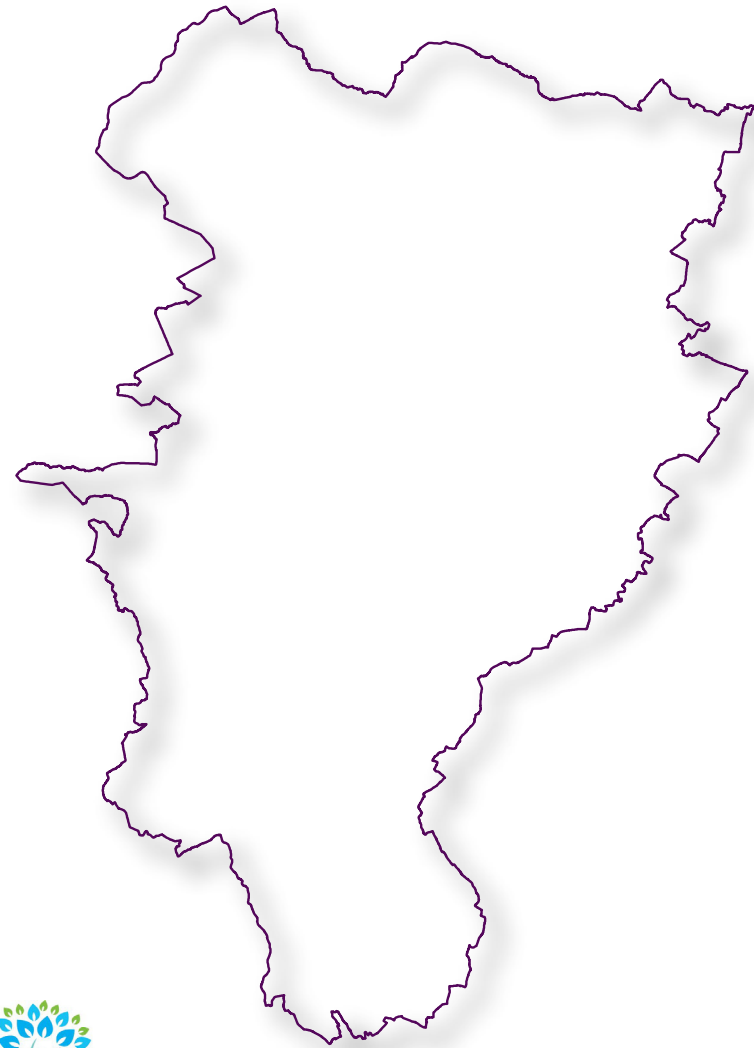


Kildare County Council

Local Economic and
Community Plan (LECP)

Socio-Economic Profile, 2024



Comhairle Contae Chill Dara
Kildare County Council



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Introduction

The All-Island Research Observatory at Maynooth University Social Science Institute (MUSSI) has prepared this socio-economic profile on behalf of Kildare County Council. The profile's primary purpose is to provide an evidence-base that will inform and assist in monitoring the County Kildare Local Economic and Community Plan (LECP) for the period 2023-2029. Moreover, this profile can be used, for a much broader set of functions, by Kildare County Council and by other organisations, individuals and the private sector.

The profile presents a large volume of statistical and spatial data (in the form of graphs / charts and maps). The data have been derived from the most recently available sources, including the Census of Population (2022 and 2016), other Central Statistics Office (CSO) publications and public bodies.

The data are presented under the following headings, and while these themes are discrete, they also have many intersections and interactions:

- Demographic Profile;
- Social Profile;
- Education Profile;
- Economic Profile;
- Transport and Commuting Profile;
- Health & Disability Profile;
- Housing Profile;
- Environmental Profile; and
- Agricultural Profile

In respect of each of the above themes, the All-Island Research Observatory (AIRO) presents graphs and charts that visualise the most up-to-date data. They also present maps (at electoral division - ED) that illustrate micro-level trends. The graphs and maps are prefaced by a narrative that contextualises the Kildare County data and comments on the most relevant spatial patterns in the county. For each indicator (Census based), data is presented at the following spatial scales: State, Region (Regional Assembly and Strategic Planning Area), County, Municipal District, Urban/Rural (urban classed as settlements $\geq 1,500$ population), key Kildare settlements as per the Kildare County Development Plan, and finally, at Electoral Division (ED) level.

Introduction

The profile reveals that:

Demographics and Social Profile:

- County Kildare has a total population (Census 2022) of 247,774, making it the fifth most populated local authority area in the State and represents 4.8% of the State population (5.1m);
- Over the course of the six years to 2022, Kildare experienced population growth of over eleven percent (+11.4%), an additional 25,270 persons (equivalent to the population of Newbridge). The county's population grew at a much higher rate than that of the state (+8.1%);
- In the past thirty years the population of Kildare has doubled from a population of 124,321 in 1991. This increase alone is comparable to the entire population of Waterford City and County;
- There are considerable variations within the county in terms of demographic vitality; during the most recent intercensal period (2016-2022), the Naas MD experienced a growth rate of 17.1%, while the Celbridge-Leixlip MD grew by 4.9%;
- The growth in population in Kildare between 2016 and 2022 is evenly balanced between natural increase (birth minus death) and net in-migration with a respective ratio of 49.2 : 50.8. This relates to both a high birth rate and the availability of new housing developments as an attraction for people to move to the county over the last five years (i.e., large new housing developments in Kilcock, Maynooth, Naas etc.);
- Kildare has fourth highest proportion of resident young people (0-24 years) in the State. At nearly thirty five percent, the county is home to more than 86,000 young people – this is the fifth highest number across all local authorities;
- In terms of its population distribution, Kildare is one of the most urban counties in the State. According to Census 2022, approximately 70% of the population in the county (173k) reside in urban areas (towns >= 1,500 population). The remainder of Kildare is classed as rural with a total population of 74,509 (30%, 7th lowest rate) – this is the 11th highest number of rural dwellers in the State. The total number of rural dwellers in Kildare is greater than the entirety of the population of counties such as Roscommon or Sligo;
- At 36.9 years, Kildare had the second youngest average age of all counties in Ireland. Only Fingal has a younger population;
- Two towns in Kildare are amongst the youngest ten towns in the State – Maynooth with an average age of 34 years and Kildare Town with an average age of 35 years;
- The numbers and levels of children, young people and young families are key characteristics of Kildare. This results in high levels of demand for childcare, schools, recreational facilities and specialist supports to respond to the needs of children;
- Persons aged 65+ (29,720) comprise just over one-eighth (12%) of the county's resident population. This cohort has increased by over a third (+35% or +7,706) since 2016 and is the first large intercensal transition towards a much older population. Over the next twenty years, County Kildare's population is projected to increase by about 18.6 percent, but at the same time, it will age considerably, and the number of persons aged 65+ is projected to increase substantially – increasing from 28,010 in 2021 to 59,016 in 2040;
- 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,

Introduction

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;
- 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 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;
- County Kildare has one of the highest levels of educational attainment, among adults, of local authority areas in Ireland;
- Among Ireland’s thirty-one local authority areas, County Kildare has the third lowest proportion of persons who did not progress beyond primary school, and the county has the sixth-highest proportion of persons with a third-level qualification;
- In County Kildare, the proportion of schools, at both primary and secondary level, that have DEIS status is the among the lowest within the State’s local authority areas;
- Childcare fees in County Kildare are above the State average (€187) and have increased over recent years – the weekly cost in Kildare is the eight highest in the State. The average weekly cost per child stands at €192 per week;
- Kildare has the lowest rate of community based childcare facilities in the State (2021/21) with only 9 of the 189 (5%) childcare services (providing ECCE programme) classed as community services. This is in stark contrast to neighbouring counties of Meath (12%), Wicklow (12%), Carlow (35%) and Laois (21%). The national average is 24%;
- Relative to Ireland as a whole, Kildare County has slightly fewer persons with a disability and persons whose self-declared health status is either bad or very bad. However, the number reporting both bad/very bad health or having a disability have increased since 2016;
- Within the county, the proportion of persons with a disability is highest in areas that have an older age profile, most notably rural areas in the south and south west of the county;
- Poor health outcomes are also associated with age, as well as with socio-economic deprivation;

Introduction

Economic and Employment Profile:

- 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);
- There has been a major increase in the numbers commuting to work in Kildare since 2016 (+19.9% or +18,949). The biggest change in the modal share has been the increase in the number of workers who are classed as ‘Working Mainly from Home’. This grouping has increased from 3,789 in 2016 to 13,439 in 2022 (+255% or +9,653);
- At 34 minutes, Kildare workers have the second longest average commute times in the State. In total, 17% of Kildare workers (17,395) commute for more than an hour to work (two hours each way). This is the third highest time in the State;
- 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);
- 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;
- 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

Housing and Homes Profile:

- Since 2016, there have been 13,794 housing completions in County Kildare, and the year-on-year trend has been upward, apart from 2019-2020 – due to COVID-related restrictions. Apart from Dublin City (17,767) and Fingal (15,124), more housing units were completed in Kildare over this period than any other local authority;
- County Kildare has one of the lowest rates of vacant housing units as a proportion of its housing stock of all local authorities in Ireland. According to the CSO Census in 2022, there are 4,528 vacant properties in Kildare (5.1% of housing stock). The vacancy rate in Kildare dropped from 5.7% of housing stock in 2016;
- Data for November 2023 shows that, in Kildare, the average house sale price was €394,892. This is almost €30,000 higher than the State average and was the sixth highest among the thirty-one local authority areas. Within Kildare, there is a considerable variation in respect of house prices. When prices are computed by Eircode area, the resultant analysis reveals that the cheapest homes are in the south of the county - Athy (€239k), Monasterevin (€308k) and Kildare (€343k) Eircode areas, and the most expensive homes are in the Celbridge (€445k) and Naas (€403k) areas (north-east metropolitan areas);
- Between November 2014 and November 2023, the average recorded sale price for a house in Kildare has increased by almost seventy percent;
- Almost one in seven households in Kildare is in the private rental sector (14.9% or 12,339), and this number has been increasing, in absolute and relative terms, over recent decades;
- County Kildare has some of the least affordable rental properties of any county in Ireland and rents have increased consistently over the past eight years. Over the course of the second quarter of 2023, the average monthly rent for a home in Kildare stood at €1,447. This is the third highest across the thirty-one local authority areas. In Q2 2023, rents in Kildare were forty-five percent higher than they were in Q2 2016;
- Over recent years, there has been a predominantly upward trend in respect of the proportion of rental properties that are covered by the housing assistance payment (HAP). Nearly one in every six private rental properties in the county (17.4%) are included under the housing assistance payment (HAP) scheme. Across the county, the proportional rate of HAP tenancies is by far highest in the Athy LEA where over a third (36.1%) of rental properties are in receipt of HAP payments;
- Eight and a half percent of households are renting from the local authority or an approved housing body. The number of social housing units in Kildare has increased by more than a third since 2016 (+35.7% or +1,868);

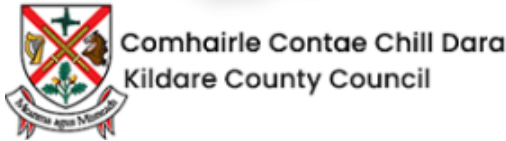
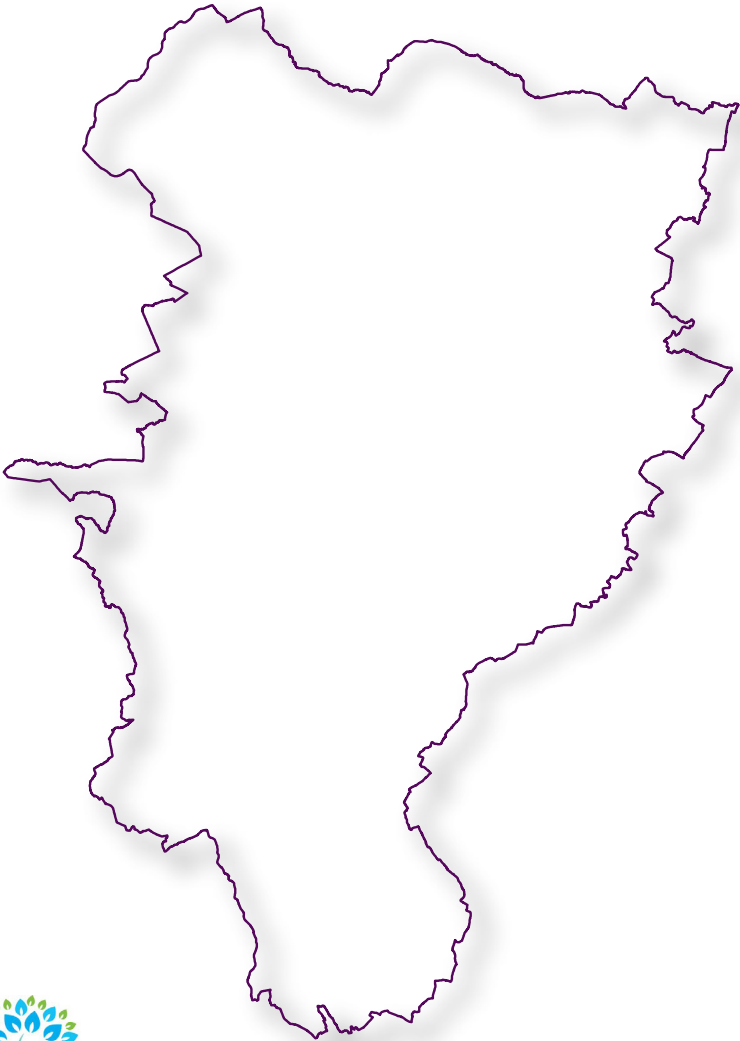
Environmental Profile:

- There has been a big shift in the main type of central heating used within dwellings built recently. Historically, oil has been the most common type of fuel used for heating. Dwellings built since 2016 were much more likely to rely on electricity for central heating;
- Over recent years, there has been a concerted effort to reduce the carbon footprint of our homes, by improving their building energy ratings (BERs) among other measures. Of the assessed housing stock in County Kildare (2022), nearly thirty percent has attained a BER rating of B2 or higher. This is the second-highest proportion among the State's thirty-one local authorities. It should be noted, however, that only forty-two percent of the county's housing stock has had its BER assessed;
- Good BER ratings are associated with low levels of heat demand, and 2022 figures indicate that County Kildare had the seventh-lowest per capita level of heat demand of all counties. Total energy demand, across all sectors in County Kildare, amounted to 1,211 gigawatt hours (in 2022) – the fourteenth highest level in the State;
- County Kildare has no wind farms but currently has (Feb 2023) thirteen planned solar farms with a projected maximum export capacity (MEC) of 114MW - 5.9% of that planned for the State;
- County Kildare performs quite well with only 38.6% of domestic waste (black bin) going to landfill. A further 14.5% is recycled as mixed dry recyclables (green bin) and 15% as organic waste (brown bin - higher than the national rate at 11.1%); and
- Sales of electric and hybrid vehicles have been increasing over recent years, and in 2023, they accounted for almost fifty percent of all new car sales in County Kildare – up from seven percent in 2018.

Kildare County Council

Local Economic and
Community Plan (LECP)

Demographic Profile, 2024



Demographic Profile

Key Facts:

- County Kildare has a total population (Census 2022) of 247,774, making it the fifth most populated local authority area in the State and represents 4.8% of the State population (5.1m);
- Over the course of the six years to 2022, Kildare experienced population growth of over eleven percent (+11.4%), an additional 25,270 persons (equivalent to the population of Newbridge). The county's population grew at a much higher rate than that of the state (+8.1%);
- There are considerable variations within the county in terms of demographic vitality; during the most recent intercensal period (2016-2022), the Naas MD experienced a growth rate of 17.1%, while the Celbridge-Leixlip MD grew by 4.9%;
- The growth in population in Kildare between 2016 and 2022 is evenly balanced between natural increase (birth minus death) and net in-migration with a respective ratio of 49.2 : 50.8. This relates to both a high birth rate and the availability of new housing developments as an attraction for people to move to the county over the last five years (i.e., large new housing developments in Kilcock, Maynooth, Naas etc.);
- Kildare has fourth highest proportion of resident young people (0-24 years) in the State. At nearly thirty five percent, the county is home to more than 86,155 young people – this is the fifth highest number across all local authorities;
- At 36.9 years, Kildare had the second youngest average age of all counties in Ireland. Only Fingal has a younger population;
- Two towns in Kildare are amongst the youngest ten towns in the State – Maynooth with an average age of 34 years and Kildare Town with an average age of 35 years;
- Persons aged 45 to 64 (62,591) comprise over a quarter (25.3%) of Kildare's resident population. This cohort has increased by 21.3% (+11,009) since 2016 and represents the largest demographic shift within all age cohorts;
- Persons aged 65+ (29,720) comprise just over one-eighth (12%) of the county's resident population. This cohort has increased by over a third (+35% or +7,706) since 2016 and is the first large intercensal transition towards a much older population. Over the next twenty years, County Kildare's population is projected to increase by about 18.6 percent, but at the same time, it will age considerably, and the number of persons aged 65+ is projected to increase substantially – increasing from 28,010 in 2021 to 59,016 in 2040.
- According to the CSO Urban and Rural Classification, over two thirds (67.8%) of County Kildare's population resides in areas that are classified as highly urban in nature (satellite urban towns or independent urban towns). The remainder of Kildare areas are classed as rural areas with low to high levels of urban influence (commuting to key urban employment destination).

County Kildare has a total population (Census 2022) of 247,774, making it the fifth most populated local authority area in the State and represents 4.8% of the State population (5.1m). Only Dublin City, Cork County, Fingal and South Dublin now have a larger population base than Kildare. To put this in context, the population of Kildare in 2022 is just less than twice that of Waterford City and County (127k), three times that of Cavan (81k) and more than four times the population of neighbouring Carlow (62k).

At the Municipal District (MD) level, the Kildare Newbridge MD (68,185) and Clane-Maynooth MD (66,159) are the most populous and each account for more than a quarter of the population of the county. In contrast, the MDs of Naas (45,822) and Celbridge-Leixlip (39,334) are smaller in size. The Athy MD is by far the smallest in terms of population size and accounts for 11.5% (28,646) of the population of the county.

The geographical boundary of the Greater Dublin Area, as defined by the Eastern and Midlands Regional Assembly (EMRA), extends into parts of north-east Kildare (i.e., Leixlip, Maynooth, Kilcock, Celbridge etc) and is termed Metropolitan Kildare. This part of the county accounts for 28.1% (69,611) of the population of the county with the remainder classed as Hinterland Kildare (71.9% or 178,163). Kildare can also be classified into both 'urban' and 'rural' parts using the standard CSO definition (settlements >1,500 population = 'urban'). Using this definition, nearly three quarters of the population of Kildare (74.6% or 184,817) can be classified as 'urban'. Conversely, the 'rural' population in Kildare accounts for just over a quarter of the population of the county (25.4% or 62,957). While a small proportion, the rural population in Kildare is still a significant part of the county and is, in fact, a larger population than all of neighbouring county Carlow as well as Longford and Leitrim.

According to the results from Census 2022, Kildare now has seven settlements with a population greater than 10,000 (eligible for URDF) and four settlements with a population between 5,000 and 10,000. The largest settlements in the county are: Naas (26,180), Newbridge (24,366), Celbridge (20,601), Maynooth (17,259), Leixlip (16,733), Athy (11,035), Kildare Town (10,302), Kilcock (8,674), Clane (8,152), Sallins (6,269) and Monasterevin (5,307).

Population Change

Over the course of the six years to 2022, Kildare experienced population growth of over eleven percent (+11.4%), an additional 25,270 persons (equivalent to the population of Newbridge). The county's population grew at a much higher rate than that of the State (+8.1%). Of the thirty-one local authority areas in Ireland, Kildare experienced the fourth-highest level of population growth. Neighbouring counties of Fingal (+11.6%) and Meath (+13.2%) grew at a slightly higher rate in the period since 2016. Longford recorded the highest growth rate of 14.4%.

The drivers of population change are natural increase (births minus deaths) and net migration (immigration minus emigration). Births and deaths are registered which allows the calculation of natural increase between 2016 and 2022. Net migration can therefore be estimated as the

residual of subtracting natural increase from the population change between censuses. According to Census 2022, all counties experienced an increase in net migration over the six-year period between 2016 and 2022. Across the country, the largest inward migration occurred in Dublin (+46,559), Cork (+20,892), Meath (+14,921) and Kildare (+12,440). Kildare and Meath also had the highest levels of estimated natural increase with an average annual natural increase gaining 9 persons per 1,000 of population per year between 2016 and 2022.

The county's population has grown rapidly over recent decades, its level of growth far ahead of that of the State. Between 1991 and 2022, County Kildare's population doubled (+124,321, increasing from 122k in 1991 to 247k in 2022), while that of the State increased by forty-five percent. Over the past thirty years, rates of growth have been much higher in the north-east of the county – the Naas and Clane-Maynooth Municipal Districts (MDs) both increasing by 145%. In contrast, and although still very high relative to the State, the MDs of Athy (72.9%) and Celbridge-Leixlip (60%) had lower rates of growth.

When population change (2016-2022) is mapped at Electoral Division (ED) level, it is evident that most parts of the county experienced levels of growth of ten percent and above. Some areas emerge as having significantly higher levels of growth, and these include Maynooth and its immediate environs, Kilcock, Naas and Kildare Town. The county's main towns and their environs generally experienced levels of growth that exceeded the county level.

Population decline, and the associated demographic weaknesses, continue to persist in peripheral parts of the county in areas such as Kilberry, Dunmanogue and Timahoe South. Of the 89 EDs across Kildare, approximately eleven percent (10) witnessed population decline between 2016 and 2022.

Many key towns in Kildare have performed well since 2016 with all settlements increasing in population: Naas (+23% or +4,980), Newbridge (+3.6% or +1,517), Celbridge (+2.4% or +487), Maynooth (+18% or +2,654), Leixlip (+8.9% or +1,375), Athy (+12% or +1,192), Kildare Town (+19% or +1,638), Kilcock (+42% or +2,598), Clane (+12% or +872), Sallins (+7.2% or +420) and Monasterevin (+24% or +1,061). It should be noted that between Census 2016 and 2022 the CSO introduced a new set of geographical boundaries for settlements in Ireland called Built Up Urban Areas (BUAs). As BUAs have been defined differently to the Settlements used in Census 2016, caution should be taken when comparing the results between 2016 and 2022. BUAs and Census 2016 Settlements differ primarily in that BUAs are based upon a land-use definition whereas Settlements were based more on population concentration.

ESRI projections (as produced for DPHLG Housing Need and Demand Assessments (HNDAs) - to be reviewed as part of NPF Refresh in Q1 2024) indicate that Kildare will experience population growth in the order of eighteen percent between 2021 and 2040 (using Baseline scenario). This is significantly higher than the projected level of growth for the state (+12.6%). As is the case nationally, Kildare's population is projected to age over the coming twenty years and beyond. The number of persons aged 65+ is projected to increase substantially – increasing from 28,010 in 2016 to 59,016 in 2040. The proportion of the population aged 50+ is projected to increase significantly, while there is expected to be a decline, in

both absolute and relative terms, in the population aged 24 to 40, over the next ten years, although this is expected to recover in the 2030s. ESRI projections indicate a fall of the number of children in the county over the course of the next decade, but this is likely to stabilise thereafter.

Age Profile

In Ireland, the median age of the population increased from 37.4 years in 2016 to 38.8 years in 2022 - this is the second youngest in the 27-member EU after Cyprus. At 36.9 years, Kildare had the second youngest average age of all counties in Ireland. Only Fingal has younger population. Kildare also had the 4th highest birthrate in Ireland (per 1,000 population). Two towns in Kildare are amongst the youngest towns in the State - Maynooth with an average age of 34 years and Kildare Town with an average age of 35 years.

There are particular sub-county level patterns in respect of the distribution of the population, by age, across Kildare. The age profile is youngest in the urban and peri-urban zones within the Metropolitan part of the county while more peripheral parts of the county tend to have an older age profile.

Persons aged 0 to 24 (86,155) comprise more than one third of the resident population (34.8%), which is higher than the State (32.2%) and regional levels. Kildare has the fifth highest number of young people in the State and the fourth highest rate. Across the Dublin and Mid-East regions, only Fingal (35.1%) and Meath (+35.5%) have higher rates. There has been an increase of 4,638 (+5.7%) in this age cohort since 2016. Within the sub-group cohorts, the largest increases have been in the 13-17 year age group (+16.4% or +2,648) and the 18-24 year age group (+17.7% or +3,291). In contrast, the youngest age groups have declined or increased at a very modest rate: the 0-4 age group has witnessed a decline in its population in the county (-10.6% or -1,833) and the 5 to 12 age group has only increased by +1.8% or +532. As such, the current pressure for young age group related services in Kildare, and in all other counties, is now focussed on the second-level school age cohorts.

Within the county, the highest proportions of persons aged 0 to 24 (approx. 37%) are in the Maynooth-Clane MD, while the lowest value is in the Celbridge-Leixlip MD (32.7%). Among the county's towns, the highest values (>38%) are in Maynooth (38%) and Kilcock (38.2%). A number of smaller towns also have rates in excess of forty percent - Derrinturn (40.1%), Carragh (43.3%) and Narraghmore (46.4%). In contrast, the towns with the lowest values (<34%) are Leixlip (31.4%), Ballymore Eustace (29%) and Suncroft (30.1%).

Persons aged 25 to 44 years (69,308) comprise 28% of Kildare's resident population. This is just above the equivalent value for Ireland as a whole (27.6%). Within Kildare, there is a notable difference between south Kildare and other parts of the county in respect of this variable, and an ED-level analysis of the distribution of this age cohort shows that the areas with the lowest values are in peripheral and rural parts of the county. In

contrast, the highest values are generally in the peri-urban zone to the north of the county in areas within close proximity to Naas, Maynooth and Leixlip. Across the settlement hierarchy there is considerable variance with rates in Maynooth (33.6%) and Kilcock (36.5%) above a third of the resident population whereas rates in Carragh (18.5%), Johnstownbridge (18.9%) and Narraghmore (20.5%) represent just a fifth of the resident population.

Persons aged 45 to 64 (62,591) comprise over a quarter (25.3%) of Kildare's resident population. This cohort has increased by 21.3% (+11,009) since 2016. Relative values are generally highest in the south and west of the county, most notably in the Athy MD (26.6%). Proportional rates for this age cohort are higher in both Kildare Hinterland and Kildare Rural than their counterpart geographies.

Persons aged 65+ (29,720) comprise just over one-eighth (12%) of the county's resident population. This cohort has increased by over a third (+35% or +7,706) since 2016 and is the first large intercensal transition towards a much older population. Among the county's MDs, the lowest values are in the more urbanised districts, namely Clane-Maynooth (10.7%), Kildare-Newbridge (11.9%) and Naas (11.4%), while the highest values are in the more rural districts, namely Athy (13.4%). Interestingly, the Celbridge-Leixlip MD has the highest rate at 13.9% and is reflective of the age of and history of residential development in the area. An ED-level spatial analysis illustrates that the areas with the highest proportions of persons aged 65+ are in the Celbridge-Leixlip MD but then predominantly in the south, west and peripheral parts of the county.

Local Authorities, 2022

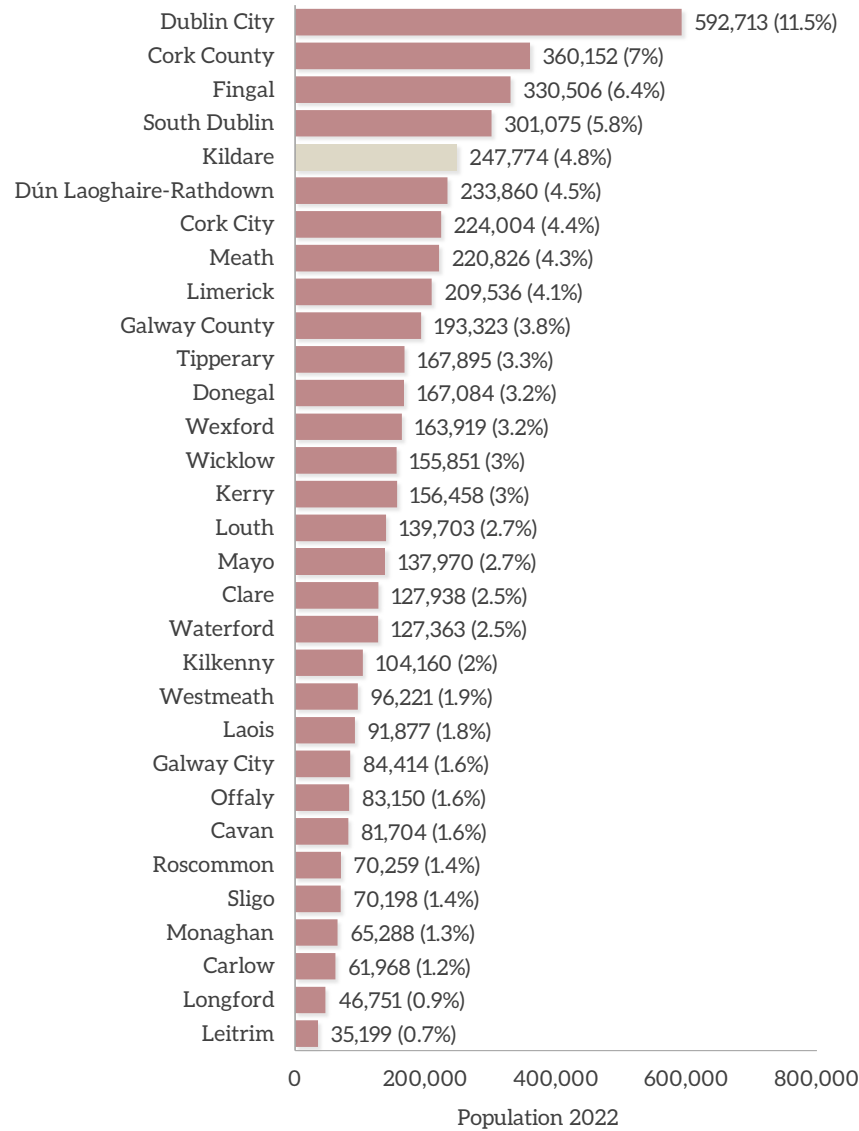


Figure 1.1 - Total Population 2022, by Local Authority, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Municipal District, 2022

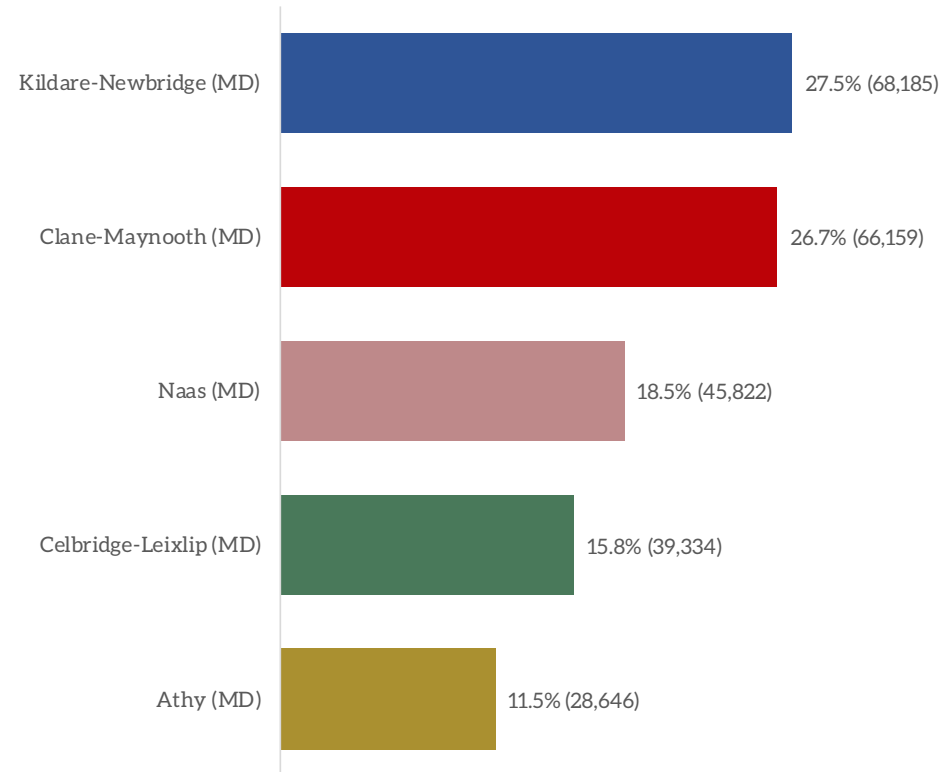


Figure 1.2 - Total Population 2022 MD, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Settlement Hierarchy, 2022

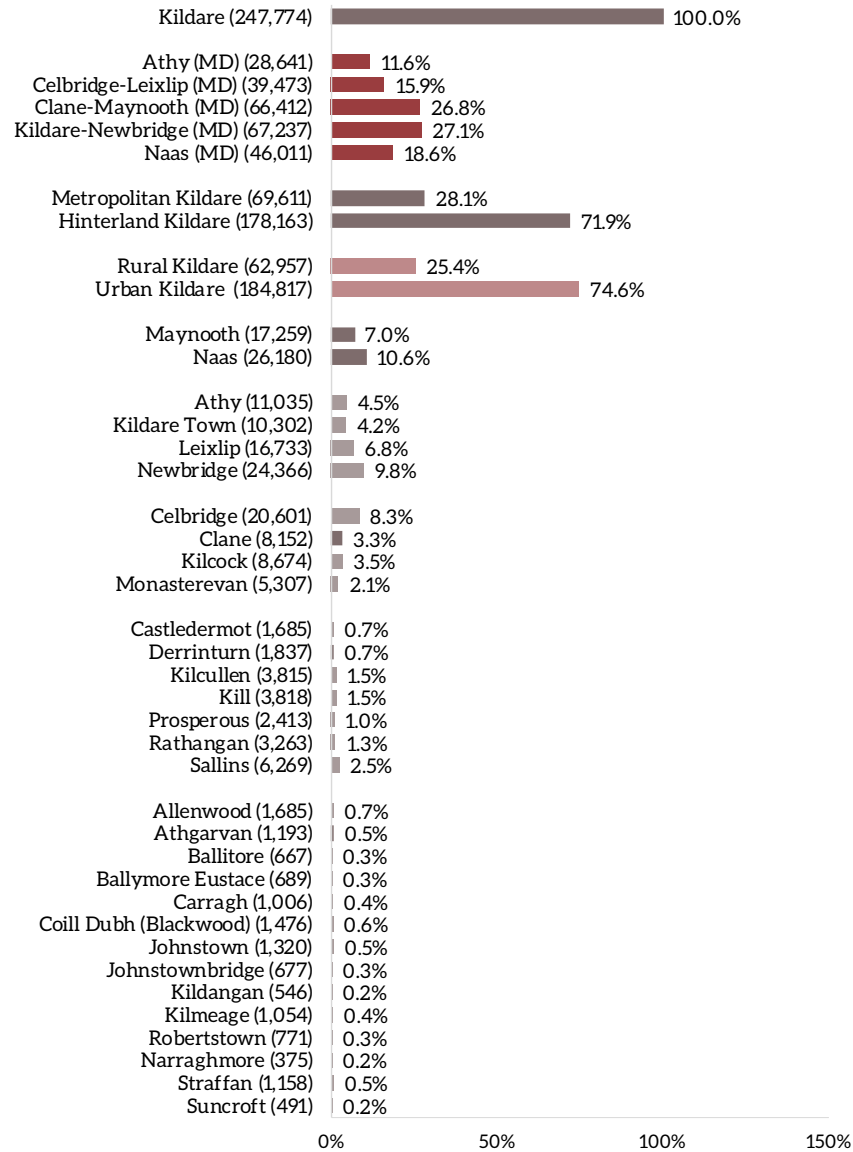


Figure 1.3 - Settlement Hierarchy, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Population Change by Local Authority Change 2016 - 2022

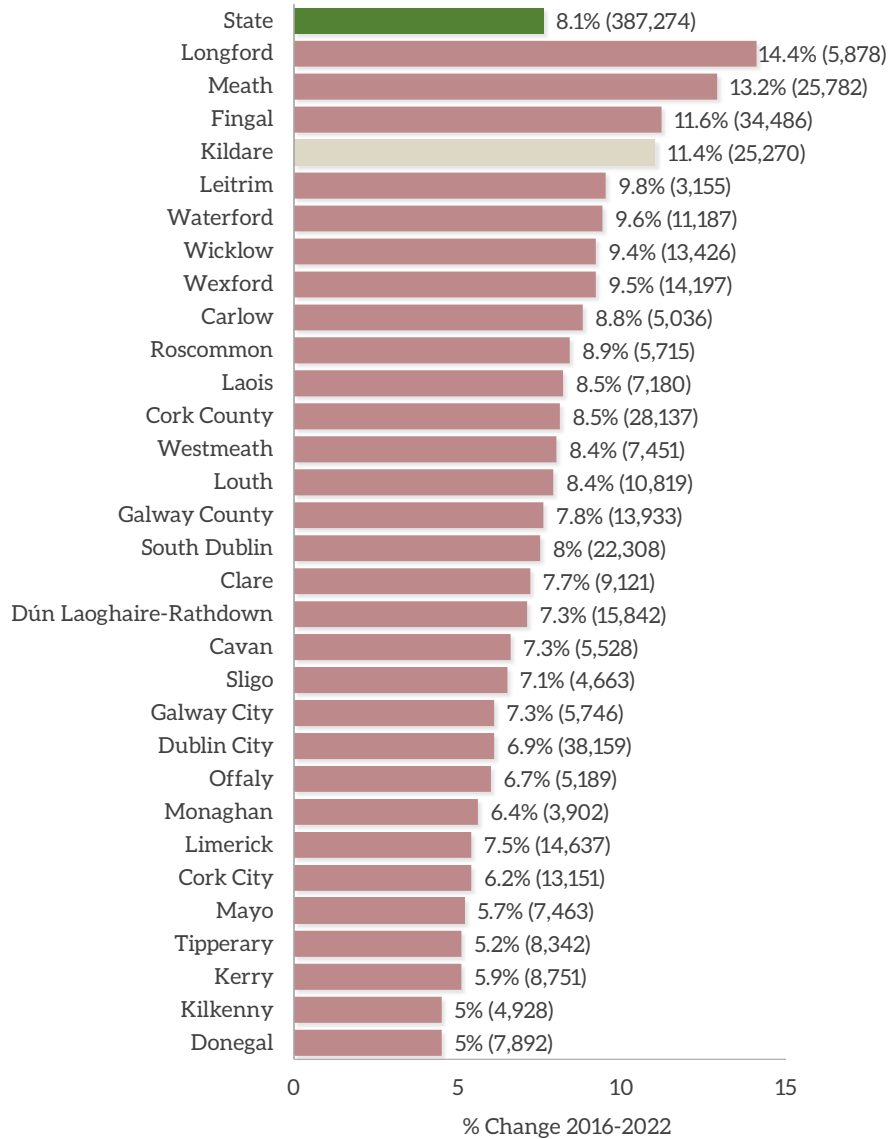


Figure 1.4 - Population Change 2016 to 2022 by LA, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Population Change by Municipal District 2016 - 2022

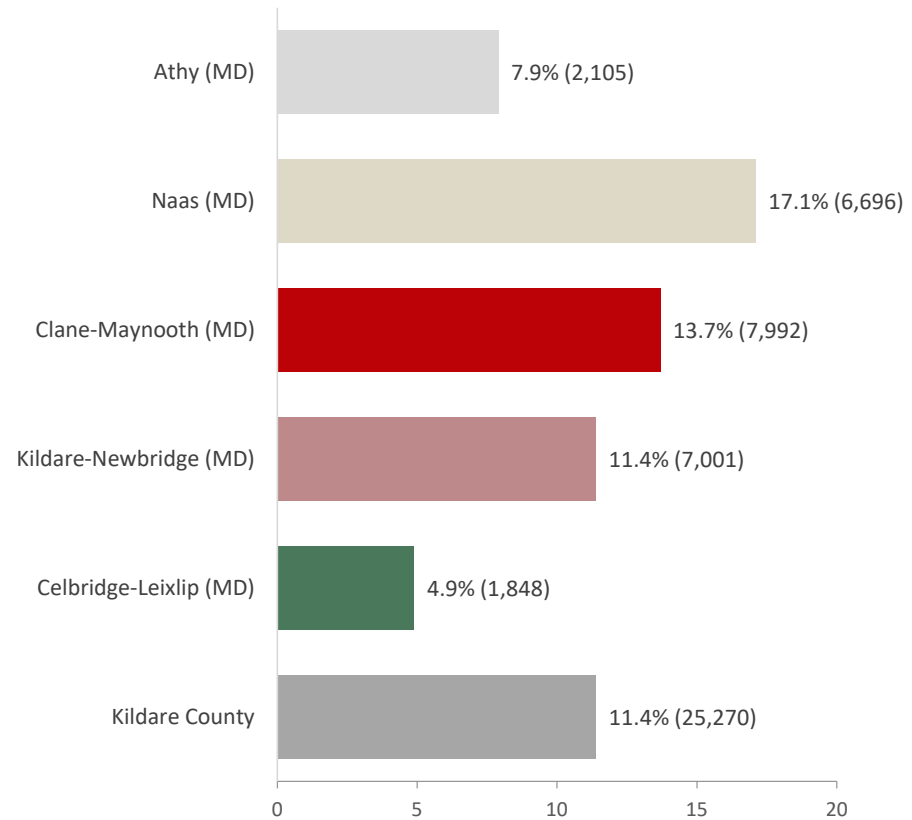
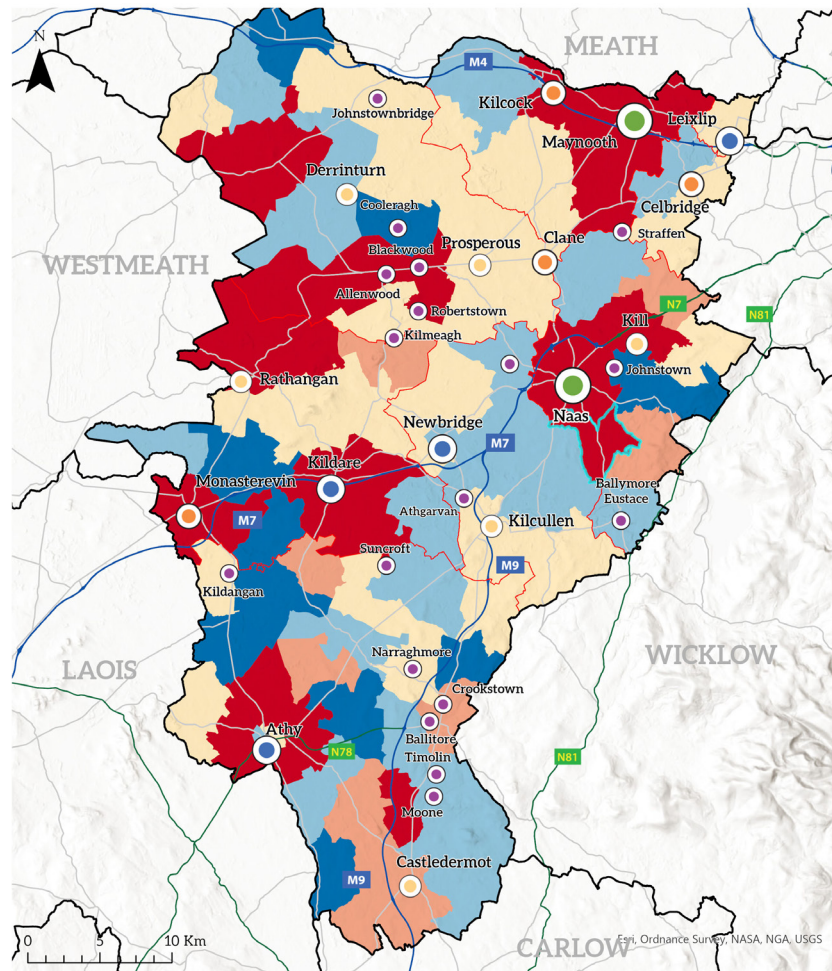


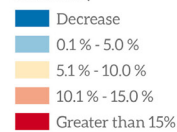
Figure 1.5 - Population Change 2016 to 2022 by MD and Local Authority, 2022 (Source: CSO)



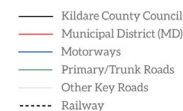
Population Change - Kildare Settlements, 2016 to 2022

- Naas (+23% or +4,980)
- Newbridge (+3.6% or +1,517)
- Celbridge (+2.4% or +487)
- Maynooth (+18% or +2,654)
- Leixlip (+8.9% or +1,375)
- Athy (+12% or +1,192)
- Kildare Town (+19% or +1,638)
- Kilcock (+42% or +2,598)
- Clane (+12% or +872)
- Sallins (+7.2% or +420)
- Monasterevin (+24% or +1,061).

Population Change, 2016 - 2022
Census 2022 (Electoral
Divisions)



CDP Settlement
Hierarchy 2023-2029



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Figure 1.6 - Population Change 2016 to 2022 (Source: CSO)

Population Change 1991 to 2022, Kildare Municipal Districts

Relative Index Change. 1991 = 100

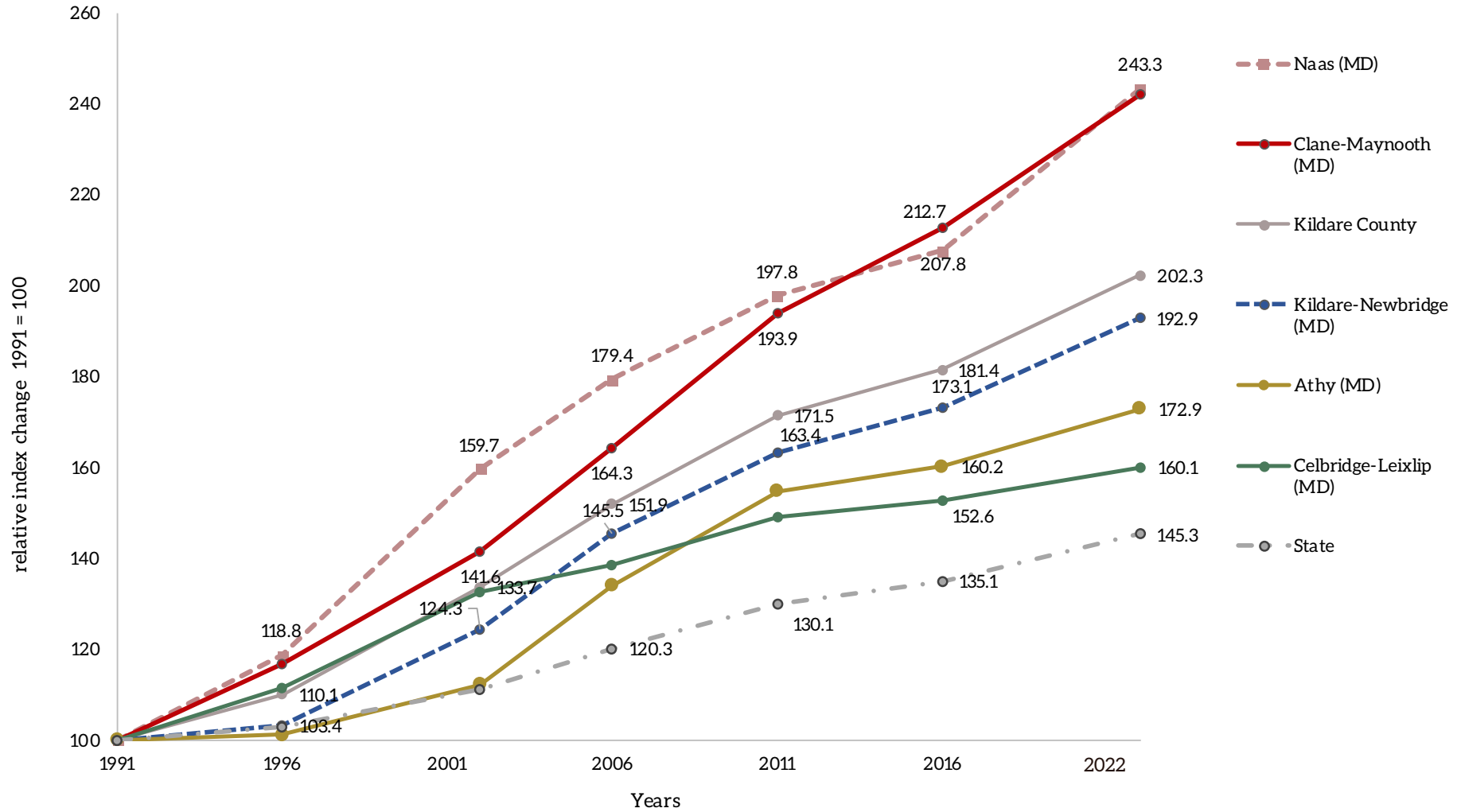
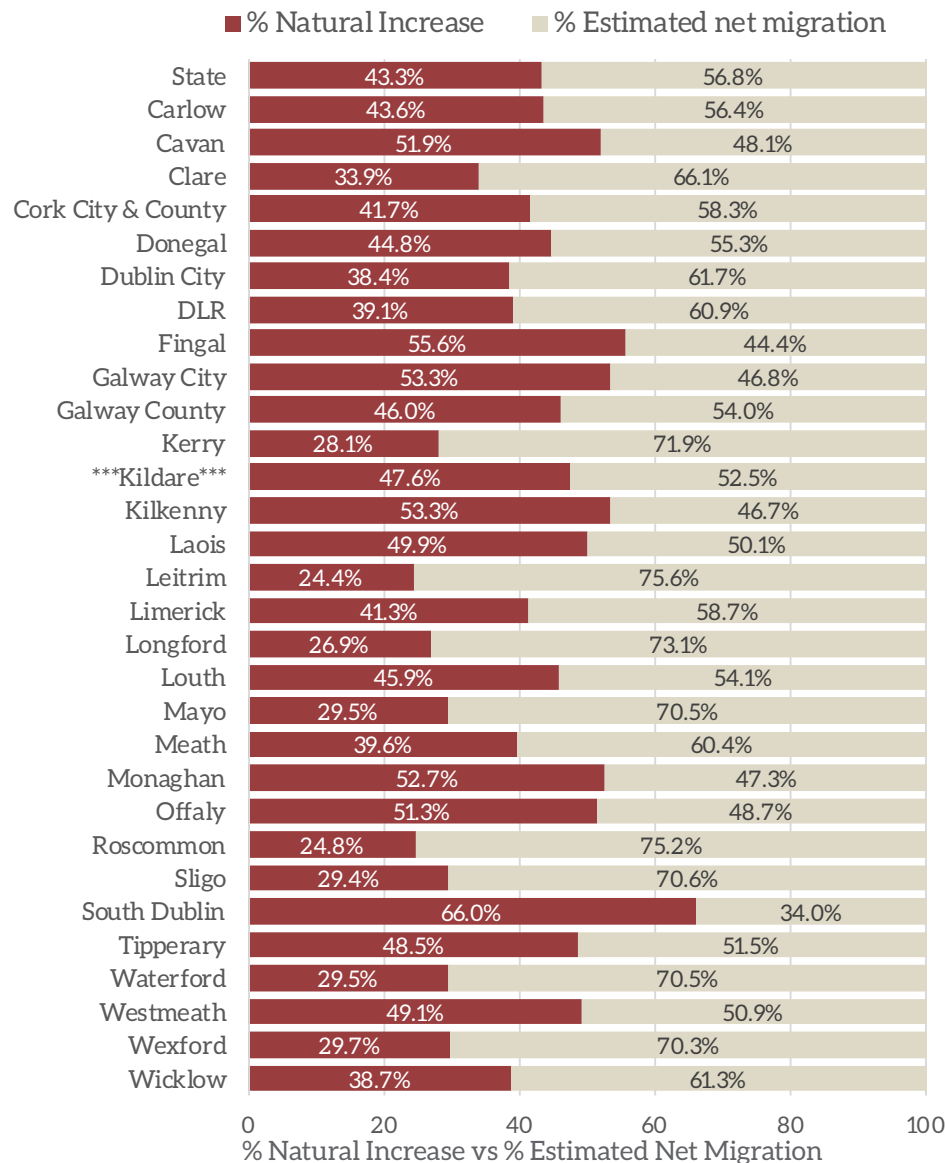


Figure 1.7 - Population Change 1991 to 2022 by Kildare MD (Source: CSO)

Components of Population Change, 2016 - 2022



Components of Population Change in County Kildare, 2016 to 2022

- Population Change # = +25,270
- Population Change % = 11.4%
- Natural Increase (Birth minus Deaths) = 12,016 (47.6%)
- Annual Average rate of Natural Increase = 9 per 1k population
- Estimated Net Migration (immigration minus emigration) = 13,254 (52.5%)
- Annual Average rate of Net Migration = 10 per 1k population
- Dublin had the highest number of people who, in the year prior to the census, moved either within or out of the county (93,473).
- Approximately 22k (23%) moved out of county Dublin to other destination.
- Over 18% (+4,000) of these residents moved to Kildare in the year prior to Census 2022.

Figure 1.8 - Components of Population Change, 2016 to 2022 (Source: CSO 2022)

Projected Population Change, 2021 to 2040

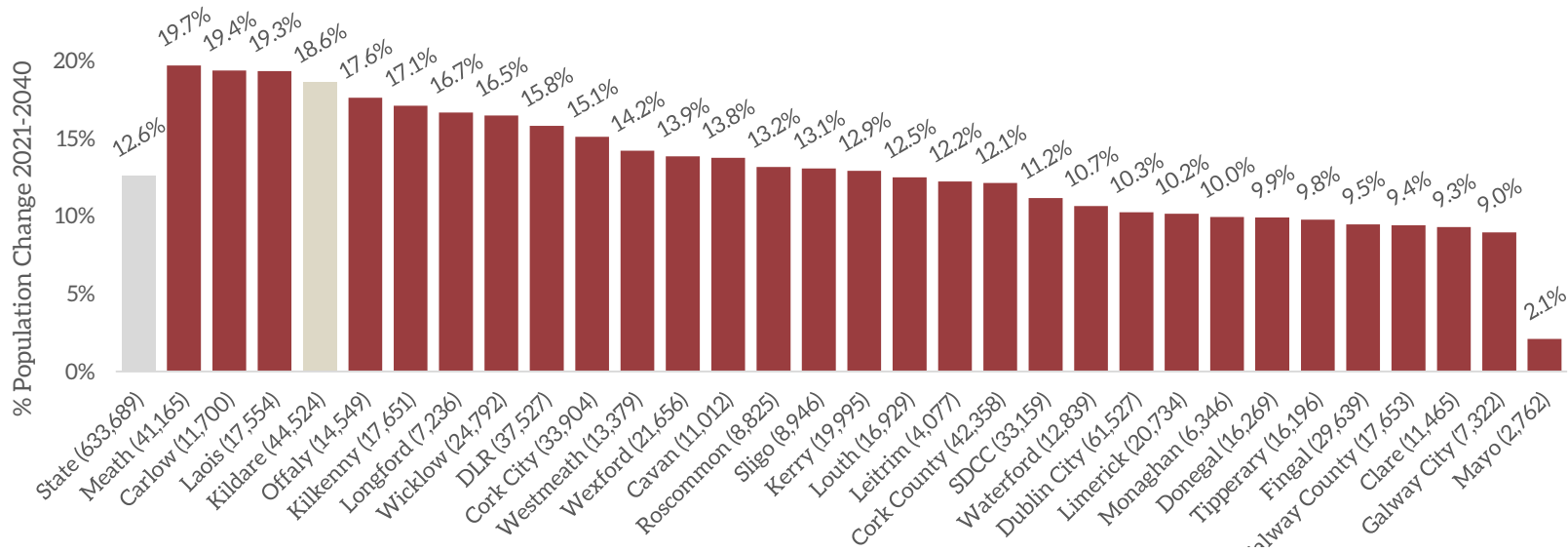


Figure 1.9 - Projected Population Size, 2021 to 2040 (Source: ESRI-HNDA Baseline)

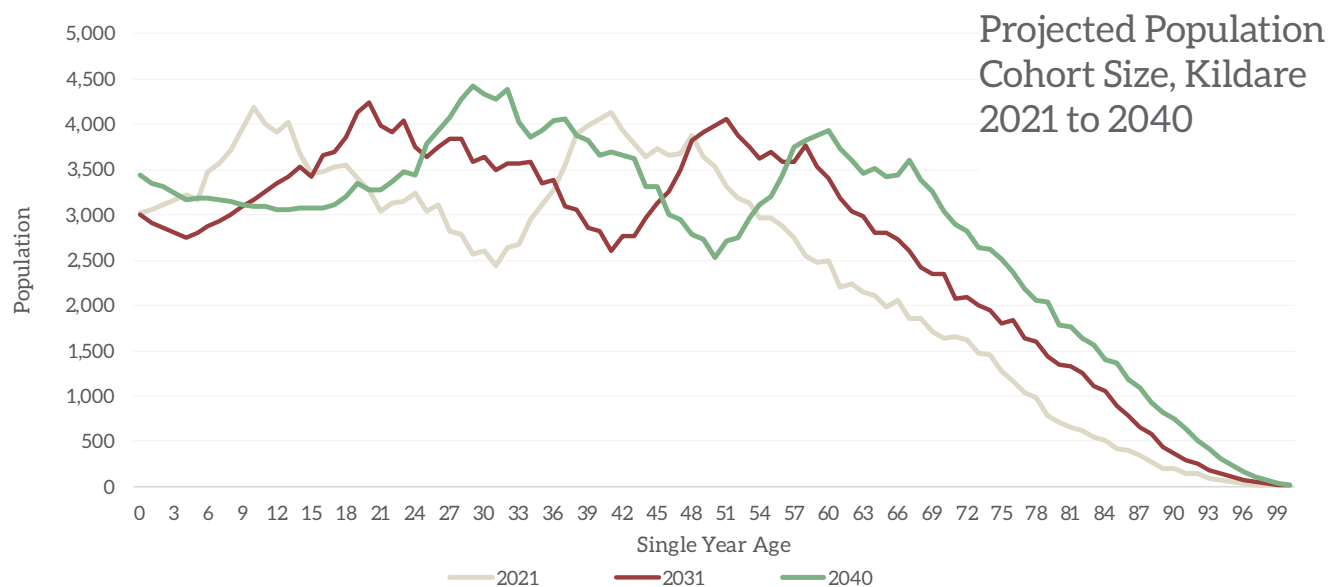
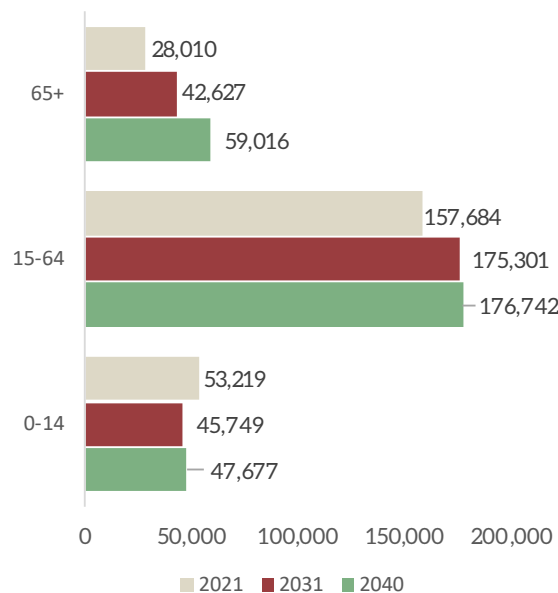


Figure 1.10 - Projected Population Cohort Size, 2021 to 2040 (Source: ESRI-HNDA Baseline)

Population Distribution by Urban/Rural Classification, 2016

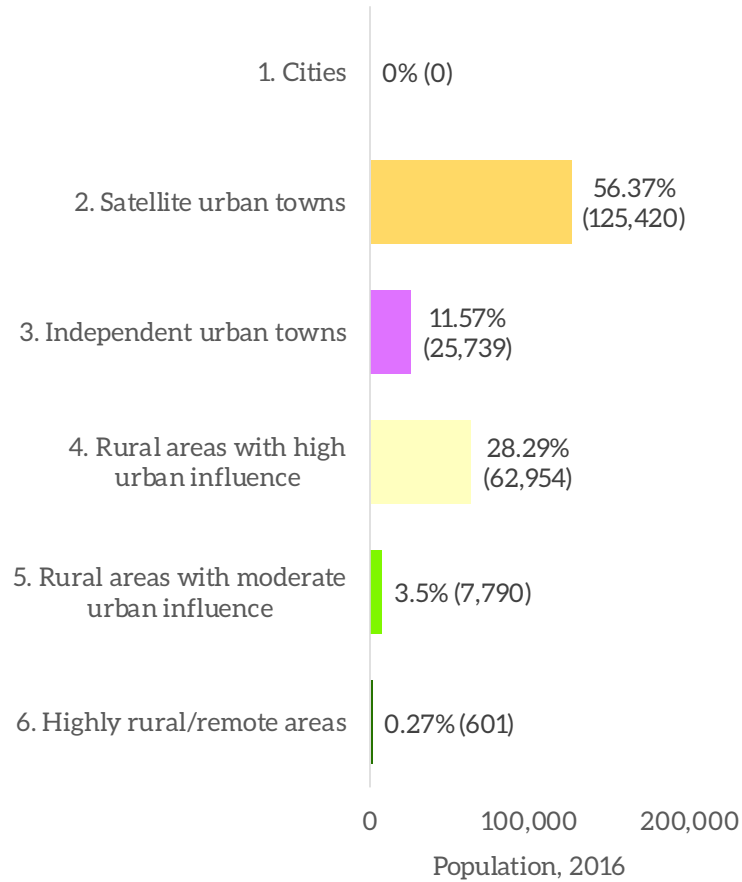


Figure 1.11 - Population Distribution by Urban Rural Classification, 2016 (Source: CSO)

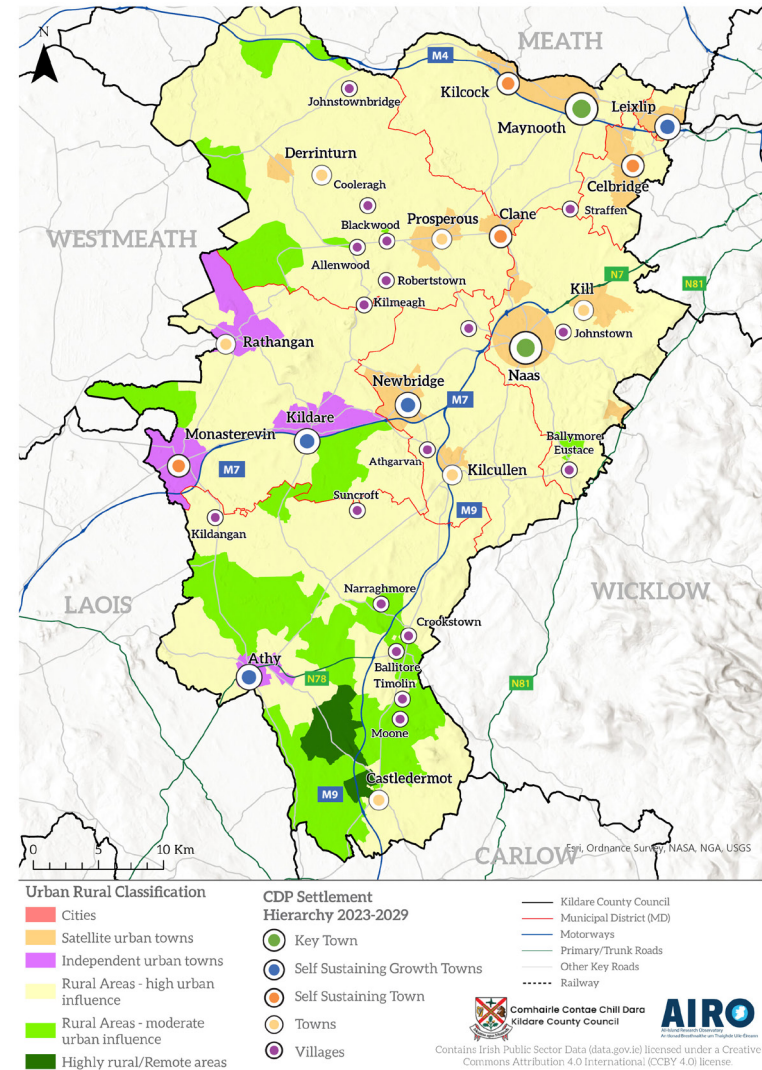
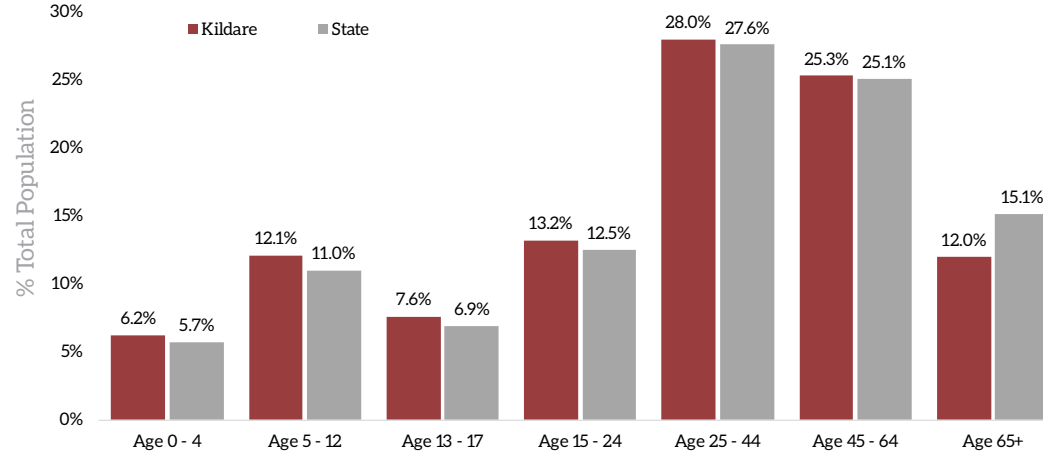


Figure 1.12 - Urban Rural Classification, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Age Cohort Distribution Kildare vs State



Single Year Age Distribution Kildare vs State

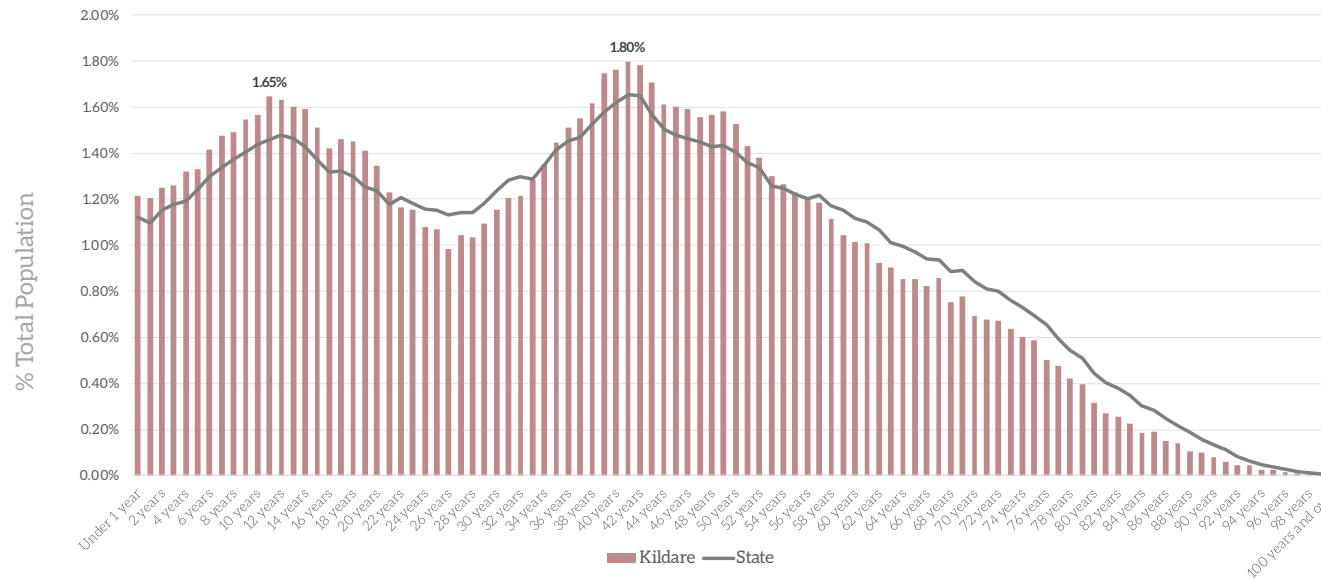


Figure 1.13: Age Profiles in Kildare v State, 2022 (Source: CSO)

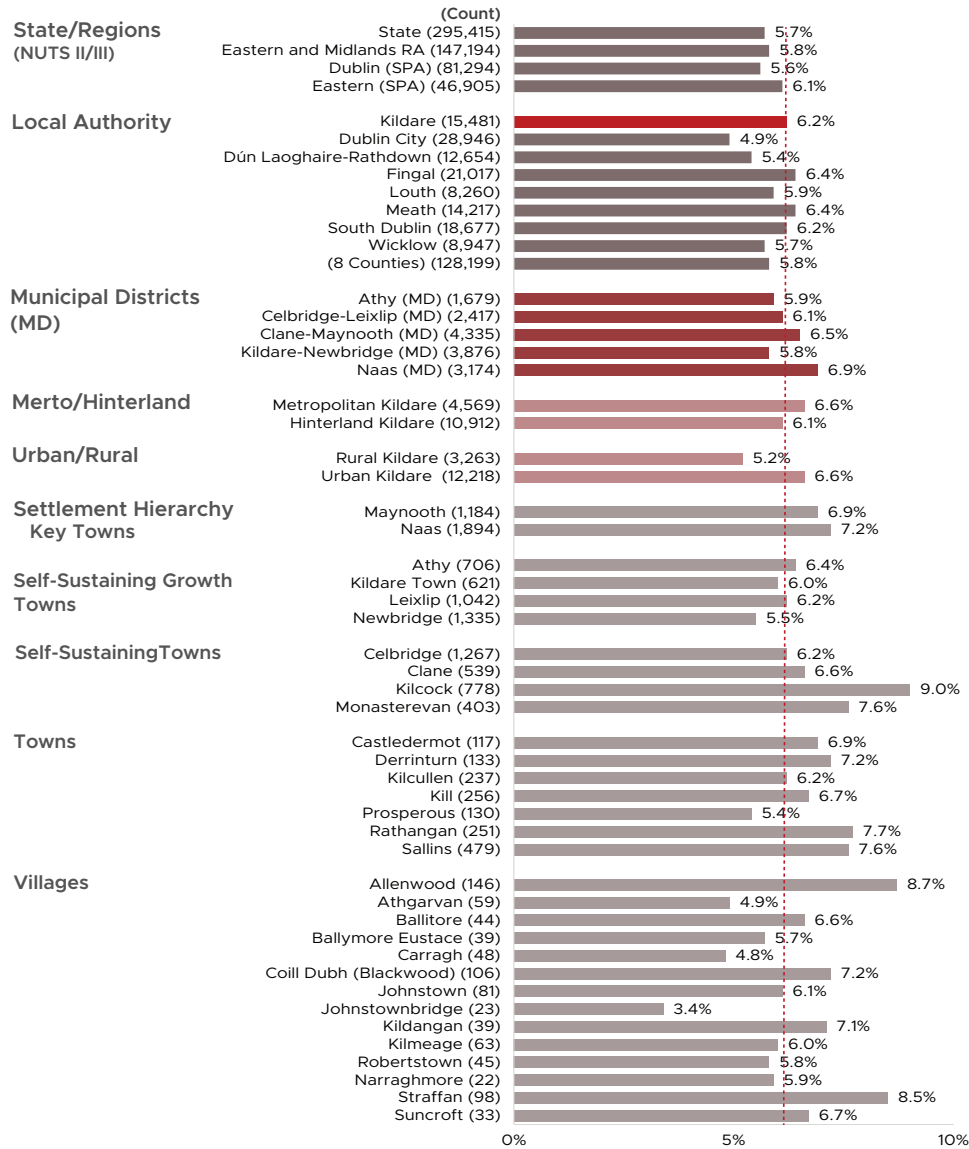


Figure 1.14 - Age Cohort: % Age 0-4 Years, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:
15,481 persons aged 0-4 years or 6.2% of the population, 2022

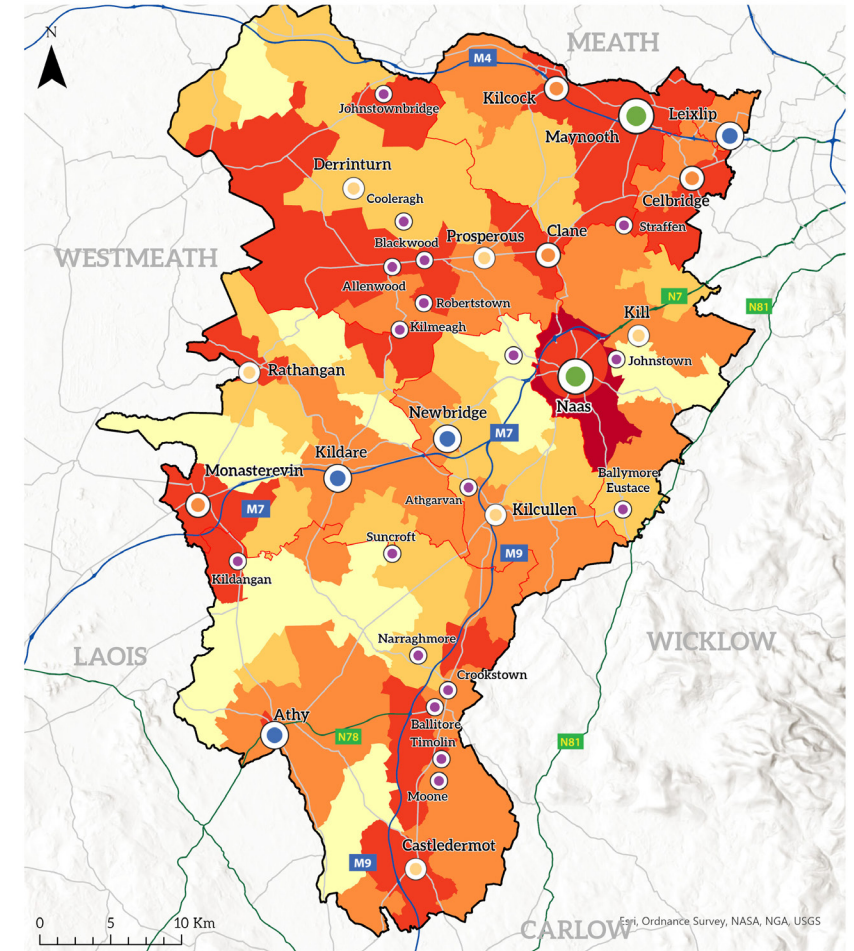
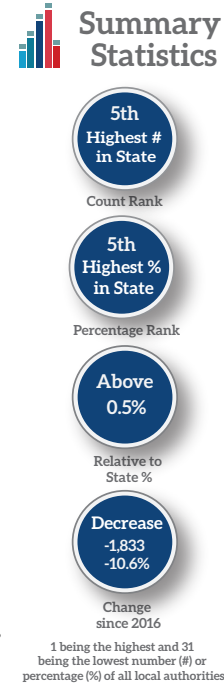


Figure 1.15 - Age Cohort: % Age 0-4 Years, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Kildare County Council

Age Cohort: % Age 5 - 12 Years, 2022

LECP Socio-Economic Profile, 2024

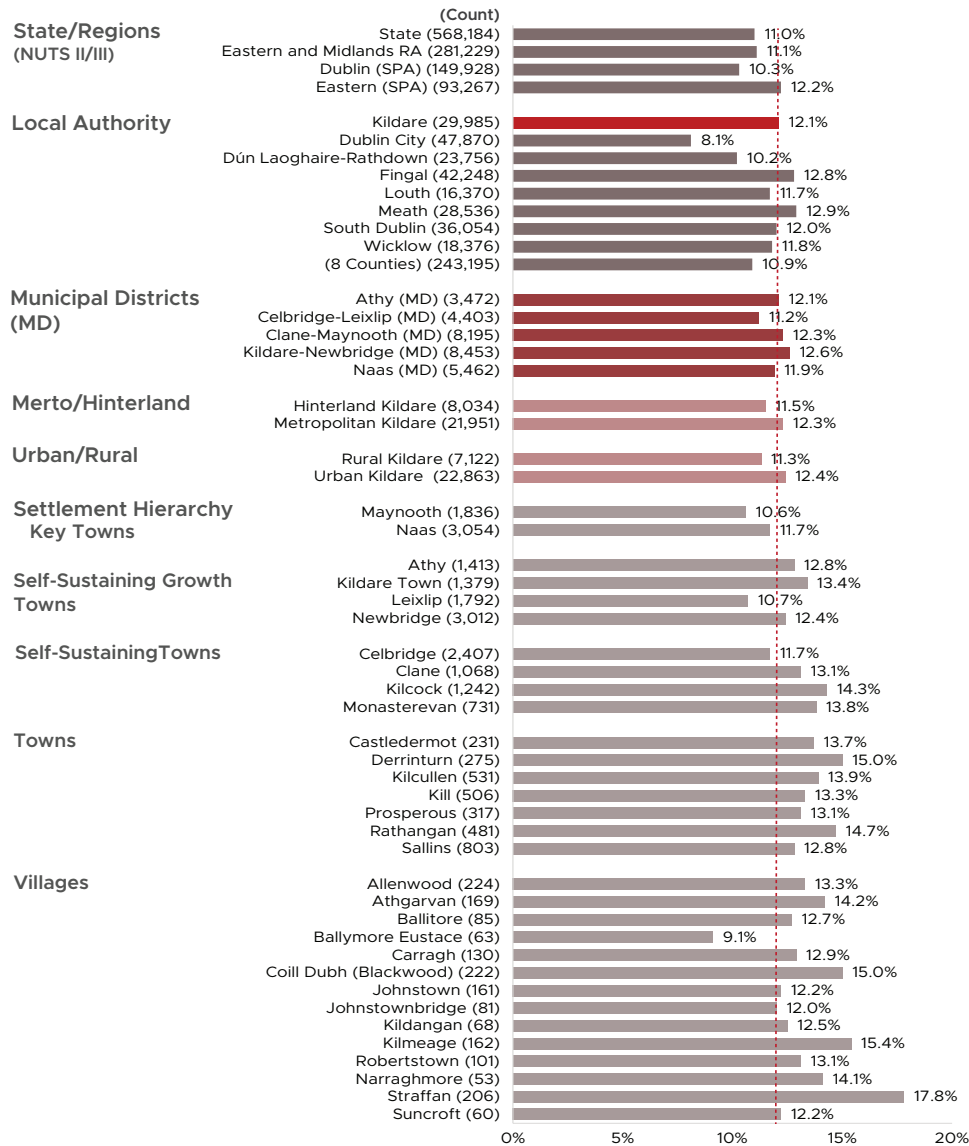


Figure 1.16 - Age Cohort: % Age 5-12 Years, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline: 29,985 persons aged 5-12 years or 12.1% of the population, 2022

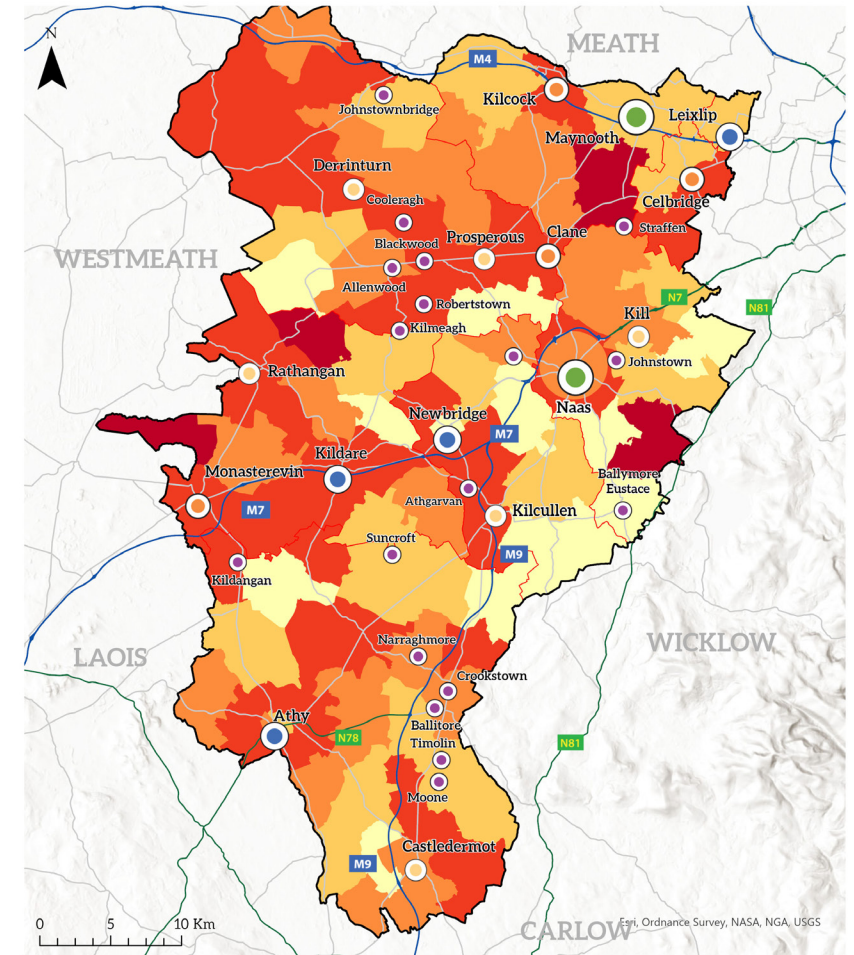
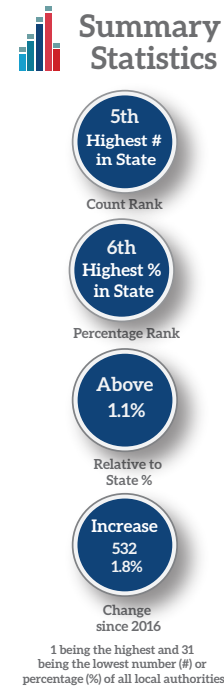


Figure 1.17 - Age Cohort: % Age 5-12 Years, 2022 (Source: CSO)

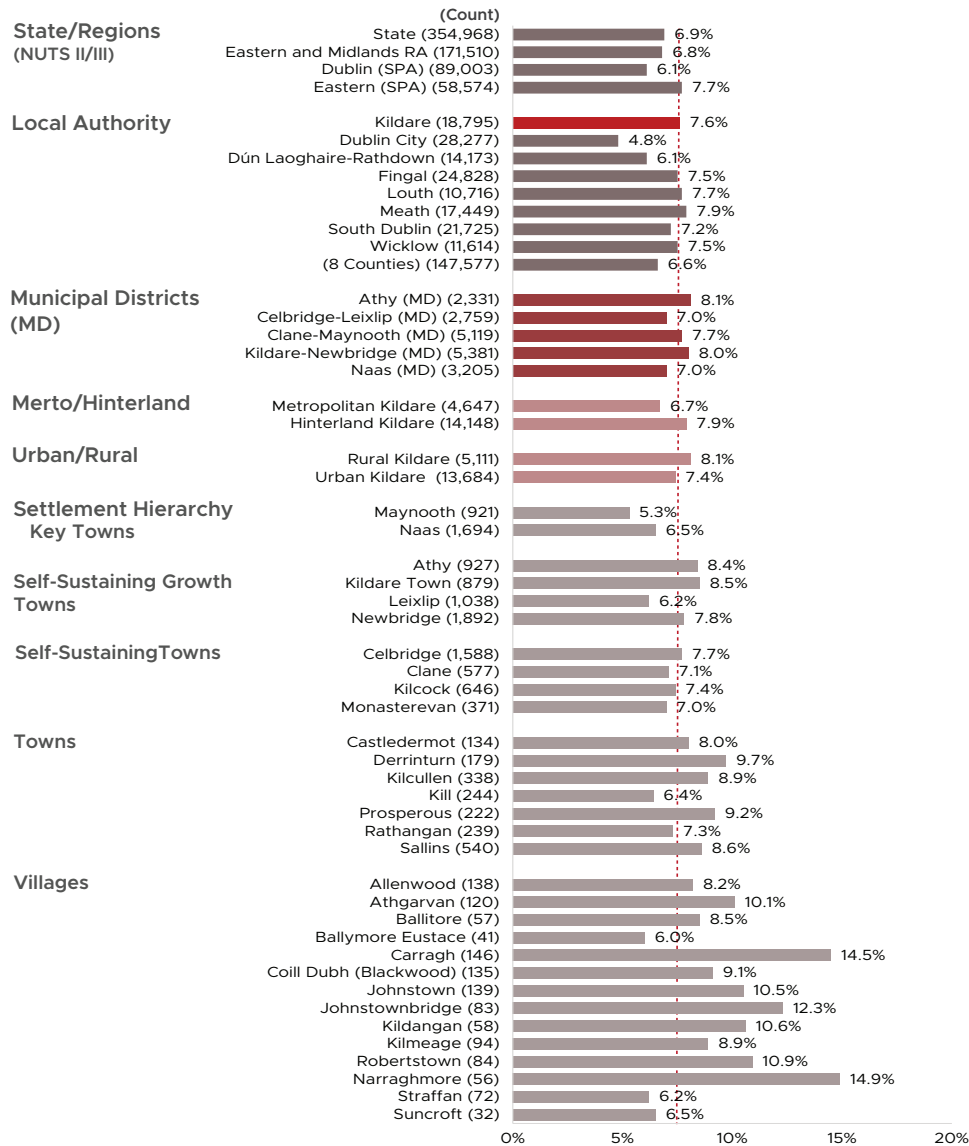


Figure 1.18 - Age Cohort: % Age 13-17 Years, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:

18,795 persons aged 13-17 years or 7.6% of the population, 2022

Summary Statistics

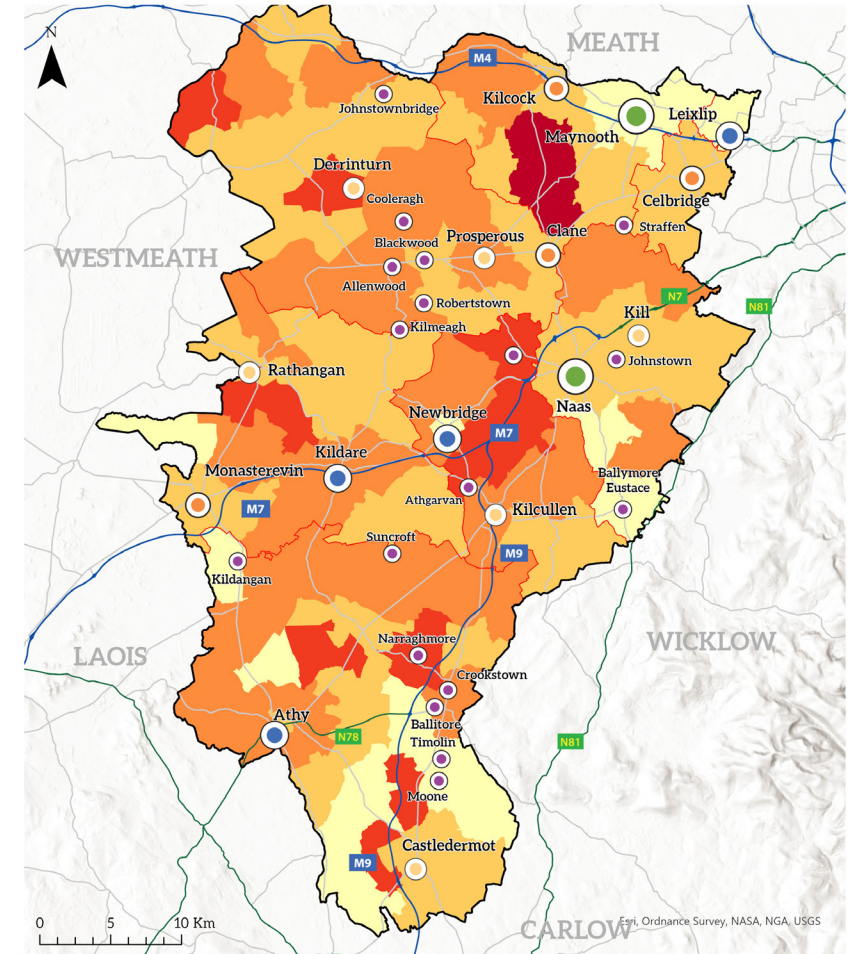
5th Highest # in State

5th Highest % in State

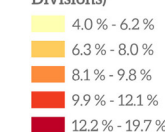
Above 0.7%

Increase 2,648 16.4%

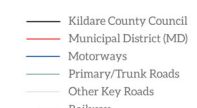
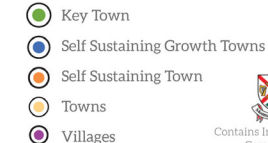
Change since 2016
1 being the highest and 31 being the lowest number (#) or percentage (%) of all local authorities



% Population 13-17 Years, Census 2022 (Electoral Divisions)



CDP Settlement Hierarchy 2023-2029



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Figure 1.19 - Age Cohort: % Age 13-17 Years, 2022 (Source: CSO)

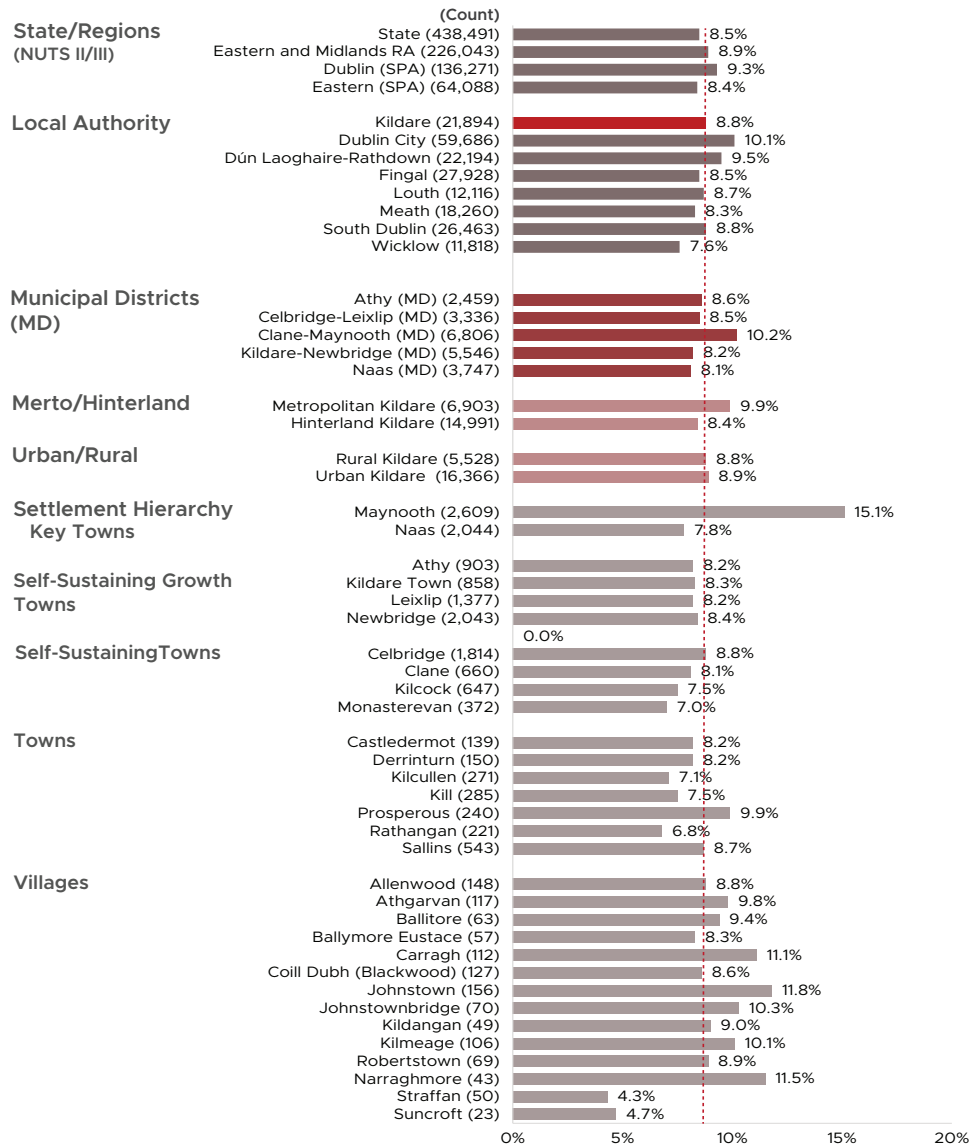


Figure 1.20 - Age Cohort: % Age 18-24 Years, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:

21,894 persons aged 18-24 years or 8.8% of the population, 2022

Summary Statistics

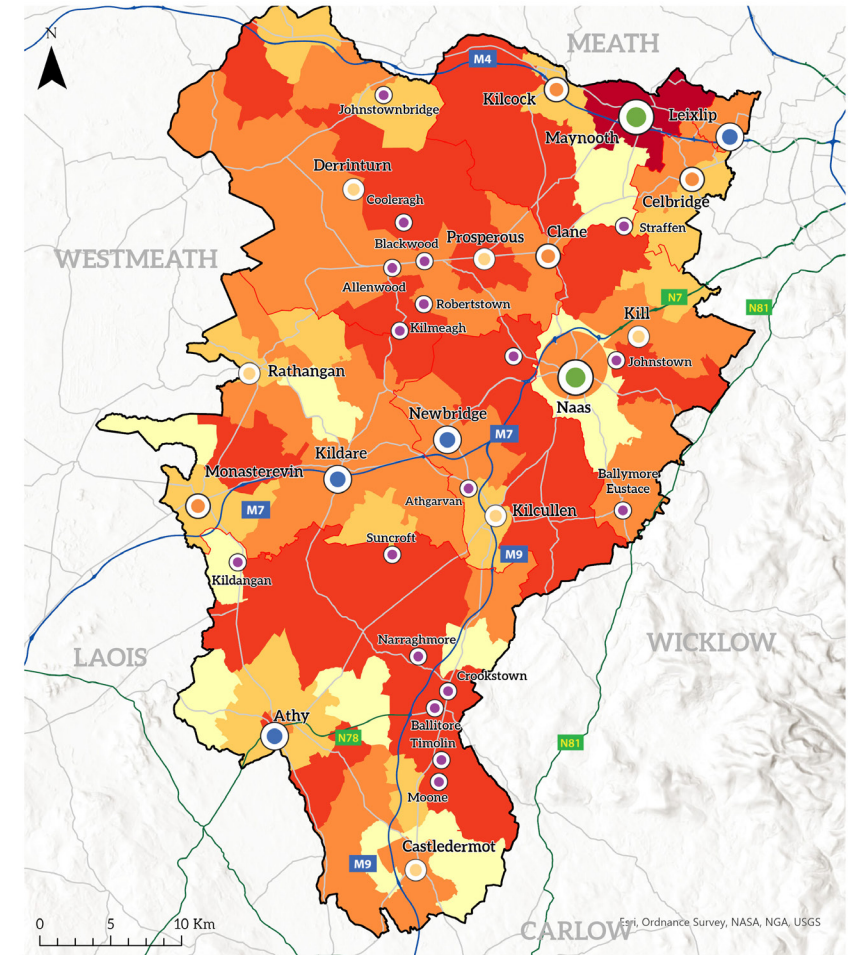
7th Highest # in State

7th Highest % in State

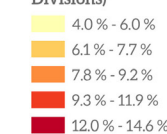
Above 0.3%

Increase 3,291 17.7%

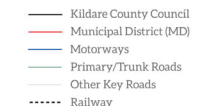
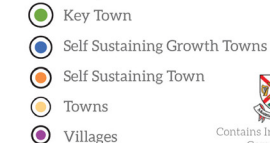
1 being the highest and 31 being the lowest number (#) or percentage (%) of all local authorities



% Population 18-24 Years, Census 2022 (Electoral Divisions)



CDP Settlement Hierarchy 2023-2029



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Figure 1.21 - Age Cohort: % Age 18-24 Years, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Kildare County Council

Age Cohort: % Age 0 - 24 Years, 2022

LECP Socio-Economic Profile, 2024

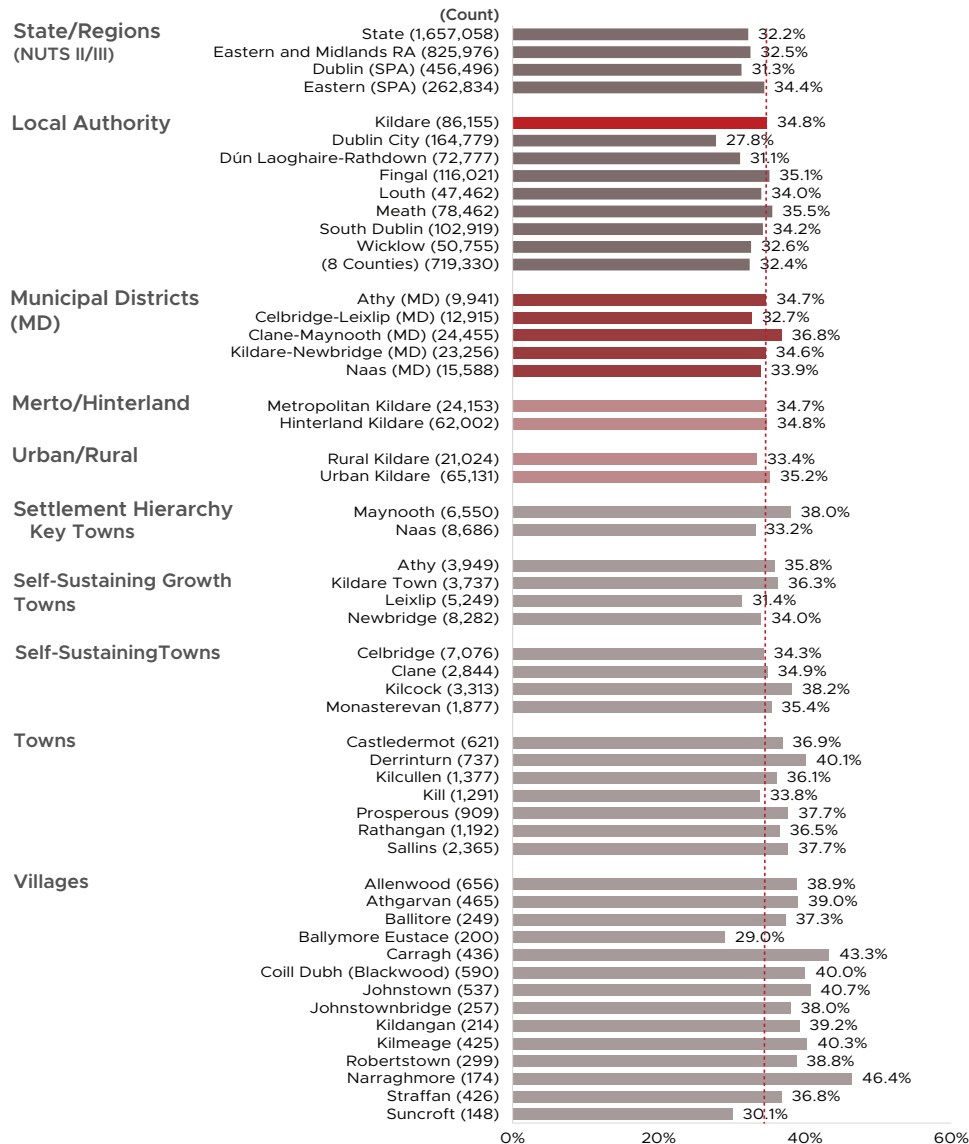


Figure 1.22 - Age Cohort: % Age 0-24 Years, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline: 86,155 persons aged 0-24 years or 34.8% of the population, 2022

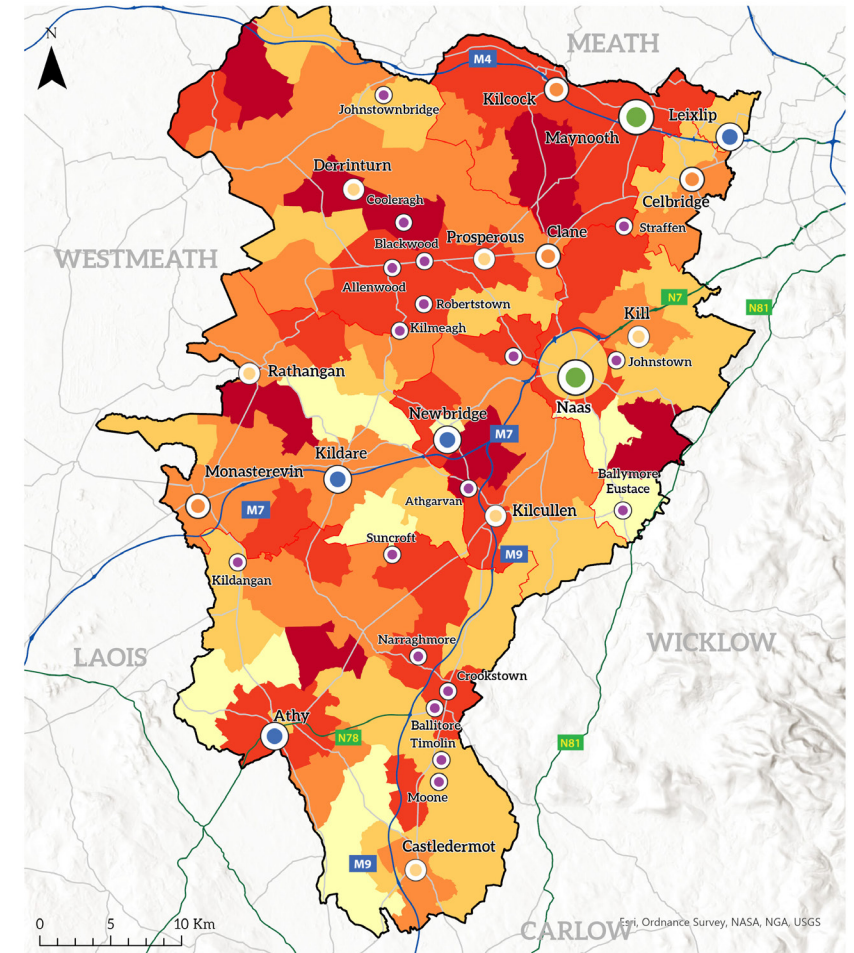
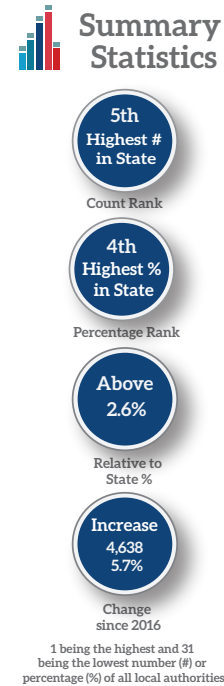
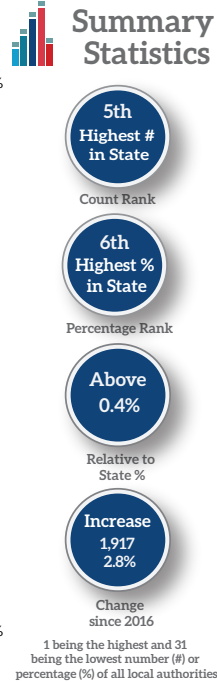
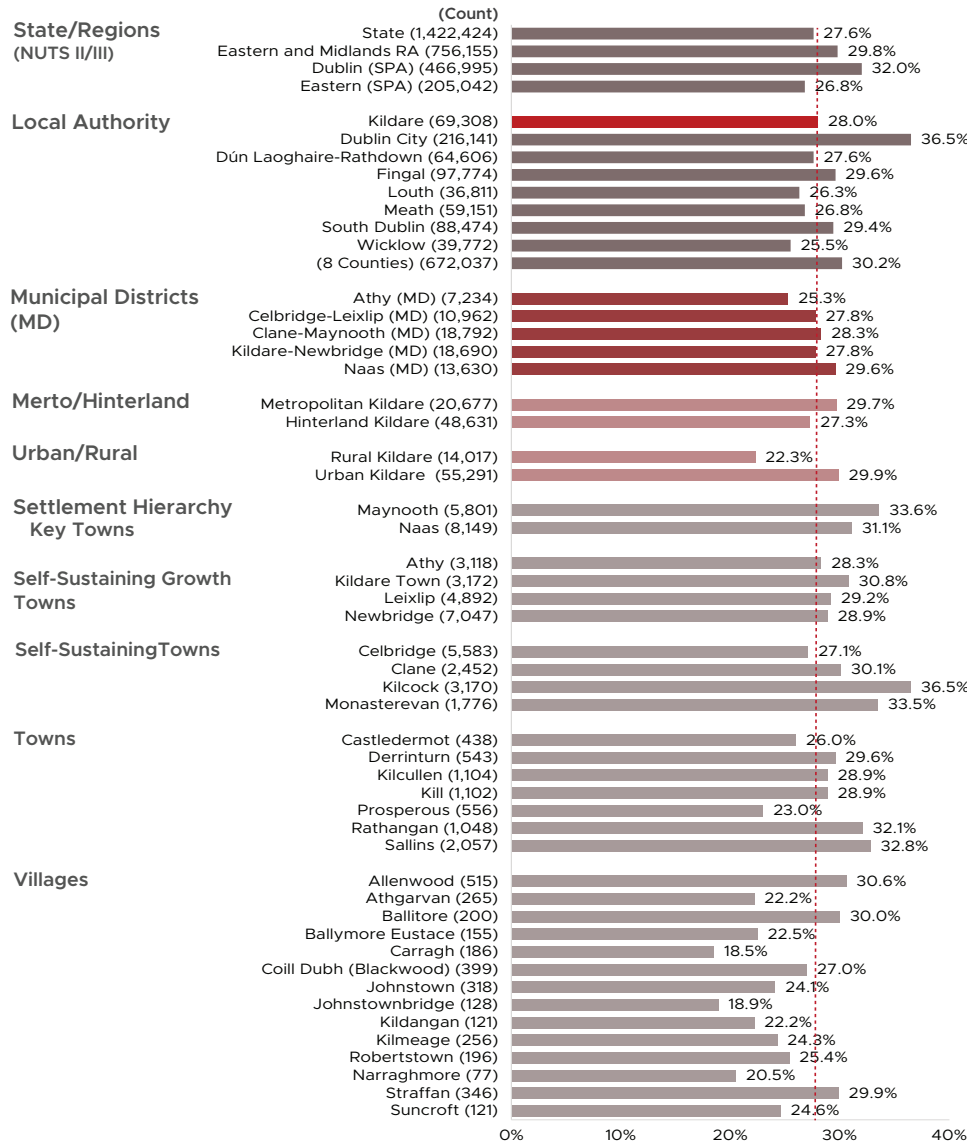


Figure 1.23 - Age Cohort: % Age 0-24 Years, 2022 (Source: CSO)



Headline:

69,308 persons aged 25-44 years or 28.0% of the population, 2022

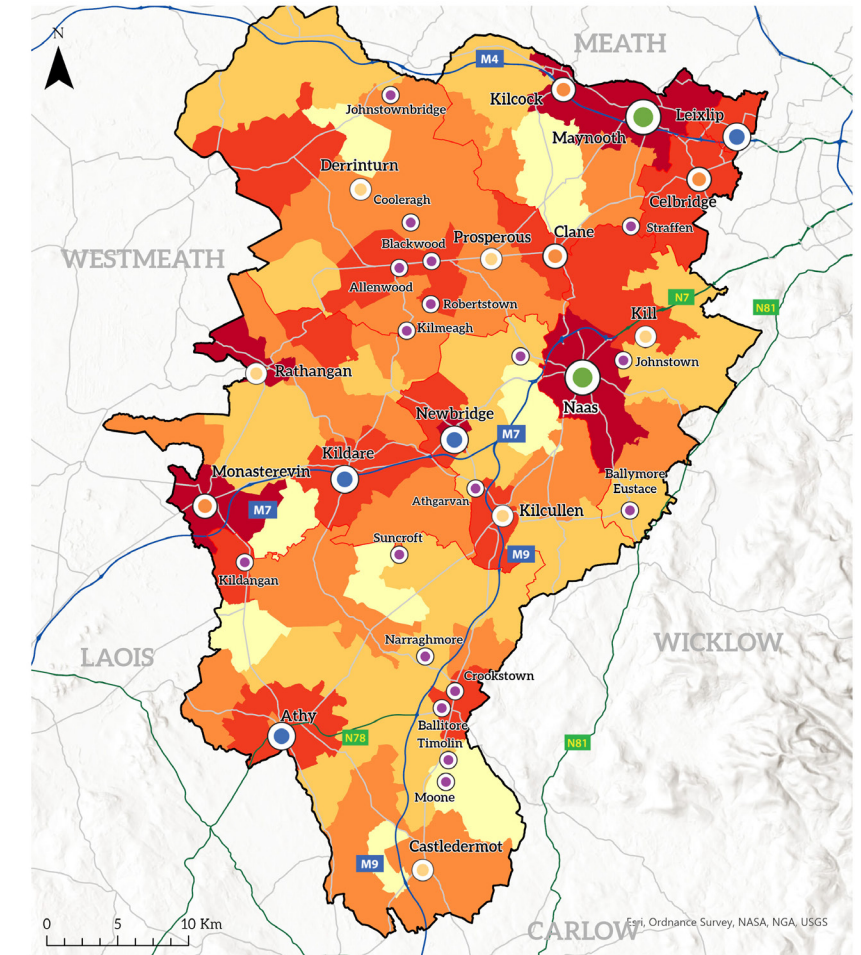


Figure 1.24 - Age Cohort: % Age 25-44 Years, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Figure 1.25 - Age Cohort: % Age 25-44 Years, 2022 (Source: CSO)

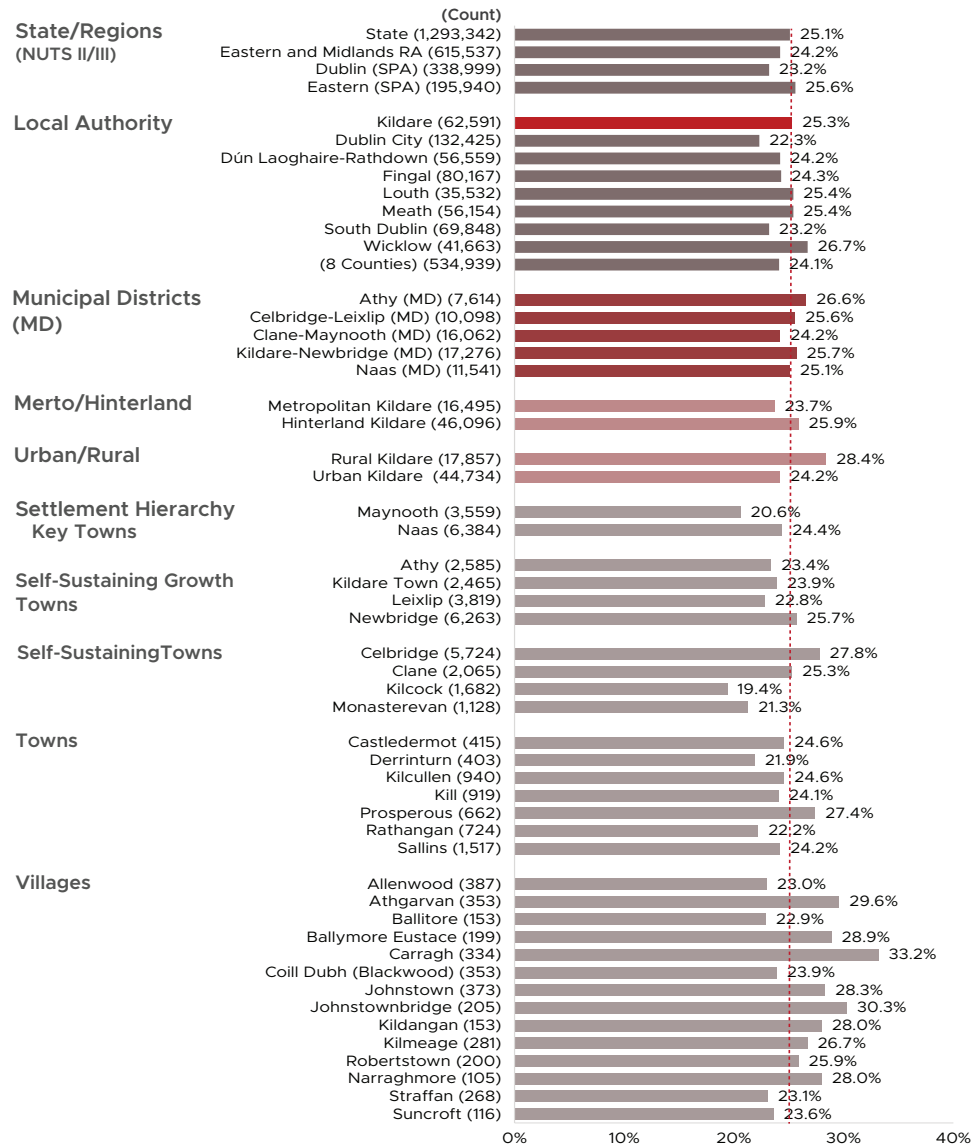


Figure 1.26 - Age Cohort: % Age 45-64 Years, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:

62,591 persons aged 45-64 years or 25.3% of the population, 2022

Summary Statistics

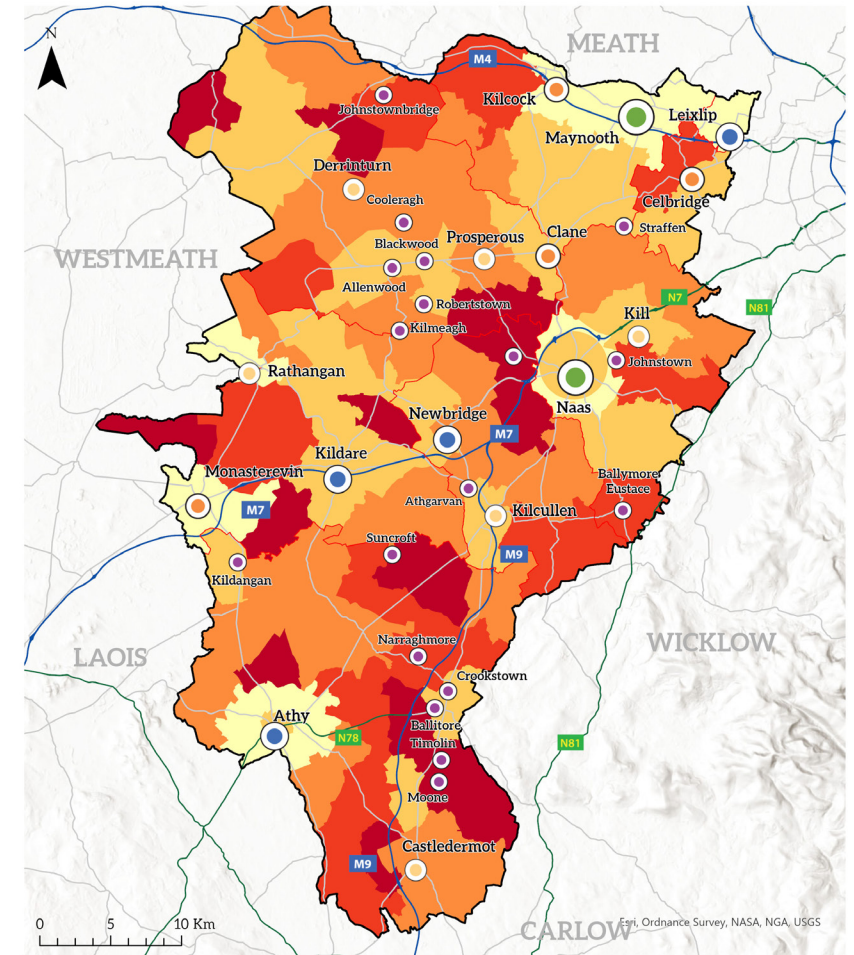
5th Highest # in State

21st Highest % in State

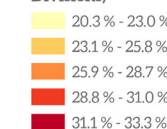
Above 0.2% Relative to State %

Increase 11,009 21.3% Change since 2016

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



% Population 45-64 Years, Census 2022 (Electoral Divisions)



CDP Settlement Hierarchy 2023-2029

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

- Kildare County Council
- Municipal District (MD)
- Motorways
- Primary/Trunk Roads
- Other Key Roads
- Railway



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Kildare County Council



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Figure 1.27- Age Cohort: % Age 45-64 Years, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Kildare County Council

Age Cohort: % Age 65+ Years, 2022

LECP Socio-Economic Profile, 2024

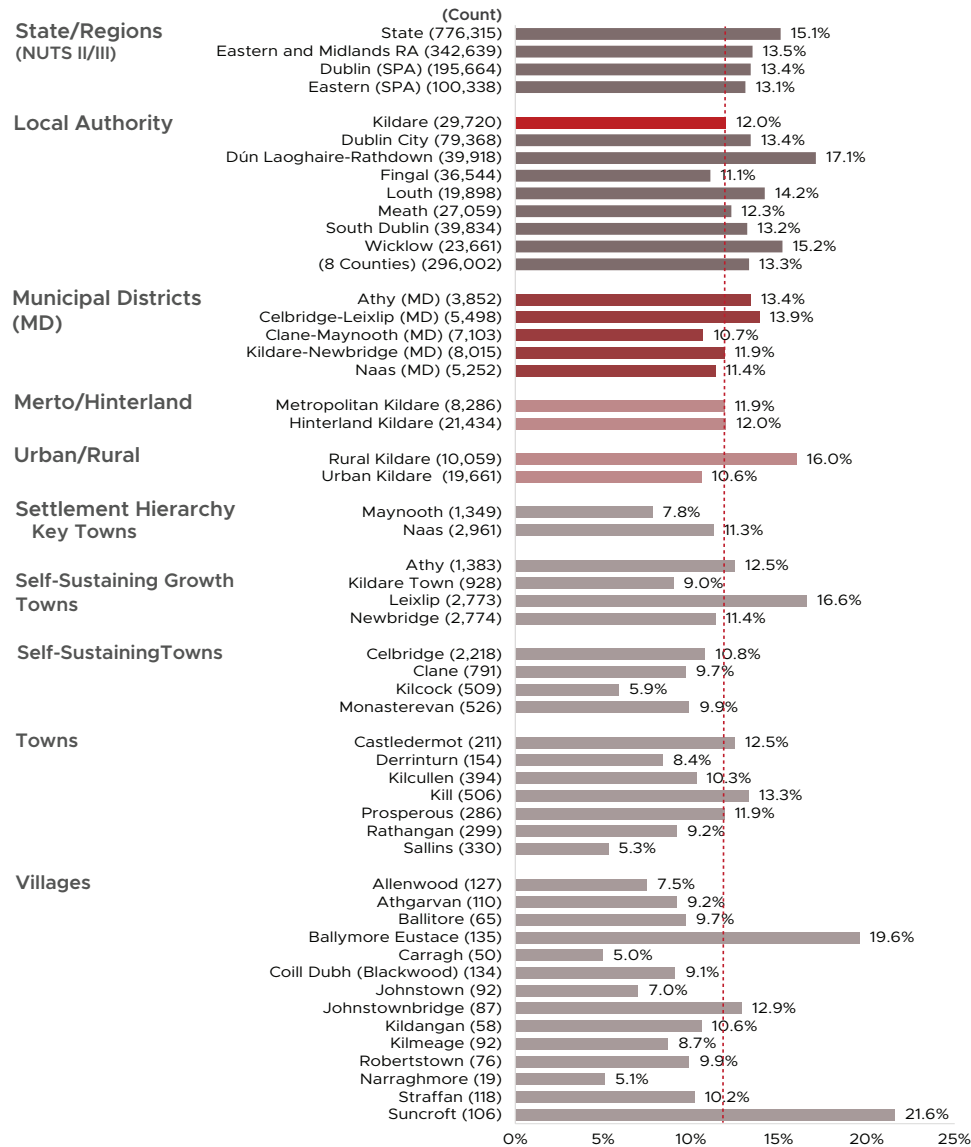


Figure 1.28 - Age Cohort: % Age 65+ Years, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline: 29,720 persons aged 65+ years or 12.0% of the population, 2022

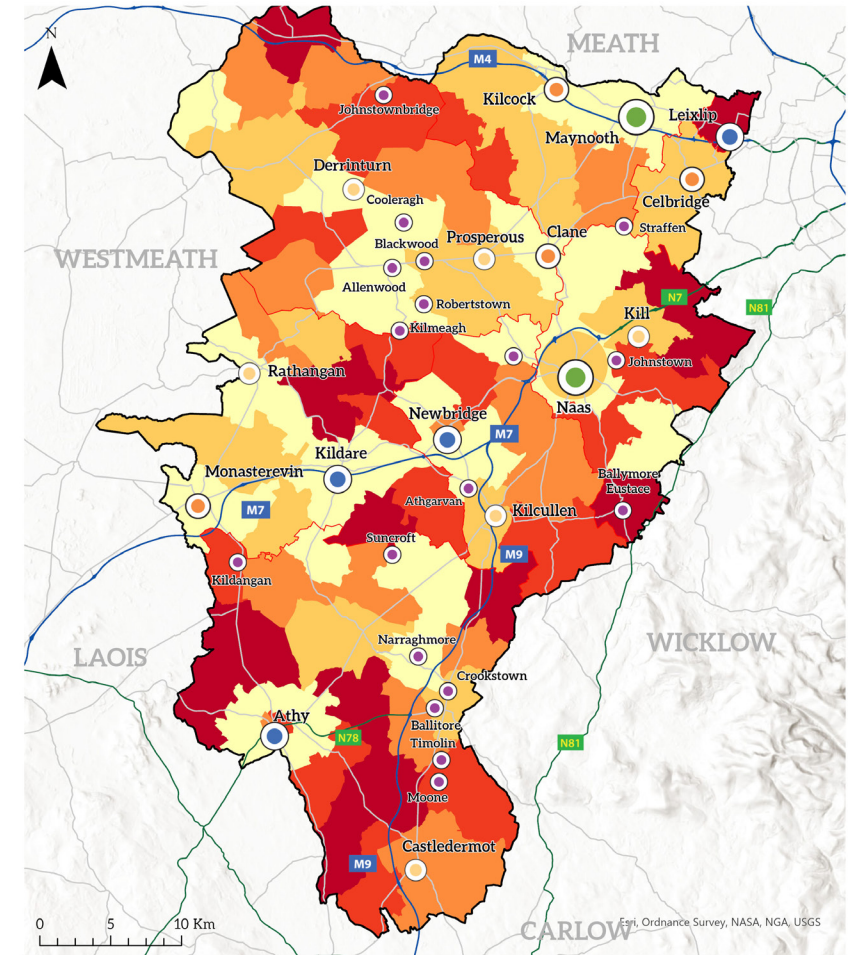
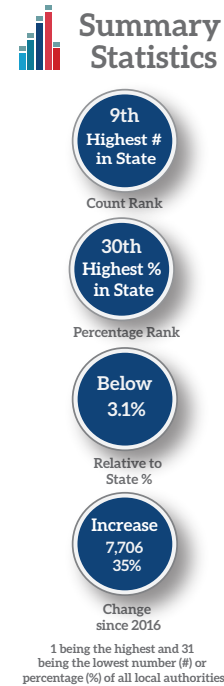


Figure 1.29 - Age Cohort: % Age 65+ Years, 2022 (Source: CSO)

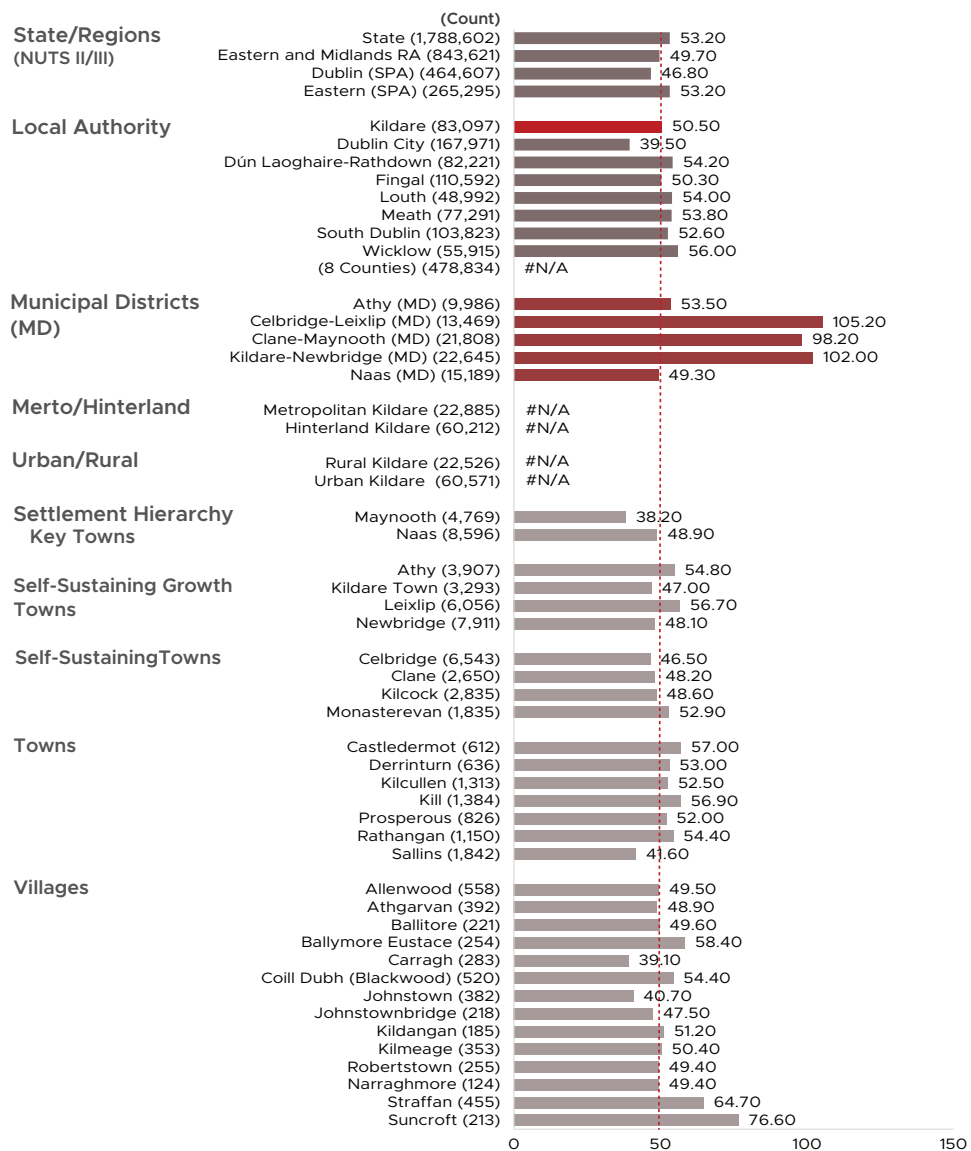


Figure 1.30 - Dependency Rate, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline: 50.5 Dependency Rate (Pop 0-14 + 65 Plus as % of 15-64), 2022

Summary Statistics

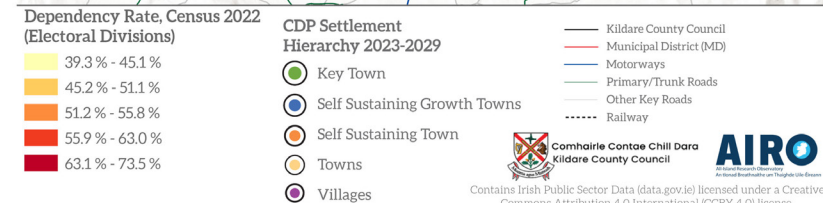
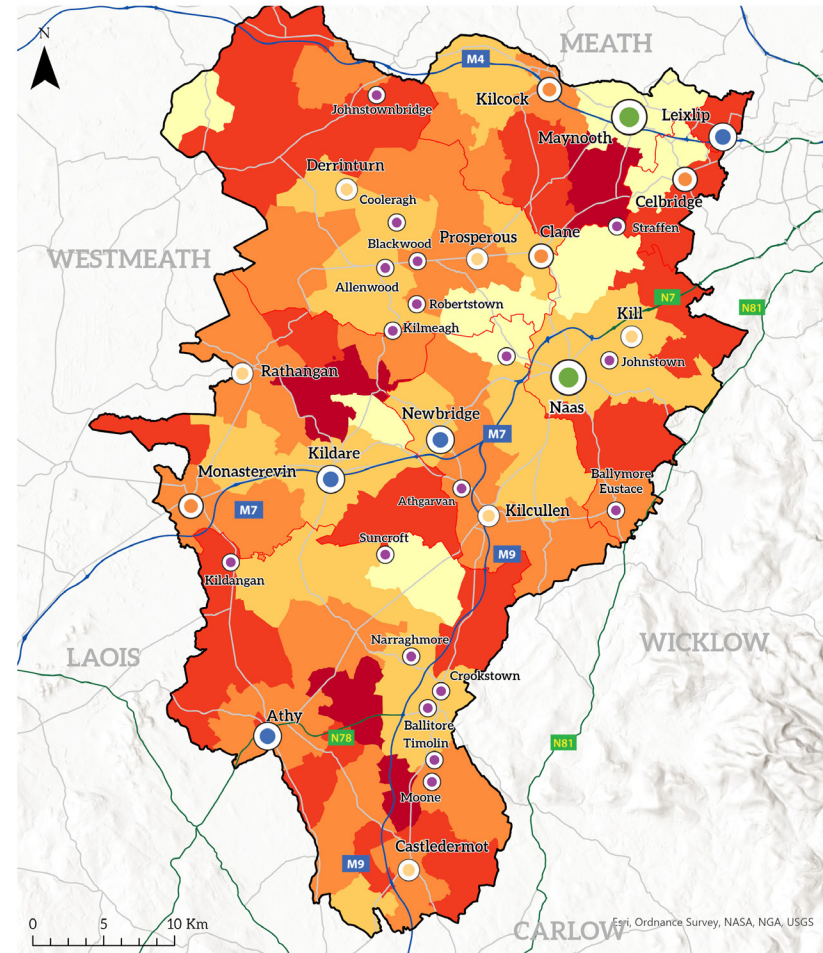
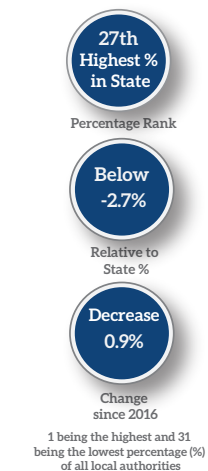
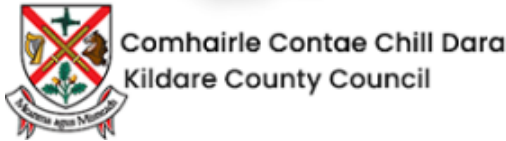
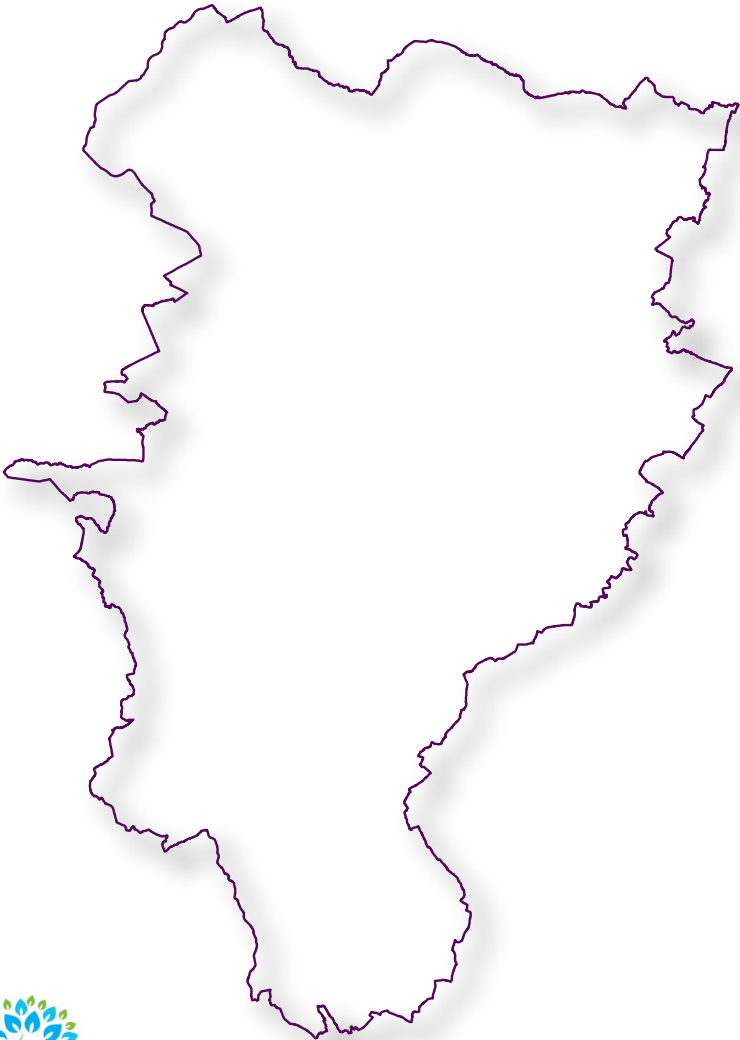


Figure 1.31 - Dependency Rate, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Kildare County Council

Local Economic and
Community Plan (LECP)

Social Profile, 2024



Social Indicators

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 excess 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

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 county 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 are 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

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.

Social Indicators Profile: Pobal HP Deprivation Index (Relative Score), 2022

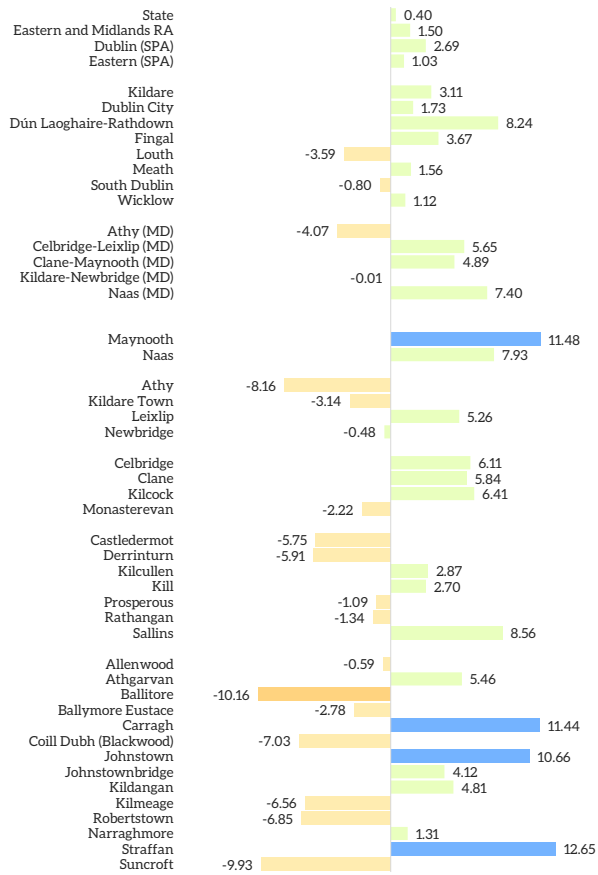


Figure 2.1 - Pobal HP Deprivation Index, 2022 (Source: Pobal)

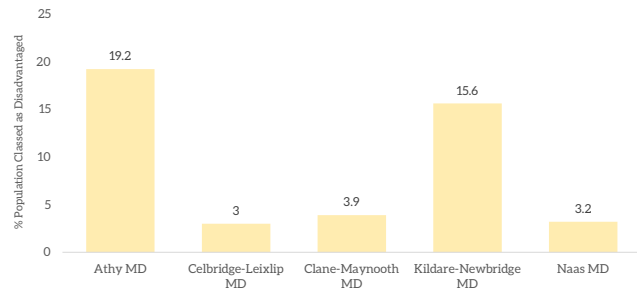


Figure 2.2 - Population living in Disadvantaged Areas, 2022 (Source: Pobal)

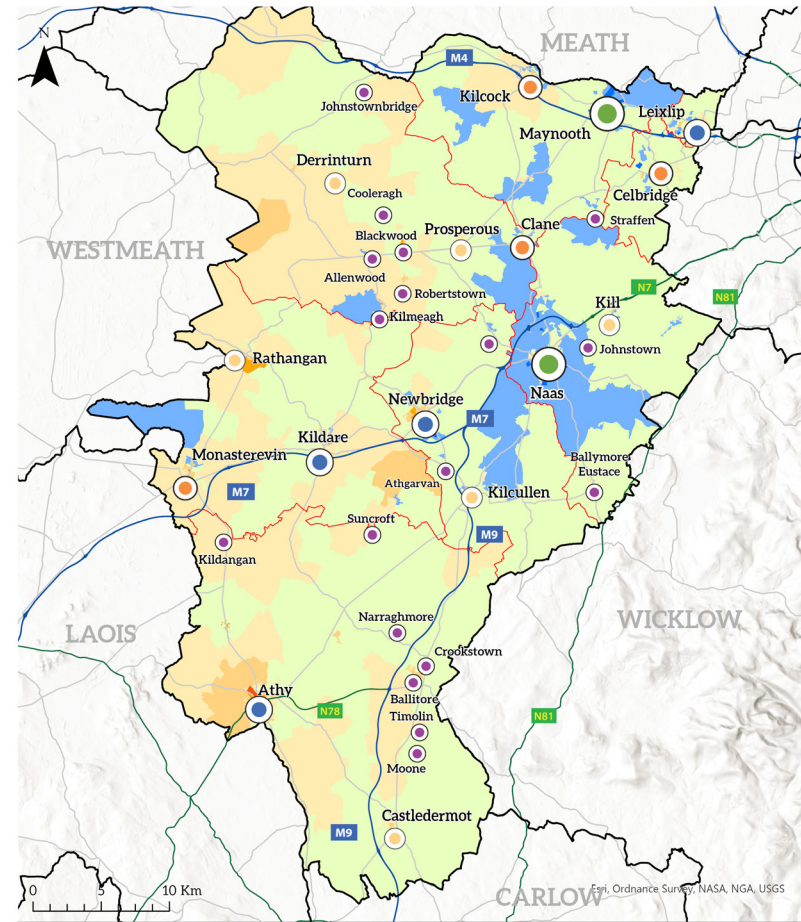


Figure 2.3 - Pobal HP Deprivation Index, 2022 (Source: CSO)

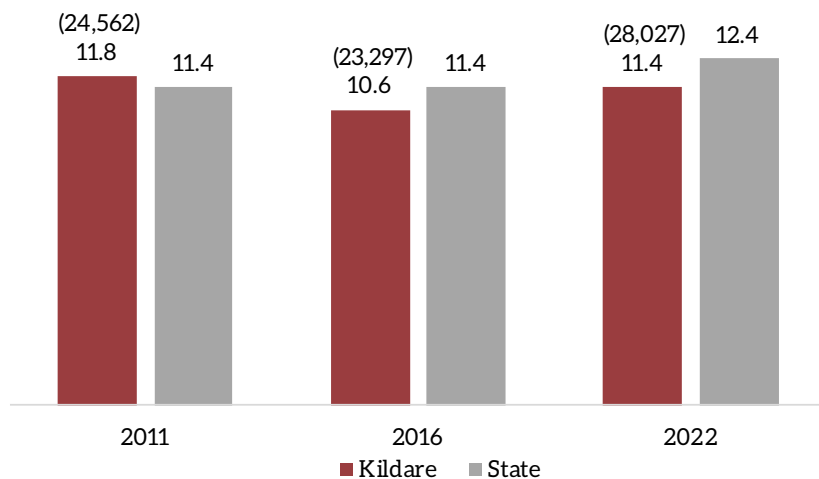


Figure 2.4 - Nationality: Non-Irish Nationals, 2011 to 2022 (Source: CSO)

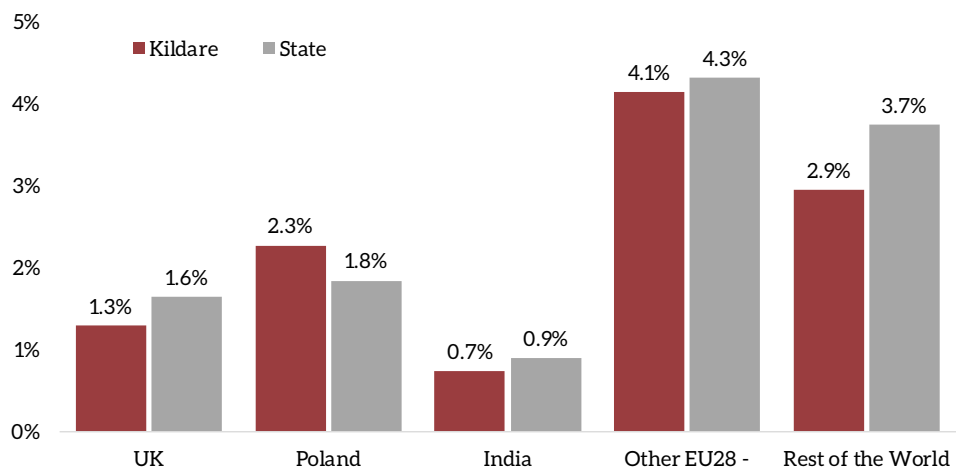


Figure 2.5 - Nationality: Non-Irish Nationals - Broad Groups, 2022 (Source: CSO)

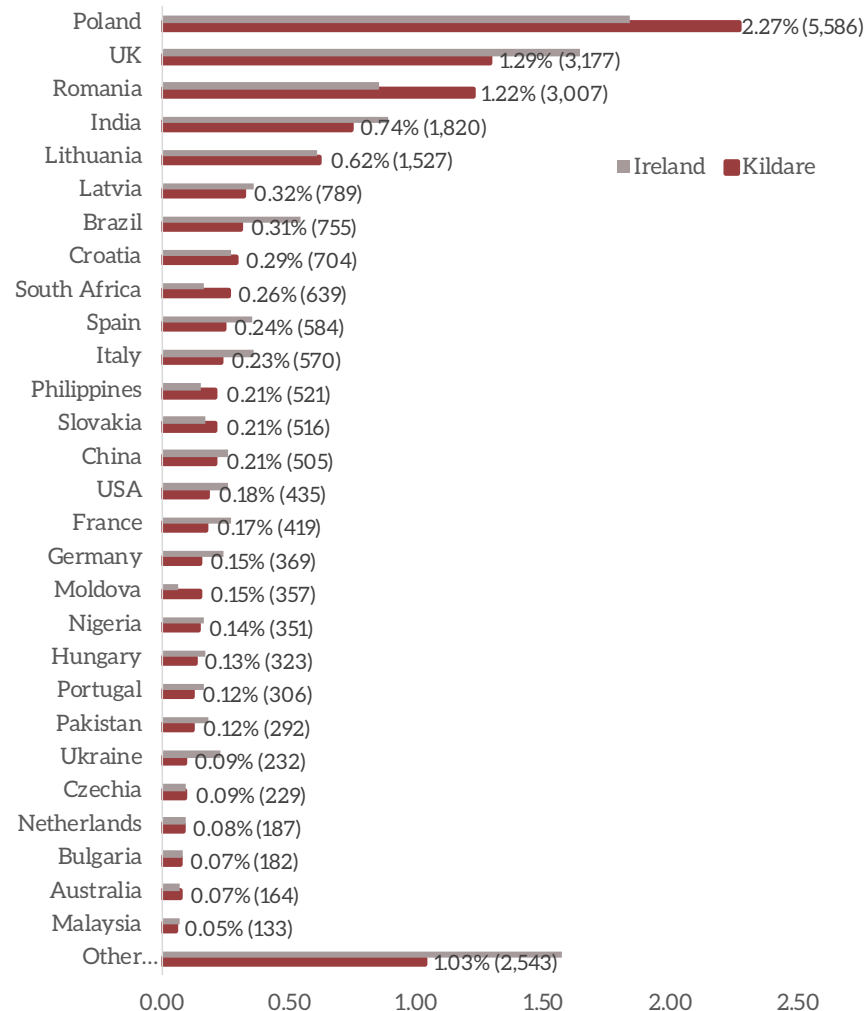


Figure 2.6 - Nationality: Non-Irish Nationals - Individual Groups, 2022 (Source: CSO)

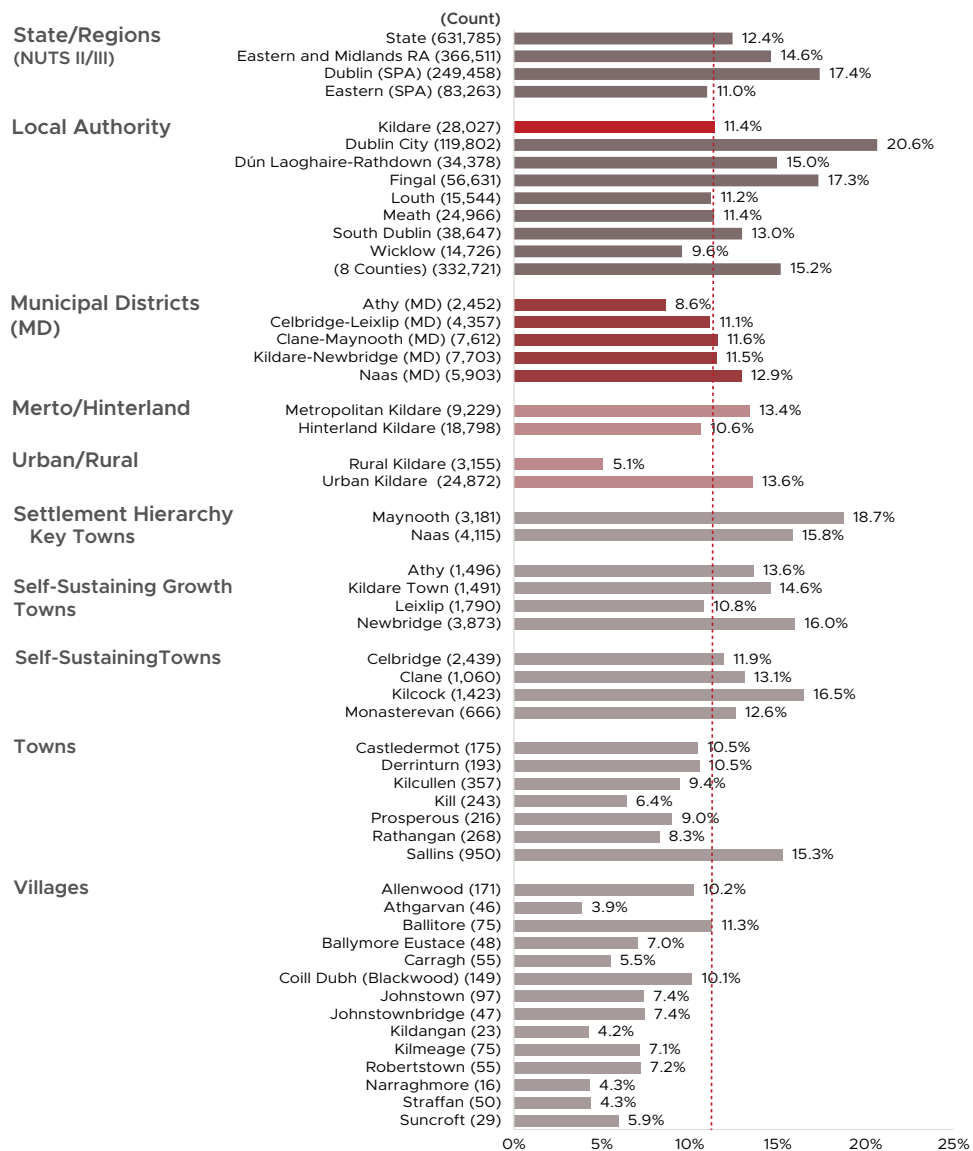


Figure 2.7 - Nationality: Non-Irish Nationals, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

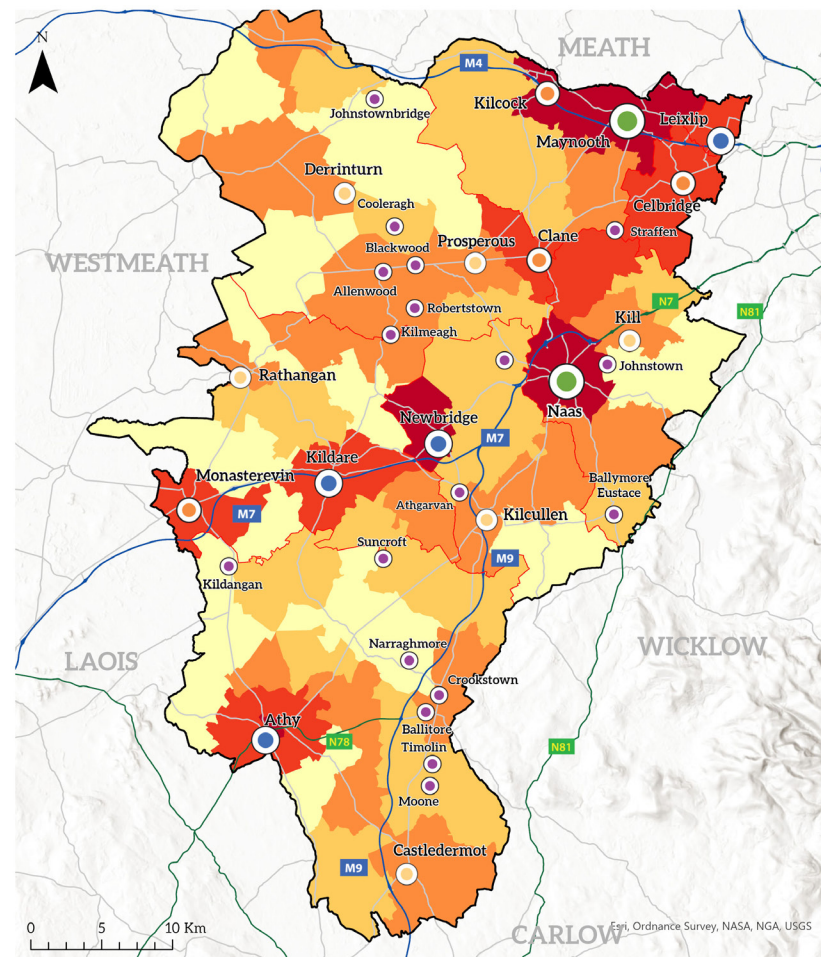
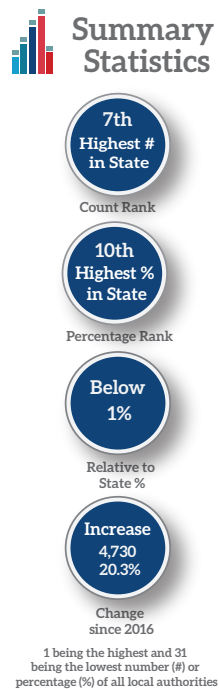


Figure 2.8 - Nationality: Non-Irish Nationals, 2022 (Source: CSO)

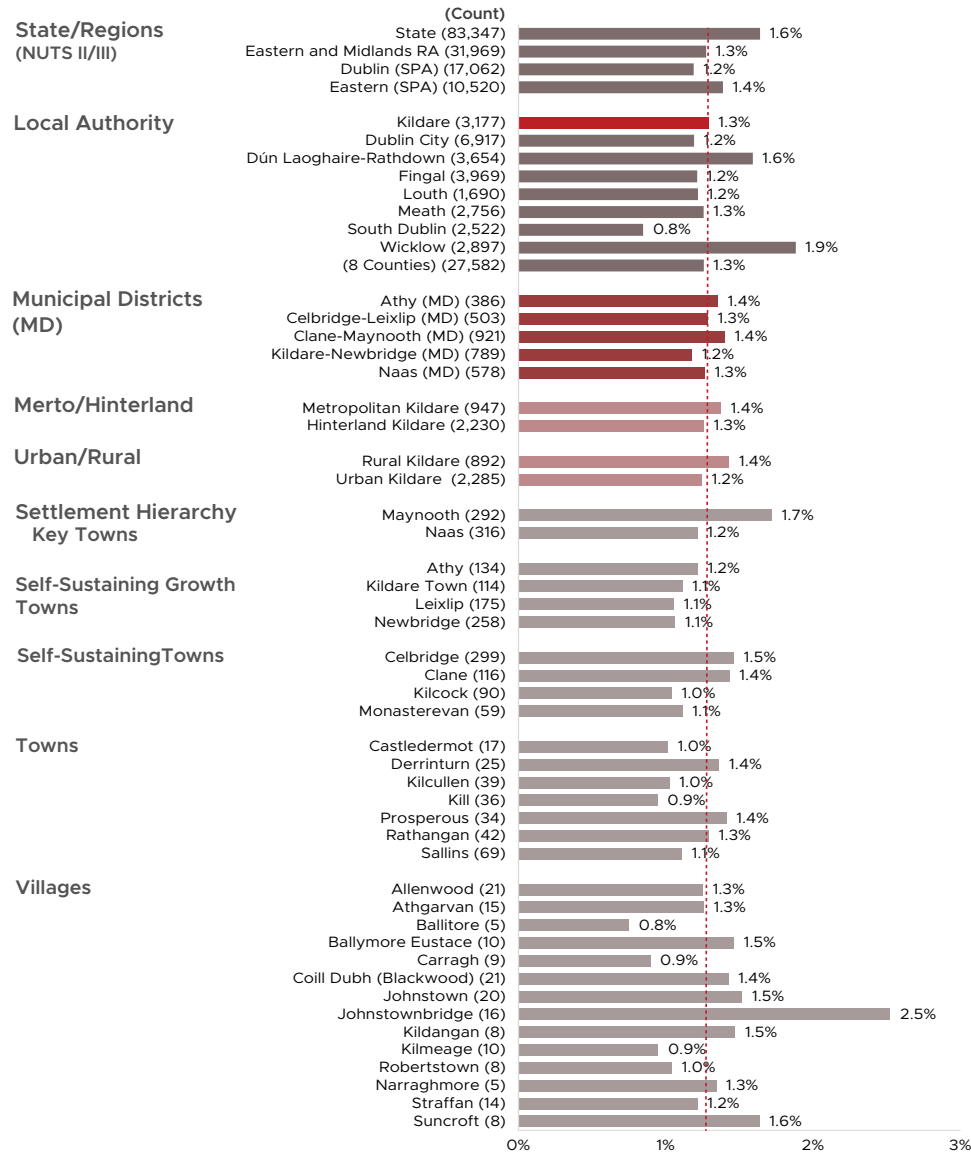


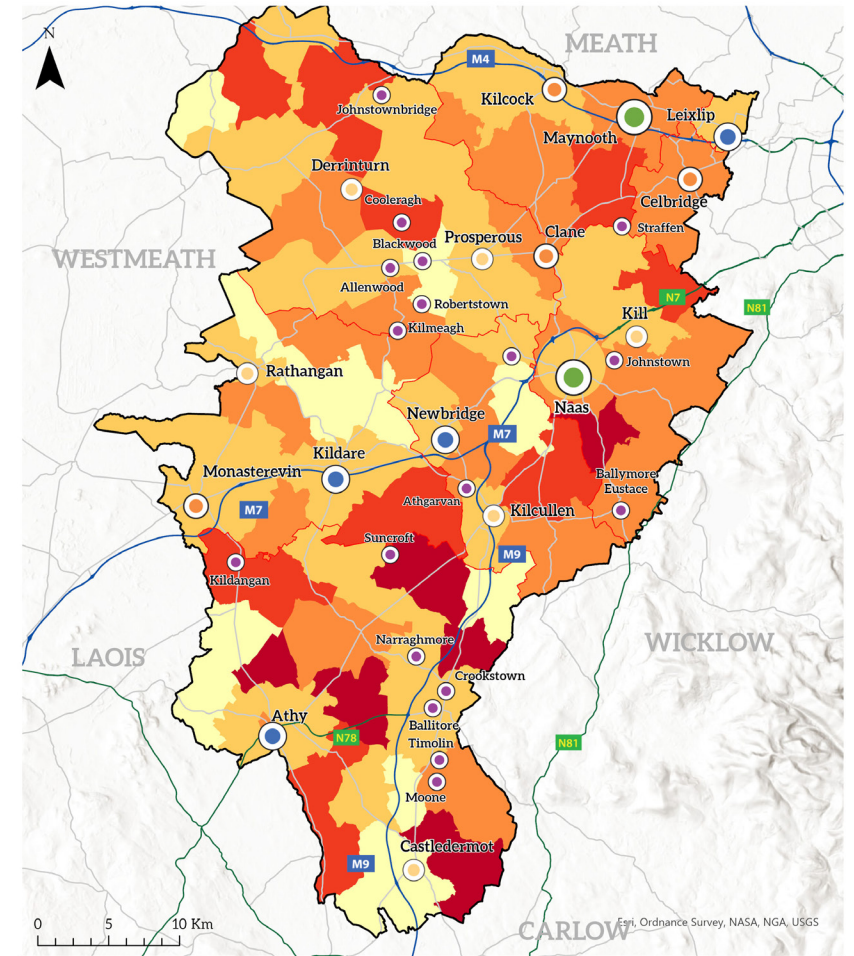
Figure 2.9 - Nationality: UK, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

Summary Statistics

- 10th Highest # in State
- Count Rank
- 21st Highest % in State
- Percentage Rank
- Below 0.3%
- Relative to State %
- Decrease -612 -16.2%
- Change since 2016

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



% Citizenship - UK, Census 2022 (Electoral Divisions)

- 0.3% - 0.8%
- 0.9% - 1.3%
- 1.4% - 1.7%
- 1.8% - 2.2%
- 2.3% - 3.5%

CDP Settlement Hierarchy 2023-2029

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

Legend:

- Kildare County Council
- Municipal District (MD)
- Motorways
- Primary/Trunk Roads
- Other Key Roads
- Railway

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

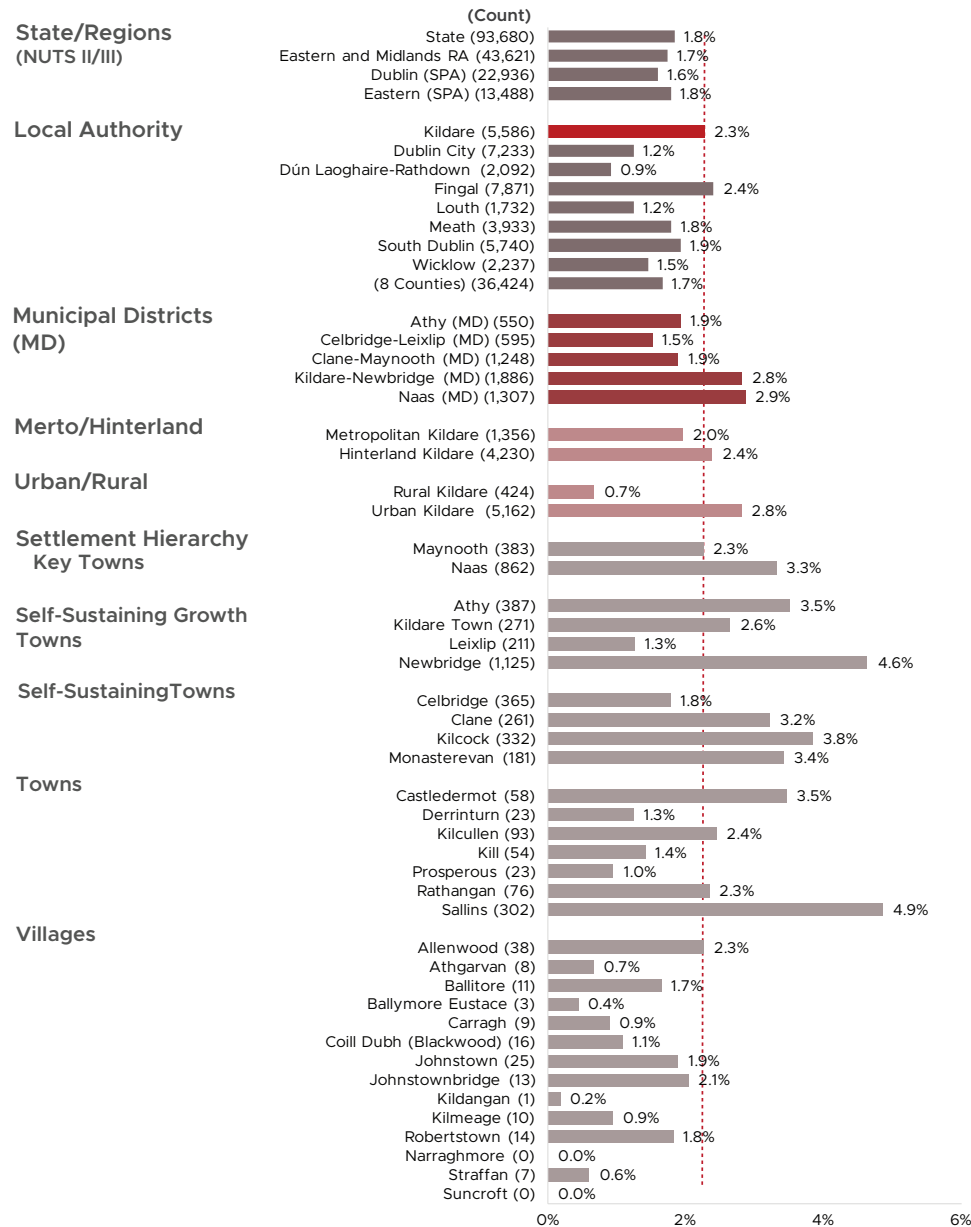


Figure 2.11 - Nationality: Poland, 2022 (Source: CSO)



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

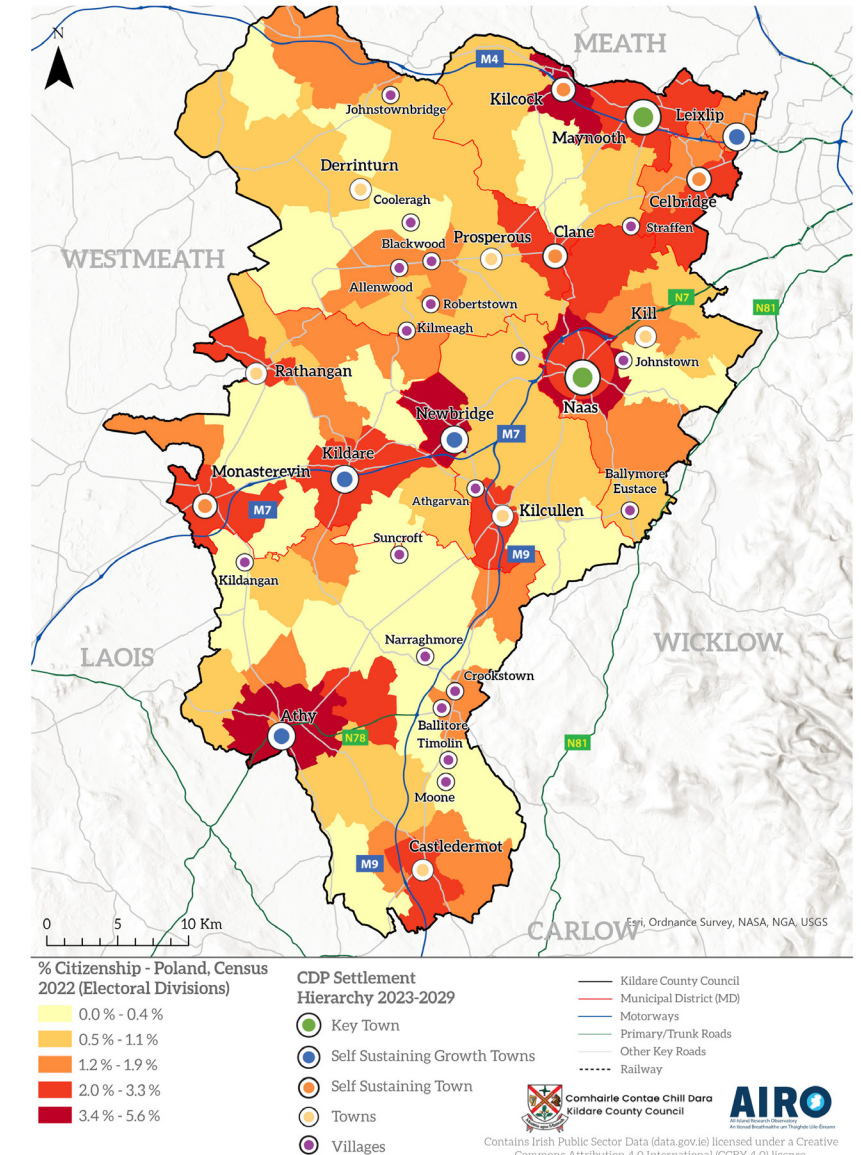


Figure 2.11 - Nationality: Poland, 2022 (Source: CSO)

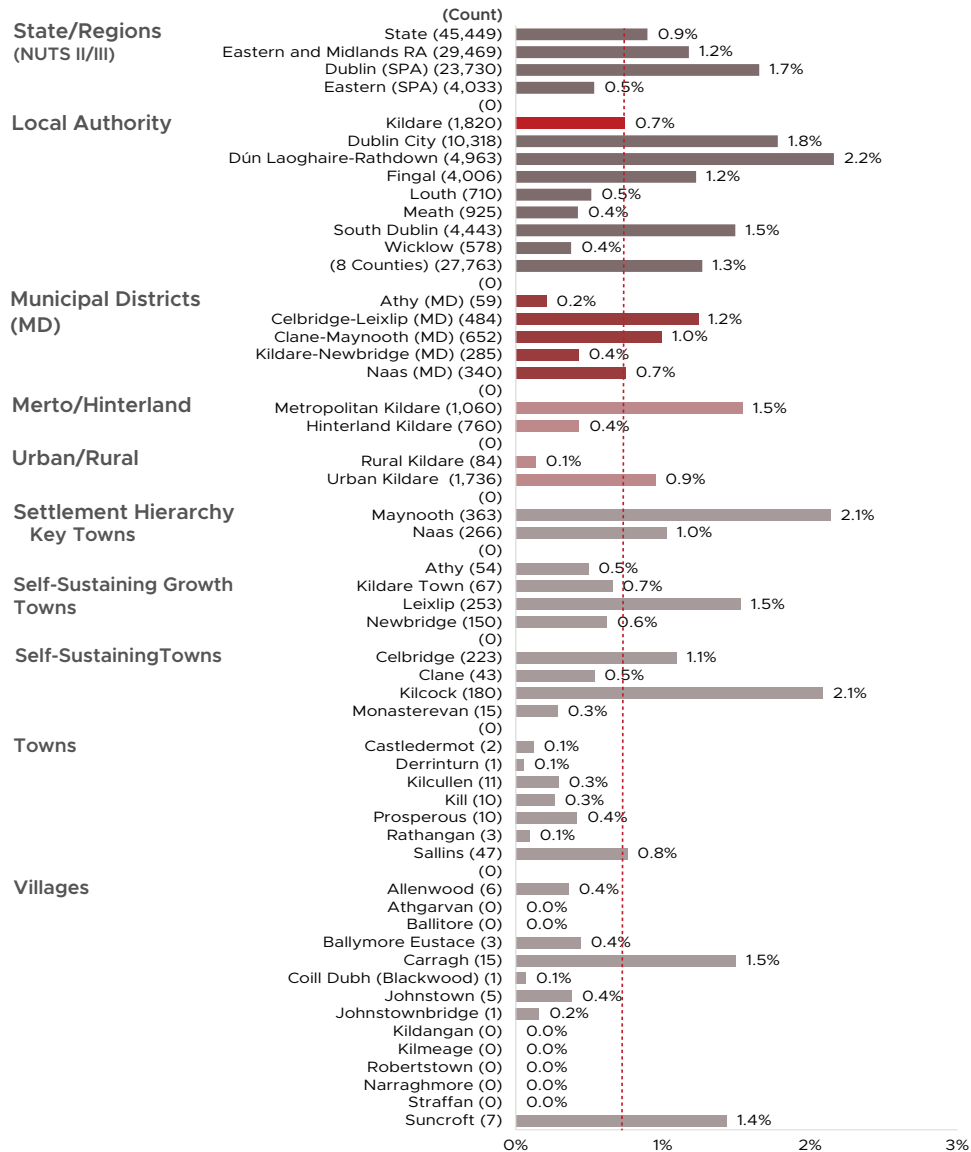


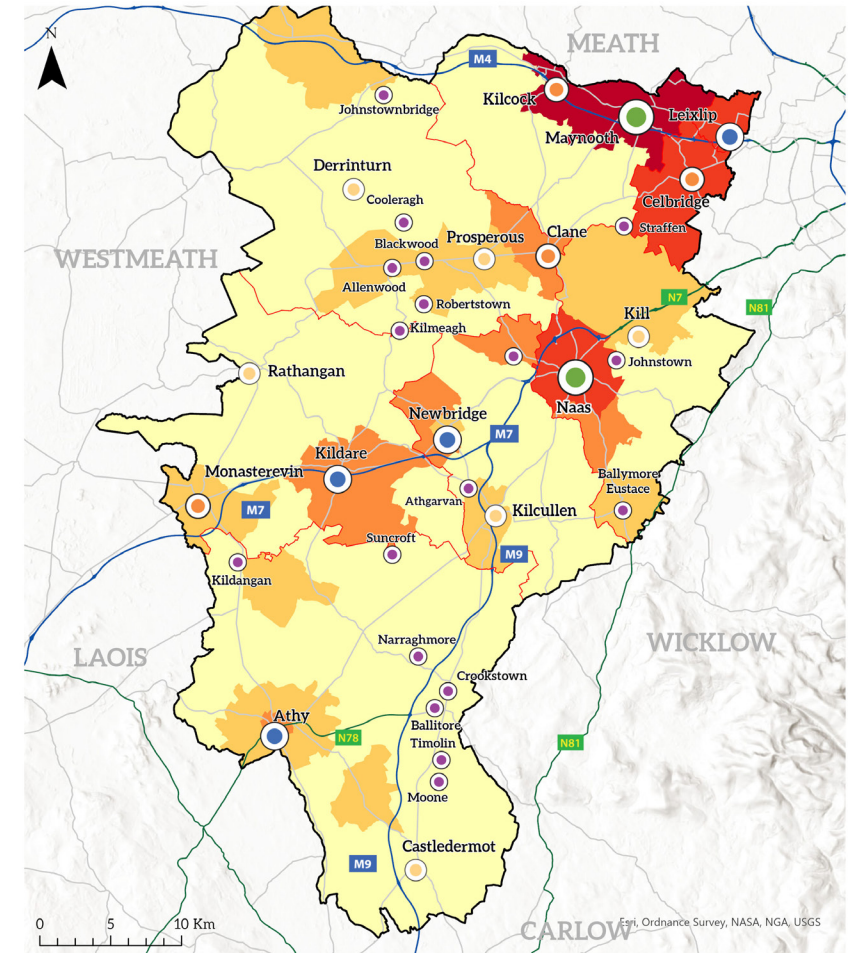
Figure 2.12 - Nationality: India, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

Summary Statistics

- 7th Highest # in State
Count Rank
- 9th Highest % in State
Percentage Rank
- Below 0.2%
Relative to State %

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



% Citizenship - India, Census 2022 (Electoral Divisions)

- 0.0% - 0.1%
- 0.2% - 0.4%
- 0.5% - 0.8%
- 0.9% - 1.5%
- 1.6% - 2.2%

CDP Settlement Hierarchy 2023-2029

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

Legend:

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

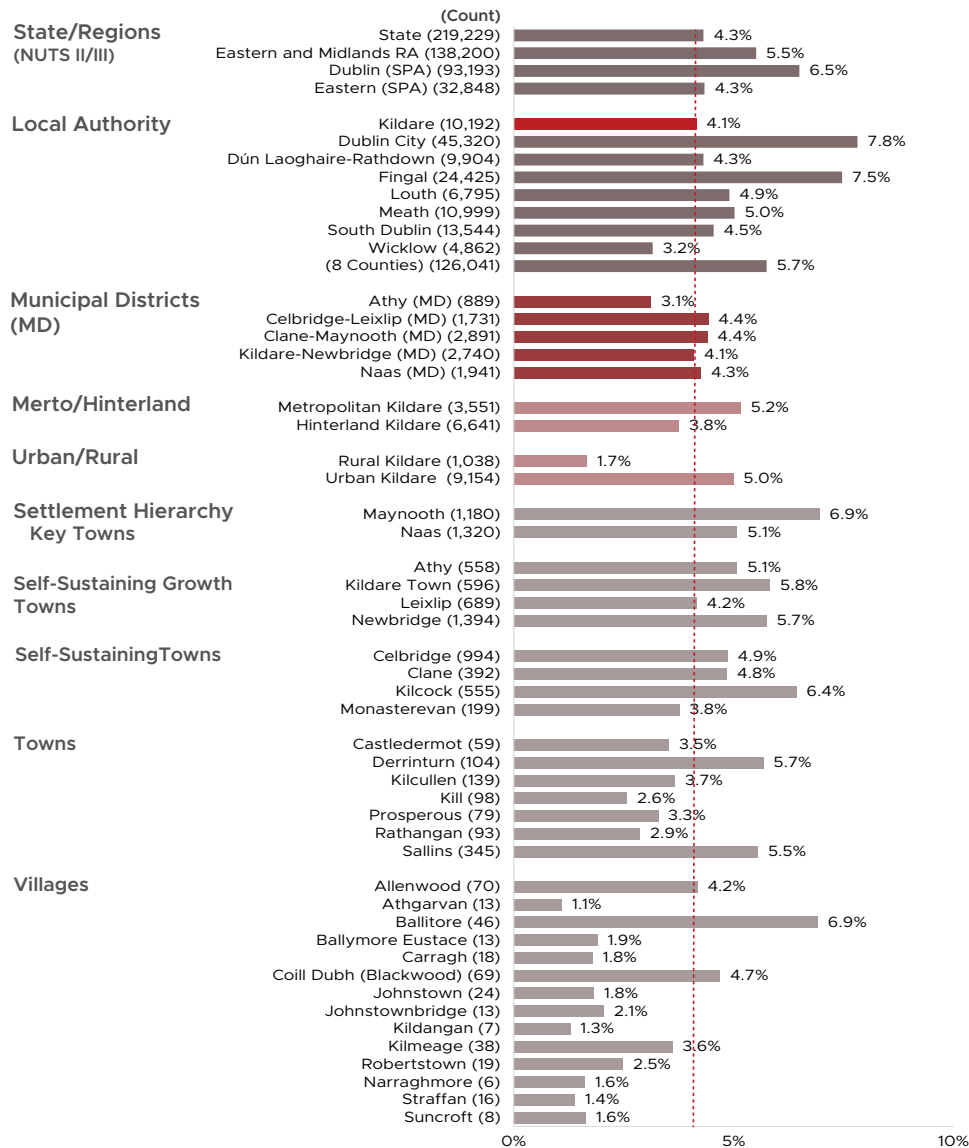


Figure 2.14 - Nationality: Other EU28, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

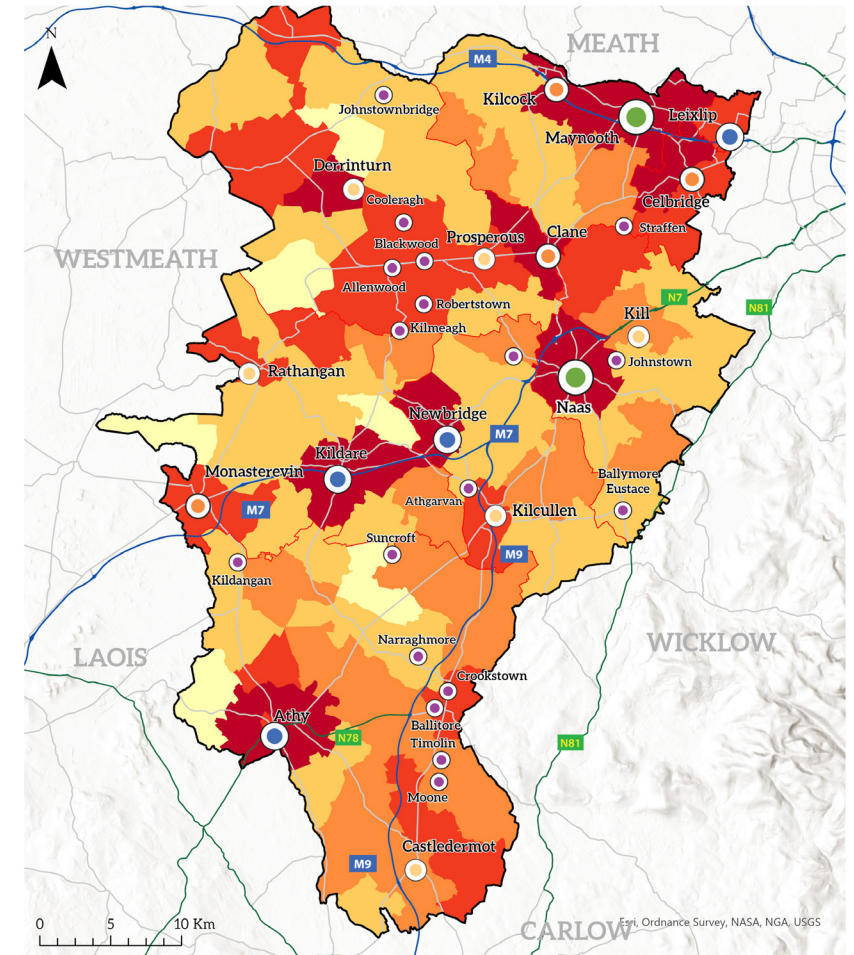


Figure 2.15 - Nationality: Other EU28, 2022 (Source: CSO)

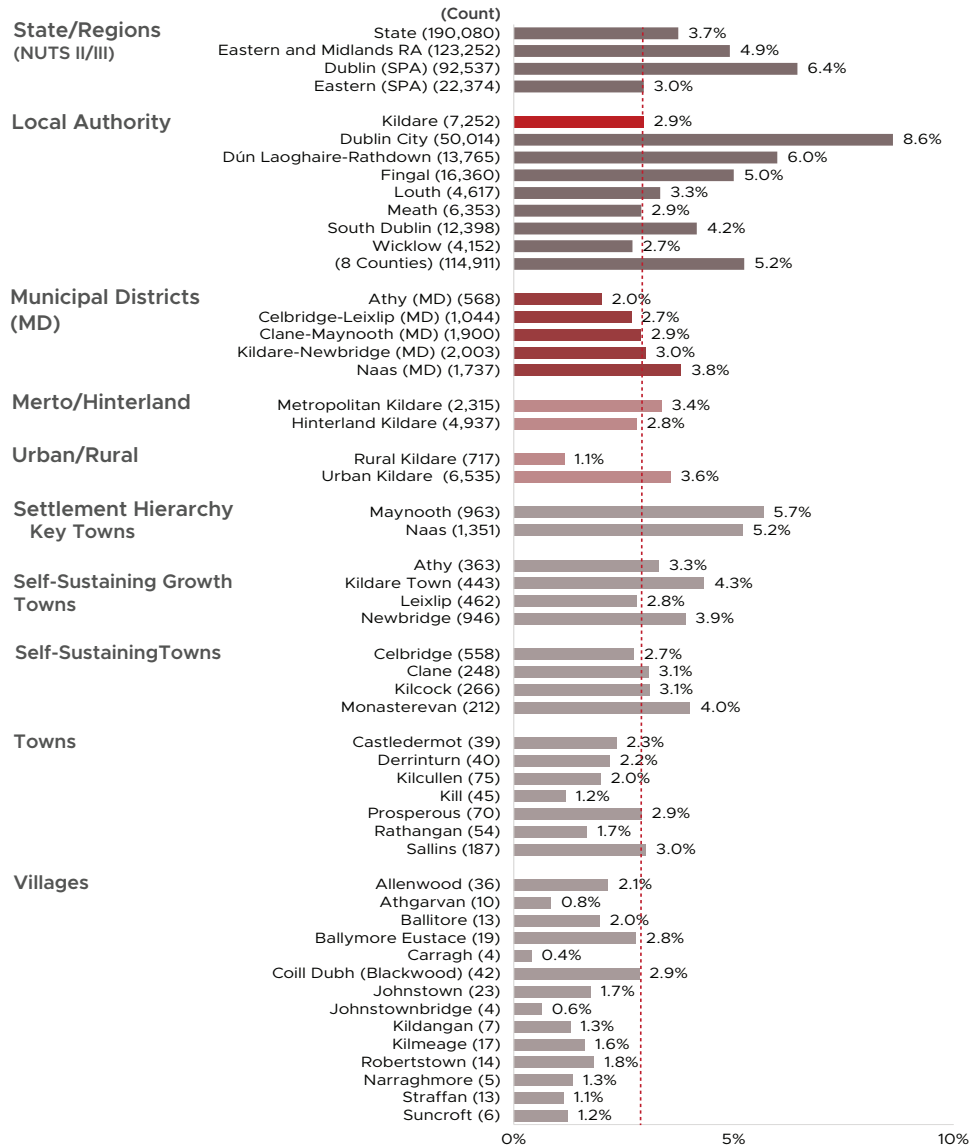


Figure 2.16 - Nationality: Rest of the World, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

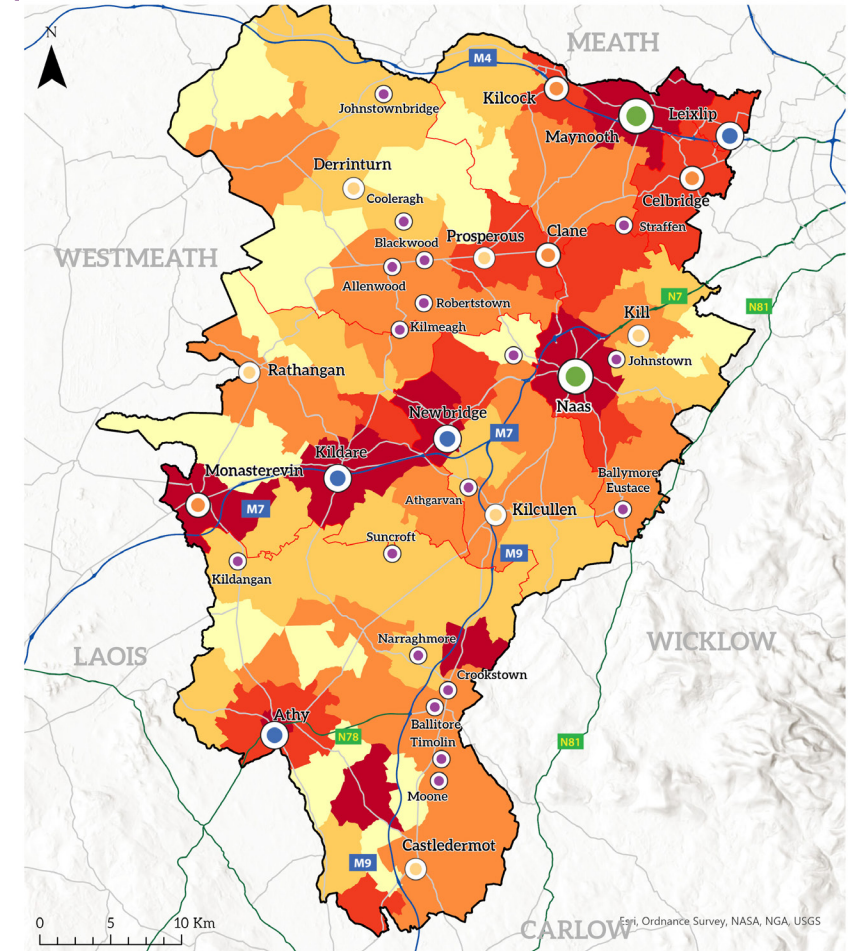
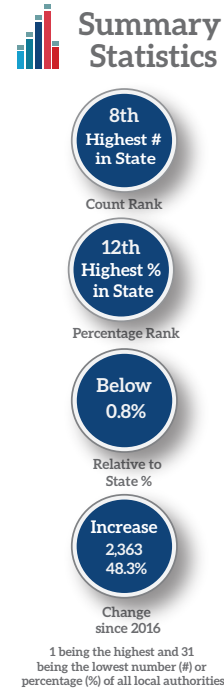


Figure 2.17 - Nationality: Rest of the World, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Arrivals by Local Authority, as of October 2023

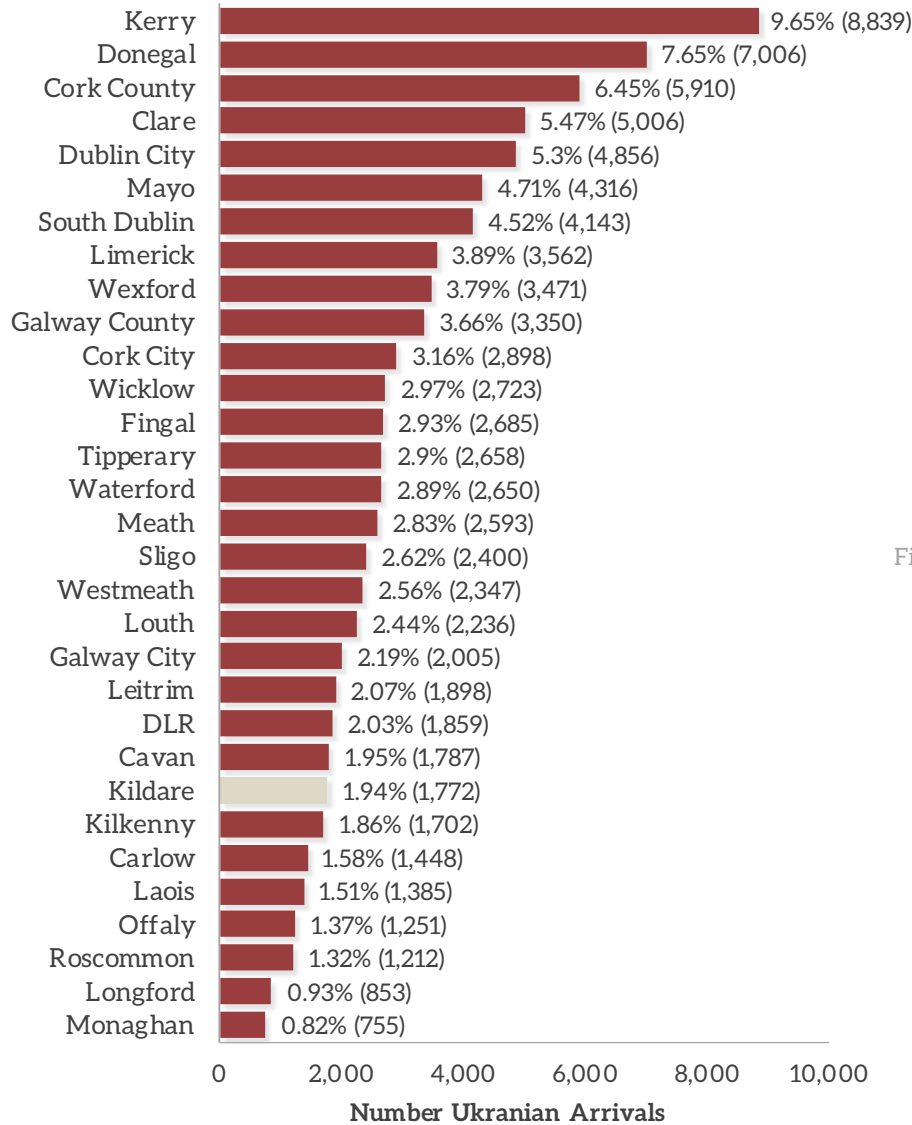


Figure 2.18 - Ukrainian Arrivals by Local Authority, October 2023 (Source: CSO)

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

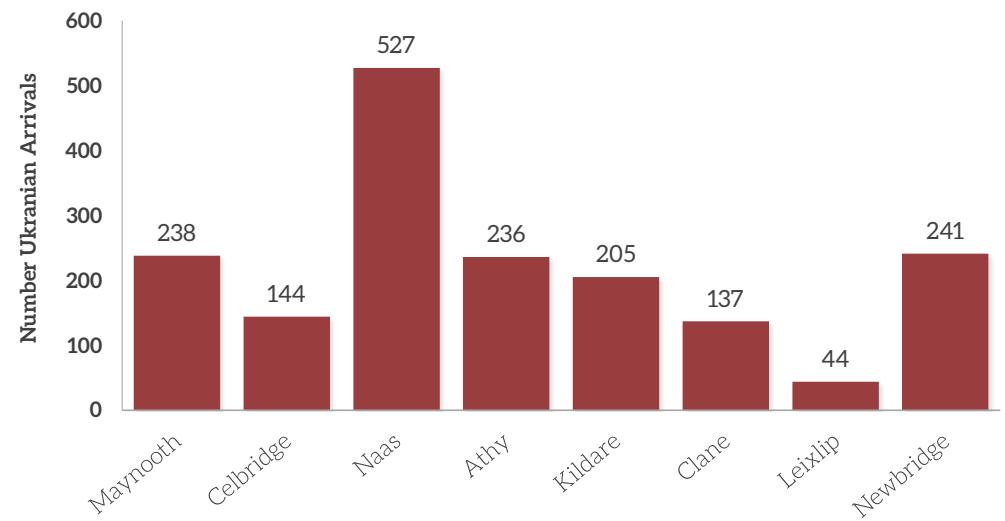


Figure 2.19 - Number of Ukrainian Arrivals by LEA, October 2023 (Source: CSO)

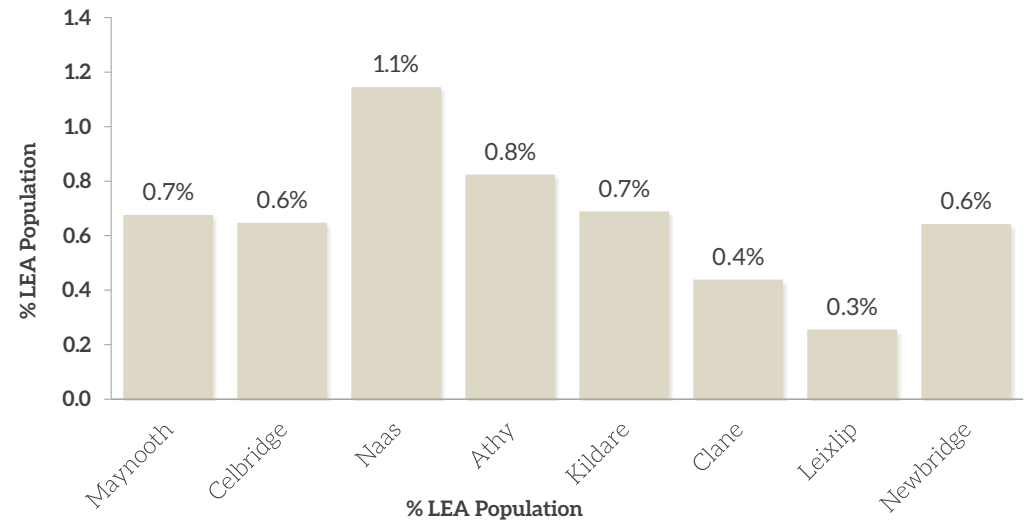


Figure 2.20 - % Ukrainian Arrivals by LEA, October 2023 (Source: CSO)

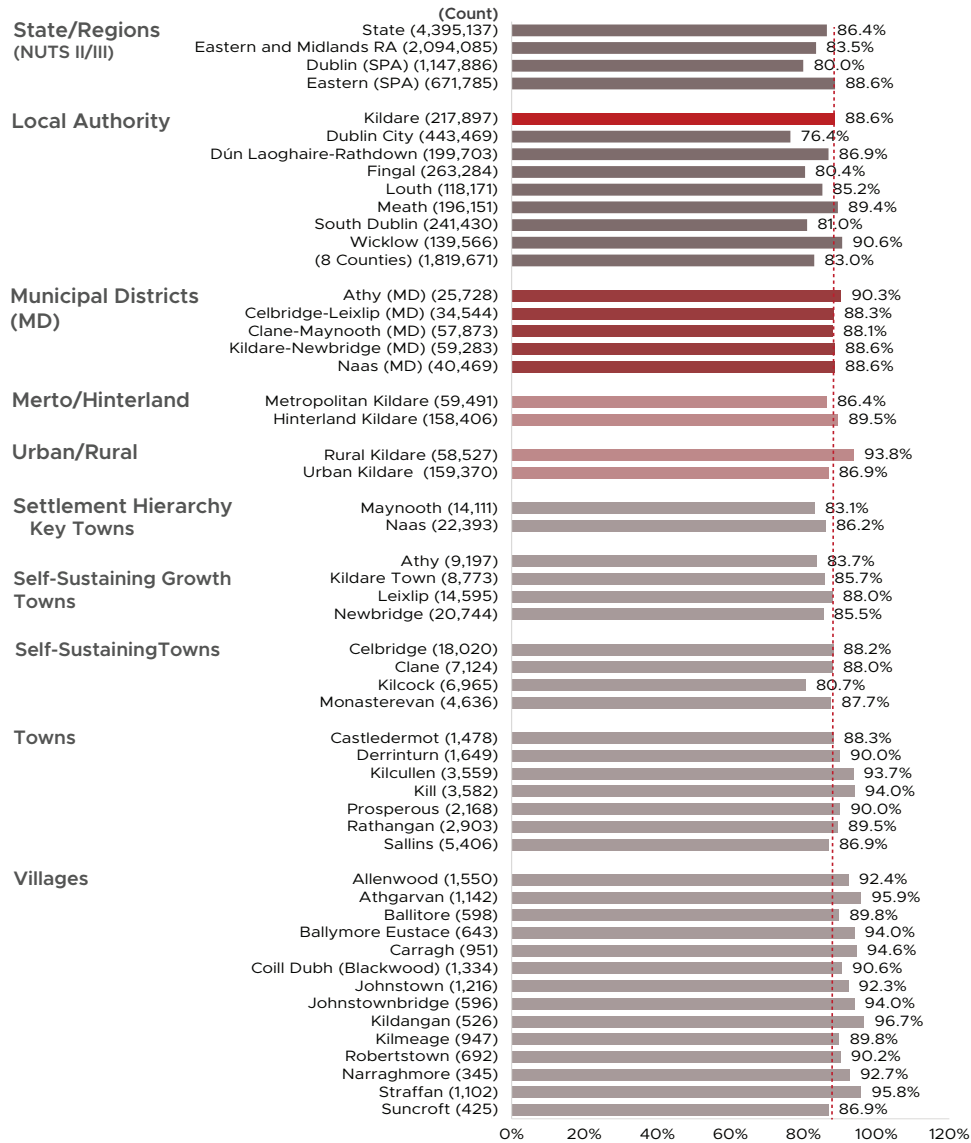


Figure 2.21 - Ethnicity: All White, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

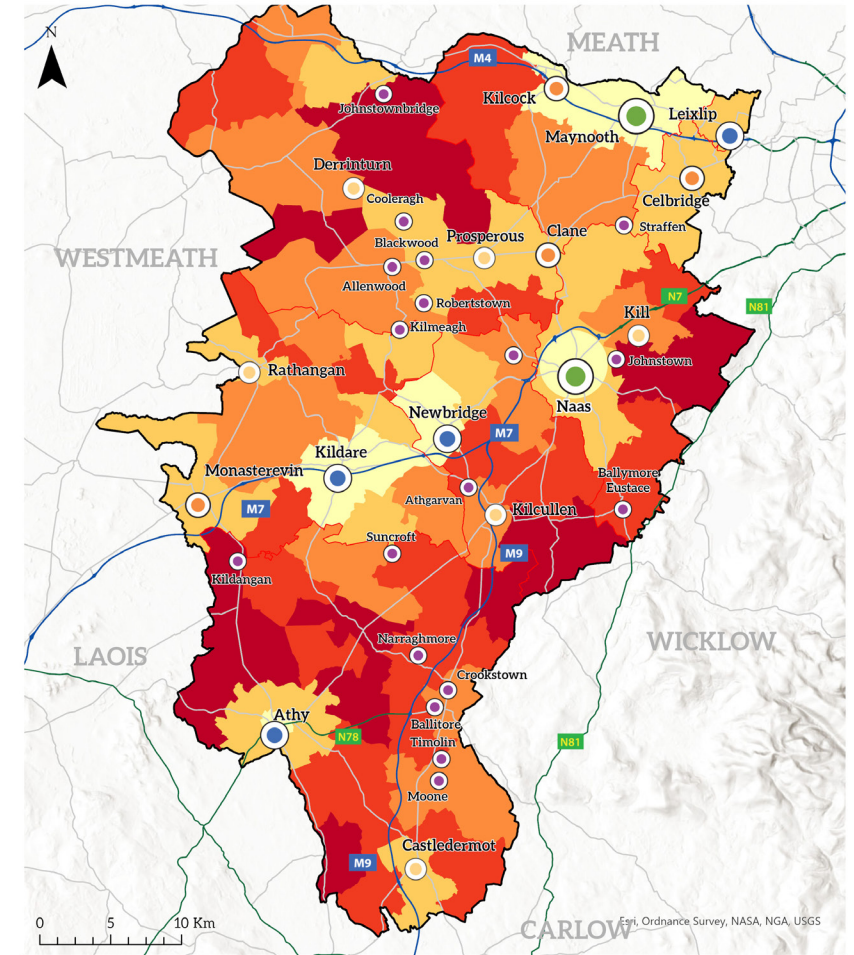
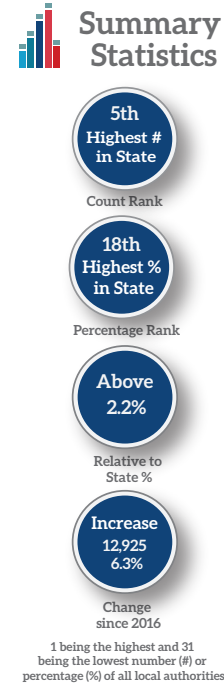


Figure 2.22 - Ethnicity: All White, 2022 (Source: CSO)

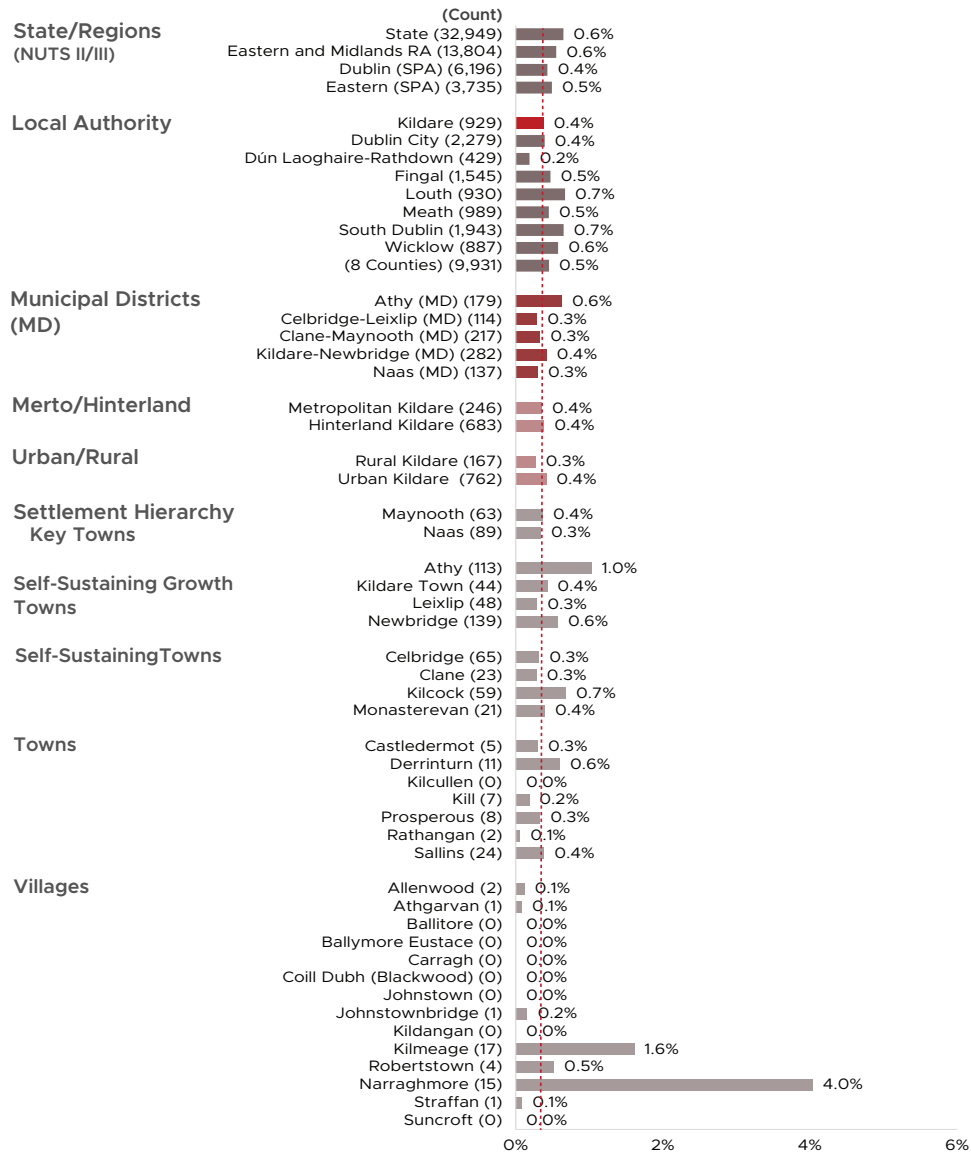


Figure 2.23 - Ethnicity: White Irish Traveller, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

Summary Statistics

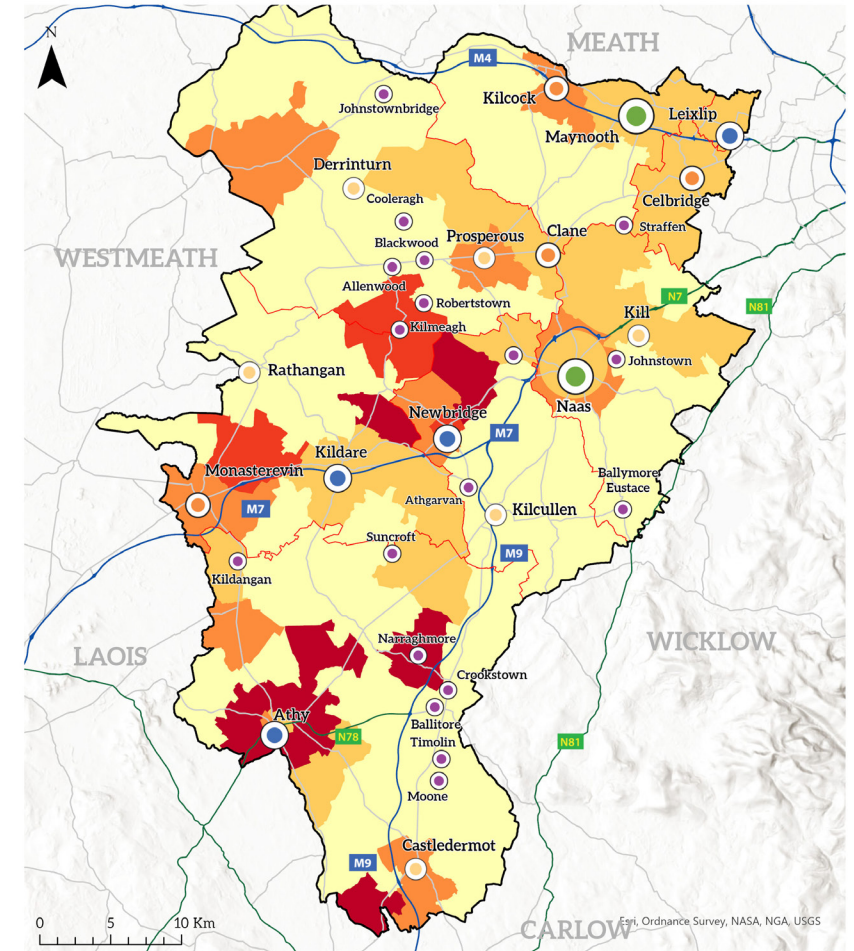
18th Highest # in State

29th Highest % in State

Below 0.2%

Increase 190 25.7%

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



% Ethnicity - White Irish Traveller, Census 2022 (Electoral Divisions)

- 0.0% - 0.1%
- 0.2% - 0.4%
- 0.5% - 0.7%
- 0.8% - 1.2%
- 1.3% - 2.8%

CDP Settlement Hierarchy 2023-2029

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

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

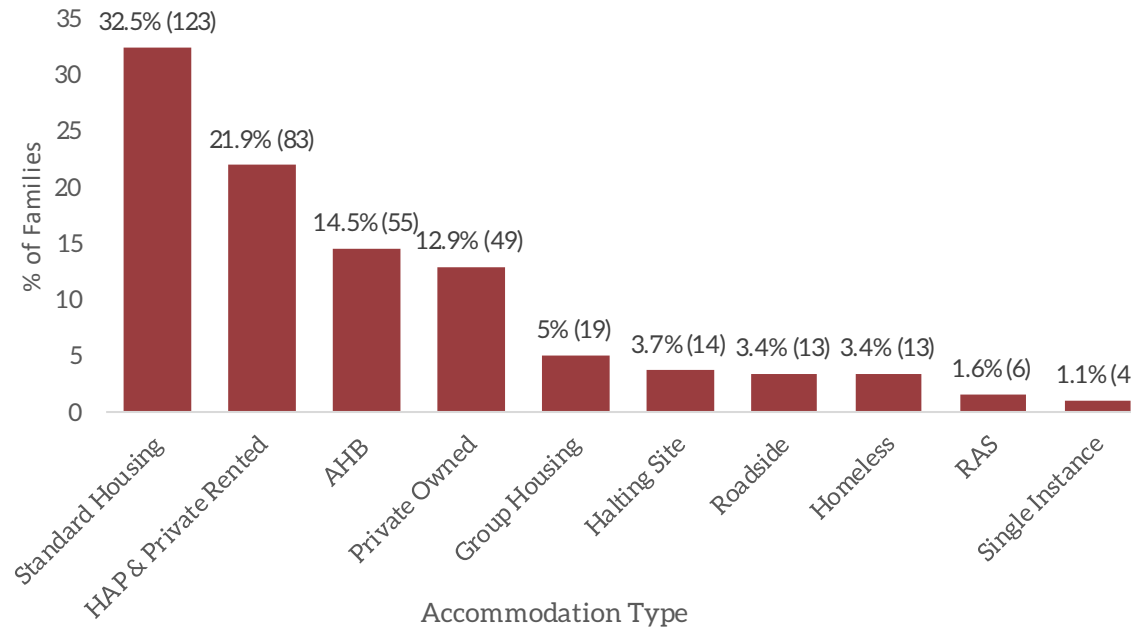
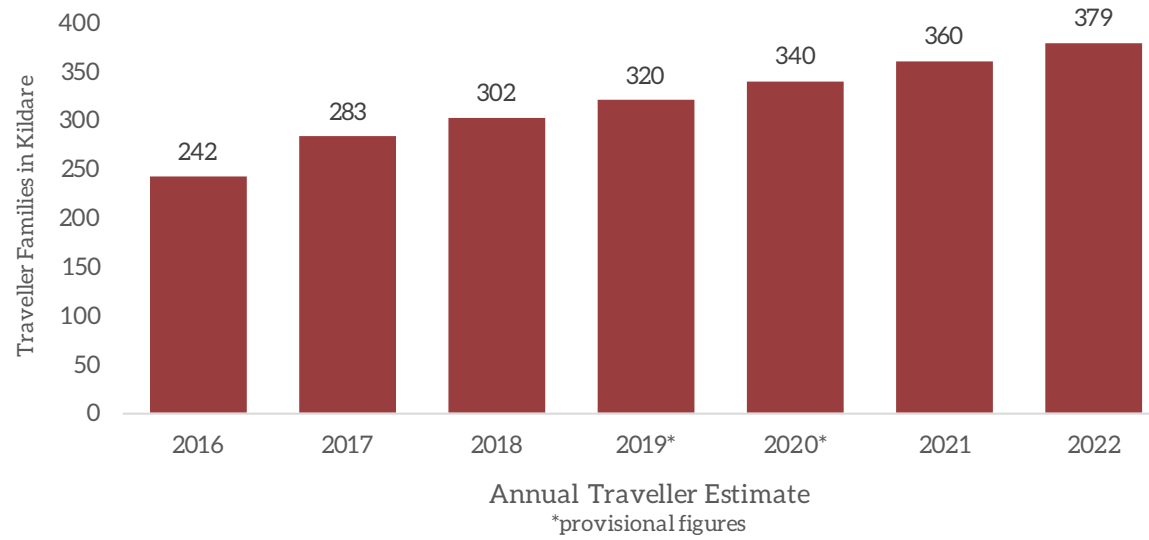


Figure 2.25: Kildare Traveller Population, 2021-22

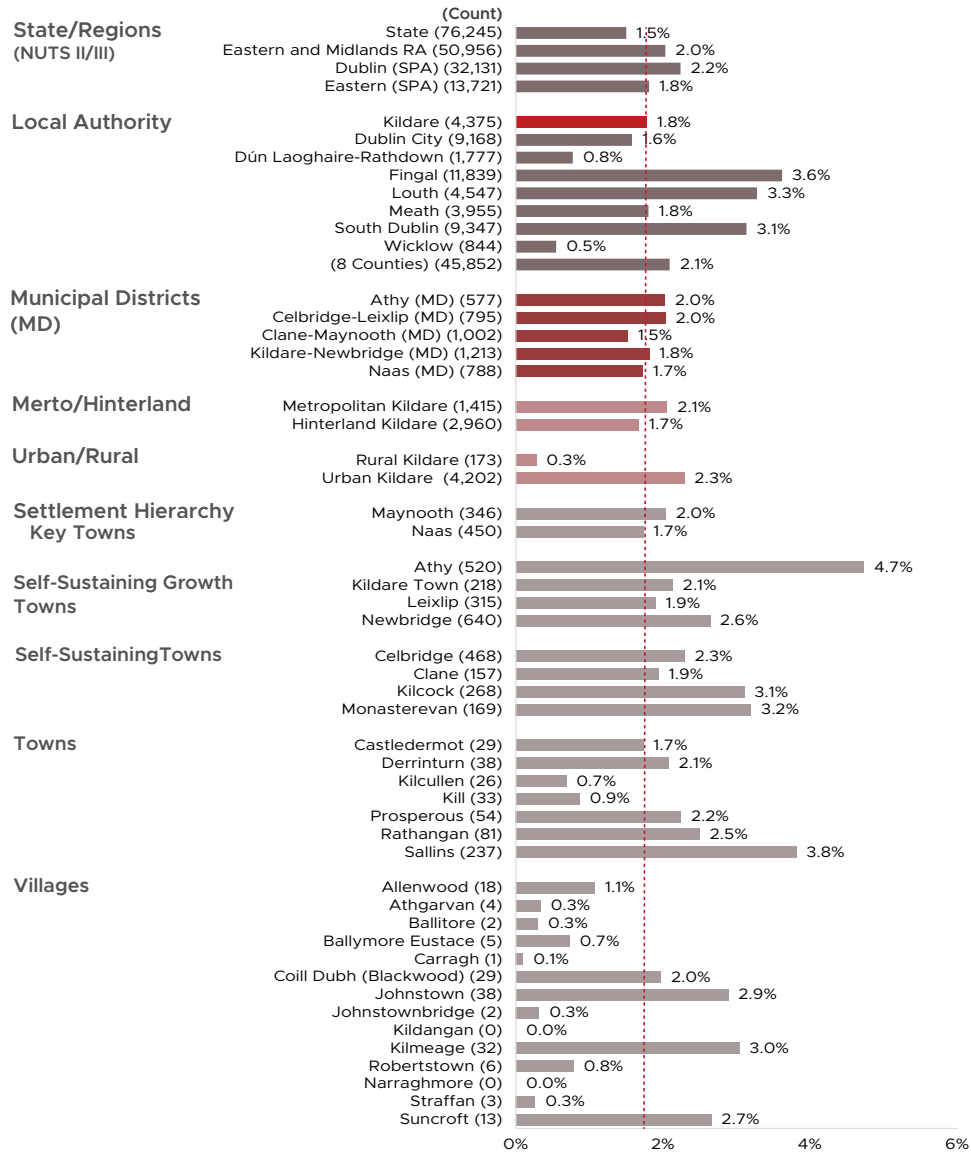


Figure 2.26 - Ethnicity: Black or Black Irish, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

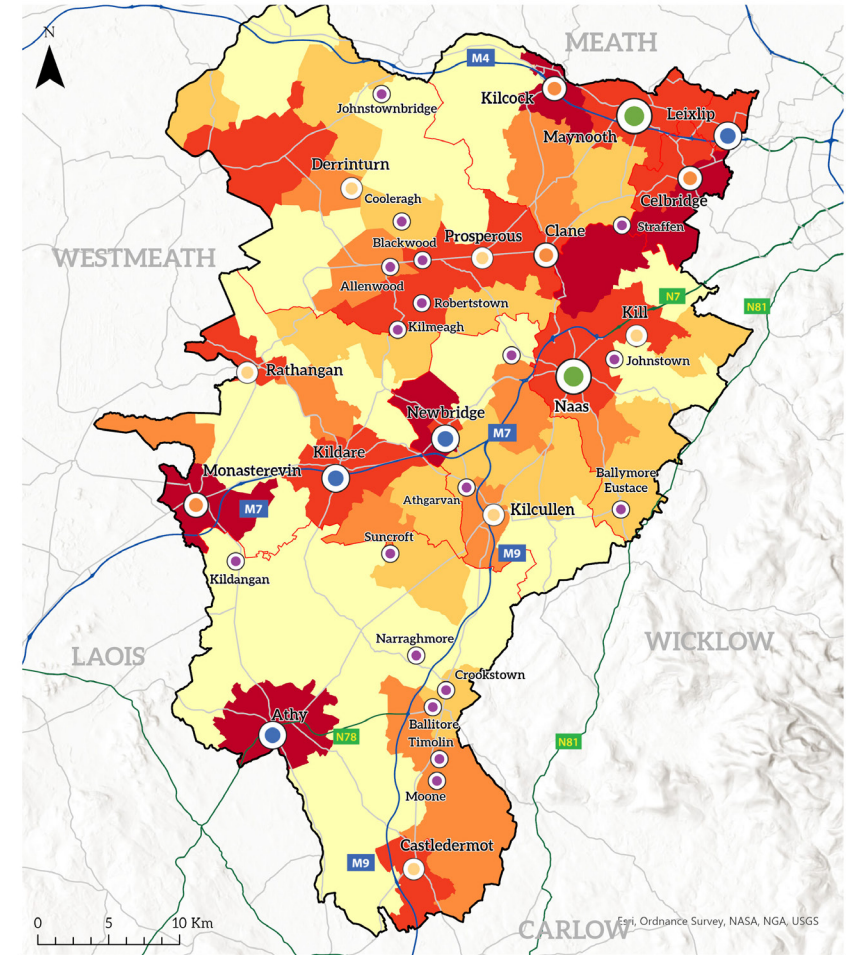


Figure 2.27 - Ethnicity: Black or Black Irish, 2022 (Source: CSO)

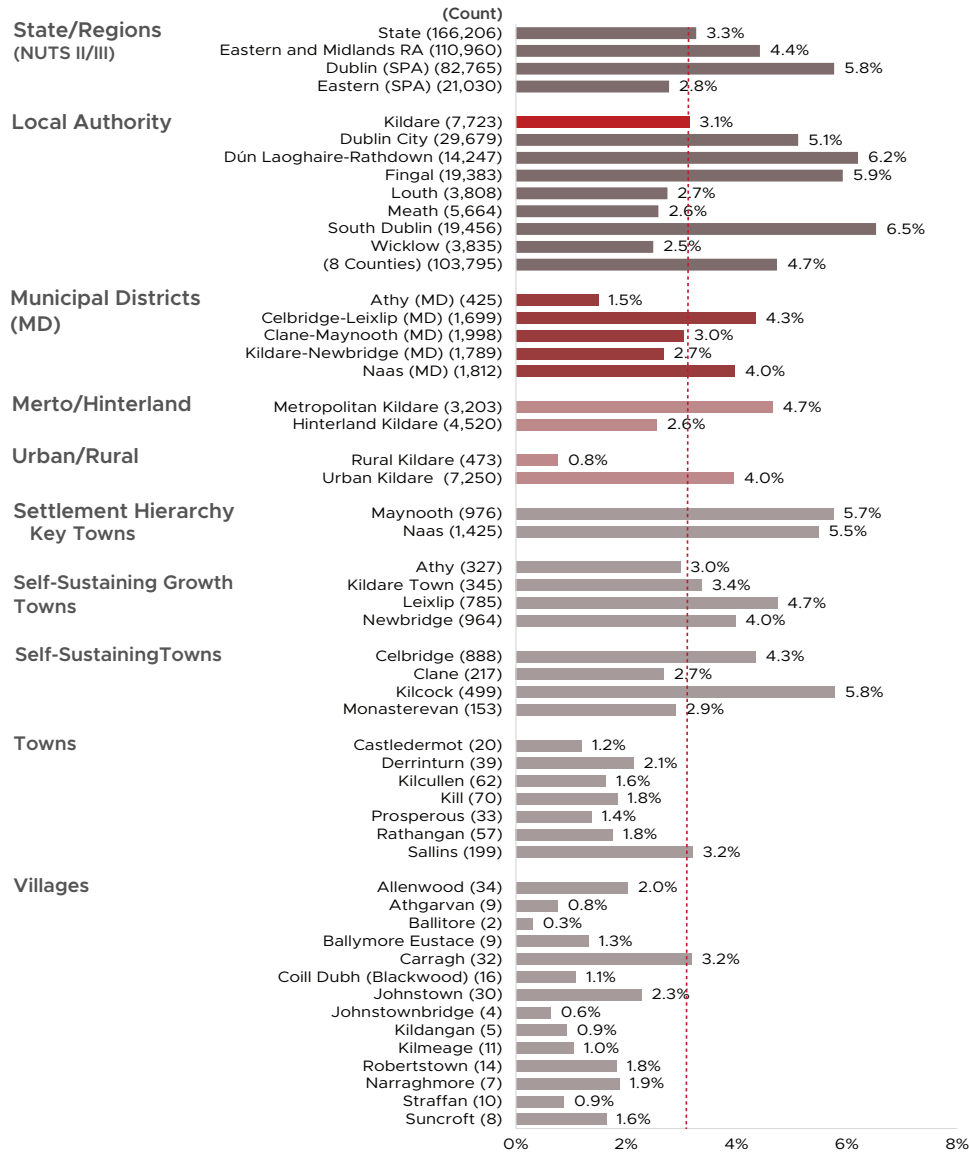


Figure 2.28 - Ethnicity: Asian or Asian Irish, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:

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

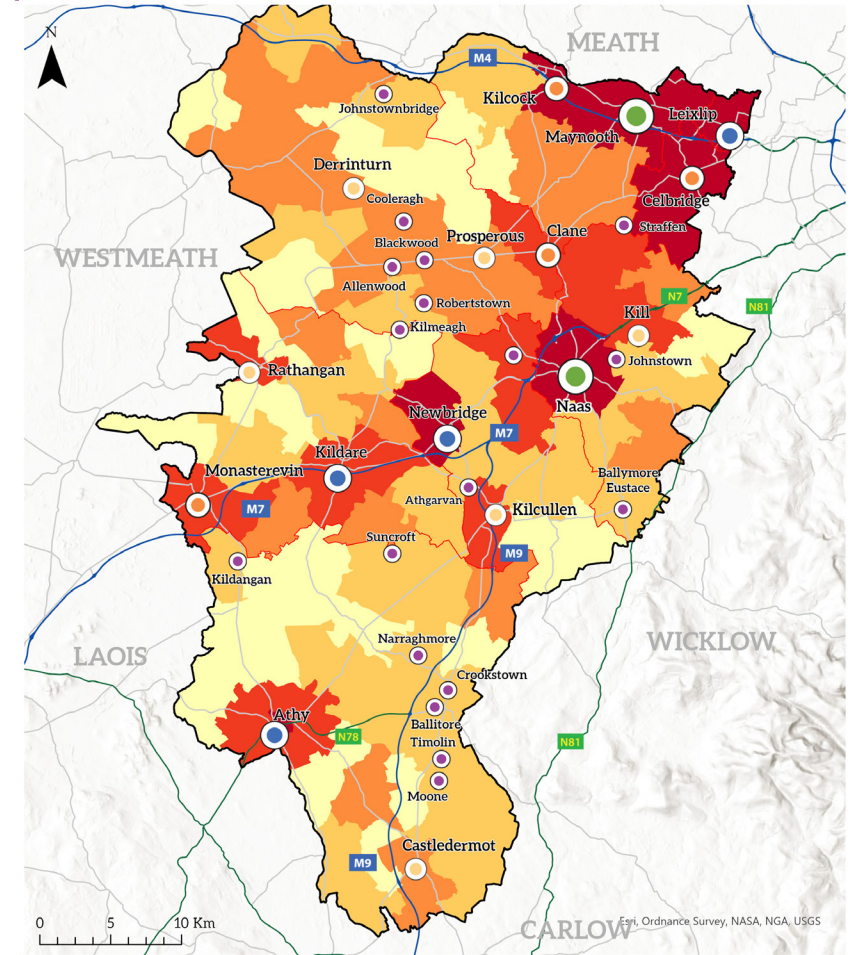
Summary Statistics

6th Highest # in State

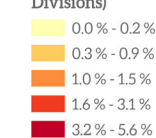
9th Highest % in State

Below 0.9%

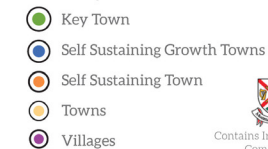
Count Rank
Percentage Rank
Relative to State %
1 being the highest and 31 being the lowest number (#) or percentage (% of all local authorities)



% Ethnicity - Asian or Asian Irish, Census 2022 (Electoral Divisions)



CDP Settlement Hierarchy 2023-2029



— Kildare County Council
— Municipal District (MD)
— Motorways
— Primary/Trunk Roads
— Other Key Roads
- - - - - Railway



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

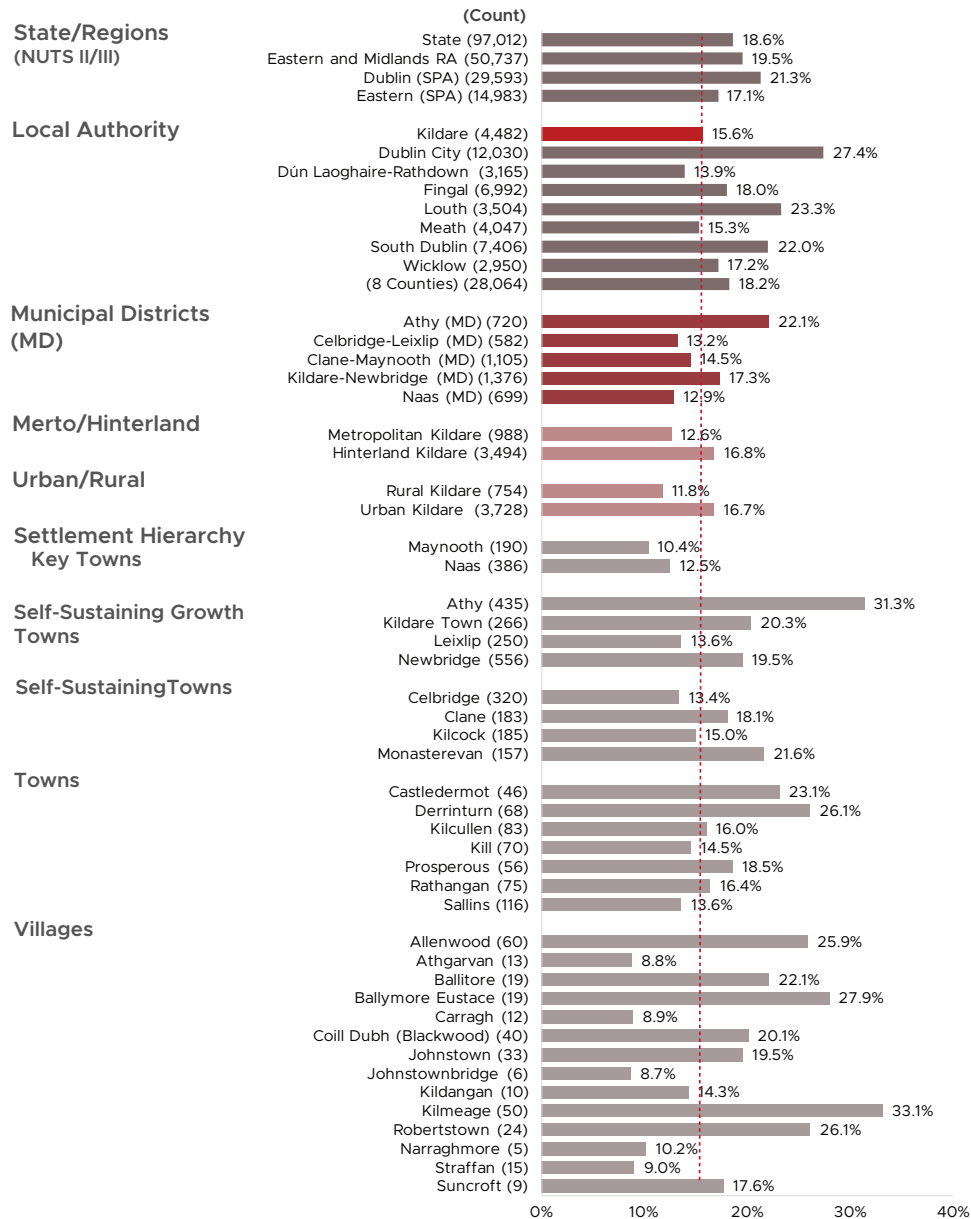


Figure 2.30 - Lone Parents (Children U15), 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

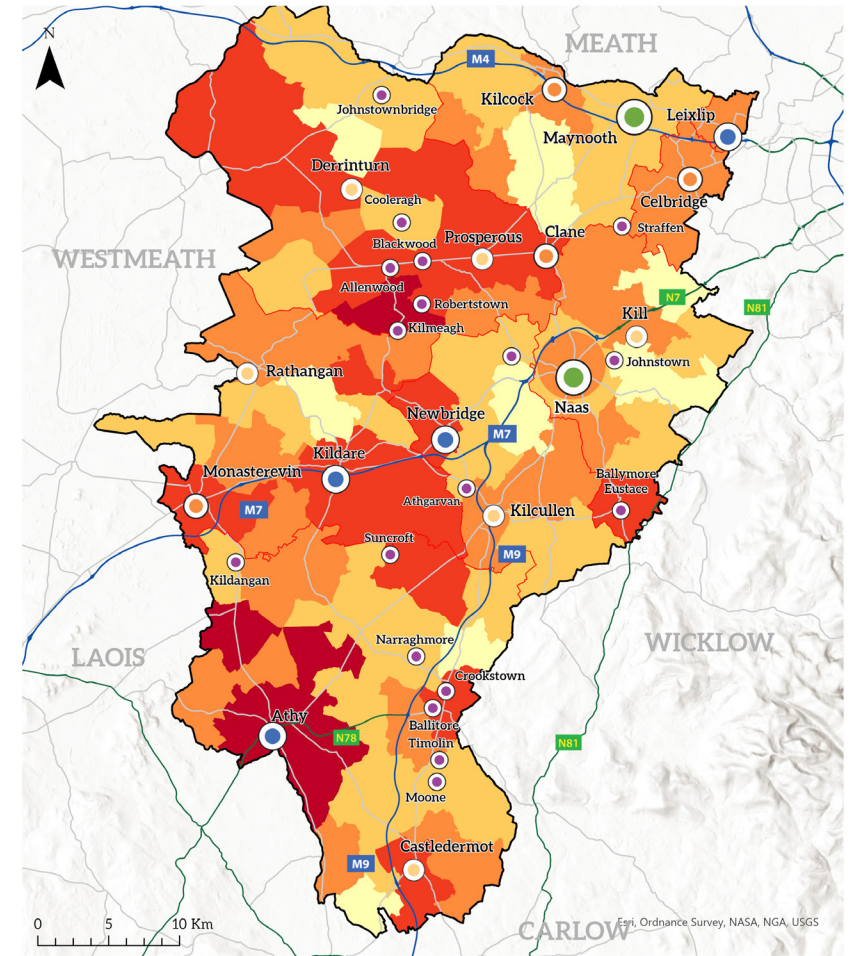
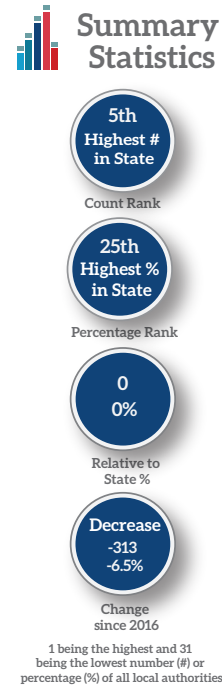


Figure 2.31 - Lone Parents (Children U15), 2022 (Source: CSO)

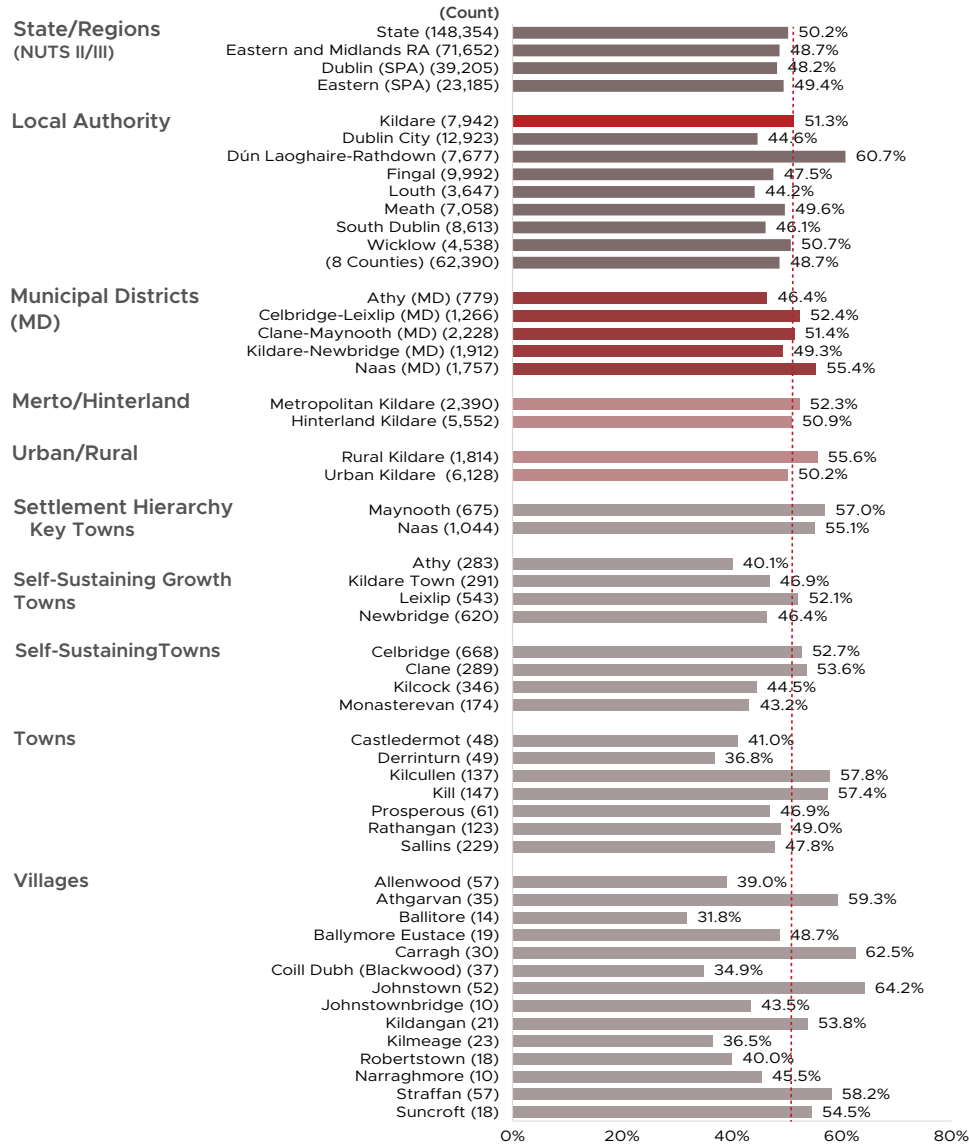


Figure 2.32 - Children Under 4 Years Old in Childcare, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

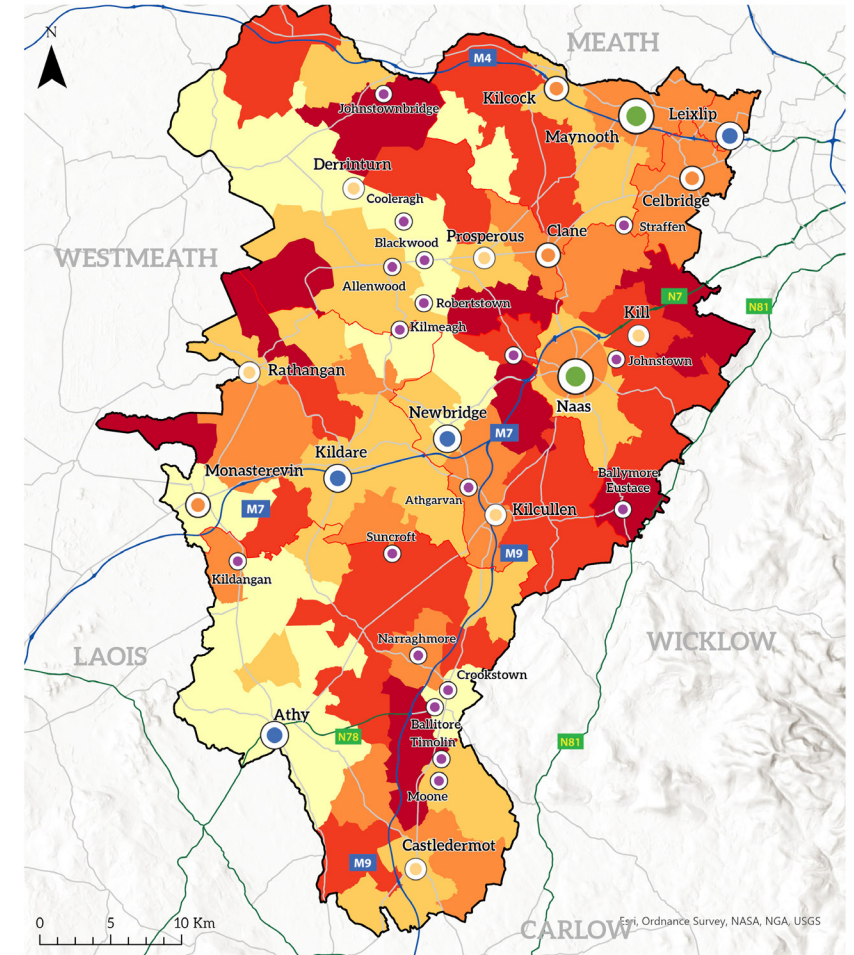
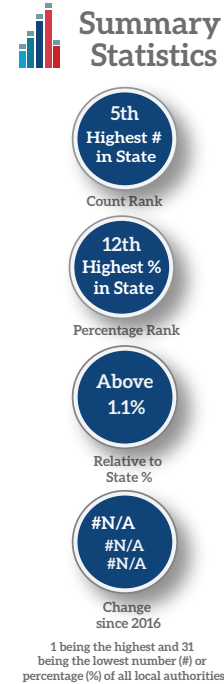


Figure 2.33 - Children under 4 years old in childcare, 2022 (Source: CSO)

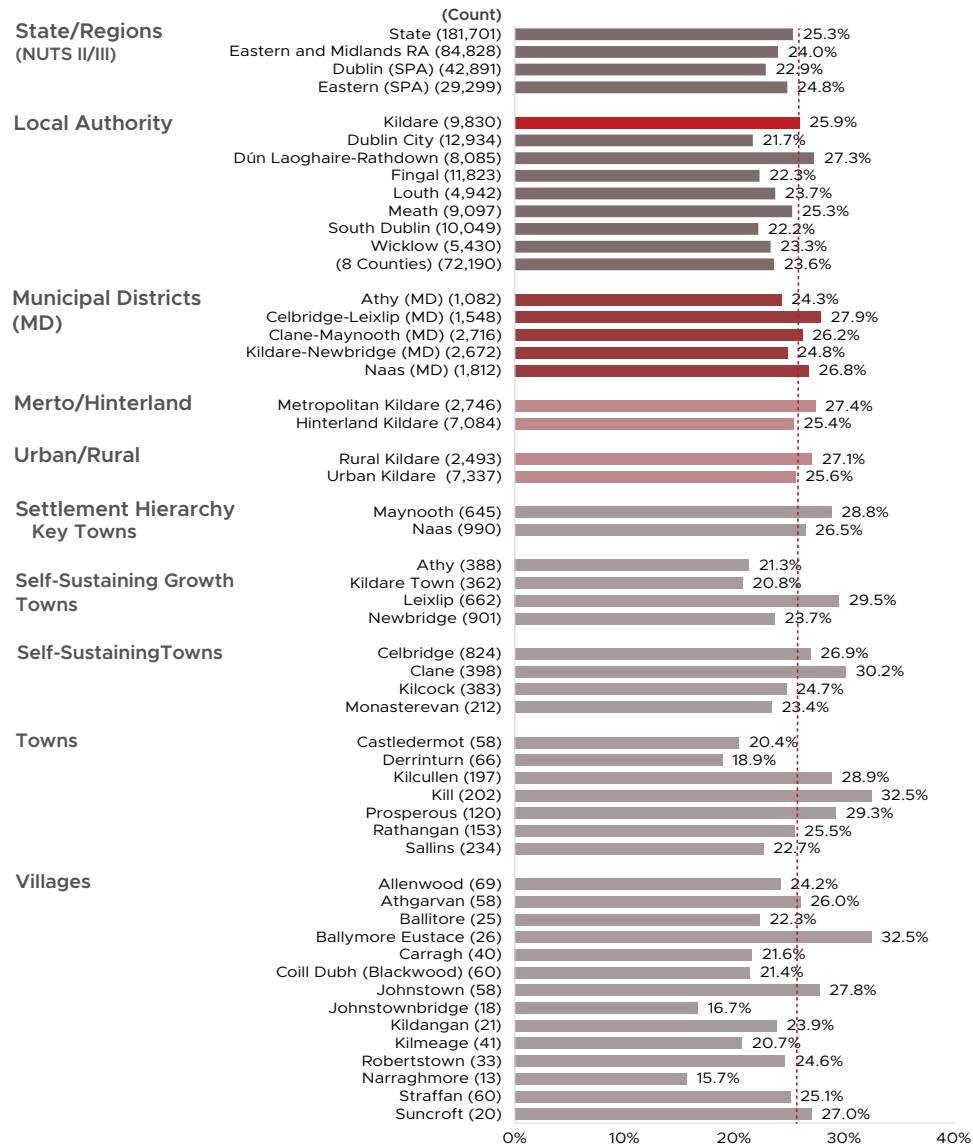


Figure 2.34 - Children Aged 4-14 Years Old in Childcare, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

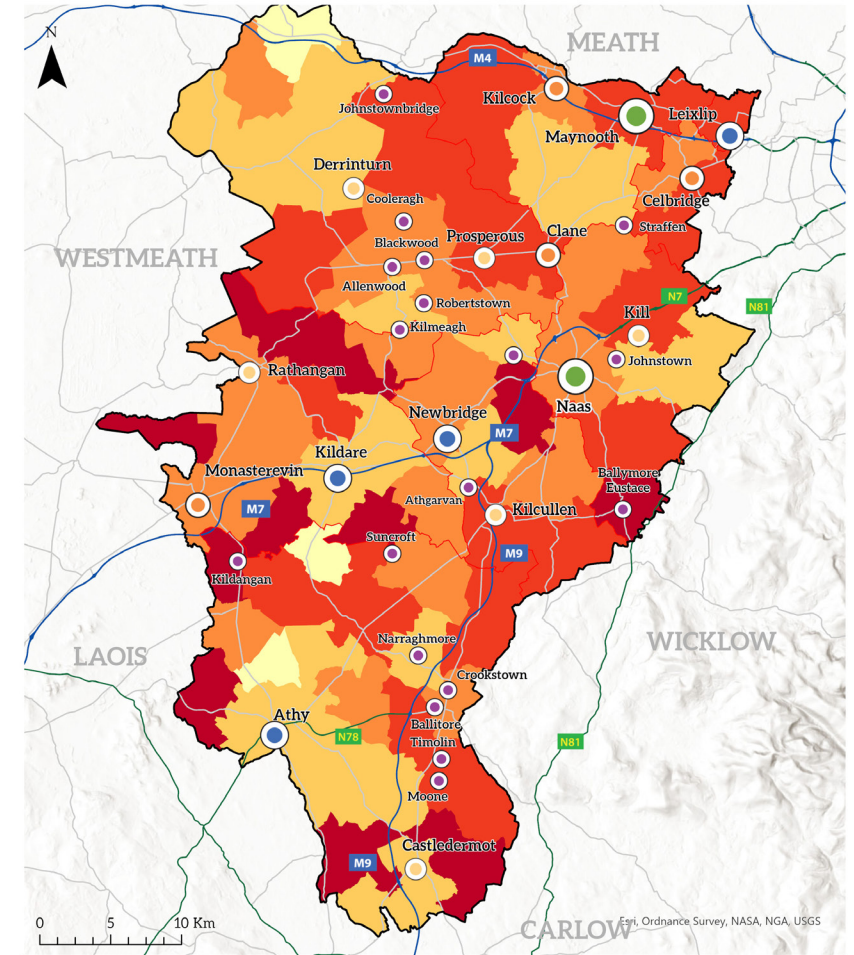
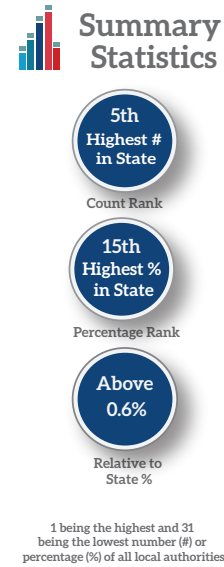


Figure 2.35 - Children Aged 4-14 Years Old in Childcare, 2022 (Source: CSO)

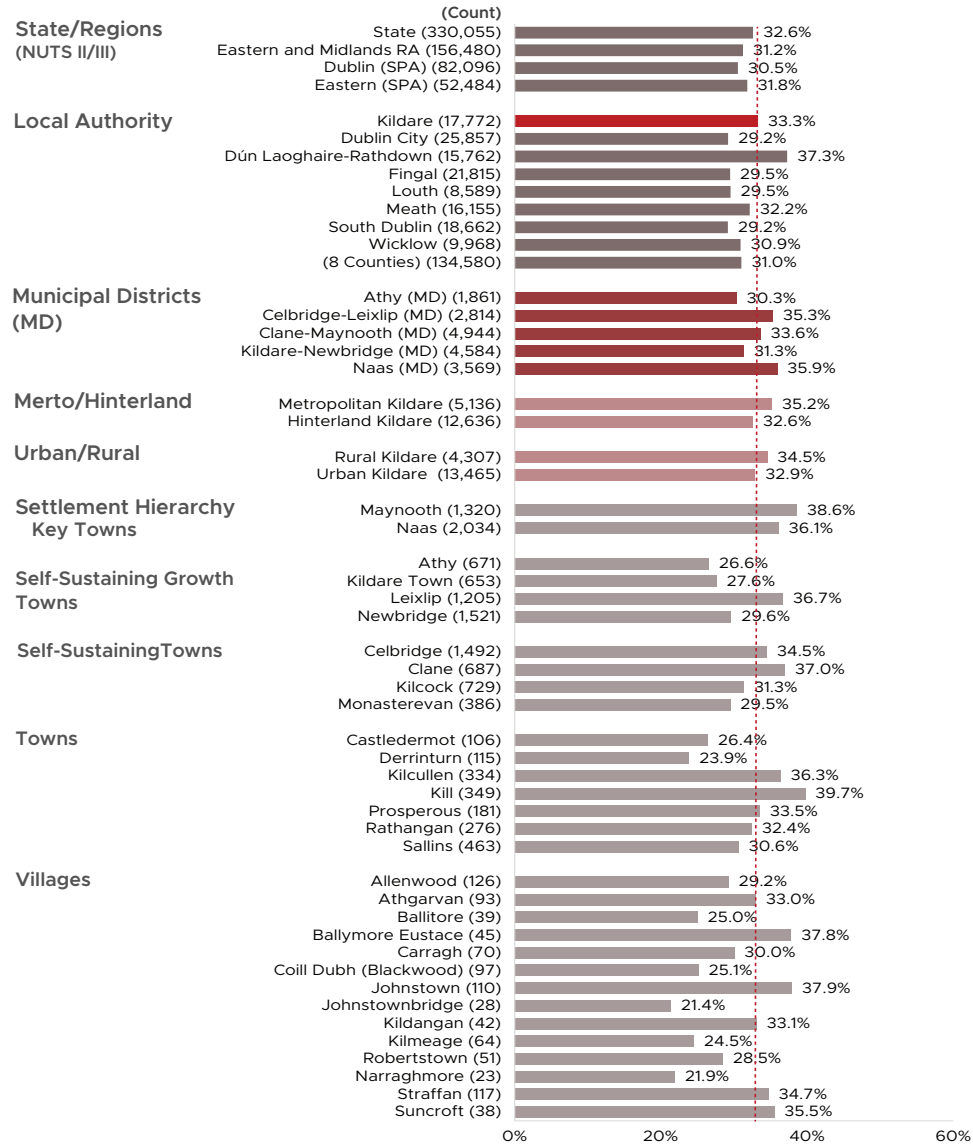


Figure 2.36 - Children Aged Under 15 Years Old in Childcare, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

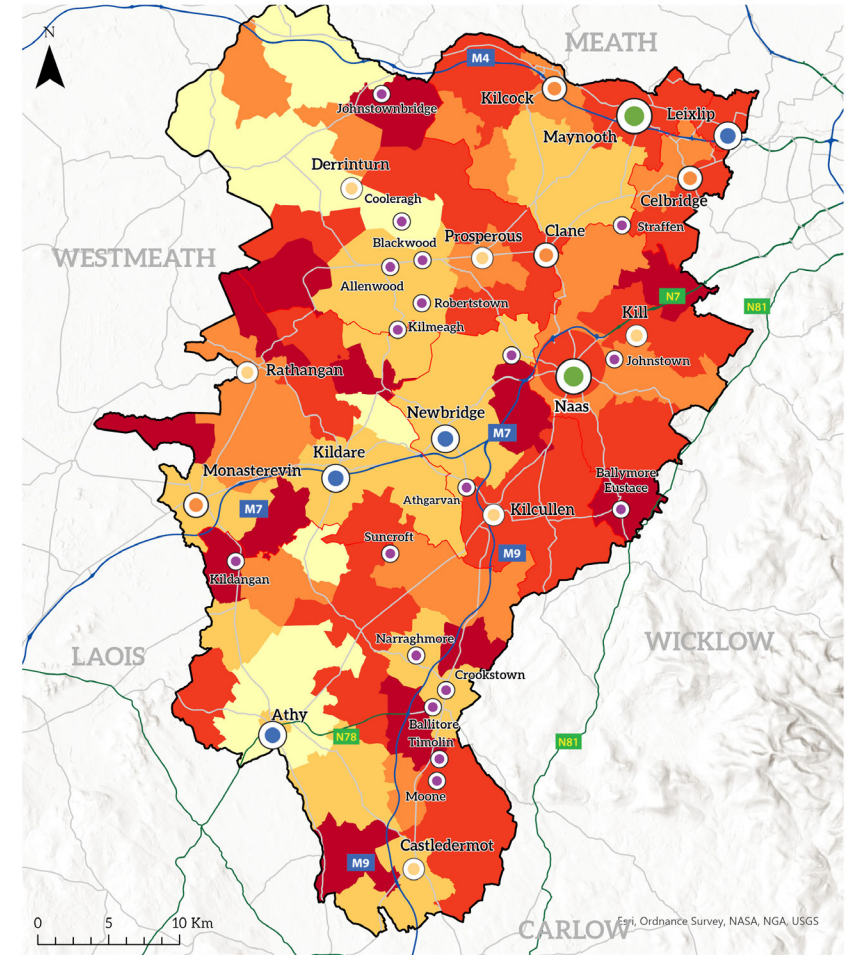


Figure 2.37 - Children Aged Under 15 Years Old in Childcare, 2022 (Source: CSO)

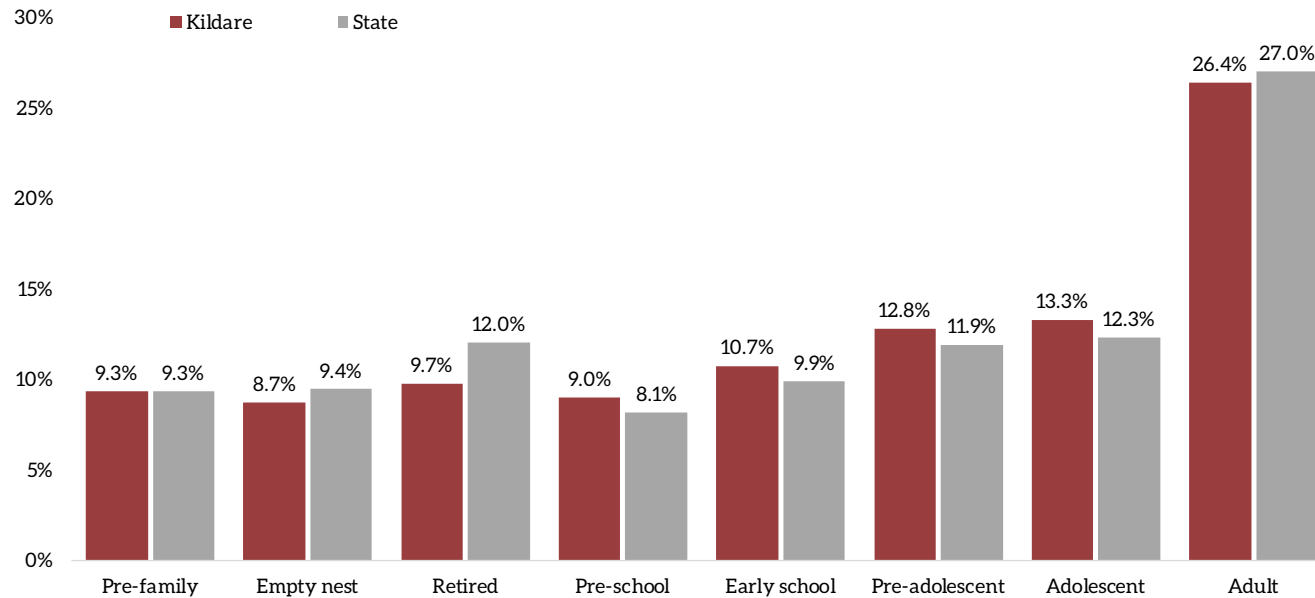


Figure 2.38 - Family Cycle Summary in Kildare v State, 2022 (Source: CSO)

- **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.

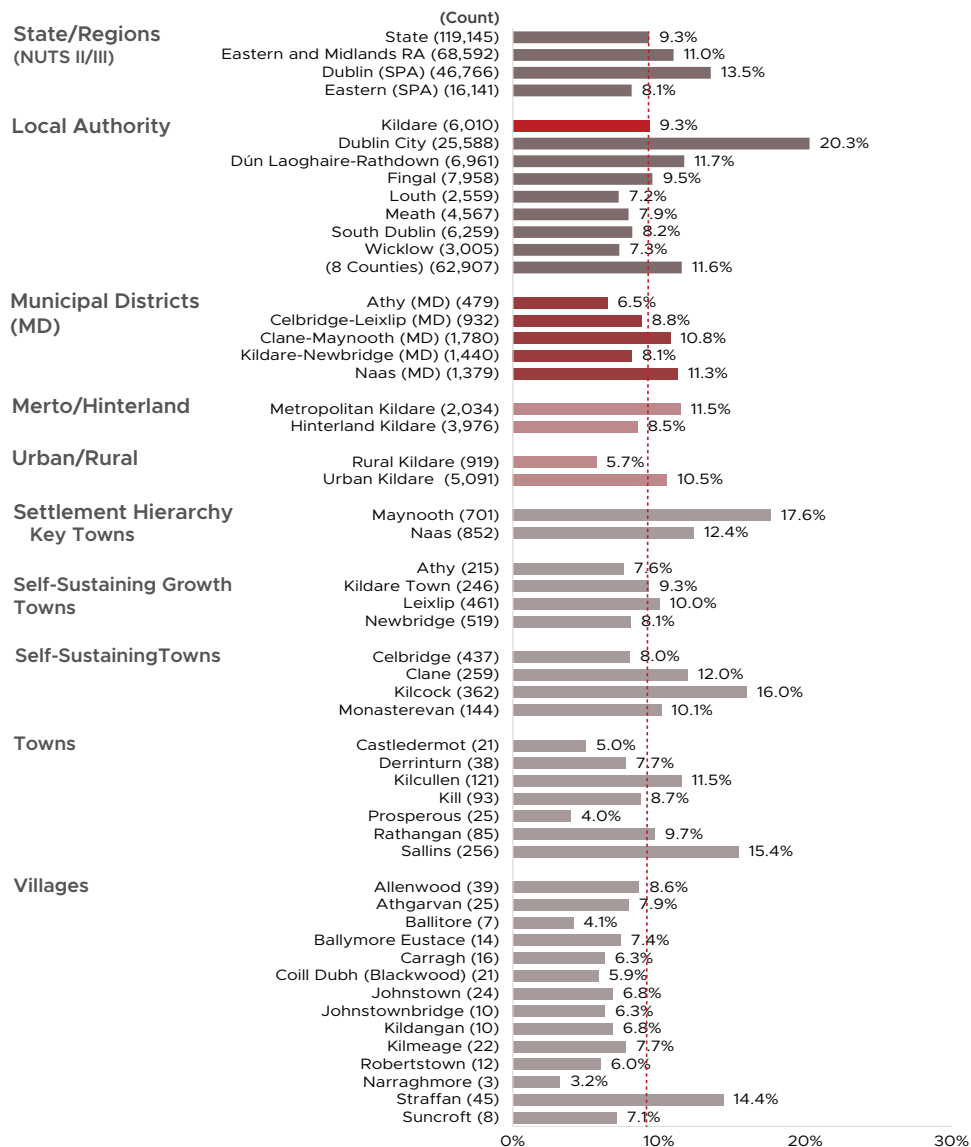


Figure 2.39 - Family Cycle: Pre-family, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

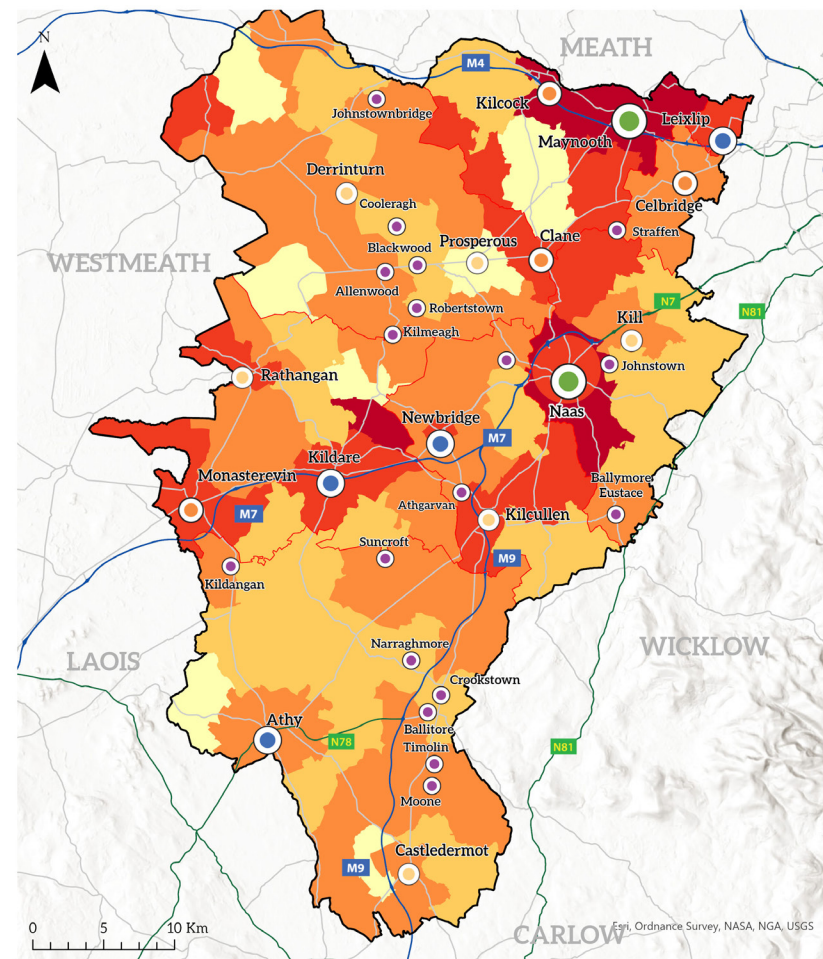
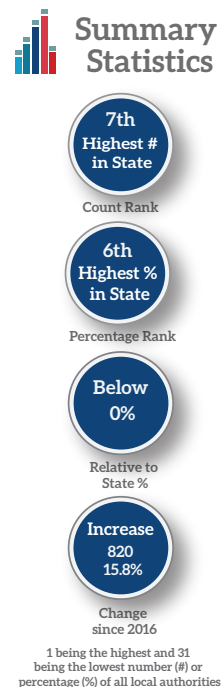


Figure 2.40 - Family Cycle: Pre-family, 2022 (Source: CSO)

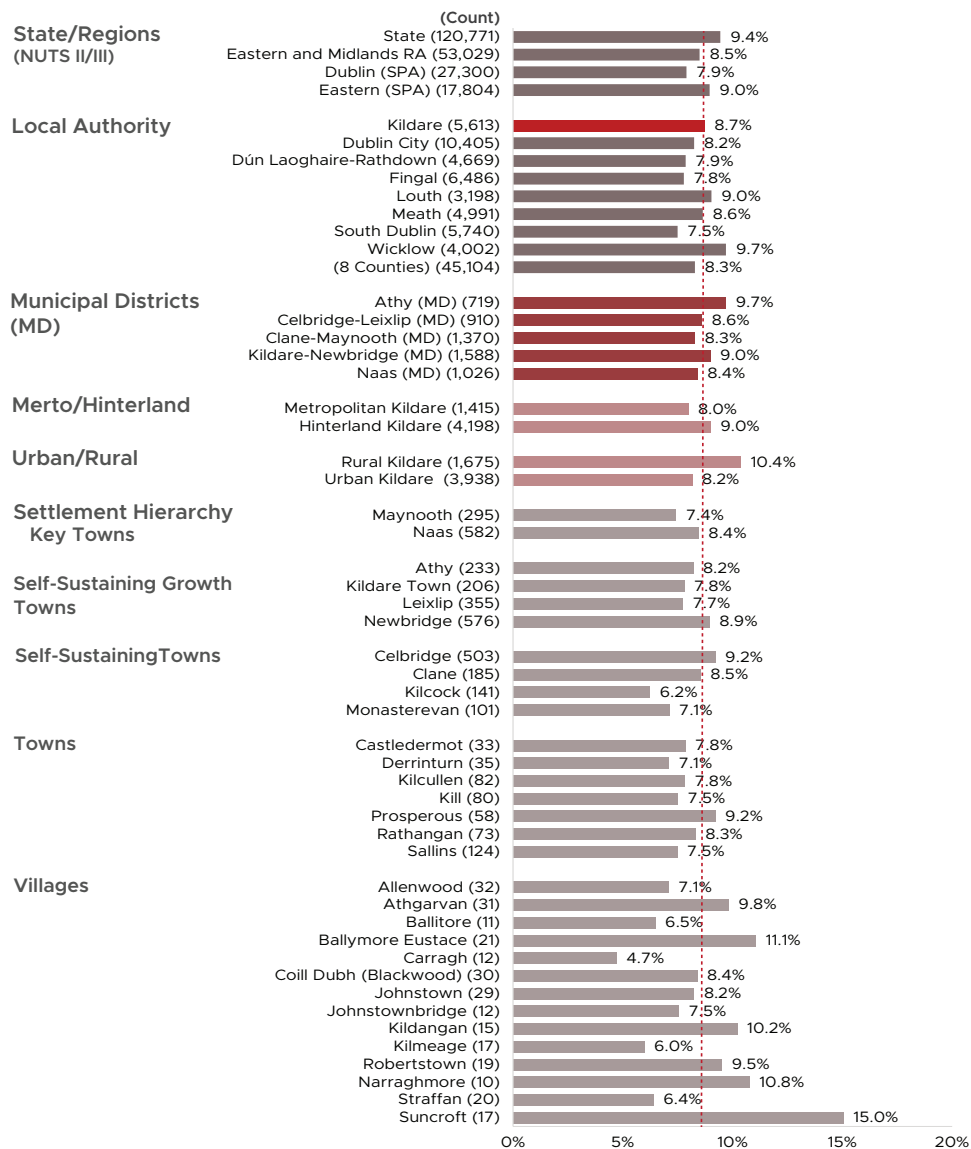


Figure 2.41 - Family Cycle: Empty Nest, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

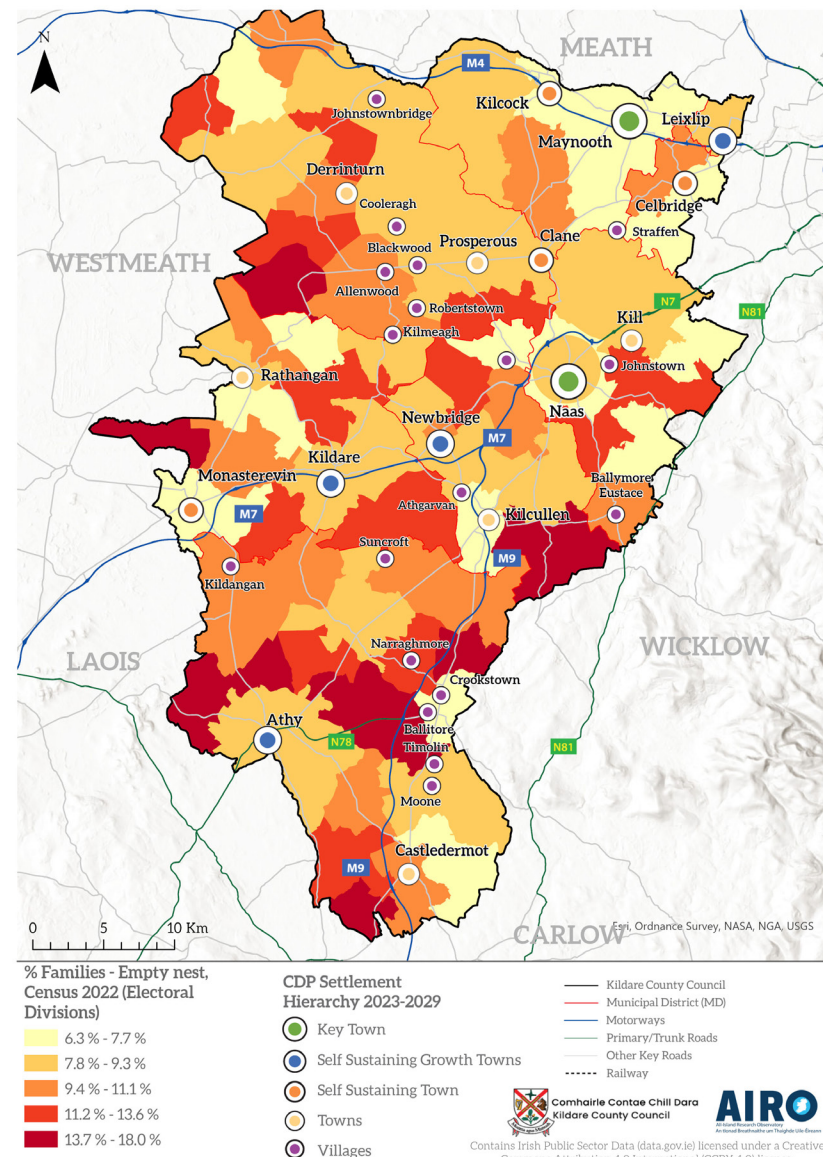
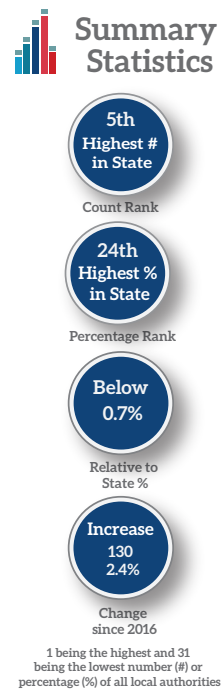


Figure 2.42 - Family Cycle: Empty Nest, 2022 (Source: CSO)

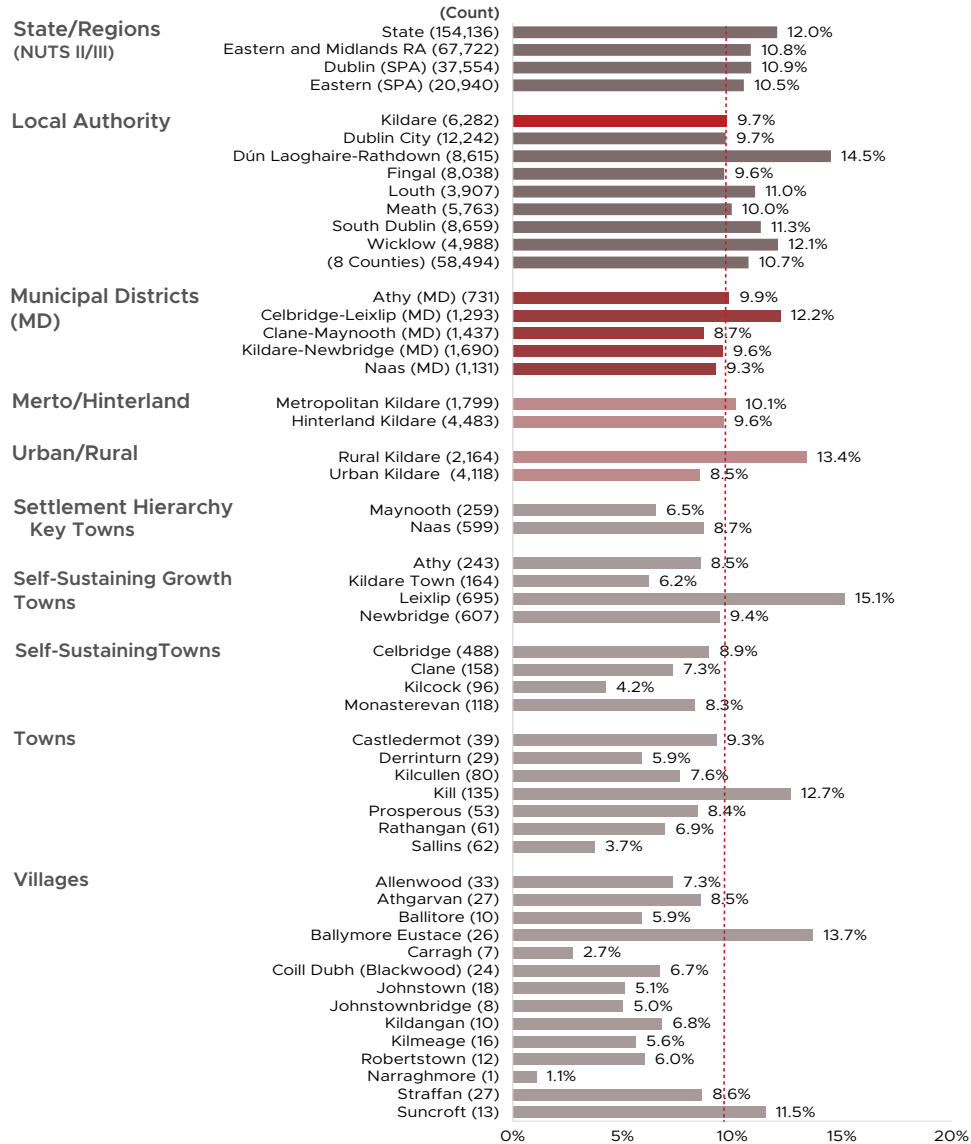


Figure 2.43 - Family Cycle: Retired, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

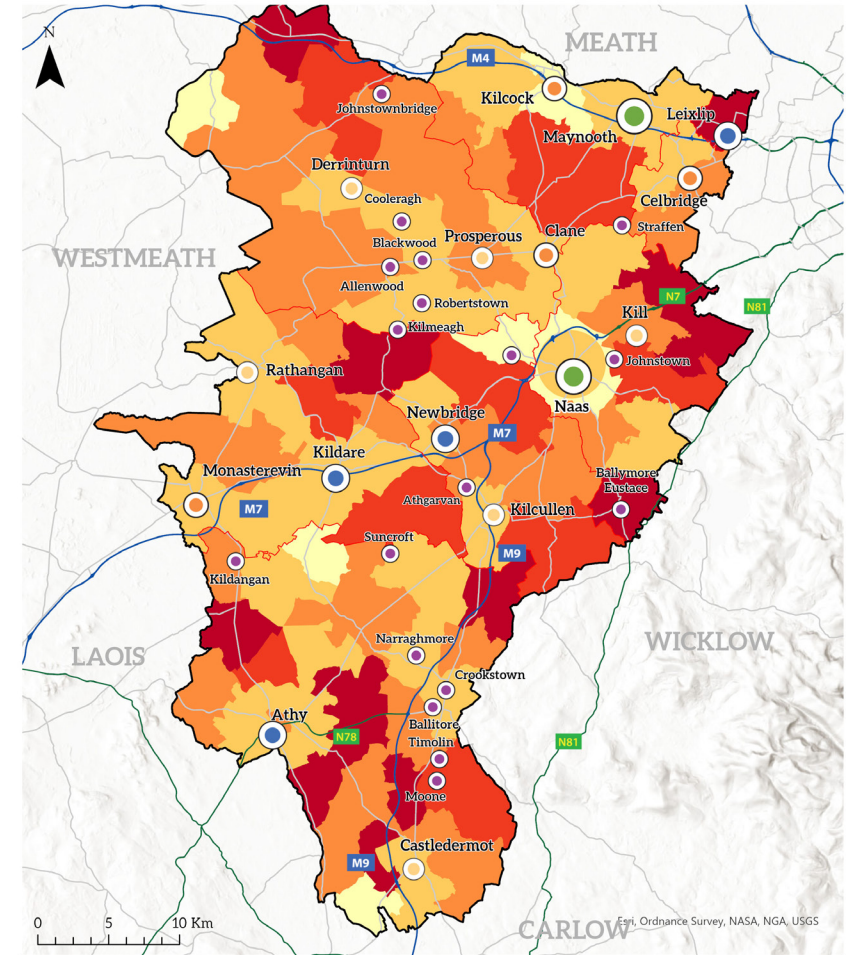


Figure 2.44 - Family Cycle: Retired, 2022 (Source: CSO)

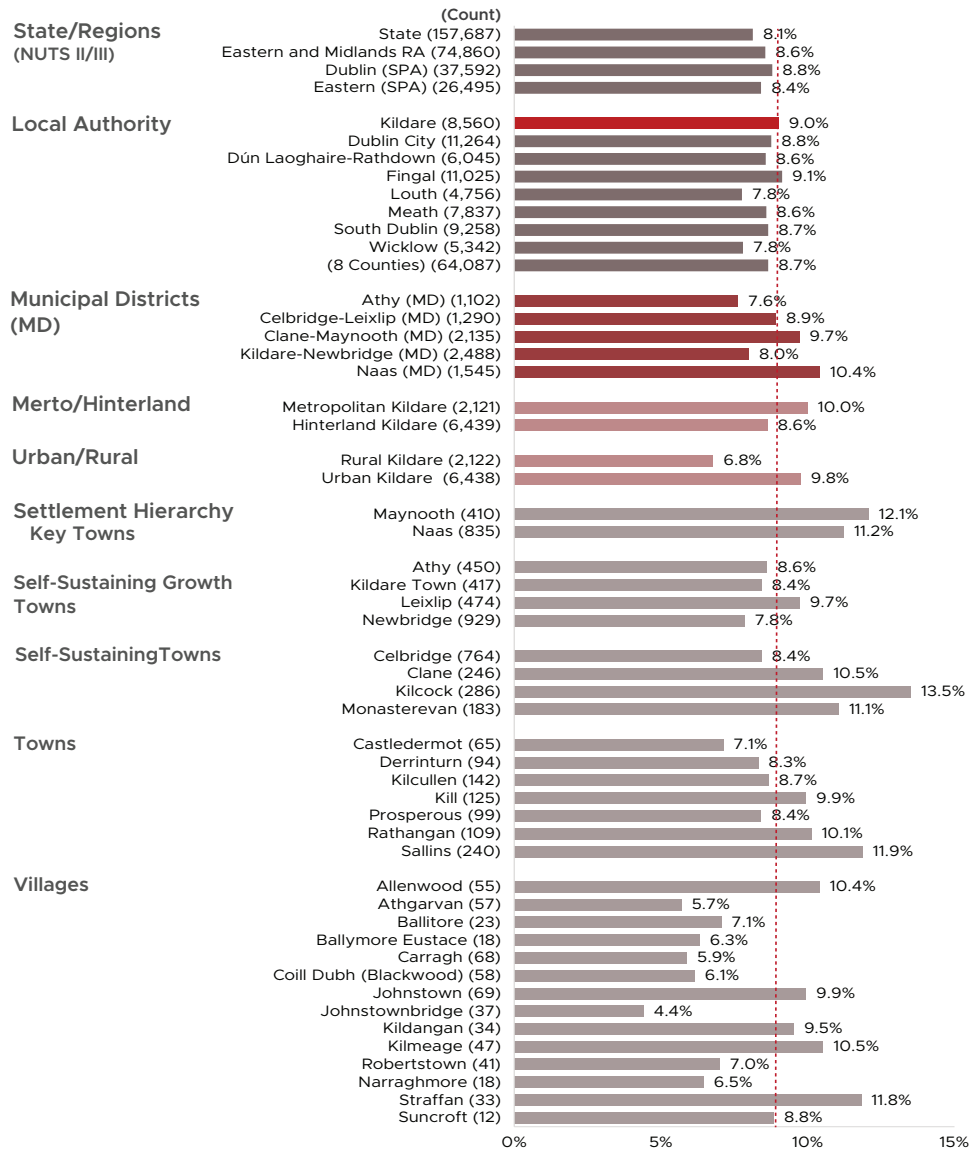


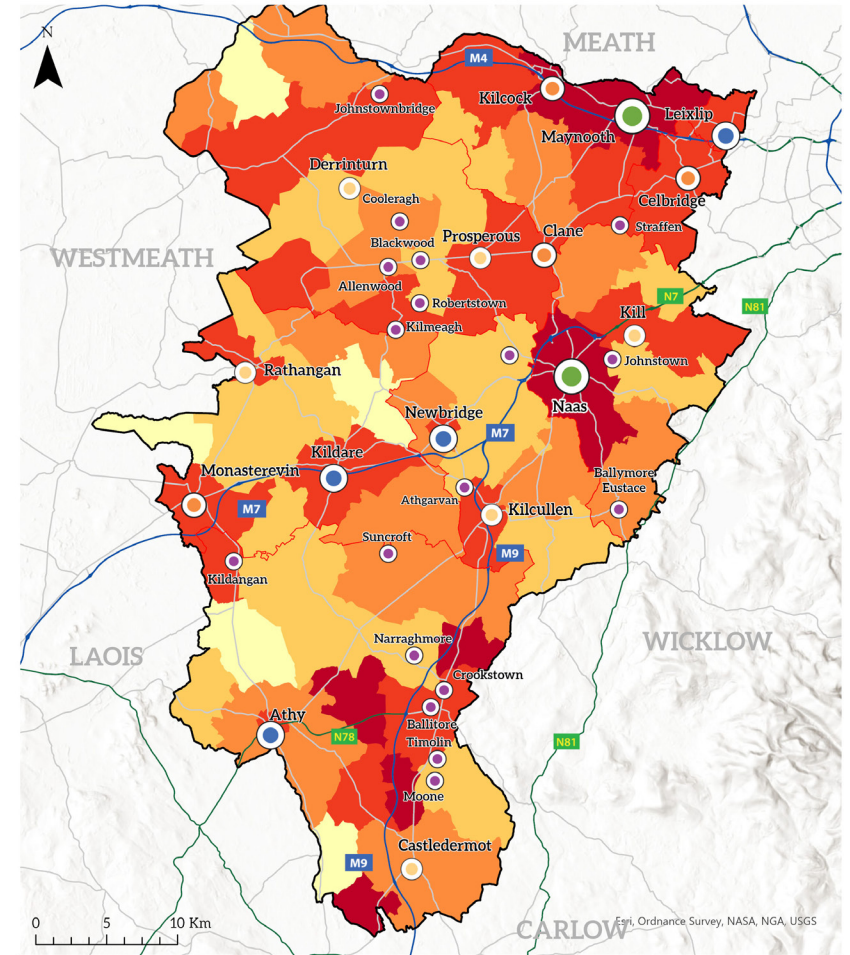
Figure 2.45 - Family Cycle: Pre-school, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

Summary Statistics

- 5th Highest # in State (Count Rank)
- 2nd Highest % in State (Percentage Rank)
- Above 0.9% (Relative to State %)
- Decrease -618 -9.6% (Change since 2016)

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



% Families - Pre-school, Census 2022 (Electoral Divisions)

- 2.1% - 4.6%
- 4.7% - 6.5%
- 6.6% - 8.3%
- 8.4% - 10.7%
- 10.8% - 15.4%

CDP Settlement Hierarchy 2023-2029

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

Legend:

- Kildare County Council
- Municipal District (MD)
- Motorways
- Primary/Trunk Roads
- Other Key Roads
- Railway

Comhairle Contae Chill Dara
Kildare County Council

AIRO

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

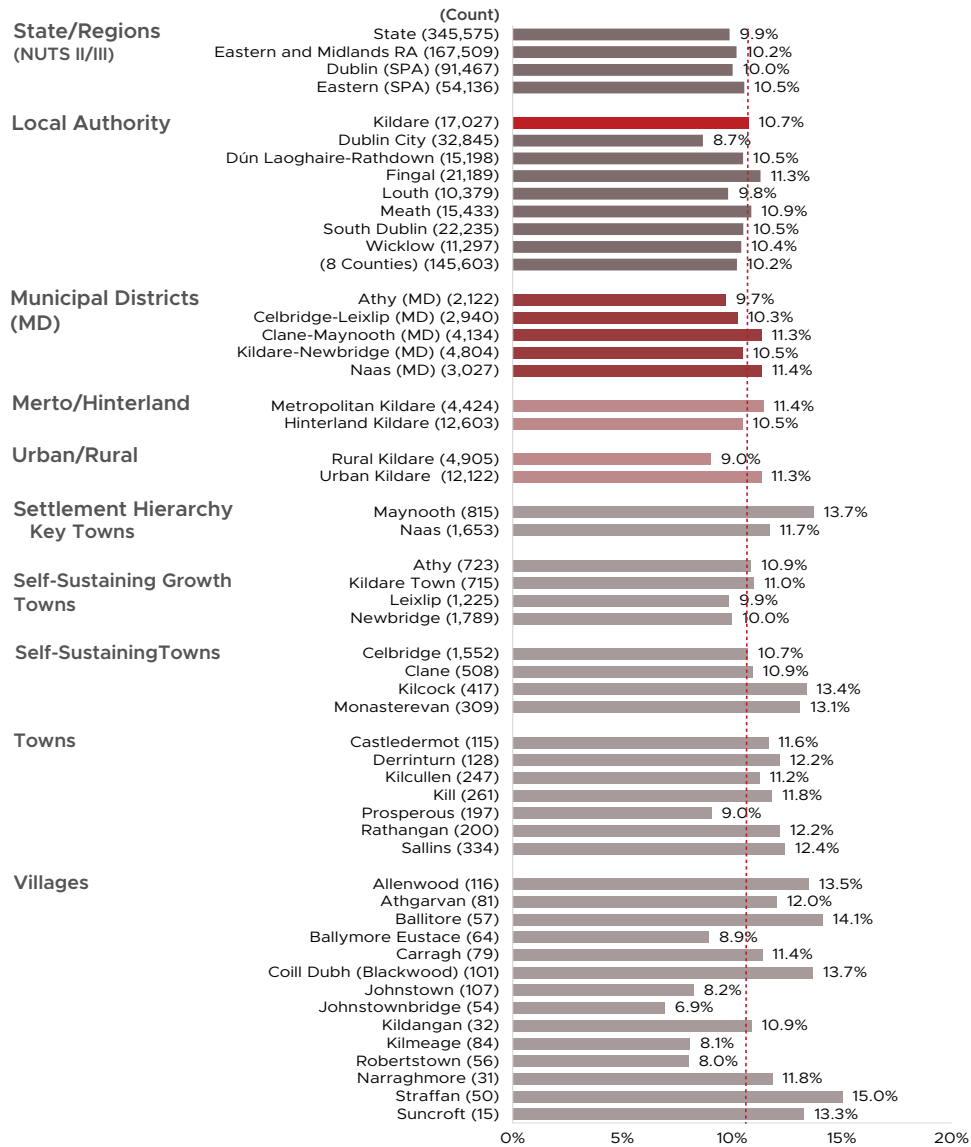


Figure 2.47 - Family Cycle: Early School, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

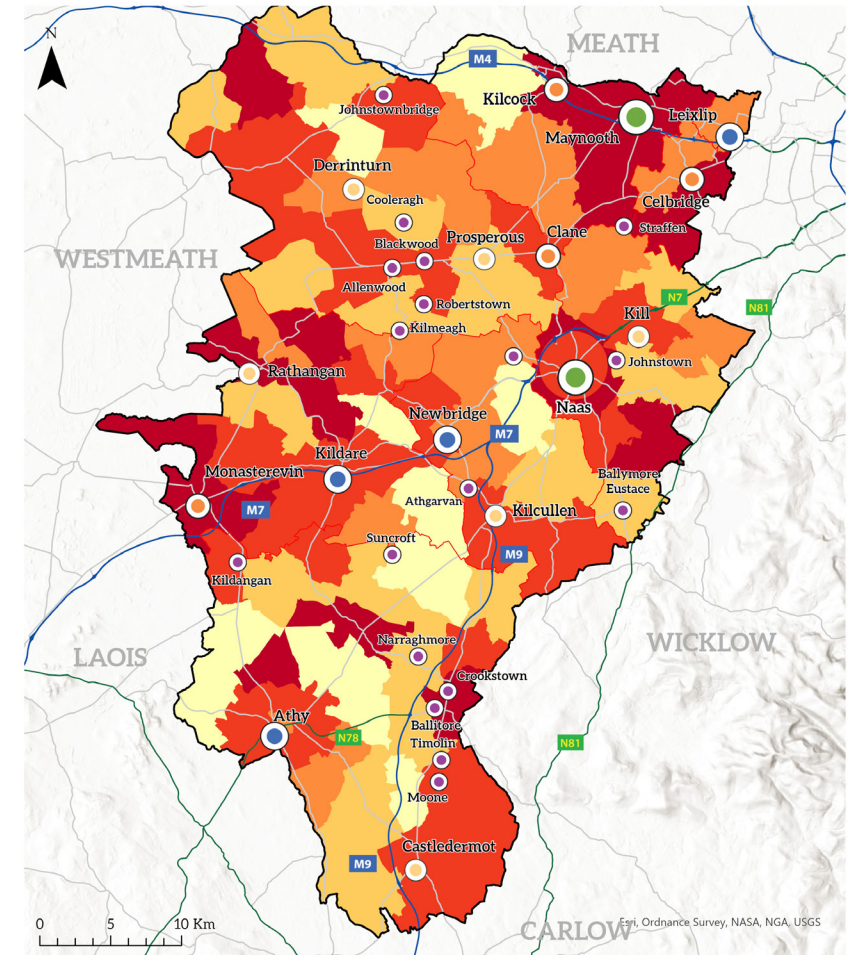
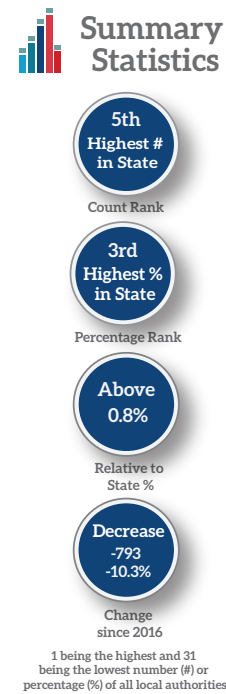


Figure 2.48 - Family Cycle: Early School, 2022 (Source: CSO)

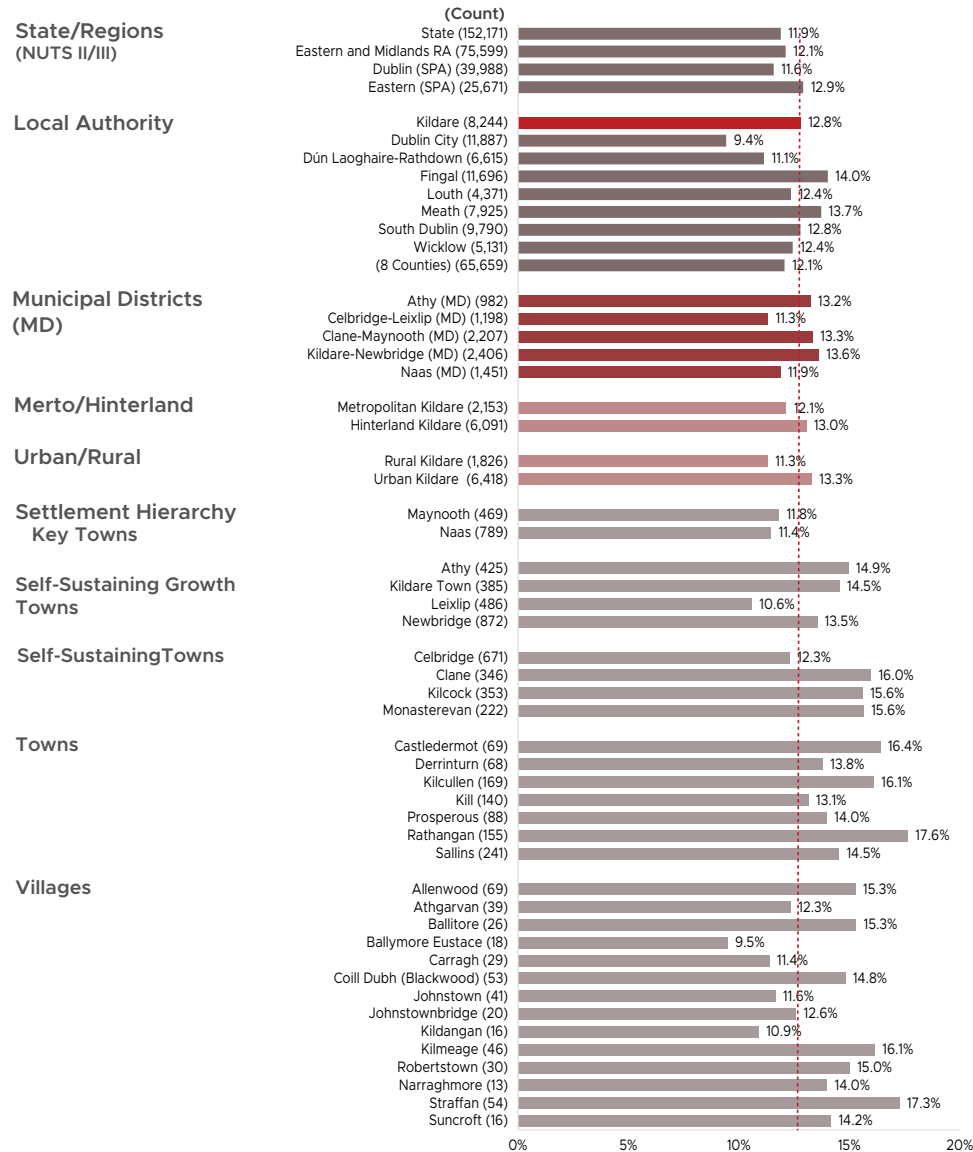


Figure 2.49 - Pre-adolescent, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline: 8,244 Pre-Adolescent Families or 12.8% of all families, 2022

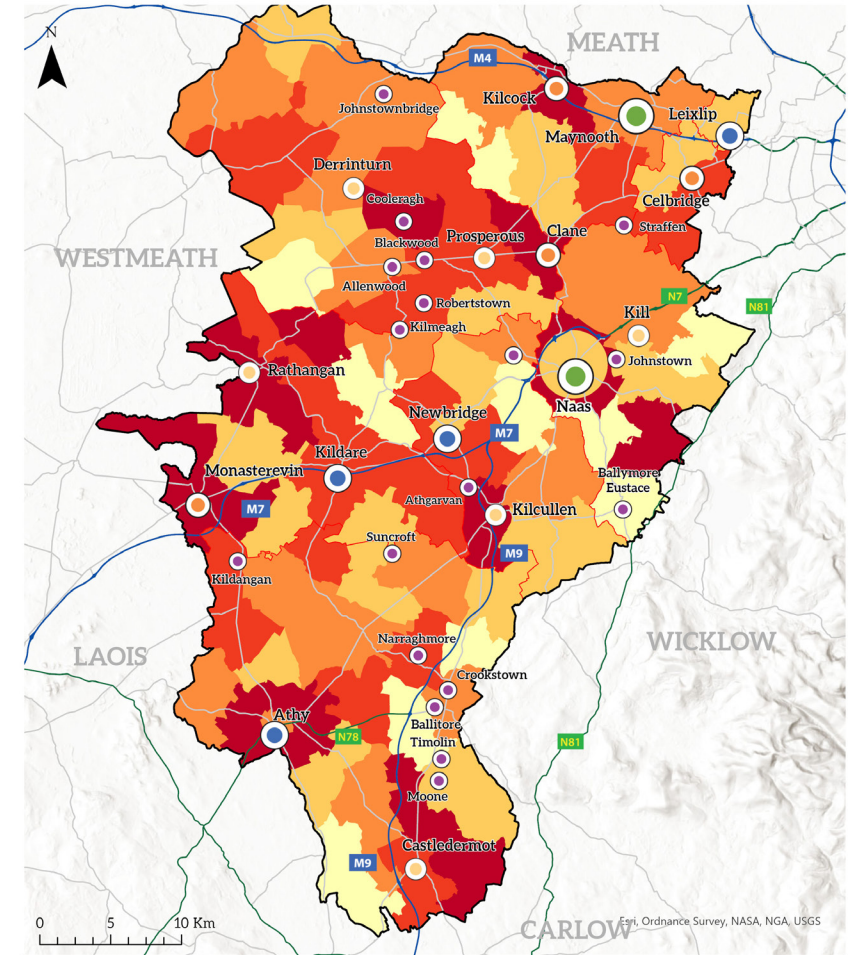
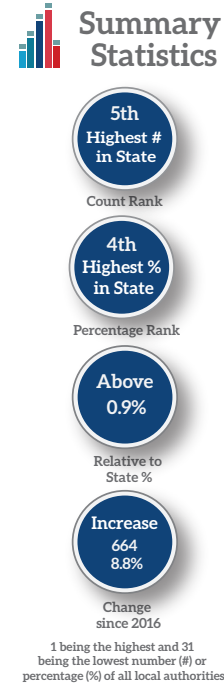


Figure 2.50 - Pre-adolescent, 2022 (Source: CSO)

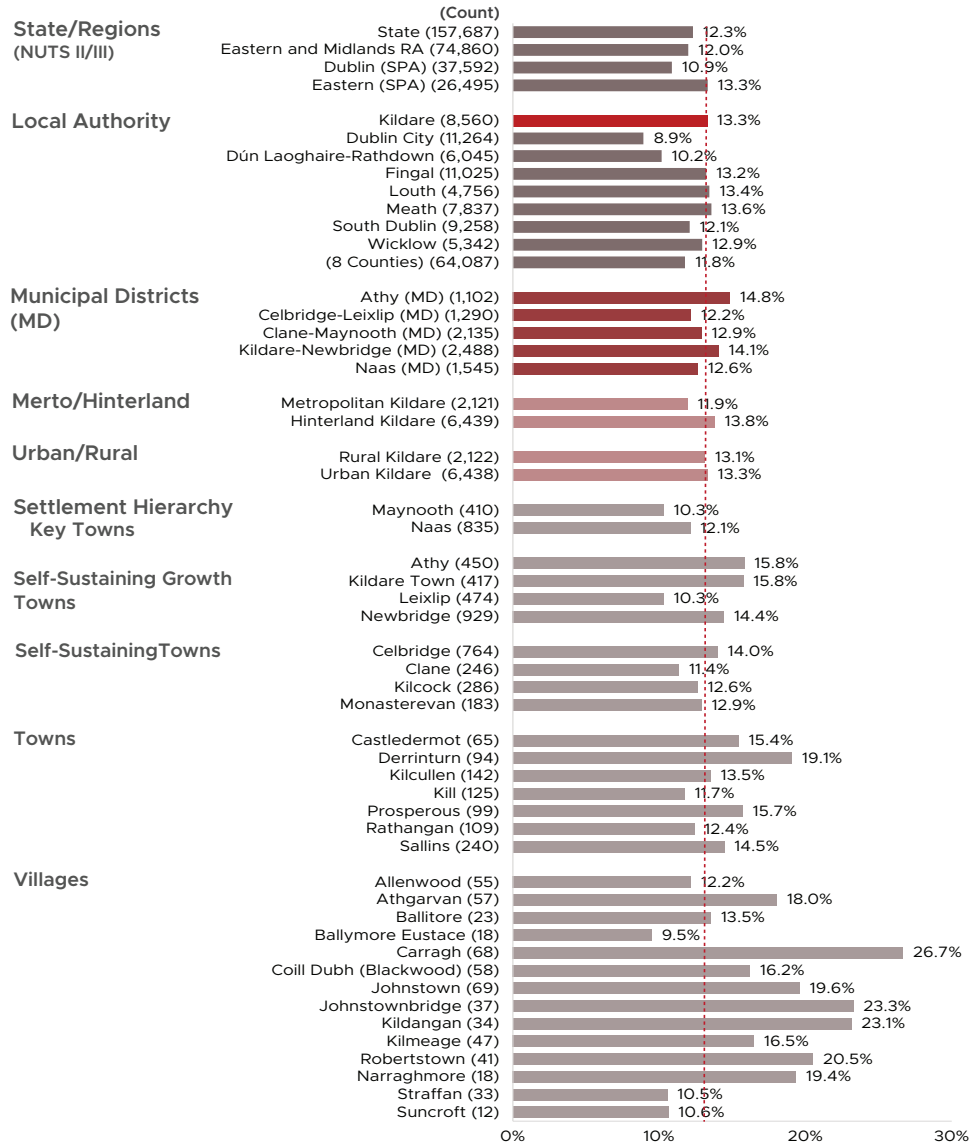


Figure 2.51 - Family Cycle: Adolescent, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline: 8,560 Adolescent Families or 13.3% of all families, 2022

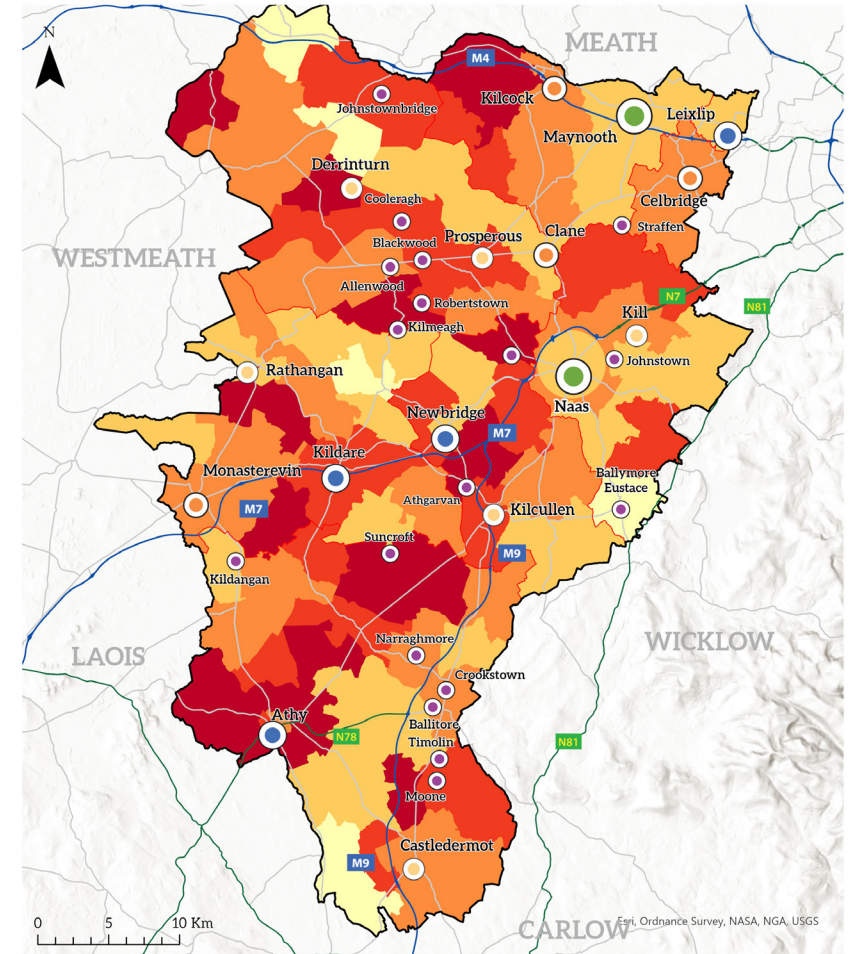
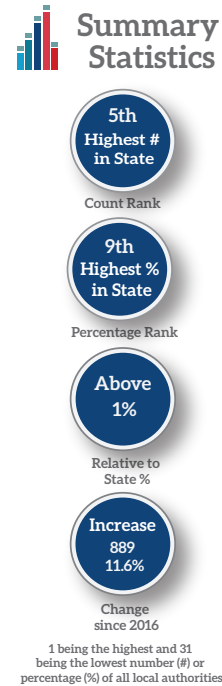


Figure 2.52 - Family Cycle: Adolescent, 2022 (Source: CSO)

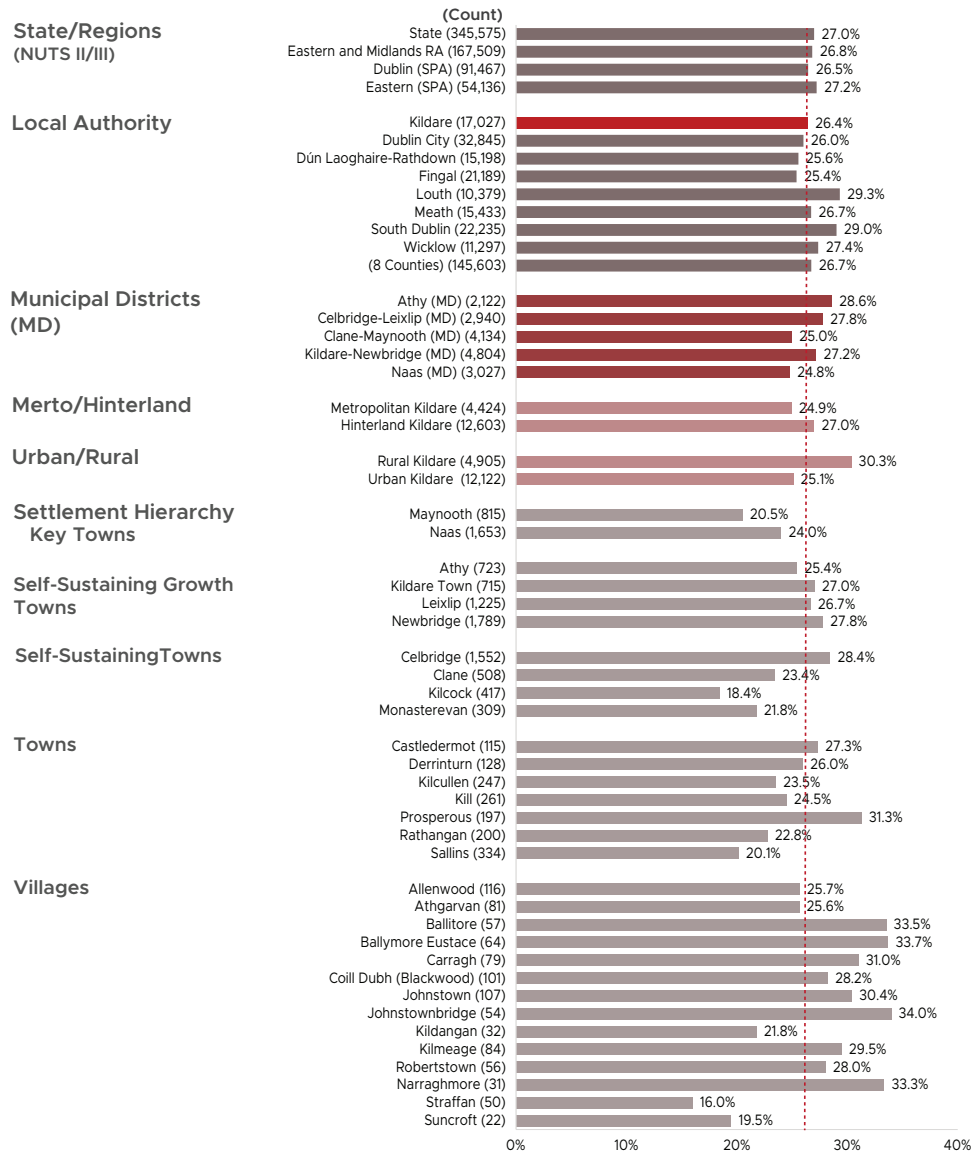


Figure 2.53 - Family Cycle: Adult, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

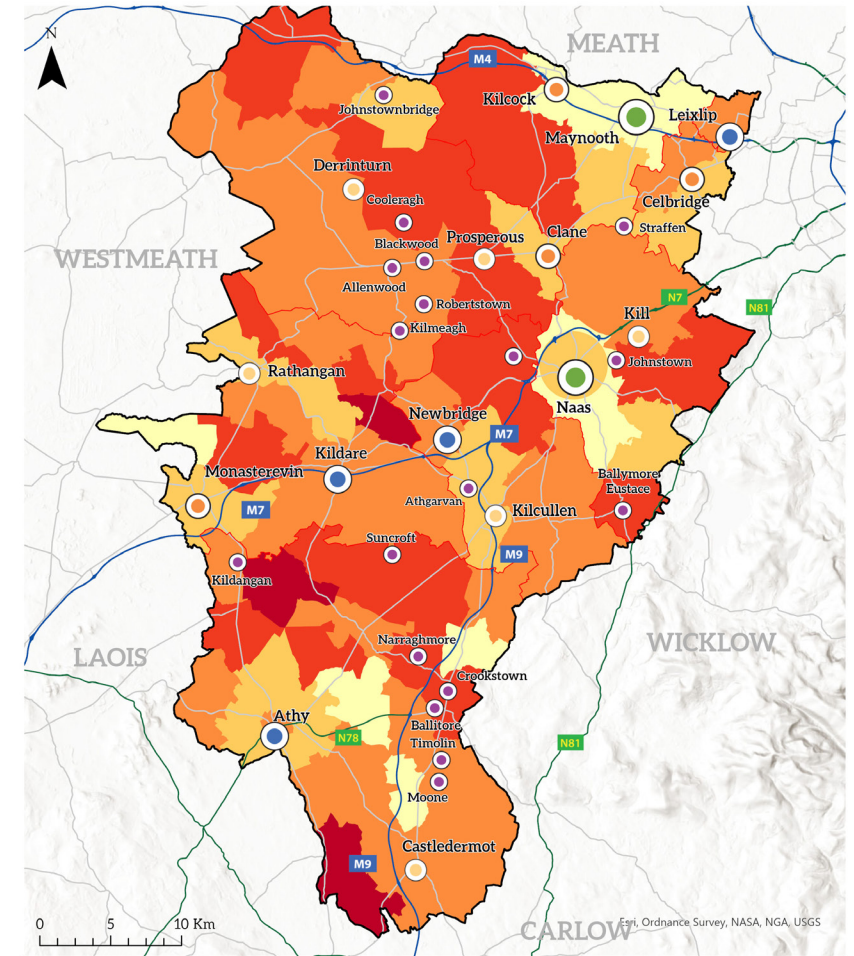
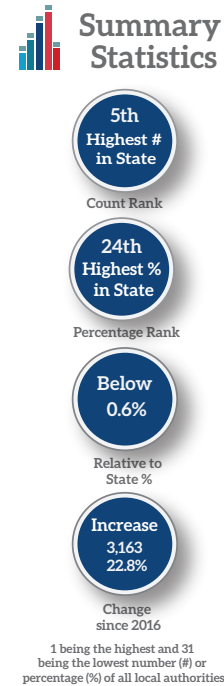
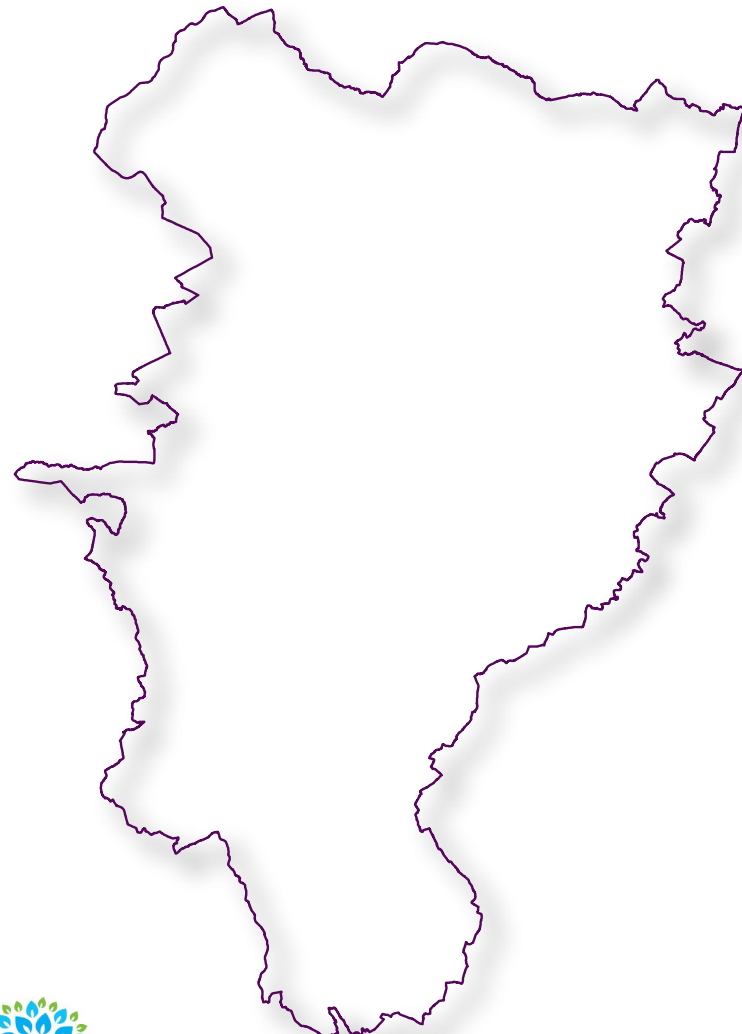


Figure 2.54 - Family Cycle: Adult, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Kildare County Council

Local Economic and
Community Plan (LECP)

Education Profile, 2024



Comhairle Contae Chill Dara
Kildare County Council



Education

Key Facts

- County Kildare has one of the highest levels of educational attainment, among adults, of local authority areas in Ireland;
- Lower levels of educational attainment are associated with an older age profile, rurality, socio-economic deprivation, gender (males) and membership of the Travelling community;
- Among Ireland's thirty-one local authority areas, County Kildare has the third lowest proportion of persons who did not progress beyond primary school, and the county has the sixth-highest proportion of persons with a third-level qualification;
- There is a contrast between the north-east metropolitan area of the county in respect of educational attainment levels among the resident population – levels are considerably higher in this area than in other parts of the county. The south and west of the county, outside the main towns, record the lowest levels of educational attainment;
- In County Kildare, the proportion of schools, at both primary and secondary level, that have DEIS status is the among the lowest within the State's local authority areas;
- For the 2022/23 academic year, there were 101 primary schools in the county of which only 15 have DEIS status. At a rate of 14.8%, this is the third lowest rate in the country. However, there are an additional 30 primary schools in Kildare that are located in areas of disadvantage that are currently not classed as having DEIS status. Many of these schools are in the south of the county, central Kildare in the areas around the Curragh, and in areas to the north of Kildare such as Allenwood, Blackwood and towards Carbury;
- There are a total of 101 mainstream primary schools in Kildare with 29,290 students enrolled in 2022/23. Of these, the 15 DEIS schools account for 4,139 of all primary students in Kildare (14.1%);
- Across the State, 19.6% (10,844 of 55,395) of all students who sat the Leaving Certificate in 2023 did not progress to either a University or an Institute of Technology (IoT)/Technical University (TU) but progressed via another pathway such as further education, employment or other pathways. In Kildare, sixteen of the twenty-eight secondary schools in the county had a higher rate of non HEI/IoT/TU progression than the State average (19.6%);
- Childcare fees in County Kildare are above the State average (€187) and have increased over recent years – the weekly cost in Kildare is the eighth highest in the State. The average weekly cost per child stands at €192 per week; and
- Kildare has the lowest rate of community based childcare facilities in the State (2021/21) with only 9 of the 189 (5%) childcare services (providing ECCE programme) classed as community services. This is in stark contrast to neighbouring counties of Meath (12%), Wicklow (12%), Carlow (35%) and Laois (21%). The national average is 24%.

Educational Attainment

Overall educational attainment levels in County Kildare are above those of the State and the Eastern and Midland Region. In general, Kildare is viewed as one of the most educated counties in Ireland with a high level of access to education services within and outside of the county. However, there are certain parts of the county that require attention and intervention to improve access to education for the resident population in the county. Due to a growing young population within the county, it can be very challenging to access school places with limited choice, resulting in young people having to travel outside of their town to access secondary schools due to capacity issues.

Low levels of educational attainment are associated with an older age profile, rurality, socio-economic deprivation, gender (males) and membership of the Travelling community. In Kildare (8% or 12,481), the areas with the highest proportions of people who did not progress beyond primary-level education are in north-west Kildare and south-west Kildare - primarily in the Athy and Kildare-Newbridge MDs. Data on educational attainment show that there are significantly lower levels of educational attainment in some county towns and villages (Derrinturn, Ballitore and Suncroft) than there are in the larger settlements. Amongst the larger settlements in the county, Athy (11.5%), Kildare Town (10.5%) and Monasterevan (11.2%) stand out and have much lower level of education attainment than the north-east and metropolitan towns (Maynooth, Leixlip, Celbridge etc).

Just over one in eight persons (12.3% or 19,363) in Kildare's resident population completed their formal education at lower second level (Intermediate / Junior / Group Certificate). Values are highest (>19%) in rural parts of west and south Kildare. There are higher rates in smaller towns and villages (such as Kilmeage, Ballitore, Blackwood, Ballymore-Eustace and Derrinturn) than in the larger and faster-growing towns in the metropolitan part of the county. Again, both Athy and Kildare Town stand out as having much higher rates than Maynooth, Naas and Celbridge.

The proportion of persons with a Leaving Certificate or equivalent is similar in Kildare (18.6% or 29,120) and the State (18.1%). Areas where this rate of second level education attainment is recorded as the highest are in west Kildare, including in the towns of Athy (22.1%), Monasterevan (21.8%) and Rathangan (22%). As such, this points to lower levels of overall education attainment in these areas. Since 2016, there has been an increase of over eight percent in those completed education with a Leaving Certificate qualification in the county (+8.5% or +2,283).

Kildare has a marginally higher proportion of those with a technical, apprenticeship or certificate qualification (13.6% or 21,335) than is the case in Ireland as a whole. Just over one in seven people fall into this category which is marginally higher than the equivalent State value (13.1%). Higher rates are associated with rural and hinterland parts of the county. There is some variation across the municipal districts in respect of this variable with highest rates in the Athy MD (15.2%). Across the county's settlements, Derrinturn has the highest value (17.2%), while the lowest values are in Maynooth and Straffan. The number of Kildare resident with a technical, apprenticeship or certificate qualification has declined by -1% (-205) since 2016.

Over forty percent (42.7% or 66,893) of Kildare's resident population has a third-level qualification (degree, postgraduate and PhD). This is the sixth highest rate amongst Ireland's thirty-one local authorities. High levels of education attainment are rapidly increased in Ireland and Kildare is no different. Between 2016 and 2022, the population with a third level qualification in Kildare increased +34% (+16,986) - this is due to the increasing levels of Higher Education Institute (HEI) participation of resident Kildare young people and also due to highly educated populations who have moved from elsewhere in Ireland to reside in Kildare in recent years. In 2022, the highest values are in the metropolitan parts of the county to the north-east, stretching from the M7/M9 interchange at Newbridge towards Leixlip. At the MD level, highest rates are recorded in the Naas (50.7%), Celbridge-Leixlip (48.2%) and Clane-Maynooth (45.5%) MDs. In contrast, rates in the Kildare-Newbridge and Athy MDs are below 36%.

Targeting Educational Disadvantage

Delivering Equality of Opportunity In Schools (DEIS) provision in County Kildare's schools is amongst the lowest across local authority areas in the State. According to the Department of Education data for school term in 2023/24, of the 101 primary schools in Kildare, fifteen (15%) have DEIS status (an additional six schools from 2021/22). In proportional terms, this is the third lowest among the State's thirty-one local authority areas. In relative terms, there is only half a DEIS schools (0.5) per thousand primary school population in Kildare (aged 5-12, Y=2022). This is the third lowest rate in the State.

There are an additional 30 primary schools in Kildare that are located in areas of disadvantage that are currently not classed as having DEIS status. Many of these schools are in the south of the county, central Kildare in the areas around Newbridge-Kildare-Kilcullen, and in areas to the north of Kildare such as Allenwood, Blackwood and towards Carbury.

Of the 29 post-primary schools in Kildare, seven (24%) have DEIS status. In proportional terms, this is the thirteenth lowest among the State's thirty-one local authority areas. In relative terms, there is less than half a DEIS schools (0.37) per thousand secondary school population in Kildare (aged 13-17, Y=2022). This is the ninth lowest rate in the State.

Progression from Second level

Based on an analysis of the Irish Times Feeder Schools data (2020 to 2023), progression rates from second-level education facilities in County Kildare to Higher Education Institutes (HEIs - Universities, Institutes of Technology, Technological Universities) reveal that the county has a progression rate higher than the State average (82.6% in Kildare v 80.5% in State). Relative to other local authorities in Ireland, the progression rate to HEIs for Kildare schools is the 6th highest. Highest rates are in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (91%), Kilkenny (85.7%) and Limerick (84.6%).

Across the State, 19.6% (10,844 of 55,395) of all students who sat the Leaving Certificate in 2023 did not progress to either a University or an

Institute of Technology (IoT)/Technical University (TU) but progressed via another pathway such as further education, employment or other pathways. In Kildare (17.5% or 529/3,032), sixteen of the twenty-eight secondary schools in the county had a higher rate of non HEI/IoT/TU progression than the State average (19.6%).

Class Sizes

The pupil : class ratio (mainstream primary only) in Kildare is 24.2 : 1. This is above the State value, and it is the third-highest among the thirty-one local authorities. The Department of Education also provides a summary of pupil numbers in each class size range for each school in the county. In summary, 8.8% of Kildare's primary pupils are in classes with less than 20 pupils, 82.9% are in classes with between 20 and 30 pupils (second highest rate in the State), and 8.3% are in classes with more than 30 pupils.

Childcare

Data for the three years 2019-2021 (latest data available from Pobal) reveal that weekly childcare fees in Kildare have been consistently more expensive than in Ireland as a whole (€186). Kildare (€191) has the eighth-highest average weekly fees / child among the State's thirty-one local authority areas. The highest fees in the State are in the Greater Dublin Area, followed by Cork City and County.

Kildare has the lowest rate of community based childcare facilities in the State (2021/21) with only 9 of the 189 (5%) childcare services (providing ECCE programme) classed as community services. This is in stark contrast to neighbouring counties of Meath (12%), Wicklow (12%), Carlow (35%) and Laois (21%). The national average is 24%.

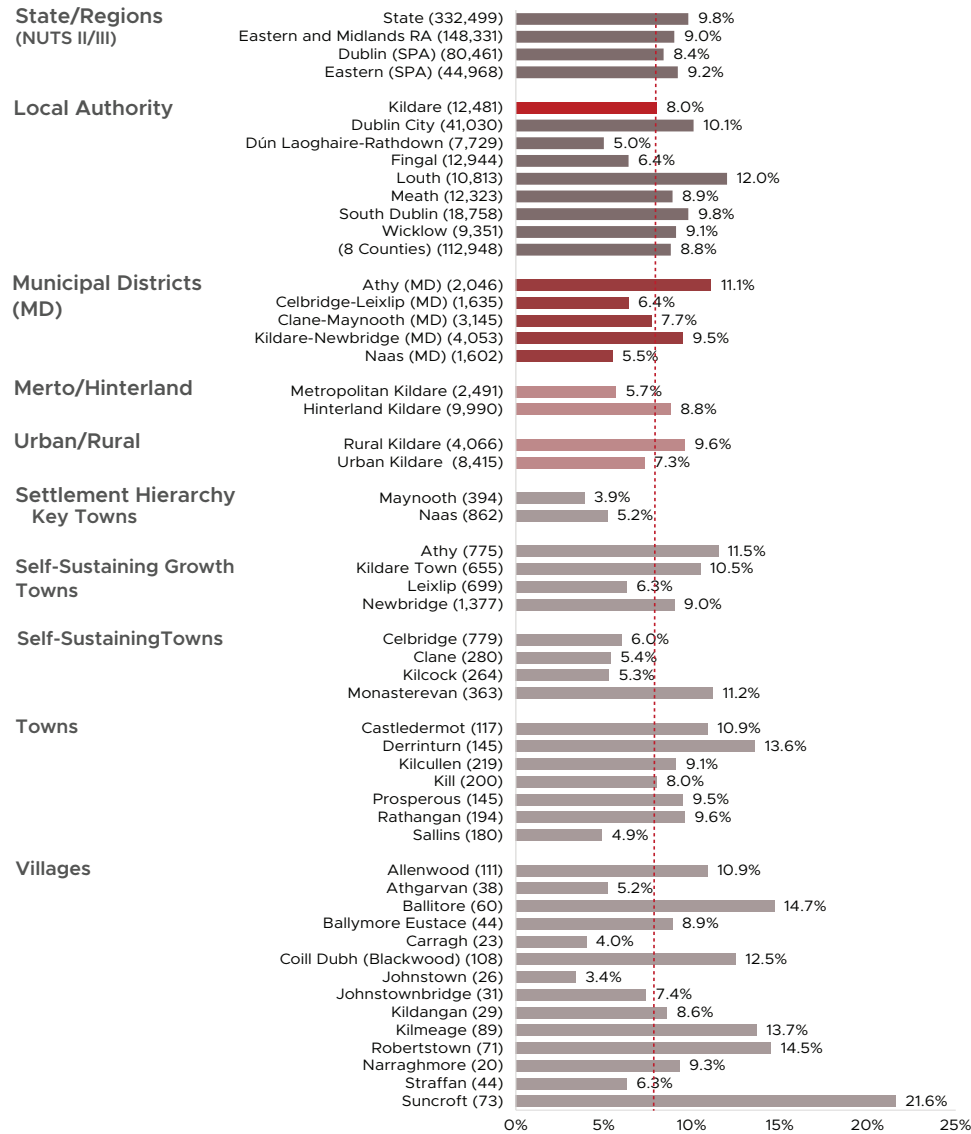


Figure 3.1 - Education Attainment: No Formal /Primary Only, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:

12,481 persons with No Formal/Primary Only Education or 8.0% of the population, 2022

Summary Statistics

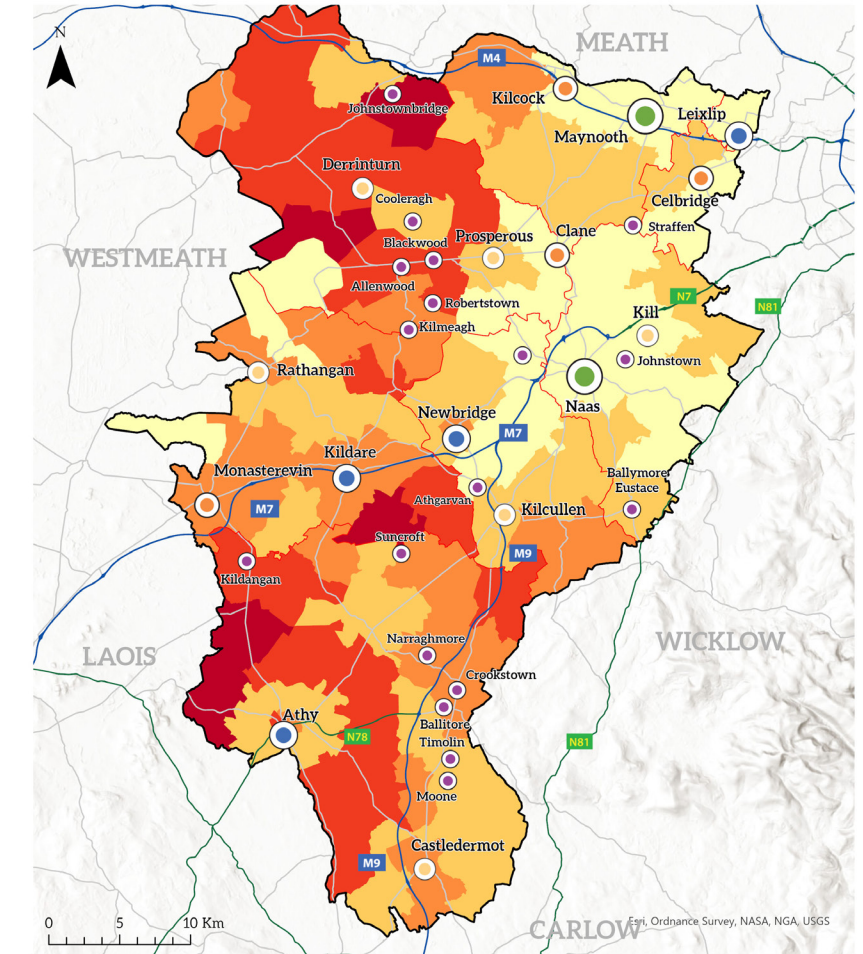
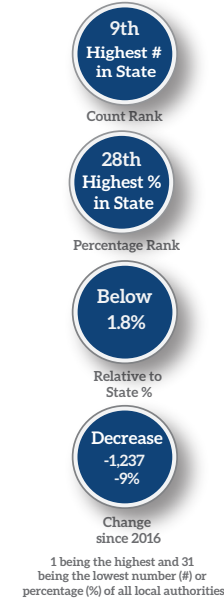


Figure 3.2 - Education Attainment: No Formal/Primary Only, 2022 (Source: CSO)

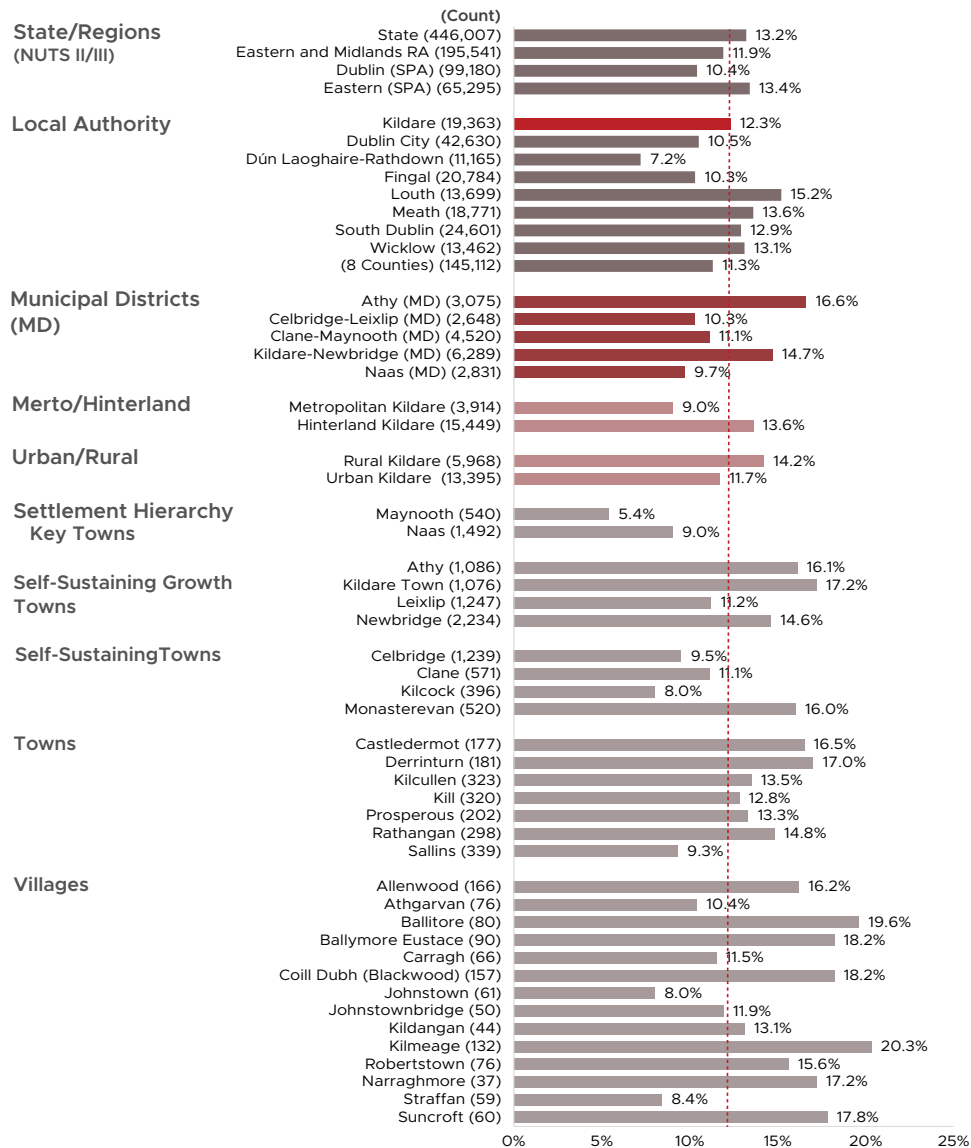


Figure 3.3 - Education Attainment: Lower Secondary, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:
19,363 persons with Lower Secondary Education or 12.3% of the population, 2022

Summary Statistics

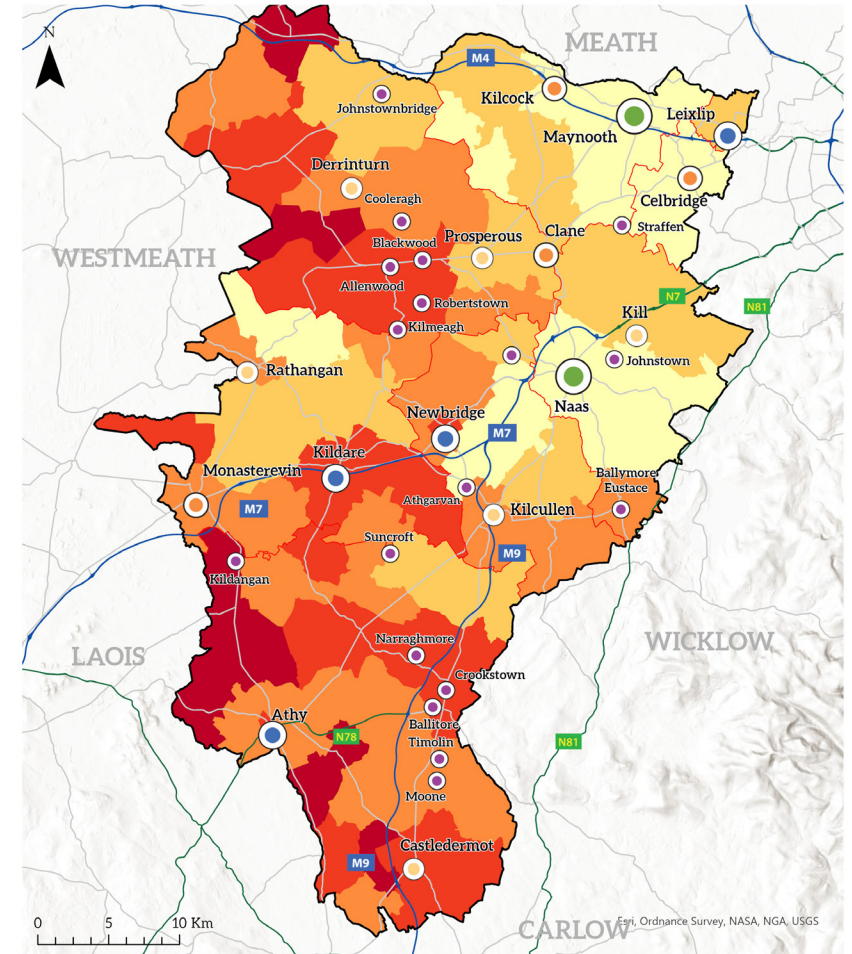
7th Highest # in State

27th Highest % in State

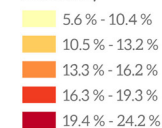
Below 0.9%

Increase 405 2.1%

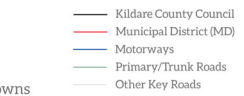
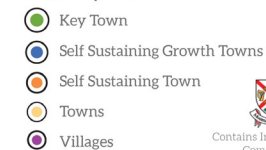
1 being the highest and 31 being the lowest number (#) or percentage (%) of all local authorities



% Completed Education - Lower Secondary (Total), Census 2022 (Electoral Divisions)



CDP Settlement Hierarchy 2023-2029



Comhairle Contae Chill Dara
Kildare County Council



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Figure 3.4 - Education Attainment: Lower Secondary, 2022 (Source: CSO)

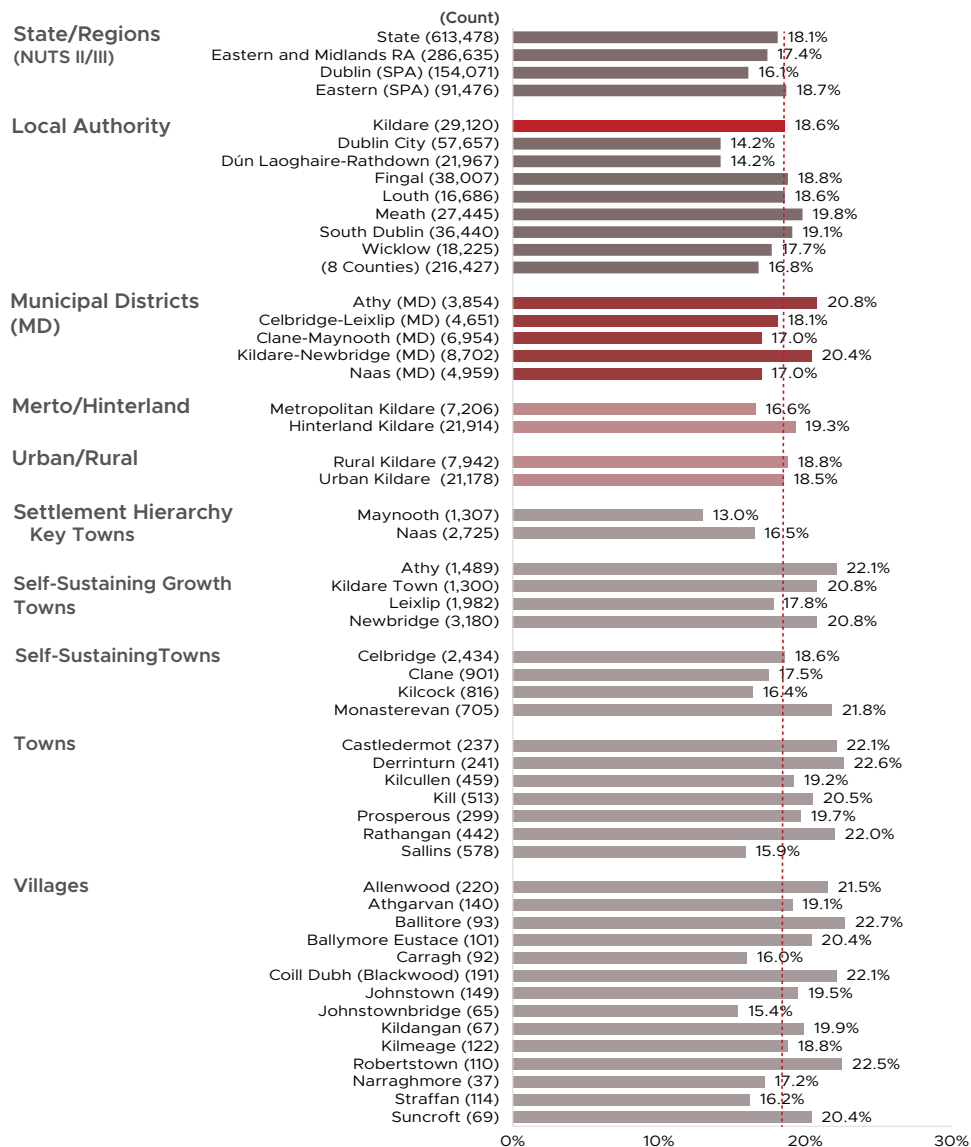


Figure 3.5 - Education Attainment: Higher Secondary, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:
29,120 persons with Higher Secondary Education or 18.6% of the population, 2022

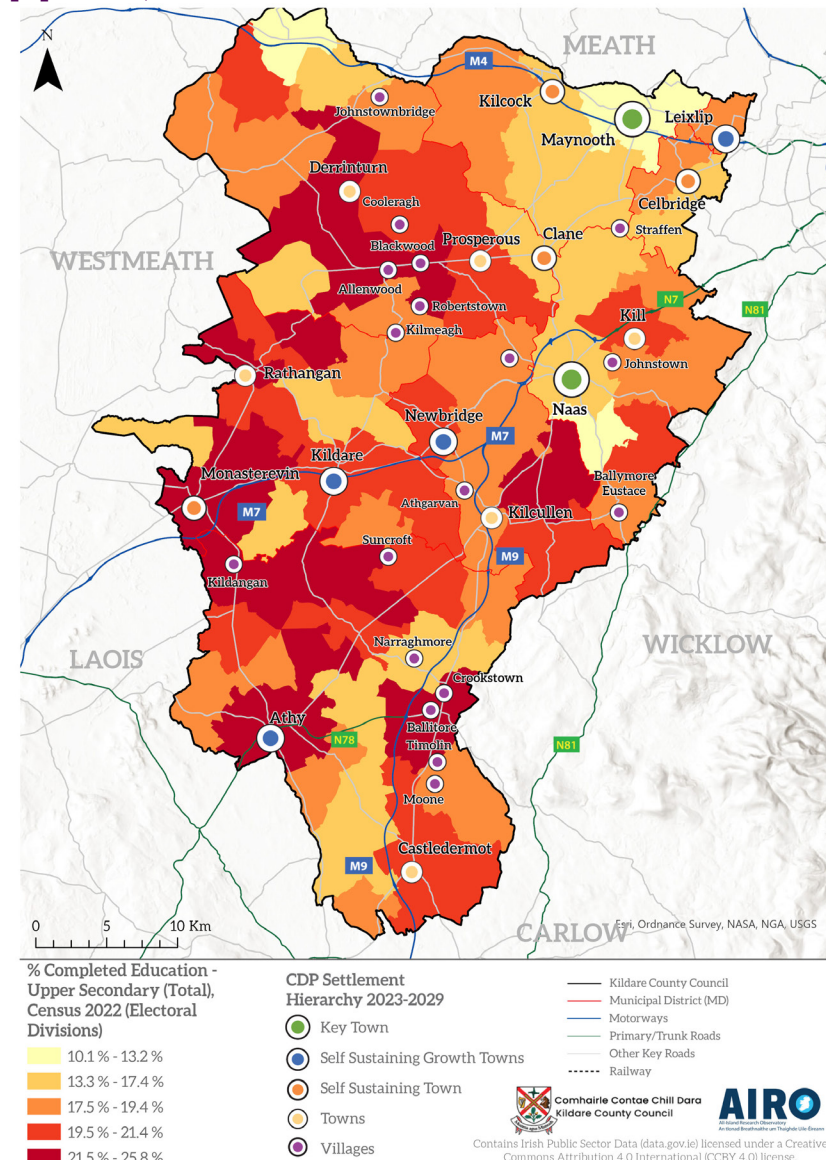
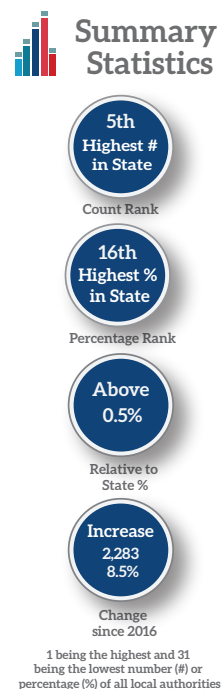


Figure 3.6 - Education Attainment: Higher Secondary, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Education Attainment: Technical/Apprenticeship/Certificate, 2022

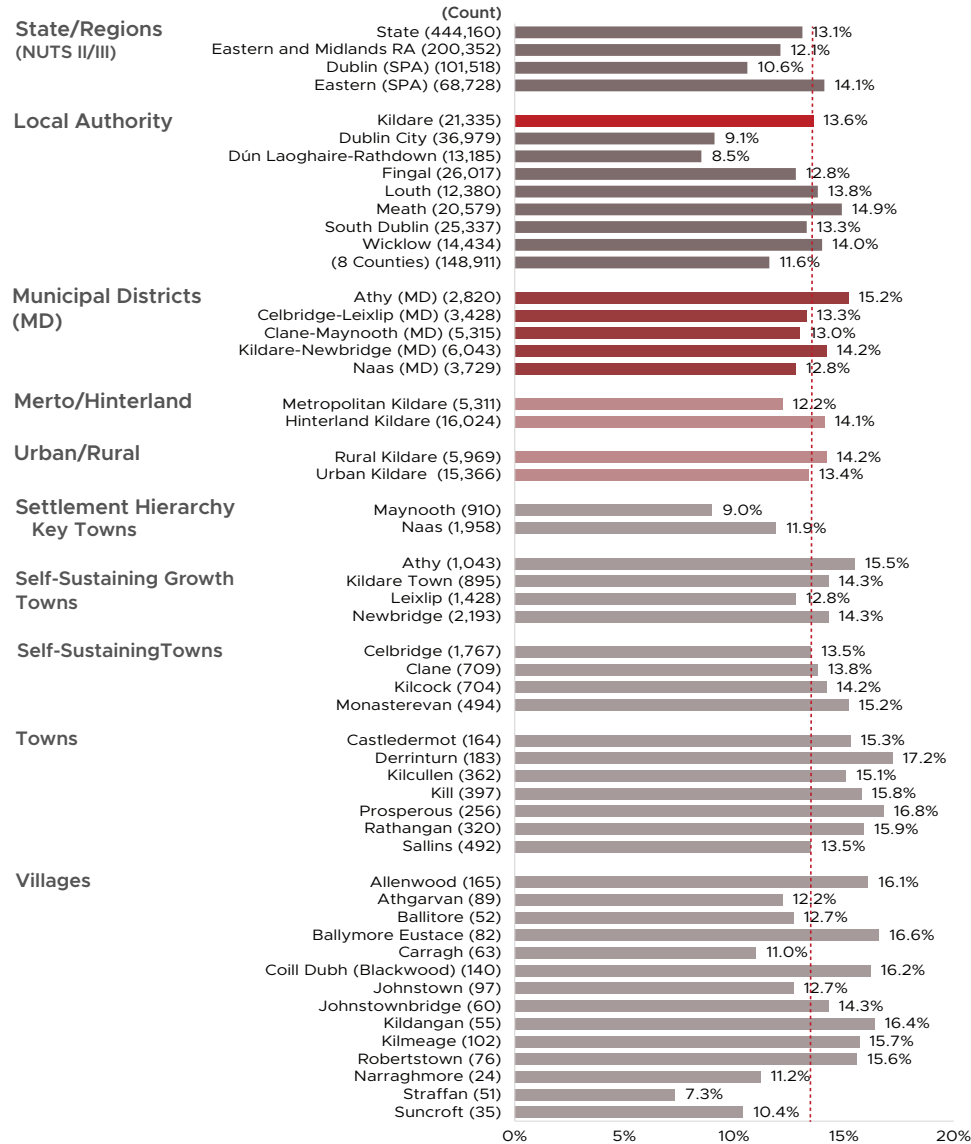


Figure 3.7 - Education Attainment: Tech./Appr./Cert., 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:

21,335 persons with Tech./Appr./Cert. Education or 13.6% of the population, 2022

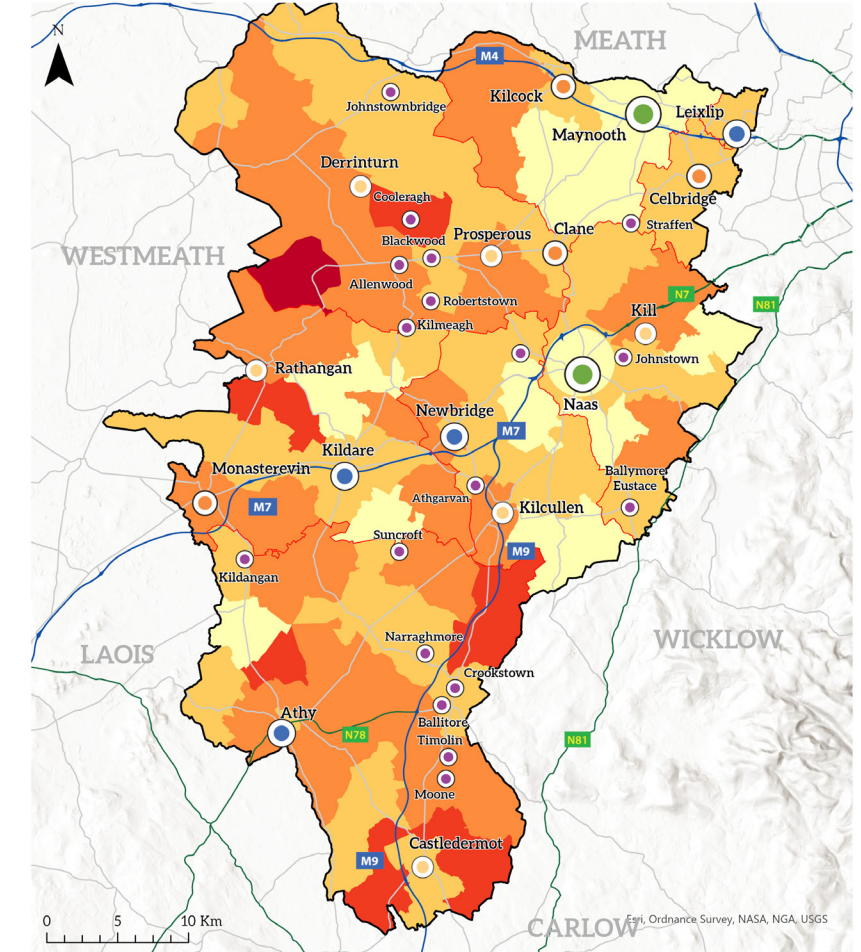


Figure 3.8 - Education Attainment: Tech./Appr./Cert., 2022 (Source: CSO)

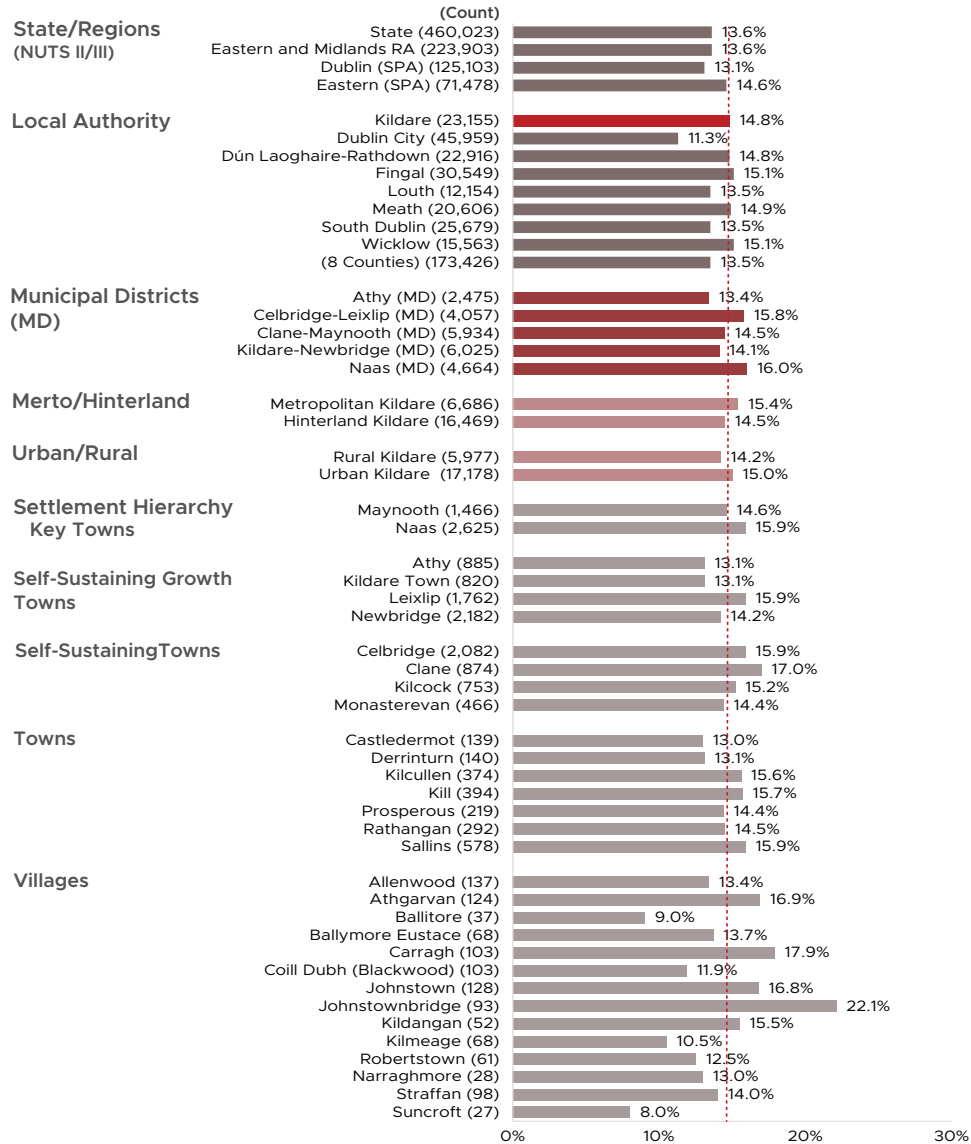


Figure 3.9 - Education Attainment: Lower 3rd Level, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:
23,155 persons with Lower Third Level Education or 14.8% of the population, 2022

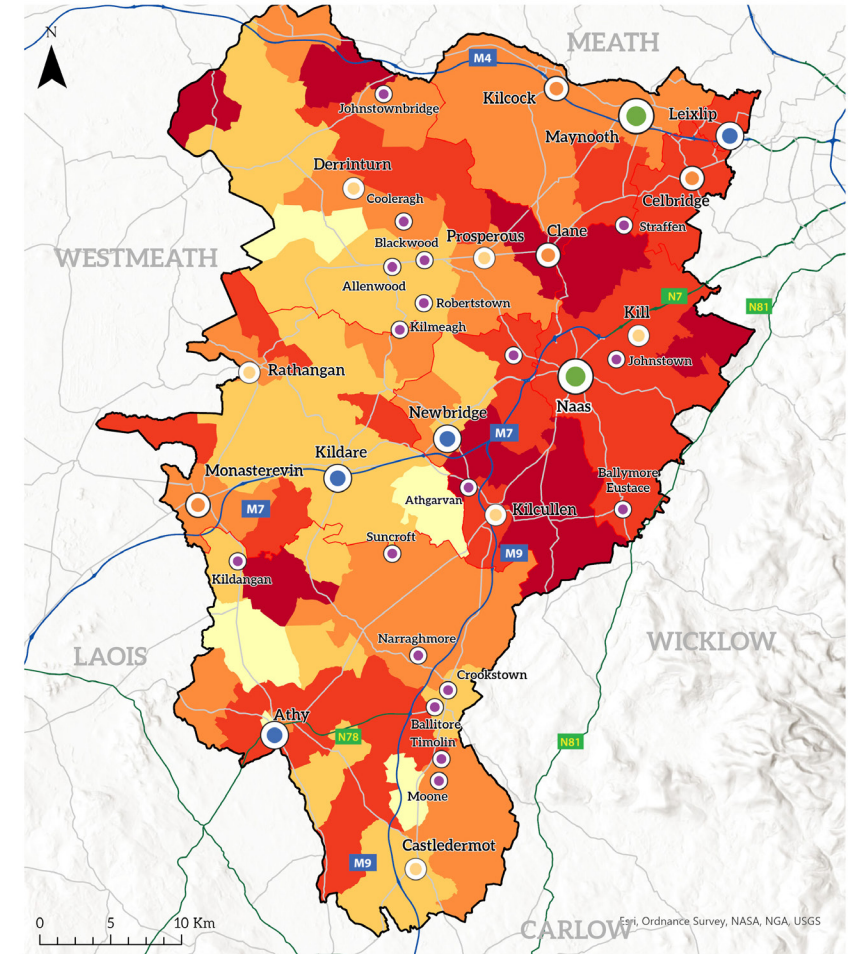
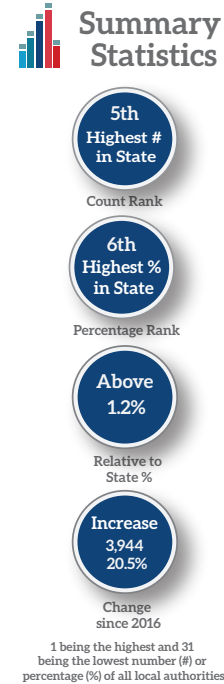


Figure 3.10 - Education Attainment: Lower 3rd Level, 2022 (Source: CSO)

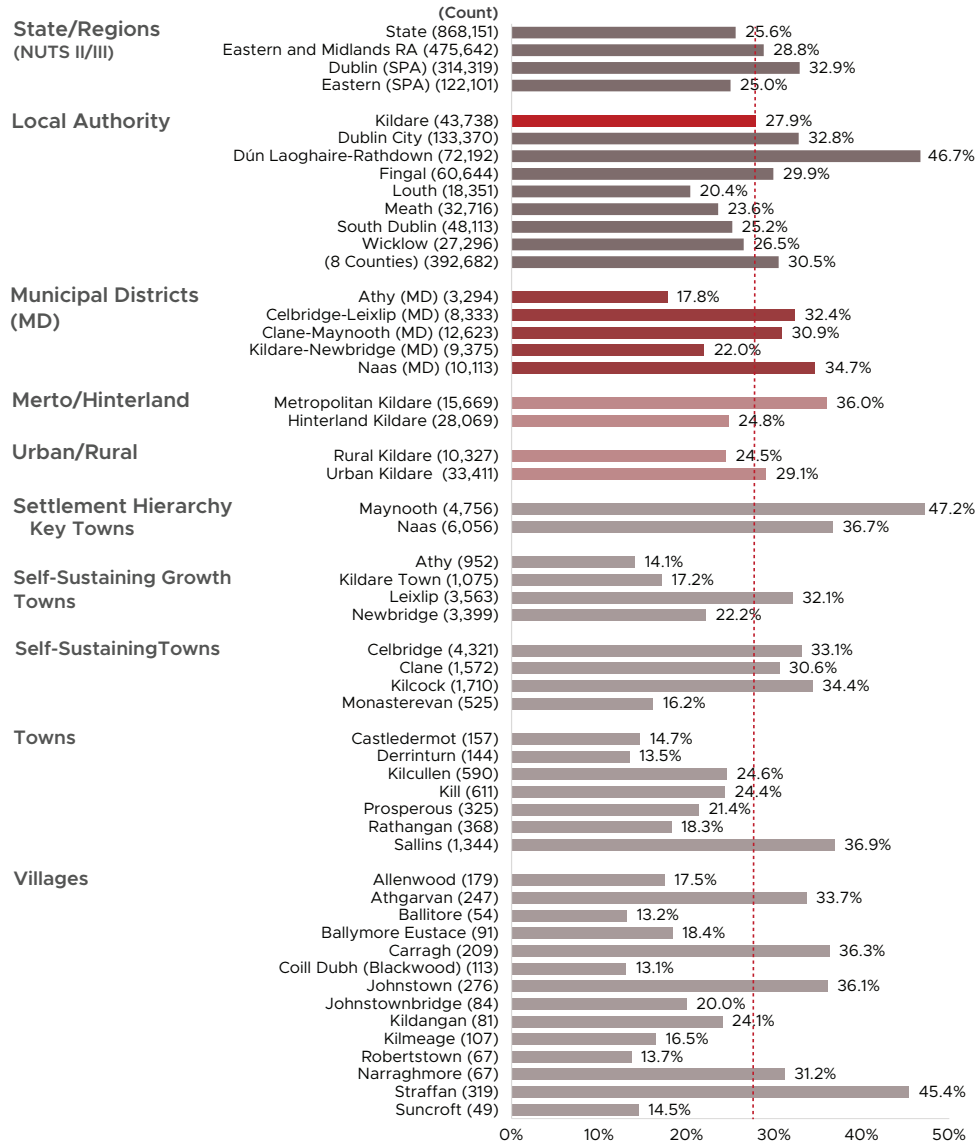


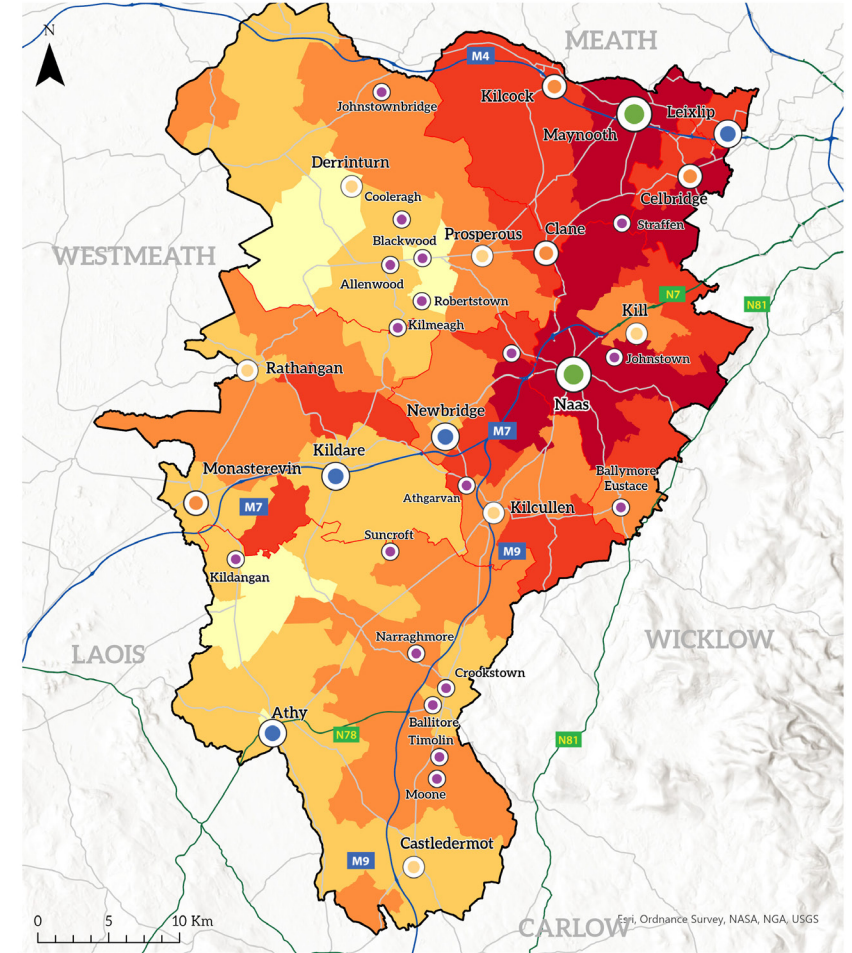
Figure 3.11 - Education Attainment: Higher 3rd Level, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:
43,738 persons with Higher Third Level Education or 27.9% of the population, 2022

Summary Statistics

- 7th Highest # in State
- Count Rank
- 6th Highest % in State
- Percentage Rank
- Above 2.3%
- Relative to State %
- Increase 13,042 (42.5%)
- Change since 2016

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



% Completed Education - Postgraduate diploma or degree (Total), Census 2022 (Electoral Divisions)

- 7.9% - 13.6%
- 13.7% - 20.8%
- 20.9% - 27.1%
- 27.2% - 34.2%
- 34.3% - 46.1%

CDP Settlement Hierarchy 2023-2029

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

Legend:

- Kildare County Council
- Municipal District (MD)
- Motorways
- Primary/Trunk Roads
- Other Key Roads
- Railway

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Figure 3.12 - Education Attainment: Higher 3rd Level, 2022 (Source: CSO)

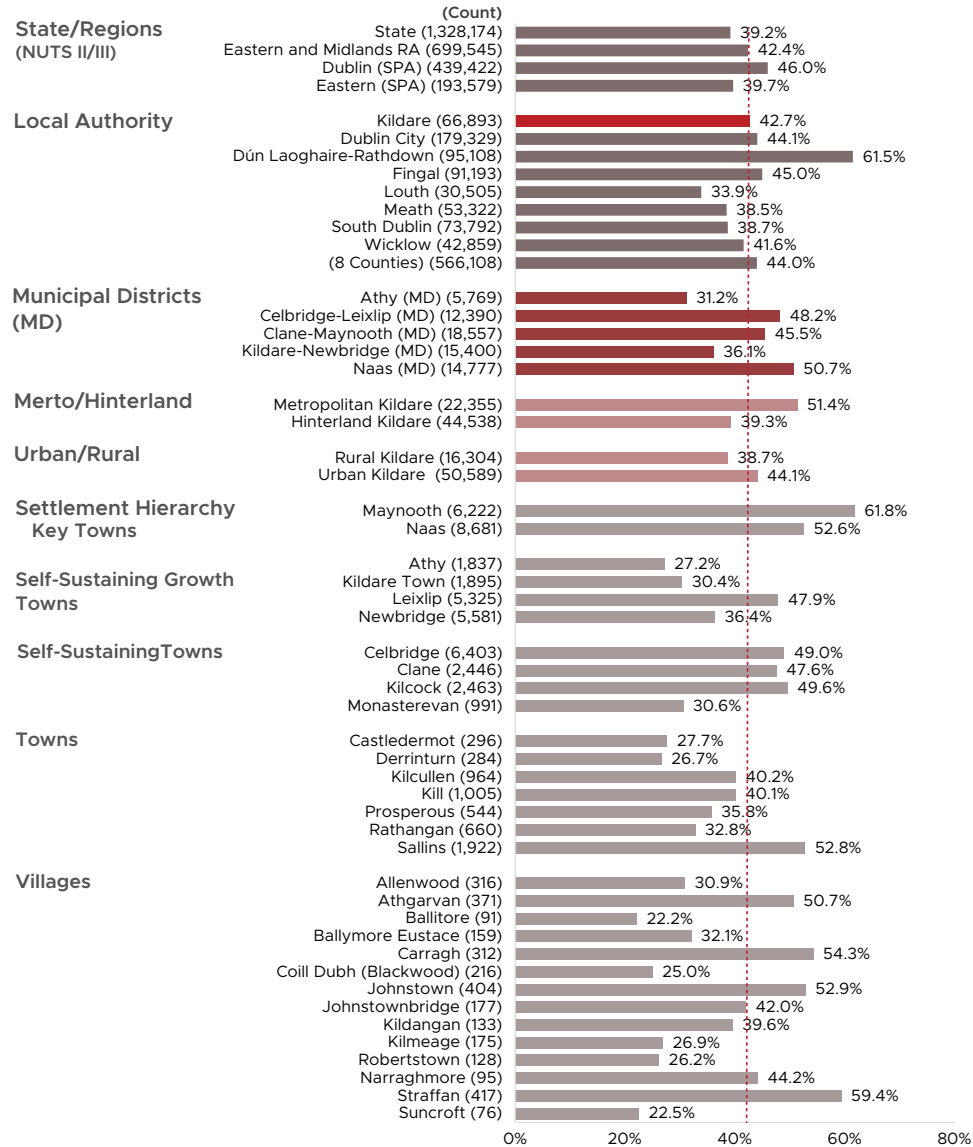


Figure 3.13 - Education Attainment: All 3rd Level, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:
66,893 persons with All third Level Education or 42.7% of the population, 2022

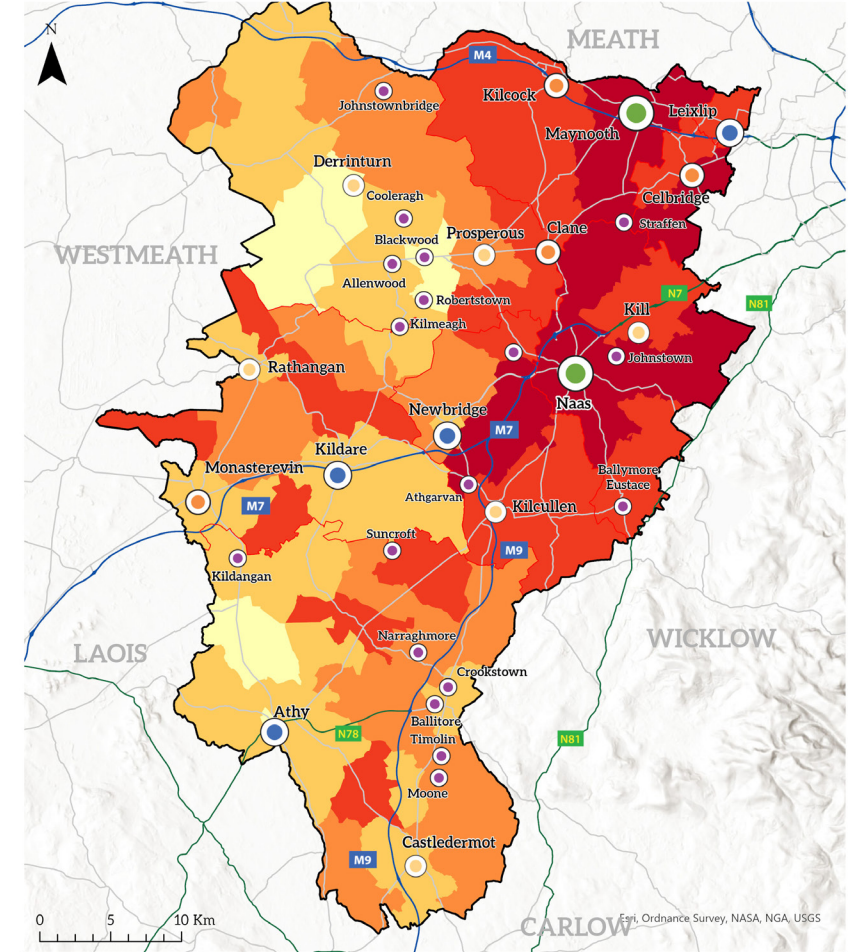
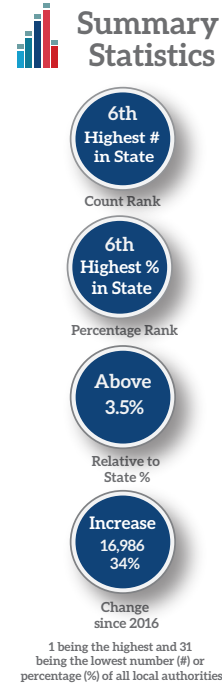


Figure 3.14 - Education Attainment: All 3rd Level, 2022 (Source: CSO)

DEIS Primary Schools Per 1,000 Population Aged 5 - 12

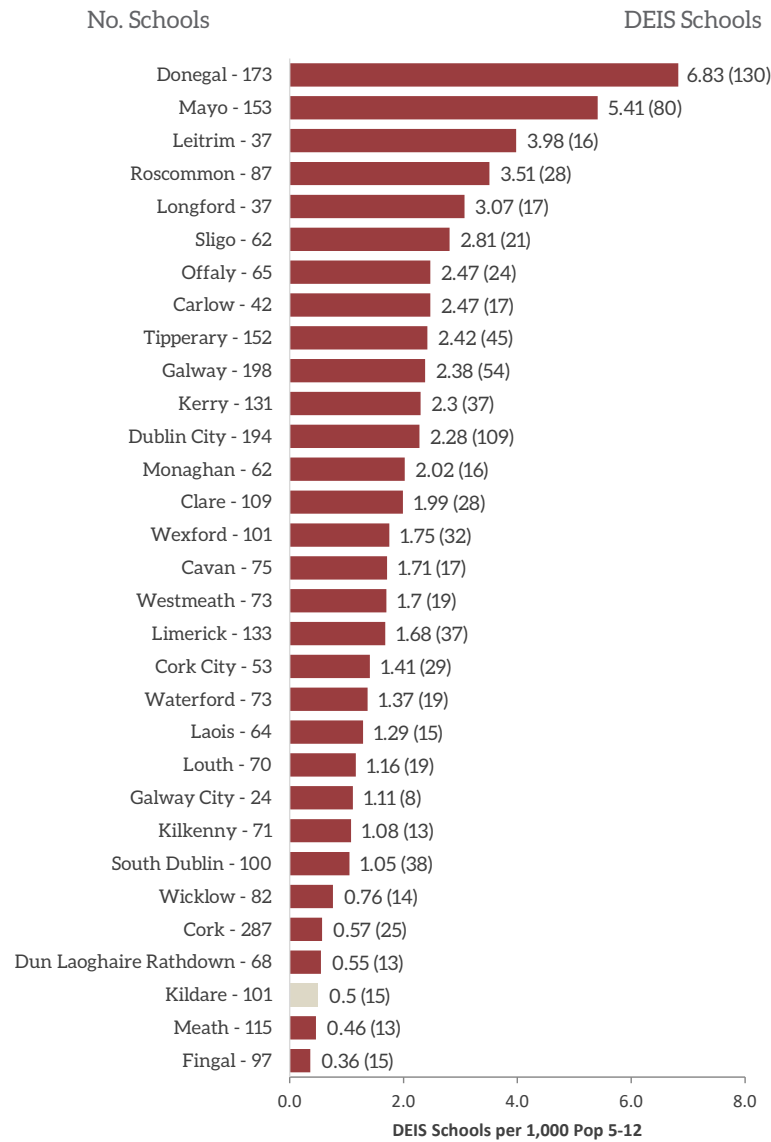


Figure 3.15 - DEIS Primary Schools per 1,000 Population 5 -12, 2023/24 (Source: DES)

% Primary Schools Classified as DEIS

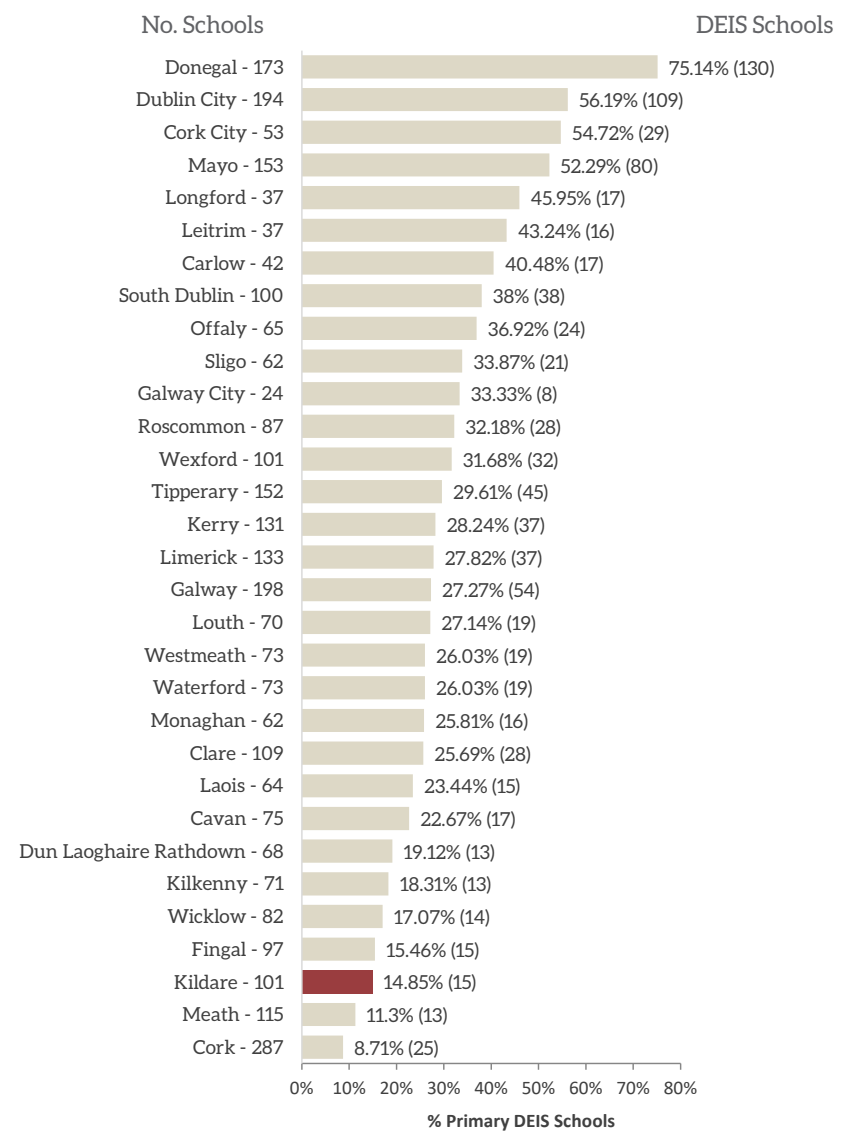


Figure 3.16 - % Primary DEIS Schools, 2023/24 (Source: DES)

Education Profile: DEIS Post Primary Schools, 2023/24

DEIS Post Primary Schools Per 1,000 Pop Aged 5 - 12

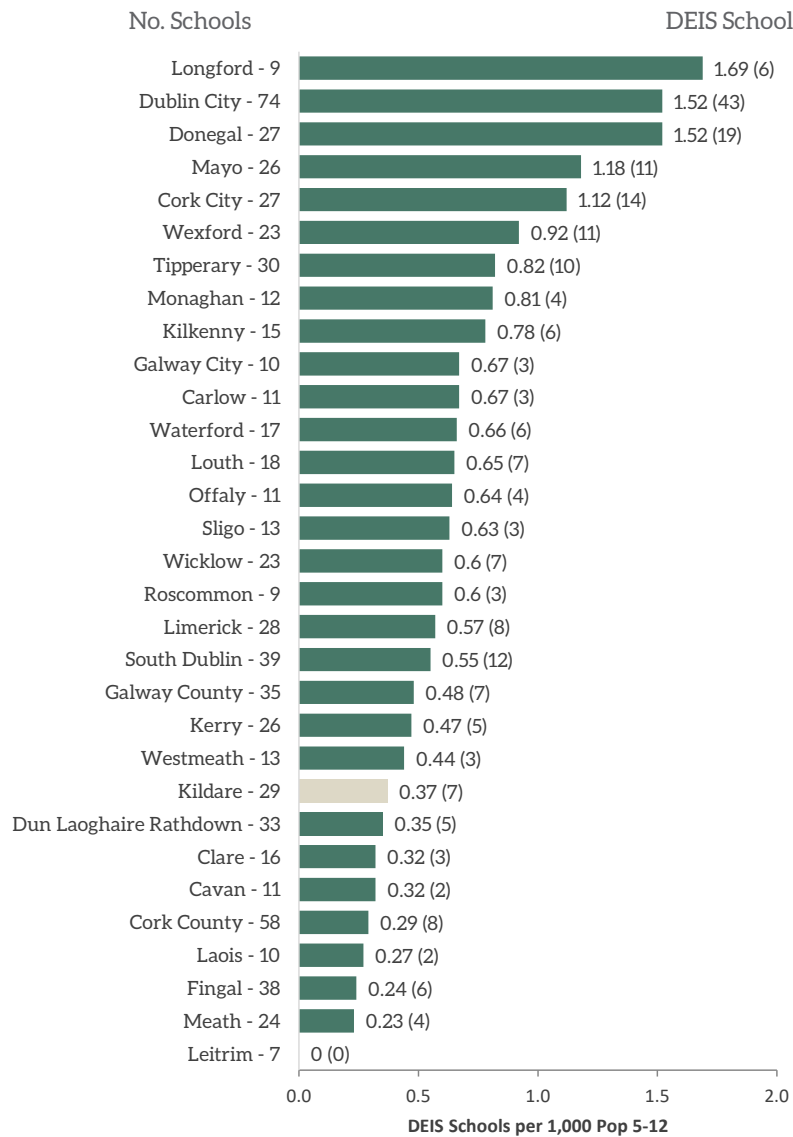


Figure 3.17 - DEIS Post Primary Schools per 1,000 Population 5 -12, 2023/24 (Source: DES)

% Post -Primary Schools Classified as DEIS

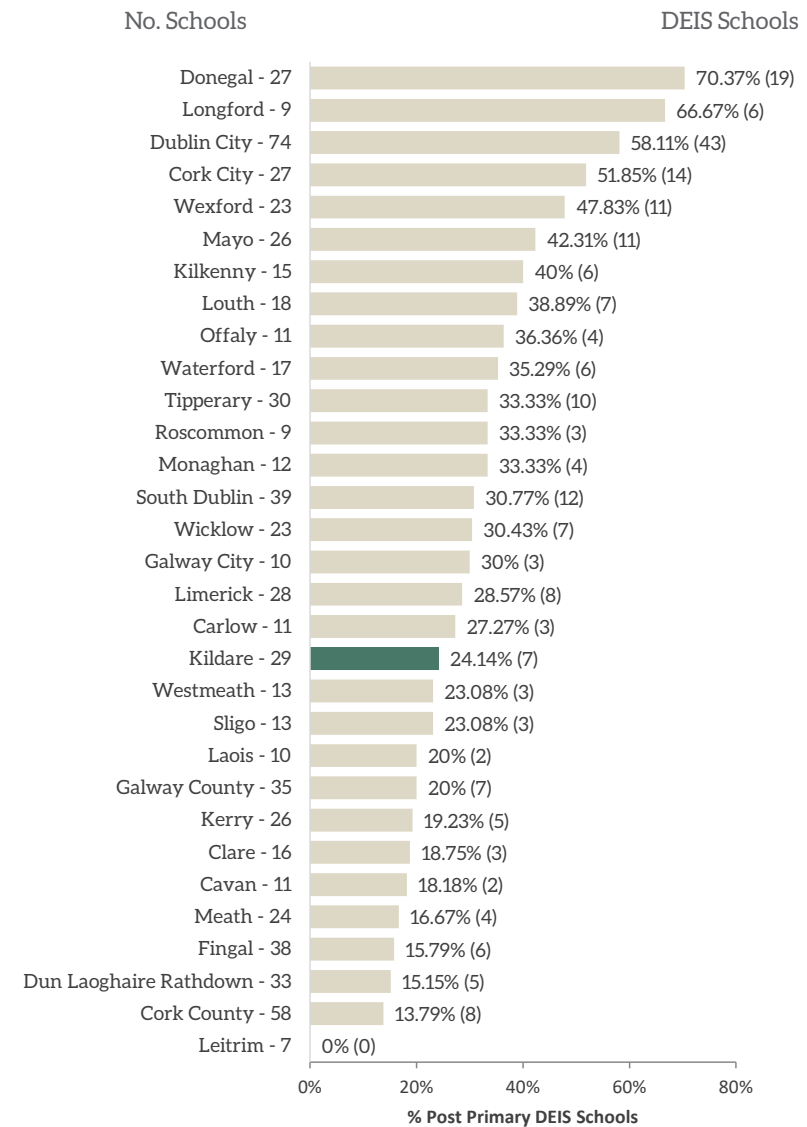


Figure 3.18 - % Post Primary DEIS Schools, 2023/24 (Source: DES)

Education Profile: School Progression Rates in Kildare, 2022/23

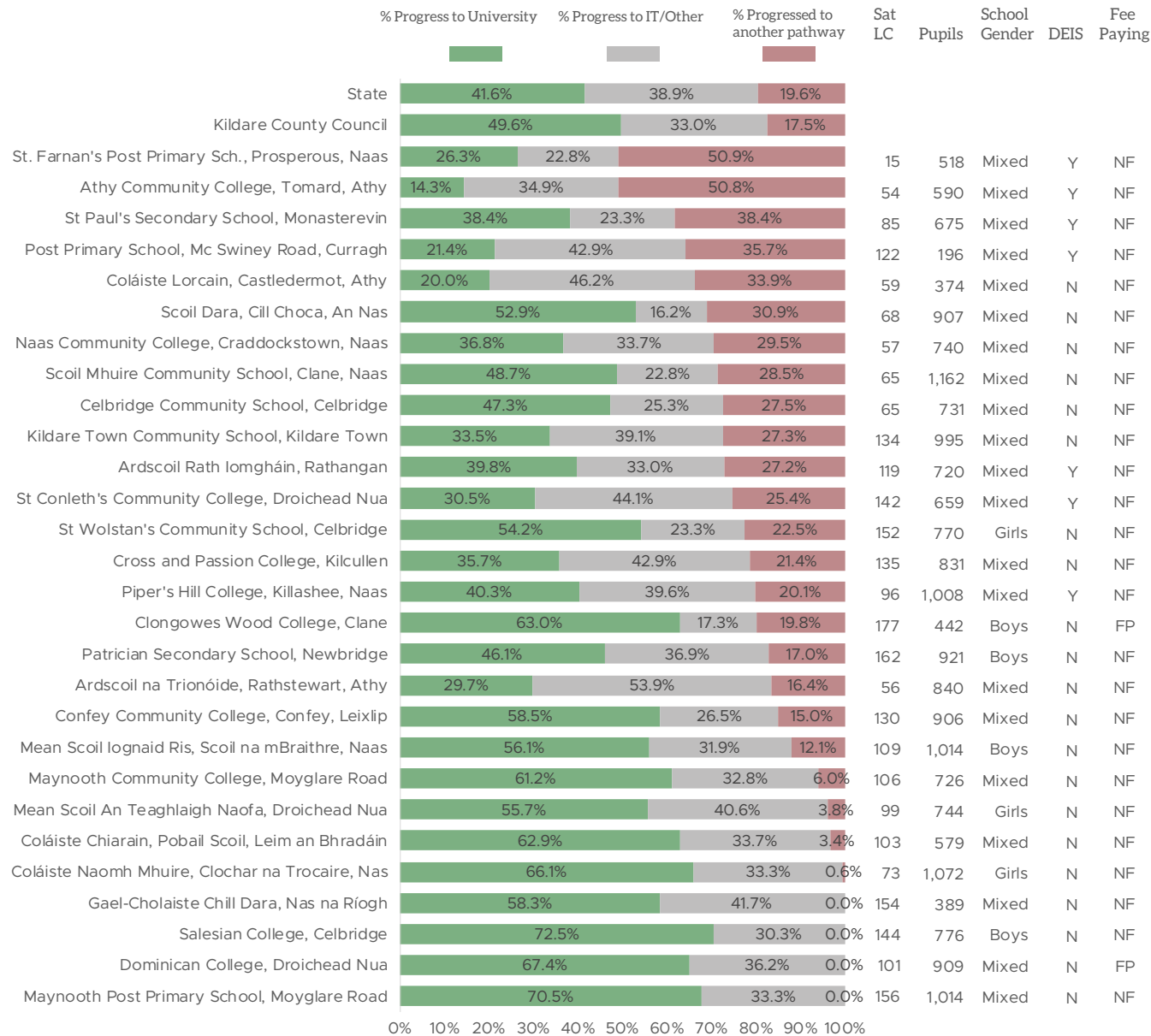


Figure 3.19 - Progression Rates from Kildare schools to Higher Education Institutions, 2022/23 (Source: Irish Times)

Education Profile: Class Sizes and Pupil - Class Ratio, 2022/23

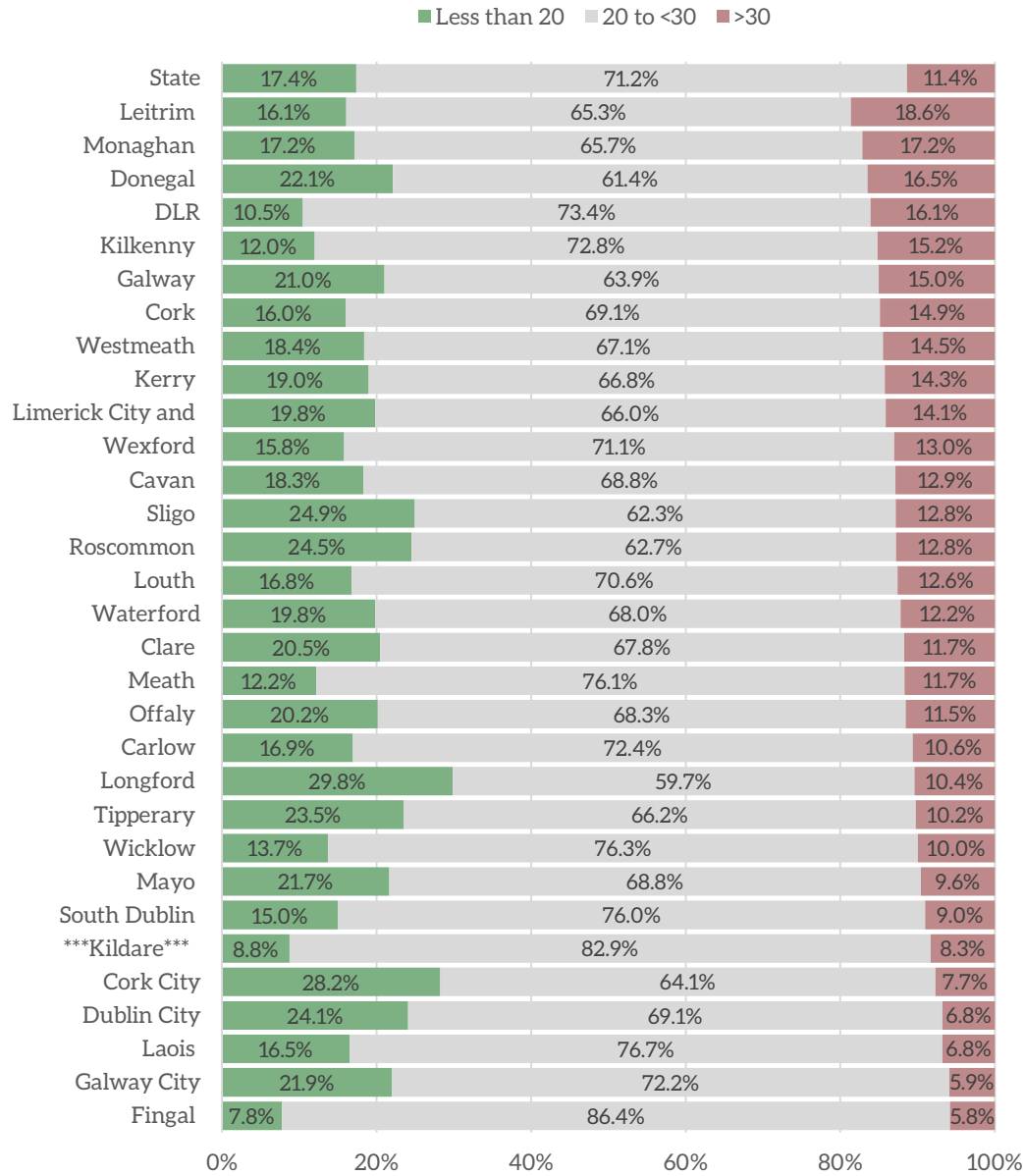


Figure 3.20 - Summary of pupil numbers in each class size range, 2022/23 (Source: DES)

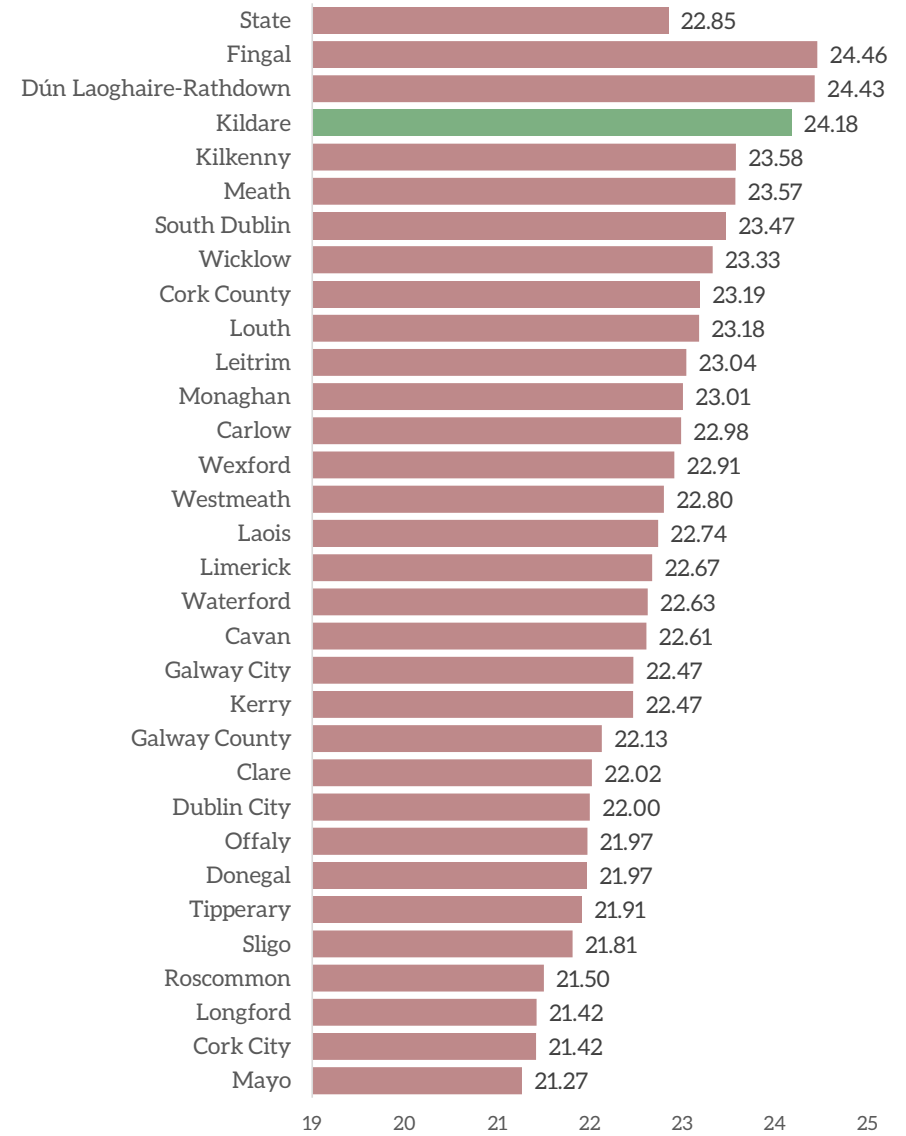


Figure 3.21 - Primary School Pupil/Class Ratio by Local Authority, 2023 (Source: DES)

Average weekly fee by Local Authority for Childcare, 2021

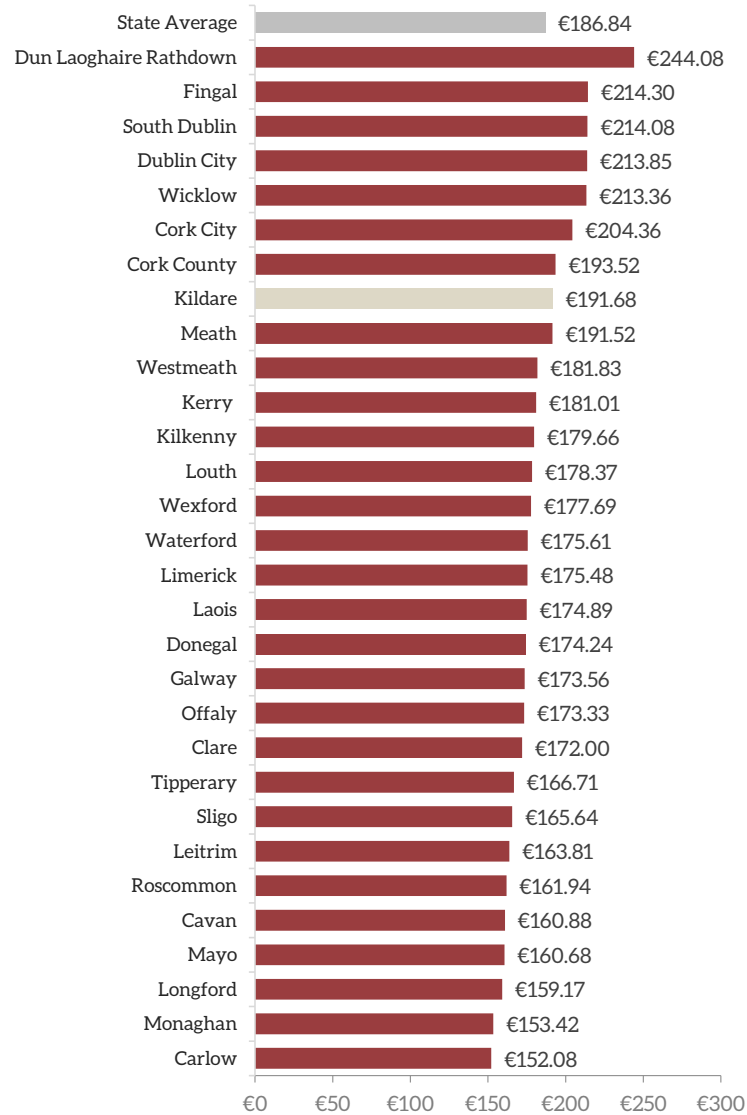


Figure 3.22 - Childcare Costs - Average Weekly Fee, 2021 (Source: Pobal)

Childcare Cost Comparison - Kildare vs State, 2019-2021

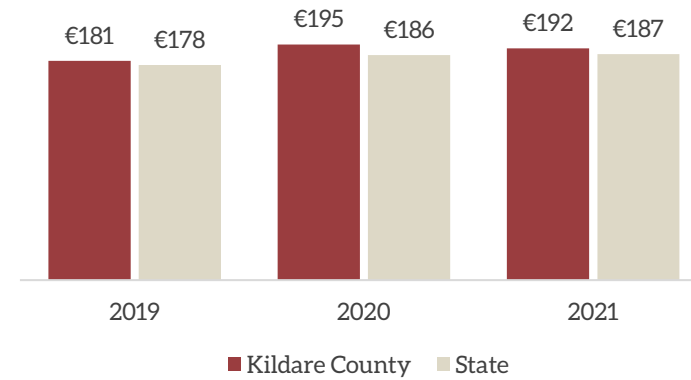
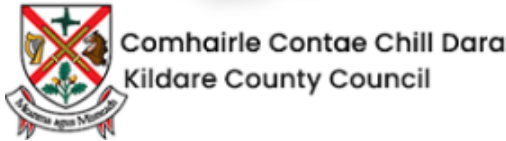
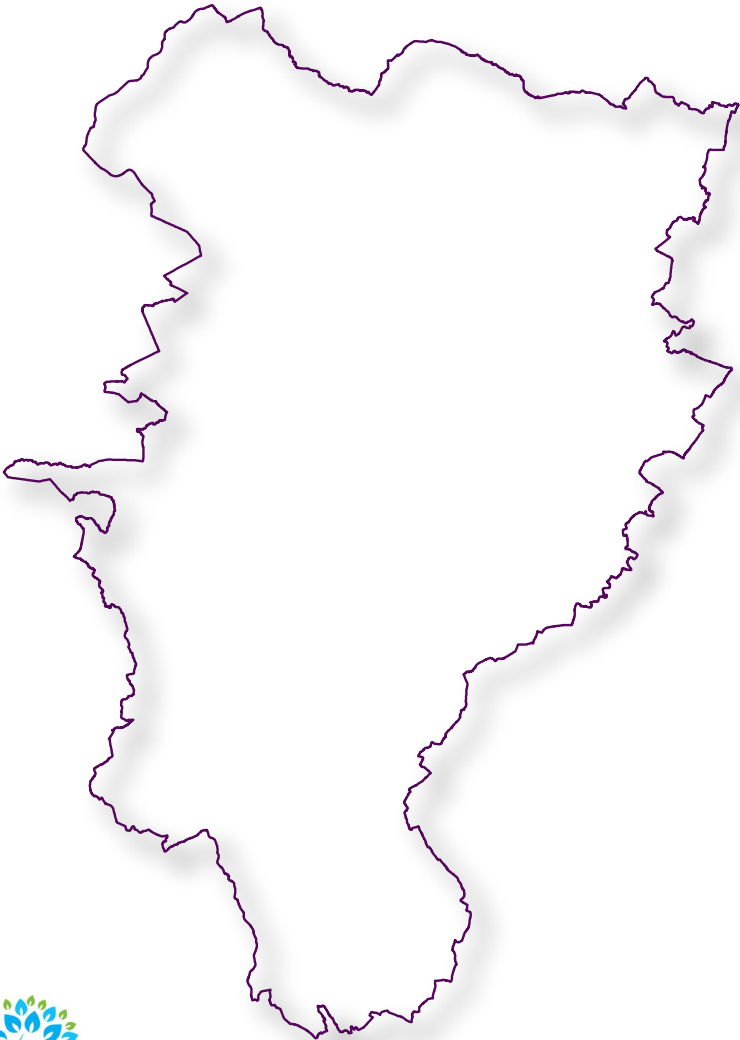


Figure 3.23 - Childcare Cost Kildare vs State, 2019-2021 (Source: Pobal)

Kildare County Council

Local Economic and
Community Plan (LECP)

Economic Profile, 2024



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.

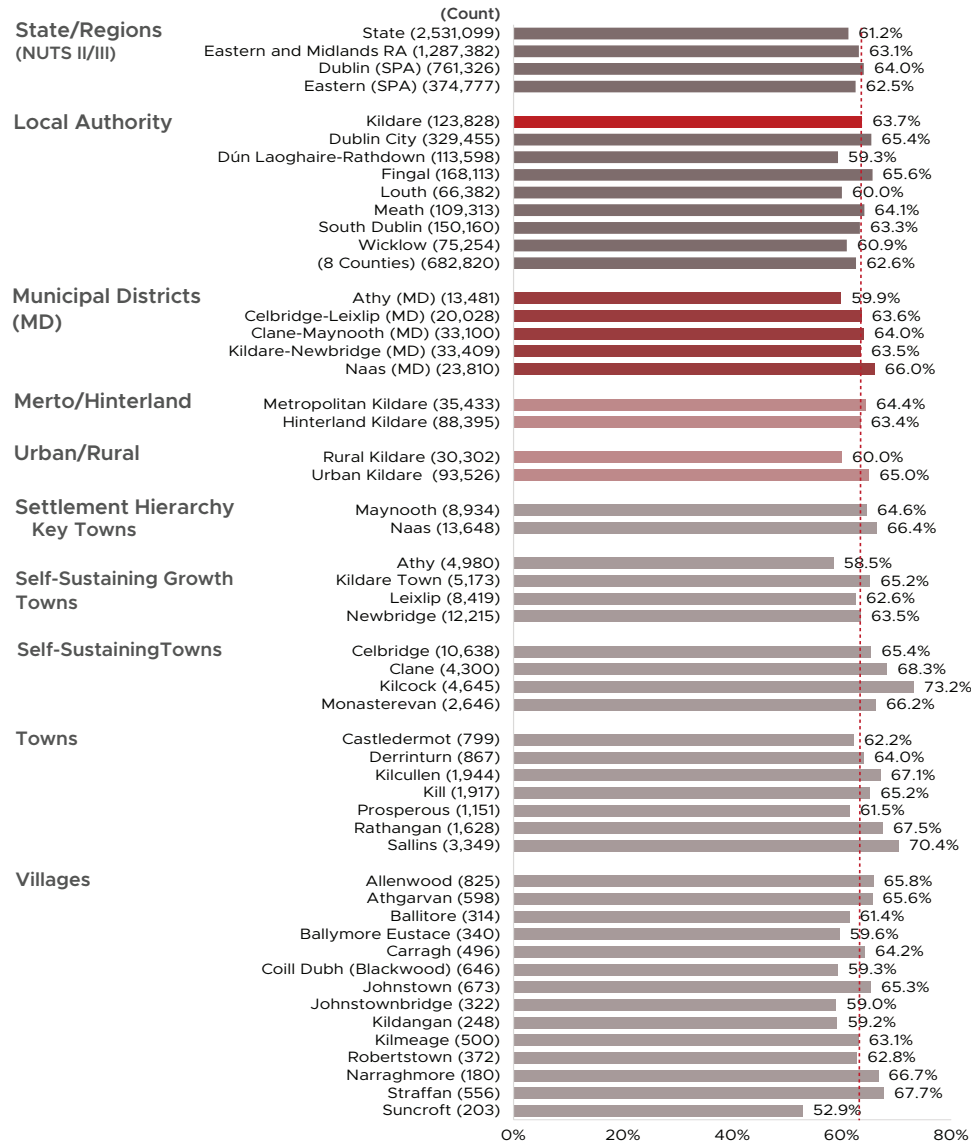


Figure 4.1 - Labour Force Participation Rate, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

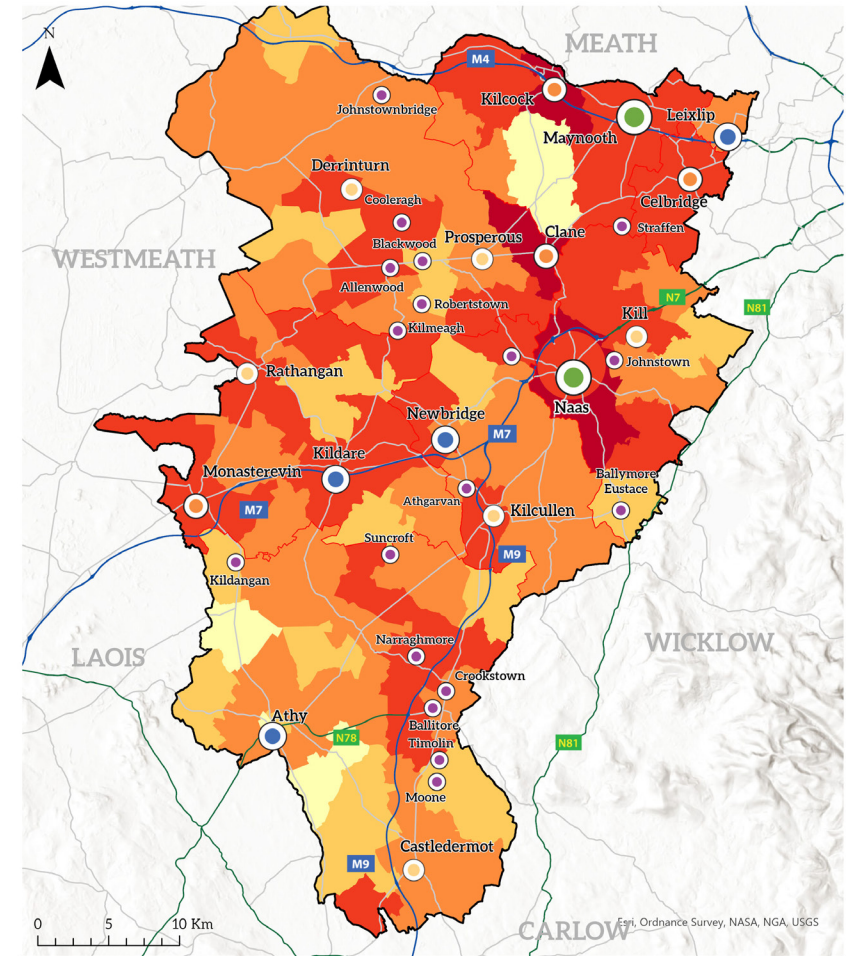
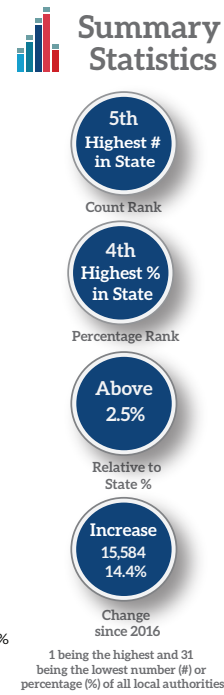


Figure 4.2 - Labour Force Participation Rate, 2022 (Source: CSO)

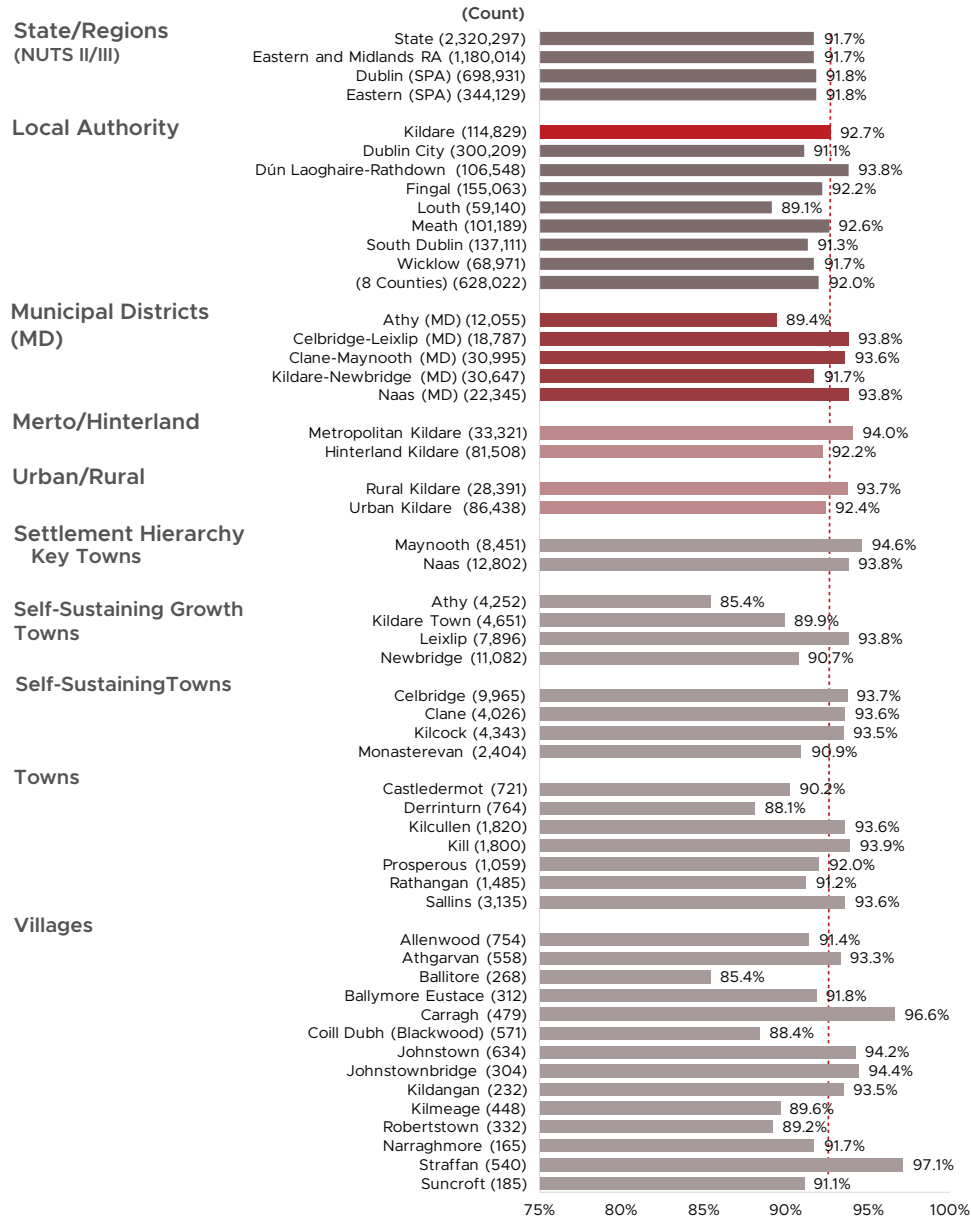


Figure 4.3 - Labour Force: At Work, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

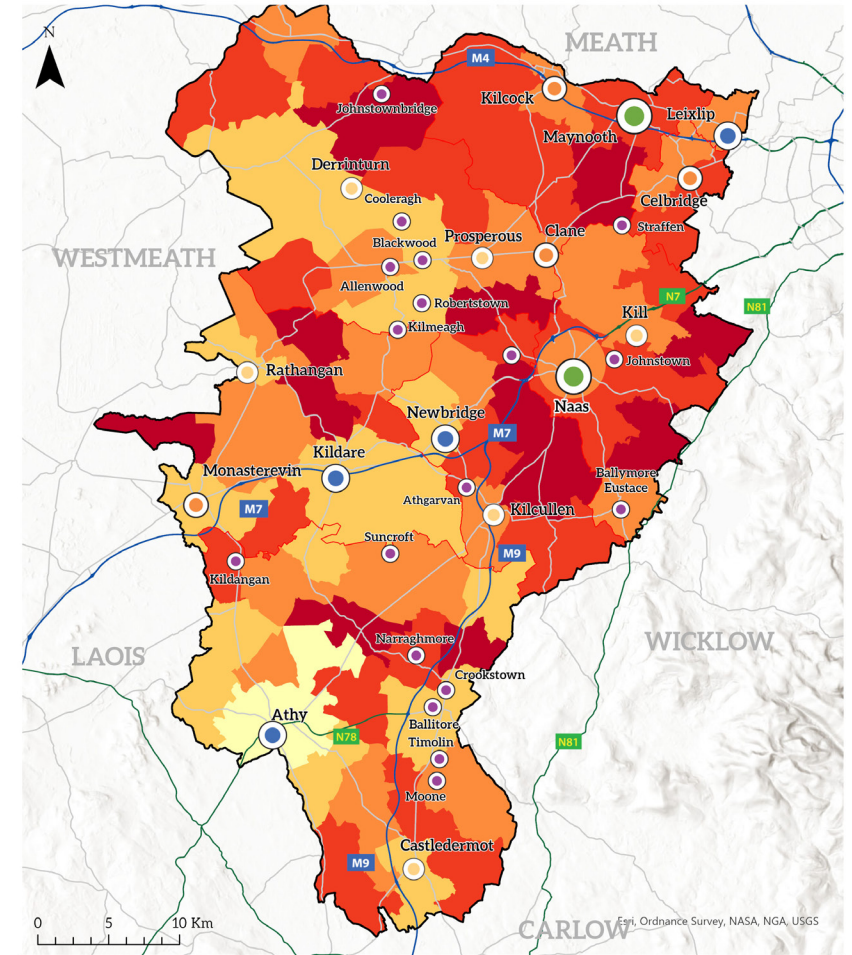
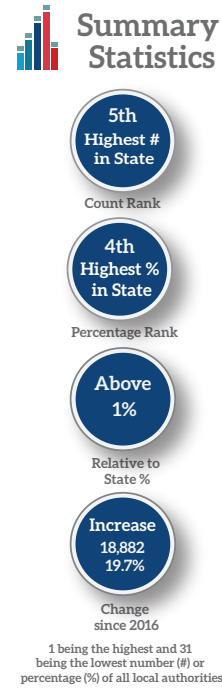


Figure 4.4 - Labour Force: At Work, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Summary of Persons at Work by Industry of Employment, 2022

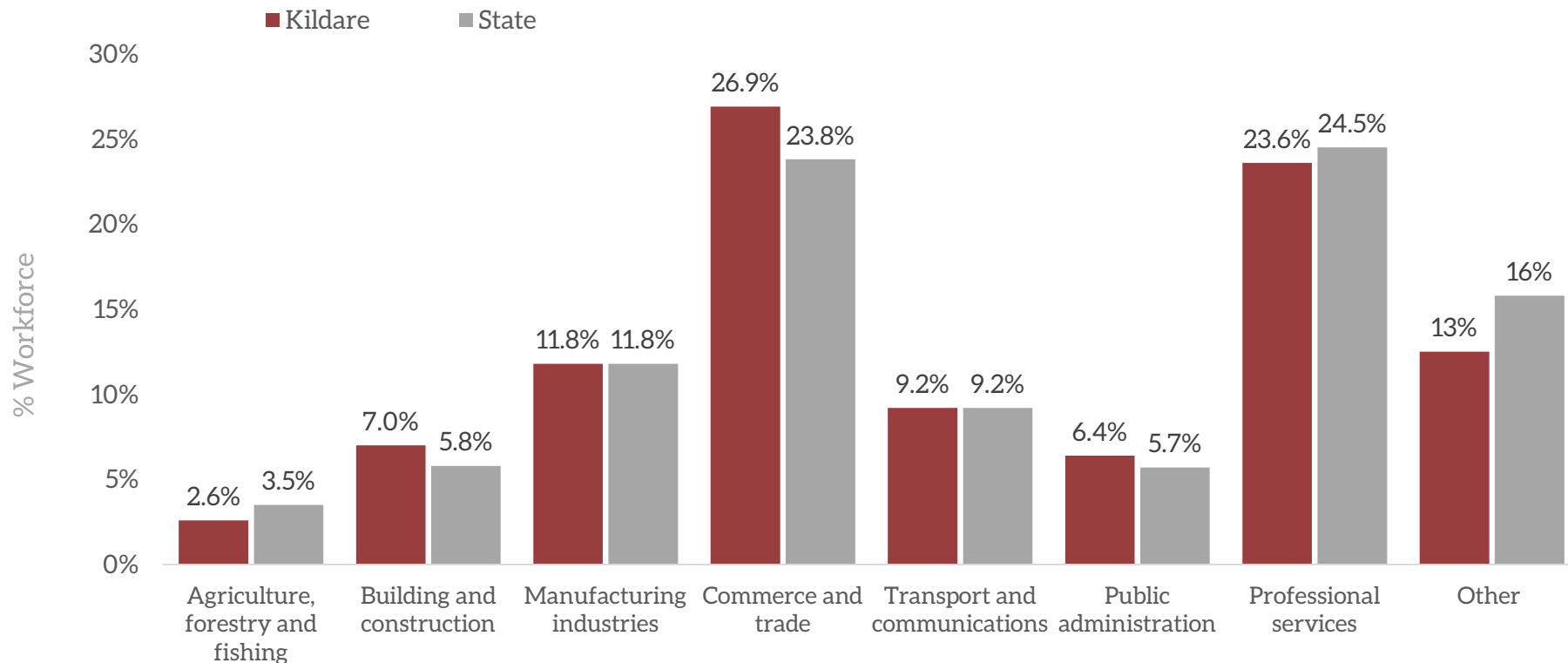


Figure 4.5: Persons At Work by Industry of Employment, 2022 (Source: CSO)

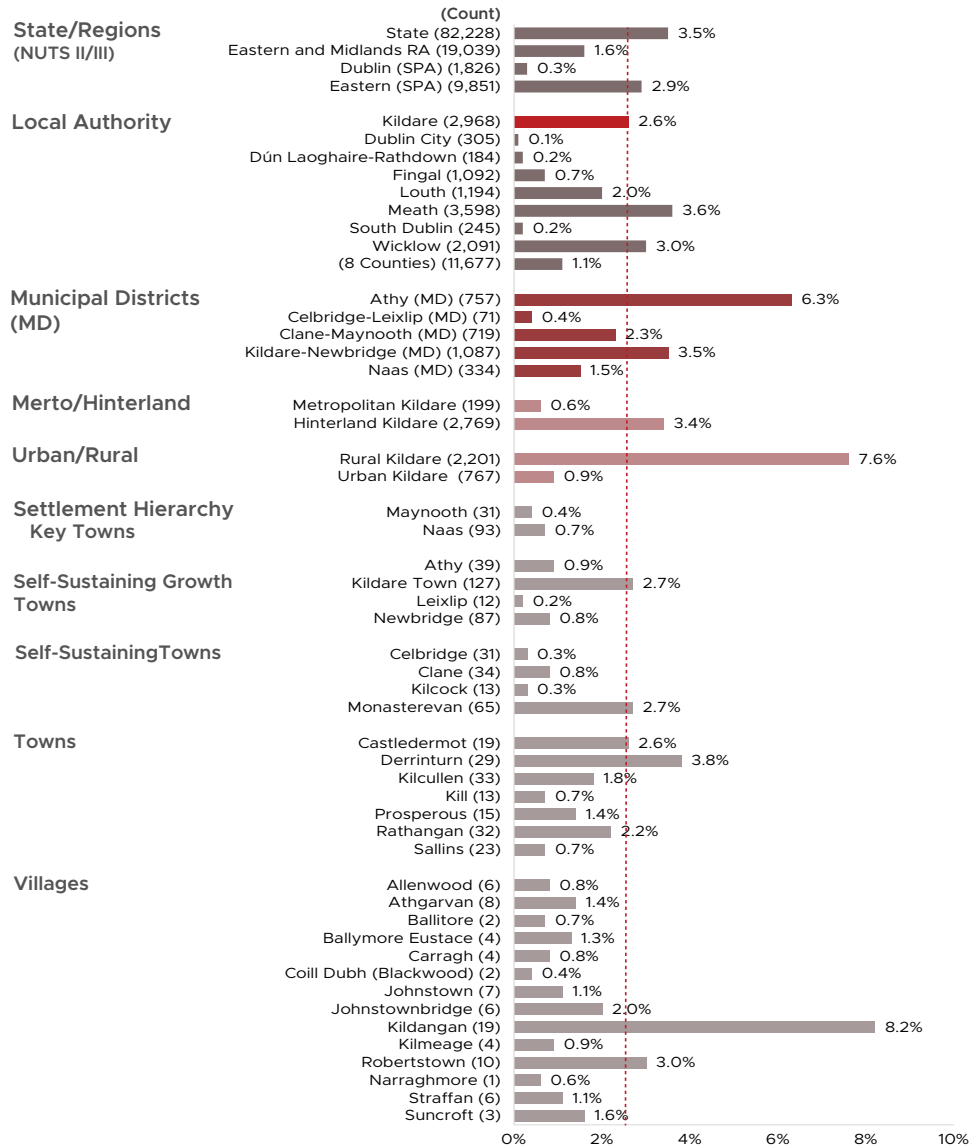


Figure 4.6 - Industry of Employment: Agri., For., and Fish., 2022 (Source: CSO)

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)

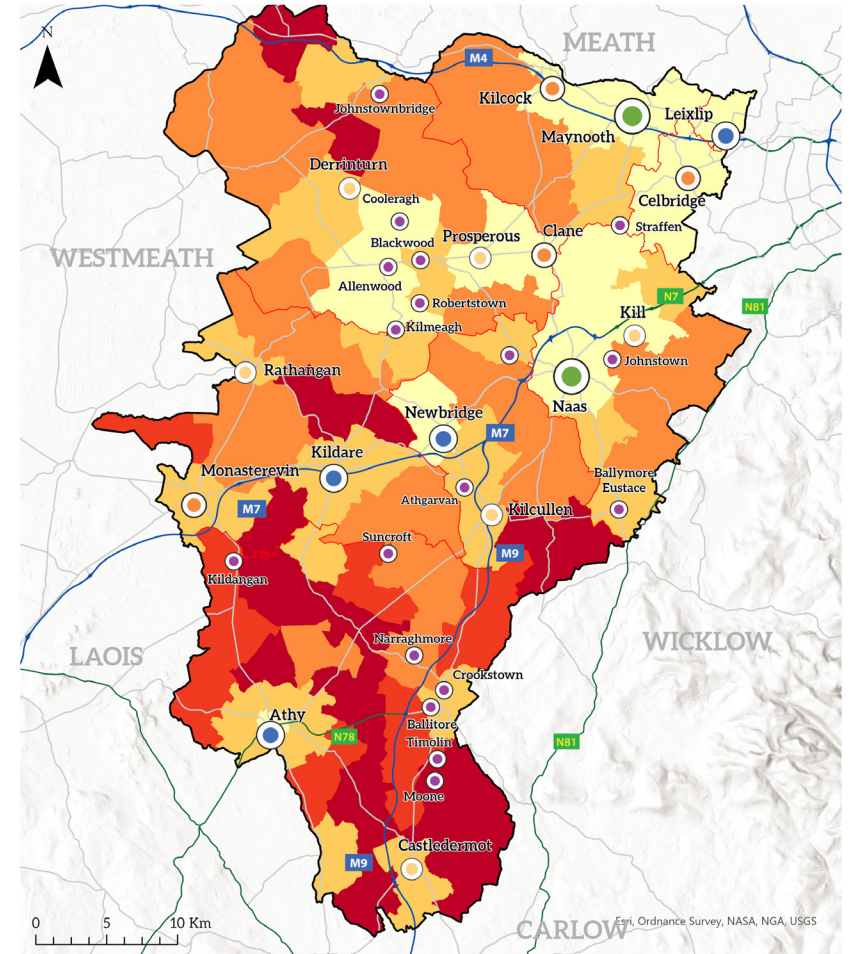


Figure 4.7 - Industry of Employment: Agri., For., and Fish., 2022 (Source: CSO)

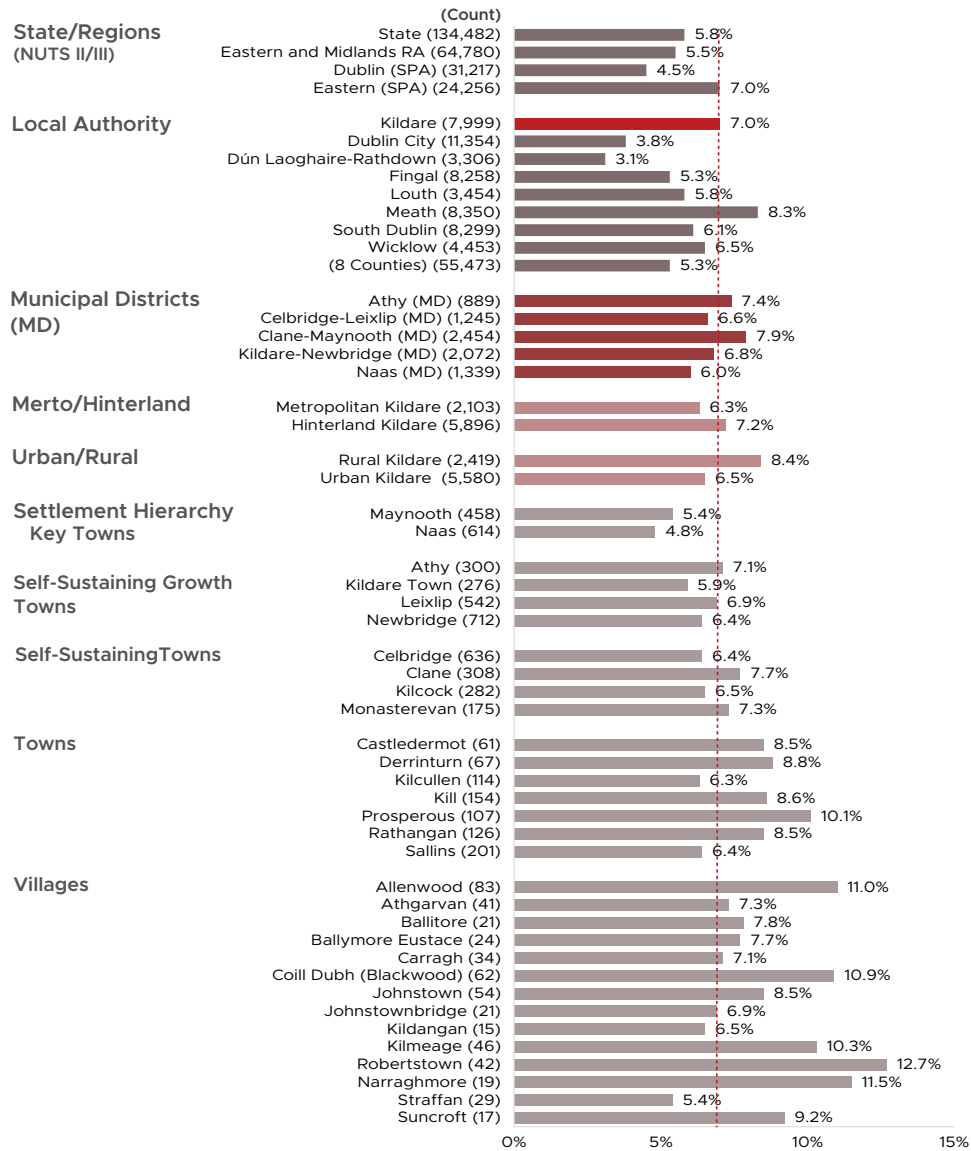


Figure 4.8 - Industry of Employment: Building & Constr., 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

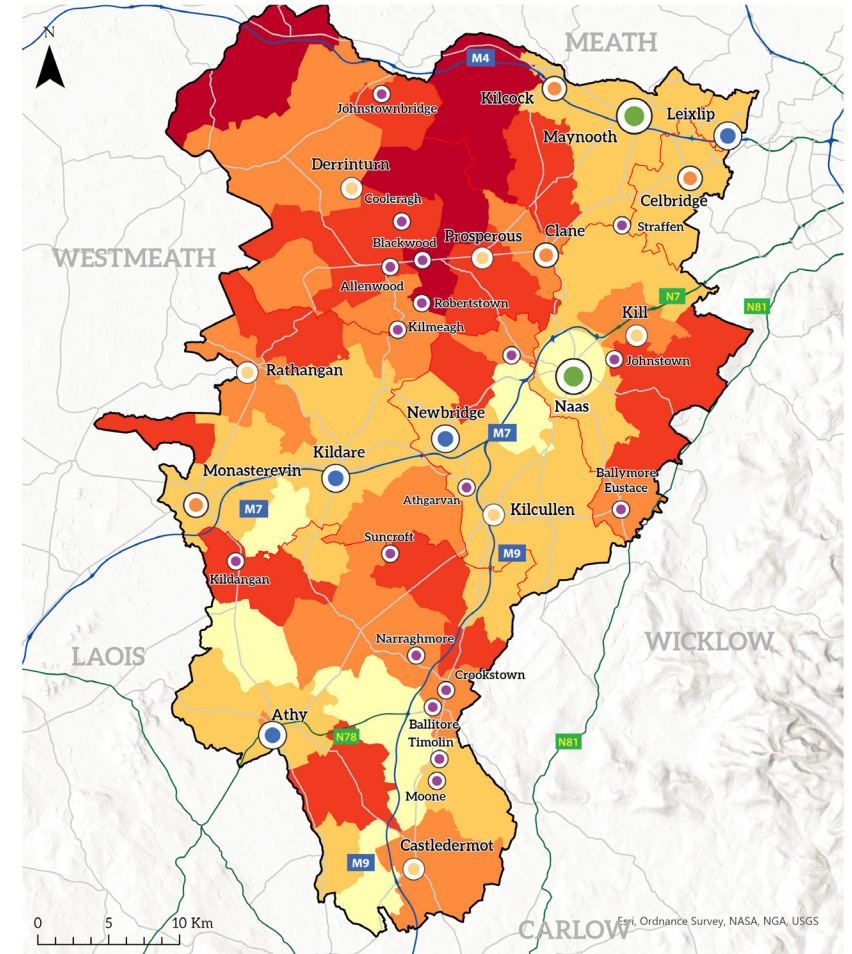
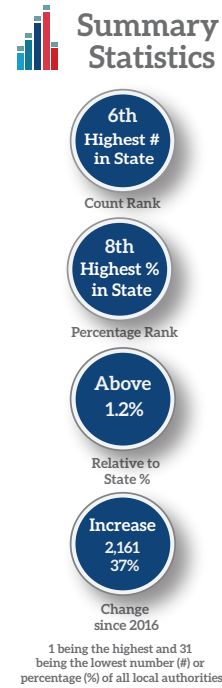


Figure 4.9 - Industry of Employment: Building & Constr., 2022 (Source: CSO)

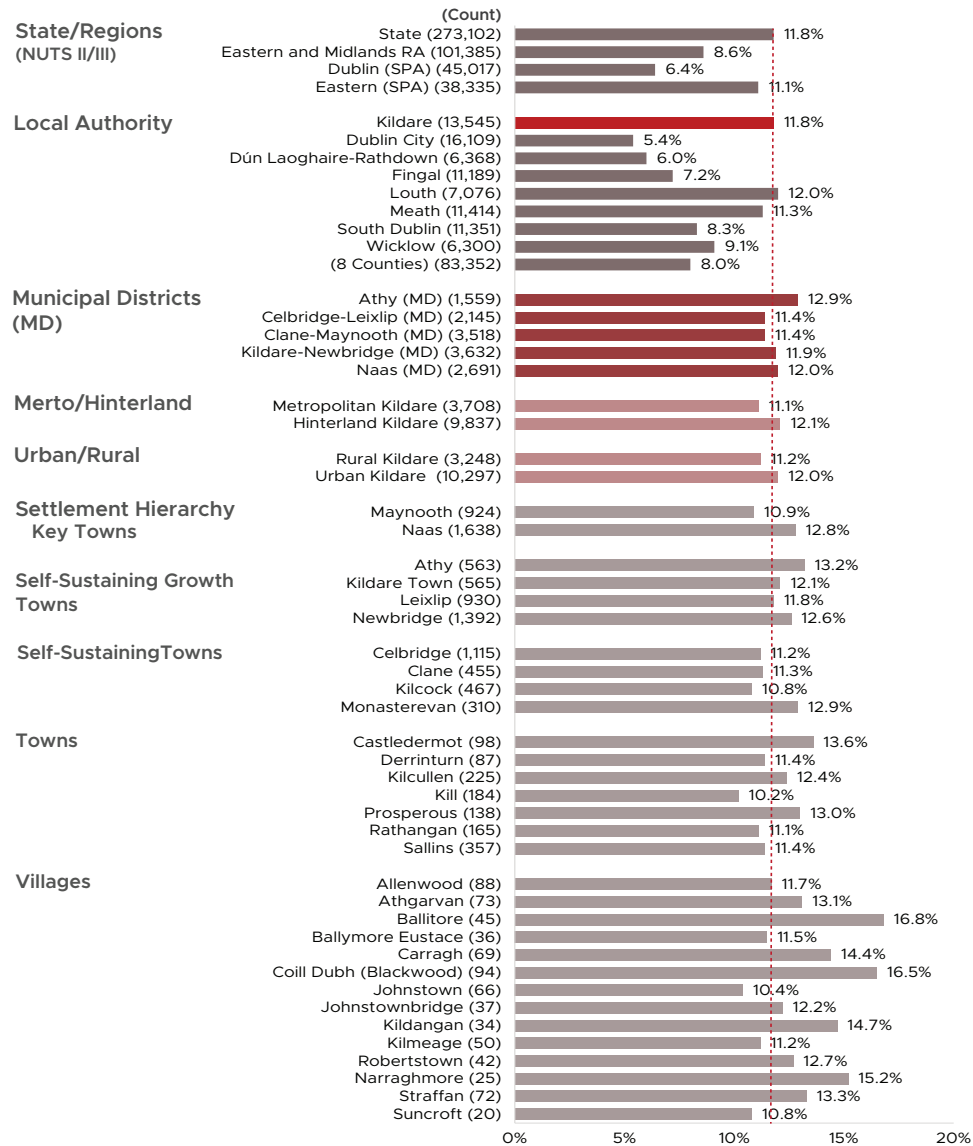


Figure 4.10 - Industry of Employment: Manufacturing, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

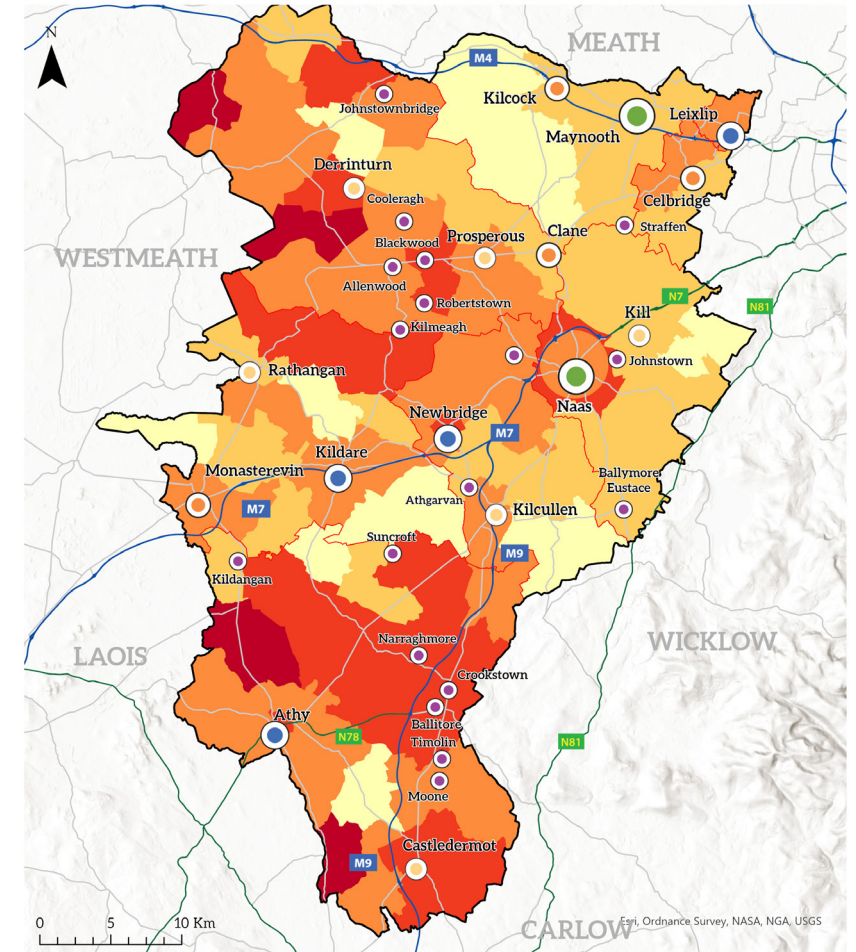
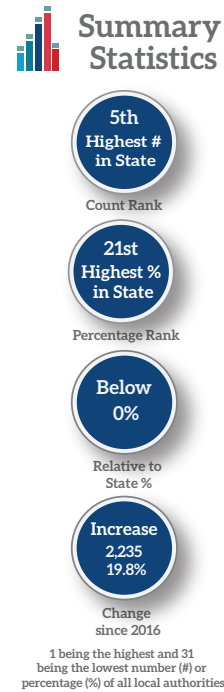


Figure 4.11 - Industry of Employment: Manufacturing, 2022 (Source: CSO)

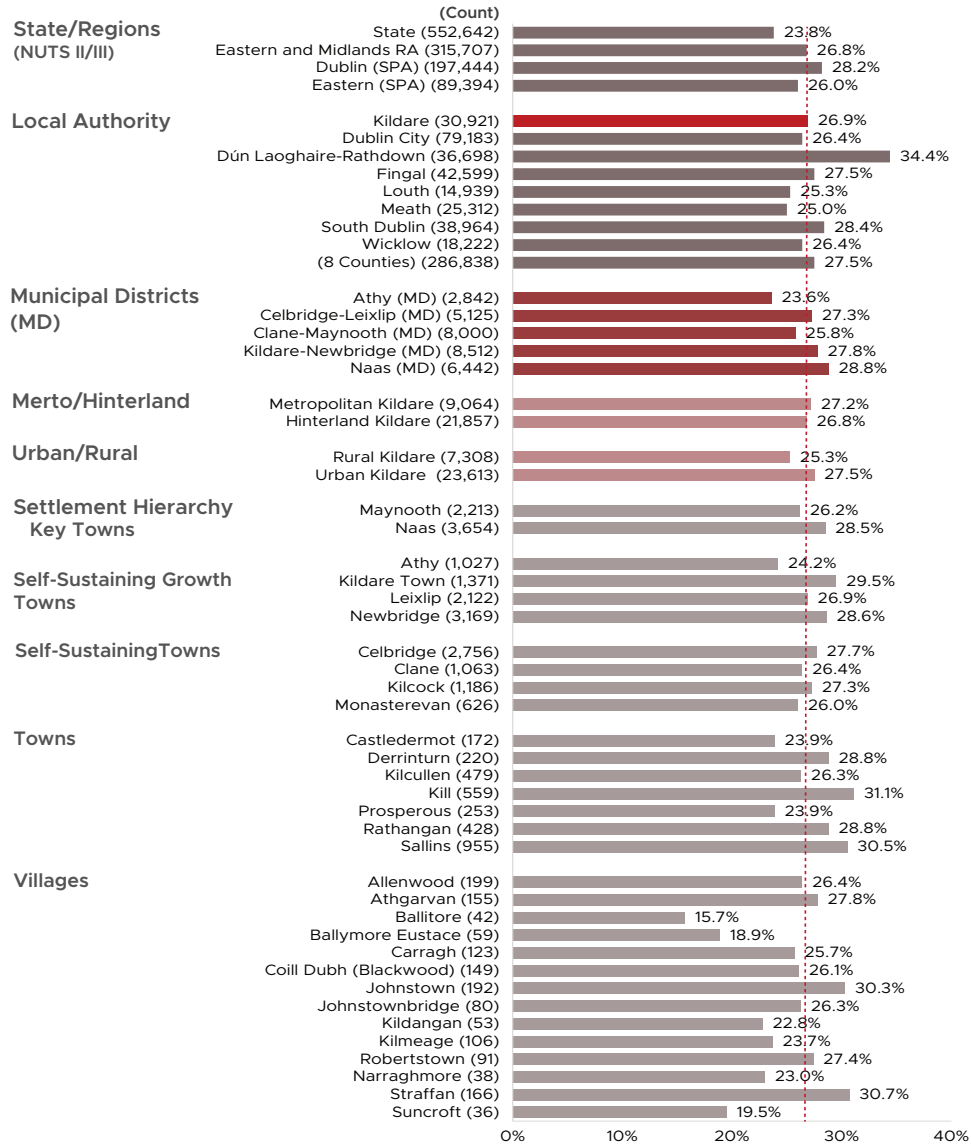


Figure 4.12 - Industry of Employment: Commerce & Trade, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

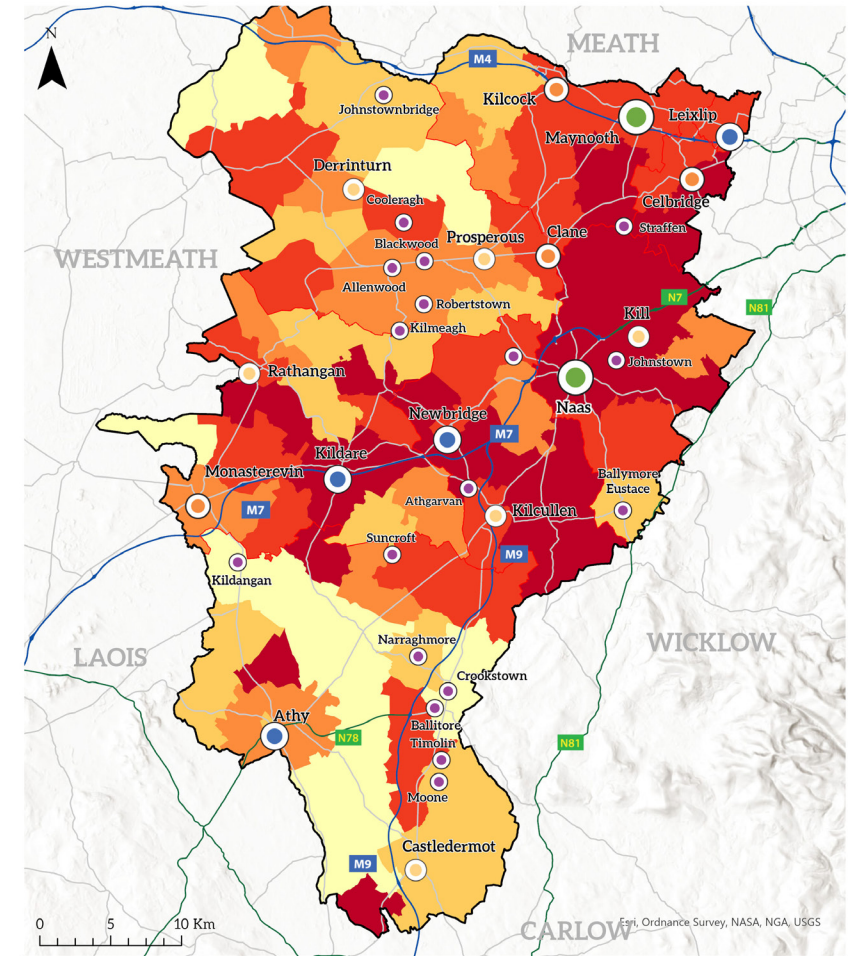
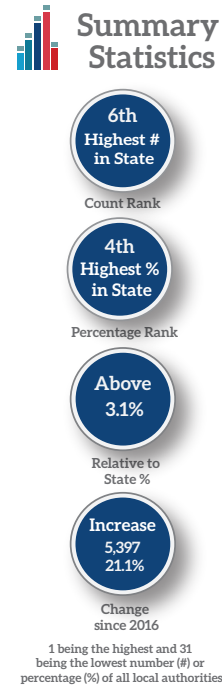


Figure 4.13 - Industry of Employment: Commerce & Trade, 2022 (Source: CSO)

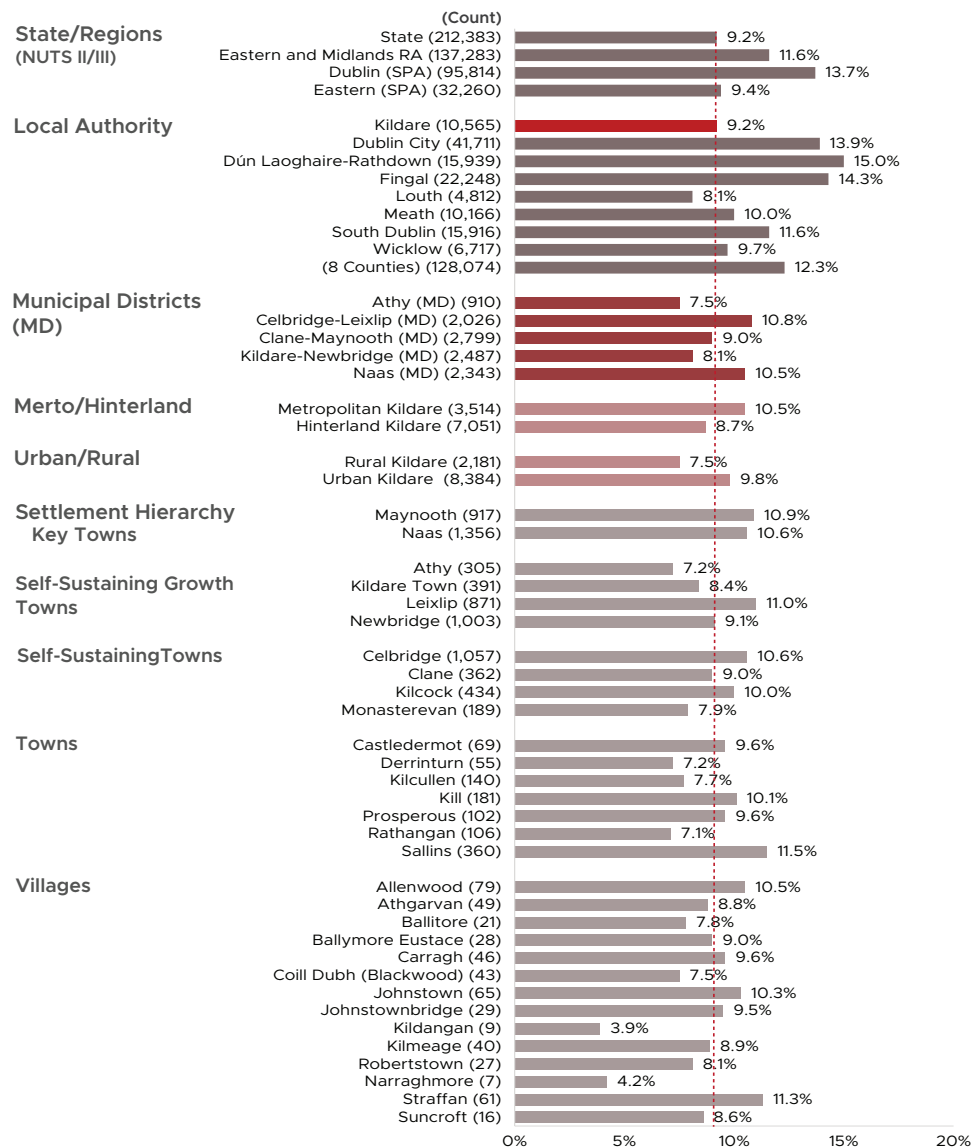


Figure 4.14 - Industry of Employment: Transport & Communication, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

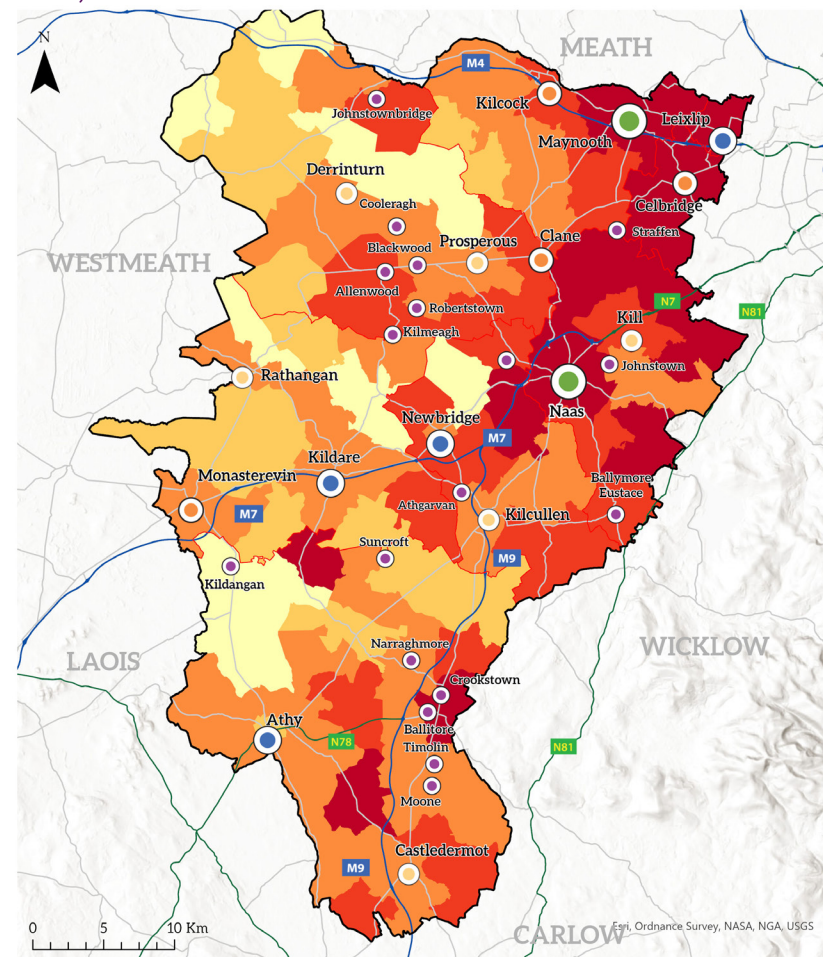
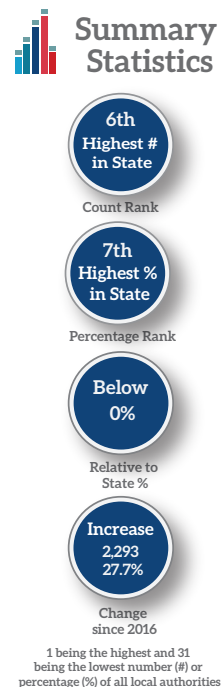


Figure 4.15 - Industry of Employment: Transport & Communication, 2022

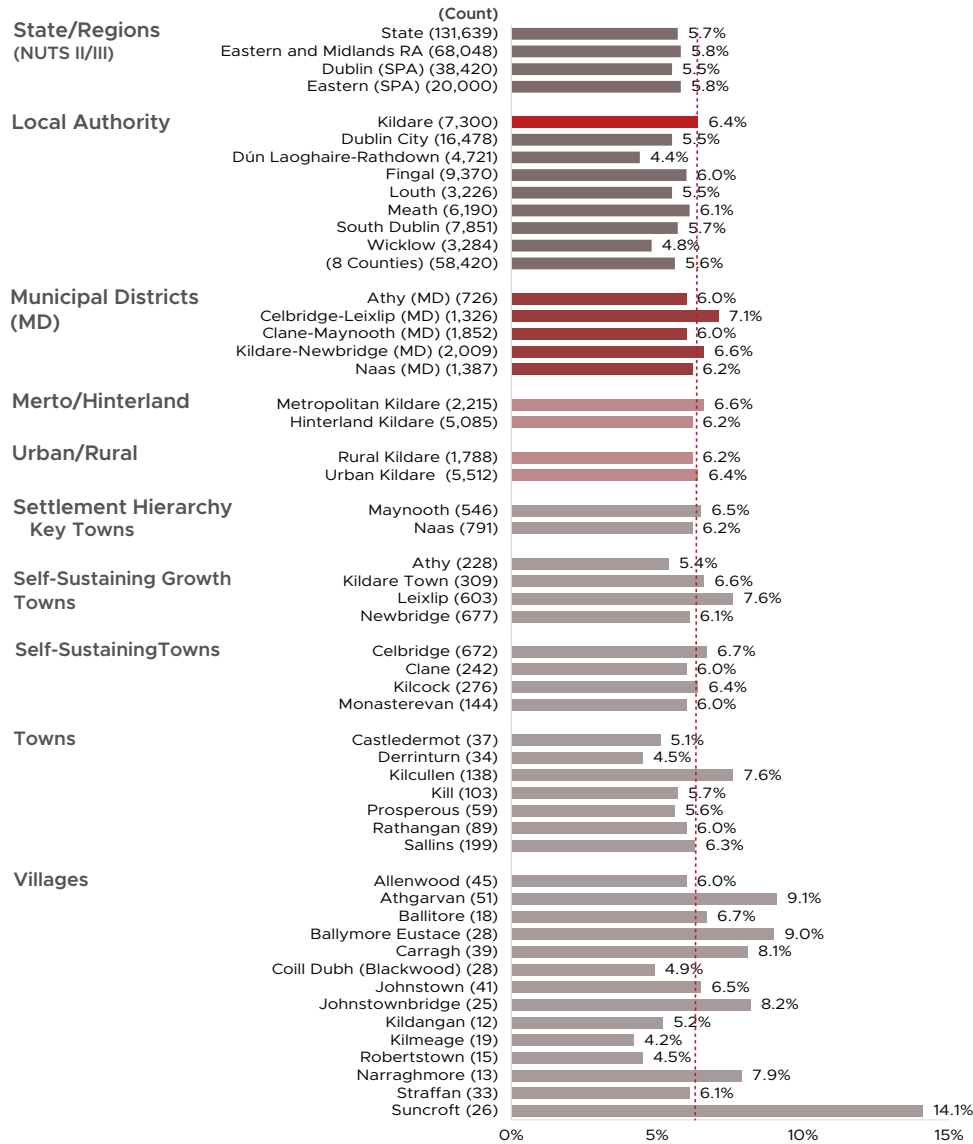


Figure 4.16 - Industry of Employment: Public Admin., 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

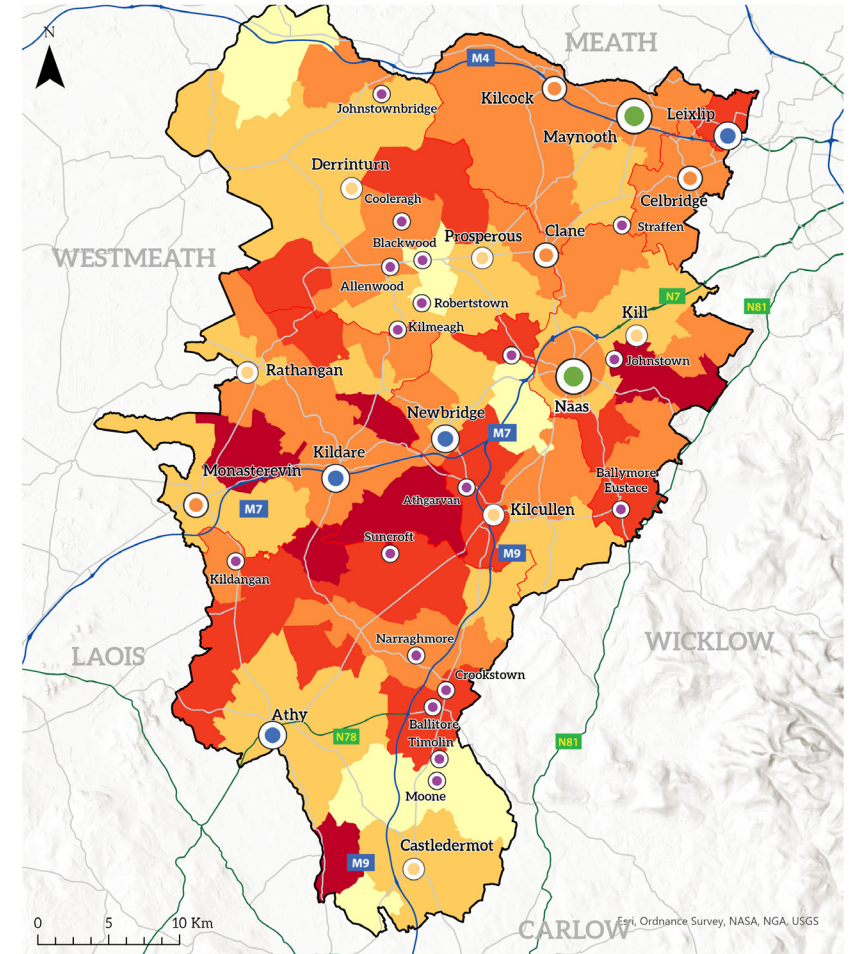


Figure 4.17 - Industry of Employment: Public Admin., 2022 (Source: CSO)

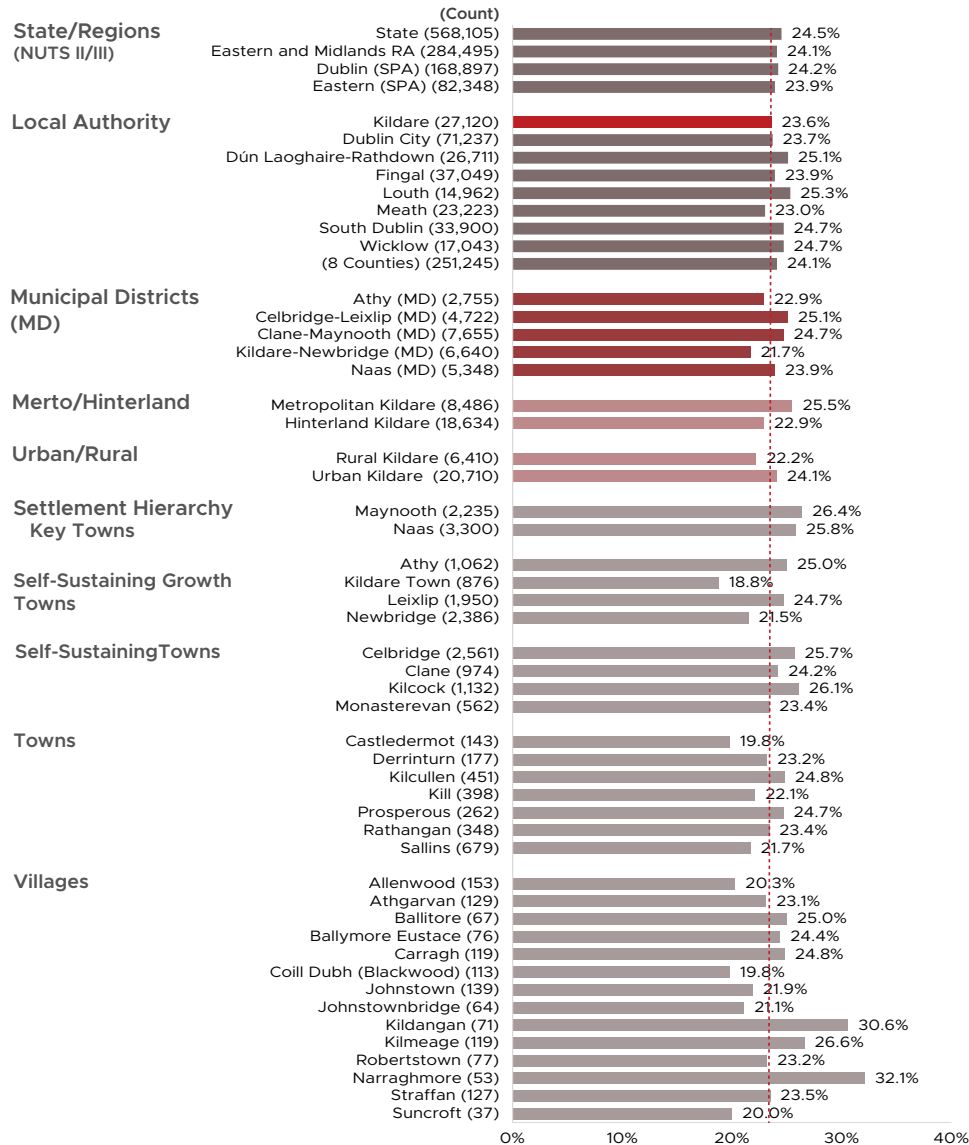


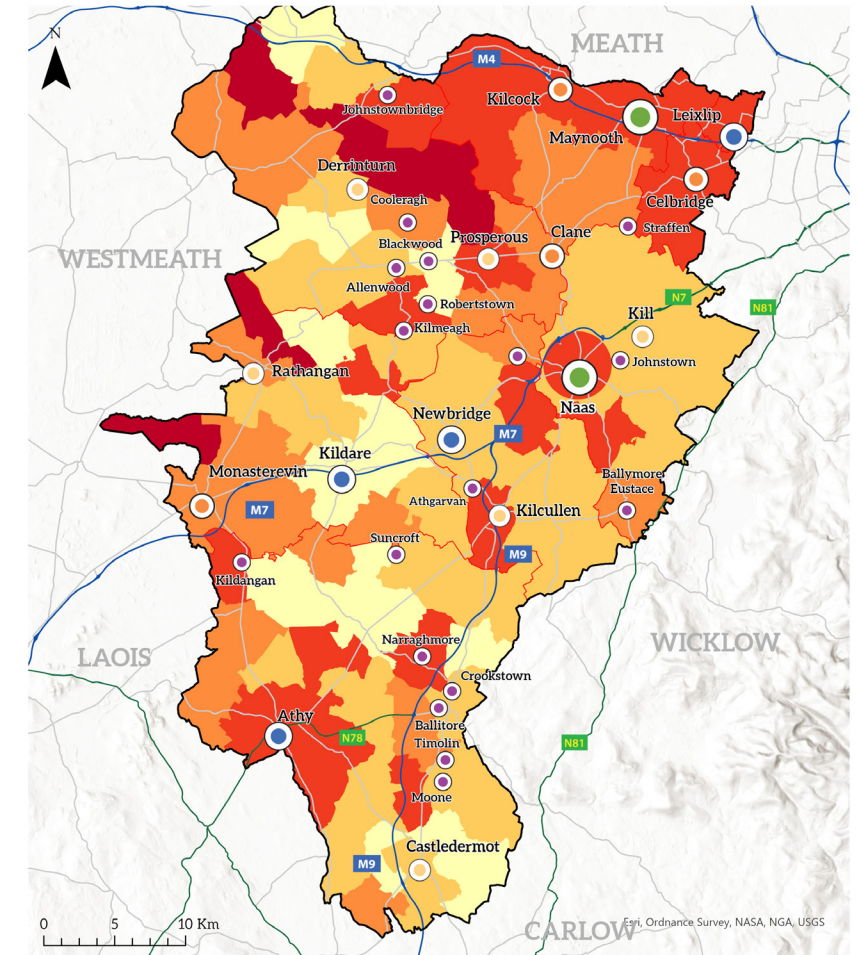
Figure 4.18 - Industry of Employment: Public Admin., 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

Summary Statistics

- 5th Highest # in State**
Count Rank
- 24th Highest % in State**
Percentage Rank
- Below 0.9%**
Relative to State %
- Increase 5,201 23.7%**
Change since 2016

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



% Industry of Employment - Professional services, Census 2022 (Electoral Divisions)

- 14.7% - 19.3%
- 19.4% - 22.1%
- 22.2% - 24.2%
- 24.3% - 26.5%
- 26.6% - 35.7%

CDP Settlement Hierarchy 2023-2029

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

Legend:

- Kildare County Council
- Municipal District (MD)
- Motorways
- Primary/Trunk Roads
- Other Key Roads
- Railway

0 5 10 Km
Cartography: Esri, Ordnance Survey, NASA, NGA, USGS

Comhairle Contae Chill Dara
Kildare County Council

AIRO
An Bord Forbartha agus Rialaithe na h-Éireann

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

Summary by Occupation of Employment, 2022

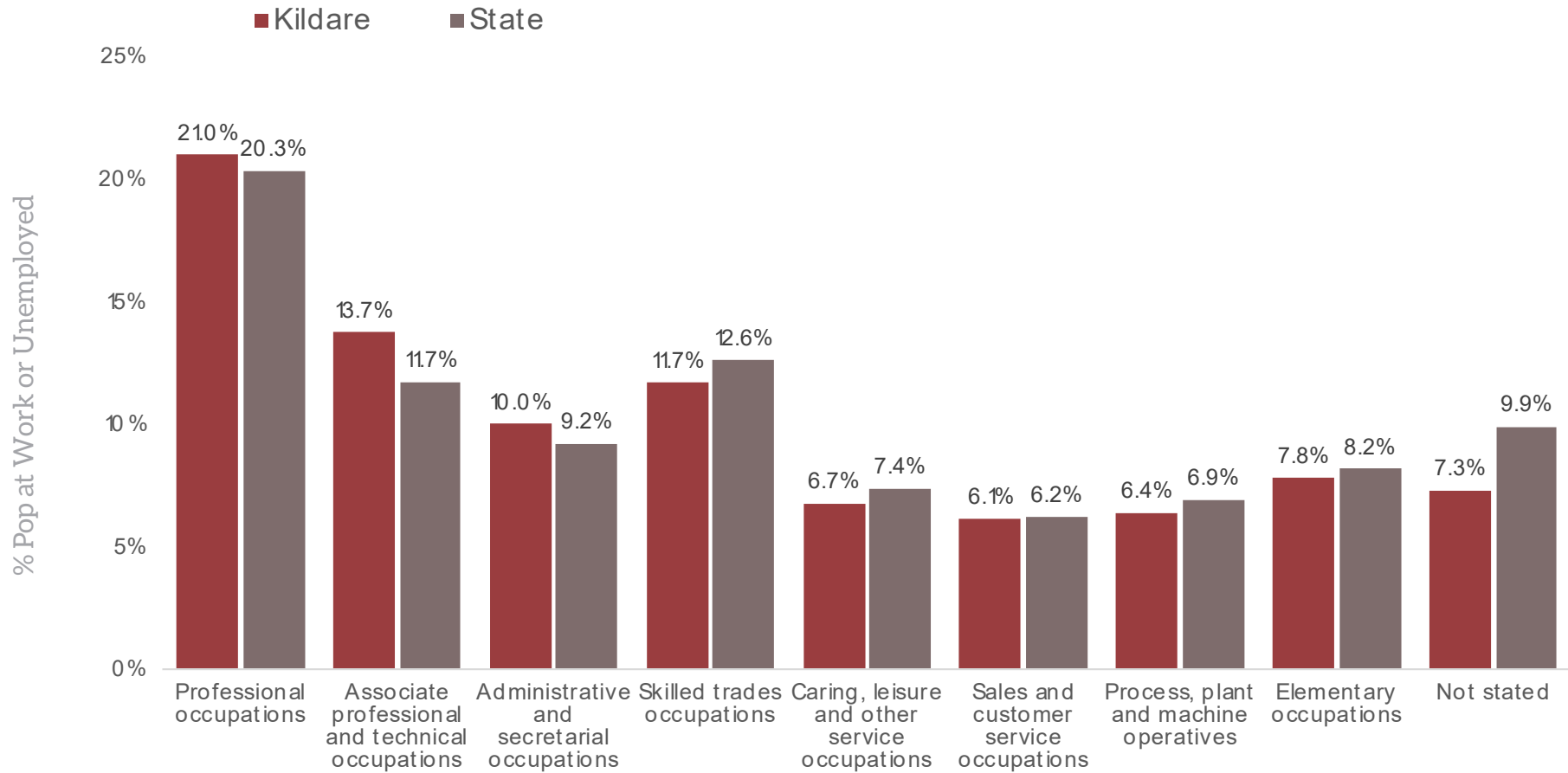


Figure 4.20 - Summary by Occupation of Employment, 2022 (Source: CSO)

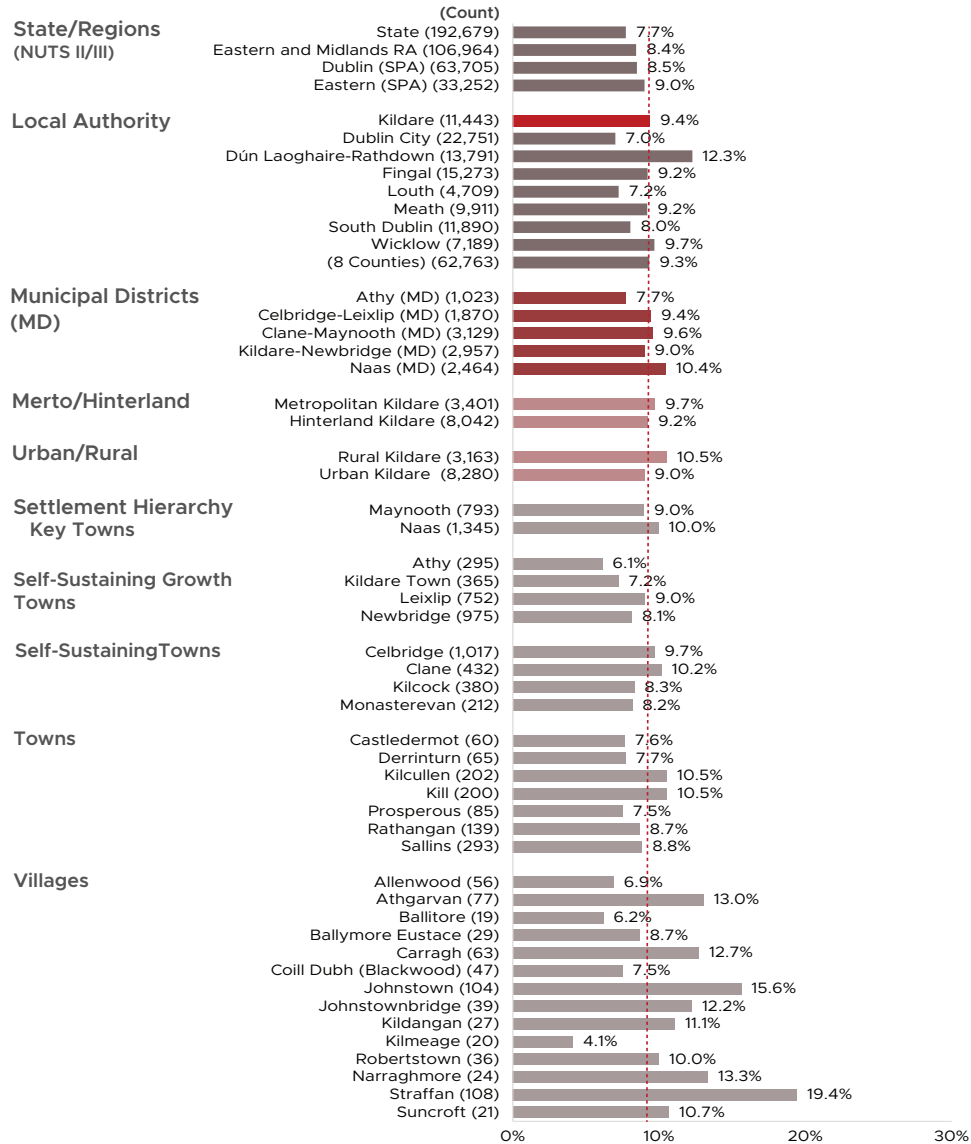


Figure 4.21 - Occupation: Mgrs., Dir. & Snr. Off. 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:

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

Summary Statistics

6th Highest # in State

Count Rank

3rd Highest % in State

Percentage Rank

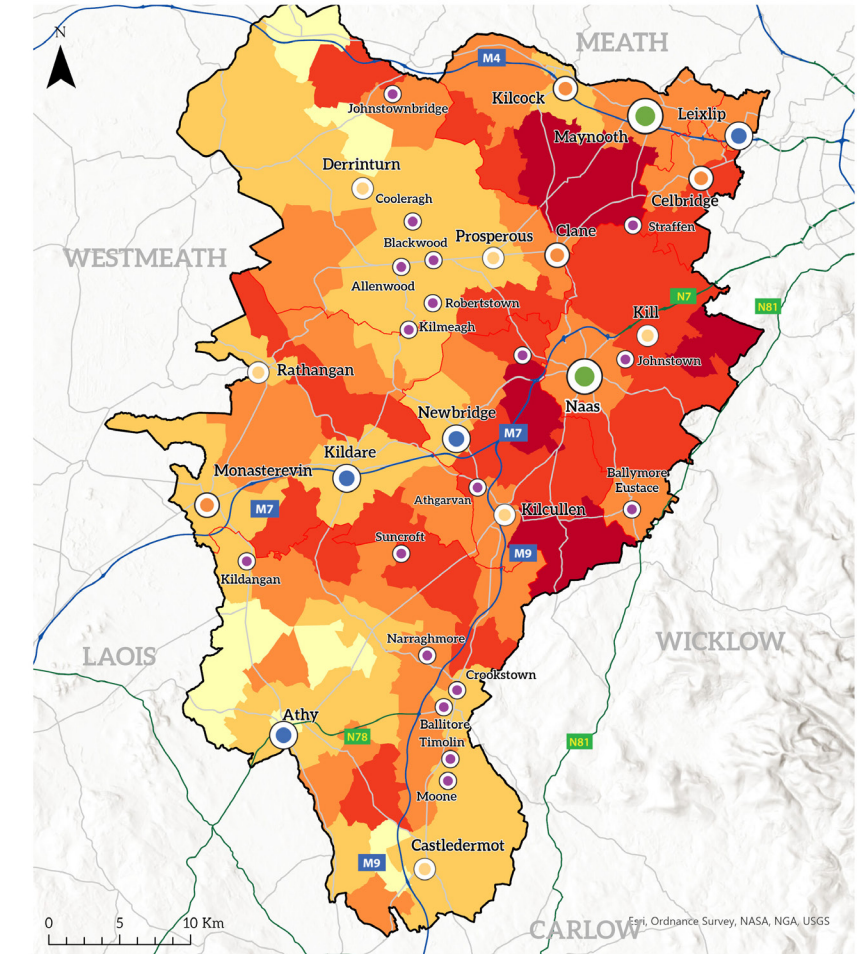
Above 1.7%

Relative to State %

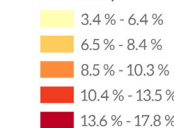
Increase 1,880 19.7%

Change since 2016

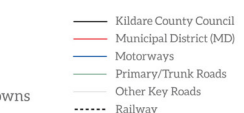
1 being the highest and 31 being the lowest number (#) or percentage (%) of all local authorities



% Occupation - Managers directors and senior officials, Census 2022 (Electoral Divisions)

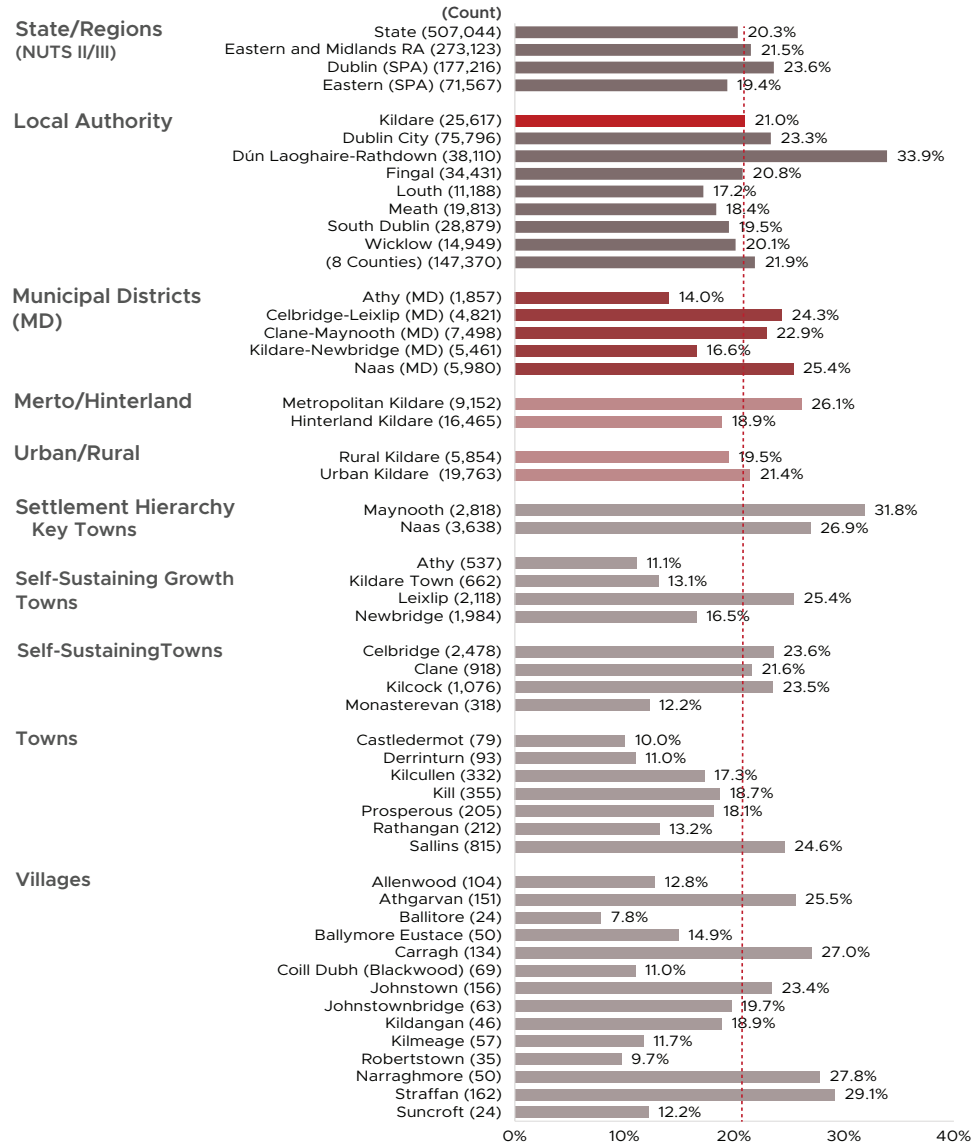


CDP Settlement Hierarchy 2023-2029



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

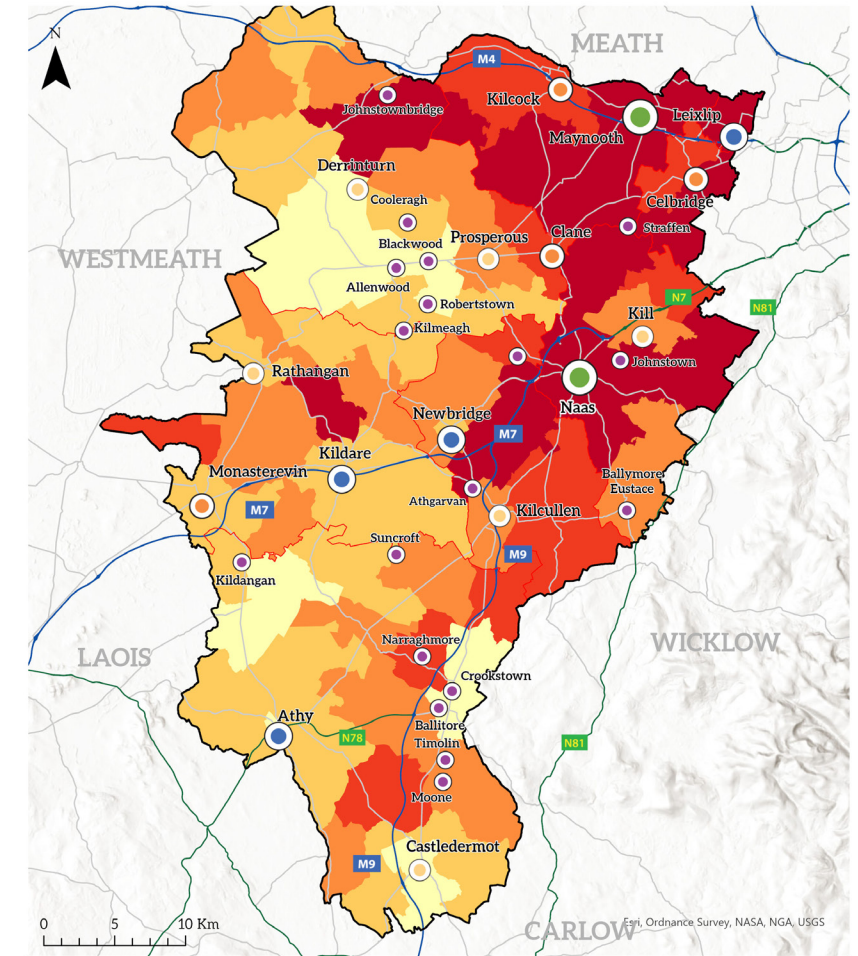


Summary Statistics

- 7th Highest # in State
- 6th Highest % in State
- 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



% Occupation - Professional, Census 2022 (Electoral Divisions)

- 7.3% - 11.8%
- 11.9% - 16.3%
- 16.4% - 20.3%
- 20.4% - 23.7%
- 23.8% - 32.5%

CDP Settlement Hierarchy 2023-2029

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

Legend:

- Kildare County Council
- Municipal District (MD)
- Motorways
- Primary/Trunk Roads
- Other Key Roads
- Railway

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

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

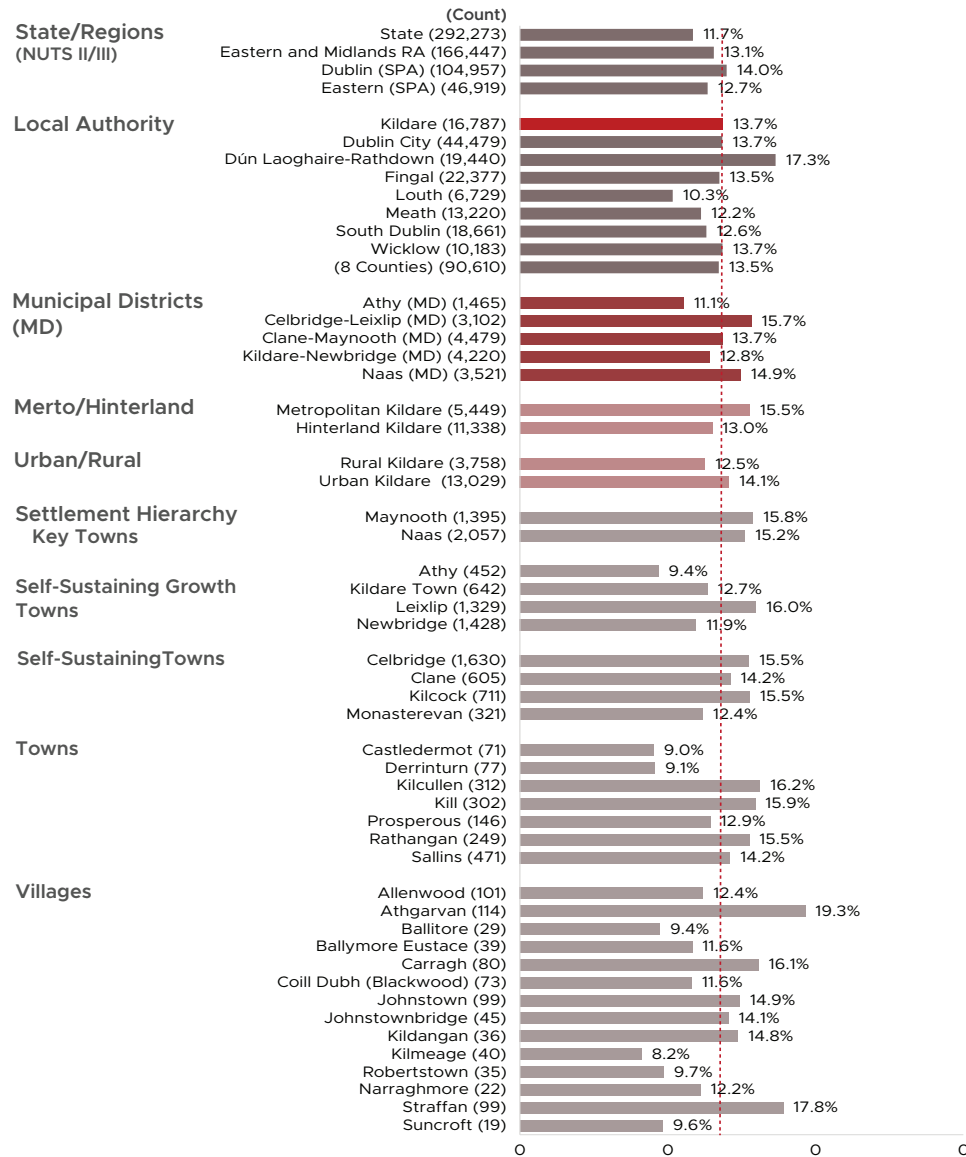


Figure 4.25 - Occupation: Associate Prof. & Tech., 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:

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

Summary Statistics

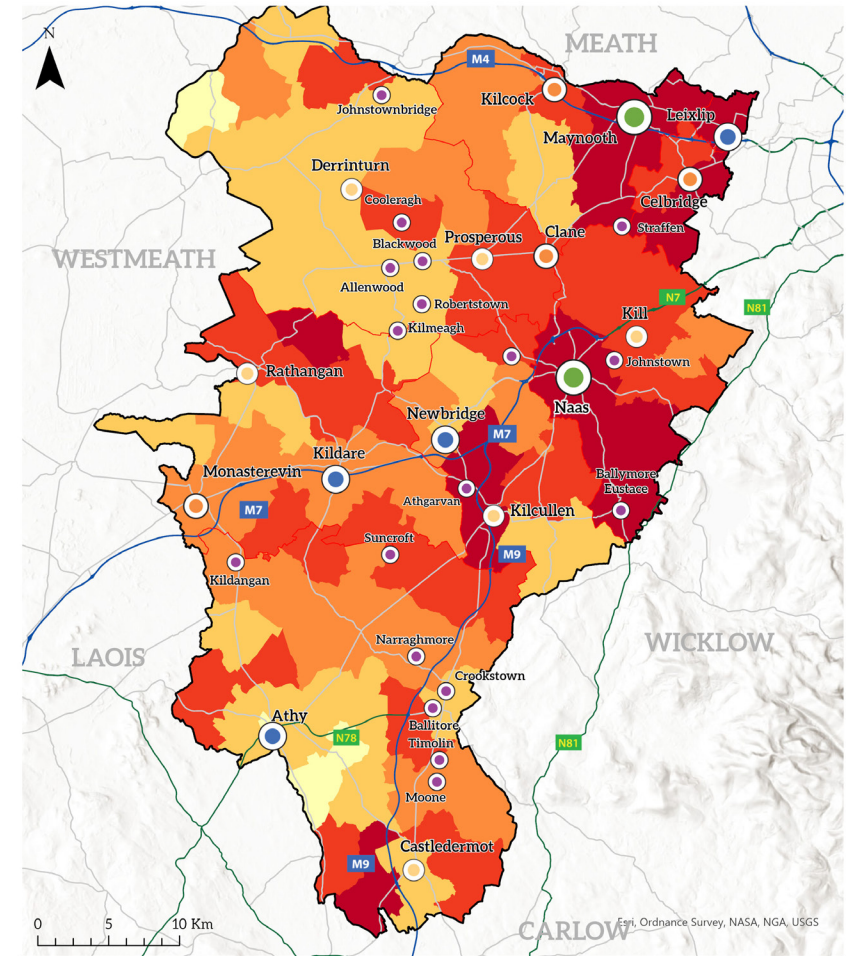
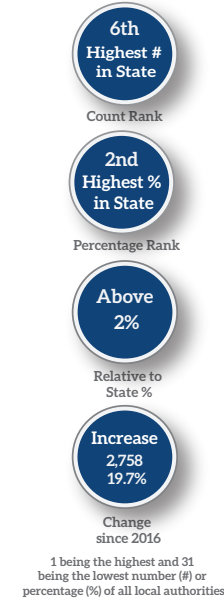


Figure 4.26 - Occupation: Associate Prof. & Tech., 2022 (Source: CSO)

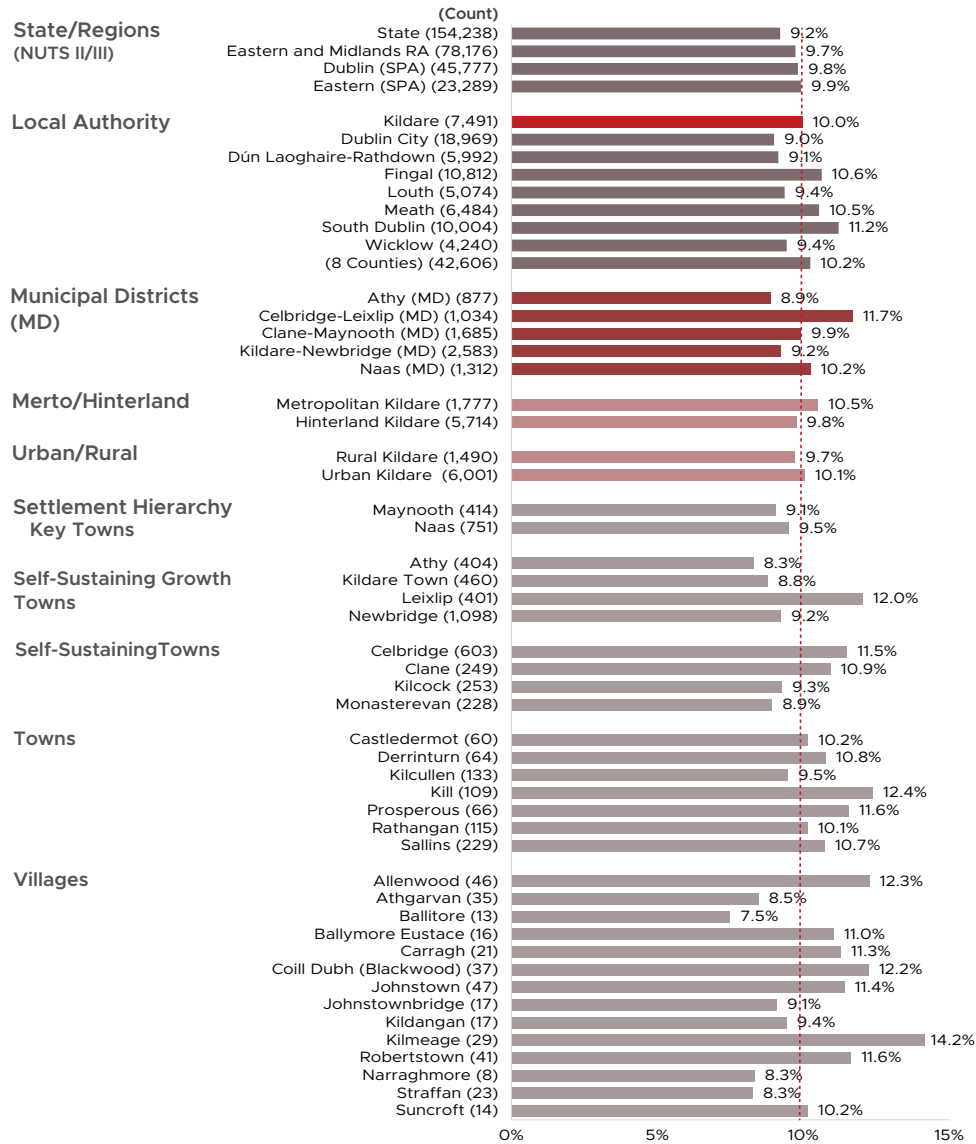


Figure 4.27 - Occupation: Administrative & Secretarial, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

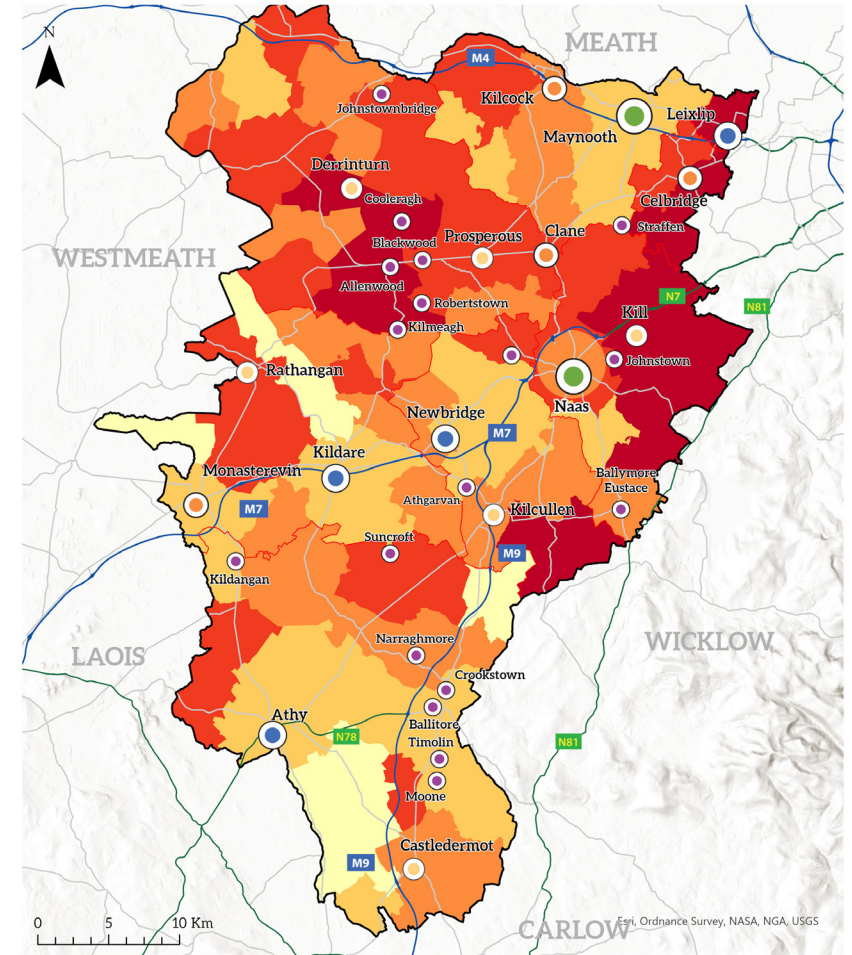
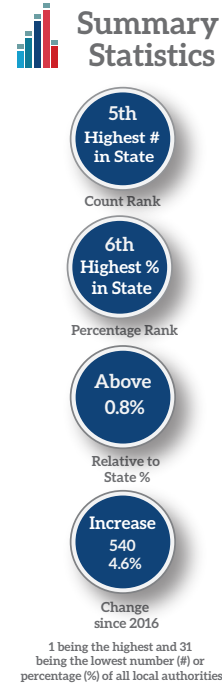


Figure 4.28 - Occupation: Administrative & secretarial, 2022 (Source: CSO)

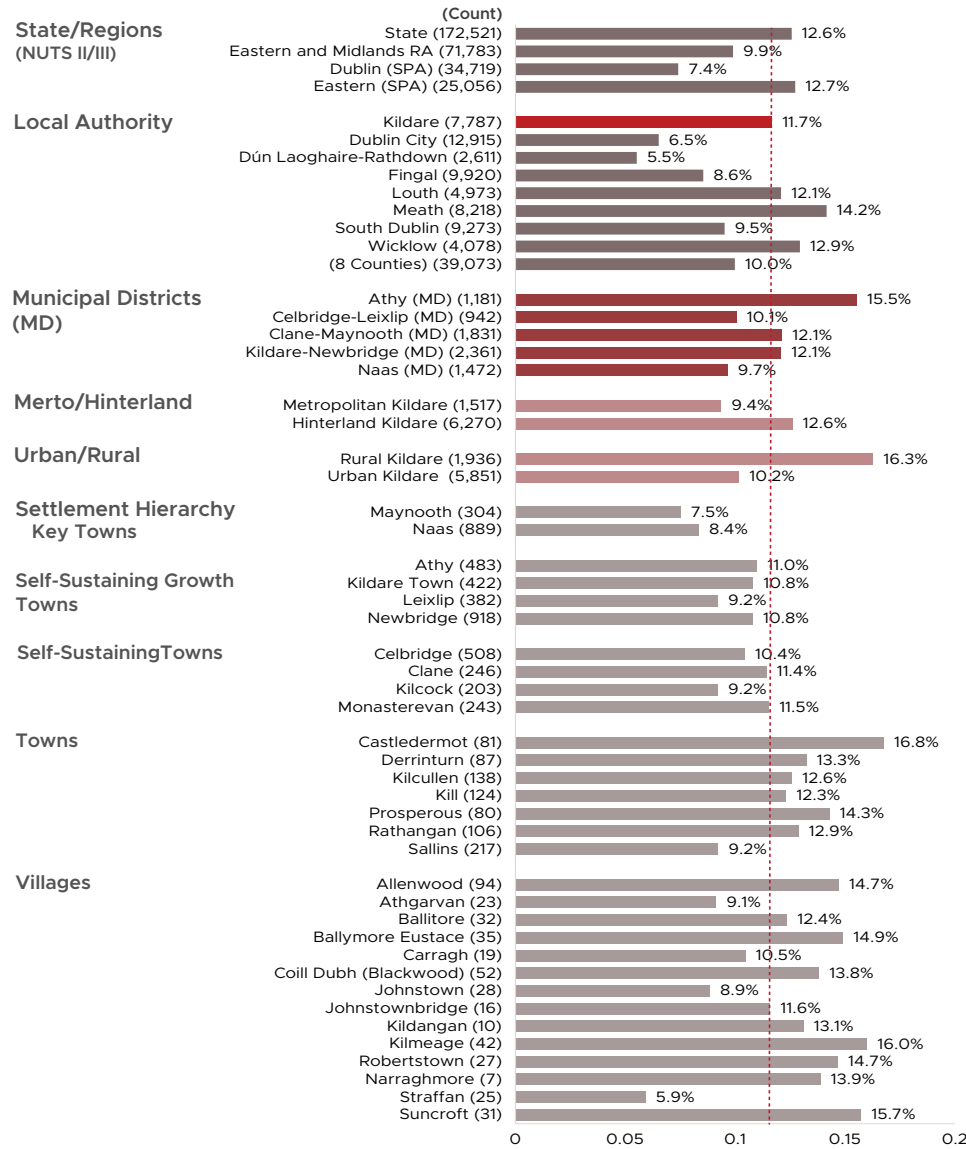


Figure 4.29 - Occupation: Skilled Trades, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

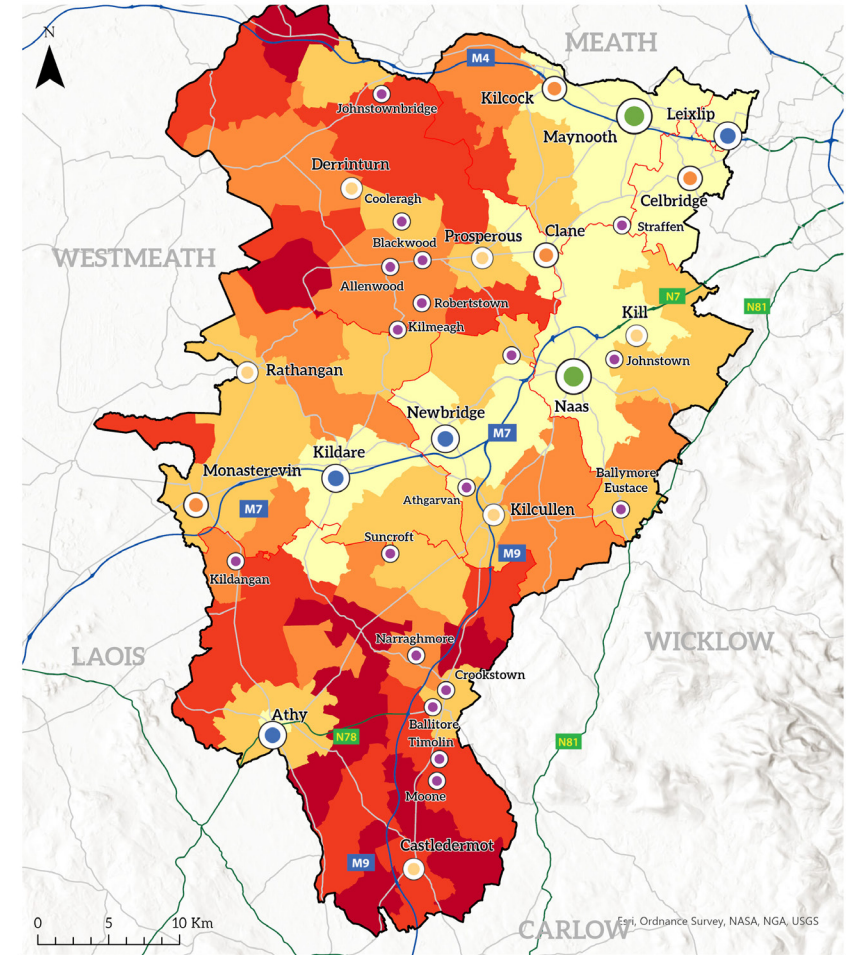


Figure 4.30 - Occupation: Skilled Trades, 2022 (Source: CSO)

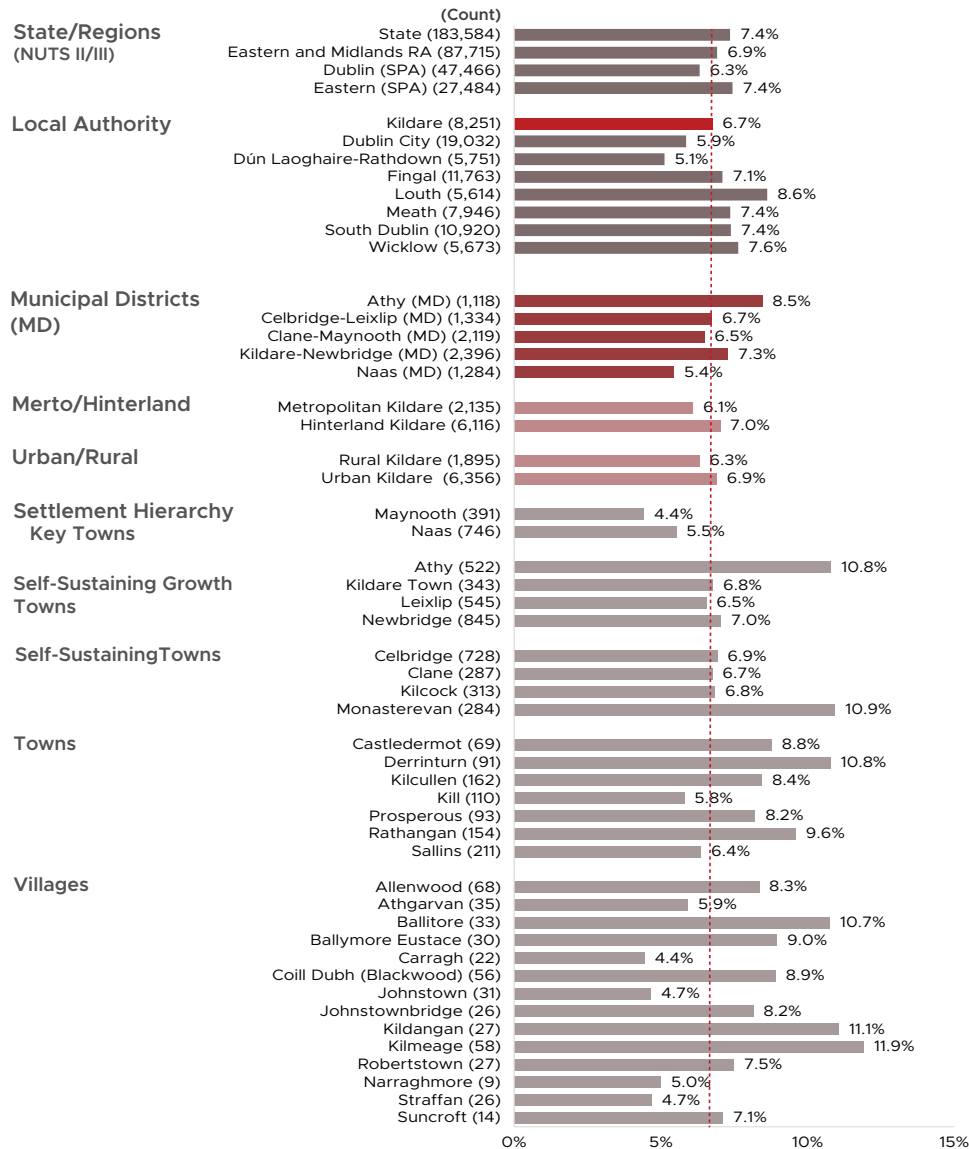


Figure 4.31 - Occupation: Caring, Leisure & Other Svcs., 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:

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

Summary Statistics

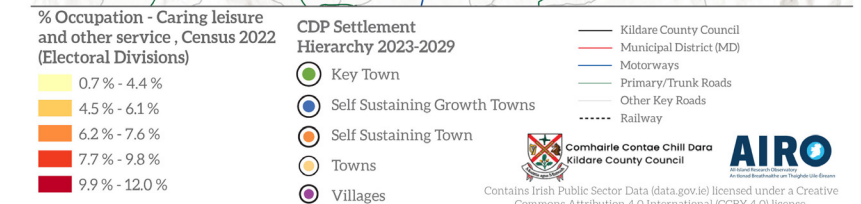
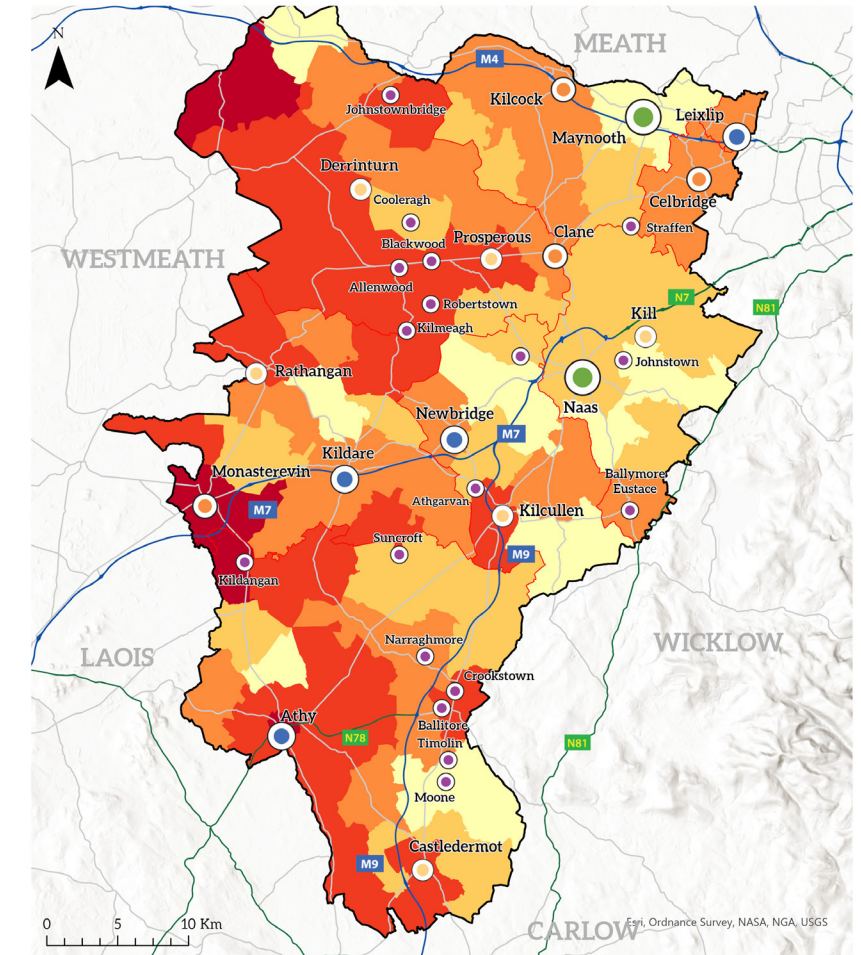
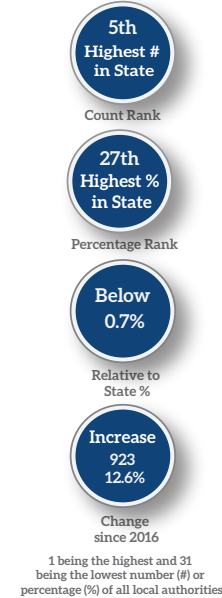


Figure 4.32 - Occupation: Caring, Leisure & Other Svcs., 2022 (Source: CSO)

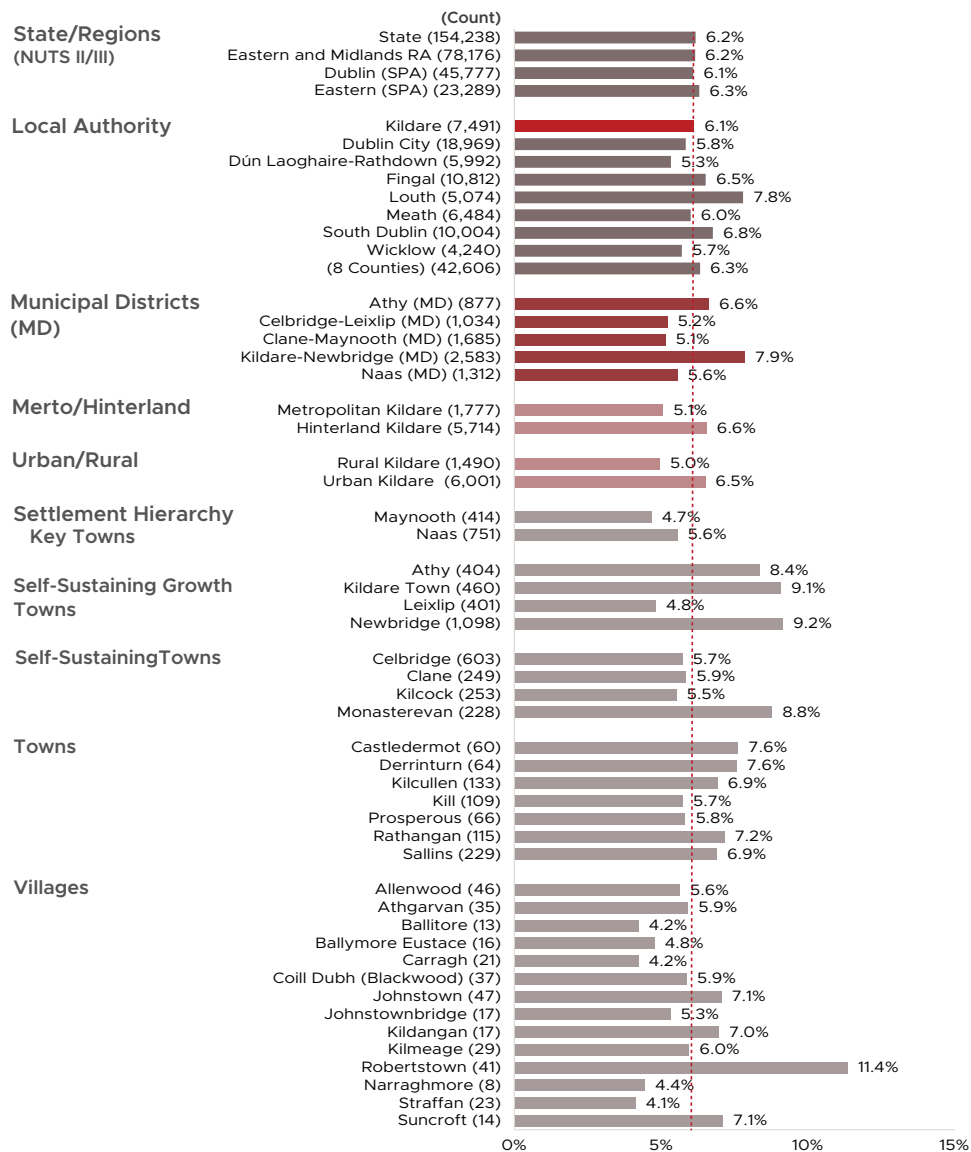


Figure 4.33 - Occupation: Sales & Customer Services, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

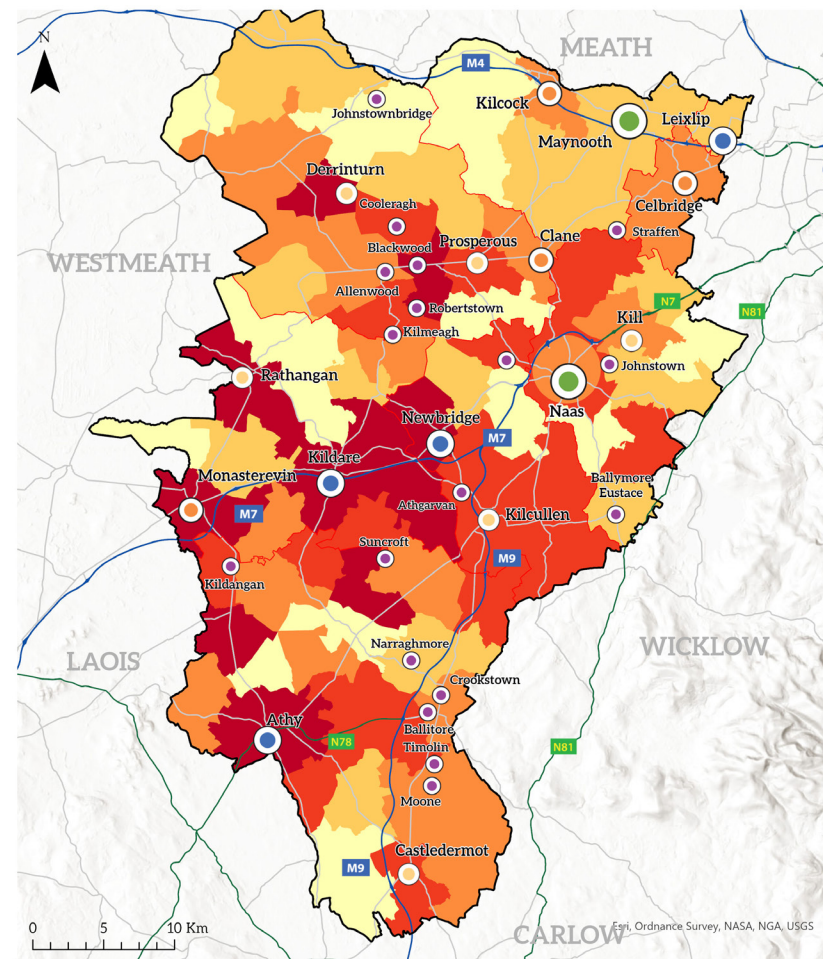
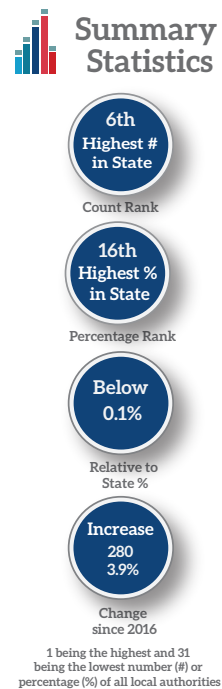


Figure 4.34 - Occupation: Sales & Customer Services, 2022 (Source: CSO)

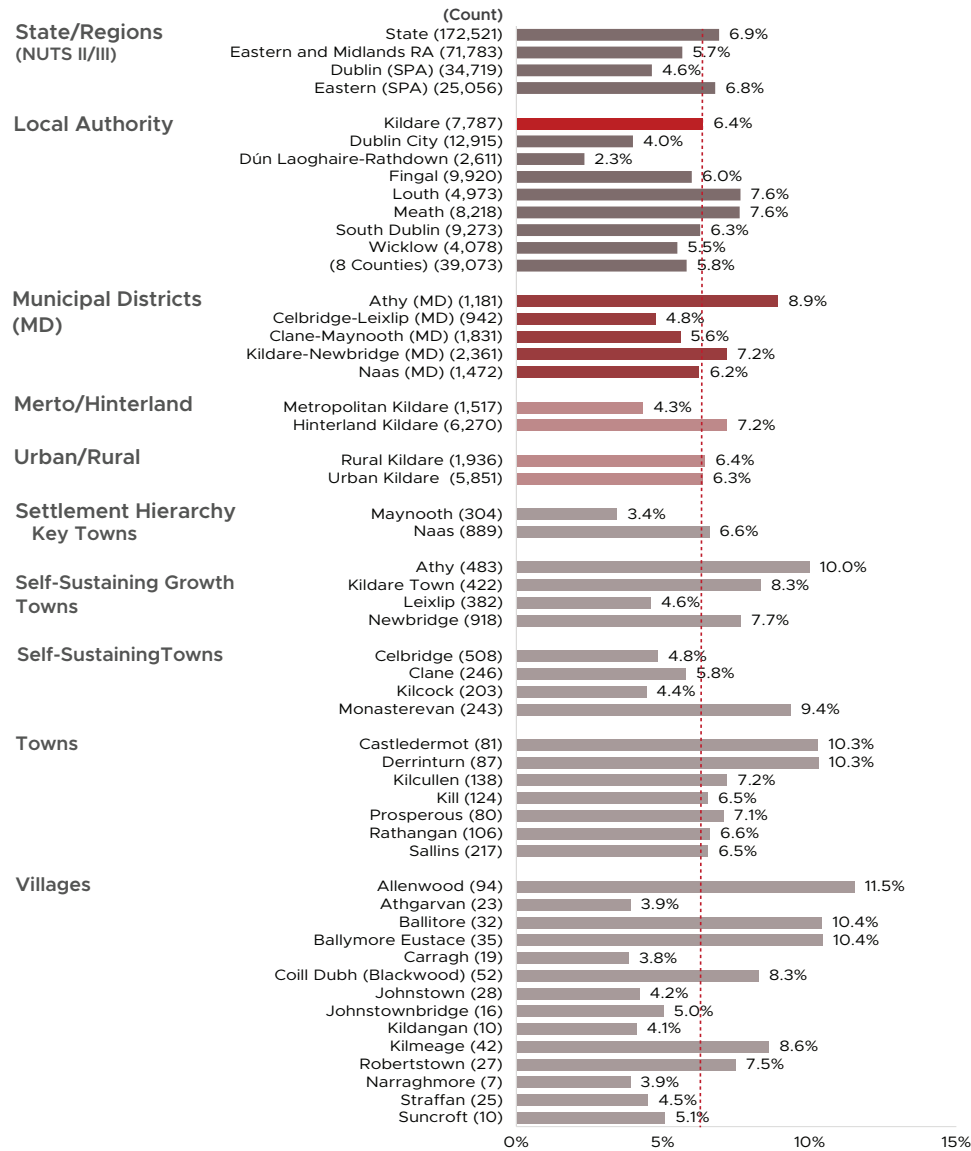


Figure 4.35 - Occupation: Process, Plant & Machine Ops., 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:

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

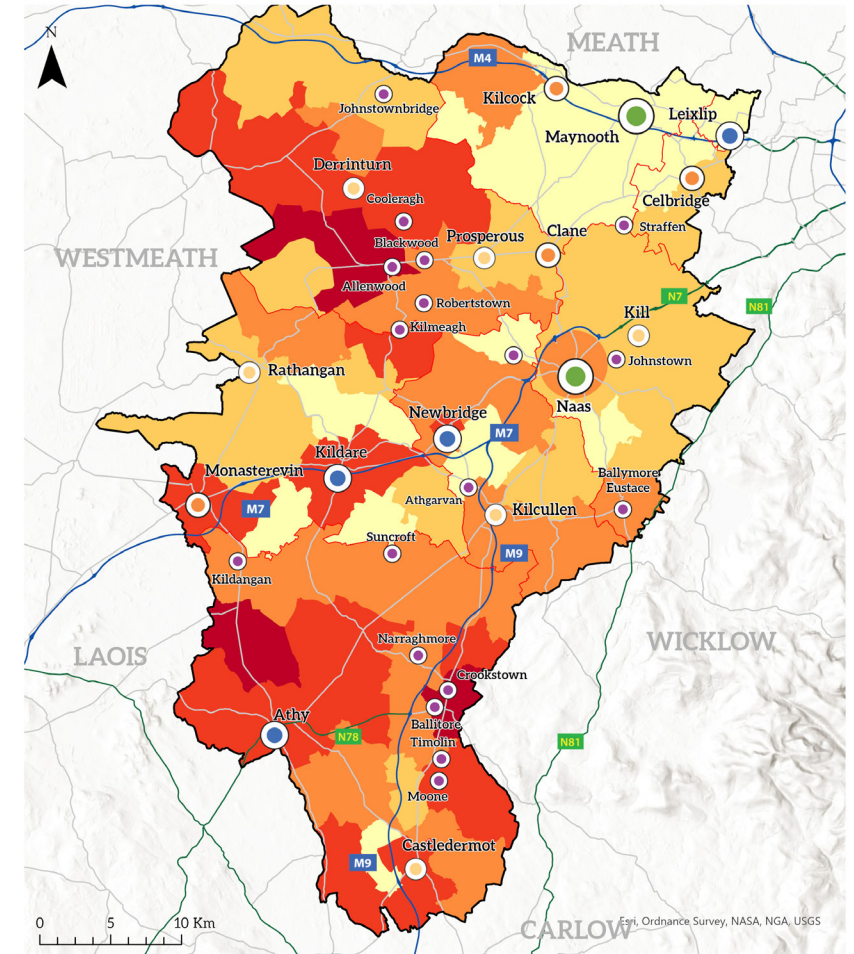
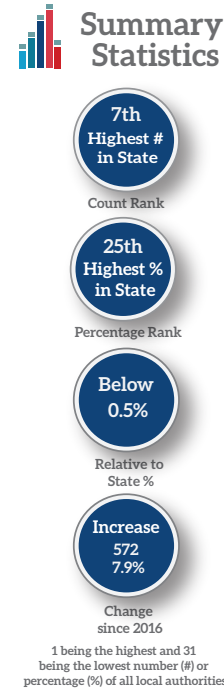


Figure 4.36 - Occupation: Process, Plant & Machine Ops., 2022 (Source: CSO)

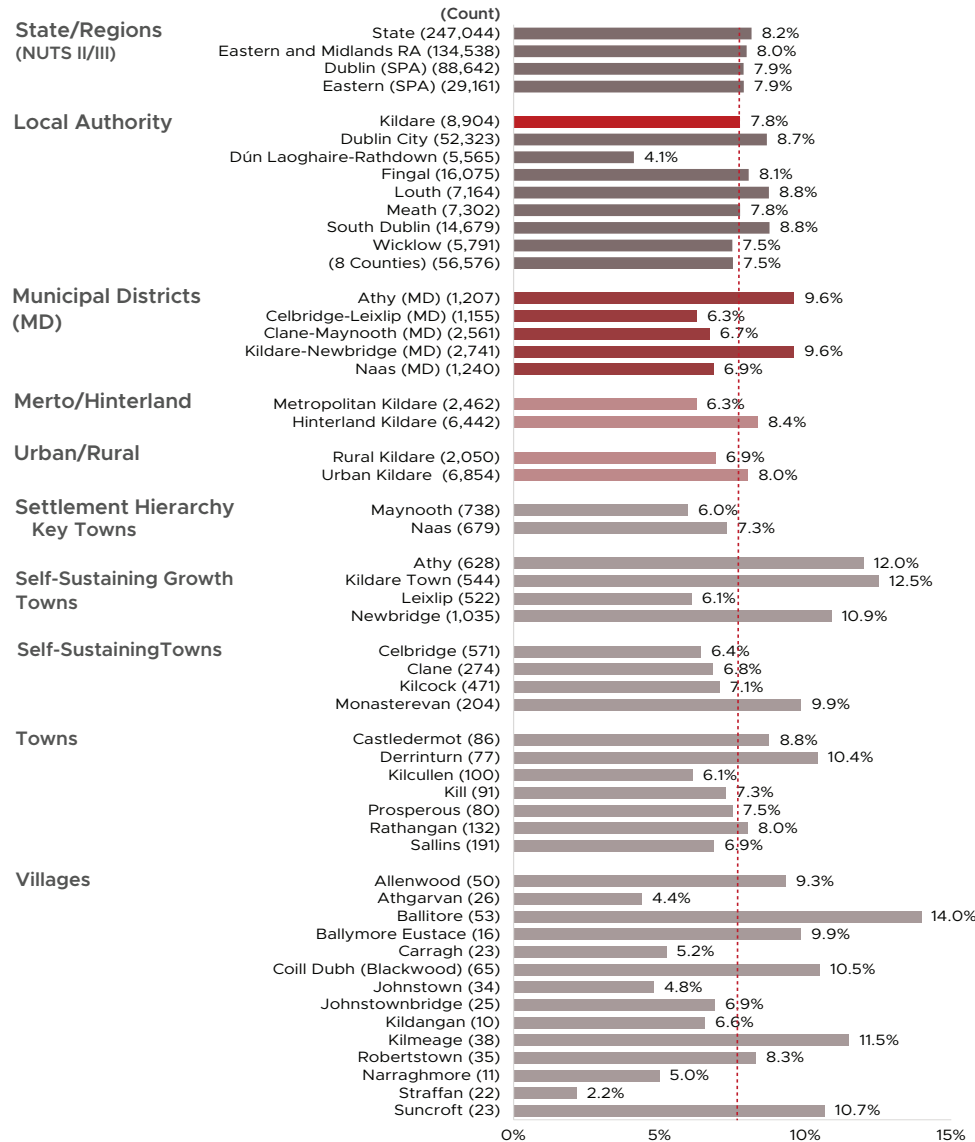


Figure 4.37 - Occupation: Elementary, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

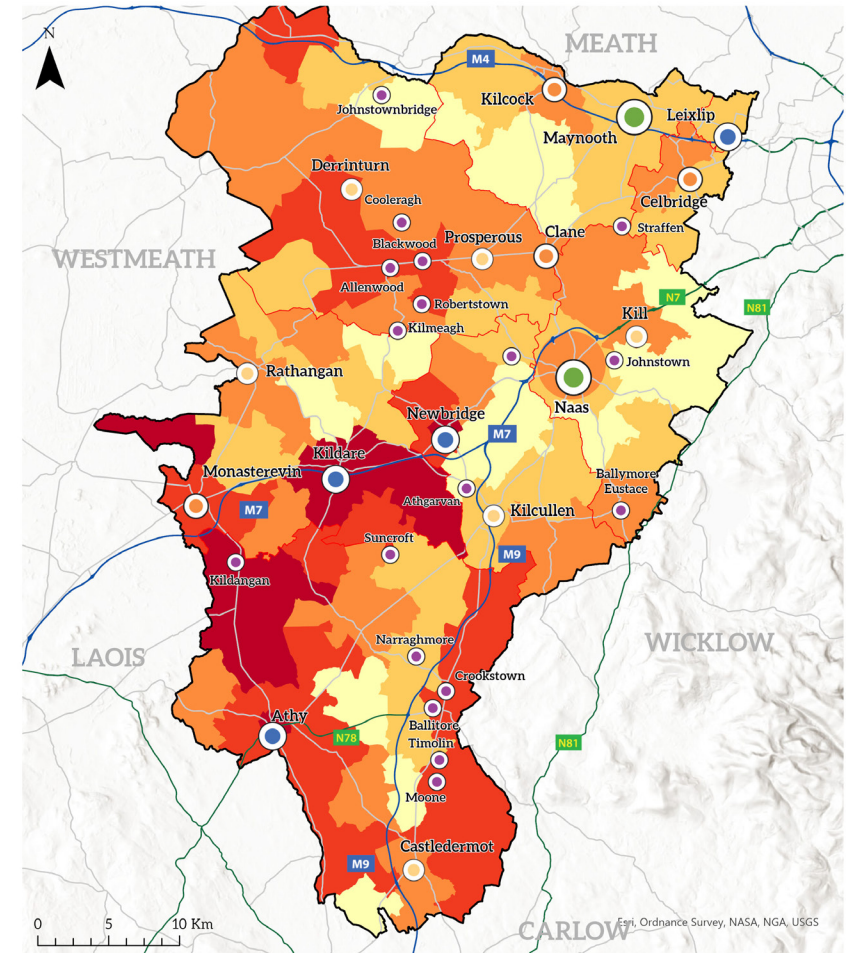
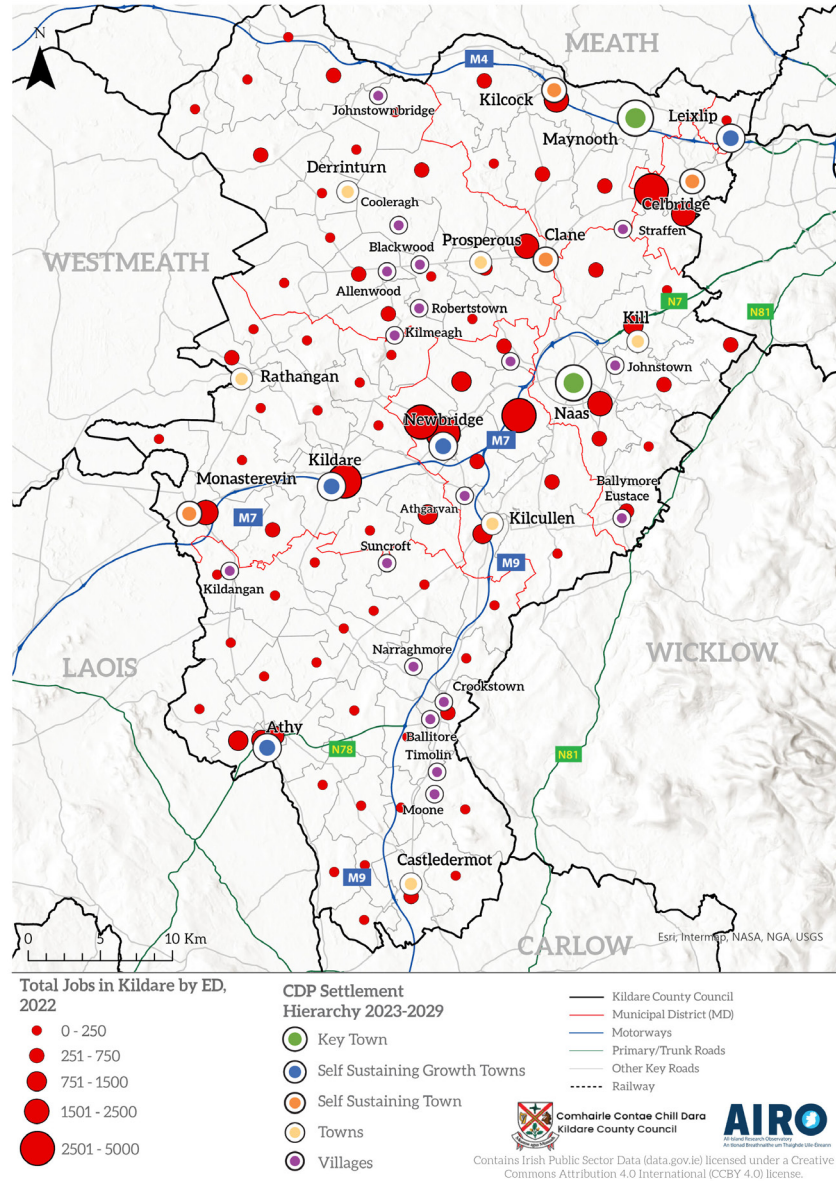


Figure 4.38 - Occupation: Elementary, 2022 (Source: CSO)



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

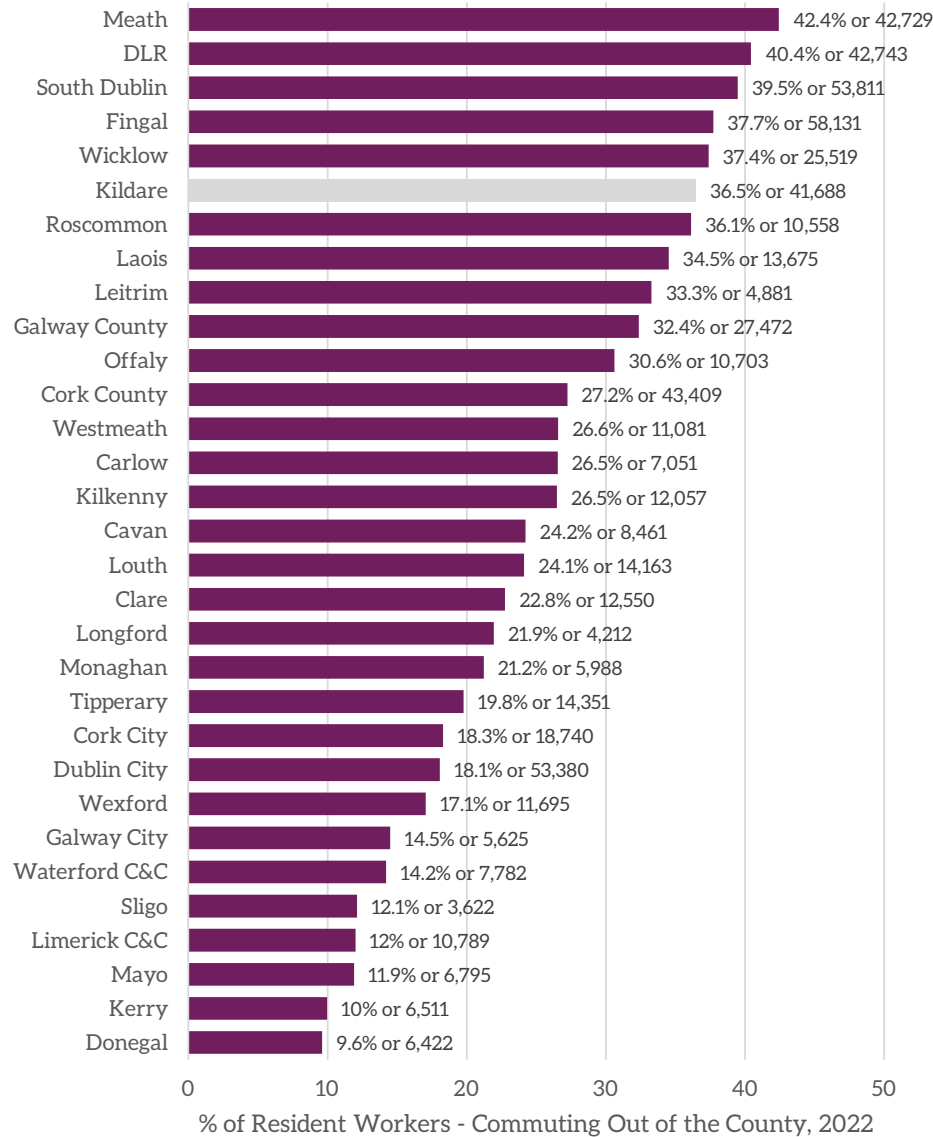


Figure 4.40 - % Workforce – Outbound Commuters by County, 2022 (Source: CSO)

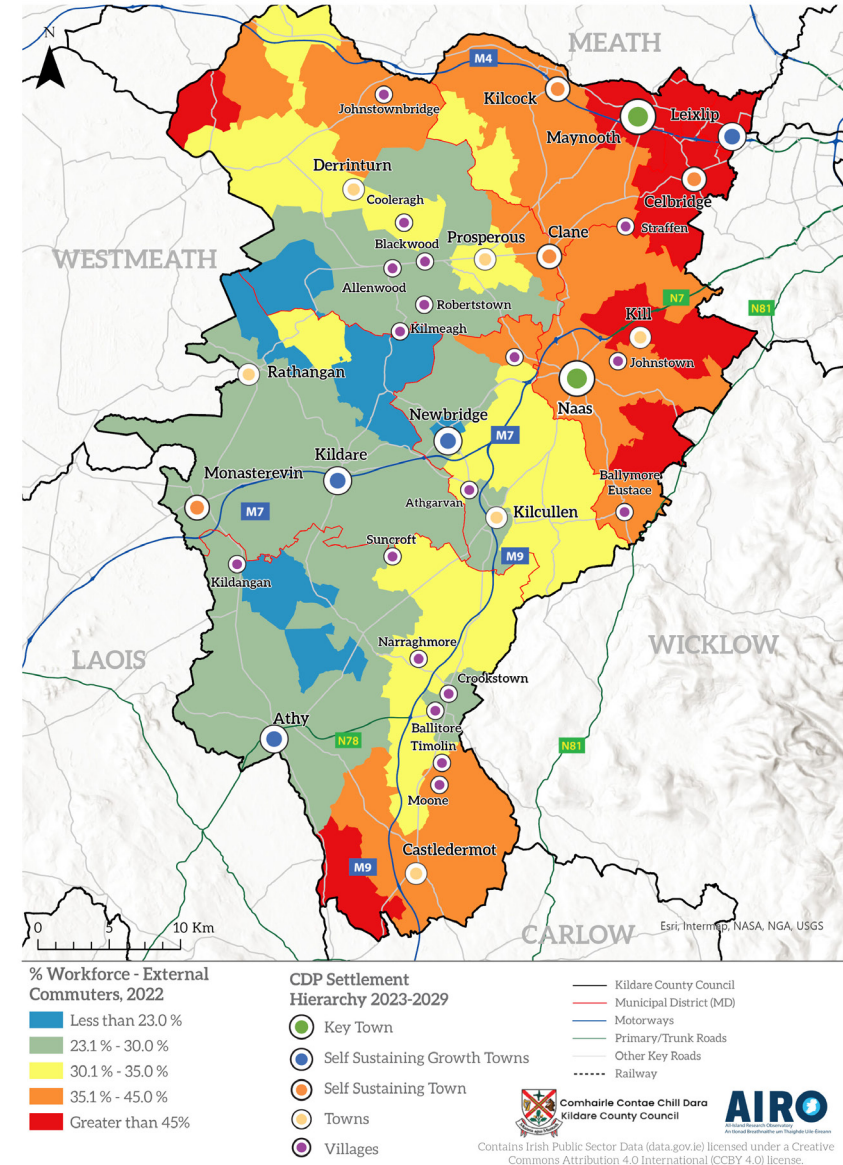


Figure 4.41 - % Workforce – Outbound Commuters, 2022

Place of Work classified as Home, 2022

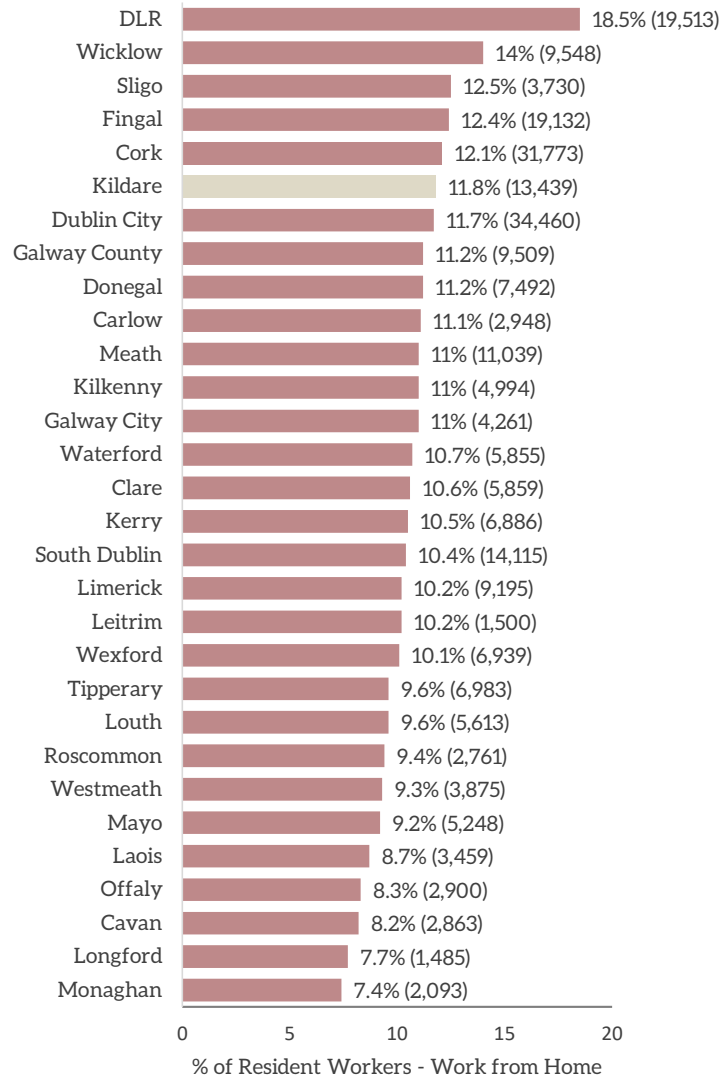


Figure 442 - % Resident Workers - Working from Home , 2022 (Source: CSO)

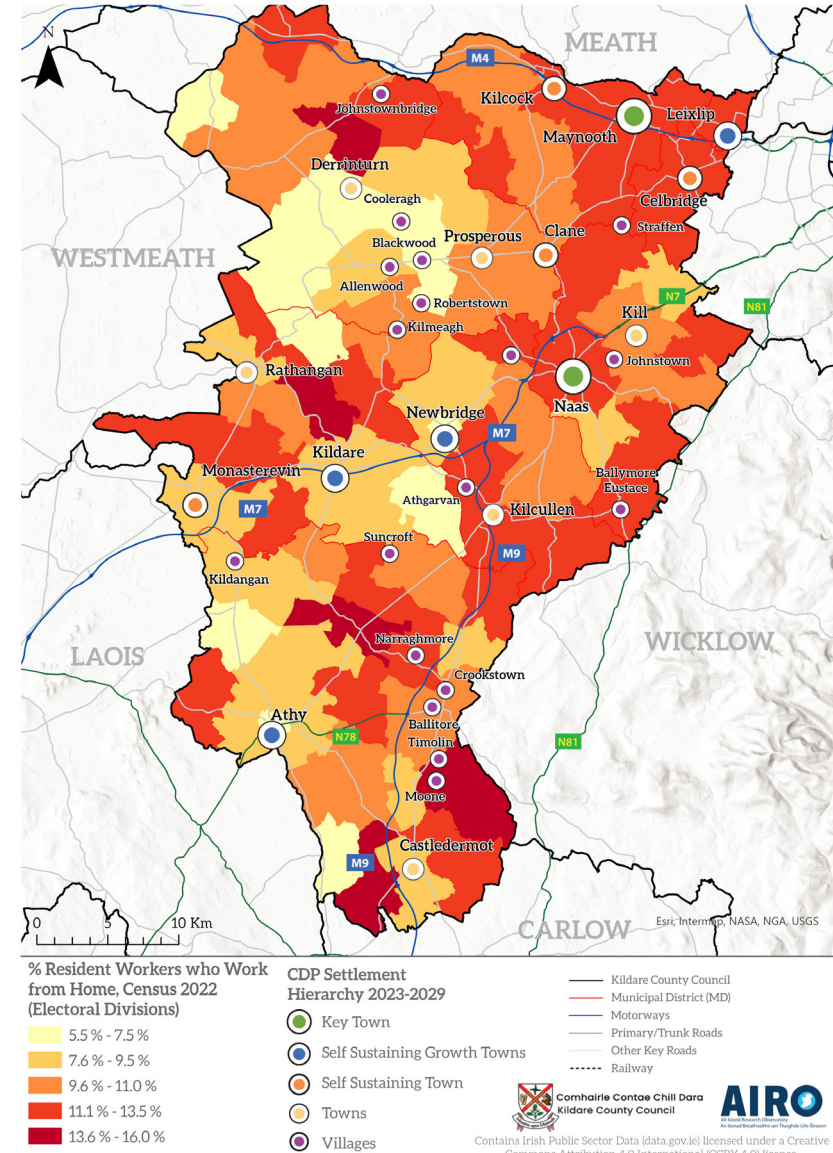


Figure 4.43 - % Resident Workers - Working from Home , 2022 (Source: CSO)

Resident Workers - Working from Home by Industry, 2022

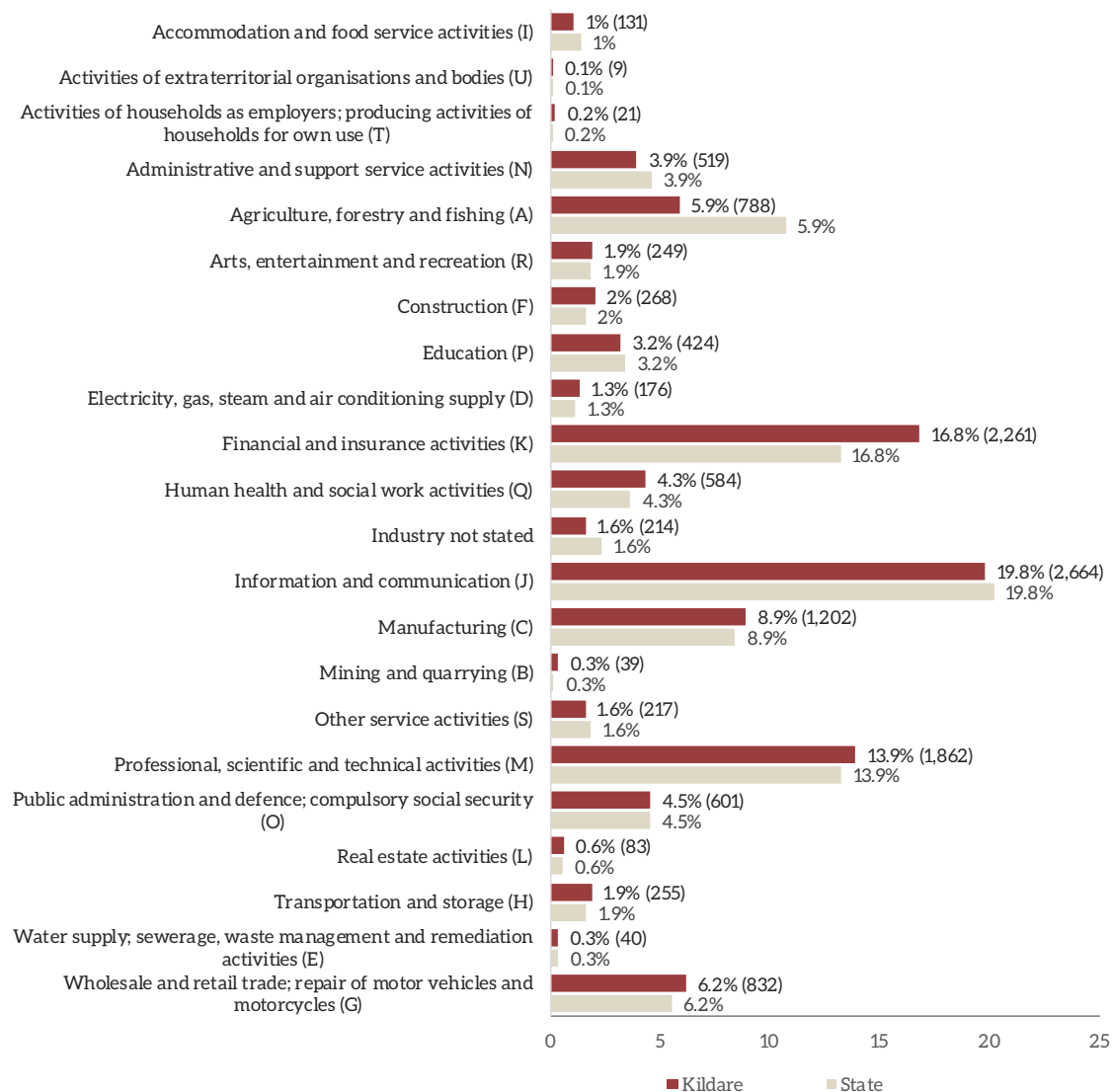


Figure 4.44 - Resident Workers - Working from Home by Industry, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

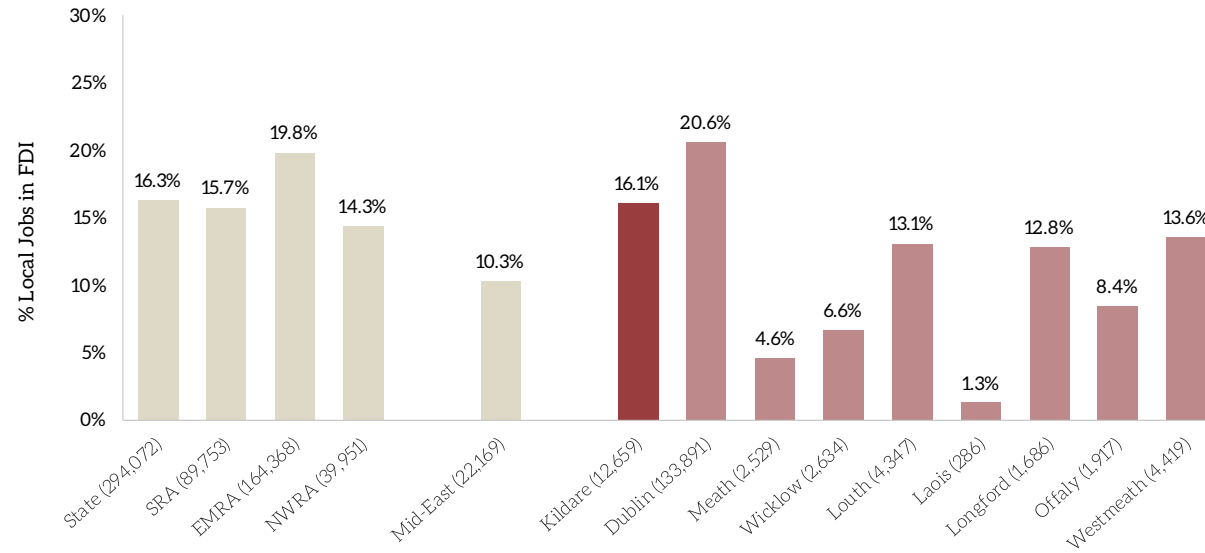


Figure 4.45 - % of jobs in FDI Supported Companies, 2022 (Source: CSO)

State Assisted: FDI and Indigenous Companies, Kildare

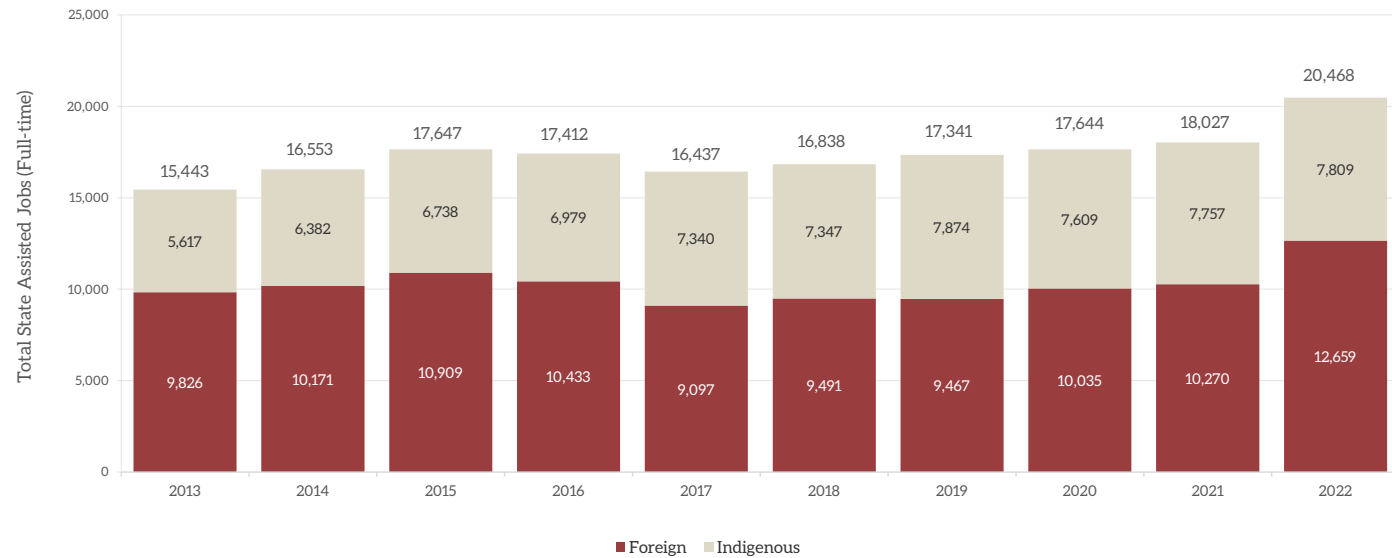


Figure 4.46 - State Assisted: FDI and Indigenous Companies, 2022 (Source: CSO)

2022 No. of LEO Clients

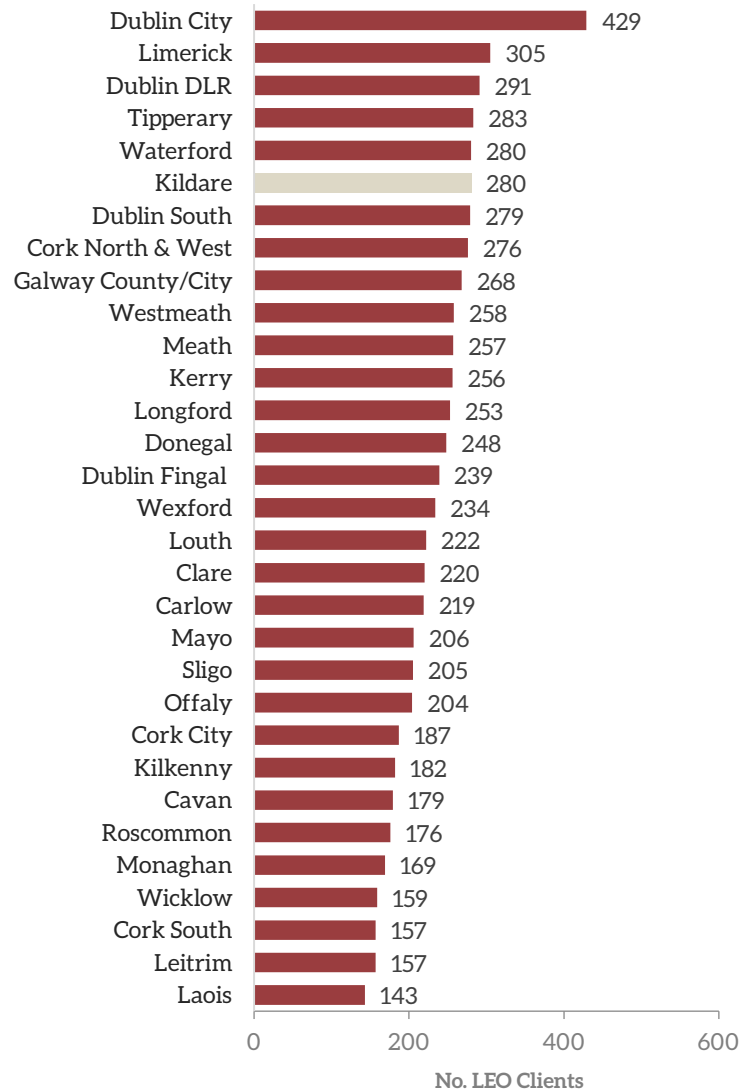


Figure 4.47 - Number of LEO Clients, 2022 (Source: LEO Impact Report)

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

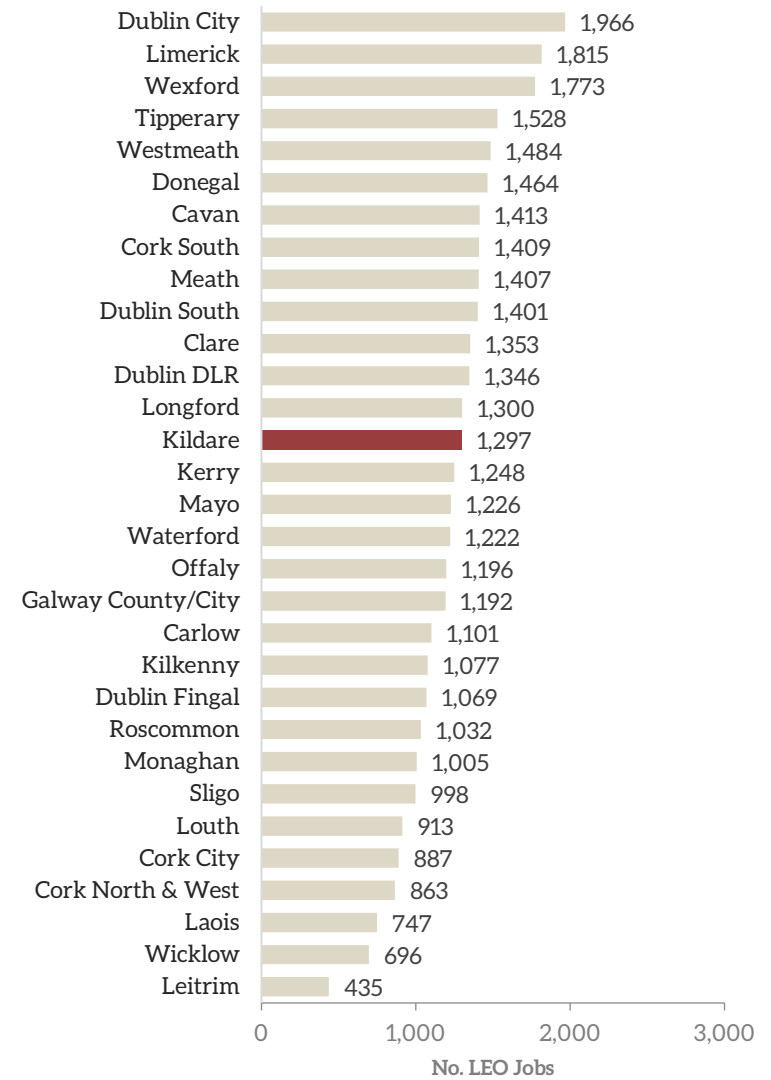


Figure 4.48 - Number of SME Jobs supported by LEO Financial Assistance, 2022 (Source: LEO Impact Report)

Active Enterprises Kildare, 2021

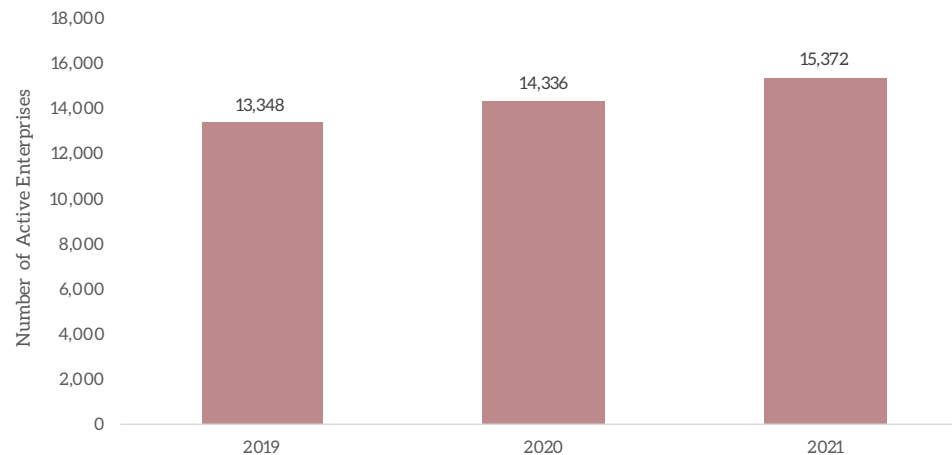


Figure 4.49 - Business Demography: Active Enterprises Kildare, 2020 (Source: CSO)

Percentage Enterprises, 2021

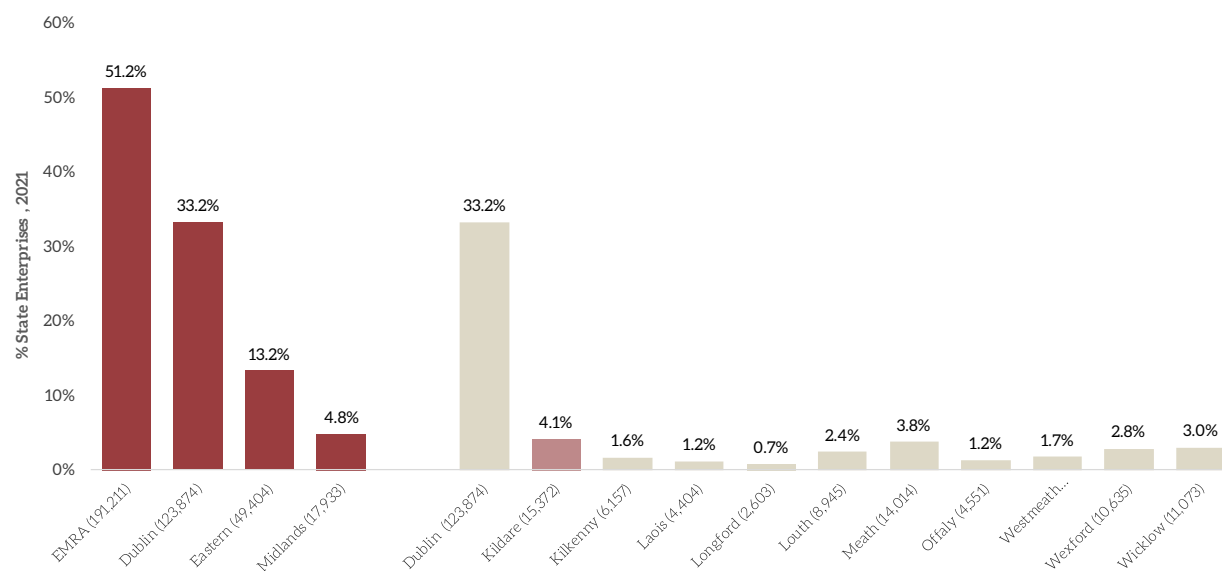


Figure 4.50 - Business Demography: % Enterprises, 2021 (Source: CSO)

Active Enterprise in Kildare by NACE Sector, 2021

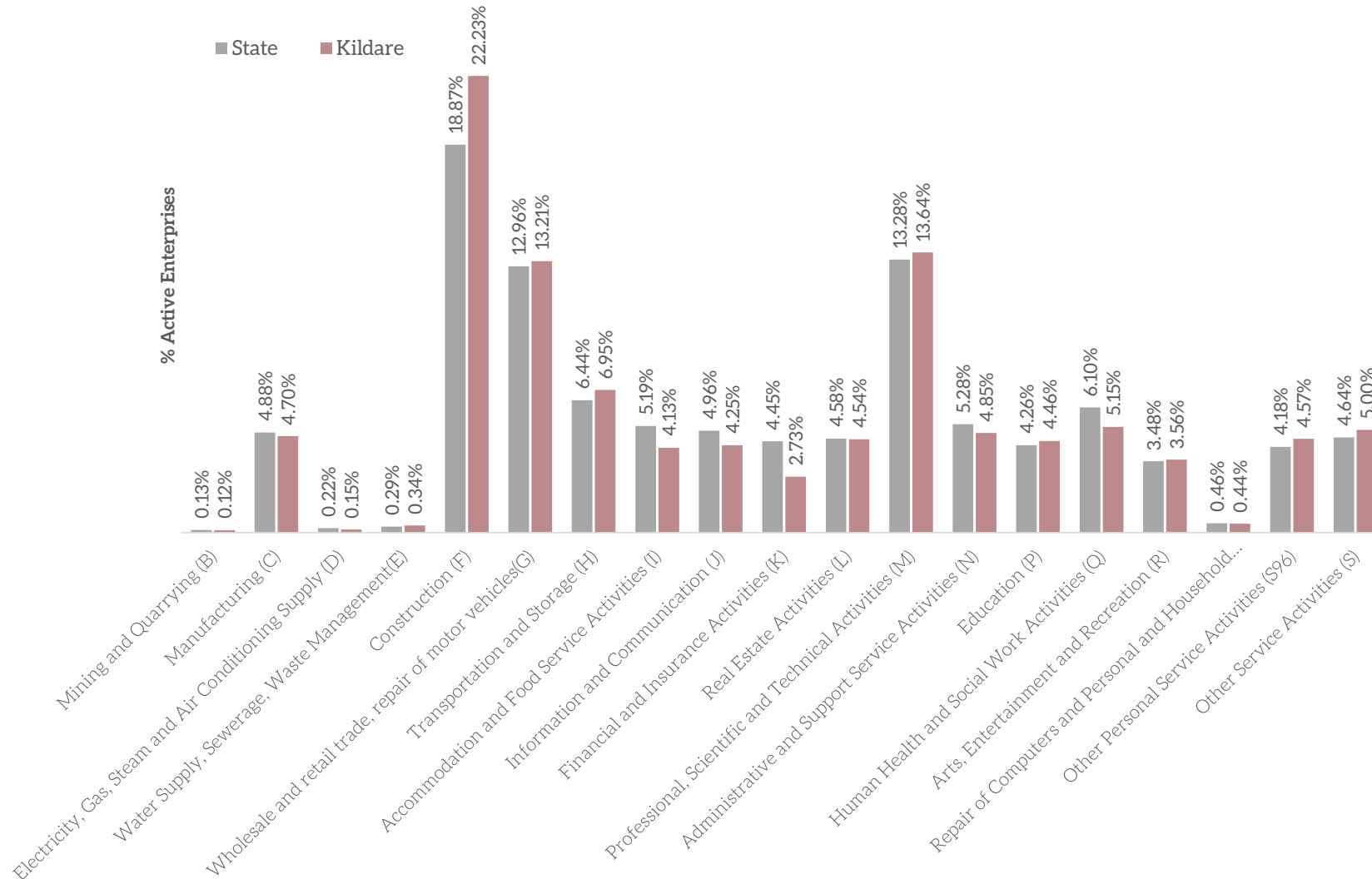


Figure 4.51 - Business Demography: Active Enterprises in Kildare by NACE Sector, 2021 (Source: CSO)

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

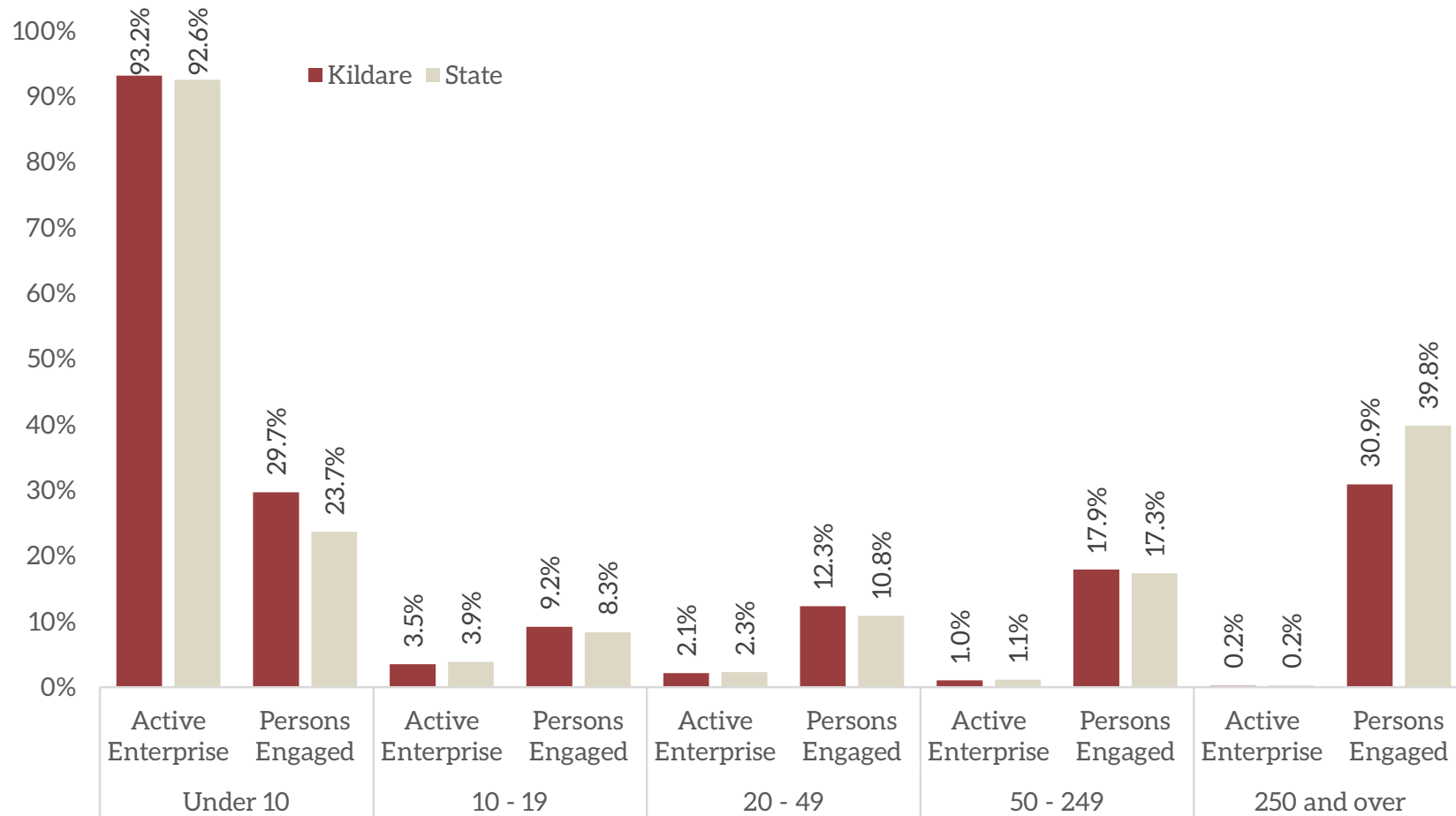


Figure 4.52 - Business Demography: Distribution of Active Enterprises and Persons Engaged by Enterprise Size, 2021 (Source: CSO)

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

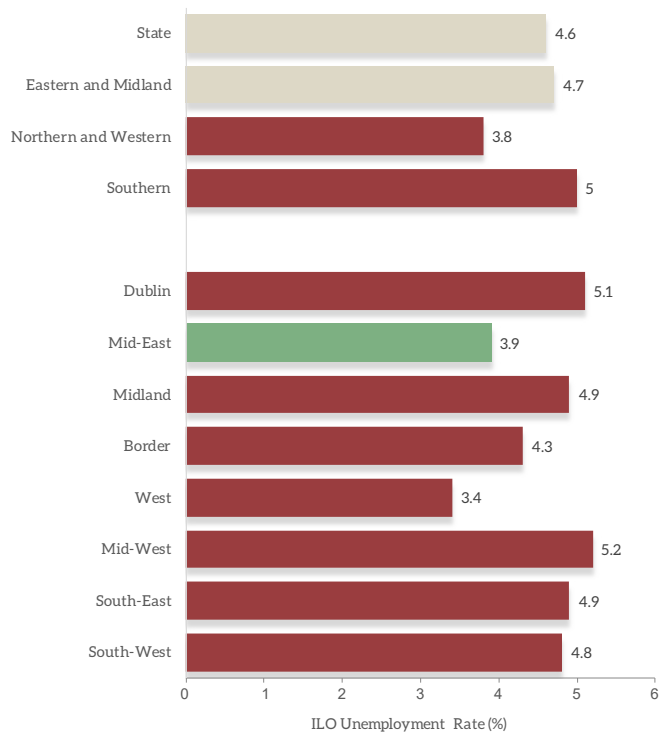


Figure 4.53 - % Unemployment by Region, Q3 2023 (Source: CSO)

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

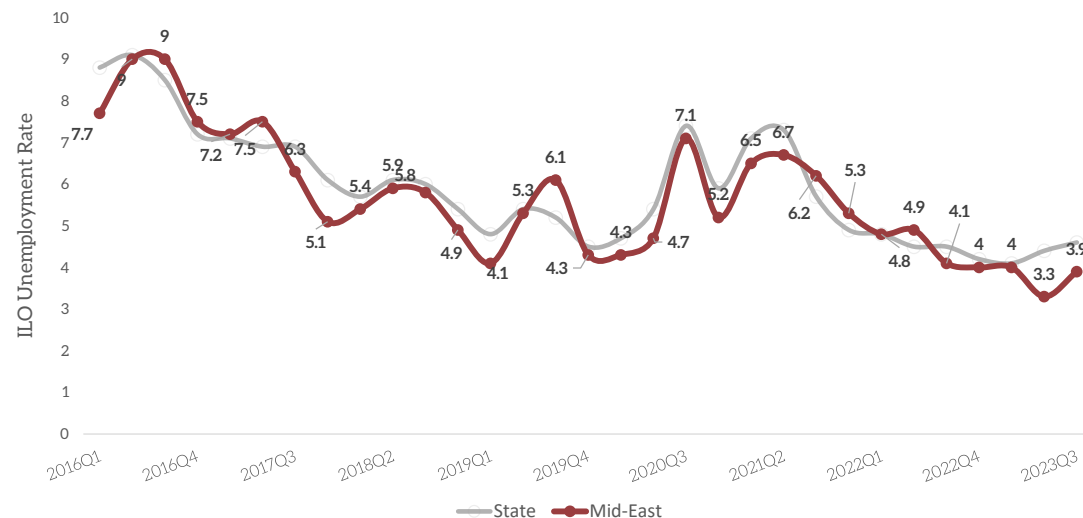


Figure 4.54 - % Unemployment, Mid-East Region, 2016-2023, (Source: CSO)

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

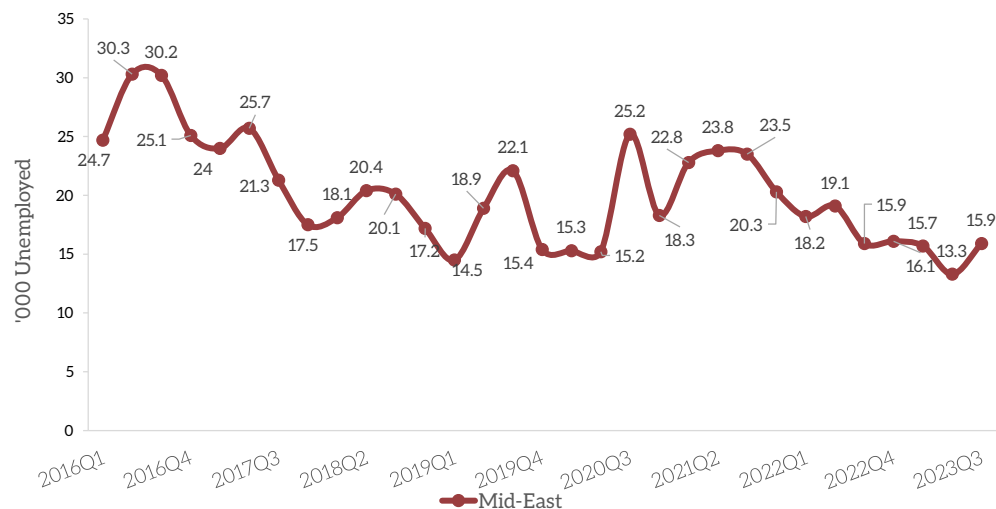


Figure 4.55 - Number Unemployed ('000), Q3 2023 (Source: CSO)

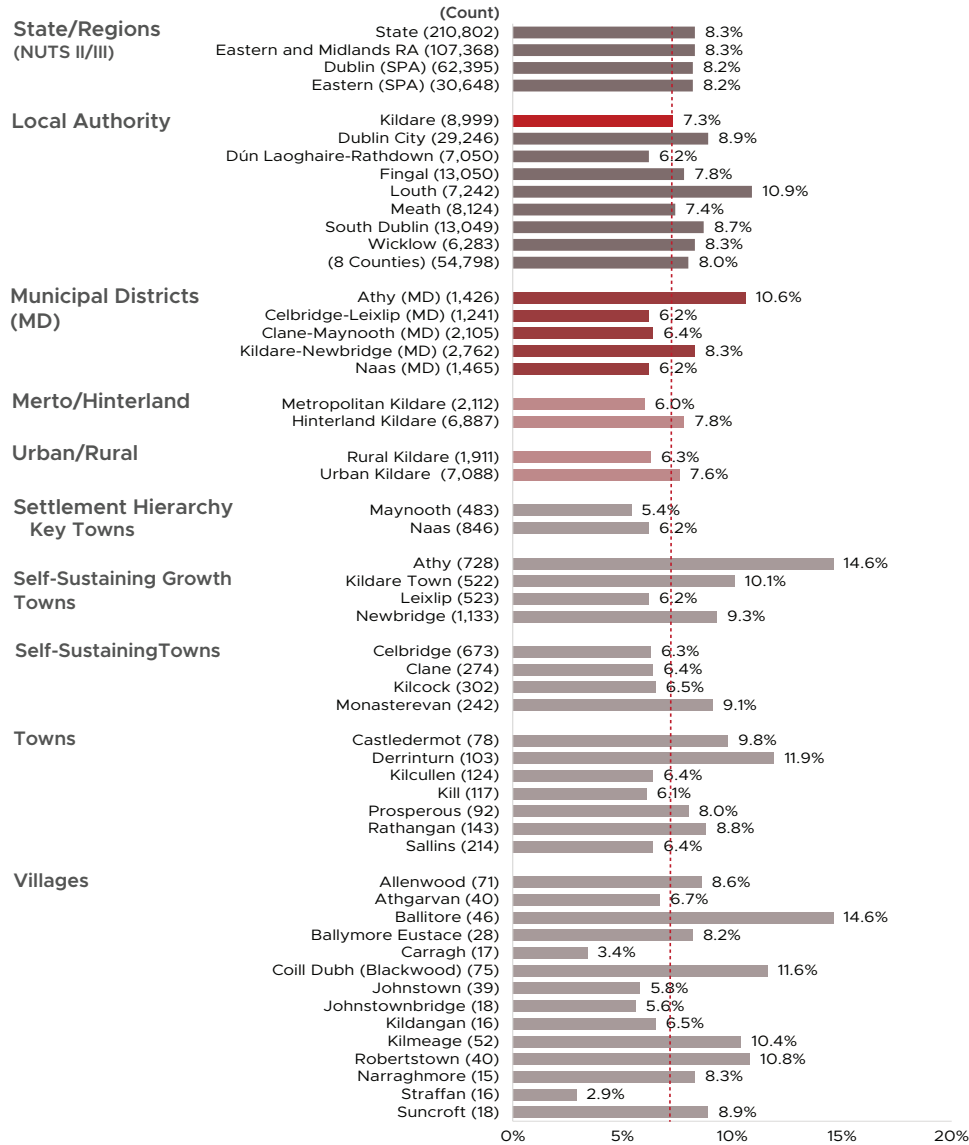


Figure 4.56 - Labour Force: Unemployed, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

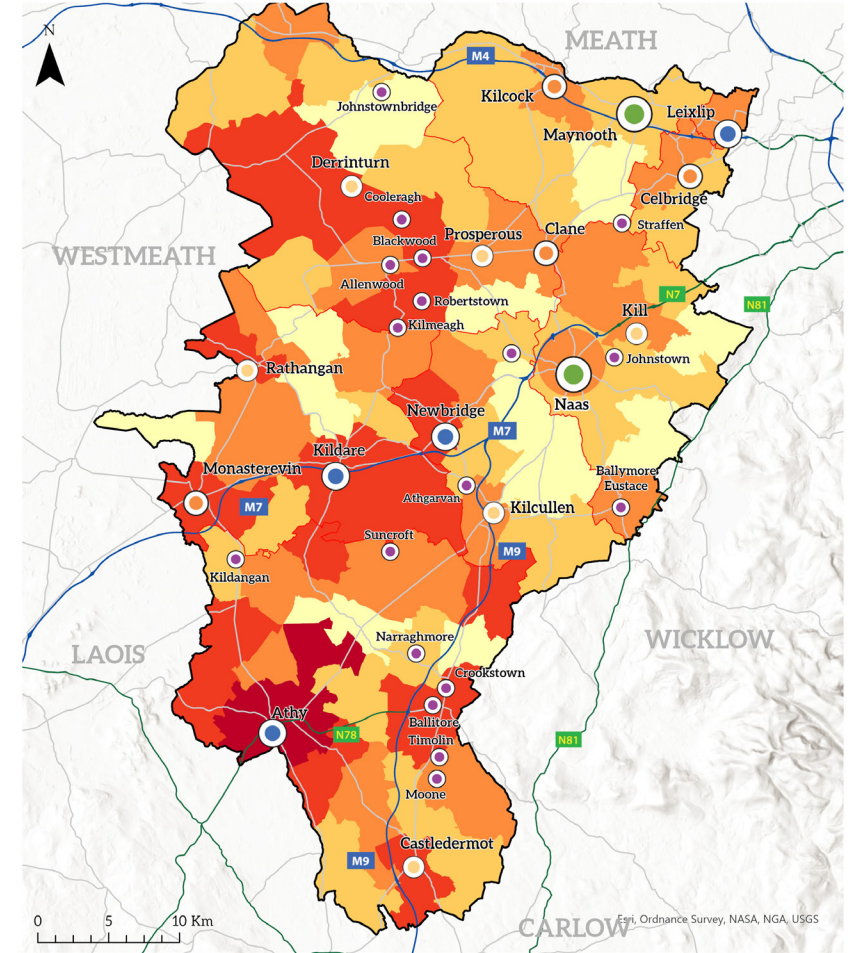
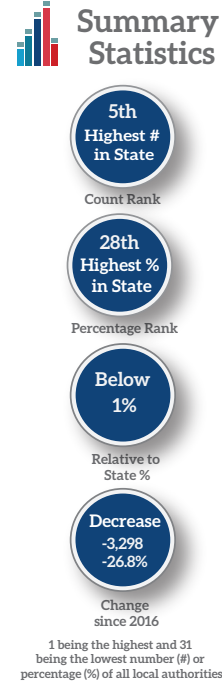


Figure 4.57 - Labour Force: Unemployed, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

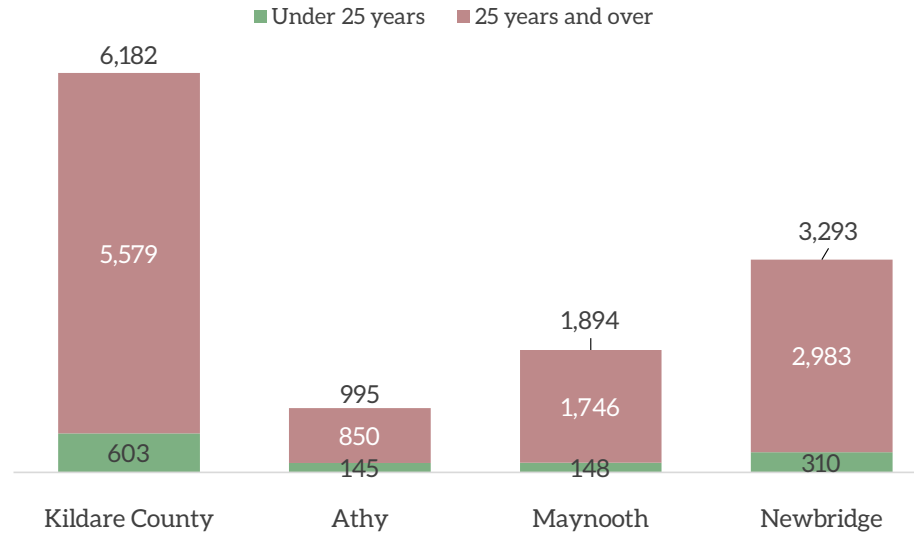


Figure 4.58 - Live Register: Count Recipients by Age and Social Welfare Office, 2023 (Source: CSO)

Timeline of Live Register Recipients, 2015 to 2023

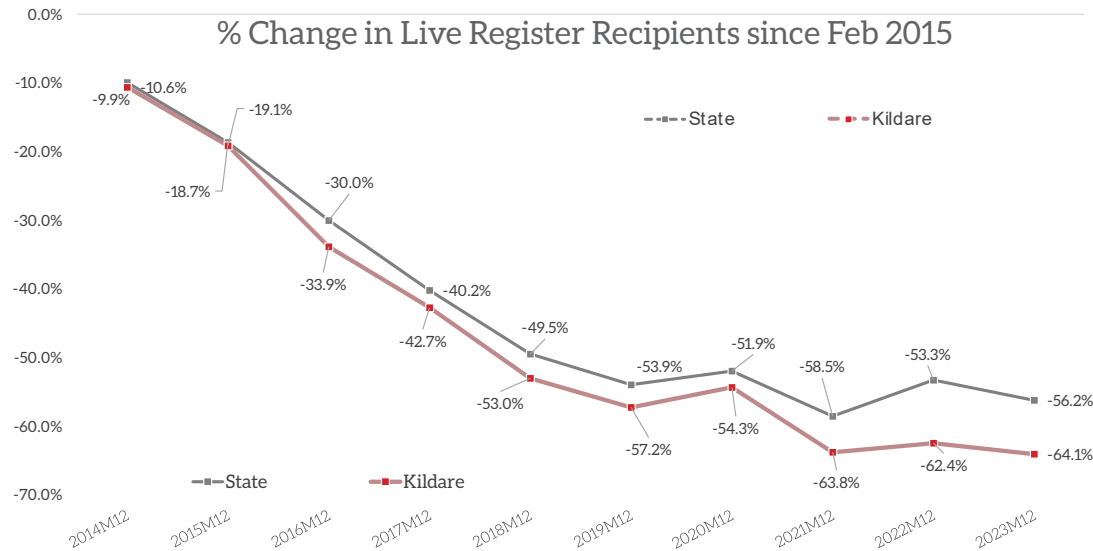


Figure 4.59 - Live Register: Timeline of Recipients, 2015-2023 (Source: CSO)

Median Gross Household Income, 2016

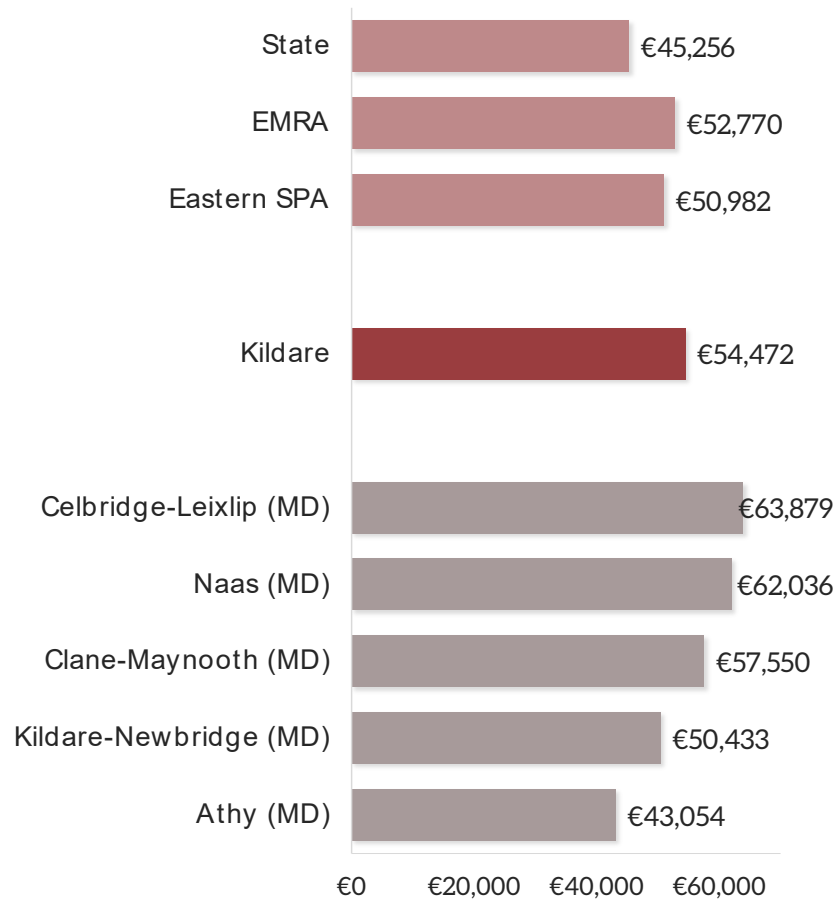
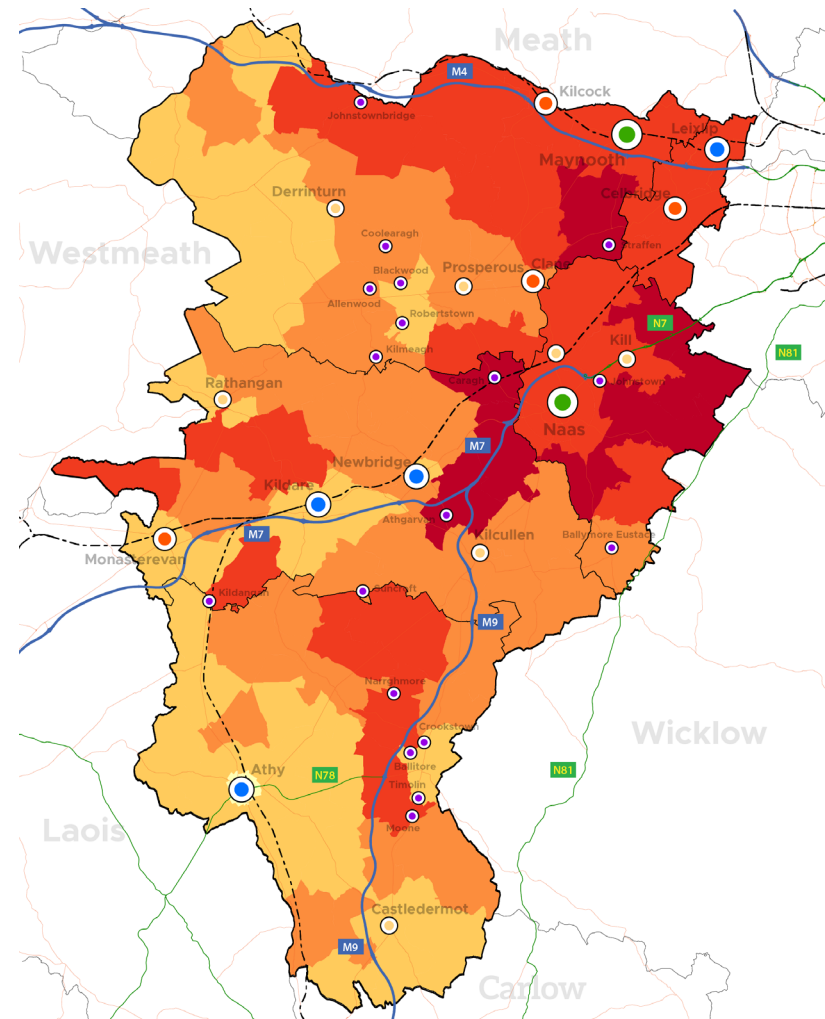


Figure 4.60 - Median Gross Household Incomes, 2016 (Source: CSO)



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
AIRO
© 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

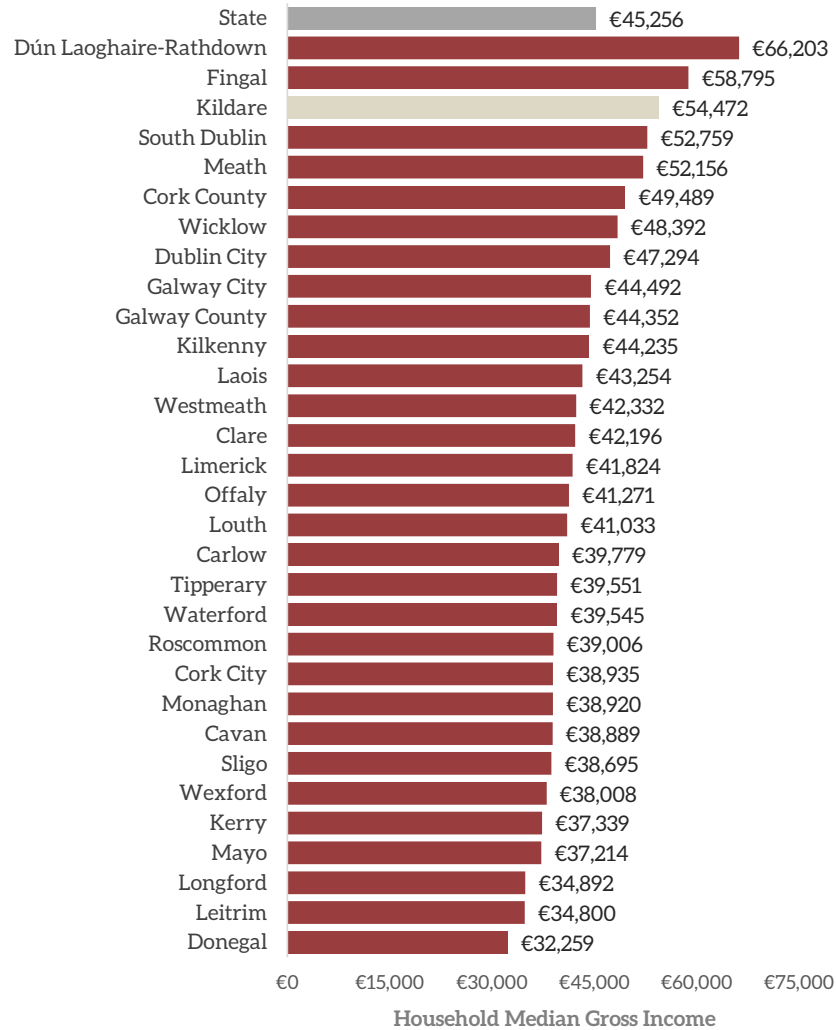


Figure 4.62 - Household Median Gross Income, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Proportion of Households Working Age, Social Welfare Majority Income

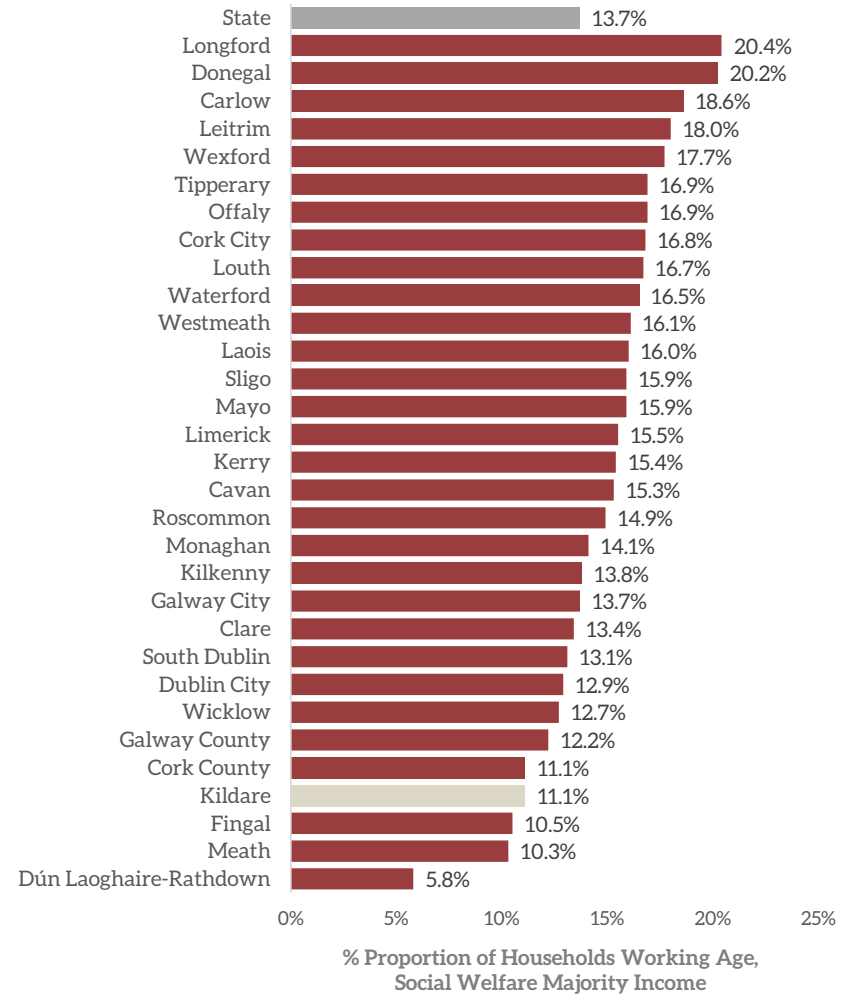


Figure 4.63- % Proportion of Household Working Age, Social Welfare Majority Income, 2016 (Source: CSO)

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

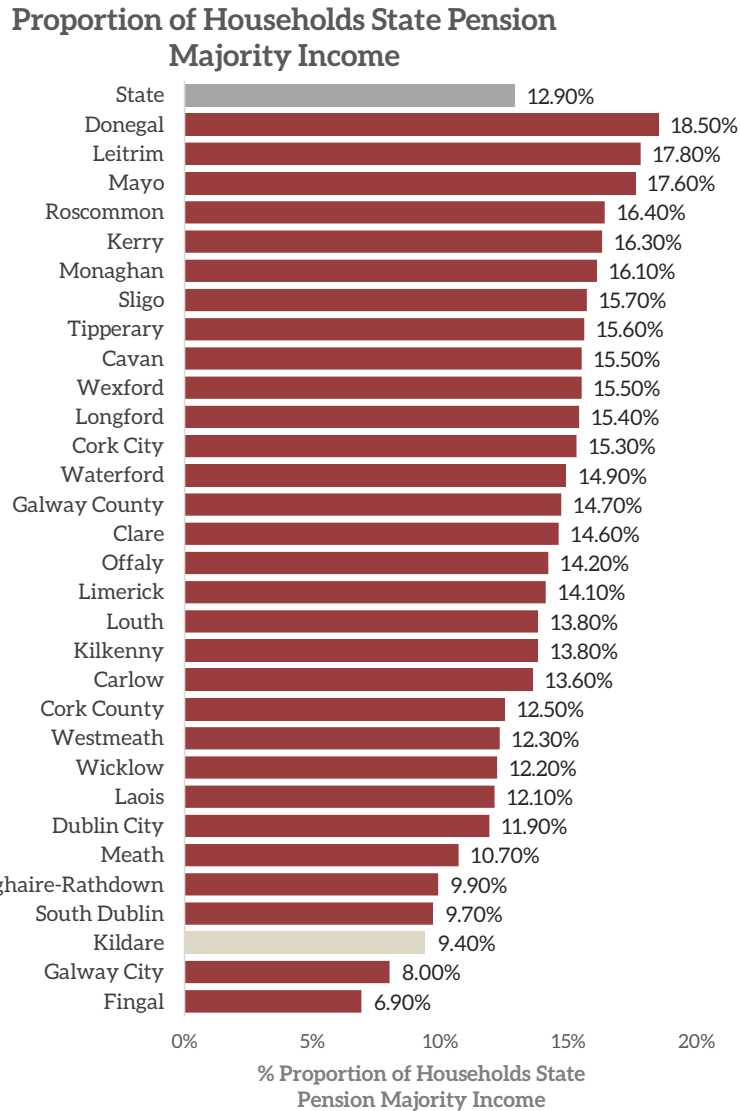


Figure 4.64 - % Proportion of Households State Pension Majority Income, 2016 (Source: CSO)

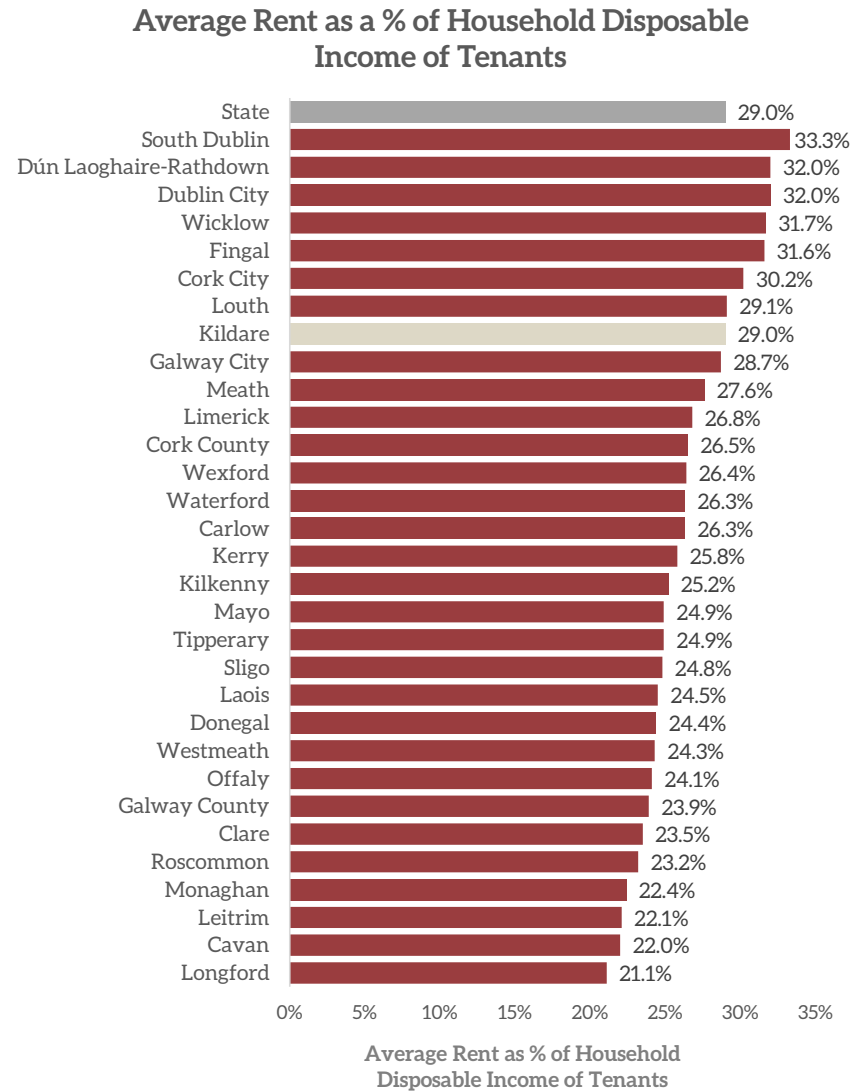


Figure 4.65 - Average Rent as a % of Household Disposable Income of Tenants, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Economic Profile: Disposable Income per Person, 2020

Disposable Income by LA, 2020

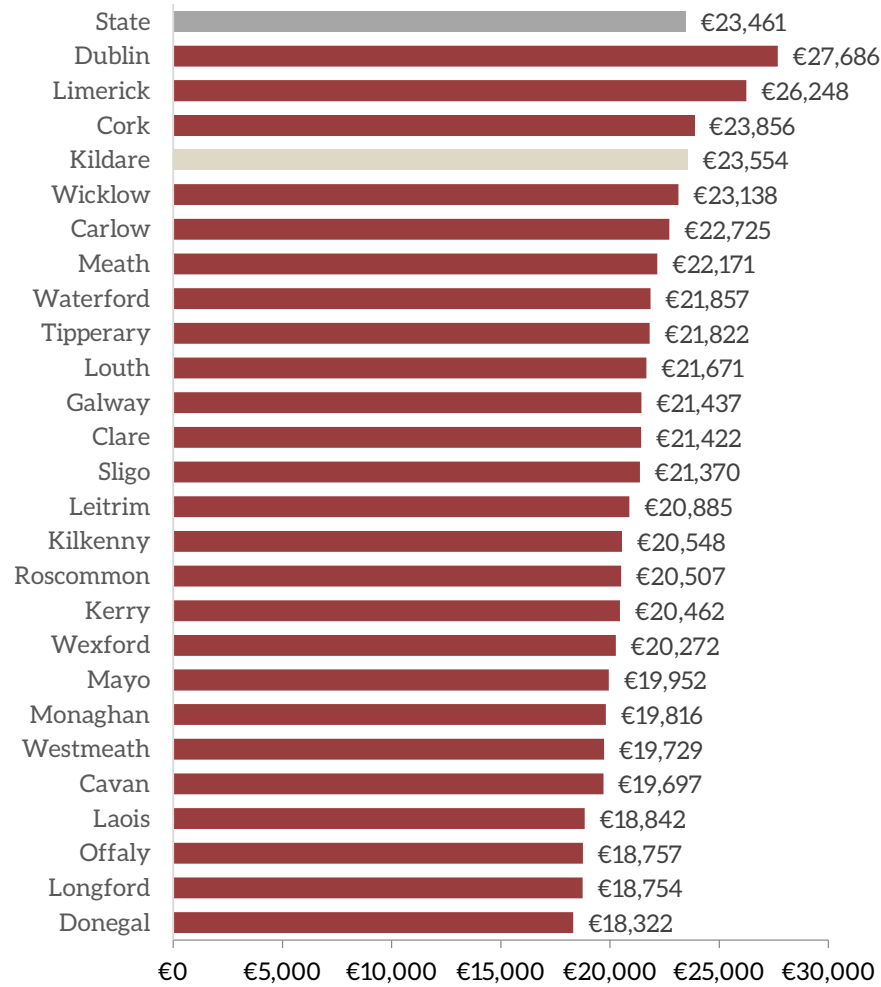


Figure 4.66 - Disposable Income per Person, 2020 (Source: CSO)

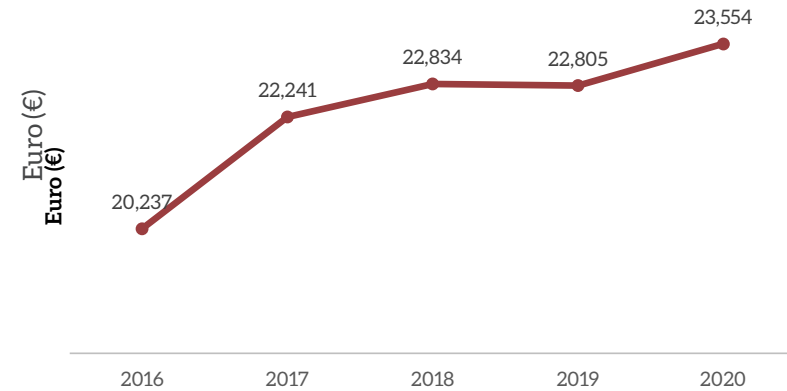


Figure 4.67 - Kildare County Disposable Income per Person, Time Series 2016-2020 (Source: CSO)

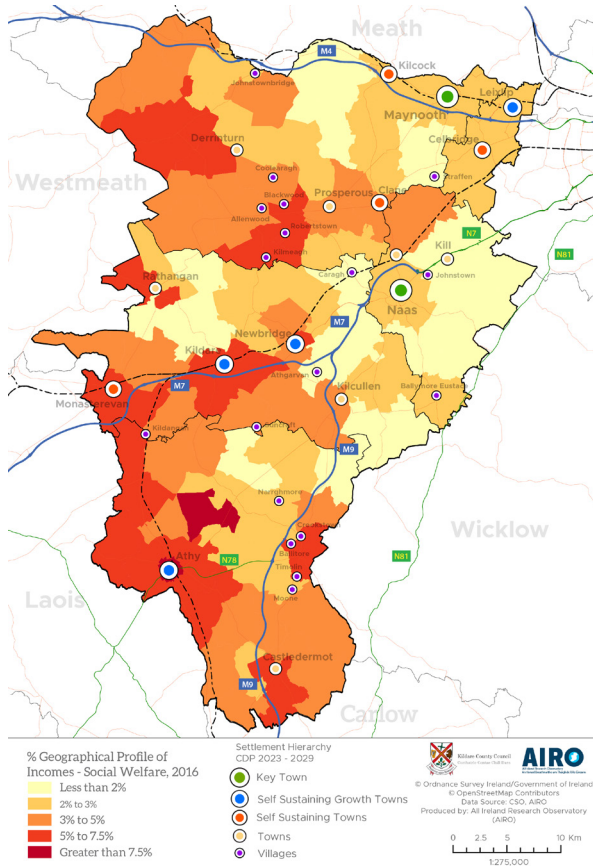


Figure 4.68 - Geographical Profile of Incomes: Social Welfare, 2016 (Source: CSO)

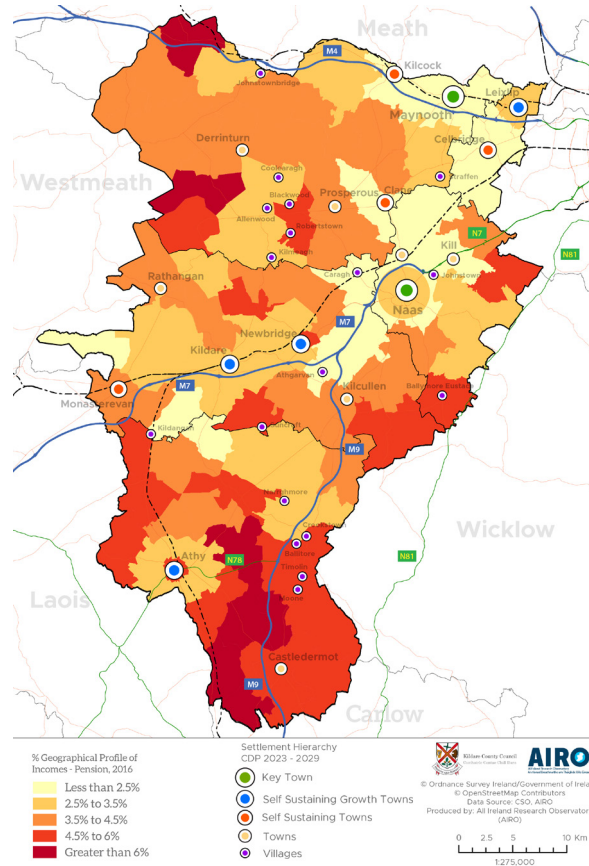


Figure 4.69 - Geographical Profile of Incomes: Pension, 2016 (Source: CSO)

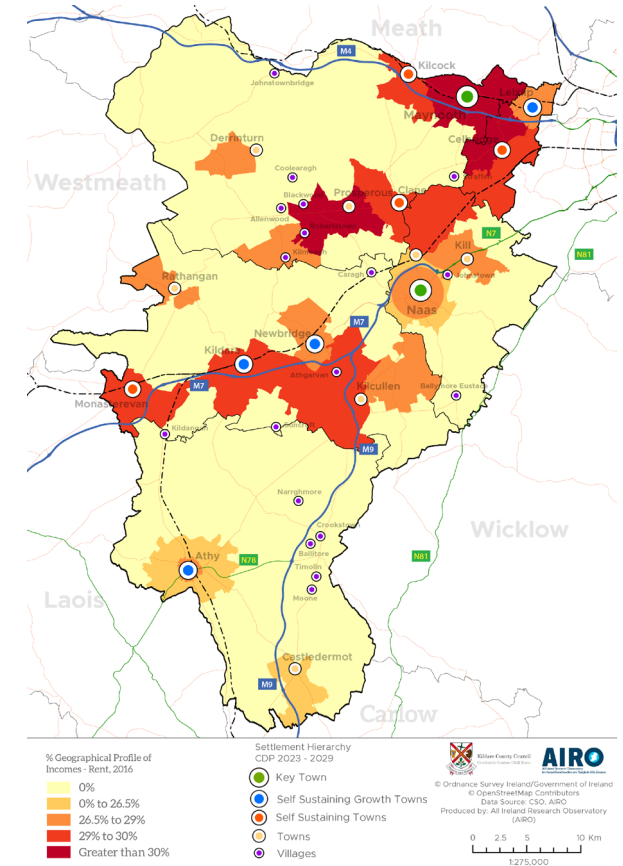


Figure 4.70 - Geographical Profile of Incomes: Rent, 2016 (Source: CSO)

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

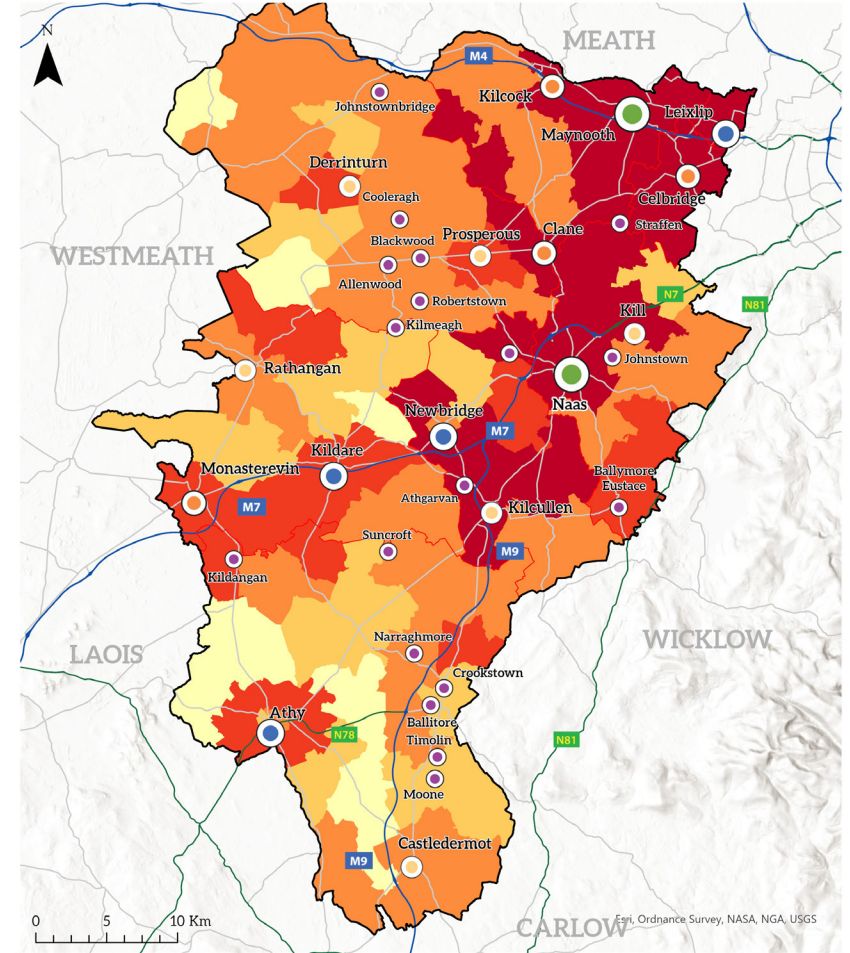
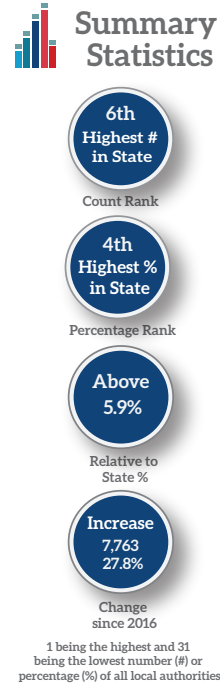
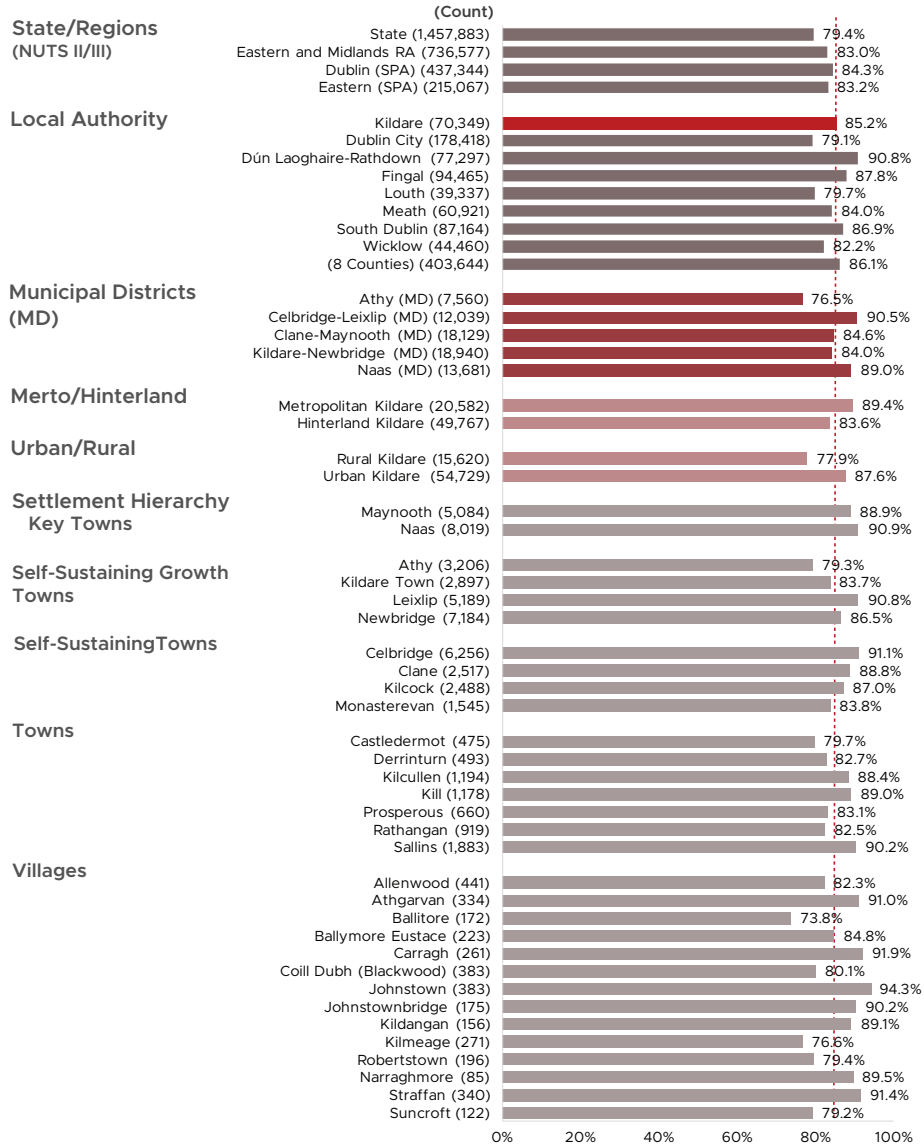


Figure 4.71 - Households with Broadband, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

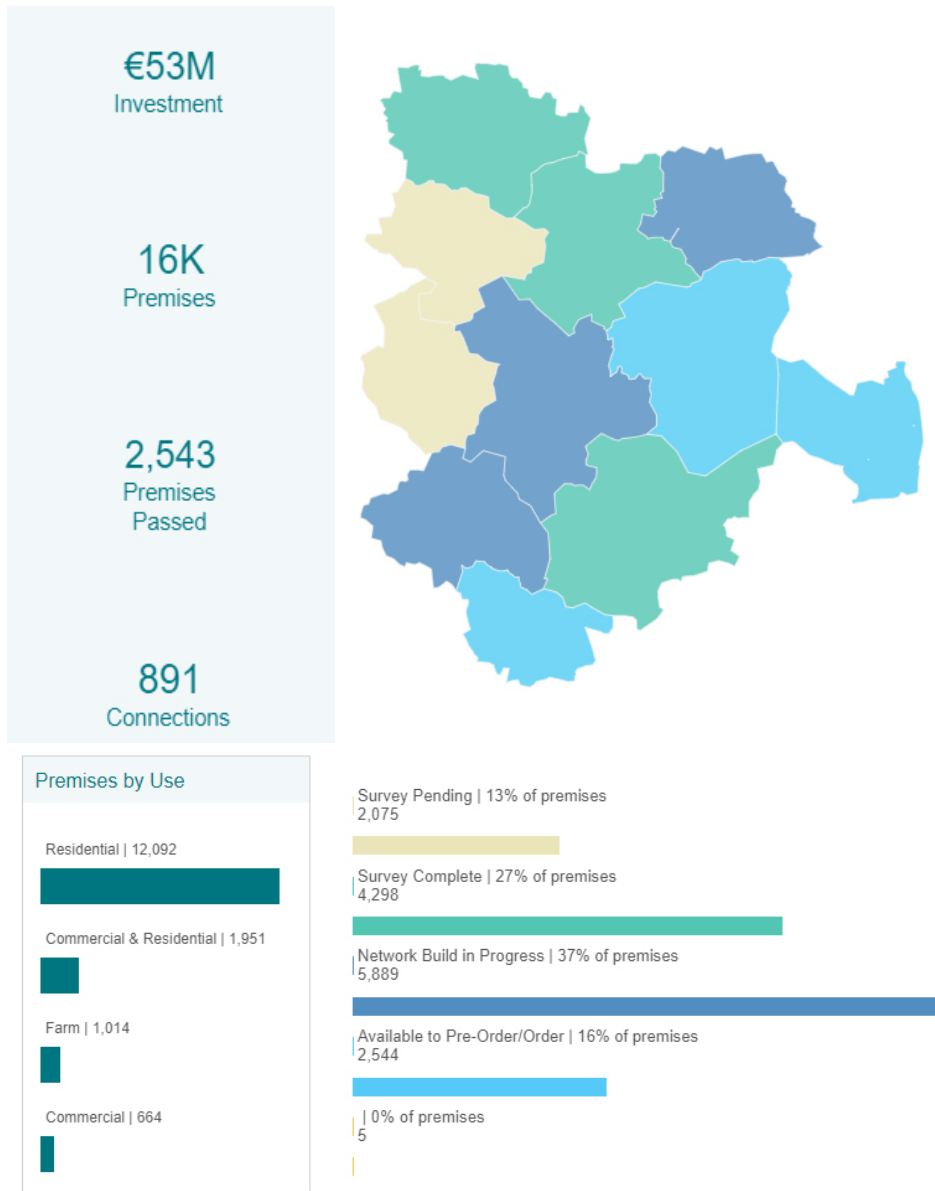


Figure 4.73 - National Broadband Plan: Intervention Areas, Q3 2022

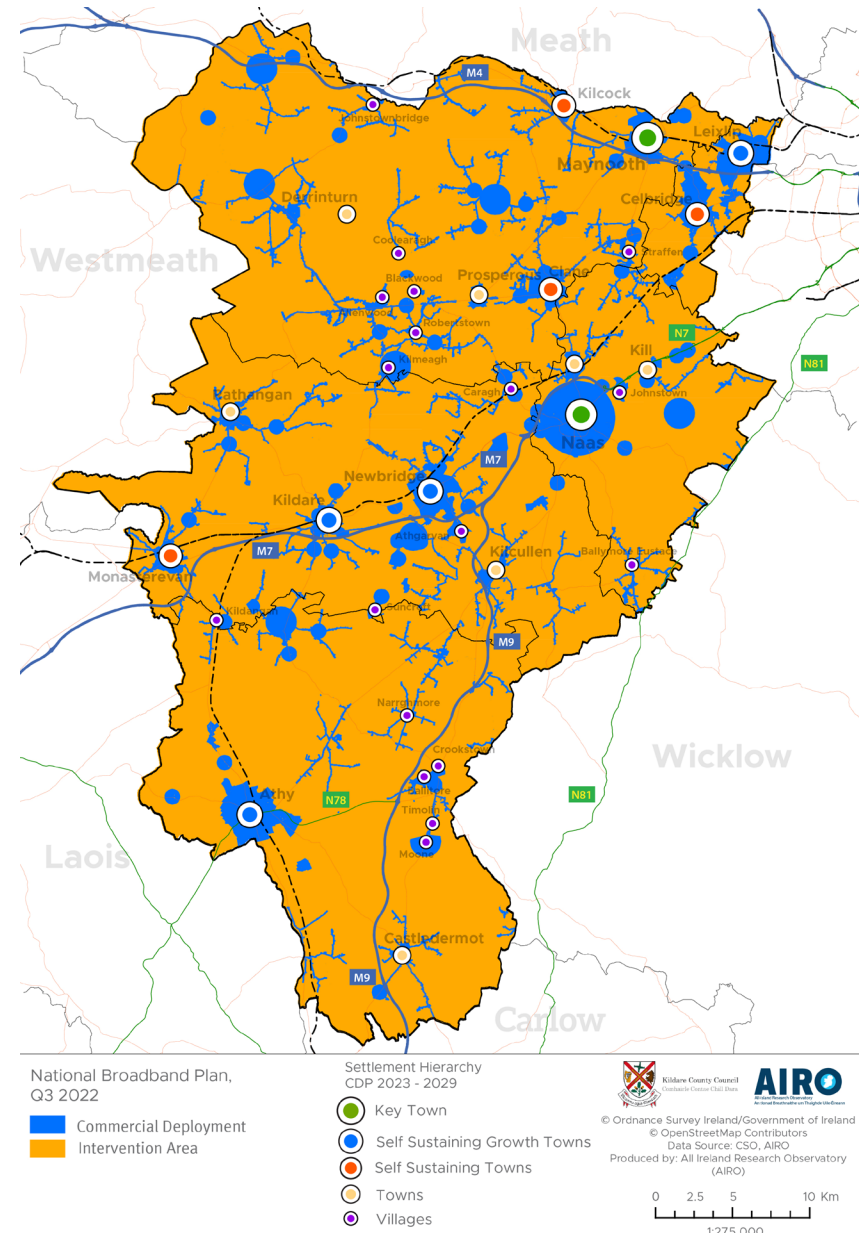


Figure 4.74 - National Broadband Plan, Q3 2022

Kildare County Council

Local Economic and
Community Plan (LECP)

Transport & Commuting Profile, 2024



Comhairle Contae Chill Dara
Kildare County Council



Transport and Commuting Profile

Key Facts

- In Kildare, the number of people commuting to work, school or college increased by a fifth since 2016 (+20.8% or +31,534).
- For those who commute to school or college in Kildare there has been little change in the overall mode share with 'Private Mode' still being the dominant mode and represents just under a half of commuters in 2022 (48.9% or 33,696).
- There has been a major increase in the numbers commuting to work in Kildare since 2016 (+19.9% or +18,949). The biggest change in the modal share has been the increase in the number of workers who are classed as 'Working Mainly from Home'. This grouping has increased from 3,789 in 2016 to 13,439 in 2022 (+255% or +9,653).
- At 34 minutes, Kildare workers have the second longest average commute times in the State. In total, 17% of Kildare workers (17,395) commute for more than an hour to work (two hours each way). This is the third highest time 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).
- 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 - highest numbers coming from Laois (3,789), South Dublin (3,429), Meath (3,094) and Dublin City (2,592), Offaly (2,009), Fingal (1,743) and Carlow (1,253).

Transport to Education and Work

Reflecting a growing population in the State, the number of people commuting to work, school or college increased steadily between 1986 and 2022 and stood at just under 3.2 million in 2022, up 8% since 2016.

In Kildare, the number of people commuting to work, school or college increased by a fifth since 2016 (+20.8% or +31,534). Those commuting to work increased from 95,083 in 2016 to 114,032 in 2022 (+19.9% or +18,949) and those commuting to school or college increased from 56,286 in 2016 to 68,881 in 2022 (+22% or +12,585). An analysis of the mode share for commuters to work, school or college in Kildare reveals some interesting trends between 2016 and 2022.

Transport and Commuting Profile - Summary

Commuting to School or College

For those who commute to school or college in Kildare there has been little change in the overall mode share with 'Private Mode' still being the dominant mode and represents just under a half of commuters in 2022 (48.9% or 33,696). While this share is comparable to 2016 (48% or 27,018) it is important to note that the number of people commuting using 'Private Mode' has increased by a quarter (+24.7% or +6,678) over that period.

Those using 'Active Mode' (walking and cycling) has witnessed a slight proportional drop between 2016 and 2022 and now represents 27.9% of all commuters to school or college. However, as a result of the growth in young people at school or education in Kildare, there has actually been an increase of +18% or +2,927 young people using 'Active Mode' to school or college since 2016. Of the three groupings, those using 'Public Mode' has seen the lowest intercensal change with only an additional +5% or 526 using this mode since 2016. The proportional share using 'Public Mode' to school or college now stands at 16.8% (11,578).

The maps below detail the spatial distribution of all three modes. There is a very clear pattern for 'Green Mode' with highest rates in the Metropolitan areas and areas in close proximity to urban settlements. 'Public Mode' is highest in rural and peripheral areas where services are in place to transport students via bus to secondary schools in the larger urban centres. 'Private Mode' is widespread across the county although rates are lower in the north-east.

Commuting to Work

While there has been a major increase in the numbers commuting to work in Kildare since 2016 (+19.9% or +18,949), the biggest change in the modal share has been the increase in the number of workers who are classed as 'Working Mainly from Home'. This grouping has increased from 3,789 in 2016 to 13,439 in 2022 (+255% or +9,653). As a result of this, there has been a change in the proportional distribution of mode shares across the Green, Public and Private modes in Kildare.

While there has been little change in the 'Active Mode' (+8% or +542), this mode now accounts for 6.6% (7,483) of all workers. Those using 'Public Mode' has also seen little change (+2% or +231) and now represents 8.4% (9,620) of all commuters to work. In contrast to this, those using 'Private Mode' to work has increased by +8% or +5,865 and now represents 68% of all commuters to work. The rate in 2022 (to Work only) is however now much lower than the case in 2016 when 'Private Mode' accounted for 75.3% (71,642). As such, it is likely that the growth in those working 'Working Mainly from Home' has had most impact on the lower-than-expected increase in numbers commuting using 'Private Mode' to work.

As with commuting to school and college, the maps below detail the spatial distribution of all three modes. There is a clear pattern for 'Green Mode' with rates highest in areas close to urban settlements. 'Public Mode' is highest in the Metropolitan areas and areas in close proximity to

Transport and Commuting Profile - Summary

urban settlements – Newbridge, Kildare, Naas, Maynooth, Leixlip and Celbridge. ‘Private Mode’ is widespread across the county with highest rates in rural and peripheral parts of the county.

Commuting Times and Distance

Counties bordering Dublin had the longest commutes, with people in Meath having the highest average journey time of 35 minutes. This was followed by counties Kildare (34 minutes), Wicklow (33.9 minutes) and Fingal (33.7 minutes). The shortest commutes were in Galway City, with an average journey time of 23 minutes.

The counties bordering Dublin had the highest proportion of commuters travelling for over an hour to work. Meath had the highest proportion of long commutes (19%), followed by Wicklow (18%) and Kildare (17%). At 17,395, Kildare had the third highest number of commuters to work with a travel time of more than one hour (each way). Only Dublin City and Fingal have more long distance commuters (>1hour). Within Kildare, the settlements of Rathangan (22.8%), Derrinturn (21.2%) and Athy (21.2%) and Maynooth (19.7%) had the highest percentage of resident workers commuting for more than one hour.

In 2022, the average distance that commuters travelled to work in the State was 16.8 kilometres, up from 15km in 2016. The distance is calculated as the straight-line distance between the place of residence and the workplace. In Kildare, the average distance travelled by workers was 19.3km and marginally higher than the State average.

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. Workers commute to Kildare from every county in Ireland with the highest numbers coming from Laois (3,789), South Dublin (3,429), Meath (3,094) and Dublin City (2,592), Offaly (2,009), Fingal (1,743) and Carlow (1,253).

As such, there are approximately 78,638 known job locations within Kildare County (excluding mobile workers and those with unknown

Transport and Commuting Profile - Summary

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 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). 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. The following section sets out two maps that show external commuting flows from the county - all external flows and then commuting flows to the Dublin Metropolitan Area.

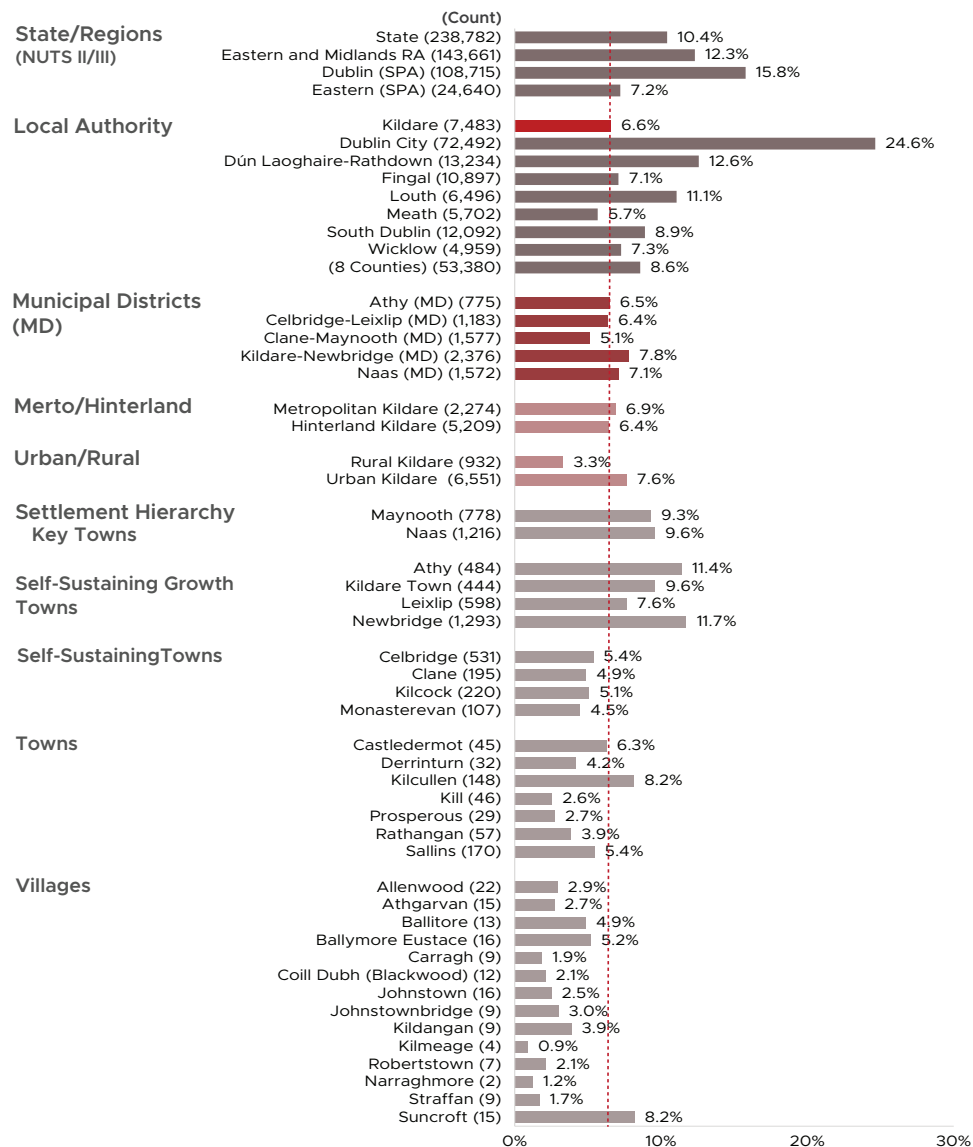
Commuting Profile in Kildare

The following sections set out a detailed commuting profile of all workers in Kildare:

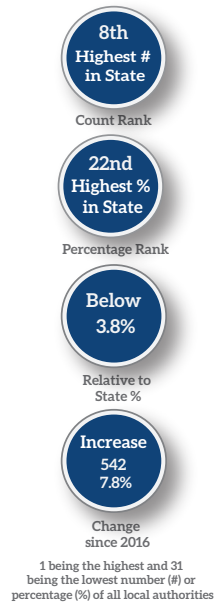
- those living and working in Kildare (53,489);
- those living elsewhere and working in Kildare i.e., Inbound Commuters (25,149);
- those living in Kildare and working elsewhere i.e., Outbound Commuters (41,688);
- those who are employed in jobs located within Kildare i.e., local jobs (78,638); and
- all Kildare related employment (120,326).

Each profile provides detail for each grouping based on Age Cohorts, Education Attainment, Socio-Economic Group, Mode of Transport and Industry of Employment.

In addition to this, a detailed profile has been prepared for all key settlements across the county (Athy, Celbridge, Clane, Kildare Town, Kilcock, Leixlip, Maynooth, Monasterevin, Naas and Newbridge). Each settlement profile provides an overview of the number of jobs located within the settlement (grouping as above i.e., Age, SEG etc) and then an origin-destination profile for both resident workers in the settlement and local jobs.



Summary Statistics



Headline:

7,483 or 6.6% using Active Travel Mode of transport for work, 2022

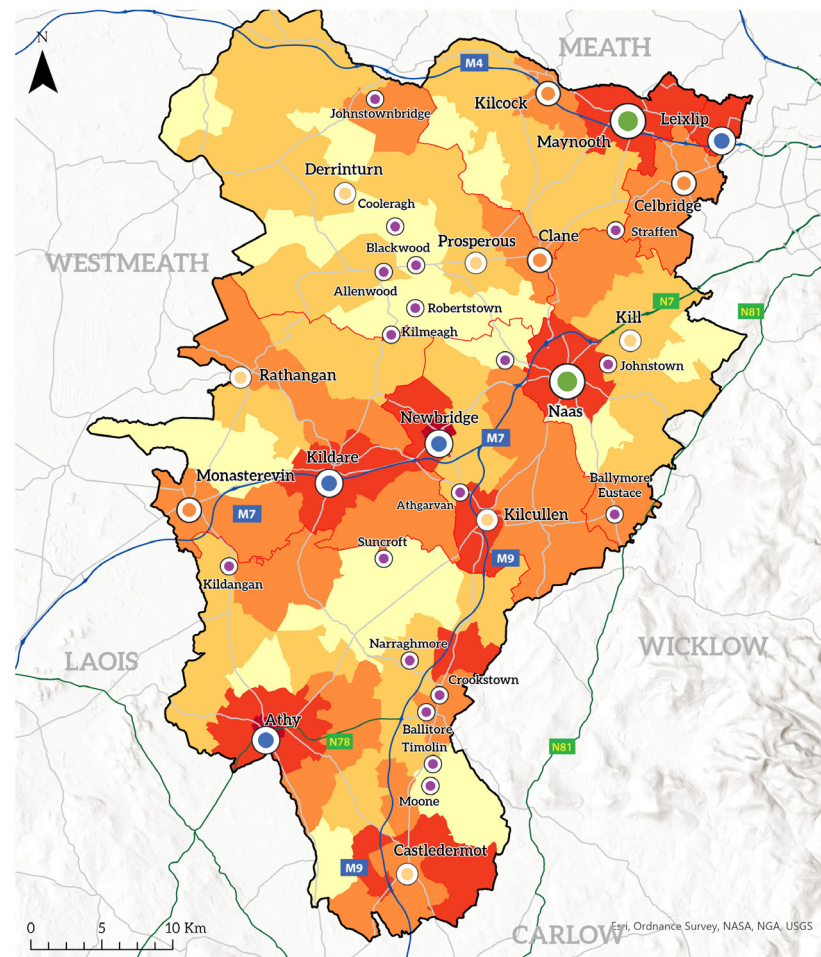
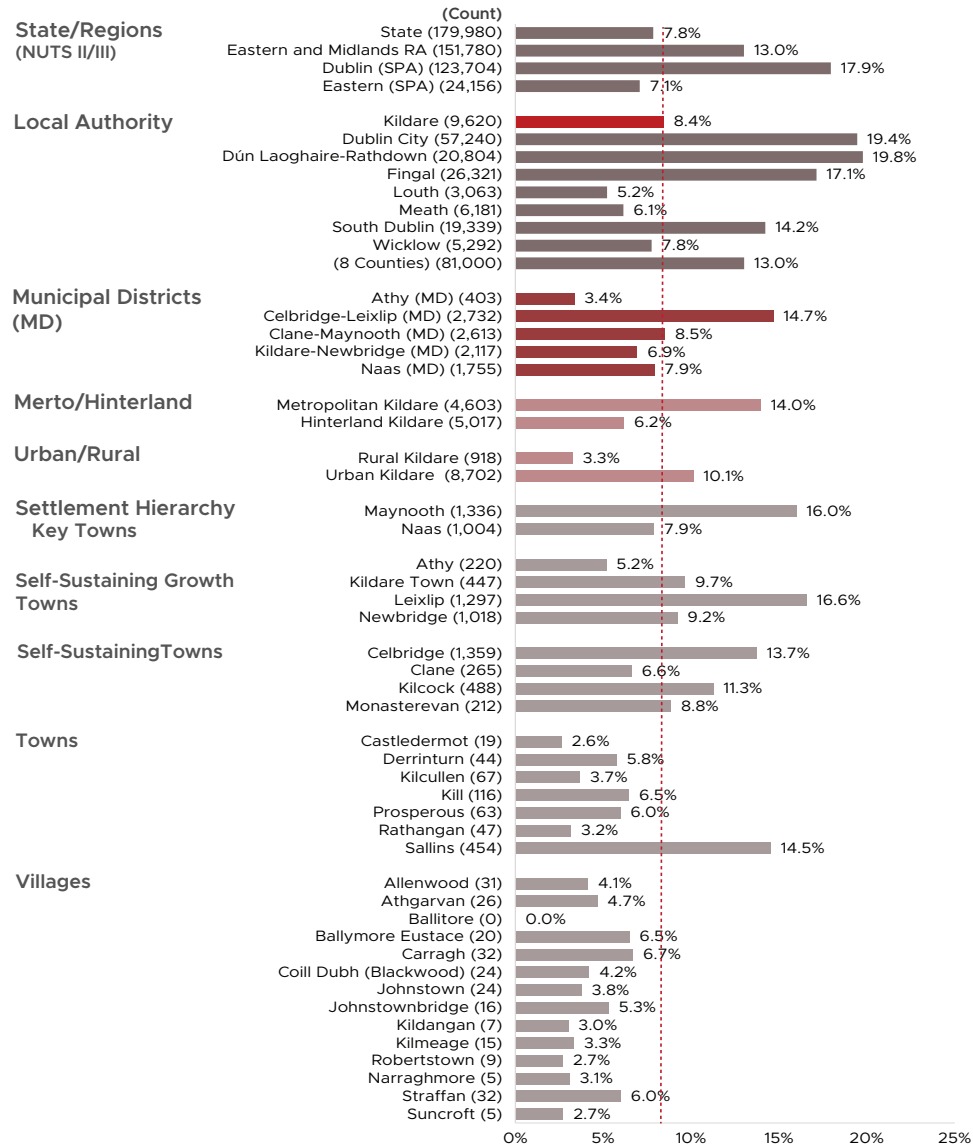


Figure 5.1 - Active Travel Mode to Work, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Map 5.2 - Active Travel Mode to Work, 2022 (Source: CSO)



Summary Statistics

5th Highest # in State

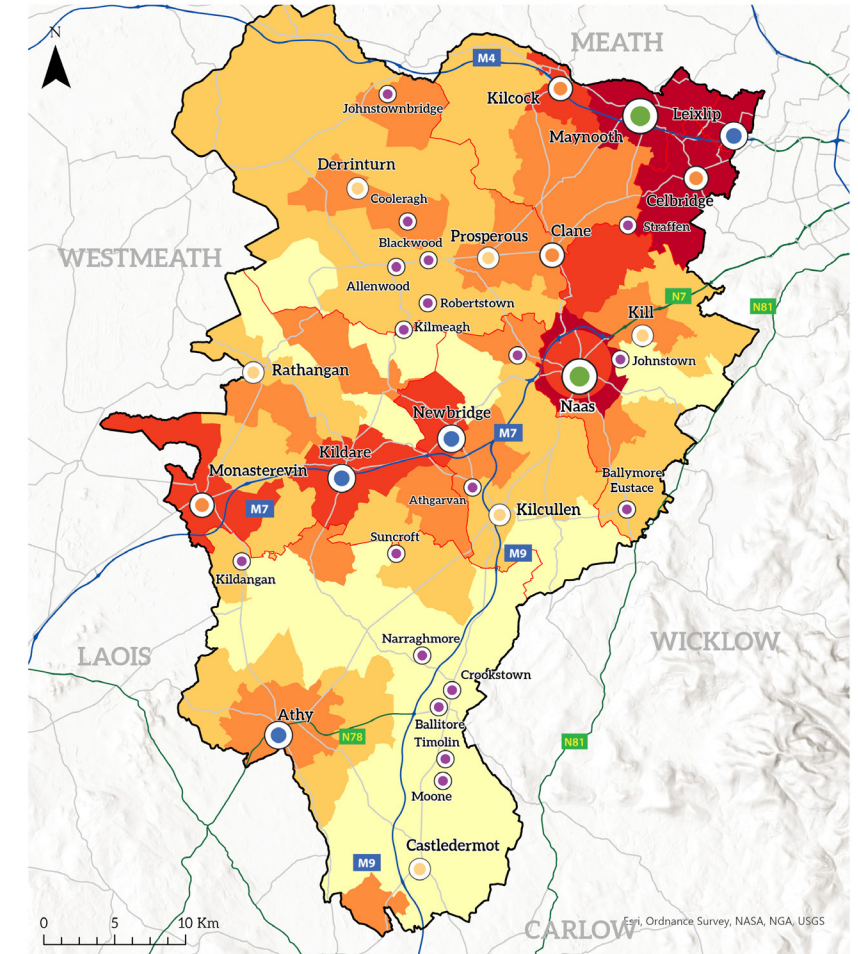
5th Highest % in State

Above 0.6%

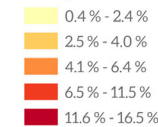
Increase 231 2.5%

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

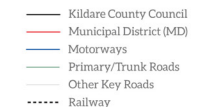
Headline: 9,620 or 8.4% using Public Mode based transport for work, 2022



% Public Modes - Work, Census 2022 (Electoral Divisions)



CDP Settlement Hierarchy 2023-2029



Comhairle Contae Chill Dara
Kildare County Council



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Figure 5.3 - Public Mode to Work, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Map 5.4 - Public Mode to Work, 2022 (Source: CSO)

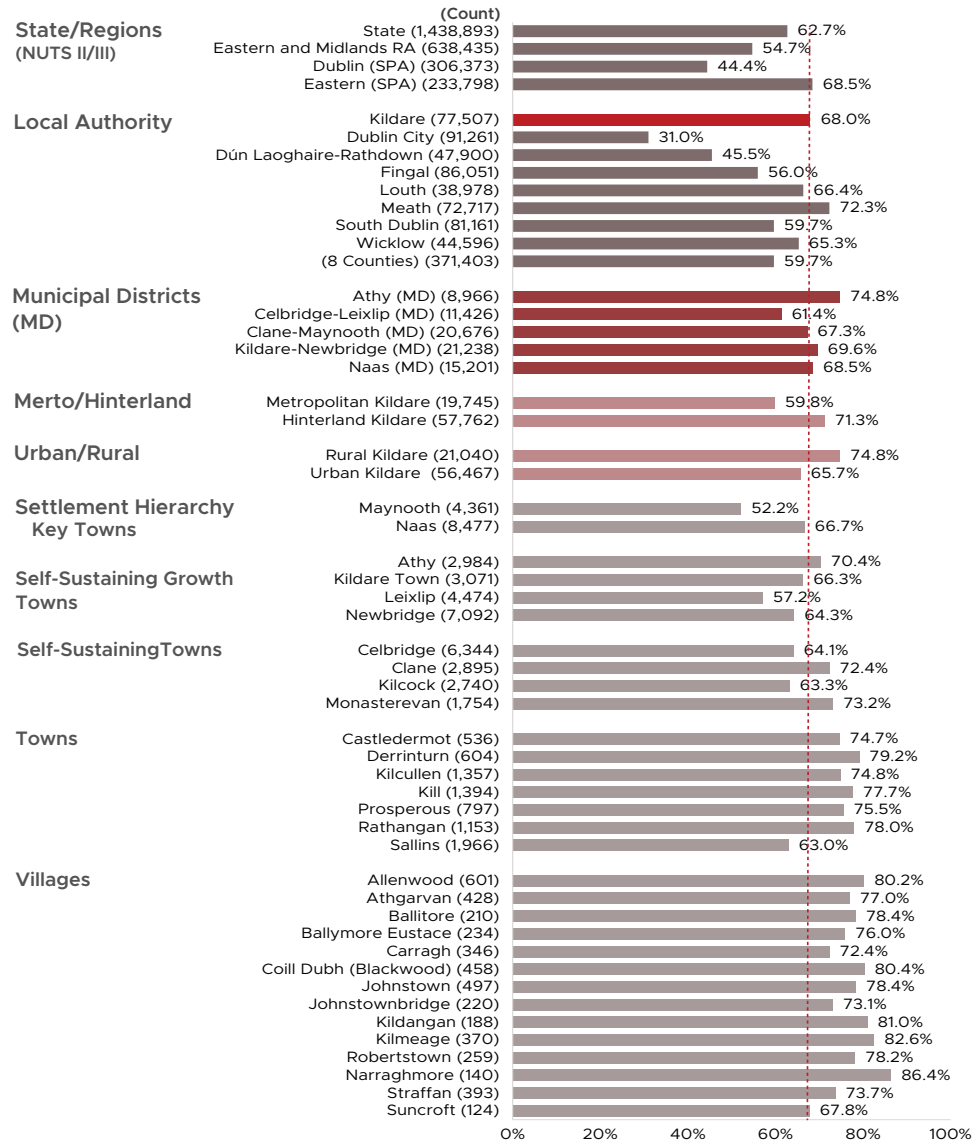
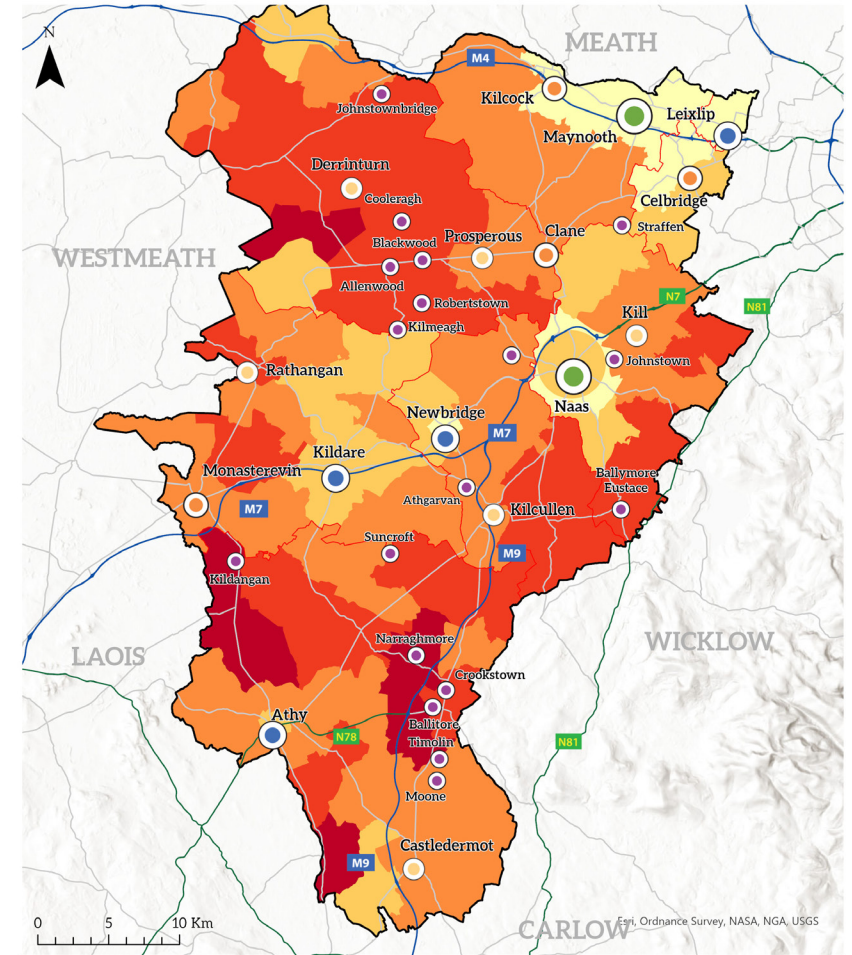
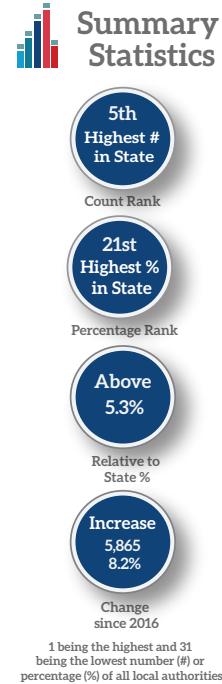


Figure 5.5 - Private Mode to Work, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:
77,507 or 68% using Private Mode of transport for work, 2022



Map 5.6 - Private Mode to Work, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Mode of Transport: Active Travel Mode, Education/Childcare, 2022

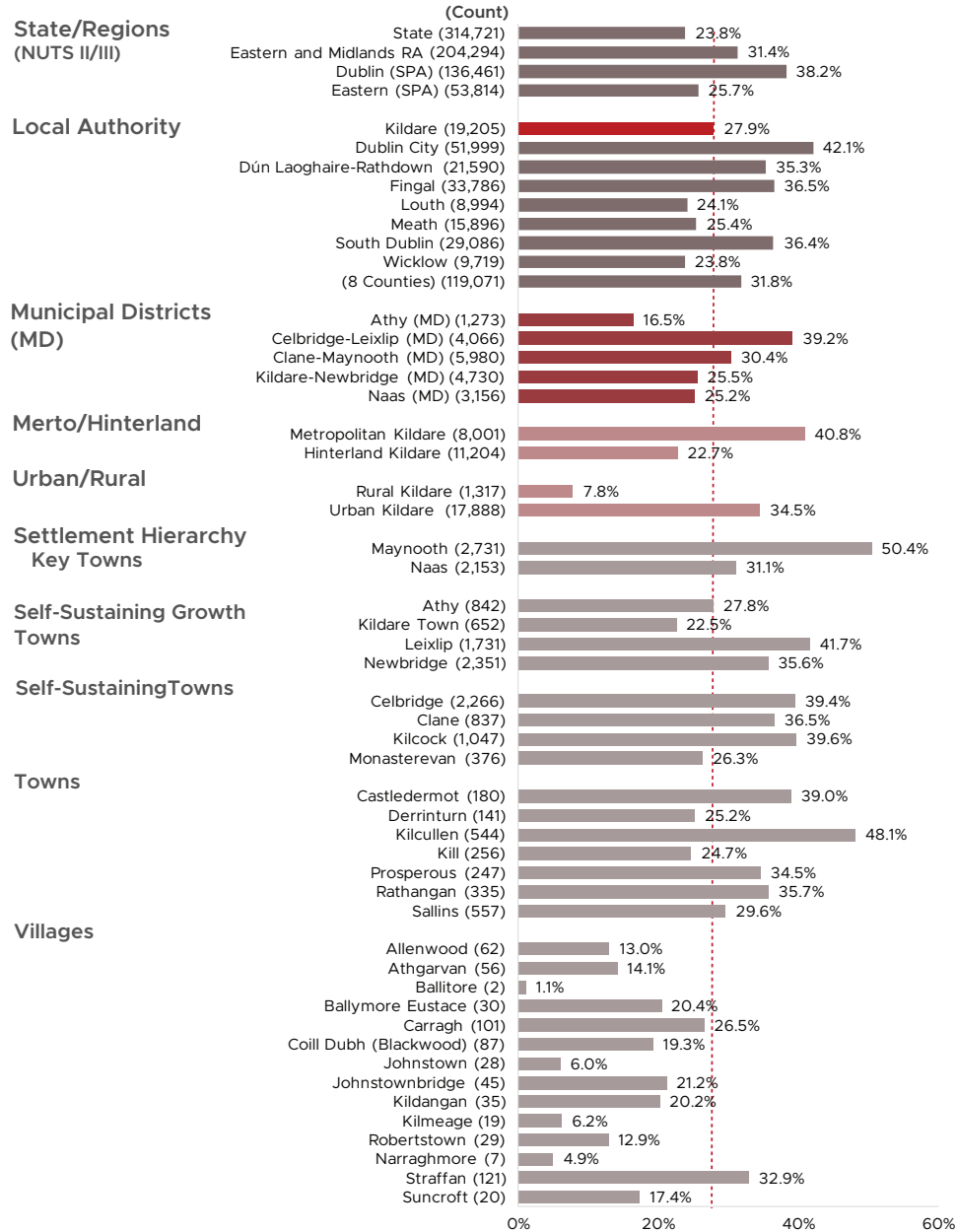
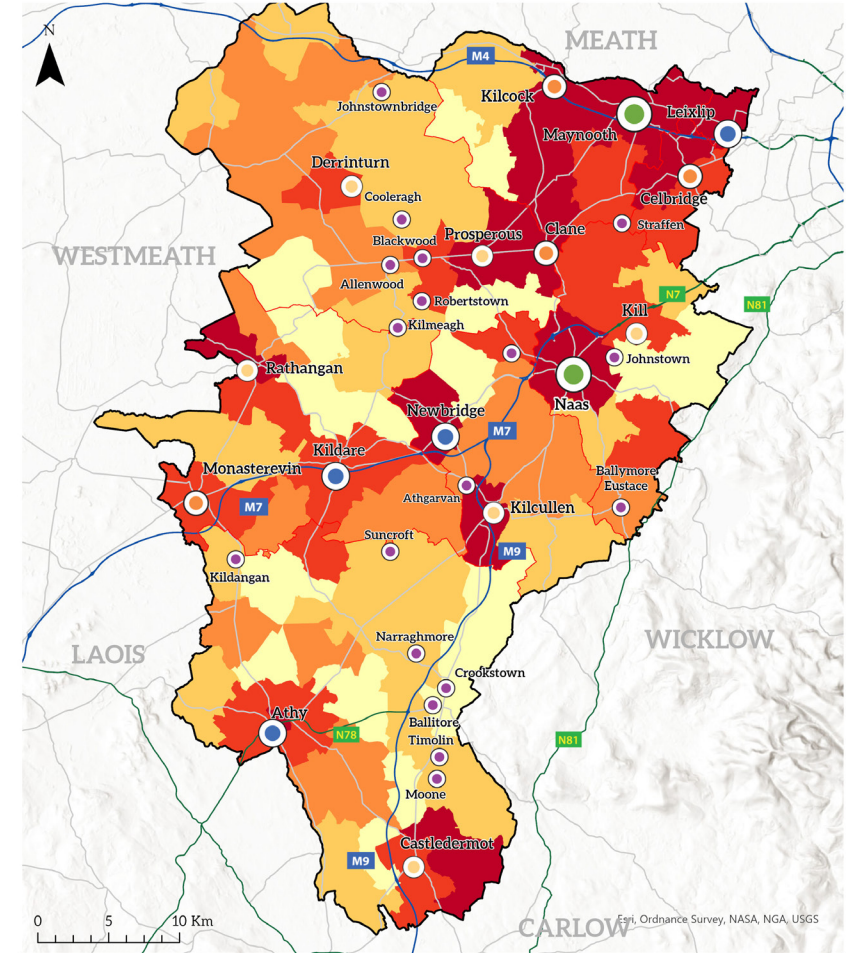
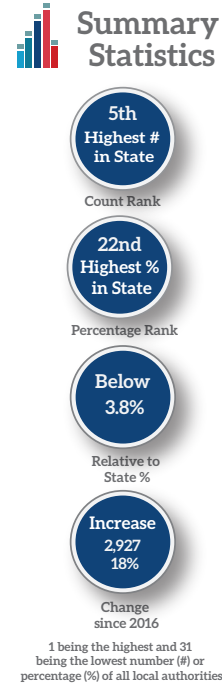


Figure 5.7 - Active Travel mode to Education/College, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline: 19,205 or 27.9% using Active Travel Mode of transport for Education/Childcare, 2022



Map 5.8 - Active Travel mode to Education/College, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Mode of Transport: Public Mode, Education/Childcare, 2022

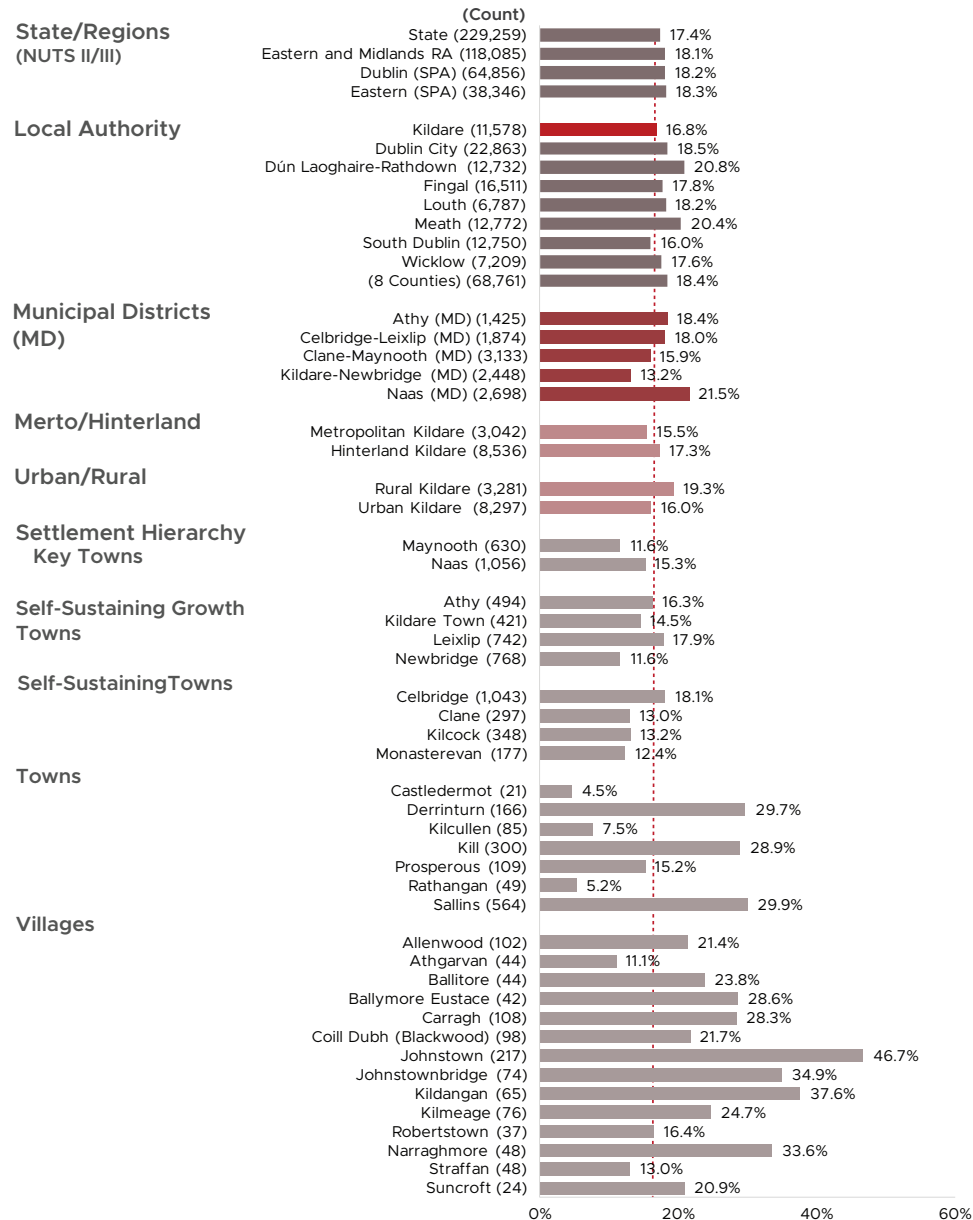
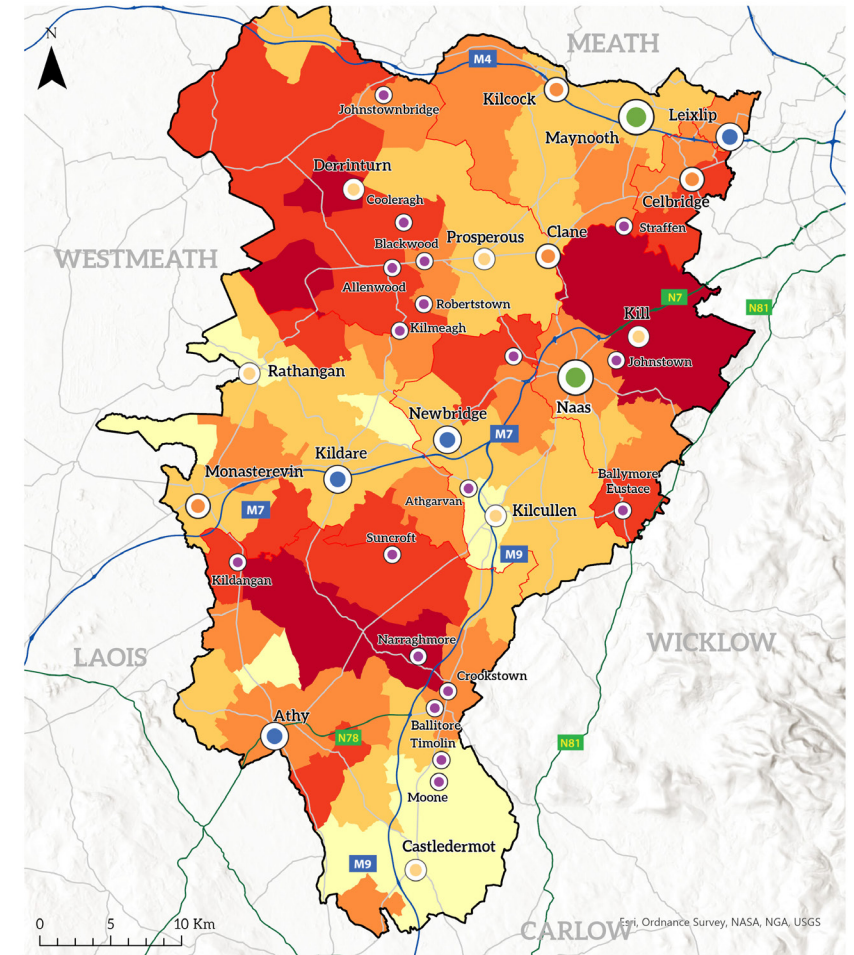
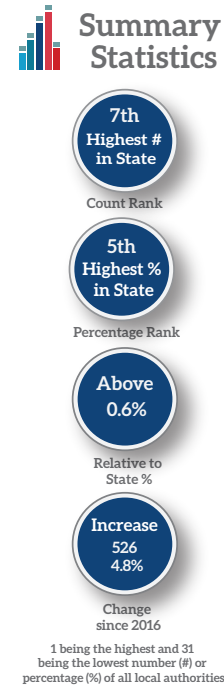


Figure 5.9 - Public mode to Education/College, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:

11,578 or 16.8% using Public Mode of transport Education/Childcare, 2022



Map 5.10 - Public mode to Education/College, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Mode of Transport: Private Mode, Education/Childcare, 2022

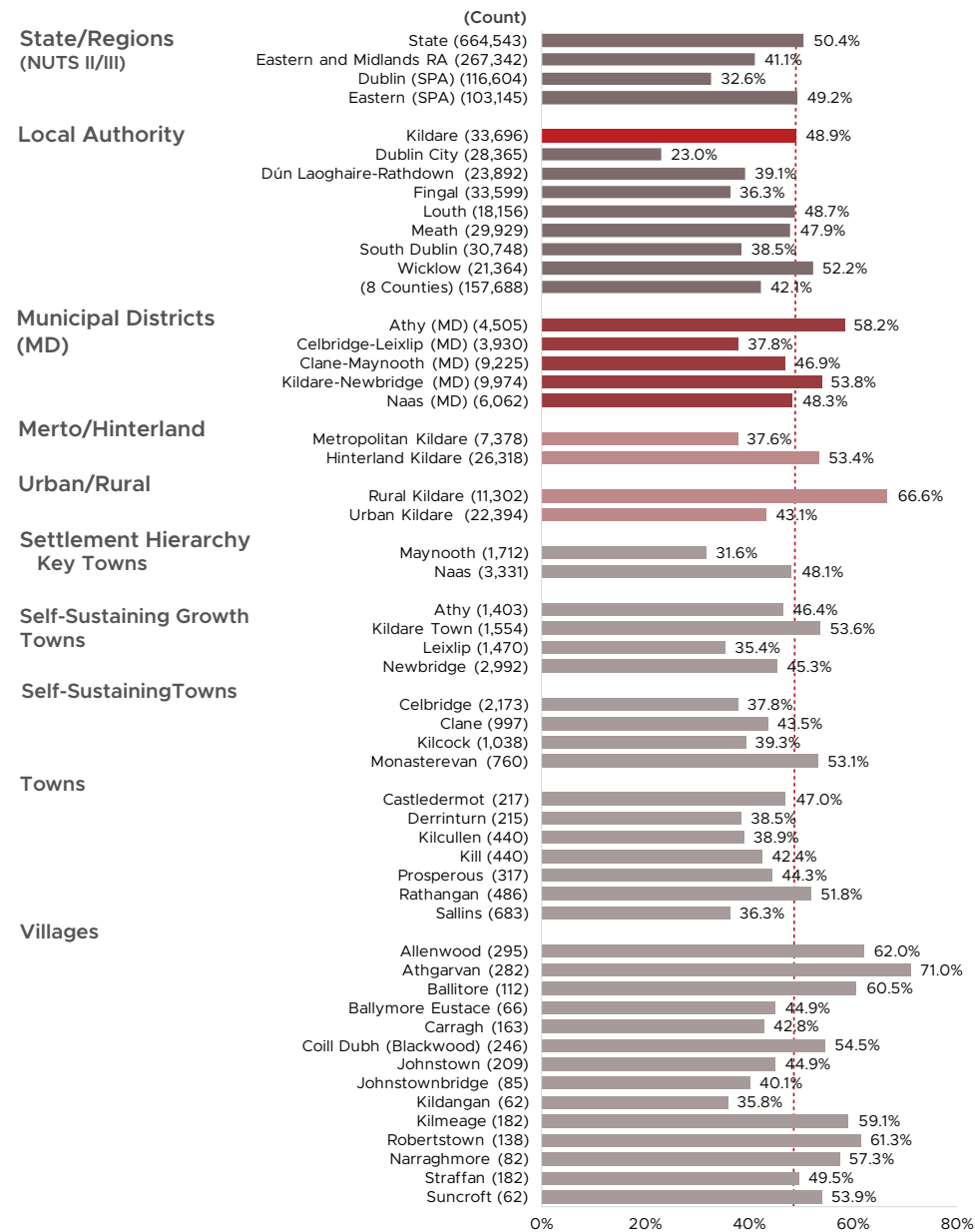
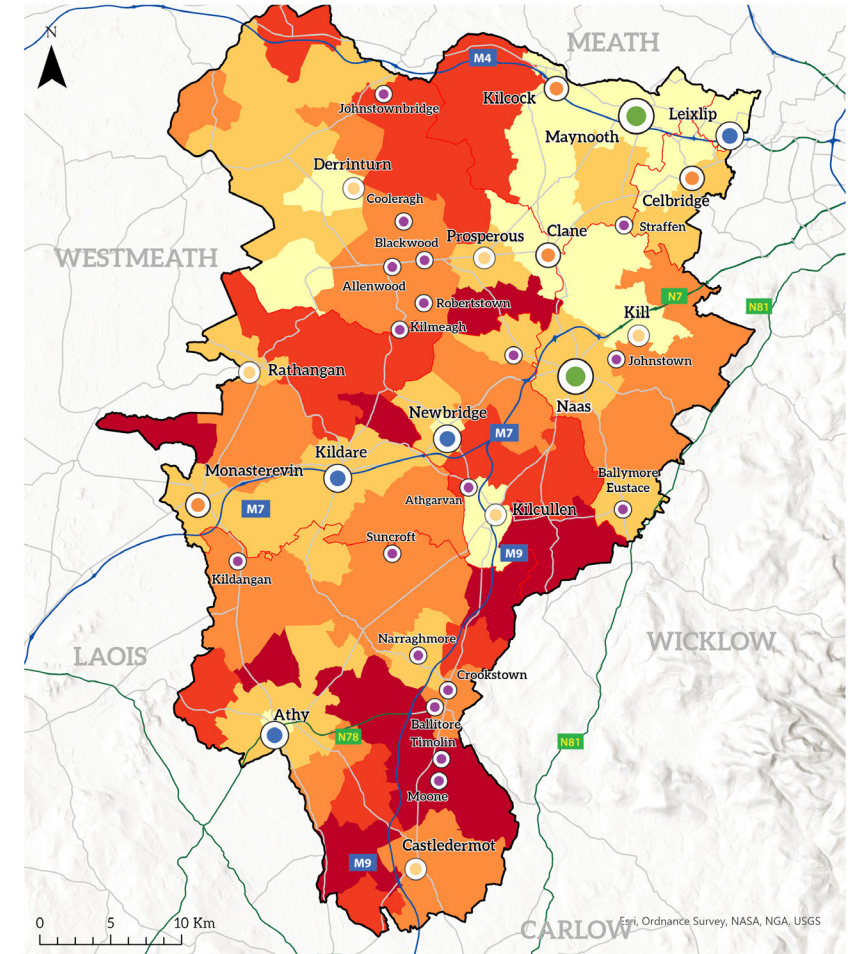
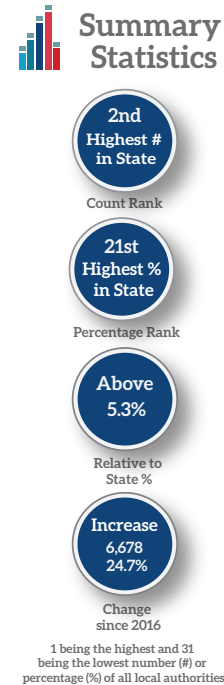


Figure 5.11 - Private mode to Education/College, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline: 33,696 or 48.9% using Private Mode of transport for Education/Childcare, 2022



Map 5.12 - Private mode to Education/College, 2022 (Source: CSO)

External Commuting Flows and Key External Destinations, 2022

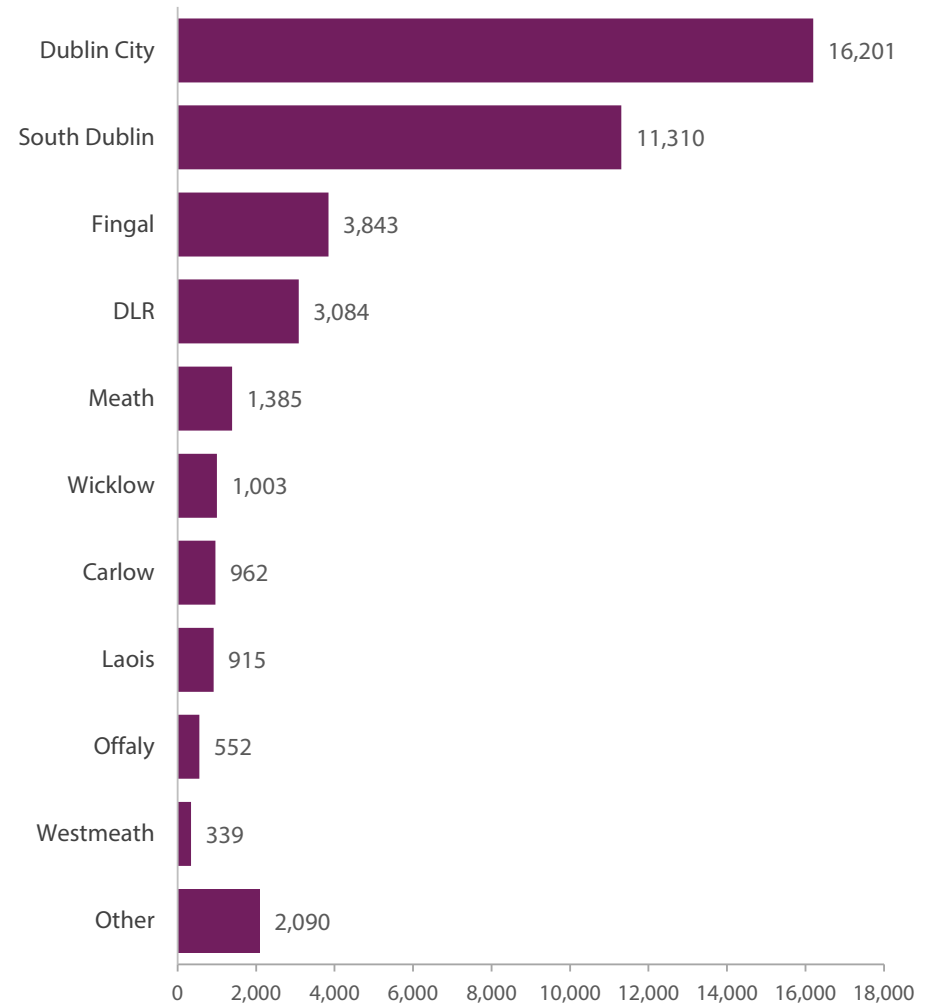
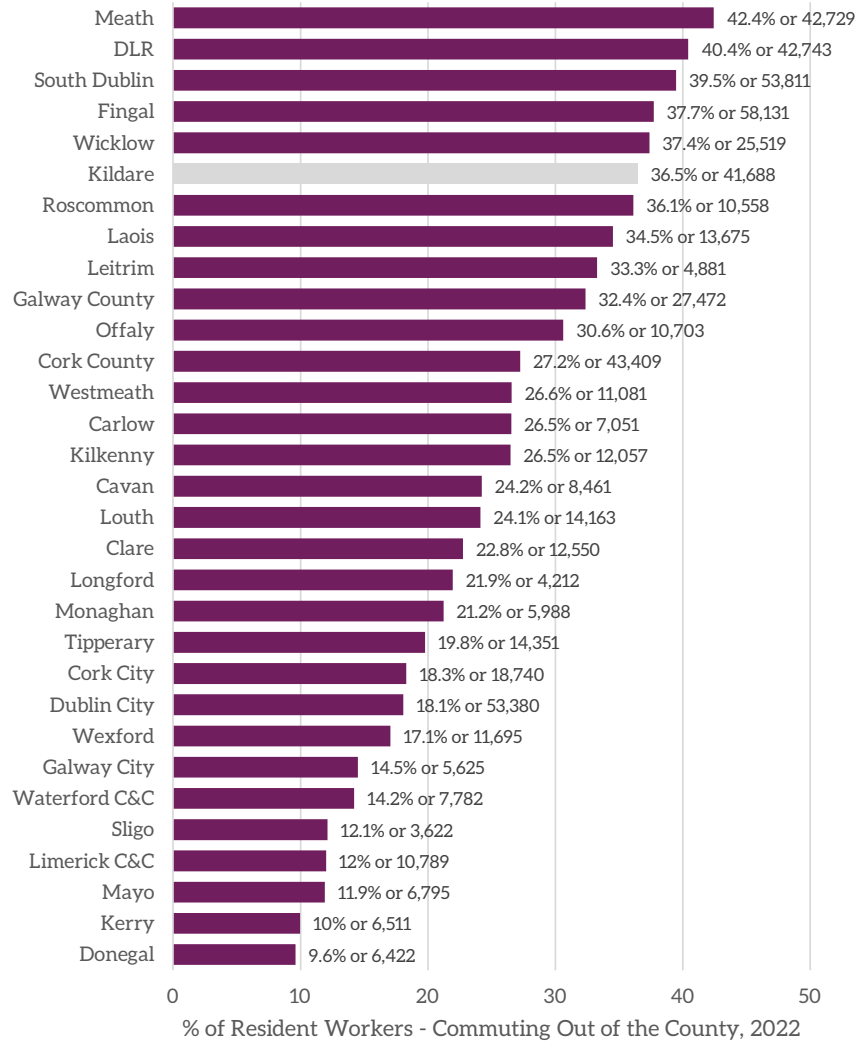


Figure 5.13 - % Workforce – Outbound Commuters by County, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Figure 5.14 - Outbound Commuters: Destinations, 2022 (Source: CSO)

External Commuting to employment - Dublin Metropolitan Area and All External Flows, 2022

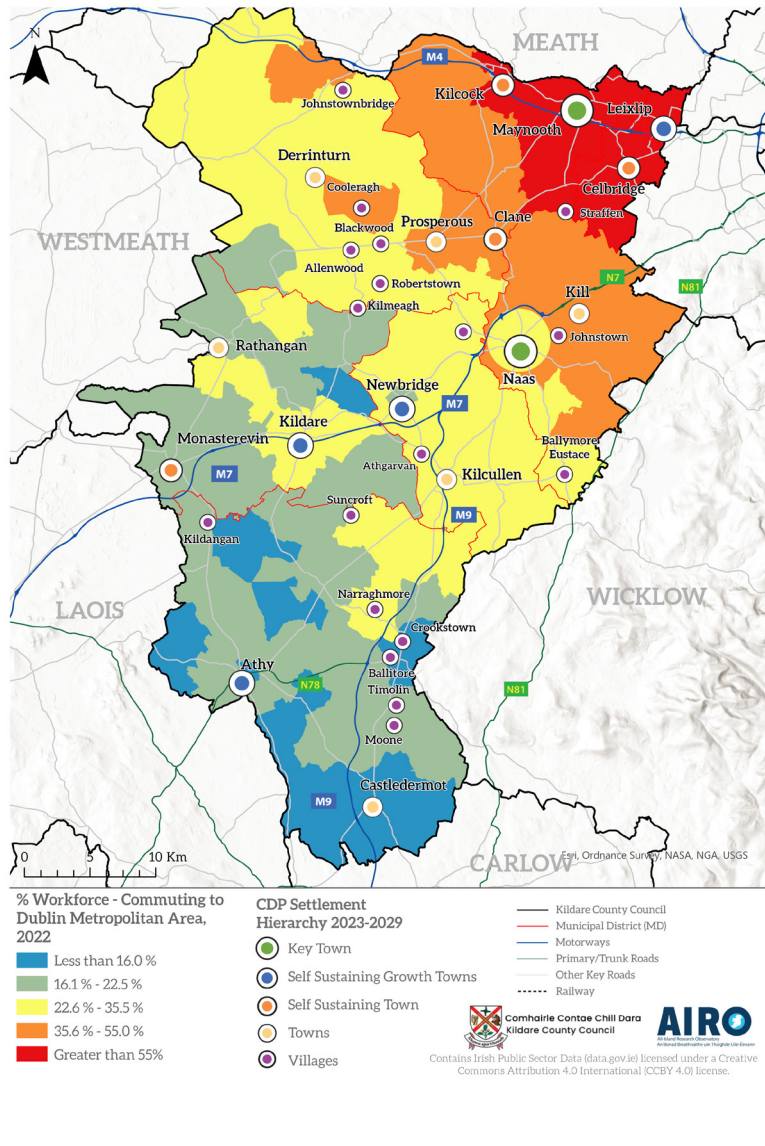


Figure 5.15: % of residents workers commuting to the Dublin Metropolitan Area, 2022 (Source: CSO POWCAR)

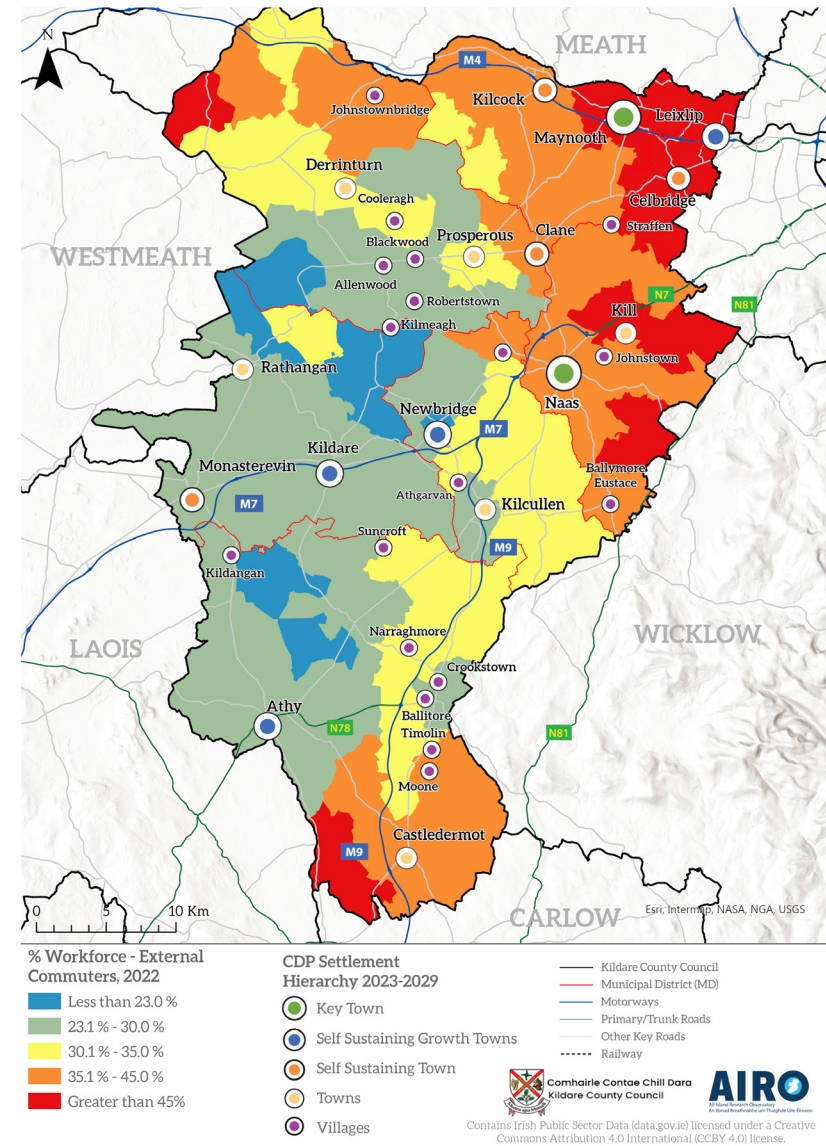
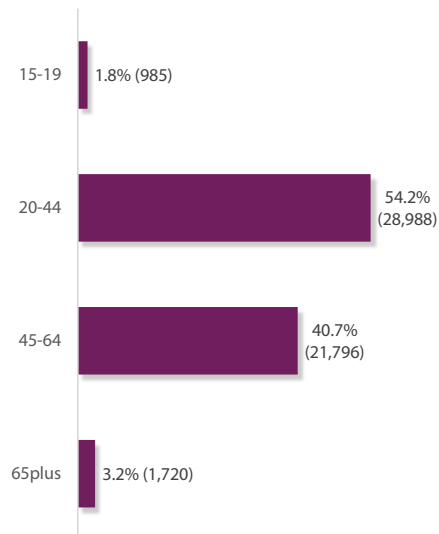


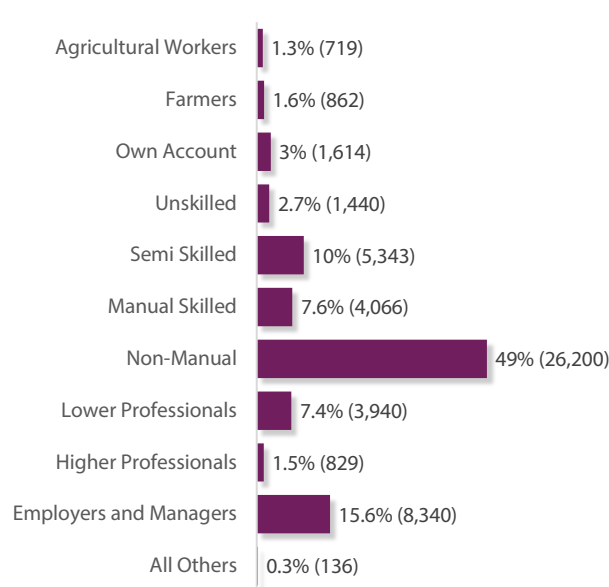
Figure 5.16: % of residents workers commuting outside Kildare, 2022 (Source: CSO POWCAR)

Persons living and working in Kildare: 53,489

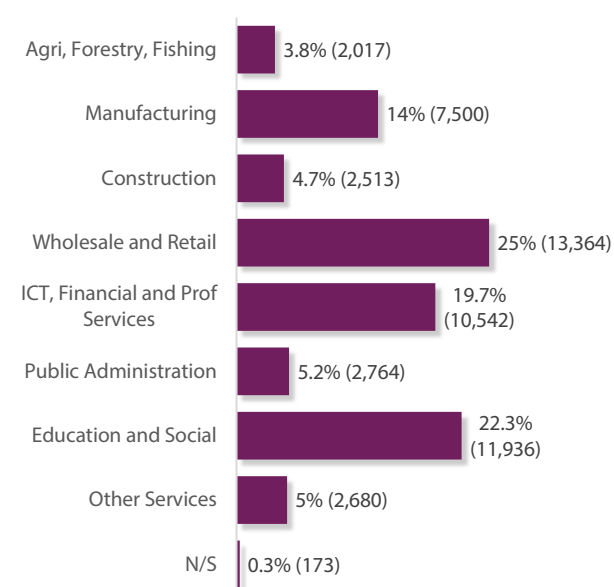
Age Cohorts



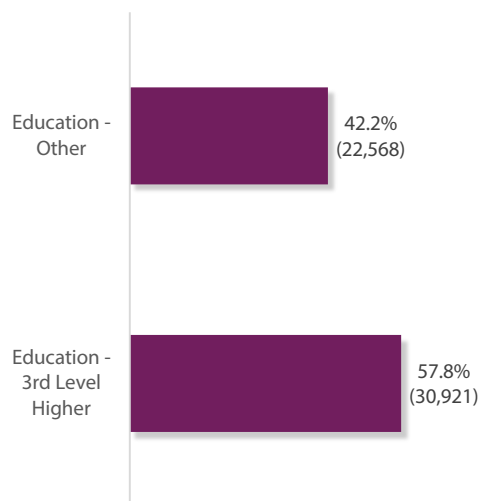
Socio-Economic Group (SEG)



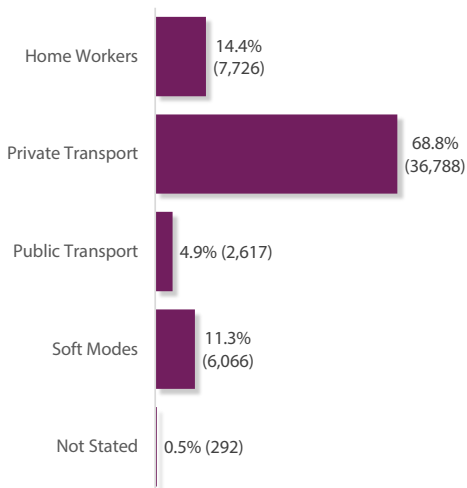
Industry of Employment



Education Attainment

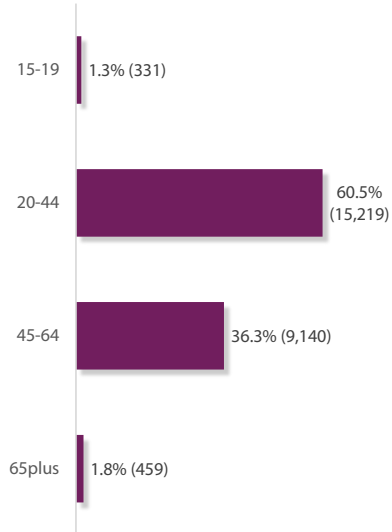


Mode of Transport

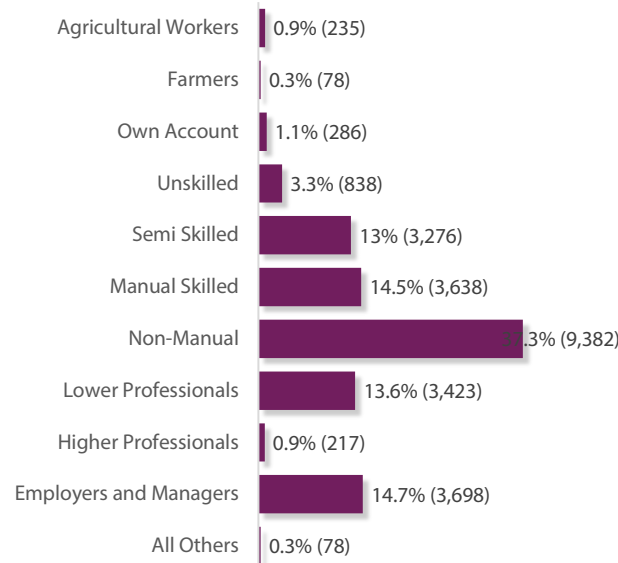


Persons working in Kildare and living elsewhere - Inbound: 25,149

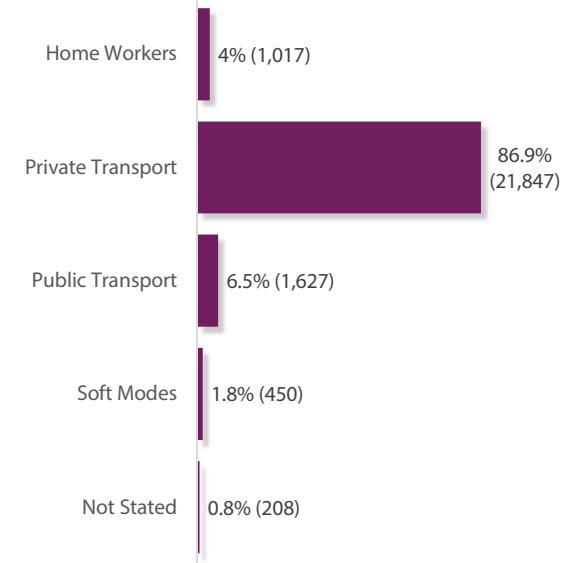
Age Cohorts



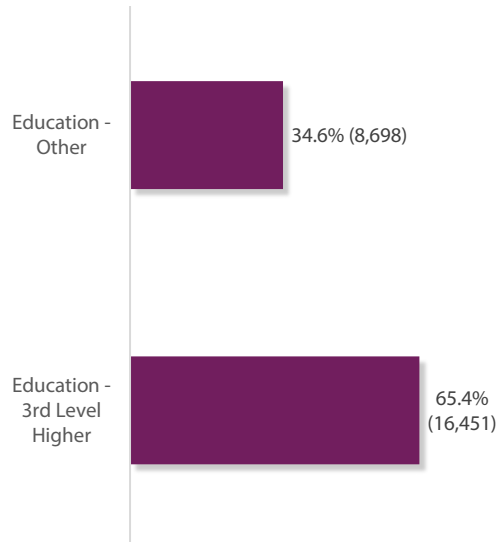
Socio-Economic Group (SEG)



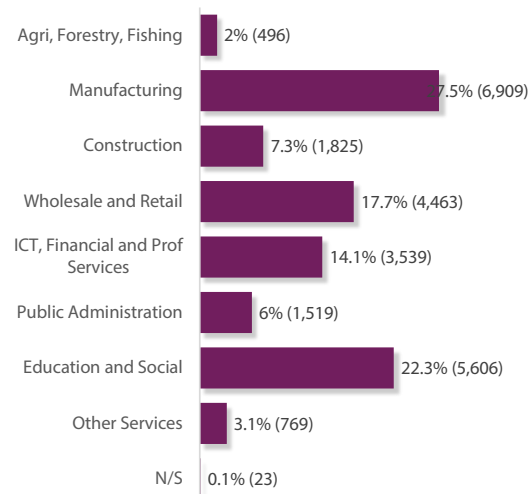
Industry of Employment



Education Attainment

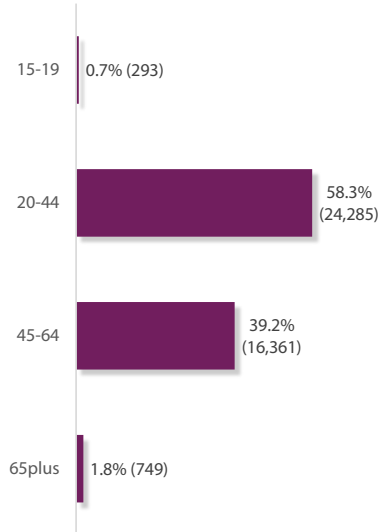


Mode of Transport

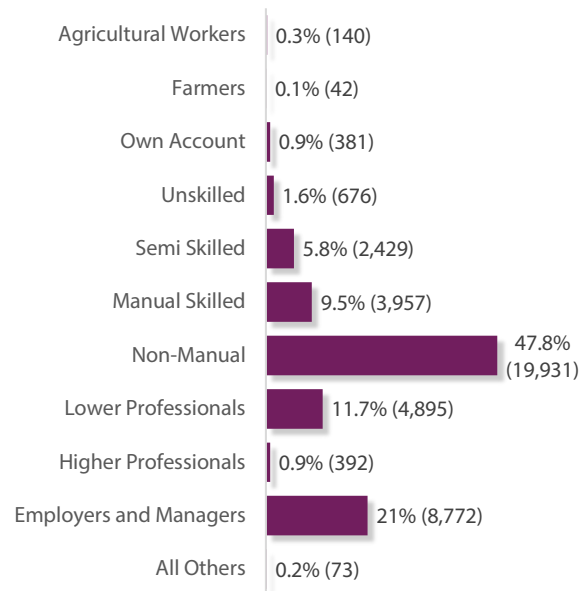


Persons living in Kildare and working elsewhere - Outbound: 41,688

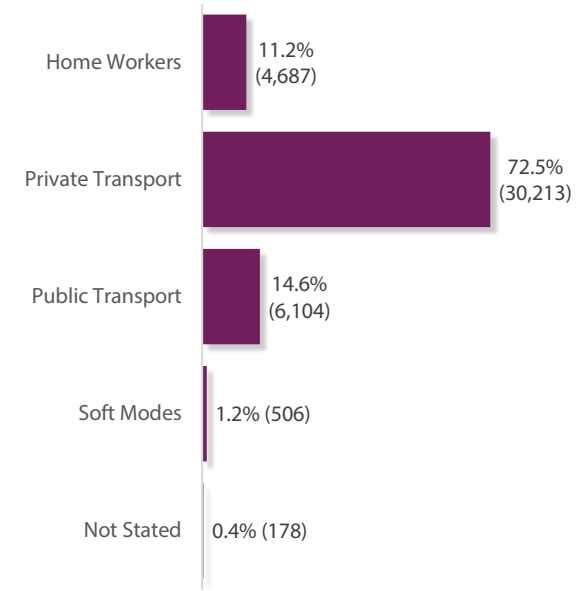
Age Cohorts



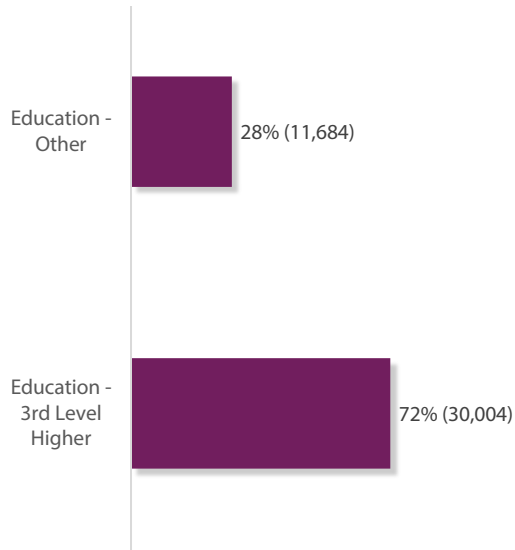
Socio-Economic Group (SEG)



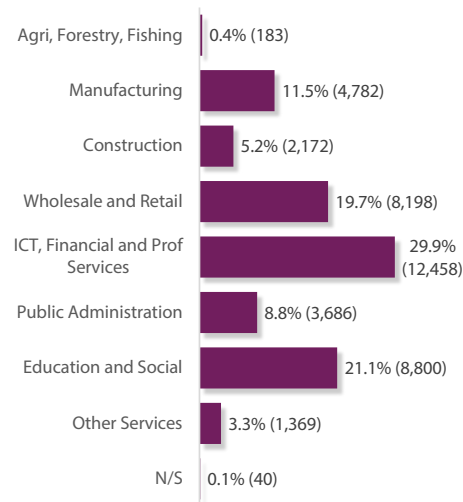
Industry of Employment



Education Attainment

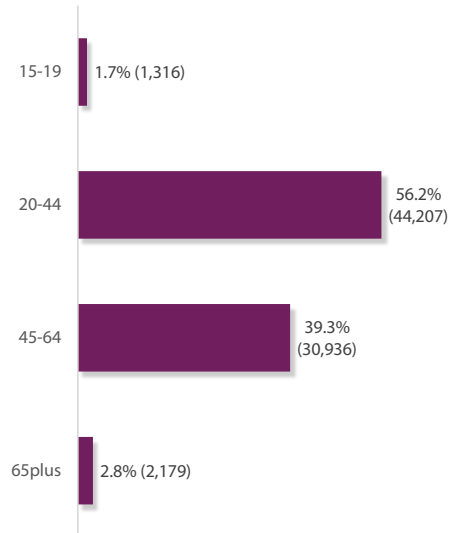


Mode of Transport

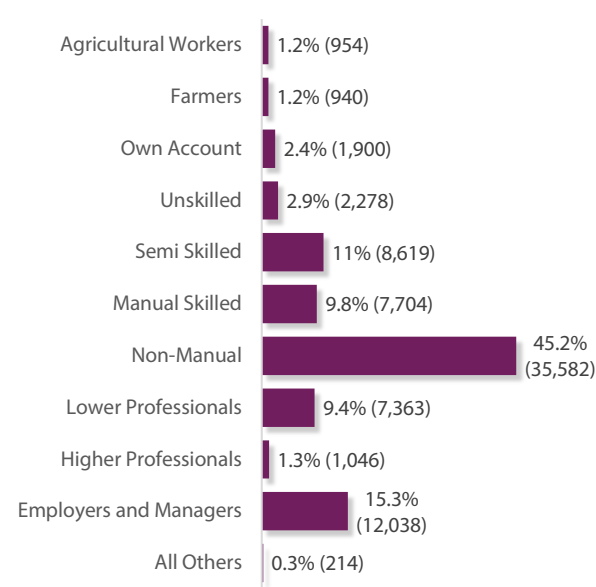


Jobs located in Kildare: 78,638

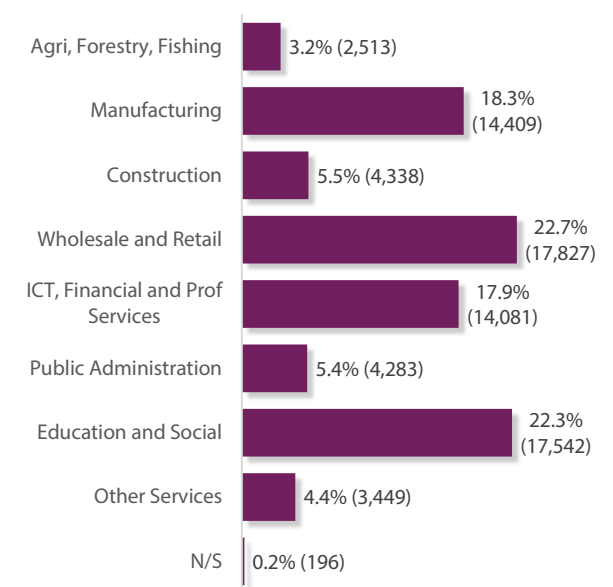
Age Cohorts



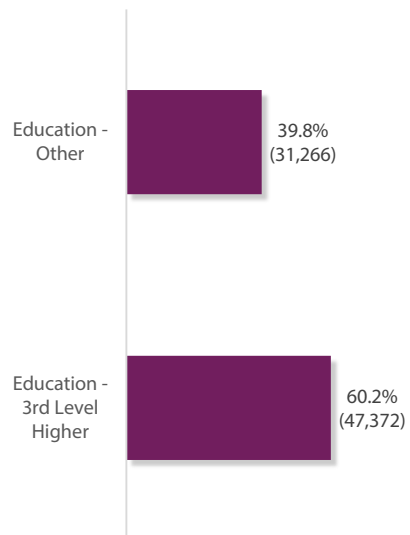
Socio-Economic Group (SEG)



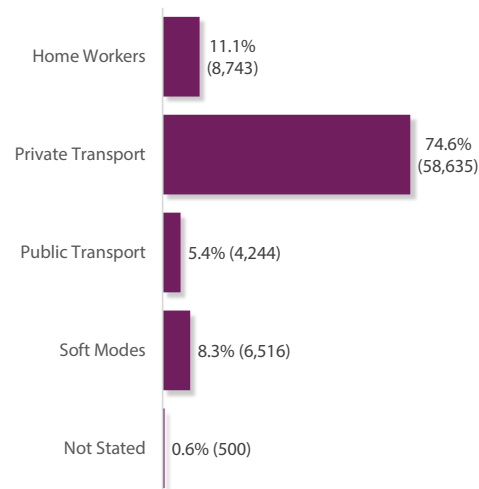
Industry of Employment



Education Attainment

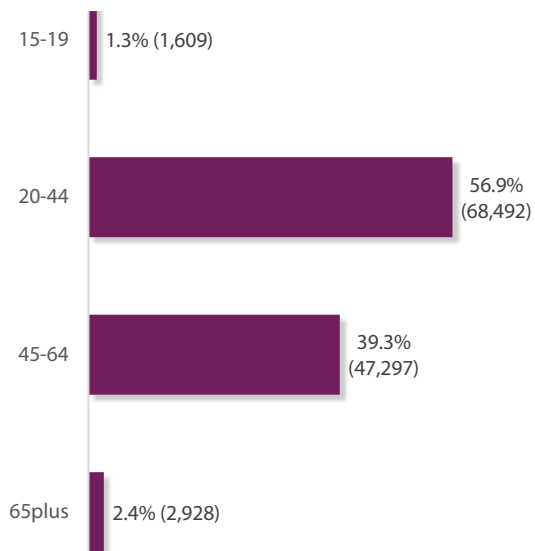


Mode of Transport

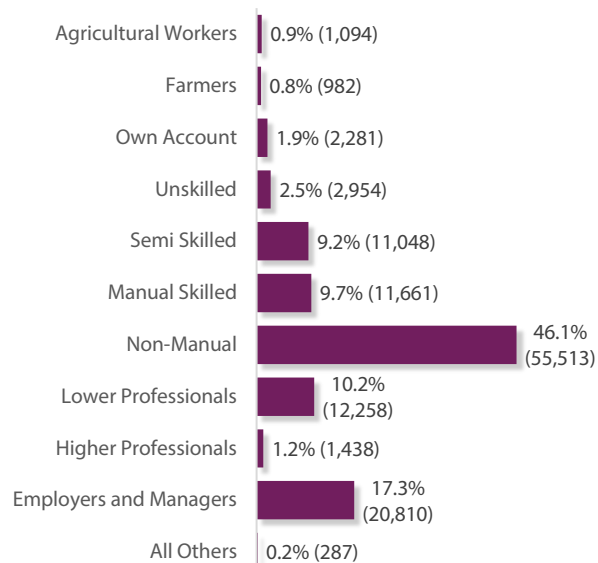


All Kildare Related Employment: 120,326

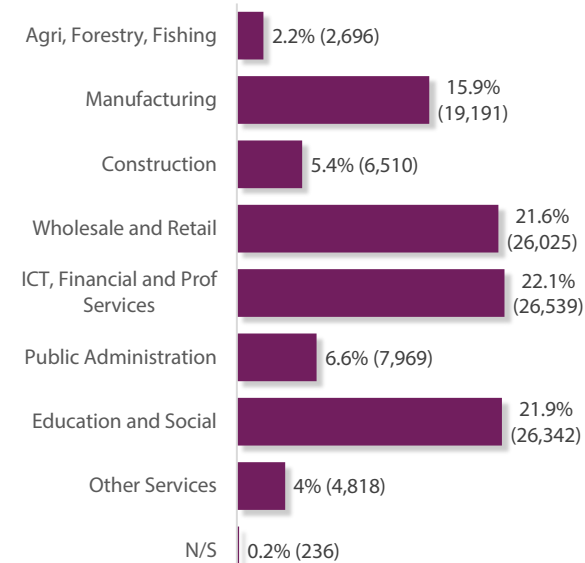
Age Cohorts



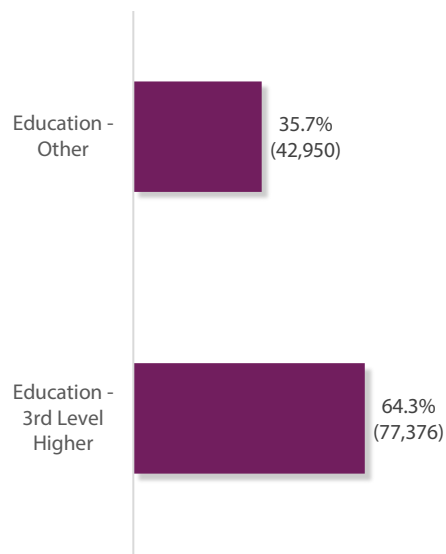
Socio-Economic Group (SEG)



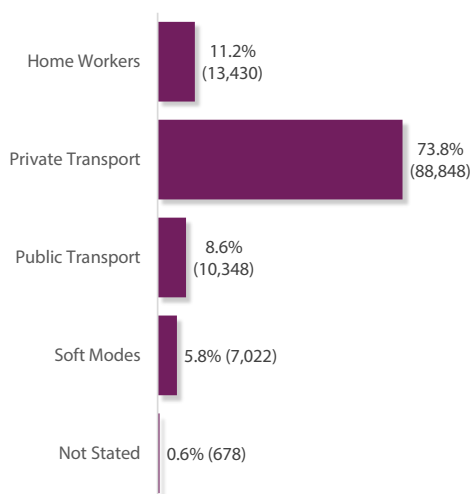
Industry of Employment



Education Attainment



Mode of Transport



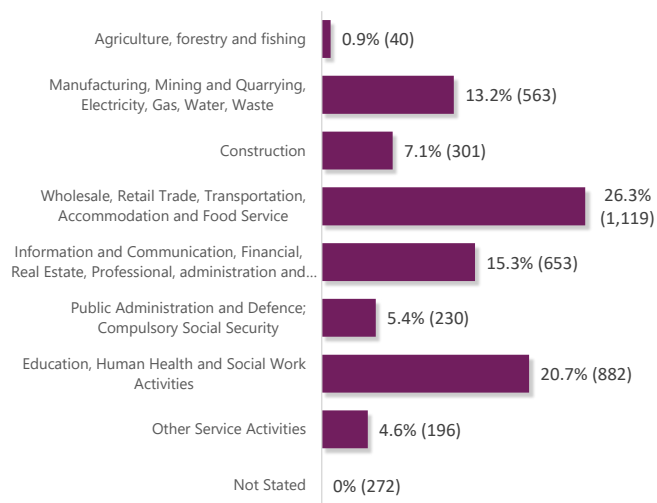
Resident Workers in Settlement, 2022

4,256

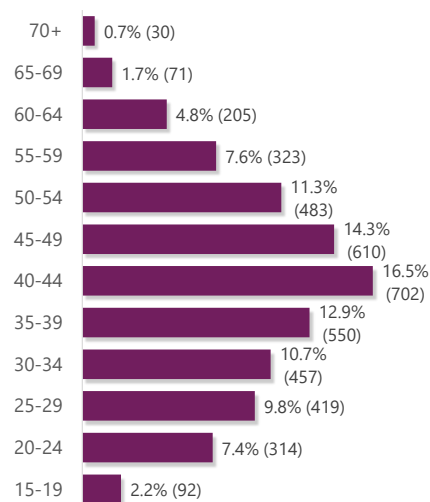


3.7%
of all resident
workers in
Kildare (114,328)

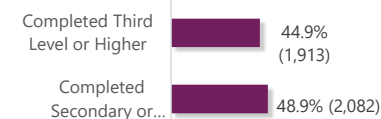
Industry of Employment



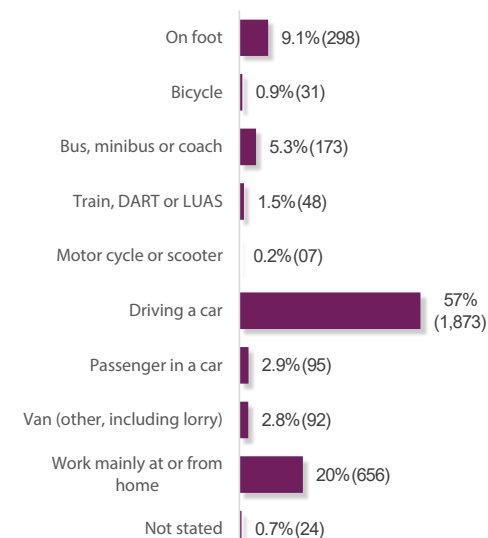
Age Profile



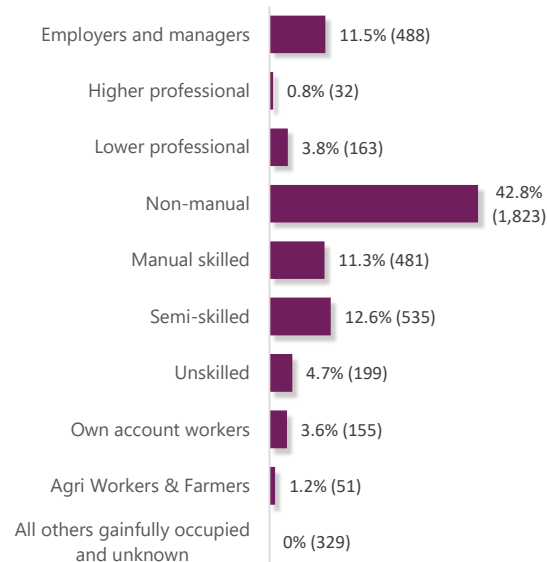
Education Attainment



Mode of Transport



Socio-Economic Group



Jobs in Settlement, 2022

2,474

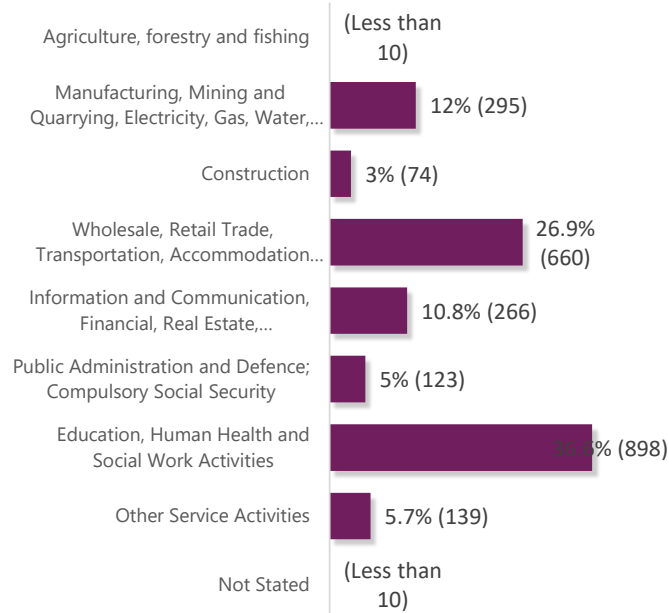
+327 from 2016 (+15.2%)



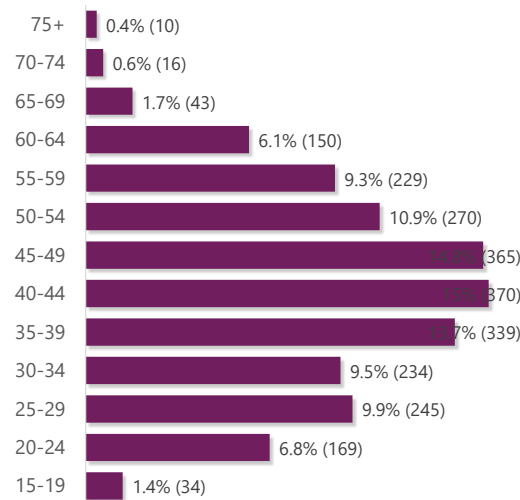
3.1%
of all jobs in
Kildare
(78,638)

**Jobs: Resident Worker
Ratio: 0.58**

Industry of Employment



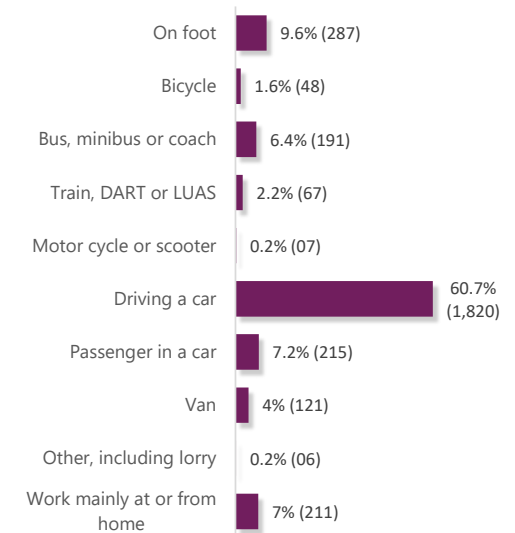
Age Profile



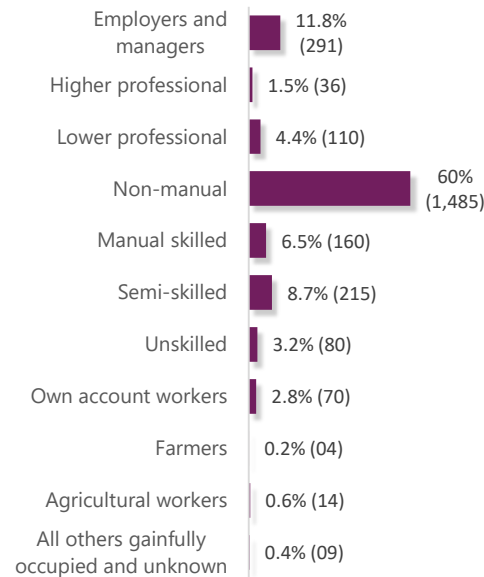
Education Attainment



Mode of Transport



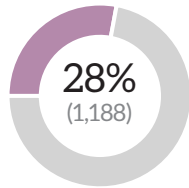
Socio-Economic Group



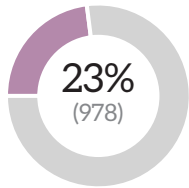
Resident Workers, 2022 = 4,256

Local Jobs, 2022 = 2,474

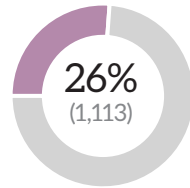
Works in Settlement



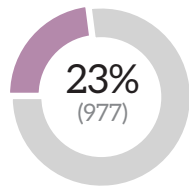
Work elsewhere in Kildare County



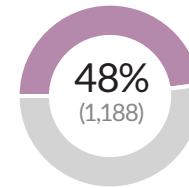
Work Outside Kildare County



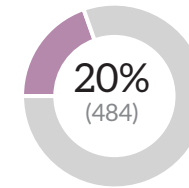
Blank or Mobile Destinations



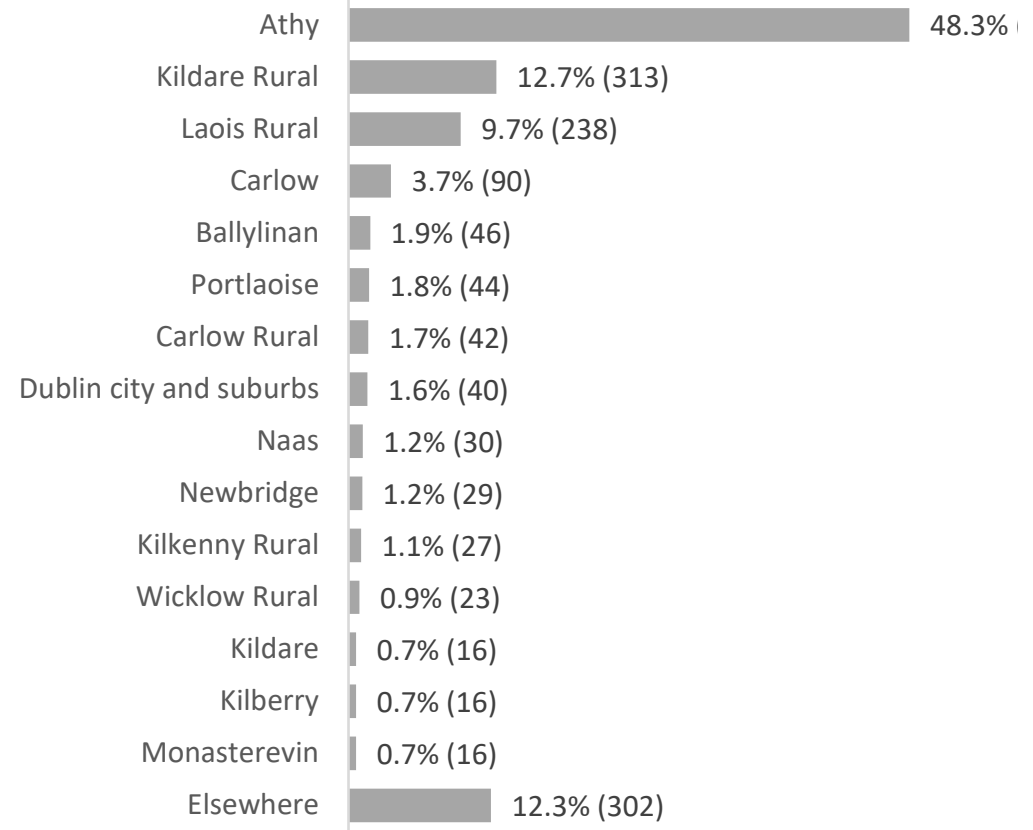
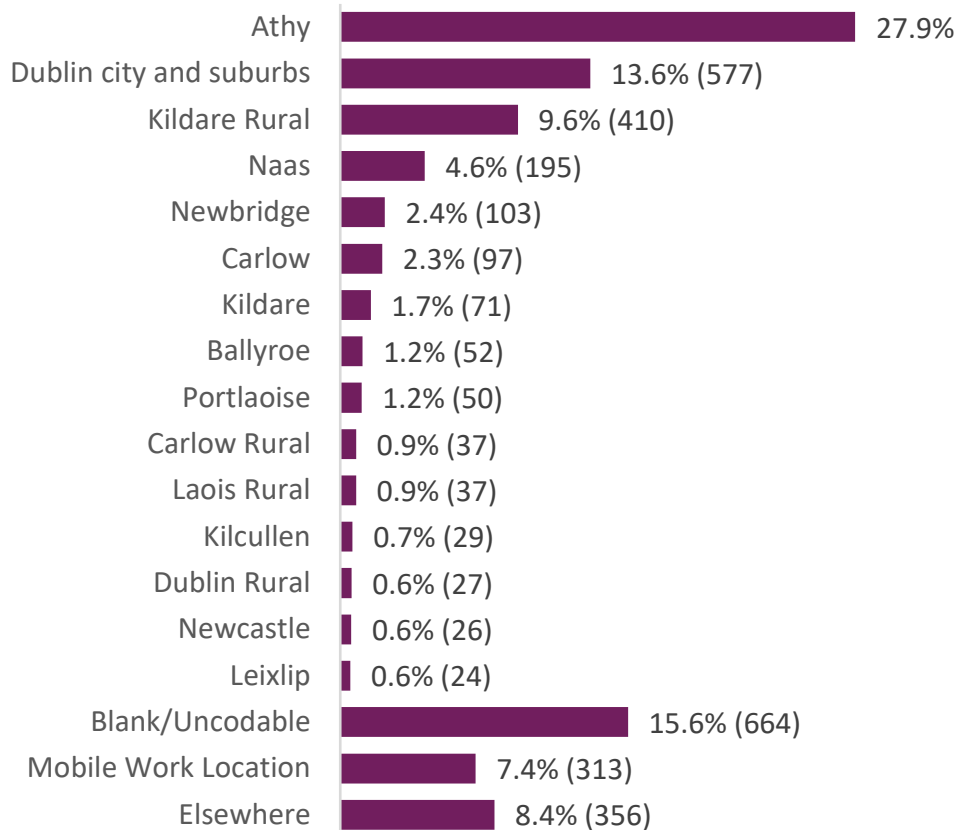
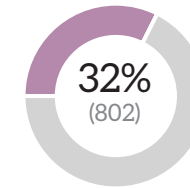
Lives & Works in Settlement



Commutes from elsewhere in Kildare



Commutes from outside County Kildare



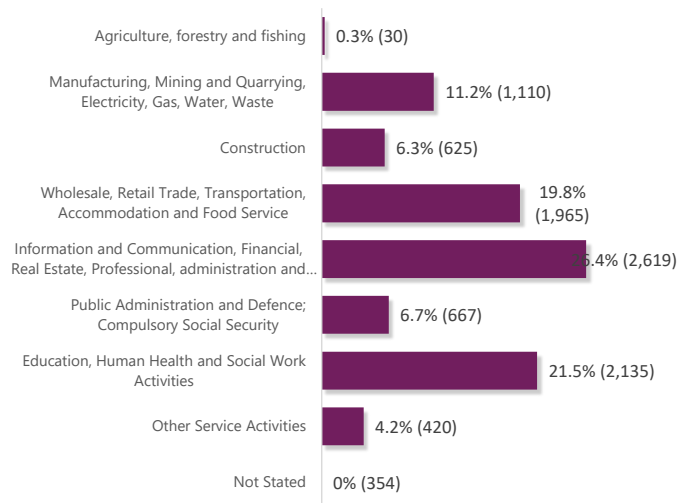
Resident Workers in Settlement, 2022

9,925

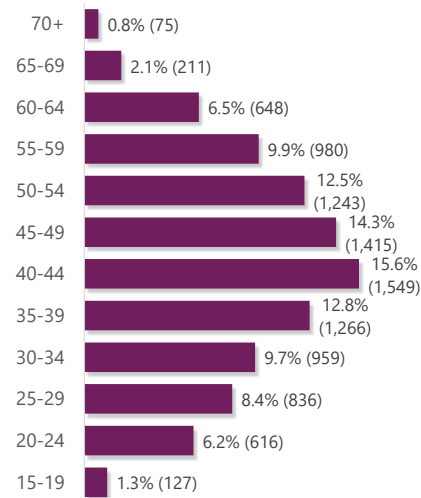


9.7%
of all resident
workers in
Kildare (114,328)

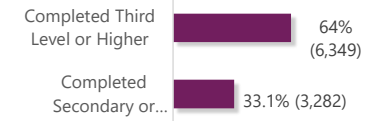
Industry of Employment



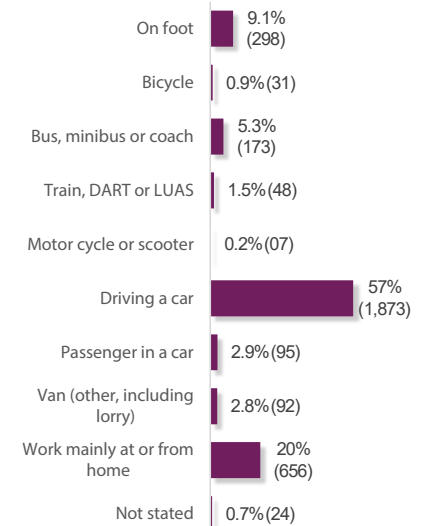
Age Profile



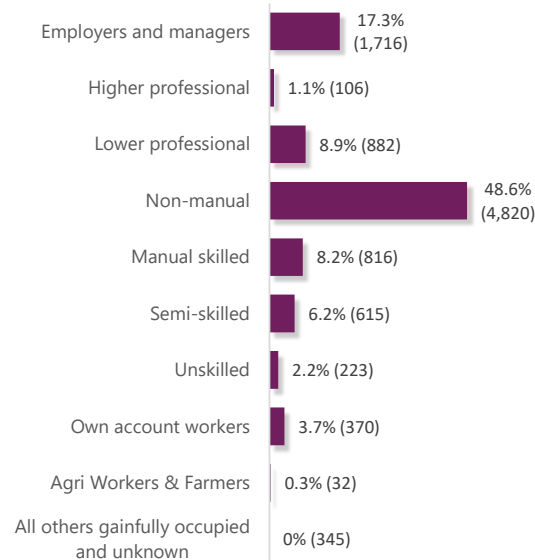
Education Attainment



Mode of Transport



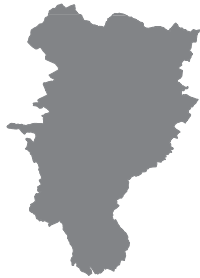
Socio-Economic Group



Jobs in Settlement, 2022

3,297

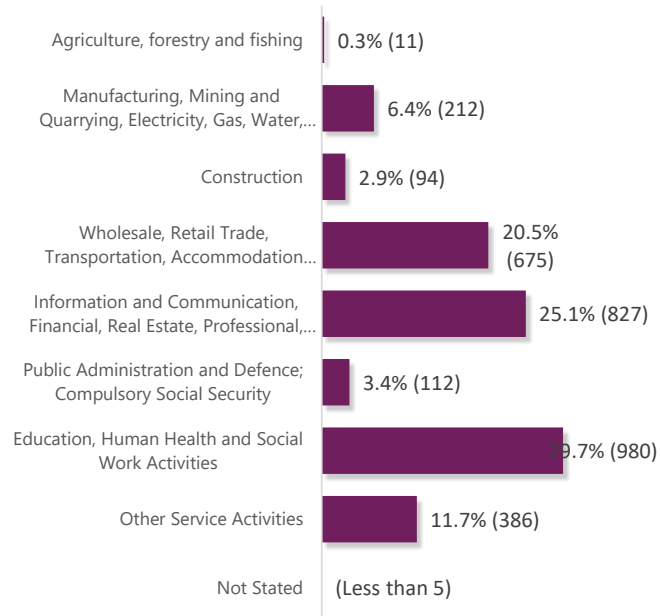
+958 from 2016 (+41.0%)



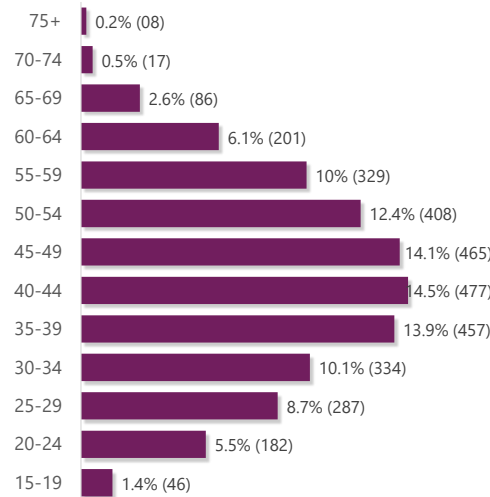
4.2%
of all jobs in
Kildare
(78,638)

**Jobs: Resident Worker
Ratio: 0.33**

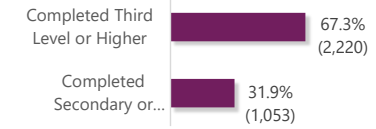
Industry of Employment



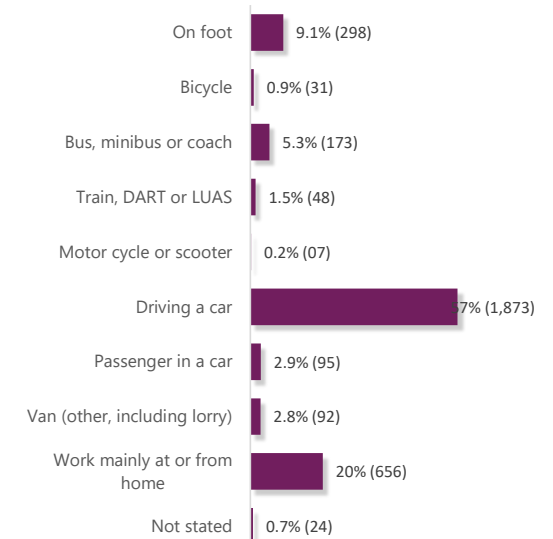
Age Profile



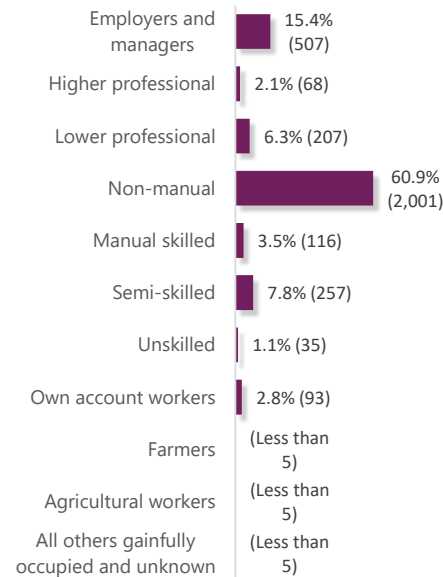
Education Attainment



Mode of Transport

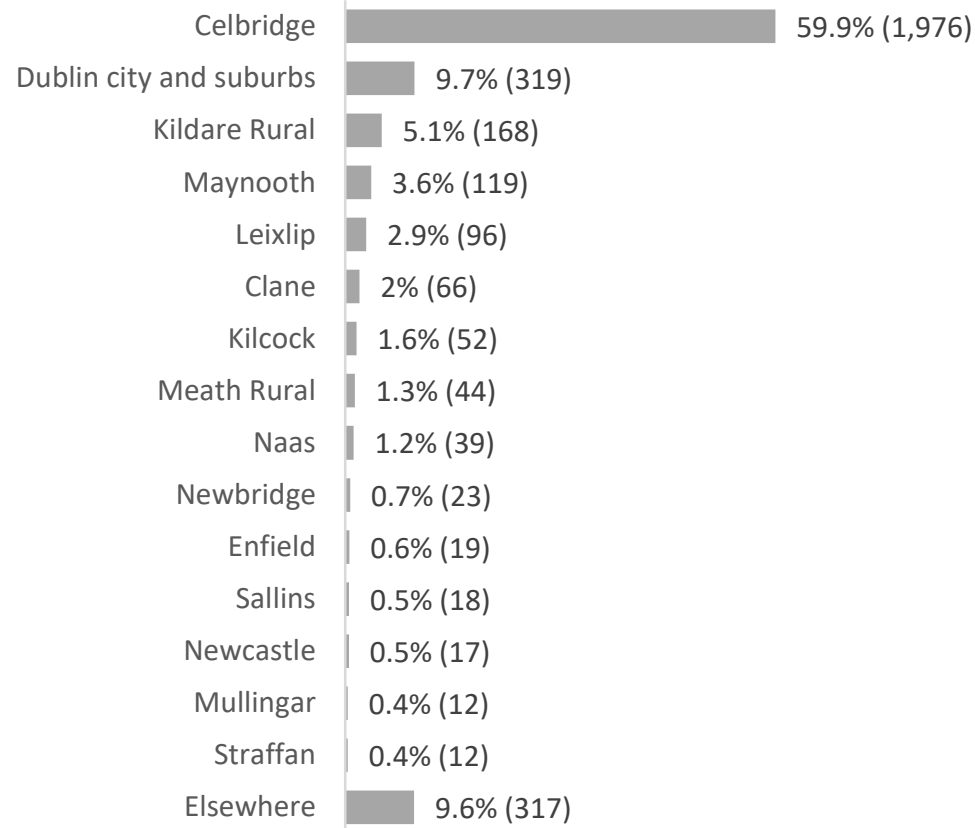
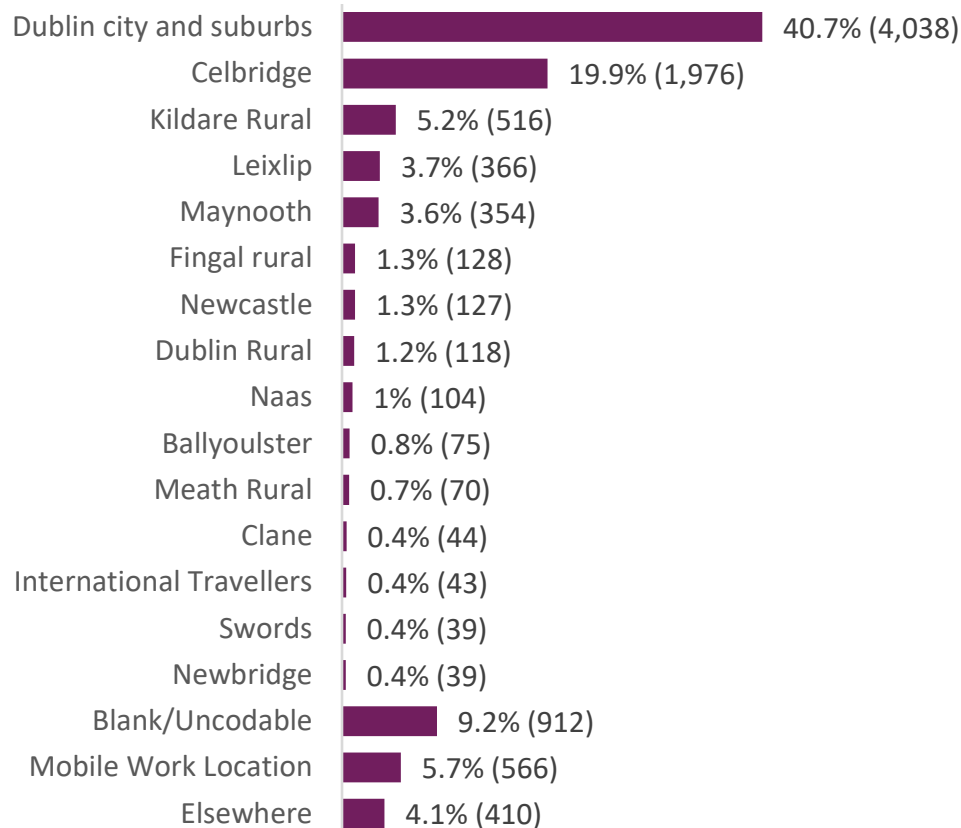
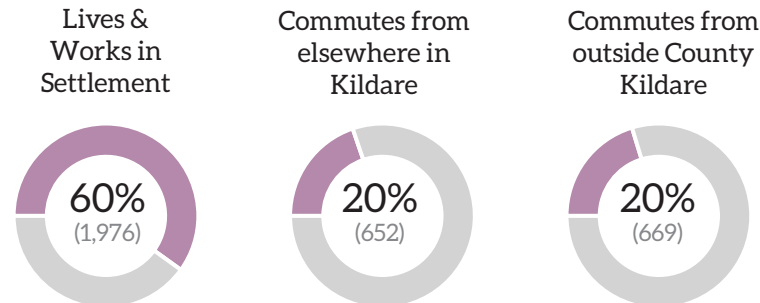
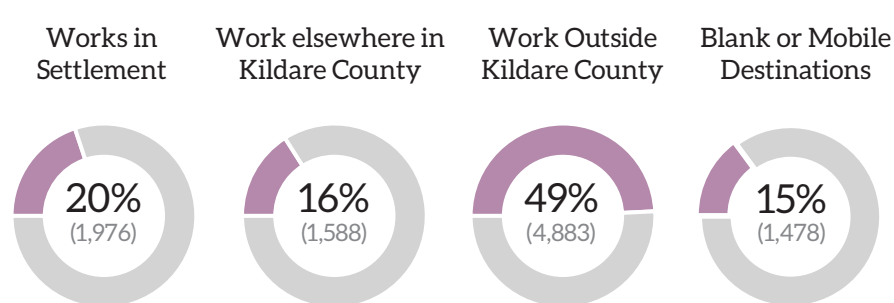


Socio-Economic Group



Resident Workers, 2022 = 9,925

Local Jobs, 2022 = 3,297



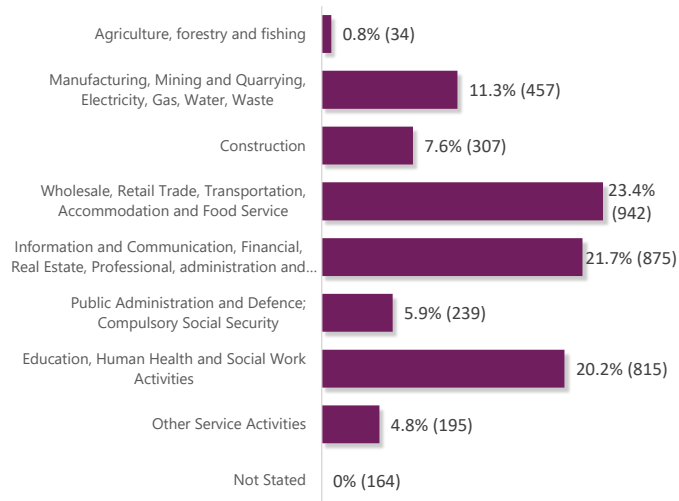
Resident Workers in Settlement, 2022

4,028

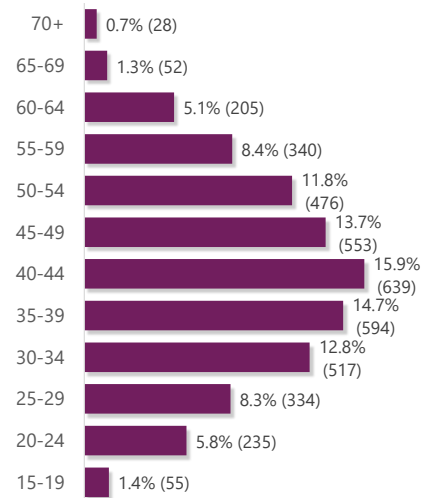


3.5%
of all resident
workers in
Kildare (114,328)

Industry of Employment



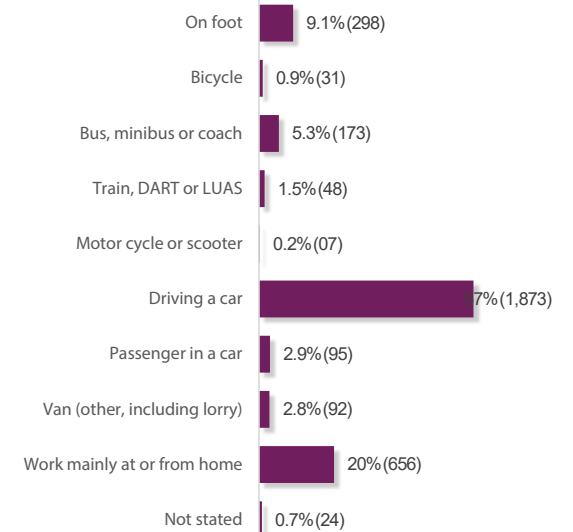
Age Profile



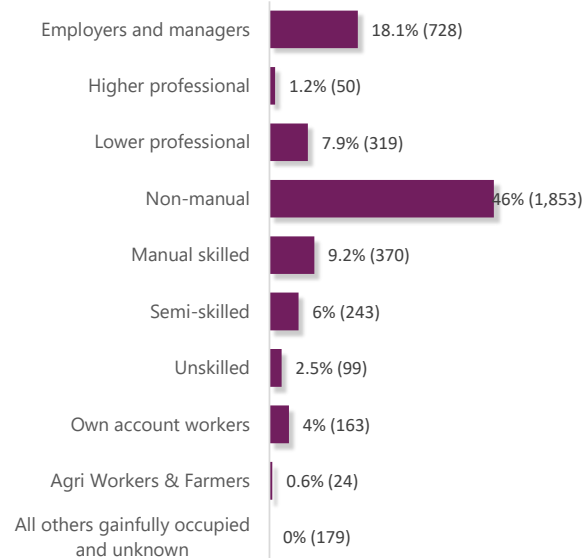
Education Attainment



Mode of Transport



Socio-Economic Group



Jobs in Settlement, 2022

2,094

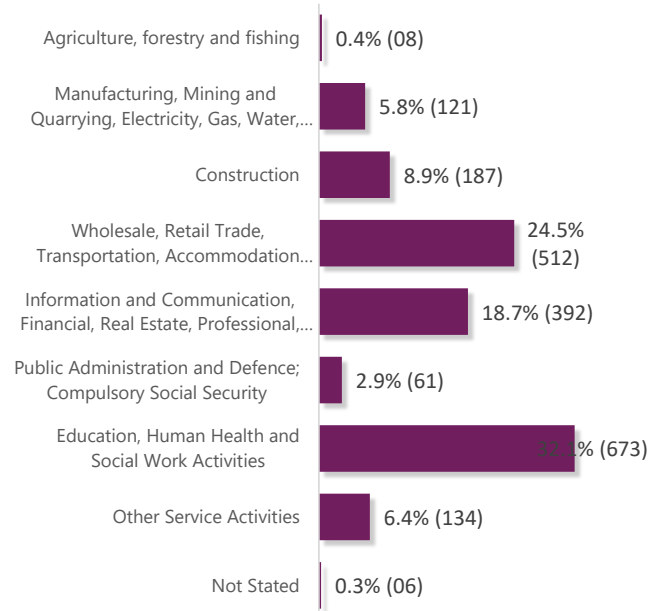
+830 from 2016 (+65.7%)



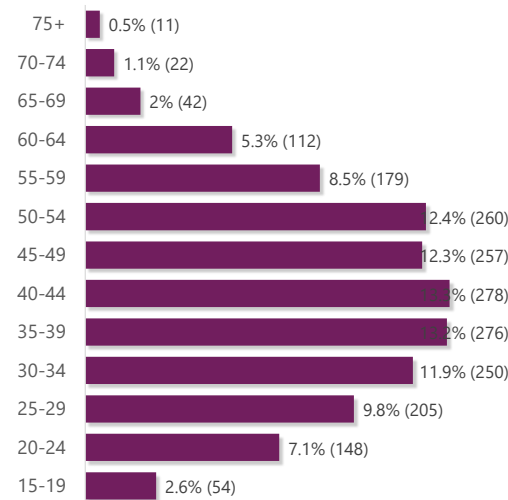
2.7%
of all jobs in
Kildare
(78,638)

Jobs: Resident Worker
Ratio: 0.52

Industry of Employment



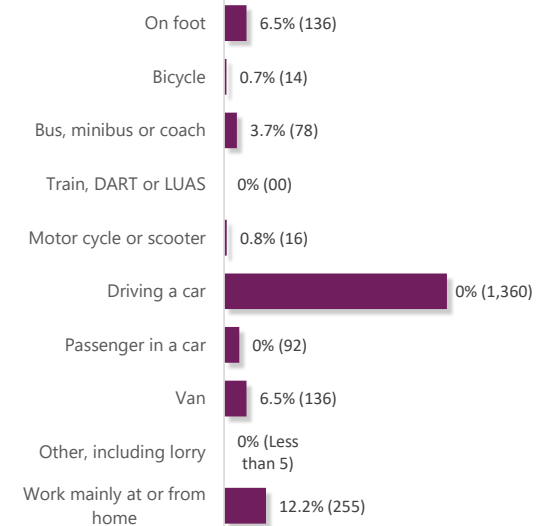
Age Profile



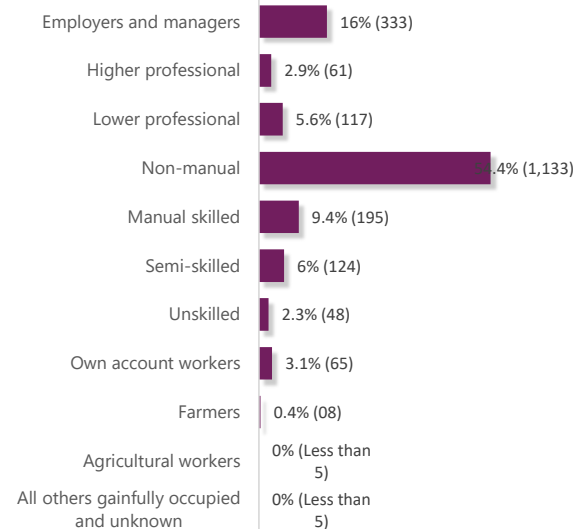
Education Attainment



Mode of Transport

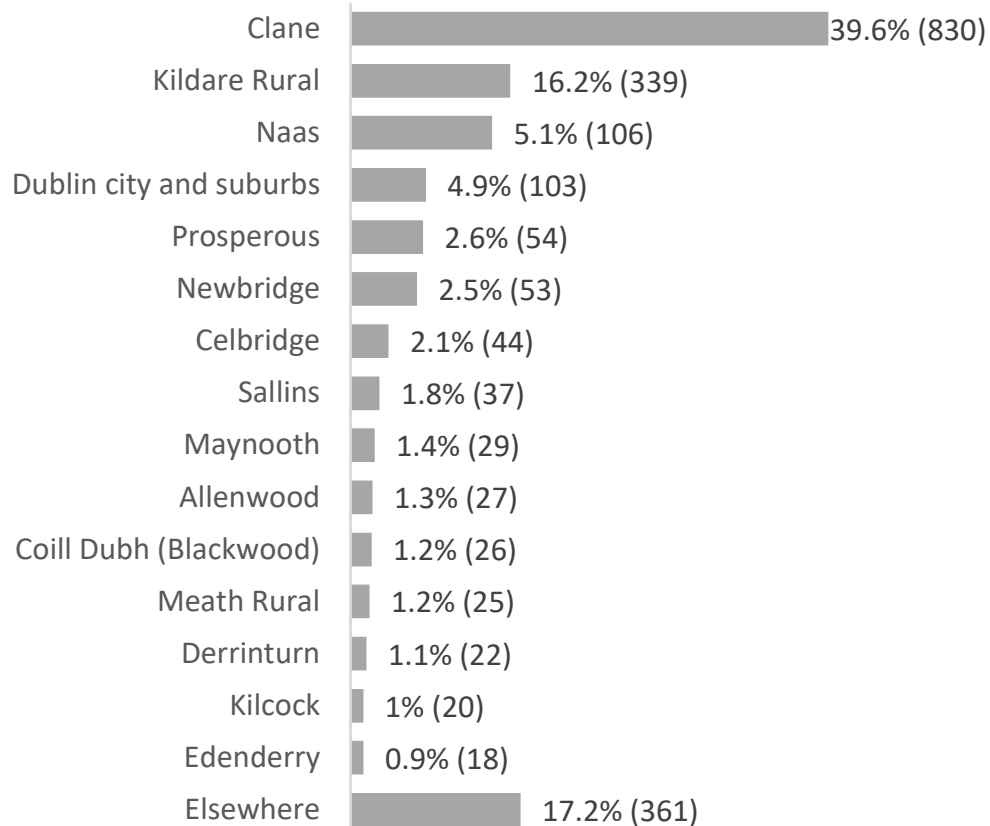
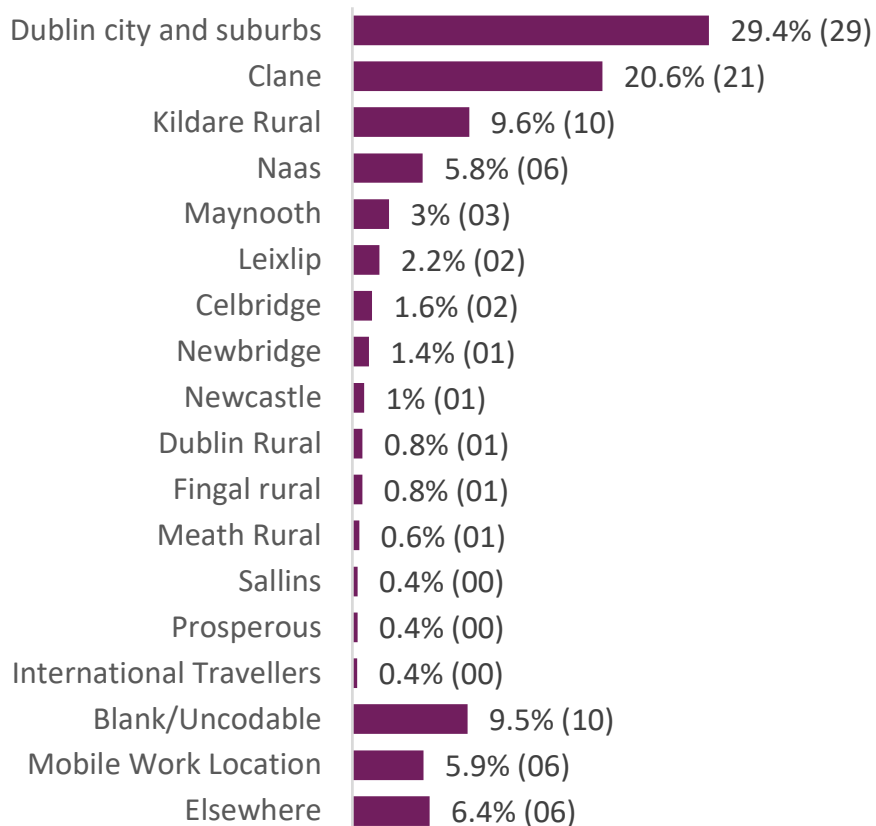
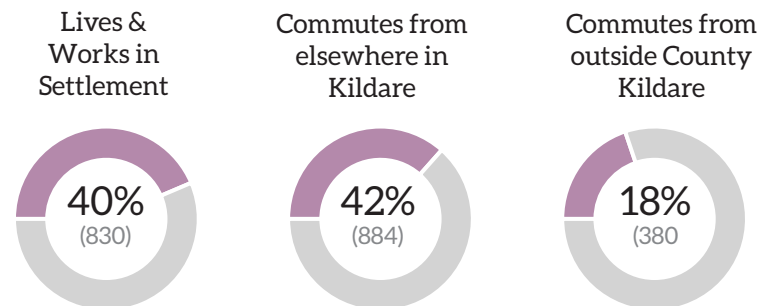
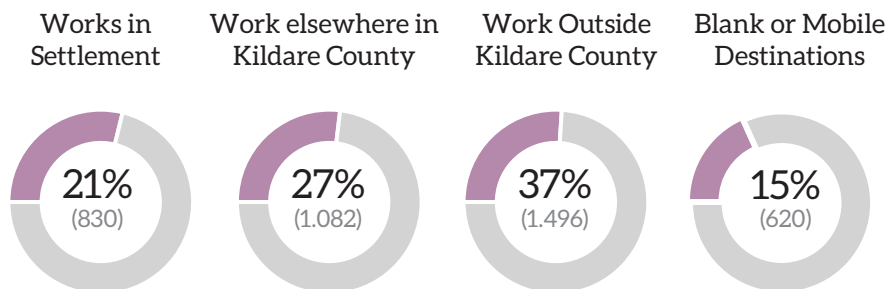


Socio-Economic Group



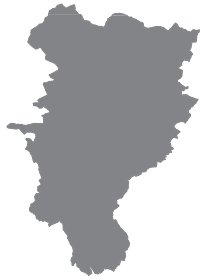
Resident Workers, 2022 = 4,028

Local Jobs, 2022 = 2,094



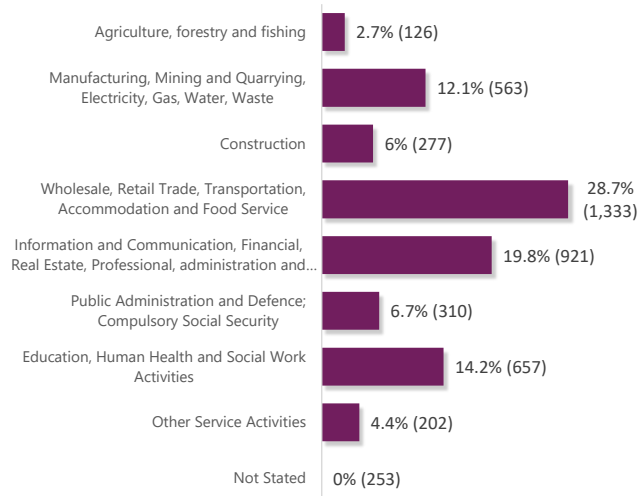
Resident Workers in Settlement, 2022

4,642

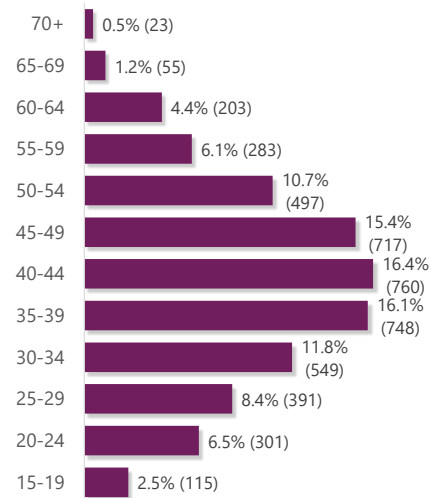


4.1%
of all resident
workers in
Kildare (114,328)

Industry of Employment



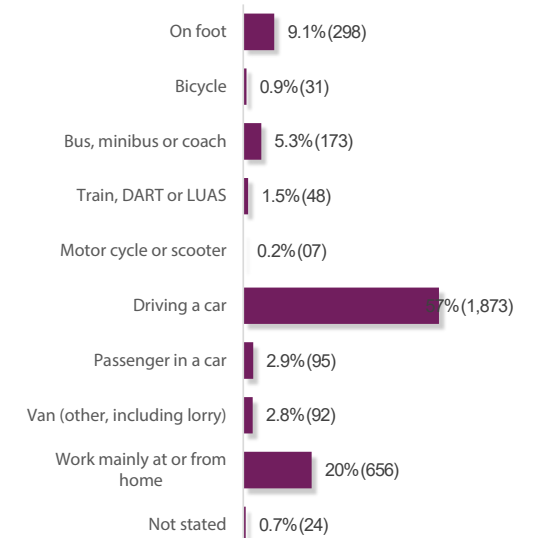
Age Profile



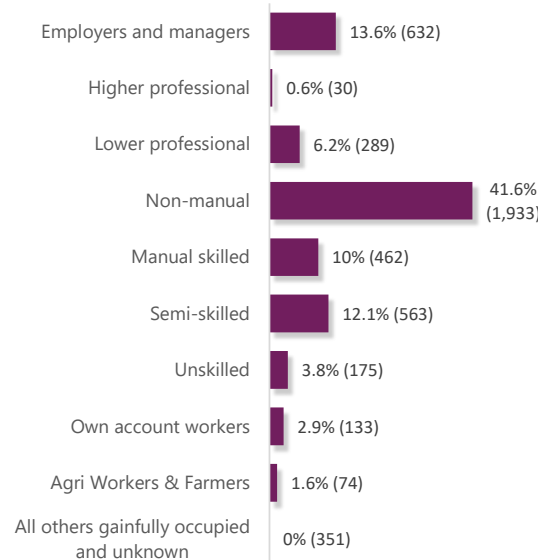
Education Attainment



Mode of Transport



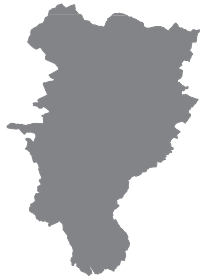
Socio-Economic Group



Jobs in Settlement, 2022

2,996

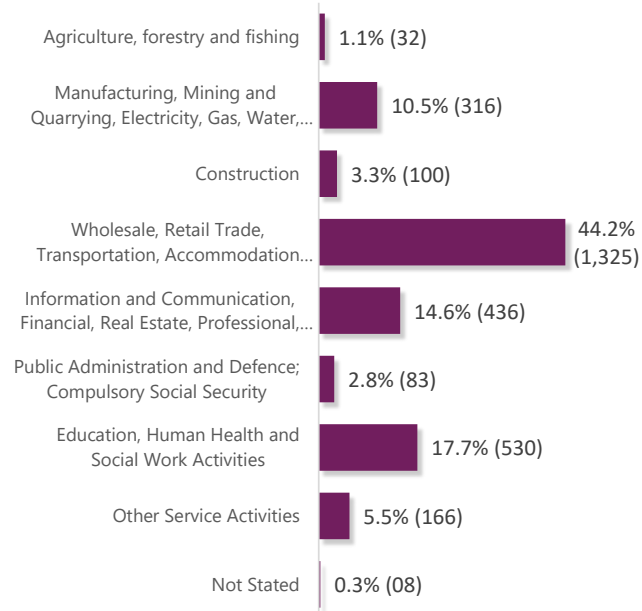
+830 from 2016 (+38.3%)



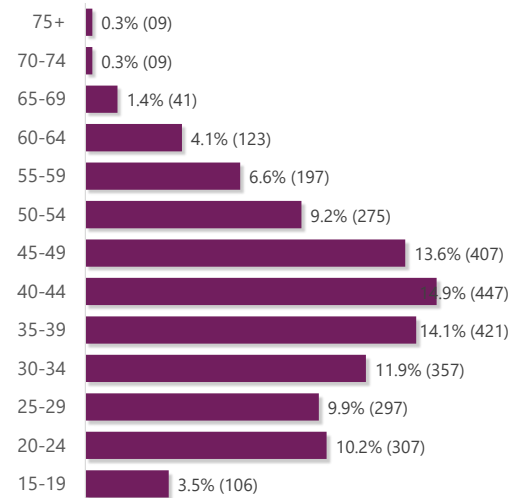
3.8%
of all jobs in
Kildare
(78,638)

**Jobs: Resident Worker
Ratio: 0.65**

Industry of Employment



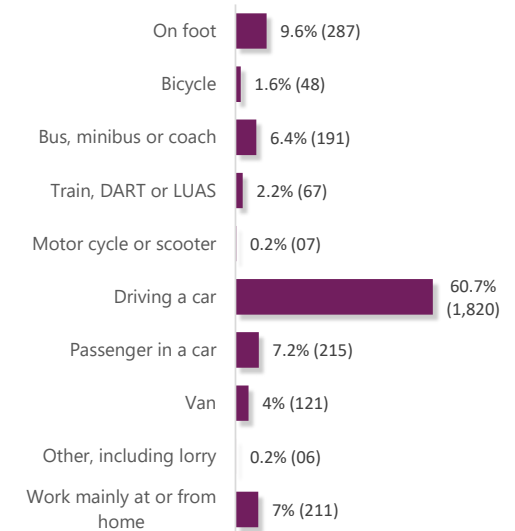
Age Profile



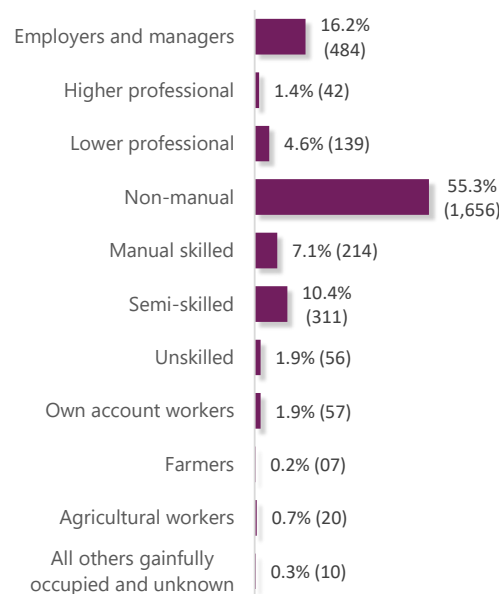
Education Attainment



Mode of Transport

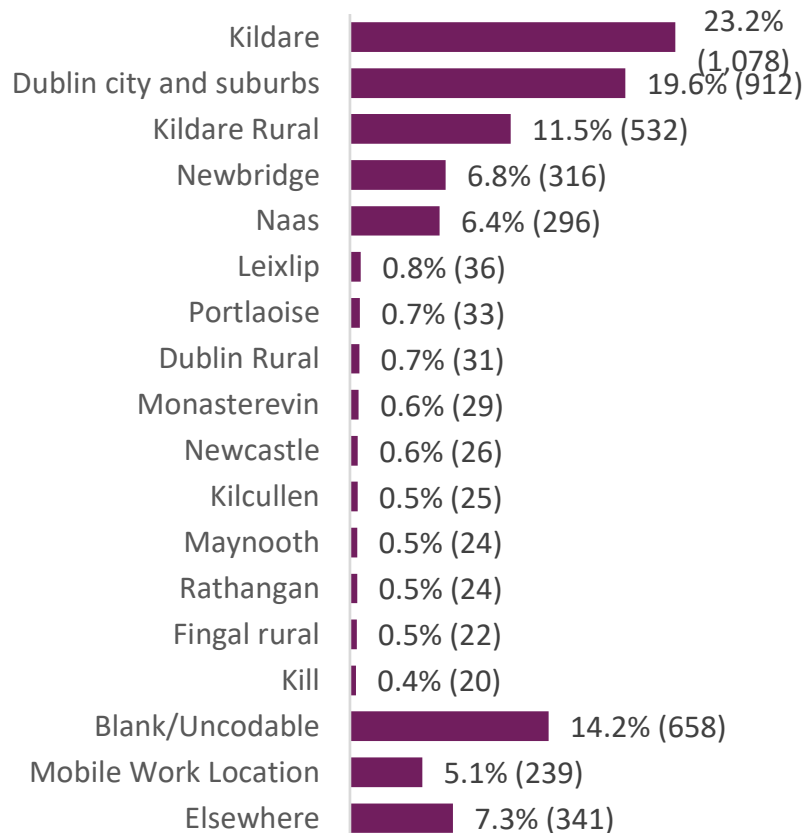
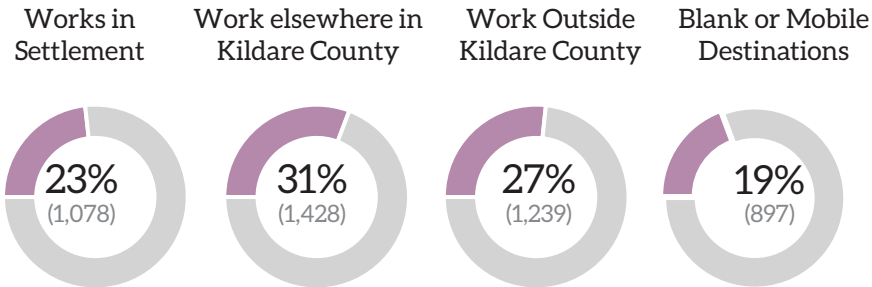


Socio-Economic Group

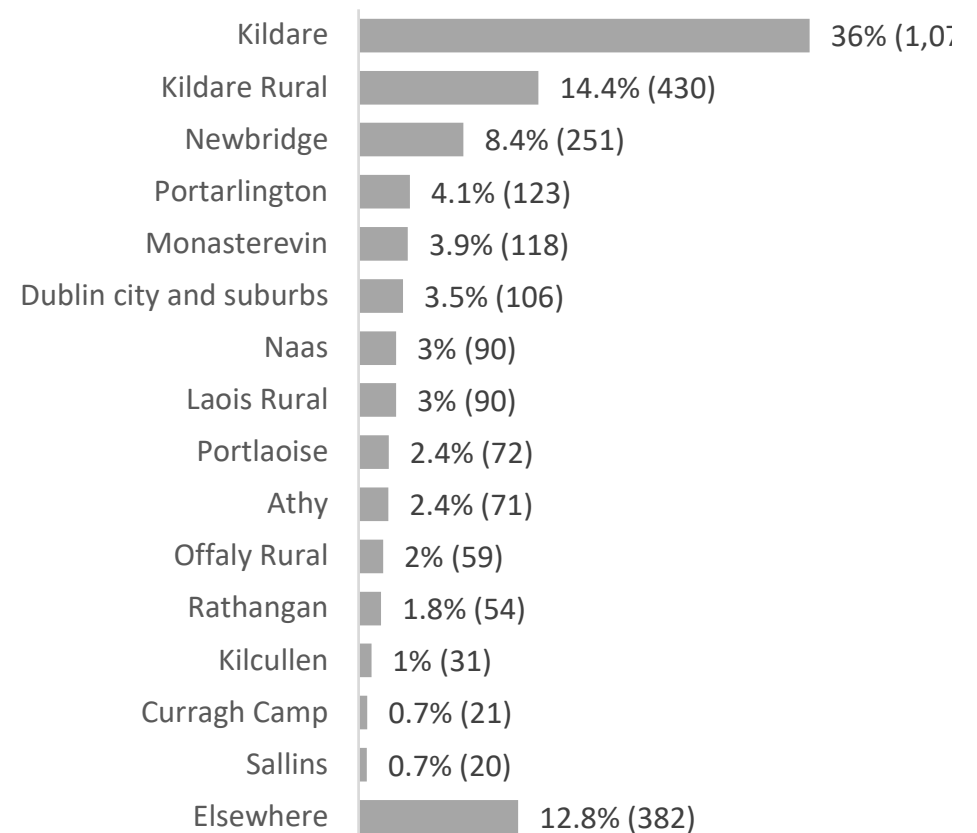
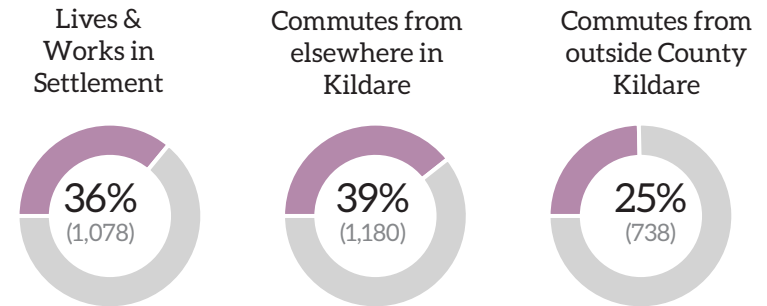


Commuting Flows - Kildare Town, 2022

Resident Workers, 2022 = 4,642



Local Jobs, 2022 = 2,996



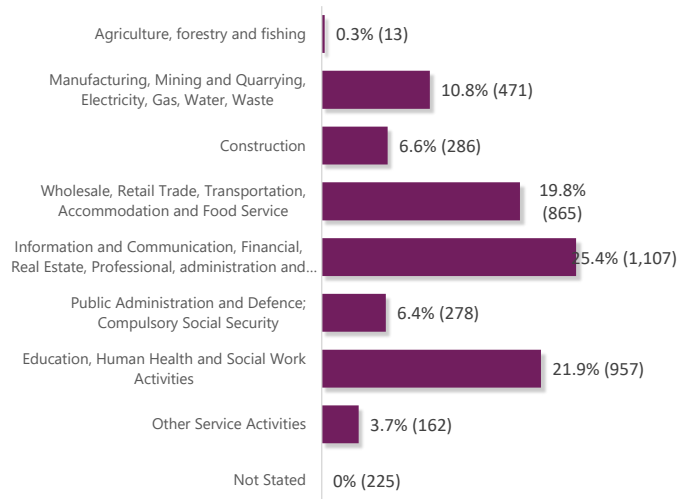
Resident Workers in Settlement, 2022

4,364

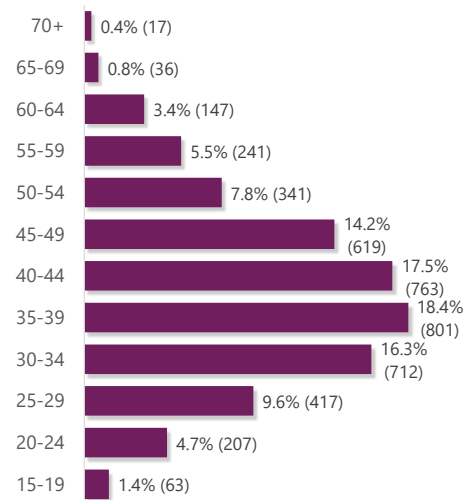


3.8%
of all resident
workers in
Kildare (114,328)

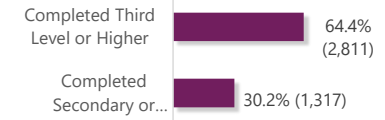
Industry of Employment



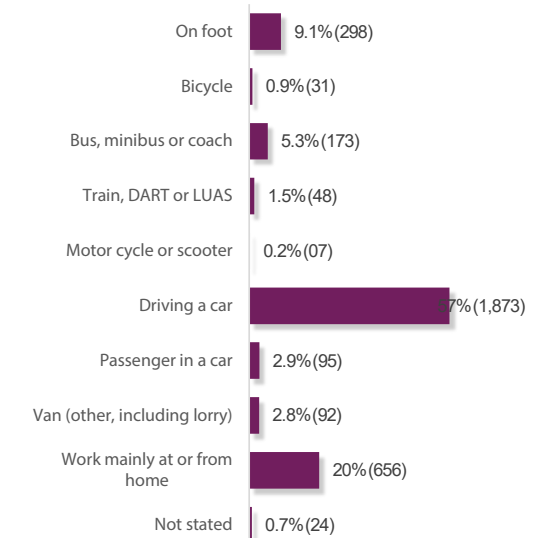
Age Profile



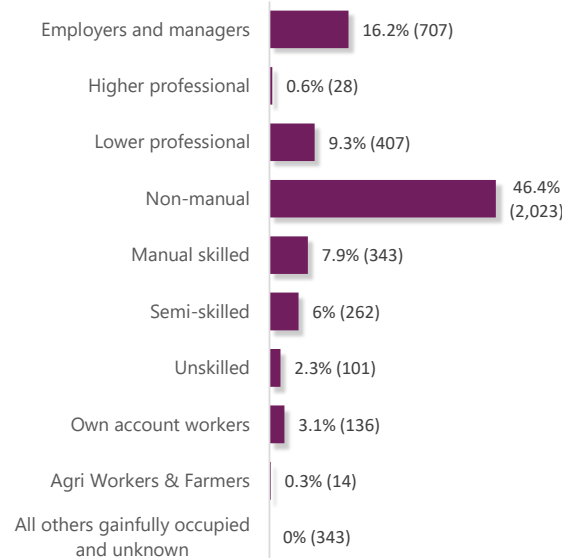
Education Attainment



Mode of Transport



Socio-Economic Group



Jobs in Settlement, 2022

1,335

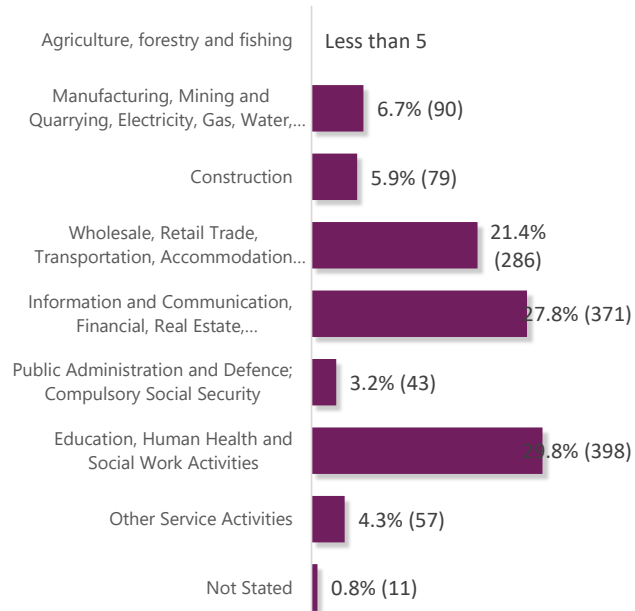
+487 from 2016 (+57.4%)



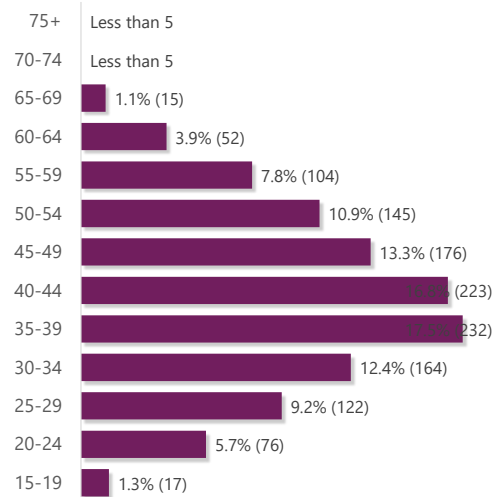
1.7%
of all jobs in
Kildare
(78,638)

**Jobs: Resident Worker
Ratio: 0.33**

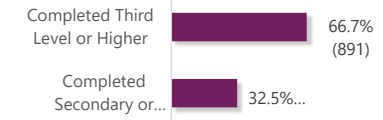
Industry of Employment



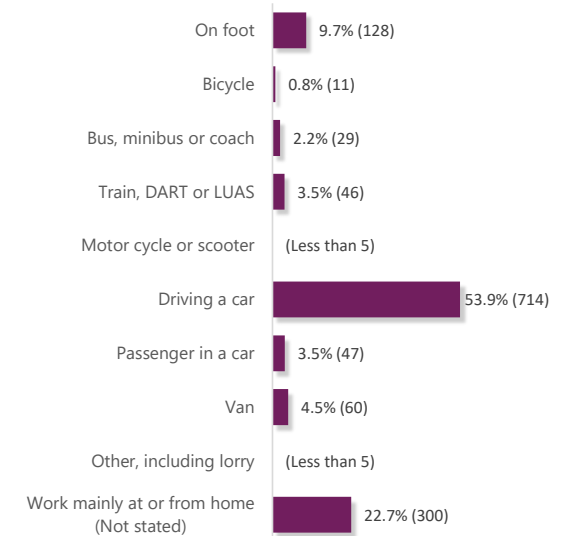
Age Profile



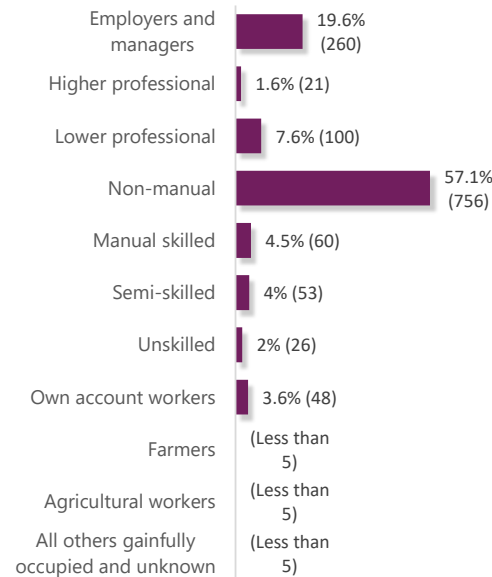
Education Attainment



Mode of Transport

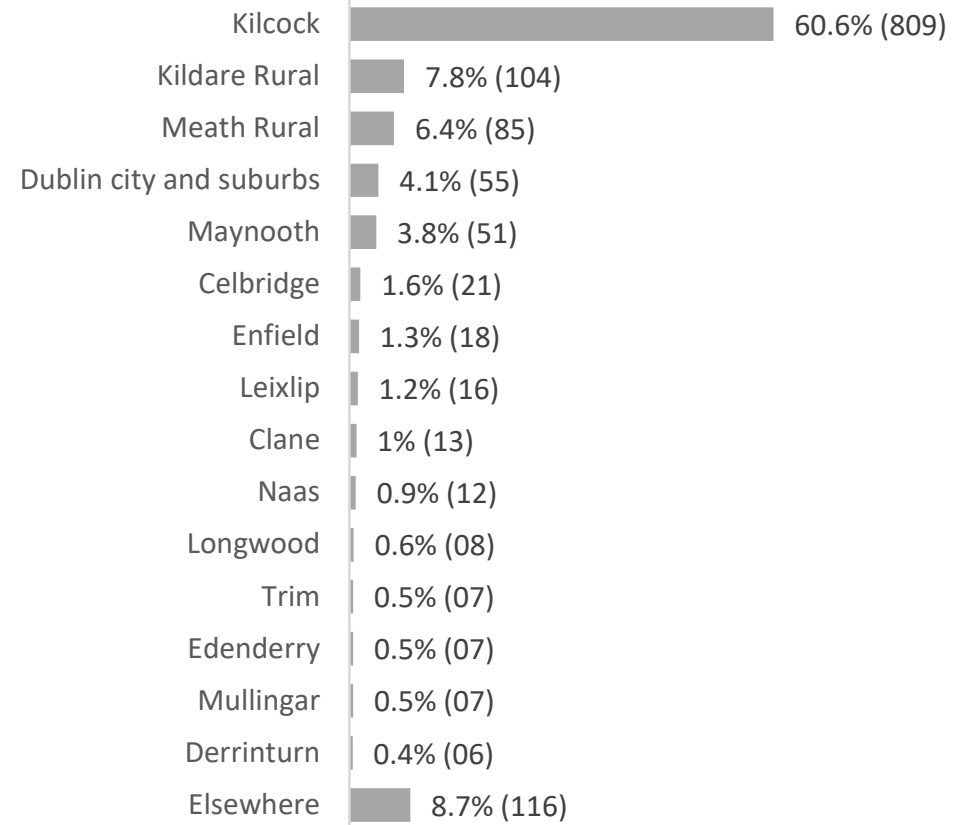
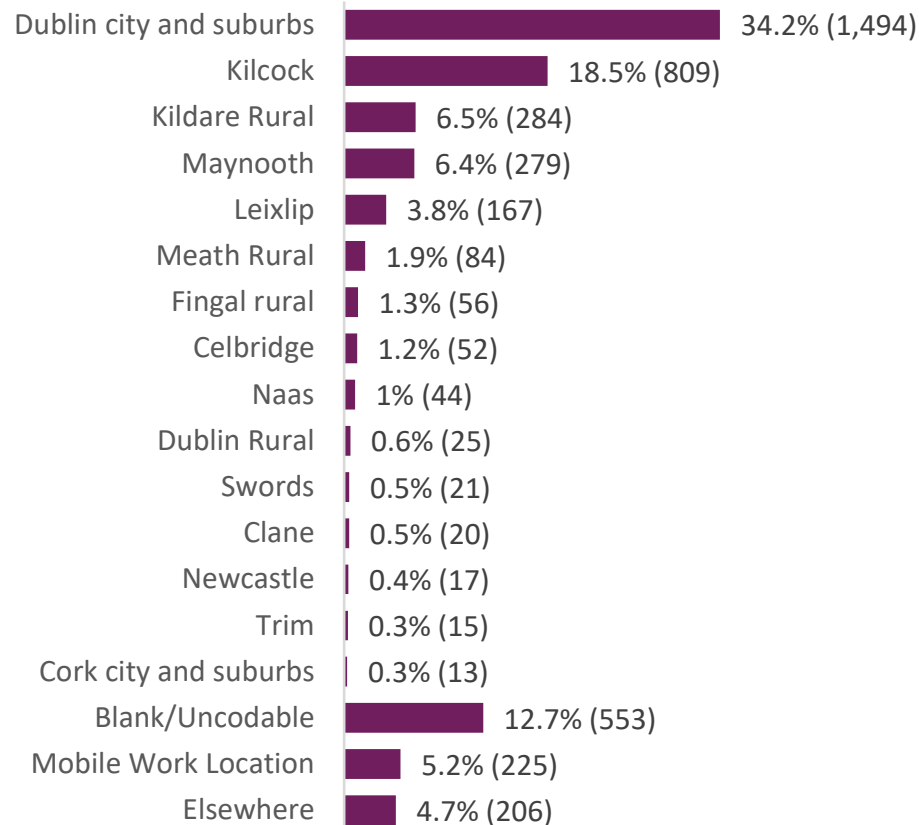
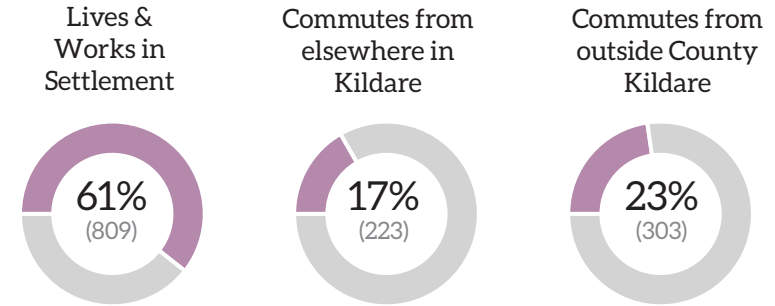
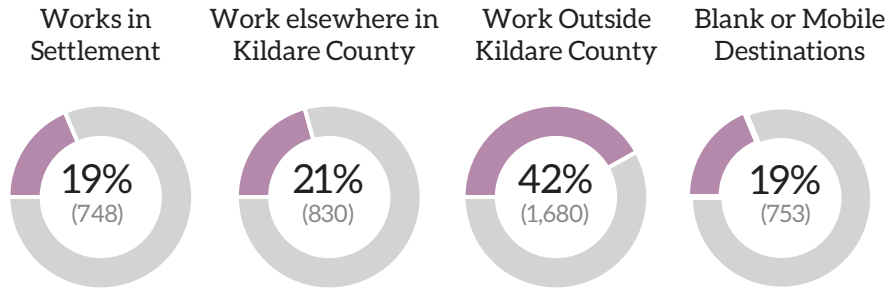


Socio-Economic Group



Resident Workers, 2022 = 4,364

Local Jobs, 2022 = 1,335



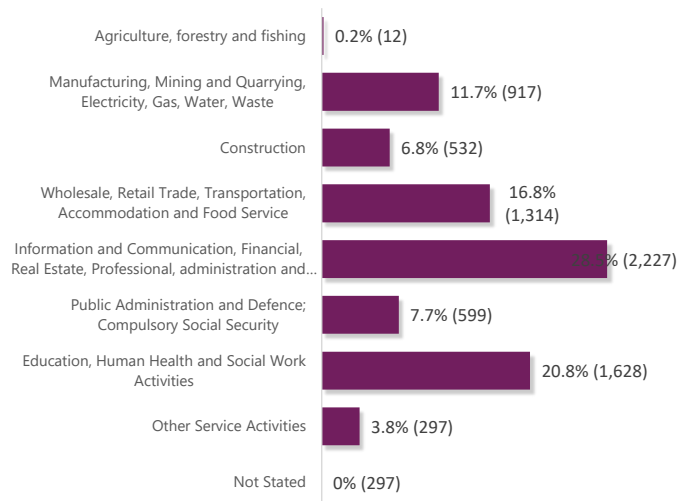
Resident Workers in Settlement, 2022

7,823

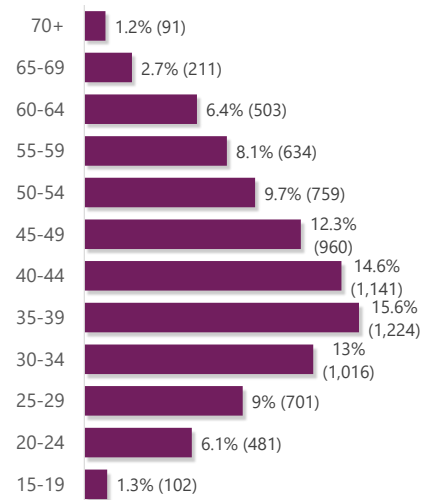


6.8%
of all resident
workers in
Kildare (114,328)

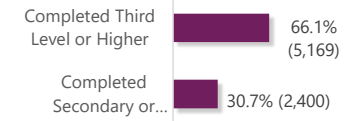
Industry of Employment



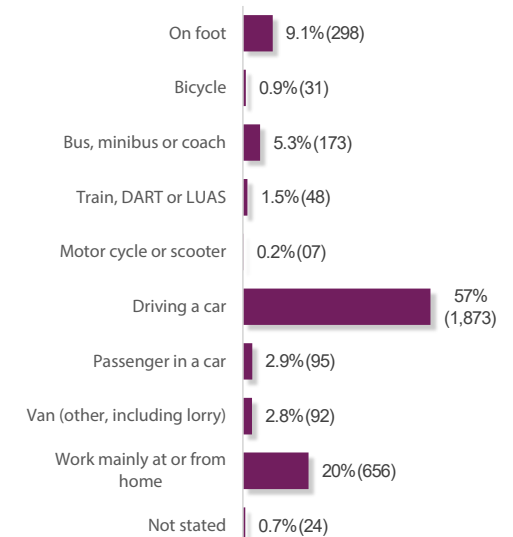
Age Profile



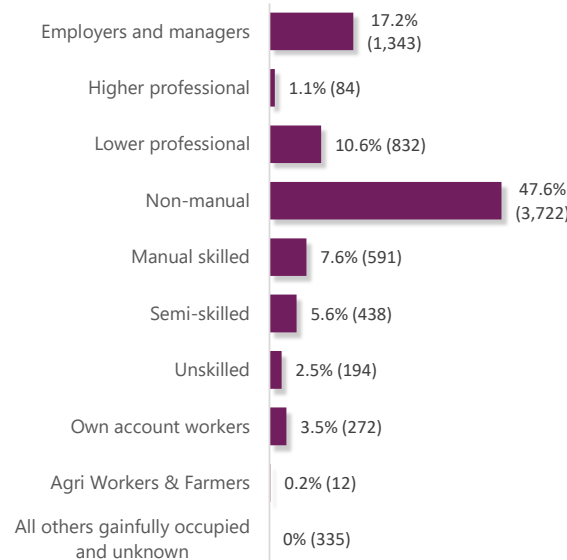
Education Attainment



Mode of Transport



Socio-Economic Group



Jobs in Settlement, 2022

9,166

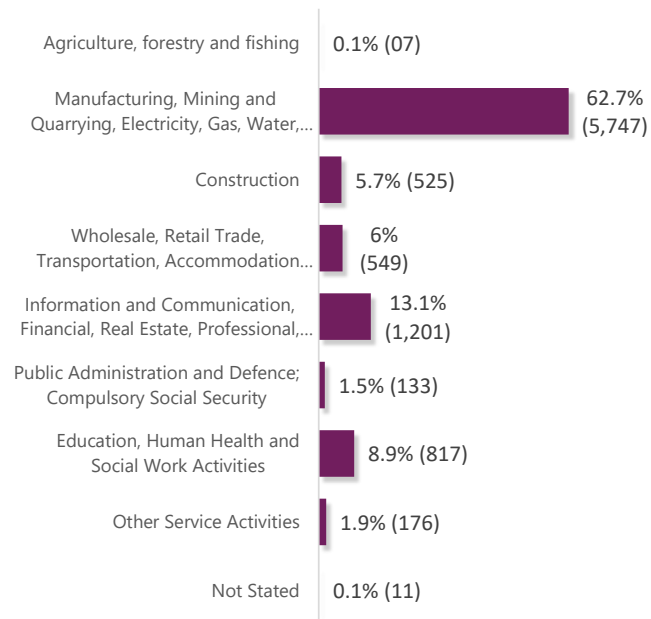
+3,341 from 2016 (+57.4%)



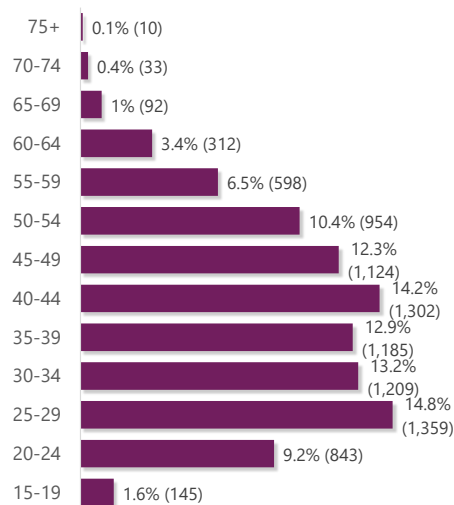
11.7%
of all jobs in
Kildare
(78,638)

**Jobs: Resident Worker
Ratio: 1.17**

Industry of Employment



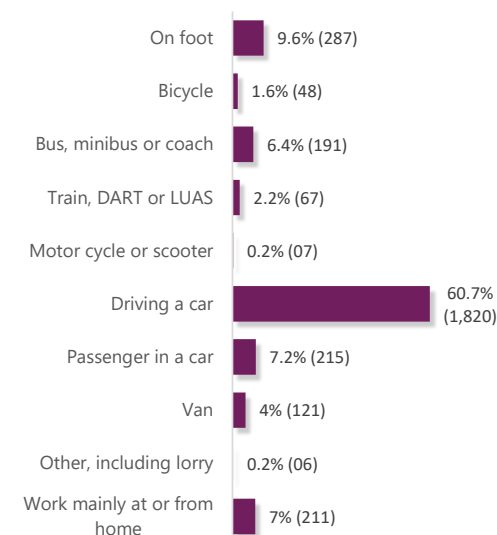
Age Profile



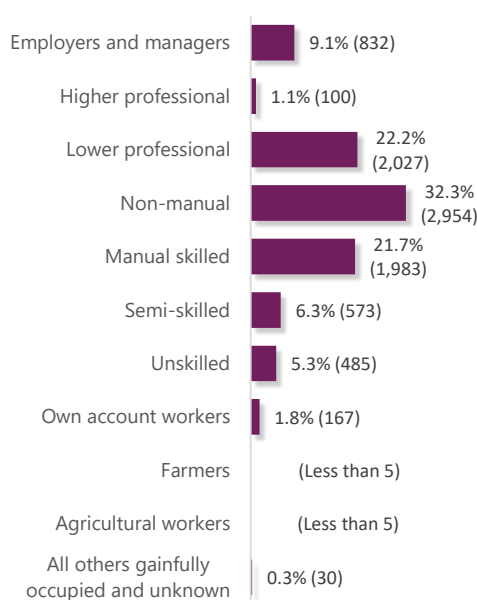
Education Attainment



Mode of Transport



Socio-Economic Group

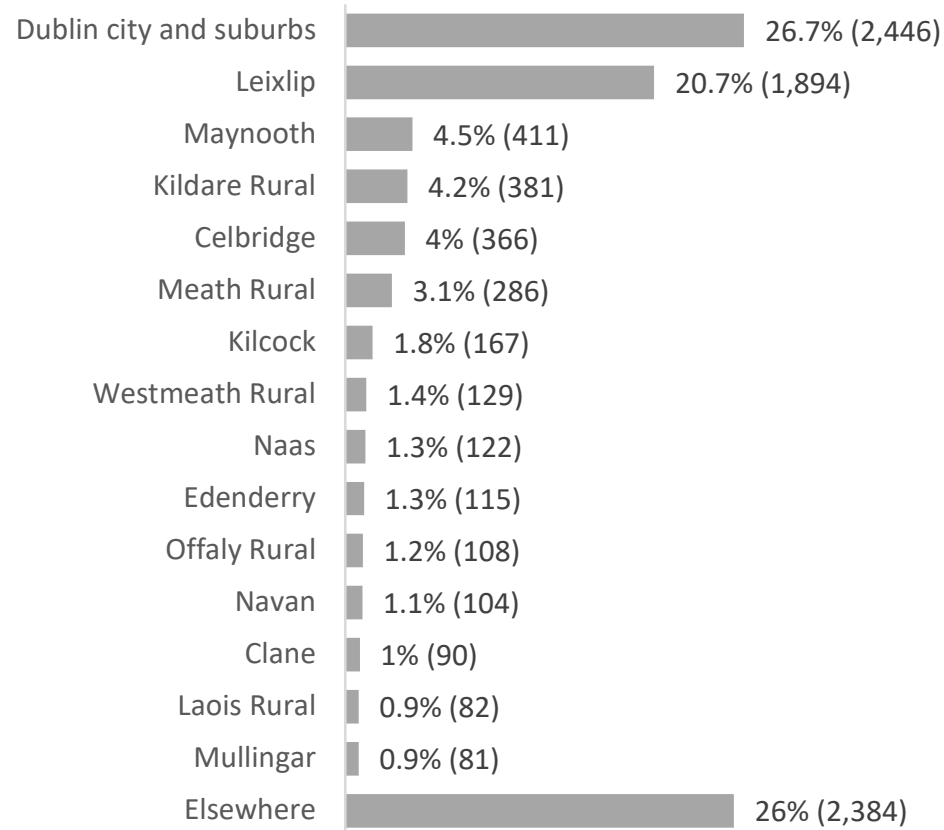
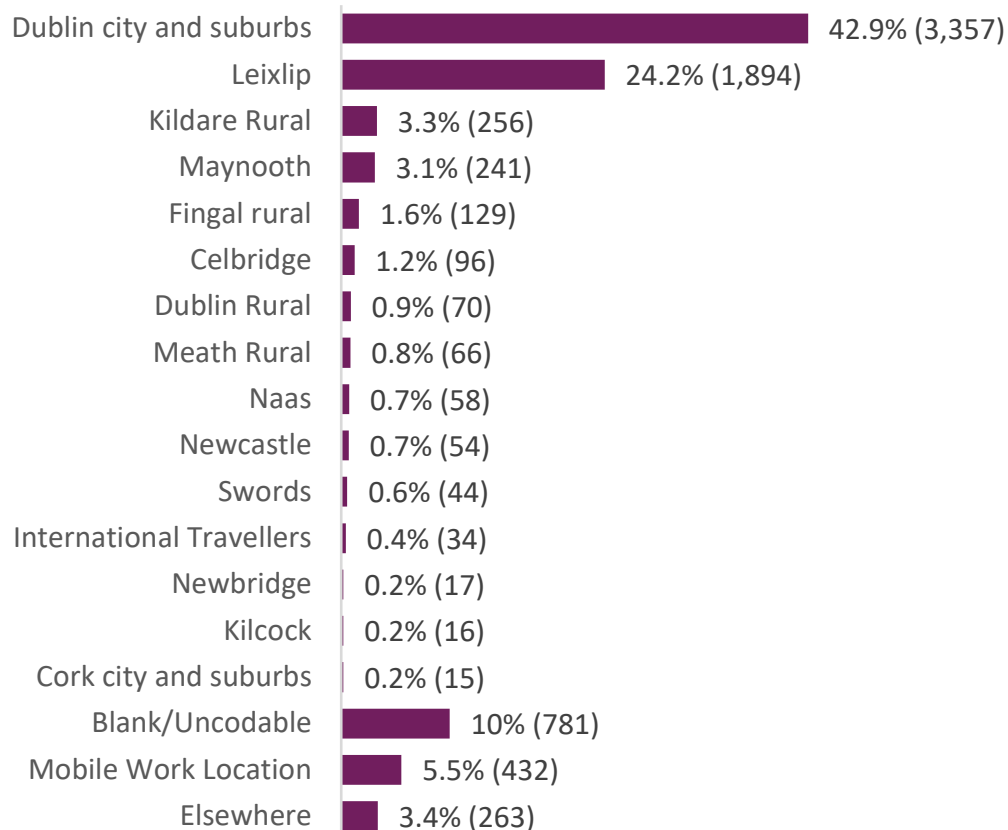
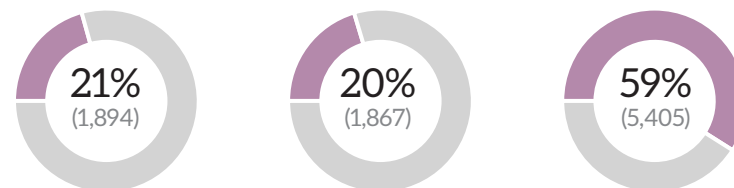
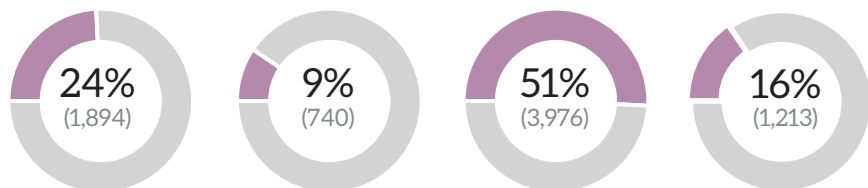


Resident Workers, 2022 = 7,823

Local Jobs, 2022 = 9,166

Works in Settlement Work elsewhere in Kildare County Work Outside Kildare County Blank or Mobile Destinations

Lives & Works in Settlement Commutes from elsewhere in Kildare Commutes from outside County Kildare



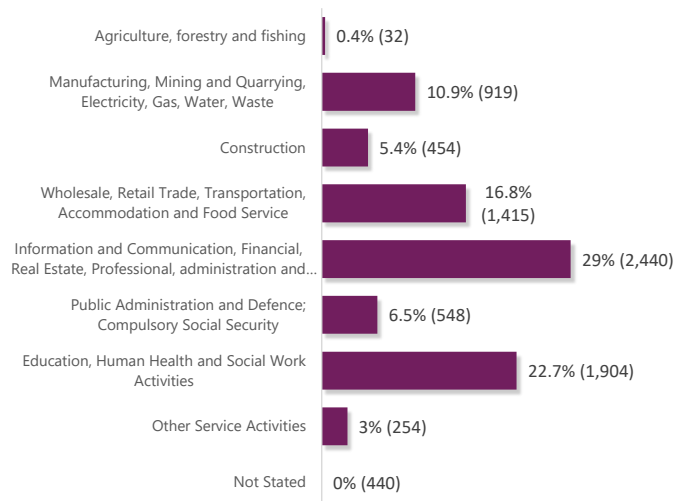
Resident Workers in Settlement, 2022

8,406

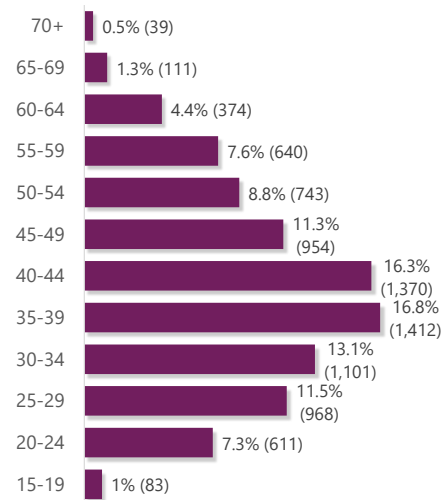


7.4%
of all resident
workers in
Kildare (114,328)

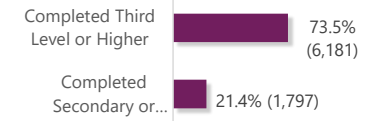
Industry of Employment



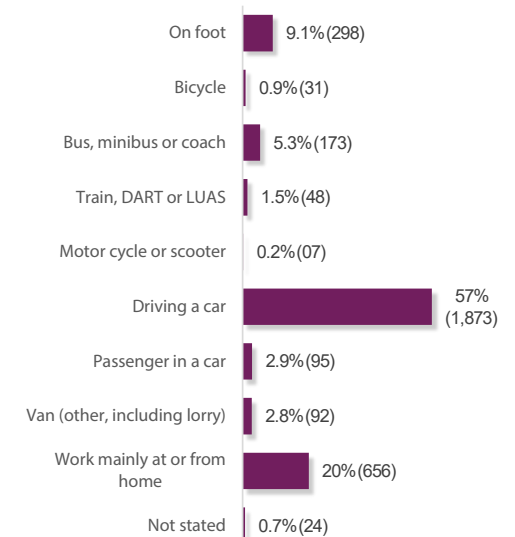
Age Profile



Education Attainment



Mode of Transport



Socio-Economic Group



Jobs in Settlement, 2022

6,898

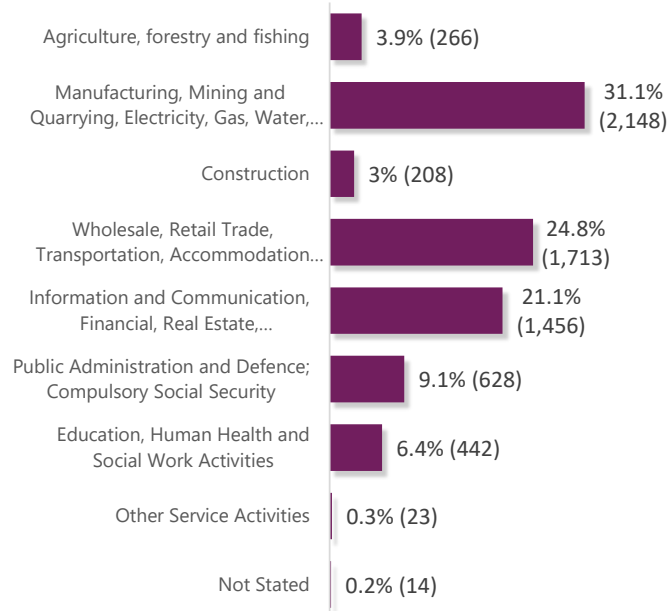
+1,697 from 2016 (+32.6%)



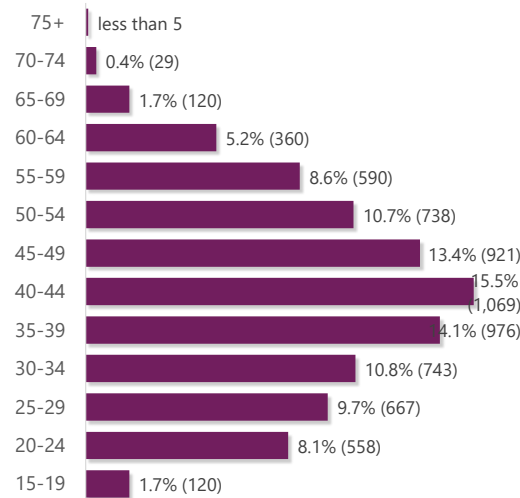
8.8%
of all jobs in
Kildare
(78,638)

**Jobs: Resident Worker
Ratio: 0.82**

Industry of Employment



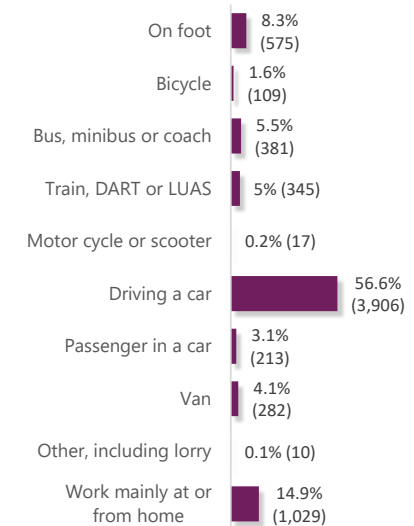
Age Profile



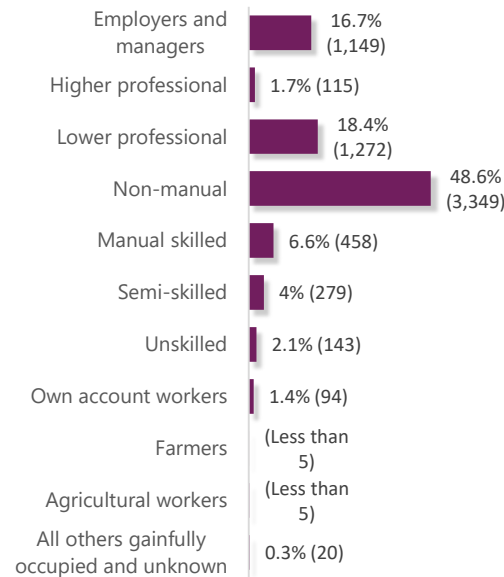
Education Attainment



Mode of Transport

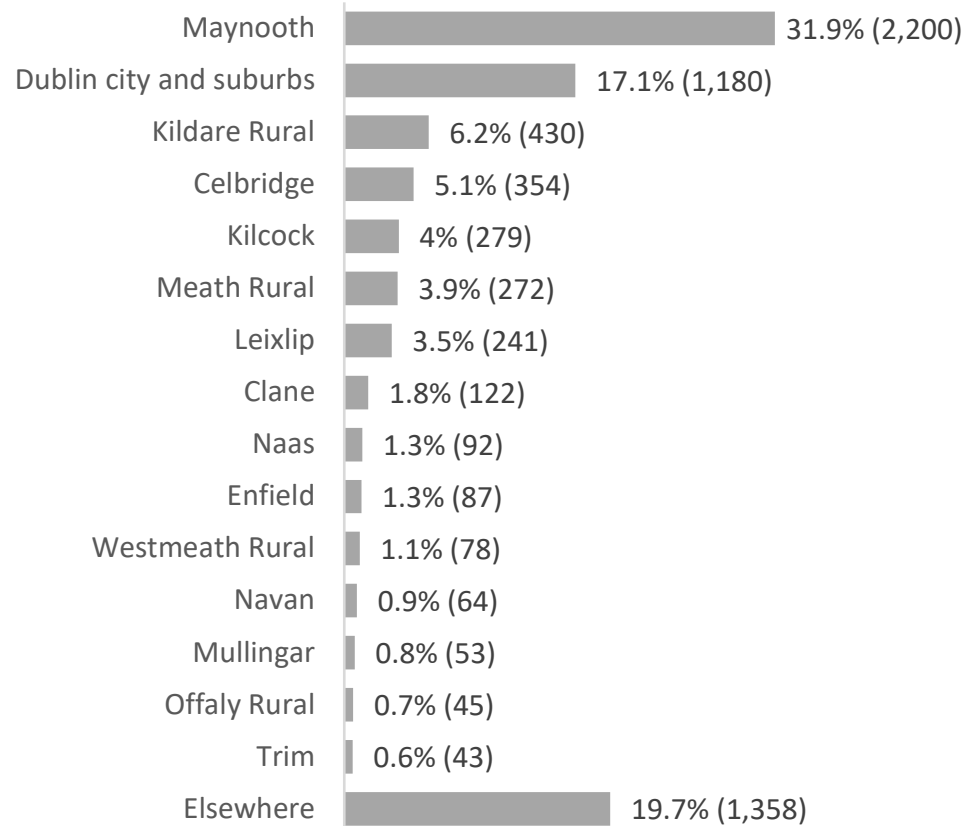
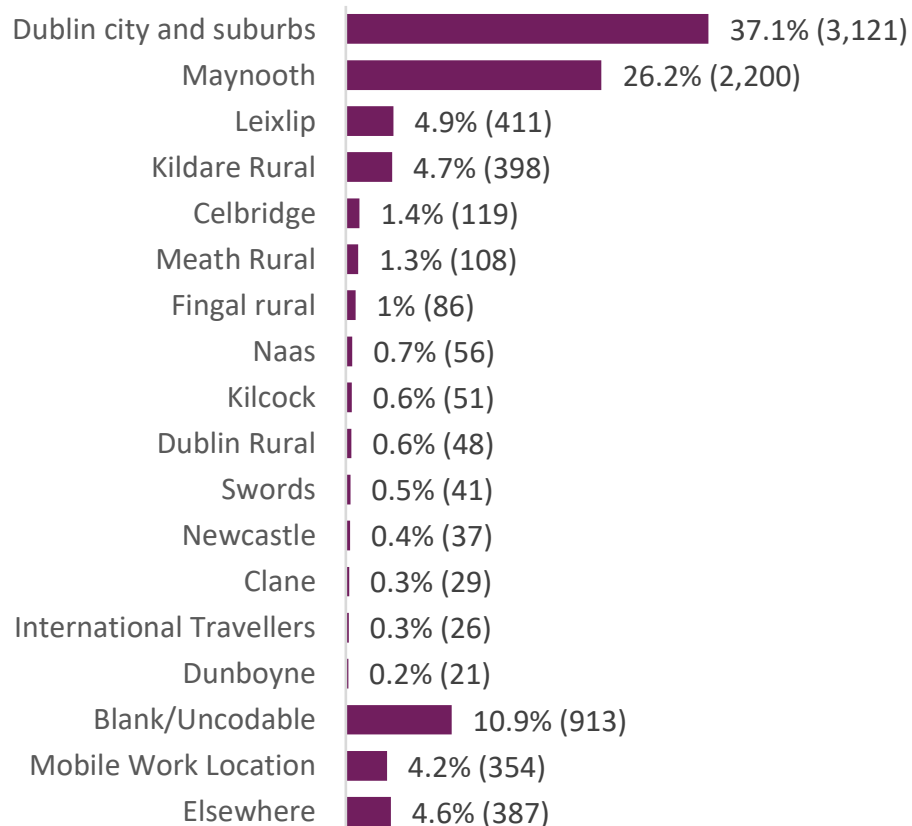
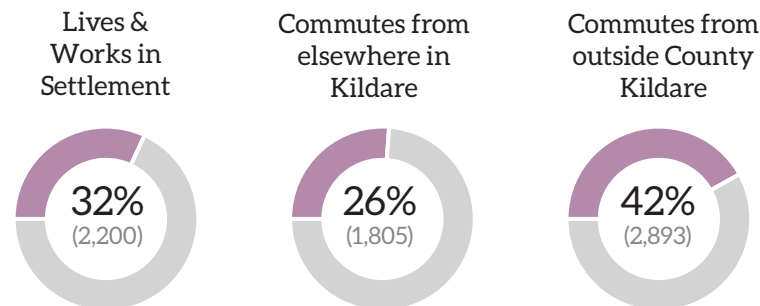
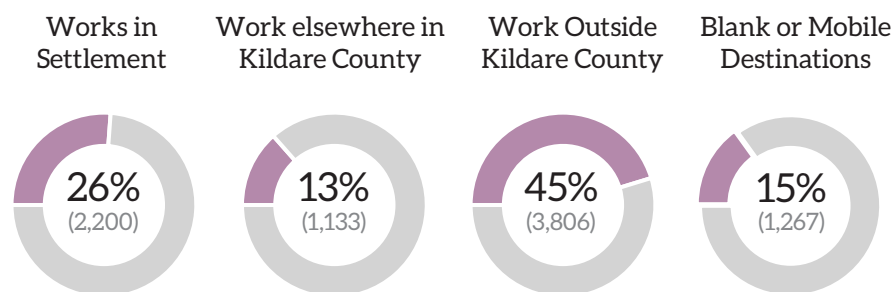


Socio-Economic Group



Resident Workers, 2022 = 8,406

Local Jobs, 2022 = 6,898



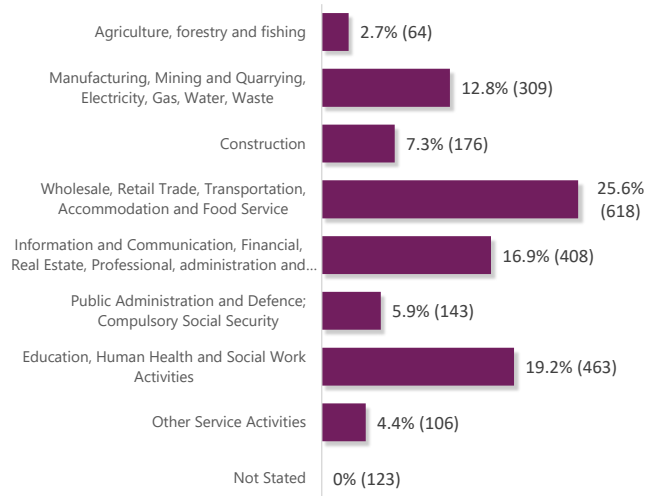
Resident Workers in Settlement, 2022

2,410

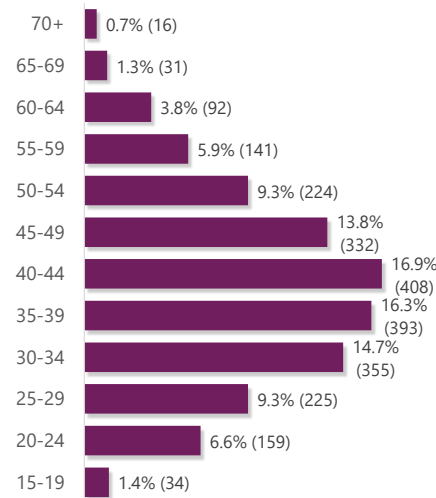


2.1%
of all resident
workers in
Kildare (114,328)

Industry of Employment



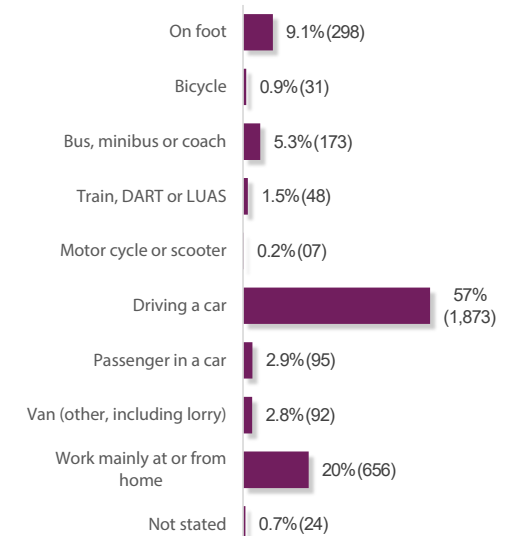
Age Profile



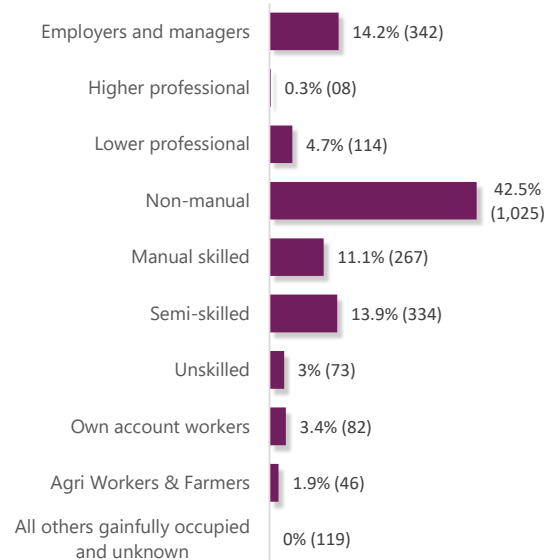
Education Attainment



Mode of Transport



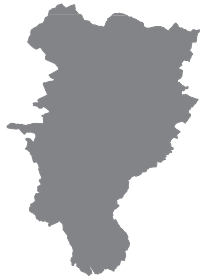
Socio-Economic Group



Jobs in Settlement, 2022

1,443

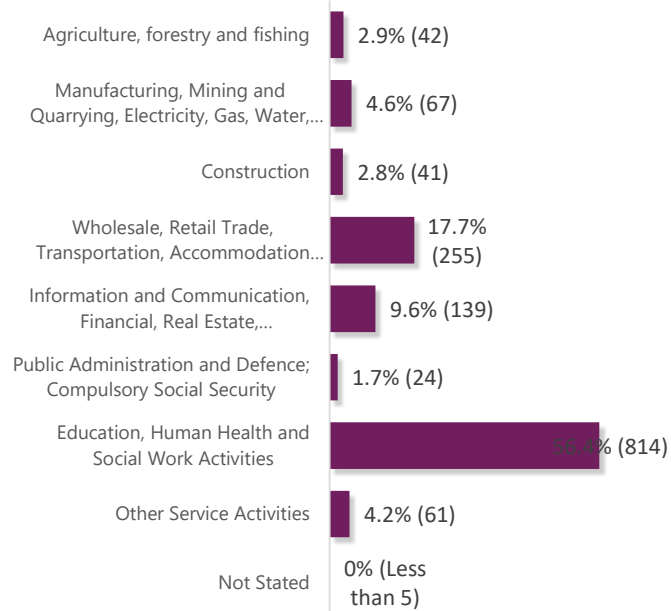
+956 from 2016 (+50.2%)



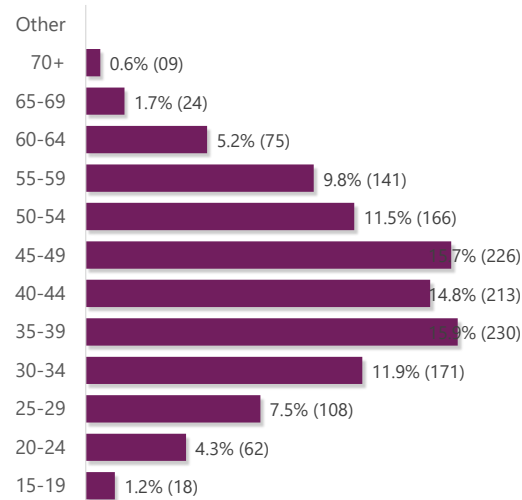
1.8%
of all jobs in
Kildare
(78,638)

Jobs: Resident Worker
Ratio: 0.60

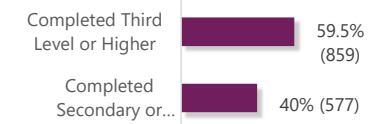
Industry of Employment



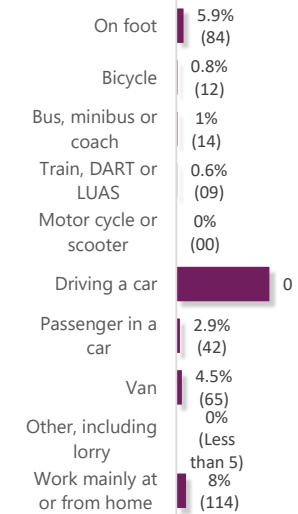
Age Profile



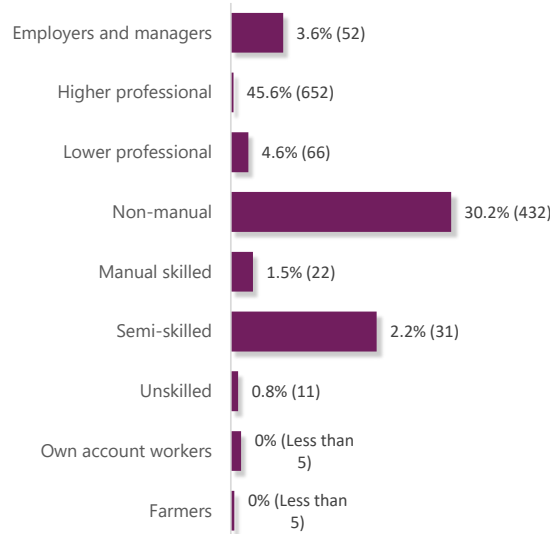
Education Attainment



Mode of Transport

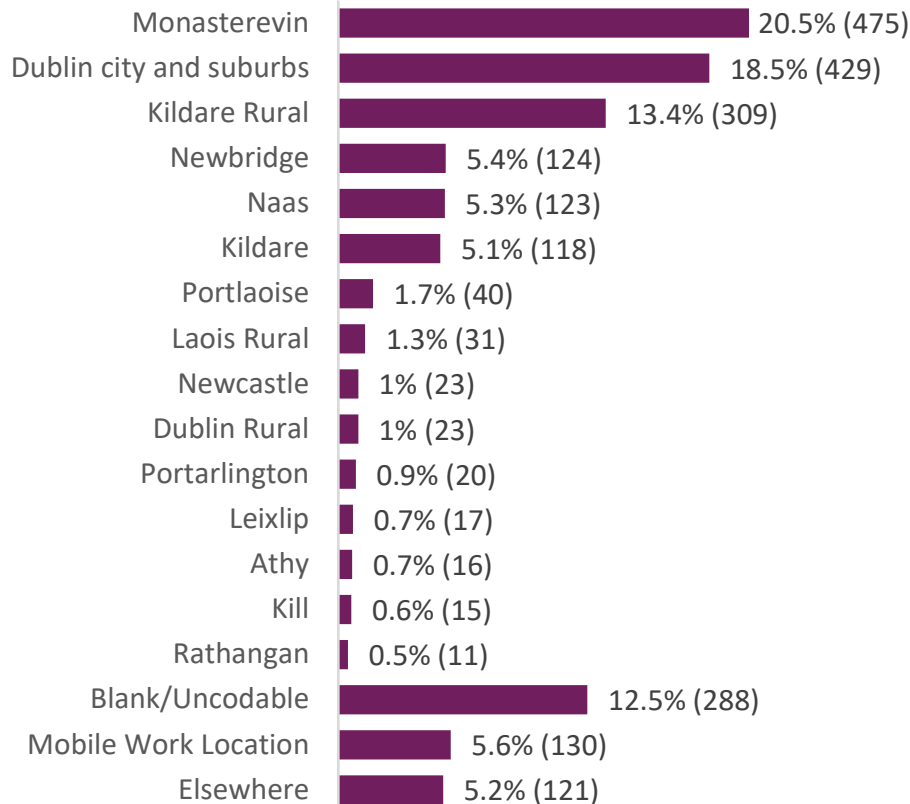
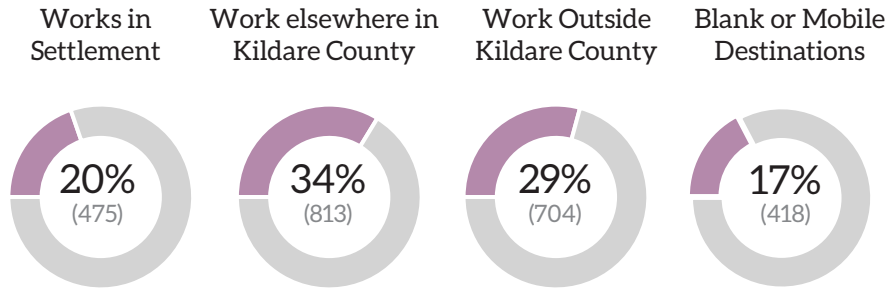


Socio-Economic Group

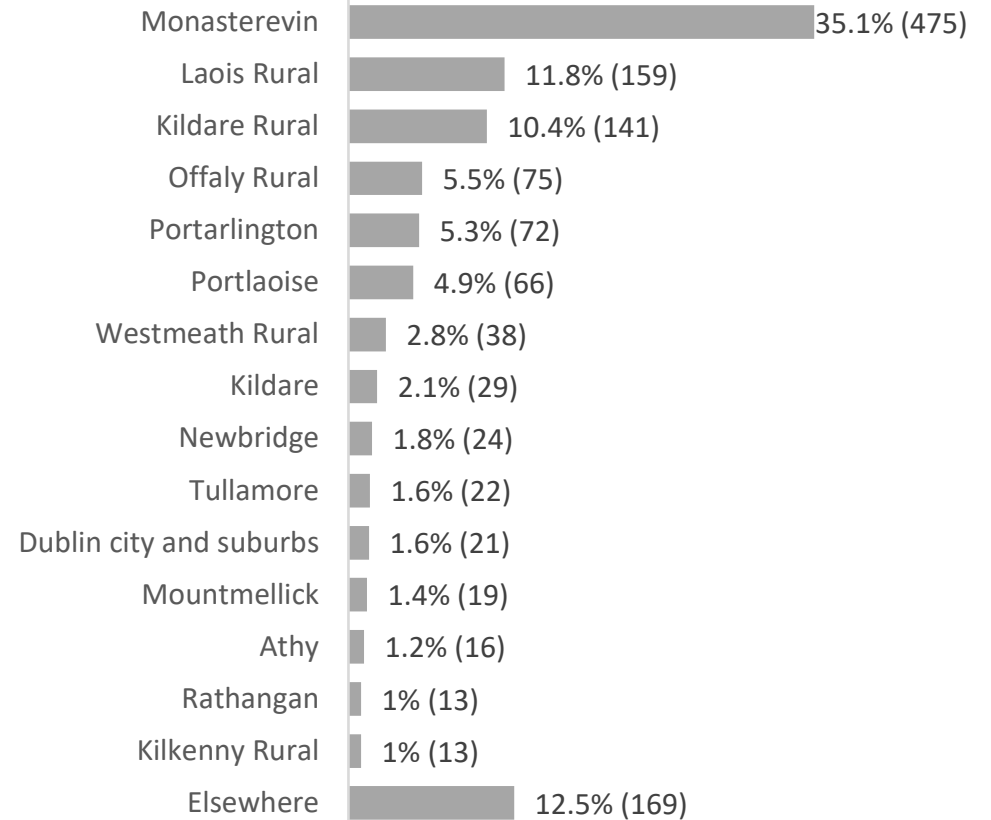
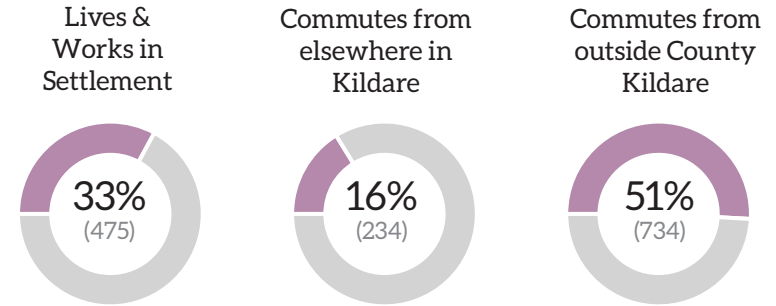


Commuting Flows - Monasterevin, 2022

Resident Workers, 2022 = 2,410



Local Jobs, 2022 = 1,443



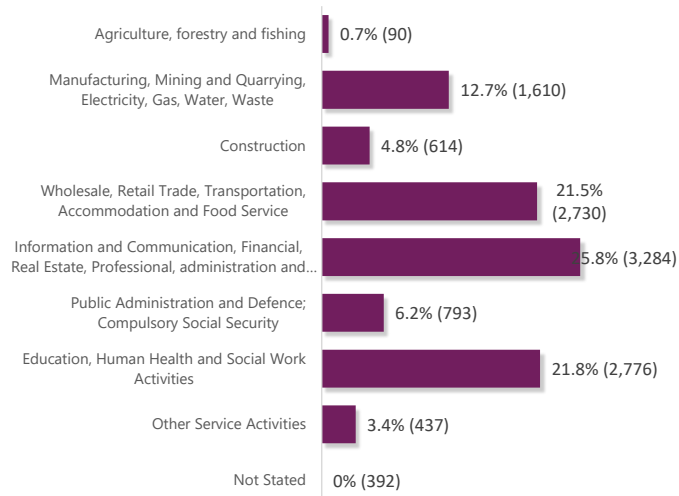
Resident Workers in Settlement, 2022

12,726

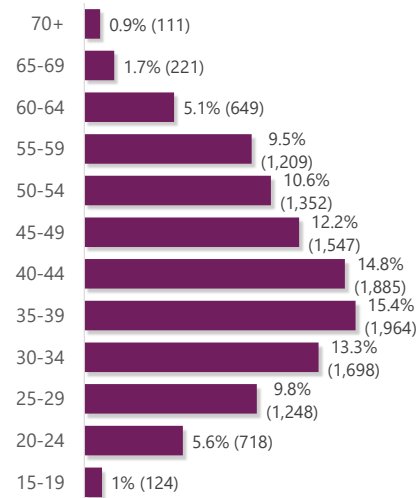


11.1%
of all resident
workers in
Kildare (114,328)

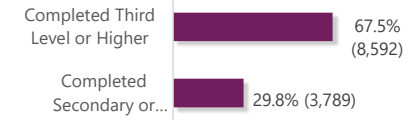
Industry of Employment



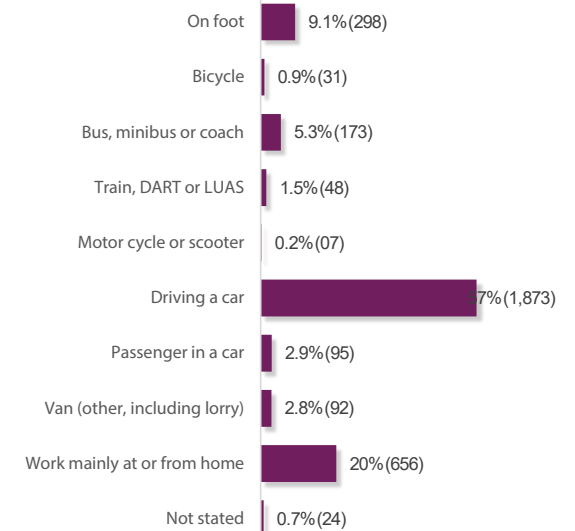
Age Profile



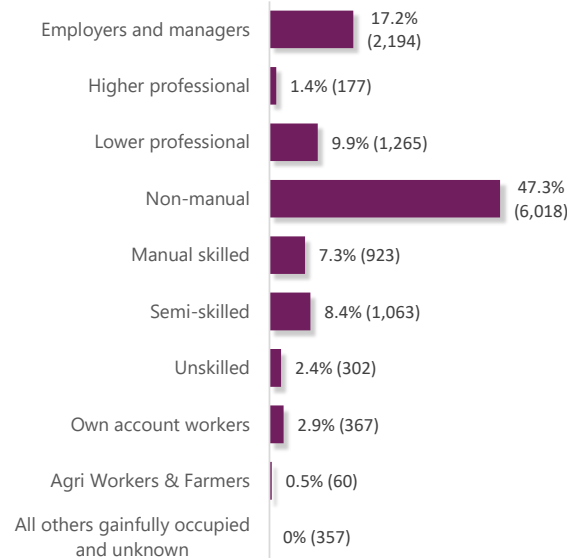
Education Attainment



Mode of Transport



Socio-Economic Group



Jobs in Settlement, 2022

11,960

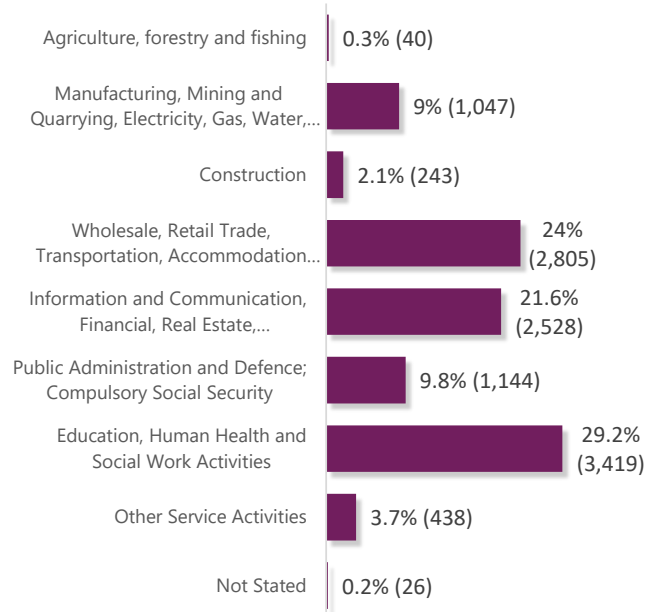
+691 from 2016 (+6.3%)



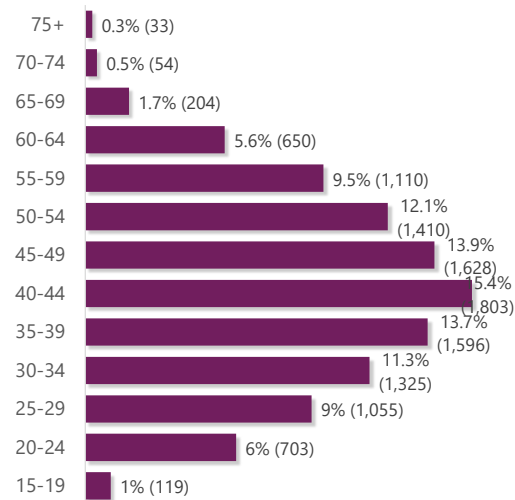
14.9%
of all jobs in
Kildare
(78,638)

**Jobs: Resident Worker
Ratio: 0.92**

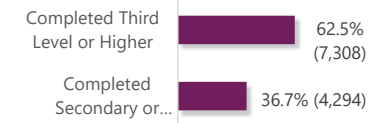
Industry of Employment



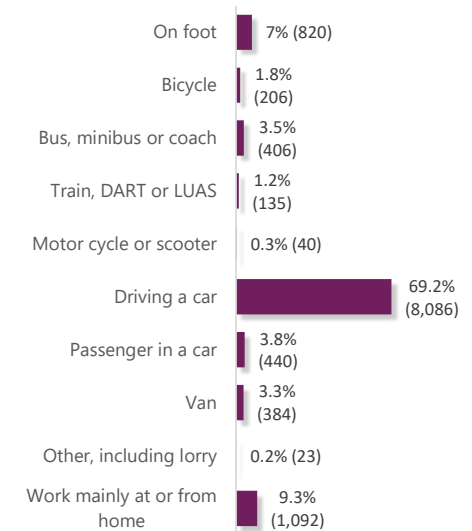
Age Profile



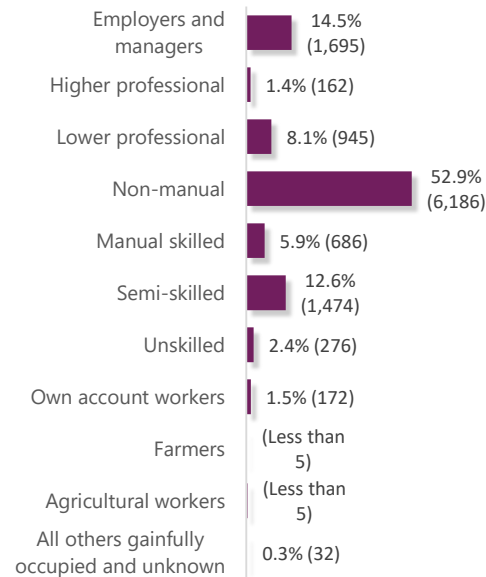
Education Attainment



Mode of Transport



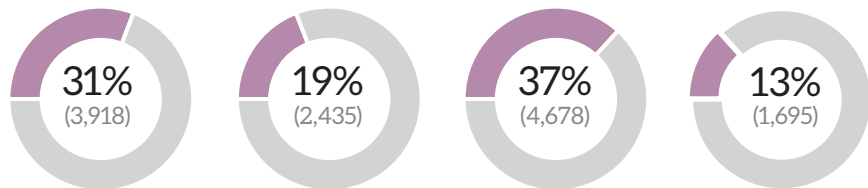
Socio-Economic Group



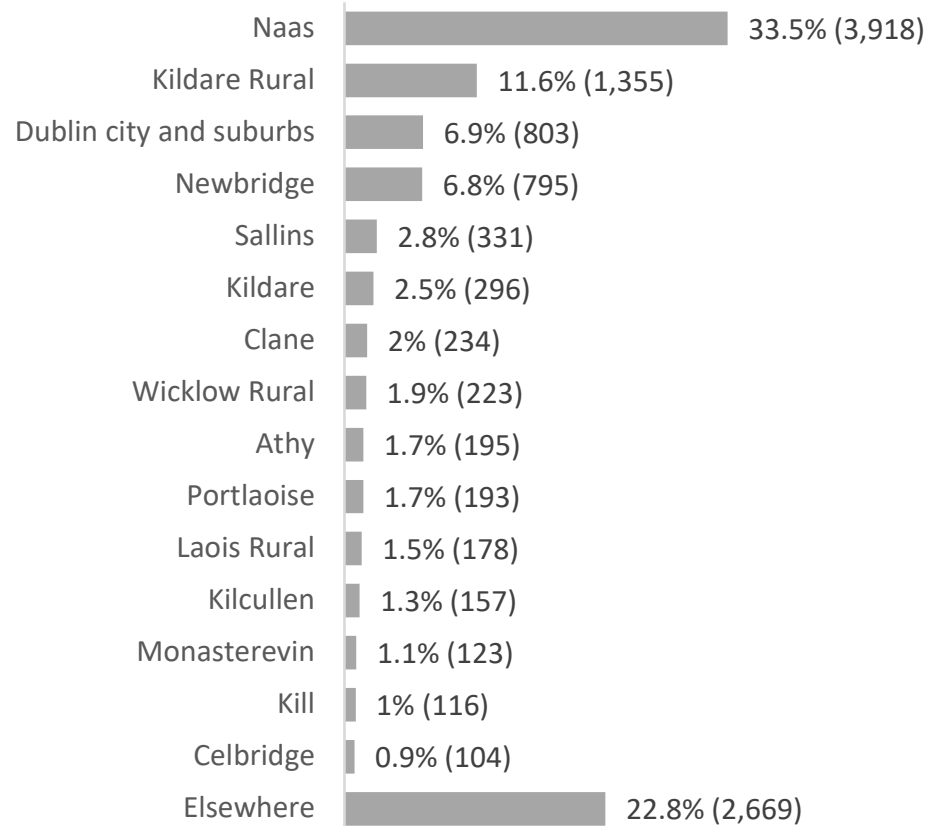
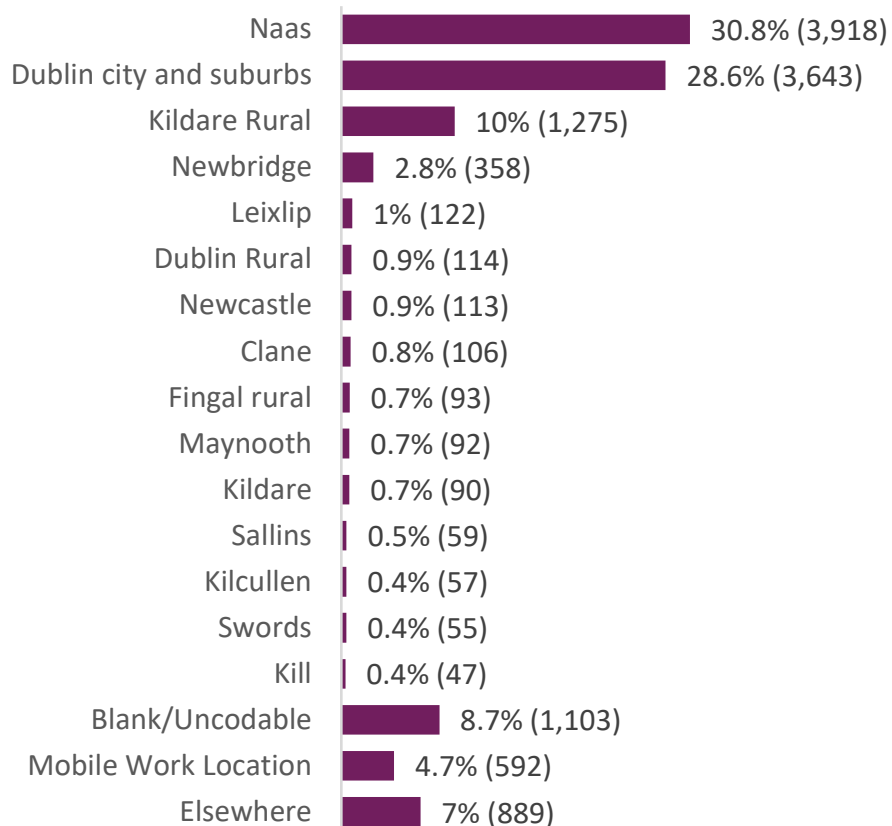
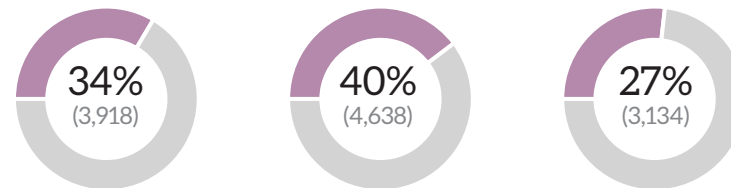
Resident Workers, 2022 = 12,726

Local Jobs, 2022 = 11,690

Works in Settlement Work elsewhere in Kildare County Work Outside Kildare County Blank or Mobile Destinations



Lives & Works in Settlement Commutes from elsewhere in Kildare Commutes from outside County Kildare



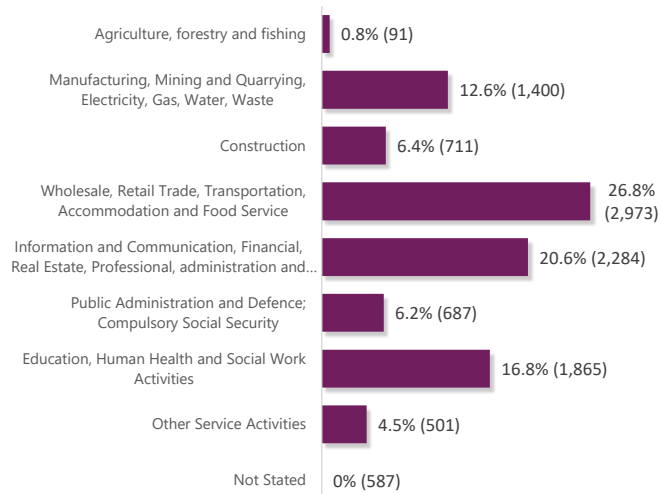
Resident Workers in Settlement, 2022

11,099

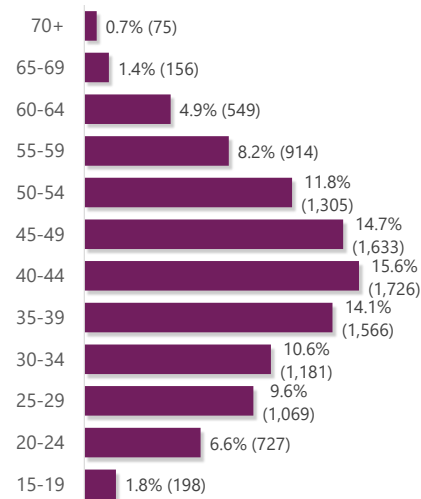


9.7%
of all resident
workers in
Kildare (114,328)

Industry of Employment



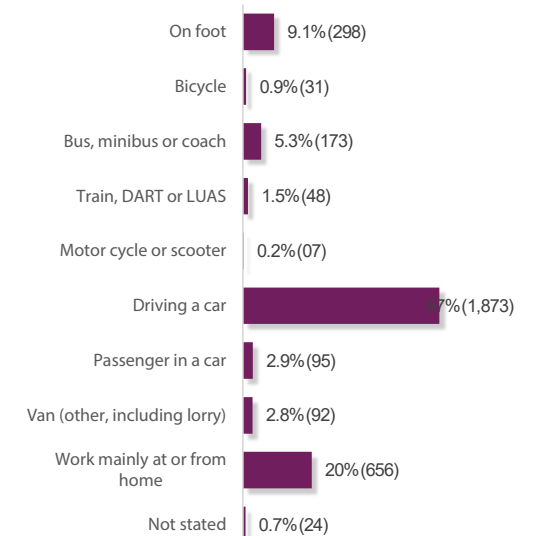
Age Profile



Education Attainment



Mode of Transport



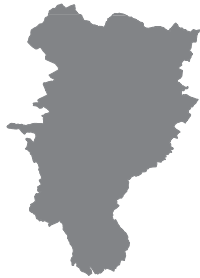
Socio-Economic Group



Jobs in Settlement, 2022

7,337

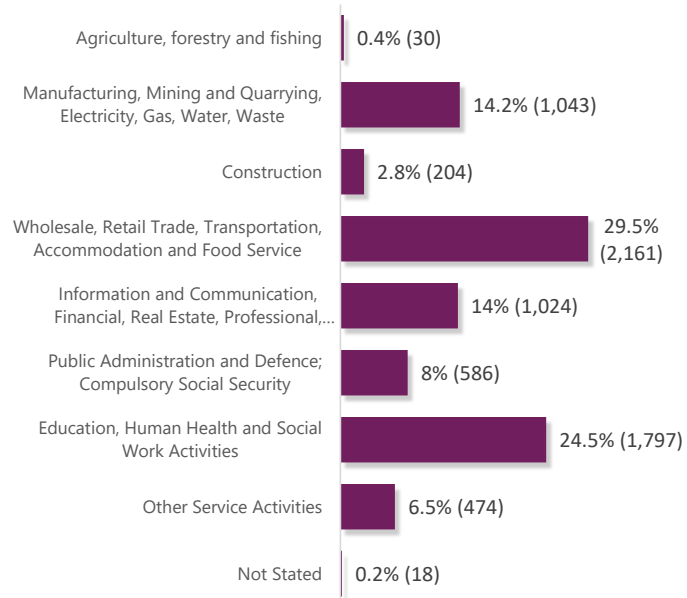
+812 from 2016 (+12.4%)



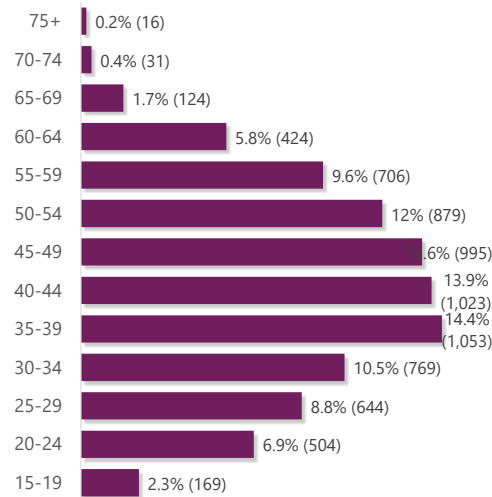
9.3%
of all jobs in
Kildare
(78,638)

**Jobs: Resident Worker
Ratio: 0.66**

Industry of Employment



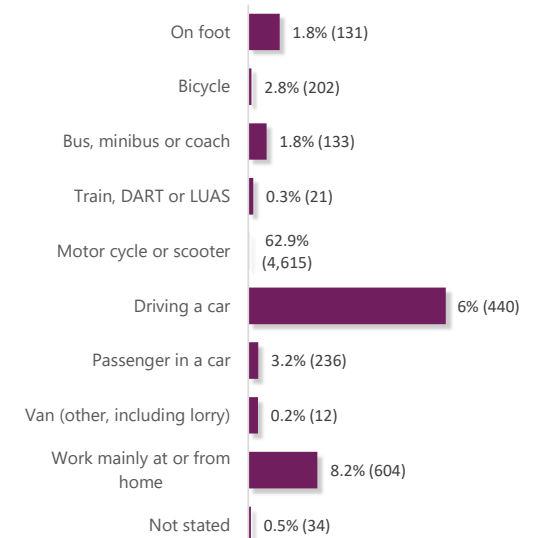
Age Profile



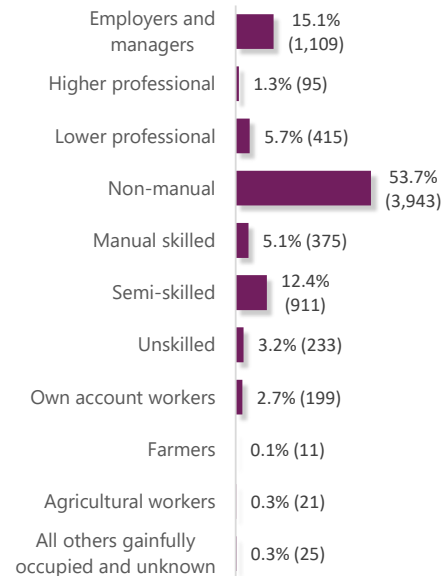
Education Attainment



Mode of Transport



Socio-Economic Group

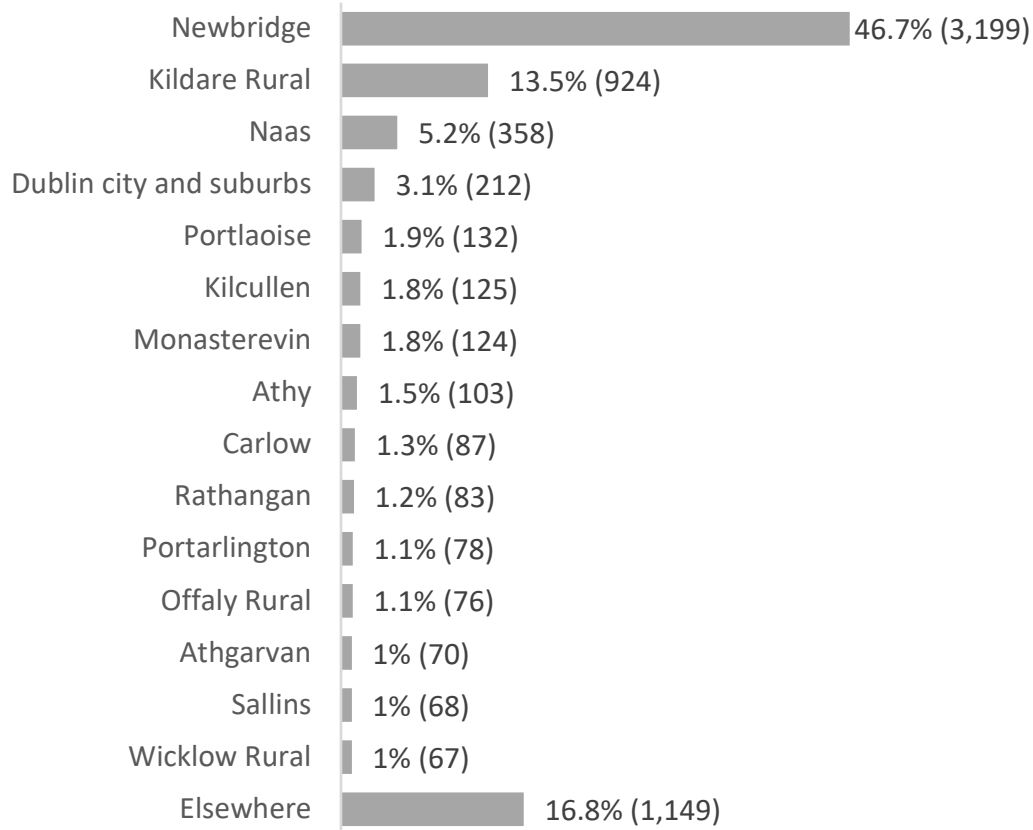
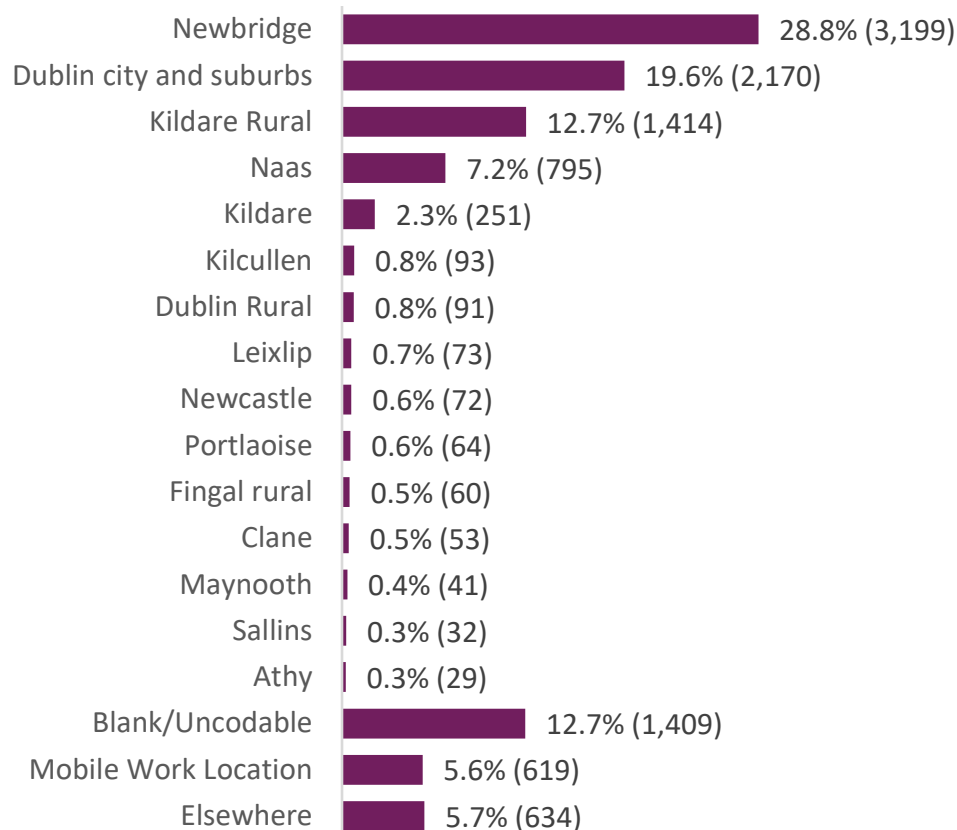
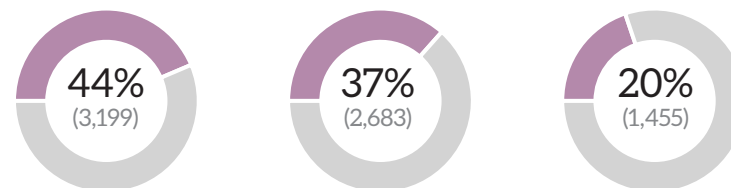
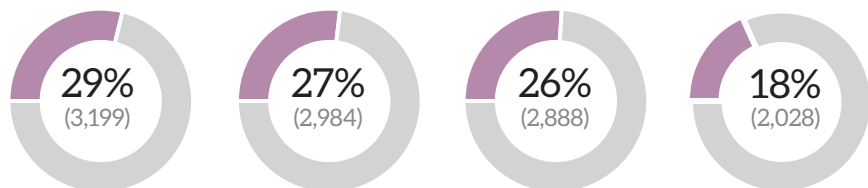


Resident Workers, 2022 = 11,099

Local Jobs, 2022 = 7,337

Works in Settlement Work elsewhere in Kildare County Work Outside Kildare County Blank or Mobile Destinations

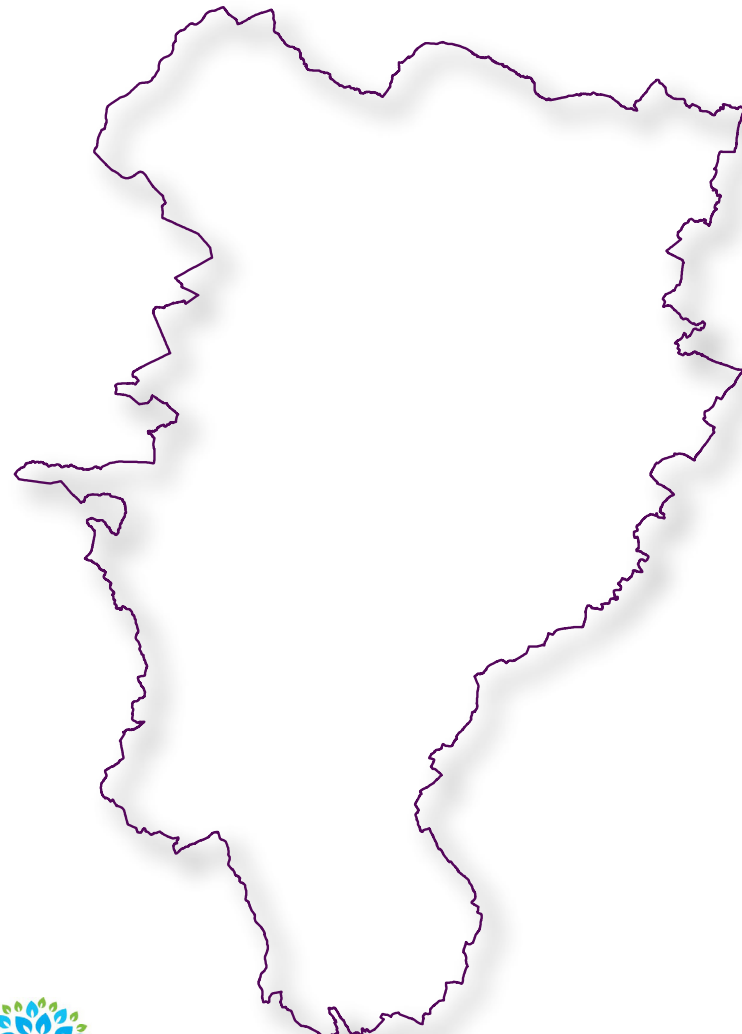
Lives & Works in Settlement Commutes from elsewhere in Kildare Commutes from outside County Kildare



Kildare County Council

Local Economic and
Community Plan (LECP)

Health & Disability Profile, 2024



Comhairle Contae Chill Dara
Kildare County Council



Health and Disability Profile

Key Points

- Relative to Ireland as a whole, Kildare County has slightly fewer persons with a disability and persons whose self-declared health status is either bad or very bad. However, the number reporting both bad/very bad health or having a disability have increased since 2016;
- Within the county, the proportion of persons with a disability is highest in areas that have an older age profile, most notably rural areas in the south and south west of the county;
- Poor health outcomes are also associated with age, as well as with socio-economic deprivation;
- County Kildare performs well in respect of social determinants of health, but the county has relatively high proportions of persons with instances of cancers and cardiovascular diseases. Suicides are also above average; and
- Between 2016 and 2022 there was an additional 60.1% (+4,890) persons providing regular unpaid care.

Disability

The term disability in Census 2022 refers to people who experienced long-lasting conditions or difficulties. In the last Census, the two questions on long-lasting health conditions and difficulties were revised. People were asked to indicate the extent to which they experienced any long-lasting health conditions or difficulties they had. For the purposes of this profile we are reporting on persons who reported having long-lasting health condition or difficulty experienced to any extent. In Ireland, a total of 1,109,557 people reported experiencing at least one long-lasting health condition or difficulty to any extent, accounting for 21.5% of the population.

Twenty-one percent (20.4% or 50,502) of Kildare County's population has a self-declared disability (long-lasting condition or difficulty experienced to any extent). This proportion is slightly below the State equivalent (21.5%). This variable correlates strongly with age; having a disability is associated with ageing. Thus, across Kildare, the highest proportions of persons with a disability are in locations that have older age profiles. These include rural communities in the south and south west of the county, such as Athy (25.0%), Ballitore (24.0%), Ballymore-Eustace (23.5%) and Suncroft (29.1%). The particularly high value at Suncroft reflects the presence of a nursing home in the settlement. In contrast, the lowest rates in the county are in the north-east from Naas to Maynooth and is due to a younger population in these areas. While the change in Census definitions does not allow a comparison with Census 2016 results, it is recognised that levels of disability are increasing amongst the population, and as noted earlier in this profile, as the county's population continues to age (+35% increase in age 65+ from 2016 to 2022), there is likely to be an associated increase in the number of persons with a disability in the coming decade.

Poor Health

Like disability, poor health is associated with an older age profile. It is, however, also associated with socio-economic deprivation. People who live in households experiencing deprivation and disadvantaged areas are more likely to have poor health than are the rest of the population. Across Kildare, almost 3,700 persons declared their health to be either bad or very bad (1.5% of population), and this figure has increased, in absolute and relative terms since 2016 (+20.1% or +618). Within the county, the areas that have the highest proportions of persons with bad / very bad health are generally in the south and south west – in both rural communities and towns, though there are some exceptions in this region.

According to the Healthy Ireland Outcomes Framework (2022), the County Kildare Health indicators that shows a clear divergence from the national average include Male cancer incidence (age-standardised incidence of male and female cancer (ex. NMSC) – reported from 2015 to 2019), Obesity (Proportion of population aged 15+ with a BMI > 30 kg/m² – surveyed in 2019) and Binge Drinking (Proportion of population aged 15+ consuming 6 or more standard drinks – surveyed in 2018). On the other hand, County Kildare residents have lower rates of Smoking, Sedentary Lifestyle (proportion of population aged 5+ travelling to education setting by private vehicle (car)), and have a higher cancer screening participation rate and MMR vaccine uptake compared to State averages.

Carers

The question on caring in Census 2022 sought to identify people who provided regular unpaid personal help or support to a family member, neighbour or friend with a long-term illness, health issue or an issue related to old age or disability. Across the State, the percentage of the total population providing regular unpaid care increased to 6% in 2022, up from 4% in 2011 and 2016. Between 2016 and 2022, the number of people providing regular unpaid care increased by over 50%, from 195,263 people in 2016 to 299,128 in 2022. As with the increase in disability indicators, much of the increase in carers can be attributed to increasing numbers in age cohorts >65.

Within County Kildare, the rate of increase in carers is in line with the State trends. Between 2016 and 2022 there was an additional 60.1% (+4,890) persons providing regular unpaid care. The rate in Kildare is 5.3% (13,032), marginally lower than the State average of 5.8%. Across the county, rates are higher in the south and west regions and areas outside the metropolitan areas. Rates are higher in rural areas (5.4%) with urban areas lower at 4.9%.

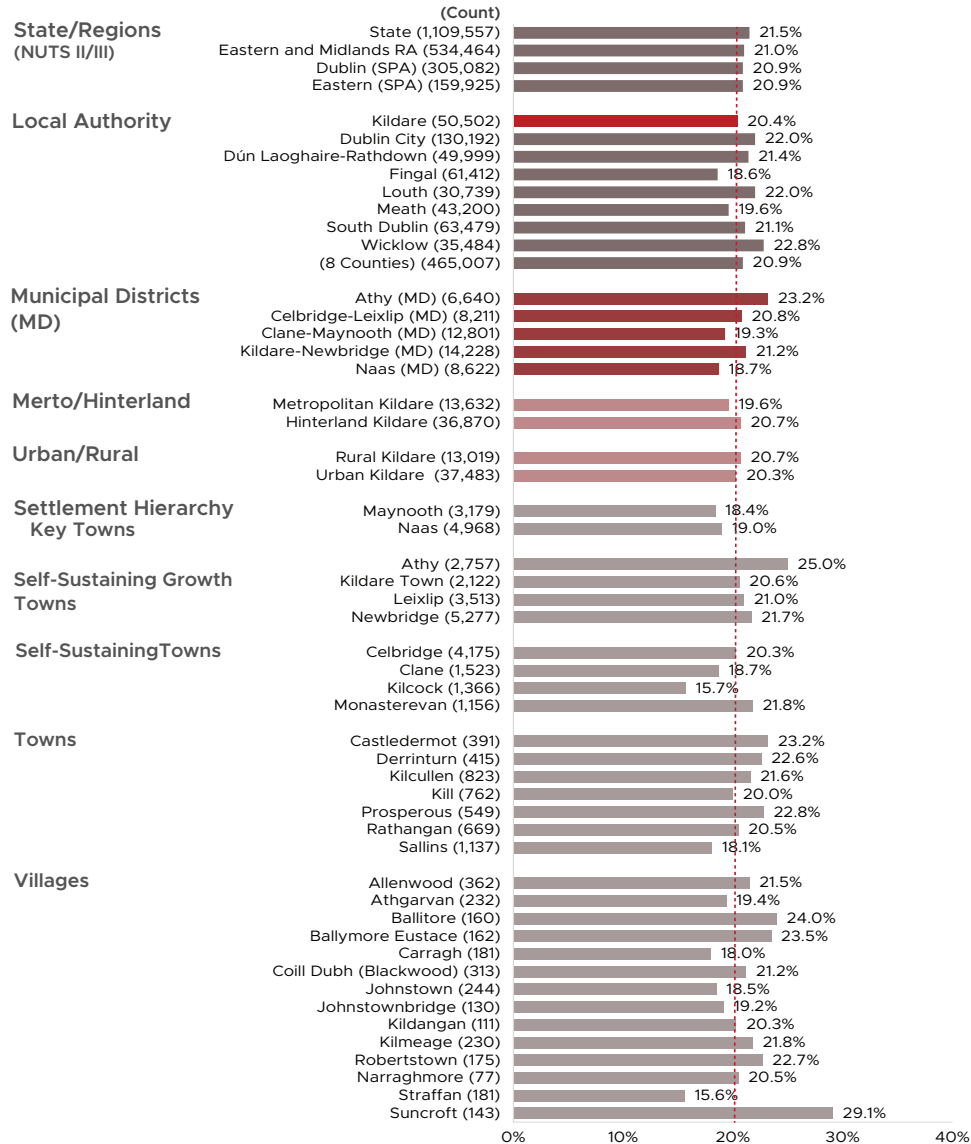


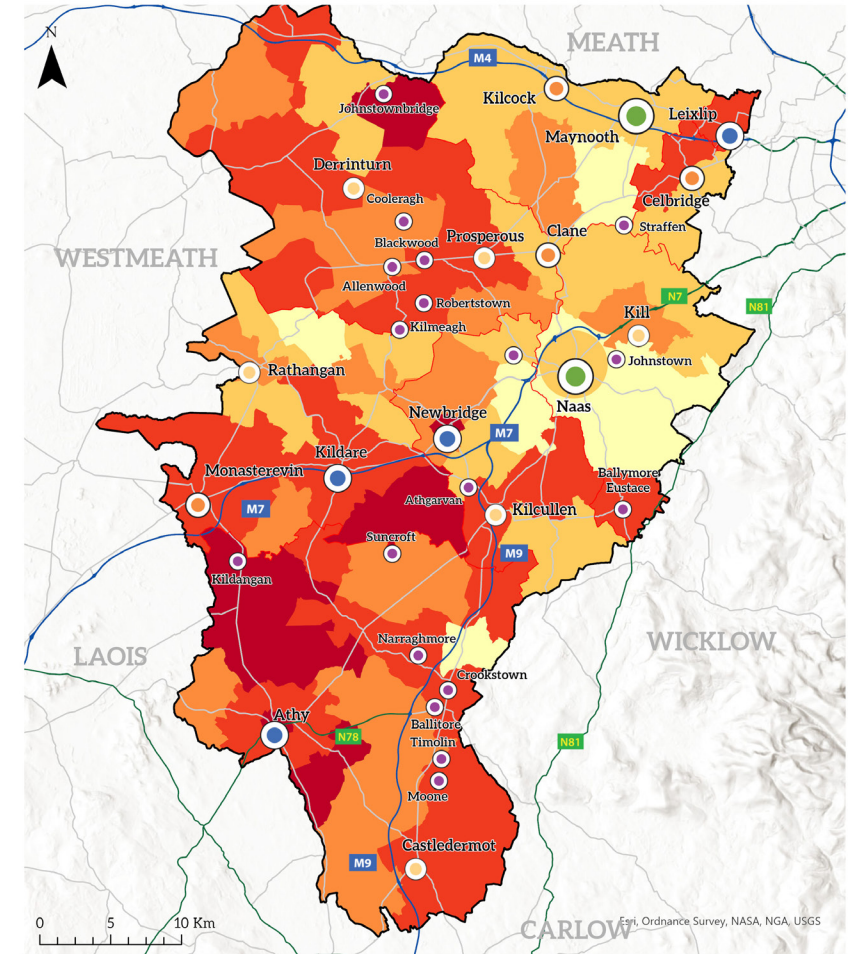
Figure 6.1 - Population with a Disability, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline: 50,502 persons with a Disability or 20.4% of the population, 2022

Summary Statistics

- 6th Highest # in State**
Count Rank
- 26th Highest % in State**
Percentage Rank
- Below 1.1%**
Relative to State %
- #N/A**
Change since 2016

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



% Population with a Disability, Census 2022 (Electoral Divisions)

- 14.6% - 16.7%
- 16.8% - 19.0%
- 19.1% - 20.9%
- 21.0% - 23.3%
- 23.4% - 28.3%

CDP Settlement Hierarchy 2023-2029

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

Legend:

- Kildare County Council
- Municipal District (MD)
- Motorways
- Primary/Trunk Roads
- Other Key Roads
- Railway

Comhairle Contae Chill Dara
Kildare County Council

AIRO

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Figure 6.2 - Population with a Disability, 2022 (Source: CSO)

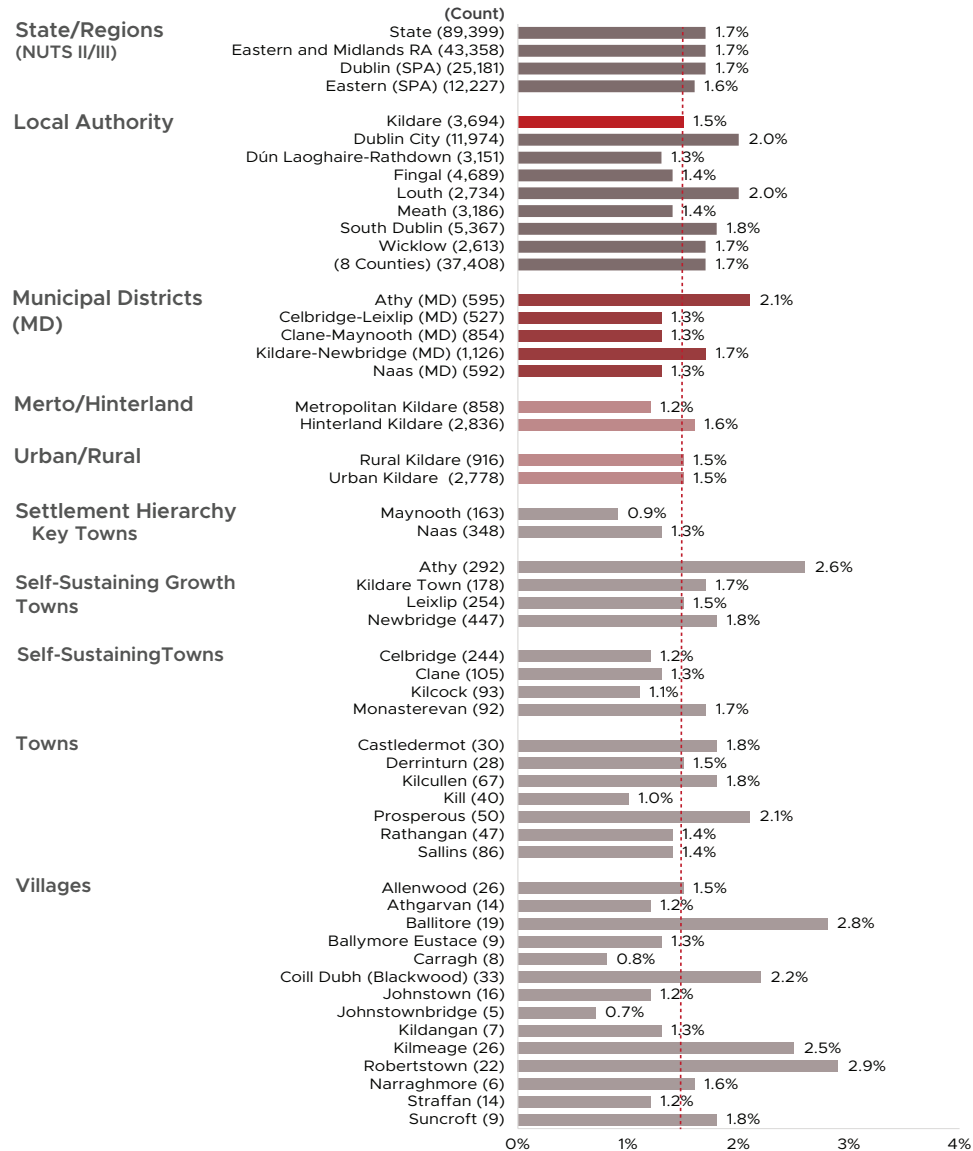


Figure 6.3 - General Health: Bad/Very Bad, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:
3,694 persons with Bad/Very Bad Health or 1.5% of the population, 2022

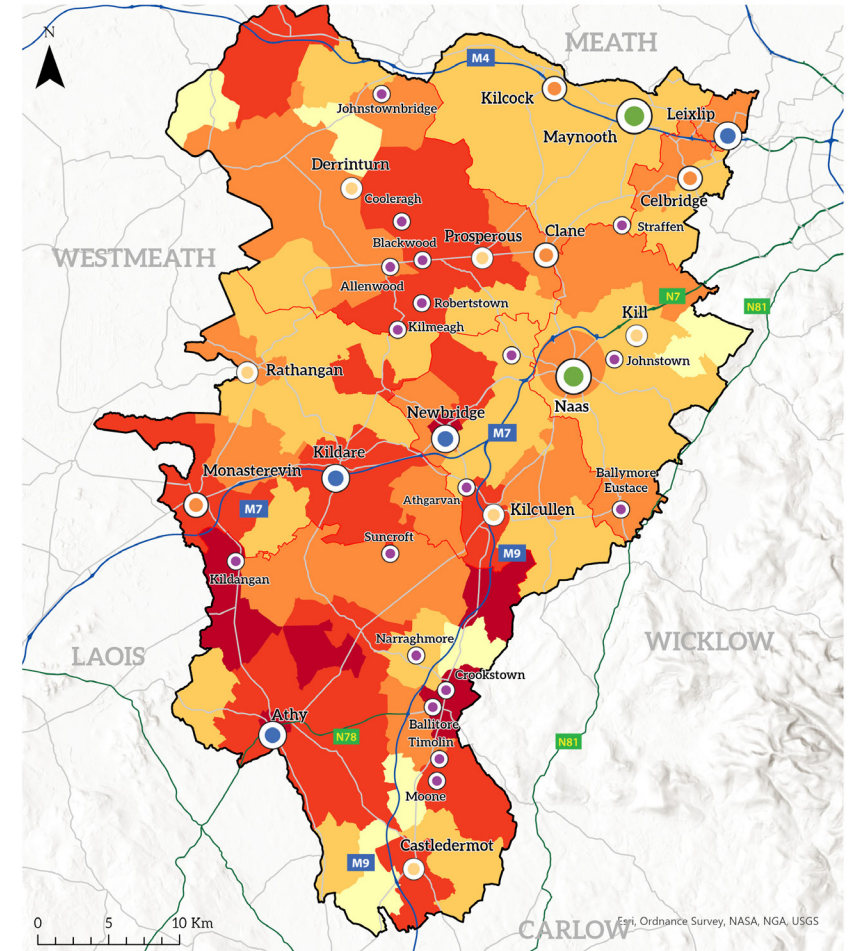
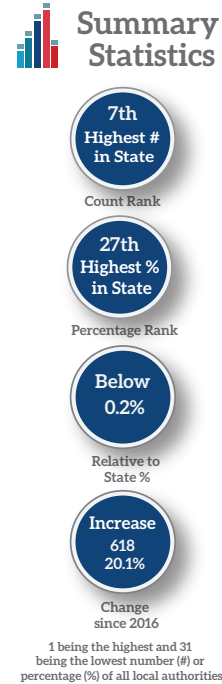


Figure 6.4 - General Health: Bad/Very Bad, 2022 (Source: CSO)

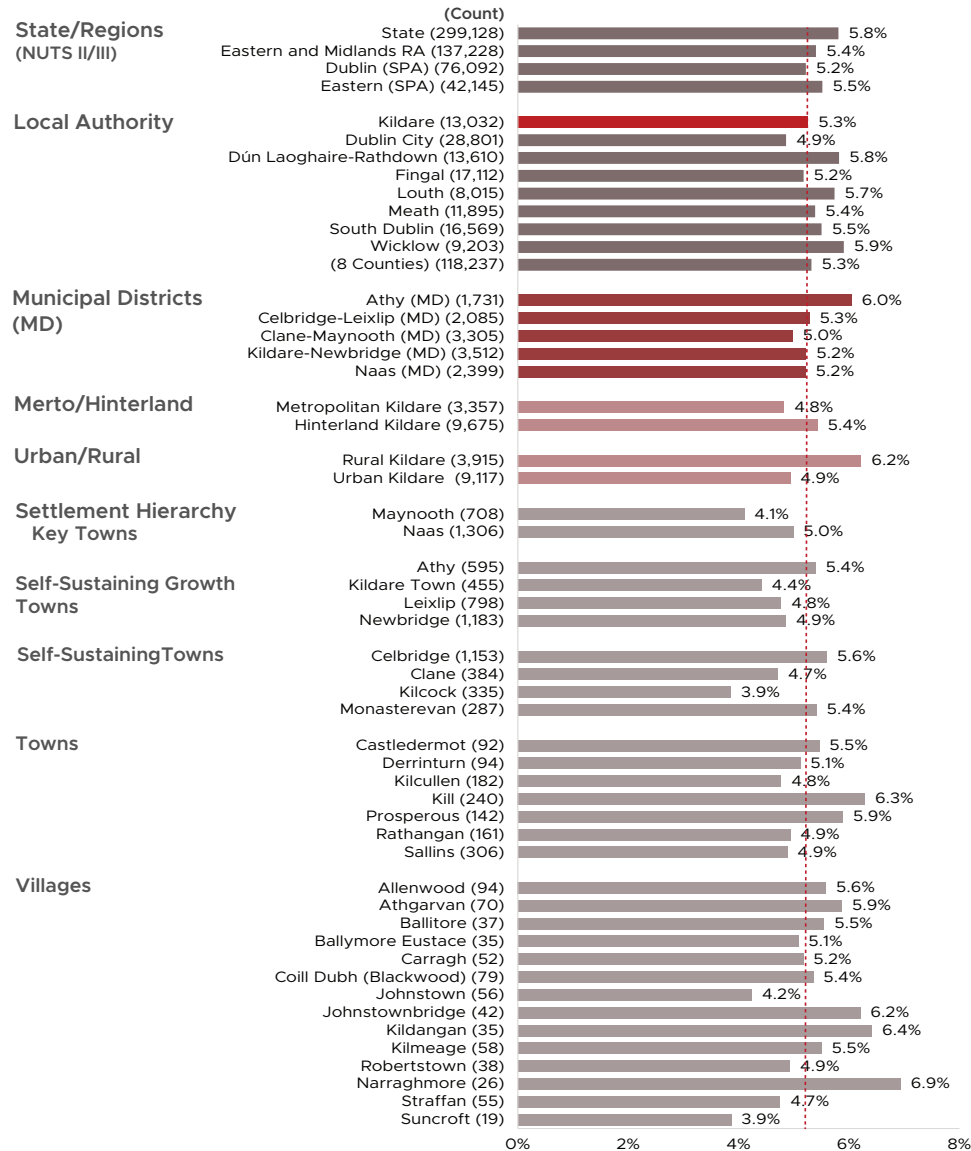


Figure 6.5 - Total Carers, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline: 13,032 Carers or 5.3% of the population, 2022

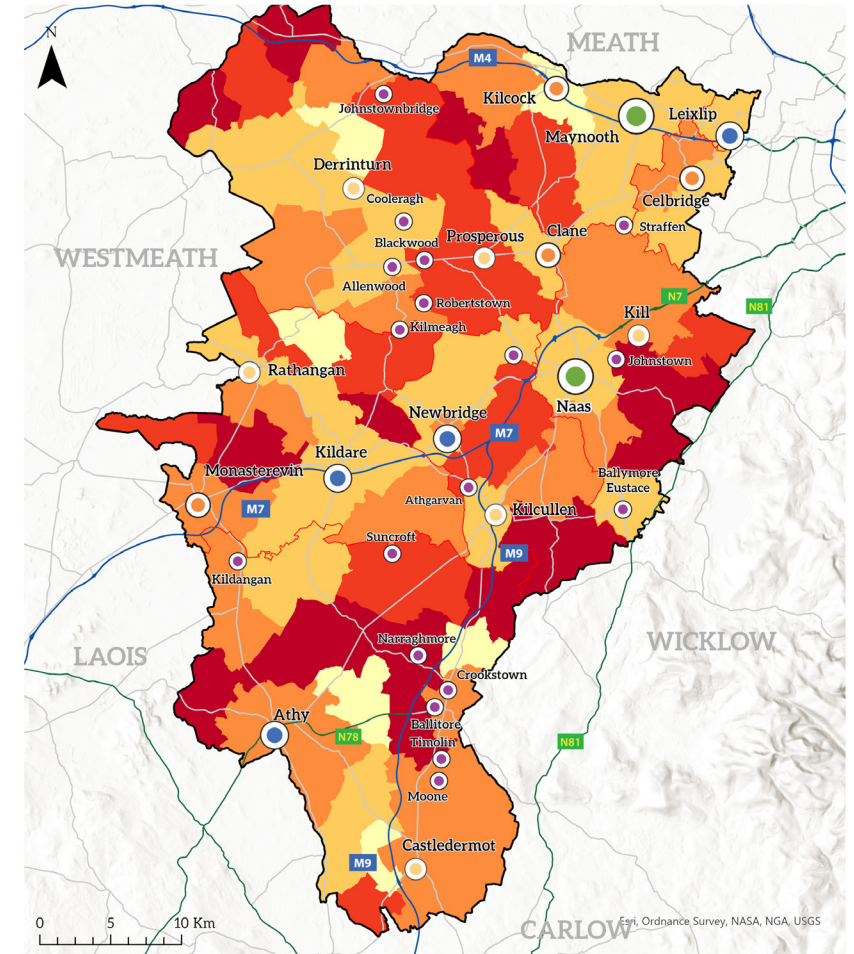
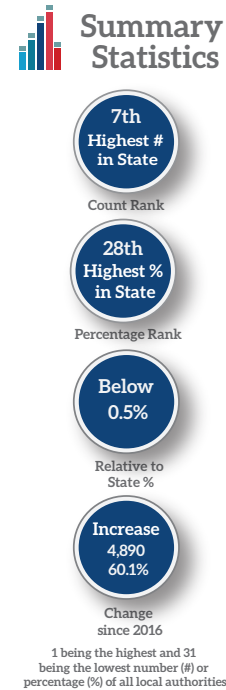


Figure 6.6 - Total Carers, 2022 (Source: CSO)

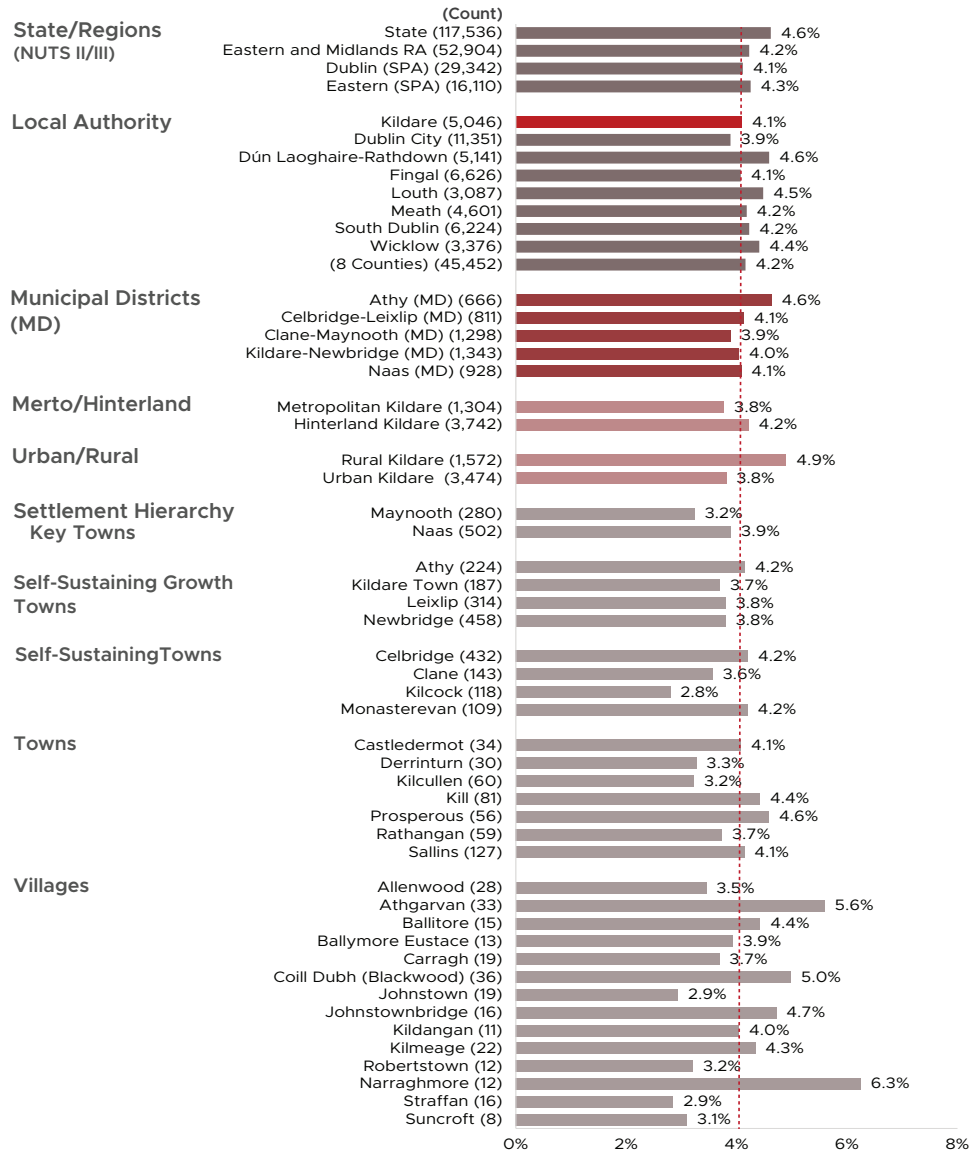


Figure 6.7 - Male Carers, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline: 5,046 Male Carers or 4.1% of the population, 2022

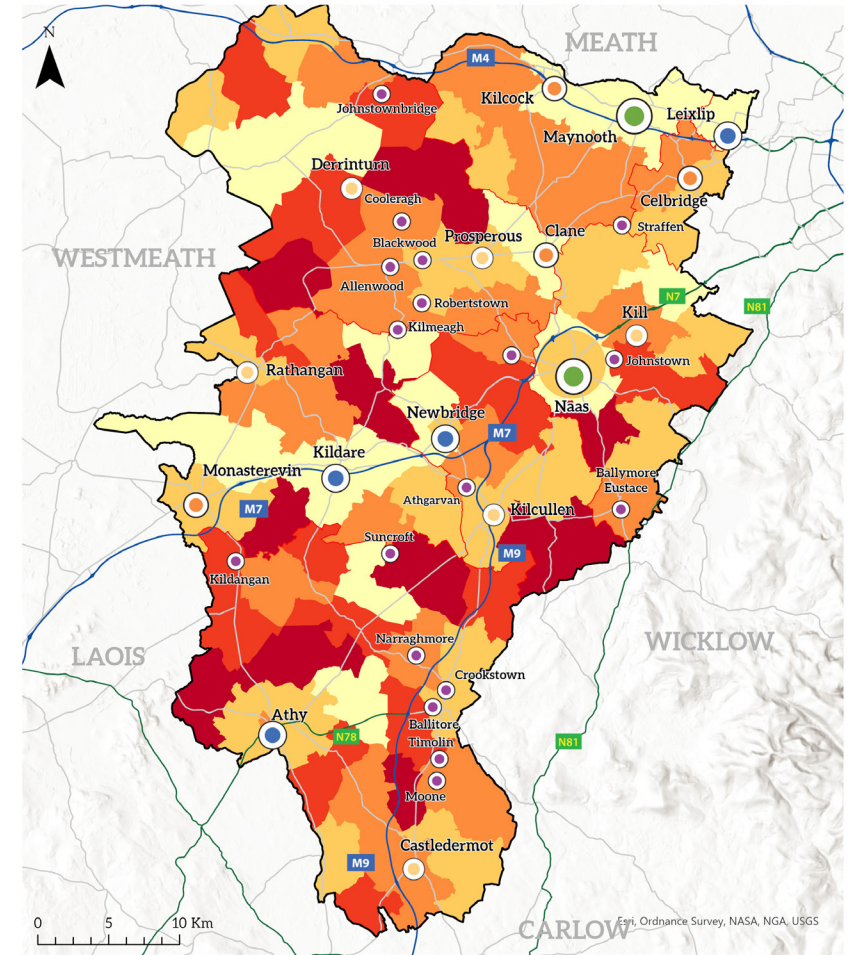
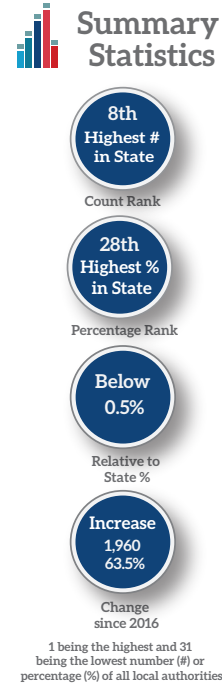


Figure 6.8 - Male carers, 2022 (Source: CSO)

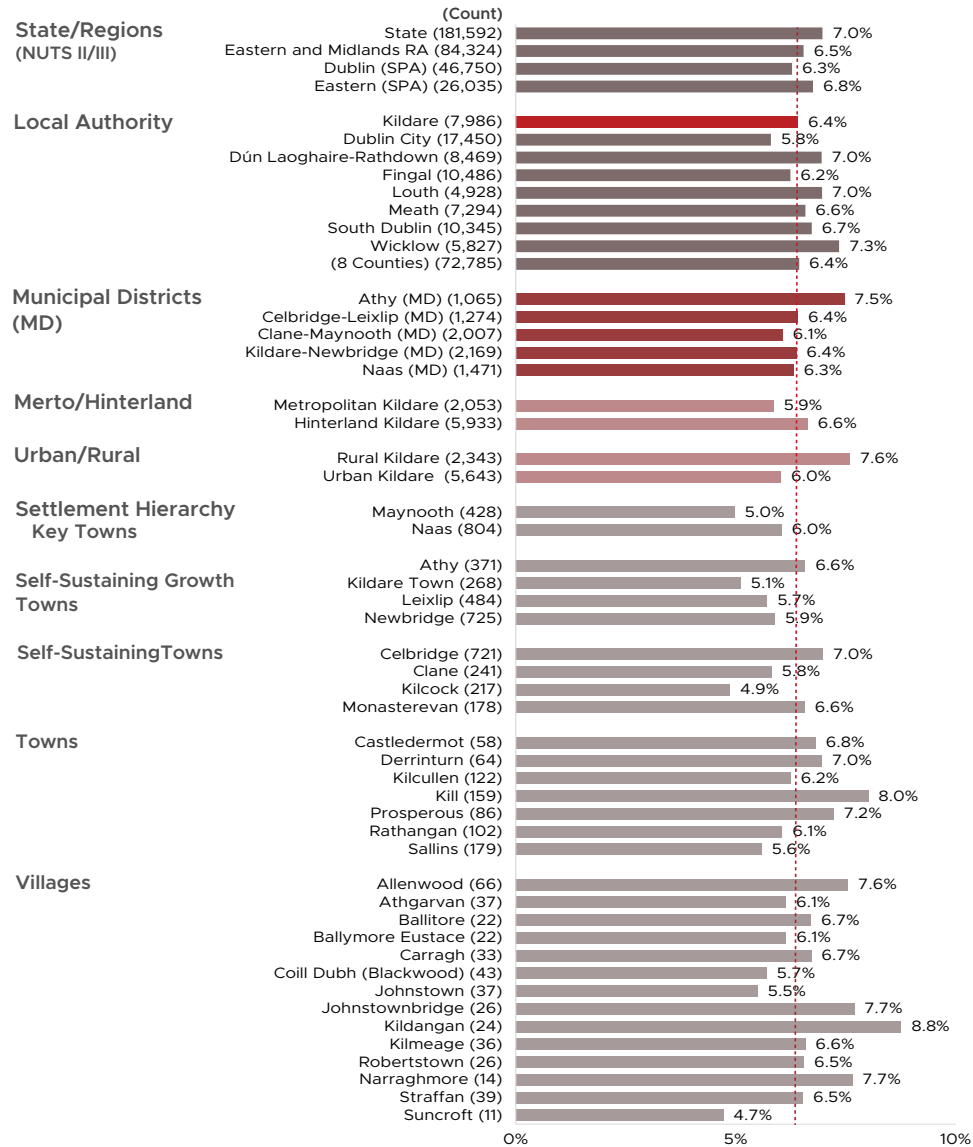


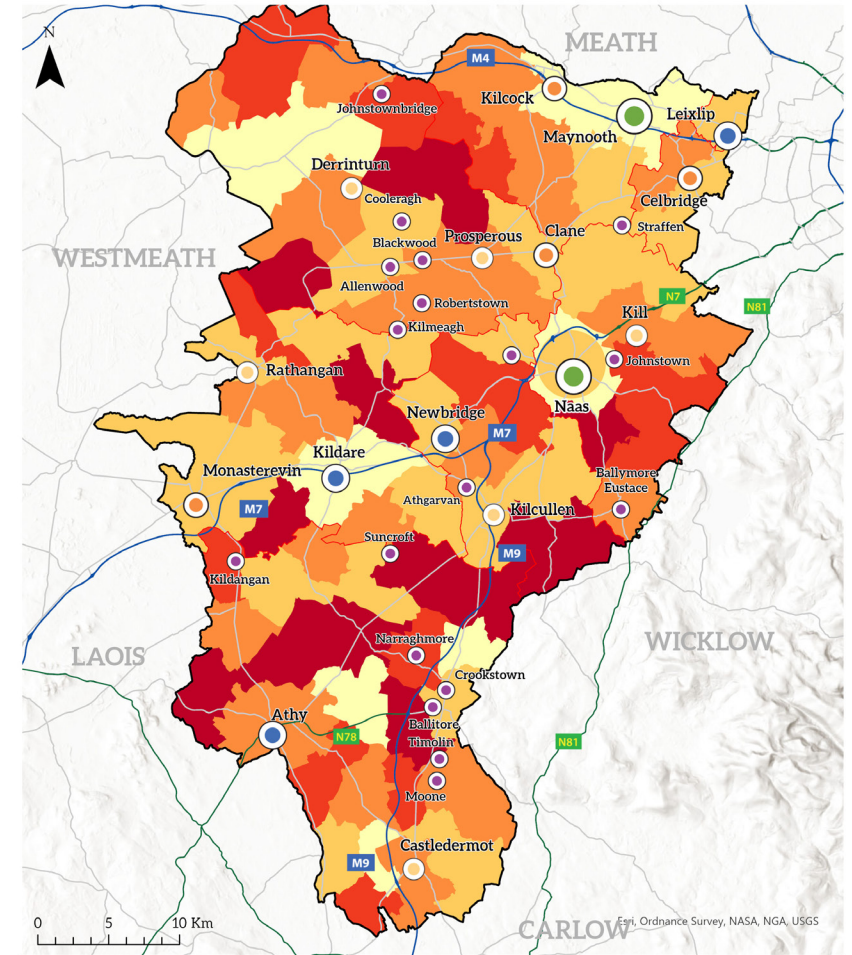
Figure 6.9 - Female carers, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:
7,986 Female Carers or 6.4% of the population, 2022

Summary Statistics

- 6th Highest # in State (Count Rank)
- 28th Highest % in State (Percentage Rank)
- Below 0.6% Relative to State %
- Increase 2,930 (58% Change since 2016)

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



% Population who are Carers (Female), Census 2022 (Electoral Divisions)

- 3.0% - 4.6%
- 4.7% - 5.5%
- 5.6% - 6.3%
- 6.3% - 7.1%
- 7.2% - 9.2%

CDP Settlement Hierarchy 2023-2029

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

Legend:

- Kildare County Council
- Municipal District (MD)
- Motorways
- Primary/Trunk Roads
- Other Key Roads
- Railway

Scale: 0, 5, 10 Km

Source: Ordnance Survey, NASA, NGA, USGS

Comhairle Contae Chill Dara Kildare County Council

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Figure 6.10 - Female carers, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Healthy Ireland Framework, 2022

Health Indicators		
Health Status	State	Kildare
Cancer screening participation	78.7	80.9
MMR vaccination Uptake	85.3	89.2
Breast feeding	58.8	57.8
Physical Activity	46.1	47.4
Smoking	19.8	19.2
Obesity	23.3	24.3
Binge Drinking	36.2	37.2
Sugar-sweetened diet	8.7	9
Sedentary lifestyle	49.9	47.9
Health Outcomes		
Cancer Incidence M	479	505
Cancer Incidence F	396	406
Suicide Rate	7.6	8.6
Cardiovascular disease AMI Incidence	159	153
Social Determinants		
Radon - radon level > 800 Bcq/m3	1.5	0.2
Air Quality - PM 2.5	10	NA
Unemployed	7.1	13.4
Illness or disability	4.2	6.5
School leaver 15	10	8.1
Socio-economic deprivation	22.5	16.5
Primary care access - GPs per 100,000	35.3	29.7

Figure 6.11 - Healthy Framework Kildare County vs State, 2022 (Source: Healthy Framework Ireland)

Health Indicators with most divergence from the national average:

- Male Cancer Incidence

Age-standardised incidence of male cancer (ex. NMSC) – reported from 2015 to 2019

- Binge Drinking

Proportion of population aged 15+ consuming 6 or more standard drinks – surveyed in 2018

- Obesity

Proportion of population aged 15+ with a BMI > 30 kg/m2 – surveyed in 2019

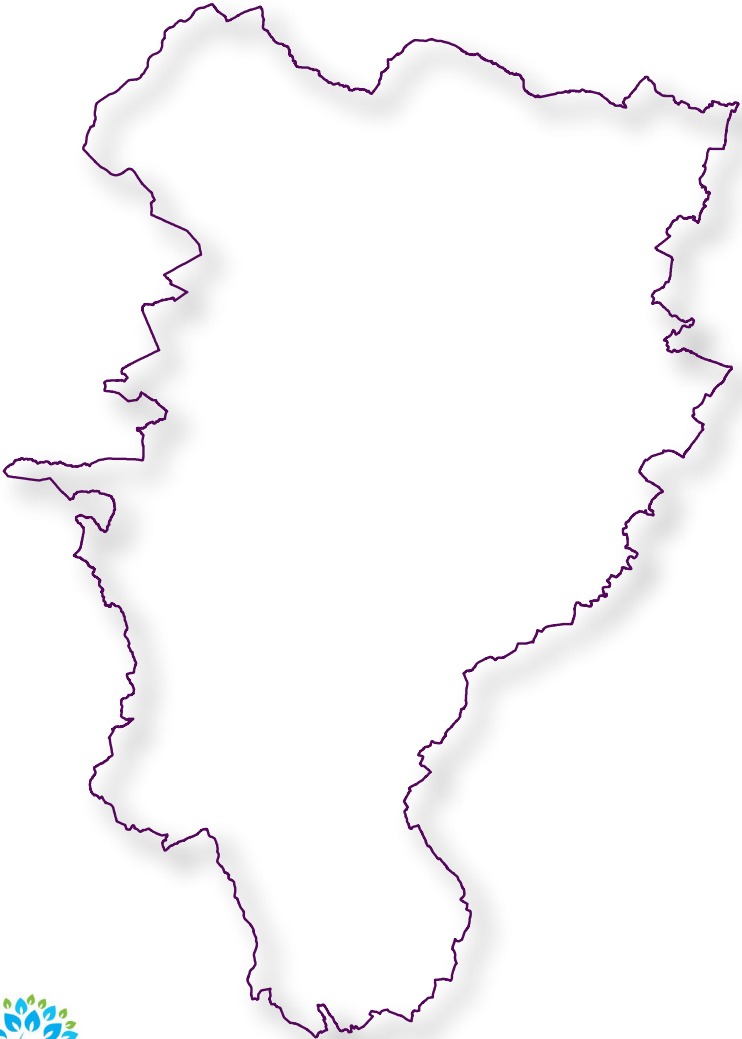


An Roinn Sláinte
 Department of Health

Kildare County Council

Local Economic and
Community Plan (LECP)

Housing Profile, 2024



Comhairle Contae Chill Dara
Kildare County Council



Housing Profile

Key Highlights

- Since 2016, there have been 13,794 housing completions in County Kildare, and the year-on-year trend has been upward, apart from 2019-2020 – due to COVID-related restrictions. Apart from Dublin City (17,767) and Fingal (15,124), more housing units were completed in Kildare over this period than any other local authority;
- County Kildare has one of the lowest rates of vacant housing units as a proportion of its housing stock of all local authorities in Ireland. According to the CSO Census in 2022, there are 4,528 vacant properties in Kildare (5.1% of housing stock). The vacancy rate in Kildare dropped from 5.7% of housing stock in 2016;
- In rural areas, housing is overwhelmingly detached, is generally older, and is more likely to be owned outright than is the case in areas that are in the metropolitan part of the county and in close proximity to the main urban centres. Conversely, in peri-urban areas, the housing stock tends to be newer, and is more likely to be owned with a mortgage. Almost one in four homes in Kildare (39.1% or 32,264) are owner-occupied with a mortgage. This is the second highest proportional rate in the State.
- Since 2016, the proportion of those who own properties outright (no mortgage or loan) has increased by eleven percent. This relates to both the age of stock and overall ageing of the populations (age 65+);
- Data for November 2023 shows that, in Kildare, the average house sale price was €394,892. This is almost €30,000 higher than the State average and was the sixth highest among the thirty-one local authority areas. There is major variation in house prices across Kildare with average prices varying from €239,656 in south Kildare to €445,00 in north-east Kildare;
- Between November 2014 and November 2023, the average recorded sale price for a house in Kildare has increased by almost seventy percent;
- Almost one in seven households in Kildare is in the private rental sector (14.9% or 12,339), and this number has been increasing, in absolute and relative terms, over recent decades;
- County Kildare has some of the least affordable rental properties of any county in Ireland and rents have increased consistently over the past eight years. Over the course of the second quarter of 2023, the average monthly rent for a home in Kildare stood at €1,447. This is the third highest across the thirty-one local authority areas. In Q2 2023, rents in Kildare were forty-five percent higher than they were in Q2 2016;
- Over recent years, there has been a predominantly upward trend in respect of the proportion of rental properties that are in receipt of housing assistance payment (HAP). Nearly one in every six private rental properties in the county (17.4%) are included under the housing assistance payment (HAP) scheme. Across the county, the proportional rate of HAP tenancies is by far highest in the Athy LEA where over a third (36.1%) of rental properties are in receipt of HAP payments;
- Eight and a half percent of households are renting from the local authority or an approved housing body. The number of social housing units in Kildare has increased by more than a third since 2016 (+35.7% or +1,868);

- There has been a big shift in the main type of central heating used within dwellings built recently. Historically, oil has been the most common type of fuel used for heating. Dwellings built since 2016 were much more likely to rely on electricity for central heating.

Housing Stock

Kildare has a total housing stock of just under 89,000. This is the seventh highest housing stock of all local authorities and accounts for 4.2% of the State total. According to the CSO Census in 2022, there are 4,528 vacant properties in Kildare (5.1% of housing stock). The vacancy rate in Kildare dropped from 5.7% of housing stock in 2016. Across the county, there is a variation in terms of both the location of vacant properties and the type of vacant properties. Highest rates are in rural Kildare (5.8%) and within some settlements such as Ballymore Eustace (8.9%), Monasterevin (7.3%) and Athy (7.5%). Vacancy rates varied by property type with rates lowest among semi-detached (3.5%), detached (4.6%) and terraced properties (6%). Rates are much higher in purpose built flats or apartments (10%) and flats or apartments in a converted dwelling (including bed-sits) (15.8%).

The single most common cause of housing vacancy, in Kildare, is that the property is a 'rental property', this occurs in approximately one in five cases (21.5%). A slightly smaller proportion (16.5%) of vacant dwellings are 'for sale', while just under fourteen percent is undergoing renovation. Other, less prevalent, reasons for housing vacancy include the owner being deceased, the owner being in a nursing home / hospital or temporarily living with relatives.

Housing Completions

There were 13,794 housing completions in Kildare between January 2016 and December 2023, of which 2,720 occurred in 2023. Apart from Dublin City (17,767) and Fingal (15,124), more housing units were completed in Kildare over this period than any other local authority. In 2023, Kildare recorded the fourth highest number of housing completions in the State with a total of 2,720 (8.3% of State total). Of these units, the vast majority were scheme houses (75.1% or 2,042). Apartments accounted for 18.2% (494) of completions in 2023 and single houses accounted for 6.8% (184).

Across the county, the highest number of completions between 2016 and 2023 were in the Naas LEA (25.6% or 3,530), Maynooth LEA (17.8% or 2,454) and the Kildare LEA (15.5% or 2,136). The Athy LEA had the lowest number of completions over this period and accounted for only 4.3% (589) of all completions in the county.

Housing Type

Approximately ninety percent of dwellings in Kildare (74,504) are classified as conventional houses / bungalows. Values exceed ninety-five percent in most rural areas, villages and small towns, while other types of dwellings (apartments etc) are more prevalent in peri-urban zones and in the larger settlements where population density is at its highest. Sallins (76.5%), Clane (77.1%) and Maynooth (82.3%) have the lowest rates. Much of the housing growth between 2016 and 2022 has been in the form of conventional housing such as semi-detached scheme houses and Kildare recorded an increase of +13.5% (+8,841) in conventional houses over this period.

Just under one in ten (9.7%) dwellings is classified as a flat or apartment (8,017), and the highest values are in the aforementioned urban and peri-urban areas. Flats and apartments account for nearly one in seven dwellings in Maynooth (17.5%) and more than a fifth of all dwellings in Sallins (22.4%) and Clane (22.8%). The number of flats/apartments in Kildare have increased by fifteen percent since 2016 (+15% or 1,043).

Housing Tenure

Nearly a third of homes in Kildare are owned outright (32.3% or 26,634) and do not have an existing mortgage or loan. The highest proportions are in rural areas that have an older housing stock and higher numbers of on-farm dwellings. The rate in rural Kildare is 46.8% whereas the rate in urban Kildare is 27.6%. As such, highest rates are in rural areas - large parts of south Kildare (Athy MD), eastern areas along the Wicklow border and areas to the north-east of Kildare. The number of homes in Kildare that are now owned outright increased by over eleven percent between 2016 and 2022 (+6,092) and correlates to the aging of the population and age of housing stock.

Almost one in four homes in Kildare (39.1% or 32,264) are owner-occupied with a mortgage. This is the second highest proportional rate in the State. The highest values are in towns and in peri-urban zones that have a relatively new housing stock and a younger population. Highest rates are in settlements such as Kilcock (50.5% or 1,445), Carragh (56% or 159), Staffan (55.4% or 206) and Athgarvan (55.9% or 205). Since 2016, there are now nearly two thousand additional homes in Kildare with a mortgage or loan associated with them.

Almost one in seven households in Kildare is in the private rental sector (14.9% or 12,339), and this number has been increasing, in absolute and relative terms, over recent decades. Households who are renting from a private landlord account for approximately a fifth of all households in the towns of Maynooth (29.5% or 1,687), Sallins (22.5% or 470%), Clane (19.1% or 542), Athy (19.6% or 792) and Naas (19.4% or 1,713). In contrast to owner occupation, private rented tenure is more than double the rate in urban Kildare (17.3%) as opposed to the case in rural Kildare (7.5%).

Eight and a half percent of households are renting from the local authority or an approved housing body. Proportionately, this is the twentieth highest value in the State, and values are negligible in many rural parts of Kildare. Across the settlement hierarchy there is a varied distribution

with Athy (18.7% or 755) and Kildare Town (19.7% or 682) having much higher rates than any other of the self-sustaining or key towns such as Maynooth (4.3%), Naas (8.3%) and Leixlip (7.6%). Within the towns and villages, highest rates are in Derrinturn (21.3%), Ballitore (33.5%) and Kilmeague (27.7%). The number of social housing units in Kildare has increased by more than a third since 2016 (+35.7% or +1,868) and, as such, this tenure type has witnessed the largest proportional share change within the county.

Housing Affordability

Data for November 2023 shows that, in Kildare, the average house sale price was €394,892. This is almost €30,000 higher than the State average. Between the advent of the property crash in 2008 and 2012, house prices in Kildare were on a downward trajectory, but they have increased every year since then. Between November 2014 and November 2023, the average recorded sale price for a house in Kildare has increased by almost seventy percent. This increase, over the past eight years, has been more accelerated than the State growth. Kildare is now the sixth most expensive local authority to purchase a home in.

Within Kildare, there is a considerable variation in respect of house prices. When prices are computed by Eircode area, the resultant analysis reveals that the cheapest homes are in the south of the county - Athy (€239k), Monasterevin (€308k) and Kildare (€343k) Eircode areas, and the most expensive homes are in the Celbridge (€445k) and Naas (€403k) areas (north-east metropolitan areas).

Over the course of the second quarter of 2023, the average monthly rent for a home in Kildare stood at €1,447. This is the third highest across the thirty-one local authority areas. Rents are only higher in Dublin and Galway City. Rental prices have increased continuously over the past six years. In Q2 2023, they were forty-five percent higher than they were in Q2 2016. Within the county, the highest rents are in the Maynooth (€1,674), Naas (€1,639), Celbridge (€1,568) and Leixlip (€1,540) local areas. The most affordable rents (<€1,200 / month) are in the Monasterevin (€1,176), Rathangan (€1,145) and Athy (€1,094). It should be noted that while rental costs in Athy are the lowest in the county, they are still higher than the average rental costs in 18 local authorities across the State such as Carlow (€1,077), Waterford (€1,148) and Kilkenny (€1,001).

Nearly one in every six private rental properties in the county (17.4%) are included under the housing assistance payment (HAP) scheme, and while the proportion has started to decline since 2020, the general trend, over the past five years, has been upward. As of 2022, a total of 2,156 HAP tenancies were located within Kildare. Across the county, the proportional rate of HAP tenancies is by far highest in the Athy LEA where over a third (36.1%) of rental properties are in receipt of HAP payments. Rates are also much higher in the Kildare (27.5%) and Newbridge (20.8%) LEAs. Annual HAP expenditure in Kildare exceeds €17m.

Central Heating in Housing

There has been a big shift in the main type of central heating used within dwellings built recently. Historically, oil has been the most common

type of fuel used for heating. Dwellings built since 2016 are much more likely to rely on electricity for central heating. Across the State, nearly half of the occupied housing stock built between 2016 and Census 2022 used electricity as the main type of central heating, compared with just 10% of older dwellings built from before 1919 up to 2015. In Kildare, this is also the same with 51.2% (4,045) homes built since 2016 relying on electricity for central heating (ground source heat pump etc). Oil was much less common in newer properties in Kildare, 3.8% compared with 41% of older dwellings (pre 2016).

As of 2022, the main type of fuel used for central heating in Kildare was Natural Gas (38.2%), Oil (37%) and Electricity (11.4%) with much lower rates for Peat (4.5%), Coal (1.3%), Wood (1.1%) and other sources. While the dependence on fossil fuels is still high, the period between 2016 and 2022 has seen a gradual transition to more sustainable sources of fuel for central heating systems. There is also a clear spatial distribution in the use of particular types of fuel. The use of coal is primarily in rural and peripheral parts of the county to the south, Electricity also has a clear spatial pattern with highest rates in urban areas and locations for new builds. The use of oil is widespread across the county but with lower rates in the metropolitan parts of Kildare where Natural Gas is the main source of central heating fuel such as the Celbridge-Leixlip and Naas MDs. The use of peat also has a very clear spatial pattern with highest rates in the north-west and western parts of the county that are now designated areas within the EU Just Transition Fund area.

A question about the different types of renewable energy sources used by households was asked for the first time in Census 2022. This revealed that just over a third (26.1% or 21,526) of households in Kildare used renewable energy sources. Wood was by far the most common renewable energy source, used by 10,134 households. There were 5,258 households using solar panels for water heating while 3,050 households used them for electricity. More than 5,000 households used heat pumps with 4,530 using air source heat pumps and 613 using ground source heat pumps.

Total Housing Stock by Local Authority, 2022

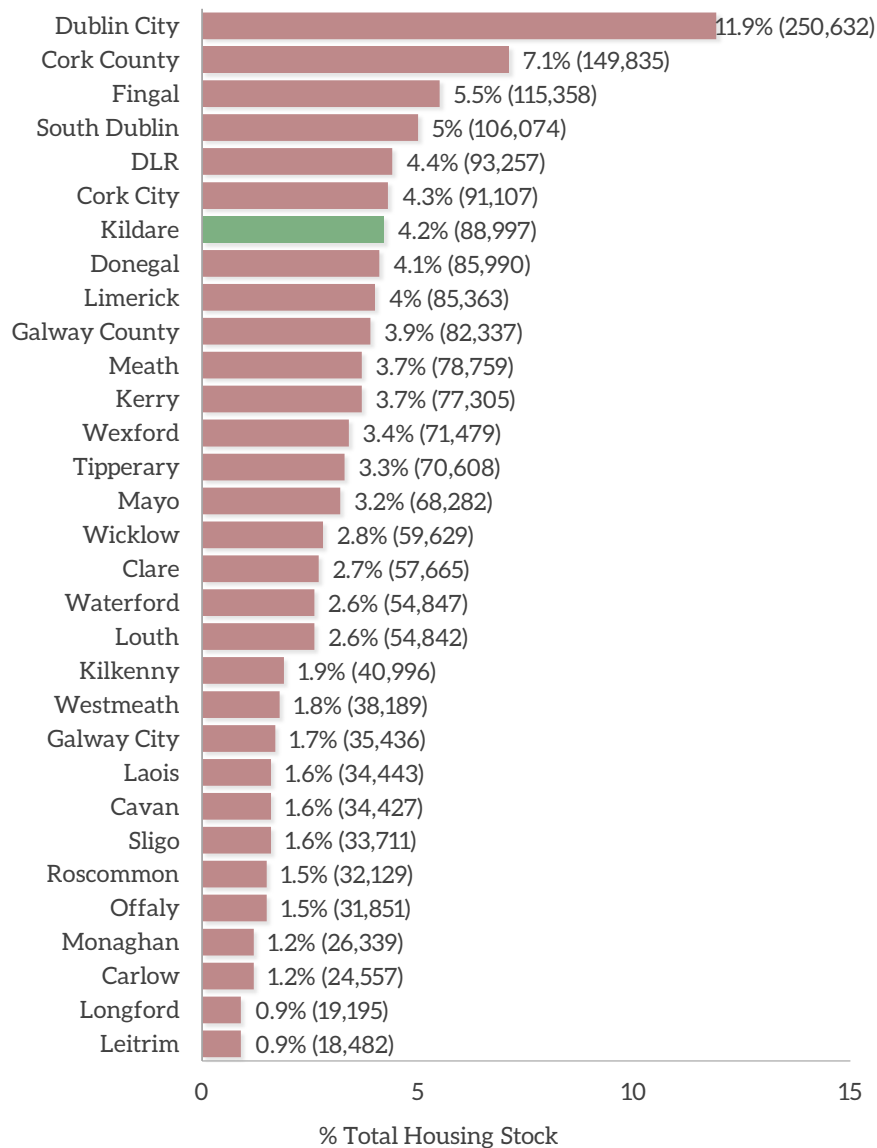


Figure 7.1 - Total Housing Stock by Local Authority, 2022 (Source: CSO)

New Dwelling Completions by LA, 2023

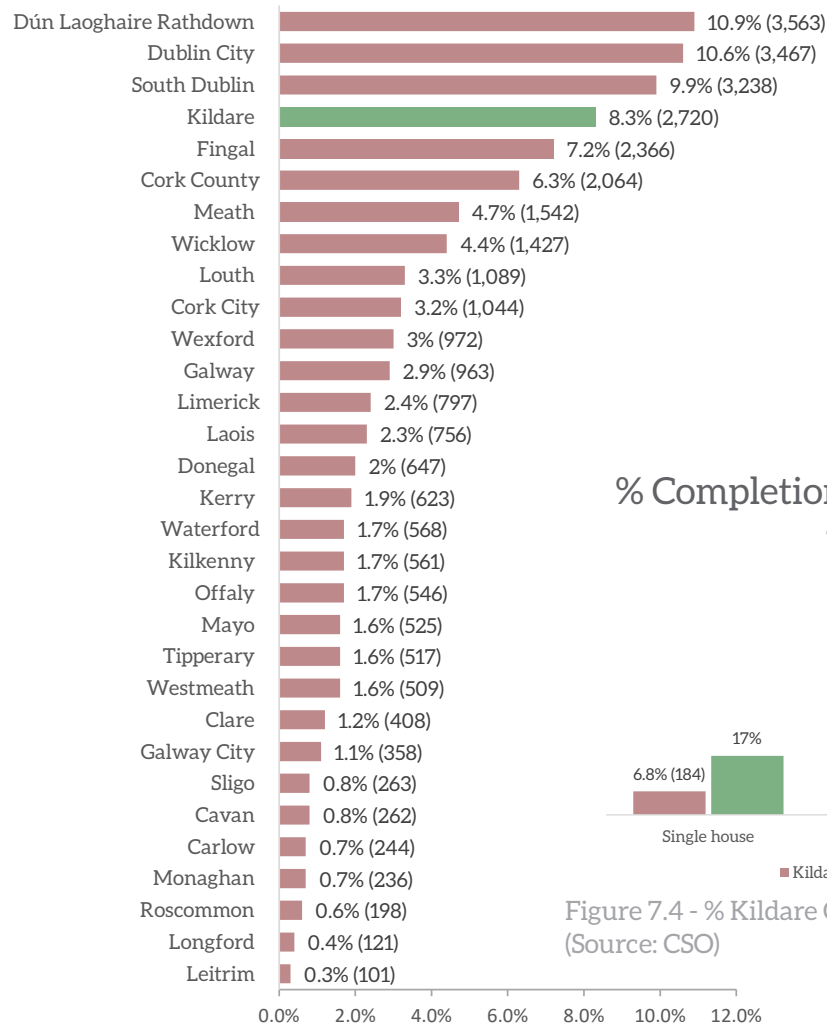


Figure 7.2 - New Dwelling Completions by Local Authority, 2023 (Source: CSO)

Completions Timeline, 2016 to 2023 (n=13,794)

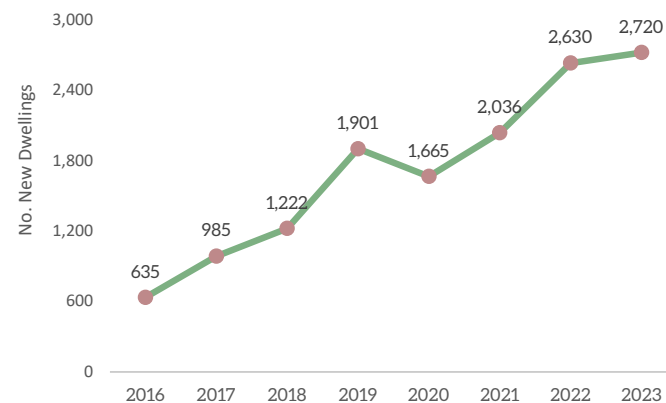


Figure 7.3 - Kildare Completions Timeline 2016-2022 (Source: CSO)

% Completions by Type, 2023

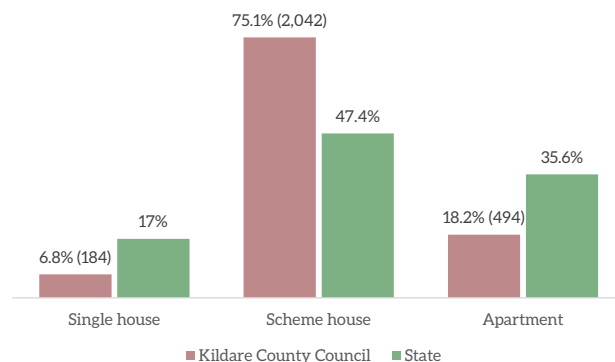


Figure 7.4 - % Kildare Completions by Type, 2023 (Source: CSO)

Completions by Municipal District, 2016-2023

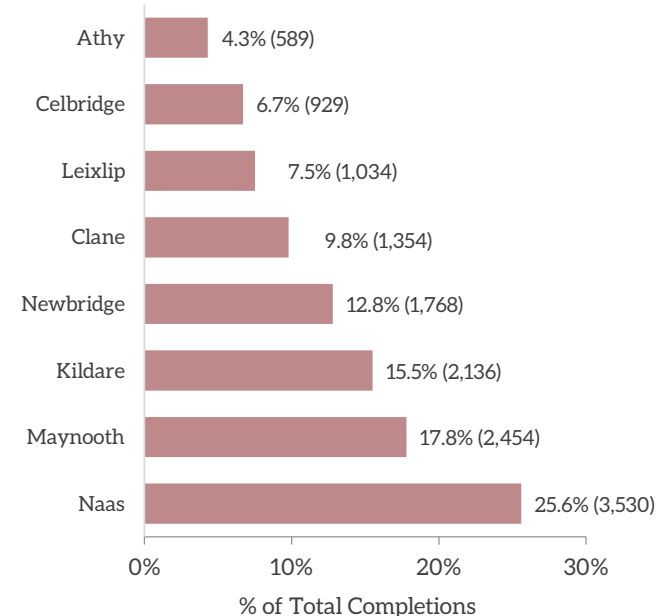


Figure 7.5 - Kildare Completions by MD, 2023 (Source: CSO)

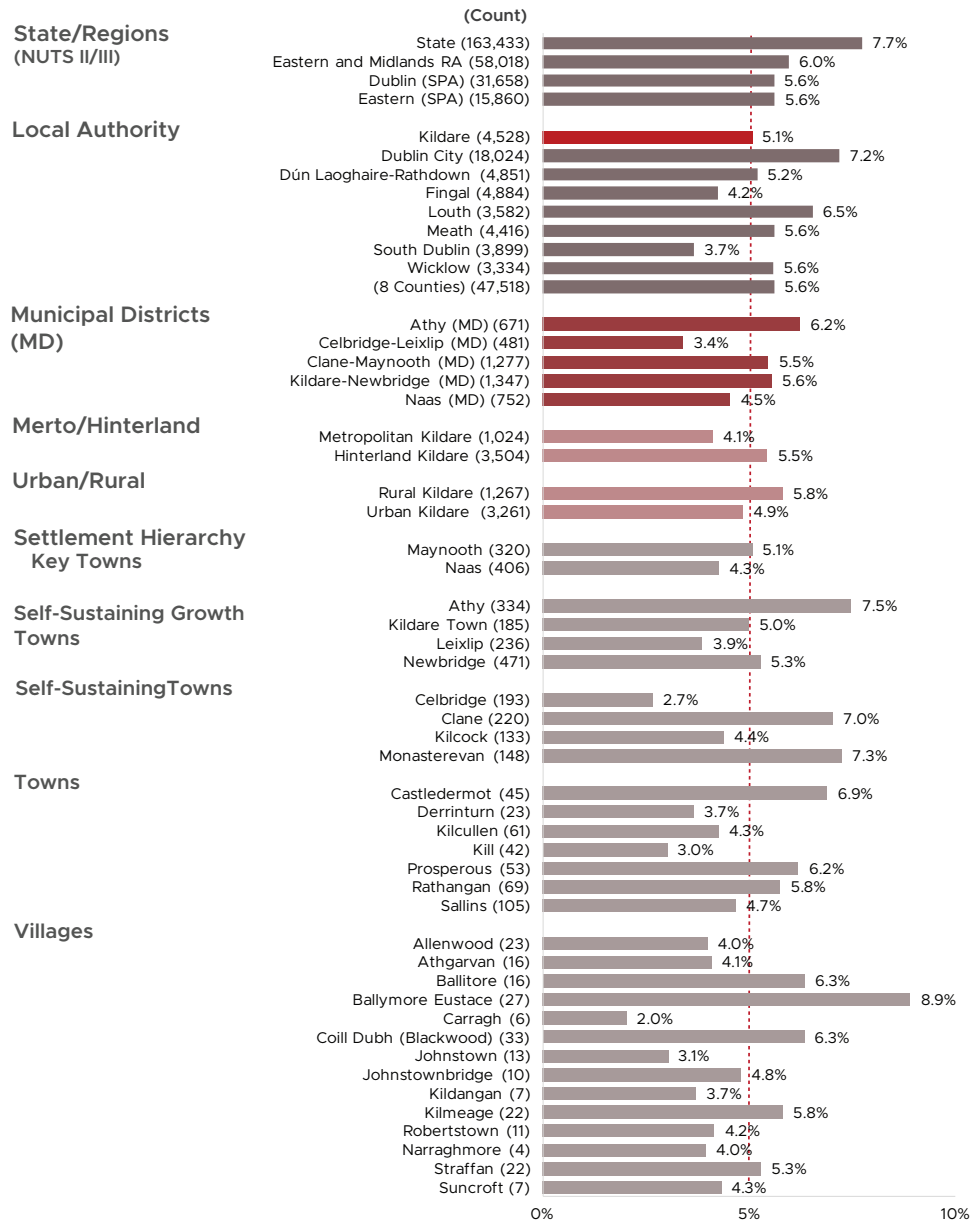


Figure 7.6 - Census Vacancy, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Summary Statistics

22nd Highest # in State

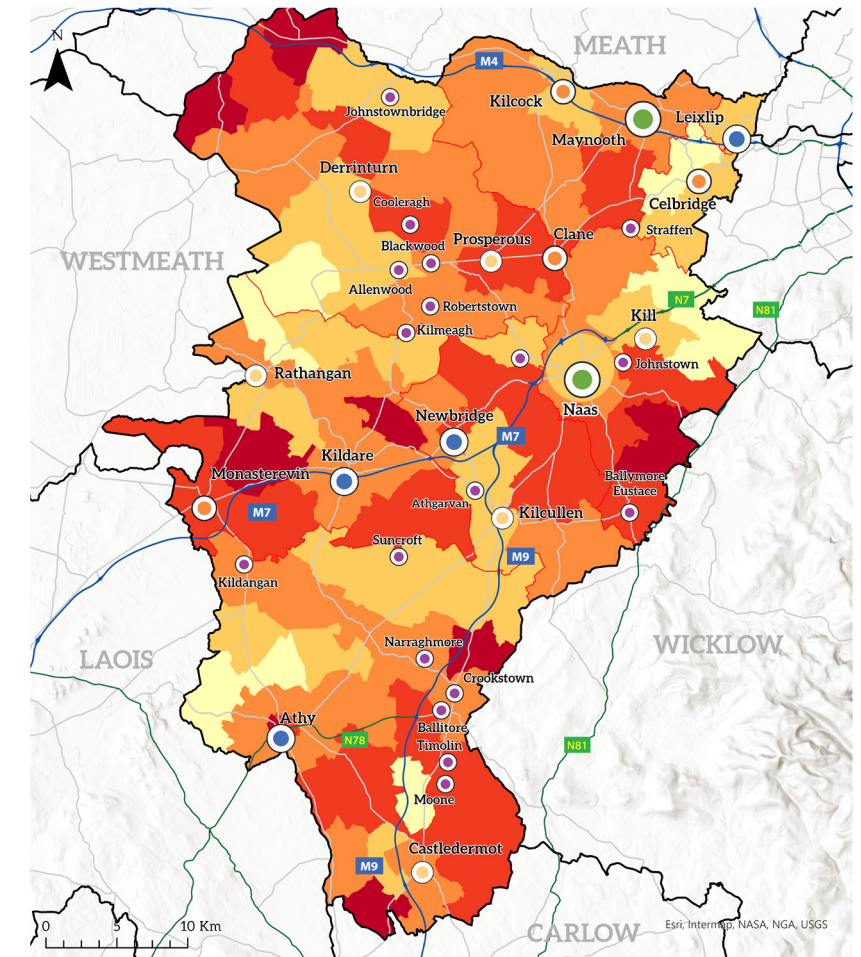
26th Highest % in State

Below -2.6%

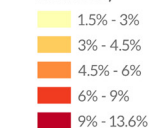
Decrease -35 0.7%

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

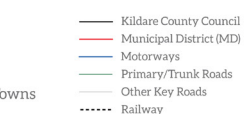
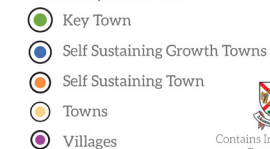
Headline: 4,528 or 5.1% of Households are classed as Vacant Dwellings, 2022



% Housing Stock - Vacant, Census 2022 (Electoral Divisions)



CDP Settlement Hierarchy 2023-2029



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Figure 7.7 - Census Vacancy, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Vacancy Reason - Kildare vs State, 2022

Housing Vacancy Reason for Vacancy - Kildare vs State, 2022

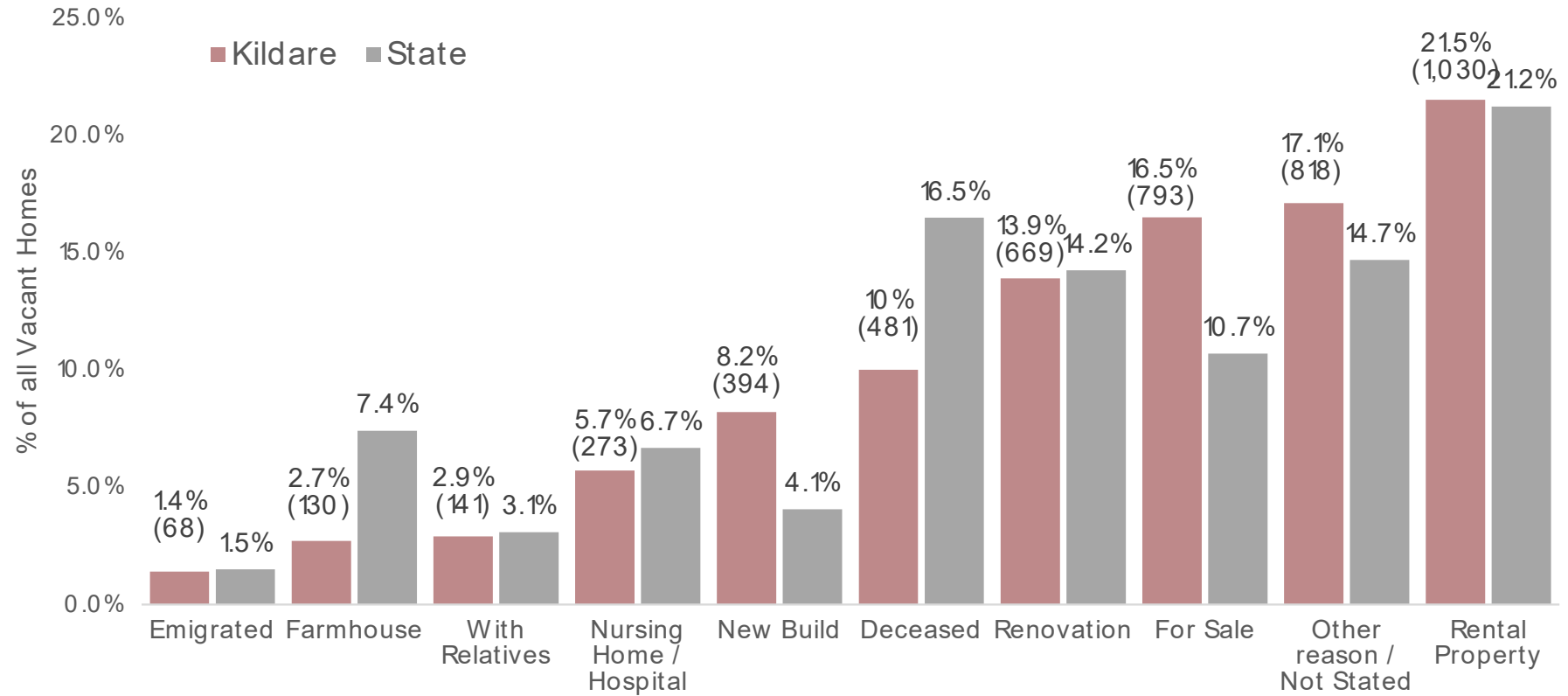


Figure 7.8 - Housing Stock: Reason of Vacancy: Kildare vs State, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Unoccupied Holiday Homes by Local Authority, 2022

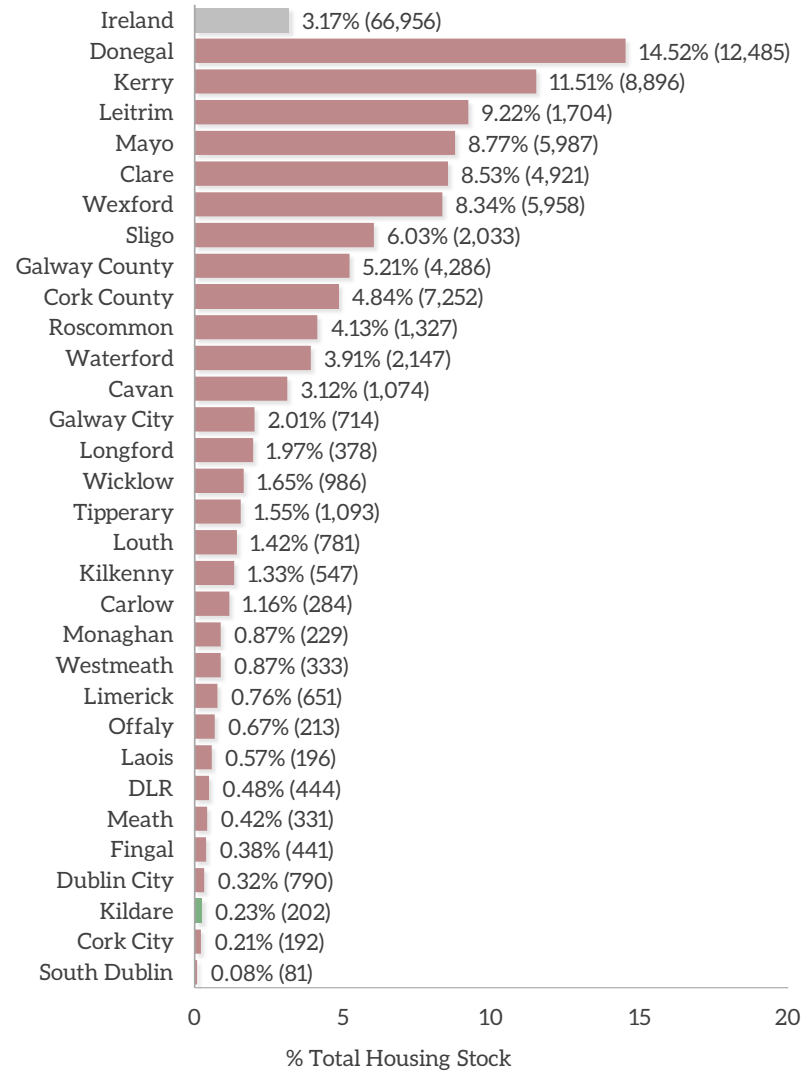


Figure 7.9 - Unoccupied Holiday Homes by Local Authority, 2022 (Source: CSO)

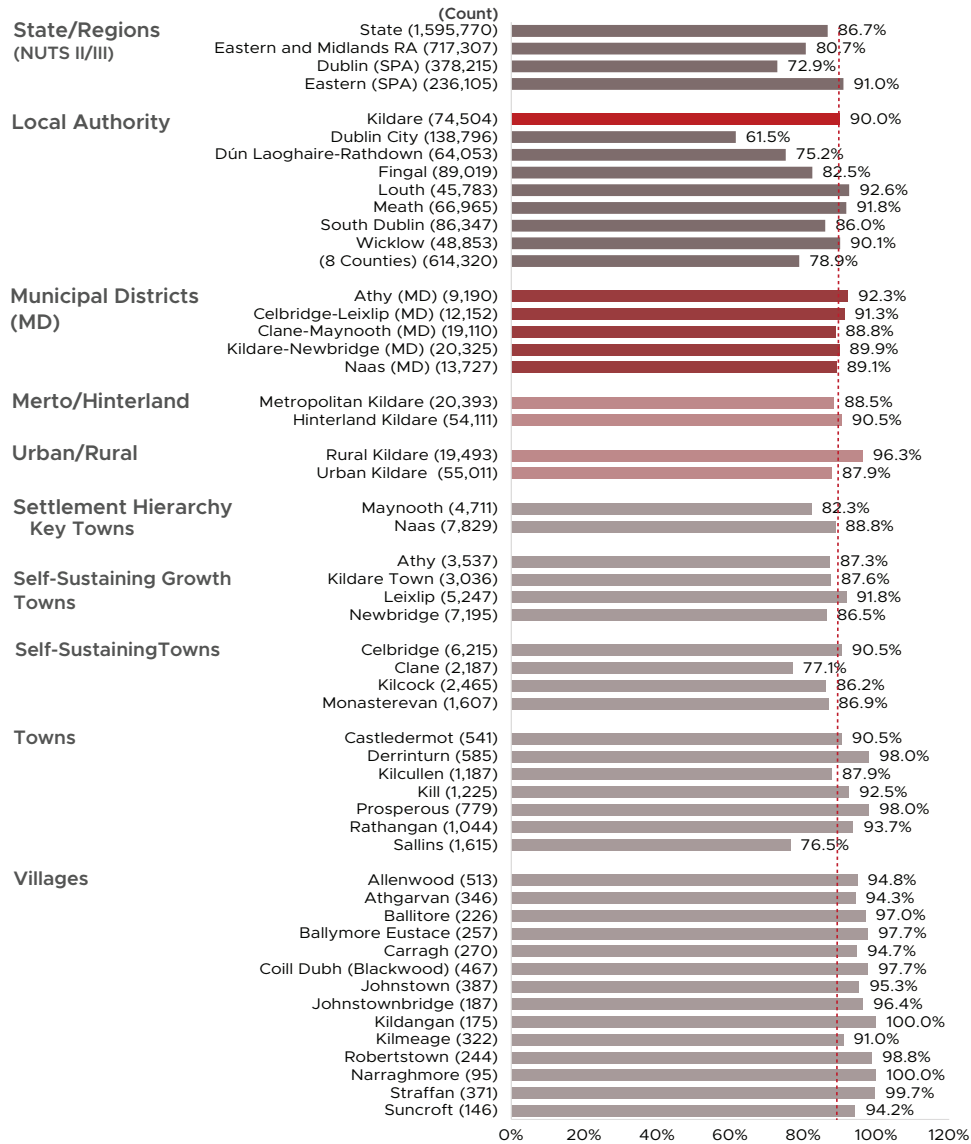


Figure 7.10 - Housing Type: House/Bungalow, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline: 74,504 House/Bungalows or 90.0% of all housing, 2022

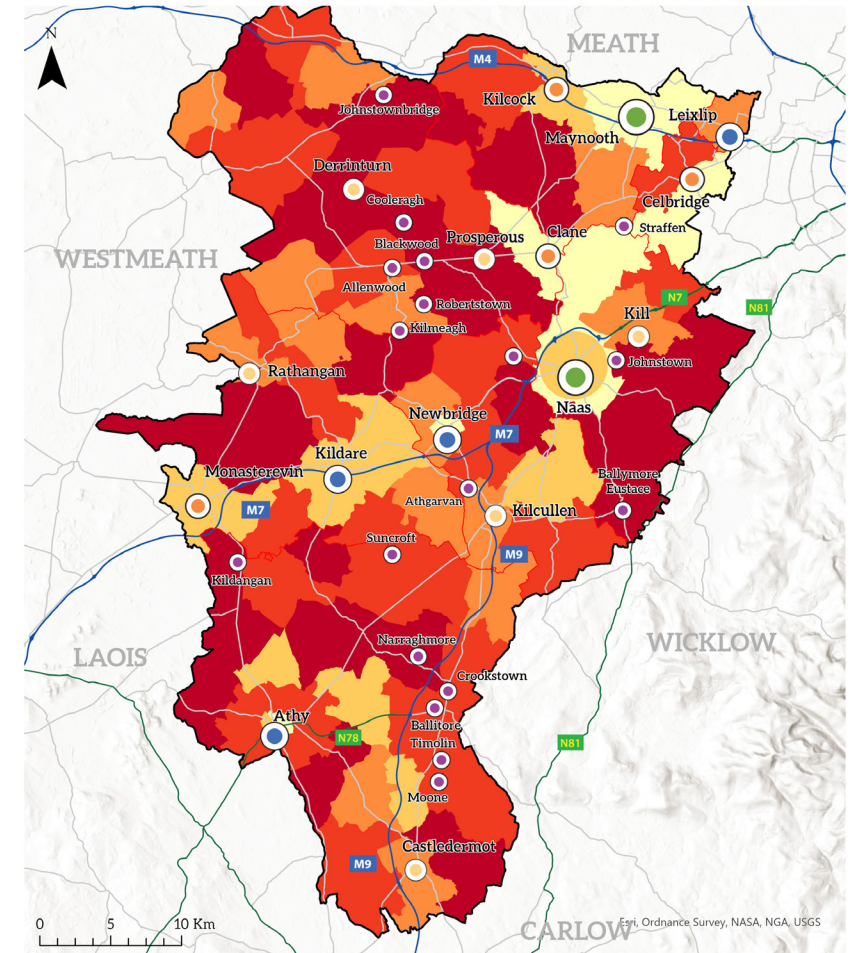
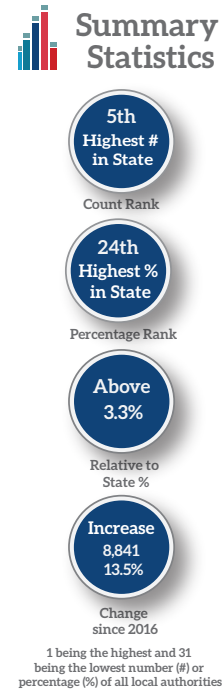


Figure 7.11 - Housing Type: House/Bungalow, 2022 (Source: CSO)

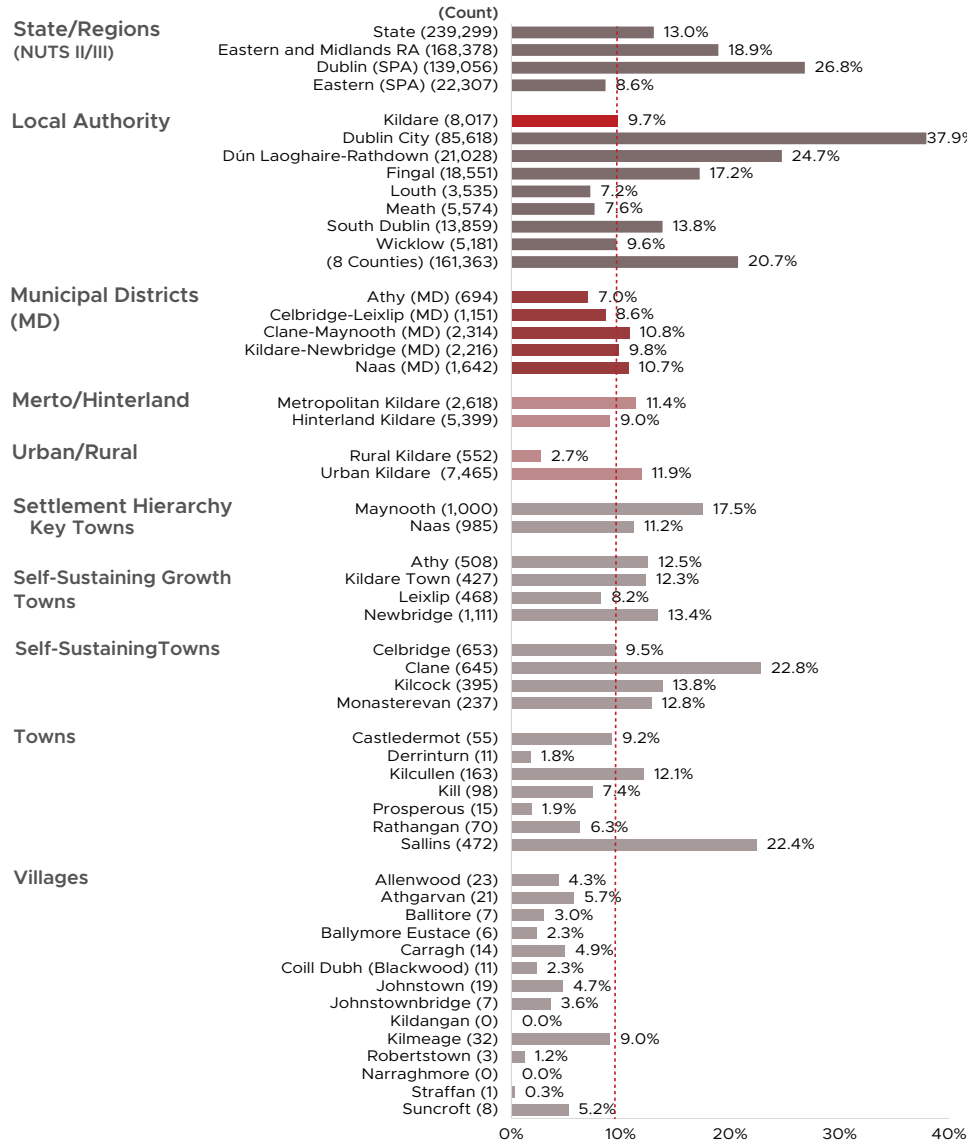


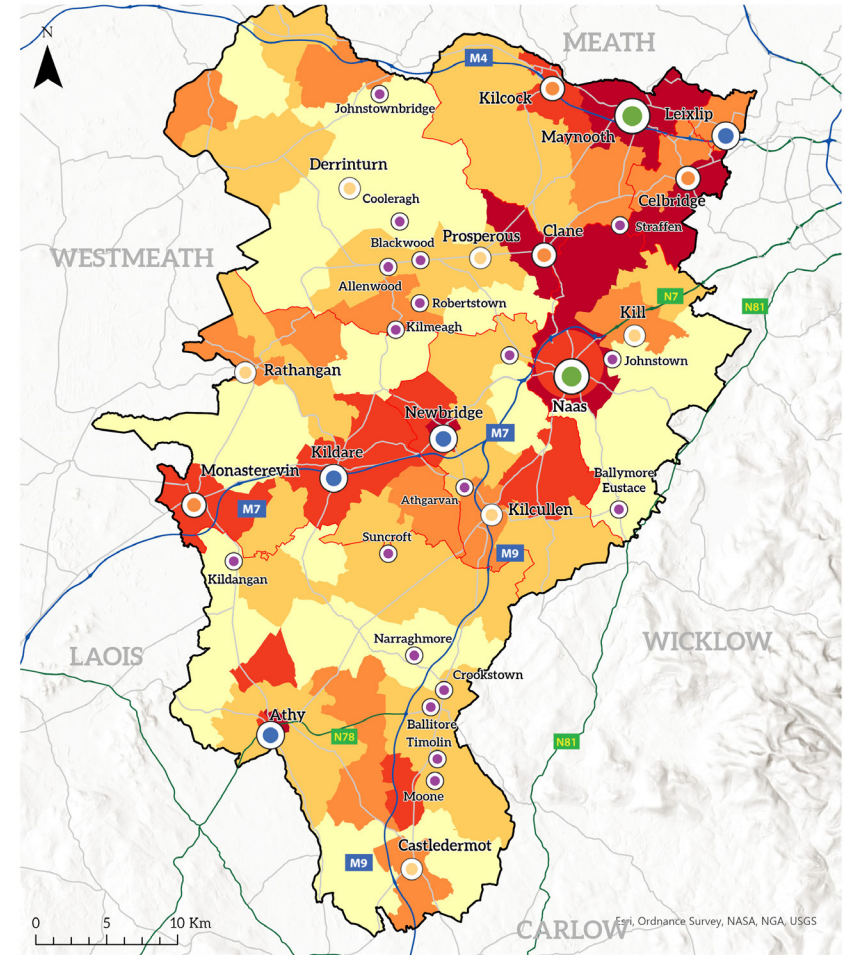
Figure 7.12 - Housing Type: Flat/Apartment, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline: 8,017 Flats /Apartments or 9.7% of all housing, 2022

Summary Statistics

- 8th Highest # in State
- 8th Highest % in State
- Count Rank
- Percentage Rank
- Below 3.3%
- Relative to State %
- Increase 1,043 15%
- Change since 2016

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



% Private Households - Flat or Apartment, Census 2022 (Electoral Divisions)

- 0.0% - 1.4%
- 1.6% - 4.3%
- 4.4% - 8.7%
- 8.8% - 13.9%
- 14.0% - 21.1%

CDP Settlement Hierarchy 2023-2029

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

— Kildare County Council
 — Municipal District (MD)
 — Motorways
 — Primary/Trunk Roads
 — Other Key Roads
 - - - - - Railway

Comhairle Contae Chill Dara
 Kildare County Council

AIRO

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Figure 7.13 - Housing Type: Flat/Apartment, 2022 (Source: CSO)

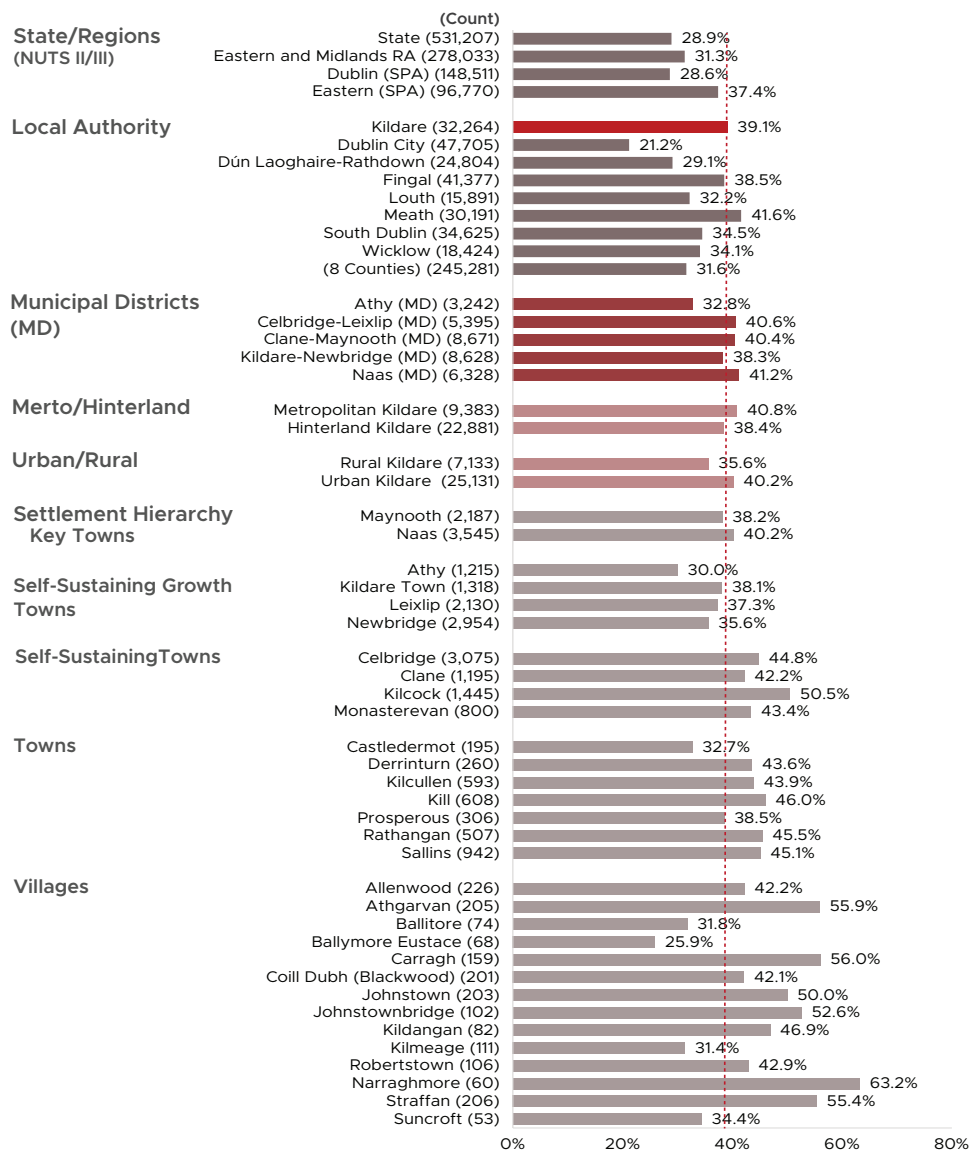
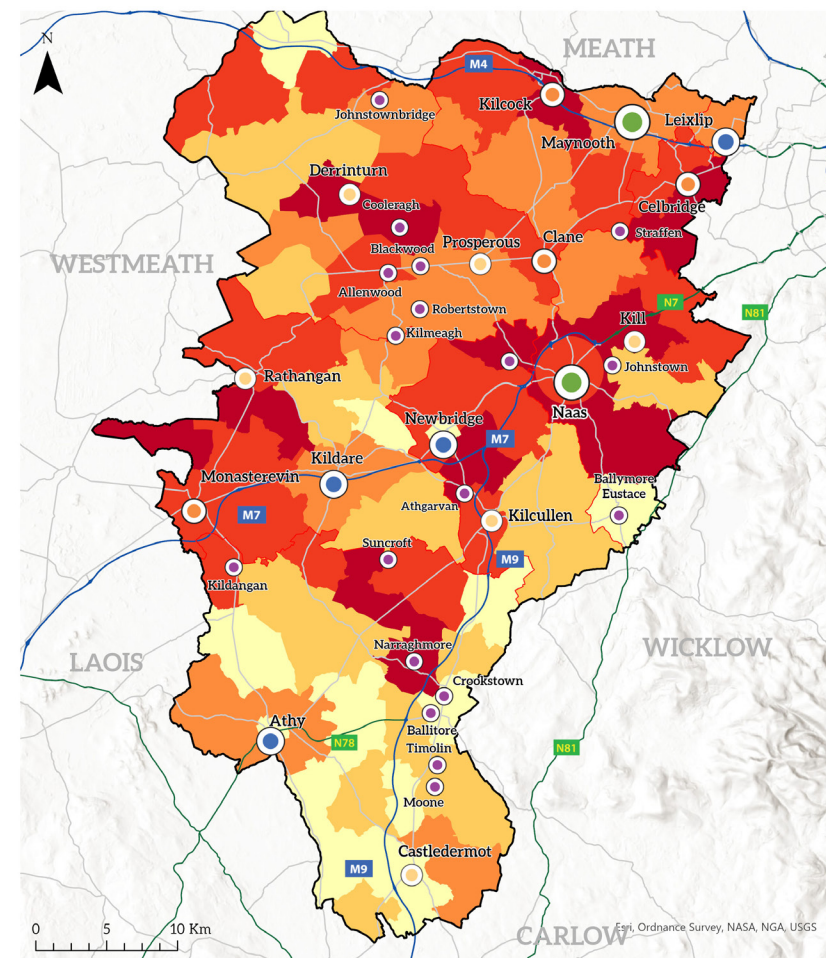
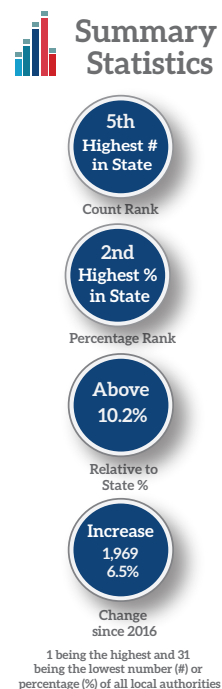


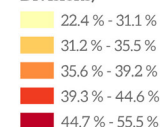
Figure 7.14 - Housing Tenure: Owned with Mtge. or Loan, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:

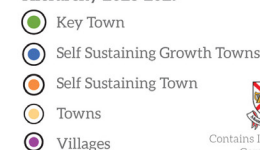
32,264 households Owned with Mortgage/Loan or 39.1% of households, 2022



% Private Households - Owner Occupied (mortgage or loan), Census 2022 (Electoral Divisions)



CDP Settlement Hierarchy 2023-2029



— Kildare County Council
 — Municipal District (MD)
 — Motorways
 — Primary/Trunk Roads
 — Other Key Roads
 - - - - - Railway

Comhairle Contae Chill Dara
 Kildare County Council

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Figure 7.15 - Housing Tenure: Owned with Mtge. or Loan, 2022 (Source: CSO)

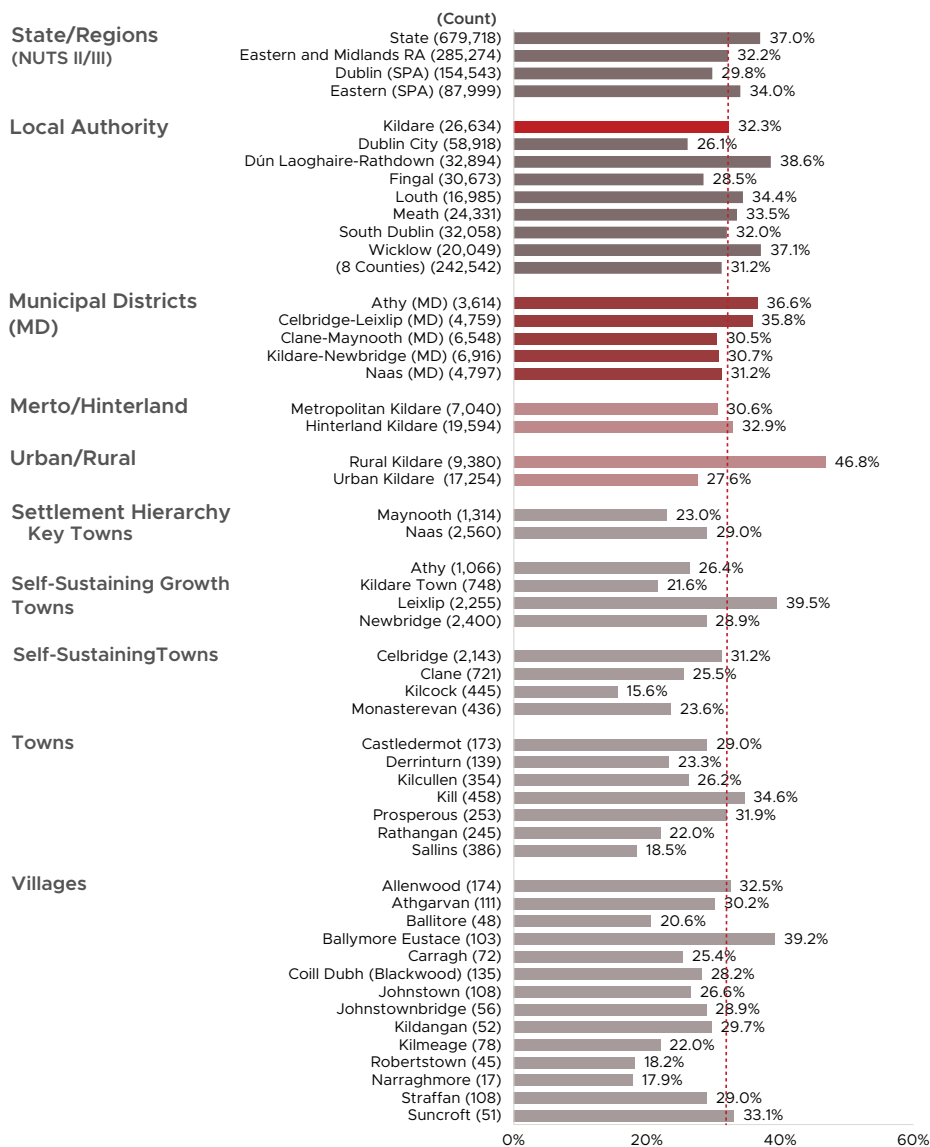


Figure 7.16 - Housing Tenure: Owned Outright, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline: 26,634 households Owned Outright or 32.3% of households, 2022

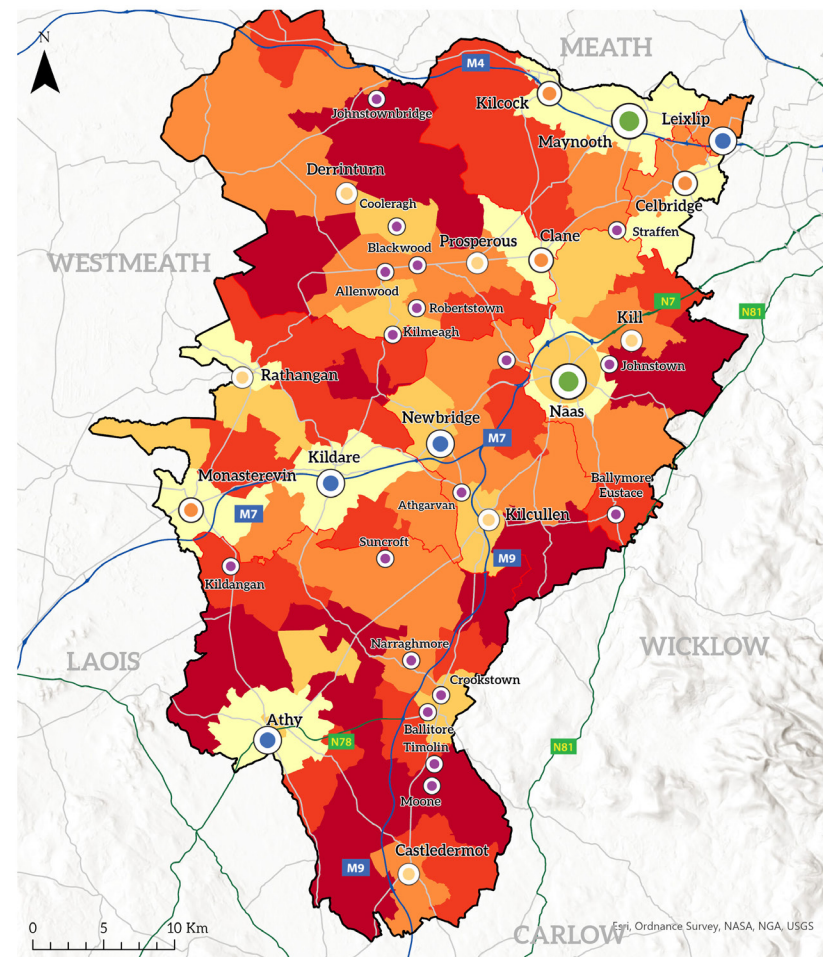
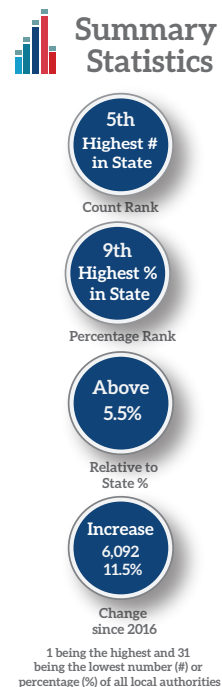


Figure 7.17 - Housing Tenure: Owned Outright, 2022 (Source: CSO)

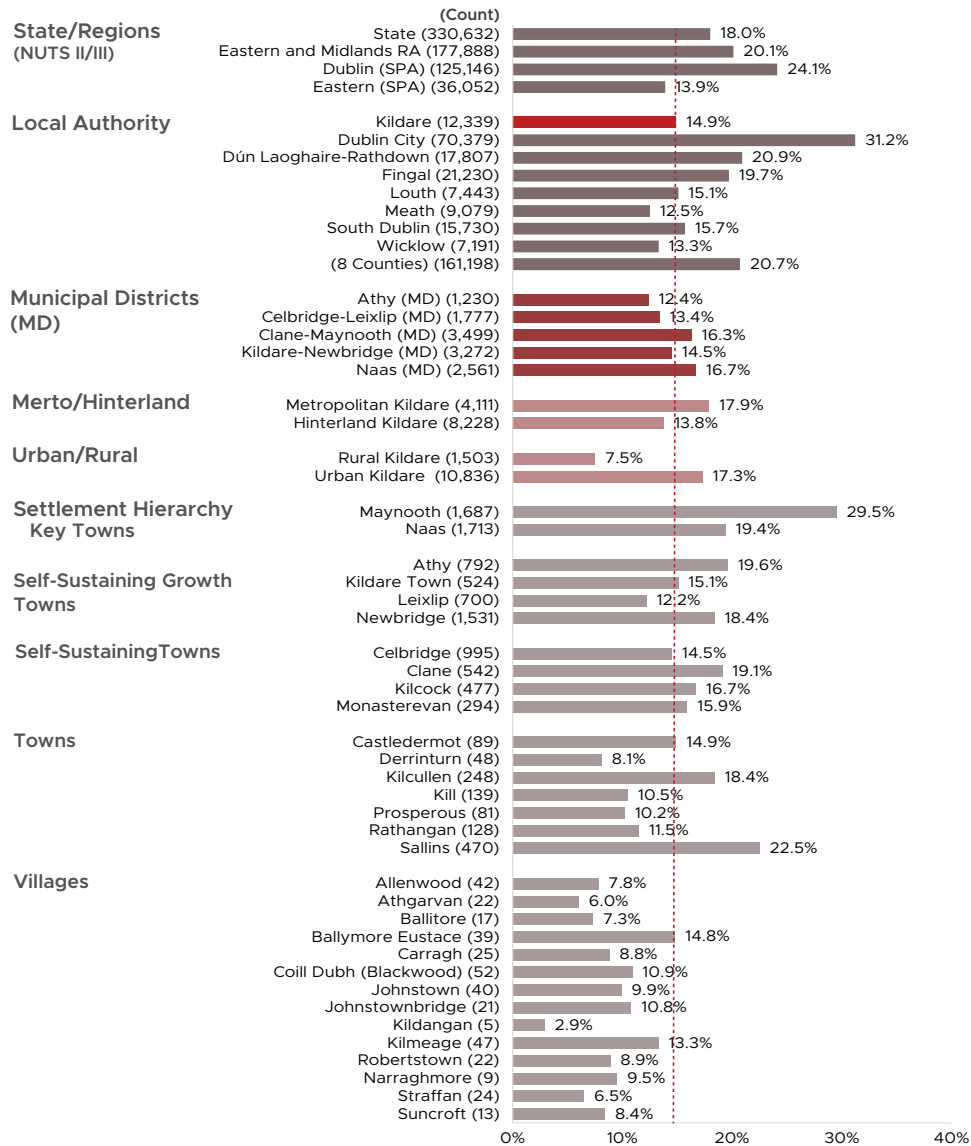


Figure 7.18 - Housing Tenure: Privately Rented, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline: 12,339 households Privately Rented or 14.9% of households, 2022

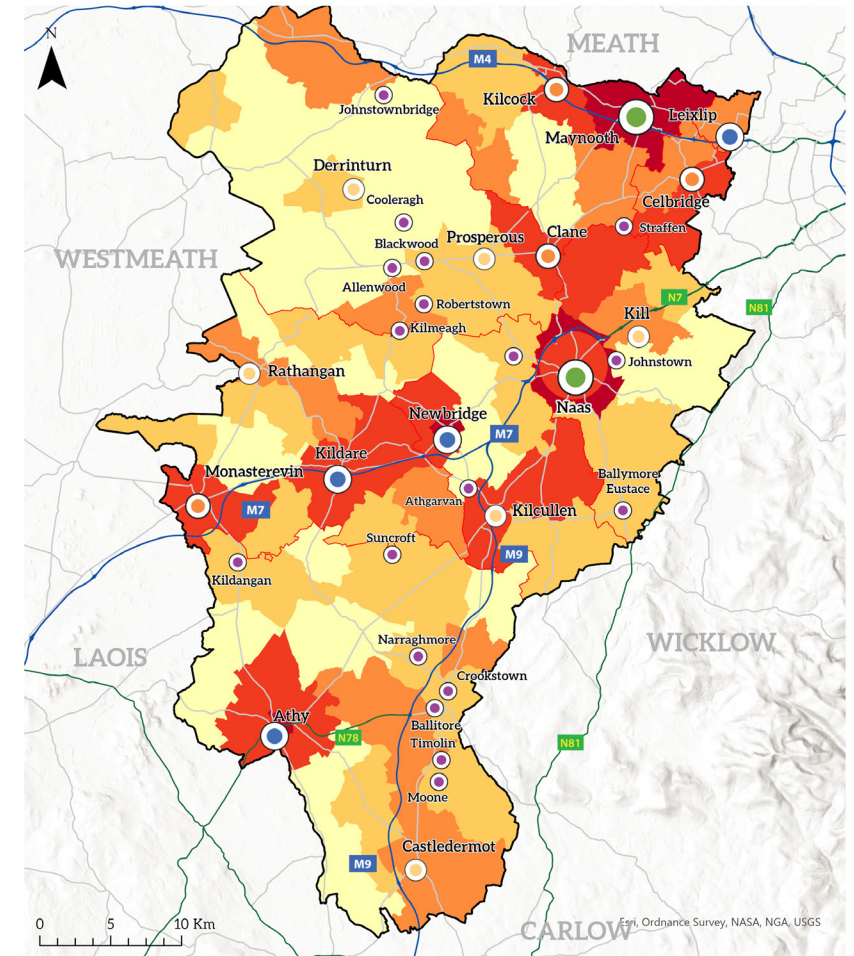
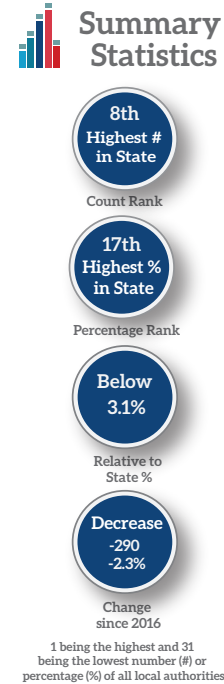


Figure 7.19 - Housing Tenure: Privately Rented, 2022 (Source: CSO)

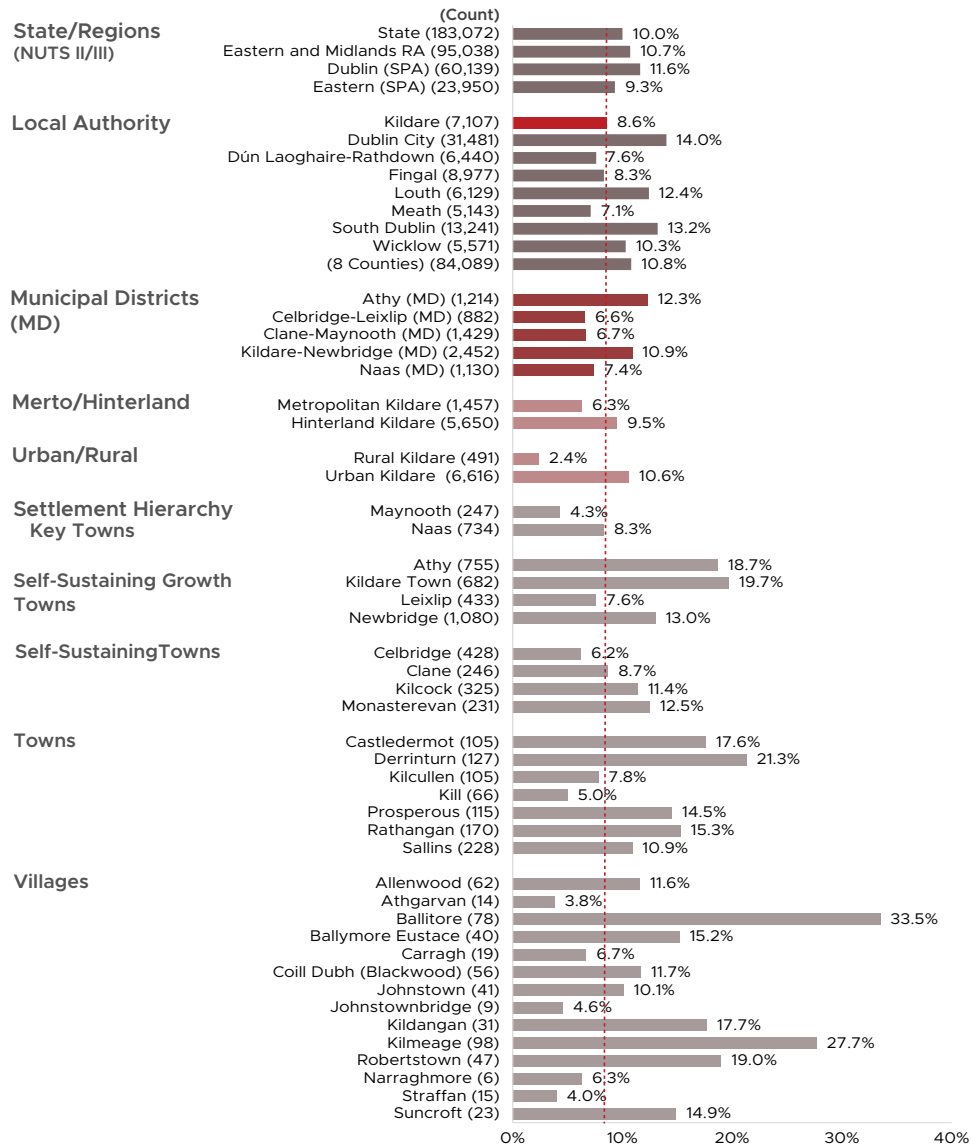


Figure 7.20 - Housing Tenure: Social Rented, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline: 7,107 households Social Rented or 8.6% of households, 2022

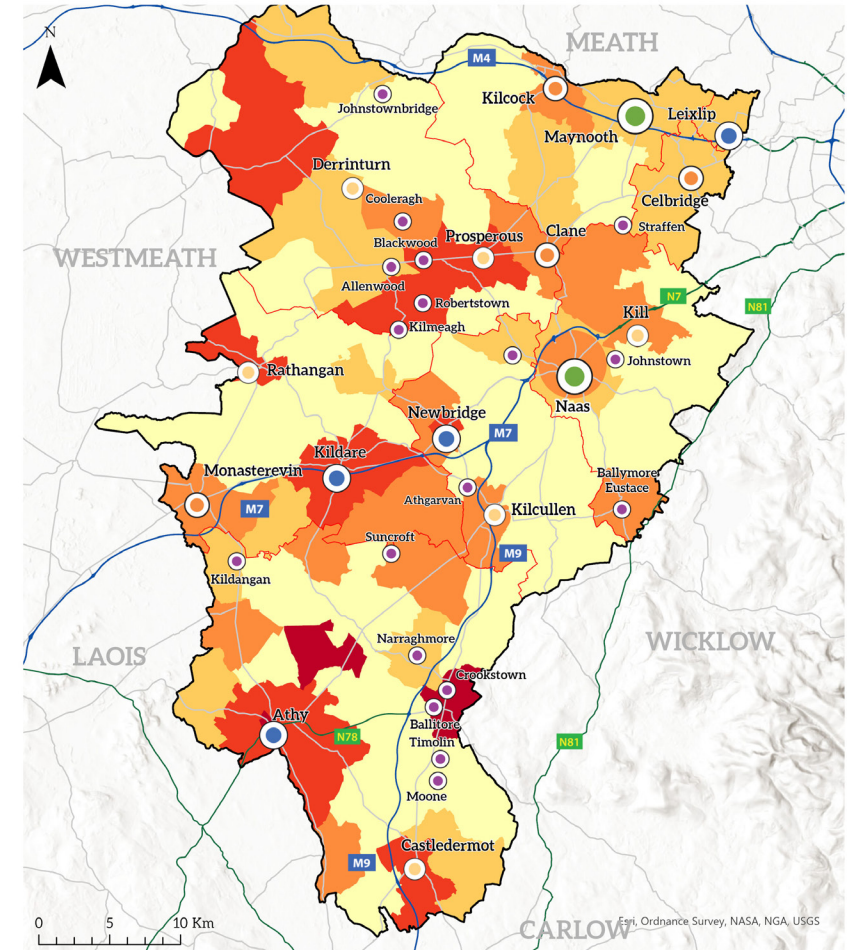
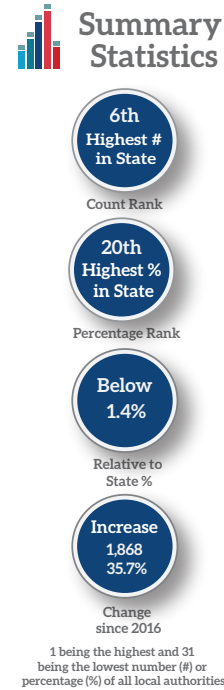


Figure 7.21 - Housing Tenure: Social Rented, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Average Sale Price November, 2023

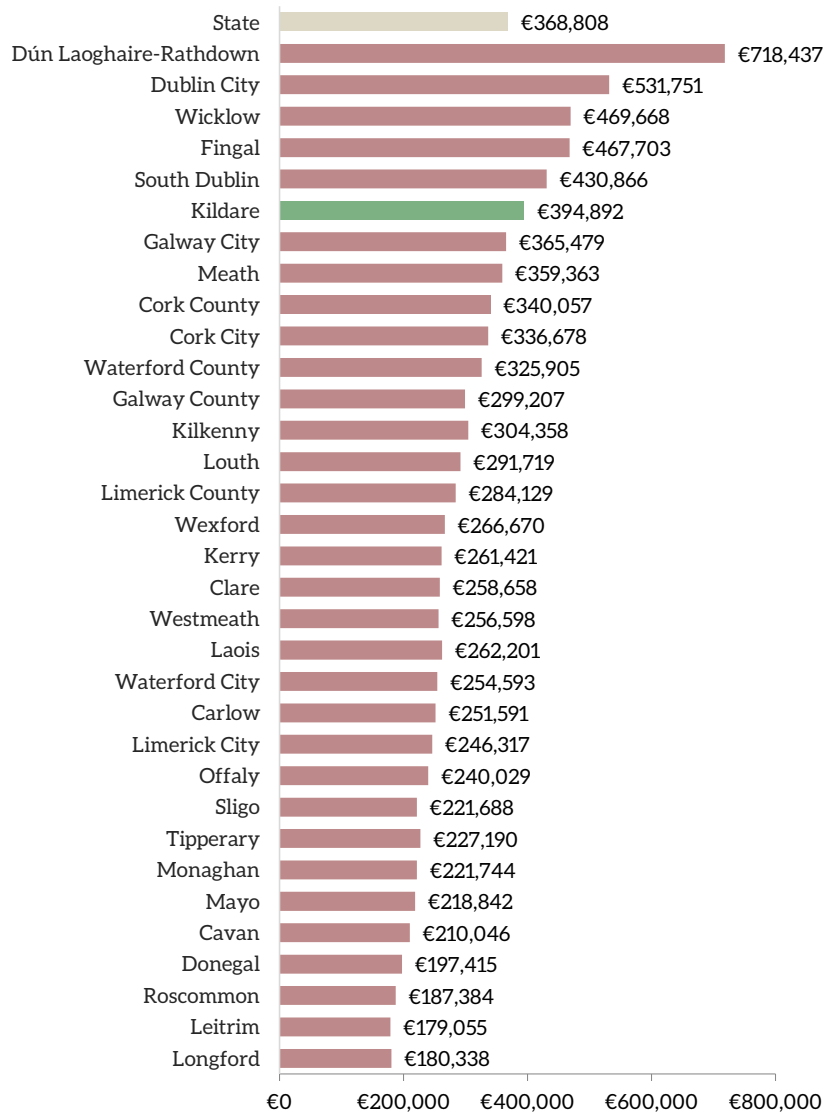


Figure 7.22 - Average Sale Price by Local Authority, 2023 (Source: CSO)

House Price Timeline, 2023

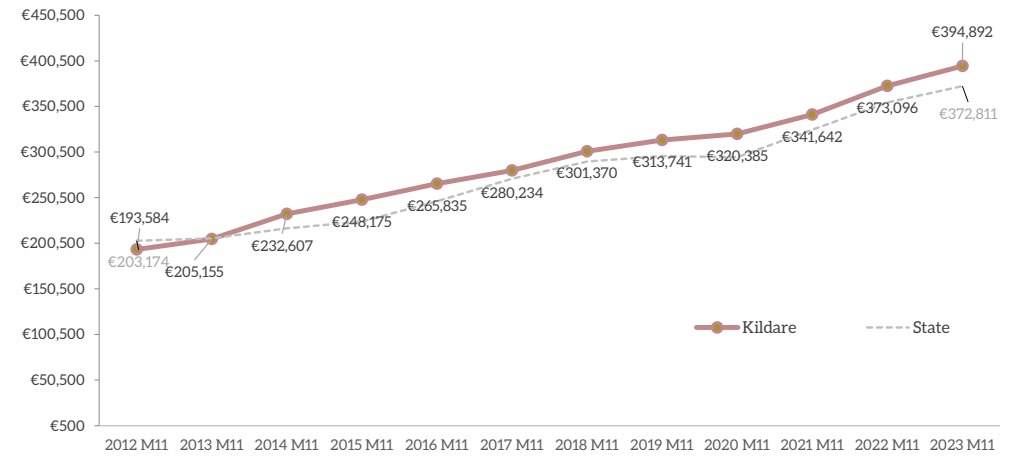


Figure 7.23 - Kildare House Price Timeline, 2023 (Source: CSO)

Price by Buyer Type, 2023

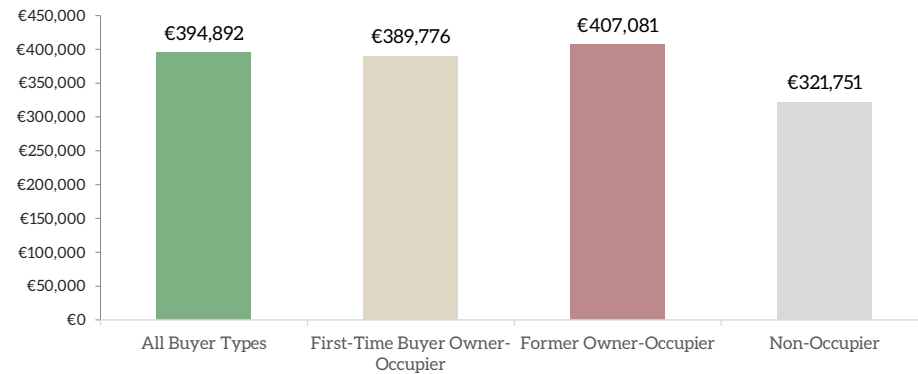
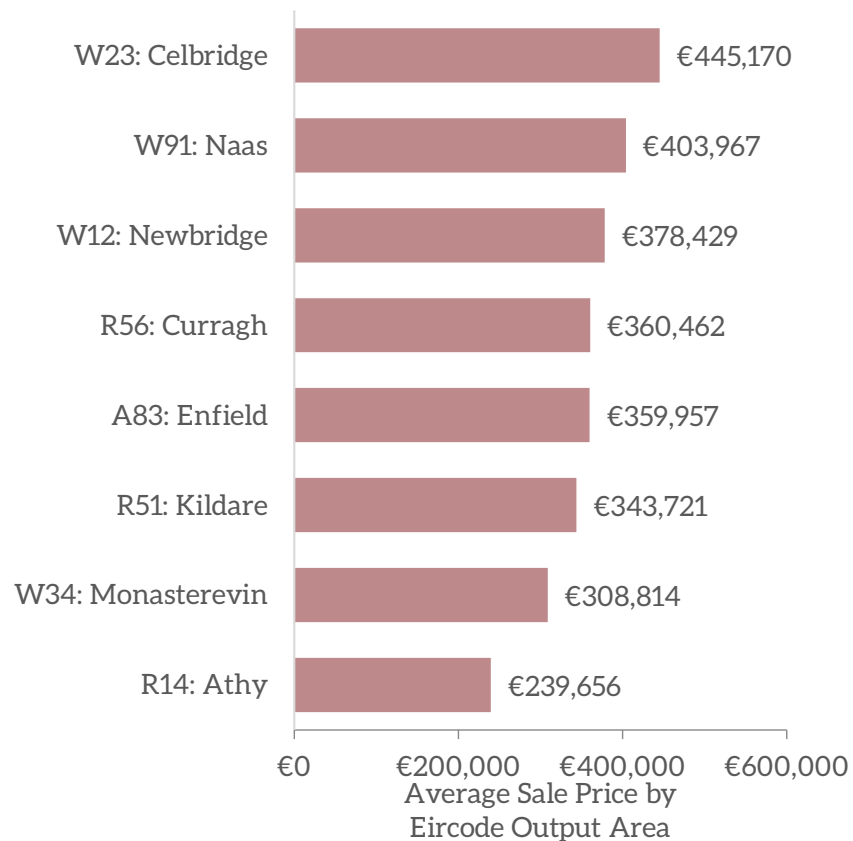


Figure 7.24 - Price by Buyer Type, 2023 (Source: CSO)

***Figures based on 12 month rolling average to November**

Average Sale Prices - Eircode Output Area, November 2023*



*Figures based on 12 month rolling average to November

Figure 7.25 - Residential Property Prices: Average Sale Prices - Eircode Output Area, 2023
(Source: CSO)

Rental Price Comparison by Local Authority, Q2 2023

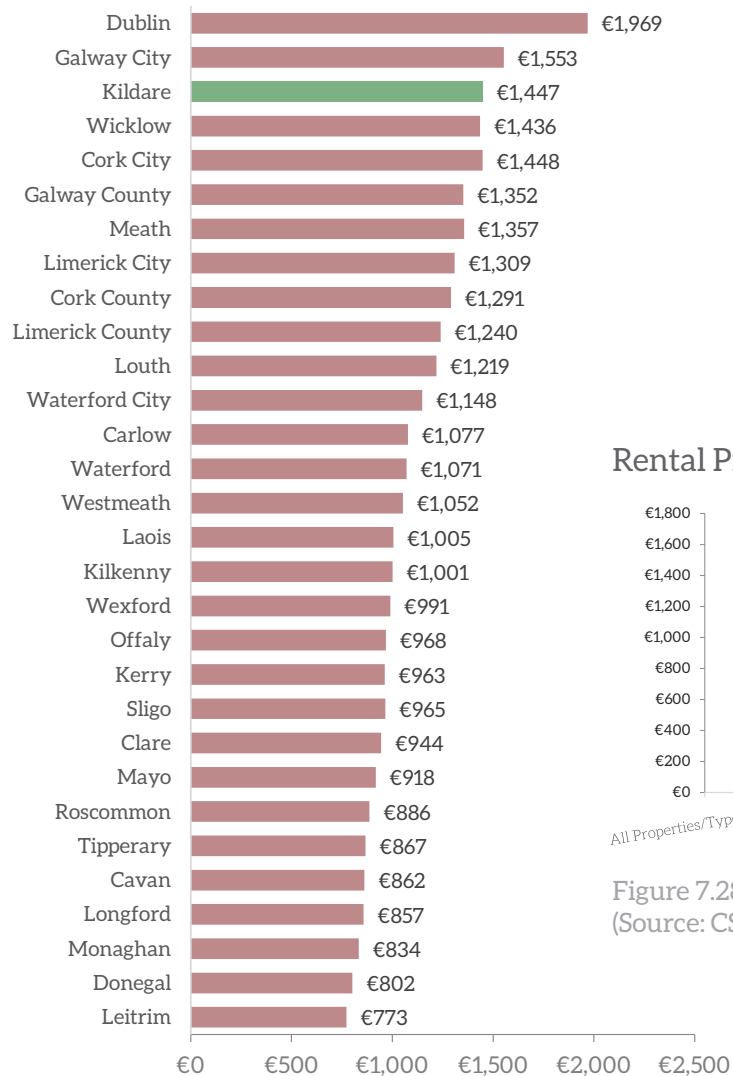


Figure 7.26 - Rental Price Comparison by Local Authority, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Rental Price Time Series 2016 - 2023

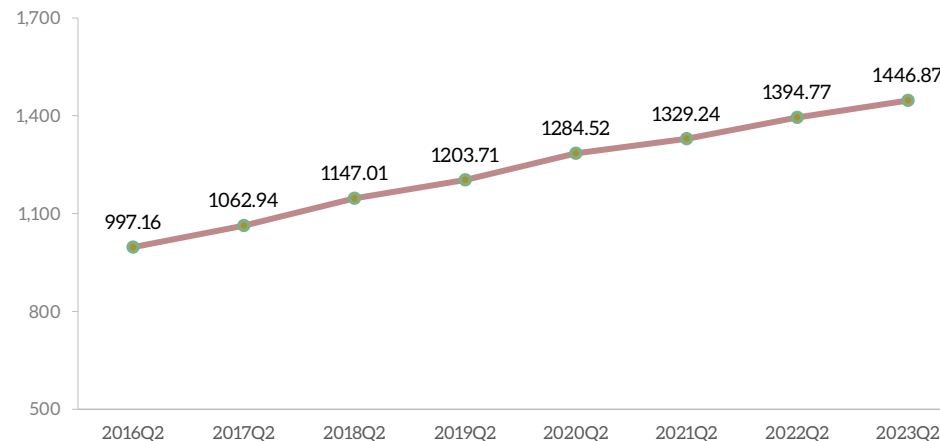


Figure 7.27 - Kildare Rental Price Time Series 2016 - 2022 (Source: CSO)

Rental Price by Type, 2023

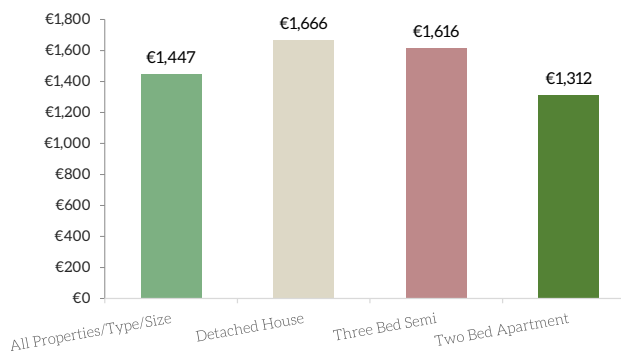


Figure 7.28 - Kildare Rental Price by Type, 2023 (Source: CSO)

Rental Price by Local Area, 2023

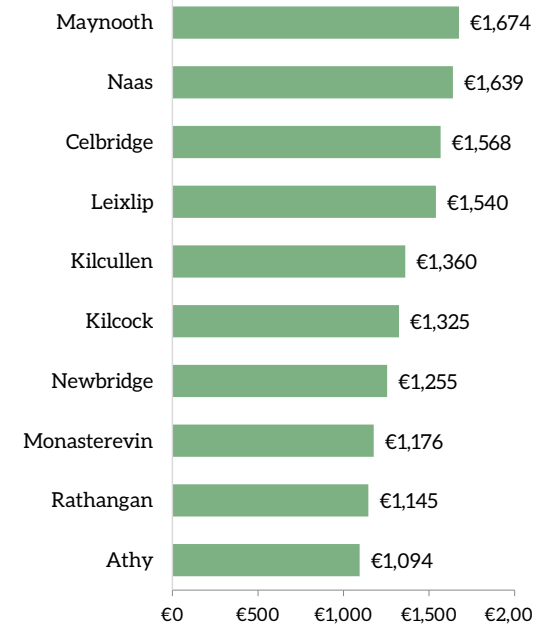
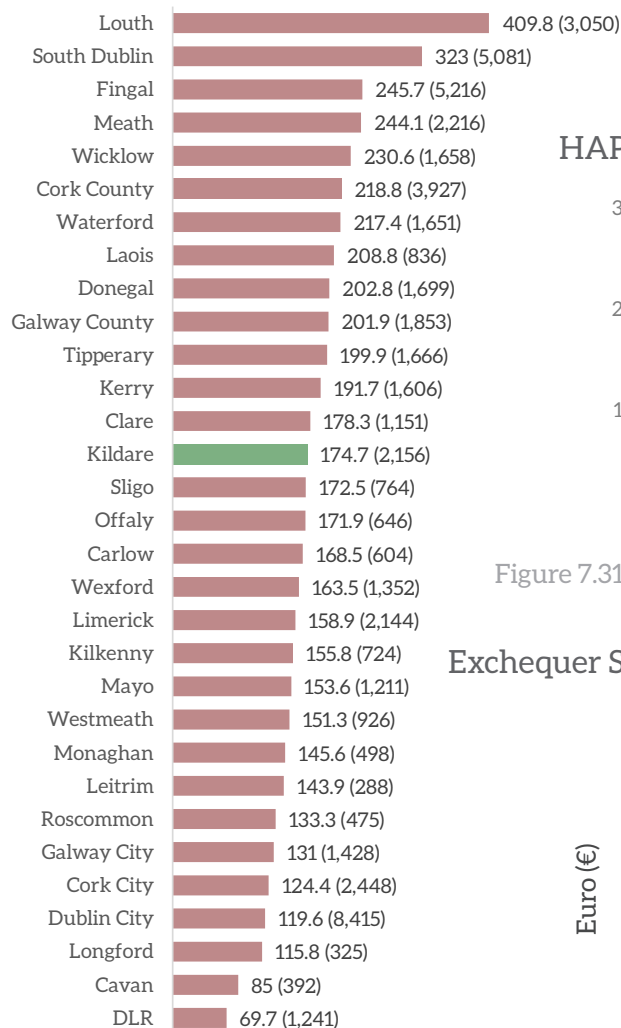


Figure 7.29 - Rental Price by Local Area, 2022 (Source: CSO)

% Private Rental Properties supported by HAP, 2022 - Local Authorities



HAP Tenancy Timeline 2017 - 2022, Kildare County

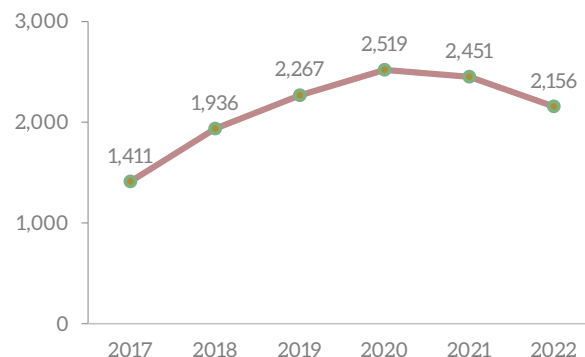


Figure 7.31 - Kildare HAP Tenancy Timeline 2017-2022 (Source: CSO)

HAP Properties per 1000 Private Rental Tenancies, 2022 (Local Electoral Areas)

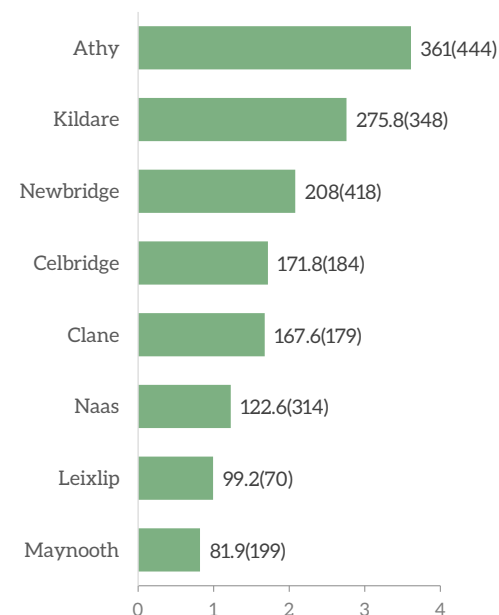
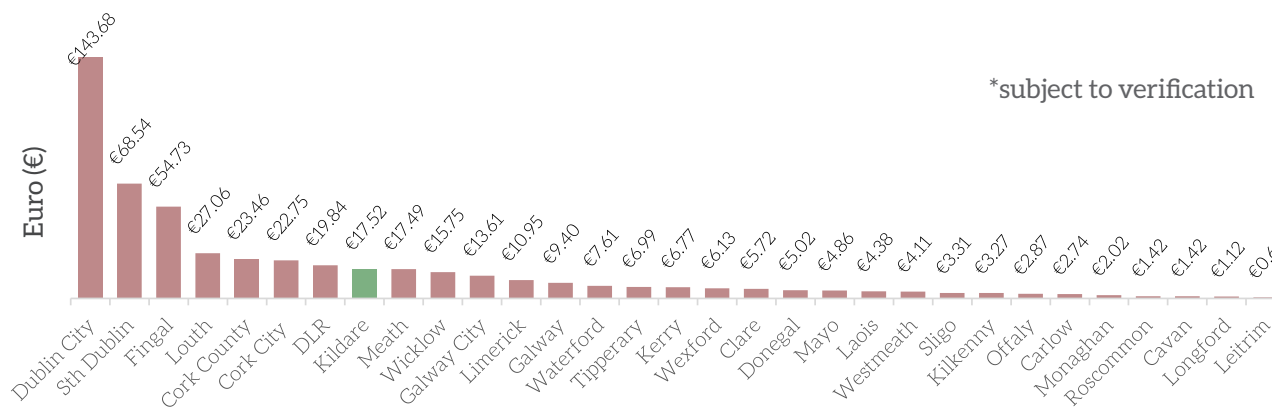


Figure 7.32 - HAP Properties per 1,000 Private Rental Tenancies, 2022 (Local Electoral Areas) (Source: CSO)

Exchequer Spend €17.5m Annually - Kildare*



*subject to verification

Figure 7.30 - HAP Properties per 1,000 Private Rental Tenancies, 2022 (Local Authority) (Source: CSO)

Figure 7.33 - Kildare vs State Exchequer Spend, 2022 (Source: DPHLGH)

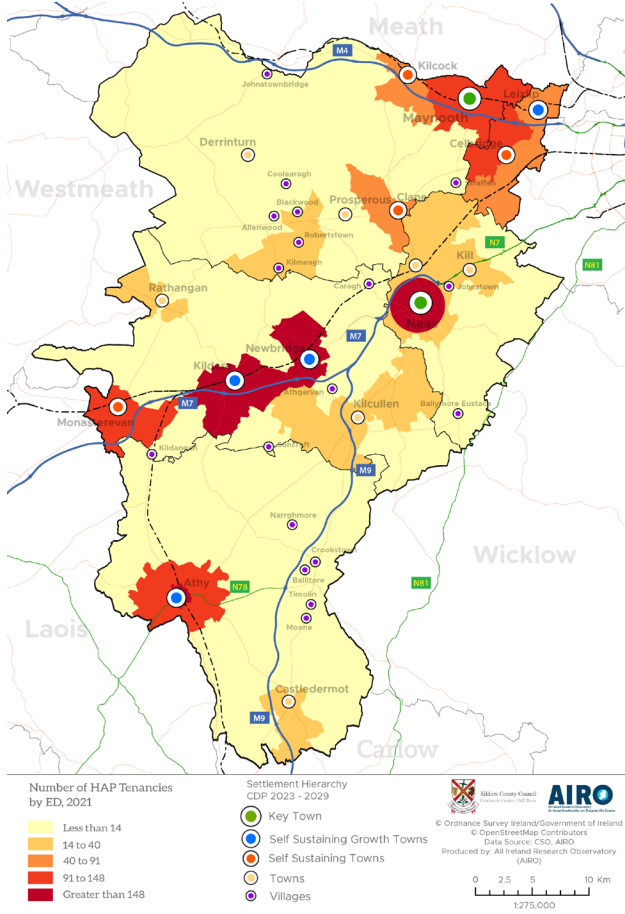


Figure 7.34 - Number of HAP Tenancies, 2021 (Source: CSO)

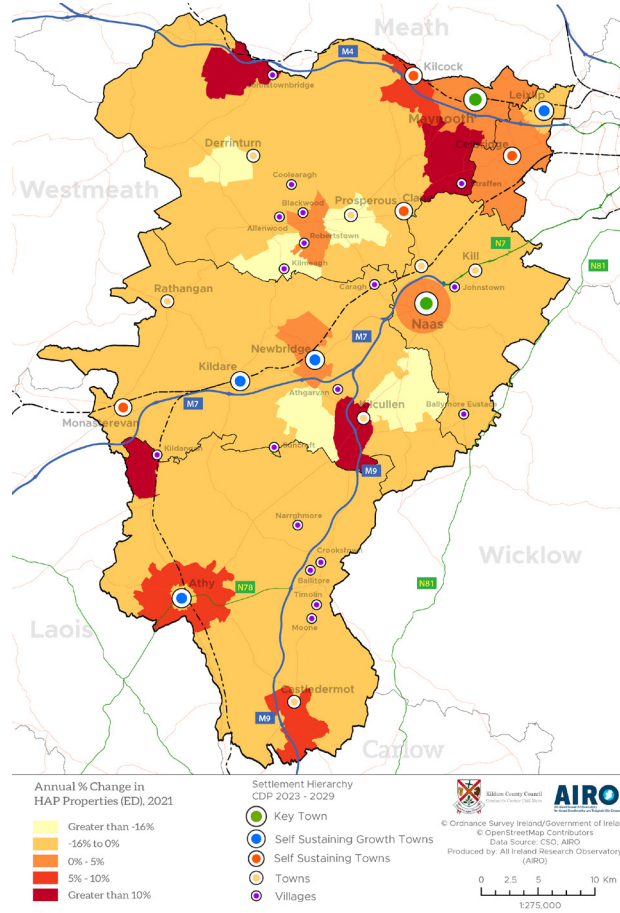


Figure 7.35 - Annual Change in HAP, 2020-2021 (Source: CSO)

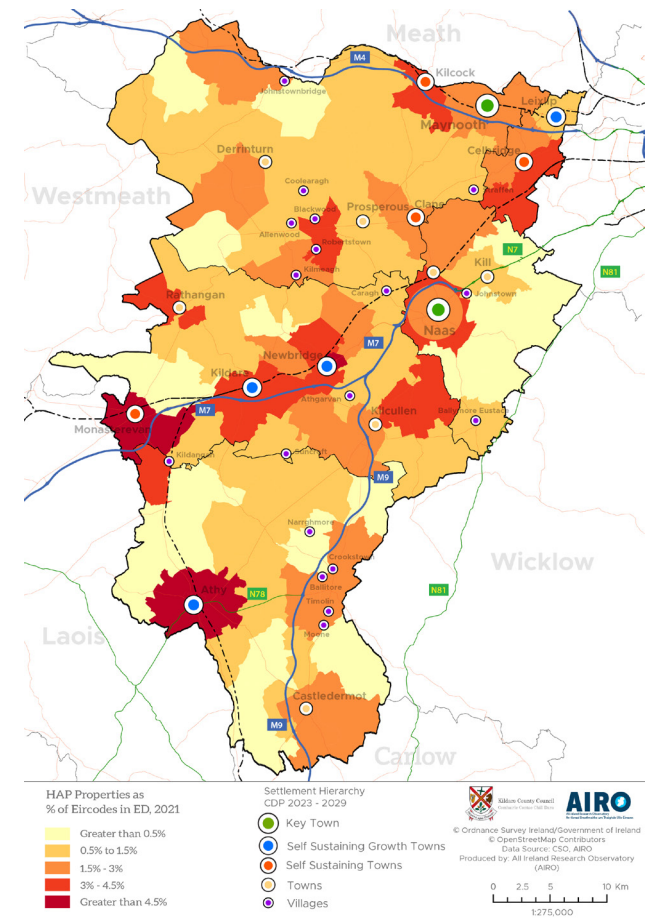


Figure 7.36 - HAP Properties as % of Eircodes in ED, 2021 (Source: CSO)

Rent Supplement Supported Tenancies, 2021

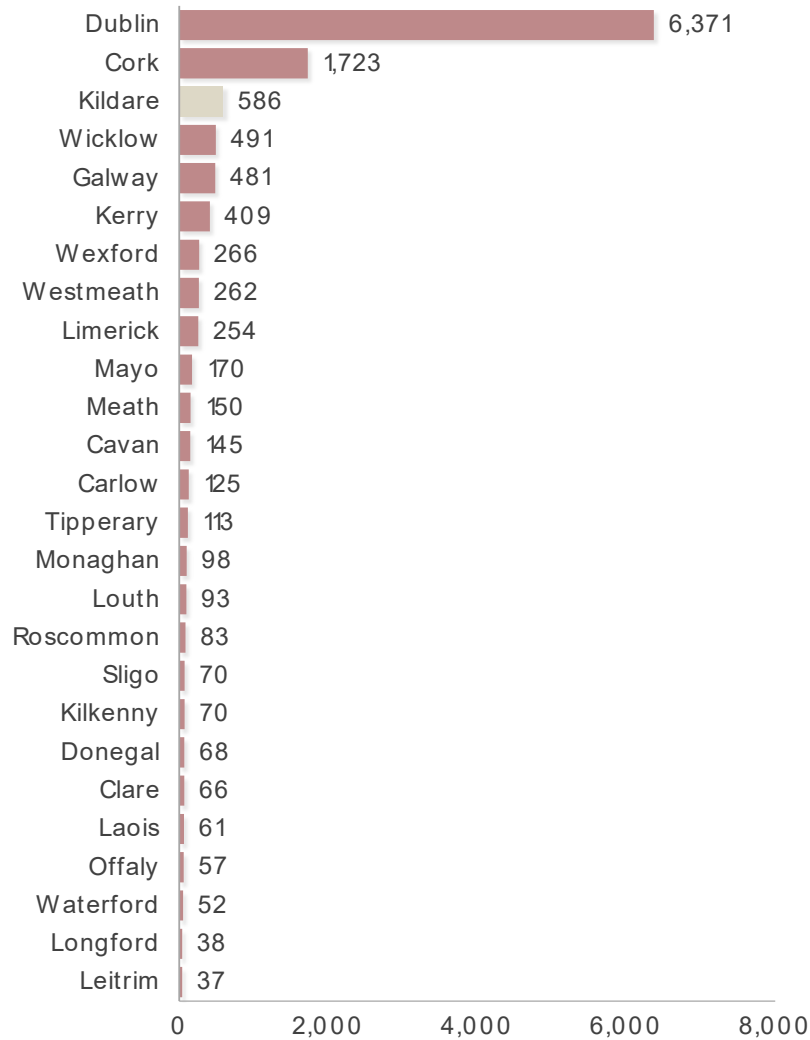


Figure 7.37 - Rent Supplement Supported Tenancies by Local Authority, 2021
 (Source: CSO)

RS Tenancies per 1,000 Private Rental Tenancies, 2021

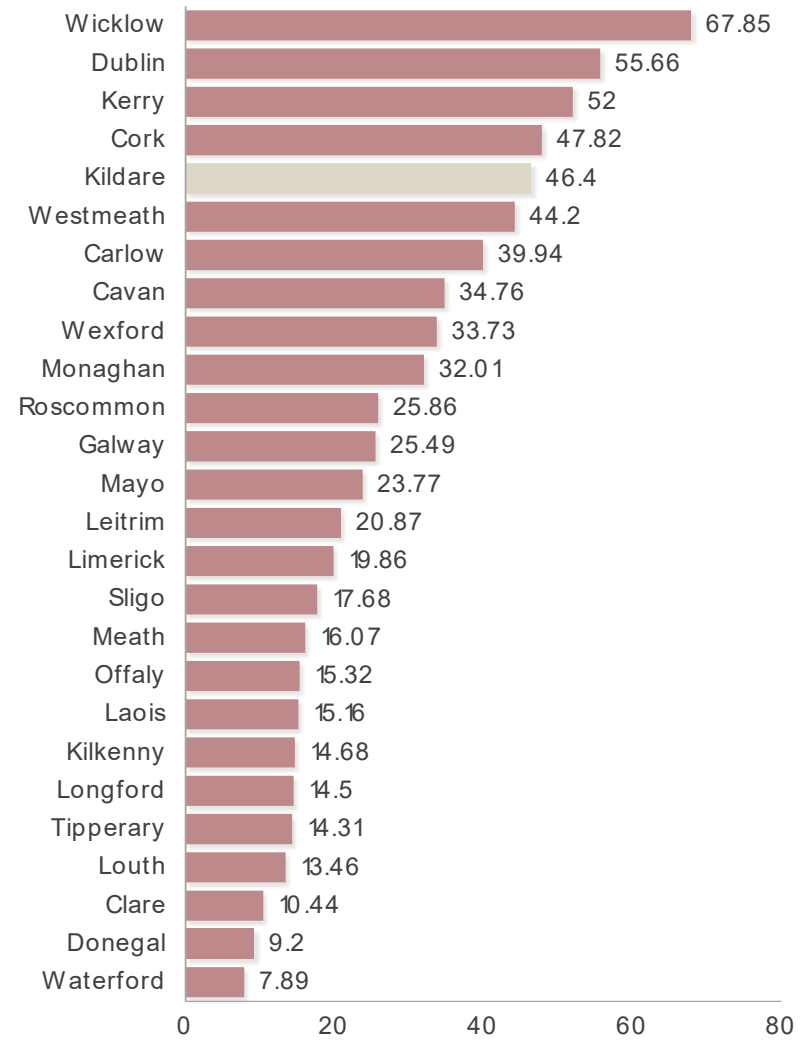


Figure 7.38 - Rent Supplement Tenancies per 1,000 Private Rental Tenancies, 2021
 (Source: CSO)

RS Tenancies per 1,000 Private Rental Tenancies, 2021

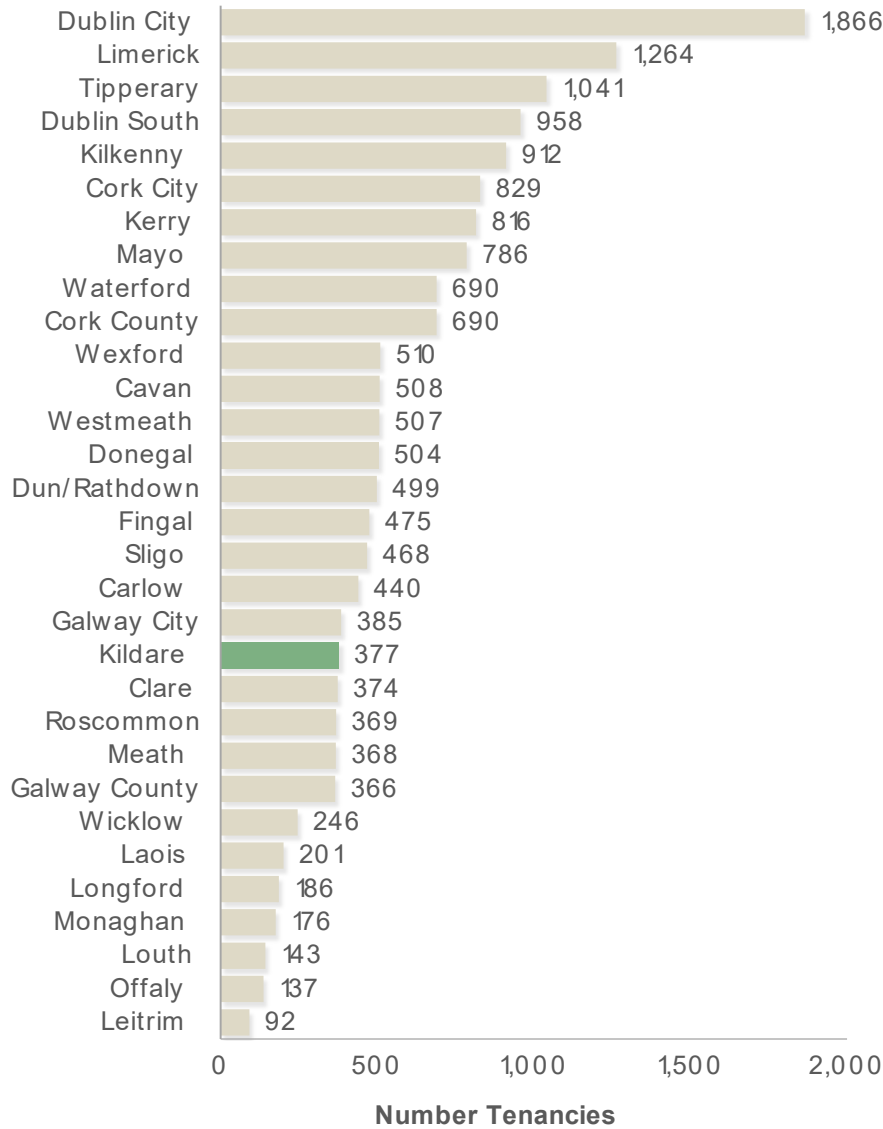


Figure 7.39 - Rental Accommodation Scheme Supported Tenancies by Local Authority (Source: CSO)

RAS Exchequer Spend, 2021

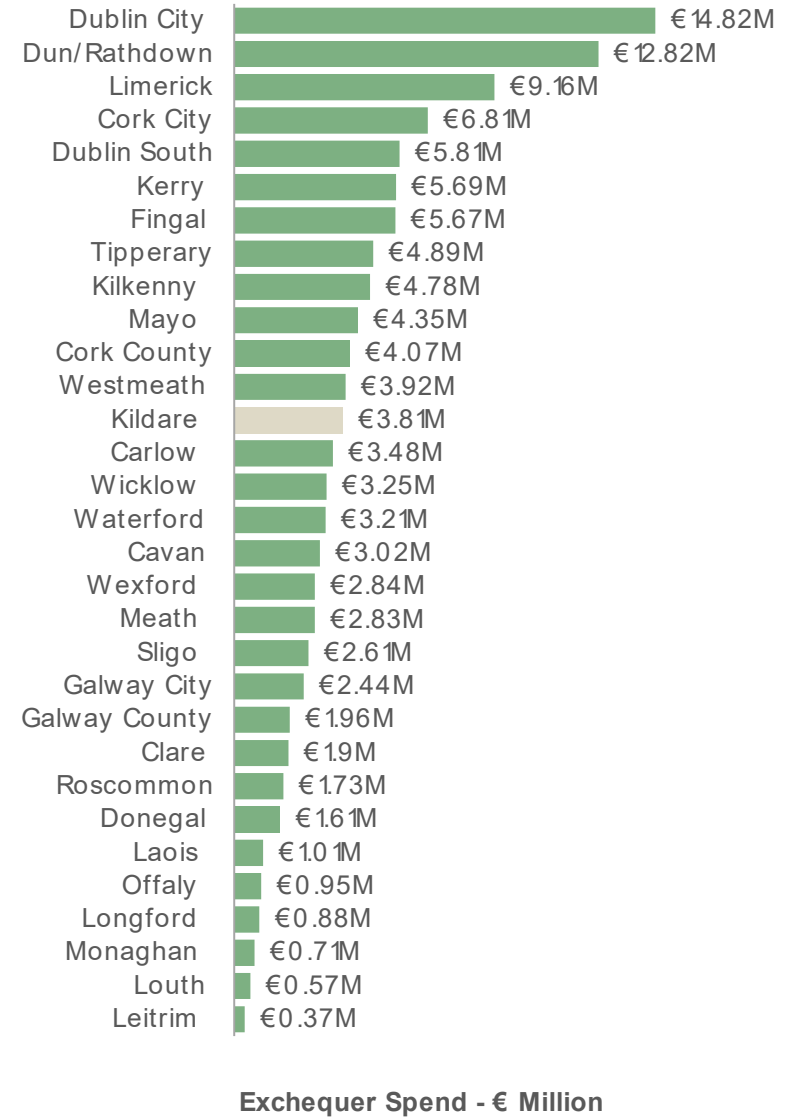


Figure 7.40 - Rental Accommodation Scheme Exchequer Spend, 2021 (Source: CSO)

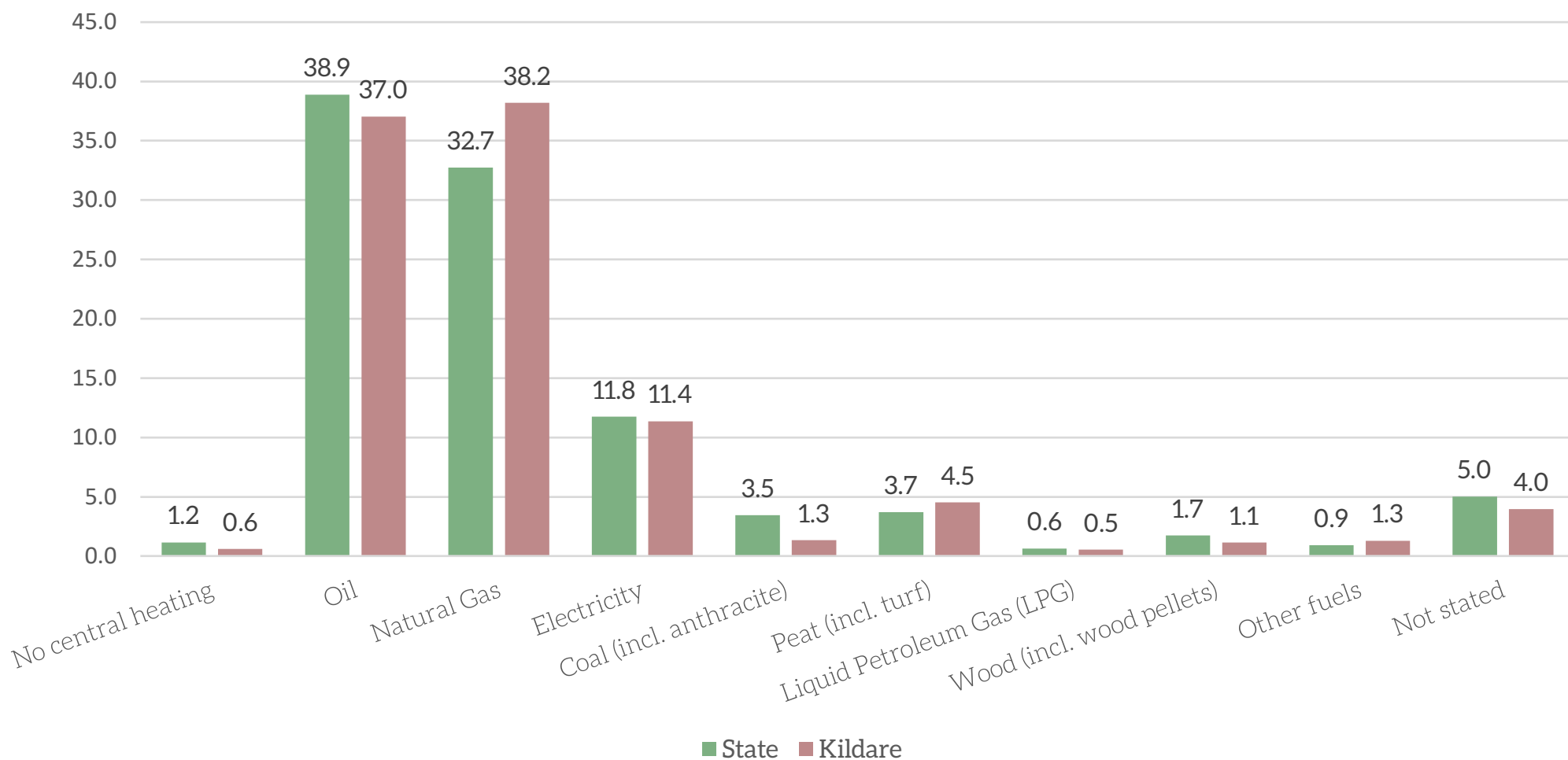


Figure 7.41 - Main source of Central Heating in Kildare Households, 2022 (Source: CSO)

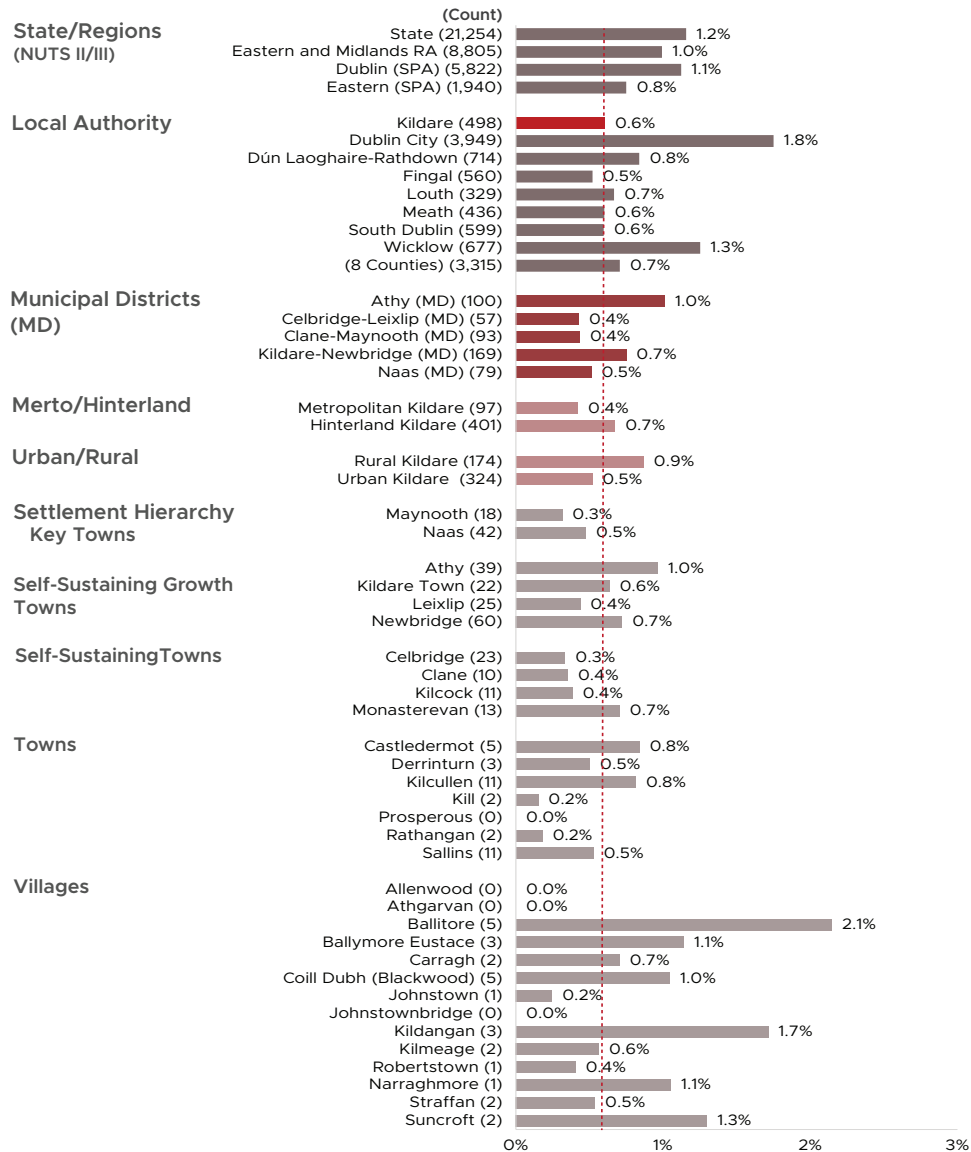


Figure 7.42 - No Central Heating, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline: 498 households with no Central Heating or 0.6 % of households, 2022

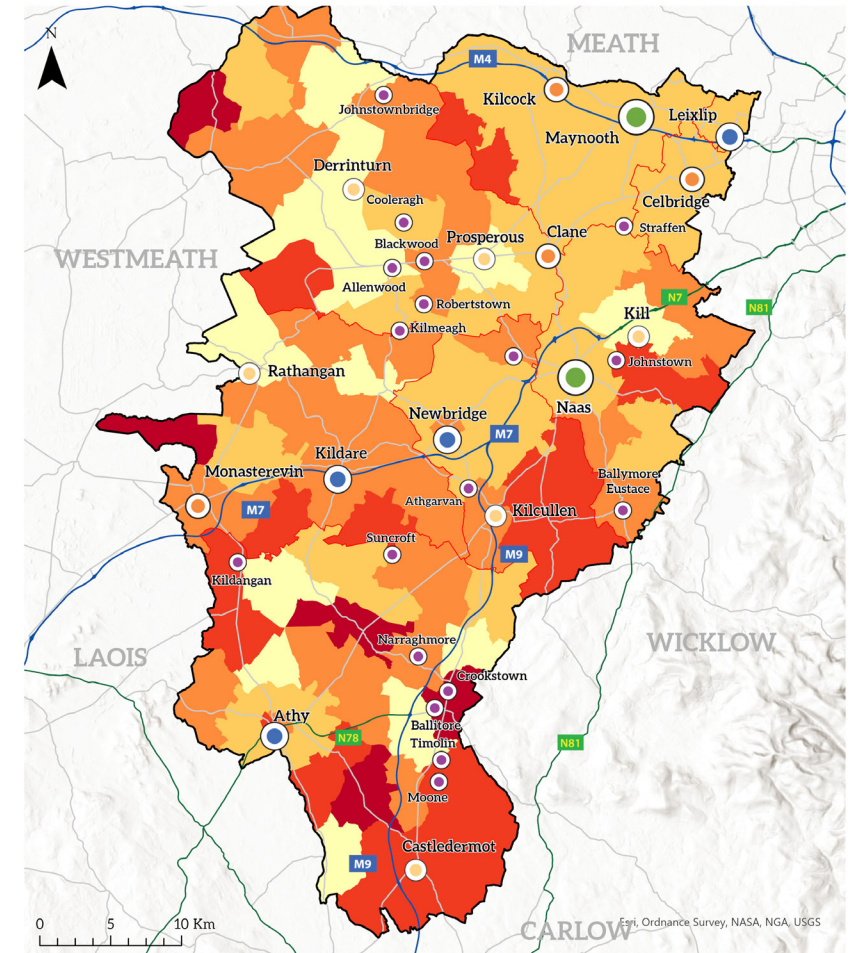
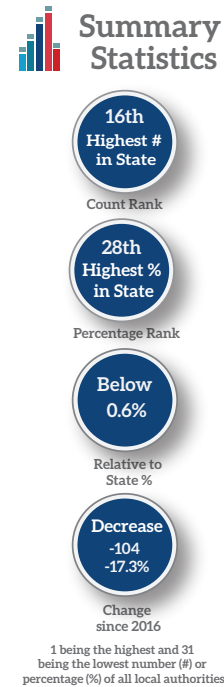


Figure 7.43 - No Central Heating, 2022 (Source: CSO)

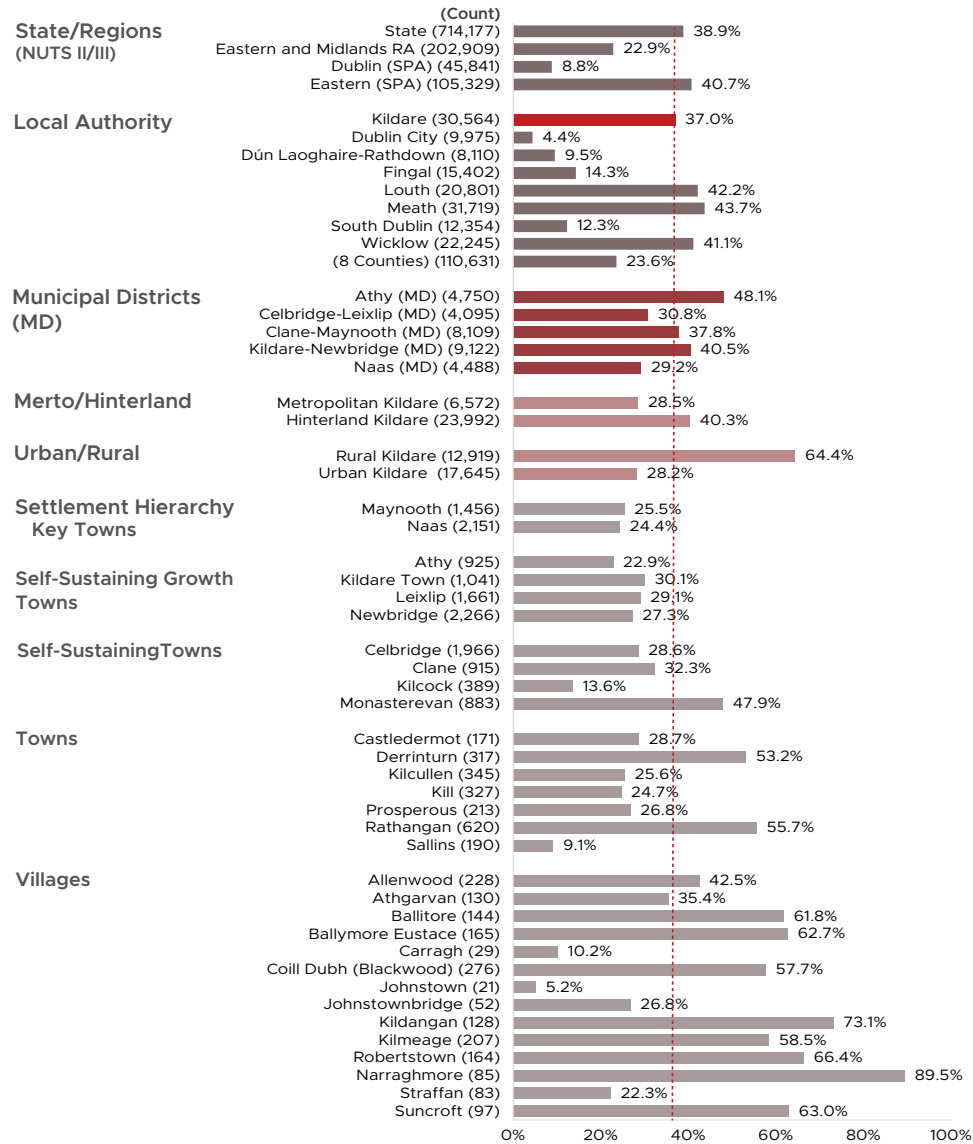


Figure 7.44 - Oil Central Heating, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:
30,564 households with Oil central heating or 37.0% of households, 2022

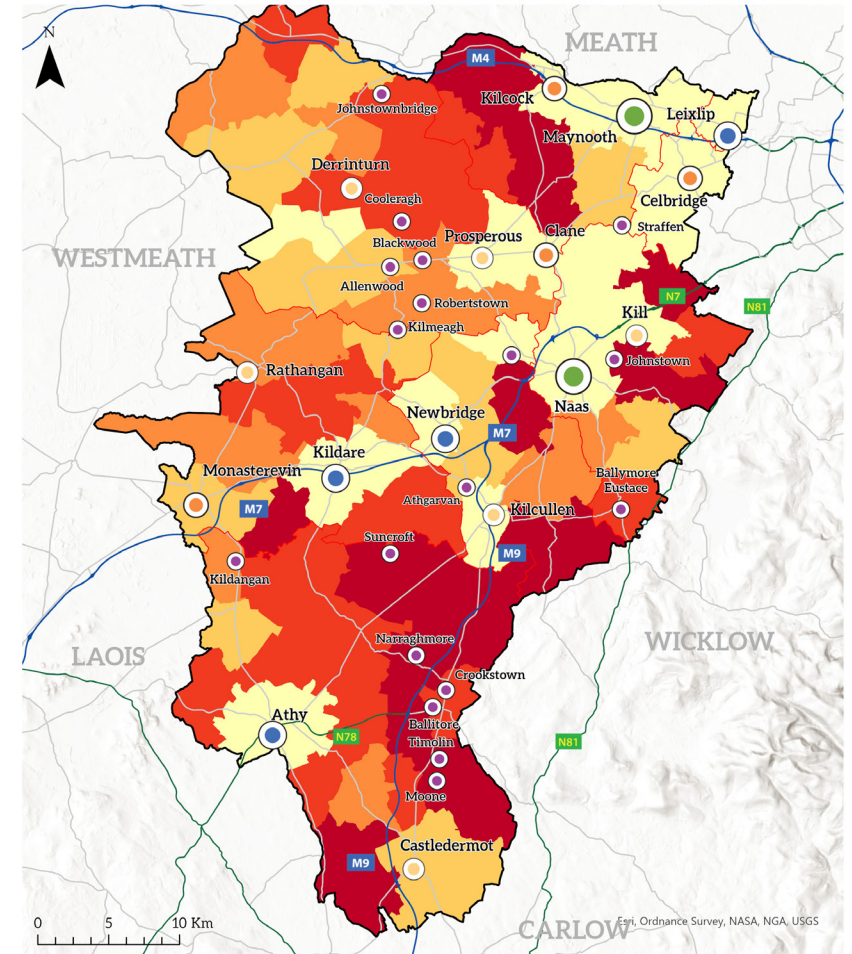
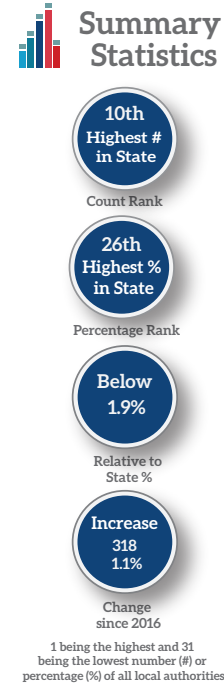
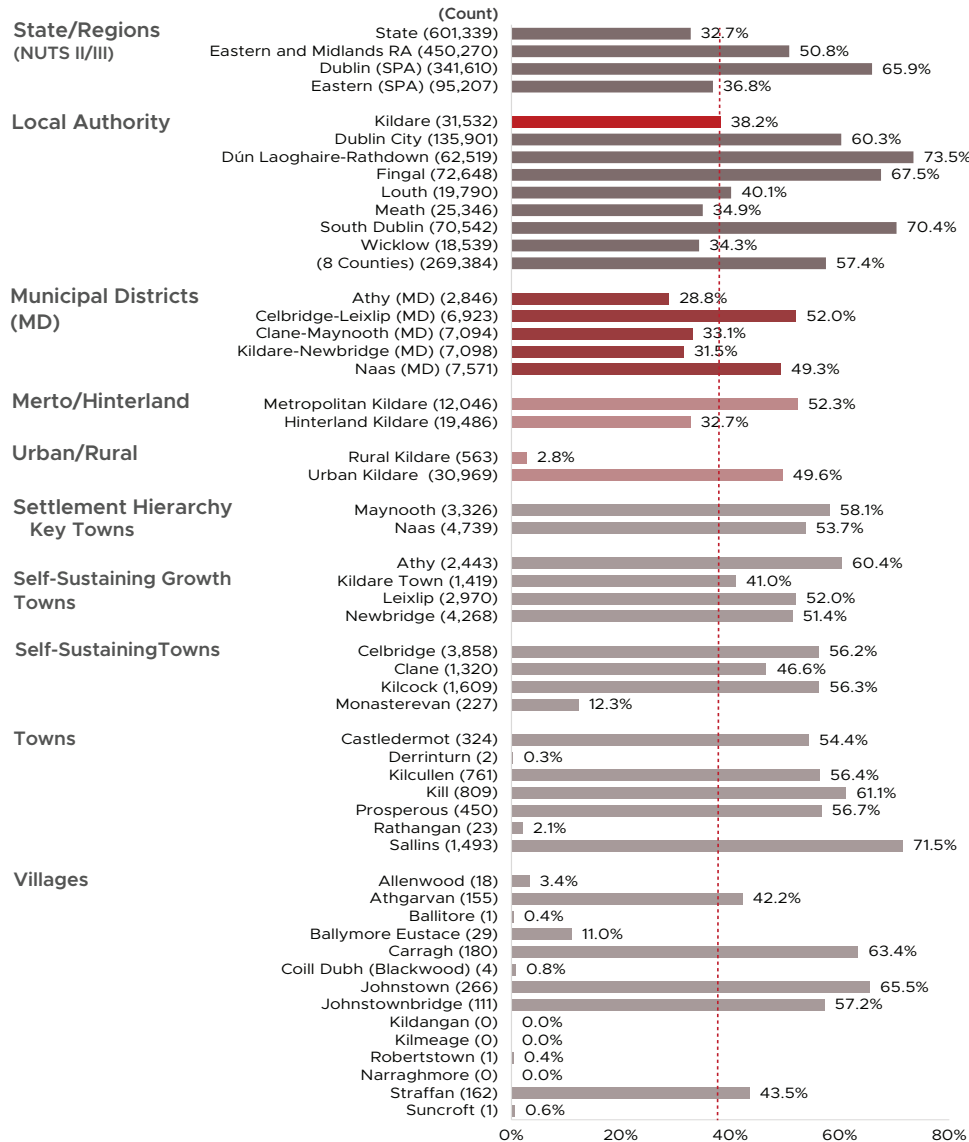


Figure 7.45 - Oil Central Heating, 2022 (Source: CSO)



Summary Statistics

- 6th Highest # in State**
Count Rank
- 7th Highest % in State**
Percentage Rank
- Above 5.5%**
Relative to State %
- Increase 3,221 (11.4%)**
Change since 2016

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

Headline:
31,532 households with Natural Gas central heating or 38.2% of households, 2022

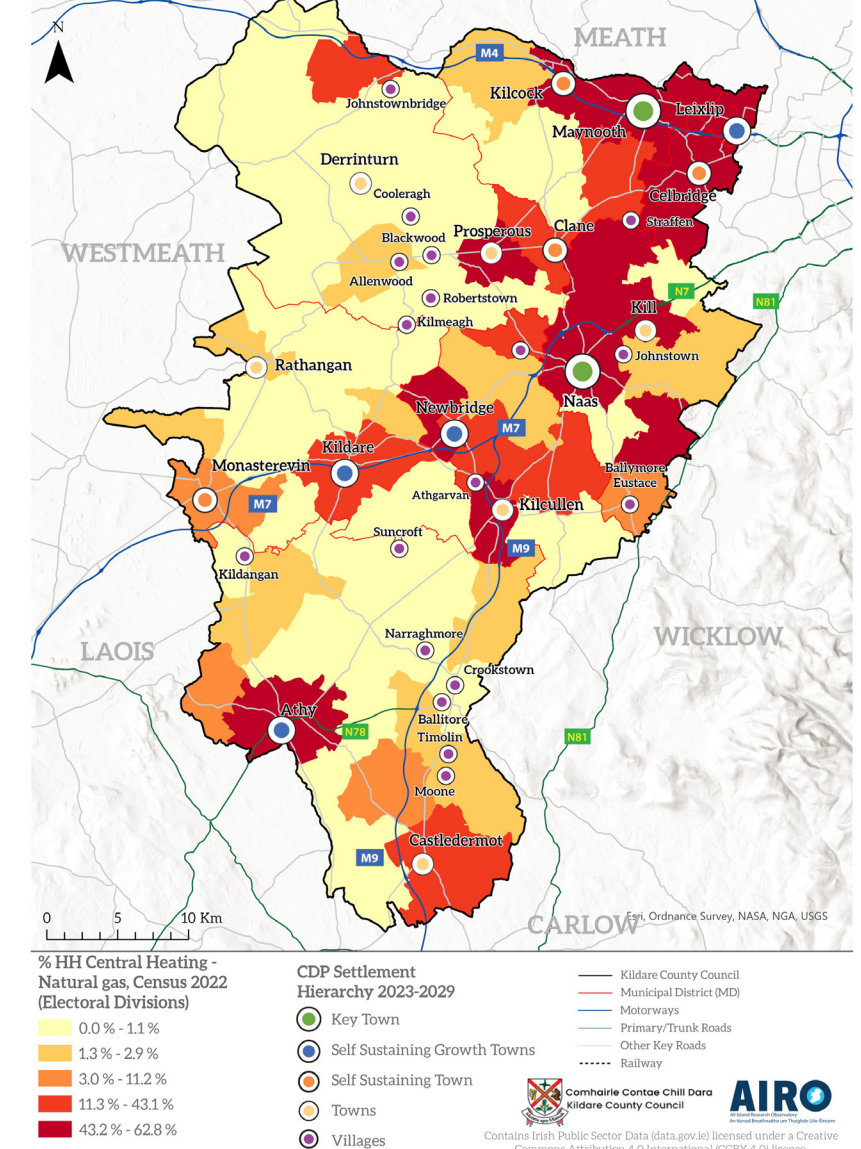


Figure 7.46 - Natural Gas Central Heating, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Figure 7.47 - Natural Gas Central Heating, 2022 (Source: CSO)

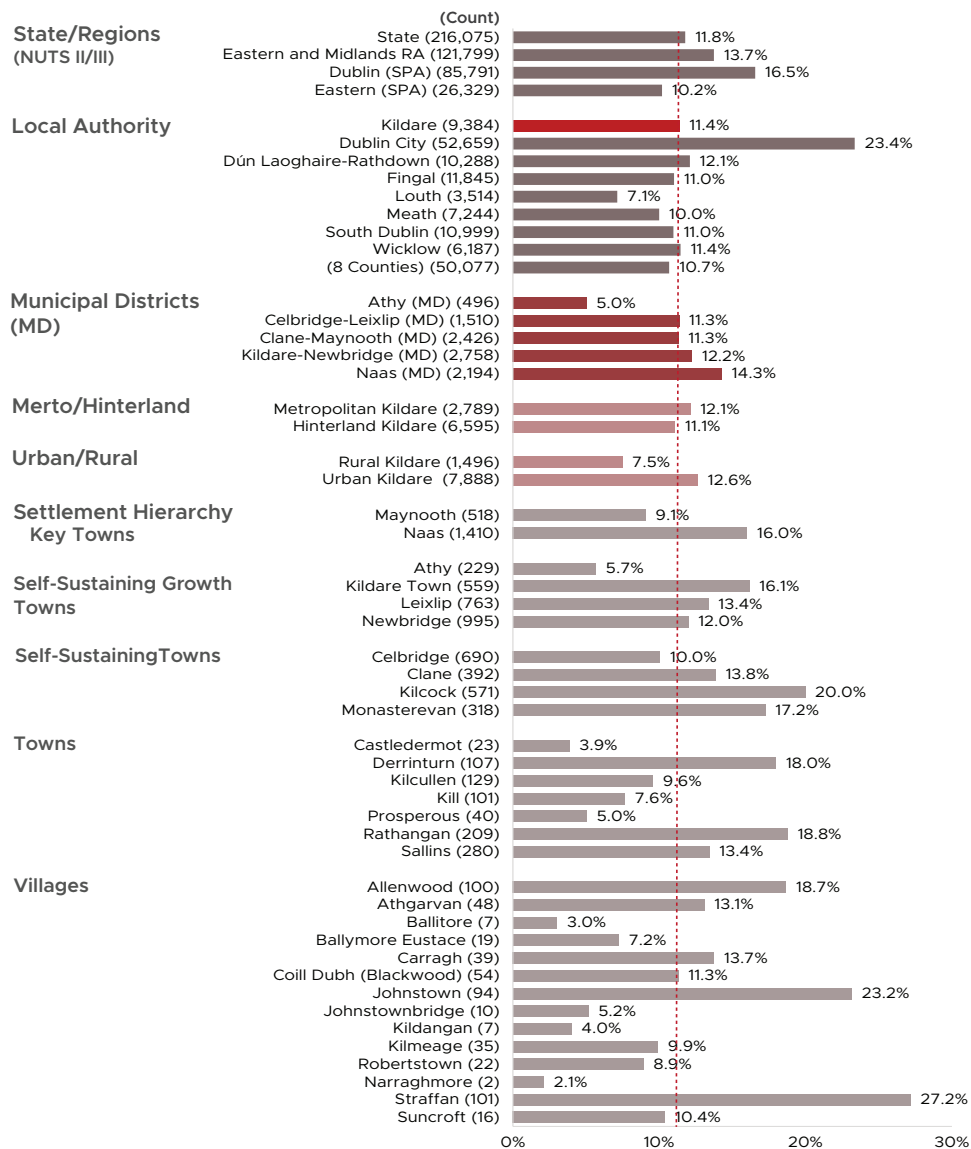


Figure 7.48 - Electricity Central Heating, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:
9,384 households with Electricity central heating or 11.4 % of households, 2022

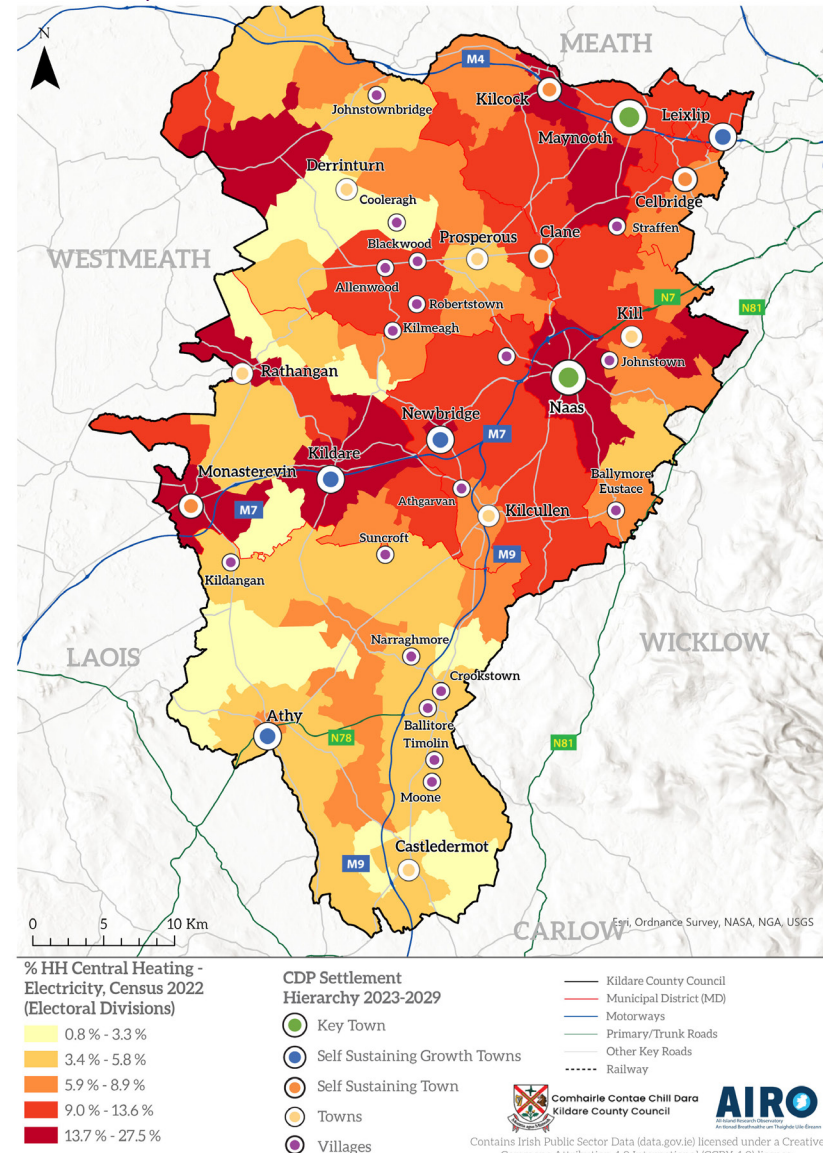
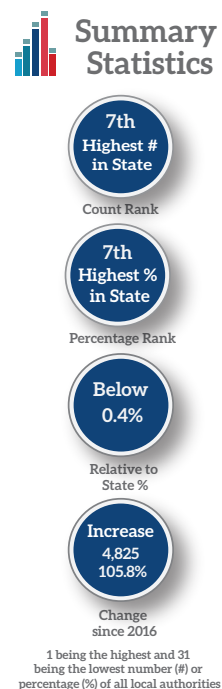


Figure 7.49 - Electricity Central Heating 2022 (Source: CSO)

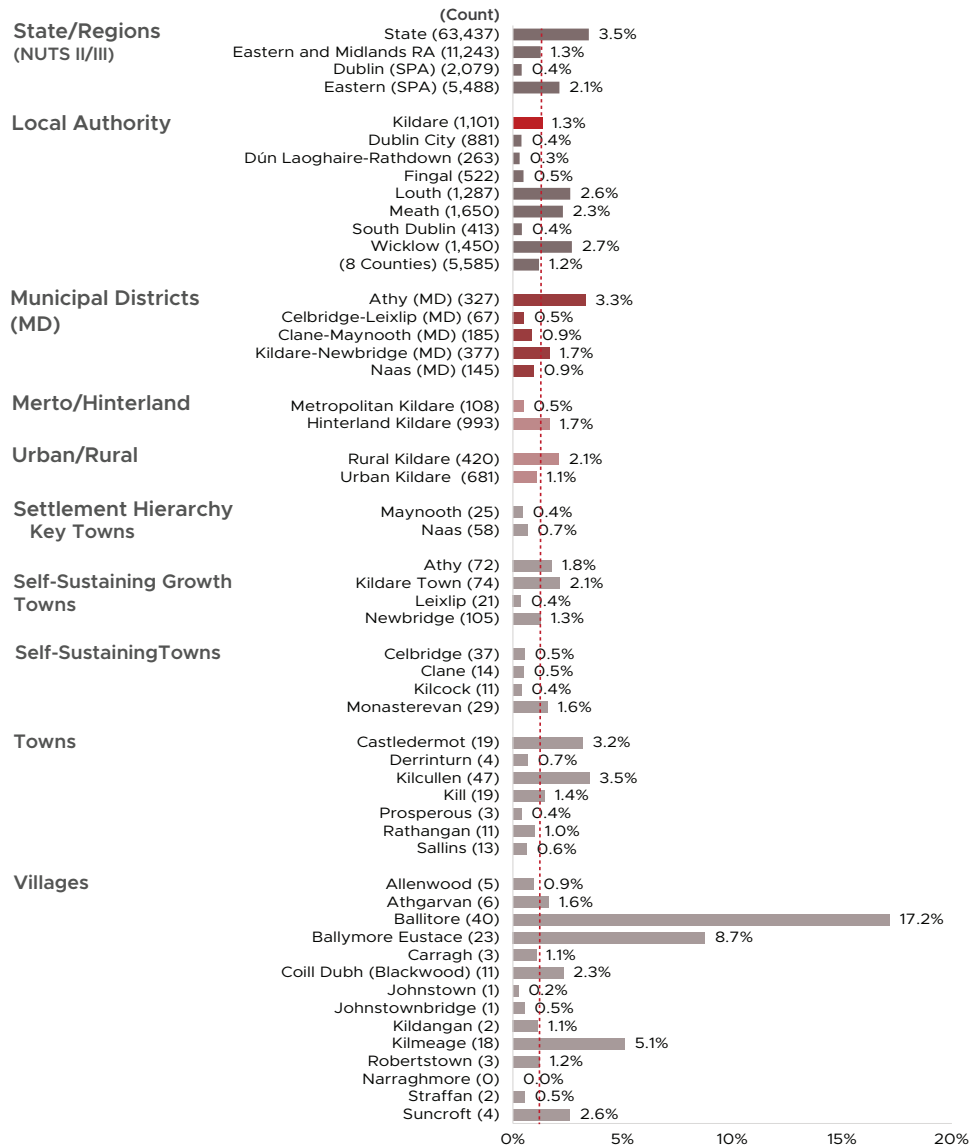


Figure 7.50 - Coal (incl. Anthracite) Central Heating (Source: CSO)

Headline:

1.101 households with Coal (incl. Anthracite) central heating or 1.3 % of households, 2022

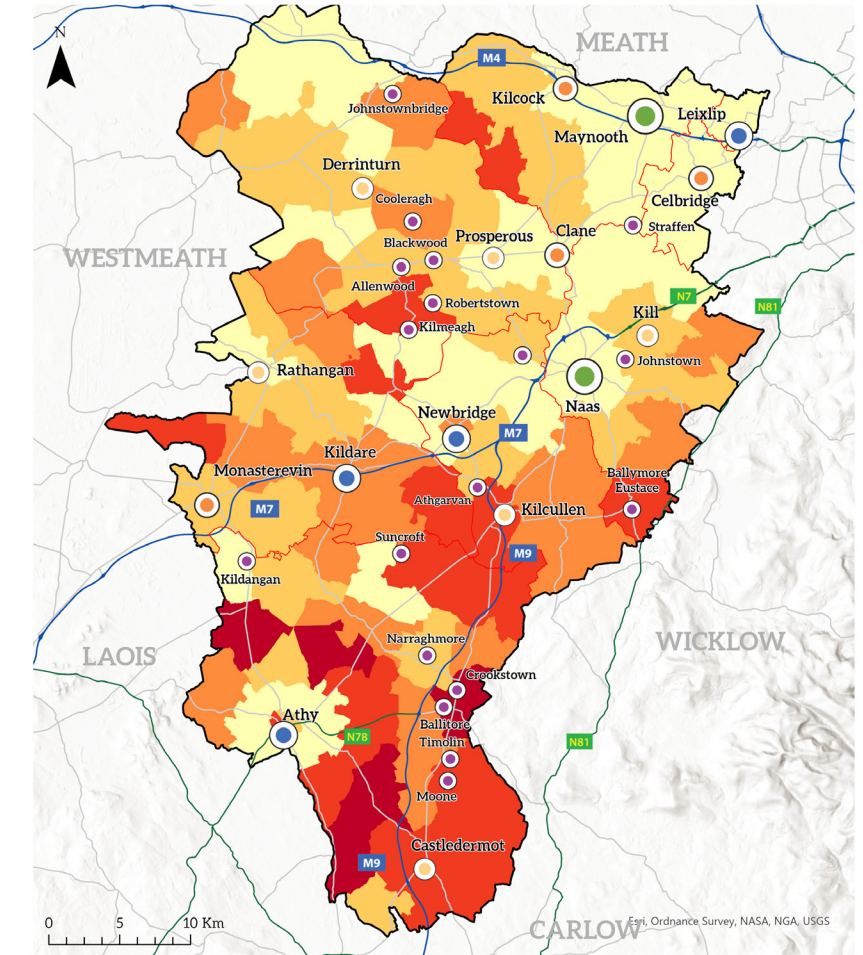
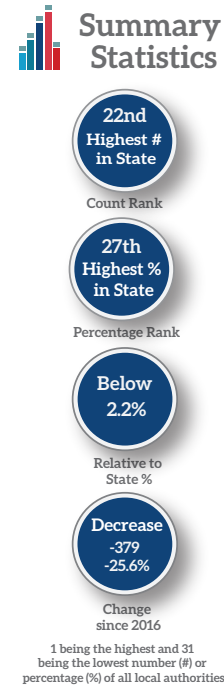


Figure 7.51 - Coal (incl. Anthracite) Central Heating (Source: CSO)

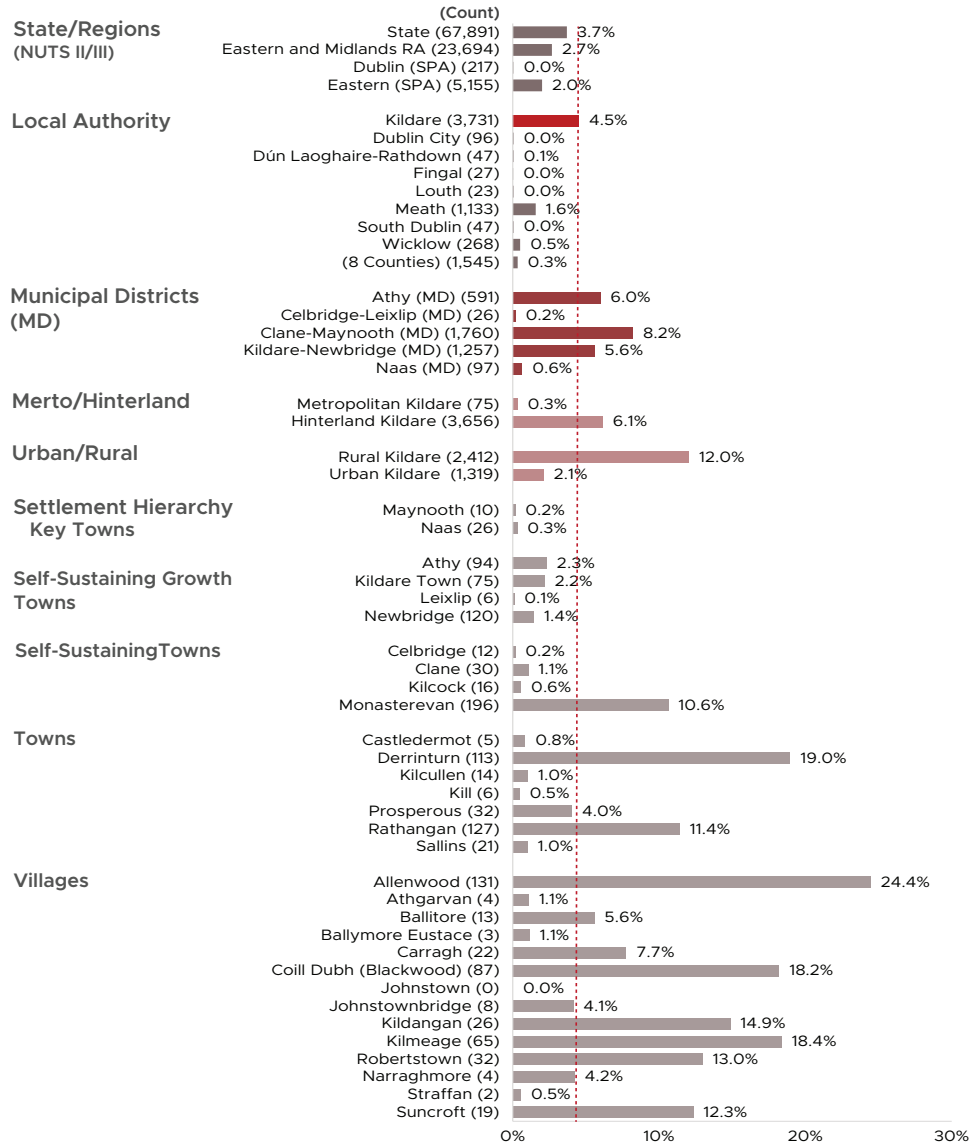


Figure 7.52 - Peat (incl. Turf) Central Heating, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline: 3,731 households with Peat (incl. Turf) or 4.5% of households, 2022

Summary Statistics

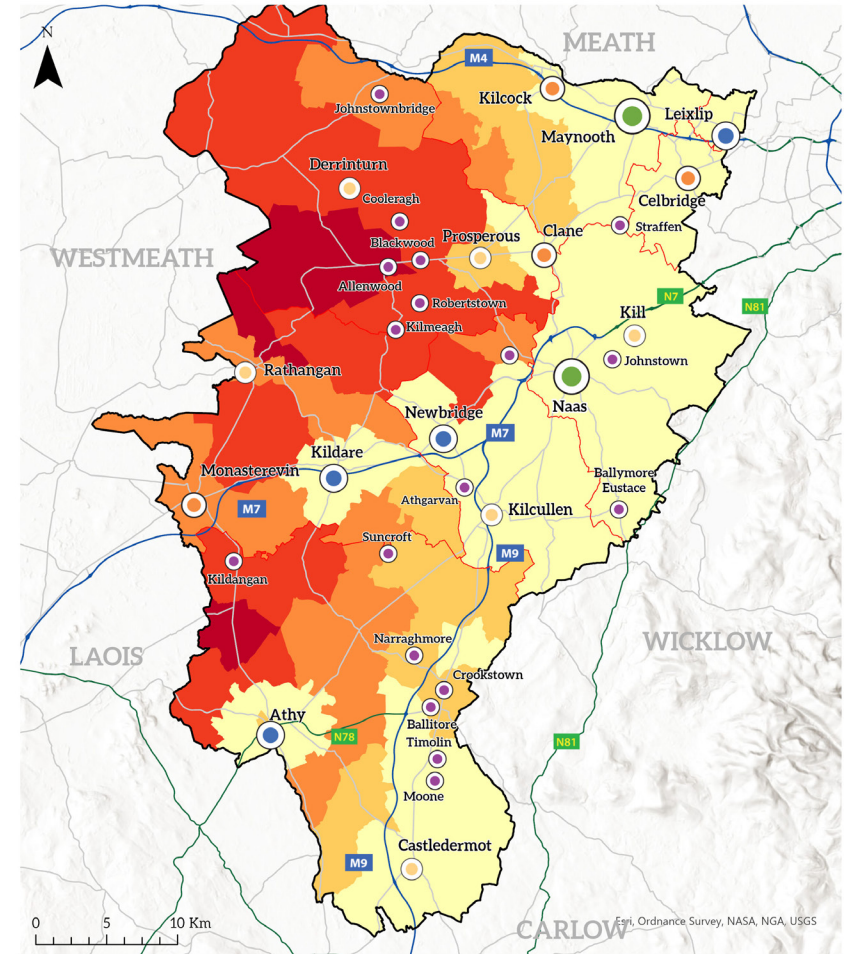
8th Highest # in State

13th Highest % in State

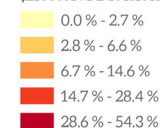
Above 0.8% Relative to State %

Decrease -1,242 -25% Change since 2016

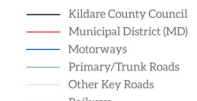
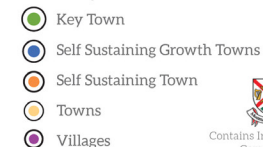
1 being the highest and 31 being the lowest number (#) or percentage (%) of all local authorities



% HH Central Heating - Peat (incl. turf), Census 2022 (Electoral Divisions)



CDP Settlement Hierarchy 2023-2029



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Figure 7.53 - Peat (incl. Turf) Central Heating, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Central Heating Type: Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG), 2022

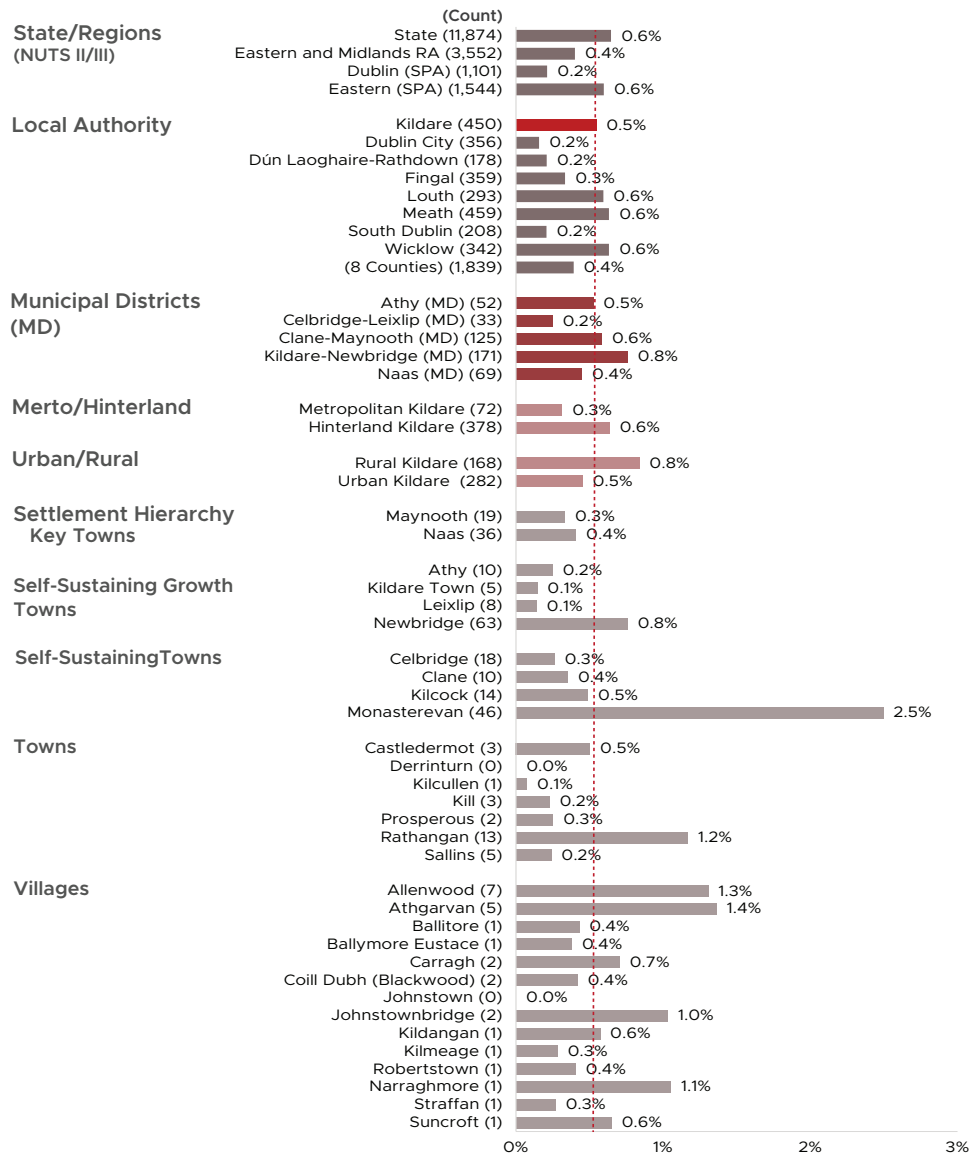
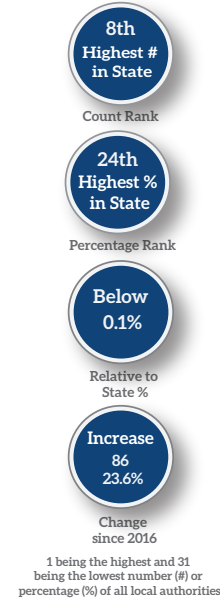


Figure 7.54 - Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) Central Heating, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Summary Statistics



Headline:

450 households with Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) central heating or 0.5% of households, 2022

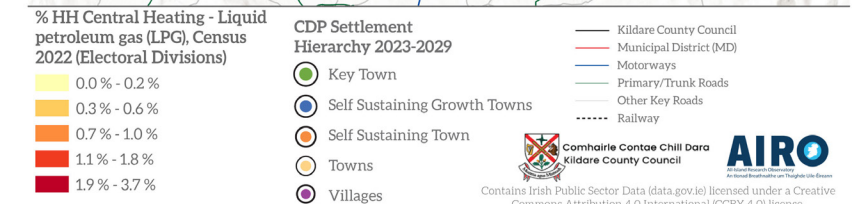
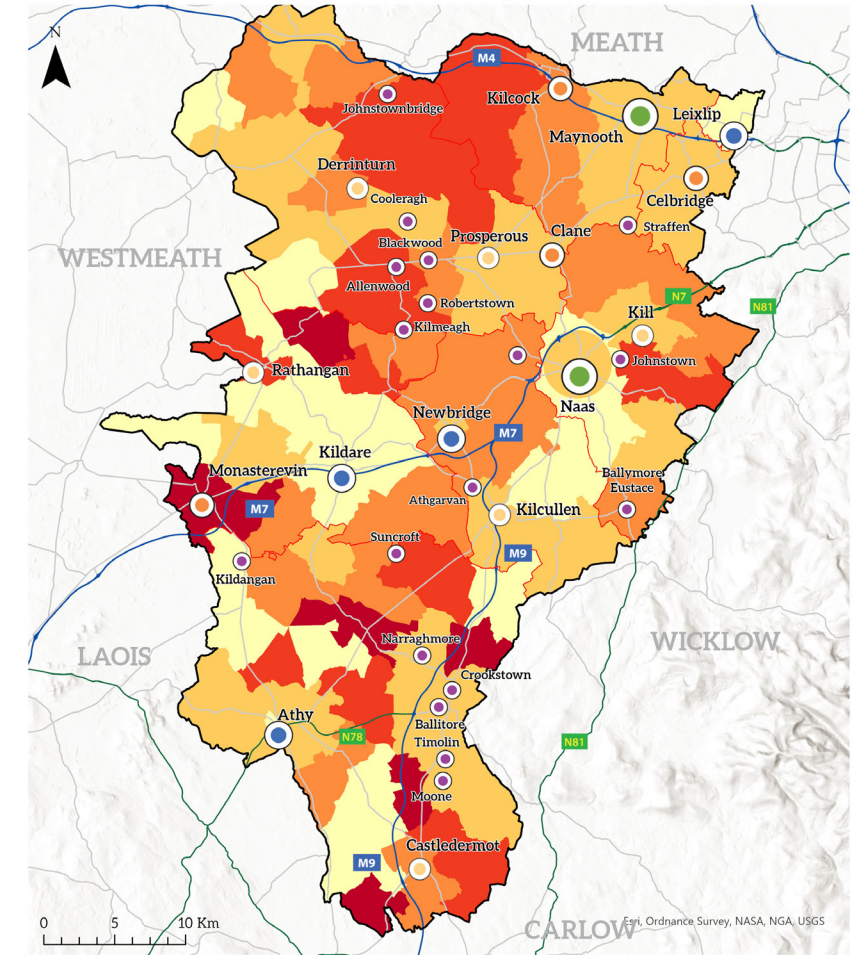


Figure 7.55 - Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) Central Heating, 2022 (Source: CSO)

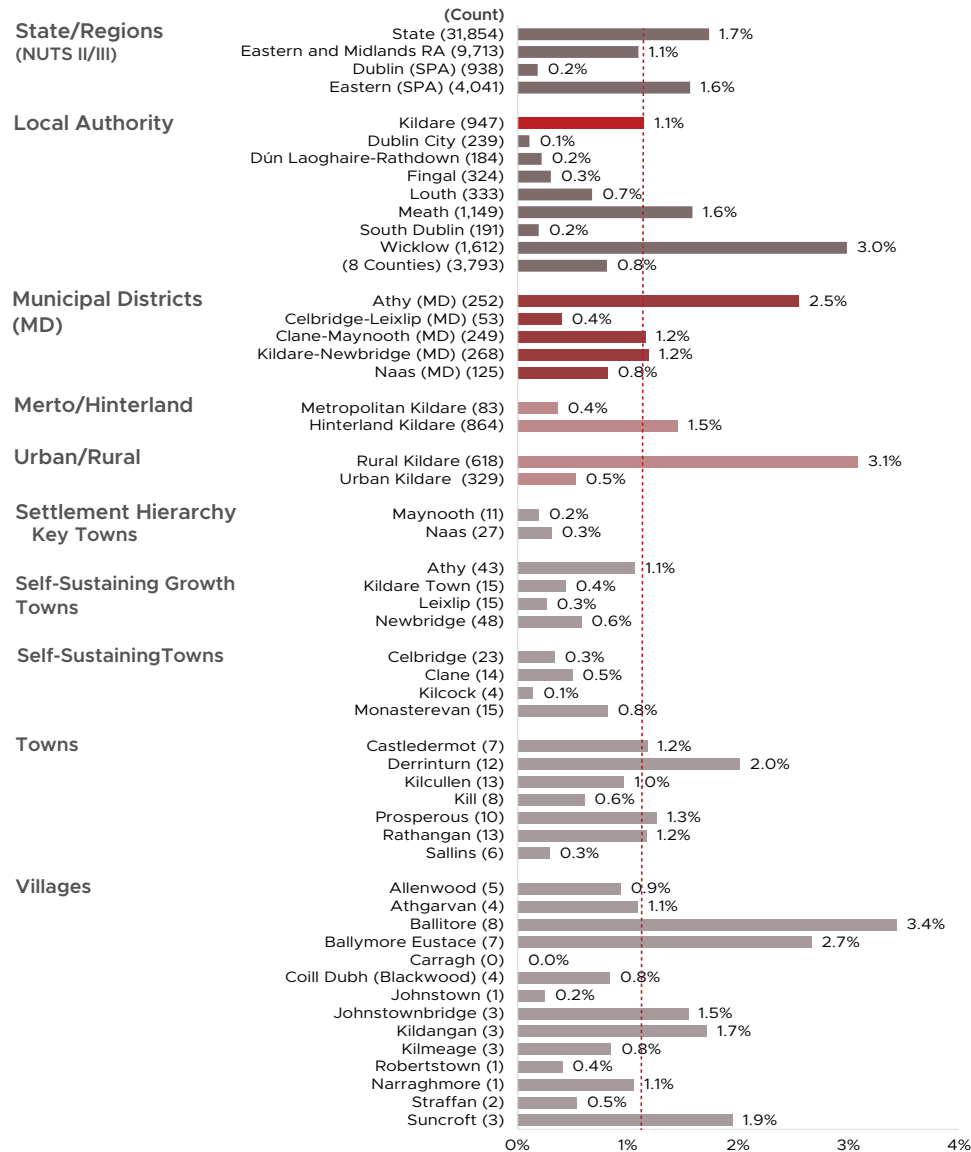


Figure 7.56 - Wood (incl. Wood Pellets) Central Heating, 2022 (Source: CSO)

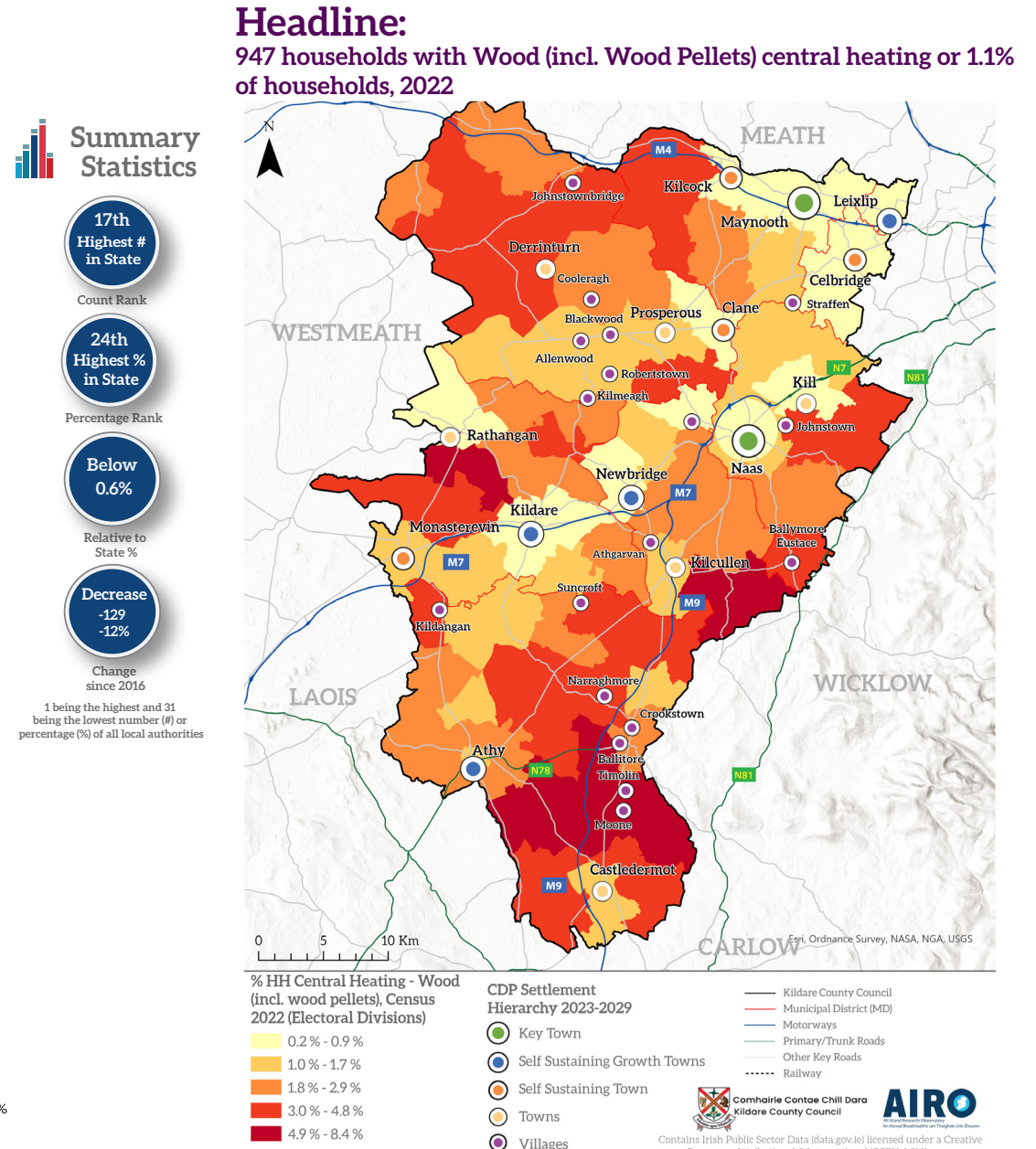


Figure 7.57 - Wood (incl. Wood Pellets) Central Heating, 2022 (Source: CSO)

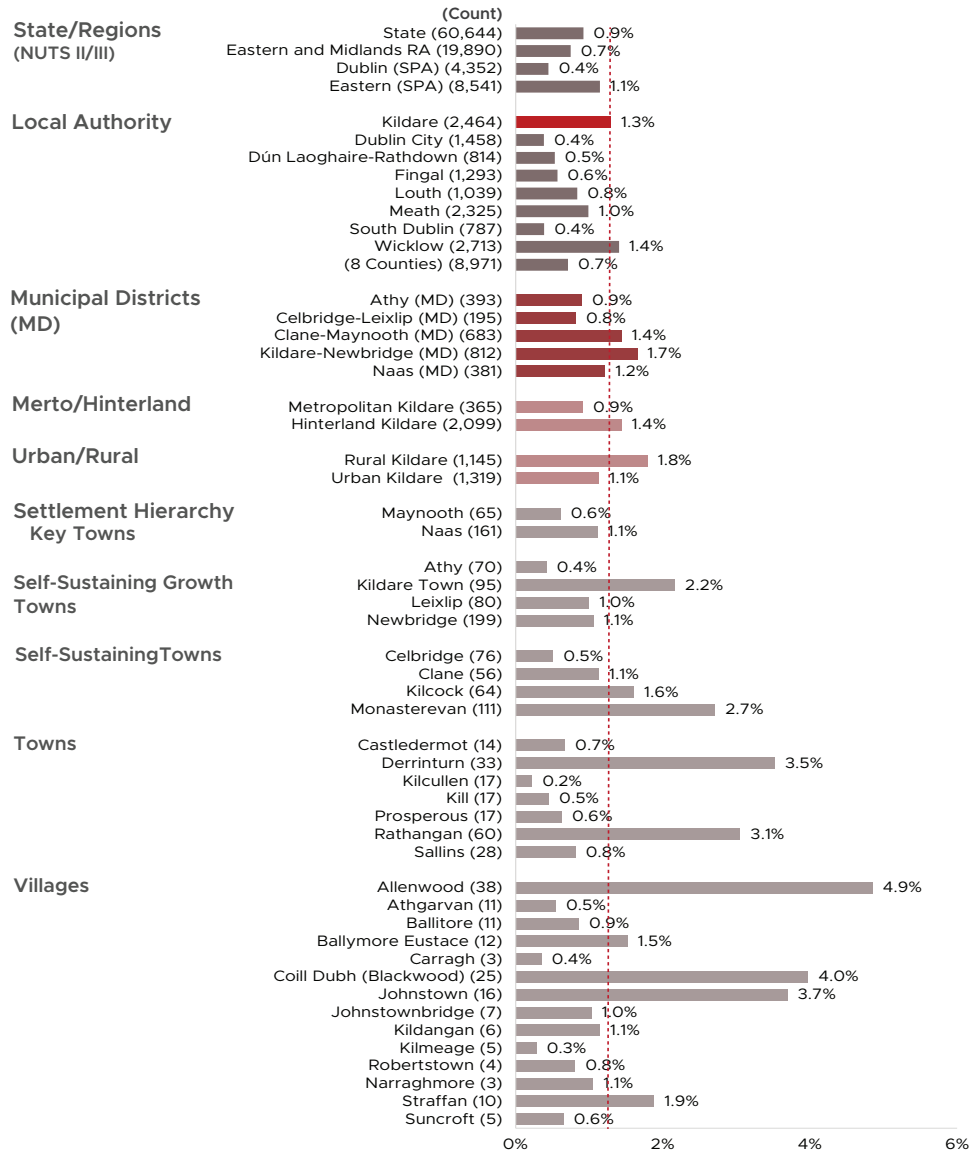


Figure 7.58 - Other, Central Heating 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:
2,464 households with Other central heating or 1.3% of households, 2022

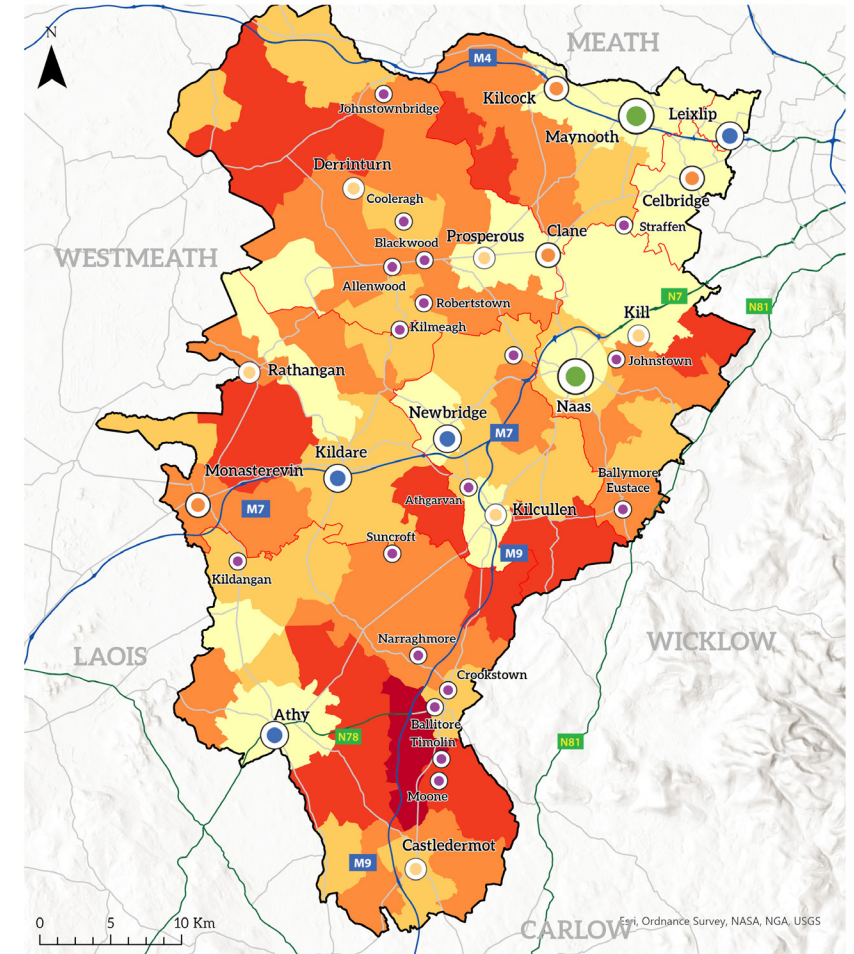


Figure 7.59 - Other, 2022 (Source: CSO)

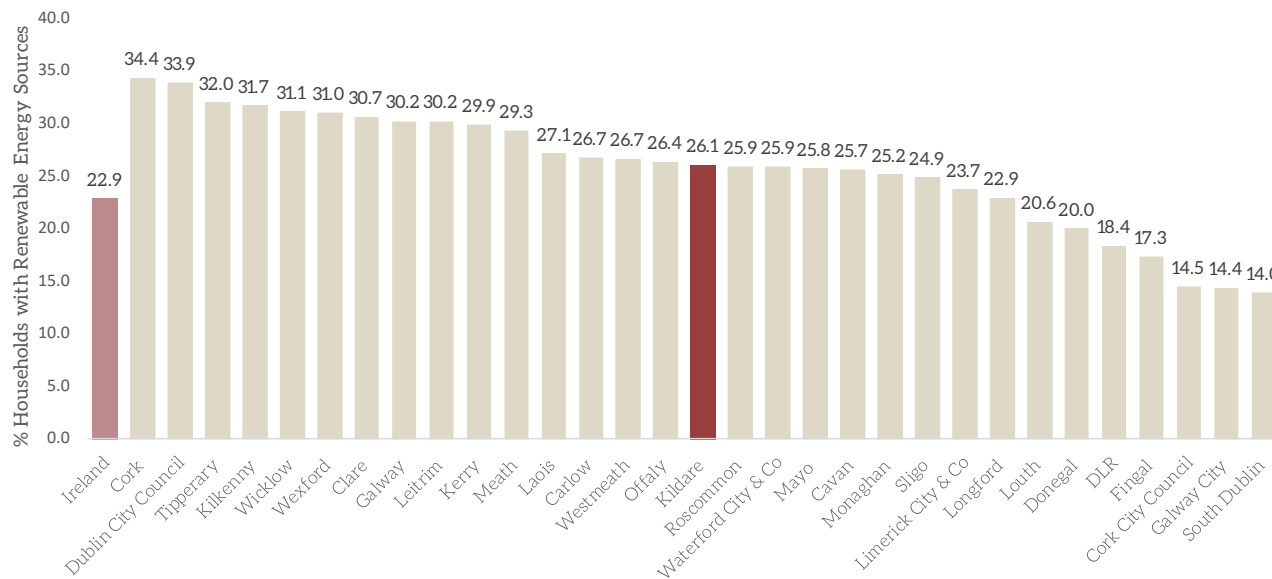


Figure 7.60 - Households: % Using Renewable Energy Sources, 2022

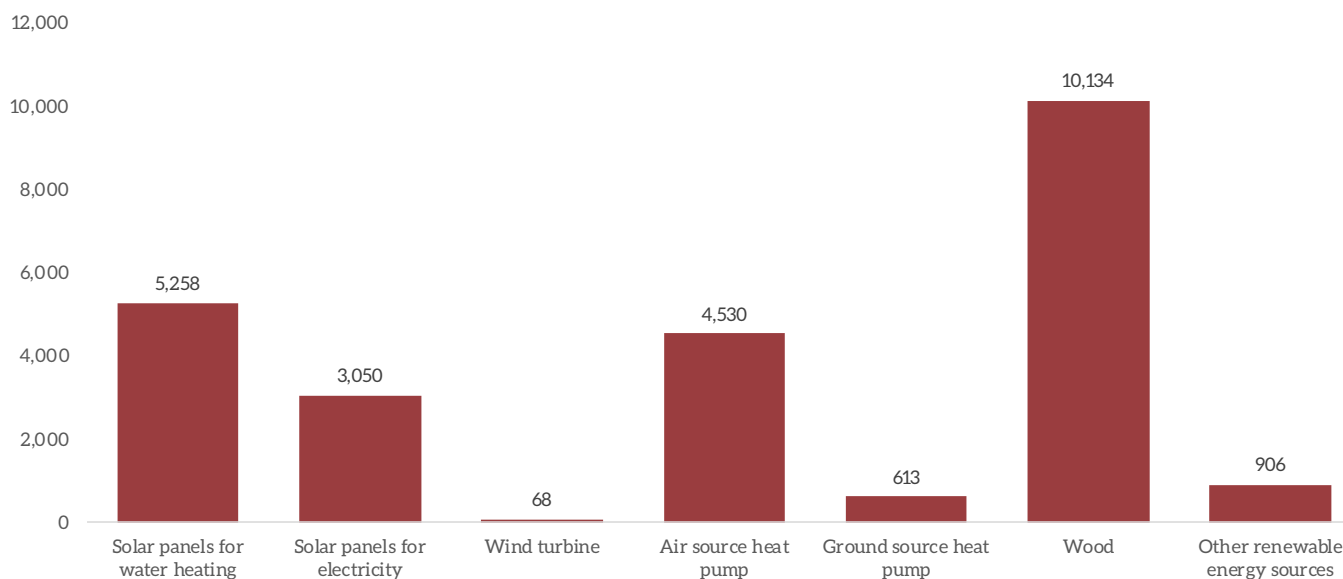


Figure 7.61 - Households: Type of Renewable Energy in Use, 2022

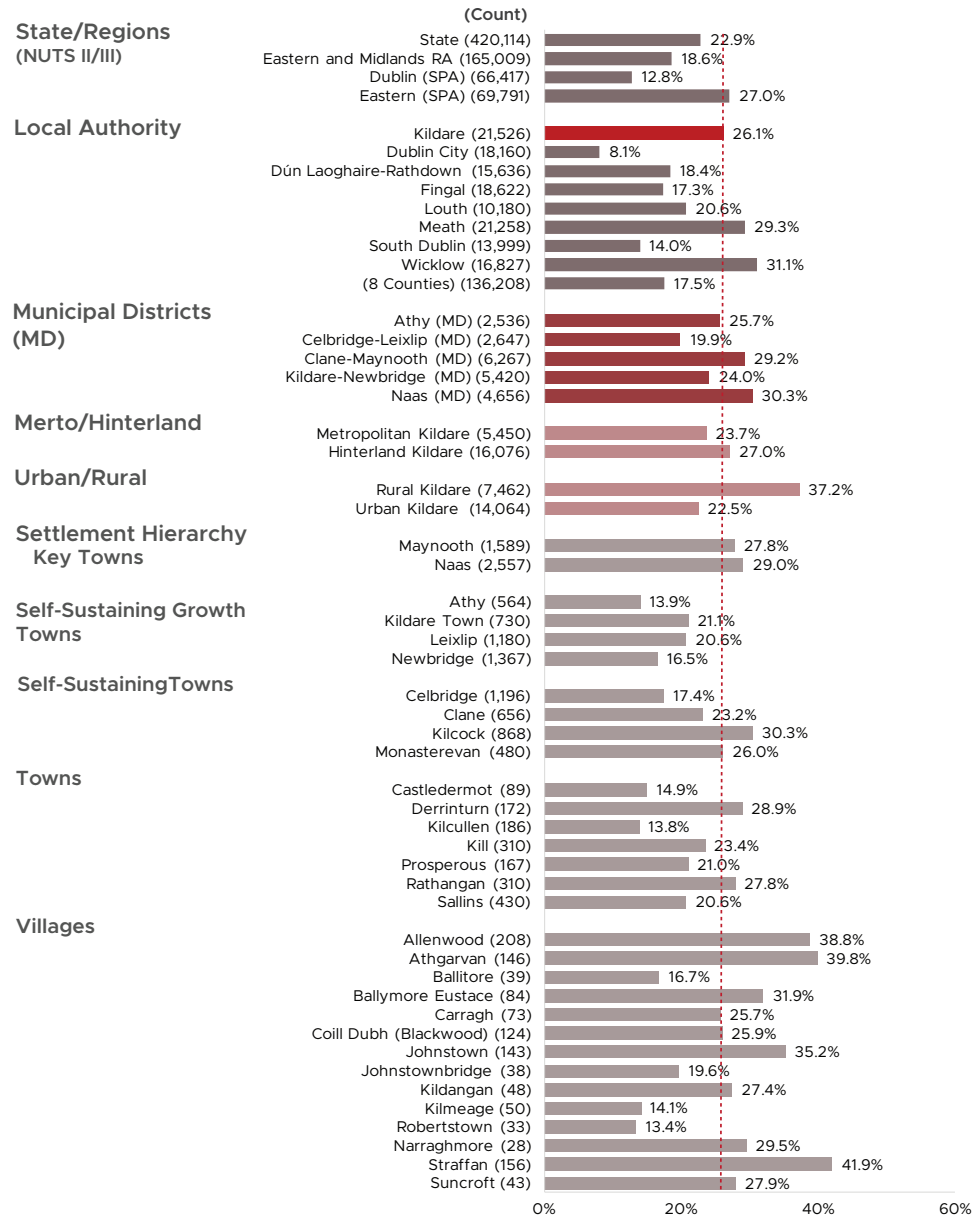


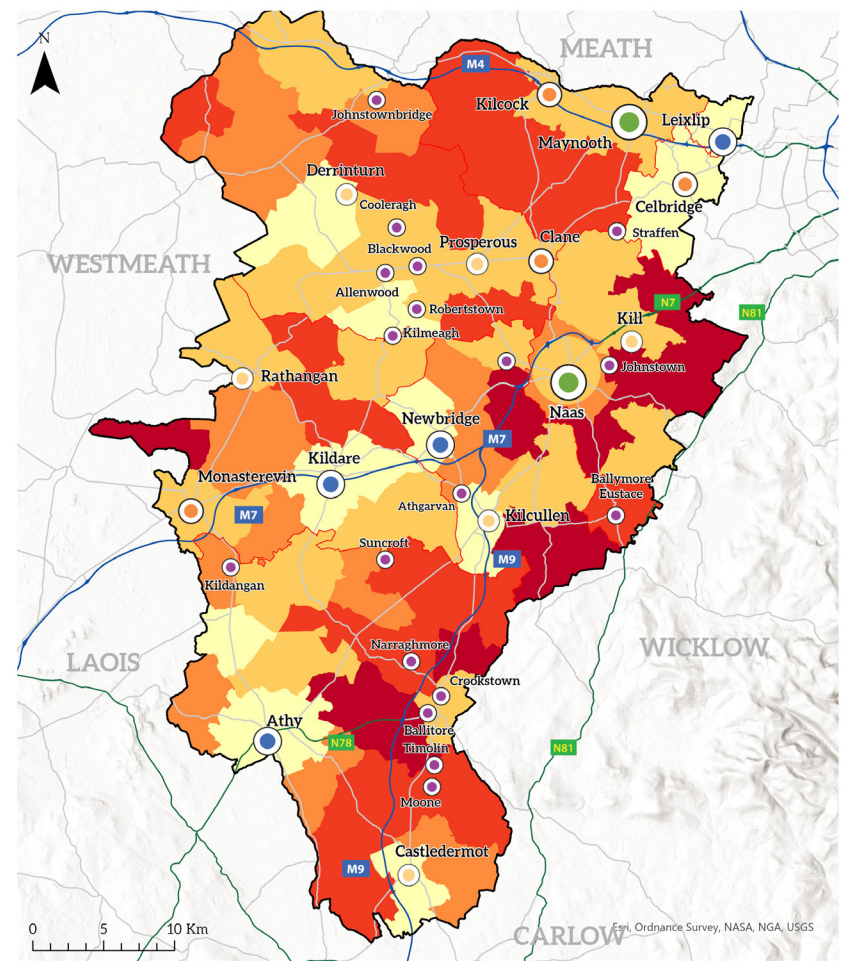
Figure 7.62 - Other, Central Heating 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:
21,526 households using Renewable Energy or 26.1% of households, 2022

Summary Statistics

- 2nd Highest # in State**
Count Rank
- 15th Highest % in State**
Percentage Rank
- Above 3.2%**
Relative to State %

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



% HH - Has Renewable Energy, Census 2022 (Electoral Divisions)

- 9.5% - 22.7%
- 22.8% - 30.8%
- 30.9% - 36.8%
- 36.9% - 44.4%
- 44.5% - 57.3%

CDP Settlement Hierarchy 2023-2029

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

Legend:

- Kildare County Council
- Municipal District (MD)
- Motorways
- Primary/Trunk Roads
- Other Key Roads
- Railway

Comhairle Contae Chill Dara
Kildare County Council

AIRO

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Figure 7.63 - Other, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Kildare County Council

Households: % No Renewable Energy, 2022

LECP Socio-Economic Profile, 2024

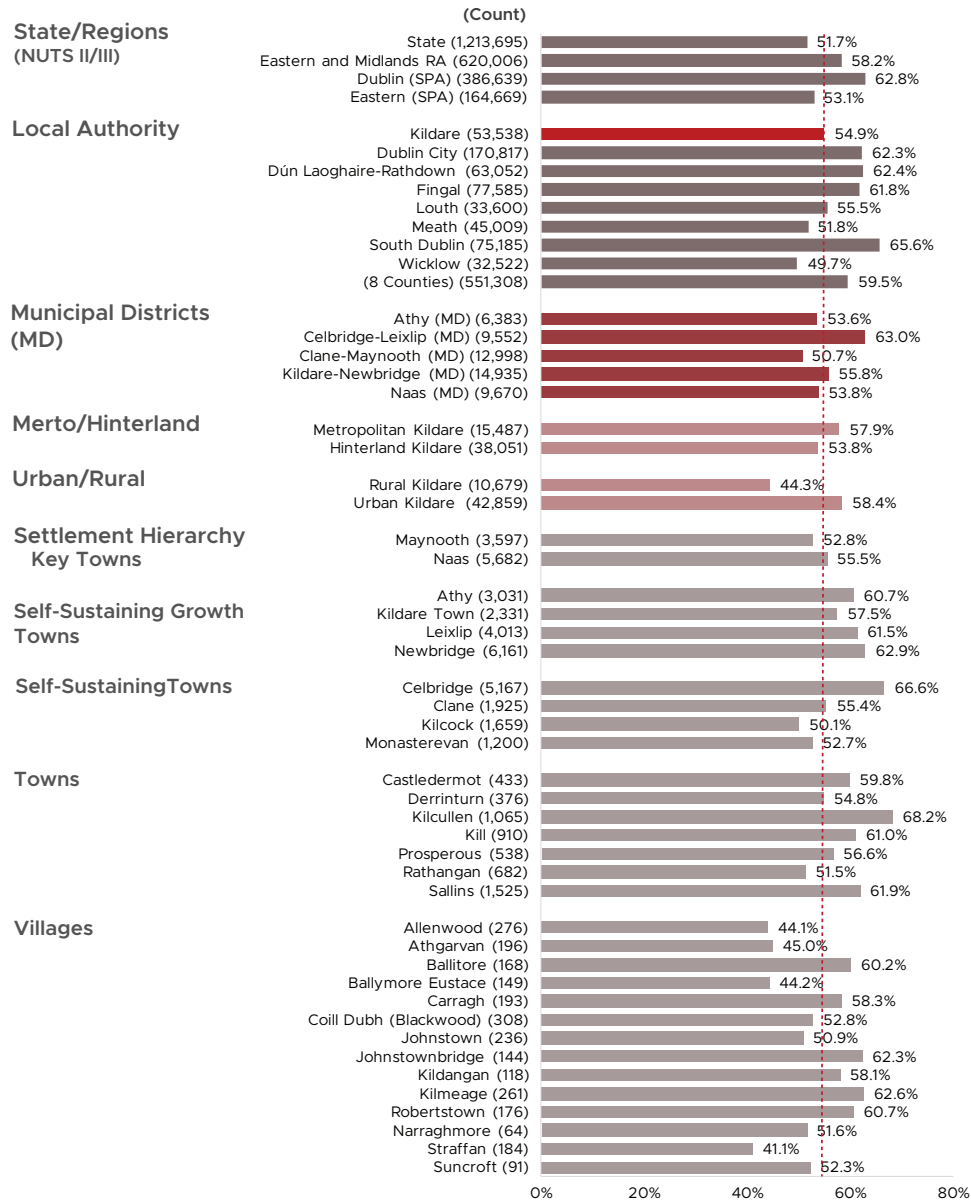


Figure 7.64 - Other, Central Heating 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline: 53,538 households not using Renewable Energy or 54.9% of households, 2022

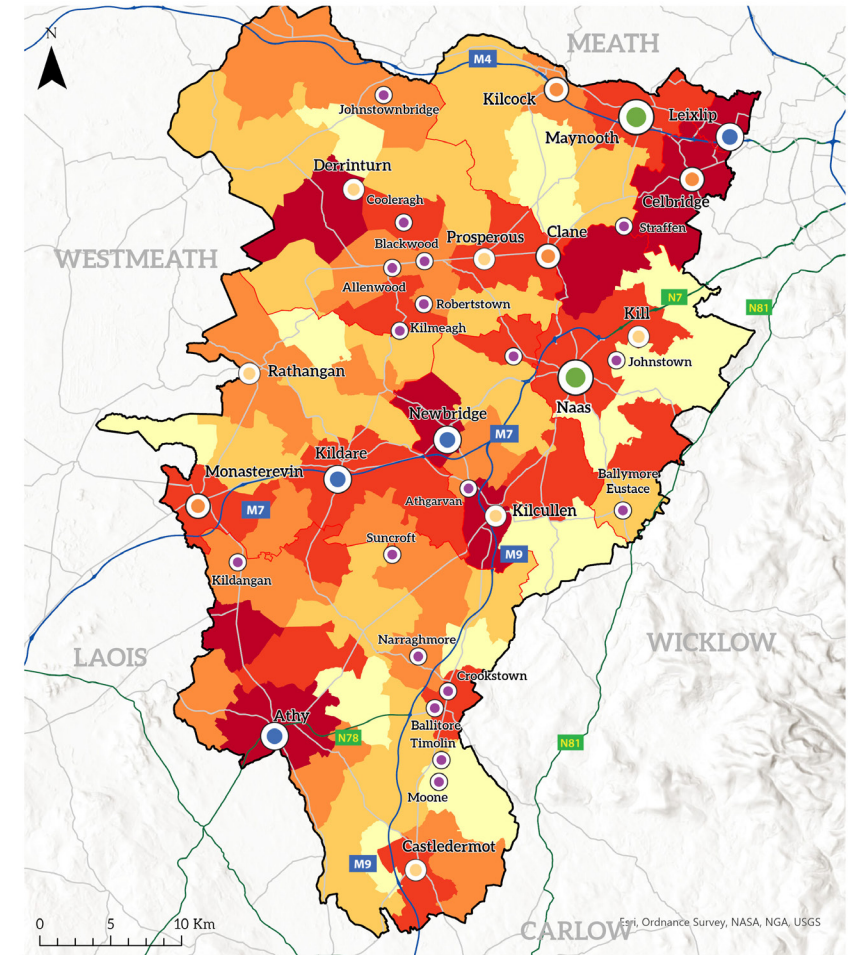
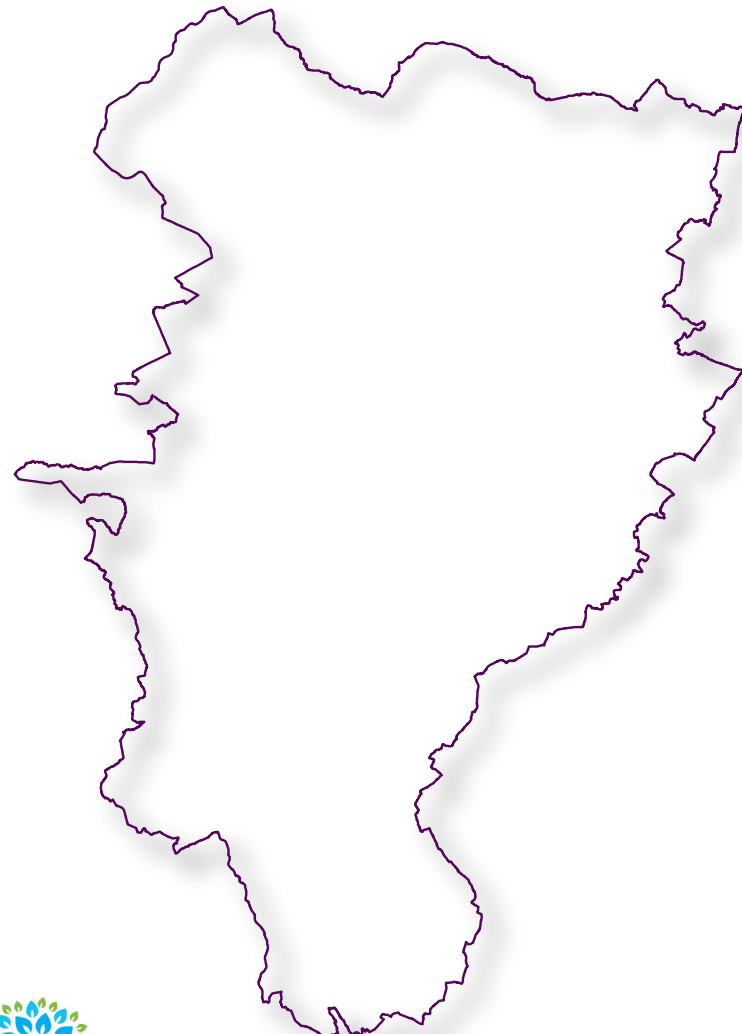


Figure 7.65 - Other, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Kildare County Council

Local Economic and
Community Plan (LECP)

Environmental Profile, 2024



Comhairle Contae Chill Dara
Kildare County Council



Environmental Profile

Kildare is a county with outstanding natural beauty, significant habitats and a wide range of biodiversity. Consequently, and in order to protect the county's environmental resources, which are fundamental to its tourism industry and sustainable agriculture, a number of legal designations are in place.

Legal Designations

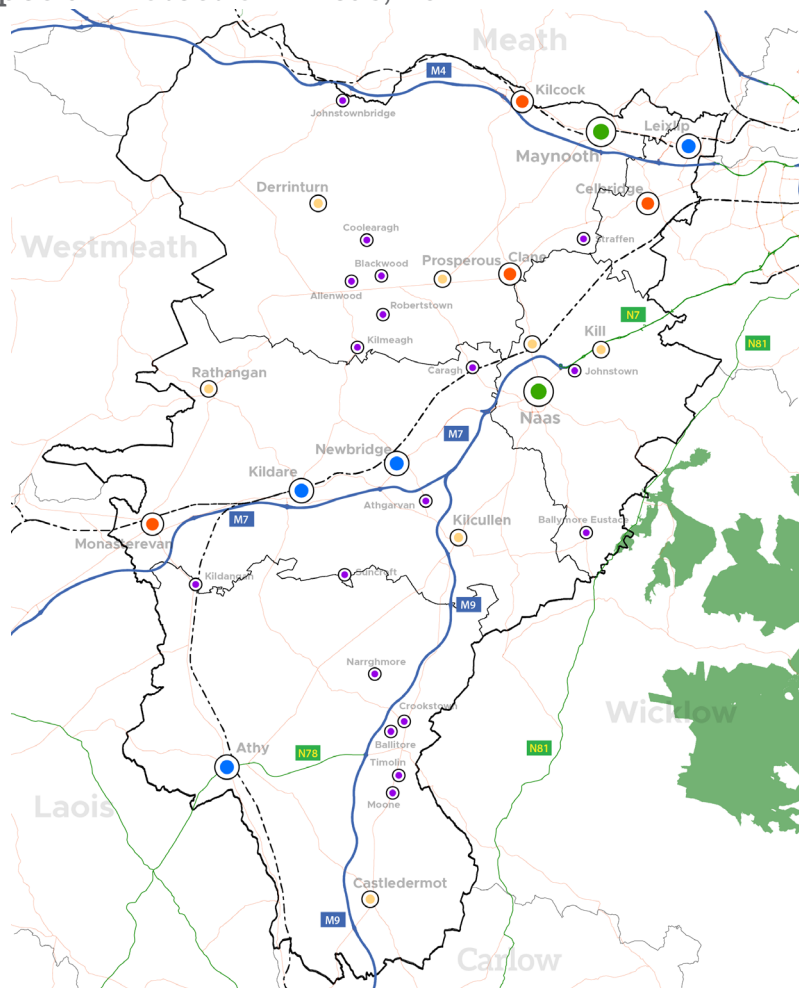
Kildare contains a number of Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs) - a basic designation for wildlife and an area considered important for the habitats present or which holds species of plants and animals whose habitat needs protection. The north of the county contains the Carbury Bog NHA and the Hogestown Bog NHA. In addition, there are proposed NHAs (pNHAs) in the county, which were published on a non-statutory basis in 1995, but have not since been statutorily proposed or designated. These sites are of significance for wildlife and habitats - the Royal Canal, Rye Water Valley/Carton, Donadea Wood, the Grand Canal and the Curragh.

Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are prime wildlife conservation areas in the country, considered to be important on a European as well as Irish level. The north of the county contains Ballinafagh Bog SAC and Ballinafagh Lake SAC. To the north of Newbridge are the Polardstown Fen SAC and Mouds Bog SAC and running south from Monasterevin to Athy is the River Barrow and Nore SAC.

Key Facts

- Over recent years, there has been a concerted effort to reduce the carbon footprint of our homes, by improving their building energy ratings (BERs) among other measures. Of the assessed housing stock in County Kildare (2022), nearly thirty percent has attained a BER rating of B2 or higher;
- This is the second-highest proportion among the State's thirty-one local authorities. It should be noted, however, that only forty-two percent of the county's housing stock has had its BER assessed;
- Good BER ratings are associated with low levels of heat demand, and 2022 figures indicate that County Kildare had the seventh-lowest per capita level of heat demand of all counties. Total energy demand, across all sectors in County Kildare, amounted to 1,211 gigawatt hours (in 2022) - the fourteenth highest level in the State;
- County Kildare has no wind farms but has (Feb 2023) thirteen planned solar farms with a projected maximum export capacity (MEC) of 114MW - 5.9% of that planned for the State;
- County Kildare performs quite well with only 38.6% of domestic waste (black bin) going to landfill. A further 14.5% is recycled as mixed dry recyclables (green bin) and 15% as organic waste (brown bin - higher than the national rate at 11.1%); and
- Sales of electric and hybrid vehicles have been increasing over recent years, and in 2023, they accounted for almost fifty percent of all new car sales in County Kildare - up from seven percent in 2018.

Special Protection Areas, 2022



Special Protection Areas, 2016

- SPAs

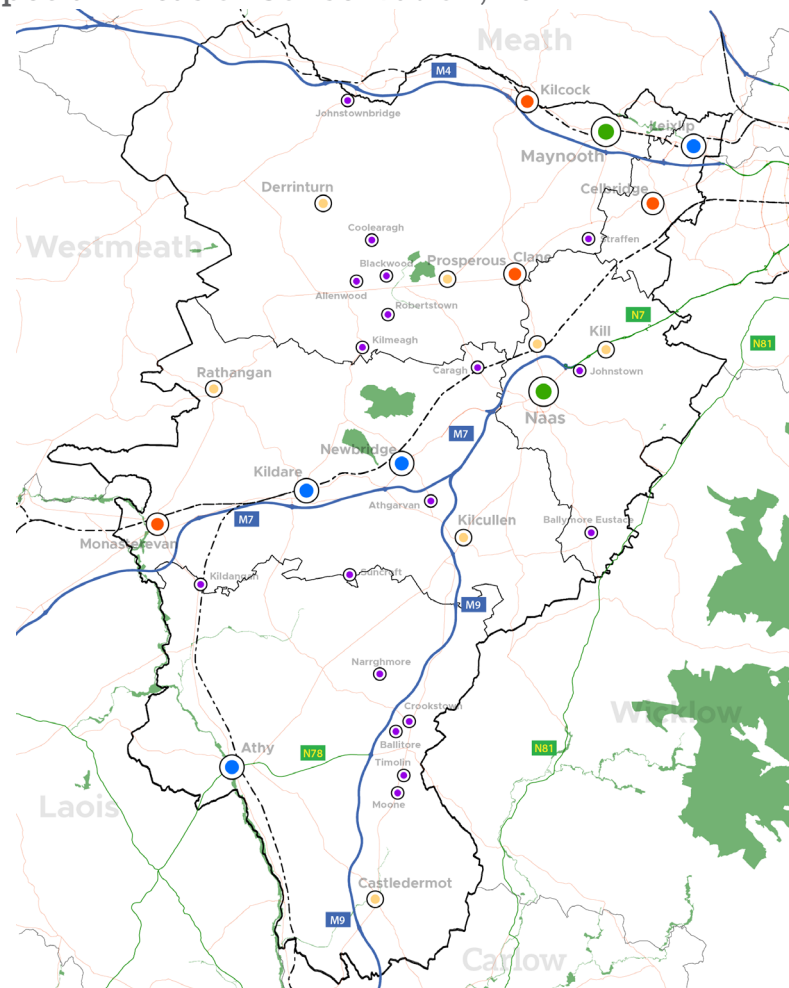
Settlement Hierarchy
CDP 2023 - 2029

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

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

0 2.5 5 10 Km
1:275,000

Special Areas of Conservation, 2022



Special Area Of Conservation, 2016

- SACs

Settlement Hierarchy
CDP 2023 - 2029

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

Kildare County Council
AIRO
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Data Source: CSO, AIRO
Produced by: All Ireland Research Observatory (AIRO)

0 2.5 5 10 Km
1:275,000

Figure 8.1 - Environmental Profile: Special Protection Areas, 2016 (Source: NPWS)

Figure 8.2 - Environmental Profile: Special Areas of Conservation, 2016 (Source: NPWS)

National Heritage Areas, 2022

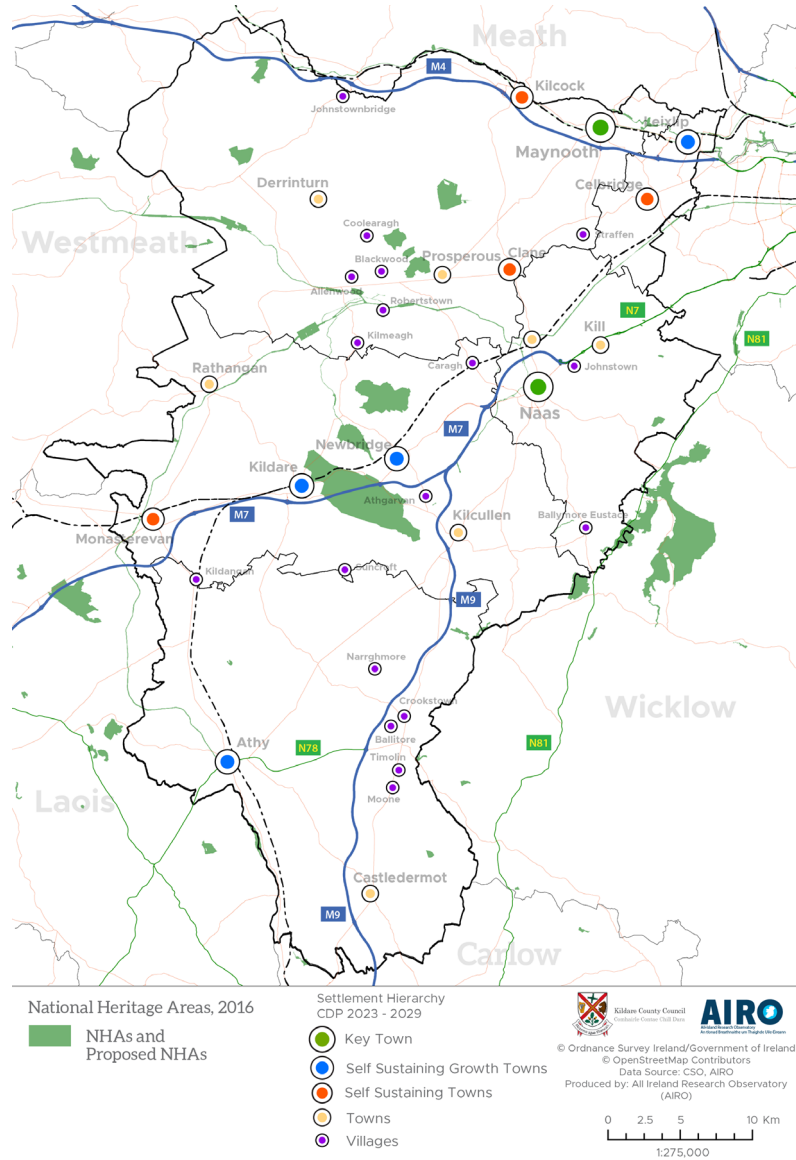


Figure 8.3 - Environmental Profile: National Heritage Areas, 2016
(Source: NPWS)

Natura 2000 Sites, 2022

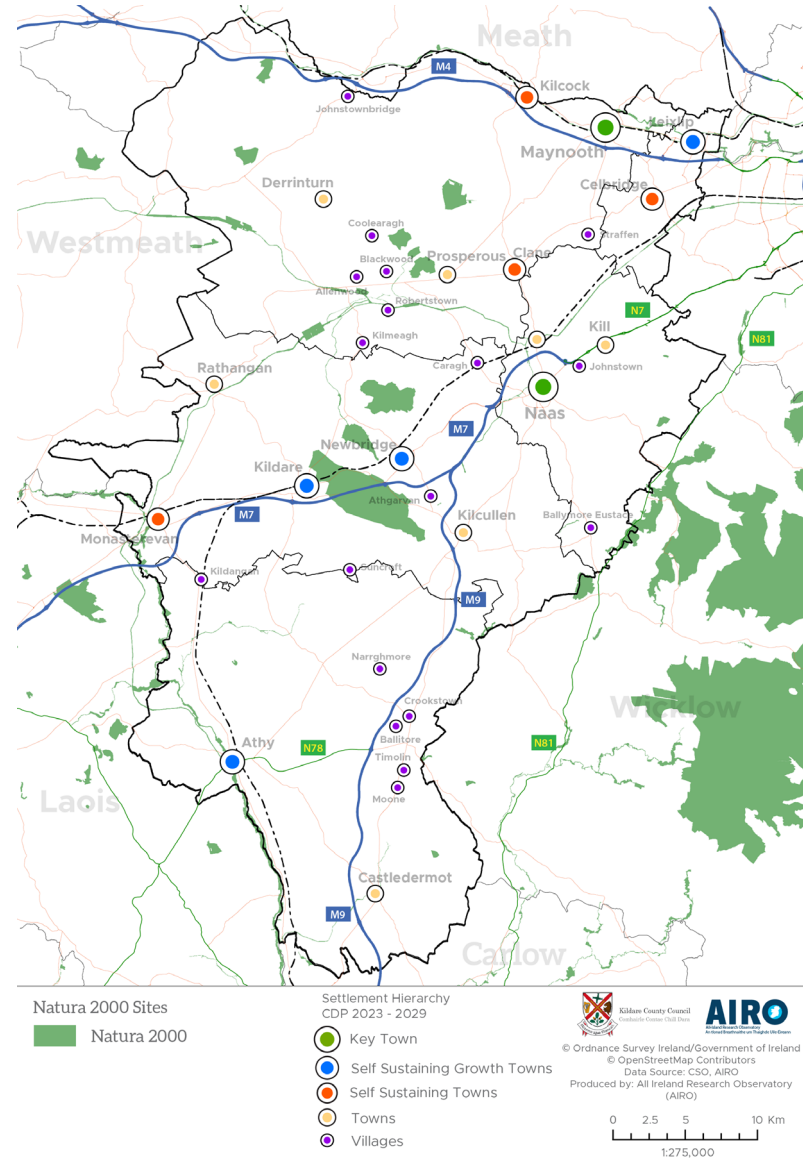


Figure 8.4 - Environmental Profile: Natura 2000 Sites, 2016 (Source: NPWS)

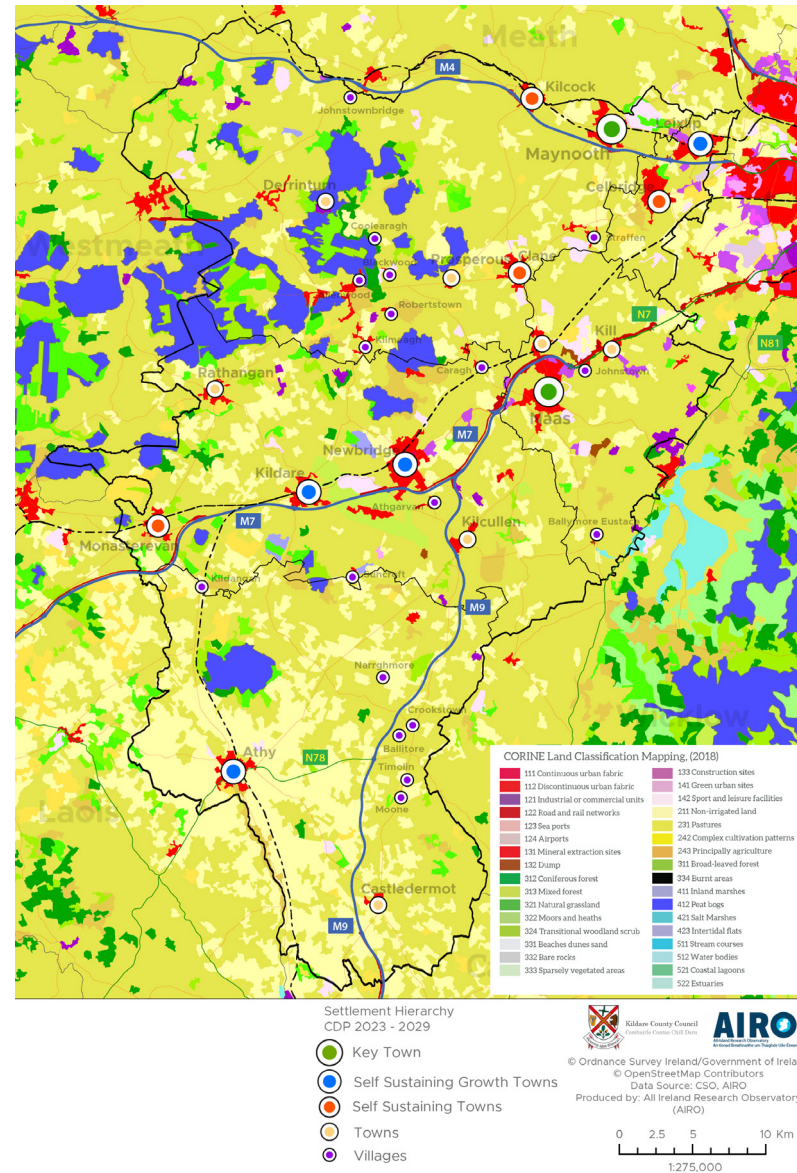


Figure 8.5 - CORINE Land Classification, 2018 (Source: EPA)

Assessed Stock (%) with a BER B2 or Higher

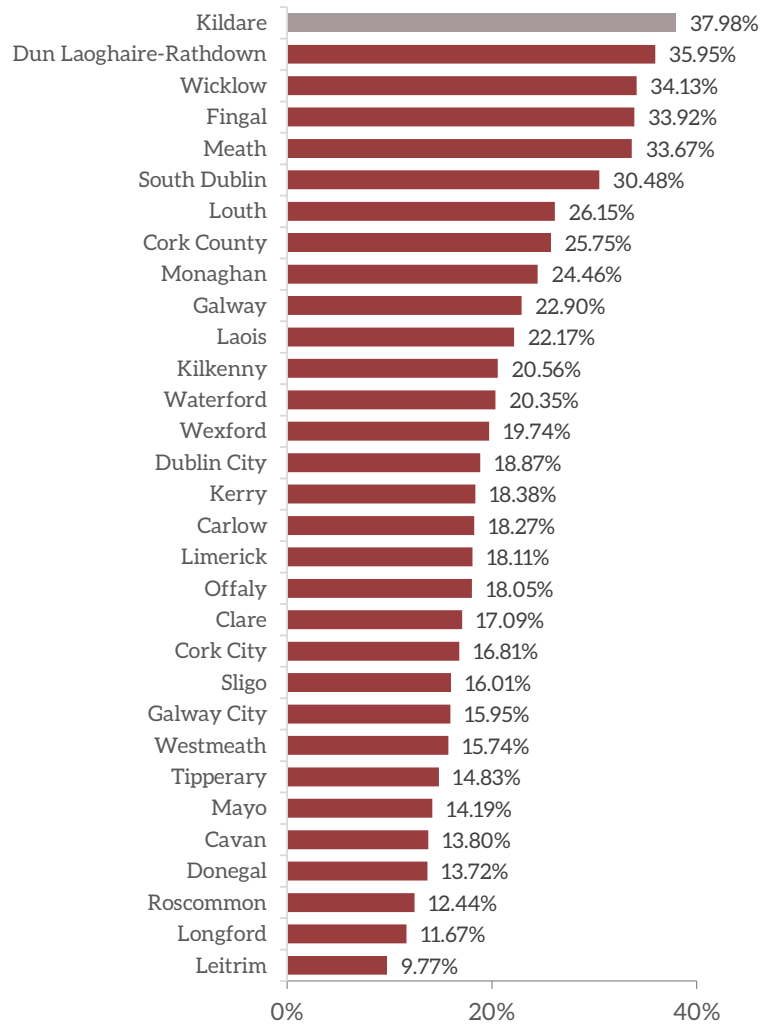


Figure 8.6 - Assessed Stock (%) with BER B2 or Higher, 2023(Source: SEAI)

Estimated BER Coverage (% Stock Assessed)

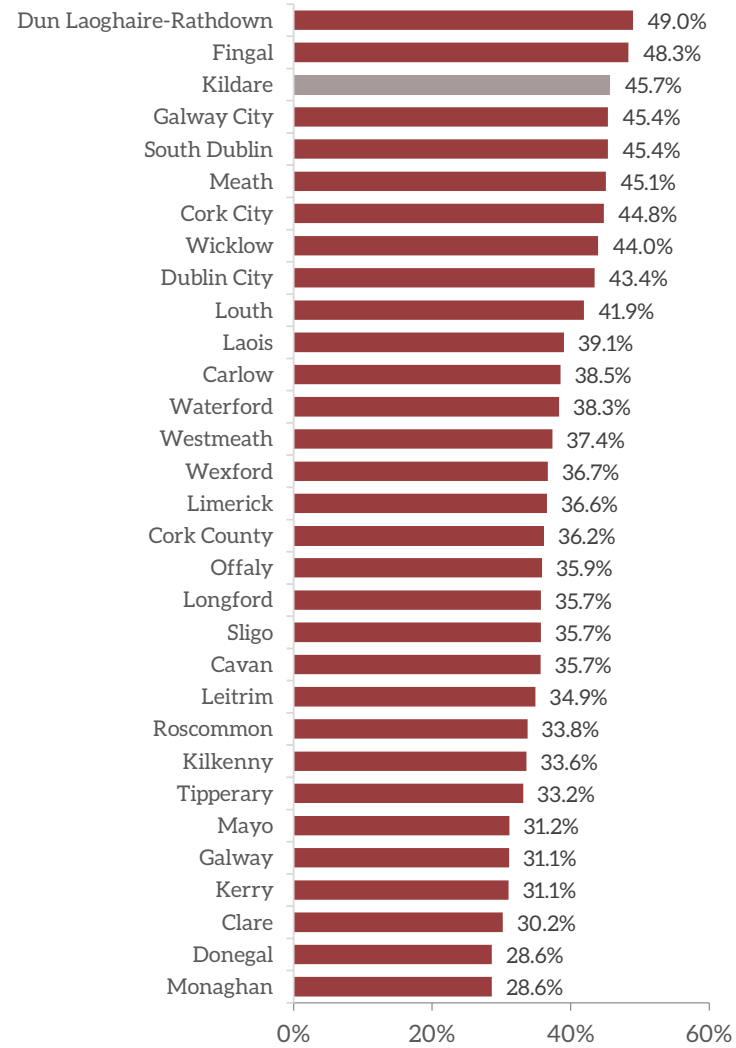


Figure 8.7 - Estimated BER Coverage (% Stock Assessed), 2023 (Source: SEAI)

Connected Wind Farms (% Share and Count), 2023

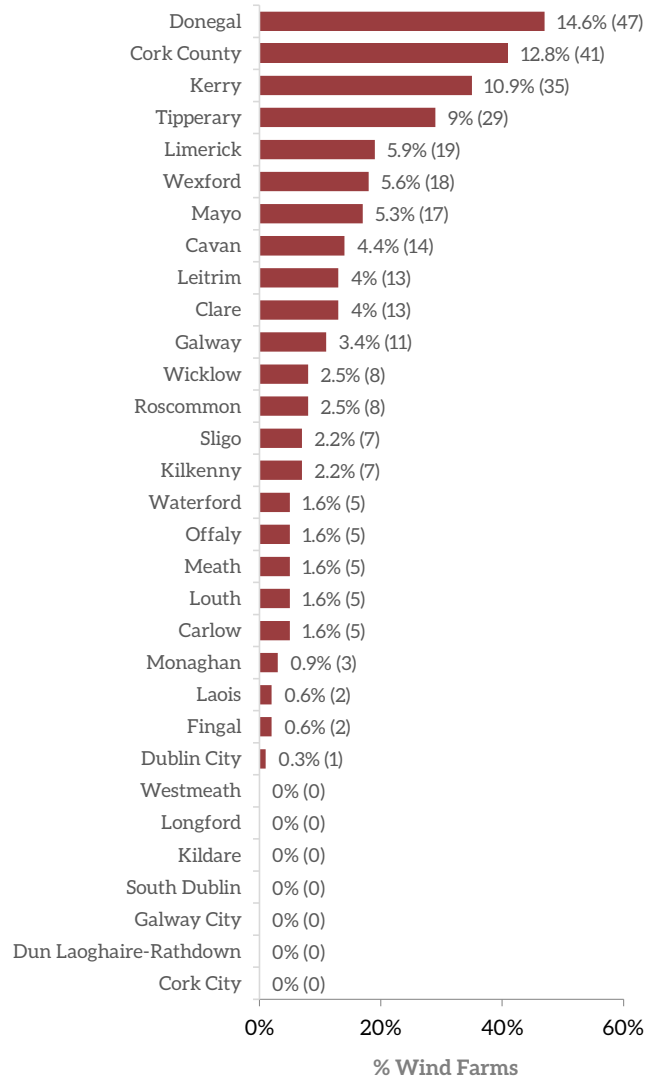


Figure 8.8 - Connected Wind Farms, 2023 (Source: SEAI)

Connected Wind Farms by MEC - MW, 2023

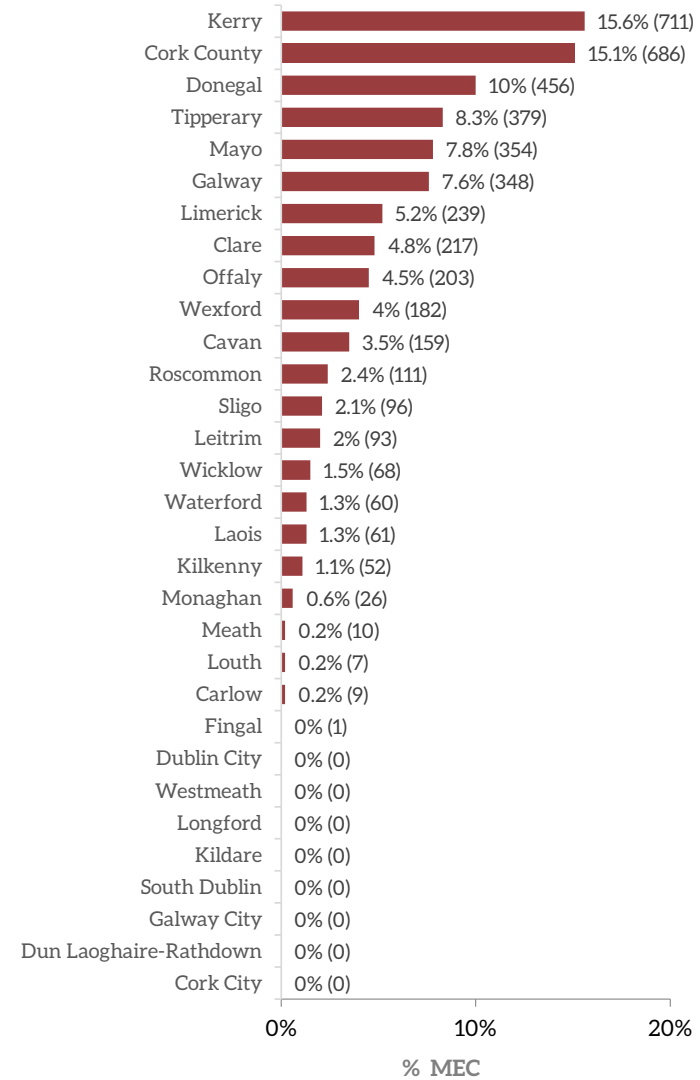


Figure 8.9 - Connected Wind Farms by MEC - MW, 2023 (Source: SEAI)

Planned Solar Farms (% Share and Count), 2023

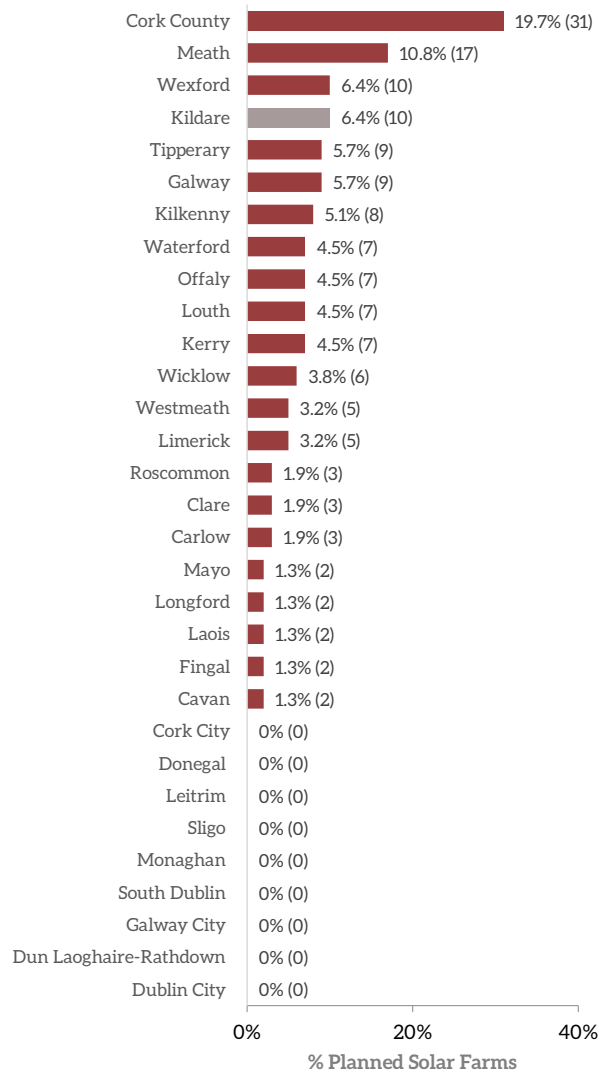


Figure 8.10 - Planned Solar Farms, 2023 (Source: SEAI)

Planned Solar Farms by MEC - MW, 2023 (Max Export Capacity - Mega Watt)

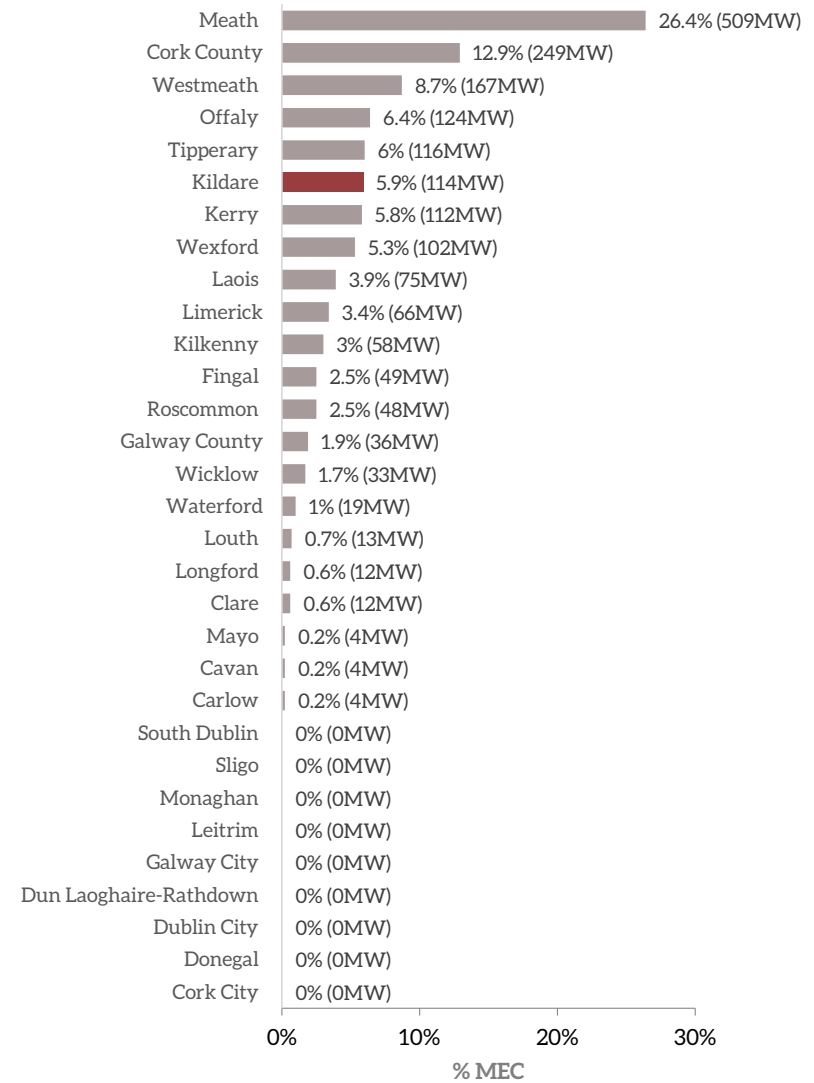


Figure 8.11 - Planned Solar Farms by MEC - MW, 2023 (Source: SEAI)

Residential Heat Demand - Megawatt (Mw) Per Capita, 2022

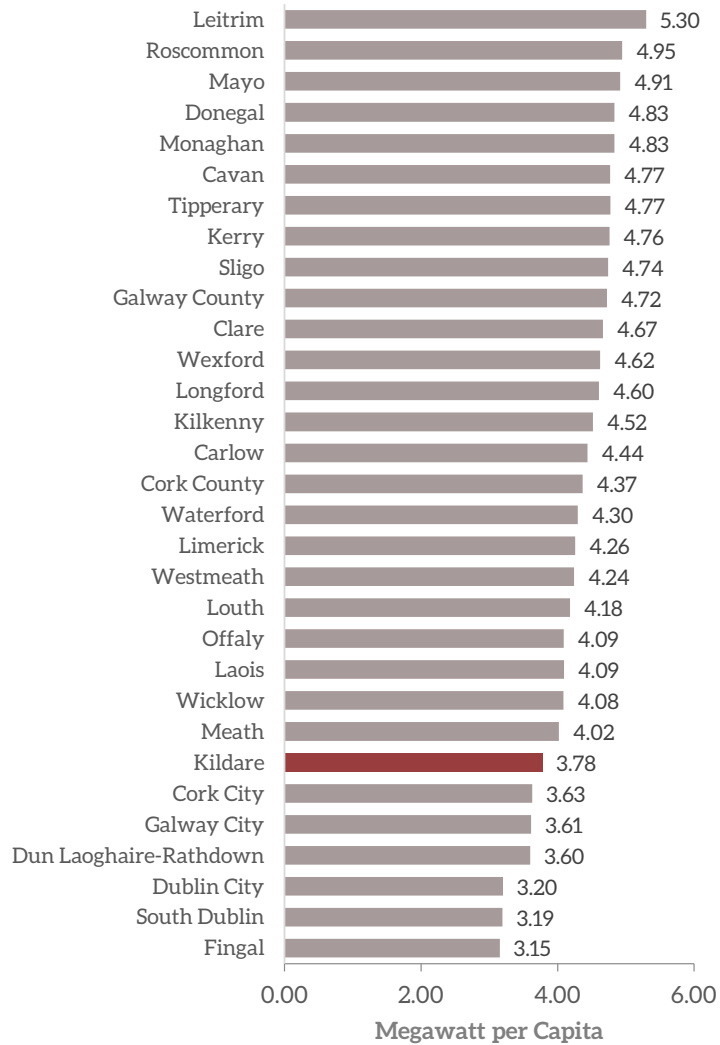


Figure 8.12 - Residential Heat Demand MW per Capita, 2022 (Source: SEAI)

Total Heat Demand (All Sectors) Gigawatt Hours (GWh), 2022

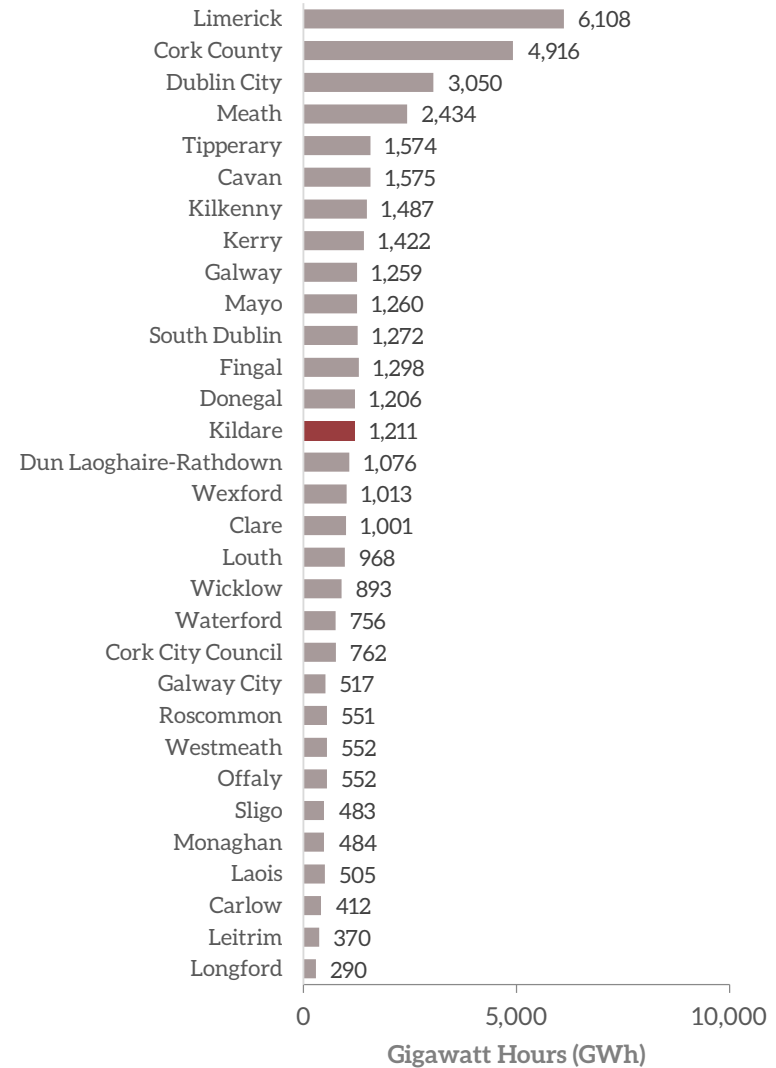


Figure 8.13 - Total Heat Demand GWh, 2022 (Source: SEAI)

% New Car Registrations by Fuel Type

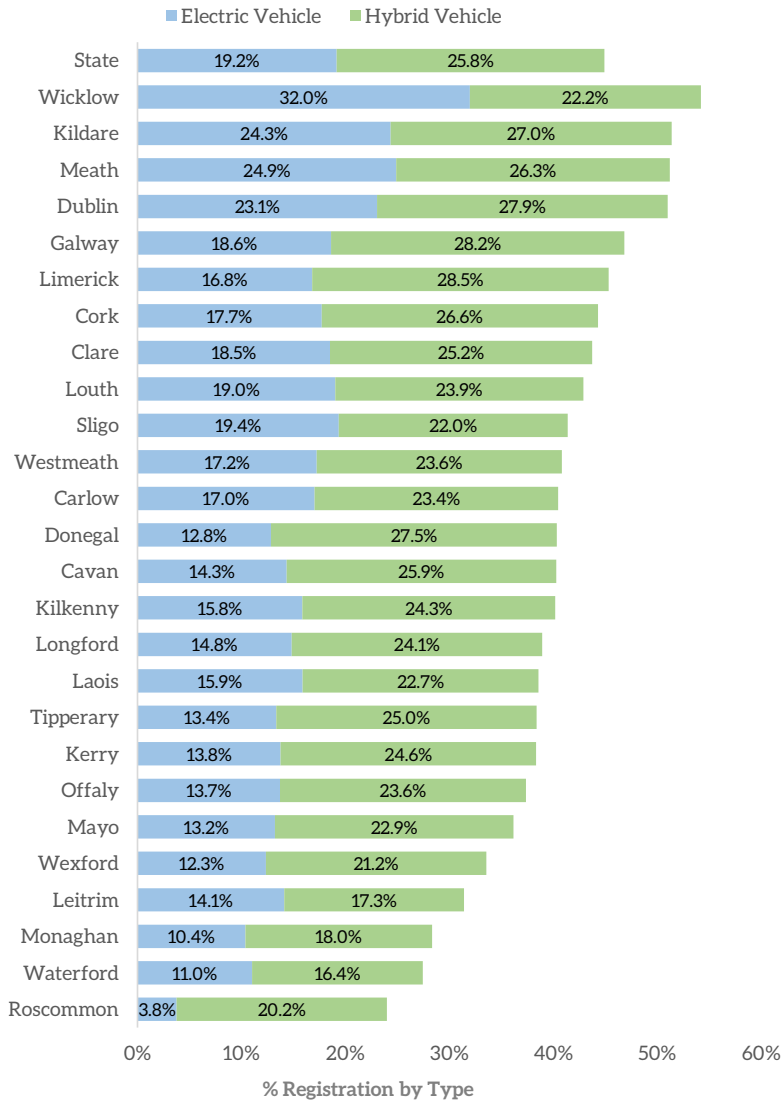


Figure 8.14 - % New Car Registrations by Fuel Type, 2023 (Source: CSO)

Number of Registrations 2021 -2023

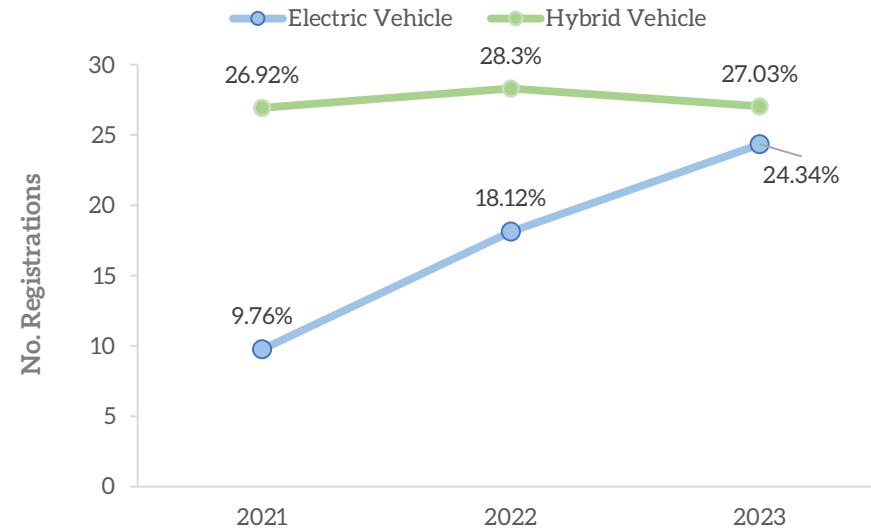


Figure 8.15 - Kildare Car Registrations 2021-2023, (Source: CSO)

Breakdown of Household Waste Collected, 2020

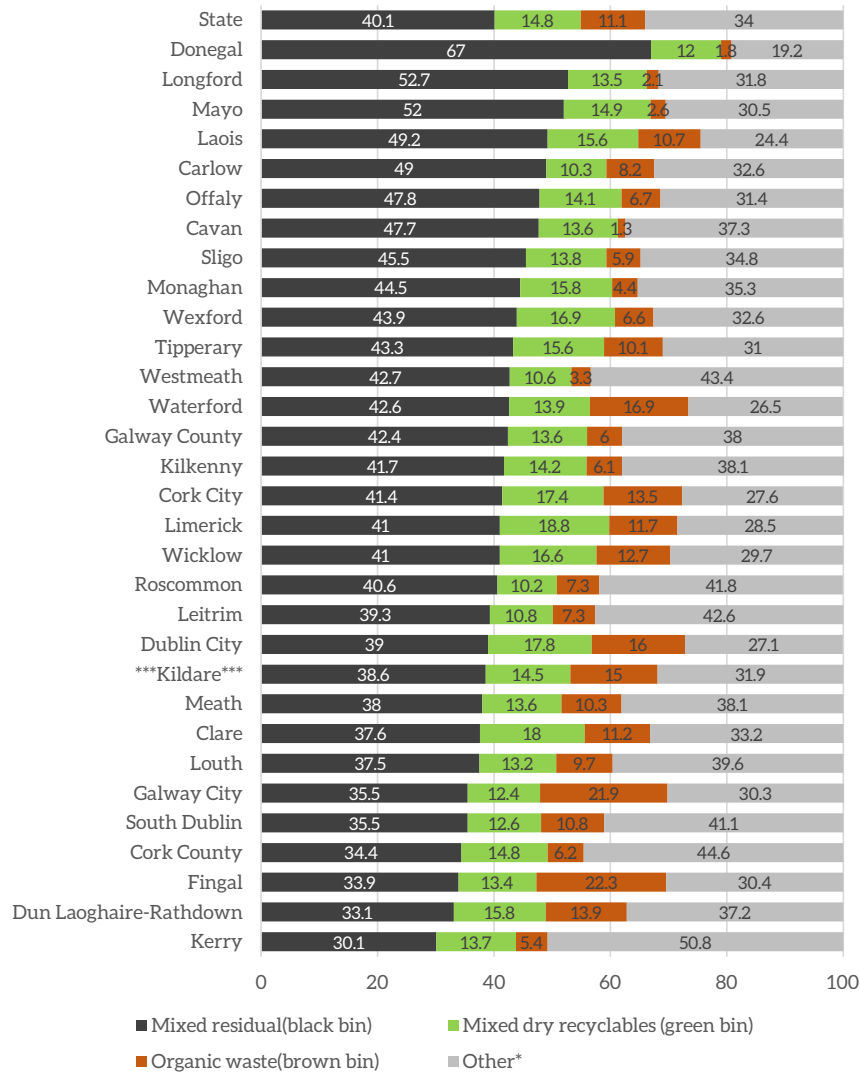


Figure 8.16 - Household Waste Collected Breakdown, 2020 (Source: CSO)

Detailed Breakdown Kildare County Waste Generation

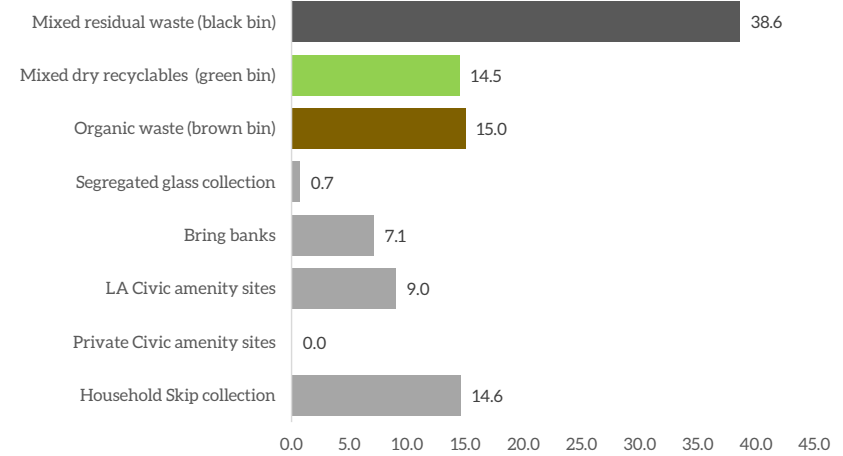
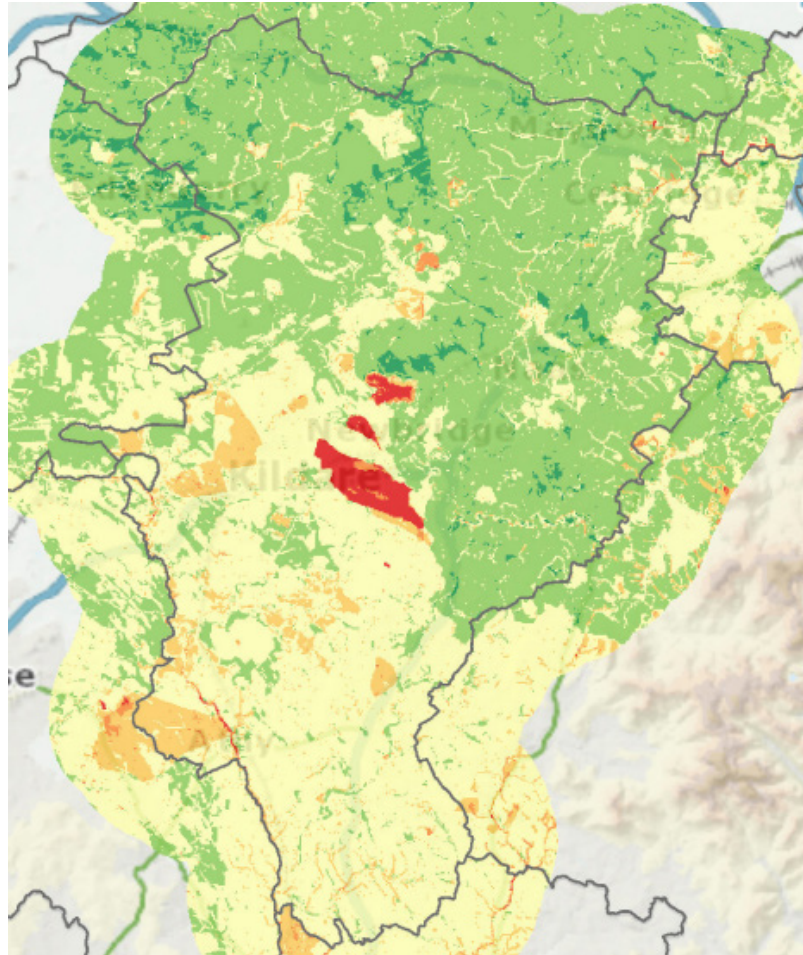
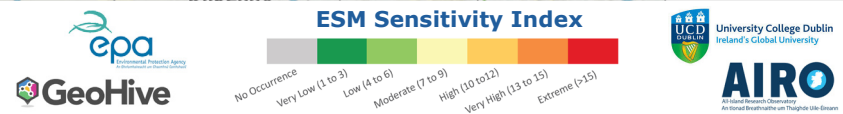
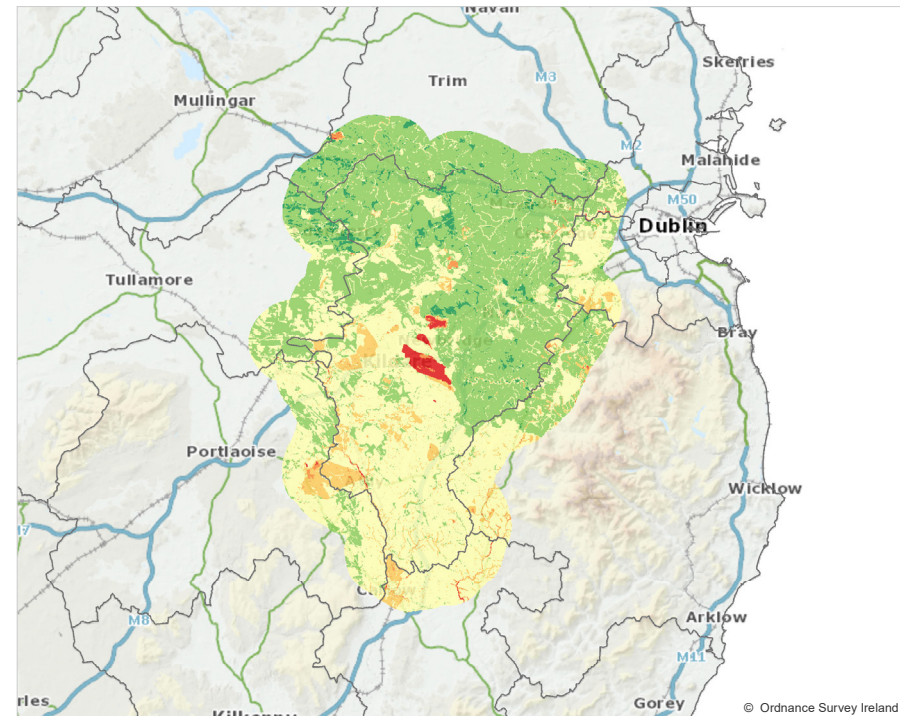


Figure 8.17 - County Waste Generation Breakdown, 2020 (Source: CSO)

Environmental Sensitivity Map, Q1 2023



Environmental Sensitivity Map (ESM) for LECP 2023



Date: 3/1/2023 Time: 10:29:15 PM Author: Kildare County Council

*This map is an aggregate result based on the variables and user defined weights listed below.
Warning: Please note that weights are only to be used to emphasize the relative significance of an environmental aspect - applying weights to more than two themes would magnify, and possibly overstate, the overall sensitivity.

Air & Climactic Weight: 1 Variables: Historical Flood Extents

Biodiversity, flora and fauna Weight: 1 Variables: Ancient Woodlands, Annex 1 Habitats, Coastal Habitats-Saltmarshes, Forest Inventory, Margartifera Sensitive Areas, Natural Heritage Areas, Proposed Natural Heritage Areas, Salmonid Waters (S.I 293 Only), Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, Woodland Habitats

Cultural Heritage Weight: 1 Variables: National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH), Sites and Monuments Record

Population and Human Health Weight: 1 Variables: WFD RPA Surface Water Drinking Water (Lakes), WFD RPA Surface Water Drinking Water (Rivers)

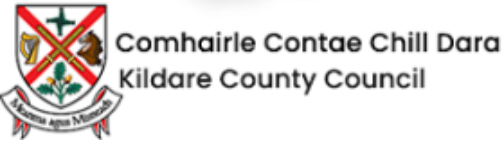
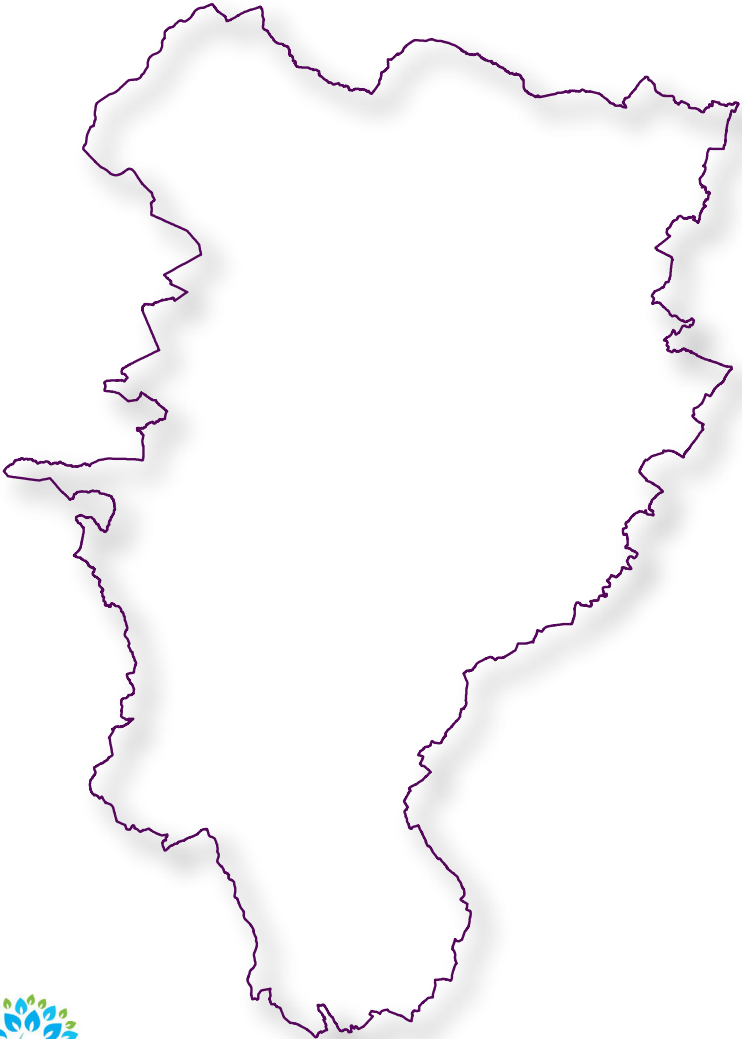
Soils and Geology Weight: 1 Variables: Geoparks and Geosites, Peat Bogs, Soil Permeability

Water Weight: 1 Variables: Aquifer Vulnerability, Groundwater Source Protection Areas, Wetlands, WFD Groundwater Status, WFD Lake Status, WFD River Status, WFD RPA Nutrient Sensitive Areas (Lakes, Coastal and Transitional Water Bodies), WFD RPA Nutrient Sensitive Areas (Rivers), WFD RPA Recreational Waters (Coastal and Transitional Water Bodies), WFD RPA Recreational Waters (Lakes), WFD RPA Water Dependant Habitats (SACs), WFD RPA Water Dependant Habitats (SPAs)

Kildare County Council

Local Economic and
Community Plan (LECP)

Agricultural Profile, 2024



Agriculture Profile

Agricultural land use in Kildare follows the suitability and use range of the soils. The north and east of the county is dominated by pastureland. In the south, tillage farming assumes major importance and less than 40% of the land area is under pasture.

The average farm size (measured in both hectares and output levels) in Kildare is well above the national average throughout most of the county and especially in the south. Smaller farms are mostly concentrated in the north, midlands and west of the county as well as some pockets east of Naas.

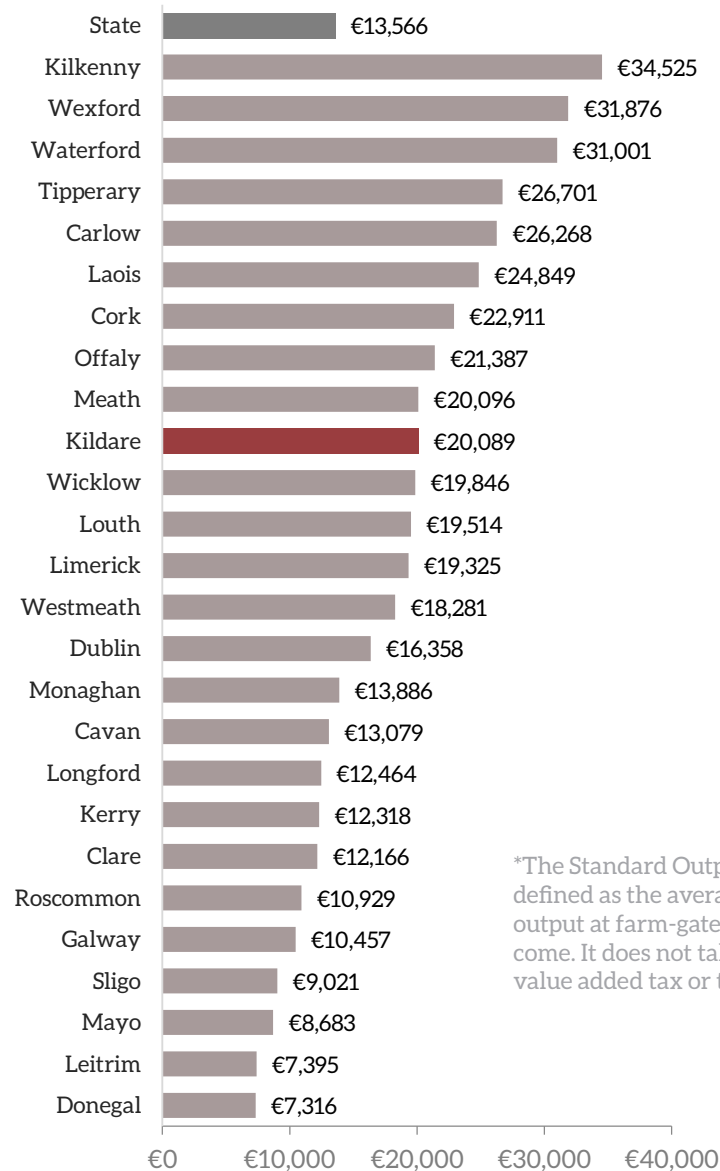
A recent survey from Teagasc (2022), has noted that Kildare has the most expensive land in the country, with good quality land fetching an average of just over €15,000 per acre. The average price of good quality land on holdings of less than 50 acres in Kildare is €15,333 per acre, followed by Meath (€15,200) and Waterford (€15,000).

Whilst County Kildare is well known for its rich pasturelands, 32% of land in the county is considered marginal (of little use to traditional farming practices). In this way, there are very diverse agricultural practices in Kildare from the thriving horse industry to the past harvesting of peat from the bogland in the west. Ireland's Programme for the EU Just Transition Fund has recently been launched with a €169 million fund to support communities most negatively affected by the move away from fossil fuels and the cessation of commercial peat extraction. Both the Athy and Clane-Maynooth Municipal Districts will benefit from their inclusion as part of the 'designated territories' by the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications fund.

Key Facts:

- Almost forty-three percent of farms in County Kildare are classified as specialist beef production farms – the highest proportion of any farm type in the county. This farm type is primarily focussed on the rearing and fattening of specialist cattle (specialist grazing livestock);
- Over fifteen percent of farms are classed as specialist tillage - specialist cereal, oilseeds and protein crops and general field cropping. This farm type has a clear spatial pattern with highest rates in the south of the county in the Athy MD;
- The median standard output per farm, in the year 2020 (€20,089) was the tenth highest in the State and similar to the eastern counties of Meath and Wicklow;

Median Standard Output* (€) per farm, 2020



*The Standard Output (SO) of an agricultural product is defined as the average monetary value of the agricultural output at farm-gate prices. It is not a measure of farm income. It does not take into account costs, direct payments, value added tax or taxes on products.

Figure 9.1 - Median Standard Output (€), 2020 (Source: CSO)

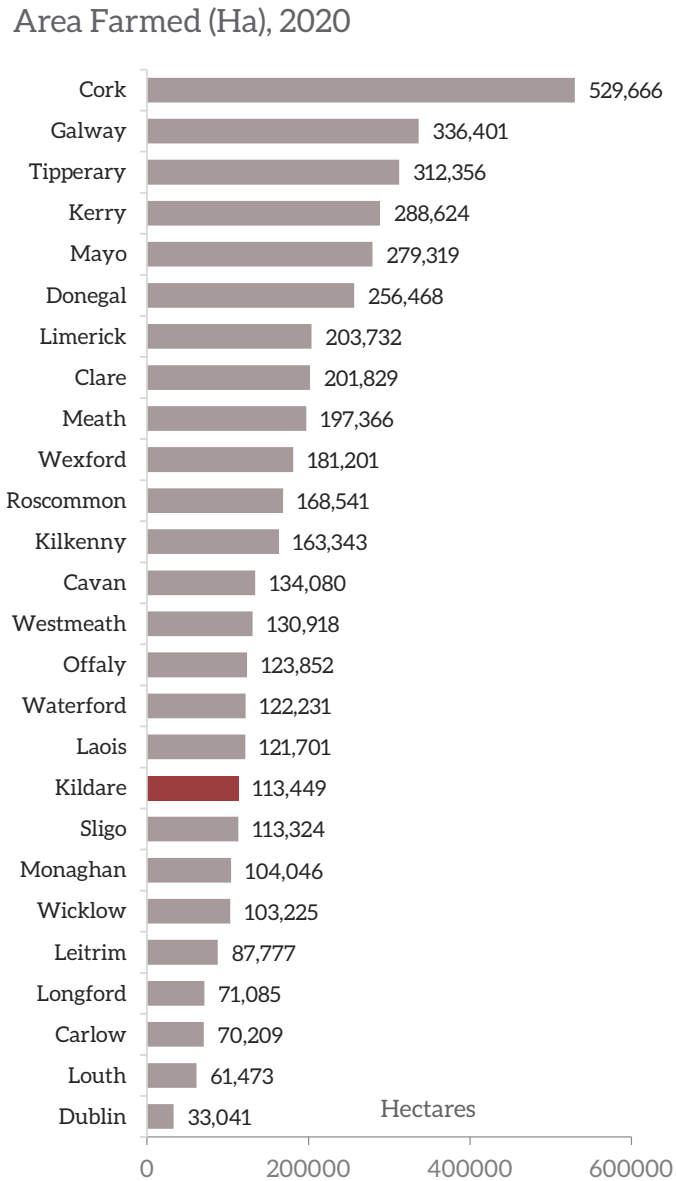


Figure 9.2 - Area Farmed (Ha), 2020 (Source: CSO)

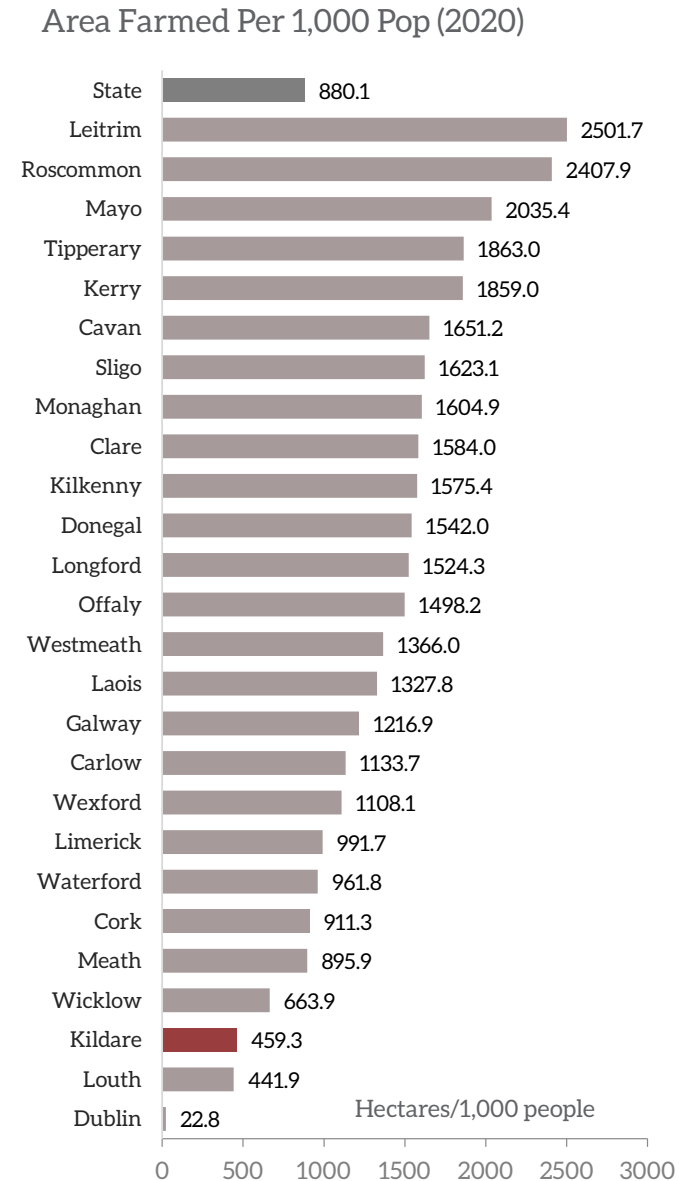


Figure 9.3 - Area Farmed Per 1,000 Population, 2020 (Source: CSO)

Census of Agriculture - Farm Types by Local Authority, 2020

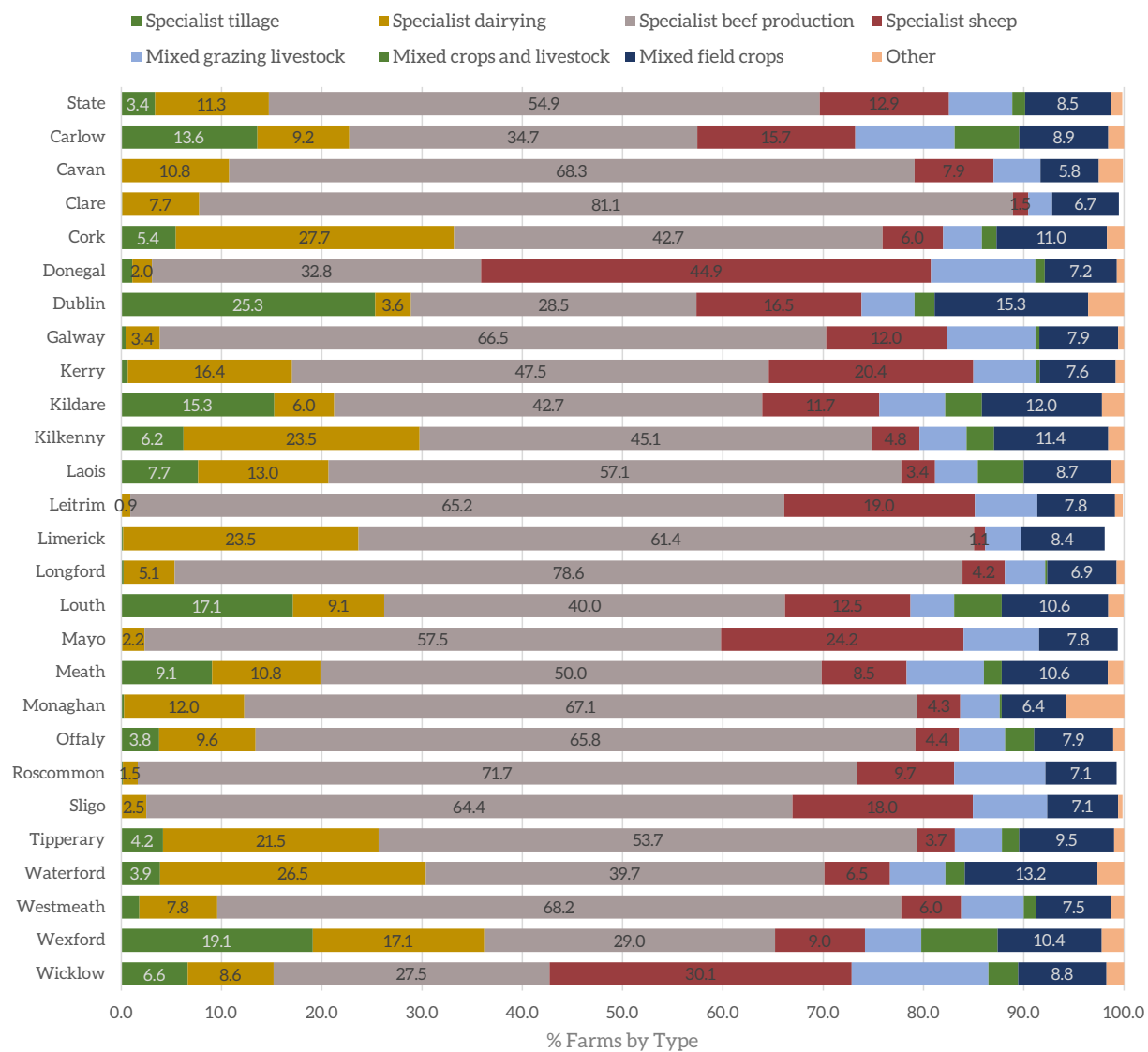


Figure 9.4 - Farm Types by Local Authority, 2020 (Source: CSO)

Agriculture Profile: Land Utilisation - Area Farmed - AAU (ha), 2020

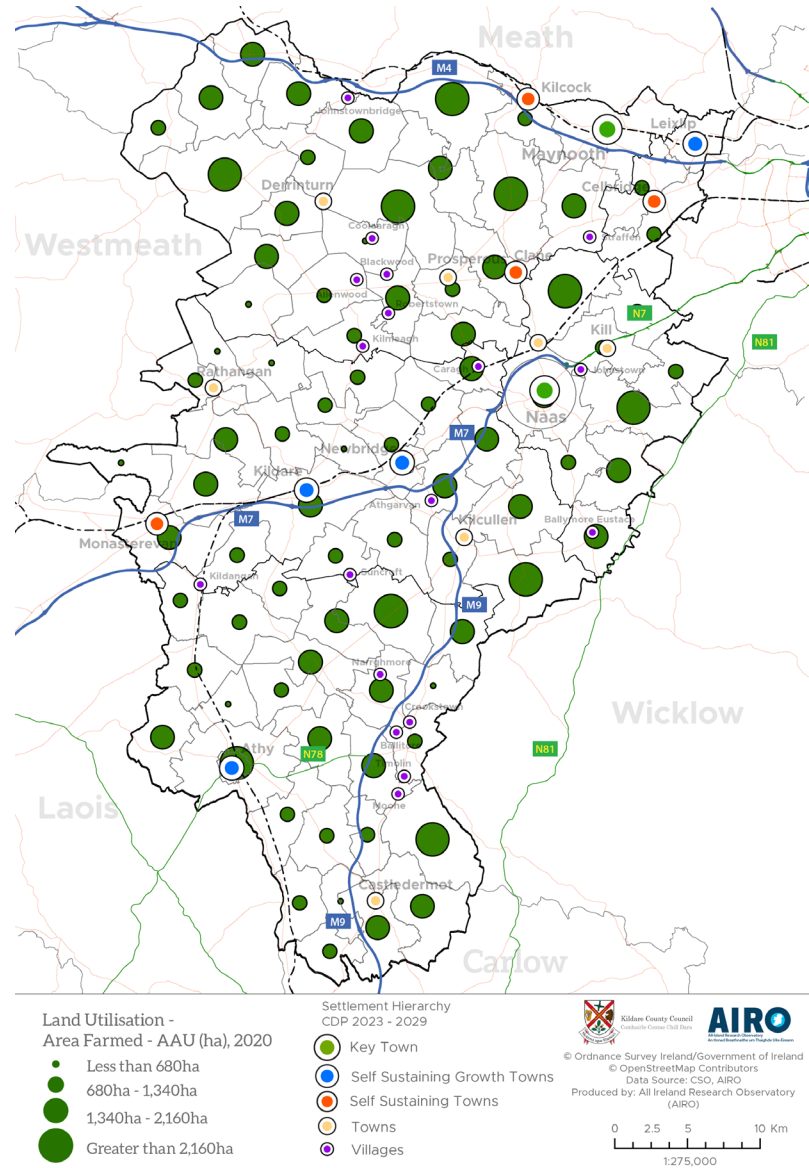


Figure 9.5 - Land Utilisation: Area Farmed - AAU (Ha), 2020 (Source: CSO)

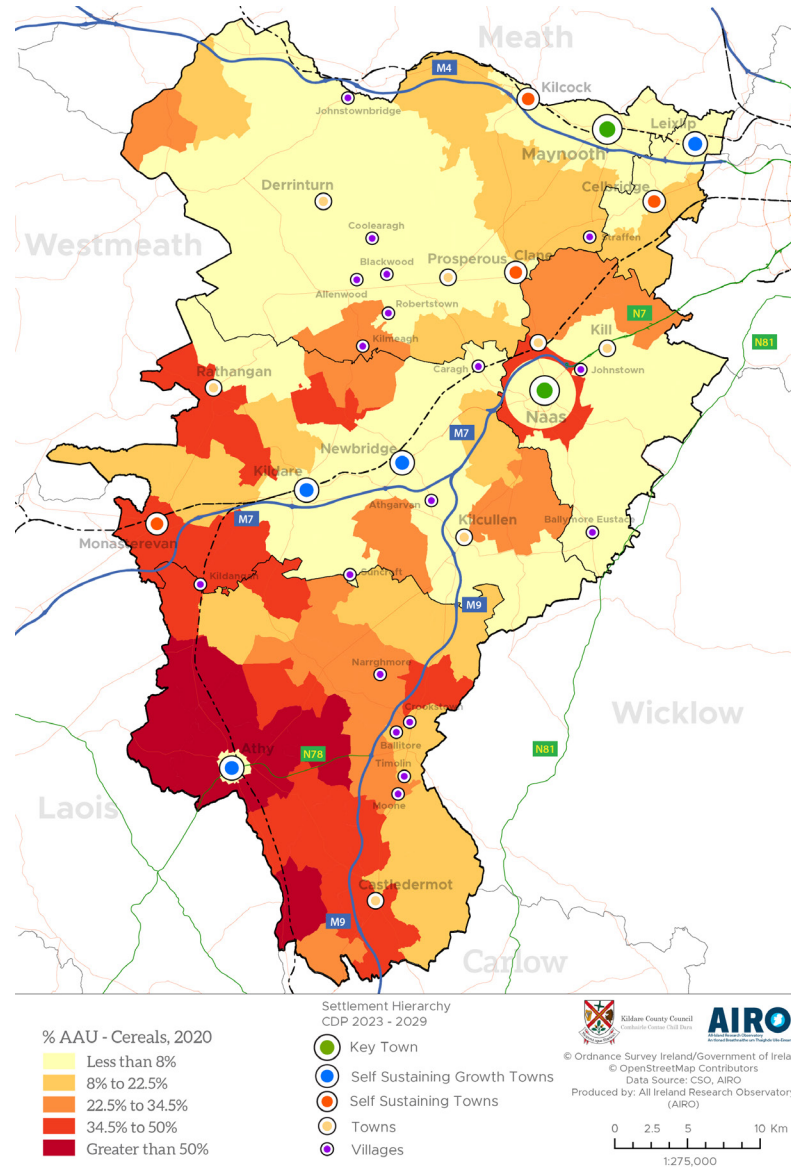


Figure 9.6 - Agricultural Area Utilised: Cereals 2020 (Source: CSO)

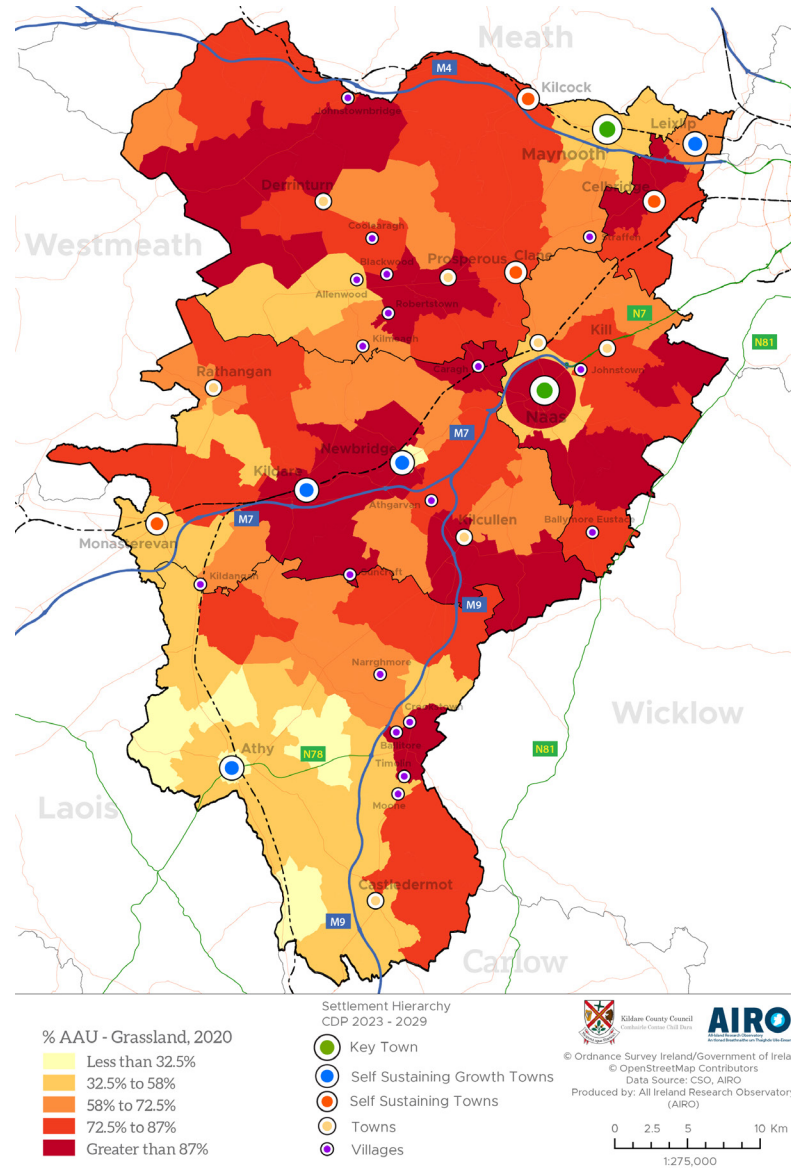


Figure 9.7 - Agricultural Area Utilised: Grassland, 2020 (Source: CSO)

Agriculture Profile: Number of Agricultural Holdings, 2020

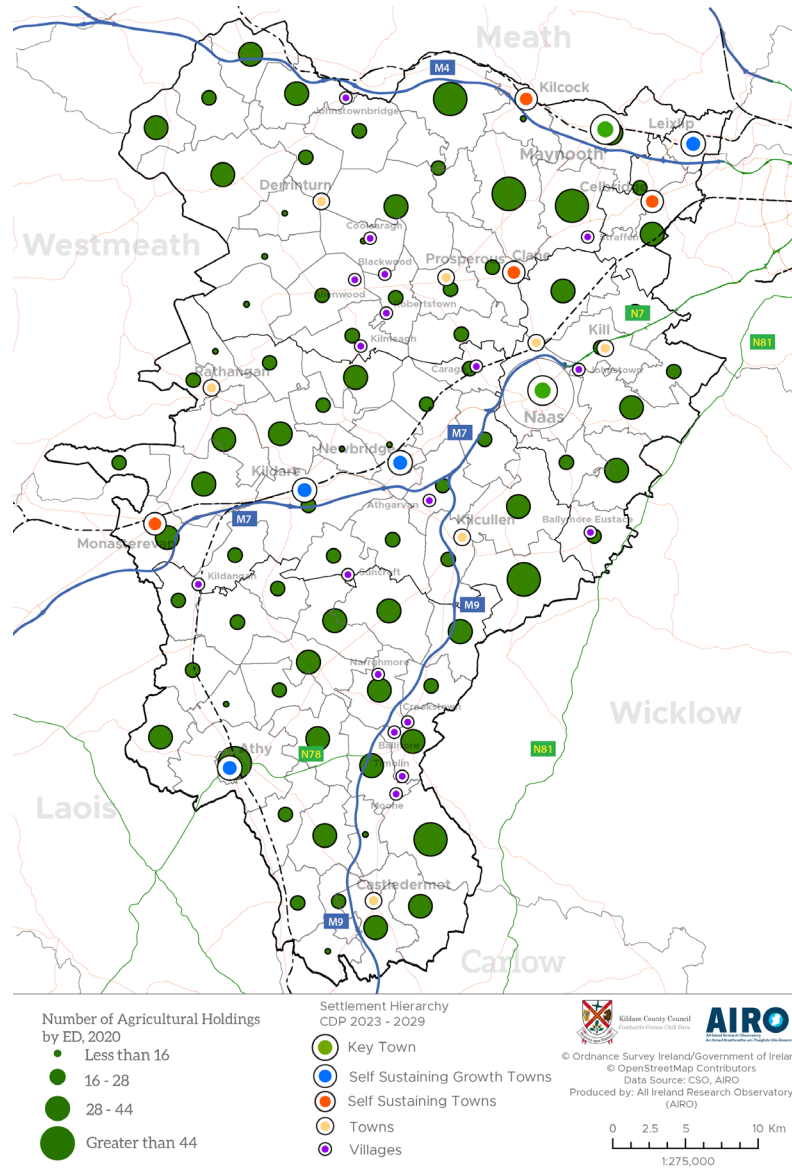


Figure 9.8 - Number of Agricultural Holdings by ED, 2020 (Source: CSO)

Agriculture Profile: Average Agricultural Holding Size (ha), 2020

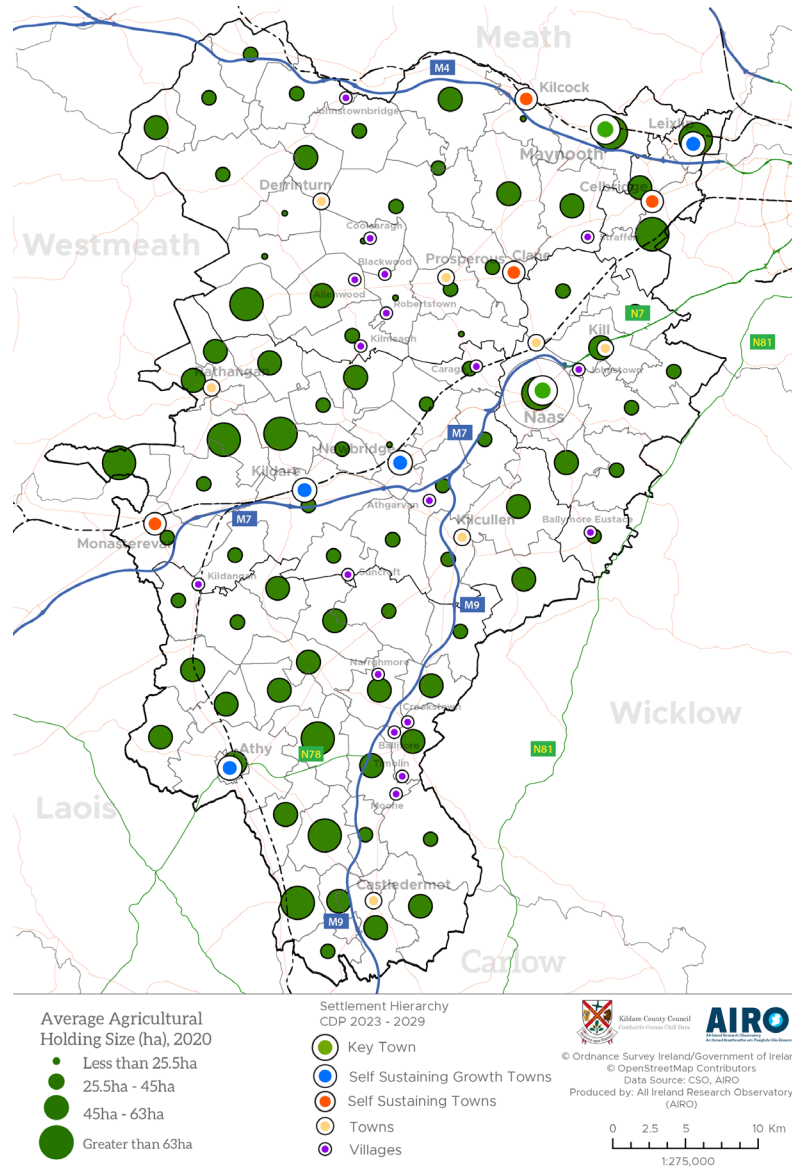
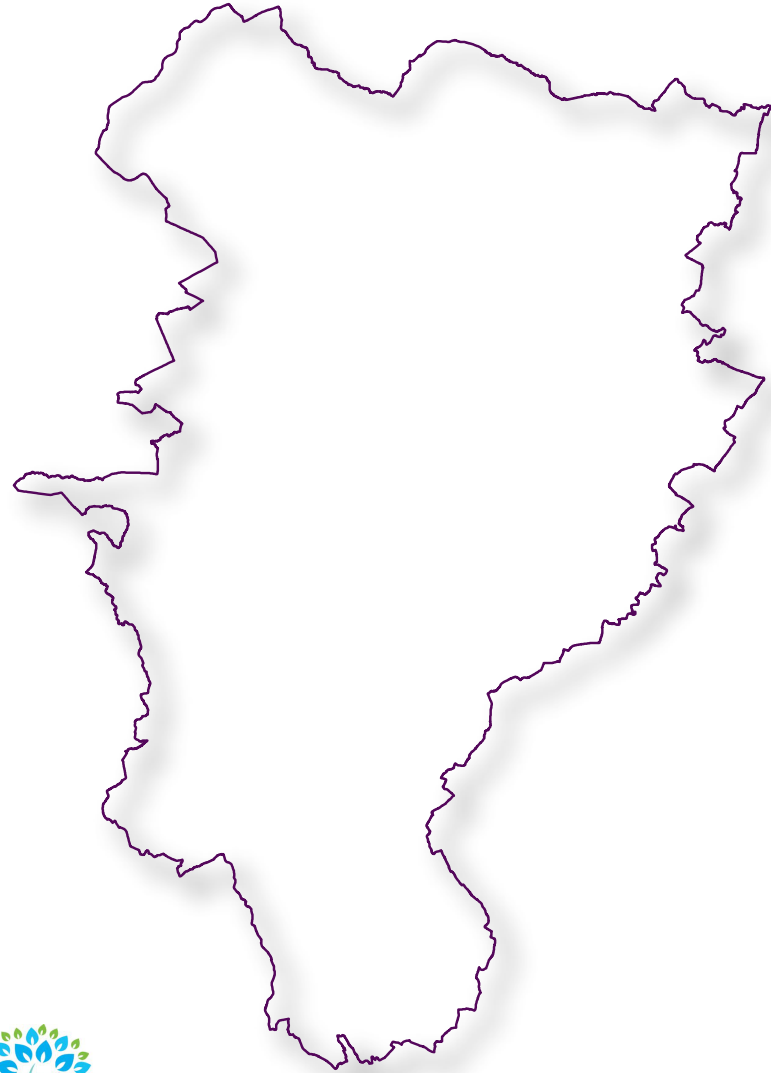


Figure 9.9 - Average Holding Size by ED, 2020 (Source: CSO)

Kildare County Council

Local Economic and
Community Plan (LECP)

SCOT Analysis



Comhairle Contae Chill Dara
Kildare County Council



Strengths, Constraints, Opportunities and Threats (SCOT) Analysis

This section identifies key Strengths, Constraints, Opportunities and Threats (SCOT) relevant to the development of Kildare over the next decade. This has been prepared following the development of a detailed socio-economic analysis of the county, a review of recently published documents and strategies and an analysis of the last LECP for Kildare.

Strengths

- Rapidly growing county.
- One of the youngest counties with the 5th highest number of children and young people among all Local Authorities aged 0-24 years.
- Ability to offer citizens/residents a good quality of life.
- Highly educated population.
- Established university – Ireland’s fastest-growing university.
- Located in the Greater Dublin Area.
- Motorway and rail infrastructure of national importance.
- Good public transport availability – both bus and rail through the county.
- High levels of participation in the workforce – particularly in areas that are well connected to Dublin.
- Very strong and established Foreign Direct Investment base offering high quality employment opportunities.
- Above average disposable income.
- Strong family businesses / Small Medium Enterprises in many communities.
- Good broadband connectivity, including from commercial providers.
- Strong agriculture and equine sector.
- Growing level of good quality housing stock with high BER rating .
- Natural resources that drive economic activities and offer citizens recreational spaces and a good quality of life.

Challenges

- Demographic and resource pressures associated with spill-over effects from being in the Greater Dublin Area.
- Infrastructure and local services unable to respond to rapidly increasing demand.
- Internal spatial imbalances in respect of demographic and economic vitality, with the Athy MDs and much of Southwest Kildare not as economically strong as the rest of the county.
- Growing dependence on a declining pool of volunteers to provide community services.
- Providing sufficient accommodation for arrivals from Ukraine, those seeking international protection, tourists and other visitors.
- Integrating foreign nationals successfully .
- Very high levels of car-dependent, out-bound commuting and long commutes.
- Lack of public transport options to service areas across the county.
- Increasing affordability issues within the housing sector - both owner occupation and rental.
- Reliance on HAP support through the private rented sector.
- High levels of household income dependence on both social welfare and State pension support - particularly in the south of the county.
- Persistent and inter-generational disadvantaged and distance from the labour market in some urban and rural communities.
- A narrow economic base and structural economic weaknesses in parts of South and West County Kildare – high dependence on primary and secondary industry (Agri, Manufacturing and Construction).
- Attracting and retaining skilled workers in some sectors.
- Biodiversity and climate challenges.

Opportunities

- Capitalising on the young and educated population base.
- Further harnessing of the county’s cultural heritage and identity and fostering a greater sense of place, particularly among newcomers.
- Harnessing the increase in knowledge and cultural capital associated with inward migration - particularly foreign nationals.
- Capitalising on the skills, energy, experience and time available of our growing older population to support community development and increase volunteerism.
- Building on opportunities associated with rapid growth and brand recognition of Maynooth University as an innovative Irish university delivering educational opportunities for students from all socio-economic backgrounds.
- Maximising the opportunities associated with South and West Kildare MDs being part of the EU Just Transition Fund
- Continuing to develop a strong educational sector that responds to a broad variety of educational needs.

- Ongoing economic growth and opportunities associated with population growth.
- Leveraging investments under Ireland 2040.
- Building on existing rail infrastructure to increase access to public transport and active travel opportunities.
- Building on Kildare's strengths and become recognised as a key economic driver in the State.
- Growing renewables energy generation - both large scale and community.
- Developing solar farm renewable energy in the county.
- Circular and bioeconomy creating innovative jobs.
- Harnessing the potential of connected / remote working and the creative industries as part of a wider strategic approach to stemming and reversing population decline in rural communities.
- Promoting and protecting Rural Kildare.
- Growing and strengthening the County Kildare tourism brand and offerings (Ireland's Ancient East) – building on existing infrastructure and promotion of Greenways, Peatways and Blueways.
- Expanding farmers' participation in various ecological initiatives and the promotion of high-nature value farming with appropriate remuneration for ecological services.

Threats

- External perceptions of all parts of the county being affluent
- Public services (health, education, social services etc.) and infrastructure not keeping pace with population growth and demand.
- Impact of low level of service provision to attract and sustain people to live and work in Kildare.
- Lack of preparation, for the ageing population.
- Oversight of rural considerations and needs due to urban-generated demands and expectations.
- Limited north-south and east/west transport connectivity, especially public transport.
- Food and fuel poverty due to rising cost of living.
- Climate action leaving those least able to afford transition behind – becoming a further tool of inequality.
- Low incomes and poor public transport connectivity threaten many households' ability to make a just transition to zero carbon emissions.
- Ecological pressures due to resource demands elsewhere, most notably in the Greater Dublin Area.

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