

# Kildare County Council

Local Economic &  
Community Plan (LECP)

Socio-Economic Profile, 2023



Comhairle Contae Chill Dara  
Kildare County Council



All-Island Research Observatory  
An tIonad Breathnaithe um Thaighde Uile-Éireann

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## Introduction

### 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 some of the evidence base that will inform 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 (2016 and 2022), other Central Statistics Office (CSO) publications and public bodies. It should be noted that the majority of Census maps and graphics in this report are based on the results from Census 2016. The full results from Census 2022 will be available in Q4 2023.

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

- Demographics;
- Social Indicators;
- Education;
- Economy;
- Health;
- Housing;
- Environment; and
- Agriculture.

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Community Plan (LECP)

Demographic Profile, 2023



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## Demographic Profile - Summary

**Demographic Profile**

County Kildare has a total population (Census 2022) of 246,977, making it the fifth most populous 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).

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), 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.

Demographic projections, for the next two decades, point to a need to cater for a high overall population increase, accompanied by a significant ageing of the population. The north-east metropolitan area in the county has the fastest growing and most youthful population of any part of the county. The south of the county – particularly rural communities in the Athy MD have experienced the lowest levels of growth, and they have the oldest age profile.

**Key Facts:**

- Between 2016 and 2022, County Kildare recorded the fourth highest level of population growth of any local authority area in the State. The county's population increased by 11% (+24,472) over this period, compared with 7.6% for the State. To put this in context, the total growth in County Kildare in this period is equivalent to an additional new population the same size of that currently residing in the Newbridge settlement;
- There are considerable variations within the county in terms of demographic vitality; during the most recent inter-censal 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 the highest proportion of resident young people (0-24 years) in the State. At nearly thirty seven percent, the county is home to more than 81k young people – this is the fifth highest number across all local authorities; and
- 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 2016 to 59k in 2040.

**Local Authorities, 2022**

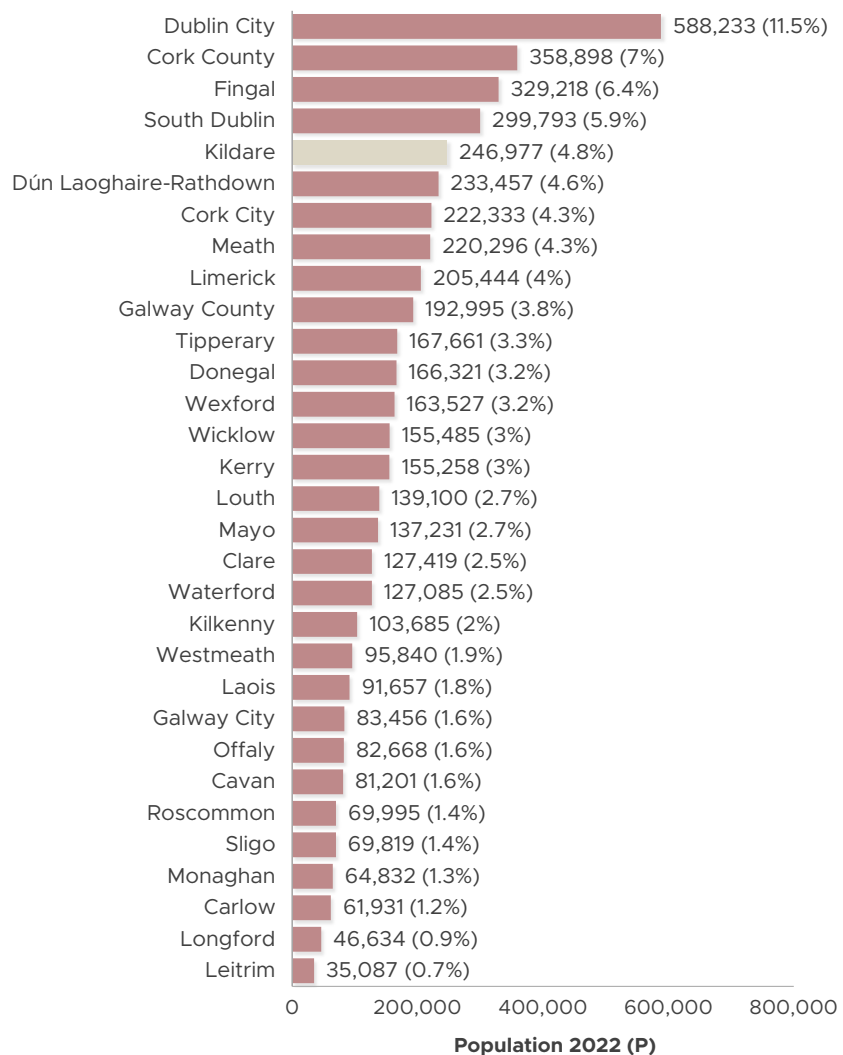


Figure 1.1 - Total Population 2022, by Local Authority, 2022 (Source: CSO)

**Municipal District, 2022**

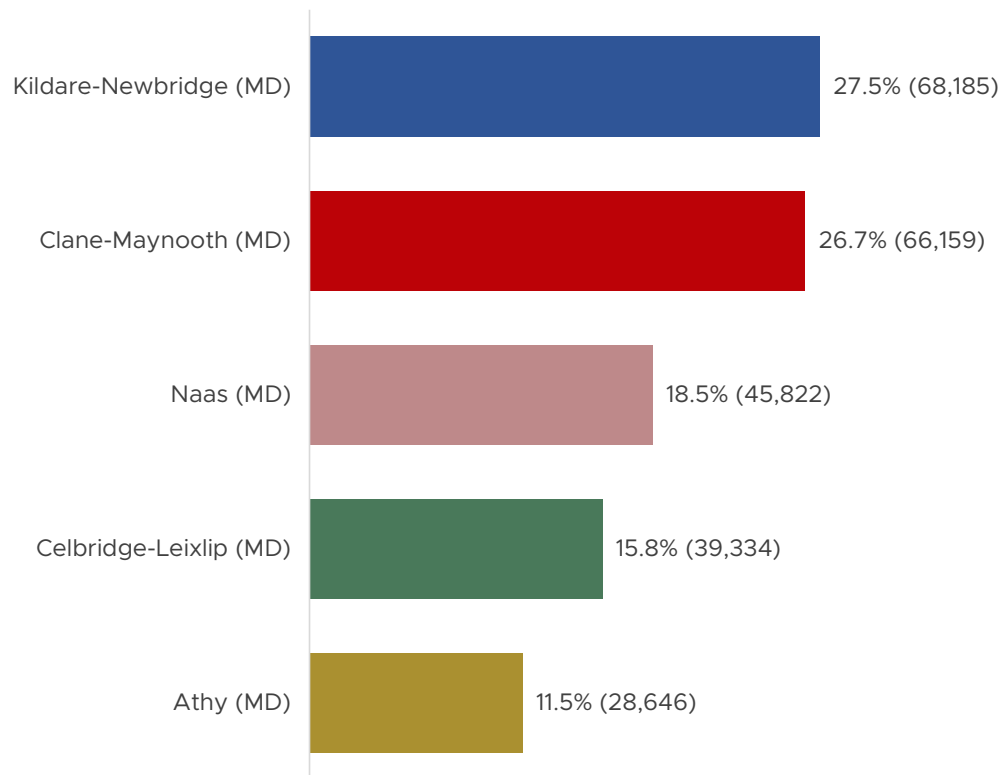


Figure 1.2 - Total Population 2022 MD, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Total Population, 2022 (Preliminary)

Population Change by Local Authority Change 2016 - 2022

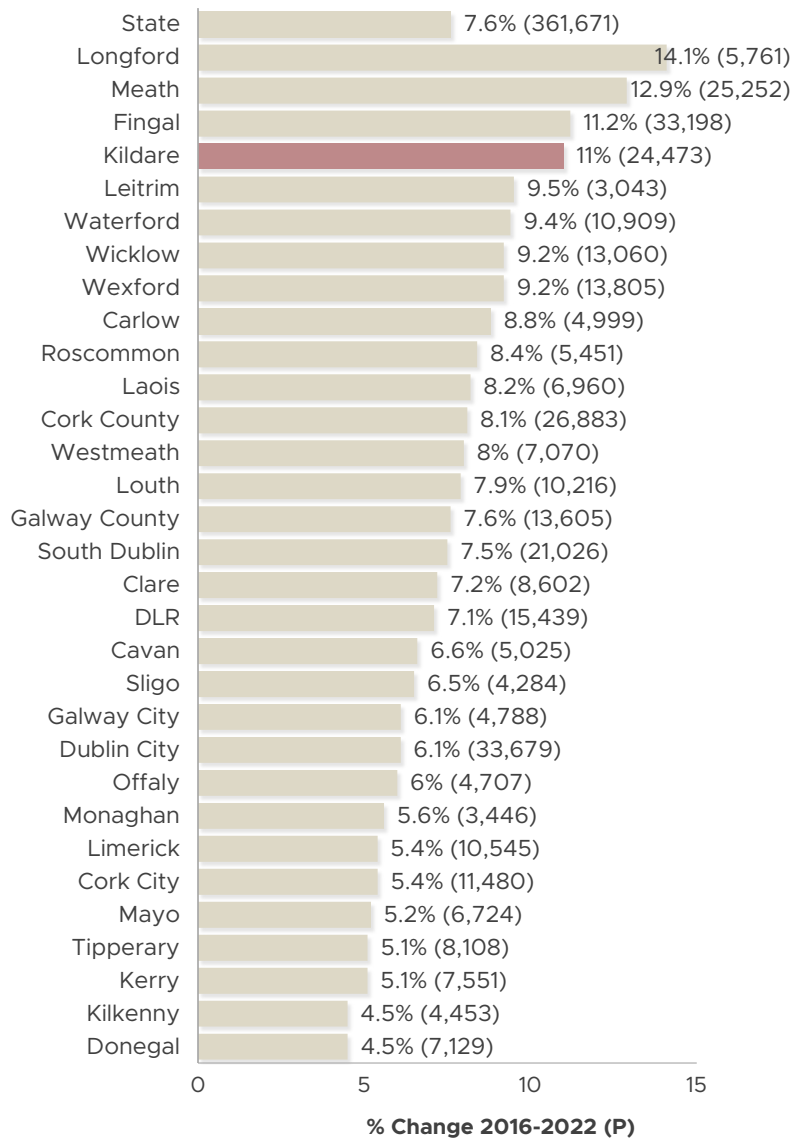


Figure 1.3 - Population Change 2016 to 2022 by LA, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Population Change by Municipal District 2016 - 2022

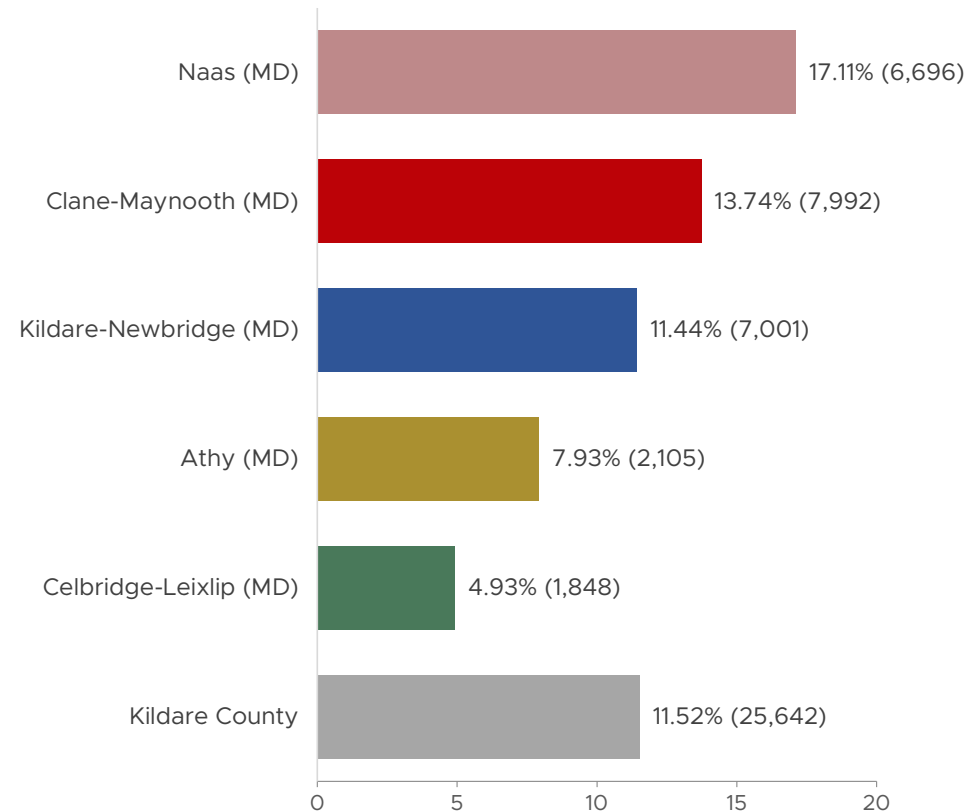


Figure 1.4 - Population Change 2016 to 2022 by MD and Local Authority, 2022 (Source: CSO)



Population Change, MD 1991 - 2022 (Preliminary)

Population Change 1991 to 2022, Kildare Municipal Districts

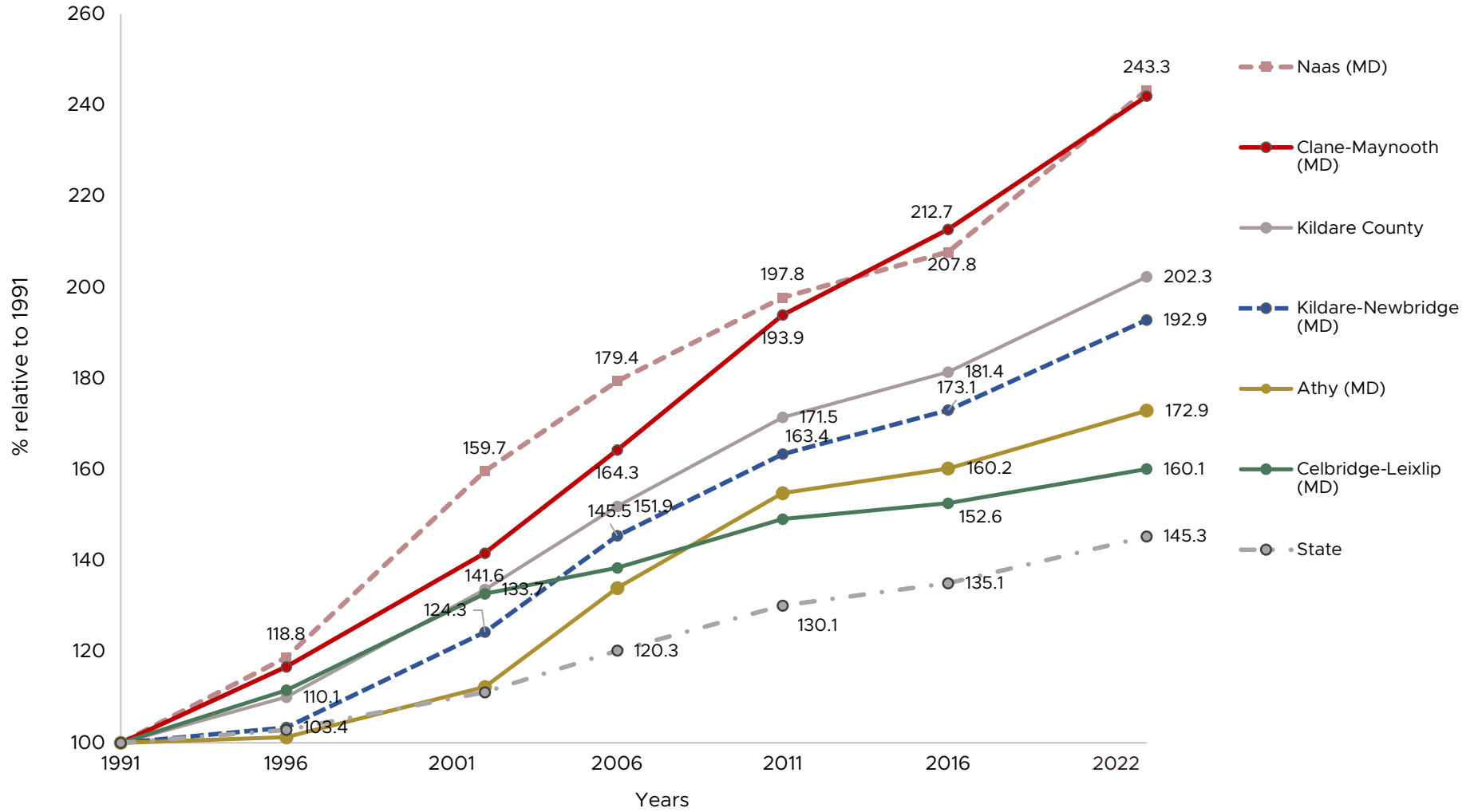


Figure 1.5 - Population Change 1991 to 2022 by Kildare MD (Source: CSO)

Components of Population Change, 2016 - 2022 (Preliminary)

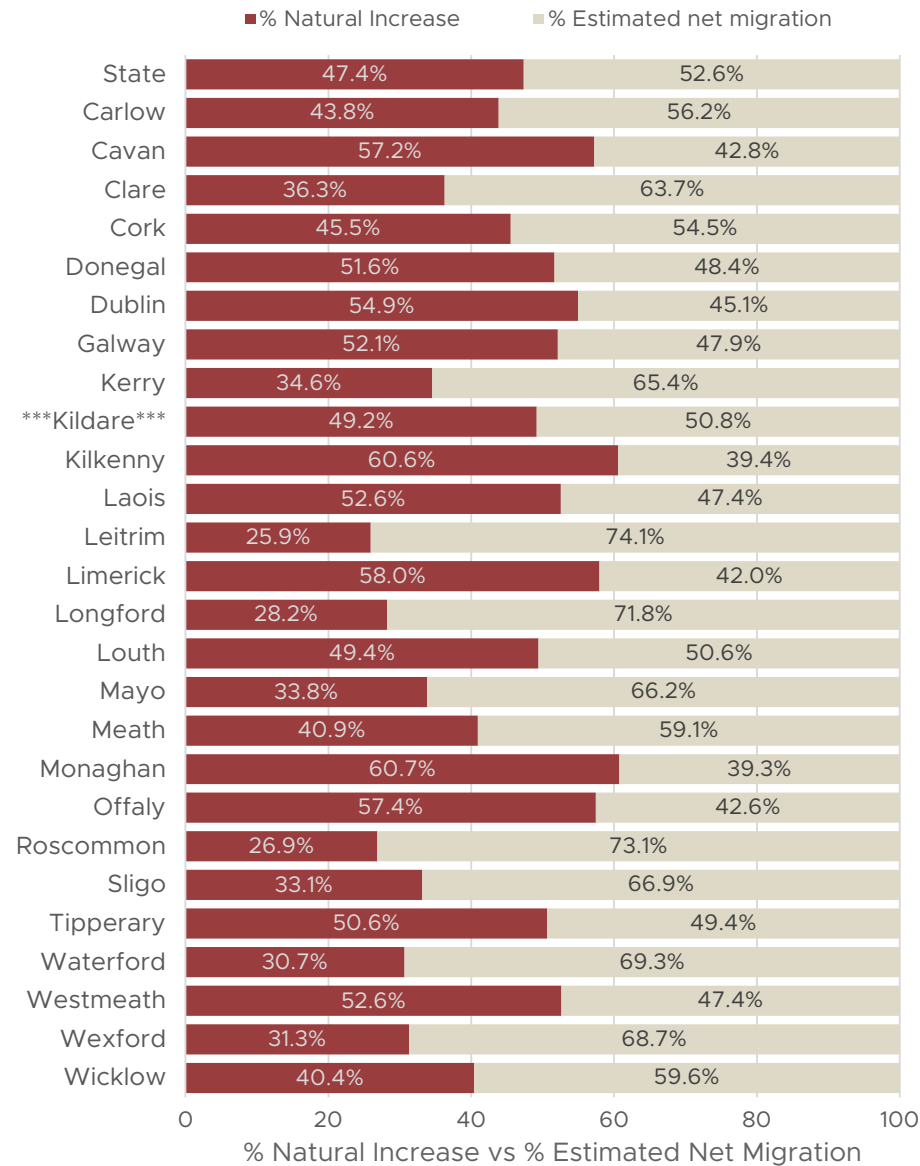


Figure 1.6 - Components of Population Change, 2016 to 2022 (Source: CSO 2022)

Population Projections (ESRI - HNDA Baseline)

Projected Population Change, 2021 to 2040

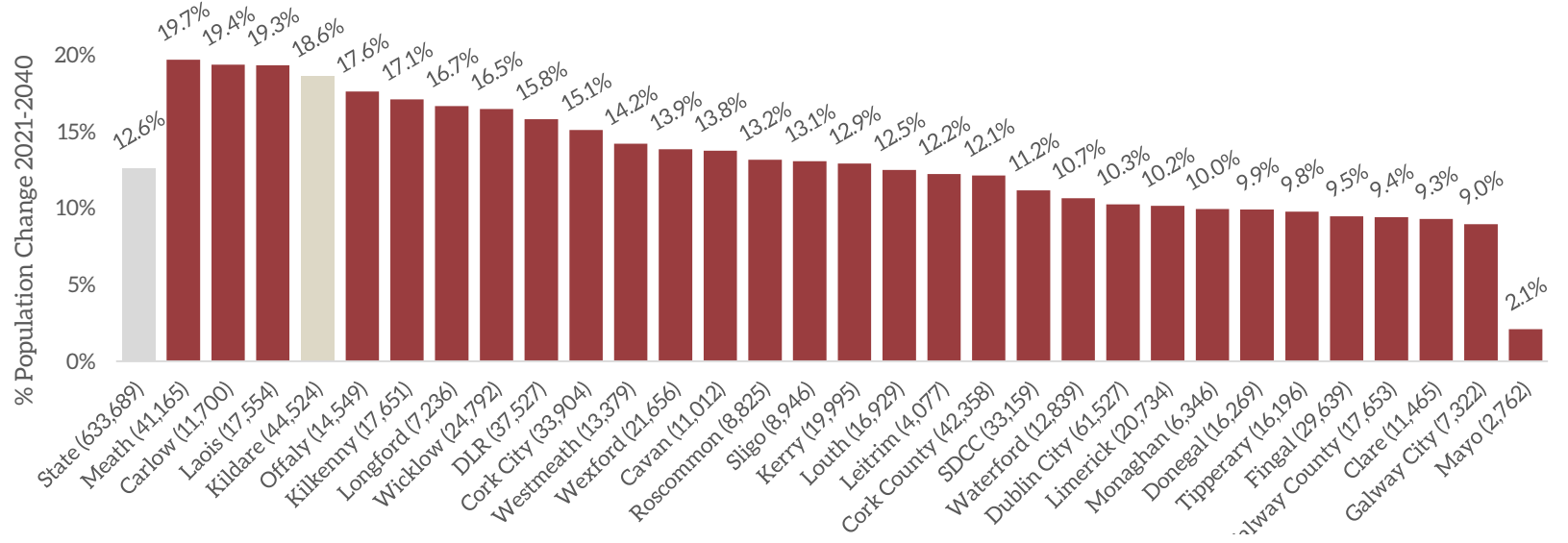


Figure 1.7 - Projected Population Size, 2021 to 2040 (Source: ESRI-HNDA Baseline)

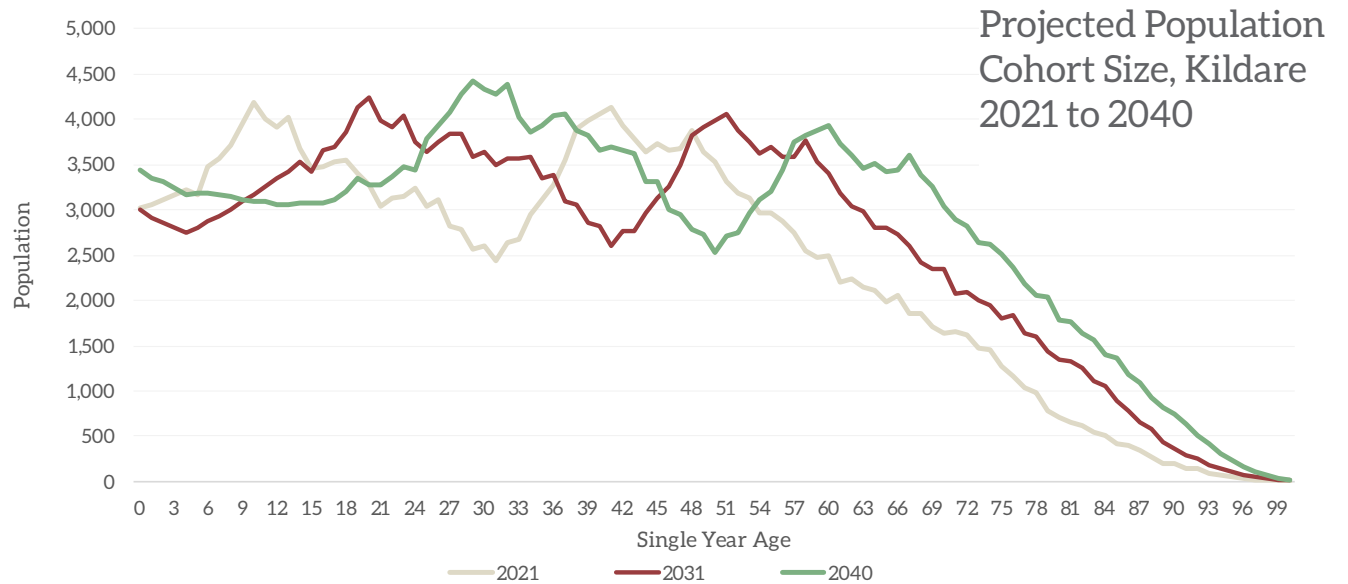
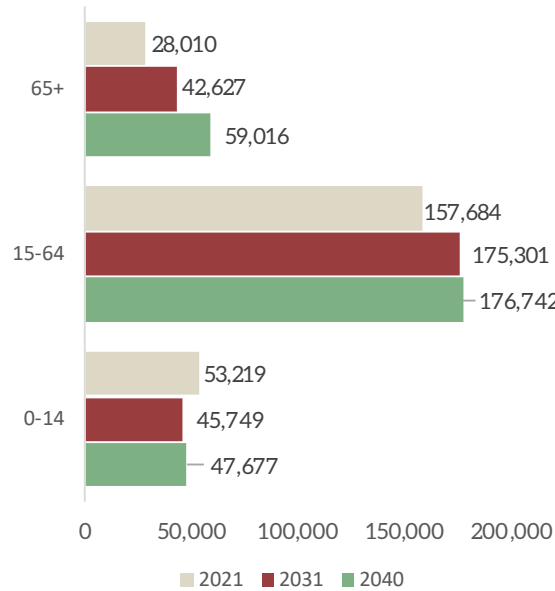


Figure 1.8 - Projected Population Cohort Size, 2021 to 2040 (Source: ESRI-HNDA Baseline)

### Settlement Hierarchy, 2016

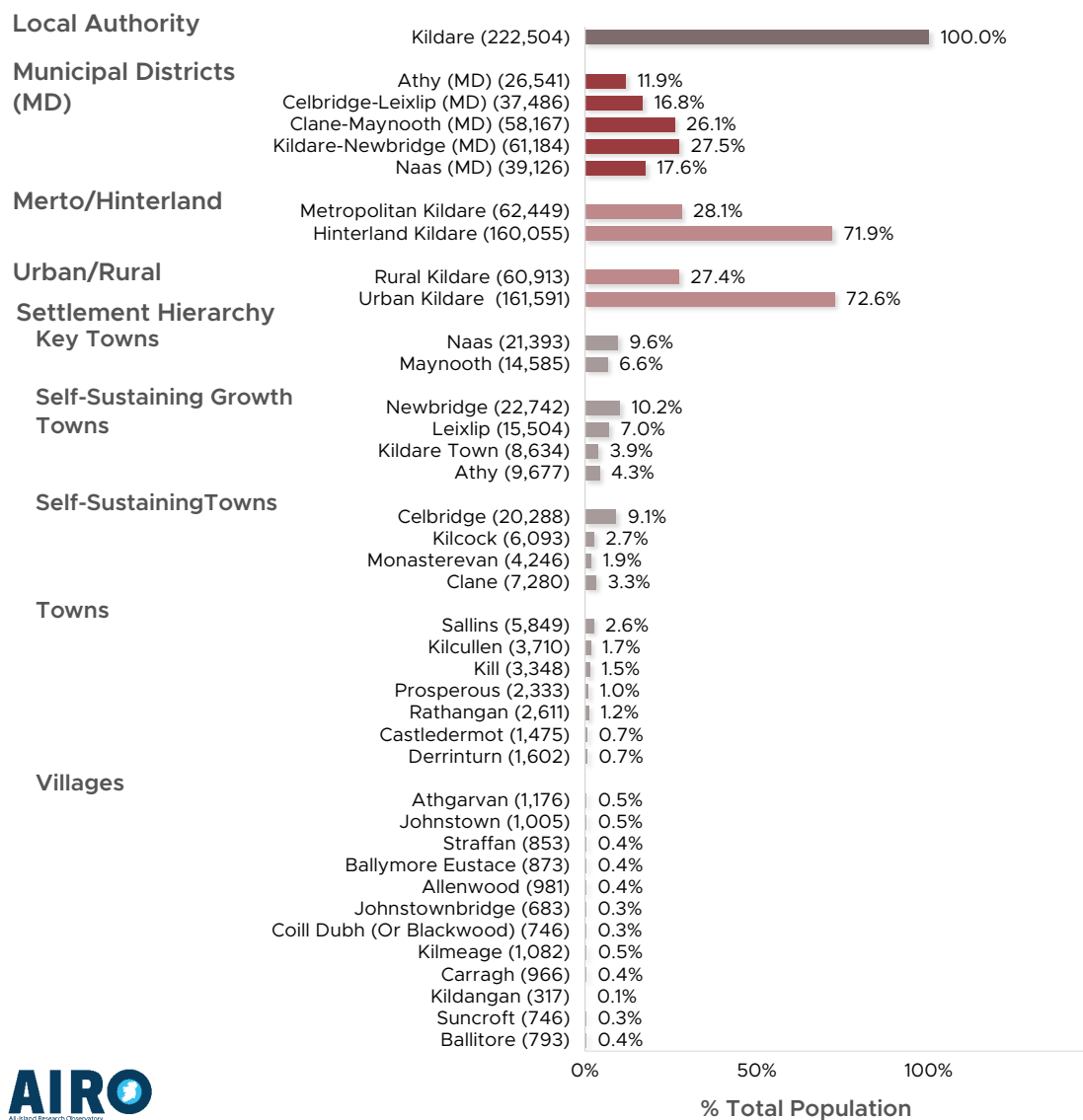


Figure 1.10 - Settlement Hierarchy, 2016 (Source: CSO)



Age Cohort: % Age 0 - 24 Years, 2016

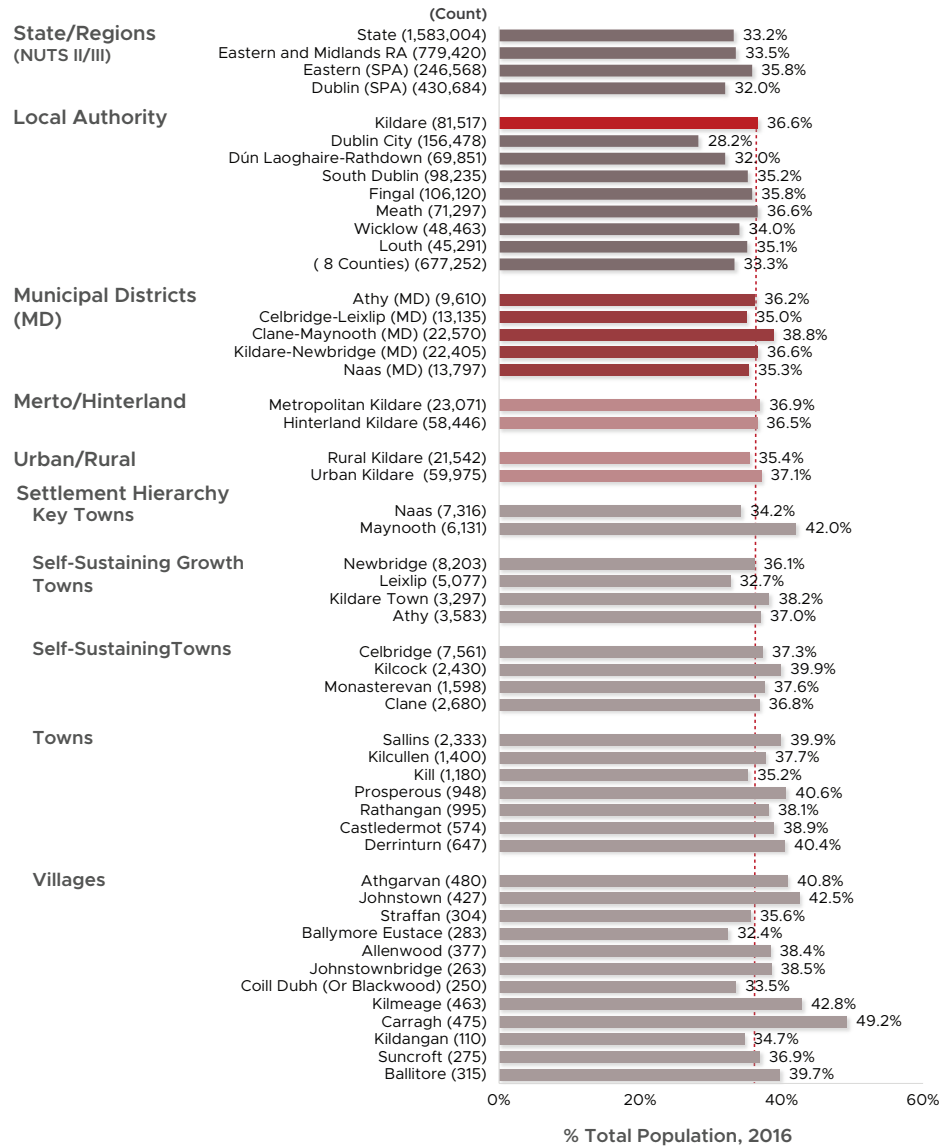
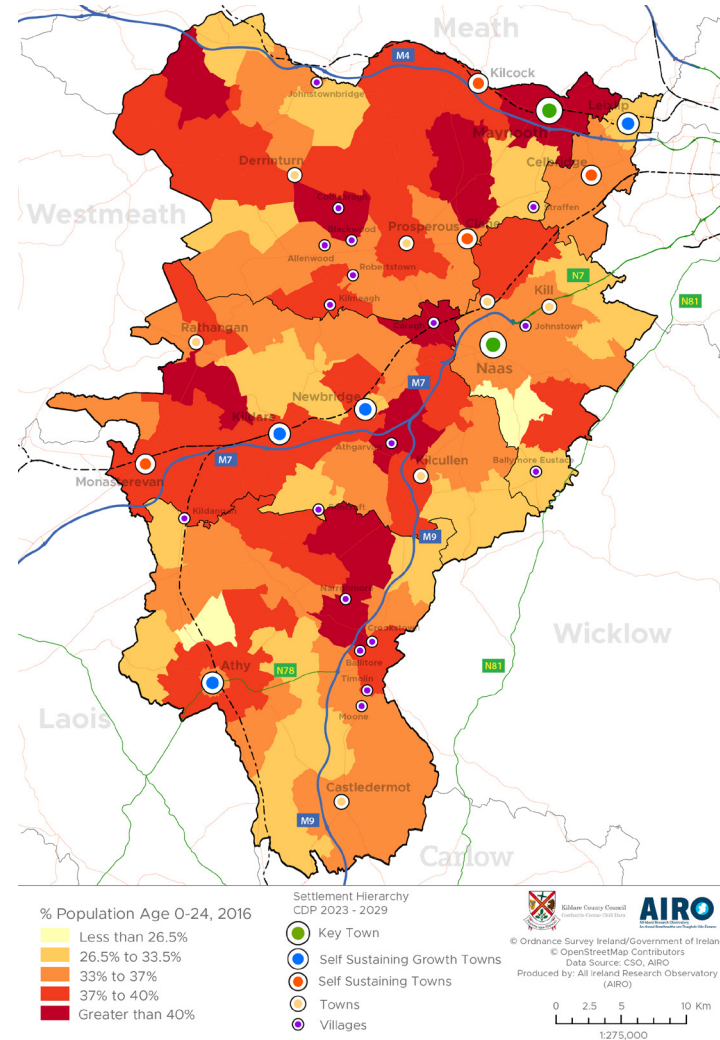


Figure 1.11 - Age Cohort: % Age 0-24 Years, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Headline

81,517 persons aged 0 to 24 or 36.6% of the population, 2016

Status and Change



Map 1.2 - Age Cohort: % Age 0-24 Years, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Age Cohort: % Age 25 - 44 Years, 2016

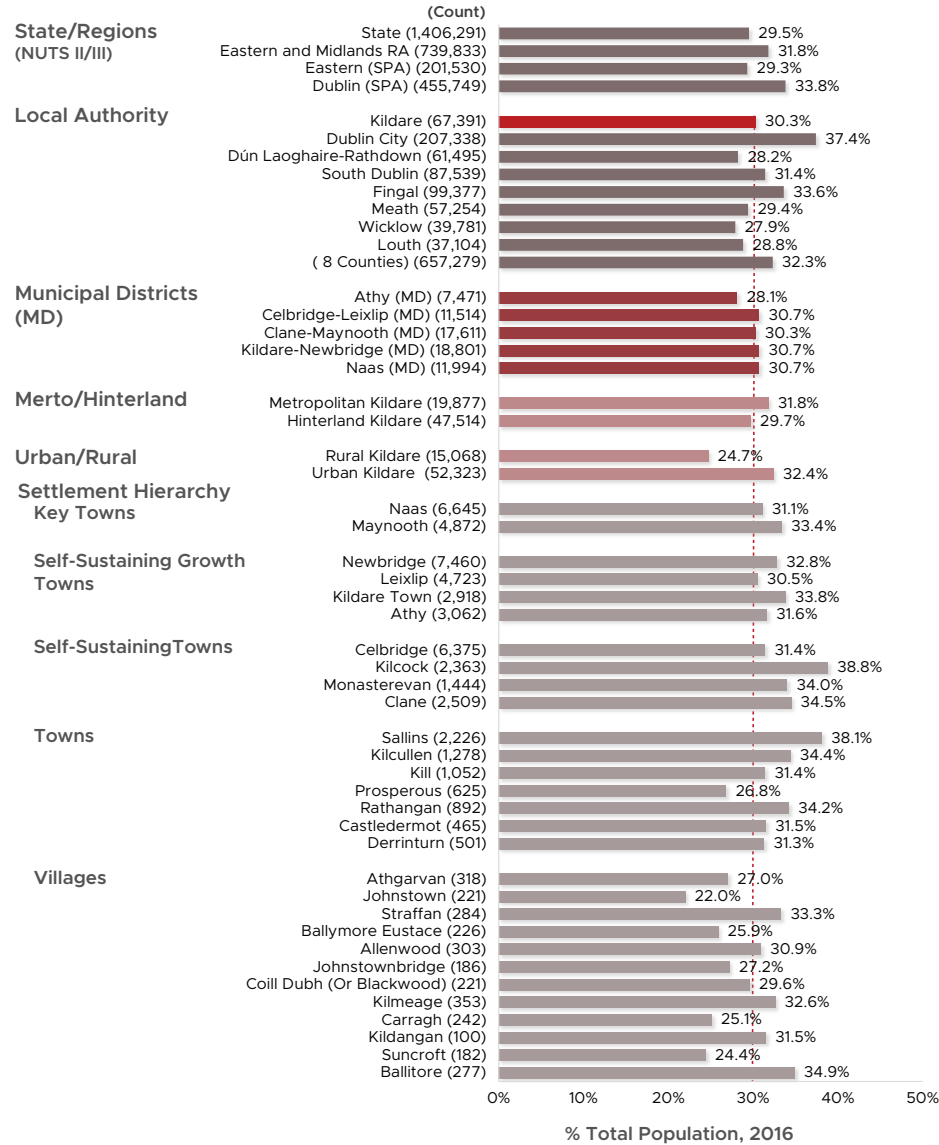
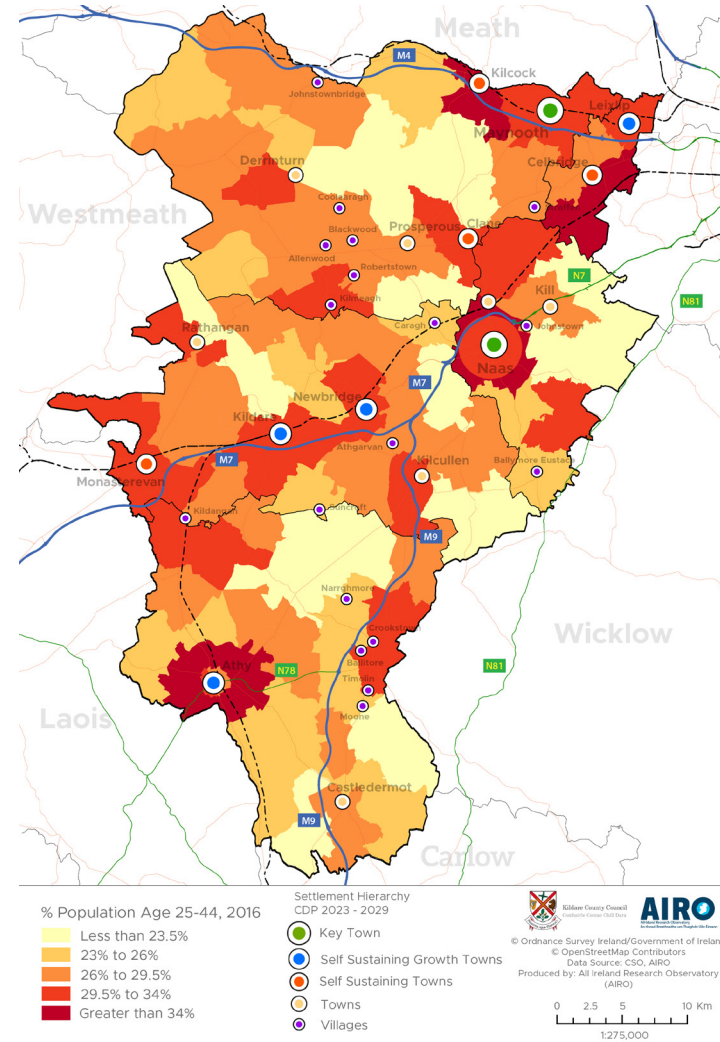


Figure 1.12 - Age Cohort: % Age 25-44 Years, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Headline

67,391 persons aged 25 to 44 or 30.3% of the population, 2016

Status and Change



Map 1.3 - Age Cohort: % Age 25-44 Years, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Age Cohort: % Age 45 - 65 Years, 2016

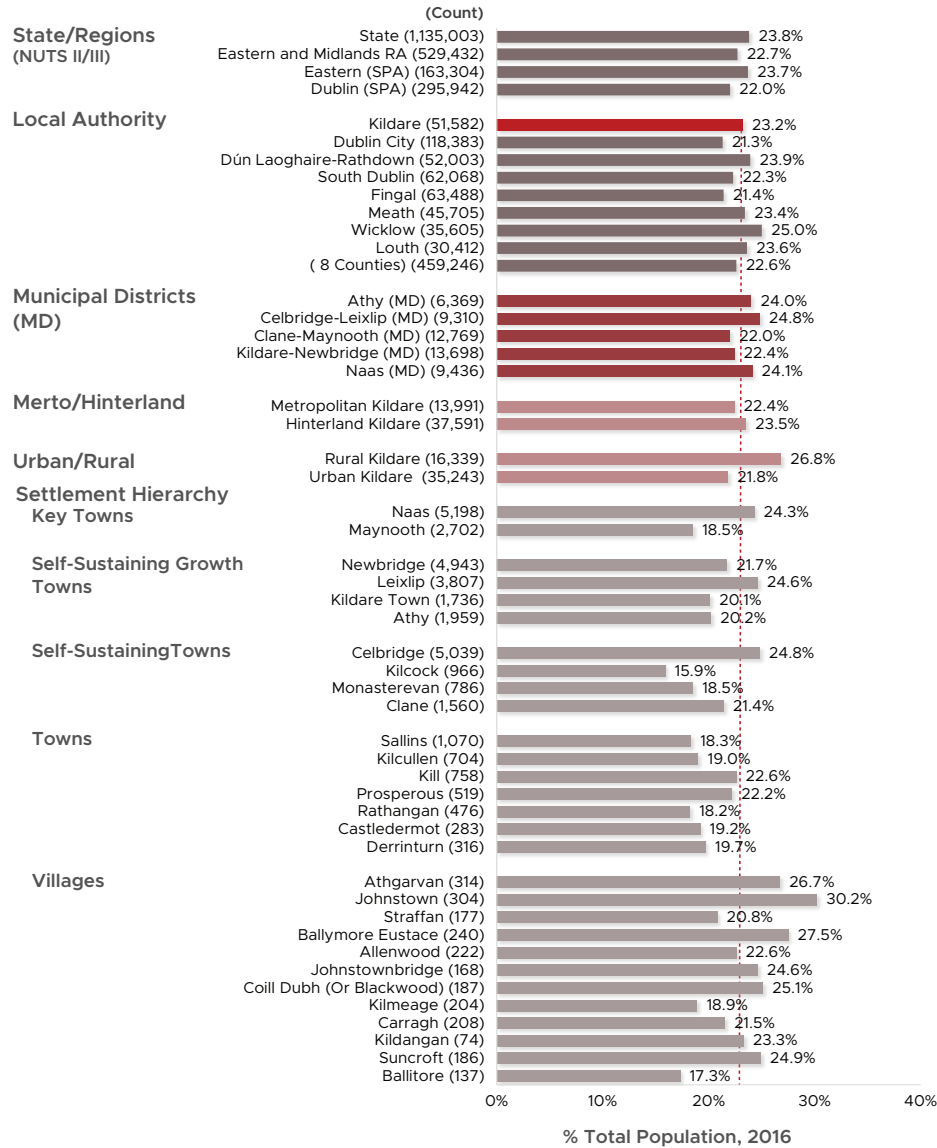
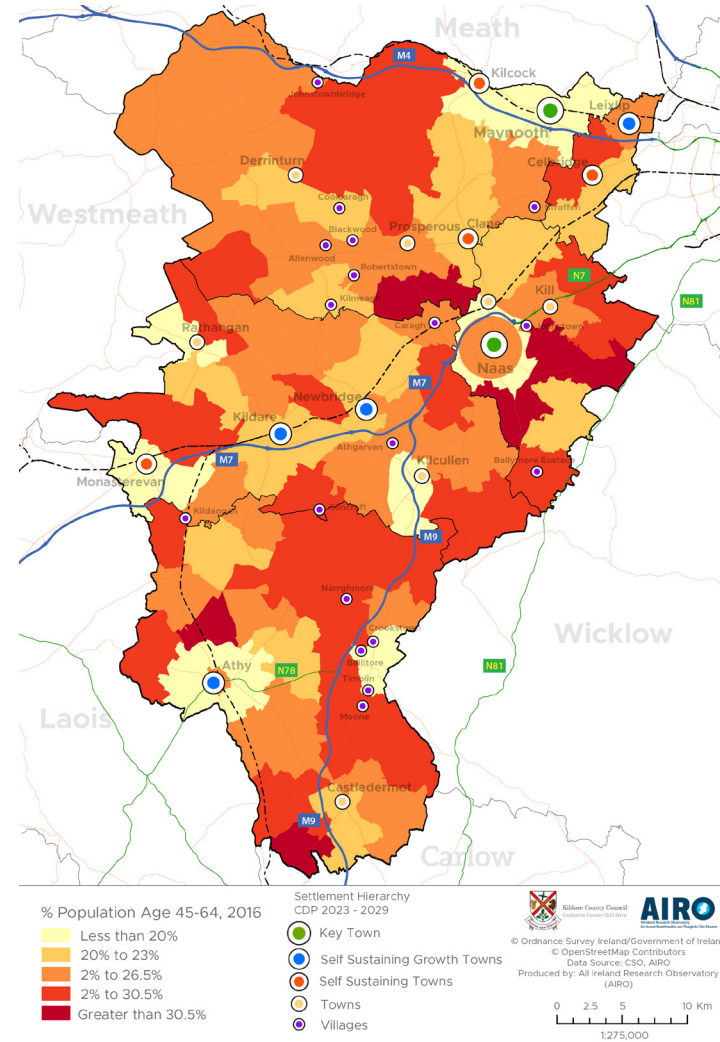


Figure 1.13 - Age Cohort: % Age 45-64 Years, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Headline

51,582 persons aged 45 to 64 or 23.2% of the population, 2016

Status and Change



Map 1.4 - Age Cohort: % Age 45-64 Years, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Age Cohort: % Age 65 + Years, 2016

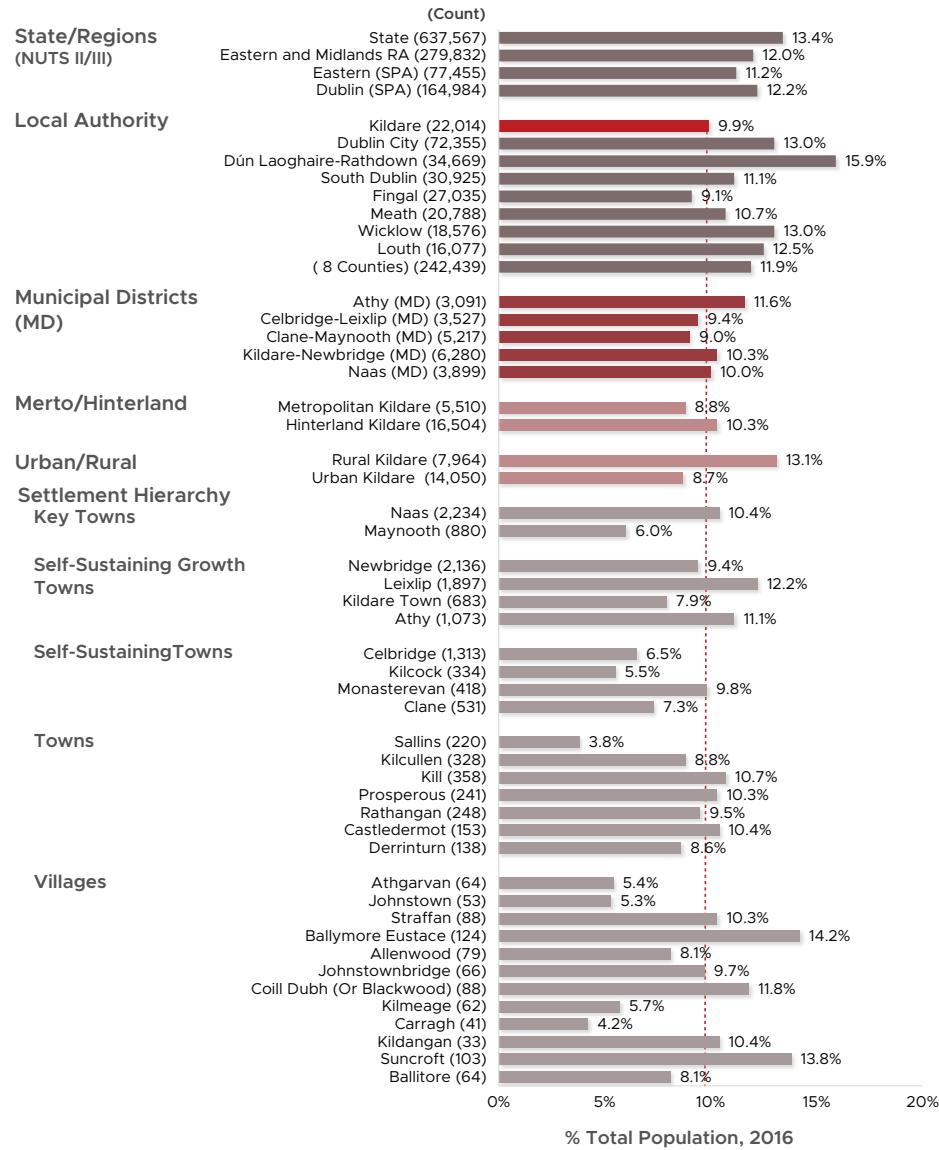
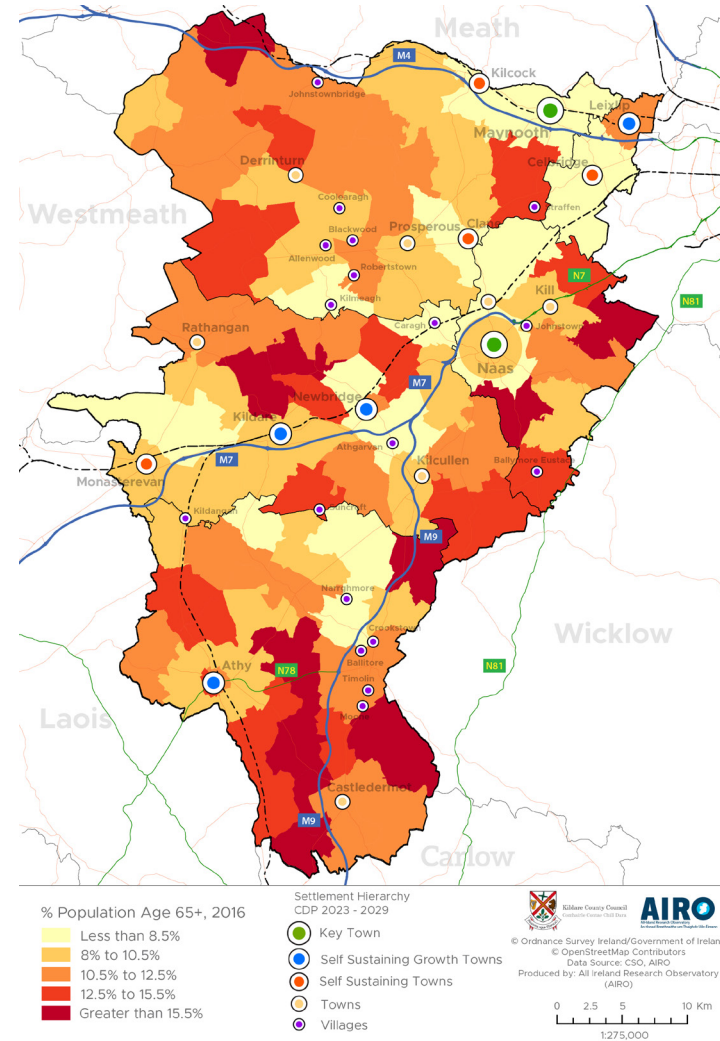


Figure 1.14 - Age Cohort: % Age 65 + Years, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Headline

22,014 persons aged 65+ or 9.9% of the population, 2016

Status and Change



Map 1.5 - Age Cohort: % Age 65 + Years, 2016 (Source: CSO)

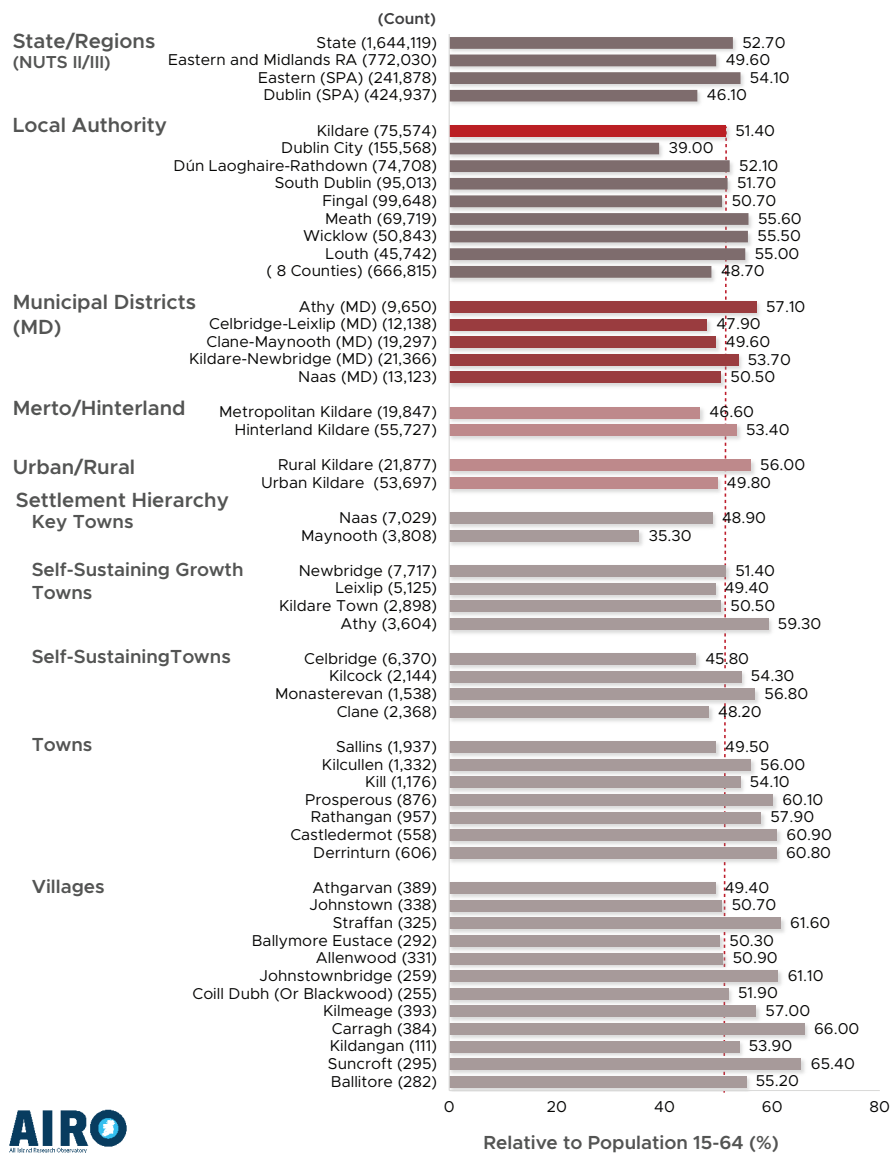
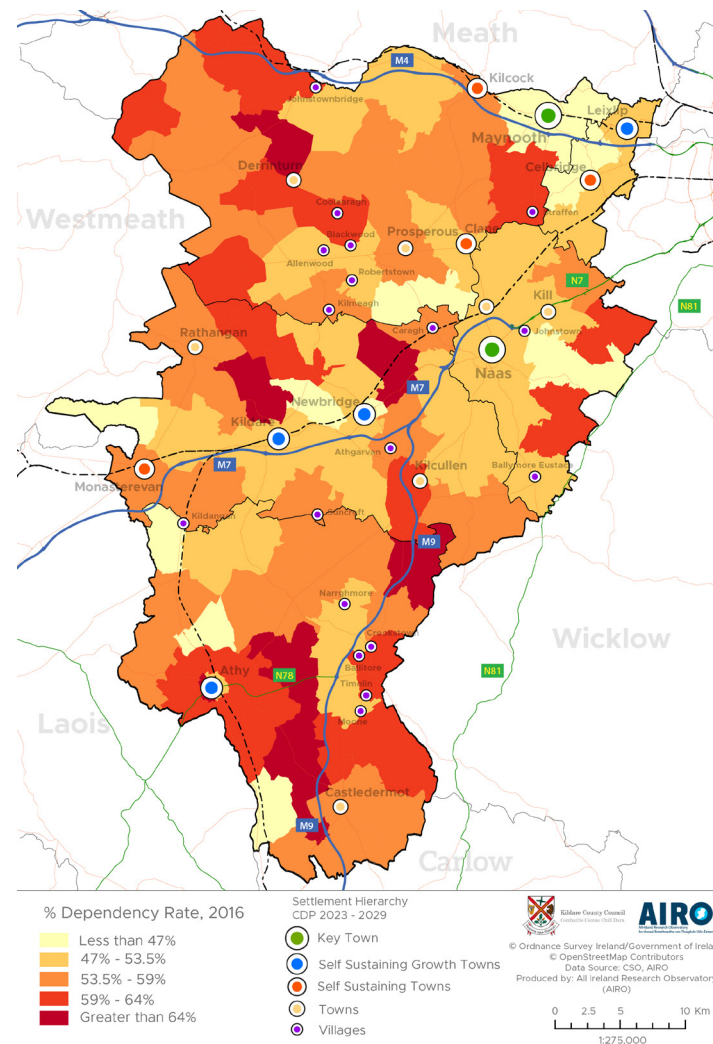


Figure 1.15 - Dependency Rate, 2016 (Source: CSO)

### Headline

75,574 dependant persons  
or 51.4% of the population, 2016

### Status and Change



Map 1.6 - Dependency Rate, 2016 (Source: CSO)

# Kildare County Council

Local Economic &  
Community Plan (LECP)

Social Profile, 2023



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## Social Indicators

Based on the results from Census 2016, just under eleven percent 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 sixteen percent. Within County Kildare, the areas with the highest proportions of non-Irish nationals are Sallins and Kilcock. There is a major contrast between rates in urban areas (12.4%) and rural areas (4.8%) in Kildare.

Over the past year, the arrival of over 1,229 people from Ukraine has contributed to an increase in the diversity of County Kildare's population. Most of those who have come to the county, from Ukraine, are resident in more urban local electoral areas - especially in the Maynooth, Naas and Newbridge LEAs, and they are mainly living in accommodation that would ordinarily be used for tourists and students (out of semester time).

Based on the Pobal HP Deprivation Index (Relative Scores) for 2016, Kildare as a whole is the 5th most affluent local authority in the country with a score of 3.2 (marginally above average). This relative score (5th affluent), is the same as 2011 but lower than the 3rd most affluent score from Census 2006. 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 - 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.

The proportion of families headed by a lone parent (16.9%) is lower than the corresponding proportion across the State, and lower than most other regional local authorities. However, the number of lone parents in Kildare is still significant with a total of 4,795 residing in the county. This is the 5th highest number of Lone Parent families (with children under 15) in the State and is higher than all other Eastern SPA local authorities. Within the county, values are generally higher in towns and villages than in the countryside. There are five settlements in the county in which the proportion of families headed by a lone parent exceeds one quarter - Athy, Castledermot, Kilmeage, Suncroft and Ballitore.

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 16k premises (both residential and commercial) that require intervention.

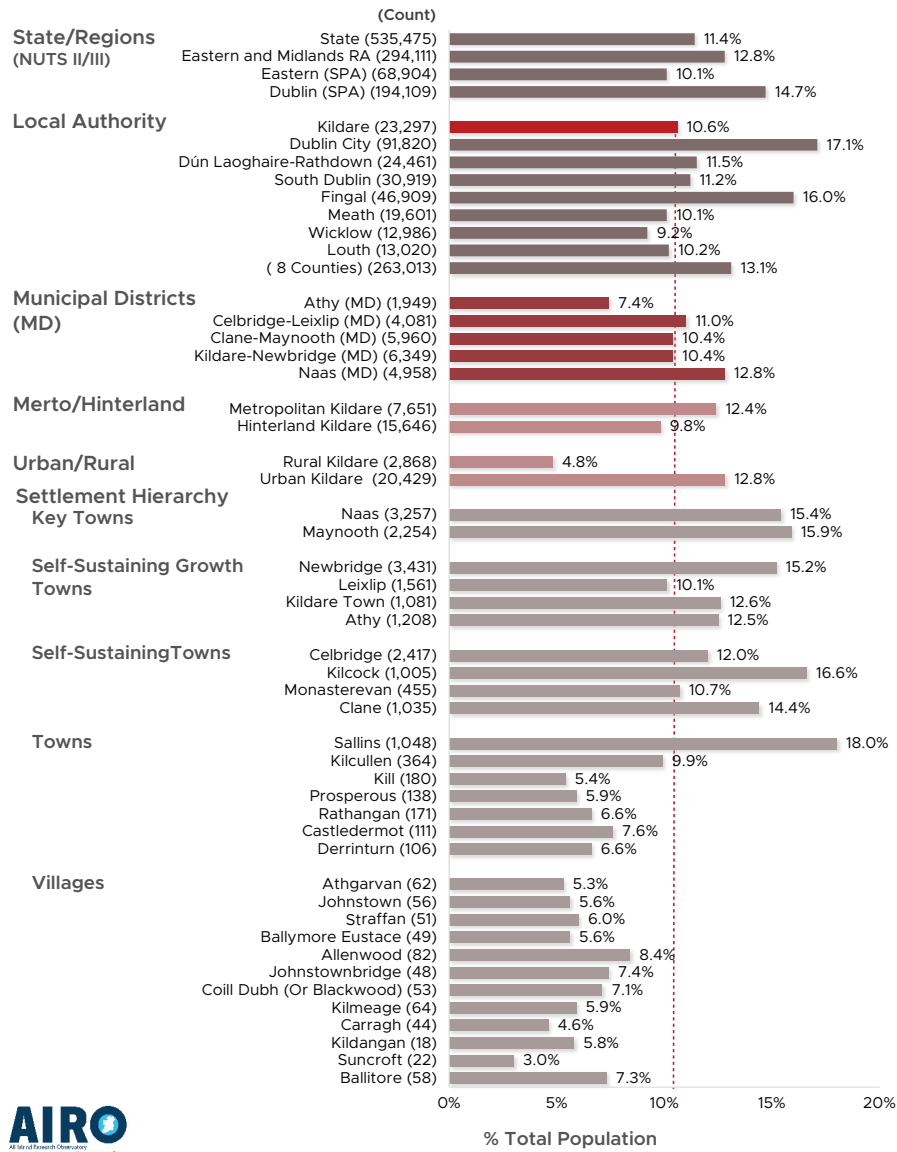
As of Q3 2022, the NBP now has broadband available for 16% of these premises, has developed the network for 37% and currently undergoing survey for the remaining 40% of premises. Current plans suggest that areas to the west of the county (pending survey) are due to be only connected in 2025/26.

## Key Facts

- County Kildare's population is becoming more diverse with over 10 percent of the resident population in 2016 classed as non-Irish national;
- As of February 2023, there were 1,229 Ukrainian arrivals registered as residing in County Kildare. The highest numbers in the county were residing in the Maynooth (227), Naas (207) and the Newbridge (196) LEAs. While this is a considerable number, Kildare has the seventh lowest number of persons (of any Irish county) who have arrived from Ukraine. This relatively low number can be attributed to the lack of services, housing and other relevant facilities being available within 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 +3.2 on the Pobal HP Index of Affluence and Deprivation – the fifth 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 20,592 or just over nine percent of the population in County Kildare are classed as being disadvantaged. The Athy MD has by far the highest level of disadvantage with over 1 in 5 (20.5%) of the resident population classed as being disadvantaged. In contrast to this, the rate in the Naas MD is only 4.5%.
- 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).



Nationality: Non-Irish Nationals, 2016



Headline

23,297 non-Irish Nationals or 10.6% of the population, 2016

Status and Change

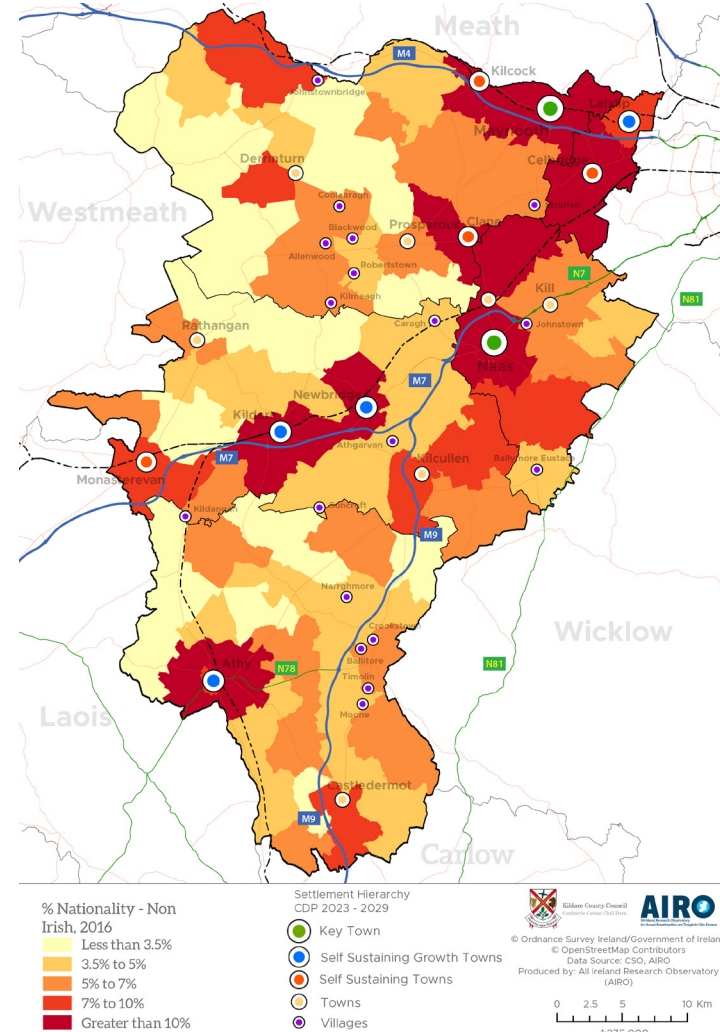


Figure 2.1 - Nationality: Non-Irish Nationals, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Map 2.1 - Nationality: Non-Irish Nationals, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Ethnicity: White Irish Traveller, 2016

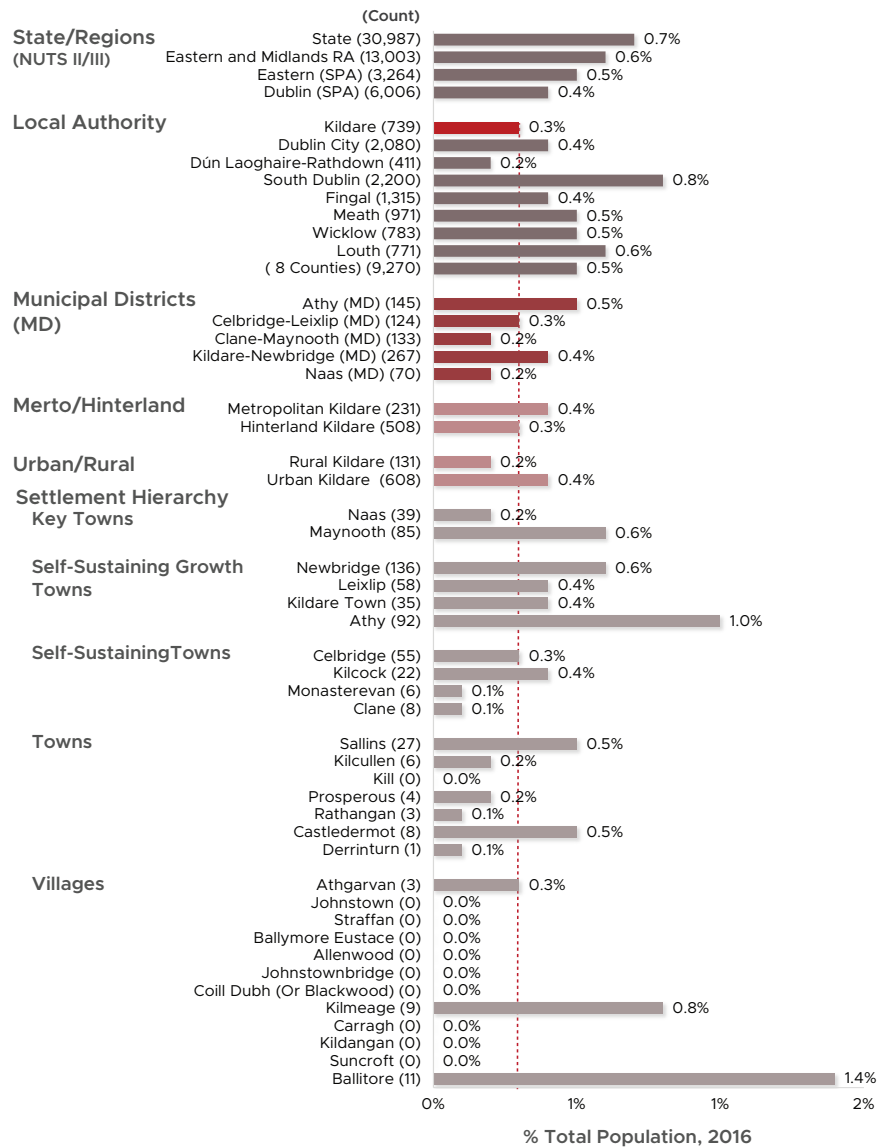
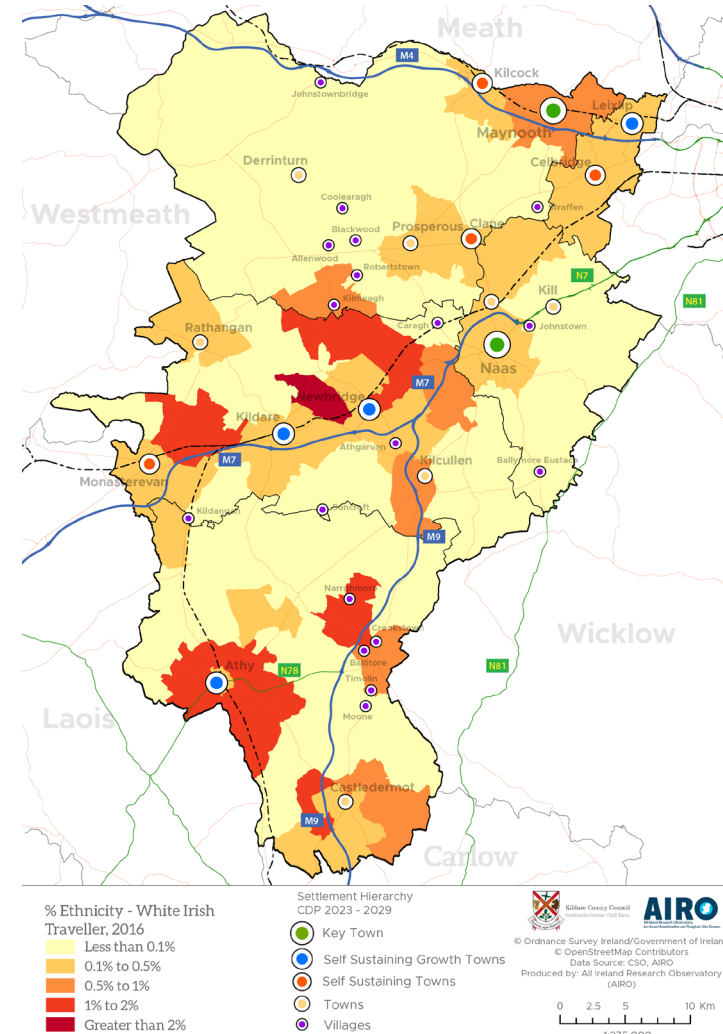


Figure 2.2 - Ethnicity: White Irish Traveller, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Headline

739 White Irish Travellers or 0.3% of the population, 2016

Status and Change



Map 2.2 - Ethnicity: White Irish Traveller, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Traveller Family - Annual Survey, 2021-22

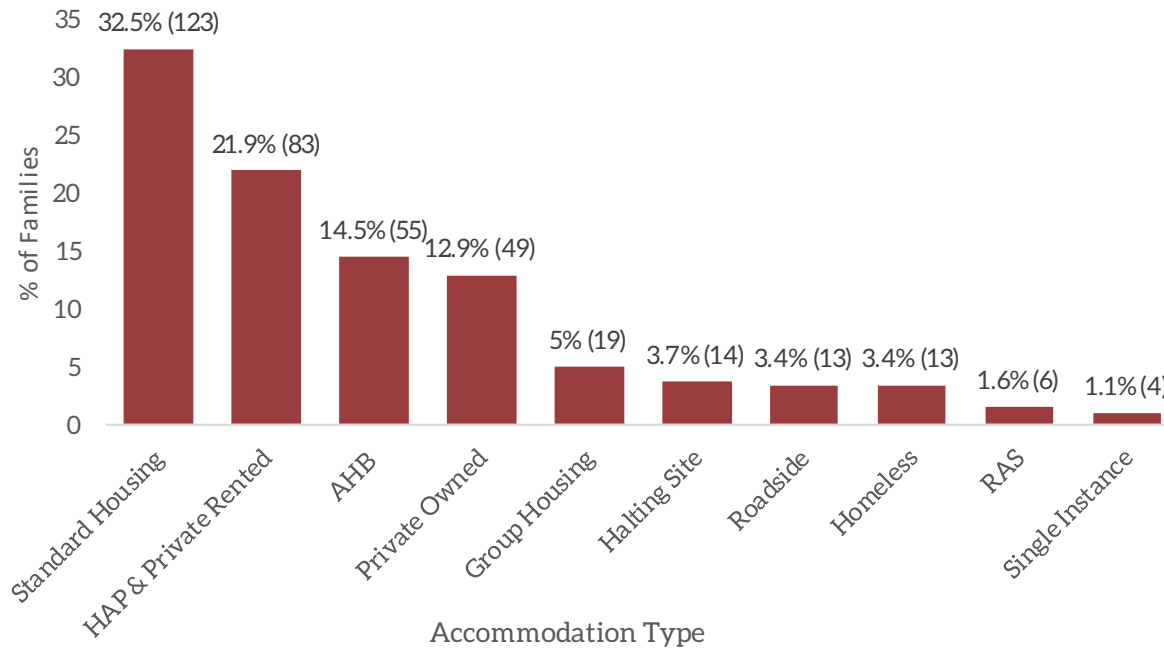
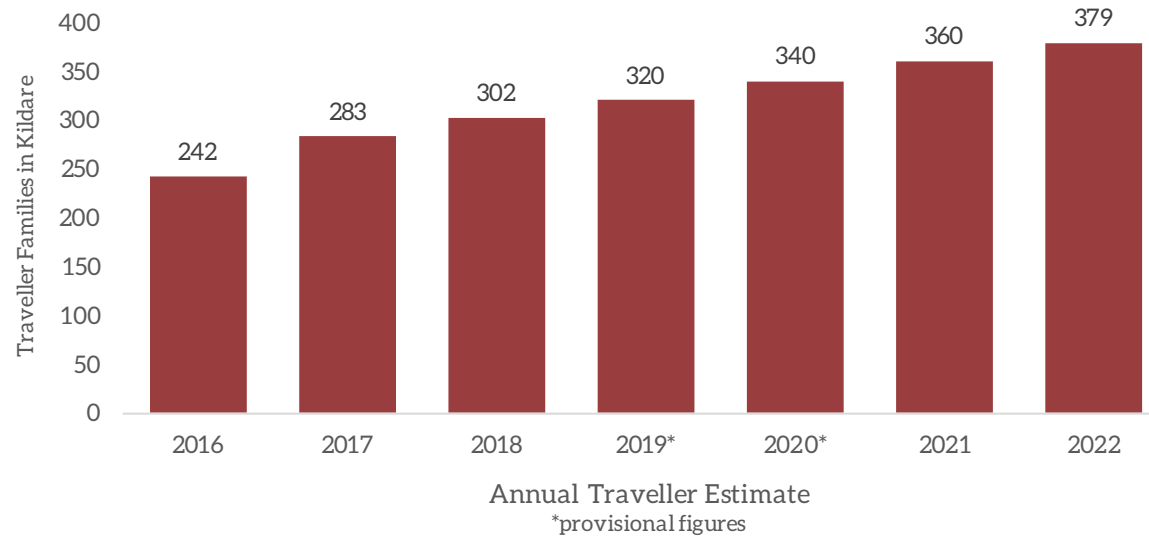


Figure X: Kildare Traveller Population, 2021-22

Social Indicators Profile: Ukrainian Arrivals

Arrivals by Local Authority, as of February 2023

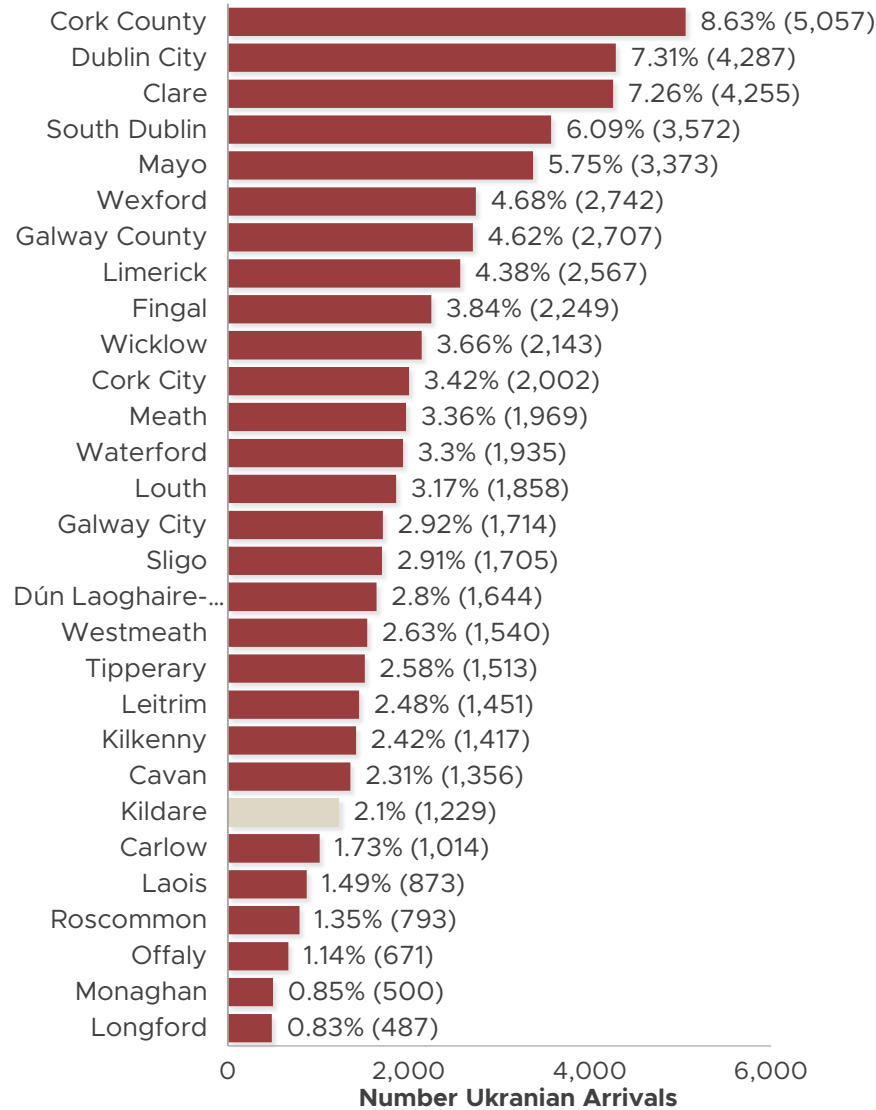


Figure 2.3 - Ukrainian Arrivals by Local Authority, 2023 (Source: CSO)

Arrivals by Kildare Local Electoral Area (LEA) as of February 2022

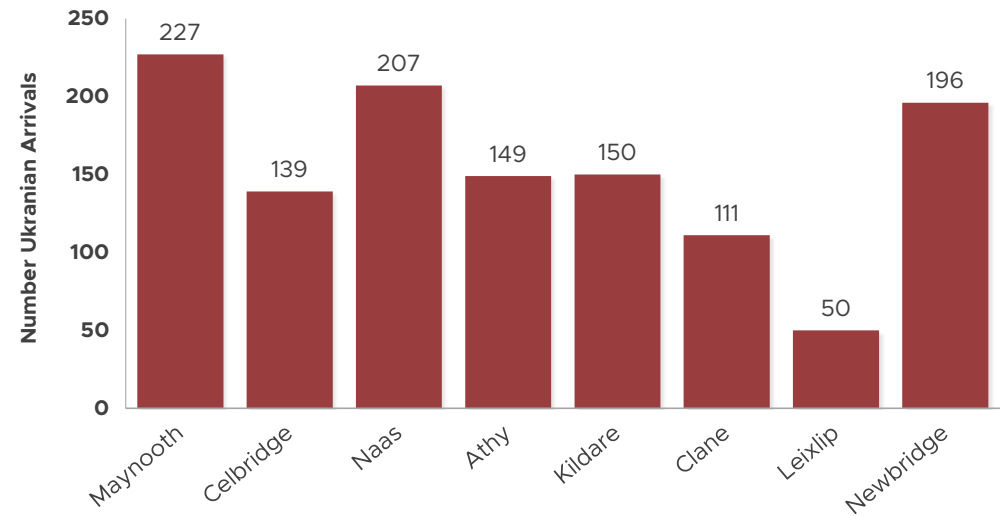


Figure 2.4 - Number of Ukrainian Arrivals by LEA, Feb 2023 (Source: CSO)

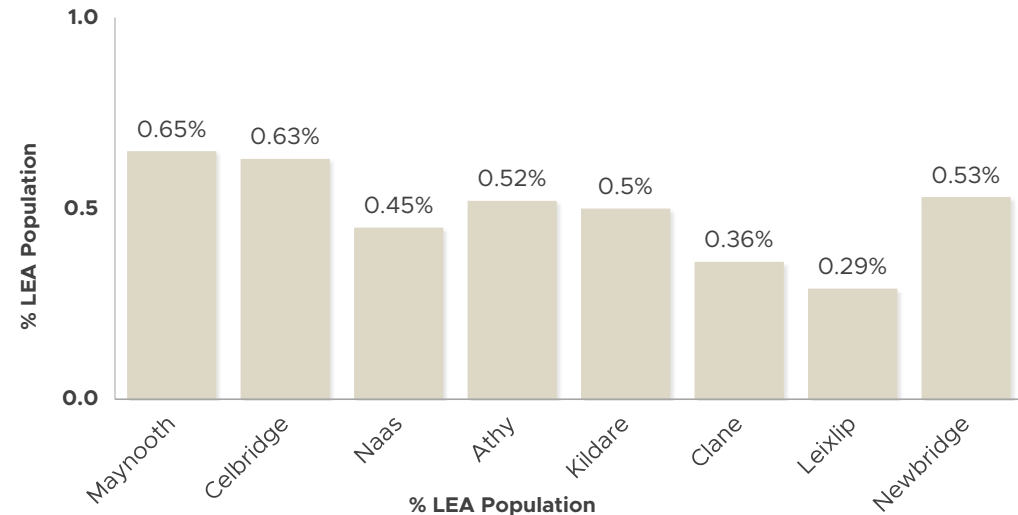


Figure 2.5 - % Ukrainian Arrivals by LEA, Feb 2023 (Source: CSO)

Social Indicators Profile: Pobal HP Deprivation Index (Relative Score), 2016

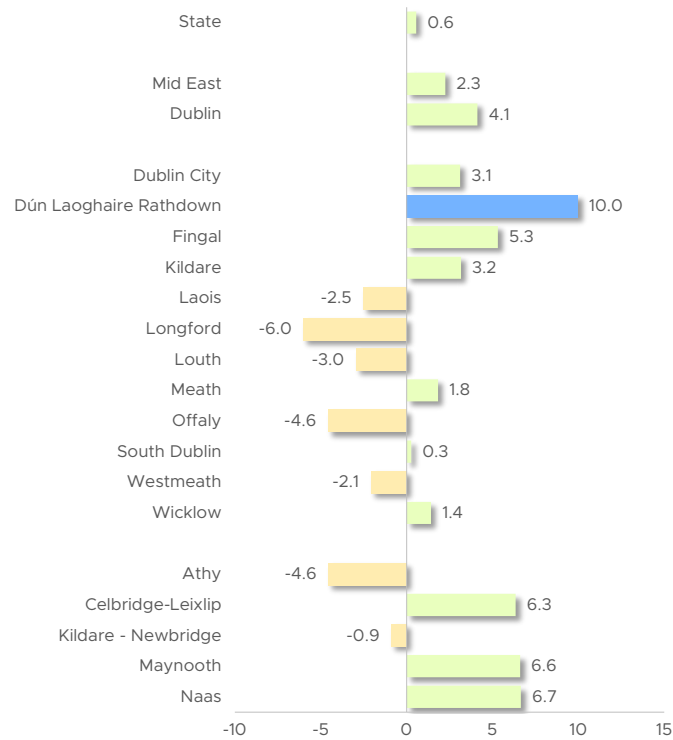
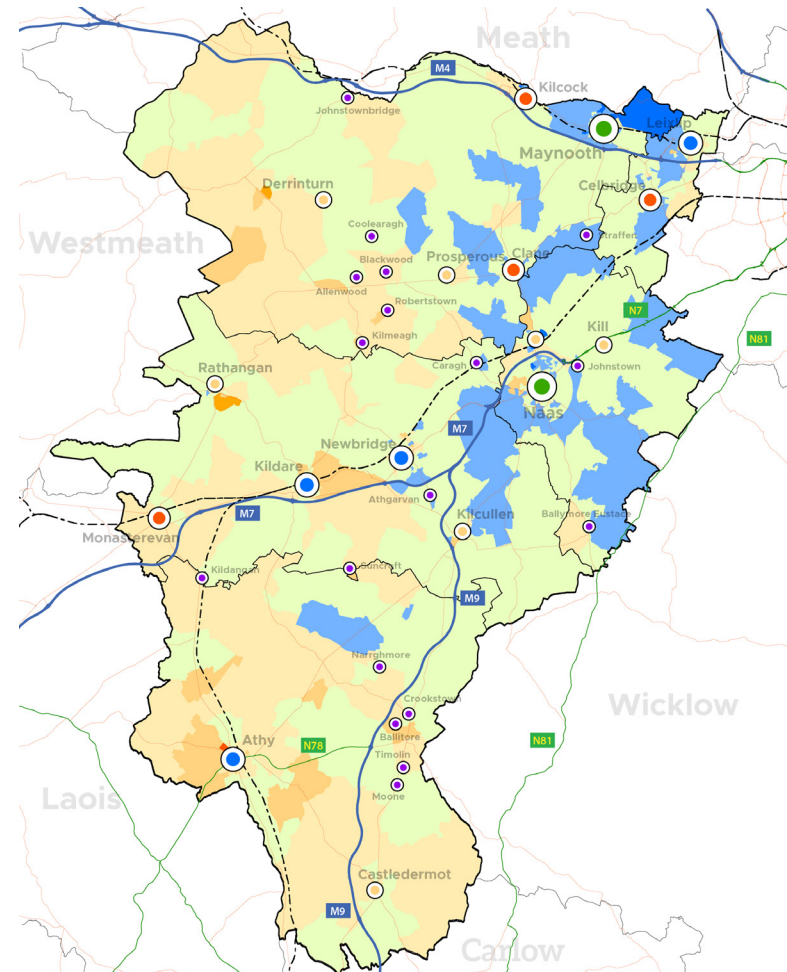
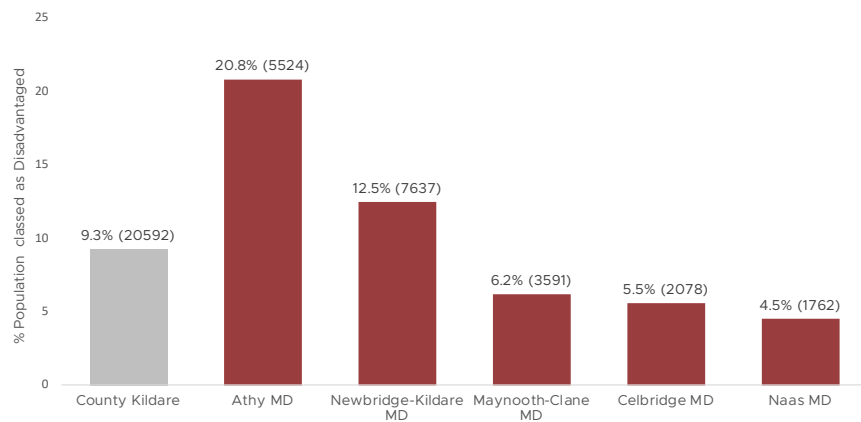


Figure 2.6 - Pobal HP Deprivation Index, 2016 (Source: CSO)



Map 2.3 - Pobal HP Deprivation Index, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Social Indicators Profile: Urban Rural Classification

Population Distribution by Urban/Rural Classification, 2016

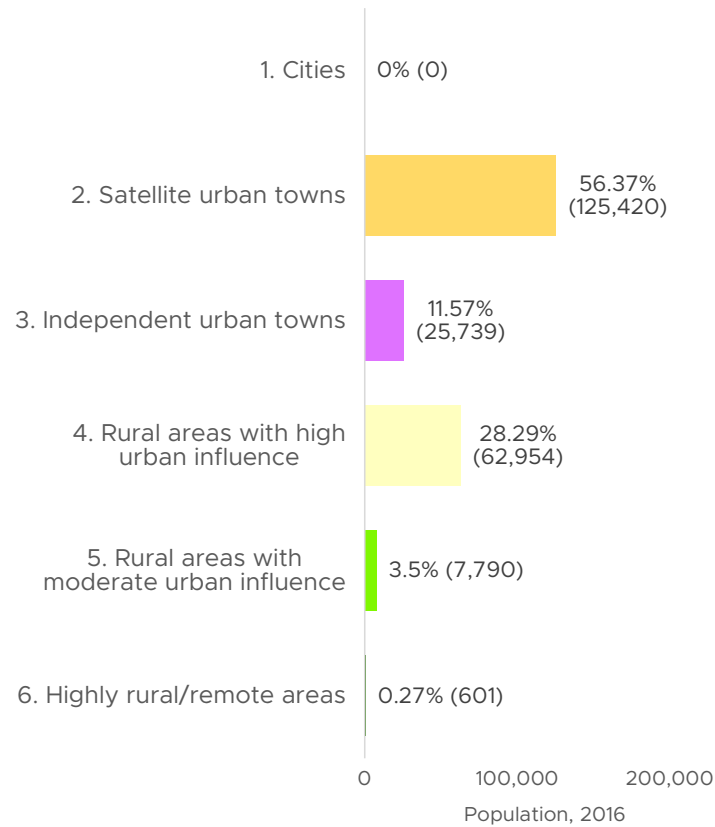
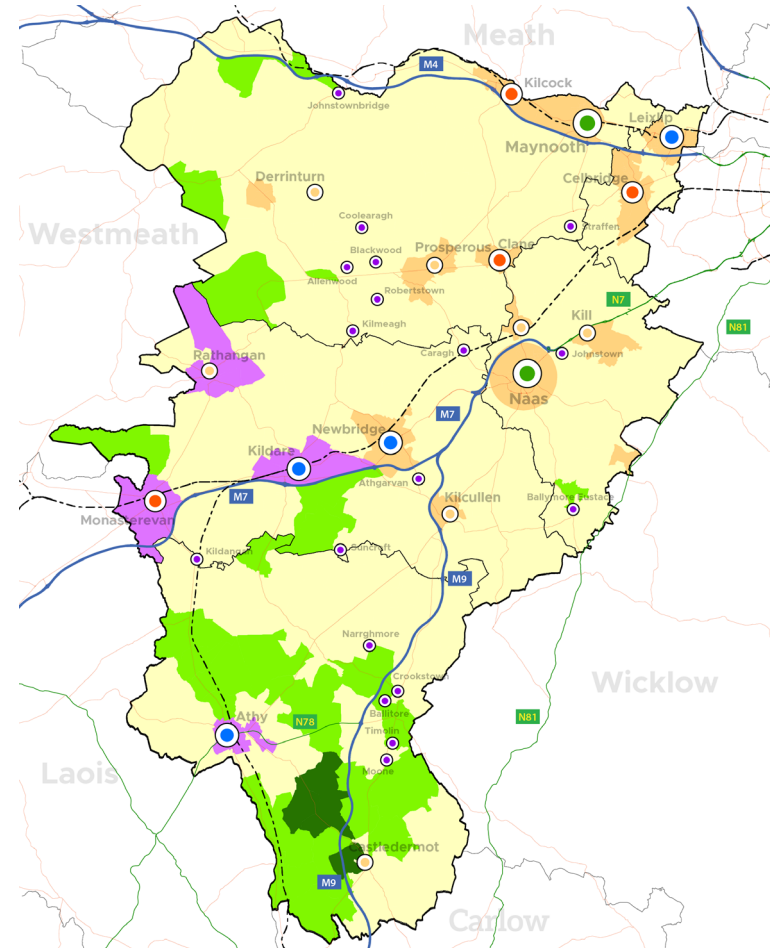


Figure 2.7 - Population Distribution by Urban Rural Classification, 2016 (Source: CSO)



<p><b>Urban Rural Classification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: red;">■</span> Cities</li> <li><span style="color: orange;">■</span> Satellite urban towns</li> <li><span style="color: purple;">■</span> Independent urban towns</li> <li><span style="color: yellow;">■</span> Rural areas - high urban influence</li> <li><span style="color: lightgreen;">■</span> Rural areas - moderate urban influence</li> <li><span style="color: darkgreen;">■</span> Highly Rural/Remote areas</li> </ul>	<p><b>Settlement Hierarchy</b> CDP 2023 - 2029</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: green;">●</span> Key Town</li> <li><span style="color: blue;">●</span> Self Sustaining Growth Towns</li> <li><span style="color: orange;">●</span> Self Sustaining Towns</li> <li><span style="color: yellow;">●</span> Towns</li> <li><span style="color: purple;">●</span> Villages</li> </ul>	  <p>© Ordnance Survey Ireland/Government of Ireland © OpenStreetMap Contributors Data Source: CSO, AIRO Produced by: All Ireland Research Observatory (AIRO)</p> <p>0 2.5 5 10 Km 1:275,000</p>
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Map 2.4 - Urban Rural Classification, 2016 (Source: CSO)

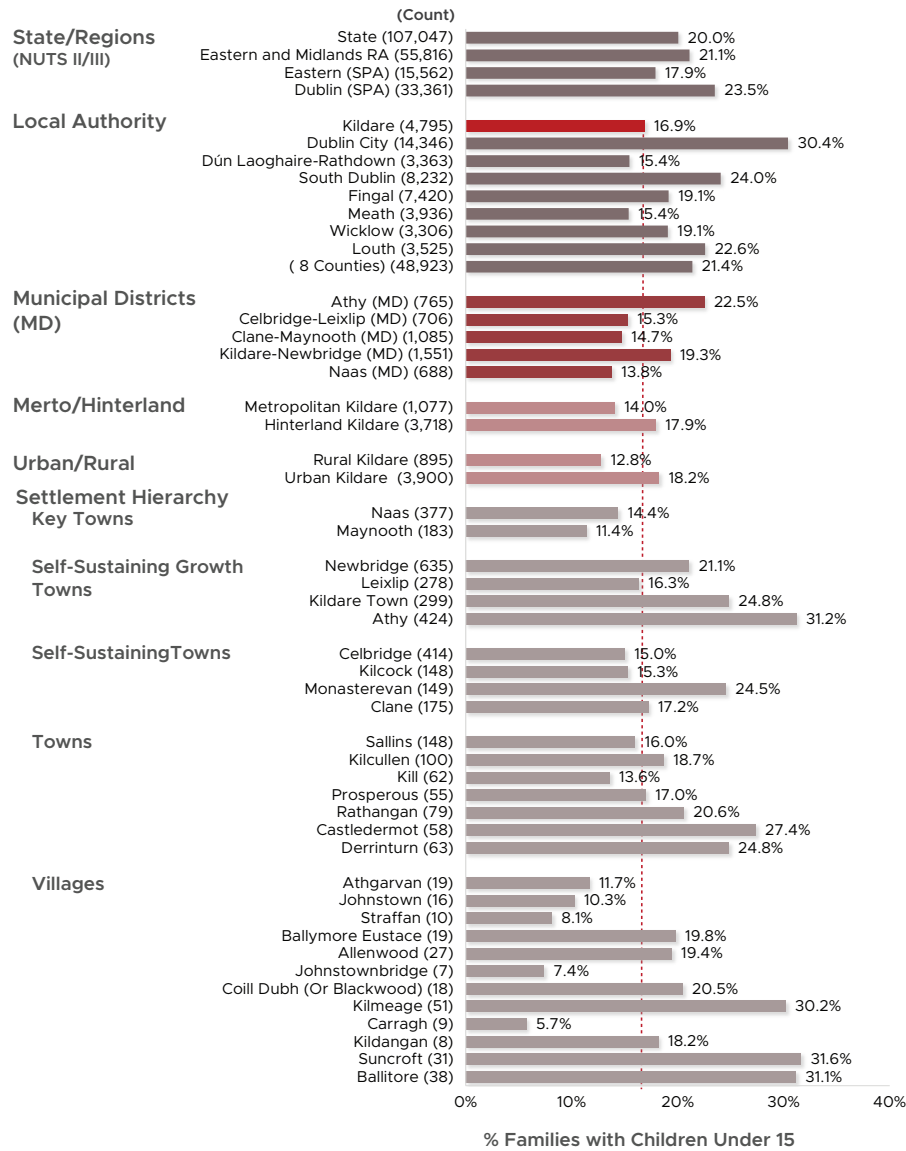
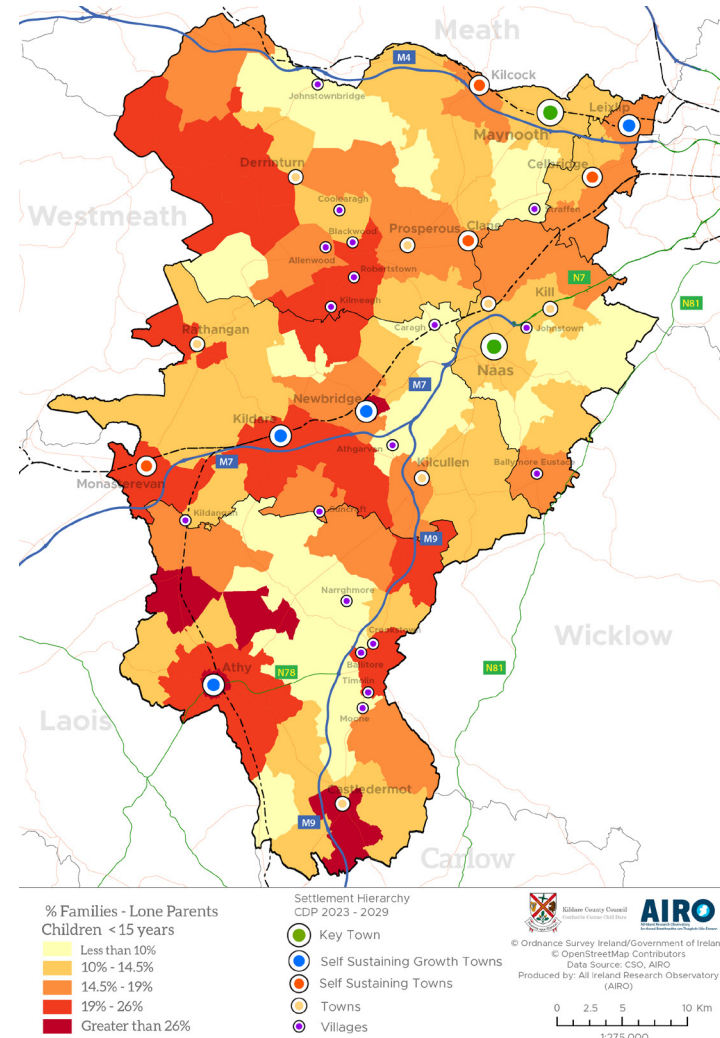


Figure 2.8 - Lone Parents (Children U15), 2016 (Source: CSO)

### Headline

4,795 Lone Parent Families with Children Under 15 or 16.9% of Families, 2016

### Status and Change



Map 2.5 - Lone Parents (Children U15), 2016 (Source: CSO)

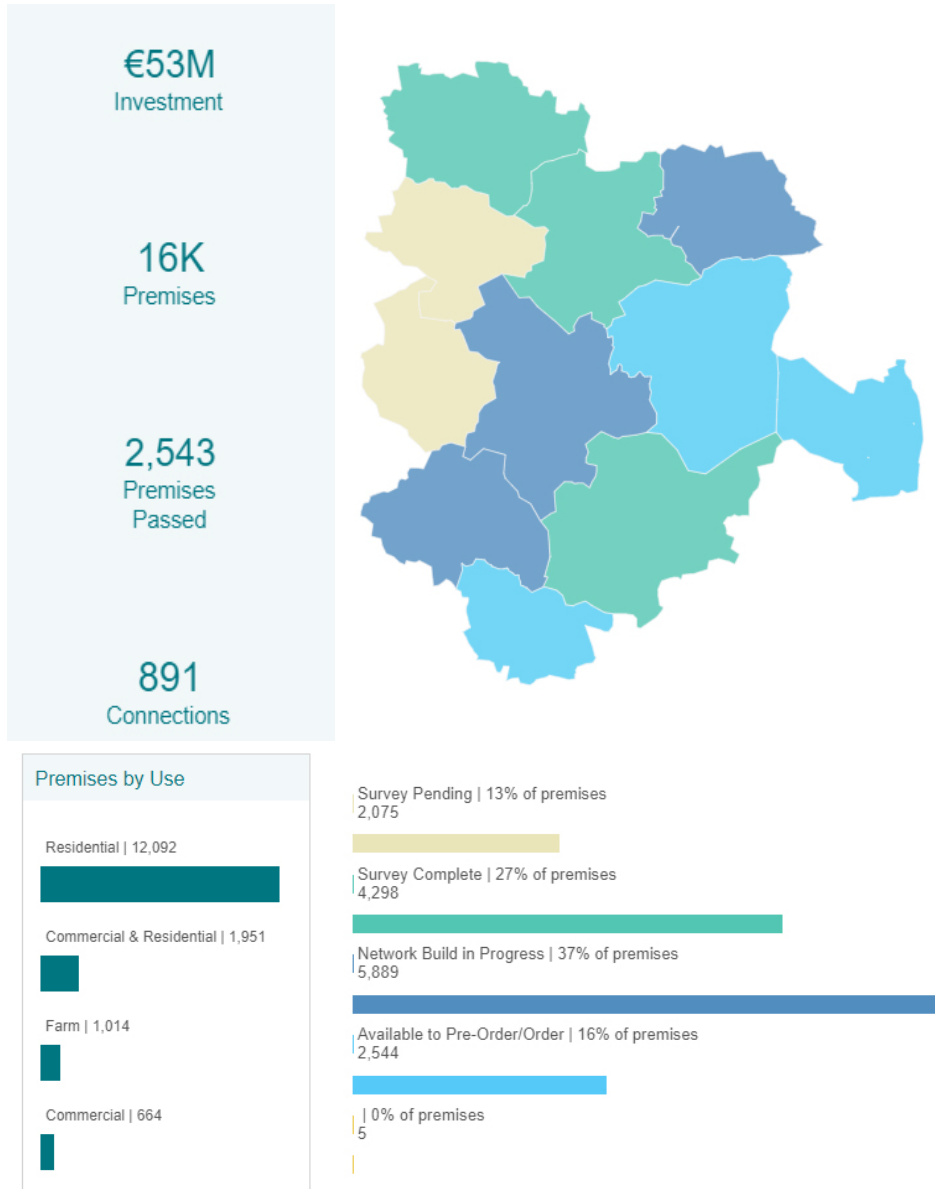
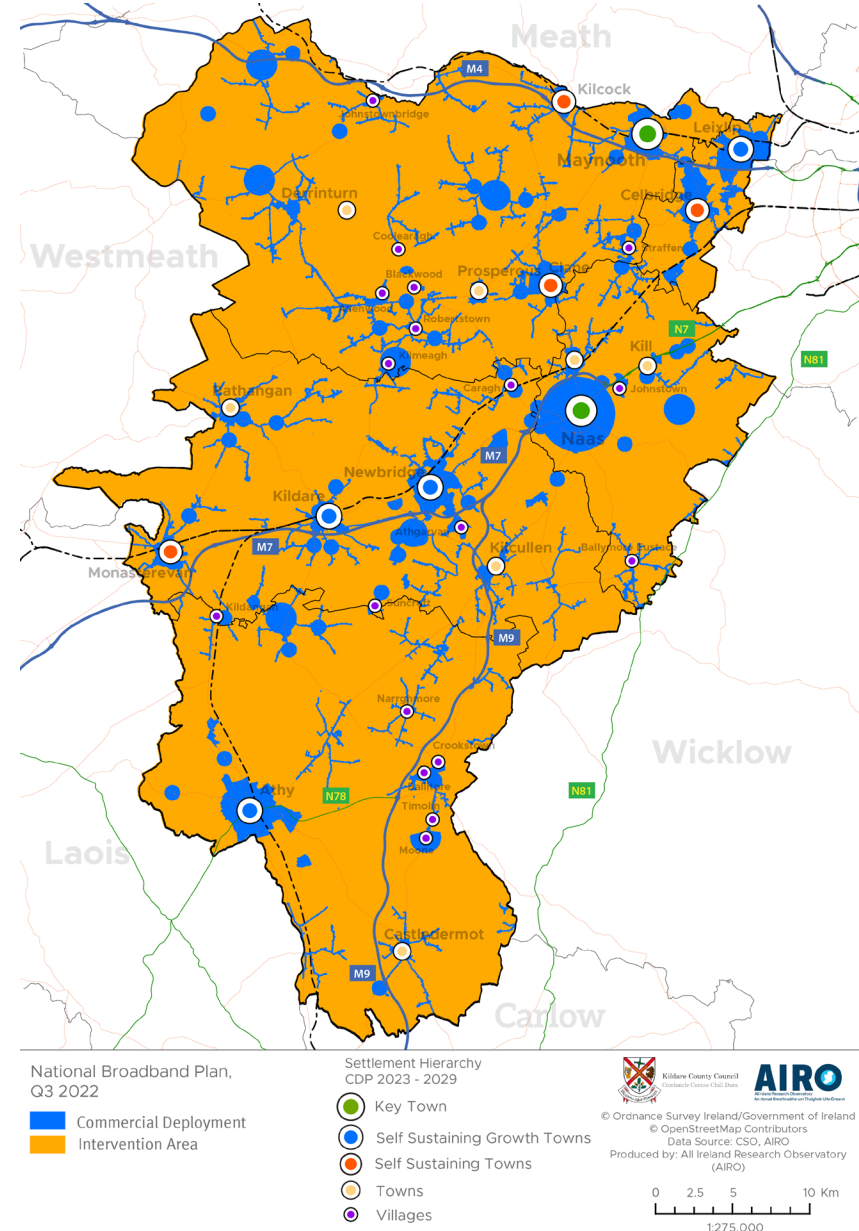


Figure 2.9 - National Broadband Plan: Intervention Areas, Q3 2022



Map 2.6 - National Broadband Plan, Q3 2022



# Kildare County Council

Local Economic &  
Community Plan (LECP)

Education Profile, 2023



Comhairle Contae Chill Dara  
Kildare County Council



## Education

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.

According to Census 2016, one tenth of the resident population (aged 15+ who have completed full-time education) does not have a second-level education qualification. The figure (10%) for County Kildare is two and a half percentage points lower than the corresponding value for the State. In a number of western and more peripheral settlements, the proportion of adults who did not proceed beyond primary school exceeds fifteen percent (Monasterevan, Derrinturn and Blackwood). The proportion of the adult population whose formal education finished at lower secondary level (13.8%) is again lower than the Eastern Region and lower than that of the State (14.5%). Of the counties in the Eastern Region, County Kildare has the second highest proportion of persons whose education finished at upper secondary (Leaving Certificate or equivalent). The county, especially its rural parts, has a relatively high proportion of persons with a technical, apprenticeship or certificate qualification – the overall rate in Kildare (15.6%) is higher than the State average (14.7%).

Over a third (36.3%) of County Kildare's resident adult population (who have completed formal education) has a third-level qualification. This figure is three percentage points higher than the proportion across the State and positions the county as one of the most educated across the State (6th highest proportion and 5th highest number of residents with third-level qualification).

Delivering Equality of Opportunity In Schools (DEIS) provision in County Kildare's schools is amongst the lowest across local authority areas in the State. At primary level, just fifteen percent of schools have DEIS status (15 out of 101), while at secondary level, a quarter of schools have DEIS status (7 out of 29). These levels are amongst the lowest that pertain across the State. At second level, County Kildare has a higher proportion of mixed-gender (co-educational) schools than is the case across the State.

Childcare fees in County Kildare are above the State average 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 €193.

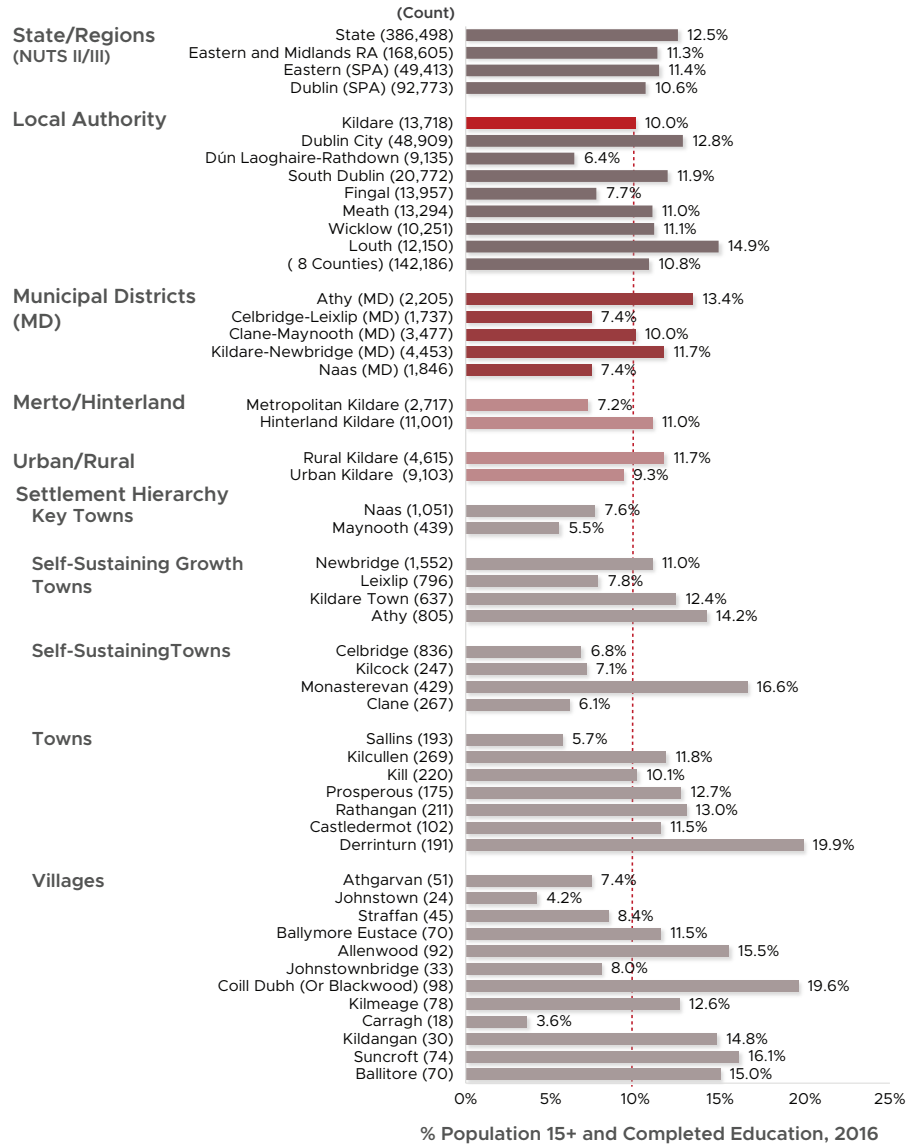
The ratio of community to private childcare service providers (ECCE) varies significantly between counties in Ireland. In 2021/22, the counties with the highest proportions of community services were Monaghan (57%), Leitrim (57%) and Donegal (45%). In contrast to this, the counties with lowest ratios were in the mid-east with Kildare having the lowest at just 5%. Of the 189 service available, only 9 were community based.

## Education Profile - Key Facts

## Key Facts:

- 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 fifth-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, 21.3% of all students who sat the Leaving Certificate in 2022 did not progress to either an Higher Education Institution (HEI) or an Institute of Technology (IoT)/Technical University (TU) but progressed via another pathway such as further education, employment or other pathways. In Kildare, thirteen of the twenty-nine secondary schools had a higher rate of non HEI/IoT/TU progression.
- Childcare fees in County Kildare are above the State average (€186) 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 €193.68.
- 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%.

Education Attainment: No Formal/Primary Only, 2016



Headline

13,718 or 10.0% with highest education level classed as No Formal or Primary only, 2016

Status and Change

11th Highest # in State  
28th Highest % in State  
Change since 2011: -1,816 (-11.7%)

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities

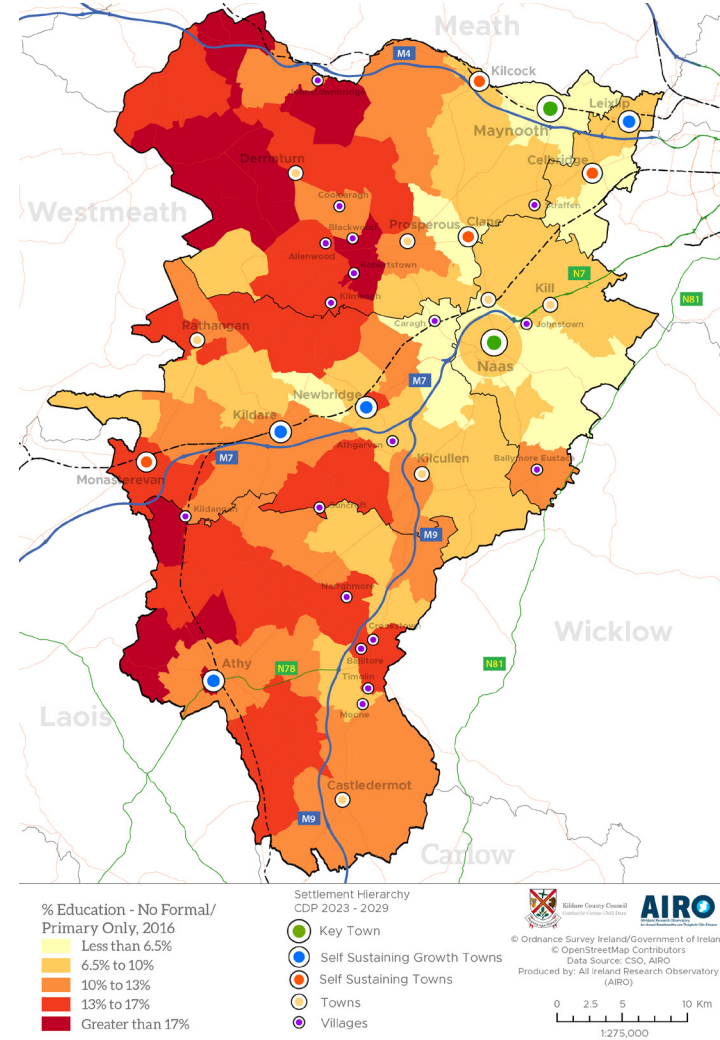


Figure 3.1 - Education Attainment: No Formal /Primary Only, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Map 3.1 - Education Attainment: No Formal/Primary Only, 2016 (Source: CSO)

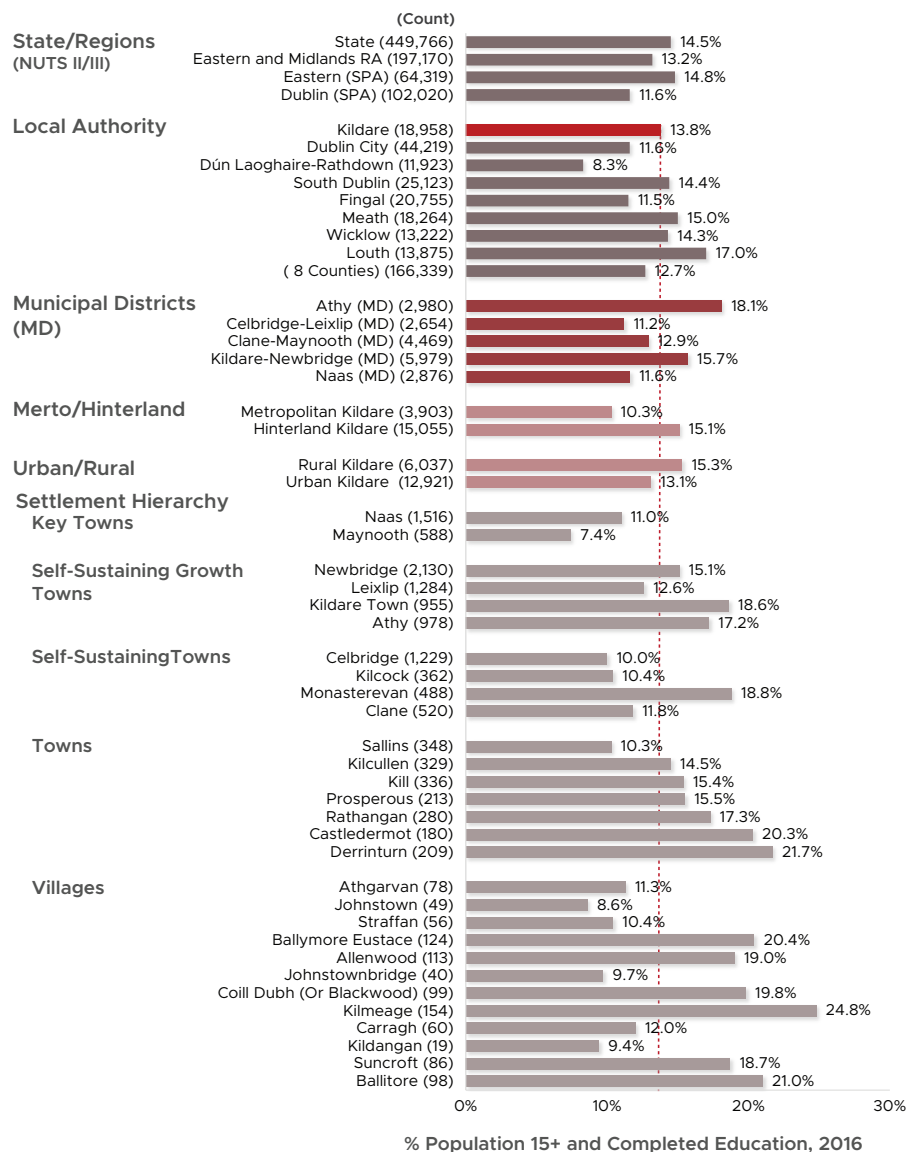
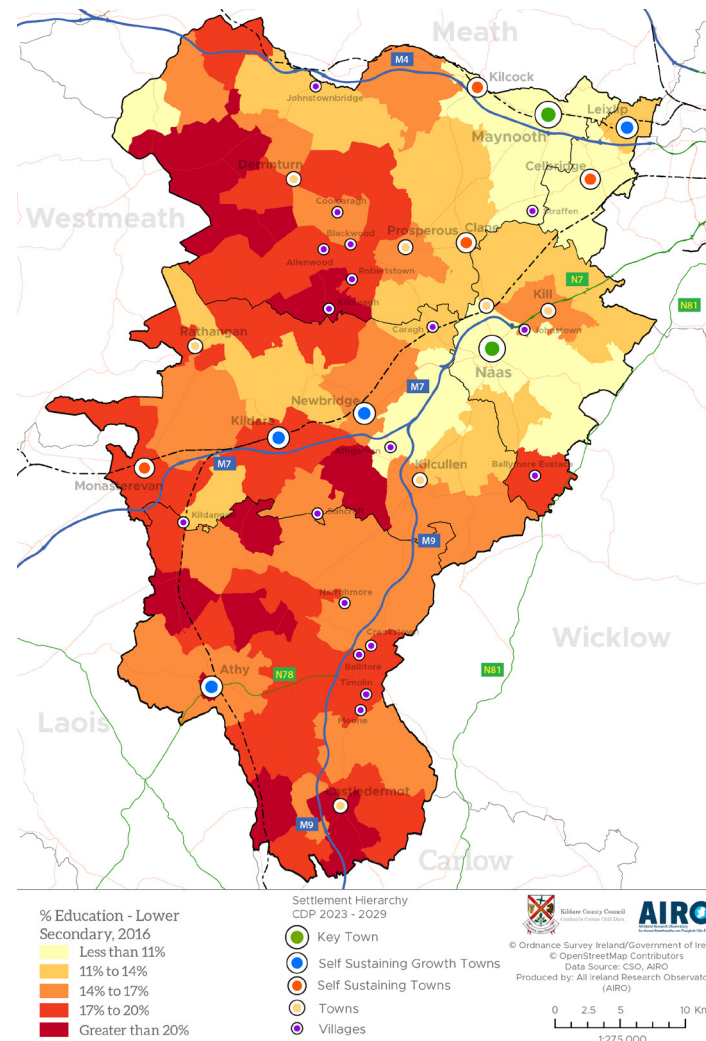


Figure 3.2 - Education Attainment: Lower Secondary, 2016 (Source: CSO)

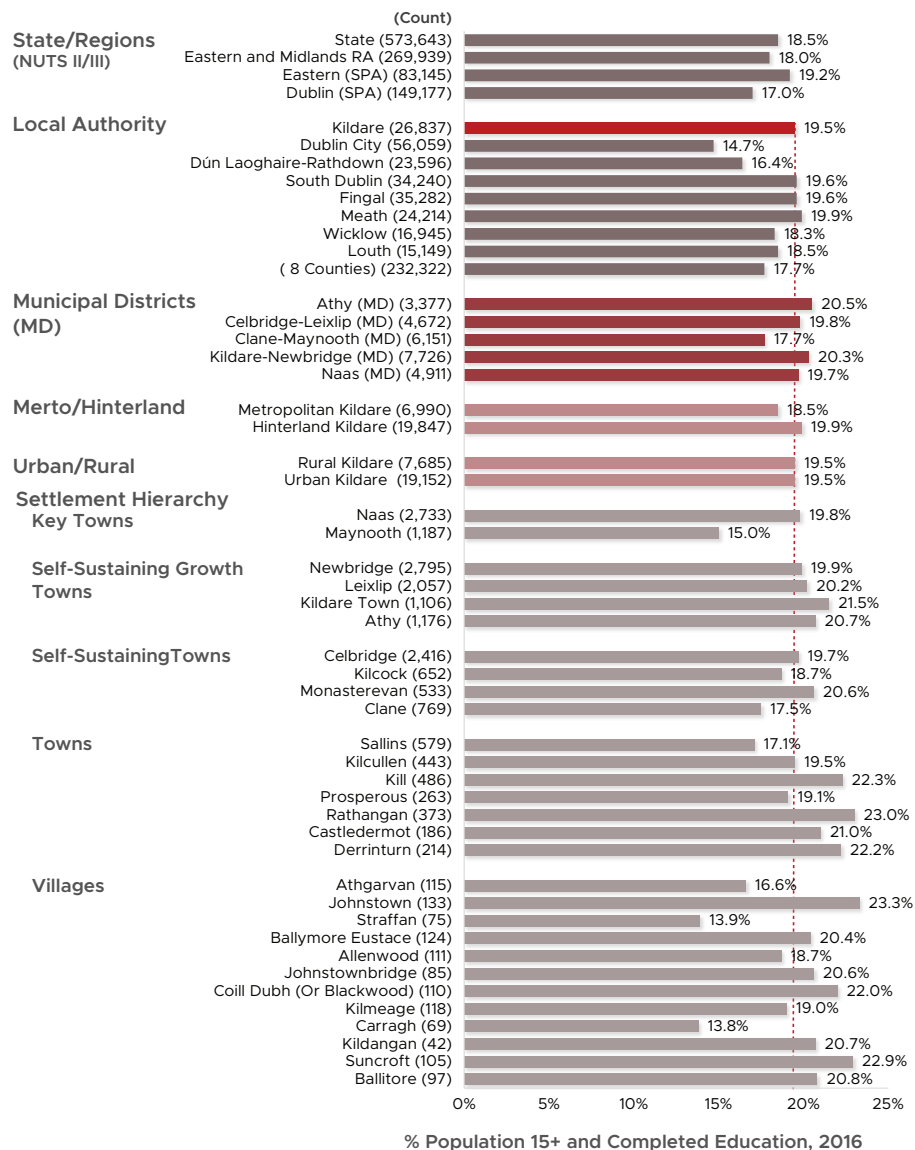
### Headline

18,958 or 13.8% with highest education level classed as Lower Secondary, 2016

### Status and Change



Map 3.2 - Education Attainment: Lower Secondary, 2016 (Source: CSO)



### Headline

26,837 or 19.5% with highest education level classed as Higher Secondary, 2016

### Status and Change

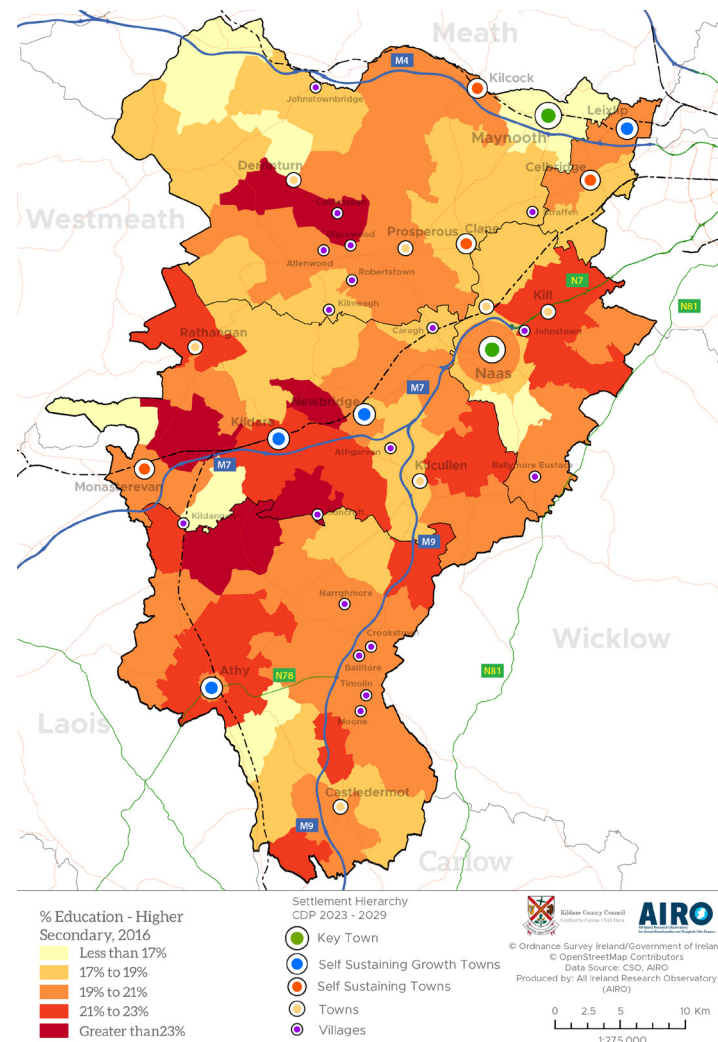


Figure 3.3 - Education Attainment: Higher Secondary, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Map 3.3 - Education Attainment: Higher Secondary, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Education Attainment: Technical/Apprenticeship/Certificate, 2016

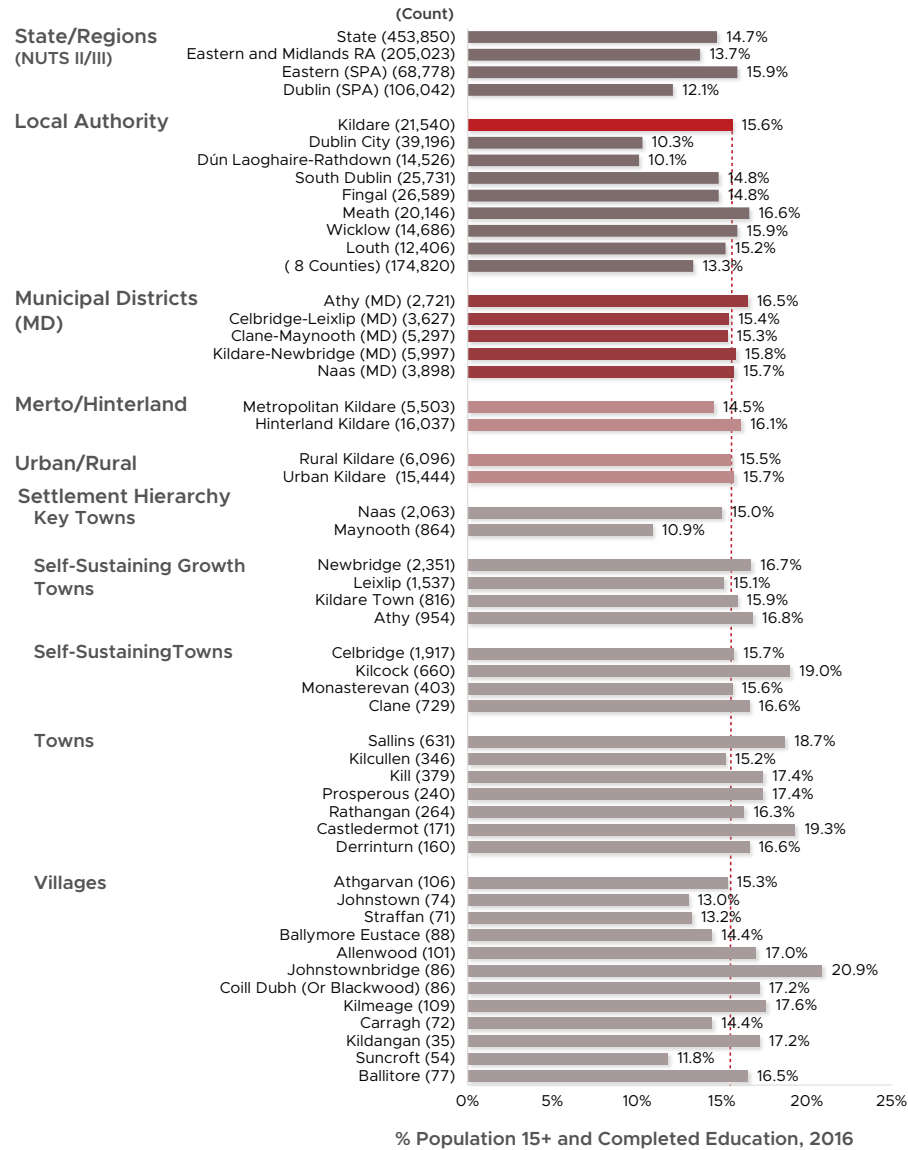
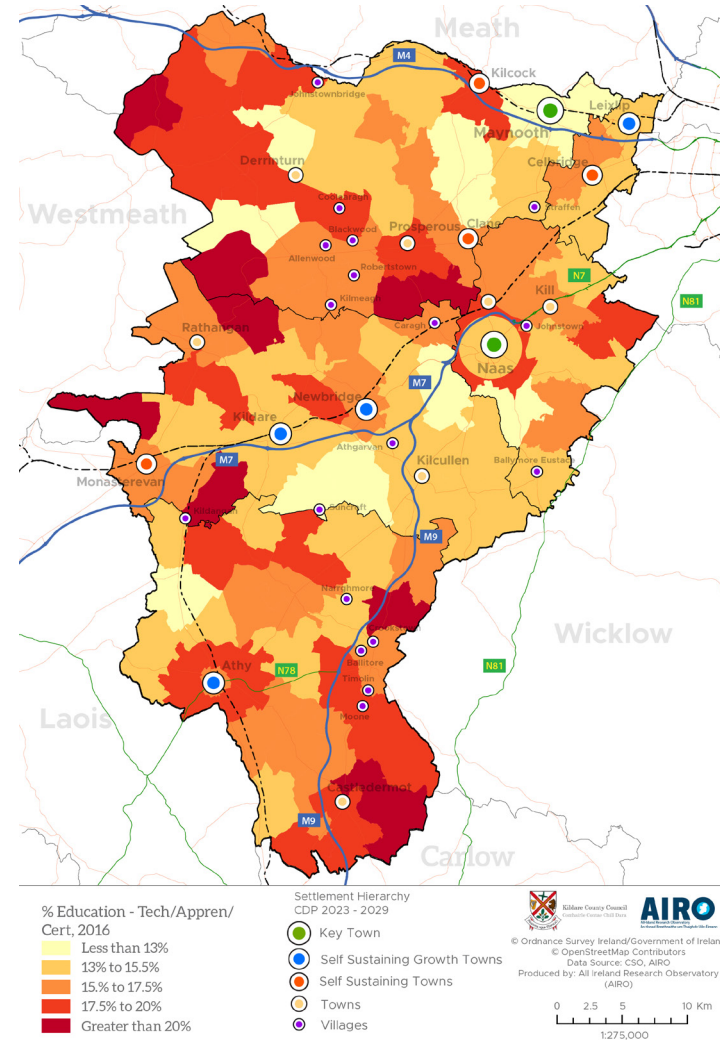


Figure 3.4 - Education Attainment: Tech/Apprenticeship/Cert, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Headline

21,540 or 15.6% with highest education level classed as Technical/Apprenticeship/Certificate, 2016

Status and Change



Map 3.4 - Education Attainment: Tech/Apprenticeship/Cert, 2016 (Source: CSO)

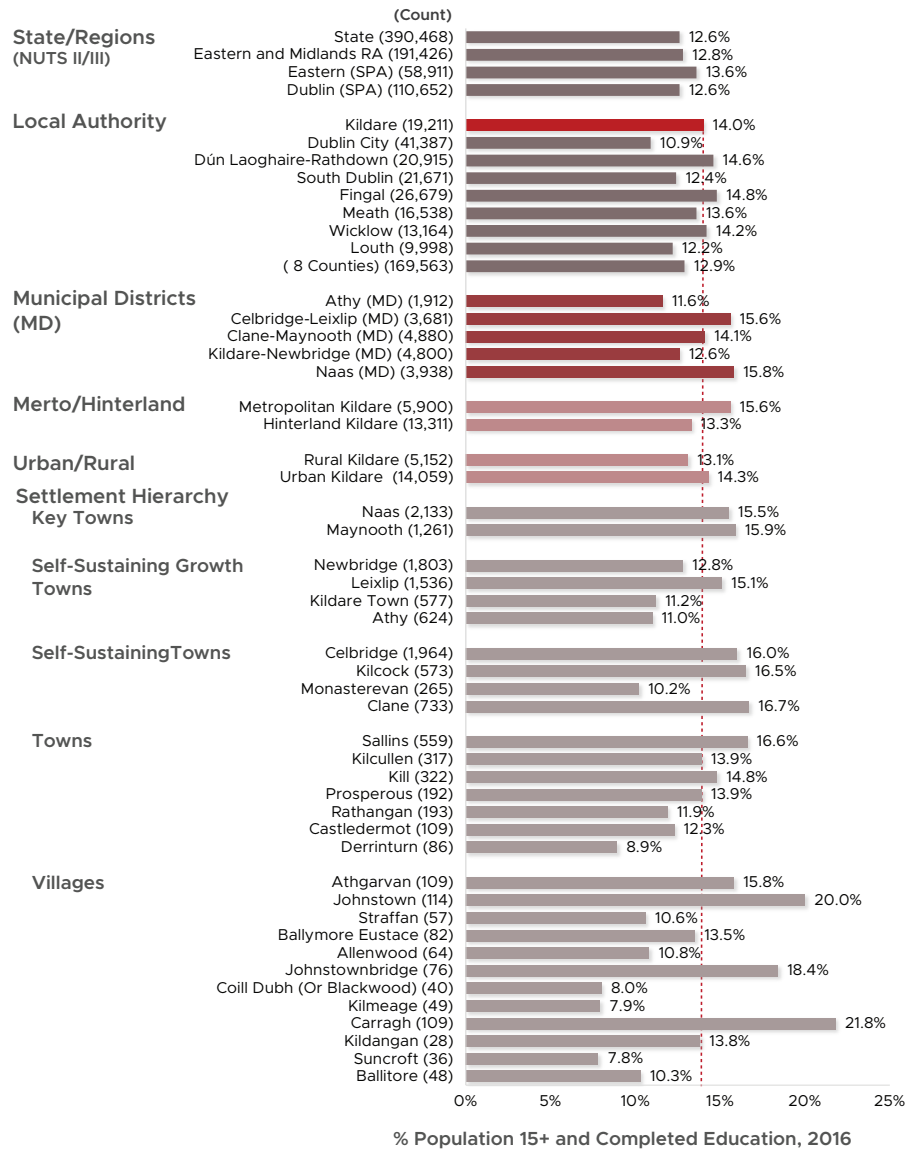


Figure 3.5 - Education Attainment: Lower 3rd Level, 2016 (Source: CSO)

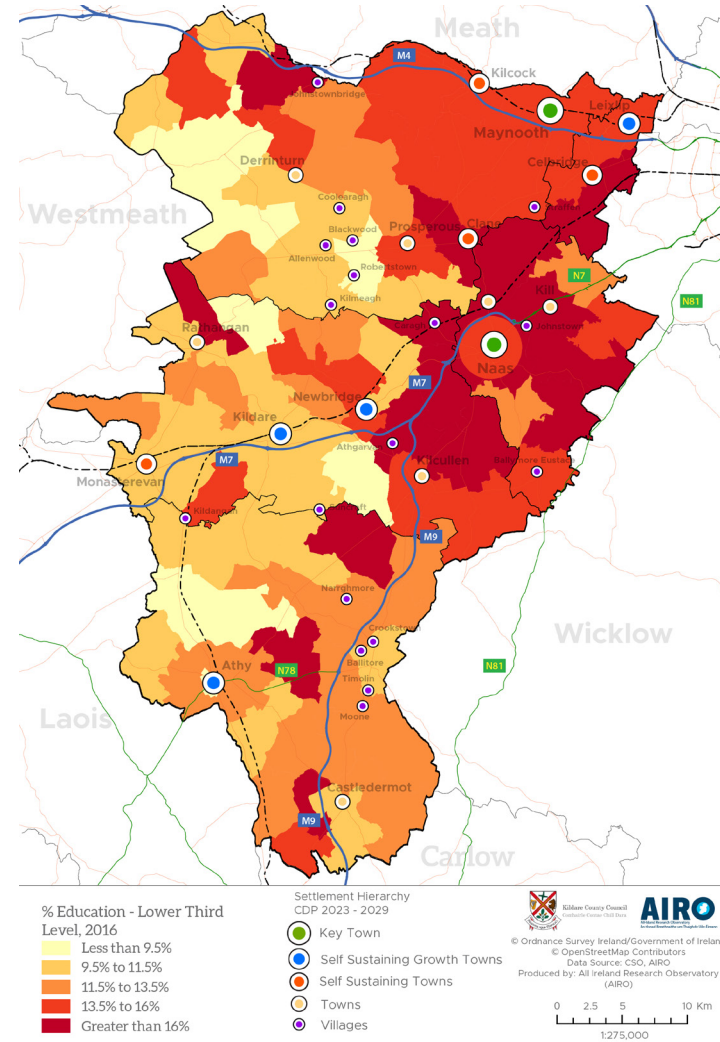
Headline

19,211 or 14.0% with highest education level classed as Lower 3rd Level, 2016

Status and Change

- 6th Highest # in State
- 5th Highest % in State
- +1,691 (+9.7%) Change since 2011

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities



Map 3.5 - Education Attainment: Lower 3rd Level, 2016 (Source: CSO)



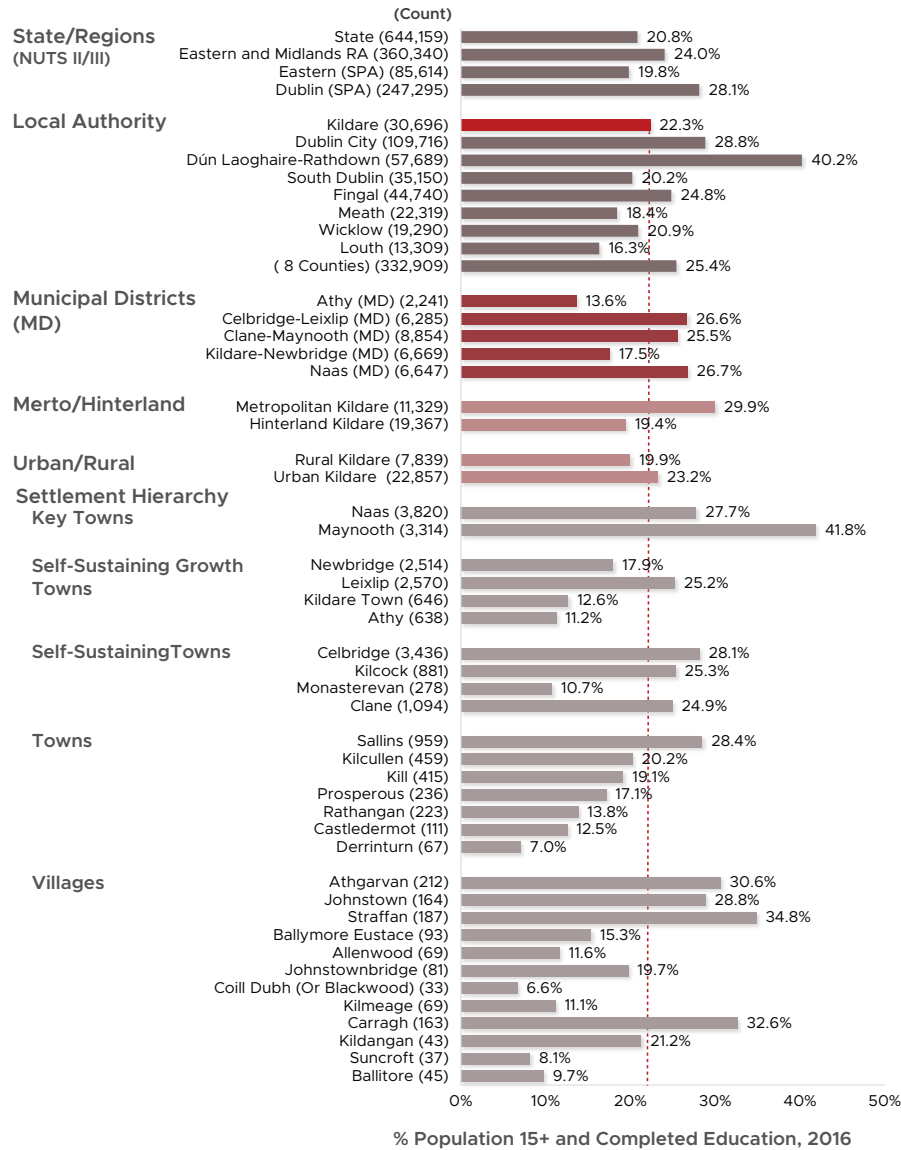
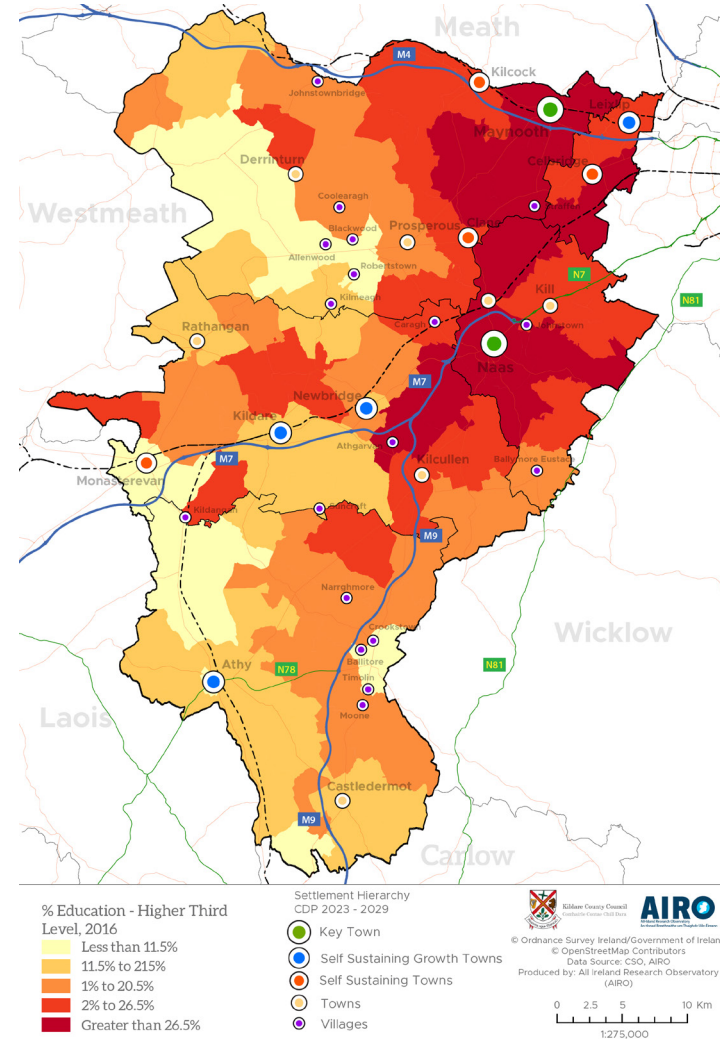


Figure 3.6 - Education Attainment: Higher 3rd Level, 2016 (Source: CSO)

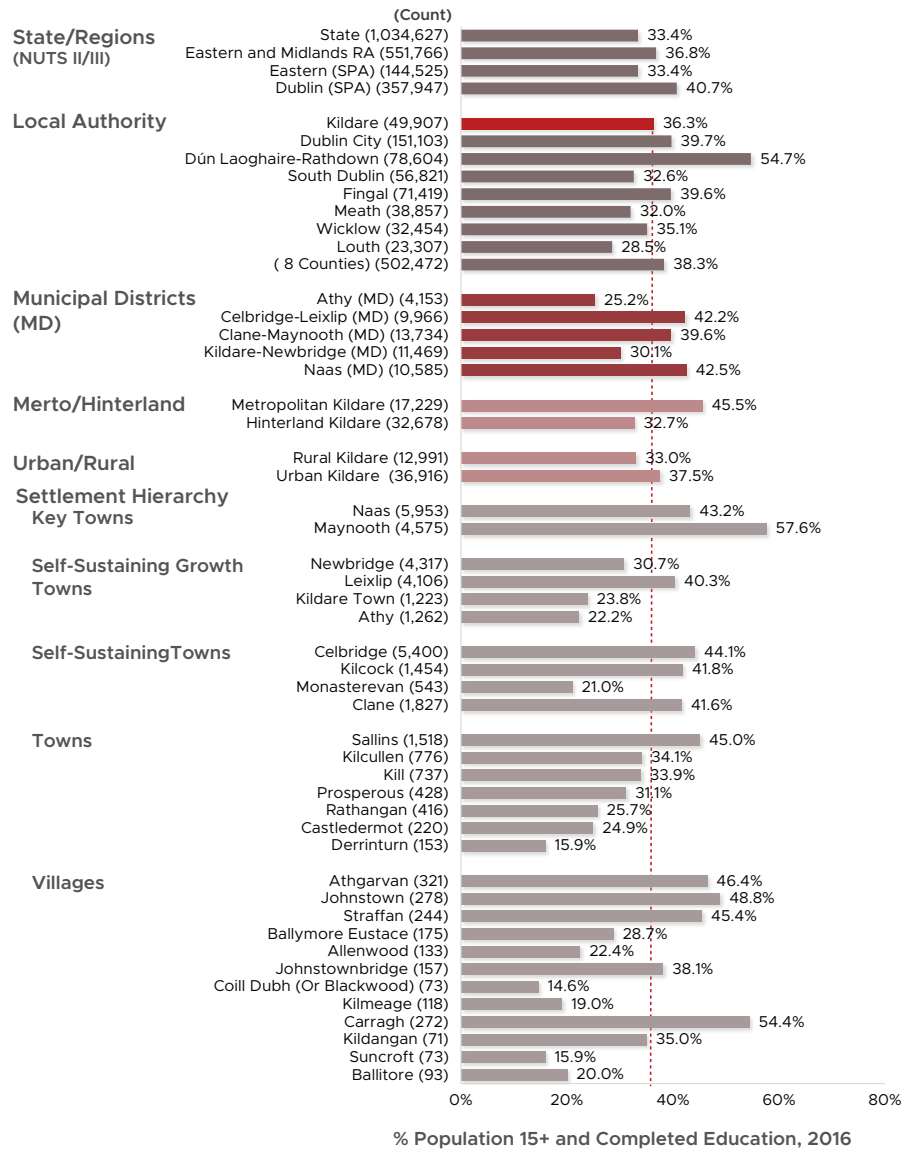
Headline

30,696 or 22.3% with highest education level classed as Higher 3rd Level, 2016

Status and Change



Map 3.6 - Education Attainment: Higher 3rd Level, 2016 (Source: CSO)



### Headline

49,907 or 36.3% with highest education level classed as All 3rd Level, 2016

### Status and Change

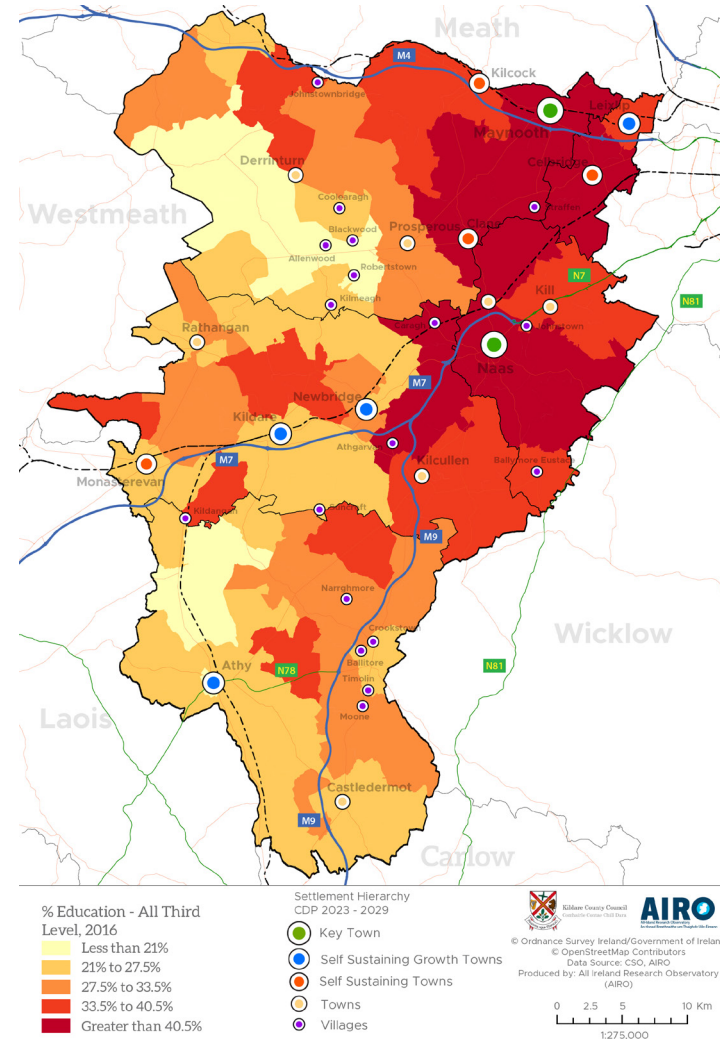


Figure 3.7 - Education Attainment: All 3rd Level, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Map 3.7 - Education Attainment: All 3rd Level, 2016 (Source: CSO)

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

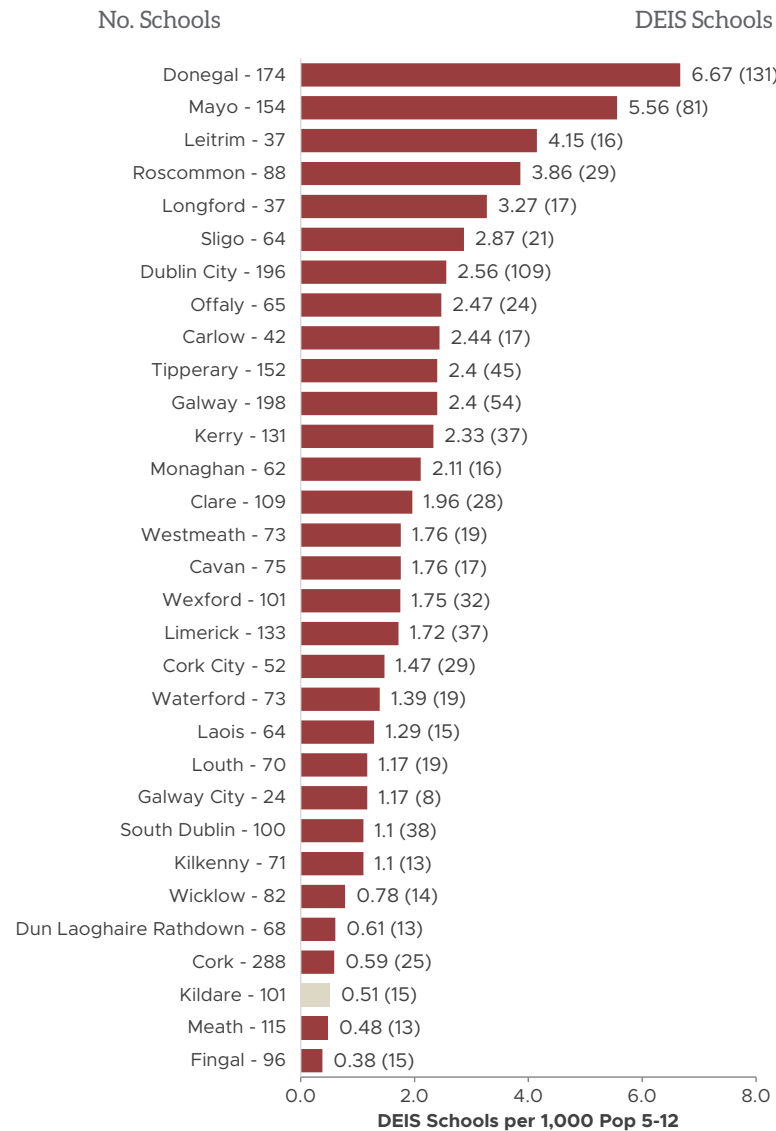


Figure 3.8 - DEIS Primary Schools per 1,000 Population 5 -12, 2022/23(Source: DES)

% Primary Schools Classified as DEIS

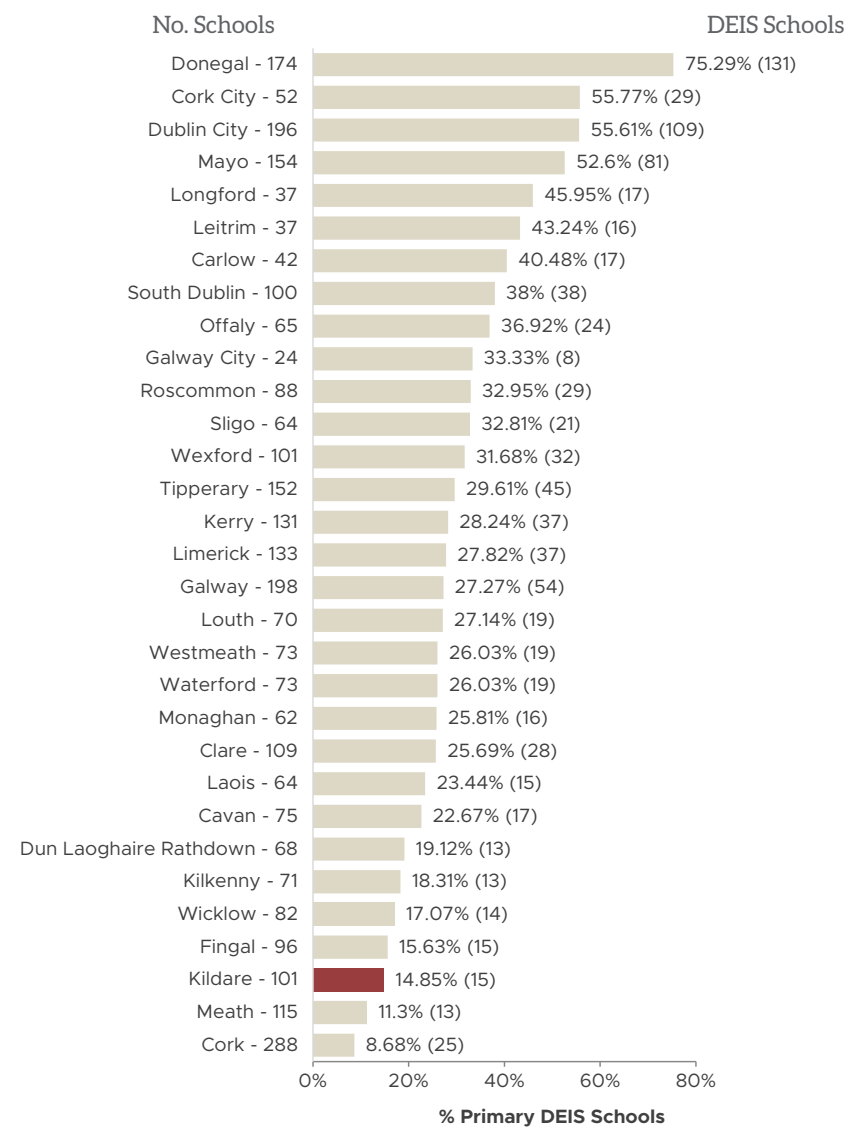


Figure 3.9 - % Primary DEIS Schools, 2022/23 (Source: DES)

Education Profile: DEIS Post Primary Schools, 2022/23

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

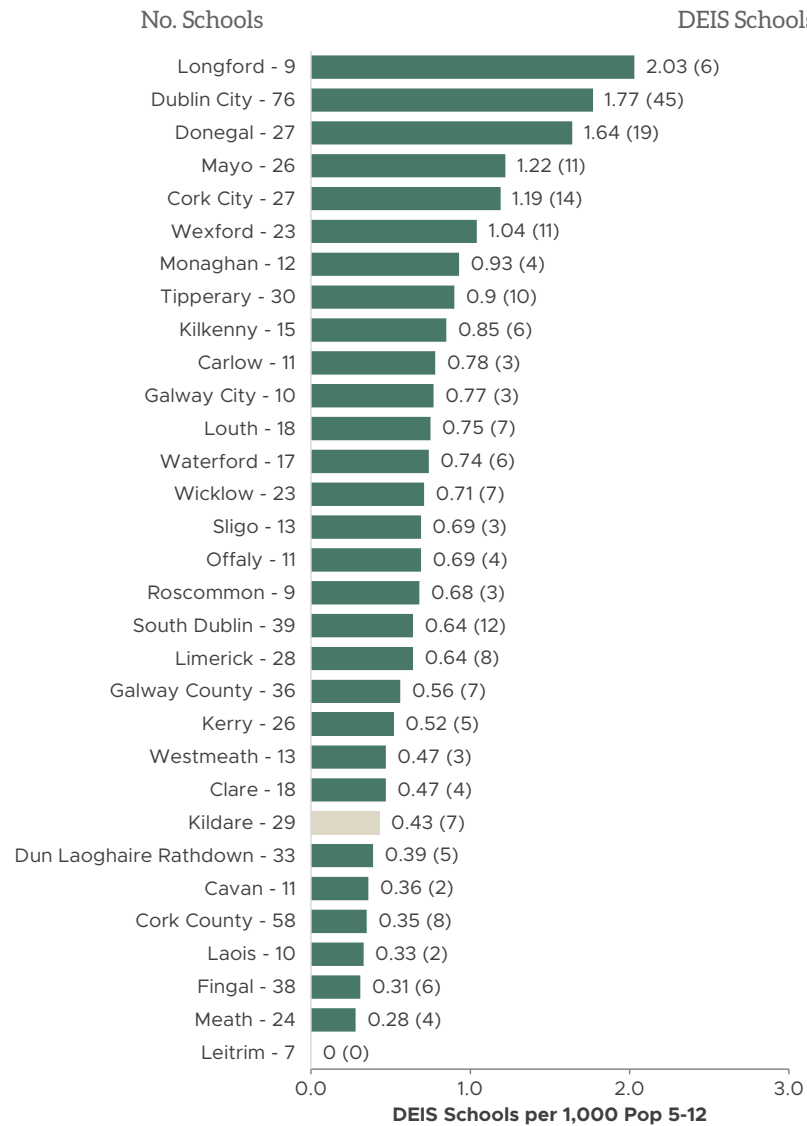


Figure 3.10 - DEIS Post Primary Schools per 1,000 Population 5 -12, 2021 (Source: CSO)

% Post -Primary Schools Classified as DEIS

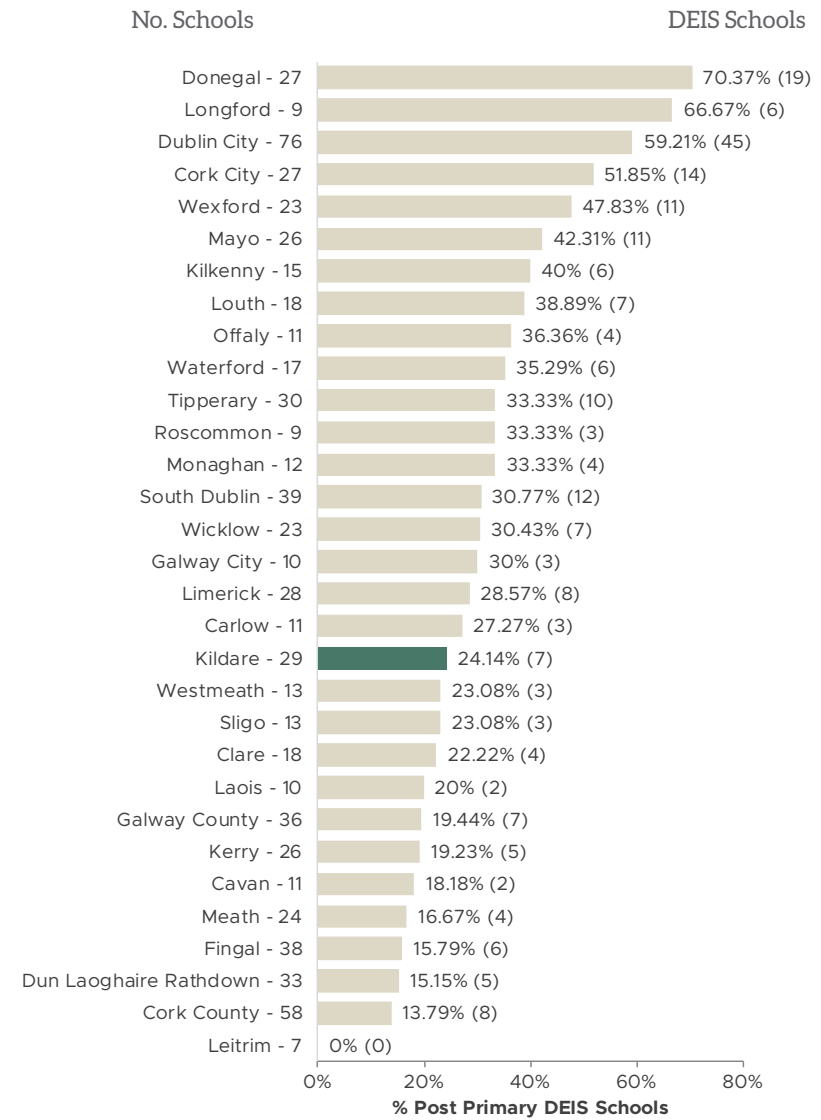
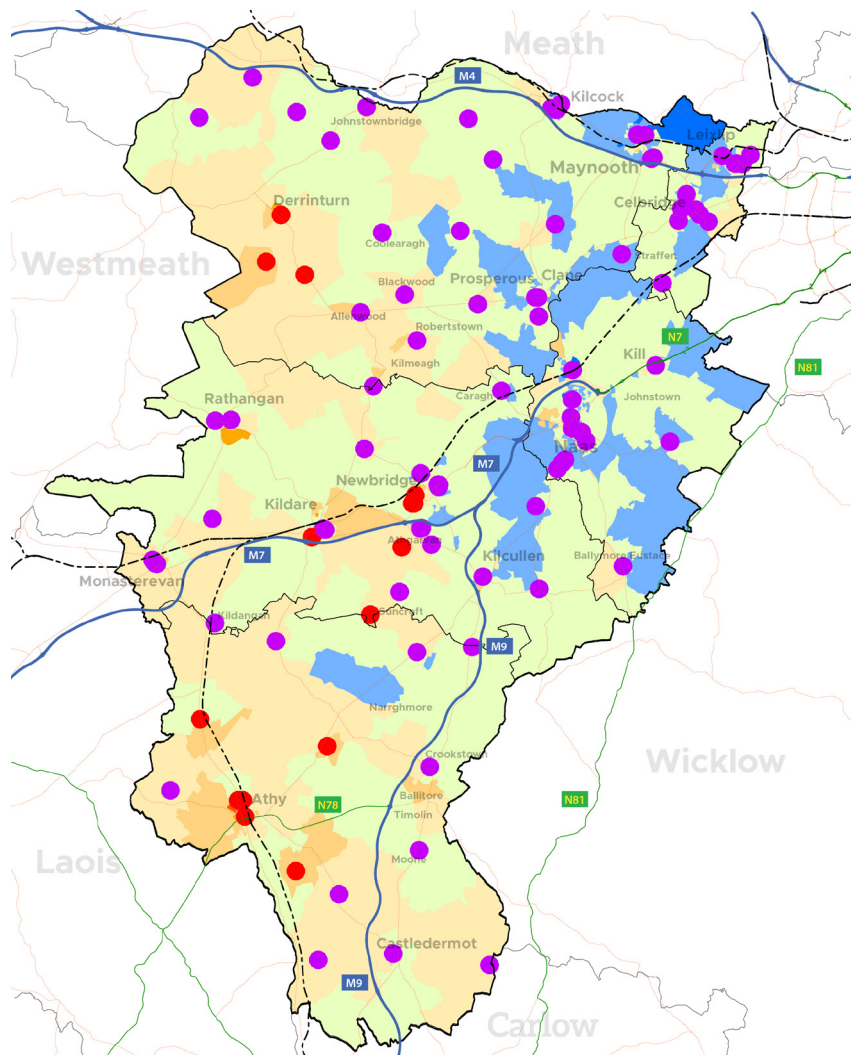


Figure 3.11 - % Post Primary DEIS Schools, 2021 (Source: CSO)



Primary Schools  
DEIS Status, 2022

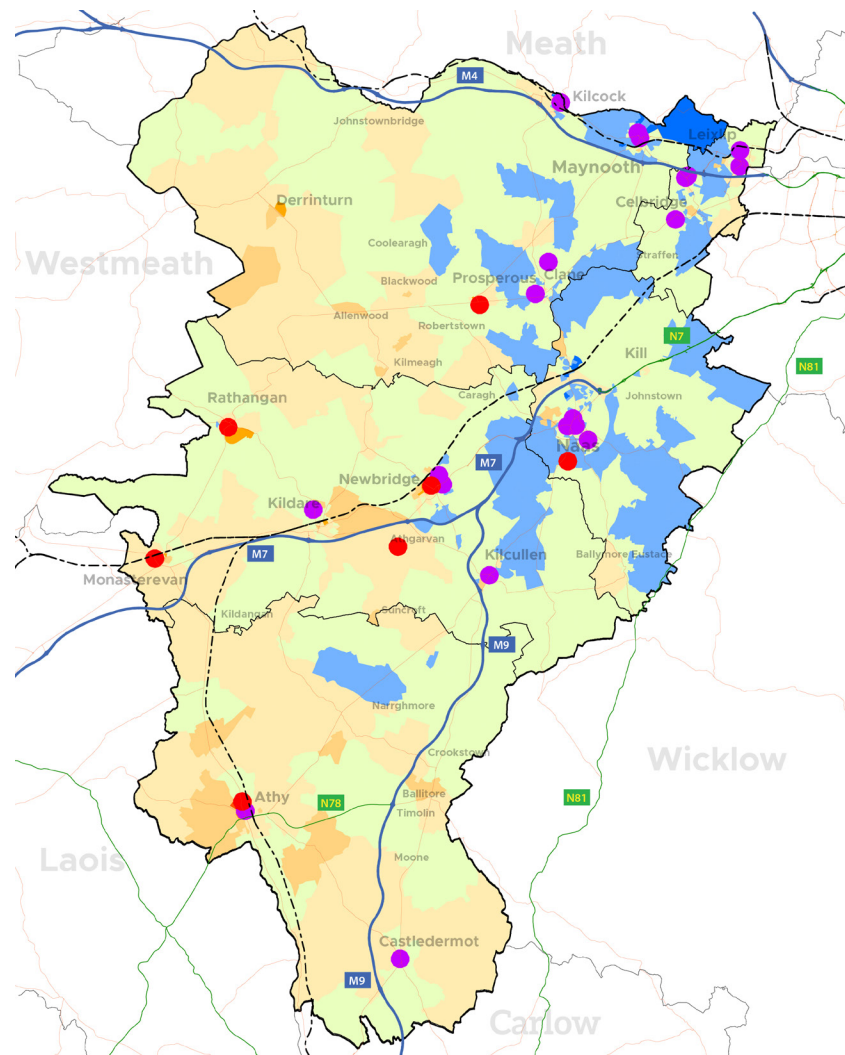
- DEIS - No
- DEIS - Yes

Settlement Hierarchy  
CDP 2023 - 2029

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



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



Post-Primary Schools  
DEIS Status, 2022

- DEIS - No
- DEIS - Yes

Settlement Hierarchy  
CDP 2023 - 2029

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



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 Produced by: All Ireland Research Observatory (AIRO)



**Feeder Schools, 2022**

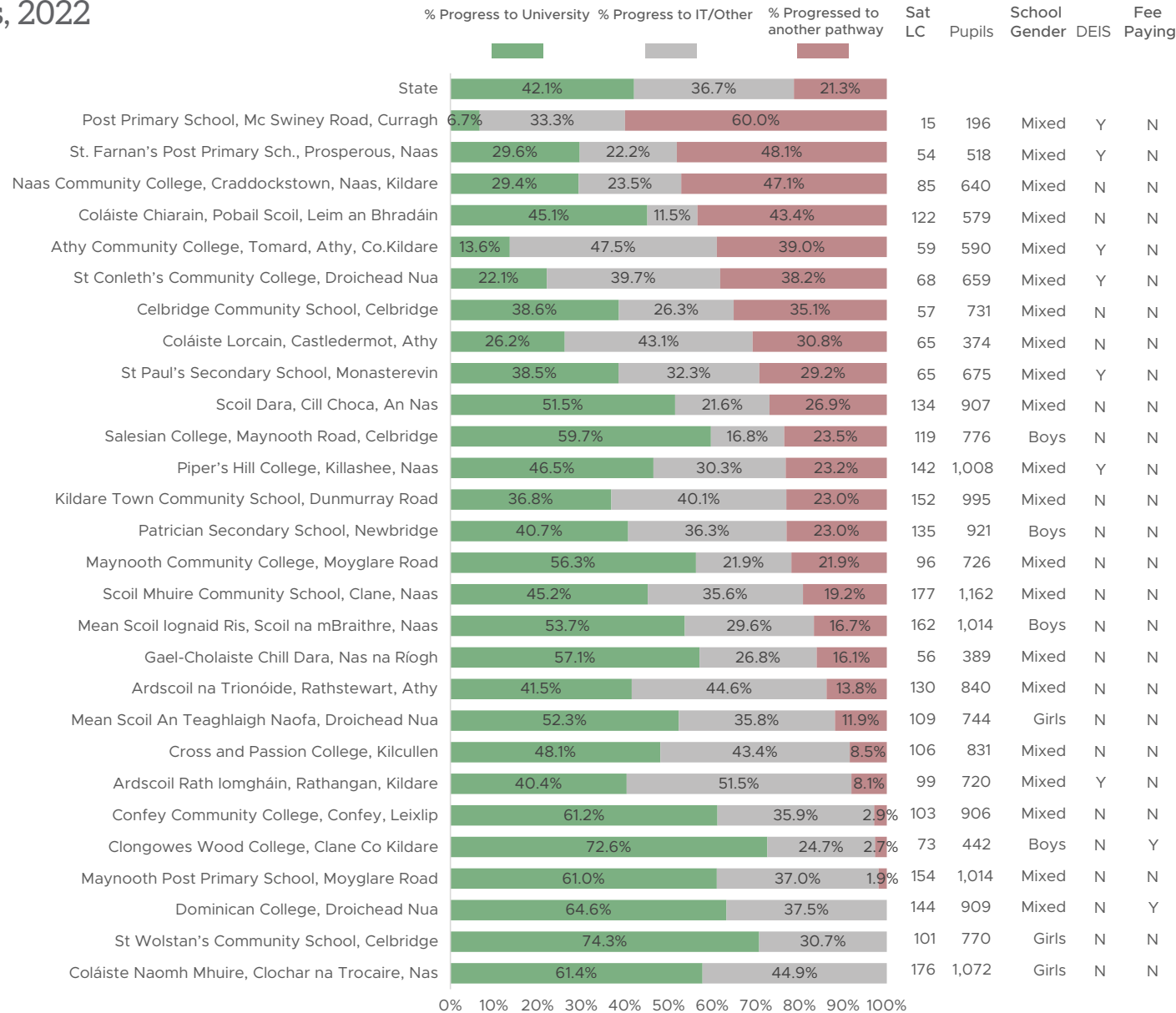


Figure 3.15 - Feeder Schools Progression Rates, 2021/22 (Source: Irish Times)

**Average weekly fee by Local Authority for Childcare, 2021**

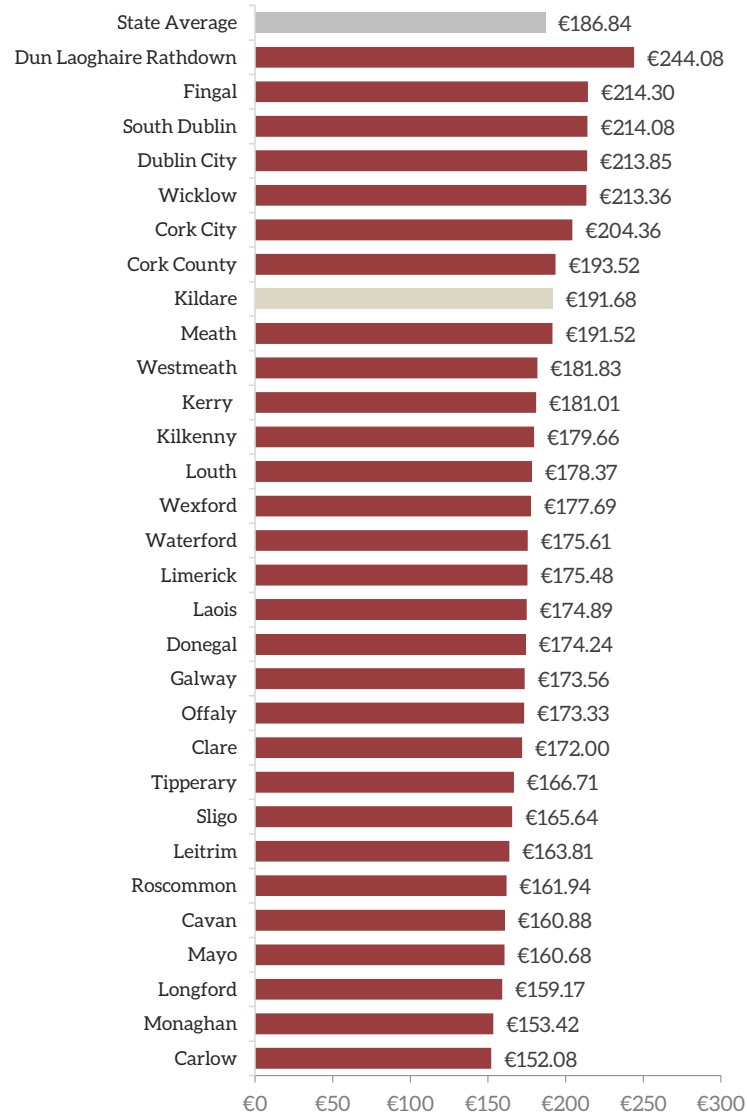


Figure 3.16 - Childcare Costs - Average Weekly Fee, 2021 (Source: Pobal)

**Childcare Cost Comparison - Kildare vs State, 2019-2021**

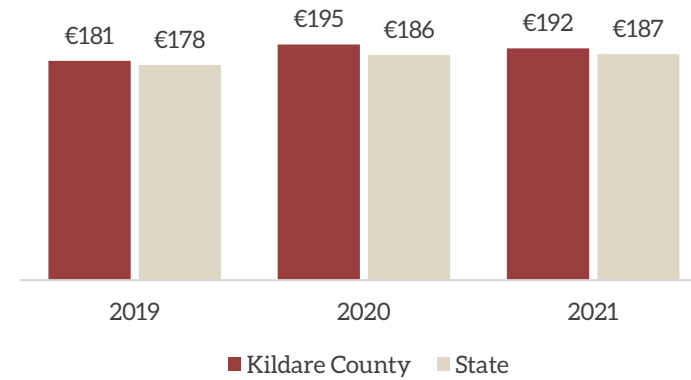


Figure 3.17 - Childcare Cost Kildare vs State, 2019-2021 (Source: Pobal)

# Kildare County Council

Local Economic &  
Community Plan (LECP)

Economic Profile, 2023

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**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

**LCDC**  
Coiste um Fhorbairt Pobail Áitiúil Chill Dara  
Kildare Local Community Development Committee

 **Comhairle Contae Chill Dara**  
Kildare County Council

**AIRO**  
All-Island Research Observatory  
An tIonad Breathnaithe um Thaighde Uile-Eireann



## Economic Profile - Summary

### Economic Profile

County Kildare's economic profile exhibits significant structural strengths relative to other parts of Ireland. According to the results from 2016 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 2016 indicate that in County Kildare, just over sixty-four percent of the resident population aged 15+ is in the labour force – three percentage points higher than is the case across the State. Of those in the labour force, eighty-eight percent are at work – one and a half percentage points higher than the State equivalent and higher than both the EMRA and Eastern SPA average. However, it is also expected that this employment rate will have increased significantly across the county since 2016. According to the Labour Force Survey, the employment rate in the Mid-East was 90.9% in Q1 2016 and has since increased to 96% in Q1 2023 - similar increases are anticipated for Kildare in the release of full results from Census 2022.

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.

### Industry of Employment

Just over three percent of the county's resident workforce is employed in the primary sector (agriculture, fishing and forestry). The highest values (>7.5%) are within the Athy MD and to the west of the county. Manufacturing employment is more significant in County Kildare than is the case in the State and far more significant than in most of the other EMRA local authorities; it accounts for just over eleven percent of the workforce. The sector is most significant (as a source of employment) along the south and north-western parts of the county. Just over six percent of the county's workforce is employed in building and construction, but values are much higher in the west of the county – in particular the western part of the Clane-Maynooth MD.

Over a quarter of the workforce is employed in commerce and trade – almost three percentage points higher than the proportion across the State, and similar to values in other Dublin local authorities. Employment in this sector is most significant in and around the M7/N7 corridor and the north-east metropolitan area. Just over six percent of the workforce is employed in public administration, with the highest values being in the Celbridge-Leixlip and Kildare-Newbridge MDs.

## Economic Profile - Summary

Over a fifth of jobs in County Kildare are in professional services; this is the sixth-highest level among Ireland's local authority areas. The highest values (>24%) are in the Celbridge-Leixlip and Clane-Maynooth MDs. Between 2011 and 2016, the professional services sector witnessed the large growth in employment with an increase of +14.1%.

### Commuting

County Kildare has the sixth-highest level of out-bound commuting of Ireland's thirty-one local authority areas. Of the 95,345 workers residing in Kildare, 39.1% or 37,340 commute to local authorities outside the county. A clear spatial trend is apparent with highest commuting rates in the north-east of the county. The top employment destinations for Kildare workers are: Dublin City (15,481), South Dublin (10,593), Fingal (3,324), Dún Laoghaire Rathdown (2,810) and Meath (969).

In excess of 33% of all jobs in Kildare are filled by persons living outside the county. Of the 62,985 jobs located in Kildare, 21,195 are filled by persons commuting into the county. The top worker origins are; Laois (3,189), South Dublin (3,141), Meath (2,480), Dublin City (2,462) and Offaly (1,607).

Of the key settlements in county Kildare, Naas (10,999) has the largest concentration of jobs. Naas accounts for 17.5% of all jobs in Kildare. Of this number, 8,115 persons commute into Naas making it a key commuting destination in the county. Newbridge (6,526) has the second highest number of jobs followed by Leixlip (5,825).

### Enterprise and Employment

As is the case in all counties, the vast majority of jobs are in indigenous (Irish) firms, while just under seventeen percent are in FDI-based companies. Outside of Dublin (20% of local jobs are FDI), Kildare is the best performer with sixteen percent of local jobs classed as FDI. This is far higher than all other EMRA local authorities.

State assisted employment in Kildare is stronger in FDI (56%) than in indigenous enterprises (44%). However, over the past ten years, overall employment growth in firms that are State assisted has been stronger in indigenous enterprises (+2,903 jobs) than in FDI enterprises (+507 jobs).

During 2021, the County Kildare Local Enterprise Office (LEO) supported 238 clients and assisted in supporting 1,156 jobs.

## Economic Profile - Summary

In terms of business demography, small firms predominate in County Kildare. Over ninety percent of firms have fewer than ten employees, and these small firms employ over thirty-one percent of employees. Approximately forty percent of employees work in firms that have between ten and fifty employees. 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.

Over the past ten years, there has been an increase (+16.4%) in the number of active enterprises in County Kildare, but this increase has not been linear, and there have been some year-on-year declines. Just over a fifth of active enterprises in the county are in the construction sector – the most numerous of any sector, while the professional, scientific and technical sector accounts for a further thirteen percent of enterprises. The wholesale and retail sector is of similar size at thirteen percent. In proportional terms, these three types of enterprises are more significant in County Kildare than across the State as a whole.

## Unemployment

Regional-level data on unemployment indicate a gradual downward trajectory since 2016, although the recent pandemic has had a negative effect thereon, and jobless numbers increased in 2020 and 2021. County Kildare has consistently had a lower level of unemployment than most other local authority areas. The self-declared unemployment rate in Census 2016 was eleven percent, which was one and a half percentage points lower than the State equivalent. 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 (February 2023) reveal that there were 6,352 persons on the live register. One in ten of these unemployed persons are aged under 25.

## Income

Census of Population data reveal 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.

Just over eleven percent of households rely on social welfare transfers 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 such households, in County Kildare, is the fourth lowest among the State's local authority areas. Within the county, levels of dependency on social welfare are highest in the west and south of the county.

## Economic Profile - Key Facts

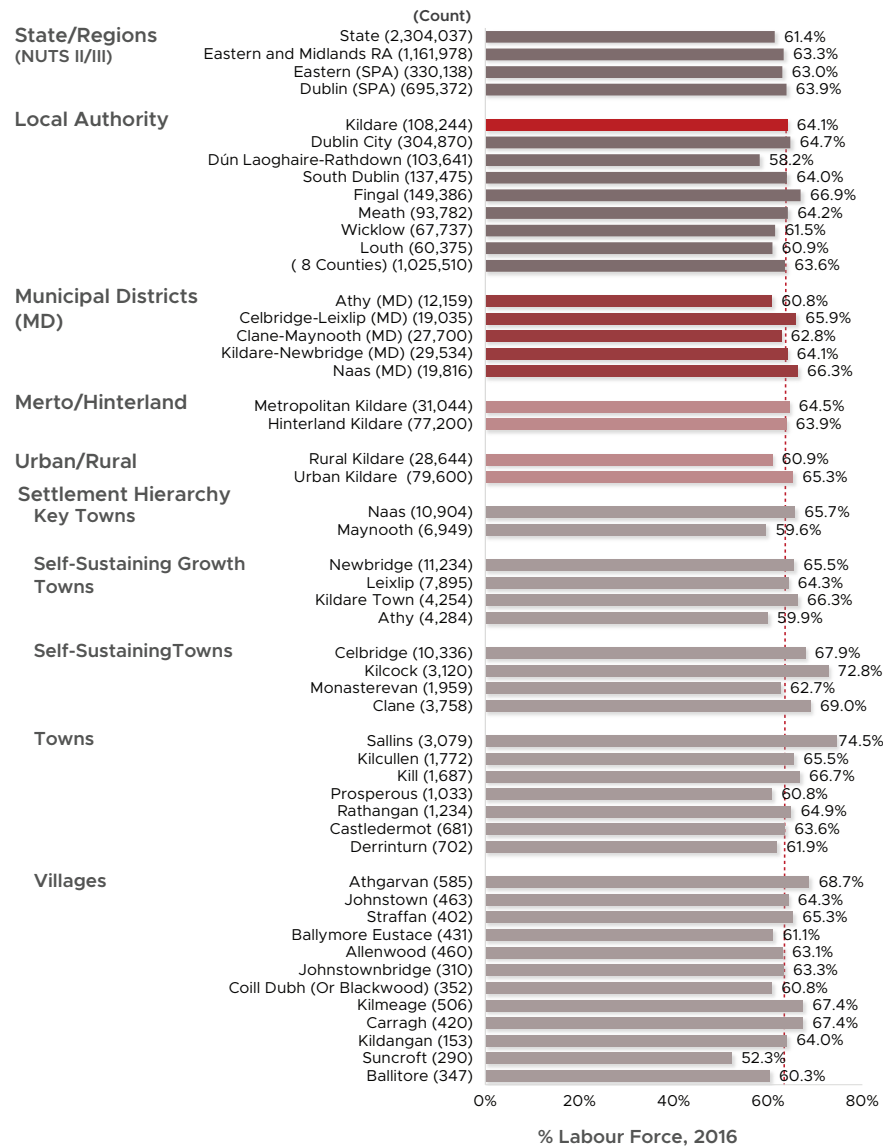
Just over one in ten (9.4%) of households in County Kildare rely on the State pension to provide the majority of their household income. This is the third lowest of any county, and it is almost four percentage points below the State equivalent. Within the county, levels of dependency on pensions are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

### Key Facts

- County Kildare's economic profile exhibits significant structural strengths relative to other parts of Ireland. 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.
- Relative to the State, County Kildare has a higher proportion of the resident workforce (2016 Census) employed in the following sectors: building and construction (still dominant based on 2020 Business Demography data); manufacturing industries; commerce and trade; and public administration.
- County Kildare has the sixth-highest level of out-bound commuting of Ireland's thirty-one local authority areas. Of the 95,345 workers residing in Kildare, 39.1% or 37,340 commute to local authorities outside the county.
- State assisted employment in Kildare is stronger in FDI (56%) than in indigenous enterprises (44%).
- During 2021, the County Kildare Local Enterprise Office (LEO) supported 238 clients and assisted in supporting 1,156 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 (February 2023) reveal that there were 6,352 persons on the live register. One in ten of these unemployed persons are aged under 25 (621) with almost a quarter of these young people associated with the Athy Intreo office.
- 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 €22,872) 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.

Economic Profile: Labour Force Participation Rate, 2016



Headline

108,244 persons in the Labour Force\* or 64.1% of the population 15+, 2016

\*Labour Force = those At Work or Unemployed

Status and Change

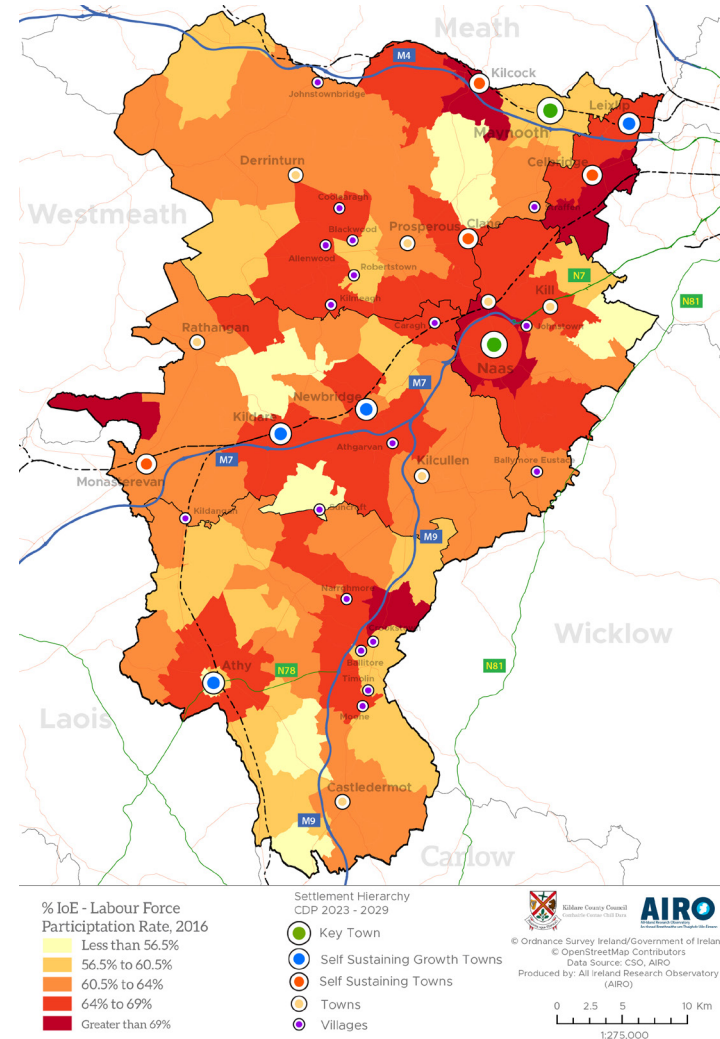


Figure 4.1 - Labour Force Participation Rate, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Map 4.1 - Labour Force Participation Rate, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Economic Profile: Labour Force At Work, 2016

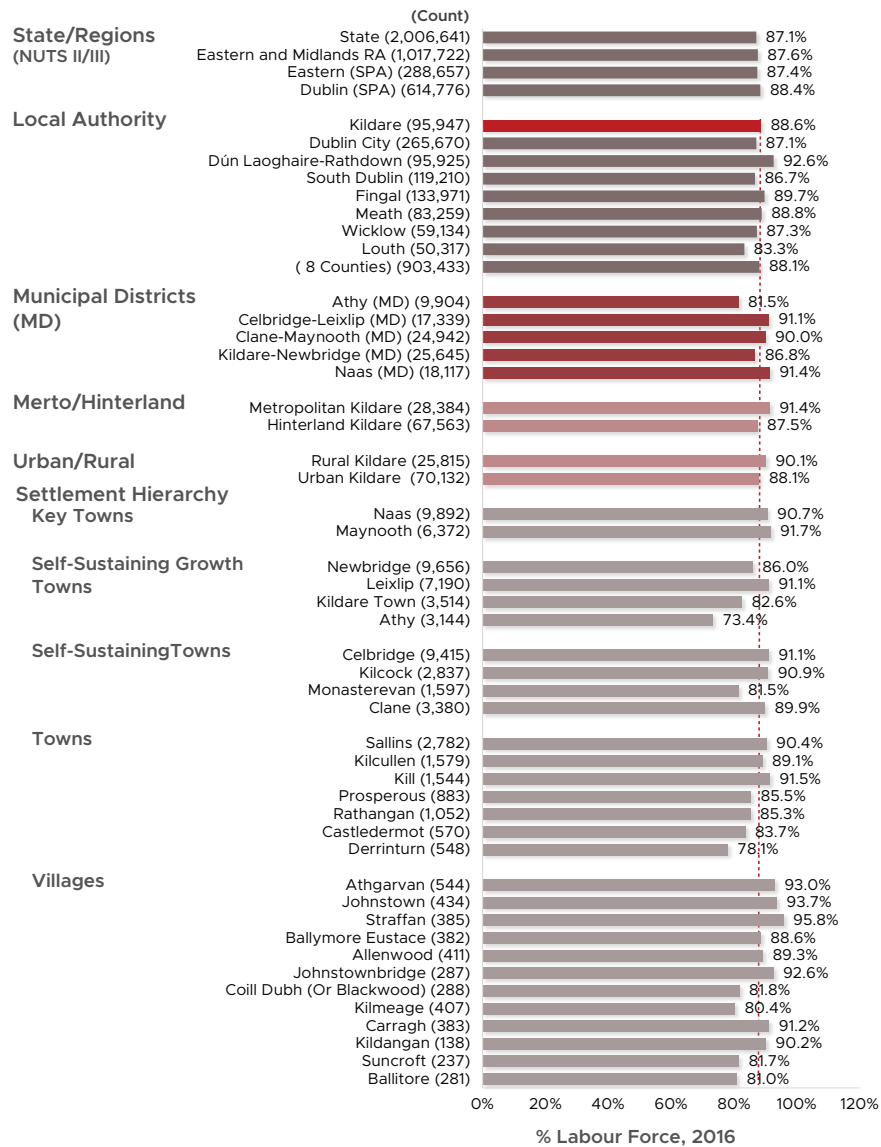


Figure 4.2 - Labour Force: At Work, 2016 (Source: CSO)

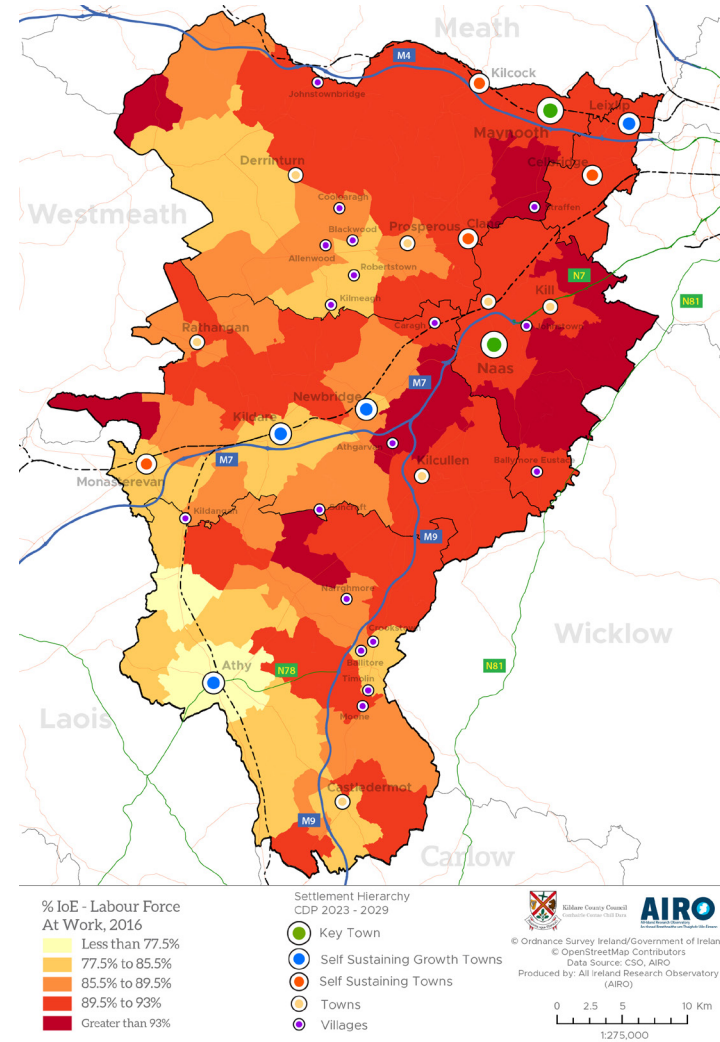
Headline

95,947 persons At Work or 88.6% of the Labour Force, 2016  
 \*Labour Force = those At Work or Unemployed

Status and Change

5th Highest # in State  
 5th Highest % in State  
 +27,516  
 +40.2%  
 Change since 2011

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities



Map 4.2 - Labour Force: At Work, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Economic Profile: POWCAR Outbound Flows, 2016

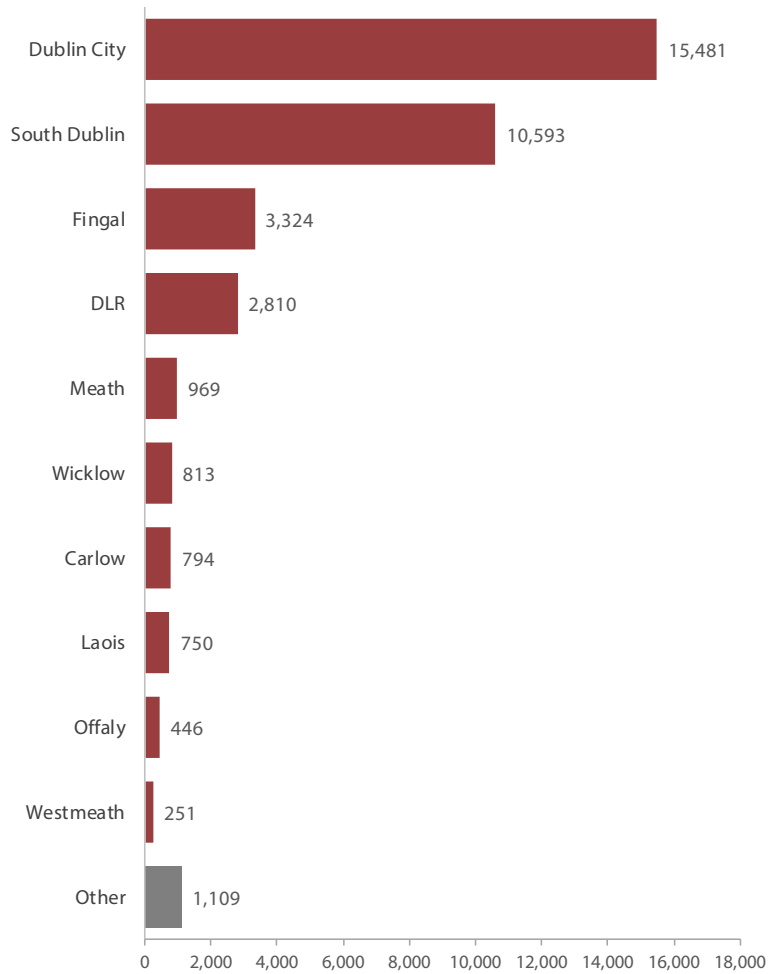
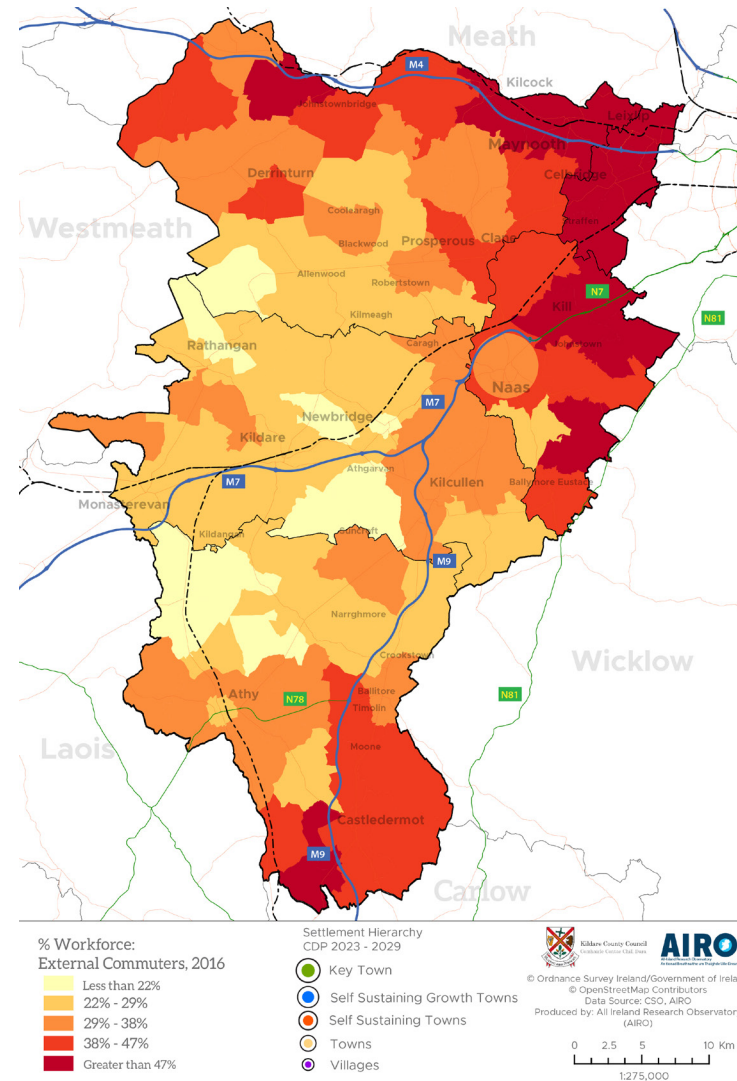


Figure 4.3 - Destination of Outbound Commuters for Kildare County, 2016 (Source: CSO)



Map 4.3 - % Workforce - Outbound Commuters, 2016

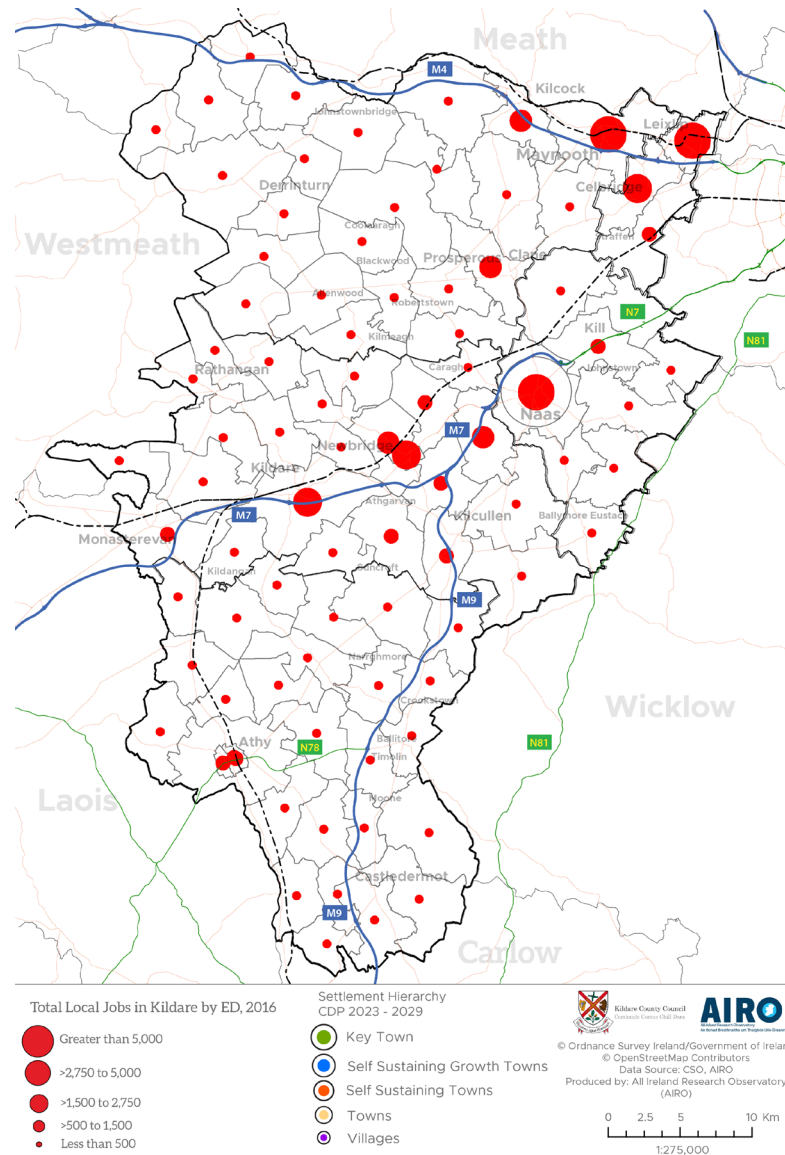


Figure 4.4 - Local Jobs in Kildare, 2016



Economic Profile: Industry Summary, 2016

Summary of Persons at Work by Industry of Employment, 2016

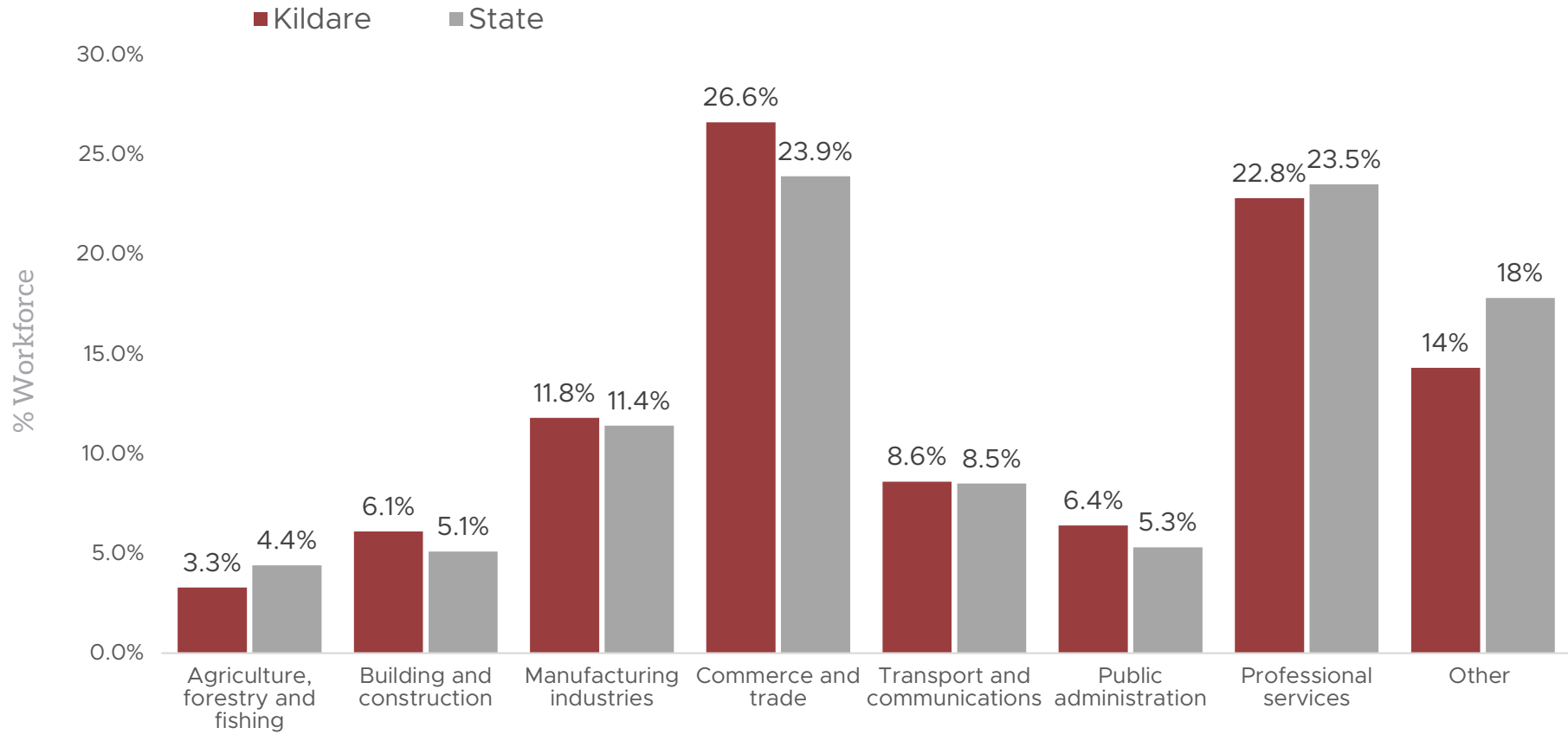


Figure 4.5 Persons At Work by Industry of Employment, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Industry of Employment: Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, 2016

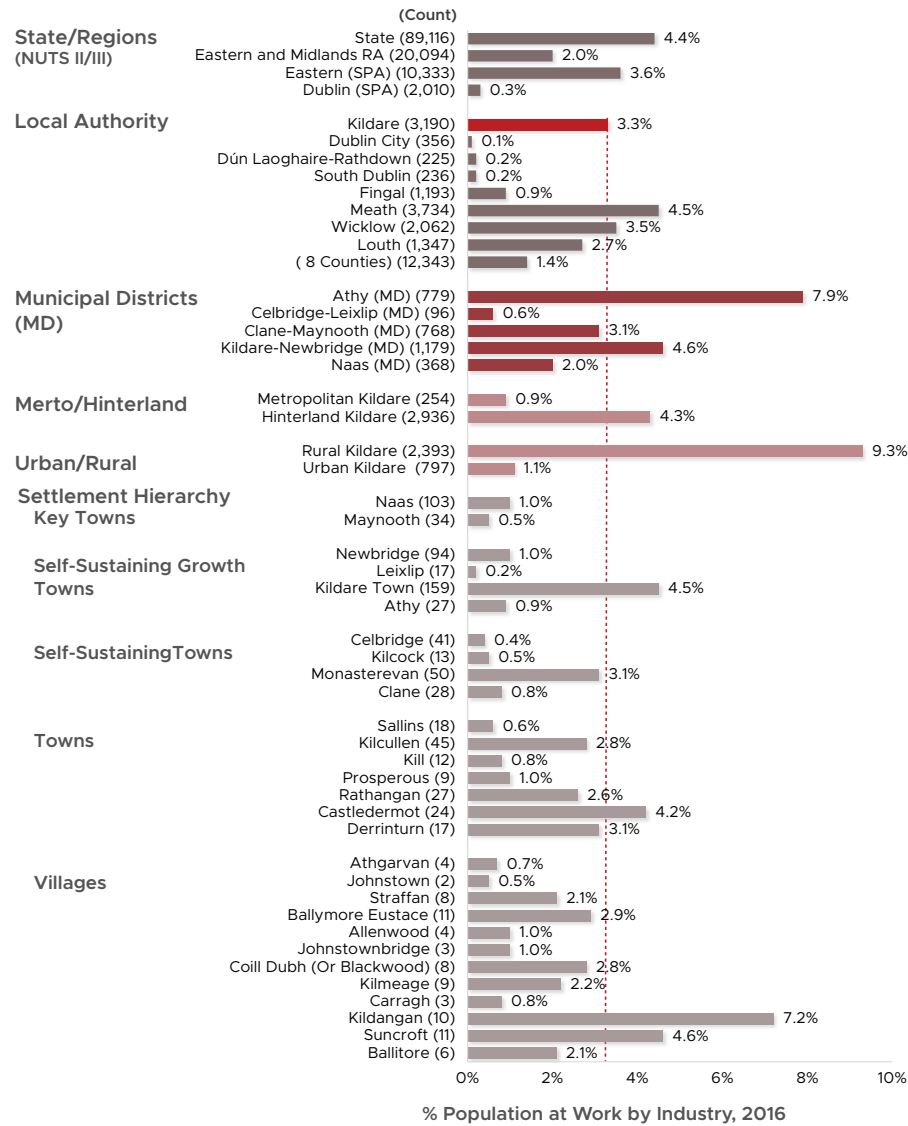


Figure 4.6 - Industry of Employment: Agri/Forestry/Fishing, 2016 (Source: CSO)

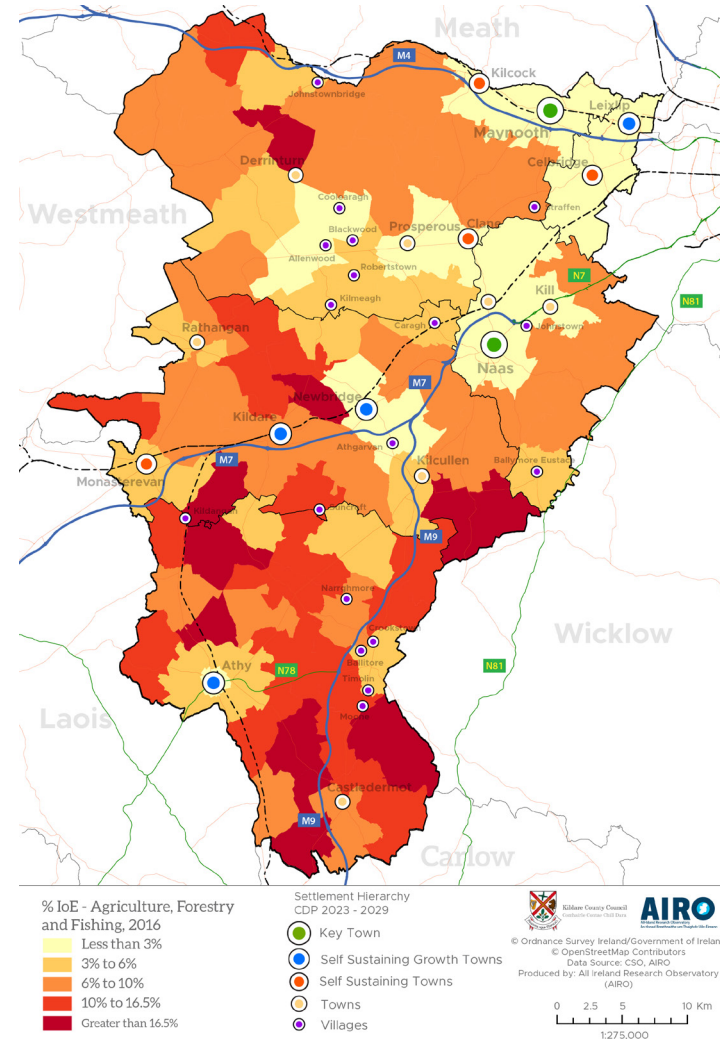
Headline

3,190 employed in Agri/Forestry/Fishing or 3.3% of all Industry, 2016

Status and Change

13th Highest # in State  
24th Highest % in State  
+ 24 + 0.8% Change since 2011

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities



Map 4.4 - Industry of Employment: Agri/Forestry/Fishing, 2016 (Source: CSO)

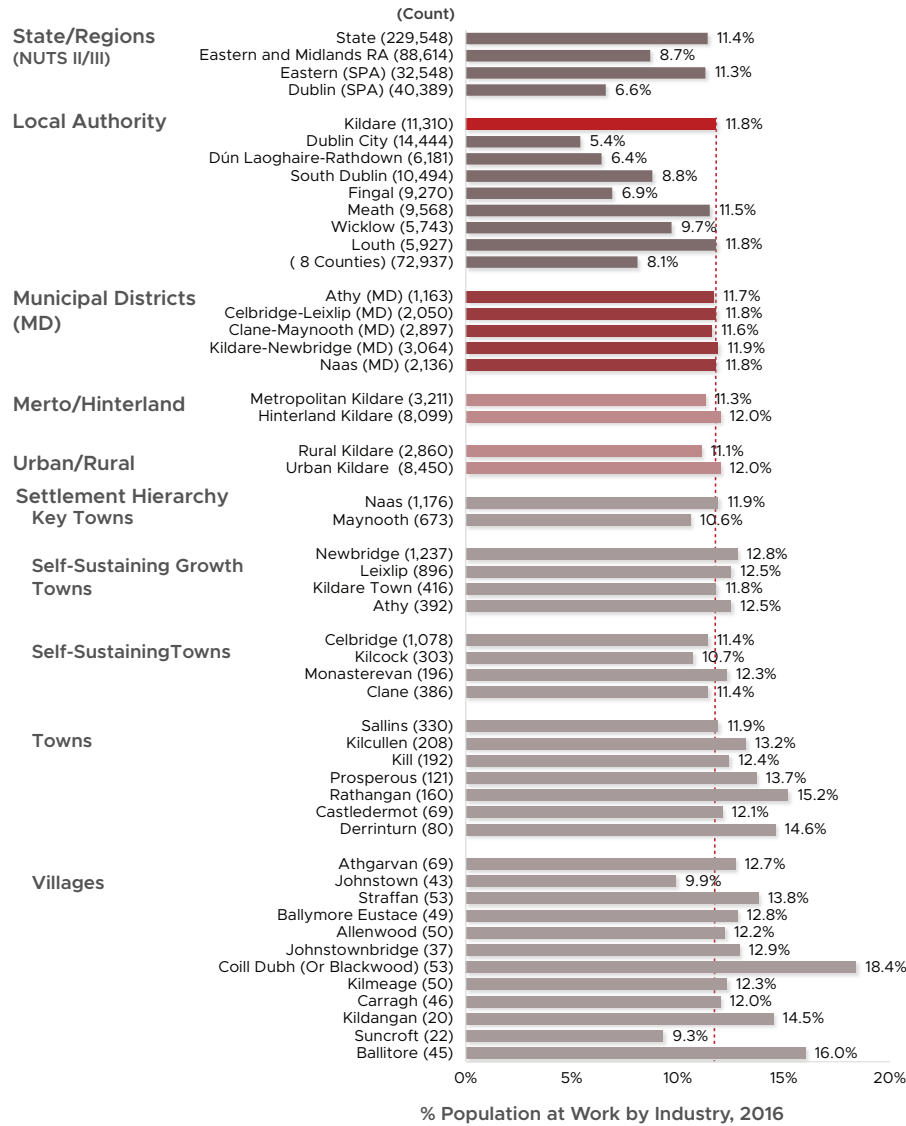
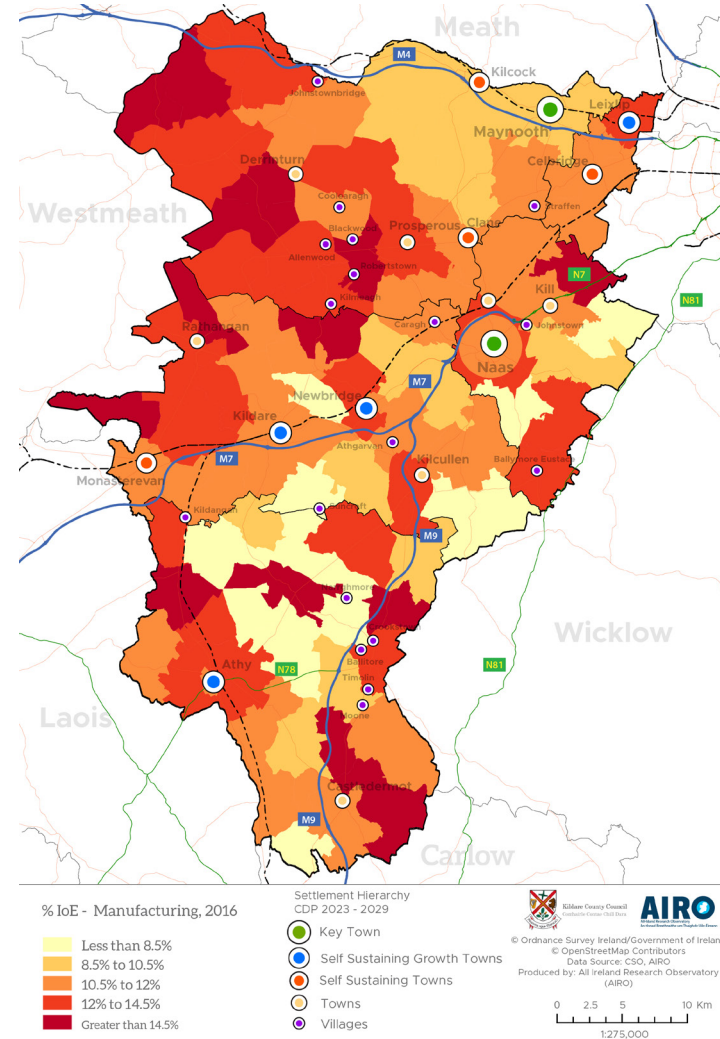


Figure 4.7- Industry of Employment: Manufacturing, 2016 (Source: CSO)

### Headline

11,310 employed in Manufacturing Industries or 11.8% of all Industry, 2016

### Status and Change



Map 4.5 - Industry of Employment: Manufacturing, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Industry of Employment: Building and Construction, 2016

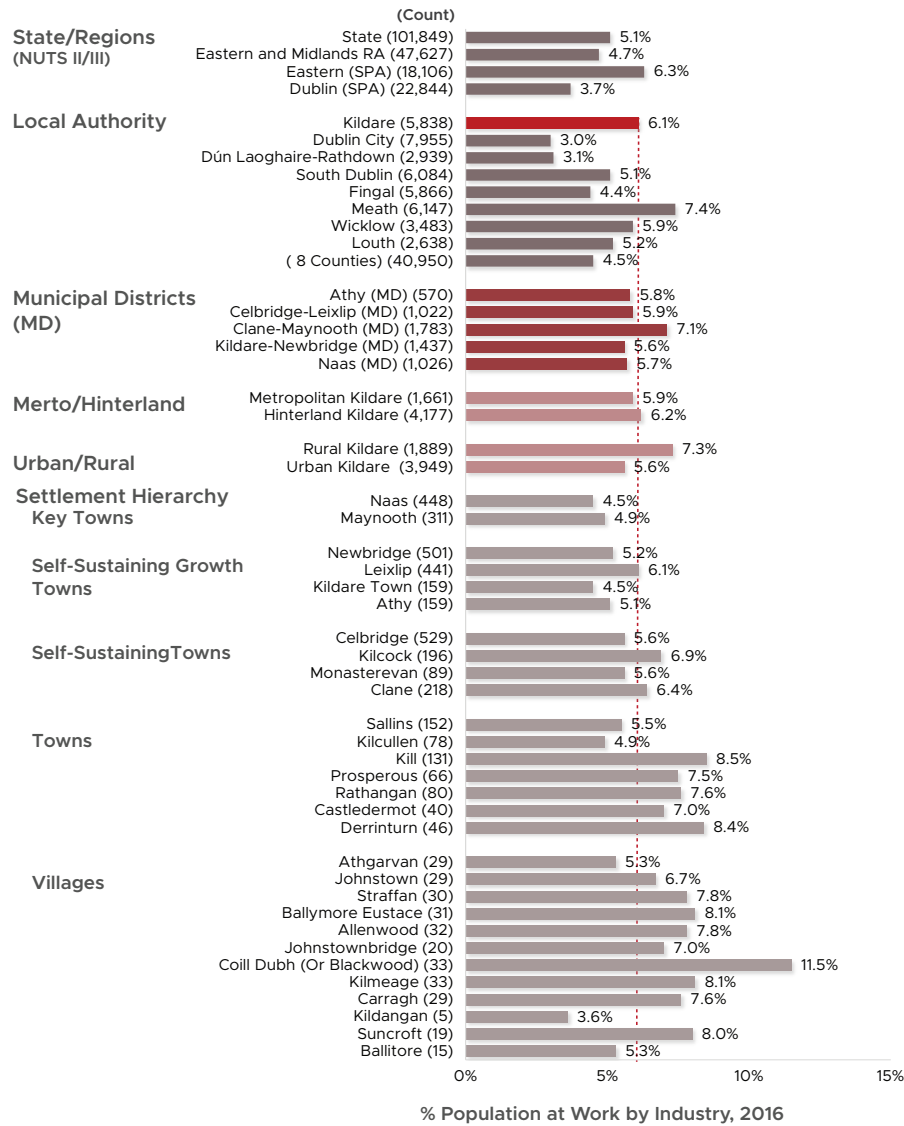
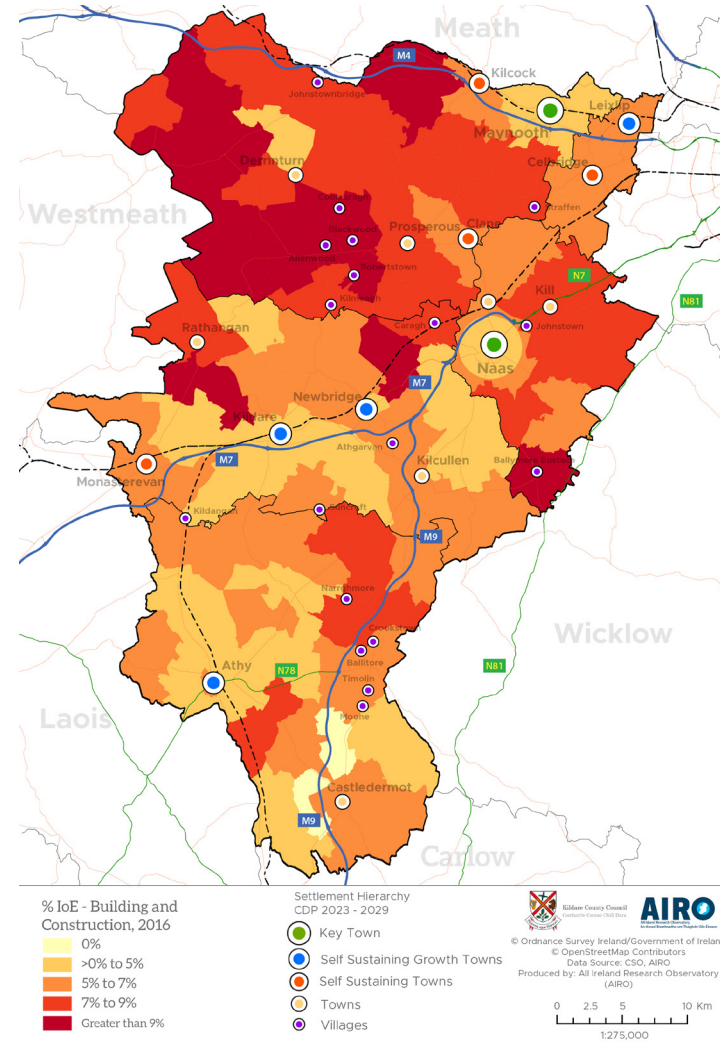


Figure 4.8 - Industry of Employment: Building and Construction, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Headline

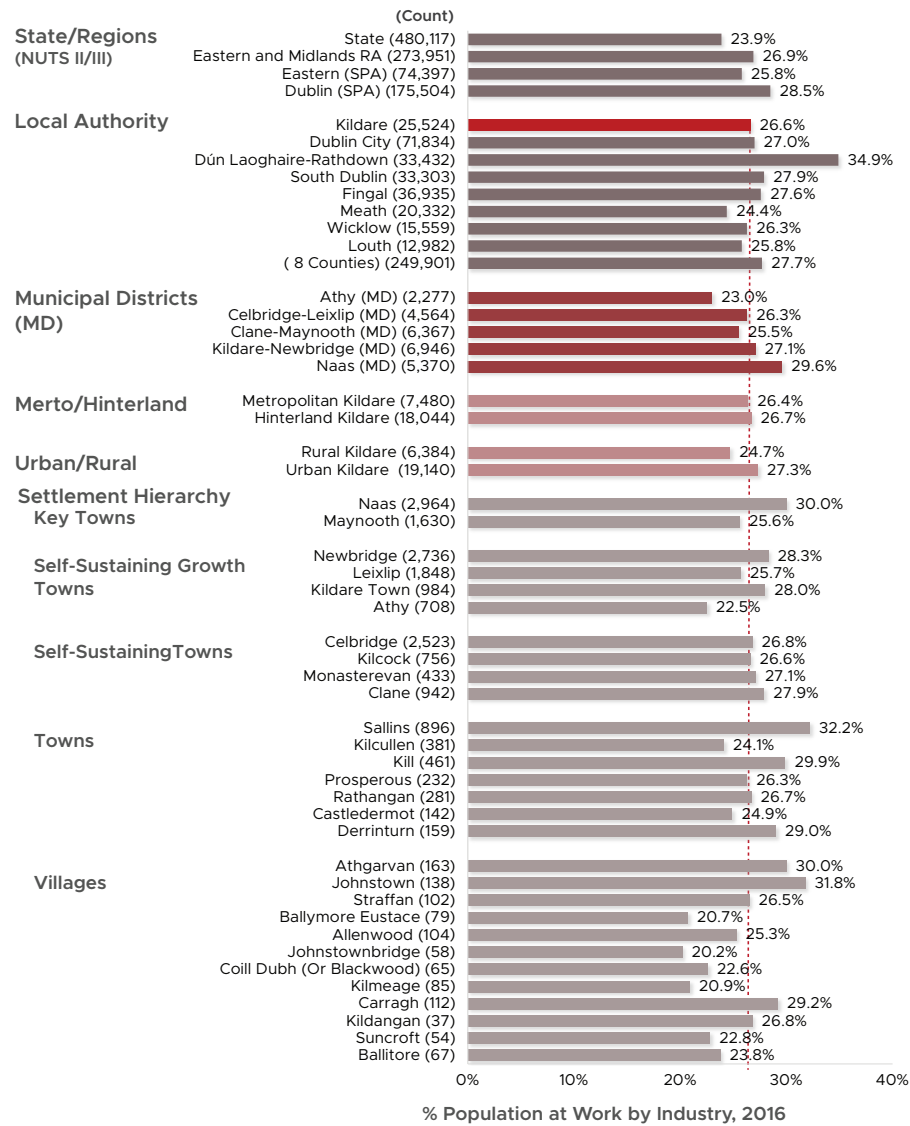
5,838 employed in Building & Construction or 6.1% of all Industry, 2016

Status and Change



Map 4.6 - Industry of Employment: Building and Construction, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Industry of Employment: Commerce and Trade, 2016



Headline

25,524 employed in Commerce & Trade or 26.6% of all Industry, 2016

Status and Change

- 6th Highest # in State
- 5th Highest % in State
- + 2,454 (+ 10.6%) Change since 2011

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities

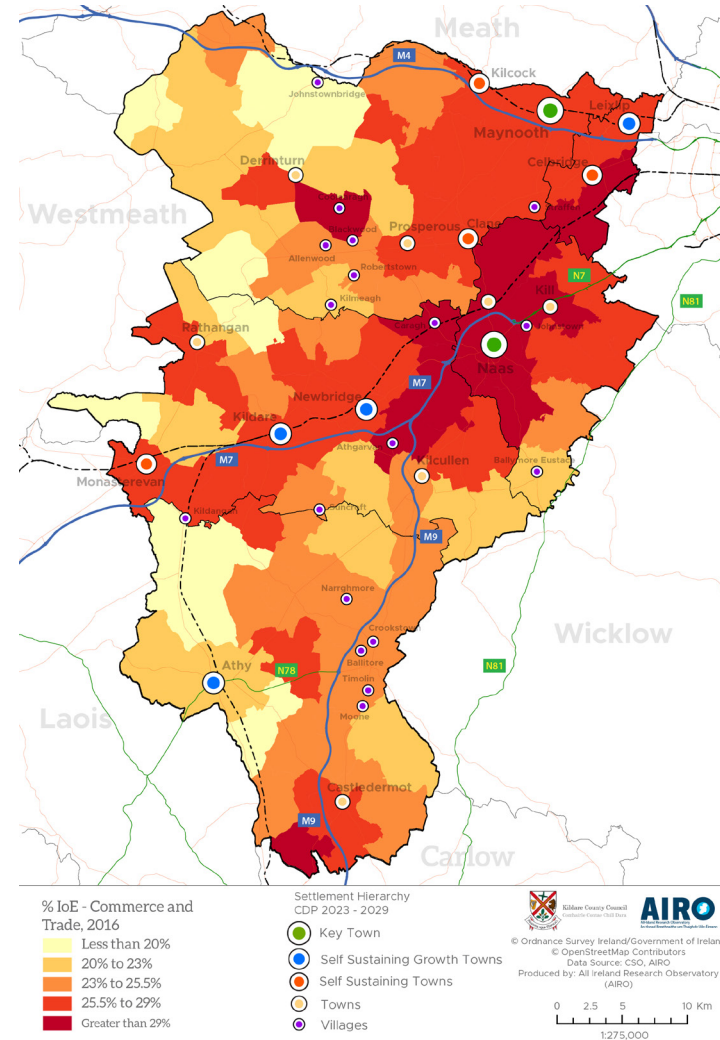


Figure 4.9 - Industry of Employment: Commerce and Trade, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Map 4.7 - Industry of Employment: Commerce and Trade, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Industry of Employment: Public Administration, 2016

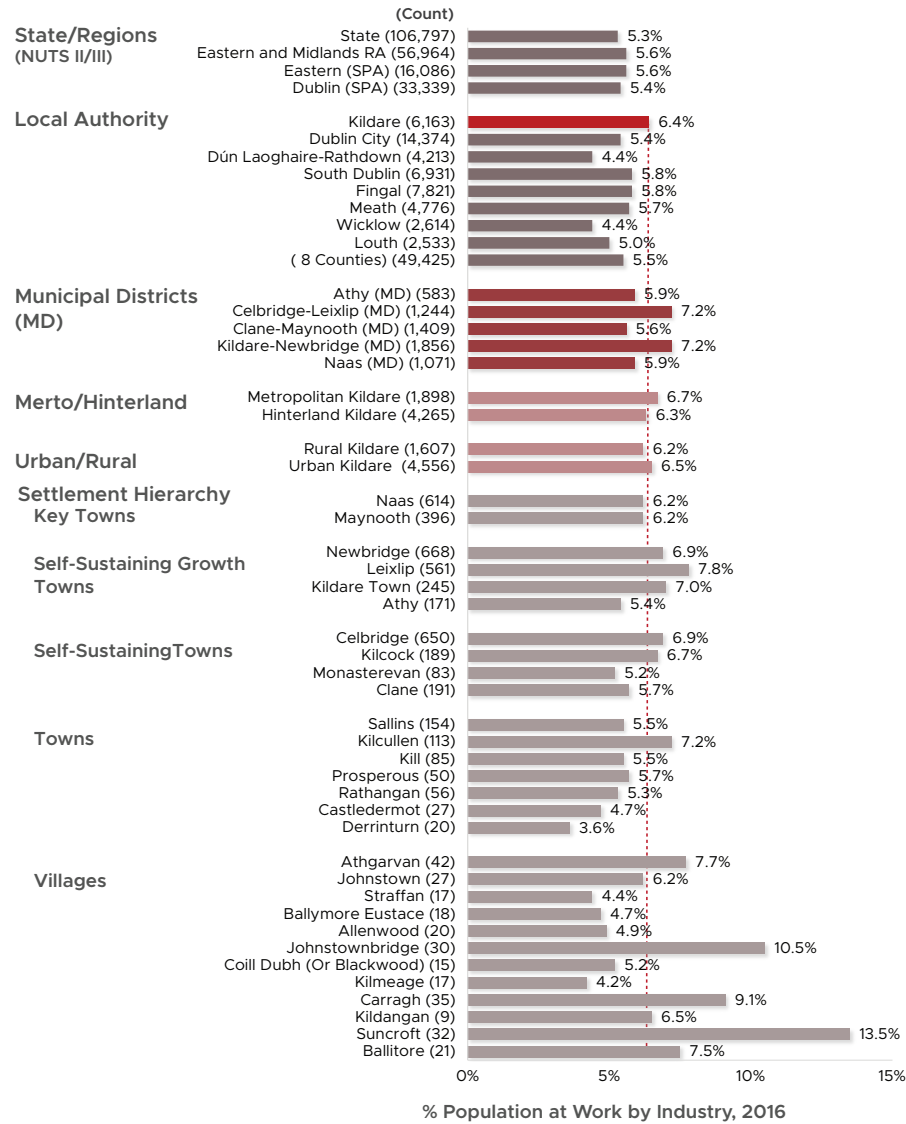


Figure 4.10 - Industry of Employment: Public Administration, 2016 (Source: CSO)

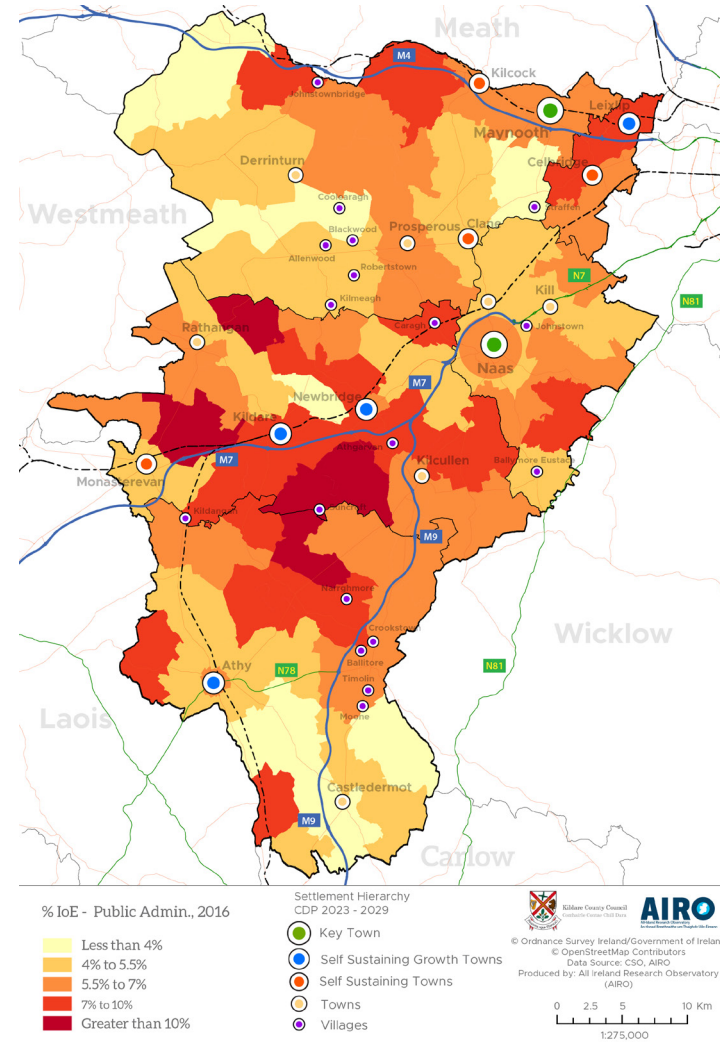
Headline

6,163 employed in Public Administration or 6.4% of the population, 2016

Status and Change

5th Highest # in State  
5th Highest % in State  
- 491  
- 7.4%  
Change since 2011

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities



Map 4.8 - Industry of Employment: Public Administration, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Industry of Employment: Professional Services, 2016

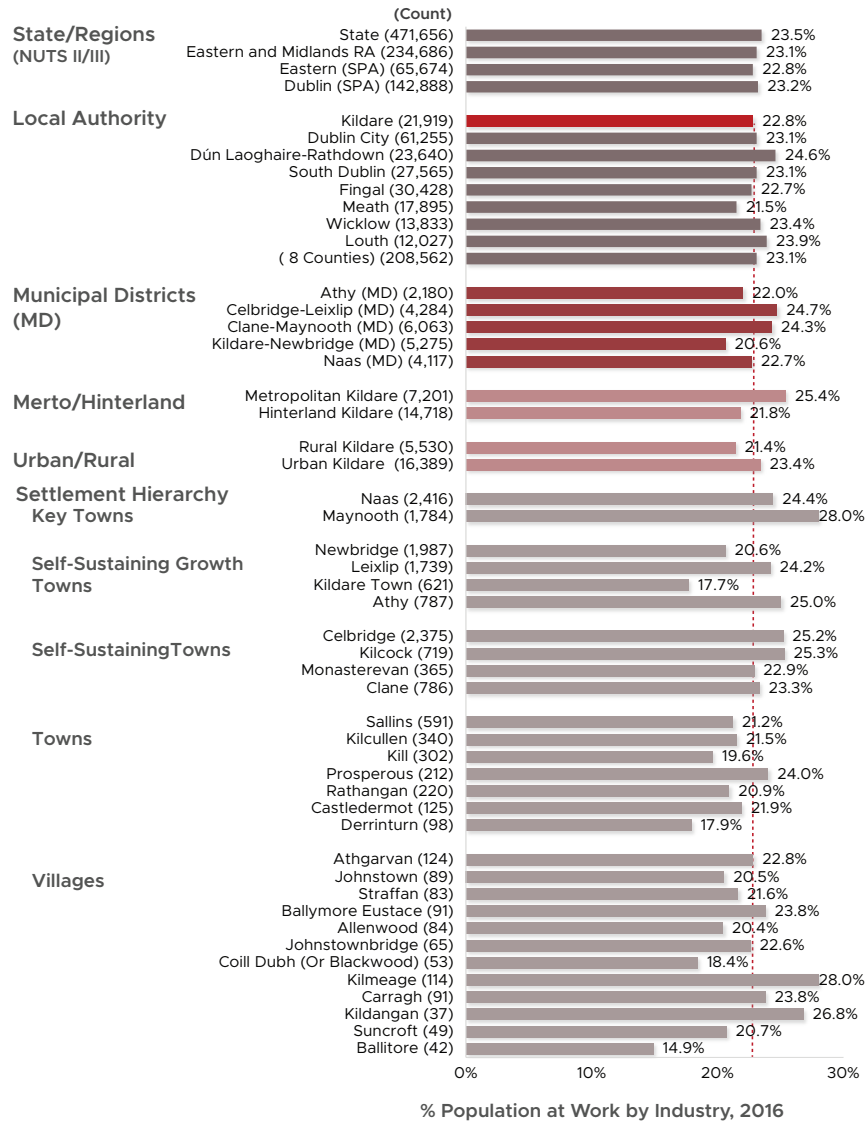


Figure 4.11 - Industry of Employment: Professional Services, 2016 (Source: CSO)

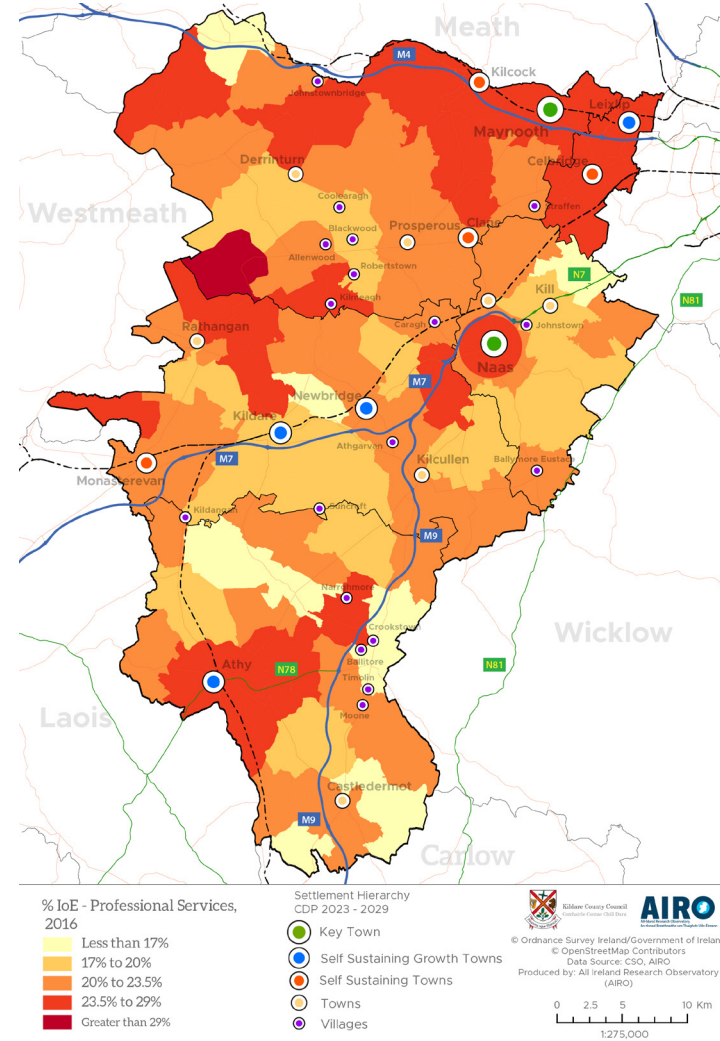
Headline

21,919 employed in Professional Services or 22.8% of all Industry, 2016

Status and Change

6th Highest # in State  
21st Highest % in State  
+ 2,708 + 14.1% Change since 2011

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities



Map 4.9 - Industry of Employment: Professional Services, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Industry of Employment: Transport and Communication, 2016

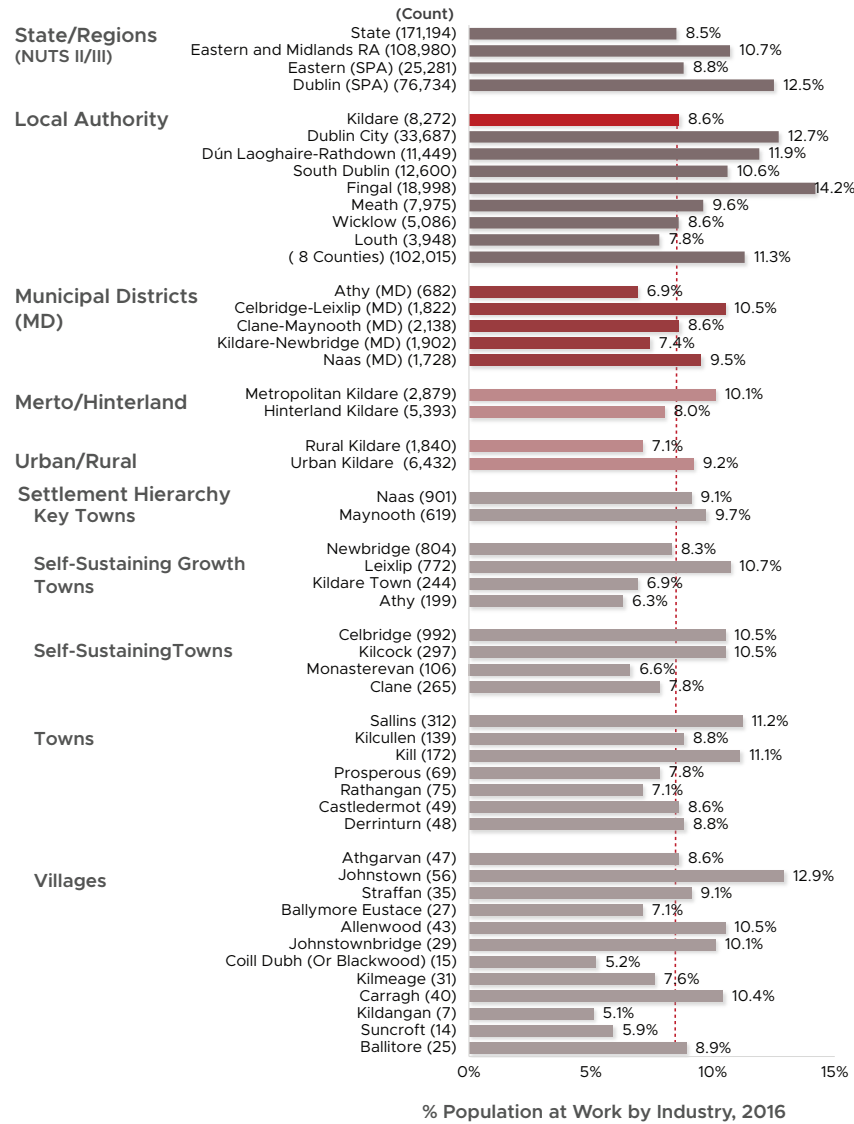
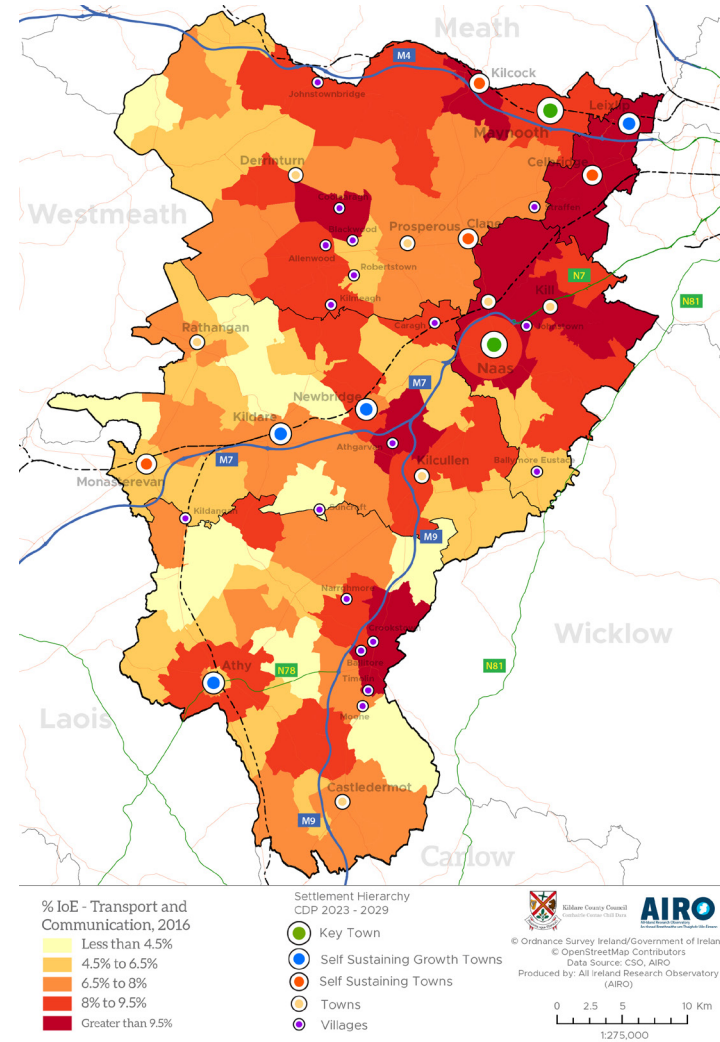


Figure 4.12 - Industry of Employment: Transport and Communication, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Headline

8,272 employed in Transport & Communications or 8.6% of the population, 2016

Status and Change



Map 4.10 - Industry of Employment: Transport and Communication, 2016



**% Local Jobs in FDI Supported Companies, 2021**

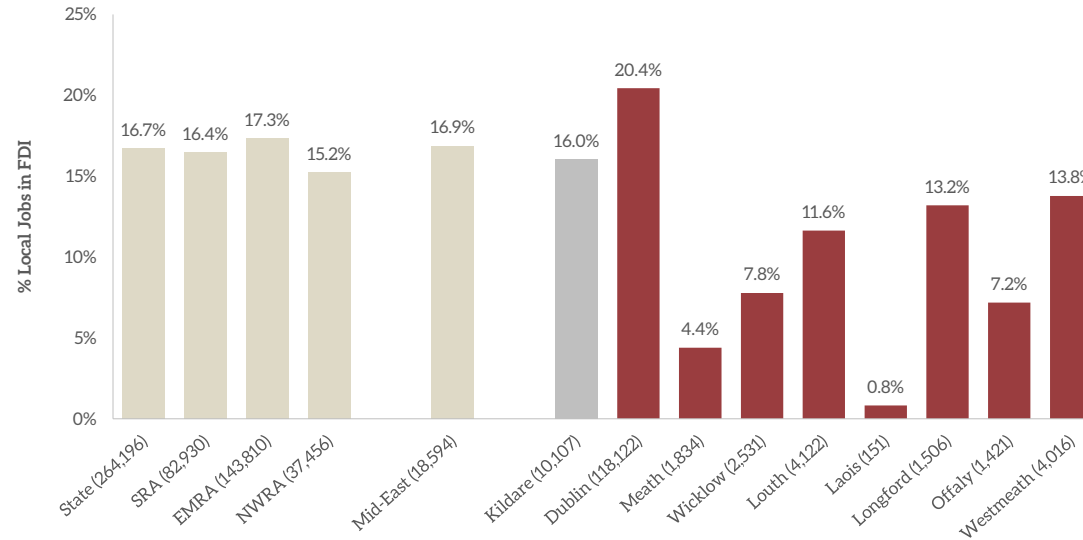


Figure 4.13 - % Local Jobs in FDI Supported Companies, 2021 (Source: CSO)

**State Assisted: FDI and Indigenous Companies, Kildare**

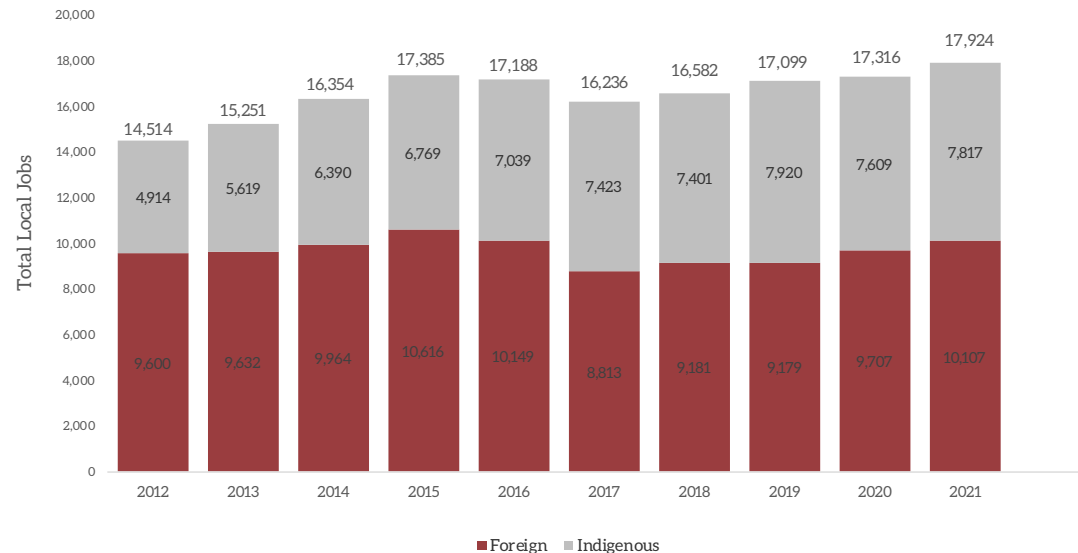


Figure 4.14 - State Assisted: FDI and Indigenous Companies, 2021 (Source: CSO)

2021 No. of LEO Clients

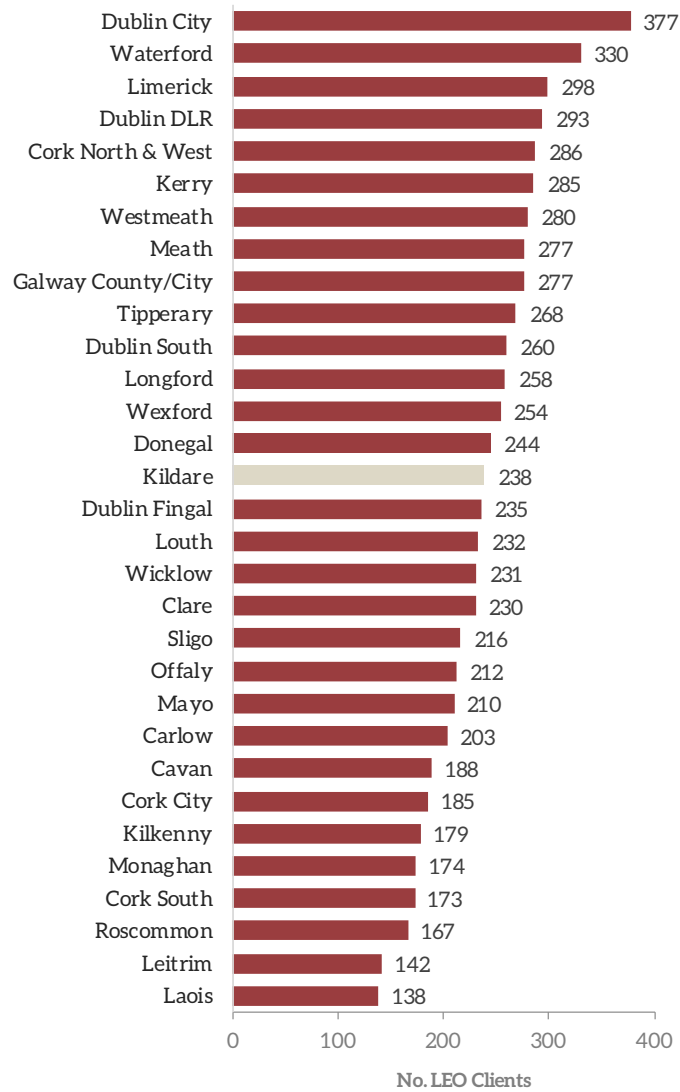


Figure 4.15 - Number of LEO Clients, 2021 (Source: LEO Impact Report)

No. of SME Jobs supported by LEO Financial Assistance, 2021

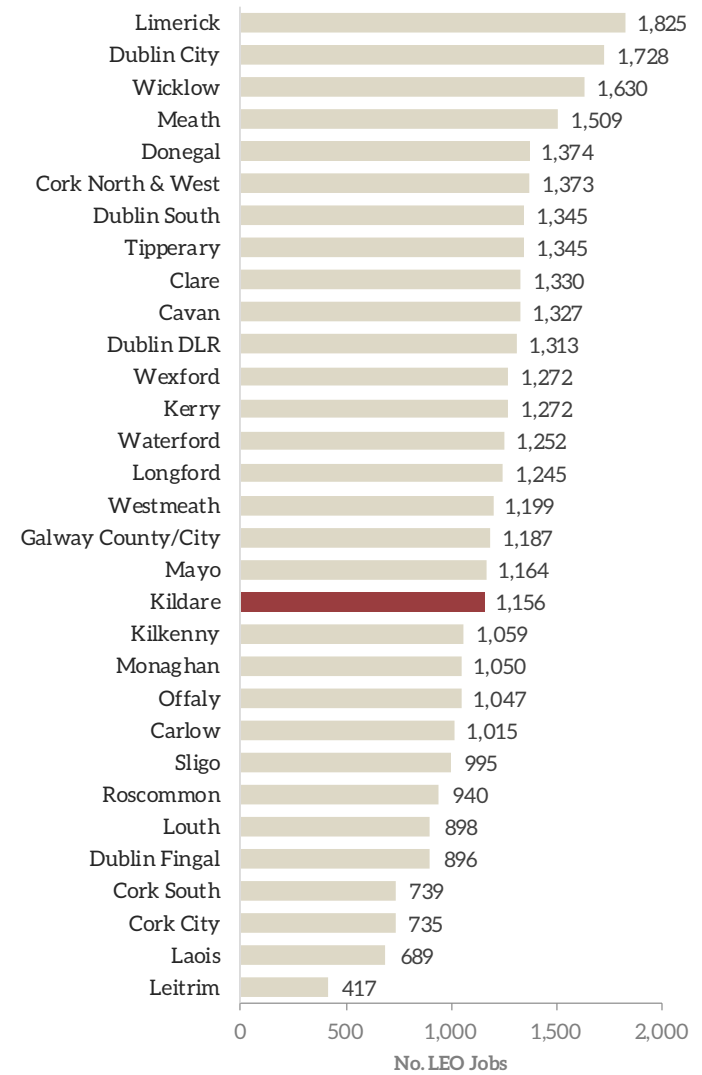


Figure 4.16 - Number of SME Jobs supported by LEO Financial Assistance, 2021 (Source: LEO Impact Report)

**Active Enterprises Kildare, 2020**

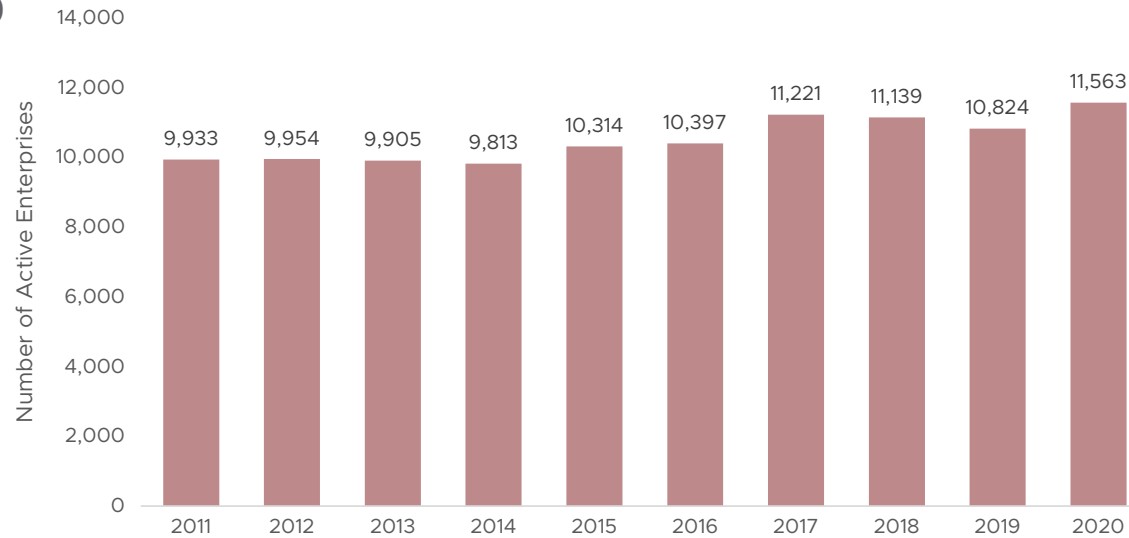


Figure 4.17 - Business Demography: Active Enterprises Kildare, 2020 (Source: CSO)

**Percentage Enterprises, 2020**

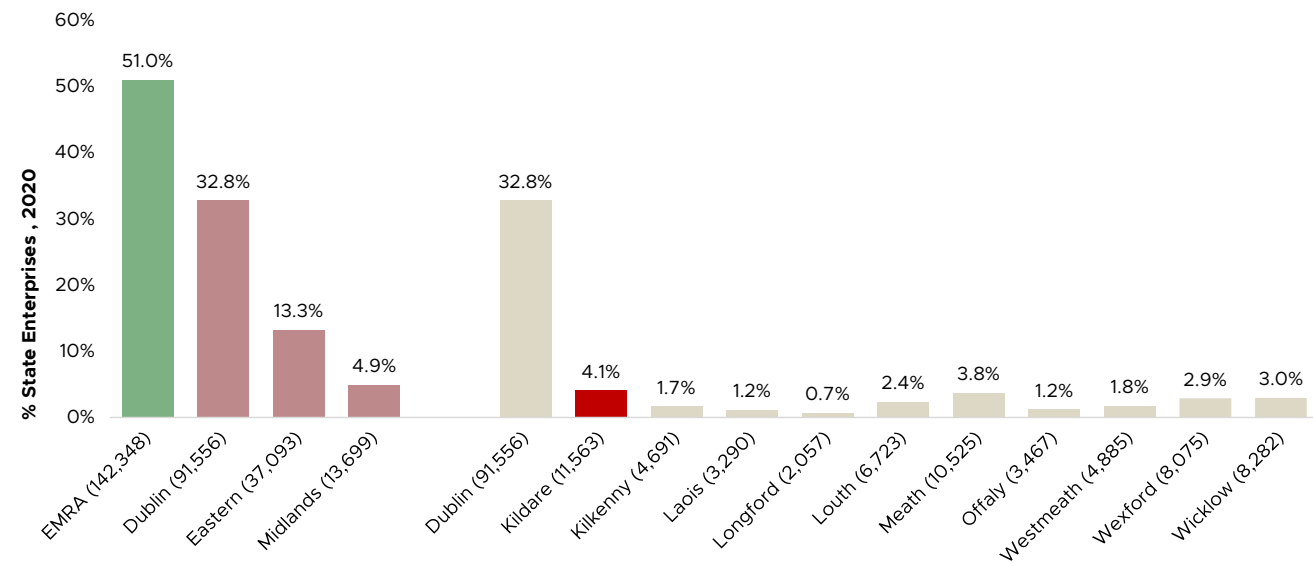


Figure 4.18 - Business Demography: % Enterprises, 2020 (Source: CSO)

Active Enterprise in Kildare by NACE Sector, 2020

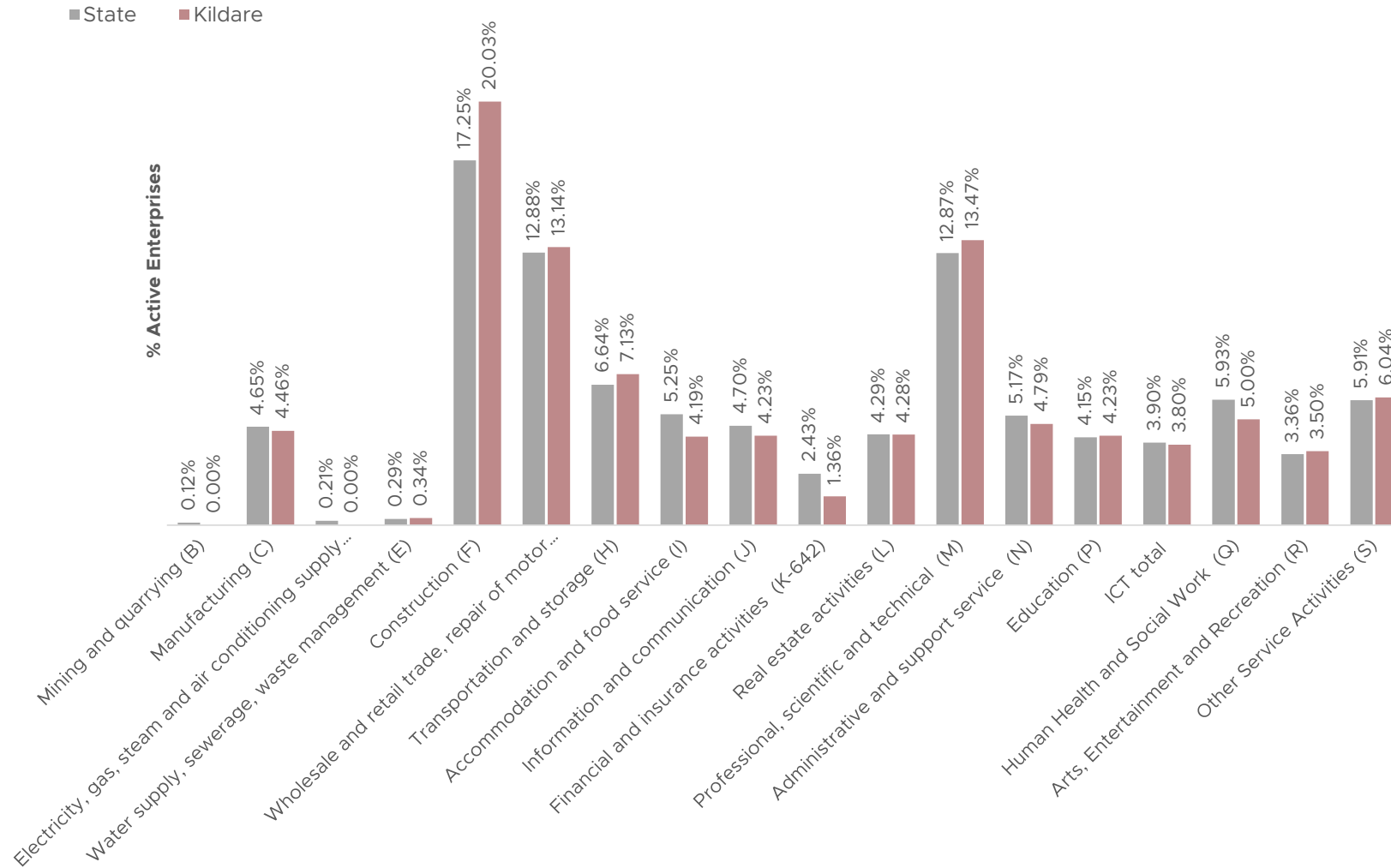


Figure 4.19 - Business Demography: Active Enterprises in Kildare by NACE Sector, 2020 (Source: CSO)

Distribution of Active Enterprises and Persons Engaged by Enterprise Size, 2020

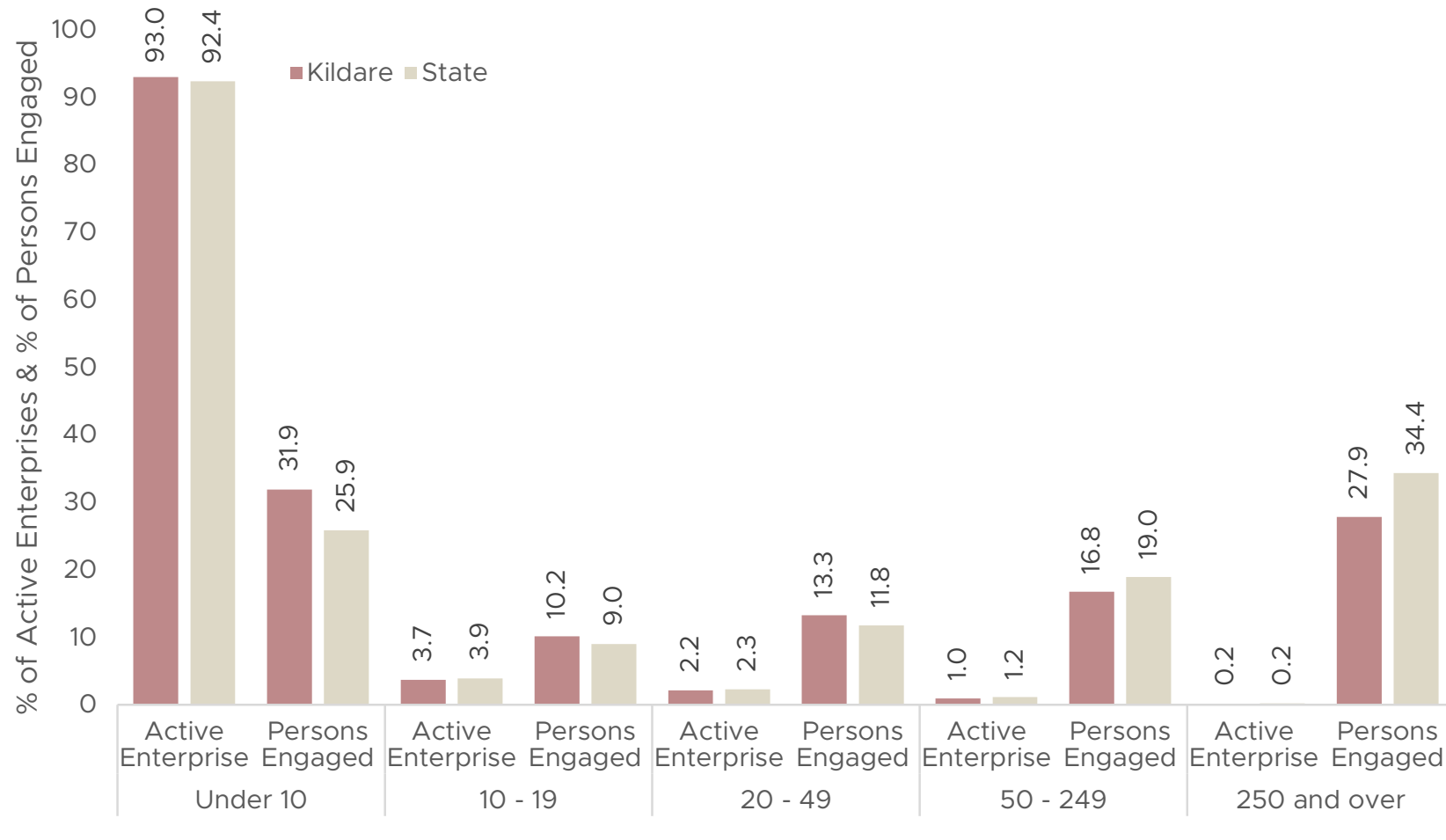


Figure 4.20 - Business Demography: Distribution of Active Enterprises and Persons Engaged by Enterprise Size, 2020 (Source: CSO)

Unemployment rate (%) (Persons 15-74) by Region, Q4 2022

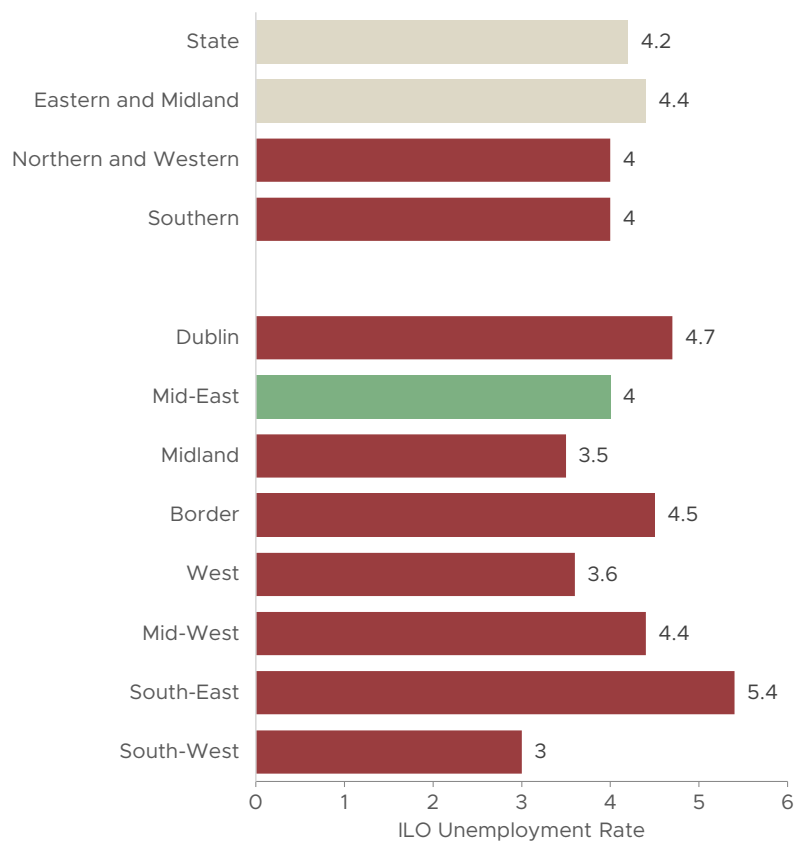


Figure 4.21 - % Unemployment by Region, 2022 (Source: CSO)

ILO Unemployment rate (%) Mid-East Region, 2016-2022

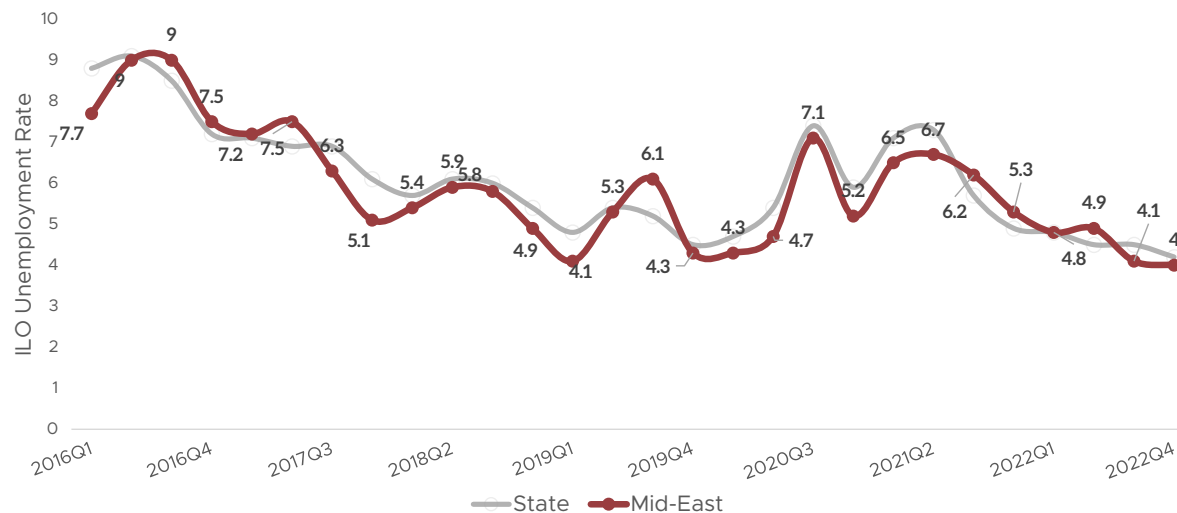


Figure 4.23 - % Unemployment, Mid-East Region, 2016-2022, (Source: CSO)

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

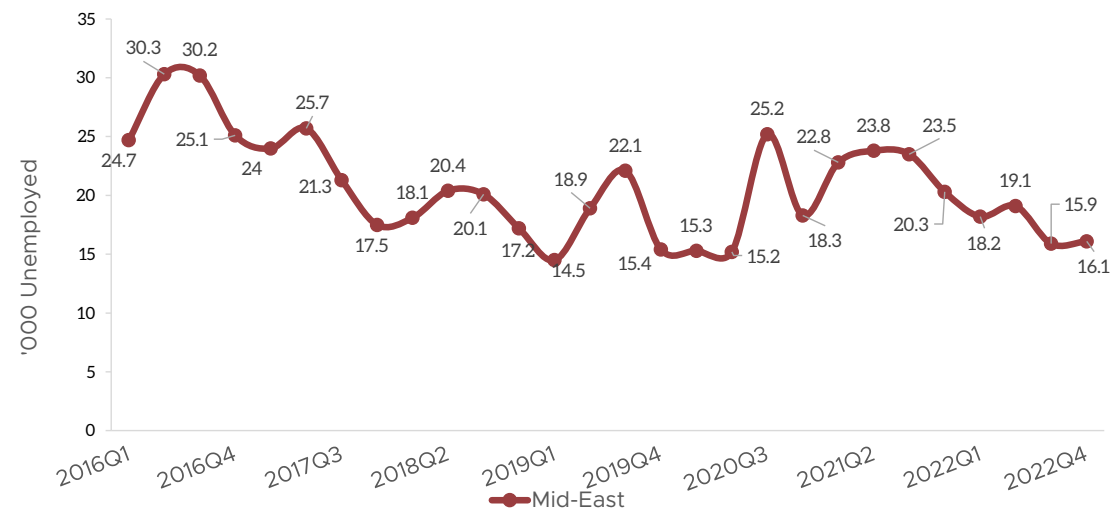
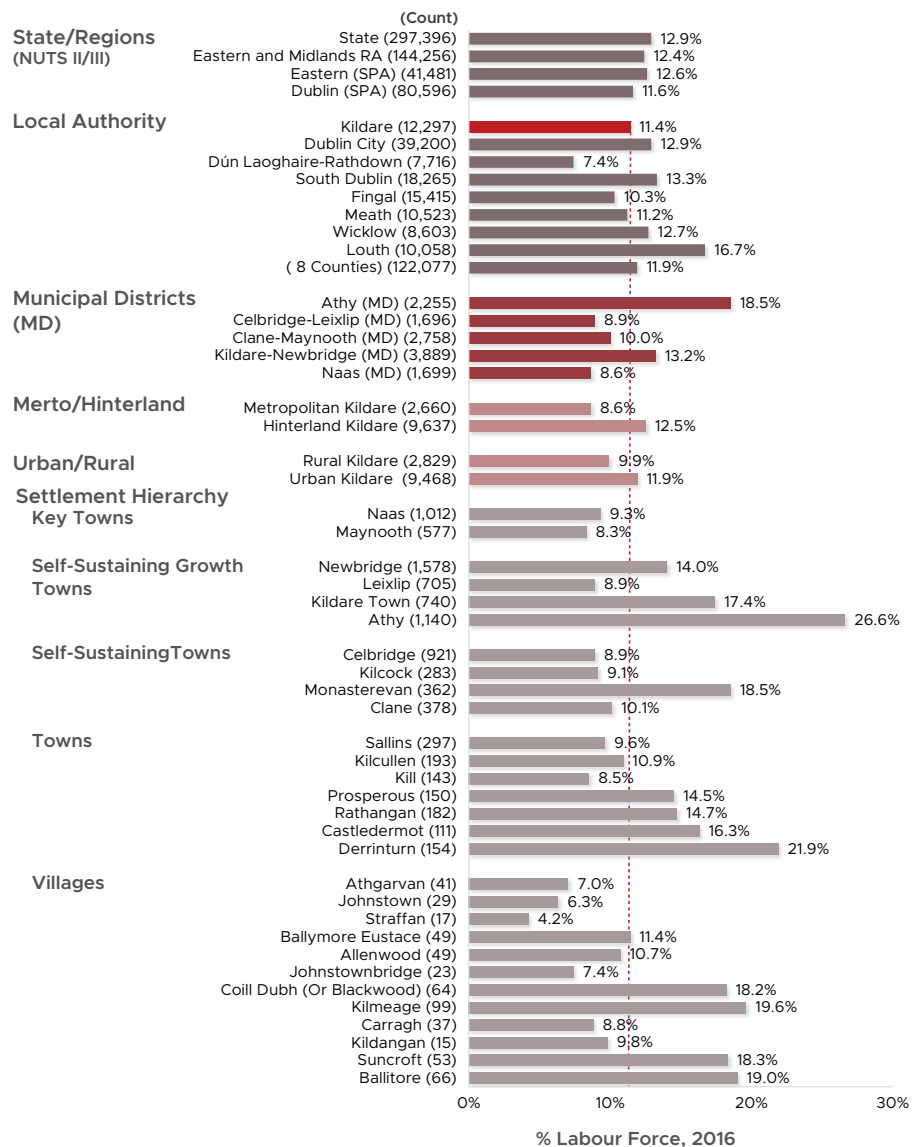


Figure 4.22 - Number Unemployed ('000), Q3 2022 (Source: CSO)



### Headline

12,297 persons Unemployed or 11.4% of the Labour Force, 2016

### Status and Change

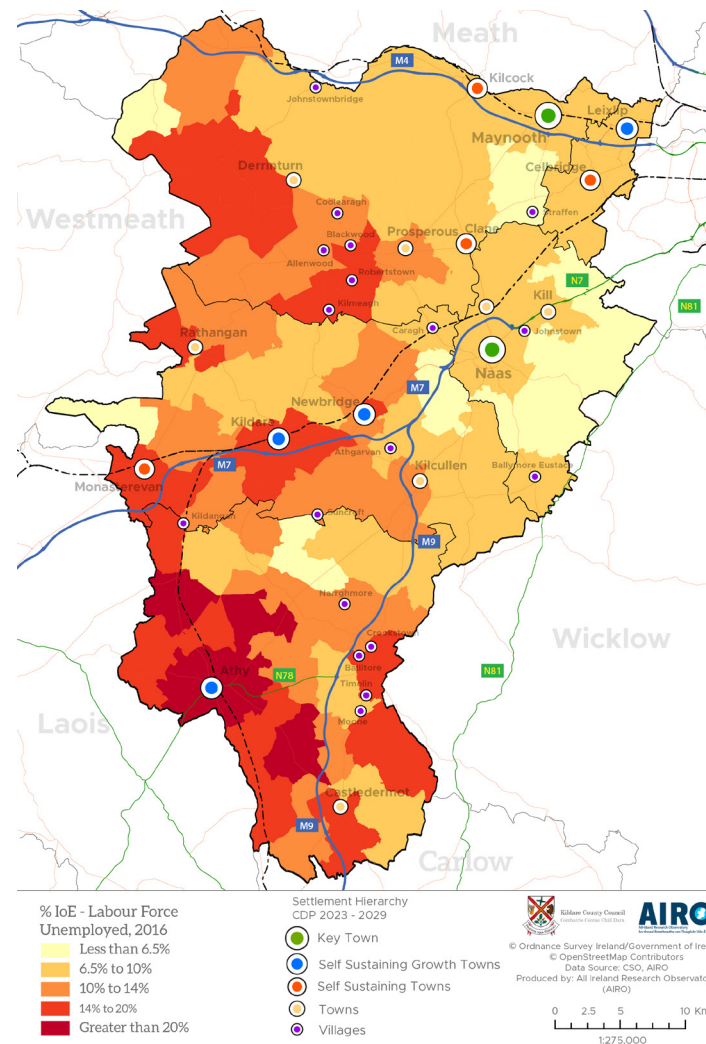


Figure 4.24 - Labour Force: Unemployed, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Map 4.11 - Labour Force: Unemployed, 2016 (Source: CSO)

**Live Register - Count Recipients by Age and Social Welfare Office, M01 2023**

County Kildare as of Feb 2023  
**Under 25 Years: 621 (9.8%)**  
**25 Years and Over: 5,731 (90.2%)**  
**Total: 6,352**

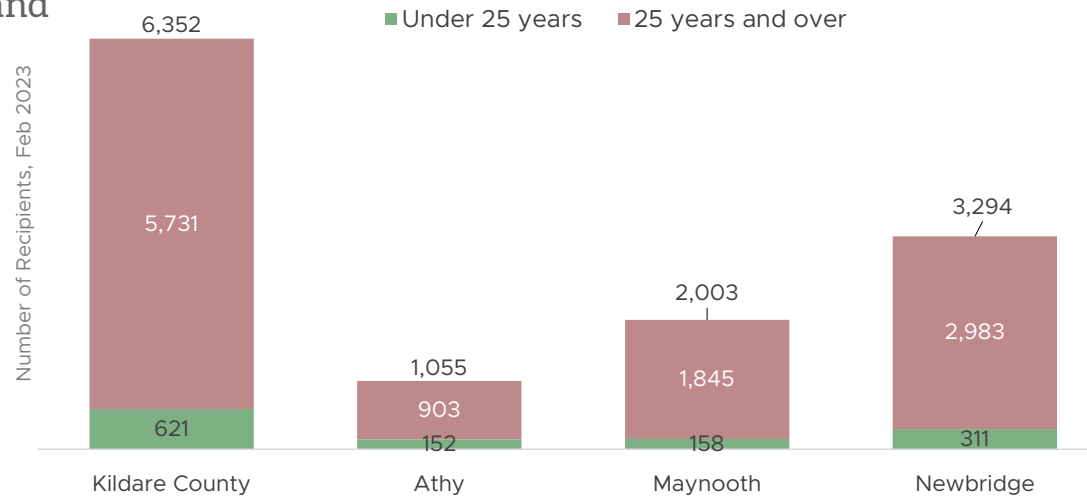


Figure 4.25 - Live Register: Count Recipients by Age and Social Welfare Office, 2022 (Source: CSO)

**Timeline of Live Register Recipients, 2015 to 2022**

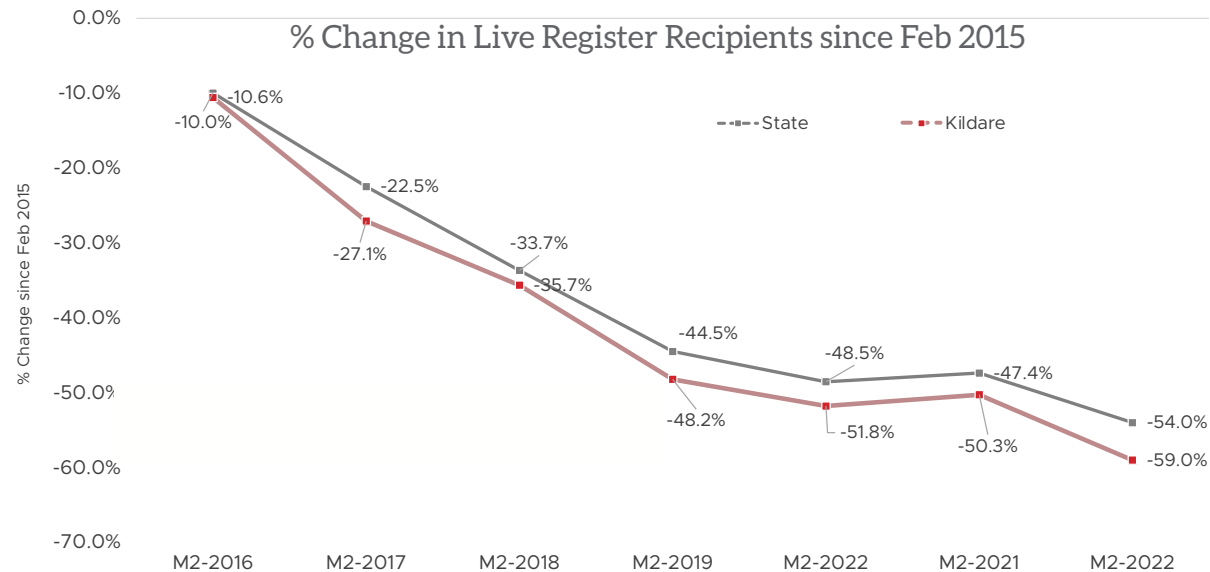


Figure 4.26 - Live Register: Timeline of Recipients, 2015-2022 (Source: CSO)



Economic Profile: Median Gross Household Incomes, 2016

Median Gross Household Income, 2016

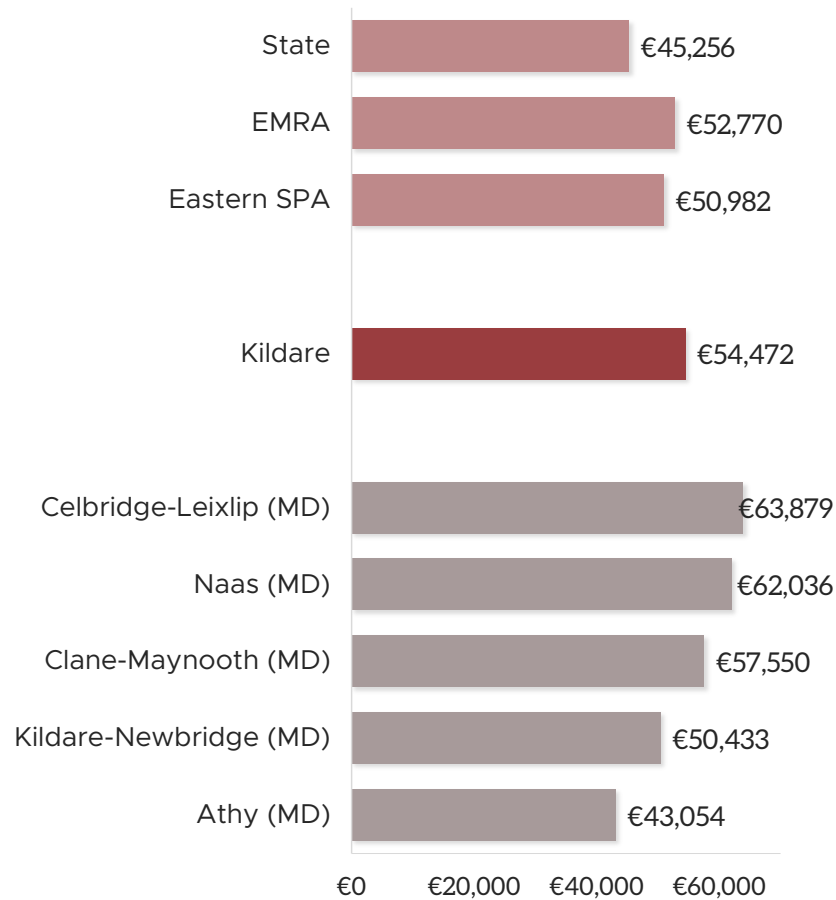
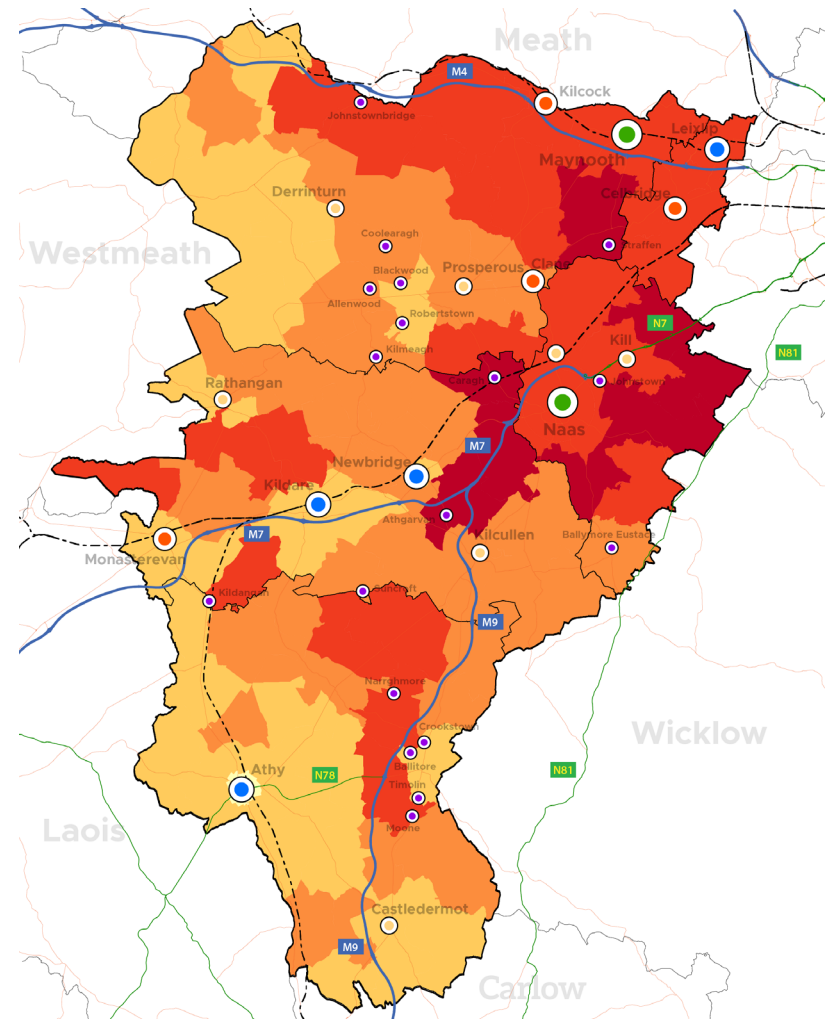


Figure 4.27 - Median Gross Household Incomes, 2016 (Source: CSO)



Geographical Profile of Incomes, 2016

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

Settlement Hierarchy CDP 2023 - 2029

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

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

0 2.5 5 10 Km  
 1:275,000

Map 4.12 - Median Gross Household Incomes, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Household Median Gross Income

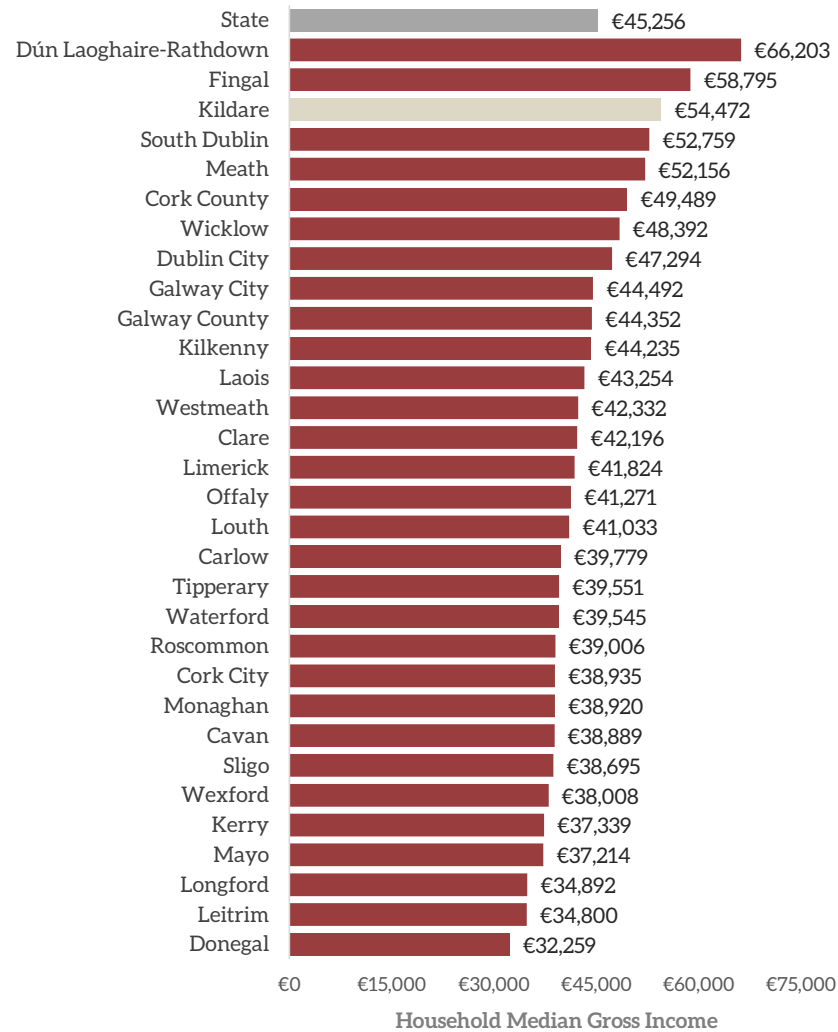


Figure 4.28 - Household Median Gross Income, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Proportion of Households Working Age, Social Welfare Majority Income

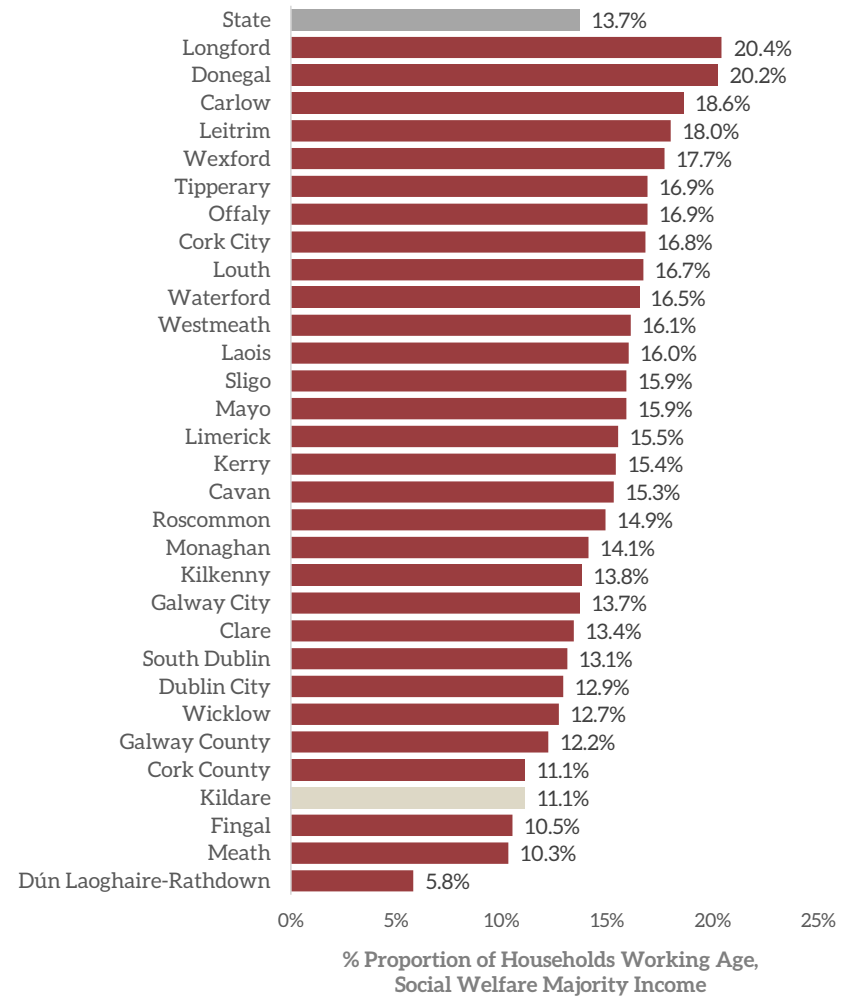


Figure 4.29 - % Proportion of Household Working Age, Social Welfare Majority Income, 2016 (Source: CSO)

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

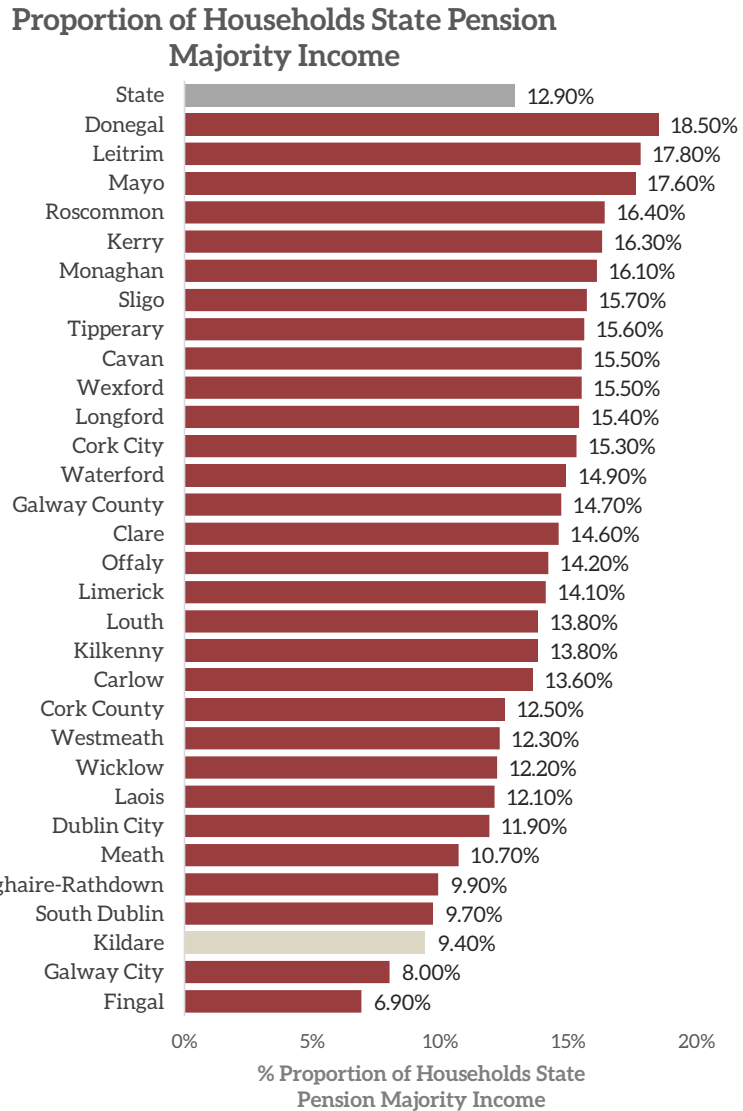


Figure 4.30 - % Proportion of Households State Pension Majority Income, 2016 (Source: CSO)

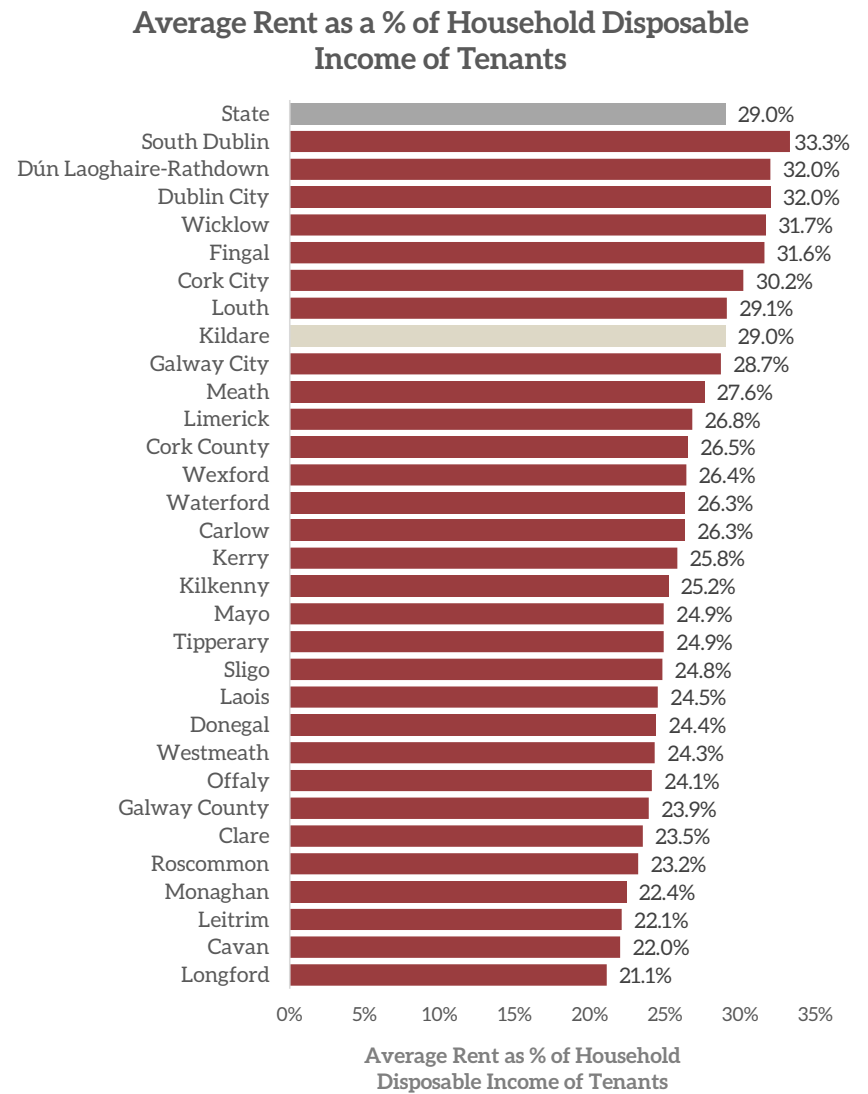


Figure 4.31 - Average Rent as a % of Household Disposable Income of Tenants, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Economic Profile: Disposable Income per Person, 2019

Disposable Income by LA, 2019

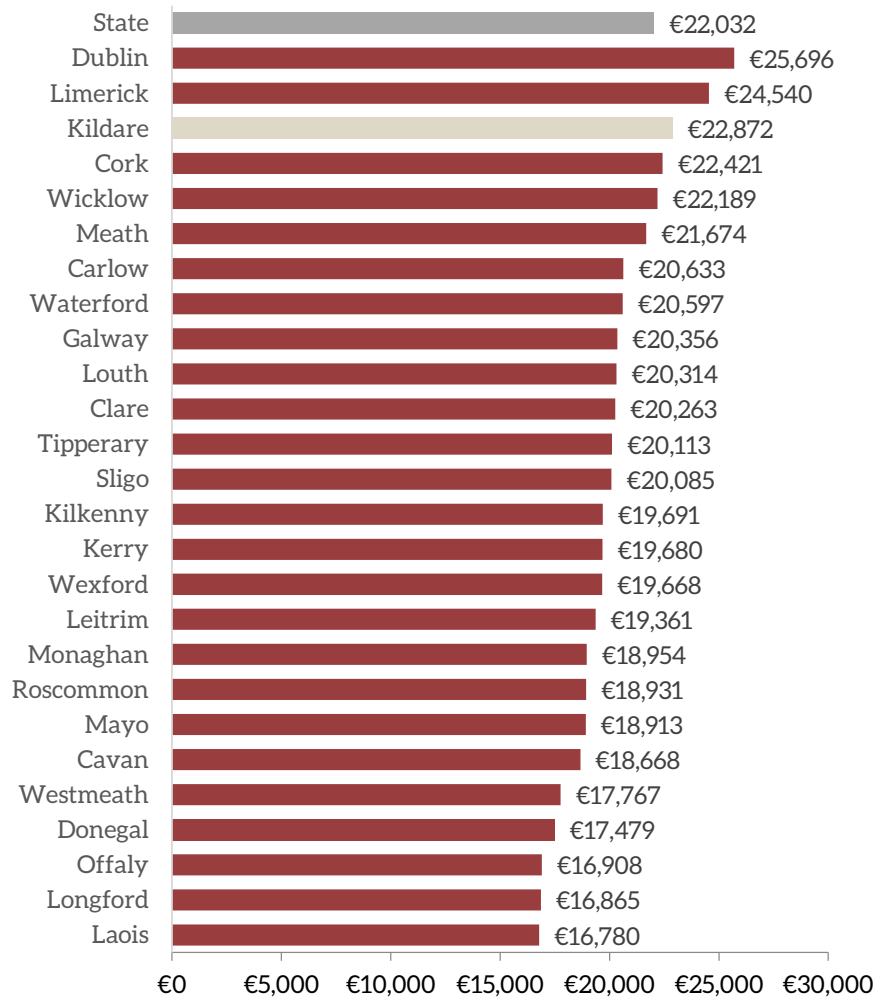


Figure 4.32 - Disposable Income per Person, 2019 (Source: CSO)

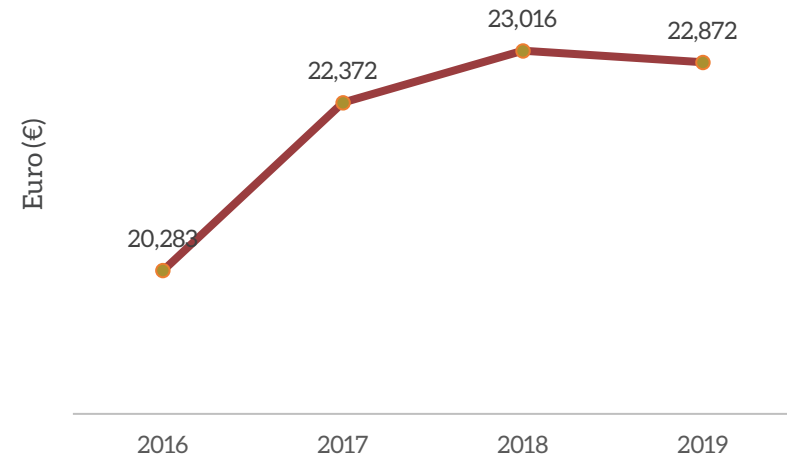
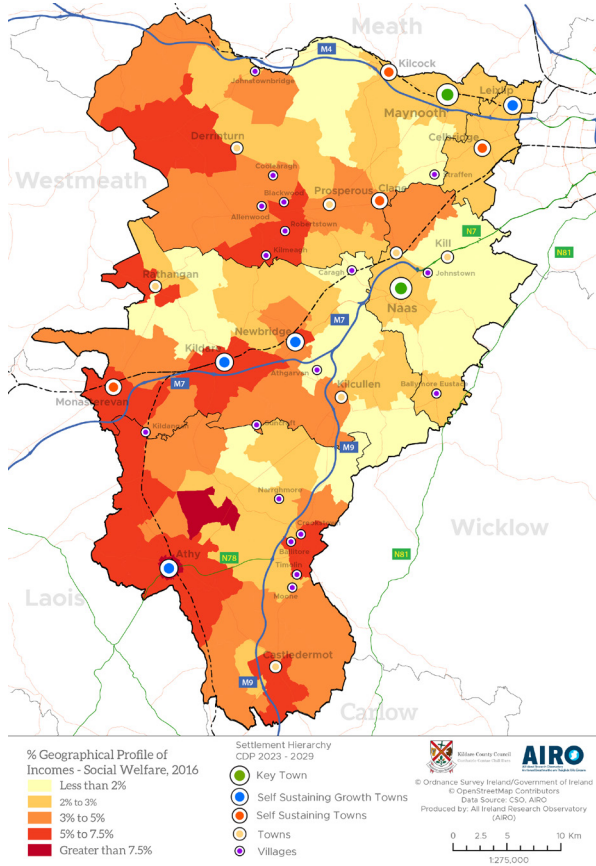
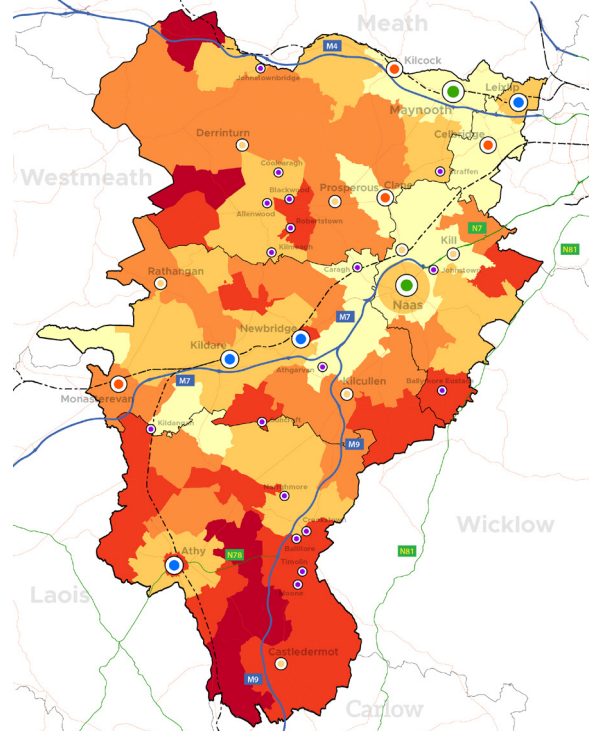


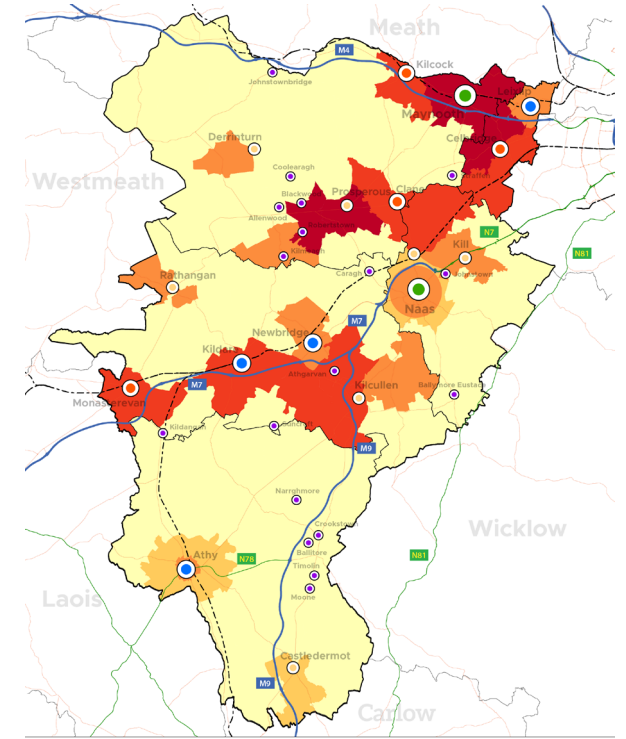
Figure 4.33 - Kildare County Disposable Income per Person, Time Series 2016-2019 (Source: CSO)



Map 4.13 - Geographical Profile of Incomes: Social Welfare, 2022 (Source: CSO)



Map 4.14 - Geographical Profile of Incomes: Pension, 2022 (Source: CSO)



Map 4.15 - Geographical Profile of Incomes: Rent, 2022 (Source: CSO)

# Kildare County Council

Local Economic &  
Community Plan (LECP)

Health & Disability Profile, 2023



Comhairle Contae Chill Dara  
Kildare County Council



## Health and Disability Profile

The Census of Population records data on disability and health status. The data for these variables reveal a correlation with age; older persons are more likely to have a disability and to have poor health. Disability and poor health are also associated with socio-economic disadvantage, and in County Kildare the proportion of persons with a disability and with poor health is highest in disadvantaged neighbourhoods in the main towns and in rural areas of south and west Kildare.

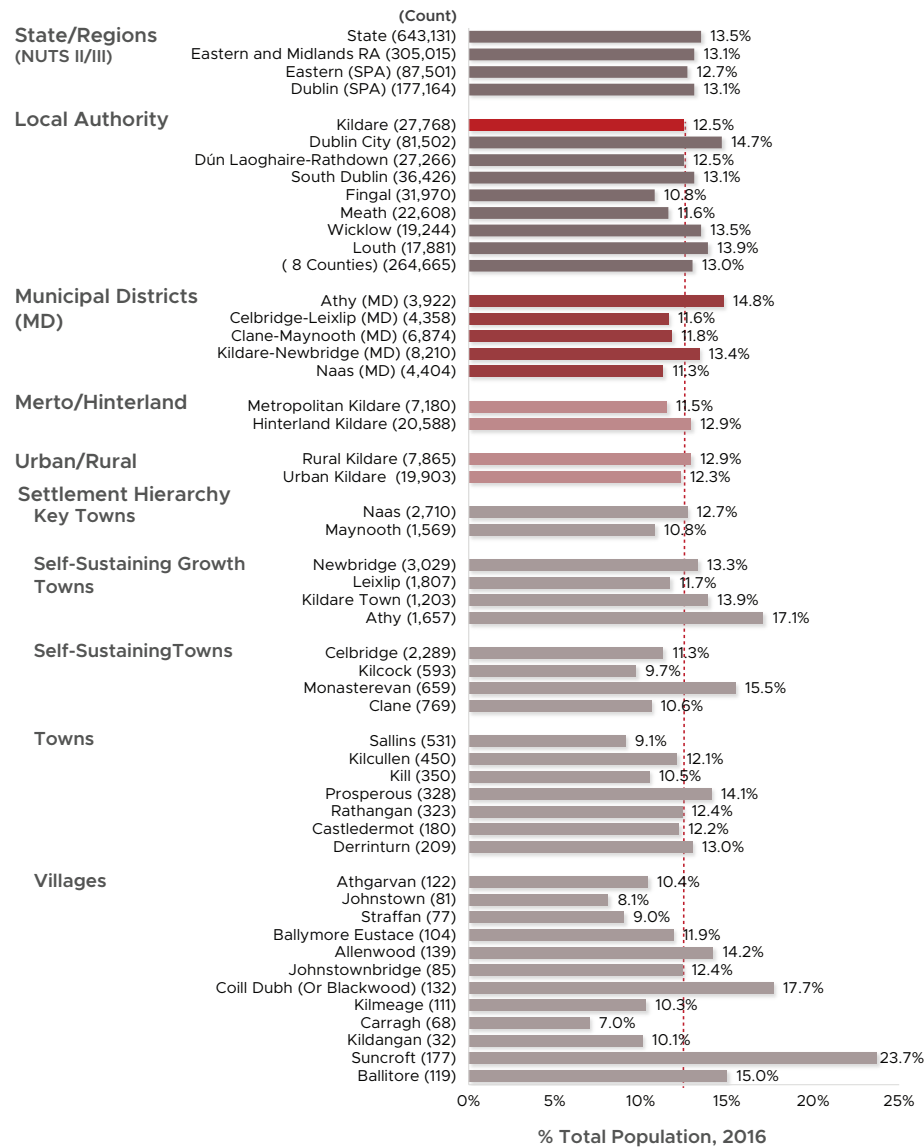
According to the Healthy Ireland Outcomes Framework (2022), County Kildare Health Indicators with most divergence from the national average are as follows:

- Male cancer incidence;
- Binge drinking;
- Obesity.

### Key Facts:

- Just over one in eight persons (12.5% or 27,778 persons) in County Kildare has a self-declared disability - lower than both the State and EMRA averages. This figure exceeds fifteen percent in several rural communities and small settlements, mainly in the south and west of the county - Athy, Monasterevin, Blackwood and Suncroft;
- The Athy MD has the highest proportion of the population with a self-declared disability at 14.8%;
- Only 1.4% of the resident population in County Kildare deems their health to be bad / very bad - the sixth proportion among the State's local authority areas. While rates are low across the county, there is a clear spatial pattern with higher rates (>2.5%) in the west and south of the county.

General Health and Disability: Population with Disability, 2016



Headline

27,778 persons with a Disability or 12.5% of the population, 2016

Status and Change

6th Highest # in State  
28th Highest % in State  
Change since 2011: + %

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities

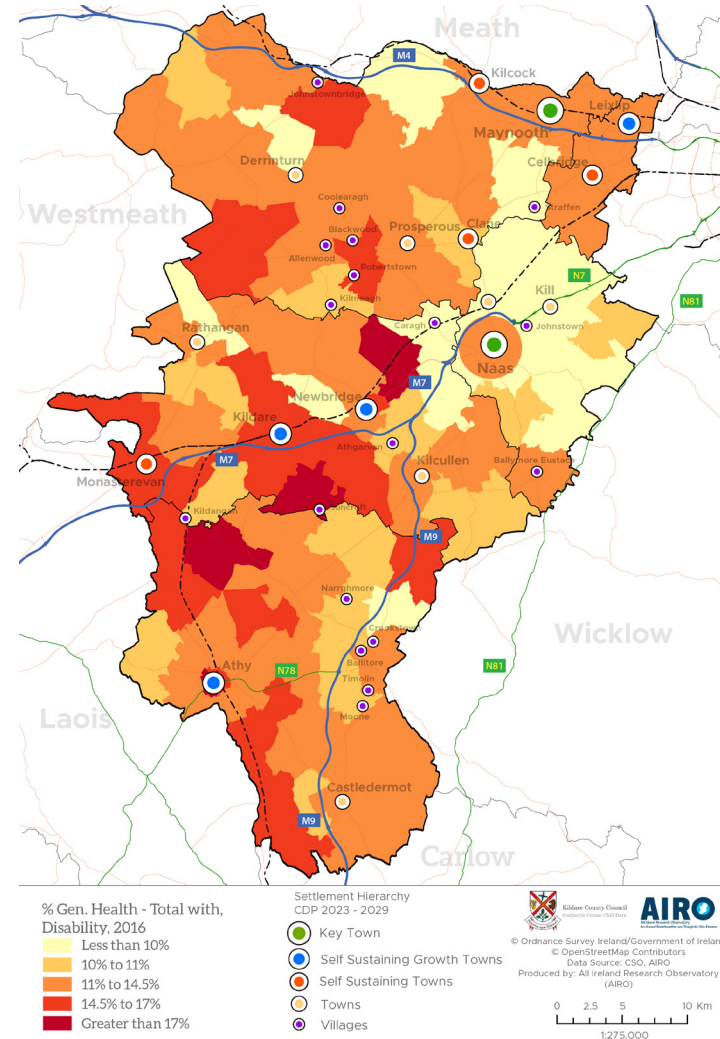
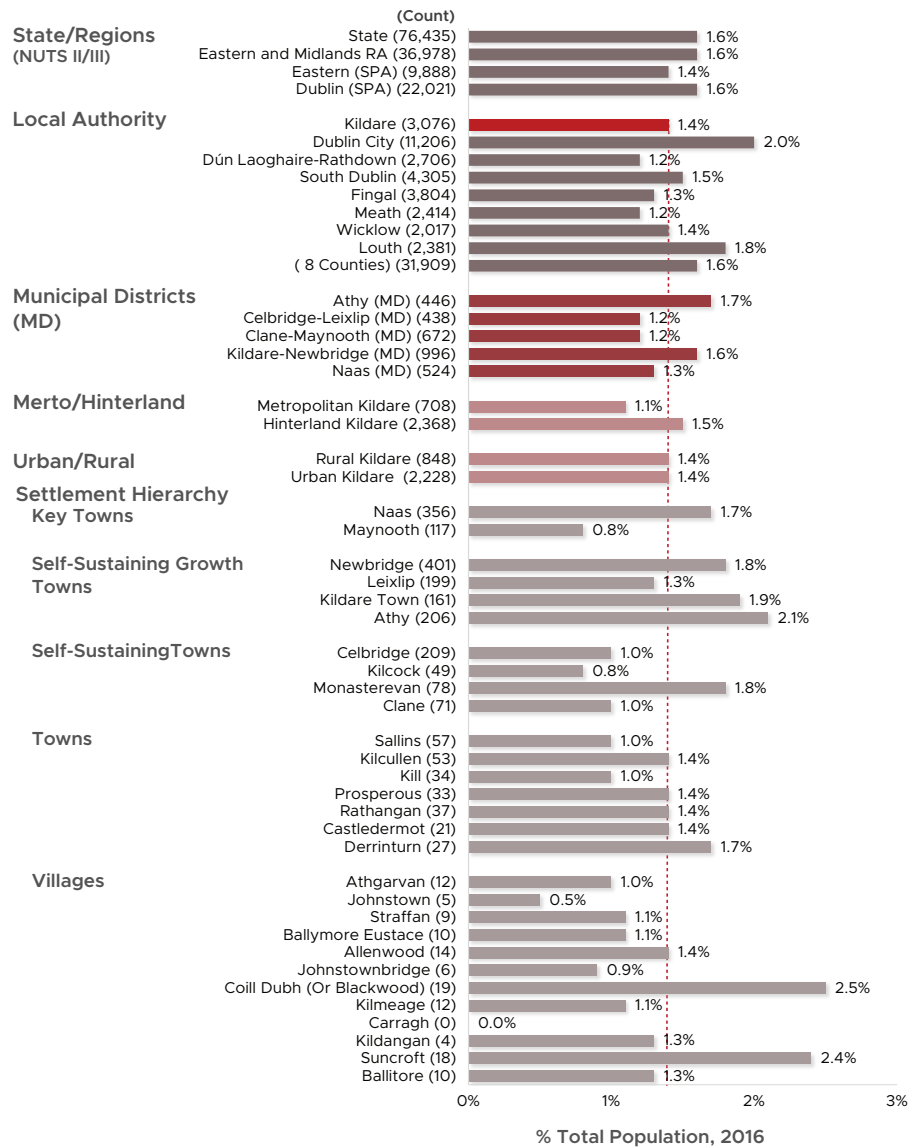


Figure 5.1 - Population with Disability, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Map 5.1 - Population with Disability, 2016 (Source: CSO)





Headline

3,076 persons with Bad/Very Bad Health or 1.4% of the population, 2016

Status and Change

6th Highest # in State

26th Highest % in State

+ 347 + 12.7% Change since 2011

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities

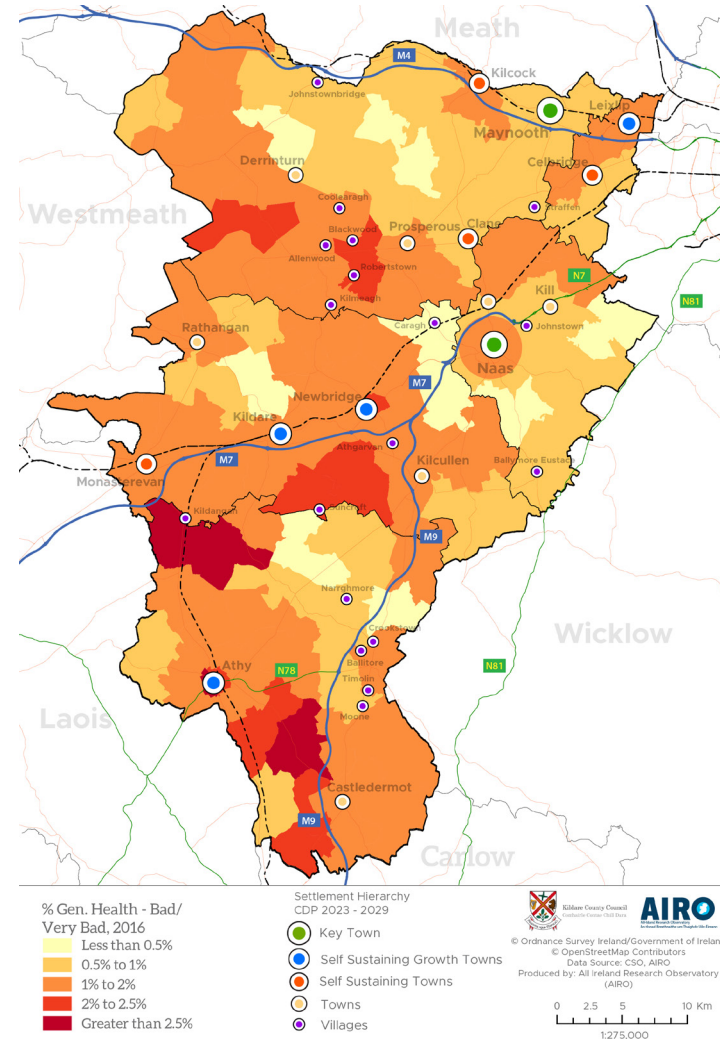


Figure 5.2 - General Health: Bad/Very Bad, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Map 5.2 - General Health: Bad/Very Bad, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Healthy Ireland Framework, 2022

<b>Health Indicators</b>		
<b>Health Status</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Kildare</b>
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
<b>Health Outcomes</b>		
Cancer Incidence M	479	505
Cancer Incidence F	396	406
Suicide Rate	7.6	8.6
Cardiovascular disease AMI Incidence	159	153
<b>Social Determinants</b>		
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 5.3 - 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/m<sup>2</sup> – surveyed in 2019



An Roinn Sláinte  
 Department of Health

# Kildare County Council

Local Economic &  
Community Plan (LECP)

Housing Profile, 2023



Comhairle Contae Chill Dara  
Kildare County Council



## Housing Profile

### Housing Profile

According to the most recent Census of Population (2022), there are 89,668 housing units in County Kildare. This corresponds to just over four percent of the housing units in the State. At the same time, the county has 4.8% of the State's resident population. Thus, in relative terms, the ratio of housing units to people is lower in Kildare than is the case across the State as a whole.

There were 11,074 housing completions in County Kildare between January 2016 and December 2022, of which 2,630 occurred in 2022. Kildare recorded the third highest number of housing completions in the State with only higher levels of completions in Dún laoghaire-Rathdown and Dublin City. The 2022 completions in Kildare accounted for 8.8% of all completions in the State (29,851). Of the housing completions in 2022, over three quarters (78.9%) were scheme houses (detached and semi-detached houses on estates and developments), and a further fifteen percent were apartments. The remainder were single houses built across the county.

The rate of housing vacancy in County Kildare (5.35% or 5,028 units) is lower than is the case across the State as a whole (7.9%). Among the State's thirty-one local authority areas, Kildare records the fourth lowest housing vacancy rate with only Dublin local authorities with lower rates. Within the county, vacancy rates are generally higher in rural areas than in the towns, although some town cores have also been adversely affected by vacancy. While the headline figures in respect of vacancy might suggest that there is a significant untapped housing stock, the reality is that more than half of the houses are vacant because the property is for sale (16.5%), on the rental market (21.5%) or undergoing renovation (13.9%).

The vast majority (92.2%) of County Kildare's housing stock is a conventional house, while less than ten percent are classified as flats/apartments. Flats/apartments are more prevalent among newer housing stock, and they are more likely to be in the main urban centre. Flats/apartments constitute over fifteen percent of the housing stock in Maynooth, Clane and Sallins.

Almost three quarters (72%) of homes in County Kildare are owner occupied. The proportion of all homes that are owner occupied without a mortgage (30.7%) is the third lowest among Ireland's local authority areas, and within the county, the highest rates are predominantly in rural areas and established urban neighbourhoods. Owner occupied with a mortgage (41.3%) in Kildare is the second highest rate in the State. As such, recent mortgage interest rate increases in Ireland will result in growing financial pressures for more than 30,000 Kildare homeowners. Owner-occupied homes with a mortgage are more prevalent in the north and east of the county, and this spatial pattern is associated with a higher level of new home building and a younger age profile in east Kildare, relative to west Kildare.

County Kildare has a less affordable housing stock than is the case in most counties and it has experienced considerable property inflation over the past eight years; the average sale price in December 2014 was €236k, while in December 2022 it was €374k. Kildare is the sixth most expensive county in the State to purchase property - only Dublin local authorities (4) and Wicklow have higher average prices. Across the county's Eircode areas, average prices (December 2022) range from €276k in Monasterevin to €432k in Celbridge.

The proportion of households renting from a private landlord (17.2%) is the ninth highest in the State, and values are particularly high (<18%) in areas in the north-east metropolitan areas and along the M7/N7 corridor. Just over seven percent (7.31%) of households are renting from Kildare County Council or an approved housing body, and social houses are more likely to be in the small and medium-sized towns than elsewhere in the county. Socially rented homes exceed twenty percent of housing stock in Kilmeage, Suncroft and Ballitore.

The average monthly rent for a home in County Kildare is €1,395 (2022 figure), and is the third highest in the State. Rental prices in Kildare, and across the State, have increased substantially over recent years. Between Q1 of 2016 and Q2 of 2022, they increased from €979 to €1,395 - an increase of forty-two percent.

Just over twenty percent of households who are in rental properties in County Kildare are supported by the housing assistance payment (HAP). HAP properties are generally more prevalent in and around the main towns than elsewhere in the county - Naas, Newbridge, Kildare town, Monasterevin and Athy. In the Athy LEA, over a third of rental households are in receipt of HAP (36.5%). In contrast to this, just over one in ten rental properties are in receipt of HAP in the Maynooth LEA. In recent years, HAP has become more significant than rent supplement, such that in 2021, there were just 586 rental properties, in the county, being part-financed through the rent supplement scheme.

### Key Facts:

- Since 2016, there have been 11,074 housing completions in County Kildare, and the year-on-year trend has been upward, apart from 2019-2020 - due to COVID-related restrictions;
- 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;
- The average sale price of a home (in December 2022), in County Kildare, was the sixth highest among the thirty-one local authority areas. The average price increased by almost fifty-eight percent between 2014 and 2022;
- In 2022, the average cost of a home for a first-time buyer in Kildare was €365, 172.
- Nearly one in six households in County Kildare is renting from a private landlord - the highest proportion in the Eastern SPA;
- 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. As of Q3 2022, rental prices in Kildare (€1,397) were the third highest in the State with only higher rental prices in Dublin and Galway City. Since 2016, average monthly rental prices in Kildare have increased by more than 40%.

- Rental prices vary across the county with the north-east being the most expensive (Maynooth and Naas) and more than 50% more expensive than the Athy area (€1,046) in the south of the county. However, it should be noted that rental costs in the Athy area are still more expensive than average costs in nineteen other local authority areas.
- State supports play a major role in the private rental sector in Kildare with an annual expenditure of €19.4 million being spent on Housing Assistance Payments (HAP) in the county. In 2021, one in every five rental properties in Kildare was in receipt of a HAP payment (2,451 tenancies).
- There is a major variation in HAP payments across the county. Although the Athy area has the cheapest rental costs in the county more than one third (36%) of all rental households are in receipt of HAP payments. Rates in the north-east of the county are much lower with only 11-12% of rental households in receipt of HAP in the Maynooth and Leixlip areas.

Total Housing Stock by Local Authority, 2022

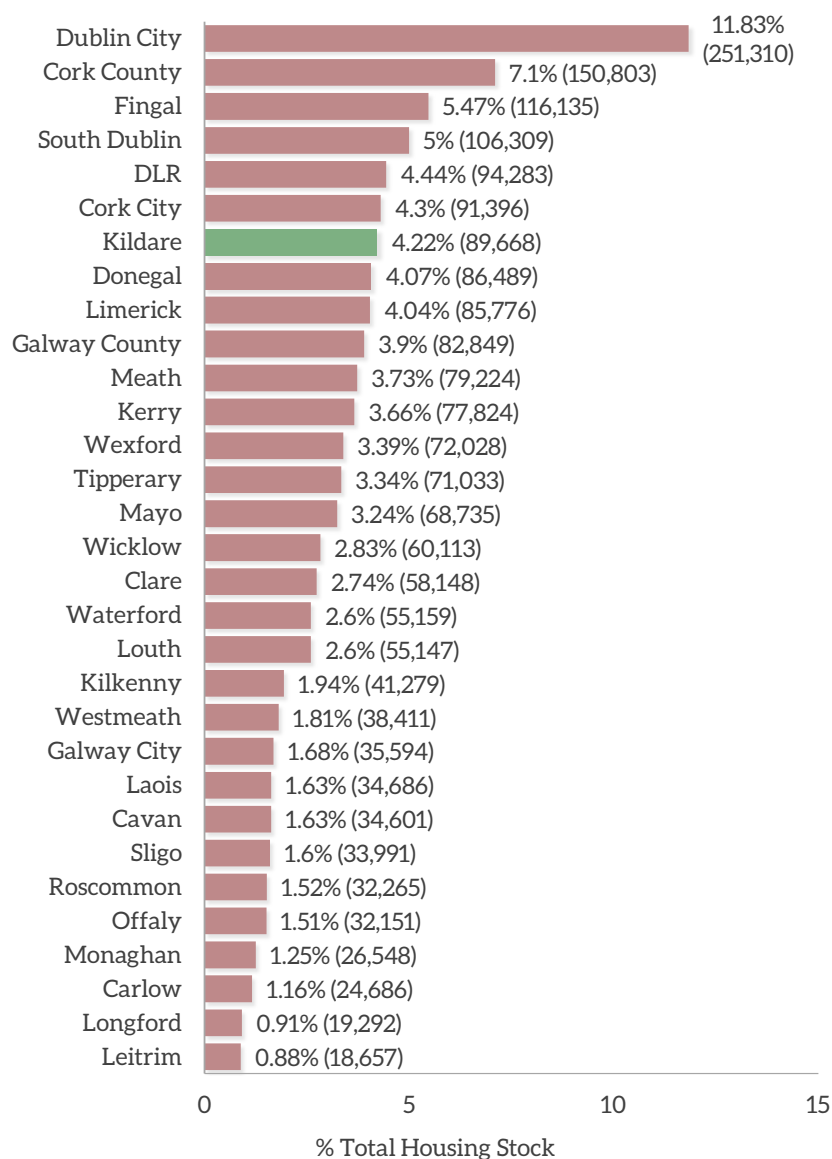


Figure 6.1 - Total Housing Stock by Local Authority, 2022 (Source: CSO)

**New Dwelling Completions by LA, 2022**

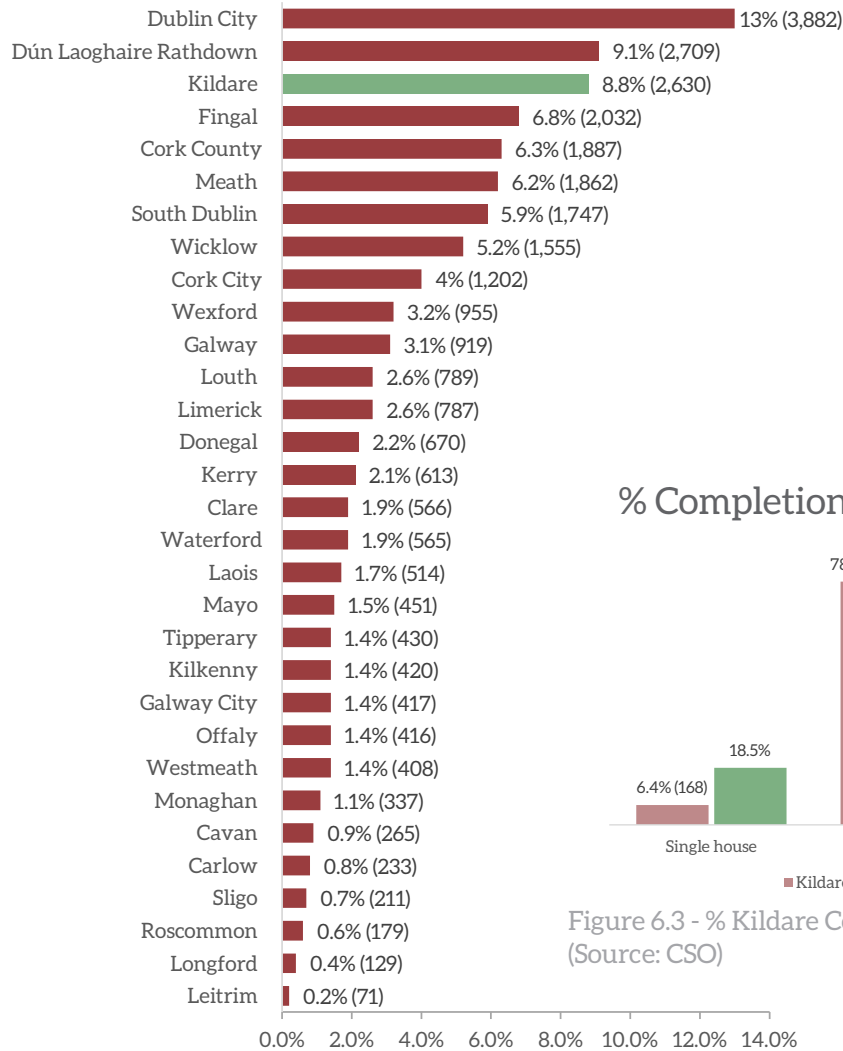


Figure 6.2 - New Dwelling Completions by Local Authority, 2022 (Source: CSO)

**Completions Timeline, 2016 to 2022 (n=11,074)**



Figure 6.4 - Kildare Completions Timeline 2016-2022 (Source: CSO)

**% Completions by Type, 2022**

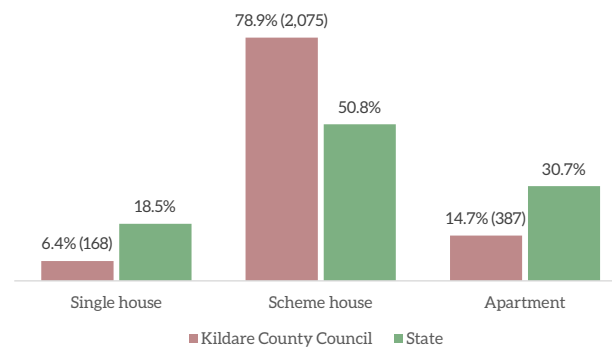


Figure 6.3 - % Kildare Completions by Type, 2021 (Source: CSO)

**Completions by Municipal District, 2016-2022**

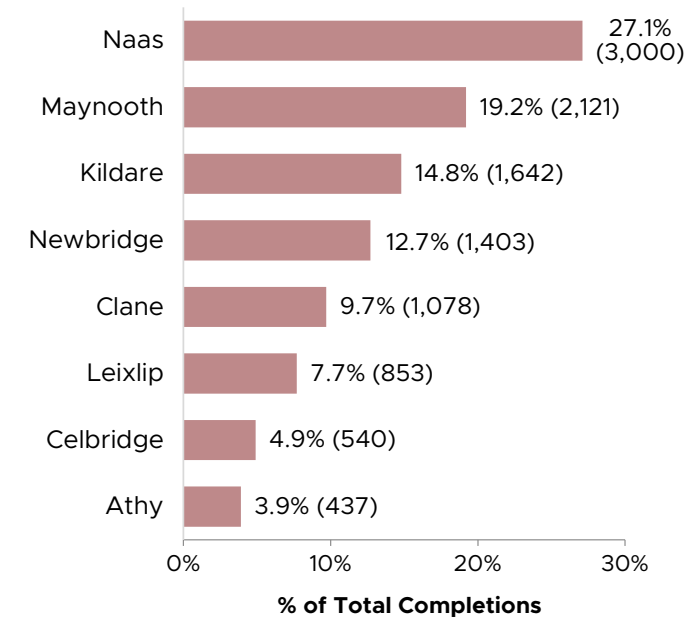


Figure 6.5 - Kildare Completions by MD, 2022 (Source: CSO)



**Vacant Housing Stock (%) by Local Authority, 2022**

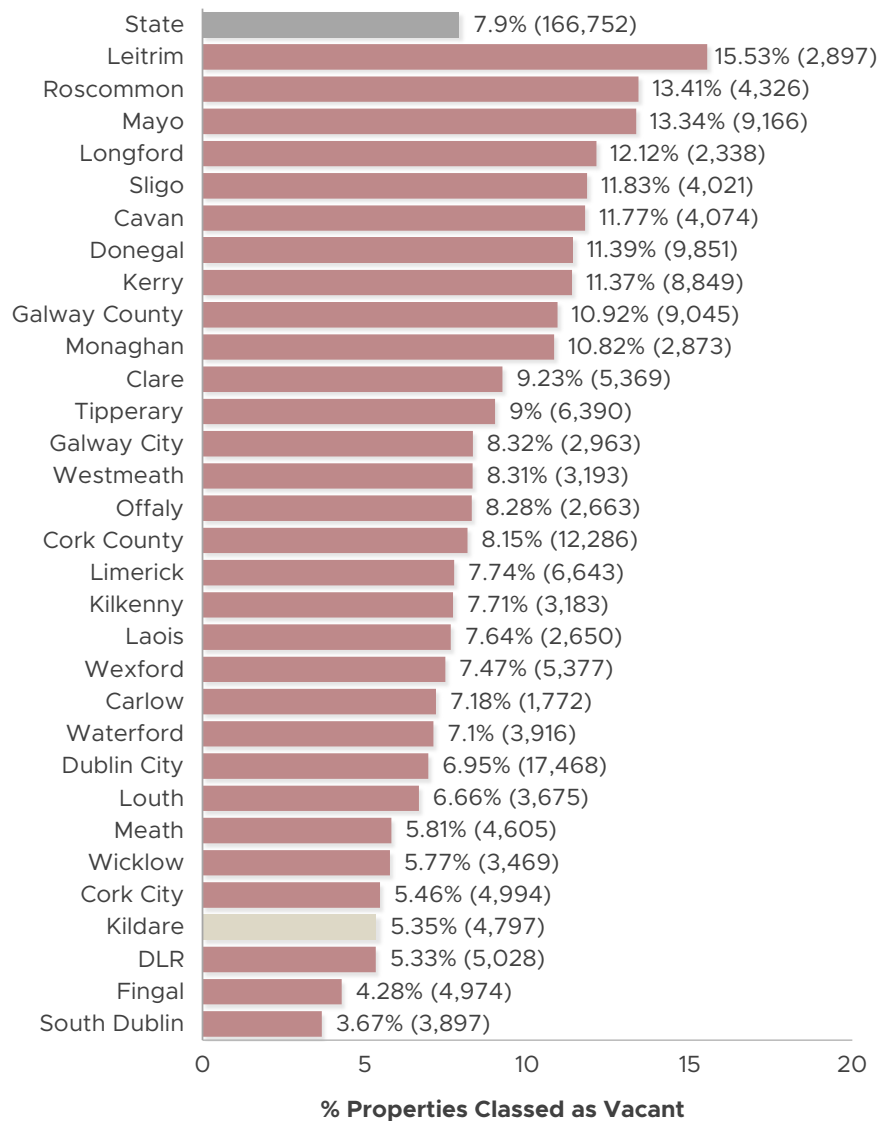
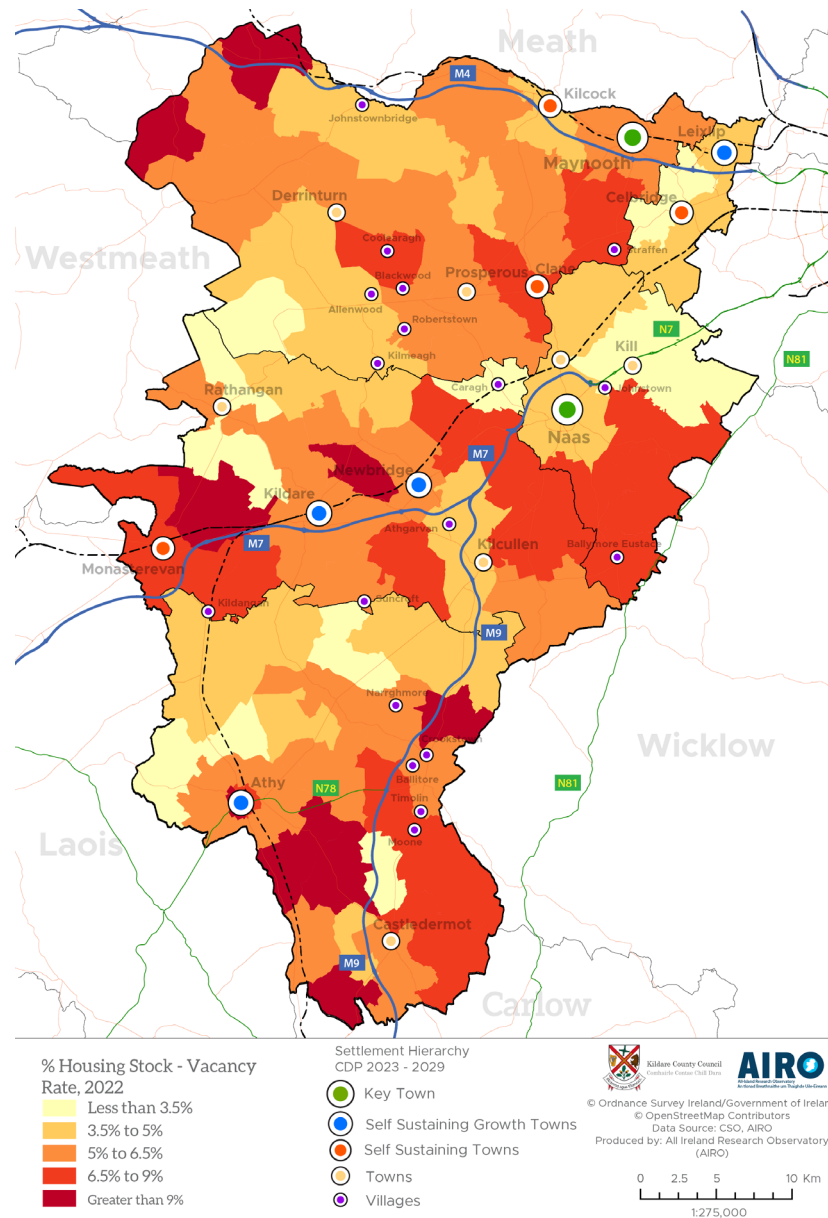


Figure 6.6 - Housing Stock: Vacancy Rate, 2022 (Source: CSO)



Map 6.1 - Housing Stock: Vacancy Rate, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Housing Profile: Vacancy Reason - Kildare vs State, 2022 (Preliminary)

Housing Vacancy Reason for Vacancy - Kildare vs State, 2022

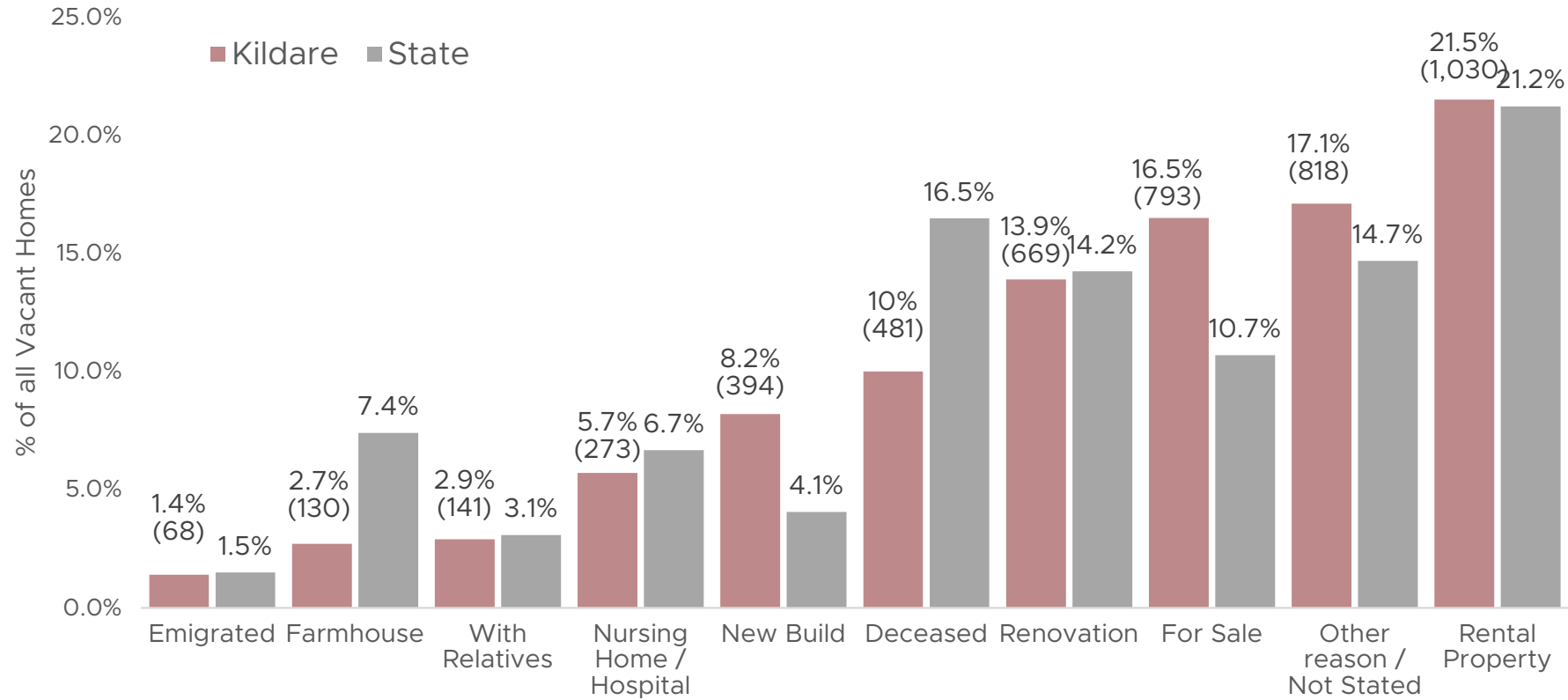


Figure 6.7 - Housing Stock: Reason of Vacancy: Kildare vs State, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Unoccupied Holiday Homes by Local Authority, 2022

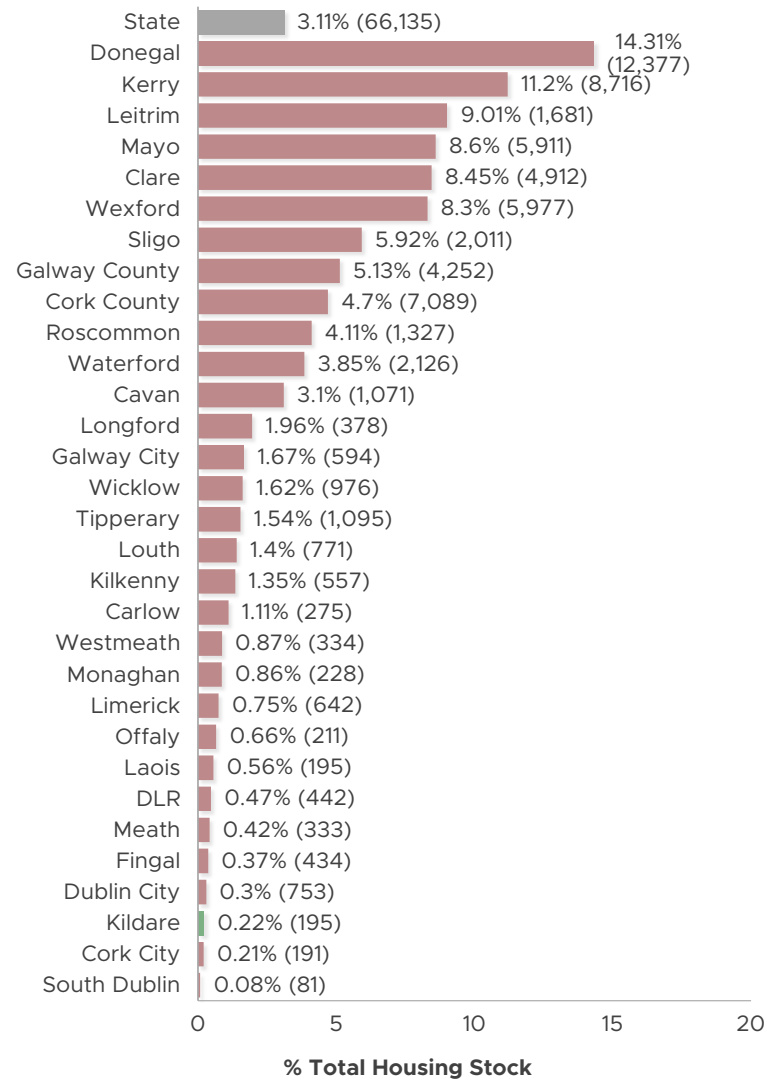


Figure 6.8 - Unoccupied Holiday Homes by Local Authority, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Housing Profile: Housing Type: House/Bungalow, 2016

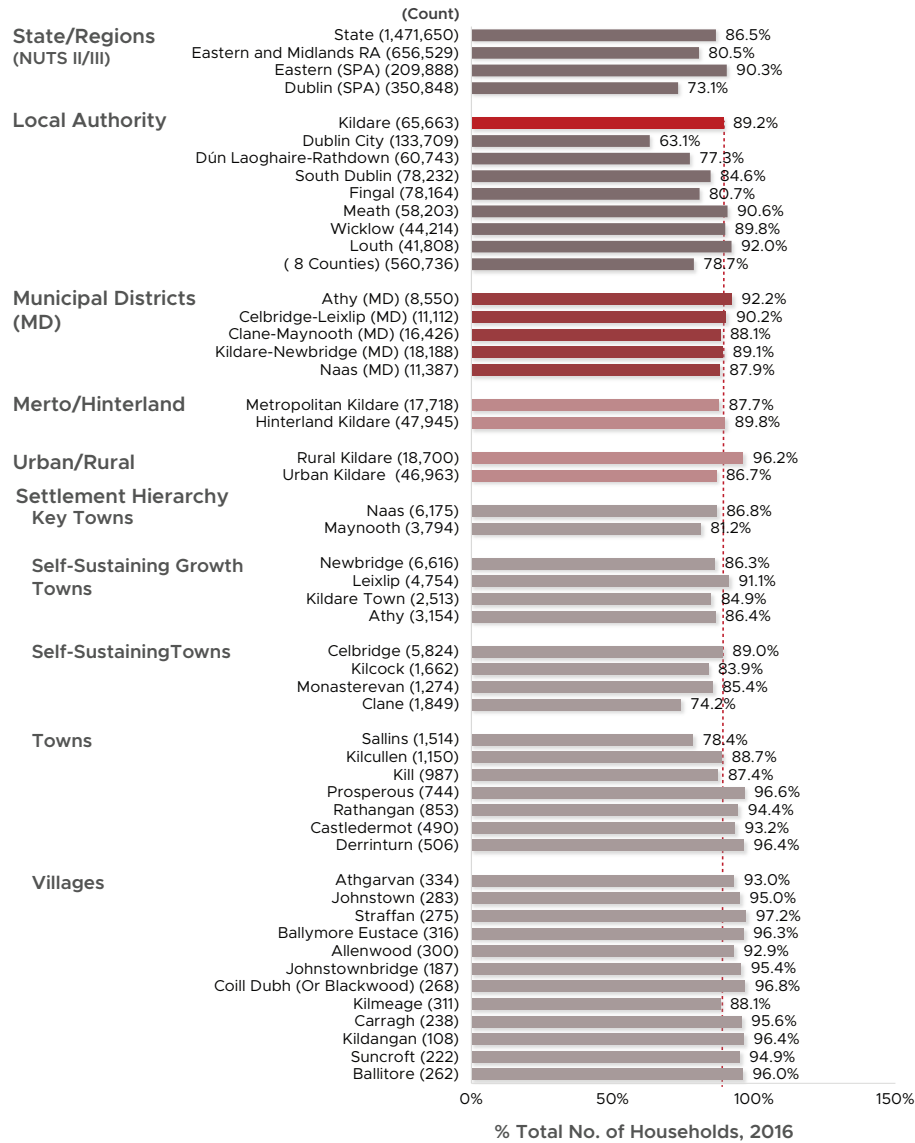
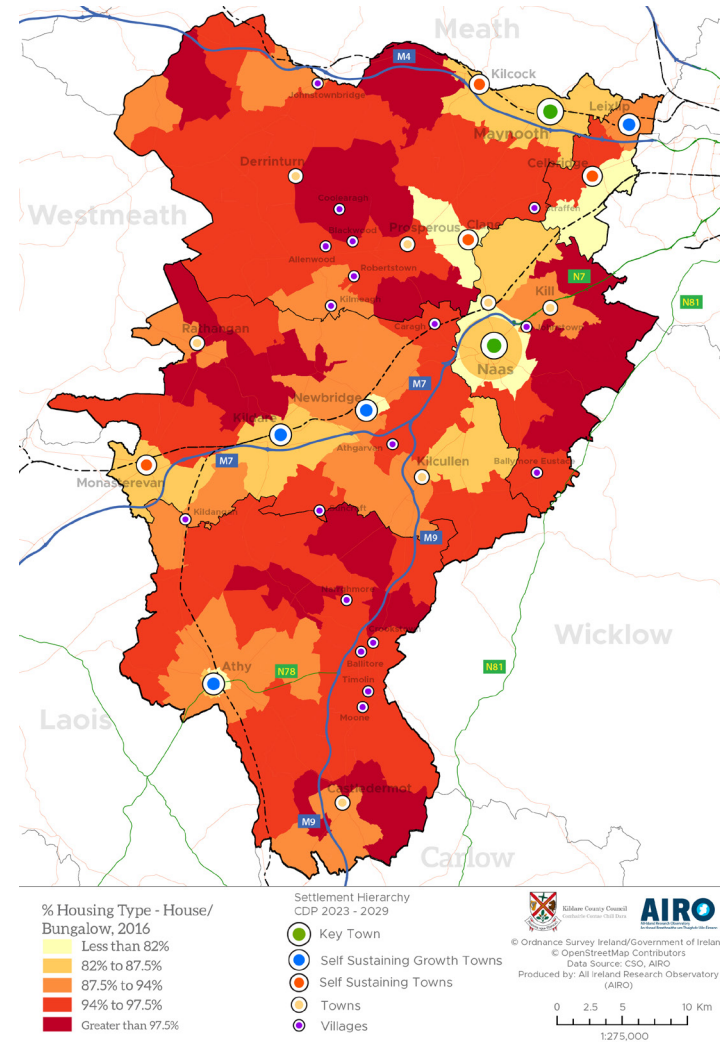


Figure 6.9 - Housing Type: House/Bungalow, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Headline

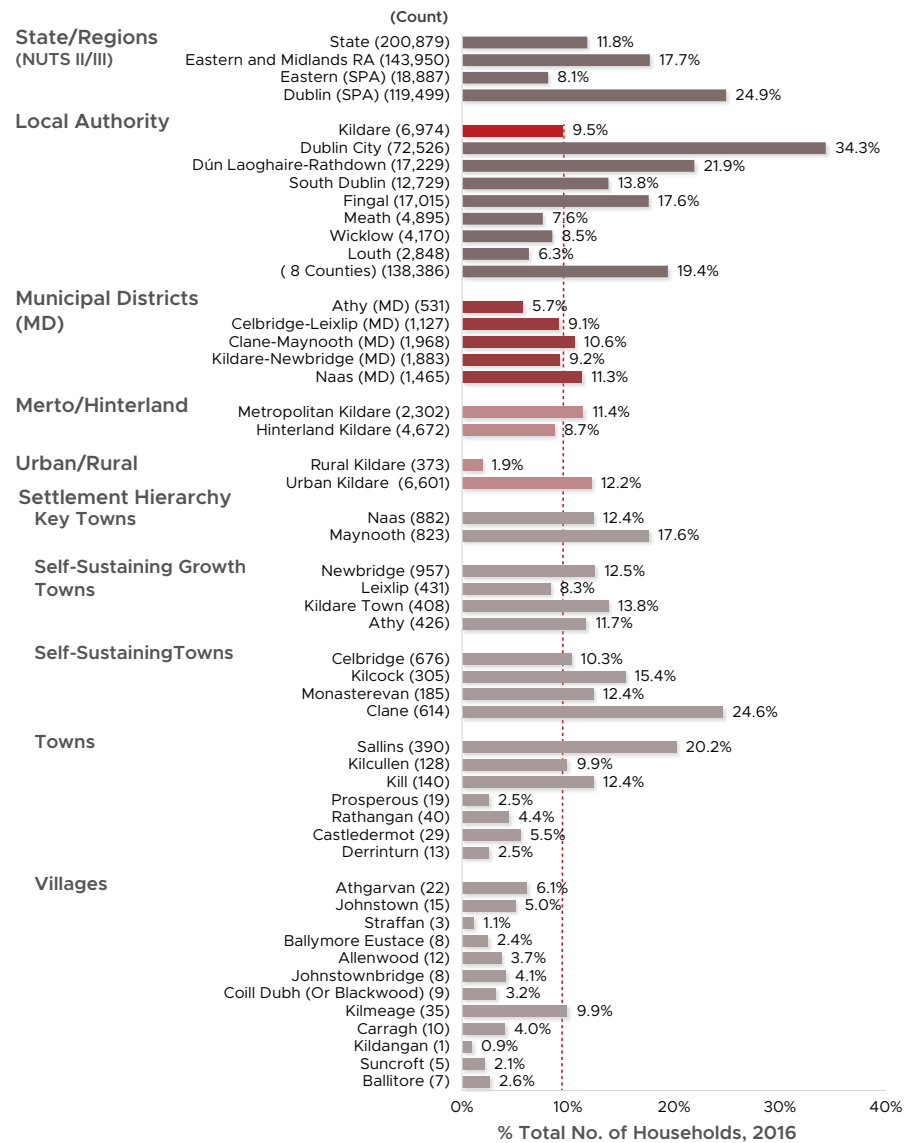
65,663 or 89.2% of households are classed as Conventional, 2016

Status and Change



Map 6.2 - Housing Type: House/Bungalow, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Housing Profile: Housing Type: Flat/Apartment, 2016



Headline

6,974 or 9.5% of households are classified as Flats/Apartments, 2016

Status and Change

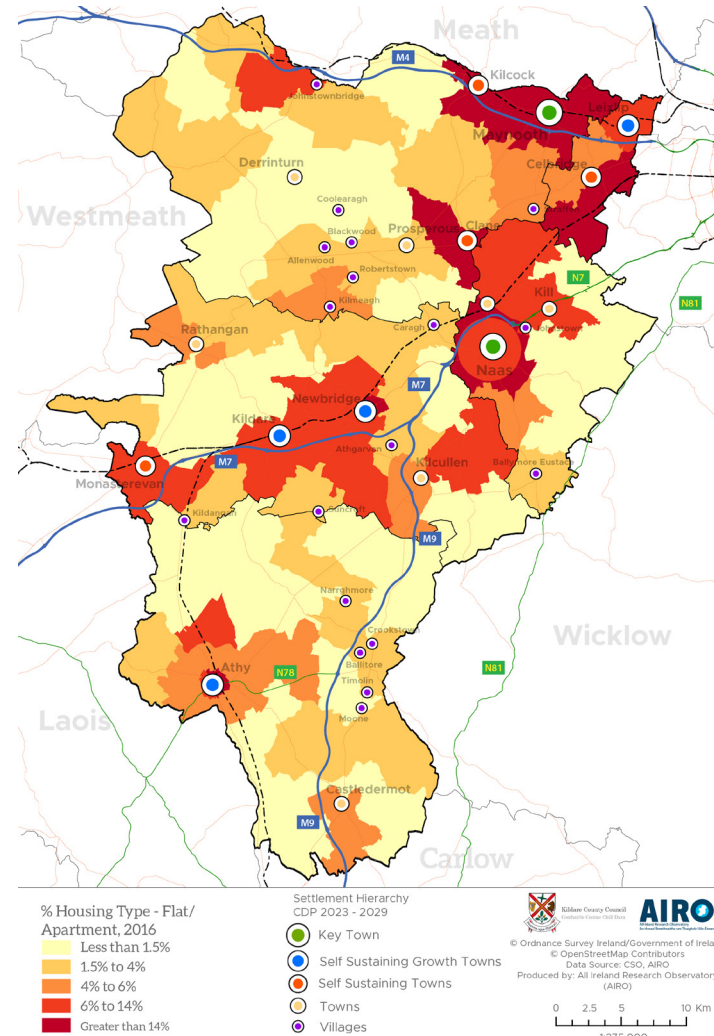


Figure 6.10 - Housing Type: Flat/Apartment, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Map 6.3 - Housing Type: Flat/Apartment, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Housing Profile: Housing Tenure: Owned Outright, 2016

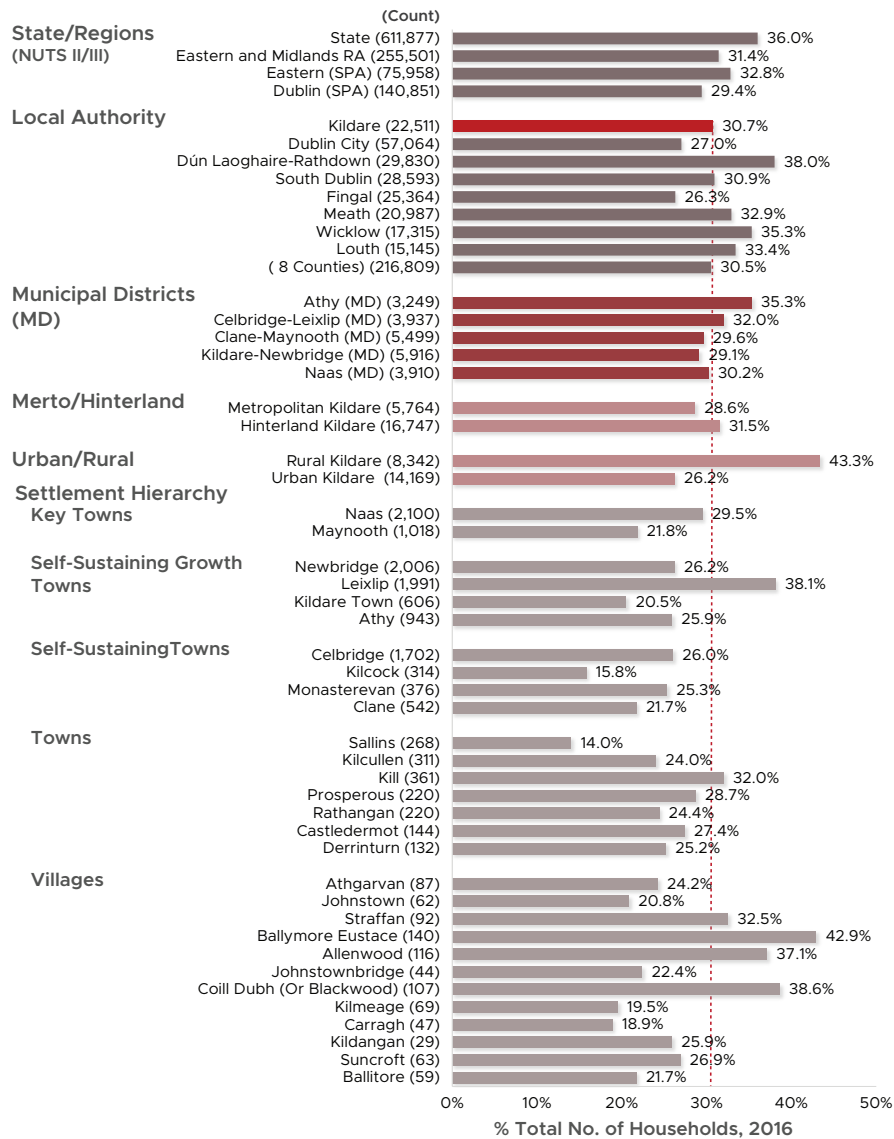
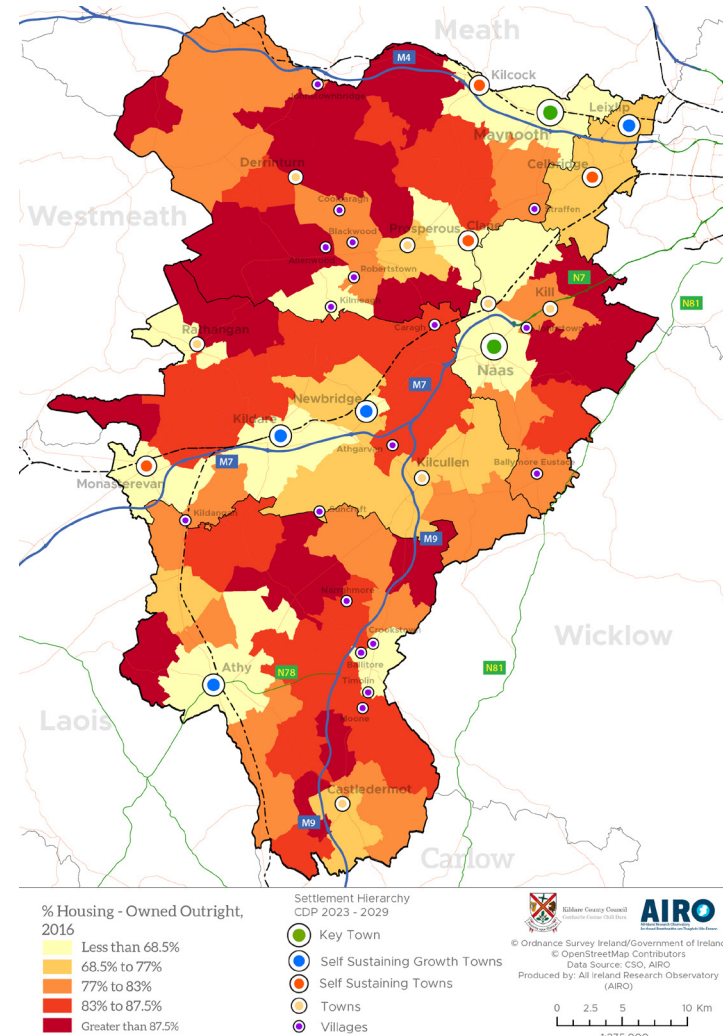


Figure 6.11 - Housing Tenure: Owned Outright, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Headline

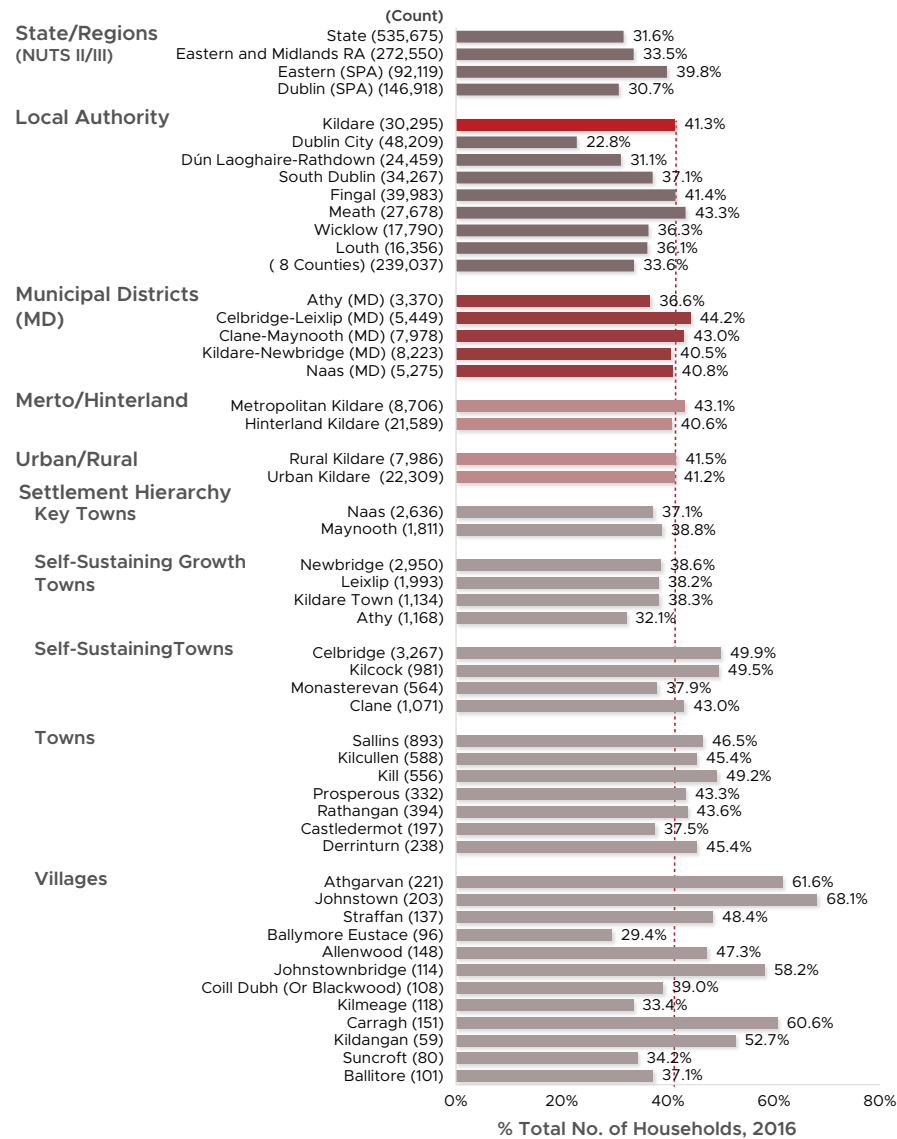
22,511 or 30.7% of Household Tenure is classed as Owner Occupied - Owned Outright, 2016

Status and Change



Map 6.4 - Housing Tenure: Owned Outright, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Housing Profile: Housing Tenure: Owned with Mortgage/Loan, 2016



Headline

30,295 or 41.3% of Household Tenure is classed as Owner Occupied with Mortgage/Loan, 2016

Status and Change

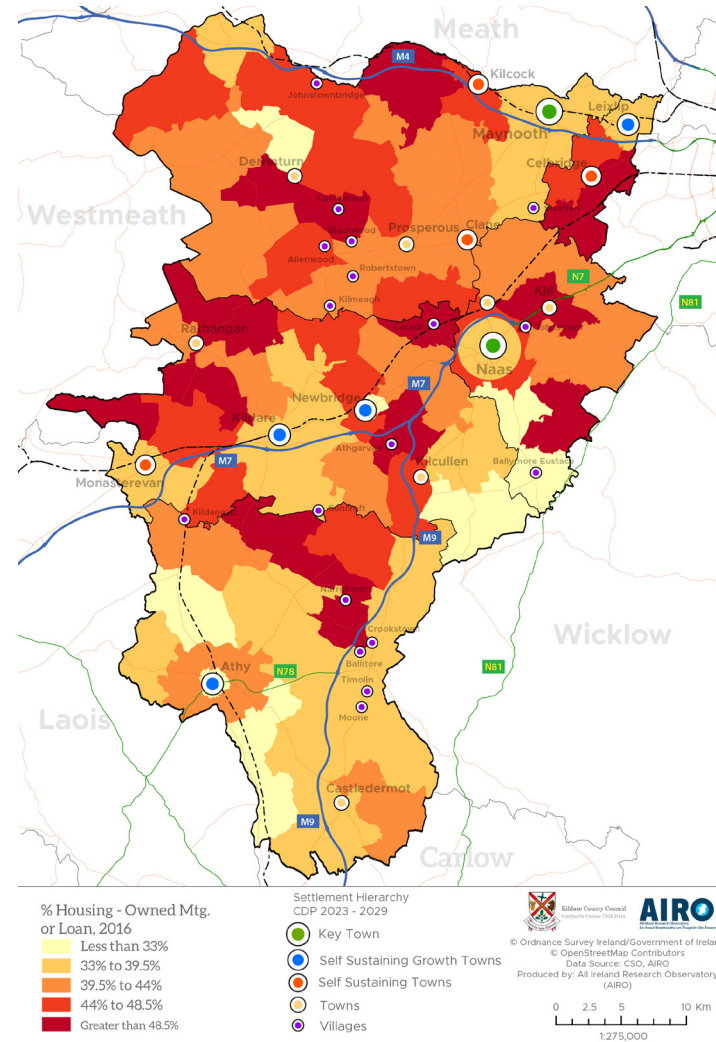


Figure 6.12 - Housing Tenure: Owned with Mortgage or Loan, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Map 6.5 - Housing Tenure: Owned with Mortgaged or Loan, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Housing Profile: Residential Property Prices - December 2022\*

Average Sale Price December 2022\*

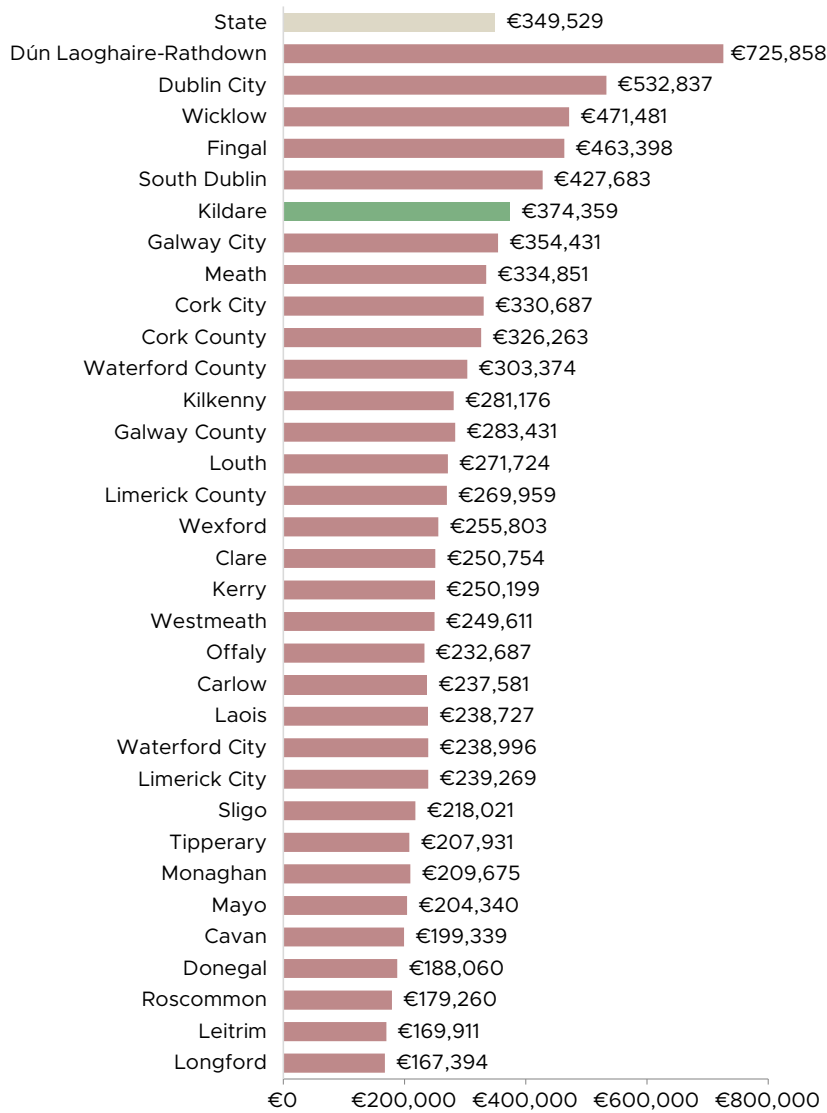


Figure 6.13 - Average Sale Price by Local Authority, 2022 (Source: CSO)

House Price Timeline, 2022

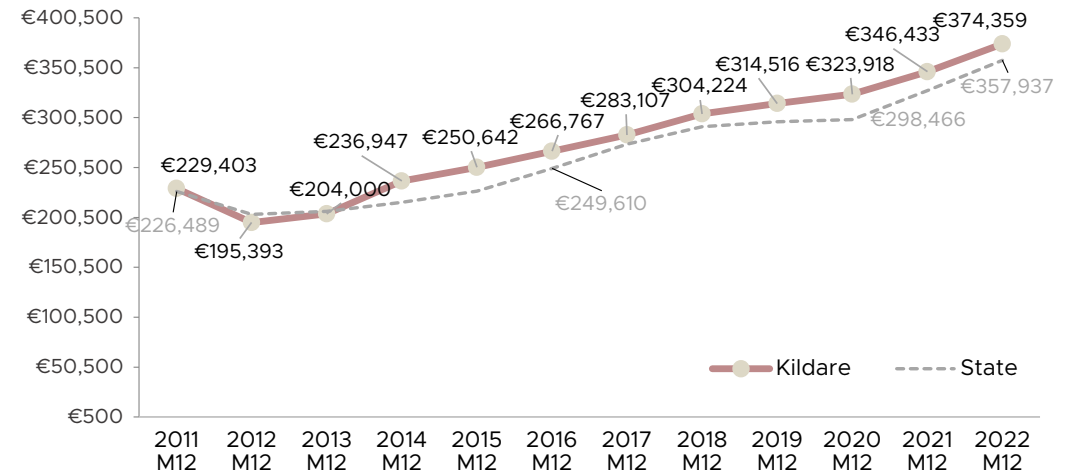


Figure 6.14 - Kildare House Price Timeline, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Price by Buyer Type, 2022

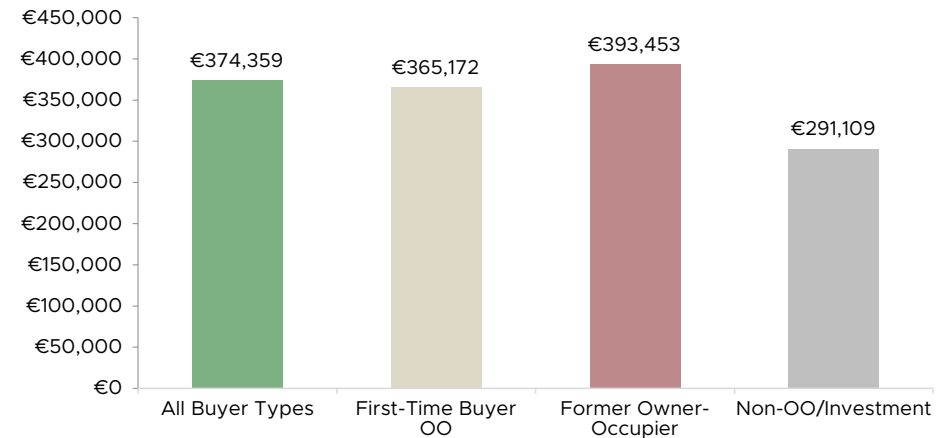


Figure 6.15 - Price by Buyer Type, 2022 (Source: CSO)

\*Figures based on 12 month rolling average to December



Average Sale Prices - Eircode Output Area, December 2022\*

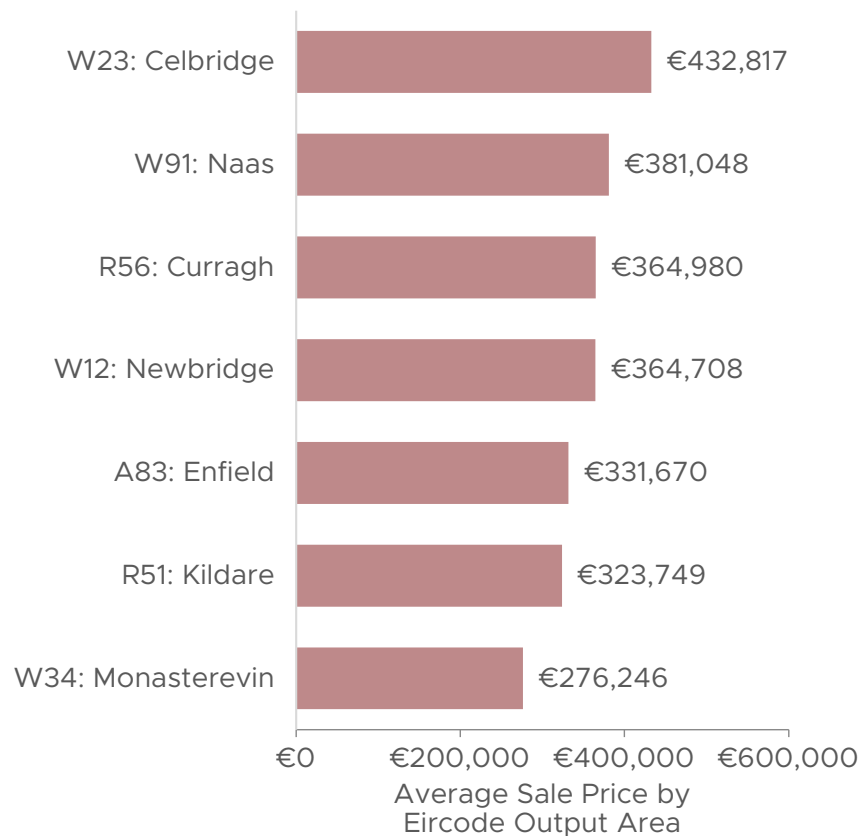


Figure 6.16 - Residential Property Prices: Average Sale Prices - Eircode Output Area, 2022 (Source: CSO)

\*Figures based on 12 month rolling average to December

Housing Profile: Housing Tenure: Privately Rented, 2016

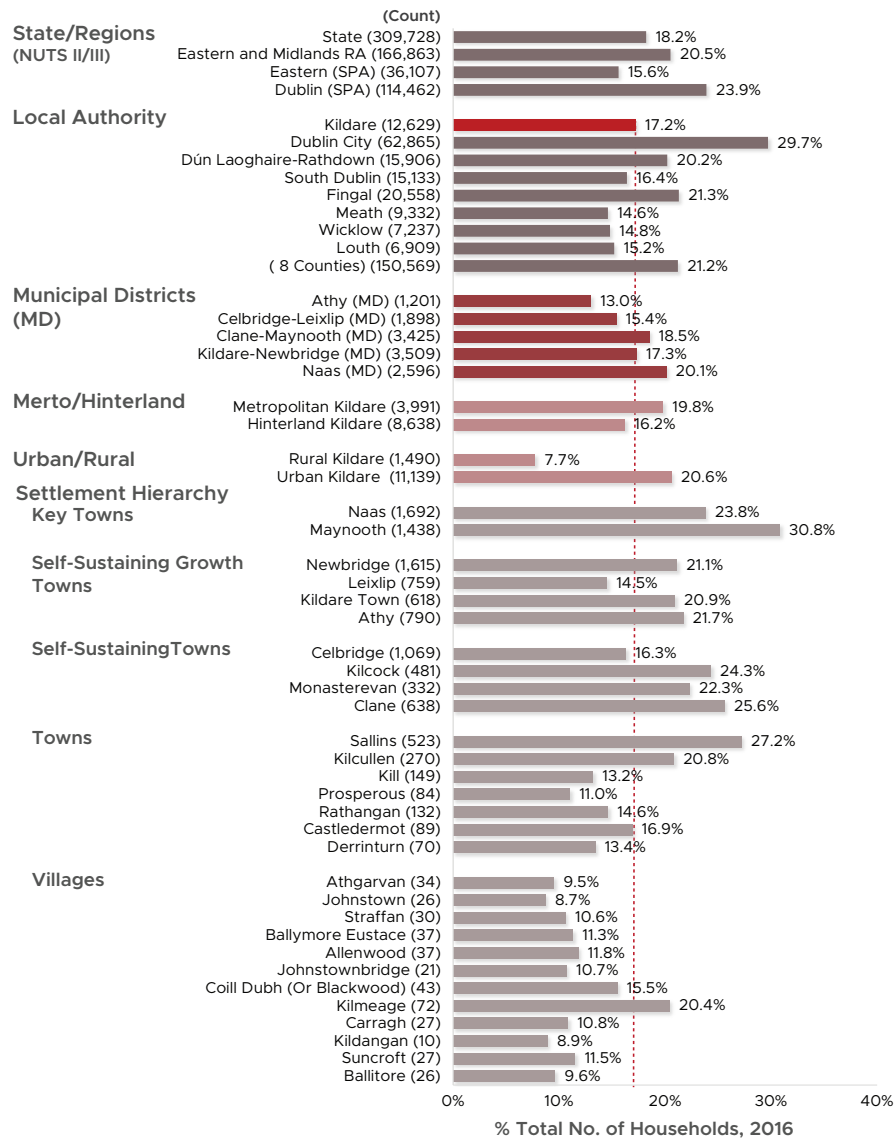


Figure 6.17 - Housing Tenure: Privately Rented, 2016 (Source: CSO)

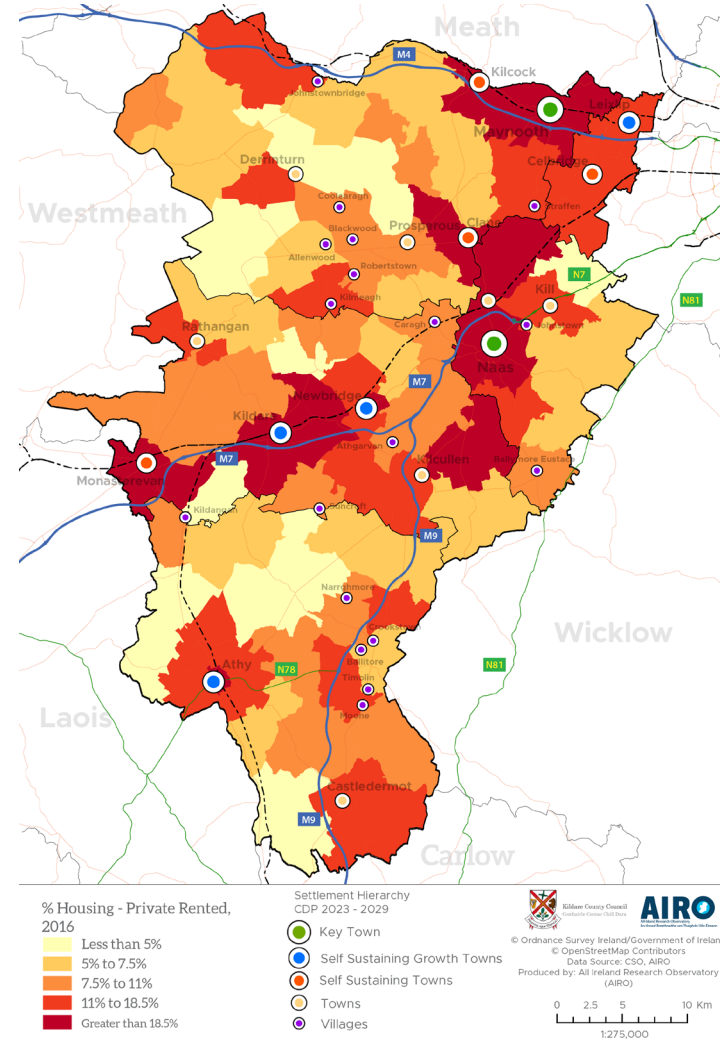
Headline

12,629 or 17.2% of Household Tenure is classed as Rented from Private Landlord, 2016

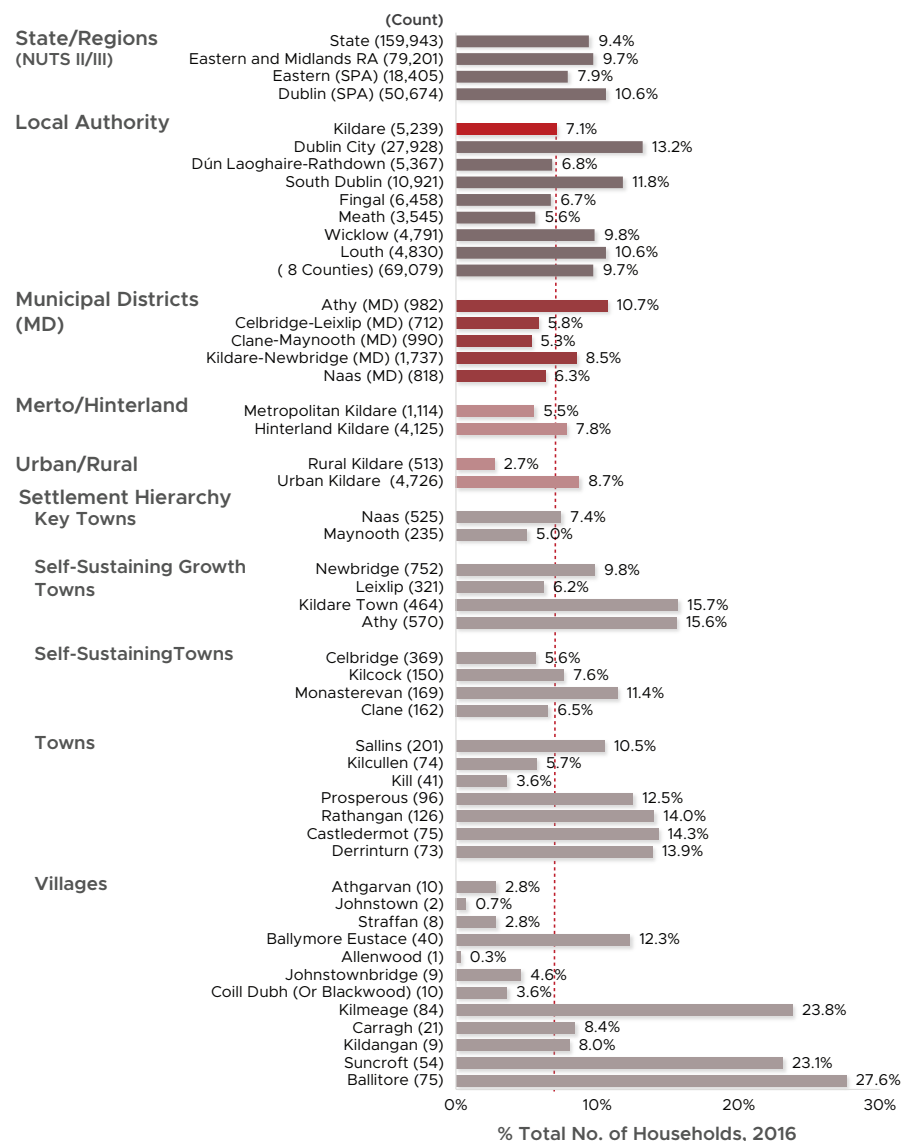
Status and Change

8th Highest # in State  
9th Highest % in State  
+ 451 + 3.7% Change since 2011

1 being the highest and 31 the lowest # or % of all local authorities



Map 6.6 - Housing Tenure: Privately Rented, 2016 (Source: CSO)



### Headline

5,239 or 7.1% of Household Tenure is classed as Social Rented, 2016

### Status and Change

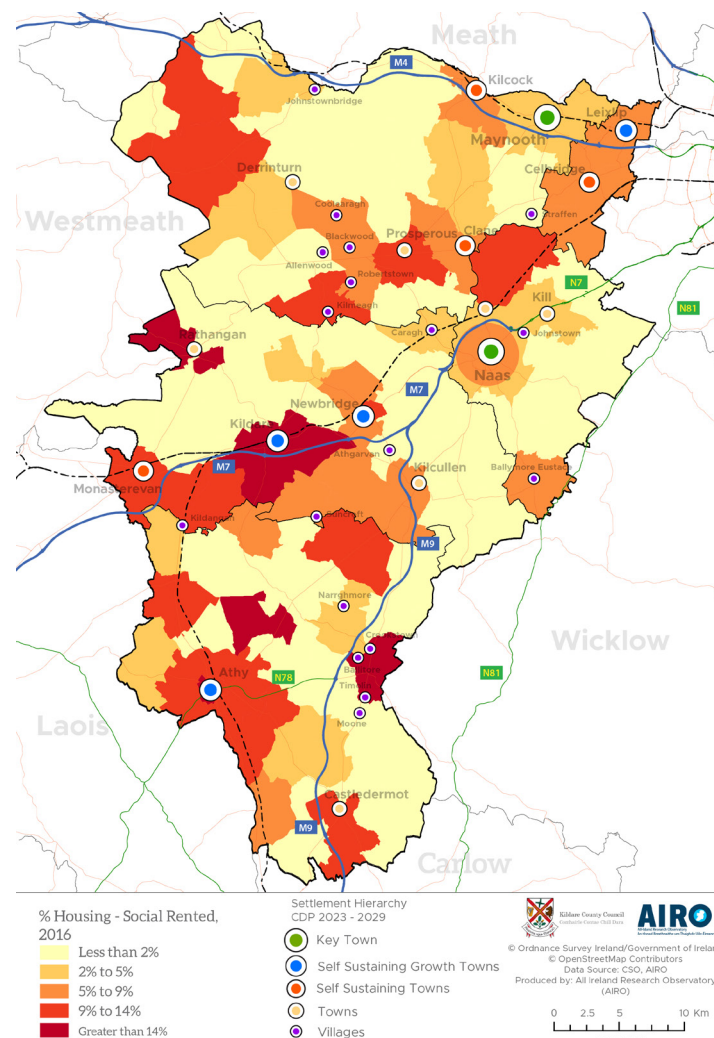


Figure 6.18 - Housing Tenure: Social Rented, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Map 6.7 - Housing Tenure: Social Rented, 2016 (Source: CSO)

Housing Profile: Housing Rental Profile - RTB Q3 2022

Rental Price Comparison by Local Authority, Q3 2022

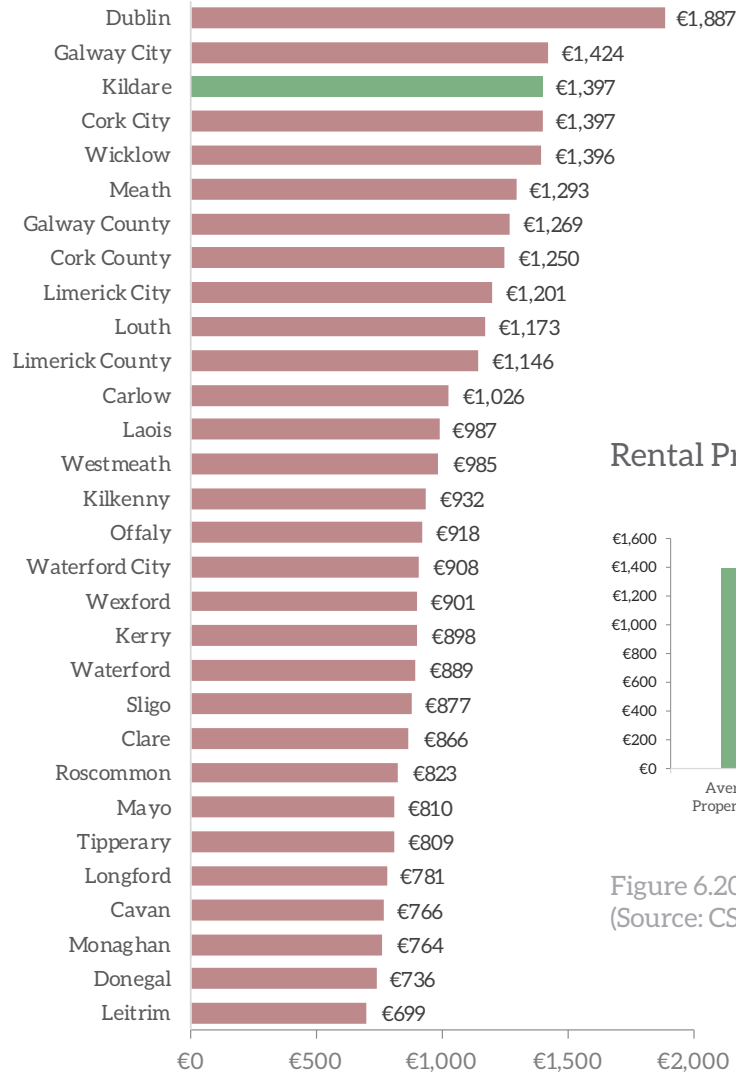


Figure 6.19 - Rental Price Comparison by Local Authority, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Rental Price Time Series 2016 - 2022

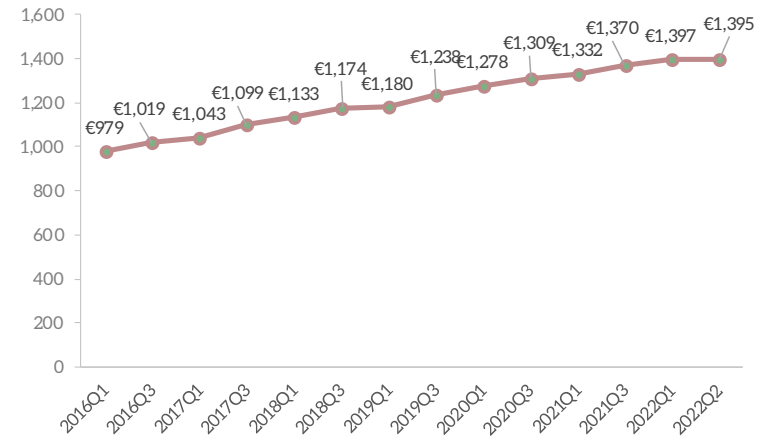


Figure 6.21 - Kildare Rental Price Time Series 2016 - 2022 (Source: CSO)

Rental Price by Type, 2022

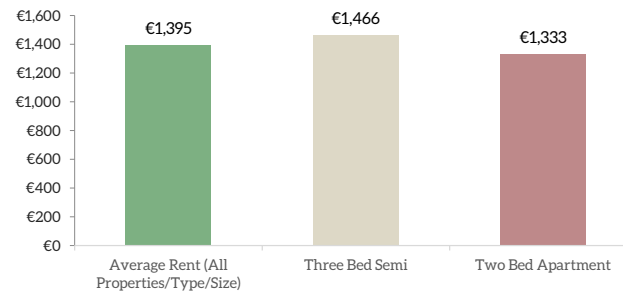


Figure 6.20 - Kildare Rental Price by Type, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Rental Price by Local Area, 2022

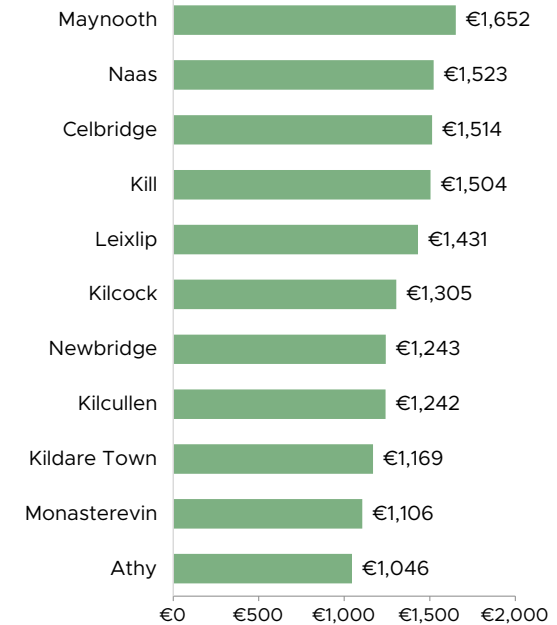


Figure 6.22 - Rental Price by Local Area, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Housing Profile: Housing Assistance Payment Profile, 2021

% RTB Properties supported by HAP, 2021 - Local Authorities

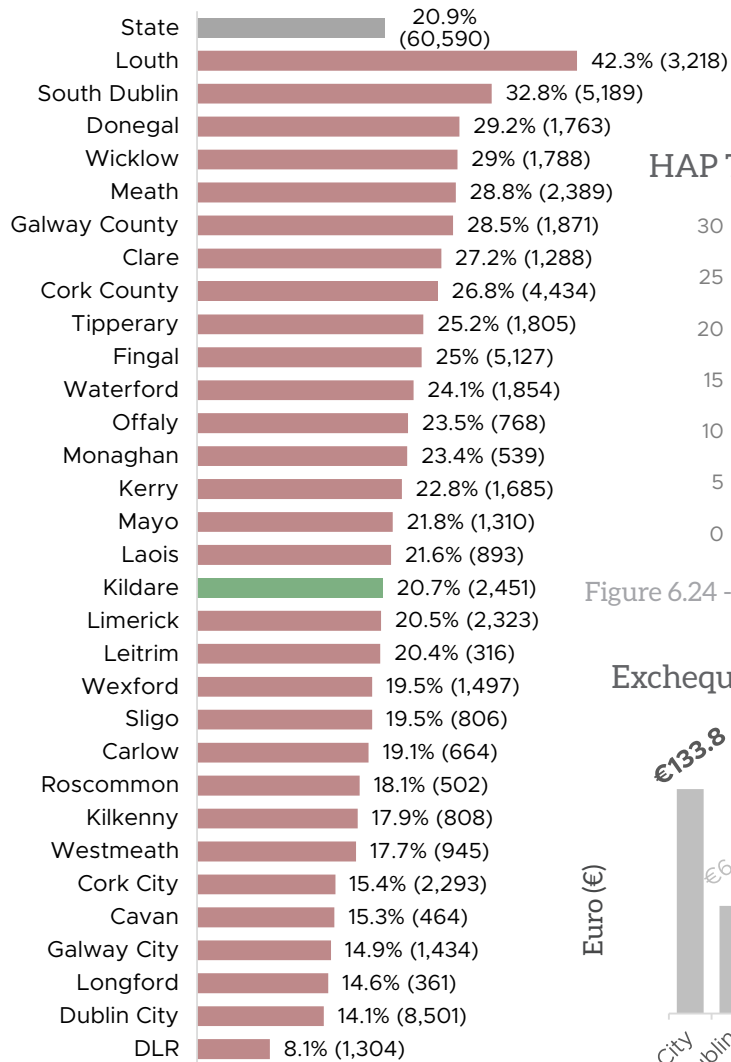


Figure 6.23 - % Distribution of HAP Tenancies by Local Authority, 2021 (Source: CSO)

HAP Tenancy Timeline 2017 - 2021, Kildare County

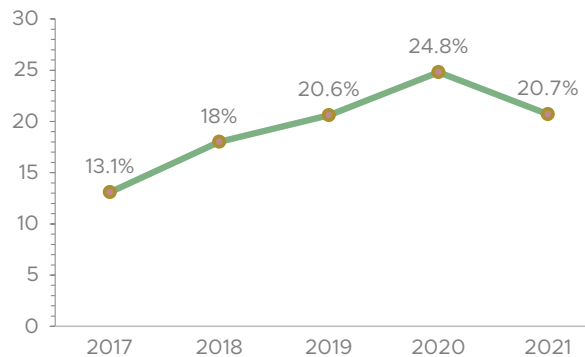


Figure 6.24 - Kildare HAP Tenancy Timeline 2017-2021 (Source:CSO)

% RTB Properties supported by HAP, 2021 Local Electoral Areas

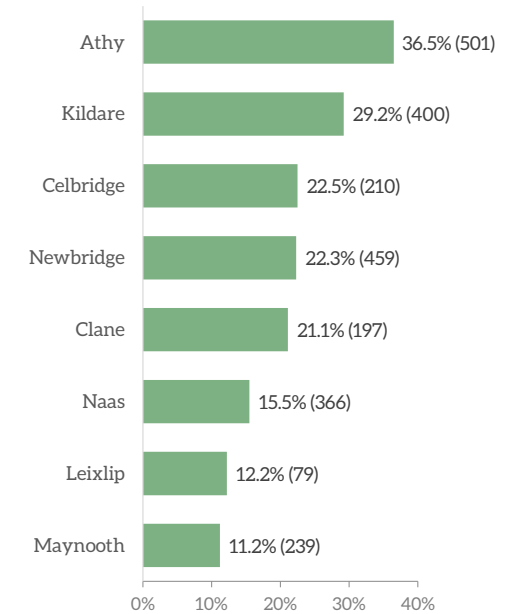


Figure 6.26 - % RTB Properties supported by HAP by LEA, 2021 (Source:CSO)

Exchequer Spend €19.4M Annually\*

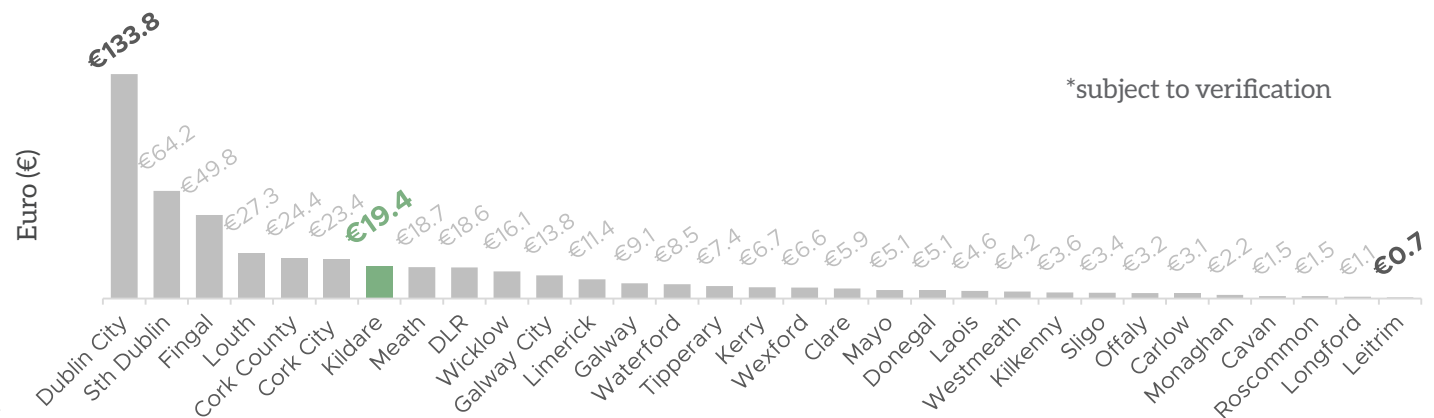
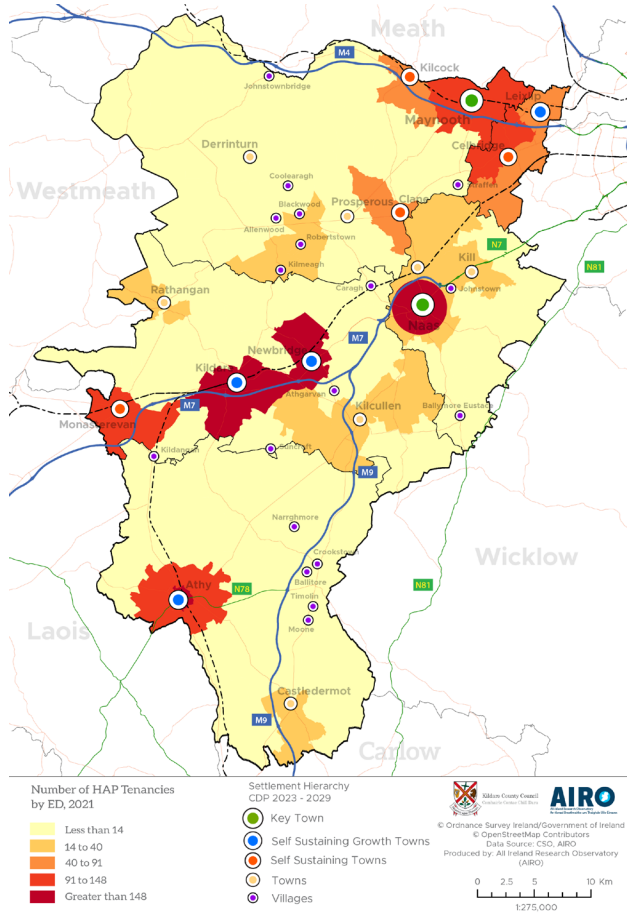


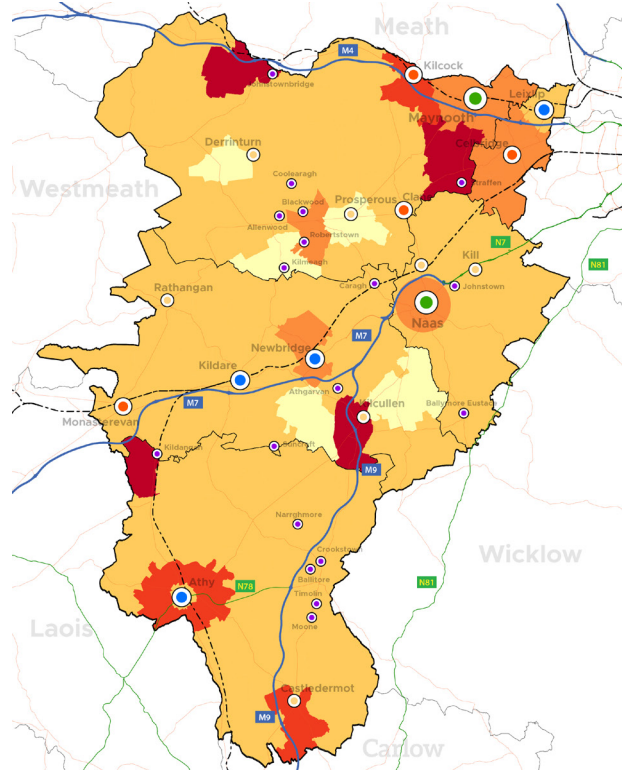
Figure 6.25 - Kildare vs State Exchequer Spend, 2022 (Source: DPHLGH)

\*subject to verification

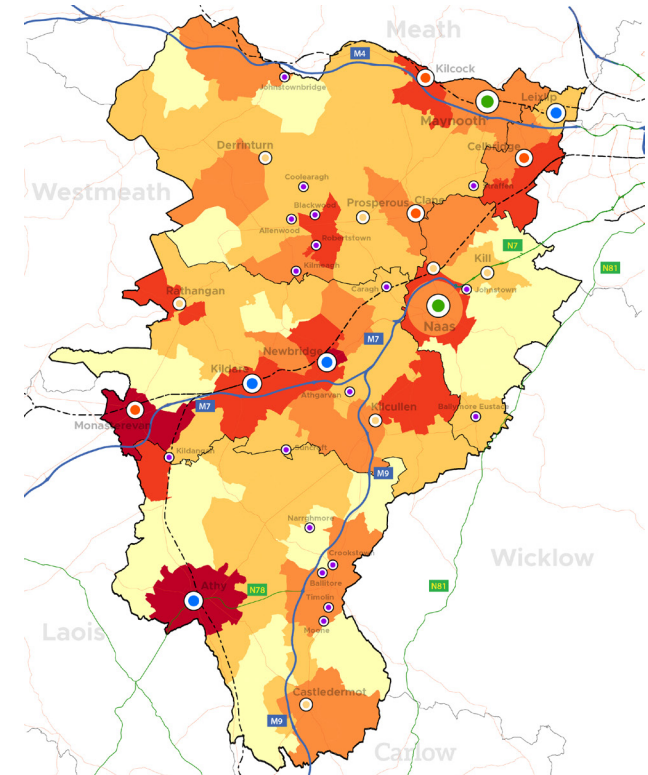
Housing Profile: Housing Assistance Payment Profile Maps, 2021



Map 6.8 - Number of HAP Tenancies, 2021 (Source: CSO)



Map 6.9 - Annual Change in HAP, 2020-2021 (Source: CSO)



Map 6.10 - HAP Properties as % of Eircodes, 2021 (Source: CSO)

Rent Supplement Supported Tenancies, 2021

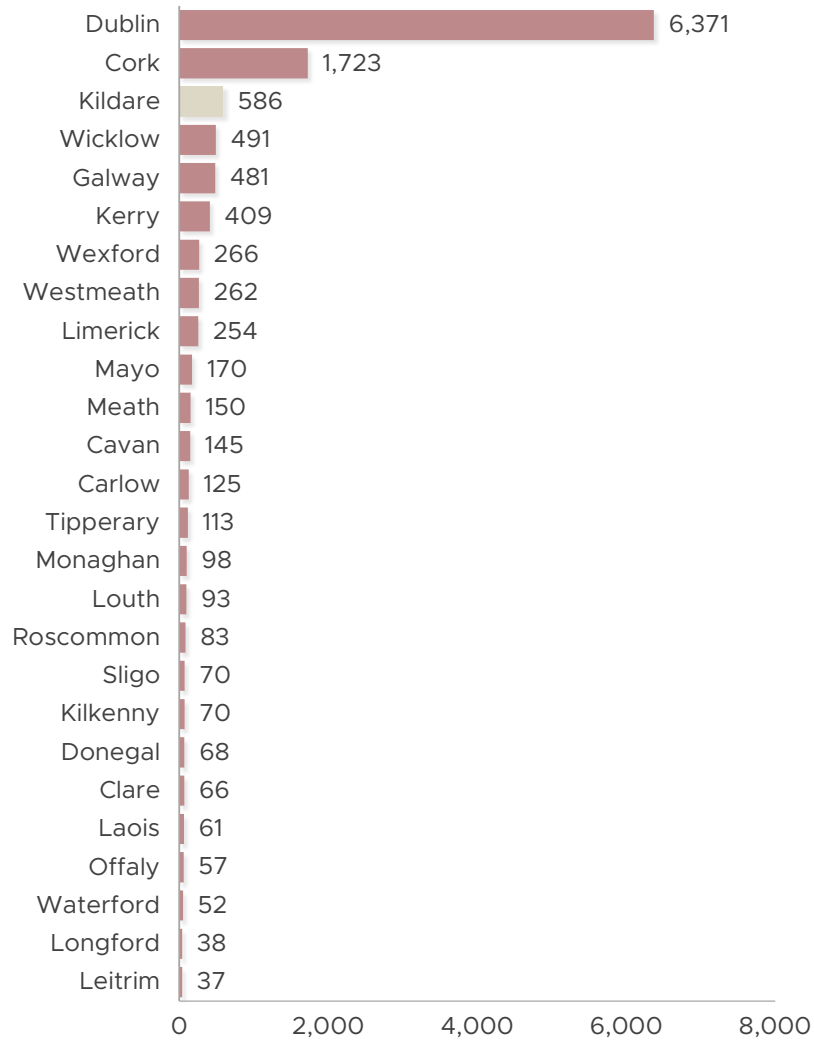


Figure 6.27 - Rent Supplement Supported Tenancies by Local Authority, 2021 (Source: CSO)

RS Tenancies per 1,000 Private Rental Tenancies, 2021

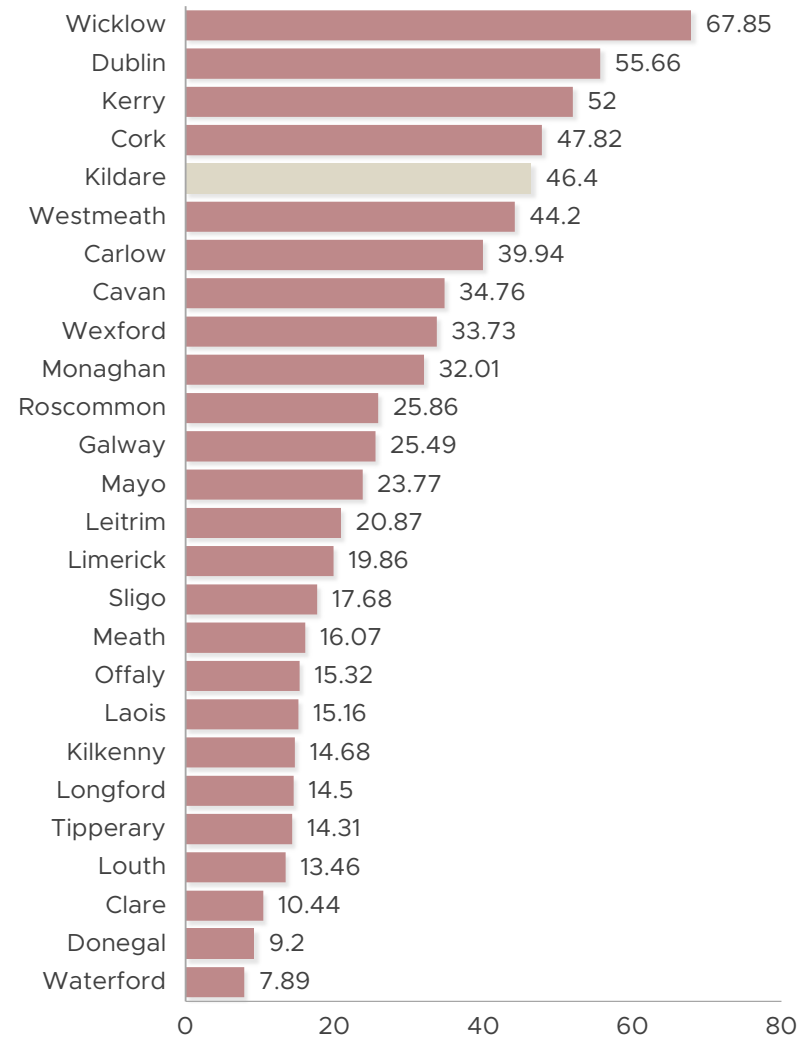


Figure 6.28 - Rent Supplement Tenancies per 1,000 Private Rental Tenancies, 2021 (Source: CSO)

Housing Profile: Rental Accommodation Scheme - Profile 2021

RS Tenancies per 1,000 Private Rental Tenancies, 2021

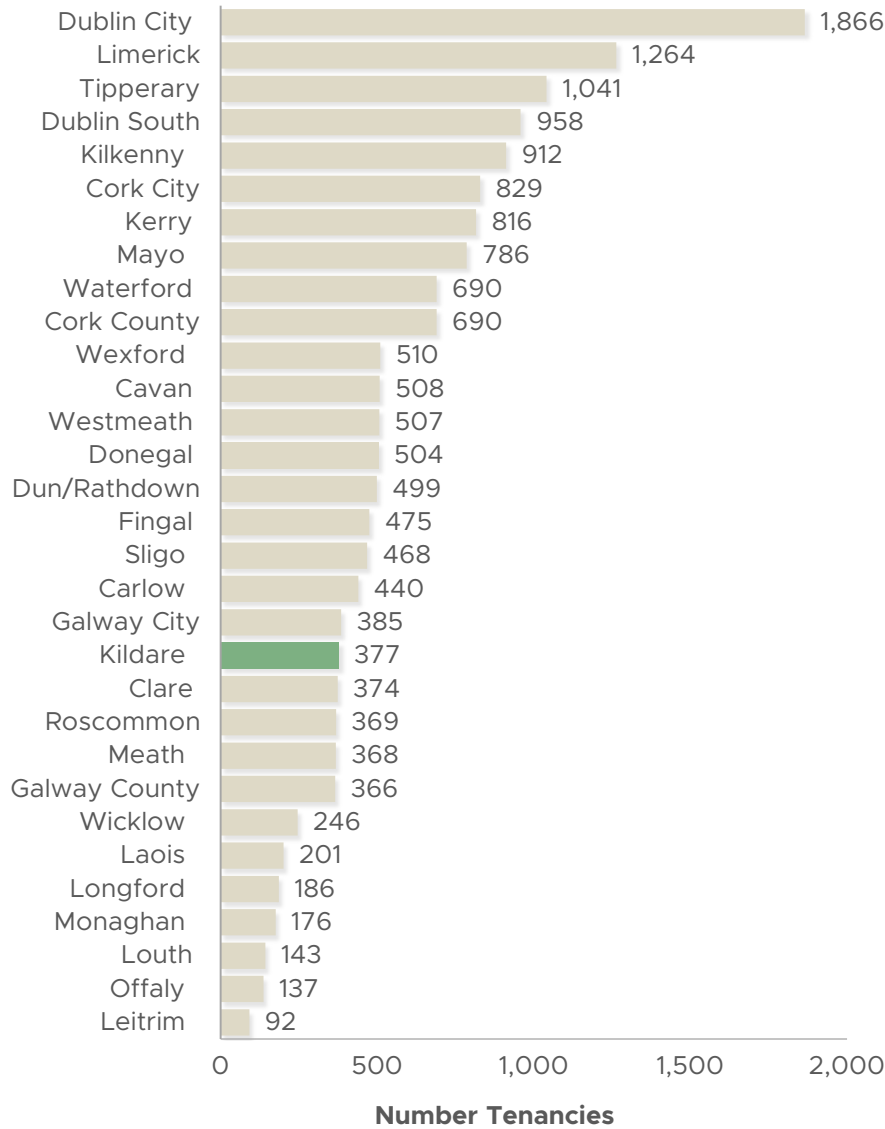


Figure 6.29 - Rental Accommodation Scheme Supported Tenancies by Local Authority (Source: CSO)

RAS Exchequer Spend, 2021

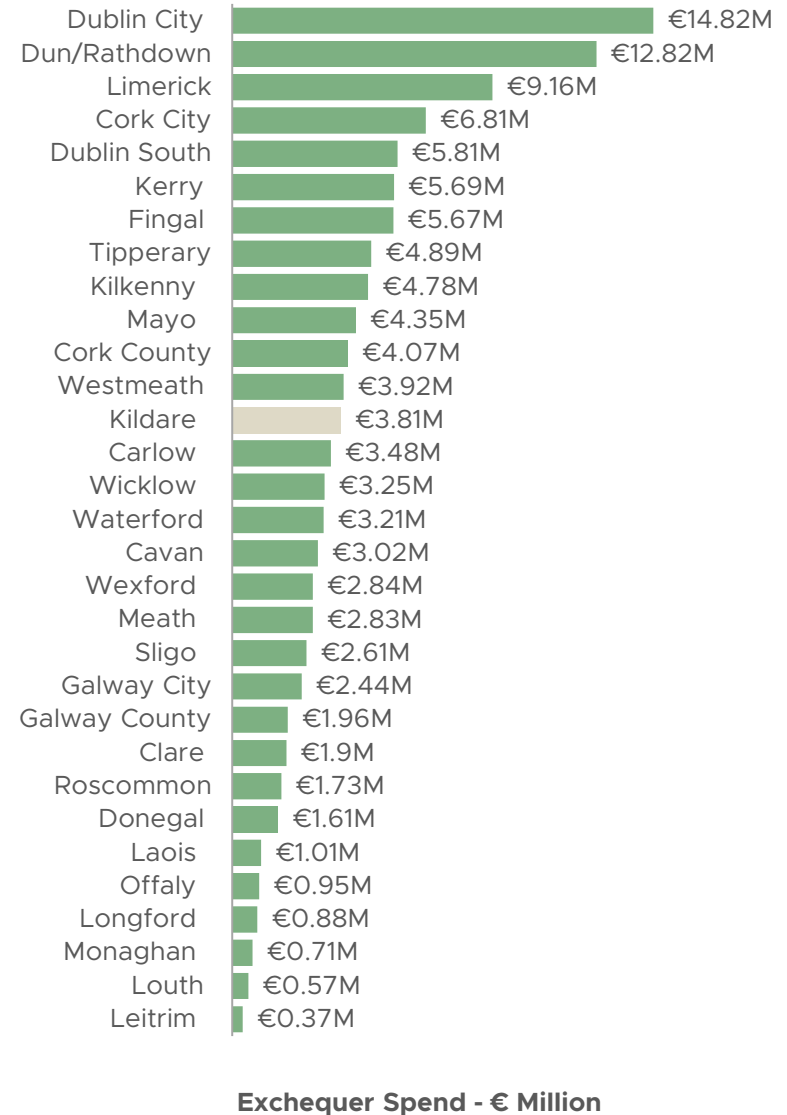


Figure 6.30 - Rental Accommodation Scheme Exchequer Spend, 2021 (Source: CSO)



# Kildare County Council

Local Economic &  
Community Plan (LECP)

Environmental Profile, 2023



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

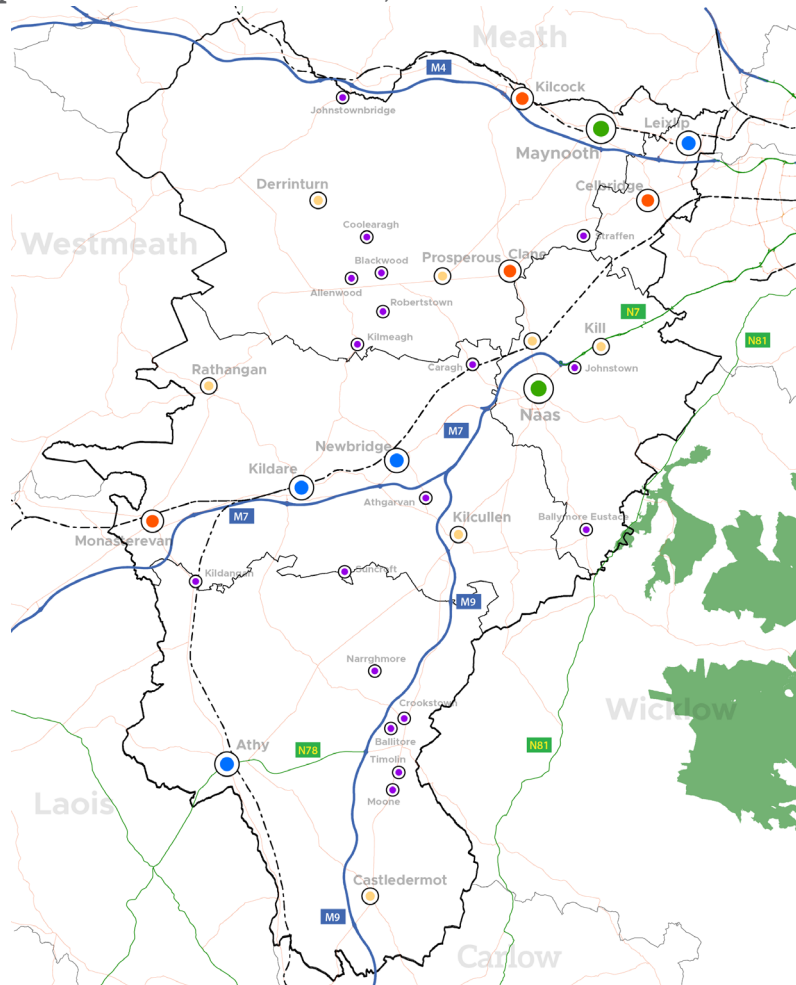
Kildare contains a number of Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs) - a basic designation for wildlife and an area considered important for the habitats present or which holds species of plants and animals whose habitat needs protection. The north of the county contains the Carbury Bog NHA and the Hogestown Bog 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 FAC and Mouds Bog FAC 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 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 2022, they accounted for almost fifty percent of all new car sales in County Kildare - up from seven percent in 2018.

Special Protection Areas, 2016



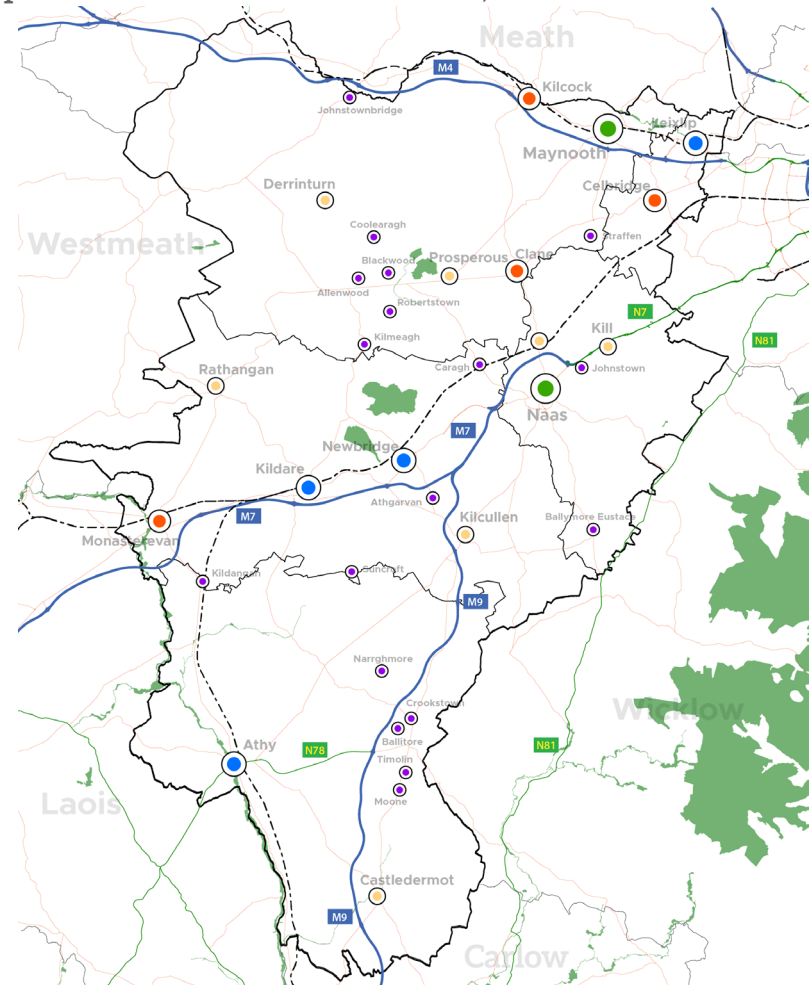
Special Protection Areas, 2016  
 SPAs

- Settlement Hierarchy  
 CDP 2023 - 2029
- Key Town
  - Self Sustaining Growth Towns
  - Self Sustaining Towns
  - Towns
  - Villages

Kildare County Council  
 AIRO  
 © 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

Special Areas of Conservation, 2016



Special Area Of Conservation, 2016  
 SACs

- Settlement Hierarchy  
 CDP 2023 - 2029
- Key Town
  - Self Sustaining Growth Towns
  - Self Sustaining Towns
  - Towns
  - Villages

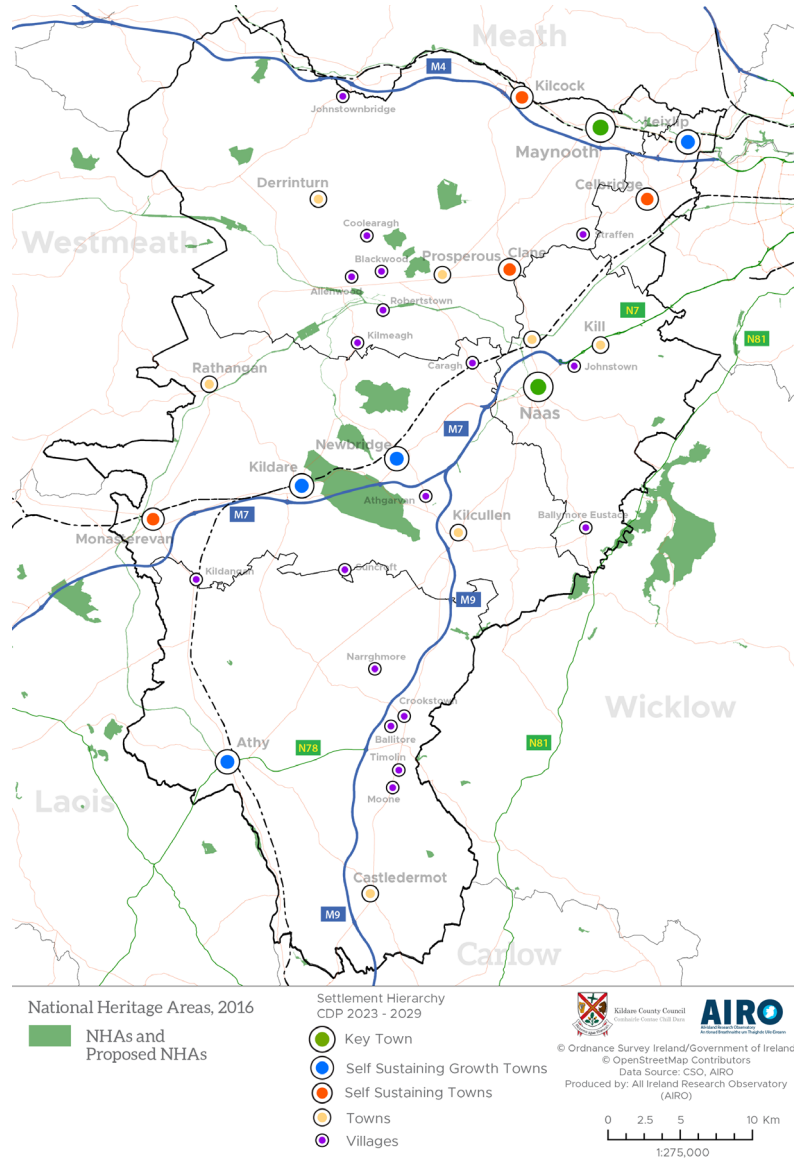
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 AIRO  
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 © OpenStreetMap Contributors  
 Data Source: CSO, AIRO  
 Produced by: All Ireland Research Observatory (AIRO)

0 2.5 5 10 Km  
 1:275,000

Map 7.1- Environmental Profile: Special Protection Areas, 2016 (Source: NPWS)

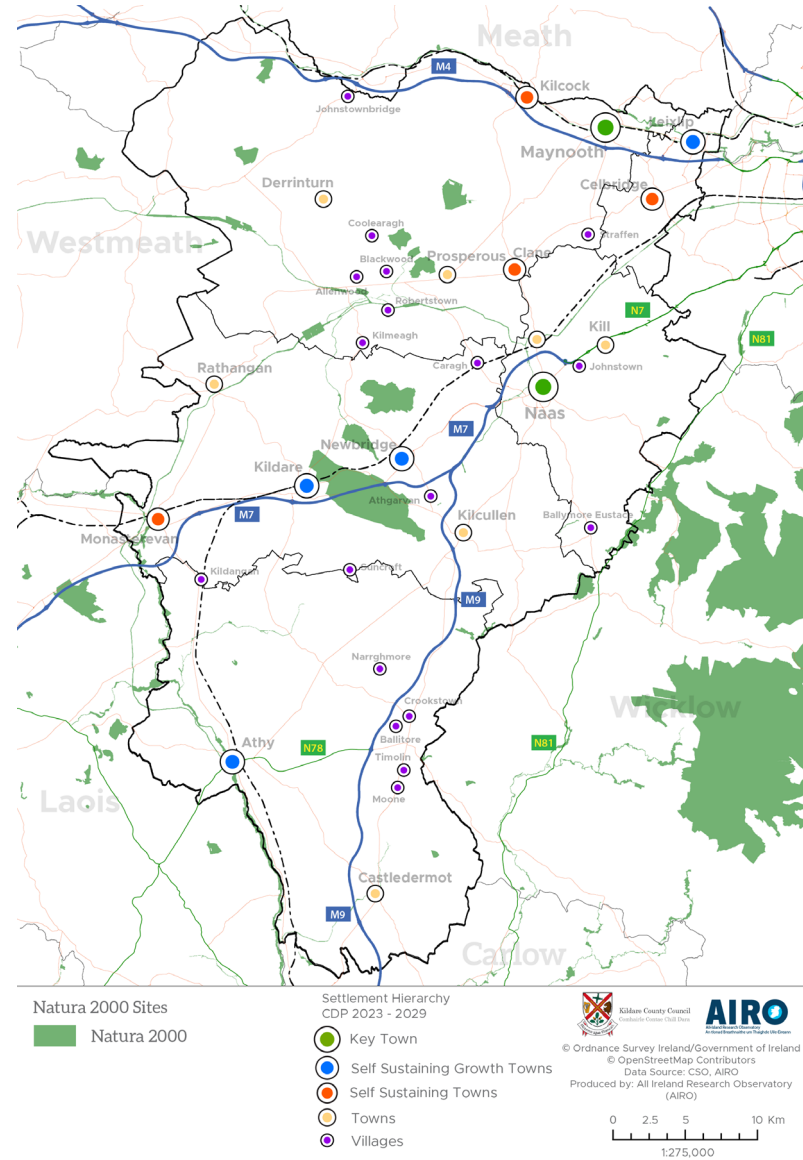
Map 7.2 - Environmental Profile: Special Areas of Conservation, 2016 (Source: NPWS)

National Heritage Areas, 2016

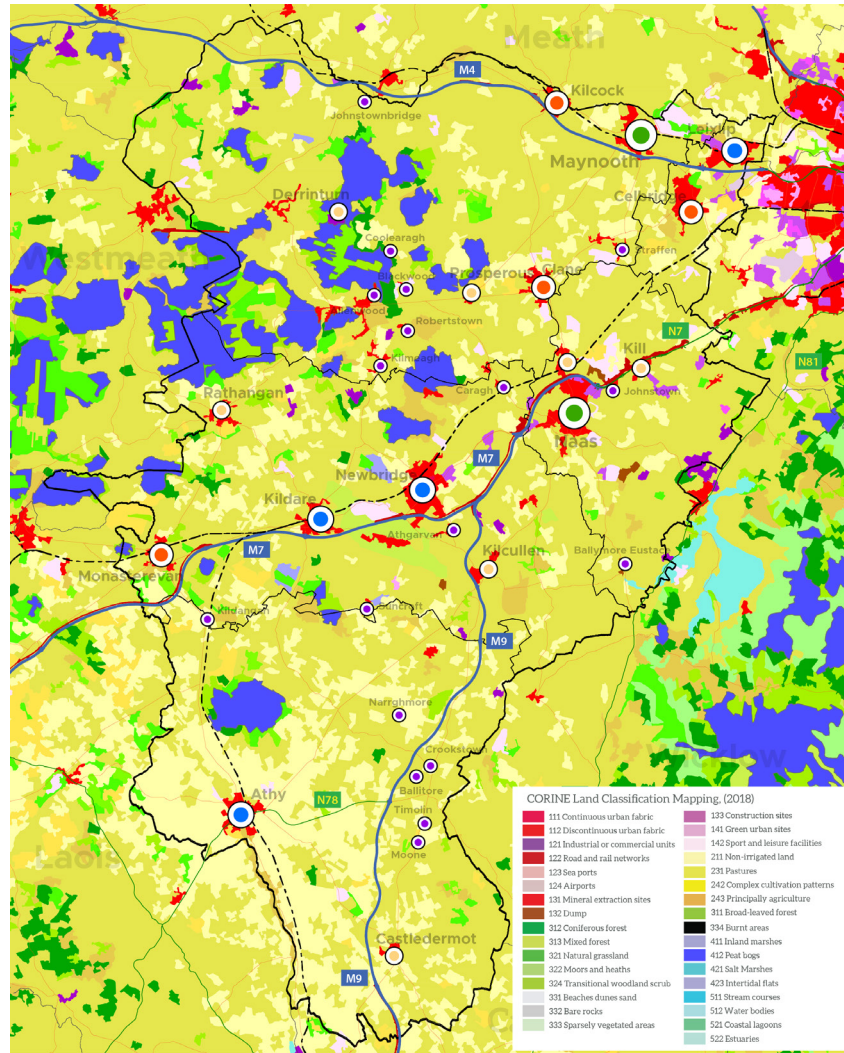


Map 7.3 - Environmental Profile: National Heritage Areas, 2016  
(Source: CSO)

Natura 2000 Sites, 2016



Map 7.4 - Environmental Profile: Natura 2000 Sites, 2016 (Source: CSO)



- Settlement Hierarchy  
 CDP 2023 - 2029
- Key Town
  - Self Sustaining Growth Towns
  - Self Sustaining Towns
  - Towns
  - Villages

© 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

Assessed Stock (%) with a BER B2 or Higher

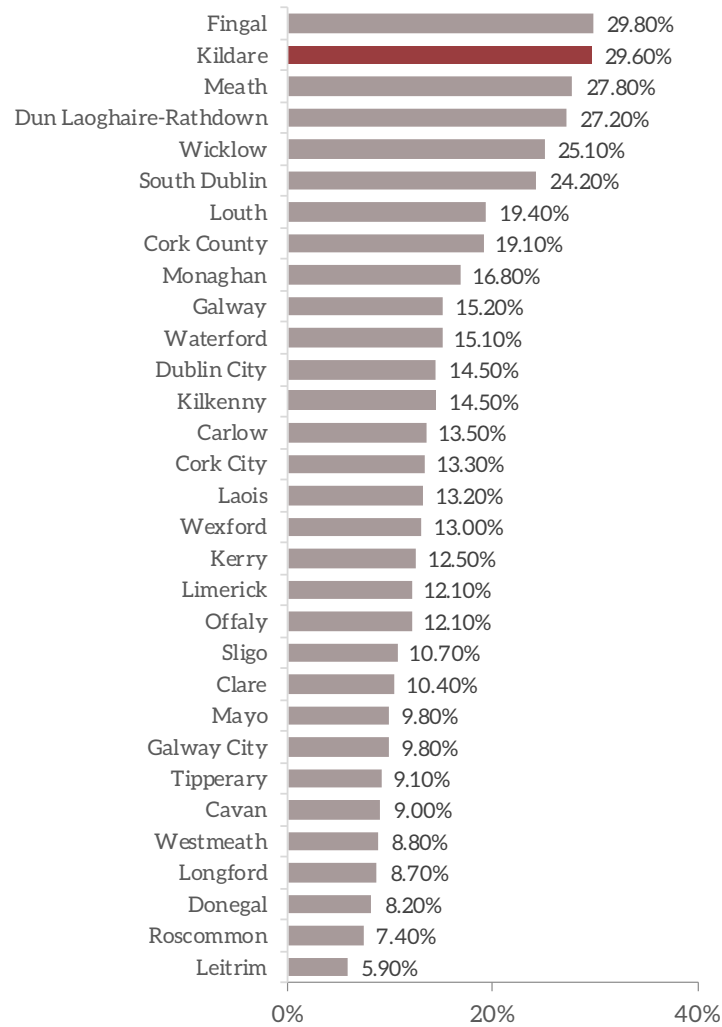


Figure 7.1 - Assessed Stock (%) with BER B2 or Higher, 2022  
 (Source: SEAI)

Estimated BER Coverage (% Stock Assessed)

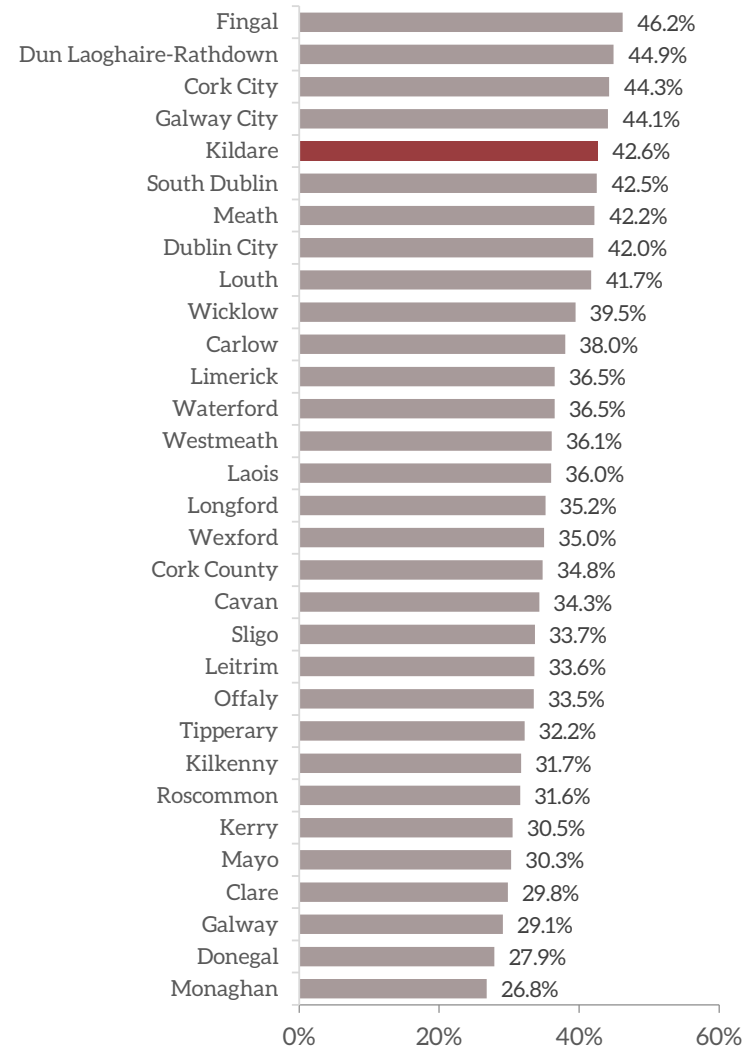


Figure 7.2 - Estimated BER Coverage (% Stock Assessed), 2022  
 (Source: SEAI)

Connected Wind Farms (% Share and Count), 2022

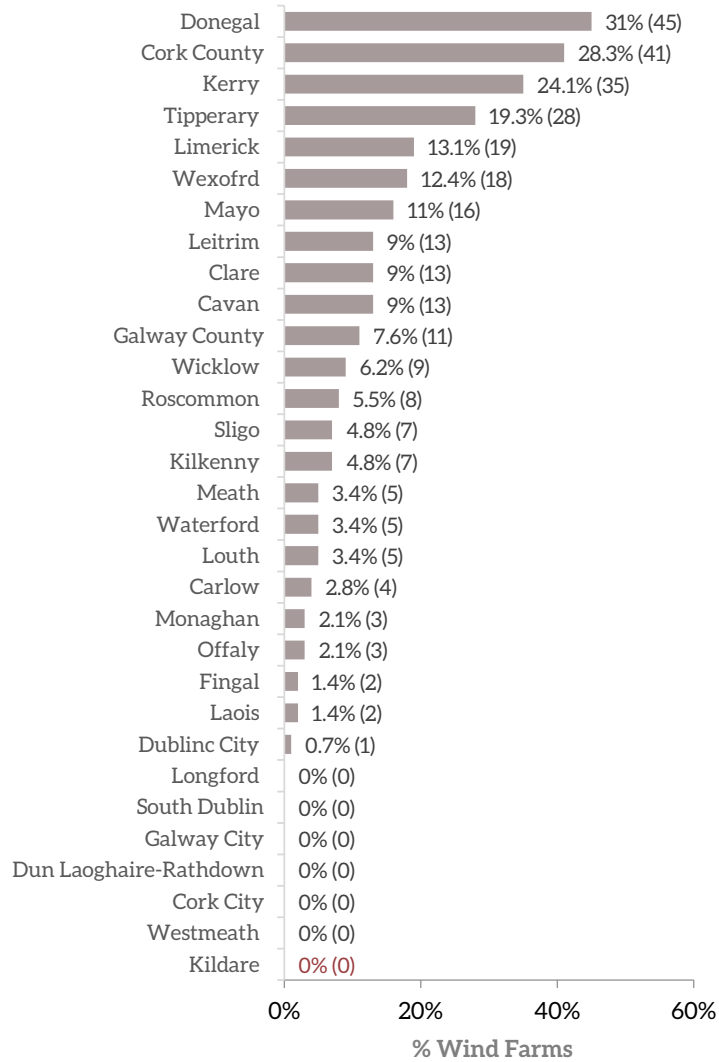


Figure 7.3 - Connected Wind Farms, 2022 (Source: SEAI)

Connected Wind Farms by MEC - MW, 2022  
 (Max Export Capacity - Mega Watt)

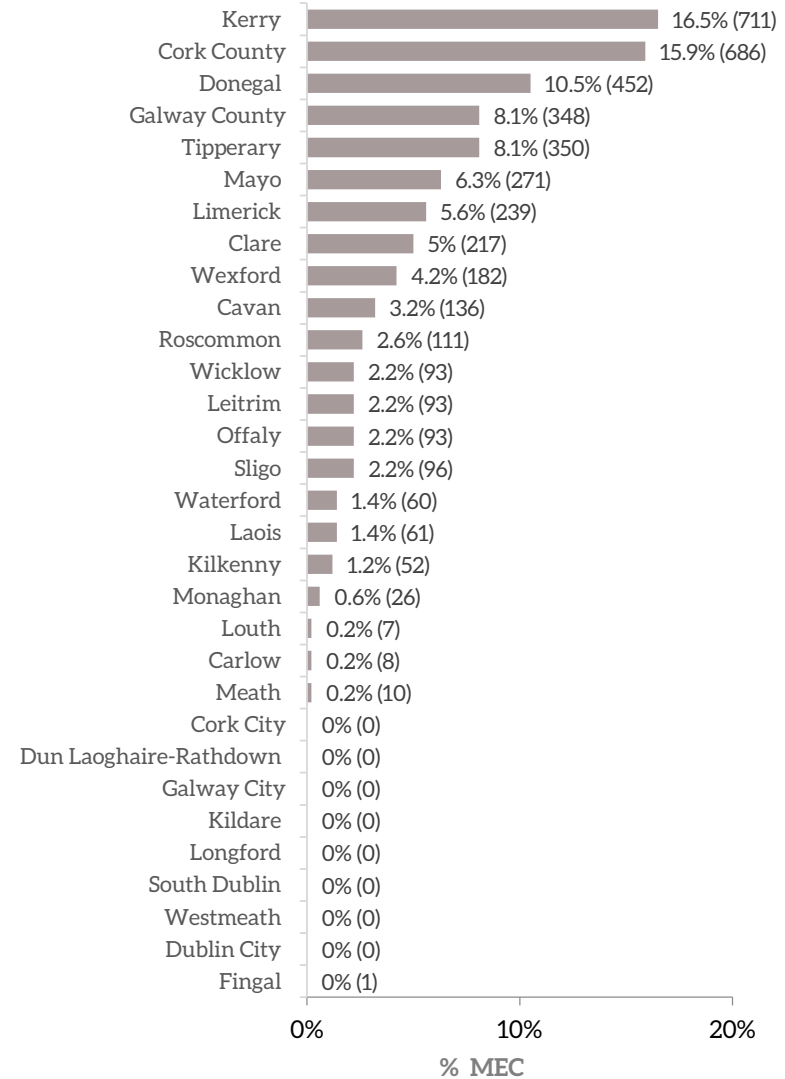


Figure 7.4 - Connected Wind Farms by MEC - MW, 2022 (Source: SEAI)

**Planned Solar Farms (% Share and Count), 2022**

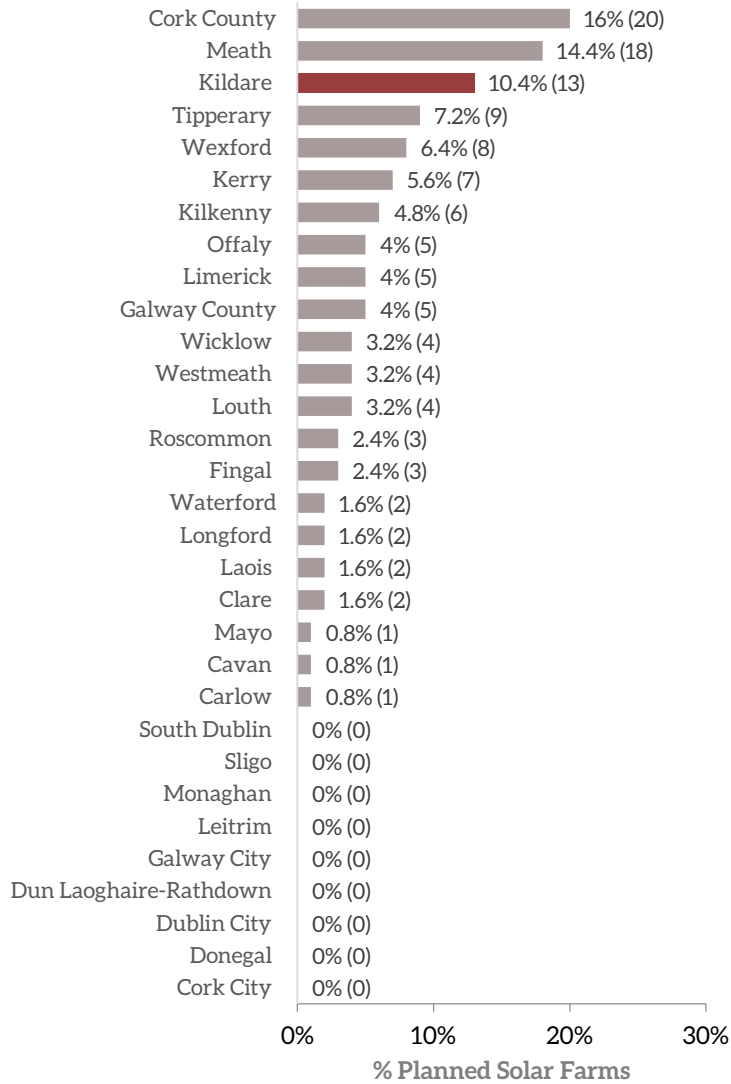


Figure 7.5 - Planned Solar Farms, 2022 (Source: SEAI)

**Planned Solar Farms by MEC - MW, 2022**  
 (Max Export Capacity - Mega Watt)

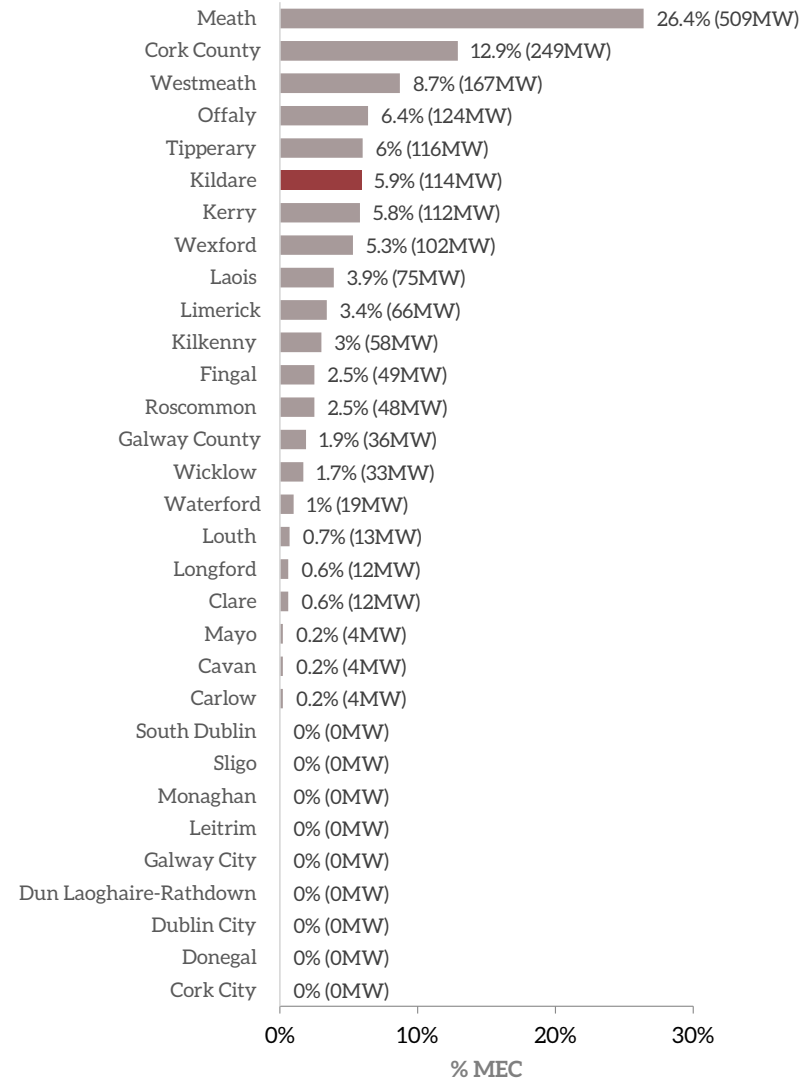


Figure 7.6 - Planned Solar Farms by MEC - MW, 2022 (Source: SEAI)



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

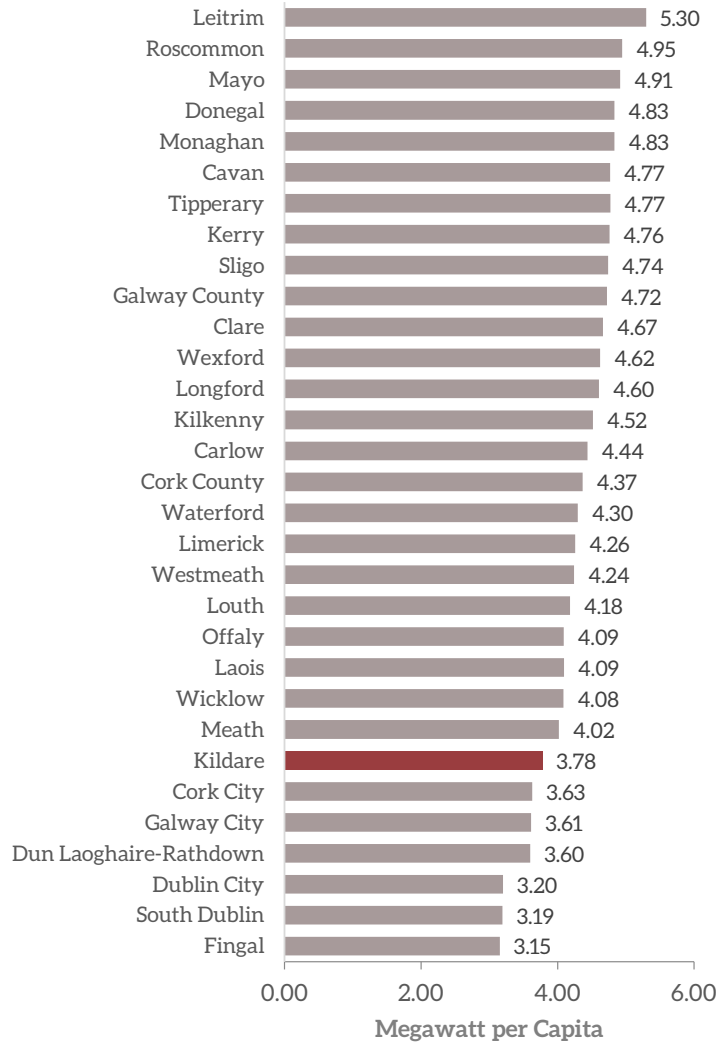


Figure 7.7- Residential Heat Demand MW per Capita, 2022 (Source: SEAI)

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

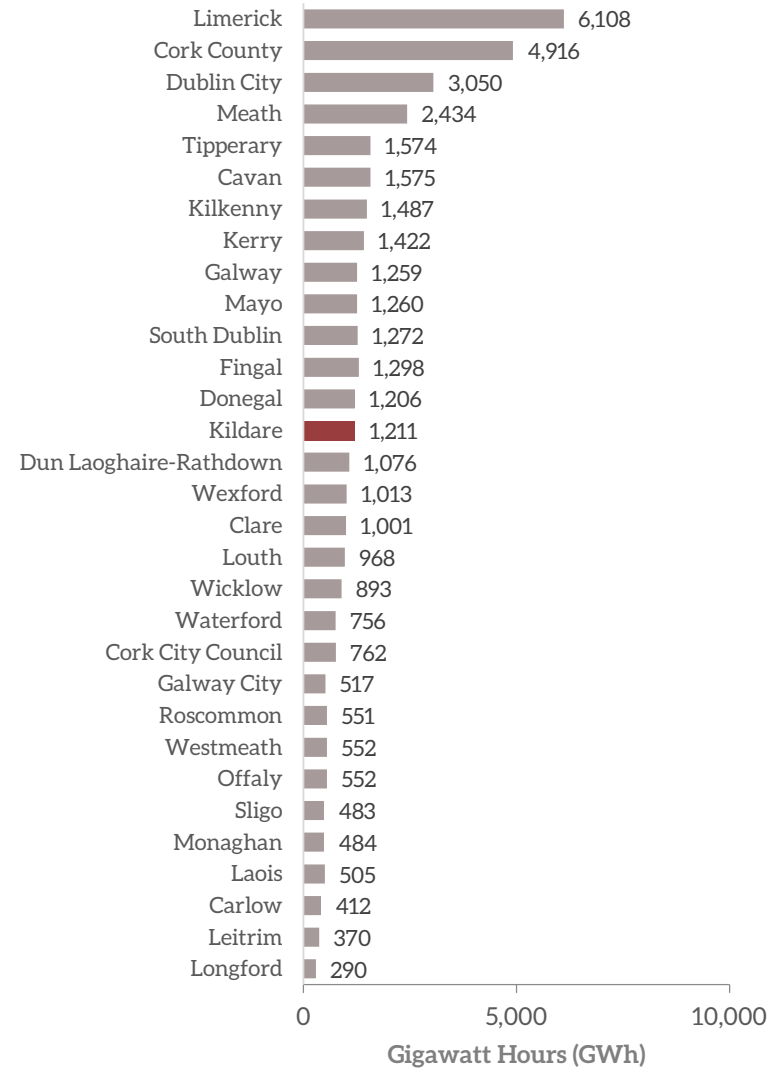


Figure 7.8 - Total Heat Demand GWh, 2022 (Source: SEAI)

Environmental Profile: New Car Registrations by Type, 2022

% New Car Registrations by Fuel Type

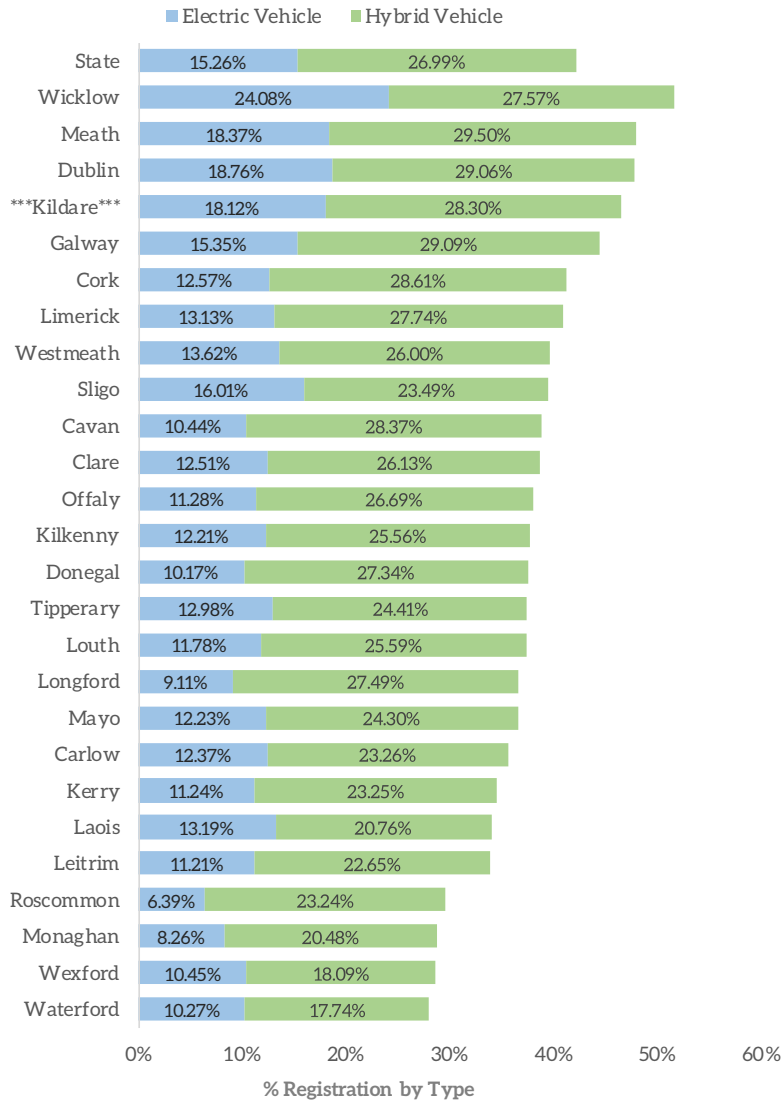


Figure 7.9 - % New Car Registrations by Fuel Type, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Number of Registrations 2018 -2022

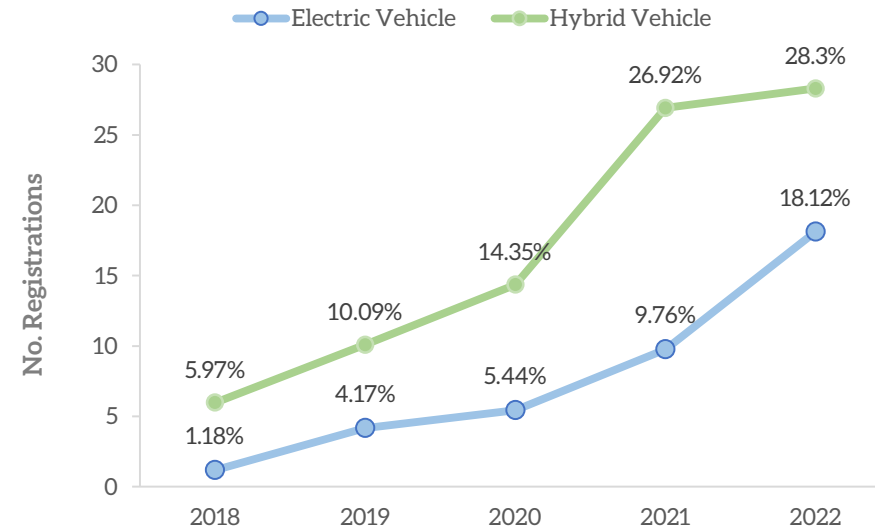


Figure 7.10 - Kildare Car Registrations 2018-2021, (Source: CSO)

**Breakdown of Household Waste Collected, 2020**

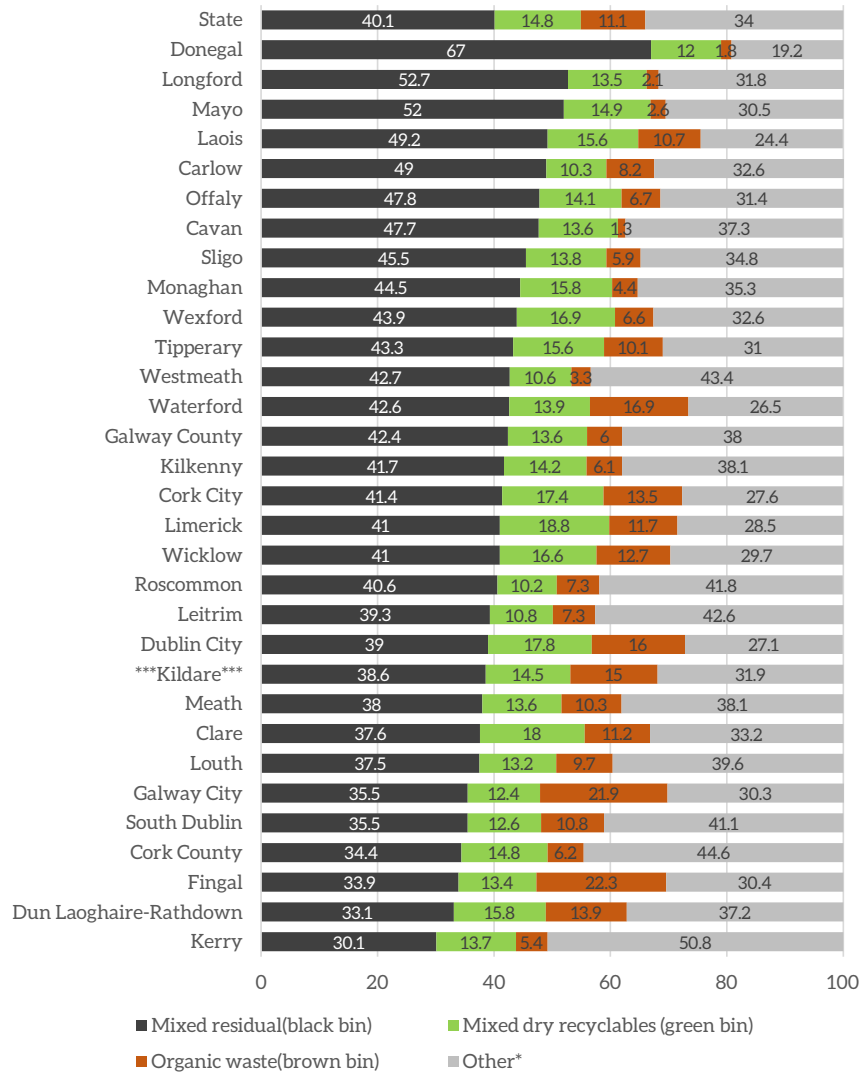


Figure 7.11 - Household Waste Collected Breakdown, 2020 (Source: CSO)

**Detailed Breakdown Kildare County Waste Generation**

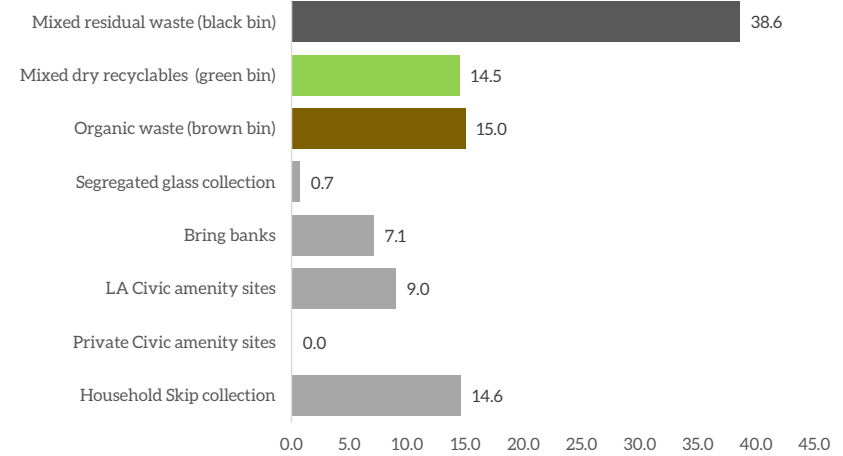
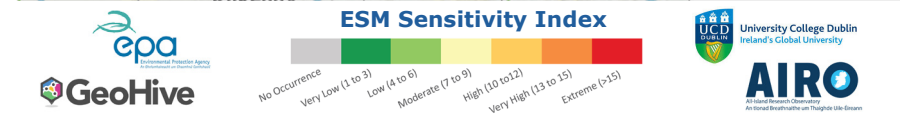
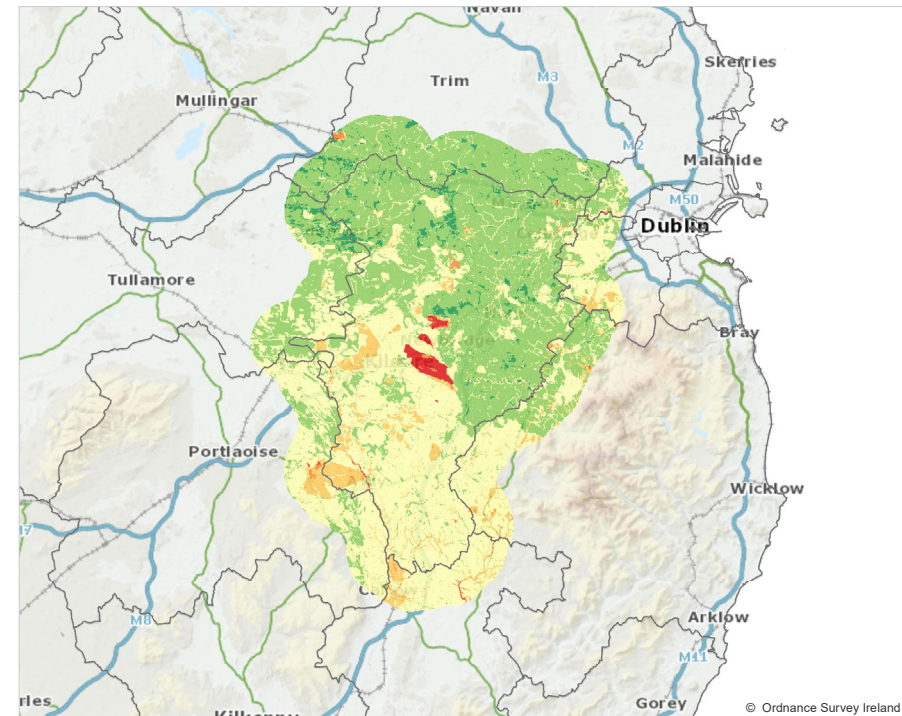
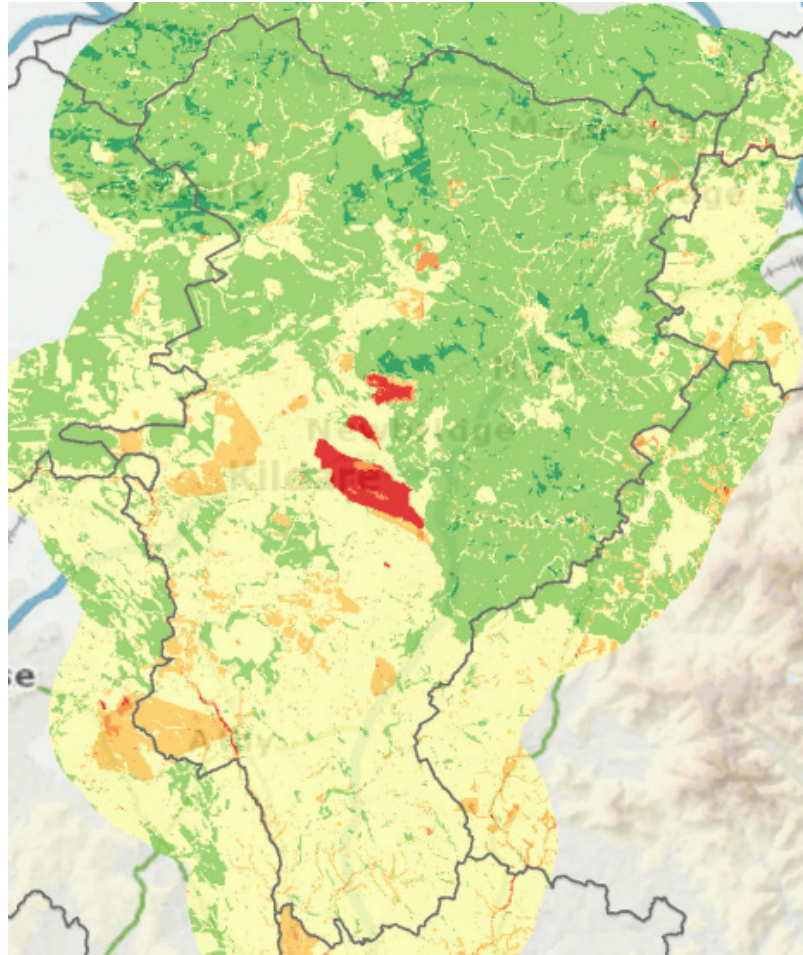


Figure 7.12 - County Waste Generation Breakdown, 2020 (Source: CSO)

Environmental Sensitivity Map (ESM) for LECP 2023

Environmental Sensitivity Map, Q1 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 &  
Community Plan (LECP)

Agricultural Profile, 2023



Comhairle Contae Chill Dara  
Kildare County Council



## 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 on €15,200 and Waterford on €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 and parts of west Kildare 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 8.1 - Median Standard Output (€), 2020 (Source: CSO)

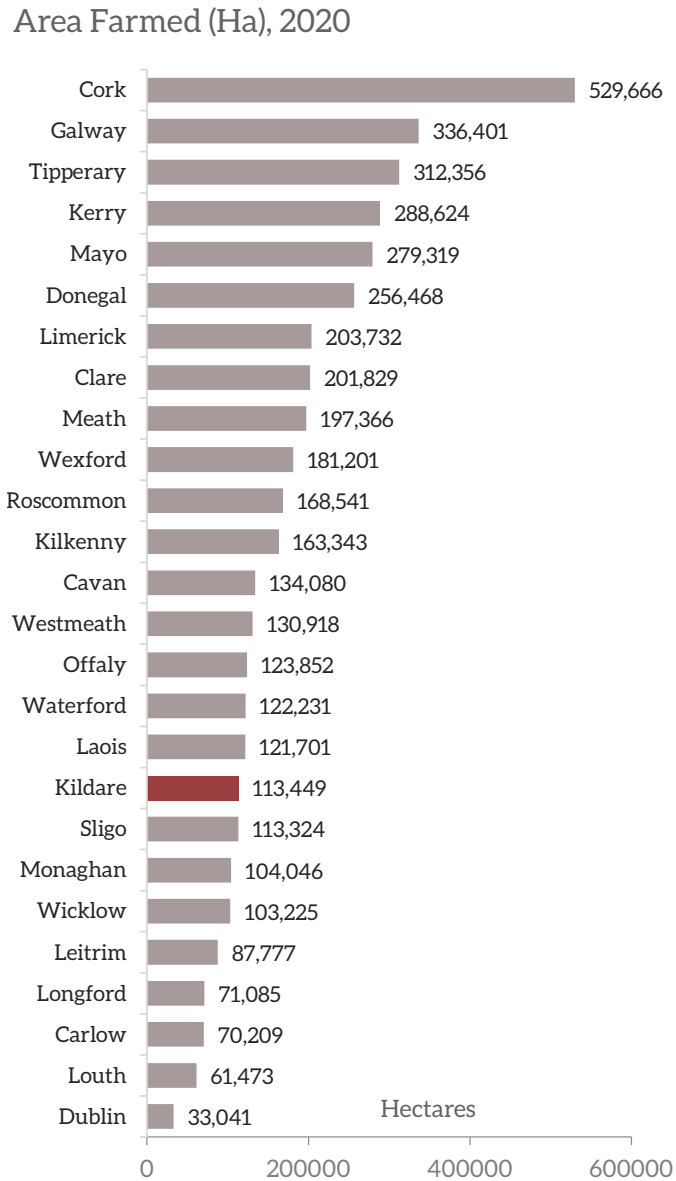


Figure 8.2 - Area Farmed (Ha), 2020 (Source: CSO)

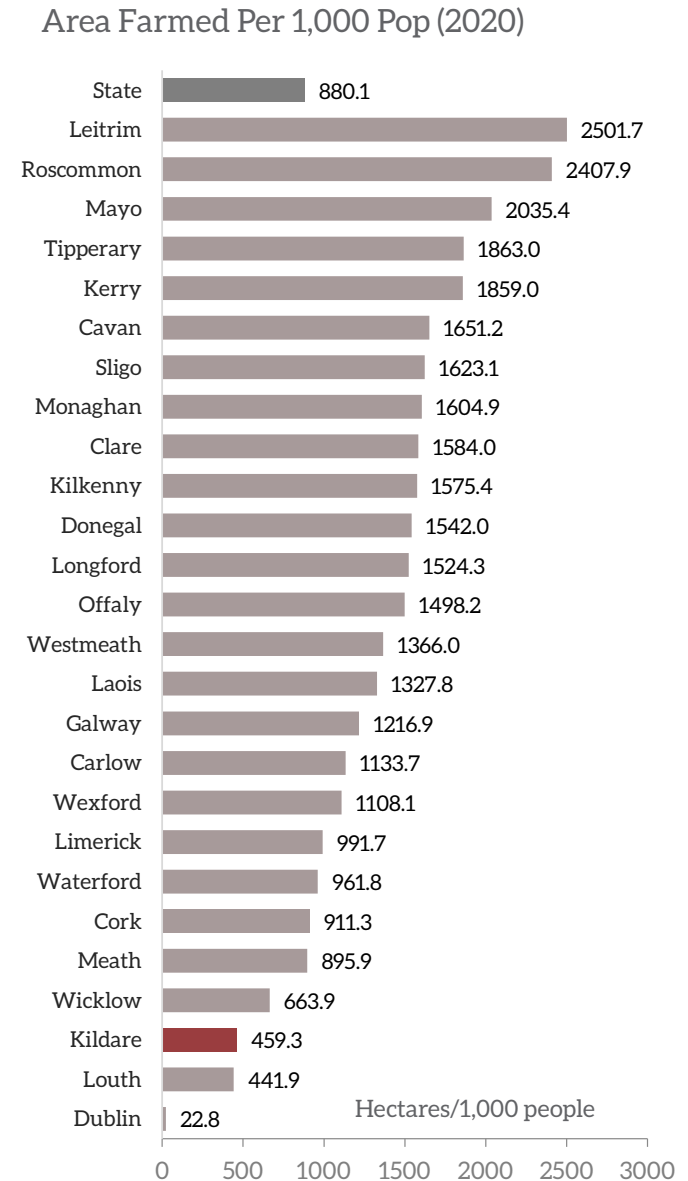


Figure 8.3 - Area Farmed Per 1,000 Population, 2020 (Source: CSO)



Census of Agriculture - Farm Types by Local Authority, 2020

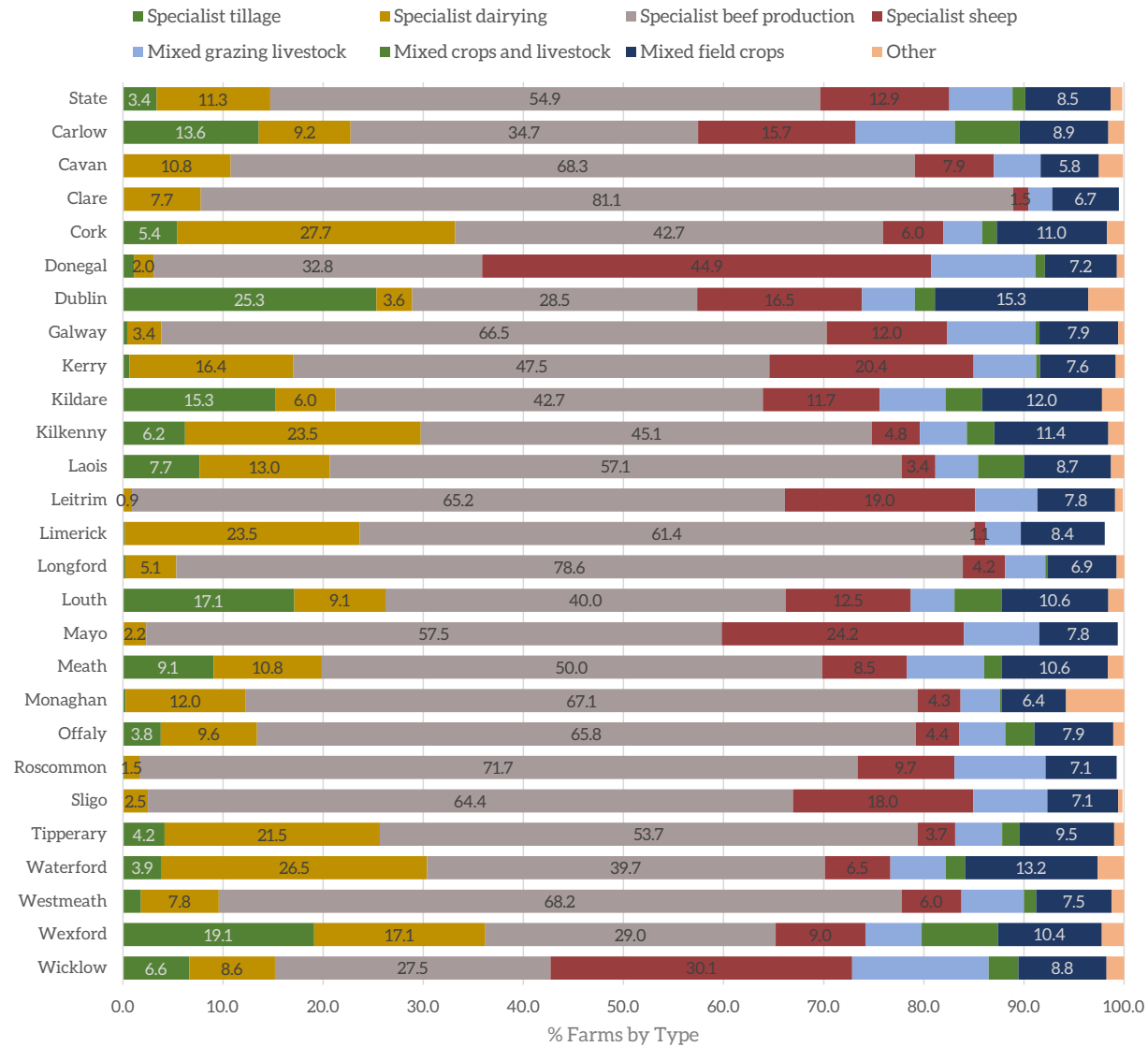
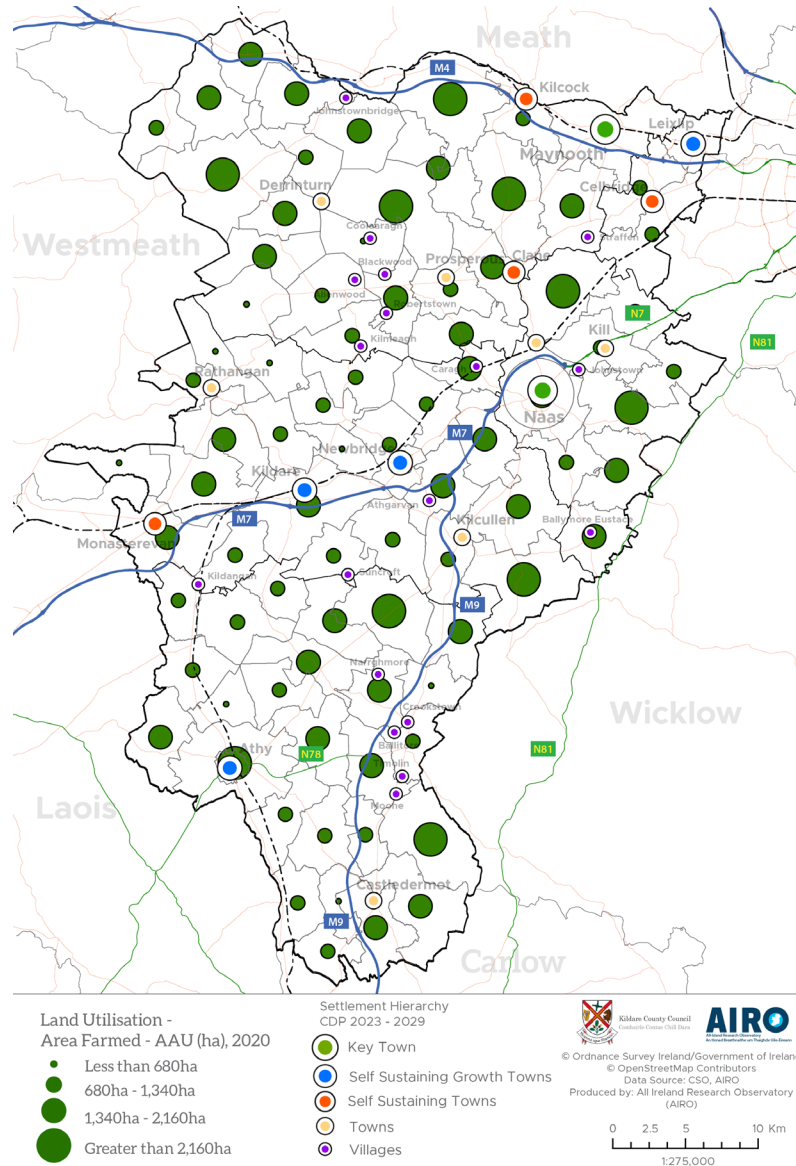
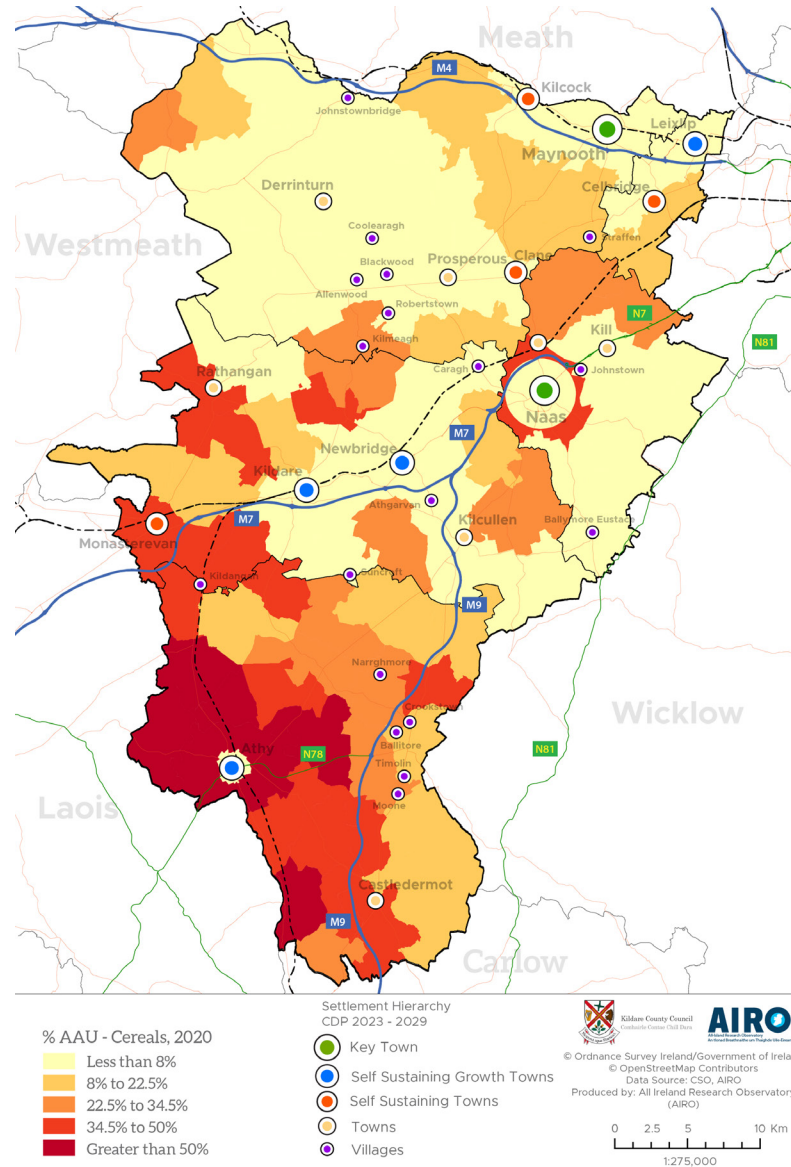


Figure 8.4 - Farm Types by Local Authority, 2020 (Source: CSO)

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

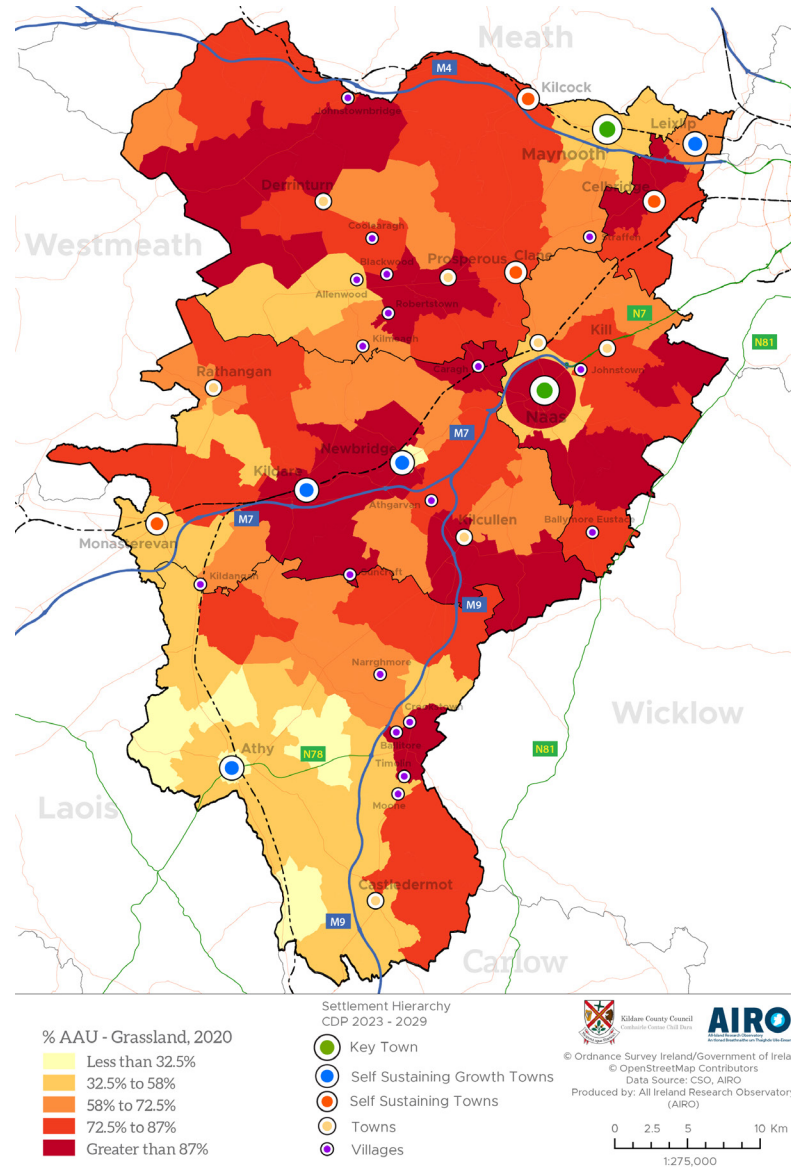


Map 8.1 - Land Utilisation: Area Farmed - AAU (Ha), 2020 (Source: CSO)



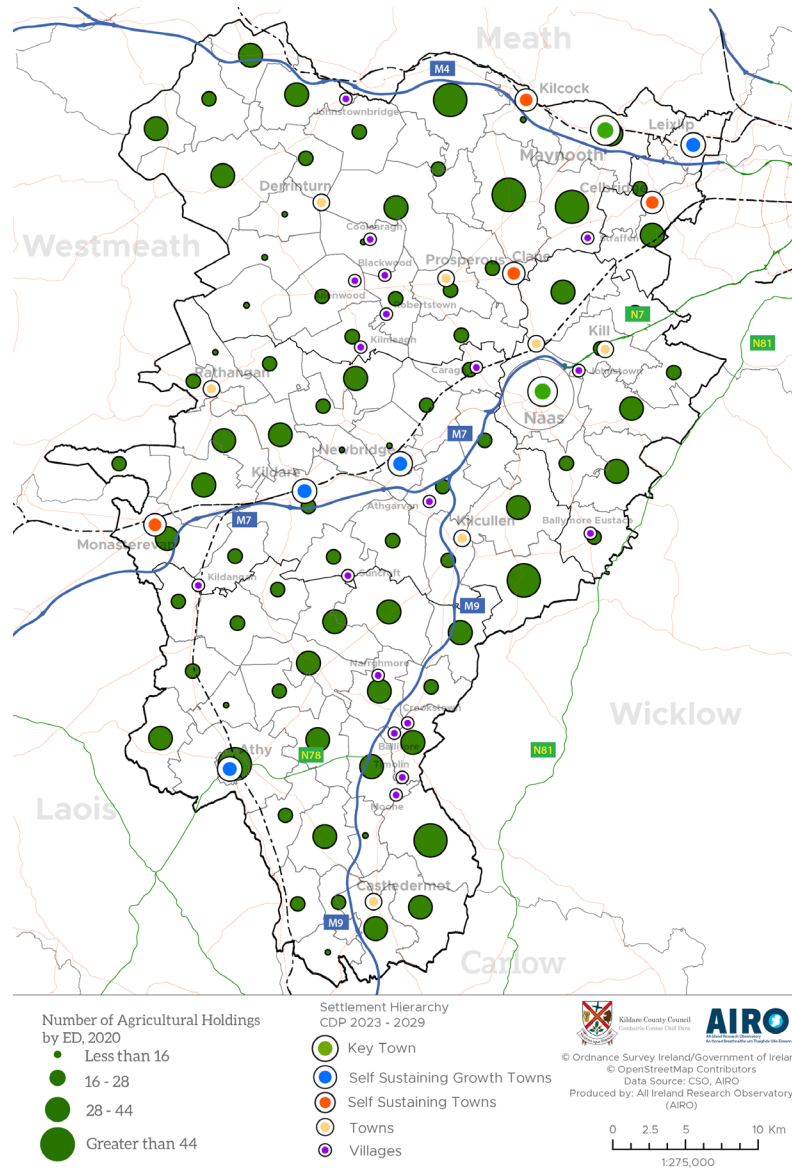
Map 8.2 - Agricultural Area Utilised: Cereals 2020 (Source: CSO)

Agriculture Profile: Agricultural Area Utilisation: Grassland



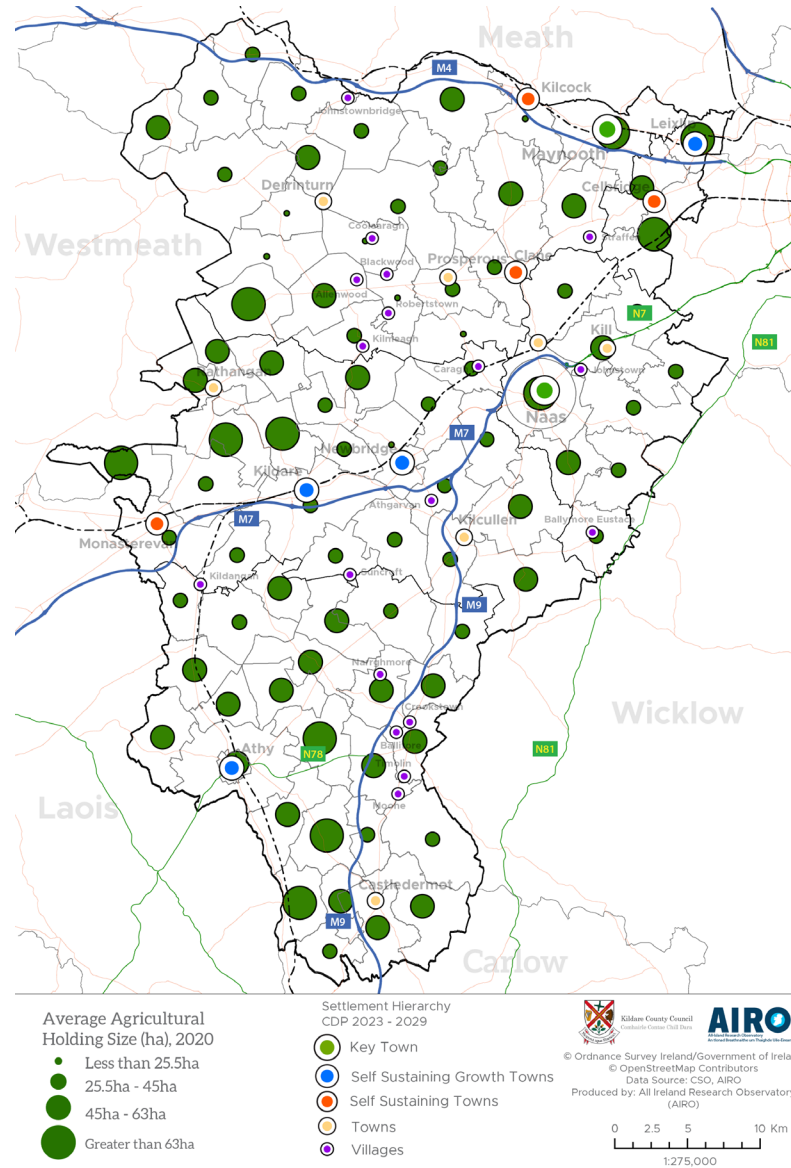
Map 8.2 - Agricultural Area Utilised: Grassland, 2020 (Source: CSO)

Agriculture Profile: Number of Agricultural Holdings, 2020



Map 8.4 - Number of Agricultural Holdings by ED, 2020 (Source: CSO)

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



Map 8.5 - Average Holding Size by ED, 2020 (Source: CSO)

Profile prepared by:

# All-Island Research Observatory (AIRO)



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County Kildare

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SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS



Comhairle Contae Chill Dara  
Kildare County Council

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