



Migration in Ireland

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Introduction

Ireland's migration policies rank 19th out of 38 EU countries, according to the MIPEX of 2015. It is a country of recent immigration, since it became a net immigration country since the mid-1990s, with mostly EU28 citizens and 15% of NON-EU28 nationals.

As it will be discussed and displayed below, with the break out of the 2008 economic crisis that hit the Western countries, the inflows of new migrants decreased and the number of emigrants increased. As a consequence, the overall employment rate dropped by 10% until 2011, it started to regrow from 2012 onwards.

Migrants flowing towards Ireland benefit open political participation and anti-discrimination. The Irish labour market appears to be flexible and inclusive, and, compared with the other EU28 citizens; access to education and training sector of the NON-EU28 immigrants' is quite relevant. Ireland has an overall score of 52/100 on migration policies directed towards integration.

Because of its family reunion and citizenship policies, NON-EU28 nationals are less likely to reunite with their families, to become long-term residents or citizens in Ireland than in most other EU countries.



Background information

1.1. Population change – Demography balance and crude rates at national levels

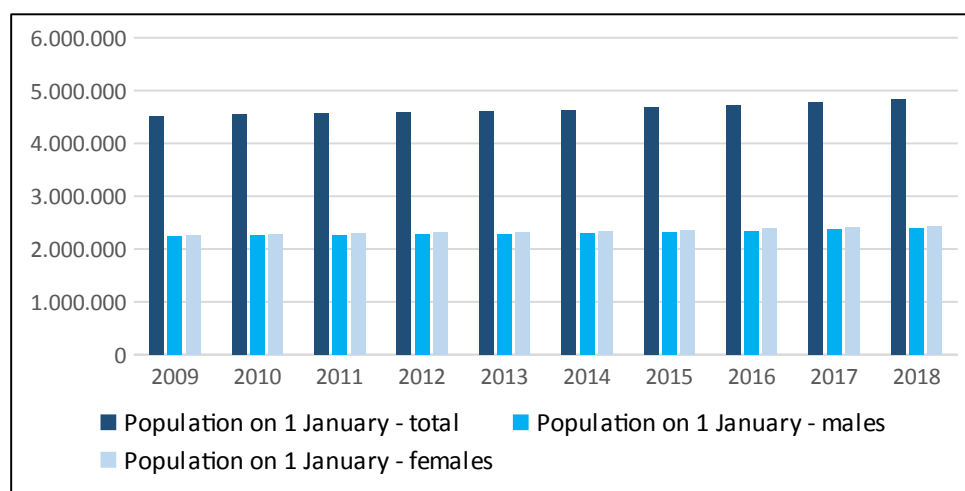
Last update: 15.04.2019

Extracted on 25.04.2019

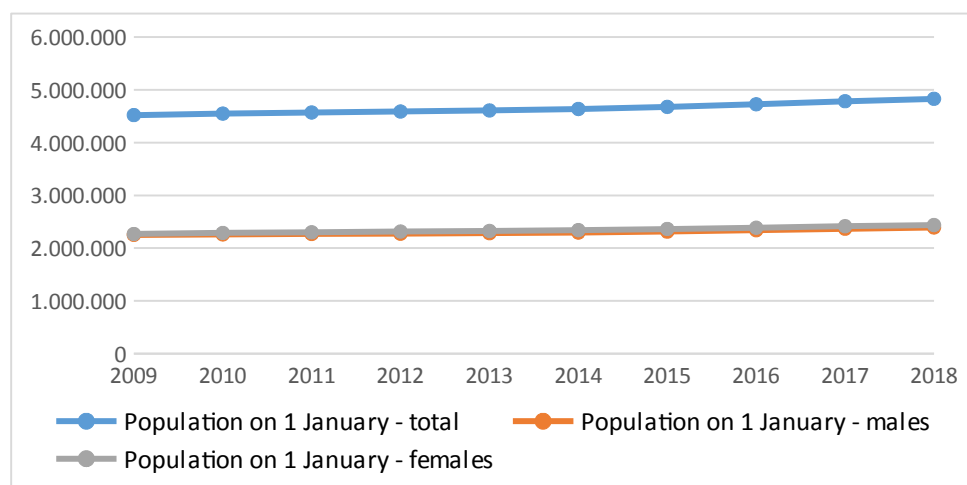
Source of data: Eurostat [demo_gind]

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

INDIC_DE/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Population on 1 January - total	4.521.32	4.549.42	4.570.88	4.589.28	4.609.77	4.637.85	4.677.62	4.726.28	4.784.38	4.830.39
	2	8	1	7	9	2	7	6	3	2
Population on 1 January - males	2.252.65	2.260.97	2.269.42	2.273.99	2.283.46	2.295.85	2.313.34	2.339.14	2.367.91	2.392.22
	8	4	6	9	2	0	2	1	8	3
Population on 1 January - females	2.268.66	2.288.45	2.301.45	2.315.28	2.326.31	2.342.00	2.364.28	2.387.14	2.416.46	2.438.16
	4	4	5	8	7	2	5	5	5	9



Ireland's population appears quite stable during the years 2009-2018, with a slight increase in the latest years. To what concerns the gender of the population, there is no substantial difference, apart from a slight majority of females. The total population last year was 4.830.392.



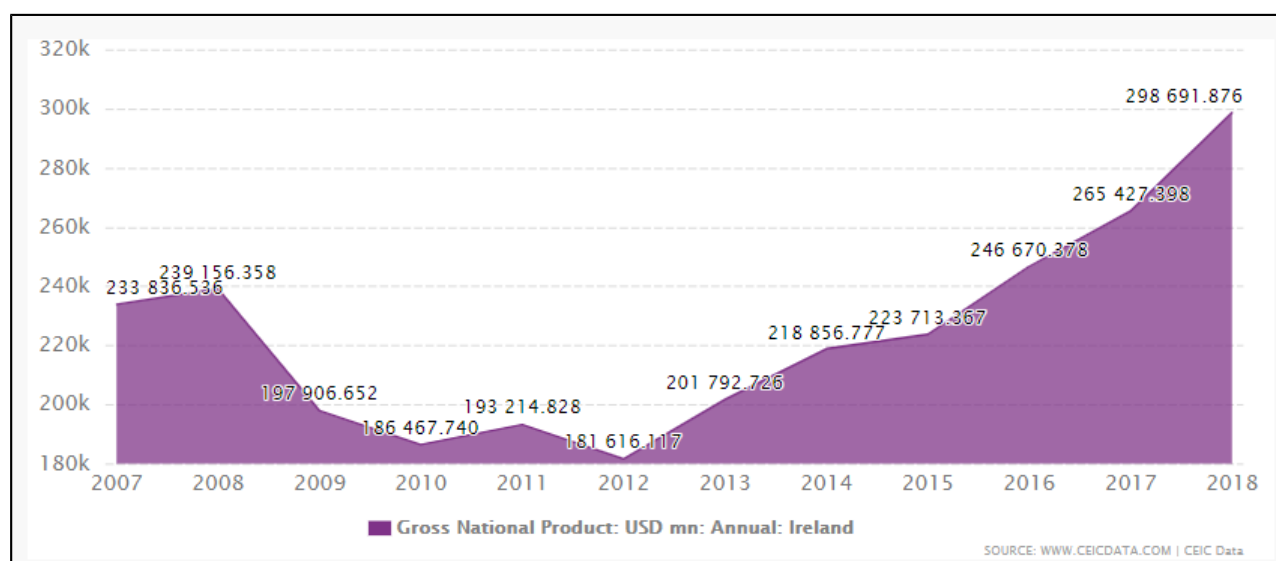
1.2. Population growth (annual % last year)

We can observe from the table that the population growth has slightly increased in the last years. The percentage of the last year is 0.88%. It is also interesting to notice that the number of migrants remains stable.

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)
2019	4,847,139	0.90 %	43,391	4,699
2018	4,803,748	0.88 %	42,091	4,699
2017	4,761,657	0.75 %	35,579	4,699
2016	4,726,078	0.55 %	25,971	4,699

Source: www.worldmeters.info

1.3. GNP last year





The GNP, last year, was 298.691.876. By analysing the graph, we notice an important decrease in 2008 due to the economic crisis. The crisis lasted since 2012 when the Gross National Product started to rise again. We have a significant increase from 2012 to 2018.

1.4. Human Development Index Ranking last year

HDI rank	Country	Value
		2017
	VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	
1	Norway	0.953
2	Switzerland	0.944
3	Australia	0.939
4	Ireland	0.938
5	Germany	0.936

We found the human development index ranking only until 2017, when Ireland was in the 4th position. It is considered a country with a very high human development, 0.938.

1.5. Unemployment rate of total population last year

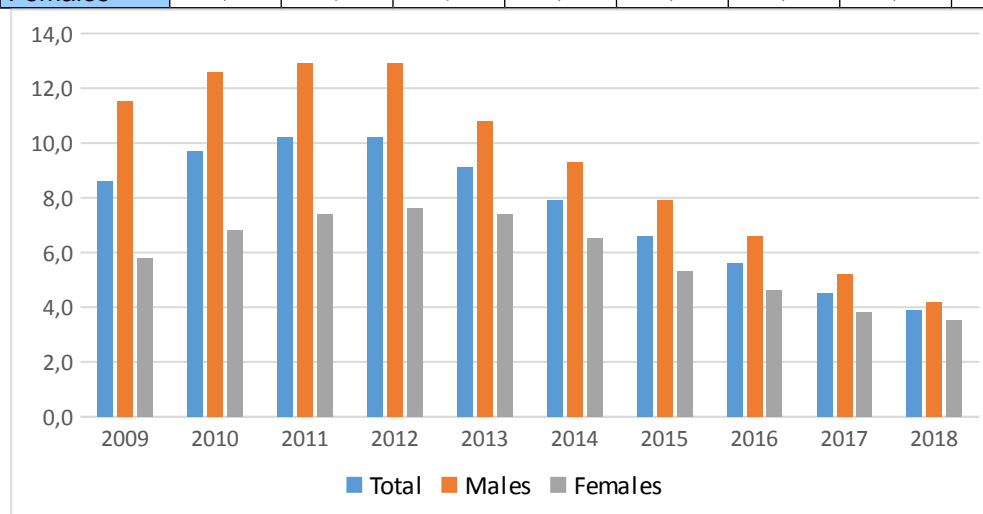
Last update: 23.04.2019

Extracted on: 29.04.2019

Source of data: Eurostat [une_rt_a]

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

SEX/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	8,6	9,7	10,2	10,2	9,1	7,9	6,6	5,6	4,5	3,9
Males	11,5	12,6	12,9	12,9	10,8	9,3	7,9	6,6	5,2	4,2
Females	5,8	6,8	7,4	7,6	7,4	6,5	5,3	4,6	3,8	3,5





The unemployment rate was higher after the 2008 economic crisis. From 2013 it started decreasing, and last year it reached 3,9%. The gap between males and females was higher from 2008 to 2012.

1.6. Youth unemployment last year.

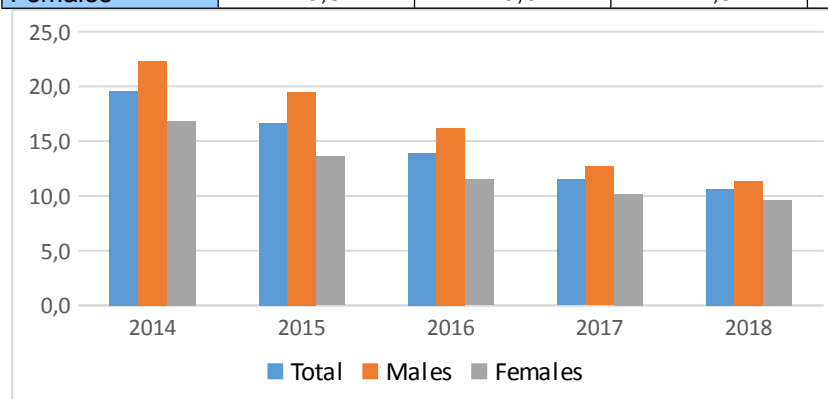
Last update: 16.04.19

Extracted on: 02.05.19

Source of data: Eurostat [yth_empl_100]

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

SEX/TIME	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	19,6	16,7	13,9	11,5	10,6
Males	22,3	19,5	16,2	12,7	11,4
Females	16,8	13,6	11,5	10,2	9,6

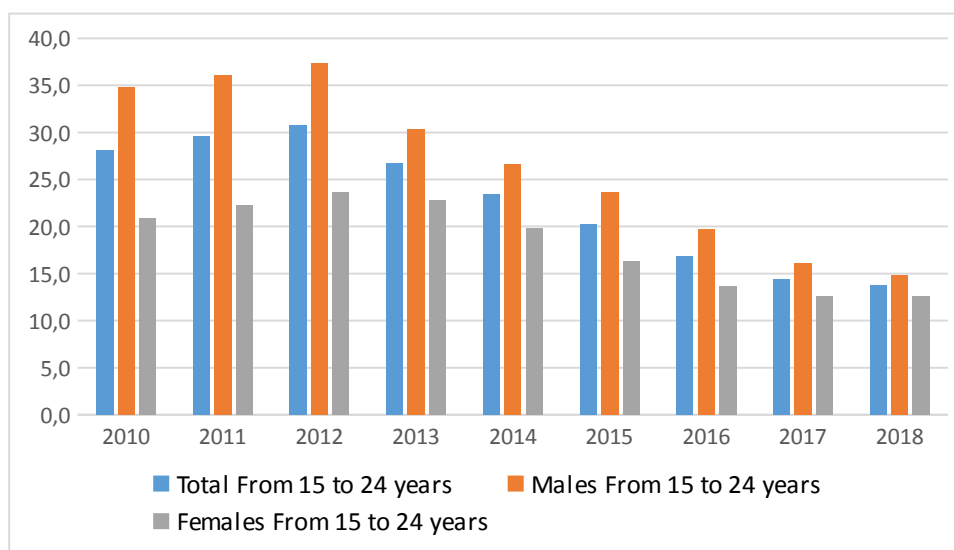


The table and the graph show that the youth unemployment last year was 10,6%. It can be noticed a general decrease in the last years, and the number of male youth unemployed is higher than the female one.

In the analysis below, it can be found more accurate data about two different age groups: 15-24 years and 25-29 years.

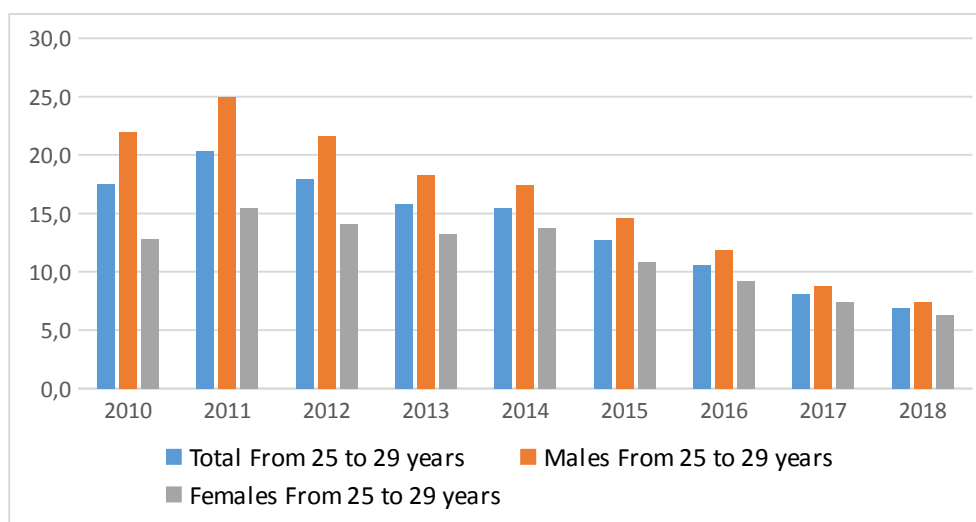
<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

SEX	AGE/TIME	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	From 15 to 24 years	28,1	29,6	30,8	26,7	23,4	20,2	16,8	14,4	13,8
Males	From 15 to 24 years	34,8	36,1	37,4	30,3	26,6	23,6	19,7	16,1	14,8
Females	From 15 to 24 years	20,9	22,3	23,6	22,8	19,8	16,3	13,6	12,6	12,6



<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

SEX	AGE/TIME	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	From 25 to 29 years	17,5	20,3	17,9	15,8	15,5	12,7	10,6	8,1	6,9
Males	From 25 to 29 years	22,0	25,0	21,6	18,3	17,4	14,6	11,9	8,8	7,4
Females	From 25 to 29 years	12,8	15,5	14,1	13,2	13,7	10,8	9,2	7,4	6,3





1.7. Total population projection for 2050

Last update: 05.02.19

Extracted on: 23.04.19

Source of data: Eurostat [proj_15npms]

SEX/TIME	2050
Total	5.693.430
Males	2.817.466
Females	2.875.964

By analysing the table, the prevision for 2050 is an increase of the population, from 4.830.392 in 2018, to 5.693.430 in 2050.

2. Migration stock and flows in the last 10 years

2.1. The total number of international migrants residing in the country.

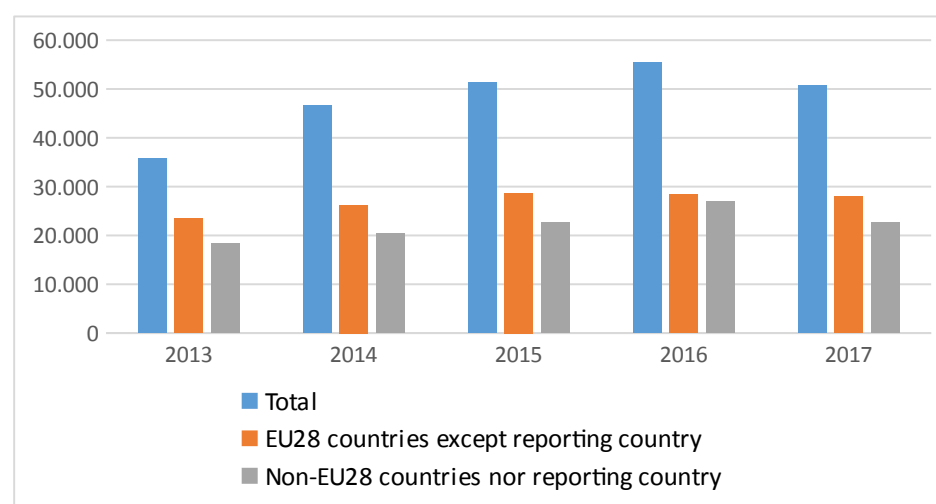
Last update: 16.04.19

Extracted on: 29.04.19

Source of data: Eurostat [migr_imm3ctb]

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

C_BIRTH/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	na	na	na	na	na	35.682	46.663	51.283	55.327	50.623
EU28 countries except reporting country	na	na	na	na	na	23.396	26.221	28.659	28.391	27.950
Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	na	na	na	na	na	18.286	20.442	22.624	26.936	22.673





From 2008 to 2012 no data are available. For this reason, we decided to analyse in the graph only the years from 2013 to 2017. It emerges that the number of international migrants has risen during the last years. The number of migrants coming from other EU countries is bigger than the ones coming from Non-EU countries.

2.2. International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population.

International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population (both sexes)					
1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
6,4	6,2	9,1	14,0	15,8	15,9

In the table above, which we downloaded from the website www.un.org, it is displayed that the international migrants stock percentage in 2015 was 15,9. We did not found data for the last three years.

2.3. Proportion of female migrants of the international immigrant stock.

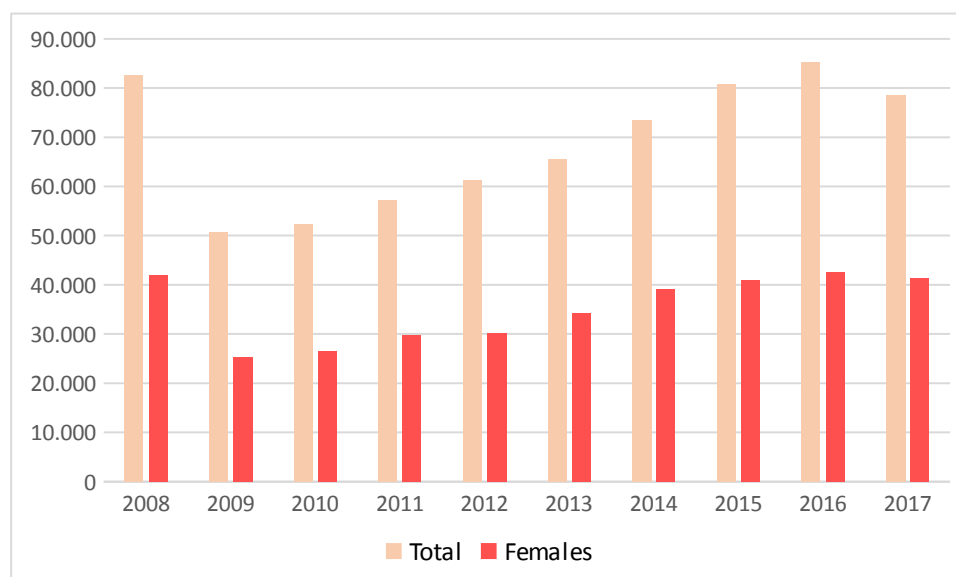
Last update: 16.04.19

Extracted on: 29.04.19

Source of data: Eurostat [migr_imm8]

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

SEX/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	82.592	50.604	52.339	57.292	61.324	65.539	73.519	80.792	85.185	78.499
Females	42.049	25.374	26.431	29.744	30.239	34.298	39.025	40.948	42.614	41.353



The proportion of female migrants reached 41.353 in 2017, while it decreased between 2008 and 2014. The economic crisis discouraged the migration flows. In 2008 the percentage of female migrants was 51%, while in 2017 it gained 2 points reaching 53%.

2.4. Immigration stock by sex group, age, country of birth.

Last update: 16.04.19

Extracted on: 29.04.19

Source of data: Eurostat [migr_imm3ctb]

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

SEX/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	82.592	50.604	52.339	57.292	61.324	65.539	73.519	80.792	85.185	78.499
Males	40.543	25.230	25.908	27.548	31.085	31.241	34.494	39.844	42.571	37.146
Females	42.049	25.374	26.431	29.744	30.239	34.298	39.025	40.948	42.614	41.353



During our analysis, we found information regarding the immigration stock divided by sex group. It can be noticed that the number of female immigrants is higher than the male one. Probably because the labour demand requires more women than men.



Last update: 16.04.19

Extracted on: 29.04.19

Source of data: Eurostat [migr_imm3ctb]

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

C_BIRTH/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	82.59 2	50.604	52.339	57.292	61.324	65.539	73.519	80.792	85.185	78.499
EU28 countries except reporting country	na	na	na	na	na	23.396	26.221	28.659	28.391	27.950
Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	na	na	na	na	na	18.286	20.442	22.624	26.936	22.673
Extra-EU27	na	na	na	17.020	18.446	na	na	na	na	na
Non-EU27 countries nor reporting country	16.91 4	9.810	12.447	17.020	18.446	na	na	na	na	na
EU25 countries except reporting country	44.14 8	22.111	24.190	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Latvia	2.603	1.301	1.355	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Lithuania	4.425	1.899	1.948	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Poland	15.37 2	4.072	4.488	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Slovakia	1.771	492	536	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
United Kingdom	9.433	5.126	6.453	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Africa	2.714	1.347	1.849	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Canada	518	329	391	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
United States	1.643	646	555	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Brazil	2.023	1.800	2.202	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
China including Hong Kong	955	668	713	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Philippines	816	325	474	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
India	1.730	614	971	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Australia	764	340	475	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

This table includes only the immigrants' main countries of origin. In Eastern Europe the countries we considered are Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Slovakia, the 2004 Enlargement of the European Union motivates the large inflows. In addition, the Schengen agreement, implemented in late 2007, allowed free movement among these countries and Ireland.

To what concerns the age groups, no data are available.



2.5. Reason for migration.

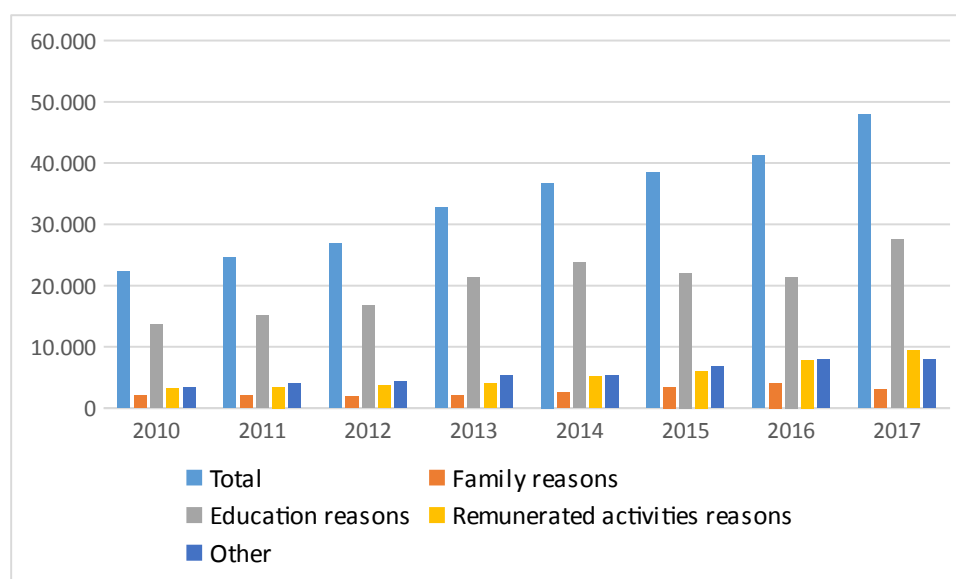
Last update: 29.04.19

Extracted on: 29.04.19

Source of data: Eurostat [[migr_resfas](#)]

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

REASON/TIME	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	22.235	24.570	26.818	32.779	36.728	38.433	41.279	47.901
Family reasons	2.030	1.994	1.894	2.042	2.526	3.444	4.100	3.058
Education reasons	13.653	15.131	16.828	21.394	23.730	22.075	21.421	27.588
Remunerated activities reasons	3.208	3.425	3.720	4.017	5.139	6.073	7.842	9.398
Other	3.344	4.020	4.376	5.326	5.333	6.841	7.916	7.857



As we can see from the table, the main reason for migration is education, and it has increased in the last years. This means that migrants are attracted by this country because of the level of its education. The family reasons is the lowest and it has decreased from 2016 to 2017.



2.6. Total number of emigrants who have left the country.

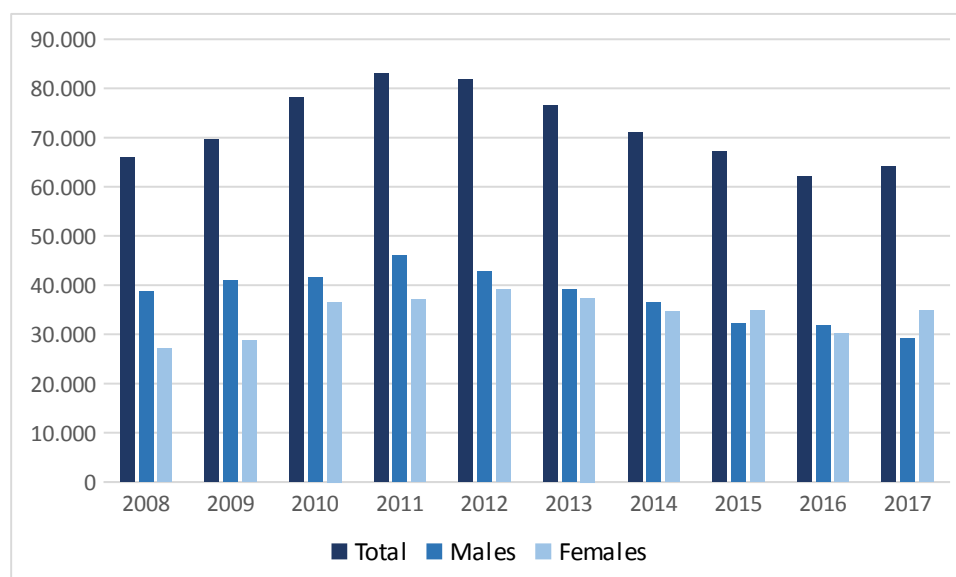
Last update: 25.02.19

Extracted on: 01.05.19

Source of data: Eurostat [migr_emi2]

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

SEX/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	65.934	69.672	78.099	83.049	81.797	76.560	71.107	67.160	62.056	64.068
Males	38.801	40.869	41.517	45.954	42.701	39.180	36.393	32.248	31.831	29.203
Females	27.133	28.803	36.582	37.095	39.096	37.380	34.714	34.912	30.225	34.865



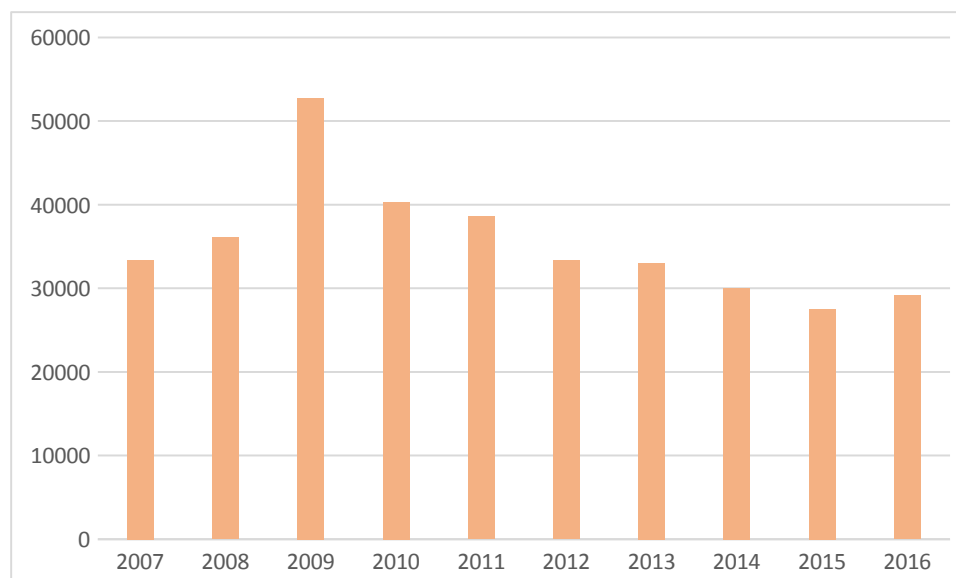
The number of emigrants started increasing in 2008 since 2012, probably due to the economic crisis. From 2013, it has slightly decreased. In 2017, the number of female emigrants is higher than the male one, situation that has always changed during the last 10 years.



2.7. Outflows

Country of birth/nationality	Total										
Variable	Outflows of foreign population by nationality										
Gender	Total										
Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Country											
Ireland	33400	36100	52800	40300	38600	33300	33000	30000	27500	29100	na

Source: stats.oecd.org



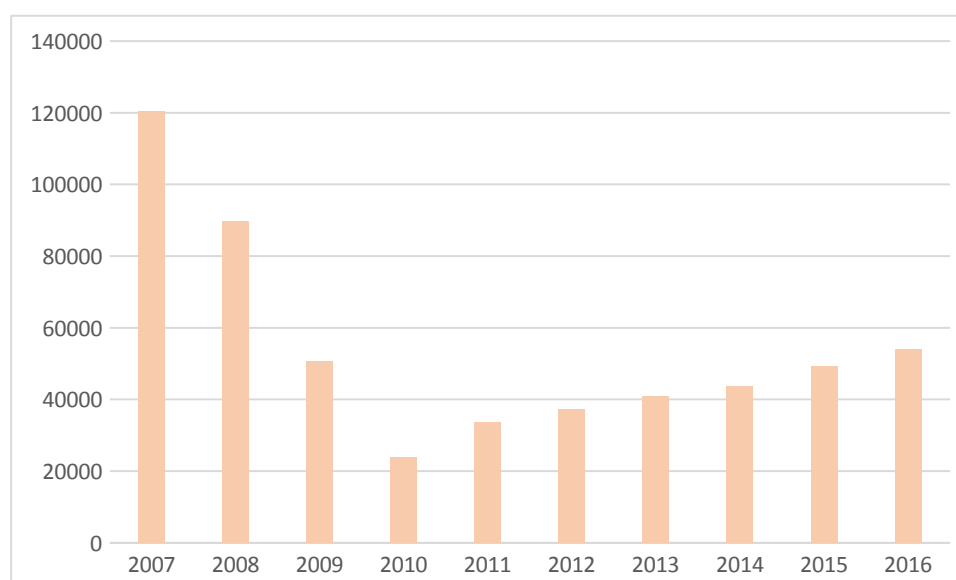
It can be observed that the outflow reached its apex 2009, probably due to the economic crisis. From 2010 it started decreasing till 2016, the last year of which we have available data.



2.8. Inflows.

Country of birth/nationality	Total											
Variable	Inflows of foreign population by nationality											
Gender	Total											
Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Country												
Ireland	i 120400	89700	50700	23900	33700	37200	41000	43700	49300	53900	na	

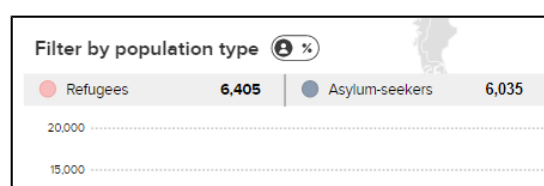
Source: stats.oecd.org



It emerges from the table that the inflow reached its lowest point in 2010, as a result of the economic crisis. In 2011 it started to rise again, but it still hasn't reached its former level of 2007.

2.9. Total number of refugees by country of destination.

The data regarding the refugees were taken from the UNHCR website. The number in the first image refers to the refugees and the asylum seekers up to 2017. In the second image it can be seen separately the number of refugees and the asylum seekers.



Source: www.unhcr.org



3. Migrants integration indicators

3.1 Migrants by education level.

Last update: 25.04.19

Extracted on: 29.04.19

Source of data: Eurostat [edat_Ifs_992]

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2)

SEX	C_BIRTH/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	EU28 countries except reporting country	24,6	26,5	26,1	25,1	22,8	14,6	14,6	13,7	13,1	13,7
Total	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	15,7	16,7	19,1	17,6	17,0	11,3	10,5	9,3	10,1	9,2
Males	EU28 countries except reporting country	25,0	27,5	27,7	26,2	24,5	15,3	15,2	14,2	14,1	14,0
Males	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	16,1	16,7	19,9	18,1	16,1	11,1	10,9	8,8	9,8	9,0
Females	EU28 countries except reporting country	24,1	25,5	24,6	24,1	21,2	13,9	14,0	13,2	12,2	13,3
Females	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	15,4	16,8	18,2	17,1	17,9	11,4	10,1	9,8	10,3	9,3



Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4)

SEX	C_BIRTH/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	EU28 countries except reporting country	36,7	34,9	35,7	34,6	33,5	42,4	41,6	40,0	39,8	40,1
Total	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	27,0	25,4	24,5	23,5	25,4	28,2	28,7	29,8	30,7	30,6
Males	EU28 countries except reporting country	38,5	37,3	37,3	37,6	35,7	45,6	44,1	43,3	42,6	43,1
Males	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	28,0	26,6	24,9	25,1	27,1	30,7	31,1	34,0	33,0	31,4
Females	EU28 countries except reporting country	34,8	32,7	34,2	31,9	31,4	39,3	39,2	37,0	37,1	37,1
Females	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	26,0	24,2	24,2	21,9	23,7	25,8	26,5	26,0	28,7	29,8

Tertiary education (levels 5-8)

SEX	C_BIRTH/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	EU28 countries except reporting country	38,8	38,6	38,2	40,2	43,7	43,1	43,8	46,3	47,1	46,3
Total	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	57,3	57,9	56,4	58,9	57,6	60,5	60,8	60,8	59,2	60,3
Males	EU28 countries except reporting country	36,5	35,2	35,1	36,2	39,8	39,1	40,7	42,5	43,3	42,8
Males	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	56,0	56,7	55,2	56,8	56,8	58,2	58,0	57,2	57,2	59,6
Females	EU28 countries except reporting country	41,0	41,7	41,2	44,0	47,4	46,8	46,8	49,8	50,6	49,6
Females	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	58,6	59,1	57,6	60,9	58,4	62,8	63,4	64,2	61,0	60,9

The educational levels taken into analysis in these charts show us the ranges between 0 and 2: less than primary and lower secondary education. The rates of EU28 migrants, which achieves its apex during the 2010, it is always higher in comparison with the Non-EU28 ones. Regardless of their country of origin, the difference between males and females is not significant.

Also for the range between 3 and 4, upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education, the educational levels of migrants from an EU28 country is higher compared to



Non-EU28 migrants. In both cases, we have not noticed large differences between males and females; however, the male presence is higher than the female one.

In these last charts the educational levels taken into account swings between 5 and 8: tertiary education. Significant differences emerge regarding the two previous tables. First of all the rate of EU28 migrants is lower compared to the Non-EU28 ones. Lastly, the females, regardless of their country of birth, they succeed in having higher levels of education than their “male counterpart” has.

3.2. Labour force participation in the last 10 years.

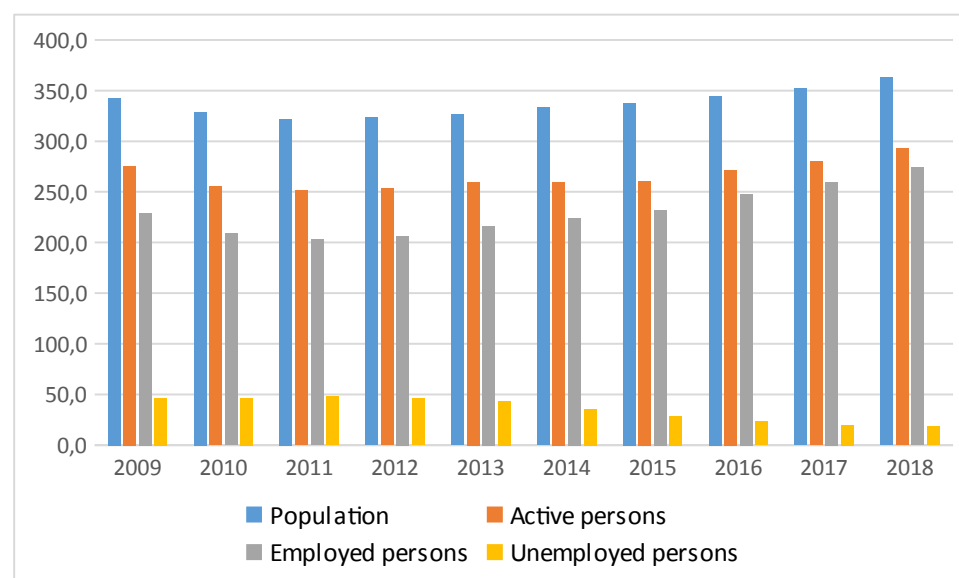
Last update: 24.04.2019

Extracted on: 02.05.2019

Source of data: Eurostat [Ifsa_pganws]

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

WSTATUS/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Population	3.095,6	3.080,9	3.065,0	3.055,5	3.053,2	3.061,2	3.080,6	3.109,9	3.140,8	3.175,8
Active persons	2.260,3	2.205,5	2.182,2	2.173,5	2.192,4	2.199,3	2.219,7	2.260,0	2.281,9	2.316,4
Employed persons	1.970,0	1.879,0	1.840,3	1.830,7	1.885,0	1.932,8	1.994,7	2.066,4	2.125,1	2.180,0
Unemployed persons	290,3	326,5	341,9	342,8	307,4	266,5	225,0	193,6	156,8	136,4



The age group considered in the table and the graph is from 15 to 64 years. The labour force participation has been quite stable in the last 10 years; “unemployed persons” is the only category which has decreased. This might be one of the reasons why Ireland is considered a very high human development country.



3.3. Employment in the last 10 years by sex group, age, country of birth.

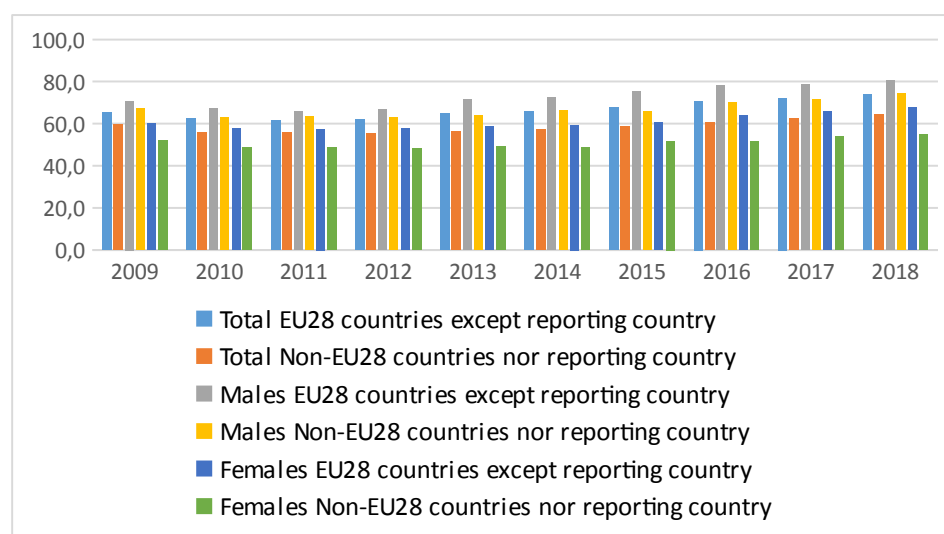
Last update: 24.04.19

Extracted on: 29.04.19

Source of data: Eurostat [Ifsa_ergacob]

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

SEX	C_BIRTH/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	EU28 countries except reporting country	65,4	62,4	61,7	62,1	64,8	65,9	67,8	70,8	72,2	74,0
Total	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	59,5	55,8	56,0	55,4	56,4	57,2	58,5	60,5	62,4	64,2
Males	EU28 countries except reporting country	70,8	67,3	66,0	66,6	71,4	72,5	75,2	78,2	78,6	80,5
Males	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	67,1	62,8	63,3	62,9	64,1	66,2	65,7	70,0	71,6	74,2
Females	EU28 countries except reporting country	60,0	57,6	57,5	57,8	58,5	59,4	60,7	63,7	66,0	67,7
Females	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	51,9	48,8	48,5	48,2	49,0	48,5	51,8	51,5	53,9	54,7



The percentage of employees is higher for the EU28 migrants. In both cases after an initial decrease, we can see, starting from 2013, a steady increase in the employment rates. Women are always the least employed in the workplace than men.

3.4. Unemployment in the last 10 years by sex group, age, country of birth.

Last update: 24.04.19

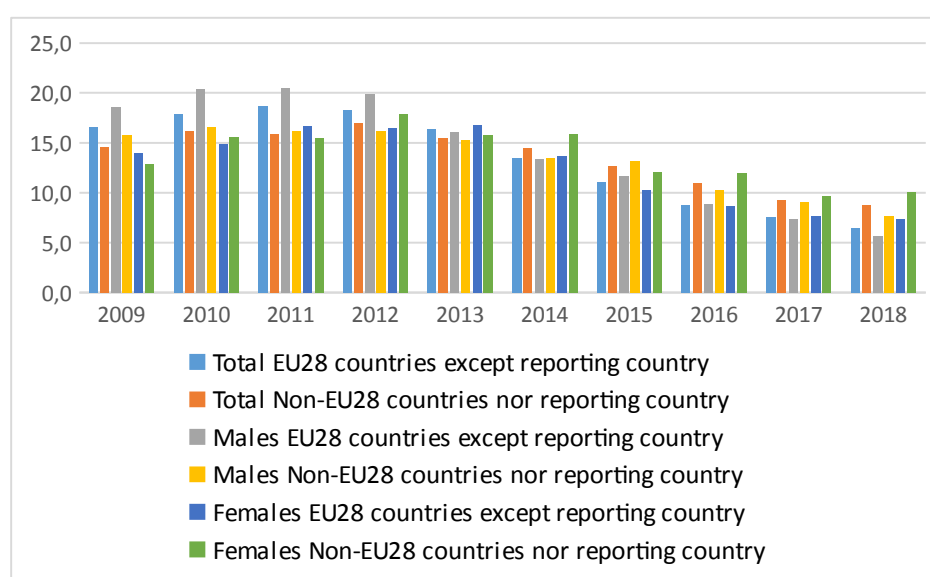
Extracted on: 29.04.19

Source of data: Eurostat [Ifsa_urgacob]

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>



SEX	C_BIRTH/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	EU28 countries except reporting country	16,6	17,9	18,7	18,3	16,4	13,5	11,1	8,8	7,6	6,5
Total	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	14,6	16,2	15,9	17,0	15,5	14,5	12,7	11,0	9,3	8,8
Males	EU28 countries except reporting country	18,6	20,4	20,5	19,9	16,1	13,4	11,7	8,9	7,4	5,7
Males	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	15,8	16,6	16,2	16,2	15,3	13,5	13,2	10,3	9,1	7,7
Females	EU28 countries except reporting country	14,0	14,9	16,7	16,5	16,8	13,7	10,3	8,7	7,7	7,4
Females	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	12,9	15,6	15,5	17,9	15,8	15,9	12,1	12,0	9,7	10,1



This table provides us important data about the unemployment rates of migrants in Ireland. We took in consideration an age between 15 and 64 years. It has been noticed that from 2009



to 2013 the percentage of unemployed people coming from a EU28 country is higher in comparison with Non-EU28 migrants. While the situation has reversed between 2014 and 2018. For what concerns the difference between males and females we observe that the latter, in reference to Non-EU28 migrants are more unemployed than males. It is just the opposite between the genders of EU28 migrants.

3.5. Social inclusion: income distribution and monetary poverty, risk of poverty.

Income distribution and monetary poverty

Last update: 26.04.19

Extracted on: 29.04.19

Source of data: Eurostat [ilc_di16]

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

SEX	C_BIRTH/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	EU28 countries except reporting country	22.43 2	20.23 7	18.94 2	18.85 2	18.81 8	19.28 3	20.38 9	20.96 0	21.336
Total	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	19.53 0	18.25 8	19.43 7	18.27 2	19.58 7	16.92 9	17.75 4	18.93 2	19.869
Males	EU28 countries except reporting country	23.94 2	21.59 8	20.26 2	19.01 5	19.12 6	19.70 7	20.90 9	22.46 1	23.158
Males	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	19.53 0	16.95 6	19.10 9	17.51 9	20.22 5	16.95 2	16.77 0	19.04 1	19.161
Females	EU28 countries except reporting country	21.35 1	19.66 7	18.00 6	18.43 6	18.47 6	19.02 8	20.14 6	19.94 8	19.745
Females	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	19.34 5	18.74 2	19.51 6	18.59 5	19.06 1	16.92 9	18.92 4	18.24 0	20.199

The table above shows the median income earned by EU28 and NON-EU28 nationals in Ireland. It emerges that EU28 nationals earn more than NON-EU28 migrants do. On the other hand, males earn higher wages than females in both categories respectively. Nevertheless, the income differential between males and females is smaller for NON-EU28 nationals. The income gap between EU28 males and females almost disappeared during 2015, even if it increased again until the last data available in 2017.



Risk of poverty

Last update: 26.04.19

Extracted on: 29.04.19

Source of data: Eurostat [[ilc_peps06](#)]

<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

SEX	C_BIRTH/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	EU28 countries except reporting country	21,2	23,9	29,1	29,0	31,8	26,2	26,7	24,3	21,7
Total	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	31,2	38,5	31,6	38,1	37,9	46,9	40,0	37,7	33,6
Males	EU28 countries except reporting country	21,2	24,6	29,4	29,3	30,8	24,2	23,9	20,0	17,2
Males	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	30,4	37,8	28,3	39,7	35,0	45,6	41,8	32,1	33,4
Females	EU28 countries except reporting country	21,1	23,4	28,8	28,6	32,7	27,9	29,2	28,1	25,8
Females	Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country	31,9	39,2	35,1	36,6	40,3	47,8	38,6	41,6	33,7

As shown in the table and graph, the risk of poverty in Ireland is rather higher for NON-EU28 migrants, both males and females, even if it has decreased starting 2015.