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Central Statistics Office

Profile 4

The Roof over our Heads

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*Please note:

In the report 'Profile 4 - The roof over our heads', one-off housing was defined as occupied detached houses in rural areas which had individual sewerage treatment systems.

The CSO has been informed by certain census data users that the figure of 410,523 quoted for one-off houses in this report referred to detached houses in rural areas with septic tanks only. However this figure does not include rural houses which had other individual sewerage treatment systems.

To allow comparison with the 2002 and 2006 censuses the number of one-off houses used in this report has been revised to include rural houses which had other individual sewerage treatment systems. The amended figure for one-off houses in 2011 is now **433,564**. As a result table 19 and page 34 in 'The roof over our heads', along with page 46 in 'This is Ireland-Part 1' have been amended to reflect this revised number of one-off houses. Any inconvenience caused by this amendment is very much regretted.

Profile 4 – The Roof over our Heads

Foreword

This report is the fourth of ten Profile reports examining in more detail the definitive results of Census 2011. It looks at housing in Ireland in terms of the type of accommodation, nature of occupancy and attributes such as central heating, sewerage and water supply.

This report is part of a series of publications using a new style of reporting and graphic presentation of the data. Profile reports 1 to 3 covered population distribution and movements, the age profile of Ireland and the industries and occupations of those at work. Other topics will be covered in future Profile reports to be released throughout the remainder of 2012. A complete list of planned publications and dates can be found on page 82 of this report.

Web tables

All the data published in this and other reports are available on the CSO web site (at www.cso.ie/census) where users will be able to build their own tables by selecting the data they are interested in and downloading them in an easy to use format for their own analysis.

Small area data

Small area data is an important output from the census and the complete set of tables for all the standard layers of geography, such as ED and Local Electoral Area, as well as tables for the new geographic unit, called Small Areas, are published in our interactive mapping application (SAPMAP) on the CSO website.

Interactive maps

In co-operation with the All Ireland Research Observatory (AIRO) summary census data is now available in thematic maps for Electoral Districts and all Small Areas. Combined with the release of the SAPS data in our new easy to use interactive mapping application, these new developments bring census data alive in a fresh and exciting way making it easier to access for all. Just follow the link from the website.



Pádraig Dalton

Director General

30 August 2012

Housing stock

The Irish housing stock in 2011

In April 2011 there were 1,994,845 permanent dwellings or housing units in the State.

Of these, 1,649,408 were occupied by persons usually resident in the State, while 10,703 were occupied by guests or visitors.

There were 45,283 dwellings where all the occupants were temporarily absent on Census Night.

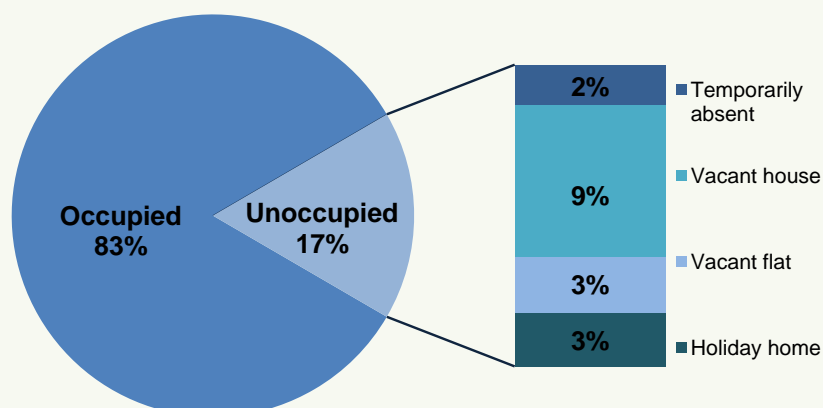
A total of 59,395 housing units were classified as vacant holiday homes.

The remaining 230,056 were vacant houses and apartments, of which 168,427 were vacant houses and 61,629 were vacant apartments.

The overall vacancy rate in 2011, including holiday homes, was 14.5 per cent. If holiday homes are excluded from the housing stock the vacancy rate drops to 11.5 per cent.

For a fuller description of the housing stock and other terms used in this report, see Appendix 2.

Figure 1 Breakdown of housing stock, 2011



Slowdown in housing stock growth between 2006 and 2011

The figure of 1,994,845 permanent dwellings recorded in Census 2011 was an increase of 225,232 (12.7%) on the housing stock enumerated in 2006, and represents an average annual growth rate of 2.4 per cent during the 2006 to 2011 inter-censal period.

During the previous inter-censal period 2002 to 2006 the housing stock increased by 309,560 (21%), an average annual growth rate of 4.9 per cent, the highest on record.

Table A shows the growth in housing stock and population recorded by each census between 1991 and 2011. In percentage terms, the rise in housing stock over this 20 year period significantly outpaced the growth in population (71.9% compared with 30.1%).

In absolute terms, from 1991 to 2011 the population grew by 1,062,533 and the housing stock had a net gain of 834,596 dwellings. This equates to 785 new housing units for every 1,000 persons added to the population between 1991 and 2011.

Table pages 48 - 51

It's a fact!

1,994,845 The total housing stock in Ireland in April 2011

225,232 The increase in housing stock from 2006 to 2011

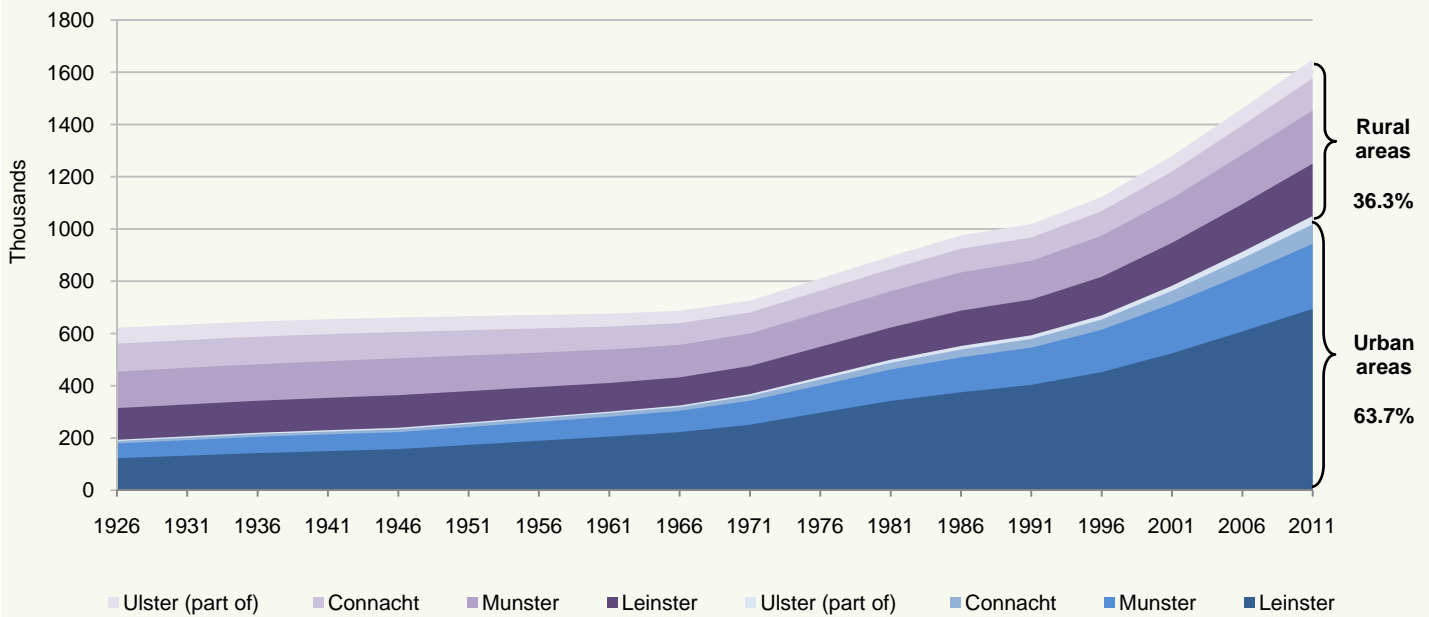
Housing stock, 2002-2011



Table A Population and housing stock, 1991-2011

Census Year	Population	% change in population	Housing Stock	% change in housing stock
1991	3,525,719	-	1,160,249	-
1996	3,626,087	2.8	1,258,948	8.5
2002	3,917,203	8.0	1,460,053	16.0
2006	4,239,848	8.2	1,769,613	21.2
2011	4,588,252	8.2	1,994,845	12.7

Figure 2 Permanent private households in urban and rural areas by Province, 1926-2011



Permanent private households in Ireland 1926-2011

The following section of this commentary will concentrate on analysing the 1,649,408 permanent dwellings occupied by persons usually resident in the State in April 2011. These dwellings are known as permanent private households (or occupied private dwellings) in census reports. This is followed by an examination of vacant dwellings beginning on page 35.

Figure 2 plots the growth in permanent private households from 1926 to 2011 in the urban and rural areas of the Provinces.

Over the 85 year period, the majority of this growth occurred in urban areas where there was a fivefold increase in the number of occupied houses and apartments. In contrast households in rural areas experienced a more modest increase of just 40 per cent between 1926 and 2011.

The 1971 census was the first time households in urban areas were recorded as surpassing the number of households in rural areas. Household numbers throughout the State passed the 1 million mark for the first time in 1991 yet by 2011 there were over 1 million homes (1,050,073) in urban areas alone, while there were 599,335 rural homes.

During the period 1926 to 2011, Leinster recorded the largest household growth culminating in almost 55 per cent of occupied private dwellings being located within the province in 2011. The corresponding proportion of private households in Leinster back in 1926 was 39 per cent (see chart opposite).

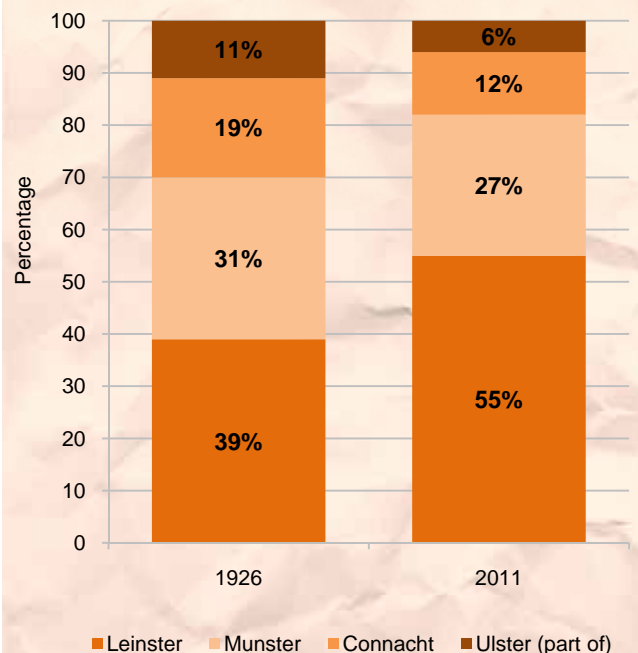
Both Ulster (part of) and Connacht have enjoyed continuous household growth since 1966 and 1971 respectively, having experienced over a century of decline prior to these years.

It's a fact!

69% The percentage of private households located in rural areas in 1926

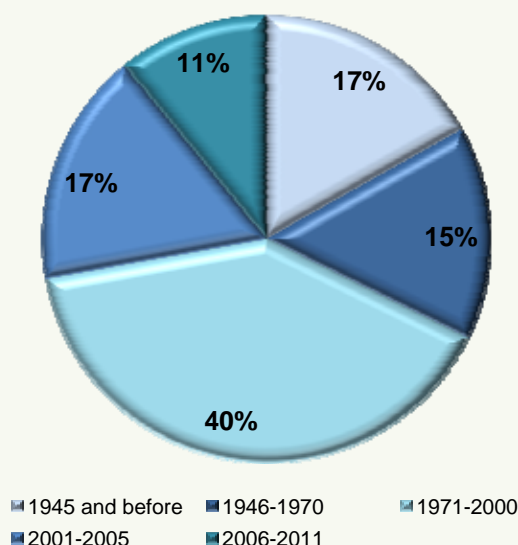
36% The percentage of private households located in rural areas in 2011

Percentage share of private households by province, 1926 and 2011



Period of construction

Figure 3 Percentage of households by period of construction



Over a quarter of dwellings built since 2000

Respondents were asked on the census form to state when their house or apartment was first built. This question provides useful information regarding the age profile of private dwellings which were occupied in 2011.

As shown in figure 3, almost one in six houses and apartments were built prior to 1945, with one in three built before 1970.

The increased construction activity that occurred in recent years was also reflected in the results, with 17 per cent of all occupied dwellings built between 2001 and 2005, and 11 per cent built between 2006 and 2011.

Laois ranks first in new homes

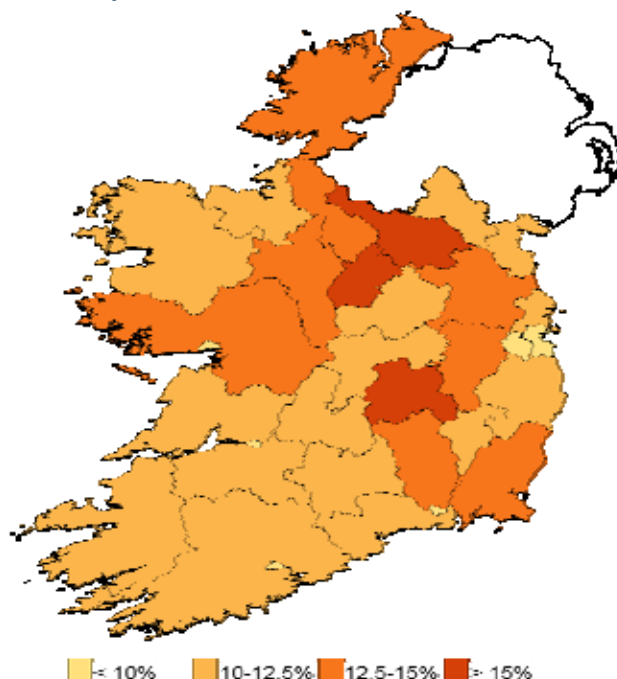
In Laois, 18.1 per cent of all occupied dwellings within the county were built since 2006. Longford (15.8%) and Cavan (15%) came next in the proportion of new homes built since 2006. These counties also recorded strong population gains between 2006 and 2011.

Limerick City (4.9%) had the lowest rate of increase in homes constructed between 2006 and 2011.

Dublin and Cork cities had the largest proportion of older dwellings. Three out of ten houses and apartments in Dublin City and a quarter of all homes in Cork City were built before 1945.

Table page 75

Map 1 Percentage of occupied dwellings within each county built between 2006 and 2011



It's a fact!

171,397 The number of occupied houses and apartments built between 2006 and 2011

18.1% The percentage of occupied dwellings in Laois in 2011 that were built since 2006

40% The percentage of occupied dwellings constructed between 1971 and 2000

Recently built dwellings at town level

Census 2011 results reveal that for 5 urban towns and 78 rural towns, more than 30 per cent of all occupied dwellings within these settlements were built since 2006. A full list of these towns is given on the CSO website (at www.cso.ie/census).

Among the urban towns Newcastle (44%) and Saggart (41%), both in South Dublin, had the highest proportion of recently built homes. In the case of Castlemagner, County Cork, 80 per cent of the 101 houses and apartments within this small rural settlement were constructed between 2006 and 2011.

Type of accommodation

It's a fact!

38.2% The percentage of occupied dwellings in urban areas which were semi-detached houses, the largest category of urban accommodation type

83.7% The percentage of occupied dwellings in rural areas which were detached houses

88,628 The number of occupied apartments (purpose-built or converted) built since 2001

Strong growth in apartments

The rise of apartments as an accommodation type in Ireland has continued between 2006 and 2011 according to the census.

There were 177,587 occupied purpose-built or converted apartments in 2011, an increase of 27 per cent on the 2006 figure of 139,872. Apartments accounted for 10.9 per cent of all household types in 2011, compared with 9.7 per cent in 2006.

Dublin City had the highest proportion of apartments as a household type at 32.4 per cent, while Roscommon had the lowest with 2.4 per cent.

The largest growth in occupied apartments took place in Laois and South Dublin with increases of over 66 per cent recorded within these counties between 2006 and 2011.

At individual town level, 63 per cent of all occupied dwellings in Clonree, County Meath were apartments, followed by Saggart (54%) and Kinsaley (38%) in County Dublin and An Spidéal (36%) in County Galway.

Table page 55

Detached houses still dominate

Despite the increase in the number of newly constructed apartments in recent years, the detached house remains the most common type of accommodation in Ireland.

Just over 40 per cent of occupied dwellings in the State were detached houses in April 2011, which was similar to the share recorded in 2002 and 2006.

Counties in Connacht featured as having the largest proportion of detached houses with more than seven out of every ten homes in Galway County, Roscommon, Leitrim and Mayo classified as this house type.

Figure 4 Type of accommodation, 2002-2011

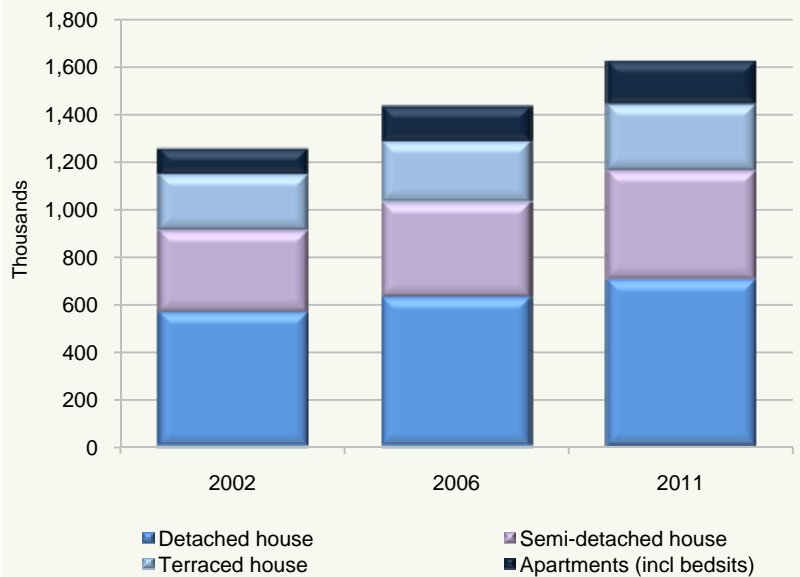


Table B Percentage of accommodation types built before 2001 and in 2001 or later

Accommodation type	% built before 2001	% built 2001-2011
Detached house	75	25
Semi-detached house	73	27
Terraced house	80	20
Apartments	45	55
Bedsits	90	10

Over half of apartments built since 2001

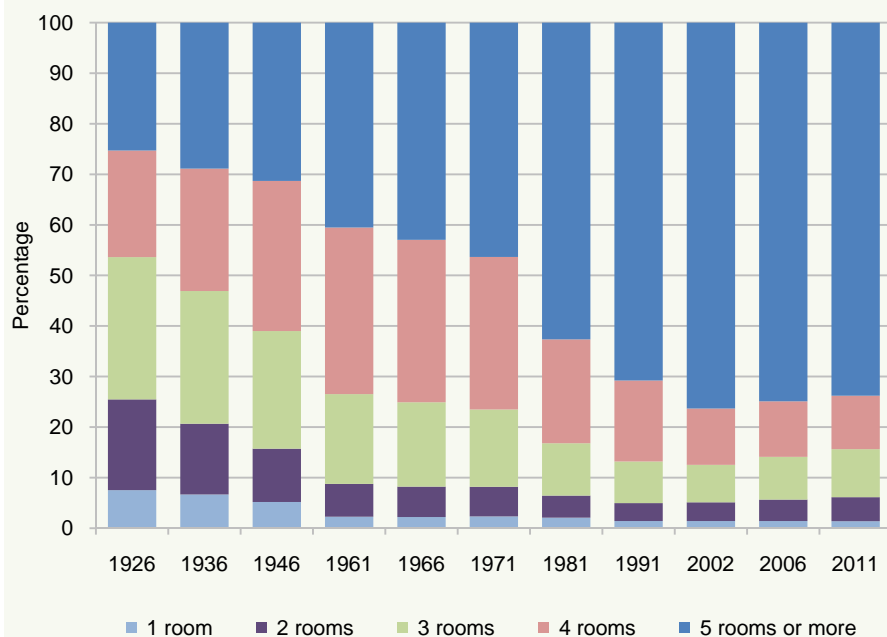
Around 55 per cent of apartments which were occupied in 2011 have been built in 2001 or later, demonstrating the surge in the construction of this type of accommodation which occurred in the ten years leading up to Census 2011.

One quarter of all detached and semi-detached houses were constructed over the same ten year period.

Prior to 1991, more terraced houses were built than apartments. However, this trend has been reversed subsequently, with the growth in the number of apartments outpacing the growth in the number of terraced houses.

Number of rooms

Figure 5 Percentage breakdown of households based upon the number of rooms 1926-2011



Dwellings have more rooms over the years....

A question relating to the number of rooms within each household has traditionally been asked on the census form. In 2011, the respondent was required to state the number of rooms excluding bathrooms, toilets, kitchenettes, offices, utility rooms, consulting rooms, shops, halls, landings and rooms that can only be used for storage such as cupboards.

Figure 5 charts the percentage breakdown of households according to the number of rooms for census years 1926 to 2011, and illustrates the growing popularity of larger accommodation from 1961 onwards. Over 1.2 million private dwellings had five or more rooms in 2011, representing 74 per cent of all households.

The growth of houses with more rooms, in conjunction with smaller family sizes, has meant that the average number of persons per room has fallen from 1.19 in 1926 to 0.51 by 2011.

...but smaller sized homes back in vogue

However, Census 2011 results also show that there was a strong increase in the number of private dwellings containing three rooms or less since 2002, coinciding with the high rate of apartment building over the same period.

Households with three rooms or less increased by 61 per cent from 160,457 to 258,162 between 2002 and 2011. In contrast, households with a minimum of four rooms rose by 24 per cent during the same nine year interval.

The growth in the number of homes with fewer rooms was concentrated in the urban areas. As can be seen in figure 6, the share of urban households having three rooms or less increased from 15 per cent in 2002 to 21 per cent in 2011. In rural areas just one in twelve households had a maximum of three rooms according to the last census.

Table page 55 - 56

It's a fact!

- 5.3** The average number of rooms per household in 2011
- 6.3** The average number of rooms in a detached house
- 2.9** The average number of rooms in a flat or apartment

Average number of rooms per household by type of accommodation 2011

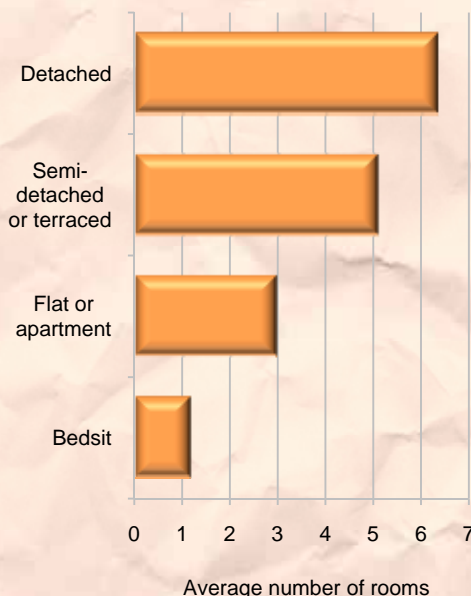
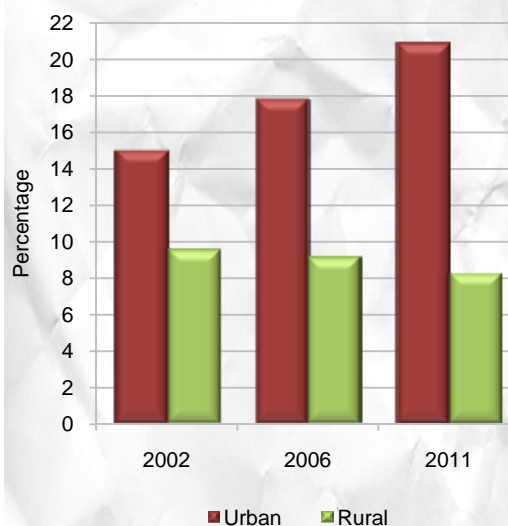


Figure 6 Percentage of households which have 3 rooms or less in urban and rural areas, 2002-2011



Significant growth in rented households

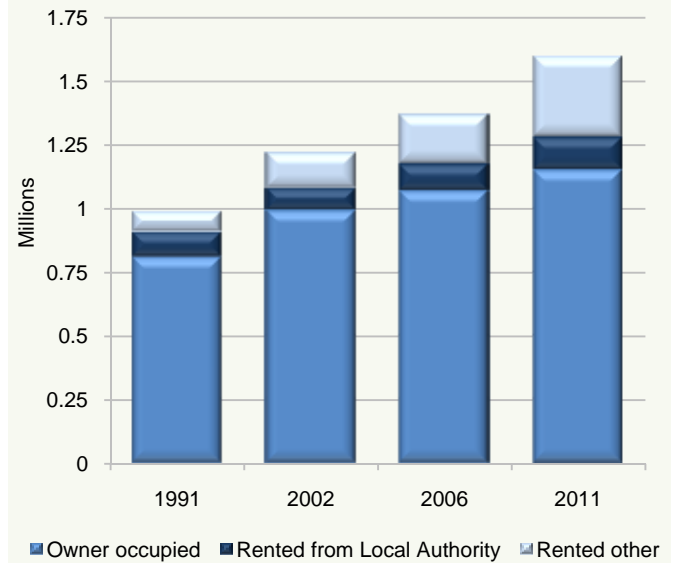
A total of 474,788 households were in rented accommodation in 2011, a considerable rise of 47 per cent from 323,007 in 2006. The share of households that were renting was 29 per cent in 2011, up from 22 per cent recorded in 2006.

The number of households which were rented either from a private landlord or voluntary body rose by 63.6 per cent from 195,797 in 2006 to 320,319 in 2011. Houses or apartments which were rented from a local authority also experienced gains in the inter-censal period, increasing by 22 per cent from 105,509 to 129,033.

Despite the number of owner occupied dwellings rising by 5.3 per cent (from 1,091,945 to 1,149,924) between 2006 and 2011, the strong growth in rented accommodation has caused the overall home ownership rate to drop sharply from 74.7 per cent to 69.7 per cent.

Table page 55

Figure 7 Owner occupied and rented private dwellings, 1991-2011



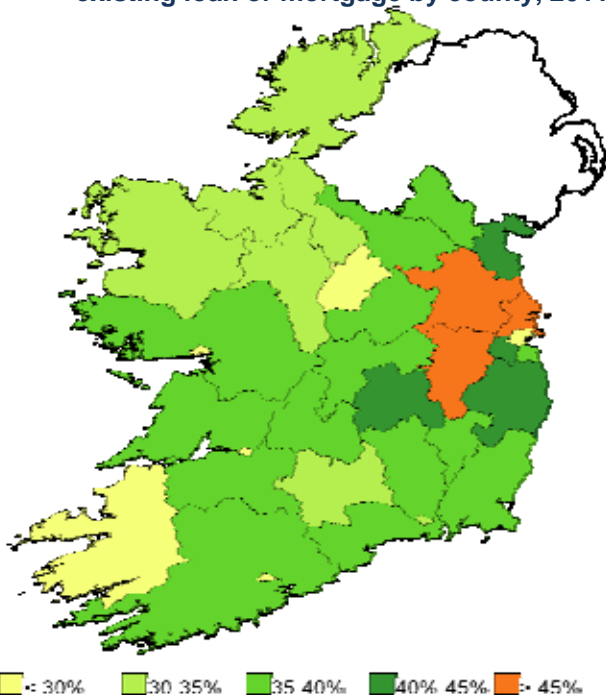
It's a fact!

583,148 The number of owner occupied households which had a loan or mortgage in 2011

566,776 The number of owner occupied households which owned their home outright in 2011

69.7% The percentage of households which were occupied by the owner in 2011

Map 2 Percentage of households with an existing loan or mortgage by county, 2011



Almost one in two households in Meath owned with a mortgage

Counties in the Greater Dublin Area had the highest percentage of houses and apartments where the owner had an existing loan or mortgage.

Meath, where 48.7 per cent of all occupied dwellings had a mortgage, came first in this category in 2011. Fingal (47.8%) and Kildare (46.7%) also had high rates of households owned with a loan or mortgage.

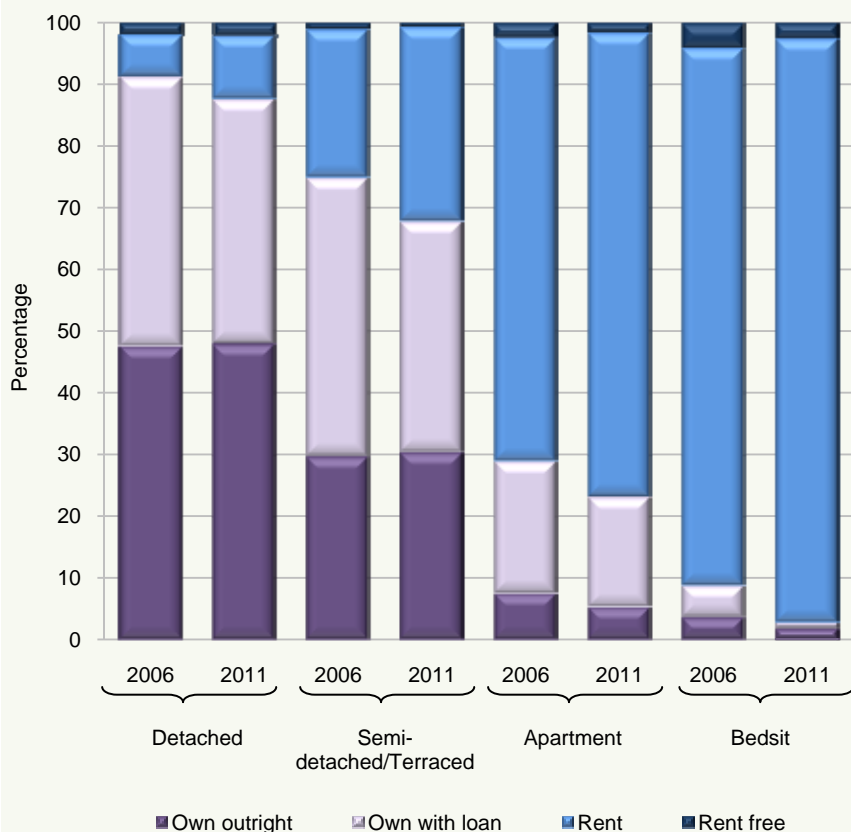
Rented accommodation was more likely to be located within the urban centres, with the cities of Galway (39.8%), Dublin (34.1%) and Cork (28.8%) having a considerable proportion of households rented by their occupants.

The western counties had the largest rate of households where the owner had no loan or mortgage, with over 45 per cent of houses and apartments in Mayo, Kerry and Roscommon owned outright.

Waterford City (16.3%) had the greatest share of households renting from a local authority, followed by Longford (13.8%).

Nature of occupancy

Figure 8 Owner-occupied and rented households by accommodation type, 2006-2011



Three quarters of occupied apartments were rented in 2011

The percentage of private dwellings which were rented increased across all accommodation types between 2006 and 2011, as shown in figure 8.

One in ten detached houses were rented by their occupants in 2011, up from 7 per cent recorded five years previously.

The percentage of semi-detached and terraced houses being rented grew strongly during the inter-censal period. Almost 32 per cent of these accommodation types were rented in 2011, compared to 25 per cent in 2006.

Renting has long been the most common tenure category for both apartments and bedsits.

Around 75 per cent of apartments in April 2011 were rented, compared with 69 per cent in 2006. The proportion of rented bedsits rose from 87 per cent to 95 per cent over the same five year period.

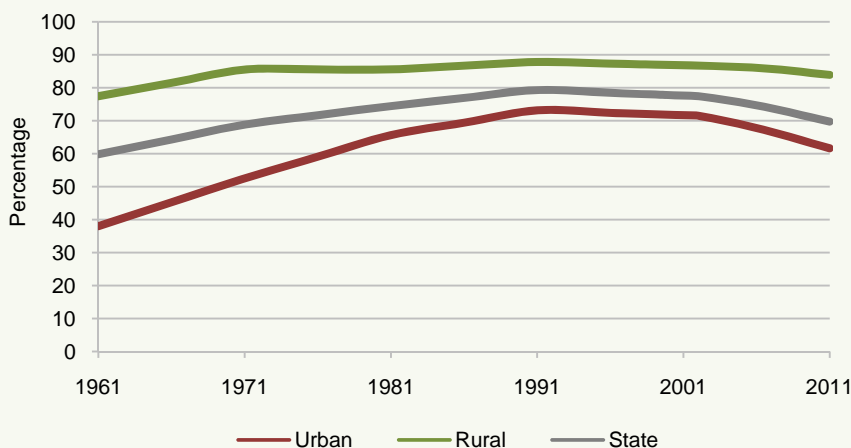
Home ownership rates in decline since 1991

Figure 9 charts the percentage of occupied private dwellings within the State which were owned outright or owned with a loan or mortgage by their occupants between 1961 and 2011.

In rural areas, there has been little change in the rate of owner occupation from the early 1970s onwards.

The urban areas, however, have experienced considerable variations in the home ownership rate, growing from 38 per cent in 1961 to a peak of 73.1 per cent in 1991. Since 1991 there has been a continuous decline in the owner occupied rate among urban households, dropping to 61.6 per cent in 2011.

Figure 9 Home ownership rates in urban and rural areas, 1961-2011



It's a fact!

154,902 The number of occupied semi-detached and terraced houses rented in 2006

230,689 The number of occupied semi-detached and terraced houses rented in 2011

75.3% The percentage of apartments rented in 2011

61.6% The home ownership rate in urban areas in 2011

83.9% The home ownership rate in rural areas in 2011

One in twelve households with a mortgage headed by persons not in employment

There were 583,148 households which were owned through an existing mortgage or loan according to the most recent census, down marginally from 593,513 in 2006.

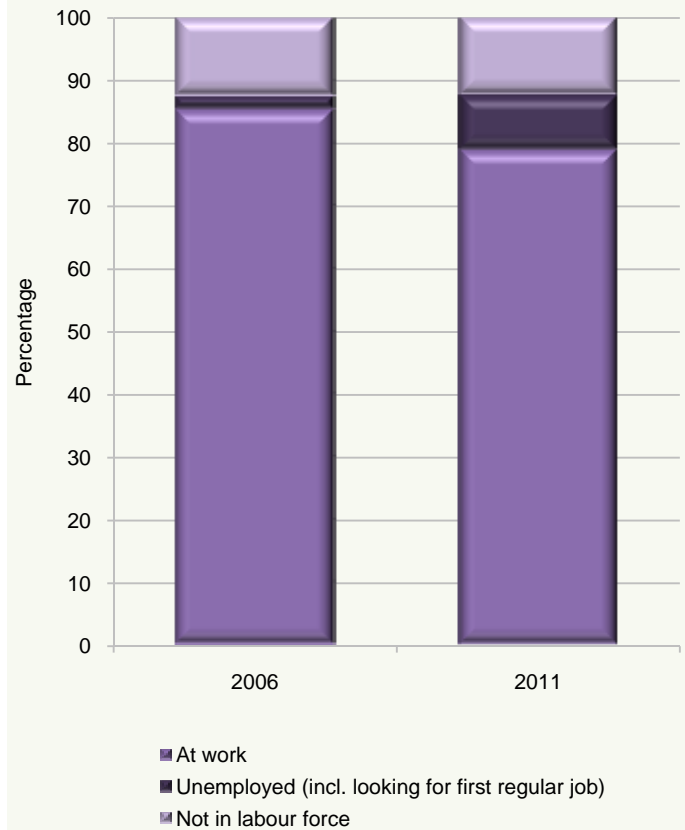
Figure 10 looks at the breakdown of these households according to the principal economic status of the head of household or householder (see Appendix 2 for a definition) between 2006 and 2011.

Households with a loan or mortgage which were headed by a person who was unemployed or looking for their first job numbered 14,757 in 2006. By 2011 this figure had increased significantly to 50,792, representing 8.7 per cent of all mortgaged households.

Of the 50,792 mortgaged homes where the head of household had no employment in 2011, 25,921 (51%) did not have anyone within the household who was at work.

Table page 57

Figure 10 Homes with a loan or mortgage according to the present economic status of the head of household, 2006 and 2011

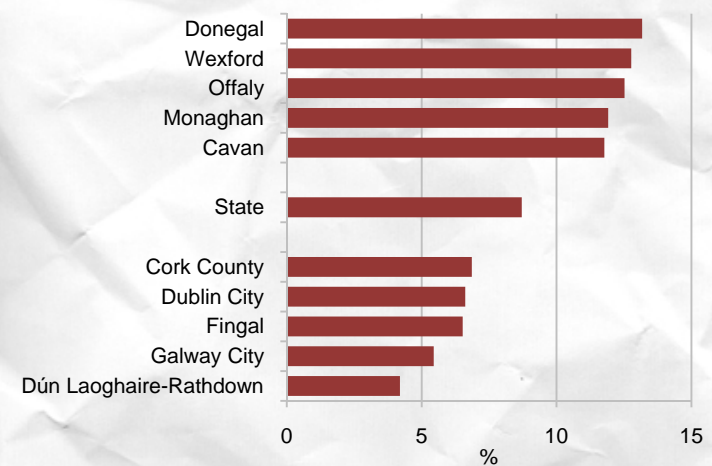


It's a fact!

8.7% The percentage of homes with a loan or mortgage in 2011 where the head of household was out of work

50,792 The number of homes with a loan or mortgage in 2011 where the head of household was out of work

Figure 11 Percentage of mortgaged households with the head of household out of work, top and bottom 5 counties



Mortgaged households headed by persons out of work analysed at county level

Increases in the number of homes with a mortgage and where the head of household was out of work were recorded across all counties.

The largest growth occurred in Laois where the number of mortgaged dwellings with the householder out of work rose from 195 in 2006 to 1,186 in 2011, a 508 per cent rise. Roscommon (467%), Leitrim (418%) and Offaly (413%) also experienced significant rises over the five year period.

One in seven households in Donegal which were owned with a loan or mortgage had the head of household recorded as being out of work, making it the worst affected county in the State.

Other counties which were most impacted by the householder being unemployed or looking for their first job were Wexford (12.8%), Offaly (12.5%) and Monaghan (11.9%).

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (4.2%) recorded the lowest proportion of mortgaged households with the head of household out of work in 2011.

Nature of occupancy

Map 3 Percentage of homes owned with a mortgage within each Electoral Division where the head of household was out of work in April 2011

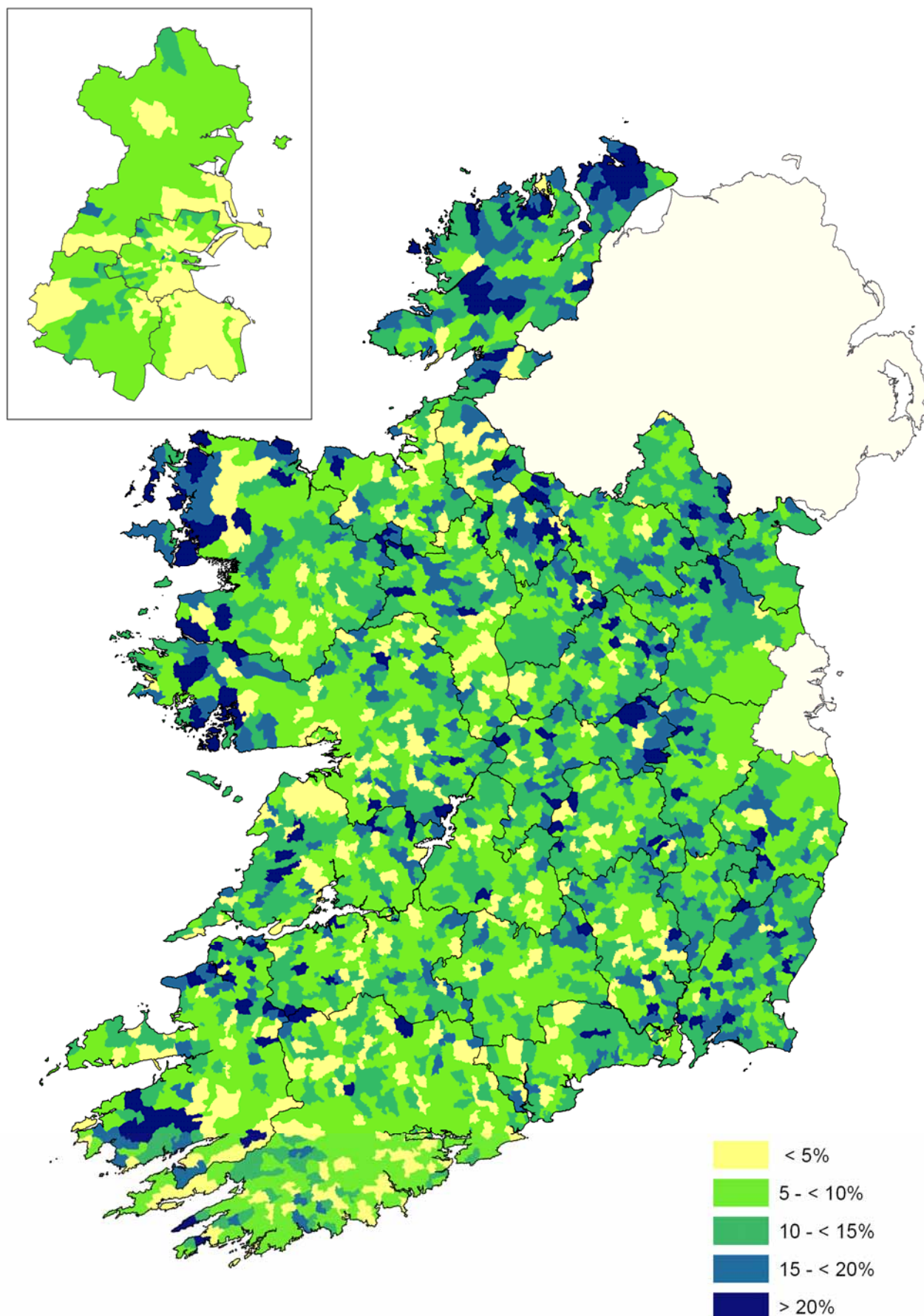
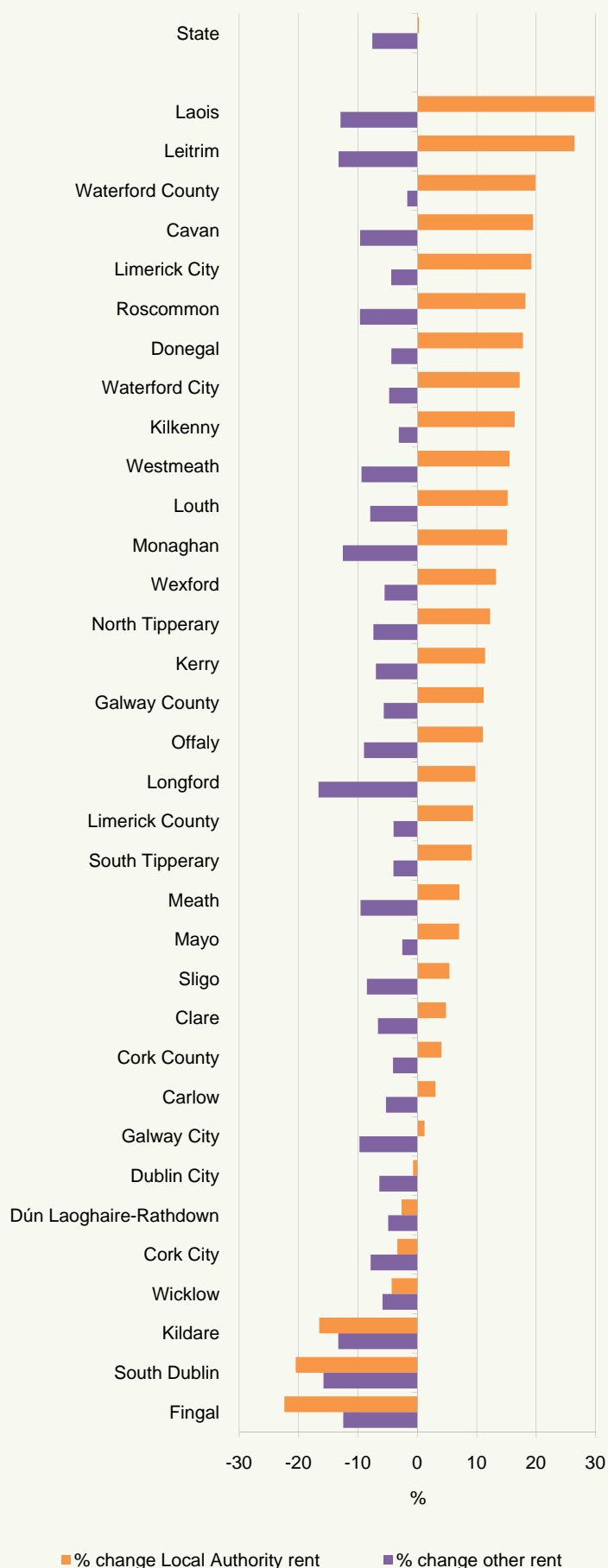


Figure 12 Percentage change in the average weekly rent by county



It's a fact!

€167 The average weekly rent paid to a private landlord/voluntary body throughout the State in 2011

€59 The average weekly rent paid to a local authority throughout the State in 2011

Rise in local authority rents recorded in majority of counties

Figure 12 shows the percentage change in the average weekly rent for households renting either from a local authority or from a private landlord/voluntary body between 2006 and 2011.

The average local authority rent increased in 27 of the 34 administrative counties during the inter-censal period.

Laois recorded the highest percentage rise with the average weekly rent paid to the county council growing by 30 per cent from €41 in 2006 to €54 in 2011.

Other counties which experienced notable increases in local authority rents over the five year interval were Leitrim (26.5%), Waterford County (19.9%) and Cavan (19.5%).

The biggest decline in the average weekly rent occurred in Fingal, with a fall of 22 per cent from €91 to €70.

Galway City, with a weekly average of €76, charged the highest rent of any local authority in 2011.

Less rent paid in 2011 for private accommodation

The average weekly rent paid to a private landlord or voluntary body dropped across all counties.

The biggest percentage falls were in Longford (-16.6%), followed by South Dublin (-15.8%), Kildare and Leitrim (both -13.3%).

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, at €260 per week, had the highest average rent paid to a private landlord/voluntary body. At the opposite end of the spectrum households in Leitrim, on average, paid a weekly rent of €94.

Table page 59

Rent and social class

Figure 13 illustrates the variations in the average weekly rent according to the social class of the head of household.

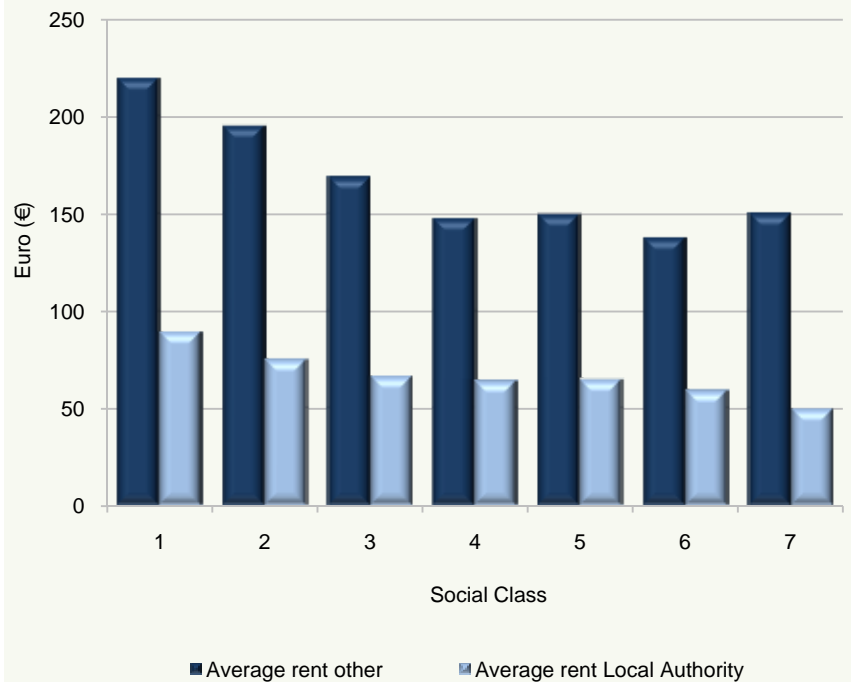
In cases where the householder was a professional worker (social class 1), the average rent paid to a private landlord or voluntary body was €219 per week, the highest of any social class group.

There were 953 households renting from a local authority where the head of household was a professional worker. These households paid an average weekly rent of €89 for their accommodation.

Households headed by an unskilled worker (social class 6) tended to pay lower rents. This particular social class had average rents of €137 per week for private accommodation and €59 per week in the case of local authority rented households.

Table page 59

Figure 13 Average weekly rent by social class



Rent and type of accommodation

The changes in the average weekly rent between 2006 and 2011 for each type of accommodation are shown in figure 14.

Rents paid to local authorities for detached houses and for a combination of semi-detached and terraced houses experienced rises of 1 per cent and 6 per cent respectively over the five year period. However, for apartments held by a local authority, the average weekly rent fell by 13 per cent, from €75 to €65.

Falls in rent were recorded across all household types for private rented accommodation. Semi-detached and terraced houses experienced the largest drop in the average weekly rent, decreasing by 11.5 per cent from €189 in 2006 to €167 in 2011.

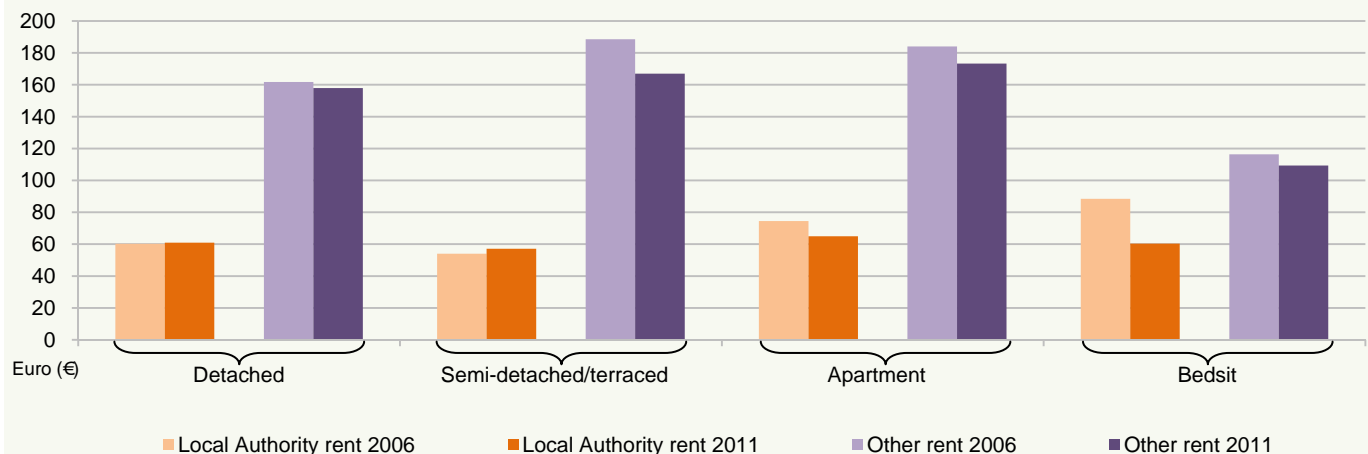
Apartments yielded the highest weekly rent of any household type for both local authority (€65) and private (€173) rented accommodation in 2011.

It's a fact!

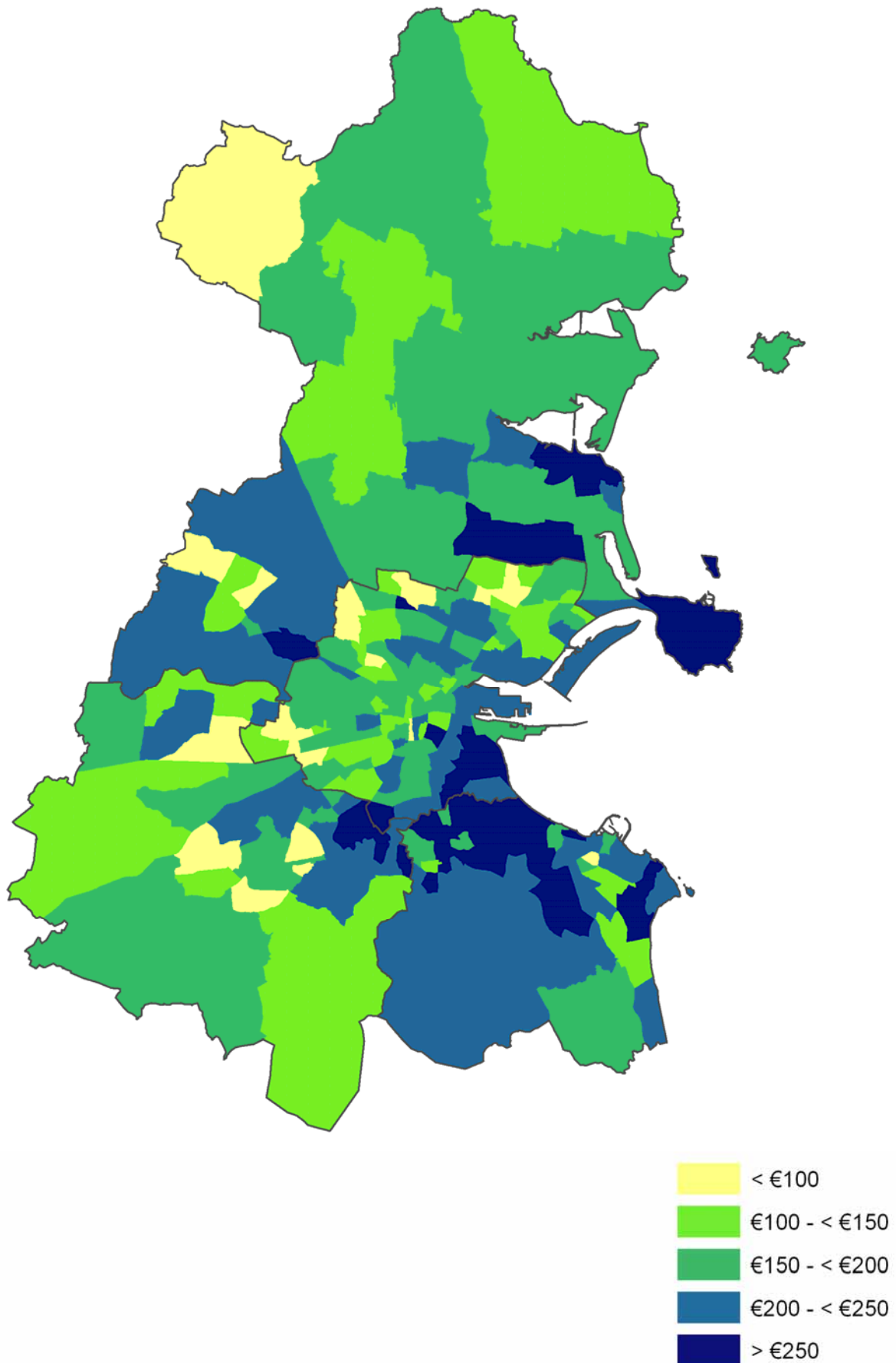
€219 The average weekly rent paid by a professional worker (social class 1) for private rented accommodation

€137 The average weekly rent paid by an unskilled worker (social class 6) for private rented accommodation

Figure 14 Average weekly rent by type of accommodation



Map 4 Average weekly rent by Electoral Division in Dublin, 2011



Occupancy and nationality

Renting the choice of tenure for non-Irish nationals

A breakdown of the nature of occupancy by the nationality of the head of household is shown in figure 15 and generally reveals differing characteristics between the tenure status of UK and other non-Irish national groups.

Home ownership continued to be the more probable occupancy status for UK nationals resident in the State with 31,548 owner occupied households, which equates to over 60 per cent of the total number of UK householders.

The other non-Irish groups mainly lived in rented accommodation. In the case of homes where the householder originated from countries that joined the EU from 2004 onwards, there were 72,825 households in rented accommodation in 2011, representing over 90 per cent of this nationality group.

For the remaining non-Irish groups the numbers renting were also high. The proportion of African and Asian-headed households which rented in 2011 were 84 per cent and 80 per cent respectively.

Greater number of non-Irish nationals put down roots

An analysis of the tenure status of non-Irish nationals may provide further insight into the extent to which residents born outside Ireland were integrating themselves into Irish society.

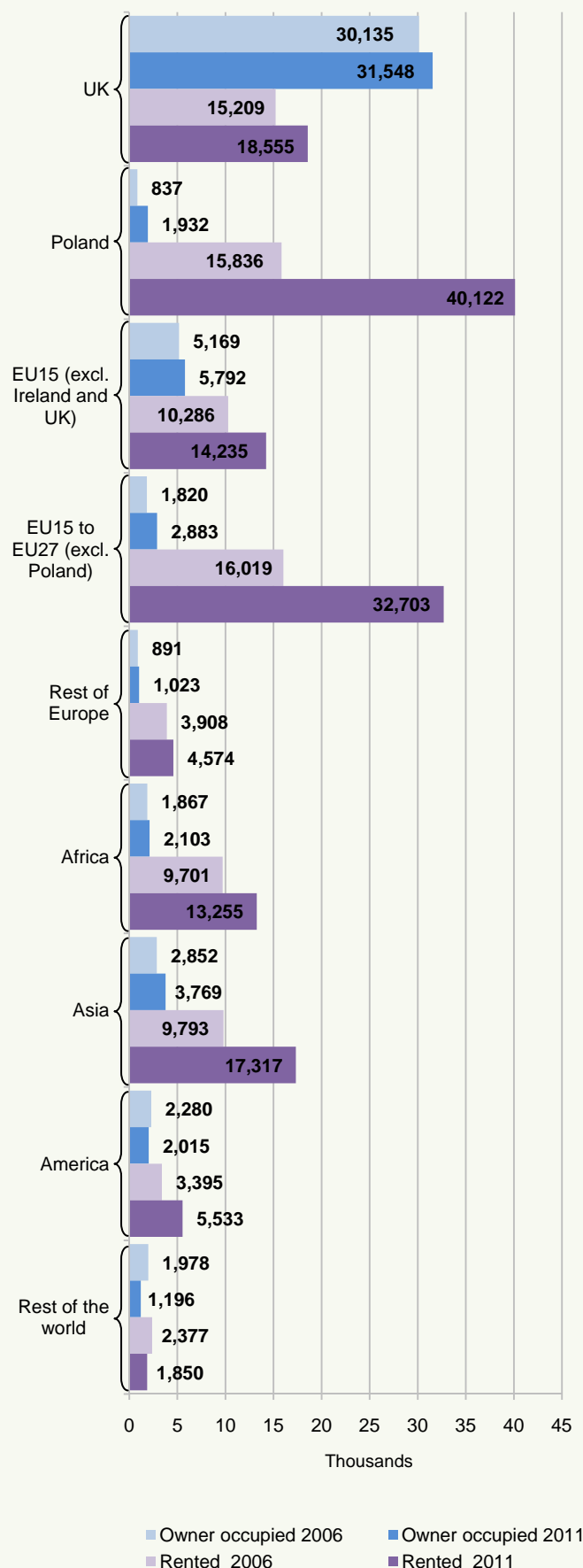
The number of Polish householders with a loan or mortgage increased from 648 in 2006 to 1,820 in 2011.

For residents from the remaining EU states which joined since 2004, the number of mortgaged households rose by 73 per cent from 1,537 to 2,658 over the five year period.

The number of Asian headed households that had a loan or mortgage rose from 2,479 to 3,469 between 2006 and 2011, while there were 1,978 African householders with a mortgage in 2011, up from 1,745 recorded in 2006.

Table pages 60 - 61

Figure 15 Number of households classified by the occupancy status and the nationality of the householder



It's a fact!

38,151 The number of households with a loan or mortgage that had a non-Irish national as the householder in 2011

156,784 The number of rented households that had a non-Irish national as the householder in 2011

Average weekly rent

Figure 16 compares the percentage of households headed by Irish and non-Irish nationals in relation to the average weekly rent paid to private landlords.

Of the 258,344 households renting from a private landlord in urban areas, 138,204 (53%) were headed by an Irish national, while the remaining 120,140 (47%) had a non-Irish national as the householder.

Around 70 per cent of the 47,033 homes in rural areas which were rented from a private landlord had an Irish national as the head of household.

In urban areas households headed by non-Irish nationals paid an average of €181 per week, slightly higher than €178 paid by Irish householders. Around two-thirds of non-Irish households who rented from a private landlord paid at least €150 per week in rent compared to 61 per cent for Irish households.

The rents paid to private landlords in rural areas were very similar for both Irish and non-Irish headed households. In the case of both nationality categories, almost half of households renting in rural areas paid between €100 and €150 per week in rent in 2011.

Figure 16 Percentage of households classified by weekly rent and nationality in urban and rural areas

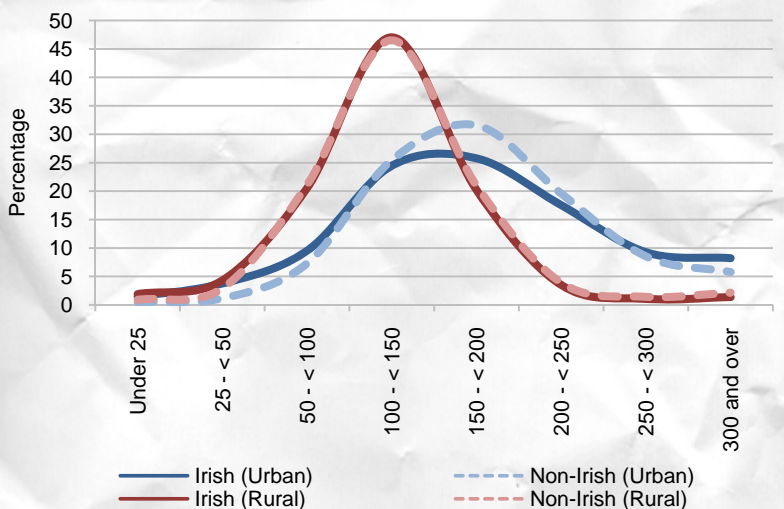
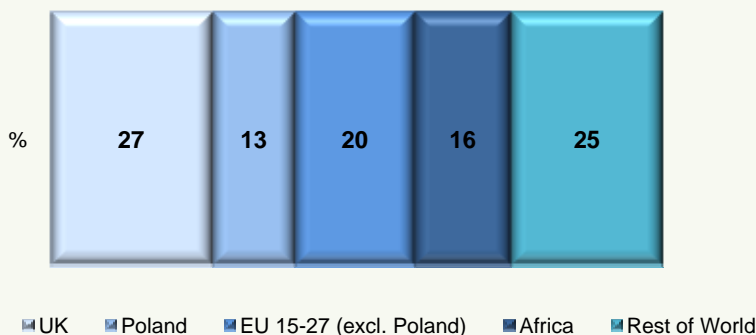


Figure 17 Non-Irish households renting from a local authority by nationality

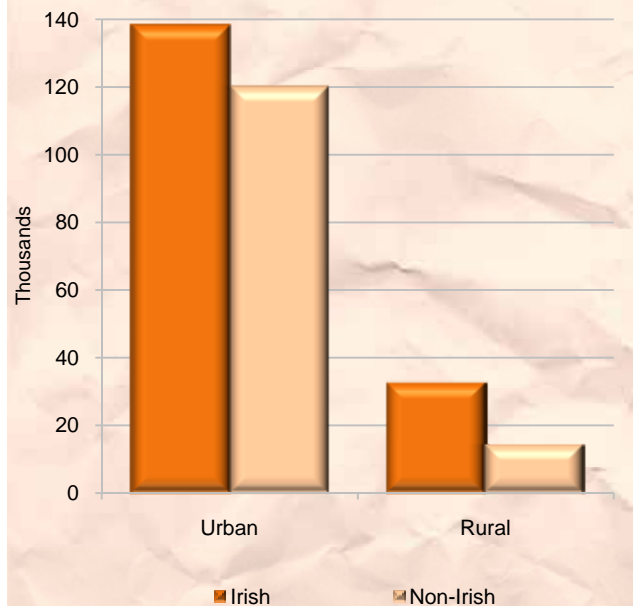


It's a fact!

26% The proportion of urban households headed by Irish nationals paying between €150 and €200 in rent to a private landlord in 2011.

32% The proportion of urban households headed by non-Irish nationals paying between €150 and €200 in rent to a private landlord in 2011.

Irish and non-Irish households renting from a private landlord in urban and rural areas, 2011



Nationality breakdown of households rented from local authorities

The number of homes rented from a local authority, and with a non-Irish national as the head of household rose by 35 per cent from 12,062 to 16,275 between 2006 and 2011.

In contrast, the equivalent increase among local authority rented households headed by Irish nationals was 20 per cent from 93,447 in 2006 to 112,758 in 2011.

Of the 16,275 non-Irish national households renting from a local authority around 27 per cent were headed by a UK national. A further 33 per cent were households headed by a resident from countries which joined the EU since 2004.

Table pages 60 - 61

Household type and nationality

Period of construction by nationality

Differences were observed between households headed by Irish and non-Irish nationals based on the age profile of their private dwelling.

One in five householders with a non-Irish nationality lived in dwellings built after 2005, and 44 per cent were living in dwellings constructed after 2000. In cases where the householder was Polish, the latter percentage rose to 61 per cent.

In contrast just over one in four households headed by an Irish national were built in the ten years leading up to Census 2011.

Type of accommodation by nationality

More than any other nationality group, householders from the UK tended to live in detached houses.

The proportion of UK headed households residing in a detached house was higher when contrasted against Irish nationals (52% compared with 45%).

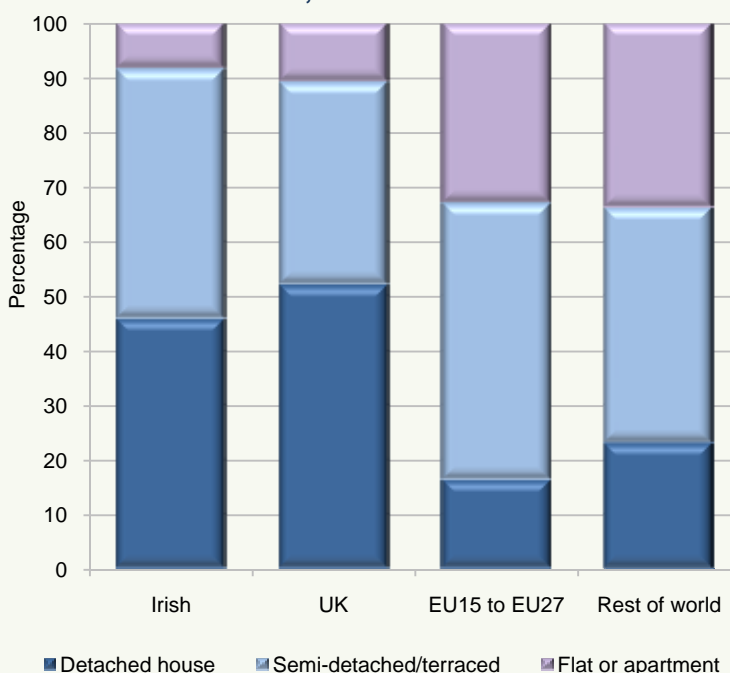
For most other non-Irish national groups, semi-detached and terraced houses were the most popular type of accommodation.

Almost half of all householders from countries which joined the EU since 2004 lived in either a semi-detached or terraced house.

Households headed by Spaniards were more likely to live in apartments. Around 54 per cent of Spanish householders resided in a flat or apartment, the biggest proportion of any other nationality with a large usual resident population in the State.

Table pages 60 - 61

Figure 18 Type of accommodation by nationality of householder, 2011



It's a fact!

20% The number of households headed by non-Irish nationals who lived in dwellings built since 2006

25,973 The number of UK headed households living in detached houses in 2011

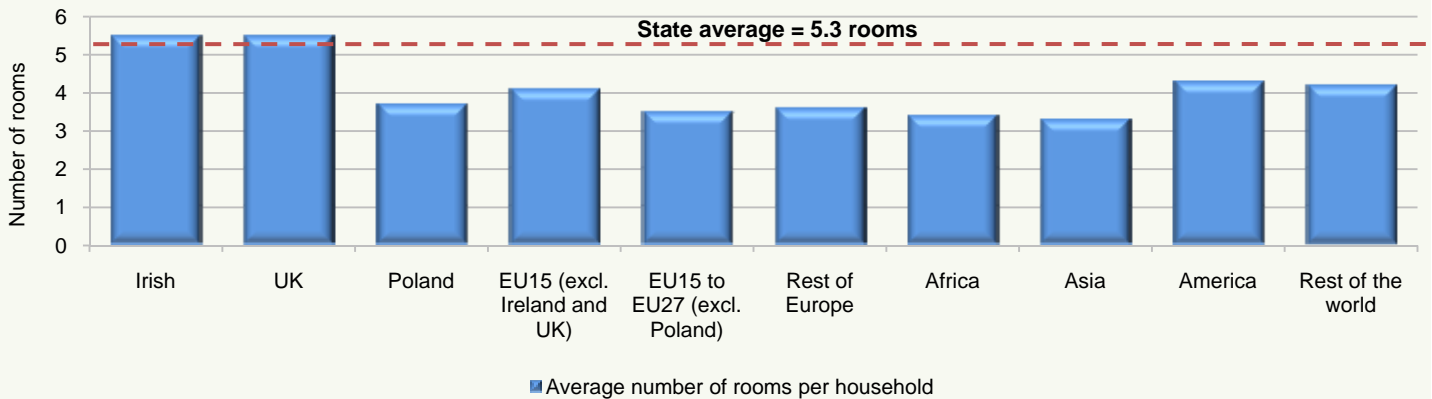
48% The percentage of households headed by residents from countries which joined the EU since 2004 living in either a semi-detached or terraced house in 2011

Table C Percentage distribution of private dwellings by period of construction and broad nationality

Period of construction	Irish	United Kingdom	Poland	EU 15 to 27 (excl. Poland)	African	Asian	Rest of world	Total
<i>Percentage</i>								
1945 and before	17.3	19.7	6.1	9.2	11.3	10.5	18.1	16.9
1946 to 1970	16.4	11.0	4.9	6.6	5.5	6.4	12.0	15.4
1971 to 2000	40.7	35.0	28.1	32.3	30.3	36.0	36.6	39.8
2001 to 2005	15.6	20.7	35.7	31.1	32.2	28.4	19.9	17.0
2006 to 2011	9.9	13.6	25.2	20.7	20.8	18.7	13.5	10.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Room numbers and nationality

Figure 19 The average number of rooms broken down by broad nationality groups



Households occupied by non-Irish nationals more likely to have fewer rooms

The average number of rooms within each household varied across the nationality groups.

Irish and UK householders both had an average of 5.5 rooms per household in 2011, due principally to a high percentage of both nationalities living in detached houses. Over one in eight Irish householders lived in a private dwelling of three rooms or less.

However the remaining nationalities, on average, lived in accommodation with fewer rooms. Over 50 per cent of households headed by Asian and African residents had three rooms or less. The equivalent proportion for Polish householders was 48 per cent.

Asian-headed homes had an average of 3.3 rooms per household, the smallest room average of any broad nationality group.

When nationalities with more than one thousand residents in the State are examined, households headed by a resident from Mauritius and Somalia fared worst, with an average of just 2.3 rooms per household.

It's a fact!

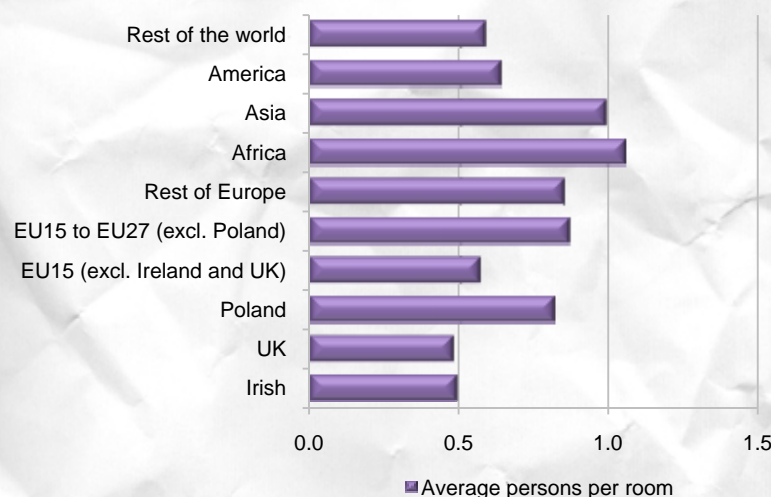
13% The proportion of Irish headed households with three rooms or less.

38% The proportion of non-Irish headed households with three rooms or less.

0.49 The average number of persons per room in a household headed by an Irish national

1.06 The average number of persons per room in a household headed by an African national

Figure 20 Average number of persons per room by broad nationality group



Average persons per room analysed by nationality

Figure 20 shows the average number of persons per room for each broad nationality group.

An average of 1.06 persons per room was recorded in cases where a resident from Africa was the head of household, the highest of any other broad nationality group.

Households headed by an Asian resident came next with an average of 0.99 persons per room.

Dwellings which had an Irish national as the householder had an average of 0.49 persons per room in 2011, less than half that of households headed by African and Asian residents.

Table pages 60 - 61

Central heating

Central heating by county

A revised question on the Census 2011 form asked about the main type of fuel used in central heating systems.

Figure 21 displays the main central heating fuel types within each county. Noticeable differences in fuel use at regional level can be observed both on the chart opposite and in map 5 on page 25.

Households in Border and South East counties were strong users of oil

The importance of oil as a source of fuel for central heating was more pronounced in Ulster (part of) and in the South East region.

Monaghan had the highest dependency on oil as a fuel type, with four out of every five households within the county heating their homes with this fossil fuel.

Cavan (72.5%), Wexford (71%), Donegal (69.7%) and Waterford County (69.3%) also had large proportions of occupied dwellings using oil as their main central heating fuel.

Dublin City (7.1%) had the lowest rate of households using oil for central heating in 2011.

Natural gas was the main heating fuel in Dublin and the cities

Households in the cities and their suburban areas predominantly used natural gas as their central heating fuel.

Natural gas was the fuel of choice for heating over 70 per cent of houses and apartments in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, South Dublin and Fingal.

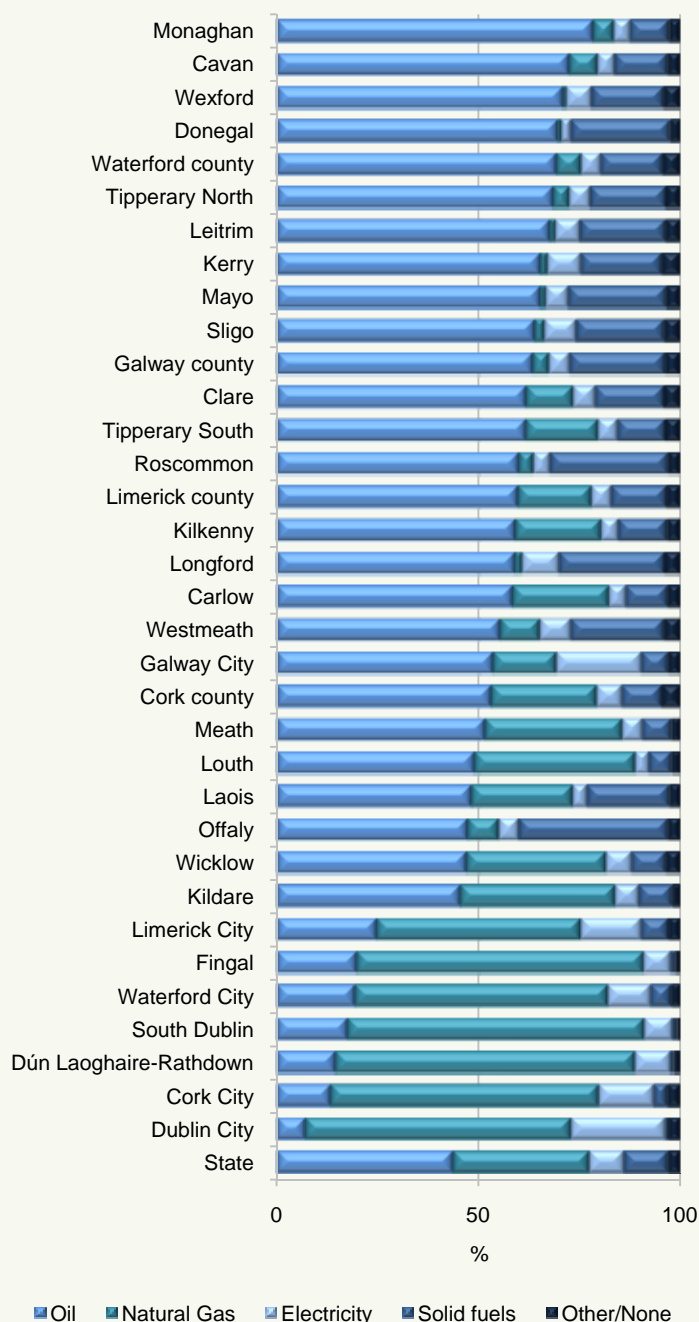
In the case of both Dublin City and Cork City, two out of every three homes were dependent on natural gas for their central heating.

Midland households depended more on solid fuels

The Midlands region had a higher proportion of occupied dwellings relying on solid fuels (coal, peat and wood pellets) for central heating.

Offaly had 37.1 per cent of households using solid fuels for home heating in 2011. Roscommon (29.5% of households) and Longford (26.3% of households) also featured as prominent users of solid fuels.

Figure 21 Percentage of central heating fuel used in households by county



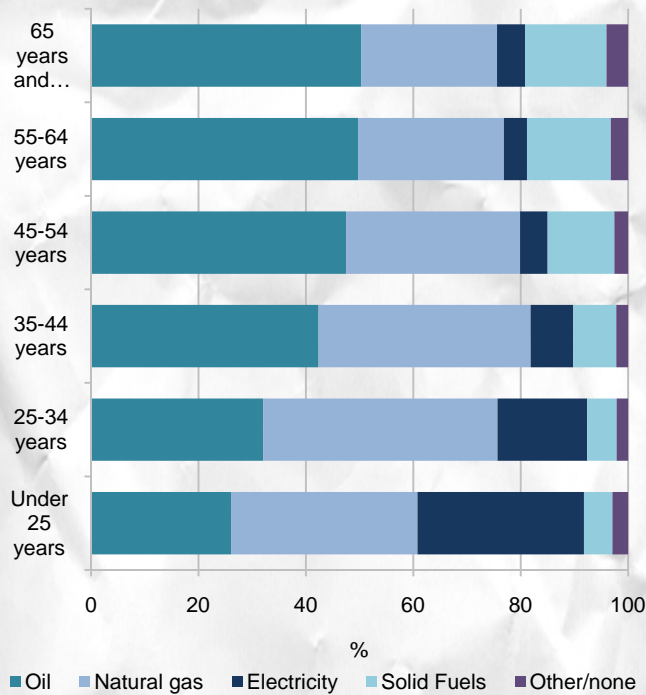
It's a fact!

43.7% The percentage of households using oil to heat their homes in the State in 2011

33.8% The percentage of households using natural gas to heat their homes in the State in 2011

Table pages 62 - 63

Figure 22 Central heating fuel by age of the head of household



Half of homes headed by persons aged 65 or over used oil for central heating

Figure 22 displays the relationship between the age of the head of household and the type of fuel used for central heating.

Among the younger age groups natural gas was the most popular choice of central heating, with four out of ten homes headed by a person under the age of 45 using this fuel type.

Oil was more likely to be used for central heating among the older age categories. Solid fuels, particularly peat, also featured more strongly as the age of the householder increased.

A total of 10,175 households headed by persons aged 65 or over did not have any central heating in 2011. This equated to 3 per cent of all homes where the head of household was aged 65 or over, and represents a disproportionately high percentage in contrast to the other age categories.

Electrical central heating prevalent in apartments

There were clear differences between the fuel source used for central heating and the various accommodation types (see figure 23).

Electricity heated almost half of all occupied apartments and bedsits in 2011. Of the 83,728 flats which used electrical central heating, 37,326 (44%) were built after 2000.

Natural gas was the main fuel type for heating 53 per cent of semi-detached and terraced houses, while oil was used as central heating for almost two thirds of all detached houses.

Table pages 62 - 63

It's a fact!

83,728

The number of purpose built or converted apartments which used electricity for central heating

37,326

The number of apartments built after 2000 which used electrical central heating

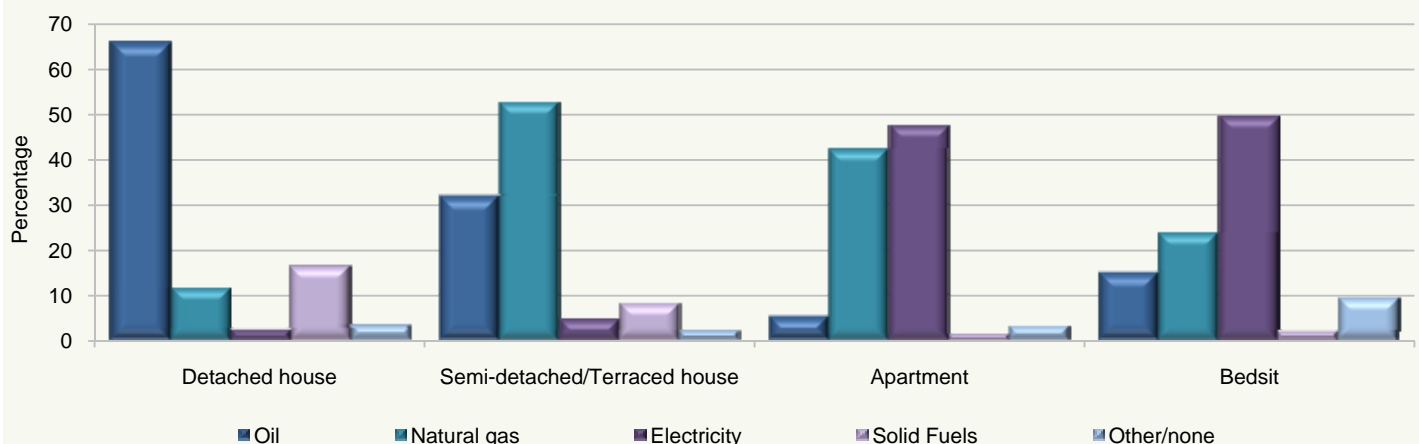
52%

The percentage of all households in urban areas which used natural gas for central heating in 2011

69%

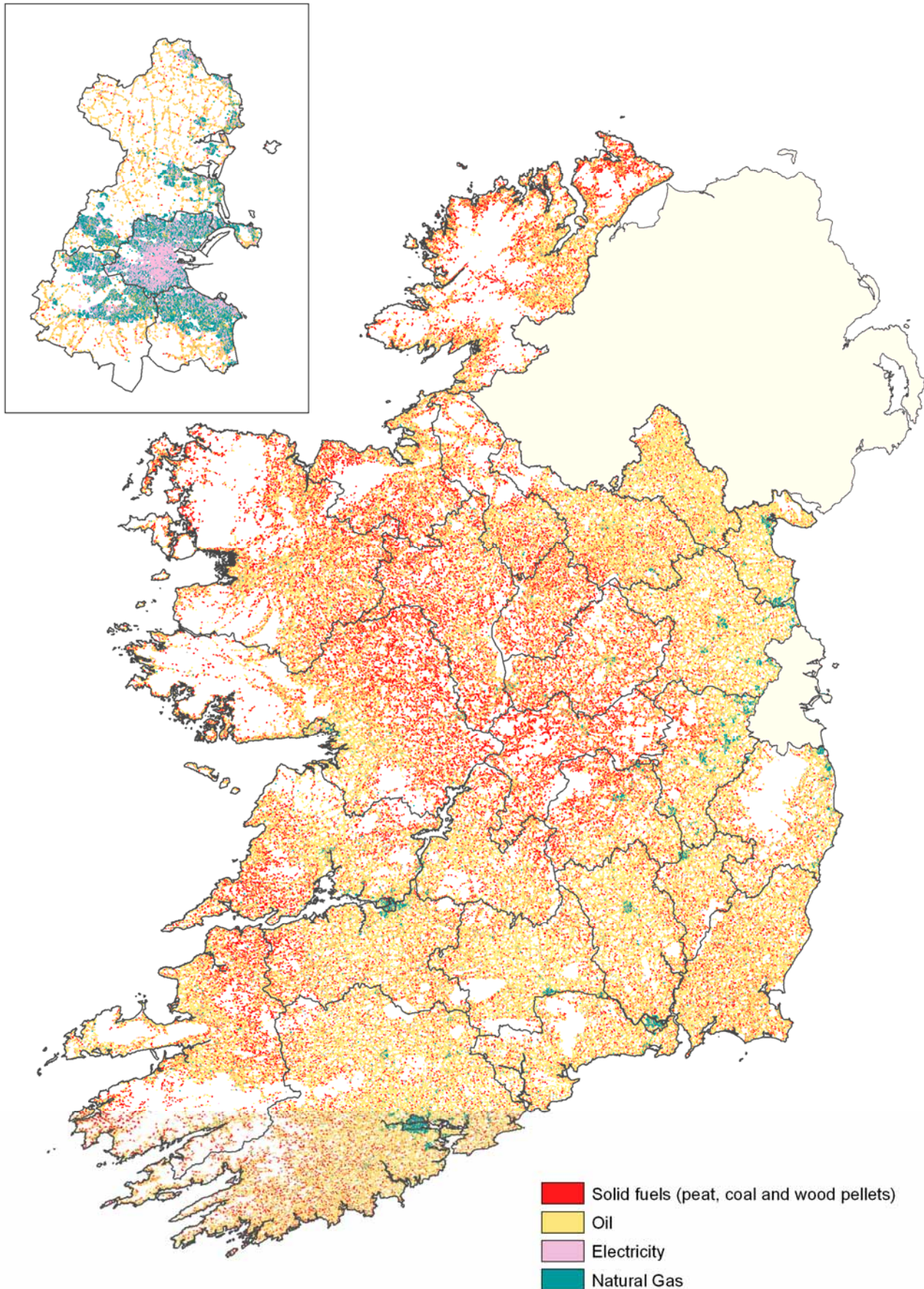
The percentage of all households in rural areas which used oil for central heating in 2011

Figure 23 Central heating fuel by type of accommodation, 2011



Central heating

Map 5 Type of central heating within each household, 2011



Urban and rural sewerage

Public sewerage facilities were used for disposing the waste water of 1,092,418 households, or two-thirds of all private dwellings in April 2011. A further 437,652 (27.5%) households used an individual septic tank while 50,259 (3.2%) households adopted other individual sewerage systems.

However, there was a clear difference between the sewerage facilities used by rural and urban households. Just over three-quarters of rural homes (455,584 households) used an individual system (septic tank or other), of which 408,381 used a septic tank and 47,203 used other types of individual treatment systems. Dwellings in urban areas were predominantly connected to the public mains with just 3 per cent of homes indicating that they used individual systems.

Overall, the number of households using a septic tank or other individual treatment system increased by 9 per cent between 2006 and 2011, while households using the public sewerage scheme rose by 14 per cent over the same period.

Sewerage in cities and towns

Table D compares the sewerage facilities in the cities, towns and the rural areas in 2006 and 2011. Dublin City and suburbs had the smallest proportion of households (1.1%) using a septic tank or individual treatment system in 2011. That proportion rose to 4.4 per cent in the case of the other cities and their suburbs. In the smaller towns with a population of 1,500-4,999 persons, 7 per cent of homes had a septic tank or other individual sewerage system.

In rural areas, the proportion of households linked to a public scheme increased marginally from 19.8 per cent in 2006 to 20.4 per cent in 2011, while the proportion of households with a septic tank or other individual treatment system dropped slightly from 76.6 per cent to 76 per cent in 2011.

Table pages 64 - 68

Figure 24 Sewerage facilities in urban areas in 2011

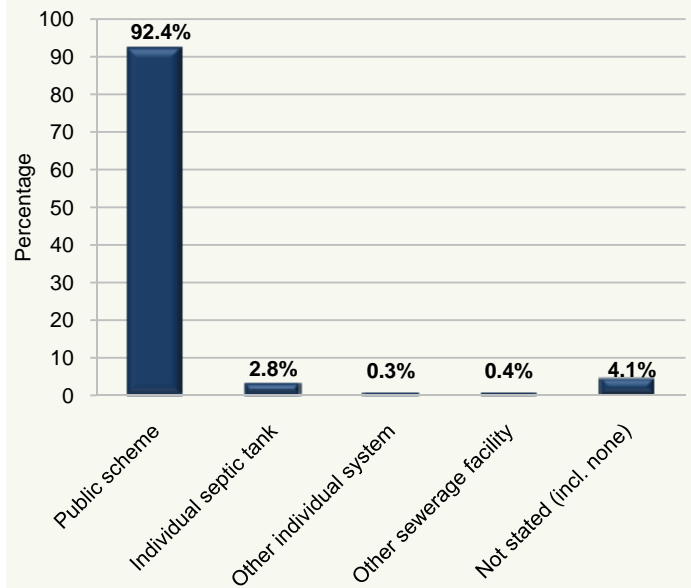


Figure 25 Sewerage facilities in rural areas 2011

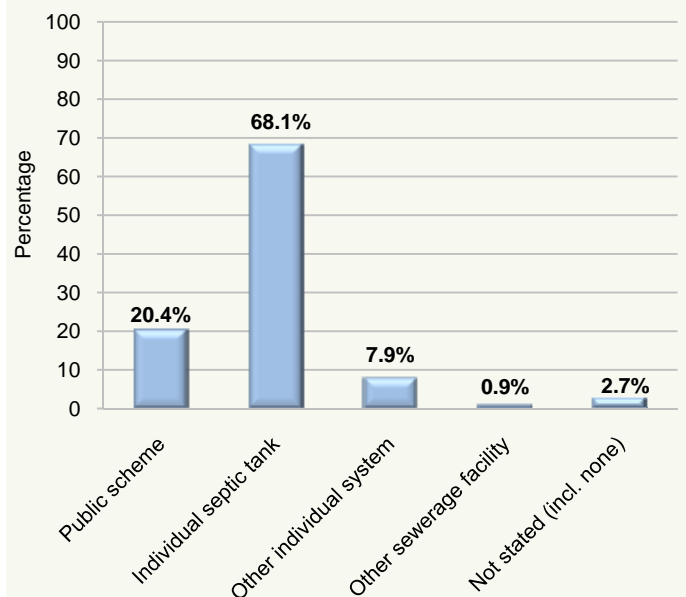
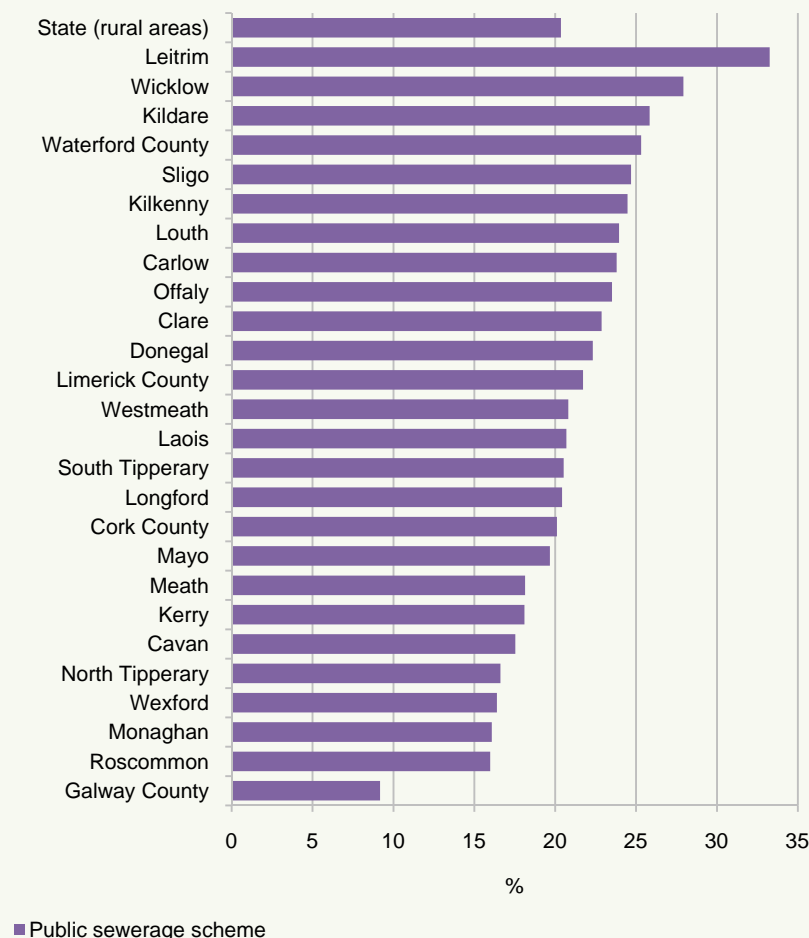


Table D Sewerage facilities in towns and rural areas, 2006 and 2011

	Public scheme		Individual systems		Other sewerage facilities	
	2006	2011	2006	2011	2006	2011
Dublin City and suburbs	351,111	386,963	3,593	4,381	944	1,438
Other cities and suburbs	114,118	141,978	5,607	6,908	352	533
Towns 10,000 population and over	216,351	244,160	8,192	9,337	621	870
Towns 5,000-9,999 population	89,615	100,944	3,799	4,149	251	377
Towns 1,500-4,999 population	75,990	96,399	5,539	7,552	449	595
Rural areas	109,054	121,974	420,988	455,584	4,362	5,557
Total	956,239	1,092,418	447,718	487,911	6,979	9,370

Sewerage

Figure 26 Percentage of dwellings in rural areas using public sewerage systems by county (Dublin excluded), 2011



Public sewerage schemes in rural areas

Figure 26 shows the percentage of private households that used a public sewerage scheme in the rural areas of each administrative county in April 2011.

Leitrim (33.3%) had the highest proportion of rural households connected to the local authority sewerage network in 2011, followed by Wicklow (27.9%) and Kildare (25.8%).

Just one in ten homes in the rural areas of Galway County availed of public sewerage facilities in 2011, the lowest of any county.

Roscommon and Monaghan (both 16.0%) and Wexford (16.4%) also recorded low rates of rural households with access to public sewerage schemes.

Overall, there was an 11.8 per cent increase in the number of households using public sewerage in the rural areas of the State since April 2006. Counties showing the largest increases since 2006 were Roscommon (39%) and Mayo (30.6%).

Table pages 64 - 68

It's a fact!

121,974 Households in rural areas connected to public sewerage schemes in 2011

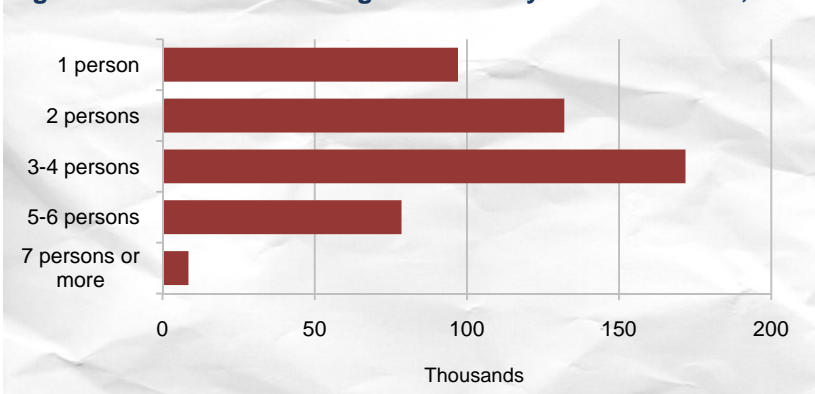
11.8% The percentage increase in rural households having access to the public sewerage network between 2006 and 2011

Size of households

The number of private dwellings with a septic tank or other individual system is examined by the number of persons in each household, as shown in figure 27.

In 2011, there were 97,070 (19.9%) homes with an individual system occupied by one person; while a further 132,002 (27.0%) had two persons residing in the household. At the other end of the scale 30,510 (6.2%) households were occupied by more than five persons.

Figure 27 Individual sewerage facilities by household size, 2011



Individual sewerage systems and year built

Figure 28 shows the number of dwellings with either a septic tank or other individual systems classified by year the accommodation was built.

The move from septic tanks towards other individual systems is clearly illustrated. Septic tanks accounted for 92.1 per cent of all individual systems for dwellings built between 1991 and 2000 whereas for those built since 2006 this had fallen to 61.8 per cent.

While the number of dwellings with septic tanks built between 2006 and 2011 fell from 50,011 in 2006 to 30,895 in 2011, the number with other individual systems rose from 16,689 to 19,074 over the same period.

Figure 28 Individual sewerage facilities and year of house built, 2011

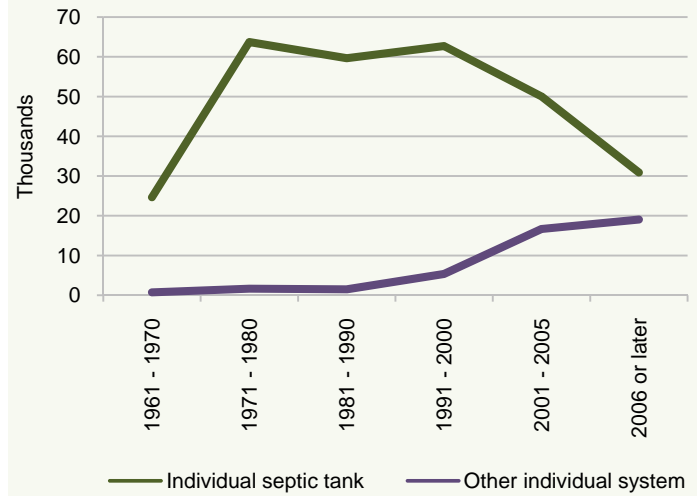
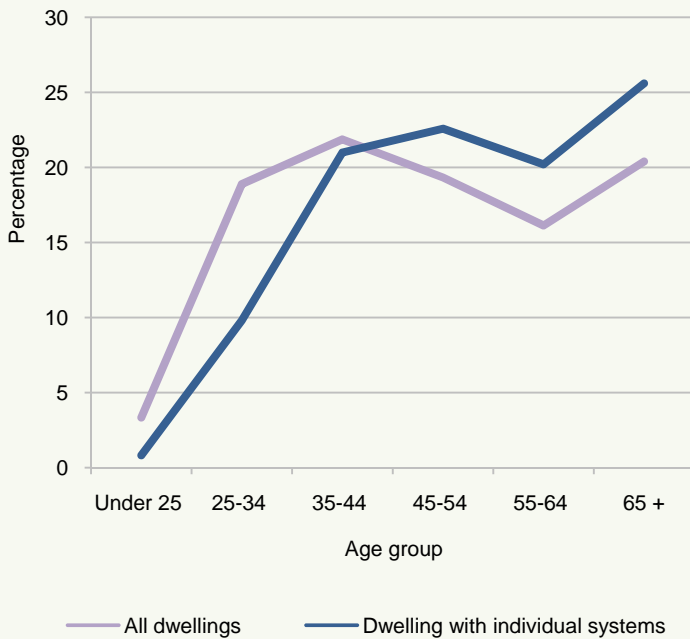


Figure 29 Distribution of all dwellings and those with an individual system by the age of the householder



Individual systems prevalent among older householders

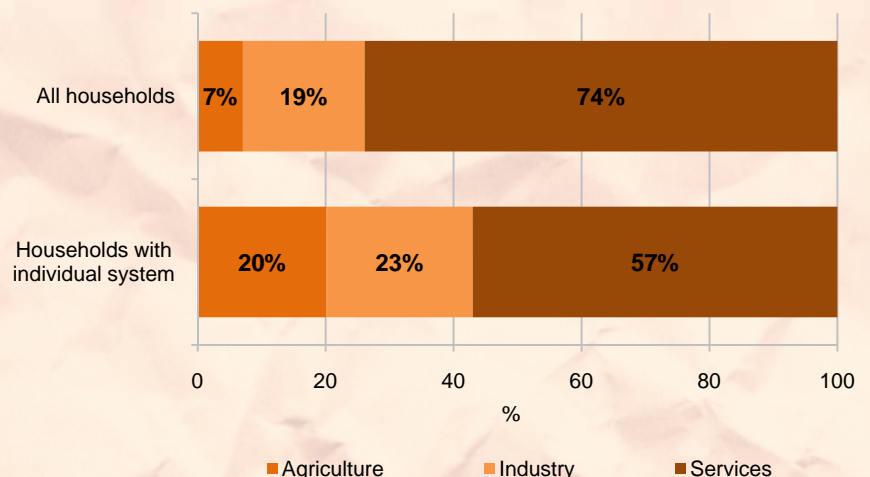
Households with an individual septic tank or other individual systems were more likely to be headed by older people.

Figure 29 compares the percentage distribution of all households against those which had individual sewerage treatment systems according to the age of the head of household.

A total of 124,911 (25.6%) households with individual sewerage systems were headed by persons aged 65 or over, compared with a state average for all homes of 20%.

Households headed by the younger age groups tended to be using public sewerage facilities. While householders aged 45 years or younger comprised 44 per cent of all private dwellings, they accounted for just one-third of households which used individual sewerage systems.

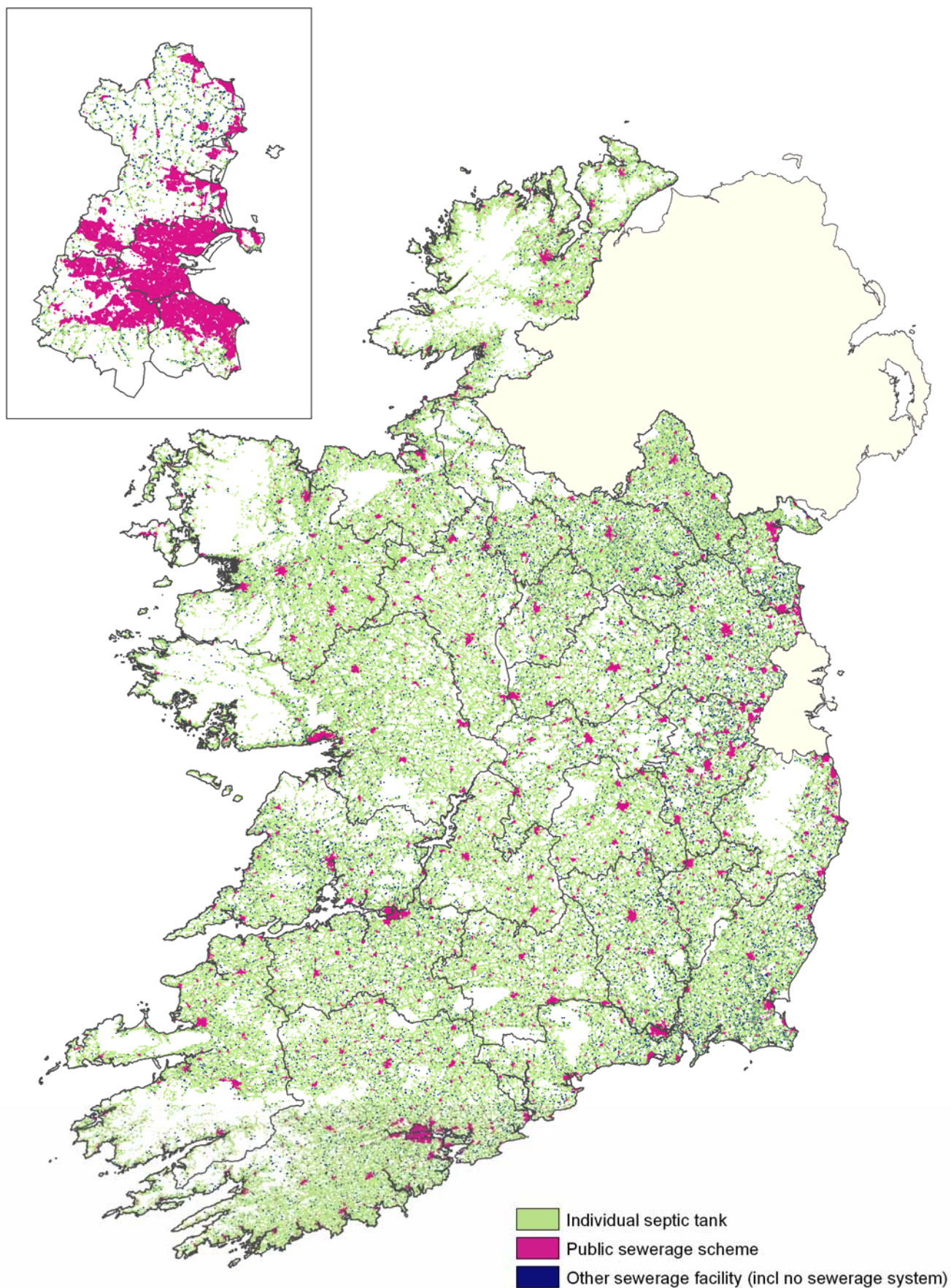
Distribution of all dwellings, and those with an individual system, by industry of the householder (at work), 2011



It's a fact!

82.1% The percentage of households, where the householder was at work in the agriculture sector, that used an individual septic tank in 2011 (50,469 households)

Map 6 Type of sewerage facility within each household, 2011



Urban and rural water supply

Three-quarters of the occupied 1,649,408 permanent private households in April 2011 were connected to the public mains piped water supply. Of the remaining households, 9 per cent were connected to a local authority group water scheme and 12.9 per cent were connected to a private source (group and other).

Figures 30 and 31 illustrate the differences between urban and rural households. While the vast majority of urban households (91.9 per cent or 965,010 households) were connected to the public mains, group schemes were used by 4.5 per cent of households while 0.4 per cent used other private sources.

In contrast fewer than half (47.1%) of rural households (282,175) were connected to the public mains in 2011. Of the remainder, two thirds (201,608 households) had access to a private source such as a well or lake while local authority group water schemes accounted for a further 99,634 rural households.

Privately sourced water supply

Figure 32 illustrates households with a private source of water by the period in which the accommodation was built.

One quarter of all households with a privately sourced water supply were built since the year 2000. Almost 24,000 were built in the five years prior to the last census.

Table pages 69 - 72

Figure 30 Water supply in urban areas in 2011

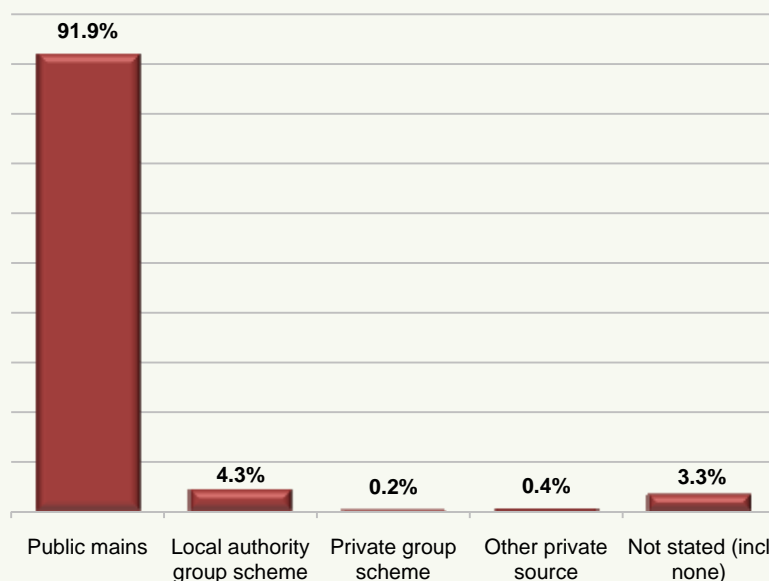


Figure 31 Water supply in rural areas in 2011

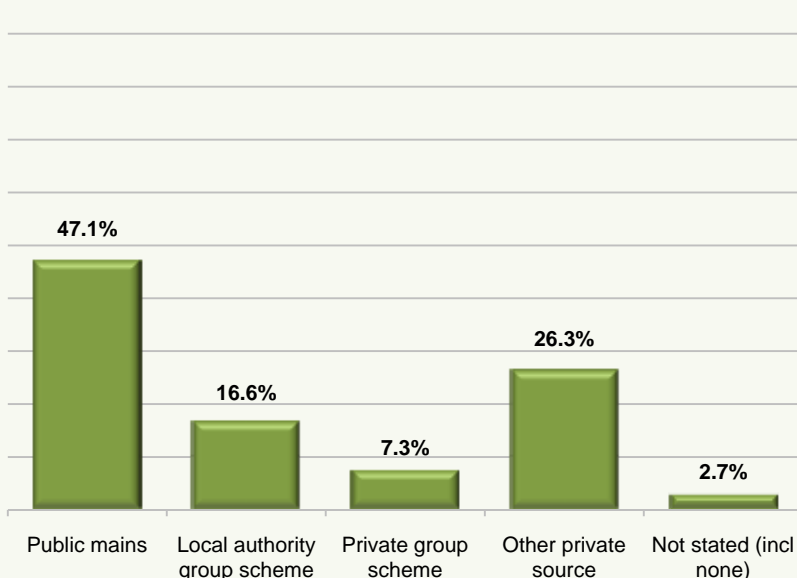
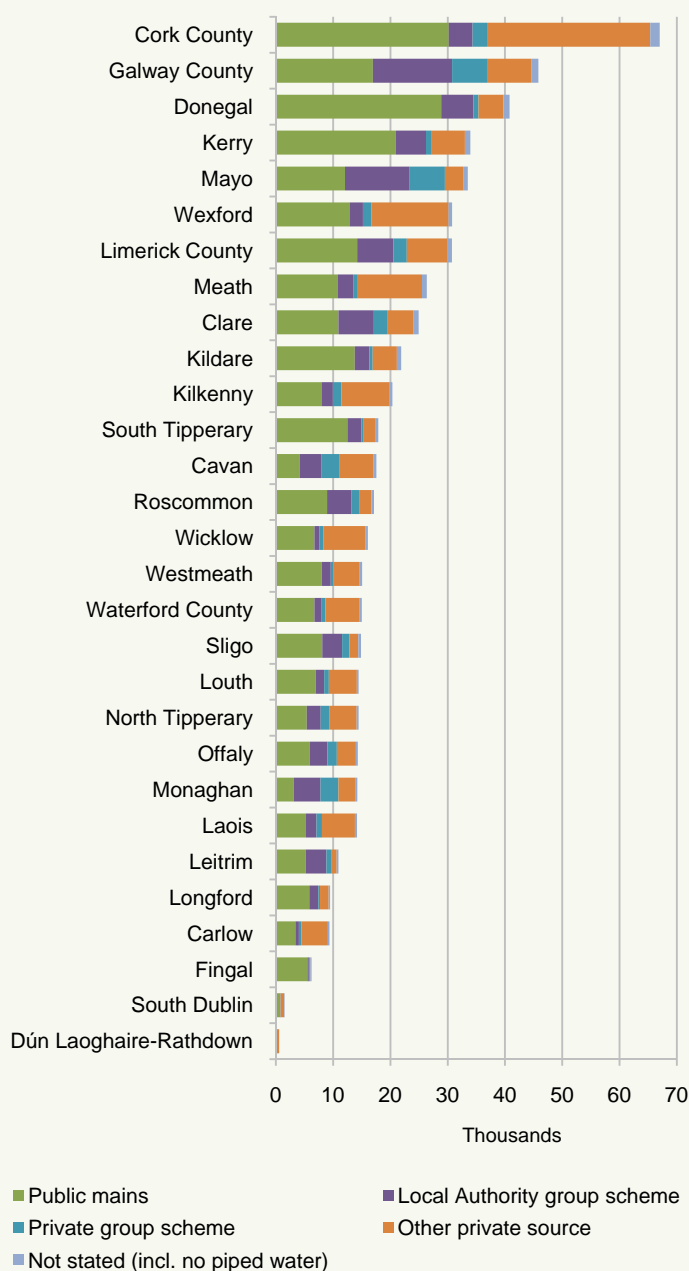


Figure 32 Households with a privately sourced water supply by year of house built, 2011



Water Supply

Figure 33 Water supply in the rural parts of counties, 2011



Water supply in rural areas

Figure 33 shows the distribution of water supply connections that were in use in private households in the rural areas of administrative counties in 2011.

Private sources

Cork county had the largest number of rural households connected to a private source (31,016 rural households) in 2011. Carlow had the highest proportion of rural households connected to a private source in 2011 (54.1%) followed by Cavan (51.8%) and Wicklow (49.9%).

Since 2006, Cork county has had the largest increase in rural households connected to a private source (3,581 rural households). Wexford had an additional 2,086 rural households connected to a private source in the 5 year period since 2006 followed by Kilkenny with 1,415 rural households added in the period.

Local Authority group schemes

In rural areas, Galway county had the largest number of households in 2011 connected to a local authority group water scheme (13,843 rural households), followed by Mayo (11,301 rural households). These two counties also showed the largest increase in households connected to local authority group schemes in the 5 year period since 2006, with an additional 1,602 and 1,366 rural households, respectively.

Public mains

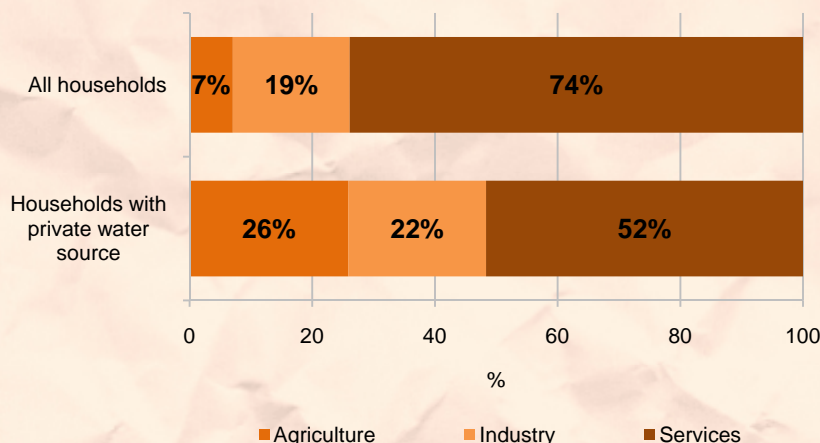
Large increases in urban households connected to the public mains were recorded in Dublin City (14,485 urban households), Cork county (11,380 urban households) and Fingal (10,338 urban households) in the 5 year period since 2006, reflecting the growth in these urban areas.

It's a fact!

48.1% The percentage of agricultural households that were connected to a private water source in 2011 (31,198 households)

54.1% The percentage of rural households in Carlow, that were connected to a private water source in 2011

Distribution of all dwellings, and those with a private water source, by industry of the householder (at work), 2011



It's a fact!

426,096 Households not connected to the internet

78% The percentage of households with persons aged 65 and over living alone not connected to the internet

60% The percentage of households with persons educated up to primary level not connected to the internet

Internet connection and level of education

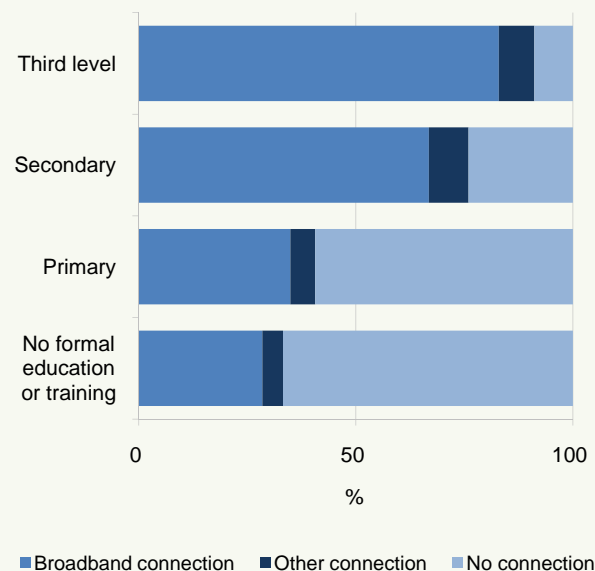
The relationship between the level of education of the head of household and internet connectivity is illustrated in figure 35.

For households headed by persons educated to primary level, the rate of internet uptake was just 40 per cent. This contrasts with 91 per cent in cases where the householder had completed a third level qualification.

Across all levels of education, broadband was the dominant household internet type.

Table page 73

Figure 35 Internet connection type by highest level of education of the householder



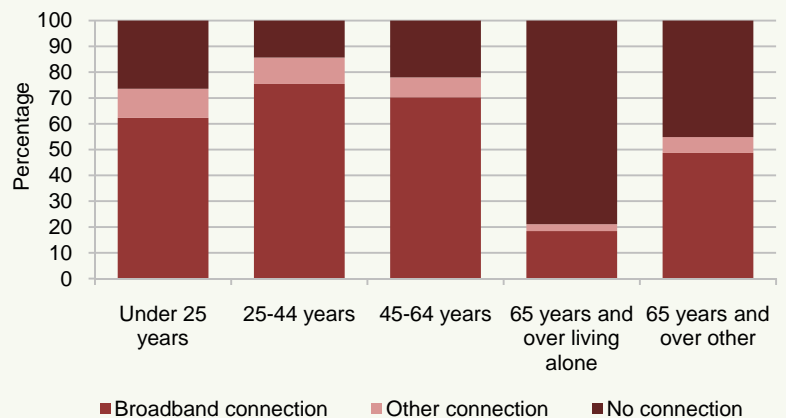
Just one in five lone pensioner households had internet connection

Figure 34 highlights internet connection rates among households according to the age of the householder.

Households headed by persons aged 25-44 had the highest rate of internet connectivity, with 86 per cent of all houses and apartments within this age group having some form of internet connection.

Almost six out of ten homes where the head of household was aged 65 years and over did not have any internet access. This figure rose to 79 per cent in cases where the person aged 65 or over lived alone.

Figure 34 Internet connection rates by age of the householder



Internet access in urban towns

The urban towns which had the lowest internet connectivity rates in 2011 are shown in Table E. Rathkeale in Limerick County ranked worst in this category, with 55 per cent of households in the town having no connection to the internet.

Table E Towns with population of 1,500 or more with lowest levels of internet connection

Town	County	% of households with no internet
Rathkeale	Limerick County	55
Kilrush	Clare	45
Mountrath	Laois	44
Abbeyfeale	Limerick County	43
Castlerea	Roscommon	43
Kilmallock	Limerick County	41
Tipperary	Tipperary South	41

Car ownership

Slowdown in multiple car ownership

A question on car ownership has been asked on the census form in order to determine the level of car dependency among households.

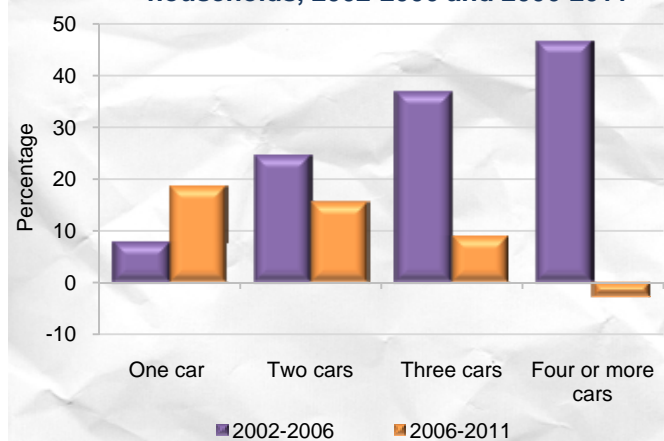
Around 1.36 million occupied dwellings owned or had the use of at least one car in 2011, an increase of 186,000 from 2006.

While households which had only one car increased by 18 per cent over the five years from 564,249 to 668,766, a slowdown occurred in the growth rates of households owning more than one car.

A 14 per cent rise in households which had two or three cars, from 574,683 to 657,300, was experienced between 2006 and 2011. This compares with an increase of 26 per cent between 2002 and 2006.

The number of households with four or more cars declined by 3 per cent from 34,587 in 2006 to 33,620 in 2011, after growing by 46 per cent between 2002 and 2006.

Figure 36 Growth rates in car ownership among households, 2002-2006 and 2006-2011



Car ownership by age of householder

Figure 37 examines the urban and rural breakdown of car ownership according to the age of the head of household.

Across all age categories, car ownership rates were higher in rural areas. The lowest rates were recorded among persons aged 25 or under in urban areas, while those aged 25-44 in rural areas recorded the highest ownership rates.

Car ownership was relatively low in households where the head of household was aged 65 years and over; in urban areas almost one in three households had no car while in rural areas the figure was just under one in five.

Focusing on the elderly living alone, 52 per cent of lone pensioner households in urban areas and 40 per cent in rural areas did not own a car in 2011.

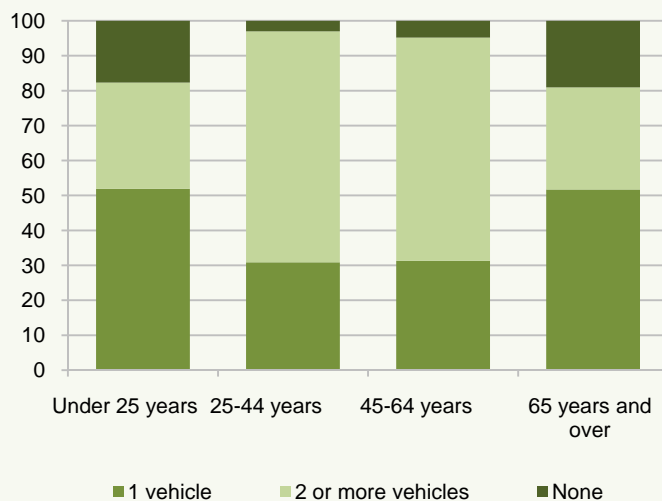
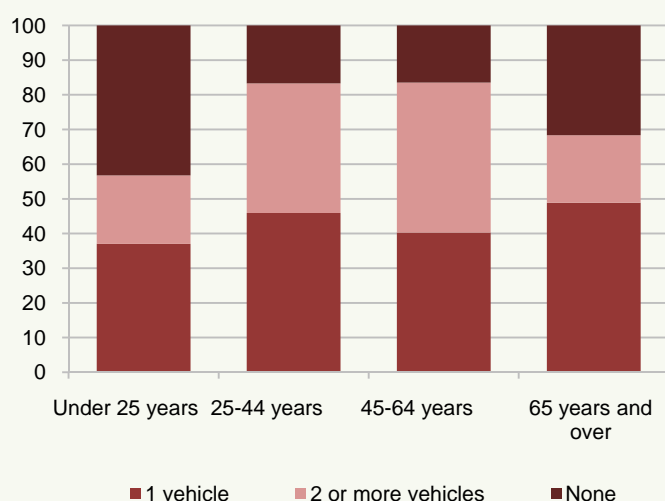
Table page 74

It's a fact!

39% The percentage of households headed by persons under 25 years of age with no car in 2011

46% The percentage of households with persons aged 65 years and over living alone with no car in 2011

Figure 37 Percentage car ownership by the age of the householder in urban (left) and rural (right) areas



One-off housing in Ireland

For the purposes of the present report, one-off houses are defined as occupied detached houses with individual septic treatment systems in rural areas (which include towns with a population of 1,500 or less).

A total of 433,564 households met the above criteria, according to Census 2011 results. This equates to a share of 26.3 per cent of all households in 2011, and is down from 27.1 per cent in 2006 and 28.1 per cent in 2002.

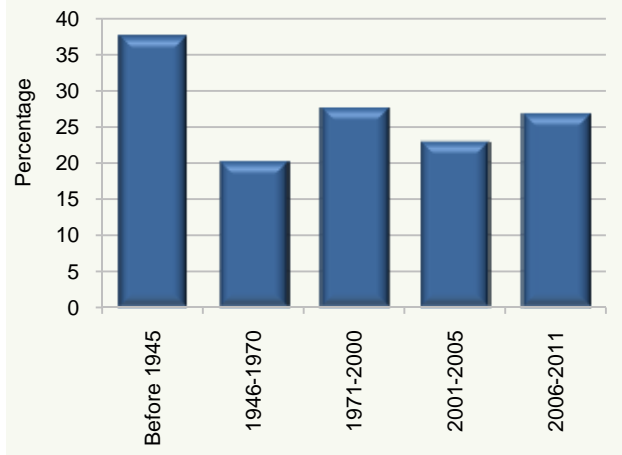
When examined by their period of construction, one-in-four of all private dwellings built since 2006 were one-off houses.

The percentage of one-off houses relative to the total number of all households built since 2006 is displayed for each county in Map 7. In the case of Donegal, Roscommon, Monaghan, Mayo and County Galway, one-off houses comprised over 45 per cent of households constructed between 2006 and 2011.

Around 63 per cent of households in County Galway were one-off houses, the highest in the country. Roscommon (57%) and Leitrim (55%) also had a large proportion of this particular type of house.

Table page 75

Figure 38 One-off houses as a percentage of total households by period of construction



Map 7 One-off housing as a share of all households built since 2006 by county

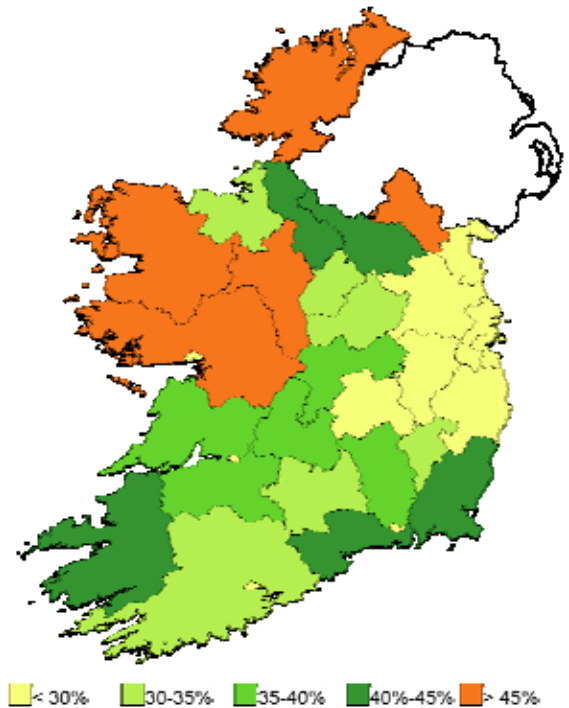


Table F Percentage of one-off houses classified by distance from nearest town and period of construction

Distance from town	Built before 2001	Built 2001-2011	Not stated	Total
Less than 1 Km	53,755	15,663	762	70,180
1-3 Km	122,686	43,024	1,856	167,566
3-5 Km	82,405	29,628	1,183	113,216
5-10 Km	45,767	14,953	643	61,363
Greater than 10 Km	3,937	790	42	4,769
Total	308,550	104,058	4,486	417,094

Distance of one-off housing from towns

Of the 433,564 one-off houses, 417,094 (96%) were outside the 849 towns or settlements identified in Census 2011 (see Table 12 of the *Population Classified by Area* report).

Table F shows the straight-line distance of these houses from their closest town. Just over 82 per cent of one-off houses were located more than 1 Km from a settlement, while 66,132 houses were more than 5 Km from their nearest town.

Just 1 per cent of occupied one-off houses did not fall within a 10 Km radius of any town in 2011, and the majority of these were built before 2001. These remote houses were primarily located in Mayo and in County Galway.

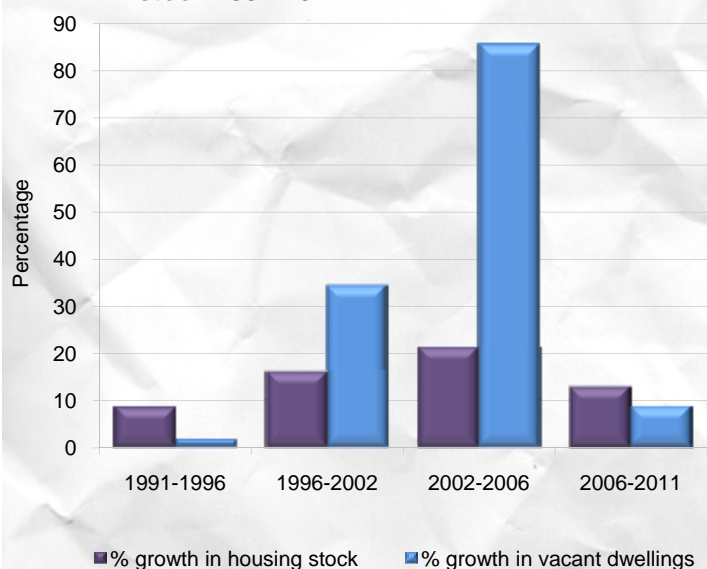
It's a fact!

26.3 % The percentage of all private occupied dwellings that were one-off houses in 2011

46,028 The number of occupied one-off houses built between 2006 and 2011

Vacant housing stock

Figure 39 Comparison of the inter-censal growth rates for vacant dwellings and the total housing stock 1991-2011



Vacant dwellings 1991-2011

As reported on page 1, 14.5% of the 1,994,845 dwellings that formed the Irish housing stock were vacant in April 2011.

Figure 39 compares the percentage change in the number of vacant dwellings and in the total housing stock between 1991 and 2011.

Between 1991 and 1996 the vacant housing stock remained largely unchanged (105,142 compared with 105,250). However, the construction boom that occurred in Ireland from 1996 onwards coincided with a sharp rise in the number of vacant dwellings.

Vacant housing units increased by 36 per cent from 105,250 to 143,418 between 1996 and 2002, and rose a further 86 per cent to 266,322 in 2006.

The most recent inter-censal period has seen a 9 per cent growth culminating in 289,451 vacant dwellings recorded in 2011.

Urban-rural breakdown of vacant housing stock in 2011

Table G shows the composition of the vacant dwellings in the urban and rural areas.

Of the 289,451 vacant dwellings, 151,273 (52%) were located in rural areas while 138,178 (48%) were in the urban towns and cities.

In urban areas there were 55,005 vacant apartments recorded in April 2011, accounting for 40 per cent of all empty urban housing units. With 23,569 housing units, vacant apartments comprised 60 per cent of all vacant dwellings in Dublin city and suburbs.

There were 50,503 holiday homes located in the rural areas, which equates to one third of all rural vacant dwellings, while 6,624 (4.4%) vacant housing units in rural areas were apartments.

The map overleaf illustrates the location of vacant dwellings by type.

Table G Vacant dwellings in urban and rural areas, 2011

Dwelling type	Urban	Rural	State
Vacant houses	74,281	94,146	168,427
Vacant apartments	55,005	6,624	61,629
Holiday homes	8,892	50,503	59,395
Total	138,178	151,273	289,451

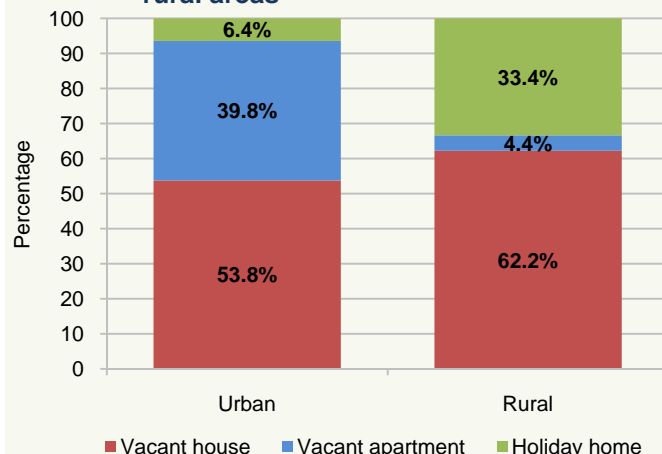
It's a fact!

102% The percentage growth in the number of vacant dwellings between 2002 and 2011

50,503 The number of holiday homes in rural areas, representing 85 per cent of the State total in 2011

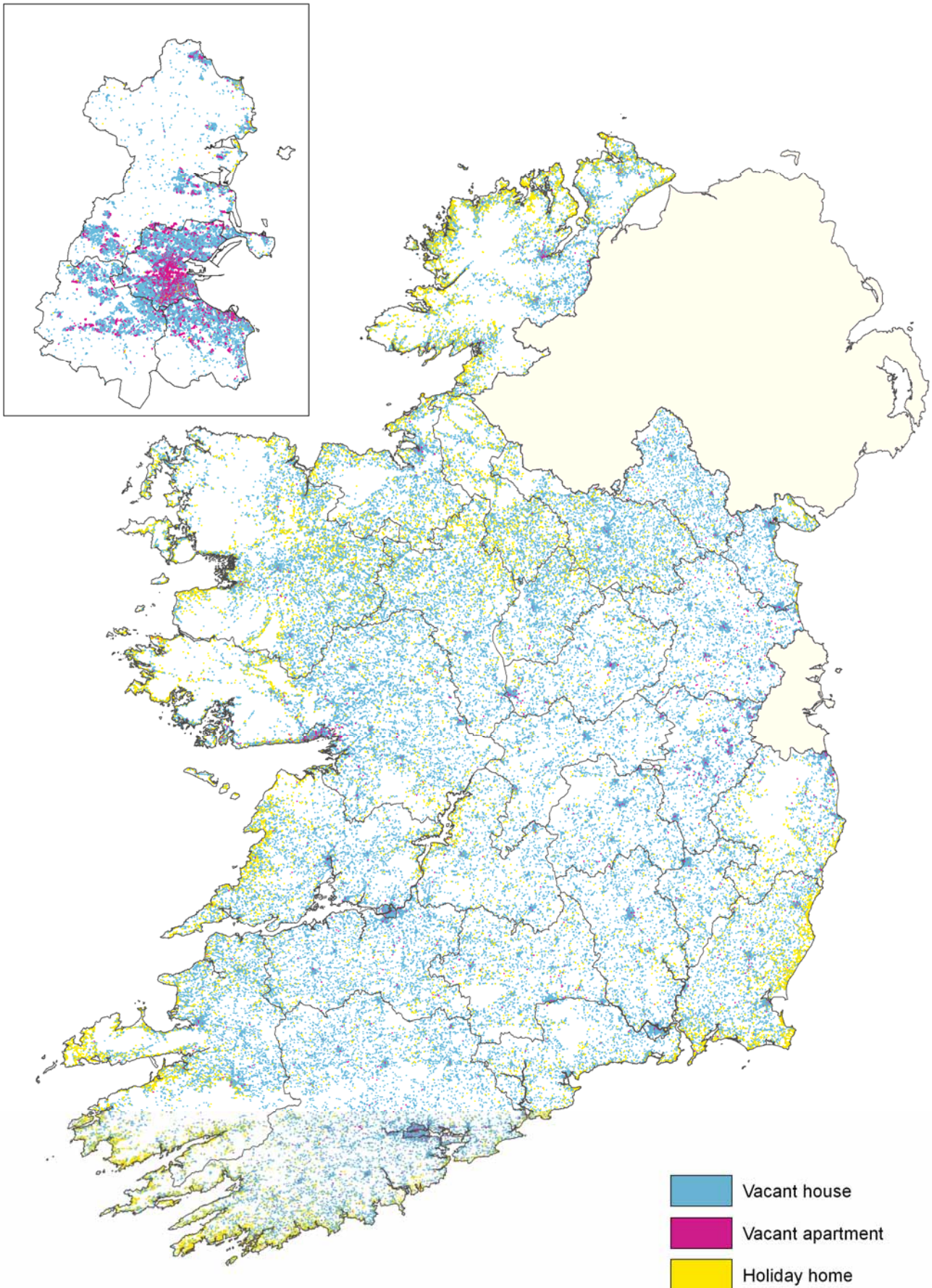
55,005 The number of vacant apartments in urban areas in 2011, representing 89 per cent of the State total in 2011

Figure 40 Breakdown of vacant dwellings, urban and rural areas



Vacant dwellings by type

Map 8 Ireland's vacant dwellings in April 2011



Vacancy at town level

Towns with high vacancy rates mainly in holiday areas

Vacant dwellings in the census are split into holiday homes, vacant houses and vacant apartments. For a description of how holiday homes were distinguished from vacant houses and apartments see appendix 2.

Looking at all vacant dwellings combined, there were 92 towns with a vacancy rate of 35 per cent or more (shown in Map 10), of which fifteen were in Donegal, thirteen each in Kerry and Cork County, while Wexford, Clare and Mayo had nine towns each.

The seaside town of Mullaghmore in County Sligo had the largest vacancy rate, with four-fifths of housing units in the town recorded as vacant on Census Night.

When holiday homes are excluded Tulsk (51%) and Frenchpark (44%), both in Roscommon, had the highest vacancy rates as shown in table I below. Indeed four of the seven towns in the table are located in Roscommon, which seems to have been particularly affected by vacancy in April 2011.

Table pages 48 - 53

Towns with low vacancy

There were 47 urban and rural towns which had vacancy rates of less than 5 per cent in 2011, and these are listed on the CSO website (at www.cso.ie/census). Eleven of these towns were located in Kildare, eight in Cork County and six in Meath.

Map 9 Number of towns with vacancy rates of 5 per cent or less within each county

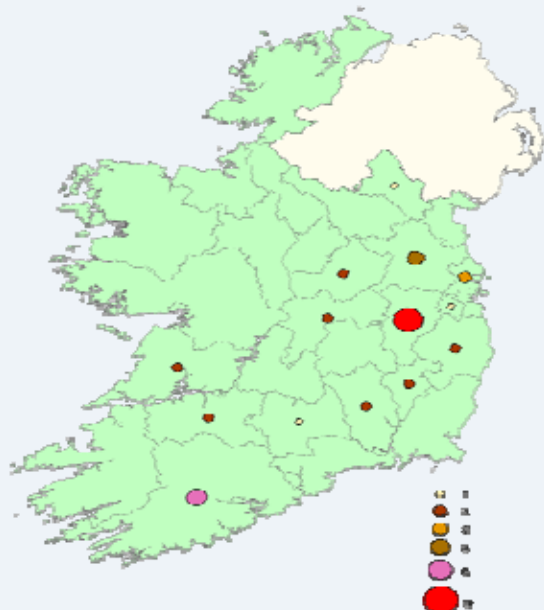


Table H Towns with the largest vacancy rates (including holiday homes)

Town	County	Vacancy rate
		%
Mullaghmore	Sligo	78
Baltimore	Cork County	73
Liscannor	Clare	73
Kilkee	Clare	72
Knightstown	Kerry	71
Lahinch	Clare	70
Dunfanaghy	Donegal	70

It's a fact!

78% The vacancy rate for Mullaghmore, County Sligo in 2011 - the highest of any town

15 The number of towns in Donegal which had vacancy rates of 35 per cent or more in 2011

11 The number of towns in Kildare which had vacancy rates of 5 per cent or less in 2011

Table I Towns with the largest vacancy rates (excluding holiday homes)

Town	County	Vacancy rate
		%
Tulsk	Roscommon	51
Frenchpark	Roscommon	44
Ballymacoda	Cork County	42
Freemount	Cork County	42
Ballinlough	Roscommon	40
Blacklion	Cavan	39
Ballaghaderreen	Roscommon	38

Vacancy at town level

Map 10 Towns in Ireland with a vacancy rate of 35 per cent or more in April 2011

Donegal

07. Dunfanaghy	69.6%	31. Ballyliffin	52.6%	70. Mìn Lárach	39.4%
09. Rathmullen	63.4%	42. Gleann Cholm Cille	48.0%	71. Fahan	39.4%
10. Cnoc Na Muirleog	62.9%	54. Greencastle	44.1%	74. Creeslough	38.4%
11. Culdaff	61.8%	59. Bun Na Leaca	43.1%	75. Malin	38.3%
24. Bundoran	55.4%	64. Gleneely	42.2%	80. An Charraig	37.6%

Sligo

01. Mullaghmore	77.7%
28. Inniscrone	53.6%
79. Ballisodare	37.8%

Leitrim

25. Drumod	54.8%
32. Leitrim	51.3%
40. Tullaghan	49.3%

Cavan

45. Blacklion	46.3%
69. Belturbet	39.6%
82. Lough Gowna	37.3%

Roscommon

30. Tulsk	52.7%
47. Frenchpark	45.2%
58. Roosky	43.3%
66. Ballinlough	41.5%
67. Termonbarry	40.7%
76. Ballaghaderreen	38.0%
85. Ballintober	36.3%

Mayo

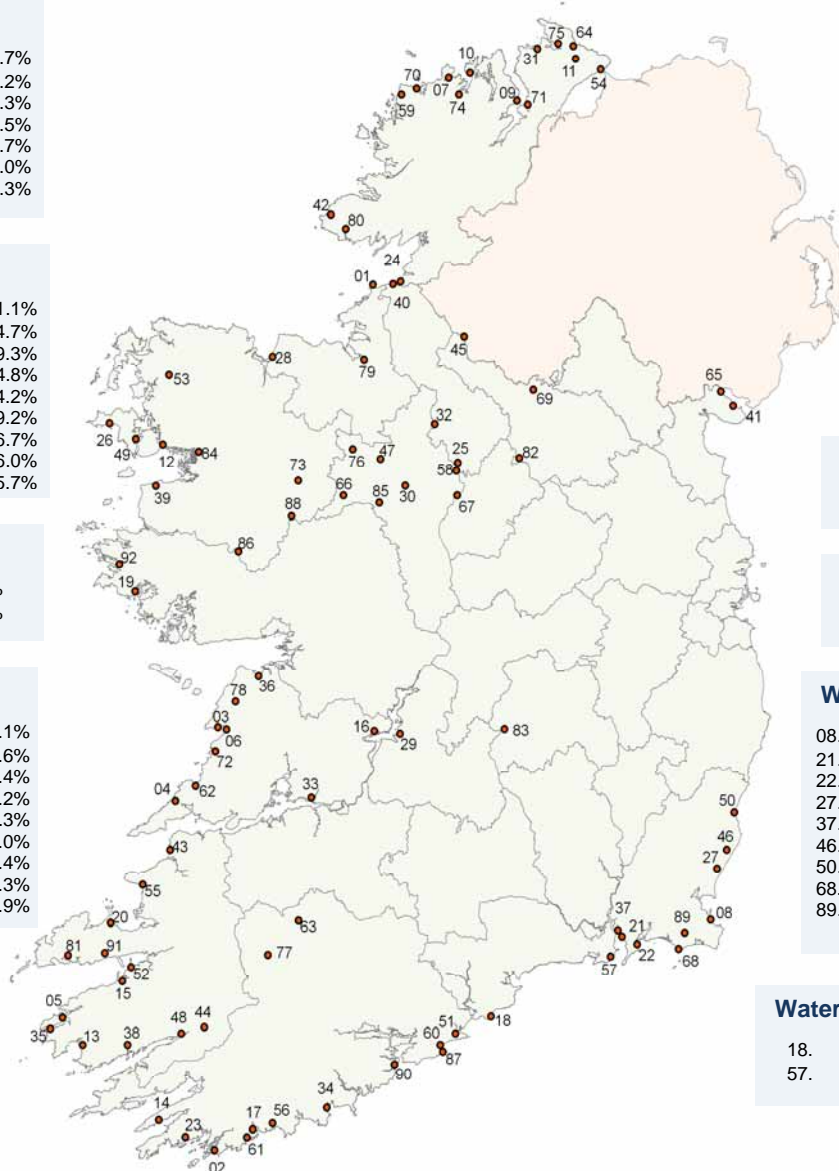
12. Mulranny	61.1%
26. Keel-Doogah	54.7%
39. Louisburgh	49.3%
49. Gob An Choire	44.8%
53. Bangor Erris	44.2%
73. Knock	39.2%
84. Newport	36.7%
86. Cong	36.0%
88. Ballindine	35.7%

Galway County

19. Roundstone	57.5%
92. Clifden	35.1%

Clare

03. Liscannor	73.1%
04. Kilkee	71.6%
06. Lahinch	70.4%
16. Mountshannon	59.2%
33. Bunratty	51.3%
36. Ballyvaughan	50.0%
62. Doonbeg	42.4%
72. Miltown Malbay	39.3%
78. Lisdoonvarna	37.9%



Louth

41. Carlingford	48.0%
65. Omeath	41.8%

Laois

83. Borris-In-Ossory	37.2%
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Tipperary North

29. Dromineer	53.1%
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Wexford

08. Rosslare	65.1%
21. Duncannon	56.3%
22. Fethard-On-Sea	55.9%
27. Castle Ellis	53.8%
37. Arthurstown	49.6%
46. Kilmuckeridge (Ford)	45.6%
50. Courtown Harbour	44.5%
68. Kilmore Quay	39.7%
89. Bridgetown	35.4%

Waterford County

18. Ardmore	57.7%
57. Dunmore East	43.5%

Kerry

05. Knightstown	70.9%	44. Kilgarvan	47.0%
13. Waterville-Spunkane	61.0%	48. Kenmare	45.2%
15. Glenbeigh	59.2%	52. Cromane	44.3%
20. Castlegregory	56.5%	55. Ballyheigue	43.9%
35. Portmagee	50.0%	81. An Daingean	37.3%
38. Sneem	49.4%	91. Annascaul	35.1%
43. Ballybunion	47.8%		

Cork County

02. Baltimore	73.2%	60. Shanagarry	42.9%
14. Kilcrohane	59.8%	61. Union Hall	42.5%
17. Castletownshend	58.3%	63. Freemount	42.2%
23. Schull	55.5%	77. Boherbue	38.0%
34. Courtmacsherry	50.6%	87. Ballycotton	35.9%
51. Ballymacoda	44.3%	90. Fountainstown	35.4%
56. Rosscarbery	43.7%		

Vacant houses and apartments

Fewer vacant houses but more vacant apartments

Figure 41 shows the percentage change in the number of vacant houses and apartments (excluding holiday homes) between 2006 and 2011 by county.

In 2011, the number of vacant houses declined by 4 per cent from 174,935 in 2006 to 168,427. On the other hand, the number of vacant apartments grew by 48 per cent over the same five year period from 41,598 to 61,629.

The most significant percentage declines in the number of vacant houses occurred in the Dublin area.

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown had the largest percentage fall, with a 40 per cent decrease from 4,661 vacant houses in 2006 to 2,746 in 2011. Dublin City came second, with vacant houses declining by over one third from 12,557 to 7,995. Falls in excess of 30 per cent were also recorded in South Dublin and Fingal.

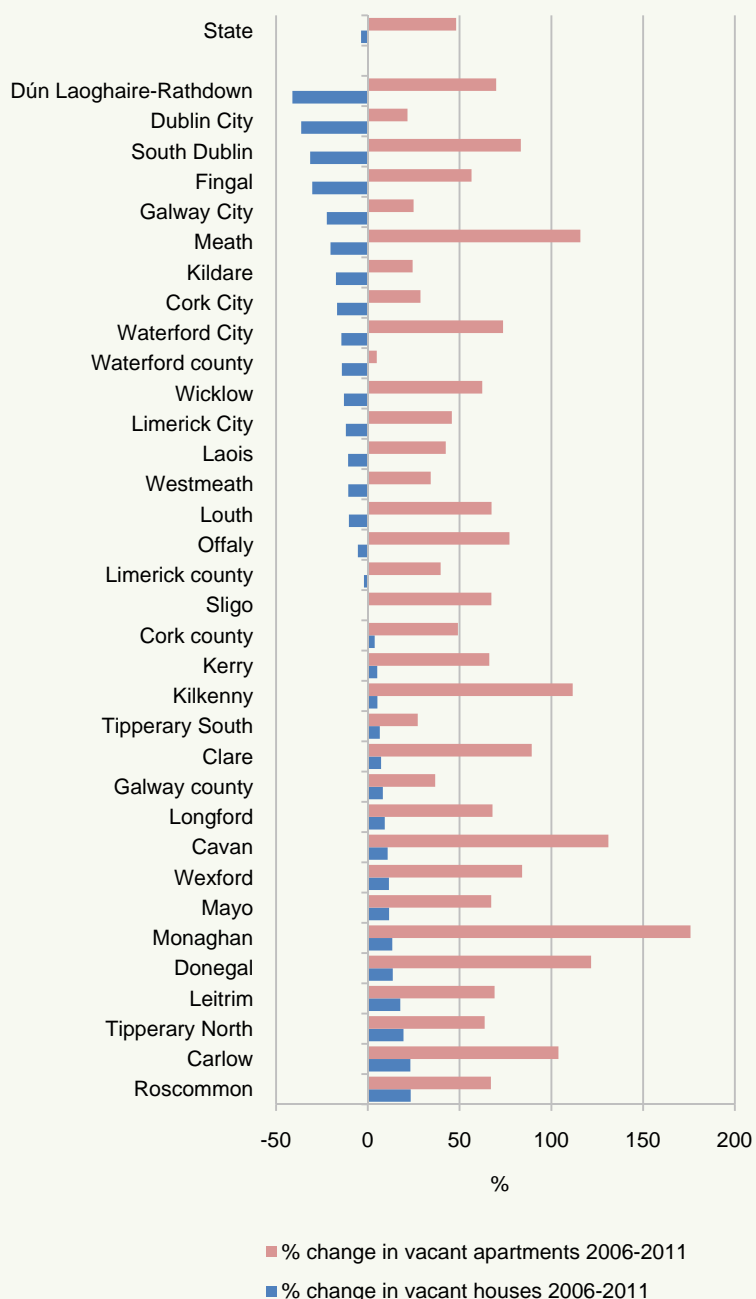
However, the number of vacant apartments increased in every county. The largest growth occurred in Monaghan where vacant flats increased by 176 per cent between 2006 and 2011.

Vacant apartments more than doubled in five other counties during the inter-censal period; Cavan (131%), Donegal (122%), Meath (116%), Kilkenny (112%) and Carlow (104%).

The number of vacant apartments exceeded the amount of vacant houses in Dublin City, Limerick City and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown.

In the case of Dublin City, there were approximately two vacant apartments for every vacant house in April 2011.

Figure 41 Percentage change in vacant houses and apartments by county, 2006-2011



It's a fact!

16,321 The number of vacant apartments in Dublin City in 2011, over a quarter of the State total.

16,781 The number of vacant houses in Cork County in 2011, one tenth of the State total

Breakdown of vacant houses and apartments, 2006 and 2011

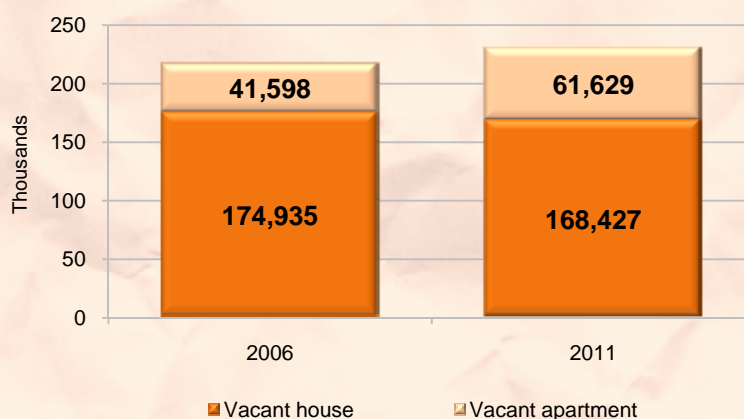
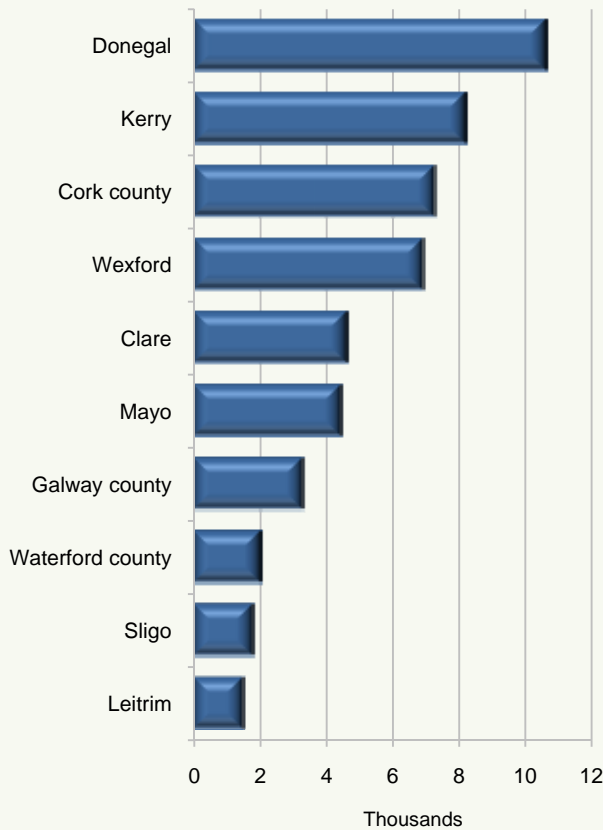


Figure 42 Top 10 counties with holiday homes, 2011



Holiday homes by county

Donegal (10,636) recorded the most vacant holiday homes in 2011, representing 18 per cent of all holiday homes in the State. Kerry (8,202) was in second place followed by Cork County (7,282), Wexford (6,915) and Clare (4,610).

These five counties combined accounted for 63 per cent of all vacant holiday homes enumerated in 2011.

At the other end of the scale Limerick City had just 10 holiday homes, followed by South Dublin and Waterford City with 24 and 59 holiday homes respectively.

Half of all holiday homes located within 1 km of coastline

A spatial analysis on the location of holiday homes reveals that 29,951 (50%) were situated less than 1 Km from the Irish coastline, while 41,147 (69%) were within 5 km of the coast (see pie chart opposite).

A total of 2,141 vacant holiday homes were located on islands off the mainland, of which 646 were on Achill Island in Mayo and 303 on Valencia Island in Kerry.

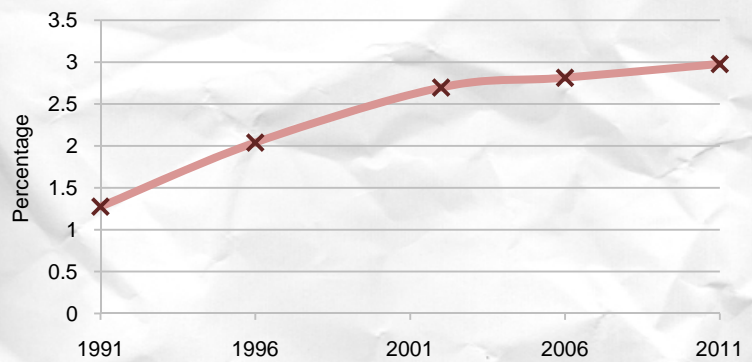
Holiday homes comprised three per cent of housing stock

There were 59,395 dwellings classified by census enumerators as vacant holiday homes in 2011, compared with 49,789 in 2006.

This represents a rise of 19 per cent on vacant holiday homes over the five year period, down from the previous inter-censal increases of 26 per cent between 2002 and 2006 and 53 per cent between 1996 and 2002.

Figure 43 plots the share of holiday homes relative to the total housing stock at census dates between 1991 and 2011, and shows a continuous rise in this type of dwelling to a situation where 3 per cent of all properties in Ireland in 2011 were for holiday purposes.

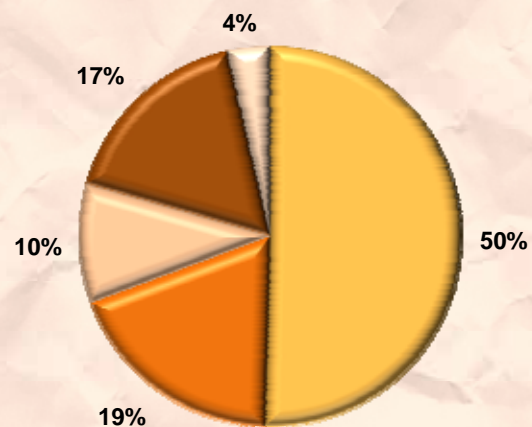
Figure 43 Percentage of holiday homes relative to total housing stock, 1991-2011



It's a fact!

19% The percentage increase in holiday homes between 2006 and 2011

Percentage of holiday homes by distance from the Irish coastline



Legend: Less than 1 Km, 1 - 5 Km, 5 - 20 Km, > 20 Km, Islands off the coast