We are now four years into the Programme which has been extended to the end of 2008. During the year two projects came to an end (Social Capital, Gender and Differential Outcomes and Nation, Class and Re-sentiment). In each case extensive writing for publications continues to take place. Since the beginning of the Programme, there have been some 65 outputs, in the form of publications, seminar papers, lectures and workshop presentations. Currently, five of the projects are continuing.

This year has seen some modifications to the timetable. The UCL-based project on ‘expertise’ was extended to October 2006 to allow more time for analysis of very rich primary and secondary data. The foreign students projects, also UCL-based, has also been extended from October to December 2007. Both extensions have been accommodated within the original budget.

The Bristol-based project on researchers was delayed for maternity leave and is now scheduled for completion at the end of 2008. The project on national Identity and Religious Difference will now finish in September 2008.

Although there have been some inevitable changes to the content and design of projects originally conceived some six years ago, the overall structure and most of the detail are unchanged.

CONTINUING PROJECTS

1. The Movement of Expertise, Trans-national Corporations and International Labour Markets
1.1 Staff

*Professor John Salt* directed the project and is responsible for its administration. He has been fully involved in the fieldwork, analysis and dissemination of the results.  
*Dr. Jane Millar* was responsible for the day-to-day management and implementation of the project lifecycle.  
*Professor Peter Wood*, an authority on the business services and consultancy industry, was part of the research team.  
*Viktorija Bauere* has provided quantitative analysis of statistical data.

1.2 Project Outline

This project is about how trans-national corporations source expertise and move highly skilled people among their sites. This report details progress towards completion of the project. It covers the period from project start-up on 1st April 2005 to the end of the project on 31st October 2006. The timeframe for completion was extended (from April 2006) at no additional cost to the Leverhulme Trust. The report is divided into 2 sections that reflect the main foci of our work during the reporting period: fieldwork and reporting outputs.

1.3 Fieldwork

1.3.1 Respondent interviews

Primary research has involved conducting semi-structured interviews among 41 senior Human Resource (HR) professionals in 31 leading UK-based TNCs. For the most part, these interviews were held at head-office locations. They were complemented by in-depth interview among a range of industry and policy experts and stakeholders. In most cases, the interviews were recorded and have been transcribed.

1.3.2 Industry Interviews

Industry interviews took place between April and December 2005. We supplemented our efforts to identify appropriate respondents by eliciting the support of two institutions that agreed to promote the research within their industry networks: eSkillsUK, the Sector Skills Council for the information technology (IT) and telecommunications industry, and the Chartered Institute for Personnel and Development (CIPD), the leading professional body for those involved in human resource management and development.

Our sample spans six main sectors that can be clustered into three main industry groupings:

1. traditional heavy-engineering based industries, such as, mining, extractives and aerospace and defence;
2. light-engineering and research intensive industries, including pharmaceuticals, electronics, electrical engineering and telecommunications companies;
3. knowledge-intensive industries, including software and IT-related business services and consulting.
1.3.3 Industry data
We received detailed company-specific quantitative data from ten companies on their patterns of international mobility. These data have been compiled into a database that enables us to examine, for example, the volumes, origins and destinations of particular types of international moves.

Stakeholder Interviews
A limited number of interviews were conducted with industry and policy experts and stakeholders including representatives drawn from government departments, social alliances, professional groups and other agents such as recruiters and lawyers.

Analysis of secondary data
Analysis of national datasets, for example, Labour Force Survey and Work Permit data, has allowed us to locate our company/sector specific information and data in their broader commercial and political contexts.

1.4 Outputs
There have been four main conduits for dissemination of the results from this project. First, in contribution to the academic literature on international migration, our findings have provided for a greater understanding of the different types and purposes of international mobility among the highly skilled. They have shown us how companies respond flexibly to the demands of different markets, economies, and cultures as well as to the personal circumstances of individuals by configuring these different mobility types into portfolios of movements. Yet they have also drawn attention to sectoral differences in patterns of global human resourcing that place greater or lesser emphasis on physical mobility.

Second, our research has contributed directly into the academic, commercial and policy debates on international migration. Most importantly, it has enabled an in-depth, pragmatic and commercially relevant appreciation of the strengths and weaknesses of the existing work permit system for managing migration into the UK. The results are particularly timely as the UK government recently announced its intention to reconfigure the existing system into a points-based system (PBS) that aims to attract the highly skilled. For example, they have enabled us to comment on issues relating to strategy and system design.

Third, through our links with the CIPD and with other industry/stakeholder groups we have provided feedback to practitioners by presenting our findings in workshops and seminars. The research has been very positively received and has generated a lively debate, for example, regarding resourcing priorities in an increasingly global economy.

Finally, our research findings have allowed us to focus the definition for our next project on international students and the labour market (see International Students and the Labour Market Progress Report).

1.4.1 Conference Presentations
J. Millar and J. Salt, 2006, The Mobility of Expertise in Transnational Corporations paper presented at the Leverhulme Programme Mobility, Ethnicity and Society Conference, March 16-17. This paper has been published in Population, Space and
Place (see below).


J. Millar and J. Salt, 2006, *Portfolios of Mobility: The movement of expertise in transnational corporations in two sectors – aerospace and extractive industries*, paper presented at the COMPAS Annual International Conference “International Labour Migration: In Whose Interests?” in Oxford on 5 – 6 July. This paper has been submitted for publication to a leading academic journal (see below).

J. Salt, 2006, *International Migration in Interesting Times*, plenary lecture at British Society of Population Studies, Annual Conference, Southampton, September 20. This paper has been published in People and Place (see below).


1.4.2 Publications


Submitted:

1.4.3 ‘Spin-offs’ from the Leverhulme Programme

J. Salt and P. Rees, 2006, *UK immigration and emigration*, ESRC Seminar Series, Globalisation, population mobility and impact of migration on population, July


2. Globalisation: the case of academic staff

2.1 Staff

*Professor Steve Fenton and Professor Tariq Modood (Bristol)* are the project leaders.

*Dr. Claire Smetherham* (Bristol), whose PhD and ESRC Postdoctoral Fellowship (Cardiff) analysed the sociological characteristics of First Class Graduates, joined the project as a full time Research Assistant at the beginning of June, 2006. She began six months’ maternity leave in September 2006 and rejoined the project full time on 12 March, 2007.

2.2 Project Outline

Many universities are now global institutions, with many of the features of global business, reflecting the extent to which knowledge, scientific advance and patenting have become an important business and an engine of economic success. In Britain this mostly refers to an elite group of universities (commonly referred to as the Russell Group) which attract a large number of international students and have sizable proportions of their academic staff drawn from overseas. Taken as a whole, in 2004/05 19% of academic staff working in British academia were defined as non-UK nationals, but this rose to almost 50% in specific institutions. The pathways of students in the international knowledge markets in many respects match the pathways of academic staff. In the case of doctoral and postdoctoral students and researchers the two markets, for students seeking qualifications and universities seeking highly qualified staff, are merged, and status switching is common. At the point of completion of a doctorate the research engineer (for example) leaves the first market and joins the second. This project studies the internationalisation of academic employment in Britain, and project 1.8 focuses on the international student market.

2.2.1 Research Questions
1. What is the quantitative extent of, and what are the processes at work in, this
globalisation of British academia?

2. What implications does it have for the careers and personal well-being of
individuals? Is Britain a temporary stop and if so, is it because individuals do
not feel welcome here, they wish to return home or their career is progressed
through a move to a third country?

2.3 Methodology

This project builds on earlier work on ethnicity and higher education (Carter, Fenton
and Modood; 1999 and Fenton, Carter and Modood; 2000) which highlighted the
large presence of overseas staff in British universities. The methodology of this
project involves both quantitative and qualitative components.

The first, quantitative stage of the project analyses three years of national staff data
obtained from the UK Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) to enable an
examination of the relative proportions of UK and non-UK staff in British academia,
their distributions across different universities, subject groups, academic employment
functions and contract types etc., and how these interact with variables such as gender
and age. It looks not only at differences between UK and non-UK staff but also
probes deeper into questions concerning which non-UK nationality groups are
particularly represented/under-represented within British academia and where they are
concentrated (or indeed absent) and why. An analysis of three separate years of data
furthermore enables us to assess apparent patterns over time.

Following on from the quantitative analysis, the experience of individuals themselves
will be explored through depth interviews with a sample, structured using key
demographic and institutional variables. British nationals of varied ethnicities will
also be interviewed in selected institutions with a high international character to
explore if their own CVs are equally international and to investigate their perception
of the international character of their workplace.

2.4 Progress to end March 2007

To date, a comprehensive literature review has been completed. Access to three years
of national staff data from the UK Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) –
1998/99, 2001/02 and 2004/05 – has been successfully negotiated and the data
obtained by the project team. The protracted nature of accessing highly sensitive staff
records and obtaining the specific data in a form required by the project was time
intensive during the initial phase. The Staff Records obtained provide data in respect
of the characteristics of members of academic staff employed under a contract of
employment by a Higher Education Institution in the UK. Each of the data files
contains around 130,000 cases and provides an extensive list of variables with which
to work – including information on, for example, mode and terms of employment,
academic employment function, grade, subject, age, nationality and ethnicity.
Individual members of academic staff with less than 25% full-time equivalent were
excluded from the population. Statistical analysis of each of the quantitative datasets
has now begun and initial patterns and points of interest are being explored using the
statistical package SPSS.
2.5 Outputs

2.5.1 Conferences
An abstract has been submitted for the triennial Work, Employment & Society Conference, to be held in Aberdeen in September 2007. Research findings will be presented at this conference by C. Smetherham, and a related article by S. Fenton, T. Modood and C. Smetherham will be written up for publication.

2.5.2 Theoretical and Practical
Theoretically, a conceptualisation of academic globalisation and its institutional and market processes will be achieved. Practically, there will be data to enable policymakers to make British institutions more effective and attractive players in this market place.

3. International Students and the Labour Market

3.1 Staff
Professor John Salt (UCL) directs the project and is responsible for its administration. He will also be actively involved in the fieldwork, analysis and dissemination of the results.

Dr. Jane Millar (UCL) will be responsible for the day-to-day management and implementation of the project lifecycle.

Viktorija Bauere (UCL) will provide quantitative analysis of statistical data.

3.2 Project Outline

In an increasingly global knowledge-driven economy, employers recognise that an internationally educated, highly skilled workforce is a core component of their plans to build market share and extend the multiculturalism of their leadership teams. At the same time, national governments have been seeking ever more liberal policies to attract and retain skilled international students in order to meet shortages and gaps in their labour markets. This situation raises a range of issues, including the interaction between the use of international and home students and it invokes a number of ethical concerns.

This pilot project, carried out during 2007, is about the demand for international students in the labour market. The stimulus for the project came from our preceding research into the movement of expertise in transnational corporations. One novel finding was that some companies were actively orienting their recruitment in UK universities towards international students from particular countries. The extent of this practice is unknown but has important implications for globalisation, corporate mobility and government policy.

The project builds on elements of that outlined in the original application. Some of these, notably in relation to patterns of student migration, have been published elsewhere since our initial proposal. More importantly, our own research has thrown up an entirely new research direction which is, as far as we know, completely unresearched.
3.2.1 Objectives
The project objectives are to examine:

- **Who**, among the international student population, are employers seeking to recruit and what roles do they recruit them into? What skills, capabilities and experiences do international students have that potential employers value? Is their nationality an important asset in the recruitment process?

- **Why** do employers recruit international students? What role does corporate ownership and/or geographical location play in graduate recruitment? How do they use these recruits – for example, do they aim to retain them in the UK, to move them internationally, or to return them to local positions in their home countries?

- **How** are intermediaries, e.g. university careers offices or graduate recruitment agencies, used in the recruitment process? How do companies interact with their services?

This report details progress towards completion of the project. It covers the period from project start-up on 1st November 2006 to the end of the reporting period on 31st March 2007. The report is divided into 2 main sections that reflect the focus of our work during the reporting period: desk-based research and preparation for primary data collection. The final section provides a schedule for project completion.

3.2.2 Desk-based research
The desk-based research involves a systematic review and analysis of literature and documentation and a secondary analysis of existing data. These activities will be ongoing to the final reporting stage of the project.

The main thrust of our desk-based work during this reporting period has been to contextualise the research and to identify, gather and begin to analyse relevant sources of data and information.

3.2.3 Literature review and analysis
The literature review aims to provide a background analysis of shifting patterns and trends in international student mobility. On the supply side, this assessment will be located within the context of the rapid internationalisation of higher education and national policies for student mobility and employment. On the demand side, corporate globalisation, the geography of skilled employment and trade, and the career experiences of international graduates in the labour market also play dominant roles.

Information gathering within this initial period has included collation of:

- Comparative national policies for admission and retention of foreign students and their integration into national labour markets.

- Reports and briefings (e.g. concerning patterns and trends in international mobility among students and their recruitment by companies).

- Reports produced by international organisations (e.g., the EU, ICMPD and OECD, EU).
3.2.4 Review and analysis of secondary data
The review and analysis of existing supply-side data will allow us to identify trends in international recruitment, patterns of employment and employers’ demand for, and strategies for acquiring, graduate labour. Data sources that will inform this analysis, and to which we need access, include:

- Data from national sources, for example, the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) in the UK, on foreign students enrolled in higher education. This will build on recent research, such as that conducted by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) and the OECD.
- Time series data on work permit applications and awards for non-EEA nationals to enter the domestic labour market, including, for example, the Science and Engineering Graduate Scheme (SEGS), the MBA provision in the Highly Skilled Migrant Programme (HSMP), the Training and Work Experience Scheme (TWES) and the Fresh Talent Working in Scotland Scheme (FTWSS).

Notwithstanding the range of literary and data sources that will inform our analysis, the evidence they provide is partial, fragmentary and unsystematic. To establish a stronger link between sources of supply and corporate demand for international student labour, the research will rely on conducting primary exploratory research.

3.2.5 Preparation for primary research
Following the initial analysis of existing statistical data, the research depends on two wide-ranging questionnaire surveys. These survey instruments have been designed to gather basic information about whether and how companies are targeting international students specifically when recruiting from UK universities. One survey is among careers officers in higher educational institutions in the UK. The other is of graduate recruiters - typically large international companies – that actively recruit from the graduate population in the UK. Initial contact has been made with the Association of Graduate Careers Advisory Services (AGCAS) and the Association of Graduate Recruiters (AGR) to ascertain their assistance with distributing the questionnaires.

The survey results will be complemented by in-depth, semi-structured interview among leading UK-based companies and interviews with other relevant stakeholders, such as, those involved in advising on immigration strategy and HE policy. In the run-up to this project, preliminary meetings have been held with representatives from the UK Home Office and the Department for Education and Skills and with the OECD.

4. Ethnic Segregation and the Transition from School to Work (Bristol) (October, 2004-September, 2006)

4.1 Staff
Dr Nabil Khattab, Professor Tariq Modood and Professor Ron Johnston (Bristol) were the project leaders.

Dr Ibrahim Sirkeci was appointed from January 2005 as a full time researcher for 18 months. He was responsible for the quantitative analysis of the 2001 Samples of Anonymised Records (SARs) data. Dr Sirkeci resigned after being offered a lectureship post elsewhere 7 months after he started the post. Arrangements were made for Dr Sirkeci to continue to participate in the quantitative analysis after he ceased to work on the project on a full-time basis.

Dr Kamel Mansi was appointed as qualitative RA from July 2005 for 12 months and he was responsible for collecting the qualitative data as well as the analysis of these data, including preparing a relevant literature review.

Mrs Karen Paton was appointed as an RA for 10 months from September 2005 to help Dr Mansi in the fieldwork, data analysis and writing up the results. She formally resigned from the post at the end of April 2006 but arrangements were made for her to continue to participate in the quantitative analysis and writing up of the project.

4.2 Project Outline

This report provides details about the main goals of the project and the extent to which these aims have been achieved, staff involved, research activities undertaken since April 2005 and the preliminary research outputs to date.

In the project there are three main phases:

1. Quantitative analysis of Controlled Access Microdata Sample (CAMS). In this phase there are 2 stages: a) relevant literature review; and b) statistical analysis of 2001 CAMS.

2. Qualitative investigation, based on the quantitative analysis, began six months after the start of the project. Within this phase there were three main tasks: a) literature review of qualitative studies on segregation and transition to employment; b) data collection through in-depth interviews with about 70 people of ethnic minority background; and c) data analysis using NVivo.

3. Writing the project outputs. This phase is still underway.

4.3 Research undertaken

4.3.2 Quantitative analysis

Because the impact of segregation was being examined (as a macro level factor) along with other individual-based factors, a multilevel approach was required. More important, there was a need to have access to such data to allow the application of this special method. The SARs or CAMS data are individual, and so we could not use them without matching them to neighbourhood-based factors. Thus, the first task was to match these datasets; this was done with the help of the ONS through special arrangements giving us access to these datasets at one of their sites. As a result of the resignation of Dr. Sirkeci and due to other technical problems within the ONS, we were able to begin the quantitative analysis only in August 2005 after some delay. Work was completed ahead of the qualitative analysis.

4.3.2 Qualitative analysis
While the quantitative analysis continued, Dr Mansi and Mrs Paton proceeded with a literature review and the design of the research tools (question guide for the in-depth interviews). Fieldwork was undertaken during December 2005 – February 2006 in Bristol, London and Manchester and 69 interviews were achieved.

4.4 Outputs

4.4.1 Conference Papers

N. Khattab and I. Sirkeci, 2006, *The impact of residential segregation and ethno-religious background on transition from school to work in Britain: A multilevel model* paper presented at the Mobility, Ethnicity and Society Conference, University of Bristol, March 16-17.


4.4.2 Seminar presentations

N. Khattab, 2006, *Segregation, gender and inequality, the case of Bangladeshis in England and Wales*, University of Birmingham, November 15.


The project has ended and we are now in the process of converting some of the conference/seminar papers into journal articles. Two have already been completed or are about to be completed.

(Bristol - UCL) (Oct, 2006 – Sept 2008)

5.1 Staff
*Dr Claire Dwyer* (UCL) and *Prof Tariq Modood* (Bristol) *Varun Uberoi* (Bristol) was appointed in 2006 as a full time research officer. His D.Phil at Oxford identified
a means to foster unity amongst British citizens without assimilating cultural minorities.

5.2 Project Outline

Mass migration has caused most western societies to become multi-ethnic and culturally diverse. Some fear that such migration threatens national identities and thus social unity. They believe that we need a strong policy of integration that pulls people together into a single common culture, emphasises what people have in common and discourages ‘identity politics’. Others believe that this privileges dominant cultures at the expense of minority ones and is not, therefore, compatible with equality. They argue that old-fashioned ideas of nationalism have to give way to a celebration of multiple identities and the redefining of national identities (CMEB, 2000).

For some years now, but especially since the disturbances in some Northern cities in 2001 and ‘September 11th’, this debate has come increasingly to focus on Muslims. It is asked – in government reports, the media and in conversations – whether the commitment that Muslims have to their religion and community is compatible with British, democratic, liberal, secular norms.

5.2.1 Aims and objectives

By focussing on minority religion in the theorising and study of ‘difference’, citizenship and national identity, this project will contribute to an under-researched area within the study of national identity. The focus will be on ethno-religious minorities in Britain, especially Muslims.

The key research questions for the projects are:

1. How have recent debates about Muslim belonging re-shaped debates about British national identity, citizenship and questions of ethnic, religious and cultural ‘difference’? What new questions are raised about ‘national identity’, ‘belonging’ and ‘citizenship’? What are the key arenas within which these debates have taken place?
2. In what ways have ‘Muslims’ come to be regarded, by a range of different stakeholders, as particularly or peculiarly problematic in relation to current constructions of ‘British national identity’?
3. How have Muslims responded to these contested debates?

The research objectives:

1. Analyse discourses of ‘British national identity’ and the role of ethno-religious minorities, particularly Muslims, in a range of public/political debates.
2. Analyse the alternative discourses or responses produced by a range of Muslim groups.
3. Explore the findings of this discursive analysis in a small number of interviews and/or focus groups with key stake-holders.
4. Analysis will be focused on a number of arenas to include: discourses of ‘community cohesion.’ debates about faith schools; debates on the wearing of the niqab/hijab;
Some of the background thinking has been done in:


The first six months of the project have consisted in revising the project aims and objectives (as above), exploring the concept of belonging, building a project bibliography and in analysing how Muslims, national identity, citizenship and belonging are portrayed in the government and opposition speeches and policy documents that relate to community cohesion.

**COMPLETED PROJECTS**

6. **Nation, Class and Ressentiment**  

6.1 Staff  
*Professor Steve Fenton* (Bristol) was the project leader.  
*Dr. Robin Mann* (Bristol) was a full time researcher on the project.

This research has created a ‘bank’ of data of 100 interviews, stored on a digital recorder (and stored in a voice file) and in the corresponding transcripts. This constitutes a rich source of data of people talking about England, Britain, nation, national identity, how the country is changing locally and nationally, views of ‘multicultural Britain’. all of this is linked to background data on each respondent – age, occupation, gender, education – plus descriptive accounts of life story. All interviews and group discussions have been coded and analyzed utilizing a qualitative
analysis software package – Weft QDA. Key findings emerging from our analysis of these data are below.

6.1 Outputs

6.1.1 Conference Papers

R Mann and S Fenton, 2006, *The State of Britain: the ethnic majority and discourses of resentment*, *Mobility, Ethnicity and Society Conference*, University of Bristol, March.

6.1.2 Publications


Further publications are in progress, including “Personal Contexts of Nationalism” which is in final drafting.

6.1.3 Forthcoming conference papers:


7. Social Capital, Gender and Differential Outcomes
(Bristol and UCL) (October, 2003 – September, 2005)

Staff
*Dr. Claire Dwyer* (UCL), *Professor Tariq Modood* (Bristol) and *Dr. Suruchi Thapar-Björkert* (Bristol) were the project leaders and responsible for the administration of the project.

*Dr. Guruchathen Sanghera* (Bristol) and *Dr. Bindi Shah* (UCL) were full-time researchers on the project.

7.2 Outputs

7.2.1 Workshop
A key event was a workshop where two project papers were presented, together with one external paper, to an invited set of participants and with comments from four discussants. The workshop ‘Researching Muslim Masculinities’ was organised on 15th July 2005 in the Department of Geography, UCL. It was intended to bring together scholars working on Muslim masculinities. Despite some late cancellations due to the terrorist attacks in London the previous week, the workshop went ahead and was very successful. The papers presented by the project team were:

- GCSE’s, A Levels, degree, job, marriage, the five stages of Pakistani life: Educational Achievement and Career Choices for young British Pakistani Muslim men – Negotiating Gender Identities

- Methodological Dilemmas: researching Pakistani Muslim communities in Bradford and Slough.

### 7.2.2 Other Presentations

Peter Hopkins (University of Lancaster) presented a paper Doing Research with Muslim men – the Scottish Dimension.

Discussants were Professor Linda McDowell (University of Oxford), Dr Yunas Samad (University of Bradford), Dr Louise Archer (London Metropolitan University) and Dr Marsha Henry (University of Bristol).

### 7.2.3 Seminars

C. Dwyer, 2003, *Contested Geographies of Race and Religion*, was a discussant at the Annual Conference of the Royal Geographical Society and Institute of British Geographers, July 3.


T. Modood, G. Sanghera and S. Thapar-Bjorkert, 2004, presented the project and research to the ‘Programme for a Peaceful City’ at the University of Bradford, May 18.


G. S. Sanghera, 2005, was an invited speaker at the University of Bradford’s Programme for a Peaceful City Symposium on *Young Men in the District*, 19 May.

C. Dwyer, B. Shah & G. S. Sanghera, 2005, ‘GCSE’s, A Levels, degree, job, marriage, the five stages of Pakistani life: Educational Achievement and Career Choices for young British Pakistani Muslim men – Negotiating Gender Identities’ One Day Seminar on Researching Muslim Masculinities, University College London, July 15.

B. Shah and C. Dwyer, 2006, ‘At the end of the day you’ve got to have money to be right in this world. Negotiations of multiple influences (or expectations) in the post-16 transitions among young British Pakistanis.’ Paper presented to the Department of Geography, Brunel University, February 20.

C. Dwyer, 2006, ‘From cricket lover to terror suspect – challenging representations of young British Muslim men.’ Invited seminar to Department of Geography, University of Leeds, March 23.

C. Dwyer, 2006, Ethnicity as Social Capital? Explaining the differential educational achievements of young British Pakistani men and women. Invited seminar at Department of Geography, University of Reading, October 31.

C. Dwyer, 2007, Rethinking the identities of young British Muslim women. Invited seminar, School of Geography, University of the West of England, February 7.

C. Dwyer, 2007, Rethinking the identities of young British Muslim women. Invited seminar, University of Lancaster, 14 February.

7.2.4 Conference Papers


B. Shah and C. Dwyer, 2005, ‘At the end of the day you’ve got to have money to be right in this world. Negotiations of multiple influences (or expectations) in the post-16 transitions among young British Pakistanis.’ Paper presented to the Emerging Issues in the Geographies of Children and Youth Conference, Brunel University, June 23-24.


7.2.5 Publications


C Dwyer, B Shah & G Sanghera (forthcoming) ‘From cricket lover to terror suspect’ – challenging representations of young British Muslim men’ *Gender, Place and Culture* [Paper provisionally accepted]

C. Dwyer & B. Shah forthcoming ‘Rethinking the identities of young British Muslim Women’ in P. Hopkins & R. Gale (eds) *Muslims in Britain: Race, Place and Identities*, (Edinburgh University Press).

8. The Geography of Human Smuggling and Trafficking (UCL)


8.1 Staff

*Dr Khalid Koser* was the Project Leader. Besides taking administrative responsibility for the project, he was responsible for research undertaken in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

*Ali Ahmad* was appointed for 1 year from 1st October 2003 as a full-time Research Assistant. He was responsible for fieldwork in the UK.

*Professor John Salt* assisted in the overall direction of the project, as well with key stakeholder interviews in the UK.
Melanie Petros has worked on the project as an unpaid intern. Her main responsibility has been to conduct a literature review, focusing in particular on smuggling and trafficking costs and routes.

8.2 Outputs

8.2.1 Seminars
Salt presented a summary paper at the University of Bristol in November 2004. Ahmad gave a paper based on the UK research at a one-day Programme seminar at UCL, focusing on research methods. Koser gave papers on his research in Afghanistan and Pakistan at a Geography Department seminar at UCL and a seminar at the Sussex Centre for Migration Research at the University of Sussex. A seminar to close the project and present its key findings took place in February 2005 in London.

8.2.2 Conferences
Koser presented his research as a keynote lecture at the University of Western Australia in Perth

Publications