



**Summer course "The  
measurement of personal  
networks"**

**Barcelona, July 1-5, 2013**

Dear participant,

Welcome to the International Summer Course "The measurement of personal networks"! In this document, you will find the program of the course and of the International Seminar on Personal Networks that takes place in the last days of the course, the abstracts of the presentations in the seminar, and practical information about accommodation, transport, and more.

For those of you who will present a paper in the seminar: you will have 20 min. time for the presentation plus 10 for the audience to discuss your work with you. A computer and projector are available, but of course you can also bring your own laptop if you wish so.

If you need any further information, please don't hesitate to contact us. We hope you enjoy the course!

Warm regards,

The organizers

Miranda Lubbers & José Luis Molina



## Summer course "The measurement of personal networks"

Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB), July 1-5, 2013

### Course Organizer

The Personal Networks Laboratory (**egolab**-GRAFO), Department of Social and Cultural Anthropology, UAB.

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### Presentation

The aim of this summer course is to enable graduate students and researchers in the social sciences to create, compare and critique personal network research designs. The course is a mix of theoretical and computer sessions. On the first day, we will discuss the basic definitions and central concepts in personal network research and we will briefly relate personal networks with various theoretical streams in the social sciences. This will give students an understanding of the different requirements that researchers may pose to their instruments. We will then introduce the basic steps of measurement of personal networks in survey research. The second day is focused on delineating the networks. Students will be introduced to the variety of name generators and alternative approaches used in the social sciences, which will be compared with respect to contents, the characteristics of the measured networks and ties, the reliability and validity of the measures, and respondent burden. On the third day, we will discuss the measurement of basic name interpreters, such as tie strength, roles, and geographical locations, and the measurement of network structure. The second part of the week (from Wednesday afternoon onwards) is devoted to participation in an international seminar on personal networks, starting with a keynote lecture of Betina Hollstein about mixing methods in personal network research.

Throughout the course, the students will have hands-on sessions with the computer programs that were specifically developed for the computer-assisted collection, visualization and analysis of extended personal networks, with both quantitative and qualitative aspects. For this aim, scholars involved in the development of these programs participate in the sessions. In this edition we will present the new version of EgoNet which allows multiple name generators and a flexible number or alters, and the prototype of a smartphone app for gathering both cognitive and behavioral personal network data, the Social Capital Companion, developed and presented by Jürgen Lerner.

This summer course is intended for PhD students and researchers interested in designing their own personal network studies. We expect them to have a basic understanding of general social science methodology (e.g., questionnaire construction, concepts of validity and reliability). Students are expected to participate in class discussions. We also ask them to prepare a summary of their research aims (max. 1 page), to help us understand their interests and focus their attention to specific readings. Students are strongly encouraged to do the suggested readings before taking the course. The sessions will be conducted in English.

All participants will receive an official certificate of attendance by the organizers. Participants who wish so can also get an official recognition of credits. For this aim, at the end of each session participants are asked to complete a task and send it to the professors. Those who do can obtain the official recognition. This document is issued after request by the participants at the end of the course by the Postgraduate School, it has an extra cost of about 26,5€ and it takes about 10 days to be issued.

## Program Summer Course

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
10:00- 14:00	<p>Introduction to the course.</p> <p><b>Introduction to the measurement of personal networks.</b> (<i>Miranda J. Lubbers and José Luis Molina</i>)</p>	<p><b>Comparison of name generators: Contents, reliability and validity, characteristics of measured networks</b> (<i>Miranda J. Lubbers</i>)</p>	<p><b>Name Interpreters. Measuring relationships among alters</b> (<i>Miranda J. Lubbers</i>).</p> <p>Comparing personal networks with clustered graphs (<b>EgoNet - visone</b>) (<b>Jürgen Lerner</b>)</p>	<p><b>International Seminar</b>  (09.30 - 13.00)</p>	<p><b>International Seminar</b>  (09.30 - 13.00)</p>
14:00-16:00	<i>Lunch</i>	<i>Lunch</i>	<i>Lunch</i>	<i>Lunch</i> (13:00-15.00)	<i>Lunch</i> (13:00 - 15.00)
16:00-18:30	<p>Workshop Personal network analysis with <b>EgoNet</b> (<i>José Luis Molina</i>)</p>	<p>Workshop <b>Vennmaker</b> (<i>Markus Gamper*</i>).</p>	<p>Start of the <b>International Seminar</b>: Keynote address by <b>Betina Hollstein</b></p>	<p><b>International Seminar</b> (15.00-17.00)</p> <p>Presentation of smartphone app by <b>Jürgen Lerner</b>  (17.30-18.30)</p>	
20.00			<i>Official group dinner</i>		

## International Seminar into Personal Networks

Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB), July 3-5, 2013



### Seminar Organizer

The Personal Networks Laboratory (**egolab**-GRAFO), Department of Social and Cultural Anthropology, UAB.

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### Scientific Committee

Miranda Lubbers, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain.

Isidro Maya Jariego, University of Sevilla, Spain.

Chris McCarty, University of Florida, USA.

Verónica De Miguel Luken, University of Málaga, Spain.

Mario Diani, ICREA-UPF, Spain.

Raffaele Vacca, Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca, Italy.

José Luis Molina, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain.

Joan Miquel Verd, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain.

## Program of the seminar

The seminar will start on the 3rd of July after lunch at 16.00, and it will end after lunch, around 16.00, at the 5th of July - which is also the end of the course. The location of the seminar is the "Sala de Graus" at the Faculty of Arts, and the "Aula P-24" at the Faculty of Psicologia (both in the same building). The group dinner will take place at the restaurant Marcs in Bellaterra. Please see the description of how to get to both places and the maps at the end of this document.

### Wednesday 3<sup>rd</sup> of July, 2013

(Location: "Sala de Graus", at the Faculty of Arts, or the "Facultat de Filosofia y Lletres")

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15.30 (For those who wish so..) Gathering at the **International Welcome Point** and walk to the conference room.

16.00 **Welcome**

[José Luis Molina & Miranda Lubbers](#)

16.15

**Keynote address**

"Mixed-methods research on personal networks"

[Betina Hollstein, University of Hamburg](#)

18.15

Coffee & tea (Sala de Graus)

20.00

Group dinner at the restaurant "Marcs" in Bellaterra

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## Thursday - July 4<sup>th</sup>, 2013

("Sala de Graus" of the "Facultat de Filosofia y Lletres")

09.30	<b>Session 1 "Personal networks and knowledge creation"</b>
09.30	The contingent value of co-authorship networks among biomedical scientists Oscar Llopis Corcoles, Pablo D'Este & Alfredo Yegros - University of Valencia
10.00	The value of personal network research for studying the intellectual engagements of British think-tanks Jordan S. Tchilingirian - University of Cambridge
10.30	Professional networks and knowledge creation in universities Filipa Ribeiro - University of Porto
11.00	Coffee & tea (Sala de Graus)

11.30	<b>Session 2 "Miscellaneous: Political action, mental health and internet"</b>
11.30	"Political involvement on multiple levels. A Relational Approach to the Structure of Core Networks, Political Action, and Organizational Embeddedness" Tunde Cserpes - University of Illinois at Chicago
12.00	"Is personal network mapping a useful approach for understanding recovery for people with severe mental illness?" Daryl Sweet, Vanessa Pinfeld, Chris Griffiths, Richard Byng, Ian Porter, Cath Quinn - University of Manchester, McPin Foundation, Rethink Mental Illness, and Plymouth University
12.30	"Internet and Social Capital in Chile. A preliminary approach." Ruben Pino & José Ignacio Porrás - ARS Chile

13.00 Lunch at the restaurant of the Faculty of Arts

15.00	<b>Session 3 "Personal networks, migration and transnationalism"</b>
15.00	"Transnational vs. local immigrant self-employed: a literature comparative analysis on the use of personal skills and social networks" Giacomo Solano - University of Milan-Bicocca
15.30	"Analyzing change in the composition of immigrants' personal networks in Catalonia (Spain)" Mireia Bolibar, Joel Marti, & Joan Miquel Verd Pericàs - Autonomous University of Barcelona
16.00	"The personal networks of immigrants in mixed-nativity and same-nativity couples" Miguel Solana, Dan Rodriguez, Verónica de Miguel Luken & Miranda Lubbers - Autonomous University of Barcelona and University of Málaga
16.30	"People, Places, and Networks in Social Sciences". José Luis Molina, Miranda J Lubbers, & Raffaele Vacca - Autonomous University of Barcelona and University of Florida

17.00 Coffee & tea (Sala de Graus)

17.30	<b>Presentation of a smartphone app</b> "Social Capital Companion: capturing personal networks as they are lived". Jürgen Lerner, University of Konstanz
18.30	End of today's program

## Friday - July 5<sup>th</sup>, 2013

(Place: "Aula P-24" of the "Facultat de Psicologia". See the description and maps at the end of this document)

9.30	<b>Session 4 "Personal networks in science"</b>
9.30	"Social networks and first-year students' psychological well-being into university transition: the role of emotional intelligence" <i>Ana Belén Frás Lopez &amp; Pilar Martín-Hernández - University of Zaragoza</i>
10.00	"Social network analysis in technology-enhanced learning: a shift to personal-network perspective using clustered graphs" <i>Oskar Casquero - University of the Basque Country</i>
10.30	"Surprise and Bridging ties in Social Networks: an emergent methodological approach" <i>Carlos Figueredo - University of Porto / Doctorate University of Texas at Austin</i>
11.00	Coffee & tea (Sala de Graus)
11.30	<b>Session 5 "Networks of entrepreneurs, networks in organizations"</b>
11.30	"Immigrant businesses in Andorra and personal support. Transnational and cross-border networks in a micro-state context" <i>Judith Pampalona - Autonomous University of Barcelona</i>
12.00	"The reasoning behind: Why organizational newcomers add people to their personal networks – An exploratory study" <i>Sasa Batistic, Robert Kaše, &amp; Stella King - University of Reading and University of Ljubljana</i>
12.30	The Irish Nonprofit Network of Asylum Support: A Mixed Methods Study <i>Kathleen Sheehan</i>
13.00	"Analyzing social entrepreneurs' personal networks: multiple name generators, social capital, and case studies". <i>Hugo Valenzuela, Miranda Lubbers, Alejandro García-Macías, Sara Revilla, &amp; José Luis Molina - Autonomous University of Barcelona</i>
13.30	Lunch at the restaurant of the Faculty of Arts
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15.30	

## Abstracts of the paper presentations

### Session 1 - Thursday July 4<sup>th</sup>, 09.30-11.00

#### The contingent value of co-authorship networks among biomedical scientists

Oscar Llopis<sup>1,2</sup>, Pablo D'Este<sup>1</sup>, Alfredo Yegros<sup>3</sup>

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Camino de Vera s/n, 46022 Valencia, Spain*

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Leiden University, The Netherlands*

The idea that scientific creativity is fostered when scientists work together and combine their knowledge stocks is well established in extant literature (He, Geng, & Campbell-Hunt, 2009; Rigby & Edler, 2005). The social capital perspective has provided valuable insights in exploring the effects of social interactions with others on the creation of knowledge. According to this view, scientists holding certain positions in the network are exposed to new ideas and methods, which provides a crucial information advantage over other actors (Burt, 1995, 2004). This advantage is seen as a critical factor in explaining differences between scientists knowledge creation performance, which is often referred as the network advantage (Nahapiet & Ghoshal, 1998). Evidence also reflects that the process of creating new knowledge has become highly collaborative across all scientific fields and in all levels of analysis – individual scientists, groups and regions - (Adams, Black, Clemmons, & Stephan, 2005; Consoli & Ramlogan, 2007; Wagner & Leydesdorff, 2005). Although the benefits of social capital for the production of knowledge seems to be well grounded, studies examining the interplay between social network characteristics and individual features of scientists are few in number.

To address this issue, our study adopts a contingent view to study the relationship between the scientists' social capital and its impact in knowledge creation. By conceiving the scientists' network structure as a potential opportunity from which actors may benefit to a greater or lesser extent (Adler & Kwon, 2002), we advocate that the value of ties with others for the production of knowledge depends on the particular ability of each scientist as well as on the nature of knowledge that each particular scientist aims to produce.

Our research setting comprises the Spanish scientific biomedical field. Biomedical scientists are currently facing a great challenge which has been captured by the label of

translational research (Drolet & Lorenzi, 2011; Rubio et al., 2010). Our sample consist of 381 leading biomedical scientists that are affiliated to an (at least) one Spanish research institution. Each scientist is the principal investigator of a biomedical research group sited in Spain. All research groups are connected through a collaborative research consortium funded by the Spanish government called CIBER (Centers of Biomedical Research Networks), whose primary aim is the promotion of scientific collaboration among biomedical scientists.

Our dependent variable knowledge created is built over two main indicators. First, to capture scientific knowledge creation we assess the number of publications and the number of citations received per year of each scientist. Second, for each scientist's technological knowledge creation we draw on patent production downloaded from the PATSTAT database, considering all patents where at least one of the 381 scientists participated as an inventor. Following previous research on scientists' social networks (Abbasi, Chung, & Hossain, 2012; A. McFadyen & A. Cannella, 2004), our independent network-based variables were obtained through co-authorship analysis. The bibliometric data was downloaded from the ISI Web of Science for the period 1998–2010. After solving homonymy problems and cleaning the data we found 16,356 scientific publications (original articles and revisions) in which at least one of the 382 researchers participated as a co-author.

## **The value of personal network research for studying the intellectual engagements of British think-tanks**

Jordan Tchilingirian

*University of Cambridge*

*In this paper I suggest that focusing on the personal relationships of think-tanks offers a fruitful and distinctive approach for understanding these political actors and their intellectual labour. I make this argument is by drawing on the justifications for, and initial findings from, an on-going mixed method study of the personal networks of think-tank staff as they create and disseminate ideas amongst the policy-knowledge community. I make the case for the utility of personal network research along two broad fronts:*

### **1. An answer to the problem of studying think-tanks**

*The name think-tank is an umbrella term describing a variety of policy actors who differ in levels of access to economic resources, levels of expertise and who cross the ideological spectrum. Though they differ considerably, these actors can be seen to be unified by their close association with (but never fully belonging to) the worlds of expert knowledge and the creation of government policy and the worlds of business and journalism (Medvetz, 2012). This liminal position within the knowledge-policy landscape has two consequences for the study of think-tanks. First, they are hard to define and there is little basis for tentative ideal types (Stone, 2007). Second, when types are derived they have a tendency to obscure the messiness of these organisations by presenting them as either extensions of the benevolent academic field (e.g. McGann and Johnson, 2005) or as sinister handmaidens to powerful elite interests (e.g. Domhoff, 2006).*

I suggest that a researcher can resist privileging a set of relations to a particular field or profession from defining their engagement with think-tanks by considering the personal networks of think-tank staff. I contend that personal network research has the potential to capture the diversity of relations which are called upon (or created) to make the peculiar type of knowledge which is relevant to the policy community. Thus, I suggest that personal network research sensitive to a think-tank's location in the fuzzy 'space between fields' (Eyal, 2010) which is defined by a plurality and practices that constitute the basis of action for think-tanks (Medvetz, 2012). In sum, personal network research can help to avoid obscuring think-tanks (and in some cases dismissing certain think-tanks from analysis) but this does not deny the possibility of organisations having biases towards certain professions or fields.

## **2. Personal networks and the study of new modes of intellectual engagements**

Aside from research which has privileged overly academic or political readings of think-tanks, a limited number of studies have viewed these organisations through their relation to the study of intellectuals. In these studies think-tanks are associated with a particular form of intellectual practice; a mode of ideas work that is not technocratic, expert or critical in its engagement with politics and policy makers. Instead, think-tanks are seen to communicate and transpose knowledge in order that it might be applied, a role referred to as the 'intellectual mediator' (Osborne, 2004) or 'knowledge broker'. However, within these studies there has been little exploration of what actors do and how they do it. This corresponds with a wider 'blind spot' in the general literature related to knowledge brokers and transfer. Such literature has tended to favour a 'flat' understanding of this mode of intellectualism by presenting the movement of ideas as 'travelling' from a producing community to a recipient (Freeman, 2009; Meyer, 2010).

I suggest that by focusing on the nature and experience of personal networks of think-tank staff as they create intellectual interventions (e.g. papers, reports, events etc.) can help overcome the flat reading of knowledge brokerage. By understanding how think-tank staff explain the creation of interventions through their relations, analysis can account for the process of how an intervention becomes a 'boundary object' – an artefact that can cross and link distinct communities (Star and Griesmer, 1989) through their ability to blur the boundaries between communities whilst speaking to the needs and sensibilities of a variety of groups (Guston 2001). Therefore, personal network research can help to better understand new sites knowledge production and new forms of intellectualism.

## **Flows of knowledge and egonetwork analysis**

Filipa Ribeiro

*University of Porto*

This paper intends to explore how social and personal relationships among researchers influence their funds of knowledge and the flows of knowledge in HE.

To study this problematic I propose a mixed-methods approach. Thus, instead of focusing solely on structural analysis as is typically done in research into co-authorship networks, we use egonetwork analysis to assess the translation processes through which knowledge is embodied, enacted and inscribed regarding the creation of knowledge at universities (i.e. the ways in which each type of knowledge is converted into another). In this way, more than focusing on the network structure, we examine the content of the researchers' network of relations. This presentation focuses on the challenges raised by the data gathering instruments that are being used in this research.

The first instrument is a network survey with multiple name generators – implemented in Egonet –that aims at describing the knowledge network topology and its properties as well as the work flows of the researchers. A first challenge raised by this instrument is how (and why) to link the qualitative information depicted by the open-ended questions, the written comments on the questionnaire and the network data.

The second instrument is an in-depth qualitative interview that aims at: 1) providing the perception and validation of the researcher's network of social and personal relations to create new knowledge; 2) grasping in more depth the extent to which the networks of relationships shapes researchers' funds of knowledge. Given that the data emanating from the interviews result from the interaction between interviewer and interviewee, analysis will have to include the utterances of the interviewer. Thus, with such a dual aim and with a hybrid design (network and ethnographic), one may ask about the consequences of this design to the data analysis, namely in terms of the discourse analysis.

The analysis of the study design at this moment of the Ph.D project may provide useful details on the linkages between quantitative-qualitative instruments, which will be illustrated with some preliminary results of the project.

**Political involvement on multiple levels. A Relational Approach to the Structure of Core Networks, Political Action, and Organizational Embeddedness**

Tunde Cserpes

*University of Illinois at Chicago*

Numerous studies conclude that homophily breeds close relationships among people. Researchers mostly have focused on homophily when they examined political talk and used ethnographic methods (Eliasoph 1998, Gamson 1992, Huckfeldt 2004). However, homophily is not unidimensional and various dimensions of similarity may affect peer political discussions differently. Since individuals maintain relationships with others who are similar to them in terms of individual characteristics such as race, education, or religiosity (McPherson and Smith-Lovin 2001), the observed close-to-zero variation poses a challenge to scholars studying close network homophily in a regression framework.

My current project focuses on how two levels of embeddedness – personal core relationships and organizational affiliation networks – affect different dimensions of political involvement and how this differs in the case of immigrants and ethnic minorities in the US.

In this talk, I examine the association between core network homophily and political discussions and ask which dimension of homophily makes political talk more probable among confidants and what role organizational embeddedness play. I use two datasets from the greater Chicago area. One of them employs the ‘important matters’ name generator, while the other one has five different name generators to reveal the situational use of personal networks based on Claude Fisher’s approach. My talk also deals with the theoretical implications of a relational approach and propose further research on the connection between informal discussion groups, political involvement, and associational membership.

## **Is personal network mapping a useful approach for understanding recovery for people with severe mental illness?**

Daryl Sweet a , Dr Vanessa Pinfold a, Dr Chris Griffiths b, Dr Richard Byng c, Dr Ian Porter c, Dr Cath Quinn c

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*b Rethink Mental Illness, 89 Albert Embankment, London, SE1 7TP*

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Recovery from severe mental illness involves person centred approaches to supporting a personal journey working towards goals, dreams, hopes and aspirations that can improve overall health and well being. Our study has explored the lives of 150 people with Severe Mental Illness (SMI) such as schizophrenia, bi-polar disorder, and other psychoses by collecting personal network data to understand how meaningful people, places and activities impact on well-being. We are funded by National Institute of Health Research (NIHR) Health Services and Research delivery (HS & RD) programme.

The study is novel in that it has adapted the social network name generating approach in order to extend the data collection scope beyond personal connections to people as reciprocal providers of support (practical, emotional, financial, social, cultural) to two further dimensions – places and activities. We have been interested in exploring the role of activities in their own right, and places as providers of support to people living with SMI. Places and activities are conceptualised as part of the network by mapping the connections between person, place and activity to form a three-layered network.

The study focus is upon mapping “community health networks” and assessing how the resources and assets within these networks can act as enablers and barriers to well-being. We have collected data on the wellbeing impact of each network contact as well as access to social capital within them. Forty of our participants have been followed up using semi-structured interviews to understand in detail what these networks mean to people, why they look as they do, and challenges and opportunities within them.

Through analysis of these networks we aim to understand how this population build and use social resources to support their health and wellbeing. We are looking at both formal and informal resources and assets including the extent to which resources are provided by personal networks or by formal health and social care provision.

This paper will present our initial results on how the social network characteristics of this population impact health and well-being. We will present summary descriptive analysis on what personal networks look like for this population as well as emerging findings on the relationship between place, activity and people ties on well being. Equally important will be our methodological reflections on working with people living with SMI to collect personal network data and recommendations for further studies.

### **Internet and Social Capital in Chile. A preliminary approach.**

Ruben Pino y José Ignacio Porras

*ARS Chile*

During the last years, it have proliferated studies on social capital and the Internet (Antoci, Sabatini & Sodini, 2012; Beaudoin, 2008; Ellison, Steinfield, & Lampe, 2007; Kraut et al., 2002; Miyata & Kobayashi, 2008; Pénard & Poussing , 2010; Sum, Mathews, Pourghasem, & Hughes, 2008; Valenzuela, Park, & Kee, 2009; Williams & Durrance, 2008). In Chile this type of study is limited. Studies of social capital have tended to analyze it in relation to rural development, social mobility or the associations (ARSchile 2006, 2010, 2012)

As part of the project research, "The impact of the Internet on social capital of communities isolated", funded by the 2012 Regular FONDECYT (CONICYT-Chile), I explore and analyze the relationship between social capital and the Internet. Specifically, the aim of this paper is to explore, in the context of isolated territories in the southern part of Chile, how the use of internet and geographical isolated situation may affect the construction or preservation of social capital.

This paper concerned the notion of social capital supported by Lin (1999). The author places the roots of social capital in the interaction between individuals and the resources actually or potentially available. Thus, the concept of social capital is treated as investment in social relations with expectations of access to resources (based on Lin, 1999).

The research methodology is the implementation of the case study to 6 villages with isolation characteristics in the Aysen region. The study group consisted of people aged over 14 living in selected localities and which meet the condition, where atingentes, if regular Internet users (more than 4 times per week). The sample that was used in the study was for quotas. The implementation of the survey was to face and covers more than 800 cases.

The main result of the research, Internet make a relevant contribution to generate or maintain social capital as an efficient (cost and time) tool. In comparative terms with national studies or urban populations, not differences attributable to the territory. Isolation, mainly geographical, is tempered by interpersonal connectivity. However, the type of resource that can be accessed and co-presentiality expectations remain conditioned by the geographical distance in where you place the nodes in the network, which also affects the routines and ways of creating social relations. The main differences in the relationship between the internet and social capital are attributable to age. Younger, more willingness to expand social networks (bridging social capital), while older, the tendency is to maintain the existing network (bonding social capital).

**Session 3 - Thursday July 4<sup>th</sup>, 15.00 - 17.00**

**Transnational vs. local immigrant self-employed: a literature comparative analysis on the use of personal skills and social networks**

Giacomo Solano

*Department of Sociology and Social Research - University of Milan-Bicocca*

My presentation aims to summarize the previous findings on the use of personal skills and social networks by immigrants for the start-up and the development of the self-employed activity. In particular I compare the findings regarding transnational immigrant entrepreneurs (TEs) and immigrant entrepreneurs in general -local entrepreneurs (LEs)-, in order to underline similarities and differences.

First, the skills acquired through education and previous work experiences are essential for both categories. However, TEs seem to require more of these skills because they face and have to interact with more than one context, and so managing the activity is more difficult. Portes and colleagues' (2002) comparative research - between TE, entrepreneurs and migrants who are not entrepreneurs- shows very well this difference. High levels of education and better experiences have a positive effect on entrepreneurs in general and an even greater extent on TEs in particular.

In parallel, the previous literature highlights the role of social networks as 'driving force' of the transnational activities. To develop transnational economic activities, the entrepreneur uses resources from these networks, often located both in the home context and in the destination context. In particular, migrants rely on border-spanning

social networks (Landolt, 2001) and on glocalized networks (Chen, Tan, 2009) to develop forms of economic transnationalism such as self-employment.

Also the literature and empirical research on immigrants' entrepreneurship in general emphasizes the importance of social networks. Several studies show that the movement of capital, the information exchange, the collaboration etc. seem to be favoured by a certain amount of solidarity that is established within groups of co-ethnics. However, some authors have also highlighted the role of 'ethnic' networks as «oppressive mobility trap» (Bradley, 2004). They point out that the benefits are not cost-free, because ethnic networks entail a series of obligations, exchanges and reciprocal favours that may not be convenient for the economic activity. Most recent developments have emphasized that the use of ethnic networks is essential in particular for those immigrants which have limited personal and class resources. The smallest and weakest businesses usually rely more heavily on ethnic networks.

In this regard, comparing TEs with immigrant entrepreneurs in general, some differences emerge. First, if the research on self-employed immigrants in general have recognized that entrepreneurs who rely on networks are often those with limited personal resources and starting low-profit activities, on the contrary in the literature on TEs there is a greater consensus about the importance of social networks as they provide the necessary resources to the success of the transnational. In the case of TE, support networks seem complementary to the 'exploitation' of their personal skills.

Several studies also emphasized the importance of the (extended) family network. However, for the two groups (TEs and Les) its role seems somewhat different. In research on entrepreneurs in general the support provided by family seemed limited to the economic aid and to provide free labor. On the contrary, in the literature on TEs emerges a more composite and relevant role. Transnational entrepreneurs rely on the family to develop the other "side" (the one at home or in a third country) of the activity. The TEs' families participate actively in the business and they are not just mere labour, economic and informational (re)sources, as often happens in the case of immigrant entrepreneurs in general.

However, there is also a similarity: often autonomous activities -transnational or not- rely on contacts in particular from the extended family. The only difference is that, as regards the TE, these relatives are geographically dispersed, as located in several countries.

## **Analyzing change in the composition of immigrants' personal networks in Catalonia (Spain).**

Mireia Bolívar, Joel Martí, Joan Miquel Verd

*Autonomous University of Barcelona*

### *Aims:*

The paper aims to identify the diversity of immigrants' personal networks evolution in Catalonia and to provide explanatory patterns for the different configurations found.

### *Methods:*

The paper uses quantitative and qualitative data. Quantitative data comes from a personal networks survey to 153 individuals born in North Africa and Latin America. Qualitative data comes from narrative interviews conducted with 18 informants, who were selected from the previous sample based on the composition of their personal networks.

Quantitative data is exploited mainly by multivariate procedures. Specifically, cluster analysis is used to obtain a typology consisting of three sorts of networks: transnational, ethnic enclave, and mixed. After obtaining these three profiles, a logistic regression analysis is used to test the effects of the selected explanatory factors. Qualitative data is exploited by means of a computer assisted content analysis in order to identify other explanatory factors.

### *Results:*

Changes in the composition of personal network are explained, first, by factors that establish the conditions under which migration occurs (migration project and economic and social resources prior to migration). Moreover, these conditions and the labor and biographic trajectory in Catalonia largely determine the spheres (family, work and community) where immigrants develop their social interactions, which finally affect the composition and development of the personal network.

### *Conclusions:*

The results obtained indicate that assimilationism explanatory models fail to completely explain the variety of immigrants' personal network configurations found in the data. Other explanatory models such as transnationalism provide useful insights to explain our results.

## **The personal networks of immigrants in mixed-nativity and same-nativity couples**

Miguel Solana<sup>a</sup>, Dan Rodriguez<sup>a</sup>, Verónica de Miguel Luken<sup>b</sup> & Miranda Lubbers<sup>a</sup> -

<sup>a</sup> *Autonomous University of Barcelona*

<sup>b</sup> *University of Málaga*

Interethnic partnering (cohabitation or marriage) has often been regarded as the ultimate phase of integration or assimilation of immigrants into the mainstream society, and it is a common indicator of integration in survey research. However, scholars argued that interpartnering does not automatically signal integration, and urged for more in-depth research.

In this paper, we explored whether immigrants in mixed-nativity couples exhibit higher levels of social integration than immigrants in same-nativity couples, and if so, which causal mechanisms produce this relation. We specifically focused on immigrants' personal networks, applying a mixed-methods approach, to obtain an in-depth understanding of their social integration.

Our findings are based on interviews with approximately 100 first-generation immigrants in Catalonia. We selected respondents from seven countries of origin in both mixed-nativity (i.e. with Spanish partners) and same-nativity couples, and matched these two groups on background characteristics. Social integration was measured among others with compositional and structural characteristics of the respondents' personal networks (name generator of 30 members) and their social capital (position generator). In order to understand to what extent interpartnering is a consequence or a cause of integration on other dimensions, we paid attention to the timing of events (emigration to Spain, formation of the couple, and relationships with network members), and to the partner's role in the network formation process. Semi-structured interviews with the same respondents complemented our understanding.

Our results show that intermarriage is associated with higher levels of integration, but the mechanisms that produce this outcome are more complex than is often theorized.

## People, Places, and Networks in Social Sciences

José Luis Molina<sup>a</sup>, Miranda J Lubbers<sup>a</sup> & Raffaele Vacca<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> *Autonomous University of Barcelona*

<sup>b</sup> *University of Florida*

Actual relations among people occur in given places, and among places. Starting with this relational perspective we propose a grid with two dimensions in order to encompass some of the classical concepts about Community and Society: heterogeneity of people and places. By “heterogeneity” of people we mean the degree of diversity of alters’ attributes (i.e, social class, ethnic or religious background, nationality). In this vein we can allocate the concepts Gemeinschaft, Gesellschaft, Transnational field, Enclave and Diaspora formations, among others, in the different cells. This conceptualization shows that while we have a rich set of theoretical tools for describing homogenous people in different places, we lack theoretical concepts for describing phenomena related with diverse people in diverse places (apart from Cosmopolitanism, and Super-Diversity). This fact is especially remarkable if we have into account the rich behavioral and geographical data available for monitoring human interactions. Finally, we suggest ways to fill this gap with indices based on personal network data.

### Presentation smartphone app

#### Social Capital Companion: Capturing Personal Networks As They Are Lived

Jürgen Lerner

*University of Konstanz*

Personal networks are complex variables characterizing the social environment of individuals. Strategies to collect qualitatively rich personal network data ranges from making respondents draw their alters and the ties among them on a sheet of paper over to using specialized survey software such as EgoNet or VennMaker. While these methods can provide relatively reliable information about a person's core network, they are generally not well-suited for capturing information about the more extended network including peripheral or weak ties. To alleviate such issues with limited capabilities for retrospection the use of contact diaries has been suggested which, however, entails an extremely high respondent burden. No existing tool allows respondents to efficiently keep a personal network diary.

In this paper we discuss strategies enabling users to efficiently keep a diary about their personal network on mobile devices such as smartphones or tablet computers. We present design aspects and a prototypical implementation of a personal network app (dubbed the Social Capital Companion) allowing users to collect behavioral relational data (e.g., contacts or communication events), as well as cognitive relational dimensions (such as like/dislike, esteem, trust, or being-at-ease-with) over potentially long periods of time.

**Session 4 - Friday July 5<sup>th</sup>, 09.30 - 11.00**

Ana Belén Frás Lopez y Pilar Martín-Hernández

*University of Zaragoza*

**Social network and first-year students' psychological well-being into university transition: the role of emotional intelligence**

The aim of this work is to analyse the social network of first-year University in a sample of 270 Spanish undergraduates of Psychology, Management, Fine Arts, Teaching and Nursing of Zaragoza University in the Campus of Teruel. Deep and wide changes are a common feature of transition into university, which is often regarded as a stressful period in individual life. Freshmen's relationships play a role in protecting them from deleterious effects of perceived stress though the size and quality of their ties with other significant. In regarding social networks and psychological health, emotional intelligence has been associated to personal network size and quality, and well-being. By one hand, this study is concerned with the description of first-year university students' egocentric network composition in terms of size and quality. By the other, our results show the positive role that emotional intelligence plays in first-year students' size of their social networks and in their psychological well-being. Practical implications, in terms of fostering freshmen's psychological well-being on the basis of these findings, are discussed.

## **Social network analysis in technology-enhanced learning: a shift to personal-network perspective using clustered graphs**

Oskar Casquero Oyarzabal

*Department of Automatic Control and Systems Engineering  
University College of Technical Industrial Engineering of Bilbao  
University of the Basque Country*

An interesting aspect in the current literature about social networks in education is the shift of the focus from the understanding of the “whole network” of a course to the examination of the patterns of “personal networks” of the students. The reason for this is twofold: on one hand, many blended or online courses do not work as traditional densely connected groups but as dispersed personal networks where students use a high variety of communication channels and shared spaces in order to connect and coordinate among them; on the other hand, the personal network is a picture that gives a lot of information about the social capital available to a person and, in general, about the diversity of the social spaces where he/she interacts (Lubbers, Molina, Lerner, Brandes, Ávila, & McCarty, 2010), which is important because the personal network is supposed to be the single most powerful source of influence in the learning process (Astin, 1993). In this context, this paper summarizes the method and the results of three studies that aim to create an evidence base that extends the current empirical body of educational literature towards the personal network analysis. The three studies are entitled as follows: (1) a differential analysis of the student participation and of the configuration of students’ individual and aggregated personal networks in virtual and personal learning environments; (2) an analysis of the differences in size, composition and structure between the personal networks of high- and low-performing students; and (3) an analysis of the effect of service multiplexity on the development of students’ personal networks. Besides, from a technological point of view, this paper also presents a new analytical resource that allows performing inter-service data collection and analysis of students’ personal networks using the “clustered graphs” method developed by Brandes, Lerner, Lubbers, Molina, and McCarty (2008).

Astin, A. (1993). *What matters in college: four critical years revisited*. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.

Brandes, U., Lerner, J., Lubbers, M.J., Molina, J.L., & McCarty, C. (2008). *Visual statistics for collections of clustered graphs*. Paper presented at the 2008 IEEE Pacific Visualization Symposium, Kyoto, Japan.

Lubbers, M. J., Molina, J. L., Lerner, J., Brandes, U., Ávila, J., & McCarty, C. (2010). *Longitudinal analysis of personal networks. The case of Argentinean migrants in Spain*. *Social Networks*, 32 (1), 91–104.

## **Surprise and Bridging ties on Social Networks: an emergent methodological approach**

Carlos Figueiredo

*Faculty of Engineering of the University of Porto*

The literature on social networks has shown evidence on the tight relation between the concept of bridging ties and the delivering of novelty. However, it does not mention how to identify the perception of novelty by the receptor. On the other hand, it is known that weak ties and structural holes (nonredundant ties) are the best network conditions for the formation of bridging ties. Yet, a question remains: how to study the reason why not all weak ties are bridges? Therefore, the aim of our study is twofold: 1) To explore the relationship between the delivering of novelty and the emotional response, particularly the surprise; 2) To characterize a method based on a surprise response to study the location of bridging ties.

Drawing upon the works of Granovetter (1973), Burt (1992), McPherson (2001), we discuss the benefit of addressing the emotional responses in the process of information sharing based on a new approach to comprehend the notion of bridging ties and homophily. For this study we developed an empirical work on emotional perception aiming to investigate the relationship between surprise effects and bridge factors at dyadic-level.

**Immigrant businesses in Andorra and personal support. Transnational and cross-border networks in a micro-state context.**

Judith Pampalona

*Autonomous University of Barcelona*

Andorra is a 468 m2 country in the middle of the Pyrenees which is supposed to be, not only a small micro-state context where the border causes an important effect into its economic and social ground, but it is also special due to its restrictive legislative context concerning economic and political rights of immigrant individuals, which has been valid until July 2012.

Through this case study, the presented paper examines first how entrepreneurs' network structure and size are affected by cross-border relations in the context of a micro territory. While most studies about ethnic entrepreneurship are based mainly on macro-societies where multicultural phenomena are apparent, few studies have faced the same issue in micro-societies (Amstrong and Read, 2003; Jónsson and Saemundsson, 2006), where the national territory is much smaller.

We contend in this paper that size matters not only for creating different opportunity structures for migrant entrepreneurs, but for cross-border relations as well: a significant proportion of people who actually live in France or Spain and cross the border every day in order to go to work or other daily activities. Thus, while transnational support is proved to be important for the migrant business creation, cross-border relations are crucial for other types of support during its development.

## **The reasoning behind: Why organizational newcomers add people to their personal networks – An exploratory study**

Saša Batistič, *Henley Business School, University of Reading, United Kingdom*

Robert Kaše, *Faculty of Economics, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia*

Zella King, *Henley Business School, University of Reading, United Kingdom*

When starting a new job, newcomers cope with high amount of uncertainty in order to learn the tasks and expectations of their work, cultural norms, and achieve a successful membership in the organization. Recently, there was an increase in the interest in the relational view in the literature on the socialization of newcomers as there is firm empirical evidence that coworkers and managers are sharing responsibility for successful socialization of newcomers. The purpose of this study is to add additional insights into the relational socialization approach and explore the reasons newcomers have, to add people to their personal network in the onboarding process. The concept of personal network in socialization literature refers to clusters of people joined by a variety of links and sees a newcomer as a part of social entity of relationships between people rather than an individual in isolation from others. Through a set of in-depth interviews with newly hired employees, newcomers report how, when and why they decided to add various colleagues into the social networks that made up their workplace. Preliminary results show that most people are added into personal networks in working related encounters and share some common personal traits and characteristics, also known as homophily. This appears to be the primary driver of adding people into newcomers' personal networks.

## The Irish Nonprofit Network of Asylum Support: A Mixed Methods Study

Kathleen Sheehan

*Department of Sociology, Trinity College Dublin*

Currently, asylum seekers in Ireland are barred from employment while their status is under review, which can take up to seven years (Arnold 2012). In the meantime, they are dispersed throughout the country in hostels, in which their accommodation, board and all medical and social welfare services are provided by the State (RIA 2010). In the past twenty years, a complicated field of non-statutory, nonprofit organisations has developed to help asylum seekers navigate a complicated policy landscape and to provide a range of services and support.

Previous literature highlights three main tensions that arise in nonprofit collaborations: between migrant-led and so-called majority organisations; between organisations that provide services and those that campaign; and between the need to be representative of the target population and to exhibit professionalism to stakeholders (Cullen 2009; Lentin 2012; Tomlinson 2005). In all three cases, conflicting norms and agendas threaten inter-organisational communication and trust.

To gain an overview of the relationships between these nonprofits, a whole network survey was conducted. The survey measured service and campaign networks in addition to asylum seeker participation. It is proposed that semi-structured interviews with two case study organisations will allow closer investigation of

- the influence of relationships beyond the nonprofit network (e.g. with state and for-profits) on the network
- ego-networks of nonprofit staff
- the relationship between the organisations' norms and values and their position in the wider network

The result will be a multi-level analysis of the field, revealing the dialectics between individual organisations and their environment as well as between institutional cultures and network structures. In this talk, preliminary results from the whole network study will be presented, and the details and rationale of the follow-up case studies will be discussed.

**Analyzing social entrepreneurs' personal networks: multiple name generators, social capital, and case studies.**

Hugo Valenzuela, Miranda Lubbers, Alejandro García-Macías,

José Luis Molina, and Sara Revilla

*Autonomous University of Barcelona*

In this paper we will present a work in progress (research project ENCLAVE). In this project we have developed a multiple name generator approach for identifying the personal network of support, and collaboration of social entrepreneurs, a position generator questionnaire for measuring some dimensions of social capital, combined with ethnographic work in order to capture the context in which these resources are mobilized. The approach will be illustrated with some case studies of social entrepreneurs. Finally, a critical assessment of the pros I contras of this approach will be presented.

# Practical information

## Course

The program starts on Monday the 1st of July at 10.00. As the UAB campus is quite a labyrinth, we propose to meet at the **International Welcome Point (IWP)** close to the station at 09.30, so we can bring you to the seminar room safely :-). Please try to be on time. See below to understand how to get to the campus and to the IWP. It might be a good idea to save our telephone numbers (both José Luis and Miranda) in your phone so you can call us in case you get lost.

The course will take place in lecture room **P31**, which is a computer room, and you will have **access to internet**. The second part of the course, which is the international seminar, takes place in the **Sala de Graus**.

Half-way the morning, we'll have a **coffee break** - you can buy drinks, sandwiches and other food in the bar of the Faculty of Arts - please see the map at the end of this document. On Thursday and Friday, coffee and tea is provided by the organizers. The **lunches** are provided by the course during the whole week, at the small restaurant which you can find at the counter- side of the bar, close to the exit to the terrace. Just follow the crowd on the first day! On Wednesday evening there is a group dinner as part of the seminar (see below). Informal gatherings are also organized for those who wish to participate.

The room where the course is held will be closed when we go to coffee or lunch, unless someone prefers to stay in the room who is then expected to hand in the keys to the concierge (in the beginning of the hall) if he or she leaves the room.

The **weather**: It is typically quite hot in Barcelona in the first week of July. The rooms, the seminar room and the restaurant are all air-conditioned.

## Accommodation

Most participants of last year's seminar preferred to stay in the city center of Barcelona, to combine the seminar with some sightseeing. In that case, it may be a good idea to choose a hotel close to the Catalonia Square ("Plaça Catalunya"), to minimize travel time. Please note that travel time from Catalonia Square to the conference room is about 40 minutes (30 min by train and a 10 min walk). Accommodation can also be found on the University campus, either as an

apartment (contact in that case with [ines.zamora@uab.cat](mailto:ines.zamora@uab.cat) for a special rate) or in the Campus Hotel (<http://www.hotelcampusuab.com>). They are relatively cheap and about a 10-minutes walk to the place where the seminar will be held. You may also consider booking a hotel in the areas connected with the S2 and S55 lines to the UAB (see below) that are closer to the UAB (such as Sabadell - two stops away from the UAB, see for example the student residence of Sabadell <http://www.resest.com>). However, be sure to book a hotel that is easily connected by public transport. There are hotels that are close to the campus but they are not connected by public transport.

## How to get to the Autonomous University (UAB) from the city center

The best way to get to the UAB university from the city center of Barcelona is by train with the "**Ferrocarrils de la Generalitat de Catalunya, FGC**", lines **S2 and S55**. The train departs from the underground station at Catalonia Square, the "Plaça Catalunya" (at the center of Barcelona). You can enter the station just in front of the Café Zurich, a large café at the corner of Catalonia Square that is closest to the Rambla. Please note that there are two entries to underground stations next to each other, one of them is for the FGC and the other for the metro. The correct one is indicated with FGC and if you walk down the stairs, you will see S2 and S55 among the lines above your head. The trip takes about 30 minutes. You can check the time tables at <http://www.fgc.net/eng/index.asp>. A one-way ticket to the UAB costs 2.80. Purchasing a T-10 ticket for 2 zones (about 20€), it is possible to get to the UAB during the five days (10 trips) of the course. This ticket allows the combination of train, metro or bus within one hour and a half after starting the trip. If you buy one-way tickets, then please don't throw away your ticket too early, because you will need it again to exit the train station. There is a station for the University which is called "Universitat Autònoma", you should get out here if you go to the seminar. From this station to the Faculty of Arts, the "Facultat de Lletres", where the seminar will be held, or to the "Vil•la" (the accommodation facilities) the walk takes about 10 minutes (see below). If you go directly to the hotel Campus or the accommodation facilities at the Campus, it is better to get out at the "Bellaterra" stop (one stop before the Universitat Autònoma stop).

There is another train going to the University from the city center, from the national train service Renfe, which brings you to the station called "Cerdanyola-Universitat". However, it is a bit far from the Campus, so *we recommend strongly to take the FGC line instead.*

## How to find your way at the campus

To get to the **Faculty of Arts** ("Facultat de Lletres", where the seminar is held) and the **Faculty of Psychology** ("Facultat de Psicologia", workshop on Thursday morning), just follow the crowd to exit the train station until you arrive on a square with some shops, the "Plaça Cívica". On your left-hand you will find the **International Welcome Point (IWP)**, where we can meet Monday at

9.30 so we can guide you to the course. If you decide to be brave and go on your own, cross the square diagonally to your left, take the wooden ramp and continue your walk up hill. On your right hand side you will pass the faculties of Sociology and Political Sciences, Psychology and Arts, and if you continue, you will find the bar/restaurant with the outside terrace on your right hand as well.

To get to the **course**, it is best to enter the building between the blue points 5 and 6 on the map of the building (so, one entry earlier than the restaurant). Once you enter the building, you should take the stairs down (to your right), and then on your right hand you should find the entry to the computer rooms, indicated by the numbers P31-P38.

To get to the **seminar room (Sala de Graus)**, the easiest way (if you don't know the way) is to enter the bar/restaurant, cross it until you reach the entrance at the other end of the bar, exit the bar there taking the stairs, and you will be in the main hall of the faculty. Cross the hall a bit diagonally to your right. On the other side of the main entry, you will find the seminar room.

To get **from the course to the bar or the seminar room**, just take the stairs all the way up until you reach the main hall. In this main hall you will find the bar by taking the stairs to your left-hand (opposite the lockers) and you will find the seminar room at your right hand.

The lunches will be served at a smaller restaurant. You can find the entry to this restaurant within the bar/restaurant. There is a door in the wall that is at the same side as the long counter, close to the exit to the terrace.

*The map on the next page shows you the campus, and on the next page, there is a map showing you the building of the faculties of Psychology and Arts.*

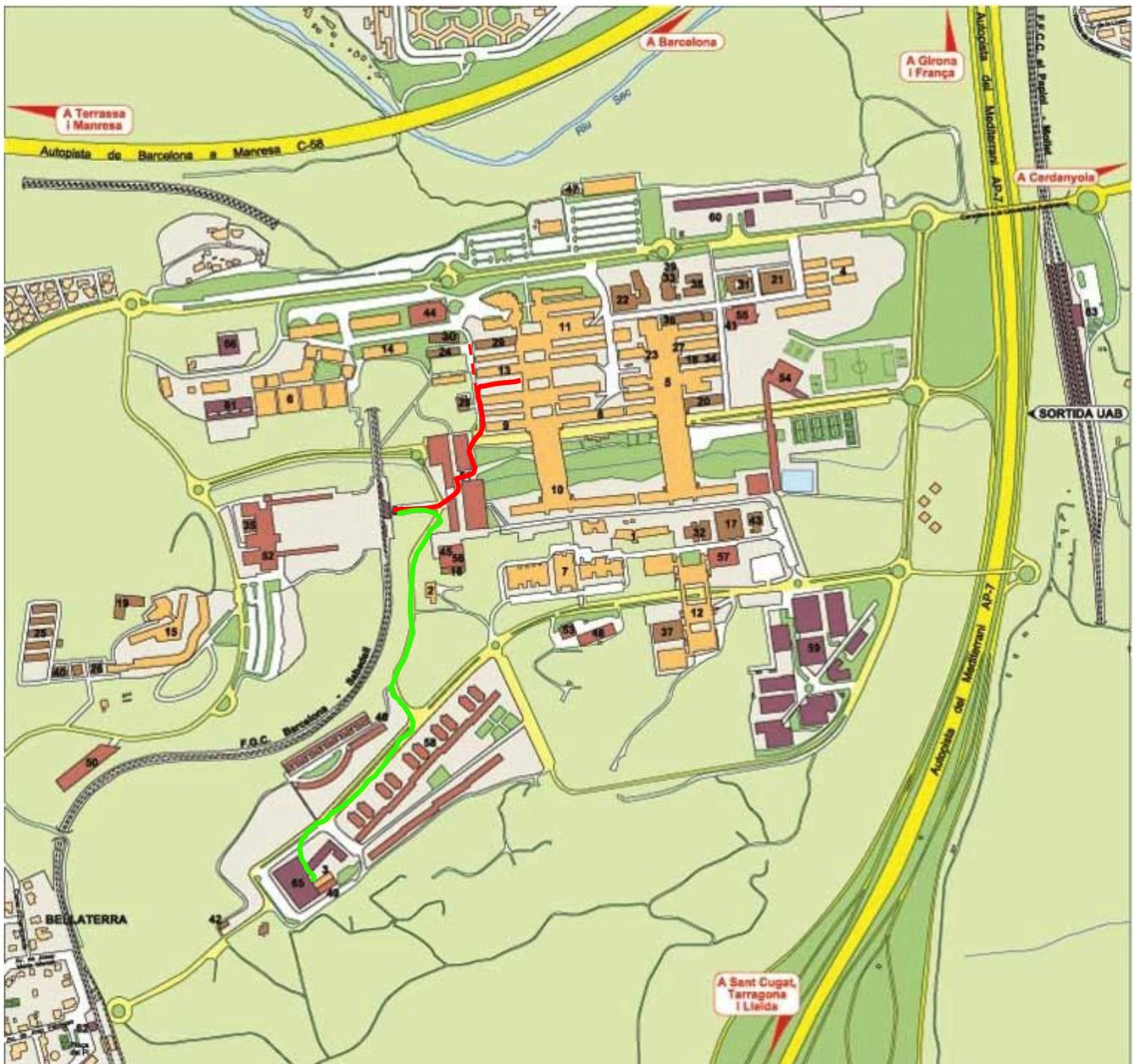
## Wifi

The building that is shared by the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Psychology has wifi coverage, but the quality of the signal varies. You should be able to connect to the internet without problems in the computer room and the seminar room, the Sala de Graus. To connect, write the direction of the UAB homepage in your browser ([www.uab.cat](http://www.uab.cat)). You will then receive an access page on which you will have to choose the type of access (guest or personalized). Identify as a guest and click on OK. You can find coverage maps on the site <http://www.uab.es/servlet/Satellite/des-del-campus/connexio-sense-fils/planols-de-cobertura-1096479276054.html> (it is in Catalan, but you only need to choose the faculty where you are, Facultat de Lletres i Psicologia, and then Espais Comuns - or "public spaces").

## In case you get lost around the campus

**Please don't hesitate to call José Luis (+34 6 06 85 52 62) or Miranda (+34 6 99 39 40 82)** and help will be on the way. You won't be the first (nor the last) to get lost at the campus, so really, don't suffer and call us!

## Map of the Bellaterra Campus of the Autonomous University of Barcelona

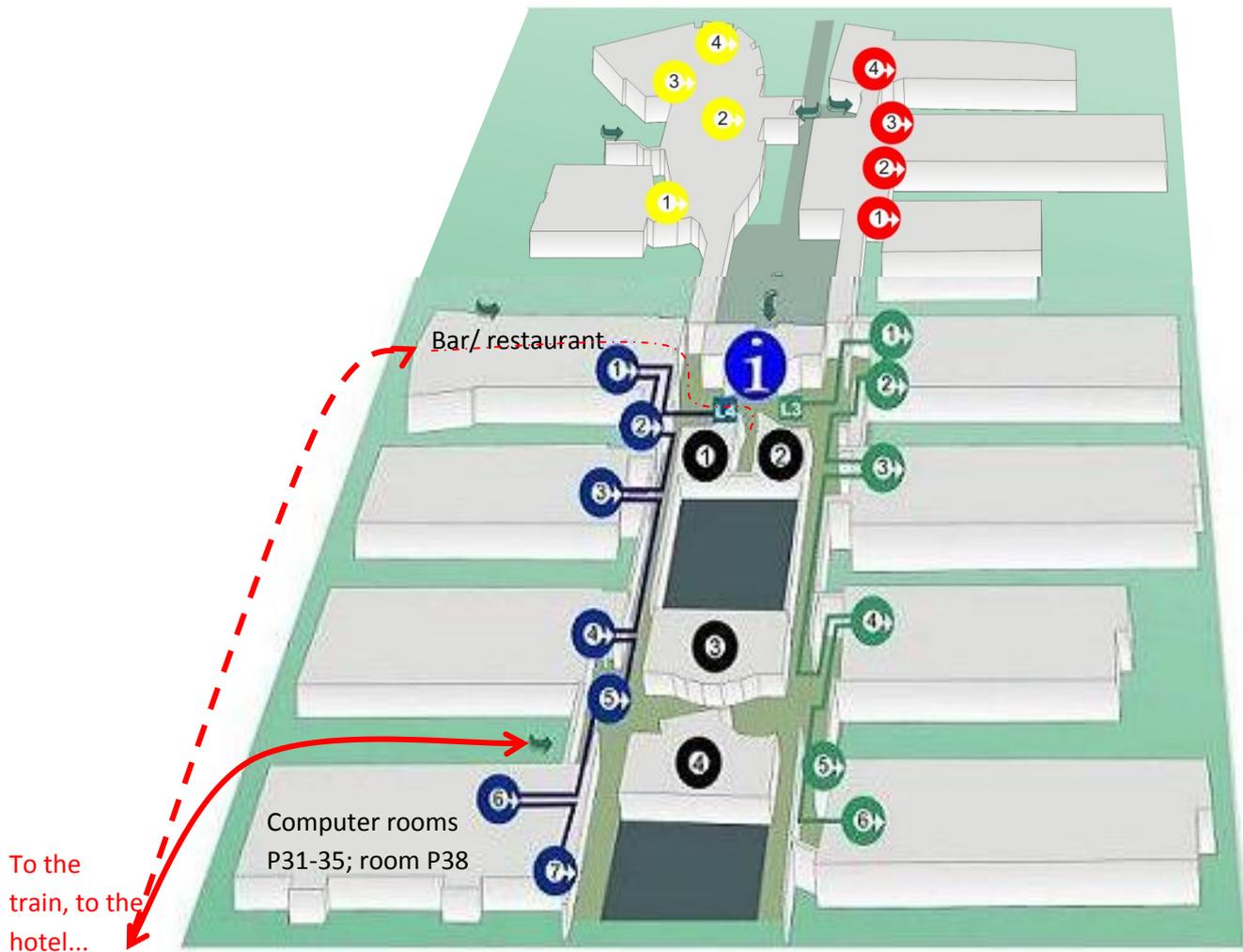


The **red route** takes you from the train station to the Faculty of Psychology (13 on the map, you may need to increase the size of the image; Workshop), and the Faculty of Arts (Seminar).

The **green route** takes you from the train station to the Campus Hotel (65). It is about a ten minutes walk.

Please find the **interactive map of the campus** at <http://www.uab.es/mapes/>

Detailed map of the Faculties of Arts (upper part) and Psychology (lower part)



**Workshop:** Computer rooms P31-35 and computer service (Blue point 7)

**Seminar:** "Sala de Graus" (Black point 2) and "Aula P-24" (Black point 3)

**Bar and restaurant** and outdoor terrace (Blue point 1)

The **green arrows** show the entrance points to the building. You can find the main entrance right above the information point indicated with **i**. However, if you come from the train station, you will most likely enter the building using a side door between the blue points 5 and 6 (the green arrow connected to the red line in the picture above) or enter via the restaurant (blue point 1).

## Location of the restaurant (group dinner Wednesday evening)

The restaurant **Marcs** (Bellaterra) is 500 m away from the train station "Bellaterra" (indicated with the red circle on the map), the station before "Universitat Autònoma" if you take the FGC line from "Plaça Catalunya" (Barcelona city) to the University. The restaurant will be open only for us. It is a small and cosy place. We can go there together from the seminar. You can also find this map at <http://tinyurl.com/dyqvezf>.



People accommodated in the Vil·la can get back to the Vil·la through a pleasant walk (15-20') - we will accompany you (The hotel is indicated with its old name on the map, hotel Serhs Campus, indicated with the green circle). Those who are accommodated in the center can take the FGC back to the city center (the station is indicated with the red circle).

### Address:

Restaurante Marcs  
Avinguda Bartomeu, 21,  
08193 Cerdanyola del Vallès (Barcelona),  
Spain. Tf.: +34 935 80 85 31

## How to get to the Airport from Catalonia Square ("Plaça Catalunya")

Take the "Aerobus" shuttle, which departs in front of El Corte Ingles (a big mall at the square). You will note that there are two separate queues, one for the Aerobus (A1) to Terminal 1 (T1) and one for the Aerobus (A2) to Terminal 2 (T2). The trip takes about 40 minutes.