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TRINITY  
IMMIGRATION  
INITIATIVE

# ADDRESSING THE CURRENT AND FUTURE REALITY OF IRELAND'S MULTI-CULTURAL STATUS.

TRINITY IMMIGRATION INITIATIVE



# TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN IS CURRENTLY RANKED 43RD IN THE TIMES HIGHER EDUCATION-QS WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS AND 13TH IN EUROPE

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## JUST A FEW OF THE TEAM

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### NEXT ROW

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PHOTO CREDIT: Carl Czanik

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**01**

**ADDRESSING  
MIGRANT  
LIVES,  
INFORMING  
MIGRATION  
POLICY**

## Addressing migrant lives, informing migration policy

### The unique contribution of the Trinity Immigration Initiative

The years around the new millennium saw a spectacular and unprecedented rate of inward migration to Ireland. Public expectations, then and now, that migrants return to their country of origin in times of economic recession have largely proven incorrect and diversity is set to remain an important factor in the demography of the country.

In 2007, a group of senior researchers at *Trinity College Dublin* who shared an interest in contributing to a better understanding of the dynamics and implications of inward migration joined forces to form the *Trinity Immigration Initiative* (TII). Their objective was to investigate, from a number of perspectives, key questions in relation to inward migration. Their aim is to help inform and promote policies and approaches that ensure inward migration is a positive experience socially and economically for the country, the migrants, their families, and the communities where they live and work. Currently six multi-disciplinary research projects address the areas of employment, education, integration, justice, and housing:

- Migrant Careers and Aspirations
- English Language Support Programme
- Children, Youth and Community Relations
- Migrant Networks – Facilitating Migrant Integration
- National Policy Impacts
- Parallel Societies/Overlapping Identities

Today the *Trinity Immigration Initiative* is the largest interdisciplinary research programme on migration in Ireland and, with the support of a generous grant from AIB, examines issues such as:

- Migrants' experiences of the Irish labour market
- The implications of immigration for the labour market
- Effective language support strategies
- Migrant children and young people's experiences
- Community relations between immigrant and 'local' children and young people
- Social, cultural and advocacy networks of migrant groups
- Policy implications of serving migrant groups in relation to housing and criminal justice

The TII works at a number of levels:

- Conducting original research
- Training a cohort of PhD students
- Collaborating with partners in the conduct and dissemination of research
- Hosting academic seminars presented by top international scholars and policy seminars presented by key Irish scholars and policy makers



## Unique in Ireland

The *Trinity Immigration Initiative* is unique in integrating multiple studies on migrant lives with the aim of informing Irish migration policy. In addition, by combining social science and applied linguistics approaches, the project employs a variety of research methods. In the various TII studies, migrants' own lived experiences of work, schooling, language learning, housing, courts, integration, and culture are closely explored. Research is carried out in classrooms, schoolyards, law courts, prisons, housing projects, workplaces, trade unions, and migrant-led organisations.

The TII supports a large number of PhD students and researchers in the fields of linguistics, social and policy studies, and sociology, working together to develop a comprehensive study of the significant contribution migrants make to Irish society and highlighting those policy issues that require a more coherent or developed response.

This report illustrates the value and richness of the TII research programme. In addition to the inherent value of the research findings for those charged with policy development relating to employment, education, integration, justice, and housing, what also contributes to that richness is the on-going engagement with institutions and organisations of Irish society, including migrant-led organisations; practical resource provision, for example, for schools, and provision of public information in public spaces.

The *Trinity Immigration Initiative* actively disseminates its research findings to interested parties at seminars and public lectures and, in summer 2010, will host an international conference entitled: '*New Migrations, New Challenges*'.

The Trinity Immigration Initiative gratefully acknowledges funding provided by AIB Bank in support of this Research Programme

Further information, events listings, and news updates on the work of the *Trinity Immigration Initiative* can be accessed on: <http://www.tcd.ie/immigration>  
The wide range of research publications arising to-date from the TII are listed at the end of this report.

European and international integration is one of the research themes earmarked for significant investment in the current Strategic Plan of Trinity College Dublin. The priority integration is being given reflects the fact that decisions concerning immigration, currently being made at institutional and community level, will have a major impact on all aspects of Irish society both now and into the future. Evidence of the actual and potential impact of immigration is required if Ireland is to develop coherent policies that help create a cohesive society.



*As one of the world's great universities, Trinity takes very seriously its responsibility to serve society and its citizens and to respond to the change and diversity that is a feature of Ireland and the world today. For the first time in the College's history, 'Engagement with Society' is to the forefront of the core themes of the university's strategy. The work of the Trinity Immigration Initiative reflects this commitment to engaging with society and to making an active contribution to developing a more inclusive, multicultural society for the future.*

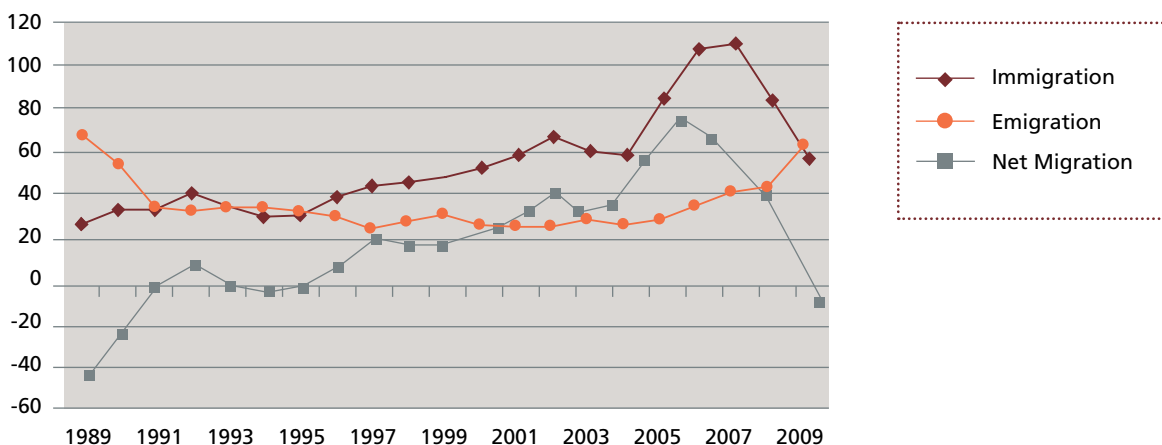


*Professor Patrick Prendergast,  
Vice-Provost and Chief Academic Officer*

## Emigration and Immigration

Demographically, Ireland's history has been one of invasion, settlement, colonisation, and net emigration. However, from the mid-1990s, with increased employment opportunities which accompanied exceptional economic growth rates of up to 9.5 percent, the country experienced one of the highest rates of inward migration of all OECD countries. In 1996 the country reached its migration 'turning point', the last EU member state to become a country of net immigration. A decade later, in 2006, 10 percent of the population was foreign-born.

**Chart 1: Immigration, Emigration and Net Migration (1989-2009) (Thousands)**



Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO) (2009) Population and Migration Estimates.





**02**

**MIGRANT  
CAREERS  
AND  
ASPIRATIONS**

### Migrant Careers and Aspirations

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The Migrant Careers and Aspirations project examines employer and migrant employee strategies in the Irish labour market focusing on individual migrants' careers and employment practices in Irish workplaces.

#### The Research

The core of the project is a Panel Study comprising multiple interviews with Polish migrants, which began in 2008 and will continue to completion in 2010. The participants occupy a variety of occupations ranging from less-skilled service sector positions to managerial and professional positions in four employment sectors: construction, hospitality, software, and financial services. Key areas of interest for the study include workplace practices; career aspirations; social relations; and the use of information and communications technology to stay in touch with family and friends.

In addition, interviews were conducted with employers in the four employment sectors of interest in 2008-10. These interviews focused on employers' strategies and decisions in relation to migrant workers in the Irish workplace.

Initial reports and newsletters, focusing on the impact of economic recession on migrant workers and, in particular, on those in the Irish construction sector and designed to inform policy interventions, have been published and are available on-line.

#### Findings

Contrary to popular opinion, while the economic recession has impacted heavily on the levels of net immigration and the proportion of migrants in the labour force, the labour market retains, and can be expected to retain, its multi-cultural nature. Consequently, issues raised by significant immigration in the mid-2000s remain an important feature of the current and future labour market in Ireland.

While the original impetus for encouraging immigration to the Republic of Ireland arose from the need to augment the labour supply for a growing economy, TII's research indicates that the impact of immigration on the labour market can be both positive and negative and that realistic migration policy must be concerned with more than managing inflow/outflow of labour supply.

Since 2004, all EU New Member States migrants can freely enter and leave Ireland unlike those from outside the EU. It might be expected therefore that 'Accession 8 (A8)' migrants would, in responding to labour market signals, leave Ireland as job prospects and wages decline relative to their home countries. However, in line with international migration research, although unemployment has been rising faster amongst new member state migrants than amongst the Irish, the TII research indicates no general exodus from Ireland, as yet.



Whereas the initial decision to emigrate is taken primarily on relatively simple economic grounds, the decision to stay is more complex. The longer migrants stay abroad, the stronger are their social networks in the host country. Such networks help sustain the migration process relatively independently from short-term economic change, including recession. Especially important is that many migrants find the lifestyle in Ireland attractive. Quite apart from the wages, some find Irish workplaces less authoritarian and more personally rewarding than those in their country of origin.

Research has long established that many migrants stay longer than originally planned. However, an interesting output of this study is that many young Polish migrants have a strategy of 'deliberate indeterminacy' i.e., they 'decide not to decide' on the basis that opportunities may emerge which they do not yet anticipate. They do not see their choices as limited to staying in Ireland or going 'home'. They can move elsewhere in Europe or, more frequently, to other countries in the Anglosphere (e.g. the USA, Australia). The choice of destination depends not just on job opportunities and wage rates, but also on lifestyle issues such as which cities and countries are regarded as pleasant, interesting or challenging.

The TII research in this area has also found evidence that immigration impacts on employment sector in negative, as well as positive, ways. In the hospitality sector, for example, Irish employers used the availability of a plentiful supply of labour to casualise its workforce. As a result, the provision of extensive vocational training provided by the State for entrants to the sector declined, membership of trade unions fell, and a long-standing State-backed system of wage regulation (i.e. the Joint Labour Committees established to assist in fixing statutory minimum rates of pay and conditions) became marginalised and is currently being challenged in the Courts. These findings demonstrate that the short-term exploitation of immigrants as 'cheap labour' can have a negative impact on training, standards and working conditions throughout a sector.

### Policy Implications

Policy makers, labour market planners, and employers, often assume that a successful immigration policy will meet labour shortages, and surpluses, without medium to long-term impacts or consequences for the host society. The Trinity Immigration Initiative research on Migrant Careers and Aspirations provides clear evidence that this is not the case.

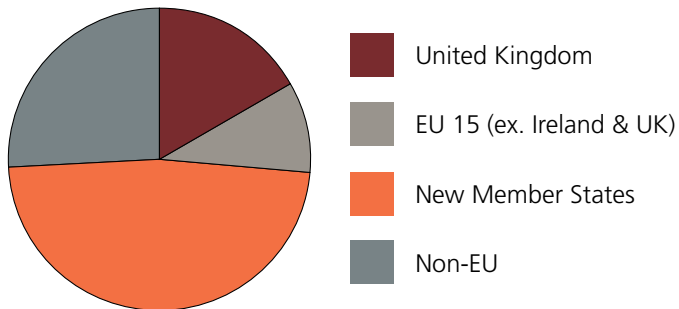
The decision to open the Irish labour market in 2004 changed the nature of the Irish labour force, the Irish work place, and therefore the population of Ireland. Although the demand for continued large-scale immigration is currently at an end, the labour force will remain multi-cultural/ethnic. Clearly, a realistic migration policy has to be concerned with more than managing "labour supply".

*"When I came here my boss trusted me from the very beginning...In Poland you still work on the basis that 'I am your boss and you are my employee and I am better than you and you are worse'". (Female, 28)*

*"I think that I want to stay here, for some time, for a longer time....Somehow the perspective of going back to Poland doesn't make me happy. I just think that it's better for me to live here...I have much more opportunities here". (Male, 27)*

*"I am struggling with it a lot as I am a very ambitious person and I didn't graduate with so many degrees to work as a waitress..." (Female, 29).*

### Non-Irish Nationals in Irish Labour Force (QNHS Q3, 2009)





**03**

**ENGLISH  
LANGUAGE  
SUPPORT  
PROGRAMME**

### English Language Support Programme

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According to conservative estimates, 7% of primary pupils and 5% of post-primary students in the Republic have a first language that is neither English nor Irish. Ensuring that they can access mainstream education is one of the greatest challenges posed by the recent surge in immigration to Ireland. The challenge is especially acute at post-primary level, not least because the older newcomer students are when they arrive in Ireland, the more they have to learn in order to catch up with their Irish peers. What is more, despite the economic downturn the challenge is growing. According to official statistics the percentage of newcomer students in post-primary schools has risen by 57% over the past four years.

#### The Research

The English Language Support Programme (ELSP) has responded to this challenge by:

- carrying out an extensive survey of current practice
- undertaking exploratory studies of ten post-primary schools and more detailed case studies of three schools
- using the techniques of corpus linguistics to analyse curriculum language in the most widely used textbooks, and on the basis of this analysis, developing an extensive collection of learning materials for use in English language support and mainstream subject classrooms.

#### Findings

Published in 2009, *English Language Support in Post-Primary Schools: Policy, Challenges and Deficits*, presented the findings of the ELSP's survey of English language support teachers in 10% of post-primary schools nationwide. In many schools, the provision of English language support was reported to be poorly coordinated and in some, it was downright haphazard. Effective and sustained communication between language support and subject teachers seemed to be a rarity, and in some cases responsibility for the integration of newcomer students fell entirely on the language support teacher. There was a widespread tendency to assume that newcomer students belong in the same category as students with special needs. Teachers interviewed also identified serious deficits in the system, in particular a lack of language learning materials related to the different curriculum subjects and appropriate pre- and in-service teacher training. The case study research now nearing completion confirms some of these findings but also identifies and analyses examples of good practice.

The highly innovative analysis of curriculum language is yielding insights that have important implications for future work in curriculum, pedagogy, and assessment. The first fruits of the analysis, the ELSP's learning materials, are available to schools free of charge via the project's website ([www.elsp.ie](http://www.elsp.ie)). Launched in 2009, the website currently offers some 200 units of language support activities (almost 6,000 pages) for Junior and Leaving Certificate subjects, together with various other materials and lesson plans for teachers. When the ELSP comes to an end in 2010 it is expected that almost 300 units will be available for download. The website is widely used not only in English language







**04**

**CHILDREN,  
YOUTH  
AND  
COMMUNITY  
RELATIONS**

### Children, Youth and Community Relations

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The Children, Youth and Community Relations Research Programme of TII is based at the Children's Research Centre, TCD. It aims to promote more positive experiences of immigration and inter-cultural encounters for both immigrant and 'local' children and young people, as they adapt to culturally diverse schools and neighbourhoods.

Experience from elsewhere underlines that the successful integration of migrants is not a straightforward matter and requires sensitivity, awareness and effort. This is likely to apply with special force in the Irish case, since large-scale inward migration occurred with intensity and rapidity. The Children, Youth and Community Relations Research Programme works on the assumption that many of the seeds of success for successful integration can be laid in the formative attitudes and experiences of children and young people who are part of the migration experience, whether as migrants or as those who encounter migrants.

The initial grant from AIB has helped leverage further funding from the Family Support Agency, Integrating Ireland, Irish Research Council for Humanities and Social Sciences, and the Office of the Minister for Children and Youth Affairs.

#### The Research

The Programme aims to contribute sound evidence to inform public debate, policy, and practice at local and national levels. To this end, it investigates:

- experiences of young immigrants
- experiences of young people on both sides of the cultural encounter in contexts of cultural diversity
- international best practice for schools in promoting positive intercultural relations between young people
- necessary resources to support schools in managing the opportunities and challenges presented by a more diverse student base

The programme has conducted an in-depth study of the multi-cultural experiences of children in twenty classrooms in seven primary schools in inner city Dublin and a study of the experiences of 169 young immigrants aged 15- 17 across the country.

Work continues on a study into effective school based interventions to promote positive inter-ethnic relations. This work is being undertaken in association with the international Campbell Collaboration.



In addition, PhD students are working on issues such as:

- Social interactions, integration and inter-group relations between native and non-native students in Irish primary schools
- Young masculinities and the physical body: A study of the interactions and relationships among multi-ethnic boys in four inner city primary schools
- Immigration, identity and children's community relations



(L-R) Dr Philip Curry, Professor Patrick Prendergast, Vice-Provost / Chief Academic Officer of TCD, Ms Jo Ahern, CEO of the Integration and Social Inclusion Centre of Ireland, Minister of State for Integration, John Curran, T.D. and Professor Robbie Gilligan, Head of School of Social Work and Social Policy at the launch of the report 'In the Front Line of Integration: Young people managing migration to Ireland'

### Findings

In general, a positive picture of young migrants in Ireland emerges. They are highly motivated and have a strong sense of the value of work and education. Their families are encouraging of their efforts. In certain aspects of the school curriculum, they may be quite advanced. They also tend to demonstrate, with increasing age, a sense of maturity, breadth of horizon, and agency.

There are also, however, real challenges that young migrants face in Ireland. While they bring their own energy and commitment to these challenges, it is clear that they will also need support from the wider community and society, if their integration is to be successful.

- There are obvious language and accent issues. However, even when these are removed, communication and cultural misunderstandings arise within schools with teachers and with other students. This can be a source of frustration and sometimes conflict. One aspect of this is when, for example, hardworking and ambitious students may be put in classes which they feel do not match what they see as their true level of academic performance.
- Racism and bullying are experienced across the age range from even young children upwards. The Research Group's studies amongst local children have found prejudice ranging from milder forms of ethnocentrism to much more aggressive hostile attitudes and actions. Such phenomena are harmful to all those involved.
- There is also evident among many 'local' youngsters a set of behaviours and attitudes which effectively amount to indifference to people from other cultural backgrounds, a 'standoffishness', a separateness, a tendency to stay with what is comfortable and familiar. This issue clearly has implications for community relations in the longer term
- Migrant children often have very limited social lives outside of school and compared to local peers engage in very few organised activities other than in religious services or related social activities. This is especially true amongst primary school children.
- Migrant children often have home duties which may also impinge on their recreation.
- Young people who arrive in Ireland in their teens can have particular problems. One example may be greater difficulty learning new languages and accents. They have fewer friends because of having missed the more stable and friendly experience of primary school class group. They may also find differences between the style and content of education in their home country and Ireland challenging. In addition, their parents may be less comfortable adjusting to their new life in Irish society and they may respond to this by being more controlling of their children's lives.

*"...they pick on you for anything really. If you're smart they'll pick on you, if you're quiet they'll pick on you, if you're mad or really sound, they'll pick on you. You won't even do anything and they'll just pick on you anyway. Just pick on her because she's black - just have a laugh, just pick on her."*

Female Teenager, Sub-Saharan Africa

*"I belong to the school but I just don't make friends with the other girls, but I belong to the school because I love studying..."*

African Girl, Fourth class





**05**

**MIGRANT  
NETWORKS:  
FACILITATING  
MIGRANT  
INTEGRATION**

### Migrant Networks: Facilitating Migrant Integration

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The research objective of the Migrant Networks Project is to showcase the wealth and variety of migrants' activism; provide a resource tool for civil society and other stakeholders; facilitate the circulation and sharing of information; and to maximise opportunities for networking.

#### The Research

To understand migrants' social and cultural integration the project has identified a remarkable list of 430 migrant-led associations including migrant women's networks. This invaluable public resource has already been made freely available online (address above).

The Migrant Networks project has developed a high level of engagement with migrant communities: running workshops and co-organising public events with the New Communities Partnership, the Africa Centre, AkiDWA – The African and Migrant Women's Network, and other migrant-led associations. In addition, the Project produced a public information exhibition profiling the work of migrant networks' leaders. The exhibition was launched in Trinity College in May 2009 and has since then toured venues including: Trinity College; The International Financial Services Centre (IFSC); Dublin City Council Civic Offices; Dublin City Public Libraries and the Croke Park Sports Stadium. The Migrant Networks exhibition secured financial support from the corporate social responsibility programme of An Post.

#### Findings

Migrant networks configure, and re-configure, through various stages of development, demonstrating flexibility in their approach to addressing members' needs. Migrant women's associations, for example, construct multi-ethnic groupings rather than narrowly ethnic ones. Typically, migrant network associations pass through three phases of development:

- They are set up in response to the vagaries of migration and take their initial impetus from personal connections.
- They seek funding to ensure their long-term existence (this often requires registration as a charity or company) and develop consolidated practices of service provision.
- As network members assume a degree of permanence by achieving refugee/residency status, citizenship or work permits, they consolidate further in order to secure core funding and an enduring place in Irish society.

The associations and networks identified display strengths and capabilities which belie the marginalisation or social exclusion many feel. Migrants know their rights, develop strategic plans, define areas of intervention and concern and implement strategies for improving their conditions and standing. They provide essential services, participate in policy debates, implement strategies of cultural adaptation and resistance and provide a public profile for disadvantaged segments of the population.



The representative nature of some migrant-led associations, however, can be limited if self-appointed leaders have no mandate from the community they claim to represent. Furthermore, the principles of representation, often based on ethnic or national criteria, make some migrants (women, gays and lesbians, young people, etc.) particularly vulnerable because they lack the visibility necessary to have influence when policy is developed and funding is allocated.

In addition to migrant-led associations, there is a whole gamut of national and local NGOs supporting migrants and refugees. Many of the national and local indigenous associations dealing with migrants and refugees (migrant- and refugee-support NGOs, intercultural groups, local partnerships, etc) have a significant proportion of staff who are themselves refugees or migrants, making it sometimes difficult to distinguish between them and independent migrant-led activism.

Many of these NGOs are led by church personnel and are funded by philanthropic organisations such as Atlantic Philanthropies and the One Foundation. In a recessionary climate where equality bodies such as the National Consultative Committee on Racism in Ireland (NCCRI) and the Equality Authority, as well as the Office of the Minister of Integration have been abolished or had budget reductions, these funding bodies have a major influence in determining the direction of the sector. Lack of available State and local authority funding has inevitably fostered competition between these NGOs and migrant-led groups for scarce resources.

### Policy Implications

The Migrant Networks project has identified the issues of consultation and representation as central to introducing better integration policies in all areas, from health, housing, education, gender and culture issues, to asylum, citizenship and migration status. Members of migrant-led associations have extensive experience and expertise in policy areas and groups are often themselves service providers and agents of migrant integration. Taking on board this expertise and experience, and the very existence of migrant-led associations as service and advocacy providers, has huge potential for informing policy making.

From May 2009 the 'Leaders' exhibition was viewed by over two million people when it toured Dublin City Public Libraries, the Dublin Docks Authority, Croke Park Stadium, and Dublin Civic Offices. This figure excludes tourists, those who read about the exhibition in traditional media such as the Sunday Independent and Evening Herald and the websites of all the parties involved. It was part of the TII international conference 'New Migrations, New Challenges' in TCD in 2010, and will be on display in the GPO in 2010.

(L-R) Reverend Obinna Ulogwara Missionary Chaplain with the Church of Ireland; Kunle Animashaun of Camino De Orula Productions African Theater; Alessia Passarelli PhD Candidate; Dr Ronit Lentin of the TII; Juliet Amamure National Coordinator Diaspora Women's Initiative; Dr Carla De Tona of the TII Research Fellow; Elena Moreo TII Research Assistant; Leslie McCartney TII Research Officer; Ying Yung Wang PhD Candidate; Anna Pas of the Polski Express; Leaders Photographer Carl Czaniuk; Barney Whelan An Post; Reginald Okoflex National Chairperson of Nigeria Association Network Ireland; Martina Byrne PhD Candidate and Exhibition PR. Photo Credit: Maxwell Photography.



*'I got to train myself to be able to speak in public, meet new people, I was very shy before, I couldn't speak in public, my voice was shaking. But AkiDwA gave me that strength. I can speak to a thousand, a hundred or ... no problem now. I look at myself, and say, with AkiDwA backing me I can do anything'*  
Alwiyeh Xuseyn, Board member, AkiDwA: The African and Migrant Women's Network

*'Keeping families apart leaves them vulnerable to HIV infection, particularly the woman. Diaspora Women Initiative wants to go out and educate the people, we want to do research, we want also to give support to the women who are living with HIV, because if you look at the support organisations that are there, they are mainly supporting the social aspects, but we are saying, if I speak to someone, they would say that is a health issue...'*  
Juliet Amamure, founder, Diaspora Women Initiative

*'ARASI was basically around communication... I was involved in producing this newsletter and also in mobilising and networking with journalists and challenging these stereotypes that the media was covering at the time; it was very poorly informed and it was pervasive. My role was also to bring individuals together, some of them are very, very good; they have that motivation, they are passionate to make a change, to fight for the rights of other asylum seekers and refugees in the country so it was kind of a collective action with different individuals'*  
Cherif Labreche, New Communities Partnership  
(formerly ARASI, Association of Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Ireland)



**06**

**PARALLEL  
SOCIETIES /  
OVERLAPPING  
IDENTITIES**

## Parallel Societies / Overlapping Identities

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The Parallel Societies / Overlapping Identities project examines integration processes of migrants across Europe and Ireland.

### The Research

Using survey data from 30 European countries, the project examines how experiences in the countries of origin and conditions in the countries of residence shape the social capital and values of immigrants. In Ireland the focus is on short-term integration processes, focusing in particular on migrants from the new EU member states.

In 2008, a survey of the inter-relationship of language proficiency and economic and social integration was carried out amongst 200 eastern Europeans. Currently, a survey of 500 Polish migrants is under way with an emphasis on employment, careers and social networks. In 2010, a larger survey of recent migrants from Poland will be conducted in order to study integration processes during the early years in the country of residence and the interrelationship of language proficiency and economic and social integration.

These projects are funded by the Irish Research Council of Humanities and Social Sciences (IRCHSS) and New Opportunities for Research Funding Agency Co-operation in Europe (NORFACE).

### Findings

At this early stage initial findings show that different attitudes held by migrants are affected by different processes. For example, interpersonal trust appears to be formed by early learning and socialisation in the country of origin but is altered by new experiences in the residence country. Also, migrants tend to be over-confident in the institutions of the host country based on the standards of the home country which acts as the frame of reference.





**07**

**NATIONAL  
POLICY  
IMPACTS**

### National Policy Impacts

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The scale and pace of immigration requires a fundamental review of policy and provision in a number of high profile, high-budget government programmes and policy areas such as social security, housing, health care, education and criminal justice. This project provides independent, non-partisan evidence based on expert scoping and analysis of key policy challenges and options facing government and civil society in relation to the impact of immigration and the reality of Ireland's ongoing multi-cultural status.

#### The Research

To-date, the National Policy Impacts strand of the TII's multi-disciplinary research has focused on two distinct areas: the impact of immigration on the criminal justice system and on the housing system. Four of the projects (three on criminal justice and one on housing) commenced in 2008. Findings from these studies are expected in 2011/12. The second project in housing commenced in 2009, with results expected in 2011.

#### Criminal Justice System

Three projects deal with the impact of immigration on the criminal justice system. The first examines the roles that welfare regimes, immigration (migration status) and criminal justice policy play in including/excluding those on the margins of society.

The second project considers immigration and language issues within the criminal justice system, specifically immigrants with limited English-language skills in Irish Criminal Courts. In 2007, nearly one third of those committed to Irish prisons were foreign nationals. The research aims to understand and describe how language barriers affect access to justice for immigrants and the impact of bilingual trials on the Criminal Courts system.

The third project examines the impact of the presence of citizens from across the globe in Irish District Courts. Increased diversity requires a review of work practices and institutional mechanisms to ensure that the impartiality of courtroom processes and decisions are preserved. This research will create an evidence base to inform policy initiatives that may be required as a result of the increased diversity in the culture, race, language, and nationality of criminal defendants.

#### Housing

Two of the projects deal with the impact of immigration on the Irish housing system. The first explores the experiences of labour migrants in the Dublin housing market by examining their housing options, choices, and preferences and their experiences living in different housing situations. The second housing project looks at migrants' access and pathways into housing with particular reference to the private rented sector.





**08**

**PUBLICATIONS  
AND  
CONFERENCE  
PRESENTATIONS**

### Publications and Conference Presentations

#### Migrant Careers and Aspirations

##### Publications

Bobek A., and J. Salamońska (2009) 'Wykształciuchy' i 'Mariany' Polscy migranci w Irlandii ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem Dublinia' (Wykształciuchy' and 'Mariany'. Polish Immigrants in Dublin). Congress of Polish Scientific Societies Abroad. Krakow, 3-7 September (conference proceedings).

Krings, T. (2009) 'Labour Migration and the Irish Construction Sector', *CLR News* No. 4.

Krings, T., A. Bobek, E. Moriarty, J. Salamońska and J. Wickham (2009) 'Les migrants polonais dans l'Irlande en crise', *Les Mondes du Travail*, No. 7.

Krings, T., A. Bobek, E. Moriarty, J. Salamońska and J. Wickham (2009) 'Migration and recession: Polish migrants in post-Celtic Tiger Ireland', *Sociological Research Online*, Vol. 14 (2-3)

Moriarty, E., J. Wickham, J. Salamońska, T. Krings and A. Bobek (forthcoming), 'Putting Work Back in Mobilities: Migrant Careers and Aspirations, A Qualitative Panel Study,' *Mobilities*.

Wickham, J. (2008) 'Nur zu Gast bei Freunden: Europa läuft Gefahr, sich aus dem Markt der Hochqualifizierten abzuschließen', *Internationale Politik*, September 2008, pp. 76-80.

Wickham, J., E. Moriarty, A. Bobek and J. Salamońska, (2009) 'Working in the Gold Rush: Polish migrants' careers and the Irish hospitality sector', in Bolton, S. and Houlihan, M. eds.), *Work Matters: Critical Perspectives on Contemporary Work*, London: Palgrave, 009, pp. 81-96.

##### Invited Presentations

Wickham, J. (2009) 'Migration Policy in the Recession', Migration in Cities: Focus on Ethnic Groups, Finnish Institute Seminar, Dublin, 6 November.

Wickham, J. (2009) 'Skilled Immigration to the USA and Europe: Will Fortress Europe let down the drawbridge?' International conference 'India-EU Partnerships in Mobility: Data, Agreements, and Policy in International Migration', Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs / Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, 21 February.

Wickham, J. (2008) 'A skilled migration policy for Europe? Issues and problems'. Conference on 'European Governance of Migration', Heinrich Böll Stiftung Berlin, 17 September.

Wickham, J. (2008) 'Attracting and retaining high skilled migrants: European lessons and problems', 7th Europe Asia Young Leaders Forum, BMW Stiftung Herbert Quandt, Seoul (South Korea), 5 September.



Wickham, J. (2007) 'Attracting and retaining high skilled migrants: options for Ireland', FÁS Labour Market Conference: Changes, challenges and choices facing the Irish labour market, Farmleigh House Dublin, 29 November.

### Newsletters

All available at : <http://www.tcd.ie/immigration/careers/publications.php>

MCA Newsletter No 1: Migration and the Recession

MCA Newsletter No. 2: After the Boom: Migration and the Irish Construction Sector

MCA Newsletter No. 3: Migration and Social Welfare in Post-Celtic Tiger Ireland

### Sector Reports

All available at <http://www.tcd.ie/immigration/careers/publications.php>

Migrant Workers and the Irish Software Sector

Migrant Workers and Construction Sector in Ireland

Migrant Workers and the Financial Services Sector in Ireland

Migrant Workers and the Irish Hospitality Sector

### Conference Presentations

Bobek, A. (2008) 'Polish highly Skilled Migrants in Ireland and their migrant networks', Migration Studies in Ireland - An Interdisciplinary Postgraduate Conference, Trinity College Dublin, 27-28 March.

Bobek, A. (2008) Presentation on Polish migrants in Ireland, Roundtable discussion with the Polish community and Irish service providers, organised by the National Consultative Committee on Racism and Interculturalism (NCCRI), Dublin, 18 April.

Bobek, A. (2008) 'New Polish immigrants in Ireland: temporary labour migrants or part of the new Irish society?' poster presentation, CRONEM Conference 'Nationalism, Ethnicity and Citizenship: Whose Citizens? Whose Rights?' University of Surrey, 30 June –1 July.

Bobek, A. and J. Salamońska, (2008) 'Wykształciuchy' i Mariany. Polscy migranci w Irlandii ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem Dublina', Congress of Polish Scientific Societies Abroad, Krakow, 3-7 September.

Bobek, A. (2009) 'Polish Migrants in Ireland at times of recession', 'Race and Recession' Seminar organised by New Communities Partnership and Trinity Immigration Initiative, Trinity College Dublin, 26 February.

Bobek, A. (2009) 'Polish migrants in Ireland. New forms of mobility and community formation', Workshop on 'Transnational Social Spaces', AGH Krakow, 9-10 May.

Bobek, A. (2009) 'Polish migrants in Ireland: community formation and internal divisions', poster presentation, CRONEM Conference Diasporas, 'Migration and Identities: Crossing Boundaries, New Directions', University of Surrey, 11-12 June.

Bobek, A. (2009) 'New migrants, new community: Polish nationals in Ireland after 2004', 9th European Sociological Association Conference 'European Society or European Societies', Lisbon, 2-5 September.

Krings, T. (2009) 'From boom to bust: migrant labour and employers in the Irish construction sector', TII Seminar, 4 December.

Krings, T. (2009) 'Labour migration and the Irish construction industry', Workshop on the Economic Recession and Migrant Worker Employment, DIT, 11 September.

Krings, T., A. Bobek, E. Moriarty, J. Salamońska and J. Wickham (2009) 'Defying the Recession: Polish Migrants in Post Celtic Tiger Ireland', Compas, Oxford, September.

Krings, T., A. Bobek, E. Moriarty, J. Salamońska and J. Wickham (2009) "'Free movers" instead of immigrants? Polish migrants in the Irish Labour market', European Sociological Association, Lisbon, 4 September.

Krings, T., A. Bobek, E. Moriarty, J. Salamońska and J. Wickham (2009) 'From Boom to Bust: Migrant and Employer Strategies in the Irish Construction Sector', MCA Symposium, Trinity College Dublin, 5 June.

Krings, T., A. Bobek, E. Moriarty, J. Salamońska and J. Wickham (2009) 'Migrating into recession: Polish migrants in the new Irish labour market', International Labour Process Conference, Edinburgh, 6-8 April.

Krings, T. and E. Moriarty (2009) "'Free movers" instead of immigrants? Polish migrants in the Irish Labour market' Sociology Association of Ireland conference, Waterford, 9 May.

Moriarty, E. (2009) 'Migrant Careers and Aspirations: A Qualitative Panel Study', Department of Sociology Departmental Seminar, 2 December 2009.

Moriarty, E. (2009) 'Research Migrant Careers and Aspirations: A Qualitative Panel Study', 'Nomadic Work/Life in the Knowledge Economy', University of Limerick, 18-19 May.

Moriarty, E. (2008) 'Migrant Careers and Aspirations: Some Preliminary Research Issues', MCA Symposium, Trinity College Dublin, 5 June.

Salamońska, J. (2009) "'Middling migration" – Polish migrants' careers in Dublin', Migration in Cities: Focus on Ethnic Groups, Finnish Institute Symposium, Dublin, 6 November 2009.

Salamońska, J. 2009 "'Boundaryless' careers? Polish professionals on the Irish labour market", 9th European Sociological Association Conference, Lisbon, 2-5 September.

Salamońska, J. (2009) 'Migrant (Im)Mobility in the Irish Labour Market - Hospitality Sector Case Study', 48th Congress of the European Regional Science Association, Liverpool, 27 - 31 August.



Salamońska, J. (2008) "'Middling" migration in a globalising city: a study of Polish migrants working in the financial services sector in Dublin', IMISCOE PhD Summer Workshop, Lisbon, 30 June – 4 July.

Salamońska, J. (2008) 'Migrant (Im)Mobility in the Irish Labour Market - Hospitality Sector Case Study', Migration Studies in Ireland – An Interdisciplinary Postgraduate Conference, Trinity College Dublin, 26-28 March.

Wickham, J., E. Moriarty, A. Bobek and J. Salamońska, (2008) 'A new casualised temporary workforce? Migrant aspirations and employer strategies in the Irish hospitality sector', International Labour Process Conference, University College Dublin, 18-20 March.

Wickham, J, T. Krings, A. Bobek, E. Moriarty and J. Salamońska, (2008) 'A flood of cheap labour? Mass immigration and the re-regulation of the Irish labour market', International Working Party on Labour Market Segmentation, 29th annual conference, Porto Portugal, 8-10 September 2008; also at Industrial Relations in Europe Conference, Istanbul, 22-24 July 2009.

## English Language Support Programme

### Publications

Fionda, R. (2009) ES(O)L and the impact of immigration on Ireland's education system. *IATEFL ES(O)L Special Interest Group – Newsletter*, 12–13.

Fionda, R. (2009) English as a second language in Irish post-primary schools: responding to a new challenge. *IATEFL 2008 Exeter Conference Selections*, 122–123.

Fionda, R. and S. Kostopoulou, (2009) English language support in Irish post-primary schools: Assessing student proficiency'. In *Issues in assessing ESOL*, Proceedings of the IATEFL Testing, Evaluation and Assessment Conference.

Kostopoulou, S. (2008) Learner self-assessment: Innovation and change in the culture of assessment, *Journal of Postgraduate Research Studies*, Trinity College Dublin, Volume 7, 119-135.

Kostopoulou, S. (2009) Learner self-assessment and the European Language Portfolio. In *Advances in research on language acquisition and teaching* (Proceedings of the 14th International Conference of the Greek Applied Linguistics Association).

Kostopoulou, S. (2010) Democratising and enhancing the quality of institutionalised language assessment through the European Language Portfolio, in L. Taylor & C. Weir (eds), *Language Testing Matters: Investigating the wider social and educational impact of assessment*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 263-277.

Little, D. (2008) English language support at post-primary level: a contribution from the Trinity Immigration Initiative. *Learn, Journal of the Irish Learning Support Association*.

Lyons, D.Z. (2009) Language support in our post-primary schools in a parlous position for 2009-2010. *In Education Matters Yearbook 2008*. Dublin: Fallon.

Lyons, D.Z. and D. Little (2009) English Language Support in post-primary schools in Ireland: Provision, challenges and deficits. Dublin: Trinity College, Trinity Immigration Initiative.

### Conference Presentations

Kostopoulou, S. (2008) Meeting the English language needs of immigrant students in post-primary schools in Ireland. Migration Studies in Ireland – An Interdisciplinary Conference, Trinity College Dublin, 26-28 March.

Kostopoulou, S. (2008) Facilitating immigrant students' access to Irish post-primary education. Postgraduate Symposium organised by the Irish Applied Linguistics Association, University College Dublin, 17 May.

Kostopoulou, S. (2009) Corpus-informed curriculum and materials development for English language support in Irish post-primary education. Academic Language Corpora and Education, BAAL Seminar, University of Edinburgh, 7-8 May.

Kostopoulou, S. (2009) Developing a curriculum for English language support for immigrant students using a corpus-based methodology. 5th Corpus Linguistics Conference, University of Liverpool, 20-23 July.

Little, D. (2009) Responding to the challenge of increased linguistic diversity: some reflections on curriculum, pedagogy and assessment. CIDREE Conference, Dublin, 12 November.

Little, D. (2009) We don't do policy here: the case of Ireland. Languages in Europe: Theory, Policy, Practice, London, 18 December.

Lyons, D. Z. (2007) Best practice in language support and intercultural education – or what should be happening in the classrooms. Presentation to Department of Education and Science Inspectorate (Primary and Post-Primary), Dublin, 4 September.

Lyons, D. Z. (2008) Best practice in language support and supporting language acquisition skills across the curriculum. ELSTA Education Seminar, Drumcondra, 26 April; ASTI Education Seminar, Dublin, 16 October.

Lyons, D. Z. (2008) Supporting language support across the curriculum. Department of Education and Science Education Forum, Dublin, 24 November; Workshop for Department of Education and Science SLSS, Blackrock Education Centre, 24 November; ASTI Education Seminars, Dublin, 21 October, 8 November, 2 December 2008.

Lyons, D. Z. (2009) Post-primary English Language Support at the curricular level. Scotens Conference, Malahide. 3 April.

Lyons, D. Z. (2009) Subject-specific language and successful language support provision within post-primary schools in Ireland. International Conference on English Language Teaching: Teacher Education and Development, Istanbul, 29 April.

Lyons, D. Z. (2009) Post-primary English Language Support at the curricular level. Marino Institute of Education, online intercultural course for post-primary teachers.



## Children, Youth and Community Relations

### Publications

Curry P., R. Gilligan, L. Garratt and J. J. Scholtz (2010) 'Twenty class rooms: Intercultural relations in Dublin inner-city primary schools' [Working Title] Dublin: Children, Youth and Community Relations Research Programme, Children's Research Centre.

Gilligan, R., P. Curry, J. McGrath, D. Murphy, M. Ni Raghallaigh, M. Rogers, J. J. Scholtz, and Q.A. Gilligan (2010), In the front Line of Integration: Young people managing migration to Ireland Dublin: Children, Youth and Community Relations Research Programme, Children's Research Centre.

Ni Raghallaigh, Muireann and R. Gilligan (2010) 'Active survival in the lives of unaccompanied minors: coping strategies, resilience and the relevance of religion'. *Child and Family Social Work*. 15, (2), 2010, p226 - 237

### Conference Presentations

Garratt, L. (2010) 'Hegemonic masculinity as doxa, shame and pride', Children's Research Centre Seminar Series, Trinity College Dublin, March.

Garratt, L. (2010) 'Symbolic violence and the body: a study of the interaction between migrant and local boys in the playground', Bourdieu in Belfast Mast Class Postgraduate Conference, Queens University, Belfast, March.

Garratt, L. (2009) 'The effect of the racialised body in the masculine hierarchy of the school: a study of the lived experience of young migrant males in four inner-city multi-ethnic schools in Dublin' Sociological Association of Ireland, 8 May.

Garratt, L. (2009) 'The limits to football as an integration measure: evidence from the Learning Together Project' Children's Research Centre Seminar Series, Trinity College Dublin, March.

Garratt, L. (2009), 'Young masculinities and the physical body: A study of the relationships between boys in four multi-ethnic inner-city primary schools in Dublin', Gender and Education Association Conference University of London, 27 March.

Garratt, L. and S. Shannon (2008) 'First stages of an intensive case study of community relations in two north-inner city Dublin schools' TII Migration Fair, TCD, 24 September.

Garratt, L. and J. J. Scholtz (2008) 'Development and challenges of the children, youth and community (CYCR) learning together, Children's Research Centre seminar, Trinity College Dublin 29 May.

Scholtz, J. J. (2009) 'Cultural diversity in children's lives: biculturalism and processes of mutual accommodation', European Sociological Association Conference: 'European Societies or European Society', Lisbon, Portugal, 4 September.

Scholtz, J. J. (2009) 'Cultural diversity in children's lives', Children's Institute Research Seminar, University of Cape Town, 21 August.

Scholtz, J. J. (2008) 'Between assimilation and multiculturalism: the meaning of integration in Ireland', Irish Social Policy Association Postgraduate Conference, Trinity College, Dublin, 26 September.

### Migrant Networks

#### Publications

De Tona, C. (Forthcoming 2010) 'Mothering intimacy (and conflict) across boundaries: Italian migrant women in Ireland', in L. Baldassar and D. Gabaccia (eds.) *Intimate Lives, National Identities: Making Italians at Home and Abroad*.

De Tona, C. and R. Lentin (forthcoming 2010) 'Building a platform for our voices to be heard': Migrant women's networks as locations of transformation in the Republic of Ireland', *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*.

De Tona, C. and R. Lentin (forthcoming, 2011) 'Networking sisterhood, from the informal to the global: AkiDwA, the African and Migrant Women's Network, Ireland', *Global Networks*.

De Tona, C. and R. Lentin (2007) 'Overlapping multi-centred networks: Migrant women's diasporic networks as alternative narratives of globalisation', in Karen Fricker and Ronit Lentin (eds.) *Performing Global Networks*, Newcastle: Cambridge Scholars Publishing.

De Tona, C. and A. Whelan. (2009) "'Re-mediating" the ruptures of migration: the use of internet and mobile phones among women's migrant organisations in Ireland', *Translocations*, Vol. 5, Issue 1. <http://www.translocations.ie/>

Dobbs, E. (2009). 'Navaigating Networks: Government, Civil Society and Political Integration in Ireland' <http://www.tcd.ie/immigration/css/downloads/Dobbs.pdf>.

Lentin, R. (forthcoming, 2010) 'All I have to do is dream?' Re-greening Irish integrationism', *Translocations* (special issue on integration, May 2010)

Lentin, R. (2009) 'Migrant women's networking: New articulations of transnational ethnicity', in Gargi Bhattacharyya (ed.) *Ethnicities and Values in a Changing World*, Farnham and Burlington VT: Ashgate Publishing, pp. 65-82.

Lentin, R. (forthcoming 2010) '(M)other Ireland: Migrant women subverting the racial state?' in Heather Edwards, Sean T. O'Brien and Julieann Ulin (eds.) *Race and Immigration in the New Ireland*, Notre Dame, IN: Notre Dame Press

Lentin, R. (forthcoming 2011) 'Turbans, Hijabs and other differences: The crisis of (Irish) interculturalism', *European Journal of Cultural Studies*.

Passerelli, A. (2010) 'Integration and Churches. Responses of the Church of Ireland' *Translocations* (special issue on integration, May 2010)



Wang, Y. Y. (2009) 'Chinese Earthquake Appeal Network in Ireland', <http://www.tcd.ie/immigration/css/downloads/chineseearthquake26.05.09>

### Conference Presentations

De Tona, C. (2009) Paper on migrant women's networks in Ireland in 'Beyond NGOs: Civil and Uncivil society in the 21st Century', CINEFOGO conference, Goodenough College London, 26-27 September.

De Tona, C. (2009) 'Mobilising gender: Patterns of integration of migrant women in the Republic of Ireland', ESA conference, Lisbon, 2-5 September.

De Tona, C. (2010) 'Networking sisterhood: The case of AkiDwA, the African and Migrant Women's Network', *New Migrations, New Challenges: Trinity Immigration Initiative Intl Conference*, 30 June-3 July 2010

Lentin, R. (2008) 'Turbans, Hijabs and other differences: The crisis of (Irish) interculturalism', Questioning the European 'Crisis of Multiculturalism' workshop, NUI Maynooth, 12-3 December.

Lentin, R. (2010) 'All I have to do is dream?': Greening the crisis of Irish interculturalism', The Politics of Integration, Aston Centre for Interdisciplinary Research in Language and Diversity (InterLanD) Aston University, 13 January.

Lentin, R. (2010) 'Integration from below', *New Migrations, New Challenges: Trinity Immigration Initiative Intl Conference*, 30 June-3 July 2010

Moreo, E. (2010) 'Sociology as art of listening: How can we talk about others without constructing the other', Migrant Lives, Past, Present and Future, Postgraduate conference, DCU, 8 April.

Passerelli, A. (2009) 'Migration, Christianity and identity-construction (19th and 20th centuries)' workshop, K.U. Leuven, Leuven, Belgium. 19-20 November.

Passerelli, A. (2010) 'Integration and Churches. Responses of the Church of Ireland', Migrant Lives, Past, Present and Future, Postgraduate conference, DCU, 8 April

Passerelli, A. (2010) 'Migration and integration: The responses of the Church of Ireland', *New Migrations, New Challenges: Trinity Immigration Initiative Intl Conference*, 30 June-3 July 2010

Wang, Y. Y. (2009) 'From visible to invisible: The Chinese Diaspora in the Republic of Ireland', ESA conference, Lisbon, 2-5 September.

### Parallel Societies or overlapping identities

#### Conference Presentations

Roeder, A. (2008) 'Migrants attitude to further migration-economic threat, groups solidarity and the migration experience' Postgraduate Migration Conference Trinity College Dublin.

Roeder, A. (2009) 'Do migrants trust - A multi-level analysis of individual, community, origin and destination effects on the level of interpersonal trust of migrants in Europe' ESA Conference, Lisbon.

Roeder A. (2009) 'Immigrants and European unification-Does mobility matter for attitudes?' SAI Postgraduate conference Maynooth.

### National Policy Impacts

#### Publications

Corrigan, O. (forthcoming) Migrants, Welfare Systems and Social Citizenship in Ireland and Britain: Users or Abusers. *Journal of Social Policy*.

Waterhouse, K. (2009) Interpreting Criminal Justice: A preliminary look at language, law and crime in Ireland. *Judicial Studies Institute Journal*, Vol 9 No. 2, pp 42-75.





THE TII WISHES  
TO THANK GERRY  
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AND MARTINA  
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