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The Impact of Inequality: A Case Study of the Somali Community in Camden

Dissertation

Acknowledgement

Since, I started this dissertation in April 2015. I went through mixture emotional struggles including the loss of my father. However, I would like to express my special thanks to those who provided me their support during that difficult period. In particular including my supervisors for the guidance, patience and support they have given me throughout my research journey.

Abstract

The main idea of this research study is to determine the impacts of inequality in consideration to Somalia Community resident at London Borough of Camden. This study was significantly developed to assess the causes and factors functioning as barriers for enhancing inequality in London. In the specific research investigation, three aspects have been taken in higher consideration including employment opportunities, education underachievement and disproportionate community assets. The analysis has been conducted effectively by taking all these aspects in higher consideration. For the purpose of research secondary data has been gathered based on these three aspects and their impacts on Somalis living in the UK along with key statistics for offering validity and reliability of information.

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Chapter One-Introduction

1. Introduction

The Sustainable Development Commission of London has long been taken in the higher consideration to the level of inequality enhancing in the society. Inequality in the communities tends to have direct association with the social and psychological wellbeing of society. It is observed that in Britain, inequality within the local communities is subsequently enhancing which made Britain fourth unequal nation on the world. The inequality has divided the British communities where the only wealthiest people receive the most and leave the crumbs for the rest (Dwyer, 2010). However, the black an ethnic minority and Muslim communities are facing huge inequality in every aspect of their lives. Although some may argue that the disadvantaged community's culture and norms are the main barriers preventing them to make social improvements. However, it is injustice not to highlight and acknowledge the deep seated social challenges and the lack of good opportunities available for these communities as direct result of poverty, income inequality and other complex social issues (Dwyer, 2010).

The major aim of this research study is to determine the impact of inequality for Somalia Communities in Britain, however more specifically in London Borough of Camden. The discussion has been developed on the differentiation and marginalisation of mainstream community in reference to religion, ethnicity, employment, health, education, wellbeing and security of the Somalia Community. This research study is established to significantly assess the educational underachievement, lack of employment opportunities and misappropriate division of asset perspectives of Somalia Community mainly in London Borough of Camden. Finally, in the research investigation the discussion has also been created to determine the aspects that support

Somalia Community in Camden to prevent their rights and deal with increasing level of inequality within the society.

1.1. Research Aim

The main aim of this research study is:

“To determine the Impact of Inequality; A Case Study of the Somali Community in Camden”

1.2. Research Questions

In consideration to the aim of research investigation that research questions are effectively demonstrated below;

- *What are the impacts of inequality in the community?*
- *What are the impacts of inequality in consideration to case study of the Somali Community in Camden?*
- *What are the impacts of inequality on educational underachievement, employment opportunities and disproportionate community assets?*

1.3. Background of Research Study

Somalia's sea-faring and trading traditions have meant that Somalis have been in Britain for hundreds of years, concentrated at first around the ports of Liverpool, Cardiff and London and subsequently moving to work in the industrial cities of Sheffield and Manchester (Harris, 2004). This second wave of immigration in the 1950s/1960s did not affect many parts of London, including Camden, and it was only with the civil war in Somalia and the third wave of immigration from the late 1980s that areas other than Tower Hamlets came to have sizeable Somali populations (Rassool, 2006). Camden's Somalis tend to have arrived in Britain even later

than the London average; Khan and Jones (2003) found that two-thirds of the interviewees had arrived since the early 1990s. In 2000 there were secondary waves from European Union nations such as Holland, Norway and Sweden to Britain (Harris, 2004). Some have already had European citizenship, and most could speak their host nation's language with some fluency (Harris, 2004).

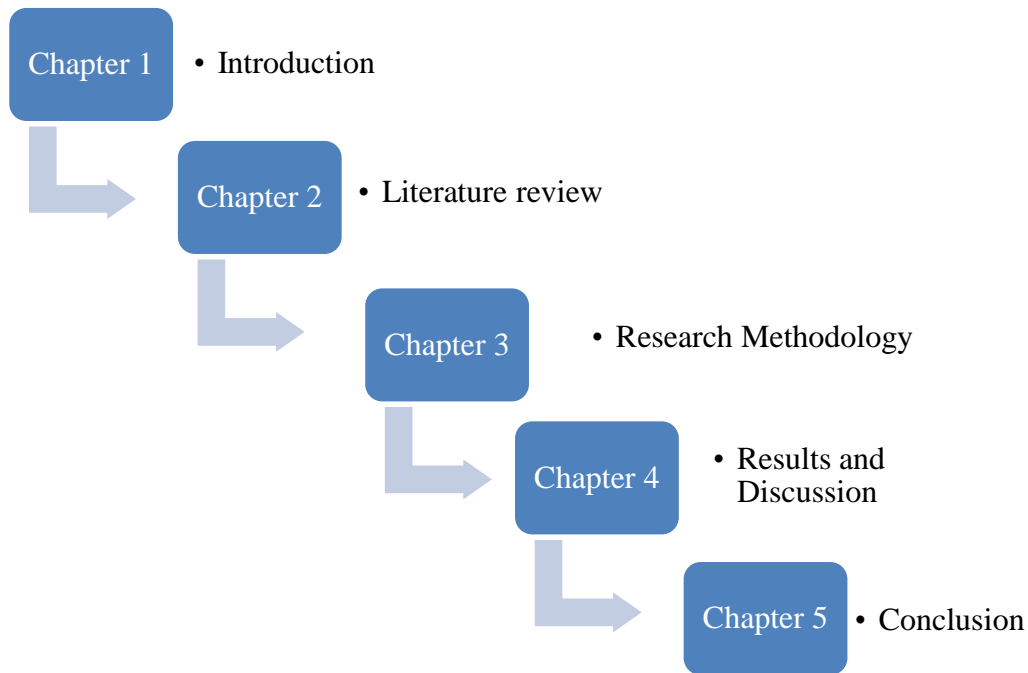
It is not entirely clear why this is so, but according to Harris, (2004) it is a consequence of Somalis feeling more comfortable in Britain than in some other countries. Therefore as citizens of a former British protectorate, Somalis still opted for seeking asylum in Britain where they joins their families who have already established themselves. However, sections of the press and public may worry that the migration pattern stems from the perception of Britain as a particularly generous welfare state, but the fact that many Somalis are moving from Nordic nations, renowned for their welfare but that is not the main motive (Harris, 2004). As in Harris' 2004 literature review, the study found more positive reasons for the European migration, including views of Britain as tolerant, inclusive and less bureaucratic or intrusive than some other European nations (Perrons & Skyers, 2003).

The British emphasis on privacy is seen as particularly in keeping with Somali culture. However, it is also clear that proportions of Somali migrants from continental Europe, the United States and Canada rose as the UK Government tightened asylum restrictions (Adfam, 2009). The basic descriptive research data on the Somali community in the UK is limited and does not exist as discrete census category, but are under the "Black or Black British - African" category (Rassool, 2006). Somali community organisations estimate their population at: 9,000 (Camden) 70,000 (London) 95,000 (national) (Rassool, 2006). In Camden the Somali community is second largest ethnic minority group after Bangladeshi (Ali & Jones, 2000).

The community is seen as spatially concentrated in Kentish Town, Gospel Oak, Cantelowes, Kilburn, Camden Town and King's Cross/St. Pancras. The Somalis dispersed across less full parts of the borough. London Borough of Camden has identified that there were 830 Somali (using native code) pupils attending primary schools in Camden, and this accounted for 7.3% of all students. Of those that were Camden residents, there were 789 Somali students, accounting for 7.9% of all resident pupils (Camden Children, Schools and Families, 2013). With regards to secondary schools, 549 Somali students were attending secondary school in Camden, accounting for 5.5% of all pupils. Of those that were Camden residents, 410 were Somali, accounting for 7.2% of all resident students (Ali & Jones, 2000). Maintaining cultural identity is a deep preoccupation, and intergenerational tensions are prevalent in families as youth drifts from their origins (Aspinall & Jacobsen, 2004). The homeland remains strongly present in every day and productive lives in the diaspora (Aspinall & Jacobsen, 2004). The diaspora networks circulate money, videos, internet and phone communications, ideas and information about social and political life. Intercity or transnational networks have stimulated entrepreneurship, savings groups, a new generation of marriages among youth, the building of mosques and Somali language media (Aspinall & Jacobsen, 2004). Worldwide remittances to Somalia are over 1 billion per year and perhaps more. With a new government in the north (Somaliland) and increasing stability, some return migration has begun. Somalis enjoy adamant social networks shaped by the Muslim religion and kinship (Aspinall & Jacobsen, 2004). A strong self-reliance ethic has built female entrepreneurship, an emerging middle class and loyalty to home (Harris, 2004). Like many migrant communities, a vibrant liturgical life of family and religious celebrations is rebuilding strong traditions of solidarity, visiting, a gifting and cultural expression that operate via inter-city and transnational networks (Samad, 2010).

1.4. Research Structure

The structure of specific research investigation is presented below;



1.5. Conclusion

In this section of research investigation presented the overview of research along with identification of research aim and questions that are necessary to be answered explicitly. At the same time, this section of research also involves background scope of research study along with overview of structure of investigation, as it is demonstrated that study is significantly divided into five sections including introduction, literature review, methodology and research design, results, discussion and conclusion. The next section of the research investigation involves analysis of previously gathered literature review.

Chapter Two -Literature Review

2. Introduction

This chapter reviews the literature related to the impacts of inequality on Somalia Community settled in Camden. The discussion has also been generated on the identification of causes of inequality for the Somali community along with the affects. However, the review is developed under the defined aims and objectives of research as focuses mainly on educational underachievement, employment opportunities and disproportionate community assets.

2.1. Inequality in the United Kingdom

United Kingdom is currently experiencing increasing level of inequality that is evident in key areas despite the economic growth and several attempts to resist economic recession. Some of the aspects that indicate high level of inequality in Britain include education, employment, health, and poverty (Daniel, 2010). Especially London can be significantly denoted as a city of contradictions; being the richest city of the UK, it is facing higher level of inequality between locals and other communities settled in London. Inequality especially in London is manifested in two broad ways including division on the basis of wealth and other on gender (Bhalla, 2002).

2.2. General Historical Background of London Borough of Camden

London Borough of Camden is located in the northern part of the city and reaching from Holborn and Bloomsbury in the south to Hampstead Heath in the north. The borough was significantly developed in 1965. It has covered a total area of 21.81 km square and has a population of 220,338 according to census of 2014. There are number of differentiated ethnic groups settled in Camden due to which regarded as the most populated borough of London. In reference to the ethnicity, 73.1 percent of the population is white while 14.9 percent are from a Black Minority

Ethnic background. At the same time, it is observed that 34% of the population is Christian, 12.1% Muslim and 4.5% are Jewish. It is identified that Camden has the fifth largest Jewish community of English and Welsh local authorities. However, 25.5% of the population observed to be communist as they are following no religion and 20.5% did not state their religion.

According to the census of 2001, there are almost 22 electoral wards for the municipal council in Camden. Like many other London boroughs, Camden operates via a cabinet system, and some committees and sub-committees ensure accountability. In Camden, there are almost 54 councillors, the majority of whom are Labourers, including the only councillor of Somali heritage Cllr Awale Olad. The Conservatives have the second largest representation of 12 councillors. The Liberal Democrats and the Green Party each of them represents to have one councillor (Ntiri, 1993).

2.3. The British Somali Community in London Borough of Camden

While conducting analysis, it is identified that Somali Community is one of the largest as well as highly established of other communities in London Borough of Camden. The distinctive literature explicitly demonstrates that Somali Community in British nations is still unable to attain a superior position in consideration to their nationality, religion, culture and ethnic background. British Somalis mainly involves residents as well as citizens either born in or migrated from Somalia. This represents to be highly complex as well as varied community, involving descendants of merchant season arrived in the late nineteenth century, migrants arrived in London after World War 2, refugees escaped from the civil war occurred in Somalia in between 1980s and also include peoples recently migrated from distinctive European nations.

Despite of the fact that British Somalis represents to have long history in United Kingdom and reflects to be one of the biggest group of Black and Minority Ethnic residing in the UK. It is evident through literature that British Somalis are silent community of Camden, at the same time very little is known about them. Additionally, media representation of the community is highly negative, due to which significantly face inequalities in different service provisions as well as poorer results in consideration to education, employment opportunities, health, wellbeing and housing. Lack of community engagement as well as limited accessibility to knowledge regarding the specific requirements of Somali communities is often regarded as the barrier to providing services by distinctive providers and mostly defines as the “hard to reach” community and due to reason consider as the worse community in comparison to other ethnic groups residing in the United Kingdom.

According to recent statistics it is observed that more than 66,000 Somalis are settled in London around 6,900 in Brent, however the statistics are provided below;

Location	Number
Brent	6,855
Ealing	6,468
Haringey	3,325
Enfield	3,297
Hillingdon	3,130
Tower Hamlets	2,925
Camden	2,879
Hounslow	2,707
Hammersmith and Fulham	2,701
Islington	2,518

Figure 1: 10 Largest London Boroughs Populated with Somalis

2.4. Causes and Effect of Inequality for the Somali Community

While analysing causes of inequality in United Kingdom it is identified that there are numerous, causes of inequality of Somali community living in the UK. Somali community has suffered from discrimination, lack of skills, educational underachievement, unemployment rate, mental health, insecurity overcrowding housing, and language barriers, and even early life opportunities (Baker & Wodak, 2008). Based on early life-opportunities provided by parents, it is clear that children amplify the initial inequalities that children are born with (Baker & Wodak, 2008). However, the community inequality is not only witnessed in education and employment but the community reported poor health conditions in particular mental health compared to other ethnic groups (Palmer, 2007). This problem has been largely contributed by language barrier as most of them are not able to communicate in fluent English despite living in the United Kingdom for years. Research by Palmer (“Imperfect prescription” 2006) contends that British-Somali communities residing in London have had a great problem in accessing standard healthcare.

On other hand the insecurity facing the community is part of causes of inequality as the Somali community is associated with terrorism and other criminal activities (Begum, 2005). However, Somalis are not only more likely to be perceived as criminals, but are ten times more likely to be associated with crime because they are Muslims compared to other religious groups and ethnic communities (Begum, 2005). The rate of police-stops and searches is higher among the ethnic minority than it is with the white majority groups (Begum, 2005). There is a general consensus among many Somali-Muslim that the police and the judiciary are treating them as less important compared to whites. As far as cultural status is concerned, the government has given little cultural and national recognition of Somali Muslims than it has given to Christians (Dorling,

2014). For example the government provides all holidays to the Christians without setting aside any major holiday to Muslims. There is also controversy over the Islamic dressing style although Islamic dress such as *burga* is accepted in social gatherings such as schools and workplaces; however, it is associated with a lot of controversy. The Somali community have openly complained over the high rate of bullying at schools and at workplaces. In a survey conducted in Britain using a random sample of the Somali, it was revealed that 35% of Somali Muslims fall at least victims of discrimination (Demie & McLean, 2007). In the specific consideration below demonstrated the major areas in which higher inequality observed in London Boroughs.

2.4.1. Employment Opportunities

Bhalla (2002) argued that the vast majority of the British people are becoming both an equal and often poorer than they were in 2008. The average wages in 2011 and 2012 the couple with children in the UK earned £442 a week which is just under £23,000 per a year. Therefore, many unemployed people rely utterly on the state just to survive (Bhalla, 2002). Jo's study in London concluded that the lack of employment opportunities in this region is attributed to low skills which results from low education achievement among the Somalis (Bhalla, 2002). Due to a number of initiatives to revamp the situation, the central government is working toward improving adult-education. Dwyer (2010) found out in their longitudinal study that in spite of London experiencing economic growth in the past few decades, many of Somalis are not able to acquire stable jobs.

Apart from the level of education, the barriers to employment among Somalis has been propelled by discrimination among the employers, limited opportunities for training, costs that pertain to housing, and travel (Foner & Alba., 2008). The major issue that has placed the government in spotlight is the unemployment rate among the youth and their

association with Islam faith (Foner & Alba., 2008). Some employers prefer higher level of education which has been a great challenge to acquire (Foner & Alba., 2008). Although many Somali and other Muslim youth in London have master's degrees; however, they do not have jobs to sustain them. Some employers prefer other religious groups, for example, Christians, when hiring employees. Therefore, many youths resort to low-sustaining jobs to cater for their needs and provide for their families (Foner & Alba., 2008).

Griffiths & Zetter (2005) has documented that widespread discrimination in the UK has heightened. Griffiths & Zetter (2005) findings suggest that the emergence of Somalis in Camden and rest of UK as an ethnic group has portrayed them as a people who predate concerns about security (Griffiths & Zetter, 2005). Somalis have been viewed as a disadvantaged lot because they are treated with suspicion, and other citizens over-generalise them as terrorists (Griffiths & Zetter, 2005). Increasingly, many Somali children are raised by lone-parents with the absence of the father which make them barrier for their employment opportunities. Somali-British women face thrice the burden of motherhood compared to the white single parents, especially in Tower Hamlets and Camden (Griffiths & Zetter, 2005). London School of Economics the inequality based on employment hit hardest for women and black minority ethnic communities. Women earn 21% less than men and men of black and minority ethnic (BME) heritage earn 13-21% less on average than their white counterparts. Still with respect to employment rate, the net earnings by Somali males are half that of other ethnic groups (Begum, 2005).

While conducting analysis, it is identified that there are number of barriers in terms of British-Somalis unemployment. It is suggested by different stakeholders that there is often lack of trustworthiness of distinctive authorities as well a governmental official from the respective Somali Communities. Statistics represents by Government Roundtable Discussion that in Camden there is lacking of Black and Minority Ethnic employees found at executive as well as senior positions as ratio is about 12 employees out of 1200.

2.4.2. Educational Underachievement

Inequality remains the central reason for the decimal educational achievement among the Somali pupils (Ali & Jones, 2000). In 2000 the Camden Council has commissioned a research “meeting the educational needs of Somali pupils in Camden schools” conducted by the Institute of Education, London University (Ali and Jones, 2000). The research revealed that only 1 Somali origin child had passed the GCSE examination in 1999 for the entire Camden borough (Ali and Jones, 2000). The study examined the number of Somali students passing the GCSEs and found Camden pupils have achieved an average of 47% 5A*-C passes where the Somali pupils average was only 3.1% (Ali and Jones, 2000). Somali parents unable to speak English and struggle to support the educational aspirations of their children (Ali & Jones, 2000). The Somali community is the largest ethnic minority group with the highest number of school pupils accounting for 29% were Somalis.

Although some progress has been made and in 2010-2011 around 33% of Somali children have achieved five good GCSE, compared with 59% of Bangladeshi and 78% of Nigerian pupils. However, the black and minority ethnic (BME) pupils continue to

perform below borough averages. For example the Congolese students are the consistently the lowest performing BME group out of the key groups (36% compared with 60% achieving 5+ A*-C GCSE including English and maths), followed, in 2011, by black Caribbean (46%). Dorling (2014) proposed, more than 80% of Somali speaking pupils qualify for free school meals and have one of the highest rates of school exclusion and truancy (LBC, 2013). Dorling (2014), in academic year 2012/2013, 64.8% of students who are not eligible for a free school meal achieved 5A*-C grades including maths and English.

However, that figure drops dramatically to just 38.1% among pupils who are not qualify for free school meals (Dorling, 2014). Dorling (2014) argued that British education system is designed to separate the people because unequal society requires more and more tools to divide our children and young people, to segregate the many and elevate the few. An estimate of two- fifths of children and young people in the UK do very badly in GCSE level or leave state schools without gaining the necessary qualifications for example five grades 5A-Cs. However, a large number of privately educated students achieve A or A* grades at GCSE and A-levels and successfully secure places from top Universities. Few private schools including Eton College, Westminster, St Paul`s Boys and St Paul`s Girls and one, sixth-form College, Hills Road in Cambridge, sent more children to Cambridge and Oxford universities than 2,000 other state high schools.

However, disadvantaged students find it difficult to secure high grades before they to go Universities and only five percent of them do better but prefer not go to university (Bhalla, 2002).

Even those do enter high education, a 2:2 or below is now seen as a mark of poor social capital. Although a good number of students from underprivileged background is applying to and entering higher education than ever before and the gap between underprivileged and privileged students has narrowed slightly from 30.5% points in 2010 to 29.8 percentage points in 2013. However, educational inequality continues after high education because the prestigious companies use University names as a brand to consider during their selection criteria without taking into consideration the soft skills and personal qualities. With reference to specific discussion below offered statistical represents to pupils achieving either five A*-C grades at GCSE level including English as well as Maths in consideration to census of 2011-2012.

	Girls	Boys
England (all pupils)	86.3%	79.8%
London borough of Camden (British-Somali pupils)	63%	54%
London borough of Tower Hamlets (British-Somali pupils)	70%	49%

Figure 2: Key Ethnic Minority Achievement

2.4.3. Disproportionate Community Assets

Community assets mainly involve buildings as well as other lands that are either owned or developed by community associations. These assets tend to cover a wide range of buildings such as town halls, councils, sports areas, housing premises and libraries. In the particular notion, it is identified that there are wide range of community assets of British-Somalis in Camden that significantly requirement investment for development. It is

essential for Camden councils and governmental members to get effectively involve in determining differentiated community assets which can be used for the development of society or Somali residents in Camden (Borup, 2006).

In 2002, a research commissioned by Camden Council and conducted Ipsos-MORI recommended that *“there is a need for a specialised Somali community centre”* which could act as a base for other activities in the Somali community in Camden (Ali & Jones, 2000). Local Councils are vital providers of community premises to the voluntary sector organisations (Gundel, 2002). The local authorities are committed providing secure community premises for their local voluntary sector organisations (Ethical Property, 2011). In Camden the Council develops a strategy to take forward an investment approach to the use of council owned premises to enable voluntary sector organisations to deliver services to Camden residents (Gundel, 2002). Although the Voluntary Action Gundel (2002), describe the Council approach un-transparent and lack of explicit criteria.

However, according to Gundel (2002), the current local authorities’ policy regarding rent relief and transfer of leasehold in community buildings are becoming more formalised and transparent to the sector although there are some legal complications. Almost sixteen local boroughs considered reviewing their policies towards the provision of affordable premises for the voluntary community organisations in particularly asset transfer (Gundel, 2002). However, many voluntary sector organisations that currently occupy Camden owned premises are eligible for rent relief awards contributing to part or all their rental costs. The Council’s policy on rent relief enables 53 voluntary and community centres organisations to occupy 70 Council premises for rent free. The cost of this approach is almost £1 million each year however, the precedence for providing this

support has been historical with some organisations and communities benefiting disproportionately not only regarding the financial value of the rent relief but also regarding the community value that the resources provide. Voluntary Action Camden is the equality voluntary sector groups including the Somali organisations in Camden are facing the biggest barriers to access sustainable and affordable community Council owned premises because of Camden`s rent policy.

2.5. Conclusion

In this section of research study different aspects of inequality and causes behind development of British-Somali Communities in London Boroughs has been observed significantly. The section is critically developed to support further analysis. The next section of research study involves discussion on selected research methodology and techniques used for effective completion of the investigation.

Chapter Three—Research Methodology & Design

3. Methodology

The aim of this chapter is to present the theoretical assumptions supporting this research, as well as to introduce the research approach and the practical methods applied during the research operations. This chapter will cover and describe briefly a step by step the methods and techniques of the study including data analysis. Primarily, a qualitative approach was followed to study a number of aspects of inequality causes and effects. Therefore, the core concept of this research was to explore the particular causes and effects of Somali community inequality in generally and specifically in the London Borough of Camden. To better understand the phenomenon, number of reports and academic articles and books were considered. What are the main causes behind of inequality for the Somali community? How does inequality affect the Somali community in particular? The study was not need ethical approval as it based on secondary data only. Therefore, in order to achieve the objectivise of this study the secondary data were reviewed initially through Camden Council reports, researchers, News items, academic books, bibliographic databases and internet search engines.

For the purpose of research investigation, systematic review of secondary research sources has been selected as it will help the researcher in significantly summarising the selected studies that are effectively available as well as associated to the defined research questions and aims. This is efficiently done by combining the results that are required to be achieved from the literature investigation that is critically available on the selected research topic. The systematic review mainly aims on implementing a process through which investigator can evaluate and attain the required conclusion. In consideration the systematic review of secondary data observed as the

most effective method for attaining quality research findings that are relevant to the topic and field.

3.1. Research Approach

There are basically two different sorts of research approaches that can be used significantly by researcher in order to attain comprehensive research findings. This involves deductive and inductive approach; however the selection of research approach is dependent upon the nature of the investigation. Deductive research approach is also termed as top down approach in which researcher develop an investigation that critically moves from general to specific discussion regarding selected research topic. This approach tends to functions in the best way in quantitative research examination because it includes development of theoretical framework supported with the responses of focused group of participants. This approach doesn't found feasible for the specific research investigation (Bhattacharyya, 2006).

Another research approach is inductive, it is also known as bottom up approach as it mainly focuses on defined research questions in order to achieve relevant, specified and narrowed research findings. Through specific research approach researcher can narrow down the scope of research study and can emphasis on the data related to selected topic directly. Additionally, through inductive research approach previously conducted research studies on specific topic can be examined more extensively from varied perspectives. This research approach tends to functions in the most effective manner with qualitative methodology. In consideration to specific qualitative research investigation it is the most suitable approach.

3.2. Research Design

There are three distinctive types of research designs including experimental, descriptive and historical. In consideration to experimental research design it represents to incorporate different methods and program in association to identification of results. Experimental research design represents to make utilisation of expectancy as well as different theoretical frameworks in order to test the hypothesis. At the same time, statistical methods are also used for the purpose of analysing the main focus of the study. On the other hand, descriptive design is used for significantly evaluating the collecting primary research information for the purpose of presenting appropriate research findings. The descriptive research design mainly involves analysis of opinions as well as perspectives collected from selected research participants. There are three different methods of collecting data in descriptive research design including surveys, case investigation and observations.

Finally, historical research design involves analysis of studies conducted previously by different researchers on specified topic. Under specific research design, the investigator is accountable for gathering as well as evaluating the information that is presented in previous research studies and linking to defined objectives of current research. The historical research design is utilised in this study because in this investigation previous researches has been discussed.

3.3. Research Strategy

The research strategies that are critically used in order to collect data involve grounded theory, interview, survey and ethnography. Grounded theory is the specific research strategy in which information associated to the topic is significantly collected as well as analysed. Interview is another exploration strategy that is utilised by the specialist for social affair essential information identified with the examination subject. Under this technique, face-to-face association is directed

with the members of the study ensuring the end goal to acquire their perspective on the theme. This technique makes utilisation of open-ended questions with the end goal of acquiring pertinent and particular data. This strategy is not utilised as a part of the study under thought in light of the fact that essential information is not acquired and it is made in view of optional information only (Bhattacharyya, 2006)..

Survey is considered as a standout amongst the best research strategy that can be utilised by the analyst for gathering information. With the assistance of this strategy, specific data is accumulated through which sentiment of the general population are dissected in connection to the exploration subject. This system is not utilised as a part of the study in light of the fact that it doesn't include accumulation of information from a specific population.

Ethnography is the exploration strategy, which develop relationship of examination with the assistance of utilisation of time. Inside of this strategy, meeting, perception, and recording done in deliberate way are utilised for gathering information. Moreover, with the end goal of get-together data perception and recording is utilised as a part of connection to specific time so that particular information is gathered. Also, through this exploration strategy the analyst picks up the capacity to gather data from past inquires about because of which it is viewed as fitting for the study under consideration (Daniel, 2010).

3.4. Data Collection Method

Data collection methods are considered as the significant aspect of the research study due to the reason it helps in attaining information that effectively helps in collecting information related to selected research topic. There are mainly two sources of information including primary as well as secondary that are used in collecting helpful information. In consideration to specific research

study, primary sources has not been utilised which mainly involves first-hand information that is collected from defined research participants.

Secondary data is the sort of information that is already mentioned in distinctive research journals, books and other reliable sources. This type of information is tends to be gathered by making effective utilisation of online libraries and web sources. In consideration data has been collected from journal articles and books created from 2000-2015. For gathering desired information effectively used different databases and search engines including EBSCOHost, Google Scholar, Medline, ProQuest, Jstor, Yahoo and others. However, studies developed before 2000 will not be used.

3.5. Data Analysis Method

The research analysis method mainly involves evaluation of information gathered from varied sources for the purpose of investigation. There are basically two types of data analysis methods including quantitative and qualitative analysis approaches. In quantitative analysis differentiated statistical aspects are utilised in order to achieve the outcomes in more specific manners. In contrary, qualitative analysis tends to be conducted by means of detailed as well as comprehensive analysis of secondary information; however there is no use of specific statistical methods in this approach. In consideration to specific research investigation, qualitative analysis is conducted for making specified results in support of previous literature and for offering certain aspects for future research implications.

3.6. Ethical Consideration

Depending upon the scope as well as nature of specific research investigation, it is observed that there are certain ethical considerations that are essential to be taken in notice while conducting

analysis. It is identified that it is essential to take reliability and validity aspects in higher specification. Moreover, problems of plagiarism has also been considered along with paraphrasing aspects, as information has been gathered from varied previously conducted studies for which it is essential that used information is properly paraphrased.

3.7. Conclusion

In the specific section of research investigation, research methodology has been critically used in order to determine the specific findings. It is identified that qualitative research method has been used along with inductive design. For specific purpose, secondary data has been collected from varied relevant sources in order to support future research implications.

Chapter Four--Results and Discussion

4. Introduction

This chapter mainly focuses on analysing the collected information on the three major causes or impacts of inequality on the British-Somali communities residing in London Borough of Camden. In the specific chapter of investigation different statistics have been presented in order to enhance the validity and reliability of the provided information.

4.1. Employment Opportunities

The narrative is thus emerging that women who are in many cases the only claimants of welfare benefits concentrate their efforts not only raising and looking after they family unit but, also, taking low-paid jobs to support family members left behind in Somalia (Arthur, 2003). Although the role of mother is seen as having transferred far more willingly from Somalia to the UK than that of father, since being a father is likened with being a breadwinner (Arthur, 2003). However, I argue that this has been a particular problem since many men, at least until the current generation of young adults, found it difficult to get jobs after arriving as refugees who has affected many families, with household and marital dynamics disrupted by fathers' reduced status (Khan & Jones, 2003).

The first reason is majority of Somali households are single-parent; usually single mothers, who are currently affected by the current government's welfare reforms (The Guardian, 2013). Somali women are most likely to be economically inactive as the cultural expectation is for mothers to prioritise childcare over work outside the home (Khan & Jones, 2003). Though, this does seem to be shifting, with younger parents tending to share parenting responsibilities and paid work (Khan & Jones, 2003). According to Keen (2012) a minority of the young mothers have already

paid work (mostly part-time, low-paid works such as cleaning, careers but few have higher-status jobs in the council or local organisations). Others aimed to take jobs when their young children start school as their husbands seems supportive of this shift. However, the high proportions of mothers raising children alone mean that many do face particular difficulties in balancing work within and outside the home. Many reasons were given for the high rate of marital breakdown, but a greater problem appears to be the low rate of re-marriage, reportedly far lower than in Somalia. Shifting attitudes to gender-specific roles may reduce the disproportionate numbers of mothers who parent alone, but it will be some years before such a pattern becomes clear (Keen, 2012).

This part examines the employment aspects of Somalis in London. Qualitative data of focused group been gathered in Camden confronting Somalis in regards to employment; separation in employment and the work showcase; the impacts on the employment decisions made by Somalis; U.K. government activities to enhance access to employment and group reactions; and where Somalis turn for exhortation, data and support in connection to employment issues. The section starts with some relevant data in regards to the U.K. economy and work market in general and particular information on the position of Somalis (Arthur, 2003).

There is a long history of Somali relocation to the United Kingdom being introduced on monetary grounds, and this assembled force after the Second World War. However, the decrease in the assembling commercial ventures in the United Kingdom from the 1970s onwards influenced Somali groups. Somalis who touched base in the 1990s onwards were fundamentally evacuees and not financial transients; this is an imperative component forming Somali support in the work market. Employment levels among displaced person pioneers are low, and a high extent of individuals who went to the United Kingdom as outcasts have never been in employment. The

present circumstance confronting Somalis as to employment in London should be comprehended inside of the setting of the more extensive worldwide economy. In the same way as other European nations, the United Kingdom is as of now encountering the eventual outcomes of a delayed monetary downturn, which has unavoidably impacted on the employment market. U.K. unemployment levels are at present at 7.1 percent of the monetarily dynamic populace. This sums to 2.32 million individuals matured 16 and over who are as of now classed as unemployed. There are additionally 22.3 percent of the populace who are financially idle (this incorporates the individuals who are examining, caring for family, resigned or not able to work because of illness).

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) accumulates work market insights and information on the accompanying ethnic groupings: White; Mixed/various ethnic gatherings; Indian; Pakistani; Bangladeshi; Chinese; Other Asian nation, Black/African/Caribbean/Black British; Other ethnic nation. The ONS additionally distributes work market information for nation of conception; then again, for non-EU expresses this information give seven general classifications of African (barring South Africa), South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, USA and whatever is left of the world. It is accordingly unrealistic to extrapolate British-Somali representation among employment figures or occupation, despite the fact that proof recommends that Londoners conceived in Somalia are intensely packed in deals and client administrations and rudimentary occupations—the two most reduced paid word related groups. People working at a group association showed that British-Somalis have a tendency to be utilised in low-paid work, for example, care work, cleaning where there is no movement, essential pay and small preparing. Business market insights showed that for the three months up to November 2013, employment levels and rates in London all in all were at record highs. Be that as it may,

notwithstanding this, unemployment levels in London are still well over the levels before the subsidence. This is on the grounds that financial action rates are at a record low. Unemployment figures by borough demonstrate that for London as entire, rates were 6.81 percent. The figure was 8.66 percent for Tower Hamlets. Information from Camden show that by 2012, absolute employment in Camden was 5 percent higher than before the subsidence (2008). This figure is higher than the normal employment development for the entire of London, which is 2.7 percent. Unemployment in Camden crested in 2011 at 5.7 percent, yet since March 2012 has remained 3 percent higher than pre-subsidence levels. Youth unemployment has additionally balanced out at pre-subsidence levels. British-Somalis have the most minimal employment rates of all transients to the United Kingdom and unemployment influences all parts of Somali groups, for instance the youthful, men and ladies, the gifted and incompetent.

Investigation proposes that unemployment can affect prosperity, for example, mental and physical wellbeing, disconnection and poverty. Somalis are known everywhere throughout the world for their entrepreneurial and business abilities, however the administrative system in the United Kingdom and the powerlessness to raise capital has been distinguished as a boundary to building up organisations in the United Kingdom. Taking after the Roundtable Discussion, key work market data was given on Camden. By 2012, all out employment in Camden was 5 percent higher than before the subsidence (2008). This figure is higher than the normal employment development for the entire of London, which is 2.7 percent. Unemployment in Camden topped in 2011 at 5.7 percent, yet since March 2012 has remained 3 percent higher than pre-retreat levels. Youth unemployment has likewise settled at pre-retreat level.

At the same time, another barrier is Somali men economic activity which is often reduced by consumption of khat a stimulant and mild hallucinogen commonly chewed by men in social

settings and with alcohol use in some communities, heavy use does seem to impede economic activity. Therefore, psychological reasons than because it's social use involves staying up late which making it more difficult to work normal hours. This also causes mental health and tension within the family and leading to the significantly high number of men to indulge in psychedelic drugs especially this mildly narcotic drug "khat" traditionally used in East Africa and part of Arabia (Griffiths & Zetter, 2005).

4.2. Educational Underachievement

This chapter will focus on the educational experience of Somali community in Camden. The Somali pupil's underachievement in Camden is well researched and documented with good level of understanding from Camden council and the Somali community (Ntiri, 1993). The Council is appears of making efforts to tackle educational failure of Somali pupils. The Borough has kept track of achievement data for Somali students as a specific ethnic group, rather than as part of a broader African category. However, the educational underachievement of Somali children and young people in particularly felt acutely where the attainment levels are not only below the mainstream but are lower with the minority ethnic communities and thought to be caused by a combination of issues including lack of understanding of the British education system and language barrier.

According to Baker et al (2008) into absenteeism and truancy rate concluded that these follow from "parents' lack of understanding of the English education system", bullying in schools, multiple disadvantages faced by Somalis, and misunderstandings of holiday allowed for Eid are the main barriers of Somali pupils achievement. Furthermore, additional factors relating to pupils' frustration within school, ability to mislead their parents about their attendance and performance, and engagement in more immediately 'rewarding' activities such as drug-dealing

and at risk of becoming involved gangs related activities are also the obstacles. Therefore, I argue that the late part of this decade there have been fixed gains in key subjects. Thanks to the Somali supplementary schools established by the local Somali parents. These community initiatives receive small amount of statutory funding from Camden council but are independent, providing weekend tuition in English, maths and science, and some in Arabic (Baker & Wodak, 2008).

Staff and parents involved with these reported significant improvements in pupil attainment both within the supplementary classes and the mainstream schools, as in mock and public exam results. However, despite these investments from parents, the Somali community organisations and the marked improvements seen in attendance rates and school results, there are still problems with truancy, under-performance and school exclusion. Camden Children School and Families (2014), there were 541 children and young people excluded from Camden maintained schools in 2013-14, making 2.46% of the schools population however, 61 of these were Somali children. Primary schools in Camden in 2013-14 have excluded 1.4% of Somali pupils compared to the Local Authority average of 0.6%. While secondary schools have excluded 12% of Somali pupils, compared to the Local Authority average of 6%.

One key pointer of educational achievement is getting GCSEs at evaluations A*–C in five subjects including English and Maths. In England all in all, 86.3 percent of girls and 79.8 percent of boys accomplished this standard in 2011–2012. In Camden in 2011–2012, 63 percent of British-Somali girls accomplished five or more A*–Cs in subjects including English and Maths. This figure is in accordance with all girls in Camden Secondary schools. The figure was 54 percent for British-Somali boys, which was somewhat higher contrasted and comes about for boys in Camden as a whole at 53 percent. In Tower Hamlets in 2011–2012, 70 percent of

British-Somali girls accomplished five or more A*–Cs in subjects including English and Maths, while the figure was 49 percent for boys. For Tower Hamlets all in all, the general figure of accomplishment for British-Somali understudies was 58 percent, while for white British students the figure general was 49 percent.

In Tower Hamlets, Somali boys and white British boys performed the worst. It gives the idea that British-Somali girls are performing especially well at school, while British-Somali boys' educational accomplishments are more in accordance with the general normal. It may be the case that discernments among examination members of British-Somali boys' poor educational accomplishment are expected to a limited extent to correlations to the high accomplishments of British-Somali girls. No national insights are accessible on educational achievement by British-Somalis. The information for British-Somalis in the two neighbourhood powers secured in this report find that Somali girls are accomplishing great at school. By the by, the issue of the estimation of education for girls was raised by various (female) focused group members. For instance, it was highlighted that a few folks anticipated that girls would wed moderately youthful and go ahead to have kids.

The underachievement of black and minority students in U.K. schools has been all around archived, in spite of the fact that a particular spotlight on Somali legacy understudies has been missing, notwithstanding a developing crevice between their accomplishment and that of the national average. As demonstrated above, there was an exceptionally higher sense in both focused gatherings that numerous British-Somalis in London were doing extremely well at school and going ahead to advanced education and expert employment. In any case, concern was communicated by the majority of the examination members that contrasted with other ethnic minorities and the all-inclusive community, a noteworthy number of British-Somali youngsters

were not accomplishing palatably because of various detriments identifying with the education framework: for instance, joining school late because of landing as a displaced person and catching up with educating; absence of social awareness; and being assigned as having special educational needs (SEN) construct simply in light of their Somali.

4.3. Disproportionate Community Assets

This chapter will focus on the lack of community centre premises experience of Camden Somali community. The community inequality has not been witnessed in opportunities and academic achievements alone but has also been experienced in access to Council owned community buildings 88-99 (McMichael & Manderson, 2004). Community or youth centre premises have been an issue and concern of Camden Somali community for some time. Some may argue that there are limited community spaces and high demand from small and faith based organisations however, the lack of interest amongst equality and small groups for sharing same buildings has played a significant part. A group of Somali organisations have written to Camden council about what they called the deteriorating inequality and discrimination facing their community including the lack of premises (Ali & Jones, 2000).

Although some may argue that there are limited community spaces and high demand from small and faith based organisations however, the lack of interest amongst equality and small groups for sharing same buildings has played a significant part. However, it is argued that there is a case to support the Somali community with a suitable and sustainable multipurpose community centre. In order to deal with the difficulties that not only hampers their community's full participation the social, economic and cultural life of Camden, but is also negatively impacting the wellbeing of their community. However, the community dream to secure a dedicated multipurpose

community has diminished after Camden Council showed a lack of interest to provide a dedicated Somali community centre (McMichael & Manderson, 2004).

“In respect to premises, you highlight the “urgent need for dedicated multipurpose community or youth centre for the Somali community supported by the London Borough of Camden”.

Any Council-owned property that is vacant is marketed through the Council’s website – www.camden.gov.uk/property. I appreciate that there will rarely be anything suitable for use as a community or youth centre. Unfortunately, there is no budget to create new Council-owned community premises and we are not in a position to renege on any existing tenancy arrangements.”

(Ed Watson Director, Culture and Environment)

However, according to Camden’s Community Infrastructure Levy Programme (2015) the council has already identified that it is prepared to make a significant investment. In either providing or improving facilities for some voluntary and community sector organisations and some ethnic community groups as identified in their proposed future community investment (Wilkinson & Pickett, 2010):

The Abbey Community Centre: “The redevelopment of the Abbey Estate will involve the provision of a new community centre alongside approximately 260 new homes, a health centre and retail and commercial facilities and public realm improvements. The Surma Centre (Bengali Workers Association). According to McLean (1983), the current building is costly to run and in need of refurbishment. It has limited opportunities for expansion within the current building footprint. The proposals for the Surma Centre site include additional housing above the new community building. Moreover, the Highgate Newtown Community Centre: An exciting

proposal to repair and improve Highgate Newtown Community Centre and the adjacent Fresh Youth Academy.

“It has been a scandalous shame that for a very long-time Somali community attempt to get conversations going about the need for a central community facility that provides for the needs of local young people has been ignored. We should now be taking a serious first step towards making this goal a reality.”

Cllr Awale Olad- Holborn and Covent Garden

Camden Council historically and commendably recognised the importance of supporting particular ethnic communities through the provision of council properties that attract rent relief and core funding for community centre based activities and services. A good example is the two Bangladeshi centres, both located in the Euston area of Camden, supported with council funding to the tune of £495,000 for three years with additional £169,375 provided to fund a 15 months extension period. Therefore, it is argued that this uncontaminated inequality and discrimination towards the Somali community in Camden. Since in 2012 the Community Centre Funding Programme was £4,944,750 funding towards the local community and voluntary sector organisations but unfortunately, there was no a single Somali community organisation which has benefited regardless their service to Camden residents. The funding was refused the Somali groups due to lack of physical Camden owned community centre buildings. Even though, in contracts, the Bangladeshi community was received Community Centre funding through the Bengal Worker’s Association and Hopscotch Asian Women’s Group. There are also some other VCS organisations that have benefited to a greater extent as a result of occupying more than one council owned premises and estimated combined rent relief value of £33,852 per year

(Milbourne, 2002). In particular notion, statement of Suber Abdikarim who was chairman of SYDRC has been provided below;

“We are not asking to be given preferential treatment over any other community in Camden but we believe that we deserve to be treated equally and in recognition of the dire needs of the Somali community in the borough. It is also a matter of equality and investment in communities of interest which would be seen in other groups but not the Somali community.”

Suber Abdikarim- Chairman of SYDRC

Therefore, it appears a perceived inequality facing the Camden Somali community to benefit council owned primaries. Despite the Somali community is the second largest ethnic minority after the Bangladeshi there is no single dedicated Somali community, Youth Centre or rent relief from Camden council apart from an administrative offices spaces for two small Somali-led organisations out of 100 council premises (London Borough of Camden, 2015). Although the British Somali Community a women lead organisation has recently been successful in tendering a council premises regardless the building requires an extensive repair and don't qualify the council's current rent relief. The property was publicly available and widely advertised but the organisation faced protest from some local councillors and more than 100 residents who have signed a petition against the move (Palmer, 2007). At the same time, Cllr Roger Robinson specifically denoted that;

“I want to make it clear I totally oppose the change of us. We already have a community centre in Godwin Court on the same estate and next door to the Al-Rahman Mosque. The present community hall I know is used by Somali groups four times a week.”

(Cllr Roger Robinson)

We currently have a problem with gangs of youths and drug dealing and we feel that allowing more people to congregate on the estate would cause a lot of problems. We have not been informed. We have enough community facilities on the estate and we are strongly opposed to another.”

(Lola Cordura Soanes- The Godwin and Crowndale Courts Tenants Management Committee Member)

Griffiths et al argues that many of Somalis feel unwelcomed in the existing social mainstream centres, and this has called for the need of professional counsellors and social workers to help them cope with social challenges including the deteriorating inequality (Griffiths & Zetter, 2005). However, the lack of funding and youth provision and youth centres for the Somali young people in Camden, have left many of them vulnerable to drugs and other negative influences. Therefore, it is argued that the role of Somali lead organisations has played a significant role of tackling the Somali community inequality through advocacy, training and advice sessions (Griffiths & Zetter, 2005).

Despite the budget cutting and lack of community premises these organisations still deliver a range of services to the Somali community that is now one of the biggest ethnic minority group in Camden (Ali & Jones, 2000). These organisations have witnessed, through their organisations, the resilience and potential of the Somali community; the hope and promise of the young who are capable of fulfilling great achievements and the hardiness and spirit of the elder community. Although some may argue that the Bangladeshi community and other communities have more councillors than the Somali community in Camden (London Borough of Camden, 2013).

Chapter Five—Conclusion

This exploration fills a gap in learning about the impacts and concerns of British-Somali groups in London, utilising the borough of Camden as the main focus. Qualitative information relating to identity, education, business, wellbeing and social assurance, policing and security, investment and citizenship and the part of the media have given bits of knowledge into the lived encounters of Somalis in London. British-Somalis are a particular ethnic gathering and are frequently stereotyped (Bhalla, 2002). They are seen as a firmly weave and closed group by authority bodies, and there is evidence of an equal absence of comprehension and trust. British-Somali groups in Tower Hamlets and Camden have generally experienced underachievement at school (albeit late proof proposes this is changing), abnormal amounts of unemployment, and weakness and housing results. More noteworthy incorporation and break even with investment for British-Somali groups in Camden and Tower Hamlets requires tending to deterrents in getting to benefits and an absence of comprehension from suppliers and associations. There is confirmation of an absence of learning about how "the framework" functions among British-Somali groups, and there is additionally concern from partners that cuts in assets could encourage minimise these groups. Poor associations with "authority" bodies, most quite between the police and youthful male British-Somalis, are a noteworthy territory of concern (Dorling, 2014).

Young fellows are at danger of being criminalised and are likewise at danger of being casualties of wrongdoing. An absence of positive good examples and negative stereotyping by the media aggravate these challenges. There is an increment in solitary guardian families and missing fathers, with Somali ladies regularly confronting a "triple weight" as far as parenthood, business and dealing with the home/raising the kids. The examination additionally discovers proof of

fruitful activities in both precincts in tending to these difficulties. There are various deliberate associations conveying and supporting administration that fill the crevice left by the standard administration suppliers (Arthur, 2003).

Early year's education, supplementary training, youth clubs and ladies' associations assume an imperative part in Tower Hamlets and Camden, yet these associations work in highly difficult times and their future is to be determined because of cuts in subsidizing and rivalry for progressively rare assets. As demonstrated over, the issues around joining and creating fitting approach and hone reactions are a part of focus of the more extensive examination. Research members displayed various meanings of incorporation, with a typical topic being that it contrasts from absorption and needs ability from the standard to be completely accomplished. It was proposed that making note of various personalities could be a method for perceiving this multifaceted nature. Opportunity of the individual was displayed as being imperative, however in the connection of a standard liberal contract and regarding the guideline of the law. Coordination was seen to include social and financial reconciliation and citizenship and having a place. Dialect was introduced as being vital to mix, and the acknowledgment of British-Somalis as a particular gathering, or diverse, in the circumstances where that distinction is applicable, was likewise thought to be imperative. Obstructions to mix were thought to include: negative pictures of British-Somalis (media stereotyping); segregation by the standard and other BME communities; dialect and religion as difficulties; the political framework (agent popular government), where there are not very many noticeable Somalis; the presence of couple of positive good examples when all is said in done; and the way that Somali groups don't "speak out" enough. These boundaries were thought to be commonly strengthening. As to discussion and investment among Somali groups in Tower Hamlets and Camden, all partners showed that Somalis were not spoke

to a neighbourhood and ward levels and that in spite of the fact that there were opportunities for interest and practices in conference, these components were not powerful. The neighbourhood and national media were thought to be hindering to positive pictures of British-Somalis, and the overwhelming focus seems, by all accounts, to be on negative generalisations (Begum, 2005).

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