## Contents

Acknowledgements — V		
1	Introduction —— 1 References —— 6	
2	European migrant crisis — 9 References — 16	
3	ICT and media practices before and during escape —— 19	
3.1	ICT and media practices before forced migration —— 19	
3.2	ICT and media practices during forced migration — 23	
3.3	ICT and media practices in refugee camps —— 28	
3.4	The special role of ICT and media —— 31	
	References —— 33	
4	Integration initiatives —— 36	
	References —— 40	
5	German asylum procedure —— 42	
5.1	Asylum seekers: Proof of arrival —— 42	
5.2	Asylum seekers: Personal asylum application —— 45	
5.3	Asylum applicants: Permission to reside —— 45	
5.4	Asylum applicants: Personal interview —— 46	
5.5	Decision on asylum status: Persons entitled to protection	
	and persons entitled to remain —— 46	
5.6	Special case of unaccompanied minors — 48	
5.7	Rejections —— 48	
5.8	Family reunification —— 49	
5.9	Family asylum —— 50	
	References —— 51	
6	Theoretical foundations —— 52	
6.1	Information behavior research —— 53	
6.2	Uses and gratifications theory —— 56	
6.3	ICT, online and traditional media — 58	
6.4	Intuitive research model —— 59	
	References — 62	

7	Methods —— 65
7.1	Multiple methods approach: Gathering qualitative
	and quantitative data —— 66
7.2	Literature review: Identifying literature on ICT and media
	practices for integration —— 69
7.3	Interviews and surveys: ICT and media practices in a new
	country —— <b>71</b>
7.4	Information needs: Content analysis of a forum (Wefugees) —— 78
7.5	Qualitative expert interviews —— 81
	References —— 83
8	ICT and media practices for integration – A literature review —— 85
8.1	Overview of data — 86
8.2	ICT and media usage in a new home country —— 93
8.3	Problems related to ICT and media usage —— 95
8.4	Results in accordance with the uses and gratifications
	theory —— 97
8.5	Information exchange —— 114
8.6	Conclusion —— 118
	References —— 123
9	Identifying ICT and media practices in a new country –
	Age- and gender-dependent results —— 127
9.1	Applied ICT and media —— 130
9.2	ICT and media practices for information —— 134
9.3	ICT and media practices for entertainment —— 138
9.4	ICT and media practices for socialization —— 141
9.5	ICT and media practices for self-presentation —— 143
9.6	Conclusion —— 145
	References —— 146
10	Home country and now – Comparing adapted media and ICT
	practices —— 148
10.1	Social media services —— 153
10.2	Online media —— 171
10.3	ICT —— 185
10.4	Traditional/offline media —— 191
10.5	Conclusion —— 199

11	Information needs of asylum seekers in a new country —— 203
11.1	Documents/legal status —— 204
11.2	Employment/job —— 206
11.3	Media —— 208
11.4	Marriage —— 208
11.5	Travel —— 209
11.6	Language —— <b>210</b>
11.7	Institutions —— 210
11.8	Studying —— 211
11.9	Paternity rights —— 212
11.10	Money —— 212
11.11	Accommodation —— 214
11.12	Integration into German culture —— 214
11.13	Other categories —— 214
11.14	Pre-formulated categories —— 215
12	Experts' insights – Difficulties and information practices of
	asylum seekers —— 217
12.1	Difficulties during forced migration and integration —— 218
12.2	Information behavior —— 220
12.3	ICT and media —— 225
12.4	Social media use —— 226
12.5	Age- and gender-dependent observations — 227
12.6	Conclusion —— 228
13	Discussion —— 230
13.1	ICT and media practices for integration - A literature
	review —— 231
13.2	Identifying ICT and media practices in a new country –
	Age- and gender-dependent results —— 232
13.3	Home country and now - Comparing adapted media and ICT
	practices —— 235
13.4	Information needs of asylum seekers in a new country —— 238
13.5	Experts' insights - Difficulties and information practices
	of asylum seekers —— 239
13.6	Recommendations —— 240
13.7	Conclusion —— 242
	References —— 246