

Kildare Census 2022 Profile

Socio Economic













Kildare Census 2022 Profile Socio Ecomomic

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Key Facts

- Based on the results from Census 2022, just over eleven percent (11.4%) of County Kildare's resident population has a nationality other than Irish:
- As of October 2023, there were 1,772 Ukrainian arrivals registered as residing in County Kildare. Most of those who have come to the county, from the Ukraine, are resident in more urban local electoral areas especially in the Naas, Maynooth and Newbridge LEAs. The Naas LEA (527) accounts for nearly thirty percent of the total number of Ukrainians in the county;
- The county's Traveller population is concentrated in particular clusters generally in the peripheries of towns. According to the Kildare County Council Annual Traveller Survey the number of Traveller families in the county has increased from 242 in 2016 to 379 in 2022. Approximately seventy percent of these families are living in standard housing, HAP and Private Rented, and Approved Housing Body housing. Just over seven percent of families are living in halting sites or in roadside accommodation;
- In Kildare, the number of people who identified as Black or Black Irish was 4,375 or 1.8% of the population and there were 7,723 people who identified as Asian or Asian Irish (3.1% of the population);
- County Kildare recorded a score of +3.1 on the Pobal HP Index of Affluence and Deprivation the fourth highest affluence score of any local authority area in Ireland. The most disadvantaged parts of the county are in the peripheral north-west (significant pockets of disadvantage) and south of the county in areas close to Athy the most disadvantaged SAs in the county. A number of Kildare SAs in Athy West Urban, Monasterevan, Newbridge and Kildare are amongst the most disadvantaged SAs in the country;
- In total, a population of 21,270 or just over eight percent of the population in County Kildare are classed as being disadvantaged. At the MD level, the Athy MD is the only MD in the county that is classed as 'marginally below average'. Within the Athy MD, nearly a fifth of the population (19.5%) are residing in areas classed as being disadvantaged;
- The proportion of families (with children aged less than 15 years of age) headed by a lone parent (15.6%) is lower than the corresponding proportion across the State (18.6%). However, there are a number of areas in Kildare where the rate is well above the State average such as Athy (31.3%), Derrinturn (26.1%) and Kilmeague (33.1%). While the number of lone parents in Kildare has declined by 6.5% since 2016, the number of lone parents in Kildare is still significant with a total of 4,482 residing in the county;
- Adult families (i.e. families where the eldest child was 20 years or over) were the most prevalent family cycle type in 2022, at 26.4% of all family units in the county (increased by nearly a quarter (22.8%) or an additional 3,163 adult families since 2016.). Retired family cycle units made up 9.7% of all families in Kildare, up by forty percent since 2016 (+1,806 families) this is reflective of the increasing age of the resident population.

Citizenship

In Census 2016, people were asked to indicate their nationality. In Census 2022, the question was changed to 'What is your country of citizenship?'. This question is used to collect data on the number of people with Irish, non-Irish citizenship and dual citizenship (both Irish and non-Irish). Based on the results from Census 2022, just over eleven percent (11.4%) of County Kildare's resident population has a nationality other than Irish. This proportion is below the corresponding values across the State and a number of urban local authorities in the Eastern and Midland Region Assembly - with both Dublin and Fingal having rates above seventeen percent.

Within the county, the highest number of non-Irish nationals are citizens from Poland (2.3% or 5,586), the UK (1.3% or 3,177), Romania (1.2% or 3,007), India (0.75% or 1,820) and Lithuania (0.6% or 1,527). Kildare is a truly diverse county with high numbers of citizens (>150) from more than twenty-five other countries;

The areas with the highest proportions of non-Irish nationals are Maynooth (18.7%), Kilcock (16.5%), Newbridge (16%) and Sallins (15.3%). There is a major contrast between rates in urban areas (13.6%) and rural areas (5.1%) in Kildare. Across the Kildare MDs, highest rates are in the Naas MD (12.9%). The Athy MD has a much lower rate at 8.6%.

The Temporary Protection Directive (2001/55 EC) was activated on the 04 March 2022 by EU Council Decision EU 2022/382, to provide immediate protection in EU countries for people displaced by the Russian invasion of Ukraine that began on 24 February 2022. As of October 2023 there were 96,338 Personal Public Service Numbers (PPSNs) given to arrivals from Ukraine, under the Temporary Protection Directive. Within Kildare, a total of 1,772 or under two percent of the national total are currently residing in the county. This is one of the lowest rates in the State. Most of those who have come to the county, from Ukraine, are resident in more urban local electoral areas – especially in the Naas, Maynooth and Newbridge LEAs. The Naas LEA (527) accounts for nearly thirty percent of the total number of Ukrainians in the county – this is approximately 1% of resident population in the LEA. In contrast, some LEAs across the State have rates in excel of ten percent (Ennistymon in Clare and Kenmare in Kerry).

Ethnicity

According to Census 2022, there are just over 929 Irish Travellers resident in Kildare. They comprise 0.4% of the resident population, which is lower than the equivalent values for the State and the EMRA Region. Within the county, the Traveller population is concentrated in particular settlements, rather than being dispersed across the county.

The county's Traveller population is concentrated in particular clusters – generally in the peripheries of towns. According to the Kildare County

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Council Annual Traveller Survey the number of Traveller families in the county has increased from 242 in 2016 to 379 in 2022. Approximately seventy percent of these families are living in standard housing, HAP and Private Rented, and Approved Housing Body housing. Just over seven percent of families are living in halting sites or in roadside accommodation.

The question on ethnic group or background was updated for Census 2022 with new response categories added including Roma, Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi and Arab. The change to the question means that some categories are not directly comparable with the previous census results. In Kildare, the number of people who identified as Black or Black Irish was 4,375 or 1.8% of the population and there were 7,723 people who identified as Asian or Asian Irish (3.1% of the population). Both of these ethnic groups are primarily concentrated in urban settlements across the county such as Maynooth, Naas, Kilcock, Athy and Sallins.

Pobal HP Deprivation Index

Based on the Pobal HP Deprivation Index (Relative Scores) for 2022, Kildare as a whole is the 4th most affluent local authority in the country with a score of 3.1 (marginally above average). This relative score for 2022 (4th affluent), is higher than the overall ranking from 2016 (5th most affluent). However, there are still a wide range of pockets of disadvantage across the country and 78 of the 807 Small Areas in Kildare are classed as being disadvantaged, very disadvantaged or extremely disadvantaged. As such, a total of 8.5% of the population in Kildare (21,270) are residing in areas classed as being disadvantaged.

There is a very clear spatial pattern with the most affluent areas in close proximity to Naas and in the Maynooth-Celbridge areas. The most disadvantaged parts of the county are in the peripheral west and south of the county in areas close to Athy. A number of Kildare SAs in Athy West Urban, Monasterevan, Newbridge and Kildare are amongst the most disadvantaged SAs in the country.

At the MD level, the Athy MD stands out as the only MD in the county that is classed as 'marginally below average'. Within the Athy MD, nearly a fifth of the population (19.5%) are residing in areas classed as being disadvantaged. The Newbridge-Kildare MD is marginally lower with 15.6% of the resident population living in areas classed as being disadvantaged.

A number of settlements in Kildare in classified as 'affluent' (scores >10) – Maynooth, Carragh, Johnstown and Staffan. Of the larger towns in the county, Athy and Kildare Town are classed 'marginally below average' whereas Leixlip, Celbridge and Clane are 'marginally above average'. Highest concentrations of disadvantage are in Small Areas in the settlements of Athy, Newbridge, Kildare Town and Monasterevan. Level of disadvantage are also evident in smaller rural settlements such as Blackwood, Kilmeague, Suncroft, Castledermot, Allenwood, Robertstown and Ballitore.

Childcare

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On Census Night 2022, there were approximately fifty-three thousand children aged under 15 in the Kildare. Of these children, a third (33.3% or 17,772) were in childcare. A question on, the type of childcare they were in and the weekly hours they were being cared for was included in the census for the first time.

In Kildare, a crèche or a similar facility was the most common form of childcare (6,757 or 38%), followed by an unpaid relative or family member (4,725 or 27%). The question on childcare included information on the number of hours spent in childcare per week. Just under two-thirds of children in childcare spent up to 20 hours per week in care (62%). Almost one in six spent 31 hours or more per week in childcare. The three broad age cohorts used when analysing census childcare data are: pre-school (0 to 4 years), primary school (5 to 12 years) and secondary school (13 to 14 years). Primary school children were most likely to be in some type of childcare (51%), nearly forty-five percent (44.9%) of children aged 0-4 were in childcare, and just over three percent (3.2%) of children aged 13-14 years were in childcare.

Families

The proportion of families (with children aged less than 15 years of age) headed by a lone parent (15.6%) is lower than the corresponding proportion across the State (18.6%), and lower than regional averages. However, the number of lone parents in Kildare is still significant with a total of 4,482 residing in the county (the number has declined by -6.5% (-313) from 2016).

This is the 5th highest number of Lone Parent families (with children under 15) in the State. Within the county, values are generally higher in towns and villages than in the countryside. There are six settlements in the county in which the proportion of families headed by a lone parent exceeds 25% - Athy, Derrinturn, Allenwood, Ballymore-Eustace, Kilmeague and Robertstown.

For census purposes, family cycle broadly identifies families at different stages based predominantly on whether there were children in the family and the age of the children. Adult families (i.e. families where the eldest child was 20 years or over) were the most prevalent family cycle type in 2022, at 26.4% of all family units. This family type has increased across the State and in Kildare this grouping has increased by nearly a quarter (22.8%) or an additional 3,163 adult families since 2016. Pre-school and early-school family cycle types accounted for 19.7% of all family units (almost two percentage points higher than the State average). Both of these young family types have declined by almost ten percent since 2016 (as reflected in the transition through primary school age). Retired family cycle units made up 9.7% of all families, up by forty percent since 2016 (+1,806 families) – again this is reflective of the increasing age of the resident population.

Socio Economic Profile: Pobal HP Deprivation Index (Relative Score), 2022

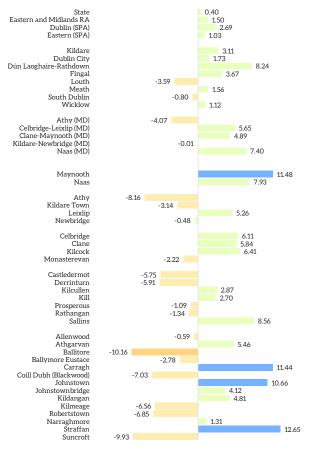


Figure 2.1 - Pobal HP Deprivation Index, 2022 (Source: Pobal)

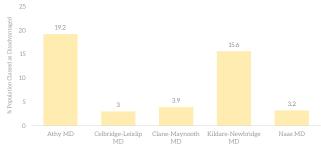


Figure 2.2 - Population living in Disadvantaged Areas, 2022 (Source: Pobal)

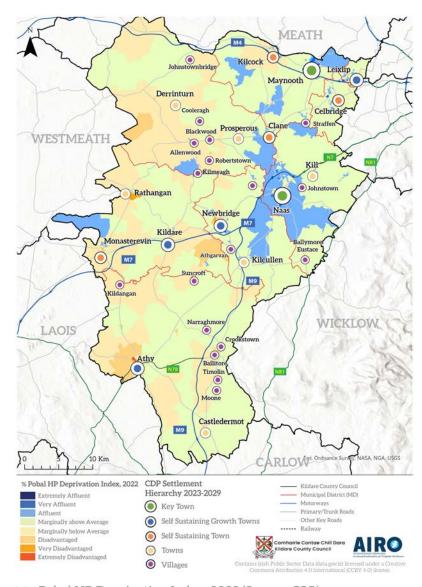


Figure 2.3 - Pobal HP Deprivation Index, 2022 (Source: CSO)

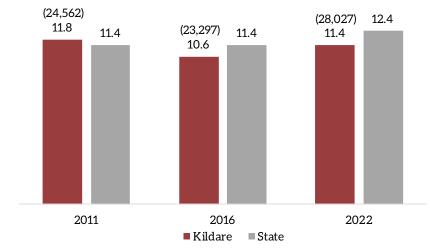


Figure 2.4 - Nationality: Non-Irish Nationals, 2011 to 2022 (Source: CSO)

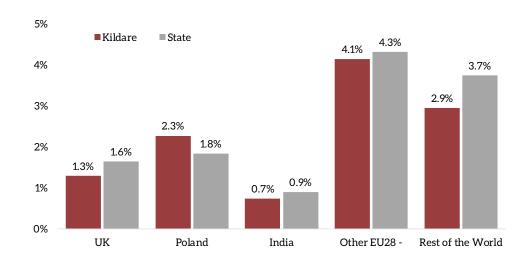


Figure 2.5 - Nationality: Non-Irish Nationals - Broad Groups, 2022 (Source: CSO)

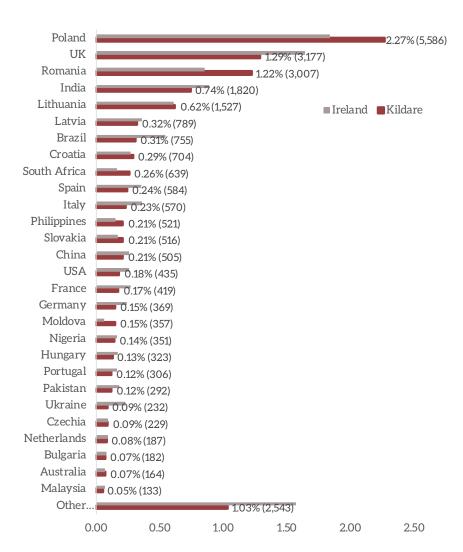


Figure 2.6 - Nationality: Non-Irish Nationals - Individual Groups, 2022 (Source: CSO) $\,$

(Count) State/Regions State (631,785) Eastern and Midlands RA (366,511) 14.6% (NUTS II/III) Dublin (SPA) (249,458) Summary Eastern (SPA) (83,263) **Statistics** Local Authority Kildare (28,027) Dublin City (119,802) 15.0% Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (34,378) 7th Fingal (56,631) Louth (15,544) 11.2% Highest # Meath (24,966) 11.4% in State South Dublin (38,647) 13.0% Wicklow (14,726) 9.6% Count Ran (8 Counties) (332,721) **Municipal Districts** Athy (MD) (2,452) 10th Celbridge-Leixlip (MD) (4,357) 11.1% (MD) Highest % Clane-Maynooth (MD) (7,612) 11.6% in State Kildare-Newbridge (MD) (7,703) 11.5% Naas (MD) (5,903) 12 9% Percentage Ra Merto/Hinterland Metropolitan Kildare (9.229) 13.4% Hinterland Kildare (18,798) **Below** Urban/Rural Rural Kildare (3,155) 1% Urban Kildare (24,872) 13.6% Settlement Hierarchy Maynooth (3,181) 18 7% Relative to **Key Towns** Naas (4,115) State % Athy (1,496) 13.6% Self-Sustaining Growth Increase Kildare Town (1,491) Leixlip (1,790) 10.8% 4.730 Towns Newbridge (3,873) 20.3% Self-SustainingTowns Celbridge (2.439) 11.9% Clane (1,060) since 2016 Kilcock (1,423) 16.5% 1 being the highest and 31 Monasterevan (666) 12.6% being the lowest number (#) or percentage (%) of all local authorities Towns Castledermot (175) Derrinturn (193) Kilcullen (357) 9.4% Kill (243) Prosperous (216) 9.0% Rathangan (268) 8.3% Sallins (950) Villages Allenwood (171) Athgarvan (46) 3.9% Ballitore (75) Ballymore Eustace (48) 7.0% Carragh (55) 5.5% Coill Dubh (Blackwood) (149) Johnstown (97) 7.4% Johnstownbridge (47) 7.4% Kildangan (23) 4.2% Kilmeage (75) Robertstown (55) 7.2% Narraghmore (16) Straffan (50) 4.3% Suncroft (29) 5.9% 10% 15% 20% 25%

Figure 2.7 - Nationality: Non-Irish Nationals, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:

28,027 non-Irish Nationals or 11.4% of the population, 2022

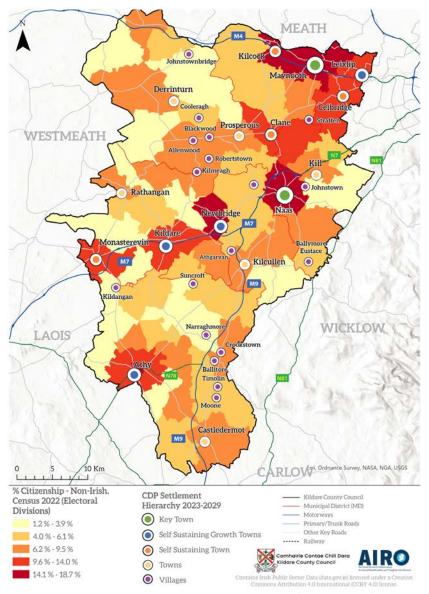


Figure 2.8 - Nationality: Non-Irish Nationals, 2022 (Source: CSO)

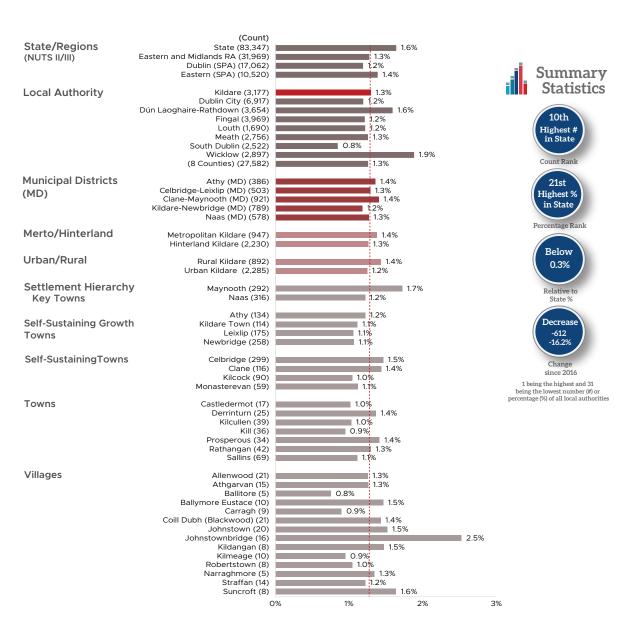


Figure 2.9 - Nationality: UK, 2022 (Source: CSO)

3,177 persons with UK Nationality or 1.3% of the population, 2022

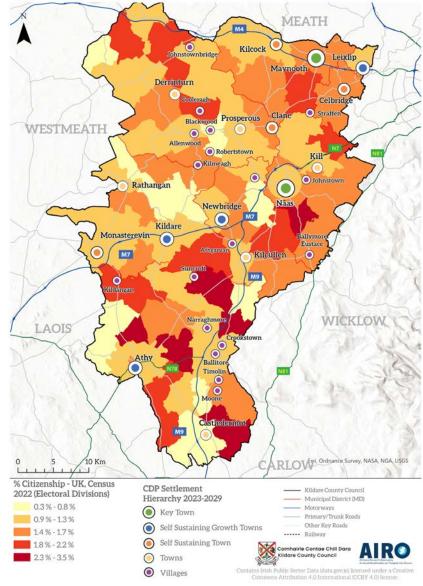


Figure 2.10 - Nationality: UK, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Kildare County Council Nationality: Poland, 2022

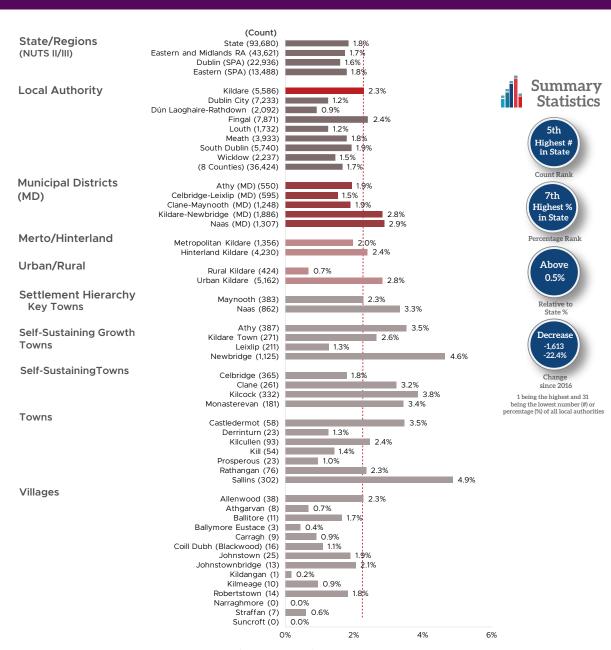


Figure 2.11 - Nationality: Poland, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:

5,586 persons with Polish Nationality or 2.3% of the population, 2022

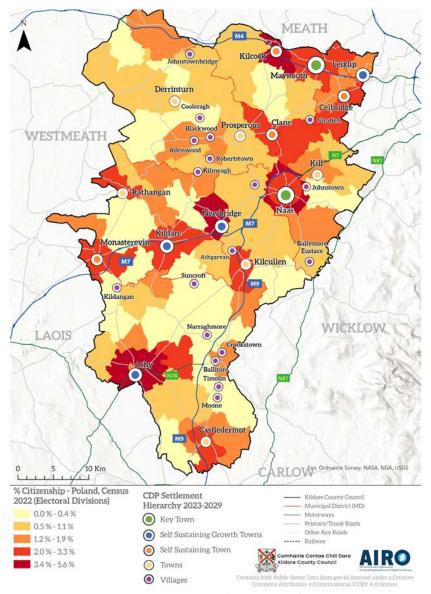


Figure 2.11 - Nationality: Poland, 2022 (Source: CSO)

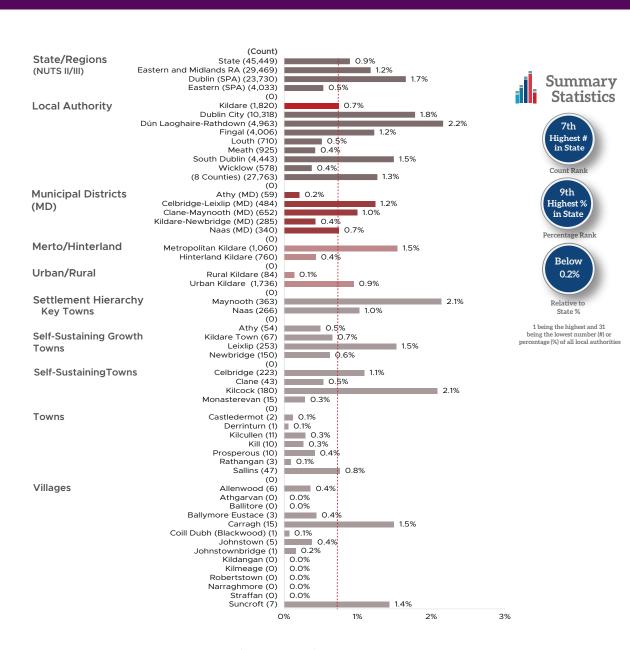


Figure 2.12 - Nationality: India, 2022 (Source: CSO)

1,820 persons with Indian Nationality or 0.7% of the population, 2022

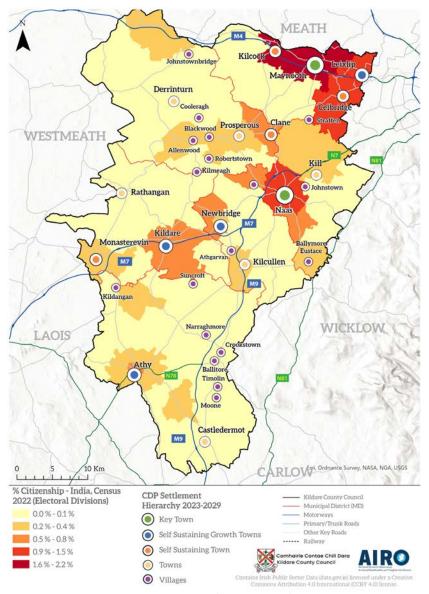


Figure 2.13 - Nationality: India, 2022 (Source: CSO)

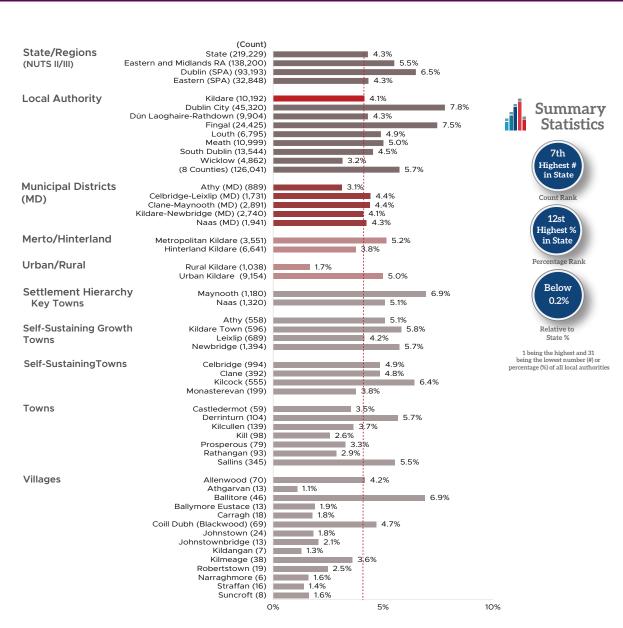


Figure 2.14 - Nationality: Other EU28, 2022 (Source: CSO)

10,192 persons with Other EU Nationality or 4.1% of the population, 2022

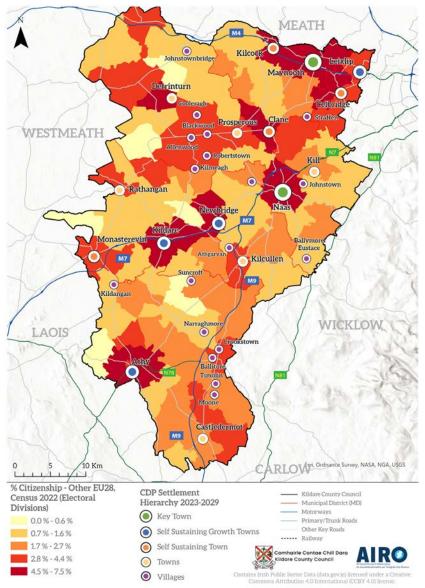


Figure 2.15 - Nationality: Other EU28, 2022 (Source: CSO)

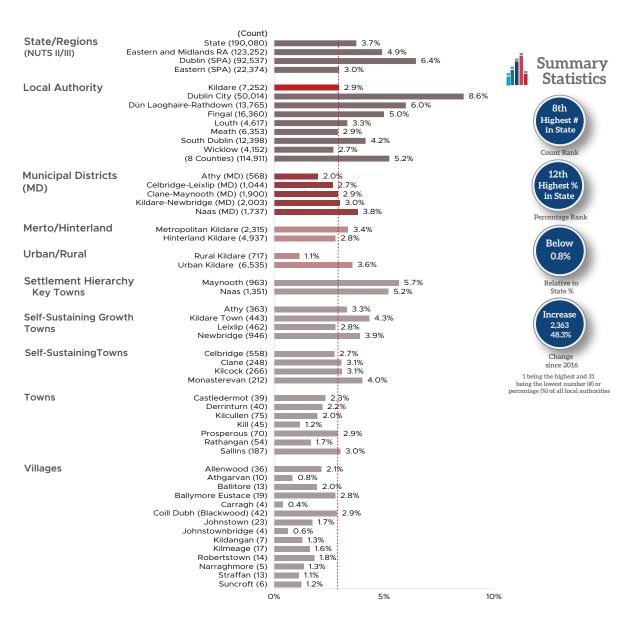


Figure 2.16 - Nationality: Rest of the World, 2022 (Source: CSO)

7,252 persons with Rest of the World Nationality or 2.9% of the population, 2022

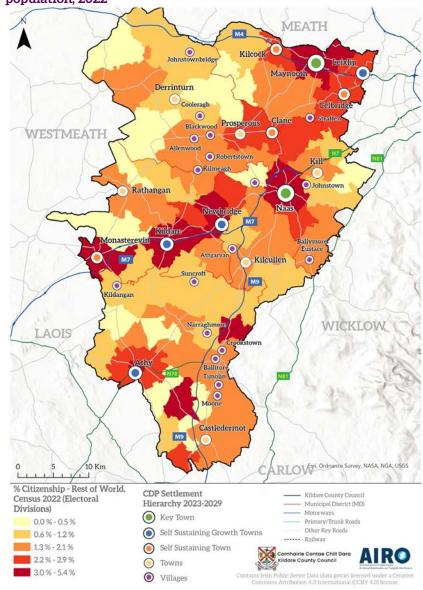
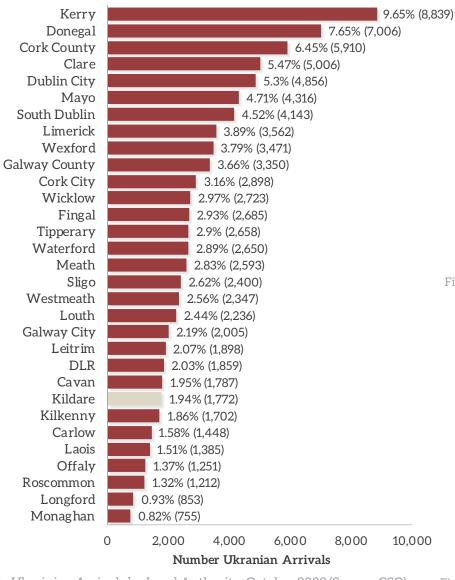


Figure 2.17 - Nationality: Rest of the World, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Arrivals by Local Authority, as of October 2023



Arrivals by Kildare Local Electoral Area (LEA) as of October 2023

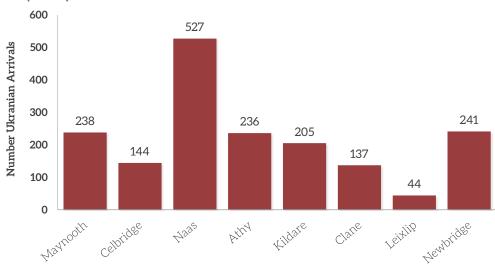


Figure 2.19 - Number of Ukrainian Arrivals by LEA, October 2023 (Source: CSO)

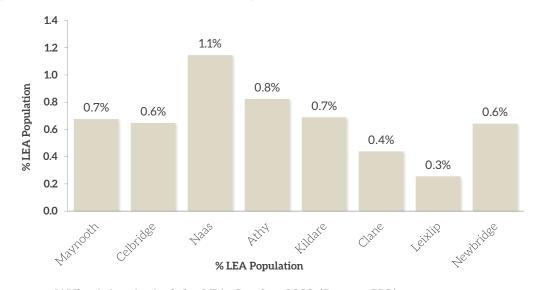


Figure 2.18 - Ukrainian Arrivals by Local Authority, October 2023 (Source: CSO)

Figure 2.20 - % Ukrainian Arrivals by LEA, October 2023 (Source: CSO)

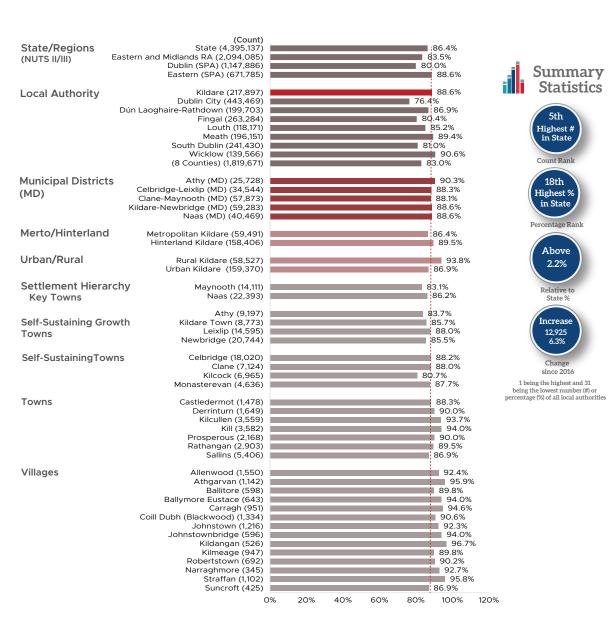


Figure 2.21 - Ethnicity: All White, 2022 (Source: CSO)

217,897 persons with All White Ethnicity or 88.6% of the population, 2022

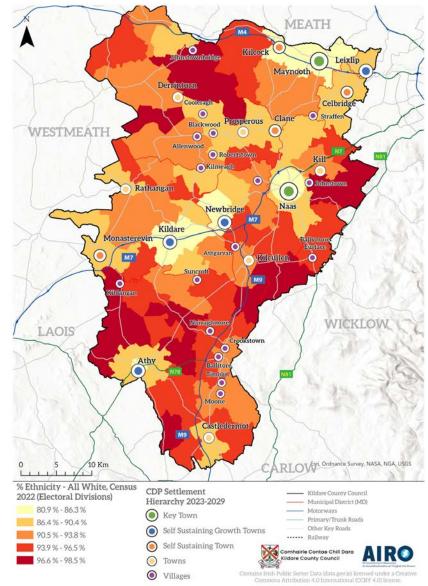


Figure 2.22 - Ethnicity: All White, 2022 (Source: CSO)

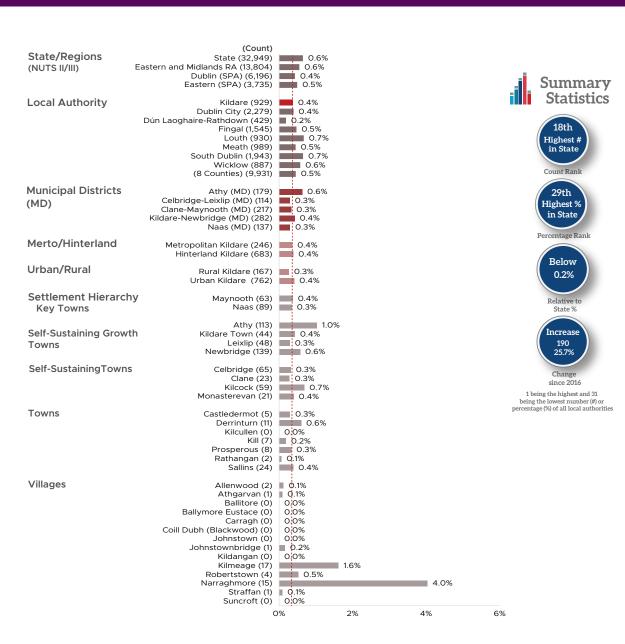


Figure 2.23 - Ethnicity: White Irish Traveller, 2022 (Source: CSO)

929 White Irish Traveller Ethnicity or 0.4% of the population, 2022

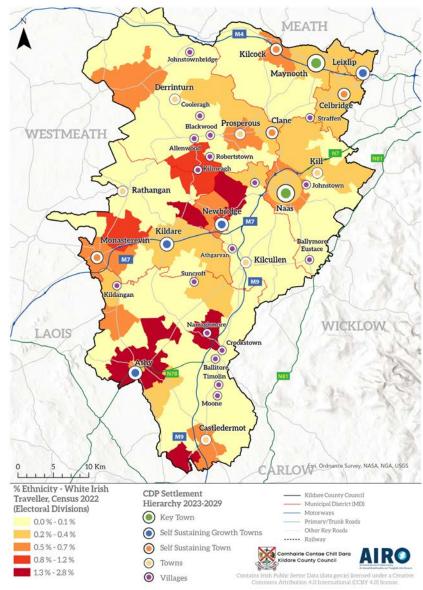
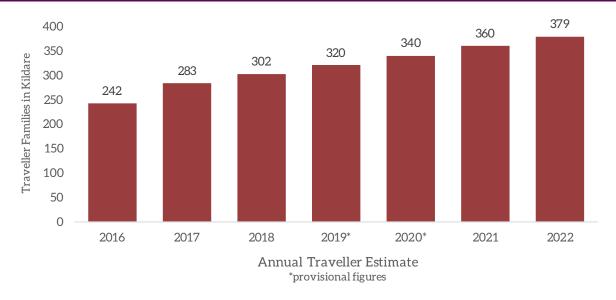


Figure 2.24 - Ethnicity: White Irish Traveller, 2022 (Source: CSO)



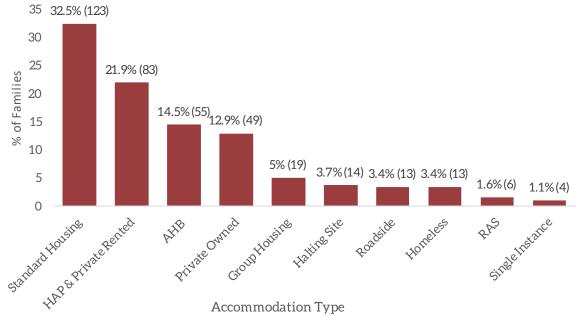


Figure 2.25: Kildare Traveller Population, 2021-22

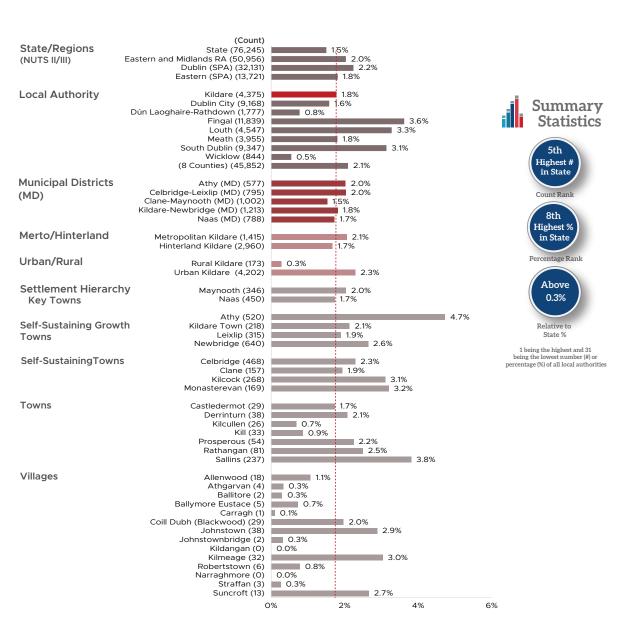


Figure 2.26 - Ethnicity: Black or Black Irish, 2022 (Source: CSO)

4,375 Black of Black Irish Ethnicity or 1.8% of the population, 2022

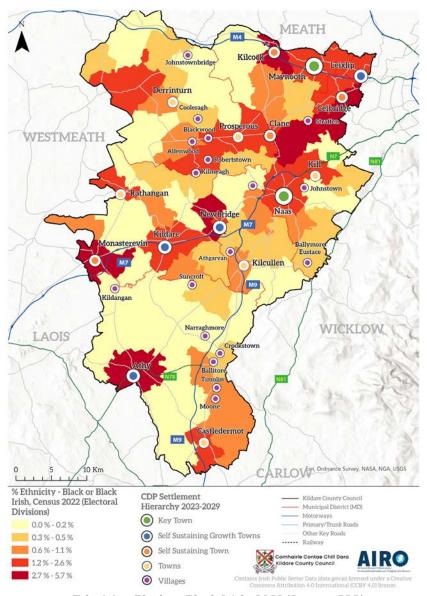


Figure 2.27 - Ethnicity: Black or Black Irish, 2022 (Source: CSO)

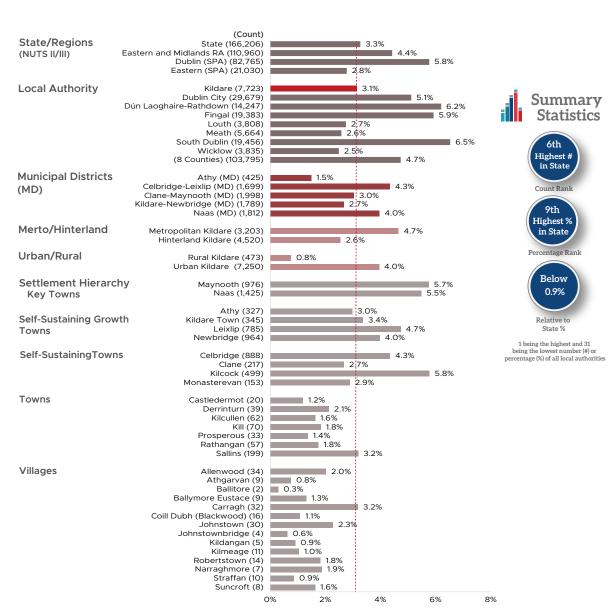


Figure 2.28 - Ethnicity: Asian or Asian Irish, 2022 (Source: CSO

7,726 persons with Asian or Asian Irish Ethnicity or 3.1% of the population, 2022

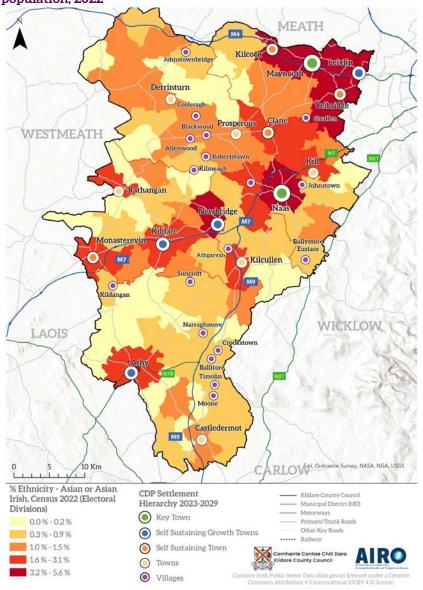


Figure 2.29 - Ethnicity: Nationality: Asian or Asian Irish, 2022 (Source: CSO)

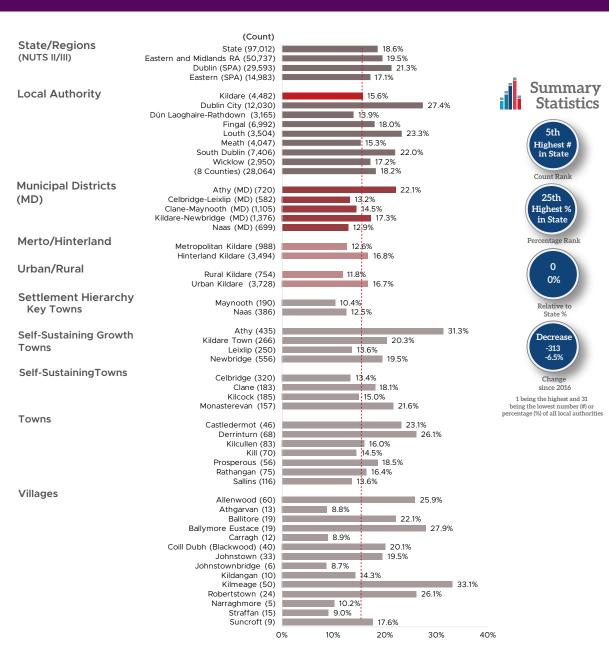


Figure 2.30 - Lone Parents (Children U15), 2022 (Source: CSO)

4,482 Lone Parents or 15.6% of families, 2022

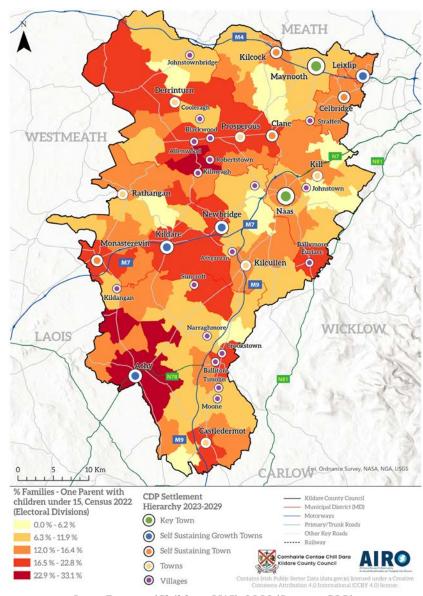


Figure 2.31 - Lone Parents (Children U15), 2022 (Source: CSO)

(Count) State/Regions State (148,354) 48.7% Eastern and Midlands RA (71.652) (NUTS II/III) Dublin (SPA) (39,205) 48.2% **Summary** Eastern (SPA) (23,185) 49.4% **Statistics** Local Authority Kildare (7,942) 51.3% Dublin City (12,923) Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (7,677) 60.7% Fingal (9,992) 47.5% Louth (3.647) **44.2%** Highest # Meath (7,058) **49.6%** in State South Dublin (8,613) **46**.1% Wicklow (4,538) 50.7% Count Ran (8 Counties) (62,390) 48.7% **Municipal Districts** Athy (MD) (779) 46.4% 12th 52.4% Celbridge-Leixlip (MD) (1,266) Highest % (MD) Clane-Maynooth (MD) (2,228) 51.4% in State Kildare-Newbridge (MD) (1,912) 49.3% Naas (MD) (1,757) 55.4% Percentage Ra Merto/Hinterland Metropolitan Kildare (2.390) 52.3% Hinterland Kildare (5,552) 50.9% Above Urban/Rural Rural Kildare (1,814) 55.6% 1.1% Urban Kildare (6,128) 50.2% Settlement Hierarchy Maynooth (675) 57.0% Relative to **Key Towns** Naas (1,044) 55.1% State % Athy (283) Self-Sustaining Growth #N/A Kildare Town (291) 46.9% Leixlip (543) 52.1% #N/A Towns Newbridge (620) #N/A Self-SustainingTowns Celbridge (668) Clane (289) 53.6% since 2016 Kilcock (346) 44.5% 1 being the highest and 31 Monasterevan (174) 43.2% being the lowest number (#) or percentage (%) of all local authorities Towns Castledermot (48) 41.0% Derrinturn (49) 36.8% Kilcullen (137) Kill (147) 57.4% Prosperous (61) 46.9% Rathangan (123) **49.0%** Sallins (229) 47.8% Villages Allenwood (57) 39.0% Athgarvan (35) 59.3% Ballitore (14) 31.8% Ballymore Eustace (19) **48.7%** Carragh (30) 62.5% Coill Dubh (Blackwood) (37) 34.9% Johnstown (52) 64.2% Johnstownbridge (10) **43.**5% Kildangan (21) 53.8% Kilmeage (23) 36.5% 40.0% Robertstown (18) Narraghmore (10) **45** 5% Straffan (57) 58.2% Suncroft (18) 54.5% 20% 40% 60% 80%

Figure 2.32 - Children Under 4 Years Old in Childcare, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:

7,942 children <4 years old in childcare or 51.3% of children <4 years, 2022

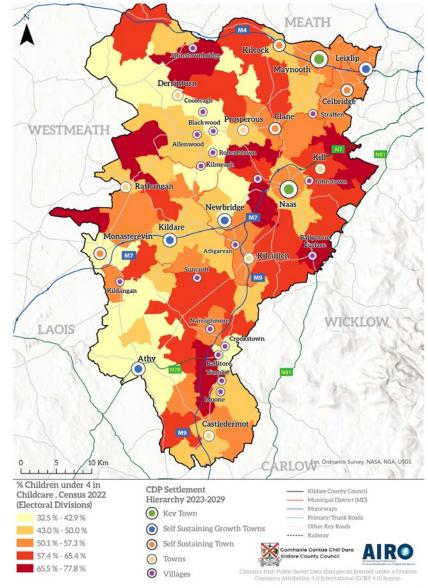


Figure 2.33 - Children under 4 years old in childcare, 2022 (Source: CSO)

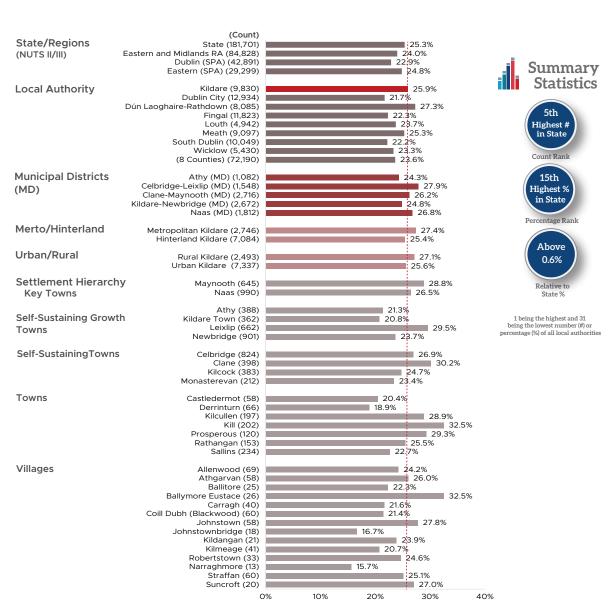


Figure 2.34 - Children Aged 4-14 Years Old in Childcare, 2022 (Source: CSO)

9,830 children aged 4-14 years old in childcare or 25.9% of children 4-14, 2022

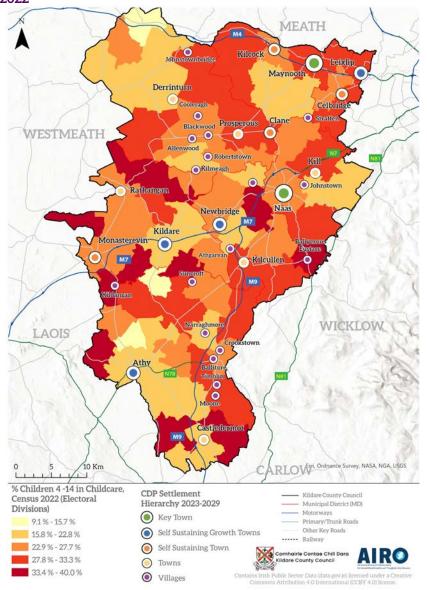


Figure 2.35 - Children Aged 4-14 Years Old in Childcare, 2022 (Source: CSO)

(Count) State/Regions State (330,055) 32.6% Eastern and Midlands RA (156,480) 31 2% (NUTS II/III) Dublin (SPA) (82,096) 30.5% Summary Eastern (SPA) (52,484) **Statistics** Local Authority Kildare (17,772) 33.3% Dublin City (25,857) 29.2% Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (15,762) Fingal (21,815) 29.5% Louth (8.589) 29.5% Highest # Meath (16,155) 32.2% in State South Dublin (18,662) 29.2% Wicklow (9,968) ■ 30.9% Count Ran (8 Counties) (134,580) 31.0% **Municipal Districts** Athy (MD) (1,861) 30.3% 13th Celbridge-Leixlip (MD) (2,814) 35.3% Highest % (MD) Clane-Maynooth (MD) (4,944) 33.6% in State Kildare-Newbridge (MD) (4,584) 31.3% Naas (MD) (3,569) 35.9% Percentage Ra Merto/Hinterland Metropolitan Kildare (5.136) 35.2% Hinterland Kildare (12,636) 32.6% Above Urban/Rural Rural Kildare (4,307) 34.5% 0.7% Urban Kildare (13,465) 32.9% Settlement Hierarchy Maynooth (1,320) 38.6% Relative to **Key Towns** Naas (2,034) 36.1% State % **26.6**% Athy (671) 1 being the highest and 31 Self-Sustaining Growth Kildare Town (653) being the lowest number (#) or Leixlip (1,205) percentage (%) of all local authorities 36.7% Towns Newbridge (1,521) Self-SustainingTowns Celbridge (1.492) Clane (687) 37.0% Kilcock (729) 31.3% Monasterevan (386) 29.5% Towns Castledermot (106) Derrinturn (115) 23.9% Kilcullen (334) Kill (349) 39.7% Prosperous (181) 33.5% Rathangan (276) 32.4% Sallins (463) 30.6% Villages Allenwood (126) 29.2% Athgarvan (93) 33.0% Ballitore (39) 25.0% Ballymore Eustace (45) Carragh (70) 30.0% Coill Dubh (Blackwood) (97) 25.1% Johnstown (110) 37.9% Johnstownbridge (28) 21.4% Kildangan (42) 33.1% Kilmeage (64) 24.5% Robertstown (51) 28 5% Narraghmore (23) 21.9% Straffan (117) 34.7% Suncroft (38) 35.5% 20% 40% 60%

Figure 2.36 - Children Aged Under 15 Years Old in Childcare, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:

17,772 children <15 years old in childcare or 33.3% of children <15, 2022

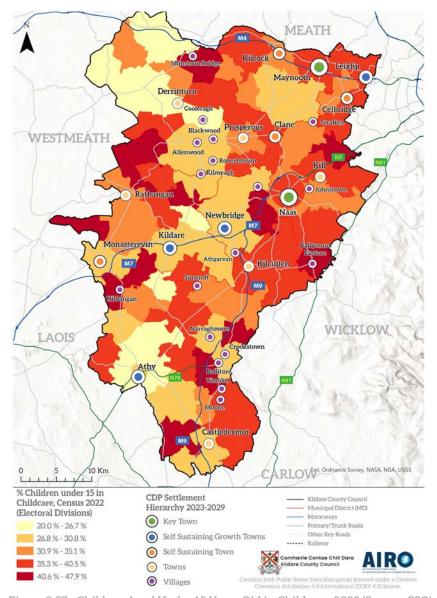


Figure 2.37 - Children Aged Under 15 Years Old in Childcare, 2022 (Source: CSO)

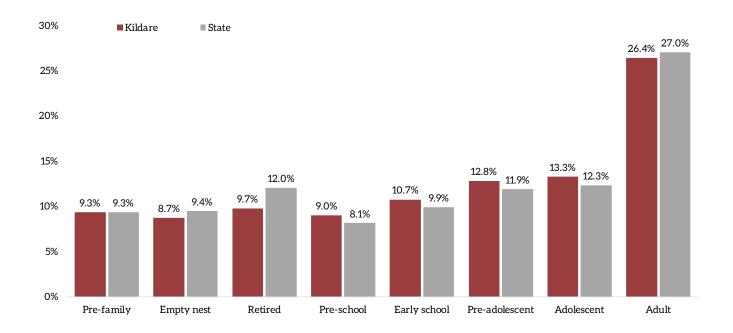


Figure 2.38 - Family Cycle Summary in Kildare v State, 2022 (Source: CSO)

- Younger couple: Family nucleus of married or cohabiting couple without children where the female partner is under 45 years, or in the case of a same-sex couple, where the partner of the head of household is under 45 years. In previous censuses, this category was referred to as 'Pre-family'.
- Older couple: Family nucleus of married or cohabiting couple without children where the female partner is aged between 45 and 64 years, or in the case of a same-sex couple, where the partner of the head of household is between 45 and 64 years. In previous censuses, this category was referred to as 'Empty nest'.
- Retired: Family nucleus of married or cohabiting couple without children where the female partner is aged 65 years and over, or in the case of a same-sex couple, where the partner of the head of household is aged 65 years or over.
- **Pre-school:** Family nucleus where the oldest child is aged 0 to 4 years.
- Early-school: Family nucleus where the oldest child is aged 5 to 9 years.
- **Pre-adolescent:** Family nucleus where the oldest child is aged 10 to 14 years.
- Adolescent: Family nucleus where the oldest child is aged 15 to 19 years.
- Adult: Family nucleus where the oldest child is aged 20 years and over.

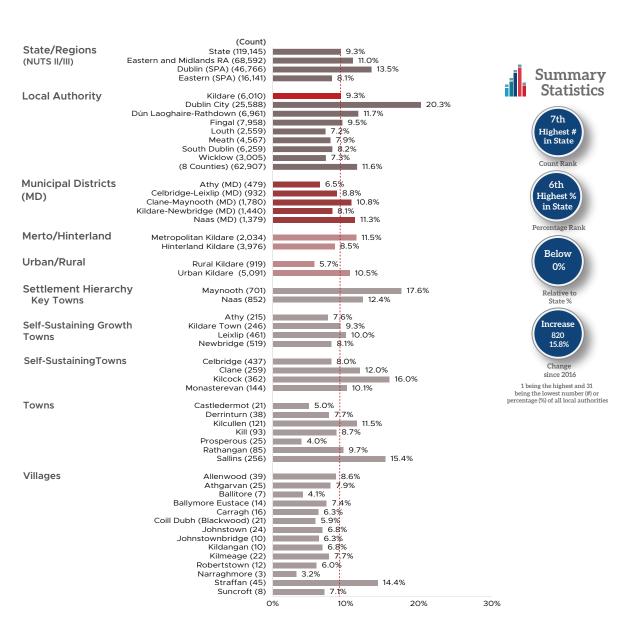


Figure 2.39 - Family Cycle: Pre-family, 2022 (Source: CSO)

6,010 Pre-Families or 9.3% of all families, 2022

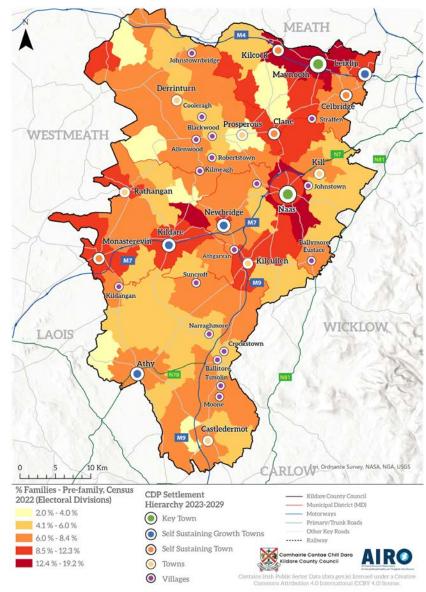


Figure 2.40 - Family Cycle: Pre-family, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Family Cycle: Older Couple or 'Empty Nest', 2022

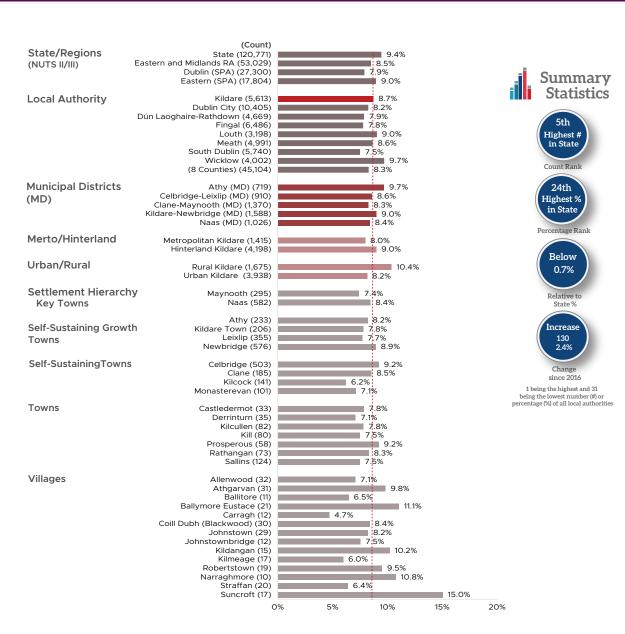


Figure 2.41 - Family Cycle: Empty Nest, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:

5,613 Empty Nest Families or 8.7% of all families, 2022

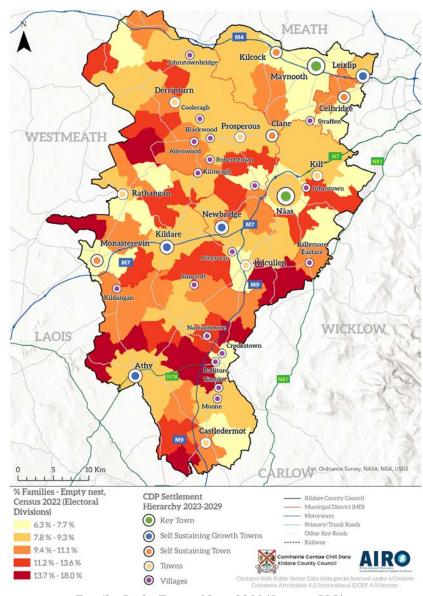


Figure 2.42 - Family Cycle: Empty Nest, 2022 (Source: CSO)

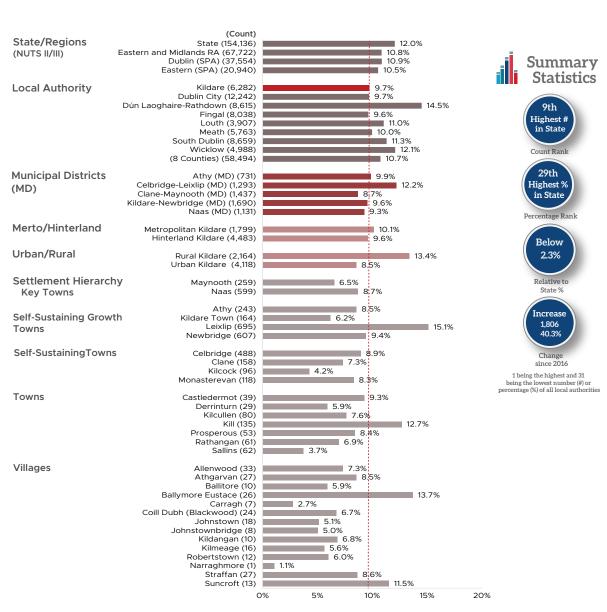


Figure 2.43 - Family Cycle: Retired, 2022 (Source: CSO)

6,282 Retired Families or 9.7% of all families, 2022

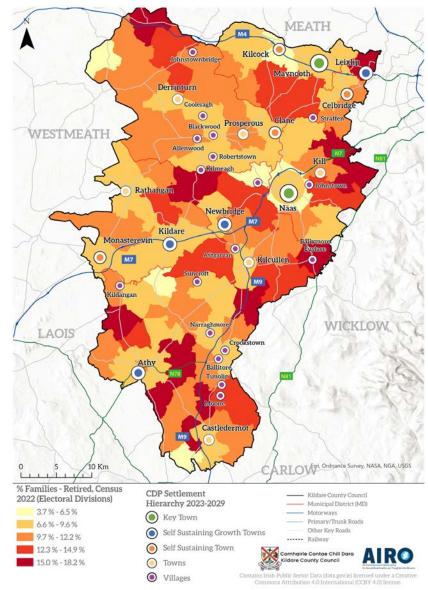


Figure 2.44 - Family Cycle: Retired, 2022 (Source: CSO)

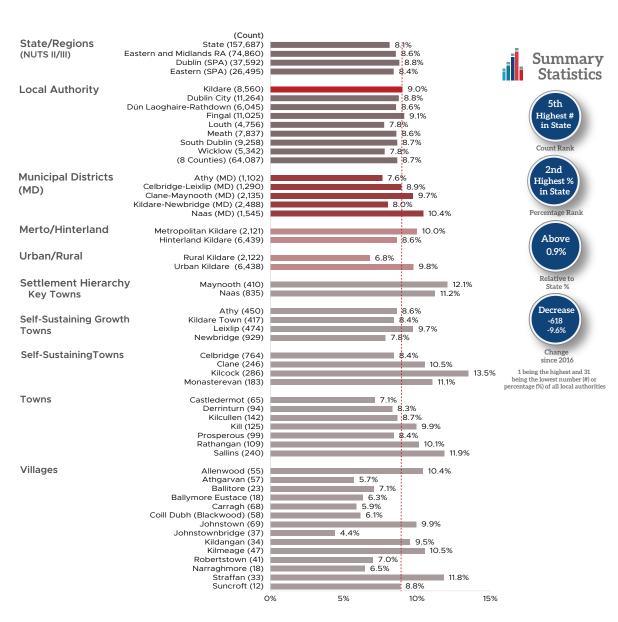


Figure 2.45 - Family Cycle: Pre-school, 2022 (Source: CSO)

8,560 Pre-School Families or 9.0% of all families, 2022

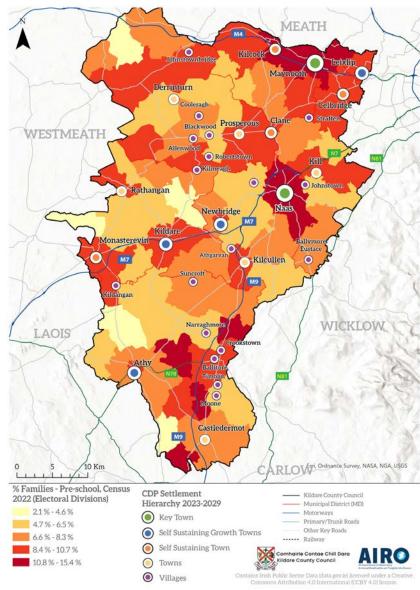


Figure 2.46 - Family Cycle: Pre-school, 2022 (Source: CSO)

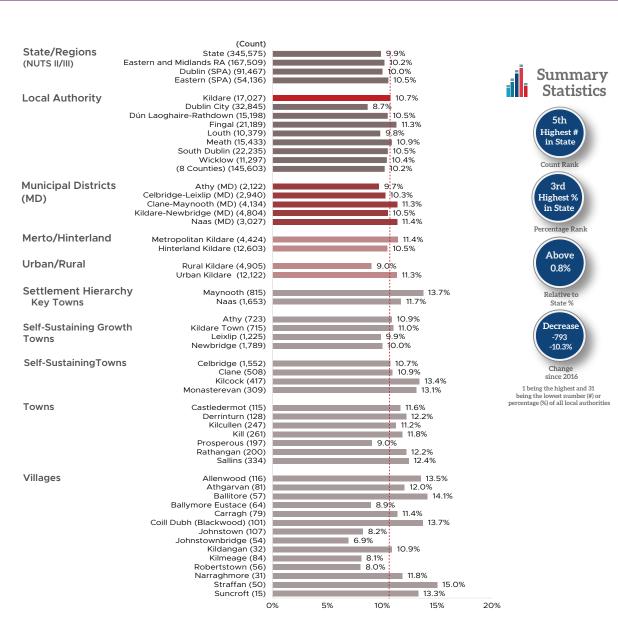


Figure 2.47 - Family Cycle: Early School, 2022 (Source: CSO)

17,027 Early School Families or 10.7% of all families, 2022

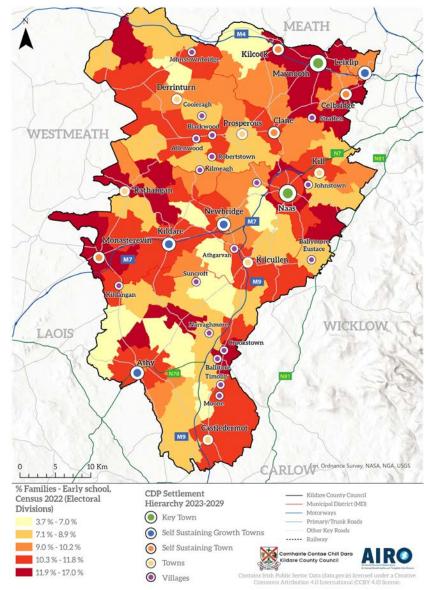


Figure 2.48 - Family Cycle: Early School, 2022 (Source: CSO)

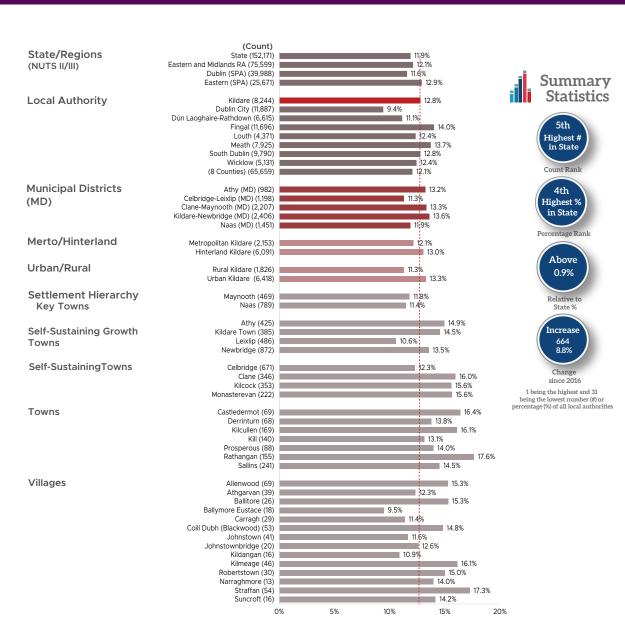


Figure 2.49 - Pre-adolescent, 2022 (Source: CSO)

8,244 Pre-Adolecent Families or 12.8% of all families, 2022

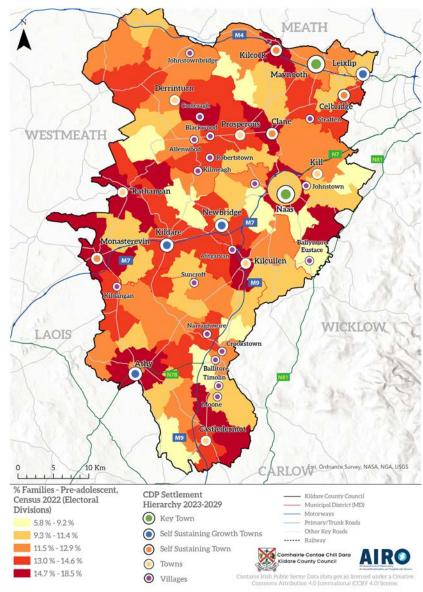


Figure 2.50 - Pre-adolescent, 2022 (Source: CSO)

(Count) State/Regions State (157,687) Eastern and Midlands RA (74,860) 12.0% (NUTS II/III) Dublin (SPA) (37,592) **1**0.9% **Summary** Eastern (SPA) (26,495) **Statistics** Local Authority Kildare (8,560) Dublin City (11,264) **10.2%** Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (6,045) Fingal (11,025) 13.2% Louth (4,756) 13.4% Highest # Meath (7,837) 13.6% in State South Dublin (9,258) 12.1% Wicklow (5,342) 12.9% Count Ran (8 Counties) (64,087) 11.8% **Municipal Districts** Athy (MD) (1,102) 14.8% 9th Celbridge-Leixlip (MD) (1,290) 12.2% Highest % (MD) Clane-Maynooth (MD) (2,135) 12.9% in State Kildare-Newbridge (MD) (2,488) 14.1% Naas (MD) (1,545) 12.6% Percentage Ra Merto/Hinterland Metropolitan Kildare (2.121) 11.9% Hinterland Kildare (6,439) 13.8% Above Urban/Rural Rural Kildare (2,122) 13.1% 1% Urban Kildare (6,438) 13.3% Settlement Hierarchy Maynooth (410) Relative to **Key Towns** Naas (835) State % Athy (450) 15.8% Self-Sustaining Growth Increase Kildare Town (417) 15.8% Leixlip (474) 10.3% 889 Towns 11.6% Newbridge (929) Self-SustainingTowns Celbridge (764) Clane (246) since 2016 Kilcock (286) 12.6% 1 being the highest and 31 Monasterevan (183) being the lowest number (#) or percentage (%) of all local authorities Towns Castledermot (65) Derrinturn (94) Kilcullen (142) 13.5% Kill (125) Prosperous (99) Rathangan (109) 12.4% Sallins (240) 14.5% Villages Allenwood (55) Athgarvan (57) 18.0% Ballitore (23) 13.5% Ballymore Eustace (18) 9.5% Carragh (68) Coill Dubh (Blackwood) (58) 16.2% Johnstown (69) 19.6% Johnstownbridge (37) 23.3% Kildangan (34) 23.1% Kilmeage (47) Robertstown (41) Narraghmore (18) 19 4% 10.5% Straffan (33) Suncroft (12) 10.6% 10% 20% 30%

Figure 2.51 - Family Cycle: Adolescent, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:

8,560 Adolecent Families or 13.3% of all families, 2022

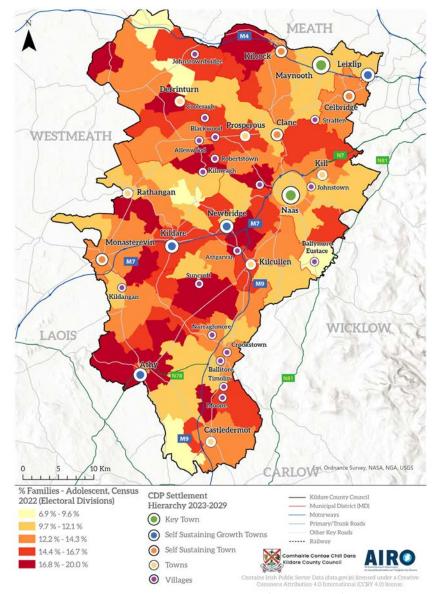


Figure 2.52 - Family Cycle: Adolescent, 2022 (Source: CSO)

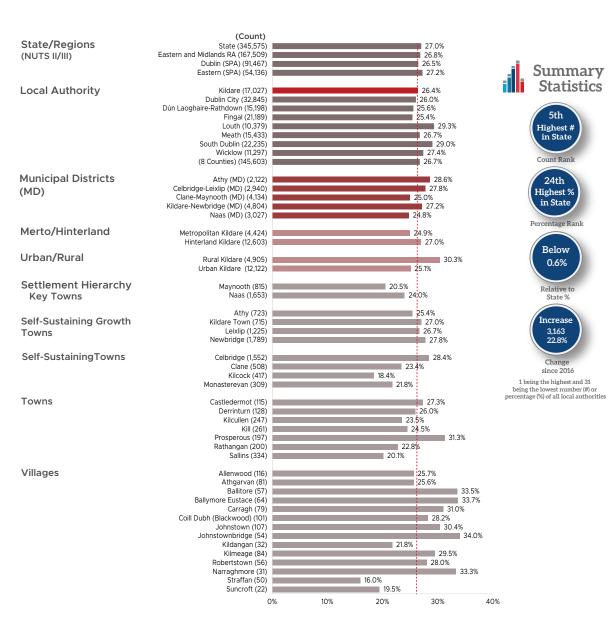


Figure 2.53 - Family Cycle: Adult, 2022 (Source: CSO)

17,027 Adult Families or 26.4% of all families, 2022

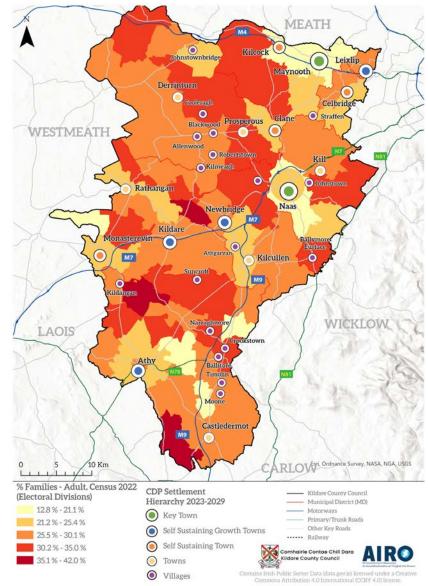


Figure 2.54 - Family Cycle: Adult, 2022 (Source: CSO)









