Introduction

In 2015 Kildare County Council (KCC) and Kildare Local Community Development Committee (LCDC) worked with the All-Island Research Observatory (AIRO) to prepare a socio economic baseline report based on Census 2011 and other data sets. This report was used to inform the development of the Kildare Local Economic and Community Plan 2016-2021 (LECP).

This original baseline report has now been updated based on Census 2016 and other data sets. It has been designed to allow easy comparison with key regional evidence baselines produced by AIRO on behalf of the Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly (see EMRA RSES). It is presented in six reports:

- Demographics
- Education
- Housing
- Health
- Employment, Industry and Occupations
- Commuting

While these reports focus on the key economic, community and environmental indicators and provide a certain amount of context relating to each indicator, it is highly recommended that it is not used in isolation to the other data initiatives that Kildare County Council have developed with its research partner, AIRO at Maynooth University. AIRO hosts a detailed census GIS mapping module for Kildare Local Authorities on its website and contains hundreds of statistical variables at the Electoral Division (ED) and Small Area (SA) level. All data and mapping results are also available through the Kildare DataHub via www.kildarelcdc.ie.

This report provides a short synopsis of the key facts that emerged from the analysis of the data collated.
CENSUS - 2016
Kildare County Council Demographic Profile

Population Change 2006-2016
- State: 12.3%
- EMRA: 15%
- Eastern: 17.4%
- Kildare: 19.4%

5th highest population in the State
- 4.7% of State
- 9.6% of EMRA
- 32.3% of Eastern SPA

Average Age of Population
- Highest % in State: 34.9
- 5th Highest #: +4.7% from '11

Number of Households 73,348
- up 3.5% since 2011 (+2,585)

Average Household Size 2.9 persons

Owner Occupied 52,806 (72%)
Rented 17,868 (24.3%)
- from Private Landlord: 12,629 (17.2%)
- Local Authority: 4,497 (6.3%)
- Vol Body: 742 (1.3%)

Non-Irish Nationals 23,297
- EU (UK, Polish etc): 18,408
- Rest of World (Asian etc): 4,889
- Traveller Community: 739

Ethnicity & Nationality
- 10.6%
- 8.4%
- 2.2%
- 0.3%
**Census - 2016**

**Kildare County Council Social Profile**

### Education Attainment of Kildare residents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Education attainment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Formal or Primary only</td>
<td>10% (13,718)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Level</td>
<td>33.3% (45,795)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apprenticeship or Vocational</td>
<td>15.6% (21,540)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Level</td>
<td>36.3% (49,907)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**5th highest rate of 3rd Level in the State**

13,375 with Postgraduate Degrees
1,297 with PhDs

3rd level attainment up 20.3% since 2011 (+8,453)

### Family Units

- **58,406**
  - Married/Co-habiting without children: 25.9% (15,149)
  - Married/Co-habiting with children: 58.4% (34,090)
  - One Parent Father/Mother: 15.7% (9,167)

- **One Parent Mothers**: 7,996 (87%)
- **One Parent Fathers**: 1,171 (13%)

### Key Social Inclusion Indicators Q1 2018

- Live Register Recipients: 10,060
- Live Register Recipients (U25): 1,094
- Housing Assistance Payment: 1,193
- Rent Supplement Recipients: 2,308
- Rental Assistance Scheme: 717

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**Primary Schools (100)** 3.4 per’000 pop 4th lowest rate

**Post-Primary Schools (28)** 1.73 per’000 pop 4th lowest rate

**Childcare Places (7,587)** 228 per’000 pop 7th lowest rate
CENSUS - 2016
Kildare County Council Economic Profile

Labour Force rise to 108,244
up 3.8% since 2011 (+4,018)
Labour Force Participation Rate (64.1%) 5th highest Labour Force in the State 4.7% of State 9.3% of EMRA 32.8% of Eastern SPA

Economic Status
up 12.1% since 2011 (+10,360)
At Work or Unemployed 95,947 (88.6%) 43,881 or 88.9% 52,066 or 88.4%
5,469 or 11.1% 6,828 or 11.6%
down -34% since 2011 (-6,342)

Industry of Employment
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing 3,190
- Building and Construction 5,838
- Manufacturing Industries 11,310
- Commerce and Trade 25,524
- Transport and communications 8,272
- Public Administration 6,163
- Professional Services 21,919
Other 13,731

Where do Kildare residents work?
62,985 Jobs located in Kildare
In Kildare 43,8% (41,790)
Outside Kildare 56.2% (37,340)
Mobile 9.1% (8,673)
Unknown 7.9% (7,542)

Outside Kildare
- Dublin City 41.4%
- South Dublin 28.3%
- Fingal 8.9%
- DLR 7.5%
- Other 13.7%
Demographics

1. **Kildare is a significant population base within the State.** Census 2016 outlines that the total population within Kildare was 222,504. This represents 4.7% of the State total (4.76 million), 9.5% of the Eastern & Midlands Regional Assembly (2.32 million) and 32.3% of the Eastern Strategic Planning Area (SPA) (688,857). Kildare, as a county, has the fifth highest population in the State with only Dublin City, Cork County, Fingal and South Dublin with higher populations.

2. **Kildare has a rapidly growing population.** Over a 20 year period (1996 to 2016), Kildare experienced a 64.8% (+87,512) increase in its population base - the second highest rate in the State. The more recent growth rate (2006 to 2016) of 19.4% is the fourth highest in the State. This is explained by high levels of natural increase (birth rate) and a strong performance in estimated net migration. In comparison, growth rates between 2011 and 2016 have been much slower for all areas across the country. During this period, Kildare increased its population by 5.8% - the third highest rate of all local authorities.

3. **Kildare has the highest rate of young people aged 0 to 24 years in the State.** According to the 2016 Census, the population aged 0 to 24 years residing in Kildare was 81,517 and represents 36.6% of the total population - the highest rate in the State.

4. **Kildare has high levels of child and youth dependency.** Over 28% of Kildare’s population is aged ‘0-18’ years. - the 3rd highest rate of all local authorities in Ireland. Kildare's child and youth dependent cohort is the 6th highest in the State, meaning those of working age have a relatively greater burden in supporting this young population.

5. **Demand for child and youth services is building and set to grow.** Given the size and significance of Kildare’s existing population cohorts in the 0-4, 5-12 and 13-17 age ranges, it is evident that the profile of the county’s population has not yet peaked, and that there is likely to be an increased demand for children’s and young people’s services over the next decade. For instance, the number of secondary school population (13-17 years) residing in Kildare has increased by 17.5% in the last five years.

6. **Kildare has a geographically varied population density.** Kildare, as a county, is the 8th most densely populated county in the State with a density figure of 131.3 persons per square km. However, approximately 72% of the county’s population live on 5% of the county’s total land area, with the northeast of the county having by far the highest population densities. For instance, the Leixlip/Celbridge Municipal District (MD) has a density figure of 702.9 persons per square km - more than four times as densely populated than all other MDs.

7. **The ‘65 and over’ age cohort has rapidly increased in Kildare.** The ‘65 and over’ age cohort now represents 9.9% of the total population living in the county - the 2nd lowest rate in the State. Since 2011 this cohort has increased by 32% and was one of the highest rates
of increase in the State. As such, this is a major increase in the older population across the county and will result in an increased demand on older person’s services.

8. **Polish nationals are by far the largest non-Irish community living in Kildare.** Just under 10.6% or 23,279 of the population residing in county Kildare are non-Irish nationals. This is the 13th highest rate in the State. In general, non-Irish residents live in the main urban centres. Polish nationals make up the largest proportion of non-nationals in Kildare, representing 30% of all non-nationals or 3.3% of the total population - the 5th highest rate in the State.

9. **Kildare has lower than national and regional rates of Travellers.** There are 739 Travellers living in Kildare, with an observable spatial pattern. Most Travellers live in urban areas, with the highest rates in the towns of Newbridge and Athy. According to Census 2016, the number of Travellers residing in Kildare has reduced by 15% from a total of 874 in 2011.

10. **Kildare has the 5th highest number of Lone Parent families (with children under 15) in the State.** There are 4,795 lone parent families residing in Kildare. This figure represents 16.9% of all families with children under 15 in Kildare, the 8th lowest rate in the State.

11. **Deprivation levels have remained stable in Kildare between 2011-2016.** Kildare is the fifth most affluent local authority in the country (relative deprivation) as it was in 2011 although dropping from third position in 2006. The county experienced the third highest rate of increases in affluence levels nationally (+2.74) between 2011-2016. Most deprivation is clustered in the east and south of the county with the most disadvantaged areas within Athy.
Education

1. **Kildare has a very well educated population.** 36.3% of the population have a third level degree or higher - the 5th highest rate in the country. The county has the 4th lowest rate of low education achievement (no formal/primary only - 10%) and the 5th lowest rate of medium education achievement (lower secondary - 35.8%). 19.5% of the Kildare population have an education attainment level classed as higher secondary education.

2. **There are clear spatial variations in education attainment across Kildare.** High levels of educational attainment (third level plus) mirror the main urban centres of Naas, Newbridge and in particular the north of the county in Celbridge and Maynooth (Maynooth University employment catchment). The west and south-west of the county have much lower rates with Athy MD having a rate of only 24.9% which is considerably lower than the county average of 36.3%.

3. **The main field of study of Kildare residents is similar to the State profile.** In general, The ‘Social Sciences, Business and Law’ category was the most popular field of study among all those with post-secondary school qualifications in 2016, and accounts for 16.4% of the Kildare population who have completed their education. This is marginally higher than the State rate but lower than the Eastern & Midlands average.

4. **Kildare also performs very well in the ‘Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction’ field** and, at 10.1%, has a higher rate than the State and regional averages – this is the second highest rate in the country. Kildare also performs quite well in the ‘Science, Mathematics and Computing’ field with 5.3% of its population qualified in this area – this is the 6th highest rate in the State.

5. **Most Kildare students study in Dublin.** According to Department of Education and Skills data, a total of 7,279 Kildare resident students were attending third level education institutions in 2017 - an increase of 1,069 since 2014. The majority of these students were attending third level institutes in Dublin (52.5%), followed by Kildare/Maynooth (23%) and Carlow (10%). The remainder were distributed amongst the other main third level institutions.

6. **In 2017, Kildare (7,879) had the 7th lowest number of childcare spaces available (vacant and filled).** This figure equates to a rate of 455.1 spaces available per 1,000 population aged 0 to 4, the 7th lowest in the State. The majority of childcare spaces held in Kildare are operated by private services operators (94%), the second highest rate in the State.

The average weekly cost of childcare in Kildare is €188.31, the 7th highest average cost of childcare in the State and the 2nd highest in the Eastern SPA. The State average weekly cost was €174.16
7. **Kildare has a low rate of schools per student population.** In 2017/18 there were 100 mainstream primary schools in Kildare. This figure equates to a rate of 3.4 schools per 1,000 population aged 5 to 12 years, the 4th lowest of all local authorities and considerably lower than the State (5.73) average.

For the same period, there were 28 post primary schools in Kildare. The rate of post primary schools per population aged 13 to 17 was 1.73, the 4th lowest in the State, which recorded an average of 2.33.

8. **DEIS provision remains low in Kildare.** Following the review of DEIS classified schools in 2017 there were no additional DEIS classified schools allocated to Kildare. The rate of DEIS primary schools per 1,000 population aged 5-12 in Kildare is 0.34, the 2nd lowest rate in the State.

At post primary school level, there are a larger proportion of DEIS schools. Of the 25 secondary schools in Kildare, 25% or 7 are classed as DEIS schools and equates to a rate of 0.43 schools per 1,000 population aged 13 to 17, the 8th lowest rate in the State. 20% of post-primary pupils attend DEIS schools in Kildare.

9. **Kildare has the fourth highest pupil/teacher ratio in the State.** In 2015/16, Kildare had a ratio of 18.5 pupils per teacher. This is based on the total number of mainstream pupils (29,034) and teachers (1,566). The rate is a considerably higher than the State average of 17 pupils per teacher. Since 2013/4 there has been a decrease of 0.3 from 18.8 to 18.5. This rate of decrease in line with the national rate of change which also saw a decrease of 0.3 pupils per teacher from 17.3 to 17.

10. **School absenteeism is relatively high amongst primary school students in Kildare.** In the 2015/2016 school term Kildare primary schools recorded an absenteeism rate of 11.7%, the 7th highest rate in the State. However, at post primary level Kildare recorded the 12th lowest rate of absenteeism in the State.
1. Kildare is a significant residential base within the State with the eighth largest housing stock nationally. According to the 2016 Census, the total number of occupied households within Kildare was 73,348. This represents 4.3% of the State total (1.7 million), 9% of the Eastern & Midlands Regional Assembly (800k) and 31.7% of the Eastern Strategic Planning Area (SPA) (231,577).

2. Conventional housing is the dominant house type in Kildare. Over 89% or 65,663 of occupied housing in Kildare are classed as Conventional Housing (house/bungalow). This rate is higher than the State average of 86.5%. Flats and Apartments represent 9.5% (6,974) of housing which is lower than the State average of 11.8%. Since 2011, however, the number of Flats and Apartments in Kildare has increased by 15.4% which suggests a shift in development trends towards Flats and Apartments.

3. Home ownership rates in Kildare remain high with the county having the 3rd highest rate of households with a mortgage in the State. According to the 2016 Census, 72% of households in Kildare are Owner Occupied, considerably higher than the State average (67.6%) and the 6th highest number of all local authorities. Of this number, 41.3% are households with a Mortgage or Loan - the 3rd highest rate in the country. Since 2011 however, Kildare has followed a national trend where there has been a significant drop in mortgaged households with a decrease of -6.7% or 2,181 households. This decrease is primarily due to a lack of access to finance and housing supply.

4. The private and social rental sectors are expanding in Kildare. The rate of private rented properties in Kildare (17.2%) is marginally lower than the State (18.2%) average. However, the rate of growth in Kildare (3.7%) is more than twice the State (1.4%) average. There is a clear spatial distribution to the private rented sector with highest rates and numbers all located in the main settlements. Since 2011, social rented housing (local authority and voluntary body rented) in Kildare has increased by 17.6% (783), considerably higher than the rate of growth in the State (11.1%). The rate of social rented housing in Kildare is now 7.1%, still considerably lower than the State (9.4%) and EMRA (9.7%) averages.

5. In Kildare the Private Rented sector is heavily supported by State intervention funding. The private rental housing market is heavily subsidised by state funding in the form of Housing Assistance Payments (HAP), the Rental Accommodation Scheme (RAS) and Rent Supplement. In total, there are now 1,193 HAP tenancies in Kildare, 717 households linked to RAS (approximately €6.4m in Kildare in 2016) and 2,308 recipients of Rent Supplement (15.7% short term and 84.3% long-term). An analysis of the number of recipients of Rent Supplement relative to the number of private rented households in Kildare reveals that Kildare is the 5th highest rate of private sector dependency on Rent Supplement and the 3rd highest number in the State.
6. **Kildare has an active property market with increasing prices for Rents and Sales.** Rental accommodation in Kildare is relatively high in comparison to other eastern counties in Ireland. The average monthly rental in the county is now €1,023 (approx 25% higher than 2014) with higher rates in the north-east of the county (Leixlip = €1,235, 23.5% higher than 2014). The value and volume of sales area also increasing in Kildare and in the year to November 2017, a total of 2,104 residential property transactions were recorded in Kildare. Across the Eircode Routing Key areas located in Kildare, W91 Naas (829) recorded the highest volume of transactions followed by W23 Celbridge (709). The average value of a sold property in Kildare in this period was €279,895 - the 3rd highest average price in the State.

7. **Rates of vacant housing have reduced in Kildare.** According to Census 2016 there were 4,650 vacant properties (excluding holiday homes) recorded in Kildare. This figure marks a reduction of 25.5% since Census 2011. The Census vacancy rate currently stands at 5.7% which is considerably below the State (9.1%) average. Of the vacant proprieties in Kildare, 52.7% are considered Short Term vacant (Occupied in 2011, Vacant in 2016) and 27.5% are considered Long Term (Vacant in 2011 and 2016). There is considerable public debate regarding the accuracy of the Census vacancy figures with GeoDirectory recording a vacancy rate of 1.9% (Q2 2017). While different methodologies are in place, it should be acknowledged that in general the Census vacancy numbers will have certainly dropped since the 2016 Census enumeration. The vacancy section in this report explores the Census vacancy figures in more detail and focusses on both short and long-term vacancy and potential reasons for vacancy.

8. **Construction of new houses in Kildare exceeded the State average.** In the period since the 2011 Census, 1,739 or 2.4% of all housing in Kildare was constructed. This was marginally higher than the State (2%) average and represents the 7th highest rate of all local authorities. Of all new housing constructed between 2011 and 2016, 36.5% was built in the Maynooth MD, 22.8% in the Naas MD, 18.2% in the Kildare/Newbridge MD, 11.4% in the Celbridge/Leixlip MD and 11.4% in the Athy MD.
1. Census 2016 outlines that 63.1% of Kildare’s population report their health status as ‘Very Good’. This is higher than both the State and regional figures and is the third highest rate in the State. A further 26.4% reported their health as ‘Good’, while 6.8% reported their health as ‘Fair’.

2. Relative to other local authorities, Kildare does not have very high rates of its population with ‘Very Bad’ or ‘Very Bad Health’. At 1.7%, a total of 2,527 of the resident population in Kildare have ‘Bad’ - the 6th lowest rate in the State health and 0.2% or 549 have ‘Very Bad’ health - the 7th lowest rate in the State.

3. There are 27,768 people in Kildare with a disability, being the sixth highest number in the State and the fourth lowest relative to population size. Since 2011, there has been an increase of 13% or 3,399. This increasing trend is also evident at the State level where numbers increased by 13%. The male population in Kildare accounted for 49.4% (13,719) of the population with a disability and the female population accounted for 50.5% (14,049).

4. Of those with a disability, the most common were ‘chronic illness’ (17.1%), ‘substantial physical limitation’ (13.1%), ‘difficulty in going outside home’ (9.4%) and ‘difficulty in participating in activities’ (12.4%). The least common reported disability was “blindness/impaired vision” (2.9%). Kildare has higher than average rates of ‘Intellectual disability’ (4.1%), ‘Difficulty learning, remembering or concentrating’ (9.4%), ‘Physical or emotional conditions’ (6.9%), ‘Other disability including chronic illness’ (17.1%) and ‘Difficulty in working or attending school/college’ (11.9%).

5. In 2017, there were 69,358 eligible persons in the Kildare/West Wicklow (LHO) with a Medical Card. The Kildare West Wicklow Local Health Area recorded the 6th highest number of eligible persons with a medical card in the State.

6. There were 21 deaths by suicide in Kildare in 2016. The rate of death by suicide in Kildare was 9.4 persons per 100,000 population, higher than the State (8.4) average (399 recorded suicides). Of the recorded suicides in Kildare* a much higher rate of instances recorded in the older age cohorts of age 45 to 54 (19.9) and age 55 and over (13.8). Both rates were considerably higher than the State equivalent figures of 13.9 and 10.2 respectively (* based on 2015 data).

7. Female self-harm hospital presentations in the Kildare/West Wicklow Local Health Office (LHO) exceeded the State average in 2016. The Kildare/West Wicklow LHO recorded a rate of 240 per 100,000 female population, the 6th highest rate in the State (229). Male presentations (171) were marginally below the State (184) average and ranked as the 11th highest rate per 100,000 male population.
8. There are low levels of GP practices in Kildare. In total, there are 81 GP practices in Kildare, this number equates to a rate of 0.36 practices per 1,000 population, considerably lower than the State (0.41) and EMRA (0.42) averages and higher than the Eastern Strategic Planning Area (SPA) (0.32) average.

9. There are low levels of HSE listed Health Centres in Kildare. In total, there are 17 HSE listed Health Centres in Kildare, this number equates to a rate of 0.08 centres per 1,000 population, lower than the State (0.16) and Eastern SPA (0.09) averages and in line with the EMRA (0.08) average.

10. There are 23 Nursing Homes in Kildare which is the equivalent of 1.05 facilities per 1,000 population aged 65+. This figure is higher than the State (0.91), EMRA (0.79) and Eastern SPA (0.98) averages. Since 2015, the number of Nursing Homes in Kildare (23) has remained unchanged. In contrast, according to Census 2016, between 2011 and 2016 there has been a 32% increase in the population aged 65+.

11. Kildare has relatively low rates of alcohol and drug addiction. In 2015 Kildare recorded 182 persons or a rate of 8.2 persons per 10,000 population in treatment for alcohol addition, the 4th lowest rate in the State. For the same period Kildare had a rate of 7.2 persons per 10,000 population in treatment for drug addiction.

The majority of treatment was provided for three drug types: Opiates (49.1%), Cannabis (30.4%) and Cocaine (14.3%). Due to reporting issues, the numbers reflected in the NDTRS are not consistent with the figures known to access services in Kildare.
Employment, Industry and Occupations

1. The labour force participation rate in Kildare is 64.1%, the fourth highest rate in the country. However, there is significant spread around this figure throughout the county – the highest labour force participation rate in the county is Sallins (74.5%) and the lowest is Suncroft (52.3%).

2. 88.6% of the labour force are 'At Work' in Kildare. This is the fifth highest rate in the country and is mirrored by low unemployment rates (see below). There is, however, an uneven distribution of the labour force 'At Work' throughout Kildare with a significant variance between the highest and lowest rates in the county. The highest rate recorded is found in Straffan (95.8%) and the lowest in Athy (73.4%).

3. In 2016, the unemployment rate in Kildare was 11.4% (12,297 persons out of a labour force of 108,244). The national average unemployment rate was 12.9%. The distribution of unemployment throughout Kildare is uneven with the lowest rate recorded in Straffan (4.2%), while two areas had an unemployment rate of 20% or greater - Athy (26.6%) and Derrinturn (21.9%).

4. In April 2018, 9,389 Kildare residents were recorded on the Live Register. Of this total 11% (1,018) were under 25 years of age. In Athy and Newbridge, the equivalent rate of unemployment for those under 25 is 12%. These rates are higher than the Kildare (11%) average and marginally lower than the national average of 12.6%.

5. In 2015 there were 10,314 active enterprises in Kildare. Of these, only 15 enterprises (0.1%) employed more than 250 persons. A total of 9,598 (93.1%) enterprises employed less than 10 people. This figure is marginally higher than the State average of 92.2%.

6. The 15 largest firms employed 13,792 persons (26.7%) of the total Kildare workforce. The 9,598 smallest firms employed 16,027 persons (31.1%).

7. Kildare recorded the highest rate of employment supported by foreign owned (FDI) companies. In 2016, 18.6% or 10,377 of total employment in the Kildare enterprise sector was in foreign owned companies. This is the highest rate in the country followed by Cork (18%) and Galway (17.6%).

8. ‘Commerce and Trade’ (26.6%) and ‘Professional Services’ (22.8%) are the dominant industries involving Kildare residents. Combined, these sectors employ almost 50% (47,443) of all workers (95,947) resident in Kildare.

9. Kildare has the 2nd highest rate of Managers, directors and senior officials (9%) and the 3rd highest rate of Associate professional and technical occupations (13.1%). Both rates exceed the national average for each occupational group by a considerable margin and are reflective of a well educated and highly skilled workforce.
Commuting

1. Kildare has the 6th highest rate of outbound commuters in the State. Of the 95,345 workers residing in Kildare, 39.1% or 37,340 commute to local authorities outside 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).

2. 33% of Kildare’s resident workers are employed in the Dublin Metropolitan Area. In total, 31,710 workers commute from Kildare into the Dublin Metropolitan Area. Highest rates are primarily located in the north-east of the county proximate to settlements; Naas, Celbridge, Leixlip and Maynooth, where many parts have in excess of 50% of workers commuting into the Dublin Metropolitan Area.

3. 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 in to 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).

4. Of the key settlements in 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).

5. Commuting/Jobs Profile Celbridge: There are 9,374 people in employment living in Celbridge, 12% work in Celbridge, 16% work elsewhere in Kildare and 57% commute out of Kildare - the remaining number of workers work in mobile or uncodable destinations. There are 2,339 jobs in Celbridge, this accounts for 3.7% of all jobs in Kildare.

6. Commuting/Jobs Profile Leixlip: There are 7,166 people in employment living in Leixlip, 14% work in Leixlip, 12% work elsewhere in Kildare and 59% commute out of Kildare - the remaining number of workers work in mobile or uncodable destinations. There are 5,825 jobs in Leixlip, this accounts for 9.2% of all jobs in Kildare.

7. Commuting/Jobs Profile Maynooth: There are 6,295 people in employment living in Maynooth, 19% work in Maynooth, 16% work elsewhere in Kildare and 51% commute out of Kildare - the remaining number of workers work in mobile or uncodable destinations. There are 5,201 jobs in Maynooth, this accounts for 8.3% of all jobs in Kildare.

8. Commuting/Jobs Profile Kilcock: There are 2,872 people in employment living in Kilcock, 10% work in Kilcock, 28% work elsewhere in Kildare and 48% commute out of Kildare - the remaining number of workers work in mobile or uncodable destinations. There are 848 jobs in Kilcock, this accounts for 1.3% of all jobs in Kildare.
9. Commuting/Jobs Profile Naas: There are 9,806 people in employment living in Naas, 29% work in Naas, 20% work elsewhere in Kildare and 37% commute out of Kildare - the remaining number of workers work in mobile or uncodable destinations. There are 10,999 jobs in Naas, this accounts for 17.5% of all jobs in Kildare.

10. Commuting/Jobs Profile Newbridge: There are 9,634 people in employment living in Newbridge, 26% work in Newbridge, 29% work elsewhere in Kildare and 27% commute out of Kildare - the remaining number of workers work in mobile or uncodable destinations. There are 6,526 jobs in Newbridge, this accounts for 10.4% of all jobs in Kildare.

11. Commuting/Jobs Profile Kildare Town: There are 3,520 people in employment living in Kildare Town, 20% work in Kildare Town, 35% work elsewhere in Kildare and 24% commute out of Kildare - the remaining number of workers work in mobile or uncodable destinations. There are 2,166 jobs in Kildare Town, this accounts for 3.4% of all jobs in Kildare.

12. Commuting/Jobs Profile Kilcullen: There are 1,573 people in employment living in Kilcullen, 13% work in Kilcullen, 37% work elsewhere in Kildare and 33% commute out of Kildare - the remaining number of workers work in mobile or uncodable destinations. There are 907 jobs in Kilcullen, this accounts for 1.4% of all jobs in Kildare.

13. Commuting/Jobs Profile Athy: There are 3,157 people in employment living in Athy, 29% work in Athy, 21% work elsewhere in Kildare and 28% commute out of Kildare - the remaining number of workers work in mobile or uncodable destinations. There are 2,147 jobs in Athy, this accounts for 3.4% of all jobs in Kildare.