



Kildare Census 2022 Profile

Housing

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Key Facts

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

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

Housing Stock

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

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

Housing Completions

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

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

Housing Type

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

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

Housing Tenure

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

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

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

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

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

Housing Affordability

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

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

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

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

Central Heating in Housing

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

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

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

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

Total Housing Stock by Local Authority, 2022

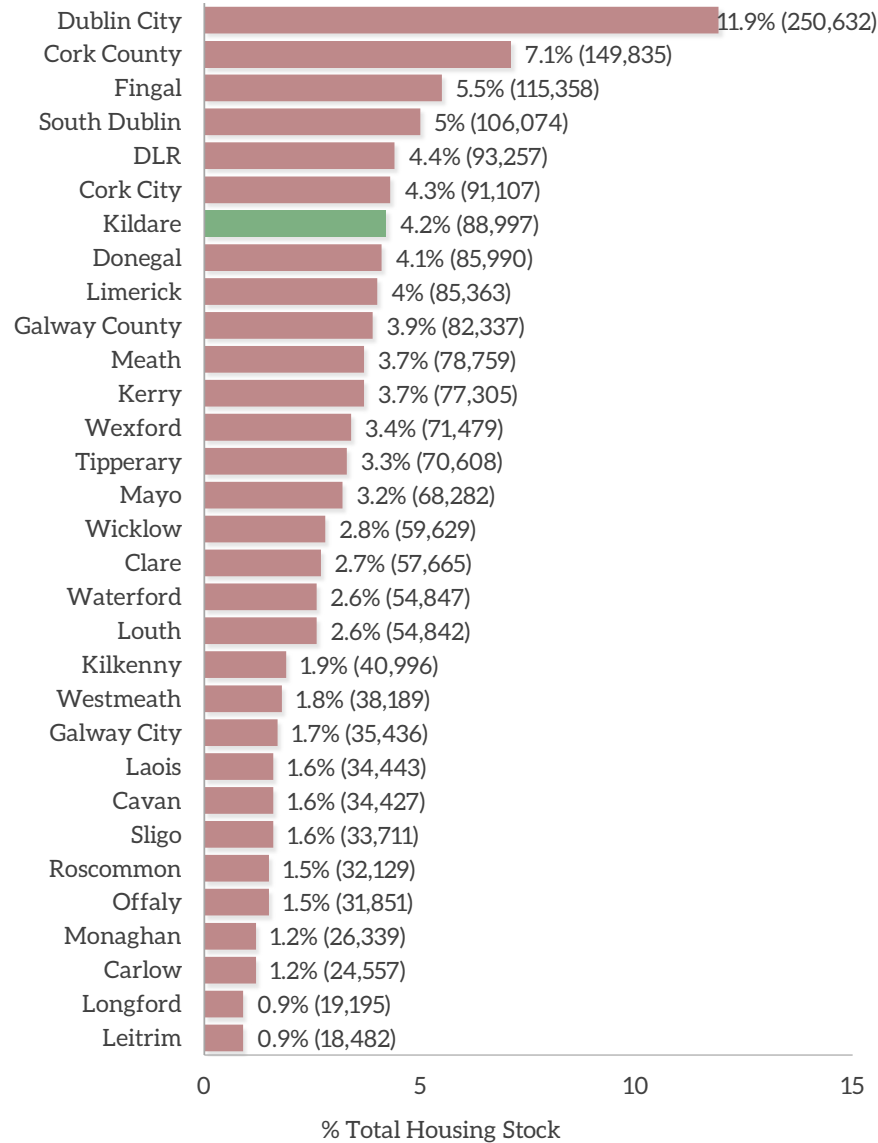


Figure 7.1 - Total Housing Stock by Local Authority, 2022 (Source: CSO)

New Dwelling Completions by LA, 2023

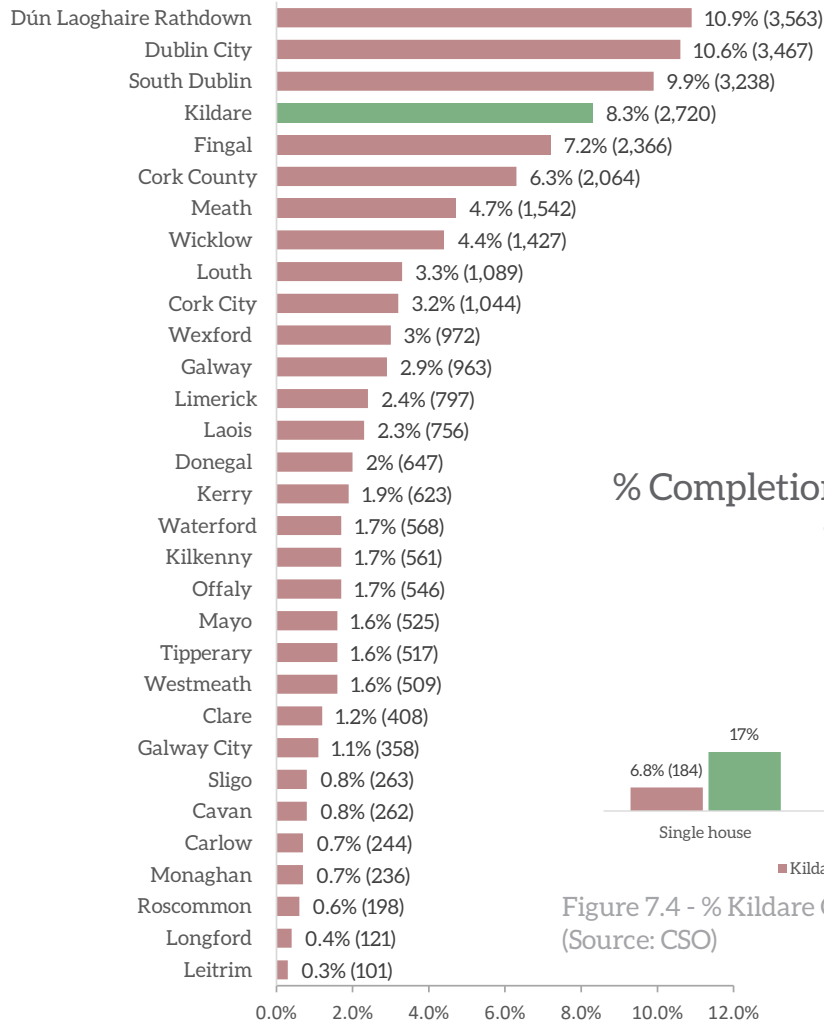


Figure 7.2 - New Dwelling Completions by Local Authority, 2023 (Source: CSO)

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

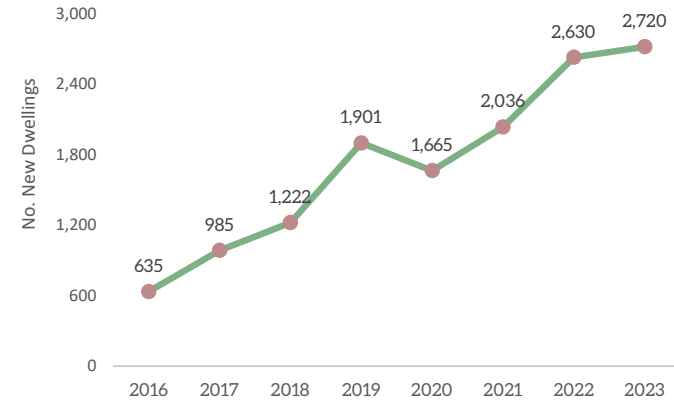


Figure 7.3 - Kildare Completions Timeline 2016-2022 (Source: CSO)

% Completions by Type, 2023

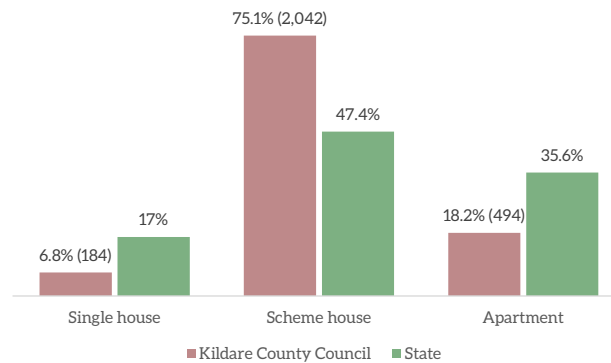


Figure 7.4 - % Kildare Completions by Type, 2023 (Source: CSO)

Completions by Municipal District, 2016-2023

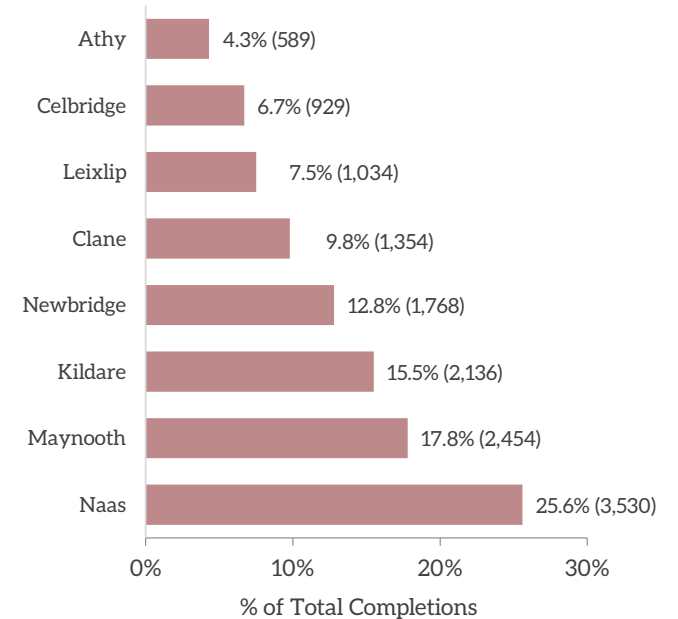


Figure 7.5 - Kildare Completions by MD, 2023 (Source: CSO)

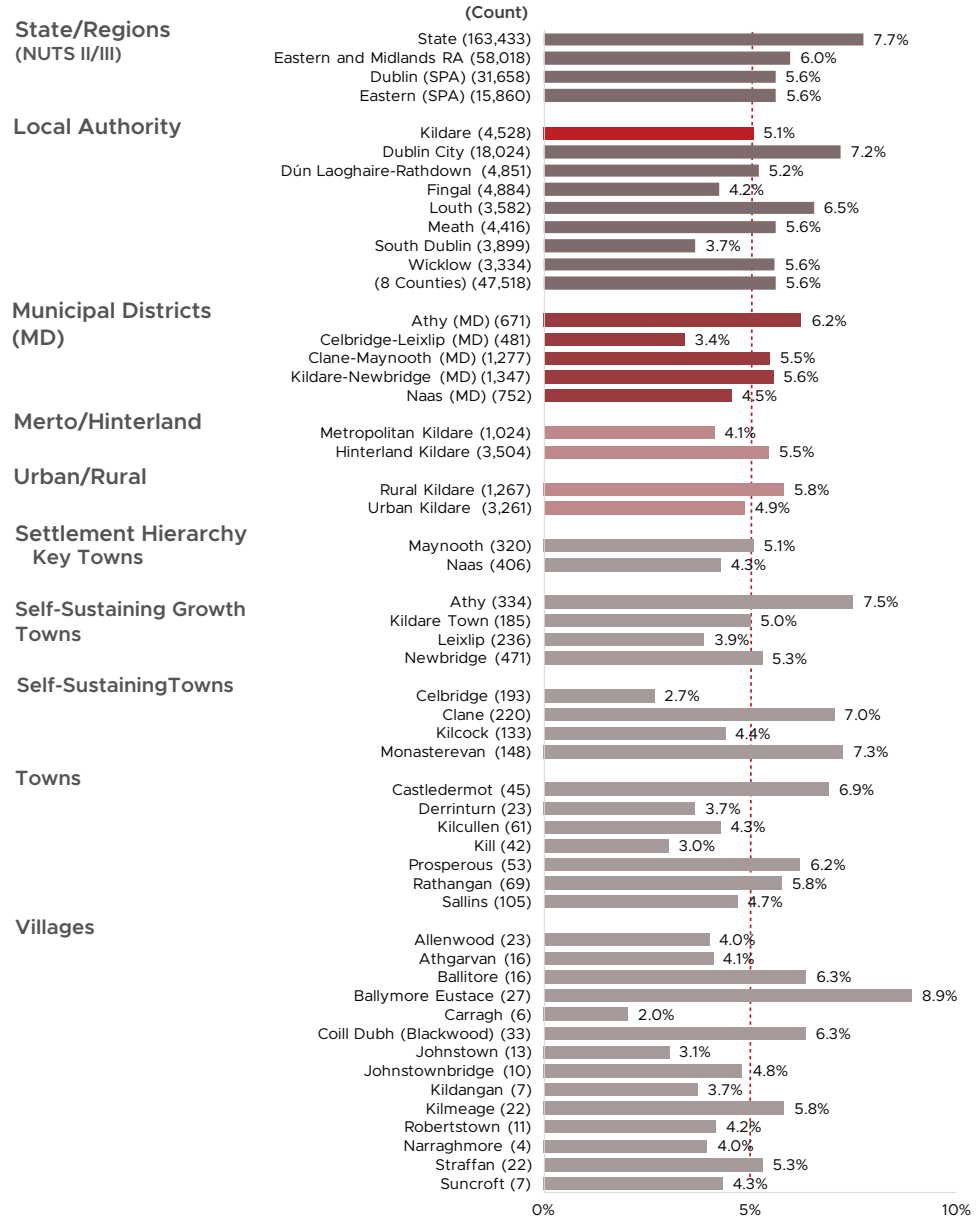


Figure 7.6 - Census Vacancy, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Summary Statistics

- Count Rank:** 22nd Highest # in State
- Percentage Rank:** 26th Highest % in State
- Relative to State %:** Below -2.6%
- Change since 2016:** Decrease -35 0.7%

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

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

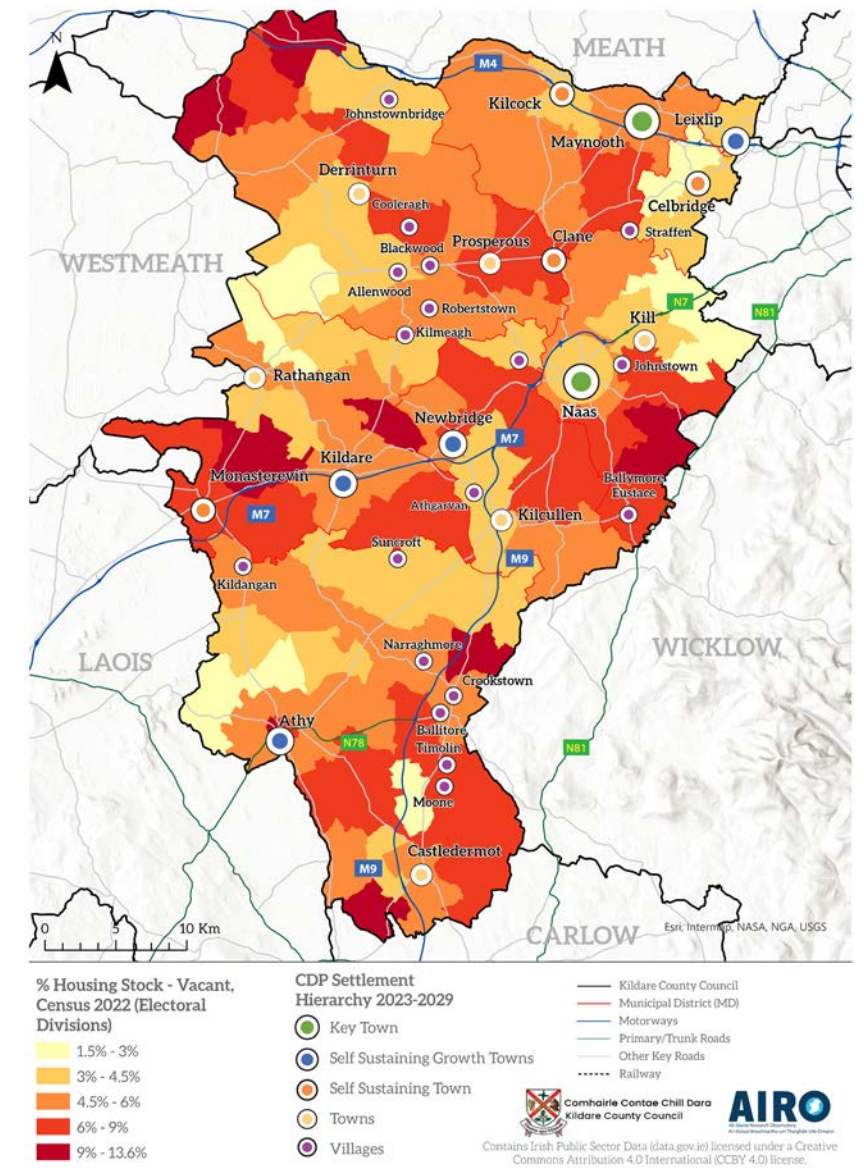


Figure 7.7 - Census Vacancy, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Vacancy Reason - Kildare vs State, 2022

Housing Vacancy Reason for Vacancy - Kildare vs State, 2022

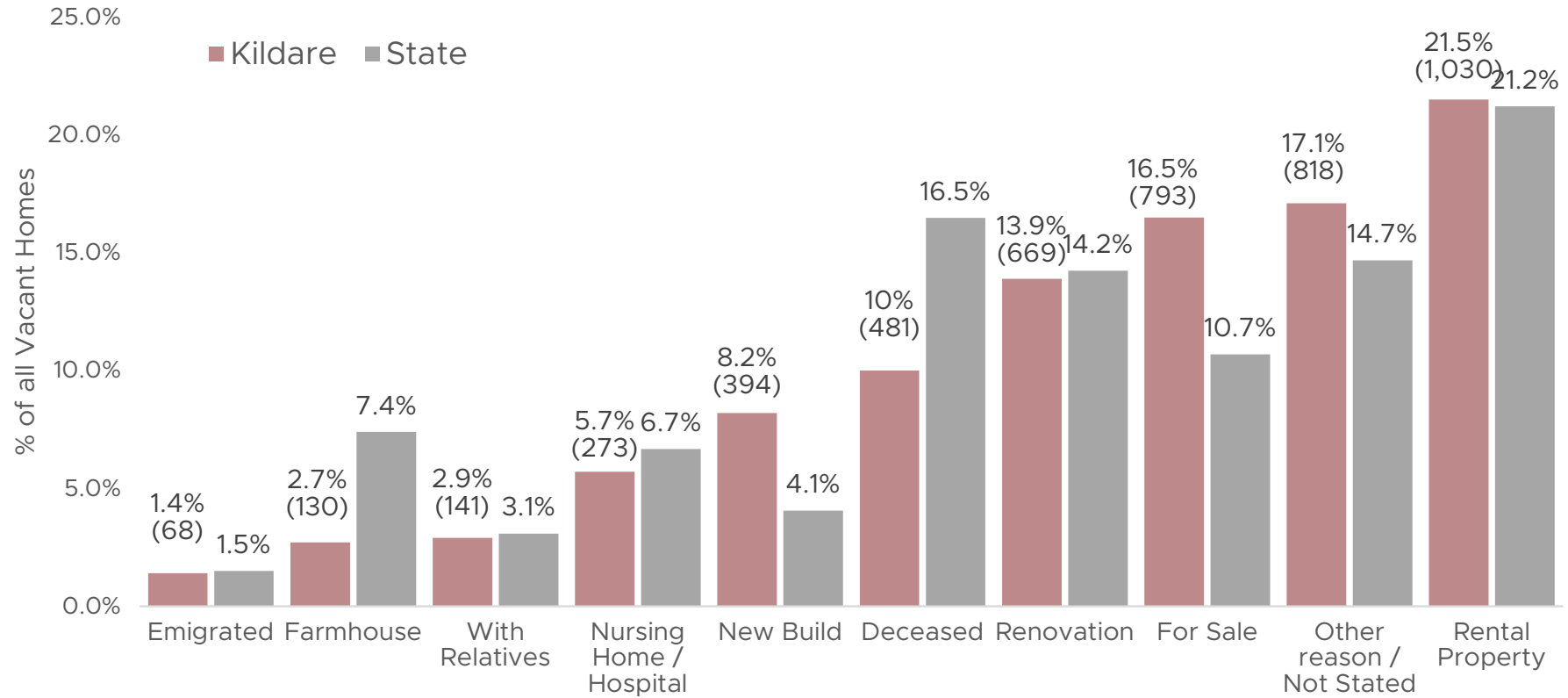


Figure 7.8 - Housing Stock: Reason of Vacancy: Kildare vs State, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Unoccupied Holiday Homes by Local Authority, 2022

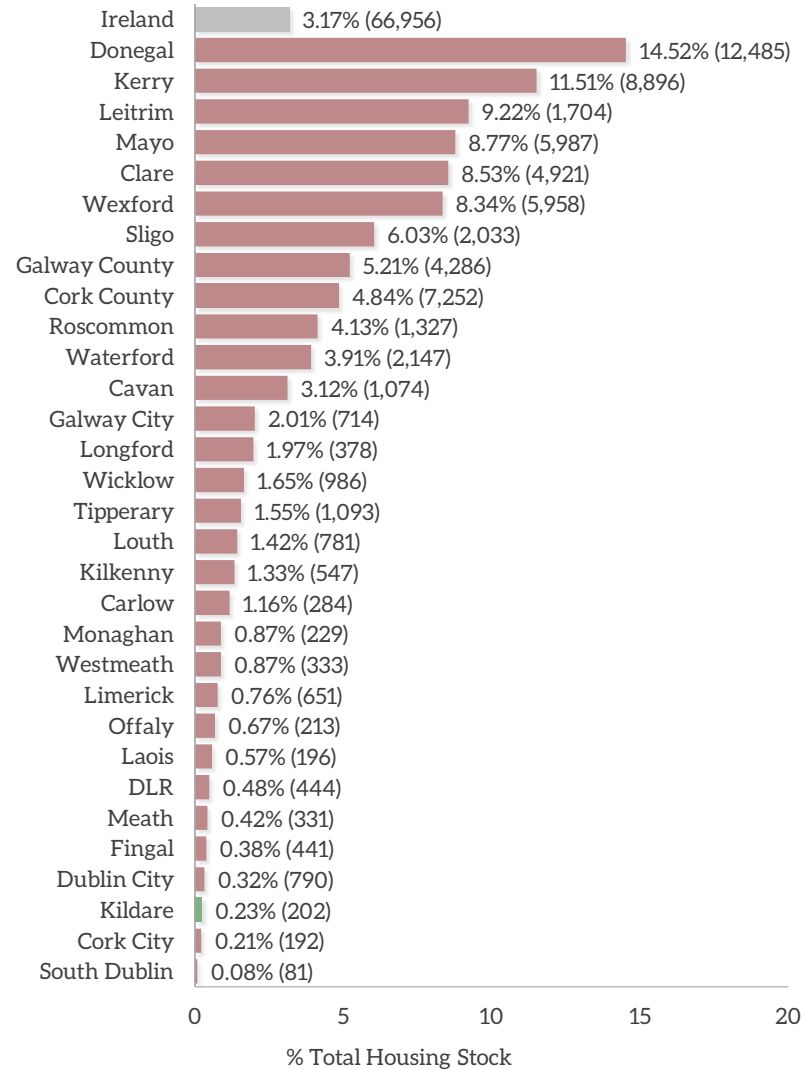


Figure 7.9 - Unoccupied Holiday Homes by Local Authority, 2022 (Source: CSO)

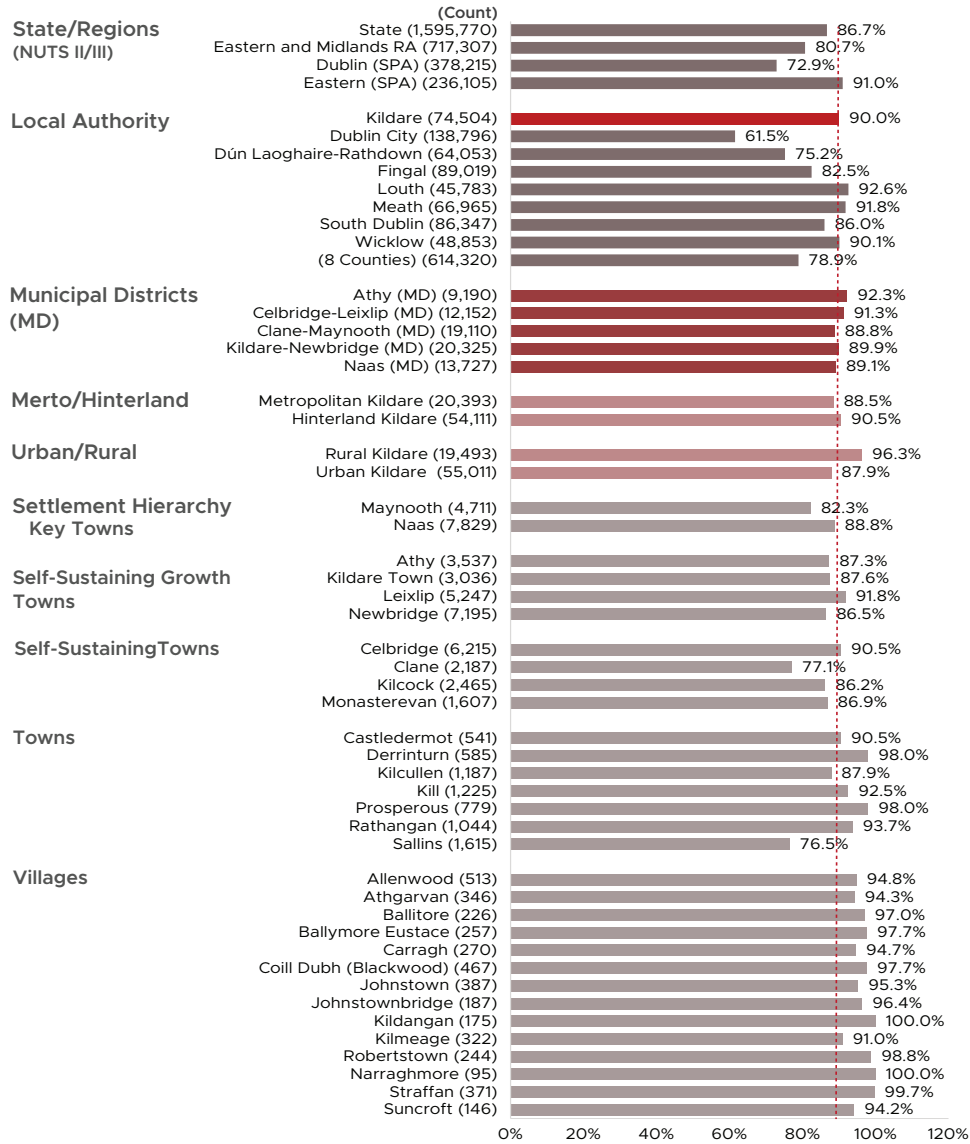


Figure 7.10 - Housing Type: House/Bungalow, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

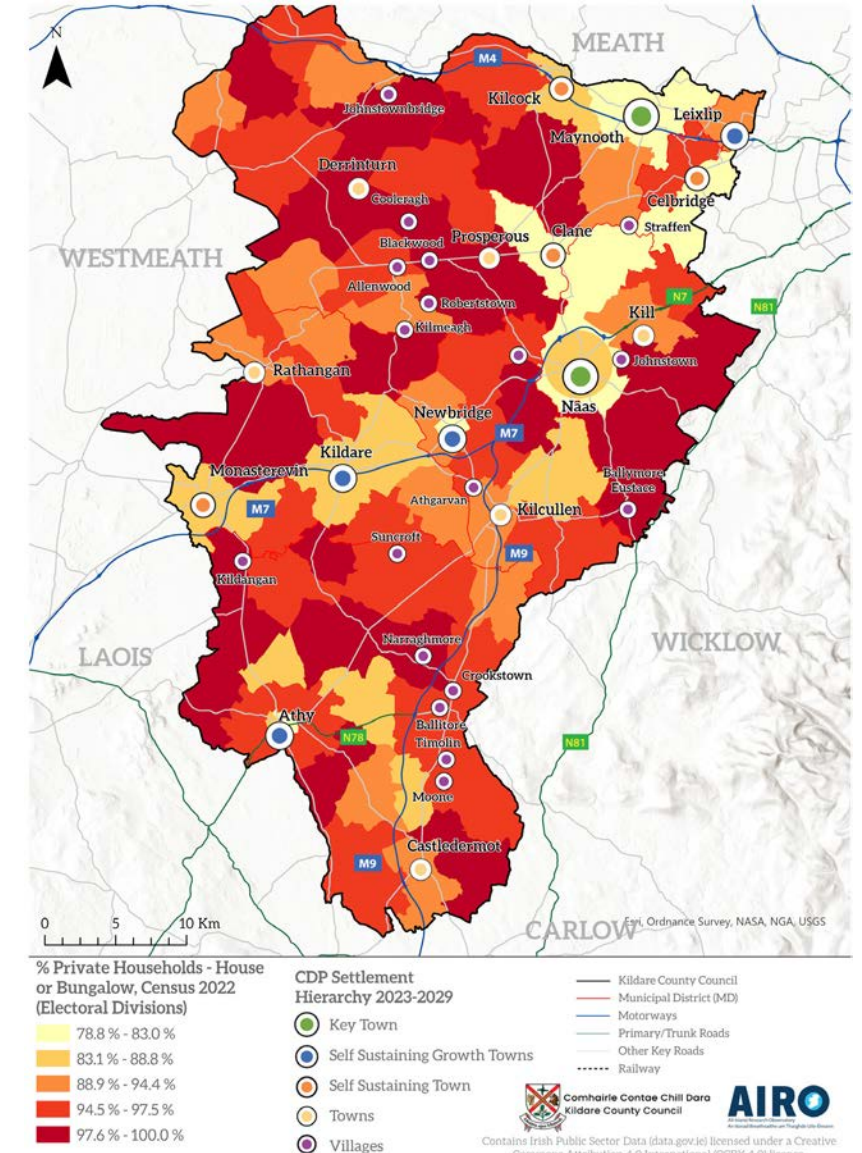
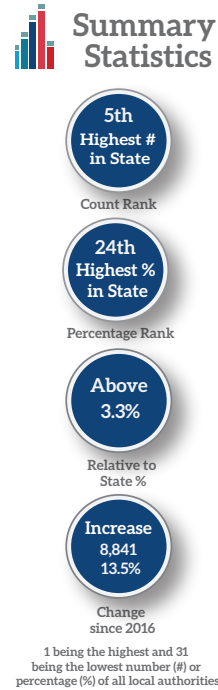
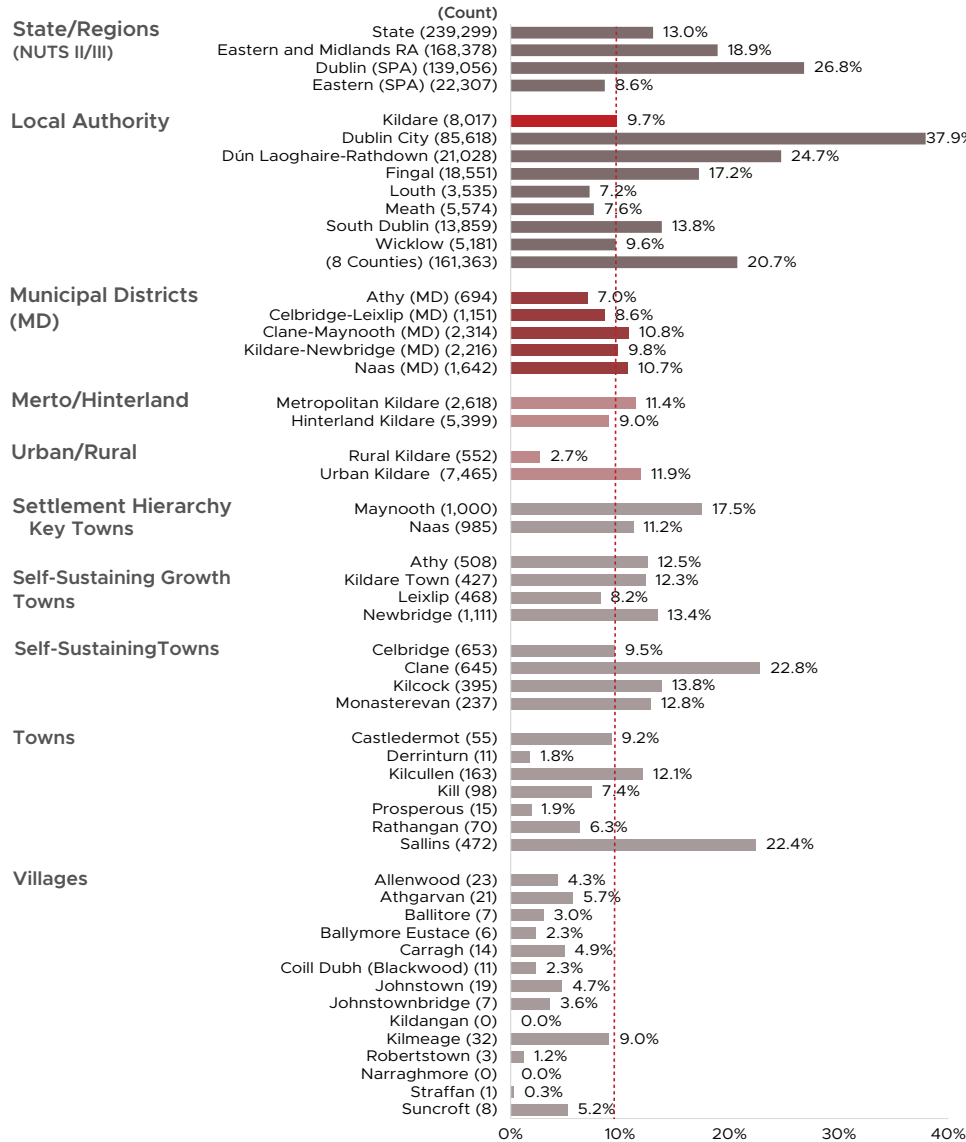


Figure 7.11 - Housing Type: House/Bungalow, 2022 (Source: CSO)



Summary Statistics

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

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

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

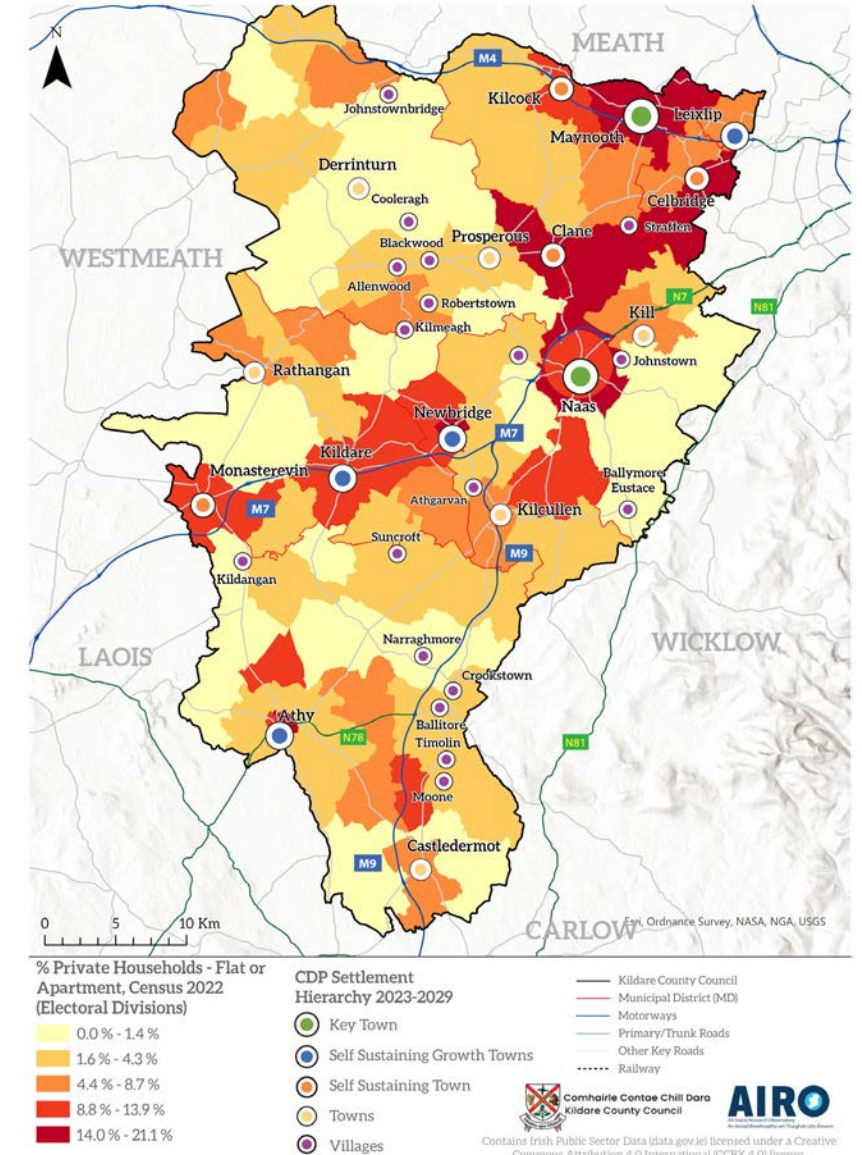


Figure 7.12 - Housing Type: Flat/Apartment, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

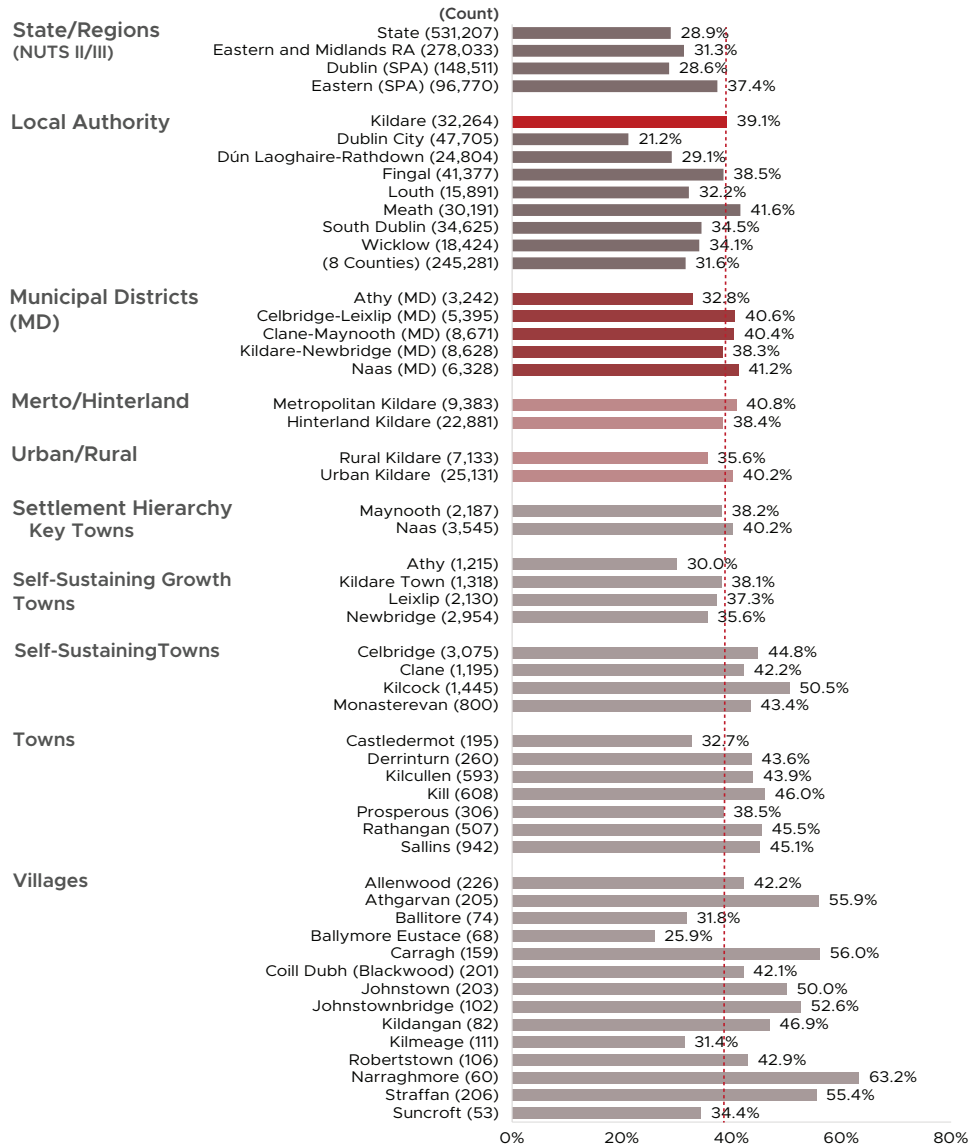


Figure 7.14 - Housing Tenure: Owned with Mtg. or Loan, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:

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

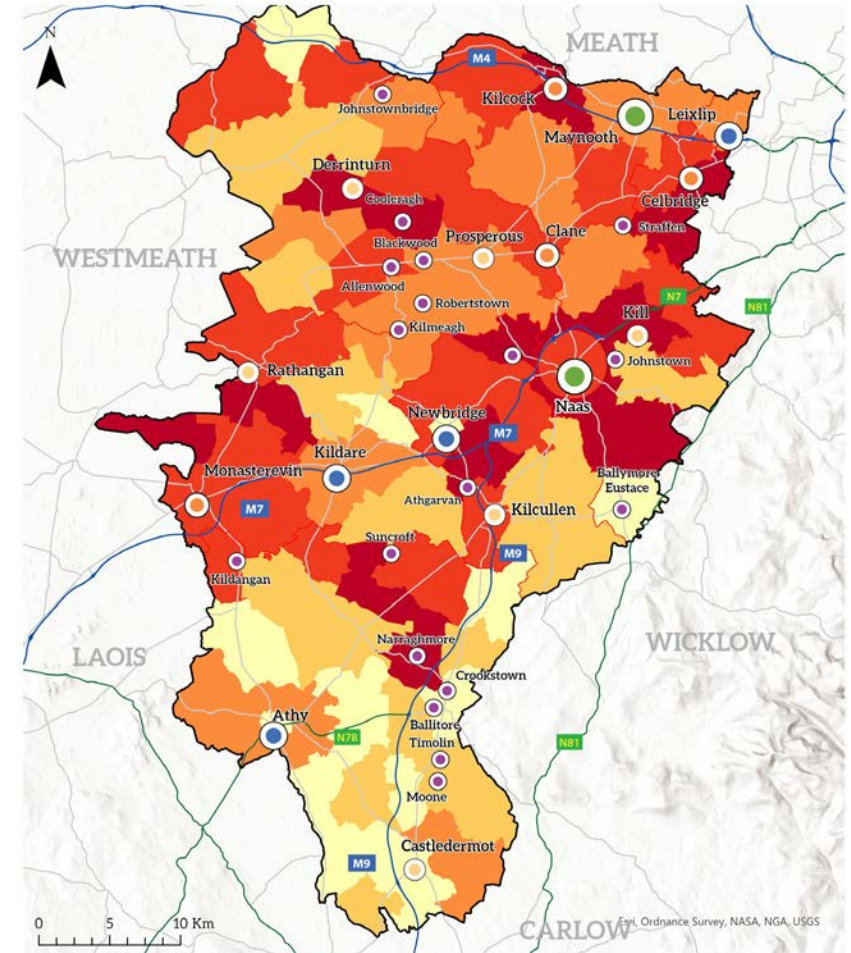


Figure 7.15 - Housing Tenure: Owned with Mtg. or Loan, 2022 (Source: CSO)

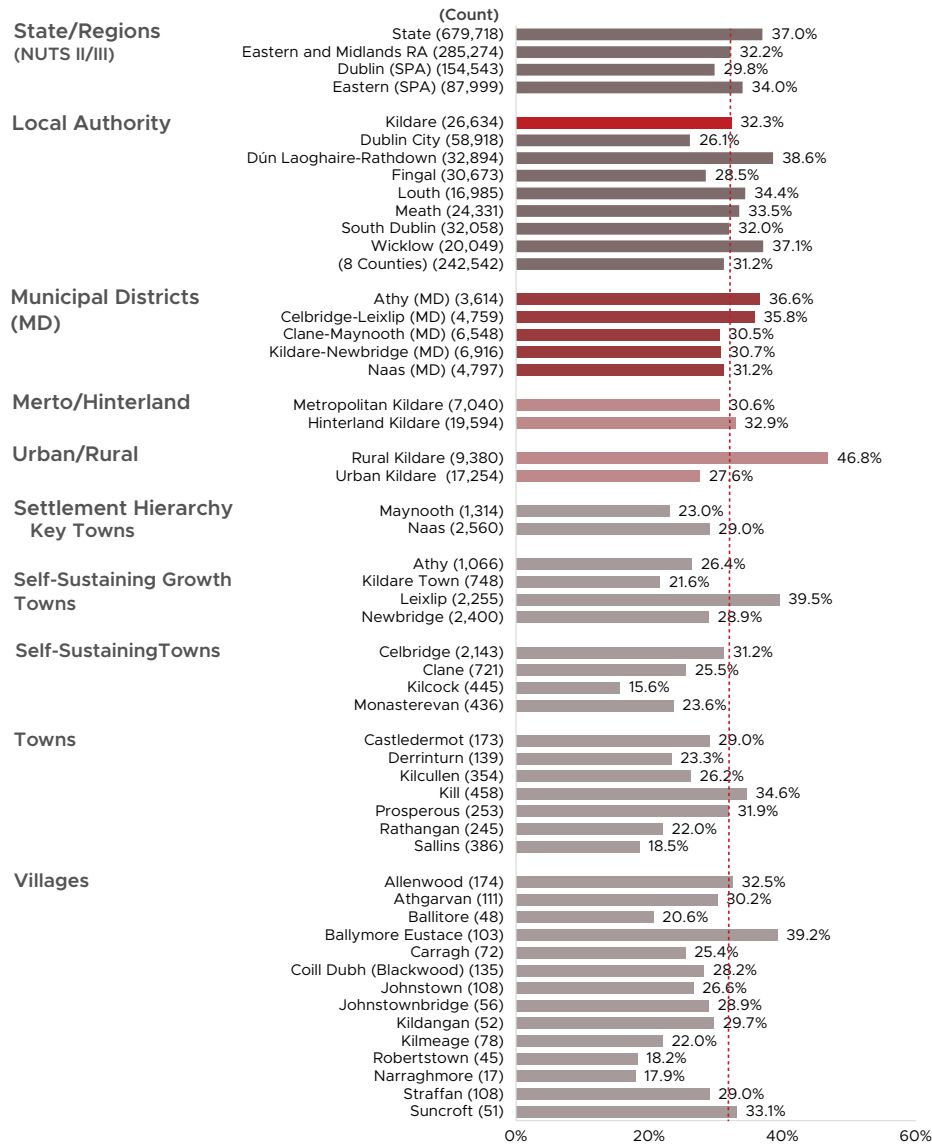


Figure 7.16 - Housing Tenure: Owned Outright, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

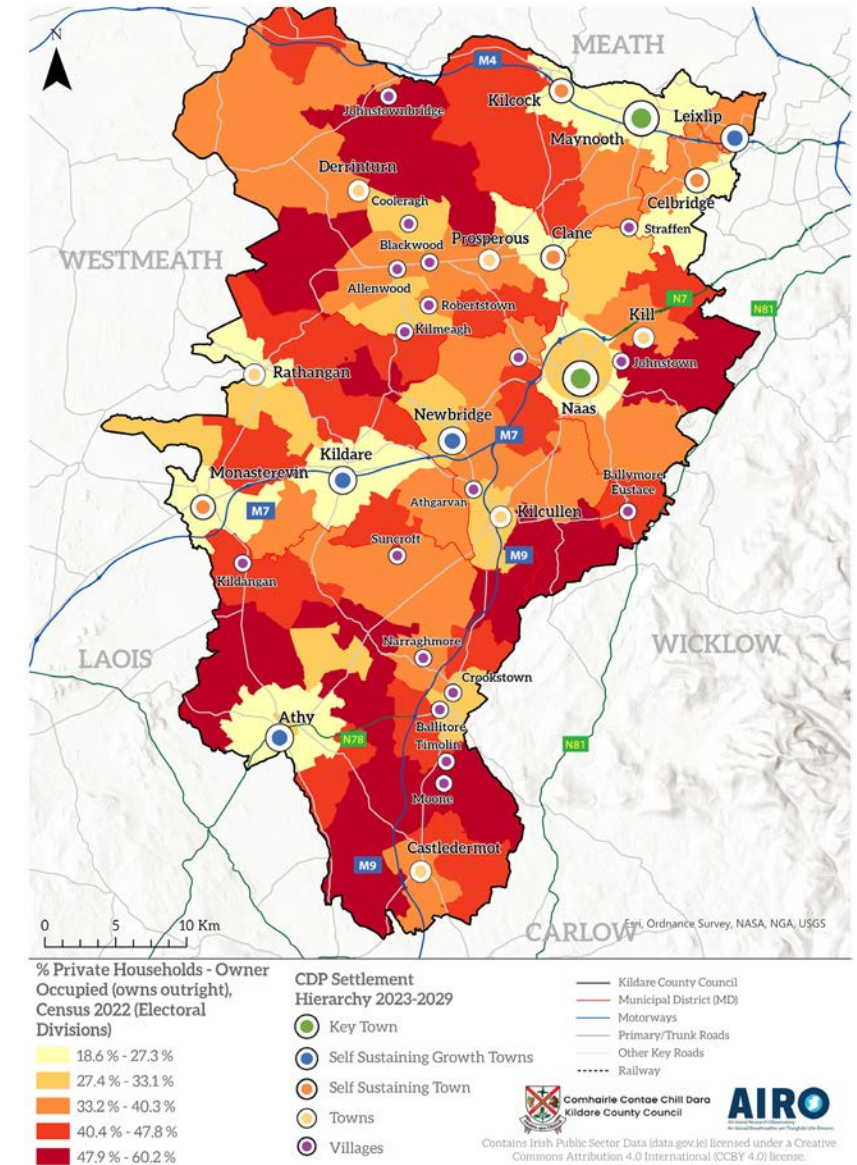
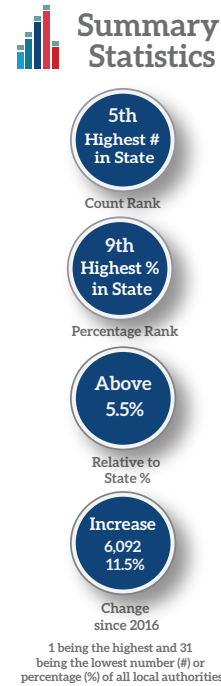


Figure 7.17 - Housing Tenure: Owned Outright, 2022 (Source: CSO)

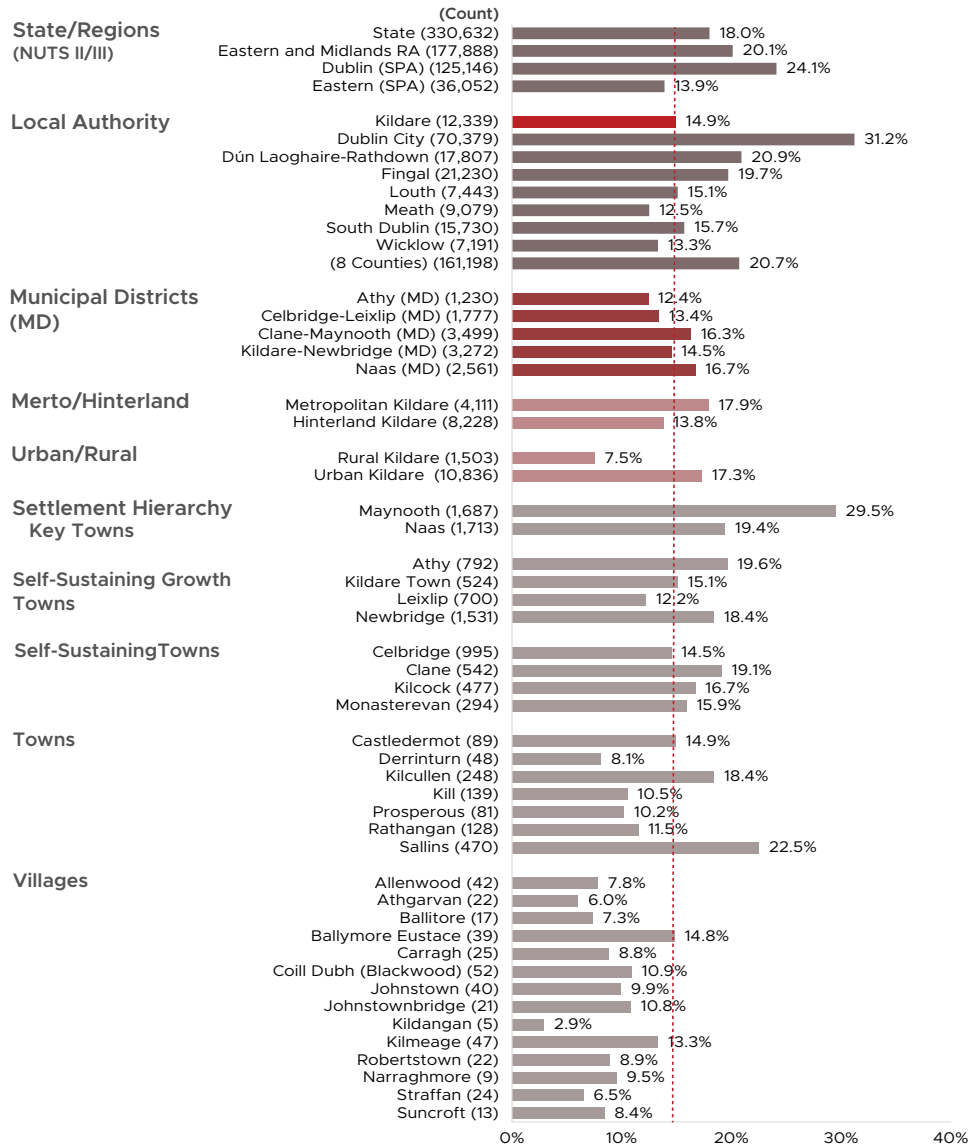


Figure 7.18 - Housing Tenure: Privately Rented, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

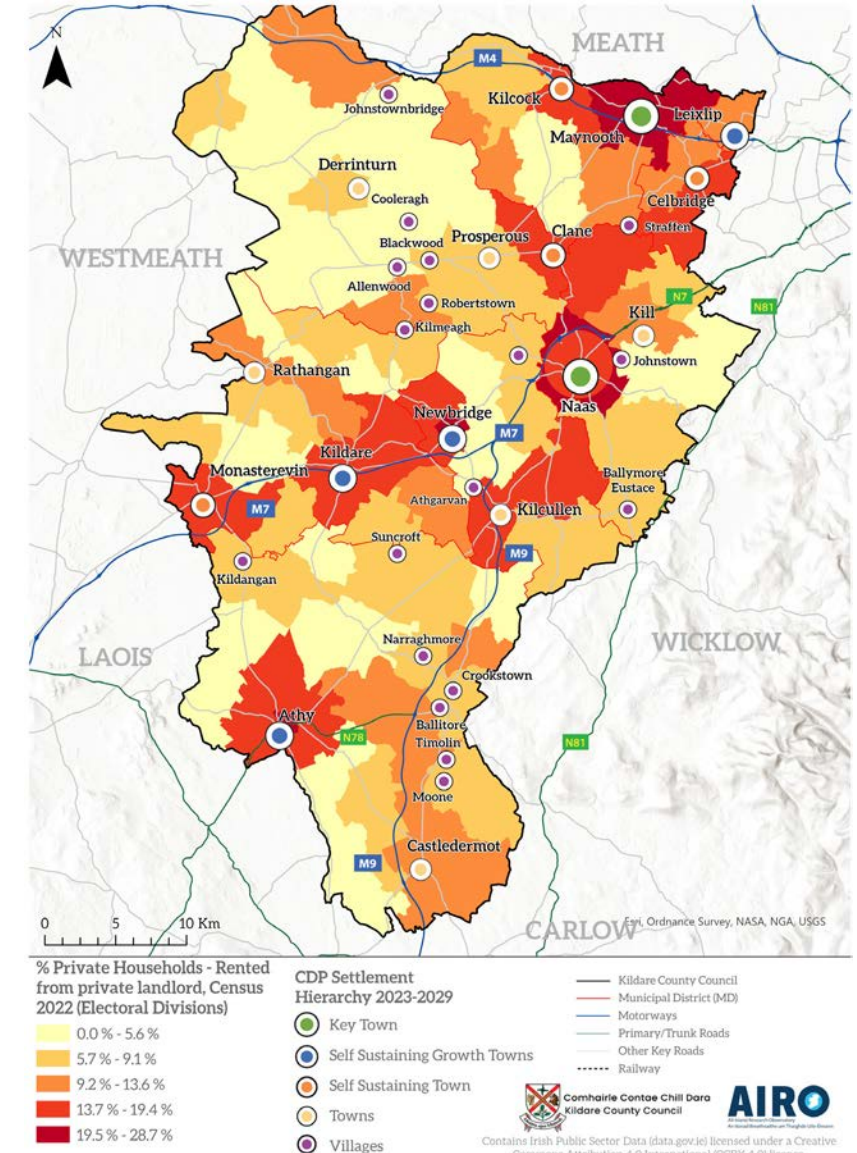
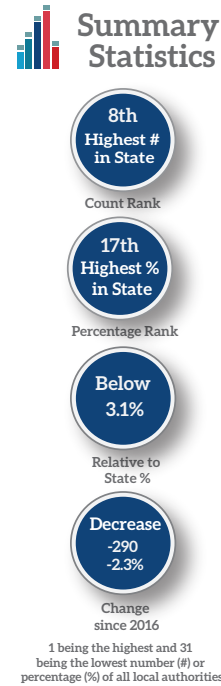


Figure 7.19 - Housing Tenure: Privately Rented, 2022 (Source: CSO)

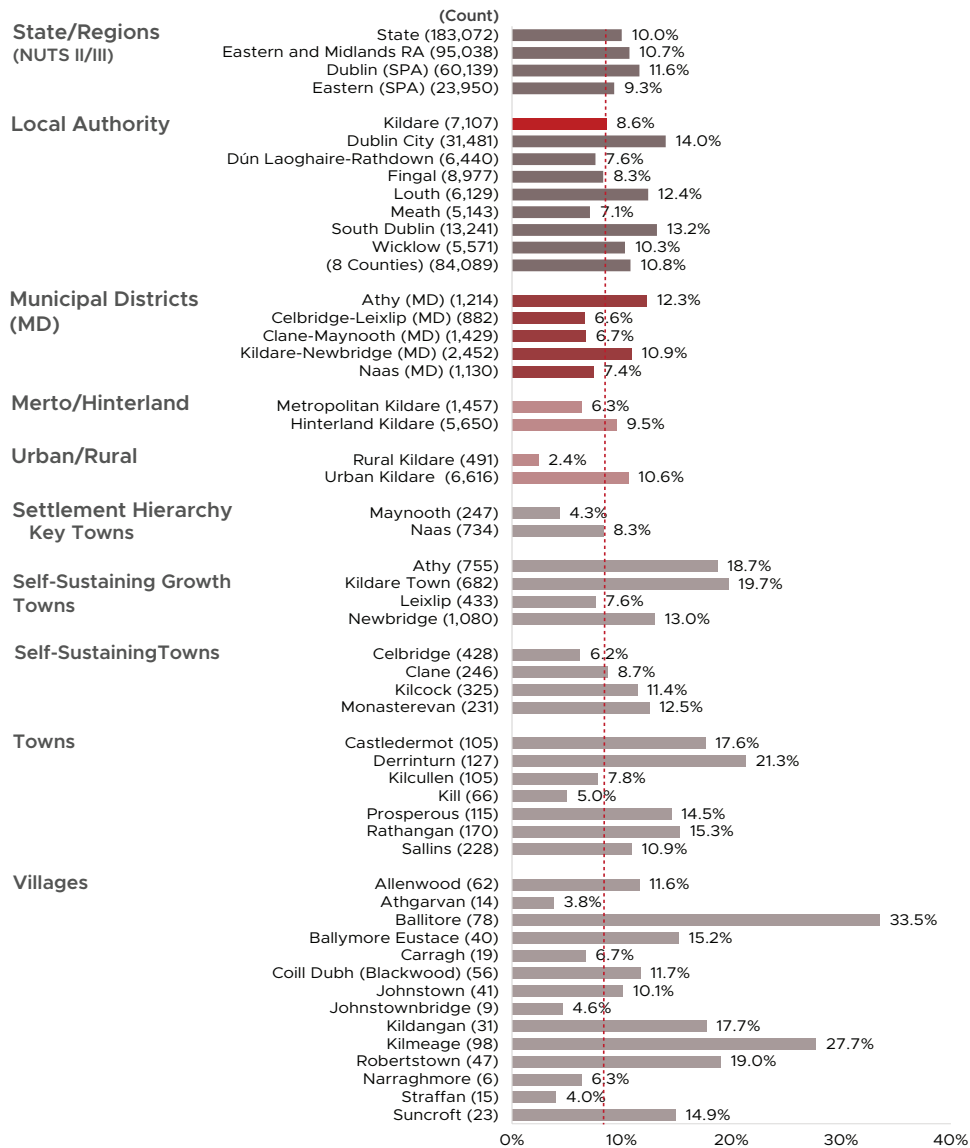


Figure 7.20 - Housing Tenure: Social Rented, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:

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

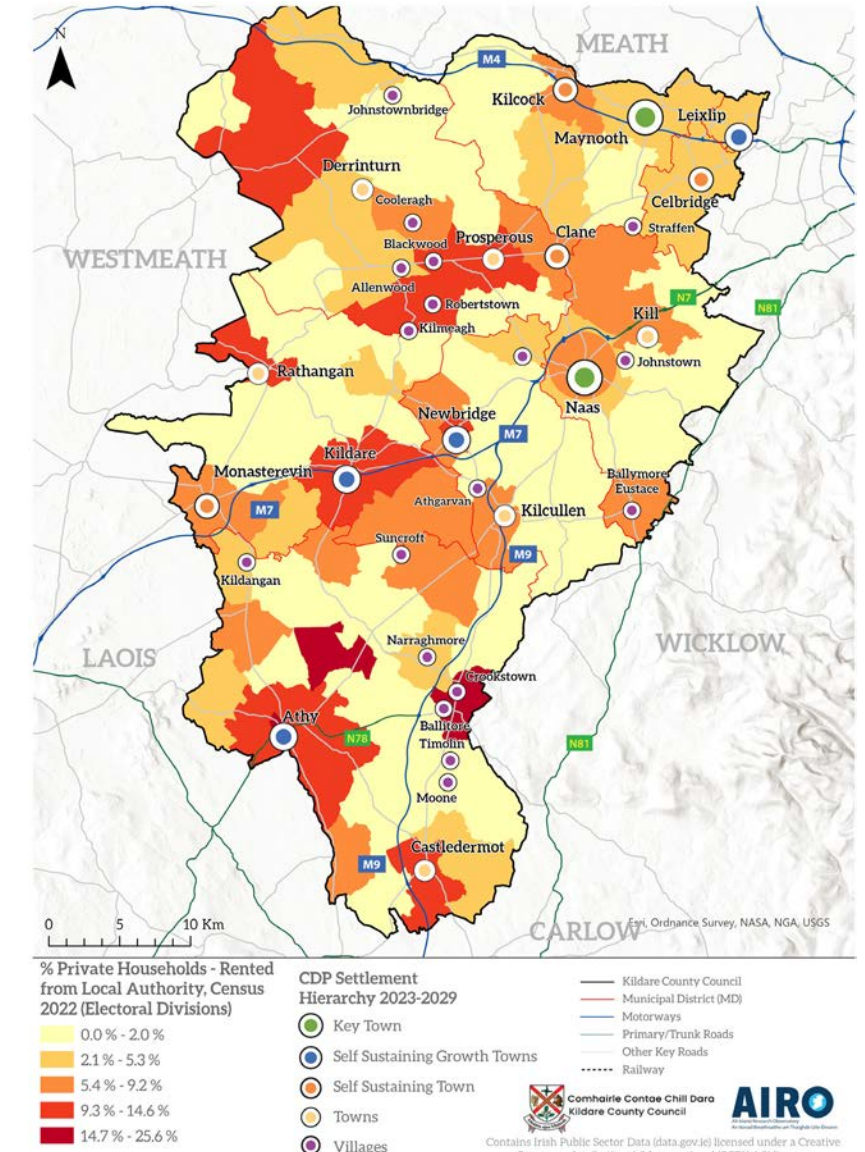
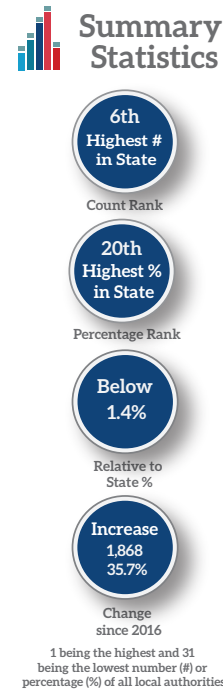


Figure 7.21 - Housing Tenure: Social Rented, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Average Sale Price November, 2023

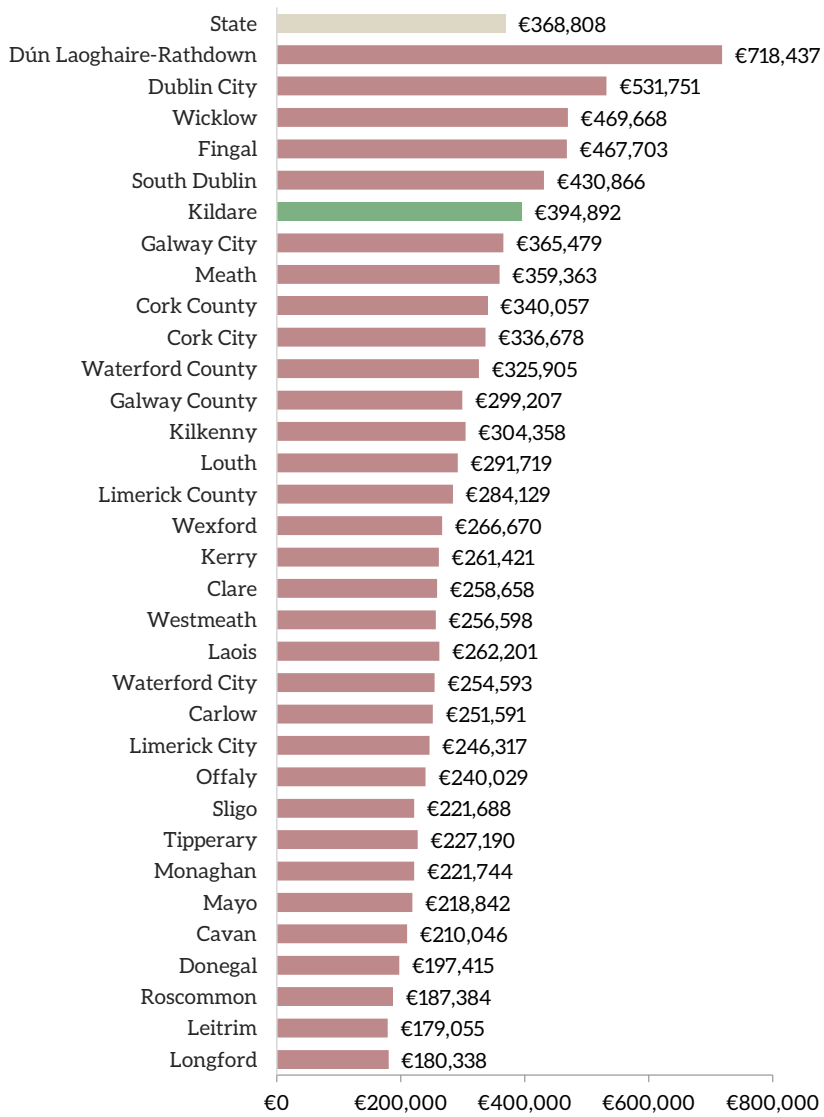


Figure 7.22 - Average Sale Price by Local Authority, 2023 (Source: CSO)

House Price Timeline, 2023

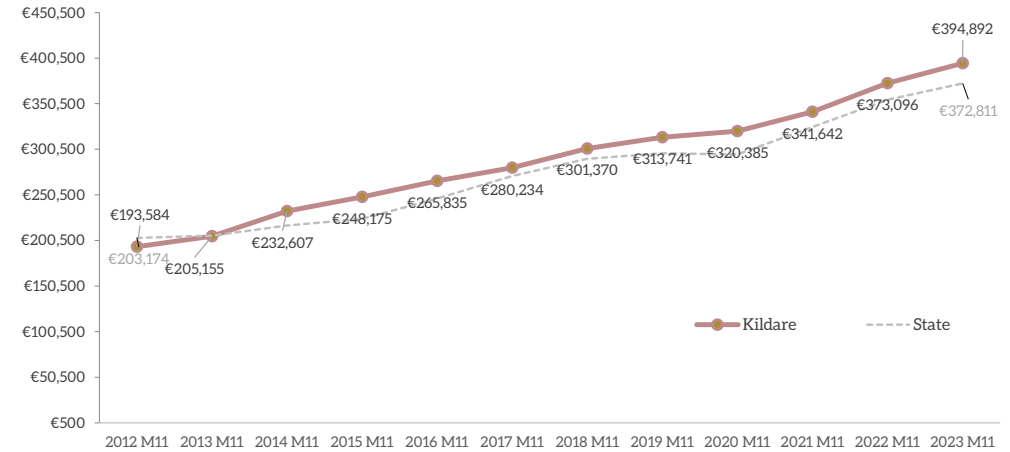


Figure 7.23 - Kildare House Price Timeline, 2023 (Source: CSO)

Price by Buyer Type, 2023

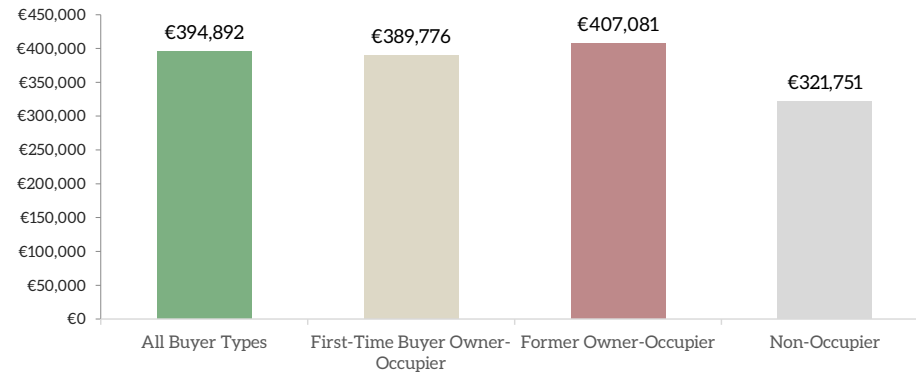
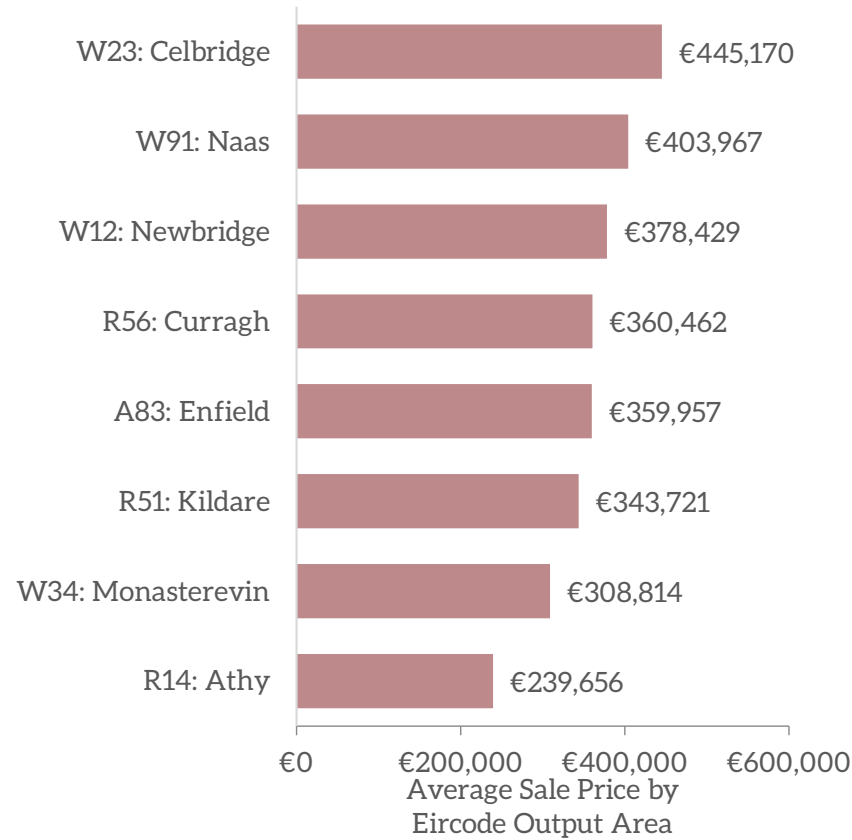


Figure 7.24 - Price by Buyer Type, 2023 (Source: CSO)

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

Average Sale Prices - Eircode Output Area, November 2023*



*Figures based on 12 month rolling average to November

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

Rental Price Comparison by Local Authority, Q2 2023

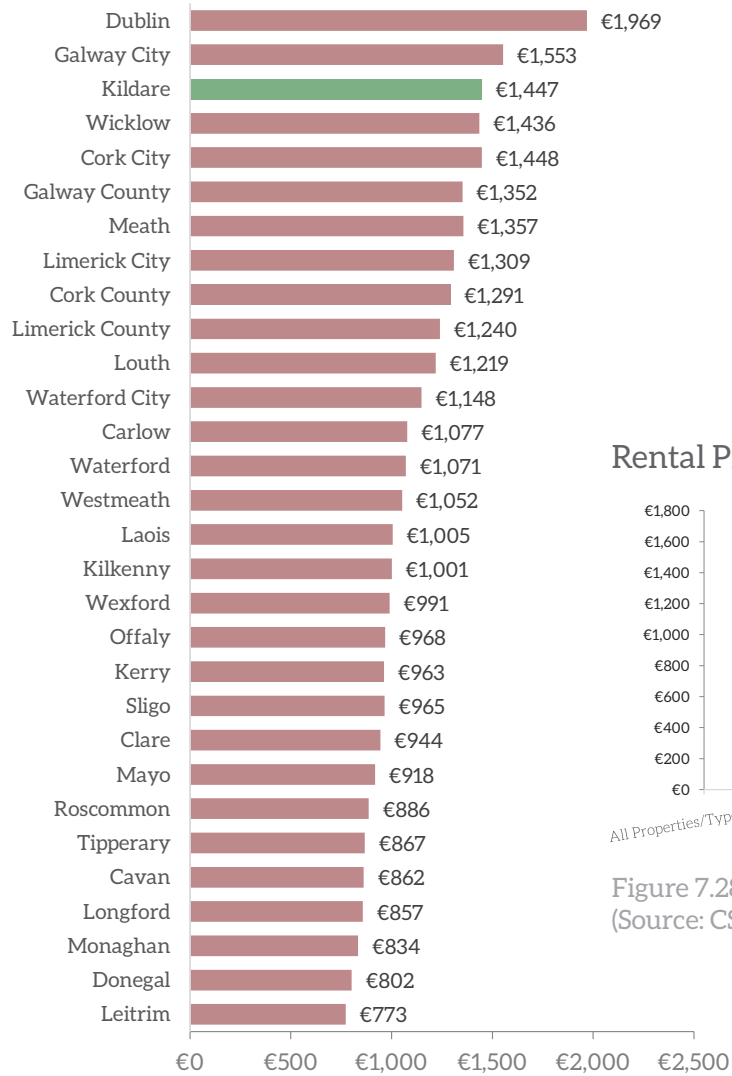


Figure 7.26 - Rental Price Comparison by Local Authority, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Rental Price Time Series 2016 - 2023

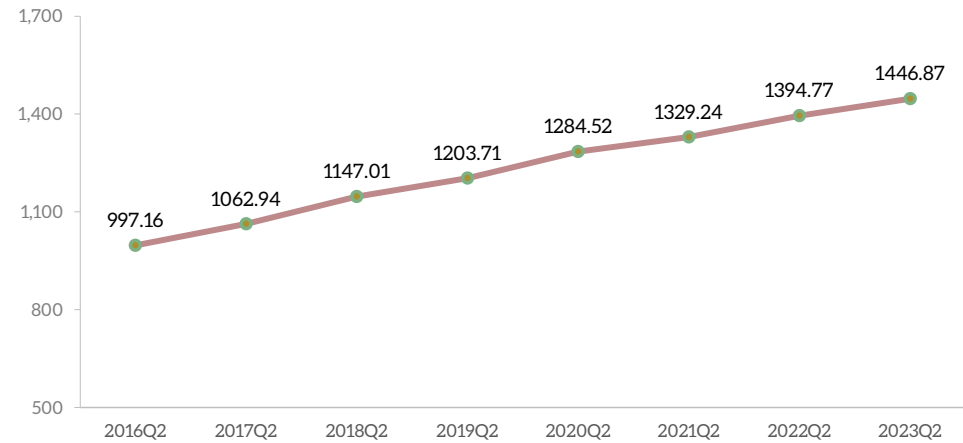


Figure 7.27 - Kildare Rental Price Time Series 2016 - 2022 (Source: CSO)

Rental Price by Type, 2023

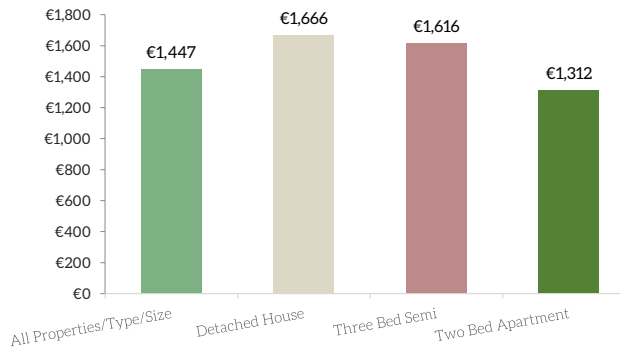


Figure 7.28 - Kildare Rental Price by Type, 2023 (Source: CSO)

Rental Price by Local Area, 2023

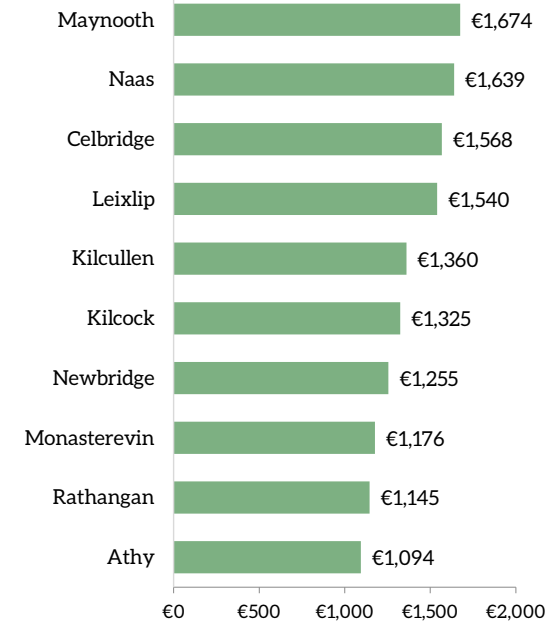
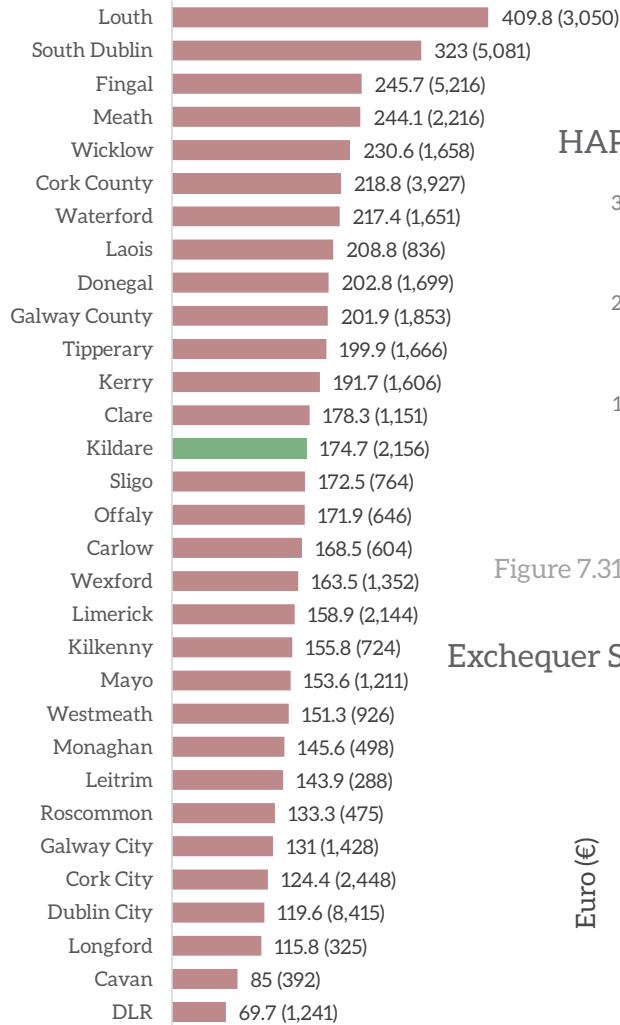


Figure 7.29 - Rental Price by Local Area, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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



HAP Tenancy Timeline 2017 - 2022, Kildare County

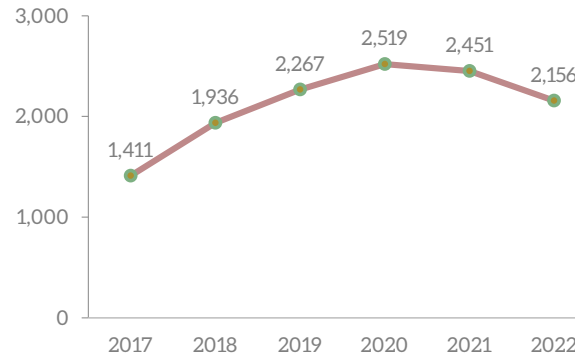


Figure 7.31 - Kildare HAP Tenancy Timeline 2017-2022 (Source: CSO)

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

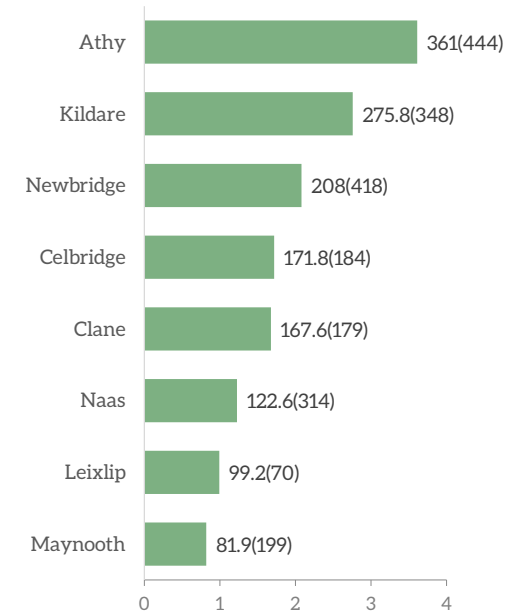
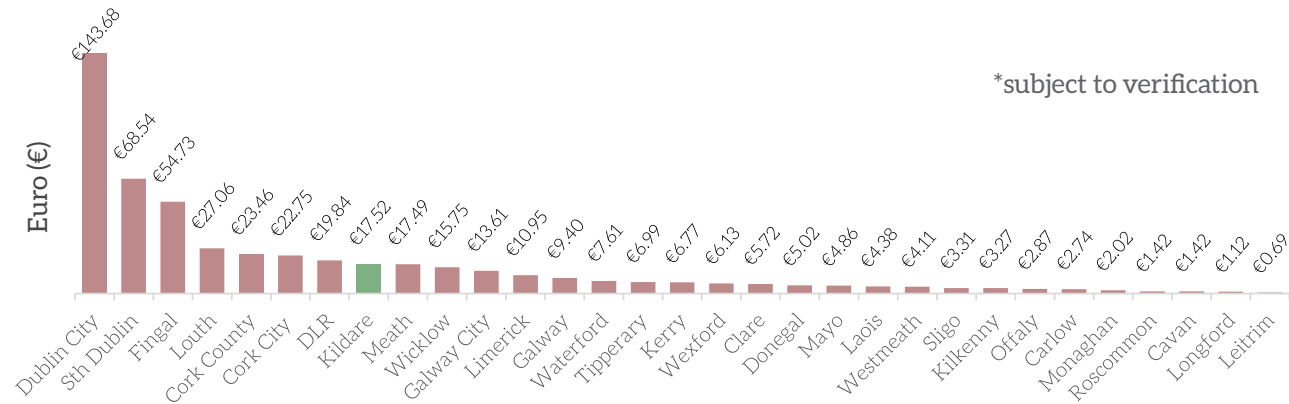


Figure 7.32 - HAP Properties per 1,000 Private Rental Tenancies, 2022 (Local Electoral Areas) (Source: CSO)

Exchequer Spend €17.5m Annually - Kildare*



*subject to verification

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

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

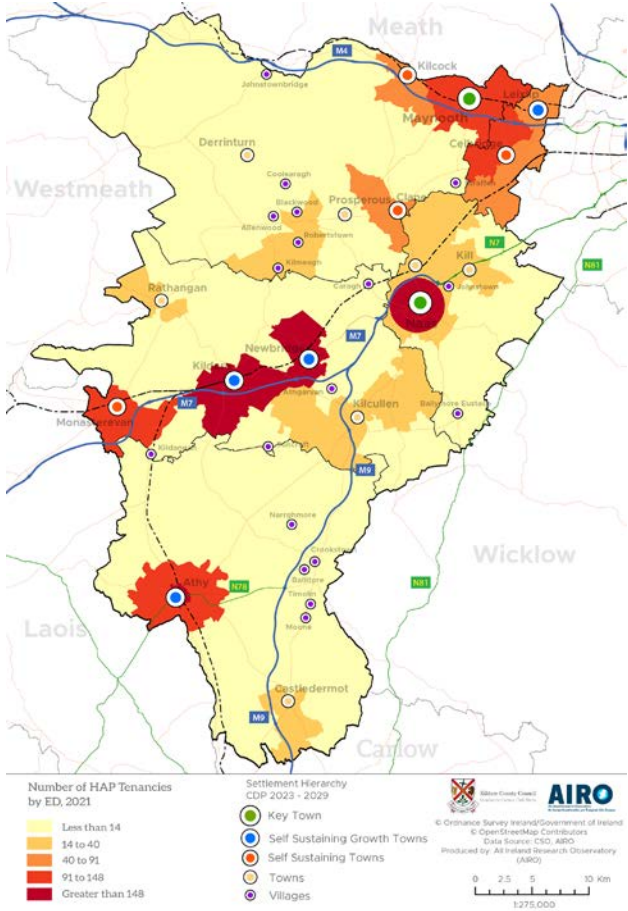


Figure 7.34 - Number of HAP Tenancies, 2021 (Source: CSO)

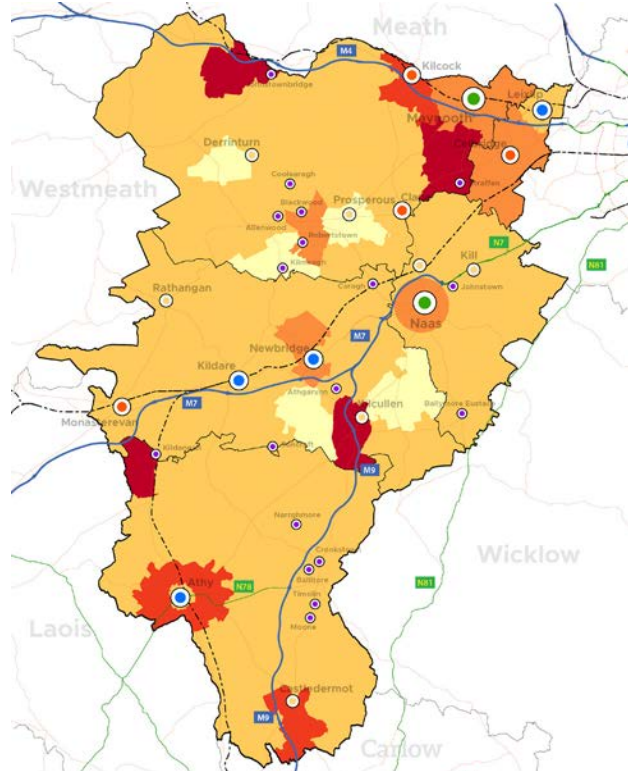


Figure 7.35 - Annual Change in HAP, 2020-2021 (Source: CSO)

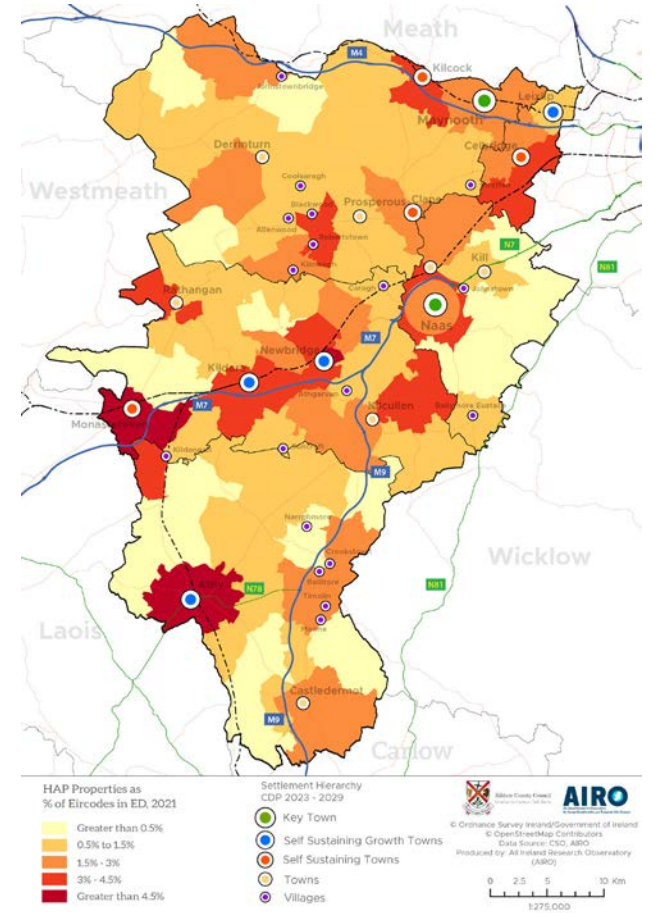


Figure 7.36 - HAP Properties as % of Eircodes, 2021 (Source: CSO)

Rent Supplement Supported Tenancies, 2021

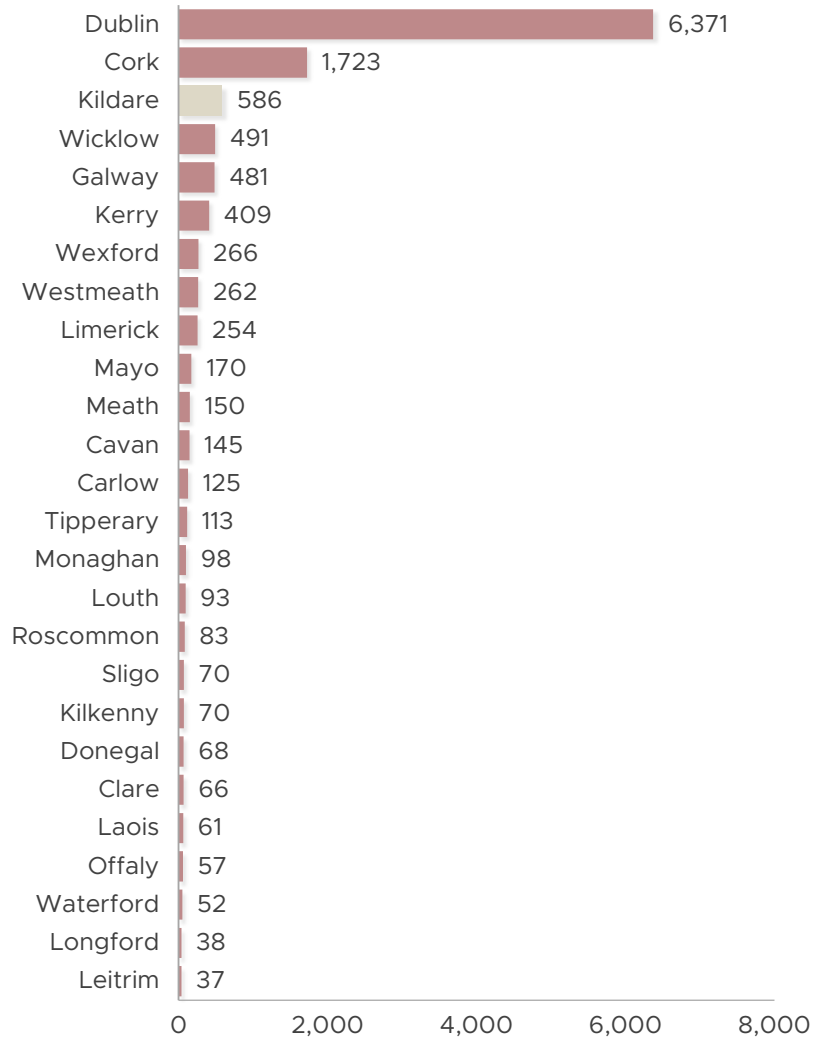


Figure 7.37 - Rent Supplement Supported Tenancies by Local Authority, 2021
 (Source: CSO)

RS Tenancies per 1,000 Private Rental Tenancies, 2021

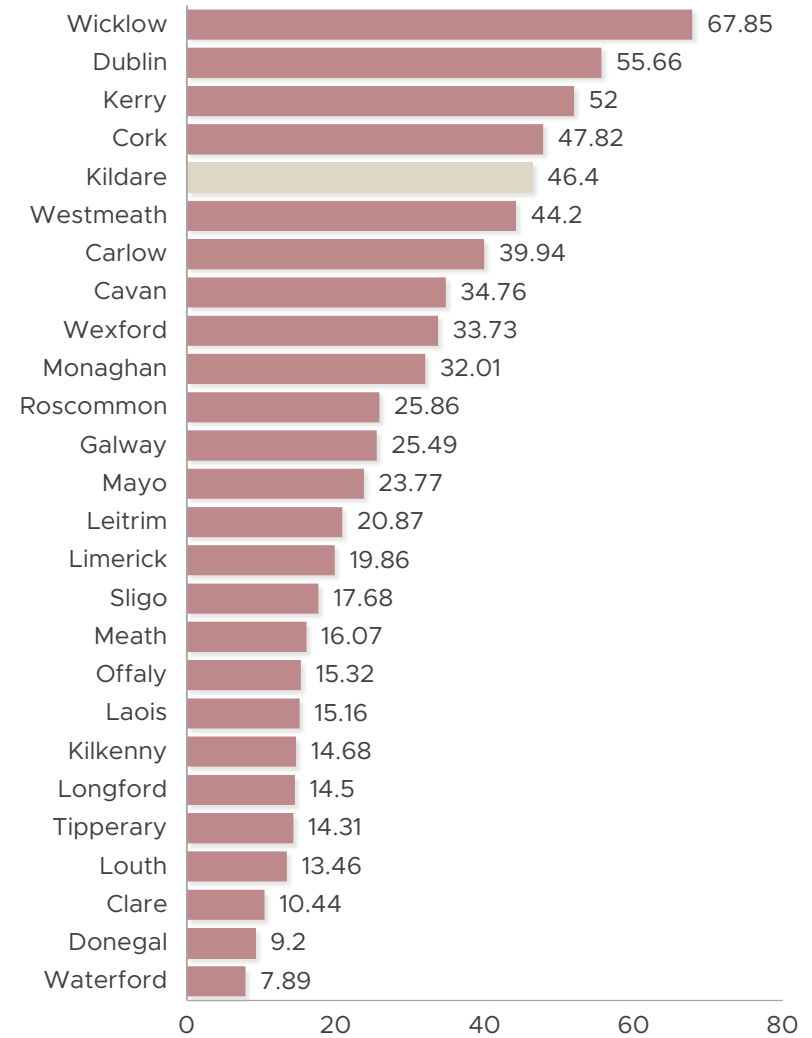


Figure 7.38 - Rent Supplement Tenancies per 1,000 Private Rental Tenancies, 2021
 (Source: CSO)

RS Tenancies per 1,000 Private Rental Tenancies, 2021

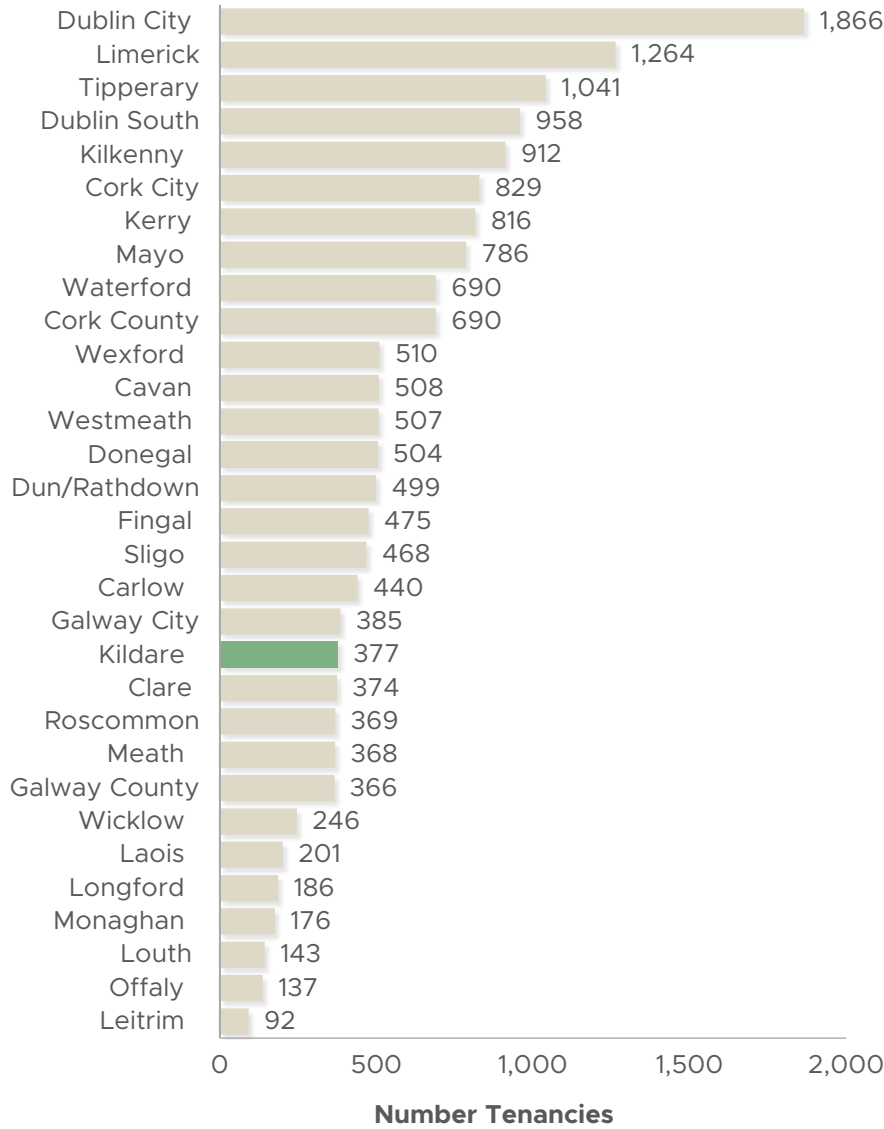


Figure 7.39 - Rental Accommodation Scheme Supported Tenancies by Local Authority (Source: CSO)

RAS Exchequer Spend, 2021

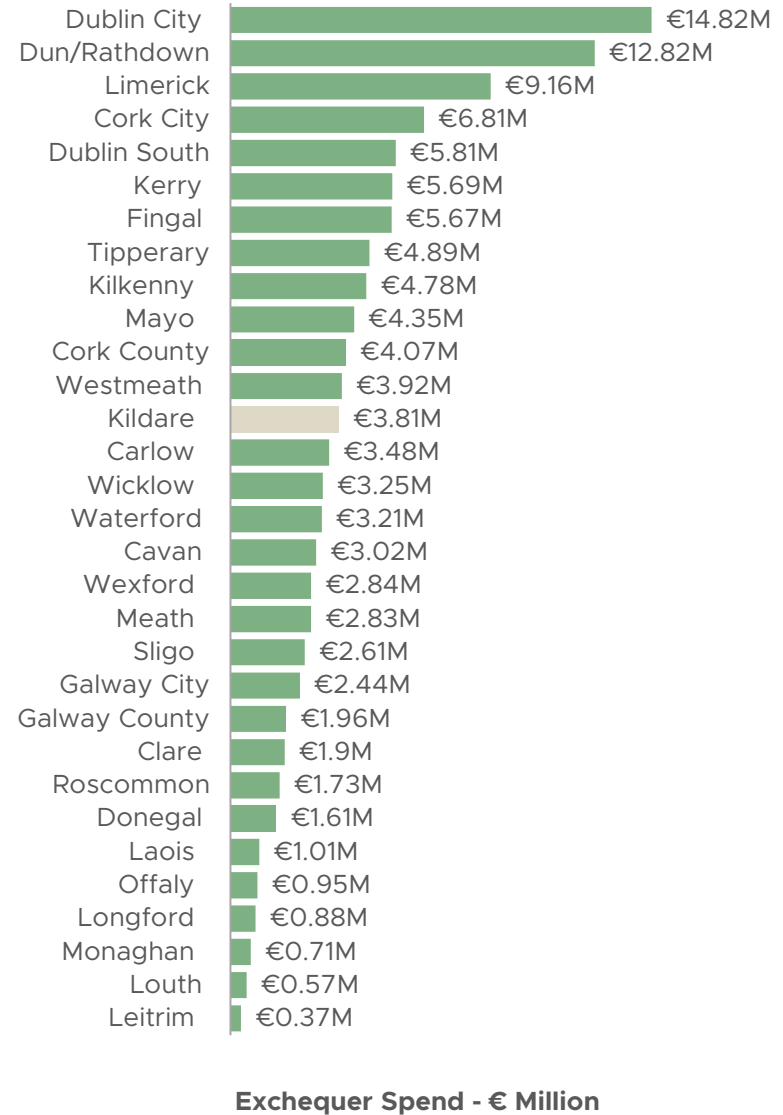


Figure 7.40 - Rental Accommodation Scheme Exchequer Spend, 2021 (Source: CSO)

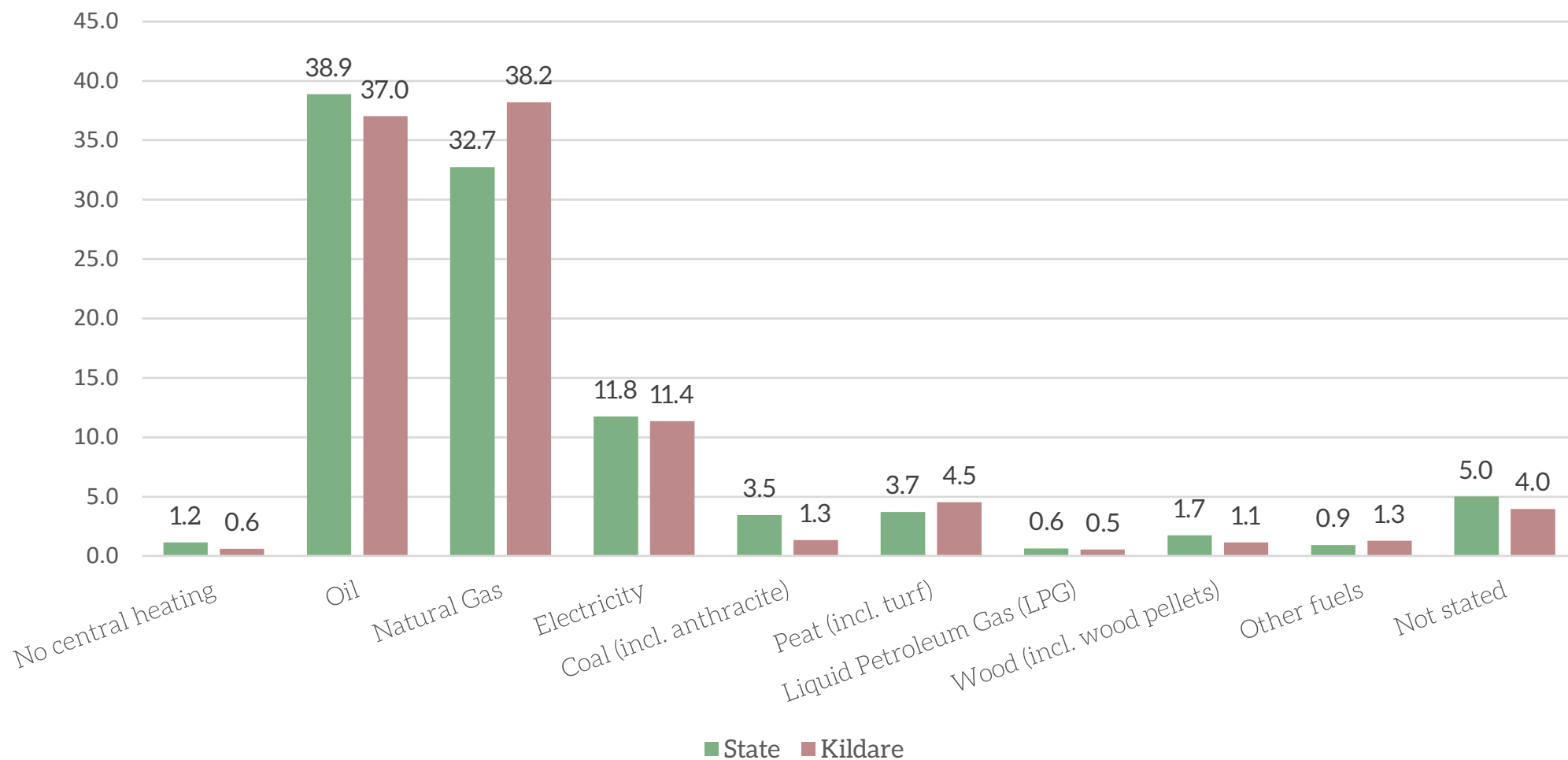


Figure 7.41 - Main source of Central Heating in Kildare Households, 2022 (Source: CSO)

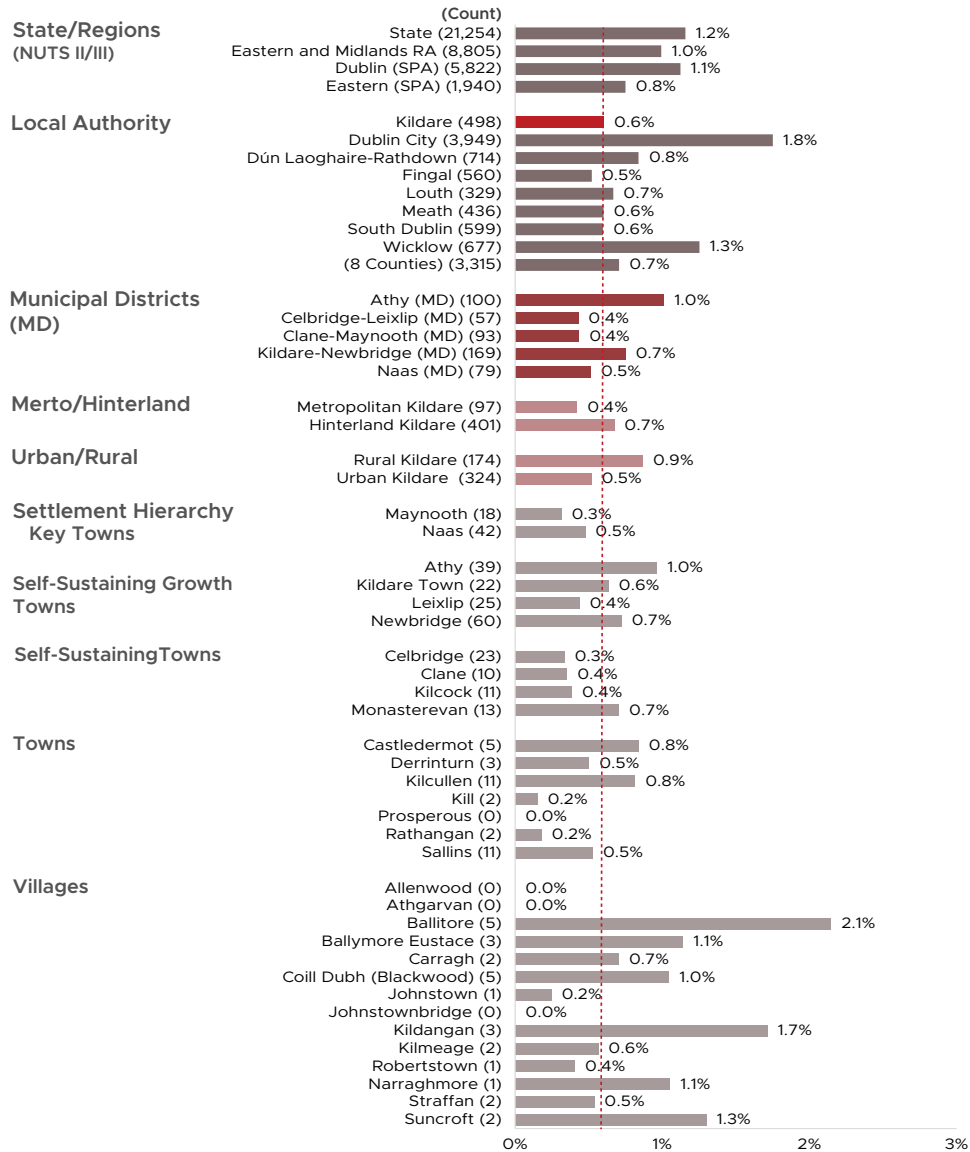


Figure 7.42 - No Central Heating, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Headline:

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

Summary Statistics

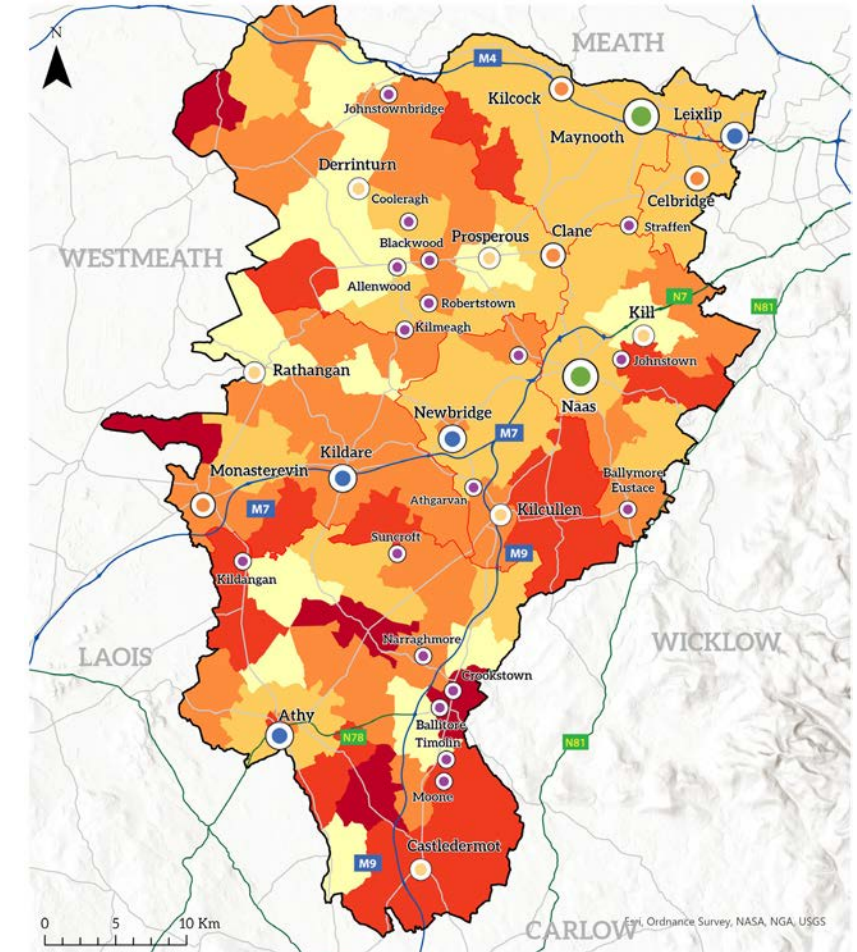
16th Highest # in State

28th Highest % in State

Below 0.6%

Decrease -104 -17.3%

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



% HH Central Heating - No central heating, Census 2022 (Electoral Divisions)

- 0.0% - 0.2%
- 0.3% - 0.6%
- 0.7% - 1.1%
- 1.2% - 1.7%
- 1.8% - 3.6%

CDP Settlement Hierarchy 2023-2029

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

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



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

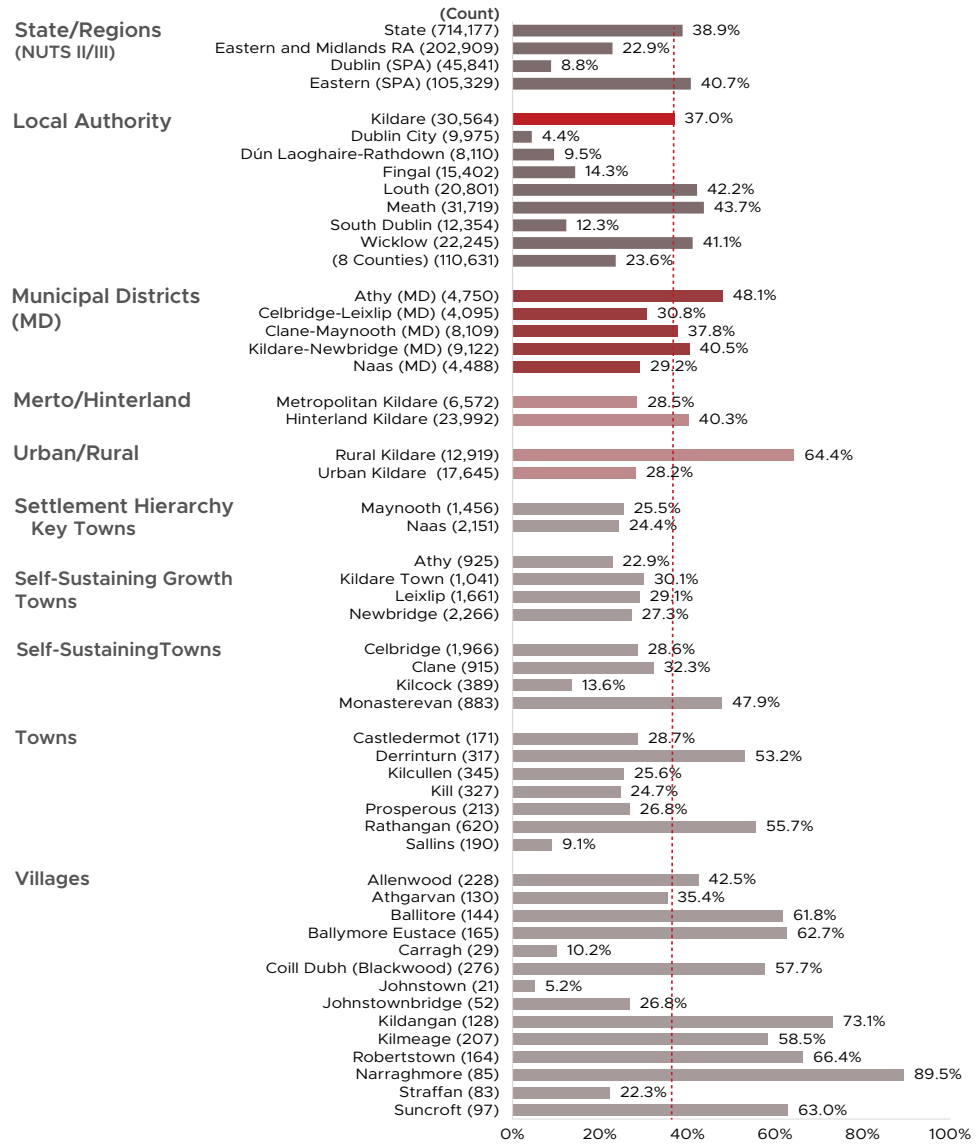


Figure 7.44 - Oil Central Heating, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

Summary Statistics

- 10th Highest # in State**
Count Rank
- 26th Highest % in State**
Percentage Rank
- Below 1.9%**
Relative to State %
- Increase 318 1.1%**
Change since 2016

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

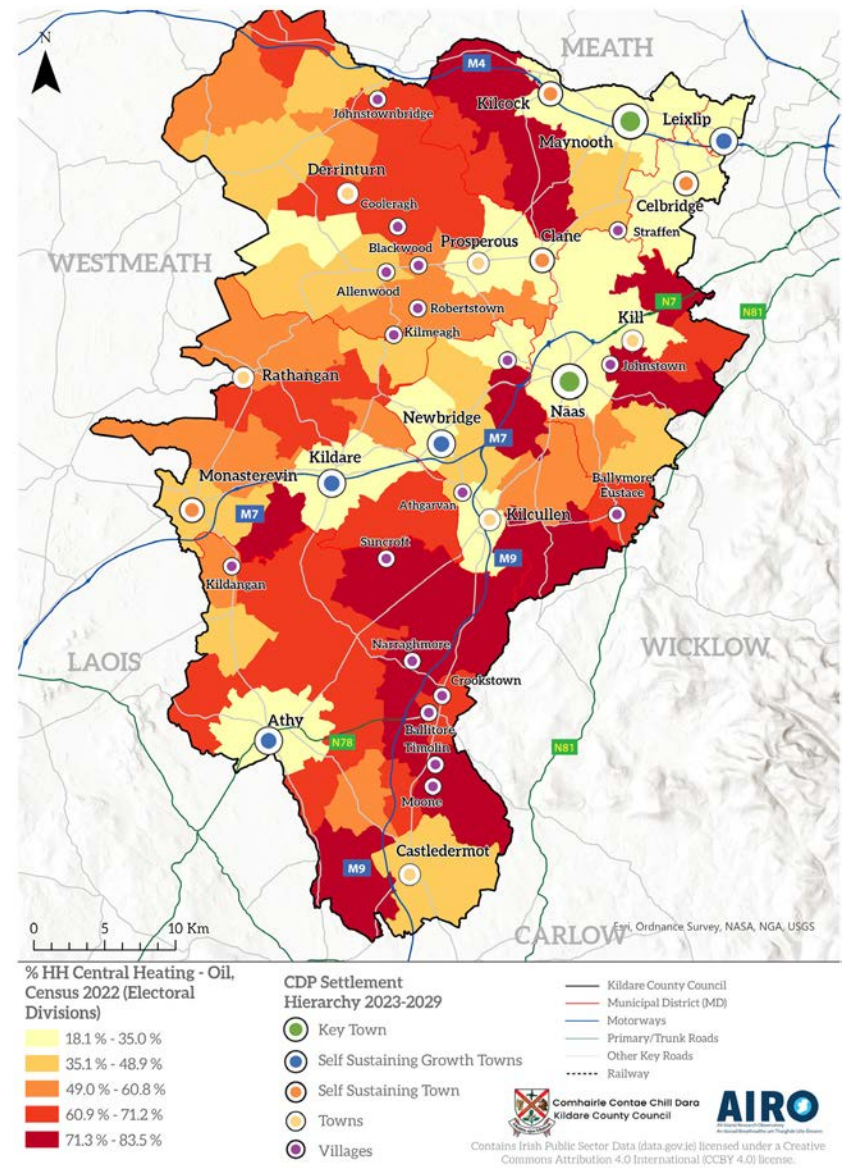
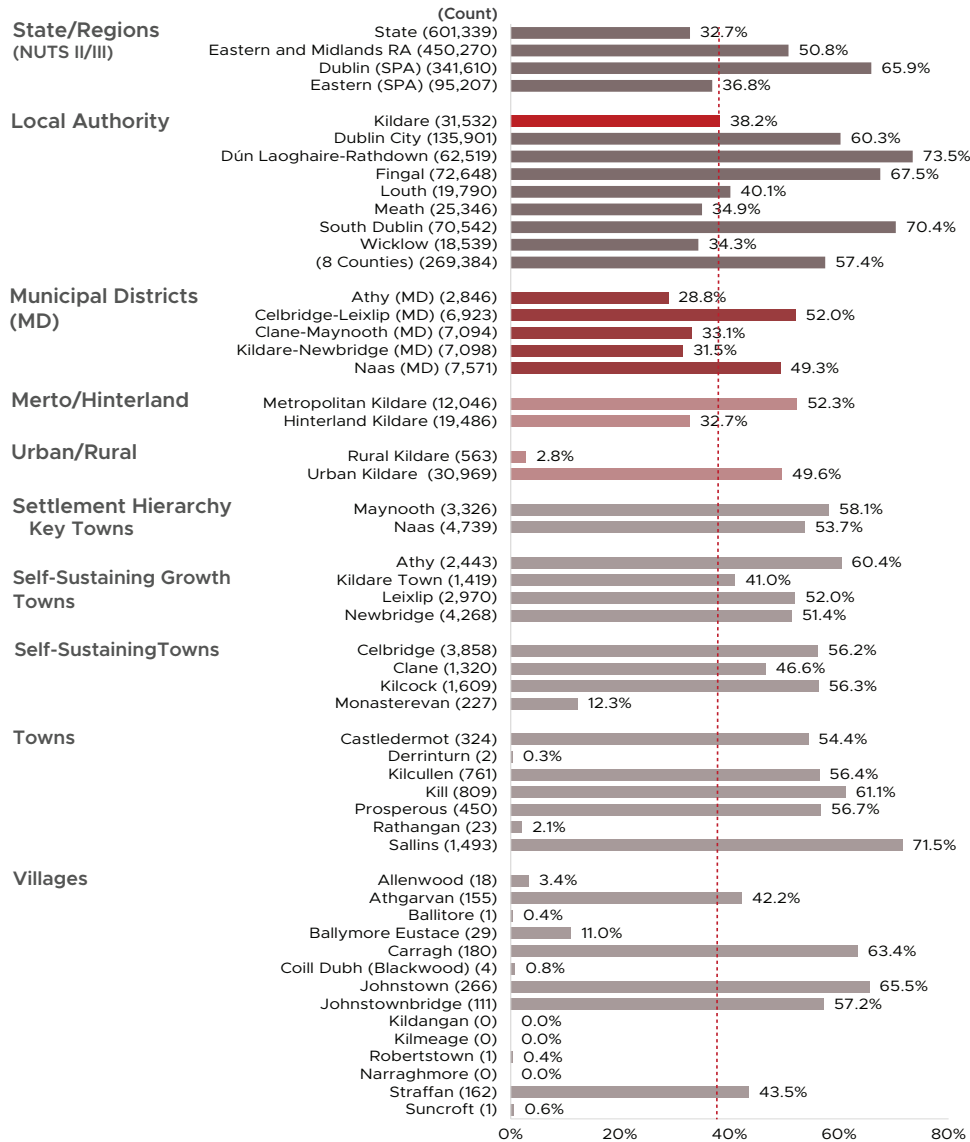


Figure 7.45 - Oil Central Heating, 2022 (Source: CSO)



Summary Statistics

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

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

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

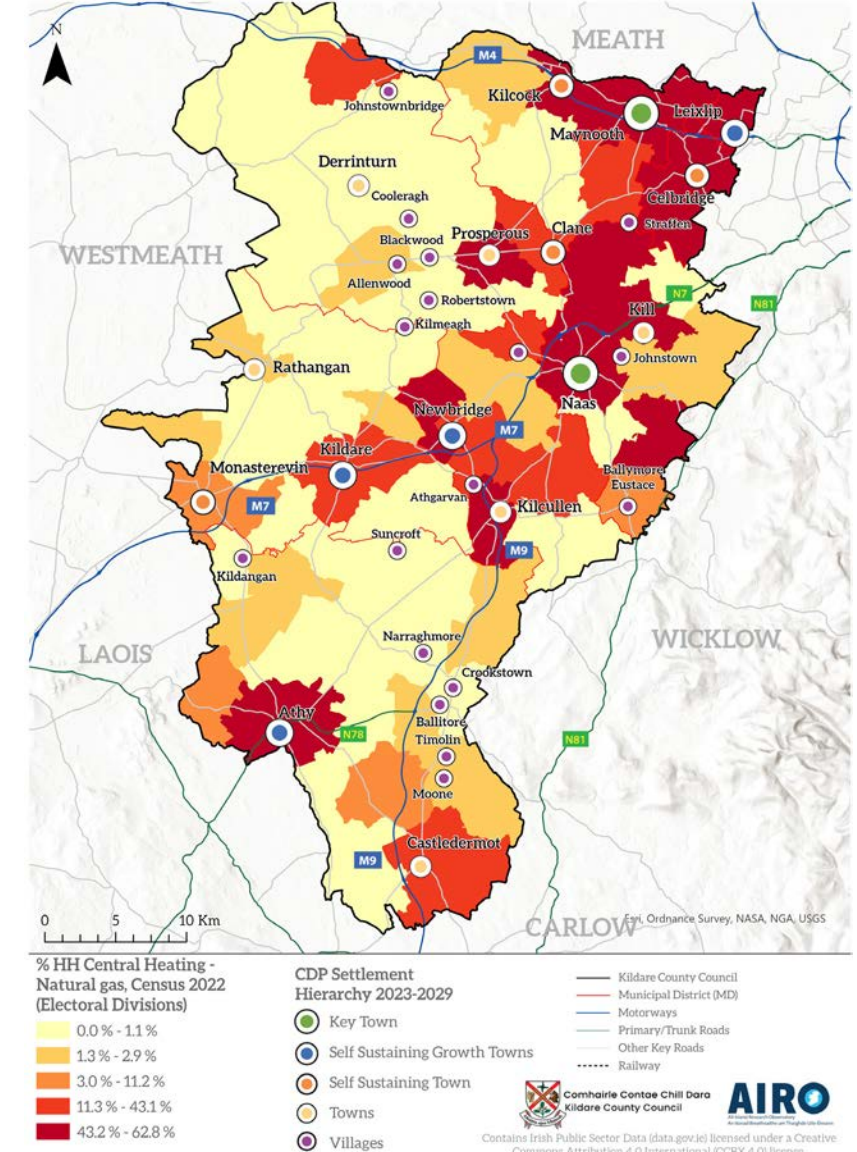


Figure 7.46 - Natural Gas Central Heating, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

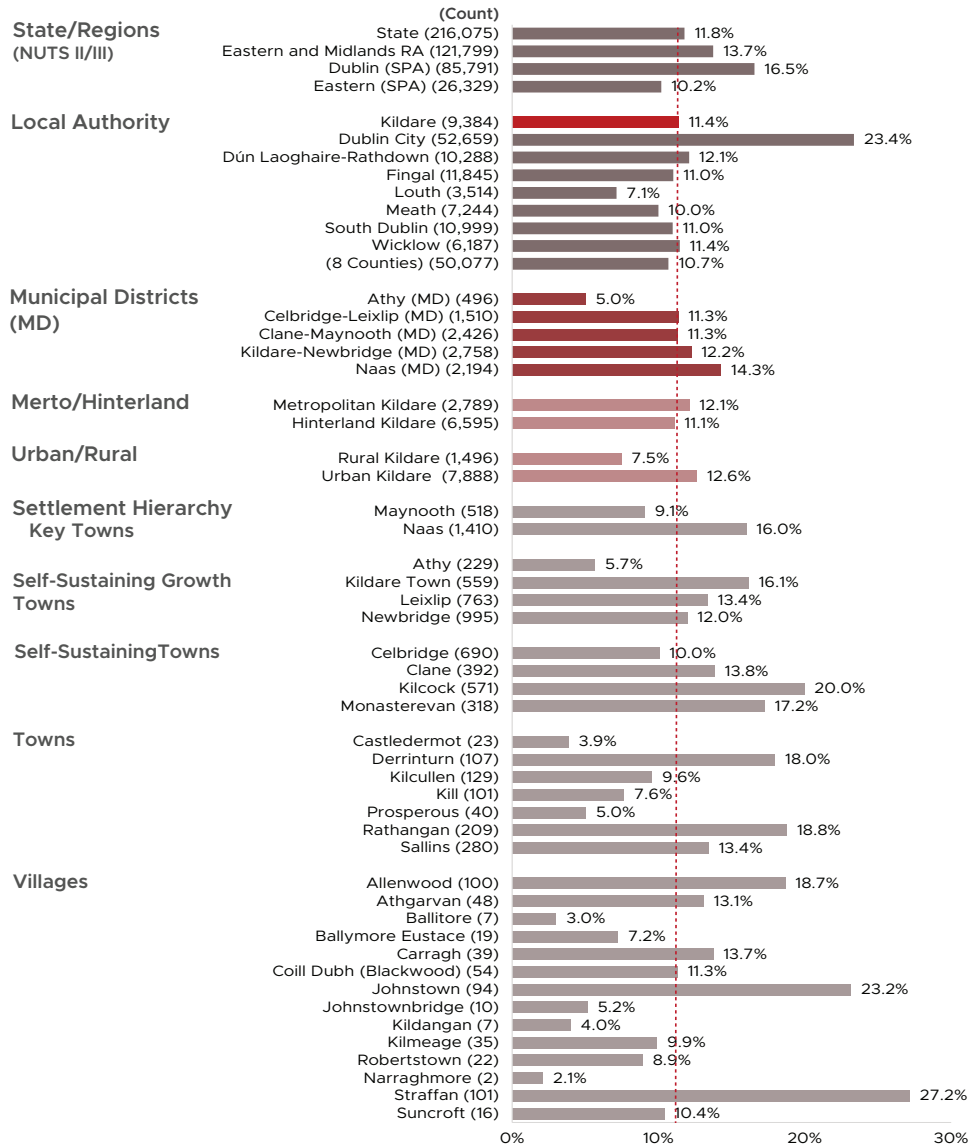


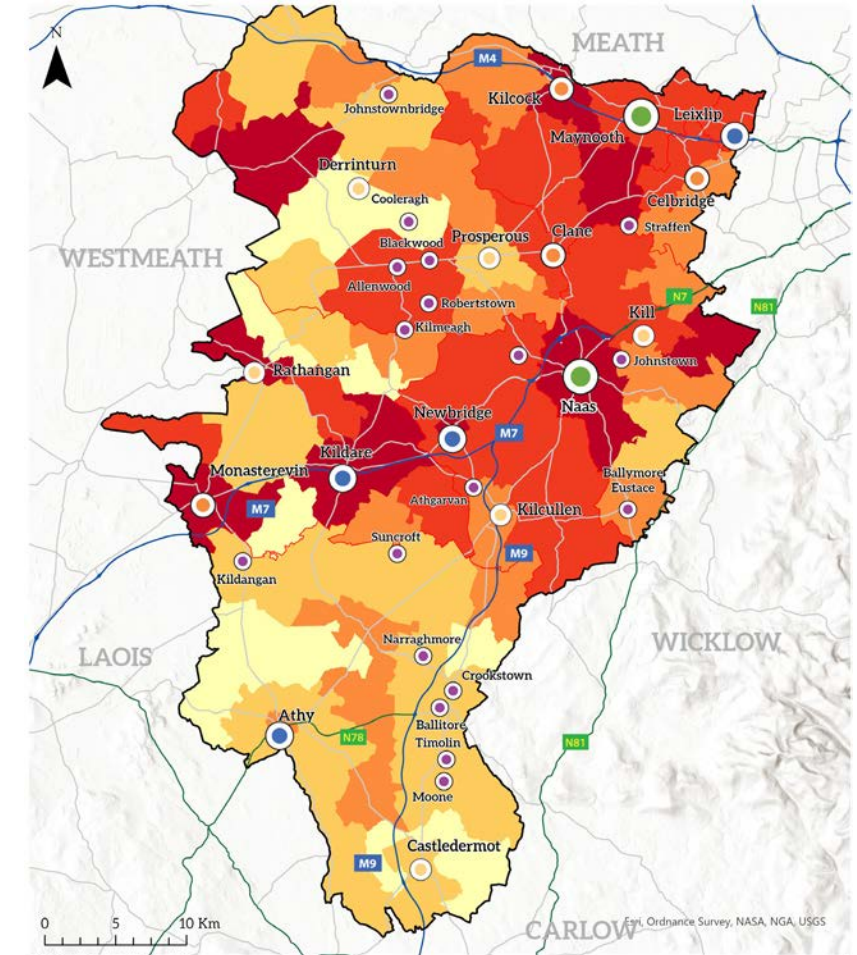
Figure 7.48 - Electricity Central Heating, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

Summary Statistics

- Count Rank: 7th Highest # in State
- Percentage Rank: 7th Highest % in State
- Relative to State %: Below 0.4%
- Change since 2016: Increase 4,825 (105.8%)

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



% HH Central Heating - Electricity, Census 2022 (Electoral Divisions)

- 0.8% - 3.3%
- 3.4% - 5.8%
- 5.9% - 8.9%
- 9.0% - 13.6%
- 13.7% - 27.5%

CDP Settlement Hierarchy 2023-2029

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

Legend:

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

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

Central Heating Type: Coal (incl. Anthracite), 2022

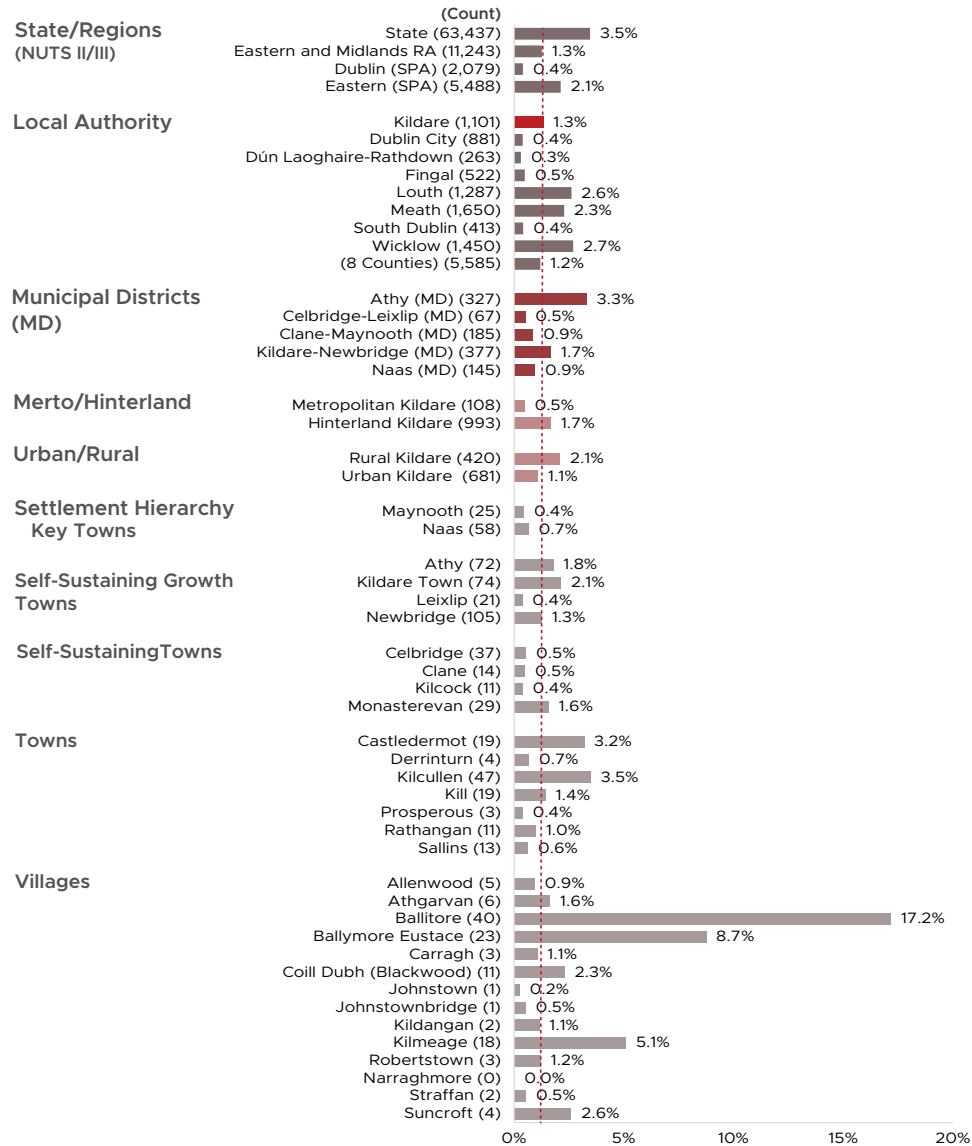


Figure 7.50 - Coal (incl. Anthracite) Central Heating (Source: CSO)

Headline:

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

Summary Statistics

22nd Highest # in State

27th Highest % in State

Below 2.2%

Decrease -379 -25.6%

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

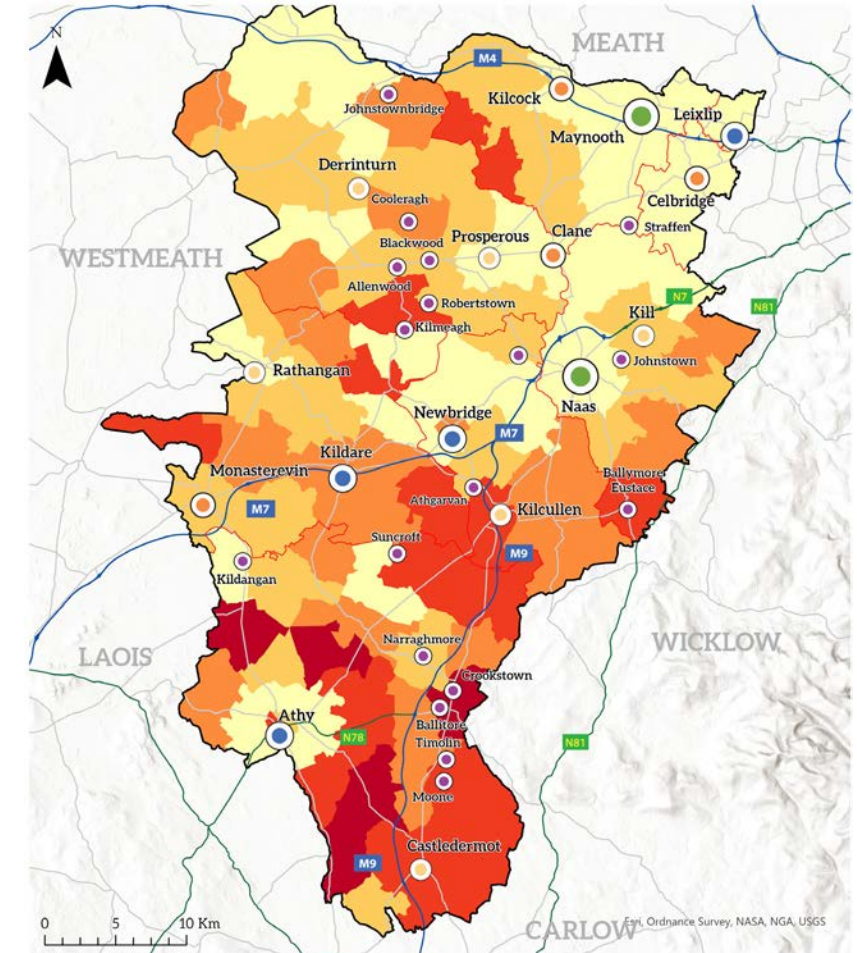


Figure 7.51 - Coal (incl. Anthracite) Central Heating (Source: CSO)

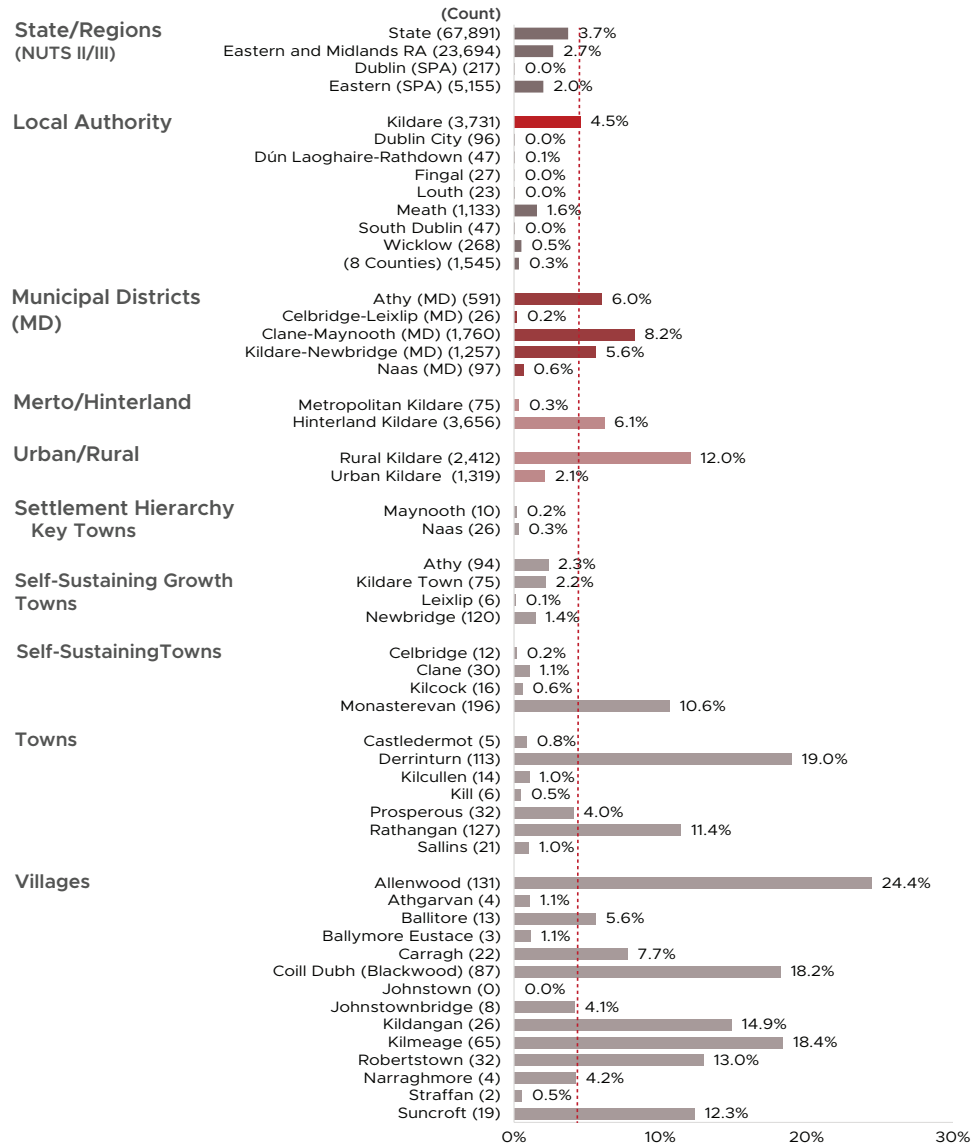


Figure 7.52 - Peat (incl. Turf) Central Heating, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

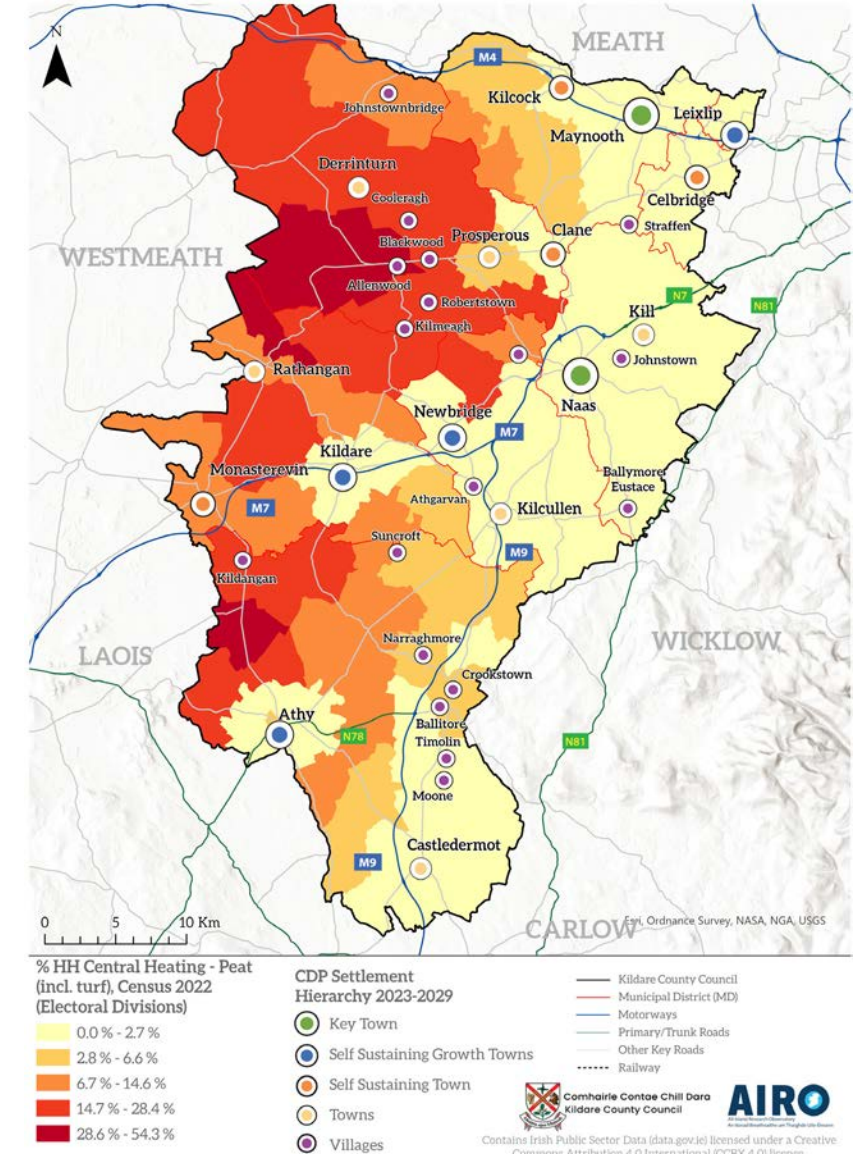
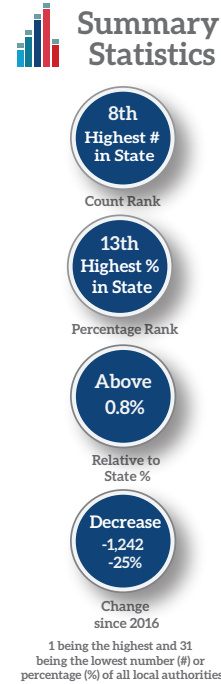


Figure 7.53 - Peat (incl. Turf) Central Heating, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

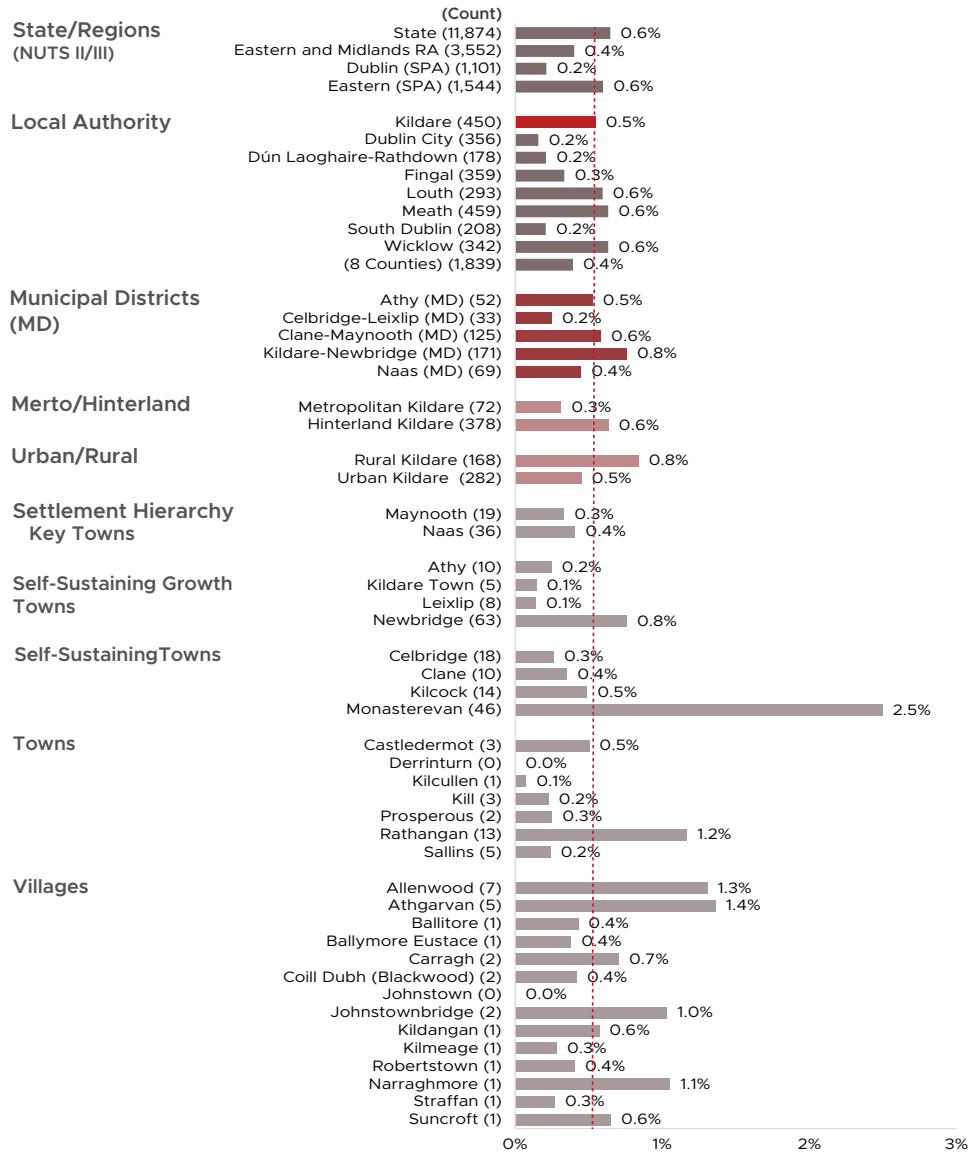
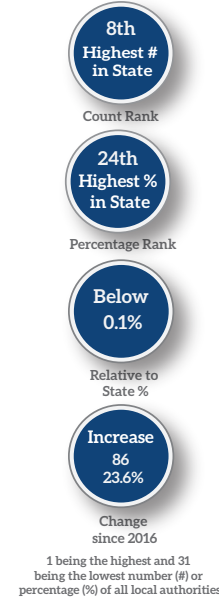


Figure 7.54 - Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) Central Heating, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Summary Statistics



Headline:

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

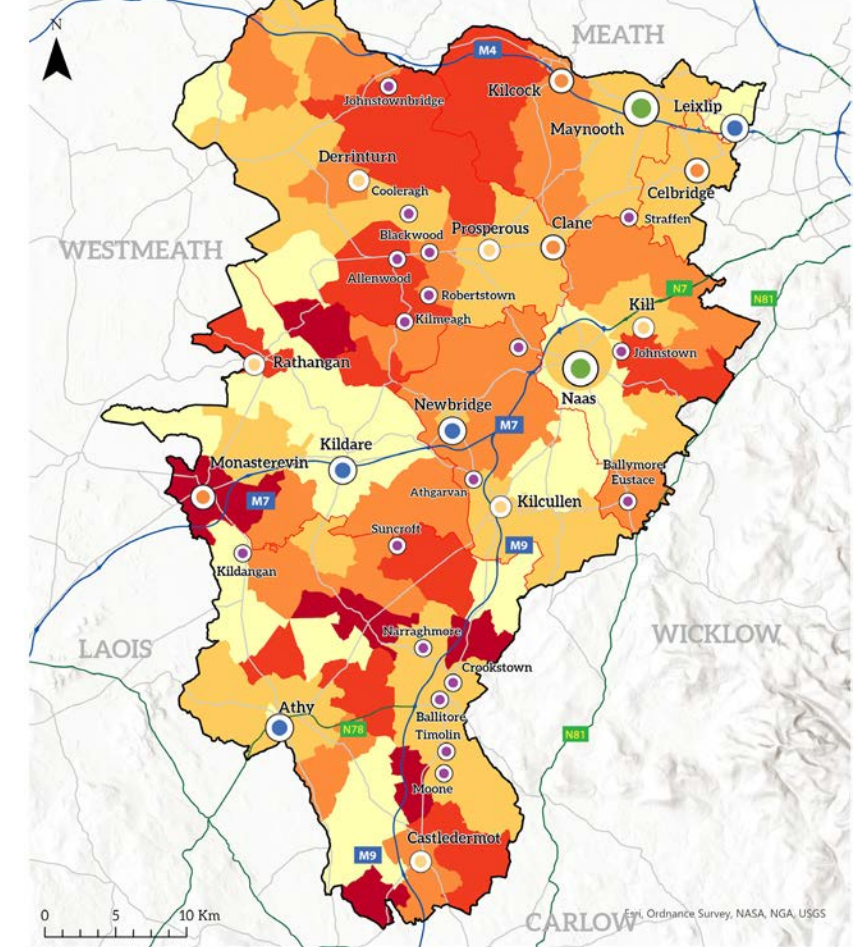
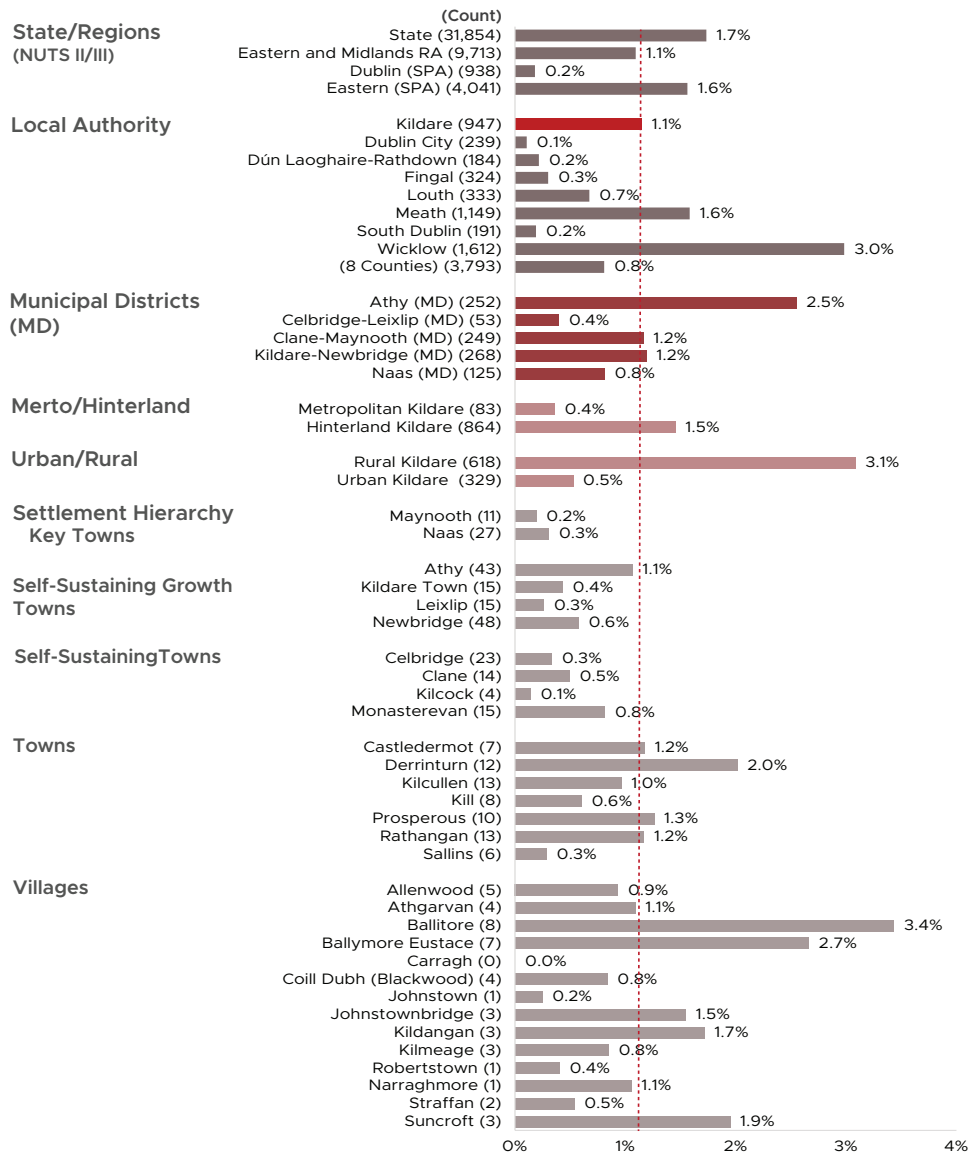


Figure 7.55 - Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) Central Heating, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Central Heating Type: Wood (incl. Wood Pellets), 2022



Summary Statistics

- 17th Highest # in State (Count Rank)
- 24th Highest % in State (Percentage Rank)
- Below 0.6% (Relative to State %)
- Decrease -129, -12% (Change since 2016)

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

Headline:
947 households with Wood (incl. Wood Pellets) central heating or 1.1% of households, 2022

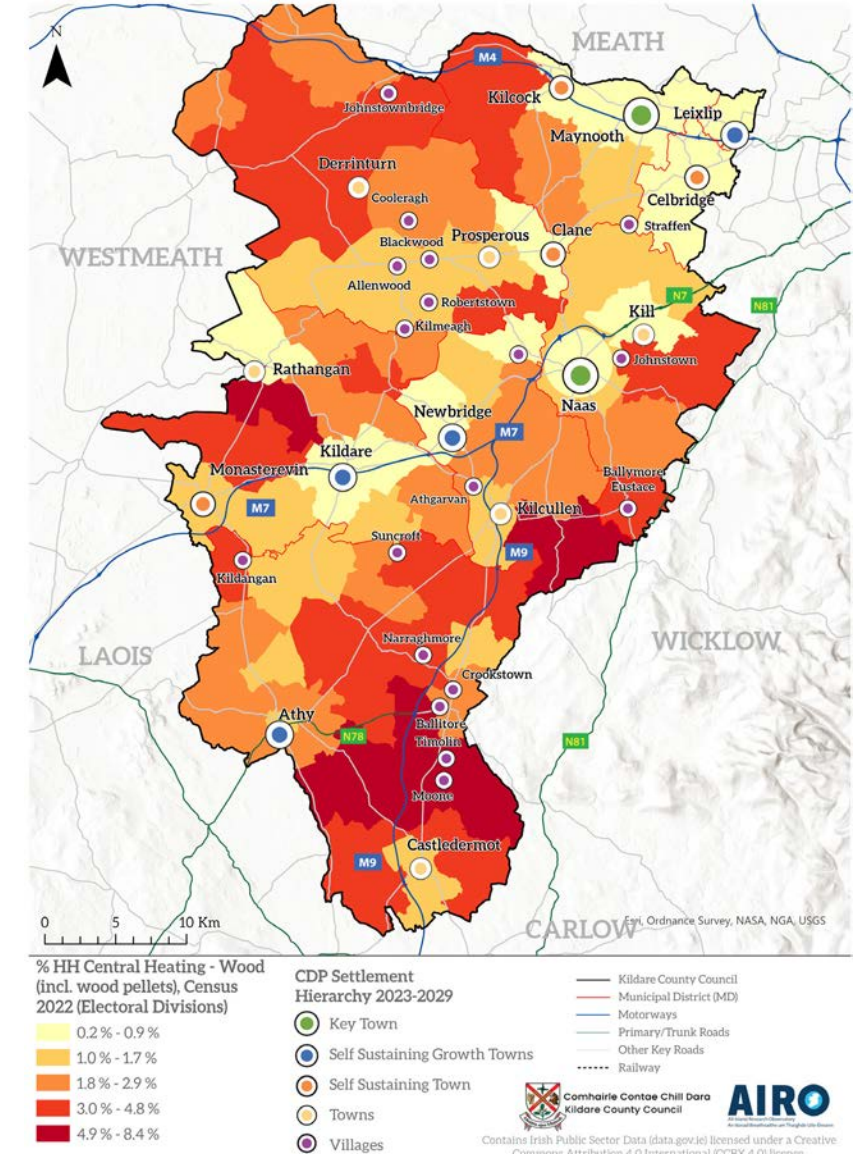


Figure 7.56 - Wood (incl. Wood Pellets) Central Heating, 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

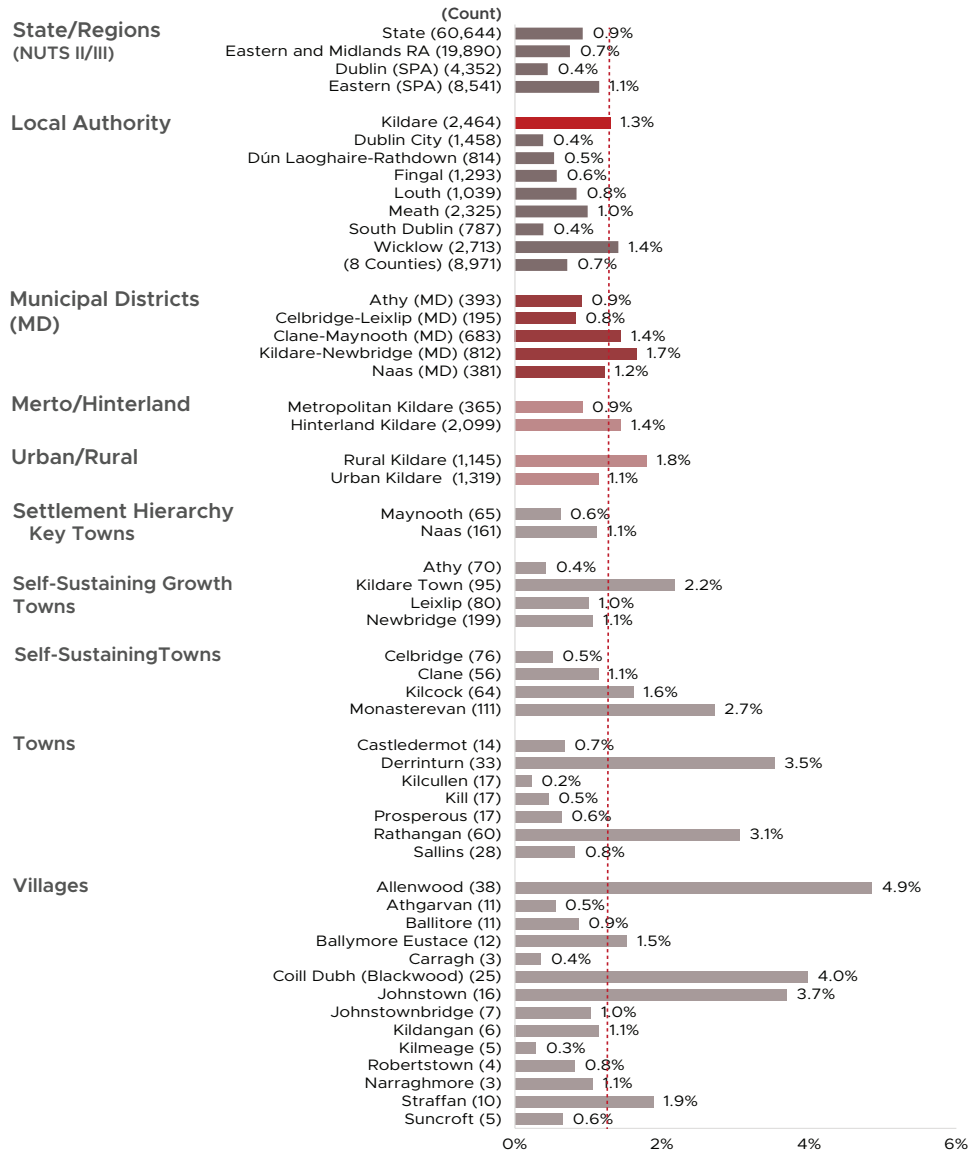


Figure 7.58 - Other, Central Heating 2022 (Source: CSO)

Summary Statistics

8th Highest # in State

24th Highest % in State

Below 0.3%

Increase 572 30.2%

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

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

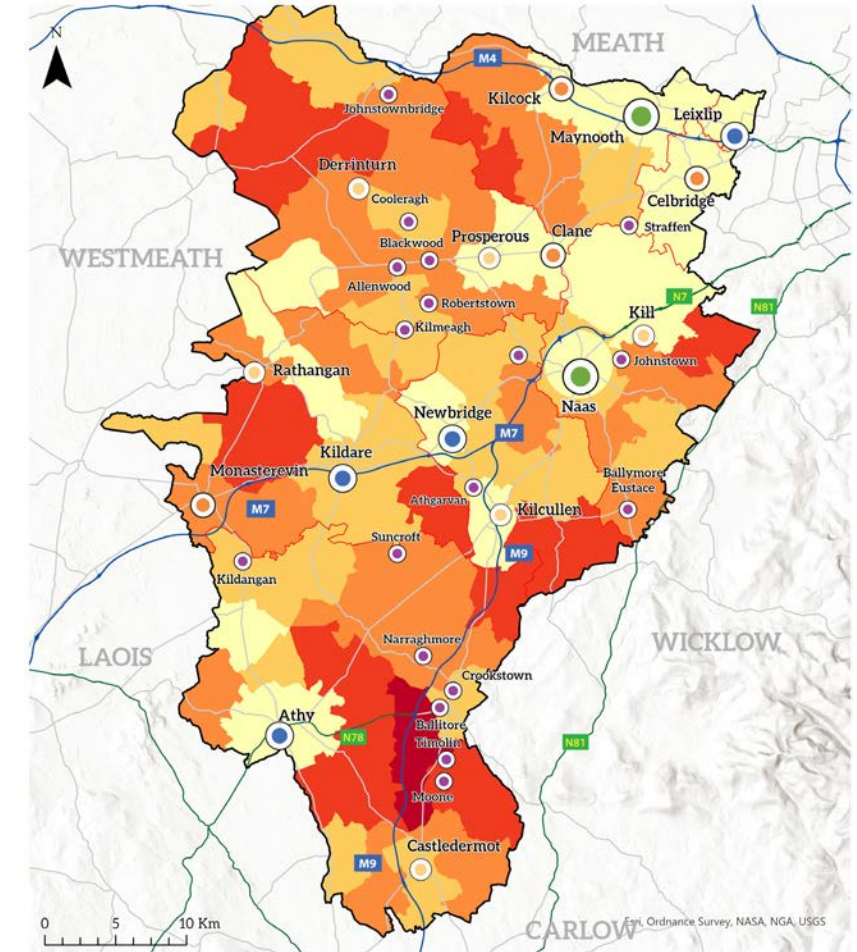


Figure 7.59 - Other, 2022 (Source: CSO)

Households: Use of Renewable Energy, 2022

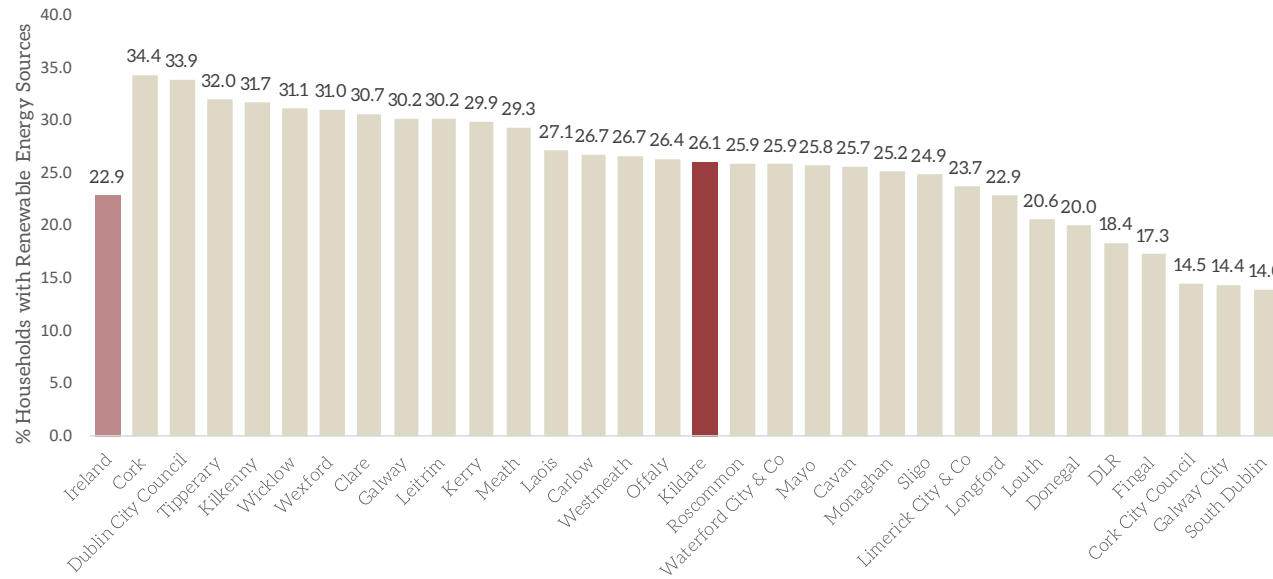


Figure 7.60 - Households: % Using Renewable Energy Sources, 2022

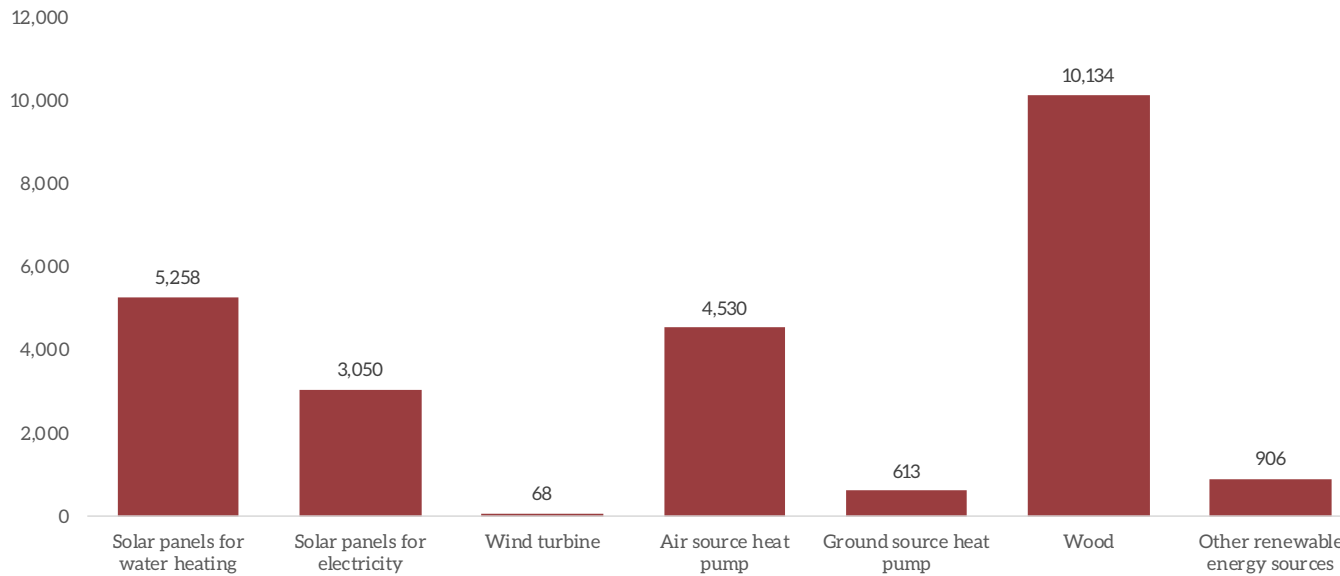


Figure 7.61 - Households: Type of Renewable Energy in Use, 2022

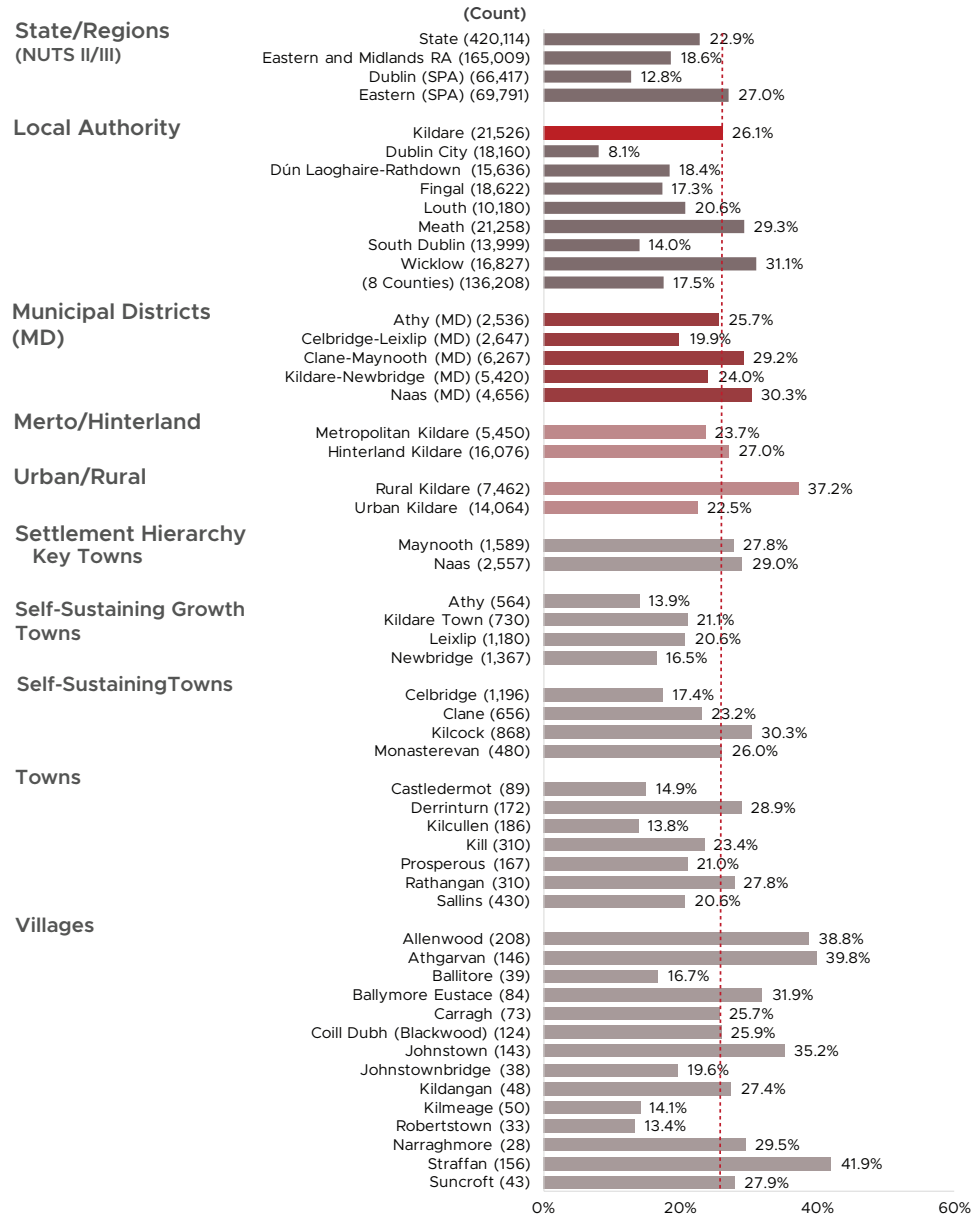


Figure 7.62 - Other, Central Heating 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

Summary Statistics

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

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

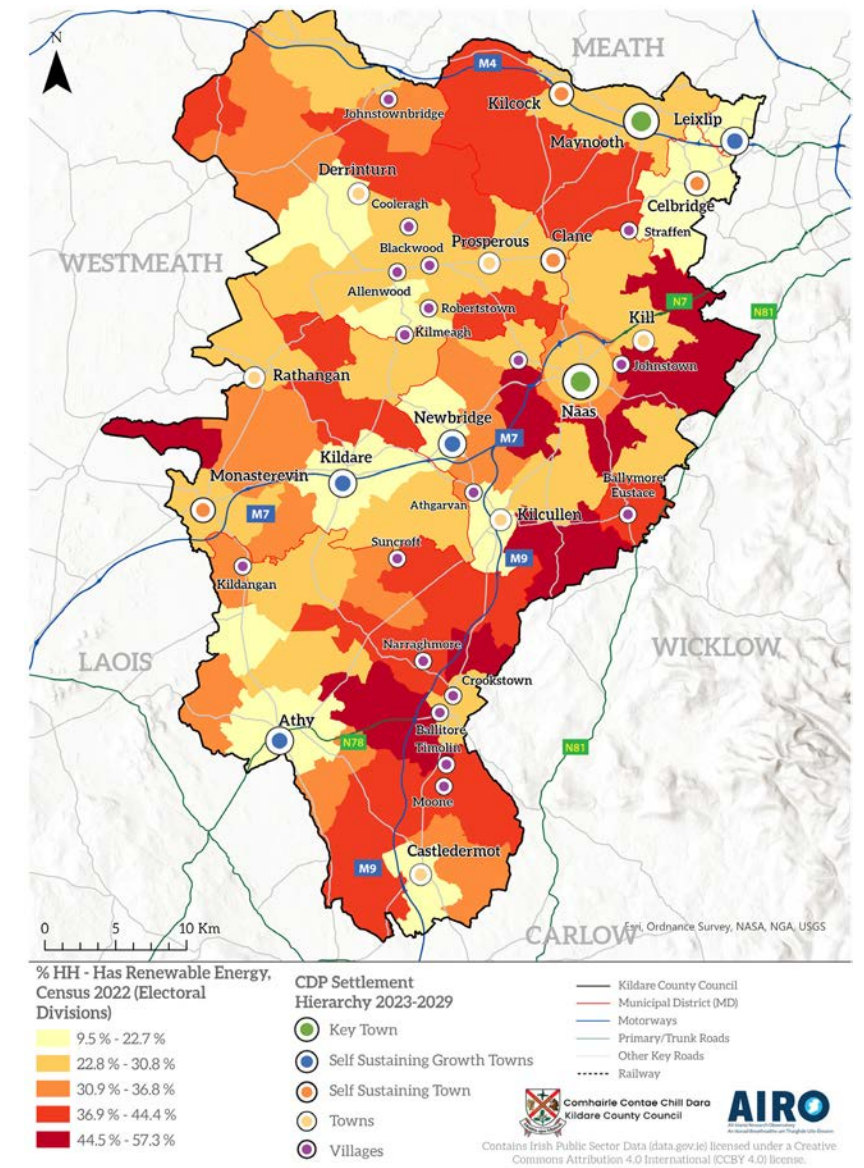


Figure 7.63 - Other, 2022 (Source: CSO)

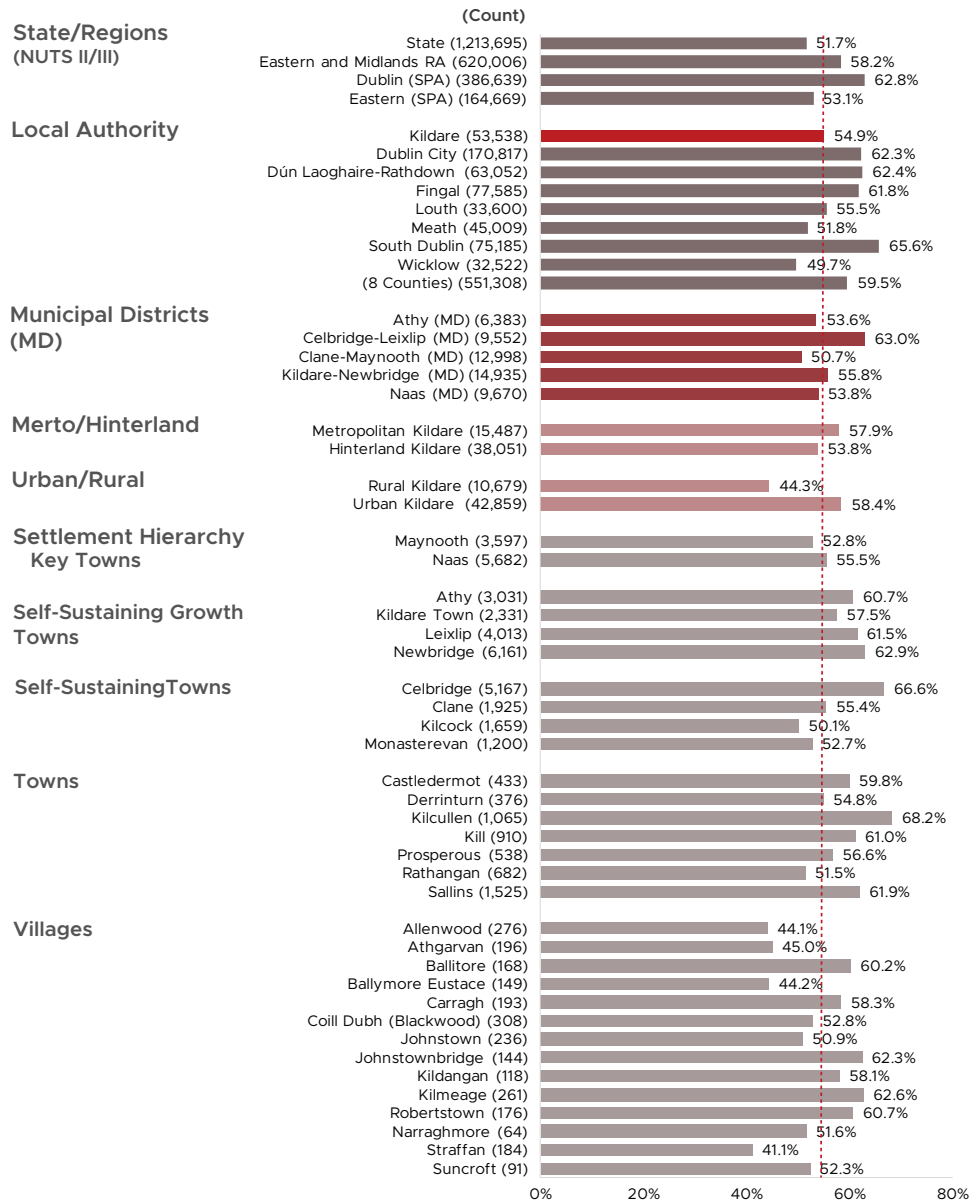


Figure 7.64 - Other, Central Heating 2022 (Source: CSO)

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

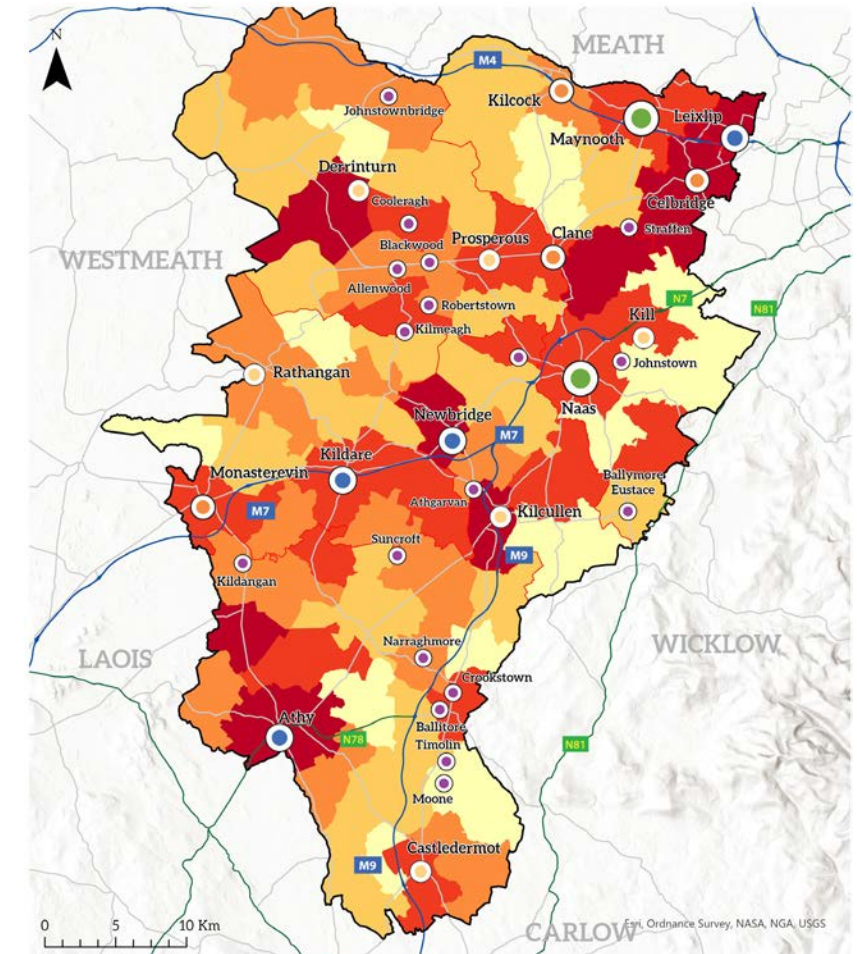


Figure 7.65 - Other, 2022 (Source: CSO)



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