

M. Mac an Ghaill (2025): **The sociology of critical diasporan epistemology: British state and academic erasure of post-war Irish immigrants. The Sociological Review June 2025. The sociology of critical diasporan epistemology: British state and academic erasure of post-war Irish immigrants - Máirtín Mac an Ghaill. 2025**

This article engages with a critical moment in the lives of the post-war generation of Irish immigrants – their vanishing from the British social and cultural map. Across the state, academy and popular culture, portrayals of the Irish are discursively represented as contingent upon a pervasive containing category of the black–white dualism and an accompanying power relations of oppression and dominance oppositional racial logic. In response to the dominant narrative of the state and academic erasure of the Irish, the article suggests a critical intervention, the sociology of critical diasporan epistemology, consisting of three interconnecting conceptual moves: a nuanced account of the black–white dualism that complicates the notion of Irish invisibility; a shift from a competitive hierarchal model to a relational model of state–migrant relations; and a dynamic intersectional analysis with accompanying complex hierarchies of power. This enables a re-reading of the dominant historical narrative and its legacy for contemporary society, while making visible the Irish in the wider story of British sociology of migration and ethnicity.

N Cummins, C O Grada (2024): **The Irish in England. The Journal of Economic History, Volume 85 , Issue 1 , March 2025 , pp. 180 - 214**

The Irish in England | The Journal of Economic History | Cambridge Core

We use the universe of probate and vital registers from England between 1838 and 2018 to document the status of the Irish in England. We identify the “Irish” in the records as those individuals with distinctively Irish surnames. From at least the mid-nineteenth century to 2018, we find that the Irish in England have persisted as an underclass, being on average 50 percent poorer than the English. Infant mortality was about 25 percent higher for the Irish between the 1830s and the mid-twentieth century but has subsequently equalized. Sorting, both to urban areas and to the North of England, are important elements in the Irish experience. We discuss the potential roles of selective migration, social mobility, and discrimination in this and signpost directions for future research.

A O'sullivan (2025) **Irish rEUification? Post-Brexit futures of nostalgia and nostophobia among the Irish diaspora. Memory Studies, Vol.18, Number 5, October 2025**

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/17506980251350252>

This article uses an innovative photo-elicitation survey to analyse how members of the Irish diaspora in Britain engage with the emerging discourse of a reunited Ireland. This research population was chosen due to their relative marginalisation in these debates. The article used thematic analysis of their responses according to future hopes and fears using the concepts of nostalgia and nostophobia. The findings demonstrate that most participants deploy seemingly nostalgic conceptions of Irish reunification as an analogue to returned membership in more cosmopolitan bodies such as the European Union. However, responses differed over how likely Brexit will lead to reignited sectarianism. These fears crystallised over whether young people would be recruited and how past reminders of the conflict should be managed. The article demonstrates that even in a relatively uniform research population, there are lingering debates about constructions of the past and what role, if any, it should play in the future of post-conflict societies.

R. Willis (2025): **Where Are the Irish in Research on Ethnic Health Inequalities in Britain? A State-Of-The-Art Literature Review. Sociology of Health & Illness, Jan 2025.**

Where Are the Irish in Research on Ethnic Health Inequalities in Britain? A State-Of-The-Art Literature Review - PubMed

Decisions about ethnic groups studied in health research shape recommendations. If a group is not included in research, its ability to call for policy change is limited. Despite health inequalities for the Irish in Britain in the 20th century, recent research on health is likely to combine the White Irish with White British, whereas Irish people of colour are not mentioned at all. This paper aims to understand why the interest in this group has declined. A state-of-the-art literature review of 140 papers on Irish health in Britain from 2001 to 2023 was conducted. Findings show the Irish are still disadvantaged in mortality, mental health and suicide, with important socioeconomic status and gender disparities. The shifting way the Irish are constructed over time is critically examined, paying attention to historical depictions and postcolonial identities. Sociological theories of migration are challenged by the Irish because this migrant group does not conform to theoretical assumptions. The Irish may have dropped from the agenda because of incorrect assumptions about assimilation and the relationship between Ireland and the UK. Given that the health outcomes of the Irish in Britain differ from those of the White British population, they should be recognised in health research as a distinct group.

S. Sinha, T Mahmood, A Cardno, E Obode (2025): **Risk of Psychosis in People of Irish and Chinese Ethnicities in Yorkshire. BJPsych Open, Volume 11, Supplement S1: Abstracts from the RCPsych International Congress 2025. 23–26 June, June 2025, pp. S70 - S71.**

Risk of Psychosis in People of Irish and Chinese Ethnicities in Yorkshire | BJPsych Open | Cambridge Core

Studies have shown an elevated risk of psychosis among migrants and ethnic minorities, but there has been little investigation of risks for Irish and Chinese ethnic groups in the UK. The aim of this study is to investigate the risk of first-episode psychosis in White Irish and Chinese ethnic groups compared with the White British population in West Yorkshire.

Crosscare Migrant Project (2025): **Detailed Submission for the new Irish Diaspora Strategy 2025–2030.**

Detailed-Submission-for-the-new-Irish-Diaspora-Strategy-2025–2030 Crosscare-Irish-Diaspora-Support-Project August-2025.pdf

Building on our previous diaspora policy related submissions in 2014 and 2019, we welcome the opportunity to contribute to the development of the Irish Government’s latest Diaspora Strategy 2025–2030. Our submission focuses on key areas relevant to the work of Crosscare Irish Diaspora Support Project and addresses these with recommendations for inclusion in this new strategy.

A Devlin, D French, D McVicar (2025): **The legacy of the Northern Irish ‘Troubles’ and disability rolls. Social Science & Medicine. Volume 383, October 2025. The legacy of the Northern Irish ‘Troubles’ and disability rolls - ScienceDirect**

Disability benefit reciprocity rates have been persistently higher in Northern Ireland (NI) than the rest of the UK for decades. Receipt of Disability Living Allowance (DLA), a social security payment designed to cover the additional costs of living with a disability, was proportionally around twice as high in NI compared to the rest of the UK at its 2016 peak. This paper uses data from the Northern Ireland Cohort of Longitudinal Ageing survey to examine whether one potential contributory factor, exposure to the conflict, can explain variations in DLA receipt among older working-age people in Northern Ireland. Conflict-related fatality rates at the area level are used to account for potential endogeneity in reporting past exposure to trauma. While most of the NI population in the age bracket examined (50–64 years) were exposed to the conflict in some way, more intense exposure to the conflict is found to increase the likelihood of DLA receipt by 21

percentage points. We also find a substantial impact on mental ill health. This research has significant policy ramifications both in NI but also across the UK at a time of particular interest in disability benefit receipt as well as contributing to the wider post-conflict literature

C Ni Laoire (2008): **Discourses of nation among migrants from Northern Ireland: Irishness, Britishness and the spaces in-between. Scottish Geographical Journal Volume 118. Issue 3.**

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/02619280903128194>

Narratives of nation and identity are highly contested in Northern Ireland, with allegiance usually given to an Irish nation or a British nation, or located somewhere along a continuum between the two. The negotiation of one's identity along this continuum can become particularly complex once one migrates outside Northern Ireland. Adopting a sense of belonging to or exclusion from an Irish diasporic community is part of this process of negotiation. This paper explores these negotiations of identity among both Catholic and Protestant migrants from Northern Ireland to England. It utilises an oral history archive of interviews with individuals who migrated in the latter half of the 20th century, and focuses on narratives of nation and identity among these migrants. Drawing on the notion of England as a diaspora space, in order to make sense of these narratives, the intersections between diasporic Irishness and different British identities are untangled in an attempt to draw out the spaces 'in-between' two, often polarised, narratives of nation. (pay to view)

D Kennedy (2025): **For Liverpool and Ulster: a study of Liverpool supporters' clubs in Northern Ireland during the troubles. Soccer and Society October 2025.**
For Liverpool and Ulster: a study of Liverpool supporters' clubs in Northern Ireland during the troubles: Soccer & Society: Vol 0. No 0 - Get Access

There is a general recognition in studies of association football in a Northern Irish context that the game has played its part in the reproduction of Protestant-Unionist hegemony in Northern Ireland. In the following study, an attempt is made to test the extent of football's reproduction of dominant power relations in Northern Ireland by providing a profile of Liverpool Football Club's support during the period of the Troubles. The English club has enjoyed huge and longstanding support in Northern Ireland. The objective here is to enquire whether their formal presence, in the shape of a network of supporter's clubs set

up in Northern Ireland from the late 1960s through to the 1990s, contributed to the consolidation and reproduction of ethno-religious rivalries in this sectarian-riven society and reproduced dominant power relations. (pay to view)

S Lyster (2025): **Irish Emigration to England Explored Through Buildings. The Green and The Grey. Liverpool University Press.**
Irish Emigration to England Explored Through Buildings | Home

The book explores the symbiotic relationship between Irish migrants and the built environment in England. In doing so the book draws out fresh aspects of the migration story, how it was supported through the use of different types of buildings and also demonstrates the opportunities that emigration offered to Irish communities. When emigrants travelled from Ireland to England their first connections with the country were not just with people, but also buildings. Buildings that housed the institutions and businesses that formed the support network for Irish people, many of them young and travelling alone. The themed chapters cover public and private buildings that reflect the various working and social lives of Irish people, including those that show the business acumen of migrants. It also explores buildings that supported informal networks – churches, pubs and community centres. And it documents buildings that demonstrate other sides to the standard migration narrative that it was only the poor and low or semi-skilled that migrated by looking at built heritage associated with Irish artists and workers in the creative industries.

A.R. Walsh (2020): **The Irish Migrant Experience in Leeds, 1960-2020. University of Liverpool.**
https://livrepository.liverpool.ac.uk/3109527/1/201057435_July2020.pdf

This thesis analyses the everyday experiences of Irish migrants to the city of Leeds in the postwar period. It does this through twenty-two oral history interviews conducted to explore three key areas of migrant lives: leisure, work, and home.

R Chiyoko King O’Riain (2021): **How the Irish became more than white: mixed-race Irishness in historical and contemporary contexts. Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, volume 47 issue 4, pages 821-837.**
How the Irish became more than white: mixed-race Irishness in historical and contemporary contexts: Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies: Vol 47 , No 4 - Get Access

Mixed-race people can be caught in a web of stereotypes – being pathologised as tragically ‘mixed up’ or heralded as the precursors of a ‘rainbow nation’. Many of these stereotypes have come primarily from

research and popular cultural images in the US and the UK. Recently, within Critical Mixed-Race Studies, there is a call to study mixed-race people outside of these stereotypes, particularly those living outside the US and UK. Ireland is a unique place to look at mixed-race experiences. As a post-colonial nation within Europe with a strongly racialised past (non-white to white) and a global history of emigration, Ireland is actively grappling with contemporary rapid migration and racial/ethnic change from the 2000s to today and is now possibly becoming less white.

B Marsh (2017): **'Lodging the Irish': an examination of parochial charity dispensed in Nottinghamshire to refugees from Ireland, 1641-1651. Midland History, Volume 42, 2017 - Issue 2.**
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/0047729X.2017.1376375>

The causes and course of the Irish rebellion, which broke out on the 22 October 1641, have been the subject of extensive research by historians. The thousands of Protestant 'refugees' who fled to England and Scotland, in response to the rebellion, however, have received very little attention from scholars. This article will explore the identities of the refugees, the volume and direction of refugee movement and the organisation and dispensation of local relief through a case study of the parish of Upton, Nottinghamshire.

V. Summers (2009): **'A Source of Sad Annoyance': The Irish and Crime in South Wales, 1841–81. Immigrants & Minorities, Historical Studies in Ethnicity, Migration and Diaspora, Volume 27, 2009.**

'A Source of Sad Annoyance': The Irish and Crime in South Wales, 1841–81; Immigrants & Minorities: Vol 27 . No 2-3 - Get Access

This study seeks to explore the concept of the Irish 'Other' by reference to a range of hitherto little-used records from petty sessions, priests and police in Glamorgan in order to expose the limitations of the stereotype of 'the criminal Irish'. In particular, it examines the perceptions and realities surrounding the Irish threat to property, persons and the community in Victorian South Wales. By examining contemporary attitudes through each stage of the legal process, this essay not only highlights the significance of deploying an additional identifying label in the study of the relationship between overwhelmingly poor Irish migrants and crime, that of the Roman Catholic criminal, but also offers a specifically Welsh perspective on the subject. (pay to view)

The Traveller Movement (2026): **Pan-London Evaluation: Inclusion of Romani (Gypsy), Roma, Irish and Scottish Traveller Communities In Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Strategies.**

Pan-London Evaluation (January 2026) | The Traveller Movement

This report lays bare a truth that should shame every public body in London: our systems are failing Romani (Gypsy), Roma, Irish and Scottish Traveller communities. Not by accident, but by design. The findings presented here are stark, consistent, and utterly damning. They paint a picture of profound institutional neglect, where communities are rendered invisible by outdated data, excluded by 'one-size-fits-all' strategies, and silenced by a lack of meaningful collaboration. In housing, education, health, and youth services, the pattern is the same: promises of inclusion dissolve into a reality of exclusion, inequality, and missed potential.

M. Tilki (2026): **Sing our own Song. End-of-Life Care and the Irish Community in Britain: findings from a national consultation. Innisfree, Irish in Britain.**

[sing-our-own-song-pdf-report.pdf](#)

The Irish in Britain and Innisfree Housing Association Irish End-of-Life Project was initiated in response to concerns raised by Irish community organisations about the quality of palliative and end-of-life care (PEOLC) experienced by Irish people in Britain. Recognised as a minority ethnic group with a distinct cultural, social and health profile, the Irish community in Britain also has the oldest median age of any ethnic group, at 54 years. This demographic reality, combined with high levels of dementia, cancer and chronic illness, results in sustained and growing demand for high-quality, responsive PEOLC. Drawing on evidence from community consultations, key informant interviews, digital surveys and a panel discussion, this report identifies persistent gaps in culturally competent care at the end of life and after death.