is a lack of (empirical) knowledge on the shaping of information networks and the use of information and communication technologies in migration contexts' (Ros et al. 2007). The reasons for the detected shortcomings are manifold, but they may be linked to three main causes:

- Firstly, the very fast changes that affect structural conditions and the social reality of migrants and information and communication technologies;
- Secondly, the lack of theoretical models which ICT specialists as well as migration researchers apply in order to explore and explain current and future trends of digital and transnational interconnectedness;
- Third, the lack of empirical data based on statistical evidences.

Information and communication technologies, in general, have continued experiencing an extraordinary development over the past decade: this phenomenon has led to the spread of new communication media (such as social networks or VoIP services like Skype), and to the drastic drop in the cost of services available as in the case of telephony. Simultaneously, international migration movements accelerated and increased after WWII and particularly in the 1980s (Castles and Miller 2003, p.7-9), leading researchers to look at ICT and migration as two main components in the globalisation processes. Actually globalisation is a process where economic, technological, sociocultural and political forces interrelate. The integration of national economies into the global economy takes place through trade, foreign direct investment, capital flows, technology transfers and migration. Capital has been allowed to flow more freely than labour since national states have been more rigorous in controlling people movements. National states have been retaining sovereignty although this has being reshaped as regional institutions have being created and reinforced. In globalisation, there are flows of communications, technology and finance that, instead of homogenising the different cultures, tend to modify themselves to the specifics of the different places.

The development of long-distance communication networks has always enabled and followed migration. At the beginning of the XXth century, those who had migrated from Europe to the United States made efforts to stay in touch with their families by sending mail and packages which usually took several months to arrive.

The increased numbers of immigrants has created the opportunity for community based ethnic press: a press where members of the community

would write in, by using their native language for members of the same community. Ethnic press played a dual role: first it helped keeping the migrants informed on the life back in their home countries and preserving a sense of belonging. At the same time, ethnic press played an integrating role in the new communities since it provided information to migrants about the new context. Ethnic press, while nourishing a sense of belonging and preserving visibility of co-nationals among members of the receiving society, also encouraged acceptance of the predominant society's characteristics.

In addition to the ethnic press, new 'ethnic entrepreneurs' came about. Immigrants as new business operators have been acting as commercial mediators between the hubs of migration. They have been making available goods and services to members of their migrant communities by buying in the origin country and, at the same time, have been supplying the logistics for sending goods and news to the home country communities (Elliot, Gerber and Sinke 2006; Gabaccia 2000; Jakobson 2002).

The birth of new communication media has entailed a radical shift in the extent, speed and intensity of the above communication flows. This shift occurred alongside the change of global economies and working conditions of migrants. The presence of migrants in contemporary Europe is linked to worldwide inequalities between labour force demand and offer, and to overall welfare conditions. While the presence of migrants is much linked to the mechanisms and needs of European economies, it is often accompanied by the absence of political conditions that support their settlement, as well as by social downgrading. The increasingly precarious working conditions of migrants in European further add to maintaining the home country as a referential space, and information and communication technologies help to build and reproduce these relationships through time. New technologies are an important resource also for political refugees and asylum seekers – a significant part of contemporary migrations – who cannot return to their homeland. Thanks to ICT they can take part in 'imagined communities' (Anderson 1991).

Telephony is a good example of the rapid technological development mentioned above: the global volume of international phone calls went from 12.7 billion minutes in 1982, to 42.7 billion in 1992 and to 154 billion in 2001. This increase was a result of technological innovations and enhanced competition (also due to market liberalization) such as the introduction of optical fibre, the proliferation of satellites and of new call-readdressing techniques allowing for cheap international phone calls. Among migrants, prepaid telephone cards have been the widest-spread means. The amount of these cards has doubled in only two years, from 2000 to 2002; in Germany, where the Deutsche Telekom lost over 190,000 Turkish customers because of the proliferation of new private telephone companies, which offer highly competitive services and low fares to call their home countries (Caglar 2002). Technological change has not only affected the destination countries, but the home countries as well: telecommunications infrastructures developed even in the poorest areas, public telephones and internet centres spread in villages, and

cellular telephones face a massive diffusion. In this way, not only migrants' everyday life, but also that of their relatives in their home countries has undergone a major change: new technologies allow for making decisions and transnationally arranging all the main events of life such as weddings and funerals (Mazzucato, Kabki and Smith 2006).

The most outstanding feature in the development of ICT over the last few years is the multifunctionality and the interconnection among the different uses and services they can supply: tools for economic and monetary transactions, socializing media, source of services and information, means to control the migrants' movements. Thanks to the new technologies, for instance, web-based money transfer systems, webmail, online telephony, electronic surveillance via databases – such as the Schengen Information System (SIS) – were developed.

All these aspects have modified the life of migrants to such extent that some researchers now speak of the emergence of the 'connected migrant' (Diminescu 2007). The present-day migrant is the representative of a new culture of mobility which entails international geographical mobility and also digital mobility. In spite of distance, the modalities of connection allow a continuous co-presence, which disturbs the sociological classical interpretations of the migrants in terms of 'twofold absence': absence from home, but also absence of proper integration in the destination country (Sayad 1999). The conditions of contemporary migrants can be known by looking at the dimensions of accessibility, connectivity and traceability. Accessibility refers to the migrant's possibilities to access and use communication tools which depend ever less from an ownership regime (of devices, service contracts etc.) and increasingly on a regime based on short-term use of resources controlled by service providers. Accessibility has an impact on the sense of belonging: for example if you haven't a password or an entry code to a widely used electronic media, you will feel excluded from the mainstream population. From this point of view, the spaces we feel a part of are no longer only physical territories but also networks. Connectivity refers to migrant's possibilities to have access to computer terminals with internet connection: thanks to connectivity, a migrant can get information on the receiving country, on the legal entry prerequisites, on how to find a job and an accommodation. Traceability is the possibility of following migrants' mobility by registering their access to communication networks and other digital systems. Traceability is also a new instrument for police control that has impacted on migrants' everyday life.

Facing these rapid developments, research on ICT and migrations (in Europe) has started reviewing and refining its theoretical and methodological tools only recently. This delay can be ascribed to different factors.

The first factor might be the wide-spread prejudice among researchers, according to which migrants represent the weaker and less literate stratum of the population, especially with regards to new technologies. For this reason, for quite a long time, the impact of ICT has only been studied in relation to niche groups, such as intellectual elites and highly-qualified migrants, thus leaving out

the largest part of the migrant population. This prejudice has been widely belied: it has been proved that migrants are often more proficient than the local population at the same level of instruction in using ICT (Guiral and Le Corvec 2006).

A second factor for the above shortcomings might be related to generational characteristics and power relations within academia. Many professors, particularly in the social sciences, with key roles in the academies and access to the allocation of human resources, have only a superficial experience and understanding of the new technologies, hence lacking skills needed to analyse the new phenomenon. As a result, we run the risk of underestimating ICT's potential for European societies and migrants' lives. Even if we can trace a growing trend of acknowledging the existence of ICT, identifying them as a key element in today's economic scenarios, their mechanisms and impact on social life is often taken for granted, but rarely systematically explored. This is why, even if the word ICT has proliferated in scientific publications, it is rarely accompanied by an in-depth analysis.

A third factor is represented by the permanence of stiff fences between disciplinary fields, especially between social scientists (sociologists, anthropologists and political scientists) and scholars in computer sciences and information systems, in communication sciences etc. This division has made it difficult for knowledge and insights to be shared amongst these research fields and disciplines. Only recently, true interdisciplinary projects were established aiming at overcoming this disciplinary divides, like those realized by the TIC – Migrations Group at the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme in Paris (please see chapter 3 for detailed information).

Additionally, the institutional and political settings, in which research on ICT and migrations developed, plays a role: up to recent years, it was an institutional habit to keep cultural and media policies separated from migratory policies. Only with the 2006 Riga strategy on e-Inclusion this separation is overcome for the first time. As Georgiu eloquently stated at the beginning of the decade: 'policies that integrate migration, minorities and cultural socio-economic issues are rare and inconsistent' (2001).

In European countries, the political agenda on migrants incorporation has been ruled by the paradigm of assimilation (until the end of the 1970s) and, subsequently, by that of integration (starting from the 1980s): the proposed policies aim to include minorities in the new societies, which policy makers tend to consider compact and coherent from a cultural point of view.

Very often, these policies (implicitly or explicitly) aimed at having the immigrants to adopt the autochthonous population's culture. Meanwhile the media produced by immigrants for the members of their communities would voice issues culturally relevant for them. Those media were valid instruments for promoting crossing ties and alternative memberships and as such they were perceived as a potential threat to integration. As an example we can mention the policies for immigrants' families that have been tailored having in mind the nuclear family prevailing in Europe, but not the cultural and social variety of

families dominating in the countries where they were coming from. In ethnic media immigrants can find the portrayal of their home country families and so they obtain an emotive strengthening (Grillo 2008).

Parts of academia fully accepted this political paradigm and eventually nourished it, considering single nations as the only framework of analysis for the study of migrations, thus coming to a 'methodological nationalism' with little disposition to a fluid and hybrid conception of cultures (Glick Schiller and Wimmer 2003).

There are, however, some theoretical branches, well-established in the social sciences since the early 1980s, which, although originally not concerned with investigating the relation between migrations and ICT, set out the basis for later research: studies about globalization, networks, diaspora and transnationalism. These theoretical branches launched the concept of interconnection, which they considered the key feature of modern societies. Interconnection refers to people, goods, capitals and ideas which are not in spatial proximity, but take up one single social space.

Adopting a macro social perspective, **studies on globalization** have revealed the presence of flows and intertwining at a planetary level; a north vs. south vision of the world was abandoned in favour of exchanges among different centres and peripheries. Migrants and communication media have been reckoned to play some of the leading roles in these exchanges.

Network analysis has also shown how, from a micro social perspective, there is a multidirectional flow of information that stands at the basis of every migratory process. The social networks convey useful resources at the early stage of the migratory process and represent a major means of inclusion in the society of residence. Besides that, social networks can be looked at as the explanatory factor before migrating decisions are taken; people continue to leave their homeland even though economic push and pull factors may have lost their strength.

Finally, interconnection is the central element in the corpus of studies about nomadism, diaspora and transnationalism.

The concept of **nomadic** experience has been developed by Deleuze and Guatarri. Nomadism is a way of life that exists outside of the organizational State. The nomadic way of life is characterized by movement across space which exists in sharp contrast to the rigid and static boundaries of the State. Deleuze and Guattari explain: 'The nomad has a territory; he follows customary paths; he goes from one point to another; he is not ignorant of points (water points, dwelling points, assembly points, etc.). A path is always between two points, but the in-between has taken on all the consistency and enjoys both autonomy and a direction of its own. The life of the nomad is the intermezzo' (Deleuze and Guattari 1987: 380).

The nomad is a person provided with a know-how that allows her/him to enter into and exit from worlds with different rules (Tarrius 1993). The nomad finds its own identity in his mobile capacity and he cannot identify himself with any ethnic or political category produced by local communities.

The nomad's imagery is not about 'sedenterisation' or having 'integration problems' but about 'journeys'. They adjust to a life temporarily created among themselves and their mobility that fills a large part of their life. They maintain this disposition to mobility and the reinstallation in another territory, because it actually is, for the majority of them, the only guarantee of survival, of a better life quality and, for a small number of them, it allows capital accumulation.

Studies on **diasporas** have pointed to the increasing importance of imagination and virtuality in the definition of collective memberships (Safran 1991; Brah 1996; Cohen 1997). Contemporary diasporas blend populations which are territorially divided, but which hark back towards an imaginary homeland that feeds a myth of the return. Diaspora communities can reproduce themselves because of communication media which enable them to create intimacy at distance. The sense of ethnic belonging is a fundamental factor in diasporas because it generates empathy and solidarity with co-ethic members wherever they settle.

The sense of belonging is not always built on ethnic basis: migrants can also belong to groups without ethnicity background, to micro-communities based on shared interests or needs. Appadurai, in analysing the complex, overlapping and disjointed order of the global cultural economy, coined the concept of 'mediascapes': settings that refer to the distribution of the electronic ability of producing and propagating information as well as to the images of the world that these media create. They offer migrants, who use and modify them, a set of elements with which they can create 'scripts of imagined life' (Appadurai 1996).

Finally, studies on **transnationalism** pointed out how migrants mould and sustain stratified social relationships which connect the home societies with those of the new country, crossing national boundaries and local territories. The reference frame for migrants' actions and decisions is not only the local one anymore, but stretches out to social spaces to which they don't have a geographic proximity. In all these studies, interconnection is considered to be the revolutionary element of contemporary mobility (Levitt, De Wind and Vertovec 2003).

The relation between migrants and ICT has been studied also by researchers of **media communications**: traditionally, they carried out analyses of technologies in presumed 'monocultural' European societies, but have had to face an increasing cultural differentiation among users in recent years. These media related studies can be divided into four major strands which focus on: a) the effects of media, b) audiences, c) representation of minorities in the media owned and managed by persons who culturally belong to the receiving country and d) ethnic minority media.

The first one which regards the **effects of media** is dominated by a top-down approach, and has pointed out how mass media mould and modify cultural identities. These studies emphasized the media's contribution to the formation of a national identity and to its reproduction (Scannell 1989), but rarely have empirically investigated the differences between users by giving due

attention to their everyday life. These works suggested an essentialist vision of the communication media, depicted as monolithic entities with a great conditioning power. In the case of the internet, for instance, analysis polarized around two opposite perspectives. The optimistic – almost messianic – perspective considers the internet as a new electronic agora fostering a new form of transversal citizenship. The negative vision states, often in apocalyptic tones, that the internet increases the differences between natives and immigrants, feeding the loss of trust and disuniting community solidarities. In both cases, media studies assume a perspective which prevents seeing the multiple uses of communication tools by migrants (Siapera 2005).

Studies on **media audiences** have preferred a bottom-up perspective and have shown how ethnic cultures define media characteristics and consumption modalities. According to these studies, different groups of migrants acquire ICT skills in a different way, depending on the specific cultural background (Liebes and Katz 1993). Studies on audiences have contributed to establishing the image of 'ethnic audiences' as separated groups who are deemed homogeneous and impermeable to change and hybridization. This simplistic vision of the relationship between media and cultural identities has fed and was supported by public and political opinion in many European countries. For instance, when satellite television was introduced in the United Kingdom in the early 1980s, it provoked a real moral panic: parabolic antennas were looked at with suspicion, and a peculiar form of consumption was associated to a cultural and threatening otherness (Brunsdon 1996).

Other researchers concentrated on the **representation of minorities in mainstream media** (Gabriel 1998). Depending on the country in which studies were conducted, they point out the proneness of mainstream media to celebrate either the idea of national assimilation of strangers (in France) or the idea of multiculturalism (in the U.K.). Outlining the principal initiatives in Europe clearly shows that the presence of immigrants raises complex issues that originate in the history of immigration peculiar to each of the European countries; in the introduction models of the migrant populations in the concerned societies or in the regulatory modalities of the communications and audiovisual sectors chosen by these states.

Each European society defines ways of categorising migrants and also establishes the attributes set that has thought to be natural for them. We tend to assume as natural our own anticipations giving them a normative status, righteously presented demands. The imputed demands and the characteristics we ascribe to the individual person become the attributes and category the migrant would be proved to possess in reality.

Since the late 1980s, a corpus of studies about '**ethnic minority media**' developed alongside the above research strands. This kind of media was produced by immigrants in order to contrast mainstream media. These studies are directly influenced by a paradigm turn in migrant incorporation policies of that time which shifted towards fostering integration and antidiscrimination practices by strengthening the voice of immigrants and

minorities. Scientifically, this research often followed an essentialist notion in the way it depicted immigrant and minority groups: media consumption and production was often investigated with regard to ethnicity as independent variable, failing to consider other aspects – such as social class, gender and generations – which impact upon media consumption and production.

Only in recent years, some works about the non-ethnic use of media appeared as a reply to past perspectives (Aksoy and Robins 2003; Milikowski 2000). According to these studies, the use of ICT is different, for instance, between different generations of migrants. Young people use the internet as a social meeting point with local friends, whereas the parents use the web to search for information about the homeland or to chat with distant friends, family or other country fellows. For young people, the media do not function much as bonding between two (local) points of reference. They rather seem to be bridging to manifold international youth cultures. We can see how media is used for both bonding and bridging processes in order to preserve ethnic identities as well as create new identities in the country of residence.

Thus, a different approach to the migrants' use of technologies has grwon only in recent times; media are investigated as a process of interaction between text and audience, where they are adopted, consumed and transformed in daily life (Silverstone 1994). This perspective merged with the above-mentioned transnational perspective, thus allowing for a more fluid vision of memberships and identities. In the classical studies, a dichotomist vision prevailed, according to which ICT could bring either a full inclusion or a complete isolation that would exclusively maintain the bonds with the home land. On the contrary, more recent studies have traced a process of using the media for both bridging and bonding (Peeters and d'Haenens 2005). These two processes are sometimes intertwined as a person could be occupied with bridging and bonding at the same time. In other cases, bonding with the home country is more important than bridging with the new country. The most common pattern among migrants is the use of media for both bridging and bonding, through the use of all types of media: global, transnational, national, local and minority media.

3. The State of Affairs of Publications on ICT and Migrations in Europe

In this section we lay out the results of our empirical study on the current state of research on ICT and migrations in Europe. In order to identify individual researchers, to explore research institutes and research projects concerning ICT and migrations as well as to detect related publications, we applied a combined research strategy of personal interviewing (questionnaires) and desk research. This research was realized between August 2008 and January 2009.

3.1 The Literature Inquiry

From the wider body of existing literature on ICT and IEM we collected 156 publications which stand at the basis of our analysis laid out in the following sections. In terms of accuracy, we would like to stress, however, that our selection does not provide for a definitive and exhaustive list of the whole scientific-academic, technical and 'popular' publications realized on ICT and IEM due to methodological aspects and time constraints. The literature review that we conducted as part of a combined strategy to approaching the current state of affairs on ICT and migrations research in Europe engaged different modes of investigation:

- **Questionnaires.** One important research tool that we used for empirically investigating this relatively new field of research is personal interviewing. For this, we developed a questionnaire which would potentially provide for information on individual researchers, research projects and publications in the domain of ICT and migrations. This questionnaire was sent to 63 individual researchers and six distribution lists and networks[2]. Due to the short duration of the study (5 months) the time frame for returns was limited to three and a half month. Amongst the returned questionnaires, some included references to ICT and migrations, while others referred to publications written by participating researchers but which were not originally related to ICT and IEM.

- **Desk research**. Another important research tool was constituted by the internet itself: a significant part of publications on the topic was found in the web by searching online libraries and thematic databases which are listed below (see Table 3.1).

[2] These are: NoE 'International Migration, Integration, Social Cohesion' (IMISCOE) with over 500 individual researchers; Initiative D21 which is Europe's largest partnership of politics and economy for the information society; he German Society for Sociology; the German Association for Political Science; the OECD expert group on gender , ICT & education (Europeans); the MigraNord network on media and minorities.

Table 3.1

The **Media Anthropology Network**	A network born within the European Association of Social Anthropologists that aims to foster the exchange of information and coordinates research and teaching projects on the **anthropological study of media**. Since October 2004 the Media Anthropology Network provides for a **selected bibliography**.
The **Sociological Abstract**	It offers access to the latest worldwide findings in theoretical and applied **sociology, social science and policy science**.
http://chercher.revues.org/ http://www.sagepub.com	Databases for publications in French and English on media studies.
The **IMISCOE online library**	A crucial tool for worldwide dissemination of IMISCOE relevant publications. The online library makes use of the **Digital Academic Repository (DARE)** of the University of Amsterdam which can be accessed by any internet search engine, making the online library accessible worldwide.
The **CORDIS Online Library**	The Community Research and Development Information Service for Science, Research and Development (CORDIS) of the EU brings together downloadable research and documentation (R&D) files, conference papers, projects reports, scientific publications and innovation-related magazines of the European Commission.
The **CESTIM** website	One of the best Italian websites with extensive documentation on migrations, many references on media, ICT and migrants.
Cybercultura.it	A site of resources dedicated to the analysis of the internet from anthropological and sociological perspective.
The website of the **ICT - Migrations Group** of the **Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme** (Paris)	The ICT – Migrations Group is one of the few interdisciplinary research groups on ICT and migrations.
The website of the **Internet Interdisciplinary Institute (IN3)**	A research institute of the **Open University of Catalonia**.
The website of the **Department of Media and Communications of the London School of Economics (LSE)**	For detailed information on research institutions cited above please see chapter 4.

3.2 Emerging Research Lines from Collected Publications

The first important finding of our survey is that many of the collected publications are written by researchers who are/were affiliated to four research institutes: the **ICT - Migrations Group; Migrinter** and a group partner of the ICT - Migrations Group which is situated in Poitiers; the **Internet Interdisciplinary Institute** in Barcelona; the **Department of Media and Communications** at the London School of Economics and the **Institute of Communications Studies** (ICS) at the University of Leeds (detailed information will be provided in chapter 4).

According to our literature review, the main disciplines involved are sociology, communication studies and anthropology and some specific fields within these broader disciplines, such as sociology of the media, media studies, network studies, diaspora and transnationalism studies, sociology of education, and studies on globalization. Interdisciplinary studies were realized in particular by research institutes such as the ICT – Migrations Group.

The publications collected within this study address a wide range of topics. Nevertheless, some **main themes** and research areas could be identified as follows:

1. The link between media, ICT and **diaspora communities**: many publications consider ICT as one of the most used tools for maintaining ties between the community and the home country and amongst community members everywhere. ICT permit a constant exchange of news and information between migrants and their home countries. ICT make it possible for migrants to overcome space constraints, remove distances and constitute virtual communities.

2. Many publications can be seen as adding to the **literature on transnationalism**, as they show that maintaining ties and interconnections between sending and destination societies constitutes the basis on which migrants construct their lives today. Migrants apply new ways of communication which correspond to their transnational life-circuits.

3. The identification of **migrant networks** is becoming one of the key factors in the dynamics of migration. In an interconnected society, migrant networks become a crucial element in articulating what results in structural forces for emigration (pull factor) and in concretizing migration decisions. The potential power of each migrant - more interconnected than ever - as a focal point for communication and information is one of the most relevant themes for future research. Migrants in fact are becoming powerful agents in a networked society. The IOM Report (2005) shows that 'financial remittances, internet communications and travel, diaspora and home town associations, and other mechanisms permit to expatriates residing abroad to maintain ties with their country of origin and to create powerful tools for development'. The role of **ICT in the migration and development nexus** is a theme that needs to be investigated also in the near future.

4. Another important theme is the use of ICT in **shaping identities**, in terms of maintaining and creating new identities through ICT (especially for so-called second and third generations) in the destination country:

a) new technologies help migrants to maintain bonds between geographically separated groups and to preserve collective memory and identities (**maintaining identities**);

b) ICT also help building up the collective memory and identity of (transnational) IEM communities through tools such as digital story-telling and media biographies (**creating new identities**). The relationship between the virtual world and identity matters is not a unidirectional one, in the sense that the internet is just a place without borders where a cultural, political, religious, gender and ethnic sense of belonging can be articulated. It is increasingly also a space where identities can be challenged, shaped, influenced and even radicalised through virtual interaction. It is highly probable that interconnection will play a determining role in the construction of migrant identities, in particular for the so-called **second and third generations.**

5. Some studies also show how ICT are sometimes used to support **activism** and organise **international, regional and local resistance**. Immigrants and ethnic minorities increasingly use ICT to enhance visibility and 'voice' in order to dialogue with the host society and to struggle against discrimination and disadvantages.

6. Related to this, there is another field of studies which focuses on the extent to which media could influence phenomena such as **racism and xenophobia** and to what extent media can improve the media **representation of migrants and ethnic minorities**. Some studies analyze best practices carried out by European countries and/or by international organisations to promote cultural diversity and to struggle against racism in the media. We found many publications about **multicultural media** and **ethnic media** available on the web.

7. Some studies take a more quantitative perspective using the few **ICT diffusion statistics** available in this area. They try to explain the adoption and use of ICT based on socio-economic and demographic factors (education, income, age, gender) along with some ethnic/national group-specific features.

8. Another research field investigates the **appropriation of technologies**, i.e. the different use that different communities in different countries make of ICT. They concentrate on the question why groups prefer using satellite television, while others prefer internet, mobile phone, call centres etc. These publications, interestingly, consider Muslim communities in particular.

9. Few studies explore the use of ICT by immigrants and ethnic minorities for **economic purposes** and all of them can be situated in the framework of the transnationalism studies.

10. Moreover, only some studies reflect on **methodological issues** and question how to refine theoretical and methodological tools for researching the relation between ICT and migrations.

11. Against all expectations, we found only few studies which are concerned with **security issues**, the use of ICT for illegitimate or terrorist activities and propaganda purposes.

3.3 Under-Researched Topics

Based on our survey of publications, we were able to identify some research lines which have only been marginally explored, but at the same time appear important for developing a better understanding of this research field.

1. **Migrants' digital literacy**, their attitudes, skills and informatics knowledge. Immigrants are in fact generally considered as people of a modest social standing. This has two reasons: first, migration movements towards Europe are mostly directed from less-affluent countries to the prosperous European region. Second, migration processes are often accompanied by social downgrading in the country of destination. In theory, it is this social condition which forces them to work harder in order to earn their living and provide for their families, which leaves little time and means to access science and local technology. Furthermore, in some countries where significant immigration occurred in the past or is currently taking place, some immigrants are illiterate. Nonetheless, immigrants and ethnic minorities' show ICT adoption rates similar to the EU population, despite their worse socio-economic status. This can be explained by different factors: the on average younger age of this population group which entails a greater familiarity with ICT; the need to keep in touch with often distant social networks of family and friends, both within Europe and across the world; the need to 'connect' and 'go digital' for education and work purposes in the host society (Kluzer, S., Hache, A., Codagnone C (2008), Overview of Digital Support Initiatives for/by Immigrants and Ethic Minorities in the EU, European Commission); alongside the lack of institutionalized information services and higher competition; the high mobility of economically active IEM; the desire to maintain and cultivate their roots (especially for younger people) and also to explore new ICT-mediated content, services and social relationships in the host society.

2. Another research field that has been under-investigated in the past is linked to **e-inclusion**. E-inclusion refers to policies adopted by governments and institutions in order to reach out to migrant populations. Generally, these policies aim at fostering immigrants' integration and participation. Apparently, there are no studies which investigate the effects of e-inclusion policies on migrants, while only some 'market' studies investigate indicators for e-inclusion (such as wide band access, use of the mobile phone, level of digital literacy, confidence in internet, level of use of public services, perception of the importance of ICT) amongst immigrants.

3. Surprisingly, there are only few comparative (quantitative and qualitative) data on the **use of the internet** by immigrants and ethnic minorities. While the German (N)Onliner Atlas, for instance, distinguishes between the quantitative use of ICT by autochthones and immigrants in Germany, it provides no information on qualitative aspects of internet use (purpose, context, websites visited etc.). Furthermore, no information could be found on whether immigrants connect to European, national, regional, or local websites. There is a general lack of statistical data on the crosscut of ICT use and immigration (i.e. origin of users) due to a lack of interest in collecting these kind of data and, in some cases, to the impossibility of having the origin as a clear data (as in the case of France, for instance). Currently the research centre 'Migration and Network Society' at Barcelona is completing a first report on the Use of ICT of immigrants in Catalonia which compares between different user groups such as Spaniards (autochthonous), Latin Americans, Africans and European.

4. Our study detects a lack also with regard to exploring the impact and the contribution of ICT in **social and economic development in the country of origin**. Considering the increase in international migration and communication, one can assume that communications and the exchange of resources between countries with strong migration connections have grown more deeply than in countries without this type of connection. However, the role of ICT in the migration and development nexus has been under-researched in the past. Recent research projects display a greater awareness on this topic (for more information please see chapter 4).

5. Another aspect concerns **linguistic style, skills and competences**. With the cost-saving mobile telephony of today, SMS which often do not follow rules of orthography and grammar become largely spread. In the Internet, the correspondent generally has the liberty to give the most laconic answers without considering grammar, style and often small consideration for who reads the message.

6. Finally, our last concern pertains to the **transformation of information** in the internet. Little is known today about how news changes from one country to another country when mediated by ICT. The variety of information available in the net is influenced by different internet forums and chat rooms. News are shaped by different groups and different contexts that meet in the virtual world. This concerns all types of information, but particularly affects migrants who consult the internet to inform themselves about possible destination countries, employers, migration strategies etc.

Following Adela Ros, other suggested research topics are:

a) The **increase of internet cafés and call shops**: are internet cafés and call shops in cities and neighbourhoods with a high migrant presence considered places for communication and for socialization, outside mainstream society?

b) The establishment of **immigrants as target for telecommunication and transportation companies**. A whole new business created around transportation, cybercafés, remittances, and ICT sales promotes the constant growth of interconnections. In fact, international agreements to lower costs of all kinds of international communication and transportation help the development of these business areas. To what extent do international migration movements affect the development of ICT business?

4. The State of Affairs of the European Research Area on ICT and Migrations

Besides analyzing literature published between 2004 and 2008, another vital source for studying the current state of European research on ICT and migration is constituted by surveying the increasing community of researchers and scientific institutes which engage in this relatively new field of research. In the following sections we will thus identify the research institutions on ICT and migrations in Europe and we will show where they are located.

In order to understand research trends on ICT and migrations and identify individual researchers as well as the research centres where they work, we sent out **questionnaires to** 63 individual persons and six large-scale distribution lists and networks which together sum up for **over 600 individuals**, even by cautious estimations. With the aim of involving both migration researchers and ICT researchers, our questionnaire was sent to the European Network of Excellence on 'International Migration, Integration, Social Cohesion' (IMISCOE); InitiativeD21, Europe's largest partnership of politics and economy for the information society; the German Society on Sociology (section Migration and Integration Policy); the German Association for Political Science (section Migration and Integration Policy); MigraNord, a research network on media and minorities; and the European experts of the OECD Expert Group on Gender, ICT and Education. Twenty five questionnaires were returned compiled; while another fifteen questionnaires were filled-in by the surveyors through internet research. In total, 40 compiled questionnaires were used to describe the current state of affairs regarding research on ICT and immigrants and ethnic minorities in Europe. Despite the, admittedly, small-scale sample some conclusions can be drawn in terms of countries and research centres involved, the gender proportion of scientists working in this domain, and the topics investigated. In any case, it should be kept in mind that this study explicitly aimed to start a process of information

gathering and sharing about and among researchers in this field, so mechanisms were being devised by IPTS at the time of writing in order to arrange for maintaining and expanding the database set up with the first data collected by this study. For more information, please visit:
http://www.lmi.ub.es/imiscoe/

4.1 European Coverage and Regional Distribution

Among the 27 EU Member States, twelve provided answers to our survey: Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. **Almost all responding countries** belong to the **old EU15 group**, while Hungary is the only new Accession State which is part of the sample.
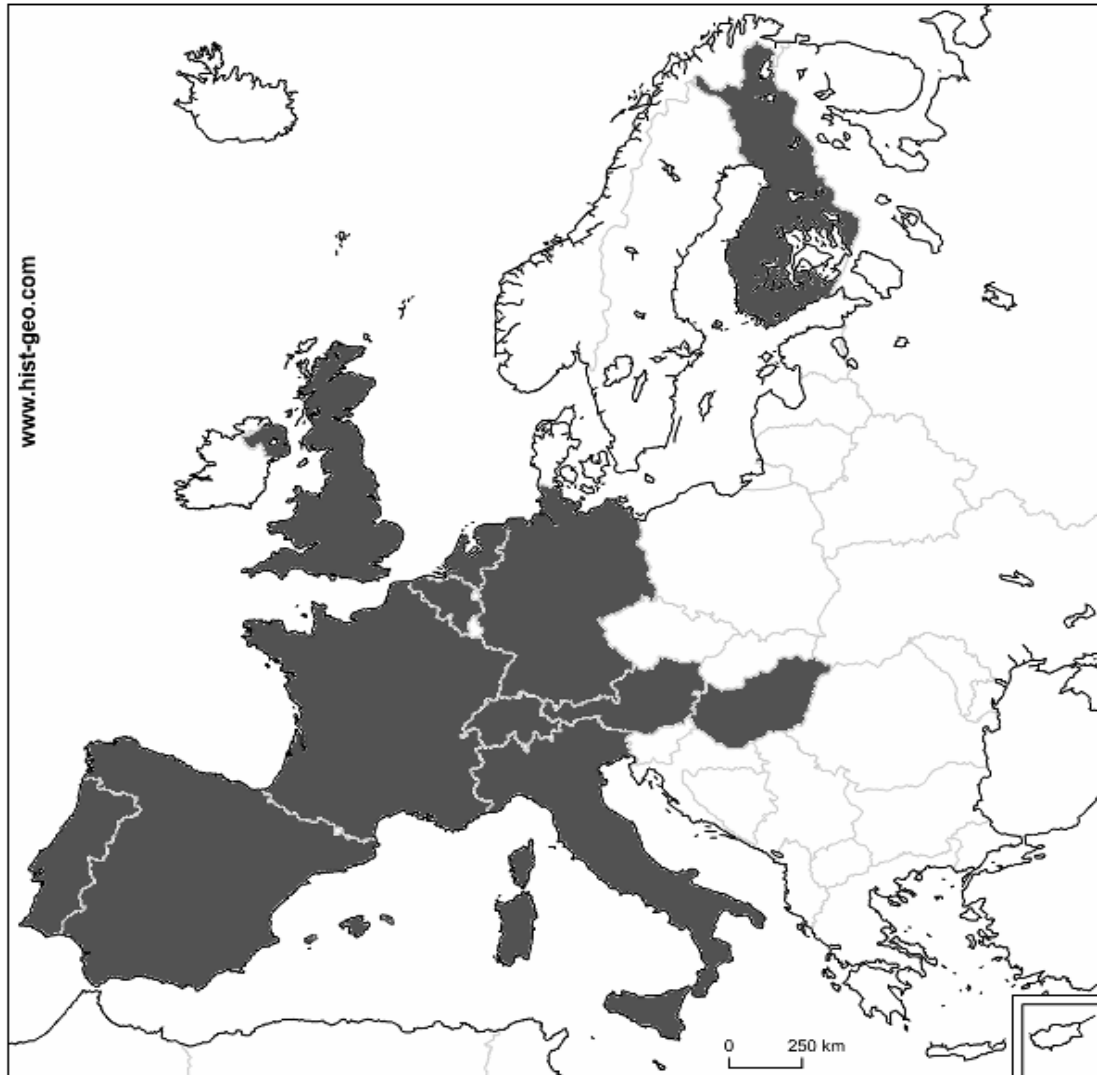
We can only speculate about the reasons for the non-participation of Eastern European countries in this study. On the one hand, international migration movements have affected Eastern European countries to a lesser extent and much more recently than Western European and Southern European countries. The immigration of workers and their subsequent settlement in Northern and Western Europe, increasingly after World War II, contributed greatly to the development of the multi-cultural societies that we live in today. After Western Europe, Southern European states, which were considered being 'classical countries of emigration', became the destination of international migration movements in the 1980s, today, Central and Eastern European states are expected to become Europe's new immigration states (Castles & Miller, 2003, p.7f), while some of them have been a major source of migration to the old member states such as Ireland and the United Kingdom, after accession in 2004 and 2007. Against this background, it is reasonable to assume that migration research in the Eastern European countries is still in its initial phase, and that it is directed rather towards the social-economic inclusion of ethnic minorities living in the country such as Roma people.

We have also to take into account the geographic coverage of the networks and distribution lists that were used for disseminating the questionnaire and conducting the survey. The IMISCOE Network, for instance, is constituted by twenty three research institutes which are primarily located in Northern, Western and Southern European countries. Only three IMISCOE members originate from Eastern European countries: two are located in Poland, and one is situated in Albania. Unfortunately, such detailed information was not available for the other networks involved, but we can expect coverage biases to have occurred also in other cases.

With regard to the twelve Member States that are covered by our study, **most research institutes** working on migrations and ICT are **located in France** (five institutes), followed by Germany and the United Kingdom (four institutes per country), Switzerland (three institutes), Italy, Spain and the Netherlands (two institutes per country). Austria, Belgium, Finland, Hungary and Portugal each have one research institute. Figure 1 (see next page) displays

the geographical distribution of the countries involved in the sample on contemporary research on ICT and migrations in Europe.

Figure 4.1

4.2 Personal Aspects of ICT and Migration Researchers

The 40 individual profiles of researchers on ICT and migrations in Europe allow for some general considerations regarding the proportion of female and male scientists (gender balance) in this field of research. Our study hints to **more female than male researchers** who are currently engaged in researching this particular topic: our sample comprises 25 female scientists and fifteen male researchers corresponding to a proportion of roughly 60 to 40 per cent, respectively. Also, some of the most **important research groups and projects** are **led by female scientists** such as the 'ICT and Migrations Group' (Dana Diminescu), 'Migration and Network Society' (Adela Ros) and the European comparative project 'Minoritymedia' (Isabelle Rigoni) (for detailed information see chapter 4.3).

Table 4.2

	Female	**Male**
Researchers	25	15
Proportion	62.5%	37.5%

It should be noted, however, that the overall gender composition of the social science as well as other factors (e.g. the gender balance of the research institutes involved, gendered response rate) might have an impact on the proportion of female and male scientists revealed by this study.

Another aspect of our sample of 40 individual researchers profiles relates to their educational and professional background: the **majority** of the researchers **holds a degree in sociology** (fifteen persons), followed by political science (ten), anthropology (eight) and geography as well as media studies (six persons each). No more than two nominations apply to informatics and education, while one nomination refers to each of the following disciplines: demography, economics, history, philosophy, postcolonial studies and social work. No one among the researchers included in the sample qualifies in engineering, law, medicine or psychology.

It is reasonable to assume that the selection of networks and diverse response-rates of the various distribution lists and networks impacted on this outcome: thirteen questionnaires (more than one third!) derived from the IMISCOE network alone which is situated in the social sciences and not in engineering or informatics. According to the subject of the study and the composition of the sample, most researchers declared to possess **expertise** in the domain of **immigration, emigration and migration** (twenty nominations), followed by transnationalism (thirteen nominations), media (ten nominations) as well as diversity and multiculturalisms (seven nominations). However, we were surprised that **no expertise** was marked for **justice, policing and crime**. The same applies to **citizenship, demography** and to

neighbourhood, housing and **enclaves.** Here again the selection of networks and response rate may have affected the results. Furthermore, some of the returned questionnaires lacked information on disciplines and expertise, while some researchers gave more than one answer on disciplinary background and expertise, thus influencing the outcome of the study. In this sense, it is difficult to estimate whether these results reflect the de facto situation of ICT and migrations researchers in Europe or if our small-scale sample is seriously biased by the persons and networks we contacted.

4.3 Research Centres in Europe

With regard to the distribution of scientists among research institutes in Europe which are actively engaged in carrying out studies in this area, two major centres came to the fore where research on ICT and migrations appears to be a prime research interest. These centres are

- the **Research Programme of the Use of ICT** in Migrations (ICT Migrations Group), affiliated to the Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme (FMSH), and directed by Dana Diminescu ;
- the **Migration and Network Society** (MNS) which is part of the Internet Interdisciplinary Institute (IN3) at the Open University of Catalonia, and is led by Adela Ros.

ICT Migrations Group at the Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme
The starting point of this research group is the observation that we are no longer living in the age of the uprooted migrant, but that we have entered the **age of the connected migrant**, where modern technologies offer new forms of cohesiveness through acting in and occupying digital territories. The 'ICT-Migrations' research program was thus created with the goal of exploring new research fields and topics that explore the impact of new technologies on the migrant world. It is actively engaged in observing and archiving, and questions classic ideas about migrations in the new digital environment by taking into account the changes in the migratory field brought about by the usage of ICT and then modifying epistemological approaches accordingly (the theoretical and conceptual dimension). Institutionally, the ICT Migrations Group is affiliated to the Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme (FMSH), a body of public interest which aims at promoting studies of human societies that focus on current social realities and contexts. In this sense, its expertise is not primarily based on migration research.

Migration and Network Society at the Internet Interdisciplinary Institute (IN3)
Similarly to its longer established French counterpart, the Migration and Network Society programme explores the **effects of interconnection** on immigration and in particular the role of information networks in immigration contexts. The scientific background of the MNS lies within the IN3 led by

Professor Manuel Castells. IN3 focuses on the interaction of ICT with economy, society and culture, not primarily on migration.

Significantly, the two major European centres for contemporary research on ICT and migrations are not established institutes for migration research. Hence, research on ICT and migrations is at present contextualised and incorporated into research organisations whose main expertise does not lie within the domain of migration and integration or related policies. One might expect that this affects their current lines of investigation which we will explore in the following chapter.

With regard to **scientific infrastructures on ICT and migration** our study shows that migration researchers who engage in the topic are doing so rather on an individual basis. In this context, we couldn't identify a single centre among the established migration research institutions in Europe which is specialised in the impact of information and communication technologies on processes of migration. Instead, the recognised expert in minority media, Professor Roger Silverstone, who edited the single special issue on the topic in the renowned Journal for Ethnic and Minority Studies (JEMS), is again not known as a migration researcher, but an expert in media and communication studies. After his sudden death in July 2006, however, the Department of Media and Communications at the London School of Economics where he taught, does not seem to follow his path: no research project could be identified within the department's research portfolio which explores the impact of new technologies on migrant worlds nor does any of the current staff members have a distinct research interest in this area.

Research on ICT and migration in the social science seems to be highly dependent on the personal research interests of single scientists. The two research programmes cited above, which explicitly focus on the interaction between communication technologies and migrations as a central theme show an unusual (positive) trend of institutionalisation in this respect.

Interestingly, our sample displays another aspect of the current research infrastructure on ICT and migrations in Europe: the **particular role of France**. Besides the ICT Migrations Group which is located at the Foundation Maison des Science de l'Homme (FMSH) in Paris, two researchers from other institutions, which are apparently situated in the same building, are currently engaged in ICT and migration studies. Moreover, two scientists of two laboratories each of the CNRS, the National Centre for Scientific Research (Centre national de la recherche scientifique), focus on the relation between ICT and migrations in their current activities. In total, eleven researchers from France are included in the study, all of whom show a direct geographical proximity (as in the case of the Parisian researchers) or a direct institutional collaboration (as for the CNRS researchers) to the ICT and Migrations Group of Dana Diminescu. Thus, it is reasonable to assume that there is an enhanced networking amongst French scientists at the national level and that scientific interest in the topic is more likely to spread within a stable research

infrastructure. To complete this picture, it is necessary to underline that another large European project is realized by the Laboratoire d'Informatique pour la Mécanique et les Sciences de l'Ingénieur (LIMSI) which is also part of the French National Scientific Research Council (CNRS). The so-called 'Diaspora Knowledge Network 80 (DKN 80) aims at supplying UNESCO decision-makers with evidence that the mobility of the highly educated can provide their countries of origin with the skills and knowledge they need for development. In this sense 'social-informatic' tools are used to supporting 'brain gain' in the countries of origin. The DKN project has identified over 150 Diaspora Knowledge Networks and discusses how and to what extent they could be useful instruments for host country-home country cooperation.[3]

Considering the ongoing process towards the establishment of the **European Research Area**[4] , these observations entail that even if initiatives have been taken by individual researchers for establishing and institutionalizing ICT and migration as a research domain, national, institutional and disciplinary **barriers have still to be overcome** in order to make comparative European research a reality. The thematic network on 'ICT for social integration and cultural diversity – Bridge IT' (http://www.bridge-it-net.eu), recently launched and supported by the European Competitiveness and Innovation Program, demonstrates the commitment of European institutions towards remedying these divides. These networking activities need to be applied to science and ingrained into academia in order to overcome scientific fragmentarisation and promote the development of evidence-based strategies on ICT and migrations in the future. In particular, the lack of cooperation between European researchers and institutes working in the field of ICT and migration appears to be caused first and foremost by **present funding structures**. From the compiled questionnaires we know that the majority of the empirical research projects was financed by national foundations (such as German Research Association, Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research, Volkswagenstiftung etc.), regional and local governments (as in the case of Spain) or by single research centres and universities themselves (Ph.D. projects). In one case, the international organisations UNHCR and UNESCO were named as donors, while European institutions appear to be under-represented in funding research on ICT and migration. We could trace only four projects (almost 9 per cent) from a total sample of 46 research projects (see chapter 4.4) which were financed by European institutions: the Institute for Prospective Technology Studies (IPTS) supported two projects, while the other two could be realized thanks to the engagement of the European Commission (individual mobility grants in particular).

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[3] For more information, please visit:
http://www.limsi.fr/Rapports/RS2005/chm/ami/ami9/index.html. However, no questionnaire on researchers from the DKN project was compiled for this survey.
[4] For information on this important policy initiative, see
http://ec.europa.eu/research/era/index_en.html

4.4 Research Projects on ICT and Migrations in Europe – Lines of Investigation and Disciplines Involved

In total, our sample comprises 41 research projects gathered through 40 compiled questionnaires that are used for drawing conclusions on the type of disciplines involved and the topics that the diverse research projects touch upon. In this context, our analyses clearly show that the study on ICT and migrants, today, is a genuinely **interdisciplinary field** of research. There are thirteen (more or less established) disciplines involved in the research projects indicated in the sample which range from sociology, media and political science – to name the most common – to less frequently engaged disciplines such as social pedagogy and conflict studies. As one project could involve more than one discipline, we arranged for giving multiple answers regarding the involvement of different disciplines. For six research projects no answer was provided with regard to disciplines involved.

Table 4.4

	Disciplines involved in projects	**Frequency**
1	Sociology	25
2	Media	12
2	Political Science	12
3	Anthropology	9
4	Economics	7
5	Demography	6
6	Geography	5
7	Informatics	2
7	History	2
8	Conflictology	1
8	Law	1
8	Psychiatry	1
8	Social Psychology	1
8	Social Pedagogy	1

One of the most relevant aspects of this study concerns themes explored within the research projects carried out by individuals or by groups of scientists throughout Europe. On the one hand, this allows for an overview of current research interests. On the other hand, it leads to identifying research fields for future activities and interventions.

In view of the creation of the European Research Area it is important to highlight the research projects in our sample with a **comparative perspective** and which have the potential to generate answers of European

relevance. Interestingly, only six of the 41 research projects (approx. 14 per cent) qualify as 'geographically comparative', insofar as they explicitly compare the use of ICT in various countries. [5] Of these six projects, just four are engaged in a European comparison, while the other two studies regard migrant transnational networks and social connections through ICT in the Netherlands and Ghana. Of the four projects which apply a European comparative perspective, at least two are financed by European institutions, thus showing the relevance of European funding for stimulating joint collaboration between European research institutions and scientists and a comparative outlook.

Several (eleven) empirical research topics emerged from the 35 research projects explored. Some projects couldn't be associated to the identified topics as they were not directly related to empirical research. They rather consisted in building up a research network on ICT and migrations as well as in providing information in the context of ICT and migrations. For other projects relevant information was missing, thus making a categorisation impossible. Among the twelve projects that qualify as empirical scientific investigations, the most common topic concerned the role of ICT in the life of immigrant and ethnic communities. This implies identity matters, using ICT for networking purpose and the organisation of transnational family life. The second most frequently addressed topic is the interaction between cultural identity and ICT and its relation to social and economic integration, thus resembling the objectives of EU's e-inclusion strategy. The relationship between media and political participation (civic citizenship) was explored in 4 projects, while three projects focused on ICT and economic integration including entrepreneurship. Two projects were concerned to improve the 'digital literacy' of IEM, and scientists investigated the diffusion of ICT through migration as well as how ICT can be customized to the needs of immigrants and ethnic minorities in two other projects. Two more projects concentrated on migratory paths through digital territories and aimed at understanding the role of new media in current migration movements. All other projects relate to one specific research topic each. Among them are projects on highly skilled migrants and ICT as well on the effects of migrants' transnational networks on economies in sending and receiving countries, an analysis of mediatised support campaigns for asylum seekers in Finland, and the effects of ICT on education and lifelong learning, work, health, community and family, consumption, creation, innovation, participation and policy-making in the EU Member States.

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[5] In addition, three more projects can be considered international. While they embrace different nations, however, they are not targeted at country comparison but on migrant's behaviour in two different countries, e.g. receiving country and country of origin. Thus, their focus does not primarily lie within comparing countries but within investigating the impact of different countries on a migrant's life or identity. See, for instance, project No. 13, No.25 and No. 30.

Table 4.4b

	Research Topics	**Frequency**
1	Digital media and IEM communities	12
2	Promotion of cultural identity and inclusion trough ICT in Europe	7
3	Media, citizenship and representation	4
4	ICT and labour markets	3
5	Digital literacy: teaching ICT to IEM	2
5	ICT use and diffusion through migration	2
5	Migration paths	2
6	ICT and Highly Skilled	1
6	ICT and Development	1
6	ICT and Asylum	1
6	Various effects	1

It has to be noticed, again, that the above findings reflect the information gathered from our survey and are thus influenced and shaped by the people who compiled the questionnaires and who are represented in this study.

4.5 Methodological innovations

The analysis of new study subjects requires as well the creation and adoption of innovative methodological approaches. Only few of the projects taken into consideration in the context of this study pursuit this aim with the same commitment that emerges from the ICT Migrations Group, chaired by Dana Diminescu.

As Dana Diminescu points out in herself in the methodological manifesto of her research group, social scientists must adapt to the ambient in which today's interconnected migrants live which is characterized by new systems of communication, access and archive (Diminescu 2008). In order to achieve this goal, researchers must integrate skills from different fields of knowledge, adopt an interdisciplinary approach and work side by side with electronic engineers.

In this sense, the ICT Migrations Group is engaged in setting up **a web archive on migration studies** in order to organize the great quantity of data and information available on the topic, using a hybrid methodology. The starting point is a sample of representative websites, a 'working corpus'. An automatic update is performed on this corpus wuth the aim to adding new websites to the archive and to creating a new (amplified) corpus. The main tool is a web crawler, which starts working on a group of URL's sorted for their

relevance. This robot is provided with rules, which it applies as it goes along with the selection process of new URL's suitable to be integrated within the corpus. These rules are determined according to the criteria that characterize and distinguish the web objects taken into analysis. The robot fulfills the task of repeating the operation at a given frequency on the retained URL's, thus tracking their changes, and of monitoring new candidates prior to integration. This method requires quantitative work performed by the robot and qualitative work of supervision performed by the researchers; It combines qualitative manual collecting with fully automated collecting that goes back to using classical methods of automatic indexation (such as large web browsers). The intervention of the researchers allows to pilot and modify the visualizations of the collected information and to improve the quality of the results as well as their interpretations. During their work researchers produce filters which help the crawlers' orientation (Beaujouan et al. 2005; Heymann 2008).

Another innovative methodological tool was elaborated through the project 'Wherenet' whch aims to explore the relationship between the immigrants' use of services of mobile telephony and their spacial mobility. This project has taken advantage of a new tool for data production, a software programme developed by France Telecom R&D and installed on mobile telephones featuring GPRS (Global Paket Radio Service). This software allows the instant recording of the contents of communication (voice, data, and images) and of the owner's spacial movements. The software was installed on telephones owned by migrants who participated in the project: the data collected was complemented with interviews and qualitative analysis, and the result was the creation of maps of migrant spacial mobility (Diminescu 2008).

These two pioneer projects demonstrate the importance of thinking and developing new methodologies adapted to research the multifaceted impacts that new technologies exercise on social life in modern Europe. More and more contemporary social research requires the combination of both sociological-ethnographic analysis of social interactions and technological knowledge of new forms of virtual communication and digital networking.

5. Conclusions

In this report we reviewed some of the existing literature on the uptake and use of ICT by immigrants and ethnic minorities (IEM). In addition, we surveyed the current research infrastructure in this domain, exploring also the conditions and prerequisites for the establishment of a stream on ICT and migrations in the European Research Area. Based on the insights provided in this report, we now outline some perspectives for future research projects.

Our report clearly shows that current research on ICT and migration would benefit from a more explicit focus on:

- exploring the quantitative and qualitative use of ICT from the side of different (national) groups (**user analysis**),

- pointing out the changes that new technologies bring to processes of migration and integration as well as related policies (**impact analysis);**
- elaborating further **theoretical approaches**; and
- conducting **more systematic comparative research** in Europe.

More specifically, our report shows that there are certain areas which need to be further exploited if we want to understand the rapid evolving interconnections between access and use of ICT and processes of migration and integration in European societies. In order to encourage the evolution of theoretically guided, comparative research in this field, we would like to outline some topics that we consider crucial for promoting cutting edge research in Europe and its potential for the development of tailor-made migratory policies.

The Age of the 'Connected Migrant'

Some studies of the ICT Migration Group explore how the synchronicity of local and long distance connectivity in migrants' life affects the nature of migration and the constitution of being a migrant both in an ontological and anthropological perspective. The prominent role of ICT in being simultaneously connected with here and there have urged Dana Diminescu and other researchers to use the term 'connected migrants', dismantling common views which see the migrant as subject to processes of uprooting and as a 'detached' person. This perception allows for a new perspective on the synchronicity of social relations in various countries and on the implications that derive from it.

The Circularity of People

New patterns of migration emerged with the end of the XXth century grown out of the heightened interconnectivity between people all around the world and the blurring of boundaries between countries, in particular in Europe: The development of fast and cheap means of (long distance) transportation and the demand for labour forces in affluent countries stimulated the rise of international migration movements, even temporary or transnational; while modern ICT helped maintaining transnational bonds. Yet there is a lack of empirical knowledge on how the high rate of communication among migrant communities is modifying patterns of departures and returns. This regards also the possibility of preserving high levels of interconnection (both communication and capital flows), while looking more towards the origin than the destination country as often assumed for money senders (see also Adela Ros).

The Information Migration Society

As showed by past research, information and information exchange are often a vital resource for successful migration and a stimulus for subsequent migration decisions (chain migration). Considering the cost-saving access to information and the timely exchange rate (through the internet and mobile telephony), one could ask how some agents (groups, individuals, institutions) can contribute to

a **new distribution of power** in migration movements. ICT are challenging established power relations within communities and societies where the access to information was traditionally provided or denied by criteria such as socio-economic status and gender. If ICT are de facto upsetting the consolidated power hierarchies between social and political actors, enabling the emergence of a new elite (digital bourgeoisie) is yet to see. However, they offer opportunities for empowerment of a crucial but transient good in contemporary societies: information.

The Economics of ICT and Migrations
The nexus between ICT, economy and migrations is a considerably strong - yet almost unexplored - one. On the one hand, national governments all over the world and especially in Europe recently redesigned their migration regimes[6] in order to account for the lack of **highly skilled** workers in their booming **IT industries** (see Germany, UK etc.). In contrast, our survey on contemporary research in Europe revealed only one project focusing on Indian IT specialists in the city of Antwerp. On the other hand, digital literacy and ICT seem to be a highly relevant resource also with regard to ethnic entrepreneurship: in countries such as Austria, mobile phone and call shops which are run by so-called first or second generation immigrants form an essential part of everyday street life. Nevertheless, systematic research and quantitative data on the share of **ICT entrepreneurs** amongst the immigrant self-employed is still missing. As Rath and Kloosterman rightly observe, immigrant entrepreneurship is strongly oriented towards specific segments and structured by opportunities that national and local labour markets offer. They state that in the year 2000 about 60 per cent of all immigrant entrepreneurs engaged in the Dutch business worked in sectors such as wholesale, retail and catering (Rath and Kloosterman 2003, pp.131). However, no detailed information is provided for ICT related business of immigrant entrepreneurs. Only for the Surinamese a certain 'penetration' in ICT companies is acknowledged (Rath and Kloosterman 2003, p.132). Another, completely new field of research is constituted by **new cross-border mobile money transfer** that is increasingly processed and executed via mobile phones: as Minto and Jopson (2008) pointed out recently, money from members of African diasporas living in Europe, the Middle East and the US is commonly sent back via unlicensed money traders or carried back in hand luggage on annual trips home. But new ICT services, offered by Vodafone and Safaricom, provide for a more secure and convenient alternative.

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[6] This includes the proposal of a EU Blue Card scheme for facilitating the immigration of highly skilled people. See on this the information dossier at
http://www.euractiv.com/en/socialeurope/eu-blue-card-high-skilled-immigrants/article-170986.

Learning and Mobility in the Digital Age

Notwithstanding the political relevance of mobility in Europe, the levels of geographic mobility of European citizens are currently rather low: Only 18 per cent of Europeans have moved outside their region, while only 4 per cent have moved to another Member State and 3 per cent outside the Union. With regard to **youth mobility**, figures are even more disappointing. Recent studies show that the coverage of all traditional youth exchange programmes, without exception, is significantly low in relation to their target populations: In general, less than 0.4 per cent of the youth population 16-29 is engaged in learning mobility activity each year. Even in the University area, where mobility is most developed, learning mobility engages not more than approximately 0.8 per cent of the total student population every year (High Level Expert Forum on Mobility, 2008).

These figures, however, might be misleading as they do not reflect the different forms of mobility that apply to young people in contemporary European societies. In order to better understand the mobility of young Europeans, we need to differentiate between contemporary types of mobility: ***physical mobility, virtual mobility, organized learning mobility*** and ***independent learning mobility***. Besides the more traditional European youth exchange programmes (Erasmus, Leonardo, Comenius, Grundtvig, Marie Curie), European youngsters, in fact, employ a great variety of independent learning strategies which are ultimately shaped by the access and use of ICT. Access and usage of internet and mobile phones is common for almost all youth in Europe. They use communication media, chat services, online forums, internet phones, blogs, online communities etc. to establish and keep contacts with friends both locally and internationally, but also to gain information and to learn (Castells 1996; Eurydice European Unit 2004; Feilitzen and Bucht 2001; UN World Youth Report 2003). This leads to two considerations on how European youth perceives and relates to education: Firstly, it seems that young people are searching for an education that is not restricted to the national school system. Secondly, young people are not longer following traditional educations paths: increasingly, youth creates their own compositions of organized traditional education and more independent education, work experiences and volunteering in order to achieve the desired competences. For both the transnationalisation of education and individualisation of education paths from the side of European youngster, the access and use of ICT plays a prominent role, and has to be systematically explored if we want to understand the political implications that derive from it.

In this context, youth with immigrant background are of particular relevance: while the European youth generation - 16-29 years of age - will generally diminish from 90 to 81 million, a reduction of 9 million or 10 per cent until 2020, the proportion of young people with immigrant background (the so-called second and third generation) is expected to rise (King et al. 2004;

Crul and Vermeulen 2003). This development will consequently impact on education, economy and society of both nation states and the European Union. These are some of the topics that, we believe, need to be explored and investigated in a more systematic and comparative way in order to account for the establishment of a European Research Area on ICT and migrations. Furthermore, theory and empirical findings on these areas will help the understanding of and contribute to the development of mobility and inclusion strategies and policies capable of meeting Europe's future challenges, in line with the recommendations of the European Commission of the European Research Area in migration (European Commission, Directorate General Research 2009).

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Annex 1

List of ICT&MIGRATION Experts

	Name	Affiliation	Webpage
1	Battegay, Alain	CNRS-Université de Provence, Laboratoire Méditerranéen de Sociologies	http://www.mmsh.univ-aix.fr/lames/
2	Berthomiere, William	CNRS-Universités de Poitiers et Bordeaux III, Laboratoire Migrinter	http://www.mshs.univ-poitiers.fr
3	Borkert, Maren	International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)	www.icmpd.org
4	Cingolani, Pietro	Forum Internazionale ed Europeo delle Ricerche sull'Immigrazione (FIERI)	www.fieri.it
5	Deegan, Marilyn	King's College London, School of Humanities, School for Computing in the Humanities (CCH)	http://www.kcl.ac.uk/contact/
6	Diminescu, Dana	Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme (FMSH), Research Programme of the Use of ICT in Migrations	http://www.msh-paris.fr
7	De la Fuente, Graciela	Open University of Catalonia , Internet Interdisciplinary Institute (IN3), Migration and Network Society (MNS)	http://in3.uoc.edu
8	D'Iribane, Christophe	Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme (FMSH), Research Programme of the Use of ICT in Migrations	http://www.msh-paris.fr
9	Fortunati, Leopoldina	University of Udine, Faculty of Education, Economics, Society and Territori	http://www.dest.uniud.it/
10	Gangloff, Sylvie	Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme (FMSH), Research Programme of the Use of ICT in Migrations	http://www.msh-paris.fr
11	Georgiou, Myria	University of Leeds, Institute of Communication Studies	http://ics.leeds.ac.uk/
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14	Horsti, Karina	University of Helsinki, CEREN, Centre for research on ethnic relations and nationalism	http://sockom.helsinki.fi/ceren/
15	Hunger, Uwe	University of Muenster, Institute for Political Science	www.ifpol.de
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17	Kissau, Kathrin	University of Lausanne, FORS	http://www.unil.ch/fors
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22	Miller, Daniel	University College London, Department of Anthropology	http://www.ucl.ac.uk/anthropology/staff/d_miller/index
23	Molodikova, Irina	Central Eastern University	www.ceu.hu
24	Nedellscu, Mihaela	Université de Neuchâtel, Faculté des lettres et sciences humaines, Institute de Sociologie, Swiss Forum for Migration and Population Studies	www2.unine.ch/socio
25	Nell, Liza	Departement CA/OS, Faculteit der Sociale Wetenschappen, Leiden University	http://www.ca-os.leidenuniv.nl/
26	Premazzi, Viviana	FIERI	www.fieri.it
27	Rauer, Valentin	University of Konstanz, History & Sociology	http://www.uni-konstanz.de/struktur/fuf/sektionen/geisteswissenschaftliche_sektion.html
28	Renault, Matthieu	Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme (FMSH), Research Programme of the Use of ICT in Migrations	http://www.msh-paris.fr
29	Rigoni, Isabelle	CNRS-Universités de Poitiers et Bordeaux III, Laboratoire Migrinter	http://www.mshs.univ-poitiers.fr/migrinter/
30	Roos, Hannelore	K.U.Leuven, Belgium, IMMRC; Research Centre for Interculturalism, Migration &Minority	www.immrc.be; www.kuleuben.be
31	Ros, Adela	Open University of Catalonia , Internet Interdisciplinary Institute (IN3), Migration and Network Society (MNS)	http://in3.uoc.edu
32	Ruspini, Paolo	Faculty of Communication Sciences, Institute for Public Communication and Education (ICIeF)	http://www.unisi.ch/en/istituto-centri-ricerca?id=6
33	Sáint Ibánez, Milagros	Open University of Catalonia , Internet Interdisciplinary Institute (IN3), Migration and Network Society (MNS)	http://in3.uoc.edu
34	Santibáñez, Rosa	University of Deusto, FICE – Education	www.deusto.es
35	Segú Odriozola, Mabel	University of Deusto	www.deusto.es
36	Sow, Papa	Open University of Catalonia , Internet Interdisciplinary Institute (IN3), Migration and Network Society (MNS)	http://in3.uoc.edu
37	Stubbe, Julian	Empirica GmbH	www.empirica.biz
38	Tarrius, Alain	L'Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Centre d'Analyse et d'Intervention Sociologiques (CADIS)	http://www.ehess.fr/cadis/francais/pages/presentation.html
39	Taylor, Linnet	Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex	www.ids.ac.uk
40	Thireau, Isabelle	L'Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Centre d'études sur la Chine moderne et	http://cecmc.ehess.fr/

		contemporaine	

Annex 2

List of European Research Centers on ICT&MIGRATION

	Name	Address	Webpage
1	Central Eastern European University (CEU)	Nador 9, 1057, Budapest, Hungary	www.ceu.hu
2	Centre d'Analyse et d'Intervention Sociologiques (CADIS), L'Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales	54 boulevard Raspail, 75006 Paris, France	http://www.ehess.fr/cadis/francais/pages/presentation.html
3	Centre d'Ètudes sur la Chine Moderne et Contemporaine, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales	54 bd Raspail, 75006 Paris, France	http://cecmc.ehess.fr/
4	Centre for Research on Ethnic Relations and Nationalism (CEREN), University of Helsinki	PO Box 16, 00014 Helsinki, Finland	http://sockom.helsinki.fi/ceren/
5	CESNOVA	Av. Berna, 26 C, 1050 Lisboa, Portugal	http://cesnova.fcsh.unl.pt
6	Department CA/OS, Faculteit der Sociale Wetenschappen, Leiden University	Pieter de la Courtgebouw Wassenaarseweg 52 (3e etage), 2333 AK, Leiden, the Netherlands	http://www.ca-os.leidenuniv.nl/
7	Empirica GmbH	Oxfordstraße 2, 53111 Bonn, Germany	www.empirica.biz
8	Forum Internazionale ed Europeo delle Ricerche sull'Immigrazione (FIERI)	Via Ponza 3, 10121 Turin, Italy	www.fieri.it
9	Institute for Political Science, University of Muenster	Scharnhorststr. 100, 48151 Muenster, Germany	www.ifpol.de
10	Institute for Public Communication and Education (ICIeF), Faculty of Communication Sciences	Via Giuseppe Buffi 13, CH – 6904, Lugano, Switzerland	http://www.unisi.ch/en/istituto-centri-ricerca?id=6
11	Institute of Communication Studies, University of Leeds	Houldsworth Building, LS2 9JT, Leeds, UK	http://ics.leeds.ac.uk/
12	Institute of Development Studies	University of Sussex, BN1 9RE, Brighton, United Kingdom	www.ids.ac.uk
13	Institute of Media, Communication & Information, FB9 IMKI, University of Bremen	Enrique-Schmidt-Strasse 7, SFG 4320, 28359 Bremen, Germany	http://www.imki.uni-bremen.de
14	International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)	Gonzagagasse 1, 1010 Vienna, Austria	www.icmpd.org
15	Laboratoire Méditerranéen de Sociologies, Université de Provence, CNRS	5, rue du Château de l'horloge-BP 647, 13094 Aix en Provence cedex 2, France	http://www.mmsh.univ-aix.fr/lames/
16	Laboratoire Migrinter, Universités de Poitiers et Bordeaux III, CNRS	99 avenue du Recteur Pineau, 86000 Poitiers, France	http://www.mshs.univ-poitiers.fr
17	Migration and Network Society (MNS), Internet Interdisciplinary Institute (IN3), Open University of Catalonia , Barcelona	Av. Canal Olímpic s/n. Parc Mediterrani de la Tecnologia, 08860 Castelldefels. Barcelona, Spain	http://in3.uoc.edu

18	Research Centre for Interculturalism, Migration &Minority, K.U.Leuwen	Parkstraat 45 – bus 3615, 3000, Leuven, BE	www.immrc.be; www.kuleuben.be
19	Research Programme of the Use of ICT in Migrations, Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme (FMSH)	54 Boulevard Raspail, 75270 Paris cedex, France	http://www.msh-paris.fr
20	School for Computing in the Humanities (CCH), School of Humanities, King's College London	Strand, WC2R 2LS, London, United Kingdom	http://www.kcl.ac.uk/contact/
21	Swiss Forum for Migration and Population Studies, Institute de Sociologie, Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines	Faubourg de l'Hôpital 27, 2000 Neuchâtel, Switzerland	www2.unine.ch/socio
22	Universität Konstanz, History & Sociology	Universitätstr. 10; Fach 28, 78457 Konstanz, Germany	http://www.uni-konstanz.de/struktur/fuf/sektionen/geisteswissenschaftliche_sektion.html
23	University College London	Department of Anthropology, 14 Taviton Street, WC1H OBW, London, United Kingdom	http://www.ucl.ac.uk/anthropology/staff/d_miller/index
24	University of Deusto, FICE – Education	Aptdo. 1, 48080 Bilbao, Spain	www.deusto.es
25	University of Lausanne, FORS	Vidy, Lausanne, Switzerland	http://www.unil.ch/fors
26	University of Maastricht, Technology and Society Studies / Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences	Grote Gracht 90-92, 6211 SZ, Maastricht, the Netherlands	www.fdcw.unimaas.nl
27	University of Udine	University of Udine, Faculty of Education, Economics, Society and Territori**,** Via delle Scienze 208, 33100 Udine, Italy	http://www.dest.uniud.it/

Annex 3

List of Research Projects on ICT & Migrations

	Title	Description	Disciplines involved
1	"An Empirical Analysis of 28 Web Spaces for Immigrants" (by Jasmina Maric)	This empirical research is just the beginning of the unravelling process of the complex immigration issue, linking ICTs and immigrants on several different bases.	Interdisciplinary Analysis of the Network Society
2	"Ambivalent Identities in Immigrant-Countries" (by Valentin Rauer)	This project studies different modes of presupposed socio-cultural 'boundaries' as such. Particular focus is spent on Turkish migrant organisations in Germany and their cultural 'boundaring' under the conditions of public observation and participation (media analysis).	Political Science, Sociology
3	"Approach to formal actors" (by Adela Ros)	The aim of the project is to analyze the discourse of private institutions that act in migration processes in the Information Age. Interviews with managers of mobile telephone companies and financial institutions will be used to analyze the <u>strategies followed</u> by private companies offering quick solutions to the interconnection demands of the immigrant population.	Sociology
4	"Bolivian women in Catalonia: educating citizens of the information society" (by Adela Ros, Graciela de la Fuente, Teresa Osio and Joseba Achotegui)	This project goal is to promote the knowledge of the mechanisms, dynamics and tools of the Information Society. This is conceived like a fundamental step for social integration and the well-being of the immigrated women, who must manage the relations with origin country and the receiving society.	Sociology, Social Pedagogy, Psychiatry
5	"Communicative connectivity of ethnic minorities: The integrative and segregative potential of digital media for diasporas" (by Andreas Hepp)	By means of comparative, qualitative and especially network-analytical research on the appropriation of digital media in the 'Turkish', 'Russian' and 'Moroccan' migrant communities in Germany, the project will explore the relevance of digital media for the communicative connectivity and networking of these 'diasporas'. Based on this, a grounded theory of the integrative and segregative potential of digital media for migrant communities will be developed.	Media
6	"E-diasporas. Exploration and cartography of Diasporas in the numeric network" (by Dana Diminescu, Christophe D'Iribane, Mathieu Jacomy,	The "e-diasporas atlas" project is distinct from the standard atlas on migrations that are traditionally focused on flux, trajectories or the dispersal of moving populations on physical territories. Recent trends in the migratory phenomenon show that, today, the migratory	

	Matthieu Renault, Sylvie Gangloff)	path goes through digital territories as well as - and sometimes before - physical territories.	
7	Education projects for CIS countries 1 part: Migration studies: theory practice and legal implementations" 2 part:" Inequality and exclusion at Post soviet Space" (by Irina Molodikova)		Demography, Economics, Geography, Law, Political Science, Sociology, Informatics, Conflictology
8	"Efectos curriculares de la movilidad internacional de los egresados universitarios del área TIC" (by Anna María González, Milagros Sainz Ibanez)	High qualified ICT migrant workers and students mobility in Spain	Sociology, Social Psychology
9	"Effects of transnational child-raising arrangements on life-chances of children, migrant parents and caregivers in Ghana and the Netherlands"	The program studies the effects of migration on split families. By using a multi-sited, mixed-method design, it studies the effects of migration on the life-chances of children in origin country, their caretakers in origin country and their biological migrant parents. The program focuses on Ghana and The Netherlands and works with migrant television and radio stations that link communities in Ghana with The Netherlands to gather data and disseminate results.	Anthropology, Demography, Economics, Geography, Media, Sociology
10	Equipo de Investigación "Retos sociales y culturales de un mundo en transformación" de la Universidad de Deusto (by Rosa Santibáñez)		
11	"Ethnic niches in a globalized economy. Two case studies of Asian Indians in Belgium: Jain diamond traders and Indian ICT-specialists" (by Hannelore Roos)	This is an anthropological study about the transnational experiences of Gujarati families settled in Antwerp, Belgium and highly skilled 'migrants' working in the field of IT.	Anthropology, Economics, Sociology
12	Forced Migration Online (FMO) (by Marilyn Deegan)	Forced Migration Online (FMO) provides instant access to a wide variety of online resources dealing with the situation of forced migrants worldwide. Designed for use by practitioners, policy makers, researchers, students or anyone interested in the field, FMO aims to give comprehensive information in an impartial environment and to promote increased awareness of human displacement issues to an international community of users.	Political Science, Sociology
13	"Frontiers of Identity. The case of Macanese in Portugal and in Macau" (by Francisco		Demography, History, Sociology

	Lima da Costa)		
14	GEITONIES. Generating interethnic Tolerance and Neighbourhood Integration in European Urban Spaces (by Rosa Santibáñez)		
15	Ghana TransNet (by Valentina Mazzucato)	The Ghana TransNet research program is an interdisciplinary collaborative project between various universities in The Netherlands and in Ghana. It uses a multi-sited research design to study the effects of migrants' transnational networks on the principles and institutions that govern local economies in both migrant sending and receiving contexts. Amongst other subjects, the topic of how technologies such as mobile phones affect and guide reciprocal social relationships in transnational networks.	Anthropology, Economics, Geography, Sociology
16	"Globalization, Diversity and Creative Cities. The contribution of immigrants to the cities. The case of Lisbon" (by Francisco Lima da Costa)		Anthropology, Demography, Economics, History, Sociology
17	ICT diffusion in Ghana through migration (by Linnet Taylor)	I am studying the mechanisms and processes of ICT diffusion in Ghana, and the extent to which migration is integral to these processes.	Geography
18	INTAS		Demography, Economics, Media, Political Science, Sociology, Informatics
19	International Networks Collaboration Mediated Networks: Engendering Diaspora and Global Citizenship (Myria Georgiou)		Media, Political Science, Sociology
20	Making Civil Society Work - Contributions of Social Delivery Services for an Inclusive Society (by Rosa Santibáñez)		
21	Media & Citizenship: Transnational Television Cultures Reshaping Political Identities in the European Union (by Myria Georgiou)		Media, Political Science
22	Médias minoritaires et mobilisations solidaires. Le cas des médias musulmans et des médias turcophones dans l'espace franco-allemand (by Isabelle	The research was based on the study of muslim media and Turkish speaking media in France and Germany. The objective was to analyse the relations of domination and the process of discrimination within the society and within the media. We used a qualitative method.	Media, Sociology

	Rigoni).		
23	Mediatized advocacy for asylum seekers (by Karina Horsti)	Analysis of mediatised support campaigns for asylum seekers in Finland. Theoretical discussion: Media and morality/ compassion, Politics of pity, gender and victimization, anti-racism. Analysis of news journalism, support websites, Church handbooks, online debates.	Media
24	Migrations, Diasporas and ICTs	I am involved in building a network of researchers working on New Media and Migrations/Diaspora with the purpose to understand the role of the New Media in the current migrations.	Media, Sociology
25	"Migration, ICTs and the Transformation of Transnational Family Life" (by Daniel Miller)	A study of Filipino and Caribbean migrants in the UK and the way they maintain relationships through the use of ICT with fieldwork in London, Cambridge, Philippines and Caribbean	Anthropology, Sociology
26	MINORITYMEDIA. Minority, Media and Representation across Europe (by Isabelle Rigoni).	The research is based on the study of ethnic minority media in 9 European countries. The objective is to analyse the relations of domination and power within the society and within the media. We use both quantitative and qualitative methods.	Media, Sociology
27	Mobilisation, représentation, citoyenneté. Analyse comparée des médias musulmans et turcophones en Grande-Bretagne (by Isabelle Rigoni).	The research was based on the study of muslim media and Turkish speaking media in the United-Kingdom. The objective was to analyse the relations of domination and the process of discrimination within the society and within the media. We used a qualitative method.	Media, Sociology
28	Neo-cosmopolitanism, migratory patterns and transnational actions in a digital era. The case of the Romanian highly skilled migrants (by Mihaela Nedelcu)	Based on a netnographic and qualitative research, this dissertation research analyzed the impact of the information and communication technologies, and in particular of Internet, on the migratory patterns of highly skilled Romanian professionals. It showed how Internet accelerates transnational exchanges and significantly transforms the co-presence practices of the migrants, their identities and ways of belonging. More over, the study criticized methodological nationalism and pointed out an epistemological shift in migration studies.	Sociology
29	On the social construction of the Other: An empirical analysis of the forms and consequences of Ethnization of modern societies (by Valentin Rauer)	The project examines structural and symbolic forms of the construction of 'the other'. It is a case study about Polish, Turkish and Russian-German immigrants in Germany. Empirical focus: public space and media discourses and migrant organizations.	Political Science, Sociology
30	Political Potential of the Internet. The virtual Diaspora of migrants from Russia and Turkey in Germany (by Uwe Hunger, Kathrin Lausanne)	The research project "Political potential of the internet - the virtual diaspora of migrants from Russia and Turkey in Germany" examined the political activities, which migrants display in Germany on the Internet. The focus hereby lay on the interconnectedness and the on-line participation in the political processes both in the	Political Science

		host country and in the country of origin. This was investigated by a case study of immigrants from the former Soviet Union, of Turkish and Kurdish immigrants in Germany.	
31	Social Impact of ICT (by Julian Stubbe)	The focus of the project are the social implications of the use of digital media in the domains of education and lifelong learning, work, health, community and family, consumption, creation and distributed innovation as well as participation and policy-making in the EU states.	Demography, Economics, Geography, Media, Political Sciences, Sociology
32	States' logics and migrants' transnational practices. Cross-perspectives on the Romanian community in Switzerland (by Mihaela Nedelcu)	This project questions the transnational practices of Romanian migrants in Switzerland. It is based on a systemic approach, including different actors' perspectives (migrants, non-migrants, Nation-states and civil societies of sending and receiving countries). The study will highlight if transnational ties and dynamics are developing as a result of a long distance nationalism or rather as an expression of individual and pragmatic logics of multipolar belonging.	Sociology
33	Study on Social Computing and Immigrants and Ethnic Minorities: Usage Trends and Implications (by Dana Diminescu, Christophe D'Iribane, Mathieu Jacomy, Matthieu Renault, Sylvie Gangloff)	cette étude expert, adressée à Dana Diminescu, a pour enjeu l'évaluation des bénéfices (et risques) potentiels de l'usage des applications de social computing (blogs, réseaux sociaux en ligne, etc.) pour l'intégration, le développement du capital social des migrants et leur participation à la société et l'économie européenne.	
34	"The adoption of communication technologies within the immigrant population in Catalonia" (by Adela Ros and Alex Boso)	The aim of the project is to analyze the surveys on ICT usage and equipment data, in Catalonia and Spain, to identify ICT usage patterns, equipment and values by the immigrant population and compare with the indigenous population.	Sociology
35	The potential of ICT for the promotion of cultural diversity in the EU: the case of economic and social participation and integration of immigrants and ethnic minorities (by Dana Diminescu, Christophe D'Iribane, Mathieu Jacomy, Matthieu Renault, Sylvie Gangloff)	Ce projet a pour objectif l'évaluation de la participation des TIC à la poursuite des objectifs définis par la déclaration de Riga sur l'e-inclusion et pour la diversité culturelle : participation économique, intégration, inclusion sociale et créativité des migrants et minorités ethniques.	
36	The potential of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) for the promotion of cultural diversity in the EU (by Andreas Hepp)	The international EU research project is focused on the general research question regarding the potential of ICT/digital media for the promotion of cultural diversity in the EU. Beside the IMKI the project integrates research institutions from Italy, France, Spain and United Kingdom.	Anthropology, Media, Political Science, Sociology
37	The Role of the Internet for the Integration of Migrants.	In this case study a survey of migrants from the former Soviet Union was conducted that	Political Science

	Case Study of Jewish Immigrants from the former Soviet Union (by Kathrin Lausanne)	compared users and non-users of the Internet as to their integration status and process. Thereby the role of the Internet for the integration of migrants was assessed and a model of e-integration/e-inclusion developed.	
38	Transnational Migrant Politics. Between Historical Structures and Current Events (by Liza Nell)	101 semi structured interviews (first and second generation) including questions on website usage (surfing, chatting) and email contact with friends and family in the (former) homeland (of their parents)	Anthropology, Political Science
39	Transnationalism families: From Ecuador to Spain (by Mabel Segu)	Field work analizing the different networks of ecuatorian families settle in the Basque Country (Spain)	Anthropology, Sociology
40	The State of the Art of Research in the EU on the Uptake and Use of ICT by Immigrants and Ethnic Minorities (by Maren Borkert, Pitero Cingolani, Viviana Premazzi)	The study aims to undertake a systematic review of scientific publications in the field of ICTs and IEM and to identify the different types of organisations and researchers involved in studying ICT and IEM. Furthermore, a database will be created which will contain references to contemporary research projects, publications and European researchers engaged in this field.	Socioloy, Anthropology
41	VOLPA (Voluntariado Internacional Padre Arrupe) (by Rosa Santibáñez)		

List of Publications on ICT and Migrations

Books

1	Battegay A., Barou J., Gergeley A.	La ville, ses cultures, ses frontières. Démarches d'anthropologues dans des villes d'Europe	2004	Paris: L'Harmattan		Media, Culture,
2	Bommes M., Hoesch K., Hunger U., Kolb H. (Eds.)	Organisational recruitment and patterns of migration: Interdependencies in an integrating Europe	2004	Osnabrück: Institut für Migrationsforschung und Interkulturelle Studien (IMIS), Universität Osnabrück,	http://www.imis.uos.de/pdffiles/imis25.pdf	Media, Culture
3	Browne D. R.	Ethnic Minorities, Electronic Media and the Public Sphere: A Comparative Study	2005	Cresskill, NJ: Hampton Press		Ethnic minorities, diaspora, transnationalism, media, local/national/European/international Policies
4	Downing J., Husband C.	Representing 'Race': Racisms, Ethnicities and Media	2005	London: Sage Publications Ltd		Identity, Discrimination/racism/exclusion, ethnic minorities, diaspora, transnationalism
5	Georgiou M.	Diaspora, Identity and the Media: Diasporic Transnationalism and Mediated Spatialities	2006	New York: Hampton Press		Identity, Ethnic minorities, diaspora, transnationalism
6	Georgiou M., Guedes-Bailey O., Harindranath R.	Transnational Lives and the Media: Reimagining Diasporas	2007	Basingstoke: Palgrave		Diaspora, migration, cultural diversity, transnationalism and cosmopolitanism, the city, audience, identity.
7	Landzelius K.	Native on the Net: Indigenous and Diasporic Peoples in the Virtual Age	2006	London: Routledge		Identity, Ethnic minorities, diaspora, transnationalism
8	Leung L.	Virtual Ethnicity: Race, Resistance and the World Wide Web	2005	London: Ashgate		Identity, ethnic media; Ethnic minorities, diaspora,

					transnationalism
9	Madianou M.	Mediating the Nation: News, audiences and the politics of identity	2005	London: UCL Press/Routledge		Identity, ethnic media, culture
10	Maneri M., Meli A.	Un diverso parlare, Il fenomeno dei media multiculturali in Italia	2007	Roma: Carocci		Multicultural media
11	Nedelcu M.	La mobilité internationale des compétences. Situations récentes, approches nouvelles.	2004	Paris: L'Harmattan		Diaspora networks, brain gain
12	Nedelcu M.	Le migrant on-line. Une lecture cosmopolitique des dynamiques transnationales à l'ère du numérique.	Forthcoming (2009)	Paris: L'Harmattan		Transnationalism, Internet, digital inclusion, political participation, online diaspora
13	Rigoni I.	Qui a peur de la télévision en couleurs? La diversité culturelle dans les médias	2007	Montreuil (France): Aux Lieux d'Etre		Immigration/emigration/migration, Identity, Diversity/ Multiculturalism, Media, Religion, Gender Multicultural media
14	Siapera E., Dahlberg L.	Radical Democracy and the Internet	2007	Basingstoke: Macmillan Palgrave		Identity, Political participation
15	Siapera E.	Cultural Diversity and Global Media: The Mediation of Difference in a Global Context	2008	Oxford: Blackwell		Multicultural media
16	Silverstone R.	Media and Morality: On the Rise of the Mediapolis	2006	Cambridge: Polity Press		Media, Public opinion

Chapter in a book

1	Diminescu D.	«Romania. La costruzione dell'Europa dai suoi margini» in Alceo Riosa (ed.), *I nuovi confini dell'Unione Europea*	2004	Milan: Ed. Il Ponte		Immigration/emigration/migration, History/memory
2	Diminescu D.	«Mobilités et contrôle» in Daniel Kaplan, Hubert Lafont (eds.), *Mobilité.net. Villes, transports, technologie face aux nouvelles mobilités*	2004	Paris: LGDJ		Immigration/emigration/migration, Mobility
3	Diminescu D.	«L'usage du téléphone portable par les migrants en situations précaire», in E. Bajolet, MF Mattei, JM Rennes (eds.), *Quatre ans de recherche urbaine (2001-2004)*	2006	Tours: Presse Universitaire François Rabelais		Immigration/emigration/migration, Mobile technologies (mobile 3G, PDA)
4	Diminescu D., Bounie D., Licoppe Ch.,	«Send money abroad with a simple phone call. A social and economic analysis of the i-transfer service provided by SG», in V. Lazea (ed.) *Economic growth and convergence*	2008	Bucarest: Editura Mustang		Immigration/emigration/migration, Internet (web 2.0/social computing/SNS), Mobile technologies (mobile 3G, PDA)
5	Diminescu D., Licoppe C., Smoreda Z., Zyemlisky C.	«Tailing untethered mobile users: studying urban mobilites and communication practices», in Rich Ling, Scott W. Campbell (eds.) *The reconstruction of space and time*	2008	London: Transaction Publisher		Mobile technologies (mobile 3G, PDA), Immigration/emigration/migration
6	Dimitrakopoulou D., Siapera E.	«Greece: Identical Contents, Low Internet Diffusion», in Van der Wurff, R., and E. Lauf (eds.), *Print and Online and Print Newspapers in Europe*	2005	Amsterdam: Het Spinhuis		Identity, ethnic media
7	Georgiou M.	«Mapping Diasporic Media Cultures: A Transnational Cultural Approach to Exclusion» in Silverstone, R. (ed.) *From Information to Communication: Media, Technology and Everyday Life in Europe*	2005	London: Ashgate		Diaspora, migration, cultural diversity, transnationalism and cosmopolitanism, the city, audience, identity.
8	Georgiou M.	«Diasporic Communities On Line: A Bottom Up Experience of Transnationalism» in Sarikakis, K. and Thussu, D (eds.) *The Ideology of the Internet: Concepts, Policies, Uses*	2006	New York: Hampton Press		Diaspora, migration, cultural diversity, transnationalism and cosmopolitanism, the city, audience, identity.
9	Georgiou M.	«Transnational Crossroads for Media and Diaspora: Three Challenges for Research» in	2007	Wiesbaden		Diaspora, migration, cultural diversity, transnationalism and

		Guedes-Bailey, O., Georgiou, M. and Haridranath, R. (eds.), *Transnational Lives and the Media: Reimagining Diasporas*			cosmopolitanism, the city, audience, identity.
10	Georgiou M.	«Islam in Western Europe» in *EuropaWorld*	2007	London and New York: Routledge	Diaspora, migration, cultural diversity, transnationalism and cosmopolitanism, the city, audience, identity.
11	Georgiou M., Silverstone R.	«Diaspora and Contra-flows beyond Nationcentrism» in Thussu, D. (ed.) *Media on the Move*	2006	London and New York: Routledge	Diaspora, migration, cultural diversity, transnationalism and cosmopolitanism, the city, audience, identity.
12	Gonzàlez A. M., Mena L.	«Cómo medir el fenómeno de la trata y el contrabando de mujeres en destino con las fuentes de datos existentes en España.» Violencias contra las mujeres. Estudios interdisciplinares de género	2008	Salamanca: Ediciones-Universidad Salamanca	Gender, Justice/policing/crime
13	Hepp A.	«Communicative Mobility after the Mobile Phone: The Appropriation of Media Technology in Diasporic Communities» in Hartmann M., Rossler P., Hoflich Joachim R. (eds.), *After the Mobile Phone? Social Changes and the Development of Mobile Communication*	2008	New York: Peter Lang	Ethnic minorities, transnationalism, Mobile phone, migrants, diaspora
14	Hunger U.; Kissau K.	«The Internet as a means of studying transnationalism and Diaspora?» in Faist, Thomas; Bauböck, Rainer; Romanos, Eduardo (eds.), *Diaspora and Transnationalism. Concepts, Theories and Methods*	2009	Amsterdam: IMISCOE Amsterdam University Press (forthcomming)	Ethnic minorities, diaspora, transnationalism, Methodology
15	Kissau K.	«Ethnische Sphären im Internet» in: Müller, Marion; Zifonun, Darius (eds.): *Ethnowissen. Soziologische Beiträge zu ethnischer Differenzierung und Migration*	2008	Wiesbaden: VS Verlag	
16	Madianou M.	«The elusive public of television news» in Livingstone, S. (ed.), *Audiences and Publics: when cultural engagement matters to the public sphere*	2005	Bristol: Intellect Press	Media, culture, Audiovisual (radio, TV, photography, stream)
17	Madianou M.	«ICTs transnational networks and everyday life» in Bodo, S. (ed.), *Quando la cultura fa la differenza*	2006	Rome: Meltemi	Identity, ethnic media; Ethnic minorities, diaspora, transnationalism

18	Madianou M.	«Shifting Discourses: banal nationalism and cultural intimacy in Greek news and everyday life» in Mole, R. (ed.) *Discursive Constructions of Identity in European Politics*	2007	Basingstoke: Palgrave		Identity, media, culture, diaspora, transnationalism
19	Mazzella S.	«Putting Asylum to the Test: Between Immigration Policy and Co-Development» in Fabre T.; P. Sant Cassia (eds.), *Between Europe and the Mediterranean. The Challenges and the fears*	2007	Basingstoke: Palgrave		Demography, Generations
20	Nedelcu M.	«Vers une nouvelle culture du lien: les e-pratiques locales et transnationales des migrants roumains hautement qualifiés», in Nedelcu M. (ed.) *La mobilité internationale des compétences. Situations récentes, approches nouvelles*	2004	Paris: L'Harmattan	http://www.ticm.msh-paris.fr/spip.php?article45	Internet diaspora, electronic transnational practices
21	Nedelcu M.	«E-communautarisme ou l'impact d'Internet sur le quotidien des migrants. Les nouvelles migrations des professionnels roumains au Canada», in Diminescu D., Berthomière W., *Les circulations migratoires roumaines*	2004	Paris: Ed. de la MSH		Transnationalism, integration, Internet mediated migratory practices, Highly skilled migrations
22	Nedelcu M.	«Les nouvelles technologies, creuset d'une nouvelle dynamique diasporique des Roumains», in Chivallon C., Berthomière W. (eds.) *Les diasporas dans le monde contemporain*	2006	Paris: Karthala MSHA		Diaspora, Internet
23	Nedelcu M.	«Des «ennemis du peuple» aux «Roumains de partout». Le rôle de l'Etat d'origine dans la mobilisation transnationale de ses ressortissants» in Cédric Audebert ; Emmanuel Ma Mung (eds.), *Les migrations internationales: enjeux contemporains et questions nouvelles*	2007	Bilbao: Université de Deusto/Humanitarian Net		Transnationalism, civil society, transnational agency, Nation State policy, diaspora networks
24	Nedelcu M.	«*Je passe ma retraite au Canada*». Quand les parents des migrants roumains à Toronto suivent leurs enfants dans la migration» in Cédric Audebert et Emmanuel Ma Mung	2007	Bilbao: Université de Deusto/Humanitarian Net		Migration, intergenerational exchanges, Internet, Zero generation

		(eds.), *Les migrations internationales: enjeux contemporains et questions nouvelles*			
25	Nell L.	«Locally Specific Transnational Political Ties: Turkish and Turkish Kurdish Immigrants in the Netherlands», in Guillou, Anne, Stéphane de Tapia and Martine Wadbled (eds.), *Migrations Turques dans un monde globalisé: le poids du local. (Turkish migrations in a globalized world: the weight of local)*	2007	Rennes: Rennes University Press	http://www.migration letters.com/200401/n ell200401.pdf	Transnationalism, Identity
26	Rigoni I.	Médias musulmans britanniques. Les voix de la jeune génération in Claire Cossée, Emmanuelle Lada et Isabelle Rigoni (dir.), *Faire figure d'étranger : regards croisés sur la production de l'altérité*	2004	Paris Publisher: Armand Colin		Immigration/emigration/migrati on, Identity, Diversity/ Multiculturalism, Media, Religion, Gender Muslims, Media and ICT; second generations
27	Rigoni I.	Multiculturalisme et citoyenneté : l'enjeu des médias communautaires en Europe in Alain Bockel et Isil Karakas (dir.), *Diversité culturelle en Turquie et en Europe*	2004	Paris Publisher: L'Harmattan	http://www.geocities. com/CollegePark/La b/1989/multiculti.ht ml	Immigration/emigration/migrati on, Identity, Diversity/ Multiculturalism, Media, Religion, Gender Multicultural media
28	Rigoni I.	Islamic Features in French and British Community Media in Elizabeth Poole & John E. Richardson (ed.), *Muslims and the News Media*	2006	London Publisher: I. B. Tauris		Immigration/emigration/migrati on, Identity, Diversity/ Multiculturalism, Media, Religion, Gender Muslims, Media and ICT

29	Rigoni I.	Access to Media for European Muslims in Michael Emerson, Amel Boubekeur, Samir Amghar (eds.), *European Islam. Challenges for Society and Public Policy*	2007	Bruxelles: Bruxelles Publisher: Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS)	http://se1.isn.ch/serviceengine/FileContent?serviceID=7&fileid=02393E50-05F1-3CBD-1A8B-628DC8C6F7F0&lng=en	Immigration/emigration/migration, Identity, Diversity/ Multiculturalism, Media, Religion Gender Muslims, Media and ICT
30	Rigoni I.	Women Journalists and Women's Press: Western Europe in Alice Horner & Seteney Shami (ed.), *Encyclopedia of Women and Islamic Cultures*	2007	Leiden Publisher: Brill		Immigration/emigration/migration, Identity, Diversity/ Multiculturalism, Media, Religion, Gender Women and ICT
31	Rigoni I.	L'insertion locale de la presse turcophone à Londres. Le cas de Londra Gazete in Anne Y. Guillou, Stéphane de Tapia, Martine P. Wadbled (ed.), *Migrations turques dans un monde globalisé. Le poids du local*	2007	Rennes: Publisher: Presses universitaires de Rennes		Immigration/emigration/migration, Identity, Diversity/ Multiculturalism, Media, Religion, Gender Identity and cultural /ethnic media
32	Ros H. A.	Interconnected immigrant in the Information Society in Oiarzabal, P.J. i Alonso, A., *Digital Diasporas.*	2008	Reno: University of Nevada Press		Media, culture and society; Ethnic minorities, diaspora, transnationalism, Interconnection, Immigrant experience
33	Ros A.	«Digital migration: the role of information and communication flows in the analysis of contemporary migration» in Alonso, A.;	2008	Reno: University of Nevada Press.		Digital inclusion

		Ololzabal, P. *Digital Diasporas*			
34	Rydin I., Sjöberg U.	Identity, Cultural Change, Citizenship and Generation *Heinz Bonfadelli/ Heinz Moser (Eds.) Medien und Migration: Europa als multikultureller Raum"*	2007	Wiesbaden: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften	Citizenship/legal status, policies local/national/European/international, Media
35	Siapera E.	«Asylum Politics in Cyberspace», in J. Hands and E. Siapera (eds*), At the Interface: Continuity and Transformation in Culture and Politics*	2004	Amsterdam/NY: Rodopi	Immigration/emigration/migration, Integration/settlement, Digital inclusion
36	Siapera E.	«Between Europe and the Nation-State: EU Correspondents in Brussels», in R. Hermann, T. Risse, and M. Brewer (eds.), *Transnational Identities: Becoming European in the EU*	2004	Lanham: Rowman & Littlefield	Identity, Cultural/ethnic media, media, culture and society
37	Siapera E.	«Islam Online: The Internet, Religion and Politics», in N. Karagiannis and P. Wagner (eds.), *Varieties of World Making*	2006	Liverpool: Liverpool University Press	Muslims, Media and ICT
38	Siapera E.	«Transnational Islam and the Internet», in O. G. Bailey, M. Georgiou, and R. Harindranath (eds.), *Transnational Lives and the Media: Re-Imagining Diaspora*	2007	Basingstoke: Macmillan Palgrave	Muslims, Media and ICT, Ethnic minorities, diaspora, transnationalism
39	Siapera E.	'Radical Democratic Politics and Online Islam'	2007	Basingstoke: Macmillan Palgrave	Muslims, Media and ICT; Political participation
40	Silverstone R.	«Mediation and Communication» in Craig Calhoun, Chris Rojek and Bryan Turner (eds.) *The Sage Handbook of Sociology*	2005	London: Sage	http://www.lse.ac.uk/ collections/media@lse/pdf/mediation.pdf	Media, Communication
41	Silverstone R.	Media Technology and Everyday Life in Europe	2005	Ashgate: Aldershot	http://books.google.it /books?id=dZRh3BK wFzIC&dq=%22Medi a+Technology+and+ Everyday+Life+in+E urope%22&printsec=f rontcover&source=bn &hl=it&sa=X&oi=bo ok_result&resnum=4 &ct=result#PPP1,M1	Media, Identity
42	Silverstone R.	«Media and Communication in a Globalised World» in Clive Barnett, Jennifer Robinson	2006	Milton Keynes: The Open University Press		Media, Communication

		and Gillian Rose (eds.) *A Demanding World*				
43	Silverstone R.	«Domesticating Domestication: Reflections on the Life of a Concept», in Thomas Berker, Maren Hartmann, Yves Punie and Katie J Ward (eds.) *Domestication of Media and Technology*	2006	Milton Keynes: The Open University Press	http://books.google.it /books?id=T6IwfM4 H5HYC&pg=PA229 &lpg=PA229&dq=% 22Domesticating+Do mestication%22+silve rstone&source=bl&ot s=8nOBb5zB38&sig= 1gDvDJCTVl8VC8cB J6oH8djCTLA&hl=it &sa=X&oi=book_res ult&resnum=4&ct=re sult	Media
44	Sow P.	Prácticas transnacionales y espacios de acción (wáar) de los Senegaleses en España in ESCRIVÁ; RIBAS, N. *Migración y Desarrollo.* CSIC-Politeya. Page. 235- 254	2004	CSIC-Politeya , Madrid		Transnationalism, Political participation/mobilisation

Article in a (refereed) scientific/academic journal

1		Nuevas Tecnologías para una Educación Intercultural, *Aula intercultural*, n. 2	2008	http://www.aulainterc ultural.org/IMG/pdf/ revistaaula2.pdf	Immigration/emigration/migration, Culture, Education/learning/training, Generations
2	Bernal V.	Diaspora, cyberspace and political imagination: the Eritrean diaspora online *Global Networks* vol. 6, n. 2: 161-179.	2006		Ethnic minorities, diaspora, transnationalism
3	Boix M.	Tecnologías de la Información y la Comunicación: imprescindibles para la Educación Intercultural y la Interculturalidad, *Aula intercultural*, n. 2	2008	http://www.aulainterc ultural.org/IMG/pdf/ revistaaula2.pdf	Immigration/emigration/migration, Culture, Education/learning/training, Generations
4	Chan B.	Virtual Communities and Chinese National Identity, *Journal of Chinese Overseas*, vol. 2, n. 1: 1-32.	2006	http://muse.jhu.edu/j ournals/journal_of_ch inese_overseas/v002/ 2.1chan.pdf	Identity, ethnic media, ethnic minorities, diaspora, transnationalism
5	D'haenens L.,	Digital citizenship among ethnic minority	2007	http://www.cjsm.vlaa	Digital inclusion, ethnic minorities

	Koeman J., Sayes F.	youths in the Netherlands and Flanders, *New media & society*, Vol9(2):278–299		nderen.be/e-cultuur/downloads/digitalcitizenshipNM&S.pdf	
6	Diminescu D.	Les documents numériques: méthodologie d'archivage et perspectives de recherche sur les migrations, *Migrance Générique*, n 25-26/ nov. 2004	2004	http://www.ticm.msh-paris.fr/spip.php?article17	Immigration/emigration/migration, Methodology
7	Diminescu D.	Enfants sans frontières, *Hommes et Migrations*, n. 1249, sept-oct 2004	2004		Generations, Immigration/emigration/migration, Mobility
8	Diminescu D.	La mobilité des jeunes roumains à l'heure de l'élargissement européen, *Hommes et Migrations*, n. 1251	2004		Immigration/emigration/migration, Mobility
9	Diminescu D.	Ici et là-bas, bricoler avec les opportunités, *Informations sociales*, n. 113	2004		Social protection; Integration; Marginality, Informal Economics, Street trade; Press, Undocumented Immigrants
10	Diminescu D.	La traçabilité migratoire, *Après demain*, N. avril, 2004	2004		Immigration/emigration/migration, Mobility, Connections
11	Diminescu D.	Le migrant connecté pour un manifeste épistémologique, *Migrations Société*, vol.XVII, n. 102	2005		Culture of bonds, ICT, Migrants, Mobility
12	Diminescu D.	Genèse d'une figure de migrant, *Cosmopolitiques*, n. 11/2006	2006		Immigration/emigration/migration, Identity, Media
13	Diminescu D.	The connected migrant. An epistemological manifesto, *Social Science Information*, vol 47 n. 4, pp.565-579	2008		Culture of bonds, ICT, Migrants, Mobility
14	Diminescu D., Licoppe C., Smoreda Z., Zyemlisky C.	Using mobilphone geolocalisation for "socio-geographical' analysis of co-ordination, urban mobilities, and social integration patterns, *Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie*, vol 99.	2008		Mobile technologies (mobile 3G, PDA), Integration/settlement, Policies local/national/European/international
15	Georgiou M.	Diasporic Media Across Europe: Multicultural Societies and the Universalism-Particularism Continuum, *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 31(3)	2005		Diaspora, migration, cultural diversity, transnationalism and cosmopolitanism, the city, audience, identity.
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20	Hepp A.	Transculturality as a Perspective: Researching Media Cultures Comparatively, *Forum Qualitative Sozialforschung / Forum: Qualitative Social Research*, Vol 10, No 1 (2009)	2009	http://www.qualitative-research.net/index.php/fqs/article/viewArticle/1221	Ethnic minorities, diaspora, transnationalism
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33	Mazzucato, V., Kabki, M., Smith, L.	Transnational migration and the economy of funerals: changing practices in Ghana in *Development and Change*	2006	http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext/118626763/PDFSTART	Transnationalism, Cultural values, Mobile technologies, Migrant networks
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49	Sow P.	Esposas de inmigrantes senegaleses y gambianos en Cataluña (España): entre vida familiar y vida profesional, *Documents d'Analisi Geografica*. n. 43. pp. 69- 88	2004	http://ddd.uab.es/pub/dag/02121573n43p69.pdf	Immigration/emigration/migration, Family, Gender
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Conference Paper

1	Adeniyi A. G.	«Nigerian diaspora and the virtual construction of identity» Text of paper prepared for the Institute of Communications Studies (ICS) post-graduate conference holding 18.05.2007. Institute of Communications Studies, University of Leeds	2007	Leeds: Institute of Communications Studies, University of Leeds	http://www.personal.leeds.ac.uk/~icsfsp/papers_files/files/Abiodun_Adeniyi_paper.doc	Identity, Migrant organisations, Ethnic minorities, diaspora, transnationalism
2	Diminescu D.	«Le migrant dans un système globale des mobilités» in S . Allemand, F. Ascher, *Le sens du mouvement*, *Actes du colloque de Cerisy*	2004	Paris: Edition Belin		Immigration/emigration/migration, Mobility, Connections
3	Diminescu D.	«Le passage par l'écran: ou l'émergence de nouvelles frontières», in *Actes du colloque Les frontières de l'Europe*	2006	Bucarest: Editions Universitatii, Bucarest		Immigration/emigration/migration, Mobility
4	Diminescu D., Renault M.	«ICT and Sponsorships in Activist Movements in Support of France's *Sans-Papiers*» in Eric Mielants (ed.) *Actes du colloque PEWS* Annual conference of the ASA Political Economy of the World-System section of the American sociological association	2008	Fairfield		Migrant organisations, Media, Political participation/mobilisation
5	González E.	The Role of Information in Contemporary Migration More Sources but Less Informed	2008	Barcelona	http://www.uoc.edu/in3/dt/eng/wp08005_gonzalez.pdf	Immigration/emigration/migration, Media, information
6	Gonzàlez E.; Ros, A.	«Migració a la Societat de la Informació. Construint un model d'anàlisi» in IX Congrés Espanyol de Sociologia. Federación Española de Sociología. Barcelona, 13 September 2007	2007	Barcelona		Immigration/emigration/migration, Media, information
7	Hepp A.	«New media connectivity: a new world of mobility? The internet, identity and deterritorialization in Europe»	2005	Sheffield: University of Sheffield	http://www.shef.ac.uk/content/1/c6/04/88/28/Hepp.pdf	Ethnic minorities, diaspora, transnationalism
8	Horsti K.	«Anti-racist discourse for social change?:The Church and the media supporting asylum	2008	Barcelona		Discrimination/racism/exclusion, gender, identity, media,

		seekers in Finland». ECREA conference in 25-28 November 2008				irregular migration
9	Hourani G.	«Diaspora and E-Commerce: The Globalization of Lebanese Baklava». Eighth Mediterranean Research Meeting, Workshop 06: Between Society and the Market: Novel Approaches to the Business History of the Middle East, Montecatini Terme, Italy, 21-25 March 2007	2007	Montecatini Terme, Italy		Economy, diaspora, transnationalism
10	Hourani G., Sensenig-Dabbous E.	«Transnational Lebanese Communities Network: Using Traditional, Alternative and ICT-Based Methodologies to Study Middle Eastern Migration Networks». The Sixth Mediterranean Social and Political Research Meeting, Robert Schumann Centre for Advanced Studies, The European University Institute, Montecatini Terme, Florence, Italy	2005	Montecatini Terme, Italy		Transnationalism, economy, diaspora
11	Klute E.	«Thinking forward: Making the Media more Diverse and the Role of "Change Agents»	2004		http://www.miramedia.nl/media/files/guide_for_change_agents.pdf	Diversity/multiculturalism, media, culture
12	Mazzucato, V	«Bridging boundaries with a transnational research approach: a simultaneous matched sample methodology». European University Institute, Florence, Italy, April 10-11, 2008.	2009	Florence, Italy		Methodology, Transnationalism, Computer, Mobile technologies, connectivity
13	Mc Gonagle T.	«European-level measures for promoting cultural diversity in broadcasting: quixotic tilting in a new technological era?». KATTI seminar, "New Dimensions of Freedom of Speech"	2008	Helsinki: University of Helsinki, Finland	http://www.ivir.nl/publications/mcgonagle/KATTI_paper.pdf	Multicultural media; media, culture and society
14	Pecoraro M.	«Highly skilled migrants in Switzerland»	2004	Neuchâtel: Swiss Forum for Migration and Population Studies, University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland	http://www.irpps.cnr.it/ricmob/web_conf/download/Pecoraro_paper.pdf	Economic integration/labour market/informal economy

15	Pertierra, Law, Barengreth	«Migrations, Diasporas and ICTs»	2008	Udine: Udine University		Ethnic minorities, diaspora, transnationalism
16	Prendes P., Martínez-Sánchez F., Castañeda L. Educational Technology Research Group (GITE)	«Migrations and the Net: new virtual spaces to build a cultural identity»	2008	Murcia: University of Murcia, Spain	http://bancadati.italialavoro.it/BDD_WEB/bdd/publishcontents/bin/C_21_Strumento_4719_documenti_itemName_0_documento.pdf	Multiculturalism, ICT, Pedagogy, School, immigration, acculturation, adaptation
17	Rigoni I.	Nouveaux médias, nouvelles solidarités. Les médias communautaires dans l'espace public Ier Congrès de l'AFS (Association française de sociologie), RT 37 Sociologie des médias	2004	Université de Villetaneuse		Immigration/emigration/migration, Identity, Diversity/ Multiculturalism, Media, Religion, Gender
18	Rigoni I.	Cicero Foundation (Maastricht), International Seminar for Experts in the series Great Debates, *Integrating Migrants in Europe. Comparing Different National Approaches*	2005	Paris : Maison de l'Amérique latine		Immigration/emigration/migration, Identity, Diversity/ Multiculturalism, Media, Religion, Gender
19	Rigoni I.	Ethnic websites. A European Comparaison, IMISCOE Conference, Cross Cluster "Bridge-IT: Immigrants and ICT in the EU: uses, practices and socio-economic implications"	2008	Bilbao: University of Deusto		Immigration/emigration/migration, Identity, Diversity/ Multiculturalism, Media, Religion, Gender
20	Rigoni I.	Médias et immigration : 'je t'aime moi non plus' Table ronde internationale *Médias et intégration - expériences européennes*	2008	Paris : Cité internationale universitaire, Maison Heinrich Heine - Fondation de l'Allemagne & Collège d'Espagne		Immigration/emigration/migration, Identity, Diversity/ Multiculturalism, Media, Religion, Gender
21	Rigoni I.	Rapports genrés et production identitaire au sein des médias ethniques Colloque *Le genre au cœur des migrations*	2008	Paris: University Paris 8		Immigration/emigration/migration, Identity, Diversity/ Multiculturalism, Media, Religion, Gender
22	Rigoni I.	Minorités, médias et représentation en Europe Colloque *Représentation et représentativité des immigrés dans les médias*	2008	BMVR Alcazar		Immigration/emigration/migration, Identity, Diversity/ Multiculturalism, Media, Religion, Gender

23	Rigoni I.	Sortir de l'invisibilité. Deux expériences innovatrices d'imbrication entre médias de masse et médias des minorités ethniques Congrès de l'AISLF, GT13	2008	Istambul: Université de Galatasaray		Immigration/emigration/migration, Identity, Diversity/ Multiculturalism, Media, Religion, Gender
24	Rigoni I.	Genre et Islam dans la presse écrite alternative : la révolution par les femmes ?Colloque international *Genre, journalisme et presse écrite. Place et production des femmes et des hommes dans la presse*	2008	Rennes: IEP		Immigration/emigration/migration, Identity, Diversity/ Multiculturalism, Media, Religion, Gender
25	Rigoni I.	Les luttes de dénomination autour des 'médias des minorités ethniques'Colloque *Catégorisation(s) et migrations*	2008	Paris: CERI		Immigration/emigration/migration, Identity, Diversity/ Multiculturalism, Media, Religion, Gender
26	Ros, Adela; González, E.	"Migration in the Information Society. Building a New Model of Analysis", IXth Spanish Congress of Sociology	2007	Barcelona		Immigration/emigration/migration, Interconnection, Methodology, Information and communication flows
27	Ros H. A., González, E.	"Migrating in the Information Age" 12th International Metropolis Conference. Melbourne.	2007	Melbourne		Media, culture and society
28	Ros H. A., González, E.	Immigration and Information Networks, Vth Congress of Immigration in Spain. Migrations and Human Development	2007	Valencia		Media, culture and society; Ethnic minorities, diaspora, transnationalism, Immigration/emigration/migration, Interconnection, Information networks, Information flows
29	Ros, A., Gonzales, E., Marin, A., Sow, P.	*Migration and information flow. A new lens for the study of contemporary international migration*, IN3 Working Paper	2007	Barcelona		Diaspora, Information

External and internal report

1	Devroe I.	'Minority Report': Ethnic Minorities' Diasporic News Consumption and News Reading	2008	Ghent: University of Ghent	http://www.allacademic.com/meta/p90129_index.html	Ethnic minorities, diaspora, transnationalism
2	Gonzàlez A. M., Mena L., Garcìa S., Lòpez A., Torrado E.	La medición del tráfico y contrabando de mujeres a través de fuentes secundarias	2008	Madrid: Universidad Complutense		ICT, Trafficking of Human Beings, Gender
3	Ros, A.; Guillemat, E., Aragall, X.	Missing opportunities. The problem of underemployment among immigrants in Catalonia"	2008	Barcelona: Pla Estratègic Metropolità de Barcelona		Immigration/emigration/migration, Diversity/multiculturalism, Labour market, Integration/settlement

Dissertation

1	Romano I.	Immigrazione e stampa in Italia. Dall'esclusione alla partecipazione.		Bologna: University of Bologna	http://www.mmc2000.net/docs/41fw_tesi_di_laurea_su_giornalismo_e_immigrazione_media_mult.zip	Political participation, media, culture and society
2	Silvestri G.	L'informazione utile. Percorsi della comunicazione interculturale in Italia	2006	Genova: University of Genova	http://www.mmc2000.net/docs/55Informazione_utile_Tesi_Silvestri.pdf	Media, Language
3	Zoia L.	Pluralismo dei media e diversità culturale in Europa. Il ruolo dei media nel promuovere una migliore rappresentazione dei migranti e delle minoranze.	2008	Padova: University of Padova		Media, Migrant organisations