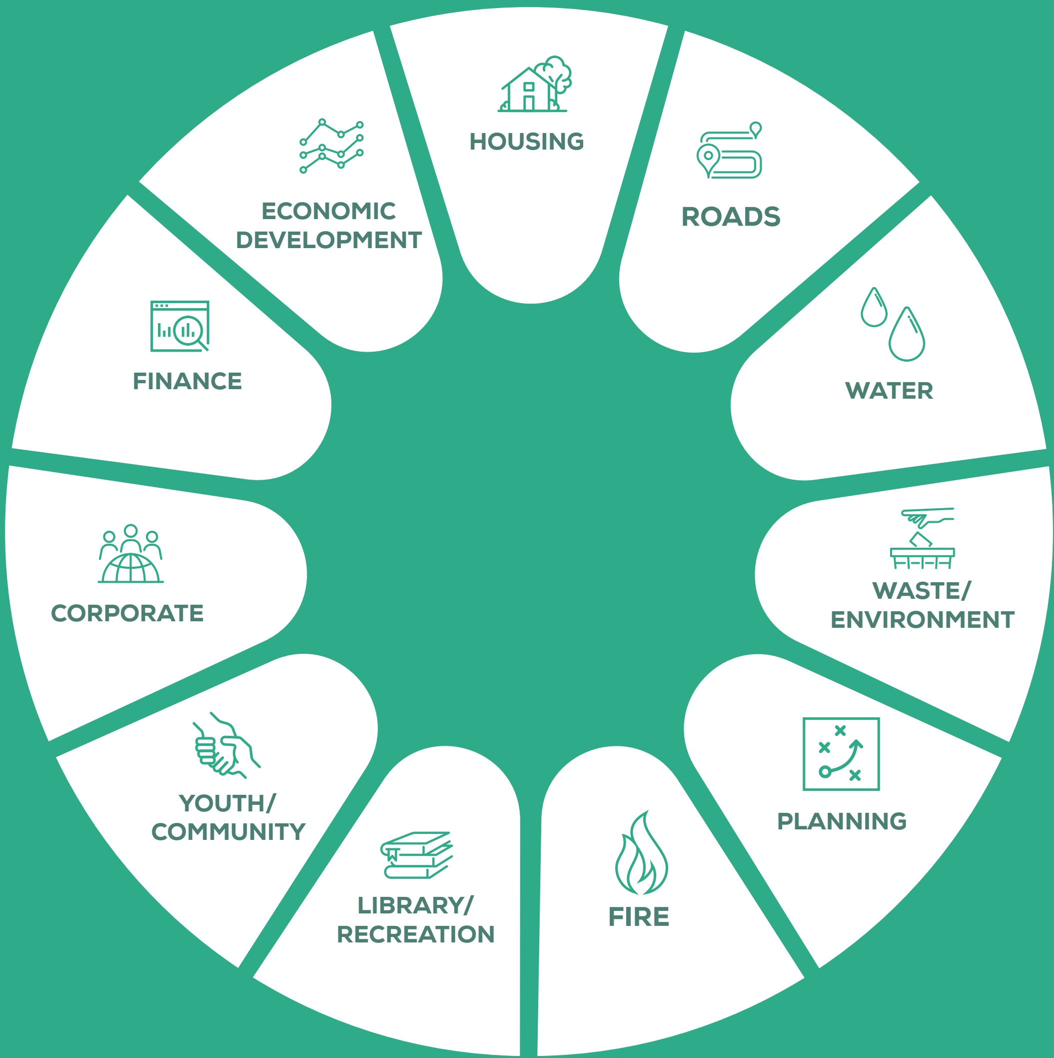
NOAC
National Oversight and Audit Commission



Local Authority Performance Indicator Report 2024

NOAC Report No. 77 – September 2025
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NOAC (the National Oversight and Audit Commission) was established in July 2014, under the Local Government Reform Act 2014, to provide independent oversight of the local government sector.

The statutory functions assigned to NOAC include the scrutiny of the performance of local government bodies against, or in comparison with, relevant indicators.

There are 46 separate indicators covering 11 areas that NOAC considers appropriate to review. This report is based on data provided to the Local Government Management Agency in response to reporting guidelines issued by NOAC.

Contents

Executive Summary

This report marks the eleventh edition of the annual Local Authority Performance Indicator Report series. A core statutory function of the National Oversight and Audit Commission (NOAC) is the scrutiny of local government bodies against relevant performance indicators (PIs). In 2024, NOAC assessed 46 indicators spanning 11 key areas of local authorities' diverse functions, with the aim of providing objective, data-driven insights into performance.

The publication of this report comes at a time when the Local Democracy Taskforce is reviewing, among other aspects, the role of NOAC and the timeliness of its reporting. This ongoing review underscores the significance of ensuring that NOAC's work remains impactful, timely, and aligned with evolving public sector policy.

Following each annual report, NOAC undertakes a review of the indicators to assess whether they require refinement or clarification, and whether new indicators should be introduced. For the 2024 report, a new indicator, R4 Road Opening Licensing and Inspections was introduced. While this is an important area of measurement, feedback from several local authorities during the validation process indicates some operational issues with how the reinstatement works are reported and approved and differences are often outside the control of local authority engineers. This is down to different utility companies operating with a variety of different road opening schemes. As this is the inaugural year for assessing performance against national targets, NOAC found a notable variation in results. Moving forward, NOAC anticipates improved outcomes and achievement of the Department of Transport (DoT) targets by more local authorities.

Another new indicator, this one in its second year in 2024, H7 Social Housing Retrofit, also raised concern. Data validation and feedback received suggest that the targets associated with this indicator of 36,500 Local Authority properties to be retrofitted to B2 Building Energy Rating (BER) or Cost Optimal equivalent by 2030 are unlikely to be met.

NOAC has compiled a comprehensive body of data and performance-related information in this report, as well as trend data across all indicators. This information is intended to support local authorities in identifying areas where performance is below average, and in streamlining their internal processes where necessary. The ability to compare performance with other local authorities of similar size and profile enables a more accurate and meaningful evaluation of operational outcomes. Furthermore, it allows authorities to analyse and understand their individual results, both for the reporting year and over time, thereby supporting a culture of continuous improvement.

By highlighting good practice and facilitating the transfer of learning, NOAC continues to promote excellence within the sector. Additionally, the report holds relevance for Government Departments engaging with local authorities, as well as for the wider public, who are directly impacted by the quality of local authority service delivery. Over the years, the report has evolved not only to present results but also to provide context, particularly where there are significant variances from average or from the previous year's performance.

NOAC acknowledges the ongoing resilience and adaptability demonstrated by local authorities, in response to emerging challenges and the mounting demands they face, with rising costs and continued pressure on financial sustainability. Recruitment and staff retention, particularly in the context of an ageing workforce, remain significant challenges for many councils.

Report Structure:

Chapter 1 provides an introduction to the report, including an overview of the data collected and the sources utilised.

Chapter 2 presents key messages from the Chair of the Performance Indicator Working Group and summarises both the positive and negative highlights of local authority performance in 2024.

Chapter 3 offers detailed analysis of the 2024 results for the 46 indicators, many of which include multiple data subsets. It includes narrative comparisons with recent years, categorised into the 11 thematic areas, along with a full list of tables and figures and comparative trend data.

Chapter 4 outlines the Quality Assurance Process undertaken by NOAC. This year, six local authorities were visited. Each was asked to report on three areas where they believed performance was strong, three where improvement was needed, and three policy areas with the most significant impact on their performance. This approach was well-received and provided meaningful insight into the operational challenges and opportunities encountered by local authorities.

Appendix 1 presents a summary provided by the local authorities that participated in the Quality Assurance Process.

Appendix 2 outlines revisions to the indicators for the 2024 report.

Additionally, for the first time, NOAC has agreed with the Local Government Management Agency (LGMA) that the LGMA summary report will be published alongside, but separate from, NOAC's report. This reflects the independent and distinct preparation processes of both documents.

Finally, the rigorous work underpinning this annual process is central to NOAC's statutory remit. It ensures that the report remains an independent, credible and robust source of performance data. While NOAC welcomes evidence of performance improvement, it also bears the responsibility of identifying areas of decline, so that corrective actions may be taken. The production of this report would not have been possible without the dedicated efforts of the NOAC Board and Secretariat, who continue to enhance the report's clarity, relevance and reputation year after year.

Acknowledgements

In publishing this report, NOAC acknowledges the work undertaken by data co-ordinators and staff of all local authorities. Particular thanks are due to the Chief Executives and their teams, whose engagement and contributions at the six validation visits, as part of the preparation of the report, significantly enhanced the ongoing review process.

Thanks to the Local Government Management Agency (LGMA), in particular Dr. Bernie O'Donoghue-Hynes, Robert Keane and Holly Morrin for their continued support in the preparation of this report.

NOAC thanks those who provided or reviewed data included in the report.

County and City Management Association (CCMA) Finance Sub Committee
Department of Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC)
Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH)
Department of Transport (DoT)
Enterprise Ireland
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
IPB Insurance
National Waste Collection Permit Office (NWCPO)
Road Management Office (RMO)
Residential Tenancies Board (RTB)
The Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI)
An Taisce: The National Trust for Ireland

Special thanks to the members of NOAC, who attended the validation visits – Ciarán Hayes (Working Group Chair), Declan Breathnach, John Byrne, Noel Harrington, Anne Haugh, Kathleen Holohan and Miriam McDonald and to the members of the Performance Indicator Working Group for their expertise and contributions - Ciarán Hayes (Chair), Brian Cawley, Noel Harrington, and Anne Haugh.

NOAC also acknowledges the Secretariat assigned to the Commission for their work in co-ordinating, drafting and managing data queries, especially Claire Gavin, Joan Comiskey, Deirdre Byrne and Valerie Longmore.

Data presented in this report is drawn from information provided by Local Authorities, Government Departments and Agencies.

The data is checked and verified as much as possible. Queries in relation to data contained in this report should be sent to the NOAC Secretariat at noac@housing.gov.ie.

Abbreviations

AFS	Annual Financial Statement
AILG	Association of Irish Local Government
BER	Building Energy Rating
CCMA	County and City Management Association
DCB	Defective Concrete Blocks
DECC	Department of Environment, Climate and Communications
DHLGH	Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage
DoT	Department of Transport
DPENDPDR	Department of Public Expenditure, National Development Plan Delivery and Reform
EI	Enterprise Ireland
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EERP	Energy Efficiency Retrofitting Programme
ERICA	Energy Retrofit Information Capture and Analysis
EV	Electric Vehicle
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
HAP	Housing Assistance Payment
HDCO	Housing Delivery Co-ordination Office
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IPA	Institute of Public Administration
IR	Industrial Relations
ISAC	Information Sharing Analysis Centre
kWh	Kilowatt hour
LA	Local Authority
LAMA	Local Authority Members Association
LED	Light-emitting diode
LEO	Local Enterprise Office
LG	Local Government
LGAS	Local Government Audit Service
LGMA	Local Government Management Agency

LMS	Library Management System
MOL	My Open Library
M&R	Monitoring and Reporting
MRL	MapRoad Licensing
MTR	Mortgage To Rent
MWh	Megawatt Hour
NDFEM	National Directorate for Fire and Emergency Management
NOAC	National Oversight & Audit Commission
NWCPO	National Waste Collection Permit Office
OPR	Office of the Planning Regulator
PASS	Pathway Accommodation & Support System
PPN	Public Participation Network
PI	Performance Indicator
PSA	Public Service Agreement
PSC	Public Spending Code
PSCI	Pavement Surface Condition Index
QA	Quality Assurance
RMO	Road Management Office
RSES	Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy
RTB	Residential Tenancies Board
SEAI	Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland
tCo2	Total Carbon Dioxide
TII	Transport Infrastructure Ireland
TOV	Trading Online Vouchers
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
VFM	Value for Money
WG	Working Group
WRC	Workplace Relations Commission
WTE	Whole Time Equivalent

Chapter 1

Introduction

NOAC was established in July 2014 under the 2014 Local Government Reform Act to provide independent oversight of the local government sector. The statutory functions assigned to NOAC include the scrutiny of the performance of local government bodies against, or in comparison with relevant indicators. As part of its statutory function, the Commission:

- Reviews financial performance, including Value for Money, of local authorities,
- Supports good practice (development and enhancement) in the performance of their functions by local authorities,
- Monitors and evaluates local authority adherence to Service Level Agreements,
- Oversees and evaluates how national local government policy and public service reform are implemented by local authorities,
- Monitors and evaluates the adequacy and implementation of corporate plans prepared by Regional Assemblies and councils.

Through its role in the collection and analysis of performance indicator data, NOAC enables local authorities to review their performance relative to other authorities serving a similar population size and type, and to adjust processes and practices where the data indicates that performance could improve.

This is the eleventh PI Report published by NOAC and examines 46 separate indicators, covering 11 performance areas. The PIs are chosen and categorised to reflect local government core functions; housing, roads, water, waste/environment, planning, fire services, library/recreation, youth/community, corporate, finance and economic development. NOAC acknowledges, however, that these categories no longer fully reflect the much changed and expanded role and responsibilities of the local authority sector in recent times.

Over the eleven years of NOAC's existence, some traditional responsibilities of local authorities have been moved to other agencies, while local authorities now have stronger roles in policy implementation in the fields of enterprise, urban and rural development, sport, tourism and climate change. Other areas have become more complex with the application of Information Communication Technology (ICT) and Artificial Intelligence (AI) replacing traditional administration practices in many areas. Even within the more traditional functions of local government such as housing, the required responses to address the increased demand have become more complex, with a much more diverse range of supply options involving a range of delivery mechanisms and additional stakeholders and delivery bodies. This report provides a helpful foundation for local authorities, Government departments and the public to see what the individual authorities consider as their main strategic priorities and how they are addressing these issues and how they are performing relative to their peers.

During the course of its local authority engagements, including quality assurance meetings, various workshops and scrutiny visits, it is evident to NOAC that the PIs are embedded operationally to identify and implement service improvement across a range of local authority activities. Based on its findings from these meetings and from various workshops and interactions, NOAC will continue to work with local authorities to improve and amend the PIs. This eleventh Report builds on previous reports and the associated discussions with local authorities, to provide a depth of information in relation to areas of concern and the policies that affect them.

With over a decade of data available, it is essential for all local authorities to conduct a thorough assessment of their performance, relative to peers and national averages. By acknowledging areas of strength and weakness, individual local authorities can use the data to drive improvement across the broad spectrum of services, work towards targeted improvements and strive for excellence in all areas rather than settling for satisfactory performance in selected areas. NOAC plans to do a case study on a number of indicators in the coming year and focus on areas, which demonstrate good practice and areas in which performance requires improvement by local authorities. This work will build on NOAC's role of supporting good practice in the performance of their functions by local authorities.

This year, a new indicator R4 was introduced, in relation to Road Opening Licensing and Inspections. This indicator, which relates to local authority actions on the national road licensing system MRL, determines the;

A. Total number of T2, T2', T3, T4s issued by the local authority between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024.

B. Total number of T5 notifications received from licence holders between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024.

C. Percentage of licences that have been reviewed by the local authority prior to entering the Guarantee Period.

D. Percentage of licences that have been subject of an inspection prior to entering the Guarantee period.

R4 is reported on in section 2 of Chapter 3.

The 2024 report details 46 indicators in 11 areas:

1. Housing

While it is encouraging to see year-on-year growth in the **H1** housing figures, it is notable that they still fall short of the targets outlined in the Housing for All Strategy. Moreover, the current numbers also fail to adequately address the existing level of housing need. **H2** housing vacancies play a vital role in addressing this need and the figures show a steady improvement in the vacancy rates reducing incrementally each year since 2019 where it was 3.5% to the current level of 2.75%. There is a concerning trend that **H3** re-letting times are increasing and this year it is the highest recorded since 2014 at an average of 35.56 weeks and the costs have also risen to the highest level of €31,139 average cost per unit. The picture is more positive in relation to **H5**, where the number of rental inspections increased from 22,445 in 2020 to 62,085 in 2024.

2. Roads

NOAC is disappointed to note that data for the Regional Roads element of the **R1** indicator for 2024 is not available for this report. The Regional Road network was surveyed under the Regional Roads Network Machine Survey Contract 2024, which is carried out every 6 years as a requirement under the DOT Pavement Survey Standard (2018). It was not possible to get the complete results in time for this report. In relation to **R3**, motor tax transactions carried out online, the rates have been consistent for the past number of years. The figures under this indicator increased significantly during the pandemic, but it is clear from local authority feedback that some customers prefer in-person interactions to online alternatives, for various reasons, which highlights the importance of maintaining a flexible approach to accommodate personal preferences.

3. Water

W2 results show that the private water inspections have shown improvements this year, returning closer to 2019 levels after a significant decline in 2021. Following a gradual improvement over the past two years, the current monitoring result reflects a positive trend.

4. Waste/Environment

NOAC notes that the need for climate action initiatives has never been more pressing. It is clear that collective action is crucial. Implementing initiatives that prioritise sustainability, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting eco-friendly practices are essential for mitigating the worst impacts of climate change. Therefore, it is imperative that improvements can be demonstrated in such areas as **E6**, which records the conversion of public lighting to LED and **E1** the number of households with access to a 3 bin service. It is a welcome development that all 31 local authorities have fully resourced **E7** climate action teams in place for the first time and the same is the case for climate action co-ordinators.

5. Planning

NOAC noted that the Government measure regarding the development contribution waiver resulted in far more **P1** commencement notices in 2024, many of which were received at the end of the year, which meant that inspections in some cases could not be carried out in that year. Therefore, the drop in inspection rates would appear to be directly attributable to this factor. In 2024, 2,258 planning decisions by local authorities were appealed to An Bord Pleanála (An Coimisiun Pleanála) and in the case of enforcement local authorities investigated 7,396 cases referred to or initiated by local authorities. Both appeals **P2** and planning enforcement cases **P3** increased this year. At €38.06, the cost per capita of the Planning Service **P4** has increased by €11.83 or 45% since 2014.

6. Fire Services

NOAC is aware of the Workplace Relations Commission (WRC) 2023 agreement for the Retained Fire Services that gave rise to pay increases, increased staffing numbers and increased training costs for 2024 and for 2025 costs as recruitment continues. NOAC notes that there are a number of elements to this agreement, which will influence local authorities. The cost per capita **F1** has risen to €74.85, an increase of 35.62% since 2014. The response times recorded for **F2** for 2024 is the fastest recorded time for mobilisation in respect of fire since 2014 at 1.23 minutes in the full time stations, but at 5.47 in the case of part-time stations. Taking account of increased traffic, particularly in urban areas, NOAC welcomes the fact that some local authorities are planning the relocation of a number of fire stations, so that better response times can be achieved in future.

7. Library/Recreation

Libraries have a very important community role, in many areas they have become centres of knowledge, information and culture. Since the start of the collection of data on these indicators, there has been significant changes notably the removal of library fines and charges and the introduction of a new Library Management System. NOAC has observed that while the indicator **L1** captures certain elements such as the steady increase in the number of library visits per head of population since 2020 and also the fact that 17,453,626 items were borrowed in 2024 (the highest figure since 2016), the indicators are not measuring the community, educational, and societal benefits of libraries. The cost of providing the service has increased incrementally year-on-year, as new libraries open and longer opening hours and more enhanced services are being offered. In 2024, the cost **L2** was €40.72 per capita an increase of 34.92% on the 2014 figure.

8. Youth/Community

Comhairle na nÓg are child and youth councils in the 31 local authority areas of the country, which have been giving children and young people the opportunity to be involved and have their voices heard in the development of local services and policies since 2002. NOAC notes that since the commencement of these annual reports, **Y1** participation levels have remained between 65% and 69% despite the efforts of and funding being provided by the Department of Children, Disability and Equality to promote participation. In the case of **Y2** Public Participation Network (PPN), a network that enables local authorities to connect with community groups around the country, NOAC notes an increase in the number of organisations involved but participation levels remain low, the highest figure recorded was 19.78% in 2015 and the lowest in 2024 at 15.56%.

9. Corporate

Staffing levels recorded under **C1** have finally recovered to where they were pre-2009, after a significant period of adjustment. NOAC considers this return to pre-recession levels reflects changes in the economic landscape and organisational priorities. Effective wellness strategies are crucial for supporting staff well-being, but it is equally important to conduct regular monitoring and review of sick leave trends **C2**, both certified and self-certified. This report provides a valuable and comprehensive overview of the performance of individual authorities in this regard, facilitating the identification of areas for improvement and informing strategic work force planning.

10. Finance

Local authorities receive funding from a wide range of central government departments and these departments provide funding for housing, roads, community development, social inclusion, environmental issues, economic development, and more. This funding is delivered through a mix of grants, programme allocations and co-financing arrangements. Therefore, it is imperative that local authorities are responsible for maintaining strong financial governance and management systems. These systems must operate continuously and be supported by effective internal controls to ensure the proper use of financial resources. It is a very welcome development to see reductions in the **M1** deficit budget and a move towards a budget surplus and we can see progress over the years from a surplus of €29,240,149 in 2016 to €94,410.528 in 2024 with just five local authorities now having budget deficits.

M2 Commercial rates are at their highest collection level at 92% this year, as are the housing loans collection rates of 88%, but in the case of rents and annuities they remain steady at 88% down from 91% in 2021. NOAC welcomes the progress and efforts made by many authorities to improve collections. These sources of income make an important contribution to funding local services and for providing match funding for grant applications in many cases. However it is clear that not all local authorities are addressing collection levels in the three areas, commercial rates, rent and annuities and housing loans with some having unacceptably low rates, a more targeted approach is needed in these authorities. NOAC would encourage local authorities to address the issue of arrears and to put payment plans in place where appropriate.

11. Economic Development

Economic Development indicators cover the number of jobs created, trading online vouchers, the number of mentoring recipients, tourism and expenditure on local economic development per head of population. NOAC notes from the Local Enterprise Offices Policy Statement 2024-2030 that LEOs were central in the response to the multiple challenges faced by businesses due to Brexit, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the war in Ukraine. In addition, LEOs have been at the frontline in supporting small businesses to take on the challenge of decarbonisation and digitalisation. Figures for job creation and mentoring show improvements this year, with **J1** reporting the creation of 2,459 jobs following a significant reported decline in the trend in 2023. NOAC would like to see this improvement year-on-year to return to more positive trends, while the mentoring performance **J3** is growing steadily in the past number of years.

NOAC noted that the Programme for Government 2025 makes 37 references to tourism. The policy framework prioritises incremental growth in tourism capacity, with particular attention given to sustainability, infrastructure optimisation, regional distribution, and compliance with broader socio economic objectives. With such a strong focus on Tourism, ensuring that a tourism strategy is in place **J4** is a key metric for all local authorities. NOAC notes that five local authorities did not have one in place in 2024 and that one local authority did not have a Tourism Officer in place.

NOAC records that all local authorities spent more on **J5** Economic Development in 2024, compared to 2023, in many cases due to the inclusion of the Increased Cost of Business (ICOB) and Power up grants.

Changes in 2024 report

Some minor changes were made to the indicator guidelines to help clarify matters relating to some of the data being collected, but other than the new indicator R4, no significant changes were made for the 2024 report.

Details of all revisions to the 2024 report can be found in Appendix 2.

Irish Census 2022

The national census was carried out in 2022, with results showing a population of 5,149,139 (Central Statistics Office, 2023). The 2022 census figures were used for per capita calculations for performance indicators this year. The population increase since 2016 was 387,274 or 8.1% (Central Statistics Office, 2023).

Key steps in the preparation of the Report and relevant dates are listed in the table below;

Workshop for Data Co-ordinators	Tuesday 25 February 2025
LG Returns opened	Wednesday 26 February 2025
LG Training Provided	Four sessions took place between the 3rd and the 13th of March 2025, which were attended by 28 local authority staff.
LG Returns Closed	Thursday 17 April 2025
LG Returns Open for delayed information	Wednesday 30 April 2025 (10am to 2pm)
External datasets uploaded to LG Returns	Thursday 13 March to Thursday 21 August 2025
Validation meetings	Thursday 22 May to Monday 30 June 2025
Audit Queries	Thursday 1 May to 13 August 2025

Data from other sources

While local authorities submit most of the indicator data, other external bodies also provide data for the performance indicator process, the details of which are set out in the table below;

Organisation	Indicator	Date uploaded to LG Returns
DECC	E3A: Percentage of LA area within the 5 levels of litter pollution.	13/05/2025
DHLGH	C1A: The whole-time equivalent (WTE) staffing number as at 31 December 2024.	04/04/2025
	H5C: Percentage of inspected dwellings not compliant with Standards Regulations.	15/04/2025
	H5D: Number of dwellings deemed compliant (including those originally deemed non-compliant).	15/04/2025
	H5E: The number of inspections (including re-inspections) undertaken by the local authority.	15/04/2025
DoT	R3: Percentage of motor tax transactions conducted online	14/03/2025
Enterprise Ireland	J1: Number of jobs created.	10/04/2025
	J2: Trading Online Vouchers.	10/04/2025
	J3: Number of mentoring recipients.	10/04/2025
EPA	W1: Percentage of drinking water in private schemes in compliance with statutory requirements.	21/08/2025
IPB Insurance	M3: Public Liability Claims	14/03/2025
NWCPO	E1: Number/Percentage of households with access to a 3-bin service.	01/07/2025
LGMA	H7: Social Housing Retrofit	14/04/2025
	E7: Climate Change	31/03/2025
	L1C: Library Active Members per head of population.	26/03/2025
An Taisce: The National Trust for Ireland	E4: Percentage of schools that currently hold and have renewed their green flag status.	26/03/2025
SEAI	E5: Percentage energy efficiency performance.	18/06/2025
RMO	R1: Pavement Surface Condition Index (PSCI) Ratings	14/08/2025 (partial)
	R2: Road Works, Strengthened and Resealed.	15/04/2025
	R4: Road Opening Licensing and Inspections.	10/04/2025
	E6: Public Lighting	10/04/2025
RTB	H5A: Total number of registered tenancies in the LA area at end of 2024.	13/03/2025

List of Performance Indicators

H1 Social Housing Stock
H2 Housing Vacancies
H3 Average Re-letting Time and Direct Costs
H4 Housing Maintenance Direct Costs
H5 Private Rented Sector Inspections
H6 Long-term Homeless Adults
H7 Social Housing Retrofit
R1 Pavement Surface Condition Index (PSCI) Ratings
R2 Road Works
R3 Percentage of motor tax transactions conducted online
R4 Road Opening Licensing and Inspections
W1 Percentage of drinking water in private schemes in compliance with statutory requirements
W2 Percentage of registered schemes monitored
E1 Number/percentage of households with access to a 3-bin service
E2 Number of environmental pollution complaints closed
E3 Percentage of local authority areas within the 5 levels of litter pollution
E4 Percentage of schools that currently hold and have renewed their green flag status
E5 Percentage Energy Efficiency Performance
E6 Public Lighting
E7 Climate Change
P1 New Buildings Inspected
P2 Number/ percentage of planning decisions confirmed by An Bord Pleanála*
P3 Percentage of Planning Enforcement cases closed as resolved
P4 Cost per capita of the Planning Service
P5 Applications for Fire Safety Certificates
F1 Cost per capita of the Fire Service
F2 Service Mobilisation
F3 Percentage Attendance Time at Scenes
L1 Library Visits, Issues and Registered Members
L2 Cost per capita of operating a Library Service and per capita expenditure on collections
Y1 Participation in Comhairle na nÓg scheme
Y2 Groups associated with the Public Participation Network (PPN)
C1 Total Number of Whole-Time Equivalents (WTEs)
C2 Working Days lost to Sickness
C3 Local Authority website and social media usage
C4 Overall cost of ICT provision per WTE
C5 Overall cost of ICT as a proportion of Revenue expenditure
M1 Five-year summary of Revenue Account balance
M2 Five-year percentage summary of collection levels for major revenue sources
M3 Public Liability Claims
M4 Overheads
J1 Number of jobs created
J2 Trading Online Vouchers
J3 Number of mentoring recipients
J4 Tourism
J5 Economic Development Spend

*An Bord Pleanála was renamed An Coimisiún Pleanála in June 2025, but as this Report is in respect of 2024, the former name is used.

Chapter 2

Message from the WG Chair and 2024 Highlights

In publishing this eleventh Performance Indicator Report, NOAC is delighted to deliver on its statutory remit in accordance with sections 114 to 126 of the Local Government Act 2001, as amended by the Local Government Reform Act 2014.

The data gathered for this report informs NOAC as to the performance of Local Government across the sector's traditional core services which, coupled with the validation and scrutiny meeting processes, facilitates an assessment and analysis of that performance. It allows a picture to be built, which highlights areas where performance has been enhanced, as well as areas in need of improvement.

An analysis of the sector's financial performance for instance, shows six local authorities currently with a combined Revenue Account deficit of €14,225,827, which is a considerable improvement from the authorities in deficit in the combined sum of €65,510,711 in 2016. In the same period, the combined Revenue Account surplus has grown from €29,240,149 to €92,650,027.

While performance indicators can measure progress in areas such as finance, they also highlight areas of concern. One such area is the retrofit of social housing to meet the National Climate Action Plan targets of retrofitting 36,500 units to at least a B2 BER standard by 2030. Data available to date indicates a gradual ramping up of retrofit numbers, but not an increase sufficient to reach the target.

Achievement of the national 2030 target will require at least a doubling of current annual retrofit completions and it is not certain that it can be accomplished. In the course of the validation and scrutiny processes, local authorities advised that the houses completed to date were the "low hanging fruit" in that they were the easier and less expensive units to retrofit. As they progress with their programmes, they will be dealing with the older, more technically difficult, and more costly to retrofit units. Other issues identified include insufficient financial and human resources, and the fact that the retrofit scheme is operated as an annual rather than a multi-annual work programme. Furthermore, the major urban authorities are faced with additional financial and technical challenges, in that they are required to retrofit old multi-storey flat complexes, and there is a question as to whether the existing retrofit scheme is appropriate for such units.

NOAC's oversight obligation extends to the implementation of national policy at local level and in that regard, it is not yet clear as to the implications the recently approved National Development Plan will have on the retrofit of the existing national housing stock, including the retrofit of social housing. Further discussions will therefore be required with the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage and the Department of Climate, Energy and Environment in this regard.

Performance indicators are monitored and adjusted on an ongoing basis to capture and measure the impact of service provision. This is not always an exact science and it may be necessary to amend the indicators on a regular basis in order to ensure they adequately capture the extent and impact of local government services to communities. Libraries are a case in point. While the indicators capture the number of members, books issued etc., they do not always reflect the true value of the wide range of services libraries now provide. Equally, data can be collected on the number of council's that have an 'Open Library' service, but measuring the community, educational, and societal benefit of the increasing amount of students using library facilities to study is more difficult. NOAC will consequently strive to adjust the indicators to ensure they remain appropriate and relevant.

NOAC's engagement with the sector in this performance indicator period also identified other concerns. These include retention and recruitment of staff and the ongoing need for recruitment of new competencies to deal with the expanding range of services provided by the sector. Both have and will continue to have an impact on the sector's performance. Reasons put forward for these concerns include the strength of the national economy and the unattractiveness of temporary employment contracts. NOAC is not in a position to make recommendations or advise as to potential solutions, but is merely highlighting them as issues identified that may ultimately have a bearing on performance.

NOAC acknowledges Local Government's expanding role and the sector's interaction with multiple government departments and statutory agencies. Expansion in the areas of artificial intelligence, tourism, economic development, community development, sport, age friendly supports, renewable energy, decarbonised zones, sustainable mobility, and climate action all come with requirements for performance indicators from the sponsoring Government Departments. NOAC has a significant role to play in ensuring the performance of these new and expanding services can be captured as efficiently and effectively as possible, and that duplication and overlap in data gathering and management is eliminated.

We continually strive to enhance the quality and presentation of our data, introduce new indicators and refine existing ones, as needed. This year, we introduced a new indicator, R4: Road Opening Licensing and Inspections, and undertook a comprehensive revision of the report's presentation to enhance its clarity and readability. Key improvements include consolidation of all relevant details for each of the 11 separate areas and presenting the comprehensive results, data, charts and trends in a unified format to enhance clarity and ultimately support more informed analysis.

Finally, I am constantly impressed with the effort and work that goes into this production. Special mention and thanks must go to the staff of the NOAC Secretariat. I am frequently struck by their professionalism, hard work and dedication in ensuring that the report is completed to a high standard, and that it faithfully reflects the findings of the Performance Indicator Working Group.

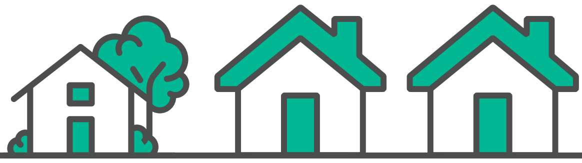
Ciarán Hayes
Chair of the Performance Indicators Working Group

26 September 2025

2024 Highlights

Full details of the results pertaining to each indicator are provided in their relevant section.

Section 1 **Housing**



- **Housing Vacancies** at the end of 2024 there were **4,251** vacancies compared to the 2023 figure of 4,196. The overall percentage of directly provided local authority stock, vacant at the end of 2024, was **2.75%** an improvement compared to 2.81% at the end of 2023.

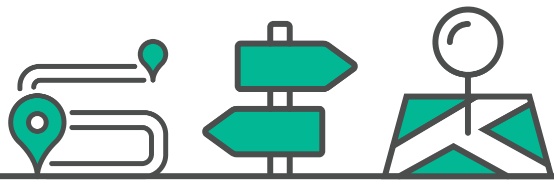
- **Social Housing Stock** at the end of December 2024 local authorities owned **155,060** social housing units and added **5,324 units** to social housing stock in 2024.

- **Average Re-letting Time** in 2024 was **35.56 weeks** compared to 33.72 in 2023.

- **Housing Maintenance Cost** The total spend on housing maintenance in 2024 was **€282,286,360.98**.

- The number of **rented dwellings inspected** rose to **62,085** in 2024 from 50,436 in 2023.

Section 2 **Roads**



- Local authorities manage and maintain **96,893km** of regional and local roads.

- **390.0km** of Regional roads and **2,332.1km** of Local roads were strengthened in 2024.

- **431.1km** of Regional roads and **2,699.6km** of Local roads were resealed in 2024.

- **29% of local primary roads** have an overall PSCI Rating of **9 to 10** with no defects or minor surface defects, this has increased consistently from 2014 when it was 10%.

- **81.94%** of **motor tax transactions** were conducted online.

Section 3 **Water**

- The number of registered schemes in 2024 was **2,181** of which **2,125** were monitored. The national average percentage of registered schemes monitored was **97.43%**.

Section 4 **Waste and Environment**

- **70.16%** of households availed of a three-bin service.

- **76,190** pollution complaints were made to local authorities in 2024, an increase of 5,606 on **70,584** in 2023.

- Of **3,958** schools across all local authority areas, **45** attained their green flag status in 2024 for the first time, **722** renewed their status in 2024 and **751** did not need to renew, as their status was still in place.

- **31 local authorities** have Climate Action Coordinators and **30** Climate Action Officers, an improvement on 2023. In 2024, **31** local authorities have Climate Action Teams in place.

Section 5 **Planning**

- There were **49,791** new builds notified to local authorities in 2024, a significant increase of over **113%** on the 2023 figure of 23,283. **8,344** were inspected representing **16.76%** of the total.

- The number of local authority planning decisions which were the subject of an appeal to An Bord Pleanála that were determined by the Board on any date in the year in 2024 was **2,258**. **74.36%** or **1,679** decisions were confirmed either with or without variation of the plan.

Section 6 **Fire Service**

- The national average per capita cost of providing the fire service in 2024 was **€74.85.**
- For 2024, **four** of the six full time fire brigades improved their average mobilisation times for fire emergencies and **five** also improved their average mobilisation times for other non-fire emergencies compared to 2023.
- In 2024, **19** local authorities with retained services improved their average mobilisation times for fire emergencies compared to **two** in 2023. **18** local authorities improved their average mobilisation times for other non-fire emergencies in comparison to seven in 2023, an increase of **157%**.

Section 7 **Library/Recreation**

- The total number of library visits in 2024 was **15,460,242**.
- The average number of library visits per head of population in 2024 was **3%**, up from 2.70% in 2023.
- The number of items issued to library members rose to **17,453,626** in 2024, an increase of 7.61% on the 2023 figure of 16,219,445.
- In 2024, active library members were **0.19%** of the population, in line with the commitment in the library strategy for the period 2023-2027.
- The number of registered library members in 2024 was **795,819** an increase of 10,252 on the 2023 figure.
- The average cost per capita of operating the library service in 2024 was **€40.72**.
- Expenditure per capita on new stock rose to an average of **€2.17** in 2024, from €2.00 in 2023.

Section 8 **Youth and Community**

- **Five** local authorities achieved 100% involvement in the Comhairle na nÓg local youth council scheme, **14** local authorities showed an improvement in their figures in 2024 and the figures for **five** local authorities remains the same as in 2023.
- **476** schools were represented at the Comhairle na nÓg 2024 AGM compared to 501 in 2023, a decrease of 5%.
- **20,631** organisations were on the county register for the PPN at the end of 2024.
- **2,176** organisations registered for the first time in 2024.

Section 9 **Corporate**

- The total whole-time equivalent staff employed by the local authority sector at the end of 2024 was **32,273.76**, an increase of **568.82** on the 2023 figure of 31,704.94.
- **271,785.61** days were lost to certified sick leave in 2024.
- Total page views of local authority websites in 2024 was **65.13 million**, a decline of over 3.66 million views on the 2023 figure of 68.79 million.
- **1,307** separate websites are being operated by the **31** local authorities.
- The total number of social media users increased to **5.97 million** in 2024, from 5.4 million in 2023.
- The national average cost of ICT provision was **€4,270.61** an increase of **€321.98** on the 2023 figure of €3,948.63.

Section 10 **Finance**

- There were **five** local authorities showing a deficit on the Revenue Account at the end of 2024, one less than at the end of 2023.
- **24** authorities saw an increase in commercial rates collected in 2024. **Seven** remained unchanged while only **one** local authority showed a decrease in collections.
- **17** authorities saw an increase in rents collected in 2024. **Four** had no change while **10** authorities showed a decrease in collections.
- **19** authorities saw an increase in home loans collected in 2024. **Four** had no change while **eight** authorities showed a decrease in collections.
- The average cost per capita of public liability claims in 2024 was **€13.74**, an increase from €12.21 in 2023.

Section 11 **Economic Development**

- The total number of jobs created nationally in 2024 with the assistance of the Local Enterprise Offices (LEOs), taking job losses into account, was **2,459.** This is an increase of **328** jobs or **15.4%** on 2023 when 2,131 jobs were created.
- **16,207** participants availed of LEO mentoring in 2024 an increase of 2,010 participants on the 2023 figure of 14,197.
- Local authorities spent an average on Economic Development of **€254.01** per head of population in 2024, compared to €163.41 in 2023.

Chapter 3

2024 Results, Tables, Figures and Trends

Section 1: Housing (H1 - H7)

H1: Social Housing Stock (A to F)

Social housing performs a key function in society, ensuring that households who do not have sufficient resources to meet their housing needs, either on the open market or with State affordability supports, are provided with social housing. The Government, in its housing strategy, is committed to working with local authorities to increase the social housing programme so that an average of 9,500 new-build social homes are provided each year to 2026 under Housing for All. Local authorities have a key role in the delivery of homes, and delivery targets are set with new Local Authority Housing Delivery Action Plans, setting out how they plan to deliver on the objectives of the Housing for All strategy. Social housing stock is stock that is owned by local authorities and added to on an annual basis through local authority build and acquisition programmes. Social housing is provided to meet the needs of low-income families across the country and is a key enabler of people moving out of homelessness. From a performance management perspective, the management of housing stock is a core function of local authorities and one of the key indicators that NOAC reviews each year. In this case, the indicator examines the housing stock level in local authorities, the additions to that stock, and any reduction in stock levels during the review year. This results in an overall view of the movement and management of local authority housing stock, as well as the activity of local authorities in that year.

With local authorities playing a key role in meeting new and existing housing needs, it must be acknowledged that they also manage the delivery of housing supports by other bodies, as well as delivering housing supports through other mechanisms, such as the Housing Assistance Payment (HAP). However, as new-build supply of social housing ramps up, it is anticipated that there will be a reduced reliance on HAP and the Rental Accommodation Scheme (RAS).

Social housing support can be summarised and divided into activity strands as follows:

- Direct local authority activity in increasing their housing stock to provide for households in need of homes (i.e. building and buying),
- local authority activity in providing housing units through DHLGH funding streams, which do not form part of the authority's permanent stock, but which meet housing needs (e.g. HAP and RAS), and,
- the involvement of local authorities in the provision of housing by Approved Housing Bodies (AHBs), which meet the needs of households on local authority waiting lists, by adding to the permanent and leased social housing stock of those AHBs.

While local authority housing stock is a key focus for NOAC, social housing delivery by these other entities must also be considered.

From an oversight and audit perspective, NOAC considers that while local authority involvement in the provision of housing support by AHBs is important to deliver the overall objective of meeting housing needs, local authorities bear the statutory responsibility for the provision of local authority housing, and this should therefore be the key consideration.

Table H1a shows dwellings provided by both local authorities and AHBs under the various social housing schemes funded by the DHLGH. Tables H1b and H1c indicate the build and acquisition delivery from 2018 to 2024 by local authorities and AHBs. Capped voids were included in the total build output from 2016 to the end of 2019. Voids are not included in the build figure from 2020 onwards, as per Housing for All policy.

To support the validation of this indicator, NOAC also requests this data from DHLGH on an annual basis. The DHLGH has advised that all data they provide is from the most recent published DHLGH statistical returns and outlined that previously published data may have been subject to revision if a discrepancy was identified during cross-verification. This has given rise to some variances in figures provided to NOAC and published in PI reports in previous years.

Table H1A: Total Social Housing Output 2018 to 2024

Year	Total New Build	Total Acquisition	LA Vacant Dwellings	Leasing	RAS	HAP	Overall Totals
2018	4,234	2,592	560	1,001	755	17,926	27,068
2019	5,764	2,752	303	1,161	1,043	17,025	28,048
2020	5,064	1,314	0*	1,440	913	15,885	24,616
2021	5,202	1,262	0*	2,711	1,034	13,095	23,304
2022	7,433	947	0*	1,870	1,041	8,634	19,925
2023	8,110	1,829	0*	1,999	1,542	8,292	21,772
2024	7,860	1,501	0*	1,223	1,576	8,121	20,281

*Voids no longer counted towards Build totals since 2020

Source: Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

Table H1B: Total Social Housing Build Output 2018-2024 by local authority and AHB

Year	LA New Build	AHB New Build	Part V – New Build (LA & AHB)	Total New Build
2018	2,022	1,388	824	4,234
2019	2,271	2,170	1,323	5,764
2020	2,230	2,096	738	5,064
2021	1,998	2,291	913	5,202
2022	2,885	3,140	1,408	7,433
2023	2,524	3,704	1,882	8,110
2024	3,001	3,028	1,831	7,860

Source: Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

Table H1C: Total Social Housing Acquisition Output 2018-2024 by local authority and AHB

Year	LA Acquisition	AHB Acquisition	Total Acquisition
2018	1,533	1,059	2,592
2019	1,905	847	2,752
2020	833	481	1,314
2021	872	390	1,262
2022	625	322	947
2023	1,332	497	1,829
2024	1,292	209	1,501

Source: Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

Total Social Housing Acquisition 2024

NOAC aims to ensure accuracy in its reporting, and therefore at the annual PI Guidelines workshop, local authority staff are advised to ensure that their figures for housing agree with the published DHLGH figures. Despite this, NOAC discovered many variances in the figures and has investigated these further. For 2024, the figures supplied by local authorities for additions to stock compared with the DHLGH figures, gave rise to a variation of a net 158 units in respect of 21 authorities.

Variations arose for several valid reasons, including the fact that Mortgage to Rent units, Traveller specific accommodation, units managed and maintained by AHBs, and units transferred to local authorities from other bodies are not included in NOAC's figures.

The largest variances were in Cork City -174 units and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown 118 units. Other significant differences were Galway County 70 units, Dublin City 68 units, Donegal -31 units, Longford 30 units and Westmeath 23 units.

Some of the variances arose due to the timing of the construction and closing dates of sales, which led to the exclusion of units from the NOAC return. Some adjustments were made for Traveller specific accommodation that was counted in error and in relation to mortgage to rent units, which were taken back into social stock, having been formerly managed by Approved Housing Bodies (AHBs).

NOAC carried out an extensive review of all the figures supplied to ensure that the figures provided for the 2024 return were in accordance with the NOAC guidelines. It reviewed all the variances and while reconciliation was completed for a number of units over a range of local authorities, the net **158** figure could not be reconciled with the published DHLGH figures. However, each relevant local authority was satisfied that their figures were accurate.

Table H1, shows that in 2024, local authorities had **155,060** dwellings in their ownership at the end of the year. The H1E closing balance recorded in the 2023 report was **150,224** and this figure should match the H1A opening balance for 2024. The 2024 opening balance is **150,363** and variances were reported by the eight local authorities below, of a net **139** units. NOAC is concerned about this variance, as effective stock management is crucial. While some discrepancies are understandable, significant variances without explanation warrant attention and resolution to maintain accurate inventory management.

Local Authority	Units	Reasons Provided to NOAC
Carlow	-12	Unreconciled figure submitted in error in 2023.
Cork City	4	Part V units omitted in error in 2023.
Donegal	1	No explanation provided.
Dublin City	153	Dublin City advised that this variance remains unexplained.
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	-2	1 duplication and 1 Traveller Accommodation unit included in error in 2023 closing figure.
Galway City	1	No explanation provided.
Galway County	4	No explanation provided.
Longford	-10	Unreconciled figure submitted in error in 2023.
	139	

In 2024, H1B shows that local authorities have added **5,324** units to owned stock, (whether constructed or acquired), an increase of **942** on the 2023 figure of 4,382 (3,862 in 2022).

Highest number of units added as a percentage of their opening 2024 figure

Meath	Galway County	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown
9.40%	7.33%	6.90%
(376 units)	(205 units)	(333 units)

Lowest number of units added as a percentage of their opening 2024 figure

Kerry	Donegal	Clare
0.73%	1.21%	1.66%
(33 units)	(61 units)	(48 units)

All local authorities recorded the sale of local authority dwellings. There were **462** units of stock sold in 2024.

Highest number of local authority owned dwellings sold in 2024

Kerry	Limerick City & County	Dublin City	Galway County
43	36	29	29

Four local authorities demolished a total of 165 dwellings in 2024 (Dublin City 141, Limerick City and County 19, Laois three and Galway County two units). There were 111 dwellings demolished in 2023 (141 in 2022 and 79 in 2021).

H2: Housing Vacancies

2.75%	14	4,251	18
average vacancy rate	local authorities above average vacancy rate	units were vacant at the end of 2024	local authorities reduced their vacancy rate compared to the previous year

The management of vacant properties within local authorities is a very important function and vital in meeting housing needs. Minimising housing vacancies and making more efficient use of existing housing stock is a key action in Housing for All. The Voids Programme is funding provided by DHLGH to support local authorities in preparing vacant homes for re-letting and builds on the ongoing work to tackle vacancy and dereliction to bring vacant properties into re-use for housing. Local authorities use this funding and their own funding to achieve these outcomes. In that context, NOAC, year-on-year, looks at the number of dwellings in a local authority's overall stock that were not tenanted as of 31 December. The overall percentage of directly provided local authority stock, vacant at the end of 2024, is showing an overall improvement at 2.75%, this figure is compared to 2023 at 2.81%, 2022 at 3.03%, 2021 at 3.16%, and the 2020 figure of 3.18%. This is a very welcome trend.

Lowest vacancy rates recorded by

Laois	Wexford	Westmeath
0.80%	0.94%	1.23%

It is always important to see low vacancy rates, and given that many local authorities put a lot of effort into managing stock, it is noteworthy to see that there are seven local authorities, where the vacancy rates are less than 2%, the others being Monaghan 1.40%, Offaly 1.73%, Sligo 1.39% and Waterford City and County 1.44%.

However, there are 13 local authorities with vacancy rates above 2.75 %. They are Carlow (5.85%), Cavan (4.72%), Clare (3.37%), Cork City (3.05 %), Cork County (4.78%), Donegal (3.04%), Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (3.76%), Fingal (3.72%), Galway City (2.82%), Kerry (2.76%), Kilkenny (6.93%), Limerick City and County (3.81%), Leitrim (2.78%) and Mayo (2.99%).

Longford had demonstrated to NOAC at its Scrutiny Meeting in 2023 that they had a plan in place to address the vacancies and the rate this year is 2.69%, a year-on-year welcome improvement from 3.82% in 2023, 5.62% in 2022 and 7.19% in 2021.

Carlow outlined that they had a number of new schemes completed but not allocated at the end of the year that accounted for a significant proportion of their vacant units.

The total number of vacant dwellings at the end of 2024 was 4,251. In 2023, it was 4,196 (4,417 in 2022, 4,448, in 2021, and 4,467 in 2020).

NOAC understands that while there is always a level of turnover of local authority rented properties, every effort should be made by local authorities to ensure the stock is utilised to the greatest extent possible to meet the demand and needs of applicants on the housing waiting list.

Once again, local authorities cited poor quality stock requiring significant work, together with difficulties getting contractors and increased costs, as the main challenges under this indicator. The timing of the vacancies, especially at year-end, has contributed to delays in some cases. NOAC welcomes the fact that many local authorities are ensuring that full condition surveys and appropriate planned maintenance programmes are helping to reduce vacancies.

H3: Average Re-letting Time and Cost

€105,084,976.65

spent in **2024** in re-letting costs for **3,375** units

€31,136.29

Average cost

35.56 weeks

Average time

NOAC recognises that the achievement of the refurbishment and re-letting of vacant social housing units with minimal delay is in line with best asset management practice. This involves adopting a national re-letting performance standard across all local authorities, a preventative maintenance approach to housing stock management, a greater focus on the roles and responsibilities of tenants, and funding mechanisms structured to incentivise swift turnaround and consistent standards. NOAC reviewed this indicator as part of the 2024 validation process.

Table H3: Average 2024 re-letting times and costs of urban authorities compared to 2023

	Unit re-letting time		Unit re-letting cost		No. of units re-tenanted	
Local Authority	2024 (weeks)	Comparison with 2023 (weeks)	2024 €	Comparison with 2023	2024	Comparison with 2023
Cork City	33.17	0.68	€18,082.00	-€565.93	178	9
Dublin City	23	0.77	€39,907.94	€5,688.99	804	-46
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	25	1.68	€30,190.62	€6,877.73	105	10
Fingal	33.76	4.62	€21,269.64	€1,051.44	79	-18
Galway City	48.83	-0.78	€51,848.98	€10,584.14	76	5
South Dublin	20.62	-5.52	€31,285.97	€2,791.28	183	-25

A comparison of 2024 average re-letting times for the six main urban authorities of Cork, Dublin, and Galway Cities, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal and South Dublin County Councils shows variations in both re-letting times and costs, which are set out in table H3.

The longest average re-letting time across these six authorities was recorded again by Galway City at 48.83, a slight improvement on last year's 49.61 weeks. However, their re-letting costs have increased significantly by €10,584.14 per unit to the highest re-letting cost of €51,848.98.

Of the six main urban areas, two showed improvements in re-letting times, South Dublin by 5.52 weeks and Galway City by 0.78 weeks.

As is the case with vacancies, NOAC acknowledges that the age of housing stock may also negatively impact this timeline, but stresses the importance of active management and ensuring that full condition surveys are completed, to assist in reducing re-letting times. The national average re-letting time, from the date the tenant vacated the dwelling to the date of the first rent debit in 2024, was 35.56 weeks. This is an increase from 33.72 weeks in 2023 (35.22 weeks in 2022, 34.44 weeks in 2021, and 32.69 weeks in 2020).

The average letting cost in 2024 was €31,136.29 compared to €28,347.05 in 2023 (€21,886.04 in 2022, €19,653.39 in 2021 and €19,065.30 in 2020). This indicator is increasing each year; however, the scale of increase does vary from local authority to local authority.

The table below lists the local authorities with the shortest average re-letting times in 2024.

H3: Social Housing Re-letting times and costs Data 01/01/2024- 31/12/2024	Average Number of Weeks	Average Cost	Number of Units
Roscommon	14.59	€14,668.76	38
Monaghan	15.70	€22,713.25	74
Carlow	15.97	€20,270.91	41

The table below lists the local authorities with the longest average re-letting times in 2024.

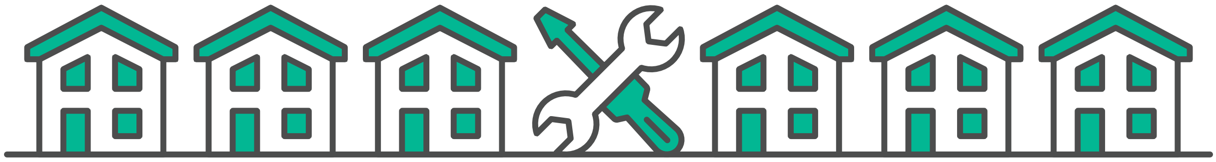
H3: Social Housing Re-letting times and costs Data 01/01/2024- 31/12/2024	Average Number of Weeks	Average Cost	Number of Units
Louth	113	€22,115.37	89
Kerry	61.55	€30,016.38	157
Limerick City and County	58.60	€51,502.53	72

The range for the average re-letting time therefore is from 14.59 weeks in Roscommon to 113 weeks in Louth.

The range of average costs varies from €14,668.76 in Roscommon to €51,848.98 in Galway City

This indicator was selected for the validation process this year and more details on the experiences for the six local authorities selected are included in the detailed chapter on that process. Carrying out extensive energy upgrades and addressing some derelict voids has increased the re-letting time for some of the units, and this was common for all local authorities.

H4: Housing Maintenance Cost



€282,286,360.98

overall spend on housing maintenance in **2024**

€1,824.17
Average cost per unit

€642.68
Lowest spend **Carlow**

€2,894.16
Highest spend **Dublin City**

109%
Highest percentage increase **Cork County**

26 local authorities increased their expenditure on housing maintenance

05 local authorities decreased their expenditure on housing maintenance

The maintenance cost per unit recorded across the 31 local authorities ranged from €642.68 in Carlow (€521.19 in 2023) to €2,894 in Dublin City (€2,531.65 in 2023). Monaghan and Sligo outlined that their increase in maintenance was due to significant investment in their Energy Efficiency Retrofit Programme.

Cork County recorded the highest increase in maintenance costs, going from €679.91 in 2023 to €1,422.55 in 2024, which is a 109% increase, some of which is accounted for by the way they now calculate costs. Leitrim recorded the largest decrease of 15.90 %, going from €1,678.73 in 2023 to €1,411.89 in 2024.

H5: Private Rented Sector Inspections

6
local authorities achieved or exceed the **25%** inspection rate

4
local authorities inspection rates were less than **10%**

18.93%
Average inspection rates in **2024**

327,992
registered tenancies at the end of 2024, a **12.78%** increase on 2023

The Housing for All Strategy set annual targets for private rental inspections by local authorities. NOAC notes that a 25% target for 2024 was set against the number of RTB registered tenancies at the end of the prior year (31 December) and not the current year registered tenancies, as these change over the course of the year in which the funding and targets are provided. NOAC calculates its inspections rates based on the percentage carried out in the year relative to the number of registered tenancies in that same year. Therefore, on the basis of calculation, the DHLGH and NOAC targets are not comparable. Based on NOAC calculations, six local authorities achieved or exceeded the 25% inspection rate.

- Meath 50.24%
- Cork City 49.20%
- Waterford City and County 48.32%
- Offaly 31.66%
- South Dublin 26.55%
- Fingal 25.73%
- Seven local authorities ranged between 24.19% and 21.39%, Donegal, Laois, Leitrim, Louth, Mayo, Roscommon and Wexford.

€10m in Exchequer funding was made available as a subvention to local authorities to carry out these inspections and it is noted that difficulties in recruiting and retaining inspectors were reported in 2024. However, with an increase in inspectors being employed assisted by the Institute of Public Administration (IPA) rental inspectors training course, NOAC expects that inspection rates will continue to increase.

Meath put a new dedicated team in place in 2023 to work full-time on inspections, so there was a large increase in productivity going forward.

Low inspection rates of less than 10% were recorded in four local authorities, all of which had poor inspections rates in 2023 also;

- Galway City 6.81% (2.86% in 2023)
- Dublin City 7.58% (8.01% in 2023)
- Wicklow 7.45 % (6.30% in 2023)
- Carlow 8.70% (6.87% in 2023)

Louth outlined that inspections were reduced due to staff shortages in 2023, but this issue has been rectified for 2024.

Overall, there was an inspection rate of 18.93%. This is an increase from 17.34% in 2023. Figures for 2023 were based on mid-year figures and there was an error in the 2023 report in which the inspection rate was recorded as 25.21%. The actual number of private rented inspections increased from 50,463 in 2023 to 62,085. There was also an increase in the number of registered tenancies by 37,156, a 12.78% increase to 327,992. It is noted that in 2022, the Residential Tenancies Board (RTB) underwent a period of data transition arising from the introduction of a new Registration System in November 2021, and the introduction of a new statutory requirement for annual registration of all rental properties.

16 local authorities carried out fewer inspections as a percentage of the total number of registered tenancies in 2024 compared to 2023, whereas 15 local authorities reported increases in inspection rates on last year.

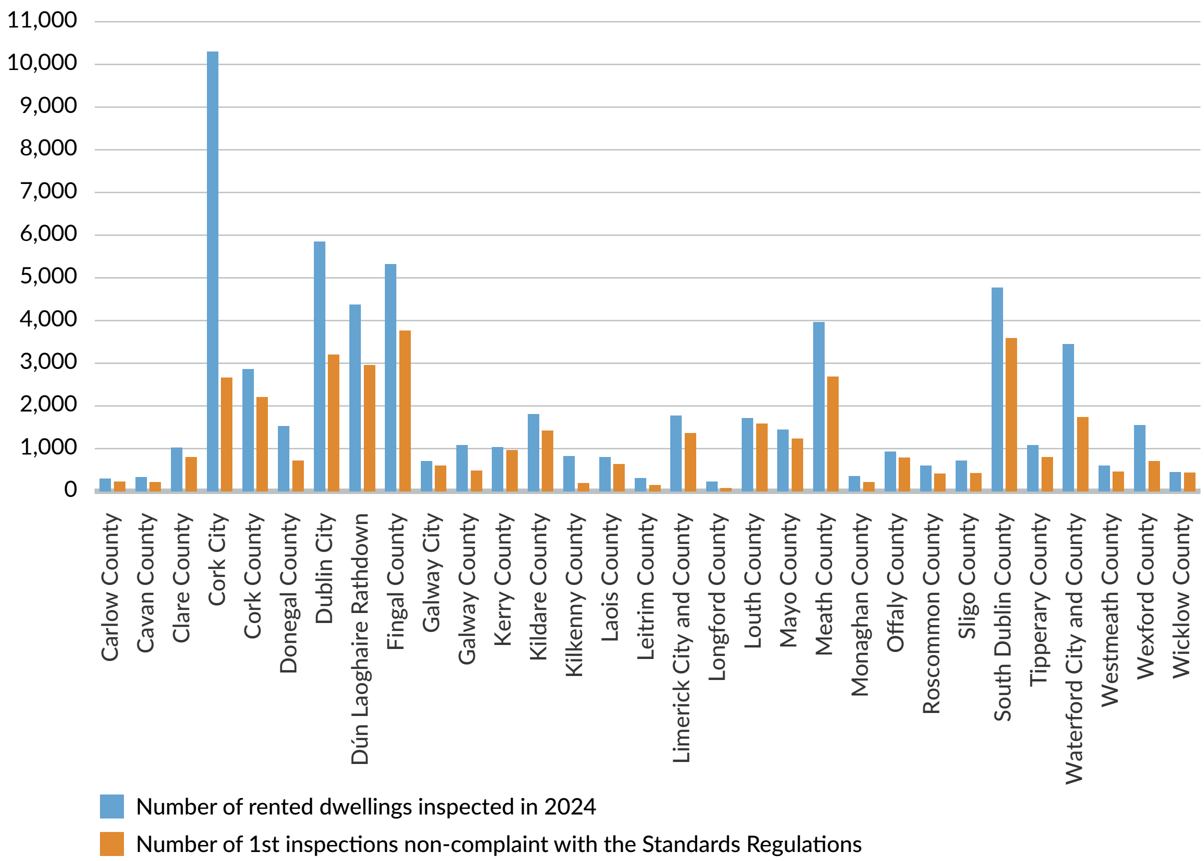
The percentage of dwellings inspected in 2024 that were not compliant with the Standards Regulations was 84.86%. 16 local authorities recorded that more than 90% of inspected dwellings were found to be non-compliant with the Standards' Regulations (23 in 2023, 24 in 2022, and 23 in 2021).

The highest rates of non-compliance at first inspections were recorded by Louth 99.94%, Wicklow 99.77%, and Galway County 99.59%.

The lowest percentage of non-compliant dwellings were Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown at 67.80%, Roscommon at 68.71% and Dublin City at 73.15%.

Local authorities have advised that the number of dwellings deemed compliant following an inspection in 2024 (including those originally deemed non-compliant) was 21,129, a significant increase compared to 13,582 in 2023, 9,674 in 2022 and 5,140 in 2021.

Figure H5: Number of rented dwellings inspected in 2024 and Compliance



H6: Long-term Homeless Adults

Table H6 shows that the number of homeless adults in emergency accommodation at year-end 2024 is 10,444, an increase of 1,205 or 13.04 % from the 2023 figure of 9,239 (7,935 in 2022). The number of adults in emergency accommodation who are long-term homeless (as a percentage of the total number of homeless adults in emergency accommodation) has increased in 2024 to 59.43% an increase from 57.61% in 2023 (55.58% in 2022).

15 local authorities recorded an increase in the number of long-term homeless adults. Roscommon and Monaghan, who recorded no long-term homeless in 2023, recorded figures for 2024. The local authorities which recorded a large increase on their 2023 figures were Carlow 82.53%, Cavan 75.01% and Westmeath 71.42%.

However, 13 authorities recorded a decrease in number. Longford recorded the greatest decrease in the number of adults that are long-term homeless as a percentage of the total number of homeless adults in emergency accommodation, going from 81.25% in 2023 to 47.06% in 2024.

Table H6 examines the long-term homeless adults in city local authorities. These authorities would traditionally have counted the largest proportion of homeless adults and households. The figures shown are the number of adults classified as homeless and in emergency accommodation, as recorded on the Pathway Accommodation & Support System (PASS) on 31 December 2024. They include the number of adults who had been in emergency accommodation for more than 6 months.

Table H6: Long-term Homeless Adults in City Authorities 2024 & 2023

	Adults classed as homeless & in emergency accommodation			Adults who had been in emergency accommodation for more than 6 months		
Local Authority	2024	2023	Difference	2024	2023	Difference
Cork City	523	398	125	281	226	55
Dublin City*	7285	6,665	620	4,566	4,036	530
Galway City	223	229	-6	80	95	-15
Limerick City & County	442	338	104	204	149	55
Waterford City & County	111	85	26	49	49	0

* Dublin City Council make a joint return on behalf of the four authorities in the Dublin region.

H7: Social Housing Retrofit

This is the second year of reporting on this indicator. NOAC believes it provides valuable insight into the retrofit programme and supports progress towards meeting both the 2030 carbon target and the specific targets set. The data for this indicator is supplied by the Housing Delivery Co-ordination Office (HDCO) and is extracted from the Energy Retrofit Information Capture and Analysis (ERICA) tracker system. It is reconciled against the DHLGH list of recoupments for all units fully completed within the calendar year and satisfactorily claimed, with all required supporting documentation in place. As a newly introduced indicator, it was validated for the 2023 report. However, given the wide range of experiences reported during its first year, NOAC decided to include it again in the validation process for this year's report.

Dublin City again this year retrofitted the most homes, completing work on 408 units (259 in 2023), with Donegal retrofitting 160 units (222 in 2023) and Louth 146 units (205 in 2023).

Many local authorities, like Donegal, Cavan, Galway County, Louth and Laois noted that they had the capacity to carry out additional work and, in some instances, proceeded with this. However, due to the lack of funding under the DHLGH programme, they were unable to include any additional units in their 2024 results.

South Dublin completed 197 units in 2024. However, in 2023, it was noted that work had taken place on retrofitting 151 social houses but had not been submitted to DHLGH to be included on the tracker and therefore they completed just 46 houses in 2024.

The lowest numbers of units recorded were

- Limerick City and County 2 (54 in 2023)
- Roscommon 7 (38 in 2023)
- Kerry with 13 (11 in 2023).

Limerick City and County advised that they did not have the claims submitted for the 2024 programme, so units completed in 2024 will now be counted in 2025.

This indicator was selected again this year for validation and the experiences of the progress in the six local authorities validated is summarised below but commentary that is more detailed is available in the Quality Assurance Chapter later in this report.

Wexford planned its retrofit within its older housing stock, and although its figure for 2024 is a reduction on 2023, it is still on target within the overall lifetime target of the programme. Dublin City exceeded its 2024 target.

Cavan, Galway County and Leitrim expressed concern about the way the programme is funded and found it a challenge and at the current rate of progress they were doubtful of reaching their target.

H7: Social Housing Retrofit Data 01/01/2024 - 31/12/2024	2024	2023
A (1) Total no of houses retrofitted	2,634	2,445
A (2) No of houses that achieve a BER rating of B2 or above	2,461	2,315
A (3) No of heat pumps installed in those houses	2,393	2,200
B. Total annual energy savings in MWH from houses retrofitted	37,711.8	35,663.4
C. Total carbon emission reduction tCo2 from houses retrofitted	10,360.3	10,376.3

Housing 2024 Results

H1: Social Housing Stock (A-F)

Authority	A. Number of dwellings in the ownership of the local authority at 01/01/2024	B. Number of dwellings added to the local authority owned stock during 2024 (whether constructed or acquired)	C. Number of local authority owned dwellings sold in 2024	D. Number of local authority owned dwellings demolished in 2024	E. Number of dwellings in the ownership of the local authority at 31/12/2024	F. Number of local authority owned dwellings planned for demolition under a DHLGH approved scheme
Carlow County	2,002	106	4	0	2,104	0
Cavan County	2,179	88	15	0	2,252	7
Clare County	2,894	48	7	0	2,935	1
Cork City	10,602	273	18	0	10,857	22
Cork County	8,251	292	15	0	8,528	0
Donegal County	5,062	61	20	0	5,103	1
Dublin City	27,682	595	29	141	28,107	216
DLR	4,827	333	7	0	5,153	0
Fingal County	5,842	346	12	0	6,176	0
Galway City	2,503	129	7	0	2,625	2
Galway County	2,796	205	29	2	2,970	0
Kerry County	4,536	33	43	0	4,526	0
Kildare County	5,421	284	5	0	5,700	16
Kilkenny County	2,717	152	10	0	2,859	0
Laois County	2,396	98	3	3	2,488	1
Leitrim County	1,094	27	6	0	1,115	0
Limerick City and County	5,744	192	36	19	5,881	34
Longford County	2,213	79	24	0	2,268	0
Louth County	4,254	143	16	0	4,381	0
Mayo County	2,391	164	9	0	2,546	0
Meath County	4,000	376	12	0	4,364	0
Monaghan County	1,788	78	6	0	1,860	0
Offaly County	2,085	123	15	0	2,193	0
Roscommon County	1,445	50	14	0	1,481	0
Sligo County	2,275	54	16	0	2,313	10
South Dublin County	9,988	320	6	0	10,302	0
Tipperary County	5,499	115	24	0	5,590	0
Waterford City and County	5,606	124	15	0	5,715	1
Westmeath County	2,275	92	5	0	2,362	1
Wexford County	4,851	158	24	0	4,985	0
Wicklow County	5,145	186	10	0	5,321	0
Totals	150,363	5,324	462	165	155,060	312

H2: Housing Vacancies

Authority	A. The percentage of the total number of LA owned dwellings that were vacant on 31/12/2024
Carlow County	5.85
Cavan County	4.72
Clare County	3.37
Cork City	3.05
Cork County	4.78
Donegal County	3.04
Dublin City	2.28
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	3.76
Fingal County	3.72
Galway City	2.82
Galway County	2.02
Kerry County	2.76
Kildare County	2.27
Kilkenny County	6.93
Laois County	0.80
Leitrim County	2.78
Limerick City and County	3.81
Longford County	2.69
Louth County	2.12
Mayo County	2.99
Meath County	2.36
Monaghan County	1.40
Offaly County	1.73
Roscommon County	2.09
Sligo County	1.39
South Dublin County	2.23
Tipperary County	2.56
Waterford City and County	1.44
Westmeath County	1.23
Wexford County	0.94
Wicklow County	2.24

H3: Average Re-letting Time and Cost

Authority	A. Time taken from the date of vacation of a dwelling to the date in 2024 when the dwelling is re-tenanted, averaged across all dwellings re-let during 2024 (weeks)	B. Cost expended on getting the dwellings re-tenanted in 2024 averaged across all dwellings re-let in 2024 (€)
Carlow County	15.97	€20,270.71
Cavan County	53.14	€24,647.33
Clare County	35.37	€28,670.54
Cork City	33.17	€18,082.00
Cork County	48.33	€34,353.56
Donegal County	26.89	€19,653.06
Dublin City	23.00	€39,607.94
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	25.00	€30,190.62
Fingal County	33.76	€21,269.64
Galway City	48.83	€51,848.98
Galway County	47.62	€20,941.83
Kerry County	61.55	€30,016.38
Kildare County	53.30	€50,360.31
Kilkenny County	33.23	€19,573.99
Laois County	21.32	€15,210.85
Leitrim County	26.35	€24,307.12
Limerick City and County	58.60	€51,502.53
Longford County	46.71	€43,990.88
Louth County	112.98	€22,115.37
Mayo County	30.54	€18,528.04
Meath County	30.08	€30,948.26
Monaghan County	15.70	€22,713.25
Offaly County	40.75	€30,774.62
Roscommon County	14.59	€14,668.76
Sligo County	17.14	€28,764.47
South Dublin County	20.62	€31,285.97
Tipperary County	39.49	€32,541.94
Waterford City and County	37.70	€24,895.30
Westmeath County	31.57	€16,394.75
Wexford County	35.30	€16,420.72
Wicklow County	48.32	€41,240.86

H4: Housing Maintenance Cost

Authority	A. Expenditure during 2024 on the maintenance of LA housing compiled from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024, divided by the number of dwellings in the LA stock at 31/12/2024, i.e. H1E less H1F indicator figure
Carlow County	€642.68
Cavan County	€1,287.58
Clare County	€1,508.11
Cork City	€2,069.83
Cork County	€1,422.55
Donegal County	€1,990.31
Dublin City	€2,894.16
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	€2,336.19
Fingal County	€1,926.92
Galway City	€1,899.29
Galway County	€1,905.26
Kerry County	€816.57
Kildare County	€1,658.29
Kilkenny County	€1,800.87
Laois County	€921.22
Leitrim County	€1,411.89
Limerick City and County	€1,444.14
Longford County	€1,500.49
Louth County	€2,217.74
Mayo County	€973.23
Meath County	€832.26
Monaghan County	€2,864.61
Offaly County	€1,037.76
Roscommon County	€1,230.31
Sligo County	€1,480.28
South Dublin County	€1,723.72
Tipperary County	€746.51
Waterford City and County	€908.38
Westmeath County	€1,419.81
Wexford County	€2,170.66
Wicklow County	€1,816.95

H5: Private Rented Sector Inspections

Authority	A. Total number of registered tenancies in the local authority area at the end December 2024	B. Number of rented dwellings inspected in 2024	C. Percentage of inspected dwellings in 2024 not compliant with the Standards Regulations	D. Number of dwellings deemed compliant in 2024 (including those originally deemed non-compliant)	E. The number of inspections (including reinspections) undertaken by the local authority in 2024
Carlow County	3,403	296	96.58	8	302
Cavan County	3,005	331	81.55	74	405
Clare County	5,642	1,020	83.42	239	1,063
Cork City	20,892	10,279	79.43	5,198	17,559
Cork County	17,136	2,863	94.28	652	3,317
Donegal County	6,223	1,526	89.38	473	1,637
Dublin City	77,259	5,853	73.15	3,479	7,299
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	23,657	4,372	67.80	2,248	5,679
Fingal County	20,679	5,321	92.81	1,256	6,105
Galway City	10,360	705	91.07	86	764
Galway County	8,641	1,084	99.59	98	1,236
Kerry County	7,426	1,035	98.18	132	1,172
Kildare County	12,733	1,804	87.34	494	2,021
Kilkenny County	4,231	830	95.10	389	976
Laois County	3,754	803	79.83	191	871
Leitrim County	1,305	309	87.88	118	351
Limerick City and County	15,563	1,770	77.82	423	1,955
Longford County	2,135	230	92.31	93	280
Louth County	7,522	1,718	99.94	90	1,812
Mayo County	6,053	1,452	87.52	753	2,280
Meath County	7,886	3,962	95.19	843	6,188
Monaghan County	2,415	360	77.11	203	363
Offaly County	2,934	929	91.93	164	958
Roscommon County	2,497	604	68.71	319	938
Sligo County	4,730	715	99.54	285	817
South Dublin County	17,973	4,772	81.17	1,299	5,739
Tipperary County	6,765	1,079	95.51	95	1,153
Waterford City and County	7,131	3,446	95.23	721	4,021
Westmeath County	5,299	608	95.31	112	746
Wexford County	6,635	1,554	74.42	509	1,648
Wicklow County	6,108	455	99.77	85	496
Totals	327,992	62,085		21,129	80,151

H6: Long-term Homeless Adults

Authority	A. Number of adults in emergency accommodation that are long-term homeless as a percentage of the total number of homeless adults in emergency accommodation at end of 2024
Carlow County	54.76
Cavan County	50.00
Clare County	45.78
Cork City	53.73
Cork County	51.72
Donegal County	25.00
Dublin City	62.68
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	0.00
Fingal County	0.00
Galway City	35.87
Galway County	56.36
Kerry County	52.38
Kildare County	54.89
Kilkenny County	68.87
Laois County	29.03
Leitrim County	70.59
Limerick City and County	46.15
Longford County	47.06
Louth County	39.23
Mayo County	67.38
Meath County	64.58
Monaghan County	30.00
Offaly County	69.35
Roscommon County	46.15
Sligo County	55.70
South Dublin County	0.00
Tipperary County	41.67
Waterford City and County	44.14
Westmeath County	63.29
Wexford County	59.32
Wicklow County	64.71

NOTE: The Dublin Region Homeless Executive (DRHE) is provided by Dublin City Council as the lead statutory local authority in the response to homelessness in Dublin and adopts a shared service approach across South Dublin County Council, Fingal County Council and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council.

H7: Social Housing Retrofit

Authority	A. (1) Total number of houses retrofitted between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024	A. (2) The number of houses that achieved a BER rating of B2 or above between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024	A. (3) The number of heat pumps installed in those houses between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024	B. Total annual energy savings in MWH from houses retrofitted between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024	C. Total carbon emission reduction tCo2 from houses retrofitted between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024
Carlow County	78	78	78	1,218.8	344.0
Cavan County	23	23	23	269.9	91.4
Clare County	44	44	44	706.2	234.6
Cork City	123	90	78	1,422.8	346.1
Cork County	152	152	151	1,698.4	633.3
Donegal County	160	160	160	1,804.8	556.6
Dublin City	408	310	255	7,323.6	1,565.8
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	88	88	88	766.9	171.4
Fingal County	125	105	105	1,444.9	339.8
Galway City	49	47	47	927.9	289.1
Galway County	91	91	91	1,560.7	447.5
Kerry County	13	13	10	226.0	83.7
Kildare County	44	43	44	538.1	162.2
Kilkenny County	38	38	38	681.4	204.5
Laois County	28	27	28	573.0	186.5
Leitrim County	30	30	30	317.8	102.1
Limerick City and County	2	2	2	35.3	6.0
Longford County	34	34	34	426.0	110.1
Louth County	146	145	145	2,034.3	522.3
Mayo County	23	23	23	294.1	90.5
Meath County	34	32	32	478.6	147.4
Monaghan County	127	127	127	1,585.9	453.7
Offaly County	48	48	48	912.9	303.7
Roscommon County	7	7	7	63.8	13.2
Sligo County	45	43	44	651.8	210.0
South Dublin County	197	197	196	2,239.1	522.7
Tipperary County	71	71	71	1,200.6	337.1
Waterford City and County	120	120	119	1,580.7	451.5
Westmeath County	83	82	79	1,623.0	560.9
Wexford County	118	118	117	2,006.5	567.8
Wicklow County	85	73	79	1,098.0	304.8
Totals	2,634	2,461	2,393	37,711.8	10,360.3

Statistics

Social Housing Stock (H1)

H1 A. Dwellings in LA Ownership 01/01/2024		2024
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	4,850
	Median	4,000
H1 B. Dwellings added to LA stock		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	172
	Median	129
H1 C. LA owned dwellings sold		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	15
	Median	14
H1 D. LA dwellings demolished in 2024		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	5
	Median	0
H1 E. Dwellings in LA ownership 31/12/2024		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	5,002
	Median	4,364
H1 F. LA dwellings planned for demolition		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	10
	Median	0

Summary Statistics 2015-2024 (H1 E)

Total No. of Dwellings in Local Authority Stock		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
N	Valid	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average	Mean	4,189.03	5,660.71	4,303.03	4,350.97	4,480.81	4,552.52	4,563.97	4,723.81	4,845.94	5,001.94
	Median	3,132.00	4,143.00	3,006.00	3,116.00	3,402.00	3,563.00	3,633.00	3,814.00	4,000.00	4,364.00

Number of dwellings in the ownership of local authorities	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
H1 A. Number of dwellings in the ownership of local authorities at the start of the year	131,375	131,614	134,782	138,405	138,884	143,248	146,429	150,363
H1 E. Number of dwellings in the ownership of local authorities at the end of the year	133,394	134,880	138,980	141,128	141,483	146,438	150,224	155,060

Housing Vacancies (H2)

H2 A. Percentage of dwellings vacant 31/12/2024		2024
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national %	2.75%

Summary Statistics 2015-2024 (H3 A)

H3 A. Re-letting Time (Weeks)		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
N	Valid	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	True national mean			28.99	27.75	28.17	32.69	34.44	35.22	33.72	35.56

Average Re-letting Time, Cost & Maintenance (H3-H4)

H3 A. Re-letting Time (Weeks)		2024
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national mean	35.56
H3 B. Re-Let Cost Average (€)		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national mean	31,136.29
H4 A. Maintenance Cost by Unit (€)		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national mean	1,824.17

H5 A. Total No. of Registered Tenancies		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Average	Mean	9,959.00	10,041.77	10,554.42	10,394.52	10,457.68	10,793.16	-	-	9,381.81	10,580.39
	Median	6,583.00	6,685.00	7,132.00	6,920.00	6,862.00	7,036.00	-	-	5,499.00	6,635.00
H5 B. No. of Inspections Carried out		**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
Average	Mean	561.61	438.81	523.55	768.52	1,038.58	726.35	567.55	1,299.42	1,626.97	2,002.74
	Median	379.00	314.00	496.00	622.00	712.00	473.00	334.00	701.00	894.00	1,079.00

Private Rented Sector Inspections

H5 A. Total Number of Registered Tenancies		2024
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	10,580.39
	Median	6,635.00
H5 B. Number of Rented Dwellings Inspected		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	2,002.74
	Median	1,079.00
H5 C. Percentage of Inspected Dwellings Not Compliant		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	True national %	84.86%
H5 D. Number of Dwellings Deemed Compliant in 2024 (including those originally deemed non-compliant)		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	681.58
	Median	285.00
H5 E. The Number of Inspections (including reinspections) undertaken by the local authority in 2024		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	2,585.52
	Median	1,172.00

Long Term Homeless Adults

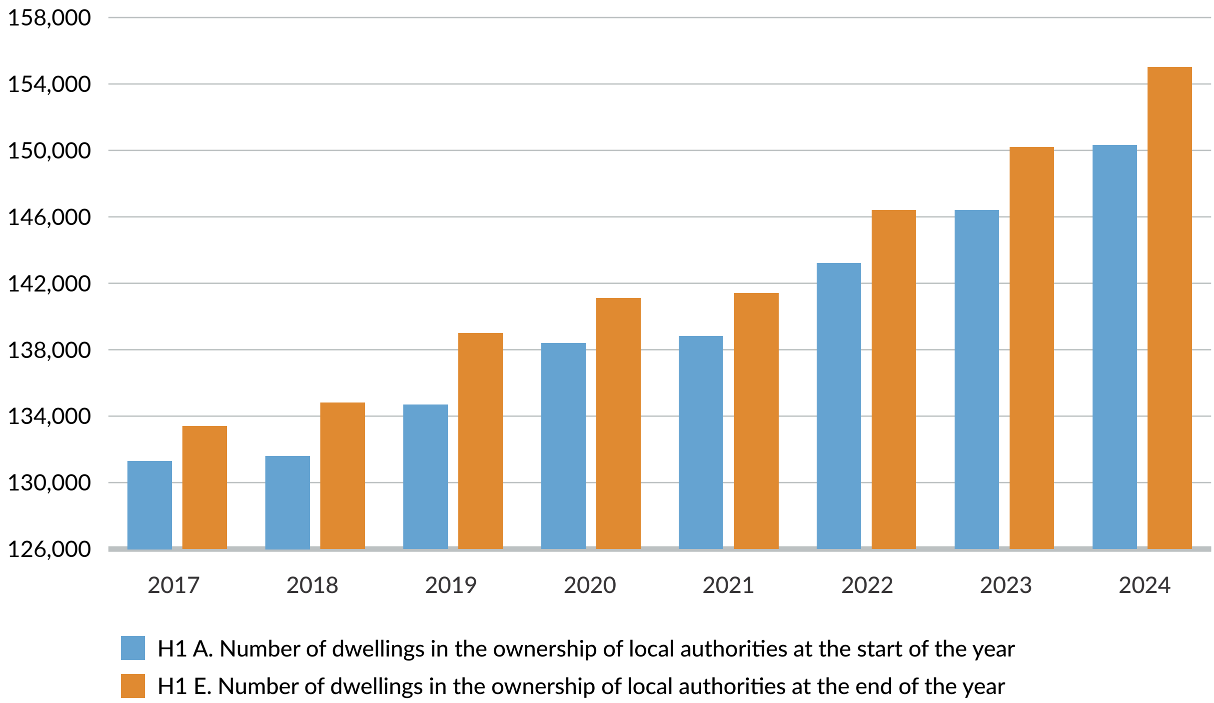
H6 A. Long Term Homeless as a percentage of total number of Homeless Adults		2024
N	Valid	28
	Not Applicable	3
	True national %	59.43%

Social Housing Retrofit

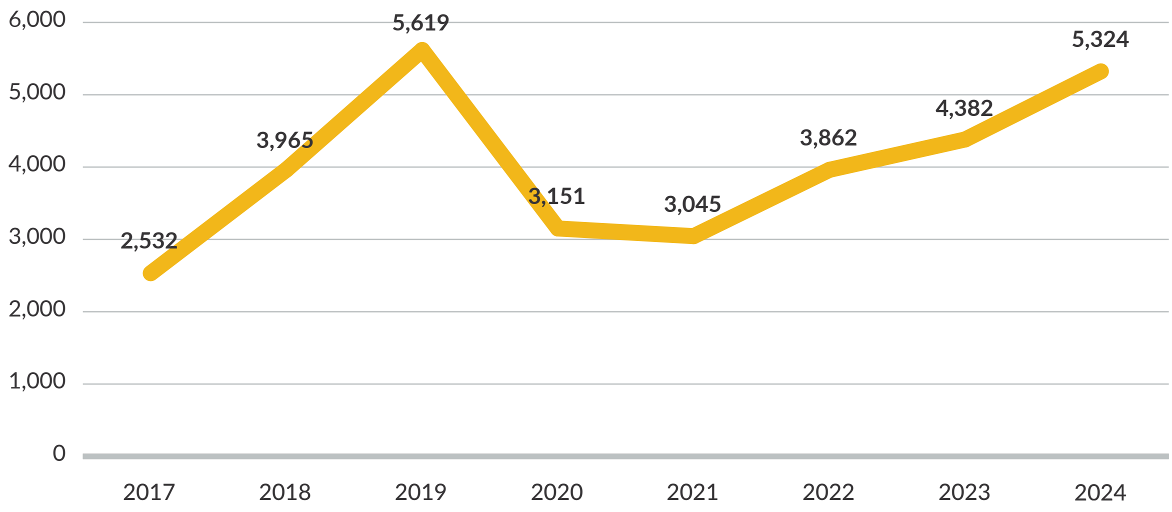
A. (1) Total number of houses retrofitted between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024		2024
N	Valid	30
	Missing	1
Average	Mean	84.97
	Median	71.00
A. (2) The number of houses that achieved a BER rating of B2 or above between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024		**2024**
N	Valid	30
	Missing	1
Average	Mean	79.39
	Median	71.00
A. (3) The number of heat pumps installed in those houses between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024		**2024**
N	Valid	30
	Missing	1
Average	Mean	77.19
	Median	71.00
B. Total annual energy savings in MWH from houses retrofitted between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024		**2024**
N	Valid	30
	Missing	1
Average	Mean	1,216.51
	Median	927.90
C. Total carbon emission reduction tCo2 from houses retrofitted between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024		**2024**
N	Valid	30
	Missing	1
Average	Mean	334.20
	Median	303.70

Trends

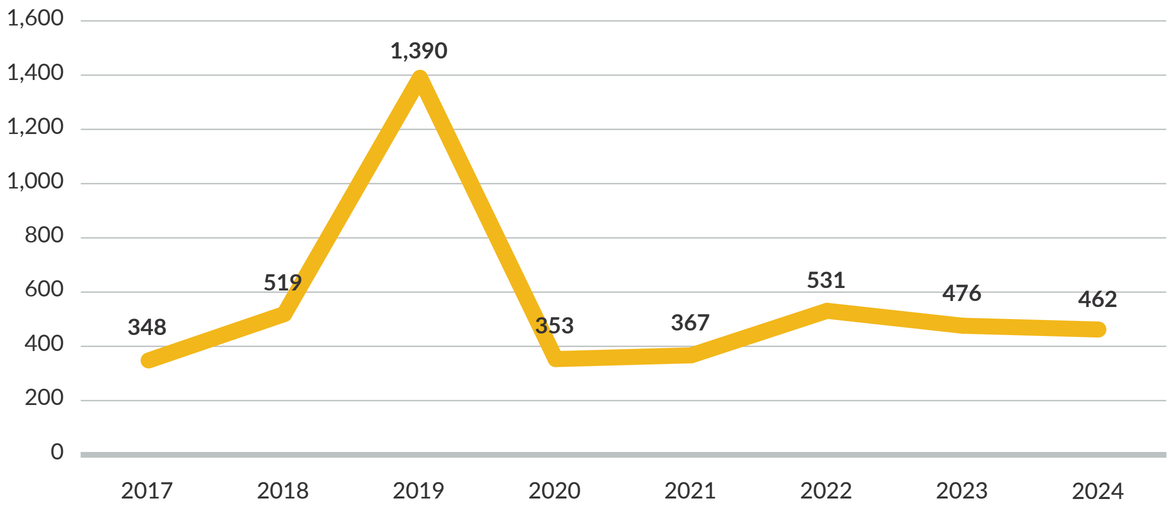
H1: - Social Housing Stock



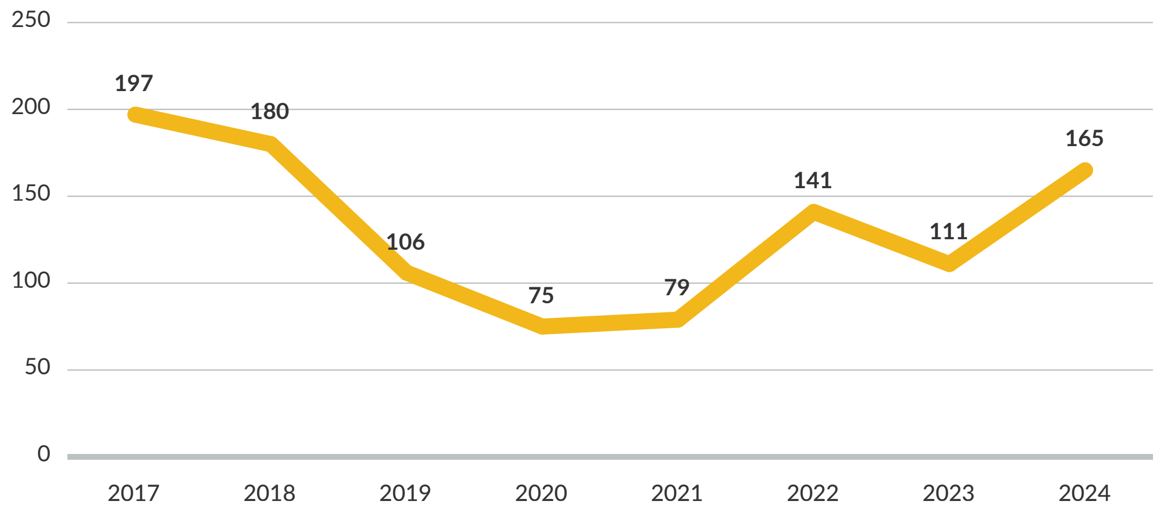
H1 (B): Number of dwellings directly added to local authority owned stock in the year (constructed or acquired)



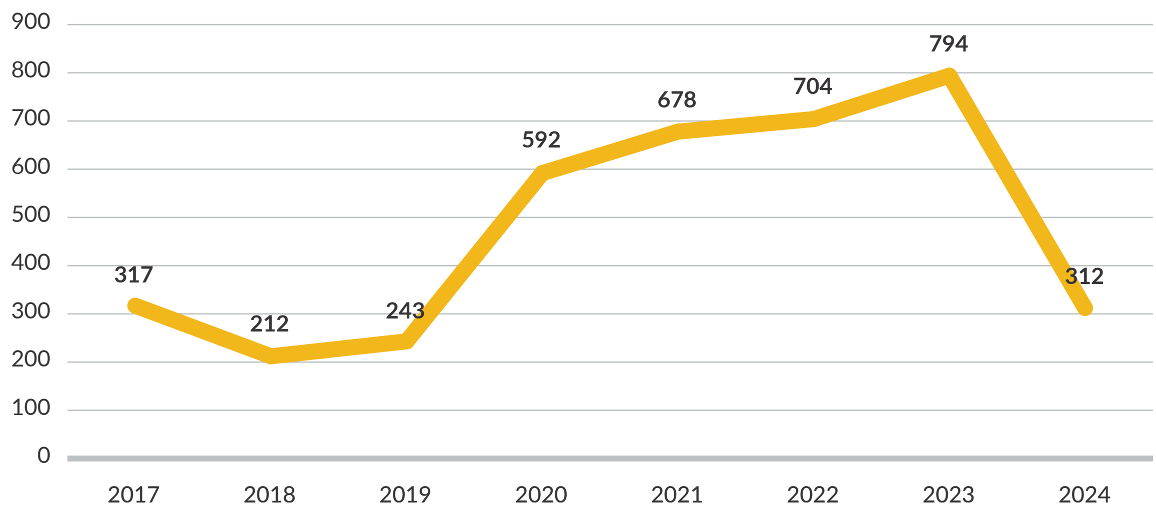
H1 (C): Number of local authority owned dwellings sold in year



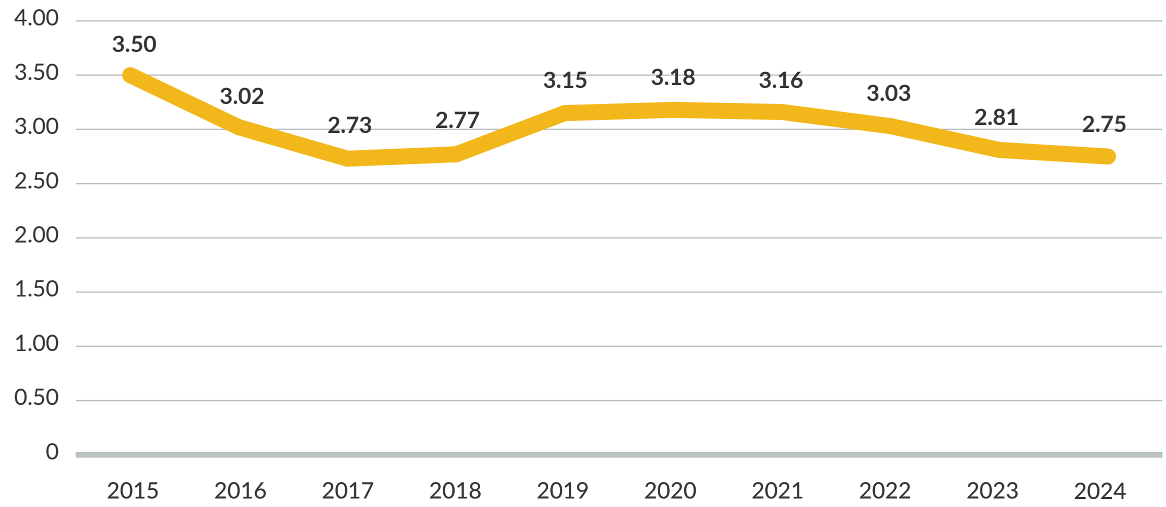
H1 (D): Number of local authority owned dwellings demolished in year(constructed or acquired)



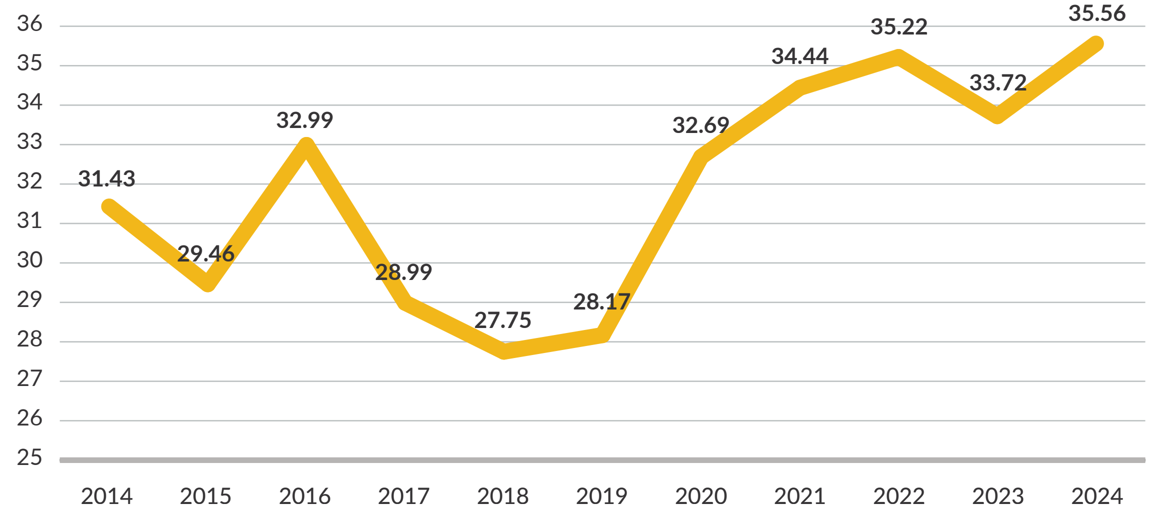
H1 (F): Number of local authority owned dwellings planned for demolition under DHLGH approved scheme at year end



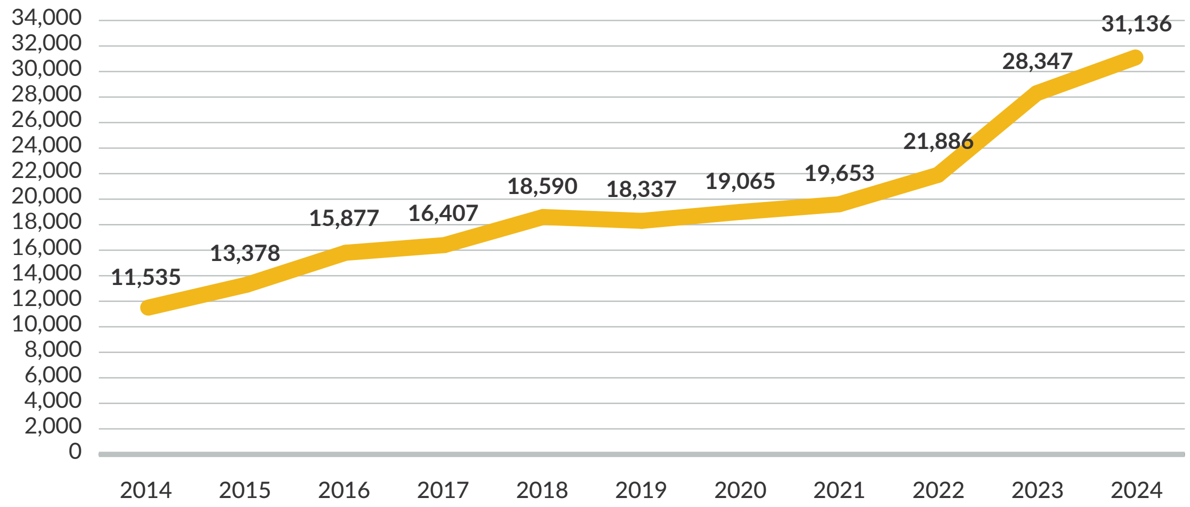
H2 (A): Percentage of the total number of local authority owned dwellings that were vacant at year-end



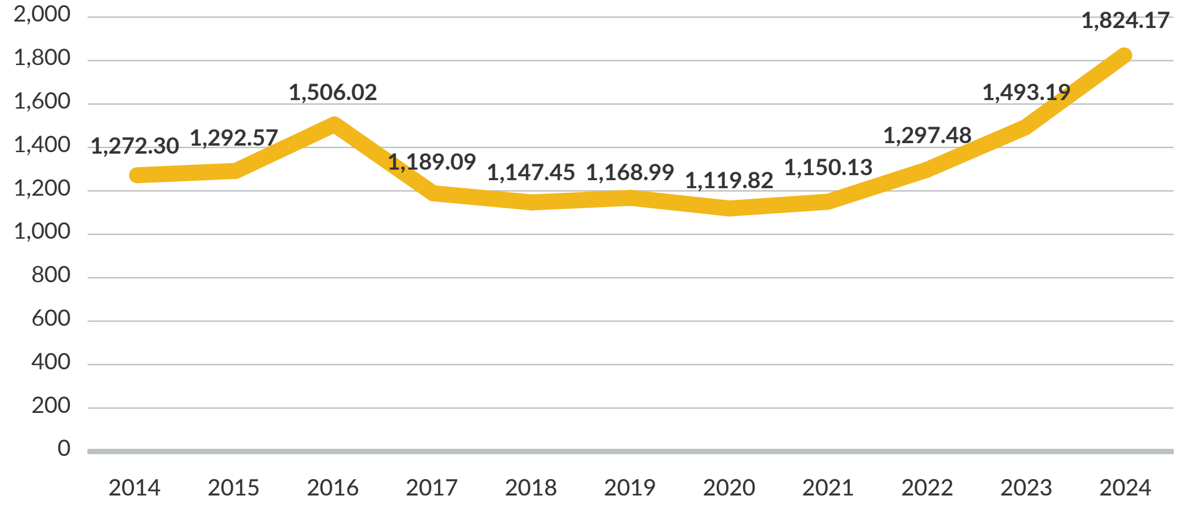
H3 (A): The time taken from the date of vacation of a dwelling to the date in year when the dwelling is re-tenanted, averaged across all dwellings re-let during year (weeks)



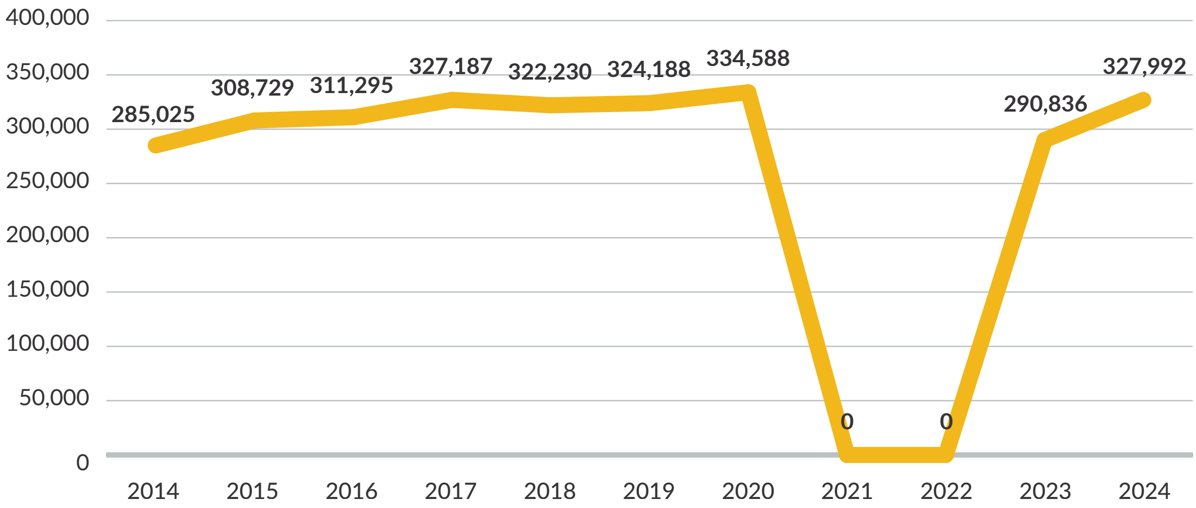
H3 (B): Average Cost Expended on Getting the Re-tenanted Dwellings Ready for re-letting in year (€)



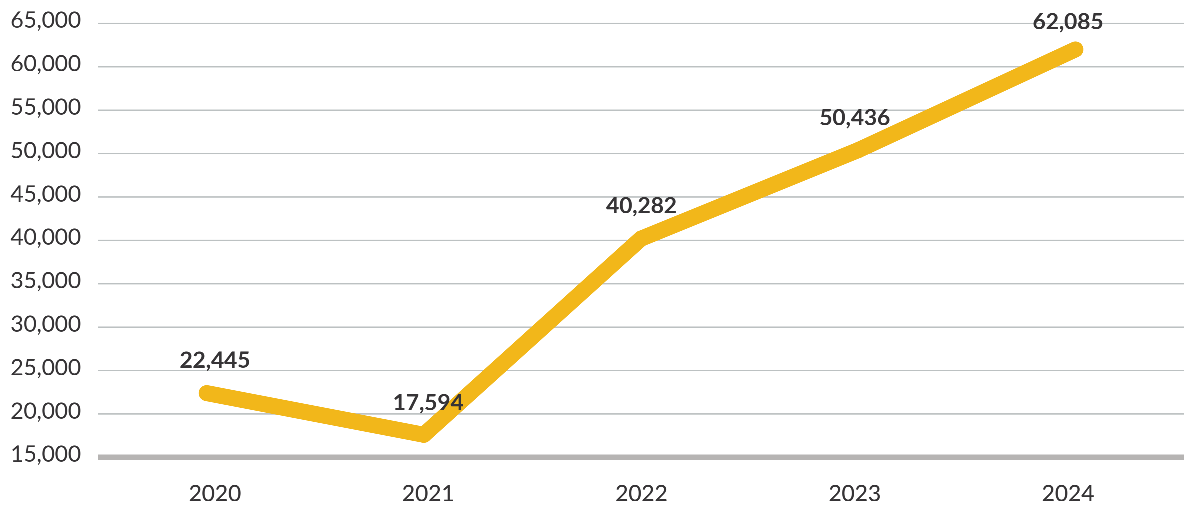
H4 (A): Average expenditure during year on the repair and maintenance of housing bought or built by the LA divided by the number of directly provided dwellings in the LA stock at year end



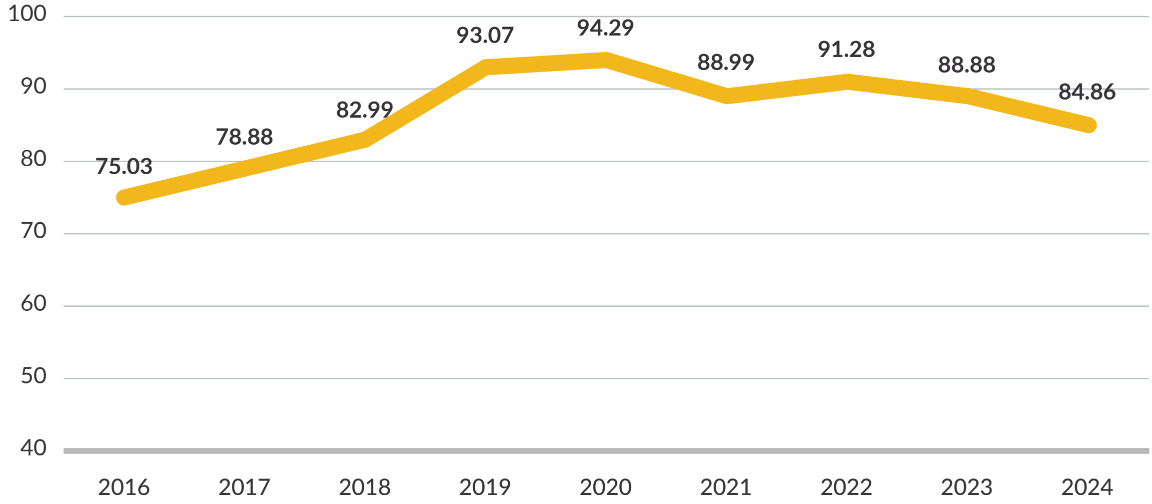
H5 (A): Total number of registered tenancies in the LA area (Data unavailable for 2021 and 2022)



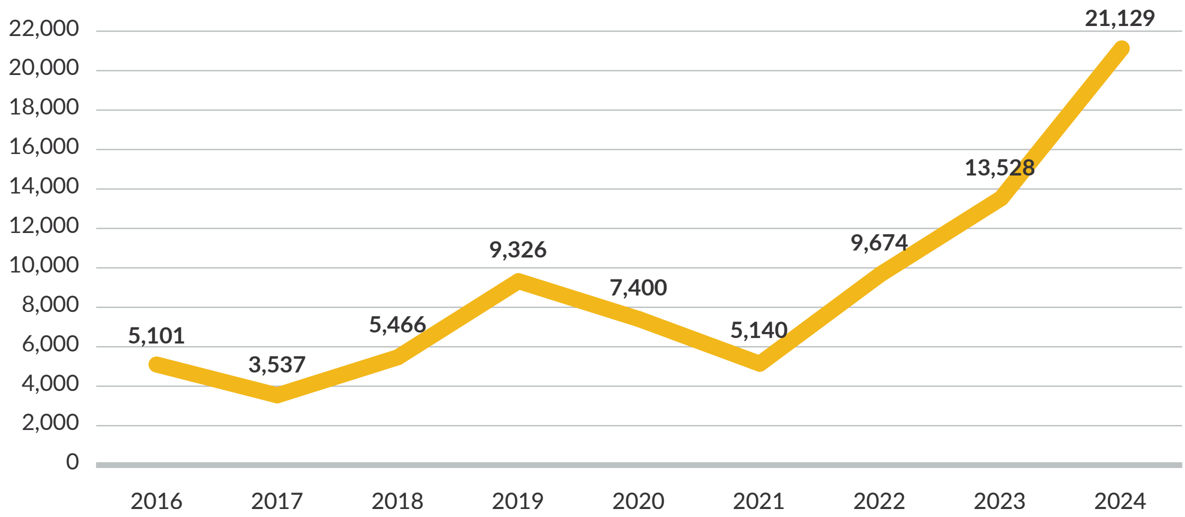
H5 (B): Number of rented dwellings inspected



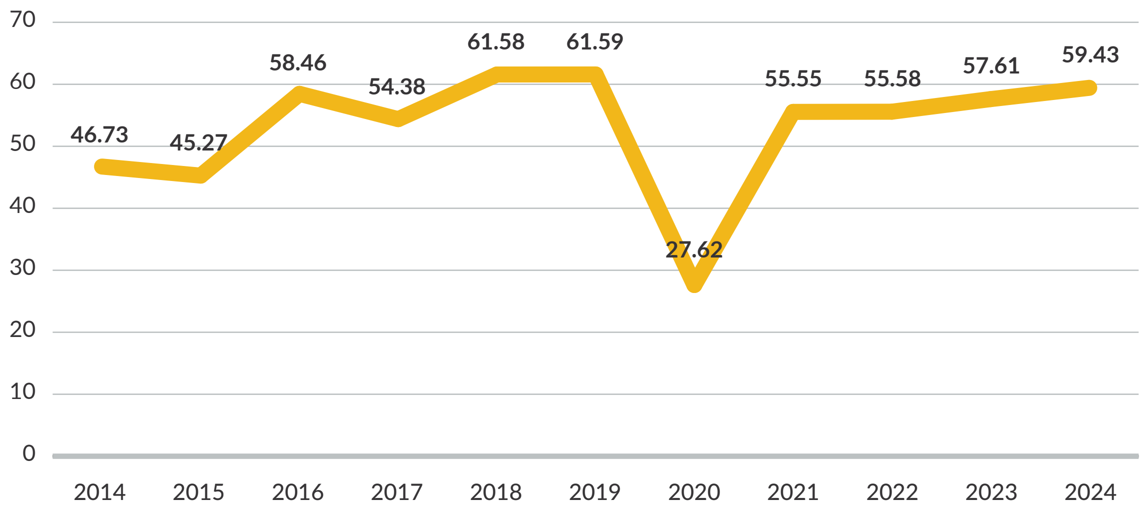
H5 (C): Percentage of inspected dwellings in year that were found not to be compliant with the Standards Regulations



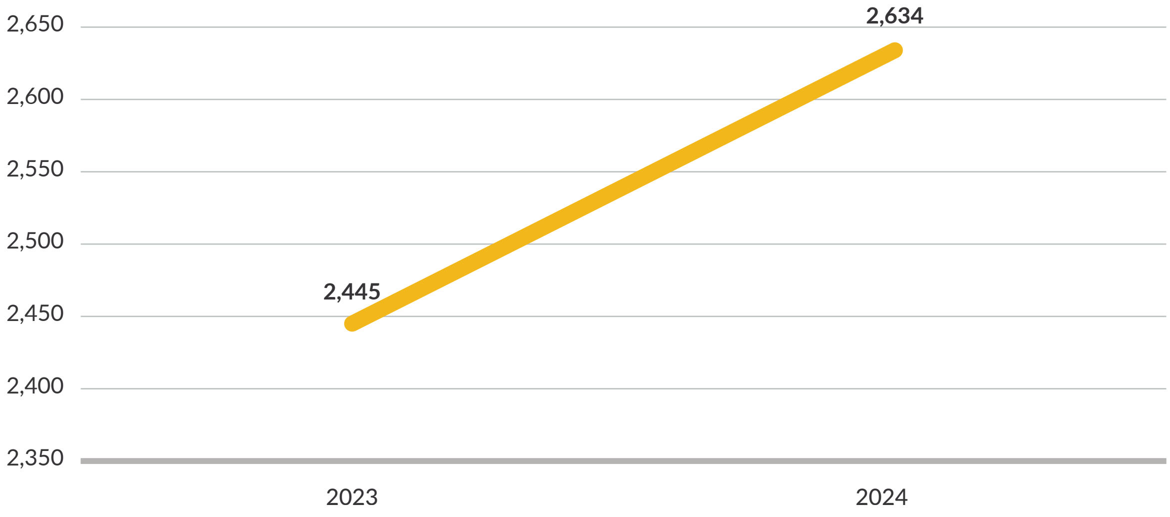
H5 (D): Number of dwellings deemed compliant in year (including those originally deemed non-compliant)



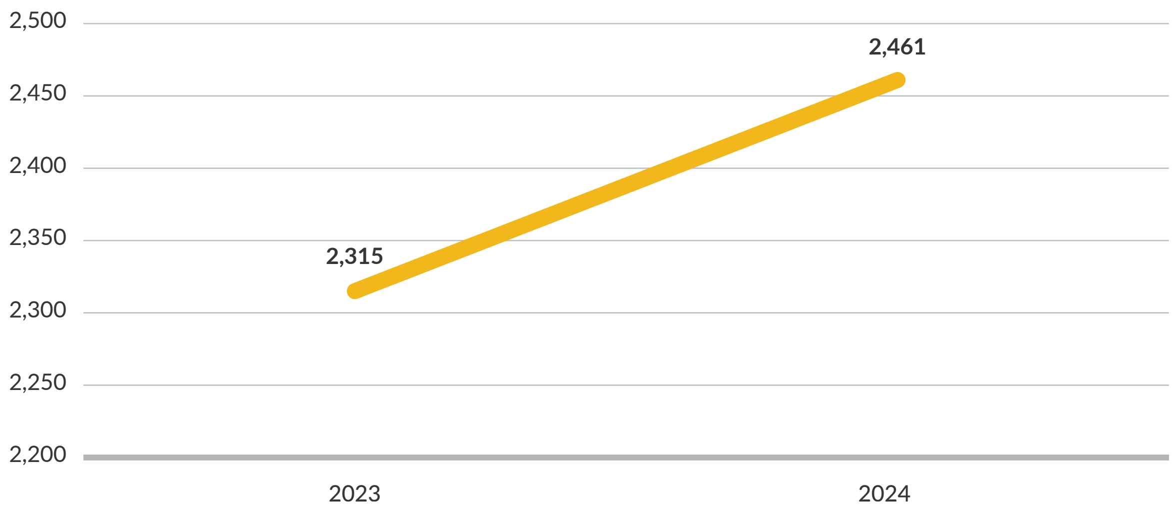
H6 (A): Number of adult individuals in emergency accommodation that are long-term (i.e. 6 months or more within the previous year) homeless as a percentage of the total number of homeless adult individuals in emergency accommodation at the end of year.



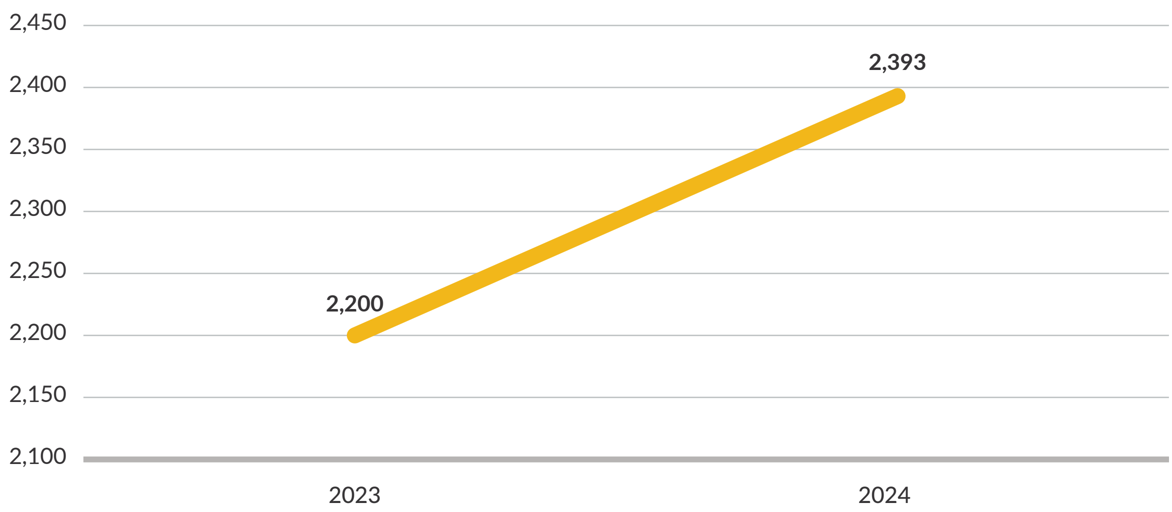
H7 (A): (1) Total number of houses retrofitted between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024



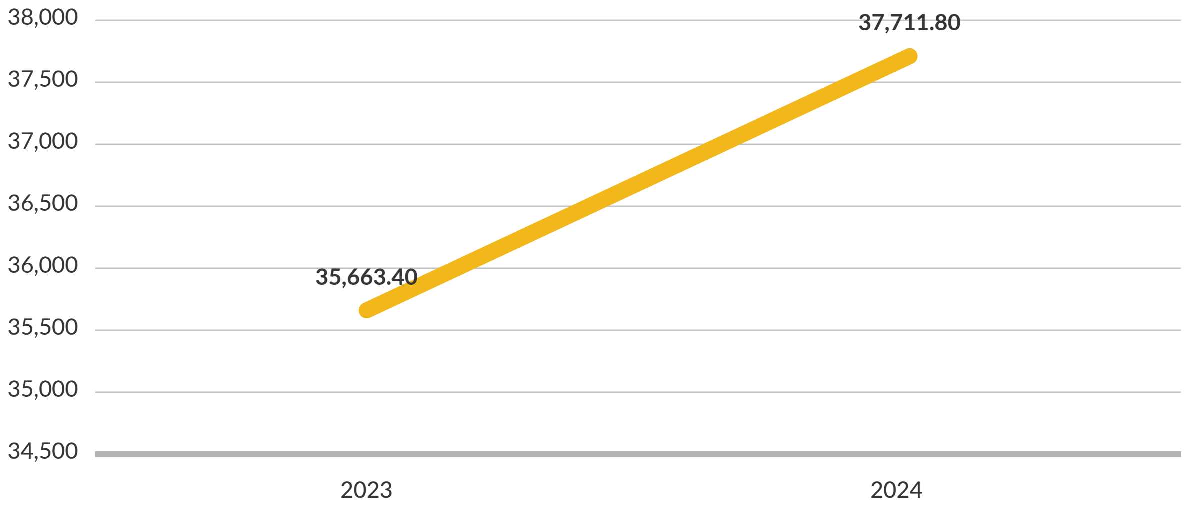
H7 (A): (2) The number of houses that achieved a BER rating of B2 or above between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024



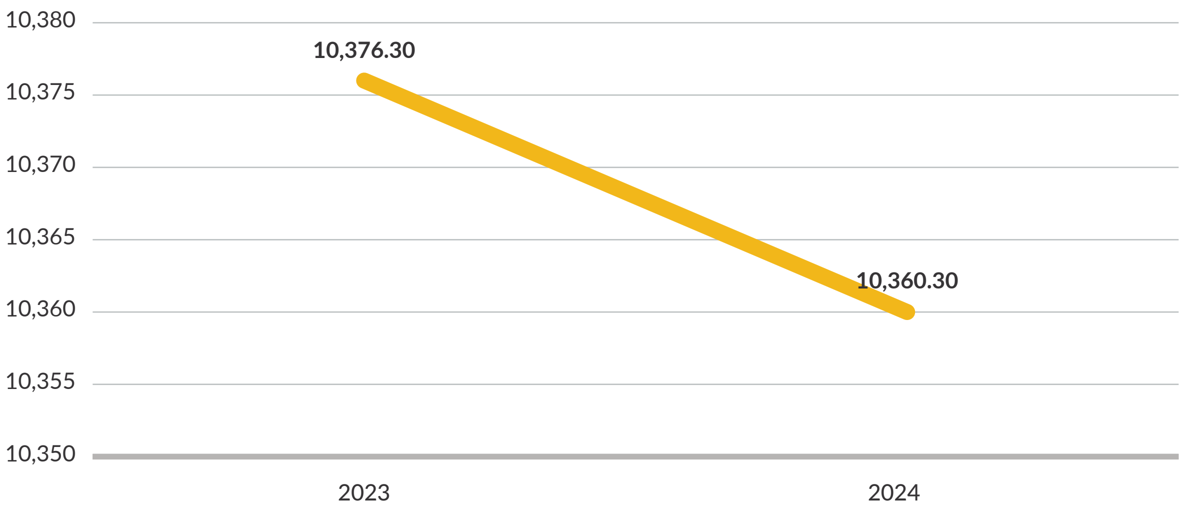
H7 (A): (3) The number of heat pumps installed in those houses between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024



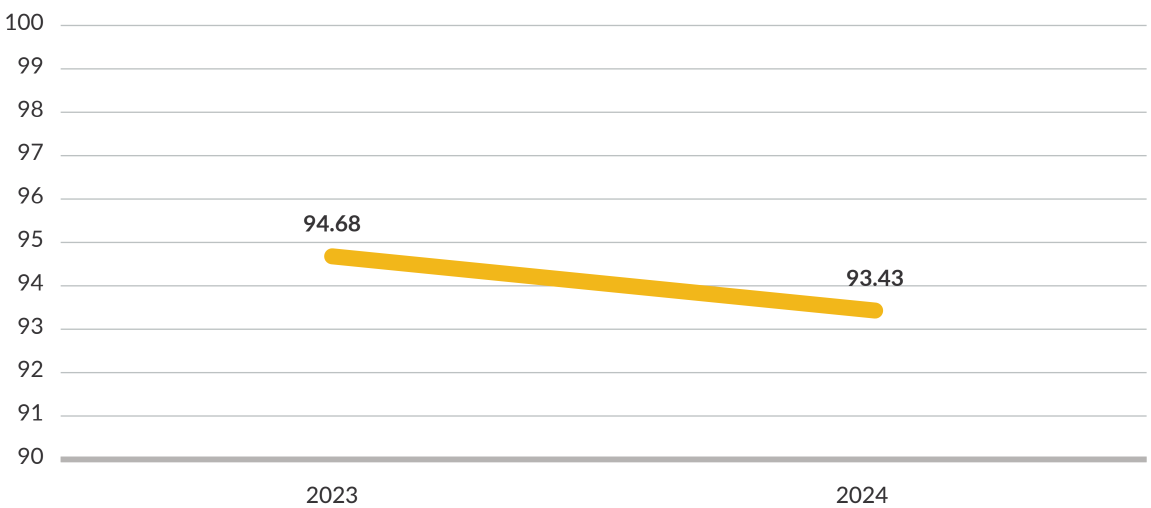
H7 (B): Total annual energy savings in MWH from houses retrofitted between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024



H7 (C): Total carbon emission reduction tCo2 from houses retrofitted between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024



H7 (A): (2) % of houses retrofitted that achieved a BER rating of B2 or above



Section 2: Roads (R1 to R3)

R1: Pavement Surface Condition Index (PSCI) Rating

Regrettably, notwithstanding NOAC's sustained efforts and ongoing engagement with the service provider, data for Regional R1 indicator for 2024 is not available for this report. NOAC has requested that the data be supplied once it becomes available, so that the trend report for all years is published for comparative purposes. NOAC understands that the Regional Road network was surveyed under the Regional Roads Network Machine Survey Contract 2024. This contract is carried out every six years as a requirement under the DoT Pavement Survey Standard (2018). All required PSCI surveys for regional roads are captured under this contract. However, it has not been possible to complete the necessary processing of survey data for the regional roads within the NOAC reporting timeframe. NOAC provided numerous extensions up to and including the end of August 2025 but the R1 performance indicator for the regional roads was not available, with no confirmed date for receipt of data available at time of print. NOAC has been assured that the data will be made available at a later date. Data in respect of local primary roads, local secondary roads and local tertiary roads was available and is covered in this section.

The published PSCI ratings in Tables R1 show the proportion of roads within the grouped condition categories as representing an indication of service quality:

9 to 10	No defects or minor surface defects
7 to 8	Surface defects
5 to 6	Surface defects, localised distress
1 to 4	Some to severe structural distress

The NOAC data relates solely to regional and local roads and does not include national routes, for which responsibility is shared between DoT, local authorities and Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII).

Regional and local roads represent 96,893km of the total public road network length of 102,199km, these figures are slightly lower than previous years. These figures are calculated from MapRoad. A change in legislation has meant that MapRoad is to become the single source Mapping/Schedule for the Road Network. There is an active process in 2024-2025 by local authorities to adjust and verify the road schedule in MapRoad by the end of 2025. Part of that process is to ensure that the road schedule is up to date, and the entire public network is classified and that the network is attributed in the correct way thus leading to the change in figures.

Additionally, as the six large urban authorities[1] contain a proportionally small amount of the regional and local roads network, NOAC has focused its examination of the data on the other 25 authorities.

1 Cork City, Galway City, Dublin City, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal and South Dublin.

Regional (R) Roads

Regional roads are the arteries that connect many parts of the country and are the most highly trafficked routes outside national roads. They constitute **13,349km** of road or **13.06%** of the total network length.

As noted above the regional road network was surveyed in 2024 under the six years requirement of the DOT Pavement Survey Standard (2018) with the results not available at this time.

Local Primary (LP) Roads

As with regional roads, local primary roads represent a very important part of the local road network. Guidance from the DoT requires that local primary roads are surveyed every two years. The proportion of these roads surveyed in the 24 months to the end of 2024 exceeds 90% for **20** local authorities (19 in 2023), excluding the six large urban authorities.

No local authority had less than 50% of local primary road kilometres surveyed and received a PSCI rating in the 24 months to year-end 2024, there was three in 2023.

Highest percentage of Local Primary Road that received a PSCI Rating in the 24 month period to 31/12/2024

Monaghan 99.72%	**Meath 99.11%**	**Cork City 99.09%**

Lowest percentage of Local Primary Road that received a PSCI Rating in the 24 month period to 31/12/2024

Fingal 51.47%	**Laois 62.92%**	**Cavan 72.64%**

NOAC believes that all roads should be surveyed in accordance with the standard to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the information published.

In terms of road conditions for local primary roads in the rating category of 1 to 4, Wexford's network contains the highest percentage at 17.46%, 20.09% in 2023 and 25.56% in 2022 where it is classified as structurally distressed. While this is a reduction on 2023 and 2022, it remains a cause for concern.

Excluding the six large urban authorities, and those authorities who had surveyed less than 90% of their local primary network in the last 24 months,

Highest percentage of its roads in the best condition, with no defects

Tipperary 61.17%	**Meath 50.39%**	**Longford 48.43%**

Local Secondary (LS) Roads

Guidance from the DoT also requires condition surveys for local secondary roads every two years. The proportion of such roads surveyed in the 24 months to the end of 2024 exceeds 90% for **19** authorities, (again excluding the six large urban authorities), as was the case in 2023.

In the case of Laois only 48.21% of local secondary road kilometres received a PSCI rating in the 24 months to the year-end 2024. NOAC would expect to see that all roads are surveyed in accordance with the DoT standard to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the information published.

In terms of road condition, Wexford County's network continues to have the highest percentage classified as structurally distressed.

Highest percentage of Local Secondary Road with PSCI rating 1-4

Wexford	Cork County	Kilkenny
32.84%	23.04%	21.17%

Excluding the six large urban authorities and those authorities who had surveyed less than 90% of their local secondary network in the last 24 months,

Highest percentage of its roads in the best condition with no defects

Longford	Meath	Leitrim
43.51%	42.59%	38.03%

Local Tertiary (LT) Roads

For local tertiary roads the guidance from the DoT requires condition surveys every five years (60 months). The proportion of such roads surveyed in the 60 months to the end of 2024 exceeds 90% for **nine** authorities (excluding the six large urban authorities), ten in 2023, nine for 2022.

In the case of Louth the reported figures indicated that only 44.46% of local tertiary road kilometres were surveyed and received a PSCI rating in the 60 months to the year-end 2024, this is however a significant improvement on their 2023 figure of 14.79% when Louth was also the lowest.

Highest percentage of Local Tertiary Road with PSCI Rating 1-4

Wexford	Clare	Tipperary
32.95%	29%	26.35%

This is a continuing cause of concern particularly as Wexford also had the highest percentage of structurally distressed local primary and local secondary roads.

Excluding the six large urban authorities and those authorities that had surveyed less than 90% of their local tertiary network in the last 60 months.

Highest percentage in the best condition with no defects

Longford	Westmeath	Kildare
51.79%	32.84%	32.53%

Wexford acknowledged the condition of non-national roads as an area where performance could improve at NOAC's recent validation visit. They have invested in road patching equipment, but with all resources going towards maintaining failed roads at present they require substantial funding to improve in this area. Meath also acknowledged that the condition of local tertiary roads requires improvement and they have allocated funding of €3.3 million to carry out this work.

R2: Roadworks / Expenditure

Full details of expenditure under the various road maintenance headings can be found in Tables R2 below. Total improvement and maintenance expenditure in 2024 increased by 9.32% to €508,944,023 compared to €465,571,862 in 2023 (€423,388,963 in 2022). Despite the increase in expenditure there was a reduction in the total kilometres strengthened and resealed were 5,852.8 km compared to 5,877.4km in 2023 (6,126.6km in 2022).

Table R2a: Improvement and Maintenance Expenditure 2023 – 2024

	Km		€	
Road / Works Category	2024	2023	2024	2023
Regional road strengthened	390.0	419.9	117,789,359	113,689,930
Regional road resealing	431.1	464.2	17,784,528	17,822,393
Local road strengthening	2,332.1	2,304.5	308,641,415	270,865,378
Local road resealing	2,699.6	2,688.8	64,728,721	63,194,161
Total	5,852.8	5,877.4	508,944,023	465,571,862
Total % increase (2023 - 2024)	-0.42%		9.32%	

€508,944,023

improvement and maintenance expenditure in 2024

5,852.8

total kilometres strengthened and resealed

Highest average unit cost of regional road strengthening in 2024 per m^2

Dublin City
€107.05

Cork City
€81.56

Louth
€80.60

Dublin City Council noted that there had been a substantial increase in tender prices over the last 18 months for Road Maintenance Services Contracts. This increase was attributed to an increase in energy costs, traffic management costs and also the introduction of additional site investigations for sample testing for all carriageways included in the contracts.

Highest average unit cost of local road (i.e. total of primary, secondary and tertiary) strengthening in 2024 per m^2

Dublin City
€95.31

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown
€75.53

Cork City
€68.08

R3: Percentage (%) Motor Tax transactions conducted online

The numbers of online transactions rose slightly from 81.38% in 2023 to 81.94% in 2024.

24 local authorities showed slight increases in online transactions and figures in only two local authorities declined, in both cases the decline was less than 1%, with Roscommon showing a decline of 0.61% and Dublin City showing a decline of 0.27%. 16 local authorities had shown an improvement in 2023, so the continued improvement in 2024 is welcomed.

81.94%	24	2
of all motor tax transactions were carried out online in 2024	local authorities increased their percentage of online transactions in 2024	local authorities saw a reduction in their online transactions in 2024

Highest overall percentage of motor tax transactions completed online

Dublin City	Meath	Kildare
93.28%	91.29%	91.24%

Roscommon again had the lowest percentage of motor tax transactions completed online at 73.30% slightly down from 73.91% in 2023 (75.60% in 2022).

Five local authorities, Cork City, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal, Galway City and South Dublin do not collect motor tax, as in each case, it is collected by an adjoining local authority.

R4: Road Licensing and Inspections

This is a new indicator that was introduced for this year's report and it looks at performance indicators for the management of road opening licences. R4 reports on

- the volume of road opening licences processed by each local authority,
- and the rates of licence reviews and
- inspections carried out by local authorities.

The R4 indicator relates to local authority actions on the national online road licensing system, MapRoad Licencing (MRL). There are four types of licence/notification (T2/T2[1], T3 and T4) issued by each authority through the MRL system. The type depends on the scale, location and purpose of the proposed works and are defined in the Guidelines for Managing Openings in Public Roads 2017 ("The Purple Book"), published by the DoT. The licence holder is required to sign off the licensed works by submitting a T5 notification, which can be reviewed by the local authority before the licence then progresses to the guarantee period.

- R4A is the total number of T2, T2[1], T3 and T4 licences granted to excavate the public road.
- R4B measures the number of licences where a notification of completion of works (T5 notification) has been received by the local authority.
- R4C is the total number of licences that have passed into the Guarantee Period by user action expressed as a % of the total number of licences that have passed into the Guarantee Period. The Guarantee Period is a period of at least 24 months during which the licence holder remains responsible for works defects.
- R4D is the percentage of licences that have a local authority inspection carried out at any stage after the licence is granted and prior to it entering the Guarantee Period. The inspection can be generated and published either through the MRL desktop system or using the MRL mobile inspection App on a mobile tablet device.

R4: Road Opening Licensing and Inspections

R4A

This is the number of licences each authority granted in the year. This is a point of reference on the workload within each authority where there is significant variance.

Highest number of licences granted in 2024

Dublin City	Cork County	Meath
5,952	2,463	2,399

R4B measures the number of licences where a notification of completion of works (T5 notification) has been received by the Licensing Authority. There is significant variance in this area ranging from 381 notifications, Carlow, to 10,891 notifications, Dublin City.

Lowest number of licences granted in 2024

Sligo	Longford	Galway City
431	435	447

Highest number of licences

Dublin City	Meath	Fingal
10,891	3,034	2,362

Lowest number of licences

Carlow	Longford	Cavan
381	418	471

R4C - the total number of licences that have passed into the Guarantee Period by user action expressed as a percentage of the total number of licences that have passed into the Guarantee Period. NOAC notes that inspection targets are set by the DOT and have set a minimum target rate of 50% inspection rates for R4C. NOAC is pleased to note the national average percentage of licences that have been reviewed by the local authority prior to entering the Guarantee Period, R4c, for 2024 was 67.97%, thus exceeding the 50% target set. Only four local authorities failed to reach the target set.

Highest percentage of completions of R4C in 2024

Donegal	Fingal	Kildare
99%	97%	95%

Lowest percentage of completions of R4C in 2024

Galway City	Carlow	Louth	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown
13%	14%	35%	36%

R4D the percentage of licences that have a local authority inspection carried out at any stage after the licence is granted and prior to it entering the Guarantee Period. In the case of R4D, DoT has set minimum inspection rates. The national average percentage of licences that have been subject of an inspection prior to entering the Guarantee Period, R4d, was disappointingly low at 19.84%, with only five local authorities exceeding the 40% target set.

Highest percentage of completions in 2024

Donegal	Dublin City	Meath
95%	90%	61%

All remaining authorities returned less than 50% with the lowest percentage recorded for R4D Inspections in Carlow, Clare, Limerick City and County and Waterford City and County all returning 1%.

On MRL there are some licences that will progress, if they meet certain criteria, into the Guarantee Period automatically 90 days after T5 submission so many local authorities relied on the automated process to accept notifications. As a result, this would have led to no manual action by local authority users on these licences leading to lower R4C statistics.

Dublin City's data was compiled from both the MapRoad Licensing system (managed by the RMO) and its internal RCOE system. Where authorities do not have current processes in place and cannot achieve the minimum targets set by DoT, they are obliged to submit a plan to achieve this to the DoT by 31 January 2025.

As a new indicator, R4 was selected for NOAC's Quality Assurance process, giving rise to some informative discussions at the six validation visits, particularly around the quality of road reinstatement which local authorities reported as generally being very good but varying greatly across the different utility companies. Dublin City reported that Gas Networks Ireland have particularly good KPIs and do not pay contractors until work is completed to a high standard. Meath noted some issues in this area, reporting that a certifier should be signing off on road reinstatement, but some contractors are not performing as well as others.

Wexford noted a dramatic increase with road opening licence applications from 83 back in 2013 to over 1,100 in 2024. To address Wexford's low inspection rate a dedicated three-person Road Opening Licence Team and current data shows that figures for 2025 will rise substantially. Cavan noted similar, explaining that its R4D figure was just 7% in 2024, but that since additional staff came on board in 2024, the figure has increased significantly in 2025.

Meath noted that they are trying to develop a sharing of information platform where they put up their planned works and try to get Utility Companies to do work at the same time. Meath also try to resolve issues at Joint Utility Local Authority Committee (JULA). Meath reported that they have six inspectors working on Road Opening Licences and while they have exceeded targets set they have sought an additional resource to maintain current inspection numbers.

Roads 2024 Results

R1: Pavement Surface Condition Index (PSCI) Ratings – A

Authority	A (b): % Local Primary Road that received a PSCI Rating in the 24 month period to 31/12/2024	A (c): % Local Secondary Road that received a PSCI Rating in the 24 month period to 31/12/2024	A (d): % Local Tertiary Road that received a PSCI Rating in the 60 month period to 31/12/2024
Carlow County	97.88	99.07	91.70
Cavan County	72.64	76.62	72.87
Clare County	97.07	97.80	91.49
Cork City	99.09	98.54	92.04
Cork County	97.47	94.29	83.33
Donegal County	96.88	93.39	70.09
Dublin City	93.82	60.11	10.88
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	96.70	96.02	89.62
Fingal County	51.47	53.36	92.09
Galway City	98.36	90.91	92.72
Galway County	98.14	96.81	86.96
Kerry County	98.47	96.75	91.04
Kildare County	75.25	70.88	80.31
Kilkenny County	98.87	95.06	70.47
Laois County	62.92	48.21	56.32
Leitrim County	98.94	99.50	97.81
Limerick City and County	95.37	95.14	88.71
Longford County	97.08	96.85	94.95
Louth County	81.17	76.41	44.46
Mayo County	87.33	84.69	80.20
Meath County	99.11	98.62	95.72
Monaghan County	99.72	99.56	96.59
Offaly County	93.65	89.04	74.95
Roscommon County	98.35	95.36	75.86
Sligo County	97.73	95.82	78.35
South Dublin County	84.52	73.56	87.53
Tipperary County	98.17	95.72	83.39
Waterford City and County	95.07	92.91	79.69
Westmeath County	97.21	98.57	88.37
Wexford County	93.06	92.80	92.28
Wicklow County	98.80	98.64	94.76

R1: Pavement Surface Condition Index (PSCI) Ratings - B - Local Primary

Authority	B (b): % length of Local Primary Roads with a PSCI Rating of 1-4 in the 24 month period prior to 31/12/2024	B (b): % length of Local Primary Roads with a PSCI Rating of 5-6 in the 24 month period prior to 31/12/2024	B (b): % length of Local Primary Roads with a PSCI Rating of 7-8 in the 24 month period prior to 31/12/2024	B (b): % length of Local Primary Roads with a PSCI Rating of 9-10 in the 24 month period prior to 31/12/2024
Carlow County	0.56	19.31	56.65	21.36
Cavan County	2.18	26.58	24.75	19.13
Clare County	2.74	20.72	53.84	19.76
Cork City	3.97	15.65	38.13	41.35
Cork County	12.63	7.03	54.85	22.96
Donegal County	2.15	19.21	43.33	32.19
Dublin City	17.80	26.80	39.45	9.77
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	5.04	27.41	36.66	27.58
Fingal County	0.83	24.06	22.79	3.80
Galway City	1.89	24.71	48.30	23.46
Galway County	3.72	5.61	57.98	30.84
Kerry County	2.72	14.85	50.52	30.38
Kildare County	0.11	12.89	38.32	23.93
Kilkenny County	4.79	4.03	60.25	29.80
Laois County	5.03	13.77	25.16	18.96
Leitrim County	0.19	12.54	43.70	42.52
Limerick City and County	2.77	11.62	55.21	25.78
Longford County	0.06	11.57	37.03	48.43
Louth County	1.36	10.39	52.70	16.71
Mayo County	1.61	18.46	29.42	37.84
Meath County	3.73	5.81	39.18	50.39
Monaghan County	11.09	13.01	39.93	35.67
Offaly County	7.97	23.01	34.01	28.66
Roscommon County	1.61	32.72	34.75	29.27
Sligo County	6.37	12.58	42.47	36.31
South Dublin County	2.14	13.16	56.38	12.84
Tipperary County	4.52	11.05	21.42	61.17
Waterford City and County	1.82	32.76	45.76	14.73
Westmeath County	0.07	11.30	46.92	38.92
Wexford County	17.46	16.45	32.01	27.15
Wicklow County	0.12	13.77	47.33	37.58

R1: Pavement Surface Condition Index (PSCI) Ratings - C - Local Secondary

Authority	B (c): % length of Local Secondary Roads with a PSCI Rating of 1-4 in the 24 month period prior to 31/12/2024	B (c): % length of Local Secondary Roads with a PSCI Rating of 5-6 in the 24 month period prior to 31/12/2024	B (c): % length of Local Secondary Roads with a PSCI Rating of 7-8 in the 24 month period prior to 31/12/2024	B (c): % length of Local Secondary Roads with a PSCI Rating of 9-10 in the 24 month period prior to 31/12/2024
Carlow County	4.33	20.46	51.51	22.78
Cavan County	15.20	30.93	16.41	14.08
Clare County	8.09	24.33	49.25	16.13
Cork City	3.65	16.37	45.62	32.91
Cork County	23.04	14.03	39.53	17.69
Donegal County	5.33	21.71	41.73	24.62
Dublin City	5.49	23.11	30.46	1.05
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	8.11	41.43	30.79	15.70
Fingal County	1.86	21.76	21.76	7.99
Galway City	2.25	18.30	46.03	24.32
Galway County	11.44	16.02	51.56	17.80
Kerry County	7.30	20.14	43.97	25.34
Kildare County	1.63	12.84	33.97	22.44
Kilkenny County	21.17	0.54	53.53	19.82
Laois County	7.17	7.86	19.90	13.27
Leitrim County	1.10	23.90	36.48	38.03
Limerick City and County	3.41	16.42	56.41	18.90
Longford County	0.16	11.76	41.43	43.51
Louth County	4.26	15.74	44.34	12.07
Mayo County	1.35	17.13	38.20	28.02
Meath County	4.62	7.32	44.09	42.59
Monaghan County	17.12	13.90	35.91	32.63
Offaly County	8.06	21.72	36.09	23.16
Roscommon County	4.88	35.06	33.47	21.95
Sligo County	11.69	10.60	46.63	26.90
South Dublin County	4.25	9.13	47.96	12.23
Tipperary County	9.22	15.83	37.72	32.96
Waterford City and County	5.28	38.74	38.98	9.91
Westmeath County	1.31	16.16	48.11	32.99
Wexford County	32.84	15.84	21.29	22.83
Wicklow County	3.06	22.89	38.75	33.94

R1: Pavement Surface Condition Index (PSCI) Ratings - D - Local Tertiary

Authority	B (d): % length of Local Tertiary Roads with a PSCI Rating of 1-4 in the 24 month period prior to 31/12/2024	B (d): % length of Local Tertiary Roads with a PSCI Rating of 5-6 in the 24 month period prior to 31/12/2024	B (d): % length of Local Tertiary Roads with a PSCI Rating of 7-8 in the 24 month period prior to 31/12/2024	B (d): % length of Local Tertiary Roads with a PSCI Rating of 9-10 in the 24 month period prior to 31/12/2024
Carlow County	9.99	17.50	49.08	15.14
Cavan County	8.41	25.96	21.24	17.26
Clare County	29.00	23.33	30.39	8.77
Cork City	3.46	23.04	38.18	27.36
Cork County	24.75	28.40	20.67	9.51
Donegal County	12.38	11.23	23.10	23.37
Dublin City	1.72	3.70	2.03	3.43
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	5.90	35.63	35.43	12.66
Fingal County	4.07	25.96	49.69	12.37
Galway City	3.28	27.65	45.50	16.29
Galway County	14.47	4.73	41.31	26.46
Kerry County	14.56	21.06	27.62	27.81
Kildare County	4.09	14.66	29.02	32.53
Kilkenny County	12.86	11.16	37.02	9.44
Laois County	11.53	9.90	19.46	15.43
Leitrim County	13.42	34.06	27.47	22.86
Limerick City and County	13.09	17.27	32.02	26.32
Longford County	4.92	11.82	26.42	51.79
Louth County	3.67	6.69	20.18	13.93
Mayo County	6.48	17.20	29.73	26.79
Meath County	12.14	12.05	40.96	30.57
Monaghan County	22.48	14.45	30.22	29.43
Offaly County	11.42	13.40	26.38	23.76
Roscommon County	11.50	30.64	12.79	20.93
Sligo County	17.79	7.83	30.89	21.84
South Dublin County	7.72	33.68	31.59	14.53
Tipperary County	26.35	10.23	33.81	13.00
Waterford City and County	16.94	16.20	28.81	17.74
Westmeath County	8.04	17.57	29.92	32.84
Wexford County	32.95	10.30	26.56	22.48
Wicklow County	4.23	15.61	47.13	27.79

R2: Road Works – A

Authority	A: Kilometres of regional road strengthened during 2024	A: Amount expended on regional road strengthening during 2024 (€)	A: Average unit cost of regional road strengthening in 2024 (€/m2)
Carlow County	9.0	€1,321,215	€22.25
Cavan County	10.6	€3,514,043	€45.44
Clare County	12.2	€4,554,622	€56.57
Cork City	2.8	€1,703,268	€81.56
Cork County	55.8	€17,458,230	€46.39
Donegal County	26.0	€7,021,347	€39.99
Dublin City*	3.8	€3,986,539	€107.05
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown*	1.9	€715,141	€59.30
Fingal County*	9.5	€2,673,681	€40.72
Galway City	1.5	€778,833	€42.11
Galway County	21.1	€5,292,004	€37.59
Kerry County	13.2	€4,420,999	€49.03
Kildare County	22.1	€6,211,542	€34.56
Kilkenny County	9.8	€2,550,173	€34.75
Laois County	5.4	€1,946,284	€41.58
Leitrim County	14.4	€2,101,482	€22.86
Limerick City and County	15.9	€4,865,038	€44.84
Longford County	2.9	€730,177	€35.21
Louth County	4.5	€2,925,235	€80.60
Mayo County	20.8	€7,318,699	€53.97
Meath County	11.4	€5,018,461	€52.52
Monaghan County	14.0	€4,719,537	€49.30
Offaly County	15.7	€3,542,451	€33.96
Roscommon County	7.9	€2,412,326	€49.24
Sligo County	9.1	€1,984,357	€32.58
South Dublin County*	2.6	€648,952	€31.84
Tipperary County	21.5	€5,565,667	€38.37
Waterford City and County	14.3	€4,096,936	€41.62
Westmeath County	8.1	€1,717,758	€29.61
Wexford County	14.6	€3,338,300	€33.41
Wicklow County	7.6	€2,656,065	€49.76
Total	**390.0**	**€117,789,359**	

NOTE: *These local authorities did not receive grants from the Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport. Works were funded through their own resources.

R2: Road Works – B

Authority	B: Kilometres of regional road resealed during 2024	B: Amount expended on regional road resealing during 2024 (€)	B. Average unit cost of regional road resealing in 2024 (€/m2)
Carlow County	3.4	€120,701	€5.50
Cavan County	27.1	€1,052,191	€5.57
Clare County	17.9	€664,556	€5.98
Cork City	0	€0	€0.00
Cork County	61.3	€2,531,453	€5.91
Donegal County	20.5	€866,523	€6.82
Dublin City*	0	€0	€0.00
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown*	0	€0	€0.00
Fingal County*	0	€0	€0.00
Galway City	0	€0	€0.00
Galway County	40.1	€1,940,965	€7.00
Kerry County	18.5	€797,466	€6.75
Kildare County	20.0	€762,615	€5.66
Kilkenny County	24.1	€1,041,438	€6.71
Laois County	6.5	€570,270	€13.77
Leitrim County	6.4	€289,930	€6.54
Limerick City and County	15.8	€541,243	€5.58
Longford County	6.7	€297,363	€6.97
Louth County	13.4	€540,567	€5.91
Mayo County	10.4	€399,218	€5.83
Meath County	13.7	€497,936	€5.53
Monaghan County	3.2	€172,302	€7.27
Offaly County	14.5	€491,508	€5.41
Roscommon County	3.8	€128,470	€5.06
Sligo County	14.5	€462,892	€5.14
South Dublin County*	0	€0	€0.00
Tipperary County	23.2	€1,038,028	€6.89
Waterford City and County	26.8	€1,248,215	€6.51
Westmeath County	9.3	€298,974	€5.25
Wexford County	12.0	406,151	€5.10
Wicklow County	18.0	€623,553	€5.49
Total	**431.1**	**€17,784,528**	

NOTE: *These local authorities did not receive grants from the Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport. Works were funded through their own resources.

R2: Road Works - C

Authority	C: Kilometres of local road (i.e. total of primary, secondary and tertiary) strengthened during 2024	C: Amount expended on local road (i.e. total of primary, secondary and tertiary) strengthening during 2024 (€)	C. Average unit cost of local road (i.e. total of primary, secondary and tertiary) strenghtening in 2024 (€/m2)
Carlow County	39.7	€3,494,068	€19.76
Cavan County	42.1	€8,076,083	€47.57
Clare County	91.7	€11,352,407	€31.99
Cork City	13.8	€6,436,548	€68.08
Cork County	350	€52,569,401	€32.74
Donegal County	148	€15,777,649	€24.49
Dublin City*	12.2	€9,885,187	€95.31
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown*	6.4	€3,051,565	€75.53
Fingal County*	18	€2,914,859	€26.61
Galway City	3.6	€1,223,167	€49.04
Galway County	226	€19,495,294	€22.77
Kerry County	101.6	€12,927,165	€30.59
Kildare County	40.7	€5,852,647	€27.80
Kilkenny County	64.7	€9,176,088	€32.80
Laois County	43.8	€5,809,958	€30.54
Leitrim County	78.3	€6,096,543	€24.61
Limerick City and County	64.7	€8,508,606	€29.06
Longford County	50.7	€5,106,725	€24.28
Louth County	8.5	€2,257,945	€42.57
Mayo County	121.9	€14,383,959	€29.99
Meath County	53.3	€13,584,390	€49.70
Monaghan County	32.7	€6,110,393	€43.16
Offaly County	54.4	€4,582,901	€19.61
Roscommon County	139.4	€11,331,155	€20.63
Sligo County	67.7	€8,536,741	€32.39
South Dublin County*	8.9	€1,901,143	€33.70
Tipperary County	132.7	€16,873,377	€28.37
Waterford City and County	68.7	€12,919,173	€40.22
Westmeath County	65.3	€6,375,527	€25.89
Wexford County	111.6	€14,355,637	€26.05
Wicklow County	71.0	€7,675,204	€22.04
Total	**2332.1**	**€308,641,415**	

NOTE: *These local authorities did not receive grants from the Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport. Works were funded through their own resources.

R2: Road Works - D

Authority	D: Kilometres of local road resealed during 2024	D: Amount expended on local road resealing during 2024 (€)	D. Average unit cost of local road (i.e. total of primary, secondary and tertiary) resealing in 2024 (€/m2)
Carlow County	52.7	€1,152,398	€5.63
Cavan County	59.4	€1,321,809	€5.33
Clare County	123.3	€2,727,339	€5.86
Cork City	0	€0	€0.00
Cork County	340.4	€7,522,900	€4.91
Donegal County	205.6	€4,422,931	€5.02
Dublin City*	0	€0	€0.00
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown*	0	€0	€0.00
Fingal County*	0	0	€0.00
Galway City	0	€0	€0.00
Galway County	133.2	€3,424,817	€5.83
Kerry County	127.0	€3,391,886	€6.39
Kildare County	81.3	€2,488,409	€5.81
Kilkenny County	58.9	€1,471,015	€5.67
Laois County	46.4	€1,999,142	€9.64
Leitrim County	68.4	€1,447,043	€7.05
Limerick City and County	112.5	€3,785,695	€7.12
Longford County	46.9	€970,107	€4.96
Louth County	54.5	€2,897,134	€9.80
Mayo County	245.2	€4,846,736	€5.59
Meath County	114.0	€2,931,669	€5.30
Monaghan County	79.7	€1,830,197	€5.43
Offaly County	58.7	€1,217,731	€4.58
Roscommon County	166.7	€2,816,552	€4.42
Sligo County	87.7	€1,758,201	€5.08
South Dublin County*	0	€0	€0.00
Tipperary County	130.7	€3,694,479	€5.79
Waterford City and County	48.0	€1,207,770	€5.14
Westmeath County	103.9	€1,649,257	€4.37
Wexford County	100.5	€2,490,790	€4.95
Wicklow County	54.0	€1,262,714	€4.64
Total	**2699.6**	**€64,728,721**	

NOTE: *These local authorities did not receive grants from the Department of Transport. Works were funded through their own resources.

R3: % Motor Tax Transactions Conducted Online

Authority	A: Percentage of motor tax transactions which were dealt with online (i.e. transaction is processed and the tax disc is issued) in 2024
Carlow County	81.32
Cavan County	84.26
Clare County	82.81
Cork City	0.00
Cork County	90.97
Donegal County	80.02
Dublin City	93.28
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	0.00
Fingal County	0.00
Galway City	0.00
Galway County	84.57
Kerry County	87.30
Kildare County	91.24
Kilkenny County	83.63
Laois County	81.32
Leitrim County	81.98
Limerick City and County	81.89
Longford County	78.84
Louth County	82.94
Mayo County	80.68
Meath County	91.29
Monaghan County	79.33
Offaly County	81.94
Roscommon County	73.30
Sligo County	78.17
South Dublin County	0.00
Tipperary County	84.03
Waterford City and County	83.01
Westmeath County	77.49
Wexford County	83.64
Wicklow County	88.09

Dublin figures are provided by Dublin City.
Cork figures are provided by Cork County.
Galway figures are provided by Galway County.

R4: Road Opening Licensing and Inspections

Authority	A. Total number of T2, T2[1], T3, T4s issued by the local authority between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024	B. Total number of T5 notifications received from licence holders between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024	C. Percentage of licences that have been reviewed by the local authority prior to entering the Guarantee Period	D. Percentage of licences that have been subject of an inspection prior to entering the Guarantee Period
Carlow County	456	381	14.00	1.00
Cavan County	600	471	70.00	7.00
Clare County	757	853	57.00	1.00
Cork City	1,710	2,144	83.00	20.00
Cork County	2,463	2,180	65.00	5.00
Donegal County	1,275	1,065	99.00	95.00
Dublin City*	5,952	10,891	93.00	90.00
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown*	1,995	1,778	36.00	5.00
Fingal County*	2,217	2,362	97.00	4.00
Galway City	447	648	13.00	12.00
Galway County	1,321	1,592	70.00	8.00
Kerry County	891	810	64.00	10.00
Kildare County	1,427	1,735	95.00	18.00
Kilkenny County	704	838	90.00	10.00
Laois County	584	680	56.00	20.00
Leitrim County	496	572	91.00	20.00
Limerick City and County	1,520	1,759	57.00	1.00
Longford County	435	418	87.00	57.00
Louth County	755	870	35.00	4.00
Mayo County	879	811	81.00	12.00
Meath County	2,399	3,034	72.00	61.00
Monaghan County	463	578	67.00	31.00
Offaly County	785	761	53.00	2.00
Roscommon County	752	688	59.00	28.00
Sligo County	431	474	67.00	5.00
South Dublin County*	2,237	2,237	74.00	45.00
Tipperary County	1,471	1,374	79.00	20.00
Waterford City and County	818	856	60.00	1.00
Westmeath County	733	893	64.00	4.00
Wexford County	989	970	83.00	2.00
Wicklow County	1,118	1,222	76.00	16.00
Total	**39,080**	**45,945**		
Average %			**67.97**	**19.84**

Statistics

R1: PSCI Summary Statistics for overall PSCI Condition surveyed (R1 A)

% Local Primary Road that received a PSCI Rating in the 24 month period to 31/12/2024		2024
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	92
	Median	97
% Local Secondary Road that received a PSCI Rating in the 24 month period to 31/12/2024		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	89
	Median	95
% Local Tertiary Road that received a PSCI Rating in the 60 month period to 31/12/2024		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	81
	Median	88

Ratings in Pavement Surface Condition Index - Local Primary Roads - R1 B (b)

PSCI Rating 1-4		2024
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	4.16
	Median	2.72
PSCI Rating 5-6		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	16.54
	Median	13.77
PSCI Rating 7-8		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	42.23
	Median	42.47
PSCI Rating 9-10		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	29.01
	Median	28.66

Ratings in Pavement Surface Condition Index -Local Secondary Roads - R1 B (c)

PSCI Rating 1-4		2024
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	7.70
	Median	5.28
PSCI Rating 5-6		2024
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	18.77
	Median	16.42
PSCI Rating 7-8		2024
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	39.42
	Median	39.53
PSCI Rating 9-10		2024
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	22.86
	Median	22.78

Ratings in Pavement Surface Condition Index -Local Tertiary Roads - R1 B (d)

PSCI Rating 1-4		2024
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	12.05
	Median	11.50
PSCI Rating 5-6		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	17.84
	Median	16.20
PSCI Rating 7-8		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	30.47
	Median	29.92
PSCI Rating 9-10		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	21.11
	Median	21.84

R2: Road Works

Summary Statistics for Regional Road Works (R2 A - R2 B)

Kilometres of regional road strengthened*		2024
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
Average	Mean	12.6
	Median	10.6
Amount expended on regional road strengthening (€)		**2024**
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
Average	Mean	€3,799,657
	Median	€3,338,300
Average unit cost of regional road strengthening (€/m2)		**2024**
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
Average	Mean	€45.76
	Median	€41.62
Kilometres of regional road resealed*		**2024**
N	Valid	24
	N/A	7
Average	Mean	17.2
	Median	14.5
Amount expended on regional road resealing (€)		**2024**
N	Valid	25
	N/A	6
Average	Mean	€711,381
	Median	€541,243
Average unit cost of regional road resealing (€/m2)		**2024**
N	Valid	25
	N/A	6
Average	Mean	€6.30
	Median	€5.91

NOTE: Cork City, Dublin City, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal, South Dublin and Galway City did not receive grants from the DOT. Works were funded through their own resources.

Summary Statistics for Local Road Works (R2 C - R2 D)

Kilometres of local road (i.e. total of primary, secondary and tertiary) strengthened		2024
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	75.2
	Median	64.7
Amount expended on local road (i.e. total of primary, secondary and tertiary) strengthening (€)		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	€9,956,175
	Median	€8,076,083
Average unit cost of local road (i.e. total of primary, secondary and tertiary) strengthening (€/m2)		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	€35.74
	Median	€30.54
Kilometres of local road resealed*		**2024**
N	Valid	26
	N/A	5
Average	Mean	108.0
	Median	87.7
Amount expended on local road resealing (€)		**2024**
N	Valid	26
	N/A	5
Average	Mean	€2,589,149
	Median	€2,488,409
Average unit cost of local road (i.e. total of primary, secondary and tertiary) resealing (€/m2)		**2024**
N	Valid	26
	N/A	5
Average	Mean	€5.77
	Median	€5.43

NOTE: Cork City, Dublin City, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal, South Dublin and Galway City did not receive grants from the DOT. Works were funded through their own resources.

R3: Motor Tax Transactions Conducted Online

Summary Statistics 2015-2024 (R3 A)

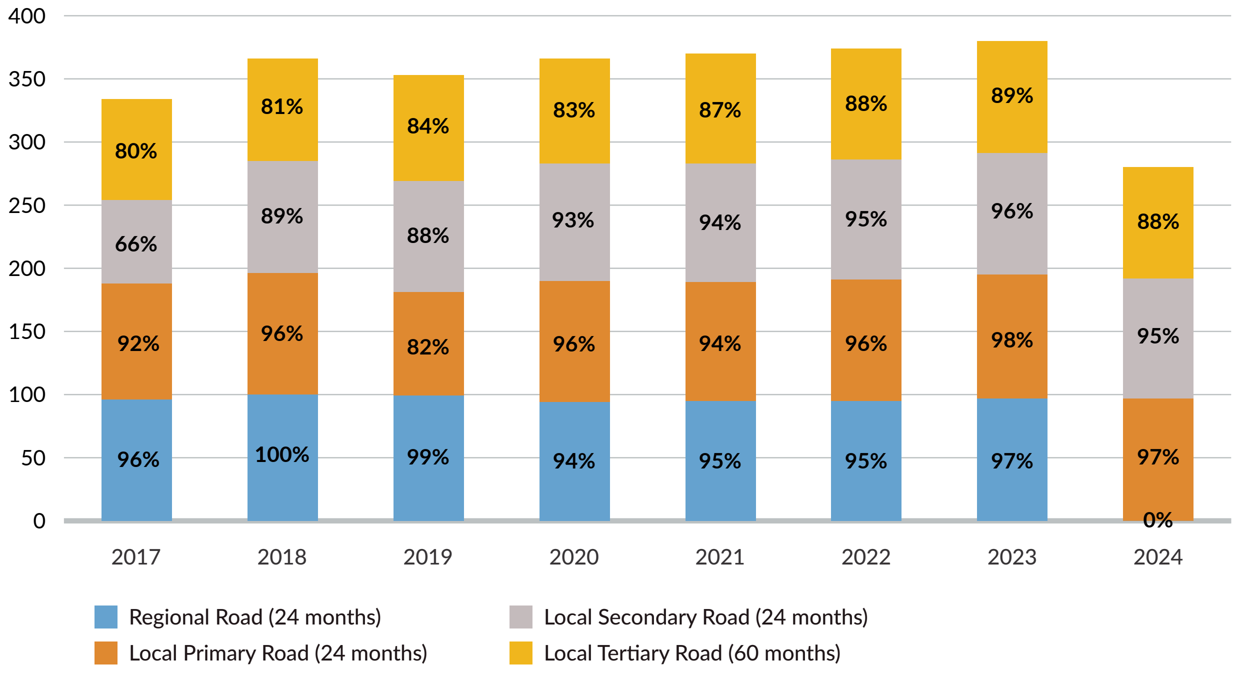
R3 A. The percentage of motor tax transactions which were dealt with online in year		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
N	Valid	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
	N/A	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Median	56.6	63.87	65.95	69.15	70.21	81.52	86.18	81.10	81.38	81.94

Summary Statistics for Road Opening Licensing and Inspections

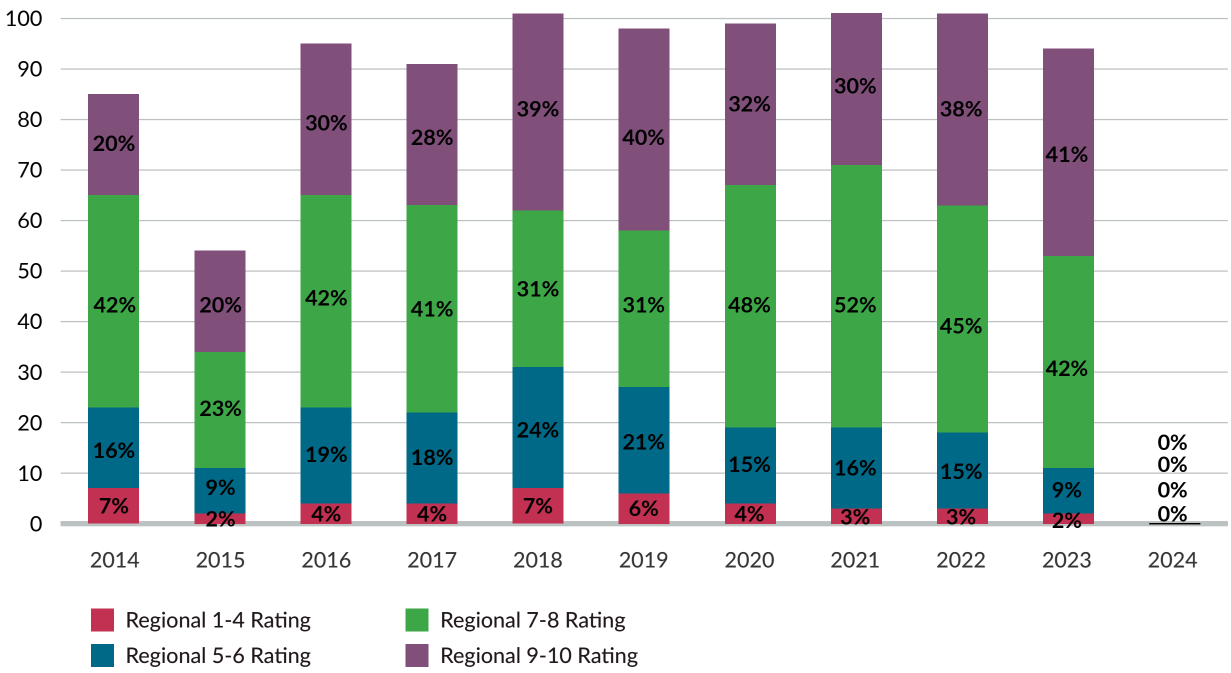
A. Total number of T2, T2[1], T3, T4s issued by the local authority between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024		2024
N	Valid	31
	N/A	0
Average	Mean	1,261
	Median	879
B. Total number of T5 notifications received from licence holders between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024		2024
N	Valid	31
	N/A	0
Average	Mean	1,482
	Median	870
Percentage of licences that have been reviewed by the local authority prior to entering the Guarantee Period		2024
N	Valid	31
	N/A	0
Average	Mean	68
	Median	70
Percentage of licences that have been subject of an inspection prior to entering the Guarantee period		2024
N	Valid	26
	N/A	5
Average	Mean	20
	Median	10

Trends

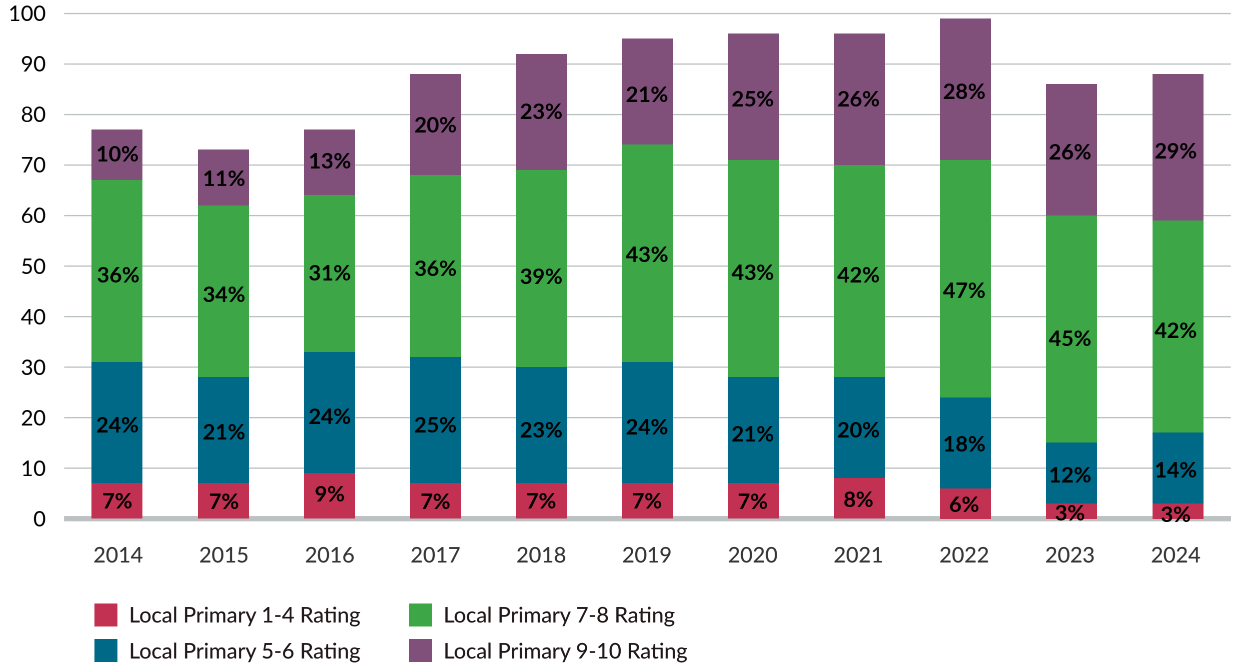
R1A Median % of Regional, Local Primary, Local Secondary and Local Tertiary Road that received a PSCI Rating



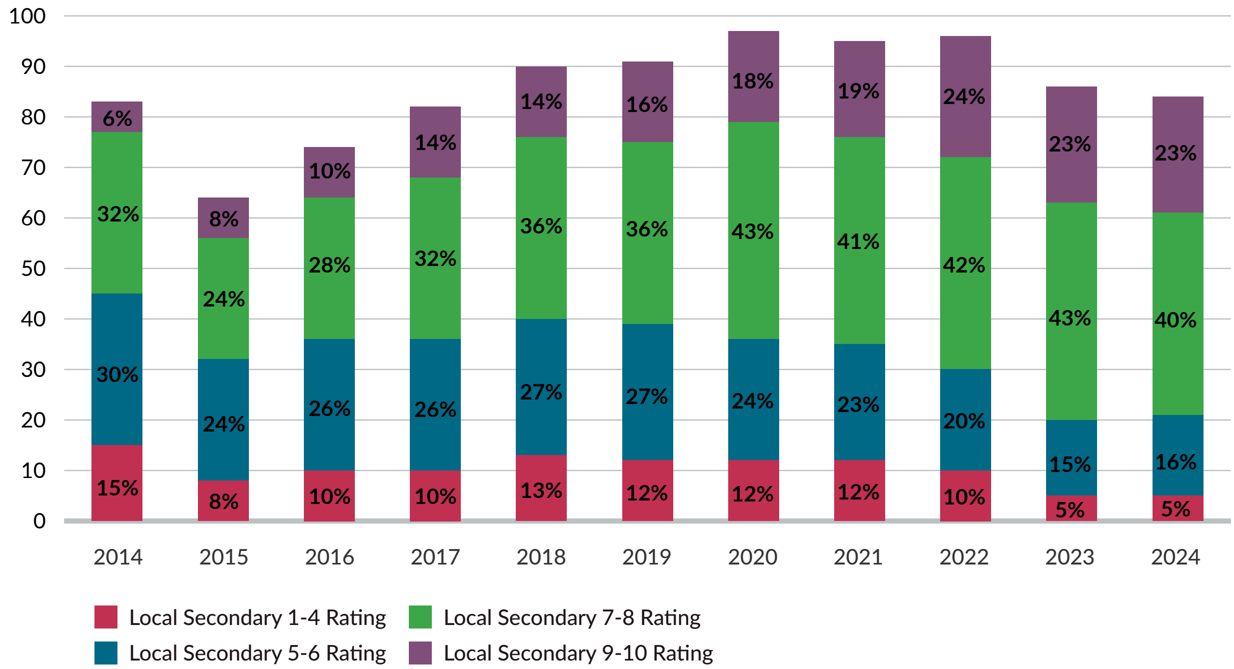
R1B PSCI Rating A Regional



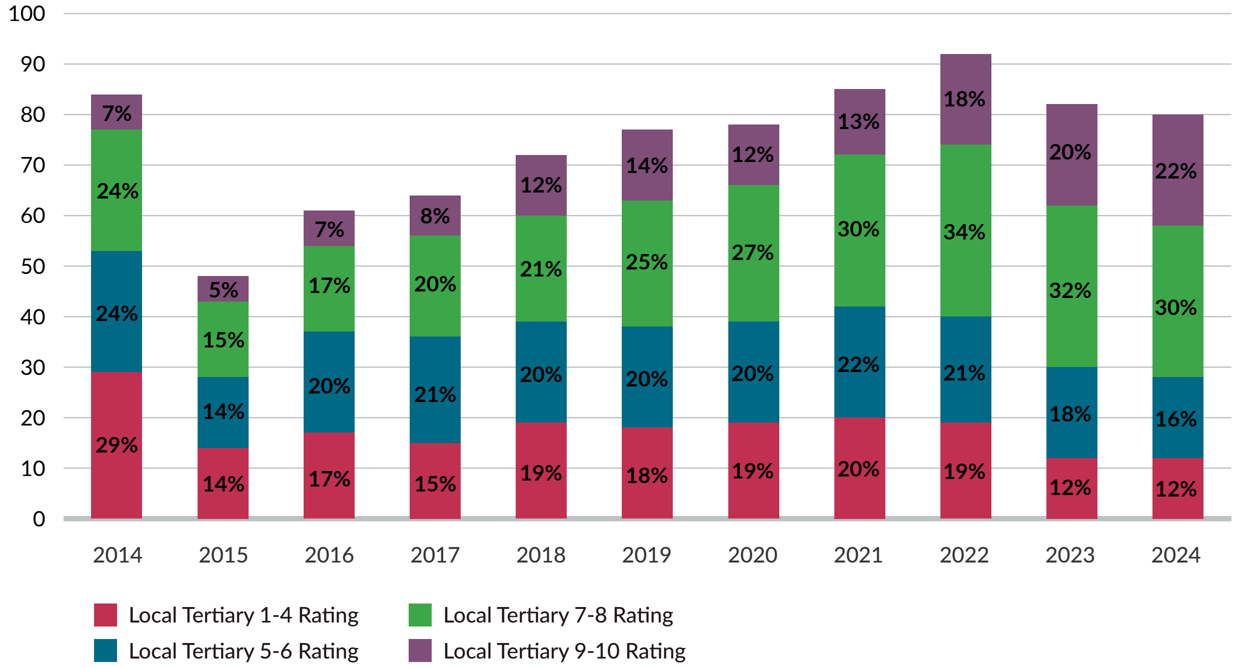
R1B PSCI Rating B Local Primary



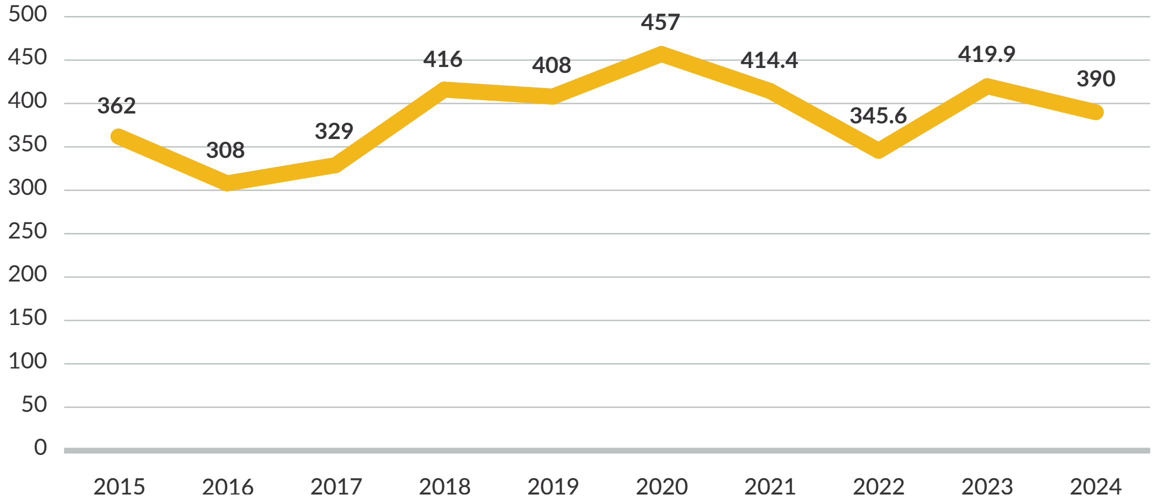
R1B PSCI Rating C Local Secondary



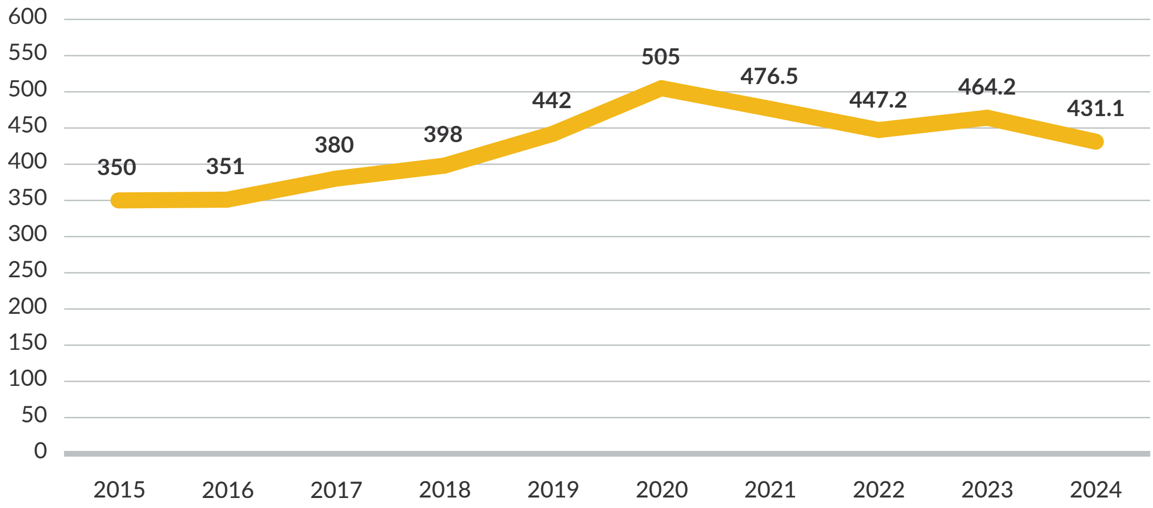
R1B PSCI Rating D Local Tertiary



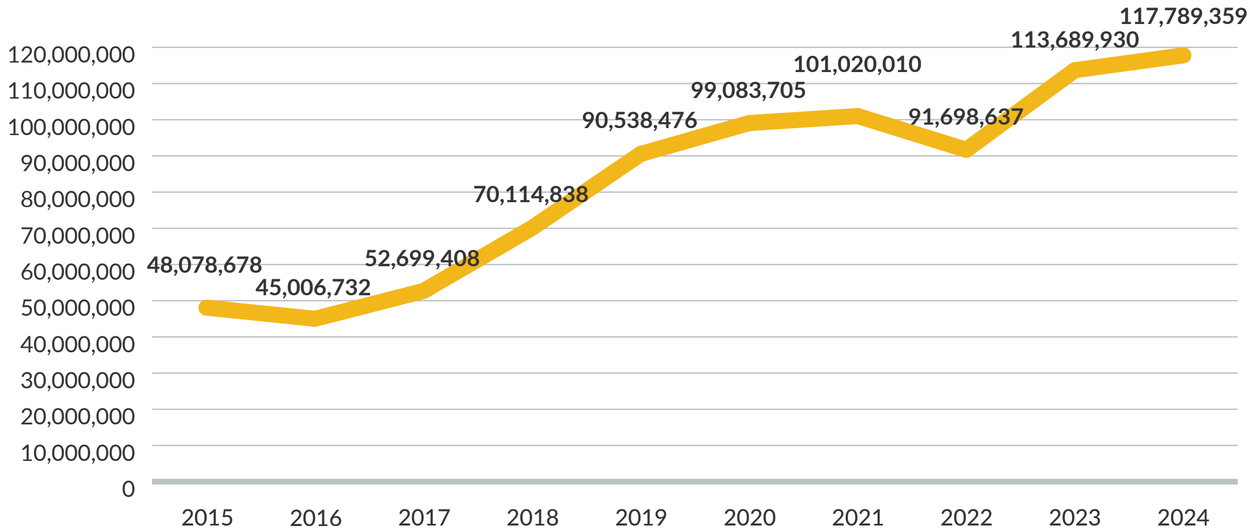
R2 (A) Kilometres of Regional Road strengthened



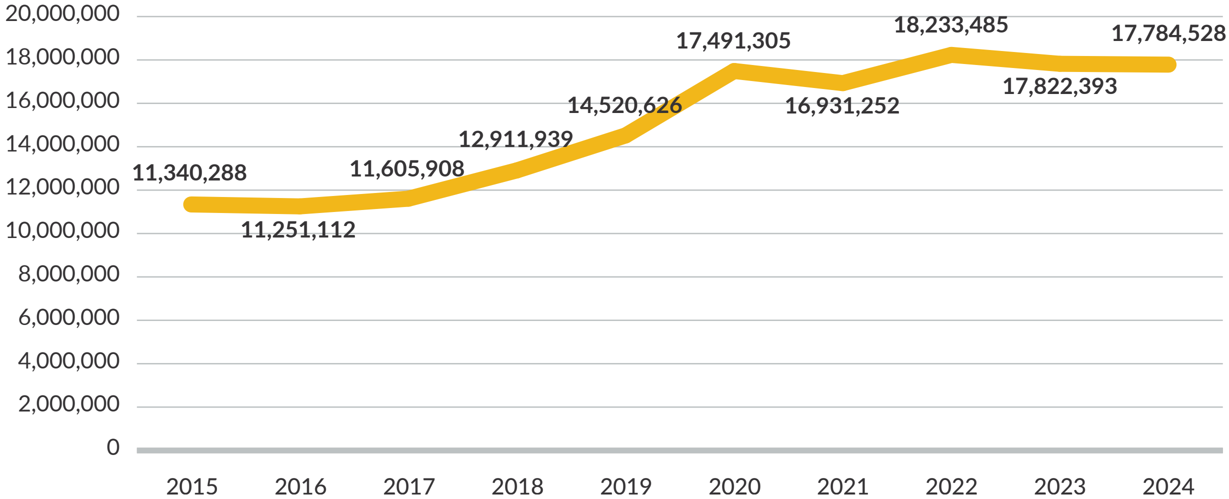
R2 (B) Kilometres of Regional Road Resealed



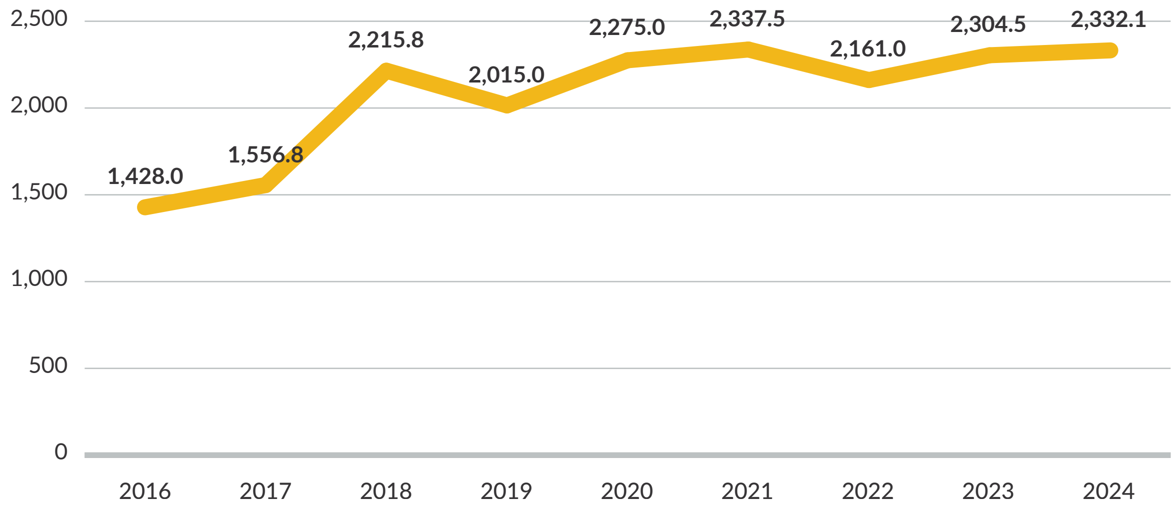
R2 (A) Amount expended on regional road strengthening



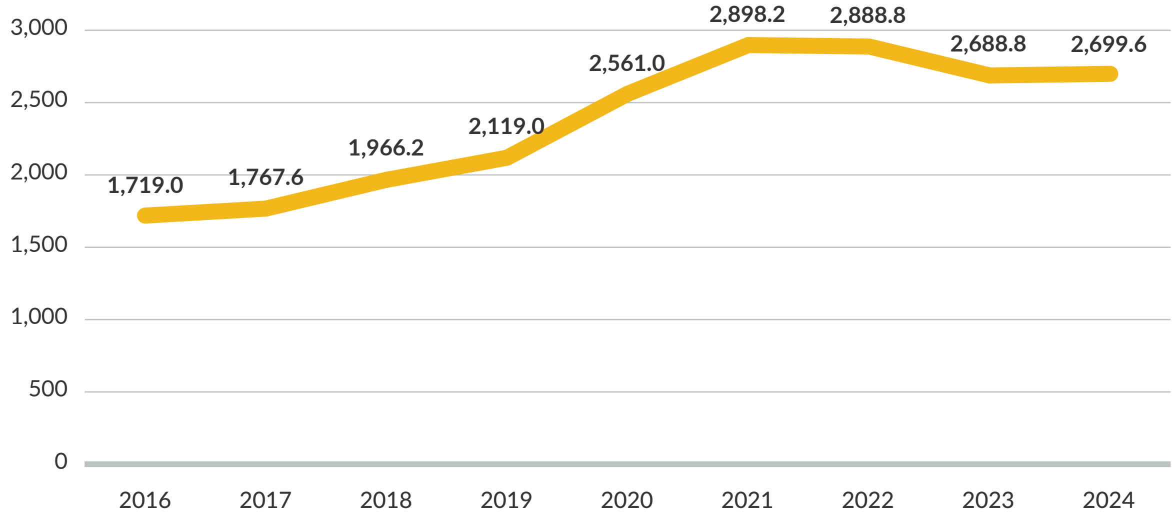
R2 (B) The amount expended on regional road resealing



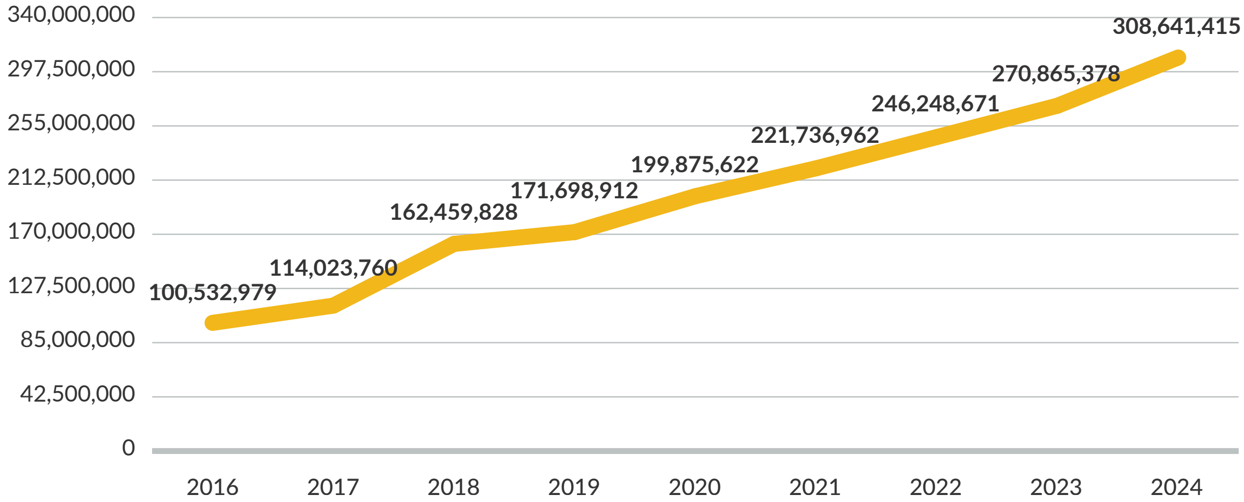
R2 (C) Kilometres of Local Road strengthened



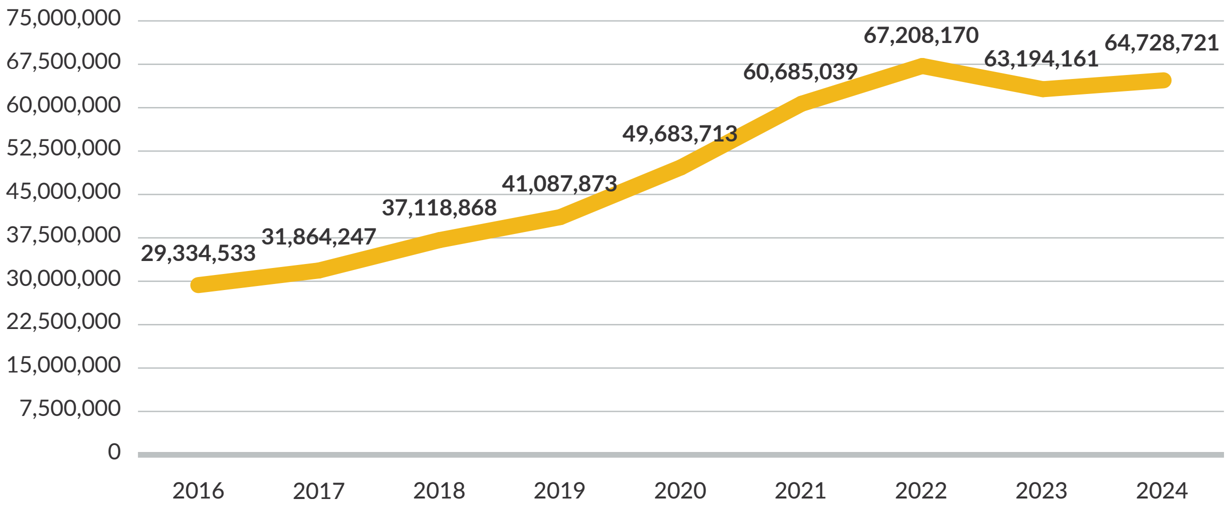
R2 (D) Kilometres of Local road resealed



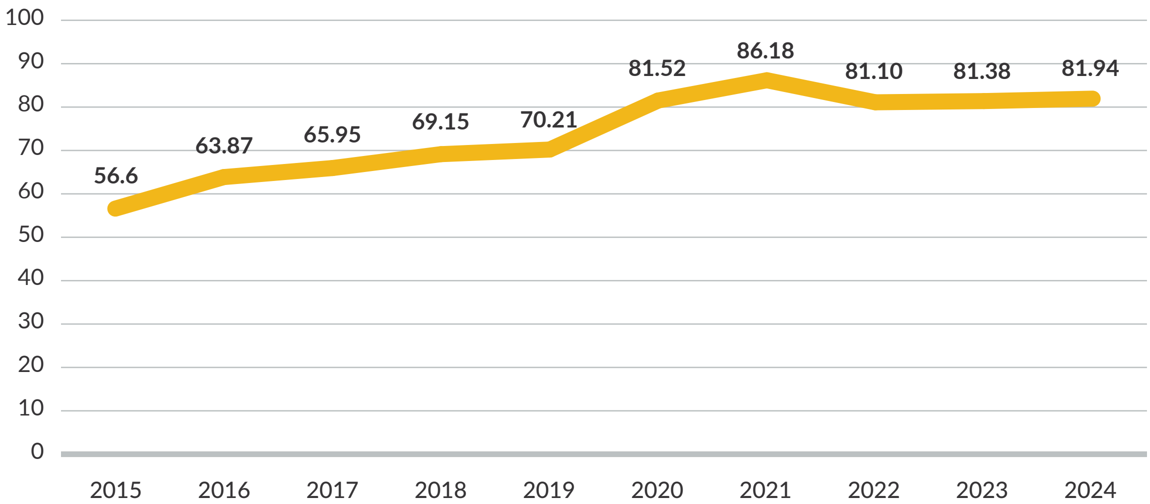
R2 (C) Amount expended on Local Road strengthening



R2 (D) Amount expended on Local Road resealing (€)



R3 (A) % of Motor Tax Transactions Conducted Online



Section 3: Water (W1 – W2)

Since the establishment of Uisce Éireann (Irish Water) in 2015, many of the public supply functions of local authorities have been taken over by the utility. However, local authorities still have functions in certain areas including private supplies, which NOAC reports on in the two indicators below.

W1: Percentage (%) drinking water in private schemes in compliance with statutory requirements

The W1 performance indicator looks at the percentage of drinking water in private schemes in compliance with statutory requirements and relates only to actual inspections, i.e. where a sample was taken and tested to determine the water quality.

This data is collected by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) from the results the local authorities submitted in Quarter 1, 2024. The EPA reviews and monitors these results annually.

The national average compliance rate for 2024 is **97.55%**, it was 97.28% in 2023. Dublin City and Galway City do not have private water schemes in their local authority areas. Overall compliance varied from Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown 100%, to Wexford 94.97%.

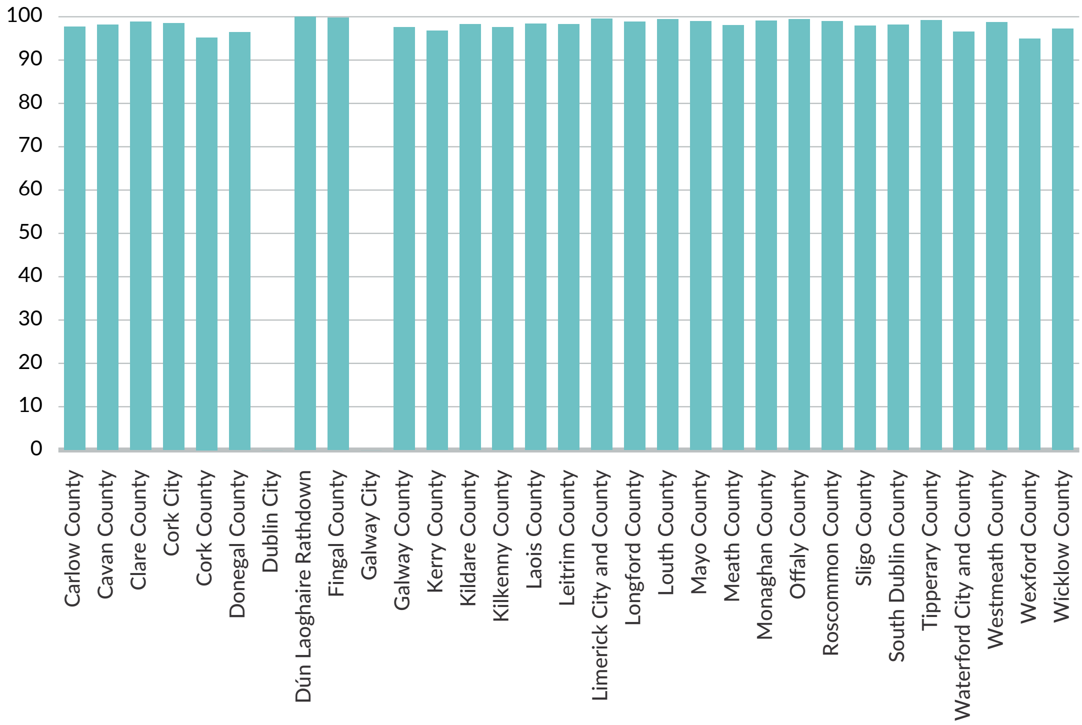
Highest percentage in compliance with statutory requirements

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown 100%	Fingal 99.80%	Limerick City & County 99.54%

Lowest percentage in compliance with statutory requirements

Wexford 94.97%	Cork County 95.21%	Donegal 96.47%

Figure W1: Percentage (%) of drinking water in private schemes in compliance with statutory requirement in 2024



W2: Percentage of registered schemes monitored

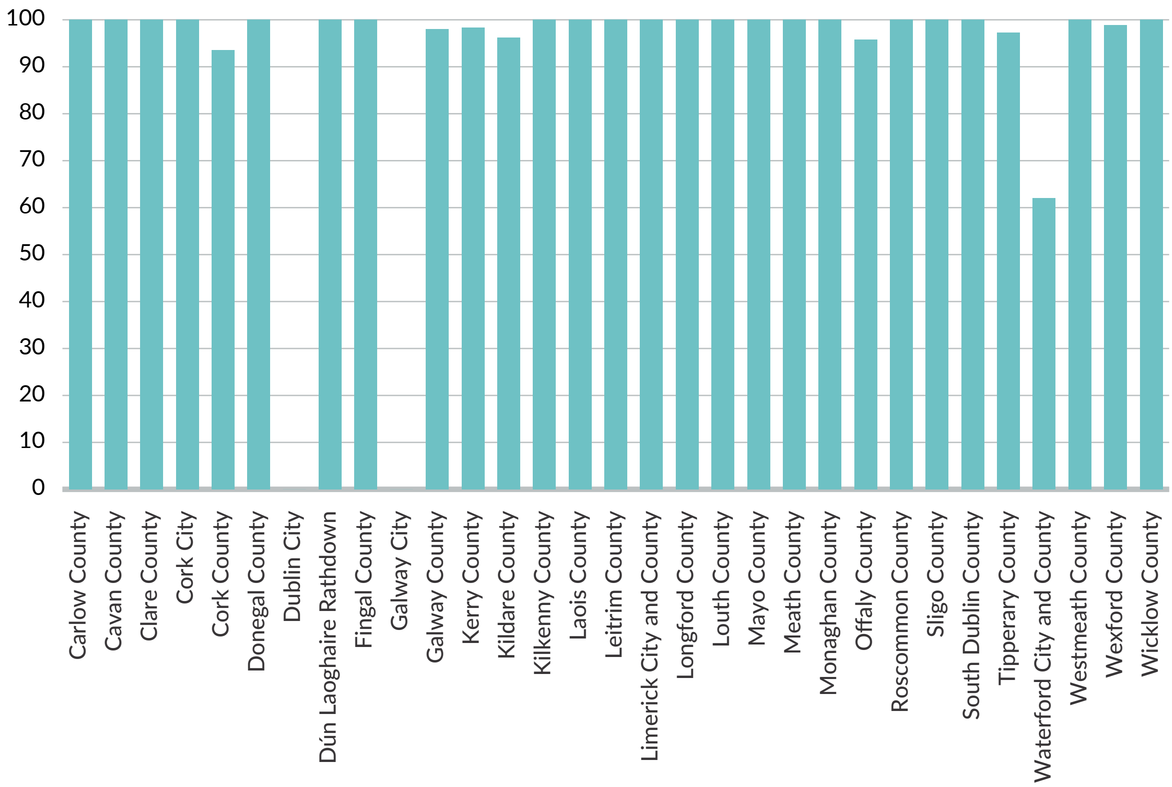
W2 reflects the number of registered schemes monitored by each local authority, as a percentage of total registered schemes.

There were **2,181** schemes registered in 2024, of which **2,125** were monitored. Monitoring varies between local authorities with an impressive national average of 97.43% in 2024, significantly higher than 83.45% in 2023 and 83.05% in 2022. Cork County monitored 260 or 93.53% of their registered schemes compared to 164 or 46.99% in 2023 and noted prioritising the work programme by the reallocation of resources from other work programmes and also reviewing the number of registered supplies and removing those found to be inactive. Waterford City and County showed a decrease from monitoring 100% in 2023 to 62.07% in 2024 but noted that this was due to a number of new schemes being identified in December 2024.

Roscommon monitored nine or 100% of their registered schemes in 2024, compared to 21 in 2023. Following the enactment of the European Union (Drinking Water) Regulations 2023 (S.I. No. 99 of 2023), Roscommon reported that having reviewed the new monitoring requirements, they only tested regulated private water supplies as defined in the new regulations, which led to a reduction in the number of schemes tested in 2024.

21 local authorities had 100% of schemes monitored in 2024, 20 in 2023. A further seven local authorities monitored over 90%. The number of local authorities that monitored less than 90% of such schemes was one, Waterford City and County at 62.07% (100% in 2023). Overall, this was an improvement on the four local authorities in 2023 that reported monitoring less than 90%.

Figure W2: Percentage (%) registered private schemes monitored in 2024



NOTE: Dublin City and Galway City reported no registered schemes in 2024.

Water 2024 Results

W1: % Drinking water in private schemes in compliance with statutory requirements

Authority	Percentage of drinking water in private schemes in compliance with statutory requirements
Carlow County	97.66
Cavan County	98.14
Clare County	98.87
Cork City	98.53
Cork County	95.21
Donegal County	96.47
Dublin City	0.00
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	100.00
Fingal County	99.80
Galway City	0.00
Galway County	97.58
Kerry County	96.73
Kildare County	98.30
Kilkenny County	97.54
Laois County	98.40
Leitrim County	98.27
Limerick City and County	99.54
Longford County	98.80
Louth County	99.40
Mayo County	98.97
Meath County	98.02
Monaghan County	99.11
Offaly County	99.42
Roscommon County	98.92
Sligo County	97.91
South Dublin County	98.13
Tipperary County	99.21
Waterford City and County	96.52
Westmeath County	98.75
Wexford County	94.97
Wicklow County	97.22

W2: Percentage of registered schemes monitored

Authority	Percentage of registered schemes monitored
Carlow County	100.00
Cavan County	100.00
Clare County	100.00
Cork City	100.00
Cork County	93.53
Donegal County	100.00
Dublin City	0.00
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	100.00
Fingal County	100.00
Galway City	0.00
Galway County	98.06
Kerry County	98.33
Kildare County	96.20
Kilkenny County	100.00
Laois County	100.00
Leitrim County	100.00
Limerick City and County	100.00
Longford County	100.00
Louth County	100.00
Mayo County	100.00
Meath County	100.00
Monaghan County	100.00
Offaly County	95.83
Roscommon County	100.00
Sligo County	100.00
South Dublin County	100.00
Tipperary County	97.30
Waterford City and County	62.07
Westmeath County	100.00
Wexford County	98.82
Wicklow County	100.00

Statistics

W1: Percentage of Drinking water in private schemes in compliance with statutory requirements

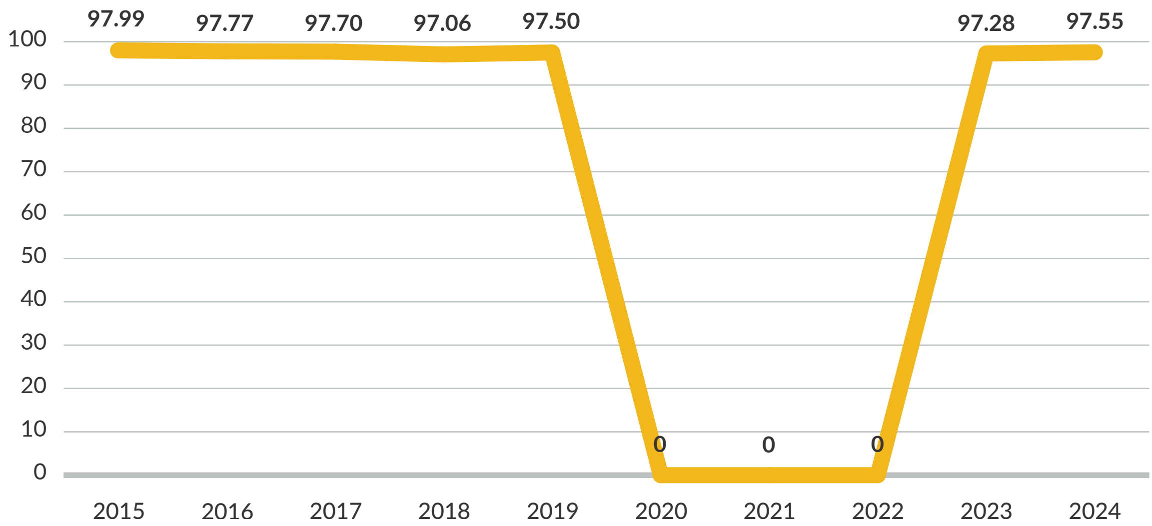
		2024
N	Valid	29
	Not applicable/available	2
	True national %	97.55%

W2: Percentage of registered schemes monitored

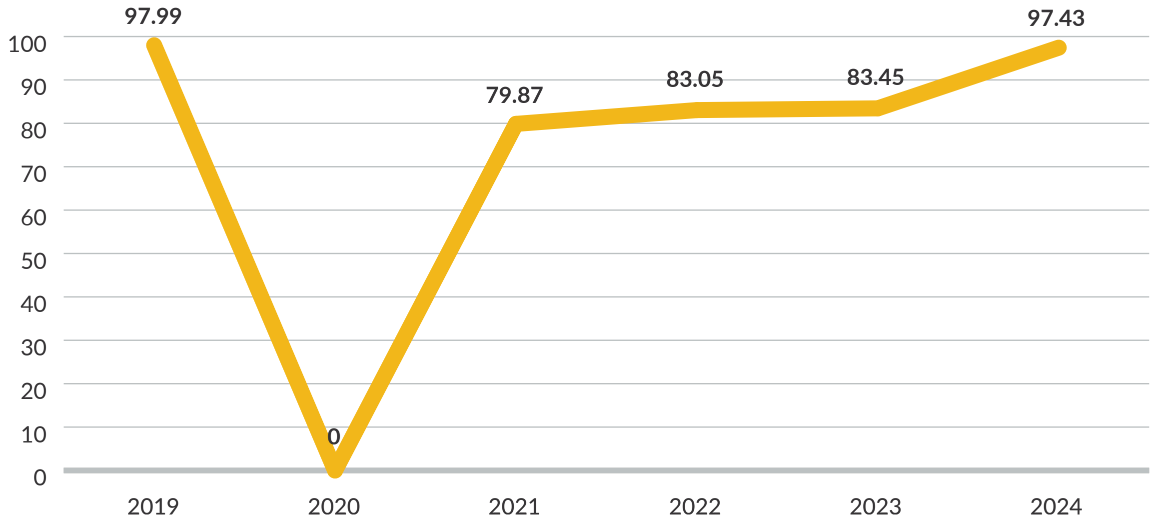
		2024
N	Valid	28
	Not applicable/available	3
	True national %	97.43%

Trends

W1: Percentage of Drinking water in private schemes in compliance with statutory requirements during yearby a licenced operator



W2: Percentage of registered schemes monitored



Section 4: Waste Environment (E1 – E7)

E1: Households with access to a 3 Bin Service

The current role of the Local Authority Sector is the enforcement of the Waste Collection Permit Conditions and the "Presentation of Waste" Bye-laws. The Bye-laws require the correct management of waste through a waste collection service or approved methods such as civic amenity sites and bin sharing.

Following the introduction of S.I. 679 of 2023 in January 2024, the number of households with a food/bio waste service now includes households nationwide, both urban and rural. This is a change from previous years, where only agglomerations greater than 500 households were included in the indicator.

In addition, S.I. 294 of 2024 came into effect and a food waste producer (householder) can choose not to take a Food Waste and Bio Waste receptacle if they confirm in writing that they are home composting or bringing the food waste to an authorised facility. This is known as an "opt out". Opt outs are therefore included in the 2024 E1 data, as not including the brown bin opt out figures would be misrepresentative of the continuing work of each local authority.

It should be noted that 1,288,562 households availed of a 3-bin service across the 31 local authorities in 2024, a very significant increase of 27.24% from 1,012,665 in 2023.

Table E1 sets out the number of households, situated in an area covered by a licensed operator providing a 3-bin service at 31 December 2024 and the percentage of households within the local authority that this number represents.

The number of households that used a 3-bin service increased in 30 local authority areas in 2024, with a mean of 41,567 compared to 32,667 in 2023. Only Galway City showed a decrease, though very minor at 0.22%.

While Table E1B will show the percentage of households that this represents and for 2024 these figures are reduced, this is as a result of the introduction of S.I. No. 679 of 2023, as a much larger number of households are now being considered in the calculation.

Highest percentage of households within the local authority which availed of a 3-bin service were in;

South Dublin	Galway City	Fingal
96%	95%	92%

Lowest percentage of households within the local authority which availed of a 3-bin service were in;

Monaghan	Cavan	Mayo
37%	39%	40%

E2: Environmental Pollution Cases

The total number of pollution cases in respect of which a complaint was made in 2024 across all local authorities was **76,190**, an increase of 5,606 on the 2023 figure of 70,584. **10** authorities recorded decreases, while **21** authorities showed increases in the total number of pollution cases in respect of which a complaint was made in 2024.

Discrepancies between closing 2023 figures and opening 2024 figures were explained by numerous local authorities. Cork County, Limerick and Mayo carried out work to ensure that their cases were more accurately recorded.

Limerick noted an improvement in detection and enforcement of illegal waste activities which have also contributed to fewer complaints.

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown reported a significant increase in the instances of graffiti, which resulted in an additional 468 cases to be investigated under Litter Pollution in 2024.

The greatest proportional increase in the total number of pollution cases in respect of which a complaint was made in 2024 compared to 2023 were

- Wicklow at 28.44%, from 1,392 to 1,788.
- Carlow at 26.28% from 662 to 836.

The greatest proportional decrease in the total number of pollution cases in respect of which a complaint was made in 2024 compared to 2023 was

- Limerick City and County at 34.65%, from 3,856 to 2,520.

Environmental cases relate to all pollution types, including air, noise, water, litter and waste. Westmeath, on the lower end of the scale, noted that 509 of their 880 cases related to litter.

In 2024, there were **76,172** pollution cases closed compared to **70,763** in 2023 and 72,620 in 2022. Wexford had the largest percentage increase of cases closed, from 2,688 in 2023 to 3,811 in 2024, an increase of 1,123 cases or 41.78%, followed closely by Wicklow who had an increase of 41.25%.

A total of 6,701 pollution cases in 2024 were still active at the end of the year. These cases have carried over into 2025.

E3: Litter Pollution

E3: Percentage Area within the Five Levels of Litter Pollution

Unpolluted or Litter Free	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Median	14	13	11	19	15	22	22	20	16	19

The national median percentage for areas unpolluted or litter free is 19% up from 16% in 2023.

In respect of areas classed as unpolluted or litter free, NOAC is pleased to see Longford go from 21% in 2023 to 46% in 2024, an increase of 119.05%. Longford's Environment Team

- secured funding for a multihog machine to clean footpaths and other hard to reach areas,
- Worked collaboratively with Tidy Towns, Community Groups and the Probation Services, and
- Worked with the Business Community.

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown also recorded a significant increase in areas classed as unpolluted or litter free, going from 13% in 2023 to 27% unpolluted or litter free in 2024, an increase of 107.69%.

This was achieved by an increase in community engagement with Residents Associations, Community Groups and Tidy Towns Groups by DLR's Environmental Enforcement Section, Cleansing Section and Environmental Awareness. This led to an increase in local community clean ups (from 615 in 2023 to 671 in 2024).

Kerry attributed their improved figures in the area of unpolluted or litter free from 28% in 2023 to 35% in 2024 to the work of volunteers, the Tidy Towns groups working with the Council staff for many years, strong anti-litter policies and enforcement and the ongoing work of Litter Wardens and Environmental Enforcement Officers throughout the county.

It should be noted that Kildare again recorded the highest area unpolluted or litter free at 70% in 2024 (75% in 2023).

Highest area unpolluted/ litter free	**Significant** increase in area unpolluted or litter free	**Significant** increase in area unpolluted/litter free
Kildare **70%**	**Longford** from 21% in 2023 to **46%** in 2024	**Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown** from 13% in 2023 to **27%** in 2024

Mayo has seen a significant decrease in areas classed as unpolluted or litter free, a decrease from 66% in 2023 to 47% in 2024. Wexford also recorded a decrease worth noting, going from 50% to 36%. Overall, **17** local authorities recorded a decrease in the percentage of areas unpolluted or litter free, whereas **14** authorities recorded an increase.

In areas classed as significantly polluted, **14** local authorities recorded 0%. **17** local authorities recorded areas as significantly polluted, ranging from just 1% to 12%, a welcome improvement on 2023. **Four** had areas classified as grossly polluted. However, the proportional area of the county in this category was low, ranging from 1% to 7%.

E4: % of schools that currently hold and have renewed their green flag status

Indicator E4 records the percentage of schools that have been awarded green flag status. Promoting long-term, whole-school action for the environment, Green Schools is a student-led programme with involvement from the wider community. The programme is operated and coordinated by the Environmental Education Unit of An Taisce (FEE member for Ireland).

The percentages shown in Table E4 below are calculated on schools that obtained a Green Flag for the first time in 2024, those that renewed a Green Flag in 2024, and those that held a Green Flag from 2023. They do not require renewal until 2025.

Schools participate in the programme in each local authority. Longford again recorded the highest percentage of school involvement in 2024 at 60% along with Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, also 60%. Leitrim again had the lowest school involvement in 2024 with 23%, a slight improvement on its 2023 figure of 20%, followed by Monaghan at 28%, an improvement on its 2023 figure of 24% and Mayo also at 28%, a slight improvement on its 2023 figure of 27%.

Roscommon showed an improvement from 42% in 2023 to 52% in 2024 which was achieved due to increased engagement by the Environmental Education and Awareness Officer.

E5: Percentage Energy Efficiency Performance

The Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI) gathers data from local authorities annually as part of the Public Sector Monitoring & Reporting (M&R) programme. It uses this data to calculate cumulative energy efficiency savings relative to a default baseline year of 2009 (some local authorities have opted for an earlier baseline).

Given the importance of this dataset, provisional data for E5 Percentage Energy Efficiency Performance for 2023 was published. The cumulative percentage of energy savings achieved by 31 December 2023 relative to the baseline year, 2009 was reported as 38.79%. These figures have since been verified and the actual energy savings was **35.9%**. Only Longford's provisional figure had a material change from -14.2% reported to -43.8% actual. Dublin City, Meath and Monaghan showed minor changes.

Provisional data has been received from SEAI for 2024, with final data due later this year. The cumulative percentage of energy savings achieved by 31 December 2024 relative to the baseline year, 2009 is **40.76%.**

Highest cumulative percentage energy savings achieved by 31/12/2024 relative to baseline year (2009) were

Cork City	Fingal	Clare
64.30%	57.66%	56.21%

Lowest cumulative percentage energy savings achieved by 31/12/2024 relative to baseline year (2009) were

Leitrim	Sligo	Waterford City & County
10.16%	15.50%	27.69%

E6: Public Lighting

Local authorities and Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) manage and maintain 530,798 public lights across the country. These lights consume approximately 150.33 million kilo Watt hours (kWh) of energy annually. The energy consumption reductions resulting from ongoing LED retrofitting can be seen through year-on-year improvements since introduction of NOAC indicator E6 in 2020. The total consumption in 2024 being 150,330MWh compared with a 2020 total of 192,491MWh. During this period, the percentage of LED lights has increased from 38.8% to 66.99%.

Retro-fitting to LED lights is climate friendly, saves money and improves light quality. It can

- Cut energy use in half and reduce CO2 emissions
- Help Ireland meet our statutory energy efficient targets
- Reduce energy and maintenance costs by 55%.

At the end of 2024, the percentage of the total system that LED lights represent is **66.99%**, this was 58.06% in 2023.

In 2024, in terms of total annual consumption of the public lighting system,

Highest total annual consumption;

Dublin City **19,187 kWh**	**South Dublin** **9,225 kWh**	**Cork County** **9,002 kWh**

Lowest total annual consumption;

Monaghan **1,075 kWh**	**Leitrim** **1,392 kWh**	**Longford** **1,483 kWh**

Highest percentage of its total public lighting system represented by LED lights were

Fingal **100%**	**Monaghan** **99.22%**	**Galway City** **97%**

Lowest percentage of its total public lighting system represented by LED lights were

Dublin City **24.30%**	**Waterford City & County** **36%**	**Offaly** **44.83%**

It is worth noting that the local authority objective is to achieve 100% LED retrofit. It should also be noted that Cork City set themselves a target of 65% of their inventory to be LED for 2024 and NOAC is pleased to report this was achieved at 70.43%.

E7: Climate Change:

Does the local authority have designated FTE climate action resources under the following headings?

- Climate Action Co-ordinator (Yes/No/WIP)
- Climate Action Officer (Yes/No/WIP)
- Climate Action Team (Yes/No/WIP)

The figures for this indicator are gathered by the LGMA and verified by the local authority.

It was reported that in 2024, all 31 local authorities had Climate Action Co-ordinators in place, compared to 30 in 2023 and 19 in 2022.

In relation to Climate Action Officers, 30 local authorities have these in place, compared to 25 in 2023 and 9 in 2022. Only Carlow do not have this position filled.

In response to a NOAC query with regard to not having a Climate Action Officer in place since 2022, Carlow reported that it has encountered serious difficulty in recruiting a suitably qualified candidate for this post despite the post being advertised five times in that period.

In the case of Climate Action Teams, NOAC is pleased to report that all 31 teams have now been established, there were 24 in 2023.

Waste/Environment 2024 Results

E1: Number/percentage of households availing of a 3 bin service

Authority	A. Number of households which availed of a 3 bin service offered by a licensed operator at 31/12/2024	B. The percentage of households within the local authority that the number at A represents
Carlow County	11,716	53
Cavan County	11,080	39
Clare County	35,899	77
Cork City	65,229	78
Cork County	84,127	66
Donegal County	31,870	52
Dublin City	151,955	67
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	75,934	89
Fingal County	98,738	92
Galway City	29,402	95
Galway County	41,907	62
Kerry County	32,064	55
Kildare County	70,684	86
Kilkenny County	21,148	58
Laois County	18,146	58
Leitrim County	9,521	70
Limerick City and County	63,199	83
Longford County	9,272	57
Louth County	32,506	66
Mayo County	21,015	40
Meath County	55,978	77
Monaghan County	8,502	37
Offaly County	12,621	44
Roscommon County	11,531	44
Sligo County	12,255	46
South Dublin County	96,652	96
Tipperary County	37,322	60
Waterford City and County	35,858	75
Westmeath County	20,296	60
Wexford County	38,799	66
Wicklow County	43,336	80
Totals	**1,288,562**	

E2: Percentage of environmental pollution complaints closed

Authority	A. The total number of pollution cases in respect of which a complaint was made during 2024	A. Number of pollution cases closed from 1/1/2024 to 31/12/2024	A. Total number of pollution cases on hand at 31/12/2024
Carlow County	836	858	10
Cavan County	466	488	42
Clare County	1,229	1,057	372
Cork City	2,929	2,755	267
Cork County	2,249	2,402	380
Donegal County	1,960	1,973	98
Dublin City	29,379	29,670	171
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	2,903	2,847	161
Fingal County	1,864	1,783	154
Galway City	1,332	1,324	53
Galway County	1,210	1,118	711
Kerry County	1,168	1,212	241
Kildare County	1,325	1,284	107
Kilkenny County	962	1,016	38
Laois County	894	882	50
Leitrim County	302	313	52
Limerick City and County	2,520	2,472	441
Longford County	1,705	1,694	122
Louth County	1,721	1,637	113
Mayo County	878	819	462
Meath County	2,305	2,273	89
Monaghan County	450	433	69
Offaly County	854	837	97
Roscommon County	891	903	174
Sligo County	1,120	1,151	20
South Dublin County	2,961	1,717	1,805
Tipperary County	1,204	1,312	13
Waterford City and County	3,036	3,009	67
Westmeath County	880	1,023	9
Wexford County	2,869	3,811	175
Wicklow County	1,788	2,099	138
Totals	**76,190**	**76,172**	**6,701**

E3: Percentage of local authority area within the 5 levels of litter pollution

Authority	% Area Unpolluted or Litter Free	% Area Slightly Polluted	% Area Moderately Polluted	% Area Significantly Polluted	% Area Grossly Polluted
Carlow County	44	55	1	0	0
Cavan County	32	67	1	0	0
Clare County	35	52	13	0	0
Cork City	7	87	7	0	0
Cork County	30	45	23	2	0
Donegal County	14	74	9	2	0
Dublin City	11	49	30	8	2
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	27	52	18	3	0
Fingal County	35	18	47	1	0
Galway City	2	77	18	3	0
Galway County	15	45	26	12	2
Kerry County	35	65	0	0	0
Kildare County	70	29	1	0	0
Kilkenny County	10	61	26	3	0
Laois County	29	69	2	0	0
Leitrim County	0	98	2	0	0
Limerick City and County	0	87	12	0	0
Longford County	46	42	8	4	0
Louth County	6	56	28	10	0
Mayo County	47	38	15	0	0
Meath County	3	55	24	11	7
Monaghan County	19	81	0	0	0
Offaly County	2	48	47	3	0
Roscommon County	39	41	10	10	1
Sligo County	34	61	6	0	0
South Dublin County	1	83	15	2	0
Tipperary County	4	62	34	0	0
Waterford City and County	15	68	17	1	0
Westmeath County	24	53	24	0	0
Wexford County	36	57	7	1	0
Wicklow County	9	70	15	5	0

NOTE: The % figures above are rounded.

E4: Percentage of schools that currently hold and have renewed their green flag status

Authority	A. Percentage of schools that have been awarded/renewed green flag status in the two years to 31/12/2024
Carlow County	36
Cavan County	33
Clare County	35
Cork City	48
Cork County	40
Donegal County	41
Dublin City	35
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	60
Fingal County	41
Galway City	54
Galway County	34
Kerry County	40
Kildare County	29
Kilkenny County	44
Laois County	41
Leitrim County	23
Limerick City and County	33
Longford County	60
Louth County	36
Mayo County	28
Meath County	38
Monaghan County	28
Offaly County	29
Roscommon County	52
Sligo County	40
South Dublin County	31
Tipperary County	40
Waterford City and County	46
Westmeath County	32
Wexford County	50
Wicklow County	38

E5: Energy efficiency performance

Authority	A. Cumulative percentage energy savings achieved by 31/12/2024 relative to baseline year (2009)
Carlow County	-40.94
Cavan County	-30.82
Clare County	-56.21
Cork City	-64.30
Cork County	-27.83
Donegal County	-37.50
Dublin City	-44.07
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	-56.19
Fingal County	-57.66
Galway City	-39.35
Galway County	-43.84
Kerry County	-46.13
Kildare County	-36.75
Kilkenny County	-42.64
Laois County	-51.69
Leitrim County	-10.16
Limerick City and County	-41.39
Longford County	-39.21
Louth County	-52.42
Mayo County	-39.04
Meath County	-30.79
Monaghan County	-49.50
Offaly County	-41.60
Roscommon County	-40.14
Sligo County	-15.50
South Dublin County	-44.14
Tipperary County	-46.78
Waterford City and County	-27.69
Westmeath County	-33.55
Wexford County	-40.69
Wicklow County	-35.10

E6: Public Lighting

Authority	A. Total annual consumption of the public lighting system	B. Average wattage of each public light	C. Percentage of the total system that LED lights represent
Carlow County	2,224	85.80	61.66
Cavan County	1,937	68.45	80.03
Clare County	3,644	70.12	73.93
Cork City	6,499	64.32	70.43
Cork County	9,002	70.61	59.89
Donegal County	4,137	52.79	84.24
Dublin City	19,187	95.34	24.30
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	6,919	66.75	89.99
Fingal County	5,023	39.00	100.00
Galway City	2,229	59.00	97.00
Galway County	3,403	69.09	77.46
Kerry County	4,946	87.33	60.01
Kildare County	6,330	66.24	64.71
Kilkenny County	2,851	58.23	77.68
Laois County	2,581	66.85	71.18
Leitrim County	1,392	73.00	73.54
Limerick City and County	7,282	74.50	72.23
Longford County	1,483	65.03	82.26
Louth County	5,285	90.57	62.08
Mayo County	5,668	81.62	55.64
Meath County	7,209	87.00	49.00
Monaghan County	1,075	45.00	99.22
Offaly County	3,304	85.34	44.83
Roscommon County	1,847	63.78	83.04
Sligo County	2,686	78.54	65.42
South Dublin County	9,225	66.36	73.17
Tipperary County	6,820	91.48	45.57
Waterford City and County	5,911	84.00	36.00
Westmeath County	3,135	74.20	72.56
Wexford County	2,595	45.43	93.14
Wicklow County	4,502	69.79	68.75
Totals	**150,330**	**2,195.56**	
National %			**66.99**

E7: Climate Change

Authority	1 a) Does the local authority have designated (FTE) climate action resources under the following headings?		2) Does the local authority have a climate action team?
	Climate Action Coordinator	Climate Action Officer	
Carlow County	Yes	No	Yes
Cavan County	Yes	Yes	Yes
Clare County	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cork City	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cork County	Yes	Yes	Yes
Donegal County	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dublin City	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fingal County	Yes	Yes	Yes
Galway City	Yes	Yes	Yes
Galway County	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kerry County	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kildare County	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kilkenny County	Yes	Yes	Yes
Laois County	Yes	Yes	Yes
Leitrim County	Yes	Yes	Yes
Limerick City and County	Yes	Yes	Yes
Longford County	Yes	Yes	Yes
Louth County	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mayo County	Yes	Yes	Yes
Meath County	Yes	Yes	Yes
Monaghan County	Yes	Yes	Yes
Offaly County	Yes	Yes	Yes
Roscommon County	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sligo County	Yes	Yes	Yes
South Dublin County	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tipperary County	Yes	Yes	Yes
Waterford City and County	Yes	Yes	Yes
Westmeath County	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wexford County	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wicklow County	Yes	Yes	Yes

Statistics

E1: Households availing of a 3 Bin Service

Households availing of a 3 bin service		2024
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Mean	41,567
	Median	32,506
Percentage of Households availing of a 3 Bin Service		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national %	70.16%

Percentage of Households availing of a 3 Bin Service		
N	Minimum	37.20%
	Maximum	96.40%

E2: Environmental Pollution Cases

Number of Pollution Cases Subject of a Complaint		2024
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	2,457
	Median	1,312
Number of Pollution Cases Closed		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	2,458
	Median	1,325
Number of Pollution Cases on Hand at 31/12/2024		
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	216
	Median	113

NOAC

E3: Percentage Area within the Five Levels of Litter Pollution

Unpolluted or Litter Free		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
N	Valid	31	29	30	31	31	30	31	31	30	31
	Missing	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
	Median	14	13	11	19	15	22	22	20	16	19
Slightly polluted		**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
N	Valid	31	29	30	31	31	30	31	31	30	31
	Missing	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
	Median	66	72	70	63	66	62	64	56	59	57
Moderately polluted		**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
N	Valid	31	29	30	31	31	30	31	31	30	31
	Missing	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
	Median	15	14	16	15	15	17	13	13	12	15
Significantly polluted		**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
N	Valid	31	29	30	31	31	30	31	31	30	31
	Missing	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
	Median	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grossly polluted		**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
N	Valid	31	29	30	31	31	30	31	31	30	31
	Missing	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
	Median	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

E4: % of schools that currently hold and have renewed their green flag status

A. % of schools that have been awarded/renewed green flag status in the two years to 31/12/2024		2024
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national %	38.35%

E5: Energy Efficiency Performance

A. Cumulative % energy savings achieved by 31/12/2024 relative to baseline year (2009)		2024
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Minimum	-64.30
	Maximum	-10.16
	Average %	-40.76

E6: Public Lighting

A. Total annual consumption of the public lighting system		2024
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	4,849
	Median	4,137
B. Average wattage of each public light		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	71
	Median	70
C. Percentage of the total system that LED lights represent		
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national %	66.99%
Number of LED lights in the public lighting system		**2024**
	Total	355,593
	Minimum	3,616
	Maximum	35,530
Average	Mean	11,471
Number of non-LED lights in the public lighting system		**2024**
	Total	175,205
	Minimum	0
	Maximum	36,729
Average	Mean	5,652
Total lights in the public lighting system		**2024**
	Total	530,798

E7: Climate Change

Does the LA have a designated Full-time Equivalent (FTE) Climate Action Coordinator?		2024
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Yes	31
	No	0
	Work in Progress	0
Percentage of LAs with a designated Full-time Equivalent (FTE) Climate Action Coordinator		100

Does the LA have a designated Full-time Equivalent (FTE) Climate Action Officer?		2024
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Yes	30
	No	1
	Work in Progress	0
Percentage of LAs with a designated Full-time Equivalent (FTE) Climate Action Officer		97

Does the LA have a climate action team?		2024
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Yes	31
	No	0
	Work in Progress	0
Percentage of LAs with a climate action team		100

Trends

Figure E1A: The number of households which availed of a 3-bin service offered by a licenced operator

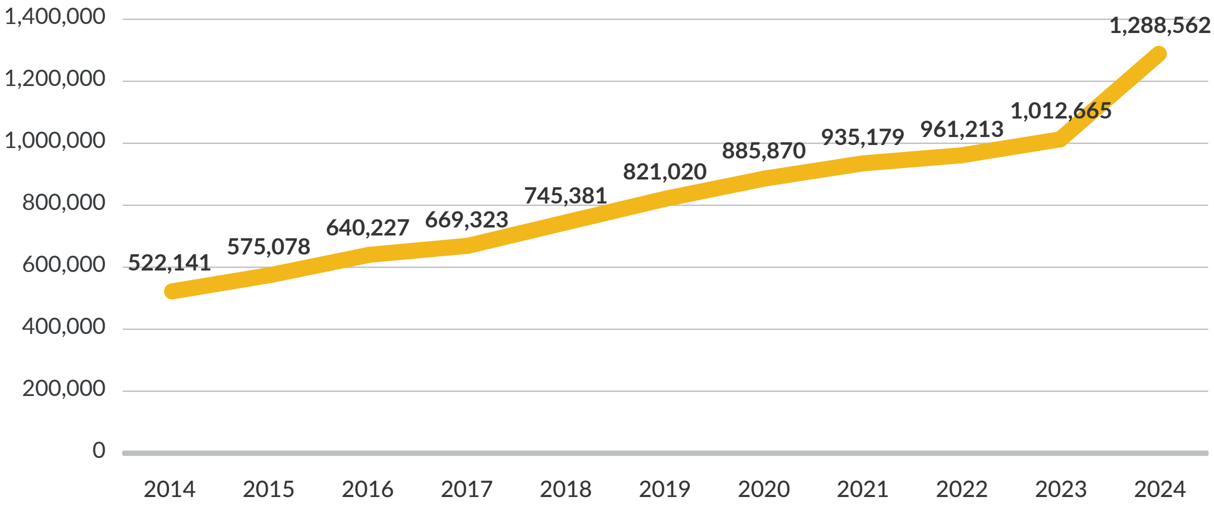
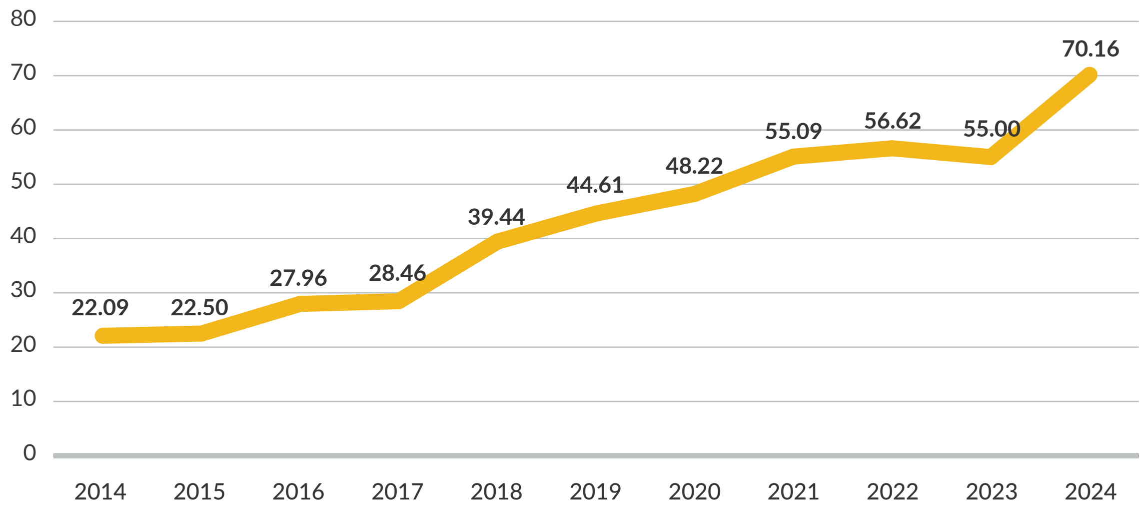
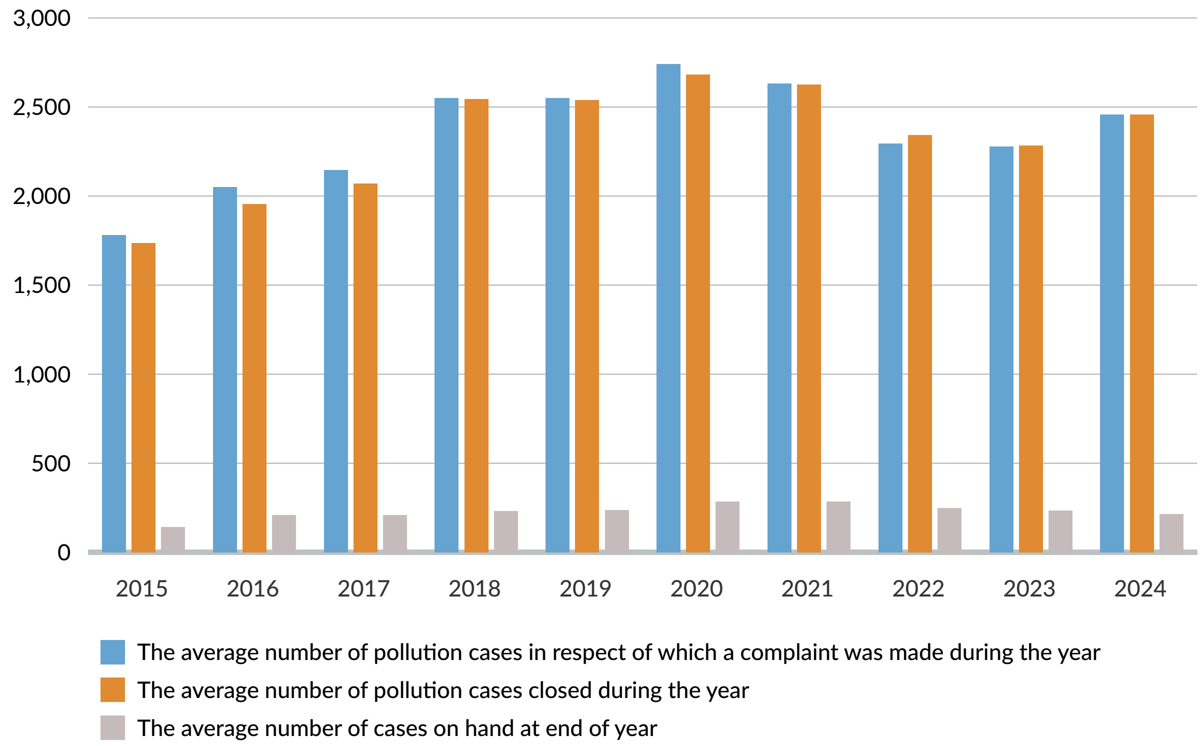


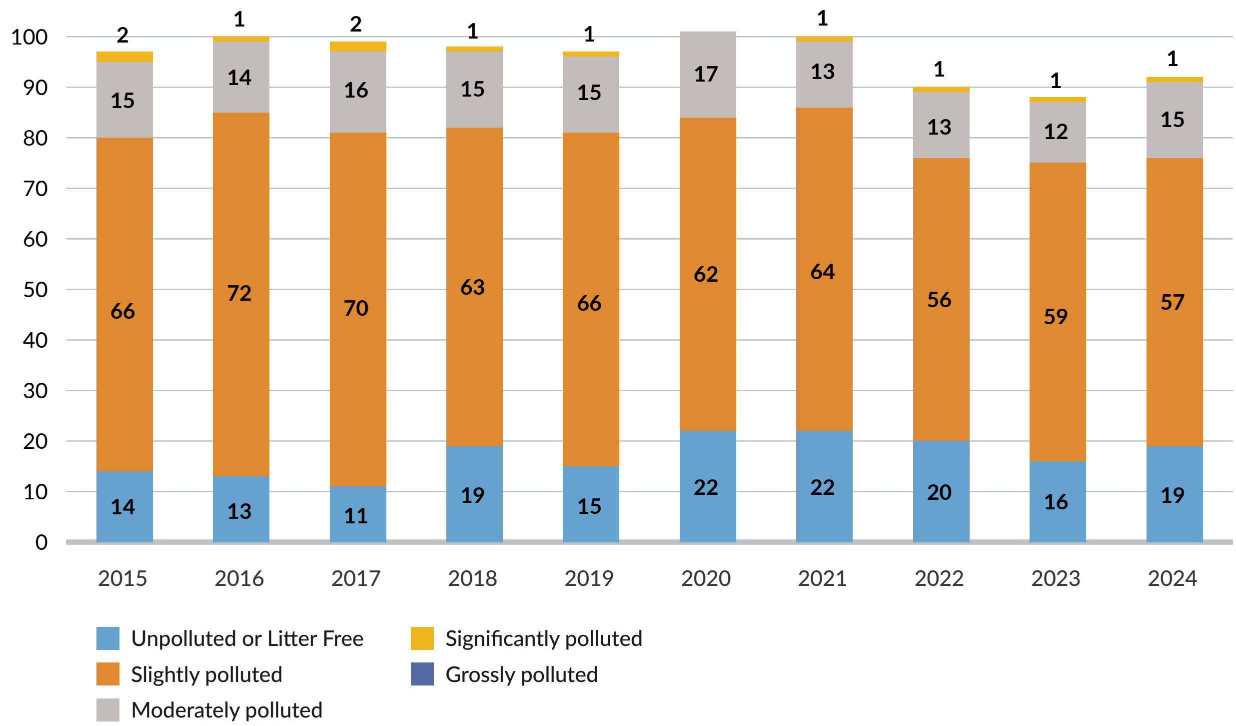
Figure E1B: Percentage of households which availed of a 3-bin service offered by a licenced operator



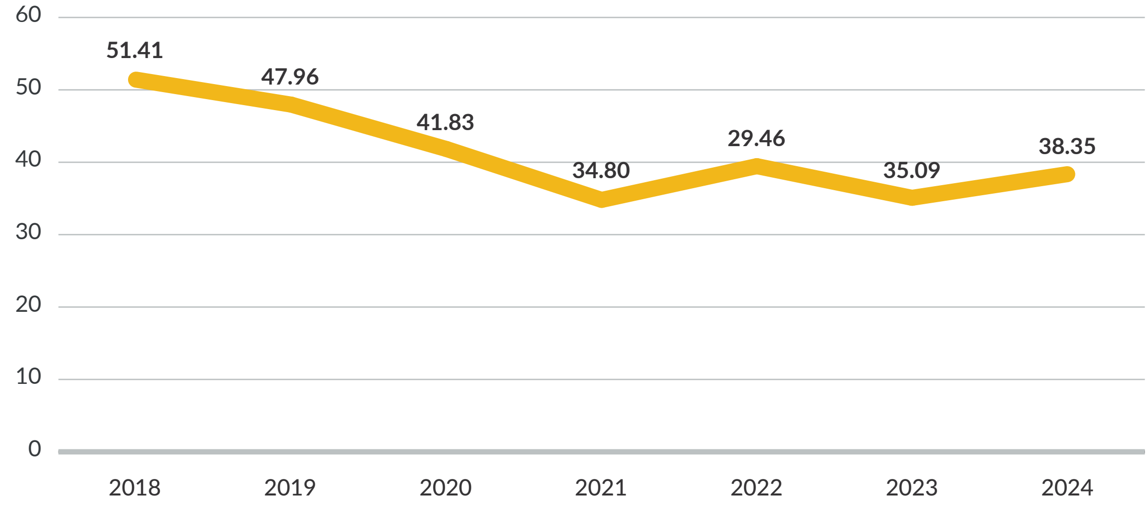
E2: Environmental Pollution Cases



E3: % LA Area Within the 5 Levels of Litter Pollution



E4: % of schools that that currently hold and have renewed their green flag status



E5 Percentage Energy Efficiency Performance

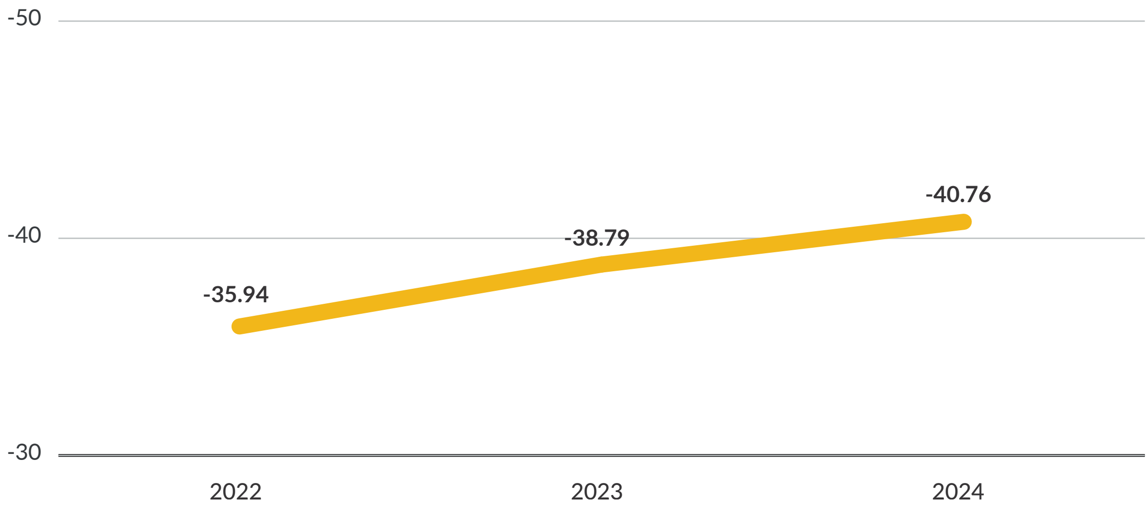
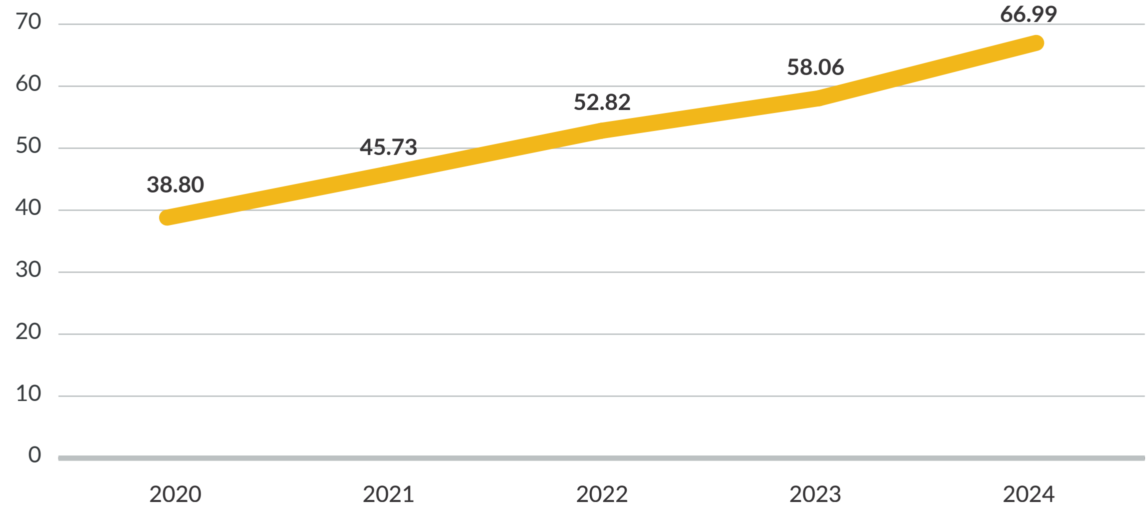


Figure E6: Percentage of the total system that LED lights represent



Section 5: Planning (P1 to P5)

P1: Building Control Inspections

This was one of the indicators chosen for validation and it gave rise to some interesting discussions. In particular, it was noted that the Government measure regarding the development contribution waiver resulted in a far higher number of commencement notices than usual, many of which were received at the end of the year, which meant that inspections in some cases could not be carried out in that year. The scheme was an additional measure under the Housing for All Action Plan to incentivise the activation of increased housing supply and help reduce housing construction cost. This included a temporary time-limited arrangement for the waiving of local authority "section 48" development contributions. This temporary waiver applied for one year to all permitted residential development that commenced on site between 25 April 2023 (the date of the Government Decision approving the measure) and 24 April 2024 and gave rise to a huge increase in commencement notices. The effect of this was cited by numerous local authorities, including Clare, Cork City, Cork County, Dublin City, Donegal, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal, Galway County, Kerry, Kildare, Limerick City and County, Meath, Tipperary, Waterford City and County, Wexford and Westmeath.

The Code of Practice for Inspecting and Certifying Buildings and Works (The Code) in relation to inspections of new buildings, for which valid commencement notices have been received, sets a minimum requirement of 12 – 15%. Since 2015, the median national figure has been decreasing and for 2024 that figure was 16.34% (22.39% in 2023 and 18.30% in 2022). This year seven local authorities in 2024 (one in 2023) did not meet the minimum 12-15% inspection requirements contained in the Code of Practice for Inspecting and Certifying Buildings and Works, which were Cavan, Clare, Cork City, Cork County, Donegal, Fingal and Louth.

These inspections are vital to ensure buildings are constructed in line with legislation. NOAC would like to see all local authorities achieving the minimum requirements set out in The Code but understands the impact of the waiver scheme on inspections in 2024.

In terms of buildings being inspected as a percentage of new buildings notified to a local authority,

Highest number of buildings notified

Fingal	Cork City	Cork County
7,073	4,444	3,928

Lowest number of buildings notified

Leitrim	Longford	Carlow
95	125	186

The total number of new buildings notified to local authorities in 2024 rose significantly to 49,791 compared to 23,283 in 2023 (20,101 in 2022). This is a significant increase of 26,508 or 114.07% from 2023.

Statistics

- Nine local authorities recorded improved inspection rates.
- 21 local authorities recorded lower inspection rates in 2024, compared to their 2023 figures.
- 49,791 new buildings were notified, an increase of 26,508 or 113.85% on 2023.
- Seven local authorities did not meet the minimum inspection requirements - Cavan, Clare, Cork City, Cork County, Donegal, Fingal and Louth.

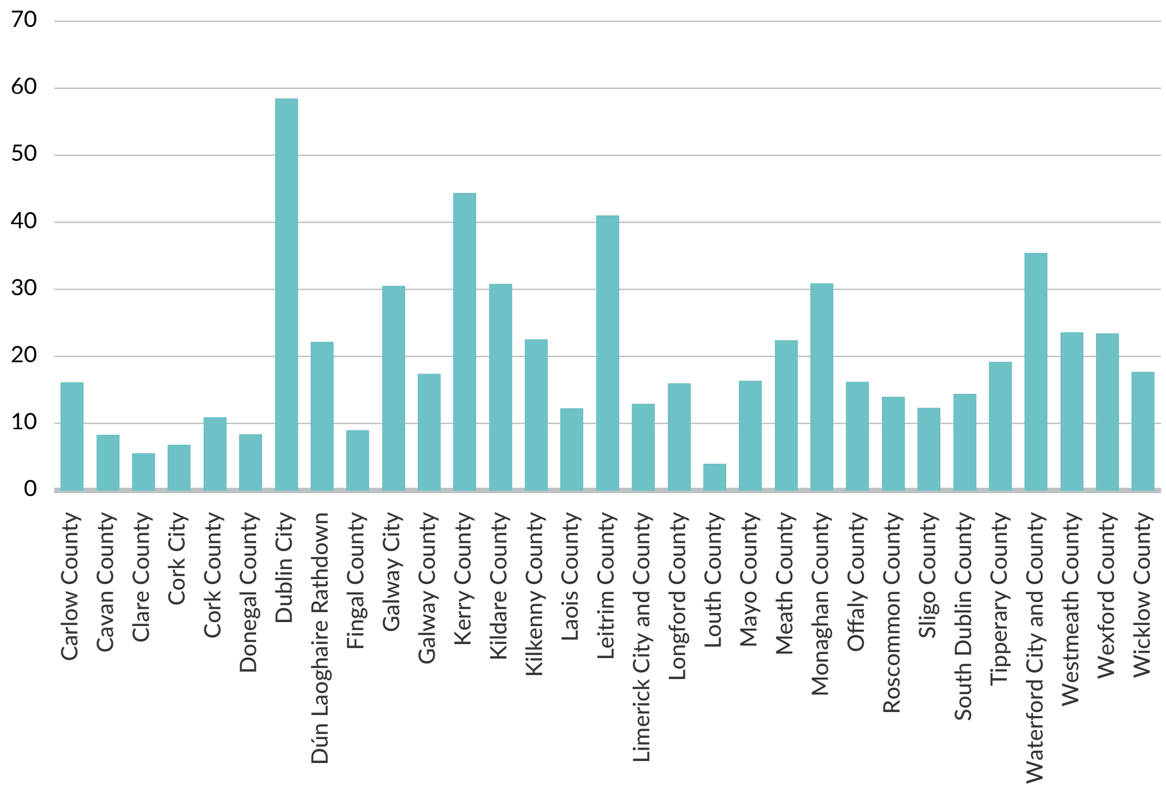
Lowest Inspection rate

Louth	Clare	Cork City
4.02%	5.52%	6.82%

Highest Inspection rate

Dublin City	Kerry	Leitrim
58.48%	44.42%	41.05%

Figure P1: Percentage of buildings inspected as a percentage of new buildings notified 2024



P2: No./% of Planning decisions confirmed by An Bord Pleanála

The number of planning appeals to An Bord Pleanála* in 2024 was **2,258**, an increase of 545 compared to 1,713 in 2023 (1,047 in 2022). In the case of Galway City, An Bord Pleanála confirmed the decision of the local authorities in over 97.50% of the applications, with or without modifications. No local authority had 100% of cases confirmed.

In the cases of Kildare, Kilkenny, Limerick City and County, Louth, Mayo, Offaly, Roscommon, Tipperary and Wicklow An Bord Pleanála confirmed the decision of the local authorities with or without modifications, in over 80% of the applications that were appealed to the Board.

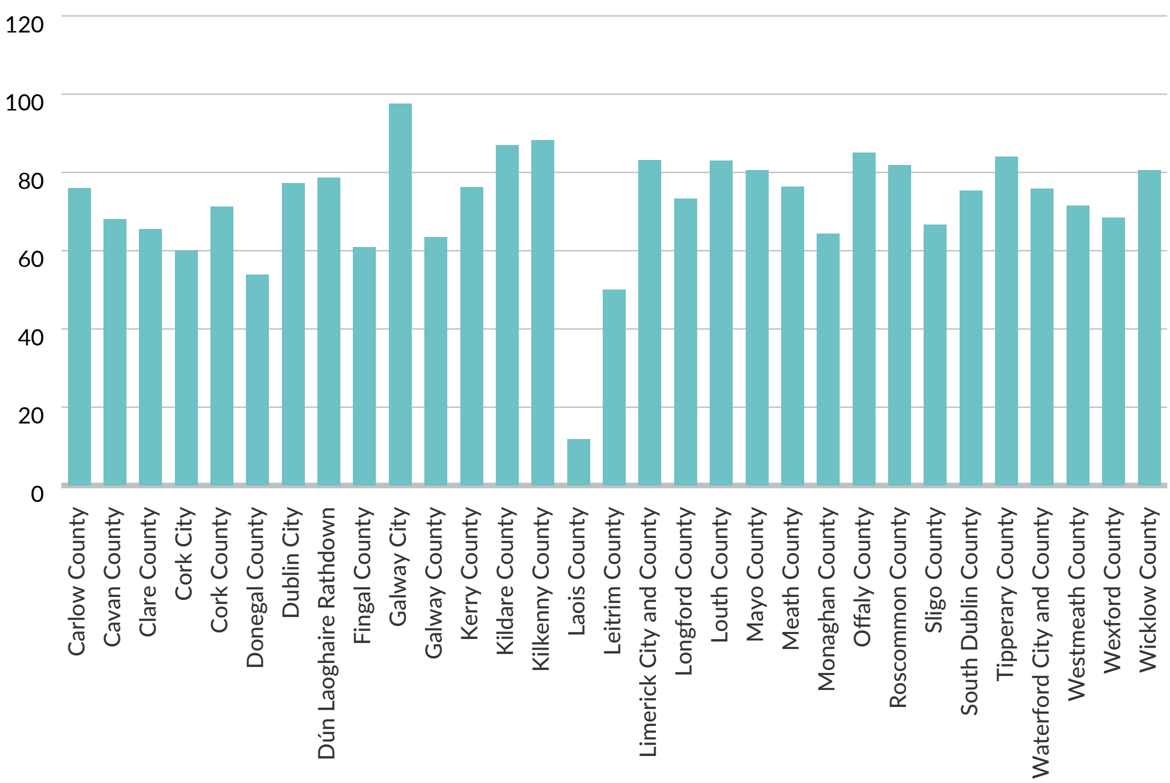
Highest numbers determined

Galway City	Kilkenny	Kildare
97.50%	88.24%	87.07%

Lowest numbers determined

Laois	Leitrim	Donegal
11.76%	50.00%	53.83%

Figure P2: An Bord Pleanála Appeals - (% 2024 Determinations confirming local authority decision)



*An Bord Pleanála was renamed An Coimisiún Pleanála in June 2025, but as this Report is in respect of 2024, the former name is used.

Table P3: Planning Enforcement - Cases closed 2024 & 2023

Cases Closed	2024		2023	
	Number	%	Number	%
C: Cases dismissed	3,309	52.12	3,316	51.39
D: Cases resolved to the local authority's satisfaction through negotiations	484	7.62	472	7.31
E: Cases closed due to enforcement proceedings	2,556	40.26	2,665	41.30
Total	6,349	100	6,453	100

P3: Planning Enforcement

During 2024, local authorities investigated 7,396 planning enforcement cases that were either referred to them by the public or initiated by local authorities themselves. This represents an increase of 613 cases on the 2023 figure of 6,783 (6,959 in 2022). Of those cases, the total number of investigated cases that were closed was 6,349, a decrease of 104 cases compared to 6,453 in 2023. In total, over 21,762 planning cases were investigated in 2024.

The total number of planning cases referred increased in 20 local authorities and decreased in eleven.

Over 80% of cases investigated, that were dismissed as trivial, minor or without foundation in Galway County (80.78%), Meath (82.54%) and South Dublin (82.97%).

Negotiations with seven local authorities, Cork County, Donegal, Dublin City, Mayo, Roscommon, South Dublin and Tipperary, did not result in any cases being satisfactorily resolved.

Table P3 above summarises the cases closed in 2024 and 2023 under three categories:

C. Cases that were dismissed as trivial, minor or without foundation (section 152(2) of the Planning and Development Act) or were closed because they were statute barred or an exempted development.

D. Cases that were resolved to the local authority’s satisfaction through negotiations.

E. Cases that were closed due to enforcement proceedings.

P4: Cost per Capita

This indicator calculates the cost per capita of services provided by local authorities relating to planning. As is the trend with all costs, NOAC is not surprised to see an increase in the cost per capita in 29 local authorities in 2024.

As previously acknowledged all local authorities have been engaged in recent years in development plan preparation, which has become increasingly complex and costly. While local authorities seem mindful of the cost increases, the planning increases, and indeed the appeals and judicial system, may mean that reductions are unlikely. However, two local authorities, Fingal and Tipperary, recorded a reduction in the cost of the provision of the service per head of population.

Cost per capita figures in all years are based on the relevant census figures.

The average per capita cost of the planning service in 2024, shown in Table P4 was €38.47, compared with €35.97 in 2023 and €33.54 in 2022.

Cavan outlined that their increase was due to increased salaries and staffing, costs increased in Monaghan due to some specific cases and Waterford had a number of credits that gave rise to its low costs in 2024.

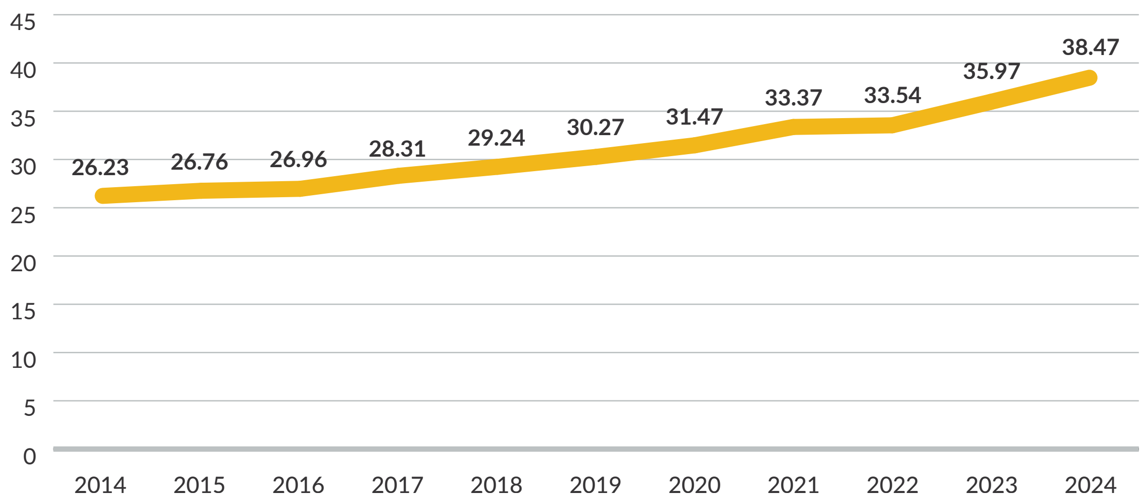
Lowest cost per capita in 2024 was

Waterford City & County	Cavan	Laois
€25.80	€25.52	€26.64

Highest cost per capita in 2024 was

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	Leitrim	Cork County
€63.18	€60.03	€55.66

P4A. The Annual Financial Statement (AFS) Programme D data divided by the population of the local authority area per 2022 Census (€)



P5: Fire Safety Certificate Applications

There were 4,212 applications for Fire Safety Certificates received by local authorities in 2024, that were not subsequently withdrawn by the applicant. This represents an increase of 656 on the 2023 figure of 3,556. Overall, there was a decline in applications in 22 local authorities, while just nine had an increase. Cavan, Laois, Leitrim, Limerick City and County, Louth, Meath, Offaly, Roscommon and Wicklow.

Highest number of applications

Dublin City	Fingal	Kildare
411	381	308

Lowest number of applications

Leitrim	Longford	Carlow
28	33	38

No local authority had 100% of applications for Fire Safety Certificates decided within two months of receipt. However, Westmeath had 94.44%, Offaly had 93.44% and Mayo had 92.11% of applications decided within two months.

The highest percentage of Fire Safety Certificates decided within the agreed extended time was Cork County at 59.43%, Laois at 57.58% and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown at 51.98%. 16 local authorities had over 40% of their applications decided within an extended period agreed by the applicant. The lowest in this category were Westmeath at 5.56%, Offaly at 6.56% and Mayo at 7.89%.

Local authorities advised that in the case of this indicator, ideally the percentage granted within 2 months should be 100%, but the quality of the application can determine whether the application can be granted within the 2-month timeframe or extensions of time are required, as additional information is required to properly assess the application. Galway County advised that they had not counted all applications in 2023 but that changed in 2024. Dublin City, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal and Kildare all noted an increase in applications due to the waiver scheme outlined at P1.

Planning 2024 Results

P1: New Buildings Inspected

Authority	A. Buildings inspected as a percentage of new buildings notified to the local authority
Carlow County	16.13
Cavan County	8.32
Clare County	5.52
Cork City	6.82
Cork County	10.90
Donegal County	8.36
Dublin City	58.48
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	22.21
Fingal County	8.95
Galway City	30.50
Galway County	17.40
Kerry County	44.42
Kildare County	30.83
Kilkenny County	22.54
Laois County	12.23
Leitrim County	41.05
Limerick City and County	12.94
Longford County	16.00
Louth County	4.02
Mayo County	16.34
Meath County	22.39
Monaghan County	30.86
Offaly County	16.21
Roscommon County	13.97
Sligo County	12.32
South Dublin County	14.46
Tipperary County	19.17
Waterford City and County	35.45
Westmeath County	23.56
Wexford County	23.45
Wicklow County	17.67

P2: Number/percentage of planning decisions confirmed by An Bord Pleanála

Authority	A. Number of local authority planning decisions which were the subject of an appeal to An Bord Pleanála that were determined by the Board on any date in 2024	B. Percentage of the determinations at A which confirmed (either with or without variation of the plan) the decision made by the local authority
Carlow County	25	76.00
Cavan County	25	68.00
Clare County	55	65.45
Cork City	40	60.00
Cork County	146	71.23
Donegal County	65	53.85
Dublin City	325	77.23
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	183	78.69
Fingal County	189	60.85
Galway City	40	97.50
Galway County	93	63.44
Kerry County	101	76.24
Kildare County	116	87.07
Kilkenny County	34	88.24
Laois County	17	11.76
Leitrim County	6	50.00
Limerick City and County	89	83.15
Longford County	15	73.33
Louth County	71	83.10
Mayo County	36	80.56
Meath County	89	76.40
Monaghan County	14	64.29
Offaly County	20	85.00
Roscommon County	22	81.82
Sligo County	15	66.67
South Dublin County	77	75.32
Tipperary County	69	84.06
Waterford City and County	62	75.81
Westmeath County	28	71.43
Wexford County	73	68.49
Wicklow County	118	80.51
Totals	**2,258**	

P3: Percentage of Planning Enforcement cases closed as resolved

Authority	A. Total number of planning cases referred to or initiated by the local authority in the period 01/01/2024 to 31/12/2024 that were investigated	B. Total number of investigated cases that were closed during 2024	C. Percentage of the cases at B that were dismissed as trivial, minor or without foundation or were closed because statute barred or an exempted development	D. Percentage of the cases at B that were resolved to the local authority's satisfaction through negotiations
Carlow County	73	96	57.29	28.12
Cavan County	102	44	77.27	11.36
Clare County	98	43	48.84	13.95
Cork City	152	162	57.41	9.26
Cork County	301	216	38.89	0.00
Donegal County	245	212	44.81	0.00
Dublin City	1,674	1,215	53.83	0.00
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	365	372	28.76	15.86
Fingal County	269	380	55.79	0.53
Galway City	220	138	33.33	9.42
Galway County	365	255	80.78	17.65
Kerry County	322	317	50.16	11.67
Kildare County	236	229	72.05	12.66
Kilkenny County	135	71	39.44	2.82
Laois County	128	125	47.20	2.40
Leitrim County	36	13	30.77	61.54
Limerick City and County	494	204	47.55	1.96
Longford County	40	38	23.68	21.05
Louth County	256	237	0.00	39.24
Mayo County	129	75	70.67	0.00
Meath County	185	418	82.54	11.48
Monaghan County	120	133	33.83	8.27
Offaly County	61	18	55.56	16.67
Roscommon County	67	65	33.85	0.00
Sligo County	94	100	14.00	44.00
South Dublin County	295	464	82.97	0.00
Tipperary County	266	282	56.38	0.00
Waterford City and County	187	21	28.57	38.10
Westmeath County	74	15	40.00	20.00
Wexford County	287	232	38.36	0.86
Wicklow County	120	159	29.56	5.66
Totals	**7,396**	**6,349**		

P3: Percentage of Planning Enforcement cases closed as resolved

Authority	E. Percentage of the cases at B that were closed due to enforcement proceedings	F. Total number of planning cases being investigated as at 31/12/2024
Carlow County	14.58	251
Cavan County	11.36	629
Clare County	37.21	797
Cork City	33.33	286
Cork County	61.11	1,460
Donegal County	55.19	1,337
Dublin City	46.17	3,910
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	55.38	177
Fingal County	43.68	1,059
Galway City	57.25	462
Galway County	1.57	1,246
Kerry County	38.17	727
Kildare County	15.28	976
Kilkenny County	57.75	438
Laois County	50.40	143
Leitrim County	7.69	88
Limerick City and County	50.49	1,505
Longford County	55.26	85
Louth County	60.76	341
Mayo County	29.33	1,315
Meath County	5.98	618
Monaghan County	57.89	122
Offaly County	27.78	400
Roscommon County	66.15	240
Sligo County	42.00	143
South Dublin County	17.03	410
Tipperary County	43.62	341
Waterford City and County	33.33	794
Westmeath County	40.00	705
Wexford County	60.78	415
Wicklow County	64.78	342
Totals		**21,762**

P4: Cost Per Capita of the Planning Service

Authority	A. The 2024 Annual Financial Statement (AFS) Programme D data divided by the population of the local authority area per 2022 Census (€)
Carlow County	€41.61
Cavan County	€26.52
Clare County	€36.91
Cork City	€32.60
Cork County	€55.66
Donegal County	€36.45
Dublin City	€36.20
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	€63.18
Fingal County	€48.33
Galway City	€52.07
Galway County	€30.00
Kerry County	€38.41
Kildare County	€38.92
Kilkenny County	€34.27
Laois County	€26.64
Leitrim County	€60.03
Limerick City and County	€35.74
Longford County	€39.79
Louth County	€33.50
Mayo County	€39.07
Meath County	€32.92
Monaghan County	€47.80
Offaly County	€45.67
Roscommon County	€38.89
Sligo County	€32.71
South Dublin County	€32.01
Tipperary County	€27.03
Waterford City and County	€25.80
Westmeath County	€31.59
Wexford County	€28.67
Wicklow County	€33.01

P5: Applications for Fire Safety Certificates

Authority	A. The percentage of applications for fire safety certificates received in 2024 that were decided (granted or refused) within two months of their receipt	B. The percentage of applications for fire safety certificates received in 2024 that were decided (granted or refused) within an extended period agreed with the applicant
Carlow County	57.89	42.11
Cavan County	88.89	11.11
Clare County	53.25	41.56
Cork City	20.75	59.43
Cork County	47.29	45.32
Donegal County	34.95	32.80
Dublin City	28.47	38.44
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	18.08	51.98
Fingal County	17.32	42.78
Galway City	61.43	38.57
Galway County	55.45	44.55
Kerry County	37.29	37.29
Kildare County	48.05	42.53
Kilkenny County	53.70	35.19
Laois County	24.24	57.58
Leitrim County	53.57	46.43
Limerick City and County	53.01	46.99
Longford County	69.70	24.24
Louth County	69.05	22.62
Mayo County	92.11	7.89
Meath County	40.78	18.43
Monaghan County	88.00	8.00
Offaly County	93.44	6.56
Roscommon County	33.33	48.48
Sligo County	81.54	18.46
South Dublin County	36.45	44.82
Tipperary County	38.83	43.69
Waterford City and County	53.85	46.15
Westmeath County	94.44	5.56
Wexford County	51.67	44.17
Wicklow County	81.25	17.50

Statistics

Summary Statistics 2014-2024

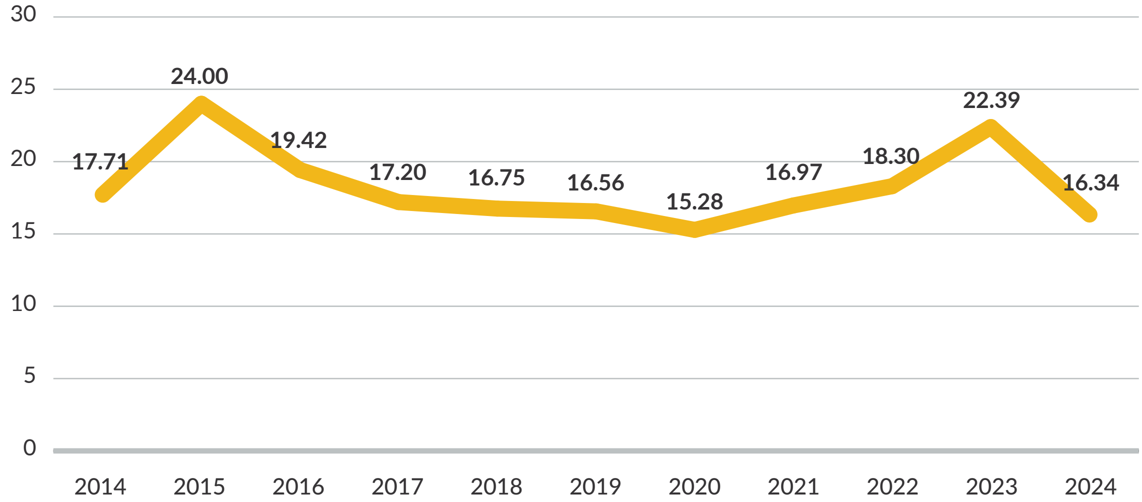
P1 A. Buildings Inspected as a percentage of new buildings notified to the local authorities in year												
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
N	Valid	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Median	17.71	24	19.42	17.20	16.75	16.56	15.28	16.97	18.30	22.39	16.34
	True national %			24.93	25.58	23.47	23.90	21.71	27.35	29.69	25.87	16.76

P2 A. Number of local authority planning decisions which were the subject of an appeal to An Bord Pleanála that were determined by the Board on any date in 2024		2024
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	73
	Median	62
P2 B. Percentage of the determinations that confirmed (with or without variation of the plan) the decision made by the local authority		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	True national %	74.36%
P3 A. Total number of planning cases referred to or initiated by the local authority in the period 1/1/2024 to 31/12/2024 that were investigated		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	239
	Median	185
P3 B. Total number of investigated cases that were closed during 2024		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Mean	205
	Median	159
P3 C. Percentage of the cases at B that were dismissed as trivial, minor or without foundation or were closed because statute barred or an exempted development		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national %	52.12%

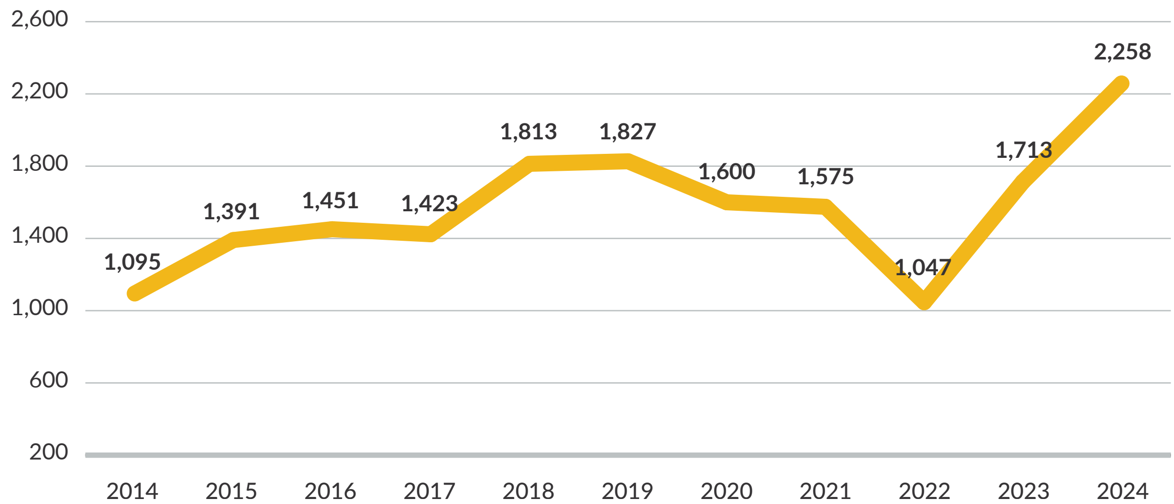
P3 D. Percentage of the cases at B that were resolved to the local authority's satisfaction through negotiations		2024
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national %	7.62%
P3 E. Percentage of the cases at B that were closed due to enforcement proceedings (i.e. remedied in response to a warning letter issued under section 152 of the Act or to an enforcement notice issued under section 154 of the Act or where a prosecution was brought under section 157 or an injunction was sought under section 160 of the Act)		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national %	40.26%
P3 F. Total number of planning cases being investigated as at 31/12/2024		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Mean	702
	Median	438
P4 A. Cost per Capita of the Planning Service (€)		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	True national mean	€38.47
P5 A. Percentage of applications for fire safety certificates received in 2024 decided (granted or refused) within two months of receipt		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national %	45.35%
P5 B. Percentage of applications for fire safety certificates received in 2024 that were decided (granted or refused) within an extended period agreed with the applicant		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national %	36.73%

Trends

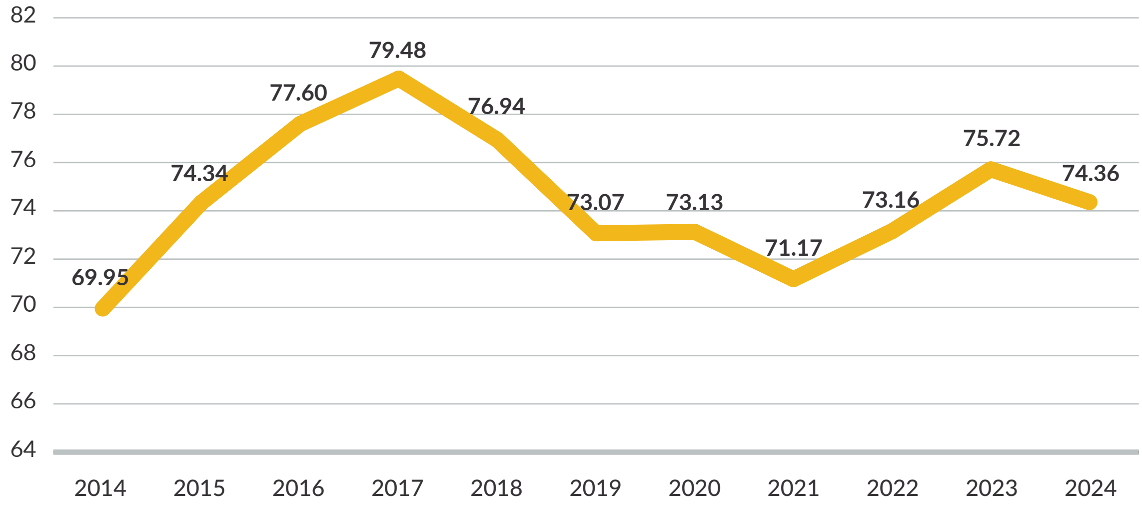
P1 (A). Buildings inspected as a percentage of new buildings notified to the local authority in the year



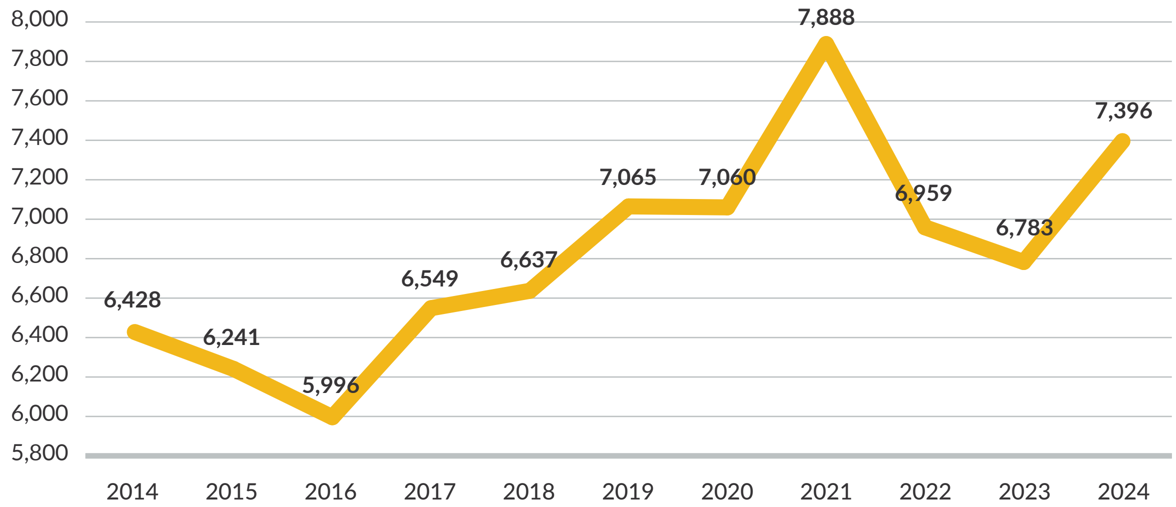
P2 A. Number of local authority planning decisions which were the subject of an appeal to An Bord Pleanála that were determined by the Board on any date in the year



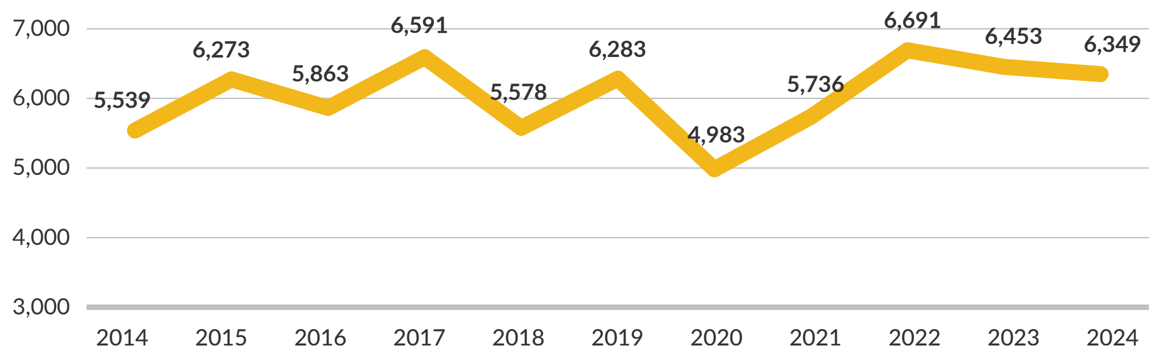
P2 B. Percentage of the determinations at A which confirmed (either with or without variation of the plan) the decision made by the local authority



P3 A. Total number of planning cases referred to or initiated by the local authority that were investigated



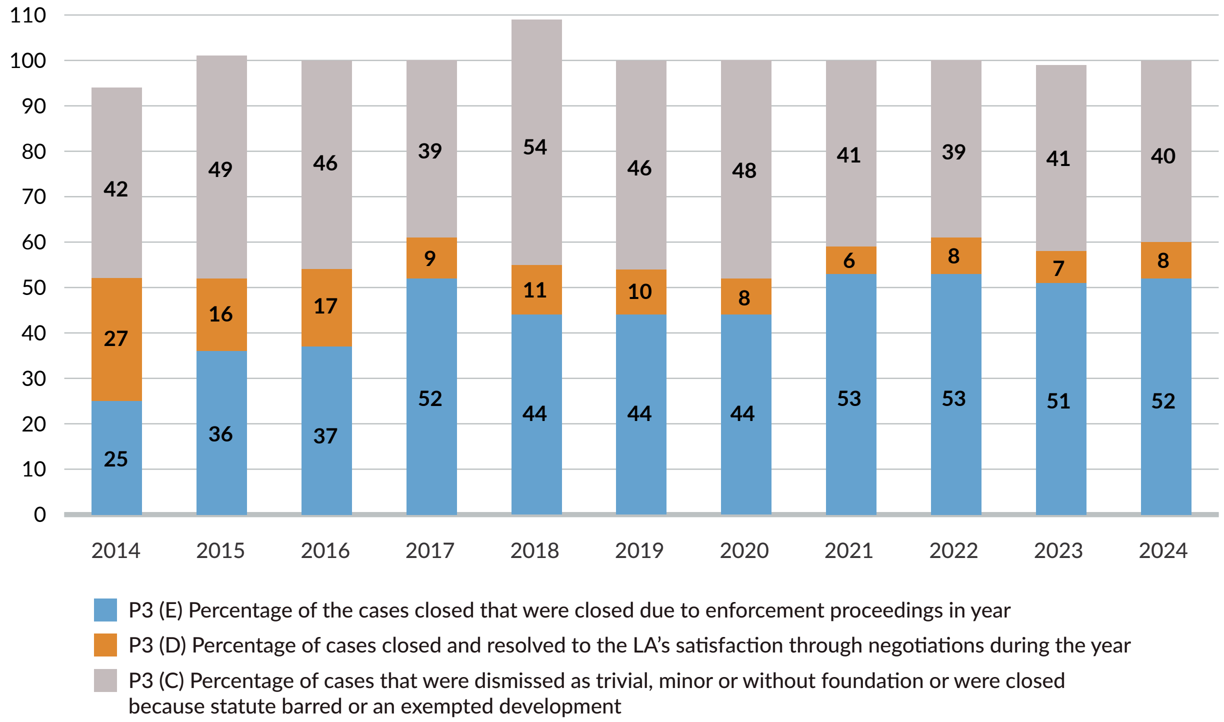
P3 B. Total number of planning cases referred to or initiated by the local authority that were closed in the year



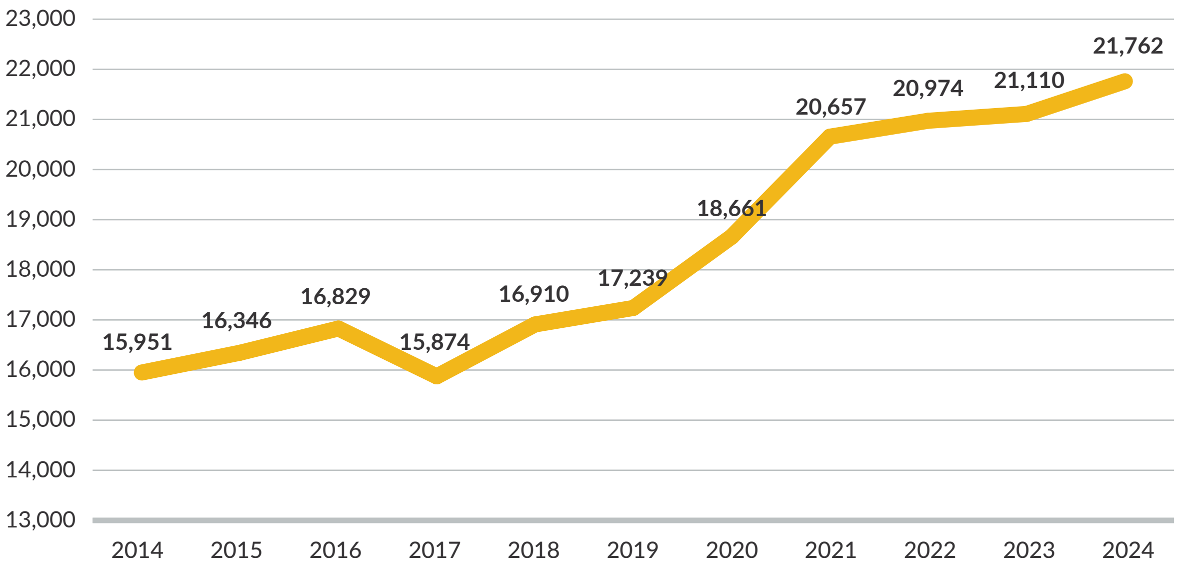
P3 (C) Percentage of cases that were dismissed as trivial, minor or without foundation or were closed because statute barred or an exempted development.

P3 (D) Percentage of cases closed and resolved to the LA's satisfaction through negotiations during the year.

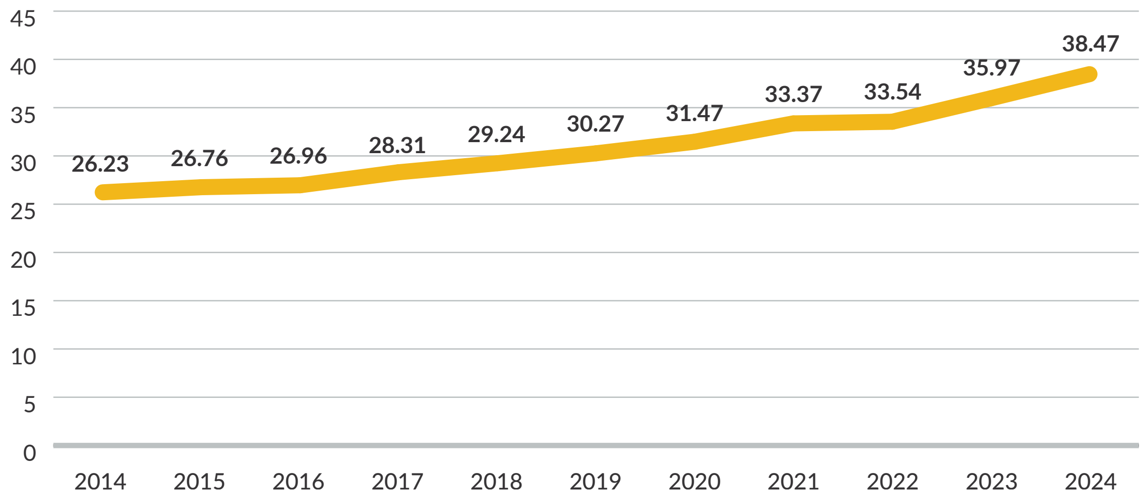
P3 (E) Percentage of the cases closed that were closed due to enforcement proceedings in year.



P3 F. Total number of planning cases being investigated at year end.

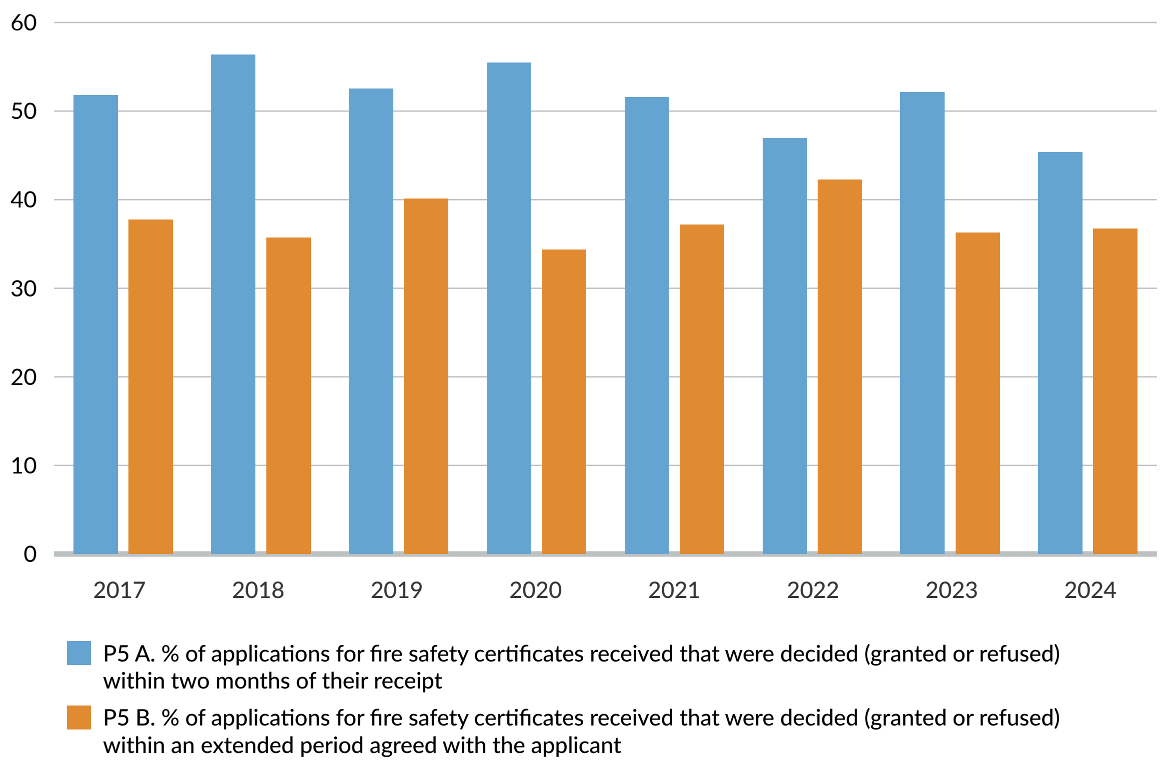


P4A. The Annual Financial Statement (AFS) Programme D data divided by the population of the local authority area per 2022 Census (€)



P5 A. % of applications for fire safety certificates received that were decided (granted or refused) within two months of their receipt.

P5 B. % of applications for fire safety certificates received that were decided (granted or refused) within an extended period agreed with the applicant.



Section 6: Fire Services (F1 to F3)

F1: Cost per Capita of the Fire Service

The per capita cost figures of the fire service are based on the Annual Financial Statement (AFS) Programme E expenditure data for 2024, divided by the population of the local authority area per the 2022 Census, for the population served by the fire authority, as per the Risk Based Approach Phase One reports.

It should be noted that costs might fluctuate greatly from year to year due to the impact of severe weather events, such as floods, storms, snowstorms, wildfires and even heatwaves.

The national average per capita cost of providing the fire service in 2024 was **€74.85**, an increase on the 2023 average per capita cost of €65.76. The cost per capita of providing the fire service was higher in 2024 than in 2023 in 26 local authorities and lower in just one, Sligo. Numerous local authorities cited the Workplace Relations Commission (WRC) 2023 agreement for the Retained Fire Services that gave rise to pay increases, increased staffing numbers and increased training costs. NOAC understands that the agreement will have a bigger impact in 2025 costs as recruitment continues. NOAC notes that as part of the agreement there was an allocation of 80 Community Fire Safety hours to all fire-fighters, so this is additional fire-fighter remuneration in 2024 over 2023. Another additional expense for local authorities is to provide training to fire-fighters to get a C driving licence, new recruits were previously expected to get this at their own expense.

It should be emphasised that there have been deleterious effects on the provision of the retained fire service in 2024 stemming from the ongoing process, secured by Retained fire services as a provision of the Public Service Agreement (PSA) 2024 – 2026, to address an uplift to the Retainer payment made to retained fire service personnel. This process will be addressed within the confines of public sector pay policy. This process did not affect the provision of full time Fire Services in Dublin, Cork City, Galway County, Limerick City and County, Louth and Waterford City and County.

Cork City at €105.68 (€93.44 in 2023), Dublin City at €100.22 (€92.70 in 2023) and Waterford City & County at €99.82 (€91.69 in 2023) recorded the highest costs per capita in the country, the same three recorded the highest figures in 2023 also. The three authorities with the lowest per capita costs were Meath at €34.78 (€34.71 in 2023), Kildare at €35.43 (€25.13 in 2023) and Roscommon at €39.48 (€38.52 in 2023).

Kilkenny recorded the highest increase going from €50.28 in 2023 to €73.31 in 2024, a 45.80% increase. Sligo reported the only reduction, going from €57.06 in 2023 to €52.05, a reduction of 8.78%.

Five local authorities, Dublin City, Galway County, Limerick City & County, Louth and Waterford City & County operate both full-time and retained fire services, Cork City operates full-time fire services. The remaining 21 local authorities operate retained fire services. Dublin City provides the service to the city, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal and South Dublin County Councils. Returns for the three other Dublin authorities are included under Dublin City. Galway County provides the service for Galway City and County.

Costs in relation to providing regional control centres are incurred by Dublin City, Mayo and Limerick City and County.

Table F1: 2024 v 2023 Cost per Capita of the Fire Service

	Full-Time Station	Full & Part-Time Stations	Part-Time Station
2024	€95.27	€74.85	€56.52
2023	€87.80	€65.76	€45.96
Difference	+€7.47	+€9.09	+€10.55

F2: Mobilisation Times

This was one of the seven indicators chosen for validation this year, thus giving rise to some informative discussions at the six validation visits, particularly around the various factors that affect average mobilisation times. Meath noted that traffic is uncontrollable with the location of some stations very much affecting their times e.g. Navan, Ashbourne and Dunshaughlin. Cavan and Wexford also noted the same issue. Dublin City noted that the geographical footprint of a station can have an impact on times, that they have two new stations planned, and they expect their locations and design to aid improved response times. The National Directorate for Fire and Emergency Management (NDFEM) have approved a policy change enabling a Chief Fire Officer to extend the boundary within which a retained firefighter may reside from 5 minutes to a maximum of 8 minutes. However, none of the local authorities validated this year have yet opted to move to this revised timeframe, but if it is necessary to do so, it will no doubt influence fire mobilisation times.

Other factors affecting mobilisation times can include the time of day, remoteness from the nearest fire station and the quality of incident information received.

In the six local authorities with full time fire brigades,

- four improved their **average mobilisation times for fire emergencies**, Dublin City, Galway County, Limerick City & County and Louth and one showed no change from its 2023 figures, Cork City.
- five improved their **average mobilisation times for other non- fire emergencies** Dublin City, Cork City, Galway County, Limerick City & County and Louth.

In respect of the retained fire brigades,

- 19 improved their mobilisation **average mobilisation times for fire emergencies** (two in 2023).
- 18 improved their **average mobilisation times for other non-fire emergencies** (seven in 2023).

In relation to **fire related emergencies**,

- Louth had the quickest response time for full time services of one minute and nine seconds.
- Louth also had the quickest response time for retained fire service, at four minutes 14 seconds.
- Galway County had the slowest response time for full-time services of two minutes and one second, they had the slowest response time also in 2023.
- Kildare at seven minutes and nine seconds was slowest for retained service response in respect of fire, however this shows an improvement on seven minutes and 21 seconds in 2023.

For **non-fire related emergencies**,

- Waterford City & County had the fastest response time for full time services of one minute and ten seconds, they also had the fastest response time in 2023.
- Cork County was the fastest responding retained fire service at an impressive three minutes and 31 seconds (five minutes five seconds in 2023) in respect of all other (non-fire) emergency incidents.
- Galway County had the slowest response time for full-time services of two minutes and five seconds.
- Longford at seven minutes and 17 seconds was slowest for retained service response to (non-fire) emergency incidents. However, this compares favourably to its eight minutes and 17 seconds in 2023.

F3: Attendance Times at Scenes

For fire incidents,

- 13 authorities increased the percentage of incidents where the first fire tender reached the scene in less than ten minutes, compared to 2023. NOAC welcomes this continued development.
- 13 authorities increased the percentage by which the fire tender reached the scene after ten minutes, but within 20 minutes. In the case of 20 authorities, the percentage where first fire tender attendance took longer than 20 minutes decreased, only seven increased and most only marginally.
- Cork City continued to have the lowest percentage where first fire tender attendance took longer than 20 minutes with 0.88% for 2024.
- Cork City also continued to have the highest percentage of incidents where the first fire tender reached the scene in less than ten minutes with 84.91% for 2024, an improvement on an already high percentage, 83.29%, for 2023.

For all other emergency incidents,

- 13 authorities increased the percentage attended within ten minutes from 2023.
- 19 authorities increased the percentage by which the fire tender reached the scene after 10 minutes, but within 20 minutes.
- In the case of nine authorities, the percentage of other emergency incidents where first attendance took longer than 20 minutes increased.
- Leitrim recorded the largest percentage increase in which first attendance at the scene is after 20 minutes going from 7.14 % in 2023 to 25% in 2024.
- Kerry recorded the highest percentage overall in 2024 at 29.37% in which first attendance at the scene was after 20 minutes.
- Cork City at 1.86% recorded the lowest percentage where first attendance took longer than 20 minutes.

Fire 2024 Results

F1: Cost per Capita of the Fire Service

Authority	A. Annual Financial Statement (AFS) Programme E expenditure data for 2024 divided by the population of the LA area per the 2022 Census figures for the population served by the fire authority as per the Risk Based Approach Phase One reports (€)
Carlow County	€61.68
Cavan County	€70.59
Clare County	€63.96
Cork City*	€105.68
Cork County	€58.44
Donegal County	€57.95
Dublin City*	€100.22
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	€0.00
Fingal County	€0.00
Galway City	€0.00
Galway County*	€63.15
Kerry County	€60.07
Kildare County	€35.43
Kilkenny County	€73.31
Laois County	€76.32
Leitrim County	€82.86
Limerick City and County*	€95.49
Longford County	€82.76
Louth County*	€86.21
Mayo County	€70.75
Meath County	€34.78
Monaghan County	€63.39
Offaly County	€58.00
Roscommon County	€39.48
Sligo County	€52.05
South Dublin County	€0.00
Tipperary County	€72.44
Waterford City and County*	€99.82
Westmeath County	€44.72
Wexford County	€49.47
Wicklow County	€49.97

NOTE: In the case of most local authorities, unaudited 2024 AFSs were used.
Dublin Fire Brigade provides services to Dublin City , Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal and South Dublin County. Returns are included under Dublin City. Galway County provides the services for Galway City and County.
*These six local authorities provide full-time fire services.

F2: Service Mobilisation

Authority	A & B. Average time taken, in minutes, to mobilise fire brigades in respect of fire		C & D. Average time taken, in minutes, to mobilise fire brigades (retained fire service) in respect of all other (non-fire) emergency incidents	
	Full-Time Station	Part-Time Station	Full-Time Station	Part-Time Station
Carlow County	00:00	06:13	00:00	06:05
Cavan County	00:00	06:14	00:00	07:04
Clare County	00:00	05:06	00:00	04:57
Cork City*	01:25	00:00	01:16	00:00
Cork County	00:00	04:34	00:00	03:31
Donegal County	00:00	05:39	00:00	05:49
Dublin City*	01:30	06:33	02:00	07:00
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
Fingal County	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
Galway City	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
Galway County*	02:01	05:47	02:05	05:47
Kerry County	00:00	06:46	00:00	06:55
Kildare County	00:00	07:09	00:00	06:51
Kilkenny County	00:00	05:45	00:00	05:29
Laois County	00:00	05:21	00:00	05:14
Leitrim County	00:00	04:25	00:00	04:11
Limerick City and County*	01:22	05:04	01:23	04:32
Longford County	00:00	06:40	00:00	07:17
Louth County*	01:09	04:14	01:14	04:28
Mayo County	00:00	05:23	00:00	05:35
Meath County	00:00	05:14	00:00	05:17
Monaghan County	00:00	05:08	00:00	05:23
Offaly County	00:00	05:29	00:00	05:26
Roscommon County	00:00	06:52	00:00	06:45
Sligo County	00:00	04:35	00:00	04:46
South Dublin County	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
Tipperary County	00:00	05:46	00:00	05:50
Waterford City and County*	01:16	05:02	01:10	04:58
Westmeath County	00:00	06:14	00:00	07:04
Wexford County	00:00	06:36	00:00	06:46
Wicklow County	00:00	05:22	00:00	06:01

NOTE: *These six local authorities provide full-time fire services.

F3: Percentage Attendance Times at Scenes

Authority	A. Percentage of cases in respect of fire in which first attendance at the scene is within 10 minutes	B. Percentage of cases in respect of fire in which first attendance at the scene is after 10 minutes but within 20 minutes
Carlow County	36.32	51.28
Cavan County	24.36	59.62
Clare County	36.29	45.71
Cork City*	84.91	14.21
Cork County	38.82	41.67
Donegal County	32.91	50.95
Dublin City*	72.50	24.92
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	0.00	0.00
Fingal County	0.00	0.00
Galway City	0.00	0.00
Galway County*	40.37	40.74
Kerry County	20.77	58.46
Kildare County	16.75	66.29
Kilkenny County	36.75	50.85
Laois County	32.34	60.48
Leitrim County	31.88	50.72
Limerick City and County*	63.34	26.17
Longford County	39.82	53.85
Louth County*	76.89	20.00
Mayo County	32.97	49.08
Meath County	31.09	56.09
Monaghan County	29.07	61.63
Offaly County	38.80	49.83
Roscommon County	22.22	44.44
Sligo County	37.88	51.52
South Dublin County	0.00	0.00
Tipperary County	35.94	48.56
Waterford City and County*	56.46	34.04
Westmeath County	20.59	60.70
Wexford County	30.08	48.33
Wicklow County	39.17	53.33

NOTE: *These six local authorities provide full-time fire services.

F3: Percentage Attendance Times at Scenes

Authority	C. Percentage of cases in respect of fire in which first attendance at the scene is after 20 minutes	D. Percentage of cases in respect of all other emergency incidents in which first attendance at the scene is within 10 minutes
Carlow County	12.39	30.53
Cavan County	16.03	23.88
Clare County	18.01	28.84
Cork City*	0.88	82.99
Cork County	19.52	33.00
Donegal County	16.14	36.03
Dublin City*	2.58	68.84
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	0.00	0.00
Fingal County	0.00	0.00
Galway City	0.00	0.00
Galway County*	18.89	42.62
Kerry County	20.77	17.83
Kildare County	16.95	10.13
Kilkenny County	12.39	28.12
Laois County	7.19	29.31
Leitrim County	17.39	34.31
Limerick City and County*	10.49	43.27
Longford County	6.33	33.05
Louth County*	3.11	51.56
Mayo County	17.95	41.46
Meath County	12.83	26.92
Monaghan County	9.30	26.81
Offaly County	11.37	30.60
Roscommon County	33.33	26.88
Sligo County	10.61	39.89
South Dublin County	0.00	0.00
Tipperary County	15.50	24.60
Waterford City and County*	9.49	50.00
Westmeath County	18.72	17.19
Wexford County	21.59	21.37
Wicklow County	7.50	30.60

NOTE: *These six local authorities provide full-time fire services.

F3: Percentage Attendance Times at Scenes

Authority	E. Percentage of cases in respect of all other emergency incidents in which first attendance at the scene is after 10 minutes but within 20 minutes	F. Percentage of cases in respect of all other emergency incidents in which first attendance at the scene is after 20 minutes
Carlow County	55.79	13.68
Cavan County	53.57	22.54
Clare County	45.77	25.40
Cork City*	15.14	1.86
Cork County	47.69	19.31
Donegal County	50.96	13.01
Dublin City*	27.15	4.00
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	0.00	0.00
Fingal County	0.00	0.00
Galway City	0.00	0.00
Galway County*	40.59	16.80
Kerry County	52.80	29.37
Kildare County	67.28	22.59
Kilkenny County	58.14	13.74
Laois County	59.11	11.58
Leitrim County	40.69	25.00
Limerick City and County*	40.82	15.92
Longford County	55.93	11.02
Louth County*	43.06	5.38
Mayo County	47.15	11.39
Meath County	56.77	16.31
Monaghan County	59.42	13.77
Offaly County	50.82	18.58
Roscommon County	60.00	13.12
Sligo County	46.72	13.39
South Dublin County	0.00	0.00
Tipperary County	47.92	27.48
Waterford City and County*	41.51	8.49
Westmeath County	59.28	23.53
Wexford County	53.74	24.89
Wicklow County	56.28	13.11

NOTE: *These six local authorities provide full-time fire services.

Statistics

F1 A: Cost Per Capita (€) Fire Service

		Full-Time Station	Full & Part-Time Station	Part-Time Station
N	Valid	6	27	21
	Not Applicable	25	4	10
	True national mean	95.27	74.85	56.52

F2 A and F2 B: Average Time to Mobilise Fire Brigade (Fire in Minutes)

Full-Time Station		2024	Part-Time Station		2024
N	Valid	6	N	Valid	20
	Not Applicable	25		N/A	11
	Median	01:23		Median	05:47

F2 C and F2 D: Average Time to Mobilise Fire Brigade (Non-Fire in Minutes)

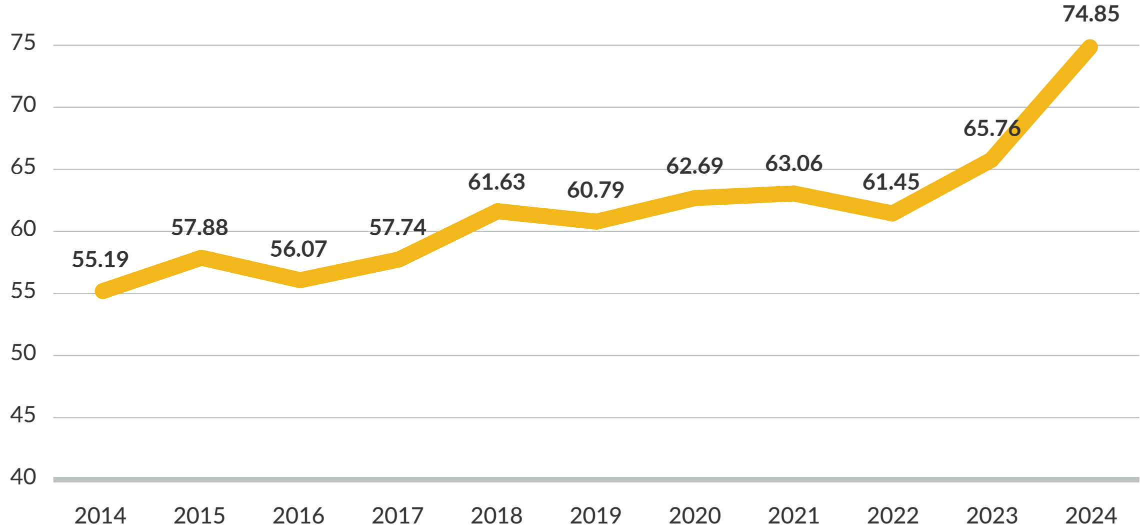
Full-Time Station		2024	Part-Time Station		2024
N	Valid	6	N	Valid	21
	Not Applicable	25		N/A	10
	Median	01:19		Median	05:50

F3: Fire and Non-Fire Mobilisation times (%)*

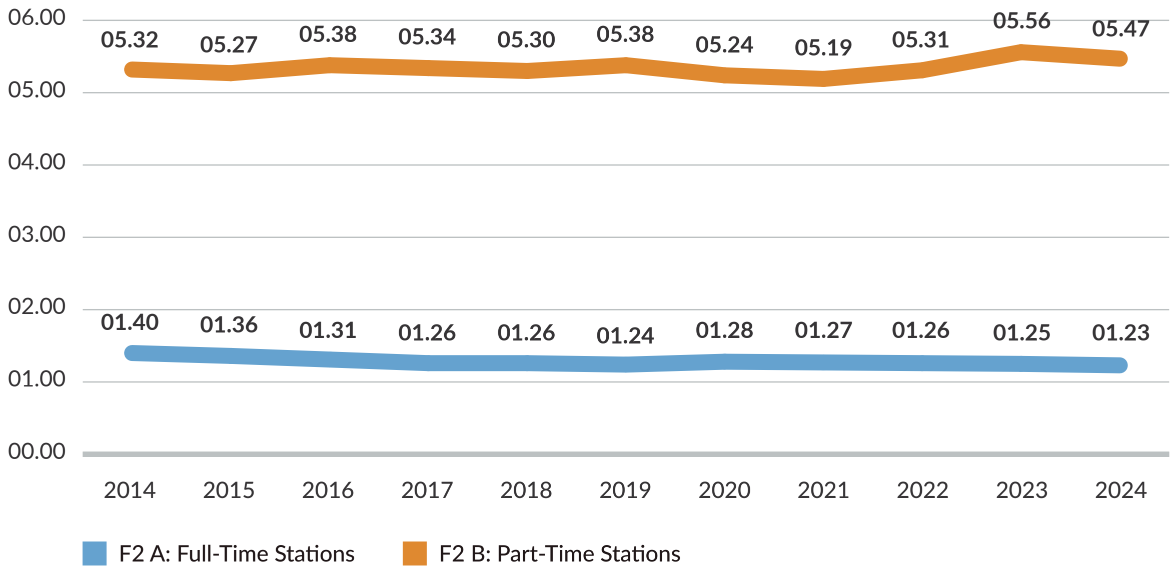
F3 A: % of Fire Cases within 10 Minutes		2024
N	Valid	27
	Not Applicable	4
	True national %	54.40%
F3 B: % of Fire Cases 10 - 20 Minutes		**2024**
N	Valid	27
	Not Applicable	4
	True national %	36.04%
F3C: % of Fire Cases After 20 Minutes		**2024**
N	Valid	27
	Not Applicable	4
	True national %	8.59%
F3 D: % of Non-Fire Cases within 10 Minutes		**2024**
N	Valid	27
	Not Applicable	4
	True national %	41.07%
F3 E: % of Non-Fire Cases 10-20 Minutes		**2024**
N	Valid	27
	Not Applicable	4
	True national %	43.20%
F3 F: % of Non-Fire Cases After 20 Minutes		**2024**
N	Valid	27
	Not Applicable	4
	True national %	14.58%

Trends

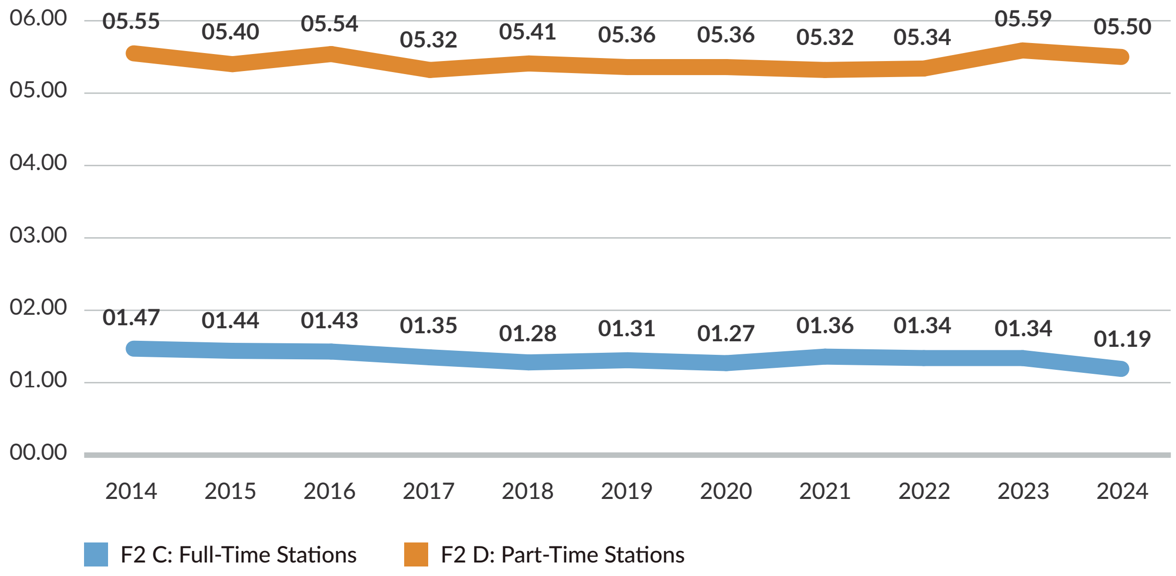
F1: - Cost per Capita of the Fire Service (Full & Part-Time Stations)



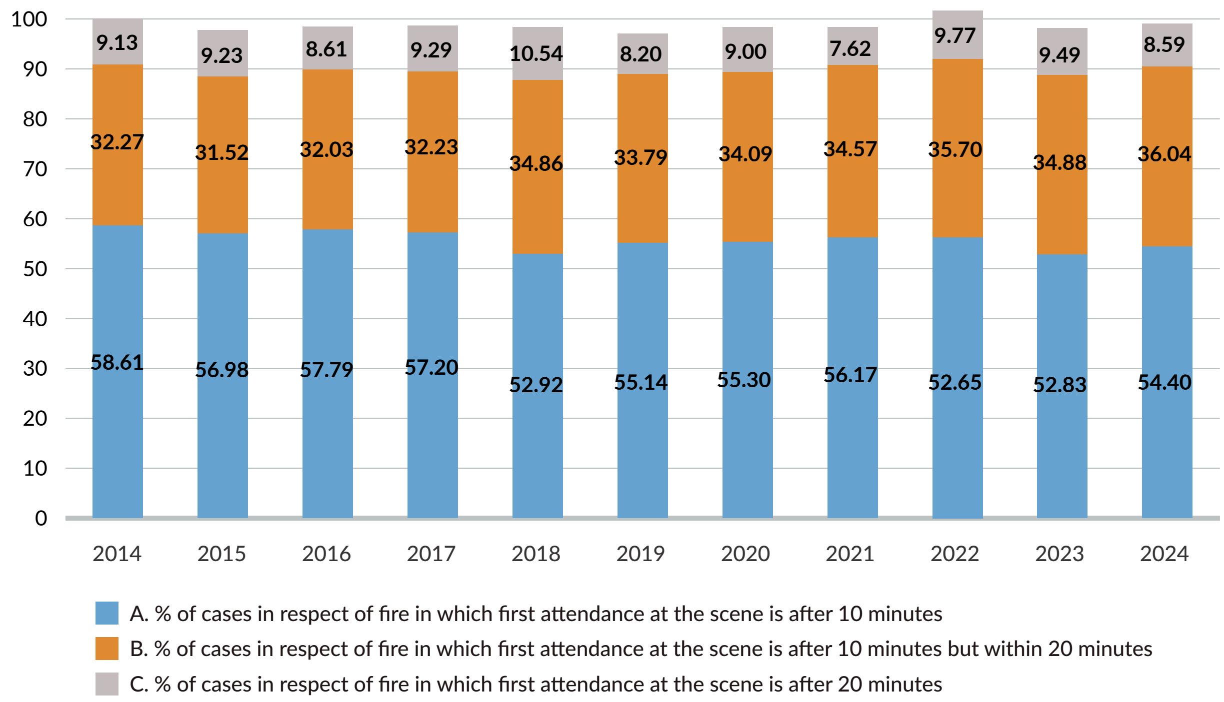
F2 A & B. Average time taken, in minutes, to mobilise fire brigades in respect of fire



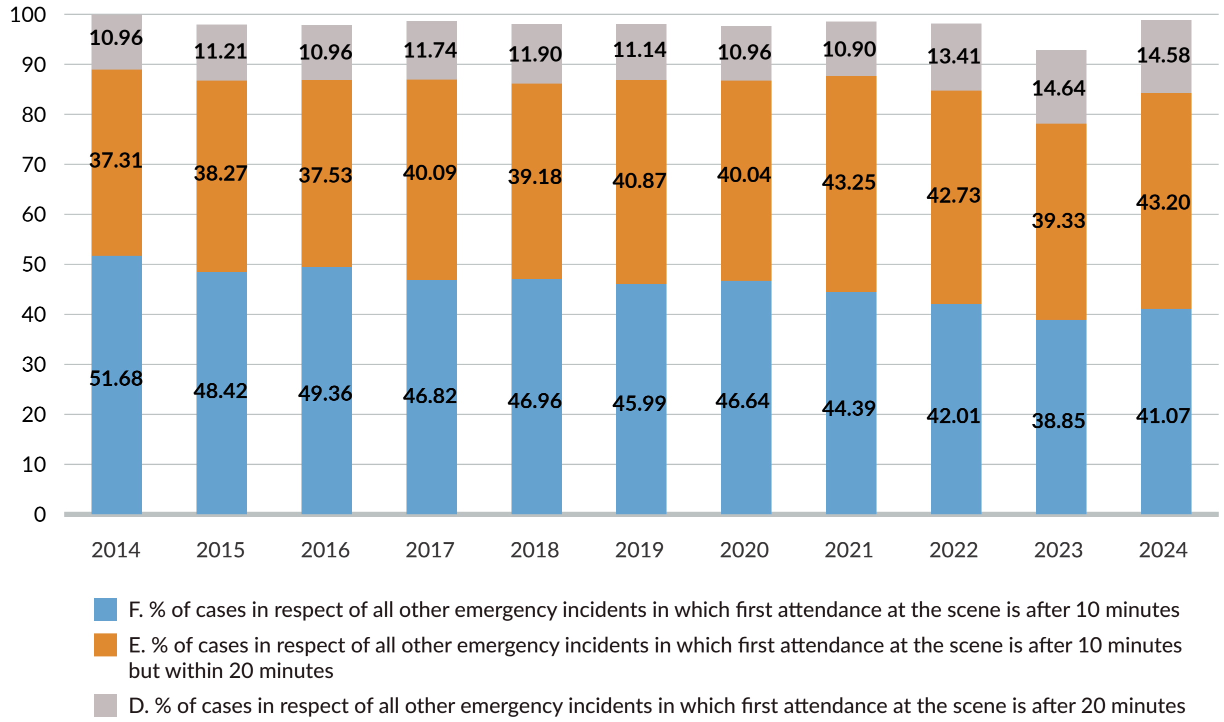
F2 C & D. Average time taken, in minutes, to mobilise fire brigades in respect of all other (non-fire) emergency incidents



F3 % Attendance Times at Scenes in respect of fire



F3 % Attendance Times at Scenes in respect of all other (non-fire) emergency incidents



Section 7: Library Services (L1 and L2)

L1: Library visits and items issued

The library service is provided across the 31 local authorities, through its branches, mobile libraries, and multiple digital channels and this service provides accessible, friendly, and truly civic spaces. The service is consistently regarded as one of the best things a local authority can offer its residents. Libraries are very important in the community and in many areas they have become centres of knowledge, information and culture. Since the start of the collection of data on these indicators, there have been significant changes, notably the removal of library fines and charges and the introduction of a new Library Management System. The introduction of the My Open Library service in many local authorities has greatly extended access to libraries in those areas. NOAC is delighted to note that there were more opened in 2024 with further openings to come on stream. NOAC is aware that the continuous improvements in the delivery of a vast array of services and some like the outreach services is often not captured by statistics. It is good to see the commitments in the library strategy for the period 2023-2027 “The Library is the Place: Information, Recreation, Inspiration” being implemented in many of the local authorities.

Libraries have demonstrated that they are striving to capture new members as early as possible while making sure that older members are supported and encouraged to actively participate in the library.

- The average number of library visits per head of population in 2024 was 3, an increase from 2023 at **2.7**, this equates to **15,460,242** visits (13,879,927 in 2023).

Table L1A: Average No. of library visits per head of population since 2014

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
3.85	3.67	3.61	3.56	3.58	3.57	1.05	0.86	2.09	2.70	3.00

Table L1 A. Displays the average number of library visits per head of population since 2014. As well as the number of visits to libraries per head of population in 2024, Table L1 shows the number of items borrowed during the year; this illustrates more effectively the extent to which services offered by libraries are used. In addition to books, magazines, CDs and DVDs issued to borrowers, the figures include items accessed online, through services such as ProQuest, Mango Languages, E-Books, E-Audio Books, etc. and magazine reports downloaded to an app or read on a web browser.

Highest number of library visits per head of population in 2024

Monaghan 5.34	Cork City 4.26	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown 3.98

Lowest visits per head of population were

Roscommon 1.44	Louth 1.73	Meath 1.83

Highest increase on 2023 figures were

Monaghan 62.31%	Kilkenny 57.37%	Cavan 46.85%

These increases resulted from the opening of two new libraries by Monaghan in 2024, the Mayfair library in Kilkenny in April 2024, and the Virginia library in Cavan, which operated for its first full year in 2024.

Roscommon has remained the lowest figure for visits per head of population for a number of years. Some local authorities noted that offsite events and outreach, which are carried out, are not recorded in this indicator. Westmeath outlined that the Kilbeggan library was closed for refurbishment works from June 2024, which affected its figures.

L1(B) Number of items issued to library borrowers in the year

In 2024, the number of items borrowed increased to 17,453,626, an increase of 1,234,181 items or 7.61% increase on the 2023 figure of 16,219,445. Only four local authorities recorded a decrease in the number of items borrowed in 2024, Cork City (-3.69%), Leitrim (-1.61%), Offaly (-3.29%) and Westmeath (-0.8%)

Largest increases were noted by

Roscommon 58.10%	Monaghan 52.61%	Laois 31.43%

Galway County Council collects library statistics on behalf of Galway City Council, and these are presented as combined statistics.

L1 (C) Library active members per head of population, based on the 2022 census figures

L1C measures the active library members per head of population, based on the 2022 Census figures. An active membership can be defined as:

- Anyone who checks out or renews or returns at least one physical item (including laptops, tablets, etc.)
- Anyone who uses a digital resource that authenticates the patron ID against the library management system (for example, the BorrowBox platform for lending e-books and audiobooks); and,
- Anyone who uses library Wi-Fi or public internet access where a login is required.

For 2024, active library users were 0.19% (2023 it was 0.18%) of the population which is in line with the commitment in the new Strategy that visitor numbers return to 2019 levels by the end of 2024, and will rise in every remaining year of the strategy.

Statistics

- Only one local authority showed a reduction and that was Longford at 0.20% down from 0.21% in 2023.
- Four local authorities had no change on their 2023 figures Laois, Leitrim, South Dublin and Wexford.

Significant increases were noted in

Kildare	Kilkenny	Monaghan
81.25%	25%	25%

Table L1(C) Library active members per head of population

2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
0.19%	0.18%	N/A	0.09%	0.11%	0.13%

L1 (D) The number of registered members in the library in the year

In 2024, the number of registered members rose to 795,819 from 785,567 in 2023 (730,541 in 2022 and 413,346 in 2021), an increase of 10,252 registered members or a 1.31% increase on 2023 figures. 12 local authorities recorded a decline while 18 showed an improvement. Galway City and County are counted together.

Largest increases were recorded in

Kildare	Kilkenny	Wexford	Monaghan
29.88%	29.06%	28.33%	26.53%

Kildare outlined that their Library team worked hard to promote membership and also the opening of the Naas Library and Cultural Centre resulted in an upsurge in registrations. Monaghan had two new libraries open which increased the registration.

Greatest declines were noted in

Donegal	Carlow	Leitrim
49.38%	29.32%	19.59%

Donegal indicated that their 2023 figures were extremely high and it was an anomaly as to why there was such an increase last year and that the time that memberships expire influences the figures in any given year. Carlow noted that the automatic renewal of accounts for those that turned 18 ceased and this influenced their registered members' figures. Laois also outlined that this accounted for a large proportion of their decrease in members in 2024.

NOAC acknowledges that the number of registered members may differ from the active members due to the timing of membership renewals. Therefore, it might not always capture the full picture but that is something the library service is working on.

Cork City Council consider that the Active Patron figure, which in their case is larger than the registered member figure, should be used as with a registered patron an active borrower can be counted more than once whereas registered borrowers only count the first location that they joined and does not account for activity at other locations. For the purpose of this indicator, registered member is used for all local authorities.

Figure L1(D). Number of registered members in 2024

2021	2022	2023	2024
413,346	730,541	785,567	795,819

L2: - Cost of Operating a Library Service (€)

The average per capita cost of operating the library service has increased to €40.72 from €38.87 in 2023 (€36.68 in 2022 and €36.92 in 2021). This increase has allowed for the expansion of book clubs, active age programmes, outreach services, longer hours and other library services.

Longford has the highest spend per capita on its library service at €60.80 (€58.30 in 2023, €54.24 in 2022, €55.86 in 2021, €57.61 in 2020). This is the fifth year in a row that Longford has reported the highest figure under this indicator. Another figure featuring for five consecutive years is the lowest cost per capita figure recorded in Galway County, combined with Galway City of €23.79. (€21.59 in 2023, €20.53 in 2022 and €20.59 in 2021 and €19.33 in 2020).

Greatest reduction in cost for 2024

South Dublin **5.22%**	**Limerick City & County** **3.3%**	**Louth** **0.36%**

Highest increase in cost for 2024

Offaly **18.3%**	**Meath** **15.3%**	**Mayo** **15.26%**

Highest spends per capita

Longford **€60.80**	**Fingal** **€56.23**	**Leitrim** **€55.03**

Lowest spends per capita

Galway City & County **€23.79**	**Louth** **€27.95**	**Meath** **€28.79**

Figure L2a shows the variation in expenditure per capita.

In July 2023, an ambitious new library strategy for the period 2023-2027 entitled "The Library is the Place: Information, Recreation, Inspiration" was launched. It will build on the success of its predecessor "Our Public Libraries 2018-2022", which saw a number of changes, including the removal of library fines and the ability for library users to order books or other items from any public library nationally.

The base line set for the minimum book fund required in each county is €4.00 per capita. This baseline is echoed in the new strategy and NOAC is disappointed to note that this level of funding is still not being achieved. However, it does note that as outlined in last year's report, some local authorities while welcoming the €4 book fund target, explained that book storage is a challenge and therefore they cannot add to their current level of stock without putting in place additional storage facilities.

There was a rise this year to €2.17 per capita up from 2023 figure of €2.00 (€1.89 in 2022).

Statistics

27 local authorities reported an increased spend.

Highest book spend in 2024

Dublin City **€3.72**	**South Dublin** **€3.26**	**Fingal** **€3.07**

Highest percentage increase book spend in 2024

Offaly **62.22%**	**Clare** **58.05%**	**Kilkenny** **40.44%**

Lowest book spend in 2024

Galway City & County **€0.66**	**Donegal** **€1.10**	**Mayo** **€1.17**

Greatest decrease in book spend in 2024

Carlow **22.42%**	**Dublin City** **0.53%**	**Monaghan** **0.48%**

Kilkenny and Clare indicated that the increase was due to the new library and a concerted effort to aim to move closer to the €4 book spend, the latter was also reported to be the case in Kildare. Wicklow advised that they purchase items such as blood pressure monitors and sensory toys for circulation but these are not included in the book fund.

L2 (B) illustrates this data.

Figure L2(A): Per Capita Cost of Operating a Library Service 2024 (€)

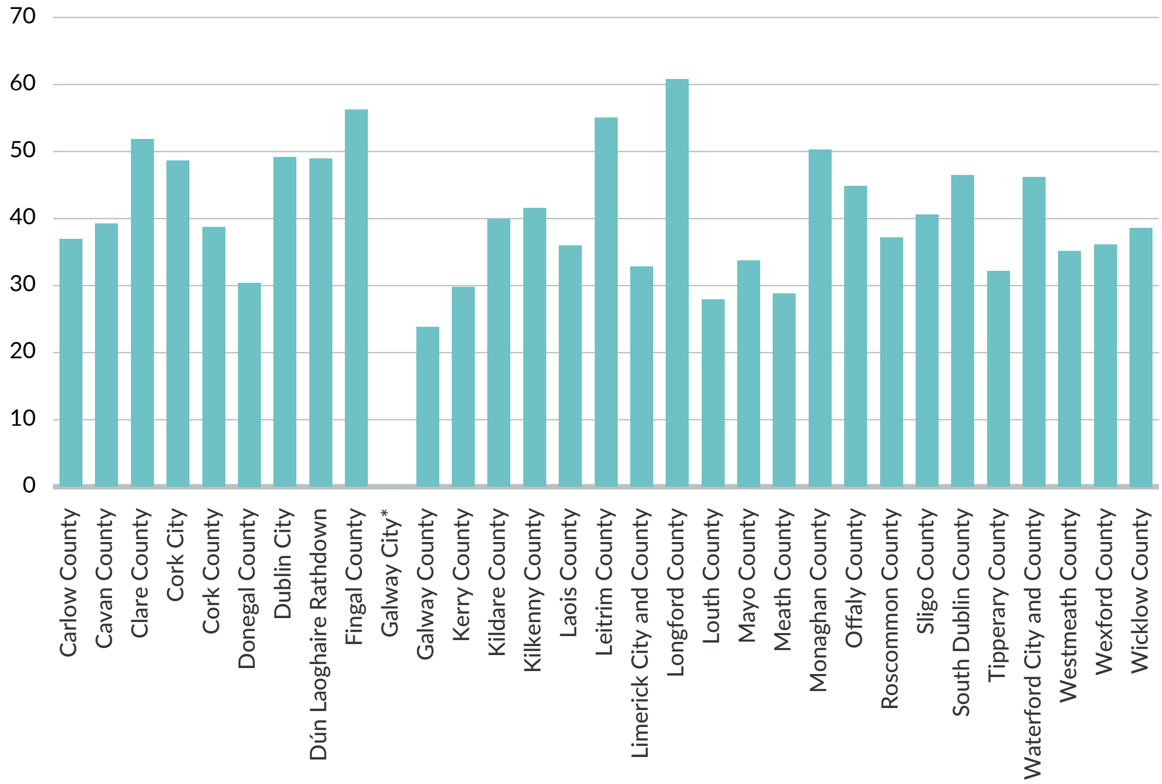
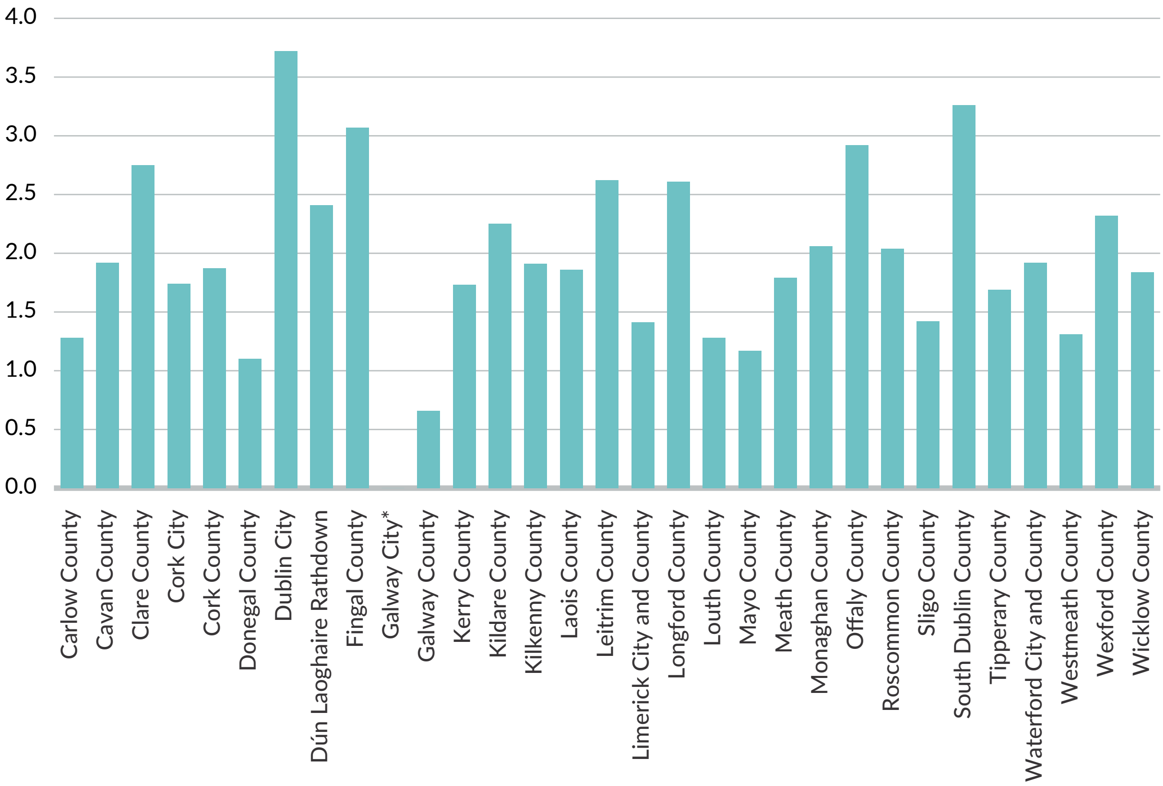


Figure L2(B): Per Capita Expenditure on new Stock 2024 (€)



Library/Recreation 2024 Results

L1: Library visits, Issues and Registered Members

Authority	A. Number of library visits per head of population for the local authority area per the 2022 census	B. Number of items issued to library borrowers in the year	C. Library active members per head of population in 2024	D. Number of registered members in the library in the year
Carlow County	2.44	128,246	0.17	6,896
Cavan County	2.10	161,829	0.14	10,034
Clare County	2.33	421,530	0.19	19,290
Cork City	4.26	849,415	0.21	35,817
Cork County	3.19	1,306,386	0.20	56,133
Donegal County	2.05	325,649	0.11	16,628
Dublin City	3.87	2,132,668	0.19	85,923
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	3.98	1,202,649	0.25	46,746
Fingal County	3.16	1,059,353	0.17	51,350
Galway City*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Galway County	2.15	704,501	0.15	39,048
Kerry County	2.74	584,596	0.19	22,271
Kildare County	3.18	1,044,576	0.29	40,116
Kilkenny County	2.99	458,128	0.25	21,669
Laois County	3.15	281,360	0.21	13,819
Leitrim County	3.39	101,594	0.20	5,555
Limerick City and County	2.22	579,137	0.17	27,146
Longford County	3.84	127,221	0.20	7,179
Louth County	1.73	310,030	0.16	16,867
Mayo County	2.32	410,661	0.20	21,720
Meath County	1.83	561,503	0.16	30,055
Monaghan County	5.34	201,103	0.25	12,742
Offaly County	2.47	198,670	0.17	10,396
Roscommon County	1.44	207,343	0.12	6,702
Sligo County	2.28	259,758	0.21	12,911
South Dublin County	3.14	1,005,404	0.20	47,604
Tipperary County	2.26	454,161	0.17	28,706
Waterford City and County	3.41	723,776	0.21	21,725
Westmeath County	3.08	362,603	0.19	13,787
Wexford County	3.01	620,209	0.21	34,760
Wicklow County	3.94	669,567	0.26	32,224
Total		17,453,626		795,819

NOTE: *Galway County collects library statistics on behalf of Galway City and these are presented as combined statistics..

L2: Cost of Operating a Library Service

Authority	A. Annual Financial Statement (AFS) Programme F data for 2024 divided by the population of the LA area per the 2022 Census (€)	B. Annual per capita expenditure on collections over the period 01/01/2024 to 31/12/2024
Carlow County	€36.91	€1.28
Cavan County	€39.23	€1.92
Clare County	€51.82	€2.75
Cork City	€48.63	€1.74
Cork County	€38.76	€1.87
Donegal County	€30.42	€1.10
Dublin City	€49.14	€3.72
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	€48.96	€2.41
Fingal County	€56.23	€3.07
Galway City*	€0.00	€0.00
Galway County	€23.79	€0.66
Kerry County	€29.76	€1.73
Kildare County	€39.90	€2.25
Kilkenny County	€41.55	€1.91
Laois County	€36.00	€1.86
Leitrim County	€55.03	€2.62
Limerick City and County	€32.82	€1.41
Longford County	€60.80	€2.61
Louth County	€27.95	€1.28
Mayo County	€33.77	€1.17
Meath County	€28.79	€1.79
Monaghan County	€50.29	€2.06
Offaly County	€44.87	€2.92
Roscommon County	€37.19	€2.04
Sligo County	€40.59	€1.42
South Dublin County	€46.49	€3.26
Tipperary County	€32.16	€1.69
Waterford City and County	€46.21	€1.92
Westmeath County	€35.15	€1.31
Wexford County	€36.14	€2.32
Wicklow County	€38.62	€1.84

NOTE: *Galway County provides Library service on behalf of Galway City.

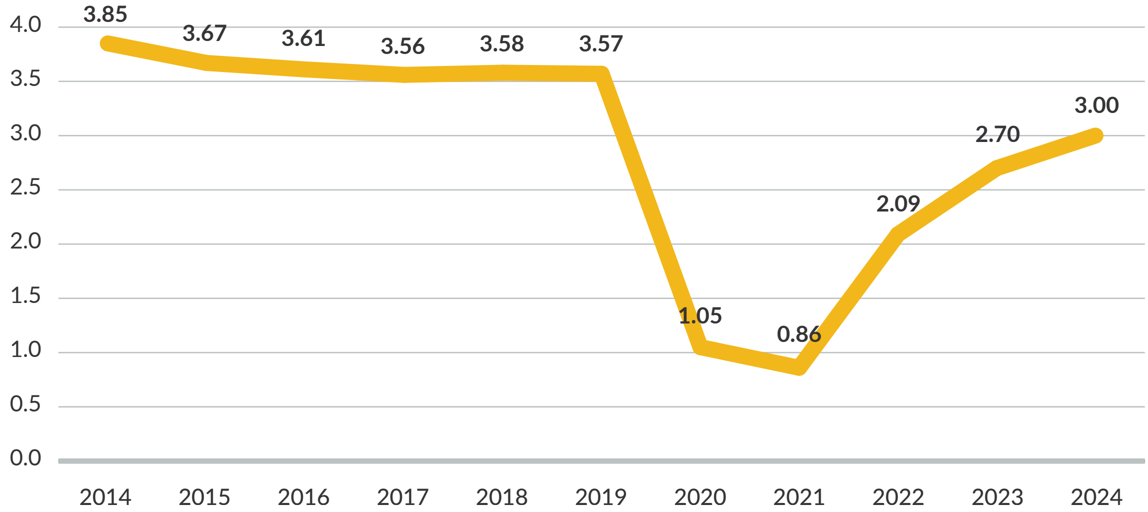
Statistics

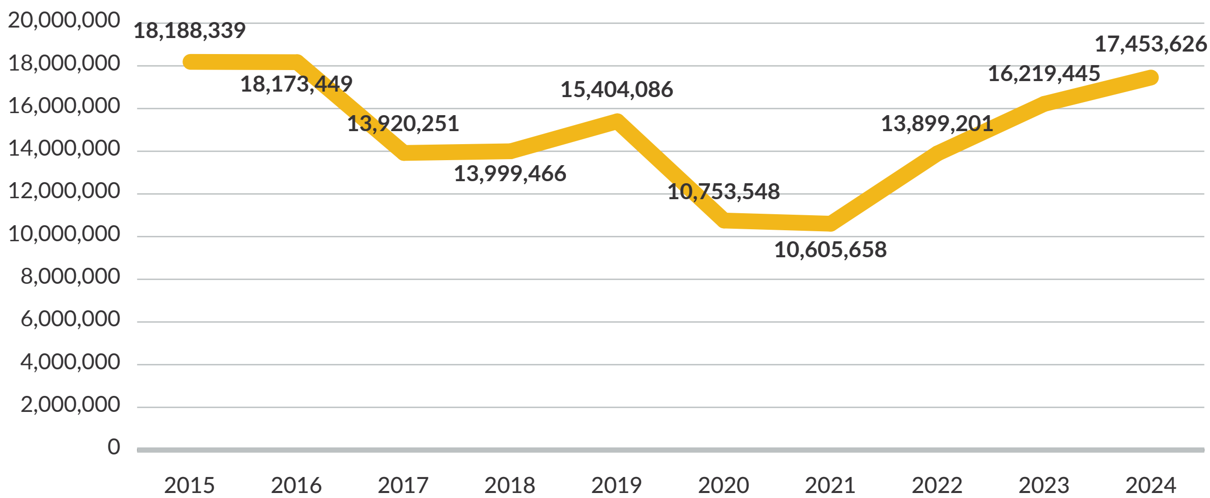
Summary Statistics for 2024

L1 A. Number of library visits per head of population		2024
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
	True national mean	3.00
L1 B. Number of items issued to borrowers in year		**2024**
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
	True national mean	563,020
L1 C. Library active members per head of population		**2024**
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
	True national mean	0.19
L1 D. Number of registered members in the library in the year		**2024**
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
	True national mean	25,671.58
L2 A. Cost per capita of library services in year		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	N/A	0
	True national mean	€40.72
L2 B. Annual per capita expenditure on collections over the year		**2024**
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
	True national mean	€2.17

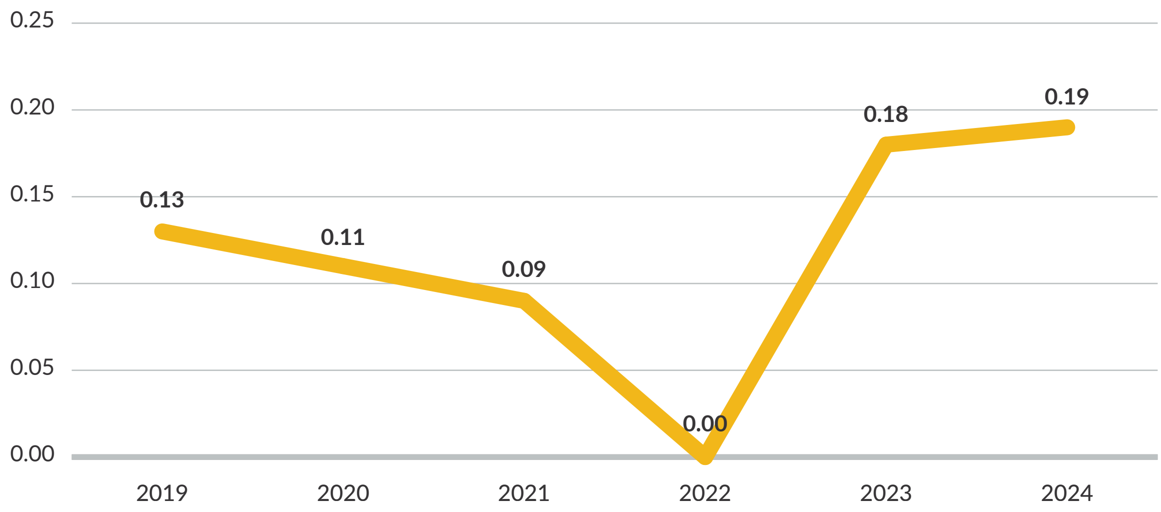
Trends

L1A. Number of library visits per head of population for the LA area per the 2022 census

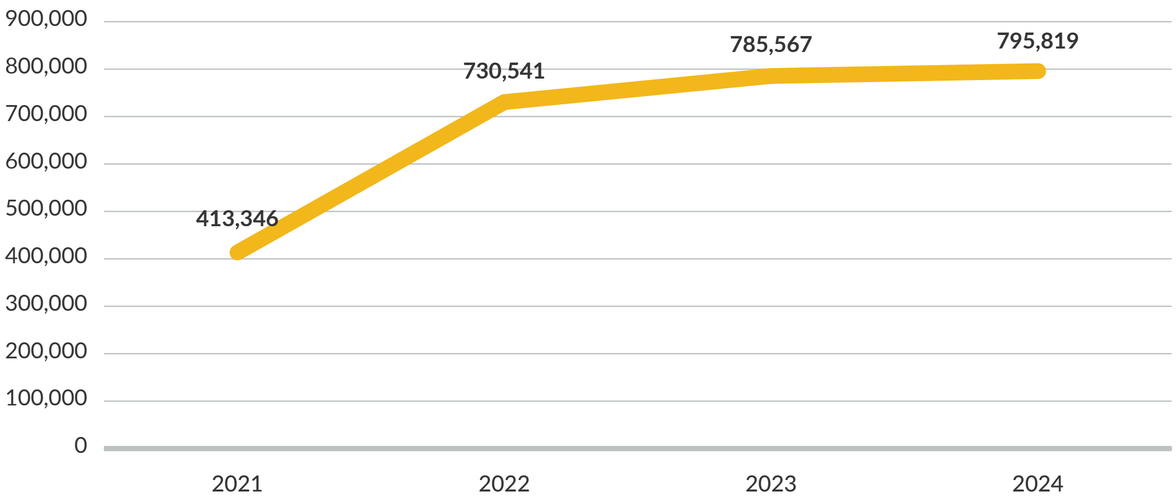




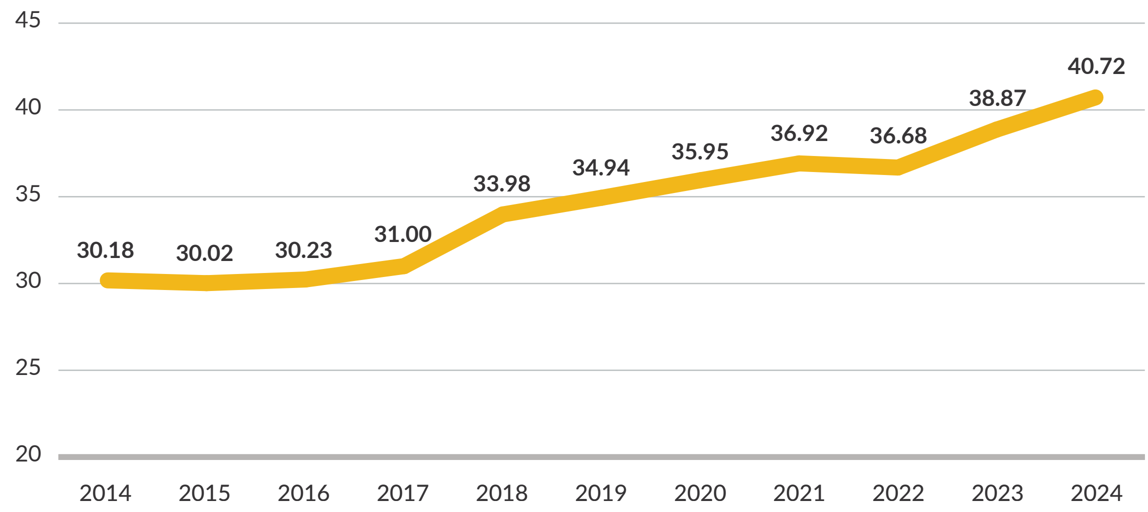
L1C. Library active members per head of population



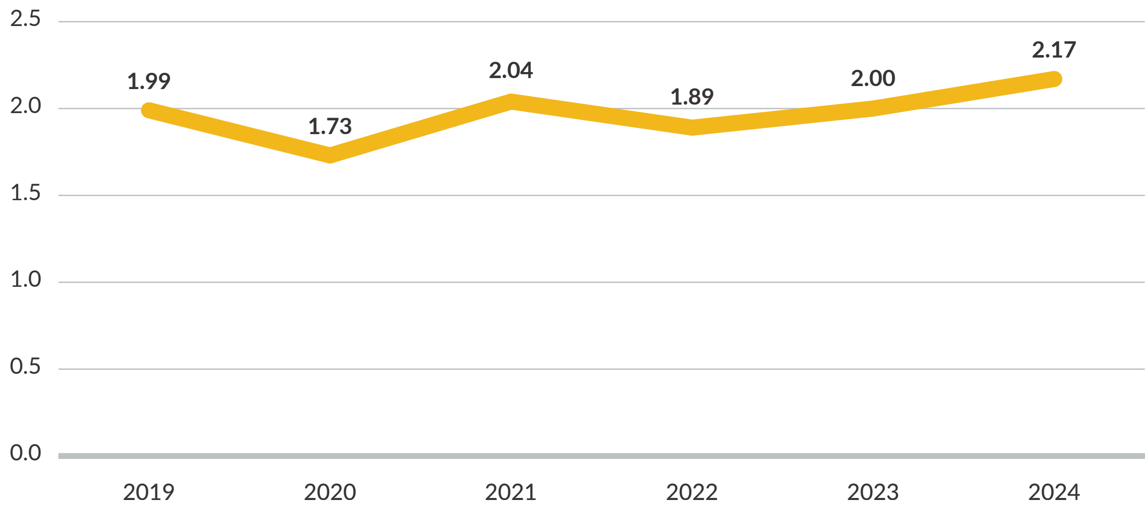
L1D. Number of registered members



L2 Cost of operating a Library Service



L2B. Annual per capita expenditure on collections



Section 8: Youth/Community (Y1 and Y2)

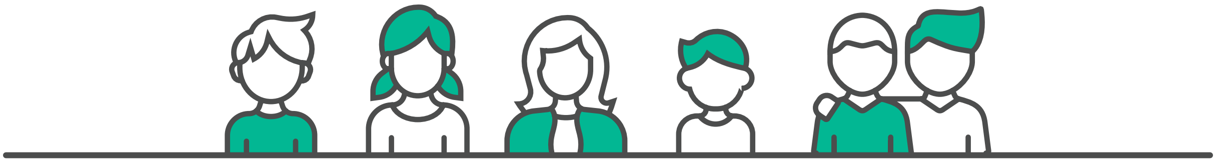
Comhairle na nÓg are child and youth councils in the 31 local authority areas of the country, which give children and young people the opportunity to be involved in the development of local services and polices. It was established under the National Children's Strategy (2000), which is based on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). It was set up for young people, under the voting age of 18, and who therefore have no other voting mechanism to have their voice heard. Comhairle na nÓg is designed to enable young people to have a voice in the development of local services and policies.

Comhairle na nÓg have been giving young people a voice on the development of local policies and services in each of the 31 local authorities since 2002. It provides young people with a voice in decision-making nationally through Dáil na nÓg (National Youth Parliament), Seanad na nÓg, the National Youth Assembly of Ireland and Government consultations on national policy.

Y1: Participation in Comhairle na nÓg scheme

In 2024, just five local authorities achieved 100% involvement in the Comhairle na nÓg local youth council scheme; an increase of one from 2024.

A participation rate of less than 50% arose again in three local authorities (three in 2024 and 2023, four in 2022 and seven in 2021). Dublin City and Galway County were on this list again this year. Wicklow however recorded no participation citing the lack of a co-ordinator being in place to engage with schools.



5

local authorities, Cavan, Galway City, Longford, Offaly and Westmeath, achieved **100%** involvement in Comhairle na nÓg.

5

local authorities reported **unchanged figures** in 2024 compared to 2023

14

local authorities **improved** their 2024 figure, from that provided in 2023

12

local authorities performed less well in their 2024 figure, from that provided in 2023

0%

Wicklow had the lowest participation rate, down from **84%** in 2023

100%

Galway City had the largest increase in 2024 from **80%** in 2023

Wicklow

Due to the lack of participation therefore reported the largest percentage drop also in 2024

64.57%

The true national average (68.16 % in 2023, **64.70%** in 2022, **63.25%** in 2021 and **63.29%** in 2020)

476

The number of schools represented at the Comhairle na nÓg. This is a 5% decrease on the 2023 figure of **501**

Y2 - Groups associated with the Public Participation Network (PPN)

A Public Participation Network (PPN) is a network that enables local authorities to connect with community groups around the country. The PPN is the conduit for all local authorities who wish to benefit from community and voluntary expertise in their area. 2024 was a significant year as it marked the 10 Year Anniversary of the establishment of PPNs nationally under the Local Government Reform Act 2014

The number of organisations on county registers for the PPN in 2024 was **20,631**, an increase on;

- 19,409 in 2023
- 17,875 in 2022
- 17,549 in 2021
- 17,780 in 2020

Despite the increase in organisations, the national average was **15.86%** (16.21 % in 2023) with **2,176** organisations registering for the first time in 2024 and **3,272** of the organisations opting to be part of the Social Inclusion Electoral College within the network.

Galway City explained that there was an increased awareness of PPN's, with more sports groups joining and that community workers were working with community groups to promote awareness.

Fingal explained that the PPN was without dedicated staff during 2023 and registrations received for that period were not processed. However, since March 2024 new dedicated staff have been employed, and in August 2024, a support worker joined the team. This has had a positive impact and resulted in an increase in the number of new member groups in 2024.

The positive media coverage of the 10 Year Anniversary and the many benefits of being a member of Offaly PPN has contributed to an increase in their registrations.

Kilkenny believe that the growth in membership was a result of an engaging and comprehensive monthly newsletter and active social media is increasing awareness among communities

12
local authorities **improved** their 2024 figure from that provided in 2023

19
local authorities reported **lower figures** in 2023 than in 2024

20,631
organisations on county registers for the **PPN** at the end of 2024

2,176
organisations registered for the **first time** in 2024

3,272
organisations which opted to be part of **Social Inclusion Electoral College** in 2024

Figure Y2: Total number of organisations included in the County register for the local authority area as at 31/12/2024

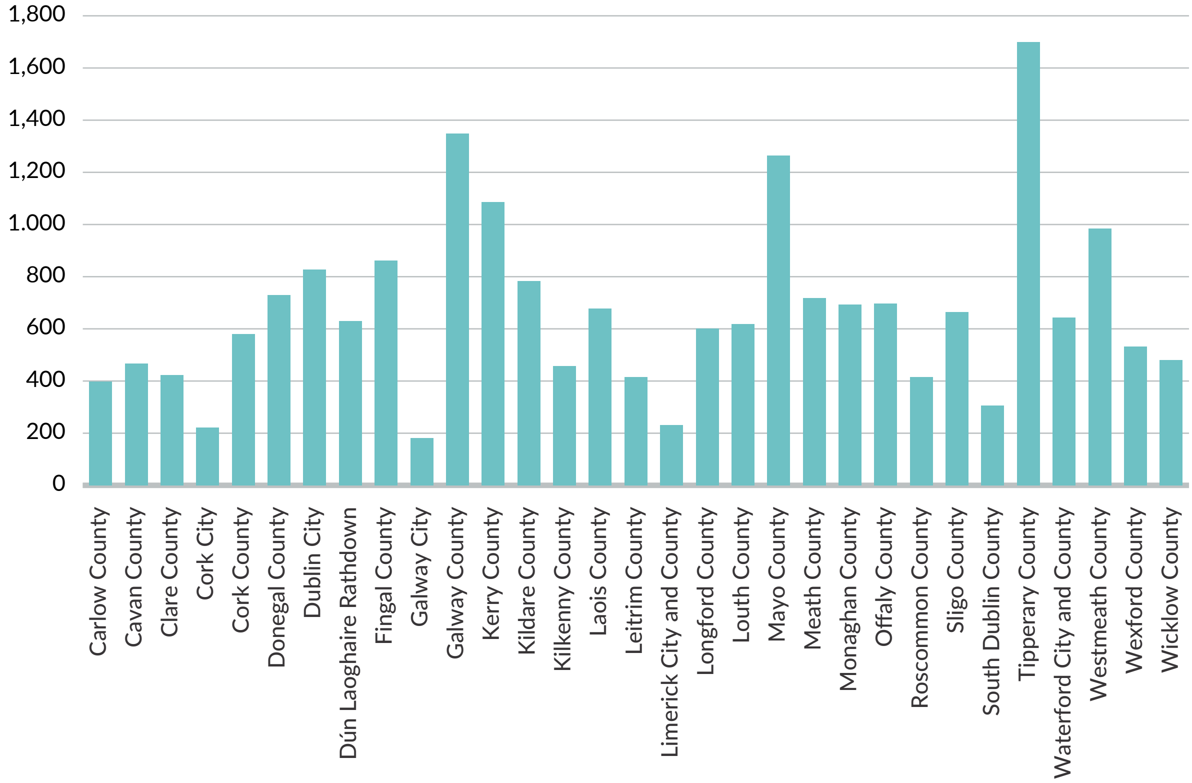
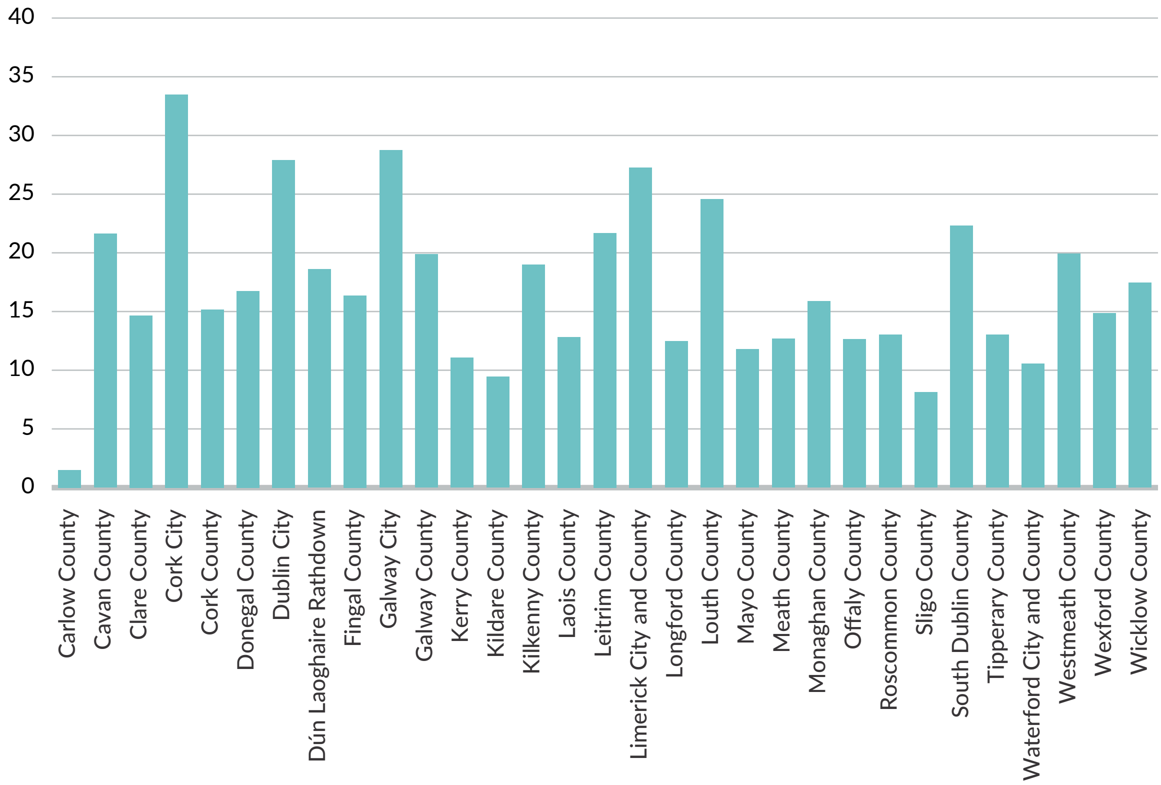


Figure Y2(A): Number of organisations included in the County Register at 31/12/2024 and the proportion of those organisations that opted to be part of the Social Inclusion College within the PPN



Youth/Community 2024 Results

	Y1	Y2
Authority	A. Percentage of schools involved in the local Youth /Comhairle na nÓg scheme	A. Number of organisations included in the County Register at 31/12/2024 and the proportion of those organisations that opted to be part of the Social Inclusion College within the PPN
Carlow County	81.82	1.51
Cavan County	100.00	21.63
Clare County	70.59	14.66
Cork City	52.94	33.48
Cork County	50.98	15.17
Donegal County	85.19	16.74
Dublin City	27.16	27.90
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	84.38	18.60
Fingal County	65.71	16.36
Galway City	100.00	28.73
Galway County	40.00	19.88
Kerry County	84.62	11.06
Kildare County	81.48	9.45
Kilkenny County	80.00	19.00
Laois County	90.00	12.83
Leitrim County	85.71	21.69
Limerick City and County	74.07	27.27
Longford County	100.00	12.48
Louth County	94.74	24.56
Mayo County	59.26	11.78
Meath County	73.91	12.69
Monaghan County	91.67	15.87
Offaly County	100.00	12.63
Roscommon County	88.89	13.01
Sligo County	84.62	8.12
South Dublin County	52.63	22.30
Tipperary County	83.33	13.01
Waterford City and County	72.22	10.56
Westmeath County	100.00	19.92
Wexford County	73.91	14.88
Wicklow County	0.00	17.46
True National	65.47	15.86

Statistics

Summary Statistics 2014-2024

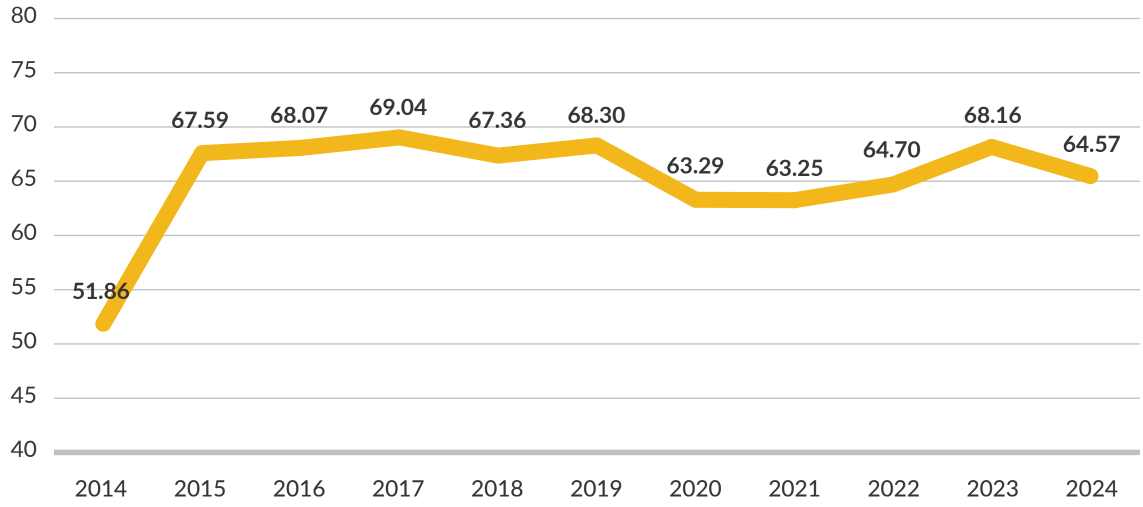
Y1 A. Percentage of schools involved in the local Youth Council/Comhairle na nÓg Scheme												
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
N	Valid		30	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
	Missing		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	True national %	51.86	67.59	68.07	69.04	67.36	68.30	63.29	63.25	64.70	68.16	65.47

Summary Statistics 2024

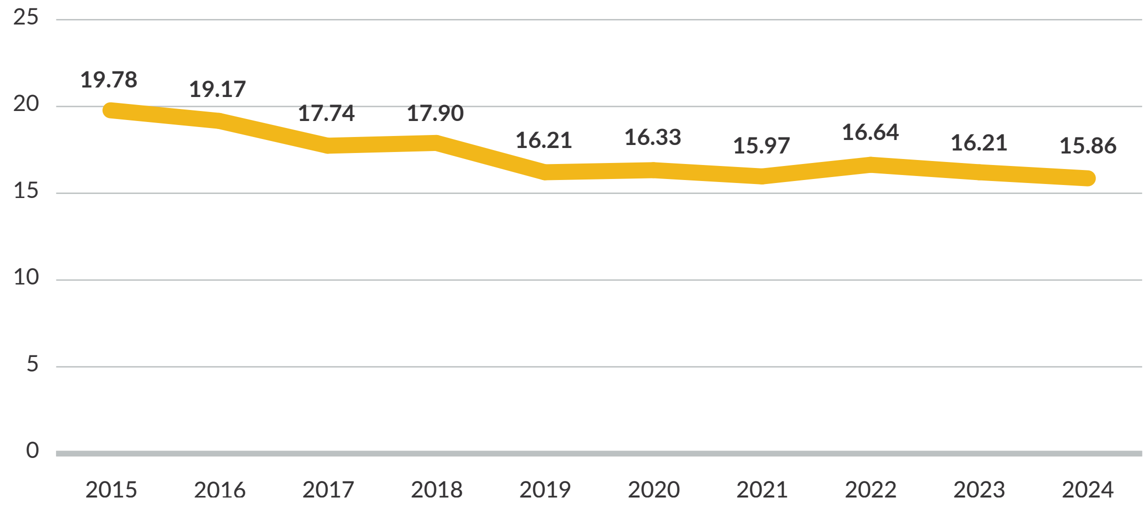
Y2 A. Percentage of organisations on the County Register that opted to be part of the Social Inclusion College within the Public Participation Network (PPN)		2024
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national %	15.86

Trends

Y1 A. % of local schools involved in the local Youth Council/Comhairle na nÓg scheme



Y2: Groups associated with the Public Participation Network (PPN)



Section 9: Corporate - HR and ICT (C1 to C5)

C1: Whole Time Equivalents (WTE)

This is one of the indicators validated by NOAC for the 2024 report. It was notable that local authorities advised that, despite having funding for fixed term posts, that in many cases full time posts were offered in order to secure good candidates for the roles. It was evident that local authorities were using various new channels to attract suitable candidates, from social media, local radio, job fairs, graduate fairs, and the traditional methods of recruitment through the Public Appointments Service and the use of newspaper and online advertisements. Full details of the findings of the six local authorities visited are outlined in Chapter 4.

The total whole-time equivalent staff employed by the local authority sector at the end of 2024 was **32,273.76** compared with 31,704.94 in 2023 (2022 figure of 30,598.87) as indicated in Table C1, below. This represents an increase of **568.82** staff or **1.79%** on the 2023 figure. The largest increase in staff numbers was noted in Dublin City, where there were 133.73 additional staff. This was an increase of 2.24% on its 2023 figure.

Greatest percentage increase in whole-time equivalent staff

Cavan	Kilkenny	Meath
9.56%	8.62%	7.78%
40.14 staff	51.42 staff	64.91 staff

Eight local authorities reported a reduction in staff numbers in 2024 - Carlow, Donegal, Mayo, Offaly, Sligo, Tipperary, Waterford City and County and Wexford.

Cavan has seen its number of WTE staff increase by 9.56% compared to 2023. They advised that this was due to the recruitment of 15 new outdoor staff in 2024, four new posts in the local authority integration unit, as well as IT posts. They explained that retention of staff is not an issue in Cavan as the location is attractive for people from Northern Ireland, who can earn higher salaries there.

Meath has seen a significant increase in WTE staff due to an increasing population, which has led to a wider range of functions. They have ramped up their recruitment competitions over the last three to four years and also attend Recruitment Fairs. Major growth in the housing area has also led to an increase in staff in Galway County.

Wexford advised that they are facing challenges in recruiting and retaining staff particularly in the areas of technical and engineering. They also noted the movement of staff to Uisce Éireann, as well as the age profile of staff with 50% of their workforce aged over 50. Wexford lost 40 staff to retirement in 2024 and 27 in 2023. Leitrim also advised that they are losing staff to other local authorities.

C2: Sick Leave

In 2024, the national average percentage rate of paid workdays lost through medically certified paid sick leave for the sector decreased to **3.71%** down from 3.77% in 2023 (3.58% in 2022).

297,772.12 is the number of working days lost to sickness absence through medically certified leave in 2024.

There had been an upward trend under this indicator in 2022 and 2023 so the fact that this figure has dropped this year is welcomed. In 2024, 16 local authorities improved on their certified sick leave figures compared to 2023.

As in previous years, the increases are due to an increase in staff numbers, some of whom have long-term health problems and some consider that the increase in the retirement age may also contribute to these figures. Many reported having specific wellness programmes, managing staff back to work with specific support, and phased return programmes.

Highest rate of certified sick leave for 2024

Donegal	**Offaly**	**Mayo**
5.12%	**4.75%**	**4.63%**
12,174 days	**4,938 days**	**11,194.86 days**

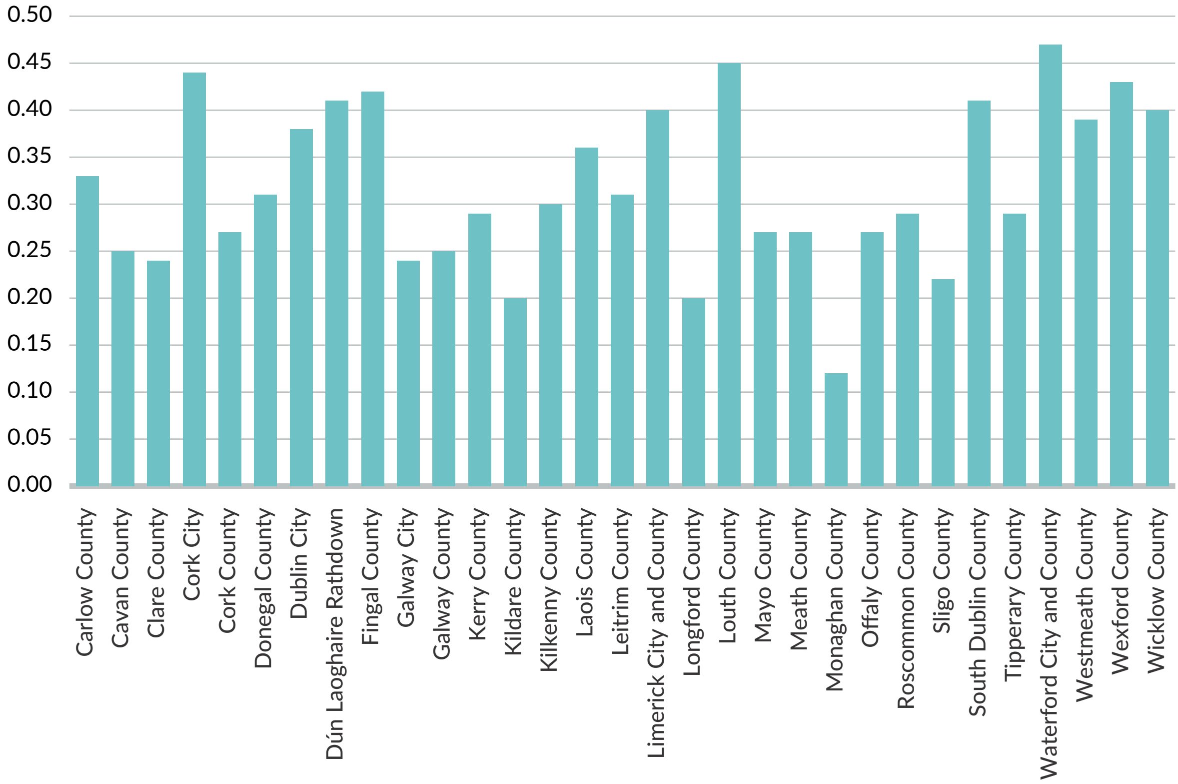
Lowest rate of certified sick leave for 2024

Meath	**Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown**	**Monaghan**
2.35%	**2.47%**	**2.70%**
5671.58 days	**7,889.50 days**	**3,584 days**

The local authority with the highest number of days lost was Dublin City at **54,995** days, however as it has a significant level of staff, this equates to **3.76%**. Cork County lost **19,162.30** days (**3.27%**) and Cork City lost **15,585.31** days (**3.52%**).

In 2024 the national average percentage of paid working days lost through self-certified paid sick leave was 0.34%, an increase from the 2023 and 2022 figure of 0.32%. In 2021 it was 0.19% and in 2020 it was 0.20%.

Figure C2(B): Percentage of paid working days lost to sickness absence through self-certified leave in 2024



Statistics

- 21 local authorities reported an increase in their self-certified sick leave on their 2023 figure.
- Five remained the same Galway County, Louth, Meath, Roscommon &Westmeath.
- Five reported an improvement on last year Cavan, Kildare, Kilkenny, Longford & Sligo.
- 25,580.27 is the number of working days lost to sickness absence through self-certified leave in 2024.

Waterford City and County had the highest percentage of paid working days lost to sickness absence through self–certification at 0.47%, followed by Louth at 0.45% and Cork City at 0.44%.

Monaghan once again had the lowest percentage of paid working days lost to sickness absence through self-certified leave at 0.12%, followed by Kildare and Longford both at 0.20%.

C3: Website and Social Media

The total page views of local authority websites 2014 – 2024 is outlined in Table C3 (A). Total page views of local authority websites in 2024 was **65.13 million**, a decline of over 3.66 million views on the 2023 figure of 68.79 million. Over the years, it has been recognised that the change in cookie policies may, somewhat have contributed to this decline. Many local authorities have explained that they have reviewed their websites, are doing more planned marketing and ensuring the message of what they do is being told. **1,307** separate websites are being operated by the 31 local authorities up from 1,278 in 2023.

The work in growing their profiles is perhaps demonstrated with the total number of social media users increasing again. At the end of 2024 there were 5.97 million, an increase on 2023 when it was 5.4 million. Table C3 (B): illustrates local authority social media account followers for the same period.

Highest per capita page views

Monaghan 23.58	**Limerick City & County 23.39**	**Kilkenny 22.39**

Lowest per capita page views

Roscommon 2.24	**Leitrim 4.46**	**South Dublin 6.07**

Highest per capita followers

Clare 2.99	**Waterford City & County 2.24**	**Monaghan 2.10**

Lowest per capita followers

Kildare 0.48	**Roscommon 0.58**	**Leitrim 0.61**

Cavan had an increase of 115,567 (18%) on 2023 return which was attributed to increased traffic in the lead up to and during the local elections in 2024 and to a new website for CavanConnects launched in 2024. Galway City, Leitrim, Wicklow also launched new websites and Louth increased its social media presence.

Dublin City had a cookie issue that did not have some pages tracked in the early part of 2024. South Dublin has moved some of its websites to a third party and the figures for these are not accounted for in 2024. The issue with changing the cookie platforms was noted by a number of authorities including Kerry, Meath, Tipperary and Roscommon.

Table C3 (A): 2024 Local authority website usage

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
National total of page views	65,129,018	68,790,307	69,946,040	64,764,654	74,104,123	81,270,933
National number of page views per head of population	12.65	13.36	13.65	13.60	15.56	17.07

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
National total of page views	77,213,343	67,802,539	59,149,740	55,550,767	45,957,765
National number of page views per head of population	16.21	14.24	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table C3 (B): Local authority social media account followers

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
The total number of social media users who were following the local authority on any social media sites									
644,521	1,163,551	1,703,665	2,378,851	3,134,560	3,870,074	4,445,822	4,812,396	5,404,168	5,969,049

C4 and C5: ICT Expenditure

These two indicators were chosen for the Quality Assurance process in 2024 and more details on this can be found in Chapter 4.

C4: Overall Cost of ICT Provision per WTE

Figure C4 shows the cost of Communications Technology (ICT) provision in 2024 per whole-time equivalent staff member of a local authority. For this report, the percentage of total LGMA general charge included is 56%.

There has been an increase year on year in the national average cost of ICT in local authorities. It is notable that many local authorities have increased their investment in cyber security and NOAC was very impressed by the work being done in this area, which was outlined by both Kerry and Cork County at recent NOAC meetings. It was also pointed out that efficiencies in spend were achieved by some local authorities by reviewing licencing arrangements, as was reported by Offaly.

In 2024 the national average cost of ICT provision was **€4,270.61**, up from the 2023 figure of **€3,958.03**. As expected and in the table below it can be noted that this figure has increased every year since 2016. Overall, **€137,828,613.36** was spent on ICT in 2024.

Highest per whole-time equivalent staff spend

Laois	Clare	Fingal
€5,572.61	€5,553.98	€5,525.09

Lowest per whole-time equivalent staff spend

Wexford	Cork City	Longford
€3,401.10	€3,430.28	€3,445.26

Cavan explained that its increase was due to an increase in staff and to a one off upgrade cost. Dublin City said that they had noticed an increase in use of the technology and that the IT costs associated have also increased significantly.

C4: Overall Cost of ICT Provision per WTE

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
€2,894.97	€3,010.48	€3,457.02	€3,521.62	€3,729.33	€3,948.63	€4,270.61

C5: Total Cost of ICT Provision as a percentage of Revenue Expenditure.

For 2024, the national average recorded was 1.80%, which was a drop from last year with a 1.86% figure as outlined in the table below.

Highest ICT cost percentage of revenue expenditure

Clare	Fingal	Roscommon	Laois
2.61%	2.49%	2.44%	2.44%

Lowest ICT cost percentage of revenue expenditure

Limerick City & County	Wexford	Waterford City & County
0.60%	1.59%	1.65%

The lowest spend is again in Limerick City and County at 0.60%. It has remained the lowest in the last number of years and well below the national average, at 0.58% in 2023, 0.56% in 2022, 0.51% in 2021, 0.55% in 2020, 0.59% in 2019 and 0.72% in 2018.

C5: Overall cost of ICT as a proportion of Revenue expenditure

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
€1.75	€1.78	€1.52	€1.71	€1.85	€1.86	€1.80

Corporate 2024 Results

C1: Total Number of Whole-Time Equivalents (WTE)

Authority	A. The wholetime equivalent staffing number as at 31 December 2024
Carlow County	318.09
Cavan County	460.00
Clare County	855.93
Cork City	1,675.34
Cork County	2,440.99
Donegal County	1,011.59
Dublin City	6,094.00
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	1,236.10
Fingal County	1,525.31
Galway City	593.40
Galway County	851.54
Kerry County	1,301.94
Kildare County	1,020.25
Kilkenny County	647.61
Laois County	512.38
Leitrim County	332.19
Limerick City and County	1,397.89
Longford County	356.71
Louth County	718.15
Mayo County	1,015.45
Meath County	899.72
Monaghan County	453.21
Offaly County	457.39
Roscommon County	433.90
Sligo County	412.98
South Dublin County	1,276.03
Tipperary County	1,056.49
Waterford City and County	815.46
Westmeath County	499.34
Wexford County	853.19
Wicklow County	751.19

C2: Working Days Lost to Sickness

Authority	A. Percentage of paid working days lost to sickness absence through medically certified leave in 2024	B. Percentage of paid working days lost to sickness absence through self-certified leave in 2024
Carlow County	4.45	0.33
Cavan County	3.52	0.25
Clare County	3.19	0.24
Cork City	3.52	0.44
Cork County	3.27	0.27
Donegal County	5.12	0.31
Dublin City	3.76	0.38
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	2.47	0.41
Fingal County	3.07	0.42
Galway City	3.09	0.24
Galway County	3.89	0.25
Kerry County	4.22	0.29
Kildare County	4.44	0.20
Kilkenny County	3.25	0.30
Laois County	3.93	0.36
Leitrim County	3.58	0.31
Limerick City and County	3.72	0.40
Longford County	2.91	0.20
Louth County	4.21	0.45
Mayo County	4.63	0.27
Meath County	2.35	0.27
Monaghan County	2.70	0.12
Offaly County	4.75	0.27
Roscommon County	3.76	0.29
Sligo County	3.85	0.22
South Dublin County	3.67	0.41
Tipperary County	4.11	0.29
Waterford City and County	4.56	0.47
Westmeath County	3.78	0.39
Wexford County	4.44	0.43
Wicklow County	3.59	0.40

C3: LA Website and Social Media Usage

Authority	A. The per capita total page views of the local authority's websites in 2024	B. The per capita total number of followers at end 2024 of the local authority's social media accounts
Carlow County	8.96	1.32
Cavan County	9.14	1.60
Clare County	15.57	2.99
Cork City	14.40	1.67
Cork County	13.33	0.84
Donegal County	15.07	1.40
Dublin City	11.13	1.69
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	13.80	0.74
Fingal County	12.80	1.41
Galway City	19.34	0.63
Galway County	7.72	0.66
Kerry County	19.92	0.72
Kildare County	8.29	0.48
Kilkenny County	22.39	1.62
Laois County	8.72	0.76
Leitrim County	4.46	0.61
Limerick City and County	23.39	0.63
Longford County	12.13	1.31
Louth County	8.67	0.70
Mayo County	10.04	1.87
Meath County	10.94	0.76
Monaghan County	23.58	2.10
Offaly County	18.31	1.36
Roscommon County	2.24	1.30
Sligo County	13.46	0.98
South Dublin County	6.07	0.58
Tipperary County	14.65	1.01
Waterford City and County	20.94	2.24
Westmeath County	15.60	1.19
Wexford County	8.56	0.76
Wicklow County	7.38	0.99

Authority	C4: Overall Cost of ICT Provision per WTE A. All ICT expenditure in the period from 01/01/2024 to 31/12/2024, divided by the WTE number supplied under the C1 indicator	C5: Overall cost of ICT as a proportion of Revenue expenditure A. All ICT expenditure calculated in C4 as a proportion of Revenue expenditure
Carlow County	€5,427.01	€2.37
Cavan County	€4,078.11	€1.77
Clare County	€5,553.98	€2.61
Cork City	€3,430.28	€1.71
Cork County	€3,786.75	€1.93
Donegal County	€4,296.97	€2.16
Dublin City	€3,867.44	€1.72
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	€4,647.36	€2.06
Fingal County	€5,525.09	€2.49
Galway City	€4,654.62	€2.02
Galway County	€3,893.53	€1.83
Kerry County	€3,789.15	€2.30
Kildare County	€4,644.05	€1.79
Kilkenny County	€4,638.23	€2.39
Laois County	€5,572.61	€2.44
Leitrim County	€4,398.98	€2.39
Limerick City and County	€3,970.09	€0.60
Longford County	€3,445.26	€1.68
Louth County	€4,511.79	€1.86
Mayo County	€3,705.57	€1.80
Meath County	€4,508.90	€1.83
Monaghan County	€4,697.73	€2.25
Offaly County	€4,407.64	€1.98
Roscommon County	€4,639.80	€2.44
Sligo County	€4,966.66	€2.42
South Dublin County	€5,289.88	€2.15
Tipperary County	€4,247.50	€1.90
Waterford City and County	€4,085.56	€1.65
Westmeath County	€3,776.03	€1.69
Wexford County	€3,401.10	€1.59
Wicklow County	€5,220.81	€2.36

Statistics

Summary Statistics 2024

C1 A. Total Number of WTE Staff in local authority		2024
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Mean	1041.09
	Median	851.54

Summary Sick-Leave Statistics 2016-2024

C2 A. Percentage of paid working days lost to sickness absence through medically certified leave in 2024										
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
N	Valid	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	True national %		3.78	3.78	3.71	3.01	2.89	3.58	3.77	3.71
C2 B. Percentage of paid working days lost to sickness absence through self-certified leave in 2024										
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
N	Valid	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	True national %		0.38	0.35	0.36	0.20	0.19	0.32	0.32	0.34

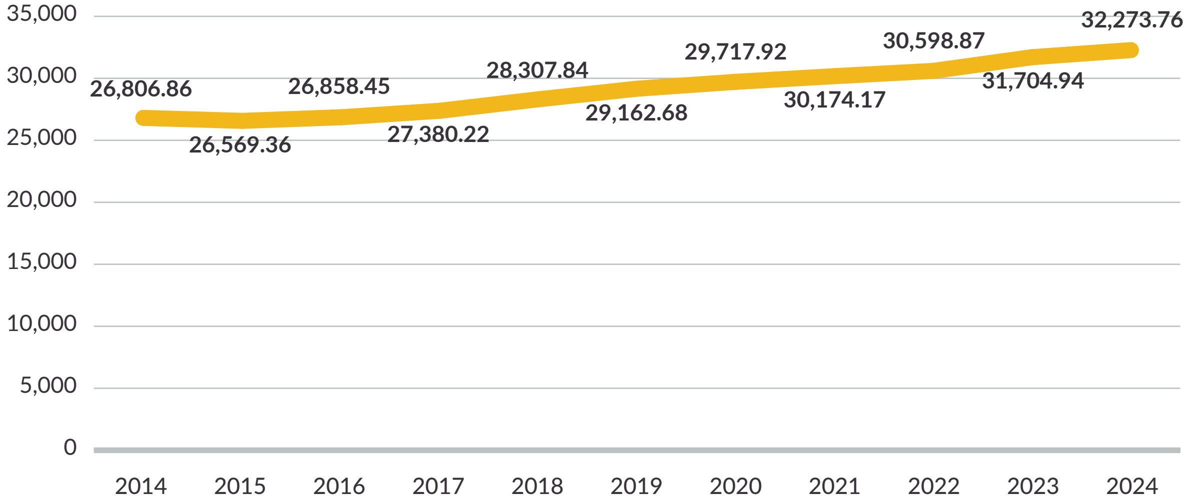
Summary Statistics for Website Visits 2024

A. The per capita total page views of the local authority's websites in 2024		2024
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national %	12.65%
B. The per capita total number of followers at end 2024 of the local authority's social media accounts		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national %	1.16%
C4 A. Overall cost of ICT provision per WTE (€)		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national average	€4,270.61
C5A. ICT expenditure as a proportion of revenue expenditure		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national average	€1.80

Total page views of the local authority's websites in 2024		2024
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	2,100,936
	Median	1,632,285
Total number of followers at end 2024 of the LA's social media accounts		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	192,550
	Median	131,753

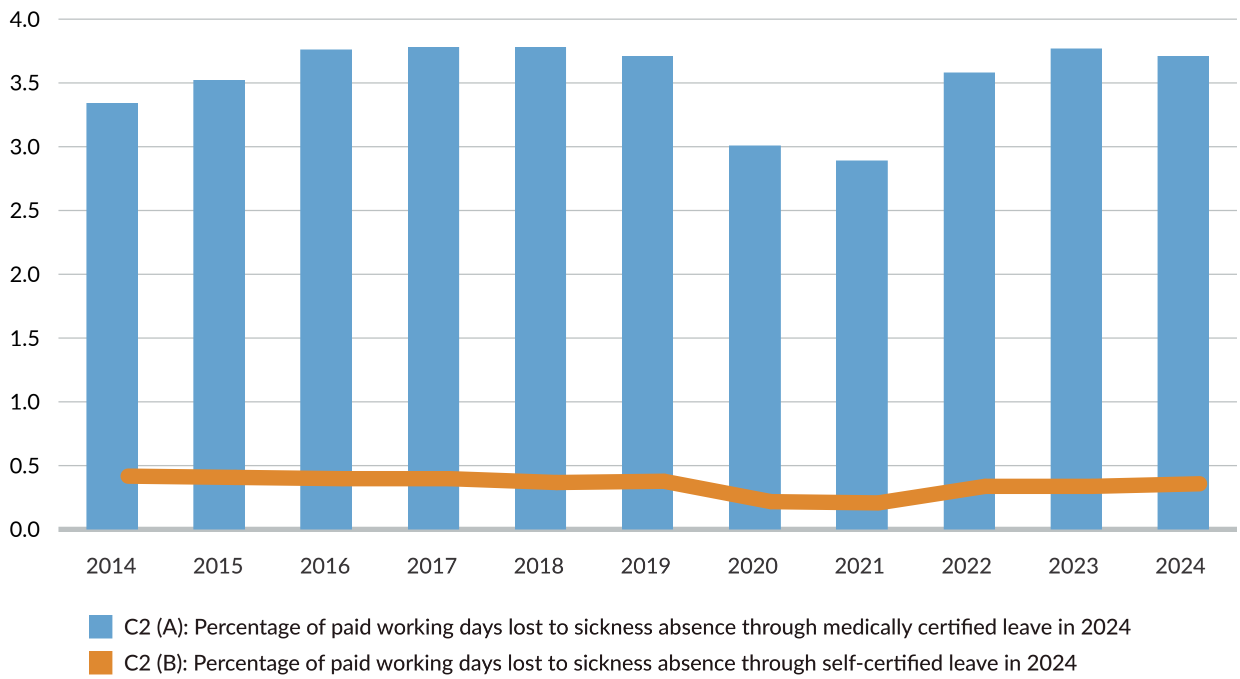
Trends

C1 A. The whole time equivalent staffing number

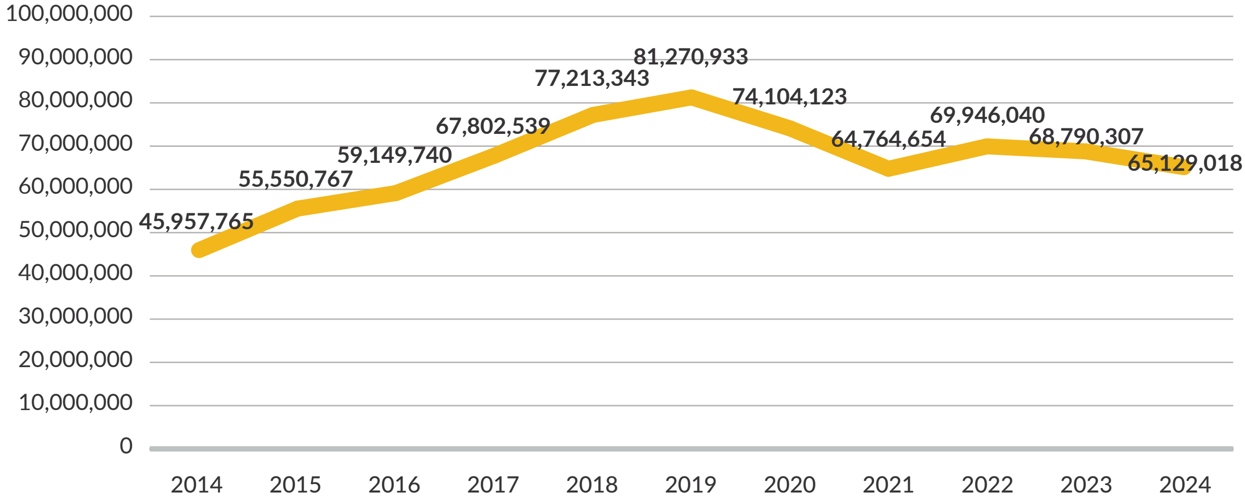


C2 A. Percentage of paid working days lost to sickness absence through medically certified leave in 2023.

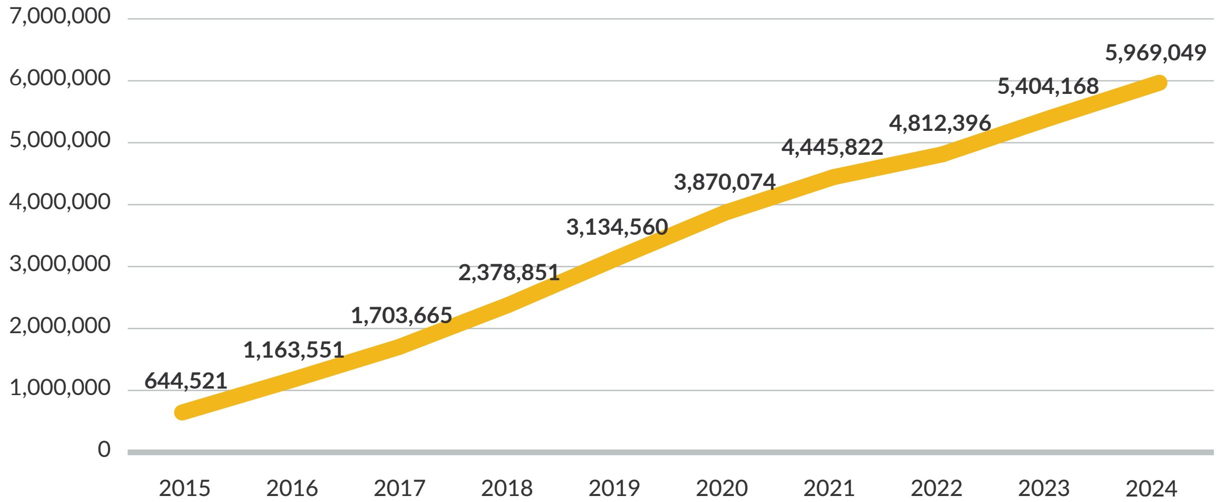
C2 B. Percentage of paid working days lost to sickness absence through self-certified leave in 2023.



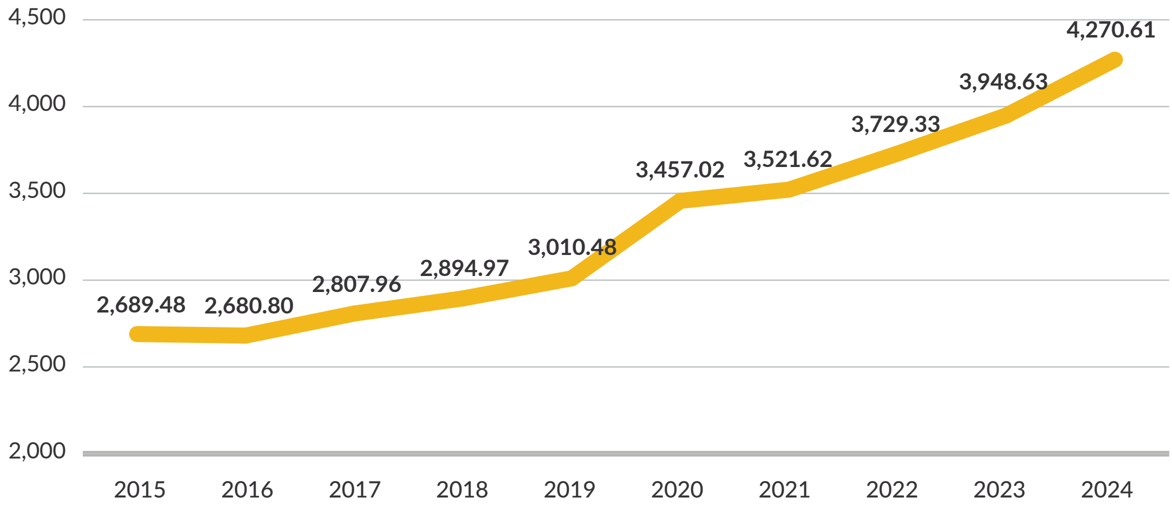
C3 A. The cumulative total page views of the local authority's websites



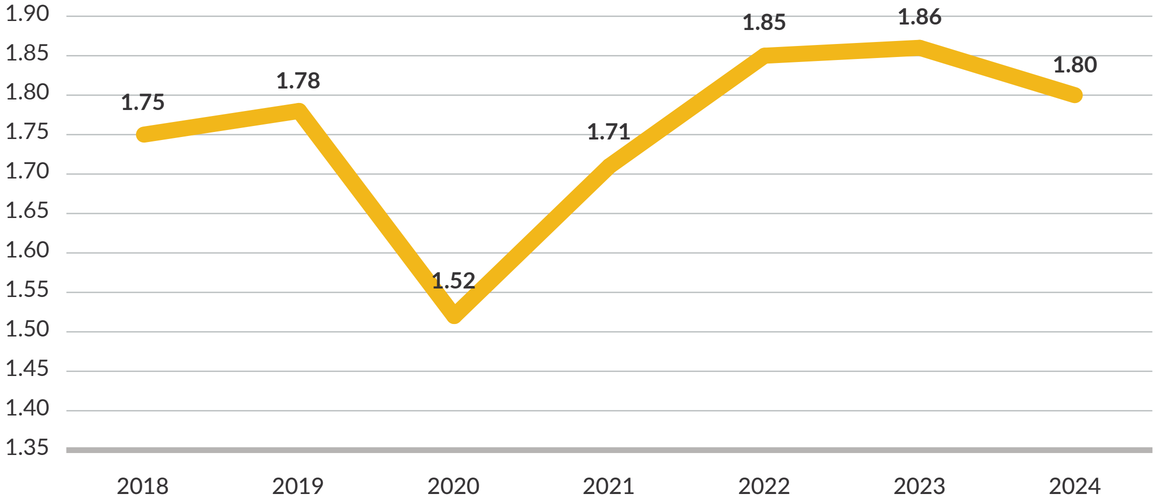
C3 B The total number of social media users who were following the local authority on any social media sites



C4: Overall Cost of ICT Provision per WTE



C5: Overall cost of ICT as a proportion of Revenue expenditure



Section 10: Finance (M1 to M4)

Local authorities are responsible for maintaining strong financial governance and management systems. These systems must operate continuously and be supported by effective internal controls to ensure the proper use of financial resources. A key part of this is protecting the local authority's assets from all types of losses and ensuring that public funds are used efficiently and deliver value for money.

M1: Revenue Account Balance

Table M1 in the results section below shows a five summary of the Revenue Account balances for the years 2020 to 2024.

There were five local authorities showing a deficit on the Revenue Account at the end of 2024 and there were six in 2023 (seven in 2022, eight in 2021, and 11 in 2020). It is very welcome to see that Wicklow no longer has a deficit balance, going from a deficit of -€597,890 in 2023 to a surplus of €2,782. Of those that were also in deficit in 2023, Donegal, Mayo, Offaly and Sligo continued to further reduce their deficit in 2024. Leitrim saw a marginal increase in their deficit balance for 2024 going from - €251,966 in 2023 to -€253,366. However, at NOAC's recent validation visit, Leitrim reported that this deficit is in hand and there is a strong sustainable investment plan in place. They have implemented a 20% rate increase since 2020 and have a capital investment programme in place.

The total cumulative figures for the sector are set out in the table below.

Cumulative Deficits and Surpluses for the local government sector for 2020-2024

Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Overall Deficits	-€40,336,262	-€32,260,563	-€27,706,860	-€17,179,258	-€13,658,352
Overall Surpluses	€118,209,468	€109,645,469	€115,608,035	€112,074,986	€108,068,880
Overall Balances	€77,873,206	€77,384,905	€87,901,175	€94,895,728	€94,410,528

Viewing the cumulative deficits and surpluses, as a percentage of total income in 2024, it shows again this year that all except one of the deficits represent less than 2% of the total income of the respective council.

- The only local authority above 2% in 2024 is Sligo at -10.59% (12.01% in 2023 and -21.37% in 2022).
- Donegal reduced its deficit percentage to -1.18% from -1.95%,
- Leitrim to -0.42% from -0.46%,
- Mayo to -0.53% from -1.10% and
- Offaly to -0.36% from -0.84%.

It is a very welcome development to see reductions in the deficit budget and a move towards a budget surplus.

The largest increases in surplus balances were recorded by Waterford City and County, as in 2023, which reported an increase of €313,302 or 196.95%, and Meath where it was €278,328 or 100.74%.

Column G, Table M1, below, shows the Revenue Expenditure in 2024 per head of population within the local authority. All local authorities showed an increase in this expenditure.

Lowest revenue expenditure per capita in 2024

Galway County **€938.10**	**Meath** **€1,004.07**	**Fingal** **€1,025.50**

Highest revenue expenditure per capita in 2024

Limerick City & County **€4,430.03**	**Dublin City** **€2,318.55**	**Leitrim** **€1,737.93**

It should be noted however, that Limerick City and County operates the Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) shared service, this increases its cost per capita figure. M1H records revenue expenditure per capita, excluding significant out of county/shared service expenditure for the service providers of Dublin Region Homeless Executive and Dublin Fire Services (Dublin City), HAP (Limerick City and County) and MyPay (Laois). Therefore, the true highest Revenue Expenditure in 2024 per capita within all local authorities is

- Dublin City €1,922.58
- Leitrim €1,737.93
- Galway City €1,622.25.

The following is noted in respect of each local authority (M1H)

Authority	Revenue Expenditure per capita in 2024 (based on 2022 Census)	Revenue expenditure per capita in 2024 excluding shared service expenditure
Dublin City	€2,318.55	€1,922.58
Laois County	€1,271.09	€1,193.69
Limerick City and County	€4,430.03	€1,234.50

M2: Revenue Collection Rates

Local authority revenue collection rates in Tables M2 (A) to M2 (C) are based on the amount collected relative to the amount levied for the year. Pre-existing arrears are added to this figure. The following items are then deducted:

- Write offs and waivers;
- In the case of rates, vacant property adjustments and specific doubtful arrears to include accounts in examinership/ receivership/liquidation where no communication has been received; and
- Vacancy applications pending and not yet decided at year end.

At NOAC's validation visit, Meath reported debt collection levels to be an area of high performance with a great team and mechanism in place. Rates had not been raised for 16 years, but an increase was under consideration and going through a formal process. Meath noted that it has a very strong Business Support Scheme in place and wants to continue to support smaller businesses.

Wexford also reported debt management and collection levels to be an area of high performance. They have a new XRS debt management system in place and this technology drives efficiency and allows staff to focus on human interaction where needed. Wexford recorded the highest collection level of housing loans, 107% for 2024.

M2 (A): 5 Year Summary of Collection Levels of Commercial Rates

Table M2 (A) shows the percentage of commercial rates collected by local authorities from 2020 to 2024. The average national collection level for 2024 is **90.4%** compared to 88.8% in 2023.

Highest collection level of commercial rates in 2024

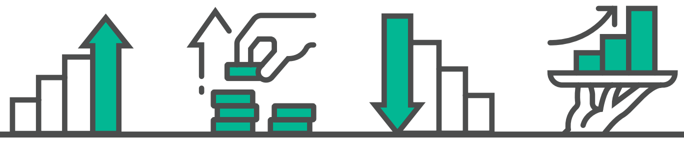
Fingal	Monaghan	Waterford City & County
99.9%	99.0%	98.7%

19 local authorities, Carlow, Cork County, Dublin City, Fingal, Kildare, Kilkenny, Laois, Limerick City and County, Mayo, Meath, Monaghan, Offaly, Roscommon, South Dublin, Tipperary, Waterford City and County, Westmeath, Wexford and Wicklow all collected commercial rates in excess of 90% in 2024. This is an increase from 12 local authorities in 2023.

Lowest collection level of commercial rates in 2024

Sligo	Leitrim	Donegal
74%	79%	80%

23 authorities saw an increase in commercial rates collected in 2024. Just one showed a decrease in collections, Cavan from 87% in 2023 down to 81%. Seven local authorities remained unchanged.



23	7	1
reported improved collection rates	remained unchanged from 2023	had a reduction in collection rates in 2024

M2 (B): 5 Year Summary of Collection of Rent and Annuities

Table M2 (B) shows the percentage of rent and annuities collected by local authorities from 2020 to 2024. The average national collection level is **87.4%**, a slight rise on 87.2% in 2023.

Lowest collection level of rent and annuities

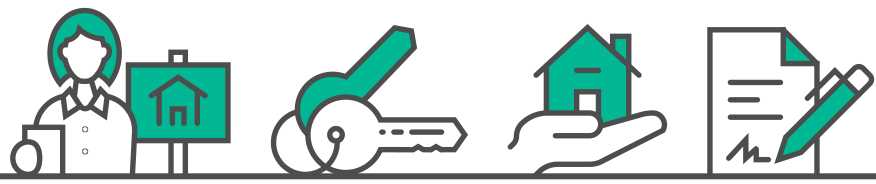
Limerick City & County	Dublin City	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown
72%	73%	76%

Highest collection level of rent and annuities

Leitrim	Cork County	Westmeath	Laois
99%	98%	97%	97%

In 2024, 12 authorities recorded collection rates at 90% or more, a reduction of one from 13 in 2023 (15 in 2022). In 2024, 17 authorities increased their rent and annuities collection rates, compared to eight in 2023.

Rent and annuities collection rates decreased in ten local authorities in 2024, with four staying at the same level as in 2023.



17	10	4
increased collection of rents	had a reduction in collection of rents in 2024	remained at same collection rate as 2023

M2 (C): 5 Year Summary of Collection of Housing Loans

Housing loan yields can exceed 100% when loan arrears collected in that year are included with loan repayment amounts due in that year. The average national collection level was **87.5%**, a 2% rise on 85.5% in 2023.

Highest collection level of housing loans

Wexford	Westmeath	Carlow	Tipperary
107%	102%	101%	101%

Nine other local authorities - Cavan, Clare, Fingal, Kerry, Kilkenny, Laois, Meath, Offaly, and South Dublin - achieved a collection rate of 90% or higher in 2024.

19 local authorities recorded an improvement on their 2023 figures, four had the same collection rate, and eight reported a decrease on their 2023 figures.

Lowest collection level of housing loans

Donegal	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	Sligo
61%	66%	70%

In 2024, the housing loan collection rates of three authorities are worth noting due to the increases achieved;

- South Dublin - from 84% in 2023 to 92%,
- Waterford City and County- from 72% in 2023 to 83.30%, and
- Roscommon - from 75% in 2023, to 89% in 2024.

Only Wicklow reported a decrease of note falling by 10%, from 90% in 2023 to 80% in 2024. Other local authorities' rates decreased from between 0.20% to 4%.

19	4	8
improved collection of their housing loans	remained unchanged from 2023	had a reduction in collection of housing loans

NOAC welcomes the progress and efforts made by many authorities to improve collections. These sources of income make an important contribution to funding local services and for providing match funding for grant applications in many cases. However, it is clear that not all local authorities are addressing collection levels in the three areas of commercial rates, rent and annuities and housing loans, with some having unacceptably low rates, a more targeted approach is needed in these authorities. NOAC encourages local authorities to address the issue of arrears and to put payment plans in place where appropriate.

M3: Public Liability Claims

M3: Public Liability Claims, which sets out the amount paid out on public liability claims per capita (as per the 2022 Census), was introduced by NOAC in 2020, as claims can have a significant impact on local authority available revenue and capital expenditure.

NOAC requested IPB Insurance, the insurance company used by local authorities for public liability, and local authorities nationally to provide details of pay out costs. The average per capita cost of public liability settled claims in 2024 was €13.74, an increase from €12.40 in 2023, €11.31 in 2022 and €11.05 in 2021, which shows that this cost is increasing year on year.

Highest per capita cost of settled claims for 2024

Cork County	Dublin City	Cork City
€38.19	€29.04	€27.22

Lowest per capita cost of settled claims for 2024

Cavan	Leitrim	Laois
€0.75	€1.64	€2.44

In 2024, 16 authorities showed decreases in the amount paid out on public liability claims per capita, while 15 authorities showed increases over 2023.

Cork City attributed their 2024 increase in costs to finalising 15 historic cases totalling €514,098.21 and a general increase in value of claim settlements and costs. Cork County reported two particular claims of almost three million and nine million euro respectively, which account for its significant increase in costs in 2024.

Galway City explained that the rise from €8.69 per capita cost in 2023 to €21.96 in 2024 was due to an increase in the number of claims settled in 2024 (45) compared to 2023 (33).

NOAC requested further details from Cavan on its significant decrease from €7.05 per capita cost in 2023 to the lowest in the country at €0.75 in 2024. The local authority confirmed that the figures were correct and outlined that a large claim settled in 2023 accounted for the difference.

M4: Overheads

Data for M4 has been collected by NOAC since 2020. The overall Central Management Charge (CMC) as a percentage (%) of total expenditure on revenue account decreased to **11.67%** in 2024, down from 12.35% in 2023.

2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
11.67%	12.35%	12.48%	11.60%	9.65%

Overheads are the costs directly related to the operational activities for each local authority. They include:

- Corporate Affairs,
- Corporate Buildings,
- Finance Function,
- Human Resource Function,
- IT Services Function, and
- Pension and Lump Sum.

NOAC collected the following two datasets in this regard:

A. Overall Central Management Charge as a percentage (%) of total expenditure on revenue account

B. Total payroll costs as a percentage (%) of revenue expenditure.

Highest CMC as a percentage of total expenditure on revenue account (M4A)

Roscommon	Fingal	Longford	Monaghan
16.58%	15.86%	15.85%	15.85%

Lowest CMC as a percentage of total expenditure on revenue account (M4A)

Limerick City & County	Laois	Dublin City
3.95%	10.10%	11.02%

Highest total payroll costs as a percentage of revenue expenditure (M4B)

Leitrim	Sligo	Longford
€41.84	€41.55	€41.21

Lowest total payroll costs as a percentage of revenue expenditure (M4B)

Limerick City & County	Galway City	Kildare
€10.81	€27.96	€28.55

The true national percentage of total payroll costs as a percentage of revenue expenditure in 2024 was **€31.93**, a decrease on the 2023 figure, which was €33.30.

23 local authorities saw a decrease in payroll costs as a percentage of their revenue expenditure in 2024, with eight showing slight increases.

Finance 2024 Results

M1: 5 Year Summary of Revenue Account Balance

Authority	B.Cumulative surplus/ deficit balance at 31/12/2020 in the Revenue Account from the Income & Expenditure Account Statement of the AFS (€)	C.Cumulative surplus/ deficit balance at 31/12/2021 in the Revenue Account from the Income & Expenditure Account Statement of the AFS (€)	D.Cumulative surplus/ deficit balance at 31/12/2022 in the Revenue Account from the Income & Expenditure Account Statement of the AFS (€)	E.Cumulative surplus/ deficit balance at 31/12/2023 in the Revenue Account from the Income & Expenditure Account Statement of the AFS (€)	E. Cumulative surplus/ deficit balance at 31/12/2024 in the Revenue Account from the Income & Expenditure Account Statement of the AFS (€)	F. Cumulative surplus or Deficit at 31/12/2024 as a percentage of Total Income in 2024 from the Income and Expenditure Account Statement of the AFS	G. Revenue Expenditure per Capita in 2024 (based on 2022 Census)	H. Revenue expenditure per capita in 2024 excluding significant out of county / shared service expenditure
Carlow County	€772,516	€818,701	€860,054	€949,612	€997,435	€1.25	€1,173.50	€0.00
Cavan County	€1,743,352	€1,743,569	€1,743,917	€1,744,212	€1,744,513	€1.60	€1,295.58	€0.00
Clare County	€2,733,562	€2,906,016	€3,112,252	€3,349,552	€3,488,663	€1.71	€1,425.93	€0.00
Cork City	€980,829	€1,040,841	€1,102,989	€1,177,574	€1,193,026	€0.35	€1,504.43	€0.00
Cork County	€7,530,107	€7,595,252	€7,656,878	€7,749,517	€7,836,198	€1.46	€1,327.38	€0.00
Donegal County	€-6,882,639	€-6,092,540	€-4,895,529	€-3,743,530	€-2,543,531	€-1.18	€1,204.21	€0.00
Dublin City	€34,747,188	€41,305,051	€41,918,838	€36,797,403	€31,547,364	€2.22	€2,318.55	€1,922.58
DLR	€8,740,812	€8,810,086	€8,875,579	€8,930,296	€8,967,053	€3.07	€1,191.88	€0.00
Fingal County	€15,979,679	€15,979,812	€15,980,204	€15,980,456	€15,980,735	€4.32	€1,025.50	€0.00
Galway City	€2,509,228	€67,765	€2,646,046	€2,693,758	€2,721,672	€1.95	€1,622.25	€0.00
Galway County	€7,601	€27,916	€42,926	€46,204	€47,756	€0.03	€938.10	€0.00
Kerry County	€6,687,884	€6,772,409	€6,854,784	€6,937,746	€7,021,757	€3.11	€1,369.08	€0.00
Kildare County	€-171,440	€-48,008	€4,164	€13,712	€7,204	€0.00	€1,067.35	€0.00
Kilkenny County	€44,633	€90,540	€108,770	€127,922	€159,697	€0.12	€1,207.91	€0.00
Laois County	€70,614	€145,274	€222,625	€300,467	€342,799	€0.28	€1,271.09	€1,193.69
Leitrim County	€-256,122	€-254,609	€-250,581	€-251,966	€-253,366	€-0.42	€1,737.93	€0.00
Limerick City and County	€15,979,679	€907,878	€932,320	€956,037	€982,962	€0.11	€4,430.03	€1,234.50
Longford County	€250,963	€359,729	€365,106	€384,471	€418,914	€0.55	€1,565.24	€0.00
Louth County	€1,007,413	€2,370,230	€3,962,840	€4,159,761	€4,338,577	€2.42	€1,245.96	€0.00
Mayo County	€-3,871,794	€-3,687,441	€-3,087,380	€-2,155,373	€-1,219,977	€-0.53	€1,513.66	€0.00
Meath County	€-497,931	€47,033	€151,175	€276,273	€554,601	€0.23	€1,004.07	€0.00
Monaghan County	€-1,865,179	€130,409	€404,986	€531,313	€291,378	€0.29	€1,451.42	€0.00
Offaly County	€-1,661,523	€-1,637,257	€-1,213,190	€-791,561	€-390,023	€-0.36	€1,227.10	€0.00
Roscommon County	€218,803	€243,944	€269,994	€297,113	€325,584	€0.37	€1,174.91	€0.00
Sligo County	€-17,454,453	€-16,536,990	€-16,050,248	€-9,638,938	€-9,251,455	€-10.59	€1,206.38	€0.00
South Dublin County	€12,210,777	€12,237,737	€12,282,493	€12,337,595	€12,370,382	€3.42	€1,041.19	€0.00
Tipperary County	€5,569,307	€5,573,356	€5,577,401	€5,584,803	€5,589,019	€2.25	€1,395.64	€0.00
Waterford City and County	€-5,155,764	€-2,715,650	€-1,271,104	€159,080	€472,382	€0.23	€1,564.12	€0.00
Westmeath County	€424,521	€435,236	€446,277	€455,067	€473,536	€0.40	€1,159.61	€0.00
Wexford County	€-873,153	€36,684	€85,417	€134,937	€192,891	€0.10	€1,111.81	€0.00
Wicklow County	€-1,646,264	€-1,288,068	€-938,828	€-597,890	€2,782	€0.00	€1,064.46	€0.00

M2 (A): 5 Year Summary of the Percentage Collection Levels for Commercial Rates

Authority	Collection level of Rates from the Annual Financial Statement for 2020	Collection level of Rates from the Annual Financial Statement for 2021	Collection level of Rates from the Annual Financial Statement for 2022	Collection level of Rates from the Annual Financial Statement for 2023	Collection level of Rates from the Annual Financial Statement for 2024
Carlow County	82.0	83.0	88.0	87.0	91.0
Cavan County	76.0	76.0	83.0	87.0	81.0
Clare County	82.0	82.0	87.0	88.0	88.0
Cork City	65.0	78.0	85.0	86.0	86.0
Cork County	87.0	89.0	93.0	93.0	93.0
Donegal County	61.0	70.0	78.0	78.0	80.0
Dublin City	84.0	87.0	92.0	93.0	94.0
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	73.0	76.0	79.0	81.0	84.0
Fingal County	93.0	93.0	98.1	99.1	99.9
Galway City	61.0	67.0	84.0	86.0	86.0
Galway County	82.0	84.0	87.0	86.0	89.0
Kerry County	65.4	80.5	86.2	88.0	88.0
Kildare County	70.0	82.0	86.0	88.0	92.0
Kilkenny County	83.0	87.0	95.0	87.0	90.0
Laois County	71.0	85.0	91.0	89.0	92.0
Leitrim County	72.0	72.0	79.0	77.0	79.0
Limerick City and County	91.0	88.0	92.0	94.0	95.0
Longford County	81.0	84.0	90.0	87.0	88.0
Louth County	63.0	76.0	83.0	87.0	87.0
Mayo County	82.0	83.2	90.4	92.9	94.0
Meath County	88.0	92.0	95.0	96.0	97.0
Monaghan County	80.0	95.0	98.0	94.0	99.0
Offaly County	77.0	86.0	85.0	87.0	93.0
Roscommon County	68.0	89.0	89.0	88.0	92.0
Sligo County	69.0	78.0	74.0	72.0	74.0
South Dublin County	82.0	87.0	91.0	92.0	92.0
Tipperary County	75.2	83.0	88.0	90.0	94.0
Waterford City and County	67.0	86.0	95.0	98.0	98.7
Westmeath County	81.0	90.0	95.0	96.0	97.0
Wexford County	84.0	89.4	92.0	94.4	96.0
Wicklow County	70.0	83.0	88.0	91.0	93.0
Mean	76.3	83.3	88.3	88.8	90.4
Median	77.0	84.0	88.0	88.0	92.0

M2 (B): 5 Year Summary of the Percentage Collection Levels for Rent & Annuities

Authority	Collection level of Rent & Annuities from the Annual Financial Statement for 2020	Collection level of Rent & Annuities from the Annual Financial Statement for 2021	Collection level of Rent & Annuities from the Annual Financial Statement for 2022	Collection level of Rent & Annuities from the Annual Financial Statement for 2023	Collection level of Rent & Annuities from the Annual Financial Statement for 2024
Carlow County	96.0	95.0	92.0	94.0	95.0
Cavan County	82.0	81.0	79.0	78.0	77.0
Clare County	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	87.0
Cork City	88.0	88.0	89.0	88.0	85.0
Cork County	100.0	100.0	96.0	97.0	98.0
Donegal County	90.0	92.0	90.0	88.0	85.0
Dublin City	73.0	73.0	72.0	73.0	73.0
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	79.0	77.0	76.0	77.0	76.0
Fingal County	79.6	77.4	76.1	75.3	78.7
Galway City	79.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	79.0
Galway County	92.0	91.0	88.0	88.0	88.0
Kerry County	91.7	92.5	91.9	92.7	92.0
Kildare County	92.0	93.0	92.0	93.0	95.0
Kilkenny County	96.0	97.0	96.0	96.0	95.0
Laois County	93.0	96.0	97.0	95.0	97.0
Leitrim County	91.0	95.0	97.0	98.0	99.0
Limerick City and County	79.6	96.0	97.0	75.0	72.0
Longford County	89.0	90.0	89.0	89.0	83.0
Louth County	81.0	84.0	84.0	83.0	84.0
Mayo County	87.0	85.9	87.9	89.6	89.7
Meath County	88.0	89.0	86.0	87.0	89.0
Monaghan County	97.0	96.0	96.0	95.0	95.0
Offaly County	92.0	93.0	93.0	93.0	95.0
Roscommon County	93.0	93.0	91.0	90.0	89.0
Sligo County	82.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	84.0
South Dublin County	74.0	74.0	77.0	78.0	80.0
Tipperary County	96.9	97.0	90.0	92.0	94.0
Waterford City and County	77.0	79.0	80.0	78.0	80.2
Westmeath County	98.0	98.0	98.0	97.0	97.0
Wexford County	93.0	95.1	94.0	92.8	93.0
Wicklow County	85.0	85.0	84.0	83.0	84.0
Mean	87.8	88.8	88.0	87.2	87.4
Median	89.0	91.0	89.0	88.0	88.0

M2 (C): 5 Year Summary of the Percentage Collection Levels for Housing Loans

Authority	Collection level of Housing Loans from the Annual Financial Statement for 2020	Collection level of Housing Loans from the Annual Financial Statement for 2021	Collection level of Housing Loans from the Annual Financial Statement for 2022	Collection level of Housing Loans from the Annual Financial Statement for 2023	Collection level of Housing Loans from the Annual Financial Statement for 2024
Carlow County	94.0	94.0	97.0	97.0	101.0
Cavan County	84.0	91.0	89.0	100.0	99.0
Clare County	78.0	78.0	80.0	88.0	91.0
Cork City	83.0	87.0	90.0	89.0	85.0
Cork County	62.0	69.0	71.0	75.0	77.0
Donegal County	65.0	64.0	59.0	62.0	61.0
Dublin City	75.0	77.0	77.0	77.0	75.0
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	61.0	60.0	61.0	60.0	66.0
Fingal County	96.5	100.0	96.8	97.0	96.8
Galway City	86.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0
Galway County	79.0	81.0	83.0	86.0	89.0
Kerry County	95.0	94.2	95.3	96.5	96.0
Kildare County	62.0	69.0	73.0	75.0	78.0
Kilkenny County	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0
Laois County	72.0	75.0	81.0	87.0	93.0
Leitrim County	70.0	75.0	81.0	84.0	88.0
Limerick City and County	96.5	86.0	86.0	87.0	88.0
Longford County	65.0	69.0	77.0	77.0	82.0
Louth County	85.0	88.0	86.0	87.0	87.0
Mayo County	79.0	81.4	83.1	83.1	84.9
Meath County	83.0	83.0	86.0	91.0	92.0
Monaghan County	83.0	80.0	83.0	84.0	87.0
Offaly County	75.0	82.0	85.0	94.0	92.0
Roscommon County	62.0	65.0	71.0	75.0	89.0
Sligo County	68.0	66.0	69.0	68.0	70.0
South Dublin County	80.0	83.0	77.0	84.0	92.0
Tipperary County	93.7	99.0	97.0	99.0	101.0
Waterford City and County	65.0	68.0	70.0	72.0	83.3
Westmeath County	102.0	100.0	98.0	102.0	102.0
Wexford County	104.0	104.6	105.0	106.2	107.0
Wicklow County	80.0	83.0	84.0	90.0	80.0
Mean	79.8	81.6	82.9	85.5	87.5
Median	80.0	82.0	83.1	87.0	88.0

M3: Public Liability Claims

Authority	A. Per capita total cost of settled claims for 2024
Carlow County	€6.68
Cavan County	€0.75
Clare County	€8.21
Cork City	€27.22
Cork County	€38.19
Donegal County	€11.72
Dublin City	€29.04
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	€8.27
Fingal County	€2.61
Galway City	€21.96
Galway County	€4.55
Kerry County	€10.75
Kildare County	€4.89
Kilkenny County	€7.39
Laois County	€2.44
Leitrim County	€1.64
Limerick City and County	€16.71
Longford County	€7.19
Louth County	€19.78
Mayo County	€13.91
Meath County	€2.74
Monaghan County	€5.36
Offaly County	€7.69
Roscommon County	€9.16
Sligo County	€7.29
South Dublin County	€9.29
Tipperary County	€13.53
Waterford City and County	€13.91
Westmeath County	€14.29
Wexford County	€4.17
Wicklow County	€3.47
National Mean %	13.74

M4: Overheads

Authority	A. Overall central management charge as a percentage of total expenditure on revenue account	B. Total payroll costs as a percentage of revenue expenditure
Carlow County	13.16	34.60
Cavan County	12.20	35.71
Clare County	13.76	34.05
Cork City	13.20	35.21
Cork County	12.32	36.89
Donegal County	11.25	38.32
Dublin City	11.02	36.44
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	14.25	30.86
Fingal County	15.86	33.56
Galway City	12.11	27.96
Galway County	12.82	37.18
Kerry County	12.02	40.73
Kildare County	11.23	28.55
Kilkenny County	12.99	39.03
Laois County	10.10	32.92
Leitrim County	14.55	41.84
Limerick City and County	3.95	10.81
Longford County	15.85	41.21
Louth County	12.60	31.72
Mayo County	11.85	36.88
Meath County	12.75	29.52
Monaghan County	15.85	36.81
Offaly County	15.09	34.30
Roscommon County	16.58	39.88
Sligo County	15.40	41.55
South Dublin County	13.35	28.83
Tipperary County	12.91	36.02
Waterford City and County	12.10	34.31
Westmeath County	13.80	31.91
Wexford County	14.10	34.56
Wicklow County	14.22	32.99
National Mean %	11.67	31.93

Statistics

5 Year Summary of the Percentage Collection Levels for Commercial Rates

Commercial Rates %		2020
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Median	77.0
Commercial Rates %		**2021**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Median	84.0
Commercial Rates %		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Median	88.0
Commercial Rates %		**2023**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Median	88.0
Commercial Rates %		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Median	92.0

5 Year Summary of the Percentage Collection Levels for Rent & Annuities

Rent & Annuities %		2020
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Median	89.0
Rent & Annuities %		2021
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Median	91.0
Rent & Annuities %		2022
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Median	89.0
Rent & Annuities %		2023
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Median	88.0
Rent & Annuities %		2024
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Median	88.0

5 Year Summary of the Percentage Collection Levels for Housing Loans

Housing Loan %		2020
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Median	80.0
Housing Loan %		**2021**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Median	82.0
Housing Loan %		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Median	83.1
Housing Loan %		**2023**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Median	87.0
Housing Loan %		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Median	88.0

5 Year Summary of Revenue and Account Balances

2020 Balance		2020
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	€2,512,038.90
	Median	€250,963.00
2021 Balance		**2021**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	€2,496,287.26
	Median	€243,944.00
2022 Balance		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	€2,835,521.77
	Median	€404,986.00
2023 Balance		**2023**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	€3,061,149.13
	Median	€455,067.00
2024 Balance		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	€3,045,500.90
	Median	€473,536.00
Cumulative surplus/deficit as a percentage of AFS Total Income		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Mean	True national	€1.17
Revenue Expenditure per Capita (2022 Census)		**2024**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Mean	True national	€1,485.05
Revenue Expenditure per capita excluding significant out of county/shared services expenditure		**2024**
N	Valid	3
	N/A	28
Mean	True national	€1,686.44

M3: A Per capita total cost of settled claims for 2024

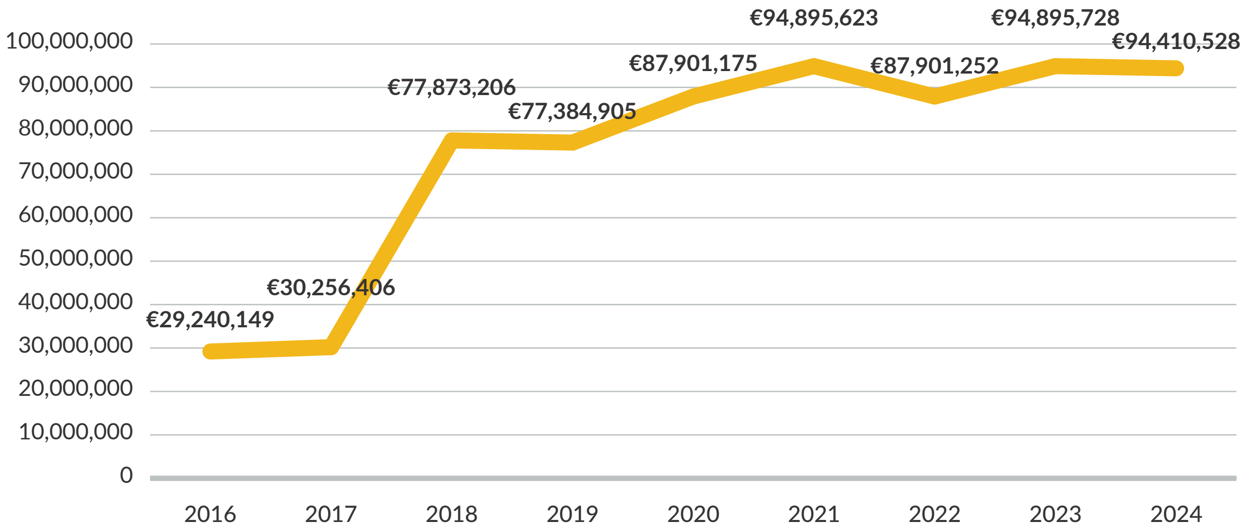
Per capita total cost of settled claims		2024
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
Mean	True national	13.74

M4: Overheads

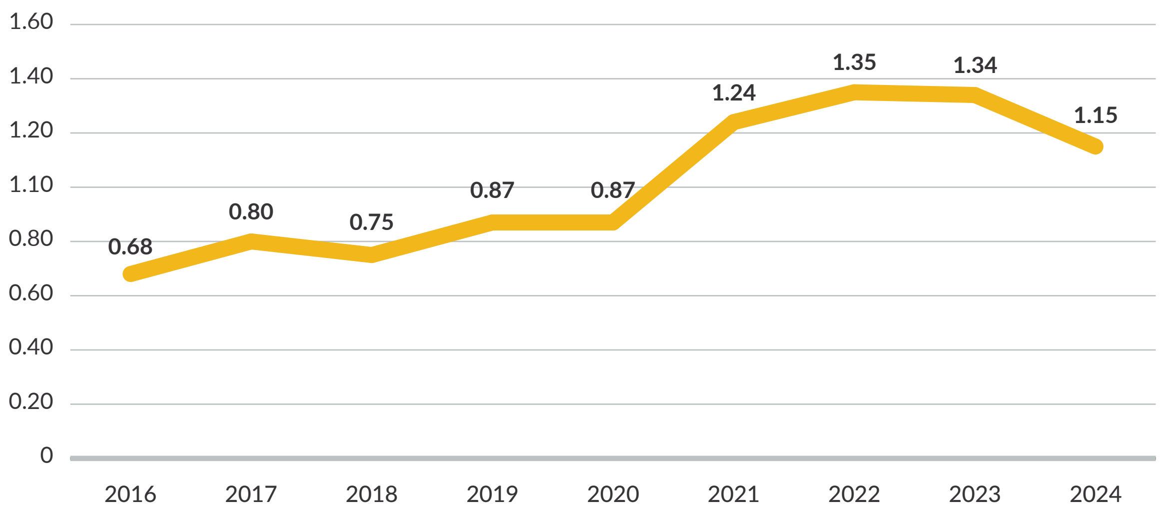
A. Overall central management charge as a percentage of total expenditure on revenue account		
N	Valid	31
	N/A	0
Mean	True National	11.67
B. Total payroll costs as a percentage of revenue expenditure		
N	Valid	31
	N/A	0
Mean	True National	31.93
Overall central management charge from the Local Authority FMS and defined in the Annual Budget		
N	Valid	31
	N/A	0
Average	Mean	€28,777,016.64
	Median	€23,586,656.00
Total payroll costs from Appendix 1 of the AFS for 2024 (including Salaries, Wages and Pensions)		
N	Valid	31
	N/A	0
Average	Mean	€78,772,294.01
	Median	€62,992,277.00

Trends

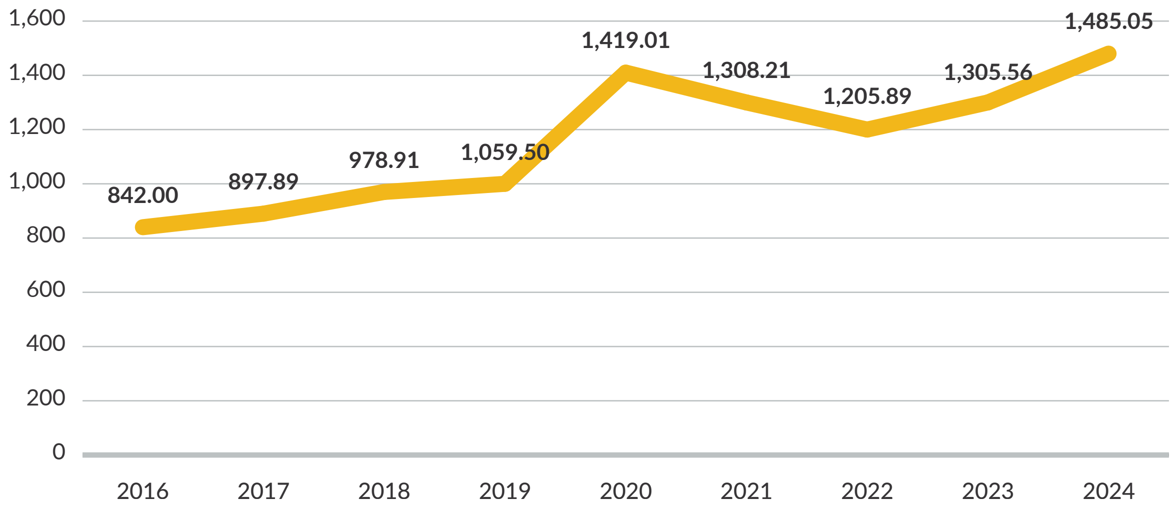
M1 (A to E): Cumulative surplus/deficit balance in the Revenue Account from the Income and Expenditure Account Statement of the Annual Financial Statement (AFS) (€)



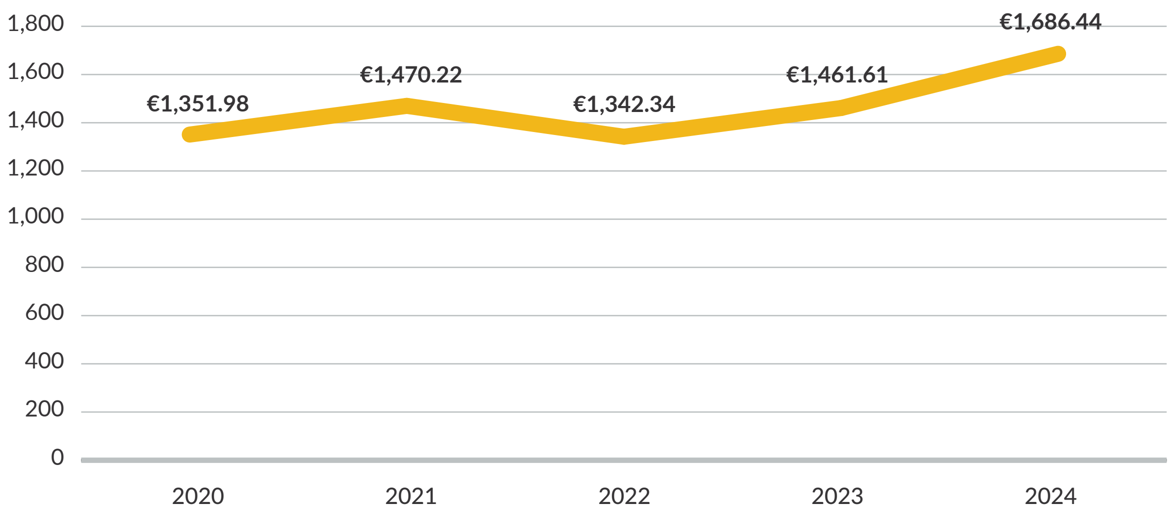
M1 (F): Cumulative surplus or deficit at 31/12/2024 as a percentage of Total Income in 2024 from the Income and Expenditure Account Statement of the AFS



M1 (G): Revenue Expenditure per Capita (based on 2022 Census)

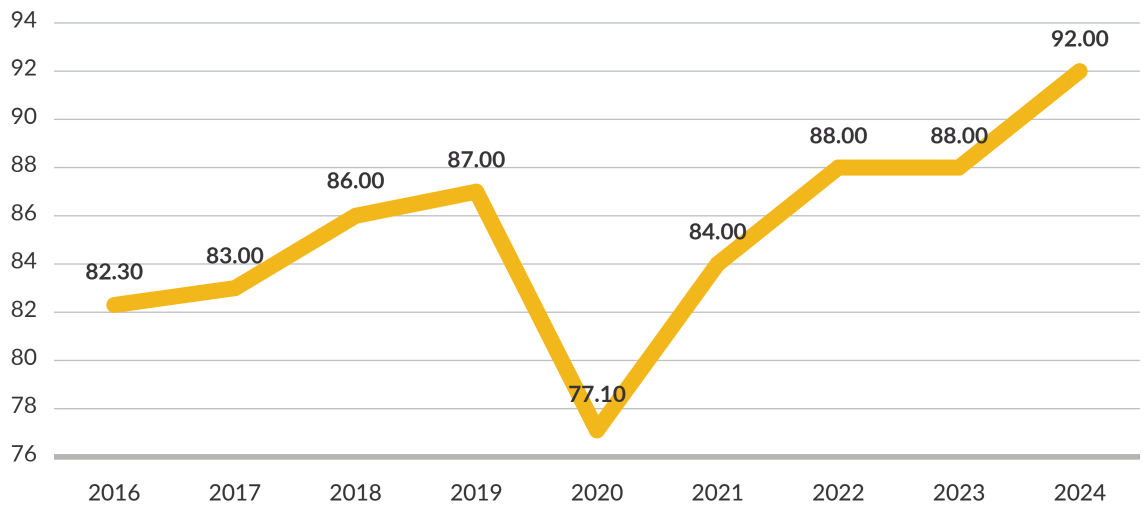


M1 (H): Revenue Expenditure per Capita excluding significant out of county/shared services

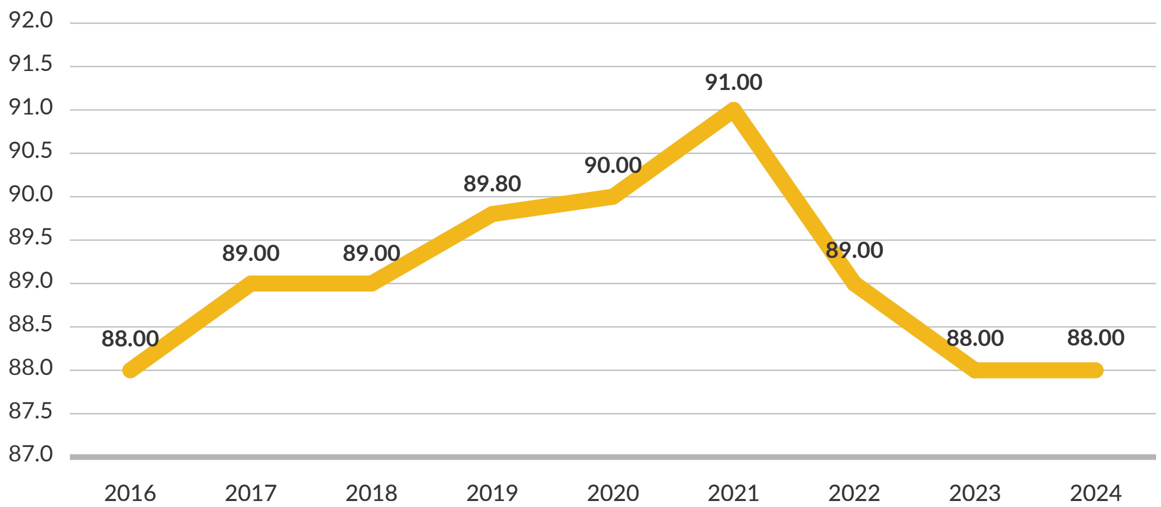


M2: 5-year summary of percentage collection levels for major revenue sources

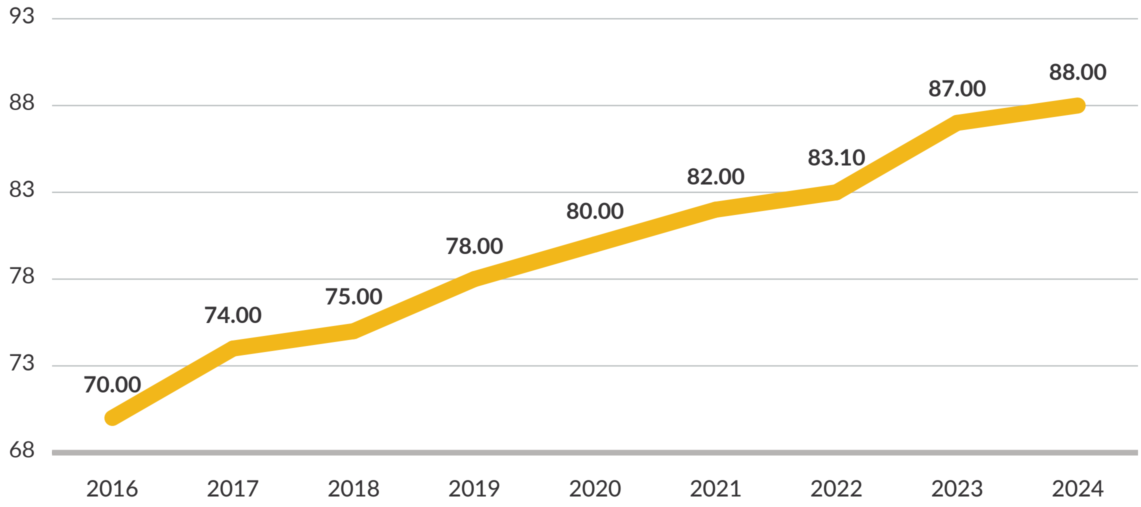
M2 (A): 5 Year Summary of Collection of Commercial Rates



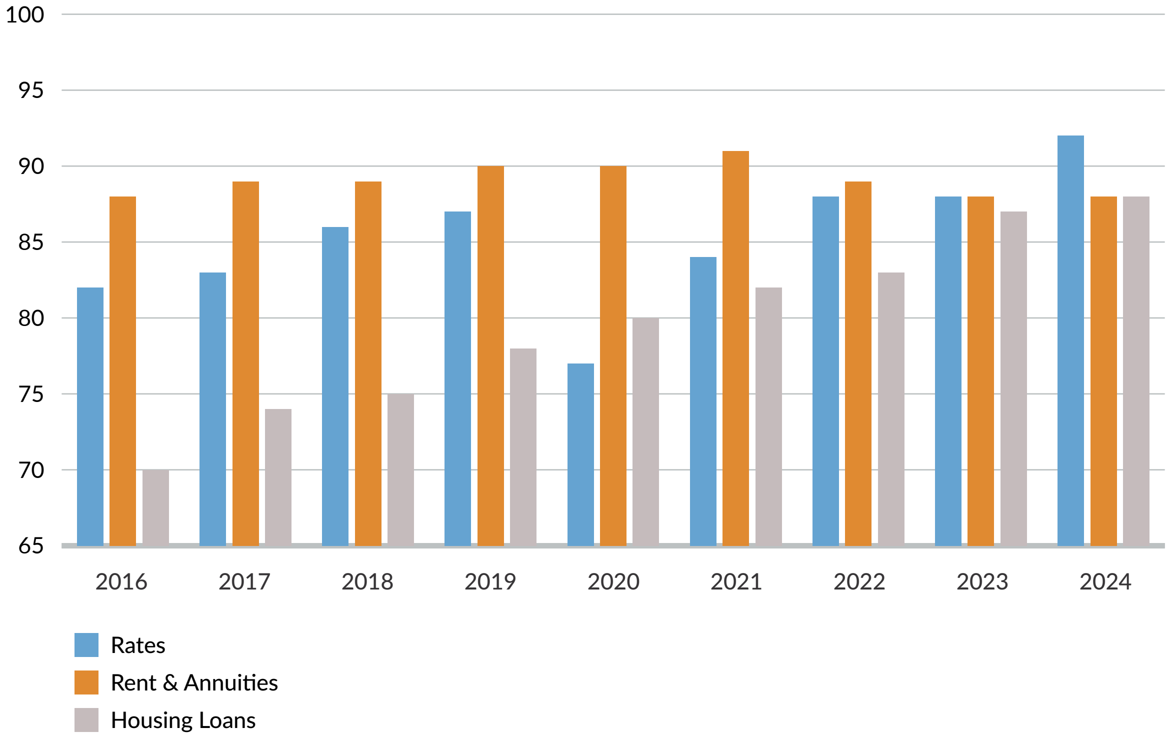
M2 (B): 5 Year Summary of Collection of Rent and Annuities



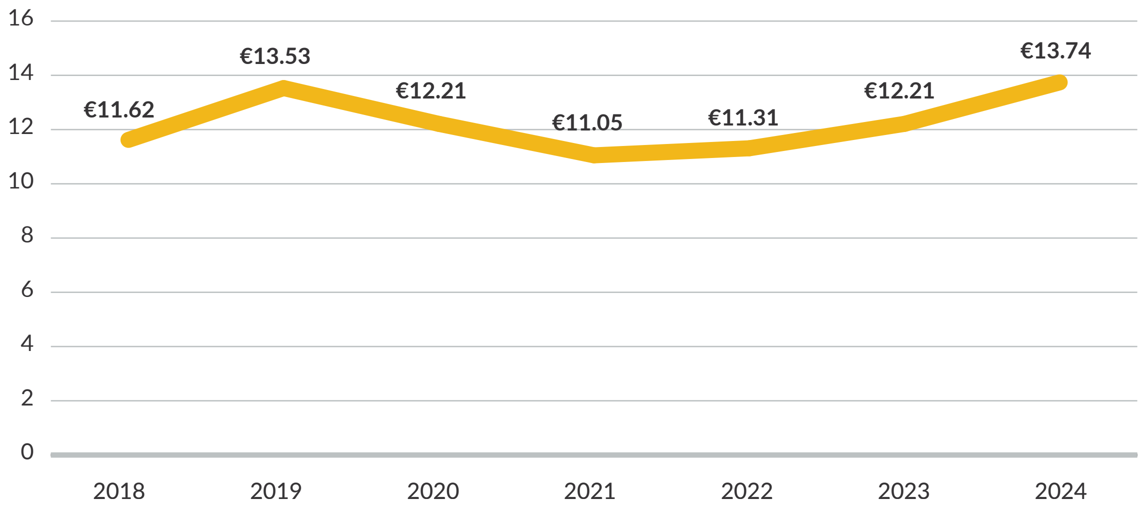
M2 (C): 5 Year Summary of Collection of Housing Loans



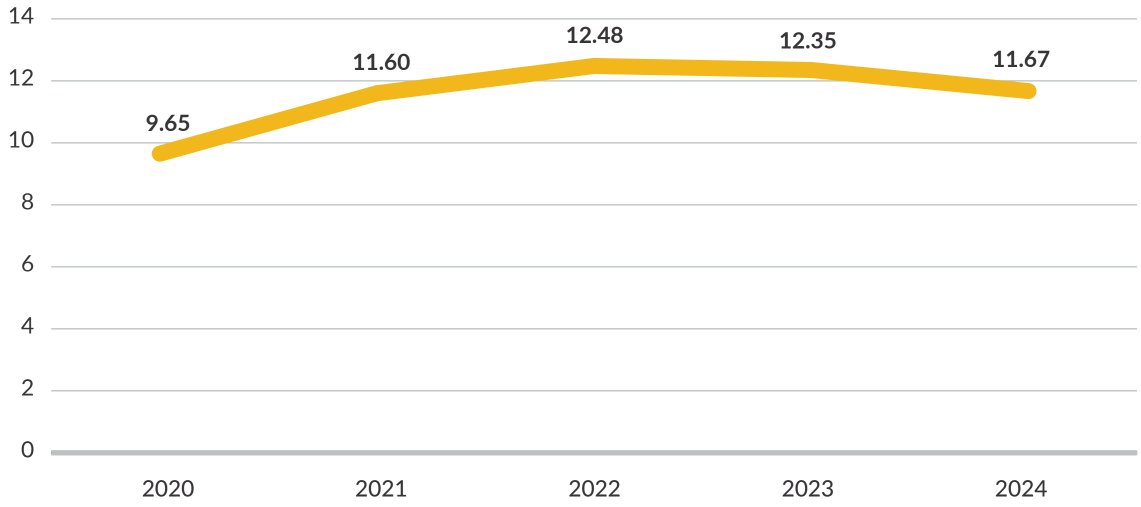
M2 A - C (as whole numbers)



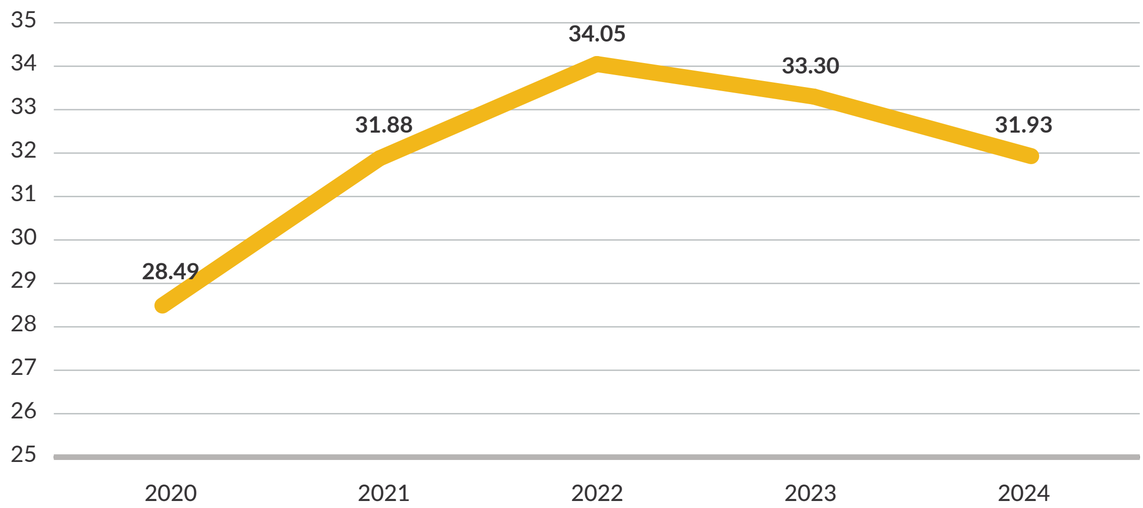
M3 (A): Per capita total cost of settled claims



M4 (A): Overall central management charge as a percentage of total expenditure on revenue account



M4 (B): Total payroll costs as a percentage of revenue expenditure



Section 11: Economic Development (J1 to J5)

Indicators J1 to J3 have been calculated per 100,000 of population since 2020. J1 has to date been calculated on a "Net Jobs Created" basis.

Economic Development indicators cover the number of jobs created, trading online vouchers, the number of mentoring recipients, tourism and expenditure on local economic development per head of population.

The 31 Local Enterprise Offices (LEOs) play an extremely important role at local level, as part of a supportive ecosystem, providing their services to small businesses and promoting entrepreneurship within towns and communities across the country.

NOAC notes from the Local Enterprise Offices Policy Statement 2024-2030 that LEOs were central in the response to the multiple challenges faced by businesses due to Brexit, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the war in Ukraine. In addition, LEOs have been at the frontline in supporting small businesses to take on the challenge of decarbonisation and digitalisation. Throughout all these challenges, the local knowledge and experience of LEOs and their staff have been critical. Recognising their key role, the capital programme budget for LEOs has more than doubled since 2014, from €18.5 million to €44.8 million in 2024.

J1: Job Creation

The total number of jobs created nationally in 2024, with assistance of the LEOs, when job losses are taken into account, was **2,459**. This represents an increase of 328 jobs or 15.4% on 2023 when 2,131 jobs were created. Each part-time job is counted as half of a full-time job. A number of local authorities reported that while jobs were created, there were also job losses and therefore the net figure supplied reflects both these factors.

Highest numbers of jobs were created with assistance from the LEOs

Westmeath	Carlow	Roscommon
184.99	164.60	129.52

Lowest numbers of jobs were created with assistance from the LEOs

Kerry	Cork City	Wicklow
-51.77	-10.71	-1.28

The number of jobs created with assistance of the LEOs increased in 17 and decreased in 13 local authorities in 2024. Galway City's figures are captured by Galway County.

The four local authorities outlined in the table below reported significant increases in the number of jobs created, with assistance from the LEOs, in 2024;

Local Authority	2024 Improvement	2024 Jobs created per 100,000 of population	Actual Number of Jobs created in 2024
Carlow	162.99	164.60	102
Kildare	58.93	65.79	163
Mayo	70.31	86.98	120
Roscommon	92.51	129.52	91

A number of local authorities where a significant decline in job creation was reported in 2024 are listed in the table below;

Local Authority	2024 Decline	2024 Jobs created per 100,000 of population	Actual Number of Jobs created in 2024
Cork City	-45.08	-10.71	-24
Kerry	-93.31	-51.77	-81
Monaghan	-105.68	13.79	9
Wicklow	-45.55	-1.28	-2

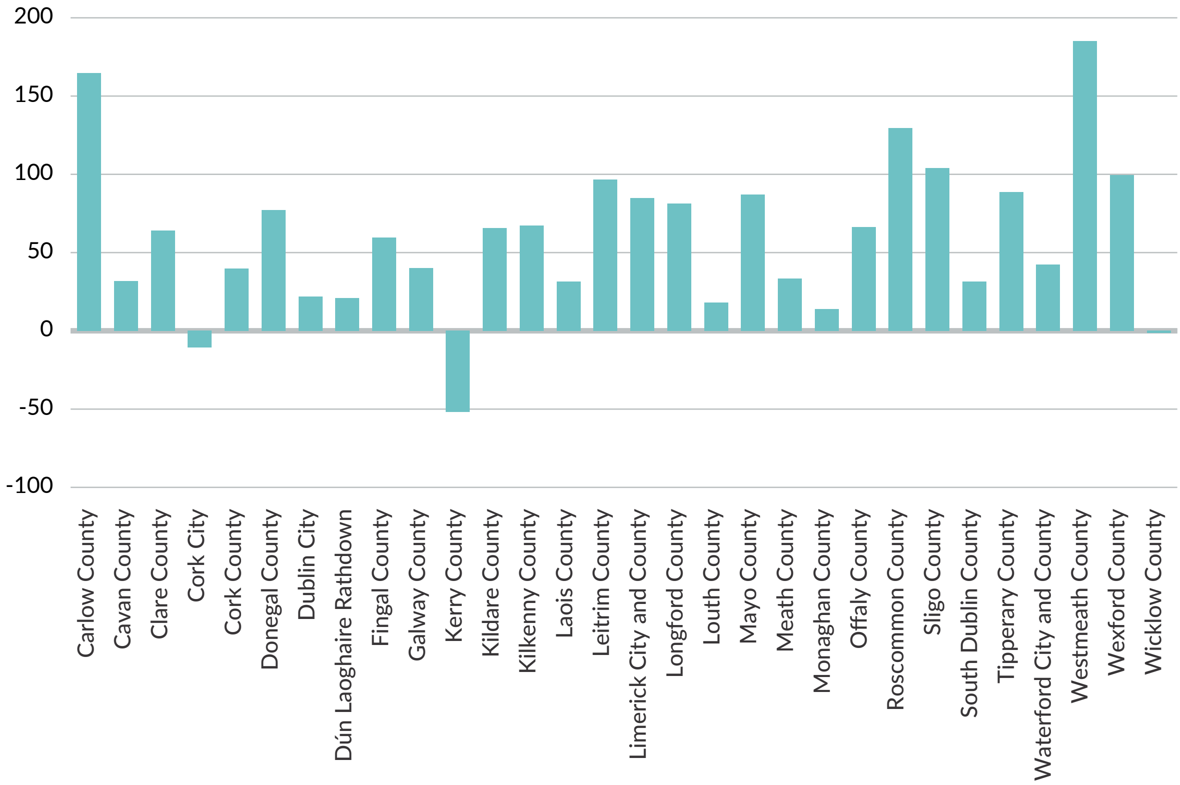
Explanations were provided by local authorities in relation to some of these figures.

After a major decline in its figures in 2023, Carlow reported a significant increase, to 102 jobs created in 2024, compared to just one in 2023. The local authority noted that the LEO employment survey is influenced by various factors, including seasonal employment patterns and business closures, which impacted in 2023. In 2024, economic conditions for the LEOs clients improved, leading to a very positive outcome under this indicator.

Kerry noted an exceptional job loss return in 2025, due a number of retirements and bereavements of business owners. 156 new jobs were created, which is similar to other years, but 237 jobs were lost, leading to a net job loss of 81. A number of small businesses in the county encountered difficult conditions in 2024, such as rising costs and labour shortages, which also had an impact.

Cavan cited a skills shortage as a reason for the reduction in its figure in 2024.

Figure J1: Jobs Created per 100,000 of population 2024



J2: Trading Online Vouchers

In line with the growth in online trading, the LEOs provide support to businesses to improve their online presence. The scheme was designed to be a catalyst for change to encourage small businesses to move their business to trading online.

As NOAC noted in previous years' reports, the number of Trading Online Vouchers (TOVs) approved and drawn down grew exponentially in 2020 and 2021, when the scheme became a critical support to small businesses. Since 2022, the figures have returned to pre-pandemic levels. The number of TOVs approved in 2024 was **2,397**, an increase of 682 on 2023, when 1,715 vouchers were approved.

Highest numbers of TOVs approved in 2024

Leitrim	Waterford City & County	Wicklow
82.39	80.87	76.35

Lowest numbers of TOVs approved in 2024

South Dublin	Cork City	Louth
31.55	28.57	27.92

27 local authorities recorded an increase in application numbers in 2024, two local authorities reported the same figure (Cork City and Monaghan) and just one - Kerry - recorded a reduction, compared to its 2023 figure.

The three local authorities, which recorded the highest number of approvals, each increased their figures significantly year-on-year, Leitrim from 34.09 to 82.39, Waterford City and County from 53.39 to 80.87 and Wicklow from 41.71 to 76.35 in 2024. Two of the three authorities with the lowest number of approvals in 2024 marginally increased their figures on 2023, South Dublin from 30.89 to 31.55 and Louth from 25.77 to 27.92, while Cork City's figure remained static.

J2B: Trading Online Vouchers drawn down

The number of TOV applications drawn down in 2024 was **755**, a small increase of 21 or 2.8% on 2023. The number of draw downs increased in 17 local authorities in 2024, and reduced in 13 local authorities, compared to 2023.

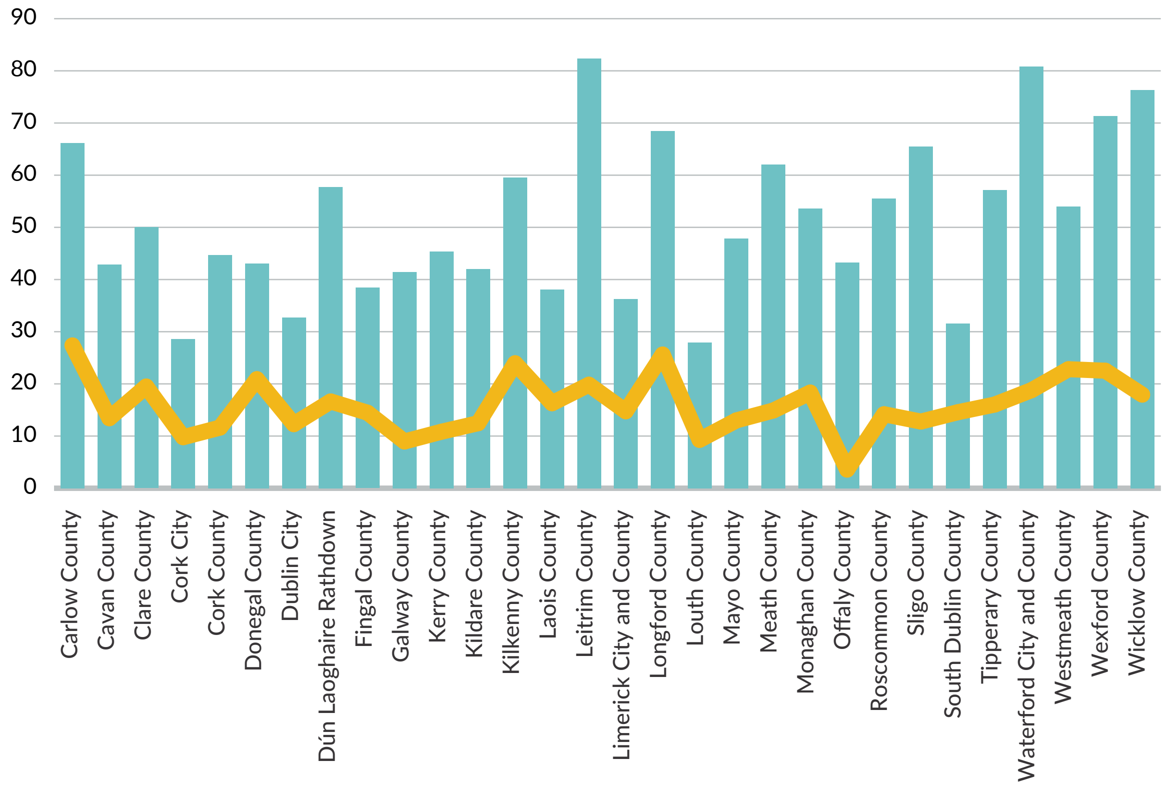
Highest number of TOVs drawn down

Carlow	Longford	Kilkenny
27.43	25.67	24.00

Lowest number of TOVs drawn down

Louth	Galway County	Offaly
9.31	9.00	3.61

Figure J2: Trading Online Voucher applications approved/drawn down per 100,000 of population 2024.



J3: No. of mentoring recipients

LEO mentoring matches the knowledge, skills, insights and entrepreneurial capability of experienced business practitioners - the mentor - with small business owners and managers, who need practical and strategic one-to-one advice and guidance for their businesses. At a time of challenges for small businesses, it is important the role and remit of LEOs is highlighted in mentoring and providing practical and strategic guidance to make sure our SMEs are reaching their maximum potential in the years ahead.

The first LEO Policy Statement (2024-2030) was published by the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment (DETE) in May 2024. Action 8 (ii) states that LEOs will continue to promote their business advisory, training and mentoring services to locally trading firms, which underpins the work of the LEOs in this area. The DETE sets annual targets for the LEOs nationally, which are communicated to each LEO by the LEO Centre of Excellence in Enterprise Ireland (EI).

The number of participants who availed of LEO mentoring in 2024 was **16,207**, an increase of 2,010 on the 2023 figure of 14,197.

Highest numbers of mentoring recipients

Leitrim	Carlow	Sligo
994.35	784.28	632.50

Lowest numbers of mentoring recipients

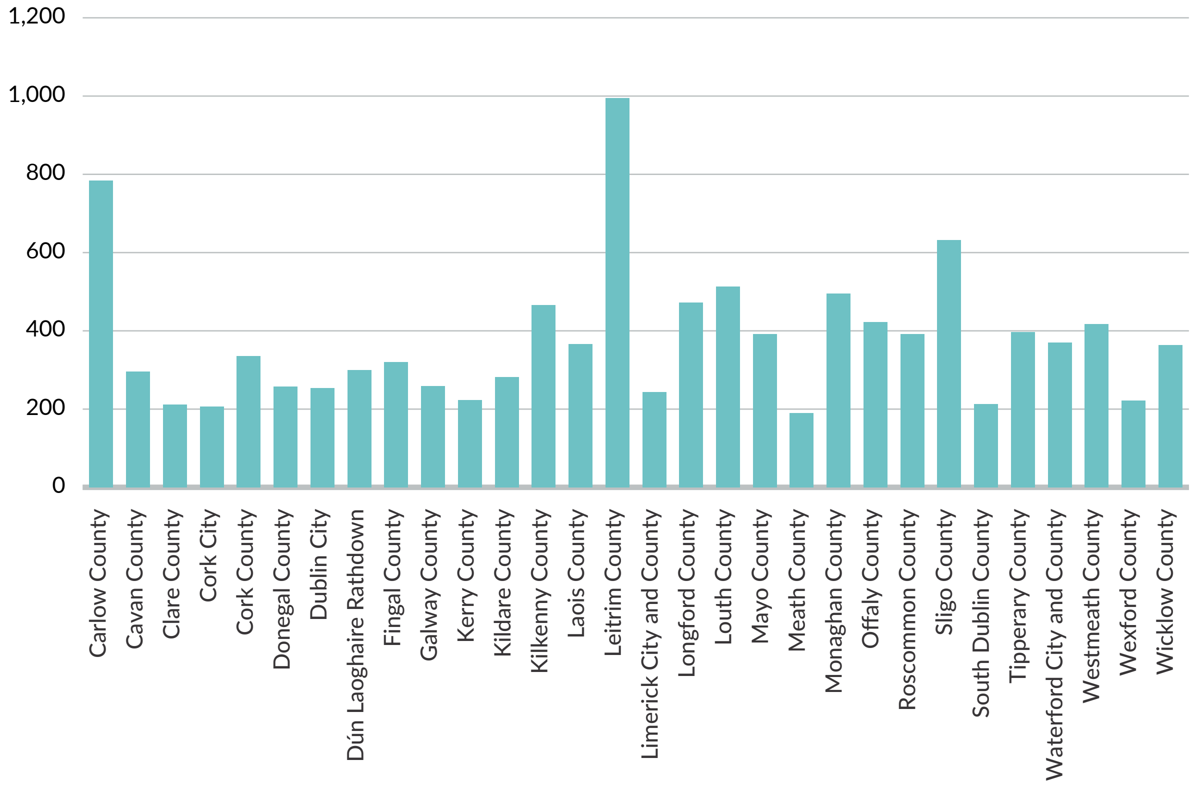
Clare	Cork City	Meath
211.04	205.80	189.74

23 local authorities reported increased numbers of mentoring recipients per 100,000 of population in 2024, while seven reported a reduction on their 2023 figures. Three local authorities more than doubled the number of mentoring recipients in 2024, when compared to 2023. Cavan's figure increased to 296.19 from 132.18, Longford's from 233.15 to 472.72 and Wexford's from 106.15 to 222.06. In addition, Carlow's 2024 figure was almost double their 2023 return, increasing from 398.59 to 784.28 per 100,000 of population.

Dublin City reported that it is carrying out good work in this area post-pandemic and they are surpassing the targets set by EI. Their performance in 2024 was particularly strong, when their target was 650 hours and they achieved 1,501 hours, 851 hours more than the target. Dublin City's progress against the target is monitored internally on a weekly basis, and monthly reports are provided to management. Client data is recorded in EI's 'grant management information system' on a monthly basis and it is from this that EI runs reports and monitors the performance of the LEOs against the targets set.

As was also the case in 2023, Meath reported the lowest number of mentoring recipients in 2024. However, their figure of 189.74 is an increase of 86.94 on their 2023 figure of 102.80, which is welcome.

Figure J3: Mentoring recipients per 100,000 of population in 2024



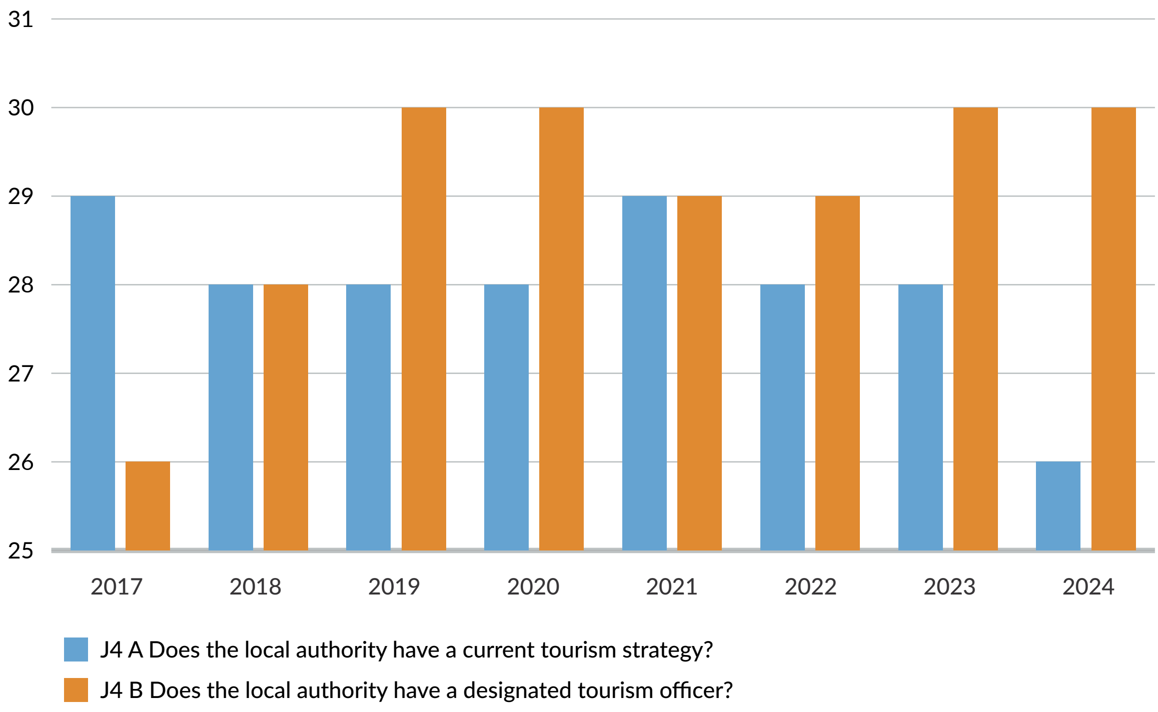
J4: Tourism Strategy

NOAC notes that the Programme for Government 2025 makes 37 references to tourism. The policy framework prioritises incremental growth in tourism capacity, with particular attention given to sustainability, infrastructure optimisation, regional distribution, and compliance with broader socio-economic objectives. The Government's tourism policy is to be formalised in a new national tourism strategy to 2030, aimed at increasing visitor numbers and employment levels in a manner aligned with national development goals.

Taking account of the above, ensuring that they have a tourism strategy in place is a key metric for all local authorities. In 2024, Carlow, Cork City, Laois, Louth and Tipperary did not have a strategy in place. Cork City's tourism objectives, however, are incorporated into the Cork City, Harbour East Cork Destination Experience Development Plan, in conjunction with Fáilte Ireland and Cork County Council, and the Cork City Local and Economic and Community Plan 2024-2029, in the absence of a strategy. Carlow was the only local authority without a designated Tourism Officer in place in 2024.

NOAC recognises the efforts made across the country to develop the potential of the tourism industry at local level and considers it crucially important that all local authorities have an up-to-date strategy in place and a designated Tourism Officer employed.

Figure J4: Tourism Strategy 2024



J5: Economic Development: The annual spend on local economic development (per head of population) by each local authority

This indicator was first published in 2022, and reviewed by NOAC, as part of the validation process for the 2022 and the 2023 Reports. As the indicator is very detailed and the figures are drawn from a large number of subheads, there was initially a lack of clarity, as to what local authorities should include under this indicator. Based on this feedback, NOAC revised its guidelines for the 2023 and 2024 reports, to include additional clarifications and an FAQ section, to assist in the preparation of the J5 return. At its workshop for local authority Data Co-ordinators in February 2025, NOAC once again stressed that the staff inputting this data needed to be familiar with the areas for inclusion and that it was crucial that they work with their Finance colleagues in compiling the data required.

In respect of the 2022 and 2023 reports, a CCMA Sub Committee was in place to assist NOAC with queries regarding J5. For this year's report, NOAC was in a position to respond to most queries but a representative of the Committee did remain available, if required.

Overall, as Figure J5 below shows, local authorities spent an average of **€254.01** on Economic Development per head of population in 2024, a significant increase on the 2023 average which was €163.41.

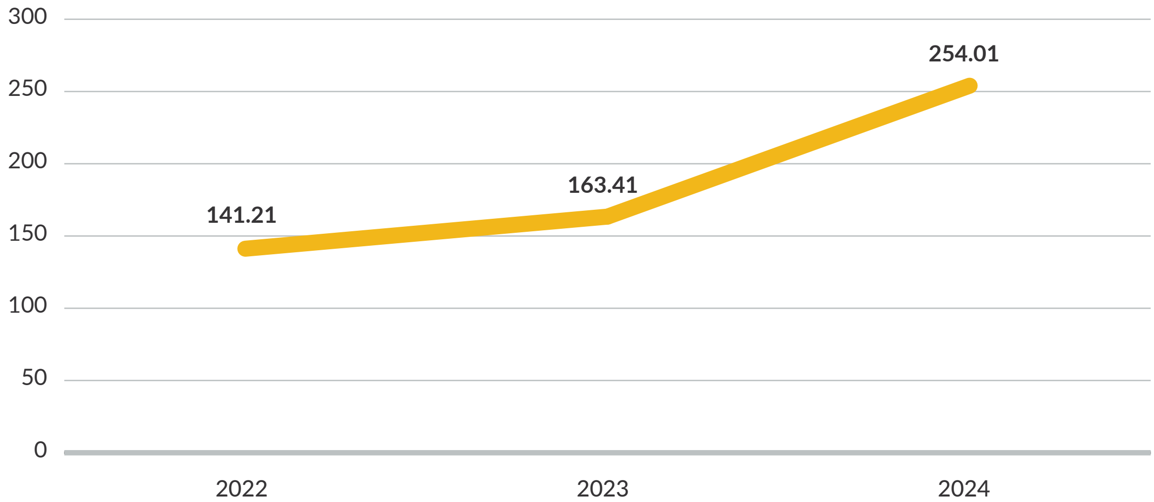
Highest spend on local economic development (per head of population)

Clare	Galway City	Waterford City & County
€462.97	€399.71	€369.37

Lowest spend on local economic development (per head of population)

Laois	Kildare	Galway County
€168.96	€154.39	€145.25

Figure J5: The spend on local economic development by local authorities per head of population in 2024 (€)



All local authorities spent more on Economic Development in 2024, compared to 2023. Substantial increases were reported across the country, due to the inclusion of the Increased Cost of Business (ICOB) and Power up grants under subhead D0905. In Wexford for example, the grants accounted for expenditure in the region of €15.5 million, which formed a large part of the €40,263,964 figure reported by the local authority.

The highest percentage increase was reported by Galway County, where expenditure increased by almost 560% to €145.25 in 2024, from €22.07 in 2023. Despite this very significant increase, Galway County remains in the bottom three under this indicator, as noted above.

Meath reports a low figure per capita for Economic Development but has plans in place to improve its performance, when the LEO moves to a new central premises and focusses on economic excellence.

The overall spend on this indicator in 2024 was **€1,307,908,903.14**, an increase of €466,463,697.53 or 55.4% on the 2023 figure of €841,445,205.61.

Economic Development 2024 Results

	J1A	J2A	J2B	J3	J4A	J4B
Authority	The number of jobs created with assistance from the Local Enterprise Office during the period 1/1/2024 to 31/12/2024 per 100,000 of population	The number of trading online voucher applications approved by the Local Enterprise Office in 2024 per 100,000 of population	The number of those trading online vouchers that were drawn down in 2024 per 100,000 of population	The number of participants who received mentoring during the period 1/1/2024 to 31/12/2024 per 100,000 of population	Does the local authority have a current tourism strategy?	Does the local authority have a designated Tourism Officer?
Carlow County	164.60	66.16	27.43	784.28	No	No
Cavan County	31.82	42.84	13.46	296.19	Yes	Yes
Clare County	64.09	50.02	19.54	211.04	Yes	Yes
Cork City	-10.71	28.57	9.82	205.80	No	Yes
Cork County	39.71	44.70	11.66	335.69	Yes	Yes
Donegal County	77.21	43.09	20.95	257.36	Yes	Yes
Dublin City	21.76	32.73	12.32	253.24	Yes	Yes
DLR	20.95	57.73	16.68	299.75	Yes	Yes
Fingal County	59.61	38.43	14.52	320.72	Yes	Yes
Galway City	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes	Yes
Galway County*	39.97	41.41	9.00	259.24	Yes	Yes
Kerry County	-51.77	45.38	10.87	223.06	Yes	Yes
Kildare County	65.79	41.97	12.51	282.11	Yes	Yes
Kilkenny County	67.20	59.52	24.00	465.63	Yes	Yes
Laois County	31.56	38.09	16.33	365.71	No	Yes
Leitrim County	96.59	82.39	19.89	994.35	Yes	Yes
Limerick City and County	84.95	36.27	14.79	242.92	Yes	Yes
Longford County	81.28	68.45	25.67	472.72	Yes	Yes
Louth County	17.90	27.92	9.31	512.52	No	Yes
Mayo County	86.98	47.84	13.05	392.11	Yes	Yes
Meath County	33.51	62.04	14.94	189.74	Yes	Yes
Monaghan County	13.79	53.61	18.38	494.73	Yes	Yes
Offaly County	66.15	43.30	3.61	422.13	Yes	Yes
Roscommon County	129.52	55.51	14.23	391.41	Yes	Yes
Sligo County	103.99	65.53	12.82	632.50	Yes	Yes
South Dublin County	31.55	31.55	14.61	212.24	Yes	Yes
Tipperary County	88.75	57.18	16.08	396.68	No	Yes
Waterford City and County	42.40	80.87	18.84	369.81	Yes	Yes
Westmeath County	184.99	54.04	22.86	417.79	Yes	Yes
Wexford County	99.44	71.38	22.57	222.06	Yes	Yes
Wicklow County	-1.28	76.35	17.97	363.81	Yes	Yes

NOTE: LEO Galway supports Galway County and City. Overall figures are included under Galway County Council.

	J5A
Authority	The spend on local economic development by the local authority in 2024 per head of population
Carlow County	281.66
Cavan County	190.40
Clare County	462.97
Cork City	279.81
Cork County	203.40
Donegal County	208.40
Dublin City	332.50
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	334.43
Fingal County	236.29
Galway City	399.71
Galway County	145.25
Kerry County	272.55
Kildare County	154.39
Kilkenny County	236.92
Laois County	168.96
Leitrim County	299.20
Limerick City and County	253.70
Longford County	321.73
Louth County	218.44
Mayo County	260.75
Meath County	179.46
Monaghan County	303.17
Offaly County	195.24
Roscommon County	205.35
Sligo County	199.81
South Dublin County	289.01
Tipperary County	228.29
Waterford City and County	369.37
Westmeath County	195.13
Wexford County	245.63
Wicklow County	178.68

Statistics

Summary Statistics for 2024

J1. Average number of jobs created in 2024 with assistance from the Local Enterprise Office		
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
Average	Mean	79.3
	Median	74.0
J2. Average number of trading online vouchers approved by the Local Enterprise Office in 2024		
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
Average	Mean	77
	Median	66
J2. Number of those trading online vouchers that were drawn down in 2024		
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
Average	Mean	24
	Median	24
J3. Average number of participants who received mentoring during the period 01/01/2024 to 31/12/2024		
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
Average	Mean	523
	Median	461

J1 A. The number of jobs created in 2024 with assistance from the Local Enterprise Office per 100,000 of population		
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
True National Mean %		47.76
J2 A. The number of trading online vouchers approved by the Local Enterprise Office in 2024 per 100,000 of population		
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
True National Mean %		46.55
J2 B. The number of those trading online vouchers that were drawn down in 2024 per 100,000 of population		
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
True National Mean %		14.66
J3. A. The number of participants who received mentoring during the period 01/01/2024 to 31/12/2024 per 100,000 of population		
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
True National Mean %		314.75

Summary Statistics for 2014-2024

J1: Number of jobs created										
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
3,479	3,153	3,355	3,252	3,656	3,149	-1,494	2,999	3,447	2,131	2,459

Summary Statistics for 2016-2024

J2 A. Number of trading online vouchers approved by the Local Enterprise Office								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1,141	1,189	1,107	1,220	12,946	4,450	1,881	1,715	2,397

J2 B. Number of those trading online vouchers that were drawn down								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
658	546	521	478	4,578	2,677	855	734	755

J3: Number of mentoring recipients								
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
7,564	8,393	9,625	10,756	16,231	14,149	12,201	14,197	16,207

J4 A Does the local authority have a current tourism strategy?								
Yes	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	29	28	28	28	29	28	28	26

J4 B Does the local authority have a designated tourism officer?								
Yes	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	26	28	30	30	29	29	30	30

J5. The spend on local economic development by the local authority in 2024 (€)		
N	Valid	31
	N/A	0
Average	Mean	42,190,609.78
	Median	34,820,419.23

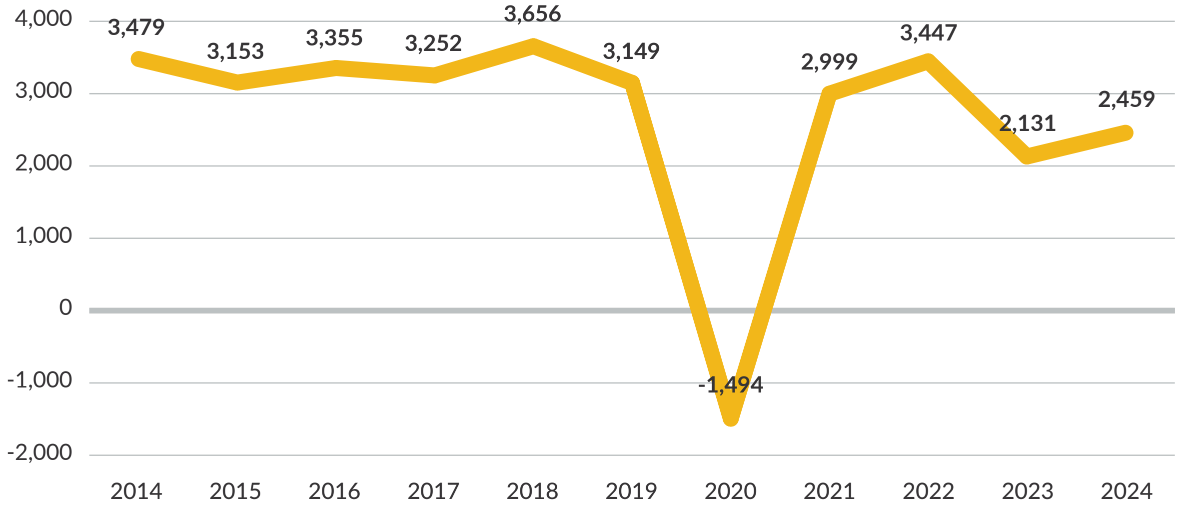
J5. The spend on local economic development by the local authority in 2024 per head of population (€)		
N	Valid	31
	N/A	0
True National Mean		254.01

J5 A The spend on local economic development by the local authority in 2023 per head of population (€)			
2021	2022	2023	2024
129.73	141.21	163.41	254.01

Test indicator in 2021 - data not published

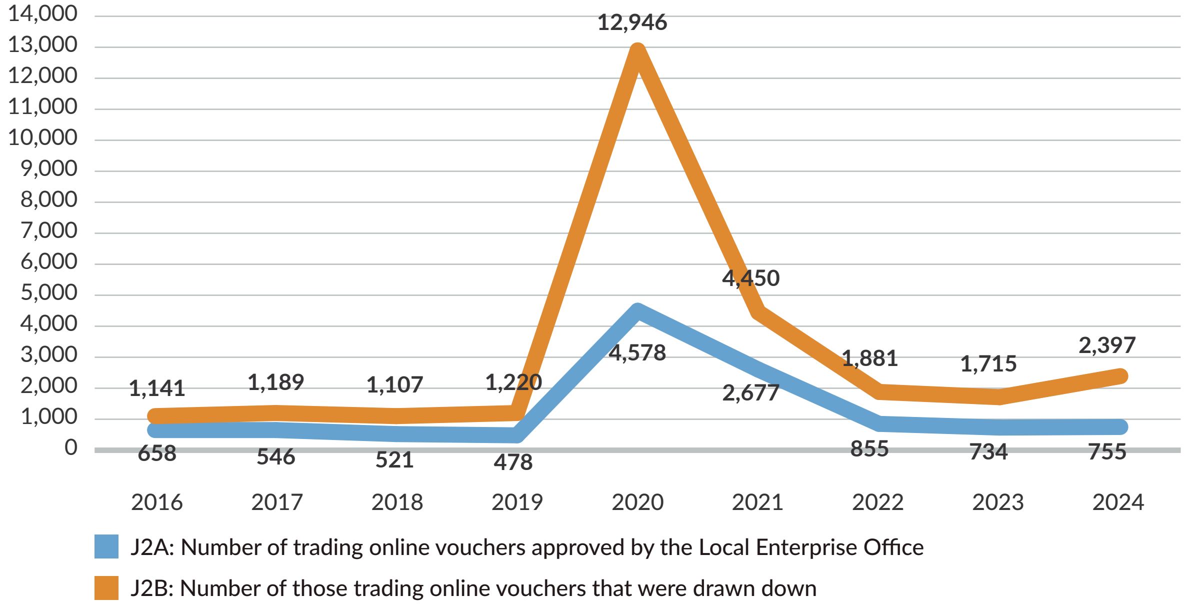
Trends

J1: Number of jobs created

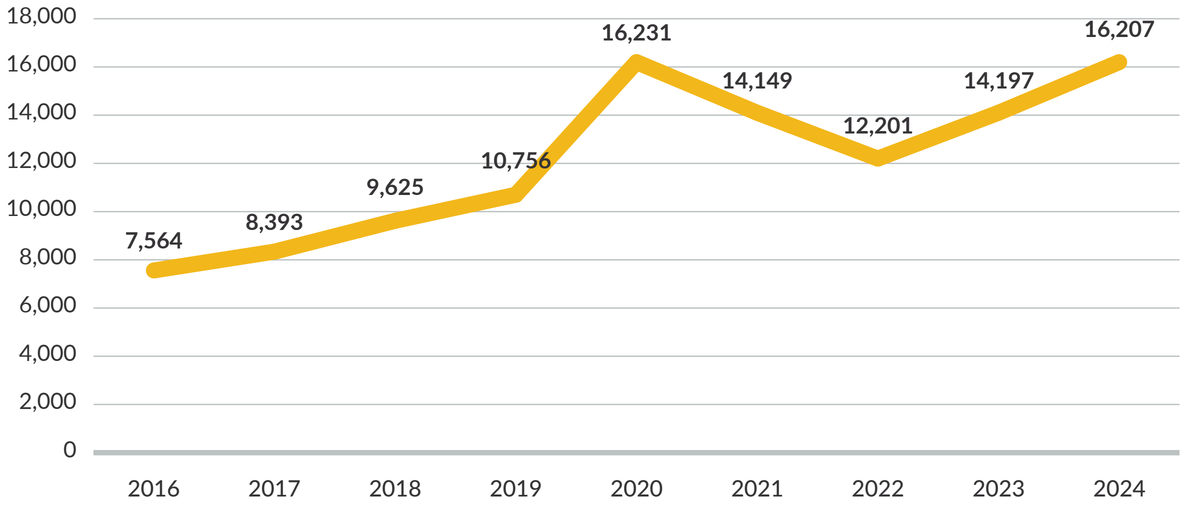


J2A: Number of trading online vouchers approved by the Local Enterprise Office

J2B: Number of those trading online vouchers that were drawn down



J3: Number of mentoring recipients



J4: Tourism

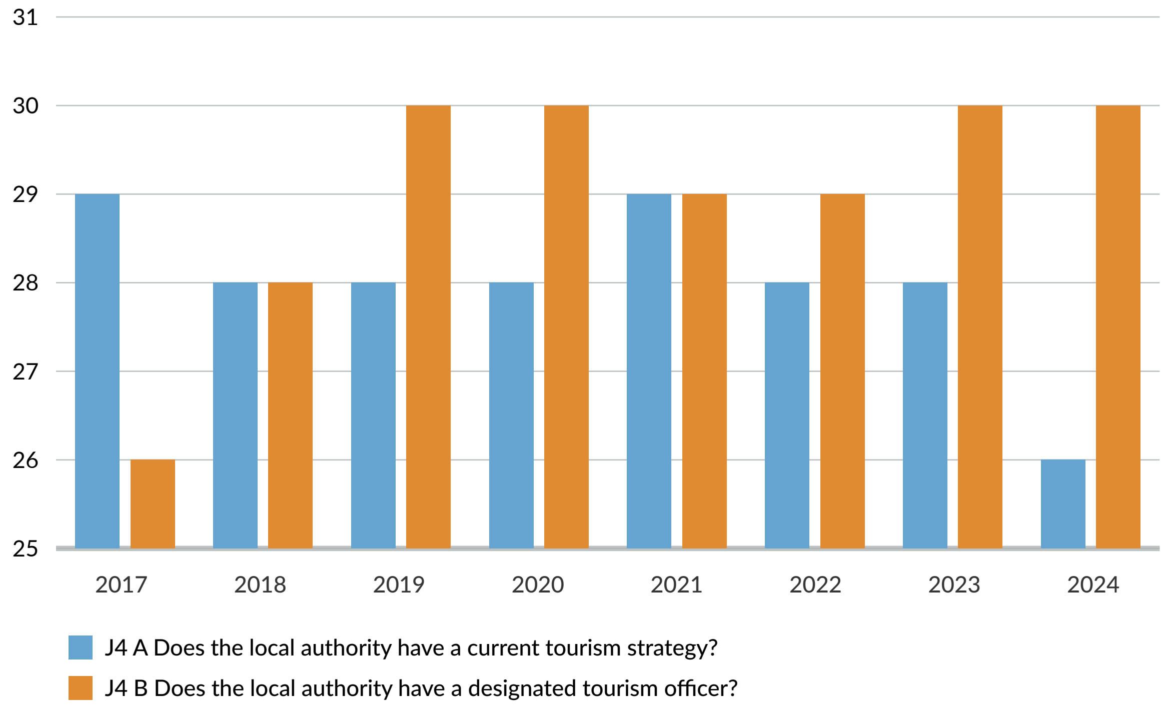
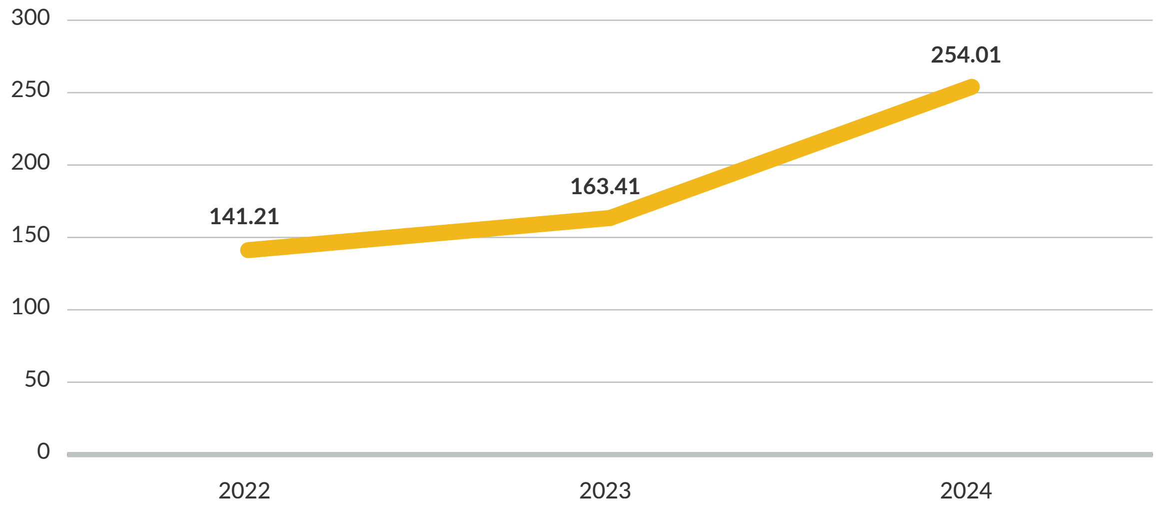


Figure J5: The spend on local economic development by local authorities per head of population in 2024 (€)



Chapter 4

Quality Assurance Review of Data

An important part of preparing NOAC's Performance Indicator Report is verifying that the data is correctly collected and recorded by the local authorities. As part of this process, NOAC members and Secretariat staff visit a number of local authorities each year to review the data for a selected range of the indicators. These visits and discussions on the indicators ensure a deeper understanding of how local authorities compile the data and in particular, the approach they use to return data as part of the annual validation process. It also provides an opportunity to discuss overall performance issues and the experience of individual local authorities with the validation process and its findings.

Furthermore, it allows local authorities to provide feedback on any matters that are not covered in the validation process, but which they consider warrant inclusion in the report, or require further consideration by NOAC. It may also identify exemplars of best practice for the annual NOAC Good Practice Seminar.

This year six local authorities were chosen for validation visits, based on the length of time since their last review, and NOAC ensured that it reviewed a mix of rural and urban and large and small local authorities.

Meetings with Chief Executives

The meetings took place between the 22nd of May and the 30th of June 2025. Prior to the meetings, NOAC contacted the six local authorities to outline the format for the 2024 meeting and requested that the Chief Executives provide a brief overview at the start of the meeting, regarding the following;

- Three areas where performance has improved or high performance results have been maintained and the reasons for this.
- Three areas where performance could improve and the reasons for this.
- Three major policy challenges facing the local authority.
- Any issue that NOAC should be aware of.

NOAC recognises that there is a high level of preparation by the local authorities, with the provision of relevant supporting material and attendance over the course of the validation process. NOAC members themselves give of their time to prepare and facilitate the meetings. The significant amount of preparation undertaken by the Secretariat for the visits is also recognised, to ensure that the data is available and that the questions and briefing packs are comprehensive. NOAC is grateful to all who contributed to this process.

The validation process was consistent in each of the six local authorities, the agenda and format of the meetings were similar, as were the questions asked.

	Local Authority	Date	Board members	Secretariat
1	Wexford County Council	Thursday 22 May	Ciarán Hayes* Kathleen Holohan Miriam McDonald	Claire Gavin Deirdre Byrne
2	Dublin City Council	Thursday 29 May	Ciarán Hayes* Miriam McDonald Kathleen Holohan Declan Breathnach	Joan Comiskey Deirdre Byrne
3	Leitrim County Council	Friday 13 June	Ciarán Hayes* Anne Haugh Declan Breathnach	Joan Comiskey Val Longmore
4	Meath County Council	Friday 20 June	Miriam McDonald* Anne Haugh Noel Harrington Declan Breathnach	Claire Gavin Joan Comiskey
5	Cavan County Council	Monday 23 June	Ciarán Hayes* Anne Haugh John Byrne	Claire Gavin Deirdre Byrne
6	Galway County Council	Monday 30 June	Ciarán Hayes* Noel Harrington John Byrne	Claire Gavin Deirdre Byrne

* Denotes the Meeting Chair

The full list of Performance Indicators can be found on page 14 of this report.

The following areas of high performance were identified by the local authorities:

Wexford	
1.	M2 Debt Management & Collection: Figures are above average largely due to the implementation of an XRS debt management system.
2.	E6 Public Lighting Conversion to LED: Wexford borrowed €5m to proceed ahead of the national scheme, resulting in reductions in Co2 emissions and energy costs savings in excess of €400,000 per annum.
3.	J1 Job Creation and the Local Enterprise Offices (LEOs): In 2024, Wexford LEOs supported over 225 businesses and created a net increase of jobs of 163. Brexit has impacted positively on Rosslare Europort with a 360% increase in sailings to continental Europe.

Dublin City	
1.	H7 Social Housing Retrofit: Dublin City is making good progress on retrofits, completing 408 units in 2024, up on 259 in 2023.
2.	J3 Number of mentoring recipients: Good work is continuing under this indicator post-pandemic and Dublin City is surpassing targets set by Enterprise Ireland.
3.	L1 Library visits and items issued: The library service is an important aspect of Dublin City's work, which continues to grow with new or renovated libraries at Parnell Square (flagship), Fairview, Ringsend, Terenure and Crumlin. Over 8,000 events have been held in 2024.

Leitrim	
1.	J1 Job Creation: LEOs performed well with an increase in the number of jobs created, as well as an increase in the number of online vouchers issued and mentoring recipients in 2024.
2.	E6 Public Lighting Conversion to LED: Work on LED replacement lights is progressing well and over 90% of public lighting in Leitrim will be LED by the end of 2025.
3.	Civic engagement: A recent website rebrand has increased engagement with the local authority and interest in the Green Schools programme has risen in the county.

Meath	
1.	Data Collection Levels: there is a good team and mechanism in place, which are producing results.
2.	P1 Building Control Inspections: A very high level of new buildings notified in 2024 that were the subject of at least one inspection. Building Control Team have great oversight of the private building sector.
3.	Costs per capita: costs low, sign of efficiency, workforce plan working efficiently.

Cavan	
1.	H1: Social housing stock figures are increasing and 240 units are currently in construction.
2.	P3: The number of enforcement cases investigated and closed has increased year-on-year.
3.	C3: An updated website has led to increased usage of Cavan's social media accounts.

Galway County	
1.	H2 and H3: Vacancy rates have reduced from 6.1% to 2.02%, which is below the national average. Re-letting times have reduced from 78 weeks to 47.6 weeks.
2.	R1: A consistent maintenance programme is in place and the county has a high level of roads rated 9-10.
3.	M2: Galway County's first rent review since 2019 is taking place and the council hopes for a significant uplift as a result.

Three areas where the local authorities considered improvements could be made:

Wexford	
1.	R1: Non-national roads are in a poor state, PSCI ratings are very low and substantial funding is required for Wexford to catch up in this area. Resources are going towards maintaining failed roads at present.
2.	H3: Times have slipped under this indicator. Some Choice-Based Letting is in place and deep retrofits are being carried out on vacant units.
3.	C2 Percentage of Working Days lost to sickness: Figures of 4.44% and 0.43% were above the national averages of 3.77% and 0.32% in 2024. The council is taking steps to address this, with a comprehensive Wellness Strategy in place.

Dublin City	
1.	E6: Dublin City started the conversion process in Q1 2023 and have 21,000 out of 47,500 lights completed. Their figures should be 20% higher, but lights cannot be listed until certified, due to a lag in the system.
2.	H3 and H5: Average costs have increased to over €39,600 per unit, due to construction cost rises. DHLGH funding of €11,000 per unit is insufficient.
3.	H6: Dublin City is accommodating more people with secure tenures than ever before, but homeless figures continue to rise. 43% of new presentations are cases where landlords have issued notices of terminations and 27% are "right to remain" cases.

Leitrim	
1.	L1: Leitrim's library figures have been static and there have been resourcing issues. User numbers are expected to improve when new libraries open in Dromahair and Drumshanbo, with Open Library access.
2.	H6: Homeless figures have increased to over 50 in the county, with one to two cases presenting weekly.
3.	Energy and Retrofits: It will be a challenge for Leitrim to meet its target by 2030. The BER ratings of all the local authority's buildings are being reviewed and a project plan is in place.

Meath	
1.	R1: €3.3 million has been allocated for improvements needed in this area.
2.	J5: Meath has the lowest revenue expenditure per capita for Economic Development. The LEO, which is currently based in Duleek, will move to a newly acquired premises beside the Navan local authority HQ, and will focus on Economic Excellence.
3.	E5: The installation of solar panels and other energy efficiency measures have been ramped up to improve Meath's performance under this indicator. .

Cavan	
1.	R1, R2 and R4: Costs are high and value-for-money is difficult to achieve.
2.	E1: The take-up rate for the 3 Bin Service is low to date.
3.	F1: The cost per capita has increased significantly, due to rationalisation and an increase in staffing from 93 to 120 firefighters.

Galway County	
1.	Finance: Increased baseline funding and Communications and Regeneration teams are required to implement the council's Strategic Workforce Plan, along with a capital Project Management Office to drive major projects forward.
2.	Digitalisation: The council provides over 1,000 services and aims to deliver at least half of those online in time. A new website will be launched shortly.
3.	Climate: A Climate Action Unit is in place, which undergoes thorough governance. The SEAI match funding at 50% is in place but additional resources are required to progress projects, such as the Decarbonisation Zone on Inis Mór in the Aran Islands.

The three major policy issues outlined by each local authority were:

Wexford

- Recruitment and retention of staff in a competitive jobs market, particularly in respect of technical and engineering staff.
- Housing Vulnerable Groups – an ever-changing and complex situation in relation to homeless people, care leavers and people with disabilities, as supports are not in place and there is a lack of wraparound services.
- Inability to catch up on Roads indicators with the current funding mechanism - a funding mechanism which takes account of previous allocations and the results of the Pavement Condition Study, which is a commitment in the current Programme for Government, is required.

Dublin City

- Affordable Housing.
- Residential Zoned Land Tax (RZLT).
- Funding Climate Action Plan.

Leitrim

- The lack of private housing supply is an issue for all, including local authority staff, despite strong economic development in the county.
- Difficulty in retaining staff long-term. Leitrim is considering a workplace plan, as staff are being lost to other local authorities.
- Financial matters are a challenge, but are carefully managed and Leitrim's deficit is under control. A strong, sustainable capital investment plan is in place and there has been a 20% rate increase over the last 4-5 years.

Meath

- National Planning Framework & Housing Delivery.
- Affordable/Cost Rental Financial Model.
- Age Friendly Shared Services – A large team of 80+ staff work in this area and provide an excellent service, but there is a financial risk for the local authority, if changes are made to the scheme.

Cavan

- Financing Capital Investment Programme
- Housing
- Skills challenge

Galway County

- Financing for Housing
- Residential Zone Land Tax (RZLT)
- Affordable Housing Viability

2024 Selected Indicators

The Performance Indicators Working Group considered all the indicators, and the seven listed below were selected for review:

Section	Indicator	Title
1	Housing H3	Average Re-letting Time and Direct Costs.
1	Housing H7	Social Housing Retrofit.
2	Roads R4	Road Opening Licensing and Inspections.
4	Waste/Environment E2	Percentage of environmental pollution complaints closed.
5	Planning P1	New Buildings Inspected.
6	Fire Services F2	Service Mobilisation.
9	Corporate C1	Total Number of Whole-Time Equivalents (WTEs).

The indicators were primarily selected to get a better understanding of the way the data is compiled by the local authorities, that the records kept to support the data and the checks made to ensure all data submitted were valid and correct. H7 is included in the Report for the second time in 2024 and it was chosen for validation again, to ensure NOAC has a clear understanding of how the Social Housing Retrofit Programme is being implemented by local authorities. R4 is a new indicator for 2024 and was therefore included for validation.

1) Housing H3: Average Re-letting Time and Direct Costs

This indicator measures:

A. The time taken from the date of vacation of a dwelling to the date in 2024 when the dwelling is re-tenanted, averaged across all dwellings re-let during 2024.

B. The cost expended on getting the dwellings re-tenanted in 2024, averaged across all dwellings re-let in 2024.

H3: Average Re-letting Time and Direct Costs 2024 data	A. Time taken from the date of vacation of dwelling to the date when the dwelling is re-tenanted, averaged across all dwellings re-let during the year (weeks)	B. Costs expended on getting the dwellings re-tenanted, averaged across all dwellings re-let during the year
Wexford County Council	35.3	€16,420.72
Dublin City Council	23	€39,607.94
Leitrim County Council	26.35	€24,307.12
Meath County Council	30.08	€30,948.26
Cavan County Council	53.14	€24,647.33
Galway County Council	47.62	€20,941.83

In four of the six local authorities validated, it was noted that the figures on LG Returns matched the records of the local authority under this indicator. A minor issue was raised by Meath, which was addressed via an audit query on LG Returns. Leitrim reported a marginal change to their H3B figure, which was also addressed via an audit query on LG Returns.

Wexford explained that re-letting times increased in 2023 & 2024, due to units in serious disrepair, which had been vacant for significant periods of time, being brought back into stock. These properties required extensive refurbishment works, which had an adverse impact on re-letting times.

Dublin City noted that it has 29,000 social housing units, half of which are over 50 years old. Costs have increased to over €40,000 per unit, but it uses direct labour, which is beneficial. The local authority encourages downsizing and 20 such moves took place in 2024. An almost unique challenge for Dublin City is the huge number of flats in old complexes in the city, which are very difficult to refurbish.

Leitrim advised that it has 1,115 units in its social housing stock. New builds which require very little work lead to a quick turnaround. Leitrim's re-letting time was previously as high as 72 weeks, but this has decreased due to the age profile of tenants, changes in the private rental market and a decrease in the number of private dwellings being purchased.

Meath is taking a number of steps to reduce its figures under this indicator. It has a voids plan in place and funding is available for a Stock Condition Survey but this has not progressed as yet. Planned maintenance may also play a part in reducing the time and costs involved.

Cavan noted that its 2024 figures were negatively impacted by energy retrofitting of vacant units, older houses requiring significant works and fire damaged houses and rural dwellings that proved difficult to re-let, which accounted for 22% of re-lettings. Other factors were cost inflation, supply chain issues, and a lack of availability of key tradespeople. 70+ units are expected to be refurbished and returned to use in 2025 and Cavan is actively working to identify efficiencies and savings in the re-letting process.

Galway County explained that it started a programme three years ago to reduce re-letting times. A lot of long term voids have gone back into stock. Additional resources have been allocated to housing and each Municipal District now has a Housing Liaison Officer. Innovative technology was introduced and Galway County is the only local authority with a housing supply and demand dashboard live on its website, which is updated twice daily.

2) Housing H7: Social Housing Retrofit

This indicator measures:

A. (1) Total number of houses retrofitted between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024 under the Social Housing Retrofit Programme.

   (2) Number of houses that achieve a BER rating of B2 or above between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024 under the Social Housing Retrofit Programme.

   (3) Number of heat pumps installed in those houses between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024 under the Social Housing Retrofit Programme.

B. Total annual energy savings in MWH from houses retrofitted between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024 under the Social Housing Retrofit Programme.

C. Total carbon emission reduction tCo2 from houses retrofitted between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024 under the Social Housing Retrofit Programme.

The data is provided by the Housing Delivery Co-ordination Office (HDCO). It is extracted from the Energy Retrofit Information Capture and Analysis (ERICA) tracker system. The data is reconciled with the DHLGH list of recoupments for all units fully completed within the calendar year and satisfactorily claimed, with all supporting documentation required.

H7: Social Housing Retrofit Data 01/01/2024- 31/12/2024	Cavan	Dublin City	Galway County	Leitrim	Meath	Wexford
A (1) Total no of houses retrofitted	23	408	91*	30**	34	118
A (2) No of houses that achieve a BER rating of B2 or above	23	310	91	30	32	118
A (3) No of heat pumps installed in those houses	23	255	91	30	32	117
B. Total annual energy savings in MWH from houses retrofitted	269.9	7,323.6	1,560.7	317.8	478.6	2,006.5
C. Total carbon emission reduction tCo2 from houses retrofitted	91.4	1,565.8	447.5	102.1	147.4	567.8

* Some of the 2023 energy retrofit projects were un-recouped in 2023 and recouped then in 2024, inflating the 2024 figures.
** An ambitious Housing Retrofit Programme was completed in 2024 including the first EE Programme in tenanted dwellings in the Autumn View Estate, Carrick-on-Shannon.

In each of the six local authorities validated, it was noted that the figures on LG Returns matched the records of the local authority under this indicator.

Wexford noted that when it began the Housing Energy Retrofit Programme, which is multi-annual and target driven, it focussed strongly on the delivery of planned retrofit within its older housing stock. Although its figure for 2024 is a reduction on 2023, it is still on target within the overall lifetime target of the programme.

Dublin City stated that in order to be successful, the Social Housing Retrofit Programme requires a whole of Government approach, as part of delivering in respect of Climate Change. The retrofitting of 300 of the completed units cost €10.7m and Dublin City plans to exceed its 2025 target. As is the case under indicator H3, the huge number of flats in old complexes in the city present a challenge, as they are very difficult to refurbish.

Leitrim explained that they are doing what they can under the scheme, but that it has covered some of the retrofitting costs from its revenue budget, as the funding received under the scheme from the DHLGH is inadequate. The local authority also noted that they do not expect to be able to reach their targets, that the tight turnaround time involved each year is a challenge and expressed their preference for it to be a multi-annual scheme.

Meath advised that an Executive Engineer has been appointed to focus on retrofits. This additional staff resource, along with stock condition surveys, which are being carried out on its housing stock, will assist in tendering for housing scheme retrofit contracts and will in turn increase Meath's retrofit figures in future. At present, the local authority generally selects vacant housing and older persons' units in poor condition, but expects that information from the stock condition surveys will enable it to identify occupied units for retrofit, rather than vacant units, which are currently its sole focus.

Cavan advised that its overall social housing stock is 2,250 units, approximately 1,700 of which require retrofitting. 41 units were completed in 2024, but only 23 of those are included in the reported figures, due to the conditions of the scheme. The way the programme is funded is a challenge, as Cavan struggled to get an Obligated Party on board and then, when units were completed, funding was not available to cover all the costs in 2024.

Galway County explained it has 3,140 Social Housing units, 53% of which are C1 rated or below. The local authority has chosen smaller units for retrofit in the first instance to best utilise the funding available under the scheme. Satisfied tenants have then been letting others know about the benefits of the works. It has noted an issue with getting BER certificates back in a timely manner for claims under the scheme and shares the view of other local authorities that a multi-annual programme would be better and provide certainty of work for contractors.

3) Roads R4: Road Opening Licensing and Inspections

This indicator measures:

A. Total number of T2, T2', T3, T4s issued by the local authority between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024.

B. Total number of T5 notifications received from licence holders between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024.

C. Percentage of licences that have been reviewed by the local authority prior to entering the Guarantee Period.

D. Percentage of licences that have been subject of an inspection prior to entering the Guarantee period.

R4: Road Opening Licensing and Inspections	Wexford	Dublin City	Leitrim	Meath	Cavan	Galway County
A. Total number of T2, T2', T3, T4s issued by the local authority between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024.	989	5,952	496	2,399	600	1,321
B. Total number of T5 notifications received from licence holders between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024.	970	10,891	572	3,034	471	1,592
C. Percentage of licences that have been reviewed by the local authority prior to entering the Guarantee Period.	83.00%	93.00 %	91.00 %	72.00 %	70.00 %	70.00 %
D. Percentage of licences that have been subject of an inspection prior to entering the Guarantee period.	2.00 %	90.00 %	20.00 %	61.00 %	7.00 %	8.00 %

In each of the six local authorities validated, it was noted that the figures on LG Returns matched the records of the local authority under this indicator.

Wexford indicated that the reason for its low figures is two-fold, in that the number of road opening licences being dealt with has increased dramatically, from 83 back in 2013 to over 1,100 in 2024 and therefore staff resources were stretched to carry out inspections. To address this issue, a dedicated three-person Road Opening Licence team has been approved and the number of licences processed in 2025 so far has increased by 30%, compared to the same period in 2024.

Dublin City noted that uniquely it uses two systems to record data in this area. The MRL system contains detailed information, but is complex. While the return to NOAC stated that 91% of licences were reviewed, prior to progressing to the Guarantee Period in 2024, the figure was 100% on Dublin City's system and the difference is due to that complexity.

Leitrim confirmed that 91% of licences had been reviewed, prior to progressing to the Guarantee Period in 2024, but that some figures had not been recorded correctly, in relation to the percentage of licences which had an inspection published prior to entering the Guarantee Period. Inspections were being signed off but not recorded on the system. This has been addressed and they noted that their figures are now between 87% and 90%.

Cavan explained that its R4D figure was just 7% in 2024, but that since additional staff came on board in 2024, the figure has increased significantly in 2025, as those staff have completed training. The local authority is of the view that this PI is beneficial, as it encourages improvement in the quality of workmanship and brings discipline to the area.

Galway County is reasonably satisfied with its progress in this area and is motivated by the PI to work to reach the average figures. The addition of further staff to the team will enable further improvement also.

4) Waste/Environment E2: Percentage of environmental pollution complaints closed

This indicator measures:

A. The total number of pollution cases in respect of which a complaint was made during 2024, the number of pollution cases closed from 01/01/2024 to 31/12/2024, and the total number of cases on hand at 31/12/2024.

E2: Number of environmental pollution complaints closed. 2024 data	Wexford	Dublin City	Leitrim	Meath	Cavan	Galway County
Total number of pollution cases in respect of which a complaint was made.	2,869	29,379	302	2,305	466	1,210
Number of pollution cases closed.	3,811	29,670	313	2,273	488	1,118
Total number of cases on hand at year end.	175	171	52	89	42	711

In each of the six local authorities validated, it was noted that the figures on LG Returns matched the records of the local authority under this indicator.

Wexford explained that the number of pollution cases closed improved significantly to 3,811 in 2024 from 2,688 in 2023, as more efficient processing of open environmental pollution cases was prioritised and vacant positions in the Environment section were filled in 2024.

Dublin City noted that all complaints are logged through its Citizen Hub, an online platform through which the public can make requests, access information and report issues.

All cases are regularly reviewed. Response times have improved, through the use of handheld units and the tracking of sources of pollution on GIS maps. Dublin City co-ordinates with and has good working relationships with the three other Dublin local authorities in this area.

Leitrim advised that they are looking to begin roll-out of an integrated system in Q3 2025, which will remove the need to load information on two systems, their own and the EPA's, as is currently the case.

Meath is performing well under this indicator and explained that a live system called SERVE was developed in-house, which matches the requirements of the EPA in terms of reporting. Complaints are reported via Customer Care and assigned to the correct team, with reference to the RMCEI (Recommended Minimum Criteria for Environmental Inspections). SERVE is used while cases are investigated, runs reports and helps ensures cases are closed.

Galway County noted that while this indicator gathers figures on the work being carried out on environmental pollution cases, it does not capture the time taken to prepare files and go to court when cases are prosecuted.

5) Planning P1: New Buildings Inspected

This indicator measures:

A. Buildings inspected as a percentage of new buildings notified to the local authority.

P1: New Buildings Inspected	2024
Wexford County Council	23.45%
Dublin City Council	58.48%
Leitrim County Council	41.05%
Meath County Council	22.39%
Cavan County Council	8.32%
Galway County Council	17.40%

In five of the six local authorities validated, it was noted that the figures on LG Returns matched the records of the local authority under this indicator. Meath reported a slight variance, which was addressed via an audit query on LG Returns.

The ending of the temporary Development Contribution Waiver Scheme had a significant impact on results under this indicator in 2024. The local authorities advised that in many cases, Commencement Notices were submitted very late in the year, so that developers could avail of the waiver, and it was not possible to carry out inspections in such a short timeframe before year end.

In Wexford's case, a Commencement Notice covering 651 units was submitted on 16 December 2024. These units were included in the "number of new buildings notified to the local authority" but were not inspected in 2024. Staff resources were reduced in 2024, which also had an impact, but this issue has now been resolved.

Dublin City noted other issues, which are having an impact on its results under this indicator, in addition to the Waiver Scheme. These include an increase in complex buildings, that take longer to inspect and give rise to more defects which take time to resolve. Some enforcement cases progressing through the courts are very resource intensive and two experienced Executive Building Surveyors left Dublin City in mid-2024.

Leitrim noted that inspections of some large buildings can take a long time to complete, due to their complexity, compared to smaller units, such as houses. As both are counted in the same way under P1, the figures can be skewed, as a result.

Meath advised that it carries out a very large number of repeat inspections and multi-unit residential buildings are continually re-inspected until completion. Inspections include all aspects, such as foundations, up to heat pumps and windows. A pro-active approach is taken by the inspector and good working relationships are formed with developers, with advice offered.

Galway County noted that local authorities are required to inspect 15% of new buildings. It currently has one staff member carrying out inspections, but if this target were to increase, it would require additional staff or a dedicated unit to carry out this work.

6) Fire Services F2: Service Mobilisation

This indicator measures:

A. Average time taken, in minutes, to mobilise fire brigades in Full-Time Stations in respect of fire;

B. Average time taken, in minutes, to mobilise fire brigades in Part-Time Stations (retained fire service) in respect of fire;

C. Average time taken, in minutes, to mobilise fire brigades in Full-Time Stations in respect of all other (non-fire) emergency incidents;

D. Average time taken, in minutes, to mobilise fire brigades in Part-Time Stations (retained fire service) in respect of all other (non-fire) emergency incidents.

Fire Services F2: Service Mobilisation2024 data	A	B	C	D
Wexford County Council	00:00	06:36	00:00	06:46
Dublin City Council	01:30	06:33	02:00	07:00
Leitrim County Council	00:00	04:25	00:00	04:11
Meath County Council	00:00	05:14	00:00	05:17
Cavan County Council	00:00	06:14	00:00	07:04
Galway County Council	02:01	05:47	02:05	05:47

In each of the six local authorities validated, it was noted that the figures on LG Returns matched the records of the local authority under this indicator.

Wexford stated that there are a number of reasons why their mobilisation times are below the national average, including traffic issues in Wexford town and the location of some fire stations. Firefighter numbers have increased at Wexford fire stations since the WRC agreement and turnout times are improving in 2025 as a result.

Dublin City noted that new stations are being built on Alfie Byrne Road, Dublin 3, to replace the current North Strand station, and in Clonburris, Lucan. The design of the new stations will help improve response times. On the indicator itself, Dublin City is of the view that critical data should focus on serious incidents and data can be skewed by minor incidents.

Cavan noted that 30% of its responses are to non-fire incidents, such as fallen trees, oil spills and ambulance assists, which have an impact on its figures under this indicator.

Galway County explained that it has the slowest full-time turn-out in the country, the main reason for which is that the city fire station is 70 years old and not fit-for-purpose. It is working with Galway City Council to acquire a site for a new, well-located station, which will provide better access and modern facilities.

7) Corporate C1: Total Number of Whole-Time Equivalents (WTEs)

This indicator measures:

A. The whole-time equivalent (WTE) staffing number as at 31 December 2024.

C1: Total Number of Whole-Time Equivalents (WTEs)	2024
Wexford	853.19
Dublin City	6,094.00
Leitrim	332.19
Meath	899.72
Cavan	460.00
Galway County	851.54

In each of the six local authorities validated, it was noted that the figures on LG Returns matched the records of the local authority under this indicator.

Wexford's figures decreased in 2024, due to a large number of retirements and resignations and while nine Water Services staff transferred to Uisce Éireann, none of these were replaced. As 50% of staff are over the age of 50, there will continue to be a significant number of retirements in the next 10 to 15 years. On 31 December 2024, there were 95 employees who had exceeded their minimum retirement age and therefore can retire at any time, which is a challenge.

Dublin City's WTE figure has increased by over 500 since 2022, for a number of reasons, including a high number of vacancies and retirements in the post-pandemic period. A number of staff resigned to take up positions in the civil service, where blended working arrangements are more widely available.

Leitrim explained that recruitment is a challenge, but the availability of blended working arrangements is advertised, where available, as an incentive for applicants.

The number of WTEs in Meath has increased by over 100 in two years, as the population of the county has increased, leading to a wider range of functions being carried out by the local authority, such as Healthy Ireland, an Integration Unit and the Age Friendly Ireland shared service.

Cavan noted that while recruitment is challenging, in competition with the private sector, retention is not a major issue. The location is an attraction for staff, and roles are also being taken by staff based in Northern Ireland, as the salaries on offer tend to be higher than in the North.

Galway County's WTE figure has grown by 35 in two years, as there has been a major increase in staffing in its housing area, on foot of Strategic Workforce Planning recommendations.

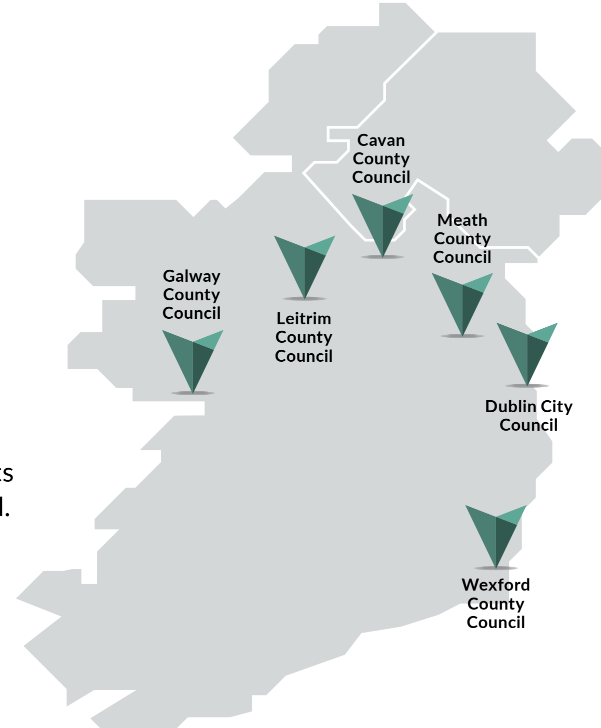
NOAC

Appendices

Appendix 1

Details of Local Authorities validated

No.	Local Authority	Date
1	Wexford County Council	22 May 2025
2	Dublin City Council	29 May 2025
3	Leitrim County Council	13 June 2025
4	Meath County Council	20 June 2025
5	Cavan County Council	23 June 2025
6	Galway County Council	30 June 2025



The summaries below were provided by each of the six local authorities, as requested by NOAC during its validation visits, which took place on the dates listed.

Wexford County Council – 22 May 2025

Wexford County Council serves a population of 163,919 across an area of over 2,352km2, encompassing a 260km coastline and a road network of 3,700kms. The county has five municipal districts, the Council consists of 34 elected members and employs 950 staff.

In 2024, Wexford hosted Fleadh Cheoil na hÉireann, a vibrant celebration of Irish music, culture, and heritage. The successful event attracted in excess of half a million visitors and provided a significant boost to the local economy.

2024 was also marked by an unprecedented level of electoral activity with two referenda, local, European and general elections. The Council managed the local elections in June, electing thirty-four Councillors. The general election saw historic changes, with the creation of the new three-seater Wicklow-Wexford constituency and a four-seater Wexford constituency.

A significant milestone in 2024 was the adoption of the new Corporate Plan 2024-2029, which sets out a clear vision and strategic direction for the next five years. Key priorities include delivery of a significant Housing Capital Programme, Climate Action, Roads, Water and Social and Economic Infrastructure Investment and Urban and Rural Regeneration Projects. Wexford's 2024 revenue expenditure was €195million, with capital expenditure of €136 million.

Wexford County Council faces challenges, first and foremost being the need to meet significant housing demand across all tenures while still supporting vulnerable groups. Maintaining and improving the quality of Wexford's road network necessitates the need for a revised funding model, which reflects pavement condition assessments, and recruiting and retaining staff in technical and specialist roles.

Dublin City Council – 29 May 2025

Dublin City Council has a proud tradition of serving the public and leading the direction, growth and development of the City. Together with its 63 elected members, it has an ambitious vision to be A Thriving City for All: Clean, Green, Safe, Liveable, Vibrant and Accessible.

As the lead authority for Ireland's capital city, the Council employs approximately 6,000 staff and provides a range of more than 900 services to a population of almost 600,000, to businesses and to visitors. The Council provides emergency services and homeless services to the Dublin Region through Dublin Fire Brigade and the Dublin Region Homeless Executive. The Council contributes significantly to Ireland's national economy by driving urban development, innovation, and economic strategy within the capital. The 2025 Revenue Budget is €1.48 billion and the Capital Programme 2025-2027 has an estimated total value of €3.348 billion.

Global and national trends and issues impact the City, and the Council's internal operating environment is constantly evolving to respond to these challenges and to deliver for the City. Current challenges include the delivery of affordable housing and addressing the annual liability from the Residential Zoned Land Tax (RZLT), which limits funding for essential services. The Council continues to advocate for RZLT exemptions or discretion for lands held for future development under the Dublin City Development Plan. A further challenge is the funding of Climate Action and the decarbonisation of civic buildings and housing stock of 28,000 units.

Leitrim County Council – 13 June 2025

Leitrim is the smallest county in Connacht, with a land area of 1,590km^2 and a population of 35,199 (2022 Census). While the population is the smallest in the country, it recorded a 9.5% increase in population growth in the 2022 census. Leitrim's strategic location places it within the Atlantic Economic Corridor and therefore recognised as a county having a lot of potential for future economic growth. Uniquely, Leitrim is located within two of Fáilte Ireland's Regional Tourism Destination Strategies – The Wild Atlantic Way and Ireland's Hidden Heartlands. The county is served to the south and east by the N4 and to the northwest and Northern Ireland by the N15 and N16, giving the county excellent connectivity to Sligo, Donegal, Enniskillen and Dublin. Dromod and the county town of Carrick-on-Shannon are both served by the Dublin – Sligo rail line. With Ireland West Airport 45 minutes away, Leitrim is well served through a number of transport links.

There is strong growth in enterprise and employment, with tourism, food production and the hospitality sectors being key economic drivers. In addition, the widespread adoption of blended working, and the opportunities that it affords workers, has had a transformative effect on the county, as many people are now attracted to live in the ambitious, thriving and vibrant county that is Leitrim.

Meath County Council – 20 June 2025

County Meath has a population exceeding 220,000 and in 2022 recorded the highest percentage of its population engaged in employment among all counties in Ireland. The county is well-equipped with essential infrastructure, featuring three rail lines, proximity to Dublin Airport and access to four major motorways, which enhances its appeal for businesses and residents alike. County Meath has been a hub of innovation since the construction of Newgrange over 5,000 years ago, showcasing architectural ingenuity and astronomical knowledge. This legacy of creativity continues today, as people embrace modern technologies and sustainable practices.

Meath County Council's key priorities include delivering high-quality housing solutions while being a leader in job creation and setting a benchmark for economic development. It aims to position the county as the country's leading destination for experiential tourism, particularly as the home of Halloween and the Púca Festival. It is committed to the delivery of essential social and economic infrastructure and is working collaboratively with all stakeholders to ensure the successful development of the Navan Rail Line.

The Council demonstrates its efficiency in delivering services through consistently low per capita revenue expenditure and high levels of debt collection. These figures reflect the Council's commitment to optimising resources while effectively maintaining service quality. Under the auspices of the Age Friendly Ireland Shared Service, the Council continues to set a benchmark in creating an inclusive, accessible and supportive environment for the country's ageing population.

Cavan County Council – 23 June 2025

County Cavan has a population of 81,201 (2022 Census), an increase of 6.6% on 2016. It is predominantly a rural county, although in recent years there have been significant population increases in its main urban centres. The county is characterised by drumlin countryside; it contains 365 lakes and Ireland's two largest rivers the Shannon and Erne, which both rise in Cavan. The northwest of the county is sparsely populated and mountainous with many areas of high scenic landscape. It is also home to a number of international tourism attractions including the Shannon Erne Waterway and the Marble Arch Caves Global Geopark. Tourism in Cavan supports 3,200 jobs and generates €95m for the local economy. There are 3,295 tourism beds in the county.

The M3 has improved access to the county with the County Boundary south of Virginia now less than an hour from Dublin. Cavan Town is also strategically located and is acknowledged as a gateway to and from Northern Ireland. Cavan Town was designated as a Hub Town in the National Spatial Strategy.

Cavan traditionally has a strong manufacturing, construction and agricultural background (11% of the population engaged), with professional services, commerce trade, food and IT now significant growth areas.

Cavan County Council has 18 elected representatives; its 2025 Revenue Budget is €106,017,129 and its estimated Capital Budget (2025 – 2027) is €372,044,300.

Galway County Council – 30 June 2025

As one of Ireland's largest counties, with five Municipal Districts, Galway County Council plays a lead role in shaping the county's cultural, economic, and social priorities.

With a growing population of over 200,000 and a diverse settlement pattern spanning urban centres, rural communities, and Gaeltacht areas, the Council faces increasing demands on housing, infrastructure, and planning services. The County's varied geography, economic, landscape and ecological designations present challenges and opportunities, particularly in tourism, sustainable development, climate action, rural and urban infrastructure provision, and regional growth.

To meet these needs, the Council has implemented a Strategic Workforce Plan, aligned with the strategic goals of its Corporate Plan 2025-2029, to support the strengthening of its five Municipal Districts, establishing a Project Management Office and Regeneration and Communications teams. An Innovation Unit focussing on digitalisation will transform the delivery of public services, ensuring services are more accessible, responsive and efficient.

A new joint County & City Economic Strategy will ensure Galway maintains its regional economic lead status and maintains balanced and sustainable development across the County. The Council has taken proactive steps to increase local revenue through LPT and ARV adjustments. However, to deliver equitable public services, a revised and more equitable baseline funding model is essential.

A strategic focus on housing has yielded improvements in stock growth, vacancy rates, and re-letting times. Yet, affordable housing remains unviable in many rural Municipal Districts, with national housing policy change necessary to support mixed tenure and rural equity in affordable housing delivery.

Appendix 2

Revisions

Each year during its validation visits, NOAC reviews the set of indicators and liaises with the local authorities and other stakeholders on improvements or changes that could be made and incorporated into its report. Most of the suggestions at this year's validation visits will be considered by the working group and if necessary changes will be made to the guidelines and in some cases the indicators themselves. Revisions for the 2024 report are outlined below:

Roads: new indicator

R4: Road Opening Licensing and Inspections

A. Total number of T2, T2', T3, T4s issued by the local authority between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024.

B. Total number of T5 notifications received from licence holders between 01/01/2024 and 31/12/2024.

C. Percentage of licences that have been reviewed by the local authority prior to entering the Guarantee Period.

D. Percentage of licences that have been subject of an inspection prior to entering the Guarantee period.

This indicator relates to local authority actions on the national online road licensing system, MRL.

Changes to the Report

Housing H5: Private Rented Sector Inspections:

The text of H5A changed to reflect a change in data collection date from the end of June to the end of December, to align with RTB reporting for all tenancies and information used to set inspection targets for local authorities.

- Previous H5A text: Total number of registered tenancies in the LA area at end June.
- Revised H5A text: Total number of registered tenancies in the LA area at 31 December 2024.

Waste/Environment E1: Number/percentage of households availing of a 3 bin service:

The text of E1B changed, as the percentage calculation, which was previously based on agglomerations of more than 500, now applies to all households.

- Previous E1B text: The percentage of households within the local authority that the number at A represents (based on agglomerations > 500.)
- Revised E1B text: The percentage of households within the local authority that the number at A represents.

Planning P1: New Buildings Inspected:

The explanatory note was updated to provide clarity on the types of buildings to be included.

- Previous text: In both sets of data for this indicator, return only commencement notices and inspection figures for new buildings. If a commencement notice or an inspection covers multiple new buildings, the number included in both parts of the indicator should be the actual number of inspections.
- Revised text: In both sets of data for this indicator, return only commencement notices and inspection figures for new buildings. If a commencement notice or an inspection covers multiple new buildings, the number included in both parts of the indicator should be the actual number of inspections.

  This indicator is not limited to residential developments and includes developments such as, for example, shops, offices and industrial buildings.

Notes

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