



Local Authority Performance Indicator Report 2019

November 2020



NOAC (the National Oversight and Audit Commission) was established in July 2014 under the 2014 Local Government Reform Act to provide independent oversight of the local government sector.

The statutory functions assigned to NOAC include the scrutiny of the performance of local government bodies against relevant indicators (including indicators relating to customer service) that the Commission considers it appropriate to refer to. This report is based on data provided to the Local Government Management Agency by the 31 local authorities in response to a reporting guidelines document issued by NOAC.

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Executive Summary

This is the sixth annual Performance Indicator Report published by NOAC in relation to its function of scrutinising local authority performance against relevant indicators. Selected indicators of local authority activity in relation to some aspects of their wide-ranging functions are collated and published annually in order to provide objective information on their performance. This information is relevant to the local authorities themselves, both to track their own performance over time and to compare their performance with other local authorities of a similar profile and size. The report is also of importance to the various Government Departments that operate through the authorities and to the wider public that are affected by how well their local authority carries out its functions.

NOAC reviews the indicators each year and includes new indicators where appropriate. Since NOACs first Performance Indicator report in 2014 it is apparent that local authorities have increasingly used them as a basis for benchmarking themselves against other similar authorities. It is evident that management teams and audit committees review performance under each indicator and use it to improve performance. This year's validation visits highlighted its use in the local authorities selected for review.

Detailed findings of this report are set out in section 3, however the improved performance of local authorities in respect of a number of areas is worthy of note. Overall, local authorities have shown improved performance in –

- commercial rates and housing loans collection levels,
- improvement in certain revenue balances.
- Use of websites and social media.

There are, however, always areas for improvement. The report highlights that some local authorities need to improve in the area of roads, the level of property inspections and address the ongoing challenges of adult homelessness.

In the area of Waste / Environment Energy a new energy efficiency performance indicator was added in 2019 under the heading of E5: Energy Efficiency Performance. This indicator measures the percentage of energy savings achieved by 31/12/2019 relative to the baseline year of 2009. NOAC obtained this data directly from the SEAI. Reducing energy consumption and promoting energy efficiency is a key target of all local authorities and for which the data shows that all local authorities have achieved energy savings since the baseline year. Continuing to measure this result in the coming years will indicate what progress is being made in this area.

The report noted that overall, only 90.75% of the road network is being surveyed in accordance with Department of Transport requirements. Although year on year this is improving with notably Regional roads near 100% surveyed, NOAC is concerned that insufficient progress has been made, particularly for urban authorities. NOAC recommend that 100% of roads are surveyed to ensure the accuracy and completeness of information published and in assisting local authorities to identify roads that require repair.

Acknowledgements

The production of this report has involved a number of organisations. NOAC acknowledges the LGMA's continued input to the evolution of the guidelines to local authorities and maintenance of the LG Returns system into which all the authorities entered the data. For this report the LGMA has assisted in the generation of the data tables and the trend analysis tables/graphs. NOAC is also grateful to the Statistical and GIS unit of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage for their contribution to the report in relation to analysis and data visualisation.

NOAC is also grateful to the data co-ordinators and staff of all the local authorities, Enterprise Ireland, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI), the Residential Tenancies Board, the Road Management Office, the National Waste Collection Permit Office and Tobin Consulting Engineers as well as the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, Department of Transport, the Department of Environment, Climate Action and Communications, the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment, the Department of Rural and Community Development, the Department of tourism, Arts, Gaeltacht, Sport and Media and An Taisce: The National Trust for Ireland, who provided or reviewed data included in this report.

NOAC also notes the work undertaken in this report by the Secretariat in co-ordination, drafting and managing data queries in relation to the report.

NOTE:

All data presented in this report comes from Local Authorities and Government Departments and Agencies. The data is checked and verified as much as possible. The NOAC Secretariat should be contacted where an issue or error arises. These will be corrected or addressed.

Chapter 1

Introduction

This is the sixth annual Performance Indicator Report published by NOAC in relation to its function of scrutinising local authority performance against relevant indicators.

One of NOAC's key functions is to scrutinise the performance of any local government body against, or in comparison with, relevant indicators that the Commission consider are appropriate. Ultimately the published data should facilitate local authorities to critically review their performance relative to other authorities serving a similar population size and type and make improvements where the data indicates performance could improve.

The indicator outcomes should also highlight best practice to be highlighted so that local authorities can learn from each other for the betterment of the services that they provide to their communities. It is apparent from the validation visits that NOAC undertook to a sample of local authorities, that the NOAC Performance Indicators are now being embedded in the operation of local authorities and used to identify areas of potential service improvement.

Each year NOAC reviews the set of indicators and liaises with the local authorities and other stakeholders on improvements or changes that could be incorporated into its report. Due to the nature of some of the indicators it is not possible to make all suggested changes or if changes are agreed they may require introduction over a phased period.

There are 39 indicators in 11 areas:

Housing

Roads

Water

Waste/Environment

Planning

Fire Services

Library/Recreational

Youth/Community

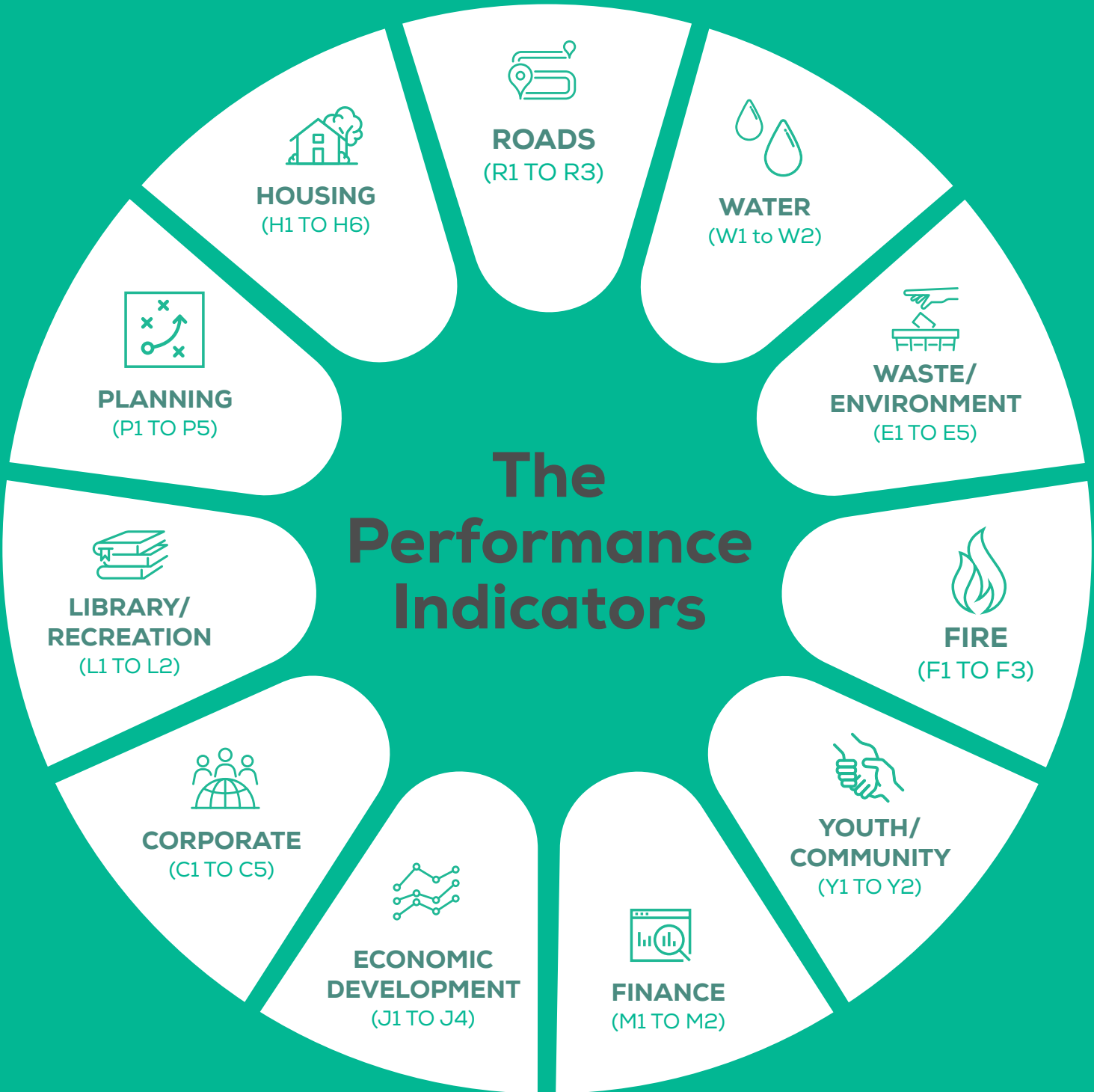
Corporate

Finance

Economic Development

Several new indicators were added to improve the suite of indicators:

- A new Water Indicator, W2, to establish how many local authority registered schemes were monitored in 2019.
- A new Waste / Environment indicator, E5, to establish the % of energy savings since the baseline year in 2009.
- Two new Library Indicators. L1C, will capture the active library membership from the library management system per head of population. L2B will record the annual per capita expenditure on collections over the period 01/01/2019 to 31/12/2019.
- Indicator M1 now includes M1:H which records the revenue expenditure per capita in 2019 when out of county / shared service expenditure has been excluded for specified shared services.
- NOAC worked to improve and amend the indicators based on the findings of the 2018 Performance Indicators report:
- The guidance under Housing (H1) was amended to clarify what properties should be included or excluded.



The Performance Indicators



- The guidance under Housing (H5) was amended to tie in with the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage's annual return "Inspections of Private Rented Accommodation Housing (Standards for Rented Houses) Regulations 2019 Full Year Return – Inclusive Period 1 Jan 2019 to 31 December 2019".
- The guidance under Roads (R2) has been amended to include the unit cost of works in Euro per square metre.

NOAC held the Performance Indicators Workshop on 27 February 2020. It invited local authority Data Coordinators (the staff members responsible for the collection and inputting of the Performance Indicators data) to a seminar to be introduced to the 2019 Performance Indicator Guidelines. Explanations of methodology and updates to the Indicators were presented and specific queries from Data Coordinators were addressed.

The Data Coordinators then returned to their respective local authorities and worked with their colleagues to collate the data in line with the methodology outlined in the Guidelines. They input the data received into the LG>Returns system (LG>Returns is a system developed in partnership between the then named Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage as well as the Local Government Management Agency to support local authorities

in the entry and processing of national data returns). The NOAC secretariat then carry out a quality assurance review of the data, which involves a number of steps as described in Appendix 1.

The key messages from the Performance Indicators are set out in Part 2 of this report with detailed findings included at Part 3. Appendix 1 shows the validation process carried out to assess the accuracy and reliability of a subset of the indicators and local authorities. Tables containing all of the data received are contained in Appendix 2. The Local Government Management Association has provided commentary on the indicators in Appendix 3. In Part 4 of this report NOAC and the Local Government Management Association prepared trend analysis for a sample set of indicators. Finally, NOAC's conclusions arising from the Performance Indicators and analysis of that data are in Part 5.

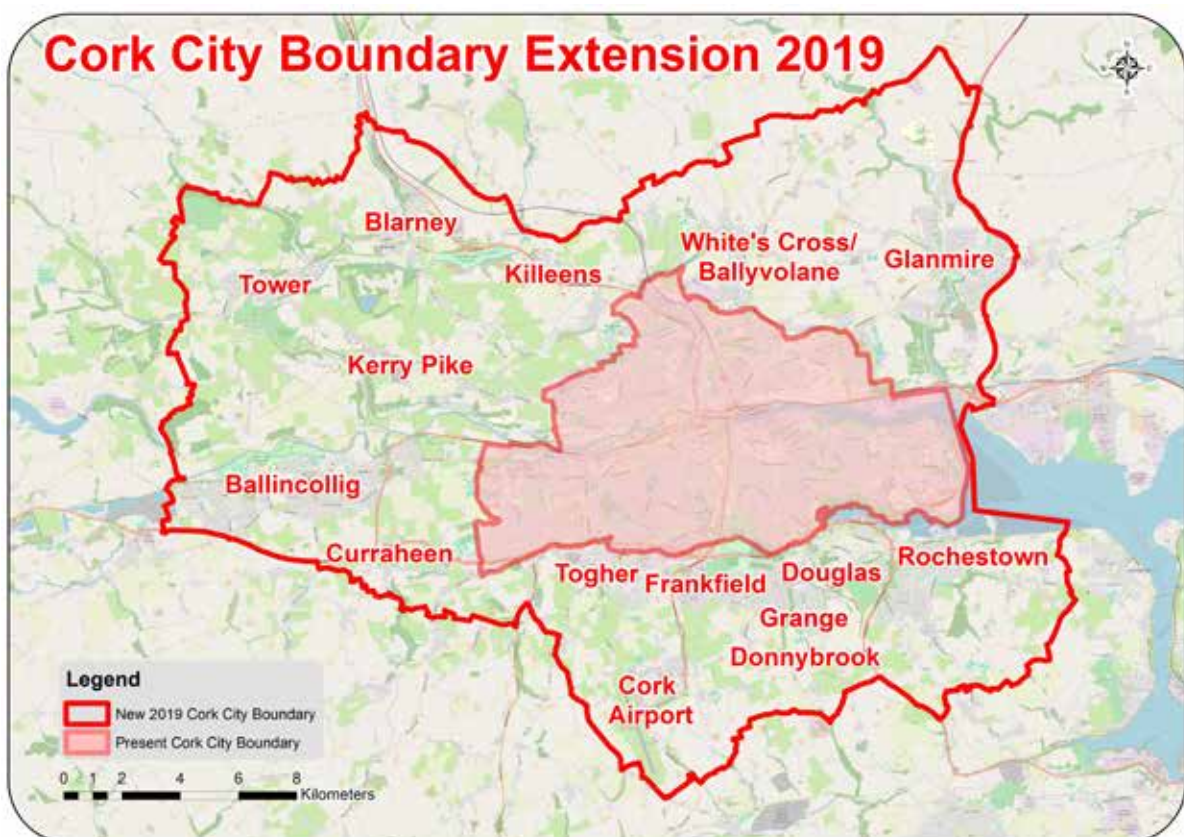
While local authorities submit most of the indicator data, other bodies who submit data are as follows:

- the Department of Transport, (DoT) Vehicle Registration Unit (VRU) supplies the motor taxation transactions data,

- Tobin Consulting Engineers submit data directly to the LGMA for the 2019 National Litter Pollution Monitoring System Report that should be ready for publication in mid-2020,
- data on drinking water quality will be taken from the EPA and will be based on the 2019 monitoring results of private water supplies if available by the time of publication,
- the Residential Tenancies Board supplies the number of registered tenancies,
- Enterprise Ireland supplies the data on jobs created with the assistance of LEOs, mentoring participant numbers and trading online vouchers,
- the Road Management Office (RMO) supplies the PSCI ratings, the road kilometres that received Road Maintenance and Road Improvement works and the amount expended on those works,
- the National Waste Collection Permit Office (NWCPO) supplies the 3-bin service data,
- the DHLGH supplies the data regarding the staffing position at end 2019 and additional housing stock data,
- An Taisce: The National Trust for Ireland will provide details for the Waste / Environment Indicator, E4, % of schools that have been awarded/renewed green flag status,
- The Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI) will provide the data for the Environment Indicator E5, energy efficiency performance.

Cork Boundary Change

In July 2017 the Minister for Housing, Planning and Local Government, Mr. Eoghan Murphy TD, announced the establishment of the Cork Local Government Implementation Oversight Group. The role of the oversight group was to oversee arrangements for the alteration of the boundary between the respective areas of jurisdiction of Cork City Council and Cork County Council, in light of the recommendation in the report of the Cork Expert Advisory Group (April 2017).



The oversight group engaged with both the County Council and the City Council with the objective of arriving at an agreement between the councils on a detailed delineation of an appropriate new boundary between Cork City and County administrative. Subsequently, the oversight group issued a report on 6 December 2017 containing a recommendation for the delineation of a boundary based on an agreement reached between the chief executives of the two authorities. Government accepted the report and its findings in early 2018.

The boundary change took place on 31 May 2019, at which time the land area of the city area increased from 39 km² to 187 km², and the population within the city bounds increased from 125,657 to 210,657 as set out in the following table.

NOAC in engaged with Cork City Council and Cork County Council on the indicators as to whether returns are possible and whether they are of relevant to the final report. For most indicators they are still applicable and correct, however in many cases jumps may be recorded such as in housing with number of local authority owned dwellings.

In accounting for the boundary change in 2019 NOAC has where possible published returns for both local authorities, with as required specific comments as required. For Fire Services the Cost per capita has been excluded as the fire service areas do not coincide with the old/new boundaries.

Census	2011 Census	2016 Census	
		(pre boundary change)	(post boundary change)
Cork County Council	399,802	417,211	332,211
Cork City Council	119,230	125,657	210,657
Cork County (Total)	519,032	542,868	542,868

COVID-19

The original closing date for input of data in of 31 May 2020 was extended to the 24 July to allow the data to be input given the disruption caused by COVID-19. Although the data collection and validation processes were impacted by the pandemic the report and the results of the indicators themselves are not impacted by COVID-19 as this report covers indicators for 2019.

Much of the work on this report such as completing of returns and compilation of data was carried out in the context of people and organisations having to work remotely. Local Authorities have also had to maintain essential services and in that regard have continued to have people in attendance at work locations.

NOAC validation visits were all carried out successfully and remotely in support of the preparation of this report.

It is expected that 2020 indicators will be impacted due to the pandemic and careful consideration will need to be given to the reporting of such information in that context. NOAC is however conscious of the broad impact on local authorities and the delivery of services as a result. Given this the 2020 performance indicator guidelines will be issued mindful of these issues.

Chapter 2

Key Messages from 2019 Report

In reviewing the Performance data for 2019, NOAC has identified a small number of items for particular mention as follows:

Roads (R1 and R2)

This is one of the longer standing indicators used by NOAC and is based on tracking the Regional and Local road network pavement condition performance through a condition rating system – Pavement Surface Condition Index (PSCI), that was developed in 2012 by the Department of Transport and Local Authorities (R1) and tracking the works and expenditure as a result (R2). In doing so it should be noted that the **PSCI system** links to **treatment type** links to **cost**.

Data is being recorded on the MapRoad system, which is a local government road management system that covers a range of functions including road pavements. The recording of both pavement condition and roadworks on such systems represents best practice, is required by the Department of Transport and is also aligned with its funding. However not all local authorities, particularly urban authorities are recording such information as required and this impedes the effectiveness and benefits of the road management systems and as a result decision making.

Although year on year the recording of PSCI data is improving with notably Regional roads near 100% surveyed, NOAC is concerned that insufficient progress has been made, particularly for urban authorities. NOAC recommend that 100% of roads are surveyed to ensure the accuracy and completeness of information published and in assisting local authorities to identify roads that require repair.

Roads are required to have 100% surveys every 2 years and every 5 years for local tertiary roads. Overall, the amount of roads being surveyed regularly is increasing and the amount being spent on roadworks is also increasing, however the rate at which roadworks are being carried out and year on year change in road condition is only slowly improving, particularly for condition ratings 1 to 4. This suggests that costs associated with carrying out roadworks are increasing over the period.

What is notable from the data, including trends, is that there has only been a slow improvement in pavement condition. Thus for example, for Regional roads condition the percentage length of road with condition 1 to 4 (some to significant structural defects) has varied over the period from to 6% in 2019, length of road strengthened has increased from 362kn to 408km and funding has improved from €48m to €91m. Thus, the cost associated with such work has increased by 40% in that period, with no significant improvement in road condition.



Revenue Balances

Monitoring the cumulative surplus/deficit balance in the Revenue Account from the Income and Expenditure is critical to knowing the overall financial health of a local authority. From 2015 to 2019 the sum of the balances of local authorities increased from €12m to €46m. In that regard the situation has been positive over the period as in that period the number of local authorities with deficits reduced from 16 to 11 and in that period the sum of those deficits reduced from €83m to €46m, a significant reduction. In the same period the sum of the surpluses changed less as it went from €95m to €91m and increased from 15 to 20 local authorities. There are two local authorities of note and that is Sligo with a deficit reducing from €26m to €18m over the period and Dublin City's surplus reduced from €29m to €24m. Fingal also maintained a strong consistent surplus throughout the period at €15.9 million.

The figures recorded over the last number of years are important to note. In different times such as during the COVID pandemic, the ability of local authorities to manage this in conjunction with revenues and expenditure will be critical to ongoing ability to deliver services.

As noted last year the collection of debt is a challenging aspect of the work of local authorities. The longer a debt remains in arrears typically the more likely it is not to be collected. Noting the trends in this report, it is clear that there have been improvements in the collection rate of payments to local authorities include commercial rates, rent & annuities and housing loans.

There are examples of good practice amongst local authorities that have supported improvements in collection rates. As an example of good practice Wexford has made very good progress over the last number of years. In particular, Wexford has focused on debt management such as through increasing the methods/options for payment and through early engagement with defaulters/early defaulters.

An ongoing concern is the burden that the impact of borrowing placed on finances. Clarity regarding the future of these repayments is important.

Communications (Websites / Social Media) (C3 (A) and C3 (B))

The increasing importance of digital media to any organisation, not least local authorities is obvious in recent years. This is particularly so during the current COVID-19 pandemic. NOAC as part of its indicators measures the page views of a local authority website and the total number of social media followers. In both instances the increase has been very large, with website usage increasing by 78% from 45.96 to 81.28 million views from 2014 to 2019 and social media followers increasing from 644,521 to 3,134,560, a 386.34% increase for the same period.

The importance of Websites and Social Media is undeniable. The range of uses has also increased immeasurably to include on-line meetings and a large range of local authority documents also being online. Many services such as libraries have a significant online presence. This is ultimately very positive as it increases the visibility and transparency of local authorities and the ability of the public to engage with them across a range of services such as on-line consultations for capital projects.

Given the increasing importance of these services, the expertise and effort required to maintain an effective and positive online presence is vital but not easy for all local authorities. Notwithstanding this and particularly given the nature of such supporting services, there may be opportunities to share and collaborate across the local government system to ensure effective delivery for all local authorities and value for money.



Cost of Planning Services (P4)

This indicator highlights the amount spent per head of population on each council's planning service. NOAC calculate it by using the council's 2019 Annual Financial Statement (AFS) Programme D data divided by the population of the LA area per the 2016 Census. In addition, over the period from 2014 to 2019 the cost per head of population for the provision of the Planning Service has increased from €26.23 in 2014 to €30.27 in 2019.

For 2019 there was quite a variation in costs between local authorities. For example, some local authorities have circumstances that can impact on costs an example of which would be Dublin Airport in Fingal. Some local authorities can be impacted by level of economic activity that can affect scale and quantity of cases, costs relating to activities such as enforcement or development of a County Development Plan. Other local authorities can have small staff numbers that can result in costs being impacted by staffing issues.

Underlying all this is the challenge to deliver an effective and consistent planning service. Implementation and making use of new technologies is important such as the use of drones or an electronic planning system. It is also noted that planning is a service that is impacted significantly by the underlying level of economic activity in the country.

Economic / Jobs

Local authorities have traditionally had an important role in supporting economic activity in their areas. Often this is through the provision of infrastructure and land services to other agencies and enterprises. However, in recent years local authorities have had an increased role in this area through the creation of the Local enterprise Offices (LEO's). These offices are set up in each local authority with funding from Enterprise Ireland whose role is to promote entrepreneurship, foster business start-ups and develop existing micro and small businesses to drive job creation and to provide accessible high quality supports for business ideas.

As an example of this between 2014 and 2019 local enterprise offices have assisted in the creation of 20,044 jobs in Ireland or an average of 3341 jobs per year. The number of mentoring recipients during the same period increased from 7,564 to 10,756 per year.

Energy Efficiency performance

A new Waste / Environment indicator was added in 2019 under the heading of E5: Energy Efficiency Performance. This indicator measures the percentage of energy savings achieved by the end of 2019 relative to the baseline year of 2009. NOAC obtained this data directly from the SEAI. Reducing energy consumption and promoting energy efficiency is a key target of all local authorities. The data shows that all local authorities have achieved energy savings since the baseline year.

In 2019 Cork City County Council recorded the highest percentage of energy savings at 45% and Wicklow County Council the lowest at 16%. Measuring these results in the coming years will indicate what progress is being made in this area.

Other matters

Delivery of output is critical for an organisation particularly to be able to do so in an efficient and effective manner. However, the use of shared services is also increasing in local authorities as they can allow for more effective delivery in a more cost-effective manner. The role of such services is evident in a number of indicators to varying degrees and have played various roles in supporting or delivering services.

Chapter 3

Detailed Analysis

Section 1: Housing (H1 – H6)

H1: Social Housing Stock (A to F)

One of the key indicators that NOAC review every year is the social housing stock level in local authorities. This is housing stock that is owned by local authorities and is added to each year through local authority build and acquisition programmes. From a performance management perspective, the management of housing stock is a key function of local authorities for assessment. NOAC has developed an indicator which looks at the stock level in local authorities, the additions to that stock in the review year and any reduction in stock levels during that year. This gives an overall view of the movement and management of local authority housing stock and the activity of local authorities in that year.

Local authorities play a key role to meet new and existing housing need. Notwithstanding this, it must be acknowledged that the local authorities' role in meeting housing need does not have to be only in providing accommodation support directly (building and buying). Local authorities play a key role in managing and steering the delivery of housing supports by other bodies and play a crucial role in delivering housing supports through other delivery mechanisms such as the Housing Assistance Payment (HAP).

The delivery of housing supports is now achieved through collaboration between local authorities, approved housing bodies (AHB's) and other entities using both traditional methods of delivery and more innovative approaches to provision.

While the housing stock of local authorities remains a key focus for NOAC, social housing delivery by other entities must also be acknowledged. Accordingly, local authorities have a more strategic role in managing the delivery of social housing by other bodies and through a range of new delivery mechanisms.

Ways to deliver social housing support can be summarised and divided into activity strands namely -

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

From NOAC's perspective, while local authority involvement in the provision of housing support by AHB's is important in respect of the overall objective of meeting housing need, from an oversight and audit perspective, the direct activities of the local authority, particularly in increasing permanent housing stock, is of key consideration.

Table H1a shows dwellings provided by both local authorities and AHB's under the various social housing schemes funded by the DHPLG. **Tables H1b** and **H1c**, which follow, break down the build and acquisition delivery in 2018 and 2019 by local authorities and AHB's. Full tables broken down by individual local authority area are set out in Appendix 2 Section 1a.

Table Ha – Total Social Housing Output 2018–2019

Year	Total New Build	Total Acquisition	LA Vacant Dwellings	Leasing	RAS	HAP	Overall Totals
2018	4,251	2,610	560	1,001	755	17,926	27,103
2019	5,771	2,772	303	1,905	1,043	17,025	28,819

Source: Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

Note: Provision is also made through the Social Protection Vote for the supplementation of the cost of renting accommodation by certain households.

Table H1b – Total Social Housing Build Output 2018–2019 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	841	4,251
2019	2,271	2,174	1,326	5,771

Source: Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

Table H1c – Total Social Housing Acquisition Output 2018 and 2019 by local authority and AHB

Year	LA Acquisition	AHB Acquisition	Total Acquisition
2018	1,533	1,077	2,610
2019	1,905	867	2,772

Source: Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

The housing needs of 28,819 households were therefore met in 2019 through a variety of delivery mechanisms and by a number of entities including local authorities and AHB's. This is an increase of 6.33% on 2018.

Focusing on local authority delivery, in so far as it adds to local authority permanent stock, a total of 4,176 additional social housing stock units were provided in 2019, as recorded by DHPLG. Of this number, 2,271 were built by local authorities with the balance of 1,905 units purchased by local authorities on the open market. This was in addition to 1,326 Part V units of which 589 relate directly to local authorities.

Excluding Cork City and Cork County looking at a comparison of DHPLG output figures for local authorities with figures recorded by local authorities for additions to stock in 2019, there is a variation of 51 units in respect of 16 authorities. There are a number of valid reasons for these differences including units managed and maintained by AHBs which NOAC do not include in its figures, mortgage to rent units the Department does not include and units transferred to local authorities from other bodies which are not notified to DHLGH that make up the majority of the difference.

Table H1E shows in 2019 that local authorities had 138,905 in their ownership at the end of the year. Nationally this shows an increase in local authority housing stock when new units added to stock, and demolitions and sales of dwellings (reduction in stock numbers) are taken into account.

In 2019 H1B shows nationally local authorities added 5,619 units to owned stock, whether constructed or acquired, an increase of 1,654 on the 2018 figure of 3,965. In 2017 the figure was 2,532. Notwithstanding Cork City and Cork County Councils, which were impacted by the boundary change the biggest year on year increase recorded compared to last year was by Kildare, which added 431 units to stock in 2019 compared to 265 in 2018. Dublin City added the highest number of properties to stock in 2019 at 545 units and Leitrim the lowest at 23.

Local authorities recorded the sale of 1,390 units of stock in 2019, a significant increase on the 519 units of stock sold in 2018. Eight local authorities demolished dwellings in 2019; a total of 106 dwellings compared to 180 dwellings in 2018.

Excluding Cork City and Cork County, all local authorities recorded an increase in local authority year end housing stock. Dublin City recorded the largest increase of 510 units and Leitrim had the lowest at 15 units, followed Louth at 27 units.

H2: Housing Vacancies (A)

With the ever-increasing demand for suitable social housing accommodation to meet housing need, the management of vacant properties within local authorities has never been more important. Minimising housing vacancies is a key action in relation to the Government Strategy, Rebuilding Ireland and local authorities continue to have benefitted from a concerted programme, and targeted Department of Housing, Local government and Heritage funding to achieve these outcomes. In that context NOAC, year on year, looks at the number of dwellings in a local authority's overall stock that were not tenanted as of 31 December. The overall percentage of local authority stock that was vacant at the end of 2019 was just 3.15%, an increase from the 2018 figure of 2.77%.

As can be seen in the data in Table H2 Appendix 2, the lowest vacancy rate was in Dun Laoghaire – Rathdown at 0.73%. In 2018 the lowest rate was 0.75% for South Dublin. The highest level of vacancy was in Longford at 8.00% which is an increase on the highest level of 5.02% for Kerry for 2018. In 2019 ten local authorities had a vacancy rate higher than 4%, which represents

an increase on the 2018 number when there were 5 local authorities. The total number of vacant dwellings at end 2019 was 4,365 vacancies compared to the 2018 figure of 3,773, an increase of 15.69%.

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

H3: Average Re-letting Time and Cost (A and B)

NOAC has previously noted that a key action in the Government's Rebuilding Ireland - Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness is to achieve the refurbishment and re-letting of vacant social housing units with minimal delay in line with best asset management practices. This is stated to involve adopting a national re-letting performance standard across all local authorities, a preventative maintenance approach to housing stock management, greater focus on the roles and responsibilities of tenants and funding mechanisms structured to incentivise swift turnaround, consistent standards and be pro-active.

The national average re-letting time from the date the tenant vacated the dwelling to the date of the first rent debit in 2019 was 28.17 weeks, slightly higher when compared to 27.75 weeks in 2018. The average letting cost was €18,336.85 compared to €18,590.28 in 2018, a reduction of €253.43.

A comparison of average re-letting times for the six main urban authorities of Cork, Dublin, and Galway Cities, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal and South Dublin County Councils shows variations in both re-letting times and costs and are set out in table H3. The longest average re-letting time across these six authorities was recorded by Cork City at 72.12, however this may be impacted by the boundary change. The shortest at 14.55 weeks by Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown.

Table H3: Average 2019 re-letting times and costs of urban authorities compared to 2018

Local Authority	Unit re-letting Time		Unit re-letting Cost		No. of units re-tenanted	
	2019	2018 compared	2019	2018 compared	2019	2018 compared
	Weeks	Weeks	€	€	No	No
Cork City	72.12	23.12	€16,348.62	€7,053.30	128	23
Dublin City	16.77	-0.02	€23,835.63	-€1,248.22	783	-27
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	14.55	2.16	€20,778.52	€1,916.20	124	-3
Fingal	32.34	5.56	€14,994.21	-€2,075.18	63	-6
Galway City	46.00	2.00	€7,648.49	-€7,043.55	70	19
South Dublin	22.00	4.56	€19,009.88	€2,650.42	172	39

Table H3 Appendix 2 shows the average re-letting time varies nationally from 11.66 weeks in Monaghan to 84.69 weeks in Longford. In 2018 it varied from 8.06 weeks in Westmeath to 71.39 weeks in Cavan. Excluding Cork City because of the boundary change, Louth recorded the largest increase in the average re-letting time from 16.42 weeks in 2018 to 39.00 weeks in 2019. The largest reduction was for Cavan from 71.39 weeks in 2018 to 37.38 weeks in 2019 which NOAC sees as welcome.

In 2019 the average re-letting cost increased for 18 local authorities, from 16 local authorities in 2018. Table H3, Appendix 1 shows 3 of the 6 large urban authorities are included in this figure. In respect of these local authorities the lowest average re-letting cost was recorded by Laois €7,314.00, which was an increase of €899.71 on its 2018 figure.

H4: Housing Maintenance Cost (A)

Expenditure on repair and maintenance of local authority houses is set out in table H4. The cost per unit recorded across the 31 local authorities ranged from €242.66 in Longford (€483.61 in 2018) to €2,498.76 in Dublin City (€2,450.44 in 2018). Longford recorded the largest increase going from the 2018 to 2019. Louth recorded the largest decrease going from the 2018 figure of €6,903.22 to €6,000.00 in 2019.

H5: Private Rented Sector Inspections (A to D)

Table H5 Appendix 2 shows that the inspection rate of registered tenancies continues to be low at 9.93%, although this is an increase on the 7.39% recorded in 2018.

Per the guidelines issued to all local authorities, indicator H5C was to be calculated as 'the number of inspected dwellings in 2019 that were found not to be compliant as a percentage of the number of dwellings inspected' (with both figures agreeing to local authority returns to the Department). The methodology for this calculation has now been amended and the percentage is calculated from 'the number of dwellings failing first inspections only as a percentage of the overall number of first inspections' in a given year. Local authorities provided the number of first inspections non-compliant figure through the audit process and NOAC obtained the figure for the number of first inspection compliant directly from the Department to ensure both reconciled.

Nationally, the number of inspected dwellings that are found not to be compliant with the Standards Regulations continues to be high at 93.07% in 2019 compared to 82.99% in 2018. In 2019 Wicklow had the lowest failure rate of 57.07% of inspected dwellings not compliant with the standards regulations. This compares with 2018 three local authorities had failure rates of less than 50% of inspected dwellings.

Local authorities have advised that the number of non-compliant dwellings that became compliant in 2019 was 9,326, a significant increase on 2018 when it was 5,466 which in turn is a further significant increase on 2017 figure of 3,329. Dwellings that became compliant are agreed to the figures supplied to the Department under Q5 of its annual return, properties deemed compliant in 2019.

H6: Long-term Homeless Adults (A)

Table H6 shows the number of homeless adults in emergency accommodation at the year-end has risen to 6,329 persons in 2019 from 6,083 persons in 2018, a 4.04% increase. This continues to be an unwelcome statistic which continues a trend of increase in long-term homeless adults since NOAC began reporting on local authority performance indicators in 2014.

The long-term nature of the homelessness also increased in 2019, both absolutely and as a percentage of the number at year-end. In 2019 the number of individuals having been continuously or cumulatively in emergency accommodation for at least half of the year rose to 3,898 individuals, an increase of 152

on the 2018 figure of 3,746. Notwithstanding Cork (City and County), 11 local authorities recorded an increase in the number of long-term homeless adults with Dublin recording substantial increases followed by Kildare and Kerry. However, 10 local authorities recorded decreases of which 4 were substantial including Galway City which recorded a reduction of 114. Monaghan and Leitrim County Councils were the only local authorities to record no adults in emergency accommodation at the end of the year.

Table 5 looks at the long-term homeless adults in the city authorities. These authorities would traditionally have counted the largest proportion of homeless adults and household. Dublin City Council make a joint return on behalf of the 4 authorities in the Dublin region. The figures shown are the number of adults classed as homeless and in emergency accommodation as recorded on the Pathway Accommodation & Support System (PASS) on 31.12.2019 and in the number of homeless adults in emergency accommodation for longer than 6 months. Unlike 2018, when all local authorities have shown an increase on 2017, there have been reductions for three local authorities in 2019 in each category, which is welcome.

Table H6: Long-term Homeless Adults

Local Authority	Adults classed as homeless & in emergency accommodation			Adults on who had been in emergency accommodation +6 months		
	31/12/2018	31/12/2019	Difference	31/12/2018	31/12/2019	Difference
Cork City	335	318	-17	122	173	51
Dublin City	4,018	4277	259	2,746	2910	164
Galway City	343	234	-109	240	126	-114
Limerick City & County	268	278	10	132	109	-23
Waterford City & County	111	71	-40	68	34	-34

Section 2: Roads (R1 to R3)

R1 – Pavement Surface Condition Index (PSCI) Rating

NOAC publishes the Pavement Surface Condition Index (PSCI) data, which is compiled under the guidance of the Department of Transport (DoT). This is one of the longer standing indicators used by NOAC and is based on tracking the Regional and Local road network pavement condition performance through a condition rating system – Pavement Surface Condition Index (PSCI), that was developed in 2012 by the Department of Transport and Local Authorities. This system also links **condition** to **treatment type** links to **cost**.

Data is recorded on the LGMA MapRoad system, which is a local government road management system, that covers a range of functions including road pavements. The recording of both pavement condition and roadworks on such systems represents best practice, is required by the Department of Transport. It is also aligned with its funding.

The published PSCI ratings in Tables R1 show the proportion of roads that fall 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	Moderate to extensive surface defects
5 to 6	Moderate to significant pavement defects
1 to 4	Some to significant structural defects

The NOAC data relates solely to Regional and Local roads and does not include National routes for which responsibility is shared with Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII). Regional and Local roads represent 96,043km out of the total public road network length of 101,456km. Additionally, as the 6¹ large urban authorities have a proportionally small amount of regional and local roads network, NOAC has focused its examination of the data on the other 25 authorities.

NOAC recognises that cross authority comparisons of performance indicators can represent a challenge, having regard to the variation in characteristics, geographic, topographic, and socio-economic factors, population distribution, resource availability and local service prioritisation. However, identifying comparators can still be beneficial in the case of specific indicators, with a view to sharing learning and best practice amongst local authorities.

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 13,336km of road or 13% of the total network length.

Poor quality roads can be a cause of concern to communities and impact economic development. Excluding the 6 large urban authorities Table R1a below identifies the four local authorities that the highest percentage length with a condition rating of 1 to 4 and Figure R1a illustrates the number of local authorities with greater than 5% and 10% respectively.

18 authorities surveyed greater than 99% of their Regional roads in the 24-month period to end 2019, a reduction on the previous year, however, as illustrated in figure R1a, all local authorities have had over 90% of their road network surveyed.

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

Table R1a: Regional Roads PSC Rating 1-4 (Structural Defects)

County	2018	2019
Wexford	13%	12%
Offaly	16%	11%
Cork County	10%	9%
Limerick	10%	8%

In respect of the poorest PSCI condition ratings, from 1 to 4, two counties, Offaly and Wexford had over 10 % of the Regional road network length, while a further seventeen authorities had greater than 5% of their Regional road network length with the same rating. Although for Offaly and Wexford this represents a reduction of 5% from 16% and 1% from 13% respectively, the overall number of local authorities with roads in this category is very worrying.

Ten local authorities have less than 5% of their Regional road network falling into the rating category of 1 to 4 and of these local authorities, one, Leitrim has effectively no road in this category.

In respect of PSCI rating 9 to 10 (no defects or less than 10% defective) Carlow County Council had the lowest percentage of Regionals roads in this category (15.56%) and Roscommon County Council, as with last year's report, had the highest percentage of its Regional roads given this rating (56.43%). Both these figures are lower than the equivalent for 2018. Table R1b below shows those authorities (excluding the 6 large urban authorities) with the highest proportion of their Regional roads having few or no defects. NOAC welcomes these results.

Table R1b: Regional Roads PSCI Rating 9-10 (Little or no Defects)

County	2018	2019
Roscommon	58%	56%
Westmeath	46%	53%
Meath	47%	51%
Sligo	47%	51%

Local Primary (LP) Roads

As with Regional roads, Local Primary roads also represent a very important part of the local road network. The guidance from the Department of Transport, requires that local primary roads be surveyed every two years. The proportion of such roads surveyed in the 24 months to the end of 2019 exceeds 90% for 15 (16 in 2018) authorities (excluding the 6 large urban authorities).

In the case of 3 local authorities, Kerry, Kildare and Limerick, less than 50% of local primary road kilometres were surveyed and received a PSCI rating in the 24 months to the year-end 2018. NOAC is anxious that all roads are surveyed in accordance with the standard to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the information published.

In terms of the road condition for Local Primary roads, Wexford County's network had the highest percentage of 37.01% (34% in 2018) classified as structurally distressed which is a cause for concern. Excluding the 6 large urban authorities and those authorities who had surveyed less than 90% of their local primary network in the last 24 months Meath had the highest percentage (34.76%) of its roads in the best condition with no defects.

Local Secondary (LS) Roads

For Local Secondary roads the guidance from the Department of Transport, requires condition surveys every two years. The proportion of such roads surveyed in the 24 months to the end of 2019 exceeds 90% for thirteen authorities (excluding the 6 large urban authorities). In the case of Longford it was greater than 99%. In the case of 4 local authorities, Galway, Kerry, Limerick and Mayo less than 50% of local secondary road kilometres were surveyed and received a PSCI rating in the 24 months to the year-end 2019. NOAC is anxious that all roads are surveyed in accordance with the standard to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the information published.

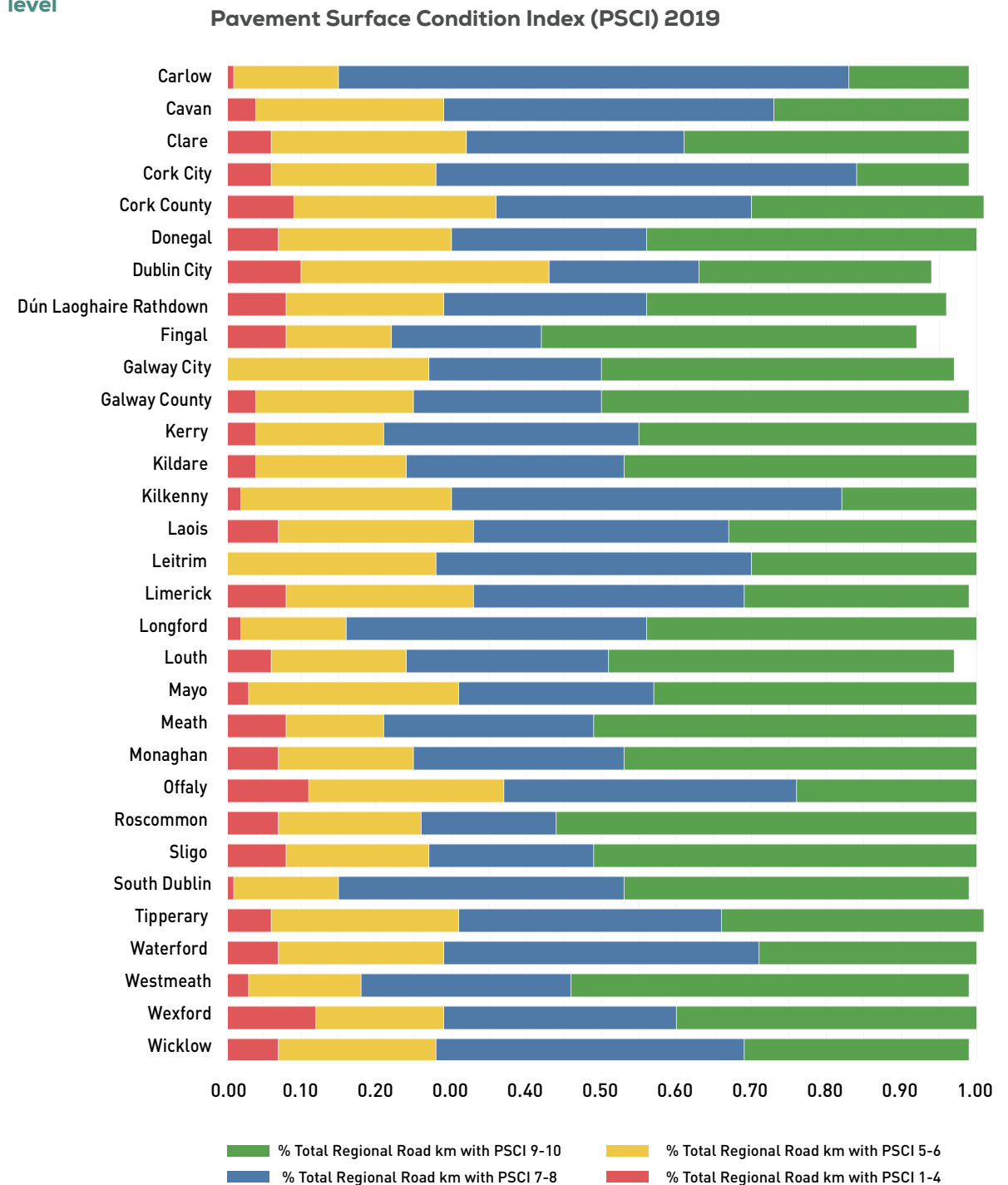
In terms of the road condition, Wexford County's network had the highest percentage of 49.27% classified as structurally distressed which is a cause for concern. Excluding the 6 large urban authorities and those authorities who had surveyed less than 90% of their local secondary network in the last 24 months, Meath had the highest percentage (29.53%) of its roads in the best condition with no defects.

Local Tertiary (LT) Roads

For Local Tertiary roads the guidance from the Department of Transport, requires condition surveys every five years (60 months).

The proportion of such roads surveyed in the 60 months to the end of 2019 exceeds 90% for 5 authorities (excluding the 6 large urban authorities). In the case of 2 local authorities, Kildare and Limerick, less than 50% of local tertiary road kilometres were surveyed and received a PSCI rating in the 60 months to the year-end 2019.

Figure R1a: Regional road Pavement Surface Condition Index (PSCI) survey level

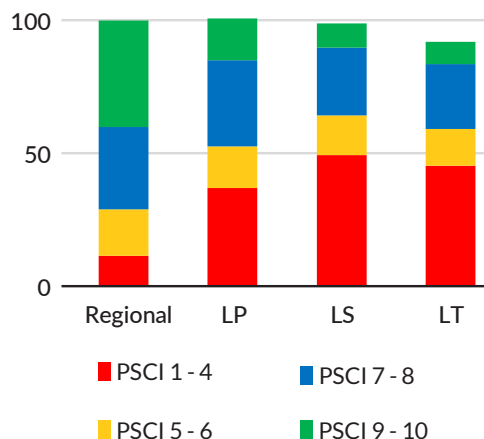


NOAC is anxious that all roads are surveyed in accordance with the standard to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the information published.

In terms of the road condition for Local Tertiary roads, Wexford County's network had the highest percentage, 45.33%, classified as structurally distressed which is a cause for concern. Excluding the 6 large urban authorities and those authorities who had surveyed less than 90% of their local tertiary network in the last 60 months Carlow had the highest percentage (14.95%) of its roads in the best condition with no defects.

Overall it is noted that Wexford scored highest for PSCI conditions 1 - 4 for all the above road classes and sub-classes. In particular, for Local Secondary roads the scale of the road length is near 50%. Although it is notable that Wexford has put a lot of effort into maintaining its road records and is well above average in the length of road network surveyed, these indicators are still high and are illustrated in Figure R1b.

Figure R1b: Wexford PSCI



R2: Roadworks / Expenditure

Table R2a below summarises expenditure under the various road maintenance headings and the full details can be found at Table R2 in Appendix 2. Nationally increases on 2018 have been noted on both the kilometres repaired and the total expenditure.

Table R2b below sets out the unit cost achieved for road maintenance and full details are in Table R2 in Appendix 2.

Table R2a: Improvement and Maintenance Expenditure 2019

Road / Works Category	Km		€	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
Regional road strengthened	416.10	408.20	70,114,838	90,538,476
Regional road resealing	398.30	442.30	12,911,939	14,520,626
Local road strengthening	2,215.80	2,015.00	162,459,828	171,698,912
Local road resealing	1,966.20	2,119.20	37,118,868	41,087,873
Total	4,996.40	4,984.70	282,605,473	317,845,887

Table R2b: Improvement and Maintenance Unit Costs 2019

Road / Works Category	€/m2		
	Max	Min	Average
Regional road strengthened	39.45	14.78	27.15
Regional road resealing	7.68	3.75	4.91
Local road strengthening	32.23	6.18	18.87
Local road resealing	7.26	3.71	4.62

Average is defined as the average rate achieved between local authorities. These figures do not account for the 6 large urban authorities.

Overall, the Department of Transport require that all local authorities to record PSCI condition with a specified frequency and NOAC has sought all such data from all local authorities. However, NOAC is that the surveys are not being fully achieved in accordance with the requirements.

R3: Percentage (%) Motor Tax transactions conducted online

As in the previous year all local authorities showed an increase in the percentage of motor tax transactions which were dealt with online.

The largest percentage increase was by Roscommon at 5.94%, going from 54.68% of motor tax transactions completed online in 2018 to 58.13% in 2019. The lowest year on year increase recorded was by Dublin City at 1.43% however as with last year's report it has the highest overall percentage of motor tax transactions completed online at 86.87%. Donegal has the lowest percentage of motor tax transactions completed online at 58.13% although this has increased by over 5.9% from 2018. It should also be noted that 5 local authorities do not collect motor tax as in each case it is collected by another adjoining authority.

Section 3: Water (W1 – W2)

Since the creation of Irish Water in 2015 much of the public supply functions of local authorities have been taken over by that utility. However local authorities still have functions in areas such as private supplies.

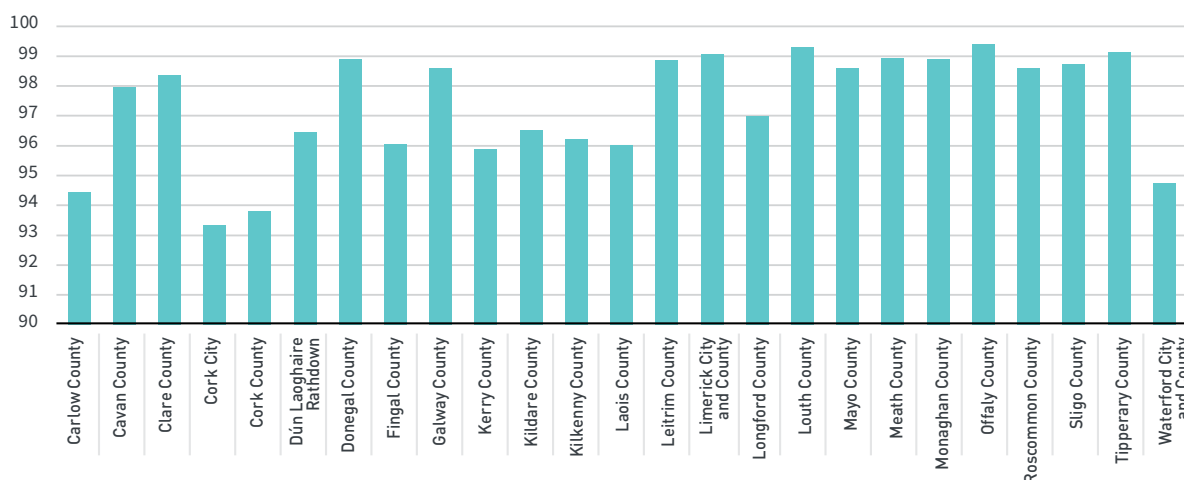
W1: Percentage (%) drinking water in private schemes in compliance with statutory requirements

Table W1 is the 2018 compliance rate with the requirements of the Drinking Water Regulations. This includes group (public and private) water schemes and small private supplies to which the regulations are applicable. In total, these schemes serve about 7% of the population. The data was provided by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) from water testing results supplied by the local authorities. The compliance rate is calculated as the number of tests that complied with all microbiological, chemical and indicator parameter values as a percentage of the total number of tests carried out on these supplies.

The 2019 results show seven local authorities improved their compliance from 2018 with the remaining twenty-one having poorer compliance than in 2018. In 2018 eight had improved compliance from 2017 and twenty had poorer compliance from 2017 to 2018. Unlike in 2018 no local authority had 100% compliance on samples tested, however four were above 99%. Notwithstanding consideration of Cork City and Cork County, Carlow had the lowest compliance rate of 94.45%.

In overall terms 72,203 samples were tested in 2019 which represents an increase 10.45% from 65,379 samples tested in 2018. This represents an increase in overall average compliance rate to 97.50% achieved for the local authorities in comparison to 97.06% achieved in 2018.

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

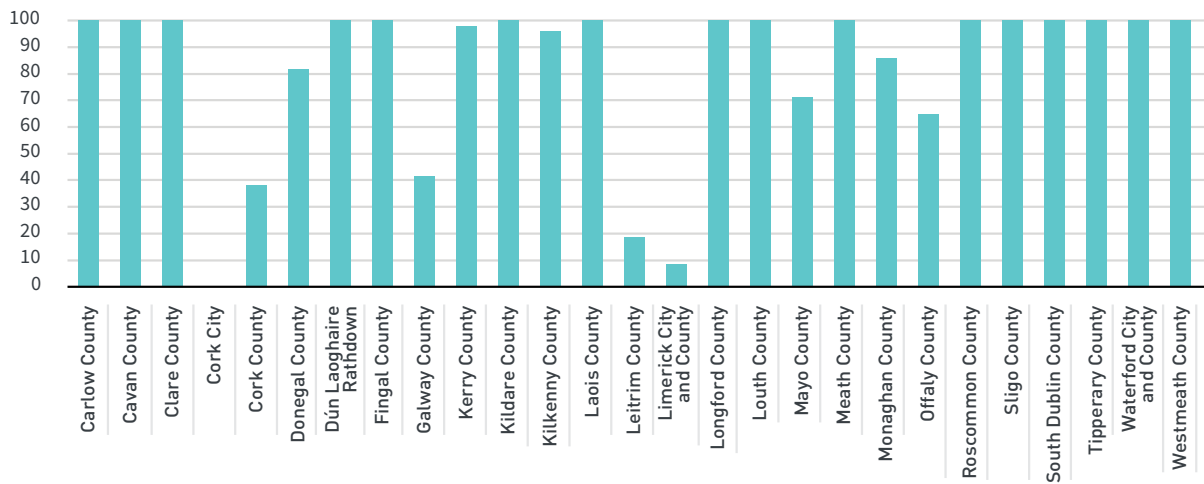


W2: – Percentage of registered schemes monitored

W2 is a new indicator for 2019 as the W1 performance indicator relates only to actual inspections and does not reflect registered supplies that were not monitored or unregistered supplies. NOAC has introduced W2 as a new indicator to include the number of registered schemes monitored by each local authority as a percentage of total registered schemes.

Monitoring seemed to have varied substantially between local authorities with a national average of 73.43%. Notwithstanding Cork City and County, 16 local authorities have 100% of schemes monitored in 2019 however 6 local authorities have monitored less than 50% of such schemes. This is a concern to NOAC and for which local authorities need to address.

Figure W2: Percentage (%) registered private schemes monitored.



Section 4: Waste and Environment (E1 – E5)

E1: Households with access to a 3 Bin Service

Since 1 July 2016, the Household Food Waste and Bio-Waste Regulations has required all agglomerations greater than 500 households to have access to brown bin collection service. Data for this indicator comes directly from the National Waste Collection Permit Office (NWCPO). NOAC has been advised that the system used by NWCPO is a live system and local authorities can update figures submitted on an ongoing basis. Where adjustments were made after submission of figures to NOAC, these changes will not be captured in this report.

The local authority function is to ensure that food waste in the agglomerations to which the Regulations apply is either home composted, brought to an authorised facility for treatment or collected by an authorised waste collector.

In 2019 48.36% of households (based on the 2016 Census) were situated in an area covered by a 3 bin service, which is an increase of 10.13% on the equivalent for 2018 of 43.91%. Excluding Cork City and Cork County Councils, Galway City at 94.28% followed by Fingal, South Dublin and Dun Laoghaire – Rathdown had the highest percentage of areas covered by a 3-bin service.

The proportion of household's in an area covered by a 3-bin service declined in four authorities including Longford, Tipperary, Kerry and Waterford. A further 7 local authorities, Cavan, Donegal, Mayo, Monaghan, Offaly, Roscommon and Westmeath recorded figures below 20% and Cavan County has the lowest uptake at 10.98% or 2,942 households.

The authorities showing the biggest changes in access to a 3-bin service during the year were Waterford City and County Council, with a reduction of 7,352 households recorded, going from 84.89% to 67.97% accessing a brown bin service. This is a 16.92% reduction.

NOAC considers that there is room for improvement in ensuring there is access to a 3 Bin service. In addition, NOAC is considering modifying this indicator to better measure 3 bin users with access to such services as a proportion of those who can i.e. agglomerations of 500 or more as opposed to the census figures.

E2: - Environmental Pollution Cases

The total number of pollution cases in respect of which a complaint was made in 2019 was 79,034 across all local authorities which is a slight reduction of 61 from the 2018 figure of 79,095. Clare recorded the largest percentage increase of 40.53% from 2018 to 2019 and Kilkenny recorded the greatest proportional decrease of 27.97% going from 1,437 pollution cases that were subject to a complaint in 2018 to 1,035 in 2019. The cases relate to all pollution types, including air, noise, water, litter and waste.

Excluding Cork City and Cork County Councils, Meath had the largest proportional increase (24.51%) from 2018 to 2019 in cases closed. Kilkenny had the largest proportional decrease in 2019 at 53.60% whereas in 2018 it had the largest increase proportionally at 361.28% which was attributed to a clean-up of data and improved monitoring system. A total of 7,334 or 9.27% of the 79,034 pollution cases that arose in 2019 were still on hand at the end of the year. These cases carry over into 2020.

E3: - Litter Pollution

In respect of areas classed as unpolluted or litter free, NOAC is pleased to see Cavan has recorded the largest increase going from 14% in 2018 to 43% in 2019, an increase of 207%. Similarly, Sligo went from 7% to 19% for the same period, an increase of 171%. Kildare and Mayo had the highest percentage of area unpolluted or litter free at 86% and 53%.

Overall, 20 local authorities recorded a decrease in the percentage area unpolluted or litter free, whereas only 9 recorded an increase. Twelve (eleven in 2018) local authorities recorded no areas as being significantly polluted. Twenty seven (twenty six in 2018) local authorities recorded no area as grossly polluted. However, for the remaining five that recorded areas in this category the proportional area of the county was low ranging from 1 to 3%.

Although the 2019 figures are worse overall than the 2018 figures the trend has shown no material change, as the figures vary up and down year on year. The litter pollution monitoring figures are set out in Table E3 in Appendix 2.

E4 Schools Awarded Green Flag Status

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

The percentage shown in the tables are calculated on schools that attained a Green Flag for the first time in 2019, those that renewed a Green Flag in 2019 and those that held a Green Flag from 2018 and therefore does not require renewal until 2020. It does not include schools that received a green flag prior to 2018 and have yet to renew it. All local authorities have schools that participate in the programme. As in 2018 when it recorded 70.00%, Roscommon recorded the highest percentage in 2019 of 65.31%, a reduction of nearly 5 percentage points. Cavan was the lowest at 35.63%.

Figure E4. Schools Awarded Green Flag Status

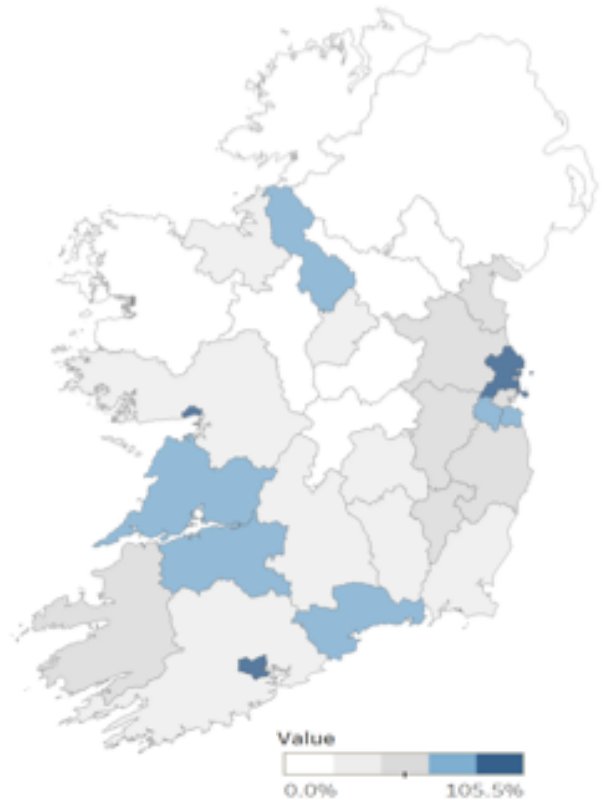
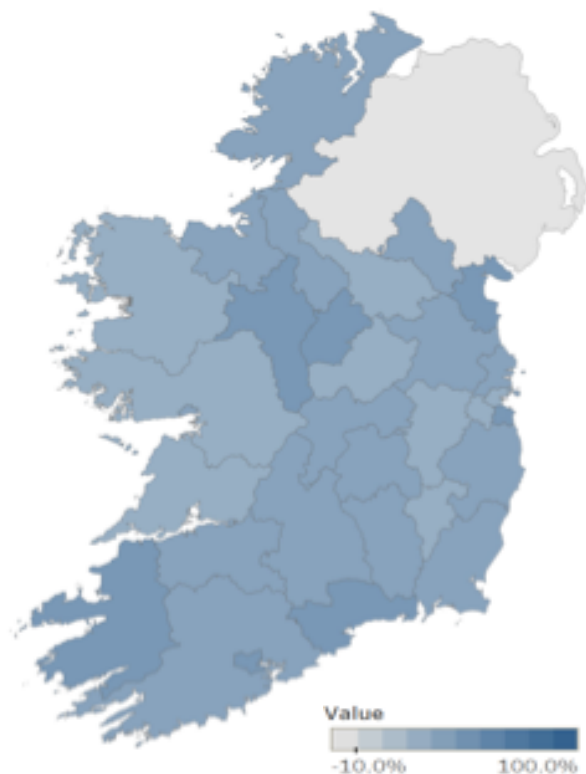


Figure E1: Households with access to a 3 Bin Service

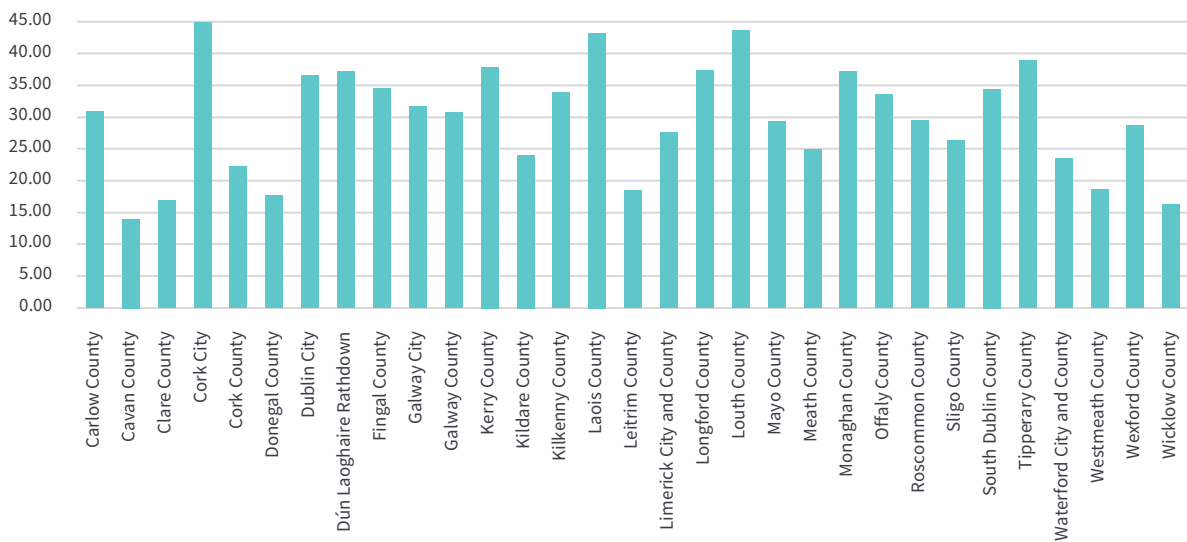


E5 Percentage Energy Efficiency Performance

This is a new indicator for 2019 and represents the cumulative percentage (%) of energy savings achieved by the end of 2019 (31 December) relative to a baseline year (2009). In order to compile this information, data has been sourced directly from the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI), who in turn gathers this information as part of annual returns made by local authorities to the SEAI.

For 2019 the local authority with the greatest cumulative percentage energy savings is Cork City at 44.85%, however this may have been impacted by the boundary change. Otherwise the greatest efficiency savings were achieved by Louth at 43.62% and Laois at 43.23%. The local authority with the lowest percentage energy saving was Cavan at 13.99%. Figure E5 illustrates the relative percentage savings by local authorities.

Figure E5: - Energy Efficiency Performance (%)



Section 5: Planning (P1 to P5)

P1: - Building Control Inspections

The total number of new buildings notified to local authorities in 2019 was 19,826 which was a slight increase on the 2018 figure of 19,808 and continues the trend from 2016.

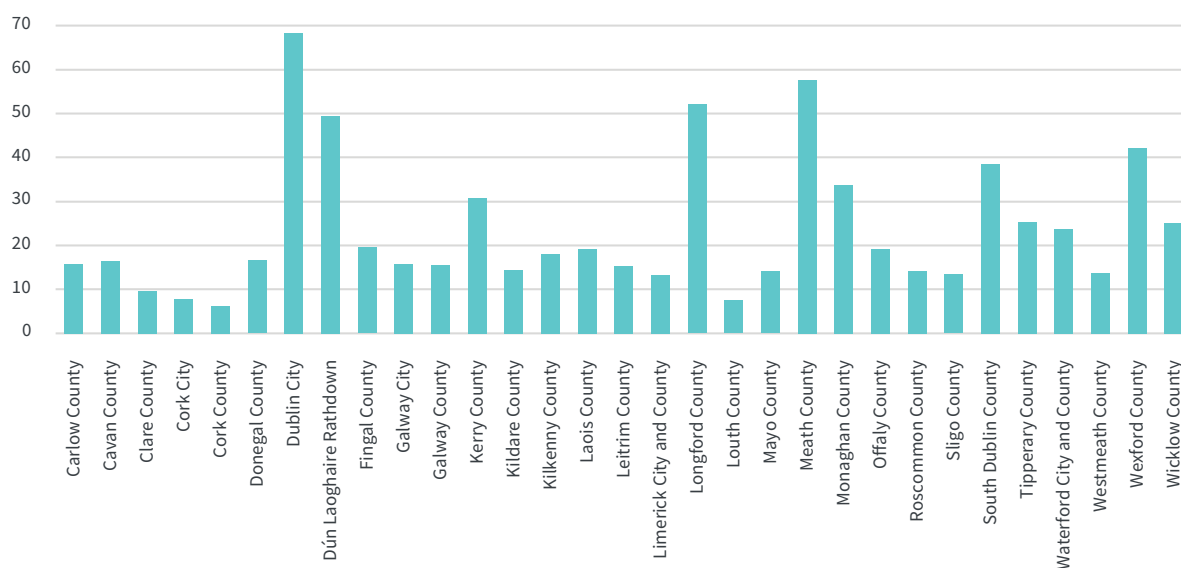
In terms of buildings being inspected as a percentage of new buildings notified to a local authority, South Dublin recorded the largest proportional increase in the number of buildings inspected, going from 20.18% in 2018 to 38.55% in 2019.

Dublin City recorded the highest overall percentage of buildings inspected at 68.34% in 2019, a reduction on the 2018 figure of 69.70%. In 2017 this figure was 82.87%.

Four local authorities, Clare, Cork City, Cork County and Louth did not meet the minimum 12-15% inspection requirement contained in the September 2016 Code of Practice for Inspecting and Certifying Buildings and Works. This is an improvement from 2018 when there were 8 local authorities. Although NOAC welcomes this improvement from 2018 NOAC's desire is to see all counties meeting the minimum.

Nationally 23.90% of notified new buildings were inspected in 2019, a slight improvement, however less than the 25.58% recorded in 2017. Figure P1 illustrates the results.

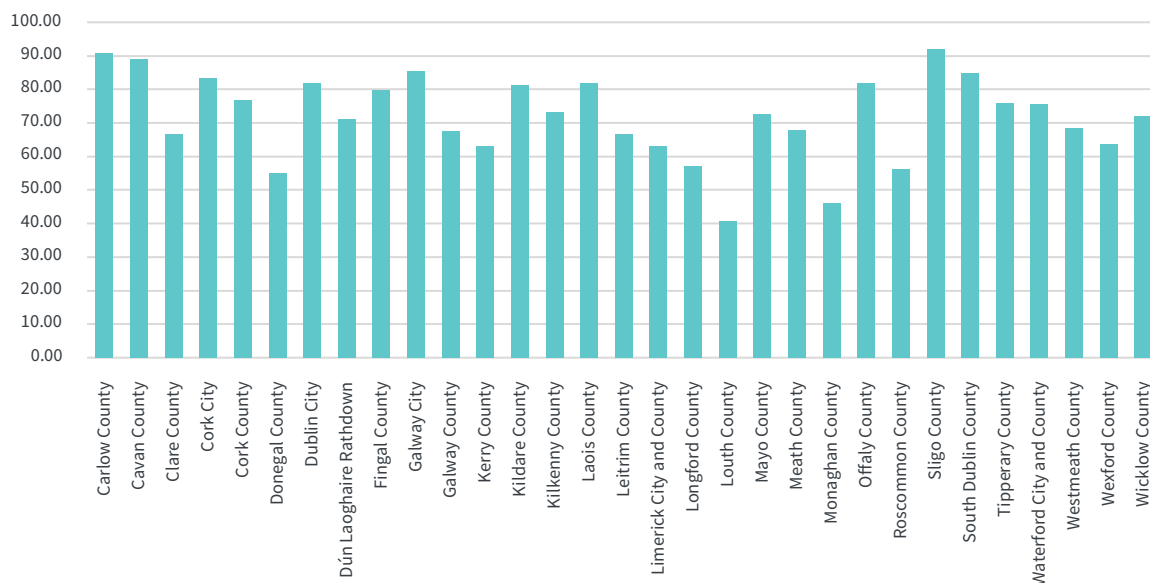
Figure P1: - Percentage of buildings inspected as a percentage of new buildings notified (%)



P2: - An Bord Pleanála Appeals

The number of planning appeals to An Bord Pleanála in 2019 was 1,827, a slight increase on the 2018 figure of 1,813. In the case of Sligo County Council, An Bord Pleanála confirmed, with or without modifications, the decision of the local authority in 92% of the applications that were appealed to the Board.

Louth had the lowest decision confirmation rates at 40.66%. Monaghan was the only other local authority with less than 50% at 46.15% and three others, Donegal, Longford and Roscommon were less than 60%. NOAC considers that the variation in confirmation rates by the Board may merit some further consideration by each local authority concerned. Figure P2 illustrates the results.

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

P3: - Planning Enforcement

Local authorities investigated 7,065 planning enforcement cases in 2019 that were either referred to them by the public or initiated by the authorities themselves. This represents an increase of 6.45% on the 2018 figure of 6,637.

Nationally the total number of investigated cases that were closed to the local authority's satisfaction increased by just over 12.64% compared to 2018. However, the number of cases that were dismissed under section 152(2) or statute barred or exempted development increased from 2,478 in 2018 to 2,789 in 2019 after a reduction from 3,401 cases in 2017.

P4: - Cost per Capita

The average per capita cost of the planning service in 2019, shown in Table P4, was €30.27, a slight increase on €29.24 in 2018. The lowest cost per capita in 2019 was for Cavan at €19.59 an increase from the 2018 figure of €17.15 when it was also the lowest. The highest figure for 2019 was Dun Laoghaire Rathdown at €45.19 whereas in 2018 Longford had the highest at €43.94 (€41.15 in 2019).

P5: - Fire Safety Certificate Applications

There were 3,054 applications for Fire Safety Certificates received in 2019 by local authorities that were not subsequently withdrawn by the applicant. This represents a slight increase on the 2018 figure of 2,902. Longford had the lowest number of applications in 2019 at 25 (Leitrim in 2018 at 31) and Dublin City had the highest number at 335, a reduction from the 2018 figure of 385. However, per head of population Leitrim's rate was the highest and Roscommon's was the lowest.

100% of applications for Fire Safety Certificates received were decided within 2 months in Cork County with Longford and Westmeath being above 90% at 96.00% and 94.44% respectively. Excluding Cork City, because of the boundary change South Dublin at 90.70% had the highest percentage where an extended period was agreed with the applicant. NOAC considers that the high utilisation of extension of time by some councils may merit some consideration by the local authority concerned.

Figure P3: - Planning Enforcement Cases (%)

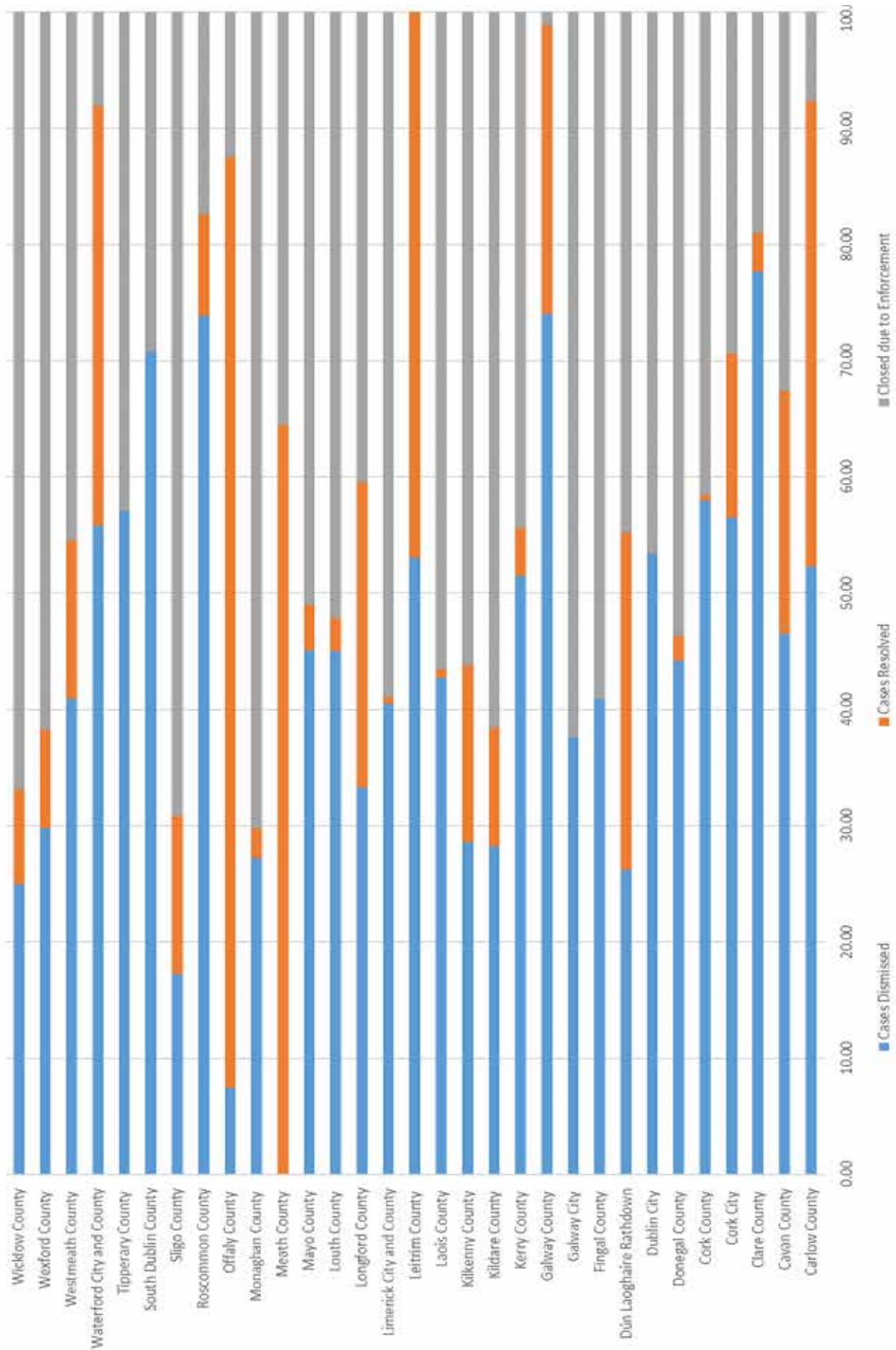
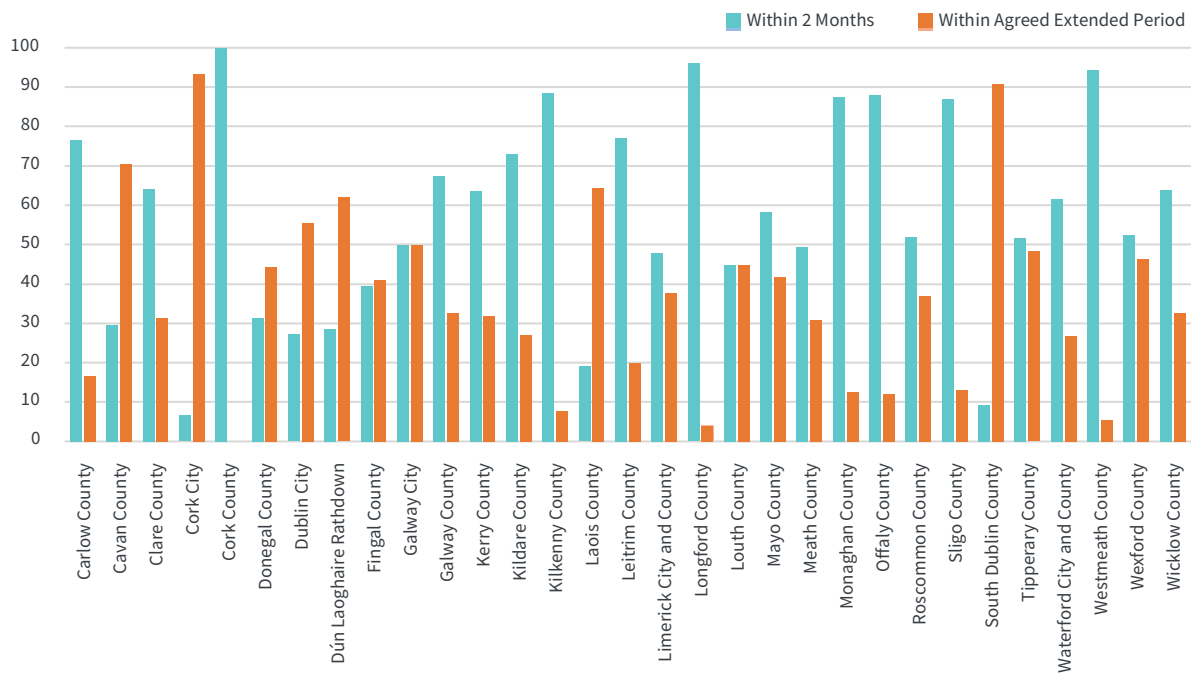


Figure P5: - Percentage Applications for Fire Safety Certificates (%)



Section 6: Fire Services (F1 to F3)

F1: - Cost per Capita of the Fire Service

The per capita cost figures are based on the populations provided with a first response by each fire authority. These population figures have been calculated from the 2016 Census Small Area Population Statistics, published by the Central Statistics Office on 20 July 2017.

The cost per capita of providing the fire service was higher in 2019 than the previous year in 11 local authorities. Excluding Cork City Council and Cork County Council, because of the boundary change, Dublin at €84.84 and Limerick at €80.17 were the highest in 2019. The cost however was lower in 14 local authorities. The three authorities with the lowest costs per capita were Kildare at €31.49 (€30.49 in 2018), Meath at €31.40 (€31.56 in 2018) and Westmeath at €32.15 (€33.99 in 2018). Excluding Cork City and Cork County, the largest increase was by Galway County going from €48.36 in 2018 to €50.11 in 2019, a 3.62% increase.

The largest reduction was by Limerick City and County going from €85.44 in 2018 to €80.17 in 2019, a 6.57% reduction.

Since the boundary change in Cork, six local authorities (Dublin City Council, Cork City Council, Galway County Council, Limerick City and County Council, Louth County Council and Waterford City and County Council) operate both full-time and-retained fire services. Twenty-one other local authorities operate retained fire services only. The cost per capita of the fire services is therefore derived from the expenditure on fire services in each local authority divided by the population served by that fire service. It should also be noted that the cost may vary year on year arising from the nature of incidents e.g. severe weather events, gorse fires etc. The national average per capita cost of providing the fire service in 2019 was €66.36 which represents an increase on the 2018 per capita cost of €61.63.

As noted in last year's report, these figures can have slight anomalies due to costs being attributed to one authority but the population being counted under a different authority that provides a particular service. Also, Dublin City, Mayo County and Limerick City and County Councils incur costs in relation to providing regional control centres which would not be replicated in every authority.

F2: - Mobilisation Times

Of the local authority full time fire brigades, 5 of the 6 services improved their average mobilisation times for fires and 4 for other non-fire emergencies in 2019. In respect of the retained brigades 13 (10 in 2018) improved mobilisation times for fire emergencies and 14 (15 in 2018) for non-fire emergencies. NOAC is aware that average mobilisation times can be skewed by various factors such as the time of day, traffic, remoteness from the nearest fire station and the quality of information received.

The following is of note:

■ Fire related emergencies

- Waterford had the quickest response time for full time services of 1 minute 4 seconds (1 minute 12 seconds in 2018) and Sligo at 3 minutes 24 seconds (3 minutes 42 seconds in 2018) for retained services in responding;
- Galway County had the slowest response time for full time services of 2 minutes 15 seconds (2 minutes 19 seconds in 2018) and Longford at 6 minutes 53 seconds (6 minutes 19 seconds in 2018) for retained services in responding;

■ Non-Fire related emergencies: -

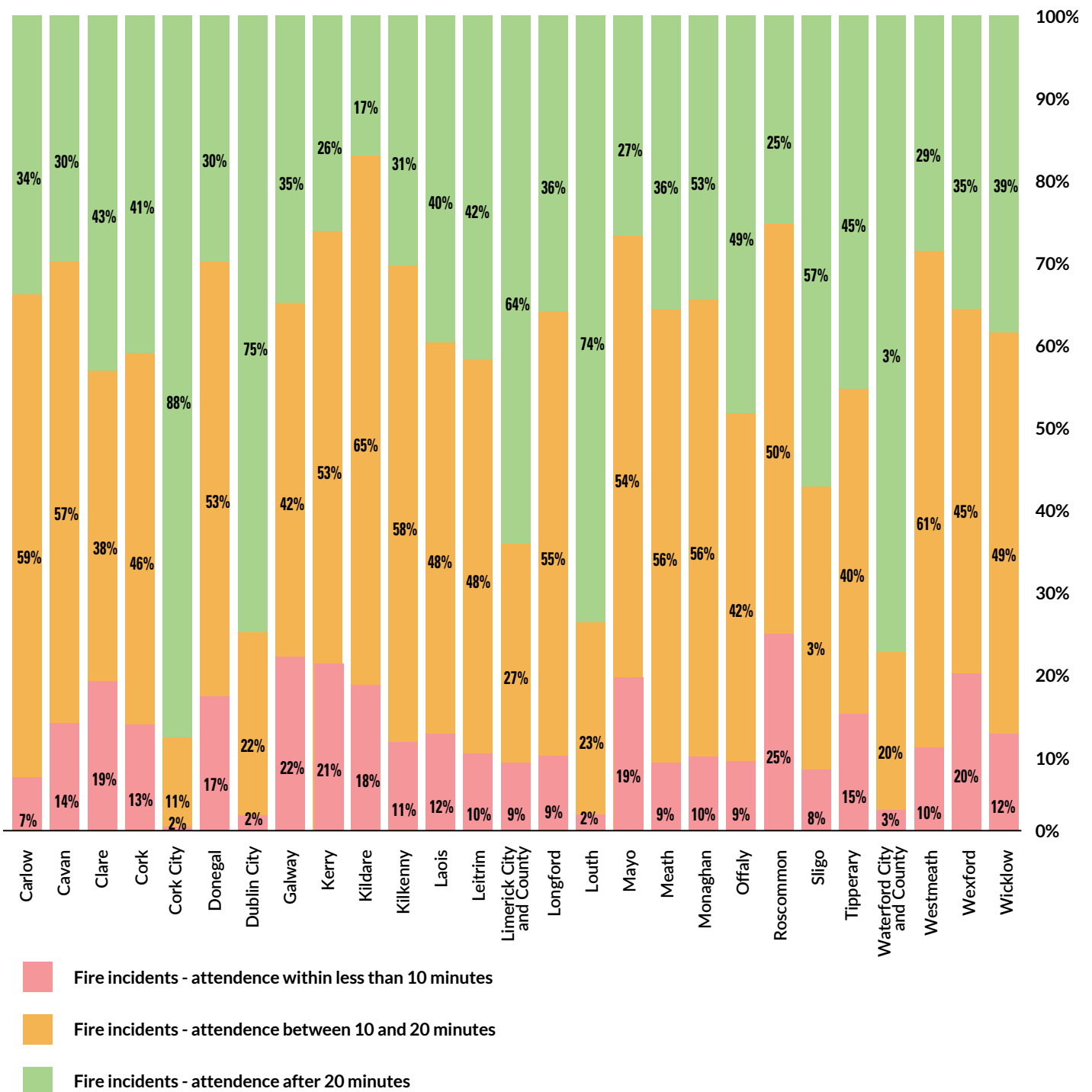
- Waterford had the quickest response time for full time services of 1 minute and 10 seconds an improvement from its time of 1 minute and 22 seconds in 2018 and Sligo at 3 minutes 19 seconds (3 minutes 39 seconds in 2018) for retained service in responding;
- Galway County had the slowest response time for full time services of 2 minutes 16 seconds (2 minutes 17 seconds in 2018) and Westmeath at 7 minutes 22 seconds (7 minutes in 2018) for retained service in responding.

F3: - Attendance Times at Scenes

For Fire incidents, 18 authorities (10 in 2018) have increased the percentage in which the first fire tender reached the scene in less than 10 minutes. In the case of 4 authorities, the percentage where first fire tender attendance took longer than 20 minutes increased.

However, the increases were relatively small, with the largest percentage increase in Mayo going from 16.99% in 2018 to 19.44% in 2019. As in 2018 Roscommon had the highest overall percentage in this category at 24.50% down from 27.33% in 2018. **Figure F3 (A - C)** illustrates the percentage of Cases in respect of fire incidents by time of first attendance.

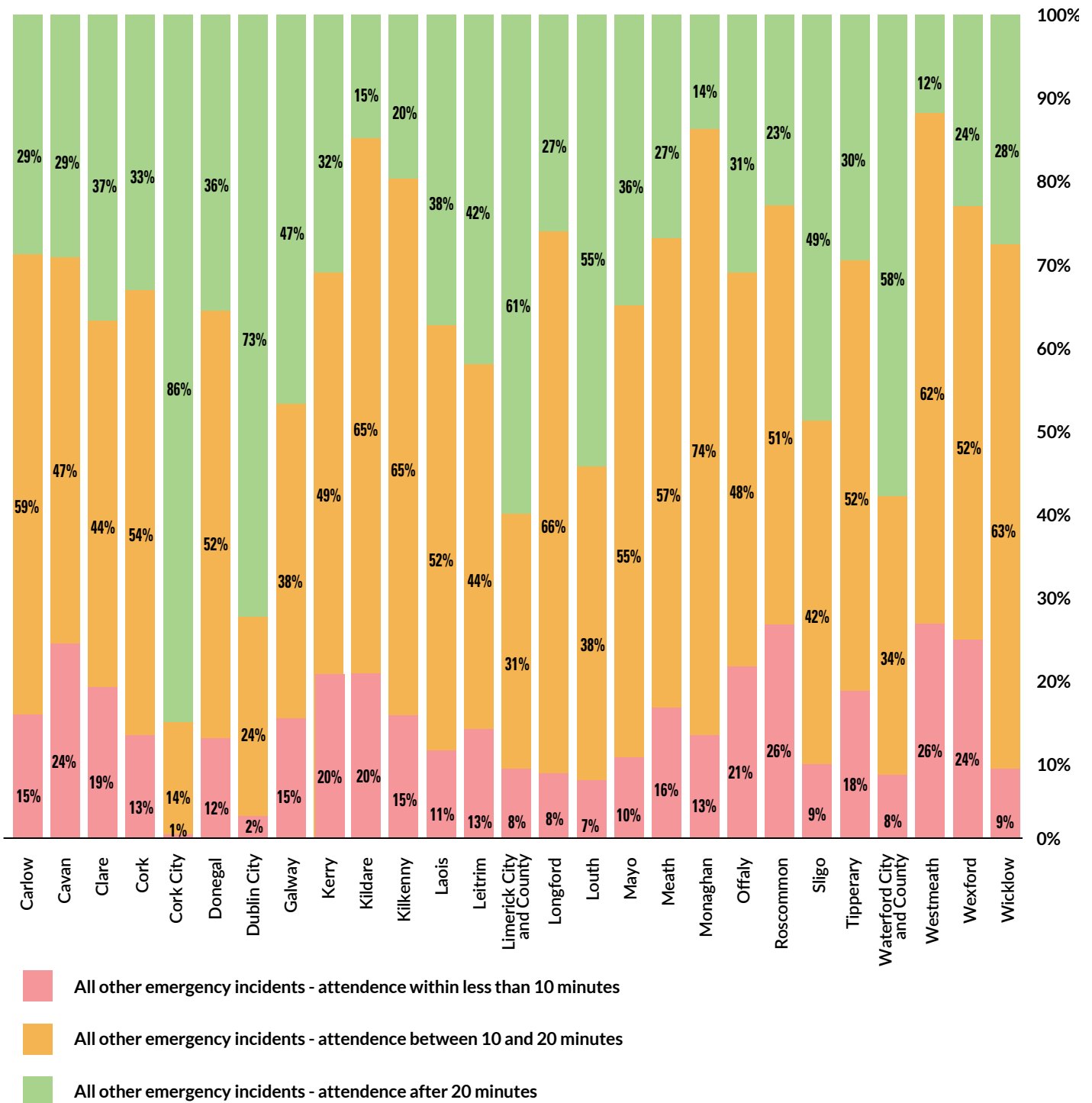
Figure F3 (A - C): - % of Cases in respect of fire incidents by time of first attendance.



For other emergency incidents, 14 authorities increased the percentage being attended within 10 minutes. In the case of 10 authorities, the percentage of other emergency incidents, where first attendance took longer than 20 minutes increased, with Roscommon recording the largest increase going from 18.58% in 2018 to 25.96% in 2019. Westmeath recorded the

highest percentage at 26.19% of other emergency incidents where it took the first fire tender more than 20 minutes to reach the incident. Cork City recorded the lowest percentage at 0.55%. **Figure F3 (D – F)** illustrates the percentage of Cases in respect of all other incidents by time of first attendance.

Figure F3 (D – F): - % of Cases in respect of all other incidents by time of first attendance



Section 7: Library Service (L1 and L2)

L1: - Library visits and issues

As well as the number of visits to libraries per head of population in 2019, Table L1 shows the number of items borrowed during the year to better illustrate the extent of the usage of services offered by libraries. 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.

Overall, the average number of library visits per head of population was 3.57, a slight decrease from the 2018 figure of 3.58, which in turn was a slight increase on the 2017 average of 3.56. Longford's visitor numbers were the highest at 6.68, followed by Cork city at 6.41 per head of population.

Other than Cork County, due to the boundary change Longford showed the highest percentage increase in the number of visits per head of population followed by Monaghan, Offaly and Westmeath.

Twenty-six local authorities showed increases in the number of items borrowed during the year of which Clare showed the greatest increase of 45%, followed by Fingal (41%), Kildare (39%) and Longford (34%). Four local authorities showed decreases in the number of items issued in the year to borrowers. However, these were mostly slight except for Wicklow which showed a material decrease of 32% in the number of items issued in the year to borrowers. Wicklow confirmed it incorrectly included renewals in its 2018 figures to NOAC which is illustrated in this decrease from 2018 to 2019.

L1 (A): - Library Visits per head of population



L1 (C): - Active Library Registered Members per head of population



Note: - Galway County Council collects library statistics on behalf of Galway City Council and these are presented as combined statistics

L1 (C) measures the active library members per head of population based on the 2016 census figures. An active membership is a registered user who has borrowed at least one item during the reporting period. The national average recorded for this indicator was 0.13 with fourteen local authorities recording figures slightly under this.

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

The overall per capita cost of operating the library service increased in 2019 to €34.94 from €33.98 in 2018 and €31.00 in 2017. Notwithstanding the boundary change Cork City continues to spend the most per head on its library service at €67.85 (€62.07 in 2018) and Galway County combined with Galway City recorded the lowest cost per capita figure of €19.89 (€20.18 in 2018).

This represents a very significant variance between the highest and lowest per capita spend. Figure L2a and Table A2-L2 shows the variation in expenditure per capita.

In terms of annual expenditure per capita on new stock Dublin City (€3.99), Cork City (3.31) and Dun Laoghaire Rathdown (3.21) had the highest level whereas Galway County had the lowest level of expenditure at €0.55. Figure L2b illustrates this data.

A repeated common issue discussed by local authorities was the exclusion of non-library related activities from the indicators and are of the opinion that libraries have developed from its traditional role of lending books to becoming social centres for communities. NOAC will consider if it is appropriate and feasible to record these in future reports.

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

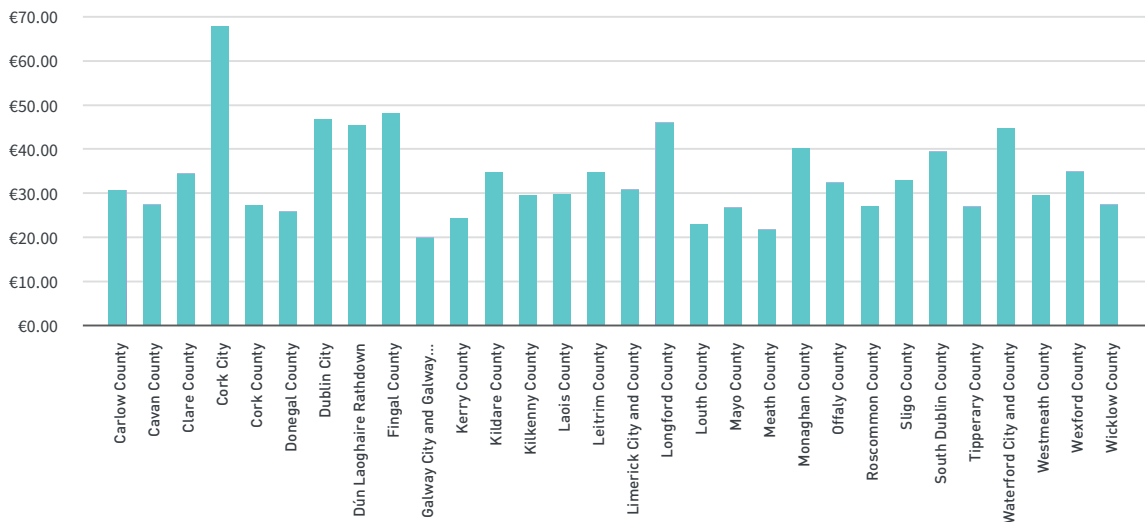
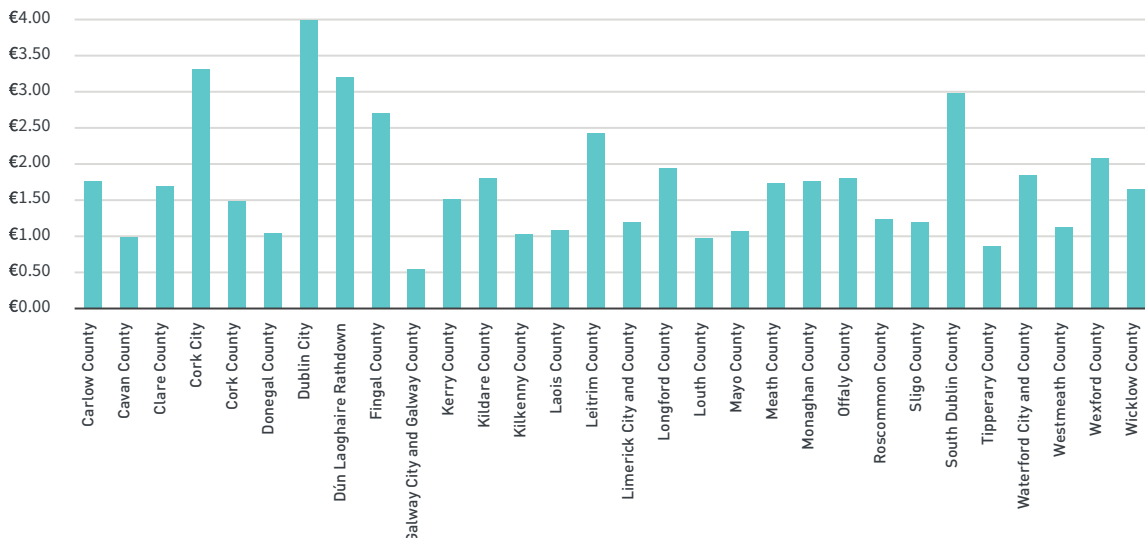


Figure L2(B): Per Capita Expenditure on New Stock (€)



Section 8: Youth/Community (Y1 and Y2)

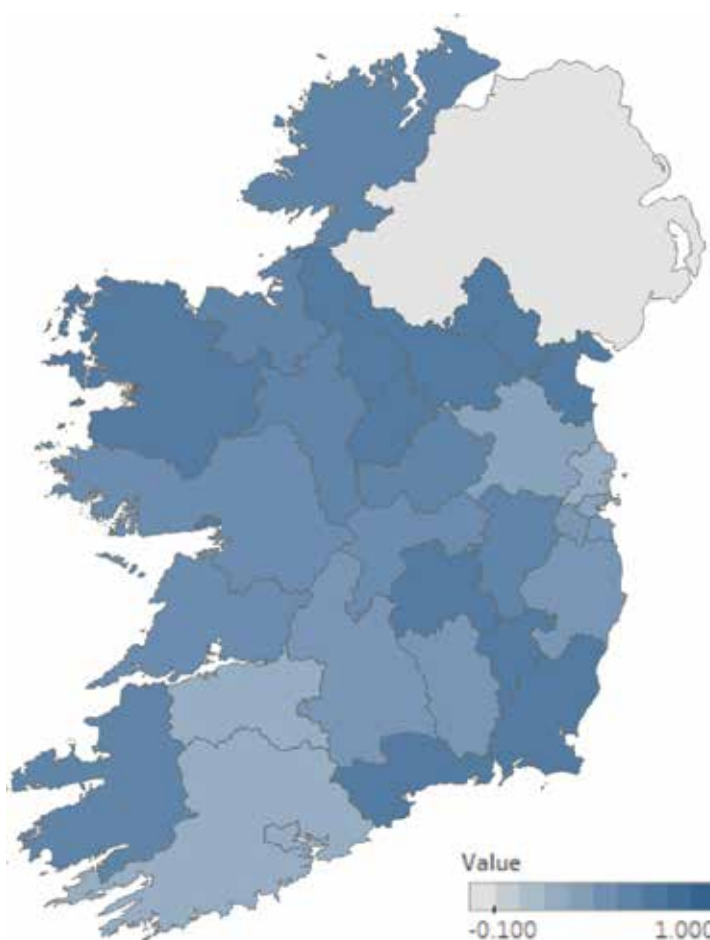
Comhairle na nÓg are child and youth councils in the 31 Local Authority areas of the country. They were set up to give children and young people (under the voting age of 18) a voice in the development of local services and policies. All Local Authorities have regular meetings of Comhairle na nÓg, which link with adult decision-making bodies. Comhairle na nÓg were established under the National Children's Strategy (2000), which is based on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC).

Y1: - Participation in Comhairle na nÓg scheme

In 2019 eight local authorities achieved 100% involvement in the local youth council scheme, which is an increase from the previous year when there were 4, however in 2017 this was 5 and in 2016 this was 7. A participation rate of less than 50% arose only in Cork City, Cork County, Dublin City, Fingal and Limerick. Fingal was the lowest at 42.86% for 2019, which is a decrease from 56.25% in 2018. Excluding both Cork City and County Councils Offaly had the largest decrease dropping 25 percentage points to 75% in 2019 from 100% in 2018 and Mayo recorded the largest increase in the attendance rate of 64% in 2018 to 100% in 2019. The true national mean was calculated at 68.30%. Figures Y1 set out the participation rates.

The total number of secondary schools in the country participating in 2019 was at 735. This was 5 higher than the figure of 720 for 2018. The number of schools represented at the Comhairle na nÓg AGM increasing to 502 in 2019, from 485 in 2018. Kildare showed the largest reduction in the number of schools represented at the Comhairle na nÓg AGM dropping from 34 in 2018 to 28 in 2019 whereas Limerick showed an increase of 14 to 39 in 2019 from 25 in 2018.

Figure Y1: Percentage of local schools involved in the local Youth Council/ Comhairle na nÓg scheme.

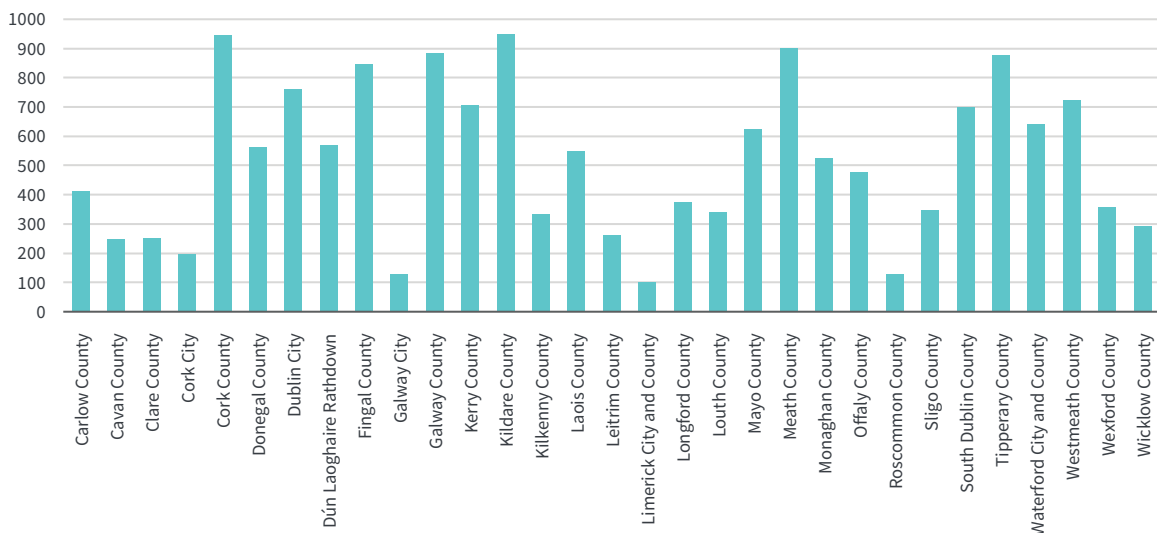


Y2 - Groups associated with the Public Participation Network (PPN)

The number of organisations on the County Register for the Public Participation Network (PPN) at the end of 2019 was 16,012, 6.44% higher than in 2018 when it was 15,043. 2,600 of these (16.24%) registered for the first time in 2019 and 2,694 of the organisations (16.82%) opted to be part of the Social Inclusion College within the Network. This proportion was lower than the corresponding figure for 2018 (17.74%). NOAC is pleased to see Limerick City and County have returned figures for the 2019 report

A Public Participation Network (PPN) is a network that allows local authorities to connect with community groups around the country. The PPN is the 'go to' for all local authorities who wish to benefit from community and voluntary expertise in their area. Due to the boundary changes between Cork city and Cork county data for both Y1 and Y2 may have been impacted and thus are not comparable to previous years. Overall, the increase in numbers is a welcome development and delivers on the aspiration in the reform of Local Government to increase the focus on community development.

Figure Y2: Total number of organisations included in the County Register for the local authority area as at 31/12/2019.



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

C1: Whole Time Equivalent (WTE)

As indicated in Table C1, total whole-time equivalent staff employed by the local authority sector at the end of 2019 was 29,162.68. This represents an increase of 3.02% or 854.84 staff since 2018. However, five local authorities, Cork County, Mayo, Monaghan, South Dublin and Waterford bucked this trend by showing a reduction, albeit small, in staff numbers. Due to the boundary change in 2019 Cork County showed a 5.44% reduction in numbers and Cork City showed a 17.72% increase in numbers. Figure C1 illustrates the percentage difference in WTE numbers from 2017 to 2019.

C2: Sick Leave

The national average percentage rate of paid workdays lost through medically certified paid sick leave for the sector in 2019 was at 3.71%, which was a reduction from 2018 when it was at 3.78%. Separately the national average percentage of paid workdays lost through self-certified paid sick leave was 0.36% which was a slight increase from 2018 when it was at 0.35%.

South Dublin and Louth had the highest certified sick leave rate of 4.88% and Meath had the lowest rate of 2.59%. This represents a reduction in South Dublin's 2018 rate from 5.23% and an increase in Louth's 2018 rate from 4.35%. In 2019, 18 (20 in 2018) authorities exceeded their 3.5% public sector sick leave target. Figure C2(A) illustrates those local authorities that were above and below the public sector target.

Figure C1: - Percentage Difference in Whole Time Equivalent Staff Numbers

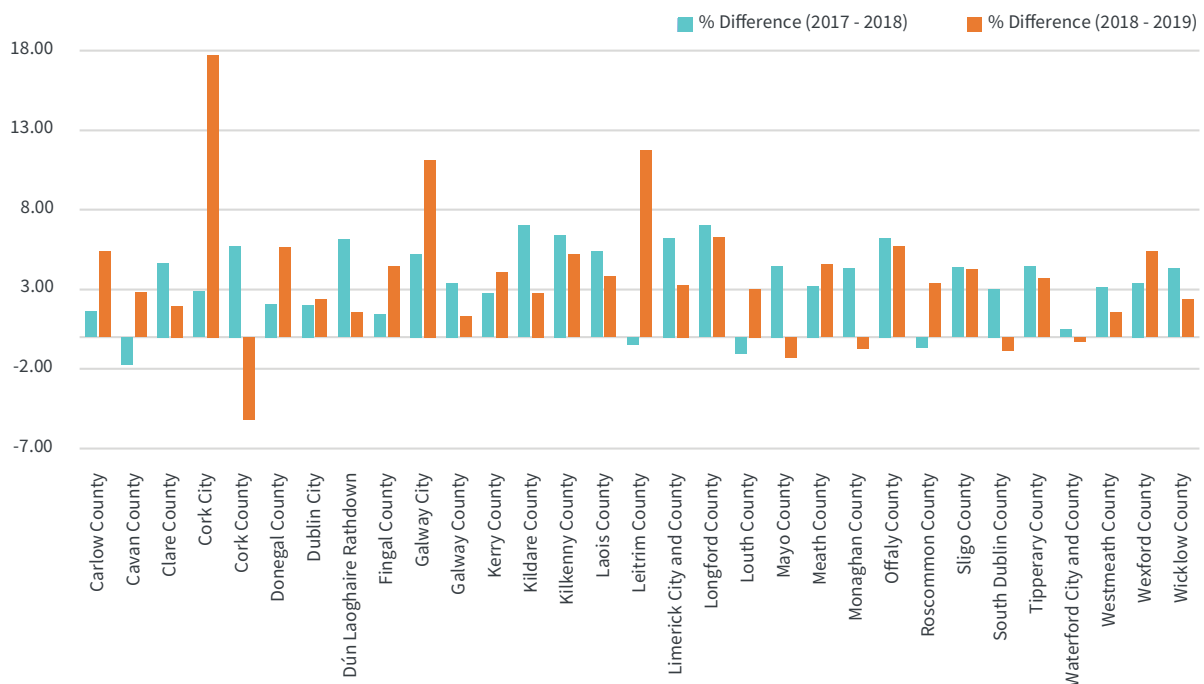
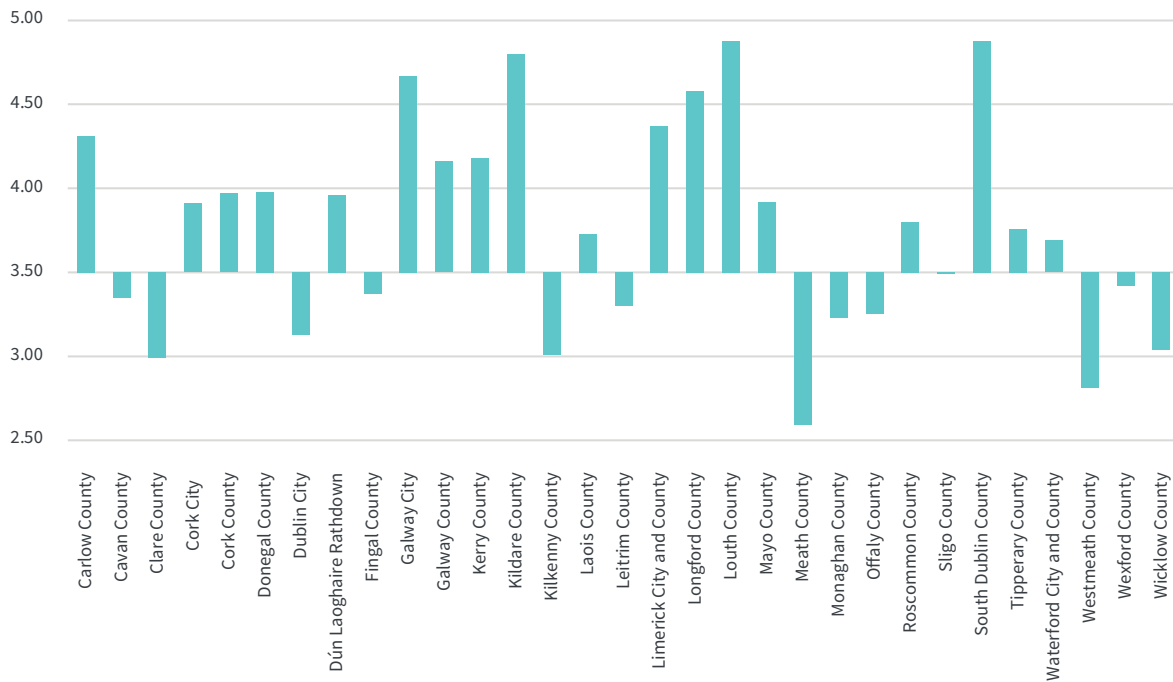


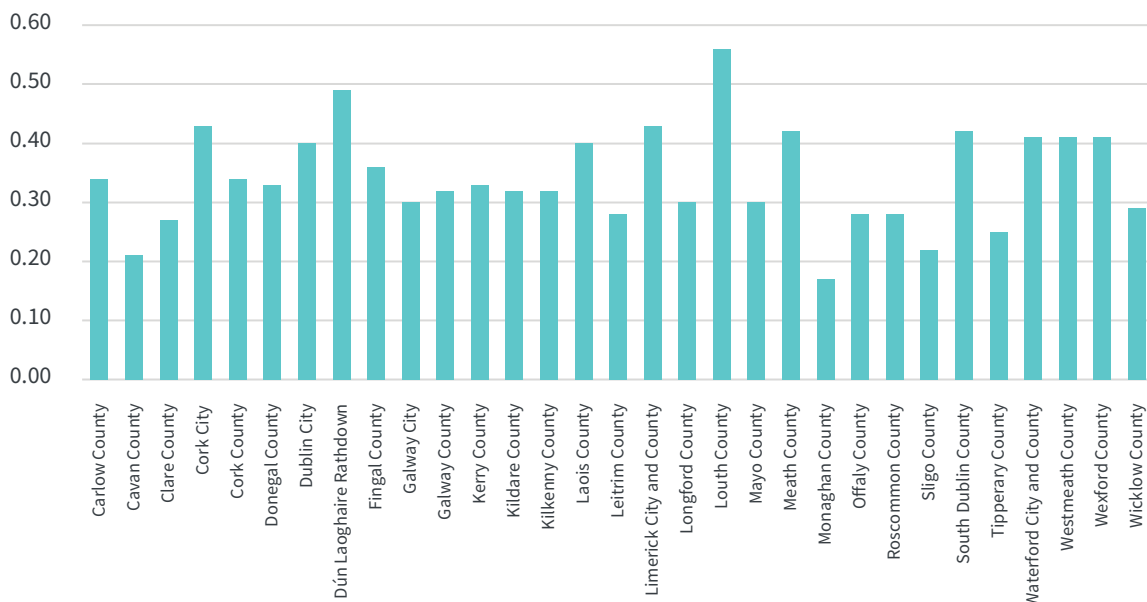
Figure C2(A): - Percentage of paid working days lost to sickness absence through medically certified leave in 2019 showing Local authorities below and above the public sector sick target of 3.5%.



The percentage of self-certified sick leave remained low with a national mean of 0.36% and with the highest recorded being Louth at 0.56% for 2019 (0.55% in 2018) and the lowest being Monaghan at 0.17%. Figure C2(B) below illustrates this.

NOAC notes that Louth recorded the joint highest certified sick leave rate and highest self-certified rate and may be an area Louth should review to improve its performance.

Figure C2(B): - Percentage of paid working days lost to sickness absence through self-certified leave in 2019



C3: Website and Social Media

As indicated in Table C3, total page views of local authority websites in 2019 amounted to 81.27m and equates to an average of 17.07 page views per head of population. Last year's report noted total page views of 77.21m and an average of 16.21 views per head. Table C3(A) below illustrates these figures for the last 3 years.

Total social media users at end of 2019 was 3.13m which, if unique users, would equate to 65.8% of the population. This is an increase from 49.96% in 2018 and from 35.78% in 2017. Dublin City (99.96%) followed by Cork County (89.99%) recorded the largest increase in followers whereas three local authorities recorded a reduction in numbers. The increases in this area are significant and reflect the increasing importance of social media as a means of communications. Table C3(B) sets out the increasing numbers in recent years.

Kilkenny County Council advised its figures were lower than expected due a change in use of its cookie and other tracking technologies. Kilkenny was chosen by the Data Protection Commissioner in 2019 to examine the deployment of such technologies and to establish how the local authority, as data controller, was obtaining consent of users for the use of cookies and other tracking technologies. Kilkenny estimate that there is an 80% drop off in the recorded visits to the website. Another local authority, Fingal County Council confirmed it had implemented the same cookies policy in 2019 and as a result had a reduction in numbers for 2019.

Table C3(A): Local authority website usage.

Title	2017	2018	2019
National total of page views	67,802,539	77,213,343	81,270,933
National number of page views per head of population	14.24	16.21	17.07

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

Title	2017	2018	2019
National total of LA social media account followers	1,703,665	2,378,851	3,134,560
National percentage of population of total number of LA social media account followers	35.78%	49.96%	65.83%

C4 and C5: ICT Expenditure

Figure C4 shows the costs of ICT provision in 2019 per whole-time equivalent staff member of the council. For this report the percentage of total LGMA general charge included is 56%.

The lowest cost in 2019 was recorded by Waterford at €2,031.83 per whole-time equivalent staff member and the highest was Dún Laoghaire – Rathdown at €5,227.54. The national average cost of ICT in local authorities in 2019 was €3,060.84 whereas in 2018 it was €2,894.57 and €2,807.96 was recorded in 2017. These are increases year on year.

C5 calculates total ICT expenditure as a percentage of Revenue expenditure. For 2019 the national average recorded was 1.78% (1.75% in 2018) with Dun Laoghaire – Rathdown having the highest at 2.96% and Limerick the lowest at 0.59%. For 2018 Wicklow had the highest at 2.7% and Limerick the lowest at 0.72%.

Figure C4: Overall cost of ICT provision per WTE.

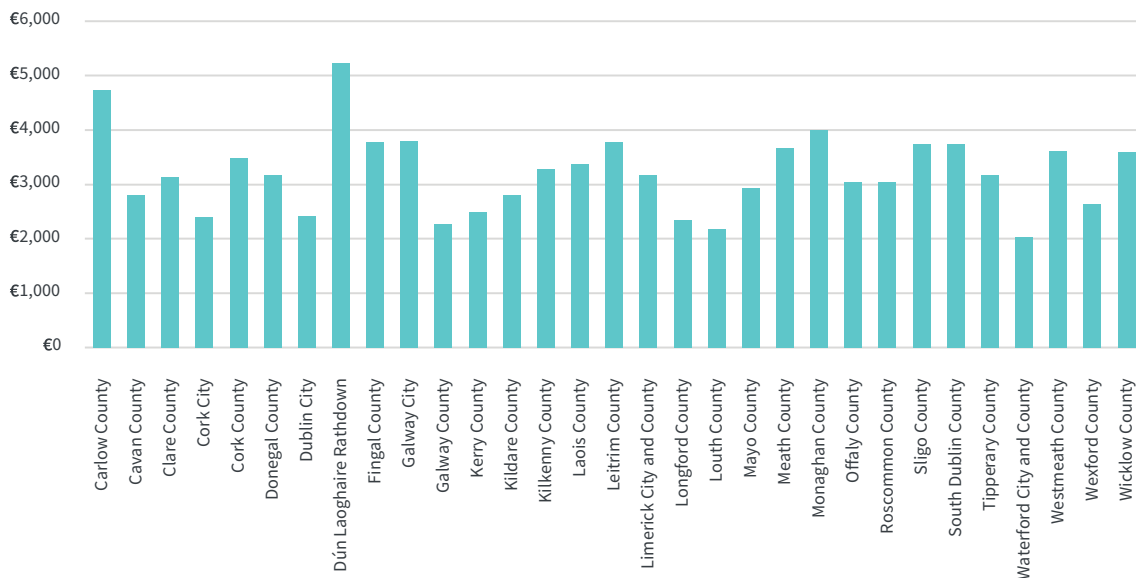
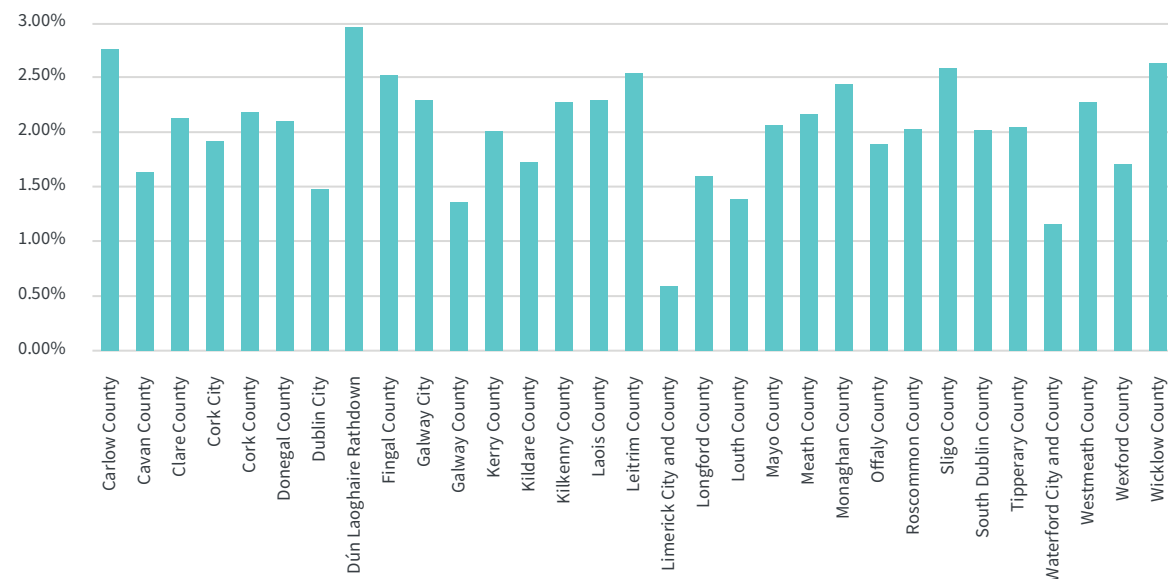


Figure C5: Overall cost of ICT as a proportion of Revenue expenditure



Section 10: Finance (M1 to M2)

M1: - Revenue Account Balance

Table M1 shows a summary of the Revenue Account balances for the years 2015 to 2019. Figures relating to 2019 are provisional, as the audited figures from the Local Government Audit Service were not yet available when the performance indicator data was supplied. 11 authorities had a deficit on the Revenue Account at the end of 2019 (13 in 2018) with all 11 having reduced their deficit amount from that in 2018. The total cumulative figures for the sector are set out in table M1 below.

Table M1: - Cumulative Deficits and Surpluses for the local government sector for 2018 and 2019

Category	2018	2019
Overall Deficits	-€51,835,528.00	-€45,629,084.00
Overall Surpluses	€ 88,635,645.00	€ 91,245,015.00
Overall Balances	€ 36,800,117.00	€ 45,615,931.00

Viewing the cumulative deficits and surpluses as a percentage of total income in 2019 shows that all but 1 of the deficits represent less than 5% of the total income of the respective council. The only authority above 5% in 2019 is Sligo County Council at 29.10% (30.21% in 2018). Offaly showed the biggest reduction going from 5.62% to 2.67%.

Column G of Table M1 shows the Revenue Expenditure in 2019 per head of population within the local authority. As with the previous year, Meath was the lowest at €633.60 (€599.40 in 2018) and the highest was Limerick at €3,396.29 (€2,659.16 in 2018). NOAC notes Limerick City and County operates the Housing Assistance Payment shared service which increases its cost per capita figure.

Column H of Table M1 shows Revenue expenditure per capita in 2019 excluding significant out of county / shared service expenditure for three specific local authorities, Dublin, Laois and Limerick. The following is noted in respect of each local authority:

- Dublin has recorded an adjusted cost per capita figure of €1,428.70 in 2019. The 2018 report stated Dublin's 2018 figure as €1,190.29. This has since been corrected to €1,350.82;
- Laois has recorded an adjusted cost per capita figure for 2019 of €763.55, a slight decrease on 2018 where it recorded €773.11; and
- Limerick recorded an adjusted cost per capita figure of €919.52 in 2019, an increase on the €868.54 it recorded for 2018.

M2: - Revenue Collection Rates

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

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

Collection rates can be affected for a number of reasons depending on the local authority. A common concern raised by local authorities in the 2018 validation visits relates to the revaluation process currently being undertaken by the Valuation Office.

Figure M1: - 5-year Summary of Revenue Account Balance



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

Table M2 (A) shows the percentage of commercial rates collected by local authorities from 2015 to 2019. Fingal had the highest collection performance at 97.9% (95.8% in 2018) of commercial rates collected and Donegal and Cavan had the lowest collection performance at 76.5% (76% in 2018) and 79% (83% in 2018) collected. Laois had the greatest improvement in collection rate from 76.0% in 2018 to 80.0% in 2019 and Cavan had the largest decrease in collection rates going from 83.0% in 2018 to 79.0% in 2019.

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

Table M2 (B) shows the percentage of rent and annuities collected by local authorities from 2015 to 2019. Dublin City had the lowest rate at 73% (76% in 2018) and Westmeath the highest at 98% (97% in 2018).

As in last years' report NOAC is pleased to see that Louth has improved its performance from 76% in 2018 to 80% in 2019. This follows on from an increase from 69% in 2017 to 76% in 2018 following previous successive years of declining performance from 2015. As in 2018, the increase represents the largest increase in performance by any local authority in 2019.

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

For 2019 Wexford's revenue collection has exceeded 100% at 102.7%. Housing loan yields can exceed 100% when loan arrears collected in that year are included with loan repayment amounts due in that year. This was an improvement over the 2018 figure of 98.0% and a 22.7% increase since 2015.

Six other local authorities: Carlow, Fingal, Kerry, Kilkenny, Tipperary and Westmeath have all achieved a collection rate of 90% or higher. Longford was the lowest in 2019 achieving 59.0%, however this was an increase from 55% in 2018. Roscommon recorded the largest increase at 21.0%, going from 55.0% in 2018 to 76.0% in 2019.

NOAC is aware that loans currently going through the legal process can skew the overall percentage for each local authority and also acknowledges the progress made by many authorities to improve collections and the important contribution these sources of income make to funding local services.

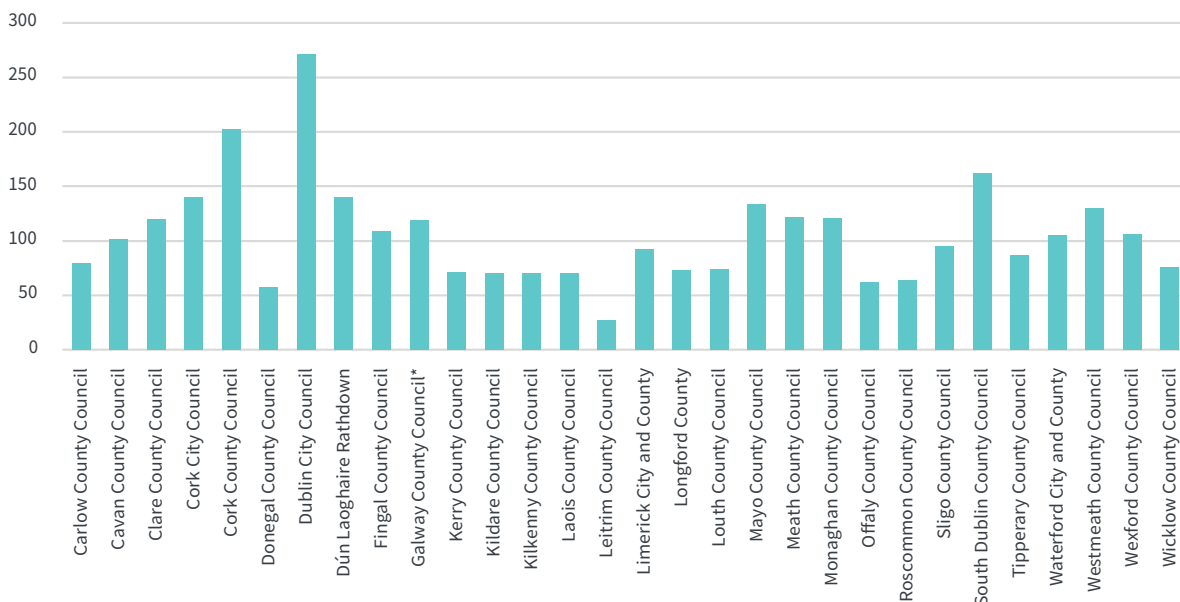
Section 11: Economic Development - (J1 to J4)

J1: - Job Creation

The total number of jobs created nationally in 2019 with the assistance of the Local Enterprise Offices (LEOs) was 3,149 as opposed to 3,656 in 2018 which is a decrease of 14% on 2018. Each part-time job is counted as half of a full-time job. 15 authorities managed to increase the number of jobs created in the county with LEO assistance,

with the remaining 15 authorities showing a decrease from the previous year in the number of jobs created. Wexford should the largest increase in the number of jobs created while Kildare showed the largest decrease. Figures for Galway City Council are recorded under Galway County Councils statistics.

Figure J1: - Jobs Created

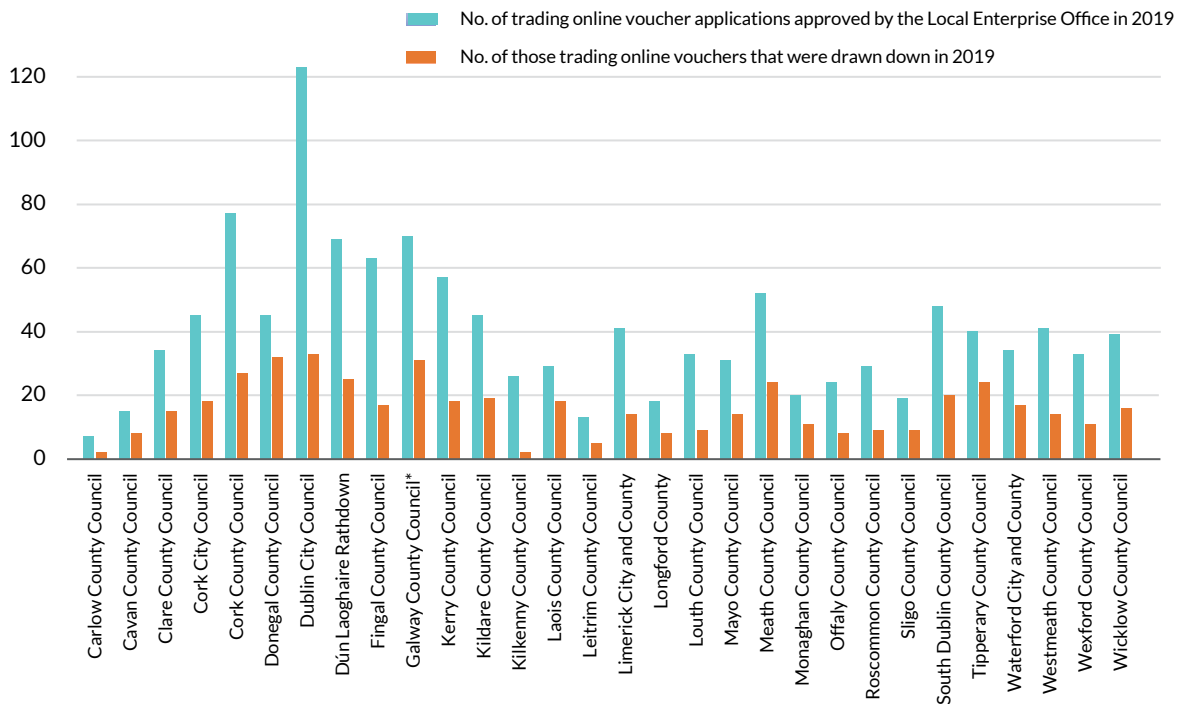


J2: - Trading Online Vouchers

In line with the growth of online trading, the LEO's provide support to businesses to improve their online presence. The total number of trading online applications approved by LEOs increased from 1,107 in 2018 to 1,220 in 2019.

This was after decreasing from 1,189 in 2017. The number of vouchers that were actually drawn down also decreased further from 521 in 2018 to 478 in 2019 after falling from 546 in 2017.

Figure J4: - Trading online vouchers (approved and drawn down)



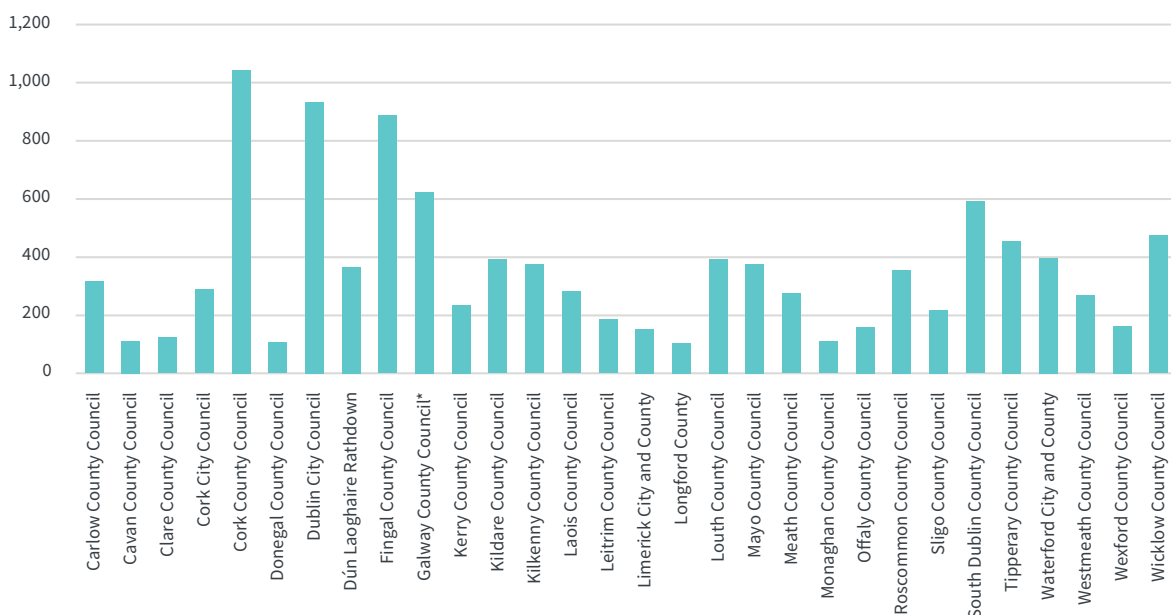
J3: - Mentoring Receipts

There were a total of 10,756 participants in the mentoring programme in 2019, which was an increase of 11.75% on 2018 after increasing by 14.68% from 2017.

Tables J2 and J3 show the take-up of the Trading Online Voucher (TOV) scheme and the number of recipients of mentoring organised by the LEOs.

The data evidences the growth in demand for supports from the LEO’s by small businesses which support local economic development.

Figure J3: - Mentoring Receipts



J4: - Tourism Strategy

Previously Galway City and Galway County Councils confirmed they were collaboratively working on a tourism strategy and this was in place for 2018. In last year's report Carlow County Council is currently working in partnership with Carlow Tourism in developing a strategy NOAC expects this to be ready for the 2020 report. Laois advised its strategy was developed under the Laois Tourism Board on which the authority is represented. The remaining authorities confirmed tourism strategies are in place.

Laois County Councils confirmed there was no designated Tourism Officer in place in the council in 2019. However, it employs a member of staff with responsibility for tourism along with other duties.

Chapter 4

Trend Analysis

This is NOAC's sixth performance indicator report. The information collected over this period provides sufficient opportunity to review trends in the data and to highlight and discuss the changes noted. Trend analysis can be valuable as an early warning indicator of potential problems. It can also show where improvements have been made year on year.

Since the first Performance Indicators report in 2014 there have been many developments in the Local Government sector. The role out of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage Putting People First action plan has led to significant changes in the sector. In 2013 Irish Water was created to take ownership of the water and wastewater services that previously were provided by local authorities. Although not evident in the 2019 report the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is expected to be significant.

As set out in the introduction of this report changes to some indicators may result in difficulties making year on year comparisons. Where this is the case NOAC will provide additional commentary in its analysis. Indicators which are either new for 2019 or have a limited number of years of data have not been included in this analysis. In the 2018 report NOAC selected 13 indicators for analysis. For 2019 the remaining 26 have been included, except where they are recent and thus have insufficient data for a trend.

Over the period under consideration from 2014 to 2019 there have been changes in population and in price inflation. A change in expenditure per head of population may not lead to an improvement service. Local authorities should continuously look for ways to decrease expenditure without compromising the end service. NOAC notes that expenditure has increased in relation to these services however is mindful that these figures in isolation do not illustrate the full picture.

Section 1

Housing

H1 – Social Housing Stock.

Data for the ownership of dwellings was examined for the period of 2017 to 2019 and showed an increase in start of year ownerships over the period of 2.59% and an increase of end of year ownership of 4.13% over the same period. Changes in stock over the period were accounted for by the number of dwellings directly increasing by 122%, number of local authority owned dwellings sold increasing by 299%, the number of local authority dwellings demolished reducing by 46%. The total number of dwellings directly provided by local authorities at year end decreased by 23% over the period.

One of the key indicators that NOAC review every year is the social housing stock level in local authorities. This is housing stock that is owned by local authorities and is added to each year through local authority build and acquisition programmes. From a performance management perspective, the management of housing stock is a key function of local authorities for assessment. Thus, the above trend illustrates housing stock across all local authorities has increased year on year. This relates to directly provided dwellings, whether constructed or acquired by local authorities.

H2 – Housing Vacancies

From 2015 to 2019 the national average percentage of local authority dwellings that were vacant at the year-end decreased overall by 10% with it dropping to 2017 and then increasing to 2019. It is however clear that local authorities are actively engaging in measures to reduce the proportion of vacant dwellings compared to overall stock each year. It should be noted that this indicator is based on each local authority position on the last day of each year.

H3 – Average Re-letting time and direct costs

Overall, from 2014 to 2019 the time taken to re-let a dwelling decreased by 10.37% however this was not constant with a peak in 2016, before declining thereafter. In the same period the costs involved in re-letting a dwelling increased by 59%. The reduction in the national average re-letting time was likely a result of the return of an increasing number of long-term vacant dwellings arising from the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage's Vacant Properties Programmes as referred to in NOAC's report "A Review of the Management and Maintenance of Local Authority Housing" that published in 2017.

H4 – Housing Maintenance Direct Costs

The average expenditure on dwelling repair and maintenance during the period decreased by 8.12% from 2014 to 2019. During that period there was a peak in 2016.

H5 – Private Rented Sector Inspections

For the period from 2014 to 2019 the number of registered tenancies increased by 14% and for the same period the number of dwellings inspected increased by 74% which is a significant increase. Of the inspections there was an increase of 24% in the number of dwellings found to not be compliant and an 83% increase in the number of dwellings that became compliant during the year.

H6 – Long Term Homeless Adults

From 2014 to 2019 there was a 32% increase in the number of adults in emergency accommodation that are long-term homeless. The statistics show that overall long-term adult homelessness rates have increased since 2014. The Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage's Rebuilding Ireland strategy covers areas such as supply and state supports aimed at tackling the issue. Individual local authorities are attempting to increase numbers of social housing stock available. However significant improvement is required in tackling this issue.

Section 2

Roads

Roads are fundamental to the economic and social activity of the country. A large proportion of each local authorities' residents use them on a daily basis. For Regional and Local Roads this represents 96,043 km of out of a total network length of public road of 101,456 km. NOAC since 2015 report, group roads with Pavement Surface Condition Index (PSCI) into **four** categories.

Graph R1 (A) in Appendix 3 shows the percentage surveyed against the maximum percentage possible (400%) for each year. NOAC welcomes the trend that shows a very high and increasing percentage of roads being surveyed, however it is noted that the Department of Transport requirement is to achieve 4 x 100% for the periods specified and this has not yet been achieved.

R1 the Pavement Surface Condition Index (PSCI) rating covers the percentage length of road surveyed in the last 24 months or 60 months for Local Tertiary Roads and R2 sets out the condition by percentage length for each road category. The data is presented as stacked bar charts showing the relative performance of each road type for each condition category for the period. The results illustrate the amount of road with condition rating 1 to 4 remains high for all categories, including Regional road.

R2: – Kilometres of Regional road strengthened during 2019, the amount expended on that work and the average unit cost of such works in Euro per square metre (€/m²).

The data runs from 2014 to 2019 and shows the national median percentage of Regional, Local Primary, Local Secondary and Local Tertiary roads across all four road categories. For Regional roads there have been improvements in lengths for ratings 9 to 10 (roads with no defects or minor surface defects) with lengths for other ratings reducing. However, lengths at rating 1 to 4 (roads with some to significant structural defects) remain persistently high. For Local roads there has been some improvement in lengths for rating 9 to 10, but lengths for other rating remain persistently high. Overall, this trend shows that the condition of Regional and Local Primary roads has improved over the last 6 years.

Ideally the percentage of roads in the poorest condition (ratings 1 to 4) would not increase each year and eventually the percentage of roads in this category would drop, particularly for Regional and Local Primary roads. Although addressing roads with rating 1 to 4 directly is critical, prevention is also important. Thus, focusing on roads with other ratings, particularly those with ratings 7 and 8 (moderate to extensive surface defects) is still necessary to maintain the network. For Regional roads, a national survey was carried out in 2018 / 2019 by the Department of Transport that impacted on the trend.

R3 (A): – The percentage of motor tax transactions which were dealt with online (i.e. that the transaction is processed, and the tax disc is issued) in 2019.

Data for this indicator is supplied directly by the Department of Transport's Vehicle Registration Unit in Shannon. Nationally there has been a steady increase on online motor tax transactions going from 57.76 in 2014 to 77.10% in 2019. This trend varies from county to county; however, it is still expected to continue particularly in the context of COVID during 2020.

Section 3

Water

W1 covers the percentage drinking water in private schemes in compliance with statutory requirements and W2 covers the percentage (%) of Registered Schemes monitored. This Trends relating to W1 and W2 reflects data that is supplied to the EPA by local authorities. In general, there is a high and consistent level of compliance nationally with figures ranging between 97% and 98% for the period from 2015 to 2019.

As W2 is a new indicator for 2019 no historic trend data is accordingly available.

Section 4

Waste / Environment

A range of indicators are contained in this section that broadly covers this area. This includes waste management, environmental pollution, litter management and school green flag.

Over the period from 2014 to 2019 the number of households served by a 3-bin collection has increased substantially by 57% with the percentage of households increasing by 102%. The trend illustrates continued improvements made nationally since the first Performance Indicators report in 2014. However, there are a number of local authorities such as Cavan, Westmeath and Mayo where performance is significantly below the national median figure recorded and NOAC considers that there is room for further improvement.

For E2, the number of environmental pollution complaints closed, the years 2015 to 2019 were examined with the national average number of local authority complaints recorded as increasing by 43% in the period. Similarly, the number of cases closed increased by 46% and the number of cases on hand increased by 67%.

For E3, the median percentage of LA area within the 5 levels of litter pollution data has been consistent for the period of 2014 to 2019 and shows a lot of slight to moderate pollution ranging between 14% to 16% and 63% to 72%. However, there is little incidence of severe pollution with a max of 2% in 2016. Level of no pollution have shown increases from 10% to 15%. Data, however showed anomalies in this area, not adding to 100%.

As data for the median percentage of LA area within the 5 levels of litter pollution is only available for 2 years, namely 2018 and 2019 it is not considered a sufficiently long period for the purposes of a trend analysis.

Section 5

Planning

NOAC Planning indicators covered the areas of Building control, appeals to An Bord Pleanála, Enforcement cases, costs of planning services and Fire Safety Certificates.

P1: - New Buildings Inspected

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 decreased from 27.07% in 2015 to 23.90% in 2019. As a comparator the National average is also provided, however both show the same trend.

These inspections are vital to ensure buildings are being constructed in line with legislation. NOAC would like to see all local authorities achieving the minimum requirements set out in The Code in subsequent reports.

P2: - Number / Percentage decisions confirmed by An Bord Pleanála

These indicators track the number of local authority decisions appealed to and decided by An Bord Pleanála in a year as well as the percentage of determinations which confirmed the local authority decision. The first of these indicators showed an increasing trend in Appeals with a 66.85% increase for that period - which is very large. In addition, the percentage of Bord Pleanála appeals that upheld local authority decisions varied by 4.46% on the 2014 figure.

P3: - Percentage of Planning Enforcement cases closed or resolved.

The number of planning cases referred to or initiated by a LA increased by 9.9% from 2014 to 2019. Planning cases closed during the period by a LA between 2014 and 2019 increased by 12%. The percentage of planning cases dismissed from 2014 to 2019 increased by 76% over the period and peaked in 2017, with the percentage of those closed and resolved to a local authority's satisfaction through negotiation dropping by 63%. The percentage of cases closed due to enforcement proceedings increased from 42% to 46% over the period and the total number of planning cases being investigated each year increased by 8%.

P4: - Cost per Capita of the Planning Service

This indicator calculates the cost per capita of services provided by local authorities relating to Planning and shows an overall increased by 15.29%. The trend in this is significant, however as the indicator is the provision of the service per head of population this trend is occurring over a time period when case volumes are high in the system. Local authorities should continuously look for ways to decrease expenditure without compromising the end service. Cost per capita figures in 2014 and 2015 are based on the 2011 census. From 2016 these costs are based on the census results carried out in 2016.

P5: - Applications for Fire Safety Certificates

As data for this indicator is only available for 3 years, namely 2017 to 2019 it is not considered a sufficiently long period for the purposes of a trend analysis.

Section 6

Fire Services

Fire Service indicators cover the cost of a Service per capita, Service mobilisation times and times to attend at the scene of an incident. The per head cost of running a Fire Service increased over the period by 10.15%.

For mobilisation times in relation to fire incidents the full-time and retained Fire Stations showed small improvements to the times. Full-time station times improved 14% over the period from 2014 to 2019. For retained stations, timings improved marginally by 0.6% from over the same period. For mobilisation times in relation to other incidents the full-time and part-time Fire Stations showed small improvements to the times with full-time station times improved by 14.95% and part-time station timings improved by 5.35% over the same period.

Data in relation to Fire Incidents is presented together. For percentage attendance times in relation to fire incidents there was little variation from 2014 to 2019. The majority of incidents were attended to within 10 minutes, but the percentage reducing from 58.61% in 2014 to 55.14% in 2019. For those that were attended over 20 minutes the percentage reduced from 9.13% in 2014 to 8.20% by 2019, after an increase to 10.54% in 2018.

Data in relation to Other Emergencies is presented together. For percentage attendance times in relation to all other emergencies there was a slight worsening in times over the duration from 2014 to 2019. Of incidents that were attended to within 10 minutes the percentage reduced from 51.68% in 2014 to 45.99% in 2019. However, for those that were attended over 20 minutes the percentage increased from 10.96% in 2014 to 11.14% by 2019, after an increase to 11.90% in 2018.

Section 7

Library / Recreational Services

Library / Recreational Service indicators cover the number of members, visits and issued material as well as cost of operating a library service.

The number of library visits per head of population decreased by 7% over the period and other than for 2018, a reduction occurred each year. However, this figure may not fully reflect the level of library usage in today's world as much of the material is available online and not captured in this figure.

The number of library visits nationally decreased by 15.3% over the period, however from 2017, when the figure was lowest at 13.9 million the figures have increased for each year since. However, this improved figure reflects better the level of library usage including material that is available digitally and on-line and not properly captured previously.

The average national per head cost of running a Library Service in a local authority increased by 15.77% over the period and reflected a cost increase for each year except for 2015.

Section 8

Youth / Community

Youth / Community indicators cover the percentage level of participation the Local Youth Council/ Comhairle na n-Óg Scheme and the percentage of organisations that opted to be part of the Social Inclusion College Within the PPN

The national average percentage of Local Schools Involved in the Local Youth Council/ Comhairle na n-Óg Scheme increased from 52% to 68% over the duration. There was an initial increase from 2014 to 2015 and the figure remained constant thereafter.

The national average percentage of Organisations on the County Register at year end that opted to be Part of the Social Inclusion College within the PPN reduced by 20% between 2014 and 2019, with a reduction recorded for each year over the duration.

The total number of secondary schools in the country participating in 2019 was at 735. This was 5 higher than the figure of 720 for 2018. The number of schools represented at the Comhairle na nÓg AGM increasing to 502 in 2019, from 485 in 2018. Kildare showed the largest reduction in the number of schools represented at the Comhairle na nÓg AGM dropping from 34 in 2018 to 28 in 2019 whereas Limerick showed an increase of 14 to 39 in 2019 from 25 in 2018.

Section 9

Corporate

C1: - Total Number of Whole Time Equivalent Staff (WTEs)

The Whole Time Equivalent (WTE) Staff numbers in local authorities has dropped from 2014 to a low in 2015 and then has continued to increase to 2019. Overall, the numbers have increased by a total of 9.7%.

C2: - Working Days lost to Sickness

For the duration of the analysis the average percentage of working days lost to certified leave increased by 11.08%. The peak during this period was 3.78% in 2017 and 2018. In the same period the percentage paid working days lost to self-certified sickness absence reduced by 10%. Given the apparent opposing trends in these figures there is an overall increase in longer term certified sick leave as opposed to short term self-certified sick leave.

Since 2015 staffing levels in local authorities have increased, the percentage of working days lost to certified leave increased slightly and the percentage of working days lost to self-certified leave remained broadly the same. This needs to continue to decrease further to achieve the public sector sick leave target of 3.5%.

C3: - Local Authority Website and Social Media Usage

Since 2014 the usage of local authority websites has increased by 78.83% over the entire period, with increases recorded for each year. This significant increase can be accounted for by a number of factors including, improved websites and services through the websites as well as better recording of data. Since 2014 the total number of followers for local authority social media accounts increased by 386.34% increase over that entire period. This figure reflects the increasing importance of social media, across a number of platforms, as part of the overall package of communications. This can be used for purposes including news and events, notifications and receiving complaints.

C4: - Overall cost of ICT provision per WTE

Since 2014 the expenditure on ICT per WTE has increased by 11.94% and, other than a drop to in 2015, is a year on year increase over that period. However, hardware used in the provision of ICT services generally has a short useable life and recurring software costs can fluctuate when upgrades are factored in. With more reliance placed on the ICT infrastructure of local authorities it is not unusual to see an increase over time in this indicator. This coupled with the slow rate of increase of WTEs recorded under indicator C1 explains the trend noted in this analysis.

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

As data for this indicator is only available for 2 years, it is not considered to be a sufficiently long period for the purposes of a trend analysis.

Section 10

Finance

M1 – 5-year summary of Revenue account Balance.

The national revenue account balance across the 31 local authorities has increased since 2014 from €3.36m to €46.62m in 2019. This is a very significant improvement over the period. It should be noted that the trends differ for each local authority with a number of local authorities having deficits and surpluses as set out in the following table. For those local authorities with deficits saw them reduce over the period, however for those with surpluses, not all maintained at least those levels over the period.

Although the national trend shows a positive picture there are a number of local authorities that have recorded deficit balances since 2014 and the national figure is increased by a small number of local authorities with large surplus balances. NOAC is pleased that the majority of local authorities with deficit balances are reducing year on year. NOAC is aware that a strong focus has been placed on improving the financial position of local authorities and NOAC expects further improvements for results recorded by this indicator in next year's report.

Nationally since 2015 the cumulative surplus or deficit as a percentage of total income has increased by 135.14% over the period. This trend is accounted for by those local authorities having deficits focusing efforts on reducing them. Data for revenue expenditure per capita is only available from 2016 onwards and shows an increase of 26.96% over the period.

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

Since 2014 the national median percentage (%) commercial rates collected in a year has risen by 21% over the period, which NOAC welcomes. Within the national figure trends vary between local authorities. Some local authorities such as Fingal and Kilkenny have shown consistently high collection rates and others such as Louth and Donegal have shown substantial improvements

and others such as Cavan and Roscommon have had more mixed results. In 2015 Louth followed by Donegal were the lowest at 60% and 63% respectively whereas in 2019 it was Donegal followed by Cavan at 77% and 79% respectively. The highest in 2015 was Fingal at 96% and in 2019 with 98%.

Since 2014 the national median percentage (%) Rents and Annuities collected in a year increased by 3.45% over the period. Within that national figure trends vary between local authorities. Some local authorities such as Westmeath and Laois have shown consistently high collection rates and others such as Louth has shown improvement and others such as Dublin City and Fingal have had more mixed results. In 2015 Louth followed by South Dublin were the lowest at 73% and 74% respectively whereas in 2019 it was Dublin City followed by South Dublin at 73% and 76% respectively. The highest in 2015 was Laois at 96% and in 2019 it was Westmeath with 98%.

Since 2014 the national median percentage (%) of Housing Loans collected in a year has increased by 20% over the period. In 2015 Kildare was the lowest at 43% and Fingal the best at 98%. In 2019 Longford was the lowest at 59% and Wexford was the best at 103% followed by South Dublin were the lowest at 73% and 74% respectively whereas in 2019 it was Dublin City followed by South Dublin at 73% and 76% respectively. The highest in 2015 was Laois at 96% and in 2019 it was Westmeath with 98%. In the same period Westmeath has improved from 73% to 99% while in the same period South Dublin has gone from 90% to 79%.

Local authority collection rates are based on the amount collected relative to the amount levied for the year plus pre-existing arrears less write offs / waivers, vacant property adjustments and specific doubtful debt arrears where not communication has been received and undecided vacancy applications.

The Debt Management initiative introduced by Local Authorities which set targets for improved rates collection, established dedicated teams and provided additional staff training appears to have contributed to improved collections, which is a welcome development.

Section 11

Economic Development

Since 2014 the year on year national total of jobs created with assistance from the LEO in a year has decreased by 9% however it peaked in that period in 2018 at 3,656. The national total of trading online vouchers approved by the LEO in a year has increased by 7% since 2016 however trading online vouchers drawn down decreased by 27%. For mentoring recipients, the annual number of participants has increased by 55.42%.

Summary

The majority of indicators showed trends over the last number of years and of those most were positive. A number of indicators however showed no particular trend or pattern, and 5 indicators did not have sufficient data to draw any conclusions in relation to trends.

NOAC is pleased with the improvements shown in various indicators. Where performance has decreased NOAC would expect local authorities to focus on increasing performance in these areas while maintaining the upward trend in other areas.

Chapter 5

Conclusions

Each year NOAC refines the Performance Indicators and where appropriate develops new indicators to assess the performance of local authorities. This report seeks to improve the presentation and usefulness of the information gathered and analysed. As six years data is now available NOAC has continued to develop the trend analysis in chapter 5, which commenced last year, and which continue to reveal both positive and negative results.

Improvements since NOAC's first report in 2014 are evident in the following indicators:

- Nationally Rebuilding Ireland Targets have been met by local authorities;
- House re-letting times have decreased over the past number of years with Monaghan now the lowest at 12 weeks;
- Overall regional and local primary road conditions has improved;
- Take up of the 3 bin service has continued to increase over time;
- Staffing levels have increased and self-certified sickness levels have remained consistently low;
- The level and usage of local authority websites and social media has increased significantly;
- The national revenue account balance surplus figure has increased over the last five years, with individual deficits reducing and 5 local authorities that were in a deficit position in 2014 are now in a surplus position;
- Commercial rate collection levels have continuously improved.

The analysis also identified areas that require further improvement:

- For housing the cost of reletting dwellings has increased in the same period.
- Although road funding is improving significantly, condition is only improving slowly and the cost of roadworks has increased;
- Library visits has reduced over the period;
- Re-letting times remain high;

This year's validation visits were carried out successfully remotely and highlighted key areas of concern for local authorities.

Overall, only 90.75% of the road network is being surveyed in accordance with Department of Transport requirements. Although year on year this is improving with notably Regional roads near 100% surveyed, NOAC is still concerned that insufficient progress has been made, particularly for urban authorities. NOAC recommend that 100% of roads are surveyed to ensure the accuracy and completeness of information published and in assisting local authorities to identify roads that require repair.

For the cost of the Planning Service NOAC notes that there has been a 15% increase per head of population since 2014. There was however quite a variation in costs between local authorities and in many cases good reason.

Some local authorities have circumstances that can impact on costs such as Dublin Airport in Fingal. Some local authorities can be impacted by level of economic activity that can affect scale and quantity of cases, costs relating to activities such as enforcement or development of a County Development Plan. Other local authorities can have small staff numbers that can result in costs being impacted by staffing issues. Underlying this local authorities need to ensure an effectively delivered service, however nonetheless NOAC is concerned at the increase.

For the 2020 report NOAC recognises the impact that the COVID 19 pandemic is having on local authorities and as such will seek to account for this in the report, recognising the impact on existing services and the additional work local authorities will have had to carry out as a result.

Finally, data quality is a key concern to NOAC and for 2020 NOAC will look at further improvements in the gathering and presenting of data for the 2020 report.

Appendices



Appendix 1

Quality Assurance Review of Data

Overview of the Quality Assurance Review of the Data

NOAC undertakes an extensive process to ensure that the data used in the Performance Indicators are as accurate as possible.

NOAC issue new Guidelines at the outset of each year and issue those Guidelines along with a timetable on the process and key dates for that year. A Performance Indicators Workshop was held in late February 2020. It invited local authority Data Coordinators (the staff members responsible for the collection and inputting of the Performance Indicators data) to a seminar to be introduced to the 2019 Performance Indicator Guidelines. Explanations of methodology and updates to the Indicators were presented and specific queries from Data Coordinators were addressed. Subsequent to this NOAC issued further guidance to local authority Data Coordinators relating to specific indicators.

There are a number of stages to this that entail: -

- After the local authorities submitted their data in LG>Returns, the NOAC secretariat carries out an audit review of the data screening and checking it for anomalies.
- As part of the production of the report queries arise in the analysis of the data and generation of tables and graphs.
- The data is compared to data from other sources and organisations for accuracy. Where possible this is done in consultation with these bodies.
- Data extracts of the report are circulated to other organisations and external reviewers for correctness. In particular the data tables shared were from performance indicators that these sections also collect data on, from local authorities.
- The Performance Indicator Working Group completed validation reviews of the data, selecting a number of local authorities and Performance Indicators that were reviewed via teleconference.

Where these arise, a query is raised with the local authorities to correct or explain the anomaly.

Audit Query Process

The data submitted was compared to previous years and other local authorities to identify anomalies. Performance Indicators that feature opening and closing figures were checked for accuracy and calculations against population were checked. The secretariat reviews the returns against the Performance Indicators Guidelines to ensure that the correct methodology was used by the local authorities.

For the 2019 report over 150 queries were raised with local authorities to ensure the accuracy of the data. Where errors or incorrect use of methodology occurred, the secretariat opened an audit query on the LG>Returns system (LG>Returns is a system developed in partnership between the then named Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage as well as the Local Government Management Agency (LGMA) to support local authorities in the entry and processing of national data returns) to allow the local authority Data Coordinator to amend the return.

With the assistance of the Local Government Management Association and the Statistics Unit of the Department of Housing, Local Government & Heritage, the NOAC secretariat used graphs, maps and tables of the data developed in Tableau and Excel to identify outliers and further issues with the data. Any issues were subsequently corrected via the LG>Returns system. In conclusion, NOAC is broadly satisfied that the data supplied by all local authorities complies with the Performance Indicators Guidelines.

Validation review Process

This year the members of NOAC's Performance Indicators Working Group, selected seven indicators for review with six local authorities:

Number	Indicator	Title
1	H1	SOCIAL HOUSING STOCK
2	H5	PRIVATE RENTED SECTOR INSPECTIONS
3	E4	% OF SCHOOLS THAT HAVE BEEN AWARDED/ RENEWED GREEN FLAG STATUS
4	P4	COST PER CAPITA OF THE PLANNING SERVICE
5	C5	OVERALL COST OF ICT AS A PROPORTION OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE
6	F1	COST PER CAPITA OF THE FIRE SERVICE
7	M2	5 YEAR SUMMARY OF % COLLECTION LEVELS FOR MAJOR REVENUE SOURCES

Number	Local Authority	Date
1	Cavan County Council	21 August 2020
2	Galway County Council	25 August 2020
3	Leitrim County Council	10 September 2020
4	Meath County Council	18 September 2020
5	Fingal County Council	21 September 2020
6	Wexford County Council	28 September 2020

The indicators were primarily selected to get a better understanding of the way that the data is compiled by the local authorities and in particular the validation process applied by local authorities in returning data as part of this process.

Cavan, Galway County, Meath, Leitrim, Fingal and Wexford Councils were selected for review. This year the validations were held via video-conference. NOAC is very grateful to the local authority Data Co-ordinators who arranged the reviews and to the Chief Executives and other local authority staff who met with the NOAC members in the course of the reviews for all of their contributions.

Meetings with Chief Executives

The NOAC members met with the Chief Executives or their deputies and some of the Management Team of the local authorities for a general discussion on overall performance issues and experience with the indicators. The local authorities provided the members with a brief overview of the context in which the authorities operate and their particular priorities and challenges.

A common concern raised by local authorities was the:

- Uncertain 2021 financial situation;
- Delivering services amid the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic; and
- Reduced staffing levels.

Cavan County Council 21 August 2020 by Martina Moloney and Sharon O'Connor, NOAC.

Cavan County Council advised that it is a rural county with 70% of residence living in rural heartland and a quarter of the population is under 18. The South and East of the county consist of commuter towns to Dublin. There is low housing growth. The key employment is food, agri-food, tourism and light engineering. Cavan uses the NOAC Performance Indicators as part of managing performance and its corporate plans.

Galway County Council 25 August 2020 by Constance Hanniffy and Sharon O'Connor, NOAC.

Galway County Council noted that its funding is low in respect to its population and geographical make up; the budget for 2019 was €129m. Galway advised they are on track to meet and, indeed exceed its Rebuilding Ireland target of 926 by 2021. The Chief Executive advised that providing services is dependent on having sufficient staff levels. Extra funding is welcome, but it rarely comes with approval for additional staff. Most local authorities have seen a reduction in staff but not at Galway's level. Its 2014 LPT collections reduced. They advised that they are currently preparing a workforce plan but notes that it cannot take on more staff until it generates additional income. Galway would welcome the opportunity to employ more outdoor workers such as road workers and drainage.

Leitrim County Council 10 September 2020 by Martina Moloney and Sharon O'Connor, NOAC.

Leitrim County Council advised that it is a rural county with population of circa 34,000 and 27 towns and villages. There are several large employers in pharmaceuticals and finance with Shannon River its major asset. There are currently 348 staff in the LA. They advised that they are an agile and ambitious council who have looked at a six-year capital cycle of €290m, €115m of which is the Carrick bypass.

Their focus is on making Leitrim a great place to live, work, rest and visit. Leitrim recognised its high vacancy rate of 17% and has introduced a 25% charge on vacancies to improve this.

Meath County Council 18 September 2020 by Constance Hanniffy and Sharon O'Connor

Key challenges highlighted by Meath County Council were their homeless services, which are under increased pressure; Construction schemes delayed by COVID-19; and an uncertain 2021 financial situation. When asked how Meath County Council provide a climate to redevelop the county economically and to make it more attractive to relocate, the management team advised that their development plan is ongoing and became one of their key priorities. It managed to bring some significant economic activity, notably Facebook and pharmaceutical businesses. They are aware that Meath has a low rate base for the size of the county and population. Finally, Meath County Council have a lot of commuters, and the council are trying to address that with a focus on "live/work" communities, through appropriate zoning land.

Fingal County Council 21 September 2020 by Martina Moloney, NOAC.

Fingal County Council advised that it delivered the most social housing in the country after Kildare and Meath. The social housing program brings challenges in managing the stock. Fingal County Council noted that they do not compare well nationally in cost per capita in planning due to the large amount of planning required by Dublin Airport. The Chief Executive advised that the Council's collections rates traditionally are excellent, while rents can depend on rent reviews. Finally, they have been good on revenue collection generally, using a targeted approach to bring income into the local authority.

Wexford County Council 28 September 2020 by Martina Moloney and Connie Hanniffy

The Chief Executive gave an overview of Wexford County Council and noted that the county has very good agriculture and good food production. With the onset of Brexit, they have received increased interest and investment in its international port, Rosslare Europort. Following research by the All Ireland Research Observatory Unit from NUI Maynooth, the council found that Wexford was performing poorly economically. In response, the council is increasing jobs by buying land and building the infrastructure to attract business. Recently, there was an IDA announcement of 200 jobs. Additionally, a new office development to open 2021 in Enniscorthy will accommodate 500 people.

Another project, the 'Trinity Warf' development will cost €120 million. This will include a hotel, marina, office space, conference centre, cultural centre, apartments for housing and space for public realm. In New Ross, there is an agreement with a private investor to build a manufacturing unit and will begin construction in early 2021. Key challenges highlighted were a low level of third level qualifications in the county.

Approximately 20% of the population have a Third Level Qualification compared to 30% nationally and losing young, qualified people from the county as they are moving to Dublin for higher quality employment. The Council noted the in the area of Fire Services, they are trying to improve mobilisation times but parts of county are remote and it is difficult to achieve target response times.

H1: SOCIAL HOUSING STOCK

The indicator looks at the Social Housing Stock figure of the local authority including:

- No. of dwellings in the ownership of the LA at 01/01/2019
- No. of dwellings added to the LA owned stock during 2019 (whether constructed or acquired)
- No. of LA owned dwellings sold in 2019
- No. of LA owned dwellings demolished in 2019
- No. of dwellings in the ownership of the LA at 31/12/2019
- No. of LA owned dwellings planned for demolition under a D/HPLG approved scheme



There are several exclusions to the stock, as laid out in NOAC's Performance Indicators guidelines, issued to local authority Data Coordinators prior to the data collection process.

The Secretariat noted from an explanation it received, that Cavan County Council had excluded Traveller specific accommodation for 2019. Fingal County Council advised that they have a lot of unsold affordable property and noted that these are not represented in the NOAC Performance Indicators returns. Galway County Council's closing figure for the NOAC Performance Indicators Report 2018 was 2,383, however the opening figure returned in 2019 is 2,413. Galway County Council advised that the units in question were not actually demolished so they remain in 2019 opening figure. The Secretariat opened an audit query, and they updated the figures. The NOAC members enquired how Leitrim County Council was performing against its Rebuilding Ireland target. They confirmed its target from 2018 to 2021 is 156 units. Based on current projections it expects to exceed this and have a final figure of 164 to 170 units at the end of 2021. NOAC is broadly satisfied with the validity of the data of each local authority.

H5: PRIVATE RENTED SECTOR INSPECTIONS

This indicator establishes the amount of inspections of social housing and the number that are subsequently found to be non-compliant under the following headings:

- A. Total number of registered tenancies in the LA area at end June 2019;
- B. Number of rented dwellings inspected in 2019;
- C. Percentage of inspected dwellings in 2019 that were found not to be compliant with the Standards Regulations;
- D. Number of non-compliant dwellings that became compliant during 2019.

NOAC requests in the Performance Indicator Guidelines that local authorities do not include repeat inspections of the same dwelling in the return.

Cavan County Council noted that due to staffing issues that the inspection rate had declined. Both Cavan and Meath County Councils also noted that although the indicator confirms the percentage of non-compliant dwellings, it does not highlight the nature of the failures which in some cases can be for very minor breaches. Fingal County Council advised that its increase from 2102 inspections in 2018 to 3,405 in 2019 was due to it outsourcing the work to meet targets. In Galway County Council the number of dwellings inspected fell from 770 in 2018 to 686 in 2019 due to a low number of staff but advised that six additional staff were recruited for this area last year. They also highlighted that the total inspections carried out was 977 so overall inspection number is up from last year as NOAC counts 1st inspection only.

Galway County Council commented they were trying to balance 1st inspections with ensuring re-inspections required were carried out. They also commented that they have a good structure in place and a new software system. The number of dwellings inspected by Meath County Council increased from 407 in 2018 to 1106 in 2019. They advised that this was achieved by allocating additional staff, the introduction of the Fastfields system and outsourced a back log of HAP inspections.

NOAC is happy that the data was substantially in compliance with the guidelines.

E4: % OF SCHOOLS THAT HAVE BEEN AWARDED/RENEWED GREEN FLAG STATUS

This indicator shows schools that attained a Green Flag for the first time in 2019, those that renewed a Green Flag in 2019 and those that held a Green Flag from 2018 and therefore does not require renewal until 2020. The data is collected by An Taisce.

Cavan County Council advised that they invite all the schools to a presentation each year with An Taisce and provide some limited resources to schools such as litter pickers.

It noted they were early adopters but commented that in order for it to be a success it requires buy-in from the school, head teacher, students and parents. Cavan County Council also promotes it in conjunction with its science festival that it runs with Monaghan County Council. They suggested that the uptake in performance for the green schools is largely out of its control.

In Fingal County Council, there are a number of new schools opening as the area has the fastest growing population, and run a range of projects for the schools. They contact all the schools, primary and secondary to promote the program.

Galway County Council noted that up to 94% of its schools are registered but renewals of the flag is around 38%. They have an Assistant Environmental Officer but does not have an Environmental Office. Galway use awareness campaigns, run by An Taisce that Galway pays a contribution to and work directly with the schools around waste prevention and recycling. Leitrim County Council explained that it has a collaborative approach with An Taisce. Meath County Council have a company that visits schools and teaches how to make films and do a workshop, which feature in the Guth Gafa; the Kells film festival. Wexford County Council advised that it helps schools provide workshops and encourage schools to attend green school seminars.

NOAC is happy that the data was substantially in compliance with the guidelines.

P4: COST PER CAPITA OF THE PLANNING SERVICE

This indicator highlights the amount spent per head of population on each council's planning service. NOAC calculate it by using the council's 2019 Annual Financial Statement (AFS) Programme D data divided by the population of the LA area per the 2016 Census.

Fingal County Council noted that they do not compare well nationally in cost per capita in planning due to the large amount of planning required by Dublin Airport.

Cavan County Council advised that due to staff on career breaks and vacant positions its spend in this area is lower than expected. Galway County Council has the 2nd lowest spend on planning per head of population and advised this was due to lower staff numbers working in this area which reduces the cost. NOAC commented that Galway appear to be very efficient in this area. Leitrim County Council's Cost per Capita figure increased from €30.88 in 2018 to €36.93 in 2019 which they confirmed was attributable to increased staff numbers to cover maternity leave, a new assistant planner and the refund of €25,000 in planning fees in 2019.

In Meath County Council the cost per capita decreased from €27.24 in 2018 to €24.21 in 2019 which they advised was due to 2018 being a very active year. Enforcement costs were €471,001, Meath County Council advised that this their largest area in terms of legal fees, and cases that require specialist tools like drones to enforce. Wexford County Council advises that it is in the final stages of testing an e-planning system.

NOAC is happy that the data was substantially in compliance with the guidelines.

C5: OVERALL COST OF ICT AS A PROPORTION OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE

This indicator tracks the proportion of the overall local authority expenditure that is spent on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies). NOAC requires that traffic management systems or SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) cost be excluded from the figure. Each of the local authorities featured in this year validation complied with this.

Fingal County Council advised that their ICT growth has been steady and deliberate over last few years. After a period of under investment, there has now been five years of expansion. Old tech was replaced, they eliminated redundancies and created a full replica of systems in both Fingal County Council sites. The investment for resilience has now has paid dividends. Galway County Councils 2018 ICT expenditure was higher than 2019 thus when reflected on the spend in both years the 2019 expenditure the more realistic figure when fixed costs are taken into account.

Meath advised that they have a low number of employees per head of population, so are using ICT systems and automated systems to the best to their ability. They also advised that the 6% rise from 2018 to 2019 was due to increased security standards. Wexford County Council expect an increase in relation to ICT infrastructural costs such as in the replacement of servers.

NOAC is happy that the data was substantially in compliance with the guidelines.

F1: COST PER CAPITA OF THE FIRE SERVICE

This indicator divides the local authority expenditure on Fire Services by the 2016 Census figures for the population served by the fire authority as per the Risk Based Approach Phase One reports. Fingal County Council does not make a return under this indicator as Dublin Fire Brigade provides services to Dublin City Council, Dún Laoghaire Rathdown, South Dublin and Fingal County Councils. Their returns are included under Dublin City Council.

Cavan County Council explained their fall in per capita expenditure was directly related to staff costs; they had a 10% reduction in staff and one officer is on a career break. Galway County Council along with Dublin is the only local authority that provides a shared fire service.

They confirmed that they have 11 stations, 1 of which is full time and city based. Leitrim County Council advised that a provision for bad debts in the amount of €69,000 is included in its return. This relates to outstanding bills to the Fire Service going back 7 to 8 years. Meath County Council is a fully retained Fire Service with 72 staff across seven stations.

Meath County Council commented that the population used in the calculation doesn't include the population of East Meath. Louth County Council provides services in East Meath, and the population as per the Risk Based Approach Phase One reports looks like Louth is taking all of the calls those but Meath also provides services there. Louth County Council's full-time stations in Dundalk and Drogheda operates in Meath East they are the nearest resource.

Meath County Council estimate that they pay circa. 100k per year on call outs in Meath East to Louth County Council. Wexford County Council advised that it New Ross Fire Brigade deliver services in to County Kilkenny. Bunclody Fire Brigade deliver services into County Carlow. This includes delivering services to an extra 1,123 people.

NOAC is happy that the data was substantially in compliance with the guidelines.



M2: 5 YEAR SUMMARY OF % COLLECTION LEVELS FOR MAJOR REVENUE SOURCES

This indicator sets out the five-year performance in the local authority's collection of:

- a. Rates;
- b. Rent & Annuities and;
- c. Housing Loans.

The figures come from each local authorities' Annual Financial Statement (Appendix 7) for 2019. Where the audit by the Local Government Audit Service has not taken place by the closing date of the data collection process, the figures were taken from unaudited Annual Financial Statements.

In Cavan County Council, the collection level of housing loans has increased from 73% in 2015 to 81% in 2019. They advised that they entered into payment plans for certain debts which proved successful and generally pays this area strict attention. Fingal County Council explained how their collection level of rates and housing loans has remained consistently high by using a dedicated "rate specific" team. The collection level of Rent and Annuities in Fingal County Council decreased from 90.1% in 2015 to 83.9% in 2019. They described it as a challenging area but are using new systems and processes like online payment and direct debits to improve this area. Galway County Council saw collection level of rates increase from 81% in 2015 to 87% in 2019.

The collection level of Rent and Annuities has remained consistent at 90 – 91% since 2015. Galway County Council advised that this was due to the Council encouraging payers on to the bill pay system. In Leitrim County Council, the collection level of rates has increased from 79% in 2015 to 83% in 2019.

They advised that the revaluation exercise in 2017 has contributed to the increase along with a focus on enforcement such as correspondence and as a last resort the Courts system. Meath County Council's collection level of rates has increased from 85% in 2015 to 93% in 2019 and advised it was due to the economy picking up, an enhanced collection process, the use of direct debit and the introduction of a business support scheme.

The collection level of housing loans has increased from 66% in 2015 to 81% in 2019. Wexford County Council explained the increase of collection level of rates 75% in 2015 to 89.9% in 2019 as they focused on debt management and increased the methods in which people can make payments. They also wanted to engage with early defaulters, issue rate bills in January and try to get an arrangement in place before resorting to legal methods.

NOAC is happy that the data was substantially in compliance with the guidelines.

Conclusion

The members were impressed with the preparation made by all the local authorities selected for validation and would like to acknowledge the contributions made by individual staff on the day and in the provision of all follow up material.

NOAC is broadly satisfied with the validity of the data of each local authority.

Appendix 2

Section 1: Housing

Section 1(a): NOAC Outputs 2019

H1: Social Housing Stock (A-F)

Authority	A	B	C	D	E	F
	No. of dwellings in the ownership of the LA at 1/1/2019	No. of dwellings added to the LA owned stock during 2019 (whether constructed or acquired)	No. of LA owned dwellings sold in 2019	No. of LA owned dwellings demolished in 2019	No. of dwellings in the ownership of the LA at 31/12/2019	No. of LA owned dwellings planned for demolition under a D/HPLG approved scheme
Carlow County	1,706	99	8	0	1,797	0
Cavan County	2,007	55	4	0	2,058	0
Clare County	2,486	79	10	0	2,555	1
Cork City	8,973	1,363	7	2	10,327	32
Cork County	7,675	369	1,014	0	7,030	0
Donegal County	4,775	86	17	0	4,844	8
Dublin City	25,640	545	35	0	26,150	133
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	4,379	48	4	0	4,423	16
Fingal County	5,092	295	12	0	5,375	0
Galway City	2,335	81	7	0	2,409	2
Galway County	2,413	160	11	56	2,506	0
Kerry County	4,205	124	30	2	4,297	0
Kildare County	4,159	431	15	0	4,575	15
Kilkenny County	2,344	53	9	0	2,388	1
Laois County	2,155	51	7	6	2,193	0
Leitrim County	952	23	8	0	967	0
Limerick City and County	5,280	147	18	24	5,385	16
Longford County	1,975	125	14	10	2,076	0
Louth County	3,812	39	12	0	3,839	3
Mayo County	2,082	112	15	0	2,179	0
Meath County	3,147	265	10	0	3,402	0
Monaghan County	1,541	89	13	2	1,615	0
Offaly County	1,807	89	5	0	1,891	0
Roscommon County	1,336	48	14	0	1,370	0
Sligo County	2,128	39	11	0	2,156	16
South Dublin County	9,525	233	3	0	9,755	0
Tipperary County	4,994	104	26	0	5,072	0
Waterford City and County	5,067	133	21	4	5,175	0
Westmeath County	1,908	76	6	0	1,978	0
Wexford County	4,474	120	20	0	4,574	0
Wicklow County	4,410	138	4	0	4,544	0
Totals	134,782	5,619	1,390	106	138,905	243

H2: Housing Vacancies

Authority	Number of dwellings within overall stock that were not tenanted on 31/12/2019	A
		The percentage of the total number of LA owned dwellings that were vacant on 31/12/2019
Carlow County	64	3.56
Cavan County	132	6.41
Clare County	106	4.15
Cork City	399	3.88
Cork County	211	3.00
Donegal County	177	3.66
Dublin City	715	2.75
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	32	0.73
Fingal County	165	3.07
Galway City	54	2.24
Galway County	159	6.34
Kerry County	185	4.31
Kildare County	74	1.62
Kilkenny County	36	1.51
Laois County	51	2.33
Leitrim County	32	3.31
Limerick City and County	349	6.41
Longford County	166	8.00
Louth County	112	2.92
Mayo County	114	5.23
Meath County	215	6.32
Monaghan County	16	0.99
Offaly County	46	2.43
Roscommon County	58	4.23
Sligo County	74	3.46
South Dublin County	75	0.77
Tipperary County	234	4.61
Waterford City and County	61	1.18
Westmeath County	37	1.87
Wexford County	90	1.97
Wicklow County	126	2.77
Total	4,365	
National Percentage		3.15%

Ranked Cells

Max 5

Min 5

H3: Average Re-letting Time (A and B)

Authority	A	Total expenditure on works necessary to enable re-letting of the dwellings in 2019 (€)	B	No. of dwellings that were re-tenanted on any date in 2019 (excluding all those that had been vacant due to estate-wide refurbishment)
	Time taken from the date of vacation of a dwelling to the date in 2019 when the dwelling is re-tenanted, averaged across all dwellings re-let during 2019 (weeks)		Cost expended on getting the dwellings re-tenanted in 2019, averaged across all dwellings re-let in 2019 (€)	
Carlow County	24.02	€659,788.71	€22,751.33	29
Cavan County	37.38	€459,455.40	€13,513.39	34
Clare County	35.37	€1,690,356.00	€25,229.19	67
Cork City	72.12	€2,092,624.00	€16,348.62	128
Cork County	23.59	€2,774,219.36	€13,273.78	209
Donegal County	38.66	€2,583,732.28	€17,110.81	151
Dublin City	16.77	€18,663,300.00	€23,835.63	783
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	14.55	€2,576,536.67	€20,778.52	124
Fingal County	32.34	€944,635.00	€14,994.21	63
Galway City	46.00	€535,394.00	€7,648.49	70
Galway County	51.00	€514,959.40	€13,204.09	39
Kerry County	34.89	€1,839,136.29	€15,992.49	115
Kildare County	35.49	€2,578,153.00	€30,331.21	85
Kilkenny County	21.40	€770,790.15	€17,517.96	44
Laois County	15.00	€373,014.00	€7,314.00	51
Leitrim County	24.92	€548,140.64	€11,419.60	48
Limerick City and County	44.17	€1,864,686.86	€15,410.64	121
Longford County	84.69	€1,771,055.00	€30,535.43	58
Louth County	39.00	€320,000.00	€8,000.00	40
Mayo County	17.80	€891,385.00	€10,364.94	86
Meath County	28.69	€2,180,323.31	€30,282.27	72
Monaghan County	11.66	€1,445,618.53	€21,259.10	68
Offaly County	30.00	€545,319.25	€19,475.69	28
Roscommon County	24.15	€548,532.70	€9,297.16	59
Sligo County	25.64	€1,477,533.00	€20,521.29	72
South Dublin County	22.00	€3,269,699.55	€19,009.88	172
Tipperary County	32.48	€1,681,842.00	€9,665.76	174
Waterford City and County	14.80	€935,640.90	€8,910.87	105
Westmeath County	15.14	€551,055.00	€17,220.47	32
Wexford County	26.04	€1,288,676.86	€9,204.83	140
Wicklow County	29.37	€3,621,285.50	€31,765.66	114
Total		€61,996,888.36	€532,187.31	3,381
True national mean	28.17		€18,336.85	

Ranked Cells

Max 5

Min 5

H4: Cost and Maintenance Cost (A)

Authority	Expenditure on maintenance of LA stock compiled from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019 (€)	A
		Expenditure during 2019 on the maintenance of LA housing compiled from 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019, divided by the no. of dwellings in the LA stock at 31/12/2019, (H1E less H1F) (€)
Carlow County	€1,198,290.00	€666.83
Cavan County	€775,229.10	€376.69
Clare County	€1,816,275.00	€711.15
Cork City	€20,230,000.00	€1,965.03
Cork County	€6,465,602.00	€919.72
Donegal County	€4,246,896.19	€878.18
Dublin City	€65,010,281.00	€2,498.76
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	€4,628,315.05	€1,050.22
Fingal County	€3,691,600.00	€686.81
Galway City	€2,209,573.00	€917.98
Galway County	€2,657,035.65	€1,060.27
Kerry County	€2,092,479.52	€486.96
Kildare County	€3,317,460.00	€727.51
Kilkenny County	€2,742,571.00	€1,148.96
Laois County	€1,461,142.60	€666.28
Leitrim County	€1,566,773.00	€1,620.24
Limerick City and County	€4,163,134.00	€764.72
Longford County	€503,760.00	€242.66
Louth County	€1,314,170.00	€342.59
Mayo County	€1,212,095.00	€556.26
Meath County	€2,615,353.00	€768.77
Monaghan County	€1,004,581.95	€622.03
Offaly County	€1,128,227.00	€596.63
Roscommon County	€464,702.76	€339.20
Sligo County	€864,241.00	€403.85
South Dublin County	€8,057,762.53	€826.01
Tipperary County	€2,865,577.00	€564.98
Waterford City and County	€3,181,784.00	€614.84
Westmeath County	€1,375,647.00	€695.47
Wexford County	€5,307,748.78	€1,160.42
Wicklow County	€4,014,019.96	€883.37
Total	€162,182,327.09	
True national mean		€1,168.99

Ranked Cells

Max 5

Min 5

H5: Private Rented Sector Inspections (A to D)

Authority	A	B	C	D
	Total no. of registered tenancies in the LA area at the end June 2019	No. of rented dwellings inspected in 2019	% inspected dwellings in 2019 not compliant with Standards Regulations	No. of non-compliant dwellings that became compliant during 2019
Carlow County	4,024	547	70.11%	264
Cavan County	3,134	331	95.36%	18
Clare County	5,093	712	97.89%	83
Cork City	16,613	862	88.98%	272
Cork County	19,547	1,402	91.40%	57
Donegal County	6,862	1,343	99.13%	320
Dublin City	72,817	5,606	88.71%	4,189
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	16,421	881	97.85%	221
Fingal County	20,883	3,450	96.99%	515
Galway City	11,651	331	100.00%	5
Galway County	6,856	686	100.00%	70
Kerry County	8,067	1,279	81.63%	357
Kildare County	12,699	1,165	97.83%	56
Kilkenny County	4,577	500	100.00%	286
Laois County	4,297	625	98.69%	17
Leitrim County	1,649	219	81.28%	85
Limerick City and County	13,915	1,008	99.90%	137
Longford County	2,807	295	97.93%	101
Louth County	8,102	889	100.00%	113
Mayo County	6,603	471	90.14%	211
Meath County	8,219	1,106	93.92%	117
Monaghan County	2,337	359	72.65%	193
Offaly County	3,492	75	100.00%	17
Roscommon County	2,998	328	85.49%	103
Sligo County	5,751	624	100.00%	202
South Dublin County	16,033	2,748	94.83%	267
Tipperary County	7,941	1,063	99.50%	170
Waterford City and County	9,343	1,081	100.00%	272
Westmeath County	6,377	575	96.00%	145
Wexford County	8,356	1,034	95.32%	174
Wicklow County	6,724	601	57.07%	289
Totals	324,188	32,196		9,326
Average			93.07%	

Ranked Cells

Max 5

Min 5

H6 (A): Long-Term Homeless Adults

Authority	No. of adults classified as homeless and in emergency accommodation on the night of 31/12/2019 as recorded on PASS system	Number out of those individuals who, on 31/12/2019, had been in emergency accommodation for 6 months continuously, or for 6 months cumulatively within the previous 12 months	A
			Number of adults in emergency accommodation that are long-term homeless as a % of the total number of homeless adults in emergency accommodation at end of 2019
Carlow County	31	7	22.58
Cavan County	1	1	100.00
Clare County	72	35	48.61
Cork City	318	173	54.40
Cork County	87	51	58.62
Donegal County	18	5	27.78
Dublin City	4,277	2,910	68.04
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown			0.00
Fingal County			0.00
Galway City	234	126	53.85
Galway County	71	23	32.39
Kerry County	140	79	56.43
Kildare County	169	97	57.40
Kilkenny County	45	28	62.22
Laois County	23	5	21.74
Leitrim County	0	0	0.00
Limerick City and County	278	109	39.21
Longford County	15	6	40.00
Louth County	123	53	43.09
Mayo County	36	18	50.00
Meath County	121	45	37.19
Monaghan County	1	0	0.00
Offaly County	34	22	64.71
Roscommon County	6	1	16.67
Sligo County	34	17	50.00
South Dublin County			0.00
Tipperary County	30	7	23.33
Waterford City and County	71	34	47.89
Westmeath County	27	18	66.67
Wexford County	43	23	53.49
Wicklow County	24	5	20.83
Totals	6,329	3,898	
True national %			61.59

Ranked Cells

Max 5

Min 5

Housing Statistics

H1: Social Housing Stock

H1 A. Dwellings in LA Ownership 01/01/2019		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	4,348
	Median	3,147
H1 B. Dwellings added to LA stock		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	181
	Median	104
H1 C. LA owned dwellings sold		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	45
	Median	11
H1 D. LA dwellings demolished		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	3
	Median	0
H1 E. Dwellings in LA ownership 31/12/2019		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	4,481
	Median	3,402
H1 F. LA dwellings planned for demolition		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	8
	Median	0

H1 (E): Summary Statistics 2015-2019

Total No. of Dwellings in Local Authority Stock 31/12/2019		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number	Valid	31	31	31	31	31
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0
Average	Mean	4,189.03	5,660.71	4,303.03	4,350.97	4,483.23
	Median	3,132.00	4,143.00	3,006.00	3,116.00	3,402.00

H2: Housing Vacancies

H2 A. % of dwellings vacant 31/12/2019		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
True national %		3.15%

H3 (A): Summary Statistics 2015-2019

H3 A. Re-letting Time (Weeks)		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number	Valid	31	31	31	31	31
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0
True national mean				28.99	27.75	28.17

H3 and H4: - Average Re-letting Time, Cost & Maintenance

H3 A. Re-letting Time (Weeks)		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
True national mean		28.17
H3 B. Re-Let Cost Average (€)		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
True national mean		18,336.85
H4 A. Maintenance Cost by Unit (€)		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
True national mean		1,168.99

H5 & H6: Summary Statistics Private Rented Sector Inspections; Long-term Homeless Adults

H5 A. Total No. of Registered Tenancies		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	10,457.68
	Median	6,862.00
H5 B. No. of Inspections Carried Out		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	1,038.58
	Median	712.00
H5 C. % of Inspected Dwellings Not Compliant		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average		93.07%
H5 D. No. of Non-Compliant Dwellings that Became Compliant in 2019		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	300.84
	Median	170.00
H6 A. Long Term Homeless as % of Total No of Homeless Adults		2019
Number	Valid	28
	Missing	3
True national %		61.59%

H5: Summary Statistics Private Rented Sector Inspections

H5 A. Total No. of Registered Tenancies		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Average	Mean	9,959.00	10,041.77	10,554.42	10,394.52	10,457.68
	Median	6,583.00	6,685.00	7,132.00	6,920.00	6,862.00
H5 B. No. of Inspections Carried out		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Average	Mean	561.61	438.81	523.55	768.52	1,042.77
	Median	379.00	314.00	496.00	622.00	842.00

Section 1(b): Rebuilding Ireland

Table RI 1b1: - Social Housing Output Delivery 2019.

Authority	Build						Acquisition				Leasing		
	LA New Build (detail available on the Construction Status Report)	AHB New Build (detail available on the Construction Status Report)	Part V -New Build (All delivery streams)	Total New Build	DHPLG funded LA Voids- limited to capped ceilings under Rebuilding Ireland	All Build Total	LA Acquisition	AHB Acquisition	Acquisition Total	Leasing Total	RAS	HAP	
Carlow County Council	46	77	5	128	4	132	56	16	72	8	26	221	
Cavan County Council	11	37	0	48	5	53	44	1	45	5	18	164	
Clare County Council	25	52	8	85	5	90	35	3	38	26	59	289	
Cork City Council	269	130	104	503	0	503	66	92	158	36	52	773	
Cork County Council	261	61	52	374	59	433	97	60	157	29	63	919	
Donegal County Council	59	0	0	59	11	70	64	3	67	39	40	469	
Dublin City Council	90	302	119	511	58	569	424	123	547	115	62	2,774	
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	17	5	101	123	10	133	19	11	30	83	19	433	
Fingal County Council	128	204	171	503	11	514	125	44	169	85	12	1,176	
Galway City Council	29	79	15	123	3	126	45	12	57	2	30	546	
Galway County Council	100	18	27	145	7	152	33	14	47	54	12	387	
Kerry County Council	62	89	8	159	8	167	55	26	81	77	37	511	
Kildare County Council	128	171	154	453	0	453	241	30	271	24	20	685	
Kilkenny County Council	4	90	17	111	5	116	48	120	168	15	68	187	
Laois County Council	1	10	6	17	5	22	46	16	62	11	19	354	
Leitrim County Council	16	10	0	26	2	28	7	1	8	3	8	93	
Limerick City and County Co	77	8	24	109	12	121	46	46	92	50	83	474	
Longford County Council	79	0	0	79	8	87	46	3	49	8	49	115	
Louth County Council	31	203	115	349	5	354	8	23	31	43	6	849	
Mayo County Council	83	10	10	103	5	108	21	3	24	62	54	349	
Meath County Council	116	101	134	351	7	358	62	16	78	36	25	699	
Monaghan County Council	61	50	10	121	1	122	18	0	18	4	7	215	
Offaly County Council	47	10	0	57	4	61	38	13	51	32	4	183	
Roscommon County Council	20	10	0	30	2	32	28	7	35	16	18	162	
Sligo County Council	35	0	7	42	5	47	13	5	18	3	20	222	
Sth Dublin County Council	146	147	135	428	21	449	39	59	98	49	42	1,095	
Tipperary County Council	38	68	4	110	11	121	66	43	109	35	96	406	
Waterford City and County Council	90	40	16	146	5	151	12	22	34	84	44	643	
Westmeath County Council	25	8	6	39	4	43	46	7	53	62	43	373	
Wexford County Council	80	52	32	164	10	174	33	28	61	43	7	573	
Wicklow County Council	97	132	46	275	10	285	24	20	44	22	0	686	
TOTALS	2,271	2,174	1,326	5,771	303	6,074	1,905	867	2,772	1,161	1,043	17,025	

Source Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

Table RI 1b2: - Social Housing Output Delivery 2019 - Overall Totals.





Authority	Overall Totals							Additional information			
	Total 2019 Output under Rebuilding Ireland	2019 All Build Targets	2019 Build Acquisition Leasing Targets	2019 Overall Social Housing Delivery Targets	% of 2019 Build Target Achieved	% of 2019 Build Acquisition Leasing Target Achieved	% of 2019 Overall Social Housing Target Achieved	Total LA Additions to Stock	Total AHB delivery 2019 (subset of overall delivery)	DHPLG funded LA Voids-delivered above capped limits under Rebuilding Ireland	
Carlow County Council	459	180	233	432	73%	91%	106%	102	93	10	
Cavan County Council	285	42	73	252	126%	141%	113%	55	38	4	
Clare County Council	502	100	211	475	90%	73%	106%	60	63	57	
Cork City Council	1,522	420	559	1,273	120%	125%	120%	335	244	69	
Cork County Council	1,601	562	733	1,864	77%	84%	86%	358	121	11	
Donegal County Council	685	124	185	507	56%	95%	135%	123	3	32	
Dublin City Council	4,067	910	1,624	5,169	63%	76%	79%	514	509	437	
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	698	137	208	650	97%	118%	107%	36	95	73	
Fingal County Council	1,956	419	710	2,184	123%	108%	90%	253	377	11	
Galway City Council	761	121	191	698	104%	97%	109%	74	100	0	
Galway County Council	652	191	259	591	80%	98%	110%	133	32	32	
Kerry County Council	873	157	255	836	106%	127%	104%	117	119	53	
Kildare County Council	1,453	363	547	1,269	125%	137%	115%	369	287	11	
Kilkenny County Council	554	114	190	374	102%	157%	148%	52	227	8	
Laois County Council	468	41	86	403	54%	110%	116%	47	26	18	
Leitrim County Council	140	23	40	162	122%	98%	86%	23	11	20	
Limerick City and County Co	820	139	269	780	87%	98%	105%	123	54	63	
Longford County Council	308	76	98	257	114%	147%	120%	125	3	11	
Louth County Council	1,283	377	520	1,124	94%	82%	114%	39	341	0	
Mayo County Council	597	93	136	498	116%	143%	120%	104	15	0	
Meath County Council	1,196	350	431	949	102%	110%	126%	178	163	15	
Monaghan County Council	366	113	171	317	108%	84%	115%	79	50	12	
Offaly County Council	331	88	136	326	69%	106%	101%	85	23	14	
Roscommon County Council	263	30	48	253	107%	173%	104%	48	17	0	
Sligo County Council	310	45	71	269	104%	96%	115%	48	5	35	
Sth Dublin County Council	1,733	435	651	1,704	103%	92%	102%	185	292	68	
Tipperary County Council	767	90	173	577	134%	153%	133%	104	111	61	
Waterford City and County Council	956	147	281	654	103%	96%	146%	102	62	50	
Westmeath County Council	574	130	211	626	33%	75%	92%	71	15	3	
Wexford County Council	858	252	353	931	69%	79%	92%	113	87	19	
Wicklow County Council	1,037	276	347	955	103%	101%	109%	121	181	3	
TOTALS	28,075	6,545	10,000	27,360	93%	100%	103%	4,176	3,764	1,200	

Source Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

Section 2: Roads

R1 (A): Pavement Surface Condition Index (PSCI) Ratings (% road length rated)

Authority	A (a): % Regional Road that received a PSCI Rating in the 24 month period to 31/12/2019	A (b): % Local Primary Road that received a PSCI Rating in the 24 month period to 31/12/2019	A (c): % Local Secondary Road that received a PSCI Rating in the 24 month period to 31/12/2019	A (d): % Local Tertiary Road that received a PSCI Rating in the 60 month period to 31/12/2019
Carlow County	99.15	95.93	96.38	90.47
Cavan County	98.20	75.70	79.78	61.06
Clare County	99.49	68.97	72.82	77.87
Cork City	98.74	85.87	87.96	84.48
Cork County	99.52	96.43	94.39	84.30
Donegal County	99.66	95.34	92.23	67.14
Dublin City	83.06	81.98	82.19	88.70
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	90.68	6.05	3.03	82.56
Fingal County	90.89	86.24	94.31	87.25
Galway City	93.55	96.70	98.43	98.02
Galway County	97.94	96.88	10.60	79.07
Kerry County	99.23	48.89	44.56	72.98
Kildare County	99.20	49.93	50.29	23.70
Kilkenny County	99.84	95.30	92.68	72.86
Laois County	99.75	95.98	97.29	91.06
Leitrim County	99.75	84.67	83.33	87.92
Limerick City and County	98.54	17.35	15.36	47.50
Longford County	99.72	98.97	99.09	84.53
Louth County	96.71	95.92	96.82	86.44
Mayo County	99.81	89.66	37.52	88.90
Meath County	99.57	95.63	96.68	91.91
Monaghan County	99.53	96.60	96.24	96.03
Offaly County	99.89	73.05	78.62	59.16
Roscommon County	98.76	82.46	80.72	80.28
Sligo County	97.27	96.99	95.89	81.42
South Dublin County	95.62	91.99	84.31	45.00
Tipperary County	99.76	96.15	95.25	75.72
Waterford City and County	99.44	91.95	87.65	89.16
Westmeath County	99.18	96.93	95.51	83.62
Wexford County	99.72	88.98	88.05	91.46
Wicklow County	98.41	97.15	96.97	70.89

Ranked Cells			
Greater 99%		Between 51% and 89%	
Between 90% and 99%		Less than or equal to 50%	

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

% Regional Road that received a PSCI Rating in the 24 month period to 31/12/2019		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	98
	Median	99
% Local Primary Road that received a PSCI Rating in the 24 month period to 31/12/2019		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	83
	Median	92
% Local Secondary Road that received a PSCI Rating in the 24 month period to		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	78
	Median	88
% Local Tertiary Road that received a PSCI Rating in the 60 month period to 31/12/2019		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	78
	Median	84

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

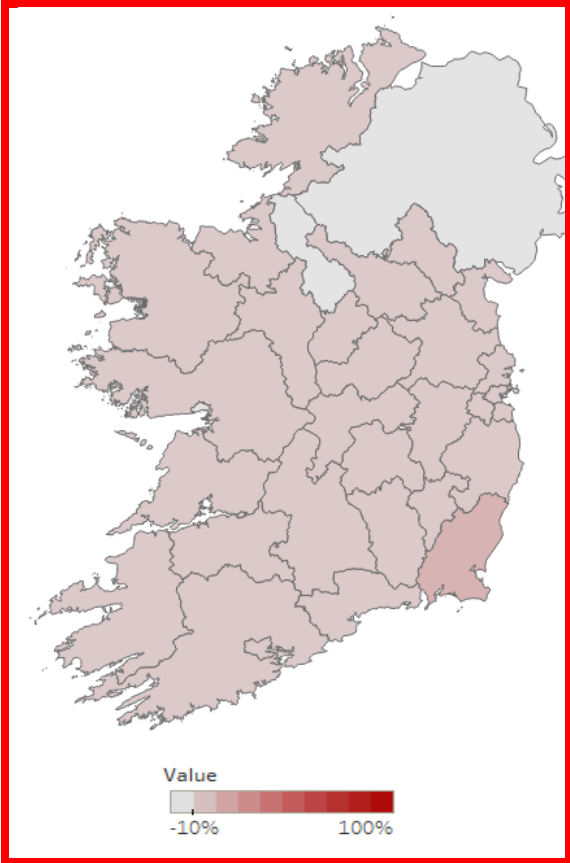
Authority	B (a): % Total Regional Road Kilometres with a PSCI Rating of 1-4	B (a): % Total Regional Road Kilometres with a PSCI rating of 5-6	B (a): % Total Regional Road Kilometres with a PSCI Rating of 7-8	B (a): % Total Regional Road Kilometres with a PSCI Rating of 9-10
Carlow County	1.32	14.45	68.37	15.56
Cavan County	3.60	25.11	43.94	26.06
Clare County	6.32	25.92	29.02	38.28
Cork City	6.26	22.35	55.82	14.90
Cork County	8.83	26.48	33.45	31.13
Donegal County	6.87	22.48	26.17	44.38
Dublin City	9.45	33.10	20.38	31.28
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	7.49	21.10	27.39	40.20
Fingal County	8.30	13.53	20.18	50.44
Galway City	0.09	26.79	23.02	47.40
Galway County	4.43	20.99	24.59	48.78
Kerry County	3.97	17.00	33.88	45.02
Kildare County	4.08	19.59	28.77	47.21
Kilkenny County	1.45	27.89	52.24	18.39
Laois County	6.51	26.07	34.41	32.93
Leitrim County	0.17	28.24	41.65	29.72
Limerick City and County	8.40	25.09	35.56	30.36
Longford County	1.68	14.17	39.53	44.41
Louth County	6.07	17.91	26.70	46.41
Mayo County	2.46	28.33	26.20	42.89
Meath County	7.47	13.44	28.09	50.67
Monaghan County	6.86	17.94	28.46	46.67
Offaly County	10.96	26.36	38.63	24.05
Roscommon County	6.47	18.81	17.58	56.43
Sligo County	7.68	19.20	22.34	50.60
South Dublin County	1.10	14.26	37.90	46.08
Tipperary County	5.90	24.65	34.77	34.67
Waterford City and County	7.11	21.90	42.09	28.66
Westmeath County	3.40	14.62	28.27	53.37
Wexford County	11.51	17.26	31.00	40.06
Wicklow County	7.40	20.70	41.33	29.62

Ranked Cells	
Greater than 10%	
Greater than 50%	
Between 5% and 9%	

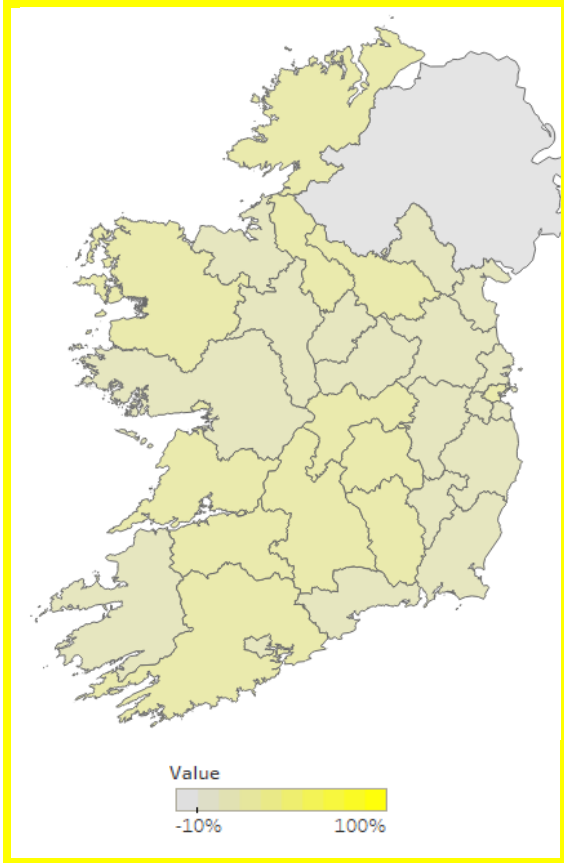
RI (B) (a): Ratings in Pavement Surface Condition Index – Regional Roads

PSCI Rating 1-4		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	5.60
	Median	6.32
PSCI Rating 5-6		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	21.48
	Median	21.10
PSCI Rating 7-8		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	33.60
	Median	31.00
PSCI Rating 9-10		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	38.28
	Median	40.20

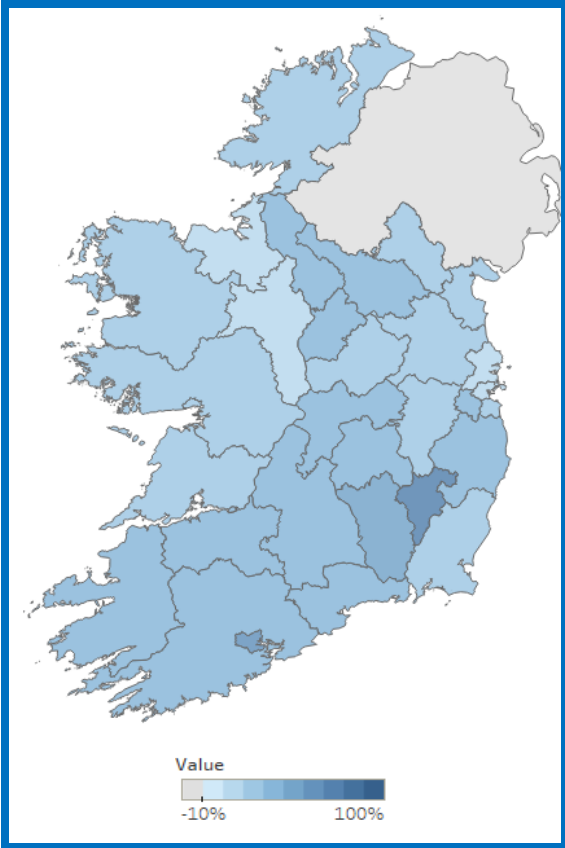
% Total Regional Road with PSCI (1 - 4) (km)



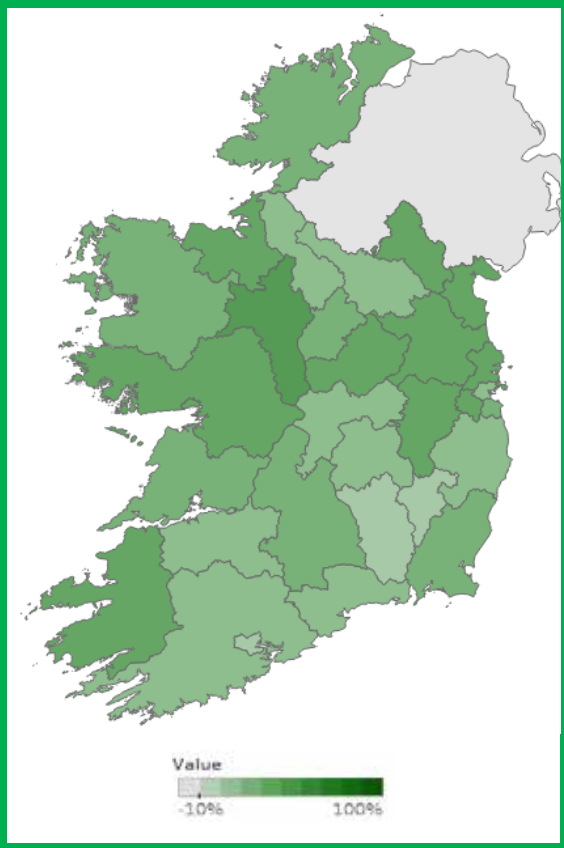
% Total Regional Road with PSCI (5 - 6) (km)



% Total Regional Road with PSCI (7 - 8) (km)




% Total Regional Road with PSCI (9 - 10) (km)



RI (B) (b): Pavement Surface Condition Index (PSCI) Ratings – Local Primary Roads

Authority	B (b): % Total Local Primary Road Kilometres with a PSCI Rating of 1-4	B (b): % Total Local Primary Road Kilometres with a PSCI rating of 5-6	B (b): % Total Local Primary Road Kilometres with a PSCI Rating of 7-8	B (b): % Total Local Primary Road Kilometres with a PSCI Rating of 9-10
Carlow County	0.14	35.16	58.36	5.81
Cavan County	4.71	38.26	41.54	14.92
Clare County	2.92	19.03	48.11	21.84
Cork City	5.48	14.23	60.82	17.09
Cork County	21.60	22.91	43.40	11.74
Donegal County	6.88	27.47	47.55	16.86
Dublin City	16.08	39.35	18.04	16.78
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	6.89	29.62	9.93	51.42
Fingal County	13.74	8.69	24.36	43.18
Galway City	3.88	41.85	30.85	22.92
Galway County	10.40	35.76	39.05	14.47
Kerry County	8.19	17.13	36.77	36.14
Kildare County	5.82	18.95	28.38	41.77
Kilkenny County	8.26	43.71	33.63	13.66
Laois County	7.31	26.61	52.49	10.89
Leitrim County	1.66	30.84	45.35	20.66
Limerick City and County	3.97	15.40	49.72	27.77
Longford County	0.32	11.97	63.38	23.86
Louth County	13.08	28.08	43.41	13.93
Mayo County	14.21	34.12	28.41	22.98
Meath County	15.70	5.94	43.34	34.76
Monaghan County	12.74	12.85	50.83	23.43
Offaly County	7.73	38.79	33.86	18.82
Roscommon County	2.62	47.99	23.57	25.61
Sligo County	13.91	11.61	46.66	27.46
South Dublin County	2.02	25.78	27.54	43.67
Tipperary County	20.81	16.39	42.46	19.48
Waterford City and County	22.86	18.54	46.45	11.67
Westmeath County	6.16	9.84	58.60	25.09
Wexford County	37.01	15.39	32.72	15.54
Wicklow County	2.16	24.20	51.48	21.28

Ranked Cells			
Greater than 10%		Between 5% and 9%	
Greater than 50%			

RI (B) (b): Pavement Surface Condition Index (PSCI) Ratings – Local Primary Roads

PSCI Rating 1-4		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	9.65
	Median	7.31
PSCI Rating 5-6		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	24.72
	Median	24.20
PSCI Rating 7-8		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	40.68
	Median	43.34
PSCI Rating 9-10		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	23.08
	Median	21.28

RI (B) (c): Pavement Surface Condition Index (PSCI) Ratings – Local Secondary Roads

Authority	B (c): % Total Local Secondary Road Kilometres with a PSCI Rating of 1-4	B (c): % Total Local Secondary Road Kilometres with a PSCI rating of 5-6	B (c): % Total Local Secondary Road Kilometres with a PSCI Rating of 7-8	B (c): % Total Local Secondary Road Kilometres with a PSCI Rating of 9-10
Carlow County	4.29	48.96	38.18	7.69
Cavan County	7.62	51.68	28.61	10.17
Clare County	6.19	25.89	42.74	17.44
Cork City	4.46	15.77	56.85	13.68
Cork County	29.27	23.59	35.84	9.22
Donegal County	11.70	23.26	41.23	20.44
Dublin City	23.67	40.01	13.72	13.77
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	10.43	31.82	9.57	45.14
Fingal County	27.49	8.73	30.06	30.04
Galway City	4.52	41.01	34.82	19.17
Galway County	18.02	29.56	37.75	12.44
Kerry County	12.23	20.70	34.57	24.67
Kildare County	12.18	27.02	27.68	26.37
Kilkenny County	7.96	33.54	45.41	9.65
Laois County	8.84	29.21	54.14	7.08
Leitrim County	5.43	45.54	32.72	15.14
Limerick City and County	5.61	24.65	46.77	17.61
Longford County	1.49	21.36	60.49	16.28
Louth County	21.08	27.05	35.95	14.47
Mayo County	22.51	36.58	18.06	20.56
Meath County	22.43	5.96	41.62	29.27
Monaghan County	22.65	11.06	52.21	13.87
Offaly County	13.93	28.41	33.29	22.67
Roscommon County	9.73	52.49	22.48	13.51
Sligo County	27.00	10.09	42.21	19.58
South Dublin County	3.20	34.49	18.83	29.53
Tipperary County	28.46	10.97	44.76	13.84
Waterford City and County	32.13	16.45	43.88	7.02
Westmeath County	8.16	37.70	33.43	18.92
Wexford County	49.37	14.79	25.37	9.34
Wicklow County	9.27	30.08	40.31	19.31




Ranked Cells	
Greater than 10%	
Greater than 50%	
	Between 5% and 9%

RI (B) (c): Pavement Surface Condition Index (PSCI) Ratings – Local Secondary Roads

PSCI Rating 1-4		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	15.20
	Median	11.70
PSCI Rating 5-6		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	28
	Median	27
PSCI Rating 7-8		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	36.24
	Median	35.95
PSCI Rating 9-10		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	17.67
	Median	16.28

RI (B) (d): Pavement Surface Condition Index (PSCI) Ratings – Local Tertiary Roads

Authority	B (d): % Total Local Tertiary Road Road Kilometres with a PSCI Rating of 1-4	B (d): % Total Local Tertiary Road Road Kilometres with a PSCI rating of 5-6	B (d): % Total Local Tertiary Road Road Kilometres with a PSCI Rating of 7-8	B (d): % Total Local Tertiary Road Road Kilometres with a PSCI Rating of 9-10
Carlow County	5.88	31.83	40.64	14.95
Cavan County	12.36	38.25	21.21	7.81
Clare County	25.77	20.43	22.30	14.89
Cork City	9.04	23.53	40.05	12.76
Cork County	40.38	17.87	26.16	4.64
Donegal County	27.63	12.12	15.33	16.56
Dublin City	18.21	34.30	27.31	10.96
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	3.62	26.74	17.09	35.11
Fingal County	13.16	19.35	20.19	34.56
Galway City	1.87	23.56	54.02	18.56
Galway County	25.46	22.88	25.15	11.25
Kerry County	14.53	22.76	23.51	16.02
Kildare County	6.90	6.02	5.14	6.41
Kilkenny County	23.74	14.39	30.68	4.34
Laois County	18.04	25.88	37.23	10.54
Leitrim County	17.71	41.96	22.09	7.32
Limerick City and County	13.82	21.11	24.52	11.01
Longford County	6.14	21.37	34.77	22.70
Louth County	24.48	27.25	22.34	13.84
Mayo County	31.07	26.83	13.84	17.30
Meath County	28.28	9.06	40.82	14.72
Monaghan County	20.63	11.89	49.71	14.75
Offaly County	23.25	11.74	14.95	24.62
Roscommon County	23.14	35.71	9.52	11.93
Sligo County	33.70	15.34	20.50	14.42
South Dublin County	10.49	16.14	11.51	6.86
Tipperary County	37.37	9.37	26.87	8.55
Waterford City and County	36.37	13.20	34.07	6.17
Westmeath County	17.19	20.41	27.31	19.84
Wexford County	45.33	13.79	24.30	8.28
Wicklow County	7.09	11.24	33.04	19.56

Ranked Cells			
Greater than 10%		Between 5% and 9%	
Greater than 50%			

RI (B) (d): Pavement Surface Condition Index (PSCI) Ratings – Local Tertiary Roads

PSCI Rating 1-4		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	20.09
	Median	18.21
PSCI Rating 5-6		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	20.85
	Median	20.43
PSCI Rating 7-8		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	26.33
	Median	24.52
PSCI Rating 9-10		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	14.23
	Median	13.84

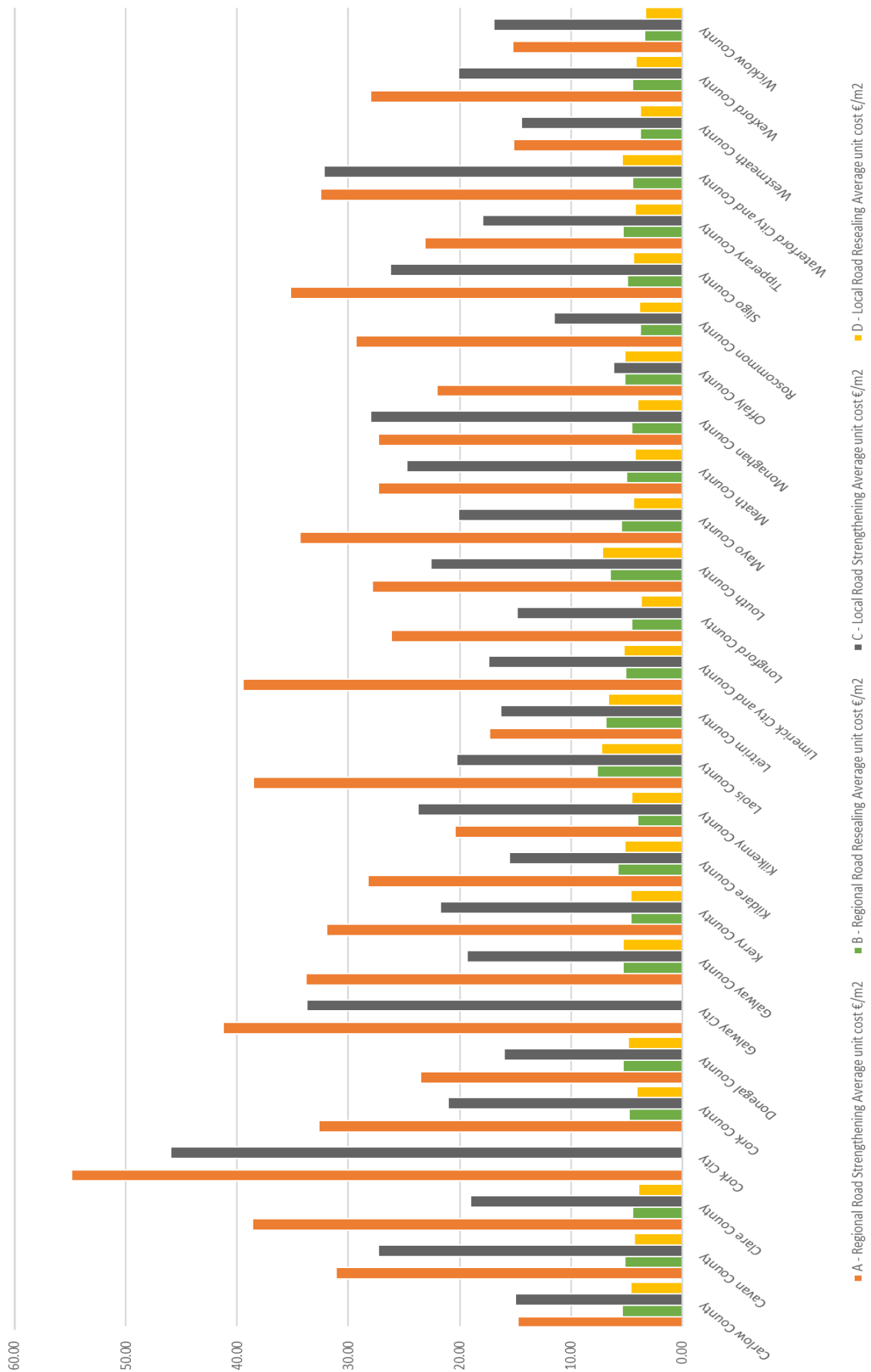
R2: Regional and Local Road Grants Works 2019

Authority	A - Regional Road Strengthening			B - Regional Road Resealing			C - Local Road Strengthening			D - Local Road Resealing		
	Length km	Amount expended €	Average unit cost €/m2	Length km	Amount expended €	Average unit cost €/m2	Length km	Amount expended €	Average unit cost €/m2	Length km	Amount expended €	Average unit cost €/m2
Carlow County	9.60	1,166,512	14.78	2.30	85,649	5.38	38.60	2,324,473	14.99	28.80	560,404	4.60
Cavan County	10.80	2,133,509	31.11	9.90	417,960	5.21	49.30	4,881,833	27.28	78.00	1,285,040	4.34
Clare County	9.10	2,339,528	38.60	22.30	654,115	4.51	103.30	7,624,288	19.03	109.30	1,812,947	3.91
Cork City	3.70	1,913,067	54.88				8.70	3,105,458	45.98			
Cork County	40.90	10,851,451	32.63	60.20	2,064,287	4.76	183.80	17,889,878	21.01	268.40	5,013,710	4.13
Donegal County	29.40	4,825,380	23.52	26.20	867,335	5.30	164.90	11,356,226	15.98	147.60	3,058,393	4.87
Dublin City*	15.30	7,381,431	47.53				11.20	2,936,622	46.18			
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown*	2.40	760,040	42.99				3.70	1,527,470	69.93			
Fingal County*	8.80	2,166,989	25.23				23.30	2,953,860	21.02	4.00	121,396	6.94
Galway City	4.10	1,971,069	41.22				2.60	576,050	33.74			
Galway County	27.60	5,999,100	33.80	41.60	1,373,399	5.37	130.00	10,529,170	19.34	113.40	2,551,212	5.30
Kerry County	12.70	3,115,181	31.99	20.10	581,645	4.61	89.20	8,260,722	21.75	106.70	2,062,548	4.65
Kildare County	19.70	4,236,942	28.26	10.70	370,739	5.80	67.90	4,911,573	15.57	30.00	730,852	5.14
Kilkenny County	10.20	1,645,529	20.43	10.60	351,596	4.03	59.40	5,969,654	23.78	65.80	1,409,322	4.57
Laois County	9.60	2,702,369	38.57	10.90	618,827	7.68	33.00	3,085,281	20.30	18.90	606,332	7.26
Leitrim County	17.50	1,886,569	17.32	4.60	182,750	6.92	67.90	3,967,406	16.31	48.40	1,062,246	6.64
Limerick City and County	12.90	4,136,073	39.45	16.20	498,941	5.10	68.10	5,528,078	17.42	73.90	1,940,541	5.29
Longford County	4.40	741,610	26.13	4.60	139,639	4.58	47.70	2,989,370	14.84	50.50	719,113	3.71
Louth County	3.70	997,902	27.83	7.70	353,903	6.47	18.90	2,196,805	22.61	46.90	1,631,830	7.22
Mayo County	17.50	4,223,399	34.37	7.50	293,006	5.50	120.00	10,006,580	20.12	255.20	4,029,871	4.41
Meath County	19.60	4,584,756	27.34	15.80	576,094	5.02	60.00	6,836,208	24.76	86.40	1,856,406	4.25
Monaghan County	11.60	2,112,972	27.30	14.50	421,592	4.58	39.20	4,373,009	28.04	69.40	1,230,251	4.05
Offaly County	15.70	2,391,318	22.02	11.90	395,306	5.14	53.10	2,792,955	6.18	47.90	1,097,538	5.19
Roscommon County	13.20	2,481,684	29.33	0.10	2,754	3.78	146.90	6,896,111	11.55	102.90	1,576,085	3.89
Sligo County	5.50	1,226,797	35.19	8.90	289,378	4.97	56.80	6,033,074	26.22	66.50	1,197,864	4.44
South Dublin County*	5.00	663,176	20.72				10.40	1,542,092	23.28			
Tipperary County	20.60	3,952,050	23.12	41.40	1,354,016	5.36	144.00	11,564,936	17.97	86.80	1,637,643	4.28
Waterford City and County	9.70	2,422,338	32.50	21.40	689,088	4.48	38.50	5,477,527	32.23	41.30	931,924	5.38
Westmeath County	10.60	1,333,667	15.16	14.90	402,031	3.75	72.00	4,067,825	14.46	60.80	862,966	3.80
Wexford County	13.50	2,847,263	28.04	40.60	1,177,772	4.50	55.90	5,847,721	20.09	63.30	1,348,097	4.16
Wicklow County	13.30	1,328,805	15.28	17.40	358,804	3.37	46.70	3,646,657	16.96	48.10	753,342	3.32
TOTALS	408.20	90,538,476		442.30	14,520,626		2,015.00	171,698,912		2,119.20	41,087,873	
Max (excl 6 urban)			39.45			7.68			32.23			7.26
Min (excl 6 urban)			14.78			3.75			6.18			3.71
Average (excl 6 urban)			27.15			4.91			18.87			4.62

Ranked Cells

Max Min

R2: Regional and Local Road Grants Works 2019 – Unit Costs



R2 (A) - R2 (B): Summary Statistics for Regional Road Grants Work

Kilometres of regional road strengthened*		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	13.17
	Median	11.60
Amount expended on regional road strengthening (€)		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	2,920,596
	Median	2,339,528
Average unit cost of regional road strengthening (€/m2)		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	29.89
	Median	28.26
Kilometres of regional road resealed*		2019
Number	Valid	25
	Missing	6
Average	Mean	14.27
	Median	10.70
Amount expended on regional road resealing (€)		2019
Number	Valid	25
	Missing	6
Average	Mean	468,407
	Median	370,739
Average unit cost of regional road resealing (€/m2)		2019
Number	Valid	25
	Missing	6
Average	Mean	4.07
	Median	4.61

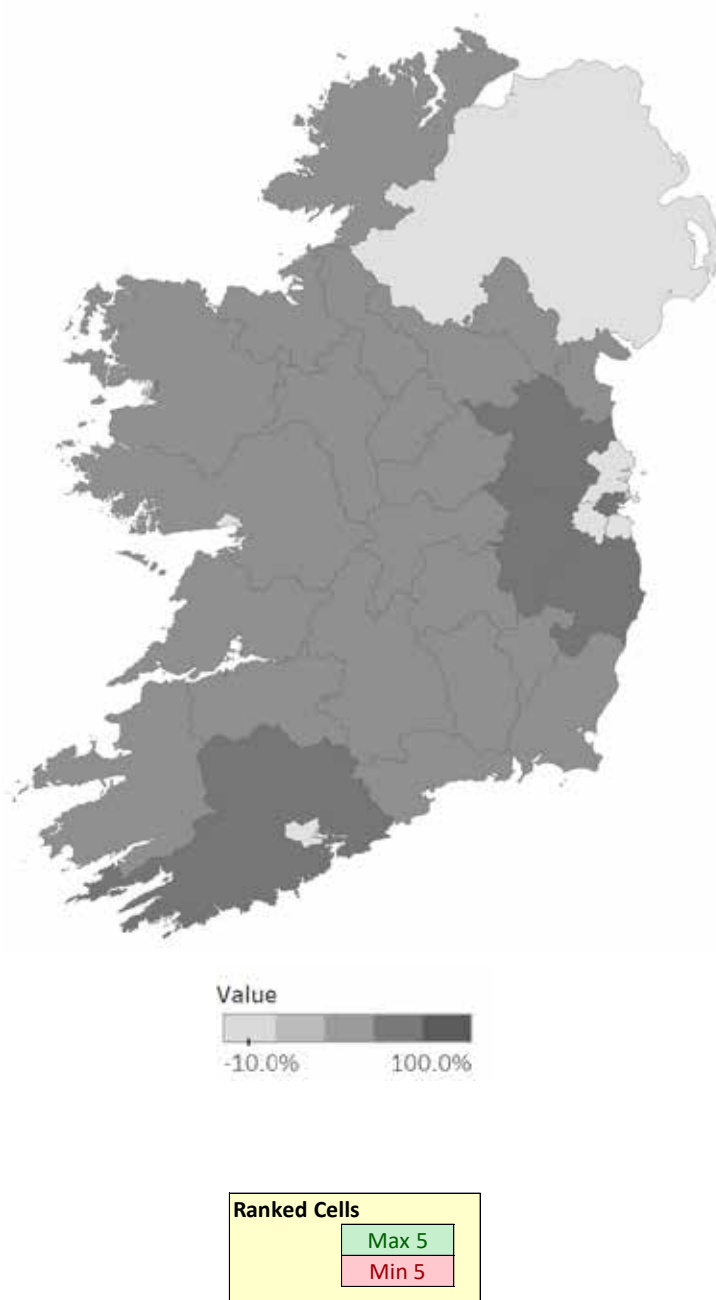
R2 (C) - R2 (D): Summary Statistics for Local Road (Primary, Secondary and Tertiary) Grants Work

Kilometres of local road (i.e. total of primary, secondary and tertiary) strengthened		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	65.00
	Median	55.90
Amount expended on local road (i.e. total of primary, secondary and tertiary) strengthening (€)		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	5,538,675
	Median	4,881,833
Average unit cost of local road (i.e. total of primary, secondary and tertiary) strengthening (€/m²)		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	23.51
	Median	20.30
Kilometres of local road resealed*		2019
Number	Valid	26
	Missing	5
Average	Mean	68.36
	Median	60.80
Amount expended on local road resealing (€)		2019
Number	Valid	26
	Missing	5
Average	Mean	1,325,415
	Median	1,197,864
Average unit cost of local road (i.e. total of primary, secondary and tertiary) resealing (€/m²)		2019
Number	Valid	26
	Missing	5
Average	Mean	4.06
	Median	4.34

NOTE: Dublin City Council, Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council, Fingal County Council and South Dublin County Council did not receive grants from the Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport. Works were funded through their own resources.

R3: Percentage Motor Tax Transactions Conducted Online

Authority	2019 %
Carlow County	63.95
Cavan County	74.42
Clare County	71.15
Cork City	-
Cork County	80.75
Donegal County	58.13
Dublin City	86.87
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	-
Fingal County	-
Galway City	-
Galway County	74.67
Kerry County	77.70
Kildare County	84.31
Kilkenny County	73.31
Laois County	64.71
Leitrim County	69.85
Limerick City and County	72.01
Longford County	62.80
Louth County	71.02
Mayo County	69.74
Meath County	85.86
Monaghan County	67.50
Offaly County	70.21
Roscommon County	58.13
Sligo County	64.65
South Dublin County	-
Tipperary County	76.48
Waterford City and County	72.35
Westmeath County	63.13
Wexford County	74.70
Wicklow County	80.77



R3 A: Summary Statistics (2015 – 2019)

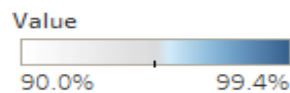
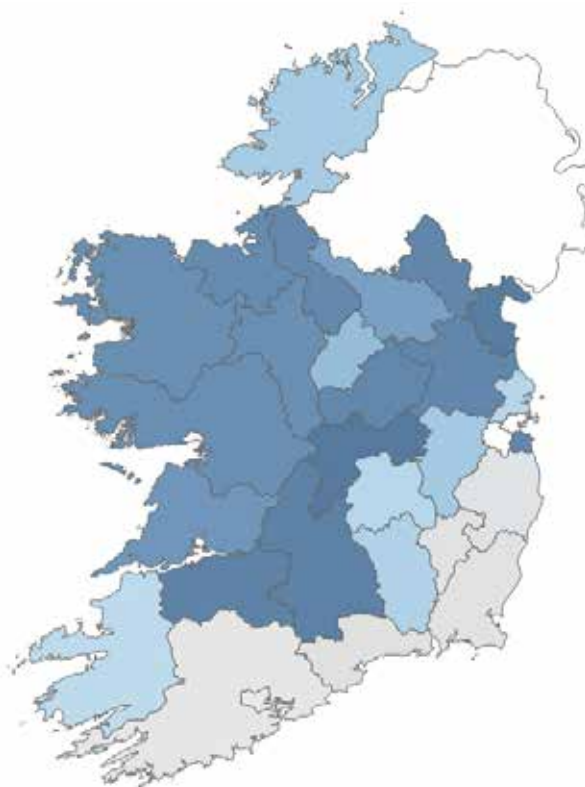
% Motor Tax Transactions Performed Online		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number	Valid	26	26	26	26	26
	N/A	5	5	5	5	5
Average	Mean	63.11	70.14	72.36	74.95	77.10
	Median	56.60	63.87	65.95	69.15	70.21

NOTE: The 2016 data refers to Original Tax Discs and Exempt Tax Discs processed online only. In previous years, the total used to calculate the percentage of online transactions included some non-tax disc transactions.

Section 3: Water

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

Authority	% Drinking water in private schemes in compliance with statutory requirements
Carlow County	94.45
Cavan County	97.97
Clare County	98.36
Cork City	93.33
Cork County	93.81
Donegal County	96.45
Dublin City	
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	98.91
Fingal County	96.05
Galway City	
Galway County	98.60
Kerry County	95.88
Kildare County	96.52
Kilkenny County	96.21
Laois County	96.01
Leitrim County	98.85
Limerick City and County	99.06
Longford County	96.98
Louth County	99.31
Mayo County	98.60
Meath County	98.92
Monaghan County	98.91
Offaly County	99.41
Roscommon County	98.60
Sligo County	98.74
South Dublin County	
Tipperary County	99.13
Waterford City and County	94.73
Westmeath County	98.89
Wexford County	94.50
Wicklow County	94.80



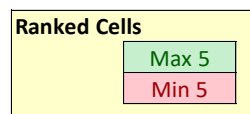
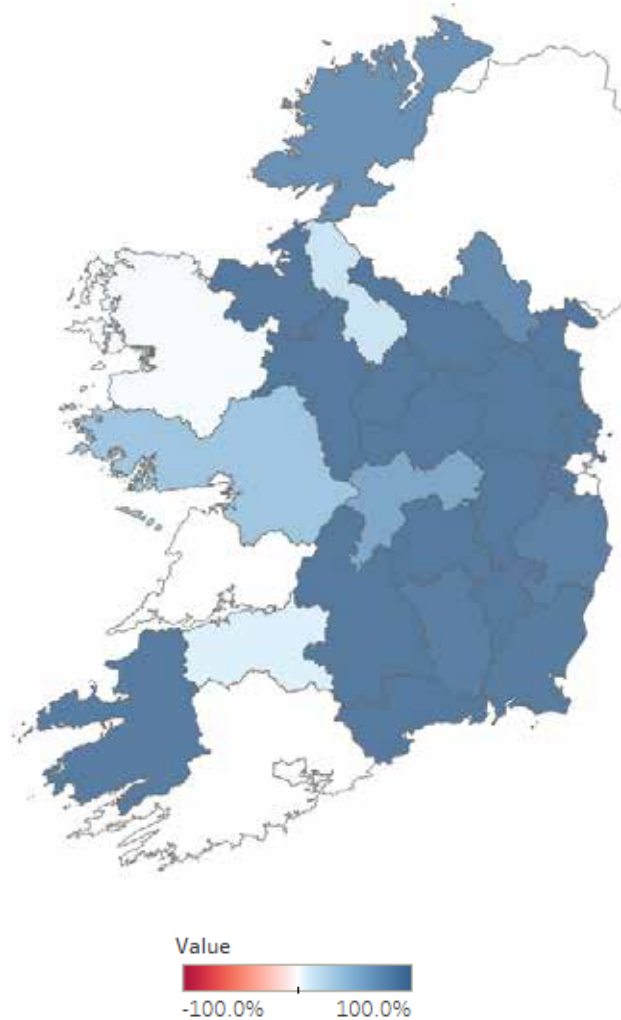
Ranked Cells	
Max 5	
Min 5	

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

		2019
Number	Valid	29
	Not applicable	2
Percentage	True national	97.50%

W2: Percentage of registered schemes monitored

Authority	% of registered schemes monitored
Carlow County	100.00
Cavan County	100.00
Clare County	100.00
Cork City	0.00
Cork County	38.26
Donegal County	81.63
Dublin City	
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	100.00
Fingal County	100.00
Galway City	
Galway County	41.41
Kerry County	97.92
Kildare County	100.00
Kilkenny County	95.81
Laois County	100.00
Leitrim County	18.52
Limerick City and County	8.33
Longford County	100.00
Louth County	100.00
Mayo County	71.23
Meath County	100.00
Monaghan County	85.71
Offaly County	64.71
Roscommon County	100.00
Sligo County	100.00
South Dublin County	100.00
Tipperary County	100.00
Waterford City and County	100.00
Westmeath County	100.00
Wexford County	98.22
Wicklow County	94.62



Note: - This indicator doesn't generally arise in cities/large urban local authorities.

W2: Percentage registered schemes monitored

		2019
Number	Valid	29
	Not applicable	2
Percentage	True national	73.43%

Section 4: Waste / Environment

E1 and E2: - Household 3 Bin Service and Environmental Pollution Complaint Closed

Authority	E1: No. or % Households with access to a 3-Bin Service		E2: % Environmental Pollution Complaints Closed		
	A. Number of households in an area covered by a licensed operator with access to 3-Bin service at 31/12/2019	B. % of households based on A in the local authority (per 2016 Census)	A. Total no. of pollution cases that were the subject of a complaint during 2019	B. Total no. of pollution cases closed during 2019	C. Total no. of pollution cases on hand at 31/12/19
Carlow County	9,576	46.79	788	808	4
Cavan County	2,942	10.98	728	753	99
Clare County	29,366	67.74	2,278	2,165	286
Cork City	52,094	105.52	2,452	2,270	223
Cork County	39,678	27.17	1,964	1,775	335
Donegal County	9,234	15.84	1,239	1,276	176
Dublin City	109,059	51.54	22,674	22,420	716
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	54,868	69.84	3,013	3,123	82
Fingal County	83,109	86.03	3,092	2,887	251
Galway City	27,177	94.28	1,644	1,661	17
Galway County	15,409	24.56	1,492	1,438	721
Kerry County	25,492	46.96	1,412	1,341	442
Kildare County	42,072	57.36	2,363	2,318	110
Kilkenny County	8,842	25.45	1,035	1,006	62
Laois County	10,115	34.88	864	855	32
Leitrim County	7,941	64.02	405	425	32
Limerick City and County	48,988	68.98	3,565	3,809	452
Longford County	3,385	22.43	1,732	1,831	60
Louth County	21,766	47.98	2,707	2,714	248
Mayo County	7,200	14.77	1,133	929	596
Meath County	28,532	44.68	1,769	1,768	57
Monaghan County	3,440	15.92	586	574	29
Offaly County	4,911	18.07	1,261	1,239	132
Roscommon County	4,212	17.58	670	704	166
Sligo County	8,309	33.56	559	486	197
South Dublin County	66,525	72.00	5,565	5,831	68
Tipperary County	24,248	41.05	1,372	1,552	66
Waterford City and County	29,535	67.97	2,968	3,012	29
Westmeath County	3,648	11.51	1,409	1,247	307
Wexford County	14,235	26.36	3,923	3,799	803
Wicklow County	25,112	51.24	2,372	2,698	536
Totals	821,020		79,034	78,714	7,334
True national %		48.36			

Ranked Cells	
Max 5	Min 5

E3: Percentage 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	33.00	65.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
Cavan County	43.00	55.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
Clare County	13.00	77.00	7.00	3.00	1.00
Cork City	2.00	81.00	15.00	2.00	0.00
Cork County	23.00	52.00	20.00	5.00	0.00
Donegal County	29.00	60.00	6.00	5.00	1.00
Dublin City	11.00	55.00	29.00	5.00	0.00
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	27.00	47.00	24.00	2.00	0.00
Fingal County	17.00	50.00	32.00	1.00	0.00
Galway City	5.00	73.00	21.00	2.00	0.00
Galway County	22.00	41.00	25.00	10.00	3.00
Kerry County	22.00	77.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
Kildare County	86.00	13.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
Kilkenny County	25.00	69.00	6.00	0.00	0.00
Laois County	10.00	87.00	3.00	0.00	0.00
Leitrim County	2.00	89.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
Limerick City and County	0.00	66.00	33.00	1.00	0.00
Longford County	32.00	53.00	15.00	0.00	0.00
Louth County	1.00	77.00	21.00	1.00	0.00
Mayo County	53.00	36.00	11.00	1.00	0.00
Meath County	7.00	51.00	26.00	12.00	3.00
Monaghan County	6.00	83.00	12.00	0.00	0.00
Offaly County	8.00	60.00	30.00	2.00	0.00
Roscommon County	27.00	73.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sligo County	19.00	66.00	15.00	0.00	0.00
South Dublin County	15.00	69.00	16.00	0.00	0.00
Tipperary County	13.00	72.00	13.00	3.00	0.00
Waterford City and County	22.00	46.00	28.00	6.00	0.00
Westmeath County	10.00	74.00	16.00	1.00	0.00
Wexford County	10.00	68.00	19.00	3.00	0.00
Wicklow County	10.00	66.00	21.00	4.00	0.00

Ranked Cells

Max 5

Min 5

NOTE: Some rounding adjustments have been made so the sum of the breakdown in each category equals 100%.

E4: Percentage of schools that have been awarded green flag status

Authority	Schools which attained a Green Flag for the first time in 2019	Schools which renewed their Green Flag in 2019	Schools which held a Green Flag from 2018 and not requiring renewal until 2020	A. % of schools that have been awarded/renewed green flag status in the two years to 31/12/2019
Carlow County	0	11	13	43.64
Cavan County	0	12	19	35.63
Clare County	1	20	37	44.27
Cork City	2	16	40	63.74
Cork County	7	71	95	49.15
Donegal County	0	43	56	48.77
Dublin City	4	51	64	40.20
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	2	27	35	59.26
Fingal County	0	30	35	48.51
Galway City	0	9	9	45.00
Galway County	2	32	57	37.76
Kerry County	1	38	53	57.14
Kildare County	2	28	27	42.54
Kilkenny County	0	19	25	47.83
Laois County	0	14	23	48.05
Leitrim County	1	8	11	45.45
Limerick City and County	4	30	43	45.29
Longford County	0	10	18	59.57
Louth County	4	21	32	61.96
Mayo County	1	28	44	39.04
Meath County	6	24	41	51.08
Monaghan County	1	13	20	45.95
Offaly County	0	18	25	55.84
Roscommon County	1	21	42	65.31
Sligo County	1	14	28	53.09
South Dublin County	3	26	27	38.10
Tipperary County	3	35	62	53.48
Waterford City and County	2	25	27	57.45
Westmeath County	1	13	20	37.78
Wexford County	1	26	40	53.60
Wicklow County	3	22	24	45.37
Total	53	755	1,092	
True national %				47.96

Ranked Cells

Max 5

Min 5

E5: Energy Efficiency Performance

Authority	A. Cumulative % energy savings achieved by 31/12/2019 relative to baseline year (2009)
Carlow County	30.89
Cavan County	13.99
Clare County	16.86
Cork City	44.85
Cork County	22.26
Donegal County	17.76
Dublin City	36.53
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	37.24
Fingal County	34.47
Galway City	31.61
Galway County	30.80
Kerry County	37.89
Kildare County	24.05
Kilkenny County	33.95
Laois County	43.23
Leitrim County	18.48
Limerick City and County	27.63
Longford County	37.37
Louth County	43.62
Mayo County	29.31
Meath County	24.86
Monaghan County	37.11
Offaly County	33.52
Roscommon County	29.41
Sligo County	26.28
South Dublin County	34.43
Tipperary County	38.87
Waterford City and County	23.55
Westmeath County	18.68
Wexford County	28.66
Wicklow County	16.22
National %	27.81

Ranked Cells

Max 5

Min 5

E1: Households with access to a 3 Bin Service

Number of households with access to 3-Bin service		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Mean		26,485
Median		21,766
% of Households with access to a 3-Bin Service		2019
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
True national %		48.36

E2: Environmental Pollution Cases

No. of Pollution Cases Subject of a Complaint		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	2,549
	Median	1,644
No. of Pollution Cases Closed		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	2,539
	Median	1,661
No. of Pollution Cases on Hand at 31/12/19		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	237
	Median	166

E3: Percentage Area within the Five Levels of Litter Pollution

Unpolluted or Litter Free		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number	Valid	31	29	30	31	31
	Missing	0	2	1	0	0
Median		14	13	11	19	15
Slightly polluted		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number	Valid	31	29	30	31	31
	Missing	0	2	1	0	0
Median		66	72	70	63	66
Moderately polluted		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number	Valid	31	29	30	31	31
	Missing	0	2	1	0	0
Median		15	14	16	15	15
Significantly polluted		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number	Valid	31	29	30	31	31
	Missing	0	2	1	0	0
Median		2	1	2	1	1
Grossly polluted		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number	Valid	31	29	30	31	31
	Missing	0	2	1	0	0
Median		0	0	0	0	0

E4: Percentage of schools that have been awarded/renewed green flag status

A. % of schools awarded/renewed green flag in the two years to 31/12/2019		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
True national %		47.96

E5: Energy efficiency performance

A. Cumulative % energy savings achieved by 31/12/2019 relative to baseline year (2009)		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
True national %		27.81%

Section 5: Planning

P1 and P2: New Buildings Inspected and Planning decisions confirmed by an Bord Plenála.

Authority	P1: New Buildings Inspected		P2: Planning Decisions		
	Total No. of new Buildings Notified to the LA 1/1/2019 - 31/12/2019	No. of new Buildings Notified to LA in 2019 that were the subject of at least one inspection	A	A	B
			Buildings inspected as a percentage of new buildings notified to the local authority (%)	Number of LA planning decisions which were the subject of an appeal to An Bord Pleanála that were determined by the Board on any date in 2019	% of the determinations at A which confirmed (either with or without variation) the decision made by the LA
Carlow County	355	56	15.77	11	90.91
Cavan County	176	29	16.48	9	88.89
Clare County	491	47	9.57	42	66.67
Cork City	879	69	7.85	36	83.33
Cork County	2,086	129	6.18	164	76.83
Donegal County	483	80	16.56	40	55.00
Dublin City	616	421	68.34	329	81.76
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	407	201	49.39	190	71.05
Fingal County	1,256	245	19.51	119	79.83
Galway City	165	26	15.76	34	85.29
Galway County	955	149	15.60	71	67.61
Kerry County	564	174	30.85	65	63.08
Kildare County	2,201	318	14.45	75	81.33
Kilkenny County	478	86	17.99	30	73.33
Laois County	407	78	19.16	11	81.82
Leitrim County	52	8	15.38	3	66.67
Limerick City and County	543	72	13.26	54	62.96
Longford County	148	77	52.03	7	57.14
Louth County	1,113	83	7.46	91	40.66
Mayo County	548	77	14.05	33	72.73
Meath County	1,771	1,022	57.71	53	67.92
Monaghan County	196	66	33.67	13	46.15
Offaly County	271	52	19.19	11	81.82
Roscommon County	288	41	14.24	16	56.25
Sligo County	82	11	13.41	25	92.00
South Dublin County	1,476	569	38.55	66	84.85
Tipperary County	327	83	25.38	29	75.86
Waterford City and County	189	45	23.81	37	75.68
Westmeath County	314	43	13.69	19	68.42
Wexford County	786	331	42.11	55	63.64
Wicklow County	203	51	25.12	89	71.91
TOTAL	19,826	4,739		1,827	
True national % or mean			23.90		73.07

Ranked Cells

Max 5

Min 5

P3: Planning Enforcement cases closed as resolved

Authority	A	B	C	D	E	F
	Number of planning cases referred to or initiated by the local authority that were investigated	Total number of investigated cases that were closed	% of the cases at B that were dismissed as trivial, minor or without foundation or were closed because statute barred or an exempted development	% of the cases at B that were resolved to the LA's satisfaction through negotiations	% of the cases at B that were closed due to enforcement proceedings	Total number of planning cases being investigated as at 31/12/2019
Carlow County	88	65	52.31	40.00	7.69	248
Cavan County	79	43	46.51	20.93	32.56	249
Clare County	111	242	77.69	3.31	19.01	531
Cork City	132	85	56.47	14.12	29.41	241
Cork County	279	419	58.00	0.48	41.53	1,225
Donegal County	289	233	44.21	2.15	53.65	867
Dublin City	1,515	1,062	53.39	0.00	46.61	2,884
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	447	458	26.20	29.04	44.76	266
Fingal County	321	132	40.91	0.00	59.09	732
Galway City	209	367	37.60	0.00	62.40	72
Galway County	216	185	74.05	24.86	1.08	1,430
Kerry County	281	266	51.50	4.14	44.36	479
Kildare County	238	138	28.26	10.14	61.59	722
Kilkenny County	100	105	28.57	15.24	56.19	346
Laois County	191	131	42.75	0.76	56.49	202
Leitrim County	41	49	53.06	46.94	0.00	52
Limerick City and County	451	531	40.49	0.56	58.95	967
Longford County	42	42	33.33	26.19	40.48	62
Louth County	237	211	45.02	2.84	52.13	218
Mayo County	129	51	45.10	3.92	50.98	941
Meath County	282	228	0.00	64.47	35.53	1,125
Monaghan County	109	158	27.22	2.53	70.25	265
Offaly County	57	40	7.50	80.00	12.50	134
Roscommon County	58	46	73.91	8.70	17.39	130
Sligo County	84	162	17.28	13.58	69.14	202
South Dublin County	249	185	70.81	0.00	29.19	478
Tipperary County	202	168	57.14	0.00	42.86	641
Waterford City and County	189	111	55.86	36.04	8.11	362
Westmeath County	46	22	40.91	13.64	45.45	394
Wexford County	162	188	29.79	8.51	61.70	226
Wicklow County	231	160	25.00	8.12	66.88	548
TOTALS	7,065	6,283				17,239
True national %			44.39	9.69	45.92	

Ranked Cells

Max 5

Min 5

* Planning and Development Act 2000

P4: Cost Per Capita of Planning Service

Authority	AFS Programme D Expenditure (€)	A
		The 2019 Annual Financial Statement (AFS) Programme D data divided by the population of the LA area per 2016 Census (€)
Carlow County	€1,581,390.00	27.78
Cavan County	€1,492,218.00	19.59
Clare County	€4,026,347.00	33.89
Cork City	€4,946,511.00	39.37
Cork County	€14,712,886.00	35.26
Donegal County	€4,207,016.22	26.43
Dublin City	€16,878,179.00	30.44
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	€9,851,503.00	45.19
Fingal County	€10,432,373.00	35.24
Galway City	€2,361,762.00	30.02
Galway County	€3,821,978.00	21.31
Kerry County	€4,416,085.00	29.90
Kildare County	€8,367,153.00	37.60
Kilkenny County	€2,673,702.00	26.94
Laois County	€1,852,038.00	21.87
Leitrim County	€1,183,505.00	36.93
Limerick City and County	€4,498,905.00	23.08
Longford County	€1,682,091.00	41.15
Louth County	€4,231,785.00	32.83
Mayo County	€3,773,306.00	28.91
Meath County	€4,722,648.00	24.21
Monaghan County	€1,918,752.00	31.26
Offaly County	€2,524,202.00	32.38
Roscommon County	€2,214,874.00	34.32
Sligo County	€2,134,870.00	32.58
South Dublin County	€6,875,249.00	24.66
Tipperary County	€3,684,841.00	23.09
Waterford City and County	€2,737,621.00	23.56
Westmeath County	€2,295,092.00	25.85
Wexford County	€4,246,557.00	28.36
Wicklow County	€3,774,624.00	26.50
TOTAL	€144,120,063.22	
True national % or mean		30.27

Ranked Cells

Max 5

Min 5

NOTE: In the case of most local authorities, unaudited 2019 AFSs were used.

P5: Applications for Fire Safety Certificates

Authority	No. of applications for fire safety certificates received in 2019 that were not withdrawn by the applicant	No. of applications for fire safety certificates received in 2019 that were decided within two months of the date of receipt application	No. of applications for fire safety certificates received in 2019 that were decided within an agreed extended time period	A	B
				% of applications for fire safety certificates received in 2019 that were decided (granted or refused) within two months of their receipt	% of applications for fire safety certificates received in 2019 that were decided (granted or refused) within an extended period agreed with the applicant
Carlow County	30	23	5	76.67	16.67
Cavan County	44	13	31	29.55	70.45
Clare County	67	43	21	64.18	31.34
Cork City	106	7	99	6.60	93.40
Cork County	226	226	0	100.00	0.00
Donegal County	70	22	31	31.43	44.29
Dublin City	335	91	186	27.16	55.52
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	213	61	132	28.64	61.97
Fingal County	144	57	59	39.58	40.97
Galway City	60	30	30	50.00	50.00
Galway County	98	66	32	67.35	32.65
Kerry County	88	56	28	63.64	31.82
Kildare County	126	92	34	73.02	26.98
Kilkenny County	104	92	8	88.46	7.69
Laois County	42	8	27	19.05	64.29
Leitrim County	35	27	7	77.14	20.00
Limerick City and County	119	57	45	47.90	37.82
Longford County	25	24	1	96.00	4.00
Louth County	78	35	35	44.87	44.87
Mayo County	72	42	30	58.33	41.67
Meath County	188	93	58	49.47	30.85
Monaghan County	32	28	4	87.50	12.50
Offaly County	50	44	6	88.00	12.00
Roscommon County	27	14	10	51.85	37.04
Sligo County	46	40	6	86.96	13.04
South Dublin County	172	16	156	9.30	90.70
Tipperary County	85	44	41	51.76	48.24
Waterford City and County	112	69	30	61.61	26.79
Westmeath County	90	85	5	94.44	5.56
Wexford County	84	44	39	52.38	46.43
Wicklow County	86	55	28	63.95	32.56
Totals	3,054	1,604	1,224		
National %				52.52	40.08

Ranked Cells

Max 5

Min 5

Summary Statistics for Planning 2019

P3B. Total No. of Cases Closed During 2019		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	203
	Median	160
P2 A. No. of LA Planning Decisions the Subject of an Appeal to ABP that were Determined by the Board in 2019		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	59
	Median	37
P2 B. % of the Determinations that Confirmed (With or Without Variation) the Decision Made by the Local Authority		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	True national %	73.07
P4 A. Cost per Capita of the Planning Service (€)		2019
Number	Valid	30
	Missing	1
Average	True national mean	30.27
P5 A. % of applications for fire safety certificates received in 2019 decided (granted or refused) within two months of receipt		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national %	52.52

Summary Statistics 2014-2019

Buildings Inspected as % of New Buildings Notified to the LA							
Year		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number	Valid	31	31	31	31	31	31
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average	Median	17.71	24	19.42	17.20	16.75	16.56
	True national %			24.93	25.58	23.47	23.90

Section 6: Fire Services

FI: - Cost per Capita

Authority	AFS Programme E expenditure data: - E11 - Operation of Fire Service E12 Fire Prevention	A
		Annual Financial Statement (AFS) Programme E expenditure data per head of population served
Carlow County	€2,216,530.52	€32.97
Cavan County	€3,996,592.00	€52.65
Clare County	€5,870,870.00	€52.12
Cork City*	€18,522,559.00	
Cork County	€15,420,618.00	
Donegal County	€6,995,428.61	€48.14
Dublin City*	€115,339,872.00	€84.84
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown		
Fingal County		
Galway City		
Galway County*	€12,774,566.00	€50.11
Kerry County	€6,510,453.00	€45.19
Kildare County	€6,525,463.00	€31.49
Kilkenny County	€4,677,419.00	€55.74
Laois County	€3,933,926.00	€49.70
Leitrim County	€2,246,258.00	€70.71
Limerick City and County*	€16,176,902.00	€80.17
Longford County	€2,519,329.00	€52.57
Louth County*	€8,672,728.00	€55.45
Mayo County	€6,725,392.00	€49.50
Meath County	€4,974,546.00	€31.40
Monaghan County	€2,729,423.00	€44.80
Offaly County	€3,285,496.00	€43.17
Roscommon County	€2,909,900.00	€62.38
Sligo County	€4,118,730.00	€66.08
South Dublin County		
Tipperary County	€9,061,597.00	€56.53
Waterford City and County*	€7,240,386.00	€71.90
Westmeath County	€3,068,598.53	€32.15
Wexford County	€5,538,002.00	€36.71
Wicklow County	€5,750,582.00	€39.59
Total	€287,802,166.66	
National Mean		€60.79

Ranked Cells

Max 5

Min 5

Notes: Cork City and Cork County per capita costs were not included for 2019 due to the boundary change.

In the case of most local authorities, unaudited 2019 AFSs were used.

In the case of Waterford, the figure was calculated by NOAC from the unaudited AFS report for 2019.

Note: Dublin Fire Brigade provides services to Dublin City Council, Dún Laoghaire Rathdown, Fingal and South Dublin County Councils. Returns are included under Dublin City Council. Galway County Council provides the services for Galway City and County.

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

F2: - Service Mobilisation

Authority	Average time taken, in minutes, to mobilise fire brigades in respect of fire incidents		Average time taken, in minutes, to mobilise fire brigades in respect of all other (non-fire) emergency incidents	
	A Full-Time	B Retained	C Full-Time	D Retained
Carlow County		6:22		6:34
Cavan County		6:00		6:09
Clare County		5:30		5:13
Cork City*	1:30	4:04	1:36	5:51
Cork County		4:54		5:06
Donegal County		5:43		5:36
Dublin City*	1:25	6:08	1:26	6:24
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown				
Fingal County				
Galway City				
Galway County*	2:15	5:22	2:16	5:29
Kerry County		6:16		5:55
Kildare County		6:32		6:06
Kilkenny County		6:43		6:28
Laois County		5:22		5:21
Leitrim County		4:52		4:40
Limerick City and County*	1:21	5:24	1:18	4:54
Longford County		6:53		6:54
Louth County*	1:22	4:06	2:06	5:11
Mayo County		5:58		5:58
Meath County		5:06		5:13
Monaghan County		5:18		6:13
Offaly County		5:25		4:54
Roscommon County		6:33		6:14
Sligo County		3:24		3:19
South Dublin County				
Tipperary County		5:36		5:36
Waterford City and County*	1:04	4:28	1:10	4:18
Westmeath County		6:04		7:22
Wexford County		6:04		0:37
Wicklow County		5:15		5:23

Ranked Cells

Max 5

Min 5

NOTE: In the case of most local authorities, unaudited 2019 AFSs were used.

NOTE: Dublin Fire Brigade provides services to Dublin City Council, Dún Laoghaire Rathdown, Fingal and South Dublin County Councils. Returns are included under Dublin City Council. Galway County Council provides the services for Galway City and County.

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

F3: Percentage attendance times at scenes

Authority	A	B	C	D	E	F
	Fire cases first attended within 10 minutes	Fire cases first attended after 10 minutes but within 20 minutes	Fire cases first attended after 20 minutes	All other emergency incidents first attended within 10 minutes	All other emergency incidents first attendance after 10 minutes but within 20 minutes	All other emergency incidents first attendance after 20 minutes
Carlow County Council	33.92	59.01	7.07	29.08	56.03	14.89
Cavan County Council	29.68	56.77	13.55	29.49	46.79	23.72
Clare County Council	43.35	38.03	18.62	37.21	44.06	18.72
Cork City Council	88.32	10.98	0.69	85.84	13.61	0.55
Cork County Council	40.83	45.71	13.46	33.47	53.91	12.62
Donegal County Council	29.75	53.28	16.97	36.11	51.67	12.22
Dublin City Council	75.25	22.42	2.33	73.13	24.08	2.79
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown						
Fingal County Council						
Galway City Council						
Galway County Council	35.08	43.33	21.60	47.26	38.18	14.55
Kerry County Council	26.05	53.01	20.95	31.55	48.58	19.87
Kildare County Council	16.91	64.68	18.40	15.08	64.82	20.10
Kilkenny County Council	30.54	58.16	11.30	20.07	65.05	14.88
Laois County Council	39.68	48.06	12.26	37.60	51.65	10.74
Leitrim County Council	41.98	48.15	9.88	42.48	44.25	13.27
Limerick City and County	64.49	26.67	8.84	60.58	31.15	8.27
Longford County	36.05	54.51	9.44	26.56	65.62	7.81
Louth County Council	74.12	23.44	2.44	54.77	38.17	7.05
Mayo County Council	26.85	53.70	19.44	35.50	54.58	9.92
Meath County Council	35.68	55.54	8.79	27.12	56.84	16.04
Monaghan County Council	34.64	55.87	9.50	13.59	73.79	12.62
Offaly County Council	48.63	42.31	9.07	31.37	47.71	20.92
Roscommon County Council	25.17	50.33	24.50	23.08	50.96	25.96
Sligo County Council	57.48	34.58	7.94	49.36	41.70	8.94
South Dublin County Council						
Tipperary County Council	45.43	40.00	14.57	29.82	52.24	17.94
Waterford City and County	77.57	19.50	2.93	58.40	33.90	7.69
Westmeath County Council	28.50	61.11	10.39	11.90	61.90	26.19
Wexford County Council	35.48	44.87	19.65	23.77	52.02	24.22
Wicklow County Council	38.73	49.02	12.25	28.36	63.06	8.58
True national %	55.14	33.79	8.20	45.99	40.87	11.14

Ranked Cells

Max 5

Min 5

NOTE: Dublin Fire Brigade provides services to Dublin City Council, Dún Laoghaire Rathdown, Fingal and South Dublin County Councils. Returns are included under Dublin City Council. Galway County Council provides the services for Galway City and County.

Fire Statistics

F1 A: Cost Per Capita (€) Fire Service

		Full-Time Station	Full & Retained Stations	Part-Time Station
Number	Valid	6	27	21
	N/A	0	0	0
True national mean		77.19	60.79	44.65

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

Full-Time Station		2019	Retained Station		2019
Number	Valid	6	Number	Valid	21
	N/A	25		N/A	10
Median		1:24	Median		5:30

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

Full-Time Station		2019	Retained Station		2019
Number	Valid	6	Number	Valid	21
	N/A	25		N/A	10
Median		1:31	Median		5:36

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

F3 A: % of Fire Cases within 10 Minutes		2019
Number	Valid	27
	Missing	4
True national %		55.14
F3 B: % of Fire Cases 10- 20 Minutes		2019
Number	Valid	27
	Missing	4
True national %		33.79
F3 C: % of Fire Cases After 20 Minutes		2019
Number	Valid	27
	Missing	4
True national %		8.20
F3 D: % of Non-Fire Cases within 10 Minutes		2019
Number	Valid	27
	Missing	4
True national %		45.99
F3 E: % of Non-Fire Cases 10-20 Minutes		2019
Number	Valid	27
	Missing	4
True national %		40.87
F3 F: % of Non-Fire Cases After 20 Minutes		2019
Number	Valid	27
	Missing	4
True national %		11.14

Section 7: Library

L1: Library visits and Issues

Authority	A		B	C	
	Visits to libraries	Visits per head of population (2016 census)	Items issued to library borrowers	Active members	Active members per head of population (2016 census)
Carlow County	172,856	3.04	123,920	9,635	0.17
Cavan County	182,998	2.40	115,681	6,495	0.09
Clare County	377,700	3.18	588,210	18,873	0.16
Cork City	805,422	6.41	919,161	31,207	0.25
Cork County	1,431,700	3.43	1,135,226	45,259	0.11
Donegal County	379,553	2.38	307,543	15,115	0.09
Dublin City	2,532,697	4.57	1,815,186	66,510	0.12
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	1,102,912	5.06	1,072,650	34,605	0.16
Fingal County	1,008,436	3.41	1,067,112	33,572	0.11
Galway City					
Galway County*	638,608	2.47	649,827	25,987	0.10
Kerry County	485,203	3.28	622,479	20,063	0.14
Kildare County	710,500	3.19	787,384	25,279	0.11
Kilkenny County	271,689	2.74	290,800	17,579	0.18
Laois County	298,534	3.52	209,585	10,073	0.12
Leitrim County	135,554	4.23	91,691	5,932	0.19
Limerick City and County	628,540	3.22	467,742	26,586	0.14
Longford County	273,020	6.68	119,491	8,017	0.20
Louth County	264,551	2.05	471,209	13,265	0.10
Mayo County	467,279	3.58	353,297	16,821	0.13
Meath County	603,983	3.10	480,142	20,929	0.11
Monaghan County	252,239	4.11	164,829	8,959	0.15
Offaly County	267,639	3.43	182,306	9,659	0.12
Roscommon County	140,058	2.17	124,122	6,041	0.09
Sligo County	174,359	2.66	201,830	8,623	0.13
South Dublin County	958,000	3.44	942,623	33,029	0.12
Tipperary County	451,750	2.83	380,625	18,286	0.11
Waterford City and County	540,443	4.65	467,885	17,533	0.15
Westmeath County	300,463	3.38	242,203	12,406	0.14
Wexford County	551,168	3.68	581,141	23,056	0.15
Wicklow County	578,815	4.06	428,186	24,585	0.17
Total	16,986,669		15,404,086	613,979	
Mean		3.57			0.13

Ranked Cells

Max 5
Min 5

L2: Cost of Operating a Library Service (€)

Authority	A		B	
	AFS Programme F data consisting of F02 - Operation of Library and Archival Service (inclusive of the relevant proportion of the central management charge for Programme F)	Annual Financial Statement (AFS) Programme F data for 2019 divided by the population of the LA area per the 2016 Census	Annual expenditure on new stock acquired by the library in the year	Annual per capita expenditure on collections
Carlow County	€1,747,146.00	€30.69	€100,000.00	€1.76
Cavan County	€2,084,717.00	€27.37	€75,619.00	€0.99
Clare County	€4,083,378.00	€34.37	€201,199.00	€1.69
Cork City	€8,525,877.00	€67.85	€416,021.00	€3.31
Cork County	€11,396,585.00	€27.32	€619,724.00	€1.49
Donegal County	€4,102,895.08	€25.77	€165,297.47	€1.04
Dublin City	€25,919,651.00	€46.74	€2,213,986.00	€3.99
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	€9,901,432.00	€45.42	€700,254.00	€3.21
Fingal County	€14,256,248.00	€48.16	€802,081.00	€2.71
Galway City	€1,622,250.00			
Galway County	€5,133,999.28	€19.89	€141,984.81	€0.55
Kerry County	€3,591,262.00	€24.31	€225,147.00	€1.52
Kildare County	€7,726,508.00	€34.73	€401,656.00	€1.81
Kilkenny County	€2,935,701.00	€29.58	€101,796.00	€1.03
Laois County	€2,523,907.00	€29.80	€91,109.00	€1.08
Leitrim County	€1,111,911.00	€34.70	€77,723.26	€2.43
Limerick City and County	€6,009,693.00	€30.83	€234,385.31	€1.20
Longford County	€1,880,797.00	€46.02	€79,221.66	€1.94
Louth County	€2,963,526.00	€22.99	€125,559.00	€0.97
Mayo County	€3,482,309.00	€26.68	€140,000.00	€1.07
Meath County	€4,238,093.00	€21.73	€339,459.22	€1.74
Monaghan County	€2,467,798.00	€40.20	€108,628.00	€1.77
Offaly County	€2,520,873.00	€32.34	€140,000.00	€1.80
Roscommon County	€1,746,022.00	€27.05	€80,237.93	€1.24
Sligo County	€2,158,157.00	€32.93	€78,659.00	€1.20
South Dublin County	€10,971,885.00	€39.36	€833,570.85	€2.99
Tipperary County	€4,305,022.00	€26.98	€137,990.00	€0.86
Waterford City and County	€5,201,918.00	€44.78	€215,000.00	€1.85
Westmeath County	€2,620,790.01	€29.52	€99,915.68	€1.13
Wexford County	€5,223,204.00	€34.89	€313,492.00	€2.09
Wicklow County	€3,906,086.56	€27.43	€235,314.00	€1.65
TOTALS	€166,359,640.93		€9,495,030.19	
Mean		€34.94		€1.99

Ranked Cells

Max 5

Min 5

L1: Summary Statistics for 2019

L1 A. No. of library visits per head of population		2019
Number	Valid	30
	N/A	1
Percentage (%)	True national mean	3.57
L1 B. No. of items issued to borrowers in year		2019
Number	Valid	30
	N/A	1
Percentage (%)	True national mean	496,906
L1 C. Active library registered members per head of		2019
Number	Valid	30
	N/A	1
Percentage (%)	True national mean	0.13

L2: Summary Statistics for 2019

L2 A. Cost per capita of library services in year		2019
Number	Valid	31
	N/A	0
Percentage (%)	True national mean	34.94
L2 B. Annual per capita expenditure on collections over the		2019
Number	Valid	30
	N/A	1
Percentage (%)	True national mean	1.99

Section 8: Youth / Community

Y1: Participation in Comhairle na nÓg scheme

Authority	Total number of second level schools in the LA area at 31/12/2019	Number of second level schools in the LA area from which representatives attended the local Comhairle na nÓg AGM held in 2019	A Percentage of local schools involved in the local Youth Council/Comhairle na nÓg scheme
Carlow County	11	11	100.00
Cavan County	11	11	100.00
Clare County	19	14	73.68
Cork City	31	12	38.71
Cork County	51	21	41.18
Donegal County	27	23	85.19
Dublin City	78	36	46.15
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	32	20	62.50
Fingal County	35	15	42.86
Galway City	11	11	100.00
Galway County	35	27	77.14
Kerry County	26	21	80.77
Kildare County	28	24	85.71
Kilkenny County	16	9	56.25
Laois County	10	10	100.00
Leitrim County	7	7	100.00
Limerick City and County	39	17	43.59
Longford County	9	9	100.00
Louth County	19	17	89.47
Mayo County	29	29	100.00
Meath County	21	11	52.38
Monaghan County	12	11	91.67
Offaly County	12	9	75.00
Roscommon County	9	8	88.89
Sligo County	13	11	84.62
South Dublin County	38	23	60.53
Tipperary County	30	20	66.67
Waterford City and County	18	18	100.00
Westmeath County	13	11	84.62
Wexford County	22	21	95.45
Wicklow County	23	15	65.22
TOTAL	735	502	
National mean / percentage			68.30

Ranked Cells

Max 5

Min 5

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

Authority	Total number of organisations included in the County Register for the local authority area as at 31/12/2019	Total number of those organisations registered for the first time in 2019	Number of organisations that opted to join the Social Inclusion Electoral College on whatever date they registered for the PPN	A Percentage number of organisations included on the County Register and proportion of those organisations part of the Social Inclusion College within the PPN
Carlow County	413	34	45	10.90
Cavan County	249	25	71	28.51
Clare County	251	45	46	18.33
Cork City	195	54	81	41.54
Cork County	944	37	167	17.69
Donegal County	562	46	97	17.26
Dublin City	761	56	241	31.67
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	570	85	99	17.37
Fingal County	846	129	162	19.15
Galway City	128	35	41	32.03
Galway County	883	135	33	3.74
Kerry County	707	133	75	10.61
Kildare County	949	140	117	12.33
Kilkenny County	333	58	83	24.92
Laois County	549	75	70	12.75
Leitrim County	261	44	65	24.90
Limerick City and County	101	101	35	34.65
Longford County	375	74	54	14.40
Louth County	341	38	112	32.84
Mayo County	623	188	99	15.89
Meath County	900	287	98	10.89
Monaghan County	524	88	87	16.60
Offaly County	478	59	50	10.46
Roscommon County	129	129	16	12.40
Sligo County	347	0	31	8.93
South Dublin County	699	100	159	22.75
Tipperary County	878	114	107	12.19
Waterford City and County	641	56	109	17.00
Westmeath County	724	112	167	23.07
Wexford County	359	57	67	18.66
Wicklow County	292	66	10	3.42
TOTAL	16,012	2,600	2,694	
National mean / Percentage				16.82

Ranked Cells

Max 5

Min 5

Y1: - Summary Statistics 2014 - 2019

Y1 A. % of Local Schools Involved in the Local Youth Council/Comhairle na nÓg Scheme		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number	Valid	30	31	31	31	31
	Missing	1	0	0	0	0
Percentage (%)	True national		68.07	69.04	67.36	68.30

Y2: - Summary Statistics 2019

Y2 A. % of Organisations on the County Register that Opted to be Part of the Social Inclusion College Within the PPN		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
True national %		16.82

Section 9: Corporate

Table C1 and C2: - Number of WTE and level of sickness

Authority	C1: Total No. WTEs	C2: Working Days Lost to Sickness	
	A. The wholetime equivalent staffing number as at 31 December 2019	A. % of paid working days lost to sickness absence through medically certified leave in 2019	B. % of paid working days lost to sickness absence through self-certified leave in 2019
Carlow County	282.49	4.31	0.34
Cavan County	393.80	3.35	0.21
Clare County	794.05	2.99	0.27
Cork City	1,501.14	3.91	0.43
Cork County	1,997.14	3.97	0.34
Donegal County	979.57	3.98	0.33
Dublin City	5,641.90	3.13	0.40
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	1,014.50	3.96	0.49
Fingal County	1,354.62	3.37	0.36
Galway City	490.73	4.67	0.30
Galway County	767.34	4.16	0.32
Kerry County	1,153.03	4.18	0.33
Kildare County	956.50	4.80	0.32
Kilkenny County	578.04	3.01	0.32
Laois County	438.88	3.73	0.40
Leitrim County	288.99	3.30	0.28
Limerick City and County	1,212.72	4.37	0.43
Longford County	334.61	4.58	0.30
Louth County	644.07	4.88	0.56
Mayo County	1,000.17	3.92	0.30
Meath County	728.23	2.59	0.42
Monaghan County	397.61	3.23	0.17
Offaly County	415.10	3.25	0.28
Roscommon County	401.21	3.80	0.28
Sligo County	425.34	3.49	0.22
South Dublin County	1,146.11	4.88	0.42
Tipperary County	1,071.98	3.76	0.25
Waterford City and County	765.94	3.69	0.41
Westmeath County	460.05	2.81	0.41
Wexford County	794.67	3.42	0.41
Wicklow County	732.15	3.04	0.29
Total	29,162.68		
True National Mean		3.71	0.36

Ranked Cells

Max 5

Min 5

C3: LA Website and Social Media Usage

Authority	A	B	The number of social media accounts operated by the local authority
	Total page views of the local authority's websites in 2019	Total number of followers at end 2019 of the LA's social media accounts	
Carlow County	334,136	48,973	29
Cavan County	821,294	87,050	18
Clare County	1,598,672	195,573	8
Cork City	584,975	201,107	28
Cork County	4,715,033	182,380	45
Donegal County	1,908,927	133,640	16
Dublin City	16,062,220	586,045	112
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	4,289,223	88,006	27
Fingal County	2,337,669	219,006	56
Galway City	1,105,055	23,374	3
Galway County	1,599,369	66,315	32
Kerry County	6,646,131	65,595	13
Kildare County	2,511,898	49,395	16
Kilkenny County	2,284,278	77,515	13
Laois County	587,569	43,807	22
Leitrim County	393,625	11,635	3
Limerick City and County	4,526,755	71,799	6
Longford County	714,682	38,858	23
Louth County	1,118,678	8,403	9
Mayo County	1,545,492	142,352	30
Meath County	1,708,490	56,013	21
Monaghan County	1,263,576	77,837	55
Offaly County	5,181,230	67,546	29
Roscommon County	847,324	24,752	9
Sligo County	1,014,460	19,891	8
South Dublin County	5,766,378	95,950	43
Tipperary County	2,100,068	76,695	30
Waterford City and County	3,073,928	198,862	23
Westmeath County	988,978	73,186	27
Wexford County	2,200,452	37,034	16
Wicklow County	1,440,368	65,966	47
Total	81,270,933	3,134,560	817
True National Mean			51

C4 and C5: Cost of ICT per Whole Time Equivalent and as a proportion of Revenue Expenditure

Authority	C4	C5
	Overall Cost of ICT Provision per WTE €	Overall cost of ICT as a proportion of Revenue expenditure %
Carlow County	€4,738.95	2.76%
Cavan County	€2,803.14	1.63%
Clare County	€3,129.47	2.13%
Cork City	€2,407.62	1.92%
Cork County	€3,483.49	2.18%
Donegal County	€3,178.96	2.10%
Dublin City	€2,417.91	1.48%
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	€5,227.54	2.96%
Fingal County	€3,772.85	2.52%
Galway City	€3,795.61	2.29%
Galway County	€2,271.63	1.36%
Kerry County	€2,495.14	2.01%
Kildare County	€2,807.18	1.72%
Kilkenny County	€3,275.68	2.27%
Laois County	€3,378.24	2.29%
Leitrim County	€3,773.93	2.54%
Limerick City and County	€3,180.73	0.59%
Longford County	€2,337.07	1.60%
Louth County	€2,181.67	1.39%
Mayo County	€2,935.01	2.06%
Meath County	€3,663.68	2.16%
Monaghan County	€3,997.71	2.44%
Offaly County	€3,039.70	1.89%
Roscommon County	€3,045.62	2.03%
Sligo County	€3,747.59	2.58%
South Dublin County	€3,750.88	2.02%
Tipperary County	€3,173.81	2.04%
Waterford City and County	€2,031.83	1.16%
Westmeath County	€3,608.91	2.27%
Wexford County	€2,629.49	1.71%
Wicklow County	€3,601.64	2.63%
True National Mean	€3,060.84	1.78%

Ranked Cells

Max 5

Min 5

Summary Statistics for Whole Time Equivalent Numbers

C1 A. Total Number of WTE Staff in LA		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Mean	940.73
	Median	765.94

Summary Sick-Leave Statistics 2014-2019

C2 A. % of paid working days lost to sickness absence		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number	Valid	31	31	31	31	31
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage (%)	True national			3.78	3.78	3.71

C2 B. % of paid working days lost to sickness absence		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number	Valid	31	31	31	31	31
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage (%)	True national			0.38	0.35	0.36

Summary Statistics for Website Visits 2019

C3 A. Total page views of the local authority's websites in		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	2,621,643
	Median	1,599,369
C3 B. Total number of followers at end 2019 of the LA's social		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	101,115
	Median	71,799
C4 A. Overall cost of ICT provision per WTE (€)		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	True national	3,060.84
C5 A. ICT expenditure as a proportion of revenue expenditure		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	True national	1.78

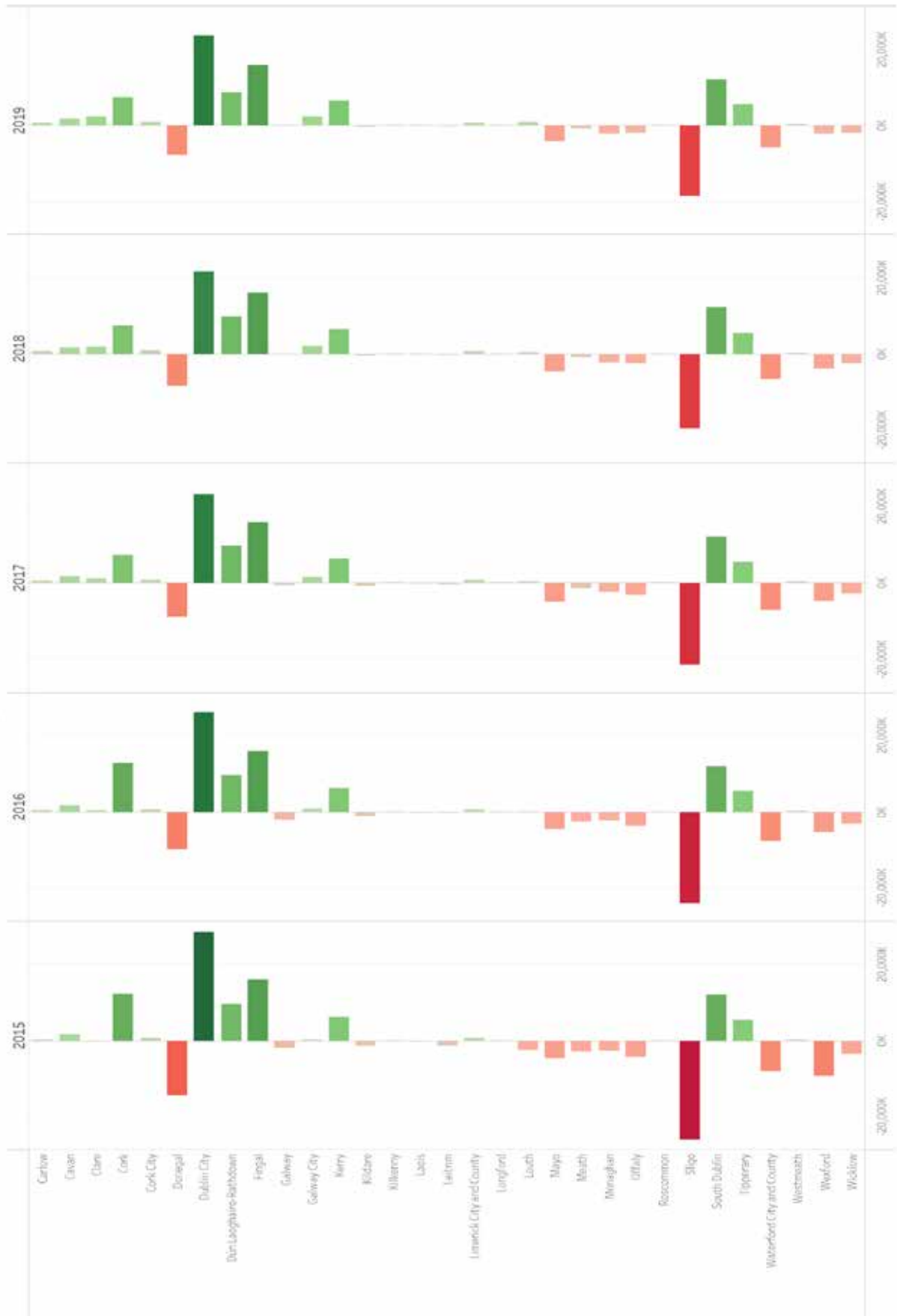
Section 10: Finance

MI: 5 Year Summary of Revenue Account Balance

Authority	Cumulative surplus/deficit balance in Revenue Account from Income and Expenditure Account Statement of the AFs					2019 Revenue Expenditure per Capita			
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
	31/12/2015	31/12/2016	31/12/2017	31/12/2018	31/12/2019	(% of Total Income)	(based on 2016 Census)	(excluding significant out of county / shared service expenditure)	
€	€	€	€	€	€	%	€	€	
Carlow County	432,645.00	610,507.00	649,386.00	687,939.00	744,827.00	1.43	851.25		
Cavan County	1,742,864.00	1,742,974.00	1,743,072.00	1,743,171.00	1,743,260.00	2.48	890.85		
Clare County	-250,136.00	499,966.00	1,243,272.00	1,937,006.00	2,472,728.00	1.91	982.66		
Cork City	779,934.00	832,282.00	849,820.00	892,845.00	945,643.00	0.49	1,499.03		
Cork County	12,217,343.00	12,778,997.00	7,343,576.00	7,388,624.00	7,452,166.00	2.19	764.02		
Donegal County	-14,345,654.00	-9,717,139.00	-8,953,104.00	-8,386,583.00	-7,733,835.00	-4.98	930.60		
Dublin City	28,600,516.00	26,101,486.00	23,240,144.00	21,641,583.00	23,784,693.00	2.44	1,664.54	1,428.70	
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	9,721,176.00	9,764,273.00	9,771,901.00	9,787,717.00	8,735,240.00	4.68	821.24		
Fingal County	15,972,157.00	15,974,676.00	15,976,478.00	15,978,433.00	15,979,356.00	6.46	686.23		
Galway City	370,930.00	933,557.00	1,654,560.00	2,120,944.00	2,343,703.00	2.59	1,034.79		
Galway County	-1,886,030.00	-1,959,192.00	-582,156.00	-11,921.00	4,852.00	0.00	717.10		
Kerry County	6,271,768.00	6,355,246.00	6,443,037.00	6,521,851.00	6,605,635.00	4.42	970.23		
Kildare County	-1,199,572.00	-959,050.00	-736,403.00	-505,228.00	-334,804.00	-0.21	701.51		
Kilkenny County	-18,233.00	5,231.00	10,661.00	17,805.00	27,998.00	0.03	891.76		
Laois County	-297,863.00	-198,369.00	-128,095.00	-68,333.00	5,009.00	0.01	817.73	763.55	
Leitrim County	-1,324,122.00	-266,479.00	-264,105.00	-260,640.00	-259,115.00	-0.60	1,337.69		
Limerick City and County	759,891.00	810,407.00	812,260.00	823,400.00	833,704.00	0.13	3,396.29	919.52	
Longford County	142,995.00	174,151.00	231,830.00	233,046.00	246,348.00	0.74	1,197.77		
Louth County	-2,510,886.00	0.00	395,594.00	545,520.00	950,351.00	0.92	785.76		
Mayo County	-4,656,196.00	-4,351,379.00	-4,950,835.00	-4,533,867.00	-4,065,676.00	-2.75	1,092.79		
Meath County	-2,892,155.00	-2,495,446.00	-1,287,437.00	-952,361.00	-684,544.00	-0.52	633.60		
Monaghan County	-2,704,446.00	-2,219,049.00	-2,377,340.00	-2,300,467.00	-2,223,599.00	-3.34	1,062.34		
Offaly County	-4,154,223.00	-3,611,785.00	-3,067,265.00	-2,505,853.00	-1,873,757.00	-2.67	854.55		
Roscommon County	150,145.00	172,692.00	183,369.00	189,834.00	201,740.00	0.31	933.63		
Sligo County	-25,942,602.00	-23,831,345.00	-21,430,923.00	-19,500,224.00	-18,483,135.00	-29.10	942.70		
South Dublin County	12,100,808.00	12,111,427.00	12,146,531.00	12,185,837.00	12,189,910.00	4.93	762.74		
Tipperary County	5,542,326.00	5,547,270.00	5,550,224.00	5,555,516.00	5,562,106.00	3.28	1,047.55		
Waterford City and County	-7,997,198.00	-7,622,473.00	-7,117,340.00	-6,682,140.00	-5,790,294.00	-4.14	1,153.77		
Westmeath County	248,619.00	335,712.00	366,368.00	384,574.00	415,746.00	0.53	824.67		
Wexford County	-9,160,549.00	-5,303,779.00	-4,773,729.00	-3,770,163.00	-2,127,851.00	-1.72	814.77		
Wicklow County	-3,432,617.00	-2,975,226.00	-2,686,945.00	-2,357,748.00	-2,052,474.00	-3.20	704.35		
Overall Deficit (Sum)	-82,772,482.00	-65,510,711.00	-58,355,677.00	-51,835,528.00	-45,629,084.00				
Overall Surplus (Sum)	95,054,117.00	94,750,854.00	88,612,083.00	88,635,645.00	91,245,015.00				
National Balance	12,281,635.00	29,240,143.00	30,256,406.00	36,800,117.00	45,615,931.00				

Note: In the case of most local authorities, unaudited 2019 AFs were used.

MI: 5 Year Summary of Revenue Account Balance (Trend)



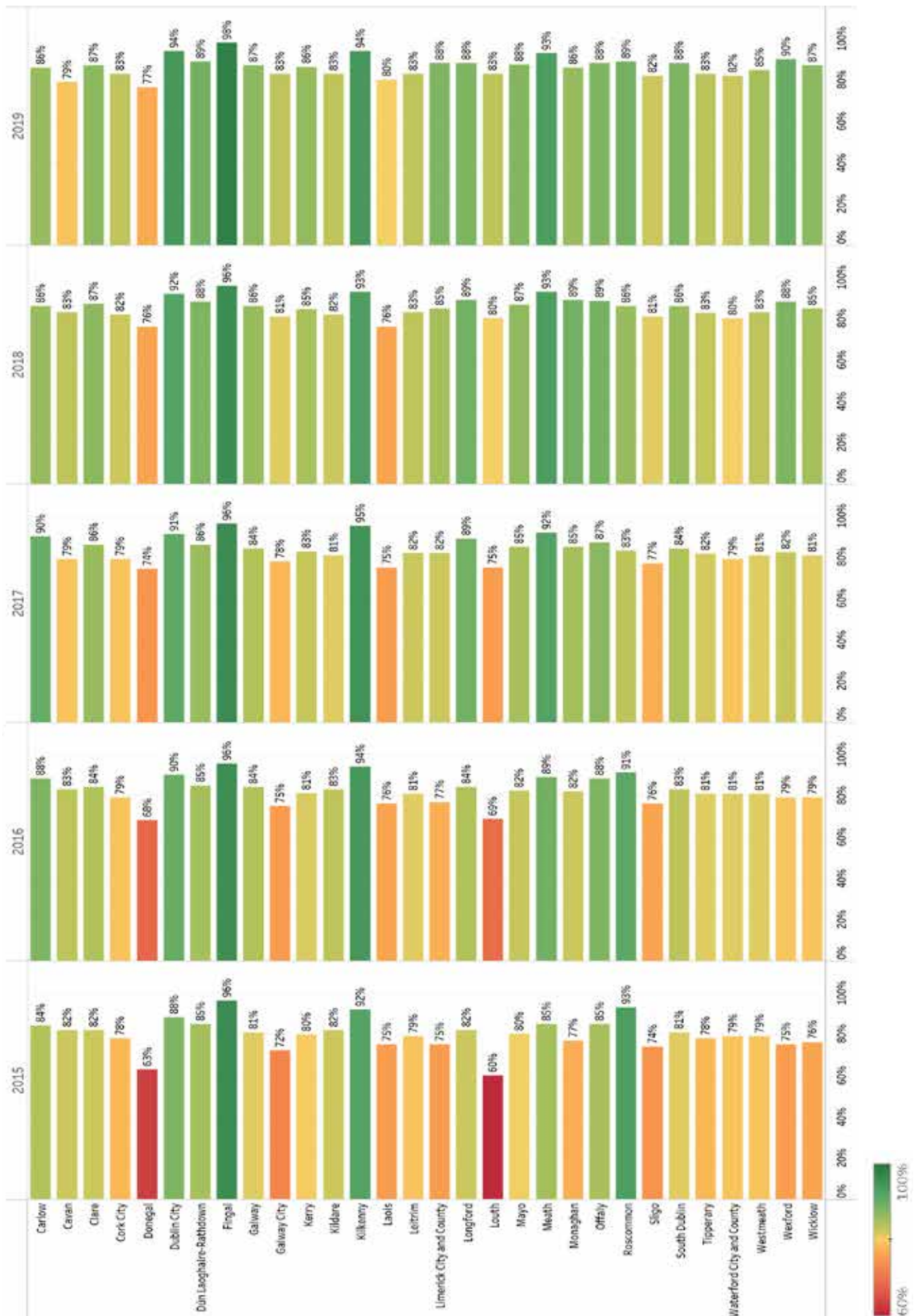
M2 (A): 5 Year Summary of Collection Levels of Commercial Rates

Authority	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	%	%	%	%	%
Carlow County	84.00	88.00	90.00	86.00	86.00
Cavan County	82.00	83.00	79.00	83.00	79.00
Clare County	82.00	84.00	86.00	87.00	87.00
Cork City	78.00	79.00	79.00	82.00	83.00
Cork County	86.00	88.00	89.60	92.00	93.00
Donegal County	62.80	68.00	74.30	76.00	76.50
Dublin City	88.00	90.00	91.00	92.00	94.00
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	85.00	85.00	86.00	88.00	89.00
Fingal County	96.10	95.60	96.10	95.80	97.90
Galway City	72.00	75.00	78.00	81.00	83.00
Galway County	81.00	84.00	84.00	86.00	87.00
Kerry County	79.60	81.30	82.50	84.60	86.20
Kildare County	82.00	83.00	81.00	82.00	83.00
Kilkenny County	92.00	94.00	95.00	93.00	94.00
Laois County	75.00	76.00	75.00	76.00	80.00
Leitrim County	79.00	81.00	82.00	83.00	83.00
Limerick City and County	75.00	77.00	82.00	85.00	88.00
Longford County	82.00	84.00	89.00	89.00	88.00
Louth County	60.00	68.60	75.00	80.00	83.00
Mayo County	80.20	82.30	84.90	86.60	87.60
Meath County	85.00	89.00	92.00	93.00	93.00
Monaghan County	77.00	82.00	85.00	89.00	86.00
Offaly County	84.80	88.00	87.10	88.70	88.00
Roscommon County	93.00	91.00	83.00	86.00	89.00
Sligo County	74.00	76.00	77.00	81.00	82.00
South Dublin County	81.00	83.00	84.00	86.00	88.00
Tipperary County	78.00	81.00	81.50	82.50	83.20
Waterford City and County	79.00	81.00	79.00	80.00	82.00
Westmeath County	79.00	81.00	81.00	83.00	85.00
Wexford County	75.00	79.10	82.40	88.00	89.90
Wicklow County	76.00	79.00	81.00	85.00	87.00
Mean	80.11	82.48	83.63	85.49	86.49
Median	80.20	82.30	82.50	86.00	87.00

Ranked Cells	
Max 5	Min 5

Note: In the case of most local authorities, unaudited 2019 AFs were used.

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



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

Authority	2015 %	2016 %	2017 %	2018 %	2019 %
Carlow County	92.00	88.00	91.00	93.00	94.00
Cavan County	84.00	84.00	84.00	84.00	85.00
Clare County	87.00	86.00	84.00	85.00	85.00
Cork City	81.00	81.00	85.00	88.00	88.00
Cork County	93.00	93.00	95.00	94.00	97.00
Donegal County	89.80	89.00	89.20	89.00	89.80
Dublin City	80.00	78.00	76.00	76.00	73.00
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	79.00	77.00	78.00	79.00	79.00
Fingal County	90.10	89.80	85.70	86.00	83.90
Galway City	79.00	76.00	80.00	79.00	80.00
Galway County	90.00	91.00	90.00	91.00	91.00
Kerry County	94.10	93.60	92.60	93.10	93.00
Kildare County	88.00	88.00	88.00	89.00	92.00
Kilkenny County	92.00	93.00	92.00	93.00	95.00
Laos County	96.00	95.00	96.00	96.00	96.00
Leitrim County	86.00	88.00	88.00	89.00	90.00
Limerick City and County	89.00	94.00	96.00	95.00	96.00
Longford County	88.00	90.00	92.00	93.00	90.00
Louth County	73.00	71.00	69.00	76.00	80.00
Mayo County	84.50	84.80	86.10	86.50	88.00
Meath County	86.00	87.00	89.00	89.00	89.00
Monaghan County	95.00	95.00	96.00	96.00	95.00
Offaly County	86.00	86.00	84.60	86.80	89.00
Roscommon County	89.00	92.00	91.00	92.00	91.00
Sligo County	78.00	78.00	78.00	78.00	80.00
South Dublin County	74.00	75.00	76.00	75.00	76.00
Tipperary County	95.00	97.00	98.70	93.30	95.40
Waterford City and County	79.00	79.00	77.00	78.00	77.00
Westmeath County	95.00	96.00	97.00	97.00	98.00
Wexford County	92.00	89.90	91.70	92.00	90.70
Wicklow County	93.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	88.00
Mean	87.02	86.94	87.31	87.80	88.22
Median	88.00	88.00	89.00	89.00	89.80

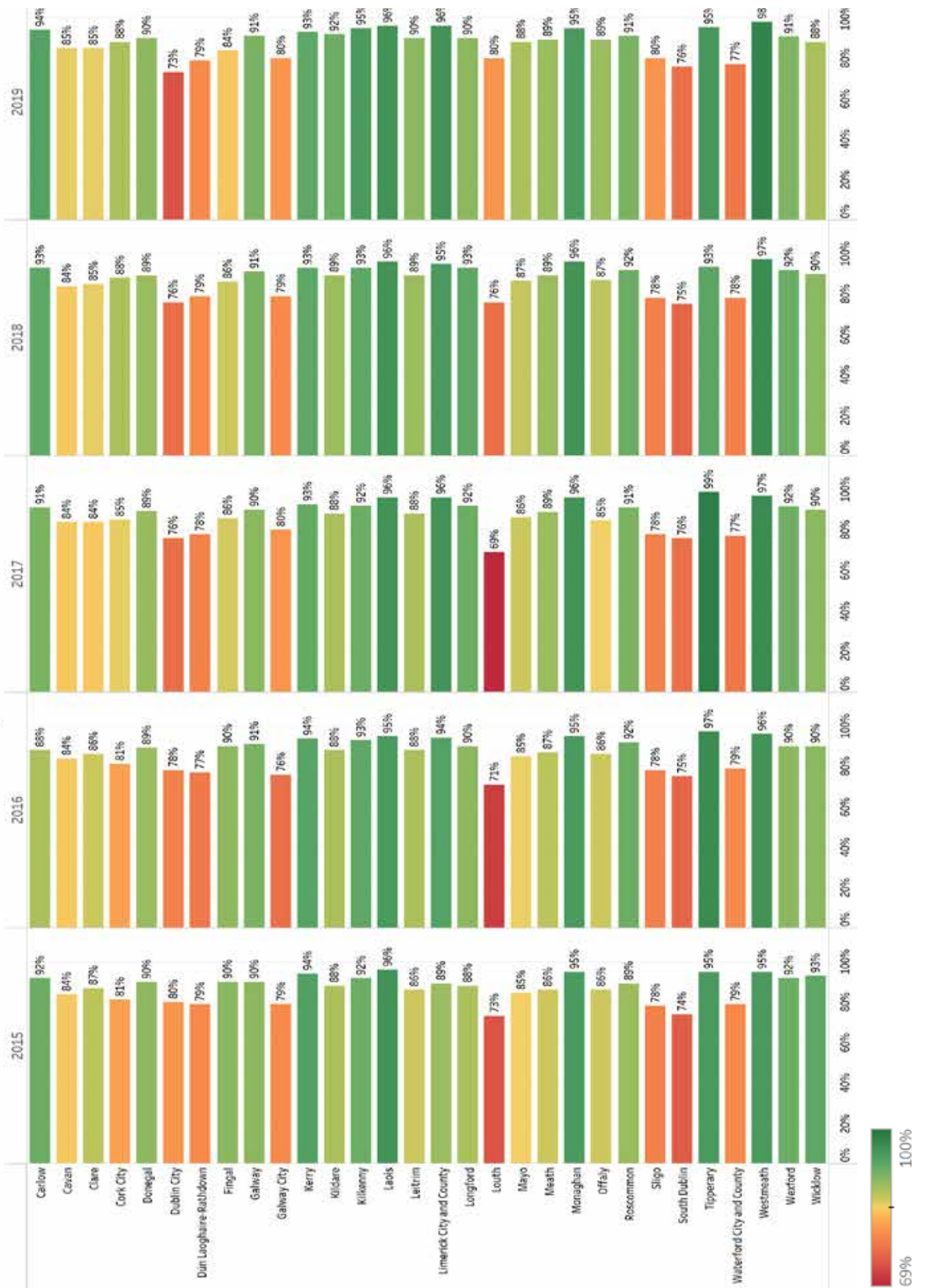
Ranked Cells

Max 5

Min 5

Note: In the case of most local authorities, unaudited 2019 AFs were used.

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



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

Authority	2015 %	2016 %	2017 %	2018 %	2019 %
Carlow County	91.00	91.00	90.00	95.00	95.00
Cavan County	73.00	77.00	74.00	77.00	81.00
Clare County	58.00	60.00	66.00	69.00	74.00
Cork City	71.00	70.00	78.00	69.00	78.00
Cork County	54.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	65.00
Donegal County	63.40	66.00	67.90	68.00	67.70
Dublin City	59.00	66.00	66.00	69.00	75.00
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	62.00	62.00	57.00	63.00	61.00
Fingal County	97.90	100.10	101.20	101.70	97.70
Galway City	77.00	80.00	82.00	84.00	86.00
Galway County	76.00	76.00	76.00	76.00	79.00
Kerry County	80.30	81.00	82.10	84.80	94.20
Kildare County	43.00	47.00	43.00	51.00	62.00
Kilkenny County	82.00	80.00	85.00	88.00	90.00
Laois County	64.00	65.00	68.00	72.00	75.00
Leitrim County	65.00	63.00	64.00	63.00	65.00
Limerick City and County	78.00	74.00	78.00	75.00	78.00
Longford County	55.00	57.00	60.00	55.00	59.00
Louth County	69.00	72.90	75.00	76.00	82.00
Mayo County	67.80	68.30	70.60	75.00	76.60
Meath County	66.00	67.00	67.00	73.00	81.00
Monaghan County	80.00	80.00	77.00	78.00	78.00
Offaly County	61.10	59.00	55.30	55.90	62.00
Roscommon County	75.00	58.00	56.00	55.00	76.00
Sligo County	55.00	57.00	61.00	62.00	64.00
South Dublin County	90.00	81.00	80.00	75.00	79.00
Tipperary County	77.00	79.00	84.40	85.00	90.10
Waterford City and County	56.00	58.00	61.00	66.00	63.00
Westmeath County	73.00	85.00	89.00	97.00	99.00
Wexford County	80.00	85.70	92.10	98.00	102.70
Wicklow County	76.00	76.00	75.00	76.00	80.00
Mean	70.18	70.87	72.15	73.79	77.94
Median	71.00	70.00	74.00	75.00	78.00

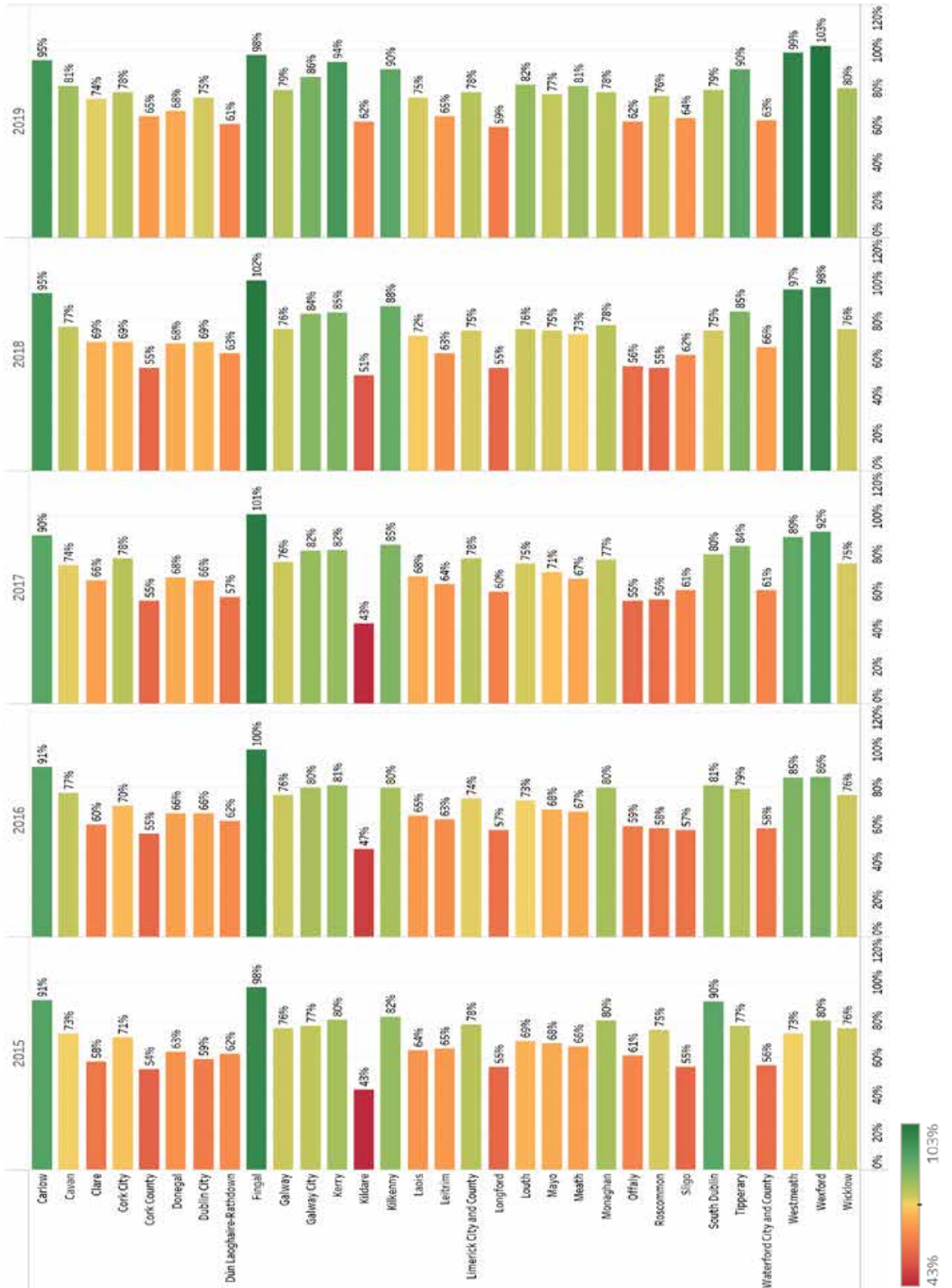
Ranked Cells

Max 5

Min 5

Note: In the case of most local authorities, unaudited 2019 AFs were used.

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



Finance Statistical summary

5 Year Summary of Revenue and Account Balances

2015 Balance		2015
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	€396,181.77
	Median	-€18,233.00
2016 Balance		2016
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	€943,230.42
	Median	€172,692.00
2017 Balance		2017
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	€976,013.10
	Median	€231,830.00
2018 Balance		2018
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	€1,187,100.55
	Median	€233,046.00
2019 Balance		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	€1,471,481.65
	Median	€246,348.00

Cumulative surplus/deficit as % of AFS Total Income		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Mean	True national	0.87
Revenue Expenditure per Capita (2016 Census) (€)		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Mean	True national	1,059.50
Revenue Expenditure per capita excluding significant out of county / shared services expenditure		2019
Number	Valid	30
	Missing	1
Mean	True national	910.18

5 Year Summary of the Percentage Collection Levels for Commercial Rates

Commercial Rates %		2015
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Median		80.20
Commercial Rates %		2016
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Median		82.30
Commercial Rates %		2017
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Median		82.50
Commercial Rates %		2018
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Median		86.00
Commercial Rates %		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Median		87.00

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

Rent & Annuities %		2015
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Median		88.00
Rent & Annuities %		2016
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Median		88.00
Rent & Annuities %		2017
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Median		89.00
Rent & Annuities %		2018
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Median		89.00
Rent & Annuities %		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Median		89.80

5 Year Summary of the Percentage Collection Levels for Housing Loans

Housing Loan %		2015
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Median		71.00
Housing Loan %		2016
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Median		70.00
Housing Loan %		2017
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Median		74.00
Housing Loan %		2018
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Median		75.00
Housing Loan %		2019
Number	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Median		78.00

Section 11: Jobs

J1 – J4: - Jobs and Tourism

Authority	J1	J2		J3	J4	
	A	A	B	A	A	B
	No. of jobs created with assistance from the Local Enterprise Office during the period 1/1/2019 to 31/12/2019	No. of trading online voucher applications approved by the Local Enterprise Office in 2019	No. of those trading online vouchers that were drawn down in 2019	No. of participants who received mentoring during the period 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019	Does the local authority have a current Tourism Strategy?	Does the local authority have a designated Tourism Officer?
Carlow County Council	79	7	2	316	No	Yes
Cavan County Council	101	15	8	111	Yes	Yes
Clare County Council	120	34	15	123	Yes	Yes
Cork City Council	140	45	18	289	Yes	Yes
Cork County Council	202	77	27	1,043	Yes	Yes
Donegal County Council	57	45	32	106	Yes	Yes
Dublin City Council	271	123	33	934	Yes	Yes
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	140	69	25	366	Yes	Yes
Fingal County Council	109	63	17	887	Yes	Yes
Galway City Council					Yes	Yes
Galway County Council*	119	70	31	623	No	Yes
Kerry County Council	71	57	18	235	Yes	Yes
Kildare County Council	70	45	19	392	Yes	Yes
Kilkenny County Council	70	26	2	375	Yes	Yes
Laois County Council	70	29	18	281	No	No
Leitrim County Council	27	13	5	185	Yes	Yes
Limerick City and County	92	41	14	153	Yes	Yes
Longford County	73	18	8	104	Yes	Yes
Louth County Council	74	33	9	393	Yes	Yes
Mayo County Council	134	31	14	377	Yes	Yes
Meath County Council	122	52	24	275	Yes	Yes
Monaghan County Council	121	20	11	109	Yes	Yes
Offaly County Council	62	24	8	159	Yes	Yes
Roscommon County Council	64	29	9	355	Yes	Yes
Sligo County Council	95	19	9	217	Yes	Yes
South Dublin County Council	162	48	20	591	Yes	Yes
Tipperary County Council	87	40	24	456	Yes	Yes
Waterford City and County	105	34	17	396	Yes	Yes
Westmeath County Council	130	41	14	268	Yes	Yes
Wexford County Council	106	33	11	163	Yes	Yes
Wicklow County Council	76	39	16	474	Yes	Yes
TOTALS	3,149	1,220	478	10,756		

NOTE: * LEO Galway supports Galway County and City. Overall figures are included under Galway County Council

Summary Economic Development Statistics for 2019

J1 A. Average number of Jobs created in 2019 with assistance from the Local Enterprise Office		
Number	Valid	30
	N/A	1
Average	Mean	101.58
	Median	95.00
J2 A. Average number of Trading Online Vouchers Approved by the Local Enterprise Office in 2019		
Number	Valid	30
	N/A	1
Average	Mean	39.35
	Median	34.00
J2 B. No. of Those Trading Online Vouchers that were Drawn Down in 2019		
Number	Valid	30
	N/A	1
Average	Mean	15.42
	Median	15.00
Average number of Participants who Received Mentoring from 01/01/2019 to 31/12/2019		
Number	Valid	30
	N/A	1
Average	Mean	346.97
	Median	289.00

Appendix 3

Trend Analysis Tables / Figures

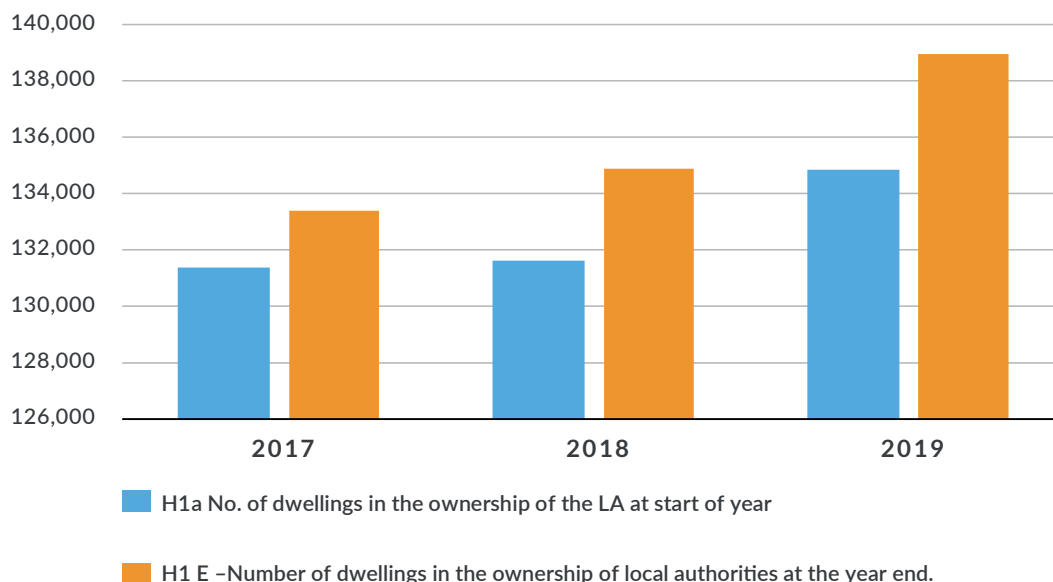
Section 1: Housing (H1 to H6)

H1: - Social Housing Stock

H1 (A): - Number of dwellings in the ownership of local authorities at the start of year.

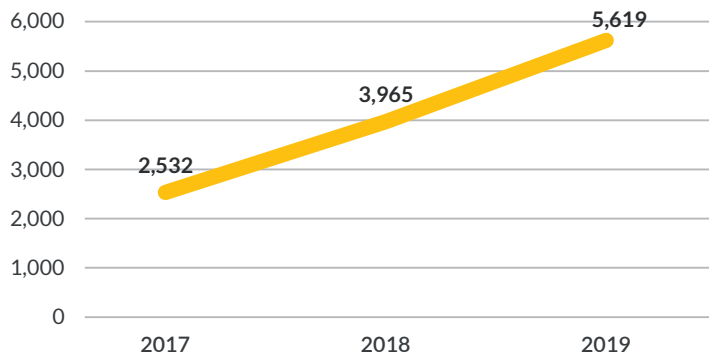
H1 (E): - Number of dwellings in the ownership of local authorities at the year end.

	2017	2018	2019
H1 A No. of dwellings in the ownership of the LA at start of year	131,375	131,614	134,782
H1 E - Number of dwellings in the ownership of local authorities at the year end.	133,394	134,880	138,905

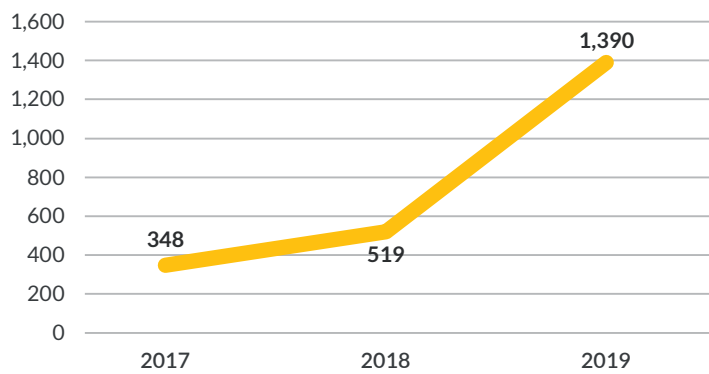


H1 (B): - No. of Dwellings Directly Added by the LA in year

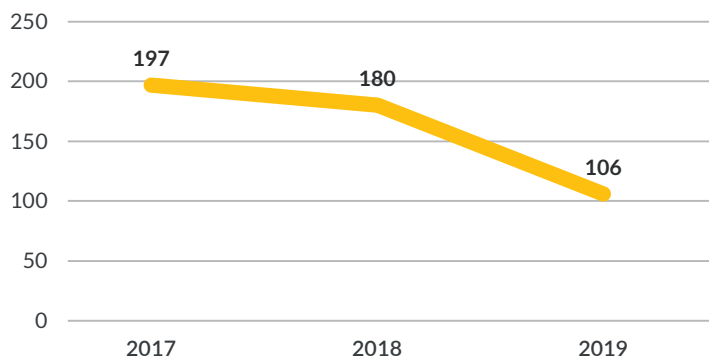
2017	2018	2019
2,532	3,965	5,619

**H1 (c): - No. of LA owned dwellings sold in year**

2017	2018	2019
348	519	1,390

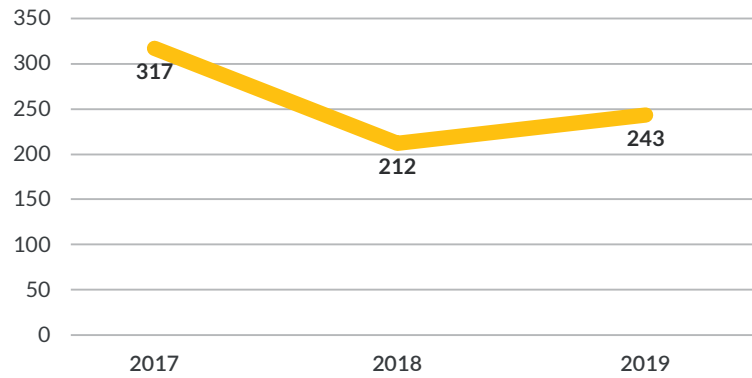
**H1 (D): - No. of LA owned dwellings demolished in year**

2017	2018	2019
197	180	106



H1 (F): - Total no. of dwellings directly provided (constructed or purchased) by the LA at year end

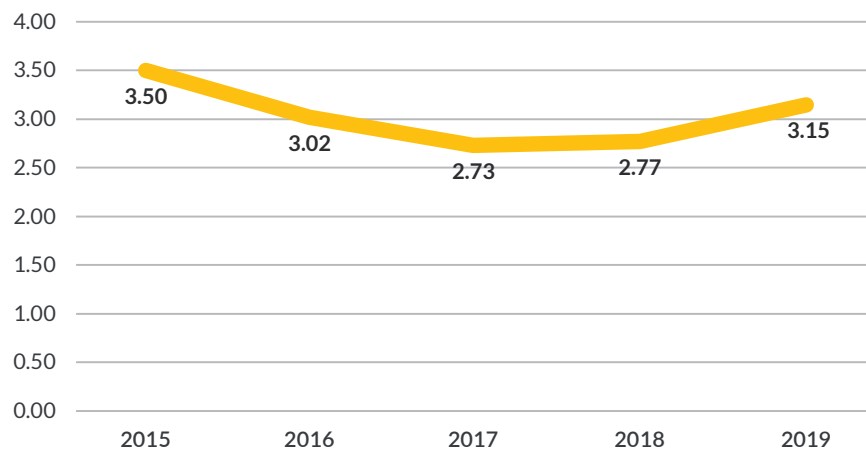
2017	2018	2019
317	212	243



H2: - Housing Vacancies

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

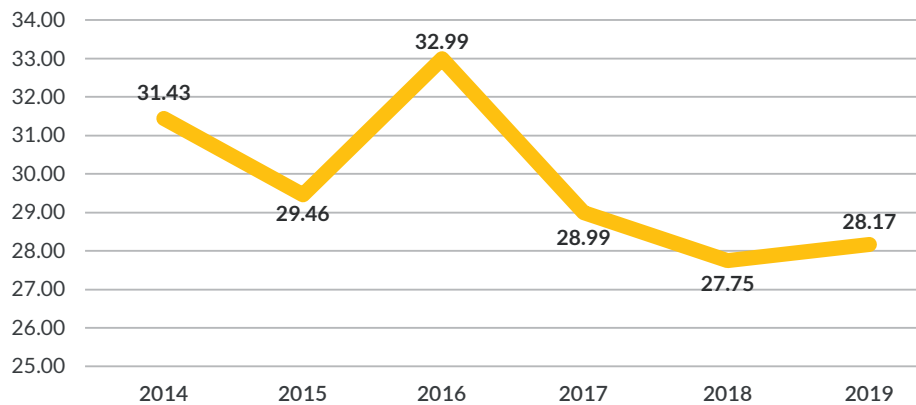
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
3.50	3.02	2.73	2.77	3.15



H3: - Average Re-letting time and direct costs

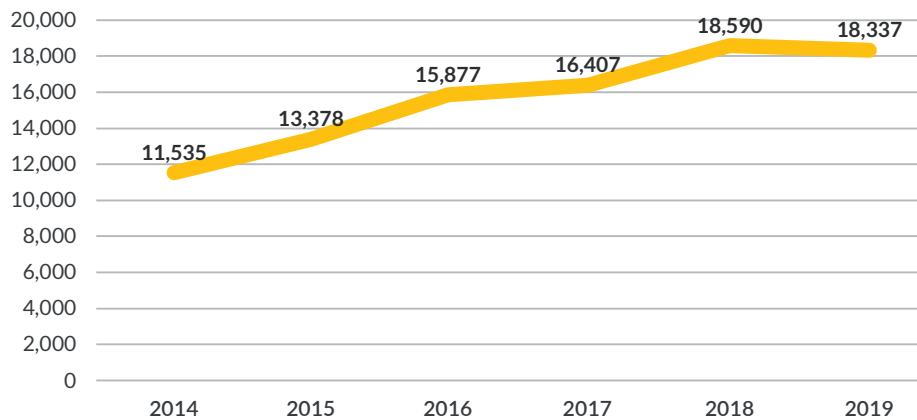
H3 (A): - The time taken from the date of vacation of a dwelling to the date in year when the dwelling is re-tenanted, averaged across all dwellings re-let during year (weeks)

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
31.43	29.46	32.99	28.99	27.75	28.17



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

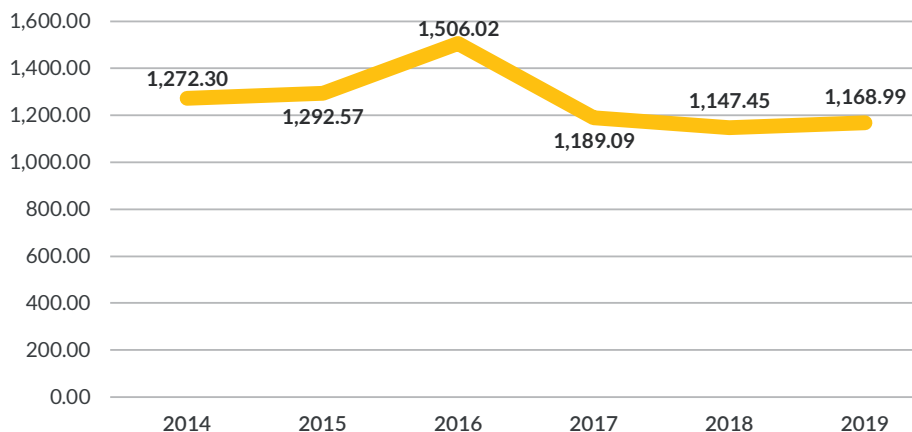
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
11,535	13,378	15,877	16,407	18,590	18,337



H4: - Housing Maintenance Direct Costs

H4 (A): - Average expenditure during year on the repair and maintenance of housing bought or built by the LA compiled on a continuous basis from start of year to year end, divided by the no. of directly provided dwellings in the LA stock at year end, i.e. data at indicator H1G.

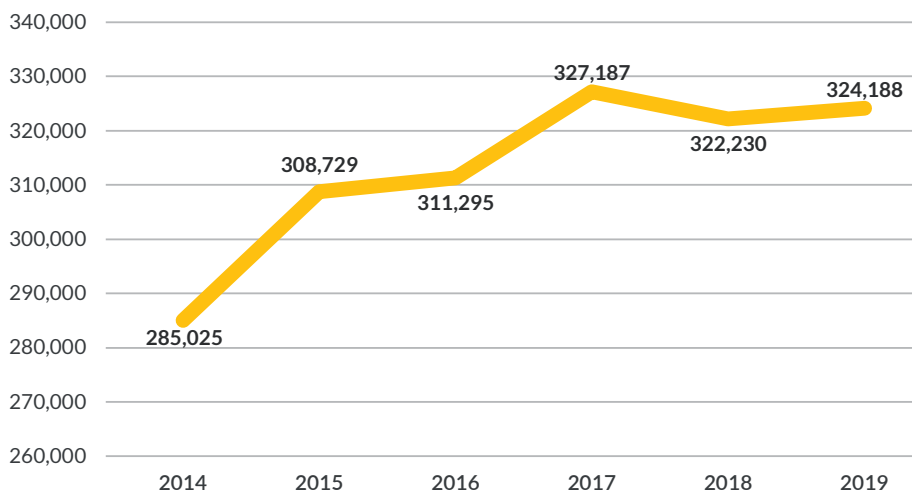
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1,272.30	1,292.57	1,506.02	1,189.09	1,147.45	1,168.99



H5: - Private Rented Sector Inspections

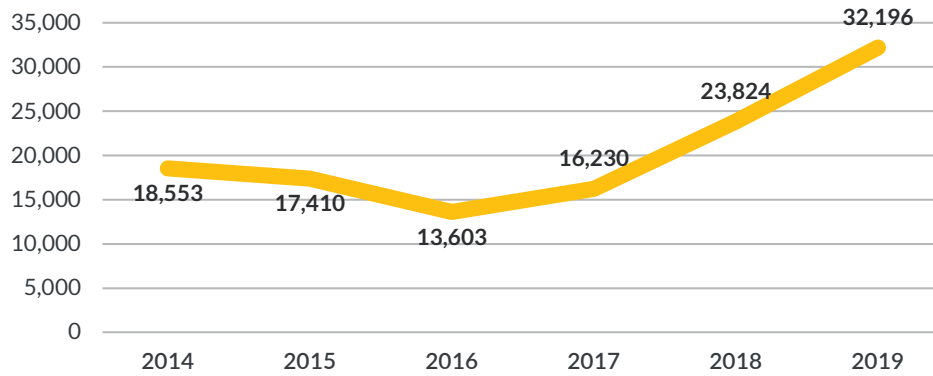
H5 (A): - Total number of registered tenancies in the LA area

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
285,025	308,729	311,295	327,187	322,230	324,188



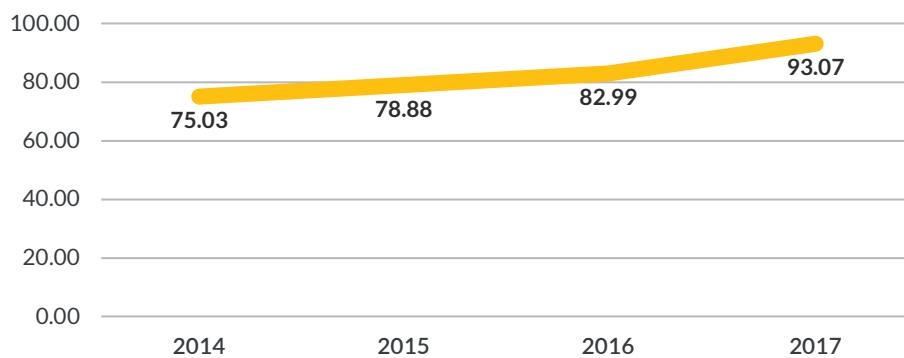
H5 (B): - Number of rented dwellings inspected in year

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
18,553	17,410	13,603	16,230	23,824	32,196



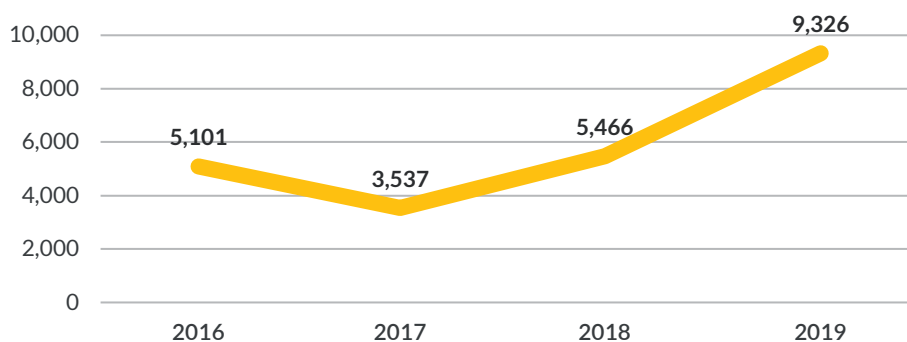
H5 (C): - Percentage of inspected dwellings in year that were found not to be compliant with the Standards Regulations

2016	2017	2018	2019
75.03	78.88	82.99	93.07



H5 (D): - Number of non-compliant dwellings that became compliant during year

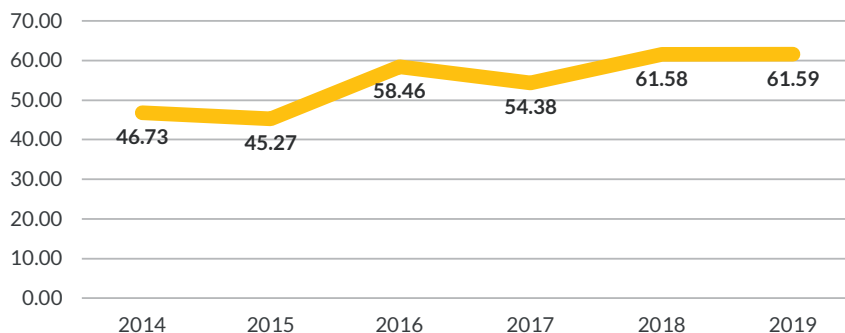
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
n/a	n/a	5,101	3,537	5,466	9,326



H6: - Long Term Homeless Adults

H6 (A): -No. of Adults in Emergency Accommodation that are Long-Term Homeless (6 months or more) as % of the Total No. of Homeless Adults in Emergency Accommodation at the End of year

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
46.73	45.27	58.46	54.38	61.58	61.59

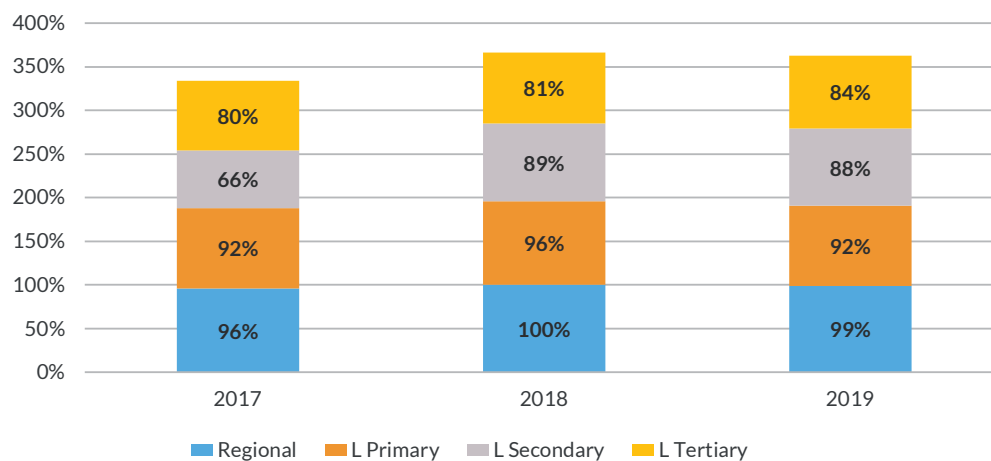


Section 2: Roads (R1 to R3)

R1 – Pavement Surface Condition Index (PSCI) Rating

R1 (A) - The percentage (%) of (a) Regional, (b) Local Primary and (c) Local Secondary roads that received a PSCI condition rating in the 24 month period prior to 31/12/2019 and the % of (d) Local Tertiary roads that received a PSCI condition rating in the 60 month period prior to 31/12/2019

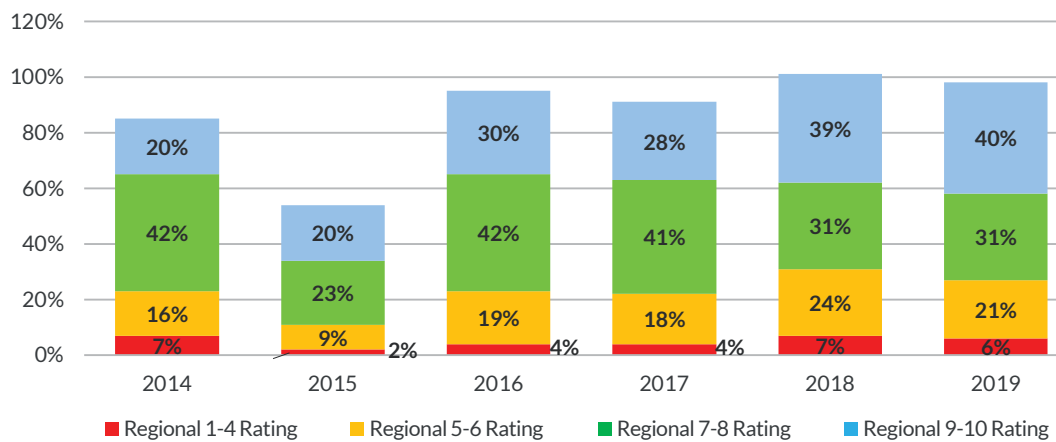
Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Regional Road (24 months)	n/a	n/a	n/a	96%	100%	99%
Local Primary Road (24 months)	n/a	n/a	n/a	92%	96%	92%
Local Secondary Road (24 months)	n/a	n/a	n/a	66%	89%	88%
Local Tertiary Road (24 months)	n/a	n/a	n/a	80%	81%	84%



R1 (B) - The % of total (a) Regional, (b) Local Primary, (c) Local Secondary and (d) Local Tertiary road kilometres represented by the numbers of kilometres at 31/12/2019 rated in each of the following 4 groupings of the 10 PSCI rating categories; 1-4, 5-6, 7-8 and 9-10 for each road type.

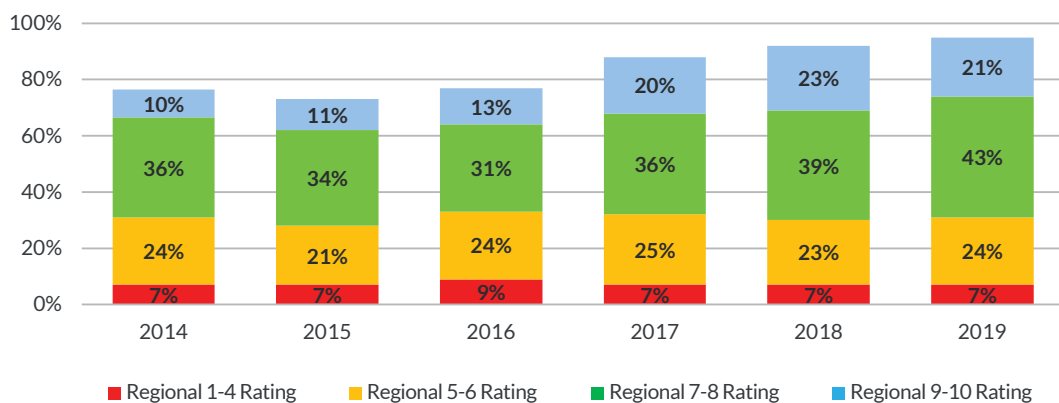
a. Median % of Regional Road Kilometres per PSCI Rating

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Regional 1-4 Rating	7%	2%	4%	4%	7%	6%
Regional 5-6 Rating	16%	9%	19%	18%	24%	21%
Regional 7-8 Rating	42%	23%	42%	41%	31%	31%
Regional 9-10 Rating	20%	20%	30%	28%	39%	40%



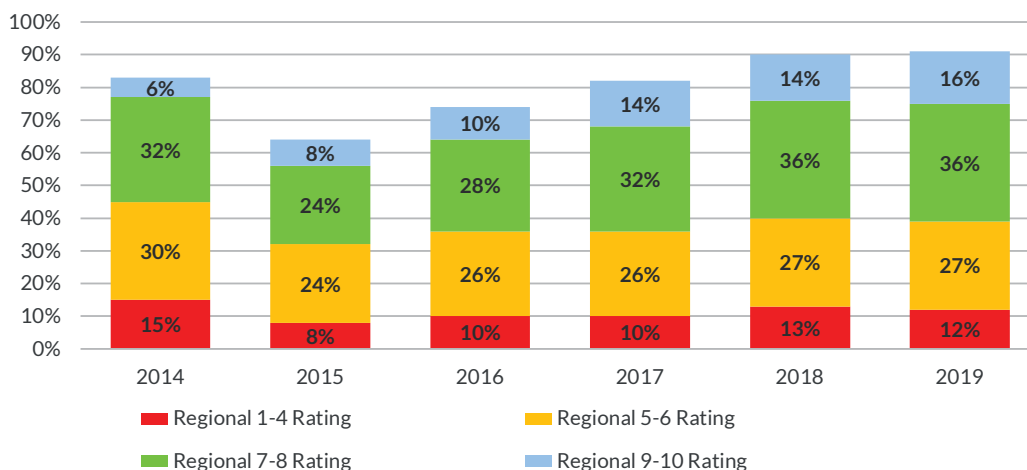
b. Median Percentage of Local Primary Road Kilometres per PSCI Rating

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Local Primary 1-4 Rating	7%	7%	9%	7%	7%	7%
Local Primary 5-6 Rating	24%	21%	24%	25%	23%	24%
Local Primary 7-8 Rating	36%	34%	31%	36%	39%	43%
Local Primary 9-10 Rating	10%	11%	13%	20%	23%	21%



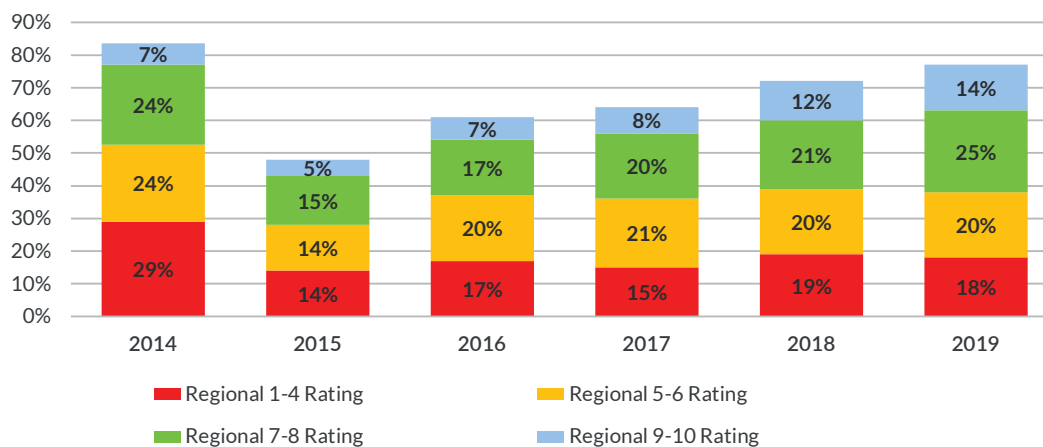
c. Median Percentage of Local Secondary Road Kilometres per PSCI Rating

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Local Secondary 1-4 Rating	15%	8%	10%	10%	13%	12%
Local Secondary 5-6 Rating	30%	24%	26%	26%	27%	27%
Local Secondary 7-8 Rating	32%	24%	28%	32%	36%	36%
Local Secondary 9-10 Rating	6%	8%	10%	14%	14%	16%



d. Median Percentage of Local Tertiary Road Kilometres per PSCI Rating

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Local Tertiary 1-4 Rating	29%	14%	17%	15%	19%	18%
Local Tertiary 5-6 Rating	24%	14%	20%	21%	20%	20%
Local Tertiary 7-8 Rating	24%	15%	17%	20%	21%	25%
Local Tertiary 9-10 Rating	7%	5%	7%	8%	12%	14%

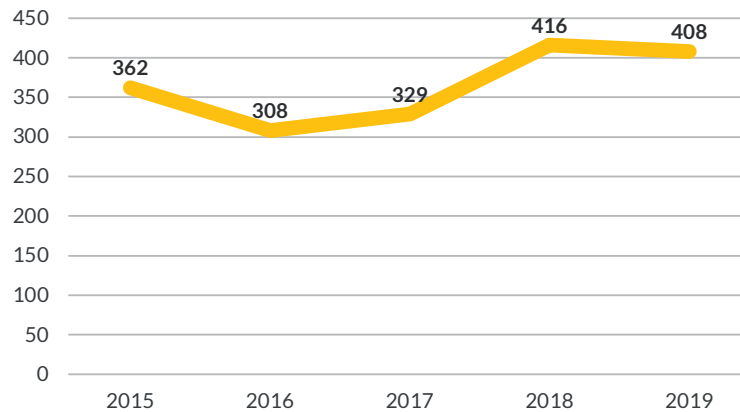


R2: - Road Works

R2 (A): - Kilometres of regional road strengthened* during 2019, the amount expended on that work and the average unit cost of such works in Euro per square metre (€/m²)

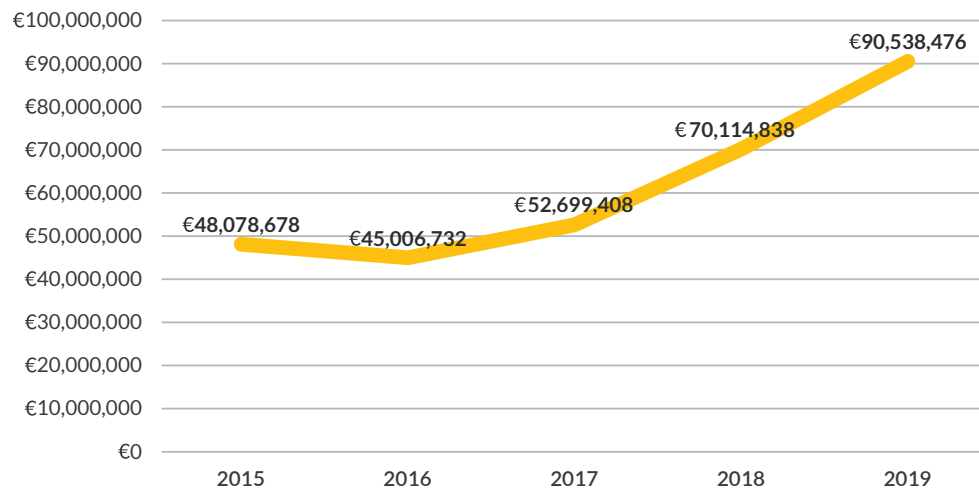
a. R2 (A) a. Kilometres of regional road strengthened* during year

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
n/a	362	308	329	416	408



b. R2 (A) b. The amount expended on regional road strengthening work in year (€)

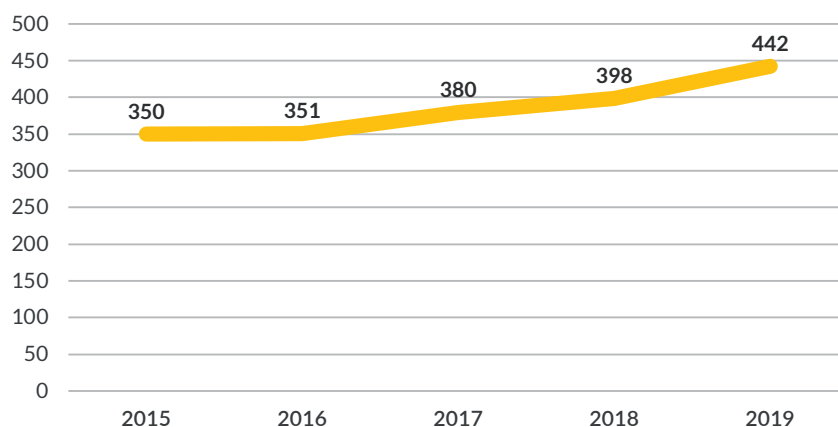
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
n/a	€48,078,678	€45,006,732	€52,699,408	€70,114,838	€90,538,476



R2 (B): - Kilometres of regional road resealed* during 2019, the amount expended on that work and the average unit cost of such works in Euro per square metre (€/m2).

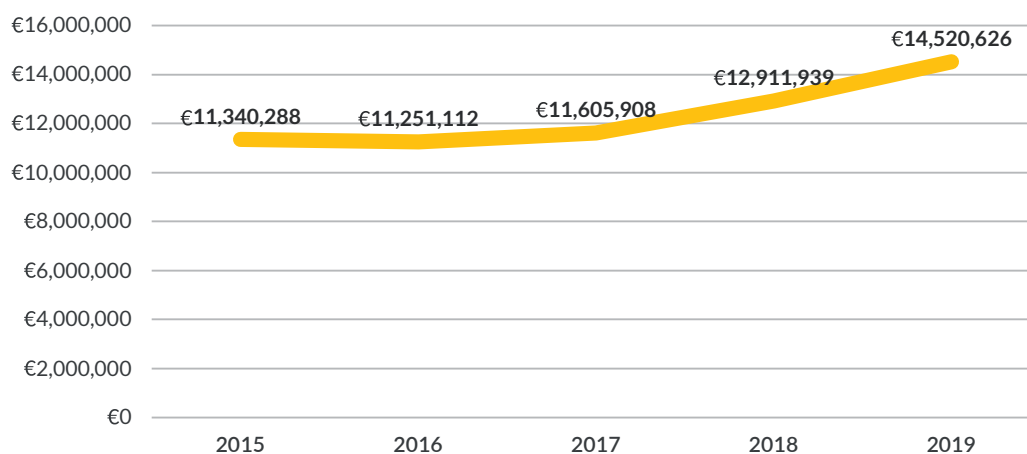
a. R2 (B) b. Kilometres of regional road resealed* during year

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
n/a	350	351	380	398	442



b. R2 (B) b. Amount expended on regional road resealing in year (€)

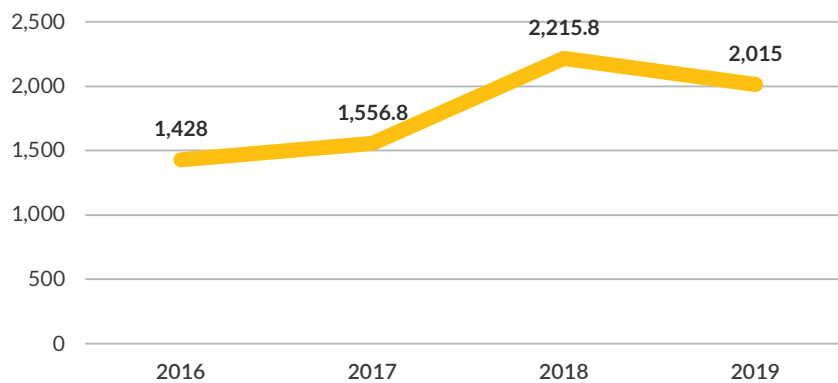
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
n/a	€11,340,288	€11,251,112	€11,605,908	€12,911,939	€14,520,626



R2 (C): - Kilometres of local road (i.e. total of primary, secondary and tertiary) strengthened during 2019, the amount expended on that work and the average unit cost of such works in Euro per square metre (€/m²).

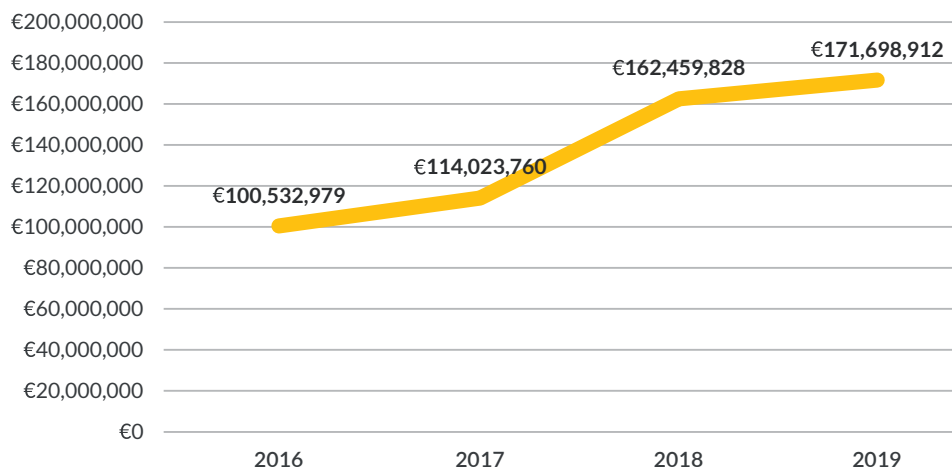
a. R2 (C) a. Kilometres of local road (i.e. total of primary, secondary and tertiary) strengthened during year

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
n/a	n/a	1,428	1,556.8	2,215.8	2,015



b. R2 (C) b. Amount expended on strengthening of local roads during year

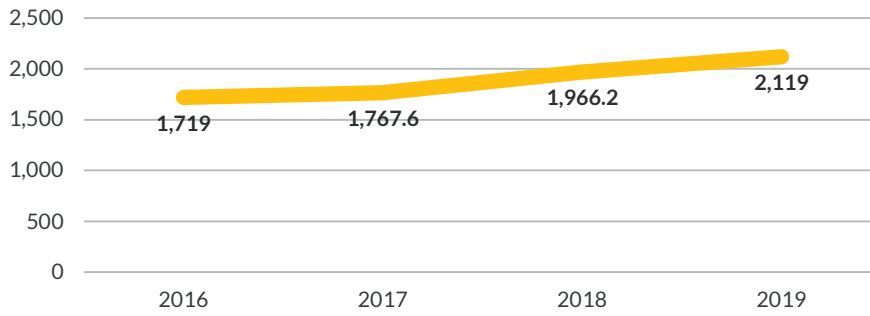
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
n/a	n/a	€100,532,979	€114,023,760	€162,459,828	€171,698,912



R2 (D): - Kilometres of local road resealed during 2019, the amount expended on that work and the average unit cost of such works in Euro per square metre (€/m²).

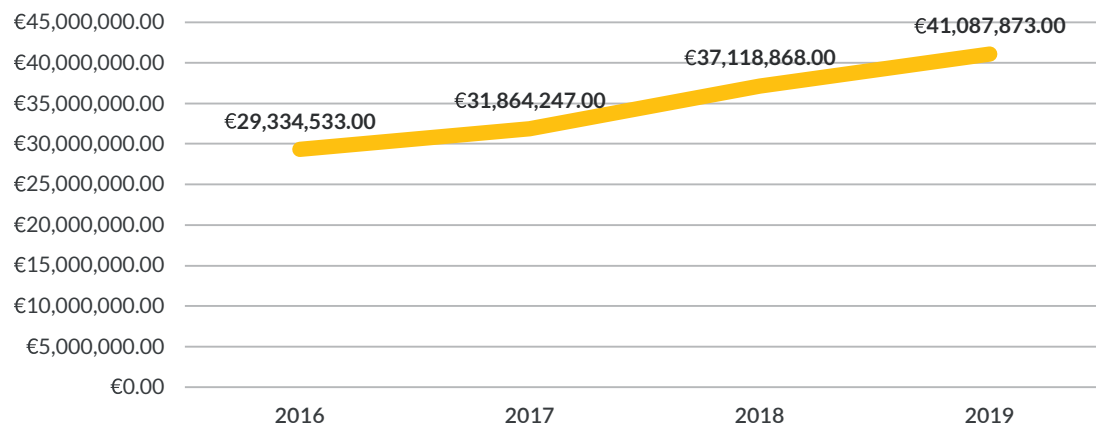
a. R2 (D) a. Kilometres of local road resealed during year

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
n/a	n/a	1,719	1,767.6	1,966.2	2,119



b. R2 (D) b. Amount expended on resealing local roads during year

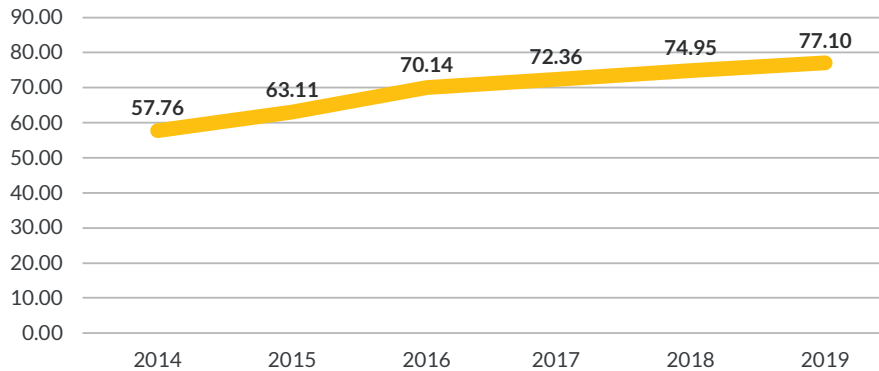
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
n/a	n/a	€29,334,533	€31,864,247	€37,118,868	€41,087,873



R3 – Percentage (%) of motor tax transactions conducted online

R3 (A): - The percentage of motor tax transactions which were dealt with online (i.e. that the transaction is processed and the tax disc is issued) in 2019.

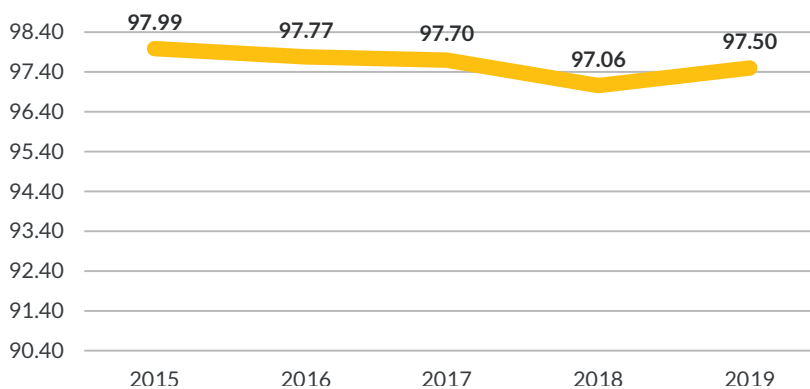
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
57.76	63.11	70.14	72.36	74.95	77.10



Section 3: Water (W1 and W2)

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

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
n/a	97.99	97.77	97.70	97.06	97.50



W2: - % of Registered Schemes Monitored

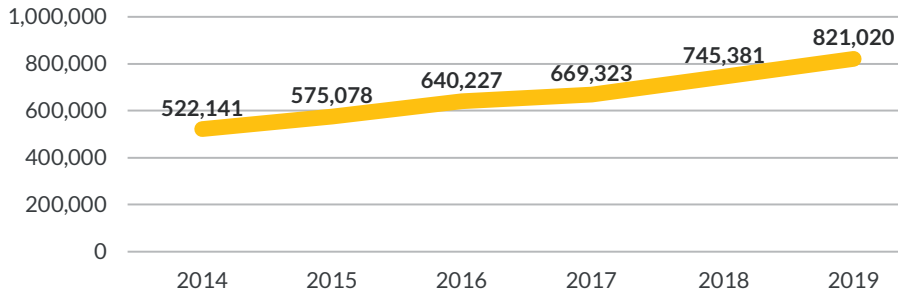
As W2 is a new indicator for 2019 no historic trend data is accordingly available.

Section 4: Waste / Environment (E1 to E5)

E1: - Number / Percentage Households with access to a 3-bin service.

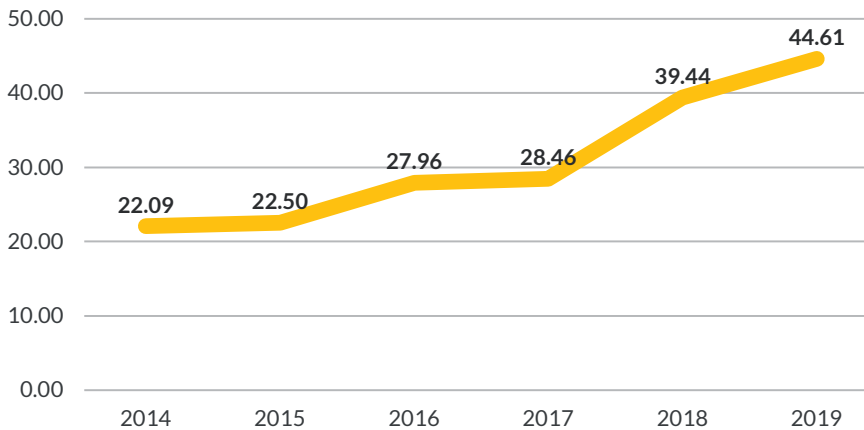
E1 (A): - The number of households, based on the Census, who are situated in an area covered by a licensed operator providing a 3-bin service at year end

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
522,141	575,078	640,227	669,323	745,381	821,020



E1 (B): - Average LA Percentage of households, situated in an area covered by a licensed operator providing a 3-bin service at year-end

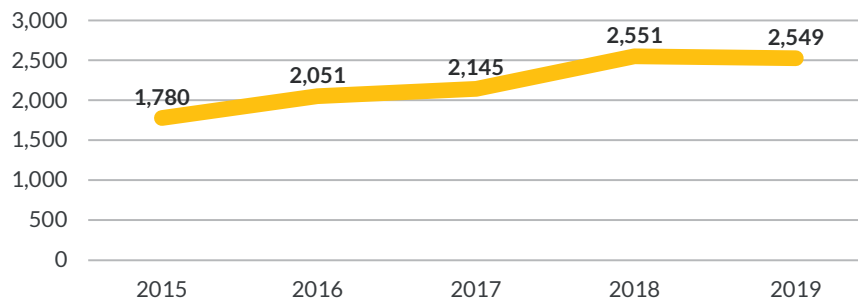
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
22.09	22.50	27.96	28.46	39.44	44.61



E2: - Number of environmental pollution complaints closed

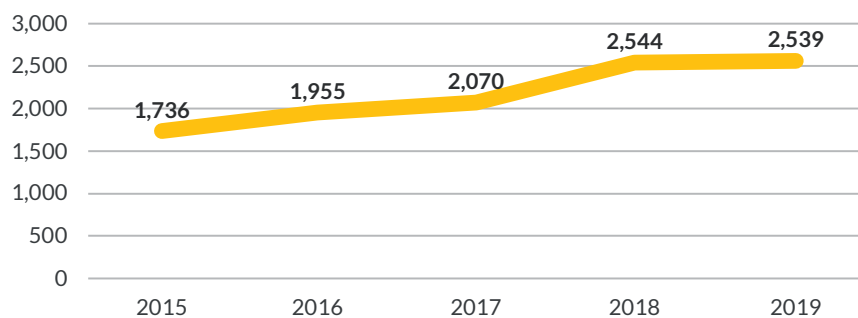
E2 (A-1): - Average number of pollution cases in respect of which a complaint was made and the number of cases closed

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1,780	2,051	2,145	2,551	2,549



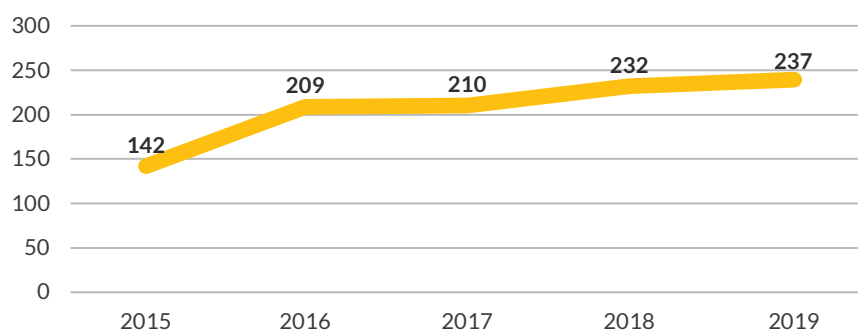
E2 (A-2): - Average number of pollution cases closed during the year

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1,736	1,955	2,070	2,544	2,539



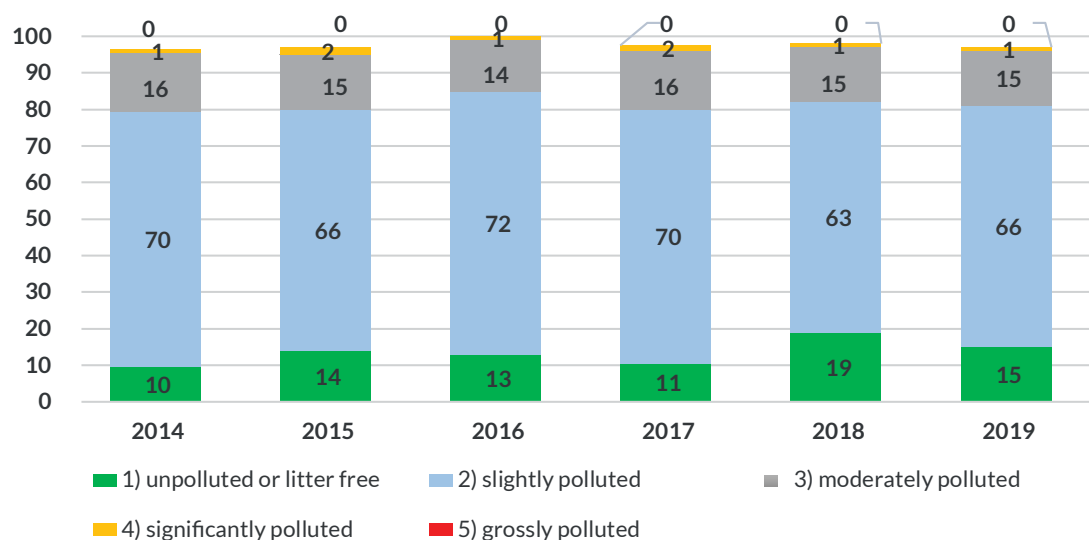
E2 (A-3): - The average number of cases on hands at end of year

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
142	209	210	232	237



E3: - Median percentage of LA area within the 5 levels of litter pollution

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1) unpolluted or litter free	10	14	13	11	19	15
2) slightly polluted	70	66	72	70	63	66
3) moderately polluted	16	15	14	16	15	15
4) significantly polluted	1	2	1	2	1	1
5) grossly polluted	0	0	0	0	0	0



E4: - Median percentage of LA area within the 5 levels of litter pollution

E4 (A): - Percentage of schools that have been awarded green flag status in the two years to the year

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
-	-	-	-	51	48

E5 (A): - Cumulative percentage energy savings achieved by 31/12/19 relative to baseline year (2009)

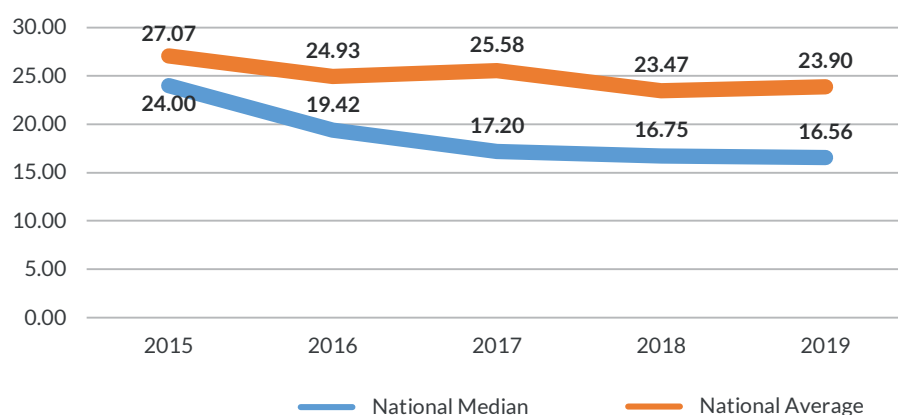
As E5 (A) is a new indicator for 2019 no historic trend data is accordingly available.

Section 5: Planning (P1 to P5)

P1: - New Buildings Inspected

P1 (A) - Buildings Inspected as a percentage of new buildings notified to local authorities in year

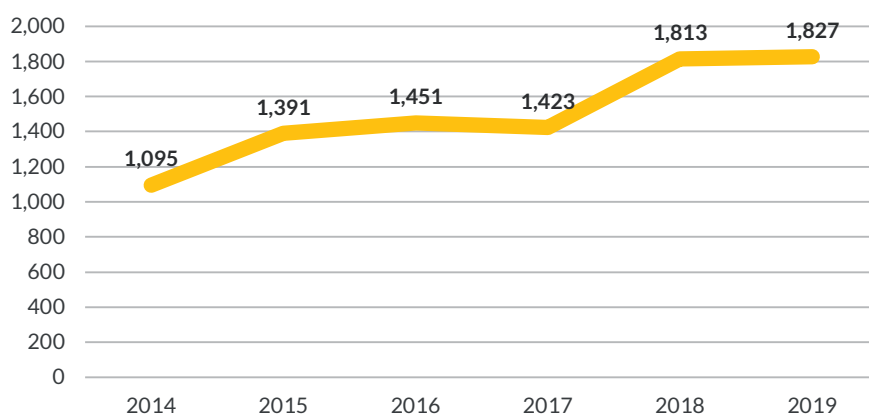
Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
National Median	24.00	19.42	17.20	16.75	16.56
National Average	27.07	24.93	25.58	23.47	23.90



P2: - Number / Percentage decisions confirmed by An Bord Pleanála

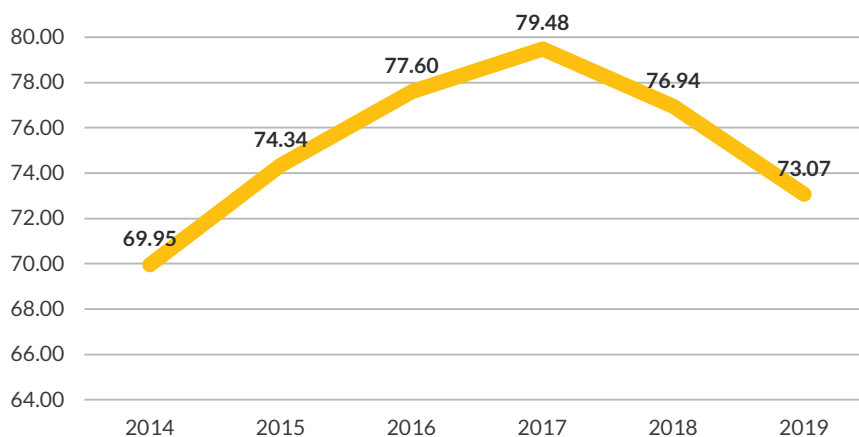
P2 (A): - Number of Local Authority planning decisions which were the subject of an appeal to An Bord Pleanála that were determine³ by the Board on any date in year

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1,095	1,391	1,451	1,423	1,813	1,827



P2 (B): - Percentage of An Bord Pleanála determinations which confirmed (either with or without variation) the decision made by local authorities 2014-2018

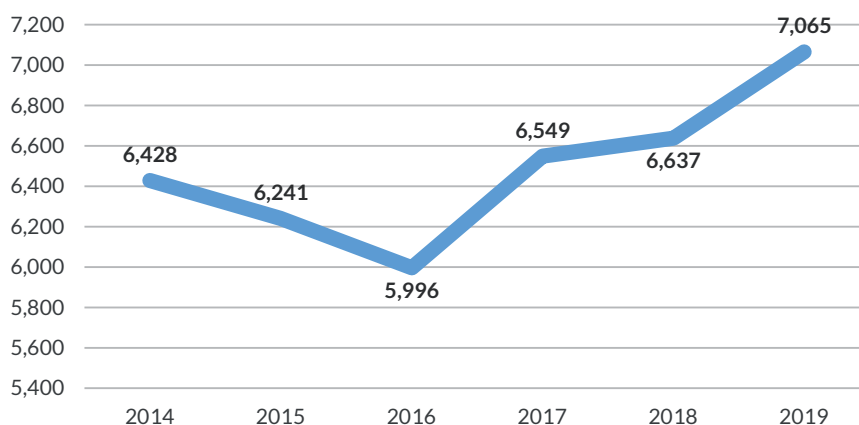
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
69.95	74.34	77.60	79.48	76.94	73.07



P3: - Percentage of Planning Enforcement cases closed or resolved.

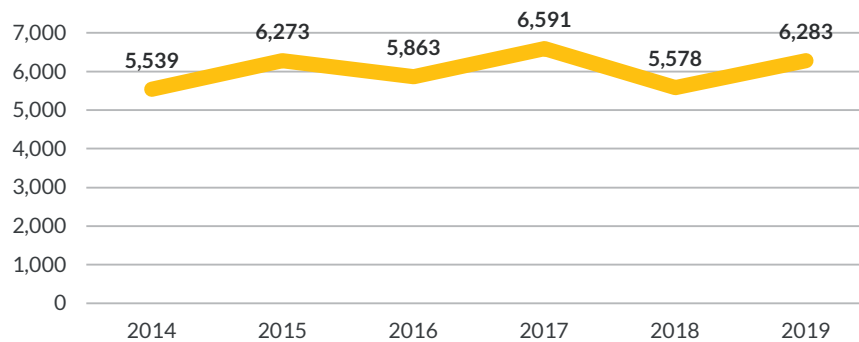
P3 (A): - Total No. of Planning Cases Referred to or Initiated by the LA during year that were Investigated

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
6,428	6,241	5,996	6,549	6,637	7,065



P3 (B): - Total No. of Cases Closed During year

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
5,539	6,273	5,863	6,591	5,578	6,283

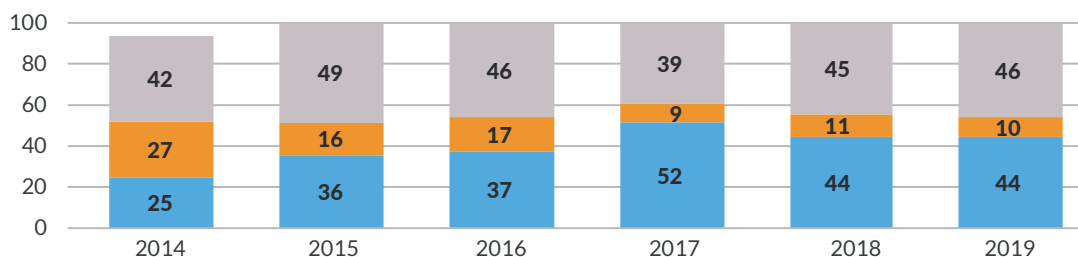


P3 (C): - Percentage of planning cases that were dismissed under section 152(2), Planning and Development Act 2000 or were closed because statute barred or an exempted development during the year

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

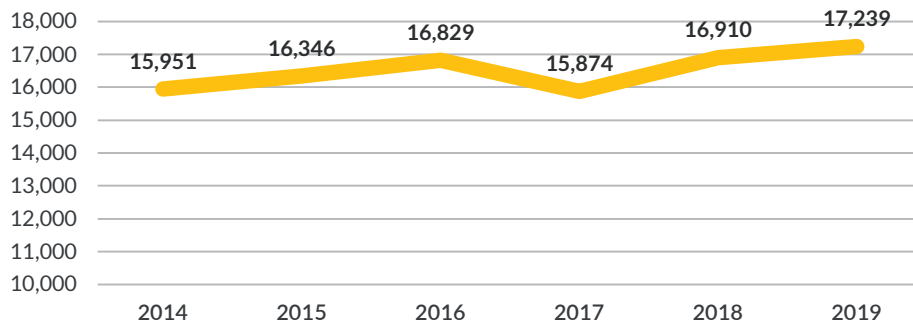
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
P3 (C). % cases dismissed	25	36	37	52	44	44
P3 (D). % cases closed and resolved to the LA's satisfaction by negotiation	27	16	17	9	11	10
P3 (E). % cases closed due to enforcement	42	49	46	39	45	46



- P3 (E). Percentage of the cases closed that were closed due to enforcement proceedings
- P3 (D). Percentage of cases closed resolved to the LA's satisfaction through negotiations
- P3 (C). Percentage cases that were dismissed

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

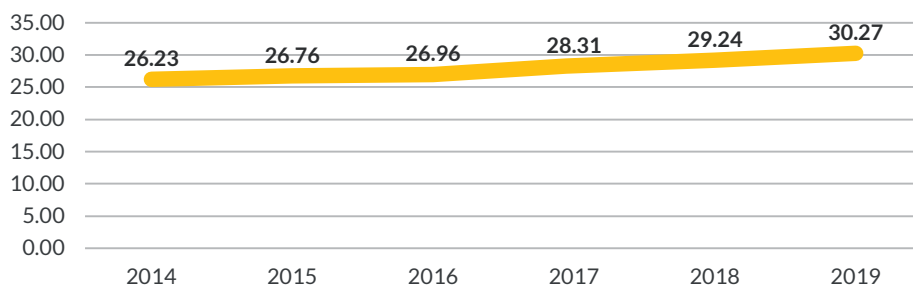
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
15,951	16,346	16,829	15,874	16,910	17,239



P4: - Cost per Capita of the Planning Service

P4 (A): - Annual Financial Statement (AFS) Programme D data divided by the population of local authorities per the census 2014-2018 (€) for that year

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
26.23	26.76	26.96	28.31	29.24	30.27



P5: - Applications for Fire Safety Certificates

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

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
			52	56	53

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

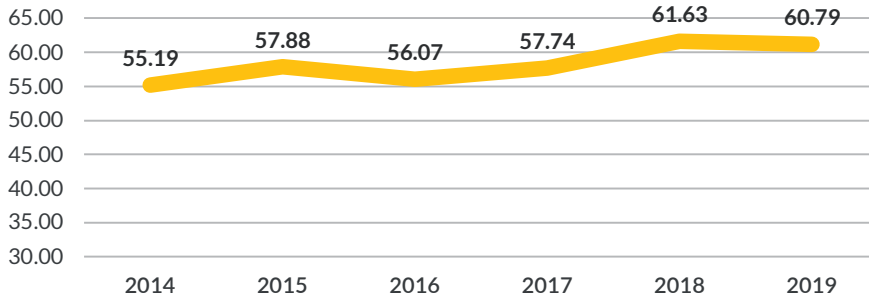
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
			38	36	40

Section 6: Fire (F1 to F3)

F1: - Cost per Capita of the Fire Service

F1 (A): - Annual Financial Statement (AFS) Programme E expenditure data divided by the population of local authorities per the census figures for the population served by fire authorities 2014-2018 (€)

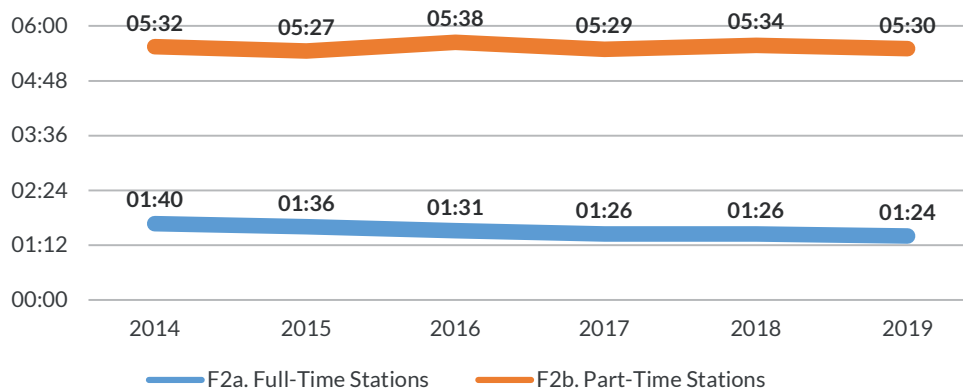
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
55.19	57.88	56.07	57.74	61.63	60.22



F2: - Service Mobilisation

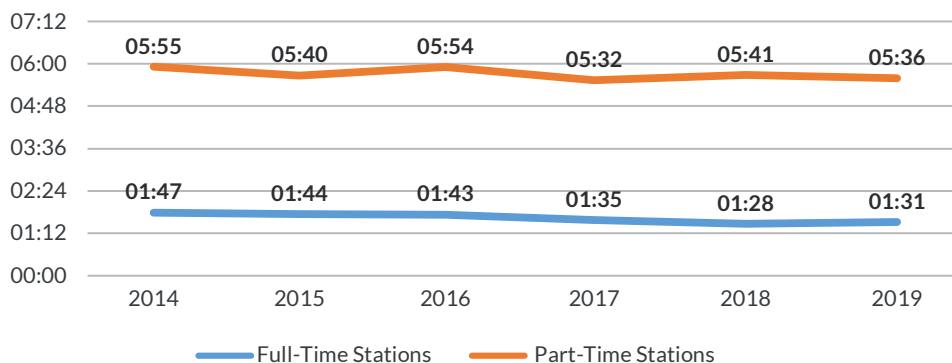
F2 (A) and (B): - Median of average time taken, in minutes, to mobilise fire brigades in full-time and part-time stations in respect of fire in year

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
F2 (A). Full-Time Stations	01:40	01:36	01:31	01:26	01:26	01:24
F2 (B). Part-Time Stations	05:32	05:27	05:38	05:29	05:34	05:30



F2(C) and (D): - Median Average time taken, in minutes, to mobilise fire brigades in full-time and part-time stations in year

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Full-Time Stations	01:47	01:44	01:43	01:35	01:28	01:31
Part-Time Stations	05:55	05:40	05:54	05:32	05:41	05:36



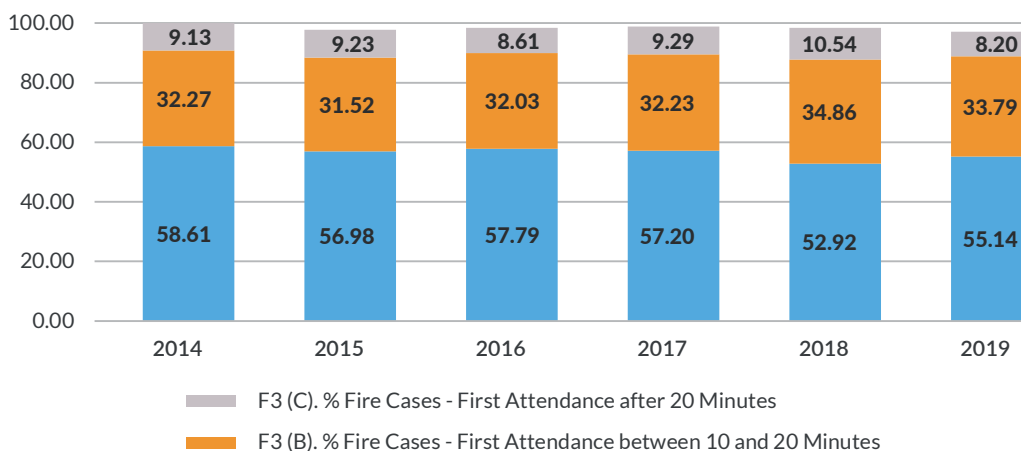
F3: - Percentage Attendance Times at Scenes

F3 (A): - Percentage of Fire Cases in which First Attendance is Within 10 Minutes in year

F3 (B): - Percentage of Fire Cases in which First Attendance is Between 10 and 20 Minutes in year

F3 (C): - Average Percentage of Fire Cases in which First Attendance is After 20 Minutes in year

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
F3 (A). % Fire Cases - First Attendance within 10 Minutes	58.61	56.98	57.79	57.20	52.92	55.14
F3 (B). % Fire Cases - First Attendance between 10 and 20 Minutes	32.27	31.52	32.03	32.23	34.86	33.79
F3 (C). % Fire Cases - First Attendance after 20 Minutes	9.13	9.23	8.61	9.29	10.54	8.20

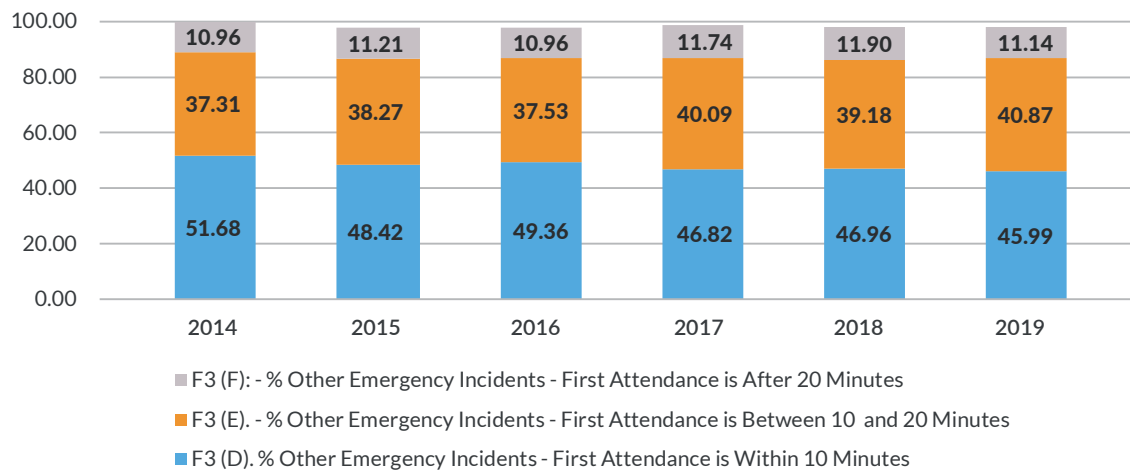


F3 (D): - Average Percentage of All Other Emergency Incidents in which First Attendance is Within 10 Minutes in year

F3 (E): - Average Percentage of All Other Emergency Incidents in which First Attendance is Between 10 and 20 Minutes in year

F3 (F): - Average Percentage of all Other Emergency Incidents in which First Attendance is After 20 Minutes in year

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
F3 (D). % Other Emergency Incidents - First Attendance is Within 10 Minutes	51.68	48.42	49.36	46.82	46.96	45.99
F3 (E): - % Other Emergency Incidents - First Attendance is Between 10 and 20 Minutes	37.31	38.27	37.53	40.09	39.18	40.87
F3 (F): - % Other Emergency Incidents - First Attendance is After 20 Minutes	10.96	11.21	10.96	11.74	11.90	11.14

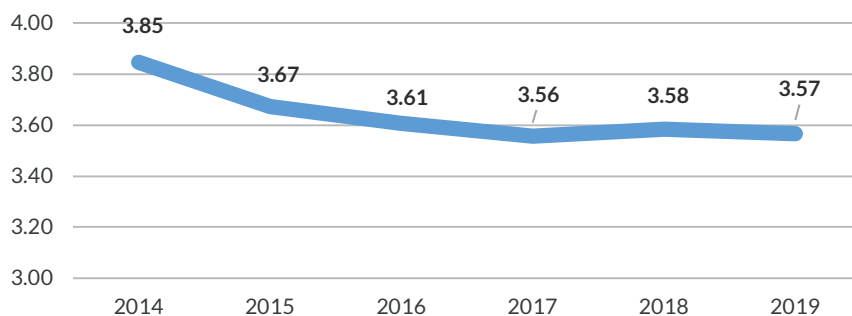


Section 7: Library / Recreation Services (L1 and L2)

L1: - Library Visits, Issues and Registered Members

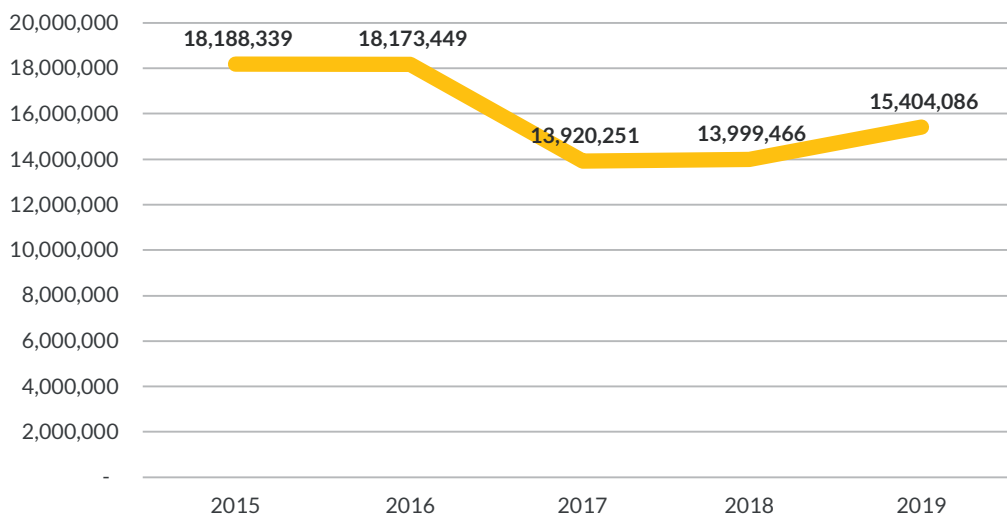
L1 (A): -No. of Library Visits per head of population for the LA area (2016 census in for all years)

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
3.85	3.67	3.61	3.56	3.58	3.57



L1 (B): - No. of items issued to borrowers in year

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
n/a	18,188,339	18,173,449	13,920,251	13,999,466	15,404,086



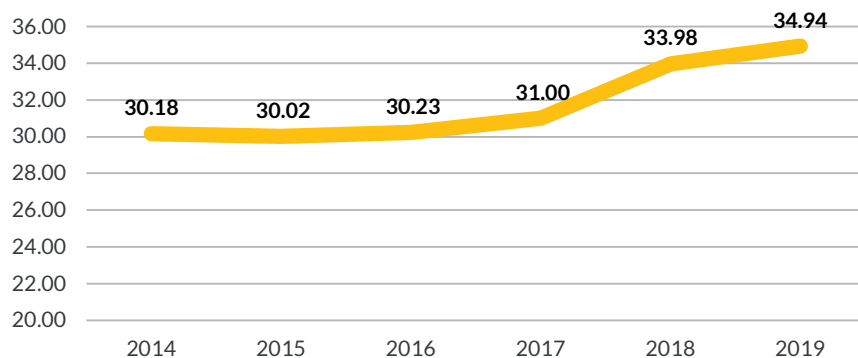
L1 (C): - Active members per head of population

As L1 (C) is a new indicator for 2019 no historic trend data is accordingly available.

L2: - Cost per Capita of Operating a Library Service and per Capita Expenditure on Collections

L2 (A): - AFS Prog. F data for year divided by the LA pop (per 2016 census for all years)

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
30.18	30.02	30.23	31.00	33.98	34.94



L2 (B): - The annual per capita expenditure on collections over the period 1/1/2019 to 31/12/2019

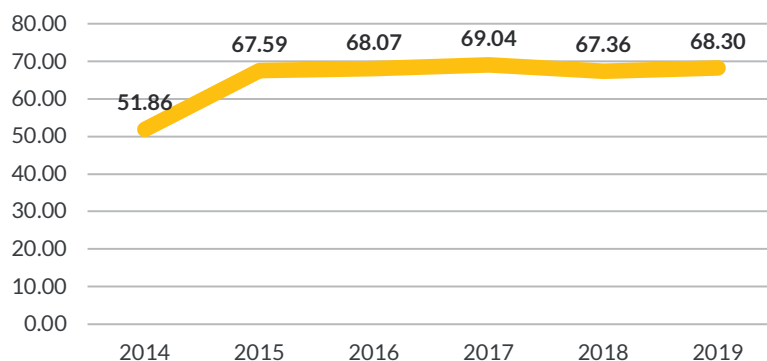
As L2 (B) is a new indicator for 2019 no historic trend data is accordingly available.

Section 8: Youth / Community (Y1 and Y2)

Y1: - Percentage (%) in Comhairle na nÓg scheme

Y1 (A): - % of Local Schools Involved in the Local Youth Council/ Comhairle na n-Óg Scheme in year

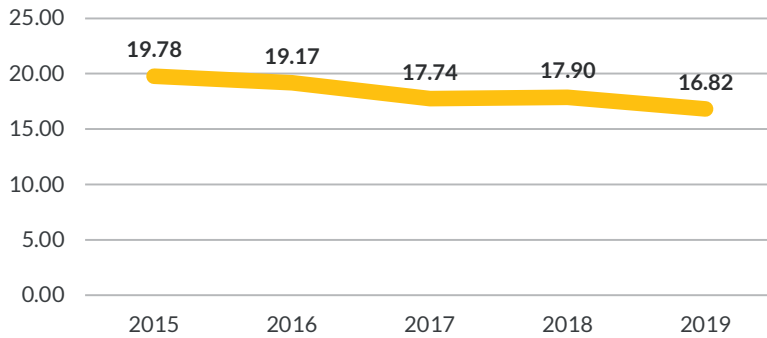
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
52	68	68	69	67	68



Y2: - Groups associated with the Public Participation Network

Y2 (A): % of Organisations on the County Register at year end that Opted to be Part of the Social Inclusion College Within the PPN

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
19.78	19.17	17.74	17.90	16.82

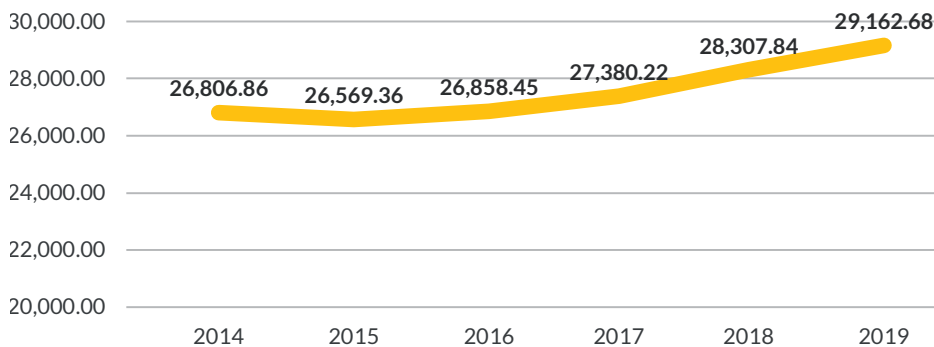


Section 8: Corporate (C1 to C4)

C1: - Total Number of Whole Time Equivalent Staff (WTEs)

C1 (A): - Total Number of Whole Time Equivalent (WTE) Staff in LA at year end

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
26,806.86	26,569.36	26,858.45	27,380.22	28,307.84	29,162.68

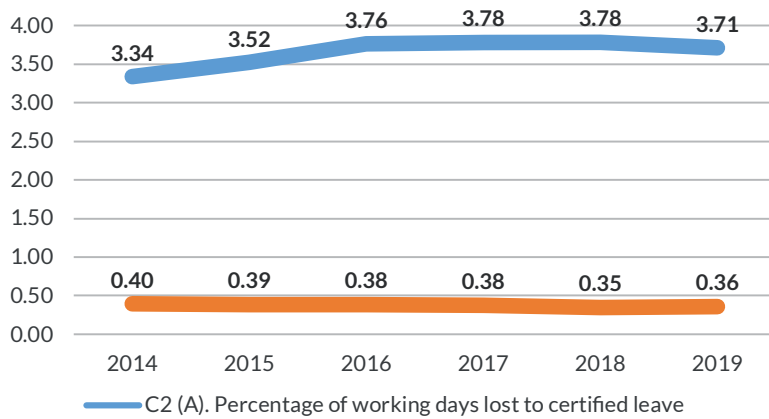


C2: - Working Days lost to Sickness

C2 (A): - Percentage of working days lost to certified leave

C2 (B): - Percentage of Paid Working Days Lost to Self-Certified Sickness Absence

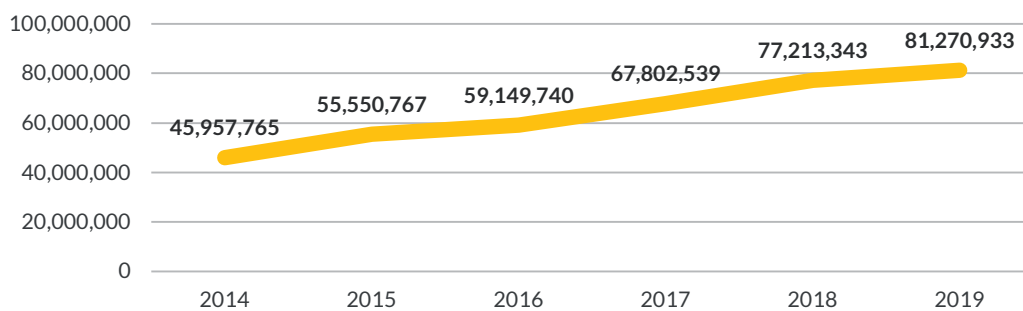
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
C2 (A): Percentage of working days lost to certified leave	3.34	3.52	3.76	3.78	3.78	3.71
C2 (B): Percentage of Paid Working Days Lost to Self-Certified Sickness Absence	0.40	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.35	0.36



C3: - Local Authority Website and Social Media Usage

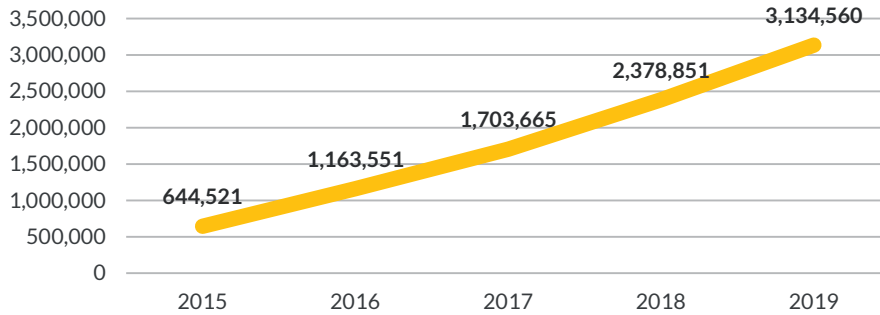
C3 (A): - Total Page Views of the LA website in year

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
45,957,765	55,550,767	59,149,740	67,802,539	77,213,343	81,270,933



C3 (B): - Total number of followers at end of year of the LA's social media accounts

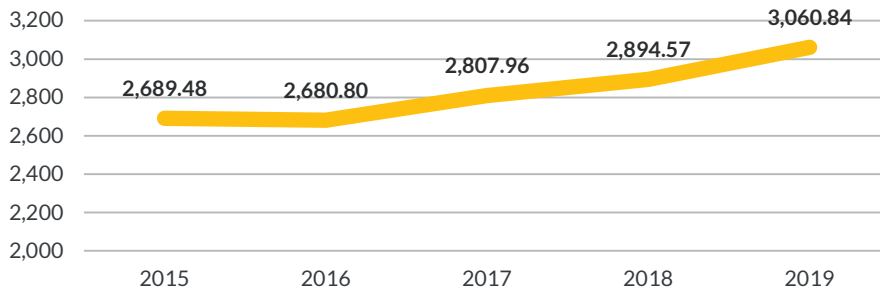
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
n/a	644,521	1,163,551	1,703,665	2,378,851	3,134,560



C4: - Overall cost of ICT provision per WTE

C4 (A): - Overall Cost of ICT Provision per WTE (€) in year

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
n/a	2,689.48	2,680.80	2,807.96	2,894.57	3,010.48



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

C5 (A): - All ICT expenditure calculated in C4 as a proportion of Revenue expenditure

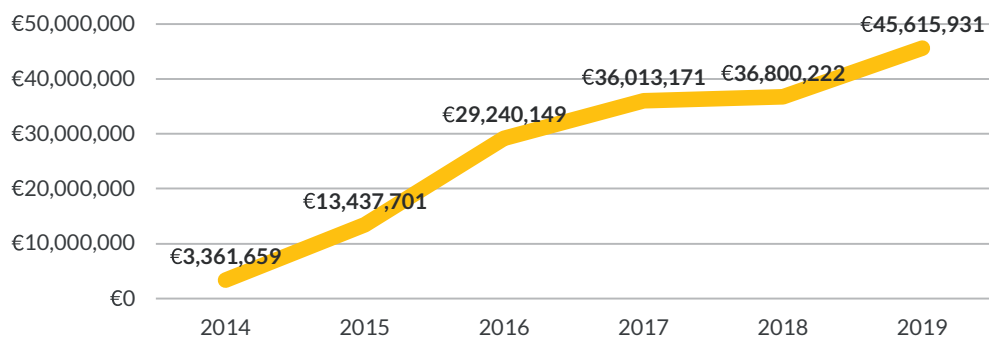
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.75	1.78

Section 10: Finance (M1 and M2)

M1 – 5-year summary of Revenue account Balance.

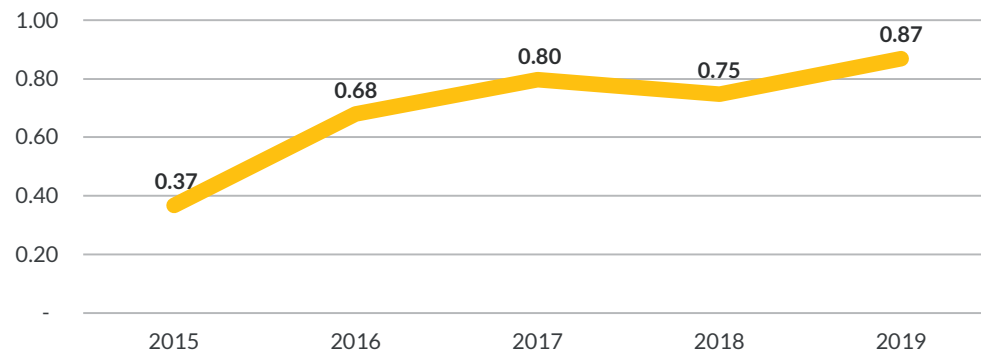
M1 (A to E): - Cumulative surplus/deficit balance in the Revenue Account from the Income and Expenditure Account Statement of the Annual Financial Statement (AFS) (€)

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
€3,361,659	€13,437,701	€29,240,149	€36,013,171	€36,800,222	€45,615,931



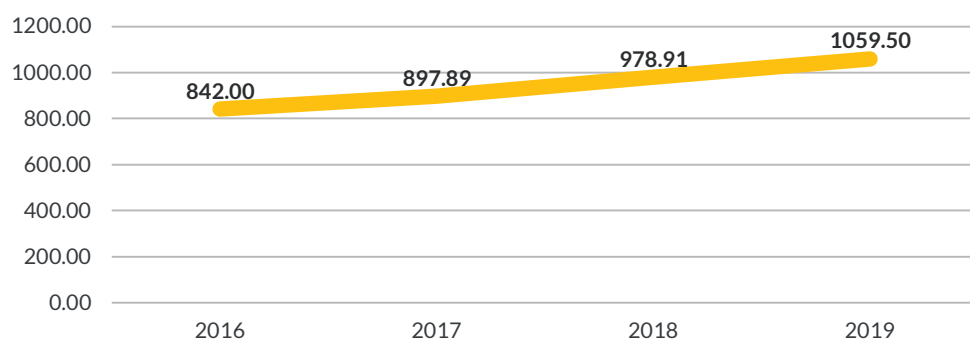
M1 (F): - Cumulative surplus or deficit at year end as % of Total Income from the AFS statement

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
n/a	0.37%	0.68%	0.80%	0.75%	0.87%



M1 (G): - Revenue Expenditure per Capita in year (based on Census)

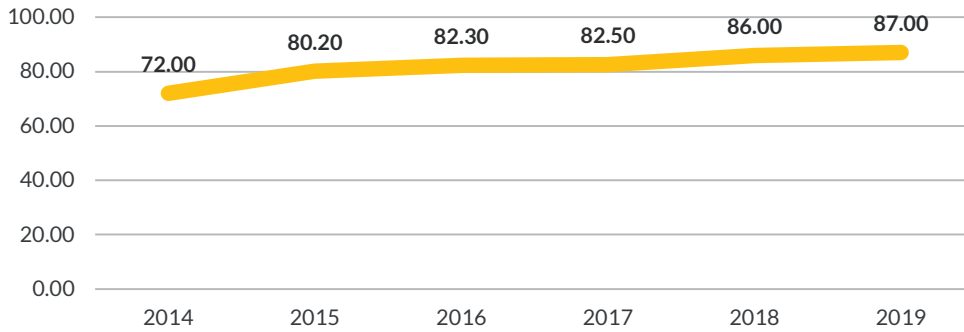
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
n/a	n/a	842.00	898.89	979.91	1060.50



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

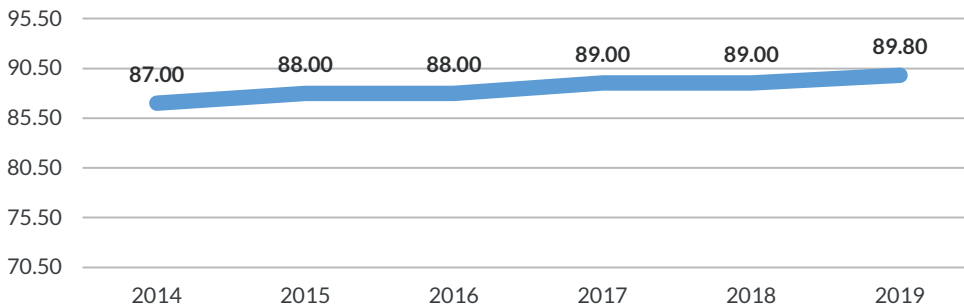
M2 (A): - Median Percentage (%) Commercial Rates Collected in year

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
72.00%	80.20%	82.30%	82.50%	86.00%	87.00%



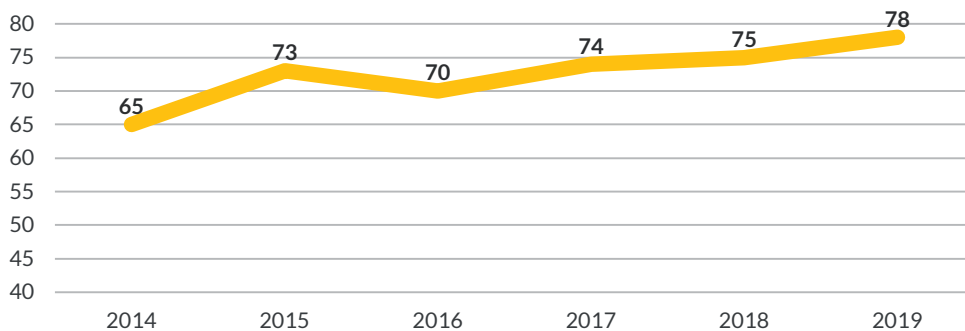
M2 (B): - Median Percentage Rents and Annuities Collected in year

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
87.00%	88.00%	88.00%	89.00%	89.00%	89.80%



M2 (C): - % Housing Loans Collected in year

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
65%	73%	70%	74%	75%	78%

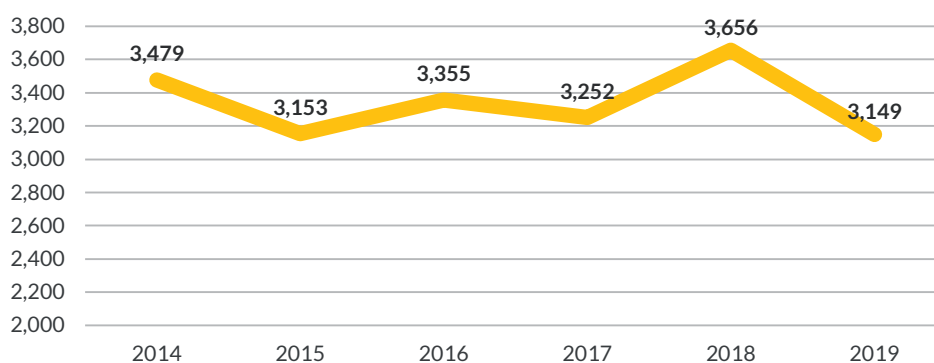


Section 11: Economic Development (J1 to J4)

J1: - Number of Jobs created.

J1 (A): - No. of Jobs Created with Asst. from the LEO during year

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
3,479	3,153	3,355	3,252	3,656	3,149

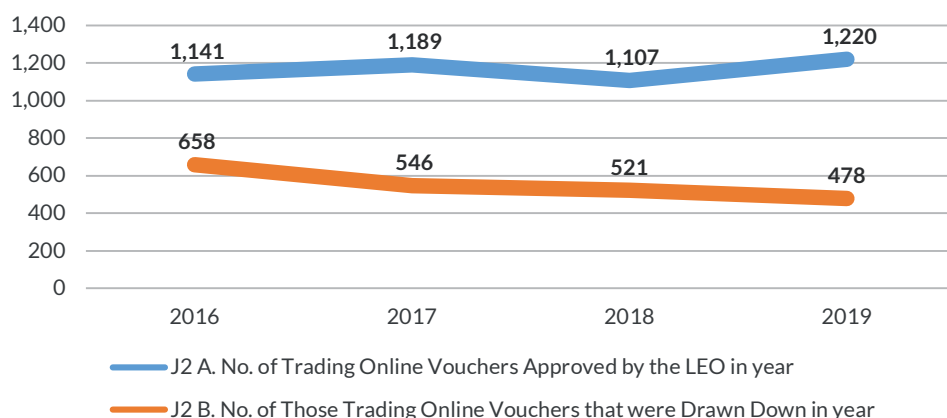


J2: - Trading online vouchers

J2 (A): - No. of Trading Online Vouchers Approved by the LEO in year

J2 (B): - No. of those Trading Online Vouchers that were drawn down in year

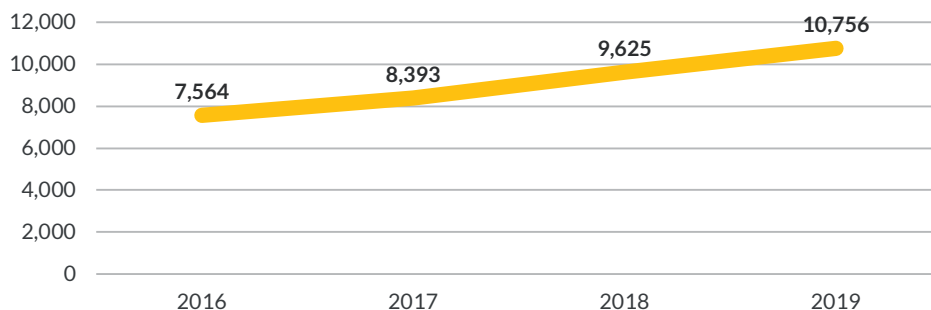
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
J2 (A). No. of Trading Online Vouchers Approved by the LEO in year	n/a	n/a	1,141	1,189	1,107	1,220
J2 (B). No. of Those Trading Online Vouchers that were drawn down in year	n/a	n/a	658	546	521	478



J3: - Number of mentoring recipients

J3 (A): - No. of participants who received mentoring during year

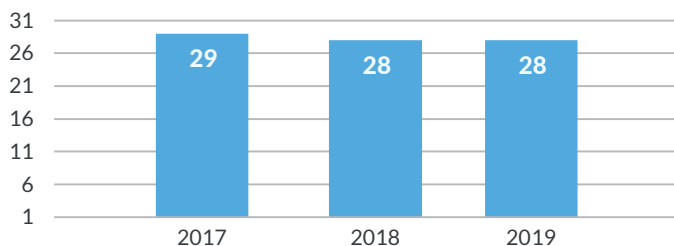
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
n/a	n/a	7,564	8,393	9,625	10,756



J4: - Tourism

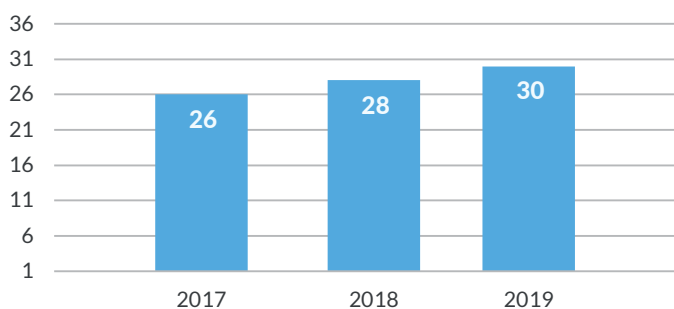
J4 (A): - Does the LA have a current tourism strategy?

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
n/a	n/a	n/a	29	28	28



J4 (B): -Does the LA have a designated Tourism Officer?

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
n/a	n/a	n/a	26	28	30





LGMA Summary
Local Authority Performance Indicators 2019

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This commentary has been prepared by the Local Government Management Agency (LGMA) to provide context to the 2019 performance indicators for the local government sector in Ireland. The indicators are collected and analysed by the LGMA on behalf of the National Oversight and Audit Commission (NOAC) as part of the Commission's role in monitoring the performance of local authorities. This report presents the performance of local authorities in 2019 using 39 indicators identified by NOAC. The performance indicators are categorised by local government functions; housing, roads, water, waste/environment, planning, fire services, library/recreation, youth/community, corporate, finance and economic development. While the indicators address the core functions of local authorities, it is acknowledged by NOAC that they do not reflect the extensive range of services delivered by city and county councils throughout the State.
- 1.2. This section presents a summary of the key results, the methodology used to gather the indicators, and provides an overview of the financial and economic context in which local authorities operated in 2019. The remainder of the report provides a commentary on the indicators for a range of functions, including housing, roads, water, waste/environmental management, planning, fire services, library/recreation, youth/community, corporate, finance and economic development.

Summary of Results – At A Glance

- 1.3. The highlights of the **2019** performance indicators are:
- ❖ By December 2019 local authorities owned **138,905 social housing units**.
 - ❖ Local authorities added **5,619 units** to the social housing stock in 2019, an increase of **42%** from 2018.
 - ❖ The average time to **re-let** a social house increased from 27.7 weeks in 2018 to **28.17 weeks** in 2019. The average cost of re-letting a housing unit decreased from €18,590 in 2018 to €18,337 in 2019.
 - ❖ The number of tenancies in the private rented sector increased by **0.61%** between 2018 and 2019 to **324,188 units**.
 - ❖ Local authorities manage and maintain **96,043 km** of regional and local roads.
 - ❖ **77.10%** of **motor tax** transactions were conducted **online**, an increase from **75%** since 2018.
 - ❖ **79,034 pollution complaints** were made to local authorities in 2019, a very slight decrease from **79,095** in 2018.
 - ❖ **72,203 samples** of **private water schemes** were taken in 2019, an increase of **10.44%** from 2018.

- ❖ There was a very small increase in **new builds** notified to local authorities in 2019, increasing to **19,826** in 2019 from 19,808 in 2018. This represents a **0.09%** increase.
- ❖ **16,986,669 million visits** to libraries in 2019 where **15,404,086 million items** were **borrowed**.
- ❖ **29,163 people working in local government**, up from 28,308 people in 2018.
- ❖ There were over **81,270,933 million visits** to local authority **websites**. The number following local authorities via **social media** increased by 32% to **3,1 million** in 2019.
- ❖ The **Local Enterprise Offices** assisted in the **creation** of **3,149** whole time equivalent **jobs**. In addition, local authorities play a key role in job creation and economic development, such as planning, infrastructure, tourism and enterprise space.

Methodology

1.4. To ensure that the performance indicators are valid and reliable, a thorough approach is taken to collating and analysing the data:

- 39 performance indicators are consistently measured across each local authority;
- A Head of Implementation has been designated in each local authority to co-ordinate data collection across multiple local authority departments;
- The data was input to a bespoke software system, 'LG Returns', which enables an appropriate audit process to be undertaken on all data;
- Due to the impact of COVID-19, local authority staff were provided with an additional two months to input data. Data input took place between February and July 2019;
- The LGMA collated further datasets from external sources including the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH), the Department of Transport (DT), the Road Management Office (RMO), the Residential Tenancies Board (RTB), the National Waste Collection Permit Office (NWCPO), Enterprise Ireland (EI), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); the Department of Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC), An Taisce and Sustainable Energy Authority Of Ireland (SEAI);
- Once input, the data was validated and audited from August to October 2019 by NOAC;

- Following validation of the data, NOAC prepared their report analysing the performance of local authorities, and the LGMA prepared this commentary on the data.

Comparing Local Authority Performance

- 1.5. Each local authority is different. While local authorities provide a similar range of services, they must take account of national policies, local needs and the democratic priorities of a particular area. In addition, the diversity between local authorities impacts on performance measurement. Specifically, geographic spread, population density, resources and socio-economic profiles are among a range of factors that affect the demand for different services locally. Thus, rather than make comparisons between local authorities, it is more appropriate to measure performance of individual local authorities addressing local priorities over time.

Reporting Figures

- 1.6. Where possible national average figures are used to illustrate the performance of the local government sector in aggregate. Where this is not the case, or where use of a national average is not available due to data limitations, median values are used. Median is sometimes considered a more accurate reflection than the average because divergent figures across local authorities can disproportionately affect the mean, rendering it unrepresentative. In instances where the median is used, the report clearly highlights this.

Context

The paragraphs that follow provide the economic and financial context in which local authorities operated in 2019.

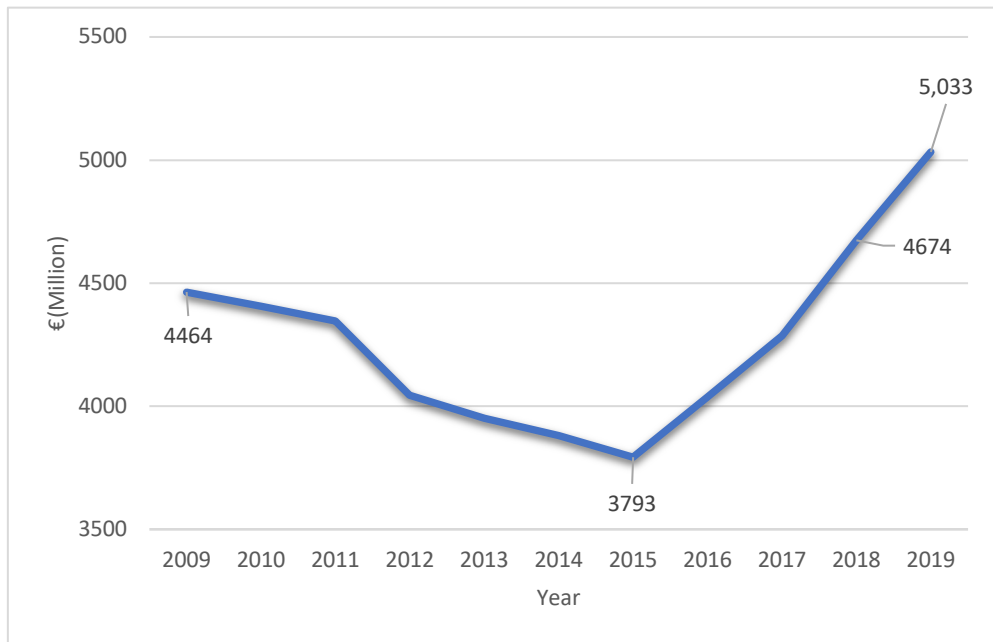
The Irish Economy

- 1.7. The Irish economy continued to experience significant growth in 2019, with its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increasing by 5.6% and its Gross National Product (GNP) rising by 3.4% (Central Statistics Office, 2020b). By December 2019, the seasonally adjusted monthly unemployment rate fell to 4.8%, down from 5.5% in December 2018 (Central Statistics Office, 2020a).

Local Government Resources

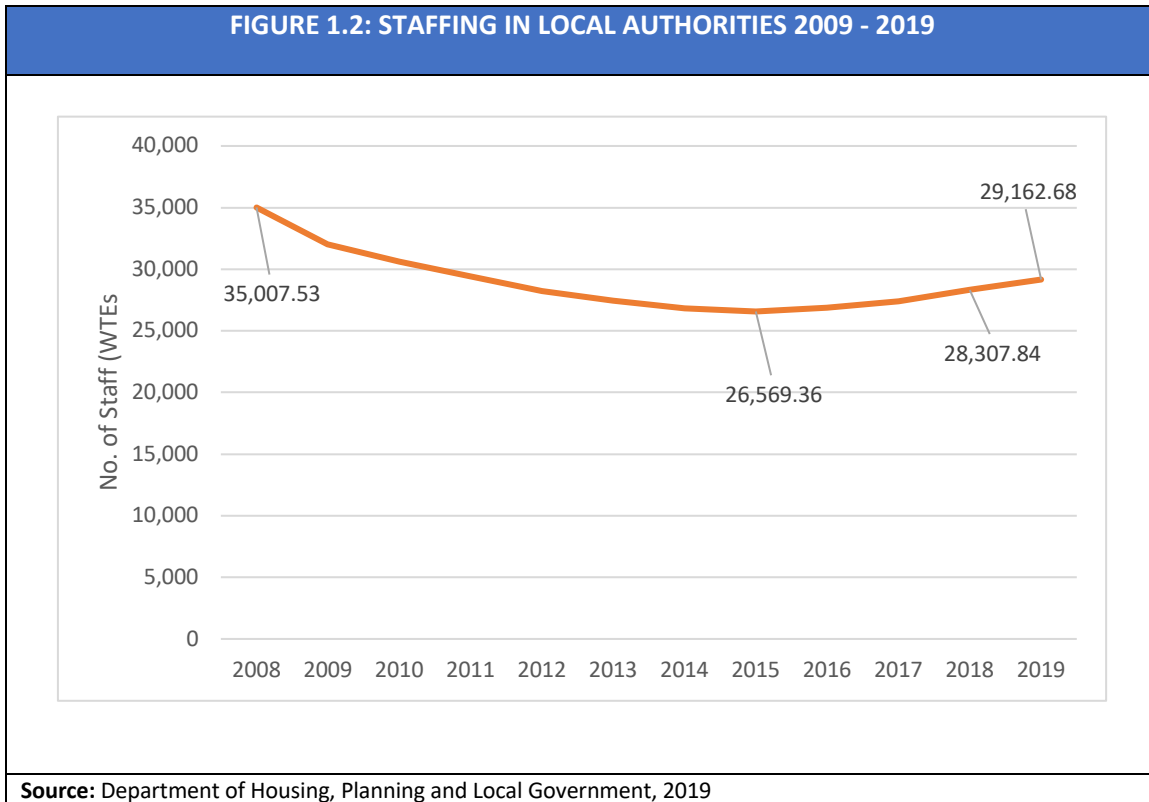
- 1.8. As illustrated in Figure 1.1 below, local government revenue budgets reduced from €4.46 billion in 2009 to a low of €3.79 billion in 2015. However, since 2015, the local government sector's income has increased, with an aggregate local government revenue budget in 2019 of €5.03 billion (Department of Housing, 2019). The local government revenue budget increased by 7.68% between 2018 and 2019.

FIGURE 1.1: LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE BUDGETS 2009 - 2019



Source: Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government, 2019

- 1.9. Staffing levels in local government were significantly reduced from 32,044 in 2009 to 26,858 in 2016, a reduction of 16.2% over this period. By the end of 2019, the total number of whole-time equivalent staff increased to 29,163. The number of staff increased by 3.02% between 2018 and 2019.



Local Government Reform

- 1.10. Since the publication of the **Report of the Local Government Efficiency Review Group** in 2010 (Department of Environment, Community and Local Government, 2010) and **Putting People First: Action Programme for Effective Local Government** in 2012 (Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government, 2012), the local government sector has implemented significant reforms. These are underpinned by the Local Government Reform Act, 2014. In particular, town councils were abolished and municipal districts were established, reforming the democratic structures and governance of city and county councils.

Local authorities play an expanded role in community and economic development, with the establishment of the Local Community and Development Committees and the adoption of the Local Economic and Community Plans. These plans set out an integrated approach to social, cultural and economic development of local areas. Local Enterprise Offices were set up to support entrepreneurship in each local authority area. In parallel, water services have been transferred to Irish Water under a Service Level Agreement with each local authority.

In recent years, the role of local authorities has expanded to new areas including climate change. In particular, the Irish Government’s Climate Action Plan, published in June 2019, recognises local authorities as key public sector bodies in delivering on State commitments outlined in the Climate Action Plan. Under the Climate Action Plan, local authorities will need to meet specific targets and undertake actions, and this will be a key area of work for the sector. (Government of Ireland, 2019)

- 1.11. In addition to the changes in the democratic and functional structures, the local government sector implemented a series of efficiency reforms. Shared services were established to deliver back office services such as payroll and procurement and a range of other functions such as environmental services, road management and building control.
- 1.12. The **Programme for a Partnership Government** commits to continued reform of local government and the sector continues to meaningfully participate on the national public services reform agenda that is led by the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform (Government of Ireland, 2016a).
- 1.13. The Local Government Act 2018 provided for the alteration of the boundary between Cork City Council and Cork County Council to extend the Cork City area. The Act provided for the transfer of part of the transfer of around 147km² of Cork County Council's administrative area, occupied by about 80,000 residents to Cork City Council. This transfer took place on 31st May 2019. (Government of Ireland, 2018)

2. HOUSING

1.14. The local government sector, working with the DHPLG, is committed to the delivery of the ***Rebuilding Ireland Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness***, which was published by the Government in July 2016 (Government of Ireland, 2016b). The Action Plan commits to delivering 25,000 new homes annually and a total of 50,000 social housing units by 2021. This represents an investment of €6 billion in housing by the Government over the period 2016 to 2021. In 2019, delivery under the ***Rebuilding Ireland Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness*** programme provided 5,771 new homes nationally through new builds and acquisitions. (Department of Housing, 2020)

The housing performance indicators outlined below measure housing stock, housing maintenance and management, private rented inspections and homelessness. In addition to these important services, housing services of local authorities provide disability grants, are responsible for estate management, administer the tenant purchase scheme, housing loans and rents and provide traveller accommodation.

By the 31st December 2019 the local government sector owned **138,905** social housing units, an increase in their overall stock by 3% compared to the 1st January 2018.

1.15. The number of dwellings added by local authorities increased from 3,965 in 2018 to **5,619** in 2019, an increase of 41.7%.

1.16. In 2019, local authorities sold **1,390** dwellings which they owned, a sharp increase from the 518 dwellings sold in 2018. The number of dwellings owned by local authorities which were demolished reduced from 180 in 2018 to **106** in 2019. Local authorities directly provided, either through construction or by purchasing, **138,662** dwelling in 2019.

Housing Management

1.17. In 2019, the percentage of vacant dwellings within the social housing stock was **3.2%**. This includes all units awaiting re-tenanting, illegally occupied units or those awaiting necessary repair work. This represents an increase compared with a vacancy level of 2.8% in 2018.

1.18. The average time from vacation of a dwelling to commencement of a new tenancy increased from 27.8 weeks in 2018 to **28.2** weeks in 2019. The average re-letting cost of a unit reduced by 1.36% from €18,590 in 2018 to **€18,337** in 2019. The average cost of housing maintenance increase from €1,147 in 2018 to **€1,174** per unit in 2019, an increase of 2.3% from 2018.

Private Rented Sector

1.19. Between 2018 and 2019 the total number of registered tenancies increased to **324,188** from 322,230, an increase of 0.61%. In 2019, A total of **32,196** private rented dwellings were

inspected by local authorities in 2019, an increase of 35% from 2018. Furthermore, **93.07%** of the dwellings first inspected during the year were non-compliant.¹

Homelessness

1.20. The performance indicators use data as of 31st December 2019 when there was a total of **6,329** adults homeless and in emergency accommodation, of which **61.6%** were in emergency accommodation for 6 months continuously.

¹ In 2019, the methodology behind the H5C indicator: *'Percentage of inspected dwellings in 2019 that were found not to be compliant with the Standards Regulations'* was amended. Previously, this indicator was to be calculated as 'the number of inspected dwellings in 2019 that were found not to be compliant as a percentage of the number of dwellings inspected' (with both figures agreeing to local authority returns to the Department). The percentage is now calculated from 'the number of dwellings failing first inspections only as a percentage of the overall number of first inspections' in a given year. For this reason, the data for this indicator in 2018 and 2019 cannot be compared.

2. ROADS

2.1. The local government sector is responsible for a total of **96,043 km** of regional, local primary, local secondary and local tertiary roads in Ireland. Road maintenance is primarily funded through grants from the Department of Transport (DT), except for some of the urban local authorities. The performance indicators related to roads present information on the road surface ratings, the road maintenance programme and collection of the motor tax. However, this only represents a fraction of the work of local authorities in relation to roads and transportation. The local government sector also provides key services including public lighting, traffic management, pedestrian pathways, parking management, road safety, safety in severe weather conditions such as flooding and cold weather, and traffic management for festivals and events.

Pavement Surface Condition Index

2.2. The Pavement Surface Condition Index (PSCI) is a standardised means to assess and rate the surface conditions of roads. The data on road surfaces is derived from a central system called MapRoad. In 2019², there were:

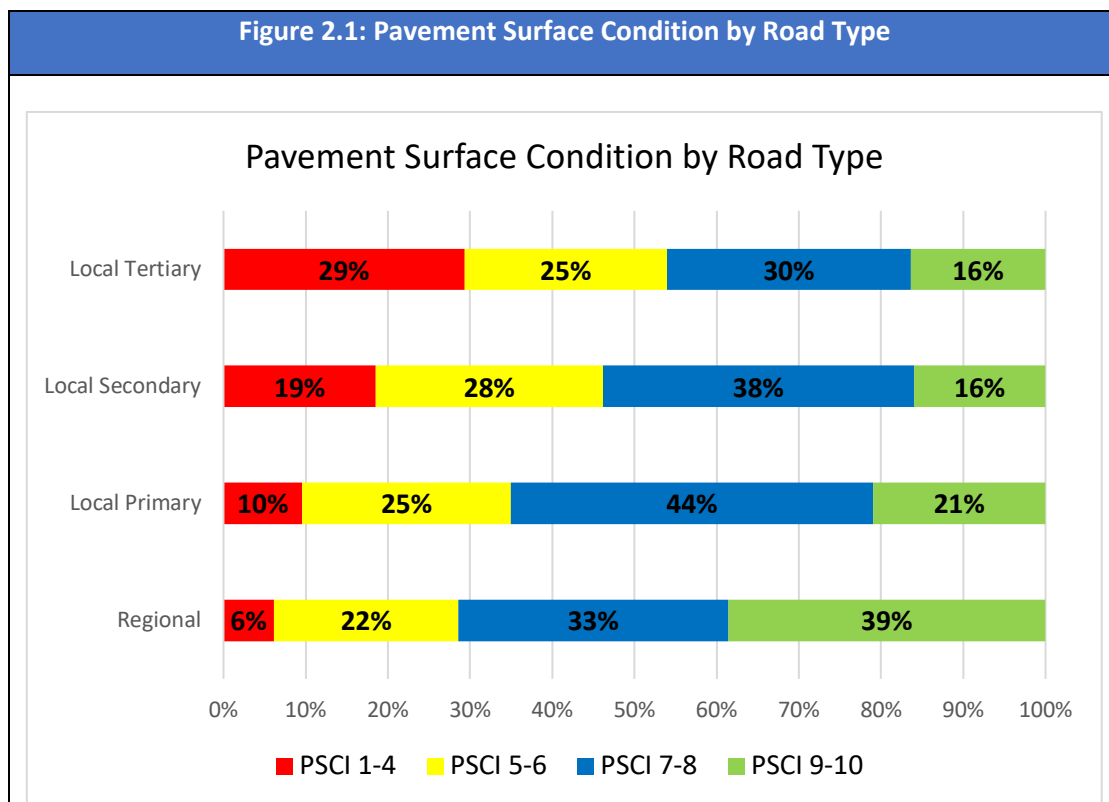
- A total of **13,336 km** of regional roads, of which **99%** were PSCI rated in the 24-month period to 31/12/2019.
- A total of **23,905 km** of local primary roads, of which **96%** were PSCI rated in the 24-month period to 31/12/2019.
- A total of **33,685 km** of local secondary roads, of which **97%** were PSCI rated in the 24-month period to 31/12/2019.
- A total of **25,117 km** of local tertiary roads, of which **83%** were PSCI rated in the 60-month period to 31/12/2019.

2.3. For the purpose of the performance indicators, the roads that have a PSCI rating are categorised as follows:

- **Category 1-4:** Structural Distress
- **Category 5-6:** Surface Defect; Localised Distress
- **Category 7-8:** Surface Defect
- **Category 9-10:** No/Minor Defects

² The period over which PSCI ratings are measured was changed in 2017. Results prior to this are therefore not directly comparable with 2019 and 2018 data.

2.4. The PSCI Rating for Regional Roads, Local Primary Roads, Local Secondary Roads and Local Tertiary Roads are presented in Figure 3.1.



Road Grants Works

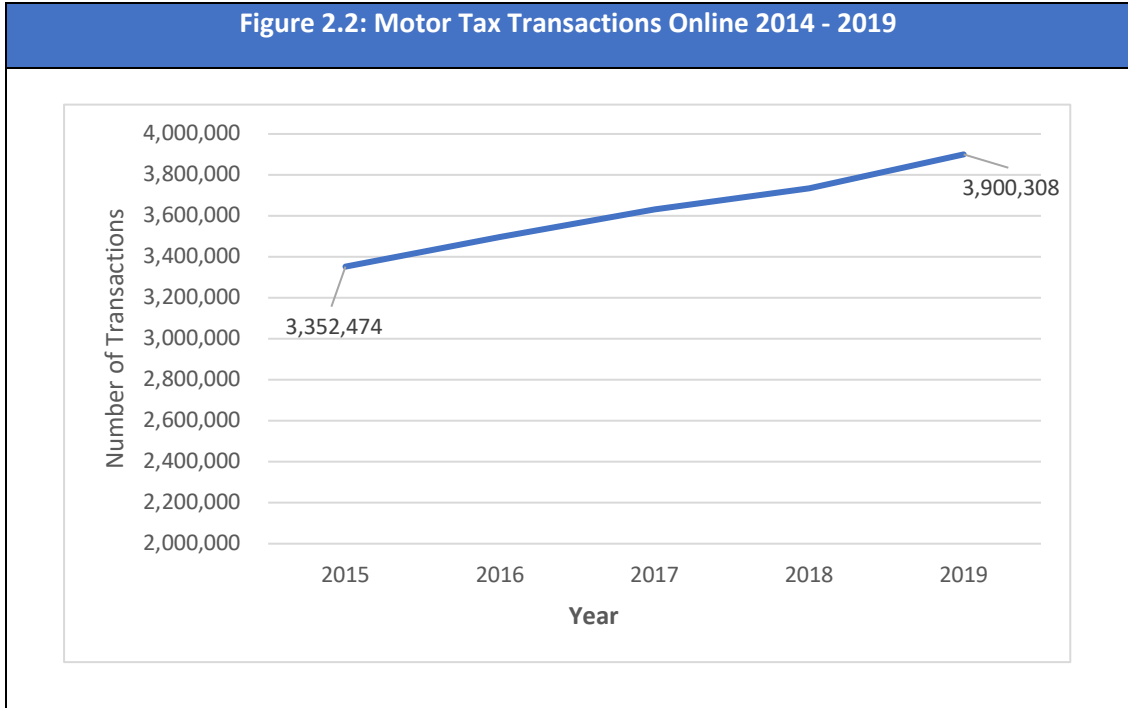
2.5. In 2019, the Department of Transport and the local authorities invested:

- **€90.5 million** to strengthen **408 km** of regional roads, which represents **€222** per m², and **€14.5 million** to reseal **442 km** of regional roads, representing **€33³** euros per m²; and
- **€171.7 million** in strengthening **2,015 km** of local roads, which represents **€85** per m² and **€41.1 million** to reseal **2,119 km** of local roads, representing **€19** per m².

^{3 6} In 2019, NOAC introduced a new aspect to the R2 roads indicator. The indicator outlines the number of kilometres of regional and primary road strengthened or resealed during the year, the amount expended on that work and, since 2019, the average unit cost of such works. This new measure is calculated using two averages, the average width of the road which was worked on and the average cost of this work per m². It should be noted that this methodology may yield results that have an element of inaccuracy when using two averages, a feature sometimes referred to as Simpson's paradox.

Motor Tax Online

- 2.6. In 2019, **3,900,308** motor tax transactions were conducted online (Figure 3.2). This represents **77%** of all motor tax transactions. In 5 years, between 2015 and 2019, the number of motor tax transactions online increased by **16.34%**.



3. WATER & ENVIRONMENT

Water Services

- 3.1. Responsibilities around water services have been transferred to Irish Water from local authorities under a Service Level Agreement with each local authority through the Water Services (No.2) Bill 2013. However, local authorities are still responsible for complying with statutory requirements with respect to drinking water in private schemes. In 2019, a total of **72,203** samples were taken at private water schemes, an increase of **10.4%** over the number of samples taken in 2018. In 2019, **97.5%** of samples were compliant with statutory requirements.
- 3.2. Local Authorities are also responsible for the monitoring of group water schemes and regulated small private supplies, also known as private water schemes. For the first time in 2019, local authorities were asked to provide the percentage of private schemes monitored during the year. In 2019, **73.43%** of the **2,608** private water schemes were monitored by local authorities.

Environment

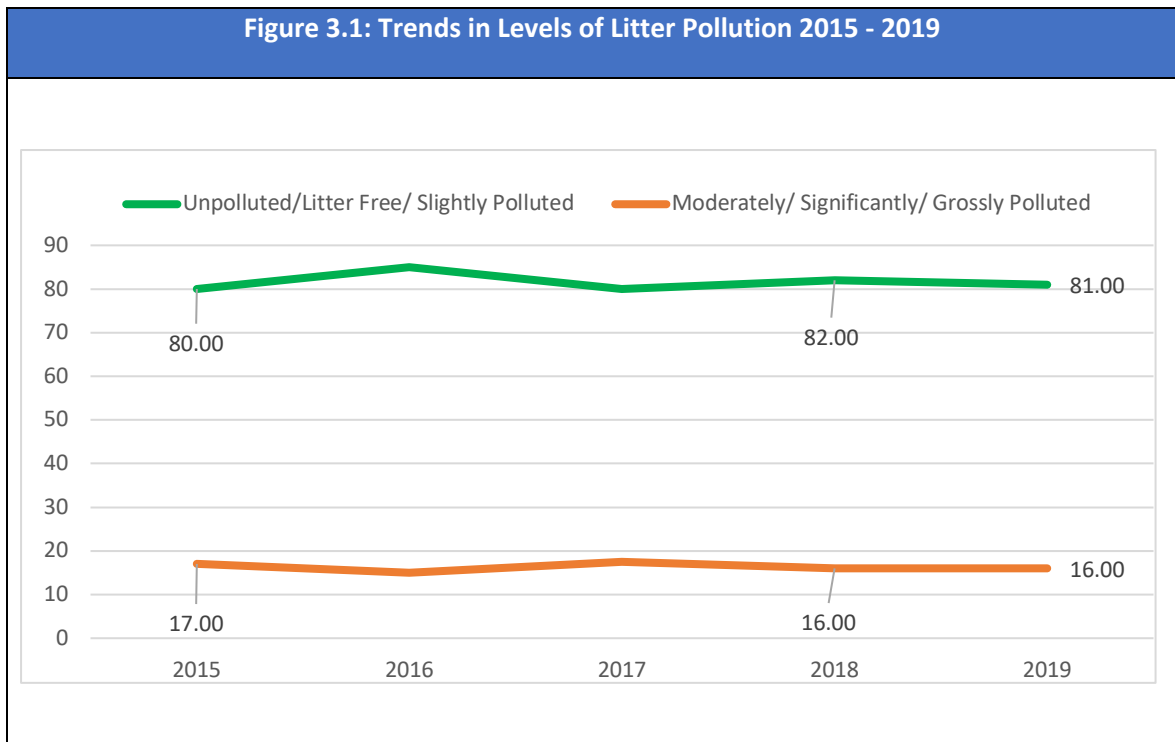
- 3.3. Local authorities carry out a broad range of environmental services including street, park and beach cleaning, litter services, veterinary services, cleaning graffiti, road cleaning, management of recycling centres and civic amenity sites, and management of landfill sites. Local authorities play a regulatory role in relation to waste collection. Three Waste Enforcement Regional Lead Authorities (WERLAs) for the Southern, Eastern and Midlands, and Connacht/Ulster Regions were established at the end of 2015. The objective of the WERLAs is to support improved performance and greater consistency in waste enforcement.

The total number of households which accessed a 3-bin service increased by **10%** from 745,381 in 2018 to **821,020** in 2019. This represents **48.36%** of all households nationally, an increase from 43.9% in 2018.⁴

⁴ It is important to note that not all households have access to a 3-bin service. Brown bins have been introduced on a gradual basis, starting in the largest population centres and extending each year to smaller centres of population. With effect from July 2017, the 3-bin organic service has been rolled out to the last grouping of population centres – those with more than 500 residents. Very small population areas and small islands, where it is not practical to collect food waste separately, do not have access to the service. In 2019, based on the 2016 census figures, 22.54% of households in the country could not avail of the service. [EUROPEAN UNION, 2015]

Pollution & Litter

- 3.4. In 2019, a total of **79,034** pollution complaints⁵ were made to local authorities, a very slight decrease from the 79,095 complaints made in 2018.
- 3.5. Local authorities, in partnership with voluntary groups such as Tidy Towns and Chambers of Commerce, are working to reduce the level of litter in their areas. In 2019, the median percentage of areas surveyed which were unpolluted/litter-free/slightly polluted decreased slightly at **81%** from 82% in 2018 as illustrated in Figure 4.1. The level of moderately/significantly/grossly polluted areas remained the same at **16%**⁶.



Green Flag Status

- 3.6. Green-Schools is an internationally recognised programme designed to encourage and acknowledge whole school action across seven key environmental themes. The programme offers a structured way for schools to promote environmental sustainability in their day-to-day operations. Nationally, the programme is managed by An Taisce, with local authorities a key partner in this process. Specifically, local authorities provide environmental education and support to schools which are working towards one of seven Green Flags, each linked to a specific environmental theme. At the end of 2019, **1,900** schools held a Green Flag, representing **48%** of all schools nationally.

⁵ This includes litter, air, noise, water or waste pollution.

⁶ This data is based on areas surveyed and to that extent median values are used.

Energy Savings

- 3.7. The National Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2009 – 2020 (NEEAP) requires every public service organisation to achieve a 33% energy efficiency improvement by the end of 2020. Since 2010, public bodies, including local authorities, have been required by Irish Statute to report on their energy usage and actions taken to reduce their energy consumption annually. The Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI) is the state body responsible for gathering and reporting on data submitted by these bodies through the Monitoring and Reporting (M&R) system. In 2019, local authorities achieved a cumulative **27.81%** of energy savings.⁷

⁷ The cumulative percentage of energy saving as stated in this report is provisional until such time as the 'Energy Efficiency in the Public Sector' report by SEAI is published.

4. PLANNING

- 4.1. Local authorities are responsible for forward planning, in addition to providing regulatory, development management and enforcement functions for their areas.

New Buildings Inspected

- 4.2. In 2019, local authorities were notified of a total of **19,826** new buildings, a similar figure to 2018's 19,808 new buildings, representing an increase of 0.09%. Of these, local authorities inspected **23.9%** in 2019. This represents an annual increase of **1.8%** of new buildings inspections carried out by local authorities.

Appeals to An Bord Pleanála

- 4.3. A total of **1,827** planning decisions made by local authorities were appealed to An Bord Pleanála in 2019. Of these, **73.07%** of decisions made by local authorities were confirmed by An Bord Pleanála. This compares with 76.9% for the same figure in 2018.

Planning Cases

- 4.4. Local authorities investigated **7,065** case referred to or initiated by local authorities in 2019, an increase from 6,637 cases in 2018. Of those cases, **6,283** cases were closed during the year. At the end of 2019, **17,239** planning cases were being investigated.
- 4.5. In 2019, **44%** of planning cases were dismissed under 152(2), Planning and Development Act 2000 or were closed because statute barred or an exempted development during the year. Of the closed cases, **10%** were resolved to the local authority's satisfaction through negotiations, and **46%** were closed due to enforcement proceedings during the year. These indicators remain similar to last year, as 44% of planning were also dismissed in 2018, 11% of closed cases were closed through negotiations and 45% of cases were closed due to enforcement proceedings.

Cost Per Capita of Planning Services

- 4.6. The cost of planning services includes forward planning, development management and enforcement. In 2019, the cost per capita of planning services across the sector was **€30.27**. This represents a slight increase from €29.24 in 2018.

Fire Safety Certificates

- 4.7. In 2019, **53%** of applications for fire safety certificates received during the year were decided within two months of their receipt. This is a decrease from 56% in 2018. However, the percentage of fire safety certificates applications that were decided within an extended period agreed with the applicant increased from 36% in 2018 to **40%** in 2019.

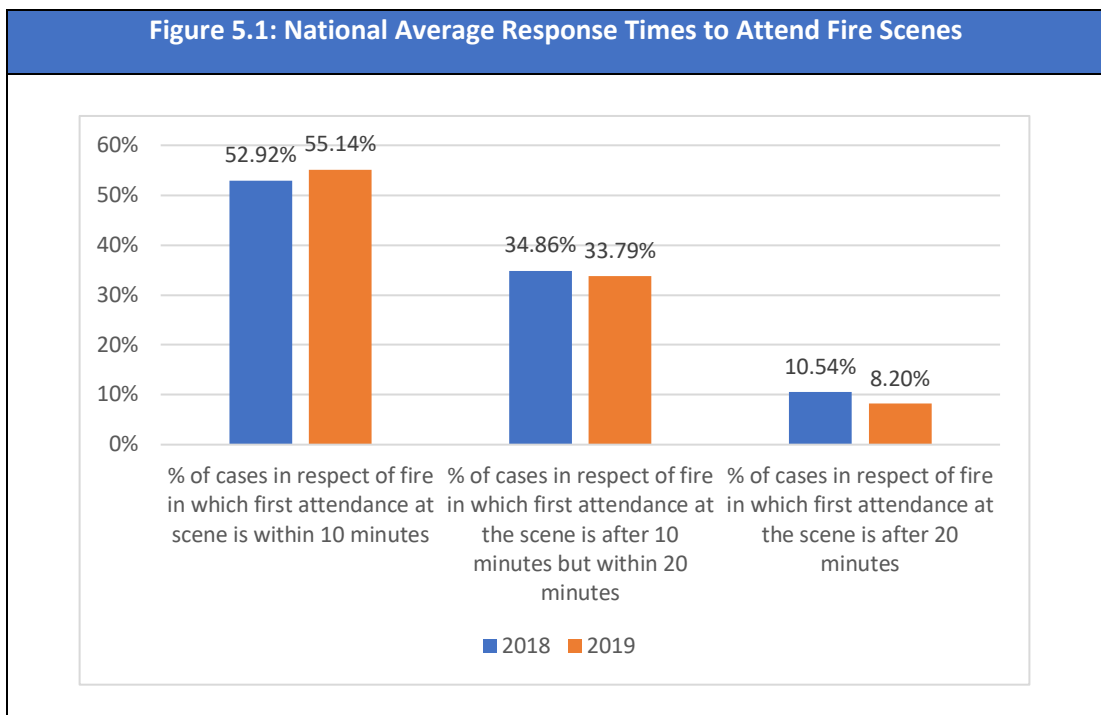
5. FIRE SERVICES

5.1. In addition to fire emergency services, local authorities conduct inspections on buildings for fire safety and provide a range of fire prevention services. The performance indicators focus on mobilisation of fire emergency services. For the purpose of the performance indicators there is a distinction made between mobilisation and attendance at both fire and non-fire scenes.

Fire Scenes

5.2. In the case of **fire**, in 2019 the median number of minutes taken to mobilise the fire brigade in full-time stations was **1 minute 24 seconds**, while the median time in part-time fire stations was **5 minutes 30 seconds**. This compared with 1 minute 25 seconds and 5 minutes 34 seconds respectively in 2018.

5.3. Figure 6.1 below compares the times of **first attendance** at a fire scene in 2018 and 2019. These highlight faster attendance times in 2019 compared to 2018. In 2019, **55%** of fire scenes were attended within 10 minutes while **34%** were attended within 10-20 minutes. This compares with 52.92%⁸ and 34.86%⁹ respectively in 2018.

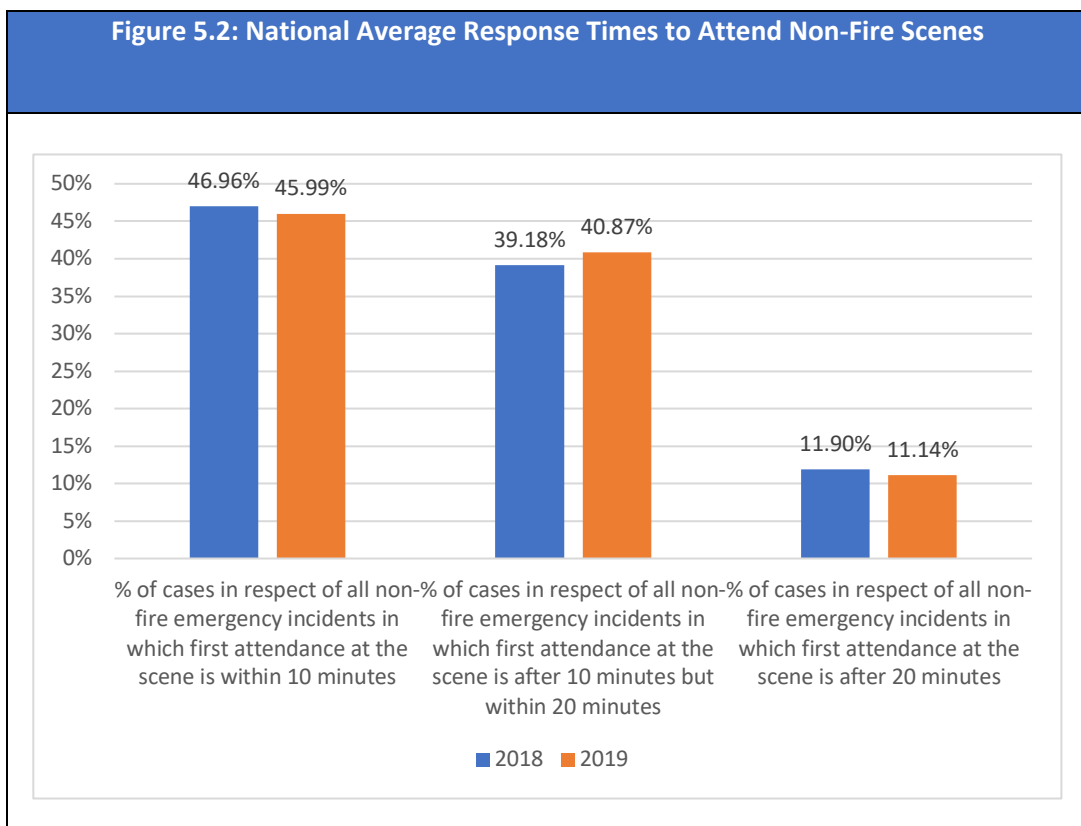


⁸ Both 2018 and 2019 report on the national average figure for that year. Prior to 2018, the median value of local authorities was reported.

⁹ Both 2018 and 2019 report on the national average figure for that year. Prior to 2018, the median value of local authorities was reported.

Non-Fire Scenes

- 5.4. In 2019, it took a median of **1 minute 31 seconds** to mobilise from full-time fire stations and **5 minutes 36 seconds** to mobilise from part-time fire stations for **all non-fire emergency incidents**. This compares with response times of 1 minute 27 seconds and 5 minutes 40 seconds respectively in 2018.
- 5.5. **Attendance** to non-fire scenes presented in Figure 6.2 below show that there is a slight decrease in the percentage of non-fire emergency incidents in which first attendance at the scene was within 10 minutes in 2019. In 2019, **46%** of non-fire scenes were attended within 10 minutes and a further **41%** were attended within 10-20 minutes. This compares with 47%¹⁰ and 39%¹¹ respectively in 2018.



¹⁰ Both 2018 and 2019 report on the national average figure for that year. Prior to 2018, the median value of local authorities was reported.

¹¹ Both 2018 and 2019 report on the national average figure for that year. Prior to 2018, the median value of local authorities was reported.

Cost Per Capita of Fire Services

- 5.6. The per capita cost of fire services across the local government sector in 2019 was **€61.22**¹²¹³, an increase from €61.63 in 2018. The cost of operating fire services is influenced by whether the fire service operates a full-time or retained fire brigade. Cork City is the only fire authority operating a full-time brigade with no retained fire-fighters. Other large local authorities employ a combination of both full-time and retained fire fighters. For instance, Dublin City employs both full-time and part-time fire fighters and operates the service for the Dublin local authorities; Dublin City, Fingal, South Dublin and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown. Galway County Council operates a shared service for Galway City and County Councils. The majority of local authorities however continue to provide fire services on a retained basis.

¹² Figure excludes population receiving its first response from the Northern Ireland Fire Service from the cost calculation.

¹³ The Cost Per Capita of Fire Services indicator is calculated using population figures from the Risk Based Approach Phase One reports which combine census data by fire station area on a fire authority by fire authority basis and is usually updated annually. In 2019 however, these figures could not be obtained and therefore the 2019 indicator is still based on 2018 population figures. It is estimated that this does not have a major impact on the indicator for most local authorities except for Cork City Council and Cork County Council where the population figures may have been impacted by the boundary change in May 2019. For this reason, Cork City and Cork County Council per capita costs of fire services were not included in this indicator for 2019.

6. LIBRARY SERVICES, YOUTH & COMMUNITY

Library Services

- 6.1. In 2019, there were a total of **16,986,669** visits to libraries run by local authorities, a decrease of 0.5% compared to 2018. However, a total of **15,404,086 items**¹⁴ were borrowed, which is an increase of 10% since 2018. In addition to borrowing, people visit libraries to find information, get help from a librarian, participate in events and courses, access PCs and Wi-Fi, and for study and community space. There were **613,979** active registered library members in 2019, meaning that there were **0.13** active registered library members per head of population.¹⁵
- 6.2. The cost per capita of operating the library service in 2019 was **€34.94**. In 2018, this was €33.98. In 2019, the total expenditure on new stock acquired by libraries was **€9,495,030**, or **€1.99** per head of population.

Youth

- 6.3. Comhairle na nÓg are local councils for young people to provide them with an opportunity to be involved in the development of local policies. In 2019, **68.30%** of second level schools participated in the Youth Councils/Comhairle na nÓg, an increase from 67.4% in 2018.

Public Participation Networks

- 6.4. Public Participation Networks enable the public to take an active and formal role in the policy-making activities of local authorities that will affect their communities. In 2019, a total of **16,012** community organisations were included in the County Registers nationally, an increase of 969 organisations since 2018. Of these, **16.8%** opted to be part of the Social Inclusion College of their respective Public Participation Network. Community organisations may opt to participate in one of the two other Colleges of the PPN; the Community and Voluntary College, or the Environmental College.

¹⁴ Library borrowings include books, DVDs, audio, eBooks, e-magazines, e-audio and ProQuest etc.

¹⁵ The definition of an active library membership is a registered user who has borrowed at least one item during the reporting period.

7. CORPORATE

Staffing

- 7.1. The number of whole-time equivalent staff working in local authorities had fallen significantly from 2008 until 2015. Since then, this number has been steadily increasing again since 2015. The number of staff members increased again to **29,163** in 2019, compared to 28,308 in 2018. However, the number of whole-time equivalent staff in 2019 is still significantly lower than in 2008 when local authorities had 35,008 staff members. Figure 1.2 at the beginning of this report illustrates the increase and decrease in the number of staff members in local authorities over the years.

Working Days Lost to Sickness

- 7.2. The percentage of paid working days lost to medically certified leave decreased slightly between 2018 and 2019 from 3.78% to **3.71%**, whilst the percentage of paid working days lost to self-certified leave increased slightly to **0.36%** in 2019 from 0.35% in 2018.

Use of Websites and Social Media

- 7.3. Local authorities are increasingly providing key services online. In 2019, there were a total of **81,270,933** page views of local authority websites, an increase of 5.3% from 2018 figures. In the same period there was an increase of 31.7% in 2019 in the number of followers of social media pages of local authorities, from 2,378,851 to **3,134,560**.

Cost Per Capita of ICT

- 7.4. In 2019, the cost per capita of ICT provision per whole time equivalent across the local government sector was **€3,060.84**. This compares to €2,894.57 in 2018. This increase is most likely to be due to an increased investment in the provision of online services, which can be seen in indicators such as the percentage of motor tax transactions conducted online, the number of page views on local authority websites, or the number of followers of social media pages of local authorities.

8. FINANCE

- 8.1. As outlined in Section One, local authorities operated in a particularly challenging financial environment between 2008 and 2015, with a very modest recovery in local government income in recent years. In 2012 most councils were operating at a revenue deficit. In 2019, **11** local authorities were operating at a deficit.
- 8.2. The total revenue expenditure by local authorities in 2019 was **€5.05bn**, an increase from €4.66bn in 2018. The average revenue expenditure per capita by local authorities was **€1,059.50** in 2019, an increase from €978.91 in 2018.

Commercial Rates

- 8.3. The local government sector implemented a comprehensive debt management programme in recent years that involved improved processes, alignment in reporting with methods used by other public sector bodies and a focused debt management training programme. Furthermore, rates collection targets were set for each local authority. In 2019, the collection of Commercial Rates improved in **23** local authorities, remained static in **4** local authority and declined in **4** local authorities. The median level of commercial rates collection increased from 86%¹⁶ in 2018 to **87%** in 2019.

Rents & Annuities

- 8.4. The median collection rate for Rents and Annuities increased slightly between 2018 and 2019 from 89% to **89.8%**. Collection rates improved in **16** local authorities, remained static in **6** local authorities and declined in **9** local authorities.

Housing Loans

- 8.5. In 2019, the collection of Housing Loans improved in the case of **25** local authorities, remained static in **2** local authorities and declined in **4** local authorities. The median collection rates for housing loans increased from 75% in 2018 to **78%** in 2019.

¹⁶ A median figure of 83.0% was reported in the 2017 NOAC report in error.

9. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- 9.1. Local authorities play a significant role in relation to economic development. In addition to adopting and coordinating the implementation of the Local Economic and Community Plans (LECPs) and the Regional Action Plans for Jobs, the sector provides planning and development services, physical infrastructure, and supports social enterprises.

Local Enterprise Offices

- 9.2. The Local Enterprise Offices (LEOs) are central to local economic development. This support structure contributes to the creation and sustainability of jobs in local communities, strengthening new and existing business development nationwide. In 2019, the LEOs assisted businesses to create an additional **3,149** whole time equivalent jobs, a decrease of 507 jobs since 2018.

LEOs also offer financial assistance, training and advice to help businesses trade online through a Trading Online Voucher scheme. The number of Trading Online Vouchers approved by LEOs in 2019 was **1,220**, and **478** were drawn down during the year. The total number of participants that received mentoring in 2019 was **10,756**, an increase from 9,625 in 2018. In addition to the data captured by the Performance Indicators, the value in the LEO structure also lies in supports such as core business training, networking events, advice and referral for start-ups, micro enterprises and small businesses locally.

Tourism

- 9.3. Local authorities also deliver a range of festivals, events and place branding, bringing tourism into cities and towns throughout Ireland. In 2018 and 2019, **28** local authorities have a designated Tourism Strategy to assist with tourism development. The number local authorities which have Tourism Officers in place, which assist in tourism promotion, increased to **30** local authorities in 2019 from 28 in 2018.

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