



Ireland

General Information



Population

5 484 367 (World Bank 2025)
5 458 600 (STAT IE 2025)



Immigration

1 216 237 (UN Immigration Stock 2024)
125 300 (STAT IE 2025)



Emigration

714 405 (UN Emigration Stock 2024)
65 600 (STAT IE 2025)



Working-age population

3 603 008 (World Bank 2025)
3 536 800 (STAT IE 2024)



Unemployment rate

4.7 % (World Bank 2025)
4.8 % (STAT IE 2025)



GDP

721 701 359 046.3 current prices USD (World Bank 2025)
562 794 000 000 current prices EUR (STAT IE 2025)



Refugees, Asylum seekers, IDPs

Refugees

137 869 (UNHCR 2025)

Asylum Seekers

33 728 (UNHCR 2025)

18 561 (International Protection Office 2024)

IDPs

0 (UNHCR 2025)

1 800 (IDMC 2024)



Citizenship

By Birth

Yes (conditional) (GLOBALCIT 2024)

By Descent

Yes (GLOBALCIT 2024)

Years of Residency

5 years of residence required (GLOBALCIT 2024)



Territory

70 273 km² (CIA World Factbook)

Data from international sources is updated automatically as it becomes available.

Migration Authorities

Responsible Body

Department of Justice, Home Affairs and Migration

Immigration Service

Line Ministries

Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment

Department of Children, Equality, Integration, Disability and Youth

Department of Foreign Affairs

Agencies

International Protection Appeals Tribunal

International Protection Office

International Protection Accommodation Services

Legal Aid Board

Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission

Garda National Immigration Bureau - Human Trafficking Investigation and Coordination Unit

Human Trafficking - Garda

Key Policy Documents

Immigration Act 1999

Immigration Act 2003

Immigration Act 2004

International Protection Act 2015

Employment Permits (Amendment) Act 2014

S.I. No. 548/2015 - European Communities (Free Movement of Persons) Regulations 2015.

S.I. No. 548/2015 - European Communities (Free Movement of Persons) Regulations 2015.

Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1956

Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008

Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) Act 2017

European Union (Withdrawal Agreement) (Citizens Rights) Regulations 2020

Project Ireland 2040 Strategy

Diaspora_Strategy 2020-2025

Relevant Publications

Exploring the Potential of Digitalisation in Migration Management in the Prague Process Region

[Digitalisation and labour migration: the use of modern technology, challenges and opportunities](#)

[How will migration to Europe look in the Future?](#)

[Intra-corporate Transferees \(ICTs\): The benefits for the EU and the opportunity cost](#)

[ICMPD Press Release - Ireland joins the European migration organisation](#)

Ireland is a country of origin, transit and destination for international migrants. Its population continues to grow, in part due to sustained migration inflows. As of April 2024, the country's population reached nearly **5,380,000**, with 81% holding Irish nationality. The net migration balance for the same year stood at **79,300**, marking the largest population gain since 2008, when the population increased by 109,200. Combined with natural population growth, this increase in net migration has contributed to a 1% rise in population change, climbing to 98,700 in 2024.

According to UN DESA, 2024 international migrant stock in Ireland was **1,216,237**, representing approximately 23.4% of the total population – one of the highest shares among the EU Member States. According to the [Central Statistics Office \(CSO\)](#), from May 2023 through April 2024, almost 150,000 people immigrated to Ireland – the highest number in 16 years – of whom about 87,000 were citizens of non-EU countries, 27,000 were nationals of other EU Member States, mostly Poles and Romanians, 30,000 were returning Irish, followed by 5,400 UK nationals, and smaller numbers of Indians and Ukrainians. Over the past four years, the number of first residence permits issued to non-EU nationals steadily increased from **30,382 in 2020 to 79,985 in 2024**, with the peak of **88,595** permits in 2023. Most 2024 permits were granted for education (38,416), employment (19,078), and other reasons (18,297).

In 2023, Ireland hosted **25,082** international students at the bachelor's and master's levels, with the largest groups coming from [India \(15.4%\)](#), followed by [China \(12.8%\)](#) and [the US \(9.7%\)](#). Most international students in Ireland are enrolled in fields such as [health, business administration and law, arts and humanities](#), reflecting Ireland's strong higher-education offer in technology, innovation and medical training.

Over the past decade, the number of non-Irish citizens employed in the Irish economy has risen significantly. Of the **2.7 million** people currently working in Ireland, around **half a million** are non-Irish nationals. This diverse workforce has played a **key role** in Ireland's recovery from the global financial crisis and in driving the country's economic growth and productivity in recent years. In 2023, the average [employment rate among migrants reached 77.1%](#). The Employment Permits Bill 2022, passed in June 2024, introduced several key labour migration reforms. Spouses and partners of General Employment and Intra-Corporate Transferee permit holders already residing in Ireland may now work without a separate work permit, while those abroad must still apply for family reunification after 12 months. Family reunification waiting times are subject of an ongoing review of the Non-EEA Family Reunification Policy. The Bill also introduced a Seasonal Employment Permit for short-term or recurring jobs in sectors reliant on seasonal labour. Persistent [labour shortages](#) remain in ICT, healthcare, engineering, business and construction.

Between 2021 and 2024, the number of asylum applications in Ireland rose more than sevenfold, from 2,615 to **18,435**. This surge mirrors broader European trends of increased mixed migration flows and secondary movements triggered by recent global crises. Afghans submitted the largest number of asylum applications in both 2023 (**1,105**) and 2024 (**1,000**). In 2024, Palestinians lodged **970** applications – the highest number since 2011 – making them the second-largest group after Afghans, and followed by Syrians. Together, applicants from Afghanistan, Palestine and Syria accounted for over 13.3% of all asylum requests in 2024. These figures reflect the growing number of applicants from conflict-affected areas.

Since the onset of Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022, over **113,000** people from Ukraine have arrived in Ireland, with around **80,000** still residing in the country as of June 2025. Beneficiaries are issued temporary residence permits valid for one year and renewable annually, granting immediate access to the labour market, healthcare, education, housing support, and social welfare services.

Ireland has one of the most globally dispersed diasporas relative to its population, with up to 70 million people worldwide claiming Irish ancestry – particularly in the UK, the US, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. According to [UN DESA](#), the stock of Irish living abroad in 2024 stood at 714,405. The main countries of residence included the UK (360,446), the US (125,844) Australia (90,203), Poland (28,912), and Canada (28,277). From May 2023 through April 2024, about **69,000** people left Ireland – the highest number since 2015 – including almost 35,000 Irish nationals. Recognising the strategic value of its diaspora, Ireland actively engages its global community as a source of investment, innovation, and diplomacy. [Ireland's Diaspora Strategy \(Global Ireland\) 2020-2025](#) is based on the following key pillars: promote Ireland's core values (such as openness, diversity, and human rights); build mutually beneficial economic relationships between Ireland and its diaspora; support the promotion, preservation and evolution of Irish culture, heritage and extend Ireland's global reach and soft power by engaging with the diaspora as ambassadors of Ireland.

Ireland is both a destination and, to a lesser extent, a transit country for human trafficking and migrant smuggling. While the overall number of identified victims remains relatively low, persistent challenges in detection, prosecution, and victim support continue to draw national and international concern. According to the [U.S. State Department TIP Report 2024](#), Ireland does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking but is making significant efforts to do so. The government demonstrated overall increasing efforts compared with the previous reporting period, therefore Ireland remained on Tier 2. According to the [Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission \(IHREC\)](#), which serves as the national rapporteur on trafficking, 53 victims of human trafficking were identified in 2023, representing a 14% increase from the previous year. Between 2013 and 2023, a total of 566 victims were formally identified in Ireland, including 44 children. Most victims were women and girls subjected to sexual exploitation, though cases of labour exploitation notably in the fishing, agriculture, hospitality, domestic work, and meat-processing sectors have become increasingly prevalent. The [GRETA Third Evaluation Report on Ireland](#) noted growing evidence of forced labour and coercion in these industries, highlighting structural vulnerabilities linked to temporary or irregular work status.

Irregular migration to Ireland remains modest but has seen relative growth. According to [Eurostat](#), 3,265 non-EU nationals were found illegally present in Ireland in 2024, twice the 2023 number and the largest number since 2014. The main nationalities included [Georgians \(795\)](#), [Pakistanis \(385\)](#) and [Brazilians \(285\)](#), followed by smaller numbers from Algeria, India, and Nigeria. Many of those found to be illegally present are believed to have entered legally and overstayed visas, a trend consistently noted in research by the Migrant Rights Centre Ireland (MRCI) and the [ESRI](#). Out of **3,275** non-EU nationals ordered to leave in 2024 (207.6% more than in

2023), [1,055](#) people were actually returned following an order to leave (up from 285 in 2023). Enforcement patterns in Ireland differ from those in continental Europe, as the country is not part of the Schengen Area and operates border controls primarily through its airports and ports rather than land borders.

Migration governance in Ireland is grounded in a national legal framework complemented by EU and international obligations, while administrative implementation is largely the responsibility of the [Department of Justice](#) through the Immigration Service Delivery (ISD). Migration in Ireland is governed by a series of primary and secondary laws, which regulate immigration, international protection, residence, employment, and citizenship. Key legal instruments include: [Immigration Act 1999](#) as amended in 2023 and 2024. The [White Paper on Ending Direct Provision \(2021\)](#) outlines Ireland's transition toward a not-for-profit reception model for asylum seekers, ensuring dignified accommodation, access to healthcare, education, and community integration. Complementing this, the [Migrant Integration Strategy 2017-2021](#) (extended) promotes equality and inclusion across all sectors, while a forthcoming strategy will align with [the National Action Plan Against Racism 2023-2027](#) to further strengthen social cohesion and anti-discrimination efforts. In the context of the EU Pact on Migration and Asylum coming into effect in June 2026, [Ireland](#) has initiated [a series of legislative and administrative reforms](#) aimed at streamlining asylum procedures, enhancing coordination among relevant agencies, and reinforcing reception and return capacities in line with evolving EU standards.

Ireland actively participates in several regional and global migration dialogues, including the Prague Process, the Budapest Process, the Rabat Process, and the Khartoum Process, as well as the Global Forum on Migration and Development. Ireland is also a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, reflecting its commitment to international cooperation on migration governance and the protection of migrants' rights.

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