NOAC
National Oversight and Audit Commission

Local Authority Performance Indicator Report 2025

NOAC Report No. 85 – September 2026

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The National Oversight and Audit Commission (NOAC) 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. As part of its statutory remit, the Commission

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

Through its role in collecting, analysing and publishing performance indicator data, NOAC enables local authorities to review their performance relative to authorities serving similar population sizes and characteristics and to identify opportunities for improvement where performance differs from peers or national averages.

There are 46 separate indicators, encompassing 129 individual indicators and covering 11 work 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

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 area 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 Coimisiún 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

Chapter 1

Introduction

Chapter 1

Introduction

This twelfth Annual Local Authority Performance Indicator Report presents an independent assessment of local authority performance across Ireland in 2025. The report examines **129** datasets across **46** indicators covering **11** core service areas and provides an evidence-based overview of how local authorities are delivering services, managing resources and responding to evolving demands and national priorities. The indicators have been selected to reflect the principal functions of local government. The report covers the following eleven service areas:

1. Housing
2. Roads
3. Water
4. Waste/Environment
5. Planning
6. Fire Services
7. Library/Recreation
8. Youth/Community
9. Corporate
10. Finance
11. Economic Development

While these categories represent many of the key functions undertaken by local authorities, NOAC recognises that they do not fully reflect the breadth and diversity of services provided by local authorities throughout the country.

The report is being published at a significant time for the local government sector. The publication of the Local Democracy Taskforce Report and the Government's Implementation Plan 2026–2029 marks a major programme of reform designed to strengthen local democracy, enhance the powers and influence of elected members and bring decision making closer to local communities. The reforms include the establishment of strengthened Municipal Councils, the expansion of reserved functions for elected councillors, greater involvement of members in budgetary and policy decisions, enhanced governance and oversight arrangements and stronger engagement between local and central government. The implementation plan comprises of 79 actions to be delivered between 2026 and 2029 and aims to create a more responsive, accountable and locally empowered system of government. These reforms are particularly relevant to the future development of performance oversight and reporting.

As local authorities assume greater decision-making responsibilities and elected members exercise enhanced democratic oversight, the importance of robust, transparent and comparable performance information will increase.

The Performance Indicator framework therefore remains a critical tool in supporting accountability, informing decision-making and promoting continuous improvement across the local government sector.

Over the twelve years since NOAC's establishment, the role of local government has evolved considerably. Some traditional responsibilities have transferred to other agencies, while local authorities have assumed expanded responsibilities in areas such as economic development, tourism, sport, climate action, biodiversity and community development.

At the same time, advances in Information and Communications Technology (ICT), digital service delivery and Artificial Intelligence (AI) are changing how services are planned, managed and delivered. The complexity of service provision has also increased significantly.

Housing remains a key area of concern. Despite ongoing initiatives to increase supply, the number of housing units added to stock fell by **18.78%** compared with 2024, continuing a pattern of limited growth in annual output. On a positive note, vacancy levels have reduced to their lowest point since 2015 to **2.44%**, representing **3,866** vacant dwellings but average re-letting times remain above **32** weeks, with little improvement despite substantial increases in reletting expenditure. While some local authorities have achieved much shorter turnaround times, including Monaghan (11.61 weeks), Laois (16.07 weeks), and Sligo (20.71 weeks), longer re-letting periods in other authorities including Kerry (66.12 weeks), Limerick City and County (56.50 weeks) and Kildare (49.24 weeks) continue to keep the national average high. Encouragingly, rental housing inspections have increased significantly since 2020, demonstrating a stronger focus on rental housing standards.

Digital transformation continues to deliver positive outcomes across the sector. Online motor tax transactions have increased from 56.60% in 2015 to **82.45%** in 2025, while social media engagement with local authorities has grown almost tenfold over the same period. These trends reflect increasing public adoption of digital channels and continued investment in technology and online services.

Strong progress is also evident in environmental performance. The proportion of households availing of a 3-bin waste collection service has risen from 22% in 2014 to over **80%** in 2025, while more than **79%** of public lighting is now LED, supporting both energy efficiency and sustainability objectives.

Planning enforcement workloads have increased considerably, with the number of cases under investigation rising by almost **38%** in over a decade, highlighting growing pressures on planning services.

Library services present a mixed picture. Although physical visits remain below pre-pandemic levels, active membership and borrowing activity continue to grow, supported by greater access to digital content and online services.

Costs continue to rise across several service areas, including roads, planning, fire services, libraries, and ICT. These increases reflect inflationary pressures, growing service complexity, investment in specialist expertise, and the expanding demands placed on local authorities. Significant variations in expenditure levels between individual local authorities remain evident.

Financial governance and effective resource management remain critical to local authority performance and the financial indicators remain broadly positive. Commercial rates and home loan collection rates have improved significantly over the past decade, while rent collection performance has remained stable. However, considerable variations in collection performance between local authorities persist. Waterford City and County (100%), Fingal (99.7%), Meath (98%) and Monaghan (98%) perform strongly in commercial rates collection. Authorities such as Sligo (78%), Leitrim (81%) and Donegal (81%) continue to report rates collection levels below national averages.

The position regarding rent collection remains similar, with some authorities continuing to perform well, while others persistently experience lower levels of rent collection and have demonstrated little improvement over time. These variations highlight the importance of strong financial management, targeted interventions, and the effective sharing of good practice to support improved performance across all authorities.

NOAC's annual Performance Indicator framework continues to evolve to ensure relevance, consistency and accuracy. While no new indicators were introduced for the 2025 reporting year, a number of existing indicators have been refined to improve clarity, comparability and overall data quality.

During engagements with local authorities, including quality assurance meetings, workshops and scrutiny visits, NOAC has observed that performance indicators are increasingly embedded within local authority operational, budgetary, workforce planning and strategic management processes. The indicators are being used not only as a reporting mechanism but as a practical management tool to support service improvement and informed decision-making.

A key objective of this report is to support performance improvement through benchmarking, transparency and accountability. By providing detailed performance data, trend analysis and contextual explanations, the report enables local authorities to compare performance with peer authorities and national averages, identify areas requiring attention and inform strategic planning and service delivery improvements. The report also serves as a valuable resource for elected members, Government Departments, policymakers and the public.

This report builds upon the findings and analysis contained within previous Performance Indicator reports and benefits from over a decade of performance data. The availability of long-term trend information provides local authorities with a valuable opportunity to benchmark their performance, identify strengths and weaknesses and monitor progress over time. By recognising areas of strong performance and areas requiring further attention, authorities can use the data to drive improvement across the full range of services provided to citizens and communities.

Key Takeaways from the 2025 Data

The 2025 data highlights mixed performance across local authority services.

Housing performance remains mixed, with significant variation across local authorities

- Despite substantial policy focus and investment, housing output fell by **18.78%** compared with 2024. While vacancy rates have declined to their lowest level since 2015 and housing inspections continue to increase, average re-letting times remain above **32** weeks nationally.
- Performance varies considerably between authorities. Some, such as Monaghan, Laois and Sligo, have achieved relatively short re-letting times, demonstrating what is possible through effective local management. However, weaker performance elsewhere continues to drive up the national average, suggesting that good practice is not being replicated consistently across the sector.

Digital transformation is delivering tangible results

- Local authorities continue to make significant progress in digital service delivery, with online motor tax transactions increasing to **82.45%** of all transactions and social media engagement increasing almost tenfold since 2015. The growing uptake of digital channels demonstrates both successful investment in technology and an increasing willingness among citizens to access services online.

Environmental targets

- Strong progress is evident in waste management and energy efficiency. More than **80%** of households now avail of a 3-bin waste collection service, while over **79%** of public lighting has been converted to LED technology. These results demonstrate the positive impact of sustained policy interventions and investment in environmental infrastructure.

Rising costs and increasing service demands are placing pressure on local authorities

- Costs continue to increase across roads, planning, fire services, libraries and ICT. At the same time, staffing levels have grown significantly, reflecting the expanding role of local government and increasing service complexity.

Performance variation between local authorities remains a key issue

- Many indicators show substantial differences in outcomes between local authorities. For example, planning expenditure ranges from **€67.86** per capita in Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown to **€27.06** in Cavan, library expenditure ranges from **€68.37** in Longford to **€22.43** in Galway County, commercial rates collection varies from **100%** in Waterford City and County to **78%** in Sligo and rent collection ranges from **99%** in Cork County to **67%** in Limerick City and County.
- Significant performance variations continue to exist across local authorities. While some authorities consistently deliver strong outcomes, others have not addressed areas of persistent underperformance. Greater use of NOAC's annual performance findings and its Good Practice Seminars, together with stronger benchmarking against peer authorities, will be essential to improving outcomes and reducing unnecessary variation across the local authorities.

The report is organised into four chapters and two appendices:

- **Chapter 1** provides the Introduction.
- **Chapter 2** presents the key message from the Working Group Chair and summary highlights for 2025.
- **Chapter 3** provides detailed analysis of each of the 46 performance indicators, including national trends, comparative performance and explanatory commentary where appropriate.
- **Chapter 4** outlines the Quality Assurance Process undertaken by NOAC, including direct engagement with selected local authorities to review and validate reported data.

In addition:

- **Appendix 1** contains summaries submitted by local authorities as part of the Quality Assurance Process.
- **Appendix 2** outlines amendments made to performance indicators for the 2025 reporting cycle and key dates in the PI process for the 2025 report.

The National Census was conducted in 2022 and recorded a population of 5,149,139 persons. Census 2022 figures have been used in the calculation of per-capita indicators in this report. This represents an increase of 387,274 people, or 8.1%, since the 2016 Census, highlighting the growing demand for local authority services across all areas of responsibility.

As an integral component of NOAC's statutory oversight role, this report provides an objective and transparent assessment of local authority performance, recognising achievement while highlighting areas where further action and improvement are required. NOAC acknowledges the commitment and cooperation of local authorities in providing the data underpinning this report and recognises the significant contribution made by its Board, Secretariat and stakeholders in the preparation and publication of this twelfth Annual Local Authority Performance Indicator Report.

Chapter 2

Working Group Chair's Address

and 2025 Summary Highlights

Chapter 2

Chair's Address

In publishing this twelfth Performance Indicator Report, NOAC is pleased to fulfil 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.

This report represents a key element of NOAC's independent oversight role and provides an evidence-based assessment of local authority performance across Ireland. Through the publication of transparent and comparable performance data, the report supports accountability, informs policy and operational decision-making, and promotes continuous improvement throughout the local government sector.

The scale and depth of the data underpinning this report continue to make it one of the most significant performance datasets in the local government system. While the report is structured around 46 performance indicators across 11 service areas, these indicators comprise a total of 129 individual measures. In many cases, data has been collected consistently for over 12 years, creating a rich evidence base that allows for meaningful comparisons between local authorities, identifies emerging trends, and provides valuable insights into the evolving performance of the sector at both local and national level.

The ongoing commitment of local authorities to collecting, validating and submitting this extensive dataset is essential to the report's success. The considerable work undertaken across the sector to ensure the quality and accuracy of the information published deserves recognition. This long-established dataset provides an increasingly powerful tool for measuring performance, understanding outcomes, and identifying opportunities for improvement.

The findings of this report demonstrate positive progress in a number of important areas. NOAC particularly welcomes the continued reduction in local authority housing vacancies and the strong financial performance achieved by many authorities, including improvements in commercial rates collection and reductions in accumulated revenue deficits. These achievements reflect the focused efforts of local authorities to improve service delivery and strengthen financial resilience.

At the same time, the report highlights a number of persistent challenges. Housing delivery remains under significant pressure in many areas both social and private, while performance in relation to retrofit programmes and certain aspects of revenue collection continue to require focused attention. The report serves not only to acknowledge success but also to shine a light on those areas where further improvement is required.

We continue to note with concern the progress under the Social Housing Energy Retrofit Programme. The National Climate Action Plan sets a target of retrofitting 36,500 local authority homes to a Building Energy Rating (BER) of B2 or equivalent by 2030. While the data indicates an increase in retrofit activity year on year, the rate of growth is not currently sufficient to achieve this target. As outlined in the 2024 report continued acceleration in delivery will be required if national retrofit objectives are to be met within the remaining timeframe. There is a further concern that the new Voids Programme announced in 2026, while accelerating the reletting of vacant social housing, will negatively impact the retrofit programme.

A number of additional issues were identified during NOAC's engagement with the sector during this performance indicator period which may have a bearing on the interpretation of reported performance outcomes.

Firstly, local authorities highlighted the challenges associated with applying for matched-funding grant schemes, particularly the administrative burden involved, and the significant time commitment required to prepare and submit applications. These demands can place pressure on existing resources and may impact the capacity of authorities to pursue available funding opportunities.

Secondly, Local Enterprise Offices (LEOs) expressed concerns regarding the quality and the consistency of the data being reported in relation to job creation/enterprise support. Several stakeholders indicated that the data may not fully reflect the volume and extent of activity being undertaken across the sector in relation to job creation. It was noted that some local authorities have undertaken comprehensive data-cleansing exercises in recent years, while others have yet to complete the process. Consequently, variations in data quality and record management practices may contribute to differences in reported performance and limit direct comparability between authorities.

In addition, the financial impact of the Workplace Relations Commission (WRC) decision relating to retained firefighters continues to be evident across the sector. This has contributed to increases in expenditure and, consequently, higher costs on a per capita basis in a number of local authorities.

NOAC also notes that the figure reported under Performance Indicator P1 for the number of new buildings notified and inspected is significantly lower than the equivalent figure reported in the previous year. It is understood that this reduction is largely attributable to the conclusion of the waiver programme, which closed in 2024 and had previously contributed to elevated activity levels under this indicator.

While NOAC is not in a position to make recommendations or suggest solutions on these matters, it considers them important factors when assessing performance during the reporting period. These issues may have affected the reported results and should be considered when interpreting the findings in this report.

The data gathered for this report provides NOAC with a comprehensive picture of local government performance across its core service areas. Combined with NOAC's rigorous validation and scrutiny processes, it enables a robust assessment of performance across all local authorities. The report highlights where progress has been achieved, identifies areas where improvement is needed, and contributes to a culture of openness, learning and continuous improvement within local government.

As Ireland's local authorities continue to deliver an increasingly broad range of services in a complex and evolving environment, NOAC hopes that this report will remain a valuable resource for elected members, local authority management, policymakers and the public, supporting informed discussion and evidence-based improvements in service delivery for communities throughout the country.

Finally, I remain consistently impressed by the effort and commitment involved in producing this report. I would like to give special thanks to the staff of the NOAC Secretariat. Their professionalism, hard work, and dedication play a key role in ensuring that the report is completed to a high standard and reflects the findings of the Performance Indicator Working Group.

I trust that this report will provide a valuable resource for understanding and assessing local government performance. The next page highlights a selection of key data and performance trends from 2025. However, these figures should be considered in the context of the broader analysis set out in Chapter 3, which provides important background and explanation for the results presented.

Ciarán Hayes
Chair of the Performance Indicators Working Group

17 September 2026

2025 Summary 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 2025 - there were **3,866** vacancies compared to the 2024 figure of 4,251. The overall percentage of directly provided local authority stock, vacant at the end of 2025 was **2.44%**, an improvement compared to 2.75% at the end of 2024.
- **Social Housing Stock** at the end of December 2025 local authorities owned **158,772** social housing units and added **4,324 units** to social housing stock in 2025.
- **Average Re-letting Time** in 2025 was **32.08 weeks** compared to 35.56 in 2024, an improvement of 3.48 weeks.
- **Housing Maintenance Cost** - The total spend on housing maintenance in 2025 was **€300,823,909.04**, an increase of 6.57% on 2024.
- The number of **rented dwellings inspected** rose to **64,120** in 2025 from 62,085 in 2024.

Section 2 **Roads**

- Local authorities manage and maintain **97,115 km** of regional and local roads.
- **421.2 km** of Regional roads and **2,221.4 km** of Local roads were strengthened in 2025.
- **436.9 km** of Regional roads and **2,691.5 km** of Local roads were resealed in 2025.
- **46%** of Regional roads have an overall PSCI Rating of **9 to 10** with no defects or minor surface defects in 2025. This has increased from 2014 when it was 20%.
- **82.45%** of **motor tax transactions** were conducted online in 2025.

Section 3 **Water**

- The number of registered schemes in 2025 was **2,246**, of which **2,144** were monitored. The national average percentage of registered schemes monitored was **95.46%**, a reduction of 1.97% on 2024.

Section 4 **Waste and Environment**

- **80.52%** of households availed of a 3-bin service in 2025.

- **85,504** environmental complaints were made to local authorities in 2025, compared with 76,190 in 2024. **84,700** environmental complaints were closed in 2025.

- Of **3,949** schools across all local authority areas, **32** attained their green flag status in 2025 for the first time. **703** renewed their status in 2025 and **767** did not need to renew, as their status was still in place.

- **30 local authorities** have Climate Action Co-ordinators and **29** Climate Action Officers. In 2025, **29** local authorities had Climate Action Teams in place.

Section 5 **Planning**

- There were **15,006** new buildings notified to local authorities in 2025, a significant decrease of -34,785 on the 2024 figure of 49,791. **3,864** buildings were inspected, representing **25.75%** of the total.

- The number of local authority planning decisions which were the subject of an appeal to An Coimisiún Pleanála that were determined by the Commission on any date in the year in 2025 was **2,056**. **74.85%** or **1,539** 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 2025 was **€82.24**.

- For 2025, **three** of the six full time fire brigades improved their average mobilisation times for fire emergencies and **three** also improved their average mobilisation times for other non-fire emergencies compared to 2024.

- In 2025, **nine** local authorities with retained services improved their average mobilisation times for fire emergencies compared to 19 in 2024. **Ten** local authorities improved their average mobilisation times for other non-fire emergencies in comparison to 18 in 2024.

Section 7 **Library/Recreation**

- The total number of library visits in 2025 was **15,885,688**.

- The average number of library visits per head of population in 2025 was **3.09%**, up from 3.00% in 2024.

- The number of items issued to library members rose to **22,808,367** in 2025, an increase of **30.68%** on the 2024 figure of 17,453,626.

- In 2025, active library members remained at **0.19%** of the population, in line with the commitment in the library strategy for the period 2023-2027 "The Library is the Place: Information, Recreation, Inspiration".

- The number of registered library members in 2025 was **792,981**, a small decrease on the 2024 figure of 795,819.

- The average cost per capita of operating the library service in 2025 rose to **€41.66** from €40.72 in 2024.

- Expenditure per capita on new stock rose to an average of **€2.42** in 2025, from €2.17 in 2024.

Section 8 **Youth and Community**

- **Four** local authorities achieved 100% involvement in the Comhairle na nÓg local youth council scheme, **11** local authorities showed an improvement in their figures in 2025 and the figures for **eight** local authorities remains the same as in 2024.
- **484** schools were represented at the Comhairle na nÓg 2025 AGM compared to 476 in 2024, an increase of **2%**.
- **22,482** organisations were on the county register for the PPN at the end of 2025, compared to 20,631 in 2024.
- **1,913** organisations registered for the first time in 2025.

Section 9 **Corporate**

- The total whole-time equivalent staff employed by the local authority sector at the end of 2025 was **32,533.68**, an increase of **259.92** on the 2024 figure of 32,273.76.
- **268,675.52** days were lost to certified sick leave in 2025.
- Total page views of local authority websites in 2025 were **68.39 million**, an increase of over 3.27 million views on the 2024 figure of 65.13 million.
- **1,277** separate social media accounts are being operated by the **31** local authorities.
- The total number of social media users increased to **6.25 million** in 2025, from 5.97 million in 2024.
- The national average cost of ICT provision was **€4,636.77**, an increase of **€366.16** on the 2024 figure of €4,270.61.

Section 10 **Finance**

- There were **five** local authorities showing a deficit on the Revenue Account at the end of 2025.
- **19** local authorities saw an increase in commercial rates collected in 2025. **Eight** remained unchanged while only **four** local authorities showed a decrease in collections.
- **18** local authorities saw an increase in rents collected in 2025. **Six** had no change while **seven** authorities showed a decrease in collections.
- **21** local authorities saw an increase in home loans collected in 2025. **Five** had no change while **five** authorities showed a decrease in collections.
- The average cost per capita of public liability claims in 2025 was **€11.85**, a decrease from €13.74 in 2024.

Section 11 **Economic Development**

- The total number of jobs created nationally in 2025 with the assistance of the Local Enterprise Offices (LEOs), taking job losses into account, was **2,479**. This is an increase of 20 jobs, compared to the figure in 2024 when 2,459 jobs were created.
- **16,628** participants availed of LEO mentoring in 2025, an increase of 421 participants on the 2024 figure of 16,207.
- Local authorities spent an average of **€200.11** on Economic Development per head of population in 2025, compares to €254.01 in 2024.

Local Authority Performance Indicator Report 2025

Chapter 3

2025 Results and Trends

Section 1
Housing (H1 to H7)

H1: Social Housing Stock (A to F)

Social housing is essential in ensuring that people who cannot afford suitable housing in the private market, even with Government supports, have access to safe and affordable homes. The Government is committed to working with local authorities to speed up the delivery of social housing so that the target of 72,000 new-build social homes in total is delivered across the timeline of the new housing plan, "Delivering Homes, Building Communities 2025-2030". 2025 saw the delivery of over 9,000 new-build social homes, the highest single-year delivery of new-build social housing in the history of the State. 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 new housing plan.

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. Recognising the significance of this Social Housing stock indicator, NOAC decided to include it as part of the validation process for this year's report.

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 Department of Housing Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH) funding streams, which do not form part of the authority's permanent stock, but which meet housing needs (e.g. HAP and RAS),
- 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 H1(A) shows dwellings provided by both local authorities and AHBs under the various social housing schemes funded by the DHLGH. Tables H1(B) and H1(C) indicate the build and acquisition delivery from 2018 to 2025 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, in line with the DHLGH's Housing for All[1] 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.

H1(A): Total Social Housing Output 2018 to 2025

Year	Total New Build	Total Acquisition	LA Vacant Dwellings	Leasing	RAS	HAP	Overall Totals
2018	4,234	2,578	560	1,001	755	17,926	27,054
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	7,428	947	0*	1,870	1,041	8,634	19,920
2023	8,094	1,829	0*	1,999	1,542	8,292	21,756
2024	7,833	1,501	0*	1,223	1,576	8,121	20,254
2025	9,090	787	0*	697	1,749	6,556	18,879

**Voids no longer counted towards Build totals since 2020*

Source: Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

H1(B): Total Social Housing Build Output 2018-2025 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	3,135	1,408	7,428
2023	2,524	3,688	1,882	8,094
2024	3,023	2,981	1,829	7,833
2025	2,870	4,215	2,005	9,090

Source: Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

1 Housing for All was in place between 2021 and 2025. The New Housing Plan Delivering Homes, Building Communities was introduced in 2025 and will run to 2030.

Table H1(C): Total Social Housing Acquisition Output 2018-2025 by local authority and AHB

Year	LA Acquisition	AHB Acquisition	Total Acquisition
2018	1,533	1,045	2,578
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
2025	677	110	787

Source: Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

Total Social Housing Acquisition 2025

The ‘Funding Allocations’ approach whereby local authorities were provided with a monetary allocation was a change from the approach in 2023-2024 where local authorities were issued with a guide number of acquisitions. The intent was to allow local authorities negotiate the acquisition costs with vendors/landlords and achieve the best value-for-money. Mandatory eligibility criteria were introduced for acquisitions in 2025 and are designed to ensure that the priority categories can benefit in an equitable manner from the second-hand property acquisitions programme.

NOAC aims to ensure accuracy in its reporting, and therefore at the annual Performance Indicator (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 2025, the figures supplied by local authorities for additions to stock compared with the DHLGH figures gave rise to a variation of a net -226 units in respect of 22 authorities.

Variations arose for a number of valid reasons, where in accordance with NOAC’s guidelines, traveller specific accommodation and units where the keys were not handed over until 2026 were not included in the returns from local authorities. In two local authorities, units were taken back into social housing stock, having been formerly managed by AHBs.

The largest variances arose in Cork City -203 units and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown 60 units and significant variances were also noted in respect of South Dublin 53 units, Galway County -41 units, Westmeath 35 units and Wexford -36 units.

NOAC carried out an extensive review of all the figures supplied to ensure that the figures provided for the 2025 return were in accordance with the NOAC guidelines. All the variances were reviewed and the net -226 figure was reconciled with the published DHLGH figures.

> *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.*

Table H1(E) shows that in 2025, local authorities had **158,772** dwellings in their ownership at the end of the year. The H1(E) closing balance recorded in the 2024 report was **155,060** and this figure should match the H1(A) opening balance for 2025. The 2025 opening balance is **155,260** and variances were reported by the seven local authorities below, of a net **200** 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	Reason provided to NOAC
Carlow	2	Two units were brought back into stock from an AHB.
Cork City	-81	Opening figure amended to reflect 81 units transferred to the management of AHBs.
Fingal	191	No explanation provided.
Galway County	15	Opening figure amended to include 14 derelict units and one Mortgage-to-Rent unit.
Mayo	1	One Mortgage-to-Rent unit added to opening stock figure.
Westmeath	-1	One duplicate unit identified.
Wexford	73	73 units were substantially complete and acquired at year end, but final handover was not yet complete.
Total	200	

In 2025, H1(B) shows that local authorities have added 4,324 units to owned stock, (whether constructed or acquired), a decrease of 1,000 on the 2024 figure of 5,324 (4,382 in 2023).

Highest number of units added as a percentage of their opening 2025 figure

Meath	Dublin City	Cork County
8.45%	**1.24%**	**3.71%**
(369 units)	**(350 units)**	**(317 units)**

Lowest number of units added as a percentage of their opening 2025 figure

Offaly	Longford	Sligo
0.72%	**0.74%**	**0.99%**
(16 units)	**(17 units)**	**(23 units)**

All local authorities recorded the sale of local authority dwellings. There were 500 units of stock sold in 2025.

Highest number of local authority owned dwellings sold in 2025

Limerick City and County	Donegal	Longford	Kerry
54	38	36	30

Eight local authorities demolished a total of 312 dwellings in 2025 (Dublin City 259, Cork City 10, Galway County 10, Kildare 10, Sligo 10, Limerick City and County 9, Galway City 3 and Waterford City and County 1). There were 165 dwellings demolished in 2024 (111 in 2023 and 141 in 2022).

H2: Housing Vacancies

2.44%
average vacancy rate

14
local authorities above average vacancy rate

3,866
units were vacant at the end of 2025

18
local authorities reduced their vacancy rate compared to the previous year

The management of vacant properties within local authority ownership is a very important function and vital in meeting housing needs. The Voids Programme supports local authorities in preparing vacant homes for re-letting and builds on ongoing efforts to address vacancy and dereliction, ensuring that vacant properties are returned to use as homes. As a result, homes that are brought back into use more quickly, help to maintain stable occupancy levels and maximise the availability of social housing stock. Local authorities use the funding provided by the DHLGH and their own funding to achieve these outcomes. In that context, each year, NOAC 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 2025, improved by 0.31% in 2025 to **2.44%**, from 2.75% in 2024. The vacancy rate in 2023 was 2.81% and in 2022 it was 3.03%. The continued positive trend over the last four years is extremely encouraging and reflects significant progress.

Lowest vacancy rates recorded

Monaghan	Wexford	Laois
0.52%	0.94%	1.13%

Low vacancy rates are a welcome outcome and demonstrate the substantial commitment that local authorities make by managing their stock efficiently. NOAC is pleased to see an improvement in performance, with twelve local authorities reporting vacancy rates below 2% compared to seven in 2024. The twelve local authorities are Monaghan 0.52%, Wexford 0.94%, Laois 1.13%, Sligo 1.17%, Louth 1.55%, South Dublin 1.72%, Offaly and Westmeath 1.77%, Roscommon 1.84%, Wicklow 1.86%, Waterford City and County 1.91% and Tipperary 1.98%.

Highest vacancy rates recorded

Kilkenny	Carlow	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown
5.07%	4.84%	4.30%

However, a further 11 local authorities recorded vacancy rates above 2.44 %, indicating that challenges remain in some areas. They are Mayo 3.56%, Limerick City and County 3.43%, Clare 3.38%, Cork City 3.19%, Cavan 3.16%, Fingal 3.06%, Donegal 2.88%, Kerry 2.87%, Leitrim 2.79%, Cork County 2.66% and Galway City 2.46%.

Carlow outlined that they had a number of new schemes completed but not allocated at the end of the year, which accounted for a significant proportion of their vacant units. Cavan cited that because of their ongoing efforts in terms of regenerating existing stock back into supply and market timing, in 2024 they had a delivery of 19 new properties near the end of that year which the tenants did not move into until early 2025 and the properties were included in their 2024 figures.

The total number of vacant dwellings at the end of 2025 was 3,866, compared to 4,251 in 2024, 4,196 in 2023 and 4,417 in 2022.

NOAC understands that turnover within local authority housing stock is a normal part of housing management. However, given the ongoing demand for social housing, local authorities should take all reasonable measures to ensure that housing stock is brought back into use promptly and utilised as effectively as possible to meet the needs of those on waiting lists.

> *Low vacancy rates are a welcome outcome and demonstrate the substantial commitment that local authorities make by managing their stock efficiently.*

H3: Average Re-letting Time and Cost

€103,065,006.37

spent in 2025 in re-letting costs for 3,324 units

€31,006.32

Average cost

€32.08 weeks

Average time

The timely refurbishment and re-letting of vacant social housing units is consistent with best asset management practice. A revised Planned Maintenance and Voids Programme will be introduced from 2027 having been notified to the sector in 2026, supported by performance metrics which will be linked to funding available as part of the planned maintenance programme. This will enable local authorities to move towards a more proactive, stock condition led approach, identifying and addressing maintenance needs earlier, reducing repair requirements, and minimising vacancy periods. Building on this, the planned maintenance approach will be extended to voids in 2028, helping to further support improved turnaround times, bring homes back into use more quickly and enhance the performance of social housing assets for tenants and communities.

A comparison of 2025 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 show variations in both re-letting times and costs, which are set out in table H3.

Table H3: Average 2025 re-letting times and costs of urban authorities compared to 2024

	Unit re-letting Time		Unit re-letting Cost		No. of units re-tenanted	
Local Authority	2025 (weeks)	Comparison with 2024 (weeks)	2025 €	Comparison with 2024	2025	Comparison with 2024
Cork City	23.33	-9.84	€21,541.42	€3,459.42	216	38
Dublin City	25.77	2.77	€35,980.10	-€3,627.84	706	-98
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	21	-4	€31,094.15	€903.53	110	5
Fingal	37.75	3.99	€21,170.87	-€98.77	98	19
Galway City	42.46	-6.37	€50,740.73	-€1,108.25	90	14
South Dublin	21.97	1.35	€27,116.02	-€4,169.95	170	-13

The longest average re-letting time across these six authorities, for the second year in succession, was Galway City at 42.46 weeks, a significant improvement on last year's 48.83 weeks. However, despite re-letting costs showing a decrease by €1,108.25 per unit, it is still the highest re-letting cost at €50,740.73.

Of the six main urban areas, three showed improvements in re-letting times, Cork City by 9.84 weeks, Galway City by 6.37 weeks and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown by 4 weeks.

As with housing vacancies, the age profile of housing stock may adversely affect re-letting times. However, NOAC acknowledges the importance of completing full condition surveys in a timely manner to identify repair requirements at an early stage and support the quicker re-letting of vacant properties.

The national average re-letting time, from the date the tenant vacated the dwelling to the date of the first rent debit in 2025, was **32.08** weeks, a decrease from 35.56 weeks in 2024, 33.72 weeks in 2023 and 35.22 weeks in 2022.

NOAC recognises the amount spent by local authorities preparing homes for re-let has risen significantly since 2021, however the scale of the increase varies across all local authorities. The average letting cost in 2025 was **€31,006.32** compared to €31,136.29 in 2024, €28,347.05 in 2023, €21,886.04 in 2022 and €19,653.39 in 2021.

The table below lists the local authorities with the shortest average re-letting times in 2025.

H3: Social Housing Re-letting times and costs Data 01/01/2025- 31/12/2025	Average Number of Weeks	Average Cost	Number of Units
Monaghan	11.61	€21,390.12	61
Laois	16.07	€19,041.42	79
Sligo	20.71	€21,862.66	42

The table below lists the local authorities with the longest average re-letting times in 2025.

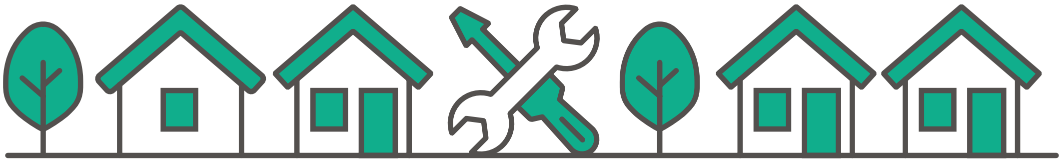
H3: Social Housing Re-letting times and costs Data 01/01/2025- 31/12/2025	Average Number of Weeks	Average Cost	Number of Units
Kerry	66.12	€40,132.82	112
Limerick City and County	56.50	€39,586.69	85
Kildare	49.24	€56,927.58	83

The average re-letting time therefore ranges from 11.61 weeks in Monaghan to 66.12 weeks in Kerry.

The average cost ranges from €10,685.71 in Carlow to €56,927.58 in Kildare.

Mayo reported that its direct labour team was in place for the full year in 2025 and this had a significant impact on turnaround times for the re-letting of vacant properties. Cork City cited the commencement of a targeted programme, working with contractors and the local authority's own resources, to turn around vacant housing units as quickly as possible has led to an improvement in its turnaround time.

H4: Housing Maintenance Cost



€300,823,909.04

overall spend on housing maintenance in 2025

€1,897.73	**€885.90**	**€3,140.70**	**129%**
Average cost per unit	Lowest spend **Mayo**	Highest spend **Monaghan**	Highest percentage increase **Waterford City and County**

18 local authorities increased their expenditure on housing maintenance

13 local authorities decreased their expenditure on housing maintenance

The Housing Maintenance function is responsible for the effective management, maintenance and improvement of the local authority's housing stock, to maintain safe homes that are compliant with statutory requirements.

The management and maintenance of local authority housing stock is a matter for each individual local authority and is one of the key indicators that NOAC reviews each year. NOAC acknowledges the Department is supporting local authorities to transition to a more proactive, evidence informed approach to the cyclical maintenance of their housing stock, with funding provided based on completed stock condition surveys by local authorities.

The Housing Maintenance section is responsible for setting and delivering housing maintenance objectives that support the provision of high-quality social housing services, which include:

- **Maintaining housing stock to a safe, habitable and compliant standard** in accordance with relevant legislation, regulations and best practice.
- **Delivering responsive repairs and planned maintenance programmes** in an efficient, cost-effective and timely manner.
- **Repairing, refurbishing and managing vacant and void properties** to facilitate prompt re-letting and minimise vacancy periods.
- **Protecting and enhancing the value of housing assets** through effective asset management and lifecycle planning.
- **Implementing energy efficiency and sustainability measures** to improve housing quality and support climate action objectives.
- **Ensuring value for money** through effective procurement, contract management and performance monitoring.
- **Promoting high standards of customer service,** ensuring that maintenance requests are managed professionally, transparently and efficiently.
- **Supporting meaningful tenant engagement,** so that tenants are treated respectfully and kept informed throughout the maintenance process.

- **Monitoring and improving service performance** through the use of performance indicators, quality assurance measures and customer feedback.
- **Contributing to sustainable and vibrant communities** by maintaining quality homes, supporting tenant wellbeing, and enhancing the quality of life of local authority tenants.

The maintenance cost per unit recorded across the 31 local authorities ranged from €885.90 in Mayo (€973.23 in 2024) to €3,140.70 in Monaghan (€2,864.61 in 2024).

The table below highlights the three local authorities that recorded the largest % increases in repair and maintenance expenditure between 2024 and 2025.

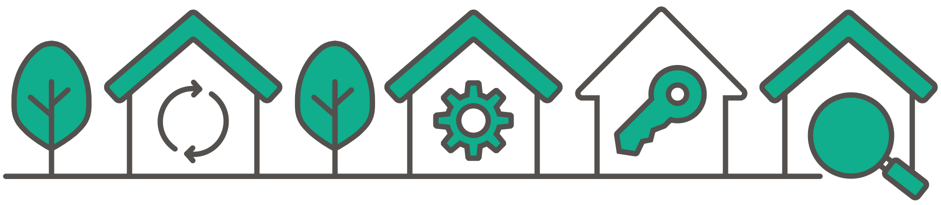
Local Authority	2025	2024	Difference	% Increase
Waterford City & County	€2,080.61	€908.38	€1,172.23	129%
Kerry	€1,589.64	€816.57	€773.07	95%
Offaly	€1,934.04	€1,037.76	€896.28	86%

Leitrim recorded the largest reduction in maintenance cost per unit, decreasing by 37%, from €1,411.89 in 2024 to €896.32 in 2025. Leitrim advised that this was attributed to a higher number of houses retrofitted in 2024 in comparison to 2025.

Meath reported that the number of gas boilers serviced across the housing stock increased during 2025, contributing to higher maintenance expenditure. The local authority also noted that a new CRM module was rolled out to Response Maintenance Contractors in 2025. The new system allows for greater oversight of outstanding invoices.

Offaly reported that the increase in maintenance expenditure was attributable to significant investment in its Energy Efficiency Retrofit Programme, to ensure that the retrofitting target for 2030 is achieved. In addition, the local authority cited storm related damage as a contributing factor to the increase in maintenance costs.

H5: Private Rented Sector Inspections



9
local authorities achieved or exceeded the **25%** inspection rate

5
local authorities inspection rates were less than **10%**

18.90%
Average inspection rate in **2025**

339,215
registered tenancies at the end of 2025, a **3.42%** increase on the 2024 figure

Inspections of private rented accommodation are carried out by local authorities to ensure it meets the required minimum standards for rental accommodation are prescribed in the Housing (Standards for Rented Houses) Regulations 2019. Delivering Homes, Building Communities 2025-2030 sets an annual target for the inspection of 25% of all private residential tenancies (including student specific accommodation, cost rental and AHB properties).

The 2025 target of 25% was based on the number of Residential Tenancies Board (RTB) registered tenancies as of 31 December of the previous year, rather than the number registered during the current year, as these change over the course of the year in which the funding and targets are provided. NOAC calculates its inspection rates based on the percentage carried out in the year relative to the number of registered tenancies in that same year. Therefore, the DHLGH targets and NOAC figures are not fully comparable. Based on NOAC calculations, nine local authorities achieved or exceeded the 25% inspection rate.

- Mayo 44.58%
- Waterford City and County 39.40%
- Meath 36.00%
- Offaly 35.60%
- Cork City 34.31%
- Wexford 26.61%
- Fingal 26.58%
- Leitrim 26.20%
- Donegal 25.82%
- Seven local authorities' inspection rates ranged between 24.22% and 22.06%, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Kerry, Kilkenny, Laois, Longford, Louth and South Dublin.
- 15 local authorities didn't achieve the inspection rate of 25%.

€10.5m in Exchequer funding was made available as a subvention to local authorities to carry out these inspections. NOAC notes that the number of private rental inspections conducted has increased significantly in recent years, despite many local authorities encountering difficulties in staff recruitment and in retaining inspectors in 2025.

Mayo noted its increase in inspection numbers during the year reflects an expansion in inspection activity, resulting in a greater number of dwellings being assessed. Longford outlined the increase in private inspection numbers in 2025 compared with 2024 reflects a combination of factors, including the expansion of the in-house inspection team to three inspectors, staffing stability throughout 2025 with no staff turnover, and the outsourcing of a proportion of inspections to a private contractor to carry out inspections on its behalf. Galway City confirmed a substantial increase in inspections between 2024 and 2025, resulting from an increase in staffing levels.

In 2025, five local authorities recorded inspection rates below 10%. Three continued to under-perform in this area, namely Carlow, Dublin City and Wicklow, with similar trends observed in 2024.

- Carlow 4.50% (8.70% in 2024)
- Wicklow 7.00% (7.45 % in 2024)
- Limerick City and County 7.90% (11.37% in 2024)
- Sligo 8.49% (15.11% in 2024)
- Dublin City 8.92% (7.58% in 2024)

The overall inspection rate in 2025 was **18.90%**, a decrease from 18.93% in 2024. The number of private rented inspections increased from 62,085 in 2024 to 64,120 in 2025. The number of registered tenancies increased by 11,223 or 3.42% from 327,992 in 2024 to 339,215 in 2025.

11 local authorities carried out fewer inspections as a percentage of the total number of registered tenancies in 2025 compared to 2024, while 20 local authorities reported an increase.

The percentage of dwellings inspected in 2025 that were not compliant with the Standards Regulations on first inspection was 82.66%. 11 local authorities recorded that more than 90% of inspected dwellings were found to be non-compliant with the Standards' Regulations in 2025, a reduction from 16 in 2024, 23 in 2023, and 24 in 2022.

Highest percentage of non-compliance with the Standards Regulations at first inspections notified

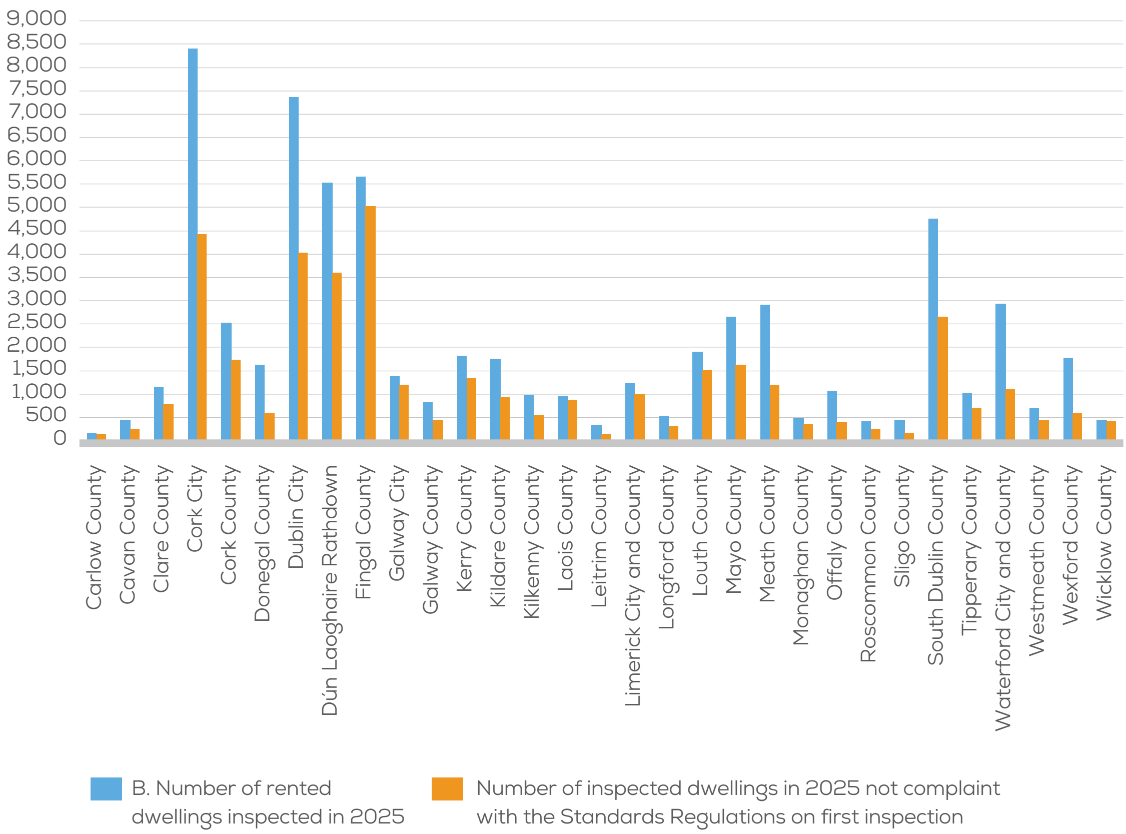
Louth	Galway County	Sligo
99.87%	**99.77%**	**99.41%**

Lowest percentage of non-compliance with the Standards Regulation at first inspections notified

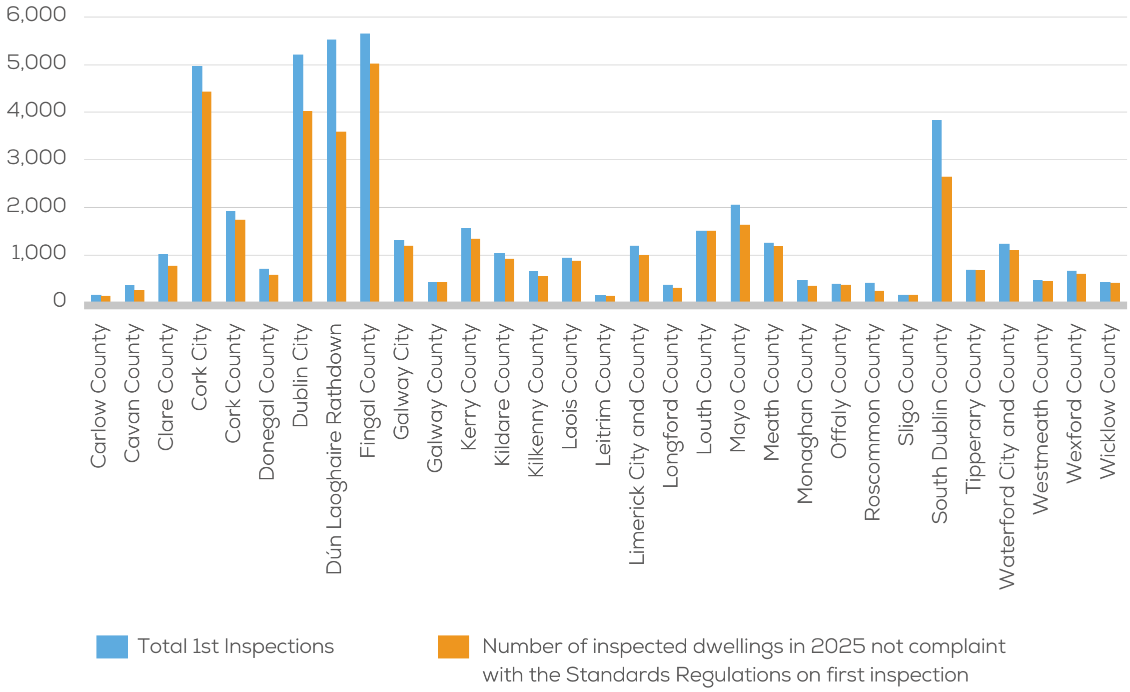
Roscommon	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	South Dublin
60.05%	**65.16%**	**69.09%**

Local authorities reported that the number of dwellings deemed compliant following an inspection in 2025 (including those originally deemed non-compliant) was 23,135, a significant increase compared to 21,129 in 2024, 13,582 in 2023 and 9,674 in 2022.

H5: Number of rented dwellings inspected in 2025 and Compliance



H5: Number of 1st inspections in 2025 and non-compliance on first inspection



H6: Long-term Homeless Adults

The new DHLGH Housing Plan provides dedicated capital funding of €100 million which will be ring-fenced to support local authorities to acquire properties to tackle long-term homelessness. It will be used specifically to acquire suitable units to exit families the longest in emergency accommodation and for Housing First units for individuals with complex needs experiencing homelessness.

Table H6 shows the long-term homeless adults in City 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 2025. 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 2025 and 2024

	Adults classed as homeless and in emergency accommodation			Adults who had been in emergency accommodation for more than 6 months		
Local Authority	2025	2024	Difference	2025	2024	Difference
Cork City	660	523	137	441	281	160
Dublin City	8,124	7,285	839	5,827	4,566	1,261
Galway City	276	223	53	144	80	64
Limerick City & County	584	442	142	297	204	93
Waterford City & County	100	111	-11	60	49	11

**Dublin Region Homeless Executive is provided by Dublin City (adopting shared service approach across Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal and South Dublin County)*

The number of homeless adults in emergency accommodation at year-end 2025 was 11,826, an increase of 1,382 or 13.23% on the 2024 figure of 10,444 (9,239 in 2023). 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 2025 to 67.77% from 59.43% in 2024 and 57.61% in 2023.

In 2025, 21 local authorities recorded an increase in the number of long-term homeless adults in comparison to 2024. Significant increases in Carlow 121.42%, Kildare 50.37% and Roscommon 46.15%. However, seven authorities recorded a decrease in numbers.

Cavan 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, reducing from 50.00% in 2024 to 15.38% in 2025, followed by Cork County which reduced from 51.72% in 2024 to 20.34% in 2025.

Cavan outlined the number of adults in long-term emergency accommodation (six months or more) reduced significantly during 2025. At year-end, only two adults had been in emergency accommodation for six months or longer, compared with nine at the end of 2024. This represents a substantial reduction in the proportion of adults experiencing prolonged stays in emergency accommodation, from 50% in 2024 to 15.4% in 2025. While this improvement may be attributed to a range of factors, including timely move-on to long-term housing and enhanced case management following the expansion of the homeless services team (Social Worker, Homeless HAP and Homeless Support Officer), the relatively small numbers involved mean that annual fluctuations can have a significant impact on the data.

Cork County also outlined that additional suitable housing stock became available for individuals experiencing long-term homelessness. Combined with increased delivery under the Housing First programme, which achieved seven tenancies against a target of five, this contributed to a reduction in the number of adults remaining in long-term emergency accommodation.

Clare explained the increase may be attributed to both a rise in the number of single adults experiencing homelessness and a growing number of adults experiencing homelessness for longer periods. Single adults are more likely to experience long-term homelessness, as there is a significantly lower availability of one-bedroom properties in both the social housing and the private rented sector compared with other property types.

H7: Social Housing Retrofit

2,671
Total number of Houses Retrofitted

The **Highest** number of Houses Retrofitted	**327** Dublin City	**208** Cork County	**200** Donegal
The **Lowest** number of Houses Retrofitted	**11** Mayo	**14** Westmeath	**16** Leitrim

14 local authorities retrofitted more home in 2025 than in 2024

16 retrofitted less home in 2025 than in 2024

One local authority remained unchanged in 2025 compared to 2024

As this is the third year of reporting on this indicator, NOAC believes it provides important insights into the retrofit programme and helps monitor progress towards achieving the 2030 carbon target and related objectives. The Energy Efficiency Retrofit Programme (EERP) aims to retrofit 36,500 homes to 2030, this programme seeks to improve the energy performance, comfort, and sustainability of social housing stock through targeted retrofit works. In 2025, local authorities drew down the full EERP allocation of €90m, exceeding the target of 2,500 retrofits by 171 units.

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.

In both 2024 and 2025 Dublin City retrofitted more homes than any other local authority, completing work on 327 units (408 in 2024), followed by Cork County retrofitting 208 units (152 in 2024) and Donegal 200 units (160 in 2024).

Roscommon have consistently delivered energy upgrades annually, meeting or exceeding their targets. Kerry outlined their improved performance is due mainly to increases in EERP allocations from the DHLGH in recent years, acknowledging good performance in this funding stream by Kerry. Allocations increased from 13 in 2024 to 80 in 2025, with a further increase to 100 dwellings in 2026. Improved delivery has been aided by addition of an Executive Engineer and Senior Executive Technician to the team.

Limerick cited the increase in retrofitting homes in 2025, is directly attributed to new internal resources and the addition of an in-house BER Assessor. Collaboration with energy companies (Obligated Parties) has also provided valuable technical support in undertaking property surveys and preparing contract documentation. Furthermore, the introduction of an in-house tendering process has enabled the local authority to bundle properties into larger contracts, reducing procurement delays and overall costs.

Westmeath explained their decrease was due to the conclusion in the Midlands Retrofit Programme in 2024. In 2024, Leitrim piloted the retrofit of 14 tenanted properties with tenants remaining in situ throughout the works. As a result, retrofit works were completed on 16 vacant properties and 14 occupied properties, bringing the total number of homes retrofitted during the year to 30. However, due to the higher costs associated with retrofitting occupied dwellings and the DHLGH's grant funding being insufficient to fully cover these costs, Leitrim decided to return to the standard annual target of between 12 and 16 houses in 2025.

H7: Social Housing Retrofit	2025	2024
A (1) Total no of houses retrofitted	2,671	2,634
A (2) No of houses that achieve a BER rating of B2 or above	2,639	2,461
A (3) No of heat pumps installed in those houses	2,446	2,393
B. Total annual energy savings in MWH from houses retrofitted	37,704.00	37,711.80
C. Total carbon emission reduction tCo_2 from houses retrofitted	10,264.00	10,360.30

Section 1 - Housing Results

H1: Social Housing Stock (A-F)

Authority	A. Number of dwellings in the ownership of the local authority at 01/01/2025	B. Number of dwellings added to the local authority owned stock during 2025 (whether constructed or acquired)	C. Number of local authority owned dwellings sold in 2025	D. Number of local authority owned dwellings demolished in 2025	E. Number of dwellings in the ownership of the local authority at 31/12/2025	F. Number of local authority owned dwellings planned for demolition under a DHLGH approved scheme
Carlow County	2,106	47	5	0	2,148	0
Cavan County	2,252	75	13	0	2,314	7
Clare County	2,935	99	13	0	3,021	1
Cork City	10,776	127	15	10	10,878	30
Cork County	8,528	317	25	0	8,820	1
Donegal County	5,103	78	38	0	5,143	1
Dublin City	28,107	350	18	259	28,180	165
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	5,153	308	0	0	5,461	0
Fingal County	6,367	240	16	0	6,591	0
Galway City	2,625	30	9	3	2,643	1
Galway County	2,985	129	17	10	3,087	10
Kerry County	4,526	71	30	0	4,567	0
Kildare County	5,700	308	10	10	5,988	6
Kilkenny County	2,859	109	11	0	2,957	1
Laois County	2,488	76	3	0	2,561	1
Leitrim County	1,115	36	4	0	1,147	0
Limerick City and County	5,881	132	54	9	5,950	30
Longford County	2,268	17	36	0	2,249	0
Louth County	4,381	227	19	0	4,589	0
Mayo County	2,547	135	17	0	2,665	0
Meath County	4,364	369	14	0	4,719	0
Monaghan County	1,860	86	8	0	1,938	0
Offaly County	2,193	16	10	0	2,199	0
Roscommon County	1,481	49	10	0	1,520	0
Sligo County	2,313	23	15	10	2,311	0
South Dublin County	10,302	257	11	0	10,548	0
Tipperary County	5,590	78	20	0	5,648	0
Waterford City and County	5,715	124	22	1	5,816	0
Westmeath County	2,361	137	8	0	2,490	0
Wexford County	5,058	198	16	0	5,240	0
Wicklow County	5,321	76	13	0	5,384	0
TOTALS	**155,260**	**4,324**	**500**	**312**	**158,772**	**254**

H2: Housing Vacancies

Authority	A. The percentage of the total number of LA owned dwellings that were vacant on 31/12/2025
Carlow County	4.84
Cavan County	3.16
Clare County	3.38
Cork City	3.19
Cork County	2.66
Donegal County	2.88
Dublin City	2.10
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	4.30
Fingal County	3.06
Galway City	2.46
Galway County	2.08
Kerry County	2.87
Kildare County	2.21
Kilkenny County	5.07
Laois County	1.13
Leitrim County	2.79
Limerick City and County	3.43
Longford County	2.13
Louth County	1.55
Mayo County	3.56
Meath County	2.39
Monaghan County	0.52
Offaly County	1.77
Roscommon County	1.84
Sligo County	1.17
South Dublin County	1.72
Tipperary County	1.98
Waterford City and County	1.91
Westmeath County	1.77
Wexford County	0.94
Wicklow County	1.86

H3: Average Re-letting Time and Cost

Authority	A. Time taken from the date of vacation of a dwelling to the date in 2025 when the dwelling is re-tenanted, averaged across all dwellings re-let during 2025 (weeks)	B. Cost expended on getting the dwellings re-tenanted in 2025 averaged across all dwellings re-let in 2025
Carlow County	21.00	€10,685.71
Cavan County	45.66	€28,013.78
Clare County	37.74	€39,704.78
Cork City	23.33	€21,541.42
Cork County	41.19	€41,150.16
Donegal County	23.57	€20,540.36
Dublin City	25.77	€35,980.10
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	21.00	€31,094.15
Fingal County	37.75	€21,170.87
Galway City	42.46	€50,740.73
Galway County	37.79	€20,883.60
Kerry County	66.12	€40,132.82
Kildare County	49.24	€56,927.58
Kilkenny County	31.15	€25,591.98
Laois County	16.07	€19,041.42
Leitrim County	40.47	€26,882.43
Limerick City and County	56.50	€39,586.69
Longford County	32.19	€38,401.99
Louth County	23.84	€26,247.23
Mayo County	41.49	€17,431.29
Meath County	34.60	€22,206.18
Monaghan County	11.61	€21,390.12
Offaly County	40.65	€28,799.84
Roscommon County	24.03	€24,577.94
Sligo County	20.71	€21,862.66
South Dublin County	21.97	€27,116.02
Tipperary County	35.91	€31,059.89
Waterford City and County	34.92	€27,963.82
Westmeath County	35.09	€21,776.81
Wexford County	21.42	€16,488.19
Wicklow County	44.02	€42,275.62

H4: Housing Maintenance Cost

Authority	A. Expenditure during 2025 on the maintenance of LA housing compiled from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025, divided by the number of dwellings in the LA stock at 31/12/2025, i.e. H1E less H1F indicator figure
Carlow County	€926.61
Cavan County	€1,393.05
Clare County	€1,254.89
Cork City	€1,990.07
Cork County	€1,218.15
Donegal County	€2,090.52
Dublin City	€2,905.56
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	€2,194.45
Fingal County	€1,967.73
Galway City	€2,084.93
Galway County	€2,619.17
Kerry County	€1,589.64
Kildare County	€1,551.44
Kilkenny County	€1,762.32
Laois County	€1,127.93
Leitrim County	€896.32
Limerick City and County	€1,449.15
Longford County	€1,900.17
Louth County	€2,291.49
Mayo County	€885.90
Meath County	€1,168.79
Monaghan County	€3,140.70
Offaly County	€1,934.04
Roscommon County	€1,453.64
Sligo County	€1,345.17
South Dublin County	€1,448.51
Tipperary County	€1,106.34
Waterford City and County	€2,080.61
Westmeath County	€1,525.04
Wexford County	€1,938.56
Wicklow County	€1,611.71

H5: Private Rented Sector Inspections

Authority	A. Total number of registered tenancies in the local authority area at the end December 2025	B. Number of rented dwellings inspected in 2025	C. Percentage of inspected dwellings in 2025 not compliant with the Standards Regulations	D. Number of dwellings deemed compliant in 2025 (including those originally deemed non-compliant)	E. The number of inspections (including re-inspections) undertaken by the local authority in 2025
Carlow County	3,714	167	86.23	36	197
Cavan County	3,027	447	71.70	226	539
Clare County	6,179	1,145	76.83	424	1,145
Cork City	24,459	8,393	89.12	3,206	14,490
Cork County	13,858	2,532	89.89	756	2,808
Donegal County	6,329	1,634	83.43	507	1,742
Dublin City	82,545	7,360	77.22	3,875	9,445
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	25,040	5,525	65.16	2,491	6,050
Fingal County	21,283	5,658	88.78	1,086	6,448
Galway City	11,283	1,379	90.54	219	1,552
Galway County	6,370	826	99.77	52	925
Kerry County	7,662	1,817	85.73	698	2,655
Kildare County	12,852	1,757	88.24	580	1,837
Kilkenny County	4,219	971	84.70	301	1,083
Laois County	3,922	950	92.32	88	990
Leitrim County	1,252	328	92.11	75	355
Limerick City and County	15,430	1,219	83.44	216	1,676
Longford County	2,182	523	81.68	249	754
Louth County	8,000	1,896	99.87	229	2,044
Mayo County	5,958	2,656	79.10	1,798	4,190
Meath County	8,075	2,907	93.59	1,004	4,335
Monaghan County	2,560	484	76.50	262	523
Offaly County	2,975	1,059	97.48	457	1,831
Roscommon County	2,535	423	60.05	188	506
Sligo County	5,149	437	99.41	156	487
South Dublin County	19,621	4,754	69.09	2,083	5,726
Tipperary County	7,024	1,023	97.01	95	1,121
Waterford City and County	7,439	2,931	89.81	988	3,970
Westmeath County	5,313	698	94.54	184	950
Wexford County	6,701	1,783	88.74	443	1,926
Wicklow County	6,259	438	97.03	163	484
TOTALS	**339,215**	**64,120**		**23,135**	**82,784**

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 2025
Carlow County	56.99
Cavan County	15.38
Clare County	59.65
Cork City	66.82
Cork County	20.34
Donegal County	63.64
Dublin City	71.73
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	0.00
Fingal County	0.00
Galway City	52.17
Galway County	36.07
Kerry County	54.10
Kildare County	54.50
Kilkenny County	66.09
Laois County	23.26
Leitrim County	84.62
Limerick City and County	50.86
Longford County	55.00
Louth County	74.53
Mayo County	70.95
Meath County	68.52
Monaghan County	25.00
Offaly County	64.38
Roscommon County	63.16
Sligo County	57.29
South Dublin County	0.00
Tipperary County	41.60
Waterford City and County	60.00
Westmeath County	75.38
Wexford County	62.75
Wicklow County	71.43

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 01/01/2025 and 31/12/2025	A. (2) The number of houses that achieved a BER rating of B2 or above between 01/01/2025 and 31/12/2025	A. (3) The number of heat pumps installed in those houses between 01/01/2025 and 31/12/2025	B. Total annual energy savings in MWH from houses retrofitted between 01/01/2025 and 31/12/2025	C. Total carbon emission reduction tCo_2 from houses retrofitted between 01/01/2025 and 31/12/2025
Carlow County	77	77	77	1,019.8	269.7
Cavan County	26	26	5	321.4	103.3
Clare County	28	28	28	415.5	132.6
Cork City	153	133	80	1,491.3	323.7
Cork County	208	208	205	2,473.0	713.2
Donegal County	200	200	200	2,312.6	739.9
Dublin City	327	315	246	6,589.2	1,420.3
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	84	84	84	760.7	177.4
Fingal County	114	114	71	959.6	212.3
Galway City	46	46	45	1,141.1	377.1
Galway County	75	75	75	1,316.8	320.1
Kerry County	80	80	79	1,197.7	407.8
Kildare County	58	58	58	816.6	222.5
Kilkenny County	38	38	38	604.8	186.8
Laois County	58	58	58	968.9	307.0
Leitrim County	16	16	16	193.6	63.0
Limerick City and County	63	63	63	691.7	177.5
Longford County	51	51	50	619.2	135.5
Louth County	142	142	142	1,500.8	388.6
Mayo County	11	11	11	136.9	38.2
Meath County	60	60	60	754.8	200.6
Monaghan County	101	101	101	1,030.1	291.6
Offaly County	62	62	62	1,168.8	390.7
Roscommon County	73	73	73	1,270.3	374.5
Sligo County	26	26	26	413.9	134.1
South Dublin County	98	98	98	1,481.8	329.1
Tipperary County	64	64	64	945.9	282.4
Waterford City and County	97	97	97	1,386.6	386.1
Westmeath County	14	14	14	208.6	66.4
Wexford County	120	120	120	2,069.3	679.8
Wicklow County	101	101	100	1,442.7	412.2
TOTALS	**2,671**	**2,639**	**2,446**	**37,704.0**	**10,264.0**

Housing Statistics

Social Housing Stock (H1)

H1 A. Dwellings in LA Ownership 01/01/2025		2025
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	5,008
	Median	4,364
H1 B. Dwellings added to LA stock		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	139
	Median	109
H1 C. LA owned dwellings sold		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	16
	Median	14
H1 D. LA dwellings demolished in 2025		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	10
	Median	0
H1 E. Dwellings in LA ownership 31/12/2025		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	5,122
	Median	4,567
H1 F. LA dwellings planned for demolition		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	8
	Median	0

Summary Statistics 2015-2025 H1(E)

Total Number of Dwellings in Local Authority Stock		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
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
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	5,121.68
	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	4,567.00

Number of dwellings in the ownership of local authorities

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
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	155,260
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	158,772

Housing Vacancies (H2)

H2 A. Percentage of dwellings vacant 31/12/2025		2025
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national %	2.44

Summary Statistics 2015-2025 H3(A)

H3 A. Re-letting Time (Weeks)		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
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
	True national mean			28.99	27.75	28.17	32.69	34.44	35.22	33.72	35.56	32.08

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

H3 A. Re-letting Time (Weeks)		2025
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national mean	32.08
H3 B. Re-Let Cost Average (€)		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national mean	31,006.32
H4 A. Maintenance Cost by Unit (€)		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national mean	1,897.73

H5(A) Total No. of Registered Tenancies

		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
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	10,942.42
	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	6,370.00

H5(B) No. of Inspections Carried out

		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
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	2,068.39
	Median	379.00	314.00	496.00	622.00	712.00	473.00	334.00	701.00	894.00	1,079.00	1,219.00

Private Rented Sector Inspections

H5 A. Total Number of Registered Tenancies		2025
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	10,942.42
	Median	6,370.00
H5 B. Number of Rented Dwellings Inspected		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	2,068.39
	Median	1,219.00
H5 C. Percentage of Inspected Dwellings Not Compliant		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national %	82.66
H5 D. Number of Dwellings Deemed Compliant in 2025 (including those originally deemed non-compliant)		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	746.29
	Median	301.00
H5 E. The Number of Inspections (including re-inspections) undertaken by the local authority in 2025		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	2,670.45
	Median	1,676.00

Long Term Homeless Adults

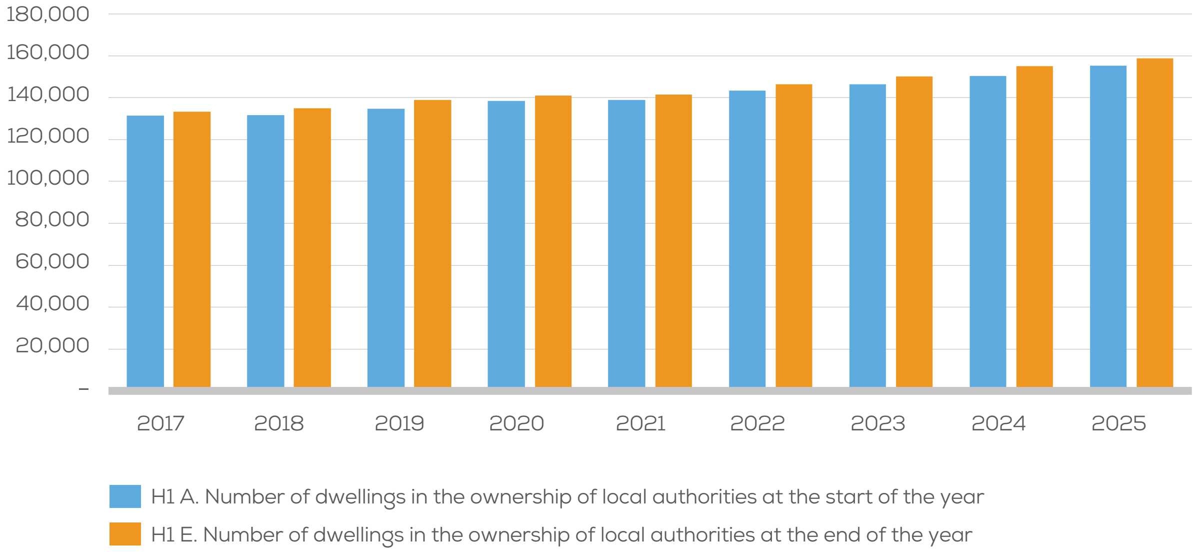
H6 A. Long Term Homeless as a percentage of total number of Homeless Adults		2025
N	Valid	28
	Not Applicable	3
	True national %	67.77

Social Housing Retrofit

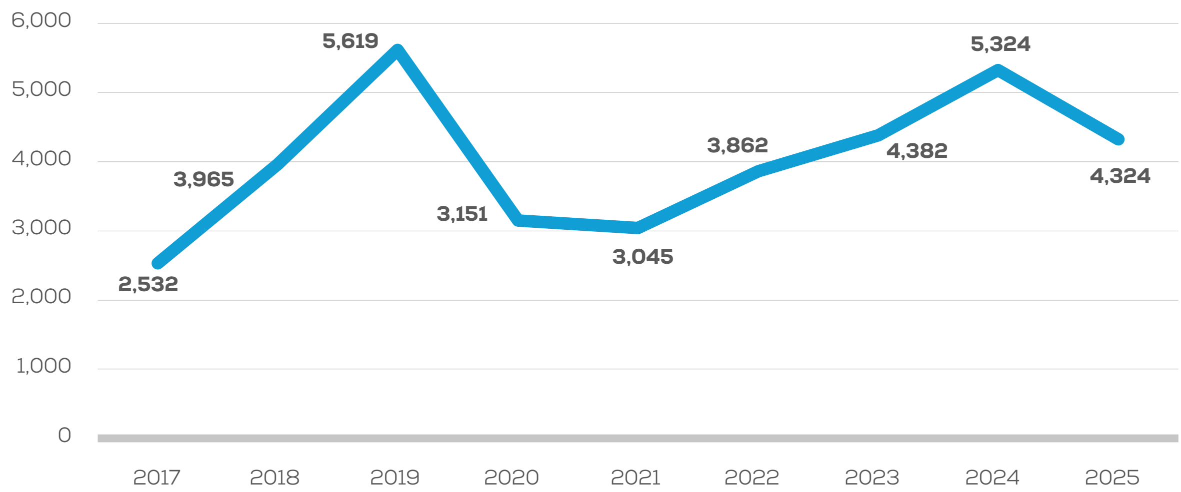
A. (1) Total number of houses retrofitted between 01/01/2025 and 31/12/2025		2025
N	Valid	30
	Missing	1
Average	Mean	86.16
	Median	73.00
A. (2) The number of houses that achieved a BER rating of B2 or above between 01/01/2025 and 31/12/2025		**2025**
N	Valid	30
	Missing	1
Average	Mean	85.13
	Median	73.00
A. (3) The number of heat pumps installed in those houses between 01/01/2025 and 31/12/2025		**2025**
N	Valid	30
	Missing	1
Average	Mean	78.90
	Median	71.00
B. Total annual energy savings in MWH from houses retrofitted between 01/01/2025 and 31/12/2025		**2025**
N	Valid	30
	Missing	1
Average	Mean	1,216.26
	Median	1,019.80
C. Total carbon emission reduction tCo_2 from houses retrofitted between 01/01/2025 and 31/12/2025		**2025**
N	Valid	30
	Missing	1
Average	Mean	331.10
	Median	291.60

Trends

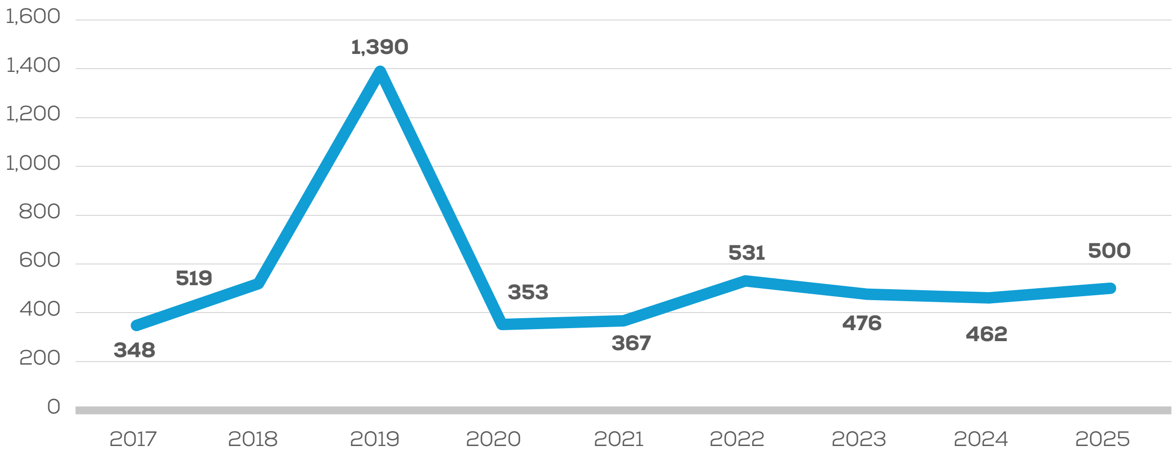
H1: - Social Housing Stock



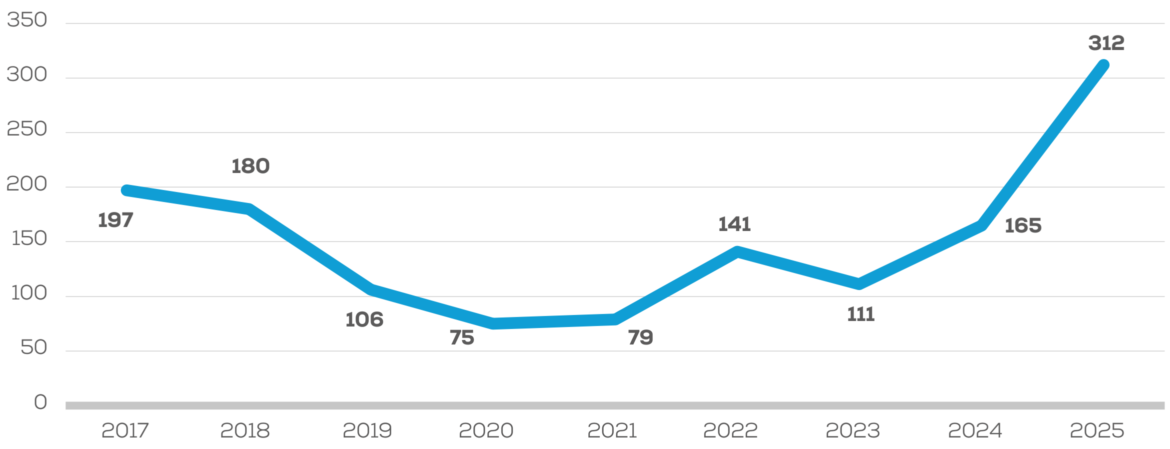
H1(B): Number of dwellings directly added to local authority owned stock in the year (constructed or acquired)



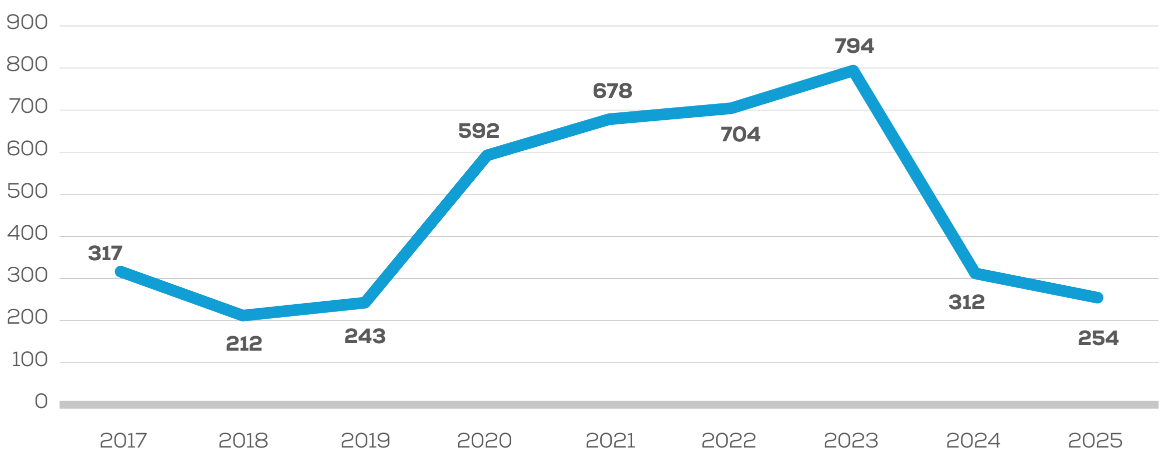
H1(C): Number of local authority owned dwellings sold in year



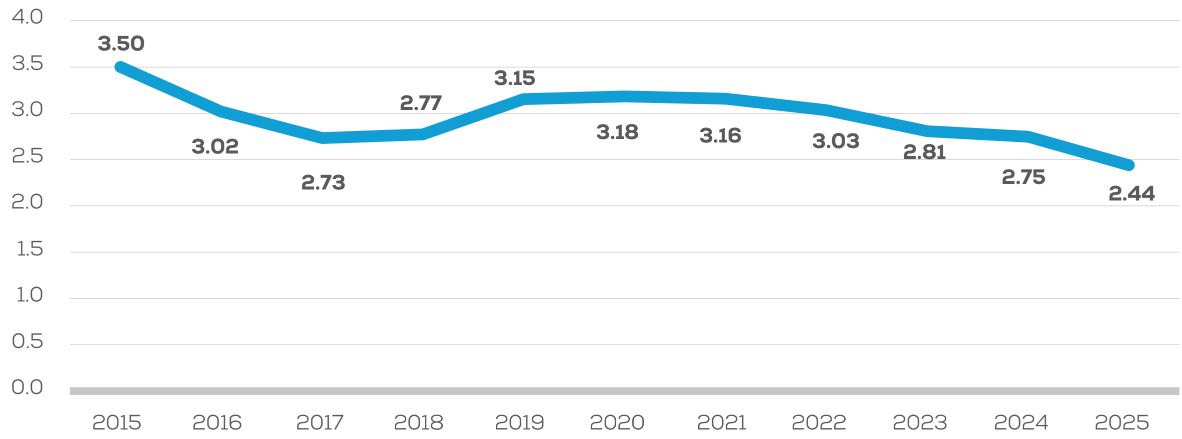
H1(D): Number of local authority owned dwellings demolished in year



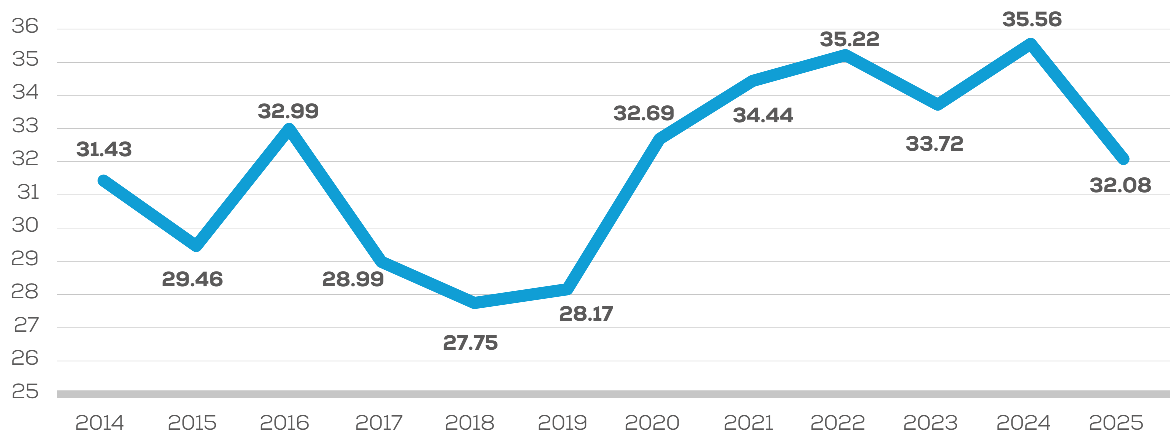
H1(F): Number of local authority owned dwellings planned for demolition under DHLGH approved scheme at year end



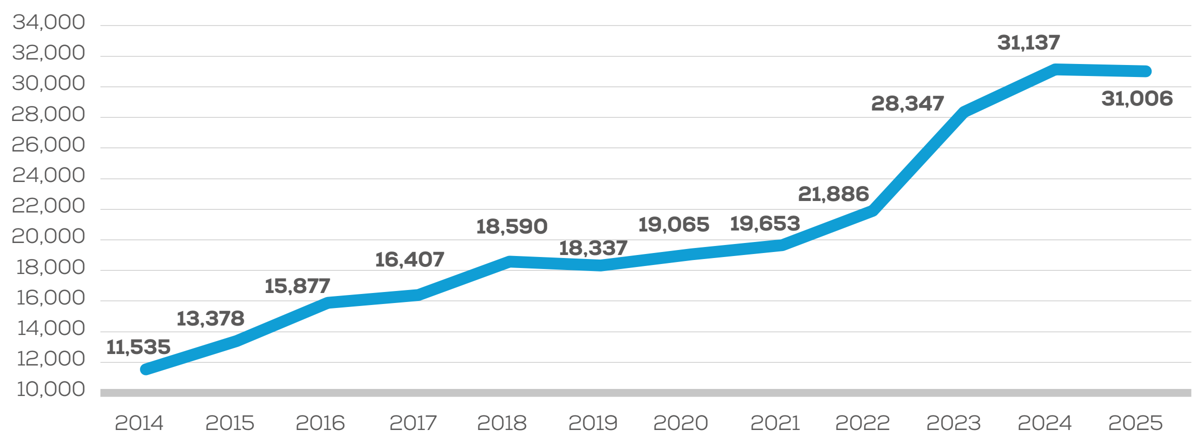
H2(A): Percentage of the total number of local authority owned dwellings that were vacant at year-end



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)

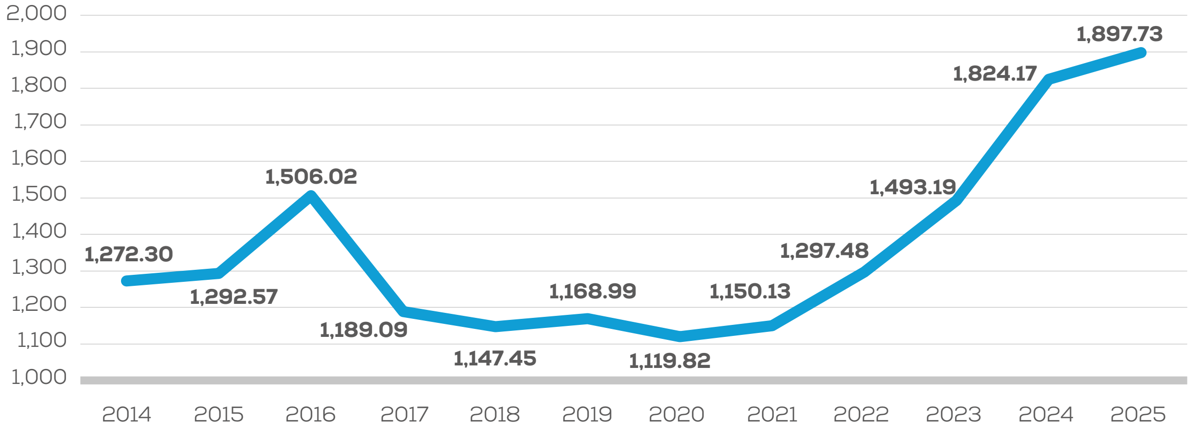


H3(B): Average Cost Expended on getting the re-tenanted dwellings ready for re-letting in year (€)



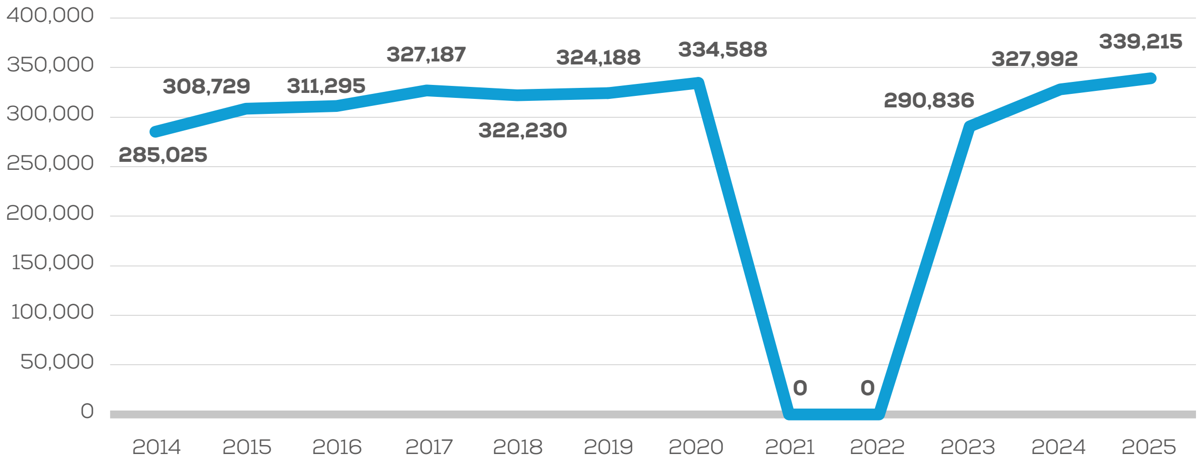
H4: Housing Maintenance Direct Costs

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

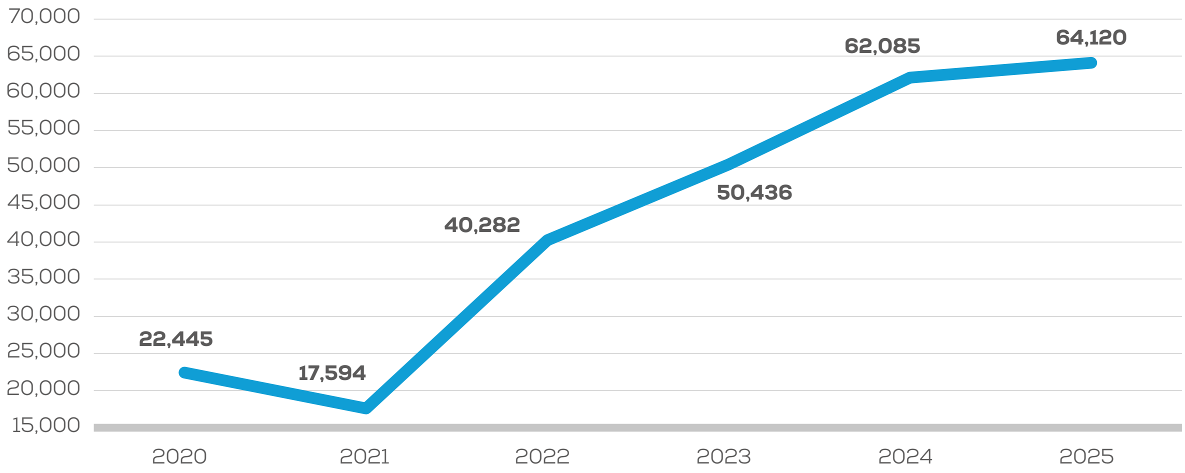


H5: Private Rented Sector Inspections

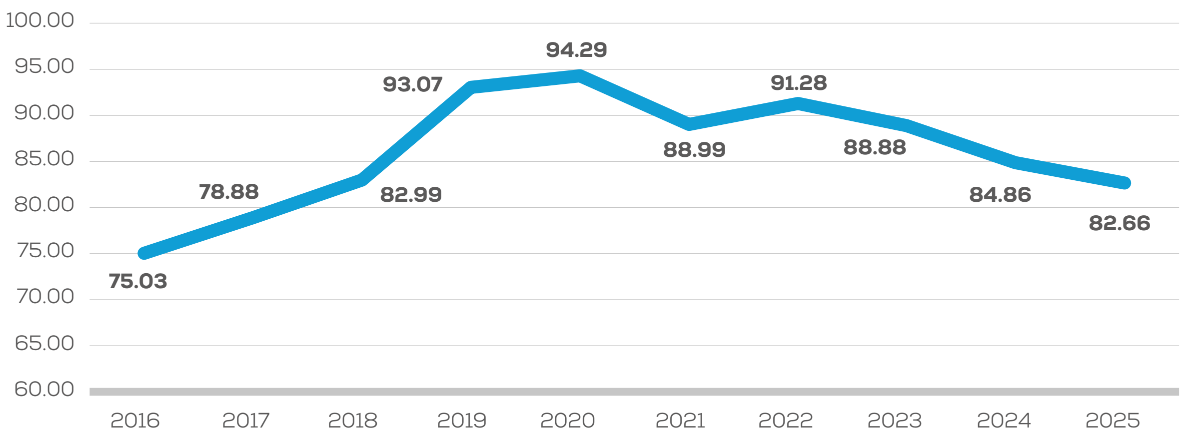
H5(A): Total number of registered tenancies in the LA area (data unavailable for 2021 and 2022)



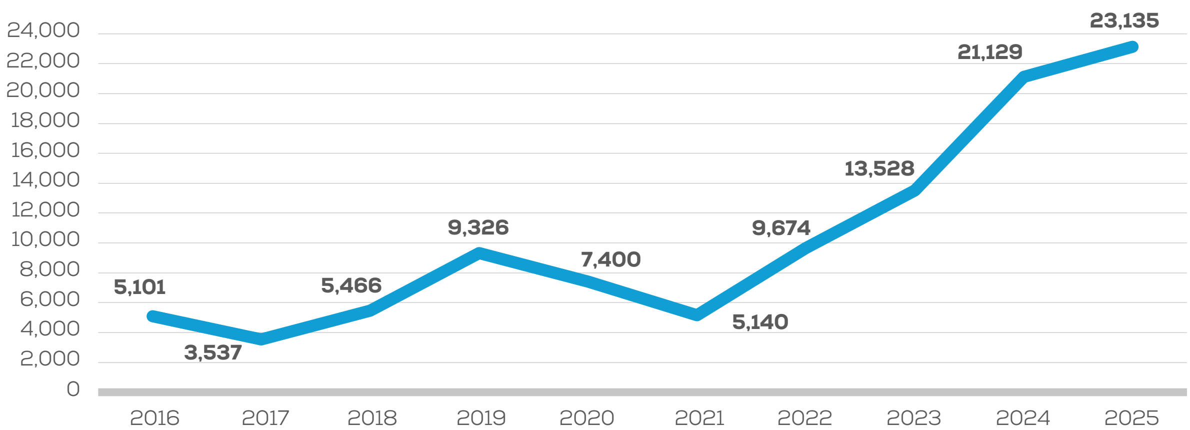
H5(B): Number of rented dwellings inspected



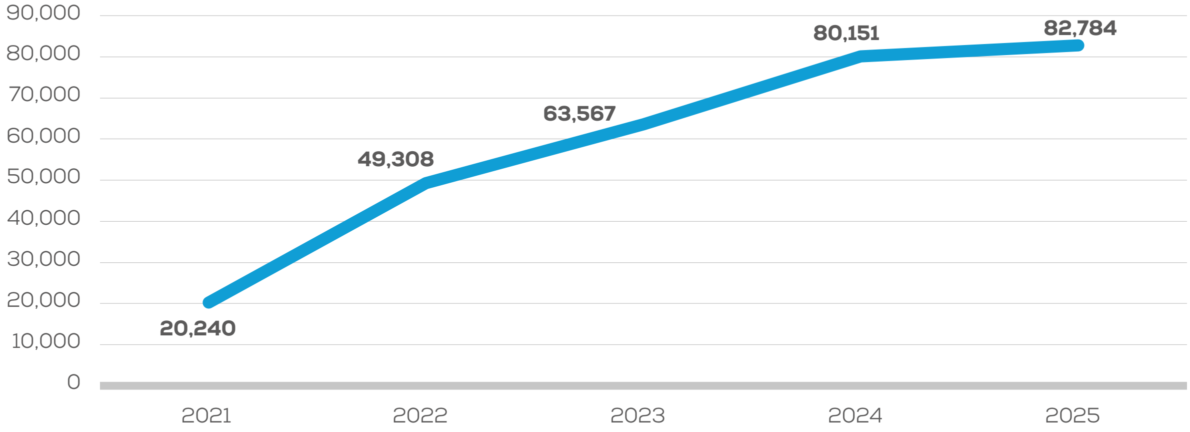
H5(C): Percentage of inspected dwellings in year that were found not to be compliant with the Standards Regulations



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

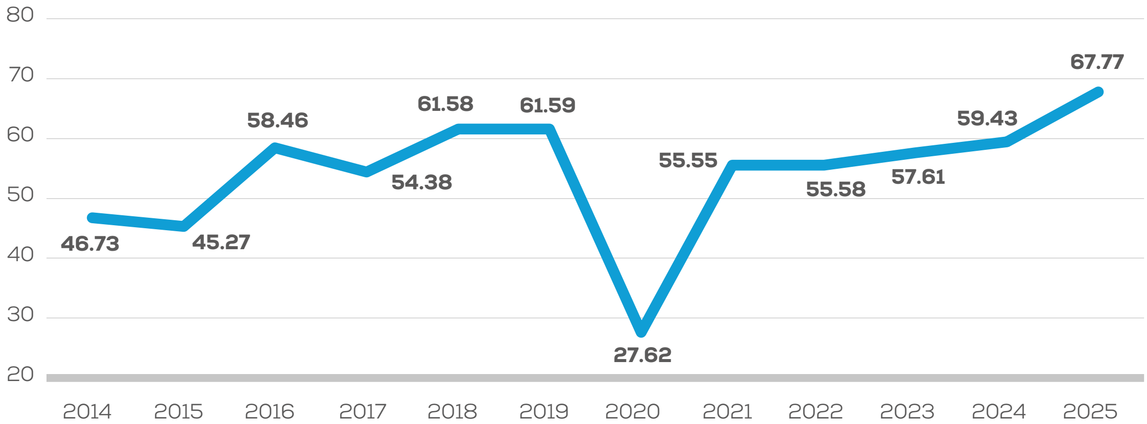


H5(E): The number of inspections (including reinspections) undertaken by the local authority in 2025



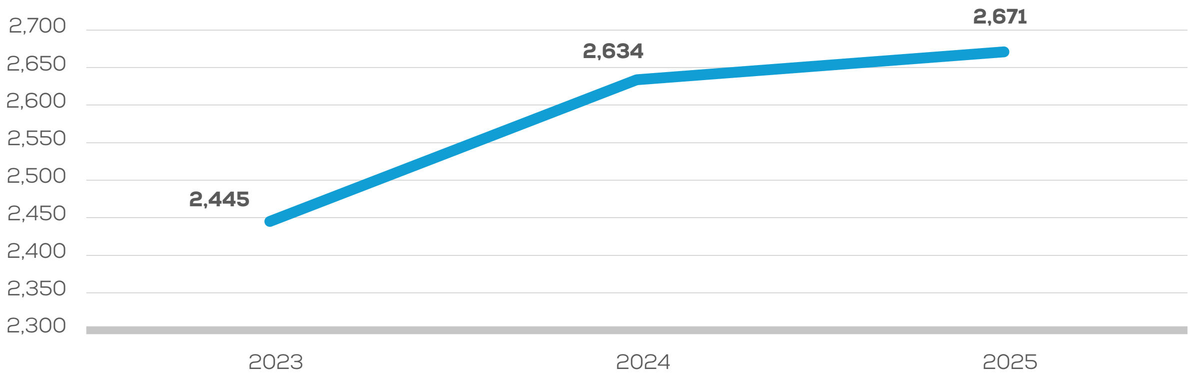
H6: Long Term Homeless Adults

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

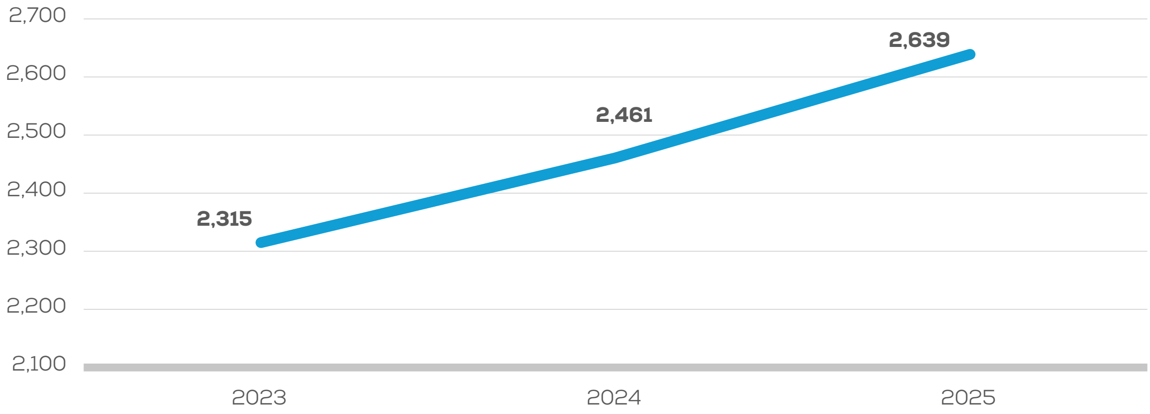


H7: Social Housing Retrofit

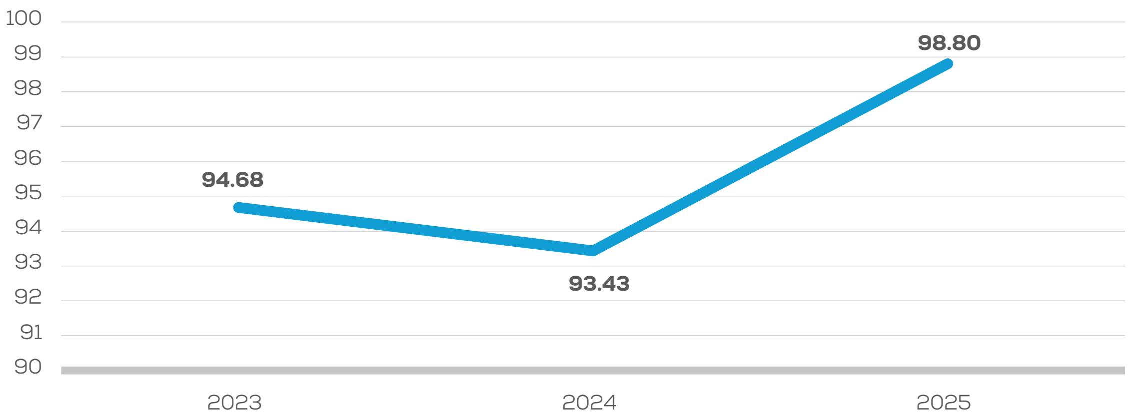
H7(A): (1) Total number of houses retrofitted between 01/01/2025 and 31/12/2025



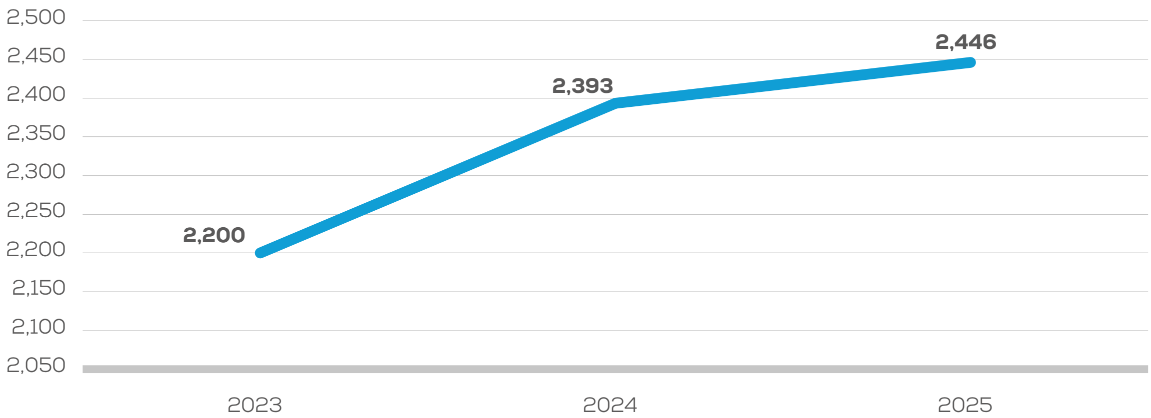
H7(A): (2) The number of houses that achieved a BER rating of B2 or above between 01/01/2025 and 31/12/2025



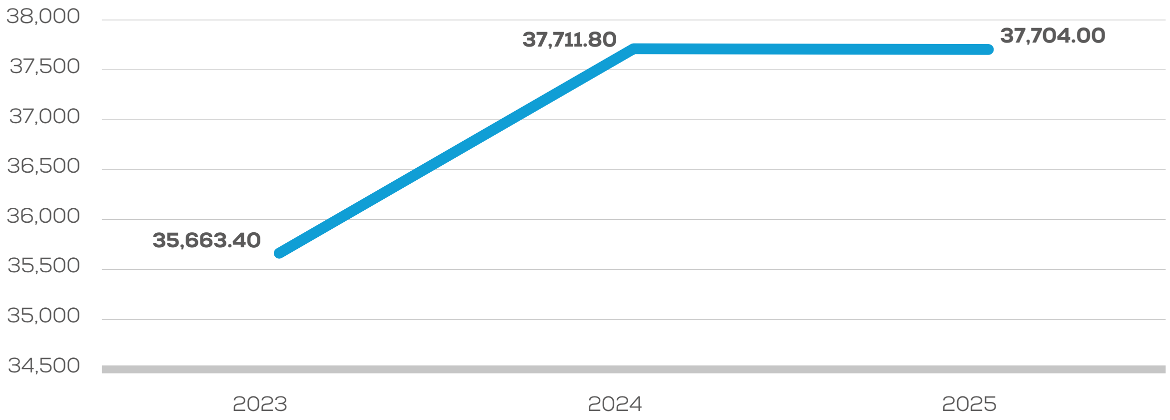
H7(A): (2) Percentage of houses retrofitted that achieved a BER rating of B2 or above



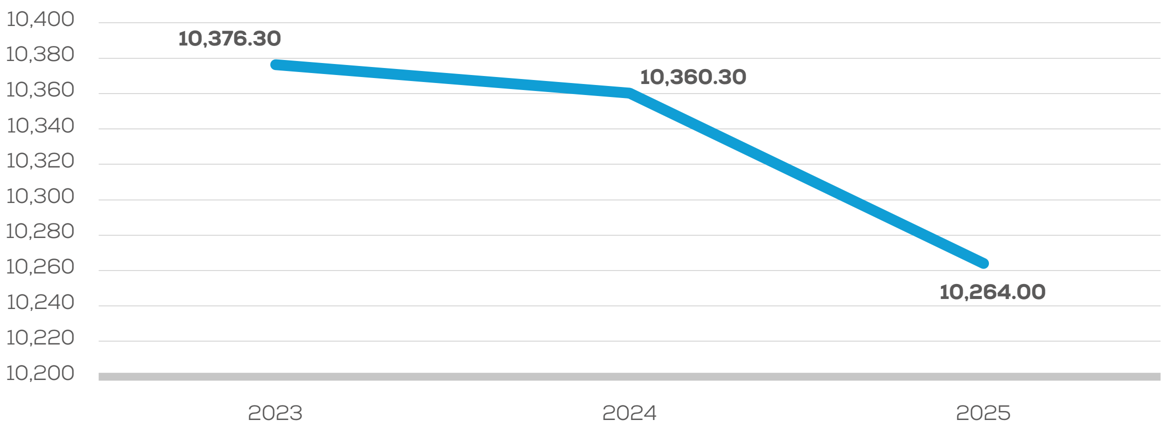
H7(A): (3) The number of heat pumps installed in those houses between 01/01/2025 and 31/12/2025



H7(B): Total annual energy savings in MWH from houses retrofitted between 01/01/2025 and 31/12/2025



H7(C): Total carbon emission reduction tCo_2 from houses retrofitted between 01/01/2025 and 31/12/2025



Section 2

Roads (R1 to R4)

R1: Pavement Surface Condition Index (PSCI) Rating

NOAC publishes the R1 Pavement Surface Condition Index (PSCI) indicator. PSCI is a visual survey rating methodology 10 – 1 (worst), developed by the Department of Transport (DoT), used by local authorities to rate the surface condition of the regional and local network and fulfil other objectives that include providing a standardised approach to link pavement distress to treatment measures. As part of the implementation of PSCI, local authorities are required to carry out network level surveys and project level surveys 'Before' and 'After' for all pavement related works carried out on the Regional and Local Road Network in accordance with the DoT's Pavement Survey Standard for Regional and Local Roads 2018.

The complete PSCI ratings from surveys is stored on MapRoad Asset Management System (AMS). In conjunction with surveys carried out by local authorities, PSCI rating is also captured under Regional Roads Network Machine Survey Contracts. These contracts are carried out every 6 years as a requirement under the aforementioned Pavement Survey Standard, with the latest survey regime contact carried out in 2024-25, when PSCI ratings were returned for the **13,258 km** of regional roads.

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

Overall PSCI Rating	Primary Rating Indicators
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). The road schedule has undergone major corrections and updates by the local authorities in the last two years in compliance with DoT circulars on road schedule accuracy.

Under legislation a road authority shall keep an inventory of all public roads, or of any class or subclass of public road, in respect of which it has responsibility. Since November 2024, the DoT have instructed authorities that MapRoad AMS is the specified manner in which to keep this inventory. The Road Schedule maintenance process is undertaken to ensure that the mapped road network is recorded and maintained, that new local roads are taken in charge, that roads are reclassified and that the network is correctly attributed. The Road Schedule is a dynamic dataset and therefore route length figures change over time.

Regional and local roads currently represent **97,115 km** of the total public road network length of 102,421km or 94.81%, these figures are slightly higher than last year. The Regional and Local Road route length figures are calculated from MapRoad AMS the inventory verified by local authorities; the National Network length is currently supplied by the TII as the authority.

Additionally, as the six large urban authorities* 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.[2]

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 **13,258 km** of road or 12.94% of the total network length.

As no data was available for the Regional R1 indicator in 2024, the comparisons below are based on the 2023 data.

Poor quality roads can be a cause of concern to communities and inhibit economic development. Excluding the six large urban authorities, Table R1B (a) below identifies the three local authorities that have the highest percentage of roads with a condition rating of 1 to 4, however, it should be acknowledged that these are relatively low percentages, with the highest being just 9.27%. The proportion of these roads surveyed in the 24 months to the end of 2025 exceeds 90% for 25 local authorities, an increase on 20 local authorities in 2023, excluding the six large urban authorities.[2]

R1B(a): Regional Roads PSCI Rating 1-4 (Structural Defects)

Local Authority	2023	2024	2025
Cork County	4.51%	N/A	9.27%
Tipperary	2.47%	N/A	8.54%
Meath	1.77%	N/A	6.81%

In respect of the poorest PSCI condition ratings for 2025, no local authority had more than 10% of the regional road network length in this category. There are 17 local authorities where less than 5% of their regional road network appears in the rating category of 1 to 4, a decrease from 26 in 2023 and 24 in 2022. Of these, three local authorities have less than 1% of their regional road network in the rating category of 1 to 4.

In respect of PSCI rating 9 to 10 (no defects or less than 10% defective), Waterford City and County had the lowest percentage of regional roads in this category 23.48%, while Kildare had the highest percentage of its regional roads within this rating 60.94%. Table R1B(a) shows those authorities (excluding the six large urban authorities) with the highest proportion of their regional roads having few or no defects. NOAC welcomes these results.

R1B(a): Regional Roads PSCI Rating 9-10 (Little or no Defects)

Local Authority	2023	2024	2025
Kildare	31.74%	N/A	60.94%
Roscommon	48.74%	N/A	59.49%
Longford	43.97%	N/A	54.93%

2 Cork City, Galway City, Dublin City, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal and South Dublin County Councils.

Local Primary (LP) Roads

Local primary roads, like regional 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 2025 exceeds 90% for 22 local authorities (20 in 2024), excluding the six large urban authorities.

Meath which received a PSCI rating in the 24 months to year-end 2025, had surveyed less than 50% of local primary road kilometres, in comparison to 2024 when all local authorities surveyed above 50%. Meath outlined that the reason for the low value reported was due to a PSCI survey being carried out during Q4 2025.

Highest percentage of Local Primary Road that received a PSCI Rating in the 24 month period to 31/12/2025

Leitrim	Cavan	Tipperary
99.92%	99.62%	99.43%

Lowest percentage of Local Primary Road that received a PSCI Rating in the 24 month period to 31/12/2025

Meath	Clare	Offaly
41.57%	86.82%	87.34%

NOAC believes that surveying all roads in line with the established standard is essential to maintaining the accuracy and comprehensiveness of the information reported.

In terms of road conditions for local primary roads in the rating category of 1 to 4, classified as structurally distressed, Wexford's network contains the highest percentage at 16.22%, a slight reduction on 17.46% in 2024 and 20.09% in 2023. Although there has been an improvement compared with the previous two years, it remains an issue of concern.

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

Leitrim	Kilkenny	Longford
54.61%	47.73%	47.31%

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 2025 exceeds 90% for 21 authorities, (again excluding the six large urban authorities), as was the case in 2024.

In the case of Meath only 40.29% of local secondary road kilometres received a PSCI rating in the 24 months to the year-end 2025. NOAC would expect all roads to be surveyed in accordance with DoT standard to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the information published.

In terms of road condition, as in 2024, Wexford County's network continues to have the highest percentage classified as structurally distressed.

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

Wexford	Cork County	Kilkenny
30.03%	20.23%	18.16%

This excludes 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

Leitrim	Longford	Wicklow
47.68%	40.90%	39.51%

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 2025 exceeds 90% for seven authorities (excluding the six large urban authorities), nine in 2024 and ten in 2023. In the case of Offaly, the reported figures indicated that only 53.39% of local tertiary road kilometres were surveyed and received a PSCI rating in the 60 months to the year-end 2025. This is however a decrease on their 2024 figure of 74.95%.

Highest percentage of local authorities with LT Roads classified as structurally distressed

Wexford	Clare	Tipperary
34.39%	26.67%	26.12%

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

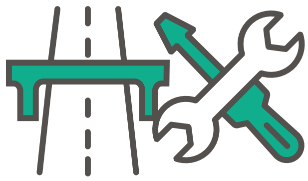
Highest percentage in the best condition with no defects

Longford	Westmeath	Monaghan
50.10%	**38.77%**	**35.03%**

R2: Roadworks/Expenditure

€499,928,158

improvement and maintenance expenditure in **2025**



5,771

total kilometres strengthened and resealed

Full details of expenditure under the various road maintenance headings can be found in Tables R2 below. Total improvement and maintenance expenditure in 2025 decreased by 1.77% to €499,928,158 compared to €508,944,023 in 2024 (€465,571,862 in 2023). This decrease in expenditure is attributed to the reduction in the total kilometres strengthened and resealed at 5,771 km compared to 5,852.8 km in 2024 (5,877.4 km in 2023).

R2: Improvement and Maintenance Expenditure 2024 – 2025

	KM		€	
Road / Works Category	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Regional road strengthened	421.2	390.0	126,847,297	117,789,359
Regional road resealing	436.9	431.1	18,113,570	17,784,528
Local road strengthening	2221.4	2,332.1	288,962,898	308,641,415
Local road resealing	2691.5	2,699.6	66,004,393	64,728,721
Total	5,771	5,852.8	499,928,158	508,944,023
Total % increase (2024 - 2025)	-1.40%		-1.77%	

Cork County noted that they had experienced significant material and construction cost inflation during 2025, which contributed to an overall increase in project costs. In addition, the impact of severe weather events on the county road network has necessitated a more resilient and sustainable approach to road maintenance and improvement works. To address these challenges, the local authority has implemented more durable and longer-lasting interventions. For example, the local authority has substantially increased the use of blacktop surfacing in place of wet mix in its programme. Furthermore, greater emphasis is now being placed on accompanying drainage measures as an integral part of these works. While this has increased the overall cost base, they are delivering higher quality and longer lasting outcomes. Limerick also cited the reason for the increase in the amount expended on local road strengthening work during 2025 compared to 2024 was due to an increase in the grant allocation received in 2025 from the DOT for this work category.

Highest average unit cost of regional road strengthening in 2025 per m^2

Dublin City	Cork City	Cork County
€111.80	€80.60	€53.71

Highest average unit cost of local road (i.e. total of primary, secondary and tertiary) strengthening in 2025 per m^2

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	Dublin City	Cork City
€71.46	€65.73	€62.27

R3: Percentage Motor Tax transactions conducted online

82.45% of all motor tax transactions were carried out online in **2025**

23 local authorities increased their percentage of online transactions in **2025**

3 local authorities saw a reduction in their online transactions in **2025**

The numbers of online transactions rose slightly from 81.94% in 2024 to **82.45%** in 2025. 23 local authorities reported slight increases in online transactions, while figures in three local authorities declined. In each case, the decrease was less than 1%, 0.65% in Roscommon, 0.20% in Kildare and 0.05% in Louth. 23 local authorities reported an improvement in 2025, resulting in one less compared to 2024.

Highest overall percentage of motor tax transactions completed online

Dublin City	Meath	Cork County
93.45%	91.75%	91.48%

Roscommon again had the lowest percentage of motor tax transactions completed online at 72.65%, slightly down from 73.30% in 2024 (73.91% in 2023).

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 the second year reporting this indicator which reviews performance indicators for the management of road opening licences. Also, this indicator was selected again this year for validation and the experiences of the progress in the six local authorities was validated. A more detailed commentary is available in Chapter 4 Quality Assurance Review Data.

R4 reports on

- the volume of road opening licences processed by each local authority;
- the rates of licence reviews;
- 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 2025

Dublin City	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	Cork County
10,612	2,662	2,375

Lowest number of licences granted in 2025

Longford	Monaghan	Leitrim
317	376	401

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 369 notifications in Carlow to 8,502 notifications in Dublin City.

Highest number of notifications received

Dublin City	Meath	Fingal
8,502	3,337	2,792

Lowest number of notifications received

Carlow	Longford	Laois
369	408	450

R4C - 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. NOAC notes that inspection targets are set by the DoT which has set a minimum target rate of 50% 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 2025 was 78.68%, thus exceeding the 50% target set. Only two local authorities failed to reach the target set.

Highest percentage of licences reviewed by the local authority prior to entering the Guarantee Period

Kildare	Fingal	Donegal
100%	99%	99%

18 authorities achieved over 80% in R4C, representing an excellent outcome in only the second year of data collection.

The **Lowest percentage** of licences that have been reviewed by the local authority prior to entering the Guarantee Period

Limerick City and County	Carlow	Clare
36%	37%	53%

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 low at 36.77%, with 12 local authorities exceeding the 40% target set.

Highest percentage of licences inspected prior to entering the Guarantee Period

Donegal	Meath	South Dublin
97%	81%	69%

All remaining authorities returned less than 50% and the lowest percentage recorded for R4D inspections was Carlow, which notably was the only local authority that returned a figure of 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.

Clare noted an increase in the percentage of licences inspected prior to entering the Guarantee Period, from 1% in 2024 to 10% in 2025, which can be attributed to a higher number of road opening licences being inspected.

Laois outlined the number of applications reduced between 2024 and 2025, this coincides with the finish up of broadband and major utilities providers working within the county. A reduction of applications will result in a reduction in the T5 being processed.

Limerick cited the reduction from 2024 is due to staff resources availability to carry out inspections. Fingal advised that they completed three less regional road projects in 2025 because two projects were pulled at the request of the NTA as they would be carrying out works at those locations as part of the Bus Connects project, and one project that was tendered in 2025 was pushed to 2026 and will be reflected in next year's figures.

Dublin City stated that there is a general increase in roadworks applications and activities in 2025 due to the various infrastructure, construction and urban regeneration projects taking place in the city by agencies such as Transportation Infrastructure Ireland (TII), NTA, Uisce Éireann (Irish Water), ESB, Eir, Dublin City internal departments (roads, drainage, public lighting, housing, public realm projects, etc), Construction industry, etc. It is predicted that there will be a constant increase in roadworks related applications moving forward due to the above, and due to other major infrastructure projects, such as Bus Connects, Metro Link, Eirgrid, Housing projects and general growth and renewal in the city infrastructure and urban projects.

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown allocated additional resources to their Road Licencing Team to better enable them to carry out more inspections on road opening licences at T5 stage. They also advised that they have set themselves a target of inspecting all licences at sign-off (T5). This year, they hope to allocate one more resource to the team to further improve their performance.

The R4 indicator was selected again this year for NOAC's Quality Assurance process, giving rise to some insightful and informative discussions from the six validation visits. Carlow noted that it is working to plan the management of licensing and inspections, as there has been a substantial increase in their number of applications. While Laois has surpassed their R4C target in 2025, this achievement is particularly notable given the reduction in applications and by putting a dedicated team in place to maintain and improve its overall performance under this indicator. Waterford achieved a result of 71% in respect of R4C, because a desktop exercise is carried out first. Limerick advised under the draft Workforce Plan a provision is being made for additional resources in the Road Opening Licence (ROL) unit. Longford cited that a drop in licences granted in 2025 may have occurred because the National Broadband Project in the County is nearing completion, therefore the number of licences from National Broadband Ireland and Eir is tailing off. Further detailed commentary on the validation visits can be found in Chapter 4.

Section 2 - Roads Results

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

Authority	A (a): % Regional Road that received a PSCI Rating in the 24 month period to 31/12/2025	A (b): % Local Primary Road that received a PSCI Rating in the 24 month period to 31/12/2025	A (c): % Local Secondary Road that received a PSCI Rating in the 24 month period to 31/12/2025	A (d): % Local Tertiary Road that received a PSCI Rating in the 60 month period to 31/12/2025
Carlow County	99.96	98.71	99.60	96.09
Cavan County	100.00	99.62	97.40	87.52
Clare County	98.97	86.82	87.71	91.65
Cork City	99.50	99.32	98.94	98.93
Cork County	99.34	97.65	94.02	83.42
Donegal County	99.57	97.52	91.27	69.46
Dublin City	89.79	14.15	29.86	89.75
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	97.77	59.53	56.32	86.83
Fingal County	91.35	54.09	52.92	13.05
Galway City	89.93	97.62	95.69	98.33
Galway County	99.01	99.19	97.43	86.70
Kerry County	99.76	98.93	96.07	92.22
Kildare County	99.56	94.87	94.34	80.85
Kilkenny County	98.78	98.51	95.28	70.21
Laois County	99.36	92.08	87.23	82.17
Leitrim County	99.59	99.92	99.71	97.86
Limerick City and County	99.65	98.78	97.51	85.74
Longford County	99.54	97.24	97.69	93.75
Louth County	99.49	93.52	91.33	64.16
Mayo County	99.81	94.34	95.99	89.33
Meath County	98.97	41.57	40.29	92.31
Monaghan County	99.93	96.76	96.71	96.53
Offaly County	99.83	87.34	79.18	53.39
Roscommon County	99.33	99.16	95.94	81.38
Sligo County	98.51	96.09	97.02	78.86
South Dublin County	83.03	79.48	70.80	88.15
Tipperary County	99.55	99.43	97.89	83.73
Waterford City and County	99.33	96.32	93.89	73.99
Westmeath County	98.83	98.73	98.64	87.98
Wexford County	99.64	95.65	95.01	89.07
Wicklow County	99.78	98.02	97.42	87.42

R1: Pavement Surface Condition Index (PSCI) Ratings - B – Regional

Authority	B (a): % length of Regional Roads with a PSCI Rating of 1-4 in the 24 month period prior to 31/12/2025	B (a): % length of Regional Roads with a PSCI Rating of 5-6 in the 24 month period prior to 31/12/2025	B (a): % length of Regional Roads with a PSCI Rating of 7-8 in the 24 month period prior to 31/12/2025	B (a): % length of Regional Roads with a PSCI Rating of 9-10 in the 24 month period prior to 31/12/2025
Carlow County	1.43	13.62	50.54	34.37
Cavan County	3.15	9.23	42.32	45.30
Clare County	5.37	11.49	47.30	34.80
Cork City	6.81	26.94	15.17	50.58
Cork County	9.27	10.24	36.11	43.71
Donegal County	2.41	15.89	34.56	46.71
Dublin City	15.42	17.75	26.37	30.25
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	9.40	14.54	32.71	41.11
Fingal County	8.21	6.95	24.05	52.14
Galway City	4.33	10.79	27.24	47.57
Galway County	1.42	9.99	33.52	54.09
Kerry County	4.55	6.74	40.30	48.17
Kildare County	2.01	8.78	27.83	60.94
Kilkenny County	0.75	6.64	45.23	46.16
Laois County	5.47	9.03	38.97	45.89
Leitrim County	2.37	8.05	38.11	51.05
Limerick City and County	3.42	10.31	43.08	42.84
Longford County	0.13	13.22	31.26	54.93
Louth County	6.85	13.52	40.29	38.82
Mayo County	3.49	13.95	38.50	43.88
Meath County	6.81	13.40	28.77	49.98
Monaghan County	6.37	8.98	41.34	43.23
Offaly County	6.17	12.17	32.65	48.84
Roscommon County	1.91	17.01	20.92	59.49
Sligo County	1.37	9.41	39.63	48.10
South Dublin County	8.19	15.03	25.23	34.58
Tipperary County	8.54	11.22	39.73	40.05
Waterford City and County	2.00	17.83	56.01	23.48
Westmeath County	0.97	10.96	32.54	54.36
Wexford County	3.74	7.52	51.30	37.08
Wicklow County	6.67	9.30	33.49	50.32

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 31/12/2025	B (b): % length of Local Primary Roads with a PSCI Rating of 5-6 in the 24 month period prior to 31/12/2025	B (b): % length of Local Primary Roads with a PSCI Rating of 7-8 in the 24 month period prior to 31/12/2025	B (b): % length of Local Primary Roads with a PSCI Rating of 9-10 in the 24 month period prior to 31/12/2025
Carlow County	1.34	21.34	48.08	27.95
Cavan County	1.83	30.57	41.63	25.59
Clare County	1.69	18.29	48.38	18.46
Cork City	2.94	14.82	36.49	45.07
Cork County	10.20	16.42	49.75	21.28
Donegal County	2.73	23.25	49.79	21.75
Dublin City	1.26	3.49	4.02	5.39
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	2.23	18.00	20.36	18.94
Fingal County	0.77	22.68	24.48	6.18
Galway City	5.64	40.22	33.86	17.89
Galway County	5.6	18.39	33.13	42.07
Kerry County	2.71	12.27	52.04	31.92
Kildare County	0.04	11.11	46.00	37.72
Kilkenny County	4.57	15.05	31.15	47.73
Laois County	5.26	16.67	43.17	26.97
Leitrim County	0.15	16.14	29.02	54.61
Limerick City and County	1.94	10.63	54.80	31.41
Longford County	0.03	7.67	42.23	47.31
Louth County	1.27	11.63	62.91	17.71
Mayo County	0.16	12.55	45.57	36.06
Meath County	5.00	1.16	7.94	27.48
Monaghan County	8.47	10.86	35.05	42.38
Offaly County	6.15	21.07	31.43	28.69
Roscommon County	1.85	33.60	45.25	18.46
Sligo County	1.69	12.1	47.09	35.21
South Dublin County	1.83	12.89	54.32	10.44
Tipperary County	6.57	13.60	40.73	38.53
Waterford City and County	1.19	36.74	45.1	13.29
Westmeath County	0.3	14.93	52.92	30.58
Wexford County	16.22	15.67	35.11	28.65
Wicklow County	0.15	11.94	50.18	35.74

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 31/12/2025	B (c): % length of Local Secondary Roads with a PSCI Rating of 5-6 in the 24 month period prior to 31/12/2025	B (c): % length of Local Secondary Roads with a PSCI Rating of 7-8 in the 24 month period prior to 31/12/2025	B (c): % length of Local Secondary Roads with a PSCI Rating of 9-10 in the 24 month period prior to 31/12/2025
Carlow County	3.89	29.65	39.74	26.33
Cavan County	11.47	41.06	29.22	15.64
Clare County	4.57	26.53	42.42	14.20
Cork City	3.03	16.10	45.73	34.08
Cork County	20.23	12.90	38.96	21.94
Donegal County	4.55	19.71	40.95	26.05
Dublin City	3.94	5.09	4.96	15.86
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	5.59	25.80	17.53	7.41
Fingal County	1.58	22.09	22.06	7.18
Galway City	5.18	34.77	29.51	26.22
Galway County	9.64	14.63	49.27	23.89
Kerry County	6.06	16.79	44.88	28.34
Kildare County	1.41	15.12	49.80	28.01
Kilkenny County	18.16	0.54	52.42	24.17
Laois County	7.32	13.04	47.12	19.74
Leitrim County	0.32	22.52	29.19	47.68
Limerick City and County	2.60	16.25	58.28	20.38
Longford County	0.17	9.59	47.03	40.90
Louth County	3.61	17.59	55.11	15.02
Mayo County	1.32	15.72	50.77	28.17
Meath County	5.35	1.03	6.84	27.07
Monaghan County	14.51	12.59	33.23	36.38
Offaly County	6.82	18.49	30.21	23.64
Roscommon County	4.94	31.80	41.75	17.45
Sligo County	7.77	16.36	46.60	26.29
South Dublin County	3.78	8.39	48.23	10.40
Tipperary County	10.26	13.47	38.13	36.03
Waterford City and County	5.55	41.71	36.85	9.78
Westmeath County	1.14	13.44	45.28	38.78
Wexford County	30.03	16.52	22.86	25.61
Wicklow County	1.34	18.71	37.86	39.51

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 31/12/2025	B (d): % length of Local Tertiary Roads with a PSCI Rating of 5-6 in the 24 month period prior to 31/12/2025	B (d): % length of Local Tertiary Roads with a PSCI Rating of 7-8 in the 24 month period prior to 31/12/2025	B (d): % length of Local Tertiary Roads with a PSCI Rating of 9-10 in the 24 month period prior to 31/12/2025
Carlow County	7.21	24.19	48.93	15.75
Cavan County	9.50	29.43	28.72	19.86
Clare County	26.67	23.72	30.82	10.43
Cork City	3.91	27.00	34.44	33.58
Cork County	23.26	26.68	20.92	12.56
Donegal County	11.16	9.76	21.76	26.78
Dublin City	14.34	33.50	28.90	13.01
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	5.41	34.18	34.16	13.08
Fingal County	0.42	3.20	5.28	4.15
Galway City	4.63	33.71	38.52	21.48
Galway County	12.75	4.42	39.60	29.93
Kerry County	14.34	17.30	30.52	30.05
Kildare County	3.35	13.99	30.13	33.37
Kilkenny County	11.94	10.82	36.70	10.74
Laois County	11.31	14.08	37.81	18.96
Leitrim County	9.61	27.41	28.44	32.40
Limerick City and County	6.89	14.89	32.68	31.28
Longford County	4.85	10.22	28.59	50.10
Louth County	4.95	9.54	31.22	18.46
Mayo County	6.18	17.48	40.73	24.94
Meath County	9.85	11.12	37.01	34.34
Monaghan County	20.15	13.84	27.50	35.03
Offaly County	5.82	9.58	19.30	18.70
Roscommon County	12.89	28.99	27.20	12.30
Sligo County	16.72	7.52	29.91	24.71
South Dublin County	8.20	33.48	31.52	14.94
Tipperary County	26.12	9.95	33.47	14.18
Waterford City and County	5.59	22.24	35.47	10.69
Westmeath County	7.27	14.26	27.69	38.77
Wexford County	34.39	16.67	19.78	18.24
Wicklow County	3.01	12.54	42.34	29.53

R2: Road Works – A

Authority	A: Kilometres of regional road strengthened during 2025	A: Amount expended on regional road strengthening during 2025 (€)	A. Average unit cost of regional road strengthening in 2025 (€/m^2)
Carlow County	6.90	1,500,571	31.06
Cavan County	13.00	4,217,019	46.04
Clare County	17.60	4,534,947	41.63
Cork City	1.70	1,311,955	80.60
Cork County	66.00	24,114,222	53.71
Donegal County	32.70	7,657,459	34.59
Dublin City*	3.10	3,446,242	111.8
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown*	1.90	538,894	51.05
Fingal County*	4.90	1,188,838	35.08
Galway City	1.20	591,709	40.14
Galway County	20.00	5,814,940	44.34
Kerry County	15.90	5,197,460	45.93
Kildare County	27.20	7,203,919	33.10
Kilkenny County	10.20	2,942,409	37.53
Laois County	9.70	3,625,753	46.64
Leitrim County	10.50	1,854,714	25.41
Limerick City and County	11.80	3,548,211	41.21
Longford County	5.90	1,435,790	34.03
Louth County	7.90	2,679,002	39.85
Mayo County	23.70	7,687,423	49.87
Meath County	18.10	6,999,872	49.04
Monaghan County	9.40	2,956,207	49.08
Offaly County	12.90	2,781,460	32.36
Roscommon County	15.50	3,136,531	29.12
Sligo County	7.30	1,763,526	36.59
South Dublin County*	5.00	852,239	19.82
Tipperary County	23.10	6,460,472	39.14
Waterford City and County	10.80	3,344,956	42.17
Westmeath County	5.90	1,638,063	37.7
Wexford County	8.10	2,330,264	35
Wicklow County	13.30	3,492,229	36.15
TOTALS	**421.20**	**126,847,297**	

*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 2025	B: Amount expended on regional road resealing during 2025 (€)	B. Average unit cost of regional road resealing in 2025 (€/m²)
Carlow County	3.60	130,297	5.06
Cavan County	14.00	515,612	5.63
Clare County	23.90	870,685	5.86
Cork City	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cork County	51.50	2,053,054	6.35
Donegal County	25.00	966,620	6.23
Dublin City*	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown*	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fingal County*	0.00	0.00	0.00
Galway City	0.00	0.00	0.00
Galway County	39.50	1,782,572	6.73
Kerry County	26.50	1,055,132	6.32
Kildare County	17.00	724,567	5.91
Kilkenny County	24.50	1,084,629	6.61
Laois County	12.80	721,115	7.93
Leitrim County	13.40	378,802	4.54
Limerick City and County	14.40	519,303	5.86
Longford County	5.90	237,320	6.08
Louth County	7.40	530,694	10.0
Mayo County	10.70	396,069	6.0
Meath County	13.40	554,037	6.25
Monaghan County	2.40	98,795	6.27
Offaly County	11.50	487,796	6.62
Roscommon County	1.30	47,000	6.63
Sligo County	12.60	432,537	5.42
South Dublin County*	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tipperary County	25.10	1,395,883	8.57
Waterford City and County	21.70	1,022,304	7.03
Westmeath County	15.00	491,381	5.43
Wexford County	20.10	784,755	5.78
Wicklow County	23.70	832,610	5.43
TOTALS	**436.90**	**18,113,570**	

*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 2025	C: Amount expended on local road (i.e. total of primary, secondary and tertiary) strengthening during 2025 (€)	C. Average unit cost of local road (i.e. total of primary, secondary and tertiary) strengthening in 2025 (€/m^2)
Carlow County	23.90	3,212,285	28.78
Cavan County	47.80	8,949,198	46.19
Clare County	97.40	10,432,574	29.17
Cork City	18.20	7,557,347	62.27
Cork County	271.60	37,202,951	30.19
Donegal County	164.80	16,279,075	23.27
Dublin City*	6.10	3,197,562	65.73
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown*	6.10	2,855,270	71.46
Fingal County*	20.30	2,703,589	22.41
Galway City	5.60	1,452,790	47.54
Galway County	189.20	19,160,249	24.69
Kerry County	98.70	13,064,931	31.35
Kildare County	46.60	5,530,579	21.94
Kilkenny County	62.60	9,488,673	33.93
Laois County	37.90	4,999,012	30.87
Leitrim County	78.60	6,179,224	23.26
Limerick City and County	50.70	8,878,945	34.85
Longford County	55.00	4,797,392	21.60
Louth County	12.50	3,251,788	40.51
Mayo County	102.40	14,618,080	32.55
Meath County	97.30	15,564,376	36.42
Monaghan County	54.10	7,828,919	35.22
Offaly County	55.50	5,262,159	21.58
Roscommon County	177.60	10,826,710	15.80
Sligo County	63.40	8,997,822	33.64
South Dublin County*	12.10	1,717,806	25.44
Tipperary County	103.60	14,760,297	31.59
Waterford City and County	54.10	11,530,900	43.23
Westmeath County	66.90	6,871,096	26.60
Wexford County	96.90	14,534,206	30.15
Wicklow County	43.90	7,257,093	35.12
TOTALS	**2,221.40**	**288,962,898**	

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

R2: Road Works – D

Authority	D: Kilometres of local road resealed during 2025	D: Amount expended on local road resealing during 2025 (€)	D. Average unit cost of local road (i.e. total of primary, secondary and tertiary) resealing in 2025 (€/m²)
Carlow County	44.90	1,302,299	6.87
Cavan County	79.10	1,742,348	4.95
Clare County	119.50	2,672,737	5.69
Cork City	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cork County	359.80	8,634,199	5.31
Donegal County	201.70	4,460,263	5.30
Dublin City*	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown*	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fingal County*	0.00	0.00	0.00
Galway City	0.00	0.00	0.00
Galway County	144.50	3,549,298	5.65
Kerry County	121.10	3,372,186	6.65
Kildare County	89.80	2,306,233	5.38
Kilkenny County	54.70	1,467,413	6.15
Laois County	46.00	1,558,117	7.84
Leitrim County	65.60	1,533,609	7.18
Limerick City and County	103.10	3,937,372	7.73
Longford County	64.10	1,006,388	3.74
Louth County	46.90	1,438,567	4.97
Mayo County	244.70	5,062,098	5.84
Meath County	129.30	3,111,701	5.15
Monaghan County	69.60	1,976,859	6.54
Offaly County	53.60	1,245,891	4.96
Roscommon County	158.20	2,837,787	4.82
Sligo County	82.30	1,752,135	4.91
South Dublin County*	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tipperary County	141.70	4,708,106	7.18
Waterford City and County	44.80	1,245,946	5.76
Westmeath County	70.40	1,361,253	4.98
Wexford County	89.90	2,436,713	5.28
Wicklow County	66.20	1,284,875	4.24
TOTALS	**2,691.50**	**66,004,393**	

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

R3: Percentage 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 2025
Carlow County	82.45
Cavan County	84.51
Clare County	83.07
Cork City	0.00
Cork County	91.48
Donegal County	80.36
Dublin City	93.45
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	0.00
Fingal County	0.00
Galway City	0.00
Galway County	85.08
Kerry County	87.77
Kildare County	91.04
Kilkenny County	84.26
Laois County	82.08
Leitrim County	82.36
Limerick City and County	82.26
Longford County	78.85
Louth County	82.89
Mayo County	81.10
Meath County	91.75
Monaghan County	80.88
Offaly County	82.48
Roscommon County	72.65
Sligo County	78.38
South Dublin County	0.00
Tipperary County	84.27
Waterford City and County	84.09
Westmeath County	78.37
Wexford County	83.92
Wicklow County	88.34

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

R4: Road Licensing and Inspections

Authority	A. Total number of T2, T2[1], T3, T4s issued by the local authority between 01/01/2025 and 31/12/2025	B. Total number of T5 notifications received from licence holders between 01/01/2025 and 31/12/2025	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	433	369	37.00	1.00
Cavan County	460	639	91.00	38.00
Clare County	876	782	53.00	10.00
Cork City	2,102	1,873	71.00	37.00
Cork County	2,375	2,436	89.00	31.00
Donegal County	1,389	1,412	99.00	97.00
Dublin City*	10,612	8,502	73.00	64.00
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown*	2,662	2,720	85.00	52.00
Fingal County*	2,126	2,792	99.00	50.00
Galway City	489	455	89.00	39.00
Galway County	1,148	1,433	73.00	13.00
Kerry County	758	680	81.00	21.00
Kildare County	1,609	1,877	100.00	60.00
Kilkenny County	630	739	81.00	26.00
Laois County	457	450	62.00	28.00
Leitrim County	401	580	96.00	62.00
Limerick City and County	1,454	1,655	36.00	28.00
Longford County	317	408	98.00	63.00
Louth County	916	771	91.00	56.00
Mayo County	1,082	989	82.00	29.00
Meath County	2,081	3,337	75.00	81.00
Monaghan County	376	471	71.00	52.00
Offaly County	768	873	87.00	18.00
Roscommon County	653	818	93.00	62.00
Sligo County	483	471	54.00	13.00
South Dublin County*	2,294	2,487	82.00	69.00
Tipperary County	1,251	1,532	73.00	15.00
Waterford City and County	849	739	71.00	3.00
Westmeath County	739	800	76.00	5.00
Wexford County	1,079	1,078	88.00	8.00
Wicklow County	1,165	1,250	83.00	9.00
TOTALS	**44,034**	**45,418**		
Average %			**78.68**	**36.77**

Roads Statistics

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

% Regional Road that received a PSCI Rating in the 24 month period to 31/12/2025		2025
N	Valid	24
	N/A	6
Average	Mean	98
	Median	99
% Local Primary Road that received a PSCI Rating in the 24 month period to 31/12/2025		**2025**
N	Valid	24
	Missing	6
Average	Mean	89
	Median	97
% Local Secondary Road that received a PSCI Rating in the 24 month period to 31/12/2025		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	88
	Median	96
% Local Tertiary Road that received a PSCI Rating in the 60 month period to 31/12/2025		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	83
	Median	87

Ratings in Pavement Surface Condition Index – Regional Roads – R1 B (a)

PSCI Rating 1-4		2025
N	Valid	0
	Missing	31
Average	Mean	4.81
	Median	4.33
PSCI Rating 5-6		**2025**
N	Valid	0
	Missing	31
Average	Mean	11.95
	Median	10.96
PSCI Rating 7-8		**2025**
N	Valid	0
	Missing	31
Average	Mean	35.97
	Median	36.11
PSCI Rating 9-10		**2025**
N	Valid	0
	Missing	31
Average	Mean	45.25
	Median	46.16

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

PSCI Rating 1-4		2025
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	3.28
	Median	1.85
PSCI Rating 5-6		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	16.96
	Median	15.05
PSCI Rating 7-8		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	40.06
	Median	43.17
PSCI Rating 9-10		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	28.76
	Median	28.65

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

PSCI Rating 1-4		2025
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	6.65
	Median	4.94
PSCI Rating 5-6		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	18.32
	Median	16.36
PSCI Rating 7-8		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	38.15
	Median	40.95
PSCI Rating 9-10		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	24.59
	Median	25.61

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

PSCI Rating 1-4		2025
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	11.05
	Median	9.50
PSCI Rating 5-6		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	18.25
	Median	14.89
PSCI Rating 7-8		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	30.97
	Median	30.82
PSCI Rating 9-10		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	22.66
	Median	19.86

R2: Road Works - Summary Statistics for Regional Road Works (R2A - R2B)

Kilometres of regional road strengthened*		2025
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
Average	Mean	13.6
	Median	10.5
Amount expended on regional road strengthening (€)		**2025**
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
Average	Mean	4,091,848
	Median	3,136,531
Average unit cost of regional road strengthening (€/m²)		**2025**
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
Average	Mean	42.90
	Median	39.85
Kilometres of regional road resealed*		**2025**
N	Valid	25
	N/A	6
Average	Mean	17.5
	Median	14.4

Amount expended on regional road resealing (€)		2025
N	Valid	25
	N/A	6
Average	Mean	724,543
	Median	554,037
Average unit cost of regional road resealing (€/m²)		**2025**
N	Valid	25
	N/A	6
Average	Mean	6.34
	Median	6.23

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 (R2C - R2D)

Kilometres of local road (i.e. total of primary, secondary and tertiary) strengthened		2025
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	71.7
	Median	55.0
Amount expended on local road (i.e. total of primary, secondary and tertiary) strengthening (€)		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	9,321,384
	Median	7,828,919
Average unit cost of local road (i.e. total of primary, secondary and tertiary) strengthening (€/m²)		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	34.11
	Median	31.35
Kilometres of local road resealed*		**2025**
N	Valid	26
	N/A	5
Average	Mean	107.7
	Median	82.3
Amount expended on local road resealing (€)		**2025**
N	Valid	26
	N/A	5
Average	Mean	2,640,176
	Median	1,976,859
Average unit cost of local road (i.e. total of primary, secondary and tertiary resealing (€/m²)		**2025**
N	Valid	26
	N/A	5
Average	Mean	5.72
	Median	5.38

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 2015-2025 (R3A)

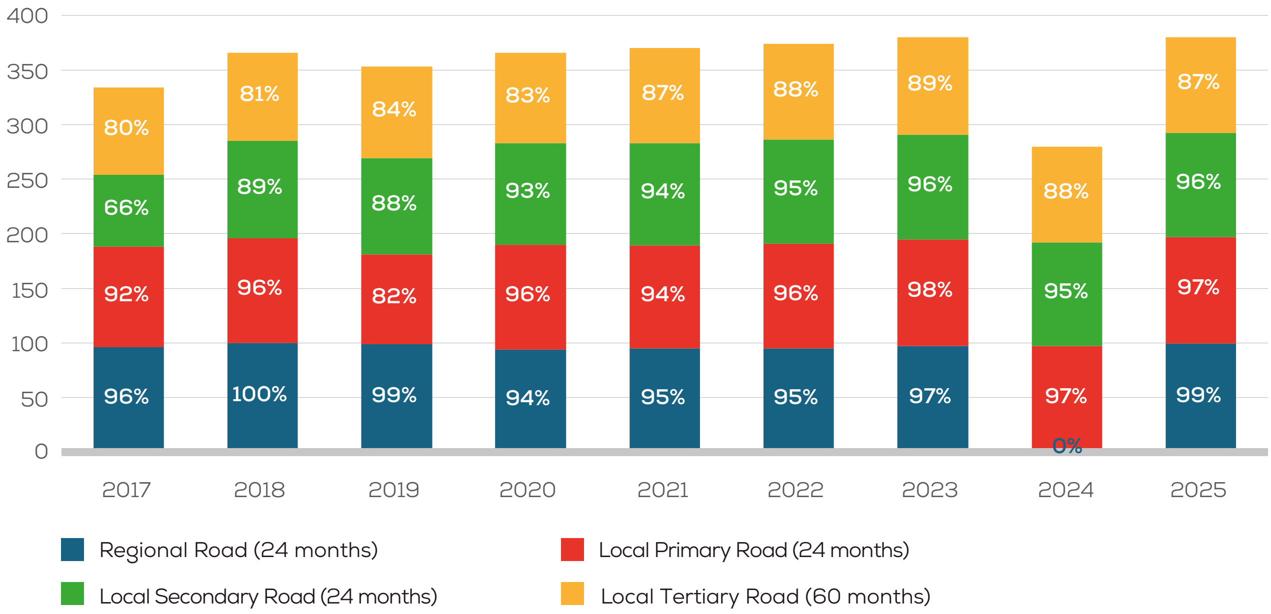
R3 A. The percentage of motor tax transactions which were dealt with online in year		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
N	Valid	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
	N/A	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Median	56.60	63.87	65.95	69.15	70.21	81.52	86.18	81.10	81.38	81.94	82.45

Summary Statistics for Road Opening Licensing and Inspections

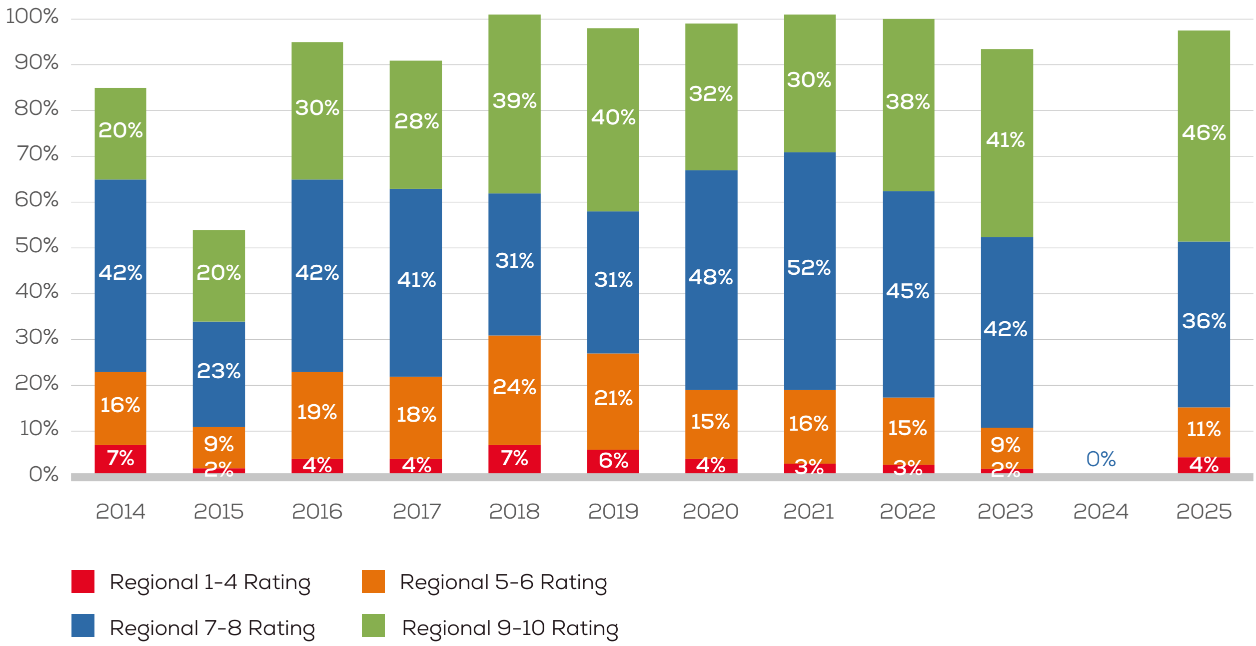
A. Total number of T2, T2[1], T3, T4s issued by the local authority between 01/01/2025 and 31/12/2025		2025
N	Valid	31
	N/A	0
Average	Mean	1,420
	Median	916
B. Total number of T5 notifications received from licence holders between 01/01/2025 and 31/12/2025		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	N/A	0
Average	Mean	1,465
	Median	873
Percentage of licences that have been reviewed by the local authority prior to entering the Guarantee Period		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	N/A	0
Average	Mean	79
	Median	82
Percentage of licences that have been subject of an inspection prior to entering the Guarantee period		**2025**
N	Valid	26
	N/A	5
Average	Mean	37
	Median	31

Trends

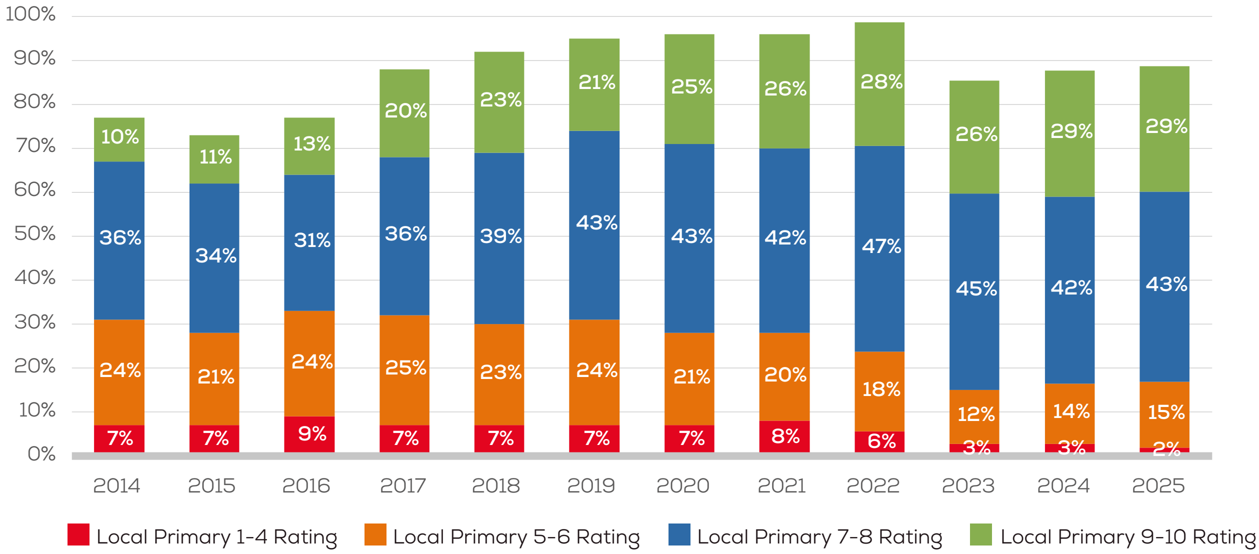
R1(A): Median % of Regional, Local Primary, Local Secondary and Local Tertiary Road that received a PSCI Rating



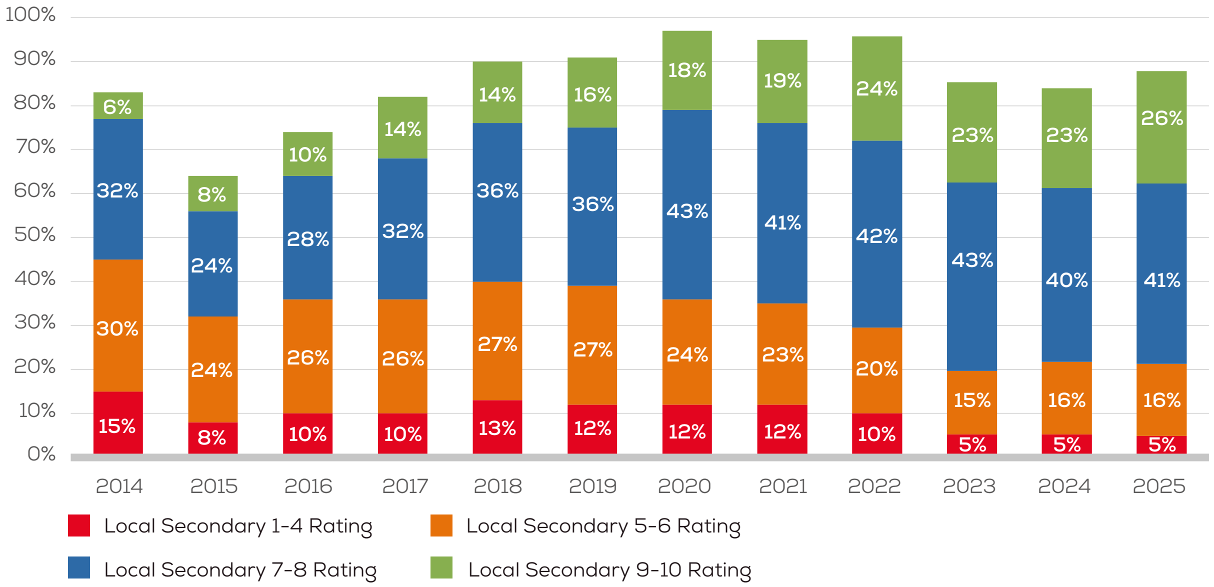
R1(B): PSCI Rating A Regional



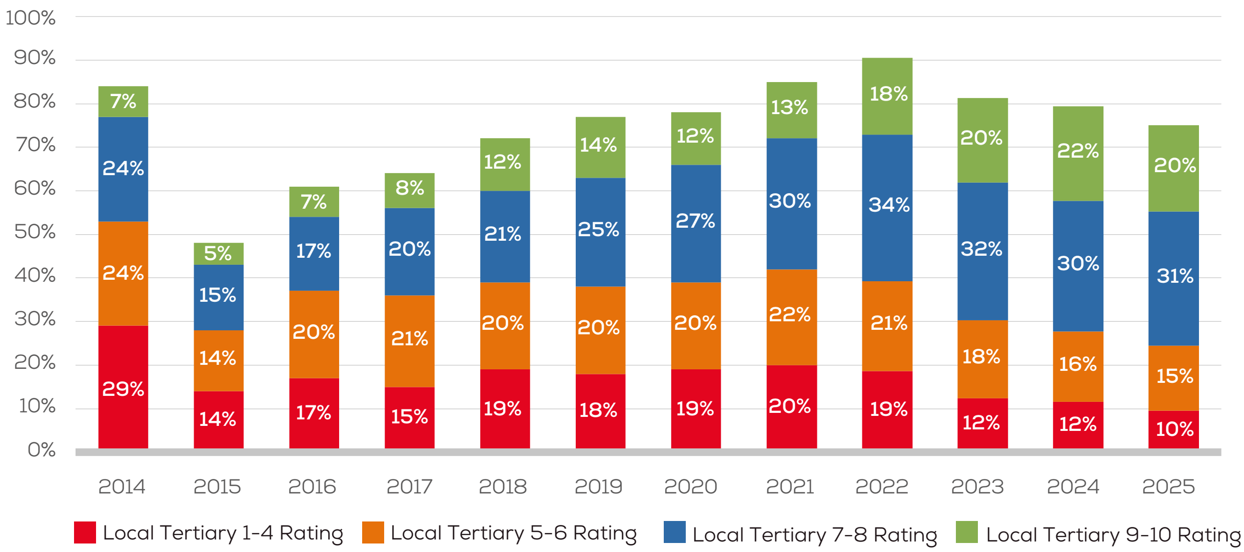
R1(B): PSCI Rating B Local Primary



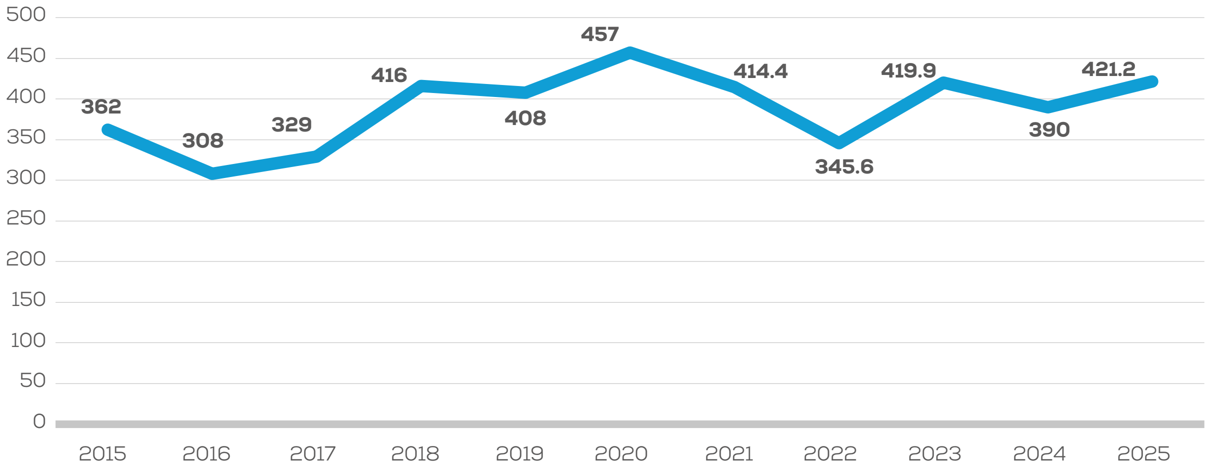
R1(B): PSCI Rating C Local Secondary



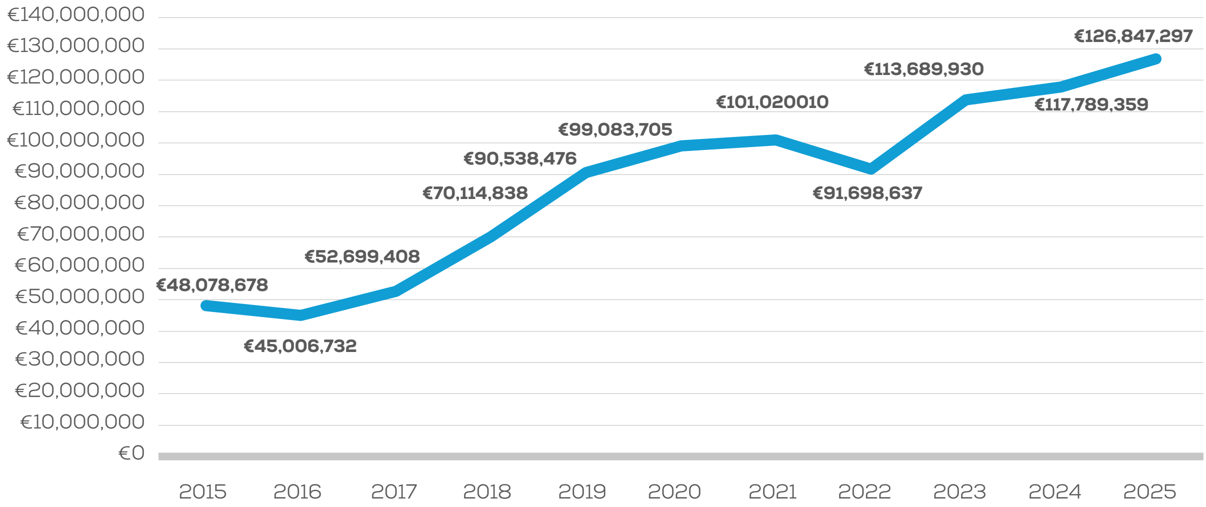
R1(B): PSCI Rating D Local Tertiary



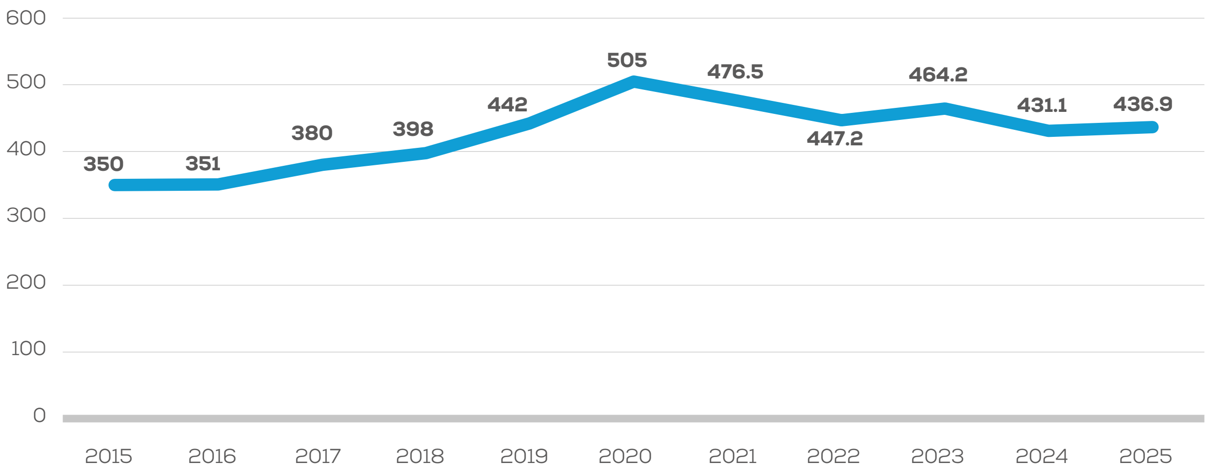
R2(A)a: Kilometres of Regional Road strengthened



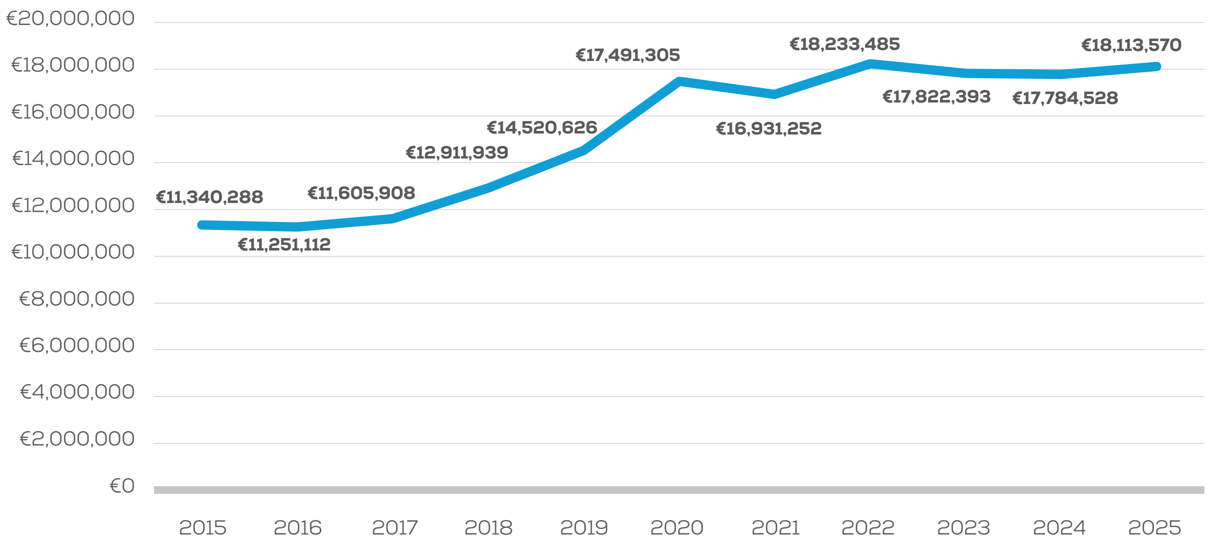
R2(A): Amount expended on Regional Road strengthening



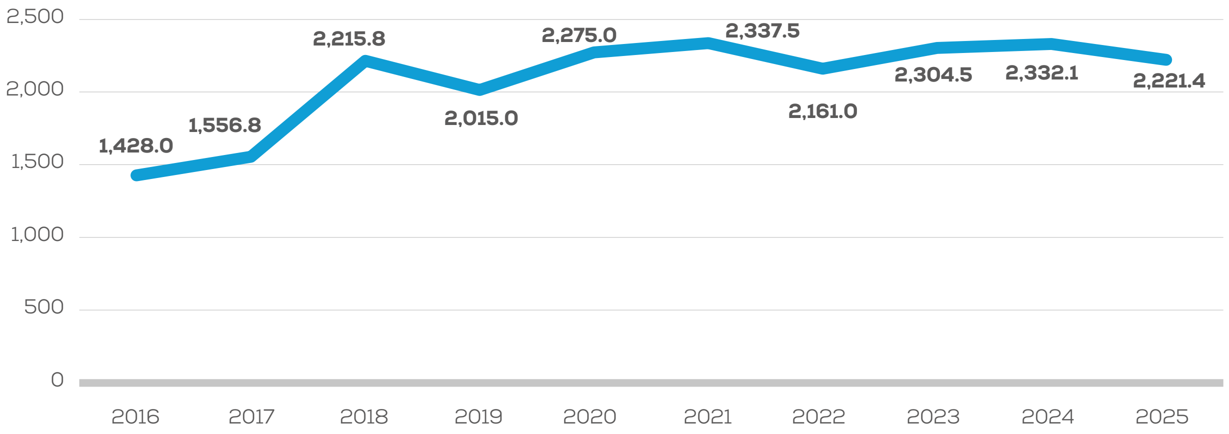
R2(B)a: Kilometres of Regional Road resealed



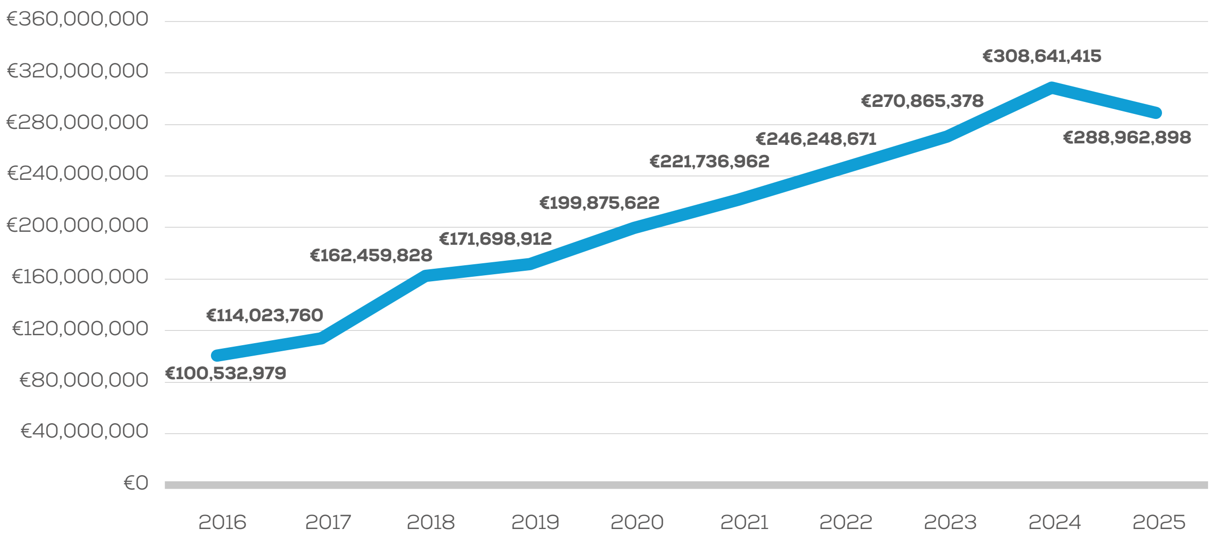
R2(B): The amount expended on Regional Road resealing



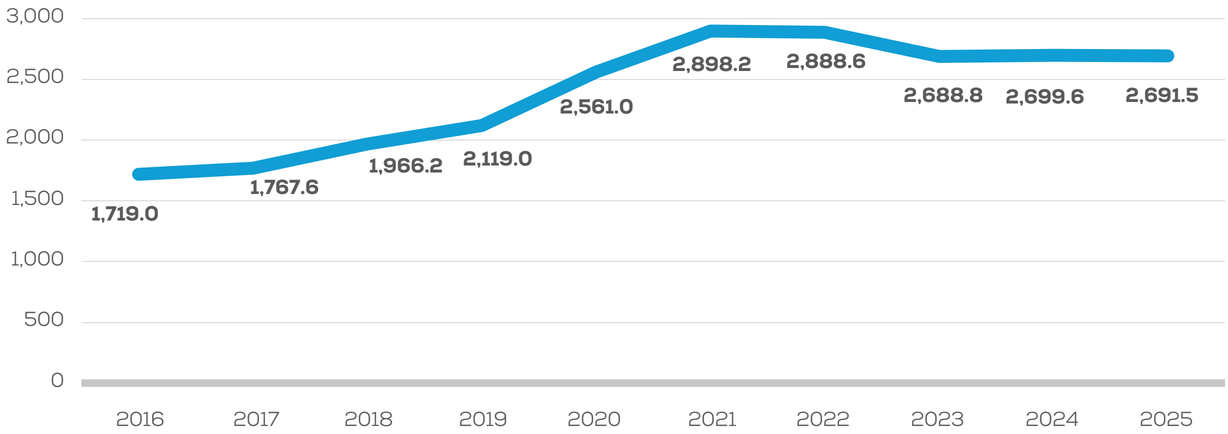
R2(C): Kilometres of Local Road strengthened



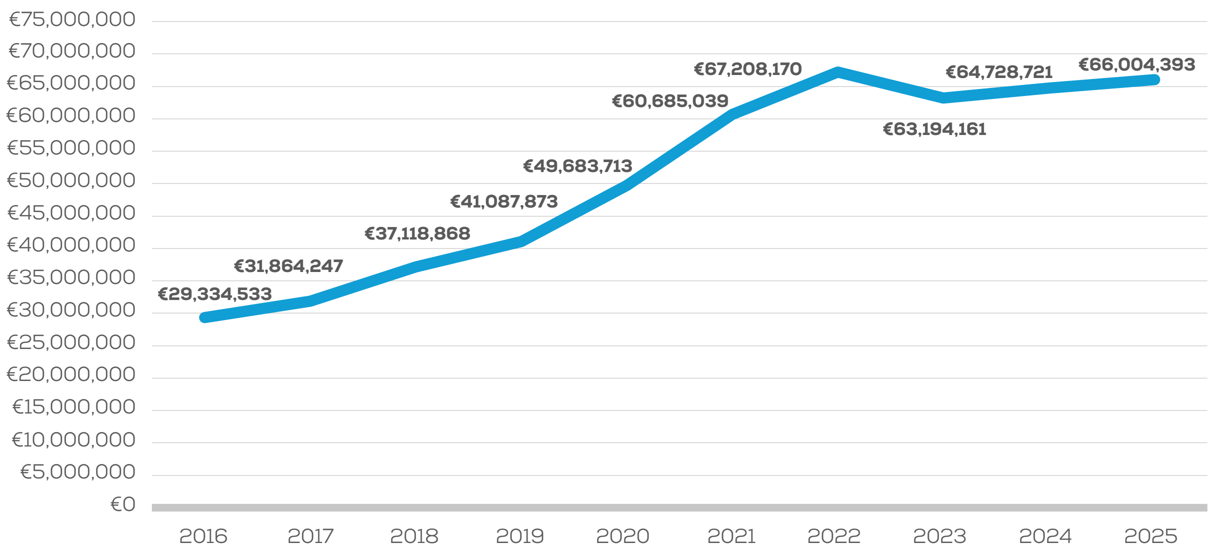
R2(C): Amount expended on Local Road strengthening



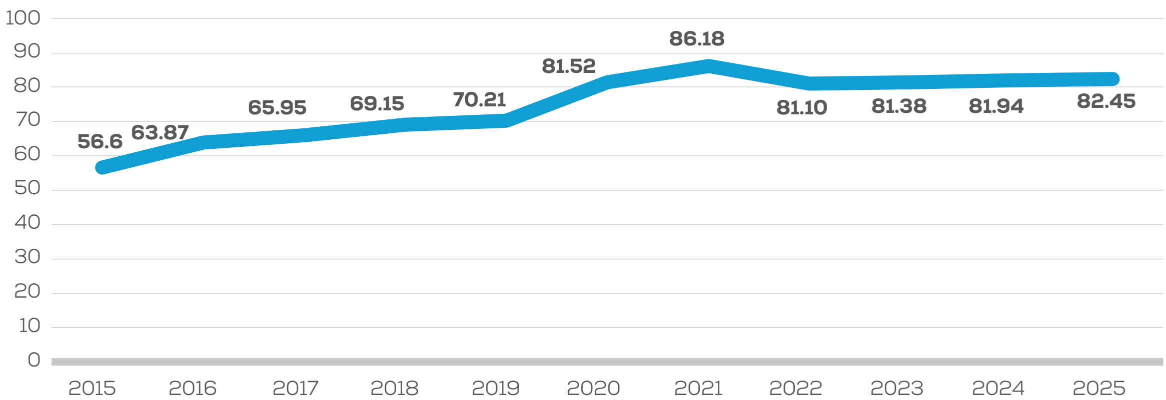
R2(D): Kilometres of Local Road resealed



R2(D): Amount expended on Local Road resealing



R3(A): Percentage of Motor Tax Transactions Conducted Online



Section 3

Water (W1 and 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, 2025. The EPA review and monitors these results annually.

NOAC notes the Irish Government has introduced a €175m Capital Funding Programme for the Rural Water Sector covering 2027-2029 to improve drinking water quality, reliability and resilience for communities served by Group Water Schemes. The programme includes eight funding measures supporting infrastructure upgrades, source protection, treatment improvements, new connections and innovation projects.

The national average compliance rate for 2025 is **99.46%**, it was 97.55% in 2024. Dublin City and Galway City do not have private water schemes in their local authority areas. Overall compliance varied from Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown and Fingal 100%, to Donegal 96.90%.

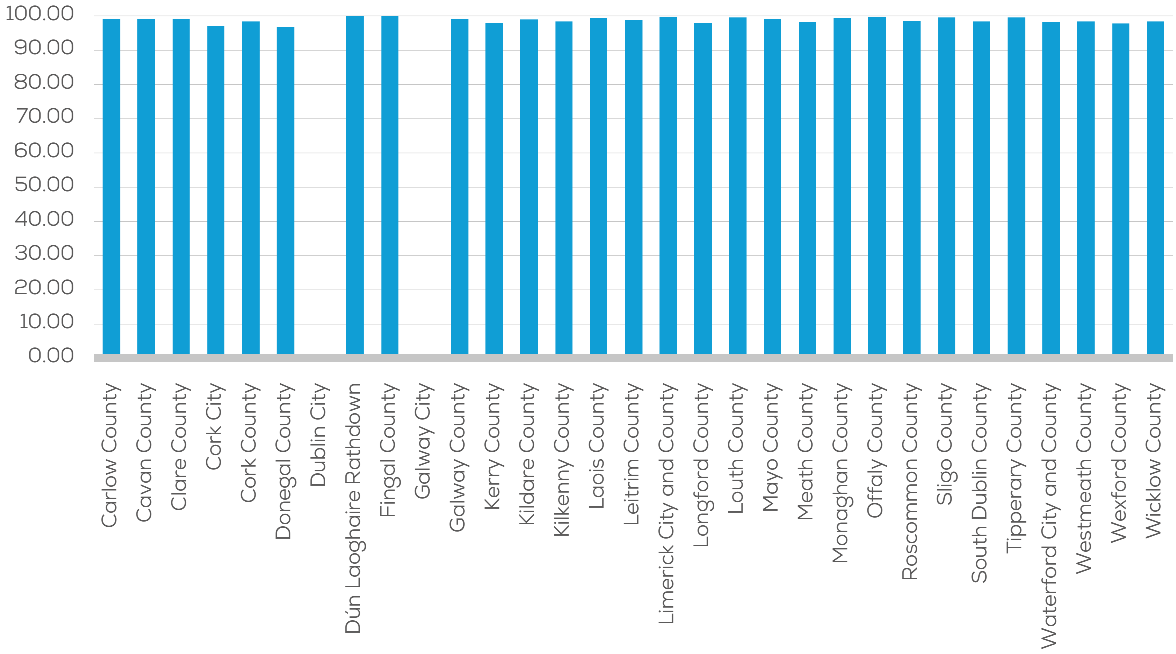
Highest percentage in compliance with statutory requirements

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	Fingal	Offaly
100%	100%	99.72%

Lowest percentage in compliance with statutory requirements

Donegal	Cork City	Wexford
96.90%	97.07%	97.71%

W1: Percentage of drinking water in private schemes in compliance with statutory requirement in 2025



W2: Percentage of registered schemes monitored

The W2 indicator represents the percentage of total registered schemes that are monitored by each local authority.

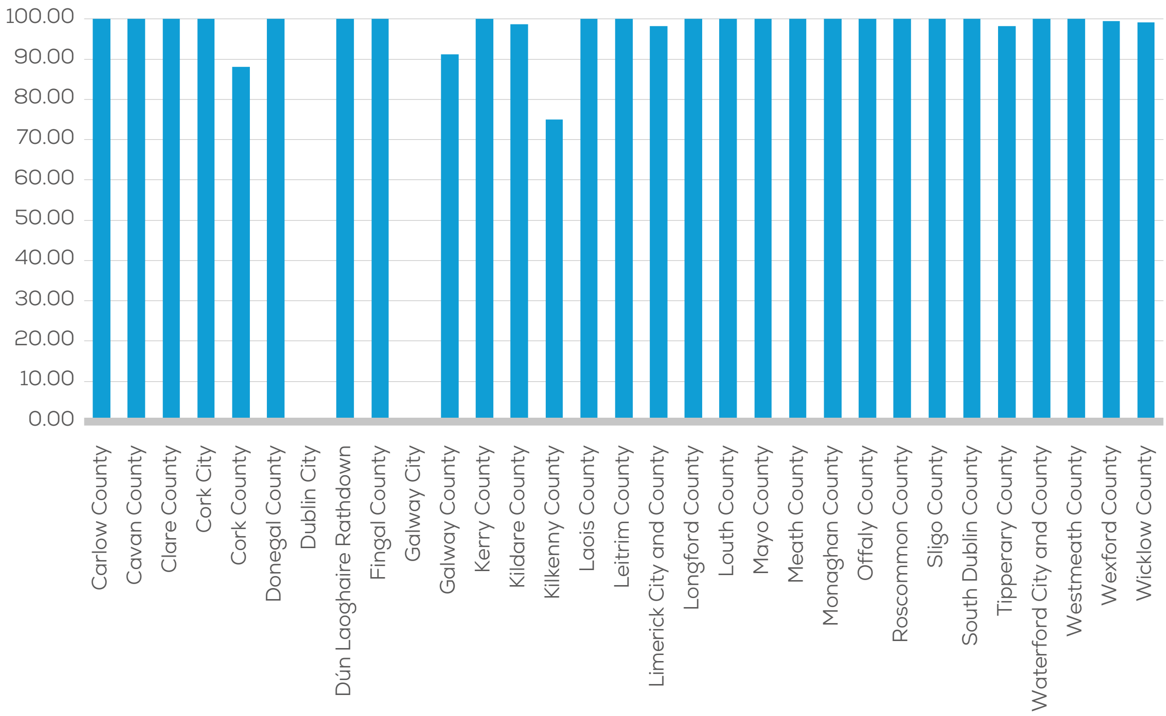
There were **2,246** schemes registered in 2025 of which **2,144** were monitored. Monitoring varies between local authorities with a national average of 95.46% in 2025, a decrease on the figure of 97.43% in 2024. Waterford City and County showed a significant increase from monitoring 62.07% in 2024 to 100% in 2025, this was due to the recruitment of additional staff, including a Senior Executive Scientist to lead the newly established Water Quality Team. The transfer of staff from Uisce Éireann to Waterford City and County has strengthened capacity to deliver key programmes aimed at improving and maintaining water quality standards.

Kilkenny monitored 135 or 75% of their registered schemes in 2025, compared to 174 in 2024, but noted that this was due to staffing resources and the requirement to sample small private supplies in 2025. Galway County cited the number of schemes tested was revised to 186 of 204. Of the 18 schemes not tested, nine were removed from the monitoring programme as they had been taken in charge by Uisce Éireann, four were transferred to alternative water supplies provided by Uisce Éireann or to local group water schemes, and five were not contactable at time of testing due to closure for renovations and seasonal opening.

In 2025, 21 local authorities achieved 100% monitoring of schemes, consistent with the position in 2024.

A further six local authorities monitored more than 90%. The number of local authorities that monitored less than 90% of such schemes was two, Cork County at 88.15% (93.53% in 2024) and Kilkenny at 75.00% (100% in 2024). However, performance declined slightly with two local authorities reporting scheme monitoring rates below 90% in 2025, compared with one local authority in 2024.

W2: Percentage registered private schemes monitored in 2025



Section 3 - Water Results

W1: Percentage 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	99.22
Cavan County	99.16
Clare County	99.24
Cork City	97.07
Cork County	98.42
Donegal County	96.90
Dublin City	0.00
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	100.00
Fingal County	100.00
Galway City	0.00
Galway County	99.24
Kerry County	98.04
Kildare County	98.96
Kilkenny County	98.40
Laois County	99.39
Leitrim County	98.88
Limerick City and County	99.70
Longford County	98.03
Louth County	99.48
Mayo County	99.16
Meath County	98.19
Monaghan County	99.34
Offaly County	99.72
Roscommon County	98.66
Sligo County	99.48
South Dublin County	98.31
Tipperary County	99.49
Waterford City and County	98.12
Westmeath County	98.40
Wexford County	97.71
Wicklow County	98.30

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	88.15
Donegal County	100.00
Dublin City	0.00
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	100.00
Fingal County	100.00
Galway City	0.00
Galway County	91.18
Kerry County	100.00
Kildare County	98.72
Kilkenny County	75.00
Laois County	100.00
Leitrim County	100.00
Limerick City and County	98.21
Longford County	100.00
Louth County	100.00
Mayo County	100.00
Meath County	100.00
Monaghan County	100.00
Offaly County	100.00
Roscommon County	100.00
Sligo County	100.00
South Dublin County	100.00
Tipperary County	98.25
Waterford City and County	100.00
Westmeath County	100.00
Wexford County	99.42
Wicklow County	99.16

Water Statistics

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

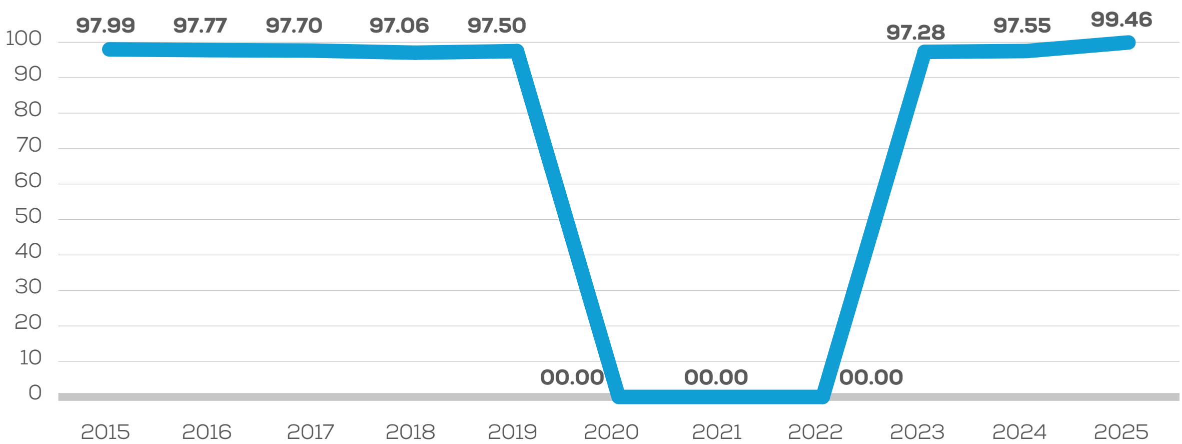
		2025
N	Valid	29
	Not applicable/available	2
	True national %	99.46

W2: Percentage of registered schemes monitored

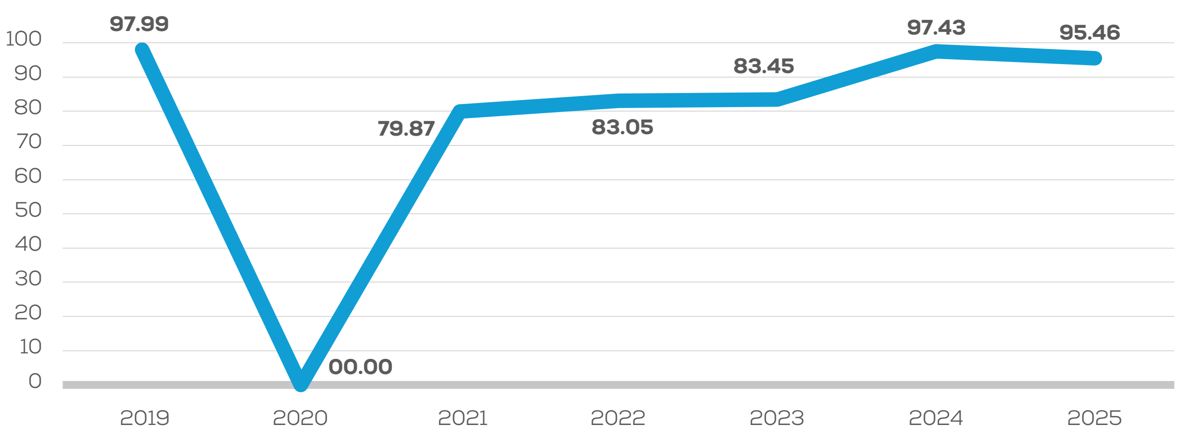
		2025
N	Valid	29
	Not applicable	2
	True national %	95.46

Trends

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



W2: Percentage of registered schemes monitored



Section 4

Waste and Environment (E1 to 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, home composting and bin sharing. Individual local authorities enforce the householder obligations, and the Waste Enforcement Regional Lead Authorities (WERLA) enforce the obligations on the waste collection service providers.

The European Union (Household Food & Biowaste) (Amendment) Regulations 2023, which came into effect on 31 December 2023, impose an obligation for the source, segregation of food/bio waste and the provision of the brown/organic waste bin to all households nationally regardless of population agglomeration.

Under the Regulations a food waste producer (householder) must segregate their food waste and can choose to do this by utilising a brown bin waste collection service or confirm in writing to their waste collector 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 2025 E1 data, as not including the brown bin opt out figures would be misrepresentative of the continuing work of each local authority and the WERLA.

It should be noted that **1,478,857** households availed of a 3-bin service across the 31 local authorities in 2025, a significant increase of 14.77% from 1,288,562 in 2024. This increase directly reflects the continuing work of the WERLA and individual local authorities to improve food waste segregation compliance and the roll out of the brown bin nationally.

Table E1 sets out the number of households, situated in an area covered by a licensed operator providing a 3-bin service on 31 December 2025 and the percentage of households within the local authority that this number represents.

In 2025, the number of households which availed of a 3–bin service increased in 28 local authorities, with a mean of 47,705 compared to 41,567 in 2024. The figure decreased in Cork City, Galway County and South Dublin in 2025. Laois stated the reason for the significant increase was the roll out of a 3-bin service, which was a National Priority for 2025, while ensuring that all household waste collectors provided the 3-Bin system to all their customers unless they availed of an opt out.

Monaghan and Meath cited that WERLA offices have done a lot of work with the local waste contractors over the past year pushing the roll out of the 3-bin service. Longford outlined their increase in number of households availing of a 3-bin service is due to a concerted effort to expand the rollout of the brown bin nationally. Louth explained that the increase in households with the 3-bin system, attributed to the number of new builds coming on stream together with the concentrated effort undertaken by WERLA to support the role out of the brown bin service (including opt outs).

Offaly stated during 2025, its Waste Enforcement Team collaborated with permitted waste contractors to roll out the 2023 Regulations which significantly increased household waste inspections. These initiatives contributed to a greater uptake of the 3-bin collection system.

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

Galway City	Kildare	Fingal
123%	101%	97%

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

Sligo	Kerry	Mayo
58%	59%	60%

E2: Environmental Complaints Closed

Environmental Complaints Closed represents the number of environmental complaints that were resolved and formally closed during a reporting period following assessment, investigation, and any required corrective actions. The number of complaints related to all types, including air, noise, water and waste pollution.

For 2025, E2A has been amended to the open number of environmental complaints carried forward from year end 2024, when it was previously total number of pollution cases on hand at the end of 2024. Some differences have been observed in this entry between the 2024 and 2025 reporting. This is due to the change in terminology and due to an updated Environmental Complaints Procedure for Local Authorities, issued in 2025.

The total number of environmental complaints closed in respect of which a complaint was made in 2025 across all local authorities was **84,700**, a significant increase of 8,528 on the 2024 figure of 76,172. 14 authorities recorded decreases, while 17 authorities showed increases in the total number of environmental complaints in respect of which a complaint was made in 2025. South Dublin had the largest percentage increase of cases closed, from 1,717 in 2024 to 3,150 in 2025, an increase of 1,433 cases or 83.45% followed by Louth who had an increase of 77.94%.

A total of 8,079 environmental complaints in 2025, not closed at the end of the year have carried over into 2026.

Some of the local authorities explained discrepancies between their 2024 closing figures and 2025 opening figures, attributing these differences to changes in terminology adopted during the reporting period.

Tipperary cited the number of environmental complaints will differ as the Recommended Minimum Criteria for Environmental Inspections (RMCEI) report does not include some complaints they class as environmental complaints, such as animal complaints.

The greatest proportional increase in the total number of environmental complaints in respect of which a complaint was made in 2025 compared to 2024 took place in;

	2025	2024	Increase
Leitrim	514	302	70.20%
Louth	2,829	1,721	64.38%

The greatest proportional decrease in the total number of environmental complaints in respect of which a complaint was made in 2025 compared to 2024 took place in;

	2025	2024	Decrease
Mayo	562	878	35.99%
Galway City	854	1,332	35.89%

E3: Litter Pollution

Highest area unpolluted/litter free

Kildare	Longford	Carlow
71%	**57%**	**46%**
(70% in 2024)	(46% in 2024)	(44% in 2024)

In respect of areas classed as unpolluted or litter free, Kilkenny reported a significant increase from 10% in 2024 to 27% in 2025, followed by South Dublin which recorded a significant improvement from 1% in 2024 to 16% in 2025. Kildare continued to achieve the highest proportion of area classified as unpolluted or litter-free, recording 71% in 2025, compared with 70% in 2024 and 75% in 2023.

E3: Percentage Area within the Five Levels of Litter Pollution

Unpolluted or Litter Free	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Median	14	13	11	19	15	22	22	20	16	19	18

Mayo has seen a significant decrease in areas classed as unpolluted or litter free, reducing from 47% in 2024 to 25% in 2025. Roscommon also recorded a decrease going from 39% to 18%. The difference can be explained by the exceptionally strong performance achieved by Roscommon in 2024, which was significantly above typical levels and may be regarded as an outlier relative to 2025.

Overall, 14 local authorities recorded a decrease in the percentage of areas unpolluted or litter free, whereas 16 authorities recorded an increase, while one local authority Fingal remained unchanged at 35% for 2024 and 2025.

In areas classed as significantly polluted 13 local authorities recorded 0%. 18 local authorities recorded areas as significantly polluted, ranging from just 1% to 24%. Positive progress continues to be made in this area with Dublin City, Galway County and Roscommon showing an improvement on their 2024 figures. There was an increase in areas classified as grossly polluted, increasing from four local authorities in 2024 to seven local authorities in 2025. The proportional area of the counties in this category ranged from 1% to 13%.

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

Indicator E4 measures the percentage of schools that have achieved Green Flag status. The Green-Schools programme promotes long-term, whole-school environmental action through a student-led approach that also involves the wider school community. The programme is operated and coordinated by the Environmental Education Unit of An Taisce (FEE[3] member for Ireland) and encourages schools to adopt sustainable practices across a range of environmental themes. The percentages presented in Table E4 are based on schools that either attained Green Flag status for the first time in 2025, renewed their Green Flag in 2025, or retained a Green Flag awarded in 2024. Schools which held a Green Flag from 2024 do not require renewal until 2026.

The national percentage of schools that have been awarded or renewed their green flag status in the two years to 31/12/2025 is **38.03%**.

Schools participate in the programme in each local authority. Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown recorded the highest percentage of school involvement in 2025 at 53%, followed by Cork City at 50%. Monaghan had the lowest school involvement in 2025 with 24%, a slight decrease relative to 2024 when it was 28%. The percentage decrease in Laois was higher, when the figure reduced to 25% in 2025 from 41% in 2024.

Galway City reported a decrease from 54% in 2024 to 38% in 2025 which was due to a range of contributing factors, including increased pressure on teachers and school staff, workload and time constraints and co-ordinators changing schools or retiring. Schools are also balancing a growing number of initiatives and competing programmes.

E5: Percentage Energy Efficiency Performance

Under the Public Sector Monitoring and Reporting (M&R) programme, the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI) gathers annual data from local authorities. This data calculates cumulative energy efficiency savings relative to a default baseline year of 2009 (some local authorities have opted for an earlier baseline).

This indicator was selected again this year for validation, however, only Limerick and Waterford were validated, as the external dataset was not received before the validation meetings began in May. Commentary on the two validation visits is provided in Chapter 4 later in this report.

NOAC recognises the importance of this dataset. Provisional data for E5 Percentage Energy Efficiency Performance for 2024 was published. The cumulative percentage of energy savings achieved by 31 December 2024 relative to the baseline year, 2009 was reported as 40.76%. These figures have since been verified and the actual energy savings were 36.8%.

Provisional data has been received from SEAI for 2025, with final data due later this year. The cumulative percentage of energy savings achieved by 31 December 2025 relative to the baseline year, 2009 is **42.28%**.

3 Foundation for Environmental Education (FEE).

Clare cited they have made steady progress towards their target of a 50% improvement. Currently performing at -43.1% which is in line with the glidepath and reflects the progress they expect to achieve to meet the 2030 target. Progress in 2025 is driven by action across their highest energy consuming sectors. Installation of LED lighting delivered a year-on-year reduction in energy consumption of 9.2% and reduced fuel use across their fleet contributed to an 11% decrease. Further measures will be implemented to close the 6.9% gap to the target. They also explained that their KPI is population served. Cavan may consider amending the KPI to Total Usable Floor Area (TUFA) as this is more reflective on the metric most suitable to measure energy consumed relative to energy efficiency,

Cavan outlined a decrease in energy savings of 5.67% compared to -30.82% in 2024. This change was due to the data provided and inputted for the swimming pool/leisure center, and backdated for biomass and oil comsumption. Previously the M&R system only provided for information in relation to electricity use by the swimming pool.

Highest cumulative percentage energy savings achieved by 31/12/2025 relative to baseline year (2009)

Roscommon	Longford	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown
-66.81%	-61.23%	-60.93%

Lowest cumulative percentage energy savings achieved by 31/12/2025 relative to baseline year (2009)

Cavan	Leitrim	Sligo
5.67%	-16.21%	-19.79%

E6: Public Lighting

Local authorities and Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) manage and maintain **541,243** public lights across the country. These lights consume approximately 123.32 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 the introduction of the NOAC indicator E6 in 2020. The total consumption in 2025 being 123,321 Megawatt-hours (MWh) compared with a 2020 total of 192,491MWh. During this period, the percentage of LED lights has increased from 38.80% to 79.21%.

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

- Cut energy use in half and reduce CO_2 emissions.
- Help Ireland meet our statutory energy efficiency targets.
- Reduce energy and maintenance costs by 55%.

At the end of 2025, the percentage of the total system that LED lights represent is **79.21%**, an increase on 66.99% in 2024.

It should be noted that all local authorities aim to achieve full (100%) LED retrofit. It is important to note that Leitrim, which forms a region with neighbouring counties, prioritised public lighting in 2025 with a target of over 90% LED by December 2025.

Highest total annual consumption

Dublin City	Cork County	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown
17,389 kWh	7,196 kWh	6,850 kWh

Lowest total annual consumption

Leitrim	Carlow	Monaghan
1,046 kWh	1,055 kWH	1,098 kWH

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

Fingal	Monaghan	Donegal
100%	99.16%	98.03%

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

Dublin City	Meath	Tipperary
32.40%	62.24%	69.11%

If the region achieves 90% LED, they will qualify for a maximum grant available under the Public Lighting Energy Efficiency Project (PLEEP). Just to note, PLEEP replaces older lamps, which are no longer manufactured under EU Directive. Many local authorities are now reporting significant progress under this indicator.

As part of the Southern Region PLEEP, led by Cork County in partnership with Waterford, Limerick, Clare and Kerry, almost 10,000 public lights in Waterford were upgraded to LED technology.

Offaly cited that a PLEEP was ongoing throughout 2025. Existing SOX lanterns on public lighting columns were replaced with LED lanterns under the programme. NOAC acknowledges that Sligo have made significant progress in upgrading traditional public lighting to LED lights. This has reduced both the average wattage per light and overall annual electricity consumption.

E7: Climate Change

30

Local Authorities have a designated (FTE) Climate Action Coordinator

29

Local Authorities have a designated (FTE) Climate Action Officer

29

Local Authorities have a Climate Action team

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

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

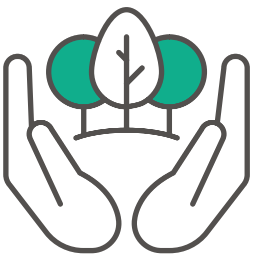
- Climate Action Co-ordinator (Yes/No/WIP)
- Climate Action Officer (Yes/No/WIP)
- Climate Action Team (Yes/No/WIP)

In 2025, only 30 local authorities had Climate Action Co-ordinators in place, compared to 31 in 2024. Dublin City reported that the final stages of its recruitment process for a Climate Action Co-ordinator took place during 2025 with the appointment becoming effective in January 2026.

In relation to Climate Action Officers, 29 local authorities had these positions in place in 2025, compared to 30 in 2024.

Dublin City advised that a Climate Action Officer position was not filled in 2025, as the recruitment process was in its final stages during the year. Mayo reported there was no full-time equivalent Climate Action Officer in place on the 31 December 2025. The position was vacant from April 2025 until January 2026.

In the case of Climate Action Teams, 29 local authorities reported having an established team in 2025, compared with 31 local authorities in 2024. Kerry and Offaly indicated that their Climate Action Teams remain a work in progress.



In relation to Climate Action Officers, 29 local authorities had these positions in place in 2025, compared to 30 in 2024.

Section 4 - Waste/Environment 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 31/12/2025	B. The percentage of households within the local authority that the number at A represents
Carlow County	16,900	76.00
Cavan County	18,582	65.00
Clare County	36,766	79.00
Cork City	58,480	70.00
Cork County	100,322	79.00
Donegal County	41,052	67.00
Dublin City	162,758	72.00
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	80,607	95.00
Fingal County	104,736	97.00
Galway City	37,850	123.00
Galway County	41,611	61.00
Kerry County	34,467	59.00
Kildare County	83,161	101.00
Kilkenny County	24,540	67.00
Laois County	26,868	86.00
Leitrim County	9,574	70.00
Limerick City and County	63,715	84.00
Longford County	13,377	83.00
Louth County	46,110	93.00
Mayo County	31,447	60.00
Meath County	67,634	93.00
Monaghan County	17,688	77.00
Offaly County	20,503	71.00
Roscommon County	16,792	65.00
Sligo County	15,638	58.00
South Dublin County	94,870	95.00
Tipperary County	47,768	77.00
Waterford City and County	38,819	81.00
Westmeath County	24,908	73.00
Wexford County	50,553	86.00
Wicklow County	50,761	94.00
TOTAL	**1,478,857**	

E2: Percentage of environmental complaints closed

Authority	A. The opening number of environmental complaints carried forward from year end 2024	B. Total number of environmental complaints of all types (e.g. air/noise/water/waste pollution) made through any medium and whether initiated by the public or by the local authority itself from 01/01/2025 to 31/12/2025	C. Total number of environmental complaints of all types which were closed during 2025	D. Total number of environmental complaints of all types that were not closed at 31/12/2025
Carlow County	10	701	686	25
Cavan County	46	396	390	52
Clare County	372	1,621	1,858	135
Cork City	267	3,321	3,501	87
Cork County	238	2,453	2,158	533
Donegal County	77	2,041	2,017	101
Dublin City	173	36,962	36,899	236
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	39	2,122	2,138	23
Fingal County	145	1,799	1,733	211
Galway City	53	854	893	14
Galway County	684	1,220	1,271	633
Kerry County	241	1,387	1,269	359
Kildare County	108	1,316	1,291	133
Kilkenny County	23	757	651	129
Laois County	44	973	934	83
Leitrim County	112	514	493	133
Limerick City and County	441	3,072	2,826	687
Longford County	122	1,629	1,699	52
Louth County	113	2,829	2,913	29
Mayo County	511	562	600	473
Meath County	89	2,161	2,186	64
Monaghan County	69	641	605	105
Offaly County	97	880	744	233
Roscommon County	174	1,066	1,124	116
Sligo County	17	1,243	1,214	46
South Dublin County	1,806	3,529	3,150	2,185
Tipperary County	9	1,151	1,114	46
Waterford City and County	66	2,540	2,462	144
Westmeath County	55	1,179	1,076	158
Wexford County	540	2,985	3,179	346
Wicklow County	534	1,600	1,626	508
TOTALS	**7,275**	**85,504**	**84,700**	**8,079**

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	46	55	0	0	0
Cavan County	11	71	17	0	0
Clare County	31	45	22	0	2
Cork City	6	84	10	1	0
Cork County	29	49	19	2	1
Donegal County	10	78	9	3	0
Dublin City	17	73	9	1	0
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	25	57	16	1	1
Fingal County	35	21	43	0	0
Galway City	12	68	16	3	1
Galway County	24	40	24	8	4
Kerry County	22	76	2	0	0
Kildare County	71	28	1	0	0
Kilkenny County	27	65	6	2	1
Laois County	27	70	3	0	0
Leitrim County	2	90	6	2	0
Limerick City and County	1	92	7	0	0
Longford County	57	42	1	0	0
Louth County	2	65	20	12	0
Mayo County	25	40	27	9	0
Meath County	5	33	25	24	13
Monaghan County	13	87	0	0	0
Offaly County	4	73	23	1	0
Roscommon County	18	66	15	1	0
Sligo County	35	61	4	0	0
South Dublin County	16	61	22	3	0
Tipperary County	11	84	5	0	0
Waterford City and County	9	69	23	0	0
Westmeath County	30	59	5	6	0
Wexford County	44	47	8	1	0
Wicklow County	8	71	17	3	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 31/12/2025
Carlow County	36
Cavan County	29
Clare County	35
Cork City	50
Cork County	43
Donegal County	43
Dublin City	31
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	53
Fingal County	34
Galway City	38
Galway County	33
Kerry County	36
Kildare County	37
Kilkenny County	41
Laois County	25
Leitrim County	27
Limerick City and County	38
Longford County	30
Louth County	45
Mayo County	31
Meath County	37
Monaghan County	24
Offaly County	40
Roscommon County	51
Sligo County	42
South Dublin County	33
Tipperary County	46
Waterford City and County	42
Westmeath County	38
Wexford County	48
Wicklow County	35

NOTE: The % figures above are rounded.

E5: Energy efficiency performance

Authority	A. Cumulative percentage energy savings achieved by 31/12/2025 relative to baseline year (2009)
Carlow County	-45.27
Cavan County	5.67
Clare County	-43.05
Cork City	-66.81
Cork County	-33.28
Donegal County	-42.28
Dublin City	-45.96
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	-60.93
Fingal County	-60.82
Galway City	-40.62
Galway County	-45.01
Kerry County	-48.58
Kildare County	-46.75
Kilkenny County	-45.57
Laois County	-56.94
Leitrim County	-16.21
Limerick City and County	-42.28
Longford County	-61.23
Louth County	-52.37
Mayo County	-42.80
Meath County	-31.45
Monaghan County	-45.02
Offaly County	-31.84
Roscommon County	-42.02
Sligo County	-19.79
South Dublin County	-46.24
Tipperary County	-50.06
Waterford City and County	-33.43
Westmeath County	-37.67
Wexford County	-43.41
Wicklow County	-38.52

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	1,056	53.53	79.40
Cavan County	1,823	63.73	83.21
Clare County	3,521	70.04	89.49
Cork City	5,890	59.00	78.00
Cork County	7,196	50.75	82.46
Donegal County	3,265	41.57	98.03
Dublin City	17,389	87.97	32.40
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	6,850	65.59	92.70
Fingal County	5,091	39.00	100.00
Galway City	2,232	58.42	97.72
Galway County	2,808	58.54	95.71
Kerry County	3,529	77.78	78.88
Kildare County	4,293	50.17	77.76
Kilkenny County	1,999	48.28	85.82
Laois County	2,608	64.27	73.80
Leitrim County	1,046	56.67	95.46
Limerick City and County	4,946	59.53	85.43
Longford County	1,464	63.24	86.11
Louth County	4,509	77.00	74.00
Mayo County	4,761	69.14	76.28
Meath County	6,072	77.45	62.24
Monaghan County	1,099	44.60	99.16
Offaly County	2,090	65.00	70.00
Roscommon County	1,638	56.55	93.67
Sligo County	1,983	60.32	91.70
South Dublin County	6,600	49.39	79.61
Tipperary County	4,653	70.64	69.11
Waterford City and County	4,229	56.60	72.40
Westmeath County	2,328	61.00	85.00
Wexford County	2,589	44.33	93.45
Wicklow County	3,764	61.92	78.98
TOTALS	**123,322**	**1,862.02**	
National %			**79.21**

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	Yes	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	No	No	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	WIP
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	No	Yes
Meath County	Yes	Yes	Yes
Monaghan County	Yes	Yes	Yes
Offaly County	Yes	Yes	WIP
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

Waste and Environment Statistics

E1: Households with access to a 3-Bin Service

Households availing of a 3-bin service		2025
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Mean	47,705
	Median	38,819
Percentage of Households availing of a 3-bin service		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national %	80.52
Percentage of Households availing of a 3-bin service		**2025**
N	Minimum	58.35
	Maximum	122.60

E2: Environmental Complaints

Opening number of environmental pollution complaints carried forward from year end 2024		2025
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	235
	Median	112
Total number of environmental complaints of all types (e.g. air/noise/water/waste pollution) made through any medium and whether initiated by the public or by the local authority itself from 01/01/2025 to 31/12/2025		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	2,758
	Median	1,387
Total number of environmental complaints of all types which were closed during 2025		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	2,732
	Median	1,291
Total number of environmental complaints of all types that were not closed at 31/12/2025		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	261
	Median	133

E3: Percentage Area within the Five Levels of Litter Pollution

Unpolluted or Litter Free		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
N	Valid	31	29	30	31	31	30	31	31	30	31	31
	Missing	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
	Median	14	13	11	19	15	22	22	20	16	19	18
Slightly polluted		**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
N	Valid	31	29	30	31	31	30	31	31	30	31	31
	Missing	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
	Median	66	72	70	63	66	62	64	56	59	57	65
Moderately polluted		**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
N	Valid	31	29	30	31	31	30	31	31	30	31	31
	Missing	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
	Median	15	14	16	15	15	17	13	13	12	15	10
Significantly polluted		**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
N	Valid	31	29	30	31	31	30	31	31	30	31	31
	Missing	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
	Median	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grossly polluted		**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
N	Valid	31	29	30	31	31	30	31	31	30	31	31
	Missing	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
	Median	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

E4: Percentage 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 31/12/2025		2025
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national %	38.03

E5: Energy Efficiency Performance

A. Cumulative % energy savings achieved by 31/12/2025 relative to baseline year (2009)		2025
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Minimum	-66.81
	Maximum	5.67
	Average %	-42.28

E6: Public Lighting

A. Total annual consumption of the public lighting system		2025
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	3,978
	Median	3,521
B. Average wattage of each public light		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	60
	Median	60
C. Percentage of the total system that LED lights represent		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national %	79.21
Number of LED lights in the public lighting system		**2025**
	Total	428,728
	Minimum	4,752
	Maximum	36,156
Average	Mean	13,830
Number of non-LED lights in the public lighting system		**2025**
	Total	112,515
	Minimum	0
	Maximum	32,198
Average	Mean	3,630
Total lights in the public lighting system		**2025**
	Total	541,243

E7: Climate Change

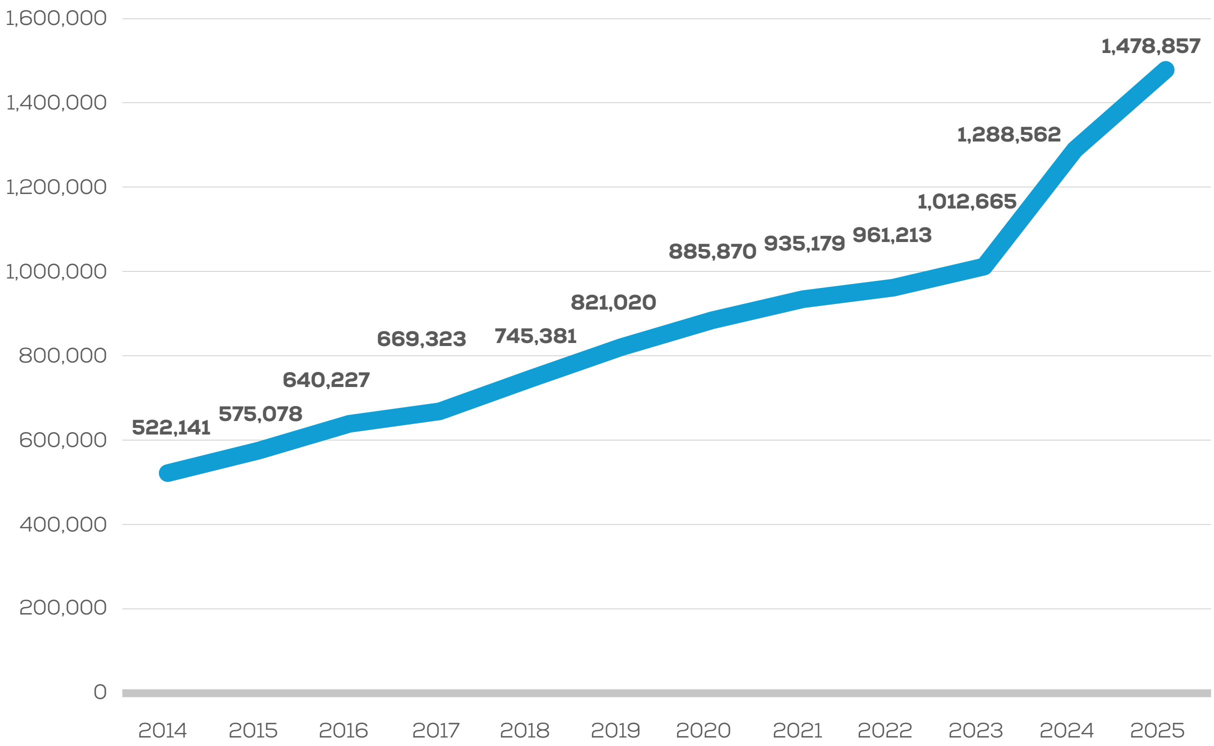
Does the LA have a designated Full-time Equivalent (FTE) Climate Action Coordinator?		2025
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Yes	30
	No	1
	Work in Progress	0
Percentage of LAs with a designated Full-time Equivalent (FTE) Climate Action Coordinator		97

Does the LA have a designated Full-time Equivalent (FTE) Climate Action Officer?		2025
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Yes	29
	No	2
	Work in Progress	0
Percentage of LAs with a designated Full-time Equivalent (FTE) Climate Action Officer		94

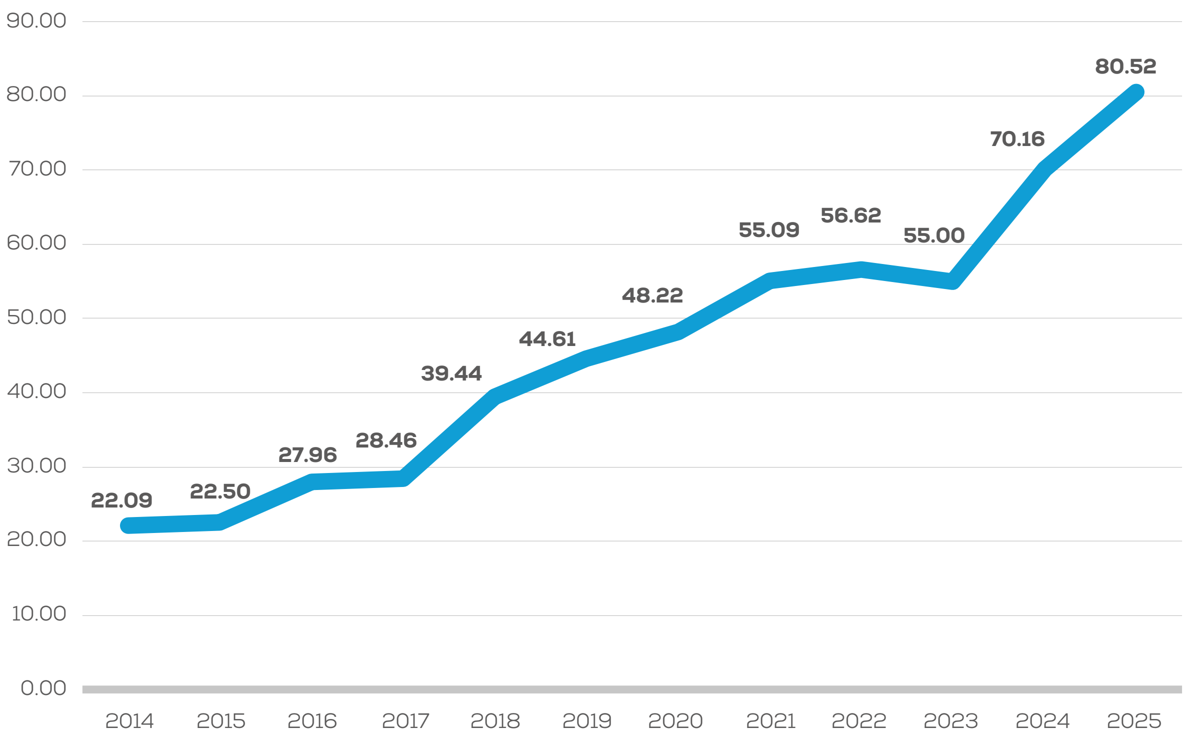
Does the LA have a climate action team?		2025
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Yes	29
	No	0
	Work in Progress	2
Percentage of LAs with a climate action team		94

Trends

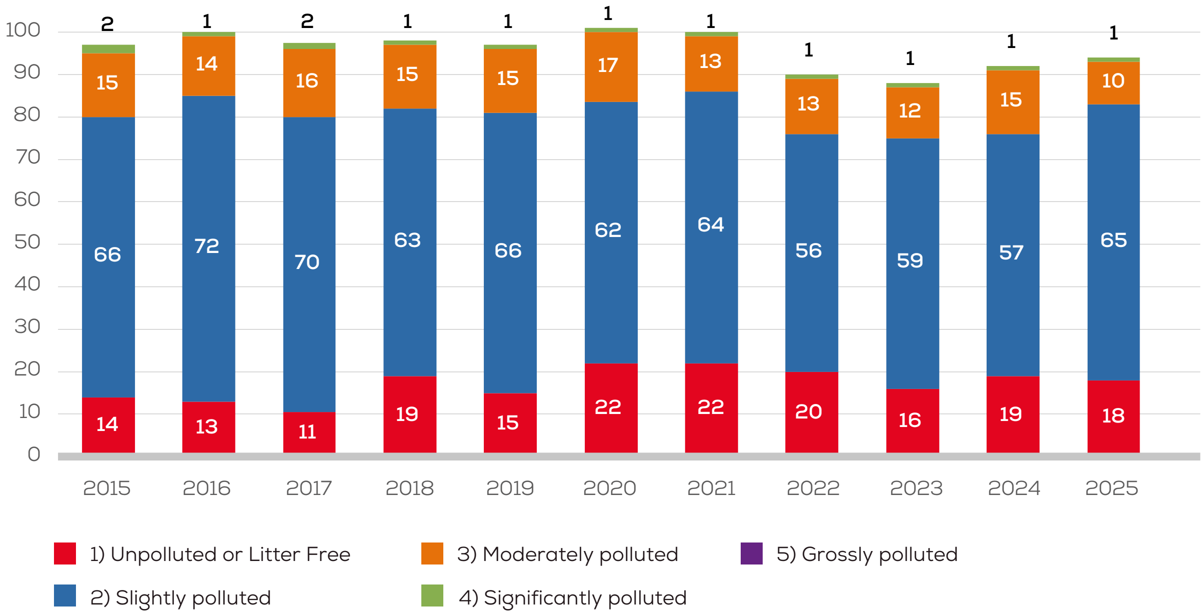
E1(A): The number of households which availed of a 3-bin service offered by a licenced operator



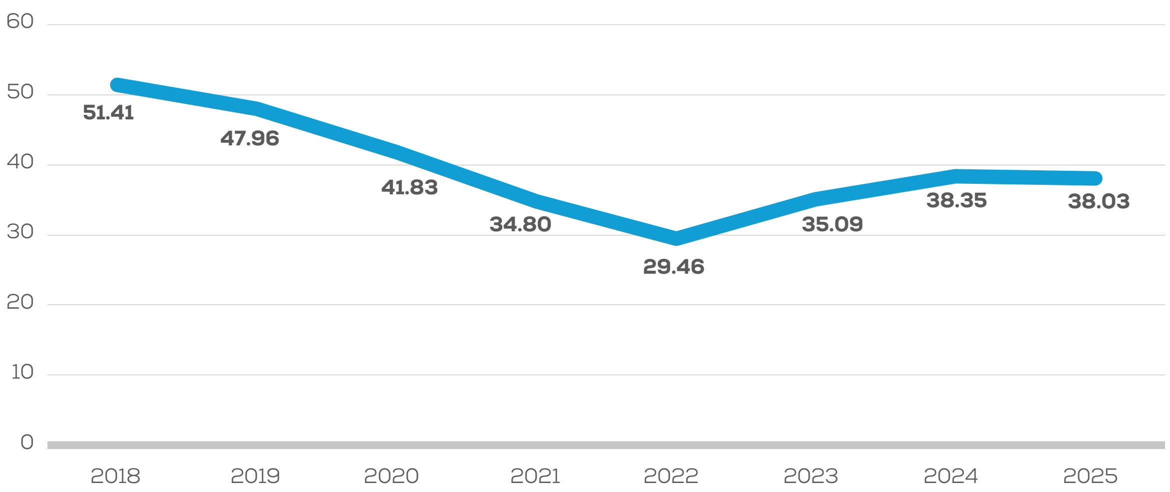
E1(B): Percentage of households which availed of a 3-bin service offered by a licenced operator at year- end



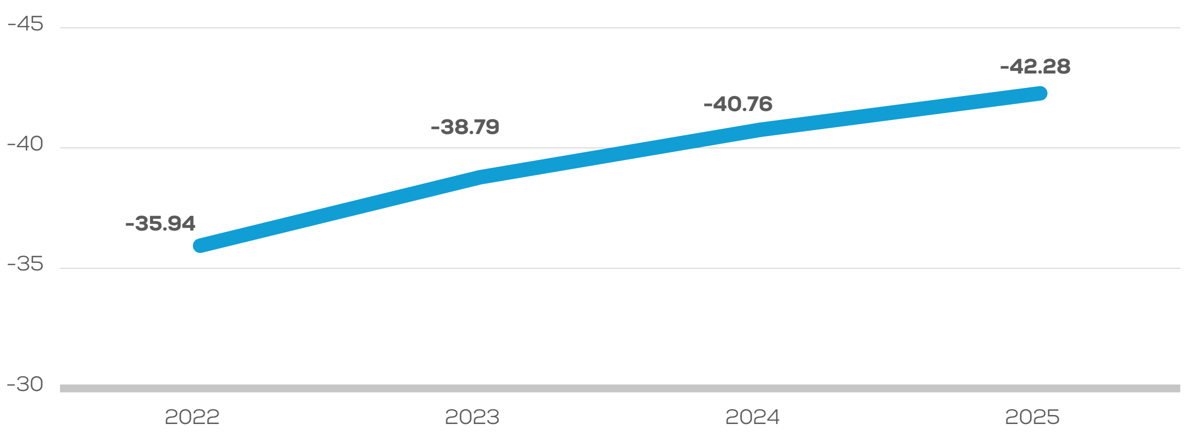
E3: Percentage LA Area Within the 5 Levels of Litter Pollution



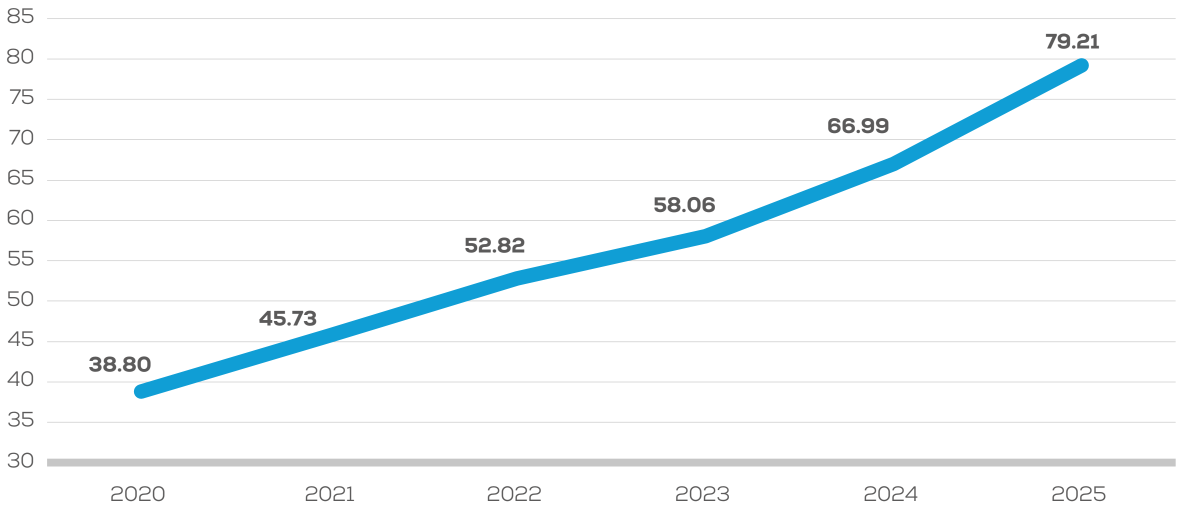
E4: Percentage of schools that currently hold and have renewed their green flag status



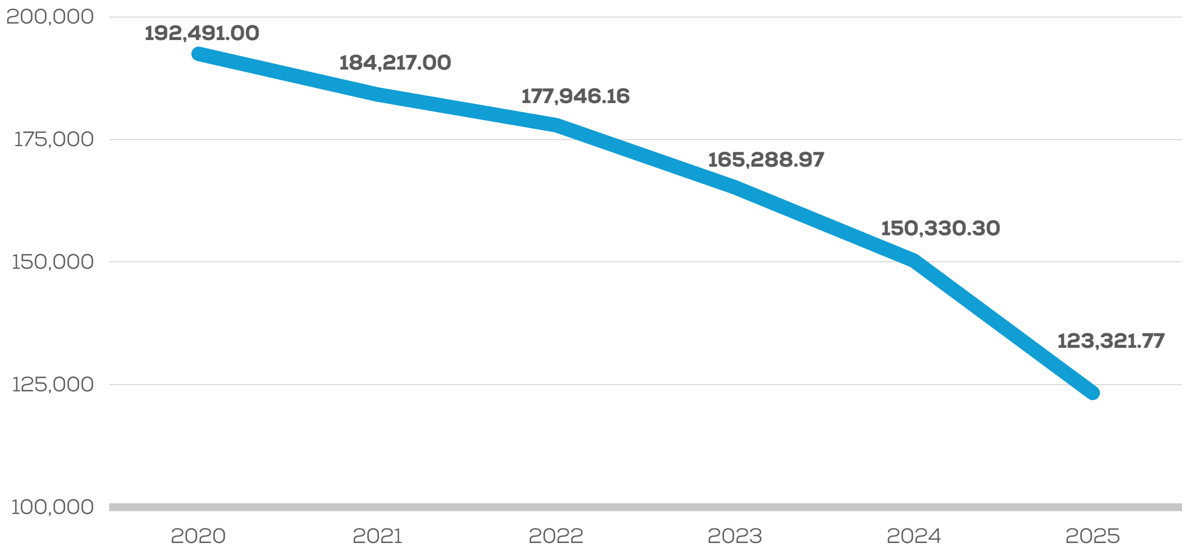
E5: Percentage Energy Efficiency Performance



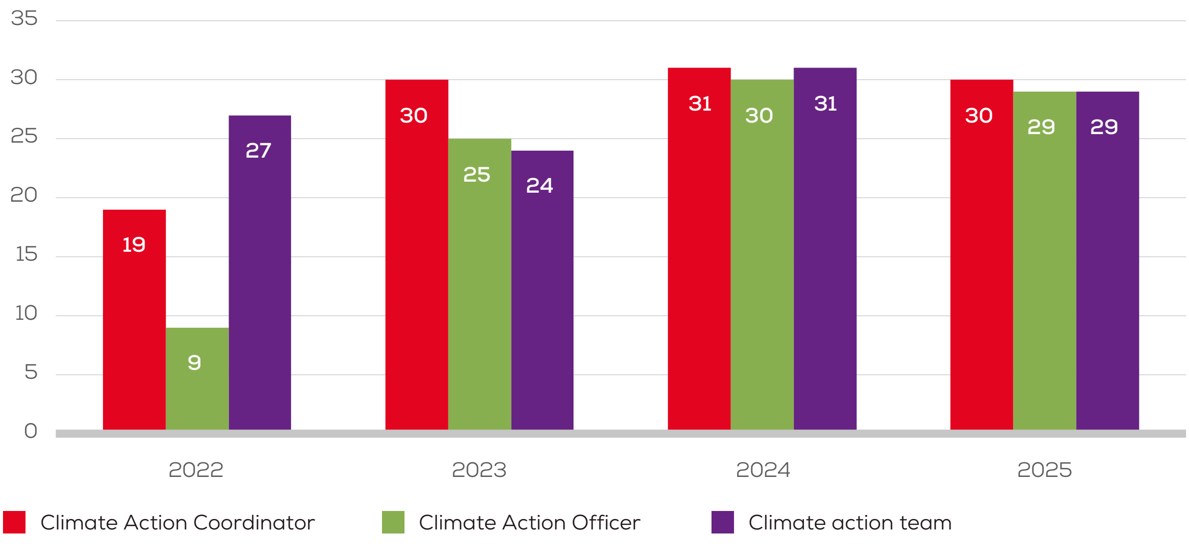
E6: Percentage of the total system that LED lights represent



E6(A): Total annual consumption of the public lighting system



E7: Climate Change



Section 5
Planning (P1 to P5)

P1: Building Control Inspections

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 fluctuating and for 2025 that figure was **18.52%** (16.34% in 2024 and 22.39% in 2023). This year two local authorities in 2025 did not meet the minimum 12-15% inspection requirements contained in the Code of Practice for Inspecting and Certifying Buildings and Works. These were Cork City and Roscommon.

These inspections are vital to ensure buildings are constructed in line with legislation. As noted by Longford, robust systems have been established for the planning, monitoring and prioritisation of inspections, which has resulted in maximising output while ensuring that all inspections are carried out thoroughly and in line with required standards. This has resulted in enhanced productivity and continuous improvements year on year.

The total number of new buildings notified to local authorities in 2025 declined significantly to 15,006 compared to 49,791 in 2024 (23,283 in 2023). This is a significant decrease of 34,785 or 69.86% from 2024.

The development contribution waiver 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.

A Development Contribution Scheme (DCS) waiver, the refunding of the Uisce Éireann water and waste water connection schemes initially 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 that are completed not later than 31 December 2025.

On 23 April 2024, the Government approved an extension for the waiving of local authority "section 48" development contributions in respect of residential development commenced not later than 31 December 2024 and the refunding of Uisce Éireann water and waste water connection charges in respect of residential development commenced not later than 30 September 2024.

In April 2024, the final date for the completion of development works on qualifying houses under the schemes was extended from 31 December 2025 to 31 December 2026.

The effect of this was cited by Laois, Louth, Fingal and Cork County in the number of buildings inspected due to the cessation of the Development Contributions Waiver Scheme in 2025.

Cork County outlined the number of buildings notified as commenced in 2025 was significantly reduced from the 2024 figure of 3,928 due to the Planning Development Charges waiver. This waiver led to developers frontloading commencements in 2024.

Highest number of new buildings notified

Cork City	Cork County	Fingal
1,554	1,379	1,157

Lowest number of new buildings notified

Leitrim	Longford	Galway City
66	67	77

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

- 22 local authorities recorded improved inspection rates.
- Nine local authorities recorded lower inspection rates in 2025, compared to their 2024 figures.
- 15,006 new buildings were notified, a decrease of 34,785 or 69.86% on 2024.
- Two local authorities did not meet the minimum inspection requirements - Cork City and Roscommon.

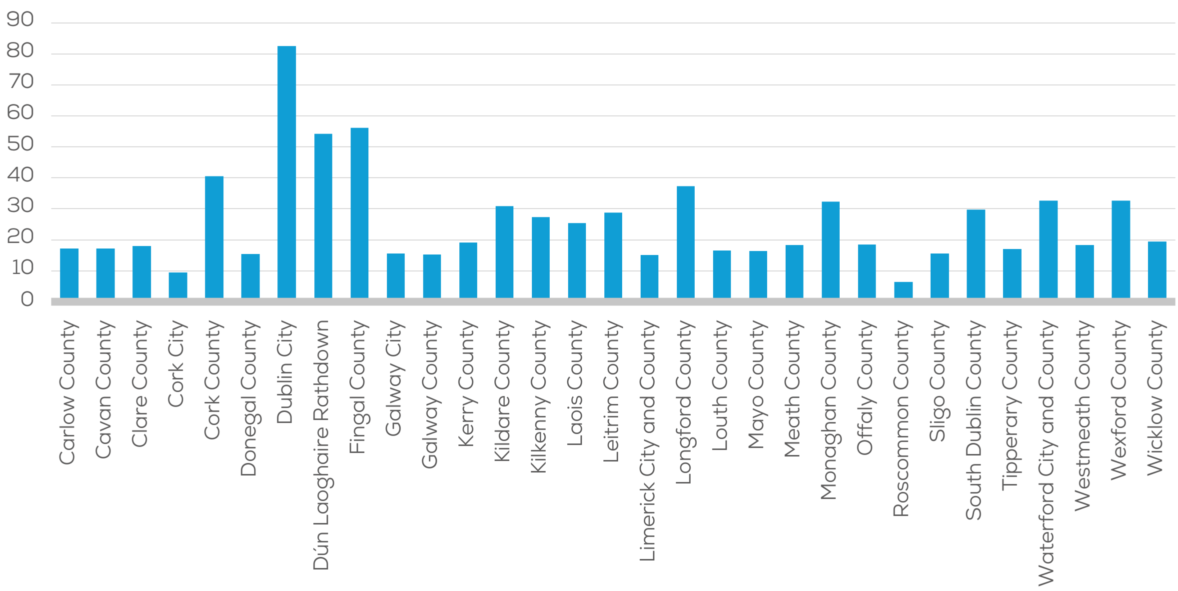
Highest Inspection rates

Dublin City	Fingal	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown
82.59%	56.09%	54.18%

Lowest Inspection rates

Roscommon	Cork City	Limerick City and County
6.47%	9.52%	15.10%

P1: Percentage of buildings inspected as a percentage of new buildings notified 2025



P2: Number/Percentage of Planning decisions confirmed by An Coimisiún Pleanála

The number of planning appeals to An Coimisiún Pleanála in 2025 was **2,056**, a decrease of 202 compared to 2,258 in 2024 (1,713 in 2023). For Waterford City and County, An Coimisiún Pleanála confirmed the decision of the local authorities in over 88.89% of the applications, with or without modifications.

An Coimisiún Pleanála confirmed the decision of the local authorities with or without modifications, in over 80% of the applications that were appealed to the Commission. This was the case for Cavan, Dublin City, Kildare, Leitrim, and Waterford City and County.

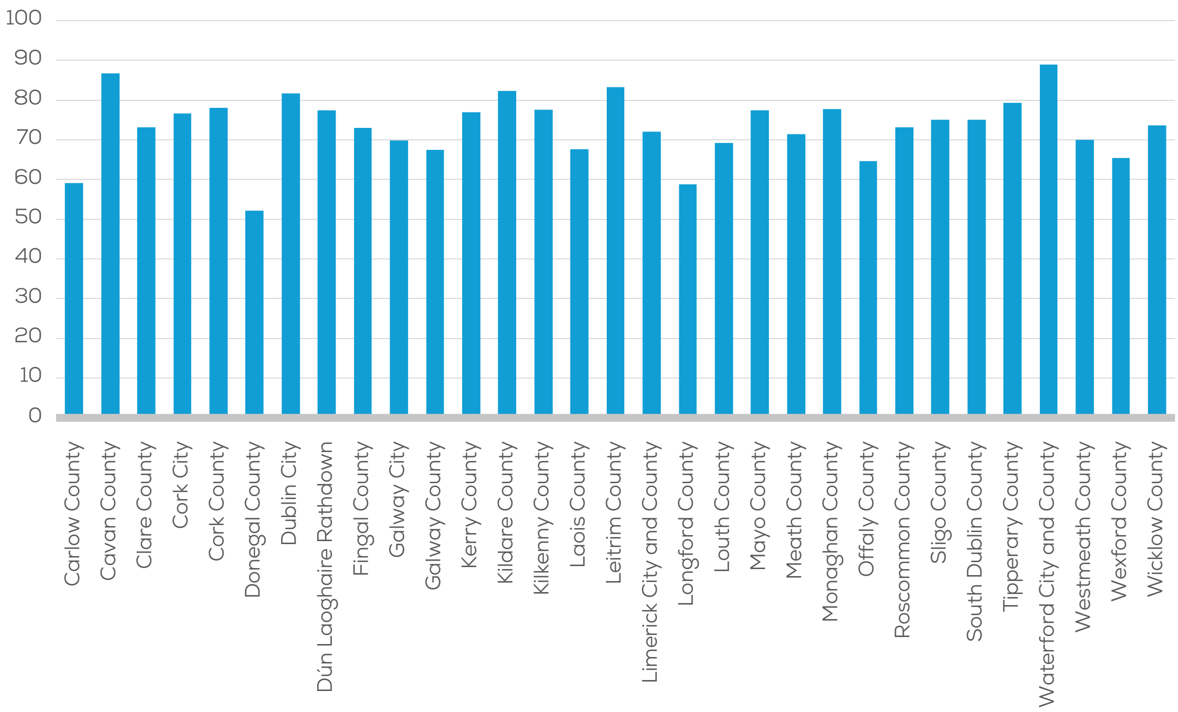
Highest percentage of numbers determined

Waterford City and County	Cavan	Leitrim
88.89%	86.67%	83.33%

Lowest percentage of numbers determined

Donegal	Longford	Carlow
52.24%	58.82%	59.09%

P2: An Coimisiún Pleanála Appeals - (Percentage 2025 Determinations confirming local authority decision)



P3: Planning Enforcement

Planning enforcement is the process through which local authorities investigate and respond to breaches of planning legislation or non-compliance with planning permission conditions. Throughout 2025, local authorities undertook investigations into **7,387** planning enforcement cases, either in response to public referrals or through their own enforcement activities. This represents a decrease of nine cases on the 2024 figure of 7,396 (6,783 in 2023). Of those cases the total number of investigated cases that were closed was 6,567, an increase of 218 cases compared to 6,349 in 2024. In total, 21,939 planning cases were investigated in 2025.

Across local authorities, the total number of planning cases referred increased in 15 local authorities and decreased in 14, while two recorded no change.

Over 80% of cases investigated, were dismissed as trivial, minor or without foundation, or closed. The highest percentage of these cases is 89.58% in Waterford City and County.

There were no cases resolved to the local authority's satisfaction through negotiations in seven local authorities, Donegal, Dublin City, Kilkenny, Laois, Louth, South Dublin and Tipperary.

Table P3 below summarises the cases closed in 2025 and 2024 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.

P3: Planning Enforcement - Cases closed 2025 & 2024

Cases Closed	2025		2024	
	Number	%	Number	%
C: Cases dismissed	3,333	50.75	3,309	52.12
D: Cases resolved to the local authority's satisfaction through negotiations	410	6.24	484	7.62
E: Cases closed due to enforcement proceedings	2,824	43.00	2,556	40.26
Total	6,567	100	6,349	100

P4: Cost per Capita

This indicator calculates the per capita cost of planning services provided by local authorities. As one of the indicators selected for validation visits in 2025, this gave rise to a number of noteworthy discussions and observations, which are explored in greater detail in the Quality Assurance chapter later in this report.

In 2025, an increase in the per capita cost of planning services was observed across 28 local authorities.

As previously acknowledged, all local authorities have been extensively engaged in the preparation of development plans in recent years, a process that has become increasingly complex and costly. While local authorities have sought to manage and minimise these rising costs, much of the increase cited by Waterford City and County, arises from legal fees and consultant costs associated with forward planning. The growing complexity of the planning process, together with costs arising from appeals and judicial review proceedings, means that reductions in expenditure are unlikely. However, three local authorities, Fingal, Meath and Leitrim, 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 increased in 2025, shown below in Table P4(A) was **€43.20**, compared with €38.47 in 2024 and €35.97 in 2023. The highest increase overall was Waterford City and County €36.03 an increase of 40% on its 2024 figure of €25.80.

Highest cost per capita in 2025

Dún Laoghaire -Rathdown	Cork County	Galway City
€67.86	**€61.68**	**€55.24**

Lowest cost per capita in 2025

Cavan	Wexford	Laois
€27.06	**€30.12**	**€30.13**

P4 (A): The Annual Financial Statement (AFS) Programme D data divided by the population of the local authority area per 2022 Census (€)

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
26.23	26.76	26.96	28.31	29.24	30.27	31.47	33.37	33.54	35.97	38.47	43.20

P5: Fire Safety Certificate Applications

There were **3,741** applications for Fire Safety Certificates received by local authorities in 2025, that were not subsequently withdrawn by the applicant. This represents a decrease of 471 on the 2024 figure of 4,212. Overall, there was a decline in applications in 18 local authorities, while just ten had an increase; Cork City, Kilkenny, Louth, Mayo, Roscommon, South Dublin, Tipperary, Waterford City and County, Wicklow and Wexford. Three local authorities recorded no change between 2025 and 2024.

Highest number of applications

South Dublin	Dublin City	Fingal
359	**332**	**299**

Lowest number of applications

Longford	Leitrim	Carlow
27	**28**	**38**

Local authorities advised that in the case of this indicator, ideally the percentage granted within two months should be 100%. However, the quality of the application can determine whether the application can be granted within the two-month timeframe or extensions of time are required, if additional information is required to properly assess the application.

Notably, one local authority, Carlow had 100% of applications for Fire Safety Certificates decided within two months of receipt. The reason for the significant increase is due to additional staffing in the technical fire safety section; the transition from paper based to electronic based assessment which in turn has saved time for assessment and decisions; and more staff to assess Fire Safety Certification applications. Furthermore, Westmeath had 98.48% and Monaghan had 97.62% of applications decided within two months.

The highest percentage of Fire Safety Certificates decided within the agreed extended time was Cavan at 98.61%, Longford at 51.85% and South Dublin County at 50.70%. 13 local authorities had over 40% of their applications decided within an extended period agreed by the applicant. The lowest in this category were Carlow at 0%, Westmeath at 1.52% and Monaghan at 2.38%.

Section 5 - Planning Results

P1: New Buildings Inspected in 2025

Authority	A. Buildings inspected as a percentage of new buildings notified to the local authority
Carlow County	17.24
Cavan County	17.19
Clare County	18.04
Cork City	9.52
Cork County	40.54
Donegal County	15.47
Dublin City	82.59
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	54.18
Fingal County	56.09
Galway City	15.58
Galway County	15.18
Kerry County	19.15
Kildare County	30.86
Kilkenny County	27.30
Laois County	25.38
Leitrim County	28.79
Limerick City and County	15.10
Longford County	37.31
Louth County	16.59
Mayo County	16.45
Meath County	18.38
Monaghan County	32.39
Offaly County	18.52
Roscommon County	6.47
Sligo County	15.52
South Dublin County	29.69
Tipperary County	16.98
Waterford City and County	32.60
Westmeath County	18.36
Wexford County	32.57
Wicklow County	19.45

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

Authority	A. Number of local authority planning decisions which were the subject of an appeal to An Coimisiún Pleanála that were determined by the Commission on any date in 2025	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	22	59.09
Cavan County	15	86.67
Clare County	52	73.08
Cork City	64	76.56
Cork County	150	78.00
Donegal County	67	52.24
Dublin City	299	81.61
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	186	77.42
Fingal County	181	72.93
Galway City	43	69.77
Galway County	86	67.44
Kerry County	87	77.01
Kildare County	79	82.28
Kilkenny County	40	77.50
Laois County	37	67.57
Leitrim County	6	83.33
Limerick City and County	68	72.06
Longford County	17	58.82
Louth County	52	69.23
Mayo County	53	77.36
Meath County	42	71.43
Monaghan County	9	77.78
Offaly County	17	64.71
Roscommon County	26	73.08
Sligo County	16	75.00
South Dublin County	72	75.00
Tipperary County	63	79.37
Waterford City and County	45	88.89
Westmeath County	20	70.00
Wexford County	55	65.45
Wicklow County	87	73.56
TOTAL	**2,056**	

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 01/01/2025 to 31/12/2025 that were investigated	B. Total number of investigated cases that were closed during 2025	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	E. Percentage of the cases at B that were closed due to enforcement proceedings	F. Total number of planning cases being investigated as at 31/12/2025
Carlow County	85	111	42.34	34.23	23.42	224
Cavan County	102	56	64.29	16.07	19.64	654
Clare County	171	87	40.23	13.79	45.98	881
Cork City	133	28	60.71	3.57	35.71	391
Cork County	325	225	43.56	0.89	55.56	1,501
Donegal County	241	158	47.47	0.00	52.53	1,420
Dublin City	1,307	1,627	61.95	0.00	38.05	3,590
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	318	332	21.08	22.29	56.63	158
Fingal County	274	478	43.51	0.21	56.28	847
Galway City	363	142	30.28	2.11	67.61	221
Galway County	368	221	15.38	53.85	30.77	1,393
Kerry County	278	297	48.15	2.02	49.83	708
Kildare County	323	322	76.09	12.42	11.49	977
Kilkenny County	134	138	33.33	0.00	66.67	434
Laois County	136	156	46.79	0.00	53.21	123
Leitrim County	34	7	42.86	57.14	0.00	131
Limerick City and County	446	263	35.36	0.76	63.88	1,692
Longford County	96	63	33.33	15.87	50.79	118
Louth County	283	253	38.34	0.00	61.66	371
Mayo County	103	63	68.25	3.17	28.57	1,355
Meath County	286	285	73.33	12.63	14.04	619
Monaghan County	116	47	70.21	4.26	25.53	191
Offaly County	70	55	45.45	1.82	52.73	415
Roscommon County	67	59	40.68	1.69	57.63	248
Sligo County	76	74	20.27	31.08	48.65	148
South Dublin County	398	344	67.73	0.00	32.27	382
Tipperary County	253	243	77.37	0.00	22.63	351
Waterford City and County	114	48	89.58	6.25	4.17	797
Westmeath County	106	40	60.00	15.00	25.00	771
Wexford County	299	238	31.51	2.10	66.39	419
Wicklow County	82	107	27.10	9.35	63.55	409
TOTALS	**7,387**	**6,567**				**21,939**

P4: Cost Per Capita of the Planning Service

Authority	A. The 2025 Annual Financial Statement (AFS) Programme D data divided by the population of the local authority area per 2022 Census (€)
Carlow County	45.65
Cavan County	27.06
Clare County	42.21
Cork City	38.76
Cork County	61.68
Donegal County	37.00
Dublin City	46.30
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	67.86
Fingal County	47.60
Galway City	55.24
Galway County	36.04
Kerry County	48.00
Kildare County	39.01
Kilkenny County	42.87
Laois County	30.13
Leitrim County	50.20
Limerick City and County	43.91
Longford County	44.36
Louth County	37.82
Mayo County	41.98
Meath County	32.65
Monaghan County	49.93
Offaly County	48.77
Roscommon County	40.54
Sligo County	40.39
South Dublin County	33.82
Tipperary County	32.85
Waterford City and County	36.03
Westmeath County	39.33
Wexford County	30.12
Wicklow County	41.70

P5: Applications for Fire Safety Certificates

Authority	A. The percentage of applications for fire safety certificates received in 2025 that were decided (granted or refused) within two months of their receipt	B. The percentage of applications for fire safety certificates received in 2025 that were decided (granted or refused) within an extended period agreed with the applicant
Carlow County	100.00	0.00
Cavan County	81.94	98.61
Clare County	38.36	41.10
Cork City	26.92	49.23
Cork County	50.26	38.10
Donegal County	19.23	48.72
Dublin City	36.45	36.14
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	20.00	29.41
Fingal County	33.11	45.15
Galway City	57.14	42.86
Galway County	50.52	49.48
Kerry County	39.00	48.00
Kildare County	36.80	41.60
Kilkenny County	79.31	12.64
Laois County	21.57	37.25
Leitrim County	53.57	28.57
Limerick City and County	51.27	48.73
Longford County	44.44	51.85
Louth County	33.58	21.90
Mayo County	74.59	25.41
Meath County	65.26	49.47
Monaghan County	97.62	2.38
Offaly County	92.86	7.14
Roscommon County	50.57	31.03
Sligo County	76.92	20.51
South Dublin County	49.30	50.70
Tipperary County	44.36	39.10
Waterford City and County	68.14	31.86
Westmeath County	98.48	1.52
Wexford County	55.38	34.62
Wicklow County	48.91	36.96

Planning Statistics

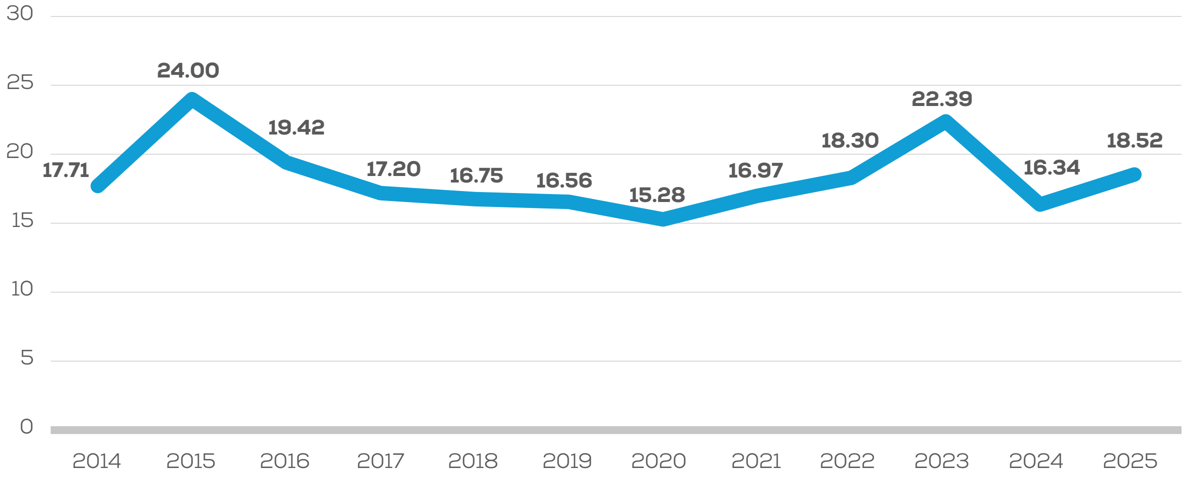
P1 A. Buildings Inspected as a percentage of new buildings notified to the local authorities in year 2014-2025													
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
N	Valid	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Median	17.71	24	19.42	17.20	16.75	16.56	15.28	16.97	18.30	22.39	16.34	18.52
	True national %			24.93	25.58	23.47	23.90	21.71	27.35	29.69	25.87	16.76	25.75

P2 A. Number of local authority planning decisions which were the subject of an appeal to An Coimisiún Pleanála that were determined by the Commission on any date in 2025		2025
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	66
	Median	52
P2 B. Percentage of the determinations that confirmed (with or without variation of the plan) the decision made by the local authority		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	True national %	74.85
P3 A. Total number of planning cases referred to or initiated by the local authority in the period 01/01/2025 to 31/12/2025 that were investigated		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	238
	Median	171
P3 B. Total number of investigated cases that were closed during 2025		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Mean	212
	Median	142
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		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national %	50.75
P3 D. Percentage of the cases at B that were resolved to the local authority's satisfaction through negotiations		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national %	6.24

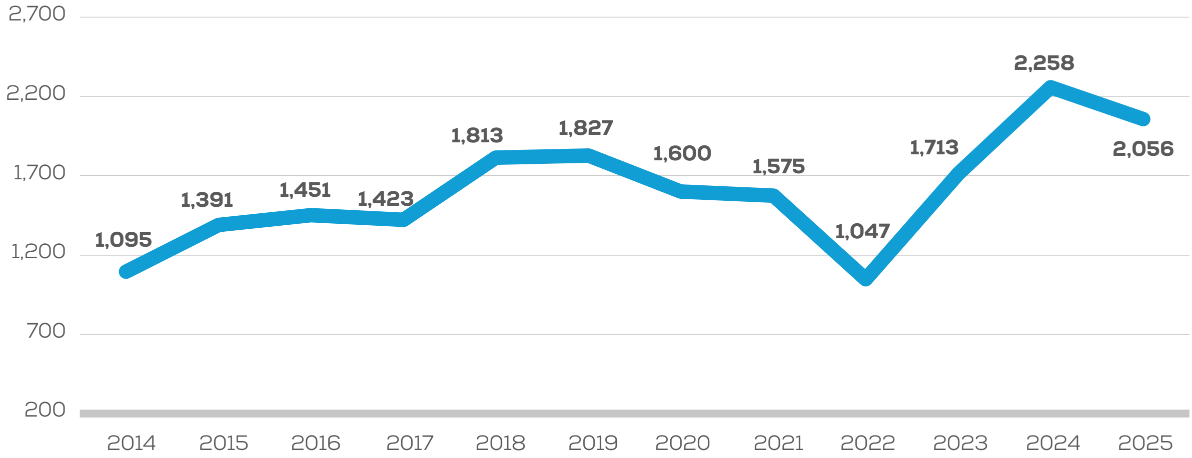
P3 E. Percentage of the cases at B that were closed due to enforcement proceedings (i.e. remedied in response to a warning letter issued under section 152 of the Act or to an enforcement notice issued under section 154 of the Act or where a prosecution was brought under section 157 or an injunction was sought under section 160 of the Act)		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national %	43.00
P3 F. Total number of planning cases being investigated as at 31/12/2025		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Mean	708
	Median	419
P4 A. Cost per Capita of the Planning Service (€)		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	True national mean	43.20
P5 A. Percentage of applications for fire safety certificates received in 2025 decided (granted or refused) within two months of receipt		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national %	48.57
P5 B. Percentage of applications for fire safety certificates received in 2025 that were decided (granted or refused) within an extended period agreed with the applicant		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national %	39.56

Trends

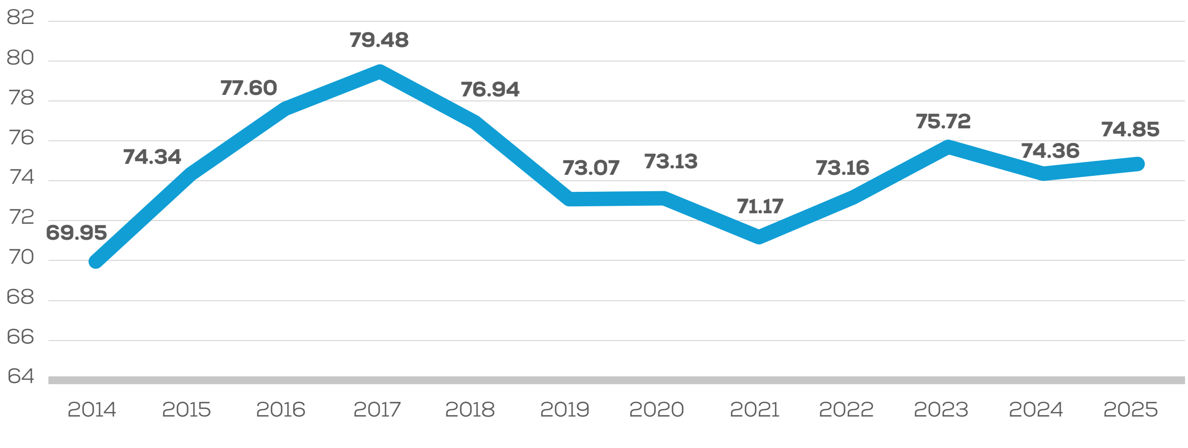
P1(A): Buildings inspected as a percentage of new buildings notified to the local authority in the year



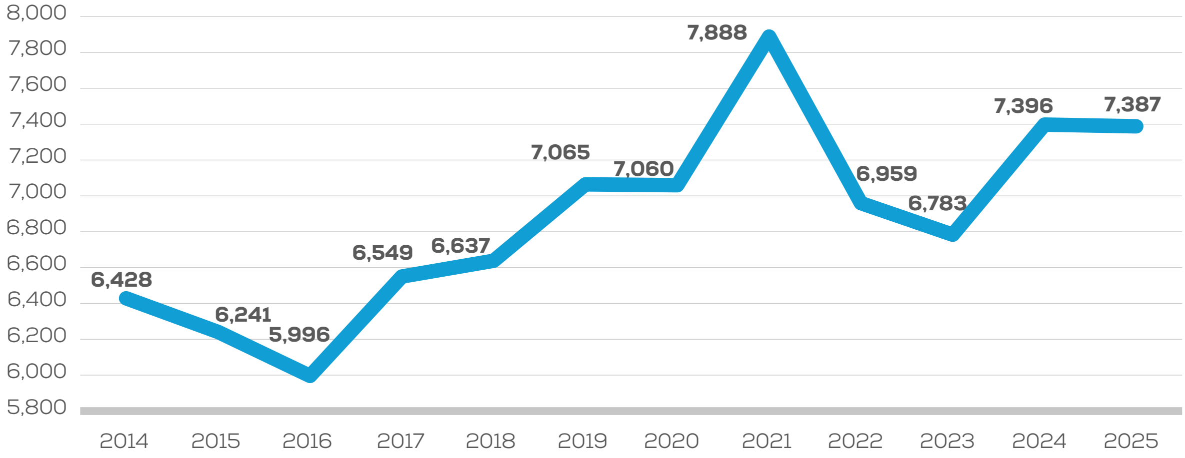
P2(A): Number of local authority planning decisions which were the subject of an appeal to An Coimisiún Pleanála that were determined by the Commission on any date in the year



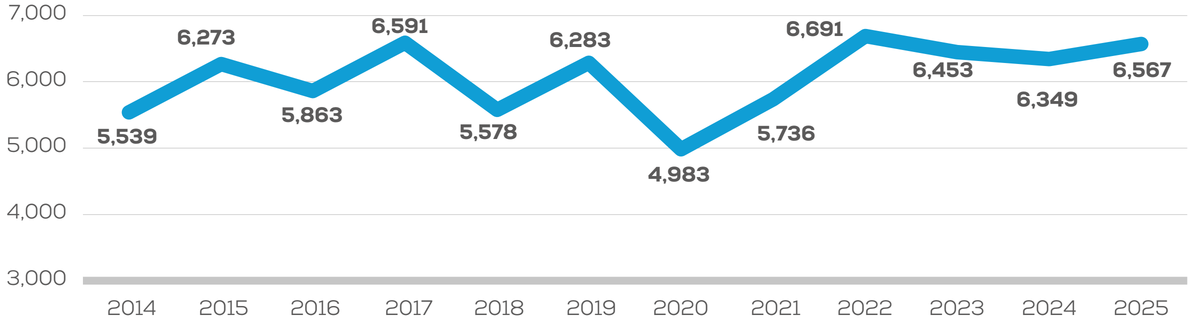
P2(B): Percentage of the determinations at A which confirmed (either with or without variation of the plan) the decision made by the local authority



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



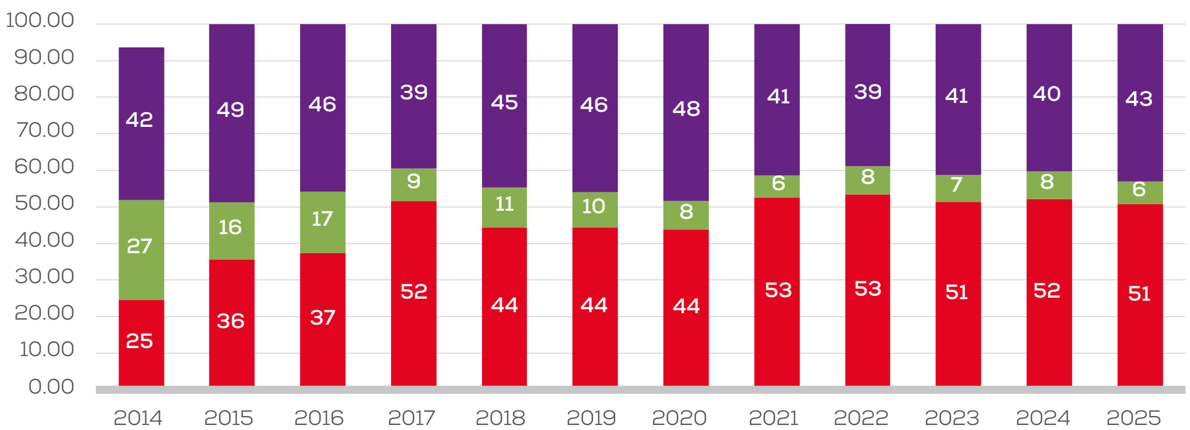
P3(B): Total number of planning cases referred to or initiated by the local authority that were closed in the year



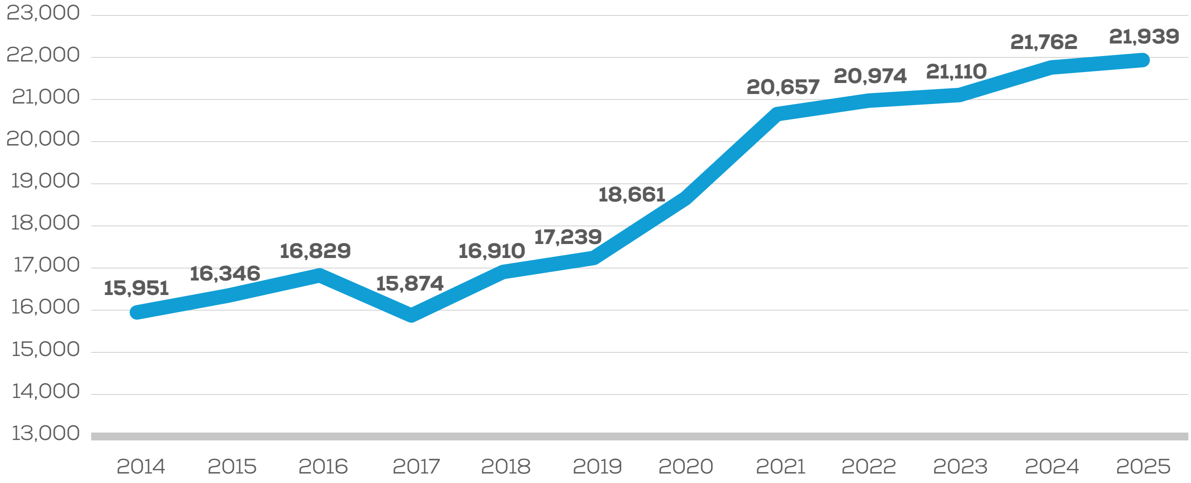
P3(C): Percentage of cases that were dismissed as trivial, minor or without foundation or were closed because statute barred or an exempted development

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

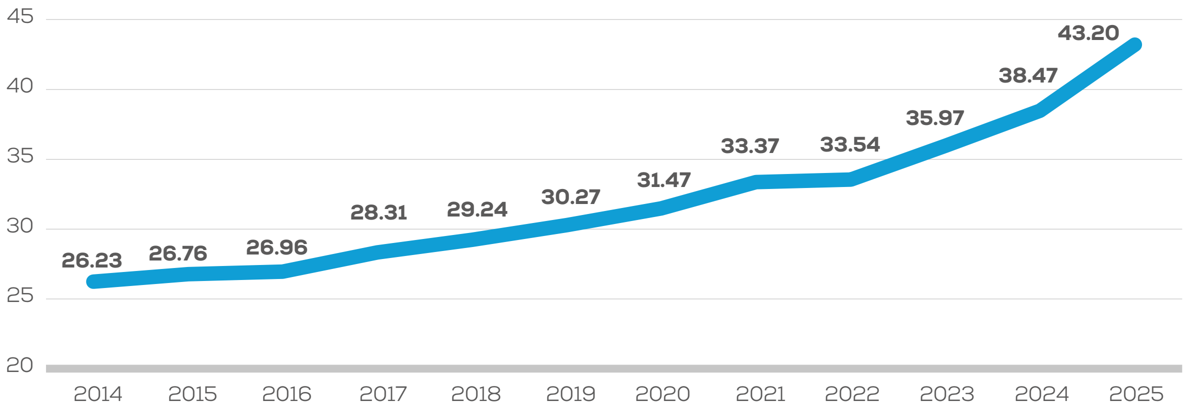
P3(E): Percentage of the cases closed that were closed due to enforcement proceedings in year



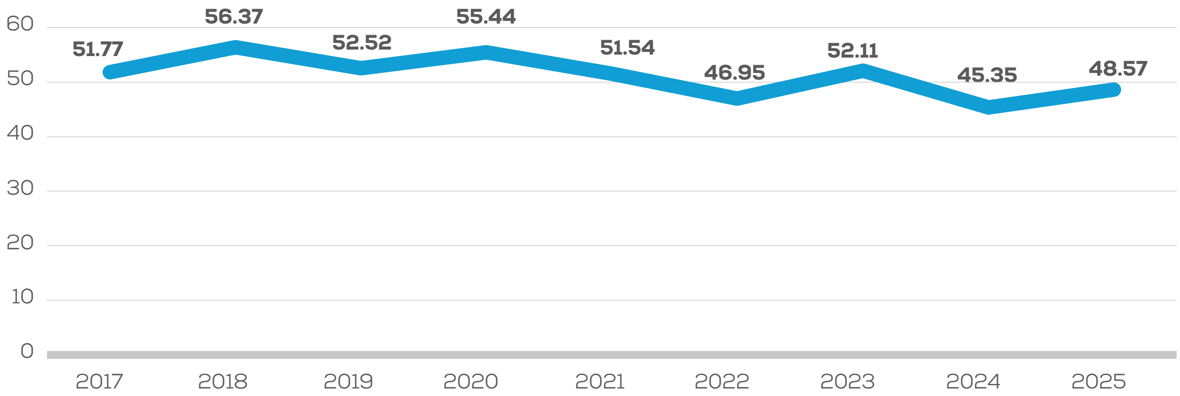
P3(F): Total number of planning cases being investigated at year end



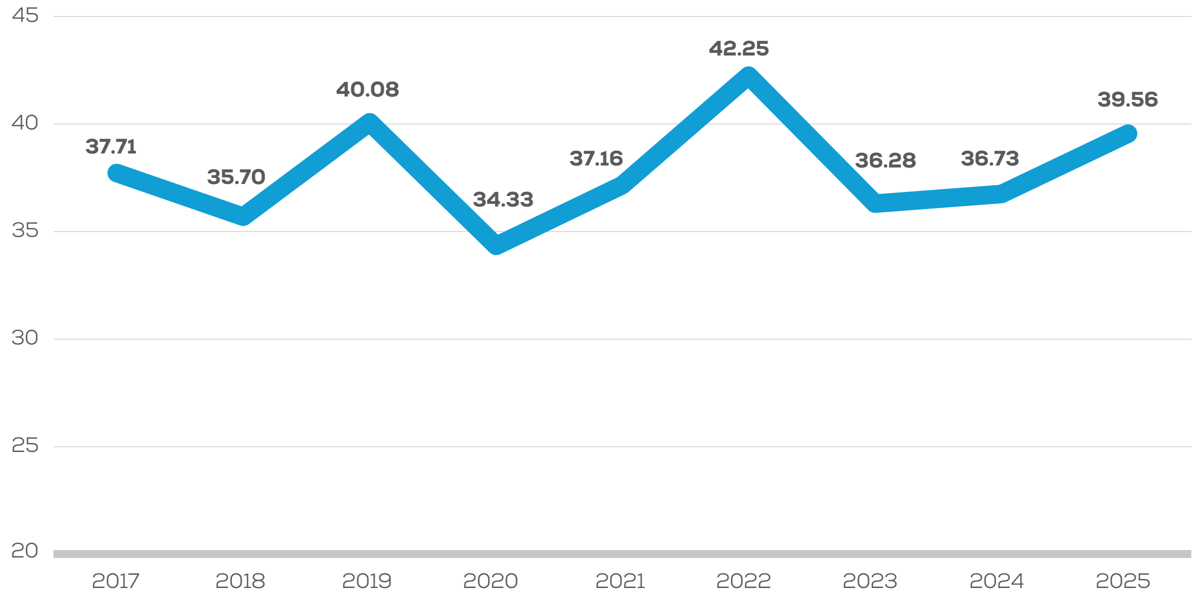
P4(A): The Annual Financial Statement (AFS) Programme D data divided by the population of the local authority area per 2022 Census (€)



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

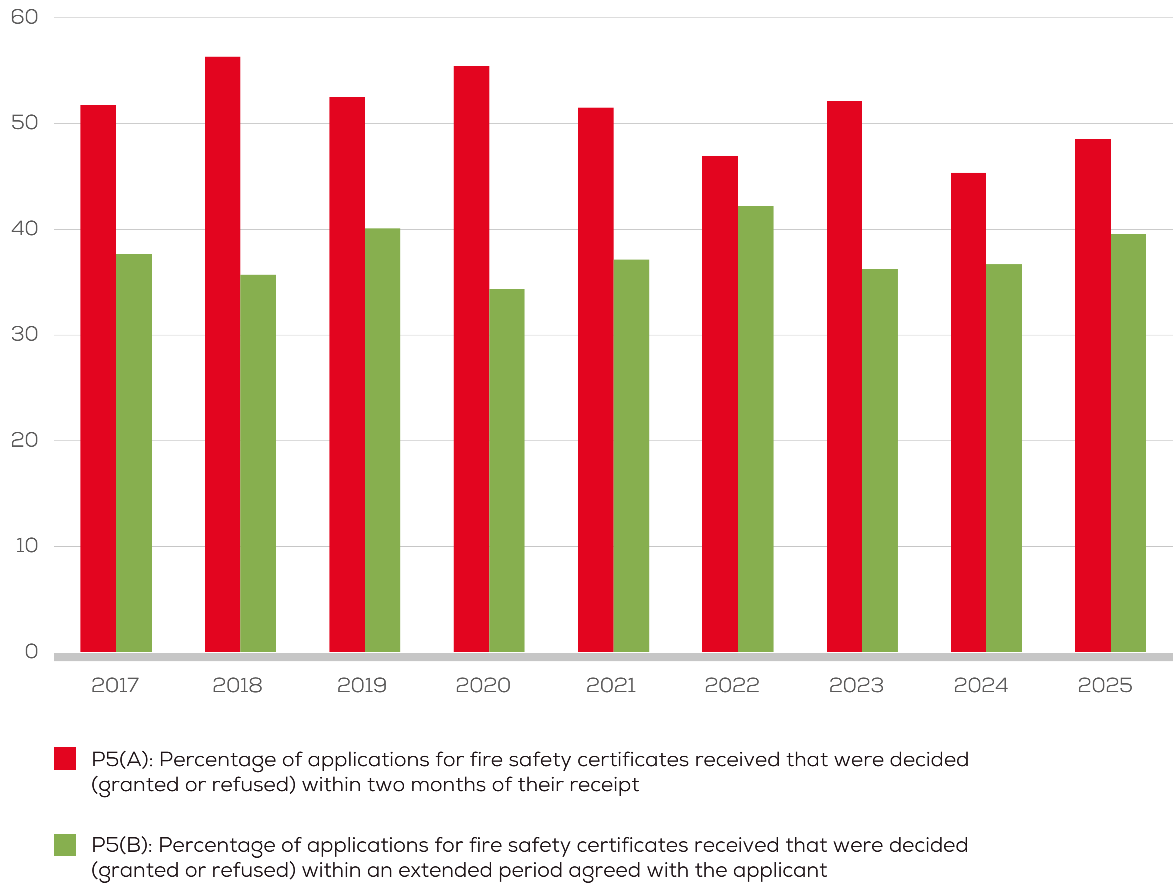


P5(B): Percentage of applications for fire safety certificates received that were decided (granted or refused) within an extended period agreed with the applicant



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

P5(B): Percentage 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 of fire service provision is calculated using Annual Financial Statement (AFS) Programme E expenditure data for 2025, divided by the population of each local authority area based on the 2022 Census for the population served, as outlined in the Risk Based Approach Phase One reports.

These costs can vary significantly from year to year due to external factors such as severe weather events such as floods, storms, wildfires and heatwaves, which can place additional demands on fire services.

In 2025, 25 local authorities experienced an increase in per capita costs compared to 2024, which can be largely attributed to the implementation of the Workplace Relations Commission (WRC) 2023 agreement for Retained Fire Services. This agreement resulted in higher expenditure through pay increases, increased staffing levels and additional training requirements, with further cost impacts anticipated as recruitment continues. Additional expenditure pressures included the provision of 80 Community Fire Safety hours to all firefighters in 2024, as well as the introduction of employer-funded C driving licence training for new recruits. Furthermore, in 2025, the ongoing process under the Public Service Agreement (PSA) 2024–2026 to address an uplift in retainer payments for retained fire service personnel has had adverse effects on service provision, although these challenges have not impacted full-time fire services in Dublin, Cork City, Galway County, Limerick City, Louth and Waterford City.

Notwithstanding these operational and pay-related pressures, continued investment is being made to strengthen the resilience and capability of the fire service nationally. In April 2026, the Government announced the State's largest-ever investment in fire and emergency services through the €328.5 million Fire Services Capital Programme 2026–2030. Developed by the National Directorate for Fire and Emergency Management (NDFEM), the programme is designed to modernise Ireland's fire service fleet, infrastructure, training facilities and communications systems in response to evolving risks associated with climate change, population growth and increasingly complex emergency incidents.

NOAC understands that the programme provides for significant capital investment, including €178.6 million for the construction, replacement or refurbishment of 39 fire stations and fire authority headquarters, €86.9 million for fleet modernisation and the delivery of new fire appliances, €29.5 million for enhanced national training capabilities, €23 million for specialist operational equipment and €10.5 million for mobilisation and communications systems. These investments are expected to improve operational readiness, firefighter safety and service delivery, while helping fire authorities meet future demand and maintain effective emergency response capabilities across all communities.

In parallel with capital investment, fire services continue to expand their role in community resilience through prevention, preparedness and public education initiatives. Community Fire Safety programmes, home fire safety visits and targeted engagement with vulnerable groups remain important components of service delivery, supporting the reduction of fire-related deaths, injuries and property losses, while contributing to broader public safety objectives. NOAC welcomes these initiatives and looks forward to seeing their impacts in future reports.

The national average per capita cost of providing the fire service in 2025 was **€82.24**, an increase of €7.39 from the €74.85 recorded in 2024 (€65.76 in 2023). The cost per capita of providing the fire service was higher in all local authorities in 2025 other than two Tipperary and Westmeath who both saw a reduction in cost.

Leitrim at €126.48, (€82.86 in 2024) Waterford City and County at €116.61 (€99.82 in 2024) and Cork City at €112.92 (€105.68 in 2024) recorded the highest costs per capita in the country. As was the case in 2024, the three local authorities with the lowest per capita costs in 2025 were Kildare €39.15 (€35.43 in 2024), Meath €40.90 (€34.78 in 2024) and Roscommon €41.58 (€39.48 in 2024).

Leitrim also recorded the highest increase going from €82.86 in 2024 to €126.48 in 2025, a 52.64% increase. They outlined that they have increased their firefighter numbers by 25% which contributed towards this increase in expenditure.

Five local authorities, Dublin City, Galway County, Limerick, Louth and Waterford City and 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 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.

F1: 2025 v 2024 Cost per Capita of the Fire Service

	Cost Per Capita - (€) full time stations	Cost Per Capita - (€) full and part time stations	Cost Per Capita - (€) part time stations
2025	€101.58	€82.24	€64.86
2024	€95.27	€74.85	€56.52
Difference	+ €6.31	+ €7.39	+ €8.34

F2: Mobilisation Times

This indicator looks at

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.

The four indicators are to be calculated on the basis of the number of minutes (with seconds decimalised to two places) between the time of the call-out to the time that the responders leave the fire station in respect of all call-outs from 01/01/2025 to 31/12/2025, divided by the number of fires/ other emergencies concerned, with the data coming from the Computer Aided Mobilisation Project (CAMP) system, where available.

In the case of the retained part time fire service, the time of the call-out is to be taken as the time that the alert is activated. 'Other emergency incident' includes road traffic incidents, hazardous material incidents, and special services.

NOAC noted that the geographical footprint of a station can have an impact on 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 five minutes to a maximum of eight minutes, and this 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.

Statistics

Average time taken, in minutes, to mobilise fire brigades in Full-Time Stations in respect of fire was **1:23** minutes, the same response time as in 2024.

Average time taken, in minutes, to mobilise fire brigades in Part-Time Stations (retained fire service) in respect of fire was **6:32** minutes compared to 5:47 minutes in 2024.

Average time taken, in minutes, to mobilise fire brigades in Full-Time Stations in respect of all other (non-fire) emergency incidents was **1:24** minutes compared to 1:19 minutes in 2024.

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 was **5:18** minutes compared to 5:50 minutes in 2024.

In the six local authorities with full time fire brigades,

- Three improved their average mobilisation times for fire emergencies, Cork City, Limerick City and County and Louth whereas the other three Dublin City, Galway County and Waterford City and County all had longer response from its 2024 figures.
- Three improved their average mobilisation times for other non-fire emergencies, Galway County, Limerick City and County and Louth. Dublin City had the same response time whereas Cork City, and Waterford City and County had a slower response time compared to 2024.

In respect of the retained fire brigades,

- Nine improved their mobilisation average mobilisation times for fire emergencies (19 in 2024).
- 16 saw an increase in mobilisation times for fire emergencies while one local authority remained the same.
- 14 improved their average mobilisation times for other non-fire emergencies (18 in 2024).
- Ten increased their average mobilisation times for other non-fire emergencies while two remained the same compared to 2024.

In relation to fire related emergencies,

- Louth had the quickest response time for full time services of one minute and eight seconds.
- Sligo had the quickest response time for retained fire service, at four minutes 24 seconds.
- Galway County had the slowest response time for full-time services of two minutes and 41 seconds; they had the slowest response time also in 2024 and 2023.
- Wexford at eight minutes and eight seconds was slowest for retained service response in respect of fire.

For non-fire related emergencies,

- Louth had the fastest response time for full time services of one minute and 12 seconds.
- Sligo was the fastest responding retained fire service at three minutes and 34 seconds, an improvement of one minute and 12 seconds on its 2024 figure.
- Galway County had the slowest response time for full-time services of two minutes and four seconds.
- Longford at eight minutes and eight seconds was slowest for retained service response to (non-fire) emergency incidents. It was the slowest in 2024 also at seven minutes and 17 seconds.

F3: Attendance Times at Scenes

There were **22,168** callouts for **fires** in 2025

12,881 were attended within 10 minutes	**7,353** were attended to between 10 and 20 minutes	**1,735** were attended to over 20 minutes

In the case of other emergency services there were **15,610** call outs

7,892 were attended within 10 minutes	**5,919** were attended to between 10 and 20 minutes	**1,449** were attended to over 20 minutes

This indicator looks at

- **Percentage of cases in respect of fire in which first attendance at the scene is within 10 minutes.**

  For 2025 the national percentage was **58.11%**, with the following local authorities achieving above, Cork City at 88.19%, Limerick City and County at 77.83% and Waterford City and County at 76.86%. The three local authorities with the lowest percentage rate where the first fire tender reached the scene is less than ten minutes were Roscommon at 14.29%, Westmeath at 16.47% and Carlow at 22.54%.

- **Percentage of cases in respect of fire in which first attendance at the scene is after 10 minutes but within 20 minutes, which in 2025 was 33.17%.**

  Carlow had 77.46%, Westmeath had 66.12% and Kildare had 60.87% by which time the fire tender reached the scene after ten minutes, but within 20 minutes. Given the high response in the former category Cork City, Limerick City and County and Waterford City and County had the lowest percentage in this category.

- **Percentage of cases in respect of fire in which first attendance at the scene is after 20 minutes which in 2025 was 7.83%.**

  Roscommon had 35.43%, Wexford had 25.04% and Galway County had 22.07% of cases in respect of fire in which first attendance at the scene is after 20 minutes.

- **Percentage of cases in respect of all other emergency incidents in which first attendance at the scene is within 10 minutes, which in 2025 was 50.56%.**

  Cork City had 82.35%, Dublin City 70.32% and Kerry had 69.67% of cases in respect of all other emergency incidents in which first attendance at the scene is within 10 minutes.

- **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, which in 2025 was 37.92%.**

  Carlow 74.53%, Monaghan 67.01% and Roscommon 62.84% of cases in respect of all other emergency incidents in which first attendance at the scene is after 10 minutes but within 20 minutes.

- **Percentage of cases in respect of all other emergency incidents in which first attendance at the scene is after 20 minutes, which in 2025 was 9.28%.**

  Wexford 27.73%, Westmeath 23.21% and Offaly 21.85% of cases in respect of all other emergency incidents in which first attendance at the scene is after 20 minutes.

Section 6 - Fire Results

F1: Cost per Capita of the Fire Service

Authority	A. Annual Financial Statement (AFS) Programme E expenditure data for 2025 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	65.95
Cavan County	90.92
Clare County	71.24
Cork City*	112.92
Cork County	66.99
Donegal County	73.89
Dublin City*	104.59
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	0.00
Fingal County	0.00
Galway City	0.00
Galway County*	70.93
Kerry County	74.05
Kildare County	39.15
Kilkenny County	76.72
Laois County	84.81
Leitrim County	126.48
Limerick City and County*	106.42
Longford County	90.37
Louth County*	91.98
Mayo County	87.85
Meath County	40.90
Monaghan County	68.20
Offaly County	62.82
Roscommon County	41.58
Sligo County	56.98
South Dublin County	0.00
Tipperary County	68.99
Waterford City and County*	116.61
Westmeath County	44.61
Wexford County	57.29
Wicklow County	64.63

NOTE: In the case of most local authorities, unaudited 2025 AFSs were used.

NOTE: 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.

*NOTE: *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	06:32	00:00	06:32
Cavan County	00:00	07:00	00:00	06:01
Clare County	00:00	05:15	00:00	05:08
Cork City*	01:24	00:00	01:22	00:00
Cork County	00:00	04:33	00:00	04:26
Donegal County	00:00	05:27	00:00	05:20
Dublin City*	01:31	07:04	02:00	06:23
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*	02:41	06:32	02:04	04:23
Kerry County	00:00	07:07	00:00	06:26
Kildare County	00:00	07:05	00:00	06:45
Kilkenny County	00:00	05:34	00:00	05:21
Laois County	00:00	05:30	00:00	05:04
Leitrim County	00:00	04:29	00:00	04:31
Limerick City and County*	01:21	05:07	01:20	04:34
Longford County	00:00	07:14	00:00	08:08
Louth County*	01:08	05:25	01:12	05:23
Mayo County	00:00	05:13	00:00	05:24
Meath County	00:00	05:12	00:00	05:17
Monaghan County	00:00	05:21	00:00	06:13
Offaly County	00:00	06:06	00:00	05:26
Roscommon County	00:00	06:37	00:00	06:04
Sligo County	00:00	04:24	00:00	03:34
South Dublin County	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
Tipperary County	00:00	05:36	00:00	05:18
Waterford City and County*	01:19	05:25	01:26	05:08
Westmeath County	00:00	06:19	00:00	06:29
Wexford County	00:00	08:08	00:00	07:56
Wicklow County	00:00	05:22	00:00	05:21

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

F3: Percentage Attendance Times at Scenes in 2025

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	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	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	22.54	77.46	0.00	19.81	74.53	5.66
Cavan County	24.17	55.92	19.91	33.33	48.41	18.25
Clare County	63.98	28.49	7.53	59.08	33.80	7.12
Cork City *	88.19	11.11	0.70	82.35	16.29	1.36
Cork County	61.96	29.92	8.12	61.18	33.00	5.82
Donegal County	67.67	25.70	6.63	64.72	30.50	4.77
Dublin City *	72.03	25.27	2.70	70.32	25.11	4.57
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fingal County	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Galway City	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Galway County*	38.79	39.14	22.07	35.98	42.25	21.77
Kerry County	58.77	32.28	8.96	69.67	25.68	4.65
Kildare County	23.20	60.87	15.92	21.87	58.18	19.94
Kilkenny County	35.93	48.52	15.56	29.93	54.29	15.78
Laois County	31.80	56.55	11.65	30.08	61.62	8.30
Leitrim County	63.82	32.89	3.29	60.28	34.04	5.67
Limerick City and County*	77.83	19.37	2.80	68.51	28.09	3.40
Longford County	32.23	55.37	12.40	26.89	57.14	15.97
Louth County *	67.13	20.35	12.52	59.59	30.37	10.05
Mayo County	32.82	49.23	17.94	38.08	48.85	13.08
Meath County	31.09	56.65	12.26	25.29	60.81	13.89
Monaghan County	23.67	60.39	15.94	16.49	67.01	16.49
Offaly County	26.02	59.89	14.09	29.83	48.32	21.85
Roscommon County	14.29	50.29	35.43	23.65	62.84	13.51
Sligo County	61.61	32.20	6.19	57.14	35.39	7.47
South Dublin County	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tipperary County	67.82	28.72	3.46	64.87	28.80	6.33
Waterford City and County*	76.86	18.11	5.02	61.04	34.70	4.26
Westmeath County	16.47	66.12	17.41	16.03	60.76	23.21
Wexford County	25.52	49.44	25.04	18.56	53.71	27.73
Wicklow County	37.20	52.03	10.77	29.84	58.28	11.89

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

Fire Statistics

F1 A: Cost Per Capita (€) Fire Service in 2025

		Full-Time Station	Full & Part-Time Station	Part-Time Station
N	Valid	6	27	21
	Not Applicable	25	4	10
	True national mean	101.58	82.24	64.86

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

Full-Time Station		2025	Part-Time Station		2025
N	Valid	6	N	Valid	20
	Not Applicable	25		Not Applicable	11
	Median	01:23		Median	06:32

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

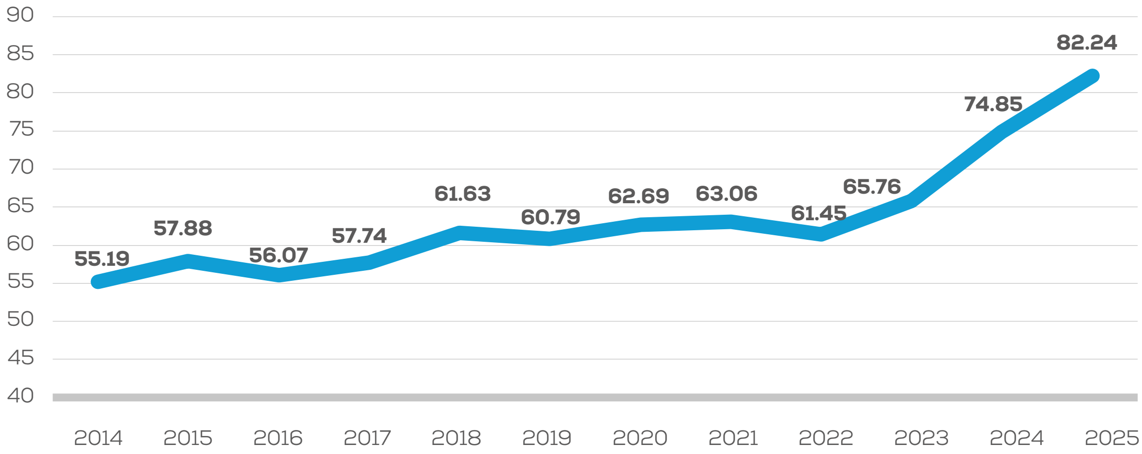
Full-Time Station		2025	Part-Time Station		2025
N	Valid	6	N	Valid	21
	Not Applicable	25		Not Applicable	10
	Median	01:24		Median	05:18

F3: 2025 Fire and Non-Fire Mobilisation times (%)

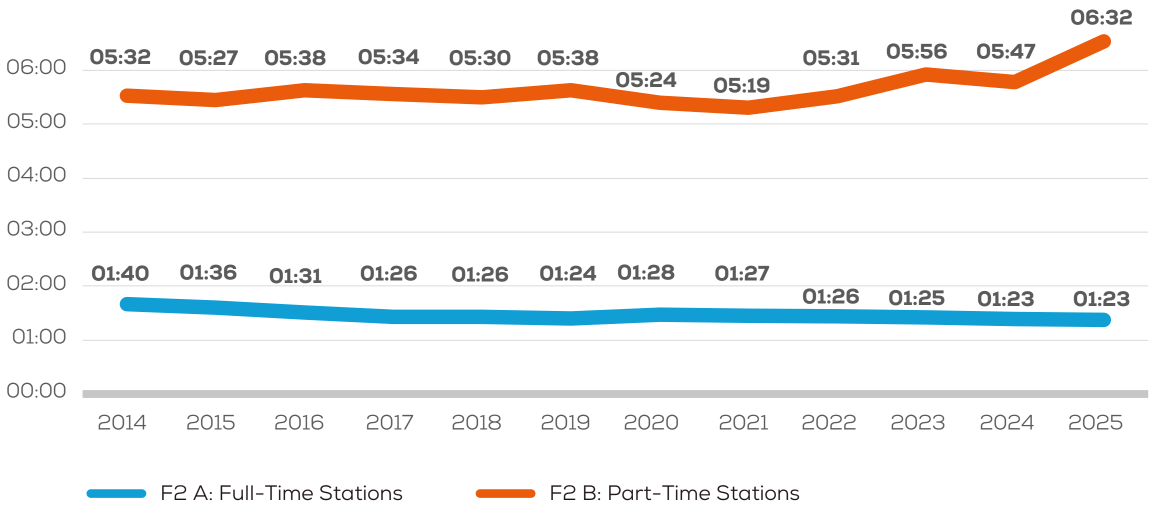
F3 A: % of Fire Cases within 10 Minutes		2025
N	Valid	27
	Not Applicable	4
	True national %	58.11
F3 B: % of Fire Cases 10-20 Minutes		**2025**
N	Valid	27
	Not Applicable	4
	True national %	33.17
F3C: % of Fire Cases After 20 Minutes		**2025**
N	Valid	27
	Not Applicable	4
	True national %	7.83
F3 D: % of Non-Fire Cases within 10 Minutes		**2025**
N	Valid	27
	Not Applicable	4
	True national %	50.56
F3 E: % of Non-Fire Cases 10-20 Minutes		**2025**
N	Valid	27
	Not Applicable	4
	True national %	37.92
F3 F: % of Non-Fire Cases after 20 Minutes		**2025**
N	Valid	27
	Not Applicable	4
	True national %	9.28

Trends

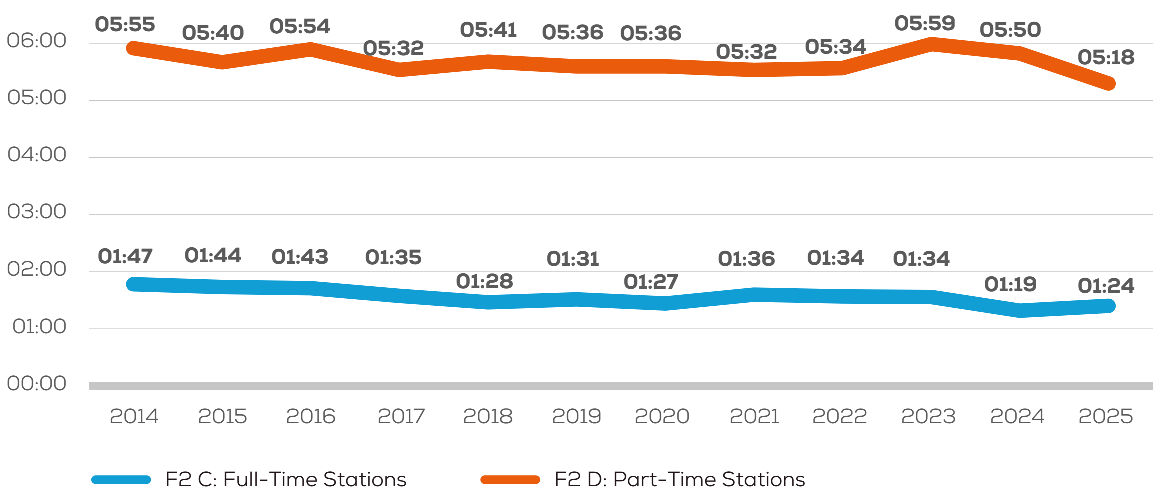
F1: - Cost per Capita of the Fire Service (Full & Part-Time Stations)



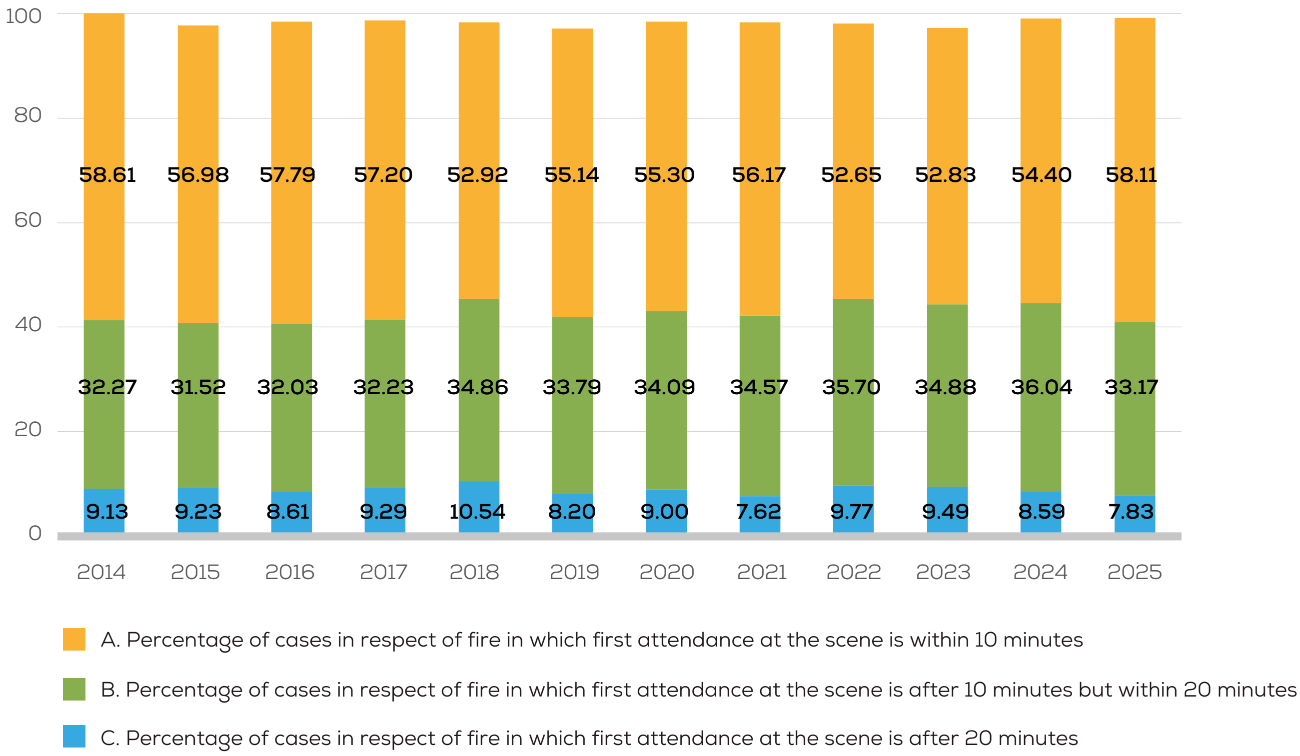
F2 A & B. Average time taken, in minutes, to mobilise fire brigades in respect of fire



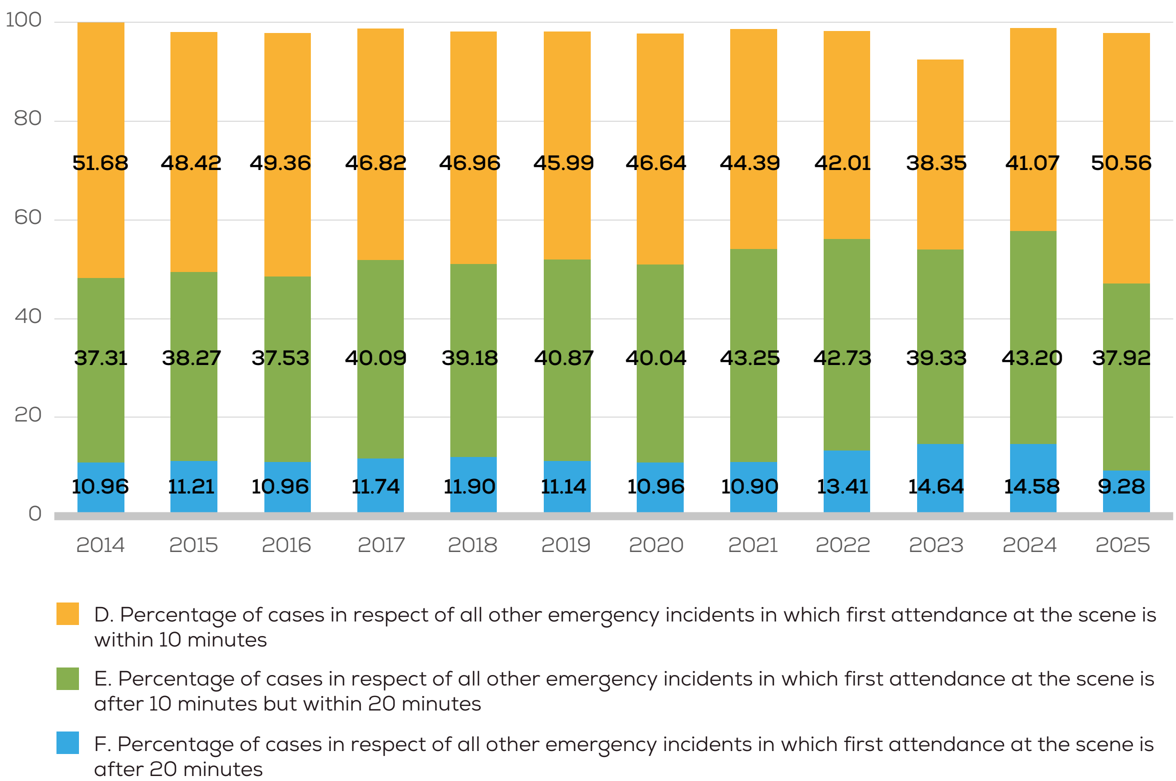
F2 C & D. Average time taken, in minutes, to mobilise fire brigades in respect of all other (non-fire) emergency incidents



F3: Percentage Attendance Times at Scenes in respect of fire



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



Section 7

Library Services (L1 and L2)

L1: Library visits

Total library visits reached **15,885,688** in 2025

Libraries are essential institutions which provide access to information, education, and cultural resources, helping communities by offering books, digital materials, and spaces for learning and collaboration. In Ireland, the public library service operates across 31 local authorities through branch libraries, mobile services, and digital platforms, creating welcoming and accessible civic spaces that are highly valued by residents.

Libraries play a central role in communities, acting as hubs of knowledge, information, and culture. They provide inclusive environments where people of all ages can learn, connect, and take part in activities, and are widely regarded as one of the most important services offered by local authorities. In recent years, the service has undergone significant improvements, including the removal of fines and charges, the introduction of a new Library Management System, and the expansion of digital services. The My Open Library initiative has further improved access by extending opening hours, and its rollout has continued to grow, with more locations opening in 2025 and additional ones planned.

The national library strategy for 2023–2027, "The Library is the Place: Information, Recreation, Inspiration," is being implemented across many local authorities and supports the continued development of libraries as spaces for learning, creativity, and community engagement. Libraries are working to attract new members from a young age while also ensuring that older users remain supported and encouraged to stay active. Although some services, such as outreach programmes, are not always reflected in statistics, they remain an important part of library activity and development.

Library usage has steadily increased, reflecting the importance of the service. The average number of visits per person rose to **3.09** in 2025, up from 3.00 in 2024 and 2.70 in 2023, with total visits reaching 15,885,688 in 2025.

Some areas recorded particularly high usage, including Monaghan (5.69 visits per person), Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown (4.27), and Cork City (4.16), while lower figures were seen in Roscommon (1.41), Louth (1.91), and Galway City and County (1.91). Significant increases in usage were also recorded, especially in Clare, which grew by 57.51%, Meath with a 16.94% increase and Waterford City and County with a 16.42% rise.

L1(A): displays the average number of library visits per head of population since 2014.

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
3.85	3.67	3.61	3.56	3.58	3.57	1.05	0.86	2.09	2.70	3.00	3.09

As well as the number of visits to libraries per head of population in 2025, Table L1 shows the number of items borrowed during the year; which 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 2025

Monaghan	Dún Laoghaire -Rathdown	Cork City
5.69	**4.27**	**4.16**
(5.34 in 2024)	(3.98 in 2024)	(4.26 in 2024)

Lowest number of library visits per head of population in 2025

Roscommon	Louth	Galway City and County
1.41	**1.91**	**1.91**
(1.44 in 2024)	(1.73 in 2024)	(2.15 in 2024)

Highest increases in 2025

	2025	2024	Increase
Clare	3.67%	2.33%	57.51%
Meath	2.14%	1.83%	16.94%
Waterford City and County	3.97%	3.41%	16.42%

The increase for Meath can be partly attributed to the opening of the new Bettystown Library to the public on 25 February 2025. Roscommon has reported the lowest figure under this indicator for several years.

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

In 2025, the number of items borrowed increased to 22,808,367 from 17,453,626 in 2024. This increase can largely be attributed to a change in how eMagazine and eNewspaper issues were counted in 2025 following the introduction of a new eResources provider in 2024.

Largest increases in items borrowed

Clare	Meath	Waterford City and County
57.31%	**17.10%**	**16.31%**

Longford outlined that they have increased promotion of the library service, featuring both new books and online services available in the library, which resulted in an increase in issues, along with the creation of a short-term loan collection.

12 local authorities recorded a decrease in the number of items borrowed in 2025. The largest of these decreases was reported in Galway City and County* -11.08%, Fingal -6.6%, and Kildare -5.93%.

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

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.

In 2025, the number of active library users was **0.19%** of the population, which is unchanged from 2024, when a slight increase on the 2023 figure of 0.18% was reported.

Four local authorities reported a reduction in active members in 2025, Kildare (-34.48%) Sligo (-4.76%), Monaghan (-4%) and Wicklow (-3.85%).

15 local authorities reported no change on their 2024 figures;

- Carlow
- Cavan
- Cork City
- Cork County
- Dublin City
- Fingal
- Galway City and County
- Kerry
- Laois
- Limerick City and County
- Louth
- Mayo
- Offaly
- Roscommon
- South Dublin

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

The number of active members increased in 11 local authorities in 2025;

- Clare
- Donegal
- Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown
- Kilkenny
- Leitrim
- Longford
- Meath
- Tipperary
- Waterford City and County
- Westmeath
- Wexford

Significant increases in active members in 2025

Meath	Clare	Donegal
12.5%	10.53%	9.09%

L1(C) Library active members per head of population 2019-2025

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0.13%	0.11%	0.09%	N/A	0.18%	0.19%	0.19%

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

In 2025, the number of registered members dropped by 2,838 users to **792,981** from 795,819 in 2024 (785,567 in 2023, 730,541 in 2022 and 413,346 in 2021).

16 local authorities recorded a decline while 14 showed an improvement. Galway City and County are counted together.

Largest increases in registered members

Westmeath	Meath	Clare
14.03%	12.59%	10.42%

Largest decline in registered members

Wexford	Kildare	Fingal
21.75%	7.18%	6.16%

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.

The opening of Bettystown Library on 25 February 2025 contributed to increased members in Meath. However, Wicklow explained that overall visits were reduced because Bray library closed twice during the year for use as a polling station. Three other libraries operated with reduced opening hours and days during the final quarter of 2025.

L1(D) Number of registered members 2021-2025

2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
413,346	730,541	785,567	795,819	792,981

L2: Cost of Operating a Library Service (€)

The average per capita cost of operating the library service increased to **€41.66**, up from €40.72 in 2024, continuing a steady rise from €38.87 in 2023, €36.68 in 2022 and €36.92 in 2021. This increased investment has supported the expansion of services including book clubs, active age programmes, outreach initiatives, extended opening hours, and other library services.

Longford once again recorded the highest per capita spend on library services at €68.37, rising from €60.80 in 2024, €58.30 in 2023, €54.24 in 2022, €55.86 in 2021, and €57.61 in 2020. This marks the sixth consecutive year that Longford has reported the highest figure under this indicator. Similarly, Galway County, combined with Galway City, recorded the lowest cost per capita for the sixth year in a row at €22.43 (down from €23.79 in 2024, but an increase on €21.59 in 2023, €20.53 in 2022, €20.59 in 2021, and €19.33 in 2020).

Reduced per capita costs in 2025

Dublin City **-17.77%**	Galway City and County **-5.72%**	Mayo **-2.13%**
Carlow **-1.95%**	Leitrim **-1.69%**	Roscommon **-0.97%**

Highest percentage increase in book spend

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown **14.15%**	Longford **12.45%**	Monaghan **12.05%**

Highest spend per capita

Longford **€68.37**	Fingal **€58.90**	Monaghan **€56.35**

Lowest spend per capita

Galway City and County **€22.43**	Louth **€30.31**	Meath **€30.64**

Figure L2a illustrates the variation in expenditure per capita across local authorities.

In July 2023, a new national library strategy for 2023–2027, titled "The Library is the Place: Information, Recreation, Inspiration," was launched. It builds on the previous strategy, "Our Public Libraries 2018–2022," which introduced significant developments such as the removal of library fines and the ability for users to request items from any public library nationwide.

A minimum baseline of €4.00 per capita has been set for book funding in each county and is reiterated in the current strategy. However, this target continues not to be met. While acknowledging the importance of this baseline, some local authorities have indicated that limited storage capacity is a constraint, preventing them from increasing stock levels without additional investment in storage facilities.

There was a rise in 2025 to **€2.42** per capita up from €2.17 in 2024 (€2.00 in 2023 and €1.89 in 2022).

22 local authorities reported an increased spend, while eight reported a decrease in their spend.

Highest book spend in 2025

Fingal	Dublin City	South Dublin
€4.00	€3.74	€3.67

Lowest book spend in 2025

Galway City and County	Donegal	Mayo
€0.76	€1.24	€1.30

Although all three increased their spend in 2025, the same local authorities incurred the lowest book spend as in as 2024.

Highest percentage increase in book spend in 2025

Sligo	Cork County	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown
75.35.%	51.34%	45.64%

Greatest percentage decrease in book spend in 2025

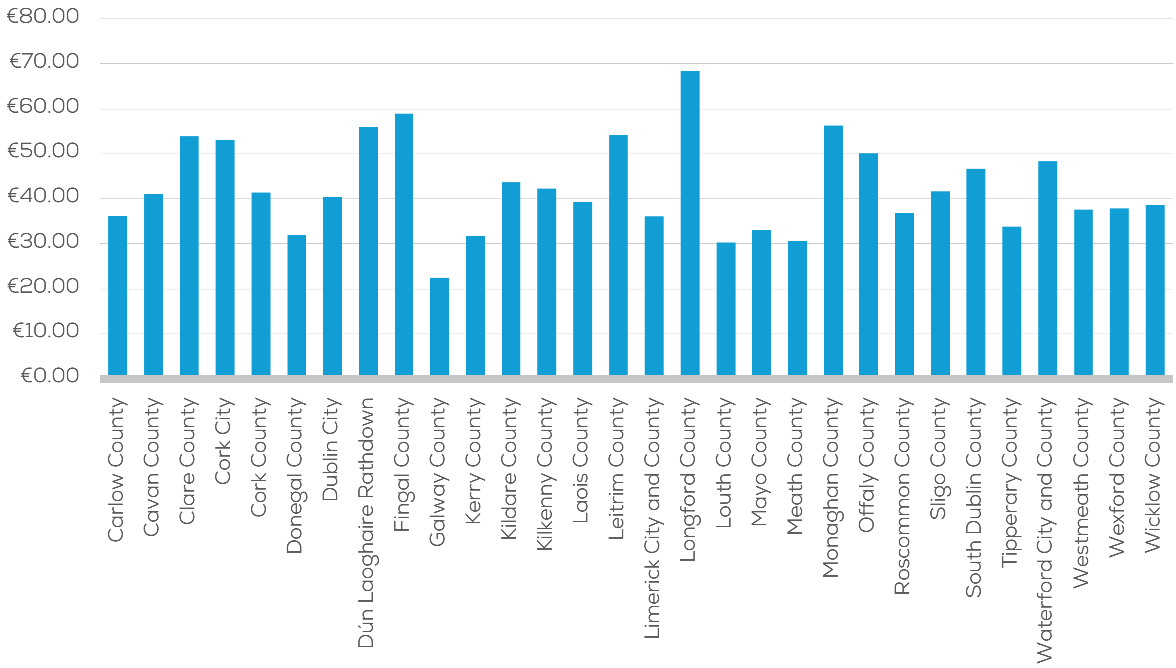
Cavan	Wexford	Wicklow
-23.96%	-15.52%	-15.22%

Some of the figures were explained by the local authorities, as follows;

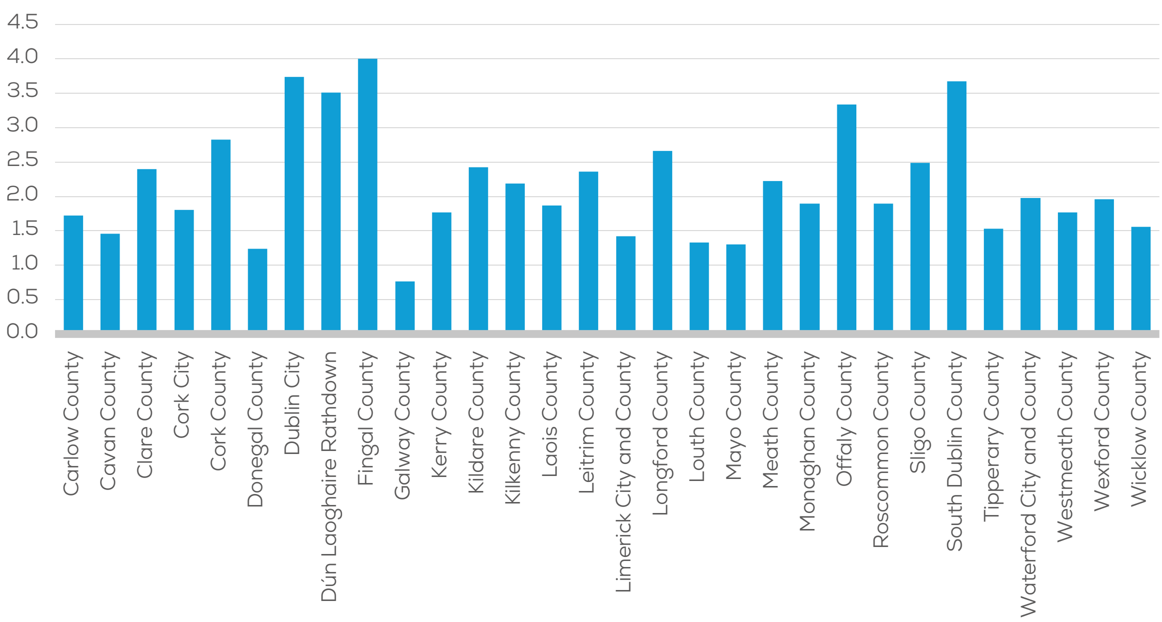
- Leitrim advised that book purchases were lower than expected due to staff shortages.
- Longford had increased costs due to installation of a new sensory room, refurbishment works, and the provision of three Mobile Outreach Library services in operation within the county.
- Mayo reported increased spend due to the development of two new library buildings, with additional spending needed to stock these new libraries.
- Sligo advised that its Elected Members voted to increase the library book budget for the fiscal year 2025, which gave rise to the increase.
- Westmeath outlined that the increase in 2025 resulted from a continuous conscious effort to increase the funding available to improve performance in this area.

Figure L2 (B) illustrates this data.

L2(A): Per Capita Cost of Operating a Library Service 2025 (€)



L2(B): Per Capita Expenditure on new Stock 2025(€)



Section 7 - Library/Recreation 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 2025	D. Number of registered members in the library in the year
Carlow County	2.43	170,023	0.17	7,263
Cavan County	2.35	250,905	0.14	10,880
Clare County	3.67	593,918	0.21	21,300
Cork City	4.16	1,010,871	0.21	34,588
Cork County	3.29	1,543,696	0.20	55,884
Donegal County	2.36	398,646	0.12	16,072
Dublin City	3.86	3,126,480	0.19	87,663
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	4.27	1,527,822	0.27	48,470
Fingal County	2.95	1,156,201	0.17	48,186
Galway City *	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Galway County	1.91	1,095,209	0.15	39,565
Kerry County	2.72	750,795	0.19	21,593
Kildare County	3.00	1,444,607	0.19	37,236
Kilkenny County	3.00	564,005	0.26	21,276
Laois County	3.26	314,658	0.21	14,383
Leitrim County	3.26	126,018	0.21	5,364
Limerick City and County	2.22	763,328	0.17	27,265
Longford County	4.15	179,603	0.21	7,716
Louth County	1.91	415,244	0.16	17,919
Mayo County	2.48	533,272	0.20	22,132
Meath County	2.14	799,163	0.18	33,840
Monaghan County	5.69	212,434	0.24	12,393
Offaly County	2.44	242,005	0.17	11,039
Roscommon County	1.41	208,025	0.12	6,426
Sligo County	2.35	345,009	0.20	12,321
South Dublin County	3.23	1,219,536	0.20	45,986
Tipperary County	2.49	608,086	0.18	30,113
Waterford City and County	3.97	1,195,550	0.22	21,571
Westmeath County	3.21	425,252	0.20	15,722
Wexford County	2.94	776,037	0.22	27,199
Wicklow County	3.90	811,969	0.25	31,616
TOTALS		**22,808,367**		**792,981**

*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 2025 divided by the population of the LA area per the 2022 Census (€)	B. Annual per capita expenditure on collections over the period 01/01/2025 to 31/12/2025
Carlow County	€36.19	€1.72
Cavan County	€41.04	€1.46
Clare County	€53.87	€2.40
Cork City	€53.15	€1.80
Cork County	€41.40	€2.83
Donegal County	€31.96	€1.24
Dublin City	€40.41	€3.74
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	€55.89	€3.51
Fingal County	€58.90	€4.00
Galway City*	€0.00	€0.00
Galway County	€22.43	€0.76
Kerry County	€31.67	€1.77
Kildare County	€43.66	€2.42
Kilkenny County	€42.32	€2.19
Laois County	€39.30	€1.87
Leitrim County	€54.10	€2.36
Limerick City and County	€36.05	€1.42
Longford County	€68.37	€2.66
Louth County	€30.31	€1.33
Mayo County	€33.05	€1.30
Meath County	€30.64	€2.22
Monaghan County	€56.35	€1.90
Offaly County	€50.16	€3.34
Roscommon County	€36.83	€1.90
Sligo County	€41.67	€2.49
South Dublin County	€46.68	€3.67
Tipperary County	€33.89	€1.53
Waterford City and County	€48.39	€1.98
Westmeath County	€37.66	€1.77
Wexford County	€37.91	€1.96
Wicklow County	€38.67	€1.56

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

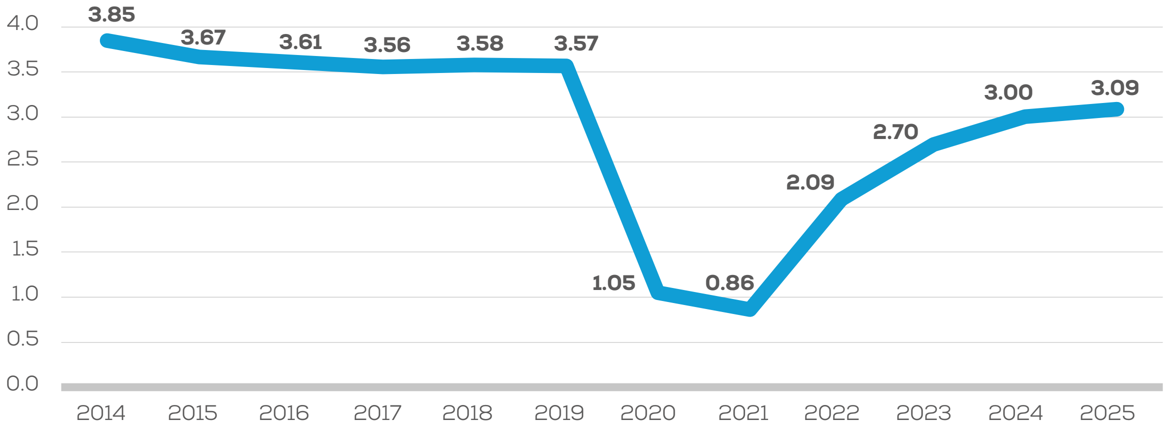
Library/Recreation Statistics

Summary Statistics for 2025

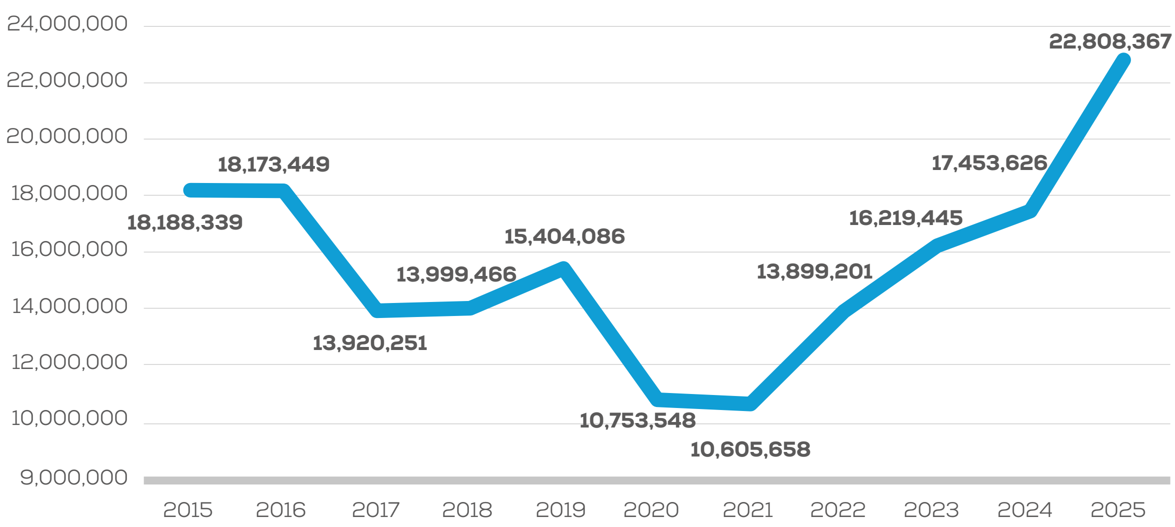
L1 A. Number of library visits per head of population		2025
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
	True national mean	3.09
L1 B. Number of items issued to borrowers in year		**2025**
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
	True national mean	735,754
L1 C. Library active members per head of population		**2025**
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
	True national mean	0.19
L1 D. Number of registered members in the library in the year		**2025**
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
	True national mean	25,580.03
L2 A. Cost per capita of library services in year		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	N/A	0
	True national mean	€41.66
L2 B. Annual per capita expenditure on collections over the year		**2025**
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
	True national mean	€2.42

Trends

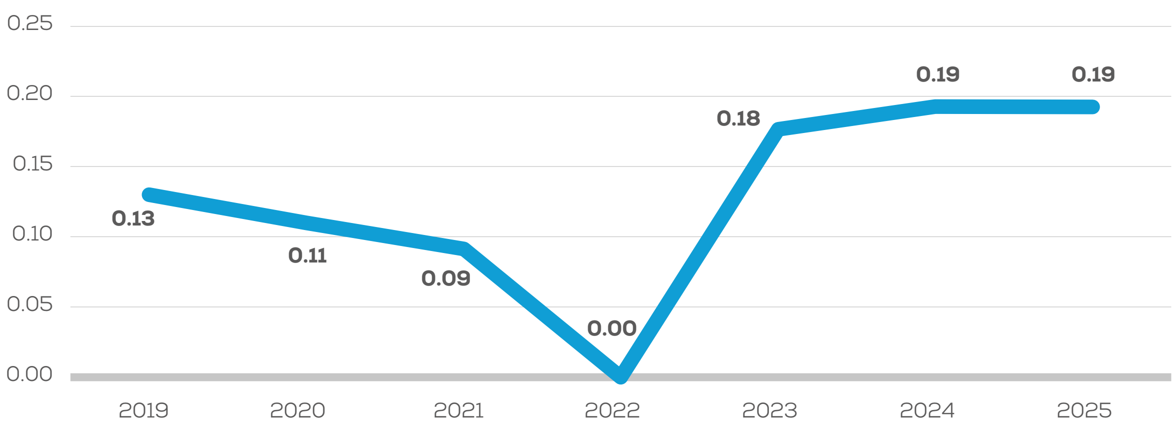
L1(A): Number of library visits per head of population for the LA area per the 2022 census



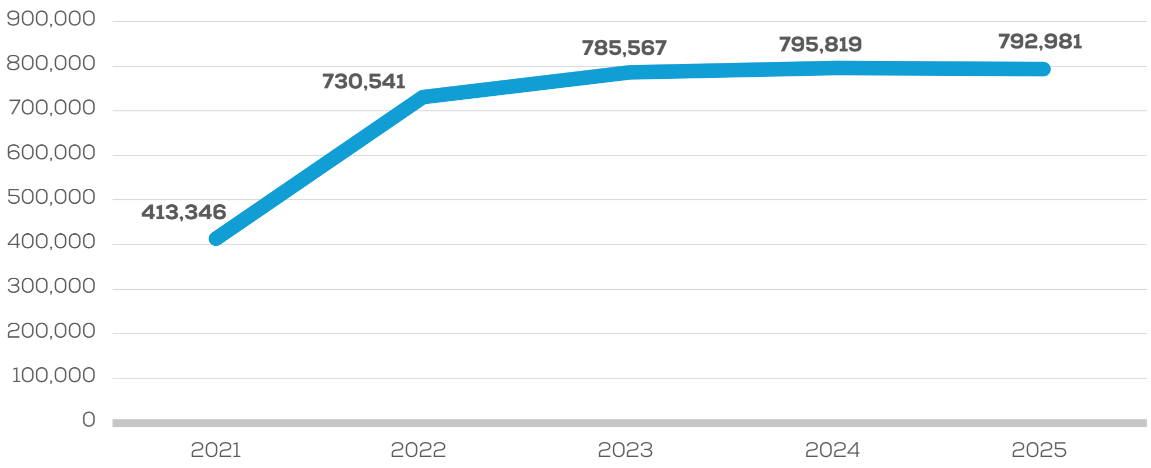
L1(B): Number of items issued to library borrowers in the year



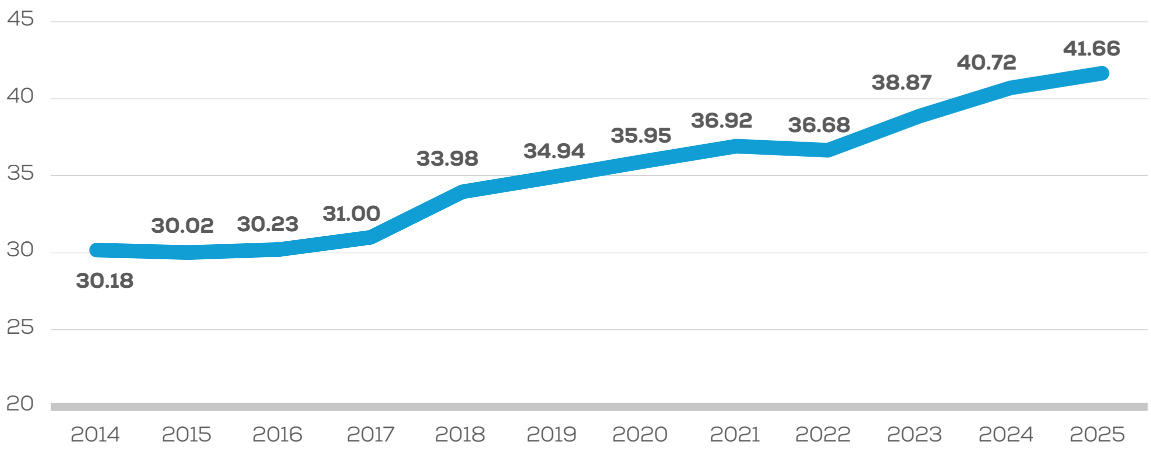
L1(C): Library active members per head of population



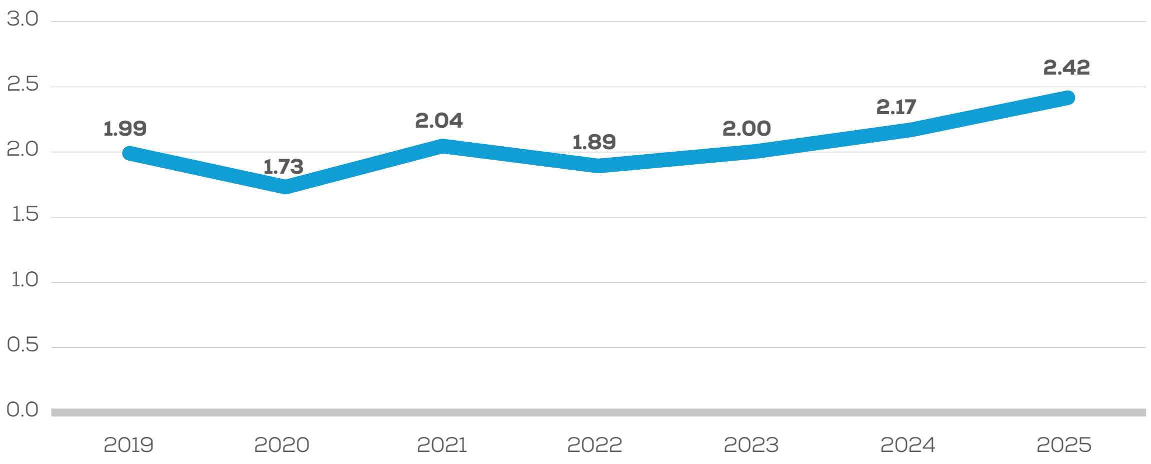
L1(D): Number of Registered Members



L2 Cost of operating a Library Service (€)



L2(B): Annual per capita expenditure on collections (€)



Section 8

Youth/Community (Y1 and Y2)

Comhairle na nÓg are child and youth councils operating across all 31 local authority areas in Ireland. They provide a structured platform through which children and young people can actively participate in the development of local services and public policies. Established under the National Children's Strategy (2000), Comhairle na nÓg is founded on the principles of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), particularly the right of young people to express their views on matters that affect them.

The initiative specifically targets individuals under the age of 18, a demographic that does not have access to formal voting mechanisms. As such, Comhairle na nÓg serves as an essential participatory channel, ensuring that the perspectives of children and young people are considered in decision-making processes at both local and national levels.

Since its establishment in 2002, Comhairle na nÓg has played a significant role in strengthening youth engagement in governance. Each local authority facilitates its own Comhairle, enabling young people to identify local issues of concern, develop proposals, and engage directly with decision-makers. This ongoing involvement supports more inclusive, responsive, and youth-informed public policy development.

Comhairle na nÓg provides pathways for participation in national decision-making structures. Representatives contribute to key national forums, including:

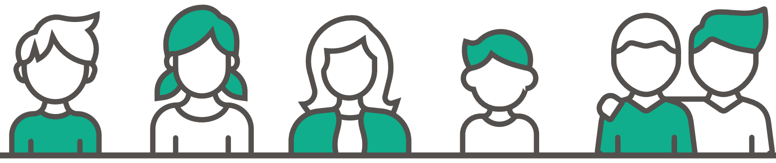
- Dáil na nÓg (National Youth Parliament) – a biennial event where young people from across Ireland debate and vote on issues of national importance, setting the youth policy agenda.
- Seanad na nÓg (National Youth Senate) – a more recent initiative designed to enhance dialogue between young people and policymakers.
- National Youth Assembly of Ireland – which addresses significant societal issues such as climate change, equality, and wellbeing.
- Government consultations – where young people are invited to input into national policy development across a range of sectors.

Through these mechanisms, Comhairle na nÓg ensures that youth perspectives contribute directly to legislative and policy considerations, reinforcing the principle of participatory democracy.

Y1: Participation in Comhairle na nÓg scheme

In 2025, **484** of the 720 second level schools across the 31 local authority areas attended the Comhairle na nÓg AGM. Four local authorities achieved 100% involvement in the Comhairle na nÓg scheme, compared to five in 2024.

As in 2023 and 2024, a participation rate of 50% or less was recorded in three local authorities in 2025. Dublin City and Galway County remained on this list again this year, along with Cork County. However, Galway County improved its participation rate in 2025, while the other two showed a reduction on their 2024 figures. Wicklow recorded the greatest improvement in participation in 2025, as a co-ordinator was in place to engage with schools, compared to 2024 when the local authority had no such staff member in place and reported no participation in the scheme.



4
local authorities, Laois, Longford, Offaly and Westmeath, achieved 100% involvement in Comhairle na nÓg

8
local authorities reported unchanged figures in 2025

11
local authorities improved their performance in 2025

12
local authorities performed less well in 2025

19.28%
Dublin City had the lowest participation rate, down from **27.16%** in 2024

Wicklow had the largest increase, as it had no participation in 2024

The second largest increase is **Cork City** rising to **76.47** in 2025 from 52.94% in 2024

29%
Dublin City reported the largest percentage drop in 2025 by 29% to 19.28%

67.22%
The 2025 true national average (compared to **65.47%** in 2024)

484
The number of schools represented at the Comhairle na nÓg AGM in 2025, an increase on the 2024 figure of 476

Mayo noted that the 2025 Annual Youth Conference was a huge success with over 230 students from 22 schools attending, increasing its participation by 23%.

Wicklow advised that the vacancy for a Comhairle na nÓg co-ordinator was filled in 2025, giving rise to the increase from 0% in 2024 to 52% in 2025.

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

Public Participation Networks (PPNs) are formal structures which facilitate engagement between local authorities and community and voluntary organisations throughout Ireland. They provide a valuable mechanism through which local authorities can connect with community groups, ensuring that local knowledge, expertise, and lived experience inform policy development and service delivery.

PPNs act as the primary conduit for engagement with the community and voluntary sector, enabling local authorities to benefit from a broad range of perspectives within their administrative areas. This collaborative framework promotes inclusive decision-making, enhances transparency, and supports more effective and responsive governance.

Established under the Local Government Reform Act 2014, PPNs have become a central element of participatory democracy in Ireland. They enable representation from community organisations on key decision-making structures, including Strategic Policy Committees (SPCs), Local Community Development Committees (LCDCs), and other consultative forums. Through this representation, communities play a direct role in shaping policy and influencing the priorities of local authorities.

The year 2024 marked the 10-year anniversary of the establishment of PPNs nationwide. This milestone highlighted the significant progress made in embedding community participation within local governance structures and recognised the contribution of PPNs in strengthening civic engagement over the past decade.

Building on this foundation, 2025 represents a period of consolidation and further development. Local authorities have continued to support and strengthen PPN structures, focusing on enhancing participation, broadening representation, and improving communication between statutory bodies and community networks.

Public Participation Networks are a vital component of local governance in Ireland. As of 2025, they remain central to fostering meaningful engagement between local authorities and communities, ensuring that decision-making processes are inclusive, informed, and responsive. Their ongoing development reflects a sustained commitment to participatory democracy and community empowerment across all 31 local authority areas.

The year 2024 marked the 10-year anniversary of the establishment of PPNs nationwide. This milestone highlighted the significant progress made in embedding community participation within local governance structures and recognised the contribution of PPNs in strengthening civic engagement over the past decade.

The number of organisations on county registers for the PPN in 2025 was **22,482**. This figure has generally increased year-on-year since 2020, as noted below;

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
17,780	17,549	17,875	19,409	20,631	22,482

Despite the increase in organisations, the national average in 2025 was **15.85%** (15.86% in 2024 and 16.21% in 2023). 1,913 organisations registered for the first time in 2025 (2,176 in 2024). 3,563 of the organisations opted to be part of the Social Inclusion Electoral College within the network (3,272 in 2024).

The highest figures were recorded by Cork City 34.45%, Dublin City 26.39% and Galway City 26.37%. The lowest figures were recorded in Carlow 1.83%, Sligo 8.21% and Kildare 9.97%.

Laois noted that their increase in the number of groups registered with Laois PPN can be attributed to several targeted actions and increased engagement initiatives undertaken during 2025. Limerick encouraged but did not mandate community groups to register as PPN Members at grant application stage. South Dublin explained that PPN registrations increased in 2025, following the reconstitution of South Dublin County PPN and the employment of a PPN Co-ordinator, after a period in 2024 when there was no staff in place.

15
local authorities **improved** their 2025 figure from that provided in 2024

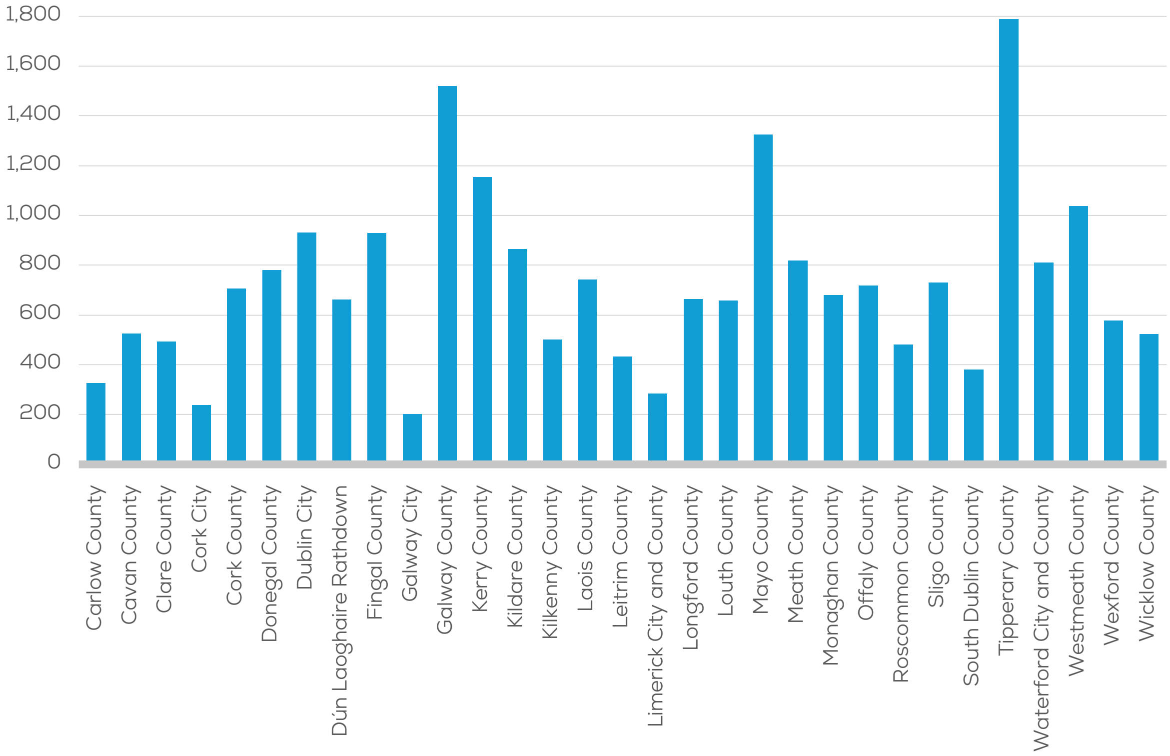
16
local authorities reported **lower figures** in 2025 than in 2024

22,482
organisations on county registers for the **PPN** at the end of 2025

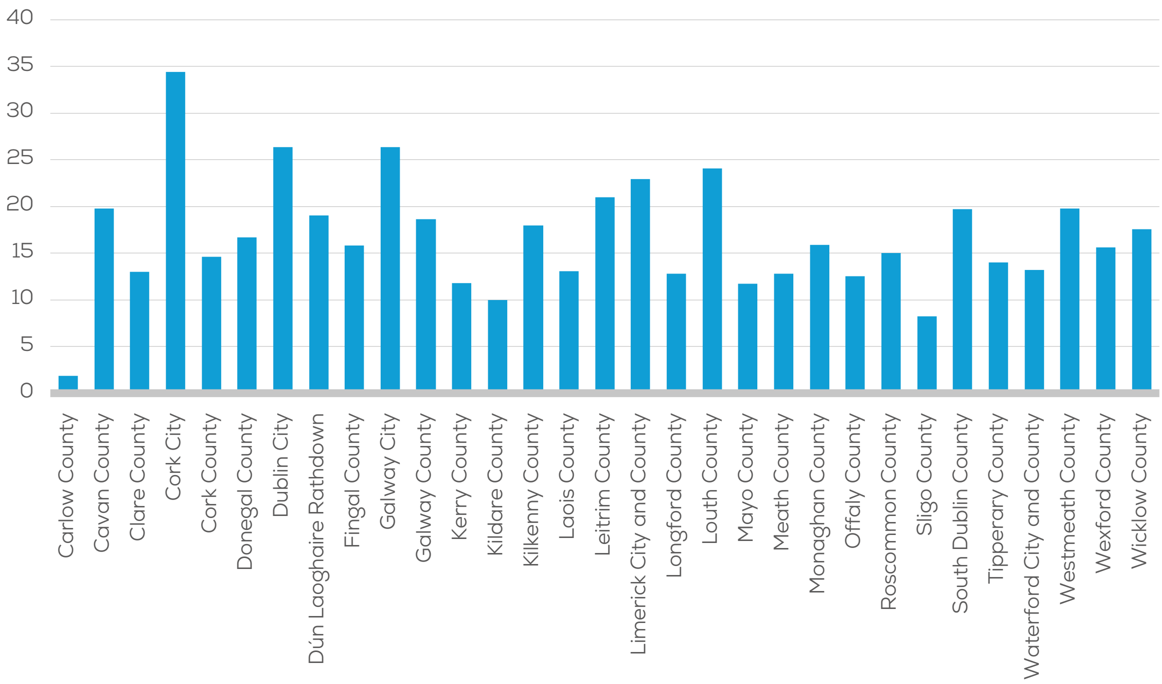
1,913
organisations registered for the **first time** in 2025

3,563
organisations opted to be part of **Social Inclusion Electoral College** in 2025

Y2: Total number of organisations included in the County register for the local authority area as at 31/12/2025



Y2(A): Number of organisations included in the County Register at 31/12/2025 and the proportion of those organisations that opted to be part of the Social Inclusion College within the PPN



Section 8 - Youth/Community 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 31/12/2025 and the proportion of those organisations that opted to be part of the Social Inclusion College within the PPN
Carlow County	72.73	1.83
Cavan County	81.82	19.77
Clare County	58.82	12.98
Cork City	76.47	34.45
Cork County	48.00	14.59
Donegal County	70.37	16.67
Dublin City	19.28	26.39
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	66.67	19.06
Fingal County	77.14	15.81
Galway City	80.00	26.37
Galway County	50.00	18.62
Kerry County	73.08	11.79
Kildare County	82.76	9.97
Kilkenny County	80.00	17.96
Laois County	100.00	13.06
Leitrim County	85.71	20.97
Limerick City and County	78.57	22.97
Longford County	100.00	12.78
Louth County	94.74	24.09
Mayo County	73.08	11.76
Meath County	82.61	12.82
Monaghan County	66.67	15.88
Offaly County	100.00	12.55
Roscommon County	88.89	15.00
Sligo County	84.62	8.21
South Dublin County	61.54	19.74
Tipperary County	80.65	14.04
Waterford City and County	68.42	13.18
Westmeath County	100.00	19.77
Wexford County	82.61	15.62
Wicklow County	52.00	17.59
TRUE NATIONAL	**67.22**	**15.85**

Youth/Community Statistics

Summary Statistics 2014-2025

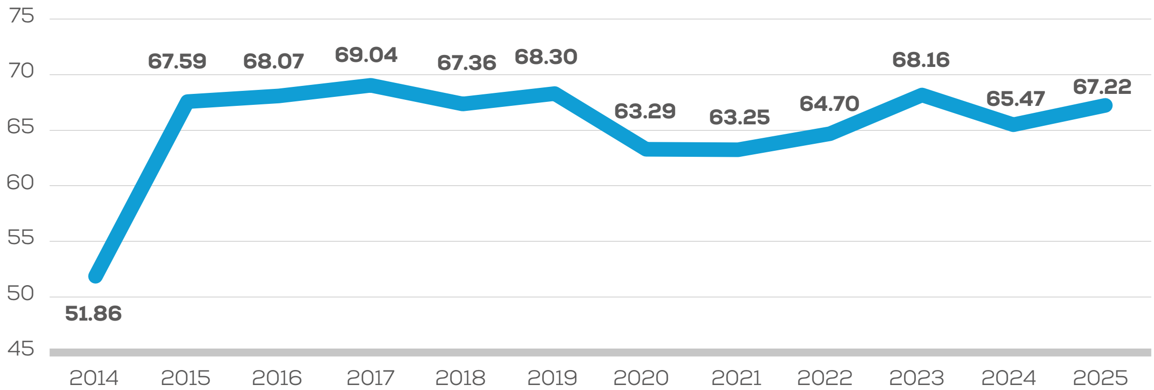
Y1 A. Percentage of schools involved in the local Youth Council/Comhairle na nÓg Scheme		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
N	Valid		30	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
	Missing		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	True national %	51.86	67.59	68.07	69.04	67.36	68.30	63.29	63.25	64.70	68.16	65.47	67.22

Summary Statistics 2023-2025

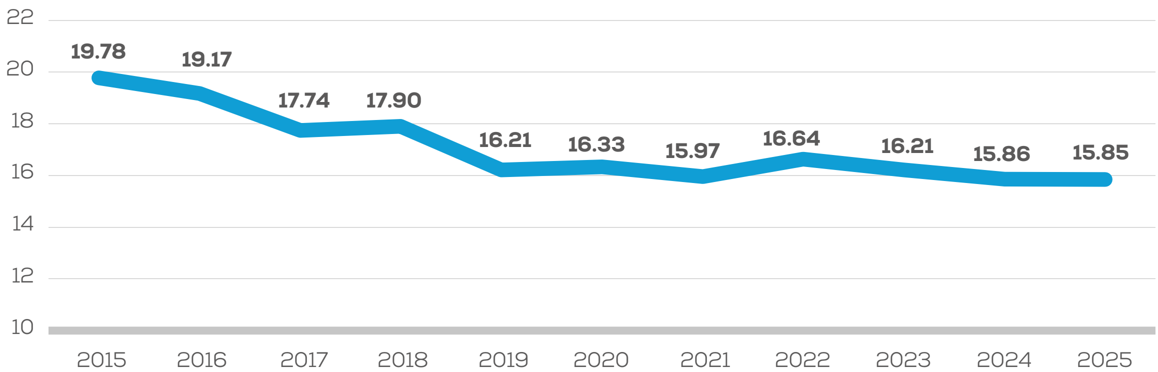
Y2 A. Percentage of organisations on the County Register that opted to be part of the Social Inclusion College within the Public Participation Network (PPN)		2023	2024	2025
N	Valid	31	31	31
	Missing	0	0	0
	True national %	16.21	15.86	15.85

Trends

Y1(A): Percentage 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)

In 2025, NOAC noted during discussions at Validation and Scrutiny meetings that while funding approvals were generally provided for fixed-term positions, local authorities frequently offered permanent full-time roles in practice. This approach reflects the ongoing challenges faced in attracting and retaining suitably qualified candidates in a competitive labour market, where greater job security is often a decisive factor for applicants. As a result, local authorities have demonstrated a degree of flexibility in the application of approved staffing arrangements to ensure that critical roles are successfully filled.

Local authorities also continued to adopt a broad and proactive approach to recruitment, utilising a wide range of channels to reach potential candidates. In addition to established methods such as the Public Appointments Service (PAS) and newspaper advertising, there has been sustained use of online platforms and social media to improve visibility and engagement. Local radio has also been employed to target audiences at a regional level, while job fairs and graduate recruitment events have provided opportunities for direct engagement with prospective applicants. This combination of traditional and modern recruitment methods reflects an effort to maximise outreach and respond effectively to changing recruitment dynamics.

In parallel with these recruitment practices, staffing levels within the local authority sector have continued to increase. The total whole-time equivalent (WTE) staff employed at the end of 2025 was **32,533.68**, compared with 32,273.76 in 2024. This follows a steady upward trend over recent years, with staffing levels recorded at 31,704.94 in 2023 and 30,598.87 in 2022. The increase from 2024 to 2025 amounts to 259.92 WTE, representing a growth of 0.8%.

This consistent rise in staffing numbers indicates an ongoing expansion of workforce capacity across the sector, supporting the delivery of services and responding to increasing operational demands. At the same time, the relatively modest rate of growth between 2024 and 2025 may suggest a degree of stabilisation following more significant increases in earlier years. Overall, the 2025 position reflects both the continued importance of recruitment strategies in securing talent and the sustained development of staffing capacity within local authorities.

The greatest percentage increase in whole-time equivalent staff

Galway City	Westmeath	Dún Laoghaire Rathdown
10.60%	**7.03%**	**4.77%**
(62.91 staff)	(35.12 staff)	(59 staff)

The largest increase in staff numbers was noted in Galway City where there were 62.91 additional staff. This was an increase of 10.60% on its 2024 figure. The increase was mainly due to some contractual staff being now included on their numbers and the filling of vacancies that had existed in 2024.

Nine local authorities reported a reduction in staff numbers in 2025, Cork County, Donegal, Galway County, Kerry, Kildare, Longford, Sligo, Tipperary and Wexford.

Donegal, Sligo, Tipperary, and Wexford also recorded reductions in 2024.

C2: Sick Leave

In 2025, the national average percentage rate of paid working days lost due to medically certified sick leave in the sector decreased to **3.64%**, down from 3.71% in 2024 (with corresponding figures of 3.77% in 2023 and 3.58% in 2022).

A total of **296,272.10** working days were lost to sickness absence through medically certified leave in 2025 and 268,675.52 paid working days were lost to sickness absence through medically certified leave. This compares favorably to 2024 where the figures recorded were 297,772.12 and 271,785.61 respectively.

While there had been an upward trend under this indicator in 2023 and 2024, the reduction observed over the past two years is a welcome development. In 2025, 21 local authorities reported improvements in their certified sick leave figures compared to the previous year.

As in prior years, increases in absenteeism are partly attributable to growth in staff numbers, including employees with long-term health conditions. It is also considered that the rise in the retirement age may be contributing to these figures. Many local authorities reported the implementation of targeted wellness programmes, structured return-to-work supports, and phased return arrangements to assist employees in resuming their duties.

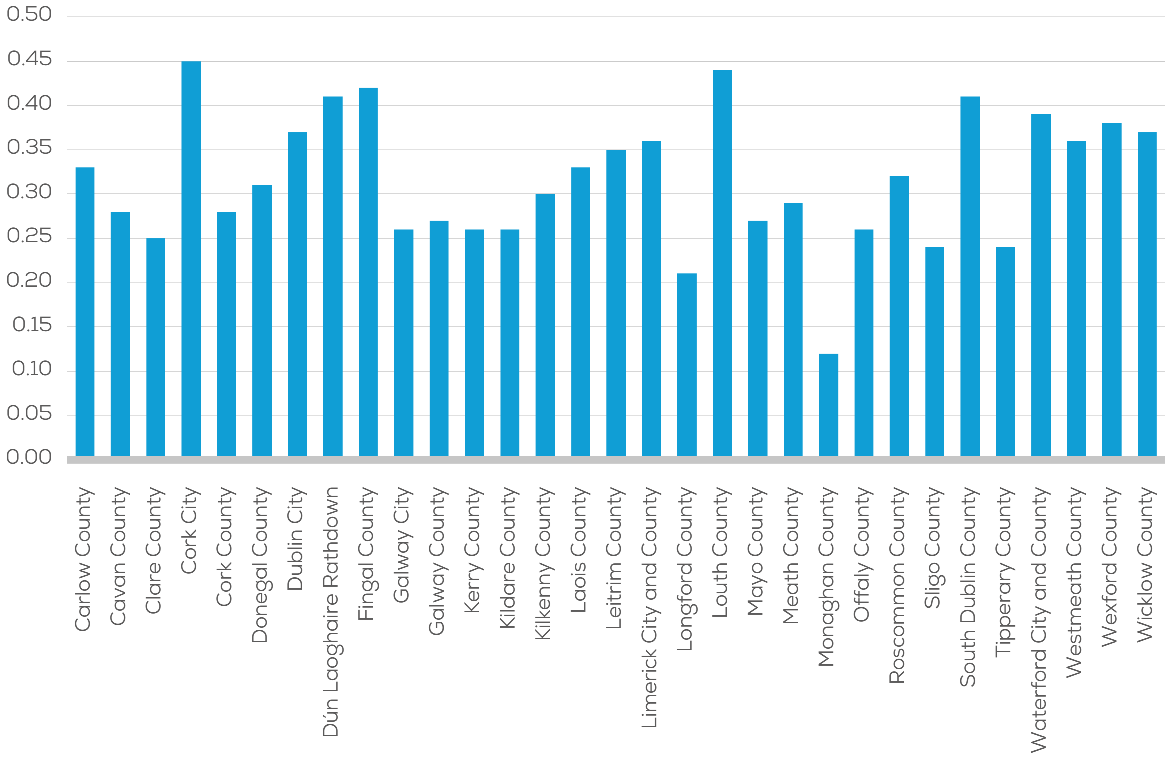
Highest Rate of certified sick leave for 2025

Wexford	Kerry	Waterford City and County
5.13%	4.44%	4.44%
(9,836.21 days)	(12,820.50 days)	(8,306 days)

Lowest rate of certified sick leave for 2025

Meath	Louth	Dún Laoghaire- Rathdown
2.14%	2.88%	2.92%
(4,443.92 days)	(4,752.33 days)	(8,579.00 days)

C2(B): Percentage of paid working days lost to sickness absence through self-certified leave in 2025



Separately, the national average percentage of paid working days lost through self-certified paid sick leave decreased to **0.33%** in 2025, compared with 0.34% in 2024, and 0.32% in 2023.

Statistics

- 12 local authorities reported an increase in their self-certified sick leave on their 2024 figure.
- Eight remained the same Carlow, Donegal, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal, Kilkenny, Mayo, Monaghan and South Dublin.
- 11 reported an improvement on last year Dublin City, Kerry, Laois, Limerick City and County, Louth, Offaly, Tipperary, Waterford City and County, Westmeath, Wexford and Wicklow.
- Biggest percentage increase was 30% in Kildare from 0.20% in 2024 to 0.26% in 2025 while in both years Kildare is below the national average for this indicator.
- Biggest percentage decrease was 17.24% in Tipperary going from 0.29% in 2024 to 0.24% in 2025.
- 25,403.15 is the number of working days lost to sickness absence through self-certified leave in 2025.

Cork City had the highest percentage of paid working days lost to sickness absence through self–certification at 0.45% (0.44% in 2024), followed by Louth at 0.44% (0.45% in 2024) and Fingal at 0.42% (unchanged on 2024).

Monaghan once again had the lowest percentage of paid working days lost to sickness absence through self-certified leave at 0.12% no change from 2024, followed by Longford at 21%, and Sligo and Tipperary both at 0.24%.

Kildare and Louth both said that they have introduced new measures aimed at reducing sick leave with more wellness and occupational health programmes available to support staff.

C3: Website and Social Media

The total page views of local authority websites 2014 – 2025 is outlined in Table C3 (A). Total page views of local authority websites in 2025 were 68.39 million, up from 65.13 million views on the 2024 figure. For some years it was recognised that the change in cookie policies may somewhat have contributed to this decline. Local authorities have reviewed their websites, are doing more planned marketing, closing some social media pages, using more targeted approaches and ensuring the message of what they do is being told. There are now 1,277 separate social media accounts being operated by the 31 local authorities, a reduction on the 1,307 accounts reported in 2024.

The success of local authorities in enhancing its online profiles is apparent in the continued growth of social media users in 2025. At end of 2025 there were **6.25** million, an increase from 2024 where there was 5.97 million users. Table C3 (B): illustrates local authority social media account followers for the same period.

Highest per capita page views

Limerick City and County	Galway City	Monaghan
23.94	23.45	21.77

Lowest per capita page views

South Dublin	Roscommon	Kildare
5.90	7.14	7.37

Highest per capita followers

Clare	Cavan	Waterford City and County
3.59	2.72	2.39

Lowest per capita followers

Galway City	Cork City	Kildare
0.48	0.52	0.52

C3 (A): 2014 - 2025 Local authority website usage

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
National total of page views	45,957,765	55,550,767	59,149,740	67,802,539	77,213,343	81,270,933
National number of page views per head of population	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.24	16.21	17.07

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
National total of page views	74,104,123	64,764,654	69,946,040	68,790,307	65,129,018	68,399,460
National number of page views per head of population	15.56	13.60	13.65	13.36	12.65	13.28

C3 (B): 2014 -2025 Local authority social media account followers

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
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	6,250,131

C4 and C5: ICT Expenditure

C4: Overall Cost of ICT Provision per WTE

Figure C4 shows the cost of Communications Technology (ICT) provision in 2025 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 aware of the work being done in this area. Again, this year some efficiencies in spend were achieved by local authorities by reviewing licencing arrangements.

In 2025 the national average cost of ICT provision was **€4,636.77** the 2024 figure was €4,270.61 and 2023 figure of €3,948.63. As expected, and in the table below it can be noted that this figure has increased every year since 2018. Overall, €150,851,125.30 was the spend on ICT in 2025 compared to €137,828,613.36 spent in 2024.

C4: Overall Cost of ICT Provision per WTE

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
€2,894.97	€3,010.48	€3,457.02	€3,521.62	€3,729.33	€3,948.63	€4,270.61	€4,636.77

Highest per whole-time equivalent staff spend

South Dublin	Fingal	Laois
€6,405.70	€6,131.82	€5,961.97

Lowest per whole-time equivalent staff spend

Cork City	Longford	Westmeath
€3,393.00	€3,632.28	€3,677.29

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.

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

For 2025, the national average recorded was **1.94%**, which was an increase from 2024 where the figure was 1.80% (1.86% figure in 2023) as outlined in the table below.

Highest ICT cost percentage of revenue expenditure in 2025

Kilkenny	Fingal	Leitrim
2.84%	2.77%	2.73%

Lowest ICT cost percentage of revenue expenditure in 2025

Limerick City and County	Waterford City and County	Cork City
0.72%	1.53%	1.66%

The lowest spend is again in Limerick City and County at 0.72%. It has remained the lowest in the last number of years and well below the national average, as outlined in the table below. However, Limerick City and County outlined this year that the amount includes Housing Assistant Payment (HAP) shared service income and if this was excluded it would allow direct comparison with other local authorities.

2018 - 2025 Limerick City and County ICT cost percentage of revenue expenditure

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0.72%	0.59%	0.55%	0.51%	0.56%	0.58%	0.60%	0.72%

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

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
€1.75	€1.78	€1.52	€1.71	€1.85	€1.86	€1.80	€1.94

Section 9 - Corporate Results

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

Authority	A. The wholetime equivalent staffing number as at 31 December 2025
Carlow County	330.90
Cavan County	479.40
Clare County	864.95
Cork City	1,686.52
Cork County	2,416.62
Donegal County	993.77
Dublin City	6,118.20
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	1,295.10
Fingal County	1,559.73
Galway City	656.31
Galway County	829.59
Kerry County	1,272.09
Kildare County	995.92
Kilkenny County	655.42
Laois County	523.49
Leitrim County	342.74
Limerick City and County	1,409.43
Longford County	353.53
Louth County	728.00
Mayo County	1,038.59
Meath County	916.57
Monaghan County	453.93
Offaly County	473.99
Roscommon County	439.88
Sligo County	408.38
South Dublin County	1,278.30
Tipperary County	1,050.84
Waterford City and County	824.89
Westmeath County	534.46
Wexford County	844.01
Wicklow County	758.13

C2: Working Days Lost to Sickness

Authority	A. Percentage of paid working days lost to sickness absence through medically certified leave in 2025	B. Percentage of paid working days lost to sickness absence through self-certified leave in 2025
Carlow County	3.65	0.33
Cavan County	3.11	0.28
Clare County	3.12	0.25
Cork City	3.66	0.45
Cork County	3.81	0.28
Donegal County	4.22	0.31
Dublin City	3.78	0.37
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	2.92	0.41
Fingal County	2.96	0.42
Galway City	3.72	0.26
Galway County	3.75	0.27
Kerry County	4.44	0.26
Kildare County	3.56	0.26
Kilkenny County	3.12	0.30
Laois County	3.71	0.33
Leitrim County	3.21	0.35
Limerick City and County	3.63	0.36
Longford County	3.01	0.21
Louth County	2.88	0.44
Mayo County	4.21	0.27
Meath County	2.14	0.29
Monaghan County	3.05	0.12
Offaly County	4.38	0.26
Roscommon County	3.65	0.32
Sligo County	3.09	0.24
South Dublin County	3.70	0.41
Tipperary County	3.93	0.24
Waterford City and County	4.44	0.39
Westmeath County	2.99	0.36
Wexford County	5.13	0.38
Wicklow County	3.51	0.37

C3: LA Website and Social Media Usage

Authority	A. The per capita total page views of the local authority's websites in 2025	B. The per capita total number of followers at end 2025 of the local authority's social media accounts
Carlow County	10.58	1.43
Cavan County	11.98	2.72
Clare County	16.46	3.59
Cork City	13.30	0.52
Cork County	14.88	0.97
Donegal County	16.51	1.56
Dublin City	12.69	1.68
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	15.55	0.80
Fingal County	13.24	0.94
Galway City	23.45	0.48
Galway County	8.42	0.70
Kerry County	17.51	0.80
Kildare County	7.37	0.52
Kilkenny County	21.57	1.61
Laois County	8.62	0.83
Leitrim County	9.26	0.68
Limerick City and County	23.94	1.75
Longford County	10.46	1.45
Louth County	11.10	0.83
Mayo County	9.41	2.06
Meath County	8.24	0.75
Monaghan County	21.77	2.16
Offaly County	18.56	1.40
Roscommon County	7.14	1.32
Sligo County	11.28	1.40
South Dublin County	5.90	0.57
Tipperary County	13.85	1.30
Waterford City and County	21.74	2.39
Westmeath County	13.23	1.36
Wexford County	7.96	0.90
Wicklow County	16.75	0.89

	C4: Overall Cost of ICT Provision per WTE	C5: Overall cost of ICT as a proportion of Revenue expenditure
Authority	A. All ICT expenditure in the period from 01/01/2025 to 31/12/2025, divided by the WTE number supplied under the C1 indicator	A. All ICT expenditure calculated in C4 as a proportion of Revenue expenditure
Carlow County	€5,706.59	€2.61
Cavan County	€4,438.88	€1.94
Clare County	€4,637.69	€2.21
Cork City	€3,393.00	€1.66
Cork County	€4,008.08	€2.06
Donegal County	€4,404.30	€2.07
Dublin City	€4,213.09	€1.79
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	€5,539.25	€2.61
Fingal County	€6,131.82	€2.77
Galway City	€4,649.54	€2.25
Galway County	€4,394.93	€1.94
Kerry County	€4,123.56	€2.43
Kildare County	€5,591.64	€2.12
Kilkenny County	€5,560.91	€2.84
Laois County	€5,961.97	€2.61
Leitrim County	€4,809.34	€2.73
Limerick City and County	€4,673.34	€0.72
Longford County	€3,632.28	€1.82
Louth County	€4,610.54	€1.89
Mayo County	€4,657.61	€2.36
Meath County	€4,980.57	€1.96
Monaghan County	€4,845.60	€2.25
Offaly County	€4,750.96	€1.97
Roscommon County	€4,956.34	€2.56
Sligo County	€5,440.74	€2.54
South Dublin County	€6,405.70	€2.45
Tipperary County	€4,467.79	€1.93
Waterford City and County	€3,690.58	€1.53
Westmeath County	€3,677.29	€1.73
Wexford County	€3,924.82	€1.86
Wicklow County	€5,156.00	€2.33

Corporate Statistics

Summary Statistics for Whole Time Equivalents

C1 A. Total Number of WTE Staff in local authority		2025
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Mean	1,049.47
	Median	829.59

Summary Sick-Leave Statistics 2015-2025

C2 A. Percentage of paid working days lost to sickness absence through medically certified leave		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
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
	True national %			3.78	3.78	3.71	3.01	2.89	3.58	3.77	3.71	3.64

C2 B. Percentage of paid working days lost to sickness absence through self-certified leave		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
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
	True national %			0.38	0.35	0.36	0.20	0.19	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.33

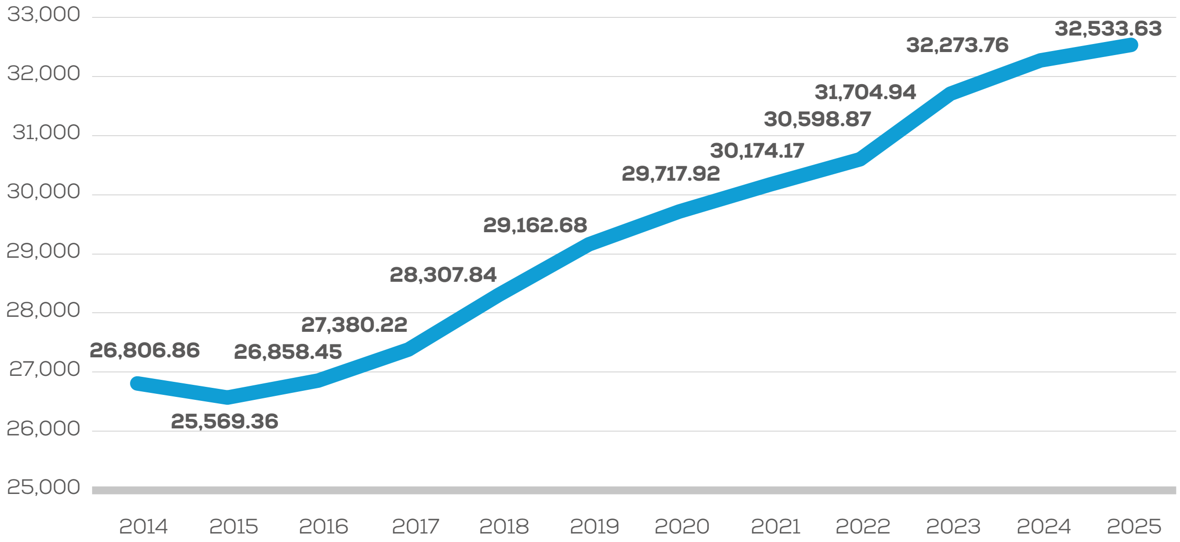
Summary Statistics for Website Visits, ICT Expenditure and Social Media 2025

A. The per capita total page views of the local authority's websites in 2025		2025
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national mean	13.28
B. The per capita total number of followers at end 2025 of the local authority's social media accounts		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national mean	1.21
C4 A. Overall cost of ICT provision per WTE (€)		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national average	€4,636.77
C5A. ICT expenditure as a proportion of revenue expenditure		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national average	€1.94

Total page views of the local authority's websites in 2025		2025
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	2,206,434
	Median	1,820,694
Total number of followers at end 2025 of the LA's social media accounts		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	201,617
	Median	141,205

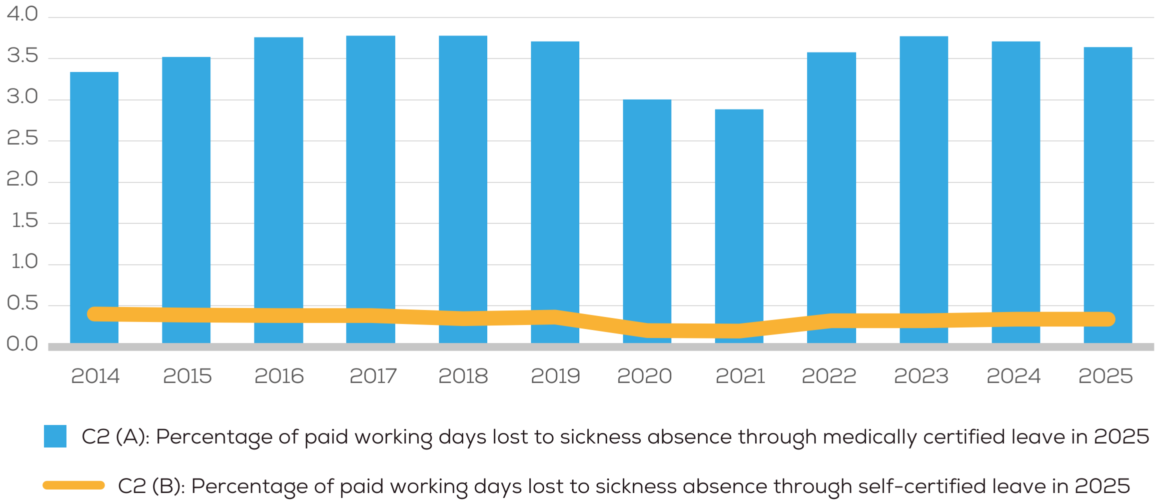
Trends

C1(A): The whole time equivalent staffing number

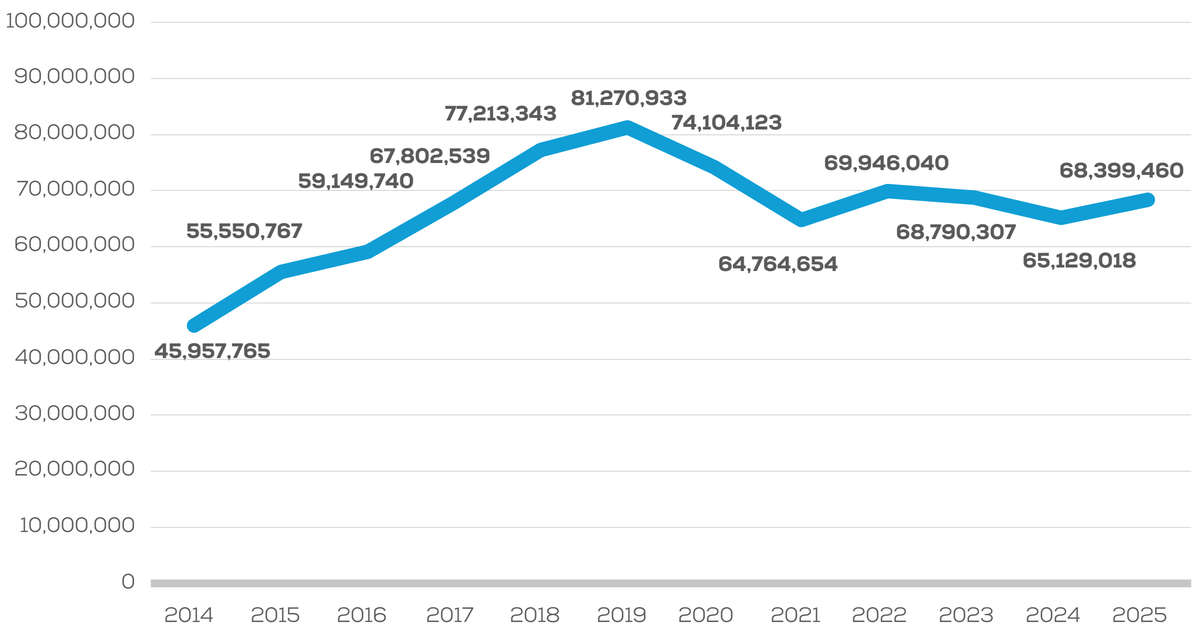


C2(A): Percentage of paid working days lost to sickness absence through medically certified leave in 2025

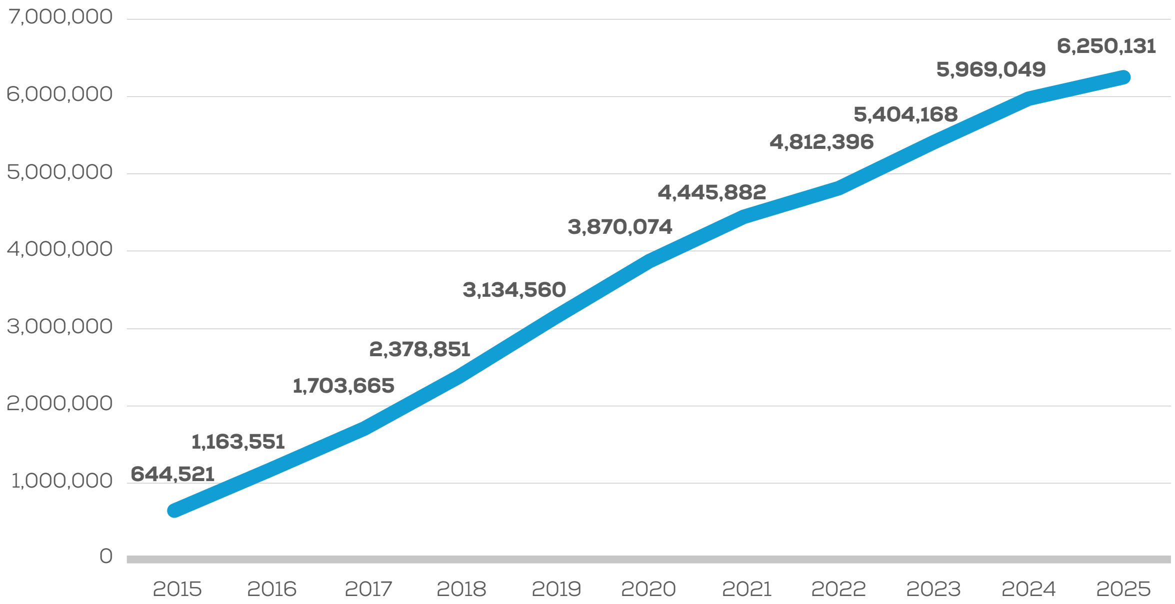
C2(B): Percentage of paid working days lost to sickness absence through self-certified leave in 2025



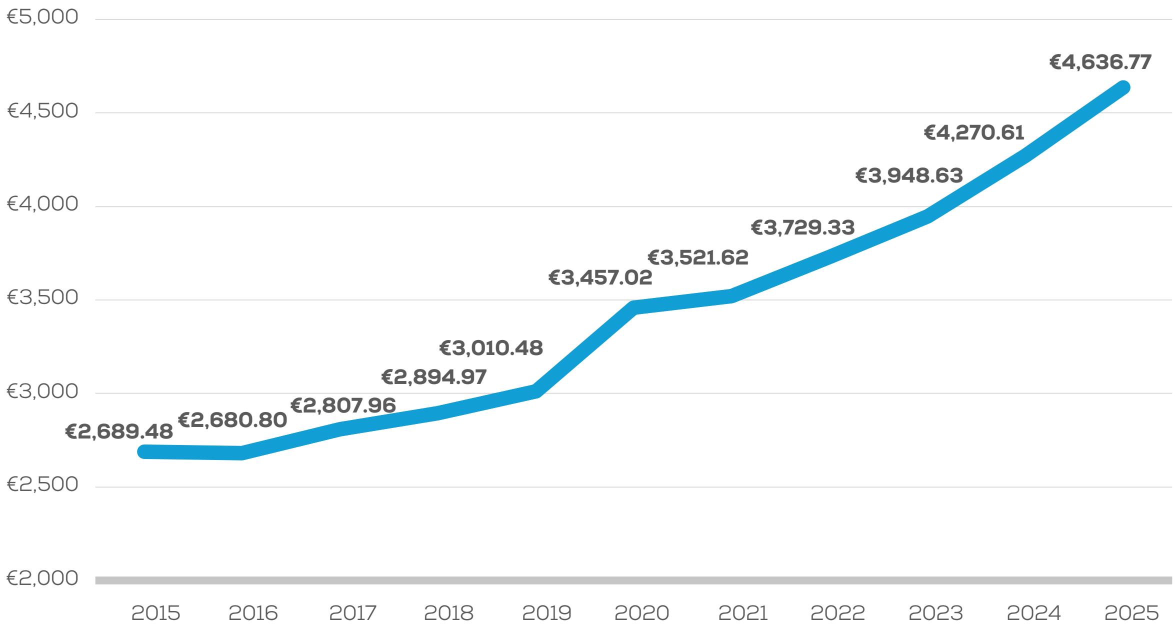
C3 A. The cumulative total page views of the local authority's websites



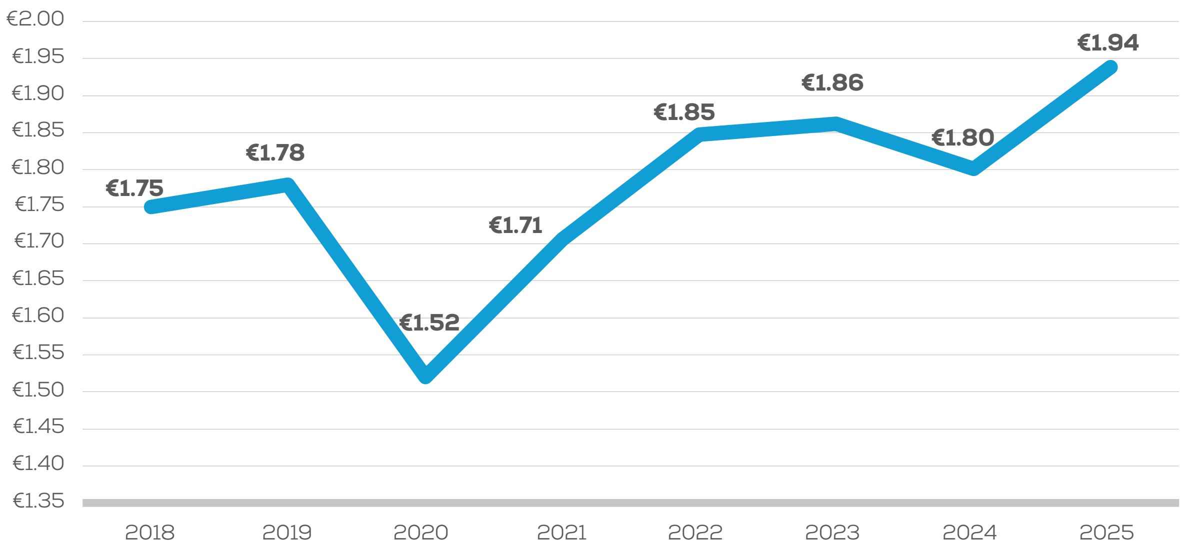
C3 B. The total number of social media users who were following the local authority on any social media sites



C4 A: Overall Cost of ICT Provision per WTE



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



Section 10

Finance (M1 to M4)

Local authorities are responsible for maintaining robust financial governance and management systems. These systems must operate on an ongoing basis and be underpinned by strong internal controls to ensure the proper use of financial resources. A critical aspect of this responsibility is safeguarding the authority's assets against all forms of loss and ensuring that public funds are managed efficiently and deliver value for money.

Each year, Local Government Auditors issue Audit Opinions and accompanying Audit Reports on the Annual Financial Statements (AFS) of every local authority. These independent assessments provide assurance on the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of financial reporting, while also identifying any weaknesses or areas requiring improvement.

M1: Revenue Account Balance

Maintaining adequate reserves is essential for local authorities to deliver on their strategic objectives and ensure long-term financial resilience. Authorities must develop medium and long-term plans for the management of reserves, clearly outlining how these funds will be utilised to maximise benefit and deliver value for citizens.

Table M1 presents a five-year summary of Revenue Account balances from 2021 to 2025. At the end of 2025, five local authorities recorded a deficit on the Revenue Account, consistent with the number in 2024 (five), and representing an improvement from previous years (six in 2023, seven in 2022, and eight in 2021).

It is particularly positive that Offaly has moved out of deficit, improving from -€390,023 in 2024 to a surplus of €20,937 in 2025. Among those authorities that remained in deficit from 2024, Donegal, Leitrim, Mayo, and Sligo further reduced their deficits in 2025. However, Cork City appears on the list for the first time in several years, recording a revenue deficit of -€1,592,569. Cork City has advised that the higher deficit of -€2,785,596 reported in the unaudited AFS 2025 is attributable to €3,250,159 in indexation costs on the 10-year annual boundary payment to Cork County, arising from the 2019 boundary extension. These costs were accrued in the 2025 AFS but had not been included in the 2025 statutory budget.

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

Cumulative Deficits and Surpluses for the local government sector 2021-2025

Category	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Overall Deficits	-€32,260,563	-€27,706,860	-€17,179,258	-€13,658,352	-€12,966,199
Overall Surpluses	€109,645,468	€115,608,035	€112,074,881	€108,068,882	€104,027,956
Overall Balances	€77,384,905	€87,901,175	€94,895,623	€94,410,530	€91,061,757

Viewing the cumulative deficits and surpluses, as a percentage of total income in 2025, it shows again this year that all except one of the deficits represent less than 1% of the total income of the respective council.

- The only local authority above 1% in 2025 is Sligo at -9.83% (-10.59% in 2024, -12.01% in 2023),
- Donegal reduced its deficit percentage to -0.64% (-1.18% in 2024, -1.95% in 2023),
- Leitrim to -0.41% (-0.42% in 2024, -0.46% in 2023) and
- Mayo to - 0.37% (-0.53% in 2024, -1.10% in 2023).

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

As stated above Cork City is the only local authority to have moved into a budget deficit at -0.46% of its income.

Highest revenue balance as a percentage of income

Fingal	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	South Dublin	Kerry
4.15%	3.17%	3.17%	3.16%

In Table M1, Column G shows the Revenue Expenditure in 2025 per head of population within the local authority. All local authorities showed an increase in this expenditure in 2025.The local authorities listed below with the highest and lowest levels of Revenue expenditure (including those where shared services were included) remained unchanged from 2024.

Lowest Revenue expenditure per capita in 2025

Galway County	Fingal	Meath
€971.65	€1,046.12	€1,056.22

Highest Revenue expenditure per capita in 2025

Limerick City and County	Dublin City	Leitrim
€4,341.39	€2,435.49	€1,718.12

The true highest Revenue Expenditure in 2025 per capita within all local authorities, excluding shared service expenditure, was as follows;

- Dublin City €2,016.32
- Leitrim €1,718.12
- Galway City €1,607.42

Limerick City and County operate 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).

Authority	Revenue Expenditure per Capita in 2025 (based on 2022 Census)	Revenue expenditure per capita in 2025 excluding significant out of county/shared service expenditure
Dublin City	€2,435.49	€2,016.32
Laois County	€1,303.13	€1,206.62
Limerick City and County	€4,341.39	€1,276.78

M2: Revenue Collection Rates

Commercial Rates remain a cornerstone of local authority funding, accounting for approximately 23% of total revenue income in 2025. The revenue generated through these rates is essential for financing key services within each local authority area.

In addition to commercial rates, other important income streams include housing rents and housing loans, although their relative significance varies considerably between authorities depending on local circumstances and housing stock profiles.

The efficiency of income collection is a key performance indicator for local authorities. Collection yields can vary across jurisdictions, reflecting differences in administrative effectiveness, local economic conditions, and the types and levels of income being collected.

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.

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

Rates are a property tax calculated based on the rateable value of the property and the Annual Rate on Valuation (ARV). While the Valuation Division of Tailte Éireann determines property valuations, each local authority sets its ARV.

Table M2 (A) shows the percentage of commercial rates collected by local authorities from 2021 to 2025. The average national collection level for 2025 is **91.7%** compared to 90.5% in 2024 and 88.8% in 2023.

Highest collection level of commercial rates in 2025

Waterford City and County	Fingal	Monaghan	Meath
100%	99.7%	98%	98%

23 local authorities collected 90% or more of commercial rates in 2025, an increase from 19 local authorities in 2024.

- Clare
- Cork County
- Dublin City
- Fingal
- Galway City
- Galway County
- Kerry
- Kildare
- Kilkenny
- Laois
- Limerick City and County
- Longford
- Mayo
- Meath
- Monaghan
- Offaly
- Roscommon
- South Dublin
- Tipperary
- Waterford City and County
- Westmeath
- Wexford
- Wicklow

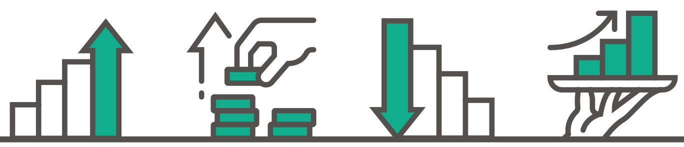
Waterford City and County advised that they have several measures in place to ensure that the rate collections are so high, with targeted incentive schemes and collection guidelines for their rate collectors. They have now also linked some climate actions to savings in rates to encourage energy audits and energy savings by their rate payers.

Lowest collection level of commercial rates in 2025

Sligo	Leitrim	Donegal
78%	81%	81%

These local authorities also had the lowest performance rates in 2024.

- 19 local authorities saw an increase in commercial rates collected in 2025.
- Four showed a decrease in collections, Carlow by -2.00%, Laois by -1.00%, Monaghan by -1.00% and Fingal -0.20%.
- Eight local authorities remained unchanged.



19
reported improved collection rates

8
remained unchanged from 2024

4
had a reduction in collection rates in 2025

The overall improvement in collection yields and reduction in arrears demonstrates effective implementation of modernised collection practices. Continued vigilance is required to manage arrears, maintain adequate provisions, and address risks arising from revaluation appeals.

The improvement in rates collection yield and reduction in arrears is positive, reinforcing the stability of this critical income source. The increase in collection yields and decline in arrears demonstrate the successful adoption of modernised collection practices. Continued oversight is necessary to manage arrears, maintain appropriate provisions, and address risks related to revaluation appeals.

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

Housing rents are calculated under each council's differential rents scheme and collected from local authority tenants. Collection performance varies significantly across authorities.

Table M2 (B) shows the percentage of rent and annuities collected by local authorities from 2021 to 2025. The average national collection level is **87.9%** up from 87.4% in 2024 and 87.2% in 2023.

Highest collection level of rent and annuities

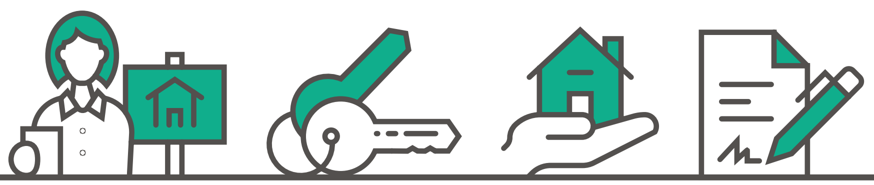
Cork County	Leitrim	Carlow	Laois	Westmeath
99%	**98%**	**97%**	**97%**	**97%**
(98% in 2024)	(99% in 2024)	(95% in 2024)	(97% in 2024)	(97% in 2024)

Lowest collection level of rent and annuities

Limerick City and County	Dublin City	Dún Laoghaire- Rathdown
67%	**74%**	**77%**
(72% in 2024)	(73% in 2024)	(76% in 2024)

In 2025, 14 local authorities recorded collection rates at 90% or more, an improvement of two from 12 in 2024. In 2025, 18 local authorities increased their rent and annuities collection rates, compared to 17 in 2024 and 11 in 2023.

Rent and annuities collection rates decreased in seven local authorities in 2025, with six staying at the same level as in 2024.



18 increased collections of rents

7 had a reduction in collection of rents in 2025

6 remained at same collection rate as 2024

Rising arrears and inconsistent collection rates indicate a need for stronger enforcement and regular rent reviews.

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

Local authorities provide housing loans to qualifying applicants, enabling them to purchase homes. Repayments, covering both principal and interest, are collected over the term of the loan.

Rebuilding Ireland Home Loan was introduced in February 2018 and replaced in 2023 by the Local Authority Home Loan. The Local Authority Home Loan is a government backed mortgage for first-time buyers and fresh start applicants.

Loans are offered at reduced rates, and it can be used for:

- Purchasing new or second-hand properties
- Self-build projects
- Homes under State schemes such as the Tenant Purchase Scheme and Affordable Housing Schemes (excluding the First Home Scheme)

The loan provides up to 90% of the market value of the property, with maximum amounts varying by location. These loans are administered through the local authorities, which will increase the level of housing loans. These loans will be funded by matched borrowing from the Housing Finance Agency.

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 in 2025 was **89%** compared to 87.5% in 2024 and 85.5% in 2023.

Highest collection level of housing loans in 2025

Wexford	Westmeath	Tipperary	Carlow	Cavan
108.9%	102%	101%	100%	100%

Wexford, Westmeath, Tipperary and Carlow were also on the list for high collection rates in 2024. 12 other local authorities achieved a collection rate of 90% or higher in 2025.

- Clare
- Fingal
- Galway County
- Kerry
- Kilkenny
- Laois
- Leitrim
- Limerick City and County
- Meath
- Offaly
- Roscommon
- South Dublin

- 21 local authorities recorded an improvement on their 2025 figures,
- five reported the same collection rate, and
- five reported a decrease on their 2024 figures.

Lowest collection level of housing loans

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	Donegal	Sligo
59%	61%	72%

The three local authorities above also reported the lowest housing loan collection levels in 2024.

In 2025, the housing loan collection rates of three authorities are worth noting due to the increases achieved.

- Roscommon - increased by 7% to 96%
- Laois - increased by 6% to 99%
- Leitrim - increased by 6% to 94%

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown had the highest reduction in collection rates of 7% from 66% in 2024 to 59% in 2025.

21
improved collections of their housing loans

5
remained unchanged from 2024

5
had a reduction in collection of housing loans

NOAC welcomes the efforts of many local authorities to improve collection rates across commercial rates, rents and annuities, and housing loans. These income streams are a vital source of funding for local services and often provide the match funding required to secure external grants. Effective debt collection is essential to maintaining the financial capacity of local authorities and supporting the delivery of core services.

However, significant variations in collection performance persist. Some local authorities continue to record unacceptably low collection rates, indicating the need for a more targeted and proactive approach to arrears management. NOAC encourages all authorities to strengthen collection practices, engage early with debtors, and implement appropriate payment arrangements where necessary to improve collection levels and support long-term financial sustainability.

M3: Public Liability Claims

M3: Public Liability Claims, which measures the amount paid out on public liability claims on a per-capita basis using Census 2022 population data, was introduced by NOAC in 2020 to provide greater oversight of an area of expenditure that can have a significant impact on local authority finances. Public liability claim costs can place considerable pressure on both revenue and capital budgets, reducing the resources available for the delivery of services and infrastructure projects.

At the validation meetings for the 2025 Report, local authorities unanimously supported the continued inclusion of this indicator and did not recommend any changes. NOAC obtained claim payout data from IPB Insurance, the principal insurer of local authorities, together with information provided by local authorities, to facilitate the calculation and analysis of this indicator. Monitoring trends in public liability claim costs remains important in assessing their impact on the financial sustainability of the local government sector.

The average per capita cost of public liability settled claims in 2025 was **€11.85** compared to €13.74 in 2024 (€12.21 in 2023, €11.31 in 2022 and €11.05 in 2021).

At its validation meeting, Limerick City and County cited that costs recorded in each year are affected by the timing difference between claim submission and claim settlement.

Laois reported that while 22 claims were settled in 2025, the three largest of those claims accounted for 73% of the total cost of claims settled in the year.

Highest per capita cost of settled claims for 2025

Cork City	Dublin City	Galway County
€32.11	€25.77	€23.30

Lowest per capita cost of settled claims for 2025

Roscommon	Wexford	Laois
€2.90	€3.16	€3.28

In 2025, 15 local authorities reported decreases in the amount paid out on public liability claims per capita, while 16 local authorities reported increases in comparison to 2024.

In all cases where significant increases were noted NOAC reached out for an explanation and to confirm the figures were accurate. In almost all the cases it was explained that the level of settled claims will vary from year to year depending on the complexity of the case, the injury and whether it must go to court or not. The number of settled claims does not correlate to the number of notified claims as again this will depend on the complexity of the case and how long it takes to settle.

At the validation meetings and in the notes provided, it was outlined that local authorities, in conjunction with IPB Insurance, adopt a proactive risk management approach aimed at minimising the occurrence and cost of claims. Despite these measures, the total cost of settled claims can vary significantly from year to year, as it is influenced by both the volume of claims concluded in each period and the individual value of those claims, which can fluctuate depending on the nature and severity of incidents. Weather, in particular flooding, can also greatly impact the number of claims made.

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 was 12.37% in 2025 compared to 11.67% in 2024 and 12.35% in 2023.

2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
12.37%	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) in 2025

Monaghan	Longford	Sligo	Roscommon
€17.90	€17.56	€17.33	€17.22
(€15.85 in 2024)	(€15.85 in 2024)	(€15.40 in 2024)	(€16.58 in 2024)

Lowest CMC as a percentage of total expenditure on revenue account (M4A) in 2025

Limerick City and County	Laois	Dublin City	Galway City
€4.62	€10.43	€11.16	€11.98
(€3.95 in 2024)	(€10.10 in 2024)	(€11.02 in 2024)	(€12.11 in 2024)

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

Leitrim	Longford	Kerry	Roscommon
€45.97	€44.12	€42.92	€41.80
(€41.84 in 2024)	(€41.21 in 2024)	(€40.73 in 2024)	(€39.88 in 2024)

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

Limerick City and County	South Dublin	Kildare	Meath
€11.61	€27.86	€30.10	€30.12
(10.81 in 2024)	(€28.83 in 2024)	(€28.55 in 2024)	(€29.52 in 2024)

The true national percentage of total payroll costs as a percentage of revenue expenditure in 2025 was **€33.12** compared to €31.93 in 2024 and €33.30 in 2023.

Two local authorities saw a decrease in payroll costs as a percentage of their revenue expenditure in 2025, South Dublin and Tipperary. 29 local authorities recorded increases.

Section 10 - Finance Results

M1: 5 Year Summary of Revenue Account Balance

Authority	A. Cumulative surplus/deficit balance at 31/12/2021 in the Revenue Account from the Income & Expenditure Account Statement of the AFS (€)	B. Cumulative surplus/deficit balance at 31/12/2022 in the Revenue Account from the Income & Expenditure Account Statement of the AFS (€)	C. Cumulative surplus/deficit balance at 31/12/2023 in the Revenue Account from the Income & Expenditure Account Statement of the AFS (€)	D. Cumulative surplus/deficit balance at 31/12/2024 in the Revenue Account from the Income & Expenditure Account Statement of the AFS (€)	E. Cumulative surplus/deficit balance at 31/12/2025 in the Revenue Account from the Income & Expenditure Account Statement of the AFS (€)	F. Cumulative surplus or deficit at 31/12/2025 as a percentage of Total Income in 2024 from the Income and Expenditure Account Statement of the AFS	G. Revenue Expenditure per Capita in 2025 (based on 2022 Census) (€)	H. Revenue expenditure per capita in 2025 excluding significant out of county/ shared service expenditure (€)
Carlow County	818,701	860,054	949,612	997,435	1,043,195	1.35	1,167.99	0.00
Cavan County	1,743,569	1,743,917	1,744,212	1,744,513	1,745,377	1.54	1,340.84	0.00
Clare County	2,906,016	3,112,252	3,349,552	3,488,663	3,555,997	1.75	1,419.11	0.00
Cork City	1,040,841	1,102,989	1,177,574	1,193,026	-1,592,569	-0.46	1,542.14	0.00
Cork County	7,595,252	7,656,878	7,749,517	7,836,198	7,903,654	1.50	1,306.68	0.00
Donegal County	-6,092,540	-4,895,529	-3,743,530	-2,543,531	-1,442,754	-0.64	1,266.93	0.00
Dublin City	41,305,051	41,918,838	36,797,403	31,547,364	27,399,501	1.83	2,435.49	2,016.32
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	8,810,086	8,875,579	8,930,296	8,967,053	9,010,548	3.17	1,173.27	0.00
Fingal County	15,979,812	15,980,204	15,980,456	15,980,735	15,980,930	4.15	1,046.12	0.00
Galway City	67,765	2,646,046	2,693,758	2,721,672	2,732,036	1.99	1,607.42	0.00
Galway County	27,916	42,926	46,204	47,756	49,240	0.03	971.65	0.00
Kerry County	6,772,409	6,854,784	6,937,746	7,021,759	7,104,997	3.16	1,380.51	0.00
Kildare County	-48,008	4,164	13,712	7,204	14,240	0.01	1,062.47	0.00
Kilkenny County	90,540	108,770	127,922	159,697	182,090	0.14	1,233.64	0.00
Laois County	145,274	222,625	300,467	342,799	347,000	0.28	1,303.13	1,206.62
Leitrim County	-254,609	-250,581	-251,966	-253,366	-252,059	-0.41	1,718.12	0.00
Limerick City and County	907,878	932,320	956,037	982,962	995,983	0.11	4,341.39	1,276.78
Longford County	359,729	365,106	384,471	418,914	473,370	0.63	1,512.01	0.00
Louth County	2,370,230	3,962,840	4,159,761	4,338,577	4,464,923	2.48	1,271.64	0.00
Mayo County	-3,687,441	-3,087,380	-2,155,373	-1,219,977	-832,852	-0.37	1,488.40	0.00
Meath County	47,033	151,175	276,273	554,601	723,454	0.29	1,056.22	0.00
Monaghan County	130,409	404,986	531,313	291,378	449,759	0.46	1,437.82	0.00
Offaly County	-1,637,257	-1,213,190	-791,561	-390,023	20,937	0.02	1,255.94	0.00
Roscommon County	243,944	269,994	297,113	325,584	350,711	0.39	1,210.05	0.00
Sligo County	-16,536,990	-16,050,248	-9,638,938	-9,251,455	-8,845,965	-9.83	1,247.82	0.00
South Dublin County	12,237,737	12,282,493	12,337,595	12,370,382	12,394,834	3.17	1,109.02	0.00
Tipperary County	5,573,356	5,577,401	5,584,803	5,589,019	5,594,908	2.17	1,445.67	0.00
Waterford City and County	-2,715,650	-1,271,104	159,080	472,382	701,602	0.34	1,559.90	0.00
Westmeath County	435,236	446,277	455,067	473,536	485,292	0.40	1,177.64	0.00
Wexford County	36,684	85,417	134,937	192,891	253,738	0.13	1,084.77	0.00
Wicklow County	-1,288,068	-938,828	-597,890	2,782	49,640	0.03	1,078.21	0.00

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

Authority	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	Collection level of Rates from the Annual Financial Statement for 2025
Carlow County	83.0	88.0	87.0	91.0	89.0
Cavan County	76.0	83.0	87.0	81.0	84.0
Clare County	82.0	87.0	88.0	88.0	90.0
Cork City	78.0	85.0	86.0	87.0	87.0
Cork County	89.0	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.0
Donegal County	70.0	78.0	78.0	80.0	81.0
Dublin City	87.0	92.0	93.0	94.0	94.0
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	76.0	79.0	81.0	84.0	85.0
Fingal County	93.0	98.1	99.1	99.9	99.7
Galway City	67.0	84.0	86.0	86.0	91.0
Galway County	84.0	87.0	86.0	89.0	91.0
Kerry County	80.5	86.2	88.0	88.0	90.0
Kildare County	82.0	86.0	88.0	92.0	94.0
Kilkenny County	87.0	95.0	87.0	90.0	90.0
Laois County	85.0	91.0	89.0	93.0	92.0
Leitrim County	72.0	79.0	77.0	79.0	81.0
Limerick City and County	88.0	92.0	94.0	95.0	97.0
Longford County	84.0	90.0	87.0	88.0	92.0
Louth County	76.0	83.0	87.0	87.0	89.0
Mayo County	83.2	90.4	92.9	94.0	95.8
Meath County	92.0	95.0	96.0	97.0	98.0
Monaghan County	95.0	98.0	94.0	99.0	98.0
Offaly County	86.0	85.0	87.0	93.0	96.0
Roscommon County	89.0	89.0	88.0	92.0	92.0
Sligo County	78.0	74.0	72.0	74.0	78.0
South Dublin County	87.0	91.0	92.0	92.0	95.0
Tipperary County	83.0	88.0	90.0	94.0	94.0
Waterford City and County	86.0	95.0	98.0	98.7	100.0
Westmeath County	90.0	95.0	96.0	97.0	97.0
Wexford County	89.4	92.0	94.4	96.0	96.1
Wicklow County	83.0	88.0	91.0	93.0	93.0
Mean	**83.3**	**88.3**	**88.8**	**90.5**	**91.7**
Median	**84.0**	**88.0**	**88.0**	**92.0**	**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 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	Collection level of Rent & Annuities from the Annual Financial Statement for 2025
Carlow County	95.0	92.0	94.0	95.0	97.0
Cavan County	81.0	79.0	78.0	77.0	79.0
Clare County	86.0	86.0	86.0	87.0	89.0
Cork City	88.0	89.0	88.0	85.0	87.0
Cork County	100.0	96.0	97.0	98.0	99.0
Donegal County	92.0	90.0	88.0	85.0	85.0
Dublin City	73.0	72.0	73.0	73.0	74.0
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	77.0	76.0	77.0	76.0	77.0
Fingal County	77.4	76.1	75.3	78.7	83.1
Galway City	80.0	80.0	80.0	79.0	80.0
Galway County	91.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	87.0
Kerry County	92.5	91.9	92.7	92.0	93.0
Kildare County	93.0	92.0	93.0	95.0	93.0
Kilkenny County	97.0	96.0	96.0	95.0	96.0
Laois County	96.0	97.0	95.0	97.0	97.0
Leitrim County	95.0	97.0	98.0	99.0	98.0
Limerick City and County	96.0	97.0	75.0	72.0	67.0
Longford County	90.0	89.0	89.0	83.0	82.0
Louth County	84.0	84.0	83.0	84.0	84.0
Mayo County	85.9	87.9	89.6	89.7	90.8
Meath County	89.0	86.0	87.0	89.0	91.0
Monaghan County	96.0	96.0	95.0	95.0	92.0
Offaly County	93.0	93.0	93.0	95.0	95.0
Roscommon County	93.0	91.0	90.0	89.0	89.0
Sligo County	83.0	83.0	83.0	84.0	86.0
South Dublin County	74.0	77.0	78.0	80.0	81.0
Tipperary County	97.0	90.0	92.0	94.0	95.0
Waterford City and County	79.0	80.0	78.0	80.2	79.0
Westmeath County	98.0	98.0	97.0	97.0	97.0
Wexford County	95.1	94.0	92.8	93.0	93.9
Wicklow County	85.0	84.0	83.0	84.0	87.0
Mean	**88.8**	**88.0**	**87.2**	**87.4**	**87.9**
Median	**91.0**	**89.0**	**88.0**	**88.0**	**89.0**

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 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	Collection level of Housing Loans from the Annual Financial Statement for 2025
Carlow County	94.0	97.0	97.0	101.0	100.0
Cavan County	91.0	89.0	100.0	99.0	100.0
Clare County	78.0	80.0	88.0	91.0	95.0
Cork City	87.0	90.0	89.0	85.0	85.0
Cork County	69.0	71.0	75.0	77.0	81.0
Donegal County	64.0	59.0	62.0	61.0	61.0
Dublin City	77.0	77.0	77.0	75.0	76.0
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	60.0	61.0	60.0	66.0	59.0
Fingal County	100.0	96.8	97.0	96.8	95.0
Galway City	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0
Galway County	81.0	83.0	86.0	89.0	90.0
Kerry County	94.2	95.3	96.5	96.0	95.0
Kildare County	69.0	73.0	75.0	78.0	80.0
Kilkenny County	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	91.0
Laois County	75.0	81.0	87.0	93.0	99.0
Leitrim County	75.0	81.0	84.0	88.0	94.0
Limerick City and County	86.0	86.0	87.0	88.0	90.0
Longford County	69.0	77.0	77.0	82.0	86.0
Louth County	88.0	86.0	87.0	87.0	89.0
Mayo County	81.4	83.1	83.1	84.9	87.2
Meath County	83.0	86.0	91.0	92.0	95.0
Monaghan County	80.0	83.0	84.0	87.0	88.0
Offaly County	82.0	85.0	94.0	92.0	93.0
Roscommon County	65.0	71.0	75.0	89.0	96.0
Sligo County	66.0	69.0	68.0	70.0	72.0
South Dublin County	83.0	77.0	84.0	92.0	91.0
Tipperary County	99.0	97.0	99.0	101.0	101.0
Waterford City and County	68.0	70.0	72.0	83.3	86.0
Westmeath County	100.0	98.0	102.0	102.0	102.0
Wexford County	104.6	105.0	106.2	107.0	108.9
Wicklow County	83.0	84.0	90.0	80.0	85.0
Mean	**81.6**	**82.9**	**85.5**	**87.5**	**89.0**
Median	**82.0**	**83.1**	**87.0**	**88.0**	**90.0**

M3: Public Liability Claims

Authority	A. Per capita total cost of settled claims for 2025
Carlow County	€5.72
Cavan County	€5.13
Clare County	€8.85
Cork City	€32.11
Cork County	€7.55
Donegal County	€7.42
Dublin City	€25.77
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	€8.95
Fingal County	€3.96
Galway City	€6.68
Galway County	€23.30
Kerry County	€6.94
Kildare County	€13.34
Kilkenny County	€8.39
Laois County	€3.28
Leitrim County	€11.20
Limerick City and County	€11.02
Longford County	€6.39
Louth County	€13.45
Mayo County	€7.28
Meath County	€3.91
Monaghan County	€7.50
Offaly County	€5.24
Roscommon County	€2.90
Sligo County	€10.21
South Dublin County	€8.42
Tipperary County	€18.43
Waterford City and County	€10.97
Westmeath County	€16.97
Wexford County	€3.16
Wicklow County	€5.51
National Mean %	**€11.85**

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	14.12	36.48
Cavan County	12.33	37.52
Clare County	15.36	36.08
Cork City	13.90	36.12
Cork County	13.06	39.21
Donegal County	13.08	39.44
Dublin City	11.16	36.46
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	15.63	33.74
Fingal County	16.33	33.86
Galway City	11.98	31.09
Galway County	14.52	37.82
Kerry County	13.81	42.92
Kildare County	12.50	30.10
Kilkenny County	13.46	39.80
Laois County	10.43	34.73
Leitrim County	16.21	45.97
Limerick City and County	4.62	11.61
Longford County	17.56	44.12
Louth County	12.96	33.21
Mayo County	13.11	39.36
Meath County	12.02	30.12
Monaghan County	17.90	39.32
Offaly County	15.68	36.20
Roscommon County	17.22	41.80
Sligo County	17.33	41.68
South Dublin County	13.22	27.86
Tipperary County	13.42	35.53
Waterford City and County	12.44	35.03
Westmeath County	14.55	33.11
Wexford County	15.05	36.87
Wicklow County	15.30	35.46
National Mean %	**12.37**	**33.12**

Finance Statistics

5 Year Summary of the Percentage Collection Levels for Commercial Rates

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
Commercial Rates %		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Median	92.0

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

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
Rent & Annuities %		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Median	89.0

5 Year Summary of the Percentage Collection Levels for Housing Loans

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
Housing Loan %		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Median	90.0

5 Year Summary of Revenue and Account Balances

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	€3,045,500.97
	Median	€473,536.00

2025 Balance		2025
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	€2,937,476.03
	Median	€485,292.00
Cumulative surplus/deficit as a percentage of AFS Total Income		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Mean	True national	€1.11
Revenue Expenditure per Capita (2022 Census)		**2025**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Mean	True national	€1,508.67
Revenue Expenditure per capita excluding significant out of county/shared services expenditure		**2025**
N	Valid	3
	N/A	28
Mean	True national	€1,759.81

M3: A Per capita total cost of settled claims for 2025

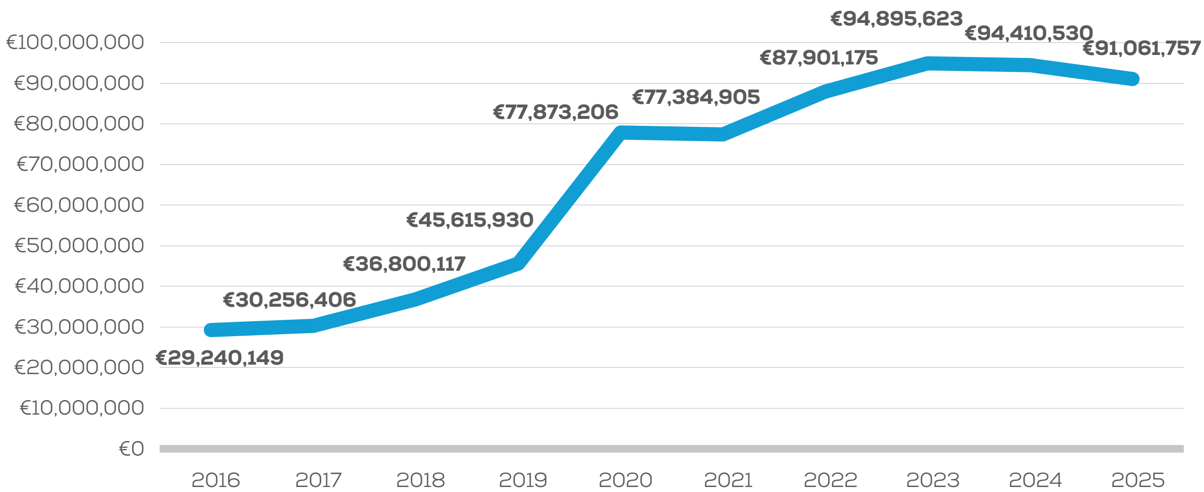
Per capita total cost of settled claims		2025
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
Mean	True national	€11.85

M4: Overheads

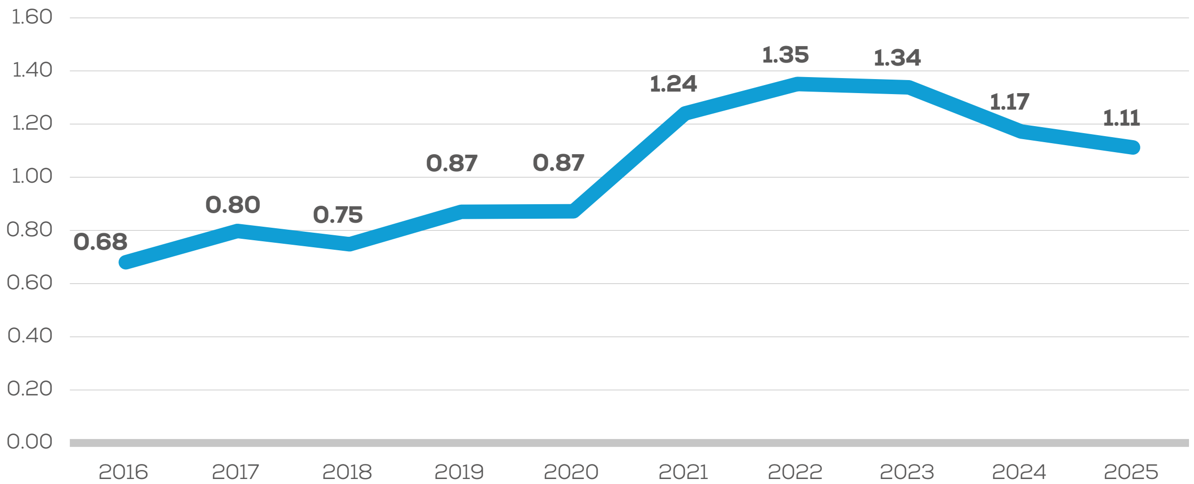
A. Overall central management charge 2025 as a percentage of total expenditure on revenue account		
N	Valid	31
	N/A	0
Mean	True National	12.37
B. Total payroll costs 2025 as a percentage of revenue expenditure		
N	Valid	31
	N/A	0
Mean	True National	33.12
Overall central management 2025 charge from the Local Authority FMS and defined in the Annual Budget		
N	Valid	31
	N/A	0
Average	Mean	€30,996,892.52
	Median	€26,761,263.00
Total payroll costs from Appendix 1 of the AFS for 2025 (including Salaries, Wages and Pensions)		
N	Valid	31
	N/A	0
Average	Mean	€82,985,456.71
	Median	€65,568,468.00

Trends

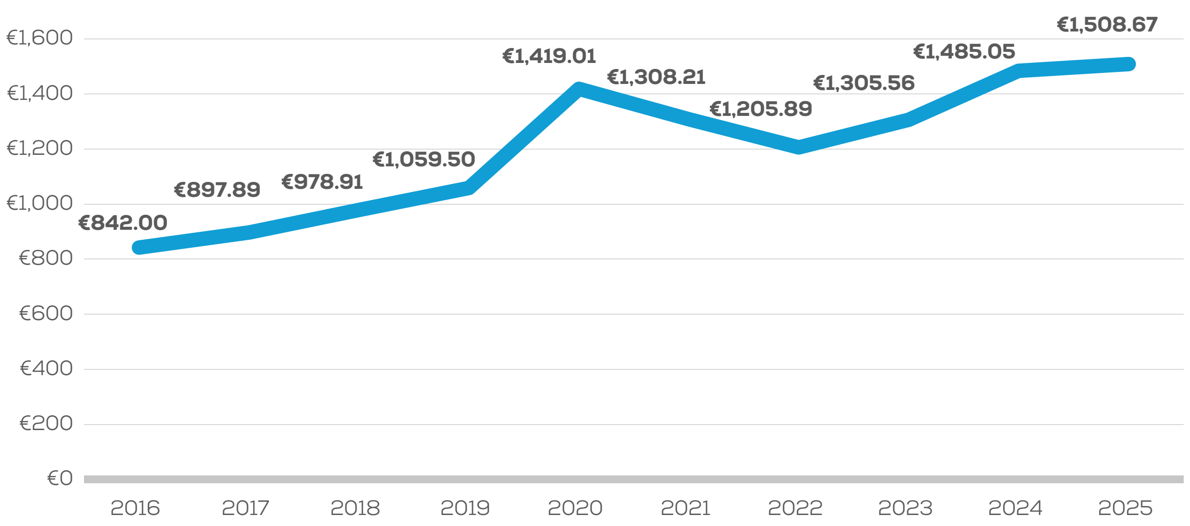
M1 (A to E): Cumulative surplus/deficit balance in the Revenue Account from the Income and Expenditure Account Statement of the Annual Financial Statement (AFS) (€)



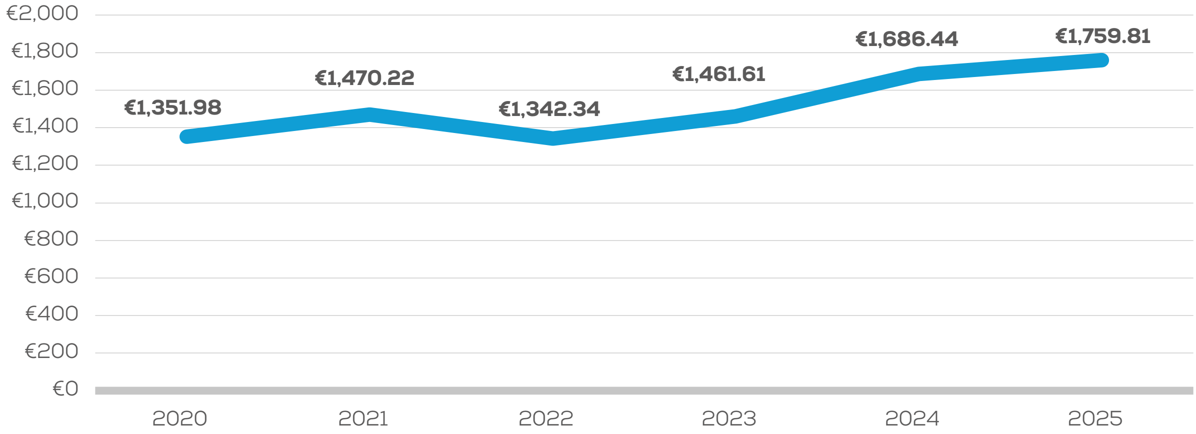
M1(F): Cumulative surplus or deficit at 31/12/2025 as a percentage of Total Income in 2025 from the Income and Expenditure Account Statement of the AFS



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

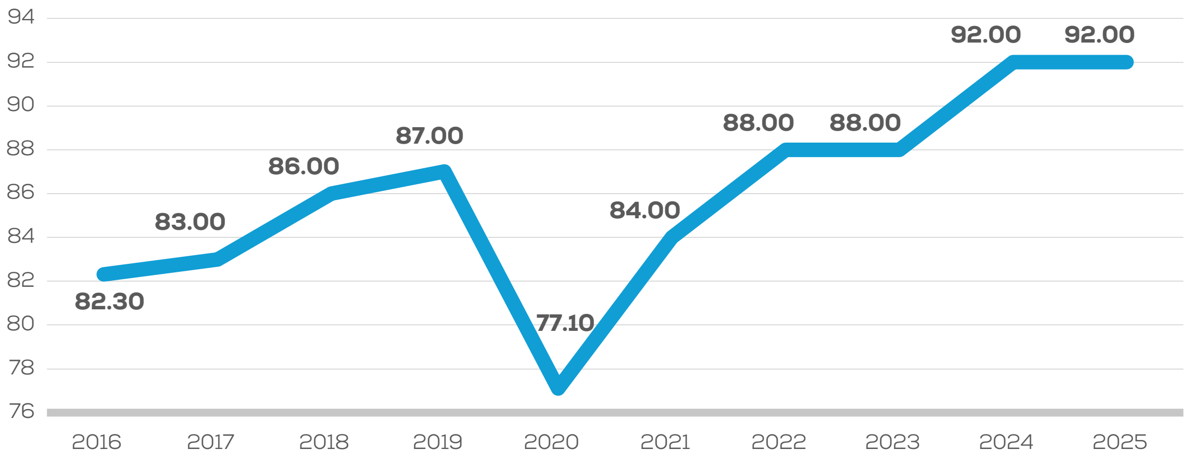


M1(H): Revenue Expenditure per Capita excluding significant out of county/shared services

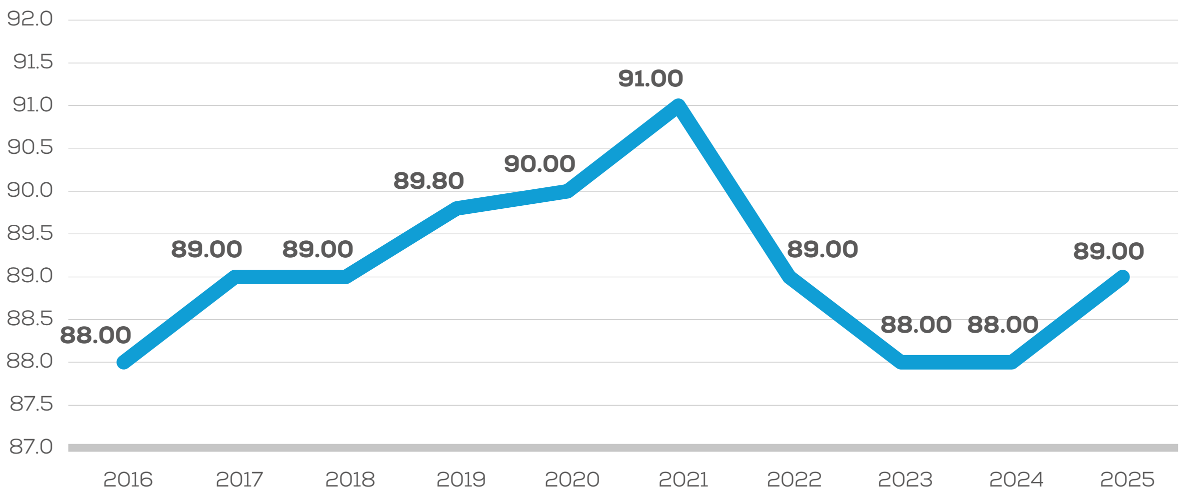


M2: 5-year summary of percentage collection levels for major revenue sources

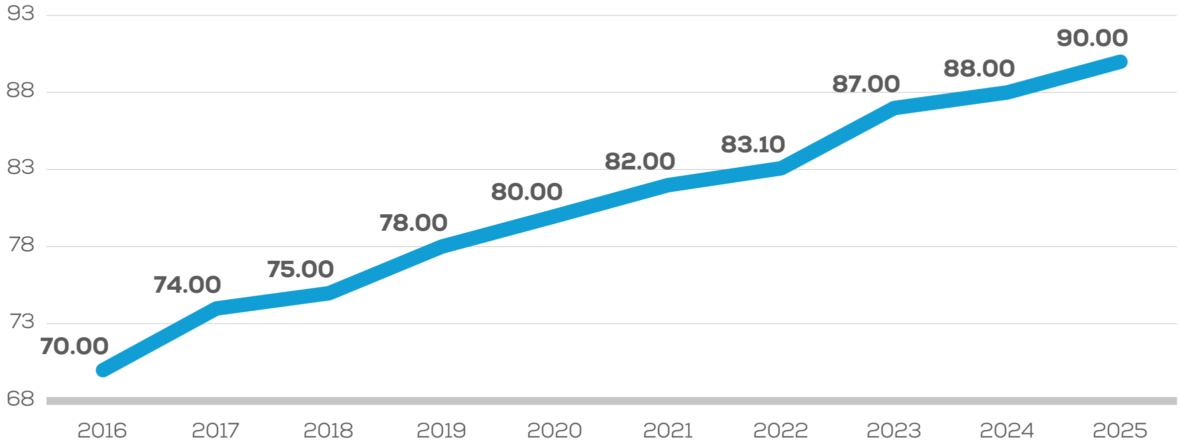
M2(A): 5 Year Summary of Collection of Commercial Rates



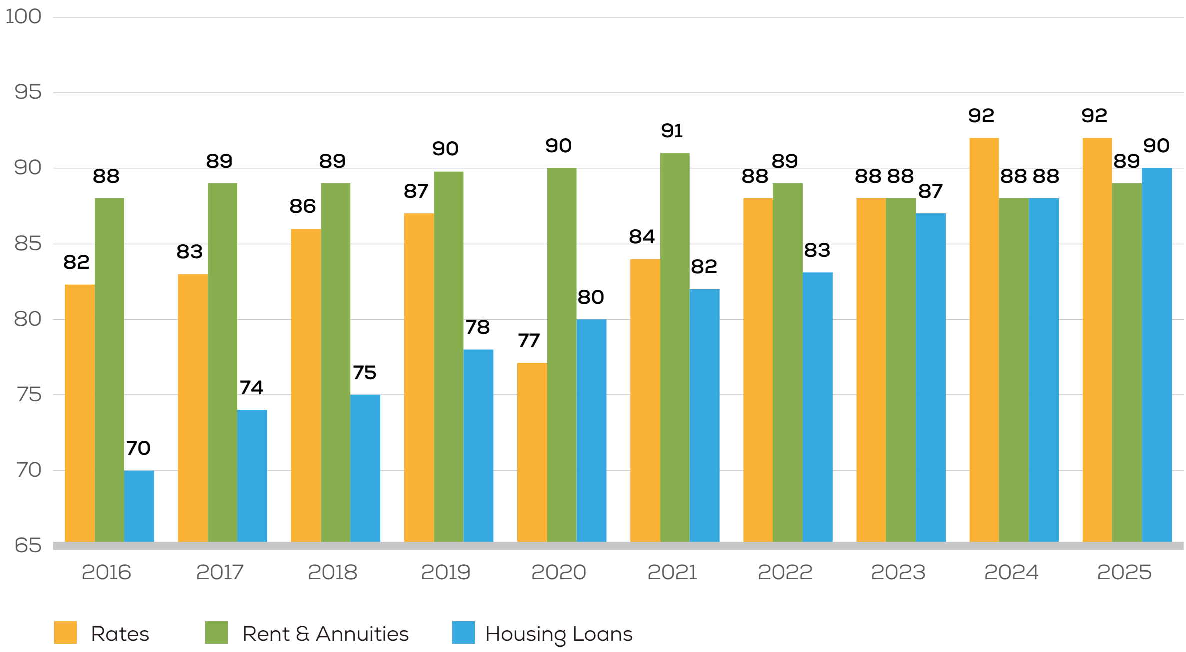
M2(B): 5 Year Summary of Collection of Rent and Annuities



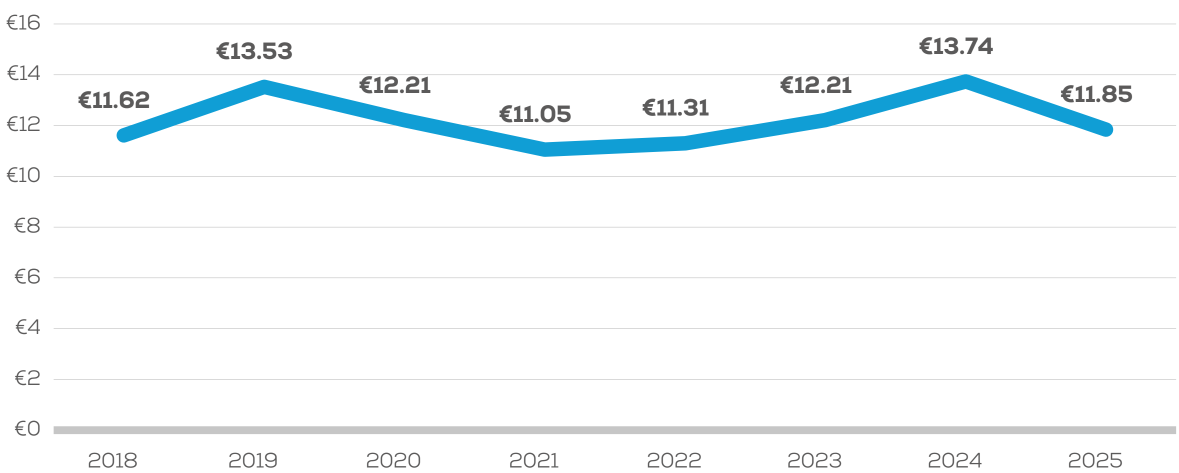
M2 (C): 5 Year Summary of Collection of Housing Loans



M2 A - C (as whole numbers)

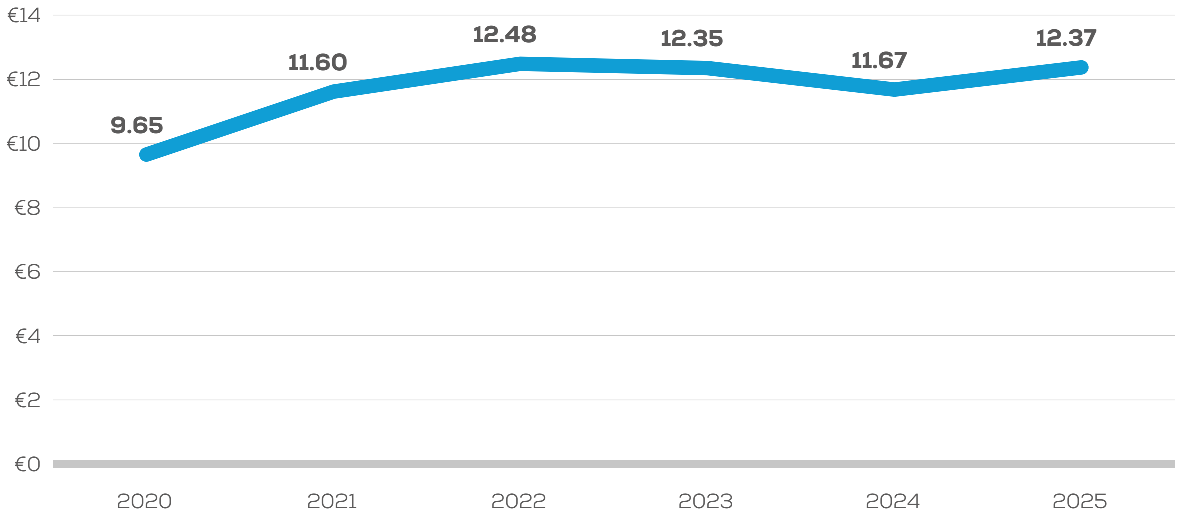


M3: Per capita total cost of settled claims

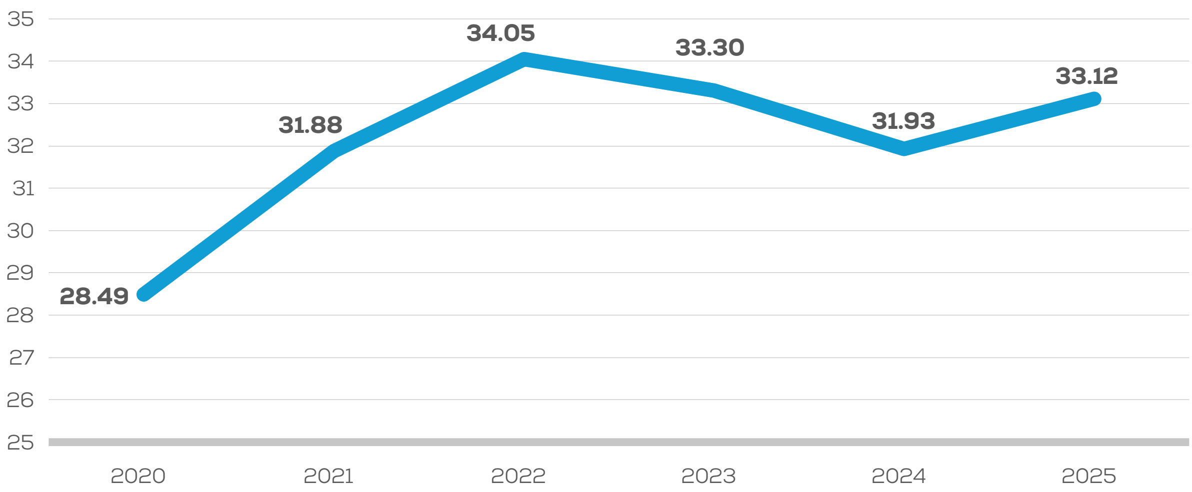


M4: Overheads

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



Section 11

Economic Development (J1 to J5)

Indicators J1 to J3 have been calculated per 100,000 of population since 2020. J1 to date is 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.

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are widely recognised as the backbone of the Irish economy, making a significant contribution to employment, innovation and economic growth. However, NOAC acknowledges that statistics alone do not fully reflect the creativity, resilience, innovation and entrepreneurial spirit that underpin the success of these businesses across the country.

The Local Enterprise Offices (LEOs), operating within Ireland's 31 local authorities, play a critical role in supporting entrepreneurs and businesses at local level. As the primary support network for start-ups and small businesses, LEOs provide a range of financial, advisory and developmental supports tailored to local needs. Their integration within local government structures ensures that enterprise supports are closely aligned with local economic, community and regional development objectives.

In addition, the strategic partnership between the LEO network and Enterprise Ireland (EI) provides a seamless pathway of support, enabling businesses to progress from start-up phase through to scaling and international expansion. This collaborative approach helps foster entrepreneurship, strengthen local economies, and support the development of competitive, innovative enterprises throughout Ireland.

NOAC recognises the important contribution of the LEO network in promoting enterprise development and supporting businesses to grow, create employment and contribute to the long-term economic resilience of their local communities and the wider national economy.

J1: Job Creation

The total number of jobs created nationally in 2025, with assistance of the LEOs, when job losses are taken into account, was **2,479**, a slight increase on the 2024 figure of 2,459. 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. During the validation meetings, a number of LEOs reported that vacancies exist, that they have not been able to fill, which also impacts the figures.

Highest numbers of jobs created with assistance from the LEOs

Wexford	Monaghan	Westmeath
150.07	137.85	131.99
(246 jobs)	(90 jobs)	(127 jobs)

Lowest numbers of jobs created with, assistance from the LEOs

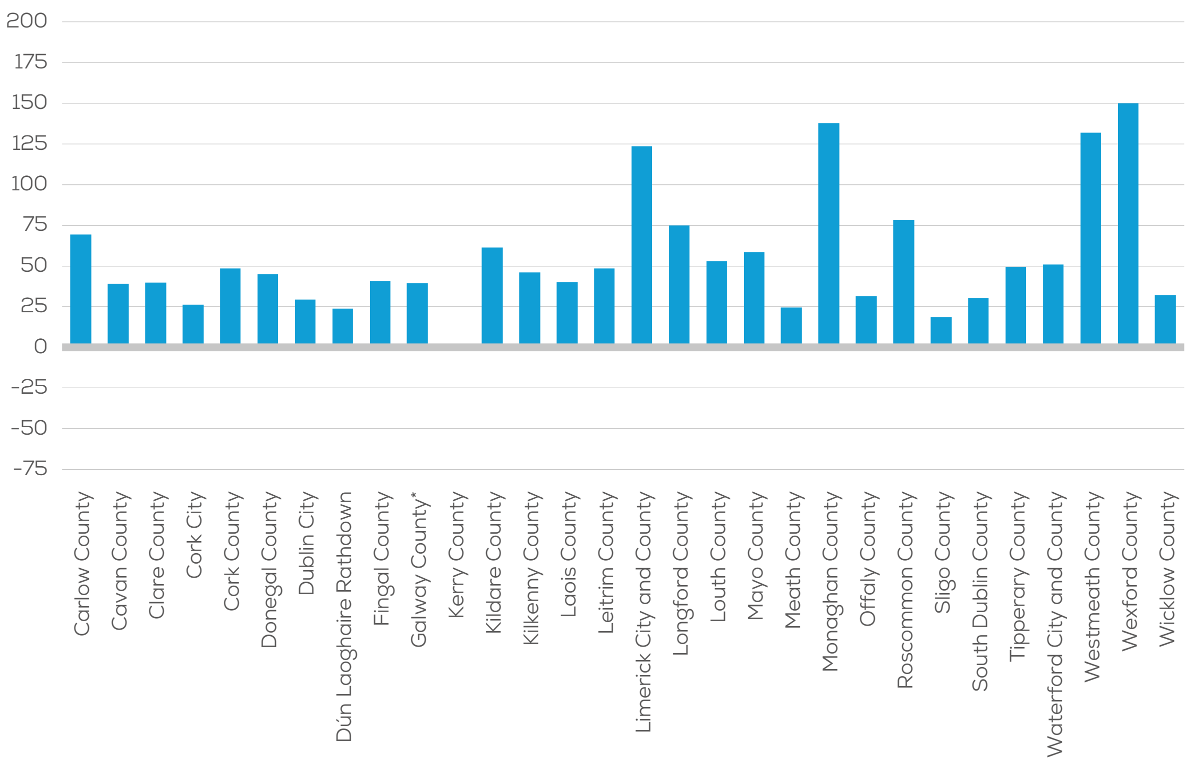
Kerry	Sligo	Dún Laoghaire- Rathdown
0.64	18.52	23.95
(1 job)	(13 jobs)	(56 jobs)

The number of jobs created with assistance of the LEOs increased in 13 and decreased in 17 local authorities in 2025. Galway City's figures are captured by Galway County.

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

Several local authorities explained that they had carried out a comprehensive review and data cleanse of their client base during the annual survey, removing old ineligible enterprises which impacted on numbers. This was outlined in particular by Clare, Monaghan, Roscommon and was also discussed with Limerick and Longford during validation.

J1: Jobs Created per 100,000 of population 2025



J2: Trading Online Vouchers

The Trading Online Voucher (TOV) Scheme operated through the LEO network from 2014 and closed to new applications on 13 December 2024. During the lifetime of the scheme, over 30,000 projects were approved, supporting small businesses in developing and enhancing their online trading capability. While the scheme closed for applications in 2024, some approvals and subsequent drawdowns continued into 2025. As a result, activity under the scheme was recorded during 2025, although at a significantly lower level than in previous years, with some LEOs recording no approvals or drawdowns during the year. This reflects the winding down of the scheme following its closure to new applications.

The most recent formal evaluation of the TOV was completed in 2021 and examined scheme activity between 2018 and 2020. The evaluation found evidence of positive impacts for participating businesses, including improvements in online trading capability, increased sales, enhanced market reach and strong levels of participant satisfaction. It also concluded that the scheme had supported the digital transition of many small businesses and delivered positive economic outcomes.

Enterprise Ireland has advised that no further formal assessment of the scheme's impact has been undertaken since that evaluation. As a result, it is not possible to draw evidence-based conclusions regarding the programme's overall effectiveness beyond the period covered by the 2021 evaluation. While administrative data, case studies and participant feedback continue to suggest positive outcomes, these sources do not constitute a comprehensive independent evaluation. Accordingly, the findings of the 2021 evaluation remain the most robust available evidence of programme impact, and no further formal evaluation is currently proposed.

As highlighted by NOAC in previous reports, the number of TOVs approved and drawn down increased significantly during 2020 and 2021, when the scheme became a critical support for small businesses responding to the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic. Between 2022 and 2024, activity under the scheme had returned to more typical pre-pandemic levels.

In 2025 after the closure of the scheme to new applications, **620** vouchers were approved, representing a substantial decrease from 2,397 approvals in 2024 and 1,715 approvals in 2023.

Highest numbers of TOVs approved in 2025

Louth	Offaly	South Dublin
43.66	26.46	25.58

Lowest numbers of TOVs approved in 2025

Kildare	Sligo	Tipperary
0.40	1.42	1.79

All local authorities recorded a decrease in approvals in 2025, compared to 2024.

J2B: Trading Online Vouchers drawn down

The number of TOV applications drawn down in 2025 was **433** compared with 755 in 2024.

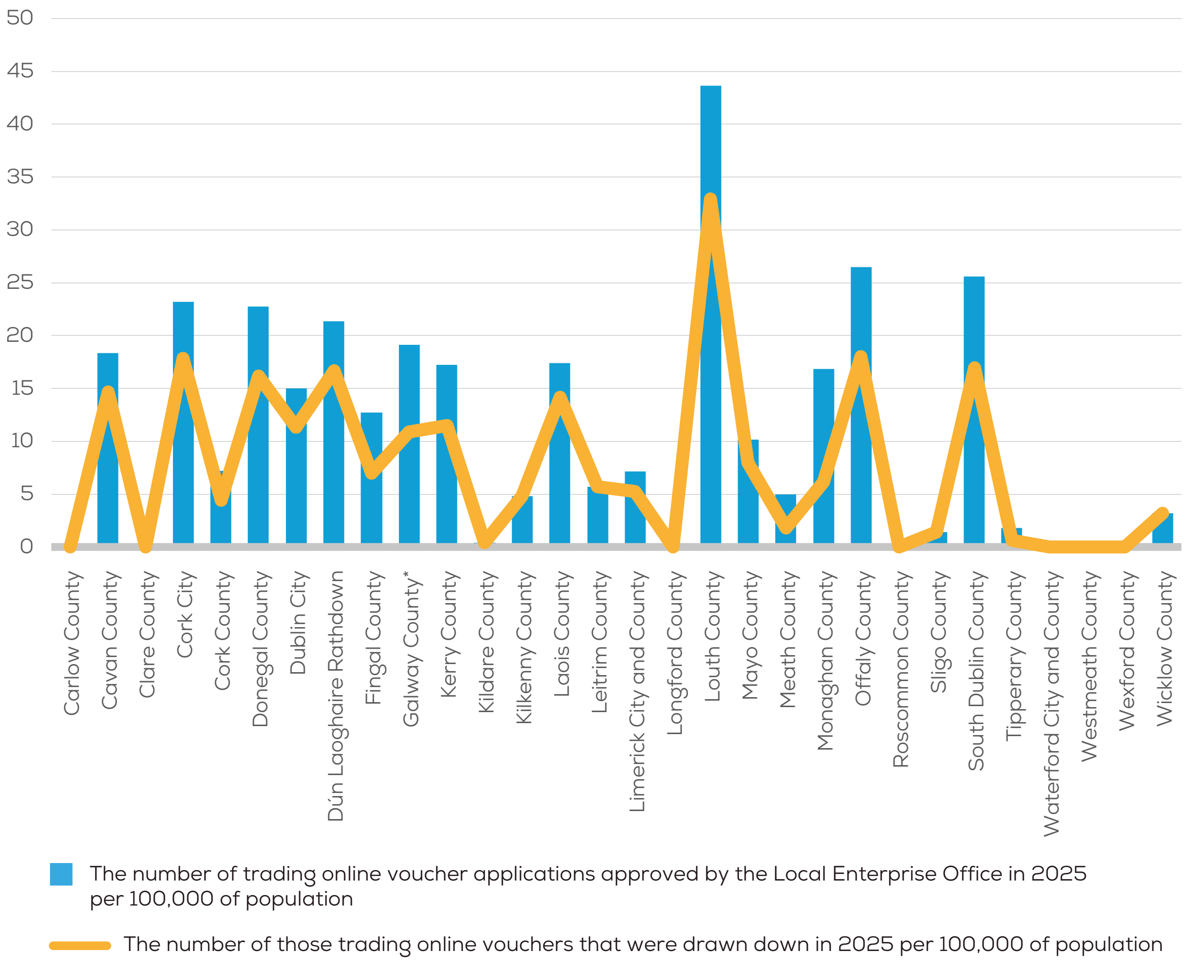
Highest number of TOVs drawn down

Louth	Offaly	Cork City
32.93	18.04	17.86

Lowest number of TOVs drawn down

Kildare	Tipperary	Sligo
0.40	0.60	1.42

J2: Trading Online Voucher applications approved/drawn down per 100,000 of population 2025



J3: No. of mentoring recipients

In 2025, **16,628** participants availed of LEO mentoring services, representing an increase of 421 participants (2.6%) compared with 16,207 participants in 2024.

LEO mentoring matches the knowledge, skills, insights and entrepreneurial capability of experienced business practitioners, the mentor, with small business owners and managers, who require 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.

Mentoring remains a core support provided by LEOs and continues to be strongly aligned with the objectives of the LEO Policy Statement (2024–2030). Mentoring provides businesses with access to experienced business practitioners who offer practical, tailored guidance across a broad range of areas, including business planning, financial management, strategy development, marketing, digitalisation, sustainability and export readiness. Mentoring continues to be a key mechanism through which LEOs support capability building, business resilience and sustainable growth among small businesses nationwide. The Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment (DETE) sets annual targets for the LEOs nationally, which are communicated to each LEO by the LEO Centre of Excellence in Enterprise Ireland. They confirmed that the target for mentoring in 2025 was 13,000 and therefore the target was exceeded.

Highest numbers of mentoring recipients

Leitrim	Carlow	Sligo
829.57	**651.95**	**599.73**
(994.35 in 2024)	(784.28 in 2024)	(632.50 in 2024)

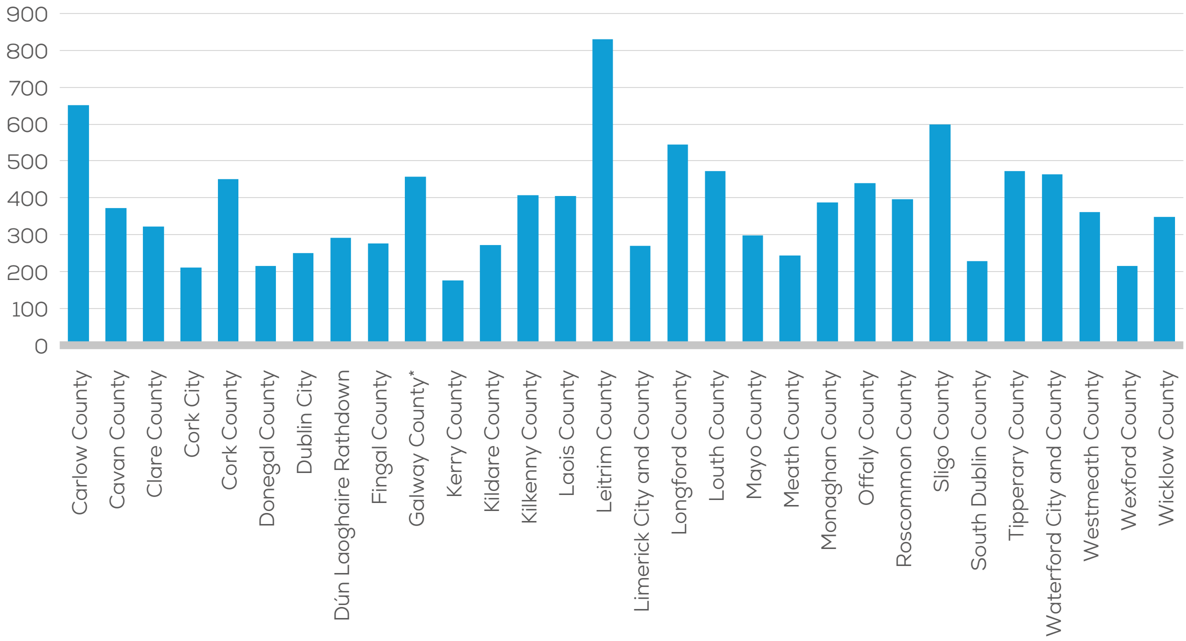
Lowest numbers of mentoring recipients

Kerry	Cork City	Wexford
175.13	**211.60**	**214.74**
(223.06 in 2024)	(205.80 in 2024)	(222.06 in 2024)

14 local authorities reported increased numbers of mentoring recipients per 100,000 of population in 2025 while 16 reported a reduction on their 2024 figures.

Clare outlined that in 2025 it commenced a more flexible approach to mentoring and believes this will provide a better outcome. Waterford City and County explained that they increased their outreach and visibility across the city and county, which gave rise to increased demand for mentors.

J3: Mentoring recipients per 100,000 of population in 2025



J4: Tourism Strategy

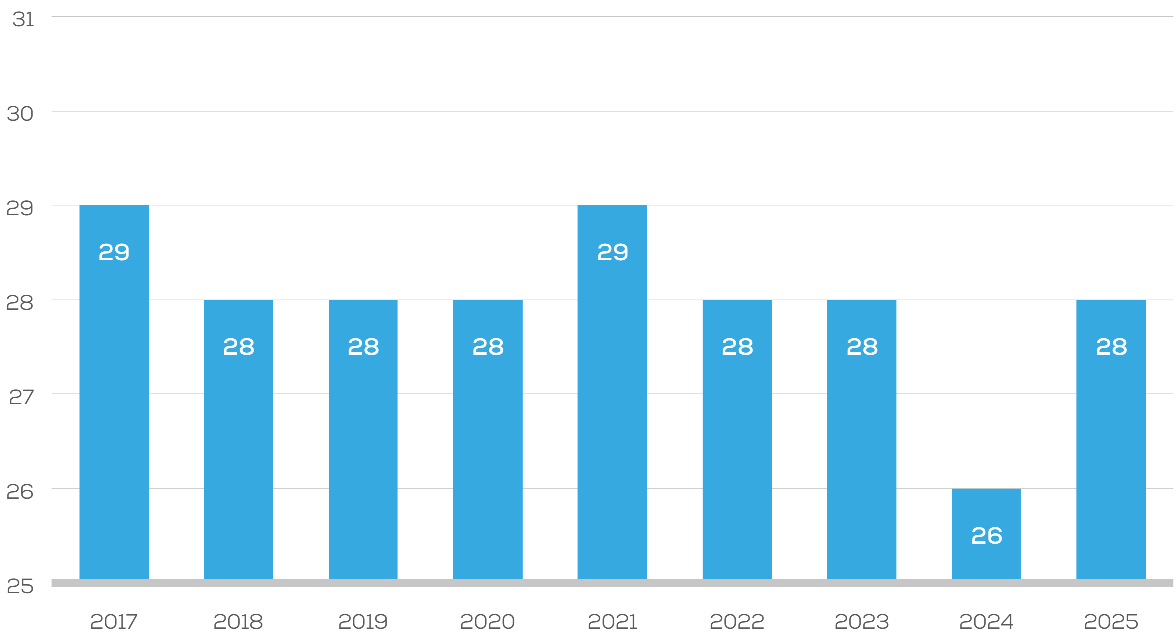
NOAC noted that the new Programme for Government 2025 makes 37 references to tourism, underlining the sector's importance as a contributor to economic growth, employment, regional development and community wellbeing. The policy framework emphasises sustainable and balanced growth in tourism capacity, with a focus on infrastructure optimisation, regional dispersion of visitor activity, environmental sustainability and alignment with wider social and economic objectives. The Government has committed to developing a new National Tourism Strategy to 2030, which will seek to increase visitor numbers and support employment growth while ensuring that tourism development is consistent with national and regional development priorities.

In this context, the existence of a tourism strategy at local authority level remains an important indicator of preparedness and commitment to tourism development. A current tourism strategy provides a framework for identifying local opportunities, coordinating stakeholders, attracting investment and promoting sustainable tourism growth within each county or city. In 2024, four local authorities did not have a tourism strategy in place. While this has reduced to three local authorities in 2025, Carlow remains unchanged continuing to report that they did not have a tourism strategy in place, as is also the case in Cavan and Laois. Encouragingly, all local authorities reported having a designated Tourism Officer in place in 2025, demonstrating a continued commitment to supporting and developing the sector at local level.

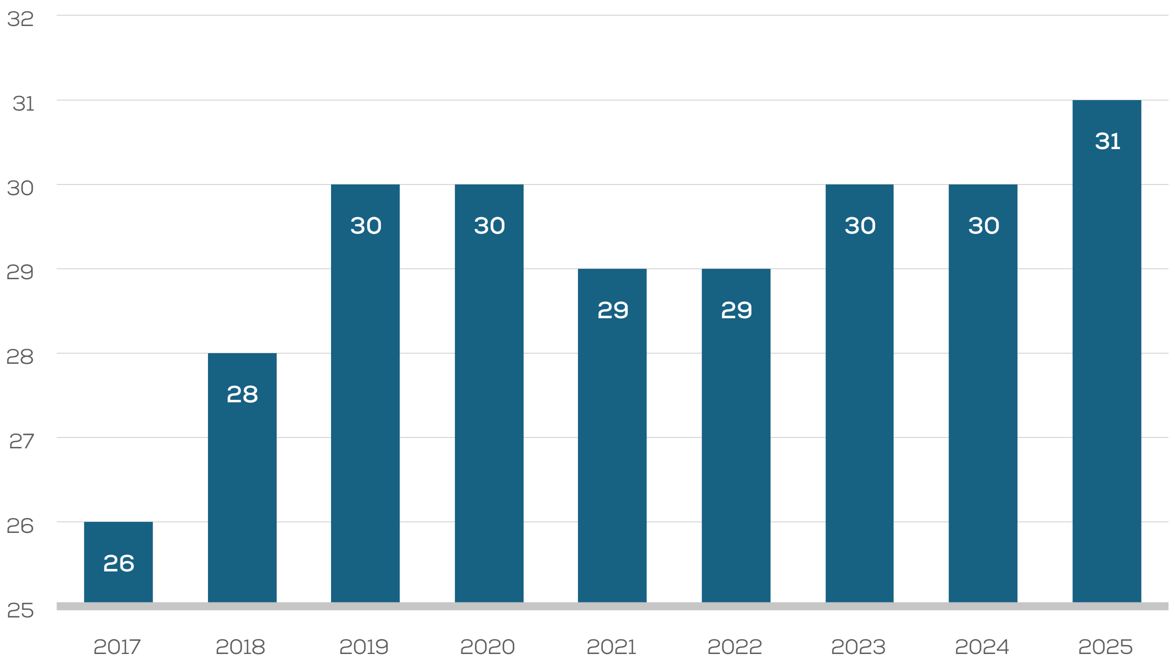
NOAC recognises the significant efforts being made by local authorities throughout the country to realise the potential of tourism as a driver of economic and community development. However, it considers it critically important that every local authority has both an up-to-date tourism strategy and a designated Tourism Officer in place. Together, these provide the leadership, direction and coordination necessary to maximise tourism opportunities, support local businesses and communities, and ensure that tourism development is planned and managed in a sustainable manner.

Cork City cited that a new City Centre & Tourism Section has been created on foot of organisational change and the tourism objectives are now incorporated into Cork City, Harbour and East Cork Destination Experience.

J4(A): Does the local authority have a current tourism strategy



J4(A): Does the local authority have a designated tourism officer



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

This indicator measures local authority revenue expenditure (per head of population) on local economic development, enabling comparisons across local authorities regardless of population size. It was introduced by NOAC in 2022 to provide greater transparency on investment in economic development activities.

Following its introduction, NOAC identified inconsistencies in how expenditure was being reported, largely due to the complexity of the indicator and the number of financial subheads involved. During the validation of the 2022 and 2023 returns, local authorities highlighted a lack of clarity regarding the expenditure items that should be included. In response, NOAC revised the guidance for the 2023 and 2024 reports, providing additional clarifications and a dedicated FAQ section to support the preparation of the J5 return.

A CCMA Sub-Committee was established to assist NOAC in addressing queries on the indicator. In addition, a review by the CCMA Finance Committee found that some Finance Sections had not received the detailed guidance identifying the specific Agresso accounts to be extracted, which contributed to inaccuracies in earlier years' data. Since then, the reporting methodology has been standardised and embedded within the indicator framework, improving consistency and enabling annual benchmarking of local economic development expenditure per head of population across all local authorities.

Overall, as Figure J5 below shows, local authorities spent an average of **€200.11** on Economic Development per head of population in 2025, a significant decrease on the 2024 average which was €254.01. All local authorities showed a reduction in spend in 2025 except for Fingal, which had a very marginal increase. The reason for the reduction cited by many local authorities was the inclusion in 2024 of the Increased Cost of Business (ICOB) and Power up grants under subheading D0905.

The overall spend on this indicator in 2025 was **€1,030,374,194.33** compared to 2024 when it was €1,307,908,903.14.

J5(A): The spend on local economic development by the local authority in 2025 per head of population (€)

2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
129.73	141.21	163.41	254.01	200.11

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

Clare	Dublin City	Waterford City & County
€372.08	€301.34	€296.17
(€462.97 in 2024)	(€332.50 in 2024)	(€369.37 in 2024)

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

Galway County	Meath	Kildare
€94.87	€117.03	€120.52
(€145.25 in 2024)	(€179.46 in 2024)	(€154.39 in 2024)

Section 11 - Economic Development Results

Authority	J1A The number of jobs created with assistance from the Local Enterprise Office during the period 1/1/2025 to 31/12/2025 per 100,000 of population	J2A The number of trading online voucher applications approved by the Local Enterprise Office in 2025 per 100,000 of population	J2B The number of those trading online vouchers that were drawn down in 2025 per 100,000 of population	J3 The number of participants who received mentoring during the period 1/1/2025 to 31/12/2025 per 100,000 of population	J4A Does the local authority have a current tourism strategy?	J4B Does the local authority have a designated Tourism Officer?
Carlow County	69.39	0.00	0.00	651.95	No	Yes
Cavan County	39.17	18.36	14.69	372.07	No	Yes
Clare County	39.86	0.00	0.00	321.25	Yes	Yes
Cork City	26.34	23.21	17.86	211.60	Yes	Yes
Cork County	48.31	7.22	4.44	450.37	Yes	Yes
Donegal County	44.89	22.74	16.16	215.46	Yes	Yes
Dublin City	29.36	15.02	11.30	249.02	Yes	Yes
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	23.95	21.38	16.68	290.34	Yes	Yes
Fingal County	40.85	12.71	6.96	276.55	Yes	Yes
Galway City	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes	Yes
Galway County*	39.31	19.14	10.86	456.23	Yes	Yes
Kerry County	0.64	17.26	11.50	175.13	Yes	Yes
Kildare County	61.35	0.40	0.40	272.02	Yes	Yes
Kilkenny County	46.08	4.80	4.80	406.11	Yes	Yes
Laois County	40.27	17.41	14.15	404.89	No	Yes
Leitrim County	48.30	5.68	5.68	829.57	Yes	Yes
Limerick City and County	123.61	7.16	5.25	270.12	Yes	Yes
Longford County	74.86	0.00	0.00	545.44	Yes	Yes
Louth County	52.97	43.66	32.93	473.15	Yes	Yes
Mayo County	58.71	10.15	7.97	298.62	Yes	Yes
Meath County	24.45	4.98	1.81	243.18	Yes	Yes
Monaghan County	137.85	16.85	6.13	387.51	Yes	Yes
Offaly County	31.27	26.46	18.04	438.97	Yes	Yes
Roscommon County	78.28	0.00	0.00	397.10	Yes	Yes
Sligo County	18.52	1.42	1.42	599.73	Yes	Yes
South Dublin County	30.23	25.58	16.94	229.18	Yes	Yes
Tipperary County	49.44	1.79	0.60	472.32	Yes	Yes
Waterford City & County	51.04	0.00	0.00	464.81	Yes	Yes
Westmeath County	131.99	0.00	0.00	360.63	Yes	Yes
Wexford County	150.07	0.00	0.00	214.74	Yes	Yes
Wicklow County	32.08	3.21	3.21	349.05	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 2025 per head of population
Carlow County	208.46
Cavan County	163.23
Clare County	372.08
Cork City	222.02
Cork County	131.40
Donegal County	139.86
Dublin City	301.34
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	278.59
Fingal County	236.34
Galway City	286.41
Galway County	94.87
Kerry County	192.96
Kildare County	120.52
Kilkenny County	201.93
Laois County	147.39
Leitrim County	274.06
Limerick City and County	188.01
Longford County	230.01
Louth County	154.20
Mayo County	173.72
Meath County	117.03
Monaghan County	230.76
Offaly County	157.13
Roscommon County	147.77
Sligo County	136.27
South Dublin County	256.56
Tipperary County	147.22
Waterford City and County	296.17
Westmeath County	121.13
Wexford County	163.36
Wicklow County	126.63

Economic Development Statistics

Summary Statistics for 2025

J1. Average number of jobs created in 2025 with assistance from the Local Enterprise Office		
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
Average	Mean	80.0
	Median	59.0

J1 A. The number of jobs created in 2025 with assistance from the Local Enterprise Office per 100,000 of population		
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
True National Mean %		48.14

J2. Average number of trading online vouchers approved by the Local Enterprise Office in 2025		
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
Average	Mean	20
	Median	11

J2 A. The number of trading online vouchers approved by the Local Enterprise Office in 2025 per 100,000 of population		
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
True National Mean %		12.04

J2. Number of those trading online vouchers that were drawn down in 2025		
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
Average	Mean	14
	Median	5

J2 B. The number of those trading online vouchers that were drawn down in 2025 per 100,000 of population		
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
True National Mean %		8.41

J3. Average number of participants who received mentoring during the period 01/01/2025 to 31/12/2025		
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
Average	Mean	536
	Median	421

J3 A. The number of participants who received mentoring during the period 01/01/2025 to 31/12/2025 per 100,000 of population		
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
True National Mean %		322.93

Summary Statistics for 2014-2025

J1: Number of jobs created											
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
3,479	3,153	3,355	3,252	3,656	3,149	-1,494	2,999	3,447	2,131	2,459	2,479

Summary Statistics for 2016-2025

J2 A. Number of trading online vouchers approved by the Local Enterprise Office									
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1,141	1,189	1,107	1,220	12,946	4,450	1,881	1,715	2,397	620

J2 B. Number of those trading online vouchers that were drawn down									
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
658	546	521	478	4,578	2,677	855	734	755	433

J3. Number of mentoring recipients									
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
7,564	8,393	9,625	10,756	16,231	14,149	12,201	14,197	16,207	16,628

J4 A. Does the local authority have a current tourism strategy?									
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
YES	29	28	28	28	29	28	28	26	28

J4 B. Does the local authority have a designated tourism officer?									
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
YES	26	28	30	30	29	29	30	30	31

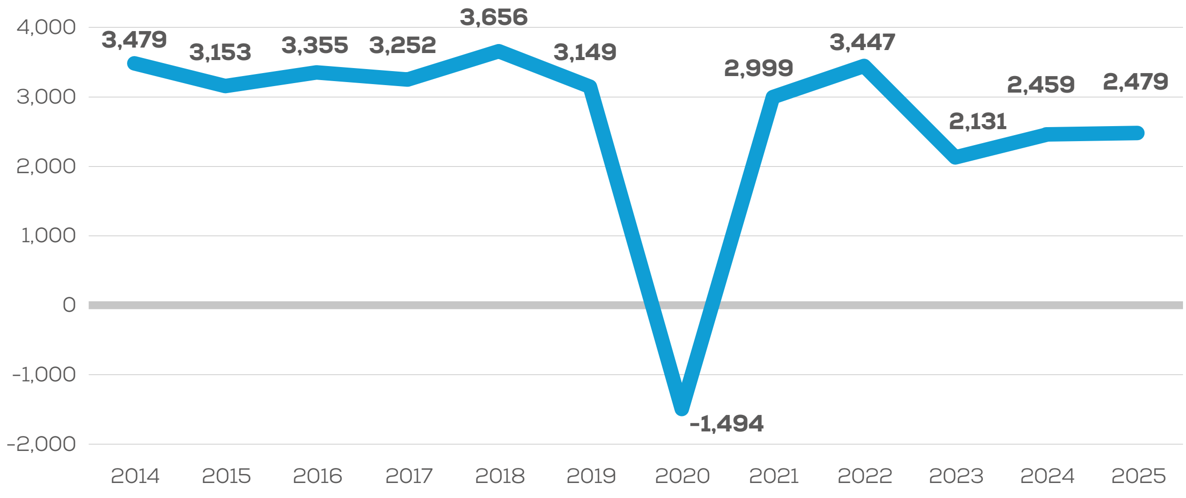
J5. The spend on local economic development by the local authority in 2025 (€)		
N	Valid	31
	N/A	0
Average	Mean	33,237,877.24
	Median	23,968,302.00

J5. The spend on local economic development by the local authority in 2025 per head of population (€)		
N	Valid	31
	N/A	0
True National Mean		200.11

J5 A. The spend on local economic development by the local authority in 2025 per head of population (€)				
2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
129.73	141.21	163.41	254.01	200.11

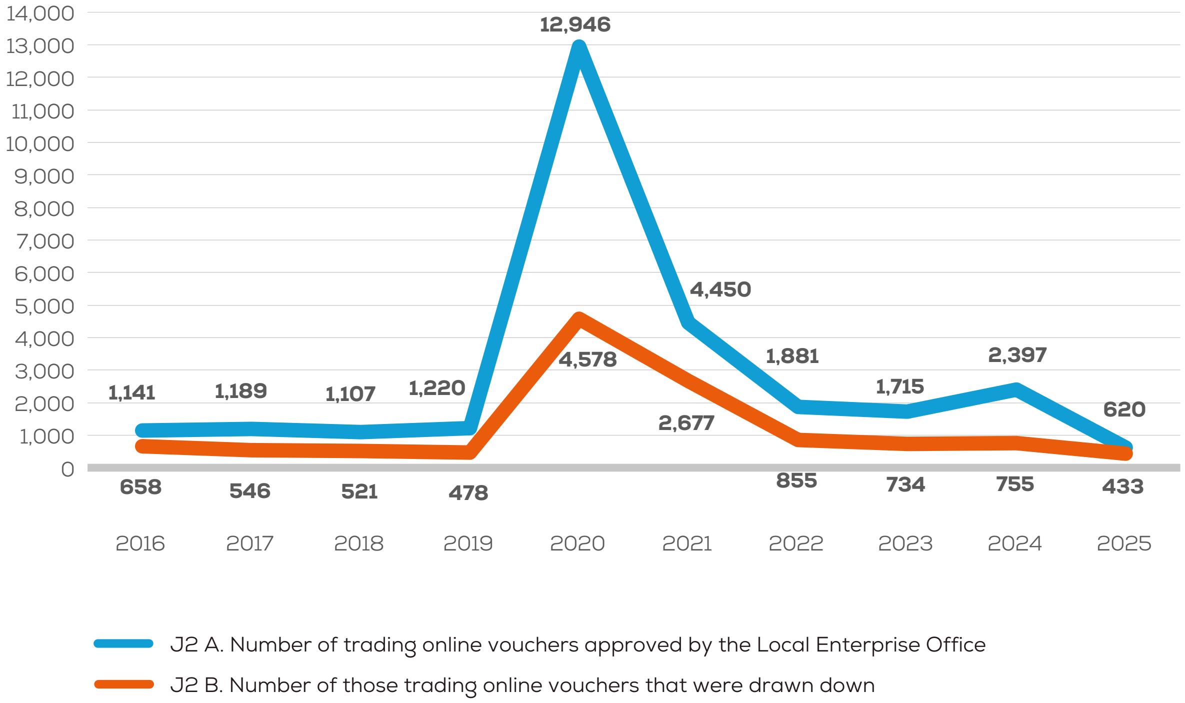
Trends

J1: Number of jobs created

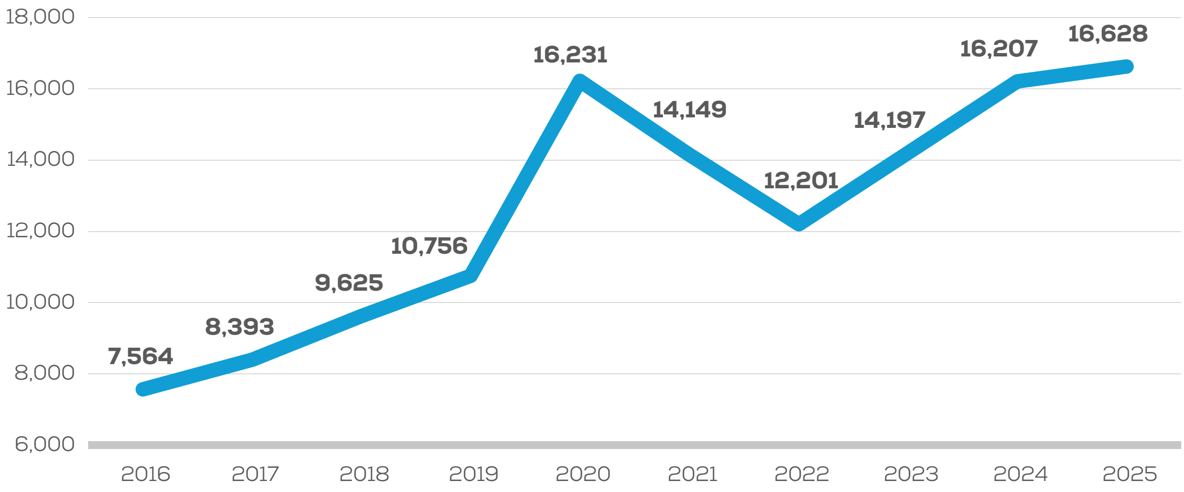


J2A: Number of trading online vouchers approved by the Local Enterprise Office

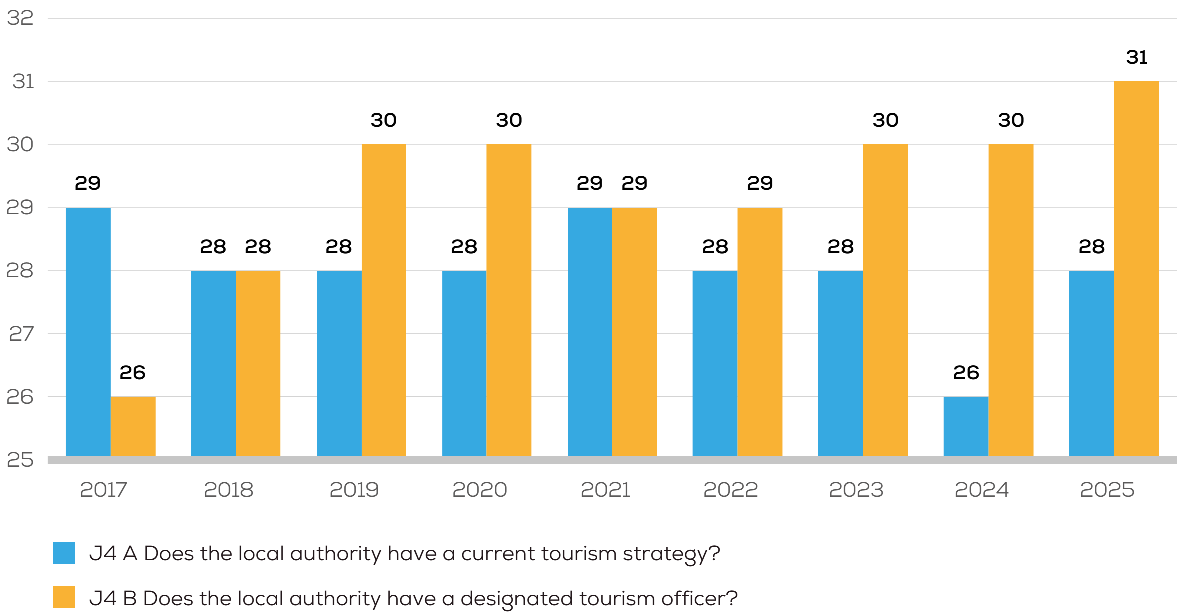
J2B: Number of those trading online vouchers that were drawn down



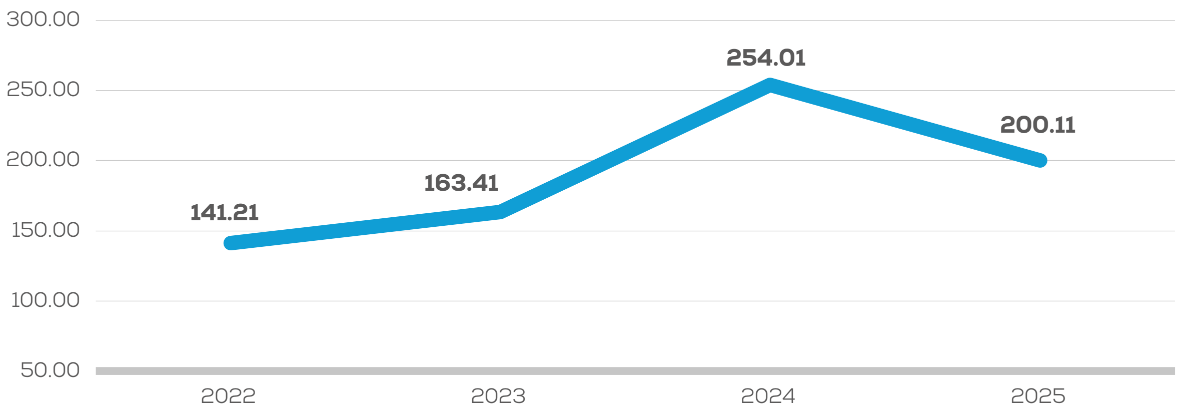
J3: Number of mentoring recipients



J4: Tourism Strategy



J5: The spend on local economic development by local authorities per head of population in 2025 (€)



Local Authority Performance Indicator Report 2025 NOAC National Oversight and Audit Commission

Chapter 4

Quality Assurance Review of Data

Chapter 4

Quality Assurance Review of Data

The preparation of NOAC's Performance Indicator Report includes a comprehensive validation process to ensure the accuracy and reliability of data submitted by local authorities. As part of this process, NOAC members and Secretariat staff undertake annual audits to a selected number of local authorities to examine a sample of indicators in detail. These engagements facilitate a deeper understanding of the methodologies and systems employed by local authorities in compiling and reporting data, particularly in the context of the annual validation exercise.

NOAC regards this validation process as a critical component of the Report, providing an opportunity to assess the robustness and consistency of reported data across local authorities. It also supports constructive dialogue on performance outcomes and enables local authorities to share their experiences of the performance indicator and validation process and associated findings.

In addition, the visits offer a structured mechanism through which local authorities raise issues not currently addressed within the indicator framework and to suggest areas for further consideration or enhancement by NOAC. The process may also facilitate the identification of good practice initiatives suitable for inclusion at the annual NOAC Good Practice Seminar.

In the current year, six local authorities were selected for validation visits, with selection based on both the interval since their previous review and to ensure an appropriate balance across rural and urban areas, as well as across authorities of varying scale and capacity.

Meetings with Chief Executives

The meetings were conducted between 27 May and 26 June 2026. In advance of these engagements, NOAC contacted the six local authorities to outline the meeting format and to request that the Chief Executive provide an opening presentation addressing the following matters:

- Three areas in which performance has improved, or where a high standard of performance has been maintained, together with the factors underpinning this performance;
- Three areas in which performance requires improvement, including the factors contributing to these challenges;
- Three significant policy challenges currently facing the local authority;
- Any additional matters which NOAC should be made aware of.

NOAC acknowledges the substantial level of preparation undertaken by the local authorities, including the submission of relevant supporting documentation and their active participation throughout the validation process. NOAC members also committed significant time to the preparation for, and facilitation of, these meetings. Furthermore, the extensive preparatory work carried out by the Secretariat is recognised, ensuring that comprehensive data, briefing materials and lines of enquiry were available to support the process. NOAC expresses its appreciation to all those who contributed to these meetings.

The validation process was implemented in a consistent manner across all six local authorities. The agenda, structure and meeting format were standardised, and a uniform set of questions was applied in each case.

	Local Authority	Date	Board members	Secretariat
1	Carlow County Council	Wednesday 27 May	Anne Haugh* Miriam McDonald	Claire Gavin Deirdre Byrne
2	Laois County Council	Friday 29 May	Anne Haugh* Miriam McDonald Kathleen Holohan	Claire Gavin Deirdre Byrne
3	Clare County Council	Monday 8 June	Ciarán Hayes* John Byrne	Claire Gavin Deirdre Byrne
4	Longford County Council	Friday 12 June	Ciarán Hayes* Declan Breathnach Anne Haugh	Claire Gavin Martina Gardiner
5	Limerick City and County Council	Friday 19 June	Ciarán Hayes* Declan Breathnach Margaret Lane Noel Harrington	Claire Gavin Martina Gardiner
6	Waterford City and County Council	Friday 26 June	Anne Haugh* John Byrne	Claire Gavin Deirdre Byrne

**Denotes the Meeting Chair.*

The full list of indicators can be found on page 2 of this report.

The following areas where performance improved or high performance was maintained in 2025 were identified by the local authorities:

Carlow	
1	**E2 Number of environmental complaints closed:** Active enforcement, use of technology and dedicated staff has led to increased complaints closures, from 40% in 2021 to 97% in 2025.
2	**H4 Housing Maintenance Direct Costs:** Carlow has achieved value-for-money under this indicator through its tendering model (70% cost/30% quality). Expenditure in the region of €1.9m and a per unit cost of €926.61 in 2025 was the third lowest cost per unit nationally, which indicates efficient delivery by a small team of less than 50 staff.
3	**P5 Applications for Fire Safety Certificates:** In 2025, 100% of fire safety certificates were decided (granted or refused) within 2 months. The work of technical fire safety section staff, the appointment of a Building Control Inspector and the transition to a paperless process led to the achievement of this result.

Laois	
1	**H2 Housing Vacancies & H3 Average Re-letting Times and Direct Costs:** Laois continued to maintain a low vacancy rate in 2025, of 1.13% or 29 units, compared to the national average rate of 2.75%. Laois also performs well under indicator H3 and having employed a direct labour crew, it improved its average re-letting turnaround time from 21.32 weeks in 2024 to 16.07 weeks in 2025.
2	**P2A Number/percentage of decisions confirmed by An Coimisiún Pleanála:** Laois's figures increased sharply in 2025 to 67.57% of decisions confirmed, from 11.76% in 2024, due to greater consistency in planning policy and robust decision-making.
3	**E1 Number/percentage of households with access to a 3-bin service:** Expansion of regulated waste services has been successful in Laois with a high proportion of households having access. Strong engagement with licensed operators and participation from the public has resulted in the percentage of households using the 3-bin service increasing to 86% in 2025 from 58% in 2024.

Clare	
1	**C3 Local Authority website and social media usage:** The per capita total number of followers increased to 3.59 in 2025 from 2.99 in 2024, due to an increased focus on social media and an expansion of the Communications team.
2	**E1 Number/percentage of households with access to a 3-bin service and E6 Public Lighting:** Clare has increased its figures under both indicators, due to a targeted approach by the Environment team. It included letter drops at targeted locations to encourage use of the 3-bin service for the collection of all household waste and the figures increased to 36,766 households in 2025 from 35,899 in 2024. Under E6, a lot of work has been carried out, leading to 89.49% of the total system being represented by LED lights at the end of 2025, compared to 73.93% in 2024.
3	**M2 (A) 5-year summary of the percentage collection levels for Commercial Rates:** There has been a determined management effort and focus on the collection of Commercial Rates and as a result, a strong return in 2025 of 90%. Measures taken include communication of the interest policy to ratepayers, strategic management of legacy debt, as well as application and take up of the Hospitality Grant Scheme and the SME Scheme, through which credits against Commercial Rates are applied.

Longford	
1	Overall Longford considers that it is performing well across the 46 indicators. In particular, the local authority identified Community and Economic Development as areas in which it excelled, citing good performance.
2	**R4 Road Opening Licencing and Inspections:** The quality of roads is very well-maintained by its engineers, with the budgetary support of elected members.
3	**M2 (C) 5-year summary of the percentage collection levels for Housing Loans:** Longford had three shared ownerships and 244 active loans at the end of 2025. It has a number of accounts in credit and customers are contacted twice a year to work out a plan for the credit, e.g. leave on account in case they are unable to pay in the future, paying of the loan off early or use for Special Capital repayment.

Limerick	
1	**M2 (A) 5-year summary of the percentage collection levels for Commercial Rates:** Commercial rates collection has improved significantly since 2015, when it was 75%, to 97% in 2025 and arrears have reduced to €2.79m. A co-ordinated, multi-faceted approach has been taken to achieve this improvement, including enhanced staffing resources, consistent enforcement and an annual support scheme targeting SMEs, which encourages full payment to meet grant criteria.
2	**R1 Pavement Surface Condition Index (PSCI) Ratings:** A result of 98.78% was achieved in 2025 under R1A(b), managed by the Central Services Roads team. Training programmes are in place, an experienced staff member manages the MapRoad AMS system and a proactive capital investment programme for fleet purchase and renewal ensures access to necessary machinery.
3	**C3 Local Authority website and social media usage:** Limerick analysed its social media reach and pro-actively planned how to improve it, which resulted in an increase in its per capita total number of followers from 0.63 in 2024 to 1.75 in 2025.

Waterford	
1	**M2 (A) 5-year summary of the percentage collection levels for Commercial Rates:** 100% collection rate achieved in 2025, up from 86% in 2021. There is a focused team in place, and they offer reductions to businesses with rates up to €10k for putting environmental plans in place and prompt payment incentives are available, together with other measures to ensure full collection of rates.
2	**H5 Private Rented Sector Inspections:** In 2025, a result of 39.40%, the second highest nationally, was achieved by Waterford (compared to 48.32% and third highest in 2024), due to the majority of inspections being outsourced to a specialised contractor.
3	**E5 Percentage Energy Efficiency Performance/E6 Public Lighting:** Performance has improved in recent years, and cumulative energy savings increased by a further 5.74% in 2025. The percentage of LED public lights doubled to 72% in 2025 from 36% in 2024, because of targeted capital investment and an accelerated public lighting upgrade programme.

Three areas where the local authorities considered that their performance could improve were:

Carlow	
1	**E1 Number/percentage of households with access to 3-bin service:** Carlow achieved 76% in 2025, less than the national average (80.52%). This was largely due to underperforming waste collectors. This issue is being addressed through public awareness campaigns and door to door inspections, to improve results.
2	**H3 Average Re-letting Time and Direct Costs:** Re-let times increased from 15.97 weeks in 2024 to 21 weeks in 2025, due to the impact of a new tender and a small number of units which proved difficult to remediate, because of the scale of works involved. Going forward, the local authority believes efficiencies will be achieved through a more competitive pricing framework. Re-let costs have reduced significantly in 2025 to €10,685.71 from €20,270.71 in 2024.
3	**F2 Service Mobilisation:** An increase of 19 seconds was recorded in 2025, in respect of fire incidents. The 2023 WRC agreement, which extended the living area for firefighters from five to eight minutes, as well as increased traffic and weather issues, had a major impact on performance results under this indicator.

Laois	
1	**E2 Number of environmental pollution complaints closed:** Laois is encountering backlogs under this indicator, as a high number of cases are being closed annually, but new complaints are rising faster than closures. This backlog indicates pressure on enforcement and investigation capacity and suggests a need to improve early resolution, preventative measures, and resourcing for environmental enforcement.
2	**H4 Housing Maintenance Direct Costs:** Laois notes that it needs to increase spending on Housing Maintenance, as despite increasing from €921.22 in 2024 to €1,127.93 in 2025 under this indicator, its expenditure was significantly less than the national average of €1,897.73.
3	**R4 Road Opening Licensing and Inspections:** The percentage of road opening licences that have been reviewed and been the subject of an inspection prior to entering the Guarantee Period have increased from 56% to 62% and 20% to 28% respectively between 2024 and 2025. Laois is working towards further improvements, with the planned appointment of an Executive Engineer and two General Services Supervisors, to form a Road Opening Licence Team.

Clare	
1	**P5 Applications for Fire Safety Certificates:** The percentage of applications received that were decided within two months of their receipt has been steadily decreasing in Clare and the 2025 return of 38.36% is low compared to the national average of 48.57%. Applications are more complex than in earlier years, due to modern methods of construction and other factors, and additional staff are required, which is being considered in the context of Workforce Planning by management.
2	**R4 Road Opening Licensing and Inspections:** While the R4D figure increased to 10% in 2025, it fell short of the 40% DoT target. Additional staff training is being provided, and engagement is ongoing with Municipal Districts in the county on how to improve performance.
3	**H2 Housing Vacancies:** Vacancy rates have fluctuated in recent years. It is a well-resourced area, but the local authority is of the view that it is difficult to further reduce from the current rate, which was 3.38% in 2025, as the reasons for it are varied. Defective Concrete Blocks, which are a growing issue, necessitate the re-location of tenants on Health & Safety grounds and impact vacancy rates.

Longford	
1	**Planning:** Longford receives between 300 and 350 planning applications annually and the percentage of decisions upheld by An Coimisiún Pleanála reduced to 58.82% in 2025 from 73.33% in 2024. Like other local authorities, it is experiencing significant difficulty in recruiting qualified planners, due to a combination of external factors including salary competitiveness, geographical location, competition from other employers, and changing expectations around remote and flexible working. It has taken proactive measures to attempt to address the issue, including being the first local authority to introduce a rolling recruitment campaign for planners, but it remains a challenge.
2	**Staff Resources:** 41% of new positions in the local authority are at a high level. In 2024, ICON grants funding for three years with an extension for one year was provided but now, Longford is required to fund these roles from their own resources.
3	**Rent Collections:** Historically, between 89% - 90% of rents were collected but a rent review has not been carried out in over a decade. Improvement in this area is required and will be addressed going forward.

Limerick	
1	**H3 Average Re-letting Times and Direct Costs:** Issues giving rise to poorer performance included some near-derelict units within stock and weak monitoring of voids timelines. Focus is now being placed on corrective actions to improve performance, such as the approved repurposing of a loan to fund refurbishment, weekly performance reporting and targeted escalation of complex cases to management for decision.
2	**P1 New Buildings Inspected:** Currently achieving figures below the national average but steps are being taken to improve performance, including reviewing the number, locations and risk profiles of buildings being notified and focusing additional staffing resources to carry out inspections.
3	**L2 Cost per capita of Operating a Library Service:** L2B figure on book spend is €1.42, which is below the national average of €2.42 spent on collections. Limerick considers that due to population growth, the use of the 2022 Census impacts the per capita figure.

Waterford	
1	**F1 Cost per capita of the Fire Service:** The 2023 WRC agreement is affecting figures under this indicator, due to increased operational costs, and at €116.61, costs were the second highest nationally. Waterford Fire Service provides service to a large geographic area and engagement is ongoing, regarding the regional cost-sharing arrangement in place under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with neighbouring counties.
2	**M2 (B) 5-year summary of the percentage collection levels for Rents and Annuities:** Waterford has 6,500 tenants. Its collection rate is increasing but slowly from 77% in 2020 to 79% in 2025 and it has an outstanding rent balance of approximately €6million. In order to improve collection rates and reduce arrears, Waterford intends to restructure the service area, utilise its staff resources more efficiently, strengthen its relationship and engagement with tenants and to introduce enhanced monitoring of arrears cases.
3	**H4 Housing Maintenance Direct Costs:** Direct maintenance costs increased from €908 in 2024 to €2,080 per unit in 2025. The costs rose due to aging housing stock requiring more extensive repairs and the inclusion of EERP works under this indicator in 2025.

The three major policy issues outlined by each local authority were:

Carlow	
1	**Housing Delivery:** Carlow has achieved cost efficiency in Housing Maintenance and Re-Lets, but delivery of social and private housing is a challenge.
2	**Project and Programme Delivery and long-term funding issues:** Match-funding is an on-going issue.
3	**Climate Action:** Carlow town is a Decarbonising Zone (DZ), and a steering group has been set up, but funding may be an issue. Under the Pathfinder Programme, the decarbonisation of local authority vehicles and a move to solar power for fire service vehicles are being addressed, but match-funding is a challenge.

Laois	
1	**Match funding availability:** URDF (Urban Regeneration and Development Fund) funding has reduced from €20m to €7.5m. Energy upgrades to council buildings are required, but the current funding model is not working well.
2	**DHLGH policy change in relation to vacant housing, where energy upgrades on vacant stock are no longer permitted:** The focus on re-letting times is considered counter intuitive.
3	**Regeneration/Town Teams:** It is a challenge to manage expectations when Teams are set up and subsequently funding is not available.

Clare	
1	**Financial matters:** Match-funding requirements including 25% URDF and 50% Pathfinder, pension costs and the transition to Uisce Éireann.
2	**Housing, Planning and Infrastructure issues:** Balanced county development is a major challenge, due to rural depopulation, and the delivery of private housing is very difficult. There is very little tourist accommodation in the county, despite its popularity as a place to visit.
3	**Climate Action:** Clare is generally on target i.e. the upgrade of public lighting, and there is an appetite to embrace offshore wind energy, but it is challenging, as a lot of factors are outside the local authority's control.

Longford	
1	**Local Democracy Taskforce:** Longford is awaiting the outcome of the publication of the report, which was published recently.
2	**Social Housing Delivery:** Activation is a major issue, bridging the gap between prioritising direct build programmes and affordable housing delivery, while encouraging and supporting private residential development.
3	**Tourism:** As Center Parcs in Longford receives more than 5,000 visitors weekly, the local authority would welcome the introduction of a small Tourist/Bed Night Tax and the benefits of such a locally generated income stream in the future.

Limerick	
1	**Local Government Reform:** The potential impact of the Local Democracy Taskforce on Limerick, as the only local authority with a Directly Elected Mayor.
2	**Housing:** Working to increase social housing supply is an on-going challenge.
3	**Development of infrastructure and services in Limerick City and key towns:** An obstacle, due to increased urbanisation.

Waterford	
1	**Housing Delivery:** Housing demand and DHLGH targets continue to increase. A significant increase in private sector housing output is required also.
2	**Climate Change obligations:** Concentric cabling issue impacting on the Public Lighting Energy Efficiency Project (PLEEP). Health and Safety hazard, cost of €10k per light/€30m total for Waterford. It is considered that a national funding solution is needed. The conversion of the local authority's fleet to electric vehicles is a challenge, with significant investment required.
3	**Cost and recruitment challenges:** Embedded construction inflation has increased project costs by about 20% and funding allocations have not increased at the same rate. Recruitment of technical staff is a particular challenge, due to low rates of pay compared to the private sector. National recruitment policies limit flexibility.

2025 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 H1	Social Housing Stock
2	Roads R4	Road Opening Licensing and Inspections
4	Waste/Environment E5	Percentage Energy Efficiency Performance*
5	Planning P4	Cost Per Capital of the Planning Service
10	Finance M3	Public Liability Claims
11	Economic Development J1	Total Number of Jobs Created per 100,000
11	Economic Development J3	Total Number of Mentoring Recipients per 100,000

**Due to late data availability, this indicator was validated in Limerick and Waterford only.*

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 in relation to the data and the checks made to ensure all data submitted was valid and correct. R4 is included in the Report for the second time in 2025 and it was chosen for validation again, to ensure NOAC has a clear understanding of how Road Opening Licensing and Inspections are being implemented by local authorities.

1) Housing H1: Social Housing Stock

This indicator measures:

A. Number of dwellings in the ownership of the LA at 01/01/2025;

B. Number of dwellings added to the LA owned stock during the year (whether constructed or acquired);

C. Number of LA owned dwellings sold in 2025;

D. Number of LA owned dwellings demolished in 2025;

E. Number of dwellings in the ownership of the LA at 31/12/2025;

F. Number of LA owned dwellings planned for demolition under a DHLGH approved scheme at 31/12/2025.

H1: Social Housing Stock 2025	A. No. of dwellings in the ownership of the LA at 1 January	B. No. of dwellings added to the LA owned stock during the year (whether constructed or acquired)	C. No. of LA owned dwellings sold during the year	D. No. of LA owned dwellings demolished during the year	E. No. of dwellings in the ownership of the LA at 31 December	F. No. of LA owned dwellings planned for demolition under a DHLGH approved scheme
Carlow	2,106	47	5	0	2,148	0
Laois	2,488	76	3	0	2,561	1
Clare	2,935	99	13	0	3,021	1
Longford	2,268	17	36	0	2,249	0
Limerick	5,881	132	54	9	5,950	30
Waterford	5,715	124	22	1	5,816	0

Summary

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. An adjustment of one unit was required in Waterford, which was addressed via an audit query on LG Returns.

Carlow advised that to aid housing delivery by improving communications and aligning timelines with utility providers including the ESB and Uisce Éireann, it has set up quarterly meetings with both providers and has drawn up a shared pipeline for the next four years.

Laois noted that it is carrying out a data cleanse on the iHouse system and ensuring that Eircodes are recorded for every property as part of it, which will help to reduce errors.

Similarly, Clare advised that it has set up a User Acceptance Group (UAG) which is looking at how to improve data in the iHouse system.

Longford noted that it is prioritising direct build programmes and affordable housing delivery, while encouraging and supporting private residential development and promoting and delivering multi-generational housing solutions, which will cater for the changing needs of households over time.

Waterford explained that demand for housing continues to increase, as well as targets. In 2025, it achieved 772 units overall or 90% of its target. The target has increased to 1,100 units for 2026, and this is a challenge.

2) Roads R4: Road Opening Licensing and Inspections

This indicator measures:

A. Total number of T2, T2[1], T3, T4s issued by the local authority between 01/01/2025 and 31/12/2025.

B. Total number of T5 notifications received from licence holders between 01/01/2025 and 31/12/2025.

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	Carlow	Laois	Clare	Longford	Limerick	Waterford
A. Total number of T2, T2[1], T3, T4s issued by the local authority between 01/01/2025 and 31/12/2025	433	457	876	317	1,454	849
B. Total number of T5 notifications received from licence holders between 01/01/2025 and 31/12/2025	369	450	782	408	1,655	739
C. Percentage of licences that have been reviewed by the local authority prior to entering the Guarantee Period	37.00%	62.00%	53.00%	98.00%	36.00%	71.00%
D. Percentage of licences that have been subject of an inspection prior to entering the Guarantee period	1.00%	28.00%	10.00%	63.00%	28.00%	3.00%

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.

Carlow noted that it is working to plan the management of licensing and inspections, as there has been a substantial increase in the number of applications, from users including Uisce Éireann and solar farms in the county. The applications have generated a significant workload for the local authority, in managing both the licensees and queries from members of the public, who raise concerns about the impact of works being carried out under the Road Opening Licences (ROLs).

Laois advised that while it surpassed the R4C DoT target in 2025, as applications reduced and it had capacity, it is working to put a team in place to maintain and improve its overall performance under this indicator. General Services Supervisors will focus on contractors to ensure that work being carried out is satisfactory.

Clare noted that the ROL process continues to be a challenge, especially in relation to utility providers where a single licence application can result in 30-40 excavations over a 20 km section of the road network. Uisce Éireann is now obligated to apply for ROLs, which has added to the number of licences and inspections required. Additional training in completing the licensing process has been provided for staff at Municipal District level. A business case has also been developed for additional staff to assist with the licensing process.

Limerick advised that provision has been made in its draft Workforce Plan for additional technical staff resources in the Central Roads Team to establish a dedicated, centralised (ROL) unit responsible for overseeing and co-ordinating the delivery of requirements under this indicator and to assist the local authority in reaching the targets set by the DoT. A staff member has been assigned responsibility for identifying R4C-related ROL numbers on a monthly basis, allocating them to the relevant ROL owner, and monitoring and recording progress through to close-out.

Waterford achieved a result of 71% in respect of indicator R4C, because a desktop exercise is carried out first and if there are time-stamped photos available, an inspection is not always required, as part of the review.

3) Waste/Environment E5: Percentage Energy Efficiency Performance

This indicator measures;

A. The cumulative percentage of energy savings achieved by 31/12/2025 relative to the baseline year (2009).

Data for this indicator is obtained directly from the SEAI as part of the local authority's annual Monitoring & Reporting (M&R) return to the SEAI. As the data was not received from the SEAI until mid-June 2026, this indicator was only reviewed at the final two validation visits in Limerick and Waterford.

E5: Percentage Energy Efficiency Performance 2025	Carlow	Laois	Clare	Longford	Limerick	Waterford
	-45.27	-56.94	-43.05	-61.23	-42.28	-33.43

In both local authorities validated, it was noted that the figures on LG Returns matched the records of the local authority under this indicator.

Limerick achieved the national average figure of -42.28 in 2025, a small increase on its 2024 return of -41.39.

Waterford's return improved by almost 6% in 2025, increasing to -33.43% from -27.69% in 2024. The local authority indicated that it would welcome earlier receipt of the data from the SEAI for inclusion in its presentation on environmental matters to elected members in April each year. Additionally, it noted that the indicator does not reflect all the work done so far in this area, but that it may do so in 2026.

4) Planning P4: Cost Per Capita of the Planning Service

This indicator measures:

A. The 2025 Annual Financial Statement (AFS) Programme D data divided by the population of the local authority area per the 2022 Census.

P4: Cost per Capita of the Planning Service 2025	Carlow	Laois	Clare	Longford	Limerick	Waterford
	€45.65	€30.13	€42.21	€44.36	€43.91	€36.03

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.

Carlow noted that Forward Planning is driving the increase in planning costs being experienced at present, due to changes to zones in the County Development Plan and the Residential Zoned Land Tax (RZLT).

Laois advised that Planning Enforcement management is a challenge, due to the amount of administration involved, but that it has developed a new system in-house to reduce this burden.

Clare noted that its figure increased in 2025, due to the RZLT being accounted for under subhead D1. The local authority does not consider this a planning cost and is of the view that it should not be included under this indicator.

Limerick's spend was slightly higher than the national average of €43.20, because it made a €586,000 payment to Revenue in respect of the RZLT and included an additional amount of €586,000 of bad debt provision.

Waterford noted that its spend was lower than the national average, due to a combination of long-term vacancies in the area and underspending on Forward Planning. Recruitment is a significant challenge, but an Enforcement vacancy will be filled shortly.

5) M3: Public Liability Claims

This indicator measures;

A. Per capita total cost of settled claims for 2025.

M3: Public Liability Claims 2025	Carlow	Laois	Clare	Longford	Limerick	Waterford
	€5.72	€3.28	€8.85	€6.39	€11.02	€10.97

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. All the local authorities provided useful information on these figures, noting that preventative measures are in place including regular inspections of playgrounds and other public areas. Also, many larger claims have now been challenged through the courts.

Carlow advised that its system changed from paper-based to online in 2025 and its direct relationship with IPB which developed has had a positive effect on results under this indicator.

Laois reported that the cost of settled claims has increased year-on-year from 2023 to 2025, driven by a small number of high-value claims settled in 2024 and 2025. While 22 claims were settled in 2025, the three largest of those accounted for 73% of the total cost of claims settled in the year.

Clare noted that its figures have fluctuated slightly under this indicator over the past three years, particularly due to one larger claim in 2023.

Limerick advised that it had no significant claims over €100k in 2025 and that costs in each year depend on the timeline between when claims are submitted and settlements are made.

Waterford noted that reviewing the cost of settled claims year-on-year through this indicator is not particularly useful and consideration could be given to looking at costs over a five-year period or by means of a running total. One of these approaches might be better, as local authorities do not know exactly when settlements will be made and how much they will cost. It is of the view that the number of claims is more of an indicator of a local authority's performance, than the cost involved.

6) Economic Development J1: Number of Jobs Created

This indicator measures:

A. The number of jobs created with assistance from the Local Enterprise Office during the period 01/01/2025 to 31/12/2025 per 100,000 of population.

J1: Number of jobs created 2025	Carlow	Laois	Clare	Longford	Limerick	Waterford
	69.39	40.27	39.86	74.86	123.61	51.04

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.

Carlow noted that in 2025, 157 total jobs were created across the county and 53 companies reported a net job loss of between -1 and -15. The reductions were driven by retirements, business closures, the loss of key contracts and the seasonal nature of certain roles. The challenge in sourcing suitable staff for some roles was evidenced by 60 vacancies which were recorded during the year. Carlow is hitting targets based on the budget the LEO has for this indicator. It is of the view that the data under this indicator represents only a fraction of its extensive support network and overall contribution to the local economy.

Laois reported that its figures increased to 40.27 (37 jobs) in 2025, from 31.56 (29 jobs) in 2024, mainly due to roles in the engineering sector, as there is a cluster of companies in the region, which helps with job creation. The LEO carried out a commuter survey recently and is keen to see more companies investing in the region, as there is a large pool of talent leaving the county for work every day.

Clare advised that it is carrying out extensive database cleansing, to remove ceased businesses from its list and improve data quality, but that this may lead to reductions in their figures under this indicator. Historically, most jobs created with assistance from the LEO were in engineering and manufacturing, but a challenge being faced is the retirement of founders, so the LEO is seeking to support companies if they are being taken over as a result. Support is also being provided to encourage innovation, adoption of new technology and in Research and Development. Networks are being established in sectors including engineering, creative and food.

Limerick advised that while the number of jobs created increased in 2025 and food and digital technology are big areas of job creation, manufacturing space for small businesses is an issue.

Waterford noted that it is always keen to increase its figures under this indicator and did so in 2025. It flagged a total of 70 vacancies (55 full-time and 15 part-time) and works closely with businesses. However, tariffs have slowed down investment in recent times. Post-pandemic, there was a lot of business expansion and investment, but it has now reduced. The LEO is of the view that businesses need to focus more on export markets.

7) Economic Development J3: Number of mentoring recipients

This indicator measures:

A. The number of participants who received mentoring during the period 01/01/2025 to 31/12/2025 per 100,000 of population.

J1: Number of mentoring participants 2025	Carlow	Laois	Clare	Longford	Limerick	Waterford
	651.95	404.89	321.25	545.44	270.12	464.81

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.

Carlow reported that the reduction in mentoring recipients in 2025 was as a result of increased client engagement in longer term mentoring programmes, the growth in consultancy programmes, such as Green for Business, Lean for Business and Digital for Business and the rising number of training programmes with built-in mentoring, which is not counted under this indicator.

Laois noted that it is pleased with the increase in its figure under this indicator to 404.89 in 2025, from 365.71 in 2024. Mentoring generally, and particularly one-on-one mentoring, is popular among clients of the LEO, but it can be a challenge to attract mentors, as it is competing with other counties for their services.

Clare's 2025 figure of 321.25 was high and a significant increase on 211.04 in 2024. The LEO noted that a mid-year review in 2025 identified the need to balance quality versus volume of mentoring supports. As a result, measures have been introduced to ensure a balanced approach between mentoring and training, including a training-first model, targeted mentoring clinics and revised allocation guidelines to ensure effective and sustainable use of resources.

Limerick is of the view that LEO mentoring is more important than providing grant aid, but that the low rate paid to mentors is a challenge, as it has led to some mentors stepping back.

Waterford actively increased its outreach and visibility across the city and county in 2025, which led to a rise in the demand for mentors during the year. Generic training was reduced and the focus was placed on management development.

Acknowledgements

In publishing this report, NOAC wishes to acknowledge and thank the **data co-ordinators** and staff across all local authorities for their commitment and professionalism in compiling and submitting the extensive information required for the Performance Indicator process.

Particular appreciation is extended to the **Chief Executives** and **their teams** who participated in the six validation visits undertaken as part of the report preparation process. Their openness, engagement and valuable contributions greatly enhanced the quality of the review process and provided important insights into local authority performance and service delivery.

NOAC also wishes to express its sincere gratitude to the Local Government Management Agency (LGMA), and to **Dr. Bernie O'Donoghue-Hynes** and **Robert Keane**, for their continued support, expertise, and collaboration in the development of this report. Their contribution to the Performance Indicator process over several years has been invaluable. As they contribute to their final Performance Indicator Report, NOAC extends its best wishes to both for success and fulfilment in the next chapter of their careers.

The Commission acknowledges and appreciates the assistance of all those who provided, reviewed, and validated the data included in this report, helping to ensure the accuracy, consistency and reliability of the information presented. To all those who attended the Performance Indicator workshop and contributed to same, especially **Catherine McCabe** from South Dublin County Council for sharing her experience of being responsible for data co-ordination. Thanks also to all who attended the Local Government training. This year 32 people across 18 local authorities attended five courses and this was kindly facilitated by **Emma Ryan** and **Annie Angelopoulou** of ESP Technologies Limited.

Special thanks are due to the members of NOAC who participated in the validation visits, **Ciarán Hayes** (Working Group Chair), **Declan Breathnach, John Byrne, Noel Harrington, Anne Haugh, Kathleen Holohan, Margaret Lane** and **Miriam McDonald**. NOAC also recognises the significant contribution of the members of the Performance Indicator Working Group, **Ciarán Hayes (Chair), Brian Cawley, Noel Harrington** and **Anne Haugh** whose expertise, guidance and oversight were instrumental throughout the preparation of this report.

The Commission further acknowledges the dedication and professionalism of the Secretariat assigned to NOAC, with particular thanks extended to **Claire Gavin, Martina Gardiner, Deirdre Byrne** and **Valerie Longmore** for their work in co-ordinating the Performance Indicator process, managing data queries, supporting the validation programme, drafting the report and for their significant contribution to the successful delivery of this publication.

The data presented in this report has been compiled from information provided by local authorities, Government Departments and State agencies. Every effort has been made to verify and validate the data to ensure its accuracy and consistency. Any queries relating to the contents of this report should be directed to the NOAC Secretariat at **info@noac.ie**.

Abbreviations

AFS	Annual Financial Statement
AHB	Approved Housing Bodies
AI	Artificial Intelligence
AILG	Association of Irish Local Government
AMS	Asset Management System
ARV	Annual Rate on Valuation
BER	Building Energy Rating
CAMP	Computer Aided Mobilisation Project
CCMA	County and City Management Association
CMC	Central Management Charge
DCS	Development Contribution Scheme
DECC	Department of Environment, Climate and Communications
DETE	Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment
DHLGH	Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage
DoT	Department of Transport
DPEIPSRD	Department of Public Expenditure, Infrastructure, Public Service Reform and Digitalisation.
DZ	Decarbonising Zone
EI	Enterprise Ireland
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EERP	Energy Efficiency Retrofitting Programme
ERICA	Energy Retrofit Information Capture and Analysis
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
HAP	Housing Assistance Payment
HDCO	Housing Delivery Co-ordination Office
ICOB	Increased Cost of Business
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IR	Industrial Relations
KM	Kilometre
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
kWh	Kilowatt hour
LA	Local Authority
LAMA	Local Authority Members Association
LCDC	Local Community Development Committees
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
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
M&R	Monitoring and Reporting
MRL	Map Road Licencing
MWh	Megawatt Hour

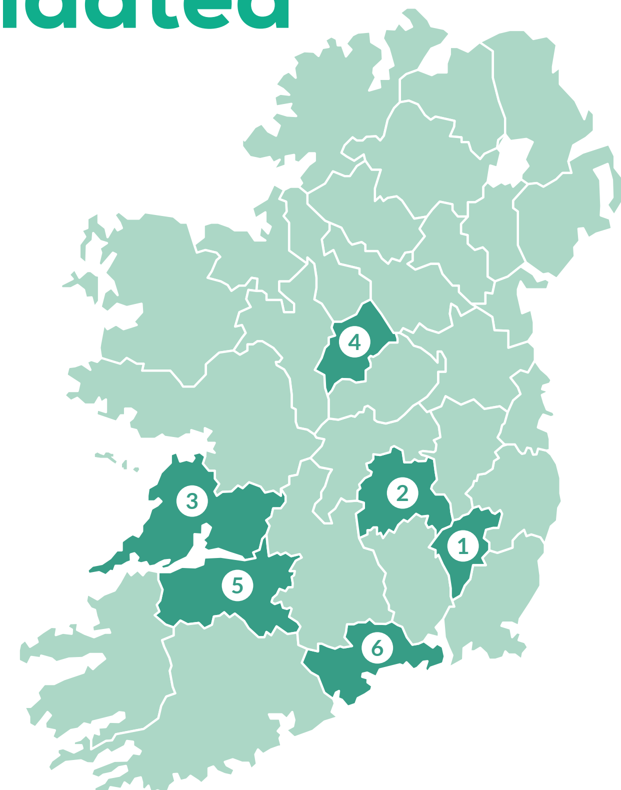
NDFEM	National Directorate for Fire and Emergency Management
NOAC	National Oversight & Audit Commission
NTA	National Transport Authority
PAS	Public Appointment Service
PASS	Pathway Accommodation & Support System
PI	Performance Indicator
PLEEP	Public Lighting Energy Efficiency Project
PPN	Public Participation Network
PSA	Public Service Agreement
PSC	Public Spending Code
PSCI	Pavement Surface Condition Index
QA	Quality Assurance
RAS	Rental Accommodation Scheme
RMCEI	Recommended Minimum Criteria for Environmental Inspections
RMO	Road Management Office
ROL	Road Opening Licence
RTB	Residential Tenancies Board
RZLT	Residential Zoned Land Tax
SEAI	Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
SPC	Strategic Policy Committees
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
tCo2	Total Carbon Dioxide
TII	Transport Infrastructure Ireland
TOV	Trading Online Vouchers
TUFA	Total Usable Floor Area
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
URDF	Urban Regeneration and Development Fund
VFM	Value for Money
WERLA	Waste Enforcement Regional Lead Authorities
WG	Working Group
WIP	Work in Progress
WRC	Workplace Relations Commission
WTE	Whole Time Equivalent

Appendix 1

Details of Local Authorities validated

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.

No.	Local Authority	Date
1	Carlow County Council	27 May 2026
2	Laois County Council	29 May 2026
3	Clare County Council	8 June 2026
4	Longford County Council	12 June 2026
5	Limerick City and County Council	19 June 2026
6	Waterford City and County Council	26 June 2026



Carlow County Council – 27 May 2026

County Carlow is situated inland in the Southeast of Ireland, spans an area of approximately 896 square kilometres and benefits from a strategically advantageous location, with strong connectivity to key national transport networks. The county is well served by the M9 motorway linking Dublin and Waterford, the Dublin–Waterford main rail line, and the N80 national road connecting Rosslare Europort to the Midlands, enhancing its accessibility for both business and tourism.

The county has a population of 61,931, with Carlow Town serving as the principal urban centre. Carlow County Council comprises 18 elected members across three municipal districts: Carlow, Tullow and Muinebheag.

The county's economy is diverse, with key employment sectors including pharmaceuticals, information technology, engineering, agritech, the public sector, agriculture and retail. Carlow is an important educational centre in the Southeast region, particularly through SETU, one of Ireland's leading technological universities.

Carlow also boasts a vibrant cultural and heritage offering including the Carlow Arts Festival and the Pan Celtic Festival, a major cultural celebration that highlights the shared traditions, language and artistic heritage of the Celtic nations. Central to Carlow's cultural infrastructure is the award winning VISUAL Centre for Contemporary Art and The George Bernard Shaw Theatre. The county's heritage assets are equally compelling, including the iconic Blackstairs Mountains, the River and the prehistoric Brownshill Dolmen.

Laois County Council – 29 May 2026

County Laois has a growing population and an expanding workforce, with strong levels of labour force participation supporting its economic development. Census 2022 shows that the population of Laois grew by 8% to 91,877. The county benefits from strategic connectivity, with direct rail links to Dublin, proximity to major national road networks including the M7 and M8, and strong access to key urban centres, enhancing its attractiveness for both business and residential growth.

Laois has a rich heritage rooted in innovation and resilience, reflected in its historic towns, landscapes and cultural assets. This legacy continues today through a focus on sustainable development and community-led regeneration. Laois County Council's key priorities include delivering high-quality housing, supporting enterprise and job creation, and strengthening the county's economic base.

The Council is committed to developing vibrant, sustainable communities through investment in social and physical infrastructure, aligning regeneration with housing and enterprise supports to deliver visible, place-based transformation. It continues to work collaboratively with stakeholders to maximise funding opportunities, enhance connectivity, and position Laois as an attractive location for investment, living and visitation.

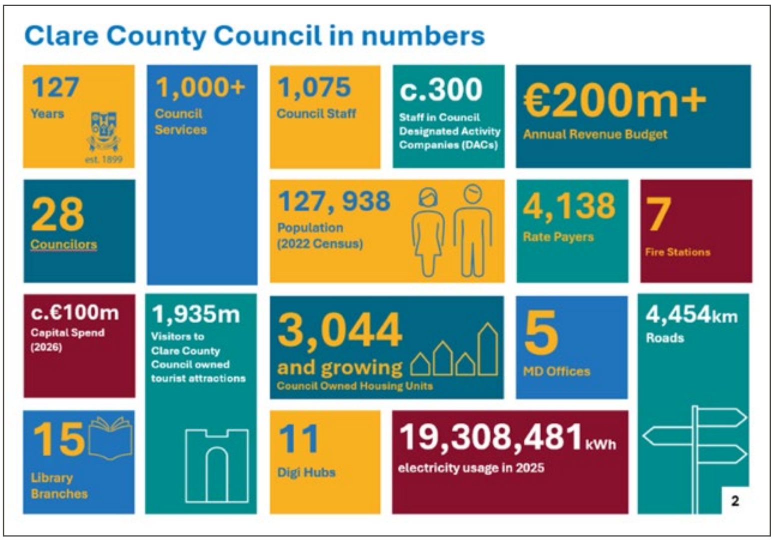
Clare County Council – 8 June 2026

County Clare has a population of 127,938 (Census 2022), and with a land area of 3,450 square kilometres, it is the seventh largest county in Ireland. Ennis, the county town, has a population of 27,923, while Shannon, the second largest town in Clare, is a major employment centre in the region and is also home to Shannon International Airport, ensuring Clare is a key strategic gateway into Europe while providing easy access to North America.

Clare County Council's key strategic objectives include facilitating the supply of housing in the county, supporting economic growth, delivering and maintaining key infrastructure, promoting sustainable tourism and improving quality of live for people in Clare.

Tourism plays a key role in the economy of County Clare, with major tourist attractions, including Bunratty Castle & Folk Park and Cliffs of Moher Visitor Centre.

Clare County Council has 28 Elected representatives. The 2026 Revenue Budget is €191.9 million, and the Capital Budget is €100 million. The Council employs approximately 1,075 staff and provides more than 1,000 services to those living, working and visiting the county.



Longford County Council – 12 June 2026

County Longford is strategically located in the heart of the Midlands with a growing population, playing a key role in regional development through its strategic focus on housing, enterprise, infrastructure and quality of life.

Longford County Council delivered significant and measurable progress in 2025, marked by tangible advancements across infrastructure, regeneration and sustainability. A key highlight was the continued advancement of the Connolly Barracks regeneration project, supported by significant Government funding and positioned as a transformative driver for economic and community development.

Investment in infrastructure remained a priority, with a €14.1 million roads programme enhancing connectivity and safety across the county. The completion of the Battery Road Active Travel Scheme further promoted sustainable transport, improving accessibility in Longford Town, while the Affordable Housing Scheme supported home ownership and addressed local housing need.

Strong leadership in climate action was demonstrated through the implementation of the Climate Action Plan and the progression of Longford Town as a Decarbonising Zone.

The council is fast becoming recognised as the sectoral Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) exemplar with innovative funding models driving multi award winning impactful projects for the citizens of the wider region.

These achievements reflect a progressive and ambitious Council delivering impactful investment, strengthening communities and actively supporting sustainable growth and an enhanced quality of life across County Longford.

Limerick City and County Council – 19 June 2026

Limerick City and County Council (LCCC) serve a population of 210,000 across the Metropolitan District of Limerick City and the three Municipal Districts of Adare-Rathkeale, Cappamore-Kilmallock and Newcastle West.

The Council works alongside 41 elected members and is the only local authority operating with a Directly Elected Mayor who holds executive functions under legislation enacted in 2024. LCCC employs approximately 1,500 staff and takes an integrated approach to promoting local democracy, service delivery and providing a broad range of economic, physical and community support. This includes leading intersectoral approaches during the economic recession through jobs taskforces and the City of Culture. Since the establishment of the unified Council in 2014, Limerick has been at the forefront of local government reform, economic regeneration, and rural and urban development. The local authority has delivered on major projects including the LRFIP programmes, Greenways, the brand 'Limerick Edge and Embrace', Town Centre First and tourism, physical and economic delivery vehicles through Key Designated Activity Companies.

Performance highlights include strong commercial rates collection levels, network management of 3,601kms roads and strong communication through branding and digital and social media engagement. LCCC is addressing challenges in housing delivery, infrastructure, and service provision to support the growing population and increased urbanisation, while also playing a role in shaping the future of local government. Through collaborative leadership, innovation, evidence based decision-making and a commitment to public service, LCCC is focused on delivering sustainable growth and a quality of life for all our community.

Waterford City and County Council – 26 June 2026

Waterford is Ireland's oldest city and its fifth largest employment centre, with a population of over 127,000 (Census 2022). The Council serves a diverse population across a geographic area that combines a vibrant city, thriving towns and villages, an extensive coastline, and a strong agricultural and enterprise base.

Waterford plays a significant role in driving regional growth and investment. Its international port, expanding transport connectivity and growing tourism sector, together with an indigenous and multinational enterprise base, position the county as a key economic driver for the region.

As one of the fastest-growing counties in the country, Waterford is seeing transformative projects progressing across a range of sectors. Projects, including the North Quays regeneration - the largest urban regeneration project outside Dublin, the continued expansion of the Southeast Technological University, the Glassworks development, the expansion of University Hospital Waterford, the redevelopment of Waterford Airport and the development of offshore renewable energy infrastructure, are reshaping the county's economic and social landscape.

The Council is committed to sustainable growth that improves quality of life. Priorities include increasing the supply of social and affordable housing, regenerating Waterford City towns and villages, supporting economic development, advancing climate action, investing in sustainable transport, and promoting rural development.

The Council continues to meet growing demands while maintaining strong financial management, investing in infrastructure, and delivering quality public services. Through effective governance, investment, and partnerships, the Council is well placed to support long-term growth and prosperity.

Appendix 2

Key Dates

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

Workshop for Data Co-ordinators	Tuesday 24 February 2026
LG Returns opened	Wednesday 25 February 2026
LG Training Provided	Five sessions took place between the 2nd and 11th of March 2026, which were attended by 32 staff from 18 local authorities.
LG Returns Closed	Friday 17 April 2026
LG Returns Open for delayed information	Wednesday 29 April 2026 (10am to 2pm)
External datasets uploaded to LG Returns	Friday 20 February to 30 July 2026
Validation meetings	Wednesday 27 May to Friday 26 June 2026
Audit Queries	Thursday 7 May to 19 August 2026

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.	03/07/2026
DHLGH	C1A: The whole-time equivalent (WTE) staffing number as at 31 December 2025.	20/02/2026
	H5C: Percentage of inspected dwellings not compliant with Standards Regulations.	16/04/2026
	H5D: Number of dwellings deemed compliant (including those originally deemed non-compliant).	16/04/2026
	H5E: The number of inspections (including re-inspections) undertaken by the local authority.	16/04/2026
DoT	R3: Percentage of motor tax transactions conducted online.	12/03/2026
Enterprise Ireland	J1: Number of jobs created.	14/04/2026
	J2: Trading Online Vouchers.	14/04/2026
	J3: Number of mentoring recipients.	14/04/2026

EPA	E2: Number of environmental complaints closed.	24/06/2026
	W1: Percentage of drinking water in private schemes in compliance with statutory requirements.	30/07/2026
IPB Insurance	M3: Public Liability Claims.	18/03/2026
NWCPO	E1: Number/Percentage of households with access to a 3-bin service.	31/03/2026
LGMA	H7: Social Housing Retrofit.	13/04/2026
	E7: Climate Change.	09/04/2026
	L1C: Library Active Members per head of population.	05/03/2026
An Taisce: The National Trust for Ireland	E4: Percentage of schools that currently hold and have renewed their green flag status.	16/04/2026
SEAI	E5: Percentage energy efficiency performance.	15/06/2026
RMO	R1: Pavement Surface Condition Index (PSCI) Ratings	08/04/2026
	R2: Road Works, Strengthened and Resealed.	03/06/2026
	R4: Road Opening Licensing and Inspections.	02/04/2026
	E6: Public Lighting.	02/04/2026
RTB	H5A: Total number of registered tenancies in the LA area at end of 2024.	19/03/2026

Revisions

Housing: revised indicator

H5: Private Rented Sector Inspections.

The text for H5C was updated to clarify that it relates to dwellings not compliant on first inspection.

- Previous H5C text: Percentage of inspected dwellings in [year] not compliant with Standards Regulations.
- Revised H5C text: Percentage of inspected dwellings in 2025 not compliant with Standards Regulations on first inspection.

Waste/Environment: revised indicator

E2: Number of environmental complaints closed.

A. The opening number of environmental complaints carried forward from year end 2024.

B. Total number of environmental complaints of all types (e.g. air/noise/water/waste/pollution) made through any medium and whether initiated by the public or by the local authority itself from 01/01/2025 to 31/12/2025.

C. Total number of environmental complaints of all types that were closed during 2025 (regardless of when the case commenced)

D. Total number of environmental complaints of all types that arose in 2025 that were not closed at 31/12/2025

This data now relates to environmental complaints, as opposed to pollution cases, and is provided by the EPA as an external dataset.

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