Executive Summary

• This research aimed to find out what life is like for young people aged 15 to 18 who have migrated to Ireland.
• 169 migrant young people from sites purposefully selected across the county took part in open-ended focus group discussions. Although not formally representative, the results give us a flavour of the views that may be found among migrant youth living in Ireland today. It is the first national study of its kind.
• The young people we spoke to faced many challenges dealing with differences between life in Ireland and the life they had known prior to migration. These differences existed in many areas such as how older and younger generations are expected to relate, rules and expectations for students in school and how people interact with one another socially. Each young person had to find their own way, day in day out, of adjusting to these challenges.

Friendships

• Friendships with local Irish young people were valued. These were also a useful means of acquiring language and accent. However experiences were mixed with some finding it easy to make friends locally, others finding it difficult, and others not particularly wanting it.
• Barriers to friendships with local Irish young people included perceived differences in cultural background, language and accent, differences in educational and life experience, racism and differences in attitude towards education, authority, religion and alcohol.
• Many migrant young people are unfamiliar with the ‘slagging’ (mostly friendly trading in insults) which is common currency among local Irish young people and some struggle to understand and adjust to it. ‘Slagging’ is often harmless, but at times it can be a vehicle for more genuine hostility.
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Migration into Ireland is one of the biggest demographic changes to affect Irish society since the famine. This book reports on social relations between migrant and local children and offers a unique perspective on the migration experience. Based on a large scale, intensive study in inner-city Dublin, this book gives us children's frank and unbiase View. In the Front Line of Integration: Young people managing migration to Ireland. Book. Full-text available. Migration Management in the Evolving Global Economy (2007). Migrants and the Host Society (2006). IOM assists in organizing the travel arrangements for family members of recognized refugees to come to Ireland, once they have been issued the necessary visas. Counter Trafficking. IOM Ireland coordinates training for government officials and the police force on counter-trafficking issues, in addition to the publication of research materials on the subject. Resettlement. IOM has provided essential services in support of refugee resettlement operations for over six decades. How to Immigrate to Ireland. Whether you have Irish ancestors, or you simply love the country, Ireland is a great place to visit or live. Recent years have seen an increase in the number of people immigrating to Ireland. The reasons are... Recent years have seen an increase in the number of people immigrating to Ireland. The reasons are varied, from employment to education to those seeking long-term immigration status. The process varies as well, according to the reason for your request. Migrant integration may be broadly defined as the process by which migrants become accepted into society, both as individuals and as groups. Integration occurs in the public and private realms, across generations, and at the individual, family, community and national levels (EU Council, 2004). Some typical indications of successful migrant integration are the decrease of the differences between migrants and non-migrants according to data on employment, education, health and social inclusion, among other areas. Key trends. It is difficult to identify a trend on migrant integration at the global level in part because research on the topic is recent and has largely been limited to high-income countries or regions. • There may be integration difficulties and friction with local people. • Large movements of people lead to more security monitoring. • Ease of movement may facilitate organized crime and people trafficking. Positive Impacts on countries of origin. • Developing countries benefit from remittances (payments sent home by migrants). The availability of migrant labour appeared to have made the difference between some businesses surviving, or not needing to relocate production abroad (especially in the case of food processing). The authors quote a survey of 600 businesses where 31% said that migrants were important in the survival of their organisation, this rose to 50% in health and social care and agriculture. In addition the study indicated that migrants have: • facilitated growth in the economy