



An Annotated Bibliography of Recent literature on ‘Invisible’ Muslim Communities and New Muslim Migrant Communities in Britain

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The purpose of this annotated bibliography is to identify literature on new Muslim Migrant communities published within recent years. This is an important scoping study because new literature, particularly on recent Muslim migrants from areas other than the Indian subcontinent, has never been systematically brought together before.

Annotations on the bibliography have been made in the form of ‘key findings’. The references have been categorised by the various ‘types’ of Muslim migrants. These may be ethno-national groups, such as: Iraqis or West Africans, or motivation for migration i.e. asylum seekers, economic migrants or those who migrate for marriage or family reunification.

The search was completed by contacting key academics in the field, following up references used by other authors and academic resources such as BIDS, REDOC and the Islamic Foundation. Only literature published over the last five years was included. However, for the more ‘invisible’ communities we have included references that are up to 10 years old.

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Further details on this project can be found on the COMPAS website:

http://www.compas.ox.ac.uk/research/migration_management.shtml

AFGHANIS

Blitz, Brad K; Sales, Rosemary and Marzano, Lisa (2005) “Non-Voluntary Return? The Politics of Return to Afghanistan” *Political Studies*, volume 53, pp.182–200

--This article discusses finding from research conducted in 2002 to explore the views of the Afghan community in the UK about returning to Afghanistan. As well as individuals being forcibly removed from Britain, other Afghans discussed being urged to return by means of financial incentive, and sometimes under the threat of repatriation. The authors argue that in this context, a new category of ‘non-voluntary’ returns better describes the situation facing those for whom individual choice has not been demonstrated as being the most important variable in return.

Dick, Malcolm (2002) “Celebrating Sanctuary: Birmingham and the Refugee Experience 1750-2002” <http://www.Birmingham.gov.uk>

-- This study explores the settlement patterns, histories, profiles and developments of various communities who moved to Birmingham as a result of forced migration. The communities profiled include: Afghans, Bosnians and Albanians, Somalis, Sudanese, Iranians and Kurds.

ALGERIANS, MOROCCANS AND MAGHREBIS

Cherti, Myriam (2005) “From Northern Morocco to North Kensington: Social Capital and the ‘integration’ of Moroccans in London.” Paper presented at the *New Moroccan Migrations Conference*, 13-14 July 2005, Sussex University.

--This paper traces back the history of Moroccan migration to London and looks specifically at the role that social capital played in shaping the migration project and ‘integration’ of Moroccans in London.

Cherti, Myriam (2004) “Reconstructing Moroccan Migration History in Britain: An Oral History Approach.,” a paper presented at the *Fourth Conference on Contemporary European Migration History* 15-16 November 2004, Paris.

--This paper looks at the role of Oral History in reconstructing the history of Moroccan living in Britain in the absence of written historical evidence.

Cherti, Myriam (2003) “Moroccan Women Torn Between Two Laws: the Case of the UK.” Paper presented at the *Moroccan Women’s Conference Here and There*, 27-29 September 2003, Casablanca, Morocco.

--This paper was presented before the reforms of the Moroccan Family Code took place. Its purpose is to highlight how the Moroccan Law impacts on Moroccan women living in the UK as they still have to abide by it.

Collyer, Michael (2003) “Explaining Change in Established Migration Systems: The Movement of Algerians to France and the UK”, Working Paper no. 16, Sussex centre migration research, University of Sussex.

--This paper discusses the increasing Algerian settlement in Britain and what motivates those Algerians who come to Britain rather than France, where there are often kinship networks in place. The author argues that as a result of a variety of factors, including the changing profiles of those who emigrate due to the social and economic decline in Algeria and migration restrictions, undocumented migrants focus on establishing weaker ties rather than pursuing close family links.

Collyer, Michael (2004) “Navigation guide to refugee populations: Algerians” The Information Centre about Asylum and Refugees in the UK (ICAR)

--As part of a series of navigation guides on refugee communities, this guide provides an overview of the subjects of relevance for Algerian migration and settlement in the UK. A historical account of circumstances in Algeria which led to forced migration is provided before moving onto a profile of the Algerian community in the UK, covering topics such as geographical distributions, religion, education and employment.

Collyer, Michael (2005) “When do social networks fail to explain migration? Accounting for the movement of Algerian asylum seekers to the UK” in *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, volume 31, number 4, pp.699-718

--[see Collyer 2003]

Omri, Salah-Mohamed (2001) “Maghrebi Literatures in Britain: Research, Translation, Circulation” in *Britain and the Maghreb: The State of Research and Cultural Contacts*, ed. M.S. Omri and A. Temimi. Zaghuan, FTRSI, pp. 190-196

--This chapter discusses the developments surrounding accessing Maghrebi literature in Britain. The author argues that because of the increased physical presence of Maghrebis in Britain and the dramatic development of communications, gaining access to Maghrebi literature for researchers and readers has become far more straightforward.

Rocheron, Yvette (2005) “Swallows under British Roofs? Conjugal Exile of Algerian Women” *The Journal of North African Studies*, Vol.10, No.1, pp.77-90

--This study explores the lives of four Algerian women who have married outside of and away from their Muslim families. The author argues that these women ‘translate the Saidian paradigm of tragic exile into a journey towards cultural hybridity’. If British –

Algerian marriages are similar to other types of Maghrebi–European families, such transnational families, they exemplify the current model of cultural amalgamation.

ARABS

Al-Jalili, Ismail (2004) “Arab population in the UK: an ethnic profile”

http://www.naba.org.uk/content/theassociation/Reports/arabPopUK_04.htm

-- This study profiles the British Arab community and describes activities that have been taking place within the Arab community to promote their presence in the UK. It argues for the importance of a separate ‘Arab’ ethnic category to be used in non governmental and official data collection exercises.

Bishtawi, Adel. (1999) “The Arab community in Britain: The absent presence” Paper presented at the 3rd Arab Communities Conference (16 – 17 October 1999)

-- This paper provides a demographic overview of the Arab community in Britain using official and independent sources. It discusses the economic developments made by the Arab presence and argues that only a modest proportion of the overall trade between the Arab world and Britain passes through Arab companies and businesses operating in Britain. The larger part of the community is made up of employees and wage earners however and as a result many of these experience financial difficulties faced by other Britons in similar occupations.

Ermes, Ali Omar (2002) “Invisibility of the Arab Community in Britain”

http://www.aliomarermes.co.uk/resources/view_article.cfm?article_id=10

-- This study discusses the lack of official recognition of the Arab community within Britain despite the sizable population and well documented history of relations between those from the Middle East and the British Isles. The author provides recommendations for how by providing a place for Arabs within policy agendas promoting multiculturalism, the advancement of better relations and greater community success can be achieved.

London Civic Forum, March 2002 “The Arab Community in Britain”, Voices for London Policy Commission.

-- This is a compilation of papers and recommendations by the Arab community in London made during community consultations with ‘invisible’ minorities. The report provides an introduction to Arabs in Britain and summaries of two presentations by the Muslim heritage college and the council for the advancement of Arab-British Understanding. An overview of policy recommendations is outlined.

McRoy, Anthony (2000) “The British Arab”

http://www.naba.org.uk/content/articles/diaspora/british_arabs.htm

--This article provides an overview of the ethnic, social and geographical profiles of the Arabs in Britain before discussing the role of Arabs as British nationals and the importance of being recognised as a community in their own right.

Nagel, Caroline (2001) "Hidden minorities and the politics of 'race': the case of British Arab activists in London" in *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* Vol. 27, No. 3 pp. 381- 400

--This paper highlights the activities within London's Arab communities to address the marginalisation of certain groups within academic analyses of 'race' and ethnicity. In doing so the author demonstrates how official categories are insufficiently catering for a substantial ethnic minority community in Britain.

Nagel, Caroline (2002) "Constructing difference and sameness: the politics of assimilation in London's Arab communities" *Ethnic and Racial Studies* Vol. 25 No. 2, pp. 258-287

--Against the backdrop of a wider discussion of assimilation theories this article describes findings from interviews conducted with Arabs living in London about perceptions of identity and the 'construction of difference and sameness'. The findings from the fieldwork are used to demonstrate the author's argument that the construction of sameness and difference is central to the immigrant experience.

Nagel, Caroline (2004) "Skilled migration in global cities from 'other' perspectives: British, Arab, identity politics and local embeddedness", *Geoforum*, volume 36, no 2, pp. 971-987

--[see Nagel]

Salamandra, Christa (2002) "Globalisation and cultural mediation: the construction of Arabia in London" in *Global Networks*, volume 2, number 4, pp. 1470-2266

--The author argues that the affluent Arabs in London serves as 'third culture' mediators and play a central role in the construction and marketing of Gulf Arab local culture and heritage.

Salamandra, Christa (2003) "London's Arab Media and the Construction of Arabness" in the *Transnational Broadcasting Studies Journal*, Spring/ Summer No.10

-- Salamandra argues that London sponsored pan-Arab media overstates the nature of growing cosmopolitanism and that local and regional commitments often remain paramount. In this view such transnational technologies are used to re-inscribe and reconstruct local identities, ways of thinking and social organisation. Arab media

therefore being London based, instead of promoting cosmopolitanism, develops new notions of Arabism and new platforms for local disputes and rivalries.

BOSNIANS, KOSOVOVS, ALBANIANS AND EASTERN EUROPEANS

Al-Ali Nadjé, Black, Richard and Koser, Khalid (2001) “The limits to ‘transnationalism’: Bosnian and Eritrean refugees in Europe as emerging transnational communities” *Ethnic and Racial Studies* Vol. 24 No. 4, pp. 578–600

-- This article explores limitations of the concept of transnationalism through the examination of two empirical case studies, focusing on Bosnian refugees in the UK and The Netherlands, and Eritrean refugees in the UK and Germany. The authors stress the significance of historical context, and the relationships between social, political and institutional factors in creating highly differentiated patterns of transnational practice both within and between these two groups.

Al-Ali, Nadjé (2002) “Gender relations, transnational ties and rituals among Bosnian refugees” in *Global Networks*, volume 2, number 3 pp. 249-262

--By examining the everyday practices, religious activities and rituals selectively evoked by Bosnian Muslims living in Britain, the author demonstrates how Bosnian identity on British soil is being constructed. ‘The Other’ are not only seen as non- Bosnian Muslims but also those Bosnians who remain behind. This gives rise to competing claims over facets of identity such as true ‘Bosnianess’ and ‘Muslimness’ by the diaspora and those remaining in the home country.

Day, K. and White, P.(2002) “Choice or circumstance: the UK as the location of asylum applications by Bosnians and Somali refugees” in *GeoJournal*, Volumes 56, Number 1, pp.15-26

--This paper investigates why asylum seekers make their applications to particular countries rather than others. Bosnian and Somali refugees from the North of England were selected for interviews regarding their experience of application. The research finds that the asylum process often involves a two stage migration; first, immediate flight to a close haven and second, a place for permanent settlement. It argues that in the majority of cases the actions of agencies, cultural connections and family circumstances create situations in which there were no other viable alternatives to the country of destination.

Dick, Malcolm (2002) “Celebrating Sanctuary: Birmingham and the Refugee Experience 1750-2002” <http://www.Birmingham.gov.uk>

-- [As before – See AFGHANIS]

Free, C; Green, J; Bhavnani, V; Newman, A. (2003) “Bilingual young people’s experience of interpreting in primary care: a qualitative study.” in *British journal of General Practice*, volume 53, pp. 530-535

--The study looks at how young people (ages 9 to 18) are used as interpreters for family and friends in health care encounters. Young people from both established and more recent communities – Eastern European, Kurdish, Vietnamese and Bangladeshi - were interviewed for the study. It identifies ways in which primary care professionals could better communicate and utilise the interpreting skills of young people.

Kelly, Lynette (2003) “Bosnian refugees in Britain: Questioning community” in *Sociology*, volume 37, number 1, pp.35-49

--The article discusses the way refugees, with particular focus on Bosnian refugees, are incorporated into society. The research finds that although community organisations provide an important sense of belonging they are primarily in existence for the financial benefits they could provide. It is argued that although there are social networks - friendships and kinship ties - there was no sense of community or feeling of obligation towards others as members of a ‘Bosnian community’.

Kostovicova, Denisa and Prestreshi, Albert (2003) “Education, gender and religion: identity transformations among Kosovo Albanians in London.” in *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, volume, 29, number 6, pp. 1079-1096

--This study of the new Kosovo Albanian community in London explores the significance of national and cultural heritage in the assertion of a common Albanian identity. The author argues that identity transformations, that come about due to access to British education and shifts in attitudes towards gender and religion are seen as an abandonment of authentic Albanian identity. It is argued in order to avoid fragmentation of the community internal redefinition of Albanian identity in the UK is necessary.

Masic, Saed (2003) “Resettlement of Bosnian refugees in the UK” in *Listening to the Evidence: the future of UK resettlement*. Verity Gelsthorpe and Lauren Herlitz (eds), Communication Development Unit, pp.19-25

--This paper provides both a historical account of Bosnian resettlement processes, from concentration camps, to reception centres to permanent accommodation in the North East of England. The paper also provides an assessment of the key services for Bosnians and other refugees in the area and experiences with the local community in Newcastle upon Tyne.

Smart, Kate (2004) “Navigation guide Refugee populations in the UK: Kosovars” The Information Centre about Asylum and Refugees in the UK.

--As part of a series of navigation guides on refugee communities, this guide provides an overview of the subjects of relevance for Kosovars migration and settlement in the UK.

A historical account of circumstances in Kosovo which led to forced migration is provided before moving onto a profile of the Kosovar community in the UK, covering topics such as geographical distributions, religion, education and employment.

IRAQIS AND IRANIANS

Hassan, Thamir; Field, Hanna; Al-Hassani, Suha and El-Said, Abdul (2001) ***“Report of the drug misuse needs assessment carried out amongst the Iraqi community in London borough of Brent”*** Iraqi Welfare association and the Department for Health

--A consultation project carried out with the Iraqi population living in the Brent area of London to assess drug related problems prevalent with the community. The study provides a summary of findings. Recommendations are provided on conducting research into the Iraqi community and for service providers and policy makers on engaging with the Iraqi and Arabic speaking community (particularly on issues to do with drug misuse). It also provides advice for Iraqis living in Brent on accessing services and facilities.

Jafar, Shatha (1999) ***“Health Needs Assessment Study of the Iraqi Community in London”***, research report Iraqi Community Association Health resource centre.

--The aim of this study is to identify the causes of ill health for the Iraqi and Arabic speaking communities in London through the analysis 420 questionnaires completed by adult members of the Iraqi community. Many of the health and social welfare problems expressed were stress-related and caused by a variety of factors such as communication barriers, unresolved trauma and lack of appropriate help and support networks - particularly in the case of the newly arrived refugee. Mental health is identified as a key concern for those working with this community. Lack of appropriate services is also a reported and found to seriously complicate existing problems. Language barriers are however identified as causing the largest obstruction to accessing necessary services and facilities.

Spellman, Kathryn (2004) ***“A National Sufi Order with Transnational Dimensions: The Maktab Tarighat Oveyssi Shahmaghsoudi Sufi Order in London”*** *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* Vol. 30, No. 5, pp. 945-960

--Although this article is primarily about the Sufi order ‘Maktab Tarighat Oveyssi Shahmaghsoudi’ it does provide an insight into the Iranian community in London. Issues surrounding faith and belonging and the transnational links such orders provide for their followers are detailed.

Baltas, Zahul and Steptoe, Andrew (2000) “Migration, culture conflict and psychological well-being among Turkish-British married couples” in *Ethnicity and Health*, volume 5, number 2, pp.173-180

--This article describes the findings from analysis conducted of 33 Turkish-British couples in Greater London. The research assesses cultural conflict within marriage and the psychological well being of the Turkish women and men and their British partners. Depression is higher among those who reported greater cultural conflict within their marriages and there is no association with psychological well being and acculturation for the Turkish spouses.

Bertrand, Gilles (2004) “Cypriots in Britain: Diaspora(s) Committed to Peace?” in *Turkish Studies*, Vol. 5, No. 2, pp.93–110

--This article explores the extent to which Cypriots in Britain constitute two diasporas. There are approximately 170–200,000 Greek Cypriots and British citizens of Greek Cypriot origin, as well as 60–90,000 Turkish Cypriots and British citizens of Turkish Cypriot origin live in Great Britain. Turkish Cypriots’ and Greek Cypriots’ migration patterns are different and the communities are now separated in Cyprus. The author describes how there are few bi-communal organizations and how the debate between nationalists (partitionists) and Cypriotists (pro-reconciliation) takes place mainly inside each community.

Britton, E.L.; Lawrenson, R.A.; Fuller J. (2000) “The prevalence of Turkish speaking patients in a East London general practice” in *Primary Care Psychiatry*, volume 6, Number 1, pp33-36

--This article describes the research findings from a project assessing the levels of depression among Turkish speaking communities. Turkish speaking patients from an East London practice are found to be over three times more likely to suffer from depression than the general population. It argues that reasons for higher rates of this illness among Turkish communities are a result of greater levels of disadvantage including higher unemployment, poor housing and social isolation.

Dick, Malcolm (2002) “Celebrating Sanctuary: Birmingham and the Refugee Experience 1750-2002” <http://www.Birmingham.gov.uk>

--[As before – See AFGHANIS]

Enneli, Pinar; Modood, Tariq and Bradley, Harriet (2005) “Young Turks and Kurds: A set of ‘invisible’ disadvantaged groups” Joseph Rowntree Foundation

-- This is a comprehensive study of issues such as invisibility, disadvantage, racism and identity facing young people from Turkish, Kurdish and Turkish Cypriot communities in Britain. The report highlights several policy implications raised from the findings.

Enneli, Pinar (2002) “Social exclusion and young Turkish speaking people’s future prospects: economic deprivation and culturalisation of ethnicity” in Fenton, S and Bradley, H (eds) *Ethnicity and Economy – Race and Class Revisited*, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan

-- [see Enneli et al 2005]

Fountain, Jane; McQuade, Catherine; Peters, Eleanor; Anitha, Sundari; Crompton, Nicole, Roy, Alistair and Patel, Kamlesh (2004) “Drug-related interventions for refugees and asylum seekers: a pilot study among Somalis and Turkish Kurdish communities in London” Centre for Ethnicity and Health, University of Central Lancashire.

-- This report finds that whilst the prevalence of drug use amongst refugees and asylum seekers appears to be low, experiences in the home country and the challenges presented by migration and experiences in the UK makes some vulnerable to drug abuse. Members of the Somali and Turkish Kurdish communities, via focus groups; the project’s steering group; and seminars for members of London drug action teams act as respondents for the project. It concludes that drug education needs to be provided for members of the Somali and Turkish Kurdish communities, particularly for parents and the older generations.

Free, C; Green, J; Bhavnani, V; Newman, A. (2003) “Bilingual young people’s experience of interpreting in primary care: a qualitative study.” in *British journal of General Practice*, volume 53, pp. 530-535

--The study looks at how young people (ages 9 to 18) are used as interpreters for family and friends in health care encounters. Young people from both established and more recent communities – Eastern European, Kurdish, Vietnamese and Bangladeshi - were interviewed for the study, which identifies ways primary care professionals could better communicate in situations where young people from these communities are used as interpreters.

Griffiths, David J. (2000) “Fragmentation and consolidation: the contrasting cases of Somalis and Kurdish refugees in London” in *Journal of Refugee Studies*, volume 13, no. 3, pp.281-302

--Based on fieldwork conducted by the author of both Kurds and Somalis in London, this paper looks at the development and position of community organisations in both communities and their capabilities of making use of public space. The research found that Somali organisations were fragmented when compared with Kurdish organisations

which were described as being more cohesive. However both showed weakness in community wide partnerships and solidarity.

Griffiths, David J. (2002) “Somalis and Kurdish refugees in London: New identities in the diaspora”. Aldershot: Ashgate.

--This book provides insight into Kurdish and Somali communities. The findings are based on in depth research of both communities in London. It focuses on two refugee groups in the same geographical setting allows the author to explore how perceptions about their countries of origin and culture impact on the settlement, identity and sense of community among these two diasporas.

Kucukcan, Talip (2004) “The making of Turkish-Muslim diaspora in Britain: Religious collective identity in a multicultural public sphere” in *Journal of Muslim Minority Affairs*, volume 24, number 2, pp.243-258

--This article discusses the tendency to view Muslim minorities in Britain and Europe as a monolith (especially after recent events such as 9/11) despite various Muslim national and ethnic origins and interpretations of Islam. The author argues that Turkish Muslims are a prime example of this diversity, challenging such views as they defy clichés and stereotypes about Muslims. Moderate Islam as represented by the majority of the Turkish diaspora can be used as a bridge for mutual understanding and communication between Muslims and the West.

Mehmet Ali, Aydin (2001) “Turkish speaking communities and Education – No delight” Fatal publications.

--This is an in-depth study of the Turkish speaking communities in Britain with focus on educational attainment, experience with the education system and acquisition of human capital. The study discusses the policy implications of the findings on low level achievement within this community.

Østergaard-Nielsen, Eva (2003) “The democratic deficit of diaspora politics: Turkish Cypriots in Britain and the Cyprus issue” in *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* Vol. 29, No. 4: pp. 683–700

--This paper explores the dynamics through which refugee and migrant communities manage to negotiate their way into the host-country’s political system and influence policy development and democratisation in their home countries. By drawing on an in-depth study of Turkish Cypriot activity in Britain, this article provides a demonstration of how this community engages with political systems both here and abroad.

Robins, Kevin. (2000) “Negotiating Spaces: Media and Cultural practices in the Turkish diaspora in Britain, France and Germany.” University of London: Goldsmith’s College. ESRC

--This is a comparative study of Turkish communities in Britain, France and Germany. The primary focus of this research is the consumption patterns and production activities of media, culture and communication among these communities. The research therefore assesses the impact the development in transnational technologies has on Turkish diasporas in the way they relate with their country of origin and its influence on their integration and participation within their country of residence. The analysis for this project took account of key differentiations within Turkish communities (based on age, gender, religion and ethnicity).

Robins, Kevin and Aksoy, Asu (2001) "From spaces of identity to mental spaces: lessons from Turkish-Cypriot cultural experience in Britain" in *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* Vol. 27, No. 4 pp. 685-711

-- This article combines an account of the research conducted into the Turkish-Cypriot community with an attempt to consider the theoretical framework through which those studying this community should try to make sense of their experiences and identity. The main focus is on Turkish-Cypriot women and their sense of cultural positioning as they live their lives in London. The authors found that 'identity' is not a key issue for these women and that their experiences and thoughts were generally about things other than cultural identity. When they did refer to identity, or their 'customs' and what it meant to be Turkish-Cypriot, it was less about cultural and political attachments to a 'national' community and more to do with values, morals and an alternative perspective.

Stevens, Warren; Thorogood, Margaret; Kayyiki, Seher (2002) "Cost effectiveness of community anti-smoking campaign targeted at a high risk group in London" in *Health Promotions International*, volume 17, number 1, pp. 43-51

--Of a survey conducted within the Turkish community findings revealed that 74% of men and 45% of women were smokers (and higher still among younger women). Knowledge of health risks associated with smoking were low. This article describes a smoking awareness campaign carried out in Camden and Islington where there are large Turkish communities. It discusses findings from analysis conducted to ascertain the reduction in smoking as a result of the campaign.

Tozun, Issa. (2004) "Turkish-speaking communities in Britain: Migration for education" In *Welsh Journal of Education*, Volume 13, Number 1, pp.69-94

--Primarily concerned with the education of Turkish speaking communities in Britain, this article explores the educational aspirations of these communities and discusses the issue of underachievement. An analysis of performance related data is conducted in providing factors contributing to poor attainment levels.

Wahlbeck, Osten (2002) The concept of diaspora as an analytical tool in the study of refugee communities" *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* Vol. 28, No. 2: 221- 238

-- The article discusses current debates about transnationalism and diasporas. Fieldwork conducted on the Kurdish refugee communities in Europe is used to highlight the fact that the concept of diaspora can provide an analytical tool for a sociological study of refugees in the country of exile.

Yilmaz, Ihsan (2004) “Marriage Solemnization among Turks in Britain: The Emergence of a Hybrid Anglo-Muslim Turkish Law” in *Journal of Muslim Affairs*, Vol. 24, No. 1, pp.58-66

--This study discusses contemporary marriage ceremonies among British Turkish Muslims in London. It argues that Turks who have experience of living under the legal system in Turkey will be used to the combining of secular law with religious practice. The author claims that there are several types of marriage making in Turkey and that these have altered again among the Turkish community in Britain. This is used as an example of how, rather than discarding religious and customary law, the British Turkish community have recreated their own version of British-Muslim law.

SOMALIS

Allebeck, Peter and Silveira, Ellen (2001) “Migration aging and mental health: an ethnographic study on perception of life satisfaction, anxiety and depression in older Somali men in East London” in *International journal of Social Welfare*, number 10, pp.309-320

--This study explores perceptions of mental health and well-being among first generation Somali men living in Tower Hamlets through face-to-face interviews. The main causes of stress and depression were identified as low family support with increasing physical disability, loneliness, inadequate access to facilities and resources as well as the inability to return to Somalia. The study finds that family support was the most important variable in assisting with mental health. Other important coping aids are religious practice and friendship/peer networks.

Arthur, Jo. (2004) “Language at the margins: the case of Somali in Liverpool” in *Language Problems and Language Planning*, volume 28, number 3, pp.217-240

--A brief introduction into the settlement process of the Somali community in Liverpool is provided before exploring more specifically the roles that language and literacies – Somali, English and Arabic – play in the lives of the members of this community. The research indicates tensions among many of those interviewed regarding cultural identity and the inter-generational language shift from Somali to English. As a result of such concerns Somali literacy classes have been established within the community to help promote the use of the language among young Somalis. The study also includes

observation of these classes as part of a wider exploration and discussion of marginalisation, resistance and empowerment of Somalis in Liverpool.

Bang Nielsen, Katrine (2004) “Next Stop Britain: The Influence of Transnational Networks on the Secondary Movement of Danish Somalis” Working Paper no. 22, Sussex Centre for Migration research

--This paper explores the secondary movement amongst a group of Somali refugees who having gained Danish citizenship, subsequently migrated to Britain. The author argues that an ‘idyllic image’ of Britain is constructed which together with the presence of social networks in this country influence the Danish Somalis in their migration decision-making. It is argued that this uncritical decision-making can be seen in relation to the nomadic lifestyle of many Somalis where movement is a natural part of life.

Bloch, Alice (2002) “The professional capacity of nationals from the Somali regions in Britain” Refugee action and the International Organisation for Migration [IOM]

--This report provides an assessment of human capital among Somalis on arrival to Britain and the subsequent acquisition of skills, qualification and employment experience whilst resident in Britain. An additional aim of this study was to explore aspirations of Somalis for voluntary return to their regions of origin and what assistance would be required in order for them to do so. The fieldwork for this study comprises of self completion questionnaires and face-to-face interviews with Somalis from seven cities in Britain.

Cameron, Joan and Rawlings, Karen (1998) “‘Circumcision’, culture, and health-care provision in Tower Hamlets, London” in *Gender and Development*, Volume 6, No. 3, pp.48-55

-- The authors carried out research to assess whether British health services meet Somali women’s health-care needs. Approximately 80 per cent of Somali women are estimated to have undergone ‘female circumcision’. On researching this phenomenon they found that reasons given to justify female circumcision mirror those used in the UK to justify episiotomy in childbirth.

Cole, Ian and Robinson, David (2003) “Somali housing experiences in England”, research report by the Centre for Regional Economic and Social Research, Sheffield Hallam University.

--This report provides a comprehensive assessment of the housing needs of Somalis in England. The evidence presented in this report suggests that the rhetoric of cultural diversity has not yet been translated into practice and certainly not for the Somali community. It is argued that race equality and housing strategy development may often ignore the needs of (smaller) groups, such as the Somali population, whose situations remain concealed, primarily due to inadequacies of commonly used ethnic classifications.

Comerasamy, Huguette; Read, Bella; Francis, Christine; Cullings, Sarah and Gordon, H. (2003) “The acceptability and use of contraception: a prospective study of Somalian women’s attitude” in *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology*, Vol.23, No.4, pp.412 – 415

--In order to understand the low uptake for contraceptive services among Somali women, quantitative and qualitative methods of investigation were employed. Qualitative methods reveal far more about the women from this community and reasons for low uptake of family planning services. Religious teachings, status of men and women and an oral tradition are identified as fundamental to Somali attitudes of family planning services.

Davies, Myfanwy M. and Bath, Peter A. (2001) “The maternity information concerns of Somali women in the United Kingdom.” in *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, volume 36, number 2, pp.237-245

--The information needs of Somali women and experiences of health care professionals with regards to pregnancy, childbirth and post-natal care are explored through a series of focus groups and semi structured interviews, with both English and non-English speaking Somali women. Communication difficulties with health care professionals and Somali women are identified as the underlying issue. Concerns over interpreter’s confidentiality and misinterpretation are also raised. In addition Somali women felt they were denied information due to chastising attitudes and prejudiced views among health care workers.

Day, K. and White, P.(2002) “Choice or circumstance: the UK as the location of asylum applications by Bosnians and Somali refuges” in *GeoJournal*, Volumes 56, Number 1, pp.15-26

--[As before – See BOSNIANS, ALBANIANS AND EASTERN EUROPEANS]

Dick, Malcolm (2002) “Celebrating Sanctuary: Birmingham and the Refugee Experience 1750-2002” <http://www.Birmingham.gov.uk>

--[As before – See AFGHANIS]

Economist (2003). “Britain’s Somalis: Muddled Minority”. *The Economist*:27 4th December 2003.

-- This article discusses the resettlement of Somalis within disadvantaged neighbourhoods, specifically St Mathew’s housing estate, in Leicester and the difficulties they face when compared with other minority communities in the area.

Fountain, Jane; McQuade, Catherine; Peters, Eleanor; Anitha, Sundari; Crompton, Nicole, Roy, Alistair and Patel, Kamlesh (2004) “Drug-related

interventions for refugees and asylum seekers: a pilot study among Somalis and Turkish Kurdish communities in London Centre for Ethnicity and Health, University of Central Lancashire.

-- [As before - See KURDISH, TURKISH AND TURKISH CYPRIOTS]

Griffiths, David J. (2000) “Fragmentation and consolidation: the contrasting cases of Somalis and Kurdish refugees in London” in *Journal of Refugee Studies*, volume 13, no. 3, pp.281-302

-- [As before - See KURDISH, TURKISH AND TURKISH CYPRIOTS]

Griffiths, David J. (2002) “*Somalis and Kurdish refugees in London: New identities in the diaspora*”. Aldershot: Ashgate.

-- [As before - See KURDISH, TURKISH AND TURKISH CYPRIOTS]

Harris, Hermione (2004) “*The Somali community in the UK: What we know and how we know it*” The Information Centre about Asylum and Refugees in the UK (ICAR)

--A comprehensive study of the Somali community in the UK drawing from statistical data sources, previous studies and literature as well as consultation with the Somali community. The first part of the report covers types of material on Somalis in the UK and methodological issues with studying this community. The second section provides an overview of migration and settlement patterns and covers key topics of interest such as employment, education, health, youth, women and gender.

Jones, Lesley and Allebone, Barbara (1999) “Researching ‘hard-to-reach’ groups: the crucial role of the research associate”, in *International journal of Inclusive Education*, volume 3, number 4, pp.353-362

--This paper highlights difficulties raised during research projects designed to find explore the home and school numeracy experience of Somali children in the UK and provides insight into conducting fieldwork within domestic setting in this community. For this study, in order to gain access to home practices, it was imperative to appoint research associates from the Somali community. It was through these researchers that contact with homes and interviews with parents was achieved.

McCrone, P; Bhui, K; Craig, T; Mohamud, S; Warfa, N; Stansfeld, S.A; Thornicroft, J; Curtis, S (2005) “Mental health needs, service use and costs among Somali refugees in the UK” *Acta Psychiatr Scand*, 111, pp. 351-357

--Through the analysis of data on Somali patients in London the study found that basic health needs occurred frequently but were often not fully addressed. The most used services were GPs, other clinicians and refugee services. Higher non-inpatient costs

were associated with length of stay in the UK and lower costs with being at risk of suicide and having panic disorder or agoraphobia. The authors concluded that Somali refugees living in London have a relatively high level of need but a low level of service use.

Morison, Linda A; Dirir, Ahmed; Elmi, Sada; Warsame, Jama and Dirir, Shamis
“How Experiences and Attitudes Relating to Female Circumcision Vary According to Age on Arrival in Britain: A Study among Young Somalis in London” *Ethnicity & Health* Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 75–100

--This study examines the association between age on arrival in Britain and experiences and attitudes relating to female circumcision among 16-22 year old, single Somali men and women living in Greater London. 70% of the females reported being circumcised with two-thirds of operations being infibulation. The analysis shows that living in Britain from a younger age was associated with abandonment of female circumcision and with changes in underlying beliefs on sexuality, marriage and religion that support the practice. Groups identified with more traditional views towards female circumcision include males, older generations, new arrivals and those who show few signs of assimilation.

Rodd, Helen D and Dividson, Lesley, E (2000) “‘Ilko dacowo’: canine enucleation and dental sequelae in Somali children” *International journal of Paediatric Dentistry*, volume 10, pp.290-297

--This study was conducted to explore the practice of canine enucleation among Somalis living in Sheffield. The article provides a historical and demographic profile of Somalis in the city before discussing the research findings. Of the 290 children in the study (aged 4 – 17) 31% were considered to exhibit dental features suggesting a previous history of canine enucleation. There was no significant association between the practice and gender or country of birth; however it was higher in children whose mothers did not speak English. The authors concluded that culturally sensitive education is required to discourage the practice.

SUDANESE

Dick, Malcolm (2002) “Celebrating Sanctuary: Birmingham and the Refugee Experience 1750-2002” <http://www.Birmingham.gov.uk>

--This study explores the settlement patterns, histories, profiles and developments of various communities who moved to Birmingham as a result of forced migration. Among those communities profiled are: Afghanis, Bosnians and Albanians, Somalis, Sudanese, Iranians and Kurds

Wills, Jackie (2005) “Missing the Nile: experiences of Sudanese people in Brighton.” Brighton and Hove adult and community learning. Queens Park publishers.

-- The study is primarily about descriptive narratives on the country left behind. It does however provide comparisons between life in Britain and Sudan and in doing so an insight into the challenges facing the Sudanese community in Brighton. Examples highlighted by the study are isolation, communication barriers, lack of family networks, social norms and the pace of life.

YEMENIS

Al Masyabi, Mohammad (2000) “the Yemeni Community in the UK”
<http://www.caabu.org/press/focus/masyabi.html>

--Provides a historical account describing the arrival of the first Yemenis to the UK to details of present community settlement patterns. A discussion of the social and political aspects of British Yemenis is also provided.

Yahya, Ali; Al-Osaimi, Hamid; Yafai, Hussain; Yafai, Mirwan (2001) “Report of the drug misuse needs assessment carried out by the Yemeni community association amongst the Yemeni community in Sandwell” The Department of Health

--A consultation project carried out with the Yemeni population living in the Sandwell to assess drug related problems prevalent within the community. The study provides a profile of the community before a summary of findings. Recommendations are provided for conducting research into the Yemeni community and for service providers and policy makers on engaging with the community (particularly on issues to do with drug misuse). It also provides advice for Yemenis living in Sandwell on accessing services and facilities.

MARRIAGE MIGRATION /FAMILY REUNION

Ballard, Roger (2004) “Riste and Ristedari: the significance of marriage in the dynamics of transnational kinship networks” CASAS, University of Manchester, <http://www.art.man.ac.uk/CASAS/pdfpapers/ristedari.pdf>

-- This paper examines the role marital ties have played in the process of migration to Britain for South Asian communities. This paper argues that marriage ties are just as significant as those of descent in the construction of transnational communities and networks. There is a focus on the personal difficulties encountered by those who are involved in such transnational marriages.

Bradley, H (2000) “Locality, loyalty and identity: experiences of travel and marriage among young Punjabi women in Glasgow” in S. Clift and S. Carter (eds), *Tourism and Sex: Culture, commerce and coercion* London, Pinter.

--Bradley explores the experiences of British born South Asian women who obtain marriage partners from the Indian subcontinent and discusses cultural differences between spouses and the motivations and expectations of women prior to partaking in transnational unions.

Charsley, Katharine (2005) “Unhappy husbands: Masculinity and migration in transnational Pakistani marriage.” *In Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*, volume 11, pp.85-105

--Based on fieldwork conducted in Pakistan and of British Pakistani families, the author discusses findings on British Pakistani women who marry Pakistani nationals. Despite the risks involved in such partnerships expressed by many of the women, the author argues that there were also negative aspects experienced by men. Social, cultural and financial difficulties faced by husbands on coming to Britain left many feeling frustrated. Less clearly defined gender roles were also rendered problematic.

Charsley, Katharine (2004) “Being Transnational: Varying global engagements among British Pakistanis” paper presented to the *Association of Social Anthropologists*, Durham, April 2003

--[See Charlsey]

Charsley, Katharine (2003) “*Rishtas: Transnational Marriages*” PhD thesis, University of Edinburgh

--[See Charlsey]

Samad, Yunas and Eade, John (2002) “*Community Perceptions of Forced Marriage*” Community liaison unit, The Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

-- This report explores the problems and the perceptions among the Pakistani and Bangladeshi communities on forced marriage. An examination of previous works on the subject and primary data collection are combined to provide a thorough presentation of community and individual views on the issue.

Shah-Kazemi, Sonia Nurin (2001) “*Untying the knot: Muslim women, Divorce and and the shariah*” The Nuttfield Foundation.

--A study of Muslim divorce in Britain explores the difficulties in accessing appropriate Islamic advice and a divorce through ‘shariah’. The study also discusses transnational marriages and problems that can arise when a spouse has migrated for marriage.

Shaw, A (2001) “Kinship, cultural preference and immigration: consanguineous marriage among British Pakistanis.” *The journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*, volume 7, number 2, pp. 315-334

--This article discusses marriage preference and patterns among British Pakistanis, with a specific focus on first cousin marriage. As many of these marriages are arranged for British Pakistanis with a Pakistani nationals, the issue of migrating for marriage and the roles and negotiations involved in such partnerships are also explored.

Werbner, Pnina (2002) “Reproducing the multicultural nation” *Anthropology Today*, volume 18, number 2, pp. 3-4

--This piece discusses the development of legislation on immigration and practices such as transnational marriage, that have sparked debates on ‘bogus’ and forced marriages among British nationals and spouses from the subcontinent.

Working Group on Forced Marriage (2004) “A Choice by Right” London: The Home Office

--This report covers issues and complexities surrounding the definitions of and factors distinguishing forced marriages and arranged marriages. The practice of transnational marriage among South Asian communities in Britain is explored.