



Kildare Census 2022 Profile Economic



Comhairle Contae Chill Dara
Kildare County Council

Kildare Census 2022 Profile

Economic

Economic Profile

Key Facts

- According to the results from 2022 Census, participation in the labour force and workforce is higher in County Kildare than is the case across the State and in most of the EMRA local authorities;
- Just under ninety three percent (92.7%) of Kildare's labour force is at work. The number of people at work has increased by +19.7% (+18,882) since 2016 and the county, as per Ireland, has record levels of employment;
- Relative to the State, County Kildare has a higher proportion of the resident workforce employed in the following sectors: building and construction (still dominant based on 2020 Business Demography data); manufacturing industries; commerce and trade; and public administration;
- Since 2016, the largest sectoral increases (in employed persons) in employment by industry have been in 'Transport and Communications' (+27.7% or 2,293), 'Commerce and Trade' (+21.1% or +5,397) 'Professional Services' (+23.7% or +5,201) and 'Manufacturing Industries' (+19.8% or +2,235);
- Of the 114,328 resident workers in Kildare, a total of 53,489 (46.8%) are employed within Kildare County while a total of 41,688 (36.5%) commute out of the county to employment destinations (sixth highest rate). The remaining 19,151 (16.8%) have unknown work destinations or are classed as Mobile workers (construction sector, transport etc);
- In addition to this, Kildare is also a major employment destination for workers who reside outside the county with 25,149 commuting to Kildare for employment;
- There are approximately 78,638 known job locations within Kildare County (excluding mobile workers and those with unknown destinations). This is an increase of +15,653 (+24.8%) known jobs in Kildare between 2016 and 2022 and highlights the very positive position that the local economy is in;
- Key job locations within the county are in the settlements of Naas (11,690 jobs), Leixlip (9,166 jobs), Newbridge (7,337 jobs) and Maynooth (6,898);
- In Kildare, a total of 13,439 (11.8%) resident workers were recorded as mainly working from home in Census 2022;
- State assisted employment in Kildare is stronger in FDI (56%) than in indigenous enterprises (44%);
- During 2022, the County Kildare Local Enterprise Office (LEO) supported 280 clients and assisted in supporting 1,297 jobs;
- While less than one percent of enterprises have greater than 250 employees, these large firms employ over a quarter of all persons engaged in employment in the county. In total, 93% of all enterprises located in Kildare employ less than 10 people;
- Within the county, the highest unemployment rates are in west and south Kildare and the Athy MD in particular;
- Figures provided by social welfare offices in the county (December 2023) reveal that there were 6,182 persons on the live register. One in ten of these unemployed persons are aged under 25 (9.8% or 603). Across Kildare, The Newbridge Office recorded 3,293 (including 310 U25) on the live register, Maynooth (1,897 including 148 U25) and Athy (995 including 145 U25);

- Recent data suggests that the median household income in County Kildare was €54,472, which is over €10,000 above the median household income across the State. This is the 3rd highest income in the State with only higher values in Fingal and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown. Within the county, there are considerable variations, with levels ranging from €43,054 in the Athy MD to nearly €64k in the Celbridge-Leixlip MD;
- While disposable income in Kildare is amongst the highest in the State (3rd highest at €23,554) there are considerable economic and financial pressures on Kildare citizens with some of the highest national costs relating to childcare, house rental and house prices; and
- According to Census 2022, a total of 70,349 households in Kildare have access to broadband. This figure is 85.2% of all households in the county and is the fourth highest rate within all local authorities. The number of households with access to broadband has increased by more than a quarter since 2016 with an increase of 27.8% or an additional 7,763 households.

Introduction

County Kildare's economic profile exhibits significant structural strengths relative to other parts of Ireland. According to the results from 2022 Census, participation in the labour force and workforce is higher in County Kildare than is the case across the State and in most of the EMRA local authorities. The lowest participation rates are in rural areas, which is partly due to the age profile of many rural communities, but it is also indicative of a poverty of opportunity in some parts of the county. Relative to the rest of the county, the north-east metropolitan area exhibits a stronger and more diversified economic profile. In contrast, the Athy MD exhibits the weakest economic profile. It has the lowest level of labour force and workforce participation in the county.

Results from Census 2022 indicate that in County Kildare, just under sixty-four percent of the resident population aged 15+ is in the labour force – two and a half percentage points higher than is the case across the State. Of those in the labour force, almost ninety-three percent are at work – one percentage point higher than the State equivalent and higher than both the EMRA and Eastern SPA average. The proportion of the labour force at work in Kildare is the fourth highest rate in the State.

Relative to the State, County Kildare has a higher proportion of the resident workforce employed in the following sectors: building and construction; manufacturing industries; commerce and trade; and public administration. Proportionately, there are fewer people working in agriculture, forestry and fishing; professional services; and the broad 'other' category.

Labour Force

Kildare has a labour force of 123,828, which corresponds to 63.7% of the population aged 15+. Since 2016, the labour force in Kildare has increased by +14.4% (+15,584). The county's labour force participation rate is higher than that of the State (61.2%), but there are some geographical variations within the county. The highest labour force participation rates (>63%) are generally to the east and northeast of the

county – including Maynooth, Kilcock, Naas, Straffan, Sallins etc. Indeed, Kilcock (73.2%) records the highest labour force participation rate of any settlement in the county – almost ten percentage points above the county value. The lowest labour force participation rates (<55%) are predominantly in the south of the county.

Just under ninety three percent (92.7%) of Kildare’s labour force is at work. This level is one percentage point higher than is the case in Ireland as a whole and the fourth highest rate in the State. The number of people at work has increased by +19.7% (+18,882) since 2016 and the county, as per Ireland, has record levels of employment. The proportion of the labour force ‘at work’ is generally highest in areas that are well connected to the main employment centres, although they tend to be higher in suburban and peri-urban areas than in some of the towns.

The areas with the highest rates of the labour force being ‘at work’ (>93%) include Maynooth (94.6% or 8,451), Naas (93.8% or 12,802), Leixlip (93.8% or 7,896), Celbridge (93.7% or 9,965), Kill (93.9% or 1,800), Carragh (96.6% or 479) and Straffan (97.1% or 540).

Industry of Employment

According to industry data from Census 2022, ‘Building and Construction’ (7%), ‘Public Administration’ (6.4%) and ‘Commerce and Trade’ (26.9%) are more important employment sectors in Kildare than is the case in the State as a whole. Conversely, Kildare has a smaller proportion of persons employed in ‘Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing’ (2.6%), ‘Professional Services’ (23.6%) and ‘Other Industries’ (13%) than is the case across Ireland as a whole. The key sectors for the county are ‘Commerce and Trade’ (26.9%) and Professional Services (23.6%). With the exception of agriculture, forestry and fishing (-7% or -222) all sectors have seen an increase in employment in the five years since Census 2016. However, the largest sectoral increases (in employed persons) have been in ‘Transport and Communications’ (+27.7% or 2,293), ‘Commerce and Trade’ (+21.1% or +5,397) ‘Professional Services’ (+23.7% or +5,201) and ‘Manufacturing Industries’ (+19.8% or +2,235).

In Kildare, 2.6% (2,968) members of the resident workforce is employed in the Agri, Forestry and Fishing sector (this number has decreased from 7% or -222 since 2016). This proportion is one percentage point below the State equivalent, and it is the seventh-lowest rate across all local authority areas. There is a very clear spatial distribution with highest rates in rural and peripheral parts of the county. The rate in ‘Rural’ Kildare is 7.6% (2,201) compared with 0.9% in ‘Urban’ Kildare (767).

Over one in ten members (11.8% or 13,545) of the resident workforce is employed in manufacturing. This sector is similar in importance as a source of employment in Kildare as it is in Ireland as a whole (11.8%). Across the thirty-one local authority areas, Kildare has the tenth lowest proportion of its resident workforce employed in manufacturing industries. The number employed in this sector is however the fifth highest in the State and the number of employees in this sector (in the county) increased by almost twenty percent between 2016 and 2022. The areas with the highest rates of the workforce employed in the secondary sector (>15%) are in more rural and peripheral parts of the county. Again, the

Athy MD has the highest rate at 12.9% (1,559). Settlements with the highest rates are Ballitore (16.8%), Blackwood (16.5%) and Kildangan (14.7%). Approximately one in fifteen members (7% or 7,999) of the resident workforce is employed in building and construction. The areas with the highest proportions of persons employed in construction activities are not those that are experiencing, or have recently experienced, high levels of new home or commercial building development or public works. Instead, they tend to be in rural parts of north and west Kildare, which may indicate that many employees pursue building / construction jobs to supplement farm incomes. Thus, employment in building and construction is associated with medium- to long-distance commuting to urban areas – metropolitan Kildare and the wider Greater Dublin Area.

Over a quarter (26.9%) of Kildare's resident workforce are employed in 'Commerce and Trade'. A high proportion of workers in this sector are associated, though not exclusively, with towns and their environs. There is a clear spatial distribution with highest rates in the central and north-eastern parts of the county. The highest values are in and around the towns of Straffan (30.7%), Sallins (30.5%), Johnstown (30.3%) and Kill (31.1%). Values are generally lowest in rural areas, particularly in the south and southwest of the county.

Employment in public administration (6.4% or 7,300) is associated with a mixed distribution across the county with resident workers residing in all parts of Kildare. The proportion of the workforce employed in public administration is higher in Kildare than in Ireland as a whole (6.4% and 5.7% respectively). Values exceed nine percent, however, in areas to the immediate south of Kildare Town and Newbridge, including the Curragh and this relates to workers employed in the defence sector which is part of this overall classification. Within the Kildare settlements, Suncroft (14.4%) and Athgarvan (9.1%) have the highest rates.

Employment in professional services (23.6% or 27,120) is marginally less prevalent in Kildare, in relative terms, than is the case in Ireland as a whole (24.5%). Highest rates in this sector are primarily in the areas in close proximity to Metropolitan Kildare. In the towns of Maynooth (26.4%), Naas (25.8%), Celbridge (25.7%), Kilcock (26.1%) more than a quarter of the resident workforce is employed in professional services. Employment in this sector has increased by just under a quarter (+23.7) since 2016 with an additional 5,201 workers now residing in Kildare.

The proportion of the resident workforce employed in transport and communications (9.2% or 10,565) is the same as the level across the State and Kildare. High values are associated with proximity to transport nodes to the north of the county and within the metropolitan area - e.g. Maynooth, Celbridge, Leixlip and Naas. Employment in this sector has increased by a quarter (+27.7) since 2016 with an additional 2,293 workers now residing in Kildare.

Occupations

The code to which a person's occupation is classified is determined by the kind of work he or she performs in earning a living, irrespective of the place in which, or the purpose for which, it is performed. The nature of the industry (as per the section above), business or service in which the person is working has no bearing upon the classification of the occupation. For example, the occupation clerk covers clerks employed in

manufacturing industries, commerce, banking, insurance, public administration, professions and other services etc.

The trend in Occupations amongst Kildare workers is similar to that of the State. The highest groupings in Kildare are 'Professional Occupations' (21% or 25,617), 'Associate Professional and Technical Occupations' (13.7% or 16,787) and 'Skilled Trade Occupations' (11.7% or 7,787).

Since 2016, the occupational group with the largest increases in Kildare are the 'Managers, Directors and Senior Officials' (+19.7% or 1,880), 'Professional Occupations' (+35.7% or +6,740) and the 'Associate Professional and Technical Occupations' (+19.7% or +2,758). All three of these groups have clear spatial distributions with highest rates in Metropolitan Kildare and the north-east of the county. In contrast to this, occupational groups such as 'Elementary', 'Caring and Leisure' and 'Process Plan and Machine Operatives' are primarily done by resident workers in the south of the county and peripheral parts of the county to the west and south of Kildare Town and Newbridge.

Job Locations and Economic influence

Kildare's location on the edge of the Dublin Metropolitan Area has a major impact on the employment commuting patterns within the county. An analysis of the CSO Travel to Work database from Census 2022 (POWCAR) reveals that there are 114,328 resident workers in Kildare, a total of 53,489 (46.8%) are employed within Kildare County while a total of 41,688 (36.5%) commute out of the county to employment destinations. The remaining 19,151 (16.8%) have unknown work destination or are classed as Mobile workers (construction sector, transport etc). In addition to this, Kildare is also a major employment destination for workers who reside outside the county with 25,149 commuting to Kildare for employment.

As such, there are approximately 78,638 known job locations within Kildare County (excluding mobile workers and those with unknown destinations). This is an increase of +15,653 (+24.8%) known jobs in Kildare between 2016 and 2022 and highlights the very positive position that the local economy is in. Key job locations within the county are in the settlements of Naas (11,690 jobs), Leixlip (9,166 jobs), Newbridge (7,337 jobs) and Maynooth (6,898).

External commuting to work patterns (out of county) are largely confined to areas within the Metropolitan part of the county, along the eastern border with Wicklow and to the south of the county (flows to Carlow etc). In areas stretching east and north-east from Kilcock, Clane, Naas and Ballymore-Eustace, over a third of resident workers are commuting to employment locations outside of the county. These rates are some the highest in the State. In total, Kildare County has the sixth highest rate of external commuting. Key destinations are Dublin City (16,201), South Dublin (11,310), Fingal (3,843) and DLR (3,084).

The following chapter on Transportation and Commuting Patterns provides a detailed overview of the commuting patterns of Kildare - resident workers, external commuters and local jobs. This chapter also provides a detailed overview of the jobs and commuting profile of all key settlements in the county.

Working from Home

The number of people who recorded that they worked mainly from home in Ireland increased by 173% between 2016 and 2022, from 94,955 workers in 2016 to 259,467 in 2022.

In Kildare, a total of 13,439 (11.8%) resident workers were recorded as mainly working from home in Census 2022. The rate in Kildare accounts for just under twelve percent of all resident workers and is the sixth highest in the State. Rates are highest in DLR (18.5%), Wicklow (14%), Sligo (12.5%) and Fingal (12.4%). The spatial distribution of home working is clear across the county with highest rates evident in the Metropolitan part of the county and locations close to the motorway network. Interestingly, and a positive sign for the Kildare economic profile, rates are also high in many peripheral and rural parts of the county. Rates are lowest in specific parts of the north and central parts of Kildare (near Athgarvan, Backwood etc) and may be related to the occupational and industry profile of resident workers.

Across the State, the 'Information and Communication' sector had the most people who worked mainly from home in 2022 (over 52,000), up by over nine fold since 2016. The next largest sector was 'Professional, Scientific and Technical' activities (over 34,000 home-based workers). The industry with the highest increase in home-based workers was Finance and insurance, growing by more than 20 times. Again, this trend is evident with Kildare resident workers. In Kildare the highest home working sectors are 'Information and Communication Industries' (19.8% of those who work from home or 2,664), 'Financial and Insurance Activities' (16.8% or 2,261) and 'Professional Scientific and Technical' (13.9% or 1,862).

State-assisted Employment Creation

Based on Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment (DETE) statistics for 2022, Kildare hosts more than half of the jobs (57%) in FDI-supported companies of the four counties that comprise the Mid-East region. These jobs (n=12,659) account for just over sixteen percent of the local jobs within the county. Compared to other counties in Ireland, this is a very high rate.

State assisted employment (companies supported by IDA, EI and UnG) in Kildare is stronger in FDI (61.8%) than in indigenous enterprises (38.2%). Between 2013 and 2022, the number of resident workers employed in State-assisted firms (from 41,218 to 69,831) increased by a third (+32.5%). Over this period, Irish-owned firms experienced a faster growth rate (+28.9%) than did Foreign-owned firms (+39%).

In 2022, the Local Enterprise Office (LEO) in Kildare supported 280 clients, and were responsible for supporting 1,297 jobs in SMEs that received LEO financial assistance.

Enterprise Performance

Due to a change in the methodology in producing Business Demography data by the CSO, it is only possible to look at changes in enterprise performance from 2019 to 2022. Over the past three years, the number of active enterprises in Kildare has increased from 13,348 to 15,372 (+15% or +2,024), and the county is home to just over four percent (4.1%) of the enterprises in Ireland.

In Kildare, as is the case across Ireland, small firms (with <10 employees) account for the vast majority of enterprises (93.2%) and provide employment for three out of every ten of the county's workforce in enterprises (29.7%). Firms that employ between 10 and 250 persons provide employment for a further thirty-six (36.4%) percent of staff, with the remainder (c. 39.8%) working in large firms (with 250+ employees).

Unemployment

Between 2016 and March 2020 (advent of the COVID pandemic), there had been a progressive decline in the unemployment rate in Ireland, including in the Mid-East Region. Unemployment then began to increase, and it peaked in Q1 of 2021. Since then, the unemployment rate has been on a downward trajectory.

In Kildare, the Census unemployment rate for 2022 was recorded at 7.3% (8,999). This rate, the third lowest in the State, is well below the State (8.3%) and Mid-East (8.2%) averages. The unemployment figure for the county in 2022 is approximately twenty-seven percent (-26.8% or -3,298) lower than the figure in 2016 (12,297 or 11.4%). The highest rates of unemployment, among the resident labour force, are generally in smaller towns and villages in the south and peripheral parts of the county – highest rates are in Athy (14.6%), Derrinturn (11.9%), Ballitore (14.6%) and Blackwood (11.6%). Figures provided by social welfare offices in the county (December 2023) reveal that there were 6,182 persons on the live register. One in ten of these unemployed persons are aged under 25 (9.8% or 603). Across Kildare, The Newbridge Office recorded 3,293 (including 310 U25) on the live register, Maynooth (1,897 including 148 U25) and Athy (995 including 145 U25).

Household Incomes

Census of Population data (2016 only) reveal that the median household income in County Kildare was €54,472, which is €10,000 above the median household income across the State. This is the 3rd highest income in the State with only higher values in Fingal and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown. Within the county, there are considerable variations, with levels ranging from €43,054 in the Athy MD to nearly €64k in the Celbridge-Leixlip MD.

Disposable Income data from the CSO for 2020 reveals that Kildare had the fourth highest level of disposable income across the State. At €23,554 disposable income per person, this figure is broadly in line with the State figure of €23,461. Disposable Income in Kildare has increased from €20,237 in 2016 to €23,554 in 2020 (+16%).

However, while disposable income in Kildare is amongst the highest in the State (4th highest at €23,554) there are considerable economic and financial pressures on Kildare citizens with some of the highest national costs relating to childcare, house rental and house prices.

Just over eleven percent of households rely on social welfare payments for their main household income (among working age households with >50% coming from social welfare), and this figure (11.1%) is almost three percentage points lower than the State equivalent. The proportion of households in receipt of social welfare as their main income or the proportion of households reliant on social welfare as their main source of income, in County Kildare, is the fourth lowest among the State's local authorities. Within the county, levels of dependency on social welfare are highest in the west and south of the county.

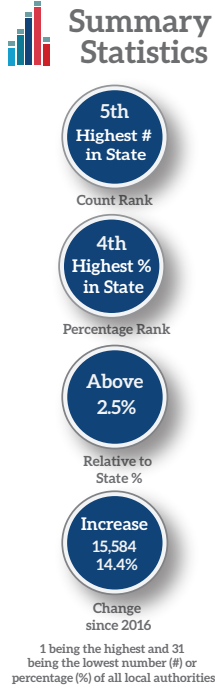
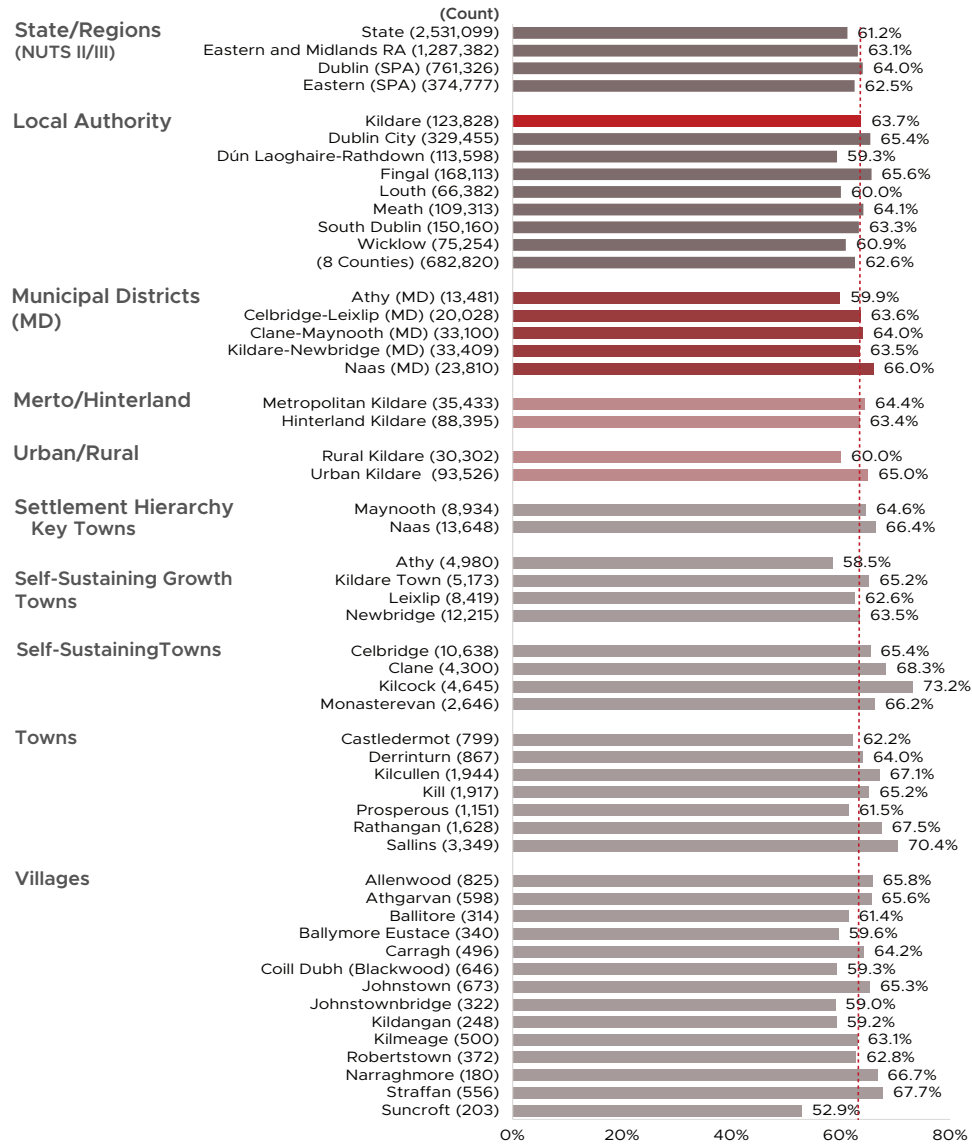
Just over one in ten (9.4%) of households in County Kildare rely on the State pension to provide the majority of their household income. This is the third lowest of any county, and it is almost four percentage points below the State equivalent. Within the county, levels of dependency on pensions are highest in the west and southern parts of the county.

Among households that are in rented accommodation, almost thirty percent of household income is expended on rent. This is similar to the State average but eighth highest proportion in the State. There is a very clear spatial distribution to this with highest rates in the metropolitan area and along the M7/N7 corridor.

Broadband Access

According to Census 2022, a total of 70,349 households in Kildare have access to broadband. This figure is 85.2% of all households in the county and is the fourth highest rate of all local authorities. The number of households with access to broadband has increased by more than a quarter since 2016 with an increase of 27.8% or an additional 7,763 households. Across Kildare, access to broadband varies with highest rates in the metropolitan area (89.4%) whereas rates are lower in peripheral and rural parts of Kildare.

In general, residents in Kildare have a high level of access to commercial broadband providers with a service availability in all main urban and peri-urban areas. Through the National Broadband Plan (NBP), a number of areas have been identified as intervention areas across the county i.e., currently no commercial provider in place. Through a €53m investment, the NBP is aiming to address this gap in service and has identified 16,000 premises (both residential and commercial) that require intervention. As of Q3 2022, the NBP now has broadband available for 16% of these premises, has developed the network for 37% and is currently undergoing survey for the remaining 40% of premises. Current plans suggest that areas to the west of the county (pending survey) are due to be only connected in 2025/26.



Headline:
123,828 Labour Force Participation Rate or 63.7% of the population, 2022

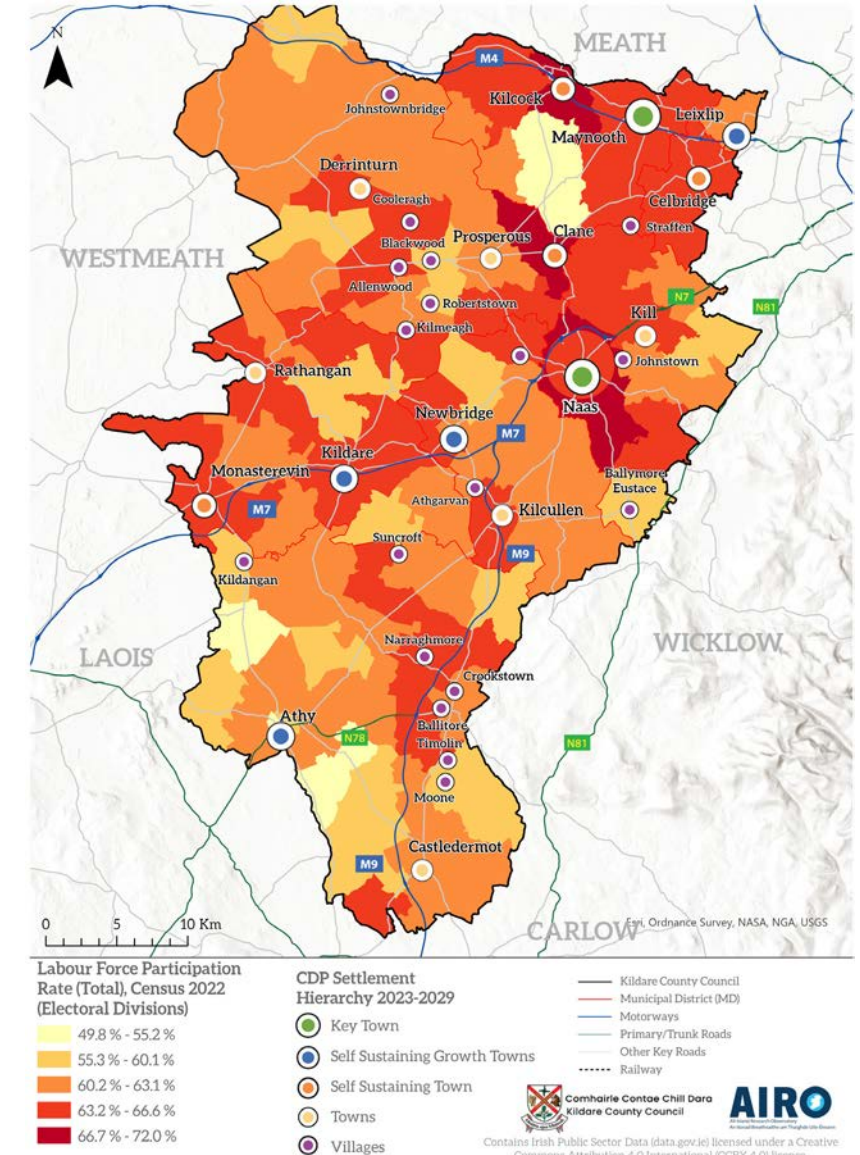


Figure 4.1 - Labour Force Participation Rate, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Figure 4.2 - Labour Force Participation Rate, 2022 (Source: CSO)

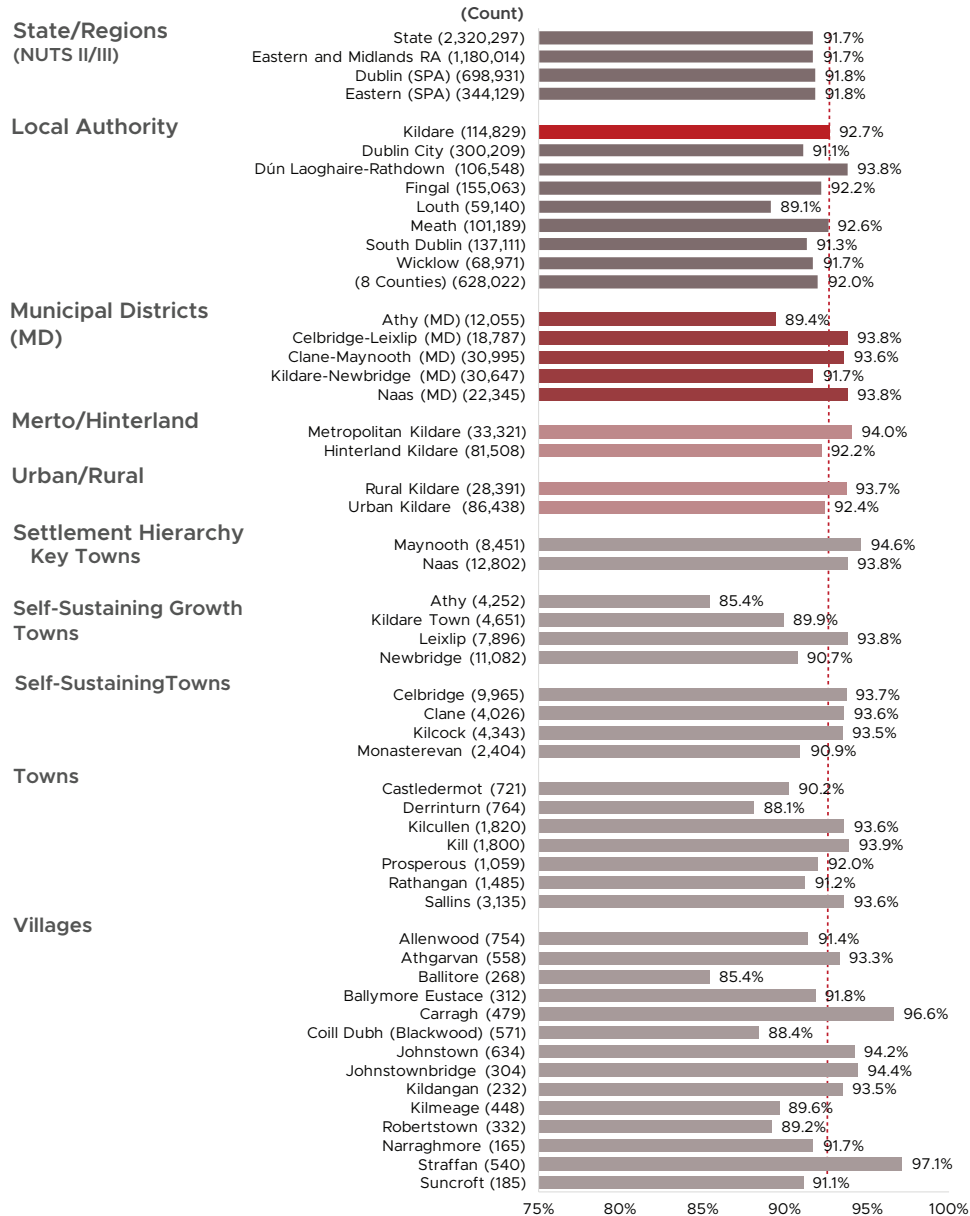


Figure 4.3 - Labour Force: At Work, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:
114,829 of the Labour Force at Work or 92.7% of the population, 2022

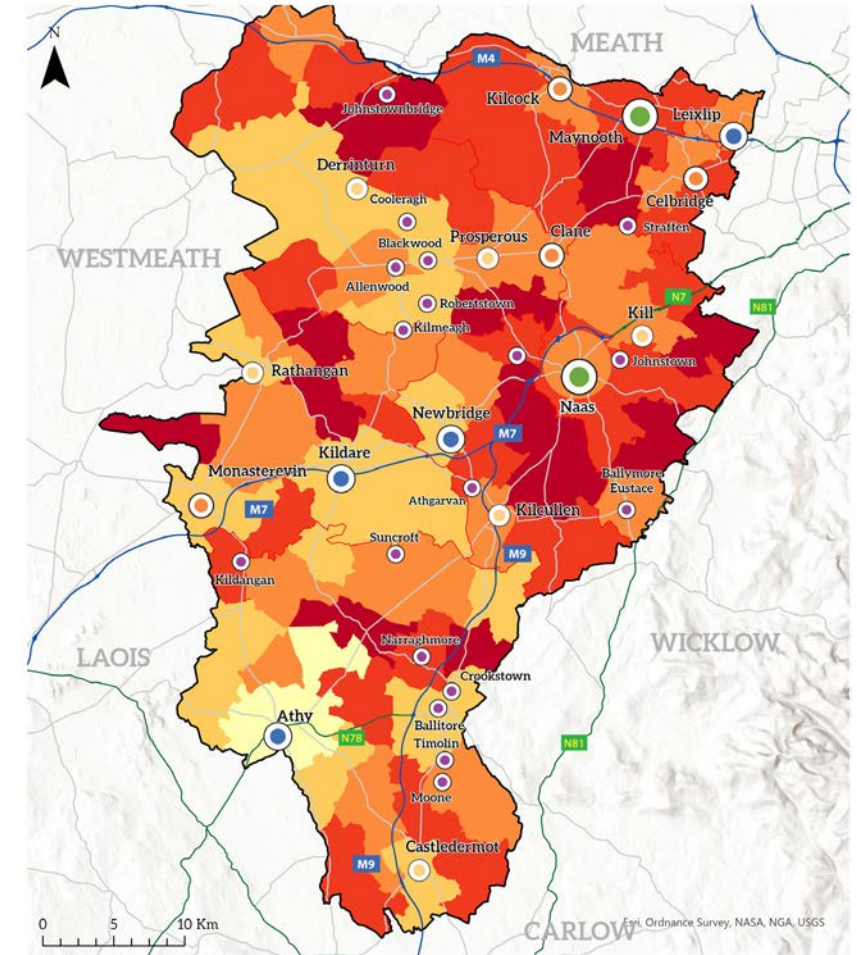
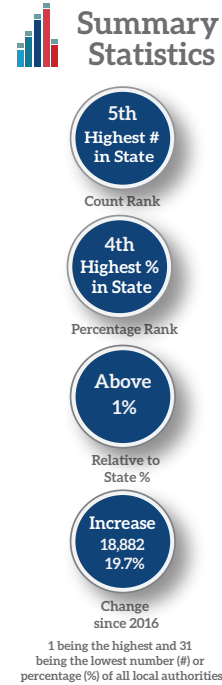


Figure 4.4 - Labour Force: At Work, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Summary of Persons at Work by Industry of Employment, 2022

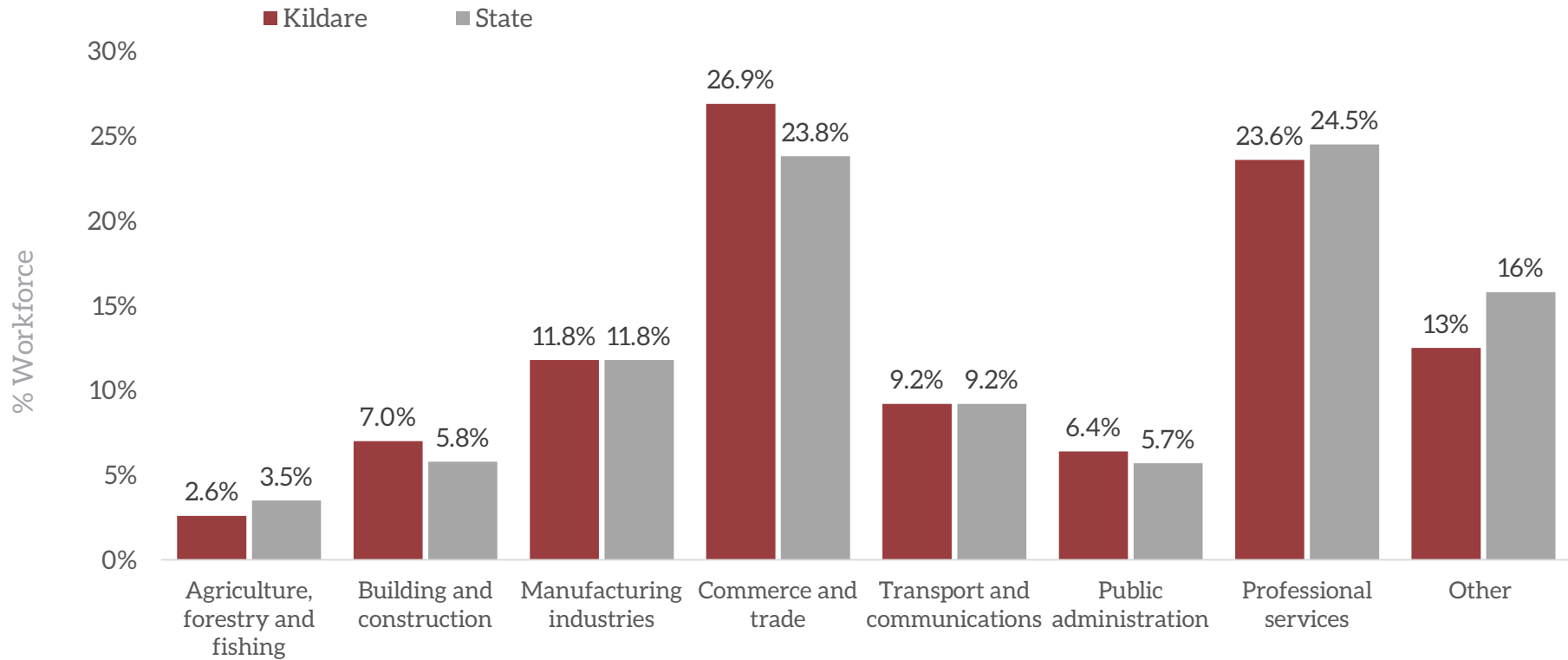


Figure 4.5: Persons At Work by Industry of Employment, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Industry of Employment: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, 2022

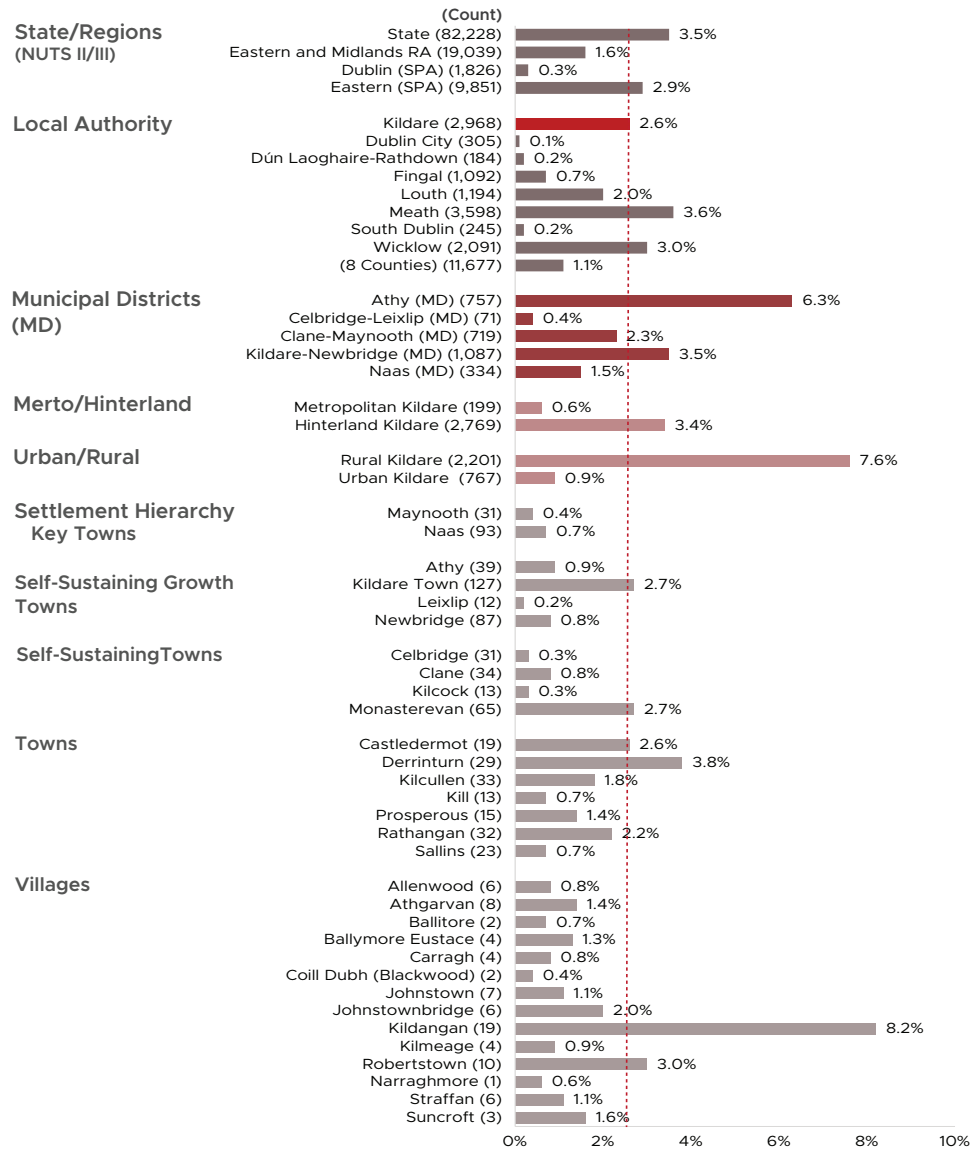


Figure 4.6 - Industry of Employment: Agri., For., and Fish., 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:

2,968 employed in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing or 2.6% of those At Work, 2022

Summary Statistics

11th Highest # in State

24th Highest % in State

Below 0.9%

Decrease -222 -7%

Change since 2016
1 being the highest and 31 being the lowest number (#) or percentage (%) of all local authorities

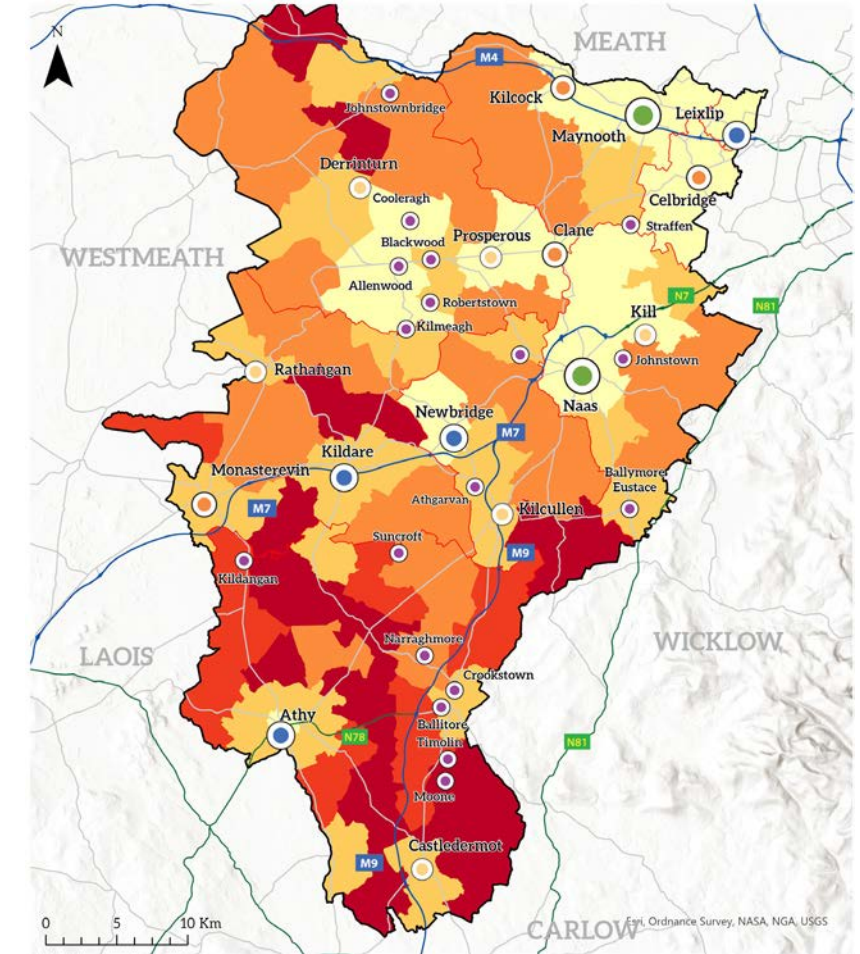


Figure 4.7 - Industry of Employment: Agri., For., and Fish., 2022 (Source: CSO)

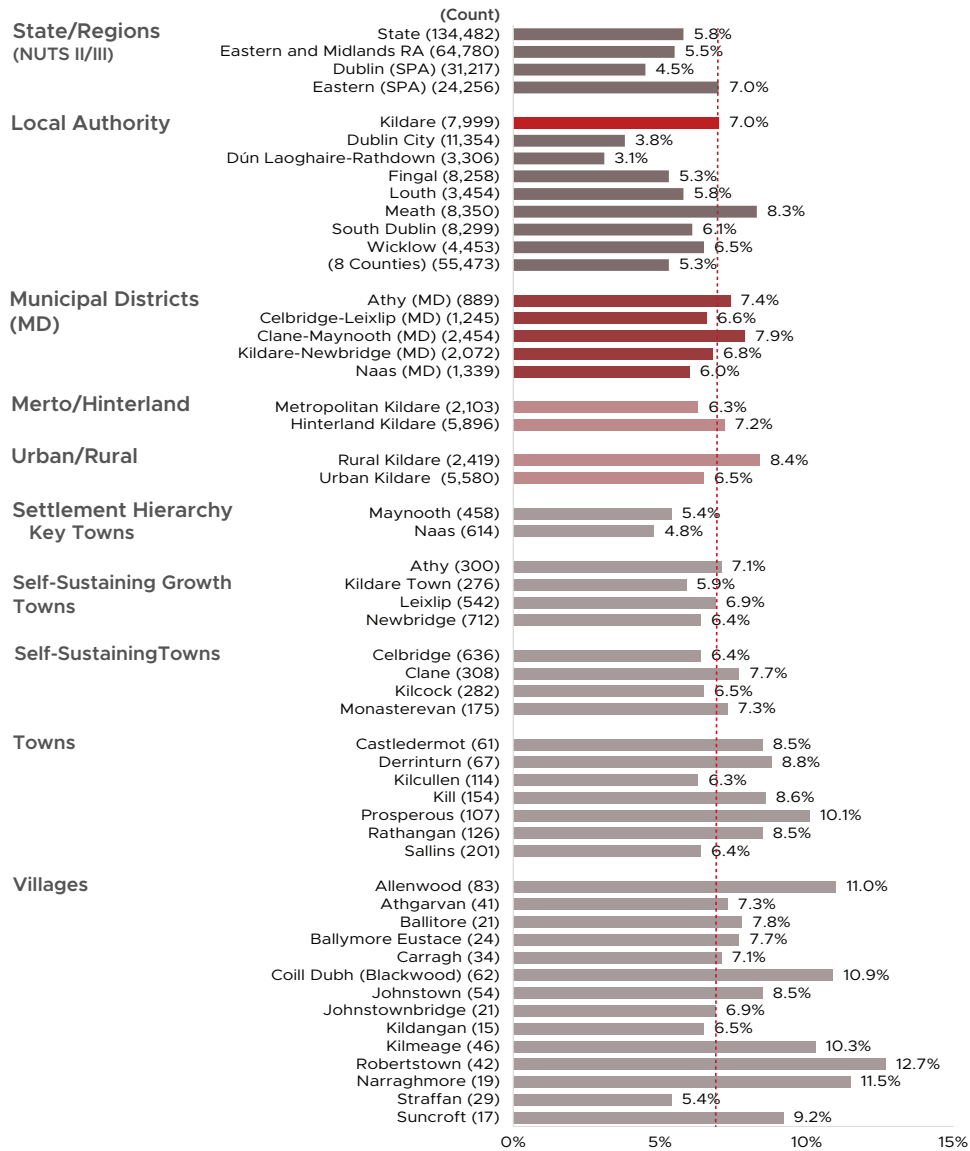


Figure 4.8 - Industry of Employment: Building & Constr., 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:
7,999 employed in Building and Construction or 7.0% of those At Work, 2022

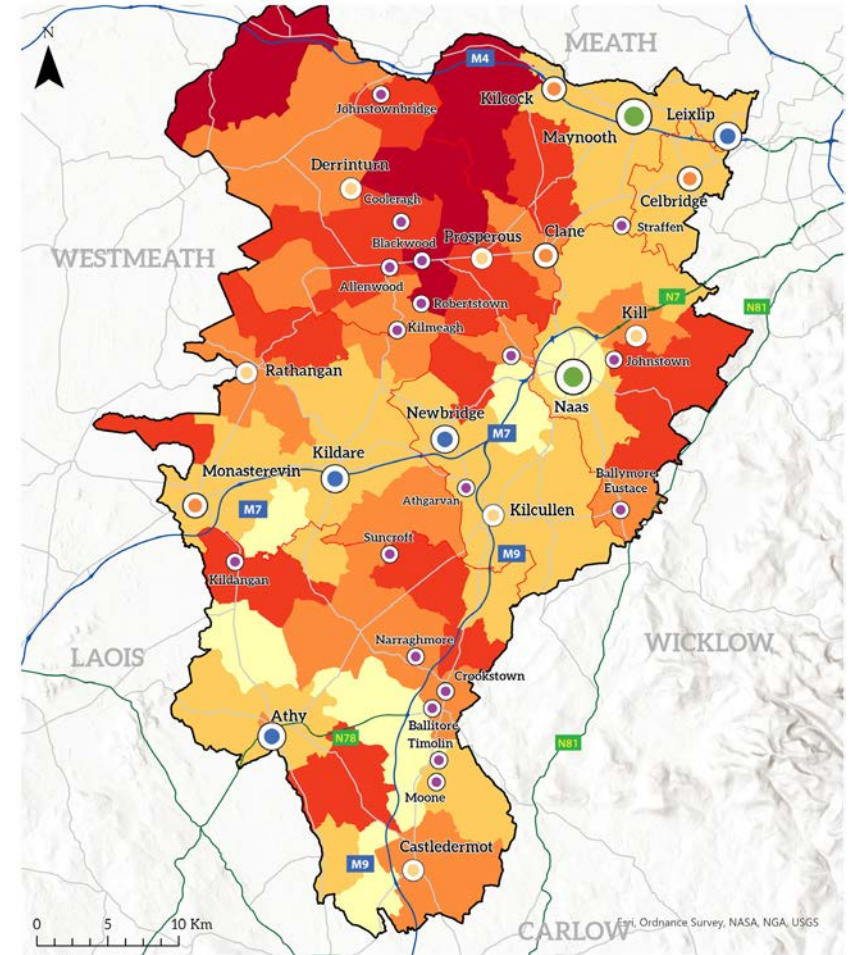
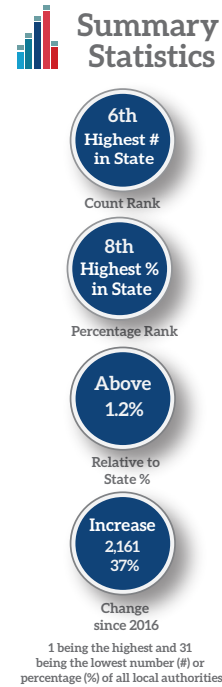


Figure 4.9 - Industry of Employment: Building & Constr., 2022 (Source: CSO)

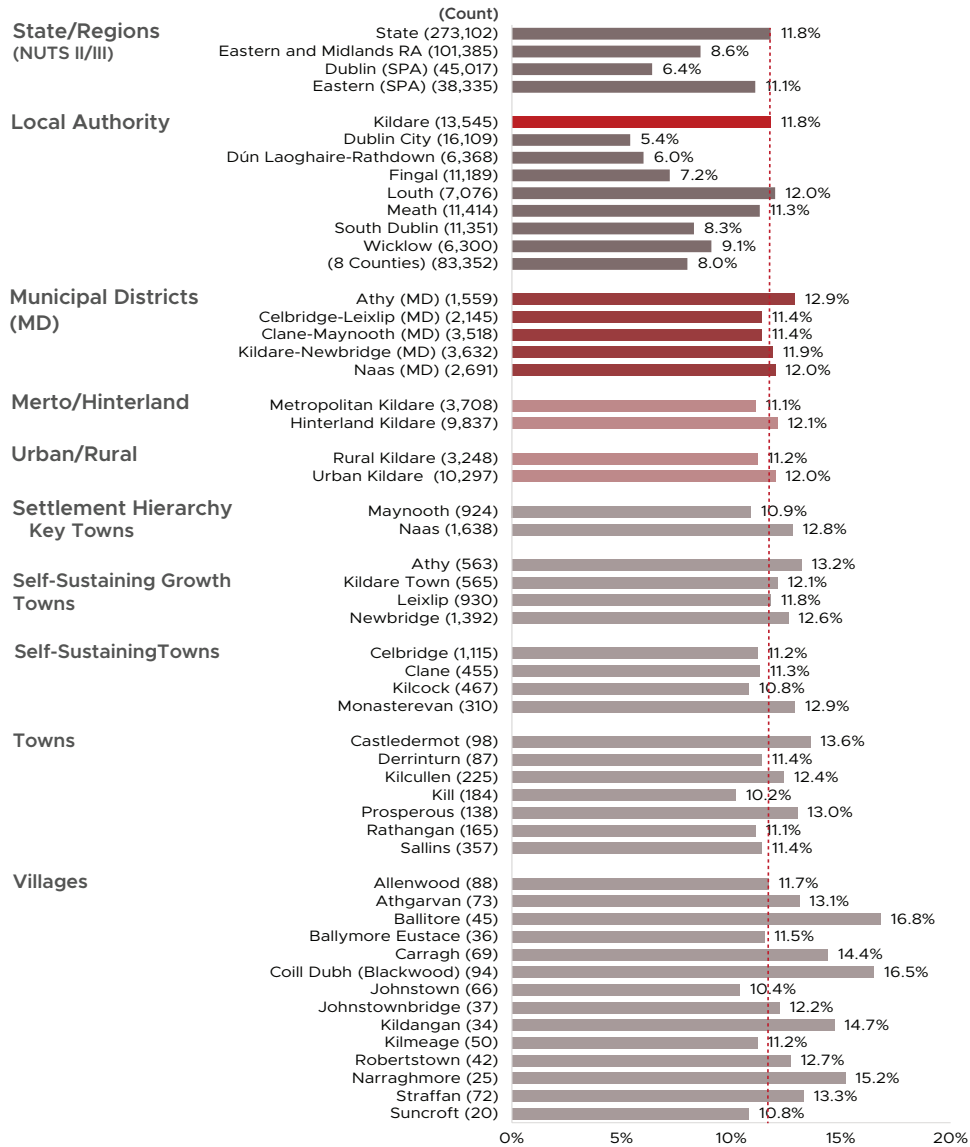


Figure 4.10 - Industry of Employment: Manufacturing, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline: 13,545 employed in Manufacturing or 11.8% of those At Work, 2022

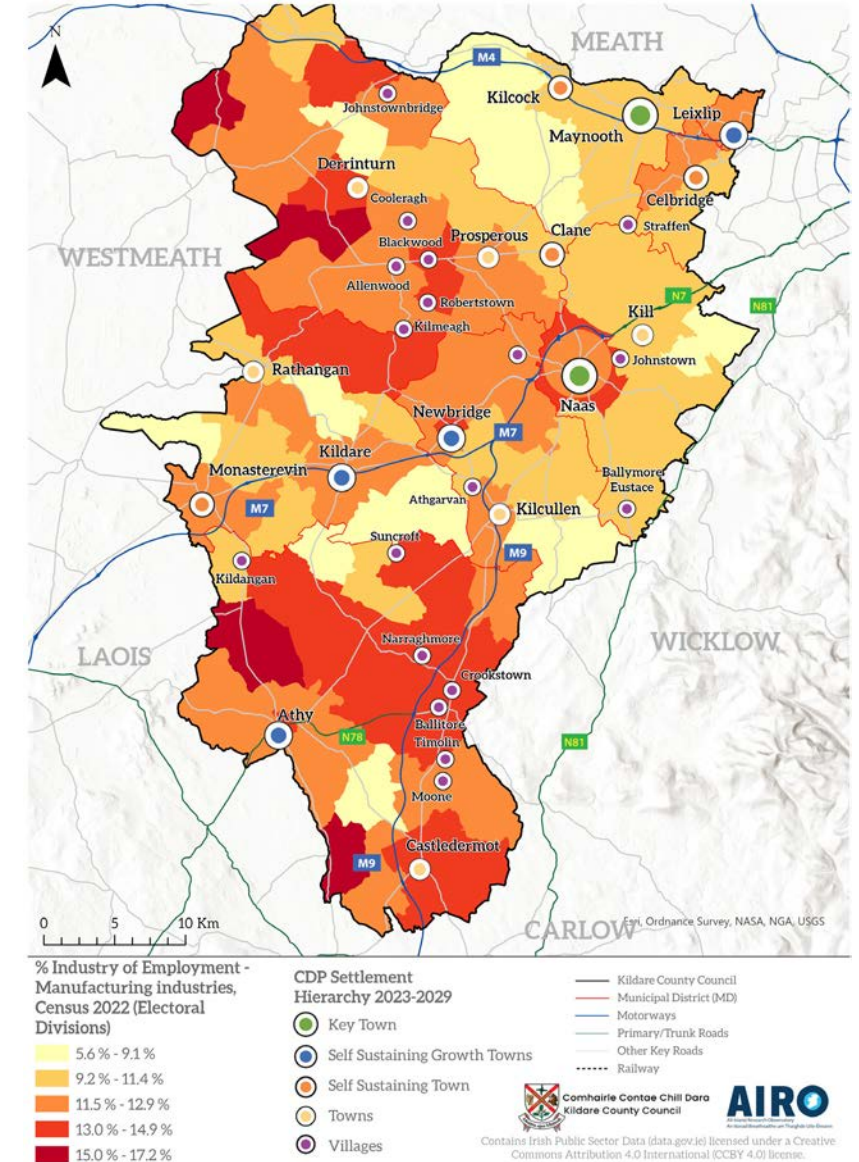
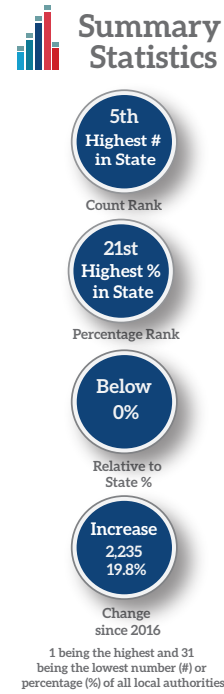


Figure 4.11 - Industry of Employment: Manufacturing, 2022 (Source: CSO)

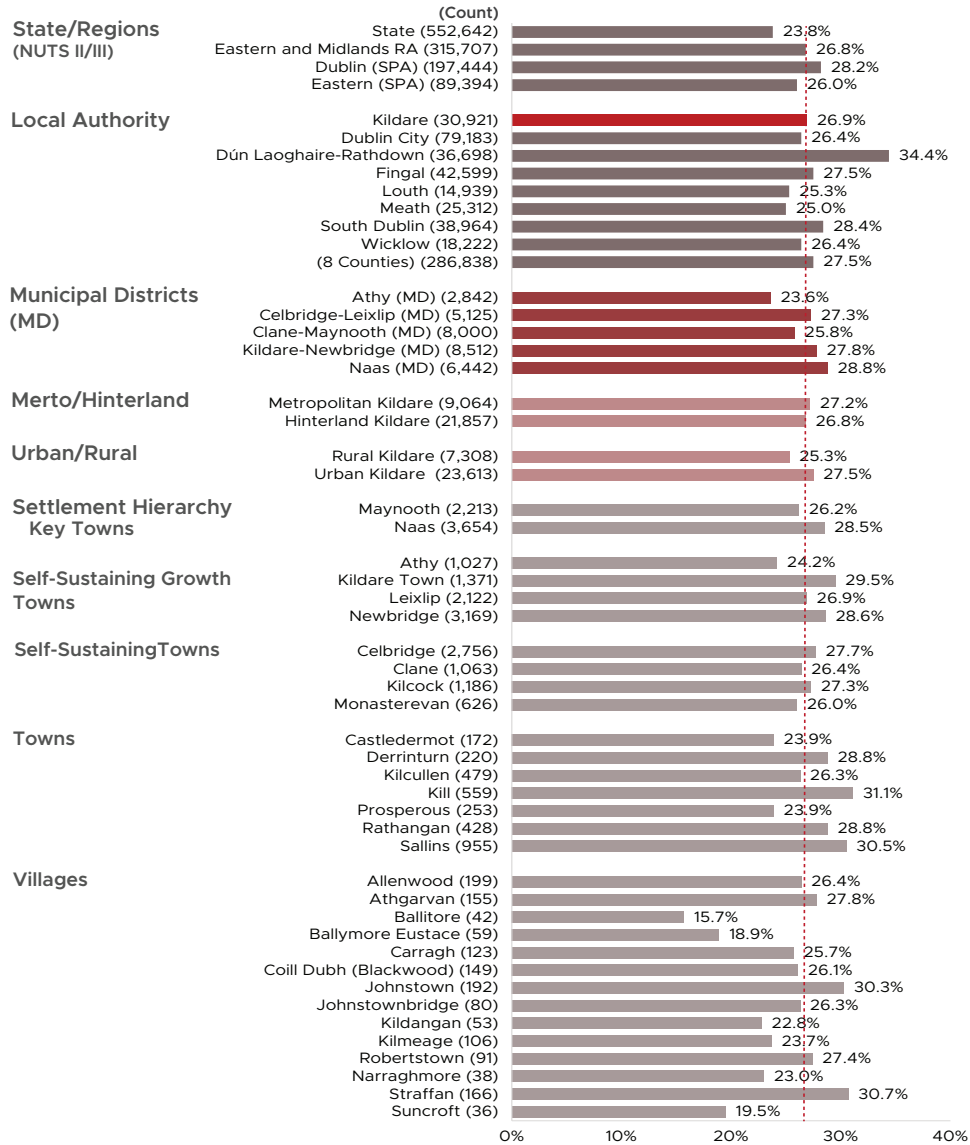


Figure 4.12 - Industry of Employment: Commerce & Trade, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:
30,921 employed in Commerce and Trade or 26.9% of those At Work, 2022

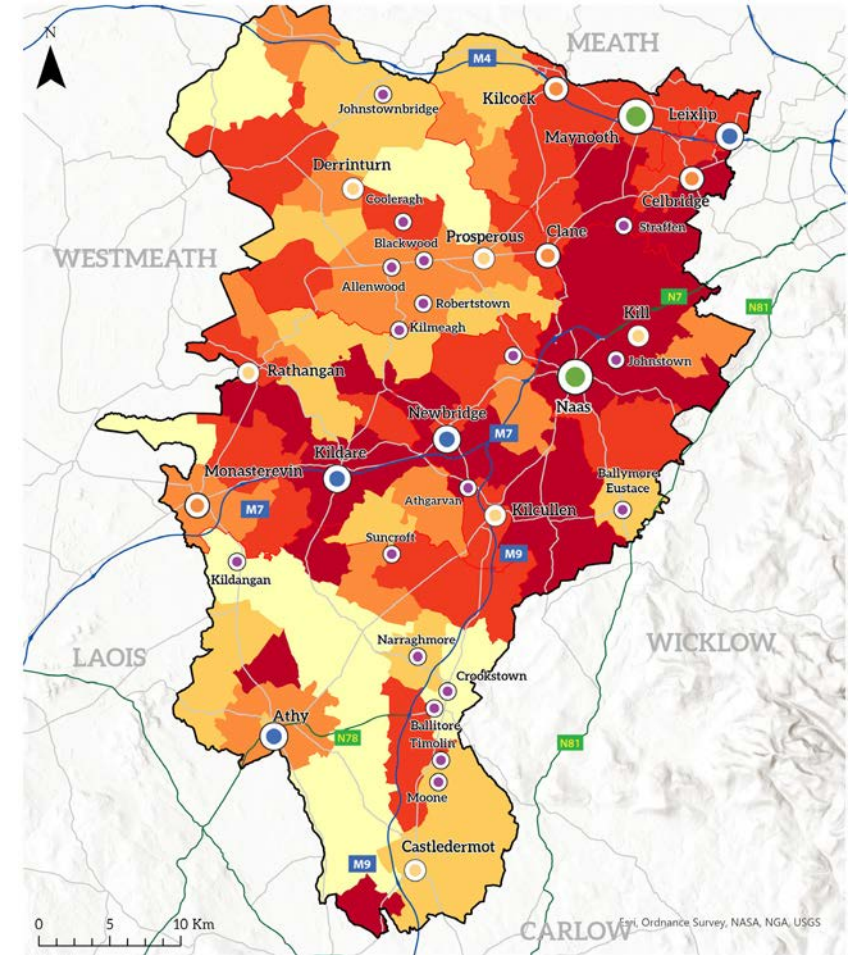
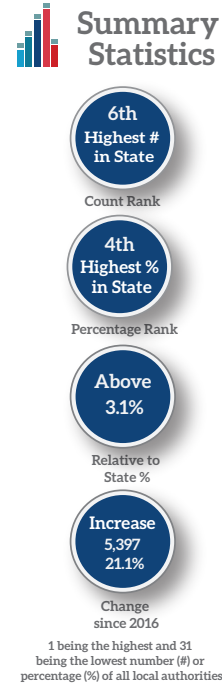


Figure 4.13 - Industry of Employment: Commerce & Trade, 2022 (Source: CSO)

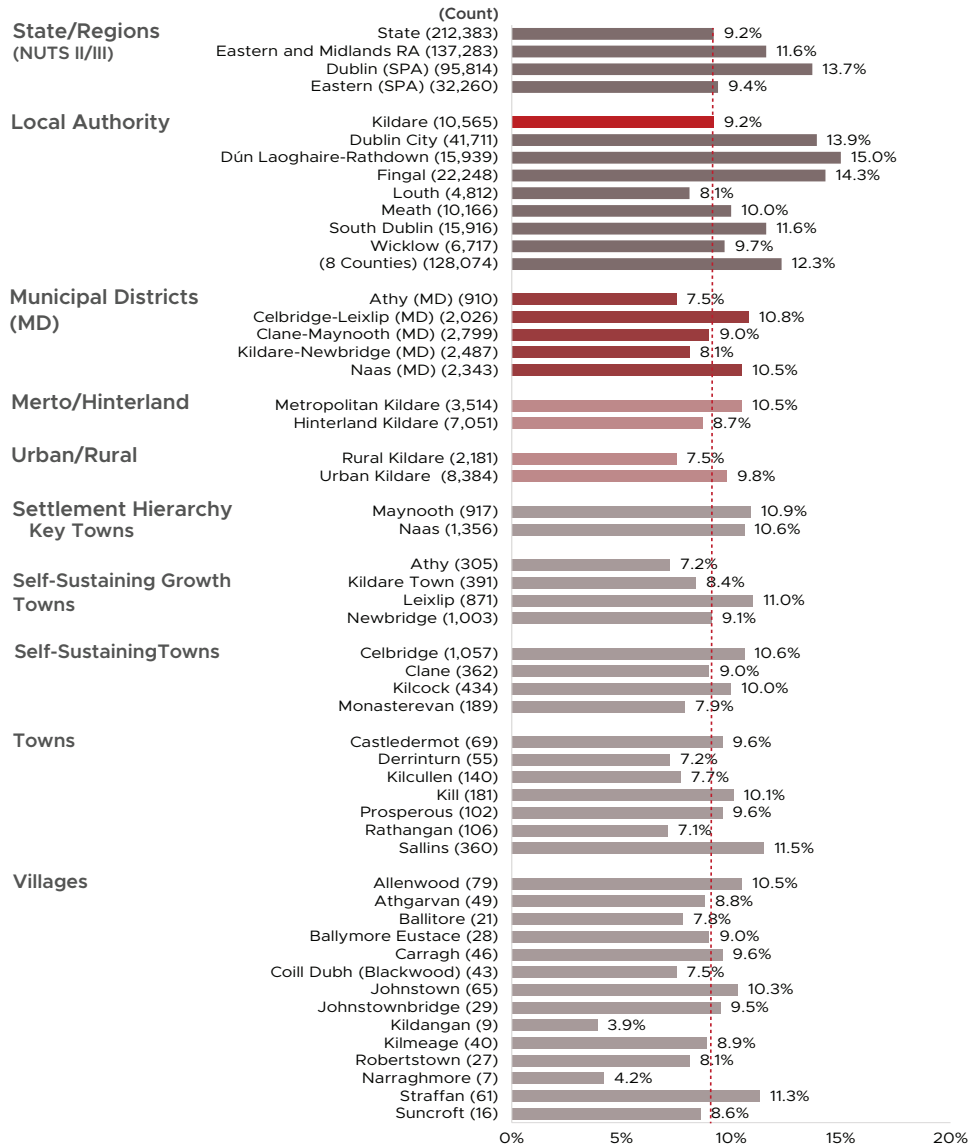


Figure 4.14 - Industry of Employment: Transport & Communication, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:

10,565 employed in Transport and Communication or 9.2% of those At Work, 2022

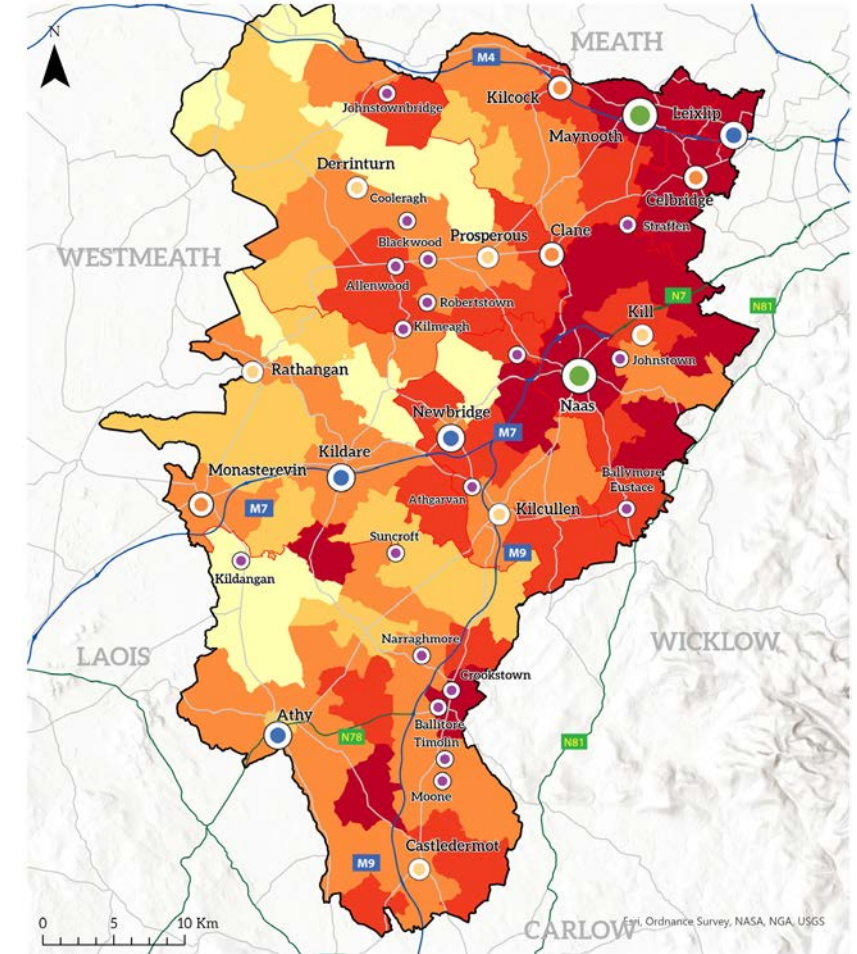
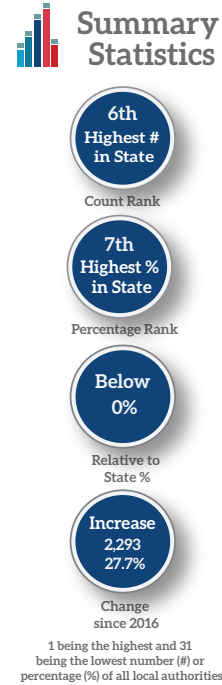


Figure 4.15 - Industry of Employment: Transport & Communication, 2022

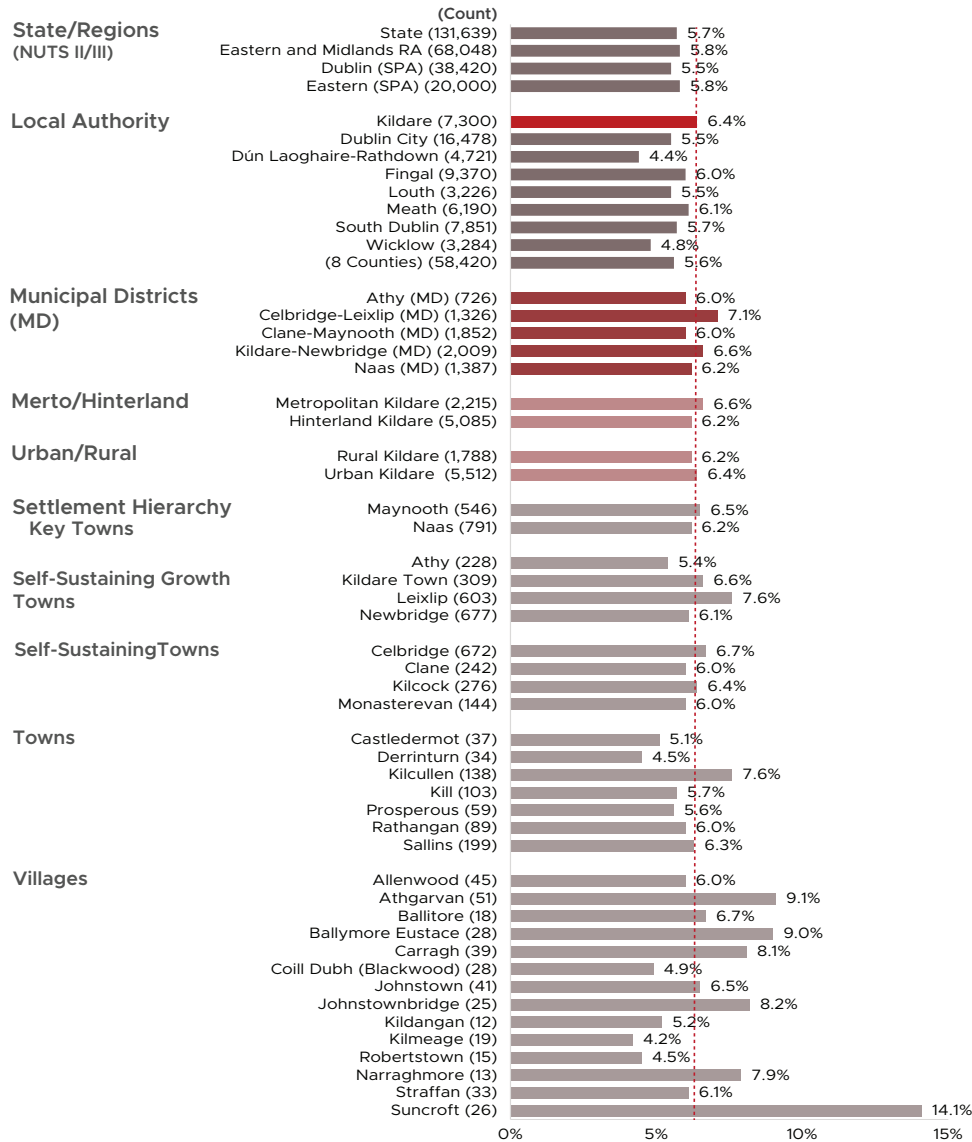


Figure 4.16 - Industry of Employment: Public Admin., 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline: 7,300 employed in Public Admin. or 6.4% of those At Work, 2022

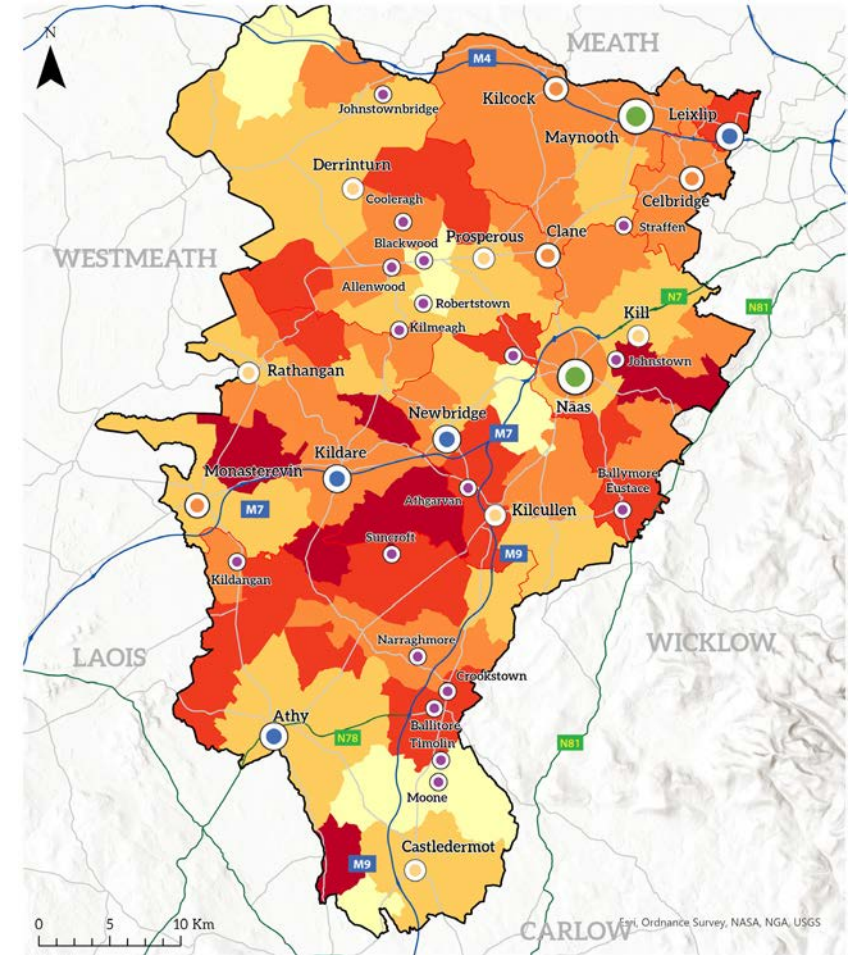
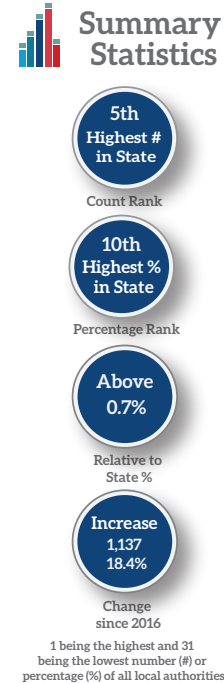


Figure 4.17 - Industry of Employment: Public Admin., 2022 (Source: CSO)

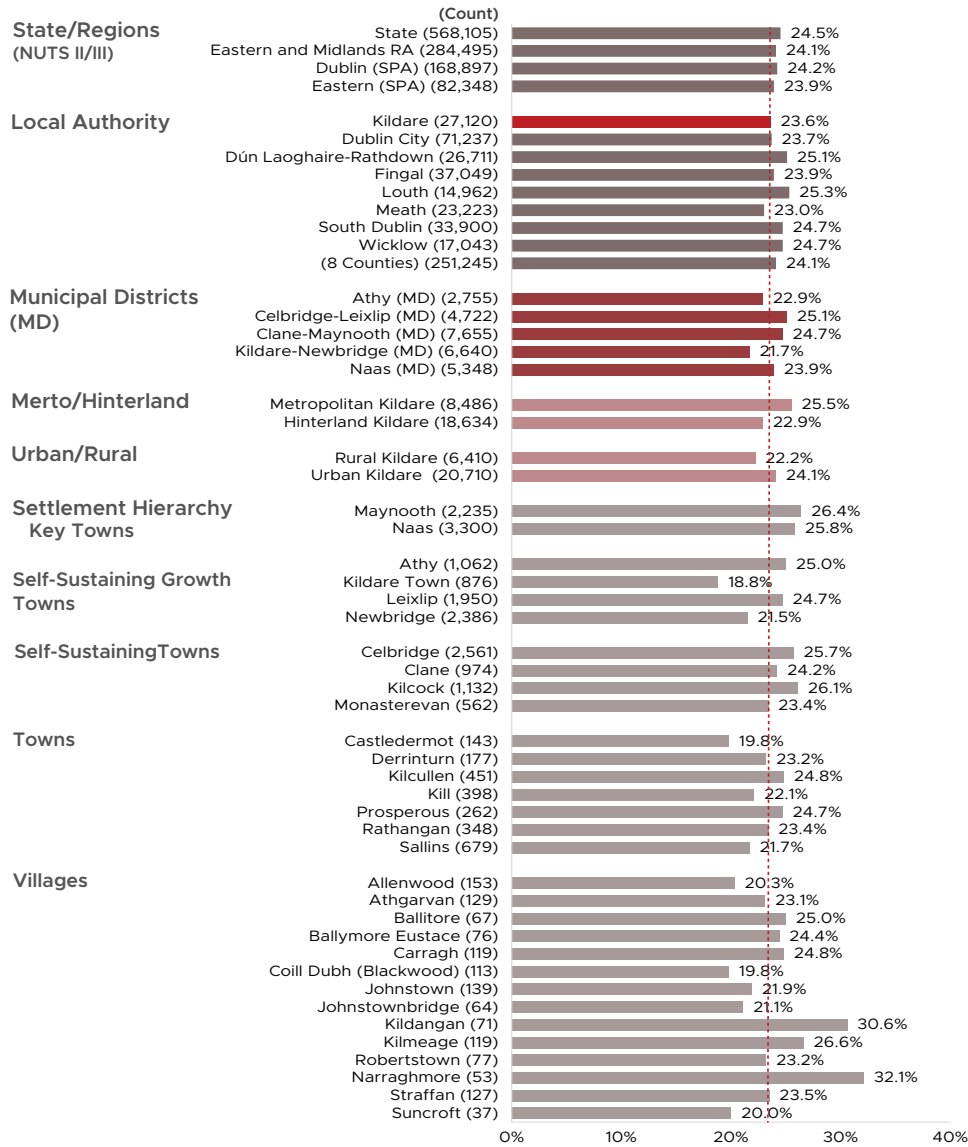


Figure 4.18 - Industry of Employment: Public Admin., 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:
27,120 employed in Professional Services or 23.6% of those At Work, 2022

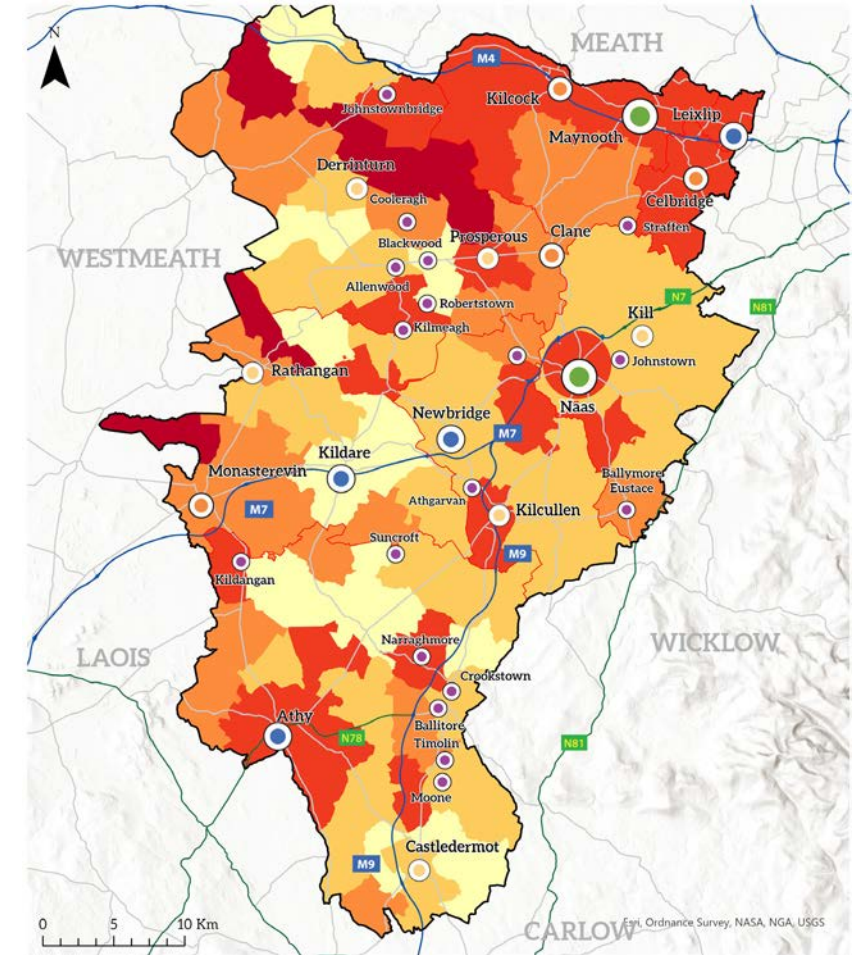
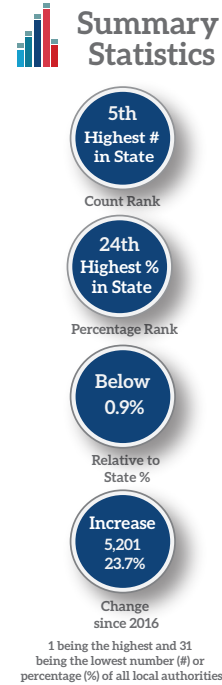


Figure 4.19 - Industry of Employment: Public Admin., 2022 (Source: CSO)

Summary by Occupation of Employment, 2022

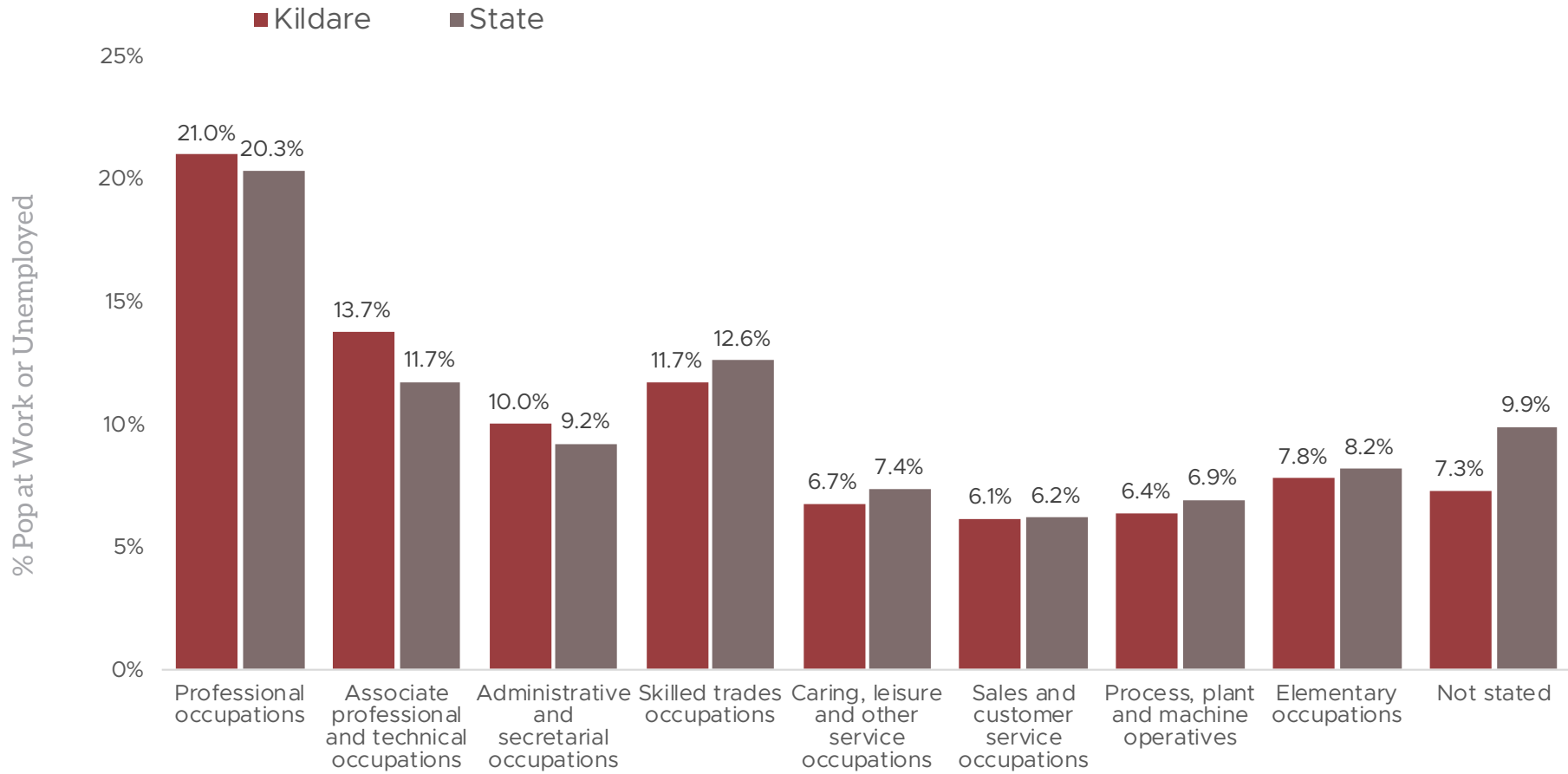


Figure 4.20 - Summary by Occupation of Employment, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Occupation: Managers, Directors and Senior Officials, 2022

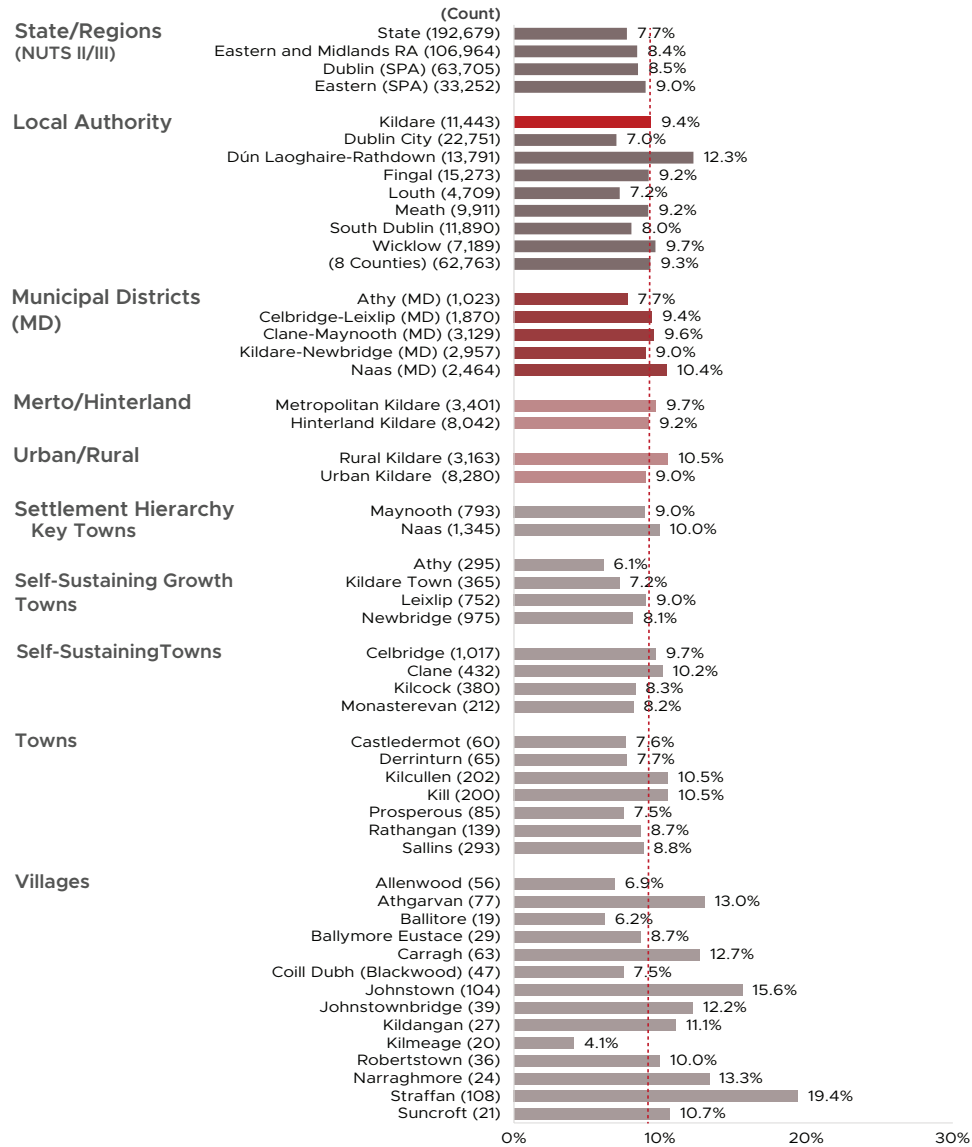


Figure 4.21 - Occupation: Mgrs., Dir. & Snr. Off. 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:

11,443 employed as Managers, Directors and Senior Officials or 9.4% of the population, 2022

Summary Statistics

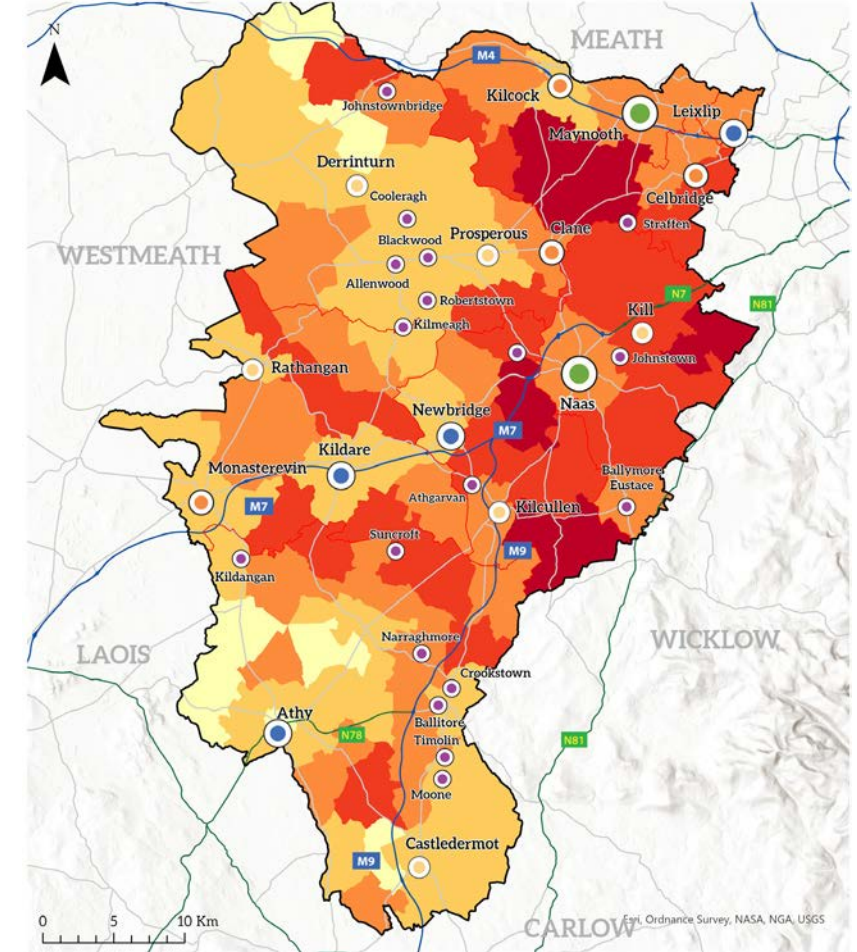
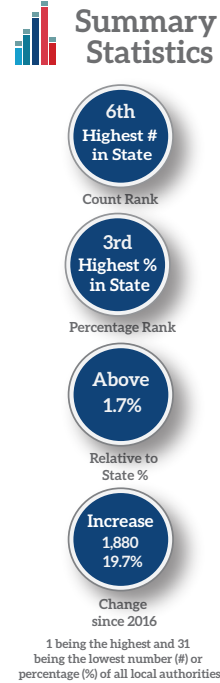
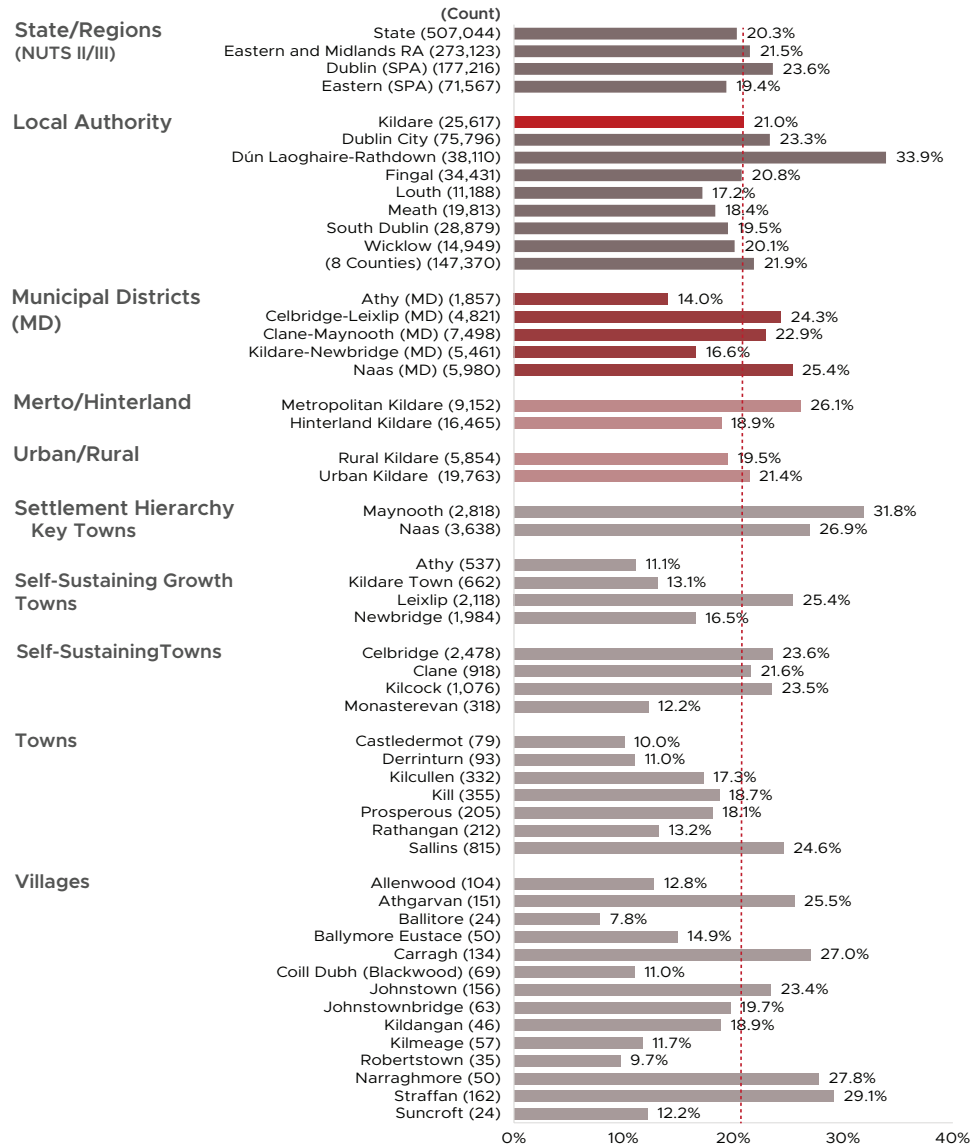


Figure 4.22 - Occupation: Mgrs., Dir. & Snr. Off. 2022 (Source: CSO)

Kildare County Council

Occupation: Professional Occupations, 2022

LECP Socio-Economic Profile, 2024



Summary Statistics

- 7th Highest # in State**
Count Rank
- 6th Highest % in State**
Percentage Rank
- Above 0.7%**
Relative to State %
- Increase 6,740 (35.7%)**
Change since 2016

1 being the highest and 31 being the lowest number (#) or percentage (%) of all local authorities

Headline:
25,617 employed in Professional Occ. or 21.0% of the population, 2022

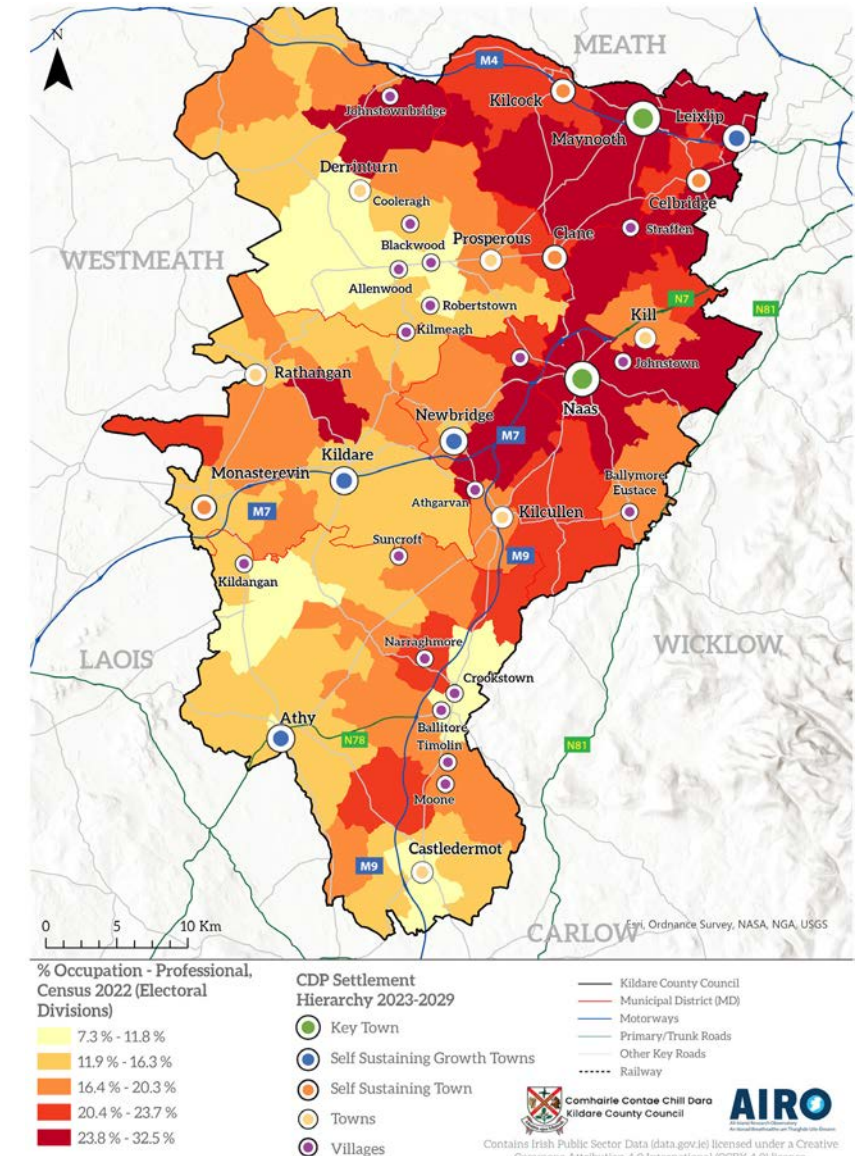


Figure 4.23 - Occupation: Professional Occupations, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Figure 4.24 - Occupation: Professional Occupations, 2022 (Source: CSO)

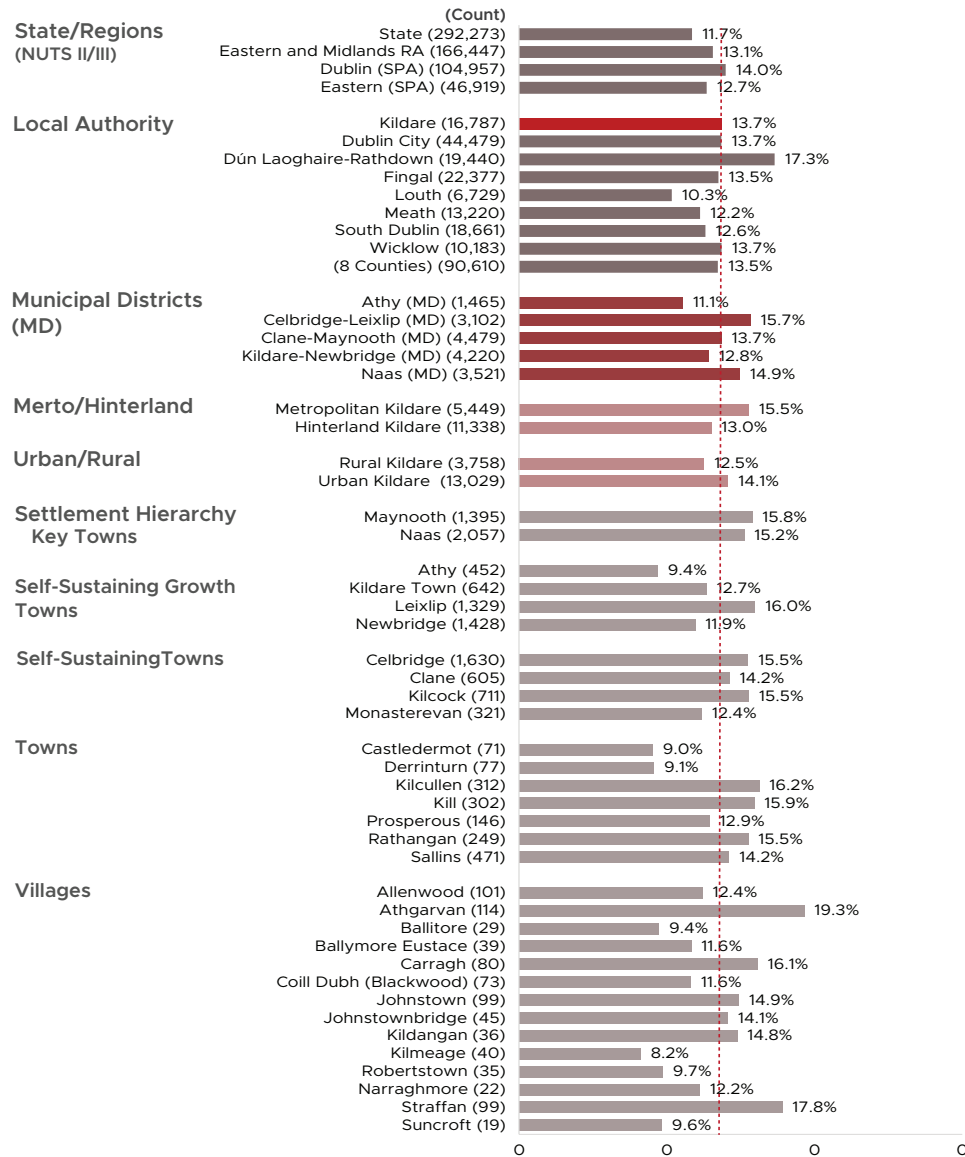


Figure 4.25 - Occupation: Associate Prof. & Tech., 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:

16,787 employed in Assoc. Prof. & Tech. Occ. or 13.7% of the population, 2022

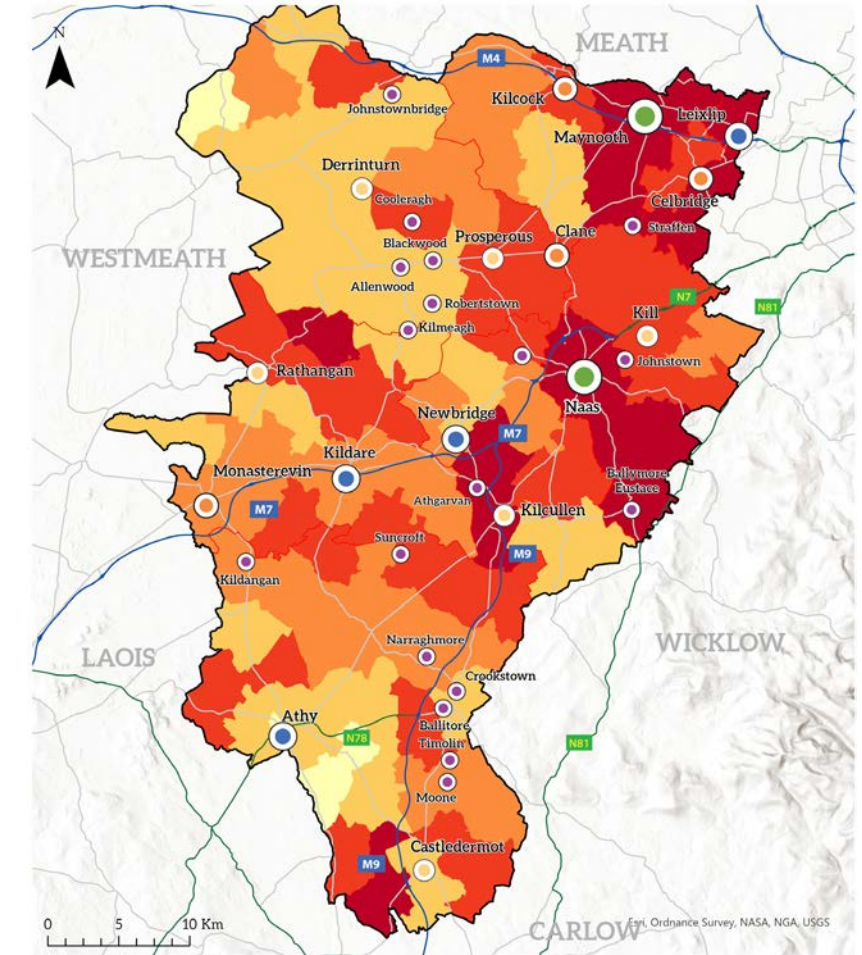
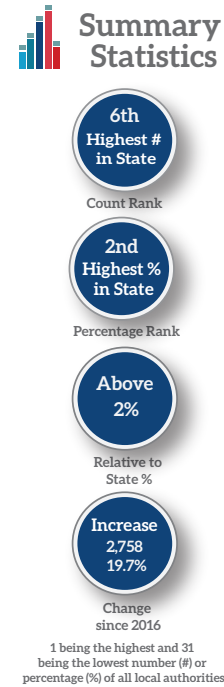


Figure 4.26 - Occupation: Associate Prof. & Tech., 2022 (Source: CSO)

Occupation: Administrative and Secretarial, 2022

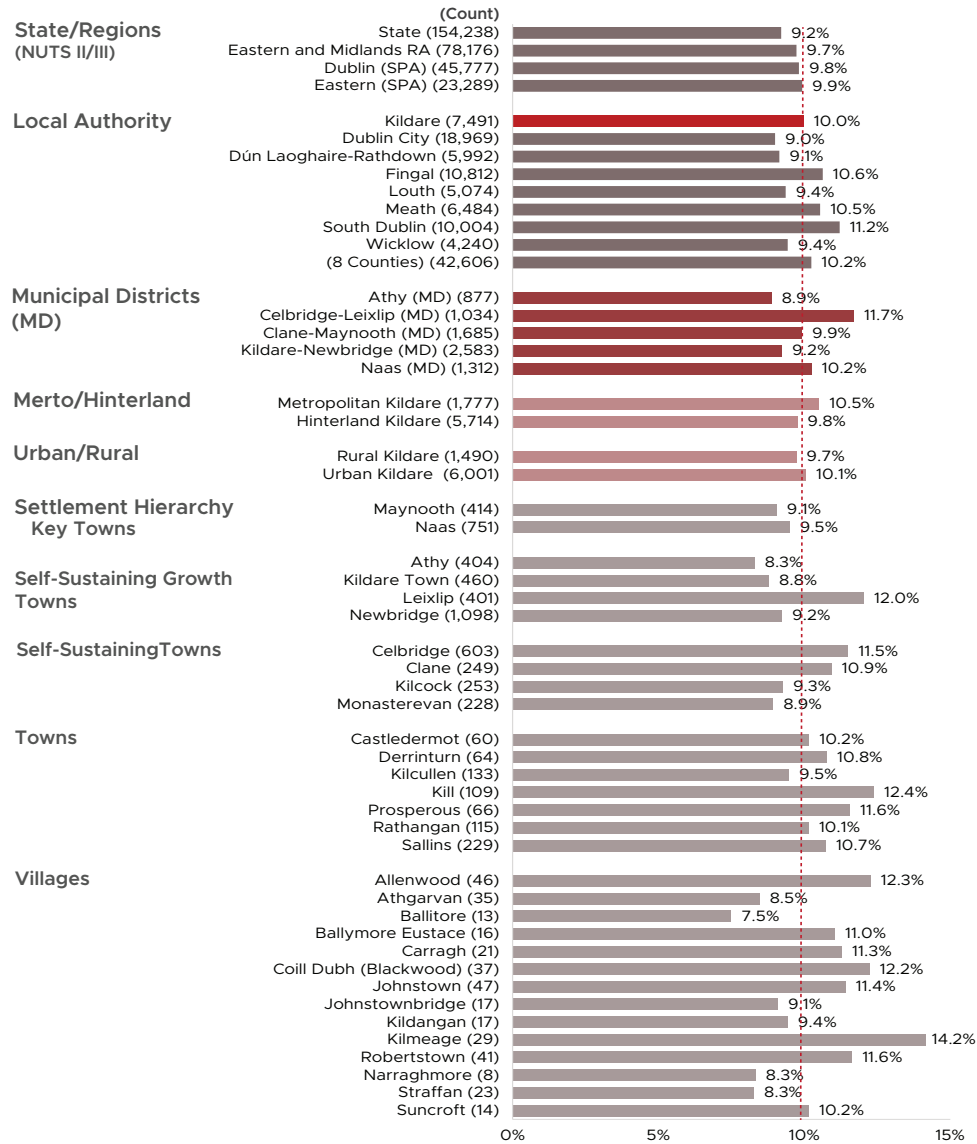


Figure 4.27 - Occupation: Administrative & Secretarial, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:

7,491 employed in Admin. & Secretarial Occ. or 10.0% of the population, 2022

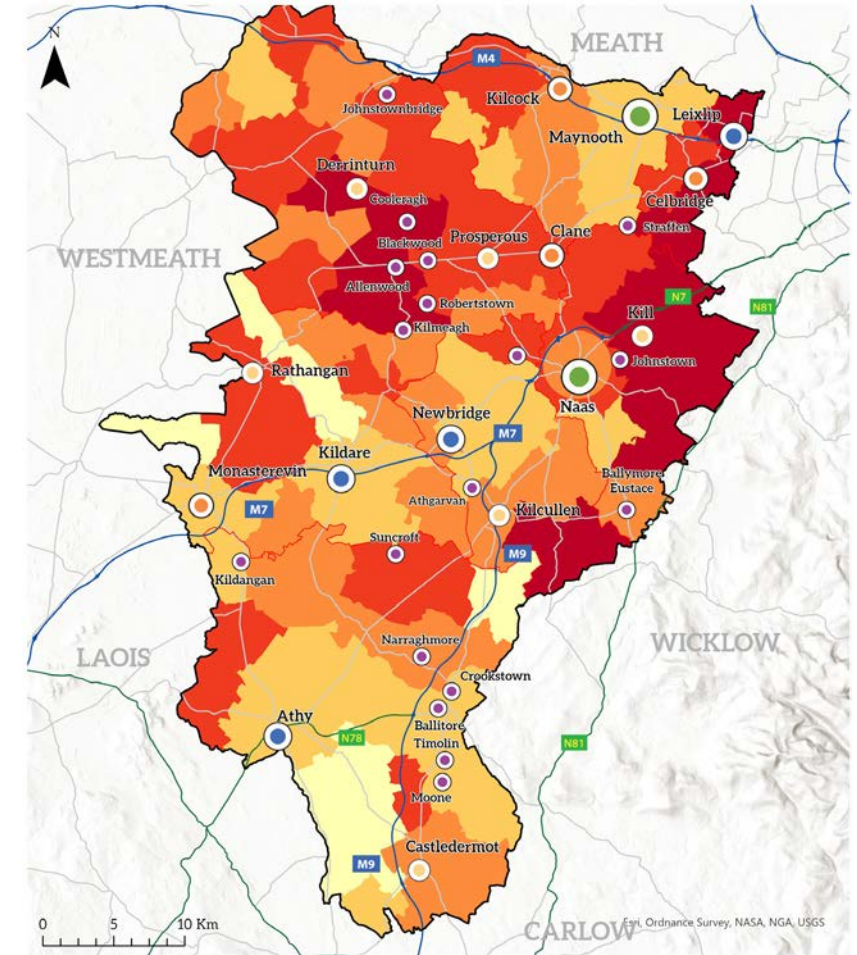
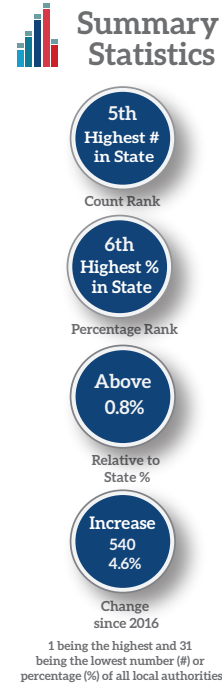


Figure 4.28 - Occupation: Administrative & secretarial, 2022 (Source: CSO)

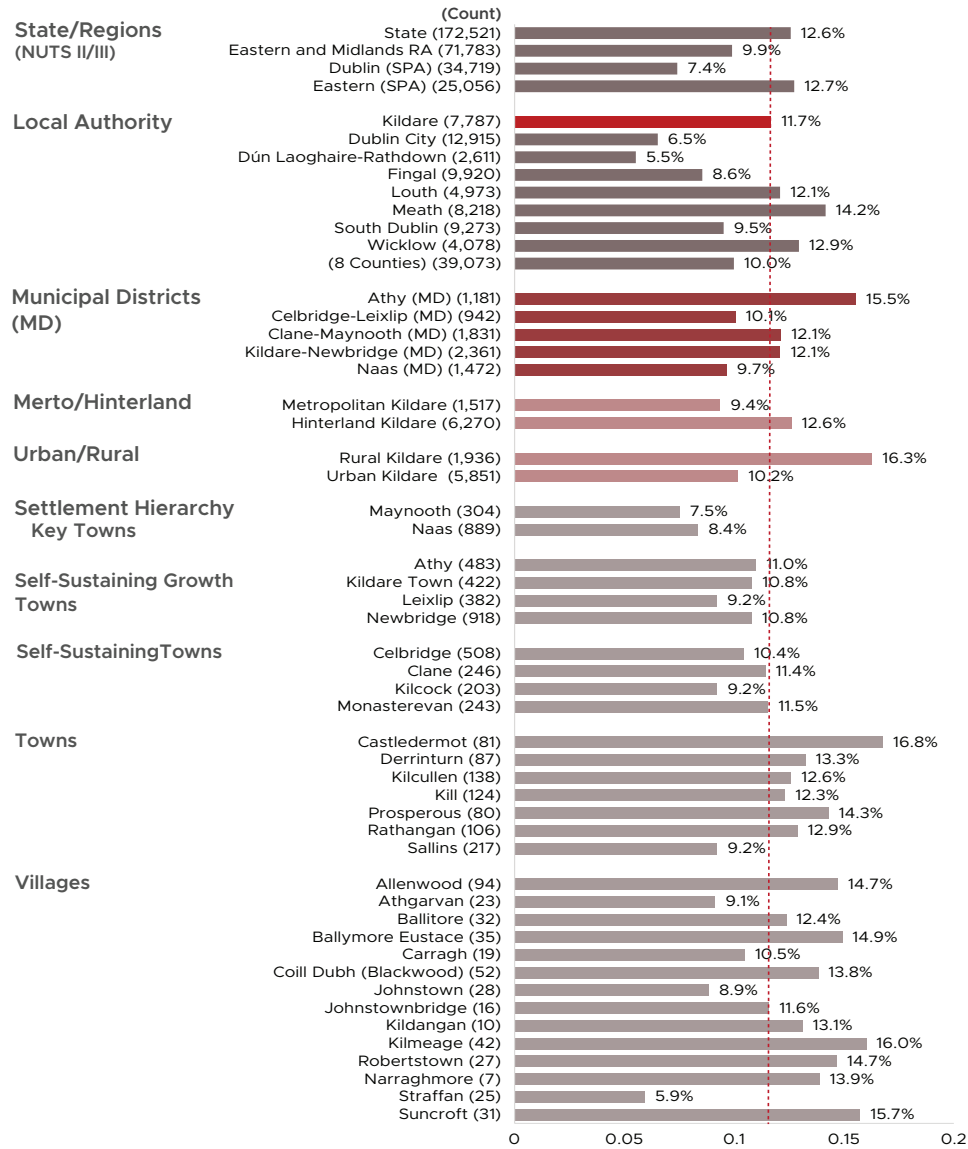


Figure 4.29 - Occupation: Skilled Trades, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:
7,787 employed in Skilled Trades Occ. or 11.7% of the population, 2022

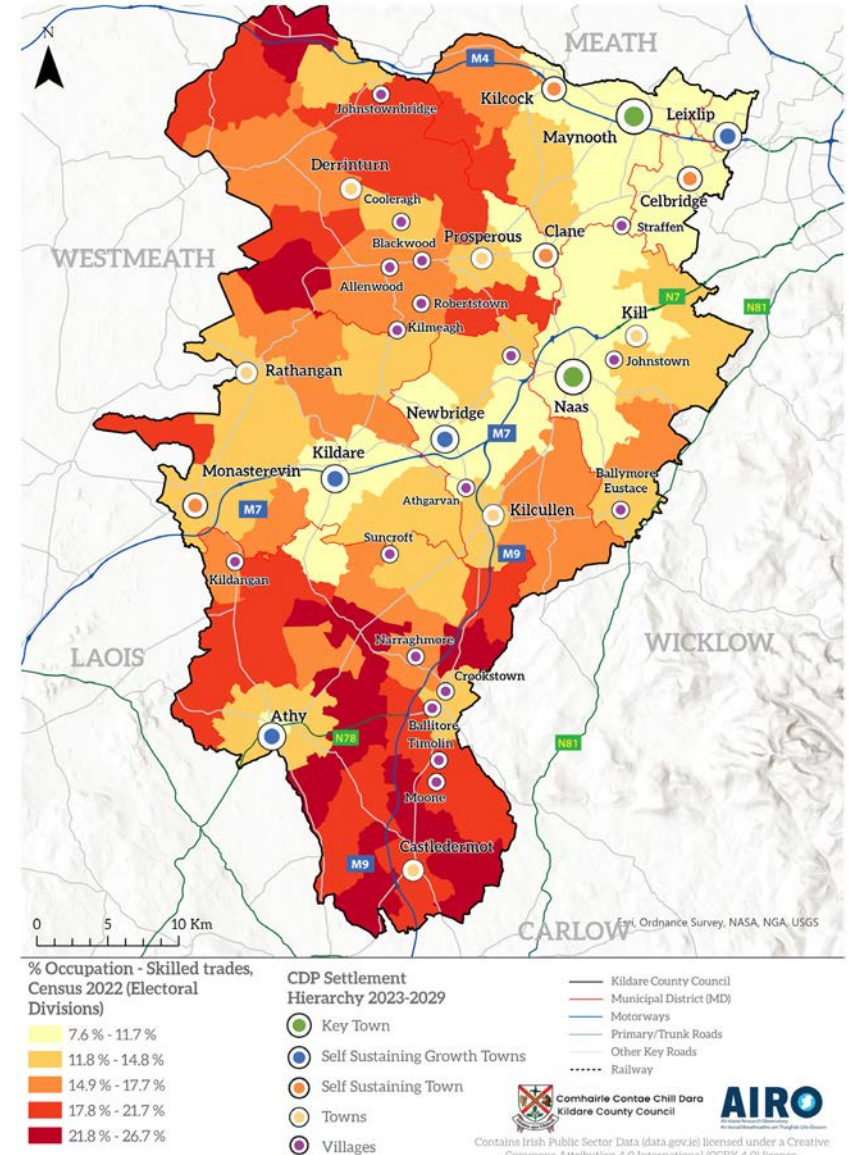
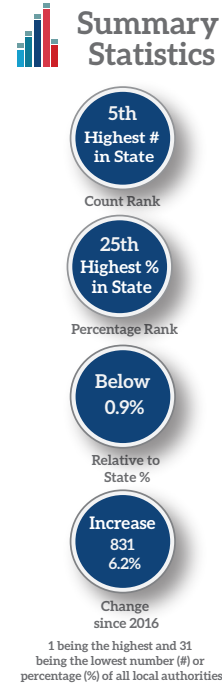


Figure 4.30 - Occupation: Skilled Trades, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Occupation: Caring, Leisure and Other Services Occupations, 2022

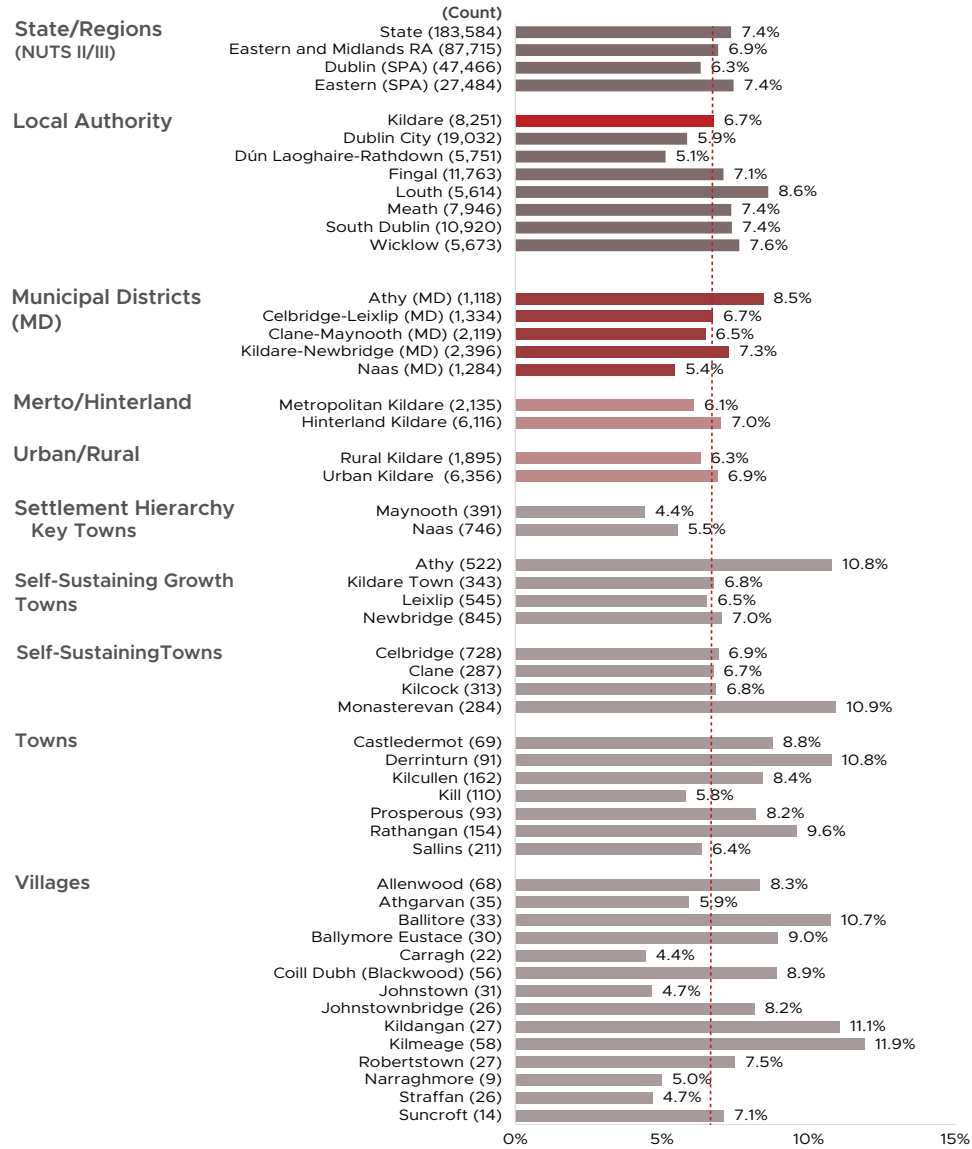


Figure 4.31 - Occupation: Caring, Leisure & Other Svcs., 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:

8,251 in Caring, Leisure & Other Services Occ. or 6.7% of the population, 2022

Summary Statistics

5th Highest # in State

27th Highest % in State

Below 0.7%

Increase 923 12.6%

1 being the highest and 31 being the lowest number (#) or percentage (%) of all local authorities

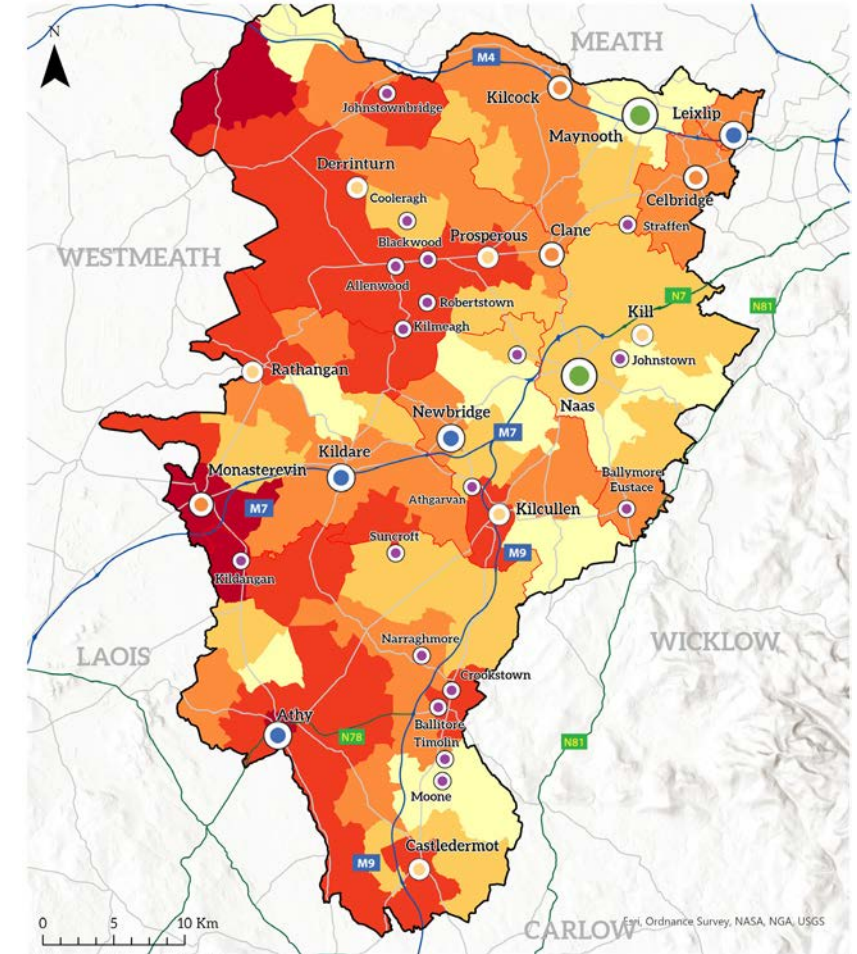


Figure 4.32 - Occupation: Caring, Leisure & Other Svcs., 2022 (Source: CSO)

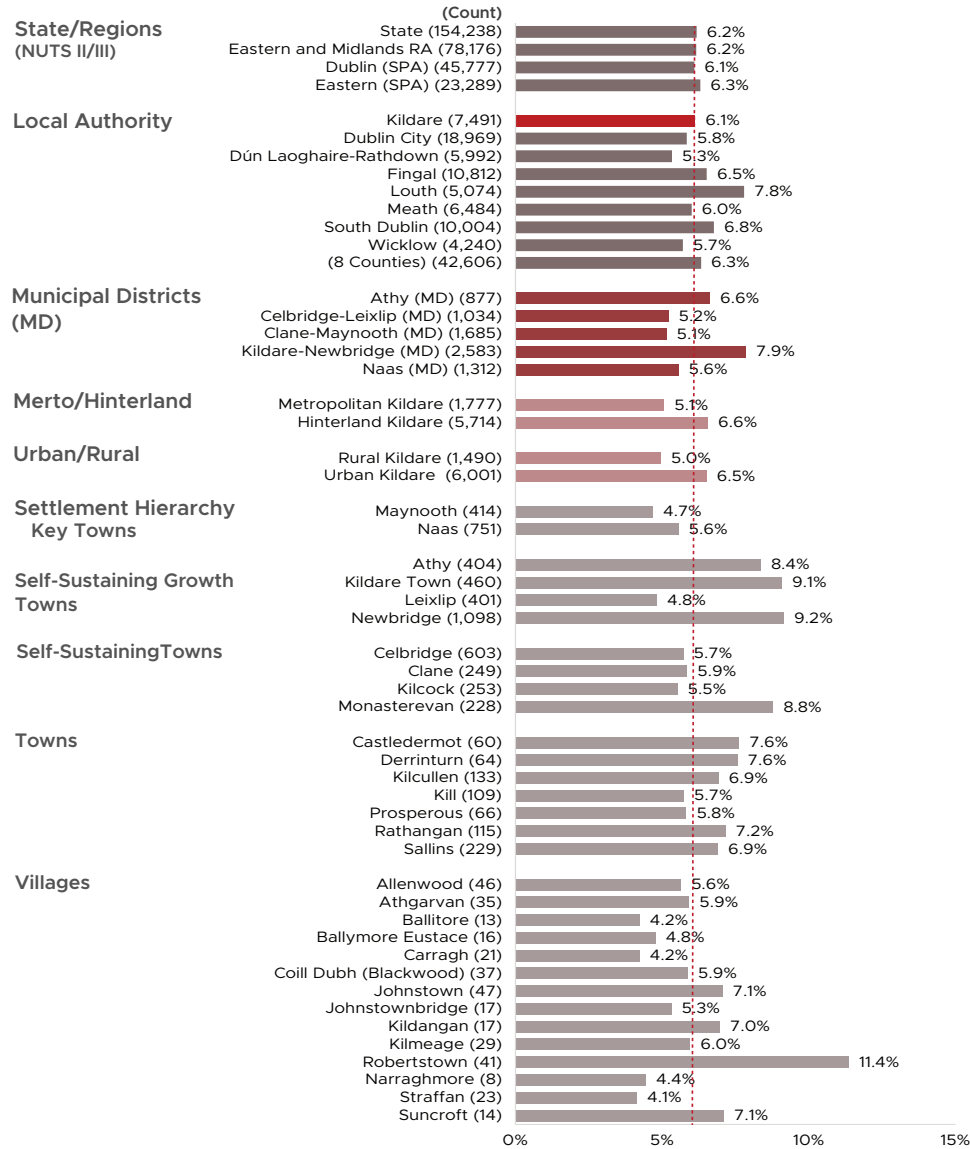


Figure 4.33 - Occupation: Sales & Customer Services, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:

7,491 in Sales and Customer Services Occ. or 6.1% of the population, 2022

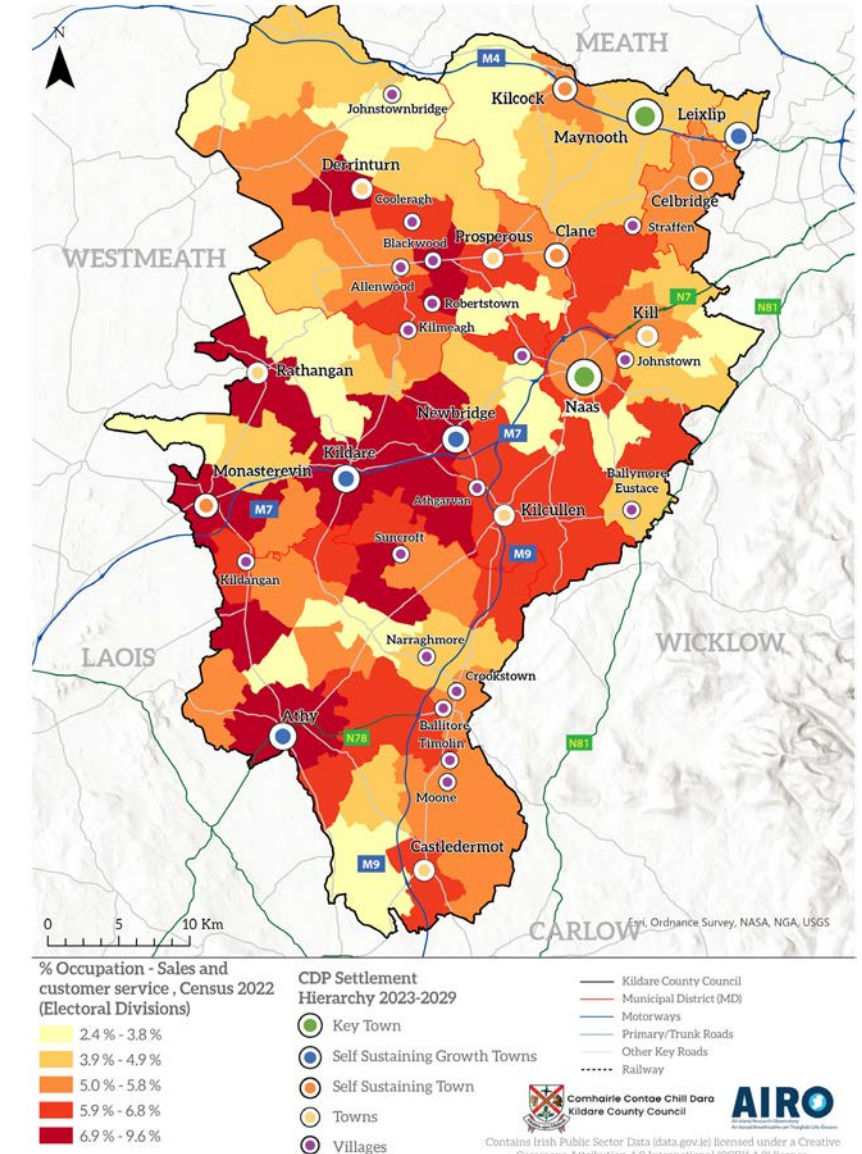
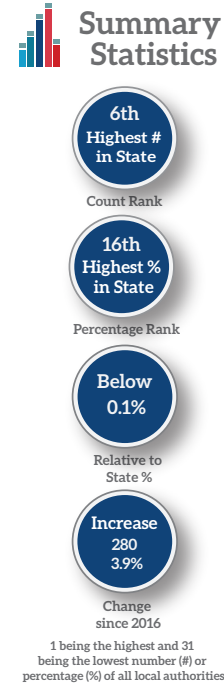


Figure 4.34 - Occupation: Sales & Customer Services, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Occupation: Process, Plant and Machine Operatives, 2022

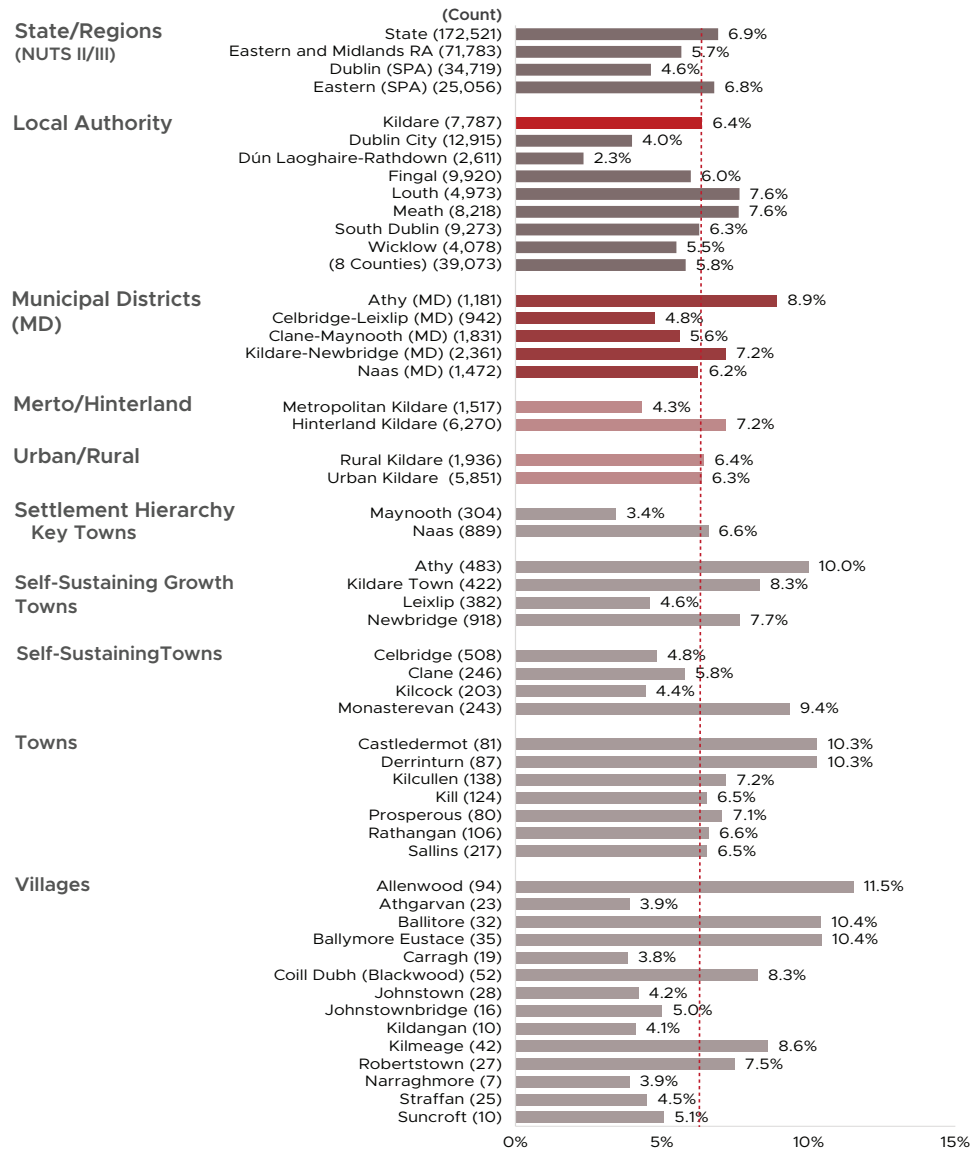


Figure 4.35 - Occupation: Process, Plant & Machine Ops., 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:

7,787 employed in Process, Plant & Machine Ops. Occ. or 6.4% of the population, 2022

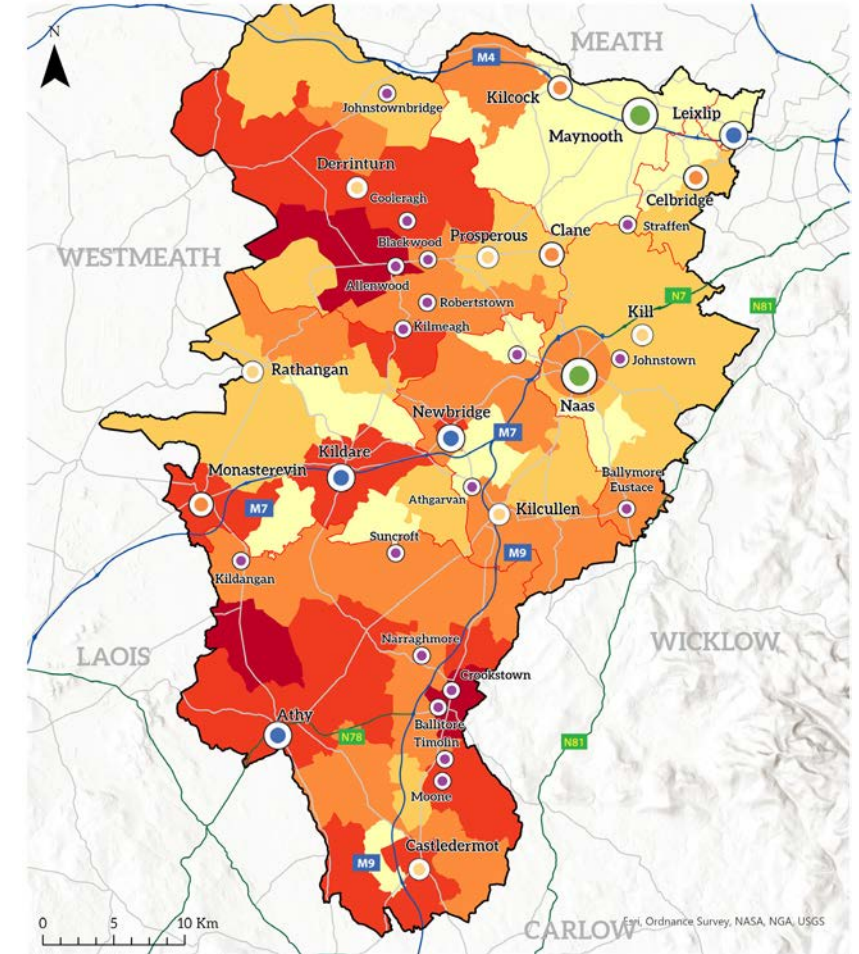
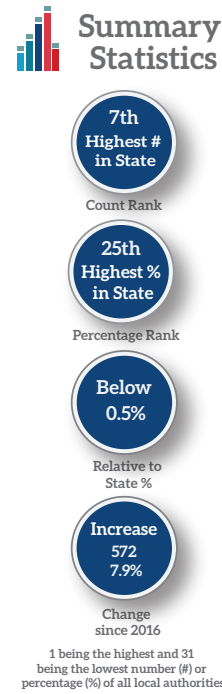
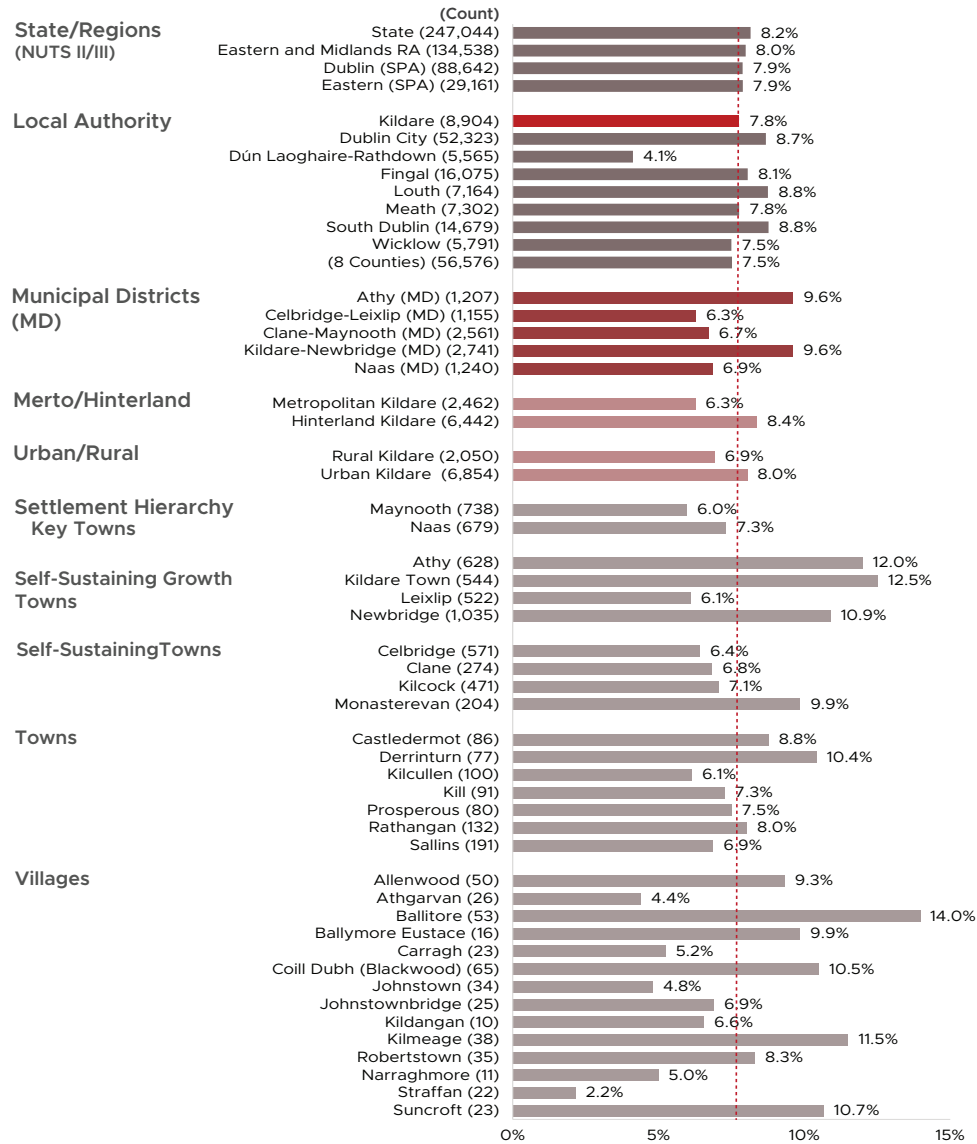


Figure 4.36 - Occupation: Process, Plant & Machine Ops., 2022 (Source: CSO)



Summary Statistics

- 5th Highest # in State**
Count Rank
- 24th Highest % in State**
Percentage Rank
- Below 0.4%**
Relative to State %
- Increase 289 3.1%**
Change since 2016

1 being the highest and 31 being the lowest number (#) or percentage (%) of all local authorities

Headline:
8,904 employed in Elementary Occupations or 7.8% of the population, 2022

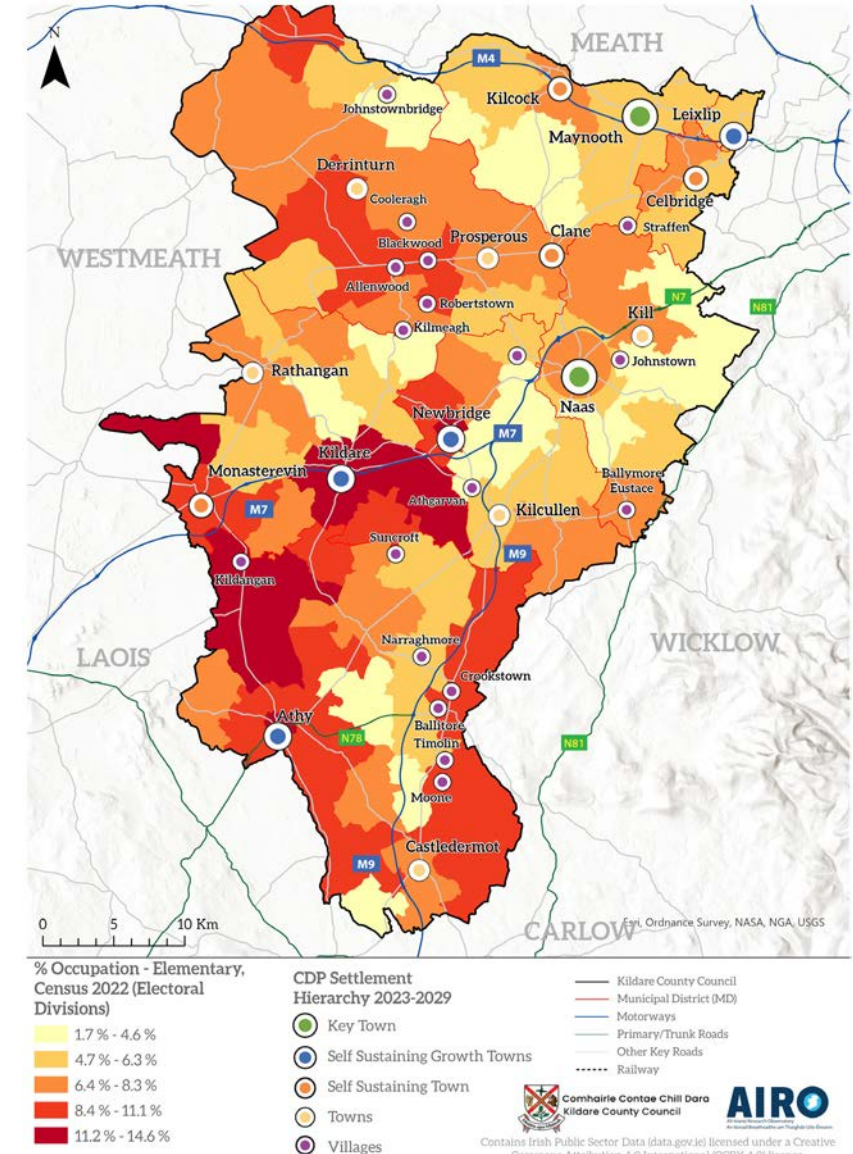
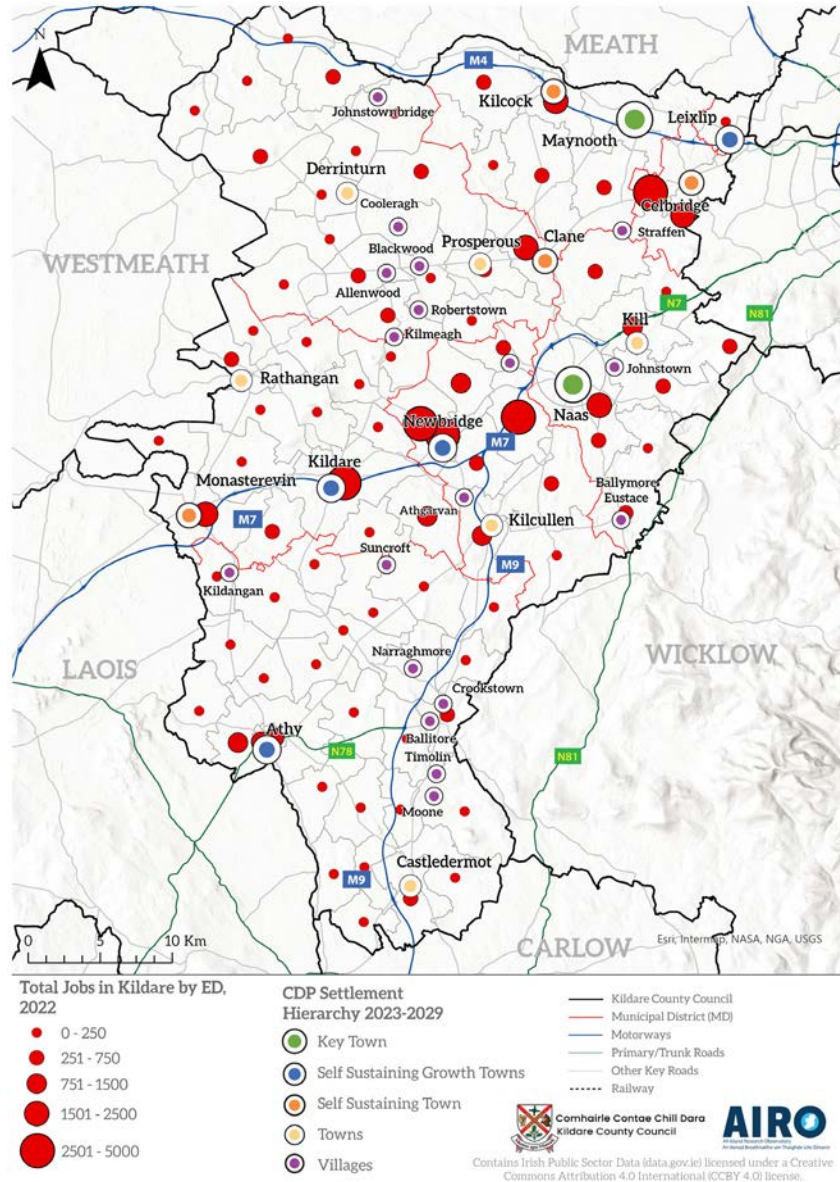


Figure 4.37 - Occupation: Elementary, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Figure 4.38 - Occupation: Elementary, 2022 (Source: CSO)



Jobs Located in Kildare Settlements, 2022

- Naas: 11,690 jobs
- Newbridge: 7,337 jobs
- Celbridge: 3,297 jobs
- Maynooth: 6,898 jobs
- Leixlip: 9,166 jobs
- Athy: 2,474 jobs,
- Kildare Town: 2,996 jobs
- Kilcock: 1,335 jobs
- Clane: 2,094 jobs
- Sallins: 431 jobs
- Monasterevin: 1,443 jobs

Figure 4.39 -Jobs Located in Kildare, 2022

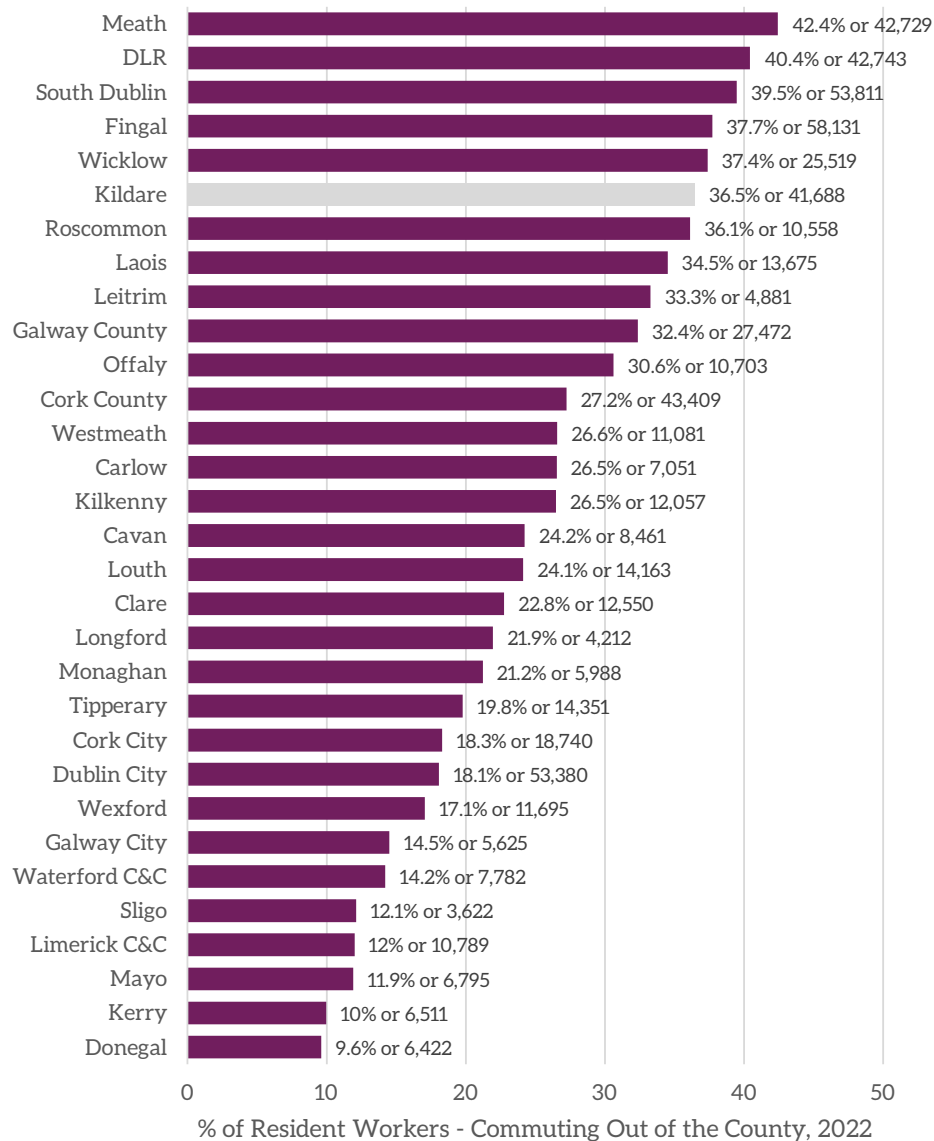


Figure 4.40 - % Workforce - Outbound Commuters by County, 2022 (Source: CSO)

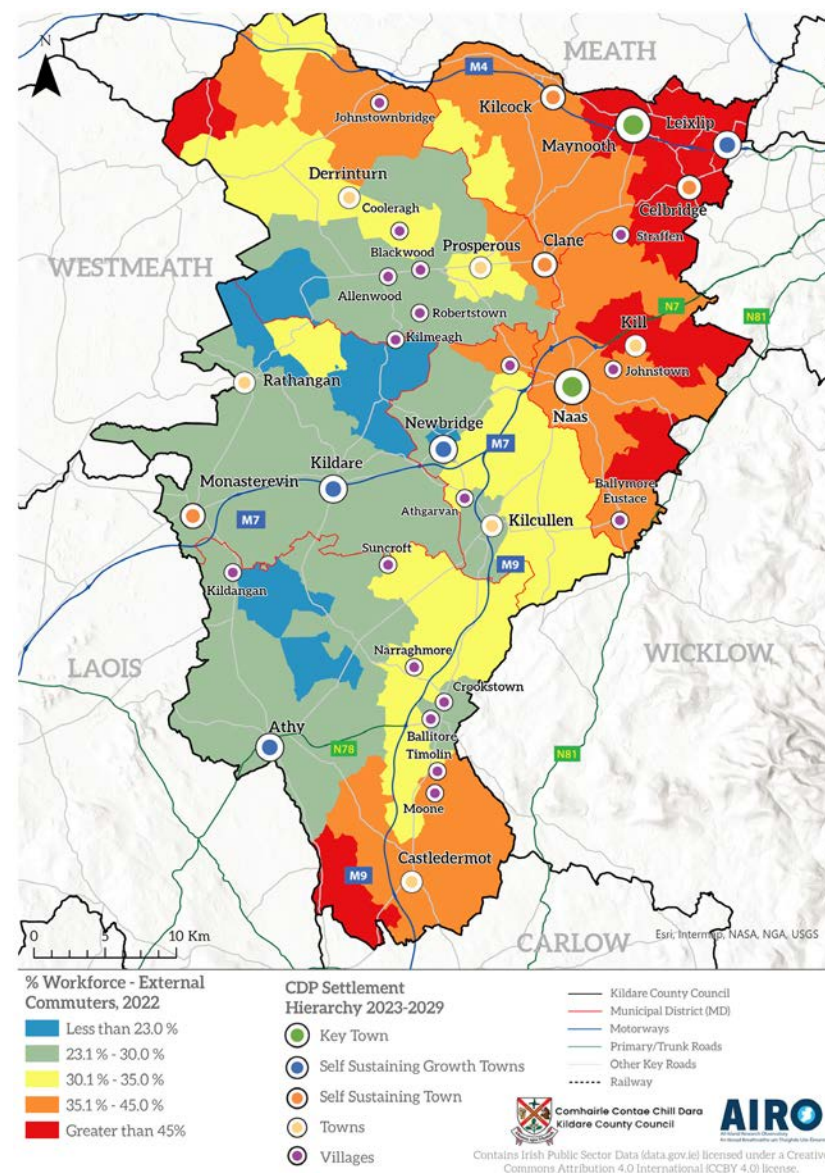


Figure 4.41 - % Workforce - Outbound Commuters, 2022

Place of Work classified as Home, 2022

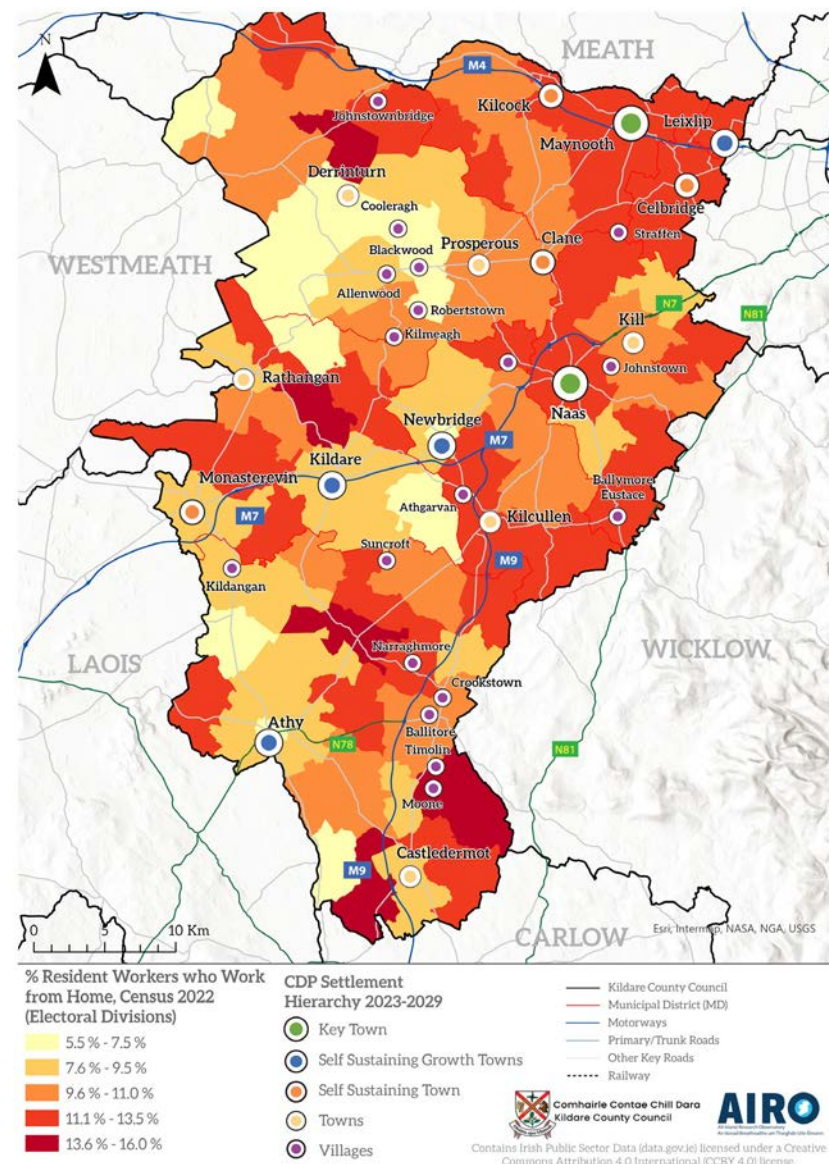
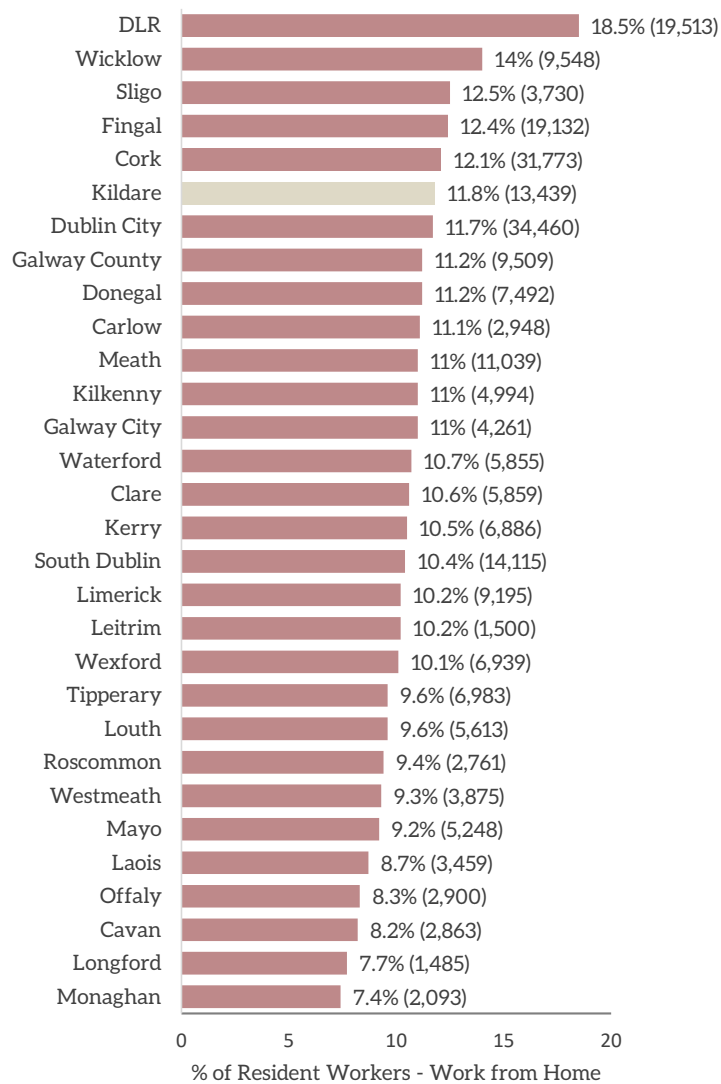


Figure 4.43 - % Resident Workers - Working from Home , 2022 (Source: CSO)

Figure 442 - % Resident Workers - Working from Home , 2022 (Source: CSO)

Resident Workers - Working from Home by Industry, 2022

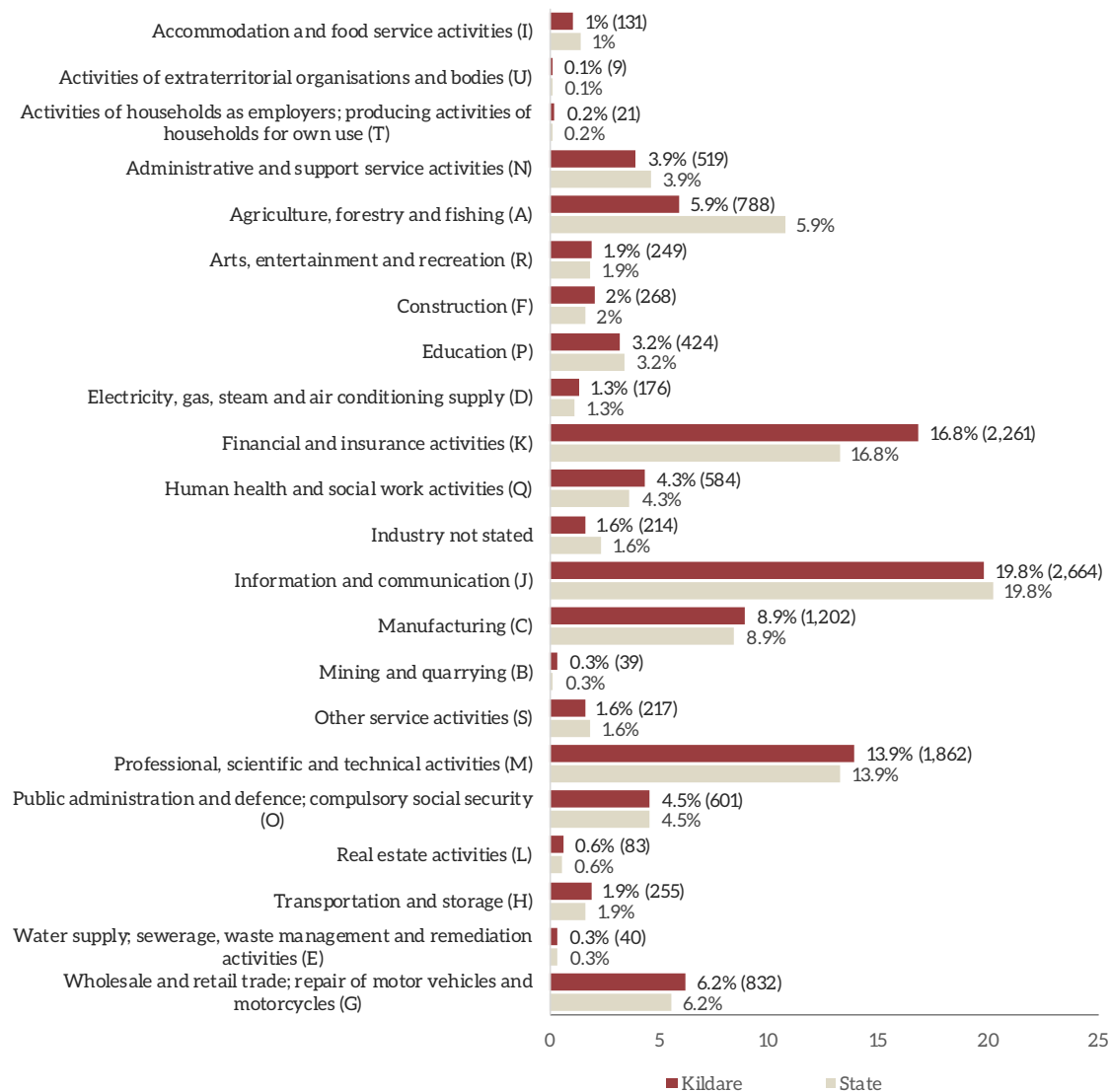


Figure 4.44 - Resident Workers - Working from Home by Industry, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Economic Profile: State Assisted Job Creation, 2022

% Local Jobs in Kildare that are within FDI Supported Companies, 2022

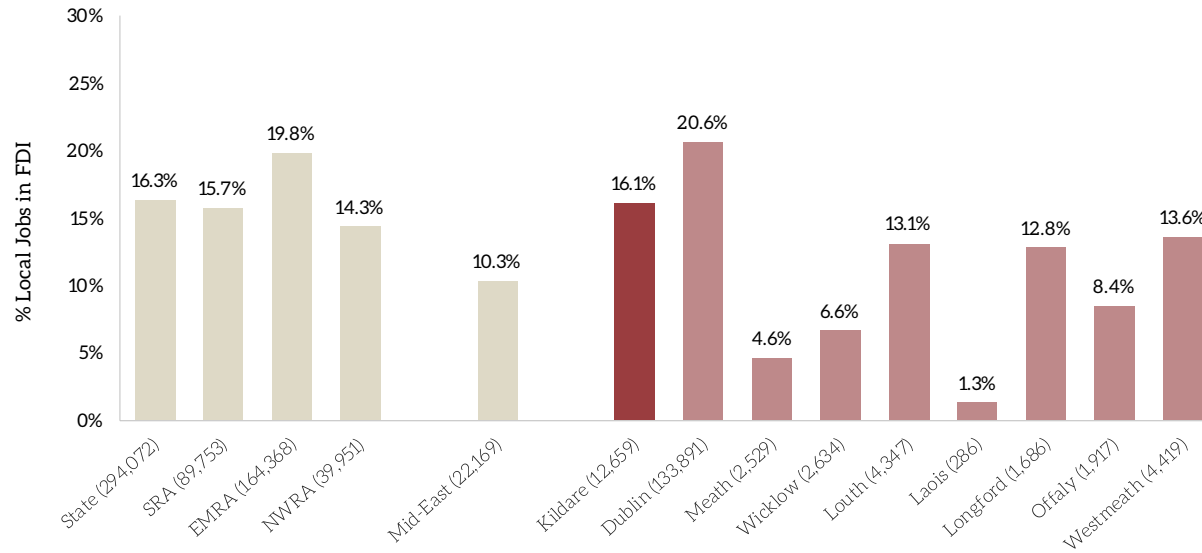


Figure 4.45 - % of jobs in FDI Supported Companies, 2022 (Source: CSO)

State Assisted: FDI and Indigenous Companies, Kildare

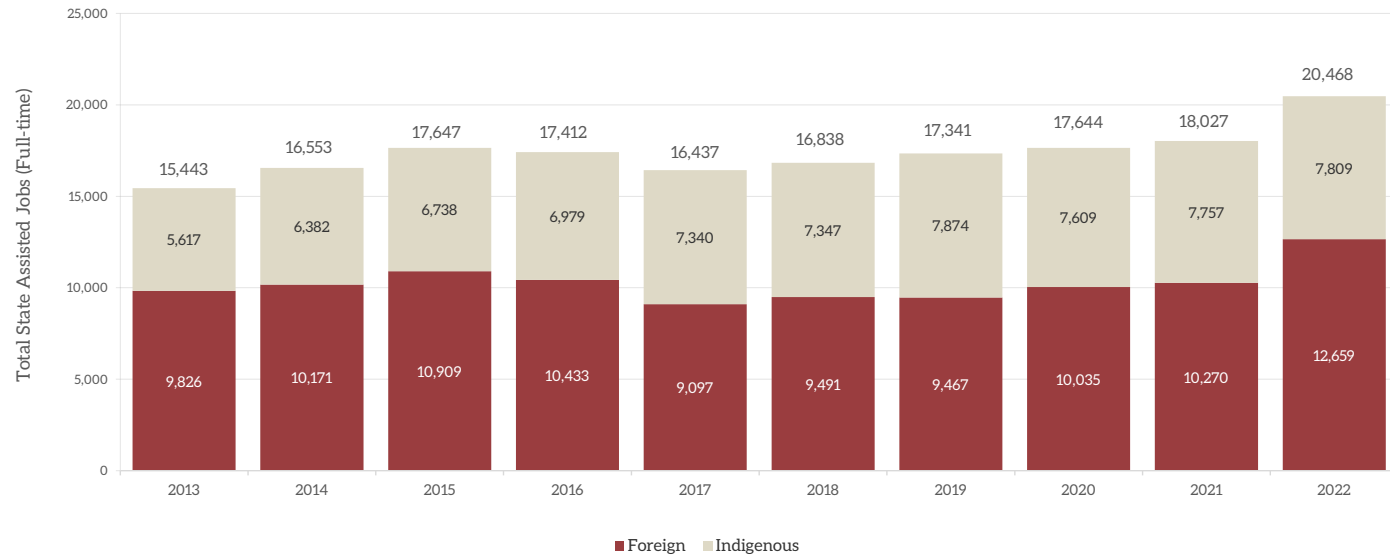


Figure 4.46 - State Assisted: FDI and Indigenous Companies, 2022 (Source: CSO)

2022 No. of LEO Clients

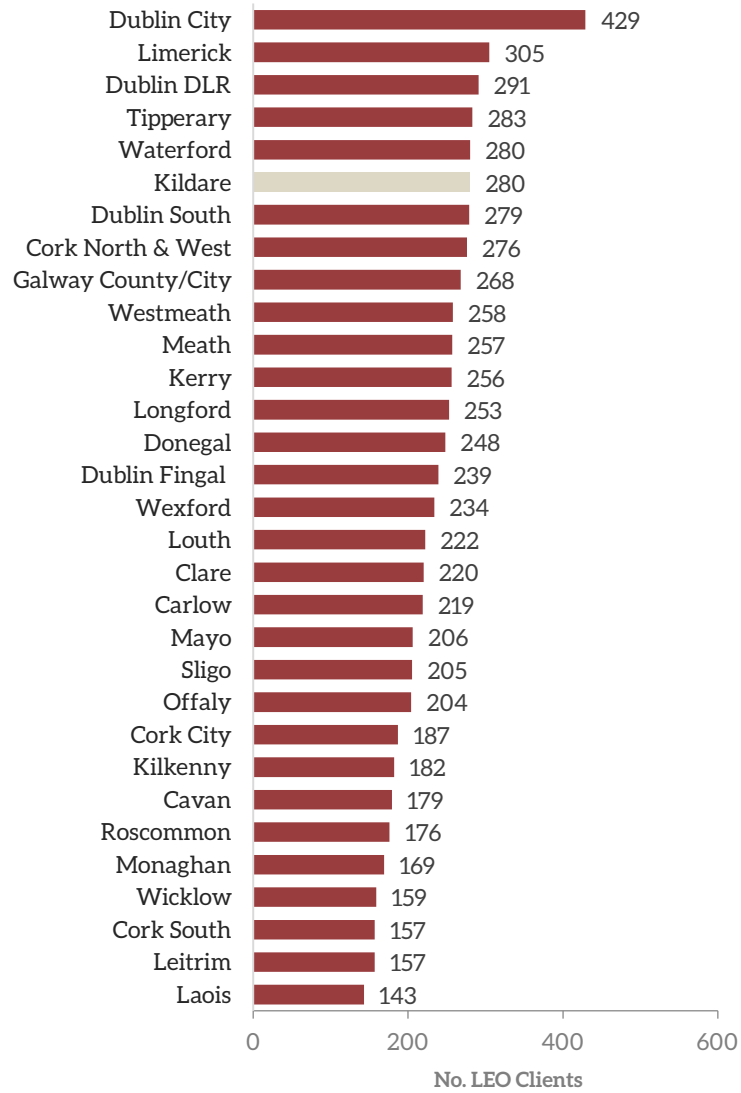


Figure 4.47 - Number of LEO Clients, 2022 (Source: LEO Impact Report)

No. of SME Jobs supported by LEO Financial Assistance, 2022

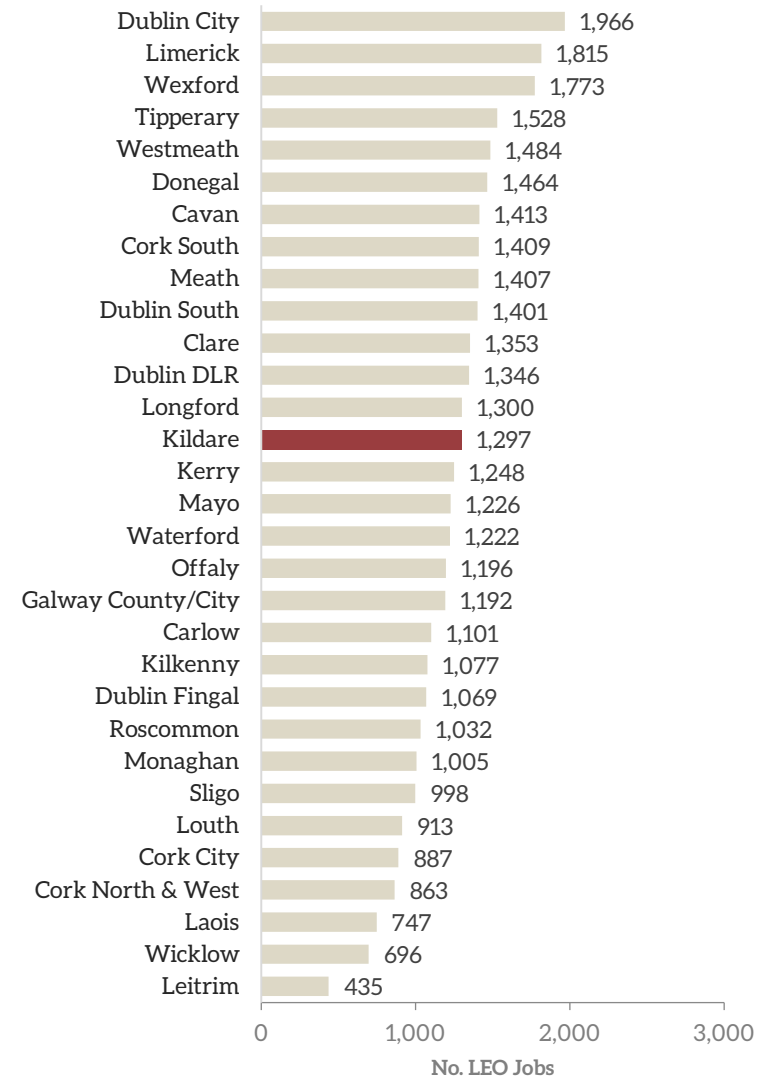


Figure 4.48 - Number of SME Jobs supported by LEO Financial Assistance, 2022 (Source: LEO Impact Report)

Active Enterprises Kildare, 2021

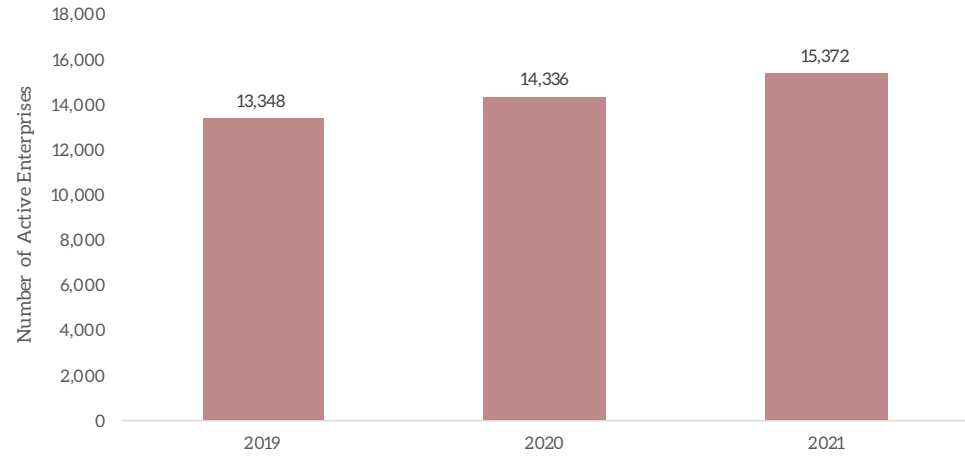


Figure 4.49 - Business Demography: Active Enterprises Kildare, 2020 (Source: CSO)

Percentage Enterprises, 2021

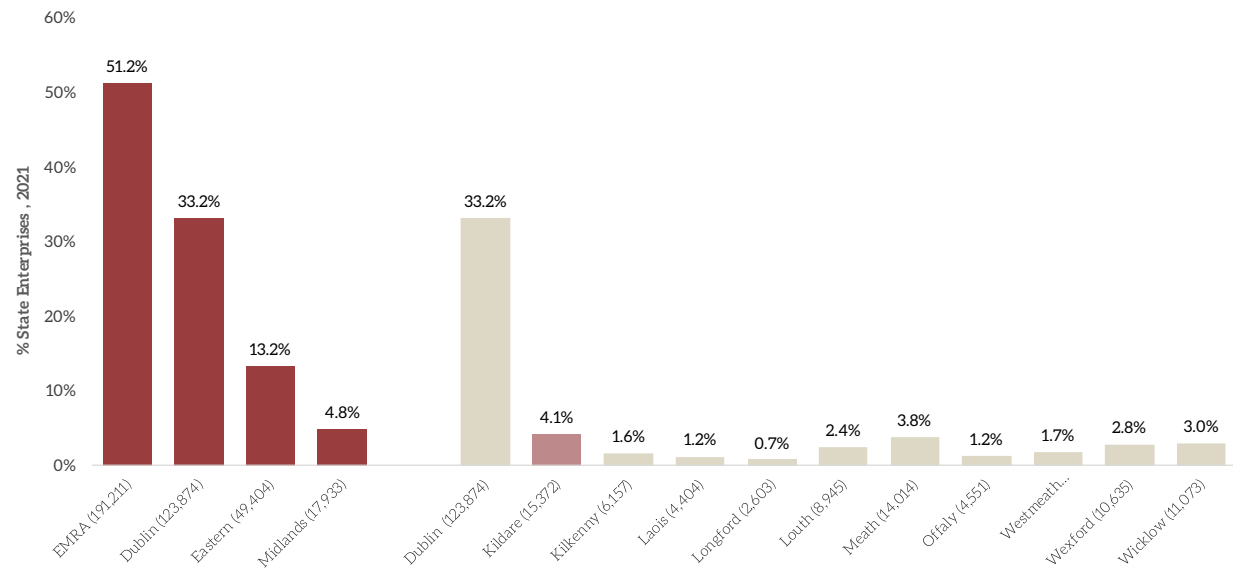


Figure 4.50 - Business Demography: % Enterprises, 2021 (Source: CSO)

Active Enterprise in Kildare by NACE Sector, 2021

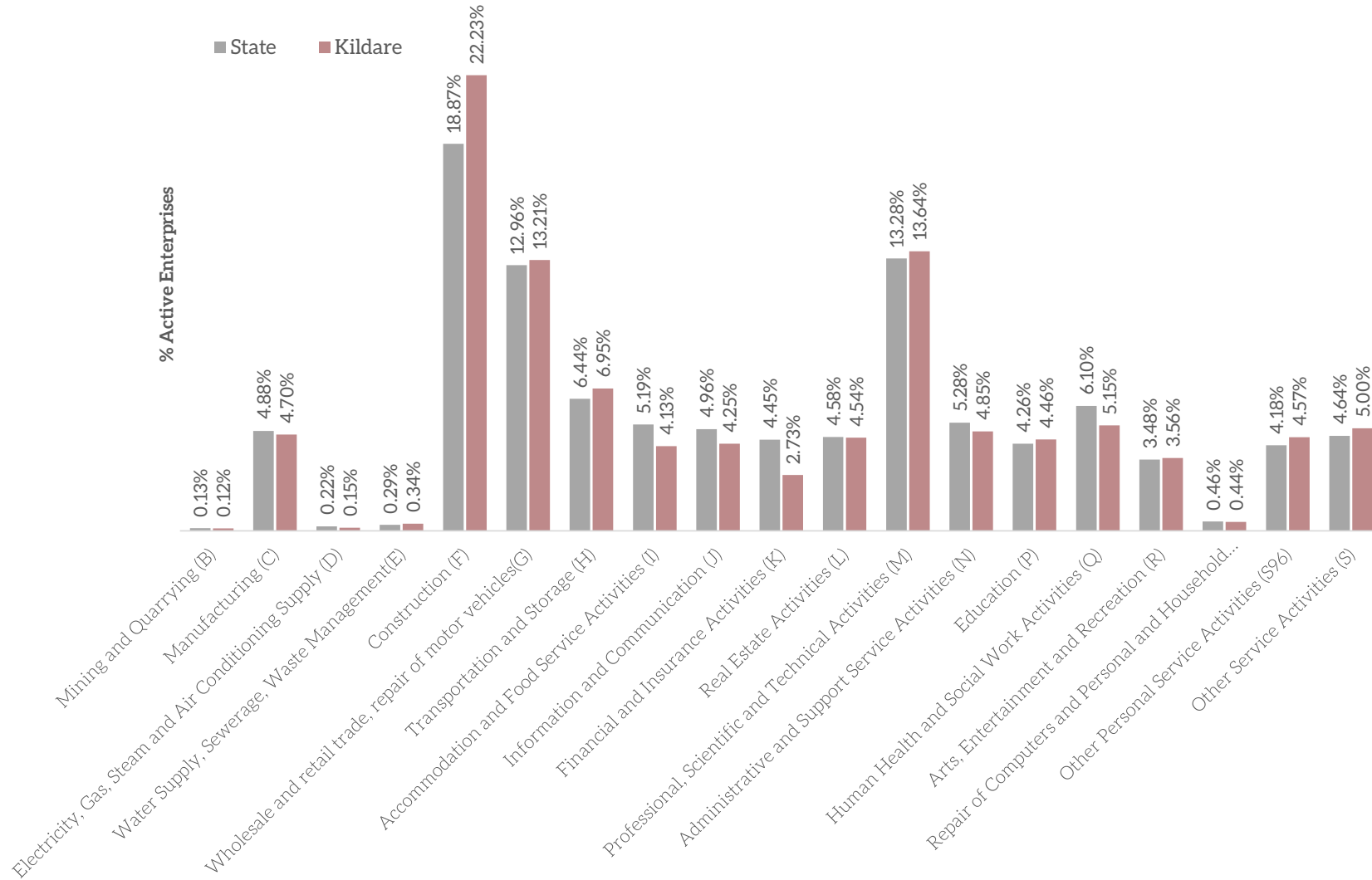


Figure 4.51 - Business Demography: Active Enterprises in Kildare by NACE Sector, 2021 (Source: CSO)

Distribution of Active Enterprises and Persons Engaged by Enterprise Size, 2021

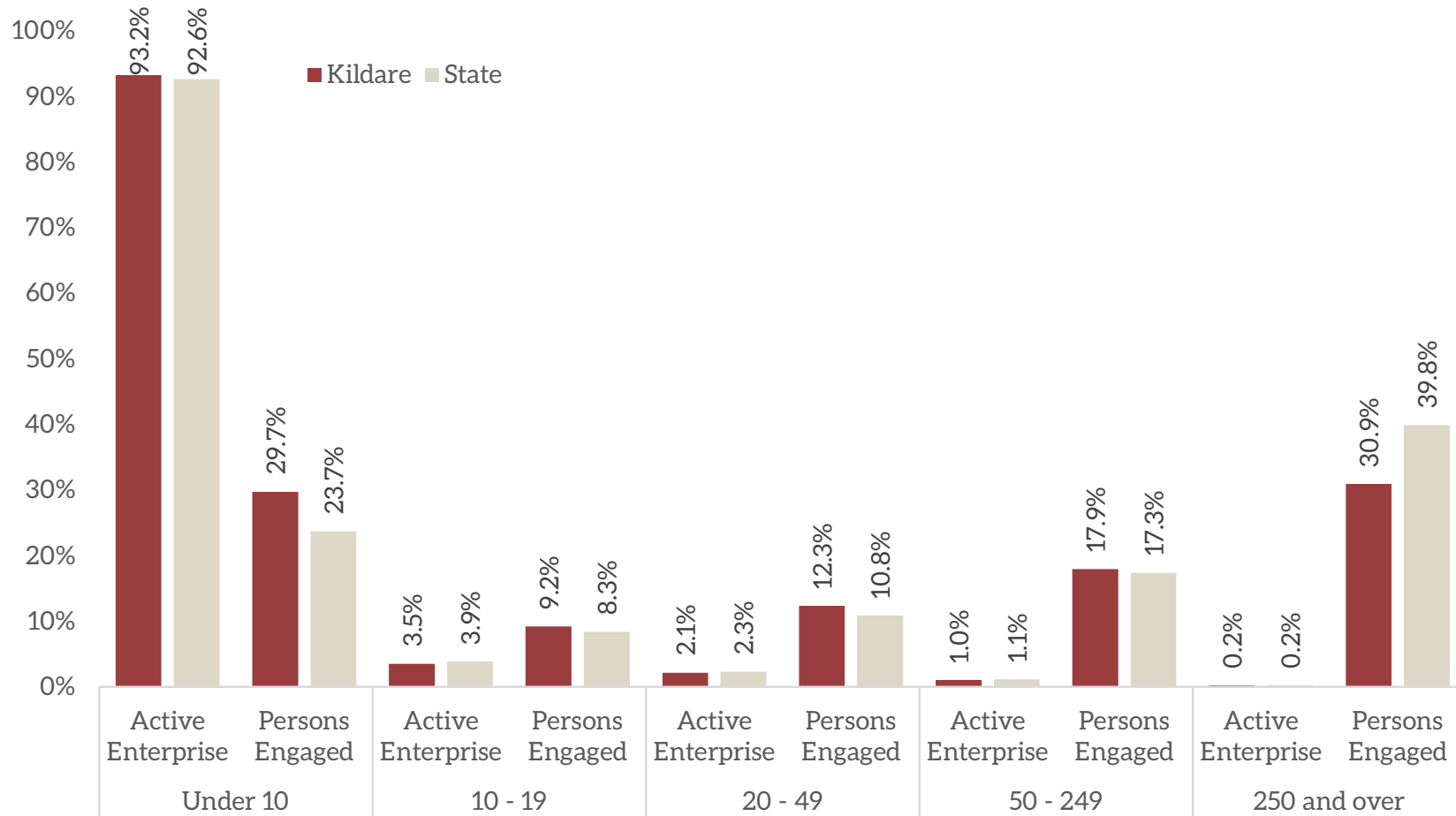


Figure 4.52 - Business Demography: Distribution of Active Enterprises and Persons Engaged by Enterprise Size, 2021 (Source: CSO)

Unemployment rate (%) (Persons 15-74) by Region, Q3 2023

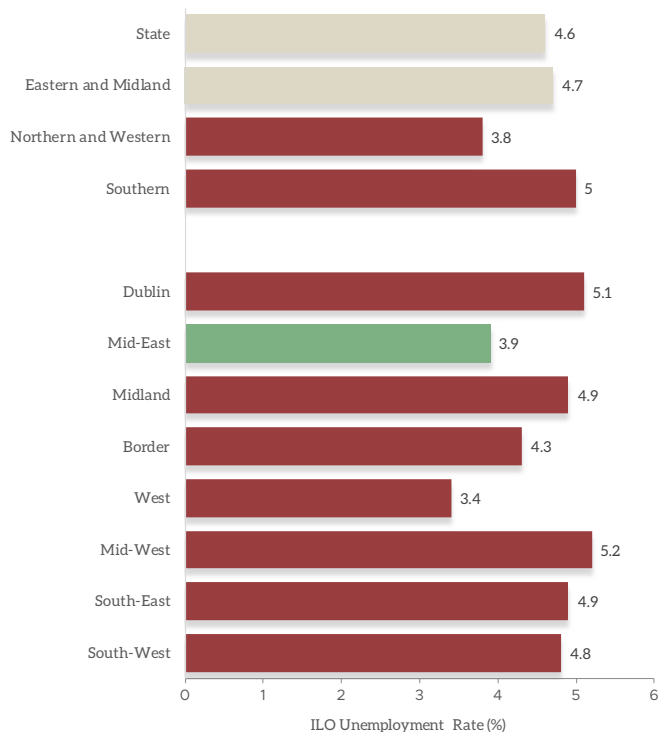


Figure 4.53 - % Unemployment by Region, Q3 2023 (Source: CSO)

ILO Unemployment rate (%) Mid-East Region, 2016-2023

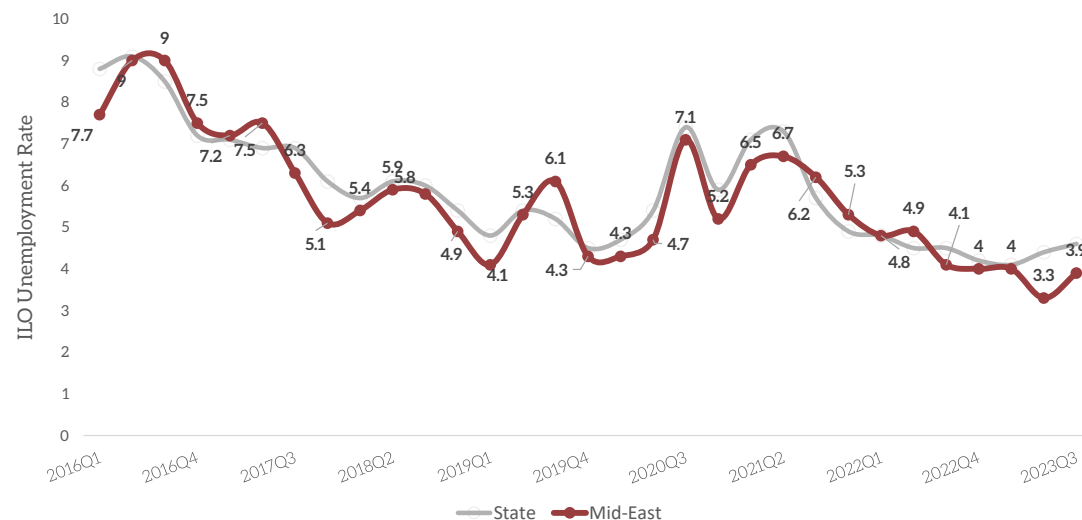


Figure 4.54 - % Unemployment, Mid-East Region, 2016-2023, (Source: CSO)

Number Unemployed ('000) (Persons aged 15-74)

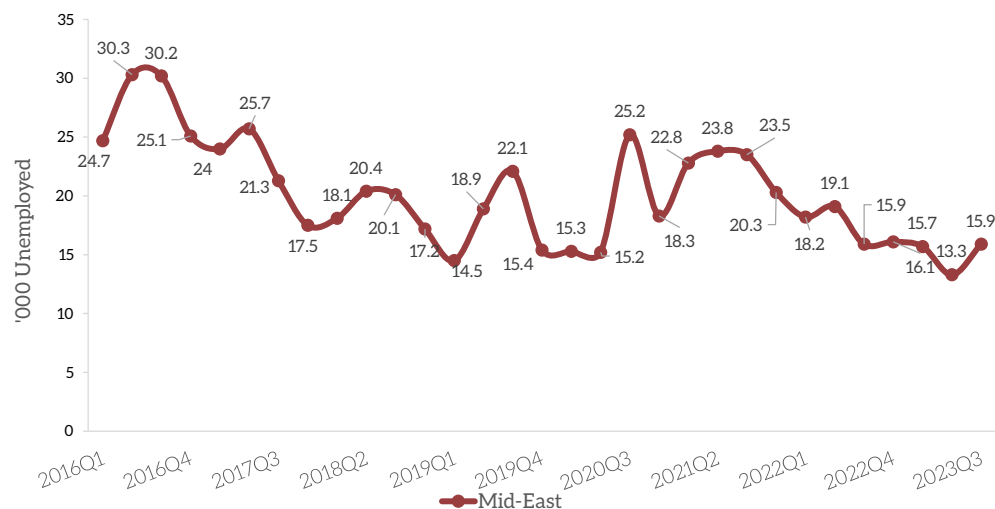


Figure 4.55 - Number Unemployed ('000), Q3 2023 (Source: CSO)

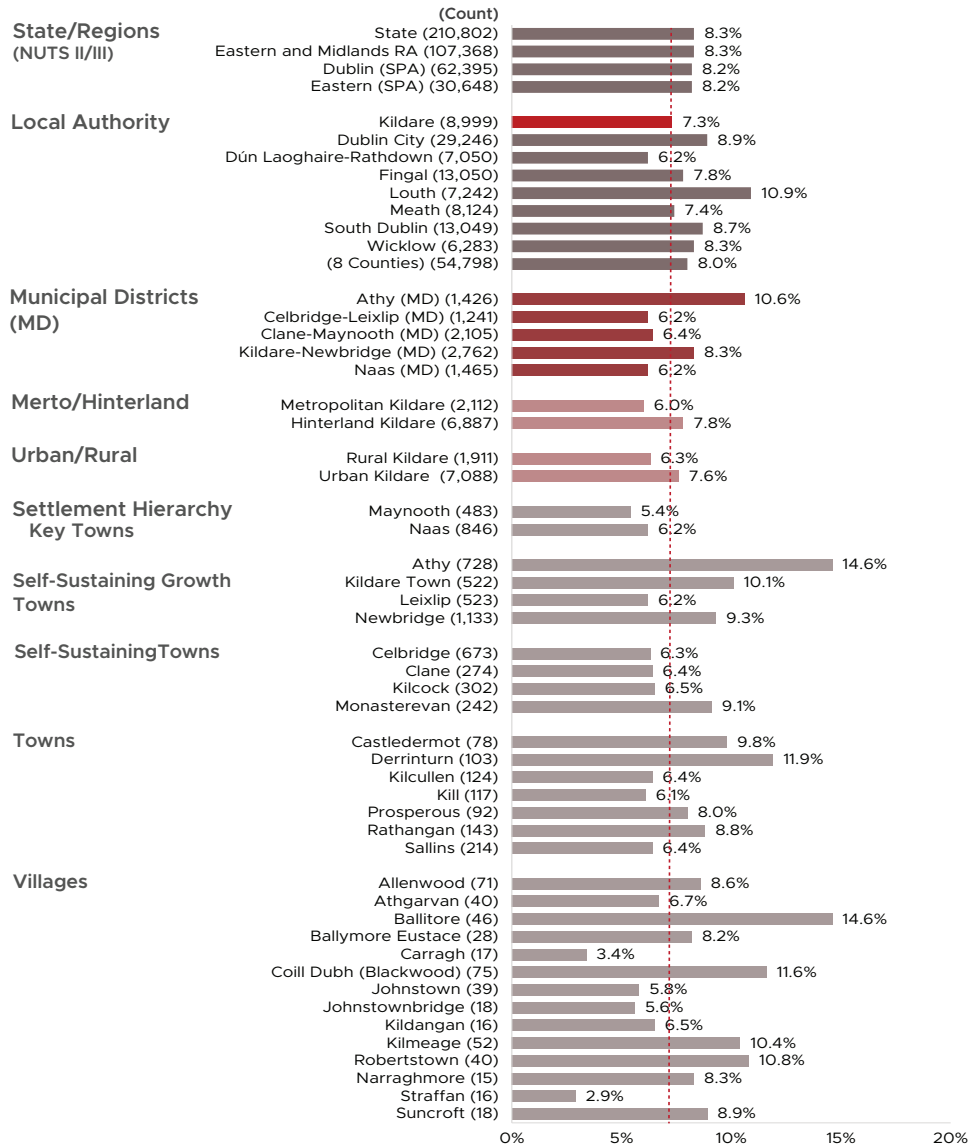


Figure 4.56 - Labour Force: Unemployed, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline: 8,999 of the Labour Force Unemployed or 7.3% of the population, 2022

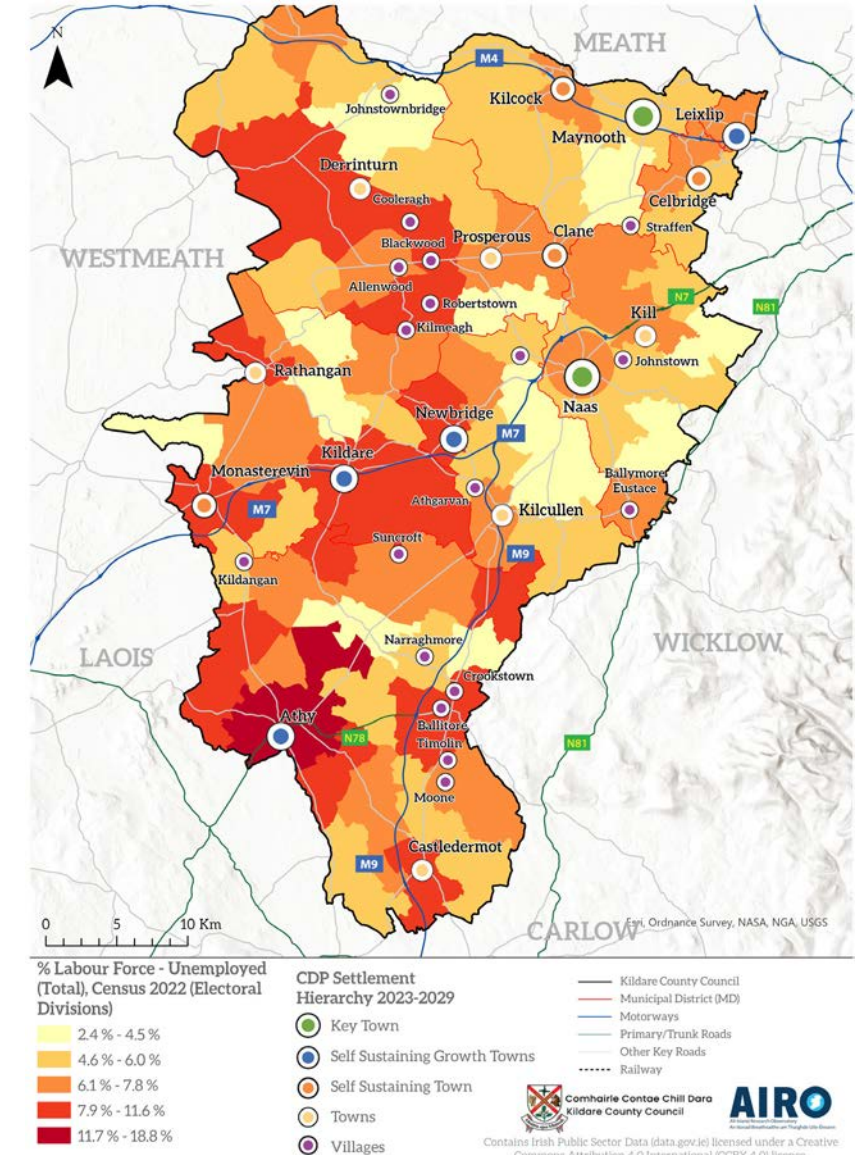
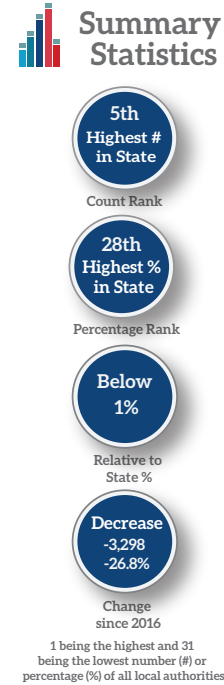


Figure 4.57 - Labour Force: Unemployed, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Economic Profile: Live Register M07, 2023

Live Register - Count Recipients by Age and Social Welfare Office, M12 2023

County Kildare as of December 2023

Under 25 Years: 603 (9.8%)

25 Years and Over: 5,579 (90.2%)

Total: 6,182

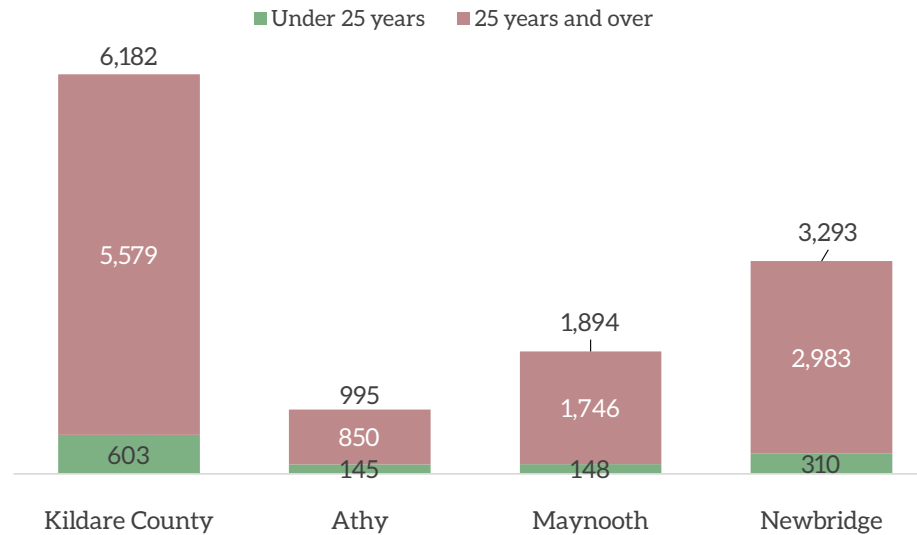


Figure 4.58 - Live Register: Count Recipients by Age and Social Welfare Office, 2023 (Source: CSO)

Timeline of Live Register Recipients, 2015 to 2023

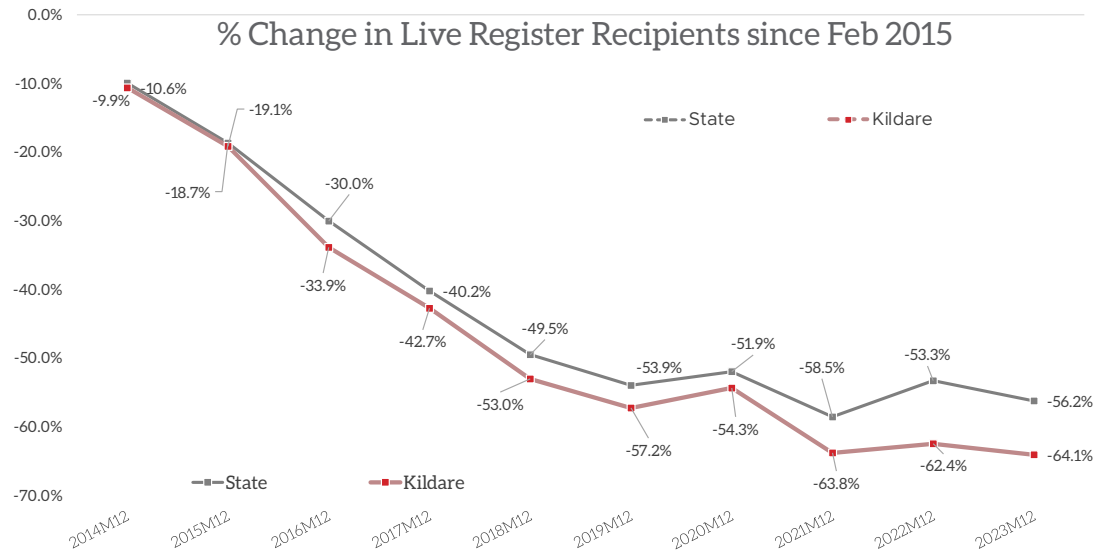


Figure 4.59 - Live Register: Timeline of Recipients, 2015-2023 (Source: CSO)

Economic Profile: Median Gross Household Incomes, 2016

Median Gross Household Income, 2016

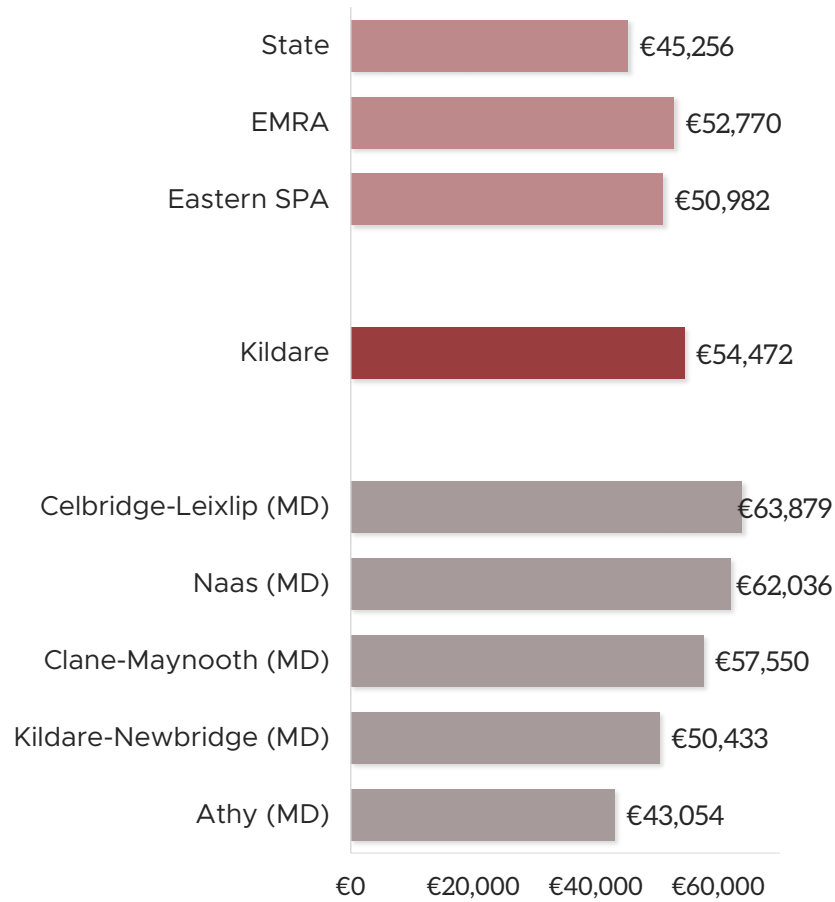
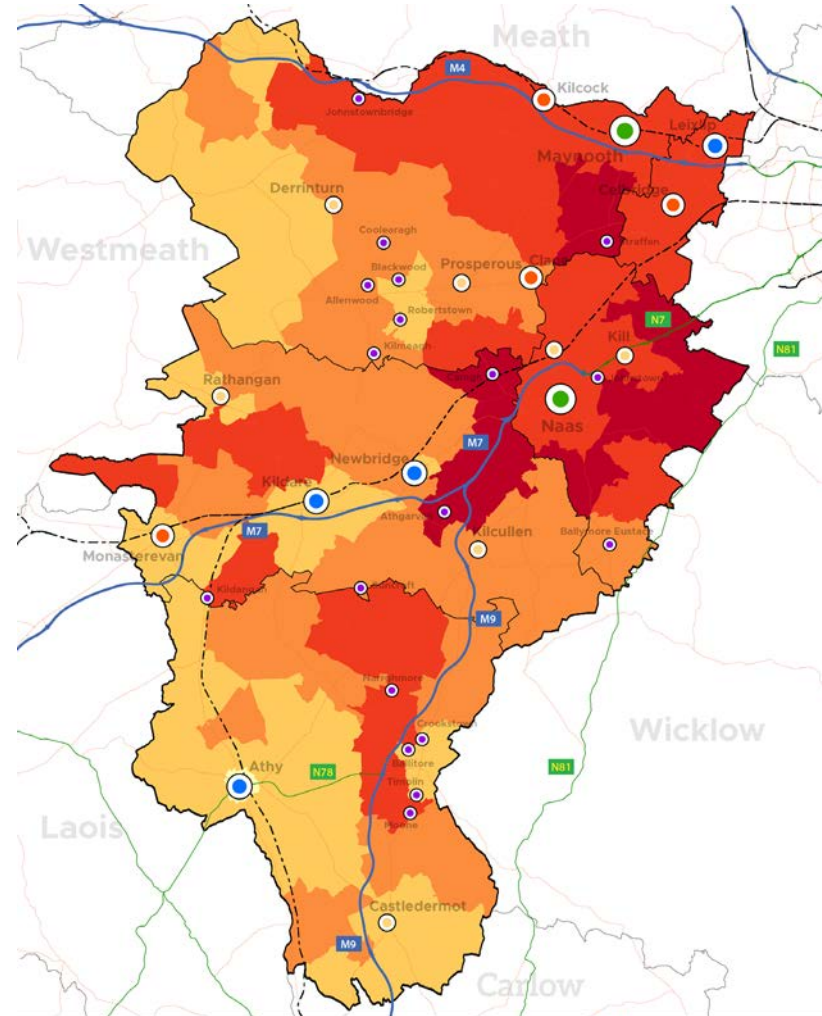


Figure 4.60 - Median Gross Household Incomes, 2016 (Source: CSO)



Geographical Profile of Incomes, 2016

- Less than €34,000
- €34,000 to €46,000
- €46,000 to €56,500
- €56,500 to €68,000
- Greater than €68,000

Settlement Hierarchy CDP 2023 - 2029

- Key Town
- Self Sustaining Growth Towns
- Self Sustaining Towns
- Towns
- Villages

Kildare County Council
 © Ordnance Survey Ireland/Government of Ireland
 © OpenStreetMap Contributors
 Data Source: CSO, AIRO
 Produced by: All Ireland Research Observatory (AIRO)

0 2.5 5 10 Km
1:275,000

Figure 4.61 - Median Gross Household Incomes, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Economic Profile: Median Gross Household Income (Social Welfare), 2016

Household Median Gross Income

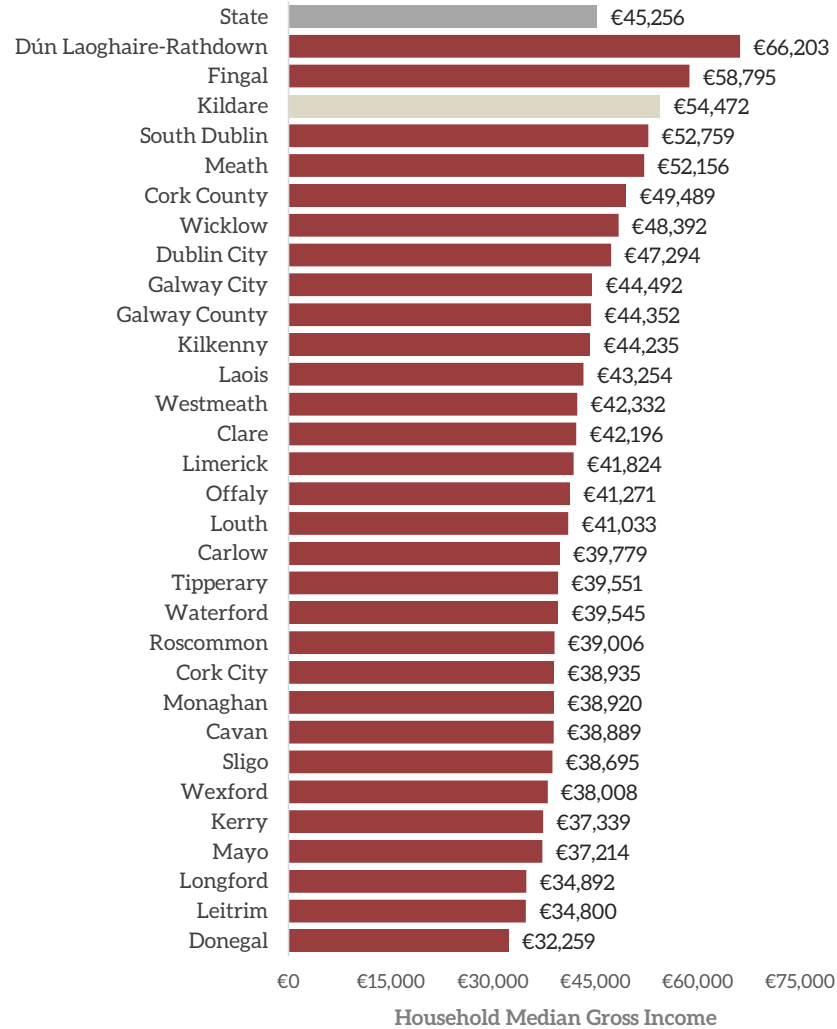


Figure 4.62 - Household Median Gross Income, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Proportion of Households Working Age, Social Welfare Majority Income

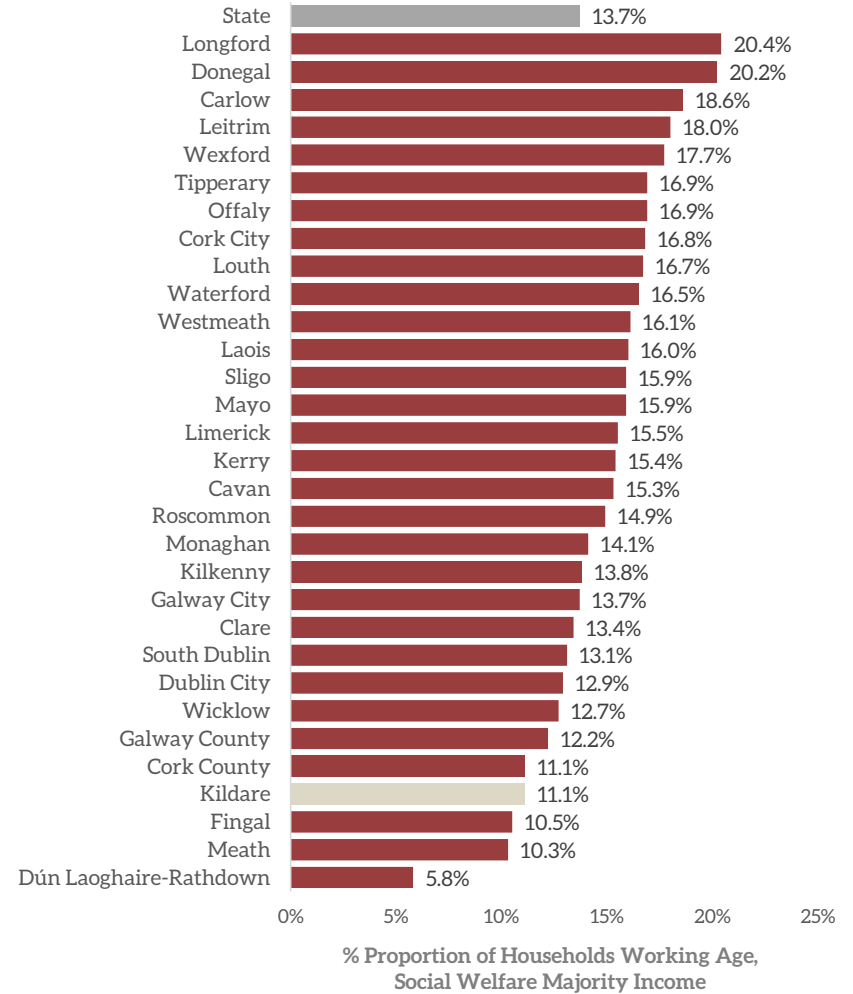


Figure 4.63- % Proportion of Household Working Age, Social Welfare Majority Income, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Economic Profile: Median Gross Household Income (Pension & Rent), 2016

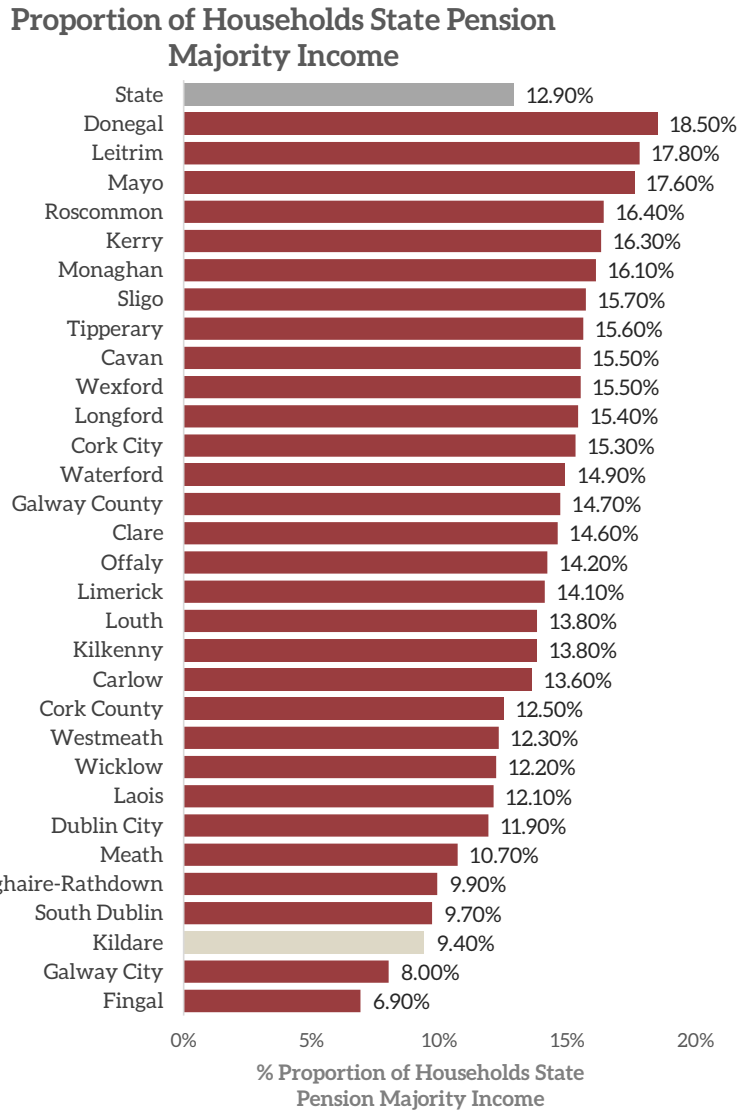


Figure 4.64 - % Proportion of Households State Pension Majority Income, 2016 (Source: CSO)

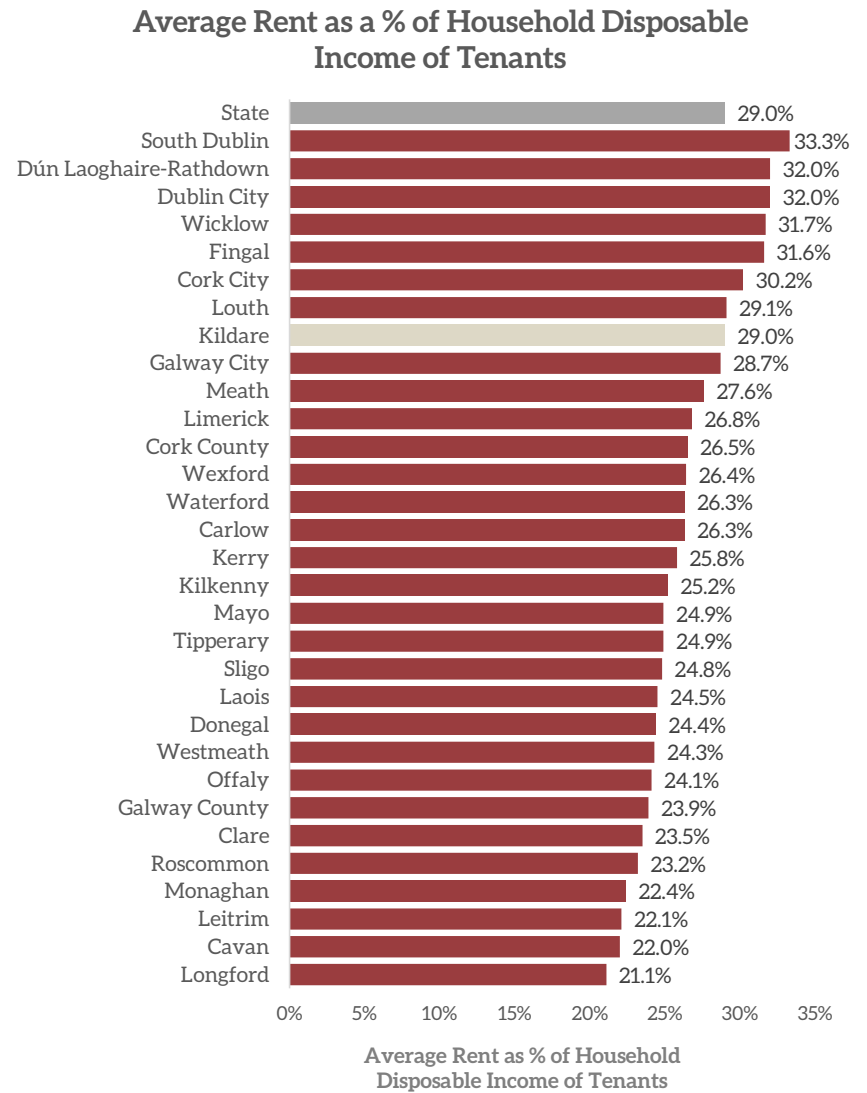


Figure 4.65 - Average Rent as a % of Household Disposable Income of Tenants, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Economic Profile: Disposable Income per Person, 2020

Disposable Income by LA, 2020

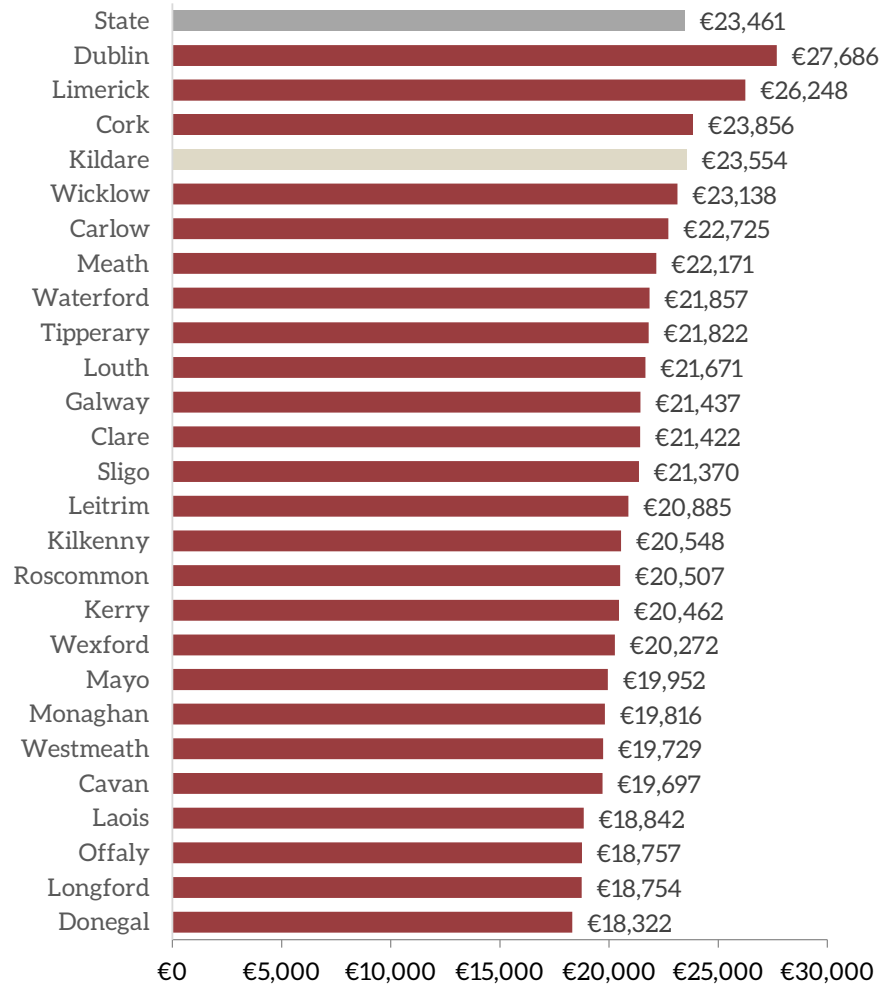


Figure 4.66 - Disposable Income per Person, 2020 (Source: CSO)

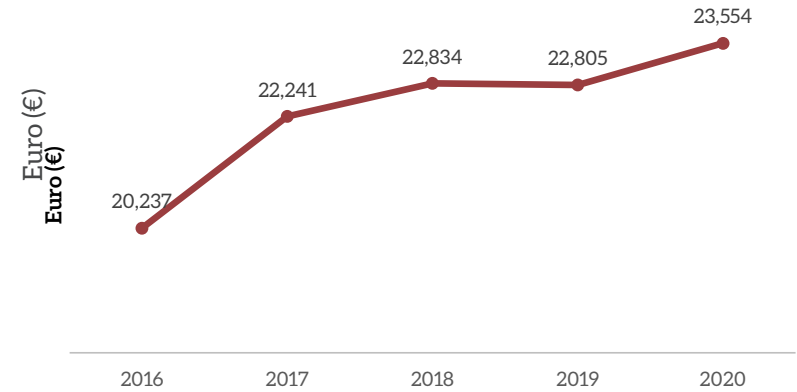


Figure 4.67 - Kildare County Disposable Income per Person, Time Series 2016-2020 (Source: CSO)

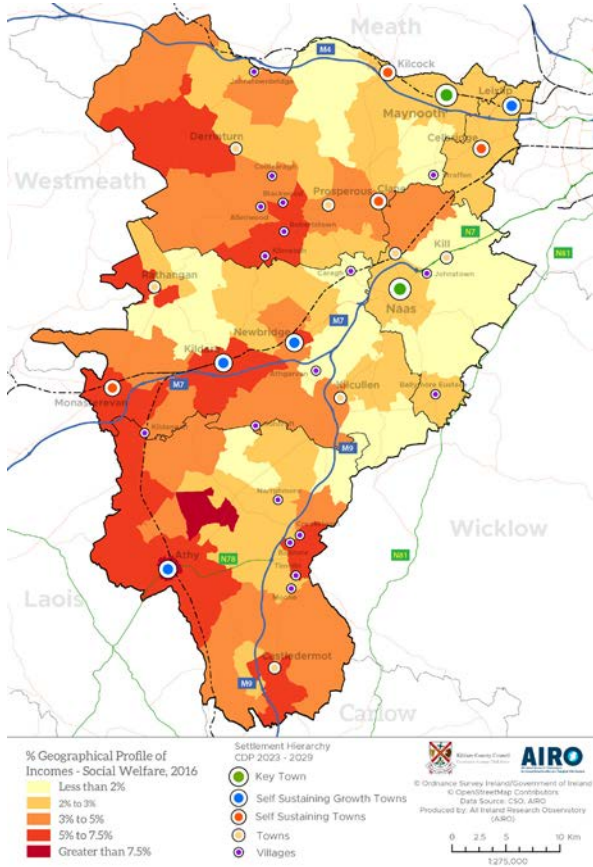


Figure 4.68 - Geographical Profile of Incomes: Social Welfare, 2016 (Source: CSO)

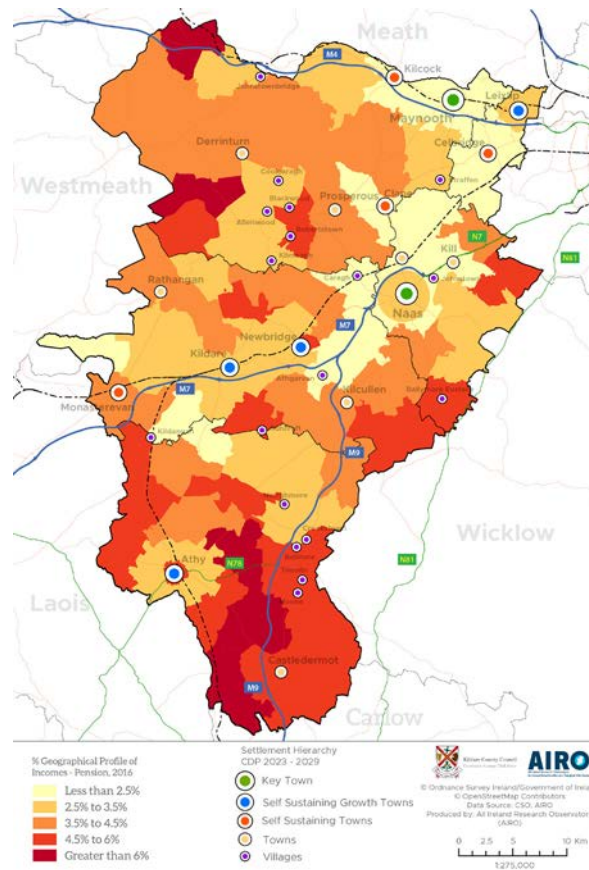


Figure 4.69 - Geographical Profile of Incomes: Pension, 2016 (Source: CSO)

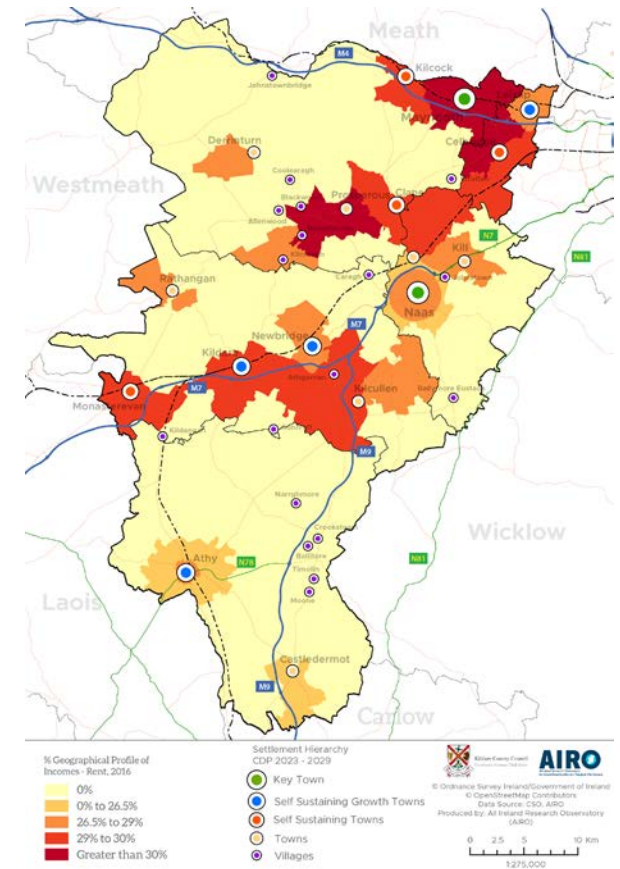


Figure 4.70 - Geographical Profile of Incomes: Rent, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Headline:
70,349 (85.2%) of households have access to broadband, 2022

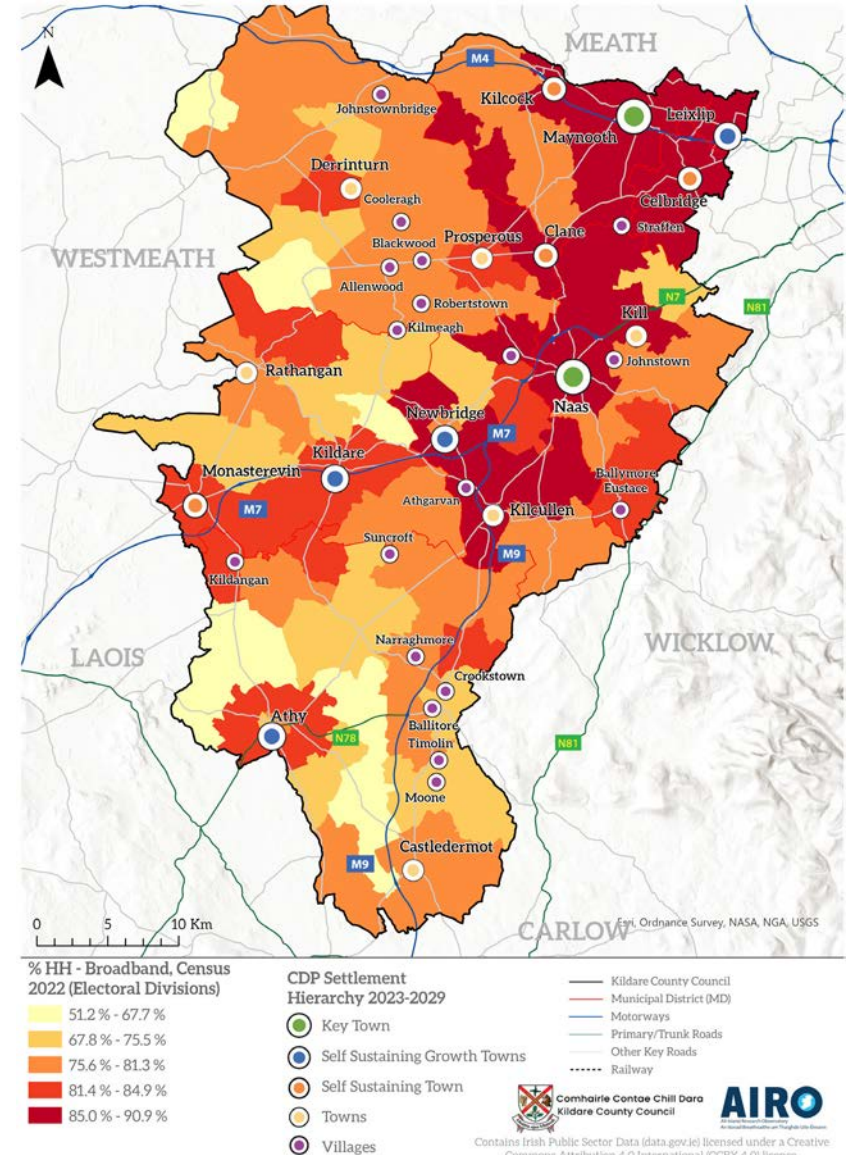
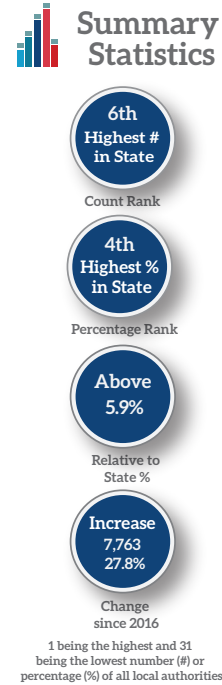
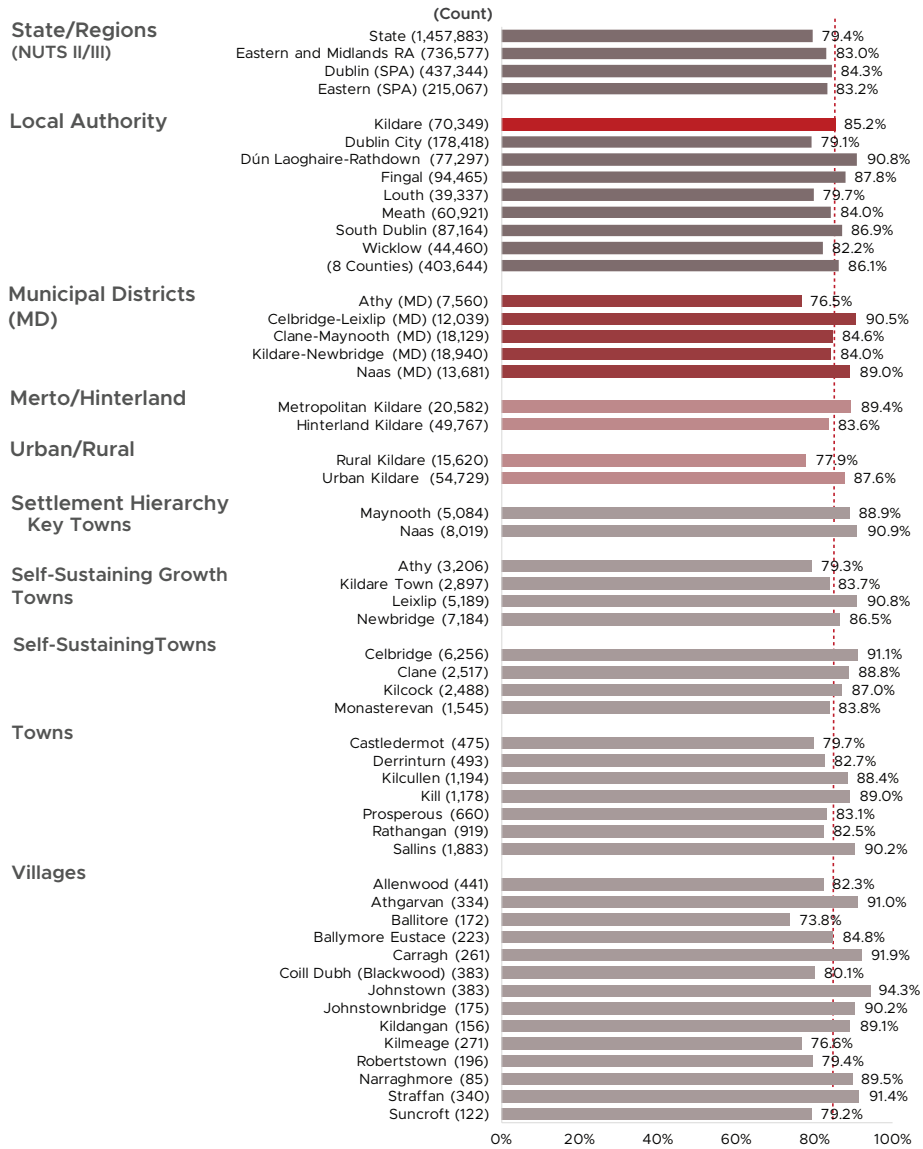


Figure 4.71 - Households with Broadband, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Figure 4.72 - Households with Broadband, 2022 (Source: CSO)

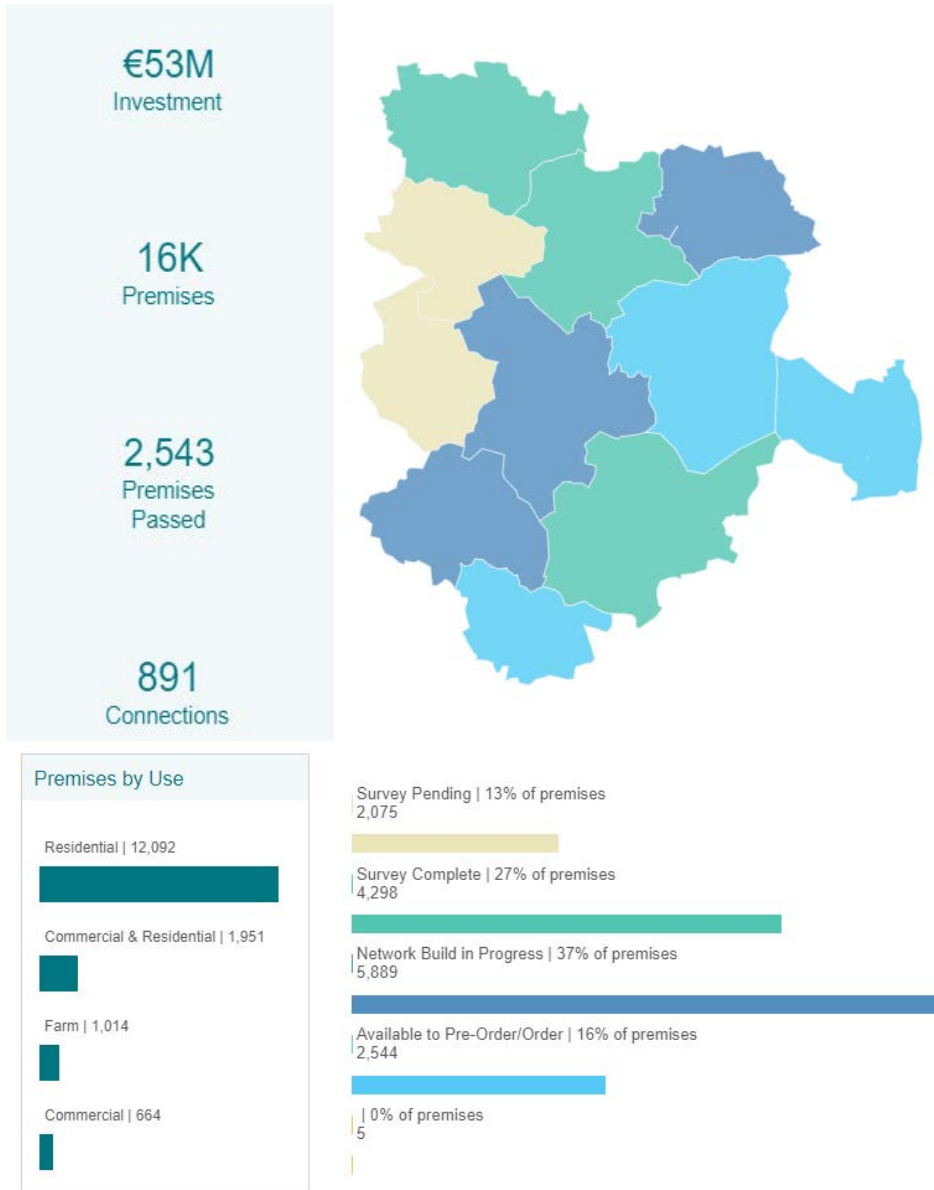


Figure 4.73 - National Broadband Plan: Intervention Areas, Q3 2022

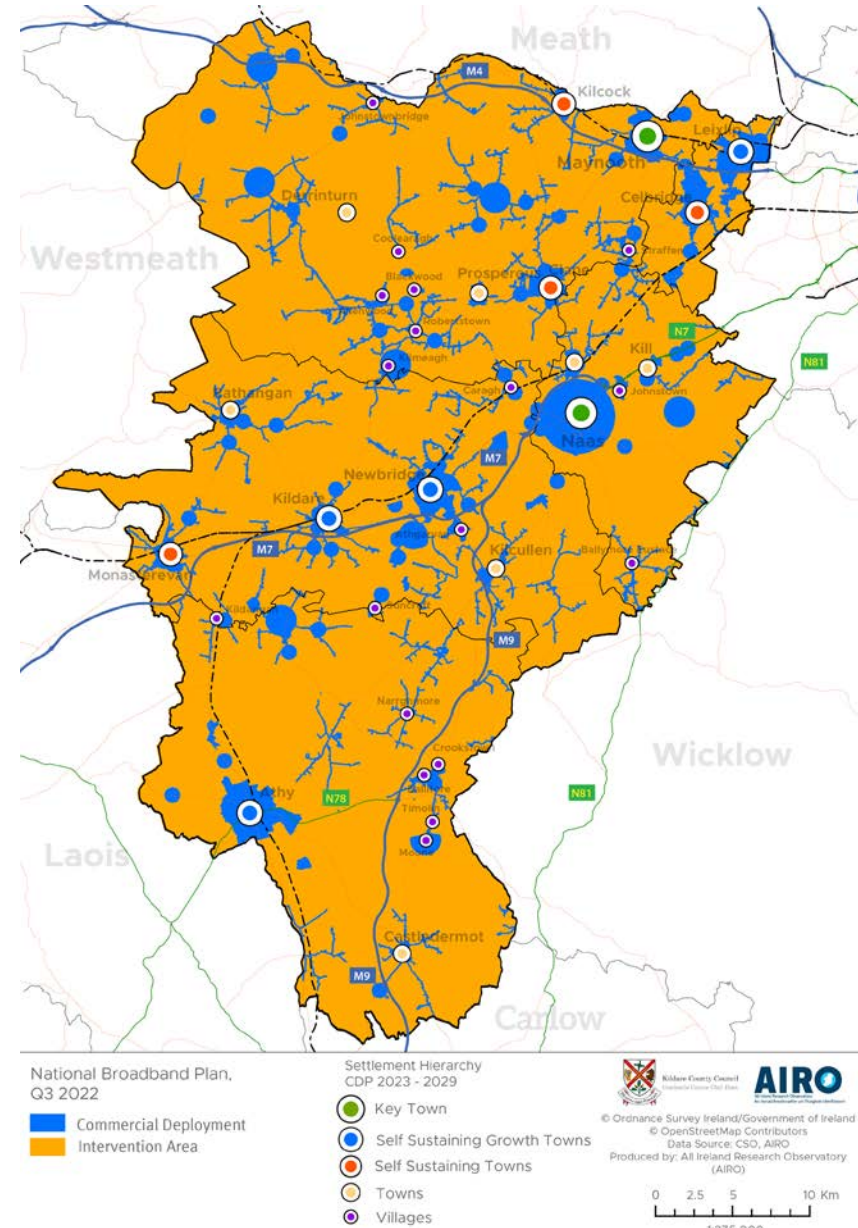


Figure 4.74 - National Broadband Plan, Q3 2022



Comhairle Contae Chill Dara
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