

9. Housing

Type of dwelling

Rent

Central heating, water and sewerage

Broadband

Housing increase slows

There were 1,697,665 permanent housing units occupied at the time of the census, an increase of 48,257 units (2.9 %) on 2011.

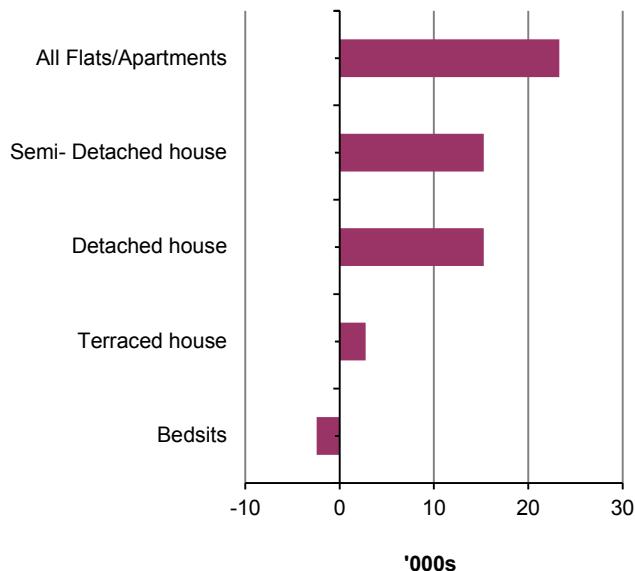
While some of this increase has come about as a result of new builds, other dwellings which were formerly vacant have now become occupied. A complete analysis of vacant dwellings, including changes since 2011 along with cluster analysis and type of dwelling will be covered in detail in the Housing Profile.

Detached houses comprised 42.1 per cent of the total (715,133 dwellings) and remained the most popular dwelling type, increasing by 15,264. Semi-detached dwellings increased by 15,297 (3.3%) and accounted for 471,948 dwellings.

Purpose built flats and apartments have shown the largest increase rising from 149,921 in 2011 to 172,096 in 2016, an increase of 14.8 per cent or 22,175 units. The areas with the largest increases in this dwelling type are presented in Table 9.1 and show Dublin county gained 11,572 units while Cork city increased by 1,356 units.

[See web table EY039](#)

Figure 9.1 Changing home types, 2011-2016



It's a fact!

10%

The percentage increase in the number of occupied purpose built flats and apartments in Dublin city since 2011

2%

The percentage of occupied dwellings that were built since 2011

Table 9.1 Change in number of occupied flats and apartments in purpose built blocks in selected areas, 2011-2016

Area	2011	2016	Actual change
Dublin City	54,639	60,349	5,710
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	13,539	15,974	2,435
South Dublin	10,583	12,327	1,744
Fingal	14,762	16,445	1,683
Cork City	6,053	7,409	1,356
Limerick City and County	4,966	6,172	1,206

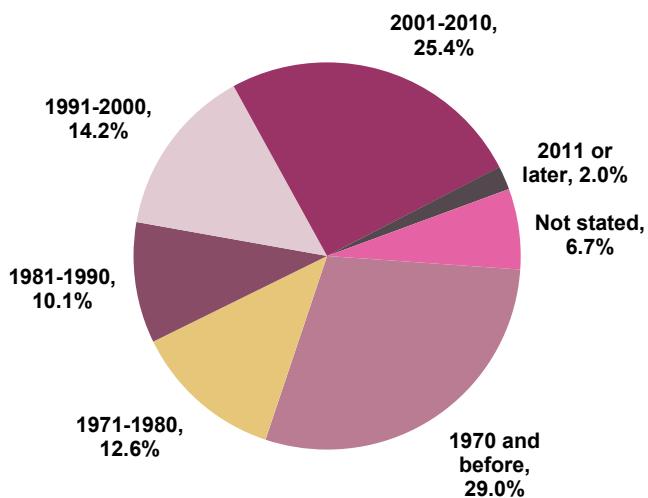
Year built

As can be seen from Figure 9.2, more than one in four occupied dwellings in Ireland were built in the period 2001-2010. Of these, just over two thirds were detached or semi-detached houses, the remainder being terraced houses, apartments or flats.

Only 2.0 per cent of dwellings were built in the five years leading up to Census 2016, accounting for 33,436 dwellings. This compares with the 431,763 dwellings built between 2001 and 2011.

[See web table EY040](#)

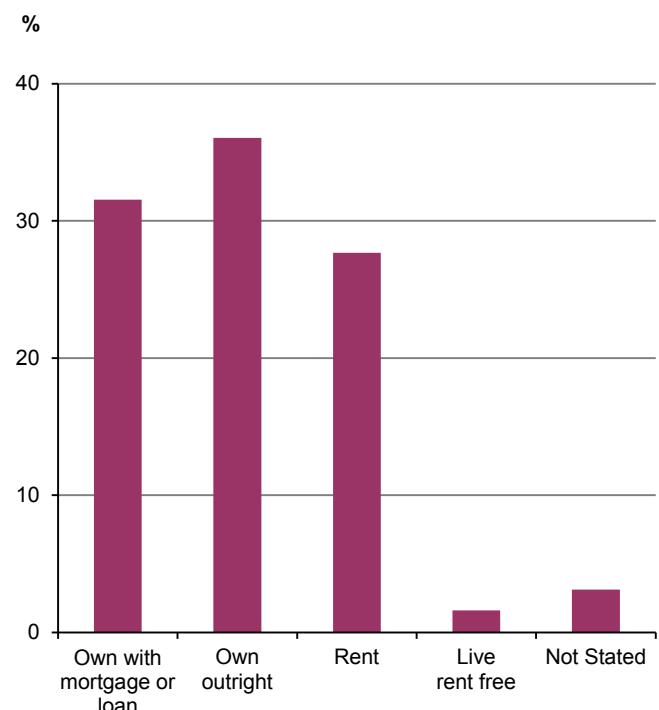
Figure 9.2 Dwellings by period built



Housing tenure

The proportion of owner-occupied households dropped from 69.7 per cent in 2011 to 67.6 per cent in 2016. Looking at owner-occupied households in more detail it can be seen that the number of households that owned their home with a mortgage or loan decreased by 47,473 (8.1%). Correspondingly the number households that owned their home outright increased by 45,101 (8.0%). There were an additional 22,323 households living in rented or rent free accommodation in 2016, an increase of 4.7 per cent on 2011.

Figure 9.3 Nature of occupancy, 2016



Paying the rent

497,111 households in Ireland were renting on census night 2016. This is an increase of 22,323 since Census 2011 when 474,788 households were renting. The biggest increases in the number of renters were in Cavan (up 12.8%) and Kilkenny (up 11.2%).

The decline in bedsit renting continued. Just under 2,800 households – only 0.6 per cent of the rental market - were renting bedsits.

Since 2011 the average weekly rent paid across the country grew by 14.8 per cent to €156. Households living in private rented purpose built flats and apartments paid the highest rent at an average of €229 per week. In contrast, households renting a bedsit from a private landlord paid a much lower average rent at €125 per week.

[See web table EY045](#)

Table 9.2 Average weekly rent, 2016

Accommodation	Private landlord	Local Authority	Voluntary/ Co-
			operative body
		€	
Detached house	169	71	86
Semi-detached house	193	65	71
Terraced house	209	62	72
Flat/apt in a purpose built block	229	83	93
Flat/apt in a converted building	168	95	81
Bedsit	125	83	71

It's a fact!

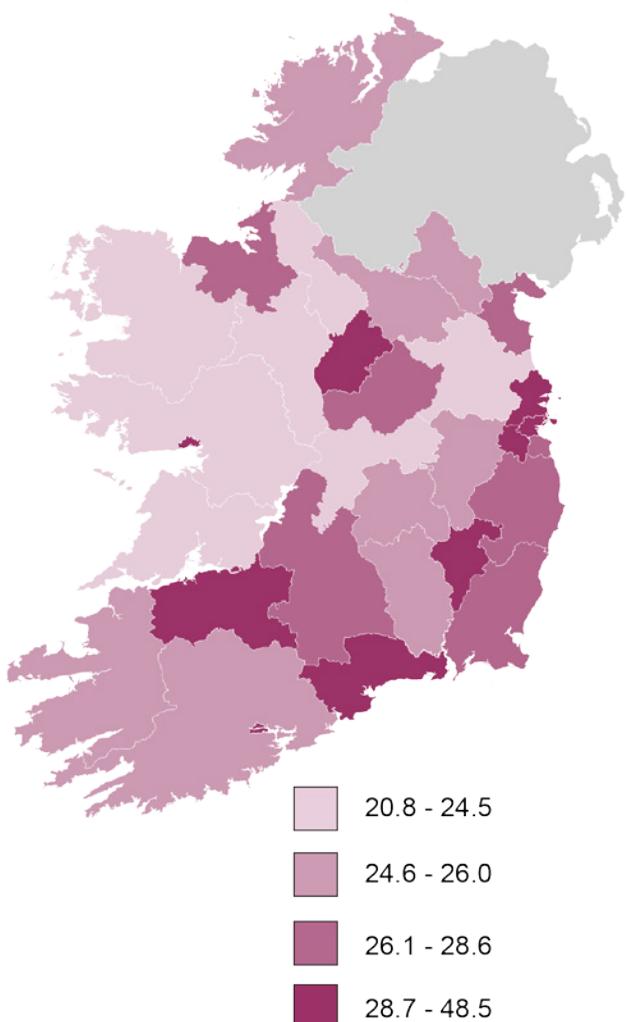
34%

The percentage of occupied housing units in Dublin city that were flats or apartments

50,535

The number of households who paid more than €300 rent per week

Map 9.1 Percentage of households who rent their home, 2016



Central heating

Central heating used by occupied permanent housing units at the time of the census reveals that Fossil Fuels topped the responses with oil, natural gas and coal being used to heat almost 4 out of 5 Irish homes.

There was a clear urban/rural split between the two main fossil fuel types. In rural areas, 65.4 per cent of households used oil to heat their homes while in towns and cities 51.4 per cent of homes used natural gas. Only 13,691 dwellings in rural Ireland used natural gas while 45,975 burned coal and a further 75,956 burned peat.

Wood or wood pellets were burned by 33,976 dwellings.

A total of 23,174 homes did not have any central heating.

[See web table EY042](#)

Figure 9.4 Sources of rural and urban central heating, 2016

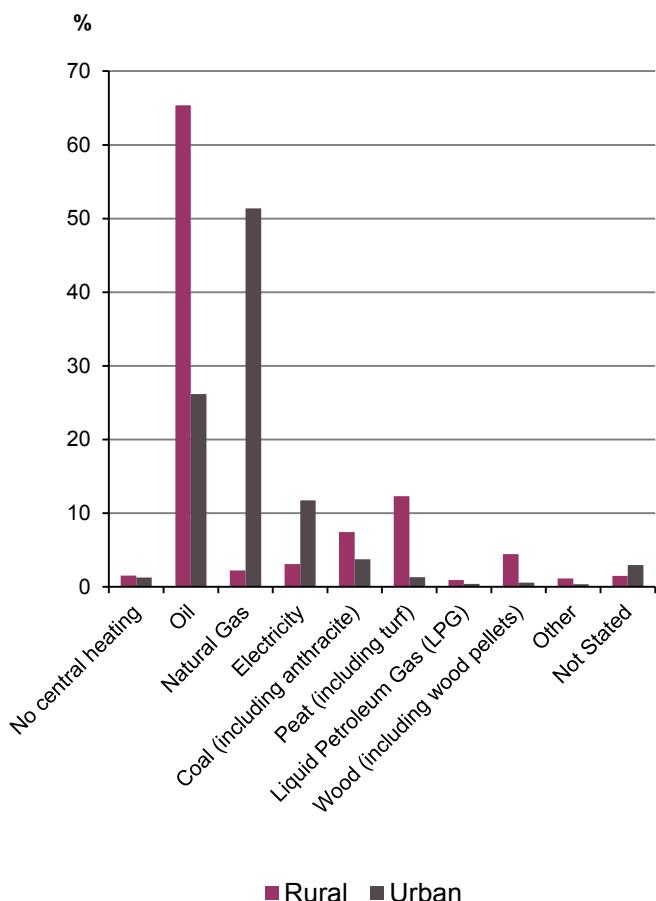
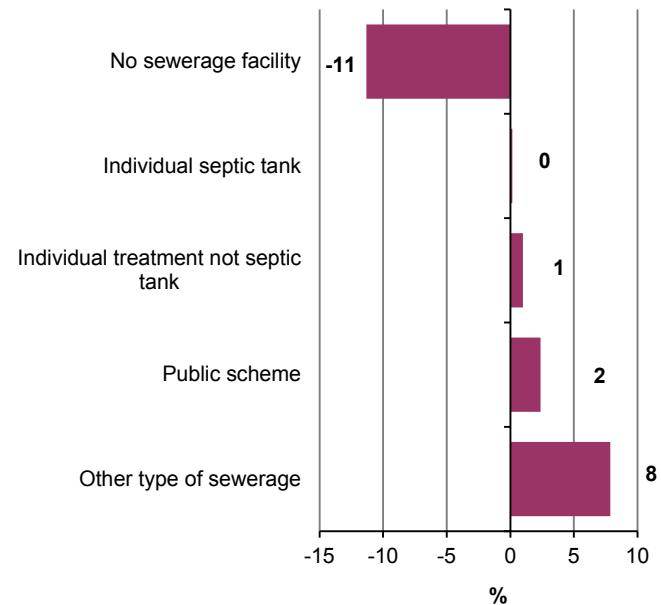


Figure 9.5 Percentage change in sewerage system types, 2011-2016



Sewerage

Two-thirds of homes disposed of their waste water through a public sewerage scheme. Of the remaining homes just over 25.8 per cent used an individual septic tank.

The number of homes with no sewerage facility in 2016 was 2,266 (a fall of 289 since 2011).

[See web table EY044](#)

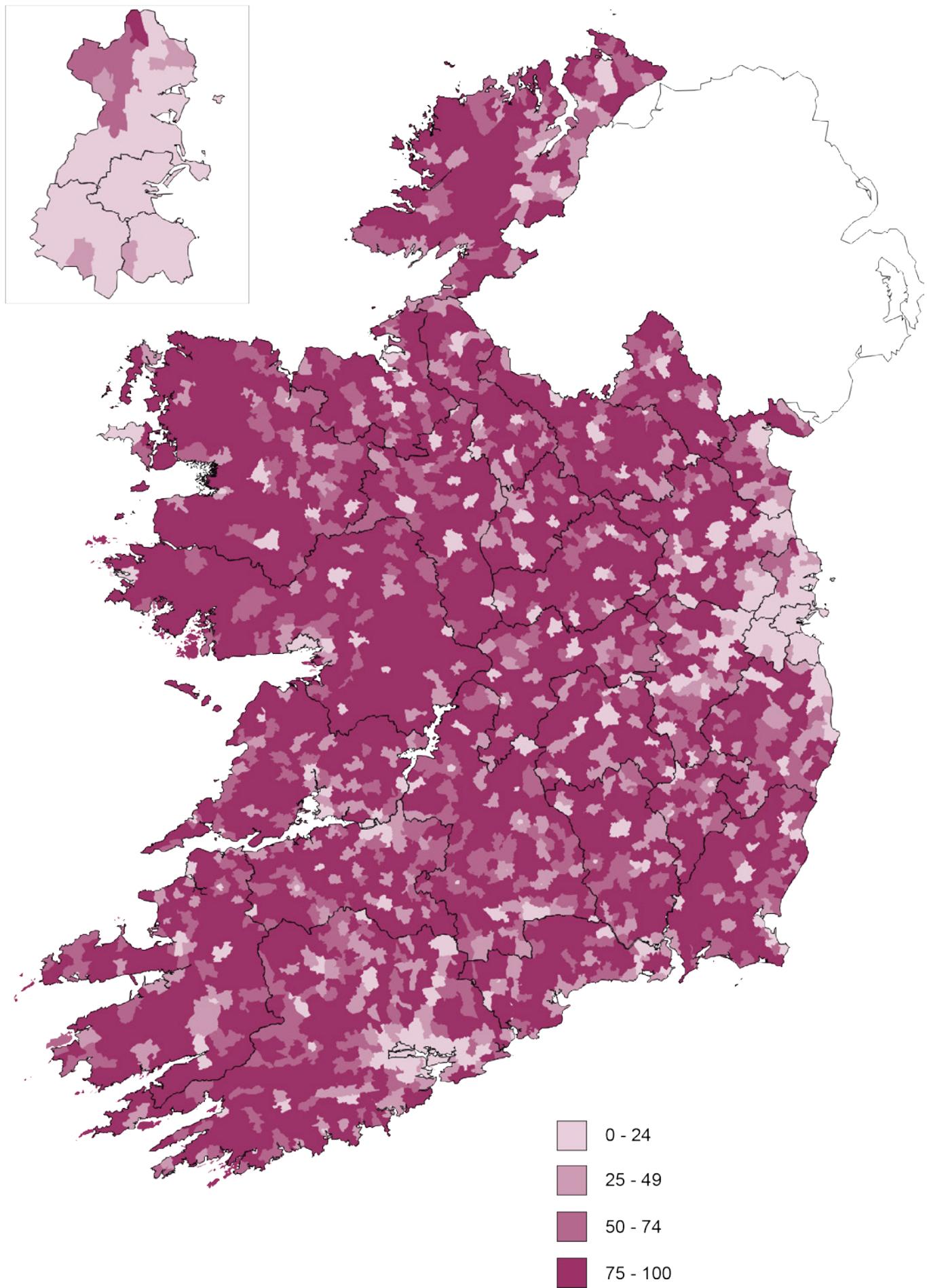
Water

Seventy seven per cent of households got their water supply from public mains. This rose to 92.6 per cent in urban areas.

Getting water from other sources was much more common in rural areas. Twenty seven per cent of households outside towns and cities got their water from private sources other than public mains or group schemes.

[See web table EY043](#)

Map 9.2 Percentage of one-off houses by electoral division, 2016



Broadband grows

Broadband use in private households increased from 63.8 per cent in 2011 to 70.7 per cent in 2016 resulting in 148,125 more households having a broadband connection. The number of homes with slower types of internet connection decreased slightly from 8.1 per cent in 2011 to 7.8 per cent (1,297 fewer dwellings) in 2016

Dwellings with no internet connection fell by 113,114 to 312,982 and represented 18.4 per cent of dwellings, down from more than 1 in 4 (25.8%) in 2011.

Urban/Rural disconnect

Overall, 76.2 per cent of the State's urban households had broadband compared with 61.1 per cent of households in rural areas. A greater proportion of rural households had no internet connection when compared with urban households, the numbers being 31.2 per cent and 22.8 per cent respectively, no doubt reflecting the move to mobile 3G type connections.

[See web table EY046](#)

Table 9.3 Percentage of households with broadband by area, 2006-2016

	2006	2011	2016
Dublin city and suburbs	32.3	72.2	79.6
Cork city and suburbs	24.3	66.5	74.3
Limerick city & suburbs	24.2	64.8	71.3
Galway city & suburbs	31.5	72.8	77.5
Waterford city & suburbs	27.1	67.0	73.0
Towns 10,000 or over	23.0	66.5	75.7
Towns 5,000 - 9,999	14.0	60.9	74.0
Towns 3,000 - 4,999	9.7	59.9	71.5
Towns 1,500 - 2,999	9.0	57.8	67.9
Rural	7.9	54.6	61.1
State	20.0	63.8	70.7

Figure 9.6 Internet connection type - urban areas, 2016

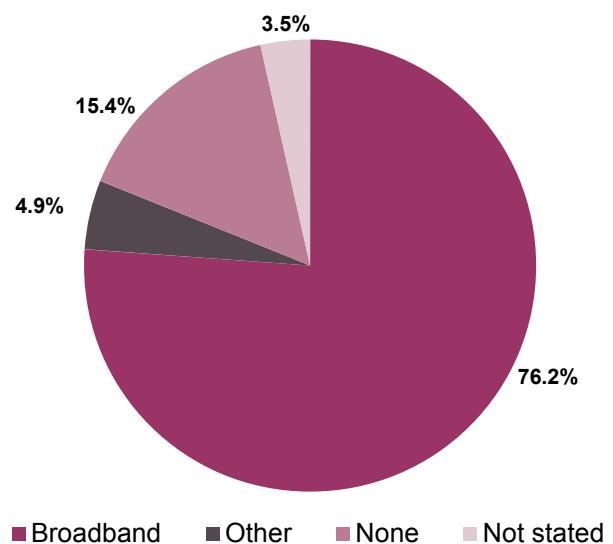
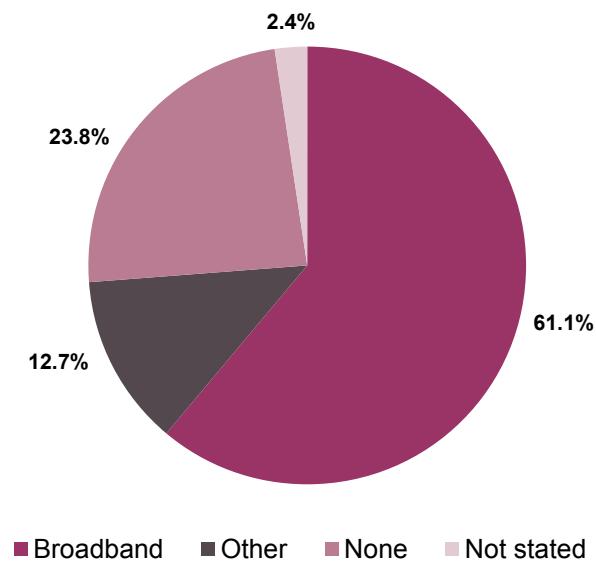


Figure 9.7 Internet connection type - rural areas, 2016



It's a fact!

71%

The percentage
of households with
broadband internet
access

86%

The percentage of
households with
broadband internet
access in Dún
Laoghaire-Rathdown
(highest in the
country)

58%

The percentage of
households with
broadband internet
access in Leitrim
(lowest in the
country)

18%

The percentage
of homes with no
internet connection

Map 9.3 Percentage of households with broadband by electoral division, 2016

