



MIPEX 2024 results

Ireland

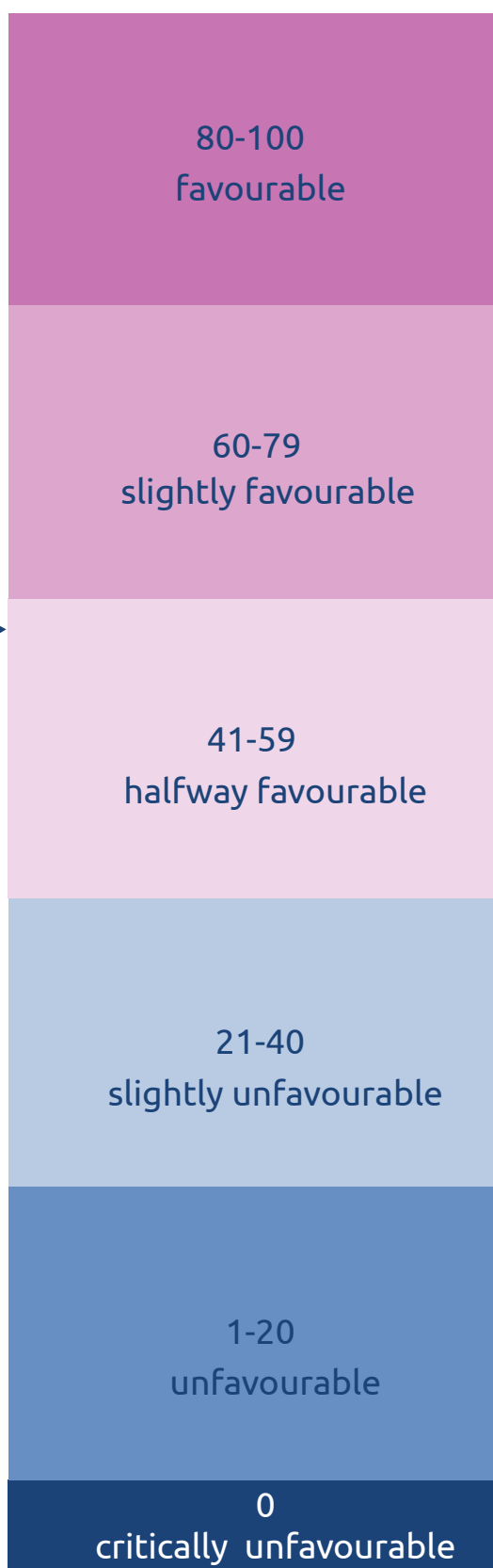
summary



Score sheet



Policy scores



◀ 90 | anti-discrimination
◀ 85 | health

◀ 79 | access to nationality

◀ 60 | political participation

◀ 50 | permanent residency

◀ 46 | family reunification

◀ 38 | education

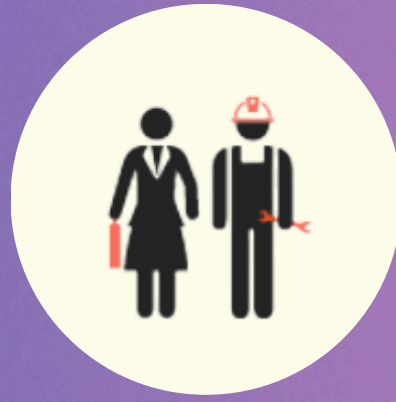
◀ 22 | labour market mobility





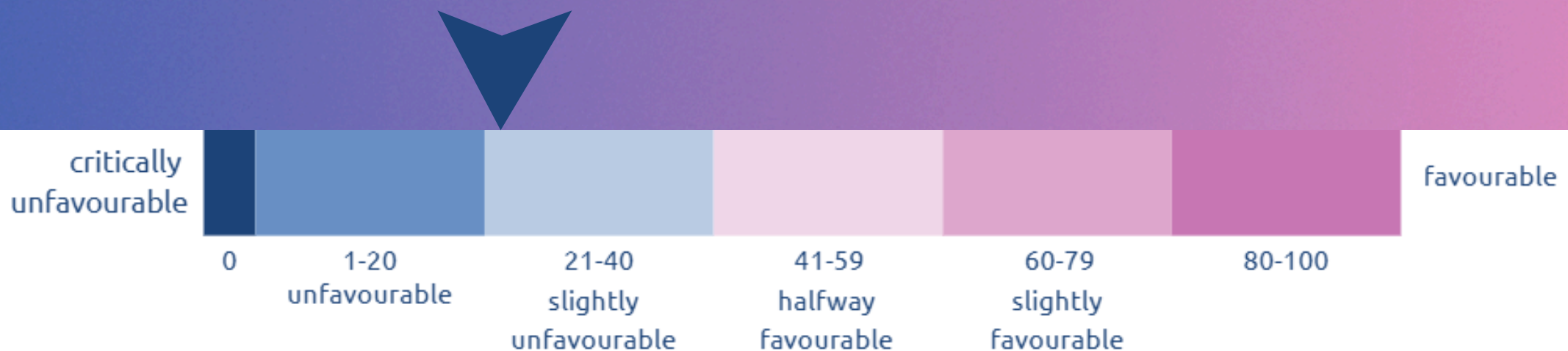
Changes in Policy:

Ireland's integration policies have regressed by 5 points since the end of the 2017-2020 Migrant Integration Strategy. Key setbacks include reduced migrant consultation, stricter family reunification requirements, and less accessible educational guidance.



Labour Market Mobility | 22

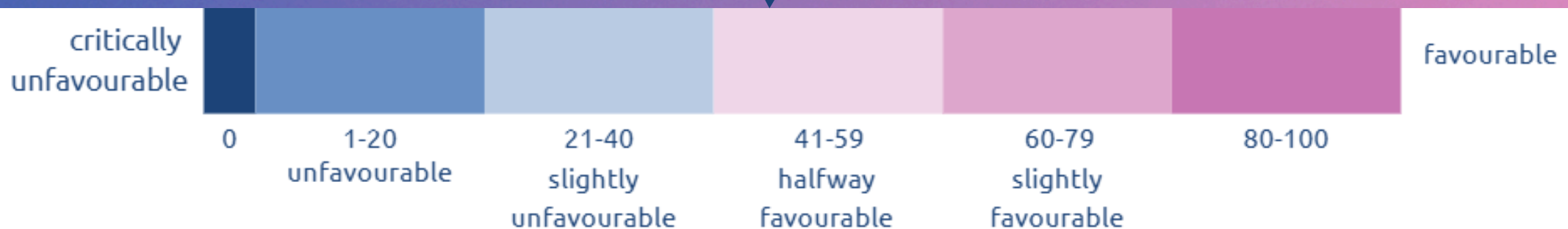
Ireland ranks quite low in labour market integration. Non-EU citizens face limited access to jobs, training, and social benefits, with high administrative hurdles and qualification recognition issues.





Family Reunification | 46

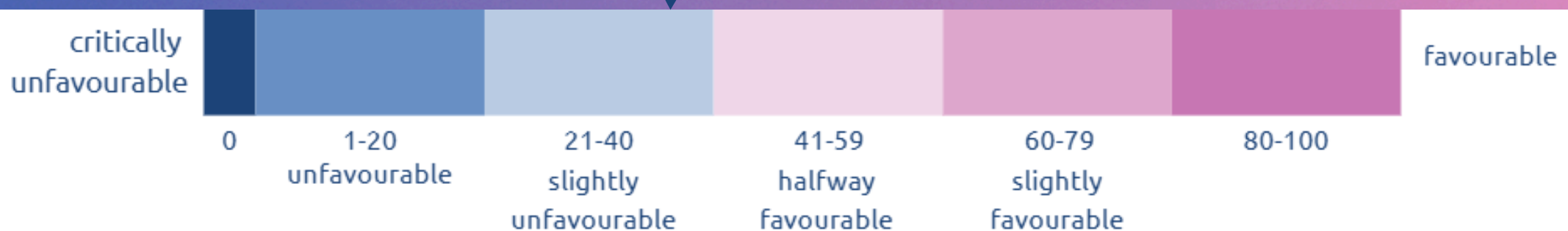
Policies remain precarious and discretionary. Only refugees are exempt from financial and accommodation requirements. Recent humanitarian programmes are limited and conditional.





Education | 38

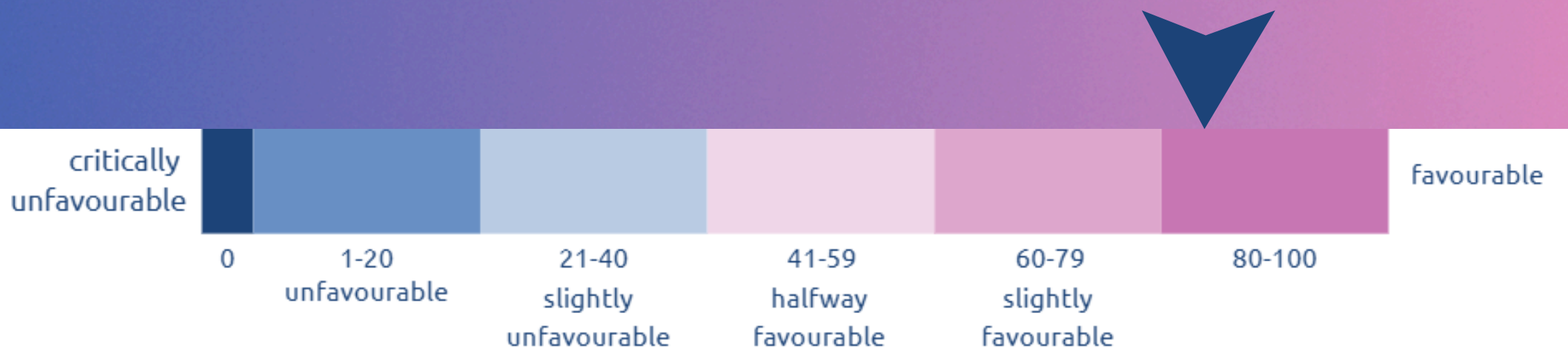
Access exists, but practical barriers persist. Lack of language guidance and non-renewed strategies reduce equal opportunities, especially in higher education.





Health | 85

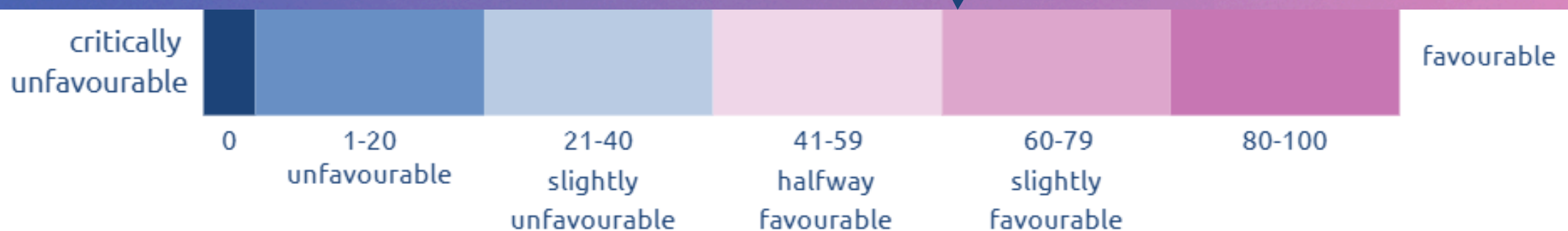
Inclusive healthcare supported by the 2nd Intercultural Health Strategy. Medical card access helps low-income immigrants, though some administrative barriers remain.





Political Participation | 60

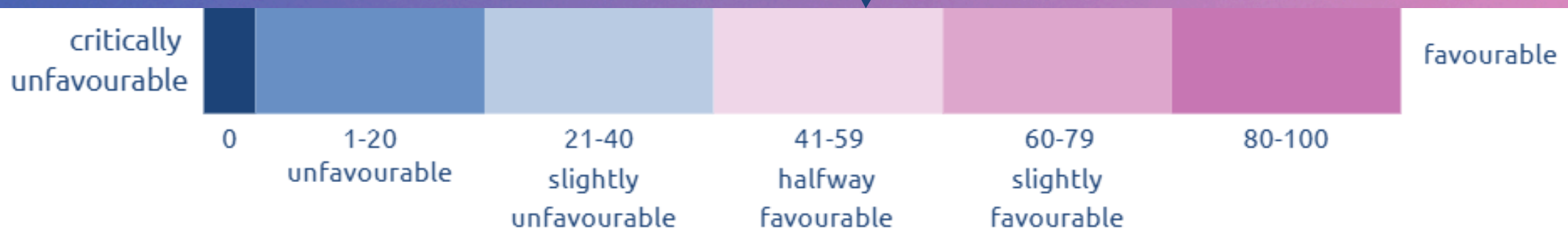
Previously strong migrant inclusion structures have lapsed. No consistent government funding for immigrant organisations and forums.





Permanent Residence | 50

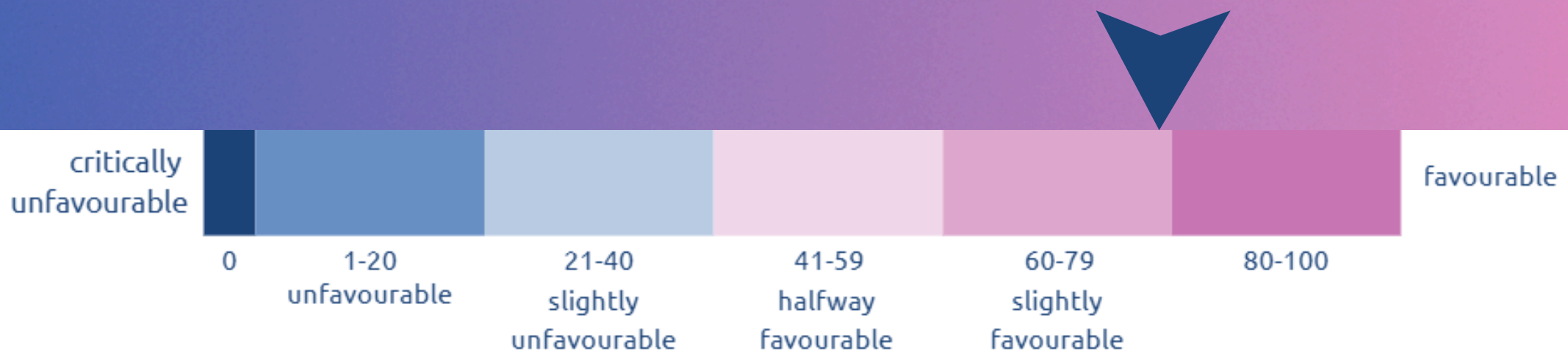
Long-term options are limited and insecure. Discretionary policies and lack of legal guarantees make long-term settlement difficult for most non-EU migrants.





Access to Nationality | 79

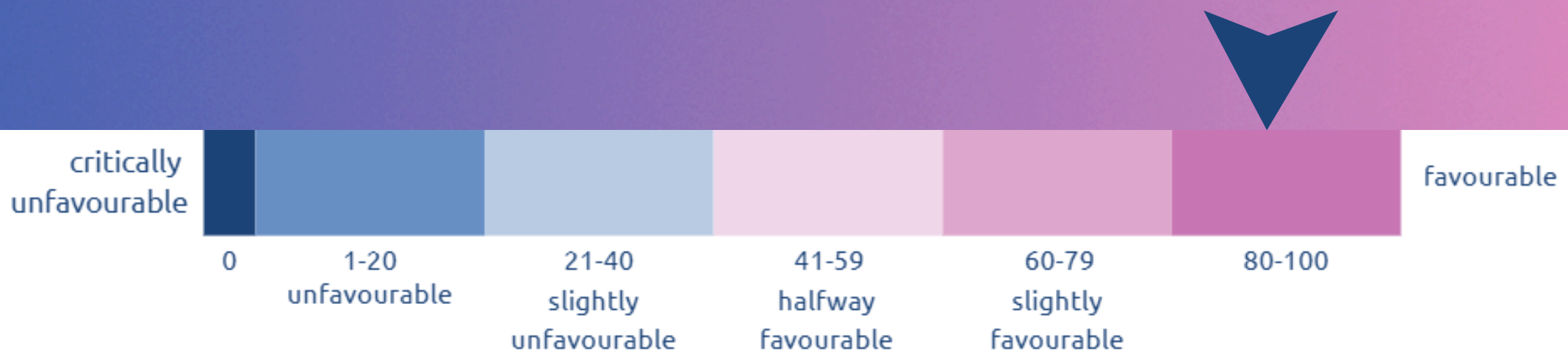
Citizenship policies are streamlined with ceremonies and dual citizenship is accepted. Yet, lack of appeals, high costs, and discretionary decisions are remaining concerns.





Anti-discrimination | 90

Strong legal protections exist, but gaps remain in hate crime legislation and victim support. Progress is needed on enforcement and positive action.





Conclusions & Recommendations:

Ireland's integration model is only "halfway favourable." Despite strengths in health and anti-discrimination, migrants still face uncertainty in legal status, family life, and citizenship. A more transparent, consistent, and rights-based approach is needed.



MIGRANT INTEGRATION POLICY INDEX



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