Joint JRC IPTS – DG INFSO eInclusion Seminar on:

ICT for the integration of migrants: skills, jobs and participation

JRC–IPTS, Information Society Unit

Brussels, 20th January 2010

Setting the Scene: Use of ICT by migrants

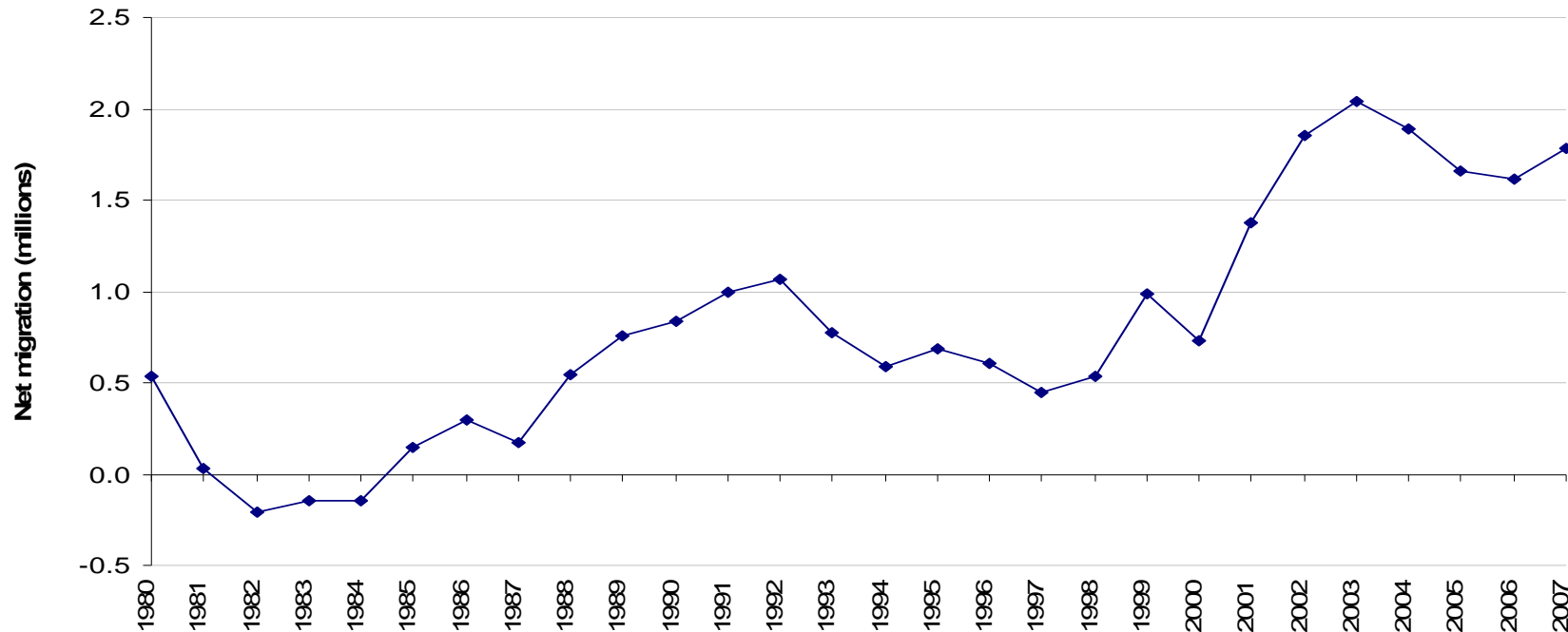Stefano Kluzer

Joint Research Centre (JRC)
Institute for Prospective Technological Studies
The European Commission's Research-Based Policy Support Organisation

Content of presentation

- **Facts and figures about immigrants in the EU**

- **ICT adoption and use by immigrants & ethnic minorities in EU**

- **Overview of ICT initiatives for/by immigrants & ethnic minorities in EU**
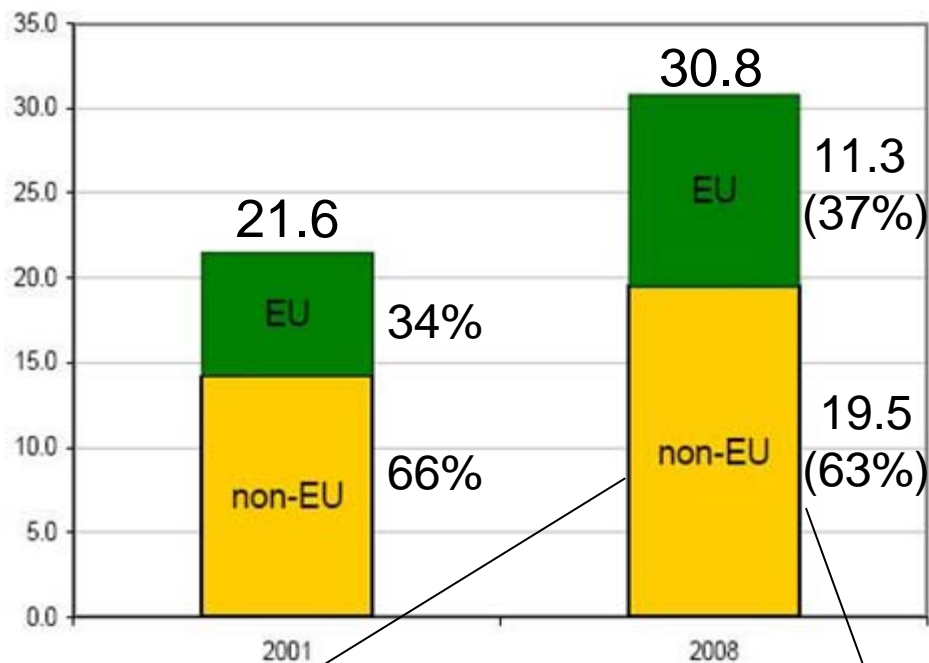
- **Concluding policy remarks**

Foreign population's continuous growth

Chart: Net migration to the EU25, 1980 to 2007 (in millions)

Source: Eurostat, demographic statistics

- Over 2001-2008, + 9.2M foreign citizens in EU27

- January 1 2008, 30.8M foreign citizens = 6.2% of EU population (was 4.5% in 2001)

- In 2006, about 50M foreign-born (10% of EU population)

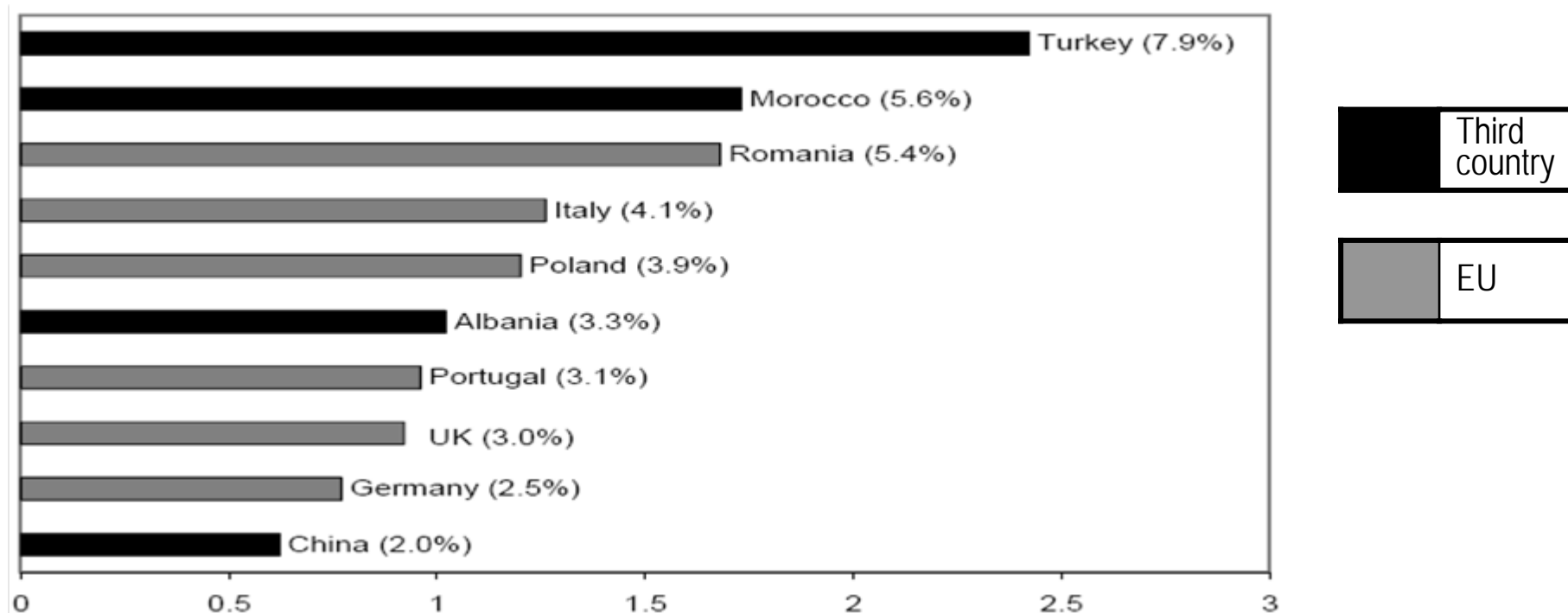- By 2060, +58M foreigners to maintain current EU27 population level

EU27 foreign citizens (in millions)
by EU/non-EU citizenship, 2001 vs 2008*

Non-EU Europe	31,0%
Africa	24,0%
Asia	19,0%
America	16,3%
Oceania	1,1%
Unknown	8,7%

- 63% of foreigners are non-EU citizen

- Non-EU Europeans is the largest group among Third country nationals (non-EU foreigners)

* Source: Eurostat, Statistics in focus — 94/2009

Ten most numerous groups of foreign citizens in EU27 as a % of EU total foreign population and millions, 2008*

Legend: Third country (black), EU (grey)

Bar chart:
- Turkey (7.9%)
- Morocco (5.6%)
- Romania (5.4%)
- Italy (4.1%)
- Poland (3.9%)
- Albania (3.3%)
- Portugal (3.1%)
- UK (3.0%)
- Germany (2.5%)
- China (2.0%)

X-axis: 0, 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3

- The challenges of "being a foreigner" in the EU –beyond legal rights issues - concern many EU citizens and not only so called Third country nationals

- Statistics on "foreigners" are only a proxy for third-country nationals

* Source: Eurostat, Statistics in focus — 94/2009

- **No systematic/longitudinal data collection yet in Europe**

- **The annual *Community survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals* (Eurostat) from 2010 includes question on nationality and country of birth of respondents**
  - ✓ Optional question (some countries unlikely to use it, e.g. France)
  - ✓ Sample representativeness -> only EU vs non-EU groups

- **Serious methodological challenges (geographic distribution, mobility and dynamism of IEM population)**

- **Few quantitative sources found/available:**
  - ✓ NL - Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau in 2004/5 on ICT use among young people
  - ✓ UK - Ofcom 2007 (Communication services) 2008 (Media Literacy) on Black and Minority Ethnics Groups
  - ✓ DE - Migranten und Medien 2007 on 6 migrants groups
  - ✓ ES – INE since 2004 "foreigners" detected within the annual ICT usage survey

- **IEM have similar/higher PC, Internet, Social computing uptake compared to native population**
    - ✓ UK (2007) Internet access at home: (under 45 y.o.) all UK 74% vs. IEM 71-82%
    - ✓ DE (2006) PC availability: 69% natives vs. 76% in 6 IEM groups
    - ✓ ES (2008) Internet users: "Spaniards" 56.7% vs. "foreigners" 56.8%
    - ✓ NL (2004/5) Frequent Internet users: 91% Dutch (15-24 y.o.) vs. 83-89% in 4 IEM groups
    - ✓ UK (2008) Profile on Social Networking Services: all UK Internet adult users 22% vs. 31-41% in 3 IEM groups

- **Internet/phone shops have crucial role for access, esp. among newly arrived and young IEM**

Spain - Internet use in last 3 month: from where? % Internet users (2008)			
	Home	**Work**	**Cibercenter**
Spanish	78,6	45,6	7,0
Foreigners	62,3	19,9	**35,2**

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística, "ICT in Households Survey", 2008

Communications and other usage drivers

- **Main ICT use is for communication**

  Spain (INE 2008)

  in last 3 months used Internet for …

% of Internet users

	Spaniards	Foreigners	
Phone	8,3	25,2	
Video/Webcam	16,7	42,6	++
Chats, fora	24,7	38,8	
InstMessage	52,9	66,0	
Read Blogs	31,5	24,4	=
Own Blog	9,4	9,3	

- **Strong motivations drive ICT use across migration phases**

Phase	Technology	Prevailing needs
Preparation	Web E-mail TV	· Exploring info on destination · Creating/verifying images of destination
Arrival	Mobile SNS (Facebook, Skyblog….)	· Establishing/managing social relations · Communication for emotional support · Job search and job-related mobility · Digital skills for work

Settlement	VoIP/ Webcam
	Chat/IM
	Mobile/SMS
	Web
		· Staying in touch with
		   – family (including remittances) and friends
		   – Diaspora & homeland
		· Children's education
		· Living in digital society

Also among IEM digital divide exists and is multi-dimensional:

- **Older age**

	Turkish backgr.	Age			Sex		Place of Birth		Knowledge of German language		
		14-29	30-49	> 50	Male	Female	Germany	Foreign countries	very good	avg	little
Basis	500	198	236	66	202	298	163	334	229	106	165
Regular Internet-User (%)	36	62	25	9	46	25	67	23	57	36	12

Source: Simon, Erk "Migranten und Medien 2007" in Media Perspektiven 9/2007

Also among IEM digital divide exists and is multi-dimensional:

- **Older age, place of birth**

	Turkish backgr.	Age			Sex		Place of Birth		Knowledge of German language		
		14-29	30-49	> 50	Male	Female	Germany	Foreign countries	very good	avg	little
Basis	500	198	236	66	202	298	163	334	229	106	165
Regular Internet-User (%)	36	62	25	9	46	25	67	23	57	36	12

Source: Simon, Erk "Migranten und Medien 2007" in Media Perspektiven 9/2007

Digital exclusion and divides persist

Also among IEM digital divide exists and is multi-dimensional:

- **Older age, place of birth and language proficiency (likely correlated) are particularly critical**

	Turkish backgr.	Age			Sex		Place of Birth		Knowledge of German language		
		14-29	30-49	> 50	Male	Female	Germany	Foreign countries	very good	avg	little
Basis	500	198	236	66	202	298	163	334	229	106	165
Regular Internet-User (%)	36	62	25	9	46	25	67	23	57	36	12

Source: Simon, Erk "Migranten und Medien 2007" in Media Perspektiven 9/2007

Also among IEM digital divide exists and is multi-dimensional:

- **Older age, place of birth and language proficiency (likely correlated) are particularly critical**

- **Gender is also a critical factor (more so than in overall population)**

	Turkish backgr.	Age			Sex		Place of Birth		Knowledge of German language		
		14-29	30-49	> 50	Male	Female	Germany	Foreign countries	very good	avg	little
Basis	500	198	236	66	202	298	163	334	229	106	165
Regular Internet-User (%)	(36)	62	25	9	46	25	67	23	57	36	12

Source: Simon, Erk "Migranten und Medien 2007" in Media Perspektiven 9/2007

Beyond user-driven, market-led adoption of ICT (IEM role also in supply!), we identified and analysed >120 initiatives in EU27 (+ Norway - Cyprus, Estonia, Poland, Slovenia)

- **Helping IEM to use ICT**
  - ✓ **ICT access and digital literacy in 30% of cases**
  - ✓ **often multi-target initiatives with generic/basic content -> limited impact**
- **Using ICT to better service/help IEM**
  - ✓ **≈ 50% of cases support intermediaries/service delivery actors**
  - ✓ **develop/adapt online content and services for IEM integration needs (++ education, +- eGovernment, -- less economic participation)**
- **IEM appropriating ICT beyond strictly personal use (empowerment)**
  - ✓ **>50% of cases leadership/active involvement of IEM in delivery process**
  - ✓ **gain "voice", visibility and "dialogue" with host society (web 2.0 effect)**
  - ✓ **self-help solutions**

Public sector main founder and often partner

- 50% of funding sources are Member State's <u>public sector</u>, 20% are <u>EU programmes</u> (such as FSE/Equal, Grundtvig, INTI-Integration Fund …)

- 80% carried out (often jointly) by <u>third sector and/or public sector</u>

but …

- <u>not many</u> overall

- <u>no explicit/targeted attention to IEM</u> in digital inclusion policies (except UK in 2000-2005 and PT)

- <u>no explicit/systematic attention to ICT opportunities for IEM</u> in integration, education, health and social policies

- many local initiatives (several policy domains) de facto support ICT use by/for IEM, but are <u>project-based, short-term, with limited sustainability</u>

- Highly <u>unequal e-readiness of third sector</u>

High motivation and/or adoption of ICT among IEM -> enablers of integration in EU which require more strategic and focused policies:

- digital access and literacy measures still important for all targets (also IEM):
  - ✓ new generation of Public Internet Access Points (services, participation, etc.)
  - ✓ incentive schemes for operators to bring broadband in deprived areas and for households to purchase PC and/or connectivity (home access crucial)
- … but should address IEM's specific barriers and needs:
  - ✓ link digital literacy to other needs of IEM (e.g. language, employment, social participation)
  - ✓ consider cultural diversity and specific gender issues
  - ✓ consider language barriers (content, interfaces) in training, information and service provision, esp. in public sector and publicly-funded initiatives
- ICT initiatives should be mainstreamed in non-ICT policy domains (employment, education, health, introduction and integration measures) and linked to primary, well focused needs and interests of IEM

s.kluzer@gmail.com

http://is.jrc.ec.europa.eu/pages/EAP/eInclusion.html