NOAC

National Oversight and Audit Commission

Local Authority Performance Indicator Report 2022

NOAC Report No. 58 – September 2023

Web: www.noac.ie Email: info@noac.ie

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, or in comparison with relevant indicators.

There are 44 separate indicators covering 11 areas that the Commission considers appropriate to review. This report is based on data provided to the Local Government Management Agency in response to reporting guidelines issued by NOAC.

Contents

Executive Summary

The National Oversight and Audit Commission (NOAC) is pleased to publish its Local Authority Performance Indicator Report 2022, the ninth in this annual series. This report fulfils NOAC's statutory function of scrutiny of local government bodies against relevant performance indicators (PIs). In 2022, NOAC examines 44 indicators across 11 separate area/headings in order to provide objective information on performance.

These indicators record local authority activity in relation to certain aspects of their wide-ranging functions. As part of the process, NOAC reviews the indicators each year to determine whether they require refinement or clarification. It may introduce new indicators where appropriate. In some cases, further engagement with the local authorities may be required to achieve more clarity.

Generally, data is collected but not published in an introductory year of proposed new indicators. This is to ensure that the new indicator is fully understood, and that when the data is published, it reflects a true measure of performance under the indicator and provides accurate comparative analysis.

Accordingly, in the 2022 report, two additional indicators, Climate Change and Economic Development have been included. These two additional indicators were tested and reviewed for suitability in 2021, they will form part of this report and future reports.

Access to such an extensive body of data and performance-based information enables local authorities to use the results to streamline their processes where necessary, monitor various areas of performance more accurately, and understand their individual results at a deeper level to enable a process of continuous improvement.

Additionally, the process enables local authorities to track their performance over time; it also facilitates them to compare their performance with other local authorities of a similar profile and size.

Evidence of good practice and transfer of learning can help NOAC fulfil its function to encourage and promote best practice in the sector. Equally, the information contained within the report is relevant to the various Government Departments working with local authorities, and to the wider public, who are impacted by the quality of their local authority's service delivery.

In its 2020 and 2021 reports, NOAC acknowledged the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on local authority service delivery throughout the period. Public health restrictions and the increased demands for essential services, combined with the reduction in income, impacted performance under various indicator headings.

The impact of the Ukrainian crisis together with the global increase in the cost of goods and services has had a significant impact on local authorities in 2022. Recruitment and retention of staff, together with an aging work force, continues to be a challenge faced by many local authorities.

2022 highlights are provided in chapter two and in the trend analysis section. Each indicator is discussed in more detail in chapter three and a summary outlining areas of improvement is also provided. While NOAC welcomes such improvements, it has a responsibility to identify areas where performance has deteriorated, so that this can be remedied in future years. These observations are also noted in the summary.

NOAC depends on certain data from external statutory agencies to inform its PI report. The collation of this data is beyond the remit of both NOAC and local authorities. As in previous years, it was not possible to secure the relevant data for three PIs in 2022.

These are:

- W1 Percentage (%) drinking water in private schemes in compliance with statutory requirements: NOAC has not received this data in 2020, 2021 and 2022 from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Since the EPA is the regulator for drinking water from public supplies, it prioritises its *Drinking Water Quality in Public Services Report*. According to the EPA, it is unable to publish the private water supply report before September/October each year due to the unavailability and subsequent verification of local authority data. Discussions will take place between NOAC and the EPA to determine how best to proceed with the collection of this dataset in the future.
- H5 Private Rented Sector Inspections: The Residential Tenancies Board (RTB) is going through a period of transition arising from the introduction of a new Registration System in November 2021, and the introduction of a new statutory requirement for annual registration of all tenancies under the RTB's remit in April 2022. As a result, the RTB has been unable to provide the data relating to the number of tenancies in the private rented sector in June 2022 for the 2022 performance indicator report. The RTB continues to keep NOAC informed of the situation.
- L1C Library active members per head of population: In 2022, a new national library management system contract (LMS) commenced and the new LMS went live on 23 March 2022. Due to the changeover in the system, data for L1C is not available for the 2022 Performance Indicator Report. NOAC acknowledges that the new system will support the generation of the data in 2023.
- E5 Percentage Energy Efficiency Performance: This data was not available last year but provisional data is available for 2022. Given the importance of this data set, it was decided by NOAC to publish the provisional figures. If there is a material departure from these figures on verification, the outcome will be published as part of the 2023 report.

As part of the quality assurance check of the 2022 data, NOAC carried out six validation visits[1], where indicators and their outcomes are discussed with selected local authorities. NOAC acknowledges that despite the challenges experienced in recent years, local authorities continue to provide essential services; they are very aware of their climate change obligations and show evidence of maintaining high performance in certain areas, while developing new and innovative approaches to performance improvement. NOAC looks forward to showcasing some of the many exemplars of local authority best practice in its *Good Practice Seminar* in October 2023.

1 Discussion on the impact of annual inspections with local authority teams and recommendations arising from them.

Acknowledgements

NOAC acknowledges the work undertaken by data co-ordinators and staff of all the local authorities. Contributions from Chief Executives and their teams at the six validation meetings significantly enhanced the ongoing review process. Thanks to the Local Government Management Agency, in particular Dr Bernie O'Donoghue Hynes, Robert Keane and other staff for their continued input to the development of guidelines for data collection by local authorities, and its maintenance of the Local Government Returns system into which data is inputted by local authorities.

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

- Residential Tenancies Board
- Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage
- Road Management Office
- Department of Transport
- Environmental Protection Agency
- National Waste Collection Permit Office
- Tobin Consulting Engineers
- An Taisce: The National Trust for Ireland
- The Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI)
- Irish Public Body (IPB)Insurance
- Enterprise Ireland
- CCMA Finance Sub Committee

Special thanks to the members of NOAC, who undertook the validation meetings: Ciarán Hayes (Chair), Noel Harrington, Niall Quinn, Kathleen Holohan and Declan Breathnach, and to the members of the Performance Indicator Working Group for their expertise and contributions, Ciarán Hayes, Noel Harrington and Brian Cawley.

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

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

The data is checked and verified as much as possible. If there are queries in relation to data, please contact the NOAC secretariat at noac@housing.gov.ie.

Chapter 1

Introduction

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

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

Ultimately, NOAC's collection and analysis of performance data facilitates local authorities in reviewing performance relative to other authorities serving a similar population size and type, and to adjust processes and practices where the data indicates that performance could improve.

This is the ninth annual Performance Indicator Report published by NOAC and includes 44 separate indicators covering 11 performance areas. The PIs are chosen and categorised to reflect local government core functions; housing, roads, water, waste/environment, planning, fire services, library/recreation, youth/community, corporate, finance and economic development. However, the Commission acknowledges that these categories do not reflect the full and wide range of services delivered by city and county councils throughout the State.

Generally, NOAC liaises with local authorities on the agreed indicators and adopts suggestions where appropriate. If changes are agreed, they may need to be introduced over a phased period. The Report highlights exemplars of best practice, showing how local authorities could improve services to their communities.

Following on from successive NOAC annual validation visits, it is apparent that NOAC Performance Indicators are being embedded operationally to identify and implement service improvement across a range of local authority activities. Based on its findings from validation visits and previous reports, NOAC is continually working with local authorities to improve and amend the PIs.

There are two new indicators in this report, E7: Climate Change and J5: Economic Development. E7 has been integrated into work practices, whereas J5 requires additional work to ensure that there is clarity of understanding about what is required at local authority level, and that there is accurate and comparative data collected to meet these requirements. Regarding Climate Change, there was general consensus among the local authorities that more indicators are required to demonstrate the extent of the work that is being done in this area.

The 2022 report details 44 indicators in 11 areas:

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

Data for the two new indicators; E7 Climate Change and J5 Economic Development was collected and reviewed in 2021 and are reported in the 2022 report. The two indicators were also selected for review as part of the Quality Assurance process.

1. E7: Climate Change
   This indicator requests the following information:

   - Does the local authority have designated climate action resources under the following headings?
   - FTE Climate Action Coordinator (Yes/No/WIP)
   - FTE Climate Action Officer (Yes/No/WIP)
   - Do you have a Climate Action Team (Yes/No/WIP)

   It was clear from the review of this indicator and interaction with local authorities that there have been significant challenges experienced in the recruitment of staff for these roles.

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

   The NOAC Guidelines provide detailed instructions on the information local authorities are required to input for this indicator.

As part of the indicator testing in 2021, the CCMA Finance committee indicated that many local authority Finance sections did not receive the detailed information contained in the Guidelines specifying which subhead data was to be extracted from the Agresso finance management system. This resulted in incomplete data.

A CCMA Finance subgroup was set up in 2023 to address any queries and to provide clarification to ensure that it would not recur for the 2022 report. However, following validation meetings and other communications, it appears that there are still some outstanding items for inclusion. Further amendment of this indicator may be required.

Revisions

Each year during its validation visits, NOAC reviews the set of indicators and liaises with the local authorities and other stakeholders on improvements or changes that could be made and incorporated into its report. Due to the nature of some of the indicators, it may not be possible to make the proposed changes immediately, or if amendments are agreed they may require introduction over a phased period. Revisions for the 2022 report are outlined below:

- **E1A: No. /% of Households with access to a 3-bin service: A change of wording has been made** to provide a more accurate picture.

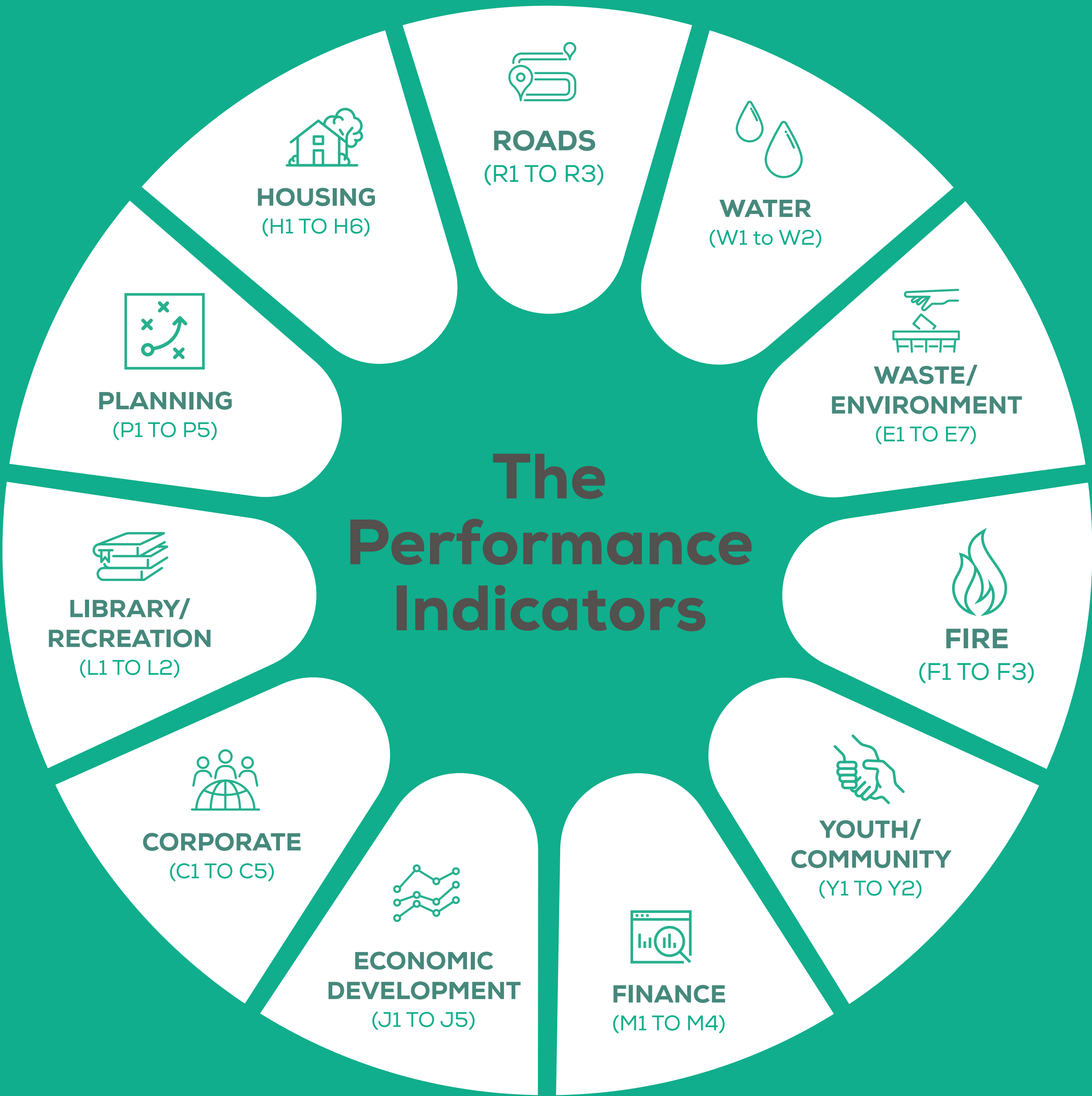
  Previous text for E1A: The number of households, which are situated in an area covered by a licensed operator providing a 3-bin service at 31/12/2022.

  Revised text E1A: The number of households, which availed of a 3-bin service, offered by a licensed operator at 31/12/2022.

- **E6C: Public Lighting. Percentage of the total system that LED lights represent.** The wording here has also been amended.

  Previous text for E6C: Number of non-LED lights (e.g., SOX-SON) in the public lighting system.

  Revised text for E6C: Number of non-LED lights in the public lighting system.


The Performance Indicators
ROADS
(R1 TO R3)
WATER
(W1 to W2)
WASTE/ ENVIRONMENT
(E1 TO E7)
FIRE
(F1 TO F3)
YOUTH/ COMMUNITY
(Y1 TO Y2)
FINANCE
(M1 TO M4)
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
(J1 TO J5)
CORPORATE
(C1 TO C5)
LIBRARY/ RECREATION
(L1 TO L2)
PLANNING
(P1 TO P5)
HOUSING
(H1 TO H6)

The Process

To support the compilation of the 2022 report, NOAC hosted a workshop for Local Authority Data Coordinators and other relevant local authority staff, including Housing Staff on Wednesday 8 March 2023. The 2022 Performance Indicator guidelines were presented and explanations of methodology and updates to the indicators were outlined.

The deadline for data submission for the 2022 report was 21 April 2023. However, the LG-Returns[2] system was re-opened for a short window on 27 April, as some local authorities were not able to adhere to the closing date.

Once the data was uploaded to the LG-Returns system by the local authority, NOAC Secretariat carried out a quality assurance review of the data[3].

As was the case in previous years, audit queries arose for many data sets. While many local authorities responded in a timely manner, this was not the case for others. Failure by some local authorities to meet the required deadlines caused delays in the compilation of data and preparation of this report.

Details	Dates
In-person Workshop for Data Co-ordinators	Wednesday 8th of March 2023
LG Returns Open	Wednesday 8th of March 2023
LG Returns Closed	Friday 21st of April 2023
LG Returns Open for delayed information	Thursday 27th of April 2023
Validation meetings	Monday 19th June to Monday 17th July 2023
Audit Queries	Monday 24th April to Monday 21st August 2023
Tobin Consulting Engineers	E3: % of LA area within the 5 levels of litter pollution
An Taisce: The National Trust for Ireland	E4: % of schools that currently hold and have renewed their green flag status
The Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI)	E5: Energy efficiency performance

2 LG-Returns is a system developed in partnership with the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage and the Local Government Management Agency to support local authorities in the entry and processing of national data returns.

3 Appendix 1.

Data from other sources

It should be noted that while local authorities submit most of the indicator data, other external bodies also provide data. This is set out in the table below.

Name	Indicator
Residential Tenancies Board	H5: A Total number of registered tenancies in the LA area at end of 2022
Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage	H5: B. Private Rented Sector Inspections
Road Management Office	R1 to R2: Roads and E6: Public Lighting
Department of Transport	R3: % of motor tax transactions conducted online
Environmental Protection Agency	W1: % Drinking water in private schemes in compliance with statutory requirements
National Waste Collection Permit Office	E1: No./% of Households with access to a 3-bin service
Tobin Consulting Engineers	E3: % of LA area within the 5 levels of litter pollution
An Taisce: The National Trust for Ireland	E4: % of schools that currently hold and have renewed their green flag status
The Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI)	E5: Energy efficiency performance
Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage	C1: A. The whole-time equivalent (WTE) staffing number as at 31 December 2022
Irish Public Body Insurance	M3: Public Liability Claims
Enterprise Ireland	J1 to J3: Economic Development
LGMA	M1 and M2: Five-year Revenue Account Balance & Collection Levels and E7: Climate Change

Census 2022 data, where available, has been utilised for this report and will be used in future reports. This may have an impact on some figures/results where, for example, the cost per capita is now divided by a larger population figure.

Chapter 2

Message from the Chair

Historically, NOAC's annual Performance Indicator report has provided important insights into the efficiency and effectiveness of the Local Government sector, and how agile the sector must be in its response to evolving challenges. Following the Local Property Tax Baseline Review in 2023, the role and importance of Performance Indicators is set to be enhanced. In future, 7.5% of LPT funding allocations are to be based on the performance of Local Authorities as per specified NOAC Performance Indicators. The NOAC report, which previously served as a yardstick for the Local Government sector in its drive to seek continuous improvement in local policy implementation and service provision, will now also inform funding allocations to Local Authorities.

The NOAC report, which is available to other public sector agencies and to the public, acts as a resource to local authorities seeking to aspire to best practice, review their performance against previous years and assess themselves against similar-sized local authorities. Over the past number of years, it has enabled the identification and analysis of trends across the sector, which have provided useful benchmarks for the setting of future goals.

Measurement of results and trends over previous years serves as an important policy implementation tool that tracks the performance of the individual authority and provides an insight into trends that may indicate a need for new or amended policies. For example, developments in the areas of Housing, the Refugee crisis, COVID-19, the rapidly expanding digital economy and climate change have driven policy formulation and benefitted from this additional data.

NOAC is acutely aware of its role in ensuring application and implementation of that policy at local level. This necessitates an ongoing review of indicators for relevance and appropriateness and the introduction of new indicators as required. Consistent with the identified trends as noted above, PIs that continue to be reviewed include:

- Housing
- Homelessness
- Economic Development
- Information Communication Technology
- Climate Change

NOAC further acknowledges the expanding role of local government and its interaction with multiple government departments and statutory agencies. Within NOAC's oversight role of local government, it engages with a number of these stakeholders to determine how it can be of assistance in delivering on their priorities and key targets.

The amount of data contained in this report has allowed NOAC to provide a trend analysis over the years which it uses to build the profile of individual local authorities as part of its scrutiny process. Since there is now comparable data available for a number of indicators over a number of years, NOAC intends to commission a data analysis exercise to explore the figures gathered over the period since 2014 in more depth.

While these may be macro-level issues, the completion of this report happens at the micro-level; the process relies on many parts, including the external data sets, input from data co-ordinators, the support of LGMA staff, local authority staff, and of course the other board members.

I am constantly impressed with the effort and work that goes into its production. Special mention must go to the staff on the NOAC Secretariat. I am frequently struck by their professionalism, hard work and dedication in ensuring that the report is completed to a high standard, and that it faithfully reflects the Performance Indicator working group's findings.

Ciarán Hayes
Chair of the Performance Indicators Working Group

29 September 2023

2022 Highlights

Full details of the results pertaining to each indicator are provided in Chapter 3.

Section 1 **Housing**

H1 Social Housing Stock

- By December 2022 local authorities owned **146,438** social housing units and added **3,862 units** to the social housing stock in 2022.

  Some of this increase is accounted for by Dublin City Council, who have advised that the figures they supplied in 2021 were not accurate. As a result, in 2022, they used their fixed asset register to ensure that all of their social housing units were accounted for in their return. Revised figures for previous years were not supplied. However, it was confirmed that the closing figure of 26,889 will be the opening figure for 1 January 2023.

H2 Housing Vacancies

- NOAC welcomes the reduction of 3.16% in 2021 to **3.03%** in 2022.

  During its scrutiny and validation visits to local authorities, NOAC members emphasised the importance of maintaining the number of vacancies at a low level and noted that a number of local authorities (eight) have a vacancy rate of less than 2%. Many local authorities explained that they now have a housing vacancy officer in place to ensure that the issue of vacancies is addressed in a timely manner.

H5 Private Rented Inspections

- The number of rented dwellings inspected has risen from 17,594 in 2021 to **40,282 in 2022**, an increase of over 129%. NOAC wishes to see this trend continue and to grow further.

Section 2 **Roads**

- Local authorities manage and maintain **96,541 km** of regional and local roads.
- In 2022, the number of kilometres of Regional Roads strengthened decreased to **345.6 km** compared with 414.4km in 2021.

  The amount spent in 2022 was **€91,698,637**, an average cost of €37.33 per kilometre, a decrease from €39 per Kilometre in 2021.
- 81.1% of **motor tax transactions** were conducted online, a reduction from 86.18% in 2021. It is noted that almost all local authorities showed a decline in online transactions, with only two local authorities, Cork County and Dublin City, showing very little change. Initial reviews indicate that local authorities have reported an increase in in-person visits to motor tax offices, due to difficulties people are experiencing with the 2-factor authentication (2FA) process, introduced for online transactions in recent years. No local authority showed an improvement in 2022.

Section 3 **Water**

W2: Percentage of registered schemes monitored

- There was an increase in the number of local authorities that had 100% of their registered schemes monitored from nine in 2021 to 17 in 2022. The national average rose from 79.87% in 2021 to 83.05% in 2022.

Section 4 **Waste and Environment**

- 71,185 **pollution complaints** were made to local authorities in 2022, a decrease from 81,551 in 2021.
- **New Climate Change Indicator E7:** 19 local authorities have Climate Action Coordinators and nine Climate Action Officers in place while 27 Climate Action Teams are in place with four local authorities indicating that it was a work in progress. It was clear from the review of this indicator and interaction with local authorities that there have been significant challenges experienced in the recruitment of staff for these roles, including constraints with the duration of contracts, role remuneration, and competition from both private firms and other local authorities.

Section 5 **Planning**

P1 Building Controls Inspected

- There was a decrease in **new builds** notified to local authorities in 2022, to **20,101** in 2022 from 23,134 in 2021. This represents a **13.11%** decrease.
- **P2 (A): Number of local authority planning decisions which were the subject of an appeal to An Bord Pleanála that were determined by the Board on any date in the year.**

  NOAC noted a reduction in figures for the number of planning appeals to An Bord Pleanála; this marks a continual reduction for the past number of years. In 2022, the cases amounted to **1,047**. This is **528** cases less and a **33.4%** reduction on the 2021 figures.

Section 6 **Fire**

F3: % Attendance Times at Scenes

- The % of cases in respect of fires, where first attendance at the scene is within 10 minutes, has been on a downward trajectory for a number of years. The figure of 52.65% for 2022 does not compare favourably to the figure of 56.17% in 2021. In 2014 when NOAC's records began this figure was 58.61%.
- With regard to **F3C**, the percentage where first fire tender attendance took longer than 20 minutes increased in 22 local authorities in 2022, compared to an increase in eight local authorities in 2021. NOAC notes that this is a significant increase in a one-year period.
- The figures for **F3D**, % of cases in respect of all other emergency incidents in which first attendance at the scene is within 10 minutes have also dropped from 44.39% in 2021 to 42.01% in 2022, down from a high of 51.68% in 2014.

Section 7 **Library/Recreation**

L1 Library Visits and Items Issued

- NOAC acknowledges the good work that has been carried out in Libraries and the growth in the use and services offered by libraries across the country. It welcomes the results of the 2022 report showing a significant increase in the number of visits per head of population. There was an increase of **10,687,986** of the number of visits to libraries in 2022. There was a significant increase of **3,293,543** in the number of items issued to borrowers at 13,899,201 - up from 10,605,658 in 2021. This is a 31% increase. Further positive results were noted in the number of registered members in the library in the year to 730,541 members in 2022, an increase of 76.74% on the 2021 figures of 413,346. After the impact of the COVID-19 restrictions in 2020 and 2021, it is very welcome to see these figures for 2022.

L2: Cost of Operating a Library Service

- The Public Library Strategy 2018 - 2022 put a new national library management system in place in 2018. It also introduced the removal of library fines, as well as enabling library users anywhere in the country to order books or other items from any library nationally.

  NOAC notes an action in the Public Library strategy to meet a **€4.00** per head expenditure per capita on new stock over the lifetime of the strategy and believes that this still requires attention, as it is falling short of the required €4.00. In fact, there was a decline in the spend to €1.89 in 2022 from the €2.04 recorded in 2021. It notes that the average per capita cost of operating the library service increased from €35.95 in 2020 to €36.92 in 2021. However, the figure for 2022 showed a slight decline to €36.62.

Section 8 **Youth and Community**

Y1 and Y2

- There is a slight improvement in both indicators for the 2022 report. The true national mean in 2022 for participation in the Comhairle na nÓg scheme (Y1) was calculated at 64.7% a slight increase on 63.25% in 2021 and 63.29% in 2020.

  The number of schools represented at the Comhairle na nÓg AGM in 2022 was **471**, an increase from 463 in 2021 and 462 in 2020.

  The number of organisations on the county register for the Public Participation Network (PPN) (Y2) at the end of 2022 was **17,875**, an increase on 2021 when it was 17,549 and 2020 when it was 17,780.

Section 9 **Corporate**

- There were **30,599 people working in local government,** up from 30,174 people in 2021.
- There were over **69,946,040** visits to local authority websites in 2022. The number following local authorities via social media increased by 8.2% to 4.8 million in 2022.

C2: Working days lost to Sickness:

- The results for both certified and self-certified sickness appear to be increasing and returning to levels similar to the period prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. While both results show an increase in the levels of sick leave, they are still an improvement on the 2017-2019 figures. Local authorities suggested that the increase in the retirement age could be having a negative impact on these figures.

Section 10 **Finance**

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) (€)

- Figures for the financial position of most local authorities are showing positive results with a steady increase in the overall credit balances on revenue accounts since 2019.

  In 2022, the figure is €89,901,252 which is an increase of almost 93% on the 2019 figures of €45,615,530 and an increase of 13.58% on the 2021 figure of €10,516,246. There were seven authorities with a deficit on the Revenue Account at the end of 2022 (eight in 2021, 11 in both 2020 and 2019), each of them had further reduced their deficit on 2021 figures.

Section 11 **Economic Development**

J5: Economic Development spend per capita

- This is a new indicator and published for the first time in 2022. As part of the review of the figures for economic development in general, and as part of the validation process specifically, it was clear that there was a lack of clarity about what to include in this indicator. Some local authorises requested that the indicator should allow for certain expenses to be taken into account as part of the data, as it was considered that a significant annual spend on these headings contributes to the overall economic development spend.

  In feedback provided, it was also noted that in relation to the NOAC guidelines circulated to assist in the preparation of the J5 return, there was confusion with some of the narrative and the codes. Additionally, in some cases, the message that the guidelines were to be used when inputting the expenditure had not reached staff inputting the data.

  Members of the Secretariat raised a large number of audit queries and have responded and assisted many local authorities with their queries and issues of concern. Therefore, NOAC is satisfied that the data is robust and correct. However, it will work with the CCMA sub-committee in advance of next year's guidelines to ensure that the suggestions are considered and resolved.

Chapter 3

Detailed Analysis

This Chapter should be read with the tables in Chapter 4

Section 1: Housing (H1 – H6)

H1: Social Housing Stock (A to F)

Social housing stock is stock that is owned by local authorities and added to on an annual basis through the local authority build and acquisition programmes. From a performance management perspective, the management of housing stock is a core function of local authorities and one of the key indicators that NOAC reviews each year. In this case, the indicator examines the housing stock level in local authorities, the additions to that stock and any reduction in stock levels during the review year. This results in an overall view of the movement and management of local authority housing stock, and the activity of local authorities in that year.

With local authorities playing a key role in meeting new and existing housing need, it must be acknowledged that they also manage the delivery of housing supports by other bodies, as well as delivering housing supports through other mechanisms, such as the Housing Assistance Payment (HAP). This gives them a more strategic role in managing the delivery of social housing through a broad range of delivery mechanisms.

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

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

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

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

Table H1a shows dwellings provided by both local authorities and AHBs under the various social housing schemes funded by the DHLGH. Tables **H1b** and **H1c** indicate the build and acquisition delivery from 2018 to 2022 by local authorities and AHBs.

For Housing for All statistical reporting purposes, activity under the voids programme reflects the level of the voids target under Rebuilding Ireland each year. Capped voids were included in the total Build output from 2016 to the end of 2019. Voids are not included in the build figure from 2020 onwards as per Housing for All policy. It should be noted that there is also a significant programme of voids refurbishment beyond the targeted level. Total void activity is reported on by NOAC in its annual performance reporting.

Table H1A: Total Social Housing Output 2018 to 2022

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
2020	5,073	1,314	180	1,440	913	15,885	24,625
2021	5,202	1,270	0*	2,711	1,034	13,095	23,312
2022	7,433	960	0*	1,870	1,041	8,634	19,938

**Voids no longer counted towards Build totals since 2021*

Source: Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

Table H1B: Total Social Housing Build Output 2018-2022 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
2020	2,230	2,101	742	5,073
2021	1,998	2,291	913	5,202
2022	2,885	3,140	1,408	7,433

Source: Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

Table H1C: Total Social Housing Acquisition Output 2018-2022 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
2020	833	481	1,314
2021	872	398	1,270
2022	634	326	960

Source: Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

The housing needs of households were therefore met by local authorities and AHBs in 2022 through a variety of delivery mechanisms.

NOAC reconciles the figures given by local authorities to the DHLGH and to NOAC, where variances arise. When DHLGH output figures for local authorities are compared with figures recorded by local authorities for additions to stock in 2022, there is a variation of a net 23 units in respect of 24 authorities.

There are several valid reasons for differences between the DHLGH and NOAC figures. Mortgage to rent units, units managed and maintained by Approved Housing Bodies, and units transferred to local authorities from other bodies are not included.

However, there was one significant variance in the figures provided by Dublin City Council. A large variance was shown due to the fact that the figures supplied in previous years (including 2021) were incorrect. Therefore, the opening balance for 2022 showed an increase of 1,766 units, arising from the correction of the DCC fixed asset register.

Tipperary County Council recorded an incorrect closing balance for 2021 and included 60 traveller specific units that that should not have been included in the 2021 figures. This was amended with a lower opening balance in 2022.

Donegal County Council also advised that they had under reported 71 units in 2020 and a further two units in 2021. Both of these figures were notified for the 2022 report only.

Table H1, column E in Chapter 4 shows that in 2022 local authorities had 146,438 dwellings in their ownership at the end of the year. Nationally, this shows an increase in local authority housing stock when new units are added to stock, demolitions and sales of dwellings (reduction in stock numbers) are taken into account.

In 2022, H1B shows that local authorities have added 3,862 units to owned stock, (whether constructed or acquired), an increase of 817 on the 2021 figure of 3,045. In 2020, the figure was 3,151, in 2019 the figure was 5,619, and it was 3,965 in 2018. NOAC notes that the reported variances have impacted on the reporting of these figures.

Local authorities recorded the sale of 531 units of stock in 2022, an increase of 164 on the 367 units of stock sold in 2021. Ten local authorities demolished a total of 141 dwellings in 2022, compared to79 dwellings in 2021, 75 dwellings in 2020.

H2: Housing Vacancies

This indicator was one of those selected for the quality assurance review by NOAC at the validation meetings. With the ever-increasing demand for social housing accommodation to meet the housing need, the management of vacant properties within local authorities continues to be a very important function. Minimising housing vacancies was a key action in relation to Housing for All and local authorities continue to be funded by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage to achieve these outcomes. In that context, NOAC, year on year, looks at the number of dwellings in a local authority's overall stock that were not tenanted as of 31 December. The overall percentage of directly provided local authority stock, vacant at the end of 2022, is showing a slight improvement of 3.03%, compared to 2021 at 3.16%, and from the 2020 figure of 3.18%.

As can be seen in the data in Table H2 Chapter 4, the lowest vacancy rate was in Monaghan at 1.14%, a slight increase on last year's figure of 0.84%. It is welcome to see that there are eight local authorities, where the vacancy rates are less than 2%: Monaghan, Westmeath, Laois, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal, South Dublin, Tipperary and Waterford City and Council.

The highest level of vacancy was Longford at 5.62%, although this was an improvement on its 2021 figure of 7.19%. Longford have advised that they have addressed some long-term vacant units and they hope to see this figure reduce in next year's report.

Galway City held the second highest vacancy rate at 5.13%. The total number of vacant dwellings at end 2022 was 4,417 vacancies compared to the 2021 figures of 4,448 and the 2020 figure of 4,467.

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

Poor quality stock requiring significant works, together with difficulties getting contractors and increased costs were cited as the main reasons contributing to the poor performance under this indicator. Some local authorities explained that housing acquired at the end of the year could not be tenanted until the following year; this also impacted the figures. The lack of condition surveys and proper planned maintenance programmes are accepted as contributing to the level of vacancies.

This matter was discussed in detail with local authorities during the NOAC validation visits. Exemplars of best practice in this area have been the subject of presentations at the NOAC Good Practice in Local Authorities seminars.

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

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

Table H3: Average 2022 re-letting times and costs of urban authorities compared to 2021

	Unit re-letting Time		Unit re-letting Cost		No. of units re-tenanted	
Local Authority	2022 (weeks)	Comparison with 2021 (weeks)	2022 €	Comparison with 2021	2022	Comparison with 2021
Cork City	58.53	-17.19	€14,617	-€11,704.09	180	43
Dublin City	23.32	4.88	€21,932.46	€2,884.94	668	-33
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	19.97	-3.62	€23,096.07	€7,198.66	124	25
Fingal	32.87	-3.97	€18,226.97	-€2,542.88	79	-35
Galway City	52.09	7.99	€21,438.86	€1,842.58	66	-5
South Dublin	28.77	-5.66	€33,432.28	€11,021.82	173	34

NOAC is aware that the age of housing stock may also negatively impact this timeline, but active management and condition surveys should reduce it over time. The national average re-letting time, from the date the tenant vacated the dwelling to the date of the first rent debit in 2022, was 35.22 weeks, an increase on 34.44 weeks in 2021 and 32.69 weeks in 2020.

The average letting cost was €21,886.04, compared to €19,653.39 in 2021 and €19,065.30 in 2020. Given the costs of goods and services and the fact that there are higher standards in the refurbishment of the properties, it is not unexpected to see the increase in this indicator.

A comparison of 2022 average re-letting times for the six main urban authorities of Cork, Dublin, and Galway Cities, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal and South Dublin County Councils shows variations in both re-letting times and costs, which are set out in table H3.

The longest average re-letting time across these six authorities was recorded by Cork City 58.53 weeks and the shortest at 19.97 weeks by Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown.

Donegal advised that some properties were held for a longer time to consider if they should be included in the defective concrete block list. Kildare explained that they had a high level of refusals in 2022, both of which would have increased the re-letting time. Meath, on the other hand, said that they have adopted new procedures to reduce the time properties are vacant

NOAC has been advised that Choice Based letting has, in many cases, improved the process of re-letting and notes that the benefits of this scheme are worthy of consideration by all local authorities.

Table H3 in Chapter 4 shows the national average re-letting time which varies from 34.44 weeks in 2021 to 35.22 weeks in 2022.

Wexford County Council had the shortest re-letting time at 11.51 weeks; an improvement of 2 weeks on their 2021 figure. Longford recorded the largest increase in the average re-letting time from 67 weeks in 2021 to 99.48 weeks in 2022; an increase of 32.48 weeks. It is important to note that this includes three long term voids re-tenanted in 2022 (totalling 2,256 weeks vacant in and of themselves). If these three long term void properties were discounted, Longford believes that this would reduce their re-letting time by 55%. No further long-term voids of this nature remain in their stock, and they expect to see a significant reduction in re-letting times for 2023. The largest reduction was for Limerick City and County from 56.73 weeks in 2021 to 38.24 weeks in 2022, a reduction of 18.49 weeks.

In 2022, the average re-letting cost increased for 11 local authorities, from their 2021 figures. The lowest average re-letting cost was recorded by Wexford at €11,909.85; an increase of €2,852.14 on its 2021 figure of €9,057.71.Longford had the highest re-letting cost at €35,925.76, an increase from its 2021 cost of €26,524.73.

Mayo County Council explained that difficulties contributing to longer re-letting times and costs included shortage of contractors and some building supplies and refusals of offers. This would be the case in a number of local authorities.

H4: Housing Maintenance Cost (A)

Expenditure on repair and maintenance of local authority stock is set out in Table H4, Chapter 4. The maintenance cost per unit recorded across the 31 local authorities ranged from €442.94 in Carlow to €2,802.87 in Galway City (€1,146.11 in 2021). Galway County recorded the highest increase in maintenance costs going from €909.50 in 2021 to €2,685.71 in 2022. Louth recorded the largest decrease of 44%, going from €1,104.71 in 2021 to €616.16 in 2022.

H5: Private Rented Sector Inspections (A to E)

In 2022, the Residential Tenancies Board (RTB) underwent a period of data transition arising from the introduction of a new Registration System in November 2021, and the introduction of a new statutory requirement for annual registration of all tenancies under the RTB's remit in April 2022. As a result, the RTB is unable to provide the data relating to the number of tenancies in the private rented sector in June 2022 for the 2022 performance indicator report. The RTB kept NOAC informed of the situation. The 2021 figures were also not available due to this change.

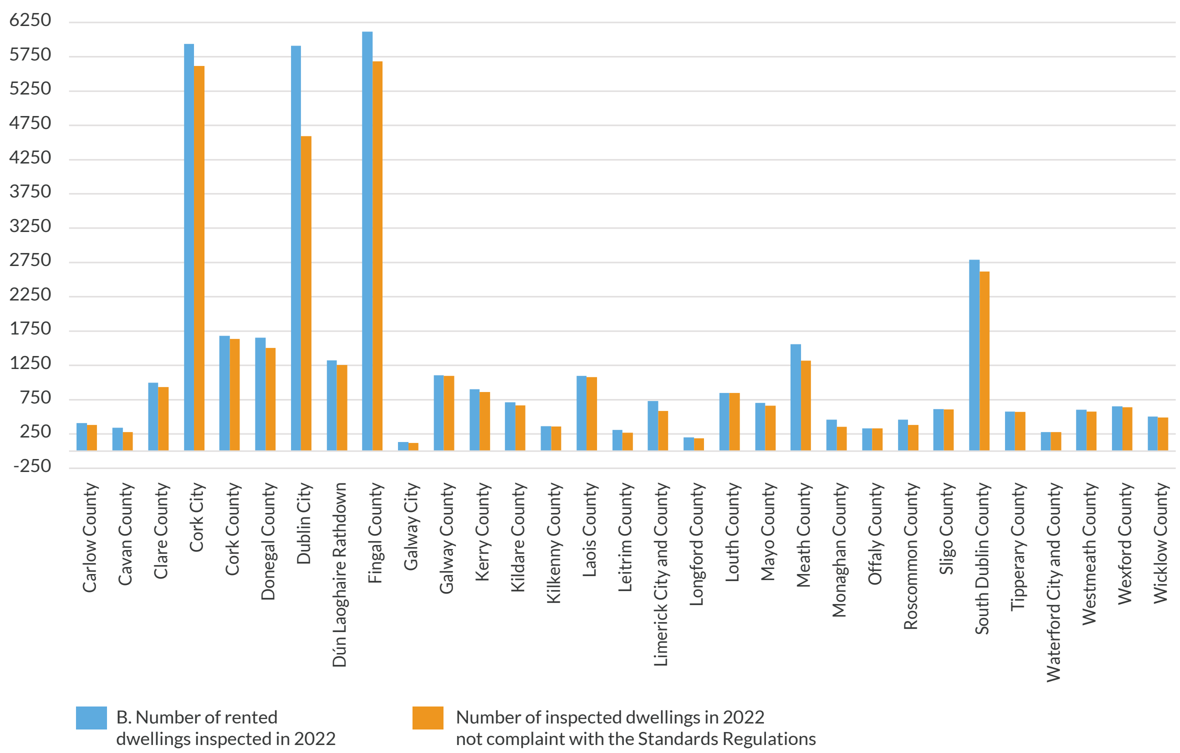
Table H5 Chapter 4 indicates that the number of rented dwellings inspected in 2022 was 40,282, compared to the 2021 figure of 17,594. In 2020, the number of rented dwellings inspected was 22,517.

Fingal County Council inspected the largest number of rented dwellings in 2022 with 6,113 inspections, followed by Cork City Council with 5,936 inspections and Dublin City Council with 5,909 inspections. The lowest number of inspections carried out was Galway City Council at 133.

In 2022, 24 local authorities recorded that more than 90% of inspected dwellings were found to be non-compliant with the Standards' Regulations (23 in 2021). Louth County, Offaly County and Waterford City and County all had a 100% non-compliant rate in 2022. Monaghan County had the lowest percentage of non-compliant dwellings at 77.34 %, an increase on its previous figure of 27.14% in 2021 (55.10% in 2020).

Local authorities have advised that the number of dwellings deemed compliant following an inspection in 2022, (including those originally deemed non-compliant), was 9,674, this figure was 5,140 in 2021, 7,400 in 2020 and 9,326 in 2019.

Figure H5: Number of rented dwellings inspected in 2022 and Compliance



H6: Long-term Homeless Adults (A)

Table H6, Chapter 4 shows that the number of homeless adults in emergency accommodation at the year-end 2022 has increased by 26.1% to 7,935 from 6,292 in 2021, and 5,763 in 2020. The number of adults in emergency accommodation, who are long-term homeless (as a percentage of the total number of homeless adults in emergency accommodation) has remained largely the same in 2022 at 55.58%, (55.55% in 2021 and 27.62% in 2020).

18 local authorities recorded an increase in the number of long-term homeless adults. However, nine authorities recorded a decreased number. Louth recorded the greatest decrease in numbers, going from 68% in 2021 to 30.51% in 2022. Longford recorded the greatest increase, going from 28.57% in 2021 to 69.57% in 2022.

Only Leitrim County Council recorded no long-term homeless adults in emergency accommodation at the end of 2022.

Table H6 examines the long-term homeless adults in city local authorities. These authorities would traditionally have counted the largest proportion of homeless adults and households. The figures shown are the number of adults classed as homeless, and in emergency accommodation, as recorded on the Pathway Accommodation & Support System (PASS) on 31 December. They include the number of adults who had been in emergency accommodation for more than 6 months. In 2022, each of the city authorities saw an increase on the 2021 figures.

Table H6: Long-term Homeless Adults in City Authorities 2022 & 2021

	Adults classed as homeless and in emergency accommodation			Adults who had been in emergency accommodation for more than 6 months		
Local Authority	2022	2021	Difference	2022	Comparison with 2021	Difference
Cork City	332	293	39	188	191	-3
Dublin City*	5,654	4,366	1,288	3,236	2,460	776
Galway City	217	209	8	130	139	-9
Limerick City & County	337	239	98	149	114	35
Waterford City & County	69	56	13	37	25	12

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

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. It is based on tracking the regional and local road network pavement condition performance, through a condition rating system, Pavement Surface Condition Index (PSCI), developed in 2012 by the Department of Transport and local authorities. This system also links condition to treatment type 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 published PSCI ratings in Tables R1 show the proportion of roads within the grouped condition categories as representing an indication of service quality:

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

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

Regional and local roads represent 96,541km of the total public road network length of 101,954km. Additionally, as the six large urban authorities[7] 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, due to variations in characteristics. Geographic, topographic, and socio-economic factors, population distribution, resource availability and local service prioritisation may differ. 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 13,371km of road or 13% of the total network length.

Poor quality roads can be a cause of concern to communities and inhibit economic development. Excluding the six large urban authorities, Table R1a below identifies the three local authorities that have the highest percentage of roads with a condition rating of 1 to 4, however, it should be acknowledged that these are relatively low percentages with the highest being just 8.89%.

The proportion of these roads surveyed in the 24 months to the end of 2022 exceeds 90% for 20 local authorities, excluding the six large urban authorities.

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

Table R1B (a1): Regional Roads PSC Rating 1-4 (Structural Defects)

County	2020	2021	2022
Monaghan County	7.90%	12.40%	7.18%
Wexford	4.30%	3.36%	7.47%
South Dublin	1.20%	11.15%	8.89%

In respect of the poorest PSCI condition ratings, no local authority had more than 10% of the regional road network length, compared to 5 local authorities in 2021 so this improvement is welcomed. A further four authorities had greater than 5% of their regional road network length with the same rating.

There are 24 local authorities where less than 5% of their regional road network appears in the rating category of 1 to 4. Of these, seven local authorities have less than 1% of their regional road network in the rating category of 1 to 4.

In respect of PSCI rating 9 to 10 (no defects or less than 10% defective), Fingal County Council had the lowest percentage of regional roads in this category (16.44%) while Galway County Council had the highest percentage of its regional roads within this rating (63.67%). This is a significant increase on their 2021 figure of 26.13%. Table R1b shows those authorities (excluding the six large urban authorities) with the highest proportion of their regional roads having few or no defects. NOAC welcomes these results.

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

County	2020	2021	2022
Galway County	19.90%	26.13%	63.67%
Westmeath County	56.60%	58.85%	54.54%
Roscommon County	42.50%	46.36%	48.51%

Local Primary (LP) Roads

As with regional roads, local primary roads represent a very important part of the local road network. Guidance from the DoT requires that local primary roads are surveyed every two years. The proportion of these roads surveyed in the 24 months to the end of 2022 exceeds 90% for 17 local authorities (14 in 2021), excluding the six large urban authorities.

In the case of three local authorities, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal and Waterford City & County, less than 50% of local primary road kilometres were surveyed and received a PSCI rating in the 24 months to the year-end 2021.

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

In terms of the road condition for local primary roads, Wexford County's network remains the highest percentage at 25.56% (28.47% in 2021) and is classified as structurally distressed. While this is a reduction since 2021, it remains a cause for concern. Excluding the six large urban authorities, and those authorities who had surveyed less than 90% of their local primary network in the last 24 months, Sligo had the highest percentage (42.99%) of its roads in the best condition, with no defects, while Monaghan's roads scored a close second (42.92%).

Local Secondary (LS) Roads

Guidance from the DoT also requires condition surveys for local secondary roads every two years. The proportion of such roads surveyed in the 24 months to the end of 2022 exceeds 90% for 17 authorities, (again excluding the six large urban authorities), which is an increase from 14 in 2021.

In the case of Carlow, Galway County, Laois, Longford, Monaghan, Westmeath and Wicklow, the proportion of roads surveyed was greater or equal to 98%. In the case of Fingal County, only 10% of local secondary road kilometres were surveyed and they received a PSCI rating in the 24 months to the year-end 2022. NOAC would expect to see that all roads are surveyed in accordance with the DoT standard to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the information published.

In terms of road condition, Wexford County's network had the highest percentage of 38.72% classified as structurally distressed. This is a decrease from 42.01% in 2021 but remains a cause for concern, particularly as Wexford also had the highest percentage of local primary roads in distress. Excluding the six large urban authorities and those authorities who had surveyed less than 90% of their local secondary network in the last 24 months, Longford, demonstrated that it had the highest percentage (38.04%) of its roads in the best condition with no defects.

Local Tertiary (LT) Roads

For local tertiary roads the guidance from the DoT requires condition surveys every five years (60 months). The proportion of such roads surveyed in the 60 months to the end of 2022 exceeds 90% for nine authorities (excluding the six large urban authorities), an increase from three for 2021.

In the case of South Dublin, only 54% of local tertiary road kilometres were surveyed and received a PSCI rating in the 60 months to the year-end 2022. However, this is a significant increase on the lowest percentage in 2021, which was Kildare at 23%.

In terms of the road condition for local tertiary roads, Wexford County's network had the highest percentage; 36.86% were classified as structurally distressed. This is a slight decrease from 37.61% in 2021 but remains a cause for concern. Excluding the six large urban authorities and those authorities who had surveyed less than 90% of their local tertiary network in the last 60 months, Longford, as in 2021, had the highest percentage (45.51%) of its roads in the best condition with no defects.

Pavement Surface Condition Index (PSCI) 2022

Figure R1B: 2022 Regional PSCI survey level

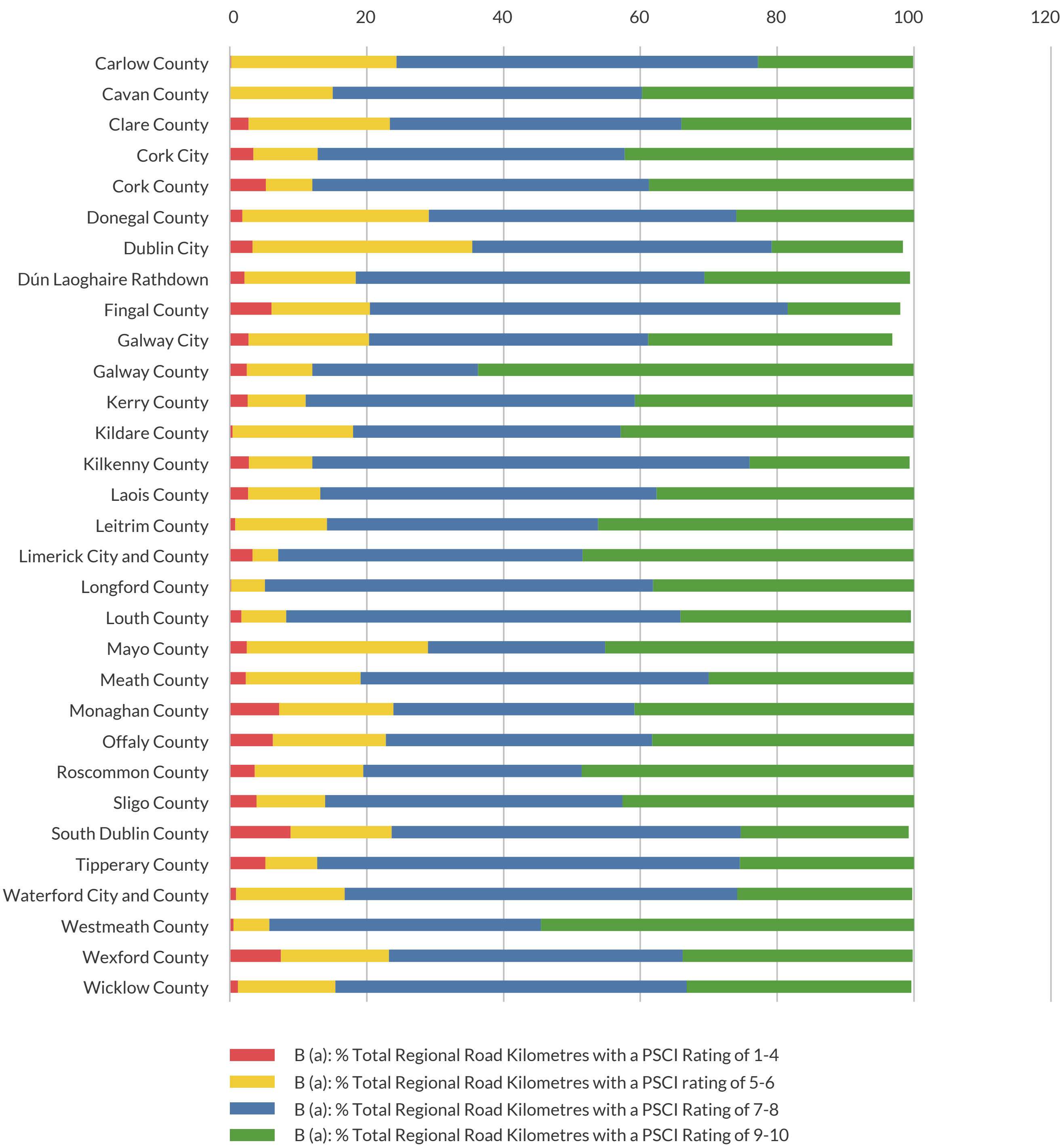


Table R2a: Improvement and Maintenance Expenditure 2021 - 2022

	Km		€	
Road / Works Category	**2022**	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
Regional road strengthened	345.6	414.4	91,698,637	101,020,010
Regional road resealing	447.2	476.5	18,233,485	16,931,252
Local road strengthening	2,161.0	2,337.5	246,248,671	221,736,962
Local road resealing	2,888.6	2,898.2	67,208,170	60,685,039
Total	**5,842.4**	**6,126.6**	**423,388,963**	**400,373,263**
Total % increase (2021 - 2022)	**-4.64%**		**5.75%**	

R2: Roadworks / Expenditure

Full details of expenditure under the various road maintenance headings can be found in Tables R2 in Chapter 4. Total improvement and maintenance expenditure increased to €423,388,963 compared with €400,373,263 in 2021 and €366,134,345 in 2020. Total kilometres strengthened and resealed was 5,842.4km compared to 6,126.60km in 2021 and 5,798.80km in 2020.

R3: Percentage (%) Motor Tax transactions conducted online

The numbers for this indicator have declined for the first time in the process. The figure has reduced from 86.18% in 2021 to 81.1% in 2022. This is an unexpected trend and will warrant further examination by NOAC. Almost all local authorities showed a decline in online transactions with only two local authorities, Cork County and Dublin City showing very little change.

Initial review on this matter indicated that local authorities have reported an increase in in person visits to motor tax offices, due to difficulties people are experiencing with the 2-factor authentication (2FA) process, introduced for online transactions in recent years. No authority showed an improvement in 2022.

Dublin City has the highest overall percentage of motor tax transactions completed online at 92.33%, Kildare recorded 90.95% and Meath had the third highest in 2022 at 90.51%. Roscommon had the lowest percentage of motor tax transactions completed online at 75.6%; this represents a decrease of 2.94% from 2021. It should also be noted that five local authorities, Cork City, Dún Laoghaire Rathdown, Fingal, Galway City, South Dublin do not collect motor tax, as in each case, it is collected by an adjoining local authority.

Section 3: Water (W1 – W2)

Since the establishment 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 certain areas including private supplies.

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

The W1 performance indicator relates only to actual inspections, i.e., where a sample was taken and tested to determine the water quality.

Local authorities have submitted the 2022 monitoring returns to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The EPA reviews these results annually. However, they stated that summary data for 2022 is not available at this time. Consequently, the W1 data is unavailable for the 2022 report. It was also unavailable for inclusion in the NOAC Local Authority Performance Indicator Reports 2021 and 2020.

W2: Percentage of registered schemes monitored

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

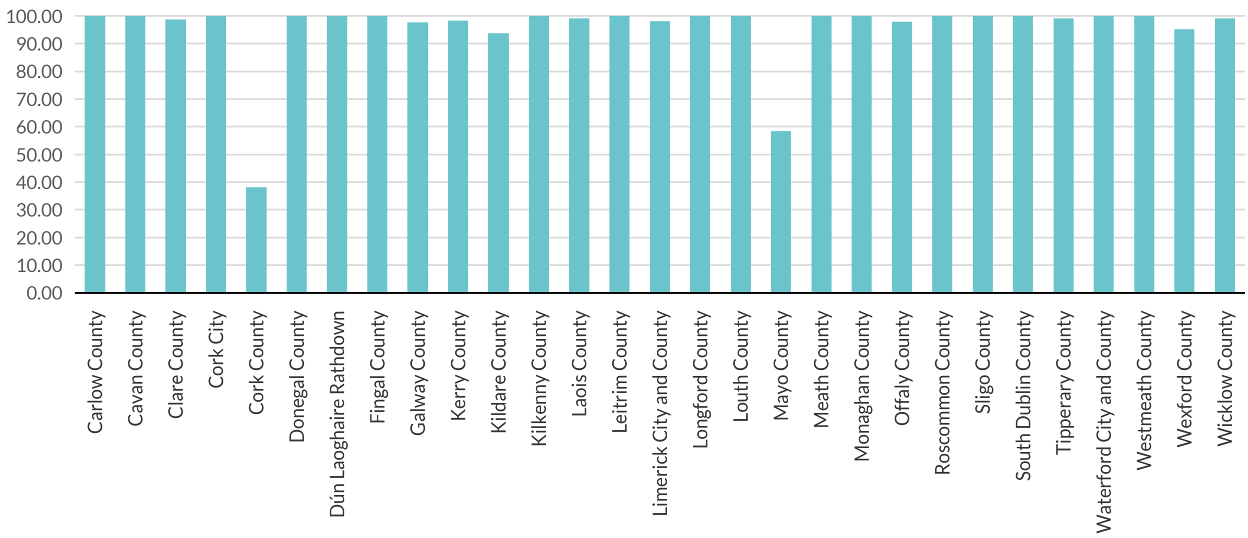
Monitoring seemed to have varied substantially between local authorities with a national average of 83.05%, showing an increase, year on year, from 79.8% in 2021, and 71.01% in 2020.

17 local authorities had 100% of schemes monitored in 2022, up from nine in 2021 and eight in 2020. The number of local authorities that monitored less than 90% of such schemes was just two; Cork County at 38.10% and Mayo at 58.44%. Schemes that are not monitored are a matter of concern to NOAC. This t needs to be addressed by local authorities.

As in 2021, Dublin City and Galway City reported no registered schemes in 2022.

The EPA has advised NOAC that it is currently engaging with local authorities to ensure that each supply is correctly classified as a private group scheme, public group scheme or small private supply.

Figure W2: Percentage (%) registered private schemes monitored in 2022



Section 4: Waste and Environment (E1 – E7)

E1: Households which availed of a 3 Bin Service

Since 1 July 2016, the Household Food Waste and Bio-Waste Regulations have required all agglomerations,[8] greater than 500 households, to have access to a 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 applied in this report.

The local authority's 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.

Table E1: Households which availed of a 3 Bin Service in Chapter 4, sets out the number of households, situated in an area covered by a licensed operator providing a 3-bin service at 31/12/2022 and the percentage of households within the local authority that this number represents (based on agglomerations >500).

Five (Eight in 2021) authorities reported more than 100% in respect of households which availed of a 3-bin service in agglomerations of over 500, as the service was provided for more households than those in an agglomeration over 500.

For example, Clare County Council (which reported the highest figure at 199.72%) has 16,738 households in agglomerations over 500, but 33,429 households had a 3-bin service. Westmeath County Council had the lowest for the third year at 41.09%; this is an increase on the 2021 figure of 36.64% in 2020 at 35.19%.

E2: Environmental Pollution Cases

The total number of pollution cases in respect of which a complaint was made in 2022 across all local authorities was 71,185, a significant decrease on the 2021 figure of 81,551 and the 2020 figure of 84,942. Twenty six authorities recorded decreases, while only five authorities showed increases in the total number of pollution cases in respect of which a complaint was made in 2022.

Dún Laoghaire Rathdown recorded the greatest proportional increase of 11.7%, going from 2,683 pollution cases that were subject to a complaint in 2021 to 3,039 in 2022.

Carlow recorded the greatest proportional decrease of 36.65%, going from 884 pollution cases that were subject to a complaint in 2021 to 560 in 2022. The cases relate to all pollution types, including air, noise, water, litter and waste.

In 2022, there were 72,620 cases closed (81,369 in 2021 and 83,119 in 2020). Offaly County Council had the largest percentage increase of cases closed, from 943 in 2021 to 1,110 in 2022; an increase of 167 cases or 16.64%.

A total of 7,696 or 10.81% (10.82% in 2021) of the 71,185 pollution cases in 2022 were still active at the end of the year, compared to 8.826 in 2021 and 8,814 in 2020. These cases have carried over into 2023.

8 A large, densely and continuously populated area.

E3: Litter Pollution

In respect of areas classed as unpolluted or litter free, NOAC is pleased to see that Monaghan has recorded the largest increase in litter free or unpolluted areas, going from 7% in 2021 to 47% in 2022, an increase of 40%. Longford also recorded a significant increase in areas classed as unpolluted or litter free, going from 21% in 2021 to 42% unpolluted or litter free in 2022, an increase of 21%. Tipperary has seen a significant decrease in areas classed as unpolluted or litter free, going from 63% in 2021 to 1% in 2022.

Overall, thirteen local authorities recorded a decrease in the percentage of areas unpolluted or litter free, whereas twelve authorities recorded an increase, with six authorities recording no change, when compared to 2021.

Twelve local authorities recorded no significantly polluted or grossly polluted areas.

Nineteen local authorities recorded areas as significantly polluted, eight had areas classified as grossly polluted. However, the proportional area of the county in this category was low, ranging from 1% to 2%.

The litter pollution monitoring figures are set out in Table E3 in Chapter 4 and Figure E3 sets out the median litter pollution levels, 2016 to 2022.

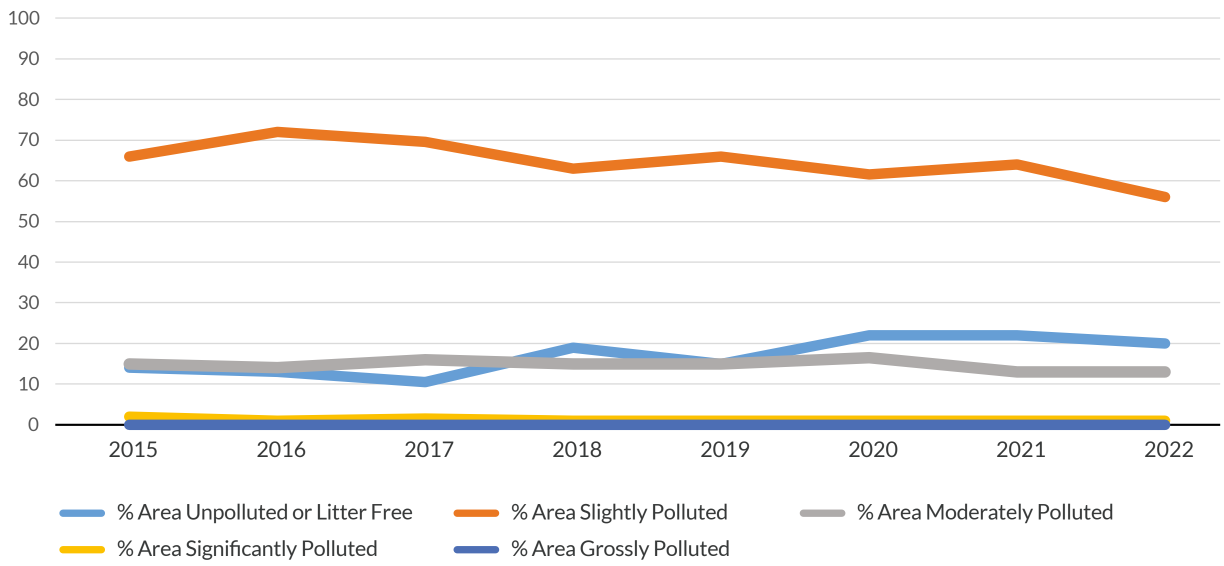
E4: % of schools that currently hold and have renewed their green flag status

Indicator E4 records the percentage of schools that have been awarded green flag status. Promoting long-term, whole-school action for the environment, Green Schools is a student-led programme with involvement from the wider community. The programme is operated and co-ordinated by the Environmental Education Unit of An Taisce (FEE[9] member for Ireland).

The percentages shown in Table E4 in Chapter 4 are calculated on schools that attained a Green Flag for the first time in 2022, those that renewed a Green Flag in 2022, and those that held a Green Flag from 2021. They do not require renewal until 2023. It does not include schools that received a green flag prior to 2021 and have yet to renew it.

Schools participate in the programme in each local authority. Longford recorded the highest percentage of school involvement in 2022 at 46.81%, an increase from 38% in 2021. However, the overall figure has decreased from the highest last year which was Roscommon at 53%. Monaghan had the lowest school involvement in 2022 with 21.33%, followed by Westmeath at 21.59%, an improvement on its 2021 figure of 21% and a decrease from 28% in 2020.

Figure E3: Median litter pollution levels 2015 to 2022



9 Foundation for Environmental Education (FEE).

E5: Percentage Energy Efficiency Performance

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

The SEAI has noted that for 2020 and 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic had a profound impact on energy use and activity across the public sector. As a result, the energy efficiency performance figures are unlikely to provide an accurate reflection for local authorities for these years.

Data for E5 Percentage Energy Efficiency Performance was not available last year but provisional data is available for 2022. Given the importance of this data set, it was decided by NOAC to publish the provisional figures. If there is a material departure from these figures on verification later this year, the outcome will be published as part of the 2023 report.

The cumulative percentage of energy savings achieved by 31/12/2022 relative to the baseline year, 2009 is 35.94%.

E6: Public Lighting

Ireland's 31 Local Authorities and Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) manage and maintain over 520,000 public lights across the country. These lights consume approximately 191,100MWh[10] (191 million kilo Watt hours (kWh) of energy annually, which is the equivalent to the annual electricity consumption of 54,500 domestic homes each year[11].

The local authority sector has undertaken to reduce Public Lighting energy consumption. This is particularly important in contributing to the reduction of Ireland's greenhouse gas emissions in an environment of energy scarcity.

Local authorities are progressing this initiative individually or in collaboration with others. Two regional contracts are currently underway, with a third being tendered, under the Local Authority Public Lighting Energy Efficiency Project. These will retrofit approximately 205,000 lights with energy efficient LED luminaires across 21 authorities. Other authorities are developing separate programmes. These projects will further improve efficiency in the coming years.

In 2022, Dublin City reported the highest amount of billable wattage at 19,132 kWh (19,338 kWh in 2021 and 20,407 kWh in 2020).

The lowest billable wattage Monaghan County at 1,244 kWh (1,237 kWh in 2021 and 1,532 kWh in 2020). For the second time, Monaghan County recorded the highest percentage of its total public lighting system represented by LED lights at 99.67% (99.54% in 2021)

Waterford City and County was the lowest with 11.13%, a slight improvement on its 2021 figure of 10.15%, (6.80% in 2020). The percentage of the total system that LED lights represent increased in 2021 to 45.73% from 38.80% in 2020. This further increased to 52.82% in 2022.

10 MWh – one Mega Watt hour equals 1000 kWh (kilo Watt hours).

11 CER17042-Review-of-Typical-Consumption-Figures-Decision-Paper-1.pdf (cru.ie) gives 3500kWh per domestic unit.

E 7: Climate Change: Does the local authority have designated FTE climate action resources under the following headings?

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

This was one of the new indicators in 2022 and was also an indicator reviewed as part of the validation visits/quality assurance process. The figures for this indicator have been provided by the LGMA and verified by the local authority.

It was reported that 19 local authorities have Climate Action Co-ordinators in place, while 12 local authorities have no Climate Action Co-ordinator in place.

In relation to Climate Action Officers, nine local authorities have made appointments while 22 local authorities have appointed nobody to this post.

In the case of Climate Action Teams, 27 teams have been established and four local authorities indicated that it is a work in progress.

NOAC is concerned at the length of time it is taking to recruit the relevant staff. NOAC members are aware that there can be challenges in the recruitment process: a number of local authorities may be competing for the same candidate; short term contracts are not attractive in comparison to what is being offered by private employers; there is a lack of potential candidates in some regions. All local authorities have said that while it is a challenge to recruit suitably qualified staff, many of the appointments are at an advanced stage, and work in the Climate Change area is a priority for them.

Section 5: Planning (P1 to P5)

P1: Building Control Inspections

The Code of Practice for Inspecting and Certifying Buildings and Works (The Code) in relation to inspections of new buildings, for which valid commencement notices have been received, sets a minimum requirement of 12 – 15%. Since 2015, the median national figure has decreased from 24% in 2015 to 18.3% (16.97% in 2021).

These inspections are vital to ensure buildings are constructed in line with legislation. Nationally, 29.69% of notified new buildings were inspected in 2022, an increase from 27.35% in 2021. NOAC would like to see all local authorities achieving the minimum requirements set out in The Code in subsequent reports.

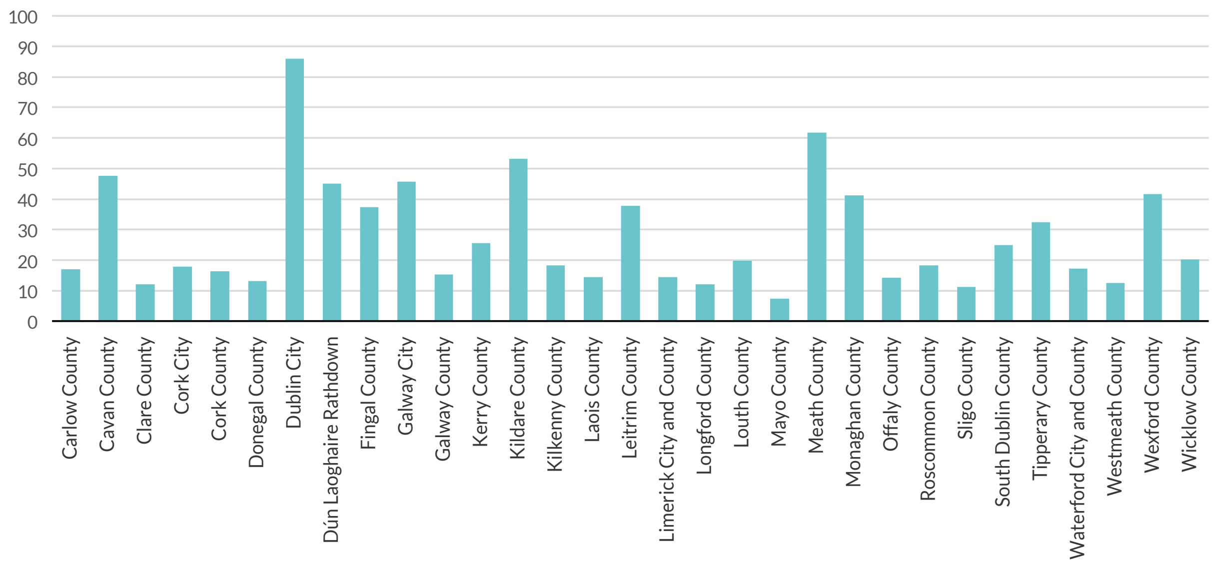
The total number of new buildings notified to local authorities in 2022 was 20,101 compared to 2021 when the figure was 23,134, and 2020 it was 17,267. This is a decrease of 3,033 from 2021.

In terms of buildings being inspected as a percentage of new buildings notified to a local authority, Fingal recorded the largest proportional increase in the number of buildings inspected going from 3.98% in 2021 to 37.3% of new buildings inspected and notified to a local authority in 2022. Dublin City had the highest overall percentage of buildings inspected in 2022 at 85.93%. This was a significant increase from 66.67% in 2021 of new buildings notified to a local authority being inspected in 2022.

As in 2021, Kildare, had the largest number of buildings notified,(990), and inspected 53.11% of these buildings.

Two local authorities in 2022 did not meet the minimum 12-15% inspection requirement contained in the Code of Practice for Inspecting and Certifying Buildings and Works[12] - Mayo at 7.29% and Sligo at 11.19%. This is an improvement on 2021, where there were four and in 2020, where eight local authorities were in that position.

Figure P1: Percentage of buildings inspected as a percentage of new buildings notified 2022



12 https://www.gov.ie/en/collection/45975-codes-of-practice/.

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

The number of planning appeals to An Bord Pleanála in 2022 was 1,047 compared to 1,575 in 2021; a decrease of 528. In the cases of Laois and Roscommon County Councils, An Bord Pleanála confirmed the decision of the local authorities in 100% of the applications, with or without modifications that were appealed to the Board.

In the cases of Dublin City, Galway City, Kildare, Limerick City and County, Louth, South Dublin and Westmeath, An Bord Pleanála confirmed the decision of the local authorities with or without modifications, in over 80% of the applications that were appealed to the Board. Galway County (48%) and Offaly (22.73%) had the lowest decision confirmation rates at below 50%.

Figure P2: An Bord Pleanála Appeals – (% 2022 Determinations confirming local authority decision)

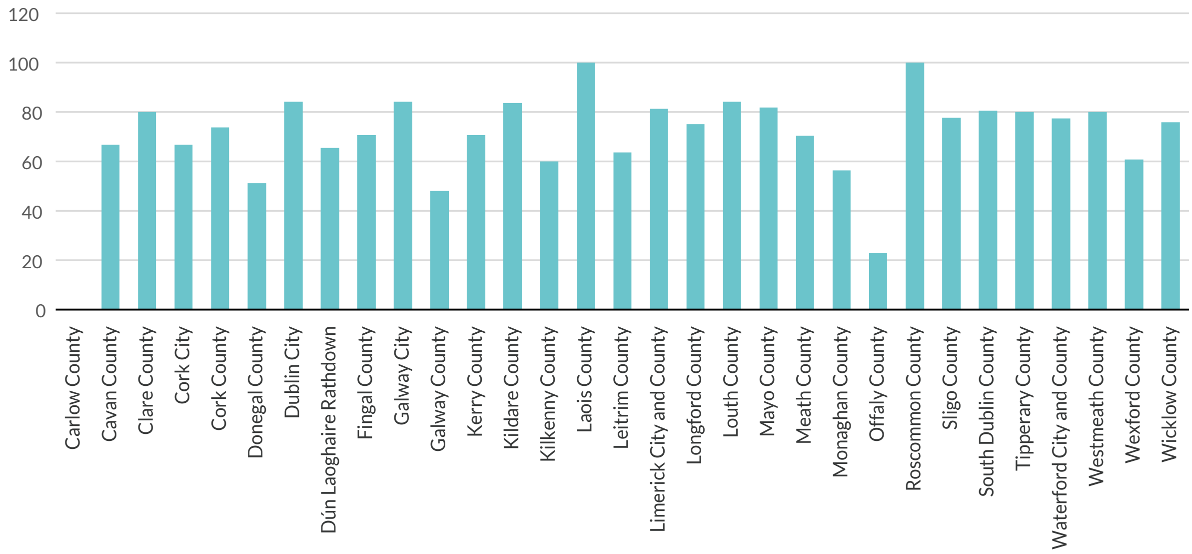


Table P3: Planning Enforcement – Cases closed 2022 & 2021

Cases Closed	2021		2022	
	Number	%	Number	%
C: Cases dismissed	3,014	52.55	3,572	53.39
D: Cases resolved to the local authority's satisfaction through negotiations	345	6.01	519	7.76
E: Cases closed due to enforcement proceedings	2,377	41.44	2,600	38.87
Total	**5,736**	**100**	**6,691**	**100**

P3: Planning Enforcement

During 2022, local authorities investigated 6,959 planning enforcement cases that were either referred to them by the public or initiated by local authorities themselves. This represents a decrease of 11.78% or 929 less planning enforcement cases on the 2021 figure of 7,888 (2020 figure was 7,060).

Nationally, the total number of investigated cases that were closed increased by 16.6% or 955 cases to 6,691 compared to 5,736 in 2021.

Table P3 below summarises the cases closed in 2022, and 2021 under three categories:

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

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

E. Cases that were closed due to enforcement proceedings.

P4: Cost per Capita

This indicator calculates the cost per capita of services provided by local authorities relating to planning. It shows an overall increase of 28% from 2014 to 2022. The indicator records the provision of the service per head of population.

All local authorities have been engaged in recent years in development plan preparation, which has become increasingly complex and costly. While local authorities seem mindful of the cost increases, the planning increases, and indeed the appeals and judicial system, reductions are unlikely.

Cost per capita figures in 2014 and 2015 are based on the 2011 census. From 2016, costs per capita are based on the census results carried out in 2016, and for 2022 census 2022 figures are used.

The average per capita cost of the planning service in 2022, shown in Table P4; Chapter 4 was €33.54, compared with €33.37 in 2021 and €31.47 in 2020. The lowest cost per capita in 2022 was for Cavan County at €20.70, which is a reduction from their 2021 figure of €23.15. The highest figure for 2022 was Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown at €54.01, an increase from €48.72 in 2021. The highest total spent was Dublin City with a total of €19,191,170 while the lowest, Leitrim, spent €1,462,587.

P5: Fire Safety Certificate Applications

There were 3,167 applications for Fire Safety Certificates received in 2022 by local authorities that were not subsequently withdrawn by the applicant. This represents an increase of 121 on the 2021 figure of 3,046. Longford had the lowest number of applications in 2022 at 19. South Dublin had the highest number of applications for Fire Safety Certificates received in 2022 at 275, closely followed by Dublin City at 273.

In Monaghan and Sligo, 100% of applications for Fire Safety Certificates received were decided within 2 months. In Westmeath, 96.15% of applications were decided within 2 months. Wicklow, at 77.69% 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 consideration by the local authority concerned.

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 figures have been calculated from the Census 2022 population figures. The specific Fire Services Population figures that were calculated in 2016 are not available for this census period. The population figure according to the Risk Based Approach Phase One was used to calculate the per capita spend. This document outlines the population serviced by each local authority fire service.

The cost per capita of the fire services is 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 2022 was €61.45, which represents a decrease on the 2021 average per capita cost of €63.06.

The cost per capita of providing the fire service was lower in 2022 than in 2021 in 13 local authorities.

Cork City Council* at €92.21 (€105.99 in 2021), Dublin at €87.56 (€88.18 in 2021) and Limerick at €86.76 (largely unchanged from €86.62 in 2021) recorded the highest costs per capita in the country.

The three authorities with the lowest costs per capita were Meath at €24.17 (€30.71 in 2021), Kildare at €25.47 (€33.04 in 2021) and Wexford at €35.73 (€34.53 in 2021). Louth recorded the largest increase going from €59.19 in 2021 to €71.38 in 2022, a 20.6% increase. The greatest reduction took place in Roscommon, where the cost per capita decreased from €63.82 in 2021 to €36.86 in 2022, a 42.2% decrease.

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. The remaining 21 local authorities operate retained fire services.

Dublin City Council provides the service to the city, 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. Dublin City, Mayo County and Limerick City and County Councils incur costs in relation to providing regional control centres.

Table F1: 2022 v 2021 Cost per Capita of the Fire Service

	Cost Per Capita - (€) full and part-time station	Cost Per Capita - (€) part-time stations	Cost Per Capita - (€) of full time stations
2022	€61.45	€42.48	€82.63
2021	€63.06	€44.65	€82.69
Difference	-€1.61	-€2.17	-€0.06

***Note:** It has been brought to NOAC's attention that due to the significant boundary change in Cork City Council in 2019, the cost per capita of the Fire Service recorded in 2021 was higher than was actually the case, as the 2016 risk based approach phase one population figure was incorrectly used. The per capita figure for the fire service divided by the population figure of 210,637 would have given a more accurate result of €95.58 per capita for 2021.*

F2: Mobilisation Times

In local authorities with full time fire brigades, two of the six services improved their average mobilisation times for fire emergencies, and three improved their average mobilisation times for other non- fire emergencies in 2022.

In respect of the retained fire brigades 11 (13 in 2021) improved mobilisation times for fire emergencies and ten (14 in 2021) for non- fire emergencies in 2022. NOAC is aware that average mobilisation times can be affected by various factors such as the time of day, traffic, remoteness from the nearest fire station and the quality of information received.

In relation to fire related emergencies, Waterford City & County had the quickest response time for full time services of 1 minute and 3 seconds, an improvement on their 2021 time of 1 minute and 14 seconds. For retained services response times, Sligo, at 3 minutes 57 seconds, were the fastest, (as they were in 2021), but their response time was 21 seconds slower in 2022. As was the case in 2021, Galway County had the slowest response time for full time services of 1 minute and 59 seconds, which was an increase of 2 seconds on 2021. Wexford at 7 minutes 18 seconds (6 minutes 49 seconds in 2021) was the slowest for a retained service's response in respect of fire incidents.

For non-fire related emergencies, Waterford had the fastest response time for full time services of 1 minute and 8 seconds, as they were in 2021 at 1 minute and 18 seconds. Sligo was the fastest responding retained fire service at 4 minutes and 20 seconds (3 minutes 46 seconds in 2021) in respect of all other (non-fire) emergency incidents.

Galway County had the slowest response time for full-time services of 2 minutes and 3 seconds, while Westmeath at 7 minutes and 24 seconds was slowest for retained service response to non-fire emergency incidents.

F3: Attendance Times at Scenes

For fire incidents, eight authorities increased the percentage by which the first fire tender reached the scene in less than 10 minutes, compared to 2021. In the case of 22 authorities, the percentage where first fire tender attendance took longer than 20 minutes increased. Cork City had the lowest percentage where first fire tender attendance took longer than 20 minutes at 0.87%.

The largest percentage increase in respect of fires where first attendance at the scene was within 10 minutes was Tipperary, increasing from 30.71% in 2021 to 38.50% in 2022.

Limerick City & County had the largest decrease in attendance at the scene within 10 minutes in respect of fires, from 81.38% in 2021 to 66.37% in 2022.

For all other emergency incidents, eight authorities increased the percentage attended within 10 minutes from 2021.

In the case of 16 authorities, the percentage of other emergency incidents where first attendance took longer than 20 minutes increased, with Tipperary recording the largest increase going from 4.99% in 2021 to 26.79% in 2022 and Wexford recording the highest percentage overall in 2022 at 30.06%.

Cork City recorded the lowest percentage where first attendance took longer than 20 minutes for the fourth year in a row with 1.73% down from 2.23% in 2021.

Section 7: Library Service (L1 and L2)

L1: Library visits and items issued

There is an increase in the average number of library visits per head of population in 2022 at 2.09 up from 0.86 in 2021 and 1.05 in 2020. This is a welcome development from the downward trend in library visits per head of population since 2014.

Table L1 A. Chapter 4 displays the average number of library visits per head of population since 2014. As well as the number of visits to libraries per head of population in 2022, Table L1 shows the number of items borrowed during the year; this illustrates more effectively 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.

Leitrim County Council library visitor numbers were the highest at 3.44 (.47 in 2021) visits per head of population, with Cavan County Council the lowest at 1.06 visits per head of population, however this was an improvement on Cavan's figure of .41 in 2021.

All local authorities showed a welcome increase in the visits per head of population compared with 2021.

In 2022 the number of items borrowed increased to 13,899,201 an increase of over 3,293,543 items or a 31% increase. All local authorities with the one exception, Sligo County Council, recorded increases in the number of items borrowed in 2022, despite the fact that Sligo had recorded the highest percentage increase of items borrowed overall at 38.06% in 2021. Kildare recorded the highest percent increase of items borrowed in 2022 at 210% increase.

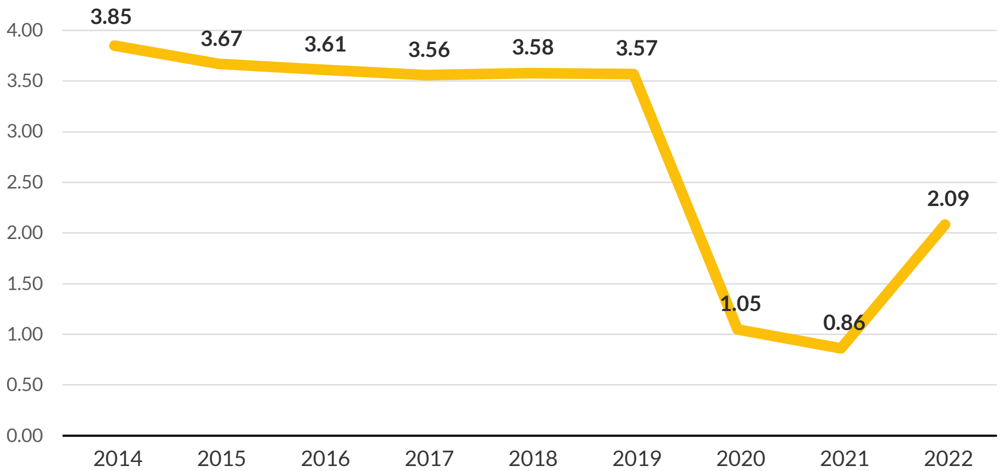
Galway County Council collects library statistics on behalf of Galway City Council, and these are presented as combined statistics.

It was highlighted that though many library services have online resources, several of these e-resources are only available on library PCs and library Wi-Fi.

Table L1 A: Average No. of library visits per head of population

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

Figure L1 A: Illustrates the average number of library visits per head of population since 2014



L1 (C) measures the active library members per head of population, based on the 2022 census figures. An active membership can be defined as:

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

In 2022, a new national library management system contract (LMS) commenced and on the 23rd of March 2022 the new LMS went live. Due to the changeover in the system data for L1C is not available for the 2022 Performance Indicator Process. It is intended that the new system will support the generation of the data in 2023. NOAC was advised early in 2023 that these figures might not be provided; this was confirmed early in the process.

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

In 2022, the number of registered members rose significantly to 730,541 from 413,346 in 2021, an increase of 317,195 registered members or a 77% increase on 2021 figures.

Carlow had the greatest increase with more than 215% or 5,095 additional users, followed by Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown with an increase of 83% or 19,197 users, and Sligo with a 177% increase or 6,340 users. All local authorities recorded increases in users, except for Cork County who had 4,640 less users or an 8% decline.

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

The average per capita cost of operating the library service marginally decreased in 2022 to €36.68 from €36.92 in 2021.

For the third year in a row, Longford has the highest spend per capita on its library service at €54.24 (€55.86 in 2021, €57.61 in 2020). Another figure featuring for three consecutive years is the lowest cost per capita figure recorded in Galway County, combined with Galway City of €20.53 (€20.59 in 2021 and €19.33 in 2020). Figure L2a shows the variation in expenditure per capita.

A new national Library Management System was introduced as part of the Public Library Strategy 2018-2022. Alongside this, there were a number of changes, including the removal of library fines and the ability for library users to order books or other items from any public library nationally. The base line set for the minimum book fund required in each county is €4.00 per capita and the Commission is of the view that this baseline still requires attention. L2 (B) illustrates this data.

Figure L1(D). Number of registered members in 2022

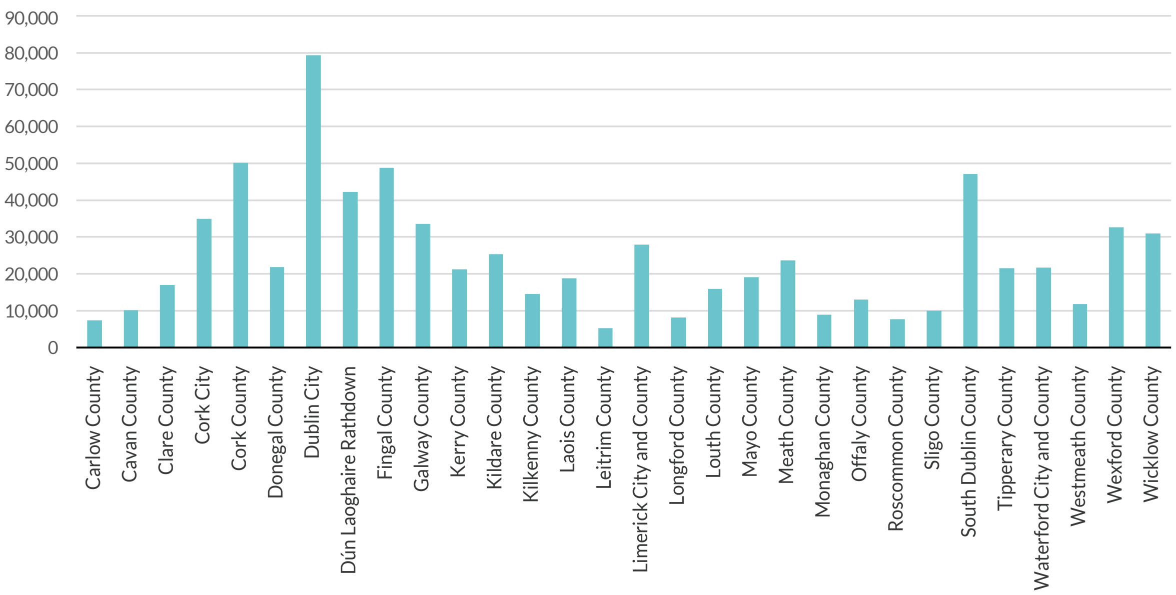


Figure L2(A): Per Capita Cost of Operating a Library Service (€)

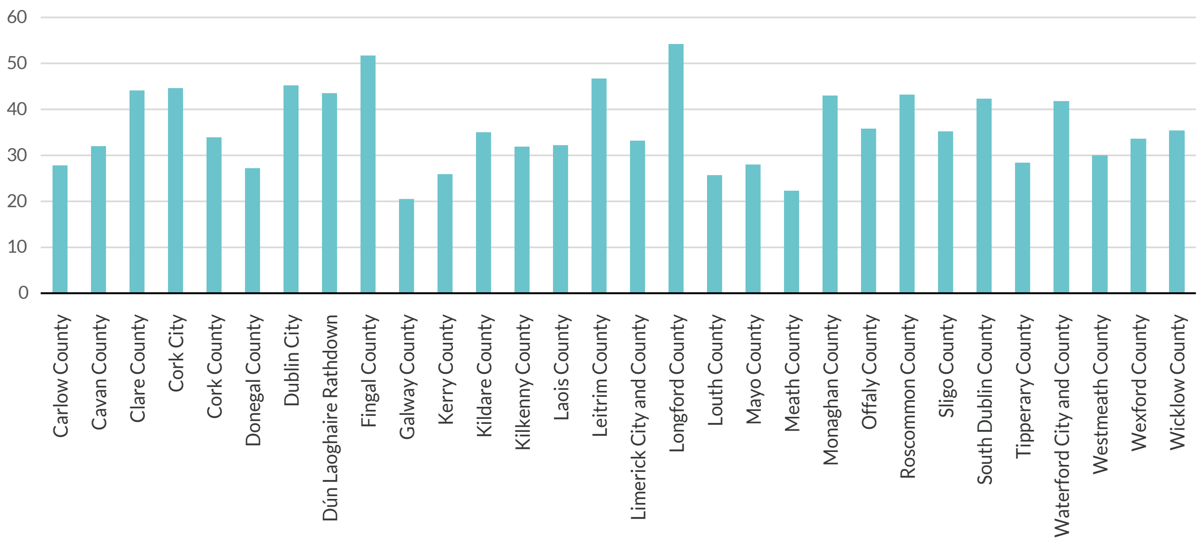
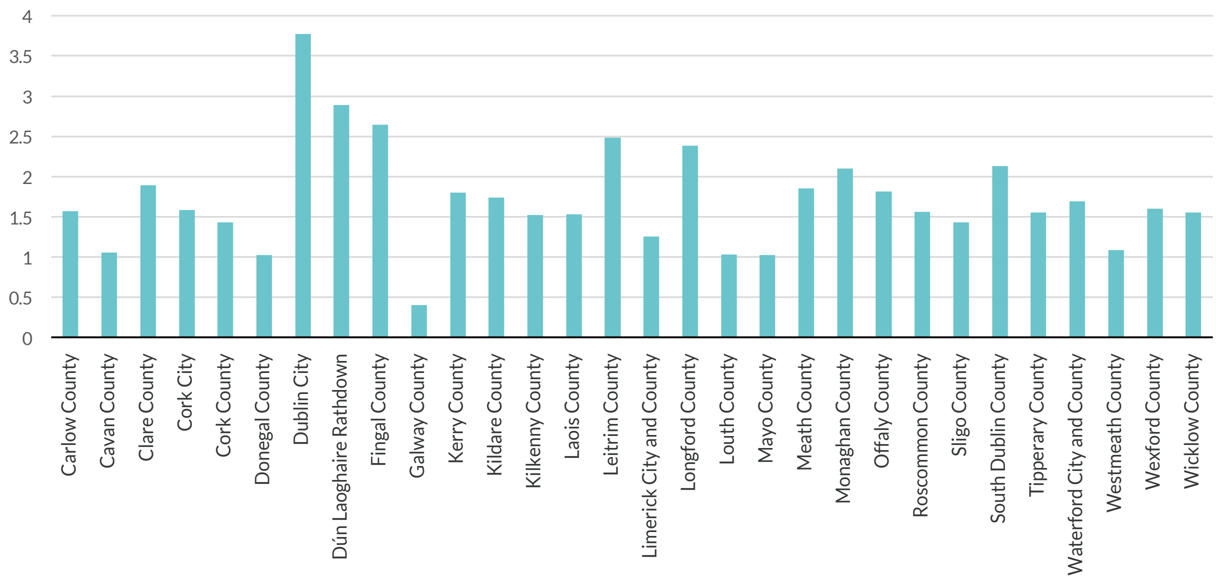


Figure L2(B): Per Capita Expenditure on new Stock 2022(€)



Section 8: Youth/Community (Y1 and Y2)

Comhairle na nÓg are child and youth councils in the 31 Local Authority areas of the country. Comhairle na nÓg was established under the National Children's Strategy (2000), which is based on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). It was set up 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 links with adult decision-making bodies.

Y1: Participation in Comhairle na nÓg scheme

In 2022, six local authorities achieved 100% involvement in the Comhairle na nÓg local youth council scheme; a decrease from the previous year 2021 when there were nine local authorities participating.

A participation rate of less than 50% arose in four local authorities (seven in 2021) - Cork County Council, Dublin City Council, Galway County Council and South Dublin County Council.

Dublin City Council was the lowest for the third year at 28.21% in 2022 (35.9% in 2021, 37.18% in 2020). Clare County Council had the largest increase rising to 84.21% in 2022 from 42.11% in 2021.

Kilkenny County Council, who saw a drop this year explained that a training event was organised in the same week and that some schools had difficulty attending both.

The true national average in 2022 was calculated at 64.7% (63.25% in 2021 and 63.29% in 2020).

The number of schools represented at the Comhairle na nÓg AGM in 2022 was 471. 463 were represented in 2021, 462 in 2020, 502 in 2019 and 485 in 2018.

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

A Public Participation Network(PPN) is a network that enables local authorities to connect with community groups around the country. The PPN is the conduit for all local authorities who wish to benefit from community and voluntary expertise in their area.

The number of organisations on the county register for the PPN at the end of 2022 was 17,875, an increase on 2021 when it was 17,549 and 2020 when it was 17,780.

The national average was 16.64% with 1,540 organisations registering for the first time in 2022 and 2,974 of the organisations opting to be part of the Social Inclusion College within the network. This is a slight increase on the 2021 national average, which was 15.97%.

Offaly County Council explained that the number of groups for 2022 is less than 2021, due to re-registration. Some groups have ceased since the pandemic.

Figure Y2: Total number of organisations included in the County register for the local authority area as at 31/12/2022

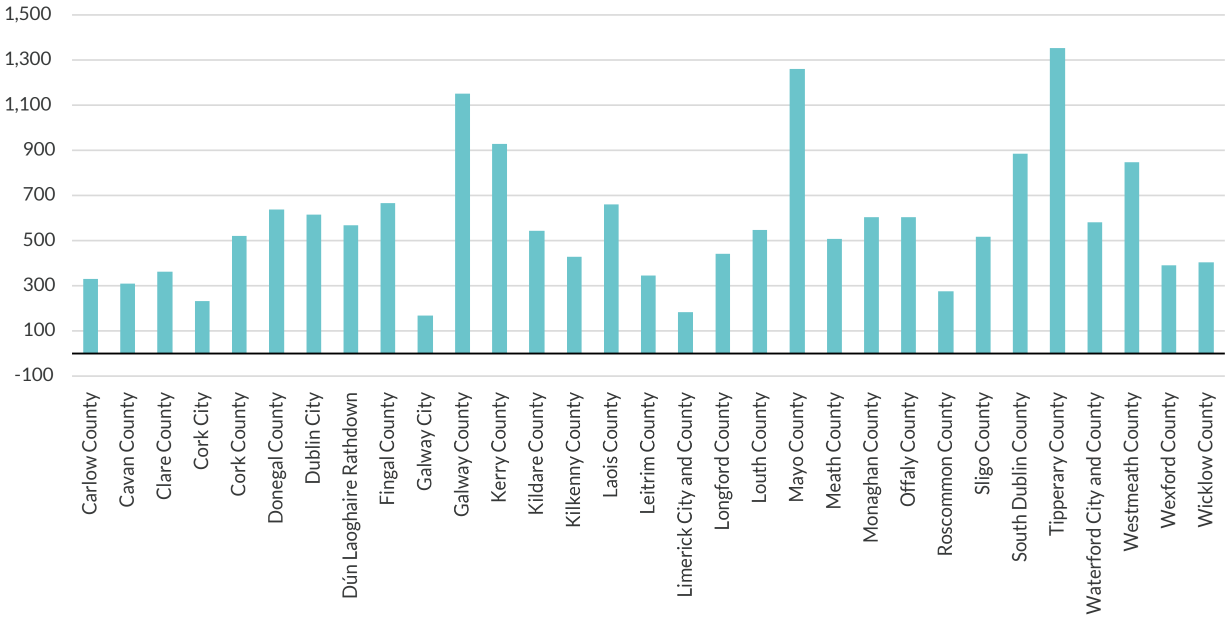
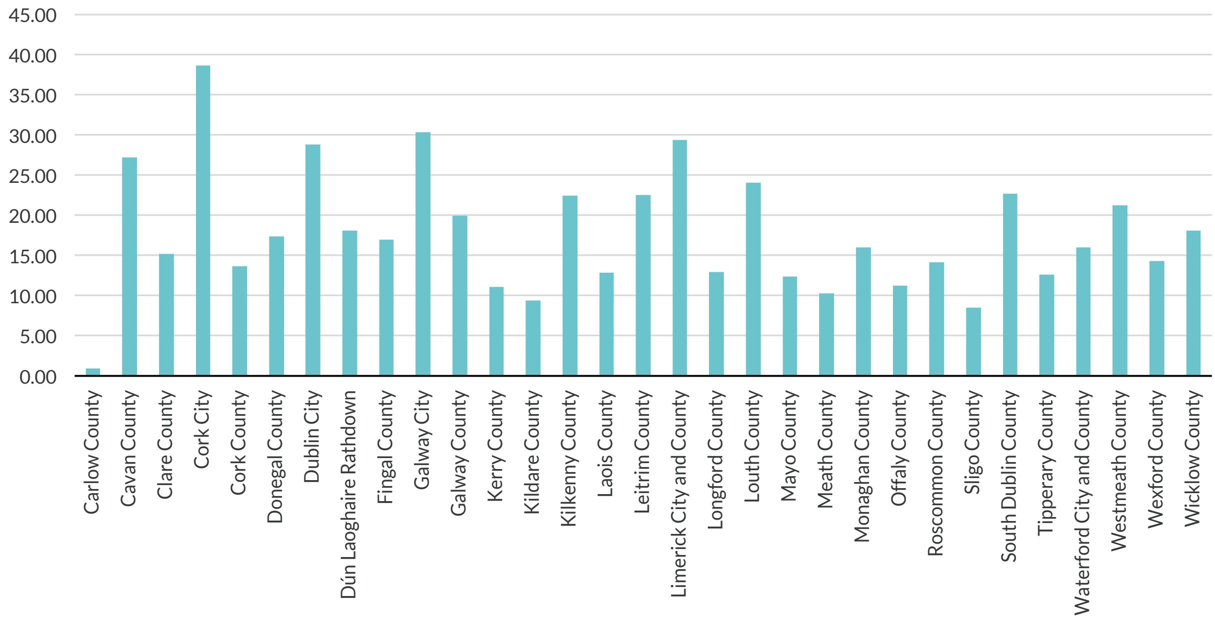


Figure Y2(A): Number of organisations included in the County Register at 31/12/2022 and the proportion of those organisations that opted to be part of the Social Inclusion College within the PPN



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

C1: Whole Time Equivalents (WTE)

As indicated in Table C1, Chapter 4, total whole-time equivalent staff employed by the local authority sector at the end of 2022 was 30,598.87. This represents an increase of 424.7 staff since 2021 when the figure was 30,174.17. Laois County and Fingal reported the largest whole-time equivalent increase of 6% or 88.54 staff in Fingal and 27.08 in Laois. Seven local authorities showed a reduction in staff numbers. Cork City experienced a minor decrease and other minor decreases were in Donegal and Dún Laoghaire Rathdown at under 1%. Galway City saw a reduction of less than 3%, Sligo had a 5% reduction and Wicklow County had the greatest decrease at 9.3% or a drop in 67.38 whole time equivalents.

C2: Sick Leave

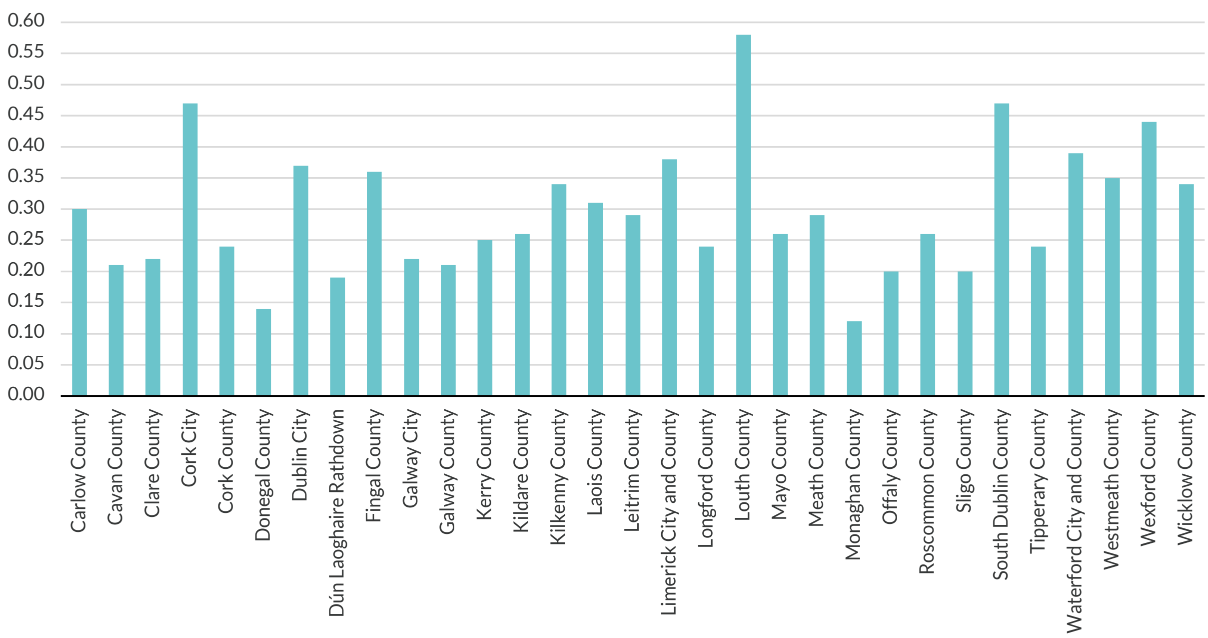
In 2022, the national average percentage rate of paid workdays lost through medically certified paid sick leave for the sector increased to 3.58%. This was an increase from 2021 when it was at 2.89%, in 2020 it was at 3.01% and 2019 when it was 3.71%.

It would appear that the figures are reverting to pre-pandemic trends. Separately, the national average percentage of paid workdays lost through self- certified paid sick leave was 0.32%; an increase from 2021 when it was at 0.19% and 2020 when it was 0.20%.

Offaly County Council had the highest certified sick leave rate of 5.28%, up from 3.6% in 2021. Carlow County Council had the second highest certified sick leave rate of 5.07%, an increase from 3.8% in 2021.

Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown had the lowest rate of certified sick leave at 1.78% (1.39% in 2021). In 2022, 18 authorities exceeded their 3.5% public sector sick leave target quota while two were at the 3.5% (10 in 2021, 7 in 2020 and 18 in 2019). The local authorities that recorded the highest level of medically certified paid sick leave were Offaly County Council at 5.28%, followed by Carlow at 5.07%.

Figure C2(B): Percentage of paid working days lost to sickness absence through self – certified leave in 2022



Louth County Council had the highest percentage of paid working days lost to sickness absence through self – certification at 0.58%, an increase from 0.30% in 2021. Both Cork City and South Dublin County Council had the second highest increase at 0.47%, an increase from 0.16% in 2021 for Cork City and 0.30% in 2021 for South Dublin County Council.

Monaghan County Council had the lowest percentage of paid working days lost through sickness absence through self-certified leave at 12% for 2022, although this was an increase from 0.08% in 2021, and Donegal County Council reported a 5% decrease from 0.19% in 2021 to 0.14% in 2022.

C3: Website and Social Media

Table C3 (A) illustrates total page views of local authority websites 2014 – 2022. Total page views of local authority websites in 2022 amounted to 69.95 million, compared to the 2021 figure of 64.76 million page views or an average of 13.65 per head of population.

Table C3 (B): illustrates local authority social media account followers for the same period.

The total number of social media users at end of 2022 was 4.81 million in 2021 it was 4.44 million and 3.87 million in 2020.

In 2020, the indicator C3 was amended to represent the results as per capita. Previously, this indicator was represented as the total number of visitors to the local authority website and its total number of followers on social media.

Kerry County Council recorded the highest total page views of the local authority websites in 2022, and this was the same in 2021 and 2020. The 2022 figure was 37.98 per capita which was down on its 2021 figure of 41.12. Carlow County Council was the lowest at 5.21 per capita which was a small decline on its 2021 figure of 5.34.

Waterford City and County had the highest per capita total number of followers of the local authority's social media accounts at 2.15 followed by Clare County Council at 2.04. Kildare had the lowest at 0.37, with South Dublin having 0.48.

Table C3 (A): 2022 Local authority website usage

Title	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
National total of page views	67,802,539	77,213,343	81,270,933	74,104,123	64,764,654	69,946,040
National number of page views per head of population	14.24	16.21	17.07	15.56	13.60	13.65

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

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

C4 and C5: ICT Expenditure

Figure C4 shows the cost of Communications Technology (ICT) provision in 2022 per whole-time equivalent staff member of a local authority. For this report, the percentage of total LGMA general charge included is 56%.

There has been an increase year on year in the national average cost of ICT in local authorities.

In 2022 the national average cost of ICT provision was €3,729.33, an increase of €207.71 on the 2021 figure of €3,521.62. The figure has increased every year since 2016.

The lowest cost in 2022 was recorded by Cavan County at €2,817.72, although this was an increase on its 2021 figure of €2,779.69 with Galway County reporting €2,968.25 (€2,751.88 in 2021) per whole-time equivalent staff member.

The highest cost was Fingal at €5,583.98 (€4,692.90 in 2021) and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown at €5,002.54 showing an increase from €4,577.68 in 2021. The largest increase in 2022 was Cork City Council with a 19.74% increase from €2,678.12 in 2021 to €3,206.90 in 2022.

C5 calculates total ICT expenditure as a percentage of revenue expenditure. For 2022, the national average recorded was 1.85% as outlined in the table below. Fingal recorded the highest ICT expenditure at 2.99% (2.2% in 2021) followed by Roscommon County Council at 2.79% (2.57%in 2021). The lowest spend is Limerick City and County at 0.56%. Limerick was also lowest in the last four years at 0.51% in 2021, 0.55% in 2020, 0.59% in 2019 and 0.72% in 2018.

C4: Overall Cost of ICT Provision per WTE

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
2,807.96	2,894.97	3,010.48	3,457.02	3,521.62	3,729.33

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

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1.75	1.78	1.52	1.71	1.85

Figure C4: 2022 Overall cost of ICT provision per WTE (€)

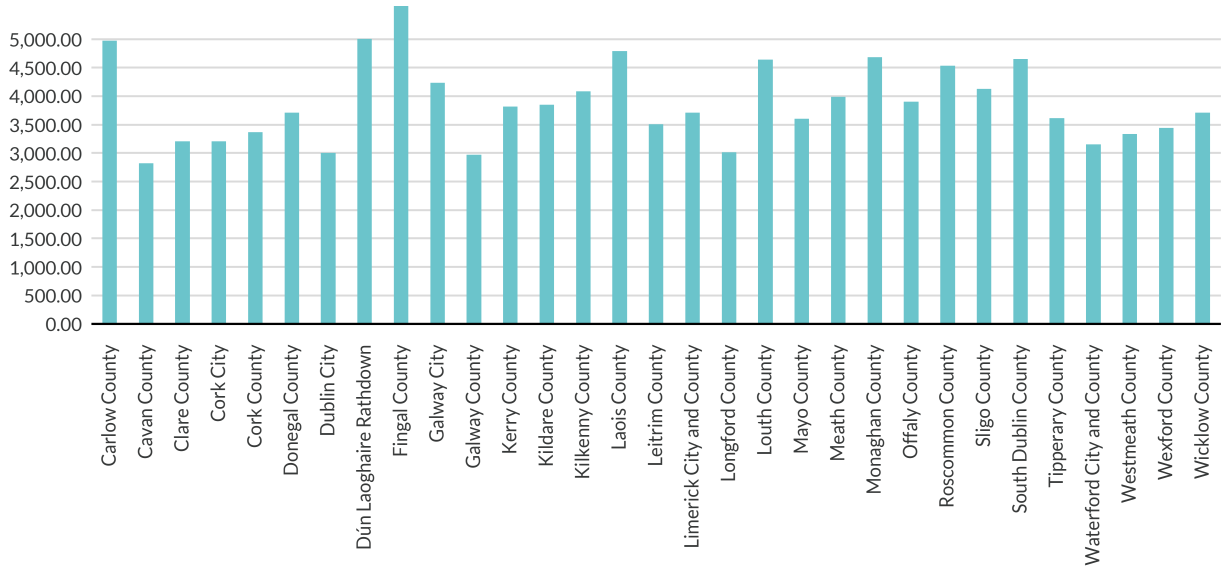
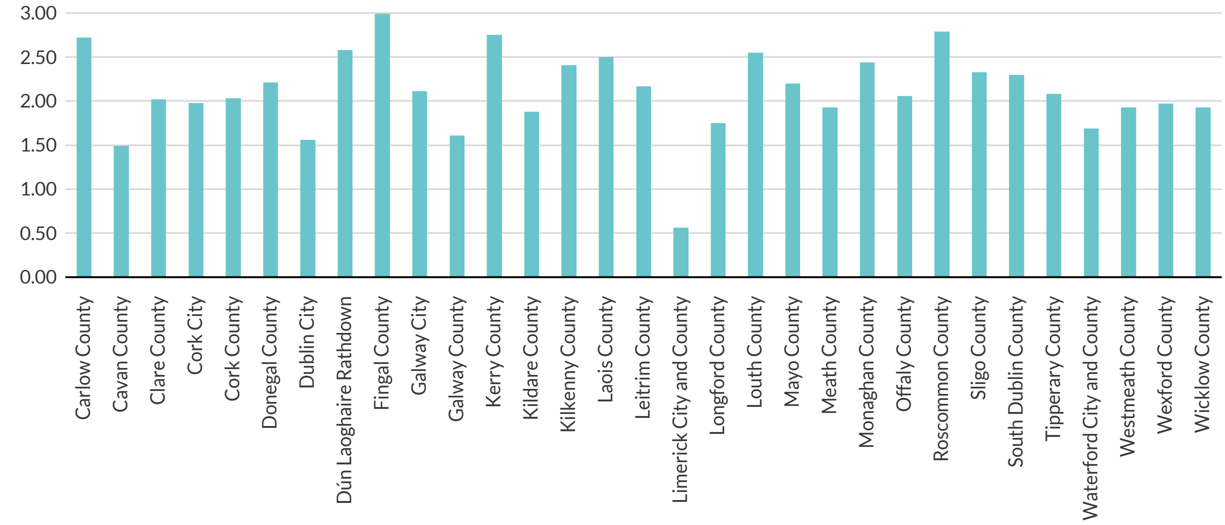


Figure C5: 2022 Overall cost of ICT as a proportion of Revenue expenditure (€)



Section 10: Finance (M1 to M4)

M1: Revenue Account Balance

Table M1 Chapter 4 shows a summary of the Revenue Account balances for the years 2018 to 2022. Figures relating to 2022 are provisional; the audited figures from the Local Government Audit Service were not yet available when the performance indicator data was supplied. There were seven local authorities showing a deficit on the Revenue Account at the end of 2022 (eight in 2021, 11 in both 2020 and 2019), each of them had further reduced their deficit on 2021 results.

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 2018-2022

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Overall Deficits	-€51,835,528	-€45,629,085	-€40,336,262	-€32,260,563	-€27,706,860
Overall Surpluses	€88,635,645	€91,245,015	€118,209,468	€109,645,469	€115,608,112
Overall Balances	€36,800,117	€45,615,930	€77,873,206	€77,384,906	€87,901,252

Viewing the cumulative deficits and surpluses, as a percentage of total income in 2022, shows that all except one of the deficits represents less than 3% of the total income of the respective council.

The only local authority above 3% in 2022 is Sligo County Council at -21.37 % (-20.75% in 2021, -20.03% in 2020). Waterford City and County made great reduction again in 2022 having showed the biggest reduction in its deficit in 2021. In 2022 it went from €-2,715,650 in 2021 to €-1,271,104 a reduction of 1,444,546. Other notable results on deficit balances were in Donegal which had a reduction of €1,197,011. Kildare County Council went from a deficit budget to a budget surplus which is a very welcome development. The largest increases were in Galway City who reported an increase of €2,578,281 and Louth where it was €1,592,610.

Column G, Table M1, Chapter 4, shows the Revenue Expenditure in 2022 per head of population within the local authority. Meath was the lowest at €741.46 and reduction of 7.59% on the 2021 figure of €802.41. Meath has been the lowest in this category since 2018 (€861.76 in 2020 €633.60 in 2019 and €599.40 in 2018).

The highest per head of population was Limerick City and County at €4,332.49 (€4,577.34 in 2021, €4,267.50 in 2020, €3,396.29 in 2019 and €2,659.16 in 2018).

NOAC notes that Limerick City and County operates the Housing Assistance Payment shared service, which increases its cost per capita figure. However, with the benefit of M1h, which records Revenue expenditure per capita, (excluding significant out of county / shared service expenditure) Limerick's figure is reduced to €952.19 in 2022. Therefore, the highest Revenue Expenditure in 2022 per capita within all local authorities is Dublin City at €1,542.28, followed by Leitrim at €1,474.95 and Longford at €1,316.99.

Column H of Table M1 shows Revenue expenditure per capita in 2022; excluding significant out of county / shared service expenditure for the service providers of Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) (Limerick), My Pay (Laois), Dublin Region Homeless Executive and Dublin Fire Services (Dublin City). The following is noted in respect of each local authority:

Authority	Revenue Expenditure per Capita in 2022 (based on 2022 Census)	Revenue expenditure per capita in 2022 excluding significant out of county / shared service expenditure
Dublin City	€1,830.33	€1,542.28
Laois County	€994.18	€933.64
Limerick City and County	€4,332.49	€952.19

M2: Revenue Collection Rates

Local authority revenue collection rates in Tables M2 (a) to M2(c) of Chapter 4 are based on the amount collected relative to the amount levied for the year. Pre-existing arrears are added to this figure. The following items are then deducted:

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

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

Table M2 (A) in Chapter 4 shows the percentage of commercial rates collected by local authorities from 2018 to 2022.

Galway City Council reported the figures for 2020 and 2021 without noting waivers, therefore the increase for 2022 is not an accurate reflection. Additionally, it was stated in the 2021 report that Galway City Council had the lowest collection of rates, which was not the case. NOAC has contacted Galway City Council to further investigate the situation.

Fingal had the highest collection performance at 98.1%. Dublin City, Kilkenny, Laois, Limerick City and County, Longford, Mayo, Meath, Monaghan, South Dublin, Waterford City and County, Westmeath, and Wexford County Councils also collected commercial rates in excess of 90% in 2022. Sligo had the lowest collection performance at 74% (78% in 2021).

13 authorities saw an increase in commercial rates collected in 2022 (including Galway City which was misrepresented). One remained unchanged while 17 authorities showed a decrease in collections.

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

Table M2 (B) in Chapter 4 shows the percentage of rent and annuities collected by local authorities from 2018 to 2022.

Limerick City and County Council outlined to NOAC that the collection rates for rents for their authority is distorted by the HAP collection rates, which show a much more favourable collection rate than is the case for Limerick City and County Council's own stock. NOAC will examine this indicator, as Limerick operates the shared service for all 31 local authorities.

Dublin City's collection rates were reported at 73% (the same percentages as in 2021 and 2020, when they were also the lowest). Dún Laoghaire Rathdown was at 76% (77% in 2021), Fingal at 76.1% (77.4% in 2021) and South Dublin at 77%; an improvement on 2021 when it was 74%.

For the third year, Cork County recorded the highest collection rates at 100% for each of the years 2022, 2021 and 2020. In 2022, a further 14 authorities recorded collection rates at 90% or more.

In 2022, nine authorities increased their rent and annuities collection rates, compared to 16 in 2021.

15 authorities' rent and annuities collection rates decreased in 2022, with seven staying at the same level as 2021.

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

Housing loan yields can exceed 100% when loan arrears collected in that year are included with loan repayment amounts due in that year.

For 2022, Wexford's revenue collection has exceeded 100% at 105% (104.6% in 2021 and 104% in 2020).

Seven other local authorities: Carlow, Cork City, Fingal, Kerry, Kilkenny, Tipperary and Westmeath have all achieved a collection rate of 90% or higher.

In 2022, seven authorities' housing loan collection rates decreased, including Donegal which was again the lowest in 2022 achieving 59% (64% in 2021), followed by Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown at 61% which was the lowest in 2021 at 60%. Nineteen authorities recorded improvements and four remained the same.

NOAC is aware that loans currently going through the legal process may distort the overall percentage for each local authority and also acknowledges the progress made by many authorities to improve collections. These sources of income make an important contribution to funding local services. Cork City advised that the improved collection rates were due to refocusing of available resources into debt management.

M3: Public Liability Claims

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

NOAC requested Irish Public Bodies (IPB), the insurance company used by local authorities for public liability, and local authorities nationally to provide details of pay out costs. The average cost per capita of public liability claims amount paid out on public liability claims per capita in 2022 was €11.31, an increase from 2021 when it was €11.05.

In 2022 as was the case in the previous report, Dublin City had the highest cost of settled claims per capita at €23.48 (€22.99 in 2021). Galway County had the lowest at €1.96 down from €4.67 in 2021.

In 2022, 16 authorities showed decreases in the amount paid out on public liability claims per capita, while 15 authorities showed increases over 2021.

M4: Overheads

M4 was a new indicator introduced by NOAC in 2020. The overall central management charge as a percentage (%) of total expenditure on revenue account increased from 9.65% in 2020 to 11.60% in 2021 and in 2022 this figure was 11.85%

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

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

NOAC collected the following two datasets in this regard:

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

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

Clare had the highest central management charge as a percentage of total expenditure on revenue account with 17.14%, followed closely by Fingal at 17.07%. Limerick City and County remained the lowest in 2022 at 4.1% (3.89% in 2021).

All but one authority (Cork County) saw an increase in payroll costs as a percentage of its revenue expenditure in 2022.

Kerry County had the highest payroll costs as a percentage of its revenue expenditure at 44.09%. Limerick City and County had the lowest with 9.5%.

Section 11: Economic Development – (J1 to J4)

The indicators J1 – J3 were calculated per 100,000 of population for the first time in 2020.

J1: Job Creation

The Job Creation indicator has to date been calculated on a "Net Jobs Created" basis. The total number of jobs created nationally in 2022 with the assistance of the Local Enterprise Offices (LEOs), taking job losses into account was 3,447. This represents an increase of 448 jobs from the figures in 2021 where 2,999 were created. Each part-time job is counted as half of a full-time job.

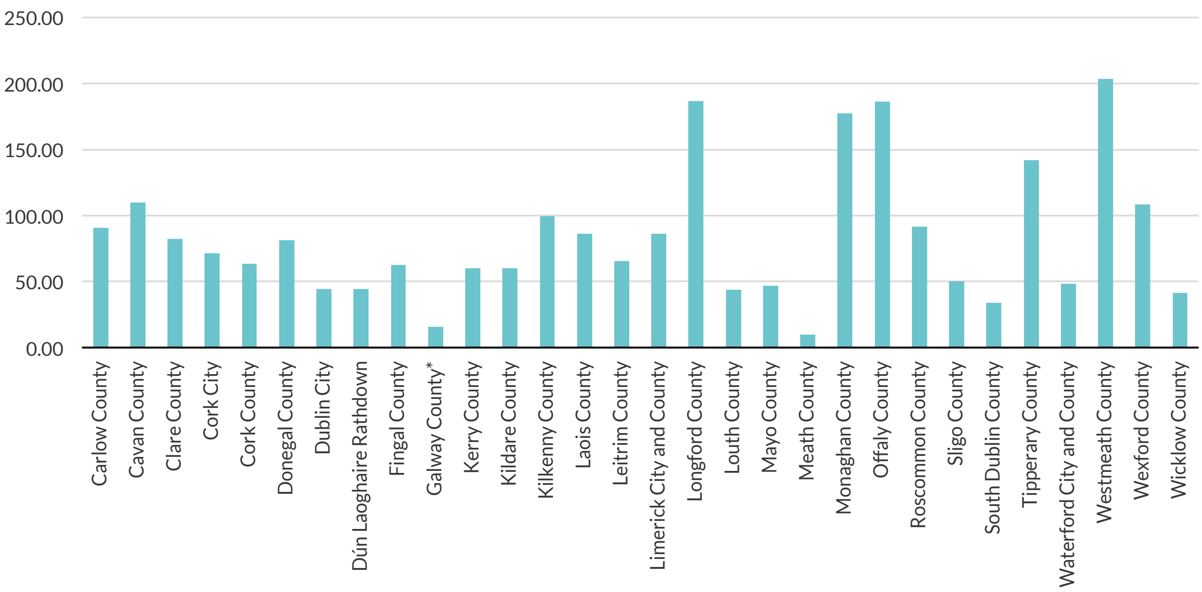
12 local authorities showed a decrease in jobs created in 2022 while 18 saw an increase in the number of jobs created with LEO assistance in their counties. Galway County's statistics showed no change on its 2021 results with no jobs created.

A number of local authorities showed significant increases in the number of jobs created with assistance from the LEO in 2022 recording 182.47 jobs per 100,000. This is a positive improvement from the net loss of 128 jobs per 100,000 population in 2021. Westmeath recorded 203.46 jobs per 100,000 population in 2022.

Some significant decline in job creation in 2022 show Cavan decrease by 72.87 jobs to 109.60, Clare decrease by 46.36 to 83.02, Dún Laoghaire Rathdown by 38.90 jobs to 44.12, Kerry by 38.27 to 59.90, Meath by 95.11 to 9.99, Roscommon by 69.69 to 91.44, Sligo by 100.93 to 50.13, Waterford City and County Council by 44.96 to 48 and Wexford by 84.12 to 108.24.

Some noteworthy improvements in 2022 include Cork City, improved by 53.95 jobs to 71.51, Fingal by 58.85 to 62.57, Monaghan 135.03 to 177.38, Offaly 149.09 to 186.56 and Tipperary by 91.18 to 141.95.

Figure J1: Jobs Created per 100,000 of population 2022



J2: Trading Online Vouchers

In line with the growth of online trading, the LEOs provide support to businesses to improve their online presence. The scheme was designed to be a catalyst for change to encourage small businesses to move their business to trading online. Prior to the Covid-19 pandemic, the LEOs approved on average 1,100 Trading Online Vouchers (TOVs) per annum.

During the pandemic, the scheme became a critical business support to assist the survival of small businesses throughout the crisis. In 2020, 12,946 TOVs were approved, partially due to the voucher rate increasing from 50% to 90% from 8th April to 31st December 2020. The voucher rate returned to 50% on 1st January 2021, with the number of vouchers approved reducing to 4,450 in 2021.

The voucher rate remained at 50% during 2022, and the number recorded was 1,881, which is lower than the 2019 pre-pandemic figures.

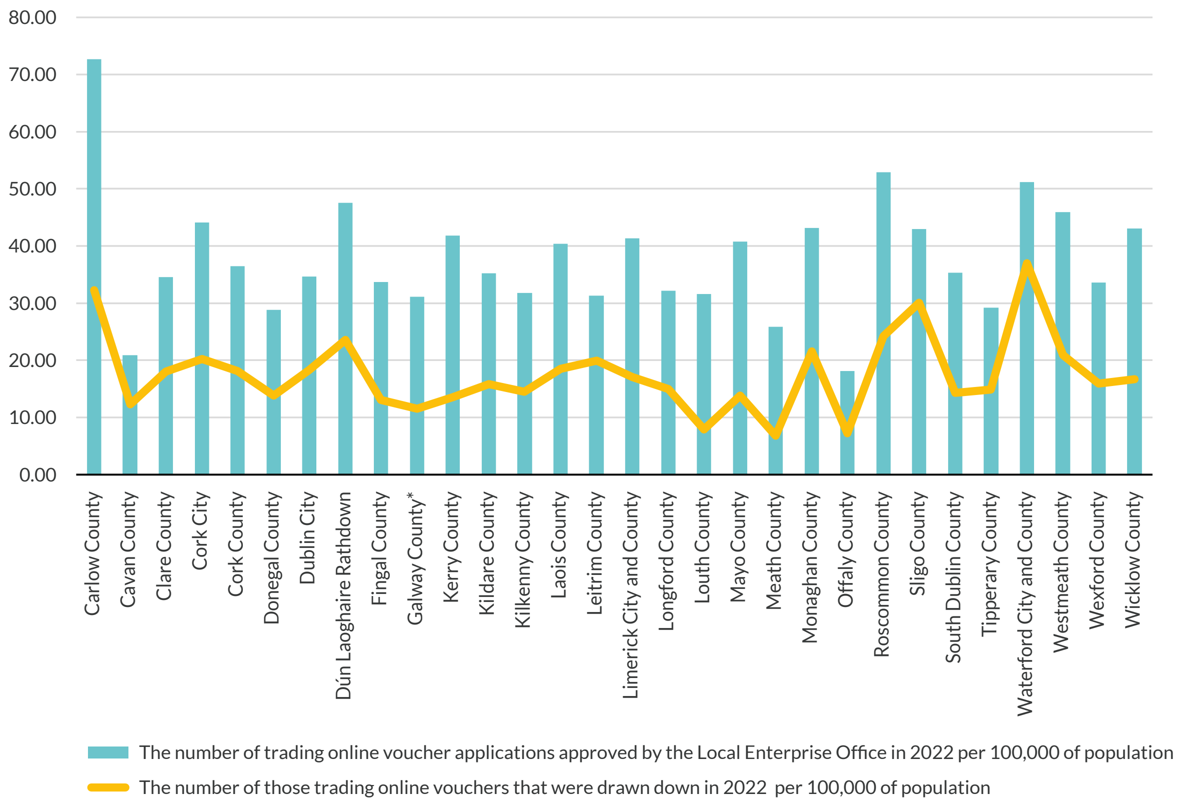
The results for this indicator show a significant decline for 2022.

Carlow County Council had the largest number of trading online applications approved per 100,000 population in 2022 at 72.66 (129.97 in 2021). It also had the highest trading online vouchers drawn down in 2022 per 100,000 at 32.29 (87.82 in 2021).

Offaly County Council had the lowest number of trading online applications approved at 18.14 per 100,000 population in 2022 (51.3 in 2021), followed by Cavan at 20.94 (68.26 in 2021). Meath had the lowest trading online vouchers drawn down in 2022 per 100,000 at 6.81 (36.40 in 2021), followed by Offaly at 7.26 (25.65 in 2021) and Louth at 7.91 in 2022 (15.51in 2021) per 100,000 of population.

LEO Galway supports Galway County and City. Overall figures are included in the Galway County Council report, which shows 15.55 jobs created per 100,000 of population or 43 in total.

Figure J2: Trading online voucher applications approved / drawdown per 100,000 population in 2022



J3: No. of mentoring recipients

LEO mentoring matches the knowledge, skills, insights and entrepreneurial capability of experienced business practitioners - the mentor - with small business owners and managers, who need practical and strategic one-to-one advice and guidance for their businesses.

Due to the pandemic, 2020 and 2021 were challenging years for small business, especially those associated with sub-supply into the domestic tourism and hospitality sectors. The need for practical and strategic guidance was never greater.

Consequently, the number of clients availing of mentoring increased from an average of 10,000 in previous years to 16,231 in 2020 and in 2021, 14,149 participants availed of LEO mentoring. It was anticipated that the figures would reduce post-pandemic, and the reduction to 12,201 in 2022 is not unexpected.

Leitrim County Council had the largest return: 1,034.57 mentoring recipients per 100,000 people, an increase from 895.64 in 2021. Donegal County Council had the lowest return at 93.79, a decrease from 160.81 in 2021.

Figure J3: Mentoring Recipients per 100,000 of population 2022

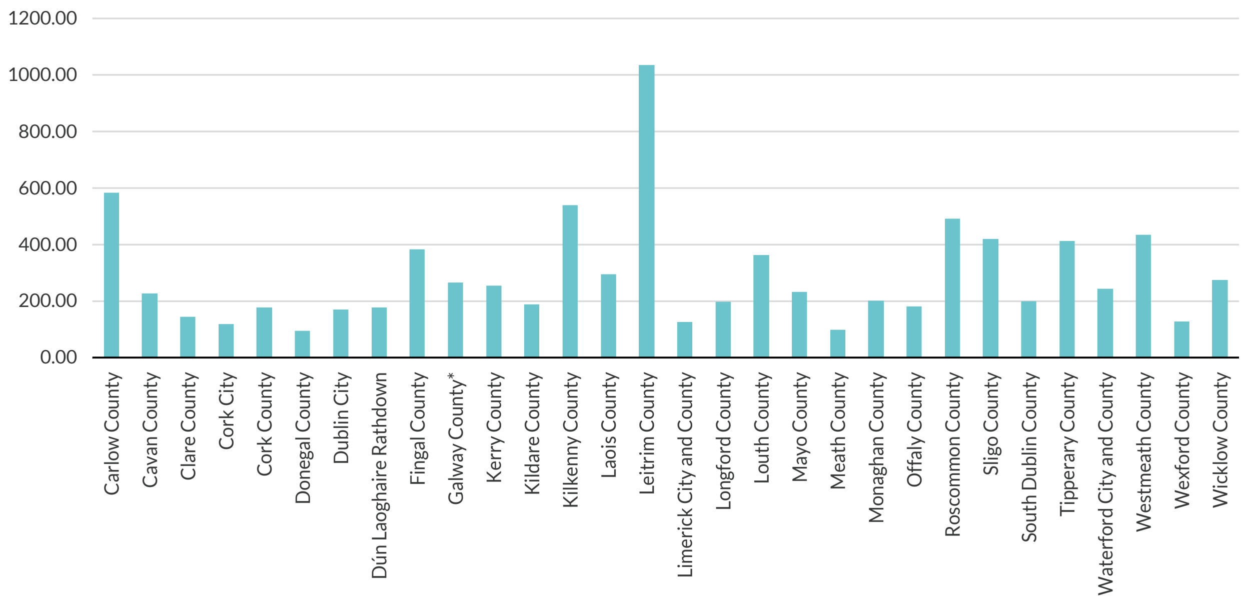
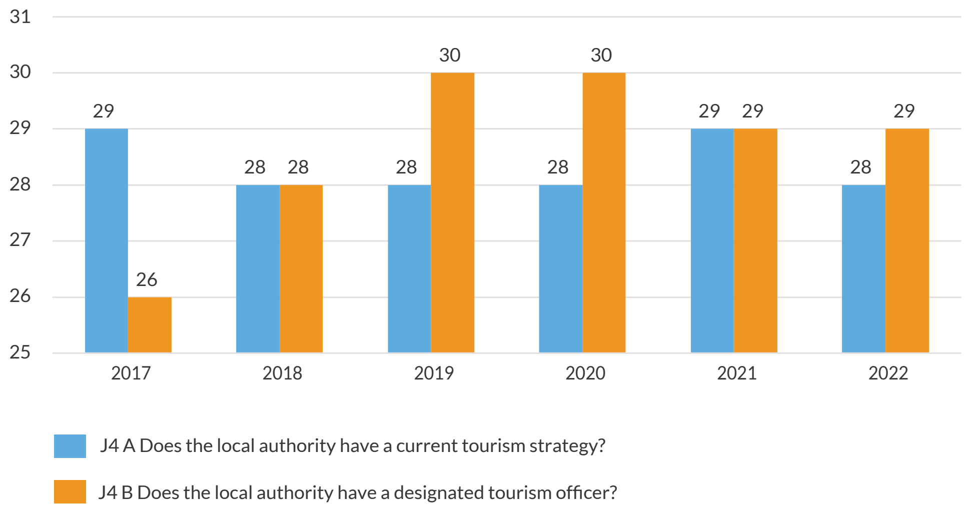


Figure J4: Tourism Strategy 2022



J4: Tourism Strategy

Tourism strategies are in place in the majority of local authority areas with some notable exceptions. Galway County and Waterford City and County have confirmed that there was no Tourism Strategy in place in either local authority in 2022.

Sligo County Council is the only local authority without a designated Tourism Officer in place.

Laois has advised that a designated Tourism Officer has been appointed in the council in 2022; it had previously reported that it employs a member of staff with responsibility for tourism, along with other duties.

Dublin City Council reported that there is a designated Tourism Officer in place in 2022, although it advised that it is currently developing a new Tourism Strategy, with a Tourism Steering Committee and Tourism Management meetings being held monthly to support this work.

NOAC recognises the efforts across the country to develop the potential of the tourism industry at local level.

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

This is a new indicator and 2022 is the first year it is being published. As part of the review of the figures for J5 in general, and as part of the validation process specifically, it was clear that there was a lack of clarity as to what to include in this indicator. Some local authorities requested that the indicator should allow for certain expenses to be included as part of the data for this indicator; it was considered that a significant annual spend on these headings contributes to the overall economic development spend. Overall, local authorities spent an average of €23,338,827.01 on Economic Development.

In feedback provided, it was noted that in relation to the guidelines circulated to assist in the preparation of the J5 return, there was a lack of clarity around some of the narrative and the codes to be applied. In certain cases, staff inputting the expenditure were unaware that these guidelines were to be used.

Members of the Secretariat have raised many audit queries and have also responded to and assisted many local authorities with their queries and concerns. Therefore, NOAC is satisfied that the data is robust and correct. However, it will work with the CCMA Sub Committee, in advance of next year's guidelines, to ensure that recommendations are considered and implemented, where appropriate.

Galway City had the highest expenditure in 2022 per head of population at €239.00, followed by Dublin City at €215.59 and Leitrim at €214.38. The lowest recorded expenditure was in Galway County at €45.69 per head of population, followed by Meath at €55.93. The average spend was €141.21.

Conclusion

Now in its ninth year, the annual NOAC Local Authority Performance Indicator report reflects the compilation of data on local authority functions across 11 areas and 44 indicators and presents a comprehensive insight into the range of Local Government responsibilities and activities. It facilitates measurement of performance and is an effective tool for NOAC in the exercise of its oversight role of the sector. It also serves as a measure of how national policy is implemented at local level. NOAC believes that the report is equally important for local authorities as they benchmark their performance against that of other local authorities, and benefit from best practice within the sector.

Viewed annually, the data represents a picture in time. The composite data enables the identification of trends across multiple services and provides an insight into the capacity of the sector to respond to emerging policies and/or national emergencies. In this regard, clear progress has been identified in the Finance function with a significant improvement in revenue collection and credit balances, despite the impact of COVID-19. With regard to national priorities, close monitoring and attention is paid to the Housing indicators; it is noted that an additional 3,862 housing units were added in 2022, bringing the total housing stock to 146,438.

Performance Indicators have evolved over the years to reflect changes in national policy. Continued updating of the PIs to ensure their relevance is essential, particularly in respect of emerging national priorities, such as the national digital and climate policies. Moreover, the recent financial change, whereby 7.5% of Local Authority Local Property Tax allocations will be contingent on meeting specific PI targets, will strengthen the use of PIs as a tool to measure performance. Such amendments are consistent with NOAC's independent role and goal of overseeing the local government sector by reviewing its financial and operational performance and ensuring the provision of enhanced services to local communities.

Chapter 4

2022 Tables and Figures

Section 1 - Housing

Table H1: - Social Housing Stock (A-F)

Authority	A. Number of dwellings in the ownership of the local authority at 1/1/2022	B. Number of dwellings added to the local authority owned stock during 2022 (whether constructed or acquired)	C. Number of local authority owned dwellings sold in 2022	D. Number of local authority owned dwellings demolished in 2022	E. Number of dwellings in the ownership of the local authority at 31/12/2022	F. Number of local authority owned dwellings planned for demolition under a DHLGH approved scheme
Carlow County	1,908	31	7	0	1,932	0
Cavan County	2,099	49	7	0	2,141	0
Clare County	2,670	200	10	0	2,860	2
Cork City	10,403	63	20	28	10,418	47
Cork County	7,663	422	81	0	8,004	0
Donegal County	4,974	83	10	0	5,047	2
Dublin City	26,488	401	17	35	26,837	584
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	4,541	143	3	16	4,665	0
Fingal County	5,511	184	13	0	5,682	0
Galway City	2,412	37	11	1	2,437	2
Galway County	2,624	58	36	0	2,646	0
Kerry County	4,390	142	41	0	4,491	0
Kildare County	4,980	209	8	0	5,181	16
Kilkenny County	2,559	101	8	1	2,651	0
Laois County	2,272	62	12	0	2,322	3
Leitrim County	1,029	36	6	0	1,059	0
Limerick City and County	5,549	184	12	46	5,675	15
Longford County	2,196	37	28	0	2,205	0
Louth County	4,030	107	18	0	4,119	2
Mayo County	2,276	63	14	0	2,325	0
Meath County	3,633	195	14	0	3,814	18
Monaghan County	1,658	118	10	5	1,761	0
Offaly County	**1,953**	**58**	**1**	**0**	**2,010**	**0**
Roscommon County	1,414	7	17	0	1,404	0
Sligo County	2,196	12	17	3	2,188	10
South Dublin County	9,576	183	6	0	9,753	0
Tipperary County	5,196	163	28	3	5,328	0

Authority	A. Number of dwellings in the ownership of the local authority at 1/1/2022	B. Number of dwellings added to the local authority owned stock during 2022 (whether constructed or acquired)	C. Number of local authority owned dwellings sold in 2022	D. Number of local authority owned dwellings demolished in 2022	E. Number of dwellings in the ownership of the local authority at 31/12/2022	F. Number of local authority owned dwellings planned for demolition under a DHLGH approved scheme
Waterford City and County	5,408	97	26	0	5,479	0
Westmeath County	2,058	116	6	3	2,165	3
Wexford County	4,660	160	29	0	4,791	0
Wicklow County	4,922	141	15	0	5,048	0
Totals	**143,248**	**3,862**	**531**	**141**	**146,438**	**704**

H2: Housing Vacancies

Authority	A. The percentage of the total number of LA owned dwellings that were vacant on 31/12/2022
Carlow County	2.23
Cavan County	3.46
Clare County	3.08
Cork City	3.7
Cork County	4.82
Donegal County	3.43
Dublin City	2.83
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	1.63
Fingal County	1.74
Galway City	5.13
Galway County	5.03
Kerry County	4.41
Kildare County	2.44
Kilkenny County	2.38
Laois County	1.25
Leitrim County	3.77
Limerick City and County	5.16
Longford County	5.62
Louth County	2.16
Mayo County	2.28
Meath County	4.85
Monaghan County	1.14
Offaly County	2.14
Roscommon County	2.35
Sligo County	1.42
South Dublin County	2.62
Tipperary County	1.76
Waterford City and County	1.81
Westmeath County	1.2
Wexford County	2.69
Wicklow County	3.23

H3: Average Re-letting Time and Cost

Authority	A. Time taken from the date of vacation of a dwelling to the date in 2022 when the dwelling is re- tenanted, averaged across all dwellings re-let during 2022 (weeks)	B. Cost expended on getting the dwellings re-tenanted in 2021, averaged across all dwellings re-let in 2022
Carlow County	24.09	€20,143.31
Cavan County	45	€21,826.96
Clare County	34.80	€20,738.50
Cork City	58.53	€14,617.00
Cork County	49.82	€35,601.00
Donegal County	36.90	€17,369.27
Dublin City	23.32	€21,932.46
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	19.97	€23,096.07
Fingal County	32.87	€18,226.97
Galway City	52.09	€21,438.86
Galway County	77.86	€17,035.95
Kerry County	54.3	€14,876.23
Kildare County	50.97	€42,545.75
Kilkenny County	26.03	€18,903.07
Laois County	24.4	€16,734.09
Leitrim County	26.33	€22,501.91
Limerick City and County	38.24	€20,758.81
Longford County	99.48	€35,925.79
Louth County	37.71	€14,152.05
Mayo County	44.39	€13,268.81
Meath County	30.86	€17,442.83
Monaghan County	16.22	€15,969.76
Offaly County	42	€36,927.89
Roscommon County	25.46	€13,002.57
Sligo County	15.81	€23,514.77
South Dublin County	28.77	€33,432.28
Tipperary County	38.86	€18,026.82
Waterford City and County	23.82	€13,277.56
Westmeath County	25.48	€22,553.68
Wexford County	11.51	€11,909.85
Wicklow County	36.36	€37,289.02

H4: Housing Maintenance Cost

Authority	A. Expenditure during 2022 on the maintenance of LA housing compiled from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022, divided by the number of dwellings in the LA stock at 31/12/2022, i.e. H1E less H1F indicator figure
Carlow County	€442.94
Cavan County	€556.56
Clare County	€1,240.40
Cork City	€1,451.90
Cork County	€611.83
Donegal County	€1,308.00
Dublin City	€2,275.31
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	€1,932.87
Fingal County	€1,229.76
Galway City	€2,802.87
Galway County	€2,685.71
Kerry County	€556.11
Kildare County	€1,099.35
Kilkenny County	€1,416.83
Laois County	€877.60
Leitrim County	€1,556.60
Limerick City and County	€966.33
Longford County	€830.26
Louth County	€616.16
Mayo County	€471.76
Meath County	€741.17
Monaghan County	€1,795.51
Offaly County	€655.63
Roscommon County	€647.79
Sligo County	€834.17
South Dublin County	€816.69
Tipperary County	€750.77
Waterford City and County	€812.50
Westmeath County	€991.56
Wexford County	€962.88
Wicklow County	€1,491.55

H5: Private Rented Sector Inspections

Authority	B. Number of rented dwellings inspected in 2022	C. Percentage of inspected dwellings in 2022 not compliant with the Standards Regulations	D. Number of dwellings deemed compliant in 2022 (including those originally deemed non-compliant)	E. The number of inspections (including reinspections) undertaken by the local authority in 2022
Carlow County	410	93.42	29	410
Cavan County	342	81.23	96	361
Clare County	996	93.84	97	1,058
Cork City	5,936	94.59	951	8,047
Cork County	1,679	97.28	78	1,698
Donegal County	1,651	91.14	399	1,705
Dublin City	5,909	77.67	3,259	6,532
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	1,323	94.94	254	2,156
Fingal County	6,113	92.93	1,573	7,681
Galway City	133	90.91	39	133
Galway County	1,106	99	231	1,879
Kerry County	902	95.67	94	1,095
Kildare County	710	93.61	71	738
Kilkenny County	365	98.11	93	448
Laois County	1,098	98.36	33	1,160
Leitrim County	309	86.18	104	421
Limerick City and County	731	79.89	31	893
Longford County	202	93.46	88	265
Louth County	846	100.00	35	905
Mayo County	701	94.49	201	883
Meath County	1,560	84.41	272	1,560
Monaghan County	459	77.34	201	466
Offaly County	331	100.00	15	389
Roscommon County	457	83.47	152	628
Sligo County	612	99.28	299	942
South Dublin County	2,787	93.87	598	3,629
Tipperary County	578	99.18	39	601
Waterford City and County	277	100	35	315
Westmeath County	603	95.55	108	724
Wexford County	654	97.96	20	695
Wicklow County	502	97.95	179	891
Totals	**40,282**		**9,674**	**49,308**

NOTE: In 2022, due to legislative change relating to the length of part 4 tenancies and consequent issues around inactive tenancies, the Residential Tenancies Board (RTB) were not in a position to provide the data relating to the number of tenancies in the private rented sector for the 2022 Performance Indicator Report.

H6: Long-term Homeless Adults

Authority	A. Number of adults in emergency accommodation that are long-term homeless as a percentage of the total number of homeless adults in emergency accommodation at end of 2022
Carlow County	57.58
Cavan County	8.33
Clare County	59.68
Cork City	56.63
Cork County	48.98
Donegal County	68.89
Dublin City	57.23
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	0.00
Fingal County	0.00
Galway City	59.91
Galway County	60.71
Kerry County	69.49
Kildare County	48.68
Kilkenny County	50.0
Laois County	8.33
Leitrim County	0.00
Limerick City and County	44.21
Longford County	69.57
Louth County	30.51
Mayo County	57.78
Meath County	55.63
Monaghan County	14.29
Offaly County	15.56
Roscommon County	20.0
Sligo County	82.46
South Dublin County	0.00
Tipperary County	40.82
Waterford City and County	53.62
Westmeath County	40.0
Wexford County	65.52
Wicklow County	55.77

NOTE: Dublin City Council manages homelessness responses on behalf of the Dublin authorities, so Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal and South Dublin County Councils are included under Dublin City Council.

Housing Statistics

H1 & H2: Social Housing Stock

Social Housing Stock (H1)

H1 A. Dwellings in LA Ownership 01/01/2022		2022
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	4,621
	Median	3,633
H1 B. Dwellings added to LA stock		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	125
	Median	107
H1 C. LA owned dwellings sold		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	17
	Median	13
H1 D. LA dwellings demolished in 2022		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	5
	Median	0
H1 E. Dwellings in LA ownership 31/12/2022		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	4,724
	Median	3,814
H1 F. LA dwellings planned for demolition		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	23
	Median	0

Summary Statistics 2015-2021 (H1 E)

Total No. of Dwellings in Local Authority Stock 31/12/2022		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
N	Valid	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average	Mean	5,660.71	4,303.03	4,350.97	4,480.81	4,552.52	4,563.97	4,723.81
	Median	4,143.00	3,006.00	3,116.00	3,402.00	3,563.00	3,633.00	3,814.00

Housing Vacancies (H2)

H2 A. Percentage of dwellings vacant 31/12/2022		2022
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national %	3.03%

H3 & H4: Average Re-Letting Time & Stock; Housing Maintenance Cost

Summary Statistics 2016-2022 (H3 A)

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

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

H3 A. Re-letting Time (Weeks)		2022
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national mean	35.22
H3 B. Re-Let Cost Average (€)		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national mean	21,886.04
H4 A. Maintenance Cost by Unit (€)		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national mean	1,297.48

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

Summary Statistics 2016-2022

H5 A. Total No. of Registered Tenancies		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Average	Mean	10,041.77	10,554.42	10,394.52	10,457.68	10,793.16	-	-
	Median	6,685.00	7,132.00	6,920.00	6,862.00	7,036.00	-	-
H5 B. No. of Inspections Carried out								
Average	Mean	438.81	523.55	768.52	1,038.58	726.35	567.55	1,299.42
	Median	314.00	496.00	622.00	712.00	473.00	334.00	701.00

Private Rented Sector Inspections

H5 A. Total No. of Registered Tenancies		2022
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	-
	Median	-
H5 B. Number of Rented Dwellings Inspected		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	1,299.42
	Median	701
H5 C. % of Inspected Dwellings Not Compliant		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national %	91.28%
H5 D. Number of Dwellings Deemed Compliant in 2022 (including those originally deemed non-compliant)		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	312.06
	Median	97.00
H5 E. The Number of Inspections (including reinspections) undertaken by the local authority in 2022		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	1,590.58
	Median	891.00
H6 A. Long Term Homeless as % of Total No of Homeless Adults		**2022**
N	Valid	28
	Not Applicable	3
	True national %	55.58%

Section 2 - Roads

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

Authority	A (a): % Regional Road that received a PSCI Rating in the 24 month period to 31/12/2022	A (b): % Local Primary Road that received a PSCI Rating in the 24 month period to 31/12/2022	A (c): % Local Secondary Road that received a PSCI Rating in the 24 month period to 31/12/2022	A (d): % Local Tertiary Road that received a PSCI Rating in the 60 month period to 31/12/2022
Carlow County	97	97	98	90
Cavan County	74	71	79	70
Clare County	74	73	69	76
Cork City	99	99	99	97
Cork County	98	86	95	86
Donegal County	98	95	85	70
Dublin City	91	91	81	91
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	36	28	14	79
Fingal County	10	10	10	96
Galway City	95	99	96	98
Galway County	99	98	98	88
Kerry County	94	95	90	87
Kildare County	91	89	90	71
Kilkenny County	98	99	97	83
Laois County	99	97	98	90
Leitrim County	95	97	97	95
Limerick City and County	97	98	97	90
Longford County	98	99	98	93
Louth County	95	96	95	88
Mayo County	82	76	68	64
Meath County	76	82	86	95
Monaghan County	99	97	98	98
Offaly County	96	69	60	64
Roscommon County	93	95	95	73
Sligo County	99	98	96	78
South Dublin County	95	96	96	54
Tipperary County	92	98	96	90
Waterford City and County	95	47	32	85
Westmeath County	100	98	98	89
Wexford County	79	90	87	86
Wicklow County	99	98	98	94

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

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	0.2	24.15	52.84	22.64
Cavan County	0.08	14.95	45.22	39.69
Clare County	2.72	20.68	42.57	33.66
Cork City	3.48	9.34	44.91	42.21
Cork County	5.23	6.83	49.22	38.63
Donegal County	1.81	27.26	44.98	25.93
Dublin City	3.32	32.1	43.79	19.16
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	2.17	16.24	50.93	30.06
Fingal County	6.11	14.37	61.06	16.44
Galway City	2.74	17.63	40.74	35.72
Galway County	2.45	9.63	24.17	63.67
Kerry County	2.61	8.46	48.11	40.61
Kildare County	0.4	17.63	39.11	42.81
Kilkenny County	2.8	9.26	63.9	23.35
Laois County	2.69	10.56	49.15	37.58
Leitrim County	0.8	13.42	39.62	46.01
Limerick City and County	3.35	3.72	44.5	48.34
Longford County	0.24	4.89	56.74	38.13
Louth County	1.67	6.54	57.65	33.68
Mayo County	2.45	26.5	25.89	45.14
Meath County	2.36	16.77	50.9	29.90
Monaghan County	7.18	16.73	35.25	40.83
Offaly County	6.29	16.51	38.89	38.30
Roscommon County	3.67	15.85	31.88	48.51
Sligo County	3.87	10.09	43.42	42.62
South Dublin County	8.89	14.75	51.05	24.54
Tipperary County	5.22	7.58	61.75	25.44
Waterford City and County	0.92	15.86	57.4	25.57
Westmeath County	0.56	5.25	39.65	54.54
Wexford County	7.47	15.78	42.93	33.62
Wicklow County	1.2	14.24	51.32	32.82

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

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	0.25	24.89	54.34	20.2
Cavan County	0.78	32.49	38.67	27.94
Clare County	2.56	21.47	44.43	25.71
Cork City	4.29	12.09	48.71	34.71
Cork County	11.2	10.31	56.24	22.11
Donegal County	3.63	20.60	43.12	31.7
Dublin City	12.51	42.14	29.89	13.23
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	4.29	33.83	34.43	27.01
Fingal County	6.45	18.15	56.42	15.24
Galway City	17.64	38.97	22.79	20.51
Galway County	6.96	5.17	48.68	39.05
Kerry County	5.6	13.52	48.50	32.05
Kildare County	1.68	16.53	41.93	38.51
Kilkenny County	6.05	12.41	59.28	22.18
Laois County	15.86	18.51	44.29	19.27
Leitrim County	2.52	11.70	57.49	28.16
Limerick City and County	4.02	6.84	47.60	41.15
Longford County	0.53	11.74	46.03	41.69
Louth County	7.86	5.97	62.05	23.94
Mayo County	5.79	21.39	30.64	42.01
Meath County	5.45	23.60	36.86	34.02
Monaghan County	9.74	13.65	33.66	42.92
Offaly County	8.32	23.35	35.35	32.19
Roscommon County	6.79	42.22	24.47	26.2
Sligo County	2.9	5.03	48.90	42.99
South Dublin County	5.24	21.22	49.19	24.05
Tipperary County	8.54	7.56	57.98	25.76
Waterford City and County	9.48	20.21	49.51	20.44
Westmeath County	1.99	12.87	46.95	38.14
Wexford County	25.56	14.71	27.02	32.65
Wicklow County	1.68	18.61	46.76	32.86

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

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	4.06	32.99	37.92	24.78
Cavan County	3.84	42.45	35.5	17.29
Clare County	5.02	29.11	37.52	22.03
Cork City	3.04	16.82	51.96	27.9
Cork County	19.76	10.95	53.41	15.12
Donegal County	8.01	24.68	44.83	20.6
Dublin City	12.63	38.92	24.3	17.27
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	8.31	34.68	42.82	13.4
Fingal County	16.13	16.39	46.14	19.99
Galway City	6.2	47.15	24.81	21.5
Galway County	16.17	8.94	50.85	23.84
Kerry County	10	19.5	42.49	26.39
Kildare County	6.36	27.89	33.2	31.25
Kilkenny County	10	12.38	62.2	14.83
Laois County	21.81	19.97	42.15	15.9
Leitrim County	5.91	17.79	54.61	21.5
Limerick City and County	6.24	10.56	48.72	33.99
Longford County	1.03	15.98	44.83	38.04
Louth County	12.26	5.69	59.29	22.13
Mayo County	10.17	26.08	30.71	31.42
Meath County	9.5	28.72	35.6	25.77
Monaghan County	16.38	12.29	38.06	33.2
Offaly County	11.47	21.44	40.28	26.32
Roscommon County	11.76	41.16	21.52	24.48
Sligo County	11.11	9.18	45.58	33.16
South Dublin County	8.62	34.84	36.39	18.55
Tipperary County	17.21	8.16	53.14	19.37
Waterford City and County	21.7	18.64	45.09	13.96
Westmeath County	2.18	17.02	49.29	30.71
Wexford County	38.72	13.55	23.65	23.77
Wicklow County	7.29	28.98	38.36	24.83

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

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	11.54	21.06	46.18	17.63
Cavan County	11.04	37.46	27.3	13.77
Clare County	27.4	24.5	22	15.5
Cork City	5.19	23.6	49.83	19.42
Cork County	36	17.62	27.95	10.48
Donegal County	23.22	14.27	25.33	17.27
Dublin City	18.69	36.78	27.93	12.5
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	4.89	33.53	39.21	12.7
Fingal County	6.15	27.03	51.45	12.22
Galway City	4.08	32.07	48.4	14.25
Galway County	22.23	6.55	47.02	18.88
Kerry County	15.41	25.01	28.17	21.07
Kildare County	5.31	13.22	23.88	30.18
Kilkenny County	23.28	14.44	41.81	8.31
Laois County	15.22	23.09	35.84	18.42
Leitrim County	21.44	25.09	33.63	16.24
Limerick City and County	18.92	22.34	33.55	19.4
Longford County	5.16	15.01	31.72	45.51
Louth County	21.66	24.93	24.29	18.53
Mayo County	18.54	20.71	25.74	28.39
Meath County	23.15	9.15	43.38	20.33
Monaghan County	25.14	15.93	34.95	22.99
Offaly County	18.25	10.96	23.5	33
Roscommon County	18.59	39.08	12.23	15.22
Sligo County	28.4	10.31	35.06	16.48
South Dublin County	8.5	19.76	15.84	11.91
Tipperary County	33.23	11.32	36.24	11.21
Waterford City and County	24.56	17.17	32.71	18.35
Westmeath County	11.91	21.65	34.83	24.72
Wexford County	36.86	10.71	28.72	17.05
Wicklow County	5.82	18.3	48.62	22.36

R2: Road Works - A

Authority	A: Kilometres of regional road strengthened during 2022	A: Amount expended on regional road strengthening during 2022 (€)	A. Average unit cost of regional road strengthening in 2022 (€/m2)
Carlow County	4.1	€794,612	€28.11
Cavan County	12.5	€3,065,765	€36.89
Clare County	12.9	€4,384,511	€48.74
Cork City	2.6	€1,740,502	€61.74
Cork County	37.5	€12,317,789	€45.76
Donegal County	20.0	€5,247,919	€40.47
Dublin City*	2.6	€2,377,296	€75.81
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown*	0.0	€0.00	€0.00
Fingal County*	4.8	€1,073,513	€33.54
Galway City	1.6	€648,608	€47.41
Galway County	17.9	€4,217,811	€35.91
Kerry County	10.2	€2,816,491	€39.89
Kildare County	18.3	€4,309,310	€30.64
Kilkenny County	7.5	€1,486,736	€27.35
Laois County	6.7	€2,073,576	€38.01
Leitrim County	15.6	€1,945,369	€18.03
Limerick City and County	13.3	€3,385,229	€36.57
Longford County	4.3	€807,973	€28.81
Louth County	6.1	€1,707,368	€38.70
Mayo County	14.3	€5,179,367	€58.94
Meath County	14.0	€6,643,396	€58.56
Monaghan County	13.0	€3,227,792	€40.98
Offaly County	15.4	€2,799,417	€27.73
Roscommon County	19.2	€4,602,061	€36.30
Sligo County	6.1	€1,552,096	€39.78
South Dublin County*	4.0	€792,676	€27.23
Tipperary County	22.3	€4,248,162	€29.67
Waterford City and County	12.2	€3,131,402	€38.62
Westmeath County	8.4	€1,393,446	€24.61
Wexford County	8.7	€1,759,935	€32.82
Wicklow County	9.5	€1,968,509	€29.69
Totals	**345.6**	**€91,698,637**	

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

R2: Road Works - B

Authority	B: Kilometres of regional road resealed during 2022	B: Amount expended on regional road resealing during 2022 (€)	B. Average unit cost of regional road resealing in 2022 (€/m2)
Carlow County	8.6 km	€971,515.00	€15.94
Cavan County	24.4 km	€780,950.00	€5.05
Clare County	15.6 km	€563,751.00	€6.04
Cork City	0.0 km	€0.00	€0.00
Cork County	65.5 km	€2,736,813.00	€6.42
Donegal County	25.1 km	€638,372.00	€4.52
Dublin City*	0.0 km	€0.00	€0.00
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown*	0.0 km	€0.00	€0.00
Fingal County*	0.0 km	€0.00	€0.00
Galway City	0.0 km	€0.00	€0.00
Galway County	35.5 km	€1,656,864.00	€6.97
Kerry County	13.5 km	€444,468.00	€5.32
Kildare County	16.2 km	€888,136.00	€6.31
Kilkenny County	18.7 km	€696,105.00	€5.96
Laois County	10.1 km	€788,145.00	€11.75
Leitrim County	6.0 km	€272,038.00	€6.89
Limerick City and County	25.2 km	€813,518.000	€5.14
Longford County	7.1 km	€286,074.00	€5.73
Louth County	9.3 km	€326,856.00	€5.45
Mayo County	11.2 km	€396,000.00	€5.92
Meath County	14.6 km	€663,062.00	€6.60
Monaghan County	12.0 km	€526,251.00	€6.05
Offaly County	14.1 km	€549,008.00	€6.48
Roscommon County	0.0 km	€0.00	€0.00
Sligo County	10.2 km	€347,528.00	€5.37
South Dublin County*	0.0 km	€0.00	€0.00
Tipperary County	18.9 km	€852,901.00	€7.09
Waterford City and County	25.2 km	€1,263,468.00	€6.96
Westmeath County	12.7 km	€431,931.00	€5.01
Wexford County	21.8 km	€620,027.00	€4.48
Wicklow County	25.7 km	€719,704.00	€4.87
TOTALS	**447.2**	**€18,233,485**	

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

R2: Road Works - C

Authority	C: Kilometres of local road (i.e. total of primary, secondary and tertiary) strengthened during 2022	C: Amount expended on local road (i.e. total of primary, secondary and tertiary) strengthening during 2022 (€)	C. Average unit cost of local road (i.e. total of primary, secondary and tertiary) strenghtening in 2022 (€/m2)
Carlow County	13.4 km	€1,746,241	€24.03
Cavan County	42.8 km	€6,134,228	€33.31
Clare County	105.3 km	€9,226,403	€23.50
Cork City	21.5 km	€7,950,141	€53.48
Cork County	223.7 km	€28,096,809	€26.86
Donegal County	185.0 km	€15,317,818	€19.63
Dublin City*	8.7 km	€5,403,804	€72.29
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown*	5.2 km	€2,214,963	€63.56
Fingal County*	22.7 km	€3,380,403	€26.47
Galway City	3.1 km	€1,225,157	€59.28
Galway County	178.9 km	€16,758,512	€18.19
Kerry County	103.2 km	€11,356,811	€27.61
Kildare County	54.7 km	€7,399,574	€27.85
Kilkenny County	67.0 km	€8,618,072	€29.55
Laois County	41.3 km	€4,666,665	€26.57
Leitrim County	79.0 km	€5,039,969	€19.86
Limerick City and County	65.7 km	€8,560,313	€27.51
Longford County	56.5 km	€3,883,782	€17.47
Louth County	9.6 km	€2,283,887	€46.17
Mayo County	117.4 km	€14,098,234	€30.00
Meath County	60.6 km	€11,381,142	€39.87
Monaghan County	35.8 km	€5,357,181	€36.67
Offaly County	47.6 km	€4,165,259	€19.96
Roscommon County	129.1 km	€7,195,235	€15.47
Sligo County	65.2 km	€7,591,312	€29.56
South Dublin County*	8.6 km	€1,592,028	€23.37
Tipperary County	143.8 km	€15,239,220	€23.68
Waterford City and County	40.0 km	€7,071,878	€36.48
Westmeath County	68.0 km	€4,952,755	€18.19
Wexford County	114.2 km	€13,088,344	€22.96
Wicklow County	43.4 km	€5,252,531	€24.44
TOTALS	**2161.0 km**	**€246,248,671**	

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

R2: Road Works - D

Authority	D: Kilometres of local road resealed during 2022	D: Amount expended on local road resealing during 2022 (€)	D. Average unit cost of local road (i.e. total of primary, secondary and tertiary) resealing in 2022 (€/m2)
Carlow County	60.3 km	€2,043,104	€8.65
Cavan County	78.7 km	€1,593,049	€4.72
Clare County	146.6 km	€2,793,205	€4.52
Cork City	0.0 km	€0	€0.00
Cork County	327.6 km	€7,721,689	€4.97
Donegal County	214.6 km	€4,870,409	€5.43
Dublin City*	0.0 km	€0	€0.00
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown*	0.0 km	€0	€0.00
Fingal County*	3.9 km	€241,758	€13.27
Galway City	0.0 km	€0	€0.00
Galway County	159.6 km	€4,321,456	€6.56
Kerry County	159.2 km	€3,482,596	€5.26
Kildare County	74.7 km	€2,263,602	€5.88
Kilkenny County	70.8 km	€1,792,164	€5.69
Laois County	46.5 km	€2,015,604	€10.73
Leitrim County	77.1 km	€1,468,354	€5.71
Limerick City and County	105.4 km	€2,952,627	€6.03
Longford County	63.1 km	€1,116,781	€4.38
Louth County	54.0 km	€1,791,866	€6.48
Mayo County	261.3 km	€4,787,132	€5.37
Meath County	111.6 km	€3,083,822	€5.68
Monaghan County	74.4 km	€1,513,206	€4.93
Offaly County	51.0 km	€1,162,598	€5.17
Roscommon County	162.1 km	€2,949,811	€4.91
Sligo County	88.7 km	€1,867,393	€5.03
South Dublin County*	0.0 km	€0	€0.00
Tipperary County	165.4 km	€4,199,654	€5.53
Waterford City and County	46.9 km	€1,492,455	€6.34
Westmeath County	118.3 km	€1,992,721	€4.20
Wexford County	110.4 km	€2,333,873	€4.17
Wicklow County	56.4 km	€1,357,241	€4.65
TOTALS	**2888.6**	**€67,208,170**	

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

R3: % Motor Tax Transactions Conducted Online

Authority	A: Percentage of motor tax transactions which were dealt with online (i.e. transaction is processed and the tax disc is issued) in 2022
Carlow County	80.50 %
Cavan County	83.61 %
Clare County	82.46 %
Cork City	0
Cork County	89.21 %
Donegal County	79.24 %
Dublin City	92.33 %
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	0
Fingal County	0
Galway City	0
Galway County	83.53 %
Kerry County	85.57 %
Kildare County	90.95 %
Kilkenny County	82.71 %
Laois County	80.98 %
Leitrim County	80.21 %
Limerick City and County	82.13 %
Longford County	78.20 %
Louth County	83.16 %
Mayo County	79.75 %
Meath County	90.51 %
Monaghan County	78.55 %
Offaly County	81.10 %
Roscommon County	75.60 %
Sligo County	77.30 %
South Dublin County	0
Tipperary County	82.89 %
Waterford City and County	82.41 %
Westmeath County	77.26 %
Wexford County	83.18 %
Wicklow County	87.78 %

R3: % Motor Tax Transactions Conducted Online - Summary Statistics 2016-2022 (R3 A)

% Motor Tax Transactions Performed Online		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
N	Valid	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
	N/A	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Median	**63.87**	**65.95**	**69.15**	**70.21**	**81.52**	**86.18**	**81.1**

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.

Roads Statistics

R1: PSCI

Summary Statistics for overall PSCI Condition surveyed (R1 A)

% Regional Road that received a PSCI Rating in the 24 month period to 31/12/2022		2022
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	88.48
	Median	95
% Local Primary Road that received a PSCI Rating in the 24 month period to 31/12/2022		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	85.84
	Median	96
% Local Secondary Road that received a PSCI Rating in the 24 month period to 31/12/2022		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	83.74
	Median	95
% Local Tertiary Road that received a PSCI Rating in the 60 month period to 31/12/2022		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	84.13
	Median	88

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

PSCI Rating 1-4		2022
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	3.06
	Median	3
PSCI Rating 5-6		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	14.31
	Median	15
PSCI Rating 7-8		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	46.11
	Median	45
PSCI Rating 9-10		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	36.13
	Median	38

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

PSCI Rating 1-4		2022
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	6.65
	Median	6
PSCI Rating 5-6		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	18.77
	Median	18
PSCI Rating 7-8		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	44.26
	Median	47
PSCI Rating 9-10		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	29.63
	Median	28

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

PSCI Rating 1-4		2022
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	11.06
	Median	10
PSCI Rating 5-6		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	22.35
	Median	20
PSCI Rating 7-8		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	41.78
	Median	42
PSCI Rating 9-10		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	23.65
	Median	24

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

PSCI Rating 1-4		2022
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	17.73
	Median	19
PSCI Rating 5-6		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	20.73
	Median	21
PSCI Rating 7-8		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	33.46
	Median	34
PSCI Rating 9-10		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	18.85
	Median	18

R2: Road Works

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

Kilometres of regional road strengthened*		2022
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	11.15
	Median	10.2
Amount expended on regional road strengthening (€)		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	2,958,021
	Median	2,377,296
Average unit cost of regional road strengthening (€/m2)		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	37.33
	Median	36.57
Kilometres of regional road resealed*		**2022**
N	Valid	25
	N/A	6
Average	Mean	14.4
	Median	12.7

Amount expended on regional road resealing (€)		2022
N	Valid	24
	N/A	7
Average	Mean	588,177
	Median	549,008
Average unit cost of regional road resealing (€/m2)		**2022**
N	Valid	24
	N/A	7
Average	Mean	5.04
	Median	5.45

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

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

Kilometres of local road (i.e. total of primary, secondary and tertiary) strengthened		2022
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	69.71
	Median	56.5
Amount expended on local road (i.e. total of primary, secondary and tertiary) strengthening (€)		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	7,943,506
	Median	7,071,878
Average unit cost of local road (i.e. total of primary, secondary and tertiary) strengthening (€/m2)		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	31.09
	Median	18.35
Kilometres of local road resealed*		**2022**
N	Valid	27
	N/A	4
Average	Mean	93.2
	Median	74.7
Amount expended on local road resealing (€)		**2022**
N	Valid	27
	N/A	4
Average	Mean	2,168,005
	Median	1,867,393
Average unit cost of local road (i.e. total of primary, secondary and tertiary) resealing (€/m2)		**2022**
N	Valid	27
	N/A	4
Average	Mean	4.98
	Median	5.17

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

Section 3 - Water

W2: Percentage of registered schemes monitored

Authority	% of registered schemes monitored
Carlow County	100.00%
Cavan County	100.00%
Clare County	98.72%
Cork City	100.00%
Cork County	38.10%
Donegal County	100.00%
Dublin City	0.00
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	100.00%
Fingal County	100.00%
Galway City	0.00
Galway County	97.62%
Kerry County	98.32%
Kildare County	93.75%
Kilkenny County	100.00%
Laois County	99.08%
Leitrim County	100.00%
Limerick City and County	98.17%
Longford County	100.00%
Louth County	100.00%
Mayo County	58.44%
Meath County	100.00%
Monaghan County	100.00%
Offaly County	97.87%
Roscommon County	100.00%
Sligo County	100.00%
South Dublin County	100.00%
Tipperary County	99.14%
Waterford City and County	100.00%
Westmeath County	100.00%
Wexford County	95.24%
Wicklow County	99.14%

Water Statistics

W2: Percentage of registered schemes monitored

		2022
N	Valid	30
	Not applicable	2
	True national %	**83.05**

Section 4 - Waste / Environment

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

Authority	A. Number of households, which are situated in an area covered by a licensed operator providing a 3 bin service at 31/12/2022	B. The percentage of households within the local authority that the number at A represents (based on agglomerations > 500)
Carlow County	9,861	95.77
Cavan County	4,130	53.83
Clare County	33,429	199.72
Cork City	55,845	85.19
Cork County	49,822	93.61
Donegal County	14,003	76.78
Dublin City	123,462	67.21
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	61,241	83.47
Fingal County	90,985	91.16
Galway City	29,266	97.26
Galway County	19,184	93.69
Kerry County	28,879	180.22
Kildare County	54,269	90.86
Kilkenny County	11,560	93.05
Laois County	12,679	81.73
Leitrim County	8,633	96.26
Limerick City and County	57,955	108.47
Longford County	4,140	79.34
Louth County	24,555	77.65
Mayo County	11,264	85.38
Meath County	36,189	79.56
Monaghan County	4,247	76.97
Offaly County	7,252	69.81
Roscommon County	6,141	83.61
Sligo County	10,249	93.19
South Dublin County	78,976	83.04
Tipperary County	27,569	120.37
Waterford City and County	29,861	109.26
Westmeath County	6,299	41.09
Wexford County	19,765	87.16
Wicklow County	29,503	84.33
Totals	**961,213**	

E2: Percentage of environmental pollution complaints closed

Authority	A. Total number of pollution cases in respect of which a complaint was made during 2022	A. Number of pollution cases closed from 1/1/2022 to 31/12/2022	A. Total number of pollution cases on hand at 31/12/2022
Carlow County	560	552	17
Cavan County	415	472	47
Clare County	1,452	1,439	57
Cork City	2,735	2,774	83
Cork County	1,907	1,710	441
Donegal County	1,502	1,499	109
Dublin City	22,938	23,126	698
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	3,039	3,020	60
Fingal County	2,394	2,394	50
Galway City	1,308	1,345	17
Galway County	1,109	1,100	1,333
Kerry County	1,263	1,252	441
Kildare County	2,420	2,256	311
Kilkenny County	983	1,315	124
Laois County	834	805	56
Leitrim County	299	291	29
Limerick City and County	3,406	3,940	331
Longford County	1,638	1,620	66
Louth County	1,868	1,860	23
Mayo County	1,823	1,851	402
Meath County	2,031	2,007	70
Monaghan County	450	444	53
Offaly County	929	1,110	185
Roscommon County	718	851	187
Sligo County	788	784	38
South Dublin County	3,825	3,337	499
Tipperary County	1,003	1,081	67
Waterford City and County	2,631	2,603	62
Westmeath County	731	725	371
Wexford County	2,541	3,253	926
Wicklow County	1,645	1,804	543
Totals	**71,185**	**72,620**	**7,696**

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

Authority	% Area Unpolluted or Litter Free	% Area Slightly Polluted	% Area Moderately Polluted	% Area Significantly Polluted	% Area Grossly Polluted
Carlow County	51	49	0	0	0
Cavan County	29	71	0	0	0
Clare County	17	73	9	0	0
Cork City	12	79	8	1	0
Cork County	35	39	24	2	1
Donegal County	51	44	6	0	0
Dublin City	11	56	27	6	1
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	13	56	26	4	1
Fingal County	16	52	32	1	0
Galway City	8	66	25	1	0
Galway County	20	39	33	8	1
Kerry County	29	71	0	0	0
Kildare County	74	25	1	0	0
Kilkenny County	63	25	13	0	0
Laois County	21	76	2	0	0
Leitrim County	0	90	10	0	0
Limerick City and County	2	81	16	2	0
Longford County	42	47	10	1	0
Louth County	4	74	8	14	0
Mayo County	48	41	10	0	0
Meath County	18	39	30	11	2
Monaghan County	47	54	0	0	0
Offaly County	5	61	32	2	0
Roscommon County	22	51	24	2	0
Sligo County	43	48	8	1	0
South Dublin County	17	62	21	1	0
Tipperary County	1	59	40	0	0
Waterford City and County	11	64	22	3	1
Westmeath County	30	43	18	6	2
Wexford County	24	63	11	1	0
Wicklow County	9	67	18	4	1

NOTE: Some rounding adjustments have been made.

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

Authority	A. Percentage of schools that have been awarded/renewed green flag status in the two years to 31/12/2022
Carlow County	36.36
Cavan County	22.99
Clare County	28.46
Cork City	32.58
Cork County	28.05
Donegal County	33.00
Dublin City	26.00
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	44.95
Fingal County	31.88
Galway City	23.08
Galway County	29.41
Kerry County	39.75
Kildare County	24.26
Kilkenny County	28.26
Laois County	31.58
Leitrim County	23.53
Limerick City and County	28.24
Longford County	46.81
Louth County	30.43
Mayo County	24.73
Meath County	30.00
Monaghan County	21.33
Offaly County	33.77
Roscommon County	33.33
Sligo County	29.21
South Dublin County	25.71
Tipperary County	29.79
Waterford City and County	27.37
Westmeath County	21.59
Wexford County	27.56
Wicklow County	29.52

E5: Energy efficiency performance

Authority	A. Cumulative percentage energy savings achieved by 31/12/2022 relative to baseline year (2009)
Carlow County	-37.47
Cavan County	-30.50
Clare County	-33.73
Cork City	-55.72
Cork County	-25.06
Donegal County	-44.86
Dublin City	-40.12
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	-48.40
Fingal County	-47.97
Galway City	-33.93
Galway County	-39.70
Kerry County	-44.64
Kildare County	-31.86
Kilkenny County	-37.49
Laois County	-47.68
Leitrim County	5.91
Limerick City and County	-41.30
Longford County	-41.33
Louth County	-45.78
Mayo County	-29.46
Meath County	-29.83
Monaghan County	-51.81
Offaly County	-40.21
Roscommon County	-40.49
Sligo County	-4.64
South Dublin County	-41.29
Tipperary County	-43.45
Waterford City and County	-24.72
Westmeath County	-28.32
Wexford County	-39.03
Wicklow County	-19.13

E6: Public Lighting

Authority	A. Total annual consumption of the public lighting system	B. Average wattage of the public lighting system	C. Percentage of the total system that LED lights represent
Carlow County	2,571	87.72	41.42
Cavan County	2,436	77.72	71.95
Clare County	4,455	77.86	61.02
Cork City	9,422	83.21	44.48
Cork County	15,023	101.17	16.59
Donegal County	4,774	61.93	71.45
Dublin City	19,132	97.00	23.00
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	8,260	71.03	85.90
Fingal County	5,346	42.45	96.68
Galway City	2,288	61.68	95.49
Galway County	4,897	81.95	51.74
Kerry County	4,748	85.16	40.66
Kildare County	7,283	75.03	52.45
Kilkenny County	3,657	74.16	57.63
Laois County	3,124	70.55	67.20
Leitrim County	2,009	93.91	42.39
Limerick City and County	7,692	79.94	62.94
Longford County	1,746	71.27	73.49
Louth County	6,948	95.18	52.49
Mayo County	6,645	92.24	38.02
Meath County	7,644	96.36	35.14
Monaghan County	1,244	45.14	99.67
Offaly County	3,337	86.49	43.27
Roscommon County	2,601	78.81	57.21
Sligo County	3,547	92.91	41.11
South Dublin County	10,223	76.03	59.00
Tipperary County	7,104	96.82	34.58
Waterford City and County	7,724	100.06	11.13
Westmeath County	4,171	82.18	57.79
Wexford County	2,713	47.58	91.00
Wicklow County	5,183	78.05	53.73
TOTALS	**177,946**	**2,461.59**	
National %			**52.82**

E7: Climate Change

Authority	A. Does the local authority have a designated (FTE) Climate Action Coordinator?	B. Does the local authority have a designated (FTE) Climate Action Officer?	C. Does the local authority have a climate action team?
Carlow County	Yes	No	Yes
Cavan County	No	No	Yes
Clare County	Yes	No	Yes
Cork City	Yes	No	Yes
Cork County	Yes	Yes	Work in Progress
Donegal County	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dublin City	Yes	No	Work in Progress
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	Yes	No	Yes
Fingal County	Yes	No	Yes
Galway City	No	No	Work in Progress
Galway County	Yes	No	Yes
Kerry County	Yes	No	Yes
Kildare County	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kilkenny County	Yes	No	Yes
Laois County	No	Yes	Yes
Leitrim County	No	No	Yes
Limerick City and County	No	No	Work in Progress
Longford County	Yes	No	Yes
Louth County	Yes	No	Yes
Mayo County	No	Yes	Yes
Meath County	Yes	No	Yes
Monaghan County	No	No	Yes
Offaly County	Yes	Yes	Yes
Roscommon County	No	No	Yes
Sligo County	No	Yes	Yes
South Dublin County	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tipperary County	No	No	Yes
Waterford City and County	Yes	No	Yes
Westmeath County	No	No	Yes
Wexford County	No	Yes	Yes
Wicklow County	Yes	No	Yes

Waste Environment

E1: Households availing of a 3 Bin Service

Households availing of a 3 Bin Service		2022
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Mean	31,007
	Median	24,555
% of Households availing of a 3 Bin Service		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national %	**87.91**

E2: Environmental Pollution Cases

No. of Pollution Cases Subject of a Complaint		2022
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	2,296
	Median	1,502
No. of Pollution Cases Closed		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	2,343
	Median	1,499
No. of Pollution Cases on Hand at 31/12/2021		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	248
	Median	83

E3: Percentage Area within the Five Levels of Litter Pollution

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

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

A. % of schools that have been awarded/renewed green flag status in the two years to 31/12/2022		2022
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national %	29.46

E5: Energy Efficiency Performance

A. Cumulative percentage energy savings achieved by 31/12/2022 relative to baseline year (2009)		2022
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Average %	-35.94

E6: Public Lighting

A. Total annual consumption of the public lighting system		2022
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	5,740
	Median	4,774
B. Average wattage of each public light		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	79
	Median	80

C. Percentage of the total system that LED lights represent		2022
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national %	52.82
Number of LED lights in the public lighting system		**2022**
	Total	273,618
	Minimum	1,970
	Maximum	33,457
Average	Mean	8,826
Number of SOX-SON lights in the public lighting system		**2022**
	Total	244,363
	Minimum	21
	Maximum	36,902
Average	Mean	7,883
Total lights in the public lighting system		**2022**
	Total	517,981

E7: Climate Change

Does the LA have a designated Full-time Equivalent (FTE) Climate Action Coordinator?		2022
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Yes	19
	No	12
	Work in Progress	0
Percentage of LAs with a designated Full-time Equivalent (FTE) Climate Action Coordinator		61

Does the LA have a designated Full-time Equivalent (FTE) Climate Action Officer?		2022
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Yes	9
	No	22
	Work in Progress	0
Percentage of LAs with a designated Full-time Equivalent (FTE) Climate Action Officer		29

Does the LA have a climate action team?		2022
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Yes	27
	No	0
	Work in Progress	4
Percentage of LAs with a climate action team		87

Section 5 - Planning

P1: New Buildings Inspected

Authority	A. Buildings inspected as a percentage of new buildings notified to the local authority
Carlow County	16.96
Cavan County	47.57
Clare County	12.10
Cork City	17.73
Cork County	16.40
Donegal County	13.18
Dublin City	85.93
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	44.94
Fingal County	37.30
Galway City	45.73
Galway County	15.22
Kerry County	25.58
Kildare County	53.11
Kilkenny County	18.30
Laois County	14.45
Leitrim County	37.84
Limerick City and County	14.44
Longford County	12.00
Louth County	19.84
Mayo County	7.29
Meath County	61.77
Monaghan County	41.28
Offaly County	14.29
Roscommon County	18.28
Sligo County	11.19
South Dublin County	24.97
Tipperary County	32.44
Waterford City and County	17.20
Westmeath County	12.50
Wexford County	41.66
Wicklow County	20.29

NOTE: In the case of most local authorities, unaudited 2022 AFSs were used.

P2: Planning Decisions Confirmed by An Bord Pleanála

Authority	A. Number of local authority planning decisions which were the subject of an appeal to An Bord Pleanála that were determined by the Board on any date in 2022	B. Percentage of the determinations at A which confirmed (either with or without variation of the plan) the decision made by the local authority
Carlow County	0	0
Cavan County	9	66.67
Clare County	25	80.0
Cork City	24	66.67
Cork County	61	73.77
Donegal County	39	51.28
Dublin City	189	84.13
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	101	65.35
Fingal County	65	70.77
Galway City	19	84.21
Galway County	25	48.00
Kerry County	34	70.59
Kildare County	43	83.72
Kilkenny County	20	60.0
Laois County	4	100
Leitrim County	11	63.64
Limerick City and County	32	81.25
Longford County	4	75.00
Louth County	44	84.09
Mayo County	22	81.82
Meath County	54	70.37
Monaghan County	16	56.25
Offaly County	22	22.73
Roscommon County	6	100
Sligo County	9	77.78
South Dublin County	41	80.49
Tipperary County	10	80.0
Waterford City and County	31	77.42
Westmeath County	10	80.0
Wexford County	23	60.87
Wicklow County	54	75.93
TOTALS	**1,047**	

P3: Planning Enforcement Cases Closed as Resolved

Authority	A. Total number of planning cases referred to or initiated by the local authority in the period 1/1/2022 to 31/12/2022 that were investigated	B. Total number of investigated cases that were closed during 2022	C. Percentage of the cases at B that were dismissed as trivial, minor or without foundation or were closed because statute barred or an exempted development	D. Percentage of the cases at B that were resolved to the local authority's satisfaction through negotiations	E. Percentage of the cases at B that were closed due to enforcement proceedings	F. Total number of planning cases being investigated as at 31/12/2022
Carlow County	81	101	53.47	6.93	39.60	324
Cavan County	88	23	69.57	8.70	21.74	467
Clare County	117	53	30.19	22.64	47.17	683
Cork City	119	87	62.07	6.90	31.03	364
Cork County	350	205	50.73	1.95	47.32	1196
Donegal County	300	191	61.78	0	38.22	1218
Dublin City	1389	1631	58.95	0	41.05	3207
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	393	441	29.93	30.84	39.23	218
Fingal County	248	132	51.52	2.27	46.21	1254
Galway City	272	225	85.78	0	14.22	362
Galway County	225	312	83.33	11.22	5.45	1702
Kerry County	424	368	50.54	4.62	44.84	779
Kildare County	205	237	54.85	2.11	43.04	940
Kilkenny County	92	84	36.90	14.29	48.81	407
Laois County	122	157	46.50	1.27	52.23	143
Leitrim County	106	51	98.04	1.96	0	55
Limerick City and County	463	289	52.25	0	47.75	853
Longford County	35	55	49.09	1.82	49.09	71
Louth County	261	271	54.24	0.74	45.02	230
Mayo County	150	70	68.57	2.86	28.57	1221
Meath County	219	206	0	42.72	57.28	1435
Monaghan County	110	91	59.34	3.30	37.36	318
Offaly County	59	14	14.29	21.43	64.29	275
Roscommon County	89	41	36.59	0	63.41	197
Sligo County	66	97	27.84	13.40	58.76	173
South Dublin County	176	342	83.04	0	16.96	691
Tipperary County	216	394	46.19	0	53.81	533
Waterford City and County	128	51	64.71	0	35.29	220
Westmeath County	68	12	58.33	0	41.67	585
Wexford County	273	314	38.54	49.36	12.10	334
Wicklow County	115	146	18.49	6.85	74.66	519
TOTALS	**6,959**	**6,691**				**20,974**

P4: Cost Per Capita of Planning Service

Authority	A. The 2022 Annual Financial Statement (AFS) Programme D data divided bythe population of the local authority area per 2022 Census (€)
Carlow County	37.60
Cavan County	20.70
Clare County	35.85
Cork City	27.80
Cork County	49.43
Donegal County	31.17
Dublin City	32.63
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	54.01
Fingal County	37.50
Galway City	44.01
Galway County	24.00
Kerry County	34.11
Kildare County	37.15
Kilkenny County	28.62
Laois County	25.91
Leitrim County	41.68
Limerick City and County	30.44
Longford County	42.59
Louth County	29.72
Mayo County	33.34
Meath County	28.01
Monaghan County	34.69
Offaly County	38.17
Roscommon County	36.12
Sligo County	30.86
South Dublin County	26.29
Tipperary County	23.90
Waterford City and County	30.30
Westmeath County	26.56
Wexford County	28.22
Wicklow County	27.68

P5: Applications for Fire Safety Certificates

Authority	A. The percentage of applications for fire safety certificates received in 2022 that were decided (granted or refused) within two months of their receipt	B. The percentage of applications for fire safety certificates received in 2022 that were decided (granted or refused) within an extended period agreed with the applicant
Carlow County	45.24	30.95
Cavan County	65.00	35.00
Clare County	75.93	22.22
Cork City	18.55	62.90
Cork County	63.64	33.01
Donegal County	32.35	67.65
Dublin City	33.33	39.56
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	26.40	51.27
Fingal County	25.66	74.34
Galway City	75.51	24.49
Galway County	71.60	28.40
Kerry County	49.35	42.86
Kildare County	76.21	23.79
Kilkenny County	85.71	12.09
Laois County	20.0	57.78
Leitrim County	62.07	31.03
Limerick City and County	55.77	44.23
Longford County	68.42	31.58
Louth County	48.05	41.56
Mayo County	55.17	44.83
Meath County	16.40	58.20
Monaghan County	100	0
Offaly County	76.19	23.81
Roscommon County	50.88	15.79
Sligo County	100	0
South Dublin County	44.73	40.36
Tipperary County	56.58	38.16
Waterford City and County	45.35	54.65
Westmeath County	96.15	3.85
Wexford County	32.31	53.85
Wicklow County	3.08	77.69

Planning

Summary Statistics 2015-2022

P1A. Buildings Inspected as a percentage of new buildings notified to the local authorities in year		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022	2022
N	Valid	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Median	24	19.42	17.20	16.75	16.56	15.28	16.97	18.30
	True national %		24.93	25.58	23.47	23.90	21.71	27.35	29.69

Summary Statistics for Planning 2022

P3B. Total number of cases closed during 2022		2022
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Mean	216
	Median	146
P2 A. Number of local authority planning decisions the subject of an appeal to ABP that were determined by the Board on any date in 2022		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	34
	Median	24
P2 B. Percentage of the determinations that confirmed (with or without variation of the plan) the decision made by the local authority		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	True national %	73.16
P4 A. Cost per Capita of the Planning Service (€)		**2022**
N	Valid	30
	Missing	1
Average	True national mean	33.54
P5 A. Percentage of applications for fire safety certificates received in 2022 decided (granted or refused) within two months of receipt		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national %	46.95
P5 B. Percentage of applications for fire safety certificates received in 2022 that were decided (granted or refused) within an extended period agreed with the applicant		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national %	42.25

Section 6 - Fire

F1: Cost per Capita of the Fire Service

Authority	A. Annual Financial Statement (AFS) Programme E expenditure data for 2022 divided by the population of the LA area per the 2022 Census figures for the population served by the fire authority as per the Risk Based Approach Phase One reports (€)
Carlow County	38.24
Cavan County	51.85
Clare County	49.75
Cork City*	92.21
Cork County	40.76
Donegal County	45.44
Dublin City*	87.56
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	0.00
Fingal County	0.00
Galway City	0.00
Galway County*	52.66
Kerry County	51.69
Kildare County	25.47
Kilkenny County	46.93
Laois County	52.78
Leitrim County	69.30
Limerick City and County*	86.76
Longford County	56.01
Louth County*	71.38
Mayo County	53.51
Meath County	24.17
Monaghan County	45.41
Offaly County	42.03
Roscommon County	36.86
Sligo County	58.76
South Dublin County	0.00
Tipperary County	55.92
Waterford City and County*	80.39
Westmeath County	36.15
Wexford County	35.73
Wicklow County	39.76

NOTE: In the case of most local authorities, unaudited 2022 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.*

F2: Service Mobilisation

Authority	A & B. Average time taken, in minutes, to mobilise fire brigades in respect of fire		C & D. Average time taken, in minutes, to mobilise fire brigades (retained fire service) in respect of all other (non-fire) emergency incidents	
	Full-Time Station	Part-Time Station	Full-Time Station	Part-Time Station
Carlow County	00:00	06:10	00:00	05:34
Cavan County	00:00	05:16	00:00	06:16
Clare County	00:00	04:51	00:00	04:54
Cork City*	01:19	00:00	01:28	00:00
Cork County	00:00	04:52	00:00	04:52
Donegal County	00:00	05:45	00:00	05:47
Dublin City*	01:50	06:34	02:01	06:33
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
Fingal County	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
Galway City	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
Galway County*	01:59	04:45	02:03	05:22
Kerry County	00:00	06:01	00:00	06:10
Kildare County	00:00	07:05	00:00	06:48
Kilkenny County	00:00	06:14	00:00	05:57
Laois County	00:00	05:32	00:00	05:19
Leitrim County	00:00	04:12	00:00	04:24
Limerick City and County*	01:28	04:55	01:31	04:53
Longford County	00:00	06:27	00:00	07:10
Louth County*	01:25	04:53	01:37	04:33
Mayo County	00:00	05:16	00:00	05:19
Meath County	00:00	05:13	00:00	05:34
Monaghan County	00:00	05:18	00:00	06:00
Offaly County	00:00	05:14	00:00	05:23
Roscommon County	00:00	07:02	00:00	07:14
Sligo County	00:00	03:57	00:00	04:20
South Dublin County	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
Tipperary County	00:00	05:31	00:00	05:43
Waterford City and County*	01:03	04:21	01:08	04:44
Westmeath County	00:00	06:01	00:00	07:24
Wexford County	00:00	07:08	00:00	07:18
Wicklow County	00:00	05:14	00:00	05:26

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

F3: Percentage Attendance Times at Scenes

Authority	A. % of cases in respect of fire in which first attendance at the scene is within 10 minutes	B. % of cases in respect of fire in which first attendance at the scene is after 10 minutes but within 20 minutes	C. % of cases in respect of fire in which first attendance at the scene is after 20 minutes	D. % of cases in respect of all other emergency incidents in which first attendance at the scene is within 10 minutes	E. % of cases in respect of all other emergency incidents in which first attendance at the scene is after 10 minutes but within 20 minutes	F. % of cases in respect of all other emergency incidents in which first attendance at the scene is after 20 minutes
Carlow County	39.07	48.09	12.84	32.75	52.05	15.20
Cavan County	34.91	52.66	12.43	21.24	58.17	20.59
Clare County	42.13	38.58	19.29	33.40	41.44	25.16
Cork City	81.80	17.33	0.87	78.56	19.72	1.73
Cork County	31.75	44.03	24.22	29.33	50.88	19.79
Donegal County	29.62	53.42	16.96	35.34	47.87	16.79
Dublin City	70.74	26.34	2.92	70.19	26.49	3.32
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fingal County	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Galway City	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Galway County	45.29	25.95	28.76	47.99	35.38	16.63
Kerry County	25.81	51.82	22.37	23.61	57.18	19.21
Kildare County	16.91	65.19	17.90	14.06	68.20	17.74
Kilkenny County	26.42	62.74	10.85	27.97	58.52	13.50
Laois County	27.86	62.76	9.38	32.67	55.12	12.21
Leitrim County	31.08	51.35	17.57	35.77	53.66	10.57
Limerick City and County	66.37	22.16	11.47	49.10	35.92	14.98
Longford County	29.26	56.91	13.83	32.67	56.44	10.89
Louth County	71.91	23.11	4.98	54.92	36.95	8.14
Mayo County	33.90	44.18	21.92	40.40	46.89	12.71
Meath County	31.13	55.06	13.80	22.39	64.57	13.04
Monaghan County	28.07	63.16	8.77	20.93	66.67	12.40
Offaly County	36.88	48.50	14.62	31.14	42.51	26.35
Roscommon County	21.74	49.28	28.99	24.55	58.18	17.27
Sligo County	45.76	41.81	12.43	46.77	41.44	11.79
South Dublin County	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tipperary County	38.50	46.26	15.24	25.66	47.55	26.79
Waterford City and County	62.48	29.10	8.42	46.00	43.12	10.88
Westmeath County	24.26	60.92	14.82	14.29	60.44	25.27
Wexford County	22.36	54.91	22.73	13.01	56.94	30.06
Wicklow County	40.49	49.68	9.83	33.42	59.18	7.40

Fire Statistics

F1 A: Cost Per Capita (€) Fire Service

		Full-Time Station	Full & Part-Time Station	Part-Time Station
N	Valid	6	27	21
	Not Applicable	0	0	0
	True national mean	82.63	61.45	42.48

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

Full-Time Station		2022	Part-Time Station		2022
N	Valid	6	N	Valid	21
	Not Applicable	25		N/A	10
	Median	01:26		Median	05:31

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

Full-Time Station		2022	Part-Time Station		2022
N	Valid	6	N	Valid	21
	N/A	25		N/A	10
	Median	01:34		Median	05:34

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

F3 A: % of Fire Cases within 10 Minutes		2022
N	Valid	27
	Not Applicable	4
	True national %	52.65
F3 B: % of Fire Cases 10- 20 Minutes		**2022**
N	Valid	27
	Not Applicable	4
	True national %	35.70
F3 C: % of Fire Cases After 20 Minutes		**2022**
N	Valid	27
	Not Applicable	4
	True national %	9.77
F3 D: % of Non-Fire Cases within 10 Minutes		**2022**
N	Valid	27
	Not Applicable	4
	True national %	42.01
F3 E: % of Non-Fire Cases 10-20 Minutes		**2022**
N	Valid	27
	Not Applicable	4
	True national %	42.73
F3 F: % of Non-Fire Cases After 20 Minutes		**2022**
N	Valid	27
	Not Applicable	4
	True national %	13.41

Section 7 - Library / Recreation

L1: Library visits and Issues

Authority	A. Number of library visits per head of population for the local authority area per the 2022 census	B. Number of items issued to library borrowers in the year	C. Library active members per head of population in 2022	D. Number of registered members in the library in the year
Carlow County	1.38	97,974	N/A	7,459
Cavan County	1.06	117,798	N/A	10,152
Clare County	2.05	349,169	N/A	16,912
Cork City	3.15	804,219	N/A	34,930
Cork County	2.53	1,081,479	N/A	50,059
Donegal County	1.44	252,186	N/A	21,872
Dublin City	2.50	1,546,389	N/A	79,390
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	2.78	935,084	N/A	42,240
Fingal County	2.09	825,364	N/A	48,795
Galway City	0	0	N/A	0
Galway County	1.33	617,687	N/A	33,497
Kerry County	1.89	576,577	N/A	21,247
Kildare County	1.94	750,145	N/A	25,290
Kilkenny County	1.39	306,553	N/A	14,519
Laois County	1.79	170,294	N/A	18,748
Leitrim County	3.44	85,527	N/A	5,195
Limerick City and County	1.61	458,353	N/A	27,910
Longford County	2.86	97,515	N/A	8,203
Louth County	1.11	268,250	N/A	15,891
Mayo County	1.95	392,944	N/A	19,118
Meath County	1.68	426,967	N/A	23,672
Monaghan County	2.21	158,211	N/A	8,975
Offaly County	1.81	201,645	N/A	13,024
Roscommon County	1.15	113,779	N/A	7,700
Sligo County	1.44	194,177	N/A	9,925
South Dublin County	2.27	906,149	N/A	47,035
Tipperary County	1.63	397,038	N/A	21,561
Waterford City and County	2.42	427,315	N/A	21,748
Westmeath County	2.19	236,794	N/A	11,846
Wexford County	2.10	530,799	N/A	32,670
Wicklow County	3.12	572,820	N/A	30,958
TOTAL		**13,899,201**		**730,541**

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

L2: Cost of Operating a Library Service

Authority	A. Annual Financial Statement (AFS) Programme F data for 2022 divided by the population of the LA area per the 2022 Census (€)	B. Annual per capita expenditure on collections over the period 01/01/2022 to 31/12/2022
Carlow County	27.84	1.57
Cavan County	31.97	1.05
Clare County	44.14	1.89
Cork City	44.61	1.58
Cork County	33.85	1.43
Donegal County	27.24	1.02
Dublin City	45.25	3.77
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	43.49	2.89
Fingal County	51.73	2.64
Galway City	0	0
Galway County	20.53	0.40
Kerry County	25.86	1.80
Kildare County	34.97	1.74
Kilkenny County	31.90	1.52
Laois County	32.24	1.53
Leitrim County	46.70	2.48
Limerick City and County	33.20	1.25
Longford County	54.24	2.38
Louth County	25.71	1.03
Mayo County	28.04	1.02
Meath County	22.32	1.85
Monaghan County	43.03	2.10
Offaly County	35.85	1.81
Roscommon County	43.20	1.56
Sligo County	35.22	1.43
South Dublin County	42.35	2.13
Tipperary County	28.42	1.55
Waterford City and County	41.83	1.69
Westmeath County	30.01	1.08
Wexford County	33.60	1.60
Wicklow County	35.40	1.55

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

NOTE: In the case of most local authorities, unaudited 2022 AFSs were used.

Library Statistics

Summary Statistics for 2022

L1 A. No. of library visits per head of population		2022
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
	True national mean	2.09
L1 B. No. of items issued to borrowers in year		**2022**
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
	True national mean	448,361
L1 C. Library active members per head of population		
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
	True national mean	N/A
L1 D. Number of registered members in the library in the year		**2022**
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
	True national mean	23,565.84
L2 A. Cost per capita of library services in year		
N	Valid	31
	N/A	0
	True national mean	36.68
L2 B. Annual per capita expenditure on collections over the year		**2022**
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
	True national mean	1.89

Section 8 - Youth / Community

	Y1	Y2
Authority	A. Percentage of schools involved in the local Youth Council/Comhairle na nÓg scheme	A. Number of organisations included in the County Register at 31/12/2022 and the proportion of those organisations that opted to be part of the Social Inclusion College within the PPN
Carlow County	100	0.91
Cavan County	90.91	27.18
Clare County	84.21	15.19
Cork City	64.52	38.63
Cork County	39.22	13.63
Donegal County	81.48	17.40
Dublin City	28.21	28.78
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	53.12	18.13
Fingal County	65.71	16.94
Galway City	100	30.36
Galway County	41.67	19.98
Kerry County	73.08	11.10
Kildare County	85.19	9.39
Kilkenny County	56.25	22.43
Laois County	100	12.88
Leitrim County	85.71	22.54
Limerick City and County	56.00	29.35
Longford County	100	12.90
Louth County	94.44	24.09
Mayo County	53.33	12.37
Meath County	70.83	10.24
Monaghan County	91.67	16.03
Offaly County	91.67	11.24
Roscommon County	100	14.18
Sligo County	68.75	8.51
South Dublin County	47.37	22.69
Tipperary County	56.67	12.63
Waterford City and County	88.89	16.01
Westmeath County	100	21.25
Wexford County	86.36	14.32
Wicklow County	80.0	18.07
True National	**64.70**	**16.64**

Youth Statistics

Summary Statistics 2015-2022

Y1 A. % of Local Schools Involved in the Local Youth Council/Comhairle na nÓg Scheme		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
N	Valid	30	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
	Missing	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	True national %	67.59	68.07	69.04	67.36	68.30	63.29	63.25	64.70

Summary Statistics 2022

Y2 A. Percentage of organisations on the County Register that opted to be part of the Social Inclusion College within the Public Participation Network (PPN)		2022
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national %	16.64

Section 9 - Corporate

C1: Total No. WTE

Authority	A. The whole-time equivalent staffing number as at 31 December 2022
Carlow County	317.87
Cavan County	429.00
Clare County	837.00
Cork City	1,558.62
Cork County	2,367.24
Donegal County	1,010.48
Dublin City	5,579.45
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	1,120.50
Fingal County	1,479.17
Galway City	503.05
Galway County	816.59
Kerry County	1,270.21
Kildare County	949.92
Kilkenny County	573.69
Laois County	476.34
Leitrim County	320.86
Limerick City and County	1,332.01
Longford County	356.62
Louth County	689.59
Mayo County	1,026.00
Meath County	791.40
Monaghan County	406.36
Offaly County	429.45
Roscommon County	416.41
Sligo County	411.22
South Dublin County	1,247.92
Tipperary County	1,061.92
Waterford City and County	813.27
Westmeath County	517.84
Wexford County	833.05
Wicklow County	655.82

C2: Working Days Lost to Sickness

Authority	A. Percentage of paid working days lost to sickness absence through medically certified leave in 2022	B. Percentage of paid working days lost to sickness absence through self-certified leave in 2022
Carlow County	5.07	0.30
Cavan County	3.49	0.21
Clare County	3.72	0.22
Cork City	3.48	0.47
Cork County	3.09	0.24
Donegal County	4.05	0.14
Dublin City	3.28	0.37
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	1.78	0.19
Fingal County	2.73	0.36
Galway City	3.77	0.22
Galway County	3.96	0.21
Kerry County	4.17	0.25
Kildare County	3.68	0.26
Kilkenny County	3.57	0.34
Laois County	3.50	0.31
Leitrim County	2.70	0.29
Limerick City and County	4.83	0.38
Longford County	3.56	0.24
Louth County	3.50	0.58
Mayo County	4.22	0.26
Meath County	2.29	0.29
Monaghan County	3.03	0.12
Offaly County	5.28	0.20
Roscommon County	4.10	0.26
Sligo County	4.26	0.20
South Dublin County	4.79	0.47
Tipperary County	3.59	0.24
Waterford City and County	4.10	0.39
Westmeath County	3.22	0.35
Wexford County	4.02	0.44
Wicklow County	3.24	0.34

C3: LA Website and Social media Usage

Authority	A. The per capita total page views of the local authority's websites in 2022	B. The per capita total number of followers at end 2022 of the local authority's social media accounts
Carlow County	5.21	1.02
Cavan County	9.84	1.47
Clare County	15.93	2.04
Cork City	14.49	1.29
Cork County	8.80	0.68
Donegal County	11.13	1.24
Dublin City	22.45	1.46
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	12.78	0.57
Fingal County	12.76	1.16
Galway City	12.19	0.50
Galway County	7.27	0.53
Kerry County	37.98	0.60
Kildare County	7.79	0.37
Kilkenny County	20.12	1.11
Laois County	6.30	0.66
Leitrim County	7.73	0.50
Limerick City and County	22.58	0.54
Longford County	10.05	1.32
Louth County	6.90	0.37
Mayo County	8.81	1.63
Meath County	8.07	0.67
Monaghan County	20.45	1.80
Offaly County	16.15	1.21
Roscommon County	7.31	1.02
Sligo County	8.12	0.54
South Dublin County	9.35	0.48
Tipperary County	15.08	0.87
Waterford City and County	20.63	2.15
Westmeath County	14.58	0.94
Wexford County	12.45	0.54
Wicklow County	5.27	0.49

	C4: Overall Cost of ICT Provision per WTE	C5: Overall cost of ICT as a proportion of Revenue expenditure
Authority	A. All ICT expenditure in the period from 01/01/2022 to 31/12/2022, divided by the WTE number supplied under the C1 indicator	A. All ICT expenditure calculated in C4 as a proportion of Revenue expenditure
Carlow County	4,978.24	2.72
Cavan County	2,817.72	1.49
Clare County	3,204.83	2.02
Cork City	3,206.90	1.98
Cork County	3,371.25	2.03
Donegal County	3,708.75	2.21
Dublin City	3,004.85	1.56
Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown	5,002.54	2.58
Fingal County	5,583.98	2.99
Galway City	4,237.98	2.11
Galway County	2,968.25	1.61
Kerry County	3,813.52	2.75
Kildare County	3,846.86	1.88
Kilkenny County	4,082.15	2.41
Laois County	4,791.64	2.50
Leitrim County	3,502.65	2.17
Limerick City and County	3,712.59	0.56
Longford County	3,012.03	1.75
Louth County	4,643.51	2.55
Mayo County	3,602.62	2.20
Meath County	3,986.56	1.93
Monaghan County	4,681.00	2.44
Offaly County	3,905.92	2.06
Roscommon County	4,538.06	2.79
Sligo County	4,130.31	2.33
South Dublin County	4,651.14	2.30
Tipperary County	3,617.98	2.08
Waterford City and County	3,150.53	1.69
Westmeath County	3,340.91	1.93
Wexford County	3,440.70	1.97
Wicklow County	3,713.33	1.93

Corporate Statistics

Summary Statistics for Whole Time Equivalent Numbers

C1 A. Total Number of WTE Staff in LA		2022
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Mean	987.06
	Median	813.27

Summary Sick-Leave Statistics 2016-2022

C2 A. Percentage of paid working days lost to sickness absence through medically certified leave in 2022		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
N	Valid	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	True national %		3.78	3.78	3.71	3.01	2.89	3.58

C2 B. Percentage of paid working days lost to sickness absence through self-certified leave in 2022		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
N	Valid	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	True national %		0.38	0.35	0.36	0.20	0.19	0.32

Summary Statistics for Website Visits 2022

A. The per capita total page views of the local authority's websites in 2022		2022
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national %	13.65
B. The per capita total number of followers at end 2022 of the local authority's social media accounts		2022
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national %	0.94
C4 A. Overall cost of ICT provision per WTE (€)		2022
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national %	3,729.33
C5 A. ICT expenditure as a proportion of revenue expenditure		2022
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	True national %	1.71

Total page views of the local authority's websites in 2022		2022
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	2,256,324
	Median	1,777,750
Total number of followers at end 2022 of the LA's social media accounts		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	155,239
	Median	110,160

Section 10 - Finance

M1: 5 Year Summary of Revenue Account Balance

Authority	A. Cumulative surplus/deficit balance at 31/12/2018 in the Revenue Account from the Income & Expenditure Account Statement of the AFS (€)	B. Cumulative surplus/deficit balance at 31/12/2019 in the Revenue Account from the Income & Expenditure Account Statement of the AFS (€)	C. Cumulative surplus/deficit balance at 31/12/2020 in the Revenue Account from the Income & Expenditure Account Statement of the AFS (€)	D. Cumulative surplus/deficit balance at 31/12/2021 in the Revenue Account from the Income & Expenditure Account Statement of the AFS (€)	E. Cumulative surplus/deficit balance at 31/12/2022 in the Revenue Account from the Income & Expenditure Account Statement of the AFS (€)	F. Cumulative surplus or deficit at 31/12/2022 as a percentage of Total Income in 2022 from the Income and Expenditure Account Statement of the AFS	G. Revenue Expenditure per Capita in 2022 (based on 2022 Census)	H. Revenue expenditure per capita in 2022 excluding significant out of county / shared service expenditure
Carlow County	687,939	744,827	772,516	818,702	860,054	1.34	938.99	
Cavan County	1,743,171	1,743,260	1,743,352	1,743,569	1,743,917	2.00	997.38	
Clare County	1,937,006	2,472,728	2,733,562	2,906,016	3,112,252	2.07	1,039.68	
Cork City	892,845	945,643	980,829	1,040,841	1,102,889	0.42	1,137.51	
Cork County	7,388,624	7,452,166	7,530,107	7,595,252	7,656,878	1.83	1,095.47	
Donegal County	-8,386,583	-7,733,836	-6,882,639	-6,092,540	-4,895,529	-2.75	1,019.29	
Dublin City	21,641,583	23,784,693	34,747,188	41,305,051	41,918,838	3.68	1,830.33	1542.28
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	9,787,717	8,735,240	8,740,812	8,810,086	8,875,579	3.91	931.21	
Fingal County	15,978,433	15,979,356	15,979,679	15,979,812	15,980,204	5.01	838.47	
Galway City	2,120,944	2,343,703	2,509,228	67,765	2,646,046	2.50	1,209.17	
Galway County	-11,921	4,852	7,601	27,916	43,103	0.03	779.75	
Kerry County	6,521,851	6,605,635	6,687,884	6,772,409	6,854,784	3.71	1,135.25	
Kildare County	-505,228	-334,804	-171,440	-48,008	4,164	0.00	788.29	
Kilkenny County	17,805	27,998	44,633	90,540	108,770	0.15	937.51	
Laois County	-68,333	5,009	70,614	145,274	222,625	0.24	994.18	933.64
Leitrim County	-260,640	-259,115	-256,122	-254,609	-250,581	-0.48	1,474.95	
Limerick City and County	823,400	833,704	15,979,679	907,878	932,320	0.10	4,332.49	952.19
Longford County	233,046	246,348	250,963	359,729	365,106	0.80	1,316.99	
Louth County	545,520	950,351	1,007,413	2,370,230	3,962,840	2.92	903.79	
Mayo County	-4,533,867	-4,065,676	-3,871,794	-3,687,441	-3,087,380	-1.72	1,226.09	
Meath County	-952,361	-684,544	-497,931	47,033	151,175	0.08	741.36	
Monaghan County	-2,300,467	-2,223,599	-1,865,179	130,409	404,986	0.50	1,201.99	
Offaly County	-2,505,853	-1,873,757	-1,661,523	-1,637,257	-1,213,190	-1.38	986.36	
Roscommon County	189,834	201,740	218,803	243,944	269,994	0.37	966.69	
Sligo County	-19,500,224	-18,483,135	-17,454,453	-16,536,990	-16,050,248	-21.37	1,045.78	
South Dublin County	12,185,837	12,189,910	12,210,777	12,237,737	12,282,493	4.18	840.71	
Tipperary County	5,555,516	5,562,106	5,569,307	5,573,356	5,577,401	2.85	1,102.24	
Waterford City and County	-6,682,140	-5,790,294	-5,155,764	-2,715,650	-1,271,104	-0.78	1,192.53	
Westmeath County	384,574	415,746	424,521	435,236	446,277	0.46	934.62	
Wexford County	-3,770,163	-2,127,851	-873,153	36,684	85,417	0.05	891.60	
Wicklow County	-2,357,748	-2,052,474	-1,646,264	-1,288,068	-938,828	-0.71	810.30	

NOTE: Limerick City and County confirmed it did not exclude transfers for the 2018 and prior reports.

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

Authority	Collection level of Rates from the Annual Financial Statement for 2018	Collection level of Rates from the Annual Financial Statement for 2019	Collection level of Rates from the Annual Financial Statement for 2020	Collection level of Rates from the Annual Financial Statement for 2021	Collection level of Rates from the Annual Financial Statement for 2022
Carlow County	86.00	86.00	82.00	83.00	88.00
Cavan County	83.00	79.00	76.00	76.00	83.00
Clare County	87.00	87.00	82.00	82.00	87.00
Cork City	82.00	83.00	65.00	78.00	85.00
Cork County	92.00	93.00	87.00	89.00	87.00
Donegal County	76.00	76.00	61.00	70.00	78.00
Dublin City	92.00	94.00	84.00	87.00	92.00
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	88.00	89.00	73.00	76.00	79.00
Fingal County	95.80	97.90	93.00	93.00	98.1
Galway City	81.00	83.00	61.00	67.00	84.00
Galway County	86.00	87.00	82.00	84.00	88.00
Kerry County	84.60	86.20	65.40	80.50	86.2
Kildare County	82.00	83.00	70.00	82.00	86.00
Kilkenny County	93.00	94.00	83.00	87.00	95.00
Laois County	76.00	80.00	71.00	85.00	91.00
Leitrim County	83.00	83.00	72.00	72.00	79.00
Limerick City and County	85.00	88.00	91.00	88.00	92.00
Longford County	89.00	88.00	81.00	84.00	90.00
Louth County	80.00	83.00	63.00	76.00	83.00
Mayo County	86.60	87.70	82.00	83.20	90.4
Meath County	93.00	93.00	88.00	92.00	95.00
Monaghan County	89.00	86.00	80.00	95.00	98.00
Offaly County	88.70	88.00	77.00	86.00	85.00
Roscommon County	86.00	89.00	68.00	89.00	89.00
Sligo County	81.00	82.00	69.00	78.00	74.00
South Dublin County	86.00	88.00	82.00	87.00	91.00
Tipperary County	82.50	83.20	75.20	83.00	88.00
Waterford City and County	80.00	82.00	67.00	86.00	95.00
Westmeath County	83.00	85.00	81.00	90.00	95.00
Wexford County	88.00	89.90	84.00	89.40	92.00
Wicklow County	85.00	87.00	70.00	83.00	88.00
Mean	**85.5**	**86.5**	**76.3**	**83.3**	**88.1**
Median	**86**	**87**	**77**	**84**	**88**

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

Authority	Collection level of Rent & Annuities from the Annual Financial Statement for 2018	Collection level of Rent & Annuities from the Annual Financial Statement for 2019	Collection level of Rent & Annuities from the Annual Financial Statement for 2020	Collection level of Rent & Annuities from the Annual Financial Statement for 2021	Collection level of Rent & Annuities from the Annual Financial Statement for 2022
Carlow County	93.00	94.00	96.00	95.00	92.00
Cavan County	84.00	85.00	82.00	81.00	79.00
Clare County	85.00	85.00	86.00	86.00	86.00
Cork City	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00	89.00
Cork County	94.00	97.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Donegal County	89.00	90.00	90.00	92.00	90.00
Dublin City	76.00	73.00	73.00	73.00	72.00
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	79.00	79.00	79.00	77.00	76.00
Fingal County	86.00	83.90	79.60	77.40	76.1
Galway City	79.00	80.00	79.00	80.00	80.00
Galway County	91.00	91.00	92.00	91.00	88.00
Kerry County	93.10	93.00	91.70	92.50	91.9
Kildare County	89.00	92.00	92.00	93.00	92.00
Kilkenny County	93.00	95.00	96.00	97.00	96.00
Laois County	96.00	96.00	93.00	96.00	97.00
Leitrim County	89.00	90.00	91.00	95.00	97.00
Limerick City and County	95.00	96.00	79.60	96.00	97.00
Longford County	93.00	90.00	89.00	90.00	89.00
Louth County	76.00	80.00	81.00	84.00	84.00
Mayo County	86.50	88.00	87.00	85.90	87.9
Meath County	89.00	89.00	88.00	89.00	86.00
Monaghan County	96.00	95.00	97.00	96.00	96.00
Offaly County	86.80	89.00	92.00	93.00	93.00
Roscommon County	92.00	91.00	93.00	93.00	91.00
Sligo County	78.00	80.00	82.00	83.00	83.00
South Dublin County	75.00	76.00	74.00	74.00	77.00
Tipperary County	93.30	95.40	96.90	97.00	90.00
Waterford City and County	78.00	77.00	77.00	79.00	80.00
Westmeath County	97.00	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00
Wexford County	92.00	90.70	93.00	95.10	94.00
Wicklow County	90.00	88.00	85.00	85.00	84.00
Mean	**87.8**	**88.2**	**87.8**	**88.8**	**88.1**
Median	**89.0**	**90.0**	**89.0**	**91.0**	**89**

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

Authority	Collection level of Housing Loans from the Annual Financial Statement for 2018	Collection level of Housing Loans from the Annual Financial Statement for 2019	Collection level of Housing Loans from the Annual Financial Statement for 2020	Collection level of Housing Loans from the Annual Financial Statement for 2021	Collection level of Housing Loans from the Annual Financial Statement for 2022
Carlow County	95.00	95.00	94.00	94.00	97.00
Cavan County	77.00	81.00	84.00	91.00	89.00
Clare County	69.00	74.00	78.00	78.00	80.00
Cork City	69.00	79.00	83.00	87.00	90.00
Cork County	55.00	65.00	62.00	69.00	62.00
Donegal County	68.00	68.00	65.00	64.00	59.00
Dublin City	69.00	75.00	75.00	77.00	77.00
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	63.00	61.00	61.00	60.00	61.00
Fingal County	101.70	97.70	96.50	100.00	96.8
Galway City	84.00	86.00	86.00	88.00	88.00
Galway County	76.00	79.00	79.00	81.00	83.00
Kerry County	84.80	94.20	95.00	94.20	95.3
Kildare County	51.00	62.00	62.00	69.00	73.00
Kilkenny County	88.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Laois County	72.00	75.00	72.00	75.00	81.00
Leitrim County	63.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	81.00
Limerick City and County	75.00	78.00	96.50	86.00	86.00
Longford County	55.00	59.00	65.00	69.00	77.00
Louth County	76.00	82.00	85.00	88.00	86.00
Mayo County	75.00	76.60	79.00	81.40	83.1
Meath County	73.00	81.00	83.00	83.00	86.00
Monaghan County	78.00	78.00	83.00	80.00	83.00
Offaly County	55.90	62.00	75.00	82.00	85.00
Roscommon County	55.00	76.00	62.00	65.00	71.00
Sligo County	62.00	64.00	68.00	66.00	69.00
South Dublin County	75.00	79.00	80.00	83.00	77.00
Tipperary County	85.00	90.10	93.70	99.00	97.00
Waterford City and County	66.00	63.00	65.00	68.00	70.00
Westmeath County	97.00	99.00	102.00	100.00	98.00
Wexford County	98.00	102.70	104.00	104.60	105.00
Wicklow County	76.00	80.00	80.00	83.00	84.00
Mean	**73.8**	**78.0**	**79.8**	**81.6**	**82.6**
Median	**75.0**	**78.0**	**80.0**	**82.0**	**83.1**

M3: Public Liability Claims

Authority	A. Per capita total cost of settled claims for 2022
Carlow County	11.75
Cavan County	3.87
Clare County	12.00
Cork City	18.58
Cork County	12.00
Donegal County	8.36
Dublin City	23.48
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	8.06
Fingal County	5.95
Galway City	10.76
Galway County	1.96
Kerry County	10.16
Kildare County	6.41
Kilkenny County	14.33
Laois County	2.04
Leitrim County	6.85
Limerick City and County	18.18
Longford County	7.86
Louth County	19.25
Mayo County	6.50
Meath County	11.42
Monaghan County	6.26
Offaly County	2.70
Roscommon County	8.53
Sligo County	13.80
South Dublin County	8.83
Tipperary County	12.31
Waterford City and County	16.49
Westmeath County	8.82
Wexford County	3.94
Wicklow County	5.50
National Mean %	**11.31**

M4:Overheads

Authority	A. Overall central management charge as a percentage of total expenditure on revenue account	B. Total payroll costs as a percentage of revenue expenditure
Carlow County	13.69	35.64
Cavan County	13.46	37.06
Clare County	17.14	41.25
Cork City	16.19	41.47
Cork County	12.94	38.23
Donegal County	11.64	40.72
Dublin City	12.17	41.14
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	16.00	34.71
Fingal County	17.07	35.68
Galway City	15.85	30.28
Galway County	13.88	38.75
Kerry County	13.10	44.09
Kildare County	12.56	32.49
Kilkenny County	14.85	40.11
Laois County	11.03	34.90
Leitrim County	14.58	41.64
Limerick City and County	4.10	9.50
Longford County	16.97	41.51
Louth County	14.76	37.51
Mayo County	12.43	39.62
Meath County	12.15	32.42
Monaghan County	14.98	37.51
Offaly County	15.03	34.82
Roscommon County	16.55	41.67
Sligo County	15.78	41.28
South Dublin County	13.36	31.89
Tipperary County	13.61	39.37
Waterford City and County	13.86	37.97
Westmeath County	14.28	33.89
Wexford County	15.07	37.25
Wicklow County	16.69	38.05
True National %	**11.85**	**32.35**

Finance Statistics

5 Year Summary of the Percentage Collection Levels for Commercial Rates

Commercial Rates %		2018
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Median	86.0
Commercial Rates %		**2019**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Median	87.0
Commercial Rates %		**2020**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Median	77.0
Commercial Rates %		**2021**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Median	84.0
Commercial Rates %		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Median	88.0

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

Rent & Annuities %		2018
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Median	89.0
Rent & Annuities %		**2019**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Median	90.0
Rent & Annuities %		**2020**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Median	89.0
Rent & Annuities %		**2021**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Median	91.0
Rent & Annuities %		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Median	89.0

5 Year Summary of the Percentage Collection Levels for Housing Loans

Housing Loan %		2018
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Median	75.0
Housing Loan %		**2019**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Median	78.0
Housing Loan %		**2020**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Median	80.0
Housing Loan %		**2021**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Median	82.0
Housing Loan %		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
	Median	83.1

5 Year Summary of Revenue and Account Balances

2018 Balance		2018
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	€1,187,100.55
	Median	€233,046.00
2019 Balance		**2019**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	€1,471,481.61
	Median	€246,348.00
2020 Balance		**2020**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	€2,512,038.90
	Median	€250,963.00
2021 Balance		**2021**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	€2,496,287.26
	Median	€243,944.00
2022 Balance		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Average	Mean	€2,835,524.266
	Median	€404,986.00
Cumulative surplus/deficit as % of AFS Total Income		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Mean	True national	€1.35
Revenue Expenditure per Capita (2022 Census) (€)		**2022**
N	Valid	31
	Missing	0
Mean	True national	€1,205.89
Revenue Expenditure per capita excluding significant out of county / shared services expenditure (€)		**2022**
N	Valid	3
	Missing	28
Mean	True national	€1,342.34

M3: A. Per capita total cost of settled claims for 2022

Per capita total cost of settled claims		2022
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
Mean	True national	11.31

M4: Overheads

A. Overall central management charge as a percentage (%) of total expenditure on revenue account		
N	Valid	31
	N/A	0
Mean	True national	11.85
B. Total payroll costs as a percentage (%) of revenue expenditure		
N	Valid	31
	N/A	0
Mean	True national	32.35
Overall central management charge from the Local Authority FMS and defined in the Annual Budget		
N	Valid	31
	N/A	0
Average	Mean	€24,868,172.50
	Median	€20,888,931.00
Total payroll costs from Appendix 1 of the AFS for 2022 (including Salaries, Wages and Pensions)		
N	Valid	31
	N/A	0
Average	Mean	€67,895,837.94
	Median	€54,308,215.00

Section 11 – Economic Development

	J1	J2		J3	J4	
	A	A	B	A	A	B
Authority	The number of jobs created with assistance from the Local Enterprise Office during the period 1/1/2022 to 31/12/2022 per 100,000 of population	The number of trading online voucher applications approved by the Local Enterprise Office in 2022 per 100,000 of population	The number of those trading online vouchers that were drawn down in 2022 per 100,000 of population	The number of participants who received mentoring during the period 1/1/2022 to 31/12/2022 per 100,000 of population	Does the local authority have a current tourism strategy?	Does the local authority have a designated Tourism Officer?
Carlow County	90.42	72.66	32.29	582.91	Yes	Yes
Cavan County	109.60	20.94	12.32	227.83	Yes	Yes
Clare County	82.41	34.53	18.05	143.62	Yes	Yes
Cork City	71.51	44.08	20.24	119.19	Yes	Yes
Cork County	63.53	36.50	18.11	176.65	Yes	Yes
Donegal County	81.17	28.86	13.83	93.79	Yes	Yes
Dublin City	44.37	34.68	18.36	169.32	Yes	Yes
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	44.12	47.55	23.56	176.91	Yes	Yes
Fingal County	62.57	33.72	13.06	383.94	Yes	Yes
Galway City	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Yes	Yes
Galway County	15.55	31.11	11.58	265.51	No	Yes
Kerry County	59.90	41.87	13.53	254.42	Yes	Yes
Kildare County	59.92	35.23	15.79	189.09	Yes	Yes
Kilkenny County	99.34	31.83	14.47	539.13	Yes	Yes
Laois County	86.19	40.37	18.55	295.67		
Leitrim County	65.55	31.35	19.95	1,034.57	Yes	Yes
Limerick City and County	86.15	41.37	17.04	126.07	Yes	Yes
Longford County	186.56	32.17	15.01	197.28	Yes	Yes
Louth County	43.85	31.63	7.91	362.33	Yes	Yes
Mayo County	46.64	40.81	13.85	231.73	Yes	Yes
Meath County	9.99	25.87	6.81	97.60	Yes	Yes
Monaghan County	177.38	43.19	21.59	202.06	Yes	Yes
Offaly County	186.29	18.14	7.26	180.24	Yes	Yes
Roscommon County	91.44	52.86	24.29	491.46	Yes	Yes
Sligo County	50.13	42.97	30.08	419.66	Yes	No
South Dublin County	34.02	35.36	14.34	199.47	Yes	Yes
Tipperary County	141.95	29.23	14.91	411.54	Yes	Yes
Waterford City and County	48.00	51.15	36.98	243.93	No	Yes
Westmeath County	203.46	45.91	20.87	435.10	Yes	Yes
Wexford County	108.24	33.63	15.90	127.81	Yes	Yes
Wicklow County	41.16	43.09	16.72	273.98	Yes	Yes

	J5
	A
Authority	**The spend on local economic development by the local authority in 2022 per head of population**
Carlow County	147.22
Cavan County	100.04
Clare County	155.80
Cork City	163.82
Cork County	32.25
Donegal County	122.04
Dublin City	215.59
Dún Laoghaire Rathdown	210.39
Fingal County	169.56
Galway City	239.00
Galway County	45.69
Kerry County	180.35
Kildare County	94.11
Kilkenny County	143.34
Laois County	98.19
Leitrim County	214.38
Limerick City and County	131.11
Longford County	123.54
Louth County	141.07
Mayo County	134.97
Meath County	55.93
Monaghan County	198.96
Offaly County	136.40
Roscommon County	137.50
Sligo County	94.22
South Dublin County	202.78
Tipperary County	90.13
Waterford City and County	246.24
Westmeath County	102.42
Wexford County	114.85
Wicklow County	100.53

Economic Development Statistics

Summary Statistics for 2022

J1. Average number of jobs created in 2022 with assistance from the Local Enterprise Office		
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
Average	Mean	111.2
	Median	102.0

J1 A. The number of jobs created in 2022 with assistance from the Local Enterprise Office per 100,000 of population		
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
True National Mean %		67.28

J2. Average number of trading online vouchers approved by the Local Enterprise Office in 2022		
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
Average	Mean	61
	Median	49

J2 A. The number of trading online vouchers approved by the Local Enterprise Office in 2022 per 100,000 of population		
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
True National Mean %		36.71

J2. Number of those trading online vouchers that were drawn down in 2022		
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
Average	Mean	28
	Median	21

J2 B. The number of those trading online vouchers that were drawn down in 2022 per 100,000 of population		
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
True National Mean %		16.69

J3. Average number of participants who received mentoring during the period 01/01/2022 to 31/12/2022		
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
Average	Mean	394
	Median	344

J3. A. The number of participants who received mentoring during the period 01/01/2022 to 31/12/2022 per 100,000 of population		
N	Valid	30
	N/A	1
True National Mean %		238.14

J1: Number of jobs created								
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
3,479	3,153	3,355	3,252	3,656	3,149	-1,494	2,999	3,447

J2 A. Number of trading online vouchers approved by the Local Enterprise Office						
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1,141	1,189	1,107	1,220	12,946	4,450	1,881

J2 B. Number of those trading online vouchers that were drawn down						
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
658	546	521	478	4,578	2,677	855

J3: Number of mentoring recipients						
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
7,564	8,393	9,625	10,756	16,231	14,149	12,201

J4 A. Does the local authority have a current tourism strategy?	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Yes	29	28	28	28	29	28

J4 B. Does the local authority have a designated tourism officer?	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Yes	26	28	30	30	29	29

J5. The spend on local economic development by the local authority in 2022

N	Valid	31
	N/A	0
Average	Mean	23,338,827.01
	Median	15,630,928.36

J5. The spend on local economic development by the local authority in 2022 per head of population

N	Valid	31
	N/A	0
True National Mean		141.21

J5 A. The spend on local economic development by the local authority in 2022 per head of population (€)

	2021	2022
	129.73	141.21

Test indicator in 2021 - data not published.

Appendices

Appendix 1

Quality Assurance Review of Data

The annual validation process aims to assess the accuracy and reliability of a subset of the indicators in a number of local authorities. Each year certain indicators are selected to get a clearer understanding of how data is compiled by these local authorities, and in particular, the approach they use to return data as part of the annual validation process.

This allows for local authorities to provide feedback on any matters that are not covered in the validation process, but which they consider warrant inclusion in the report, or require further consideration by the Commission. It may also identify exemplars of best practice for the annual NOAC Good Practice Seminar.

The six local authorities below were chosen for review, based on the length of time since their last review and to ensure that NOAC reviewed a mix of rural and urban and large and small local authorities.

Number	Local Authority	Date
1	Fingal County Council	19 June 2023
2	Kildare County Council	20 June 2023
3	Sligo County Council	23 June 2023
4	Monaghan County Council	4 July 2023
5	Limerick City and County Council	14 July 2023
6	Galway City Council	17 July 2023

Meetings with Chief Executives

NOAC's validation visits took place in June and July 2023. NOAC members met with Chief Executives and senior management teams and data coordinators of the local authorities to validate the data, to discuss overall performance issues and their experience of the indicators process and its findings. Chief Executives were also invited to provide a brief overview of the context in which local authorities are currently operating, their challenges and their priorities.

NOAC members were accompanied by the Secretariat on each validation visit and their assistance was greatly appreciated. Commission members were once again very impressed with the level of preparation by the local authorities and the background material that was provided over the course of the validation process. The validation process was consistent in each of the six local authorities, the agenda and format of the meetings were similar, as were the questions asked.

Common concerns raised by local authorities included:

- Financial uncertainty
- Staffing issues including recruitment and retention, as well an increasing age profile and the impact of retirements.
- The housing situation, including vacancies and maintenance issues.
- The ongoing impact of the Ukrainian crisis.
- Service delivery challenges in the post-pandemic period.
- Climate Action targets.
- Management of the handover of water functions to Uisce Éireann, as the single public utility for water services.

Local Authority	Board member(s)	Secretariat
Fingal County Council	Ciarán Hayes and Kathleen Holohan	Joan Comiskey, Deirdre Byrne and Valerie Longmore
Kildare County Council	Kathleen Holohan	Joan Comiskey and Valerie Longmore
Sligo County Council	Noel Harrington	Deirdre Byrne
Monaghan County Council	Ciarán Hayes and Niall Quinn	Joan Comiskey and Valerie Longmore
Limerick City and County Council	Ciarán Hayes and Niall Quinn	Claire Gavin and Deirdre Byrne
Galway City Council	Ciarán Hayes and Declan Breathnach	Claire Gavin and Deirdre Byrne

Summary

Fingal County Council

Fingal County Council is the local authority situated in the area north of Dublin city. It is home to a significant element of national infrastructure in Dublin Airport and serves a growing population in areas such as Balbriggan, which is the fastest growing town in Ireland with a very diverse population. The local authority is scaling up its activities to reflect the size of the county and managing the challenges of its growth. Its spending has increased to reflect this position, with a €989m three year Capital Programme approved in October 2022 to provide significant investment in projects across the area in the period to 2025. Housing is a challenge for the local authority, as is staff recruitment and retention, particularly in engineering grades, as it is difficult for local authorities to compete with attractive roles in the private sector.

Kildare County Council

Kildare is a large county with a population in the region of 250,000, a significant percentage of which commute to the Dublin area for work. Agriculture and equine activities are a major focus in the county, as well as education through the National University of Ireland, located in Maynooth. Priorities for Kildare County Council include the delivery of housing, building communities through empowerment and inclusion and working through significant climate objectives, by building climate change resilience, action and sustainability into its services and infrastructure. Challenges for the local authority and the county include youth mental health, staff retention and the effect of inflation on the cost of project delivery.

Sligo County Council

Sligo is the largest centre of population in the north-west and has a growing population. A lot of work is carried out at Municipal District level in the county. Work has commenced on the re-development of Stephen Street carpark, which as Queen Maeve Square, will be beneficial as a civic and cultural amenity and as an outdoor event space. Activity tourism in the county will benefit from the opening of the National Surf Centre in Strandhill in June 2023. Issues for the local authority include management of a significant deficit, the handover of water functions to Uisce Éireann, the impact of the Ukrainian crisis and the cost of a high number of staff retirements in the coming years.

Monaghan County Council

Monaghan is a border county with a population of almost 66,000, which is highly dependent on indigenous industry. It has a vibrant agri-food sector but a lack of high skilled jobs, such as in technological industries, and a lack of opportunities for graduates. Priorities for the local authority include Social and Affordable Housing, Climate Action, addressing infrastructural deficits and dereliction and promoting economic development. Regeneration capital projects including the regeneration of Castleblayney Market Square, proposed new civic offices and a renewal scheme in Clones are being progressed, as well as economic development capital projects, including the BioConnect project Biotechnology Centre of Excellence in Knockaconny.

Limerick City and County Council

Limerick City and County Council came into operation on 1 June 2014, when Limerick City and County Councils were merged under the provisions of the Local Government Reform Act 2014. The local authority has 1,450 staff, a budget of €1.4bn and it provides over 600 services to more than 190,000 people. "A Green City Region on the Waterfront" is the vision of the local authority's first unified Development Plan 2022 – 2028. A lot of work is underway on specific projects which add value in both economic and cultural to the city and county. The position of directly Elected Mayor will bring with it some challenges for the local authority; but the council welcomes the opportunity to have the first directly elected mayor and consider that it is important that the position be attractive so as to attract a good calibre of candidates for this important role. Key strategic opportunities in the period to 2024 include new place making and hybrid working locations, connecting the region through the activation of public and active travel plans under the Limerick Shannon Metropolitan Transport Strategy (LSMATS) and opening up private market and institutional partnerships for investments. The local authority hopes that the Ryder Cup taking place at Adare in 2027 will act as a magnet for tourism, especially in the county. Challenges for the local authority include housing and the management of staffing issues, including pre-retirement sick leave and stress, particularly in the post-pandemic period.

Galway City Council

Galway City Council is the local authority responsible for local government in Galway City. It has an average of 30,000 commuters travelling into the city for work and study on a daily basis. The Council's strategic objectives, as outlined in its Corporate Plan 2020 – 2024, include services and resources, transport, climate action, economic development and housing. The local authority will move to its new headquarters at Crown Square by the end of 2024. This will consolidate four existing offices into one and be more cost effective than upgrading them to current building standards.

Challenges for the local authority include population growth, the handover of ownership of water services operations to Uisce Éireann in July 2023, resourcing for climate action despite funding availability, staff recruitment and retention and difficulties with infrastructure for development, as well as public transport and accessibility.

2022 Selected Indicators

The NOAC Performance Indicators Working Group considered all the indicators, and the six indicators below were selected for review:

Number	Indicator	Title
1	Housing H2	Housing Vacancies
2	Roads R1	Pavement Surface Condition Index (PSCI) Rating
3	Environment E7	Climate Change
4	Corporate C2	Sick Leave
5	Finance M2	Revenue Collection Rates
6	Economic Development J5	Economic Development Spend

The indicators were primarily selected to get a better understanding of the way the data is compiled by the local authorities, that the records kept to support the data and the checks made to ensure all data submitted was valid and correct.

1) Housing H2: Housing Vacancies

This indicator measures the percentage of the total number of local authority owned dwellings that were vacant on 31 December 2022, that is the number of dwellings within their overall stock that were not tenanted on 31 December 2022.

It was noted by Galway City Council that it acquired 27 turnkey properties in November 2022. Due to the timing it was not possible to allocate them by the year end and therefore were recorded as vacant in the 2022 report and this impacted the local authority's vacancy rate.

Limerick City and County Council explained that it was difficult to get contractors, especially for rural properties, and therefore this added to the amount of time properties were vacant. It also explained that additional funding is being sought in the budget to tackle vacancies especially long term ones.

Fingal advised that with planned maintenance investment, active management of stock, inspections of stock carried out, increased resources and an increase in stock by 50% have contributed to the reduction in vacant units.

Monaghan has introduced a 5 Stage Re-Letting Process with administrative and technical staff involved. Key stages are recorded from receipt of the keys to re-letting clearly mapped out and clear steps to be achieved are outlined to reduce vacancy times.

Choice Based Letting (CBL) has been introduced by some local authorities and is working well, as it has reduced the number of refusals in hard-to-let areas. In Fingal, the refusal rate is 20% in CBL which is significantly less than 28% in respect of standard offers. Sligo, Limerick City and County and Monaghan do not use it.

In each of the six local authorities validated, it was noted that the figures on LG Returns matched the records of the local authority under this indicator.

2) Roads R1: Pavement Surface Condition Index (PSCI) Rating

This indicator measures (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 December 2022 and the percentage of (d) Local Tertiary roads that received a PSCI condition rating in the 60 month period prior to 31 December 2022 and (B) the percentage of total (a) Regional, (b) Local Primary, (c) Local Secondary and (d) Local Tertiary road kilometres represented by the numbers of kilometres at 31/12/2022 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.

Fingal noted that its PSCI rating of 9 to 10 across the four road categories was low in 2022 but this will be addressed by its 2023 roads maintenance programme.

County Monaghan has the largest network of Local roads per square mile nationally and a strong PSCI performance.

In general, local authorities are very happy with the system that is in place for reporting under this indicator. However, it was mentioned by a number of local authorities that it was not possible to achieve a 100% rating due to anomalies at junctions at local/ regional roads and errors in capturing the last few meters at junctions. Signal loss can also be problematic. The RMO is aware of these issues and are trying to resolve them.

In each of the six local authorities validated, it was noted that the figures on LG Returns matched the records of the local authority under this indicator, although in the case of Fingal some further work was required with NOAC to confirm the figures.

3) Environment E7: Climate Change

This indicator ascertains whether local authorities have designated FTE climate action resources, a Climate Action Coordinator (Yes/No/WIP) and a Climate Action Officer (Yes/No/WIP) and if local authorities have climate action teams in place.

It was noted that further performance indicators will be developed by NOAC in this area in the coming years, to take account of the growing priority being given to it and the implementation of Climate Action Plans from 2023 onwards.

Recruitment was a challenge for most of the authorities, and some factors like fixed term contracts, more attractive packages in the private sector, a lack of clear career progression and competing with other neighbouring local authorities are all factors experienced in the recruitment process.

Local authorities, however outlined some of the broad range of initiatives that they are taking to address Climate Change that are not captured in the NOAC report.

In each of the six local authorities validated, it was noted that the figures on LG Returns matched the records of the local authority under this indicator.

4) C2: Sick Leave

This indicator measures (A) the percentage of paid working days lost to sickness absence through medically certified leave in 2022 and (B) the percentage of paid working days lost to sickness absence through self-certified leave in 2022.

During the validations it was suggested that blended working may need to be considered under this indicator in future.

Kildare has a very proactive Safety Officer who acts on statistics from quarterly staff reports. They have seen increased calls in the 45-50 age bracket in relation to financial advice, which is not work related in relation to sick leave, but is having an impact on wellbeing. Kildare also works with a health advisor, who provides advice to staff on long term sick leave and helps to introduce them back to the workforce, for two days a week and gradually building days up over a period of time until the staff member is working a full week.

Monaghan and Limerick City and County Council suggested that the extended age of retirement has greatly impacted on their figures for this indicator.

Fingal has a wellbeing officer and the support of an employee assistance scheme. Webinars are run which are available for staff anytime on financial and social issues, as well as mental and physical health. Managers are also being trained in staff support in an effort to keep the sick rates low.

In four local authorities validated, it was noted that the figures on LG Returns matched the records of the local authority under this indicator. In Kildare and Monaghan figures required amendment by means of an audit query after the validation visit.

5) M2: Revenue Collection Rates

This indicator measures the individual percentage figures for each of (a) Rates, (b) Rent and Annuities and (c) Housing Loans in the final column of Appendix 7 of the Annual Financial Statement (AFS) for each of the 5 years from 2018 to 2022.

In general, local authorities have noted an increase in rate collections by direct debit, which is the most secure payment method. Limerick City and County Council for example, collects in the region of €1m by direct debit, having built up a good relationship with rate payers during the pandemic. It also offers incentives to early rate payers to further increase engagement.

Rate waivers in 2020 and 2021 helped to minimise business failures during the pandemic period. Galway City Council has 3,700 Rate accounts in its area, a lot of which are hospitality businesses and small payers. It had the highest rate of waivers in 2020 and 2021 (collection levels dropped to 61 and 67%) and businesses that did not get waivers were slower to pay. The figures in 2020 and 2021 were skewed, as a result. NOAC asked Galway City to provide further details on this to include in the report, but these were not received by publication date.

In relation to the collection of rents, Limerick City and County have the highest rate year on year and this they explained is due to the management of the HAP scheme.

They believe that the actual figure for collection of rent in Limerick City and Council itself would be much lower and closer to 76% if HAP was excluded.

Monaghan has a Household Budget plan for new customers, once signed up for this plan there is no opt out unless there is a change in their payment status. They also have a pre tenancy agreement and rent is deducted from source. For other tenants that have access to both online and cash desk payments, the local authority has trained staff with good interpersonal and organisational skills to achieve a high level of collection rates.

Sligo reviewed their systems and in mid-2022 felt there was duplication of work between Finance and Housing and now Housing has sole responsibility for the collection of rents, with dedicated senior staff in place to carry out this function.

To tackle rent arrears in Galway City, a first warning is issued after 4 weeks, a second warning after 8 weeks, a tenancy warning is issued after 12 weeks and then it moves to a legal process.

There are reviews of rent collections every 6 months in Fingal. There is a formal and informal approach taken depending on whether the tenant engages or not. If the tenant engages they are given the option of a payment plan, if the tenant is not co-operating the legal route is taken.

Fingal found that there has been an increase in activity around housing loans, tackling arrears and coming up with solutions to improve collection rates. In Kildare collections are done through the finance department where they have a dedicated training in process which is very proactive. Direct debits have also assisted in improved figures.

In each of the six local authorities validated, it was noted that the figures on LG Returns matched the records of the local authority under this indicator.

6) J5: Economic Development Spend

This new indicator measures the revenue spend (per head of population) on local economic development in each local authority area.

The NOAC Guidelines contain detailed information on what was required to complete returns for the J5 indicator. As part of the testing in 2021, the CCMA Finance committee was informed that many Finance sections did not receive the details, contained in the Guidelines issued to them, specifying which accounts in Agresso the data was to be extracted from, resulting in incomplete data. A CCMA Finance subgroup was set up in 2023, to address any queries and to provide clarifications to ensure that this would not recur for the 2022 report. The six local authorities validated did not contact the CCMA Finance subgroup for assistance. In the case of three of the local authorities (Kildare, Limerick City & County and Galway City), the figures inputted in LG Returns were not correct and required review and updating by means of audit queries.

Further tweaking of this indicator may be required, to include additional subheads that will provide an accurate picture of the economic development spend in each local authority area. The NOAC guidelines will be reviewed, and if necessary updated, to ensure there is clarity in the reporting of this indicator in the future. This will be addressed by NOAC as part of its preparations for the 2023 Performance Indicator Report.

In the case of two local authorities validated, it was noted that the figures on LG Returns matched the records of the local authority, but in the case of four local authorities, it did not match the records under this indicator and audit queries were required in Limerick City and County, Kildare and Fingal.

Conclusion

The Commission was impressed with the preparation made by each of the local authorities selected for a validation visit. It would like to acknowledge the contributions made by individual staff on the days of the visits, and in the provision of follow up material where required.

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

Appendix 2

Summary of Trends: Tables and Figures

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. The information collected over this period provides sufficient opportunity to review trends in the data and to highlight and discuss the changes noted.

As set out in the introduction of this report, changes to some indicators may make year-on-year comparisons more challenging. Where this is the case, NOAC provides additional commentary in its analysis.

Indicators, which are either new for 2022 or have a limited number of years of data, have not been included in the current analysis. In the 2018 report, NOAC selected 13 indicators for trend analysis. For 2019, 2020, and 2021 and in 2022, all indicators were included, except where they are recent and have insufficient data to demonstrate a trend. In 2022, we use the new census figures.

There have been changes in population over the period under consideration (2014 to 2022). A change in expenditure per head of population may not necessarily lead to an improvement in service. Local authorities should continuously look for ways to decrease expenditure without compromising service delivery.

Section 1

Housing (H1 to H6)

H1: Social Housing Stock

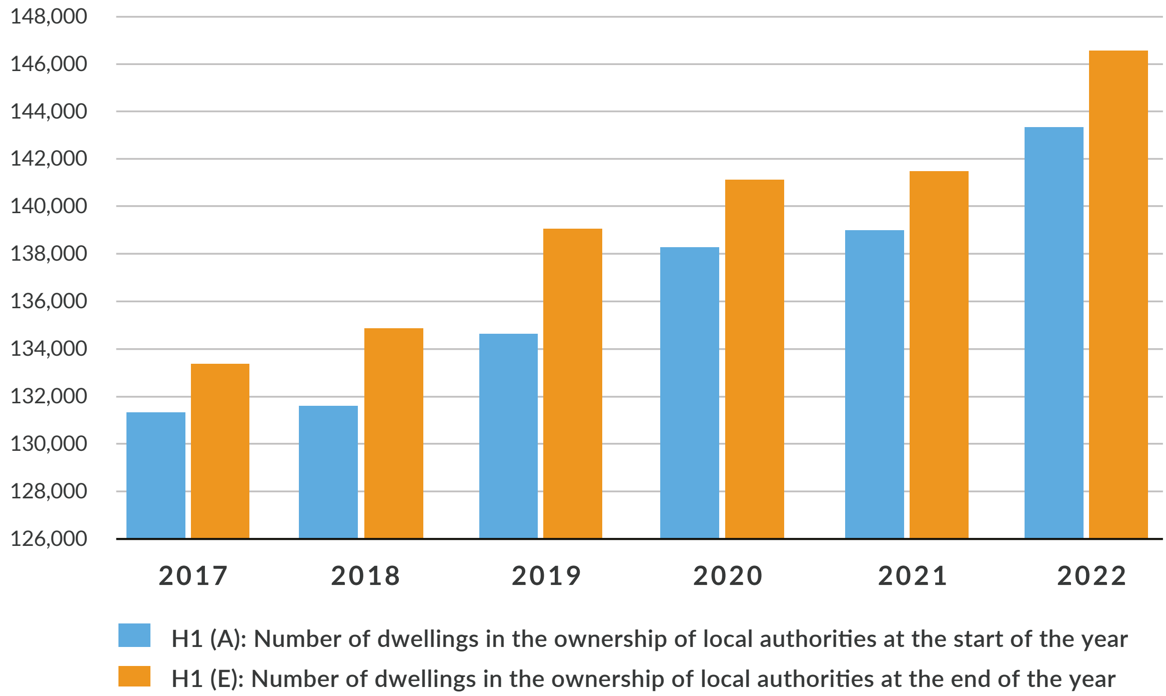
One of the key indicators reviewed by NOAC every year is the social housing stock level in local authorities. This is housing stock that is owned by local authorities and is increased each year through local authority build and acquisition programmes. From a performance management perspective, the management of housing stock is a key function of local authorities for assessment. This indicator required a significant number of audit queries which has also been a regular occurrence for past reports. Variances between the Department of Housing published figures and the local authority figures included in LG returns have been checked and NOAC is satisfied that the figures for 2022 agree with local authority data. An error in the figures supplied by Dublin City Council in relation to their housing stock in 2022 caused the trend to be more favourable than is the case.

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

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
131,375	131,614	134,782	138,405	138,884	143,248

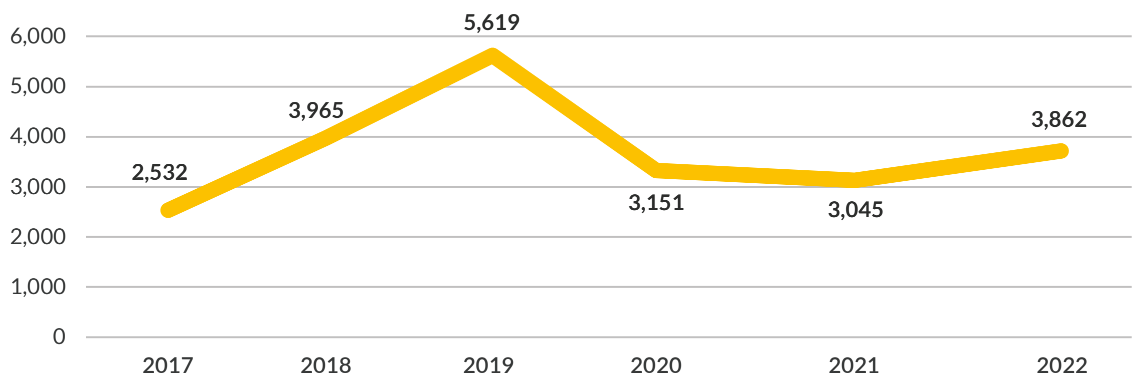
H1 (E): Number of dwellings in the ownership of local authorities at the end of the year

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
133,394	134,880	138,980	141,128	141,483	146,438



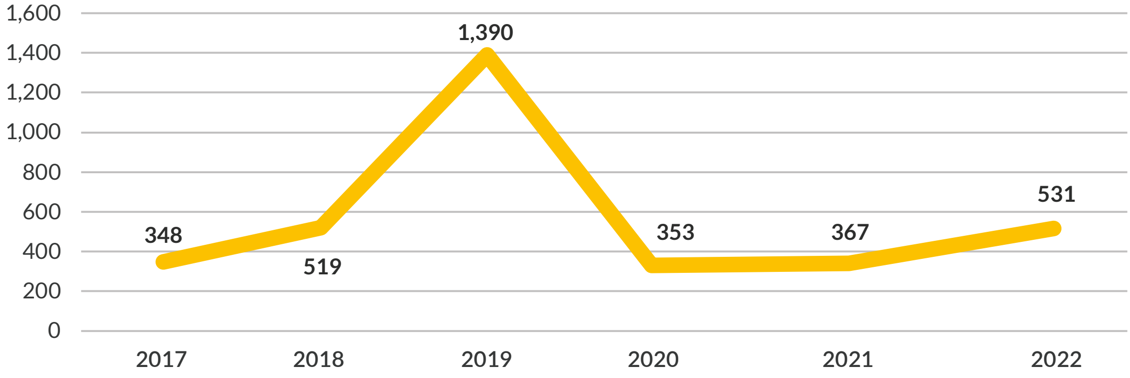
H1 (B): Number of dwellings directly added to local authority owned stock in the year (constructed or acquired)

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
2,532	3,965	5,619	3,151	3,045	3,862



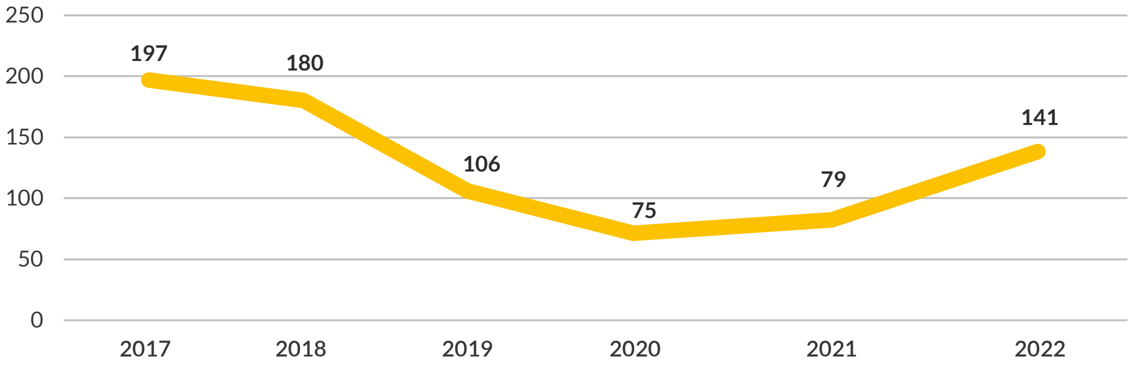
H1 (C): Number of local authority owned dwellings sold in year

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
348	519	1,390	353	367	531



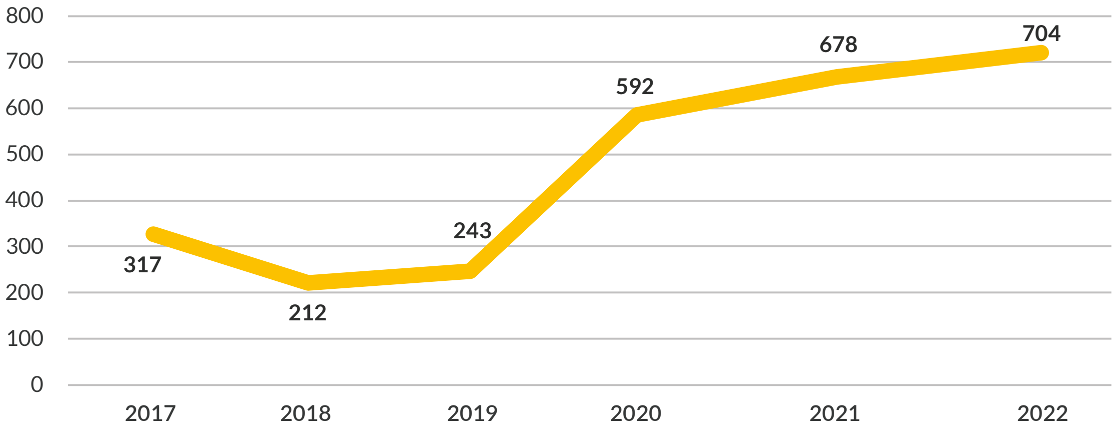
H1 (D): Number of local authority owned dwellings demolished in year

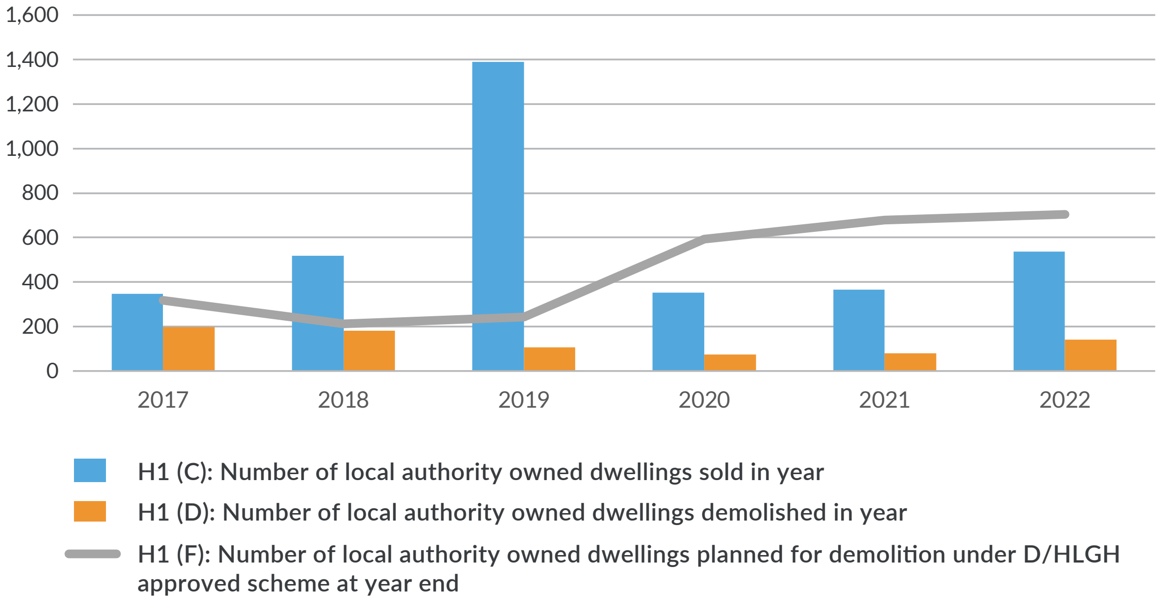
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
197	180	106	75	79	141



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

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
317	212	243	592	678	704





H2: Housing Vacancies

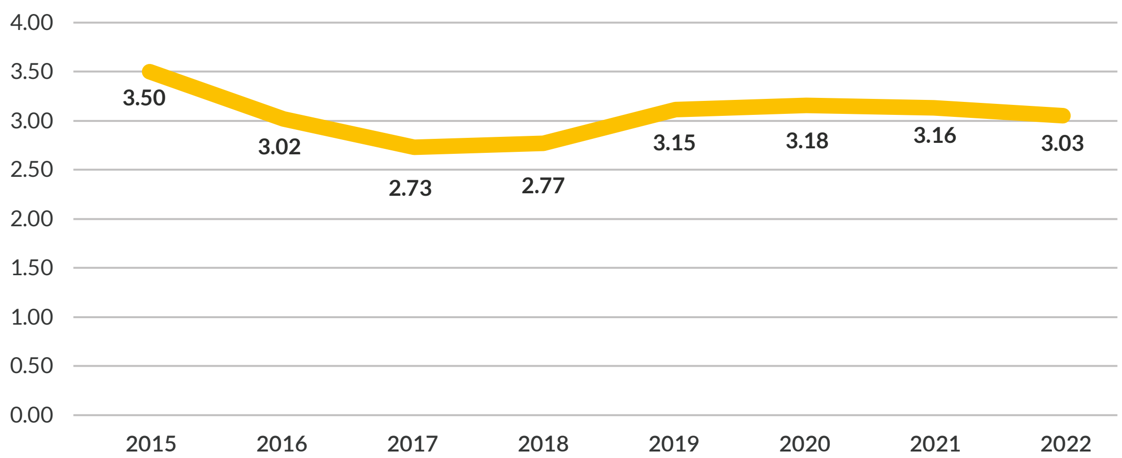
With the ever-increasing demand for social housing accommodation, the management of vacant properties within local authorities continues to be a very important function. Minimising housing vacancies was a key action in relation to Housing for All and local authorities continue to be funded by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage to achieve these outcomes. In that context, year-on-year, NOAC, examines the number of dwellings in a local authority's overall stock that were not tenanted as of 31 December.

The national average percentage of local authority dwellings that were vacant at year-end has remained relatively constant at approximately 3.03% over the period from 2015 to 2022. However, it is 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's position on the last day of each year.

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

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
3.50	3.02	2.73	2.77	3.15	3.18	3.16	3.03

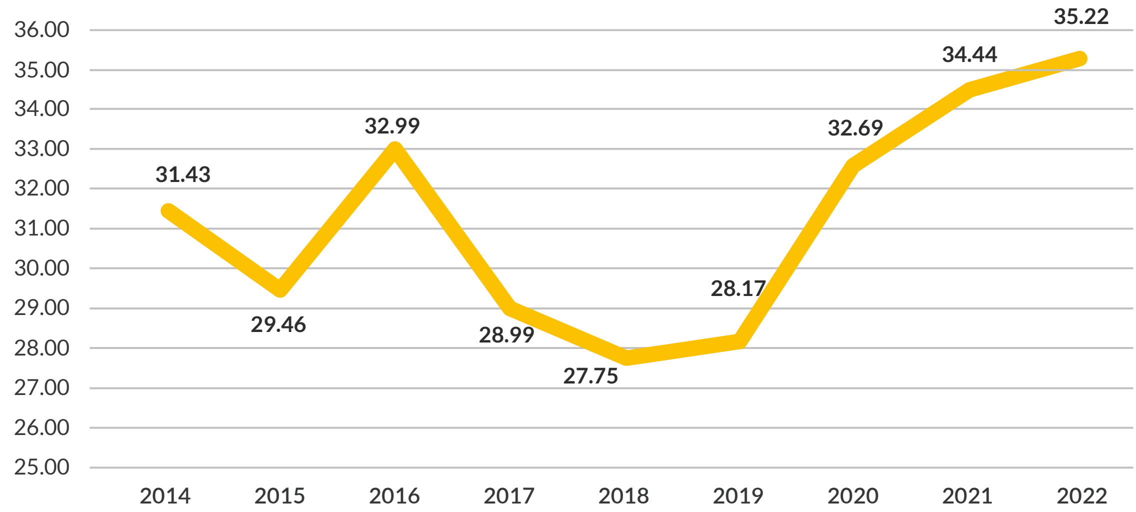


H3: Average Re-letting time and direct costs

Overall, from 2014 to 2022 the time taken to re-let a dwelling has remained between 31 and 35 weeks. The costs involved in re-letting a dwelling, however, have increased by almost 90% in the same period, going from €11,535 in 2014 to €21,886 in 2022. The challenges presented by COVID-19 in 2020 and 2021 would have impacted on the performance of local authorities under this indicator with people unable to work in small groups, unable to travel together and materials difficult to source. Increased costs in supplies and services would have impacted the 2022 figures.

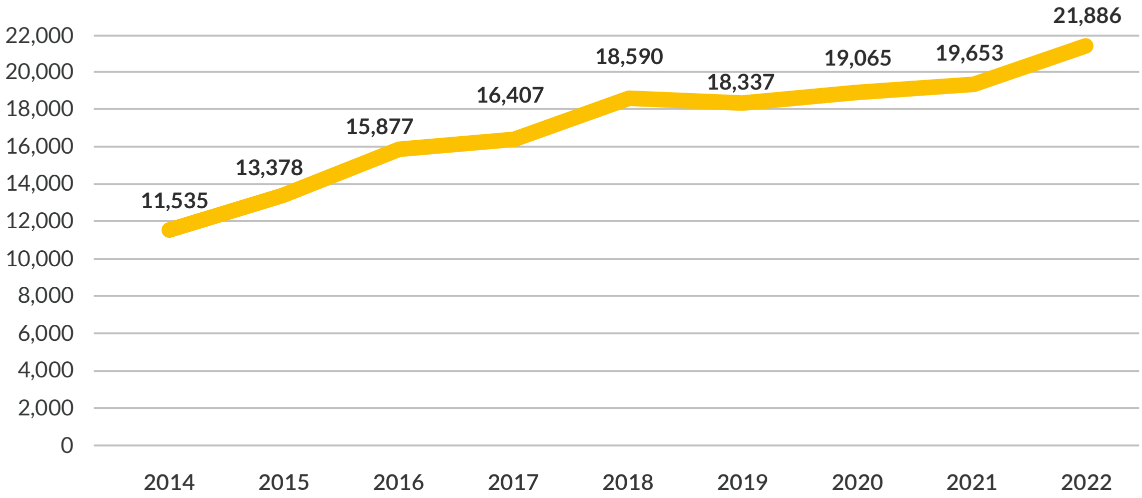
H3 (A): The time taken from the date of vacation of a dwelling to the date in year when the dwelling is re-tenanted, averaged across all dwellings re-let during year (weeks)

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
31.43	29.46	32.99	28.99	27.75	28.17	32.69	34.44	35.22



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

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
11,535	13,378	15,877	16,407	18,590	18,337	19,065	19,653	21,886

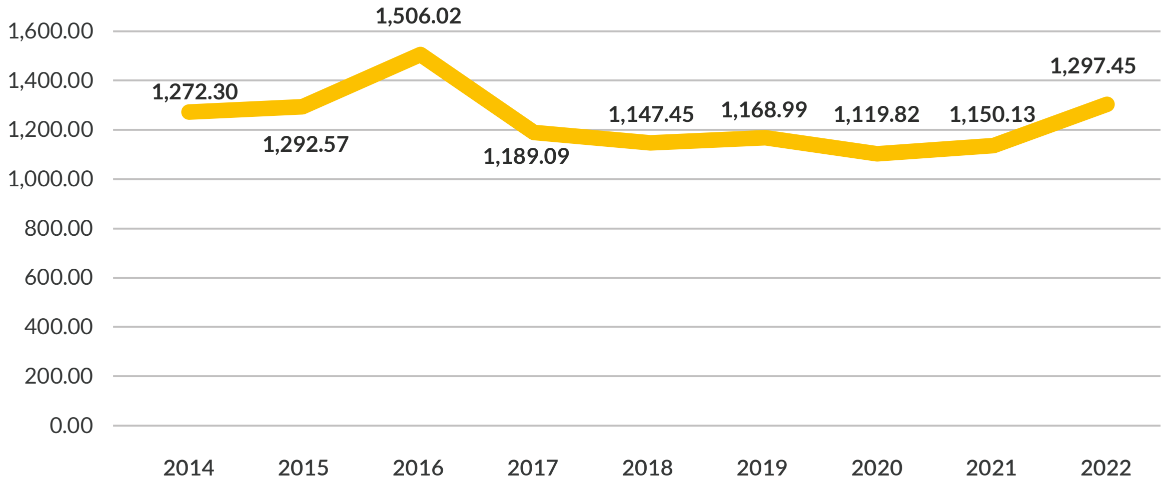


H4: Housing Maintenance Direct Costs

The average expenditure on dwelling repair and maintenance during the period varied little over the years with the exception of 2016, despite the increases in costs the expenditure in 2022 is €1,297.45 which is very similar to the figure for 2014.

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

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1,272.30	1,292.57	1,506.02	1,189.09	1,147.45	1,168.99	1,119.82	1,150.13	1,297.45

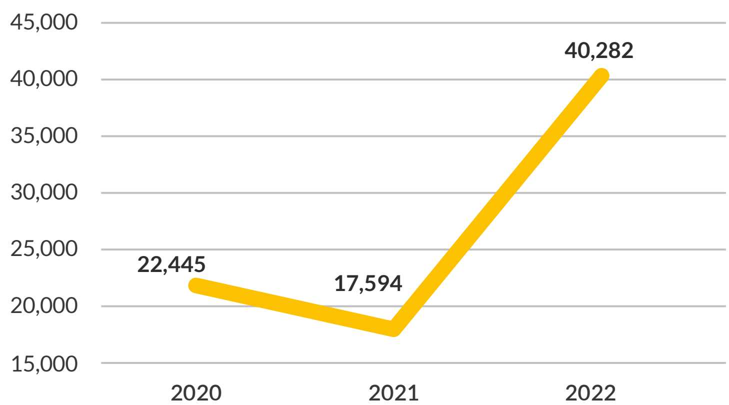


H5: Private Rented Sector Inspections

In the period 2020 to 2022, the number of dwellings inspected rose significantly by over 79% and NOAC welcomes this development.

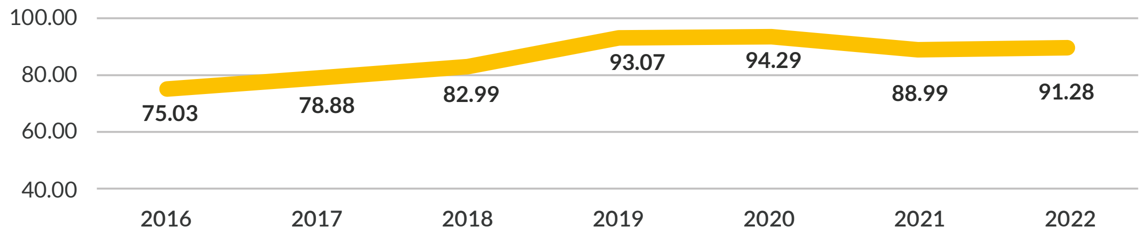
H5 (B): Number of rented dwellings inspected

2020	2021	2022
22,445	17,594	40,282



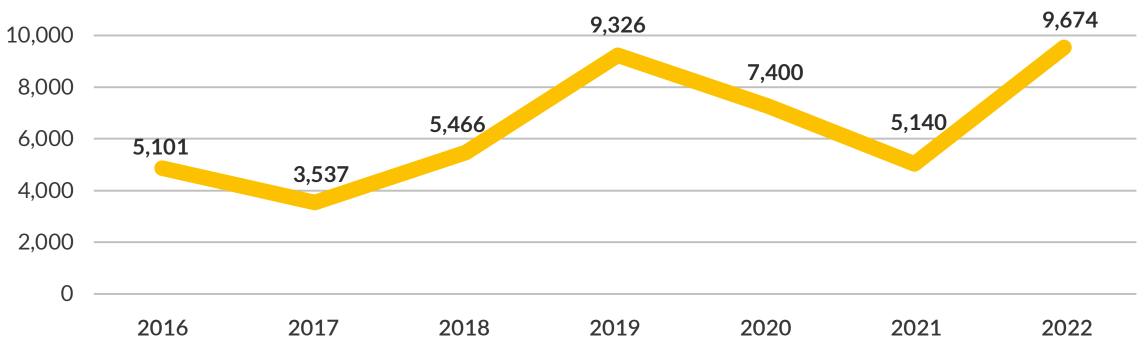
H5 (C): Percentage of inspected dwellings in year that were found not to be compliant with the Standards Regulations

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
75.03	78.88	82.99	93.07	94.29	88.99	91.28



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

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
5,101	3,537	5,466	9,326	7,400	5,140	9,674

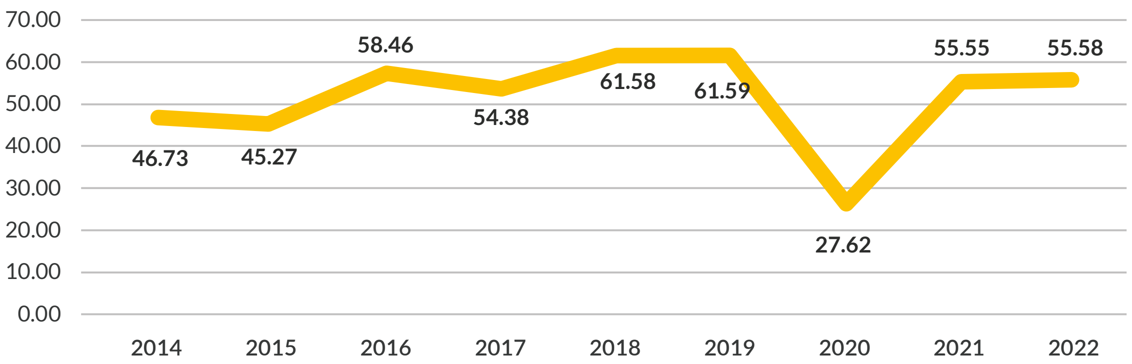


H6: Long-term Homeless Adults

The number of adults, who are long-term homeless, remained largely unchanged in 2022 at 55.58%, compared to 55.55% in 2021.

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

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
46.73	45.27	58.46	54.38	61.58	61.59	27.62	55.55	55.58



Section 2

Roads (R1 to R3)

R1: Pavement Surface Condition Index (PSCI) Rating

The local government sector is responsible for a total of 96,541 km of regional, local primary, secondary and tertiary roads in Ireland. Road maintenance is primarily funded through grants from the Department of Transport (DoT), 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 motor tax.

Graph R1 (A) below 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 NOAC notes that the DoT requirement is to achieve 4 x 100% for the periods specified. Local Authorities have explained that due to anomalies at junctions of local/regional roads there are occasionally issues capturing the last few metres at junctions leading to results in the mid/high 90s rather than 100%, even where 100% of roads have been surveyed.

In graphs R1 (B) below, 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 that the number of roads with condition rating 1 to 4 remain constant for all categories, including regional roads.

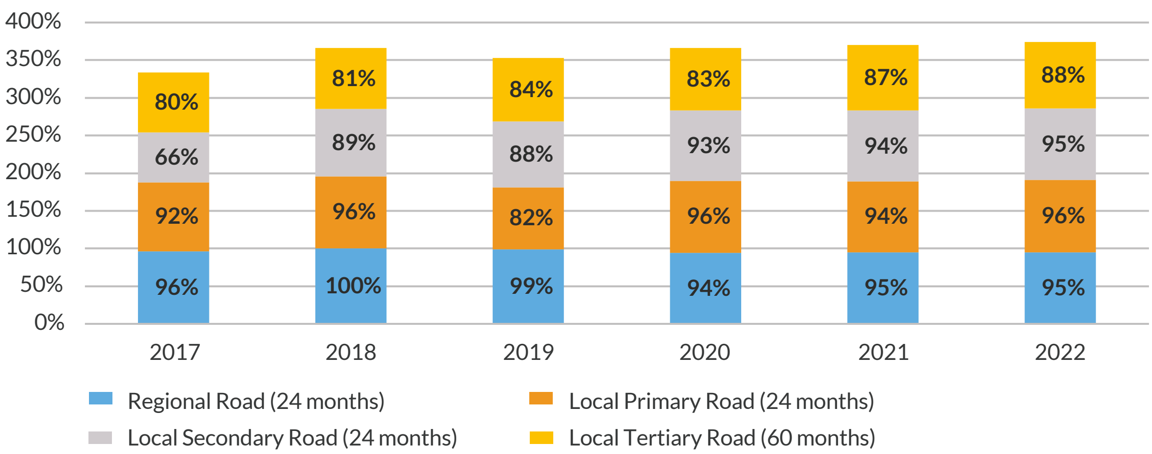
For the purpose of the performance indicators, the roads that have a PSCI rating are categorised as follows:

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

The PSCI Rating for Regional Roads, Local Primary Roads, Local Secondary Roads and Local Tertiary Roads are presented in the tables below;

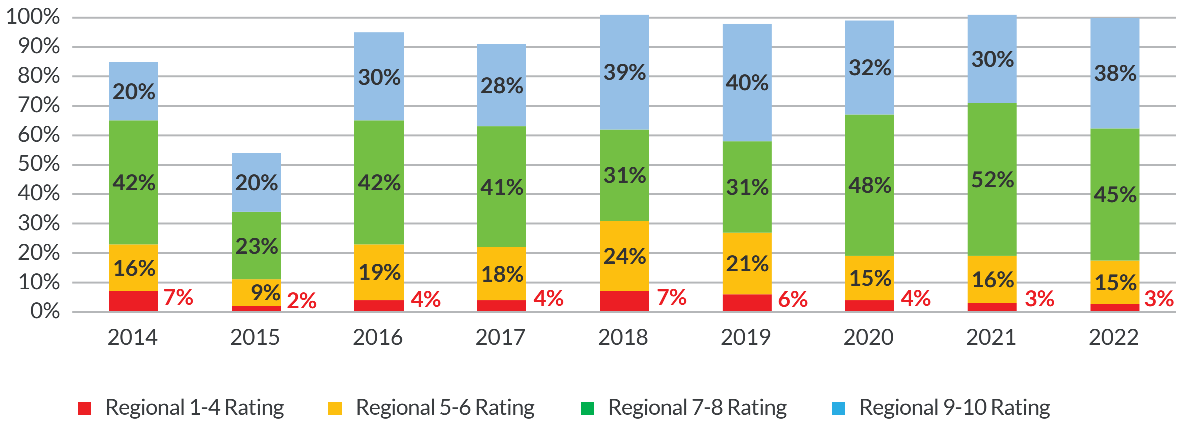
R1 (A): Median % of Regional, Local Primary, Local Secondary and Local Tertiary Road that received a PSCI Rating

Indicator	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Regional Road (24 months)	96%	100%	99%	94%	95%	95%
Local Primary Road (24 months)	92%	96%	82%	96%	94%	96%
Local Secondary Road (24 months)	66%	89%	88%	93%	94%	95%
Local Tertiary Road (60 months)	80%	81%	84%	83%	87%	88%



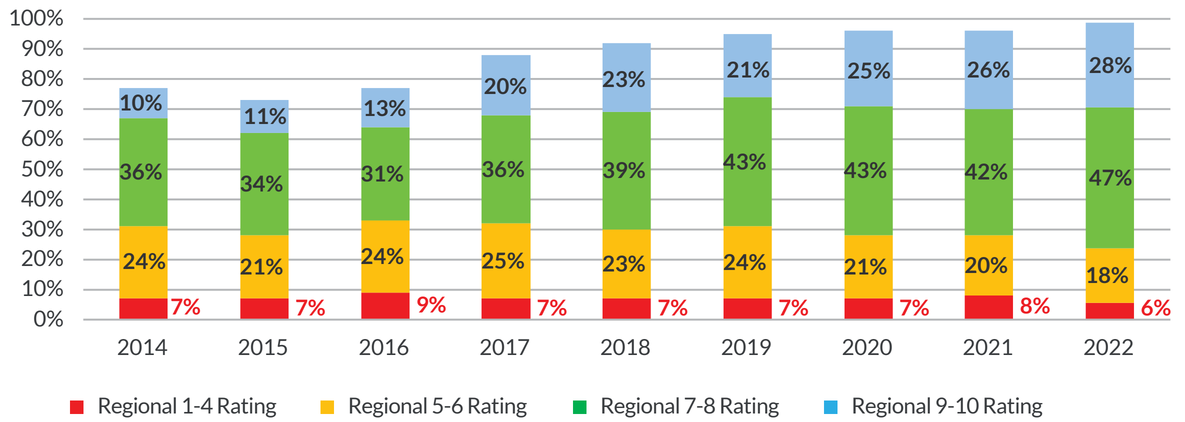
R1 (B): Median % Pavement Surface Condition Index (PSCI) Ratings – A – Regional

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Regional 1-4 Rating	7%	2%	4%	4%	7%	6%	4%	3%	3%
Regional 5-6 Rating	16%	9%	19%	18%	24%	21%	15%	16%	15%
Regional 7-8 Rating	42%	23%	42%	41%	31%	31%	48%	52%	45%
Regional 9-10 Rating	20%	20%	30%	28%	39%	40%	32%	30%	38%



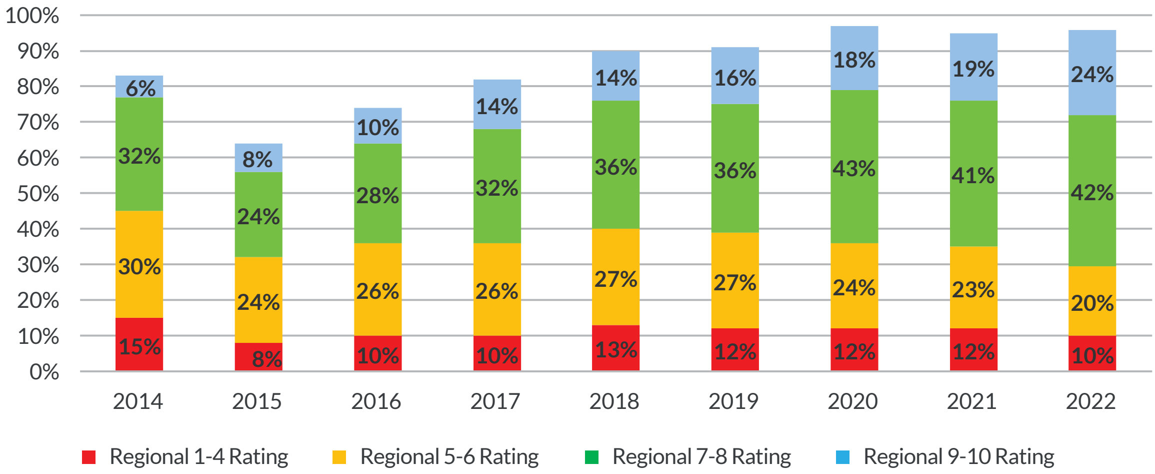
R1 (B): Median % Pavement Surface Condition Index (PSCI) Ratings – B – Local Primary

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Local Primary 1-4 Rating	7%	7%	9%	7%	7%	7%	7%	8%	6%
Local Primary 5-6 Rating	24%	21%	24%	25%	23%	24%	21%	20%	18%
Local Primary 7-8 Rating	36%	34%	31%	36%	39%	43%	43%	42%	47%
Local Primary 9-10 Rating	10%	11%	13%	20%	23%	21%	25%	26%	28%



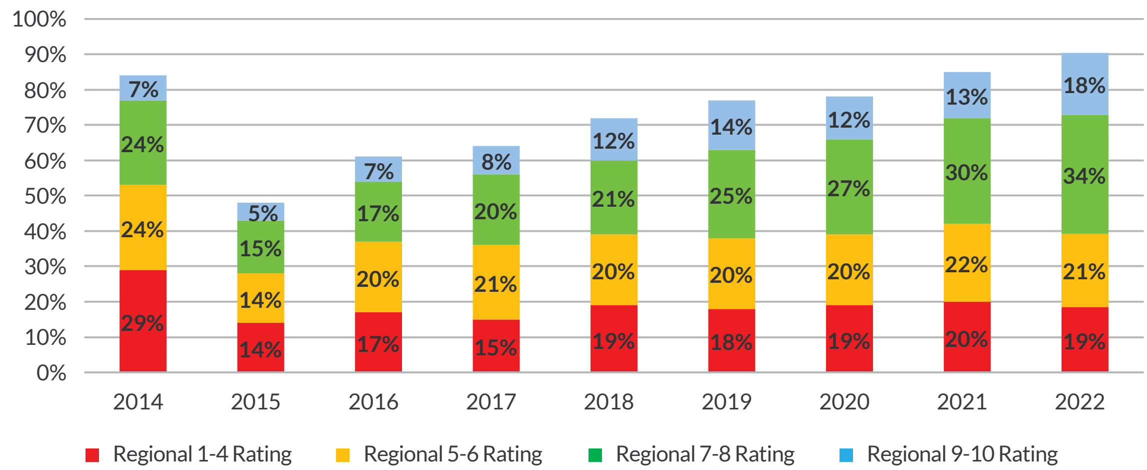
R1 (B): Median % Pavement Surface Condition Index (PSCI) Ratings – C – Local Secondary

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Local Secondary 1-4 Rating	15%	8%	10%	10%	13%	12%	12%	12%	10%
Local Secondary 5-6 Rating	30%	24%	26%	26%	27%	27%	24%	23%	20%
Local Secondary 7-8 Rating	32%	24%	28%	32%	36%	36%	43%	41%	42%
Local Secondary 9-10 Rating	6%	8%	10%	14%	14%	16%	18%	19%	24%



R1 (B): Median % Pavement Surface Condition Index (PSCI) Ratings – D – Local Tertiary

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Local Tertiary 1-4 Rating	29%	14%	17%	15%	19%	18%	19%	20%	19%
Local Tertiary 5-6 Rating	24%	14%	20%	21%	20%	20%	20%	22%	21%
Local Tertiary 7-8 Rating	24%	15%	17%	20%	21%	25%	27%	30%	34%
Local Tertiary 9-10 Rating	7%	5%	7%	8%	12%	14%	12%	13%	18%

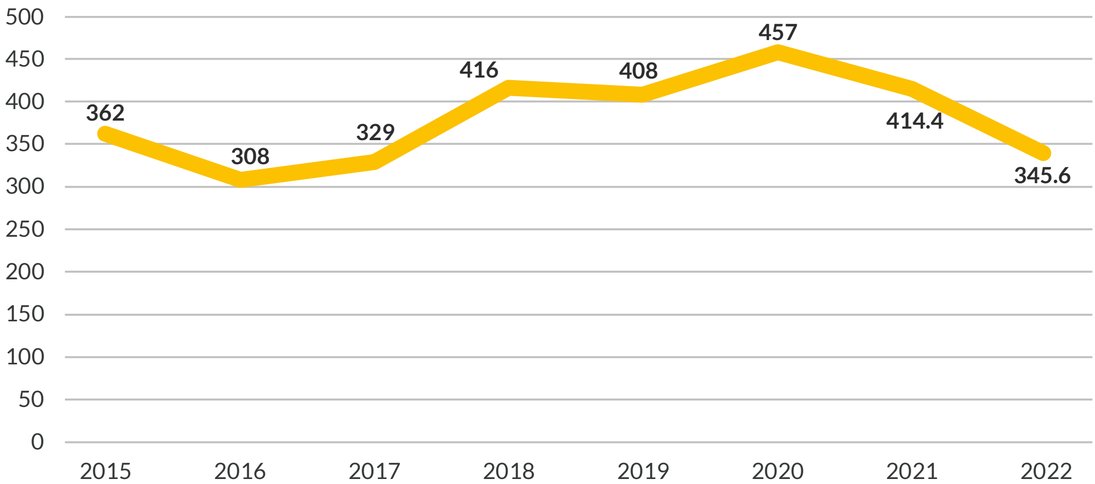


R2: Road Works

The Kilometres of regional road strengthened decreased from 414km in 2021 to 345.60km in 2022. In line with this, the amount expended on regional roads strengthening work also dropped from €101,020,010 in 2021 to €91,698,637. The kilometres of regional road resealed rose from 350km in 2015 to 447.2 km in 2022.

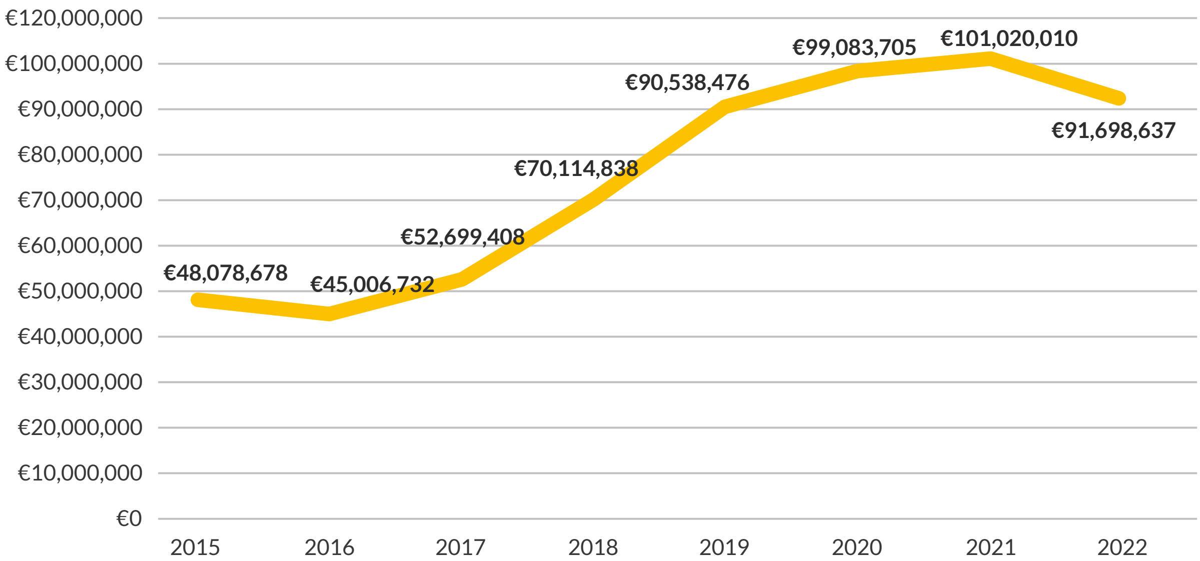
R2 A: Kilometres of regional road strengthened

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
362	308	329	416	408	457	414.4	345.60



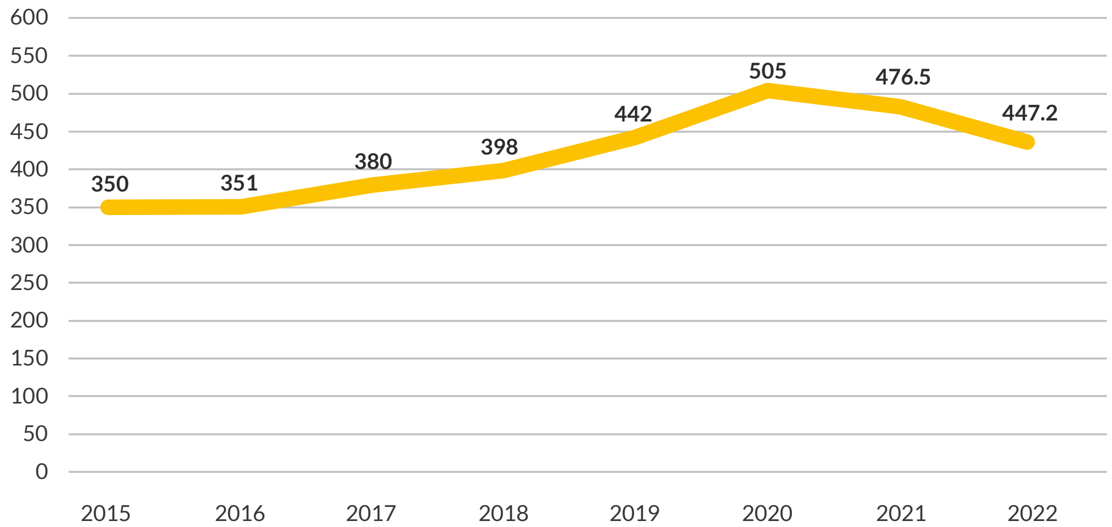
R2 (A) b: The amount expended on regional road strengthening work in year (€)

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
€48,078,678	€45,006,732	€52,699,408	€70,114,838	€90,538,476	€99,083,705	€101,020,010	€91,698,637



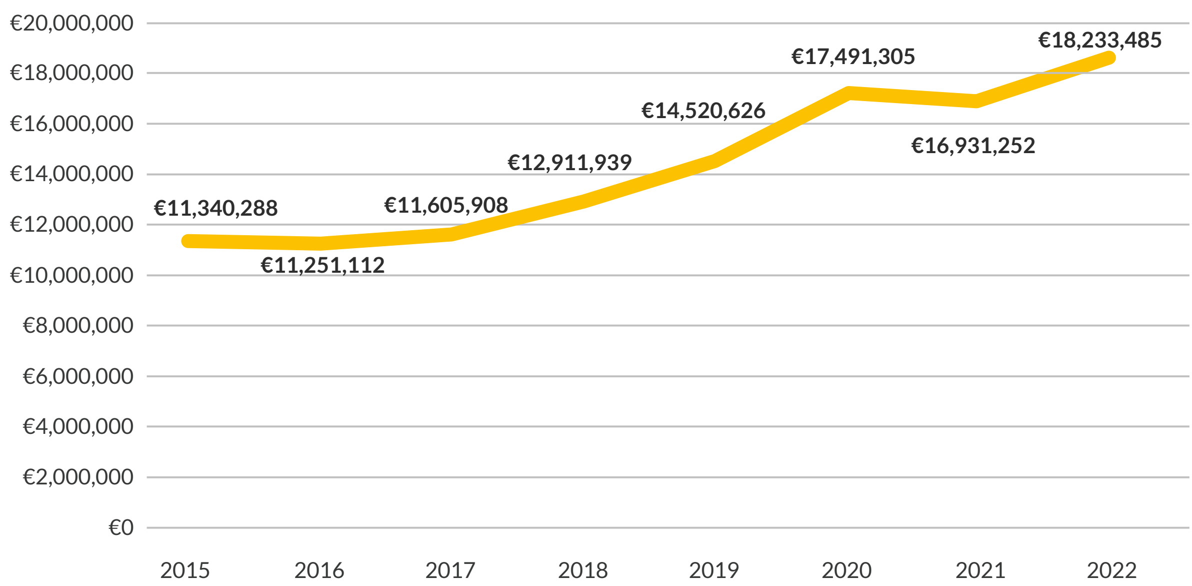
R2 (B): Kilometres of regional road resealed

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
350	351	380	398	442	505	476.5	447.20



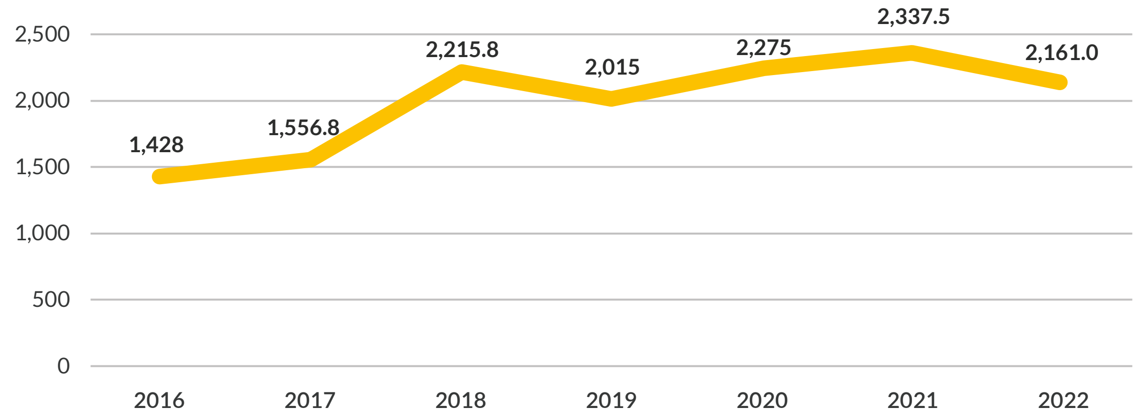
R2 (B): Amount expended on regional road resealing (€)

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
€11,340,288	€11,251,112	€11,605,908	€12,911,939	€14,520,626	€17,491,305	€16,931,252	€18,233,485



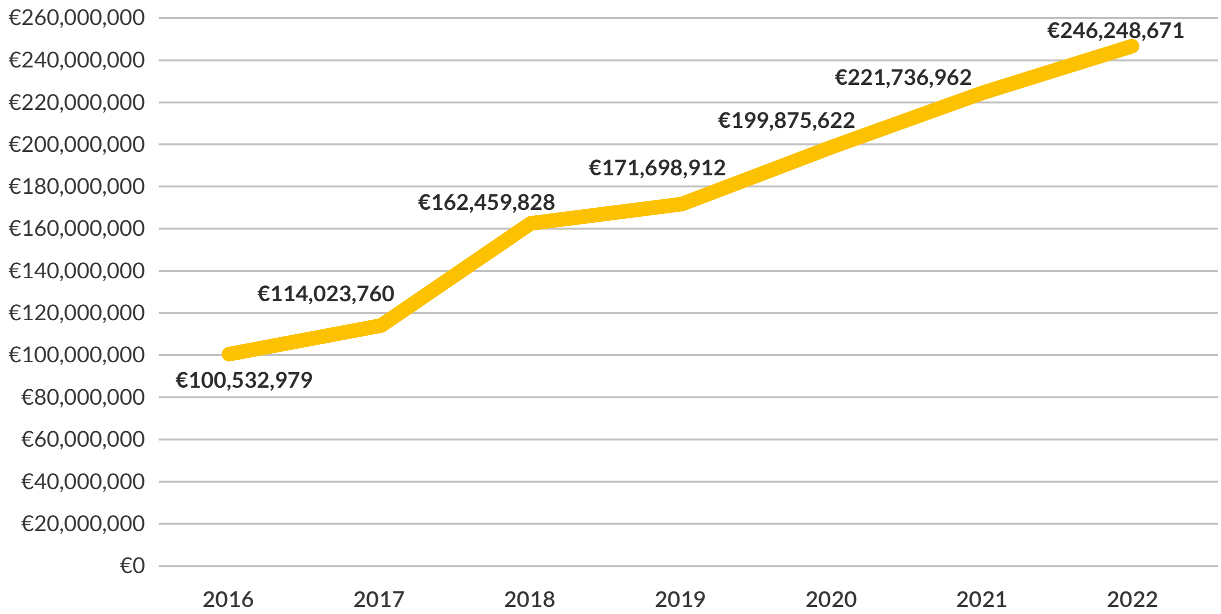
R2 (C): Kilometres of local road (i.e. total of primary, secondary and tertiary) strengthened

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1,428.0	1,556.8	2,215.8	2,015.0	2,275.0	2,337.5	2,161.0



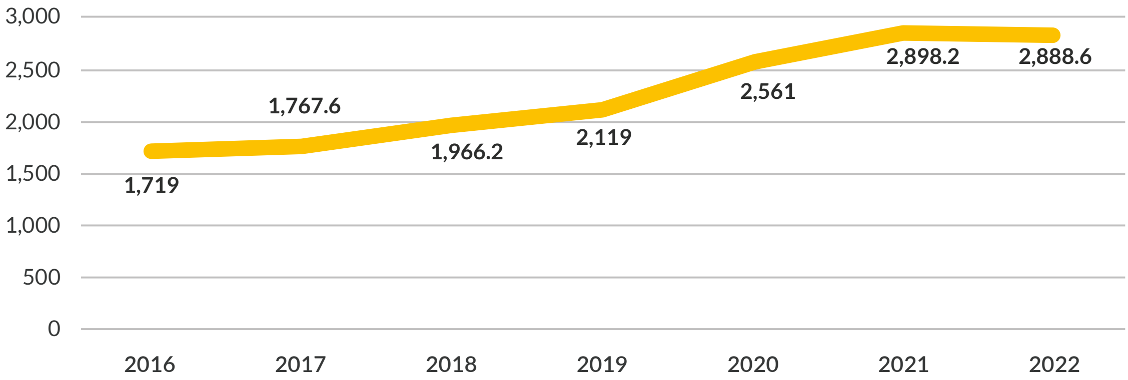
R2 (C): Amount expended on local road (i.e. total of primary, secondary and tertiary) strengthening (€)

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
€100,532,979	€114,023,760	€162,459,828	€171,698,912	€199,875,622	€221,736,962	€246,248,671



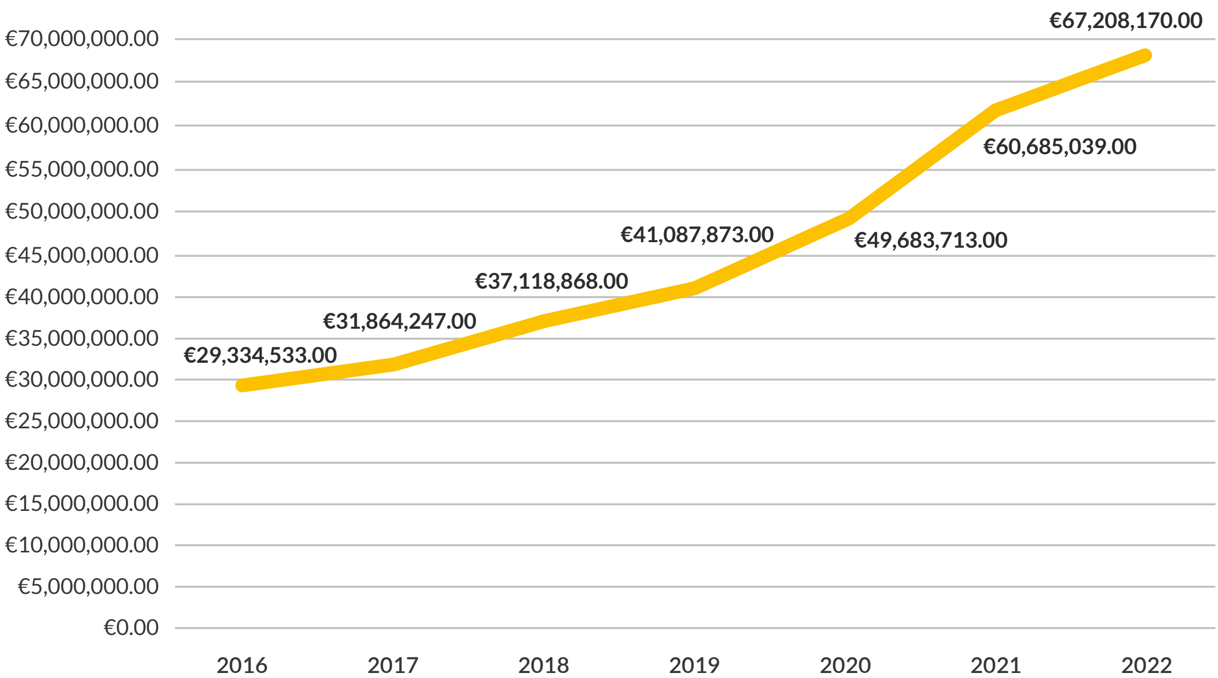
R2 (D): Kilometres of local road resealed

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1,719.0	1,767.6	1,966.2	2,119.0	2,561.0	2,898.2	2,888.6



R2 (D): Amount expended on local road resealing (€)

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
€29,334,533	€31,864,247	€37,118,868	€41,087,873	€49,683,713	€60,685,039	€67,208,170

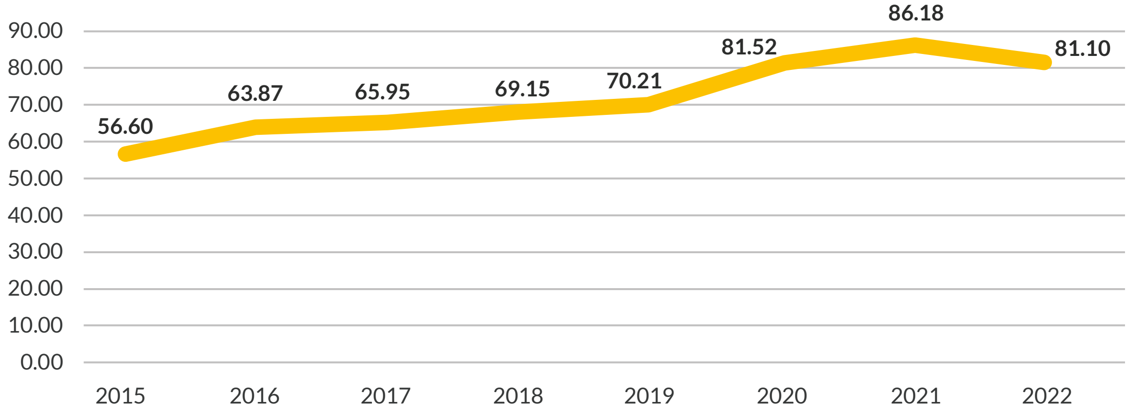


R3: Motor Tax Transactions Conducted Online

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 in online motor tax transactions going from 56.60% in 2015 to 81.10% in 2022; however there was a decline in almost all local authorities in 2022. The two step authentication verification for on line payments is deemed by local authorities to have had a negative impact on the number of online transactions.

R3 (A): % of motor tax transactions which were dealt with online (i.e. transaction is processed and the tax disc is issued)

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
56.6	63.87	65.95	69.15	70.21	81.52	86.18	81.10



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 and W2)

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

For W1, the EPA was not in a position to provide updated data for the 2022 report.

W2: % of registered schemes monitored

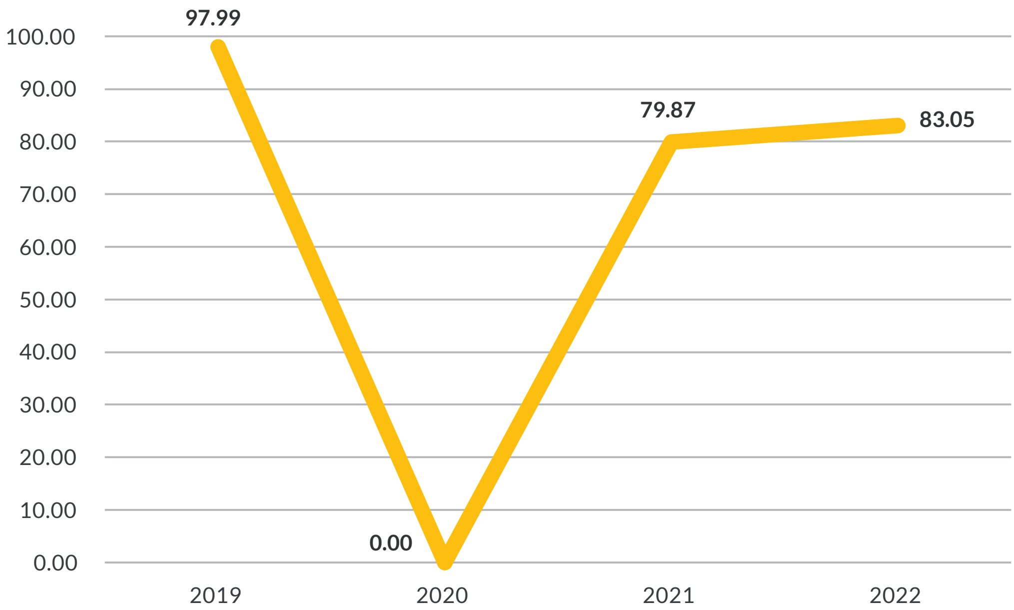
As W2 was a new indicator for 2019, there is limited historic trend data available.

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

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
97.99	97.77	97.70	97.06	97.50	n/a	n/a	n/a

W2: Percentage of registered schemes monitored

2019	2020	2021	2022
97.99	n/a	79.87	83.05



Section 4

Waste/Environment (E1 to E5)

A range of indicators are contained in this section, including waste management, environmental pollution, litter management and green flags for schools.

E1: Households with access to a 3-bin service

NOAC amended this indicator for the 2020 report to measure the percentage of households based on those in agglomerations of over 500, instead of the 2016 census household figure as in previous years. In the interest of maintaining trend comparison, NOAC has portrayed the data based on agglomerations greater than 500 households and has used the previous methodology based on the 2016 census household figure.

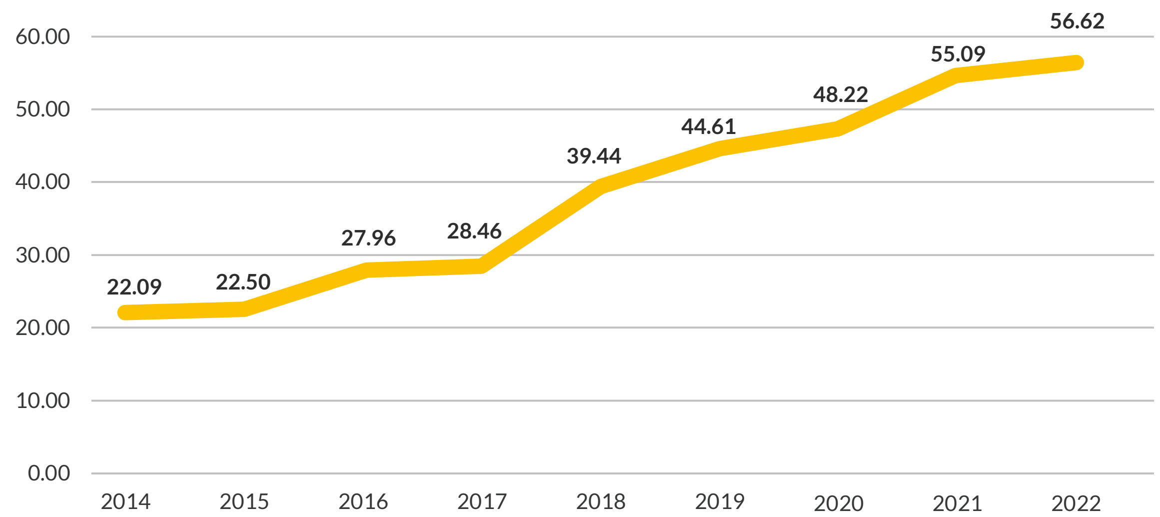
87.91% of households in an agglomeration over 500 availed of a 3-bin service in 2022.

When based on households as per the 2016/2022 census, the trend rose each year, from 22.09% in 2014 to 56.62% in 2022.

E1 (A): The number of households, which availed of a 3-bin service offered by a licensed operator at year end

Having amended the guidelines to reflect households in agglomerations over 500, to enable trend analysis, NOAC will display the data here as per the 2016 Census and the 2022 Report will be based on the 2022 census data.

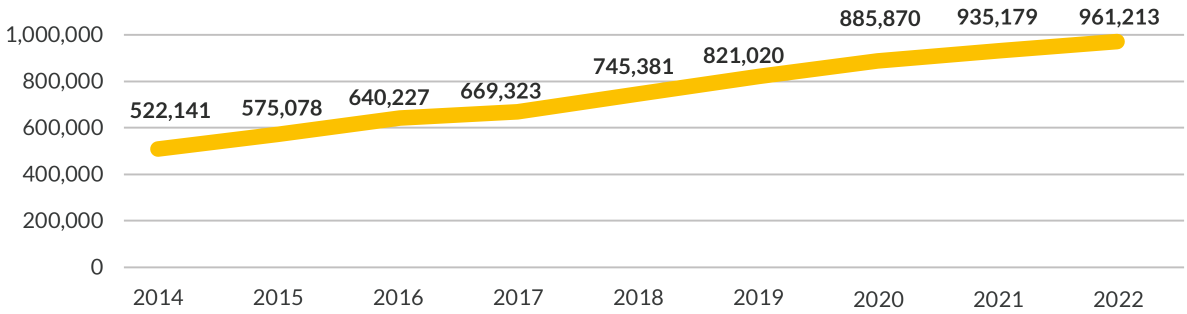
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
22.09	22.50	27.96	28.46	39.44	44.61	48.22	55.09	56.62



Note: Data for 2022 calculated using Census 2016 figures.

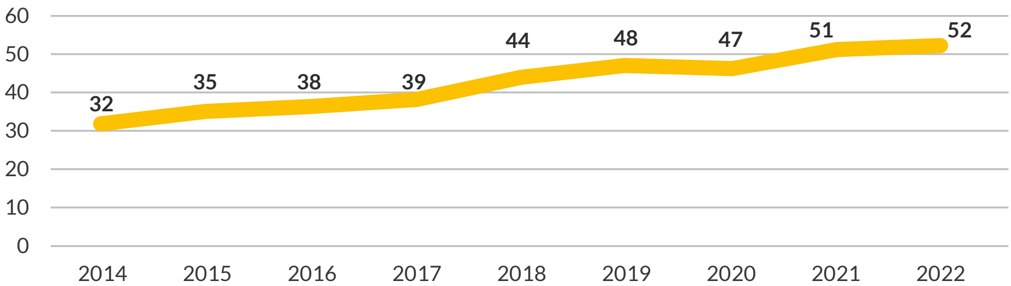
E1 (A): The number of households, which availed of a 3-bin service offered by a licensed operator

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
522,141	575,078	640,227	669,323	745,381	821,020	885,870	935,179	961,213



E1 (B): Percentage of households, which availed of a 3-bin service at year end

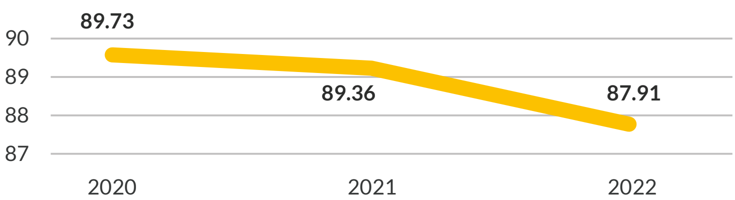
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
32	35	38	39	44	48	47	51	52



E1 (B): Percentage of households within the local authority that the number at A represents (based on agglomerations > 500)

	2020	2021	2022
Number of serviced household agglomerations	987,246	935,179	961,213

2020	2021	2022
89.73	89.36	87.91



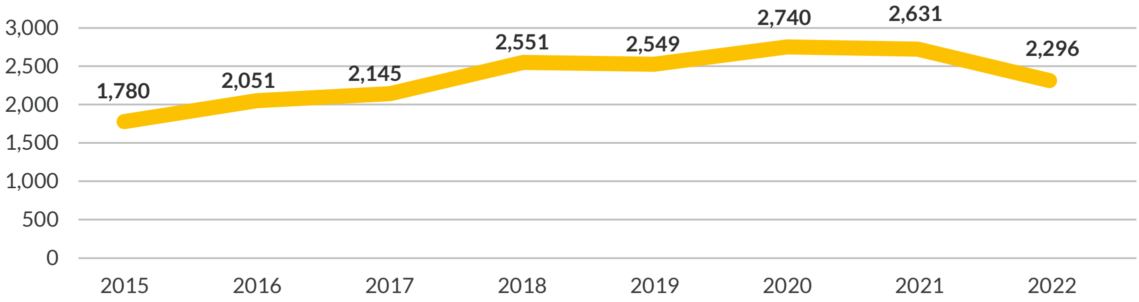
E2: % Environmental pollution complaints closed

The percentage of environmental pollution complaints closed between 2015 and 2022 were examined, with the national average number of local authority complaints recorded as increasing by 29% or from 1,780 to 2,296 cases during this time. The number of cases on hand at year end rose between 2015 and 2022 from 142 to 248, despite the fact that 2022 figures showed an improvement on the 2021 figures.

E2: % Environmental pollution complaints closed

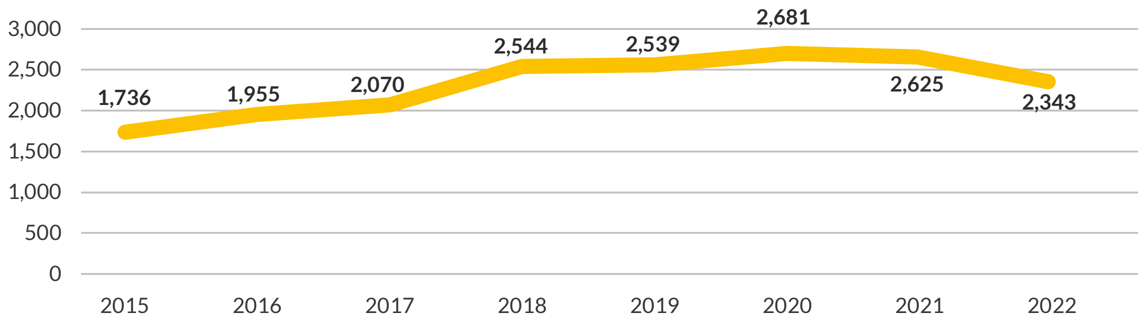
The average number of pollution cases in respect of which a complaint was made

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1,780	2,051	2,145	2,551	2,549	2,740	2,631	2,296



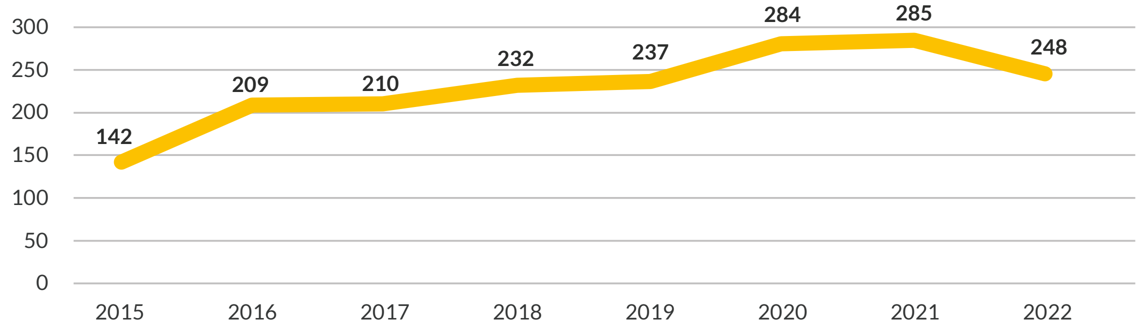
E2 (A): The number of pollution cases closed during the year

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1,736	1,955	2,070	2,544	2,539	2,681	2,625	2,343



E2 (B): The average no. of cases on hands at end of year

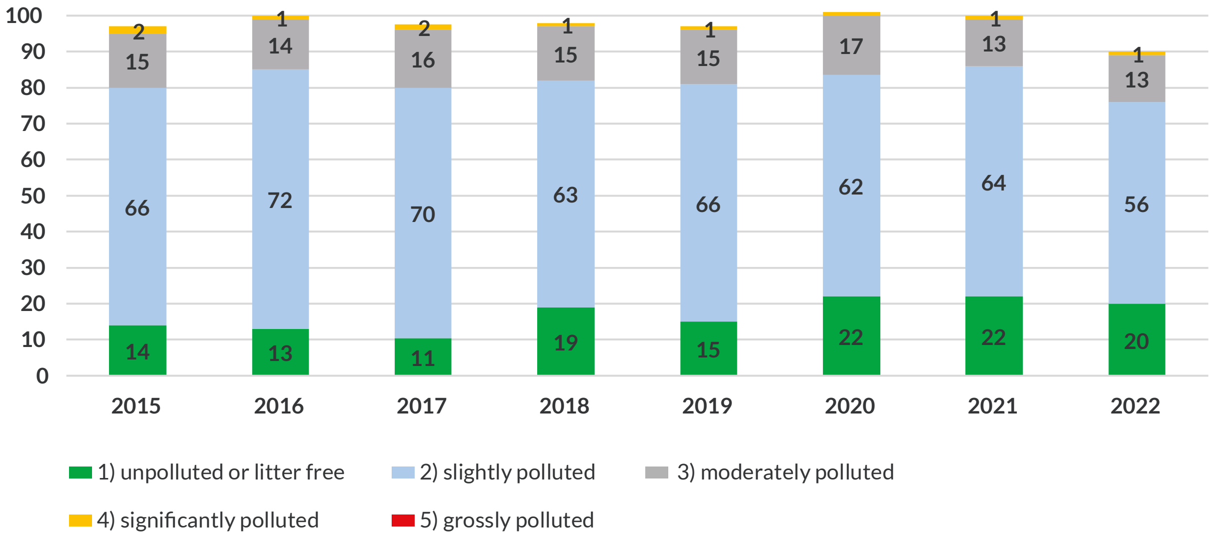
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
142	209	210	232	237	284	285	248



E3: % LA area within the 5 levels of litter pollution

For E3, the median percentage of local authority area, within the five levels of litter pollution data, has been consistent for the period 2015 to 2022 and shows slight and moderately polluted areas ranging between 72% to 56% and 17% to 13% respectively. However, there is little incidence of significant pollution with a max of 2% in 2017. The level of areas with no pollution has increased from 14% to 20%.

E3 (A): The median percentage of the area within local authorities that when surveyed in year was at a certain level of pollution	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1) unpolluted or litter free	14	13	11	19	15	22	22	20
2) slightly polluted,	66	72	70	63	66	62	64	56
3) moderately polluted	15	14	16	15	15	17	13	13
4) significantly polluted	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
5) grossly polluted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

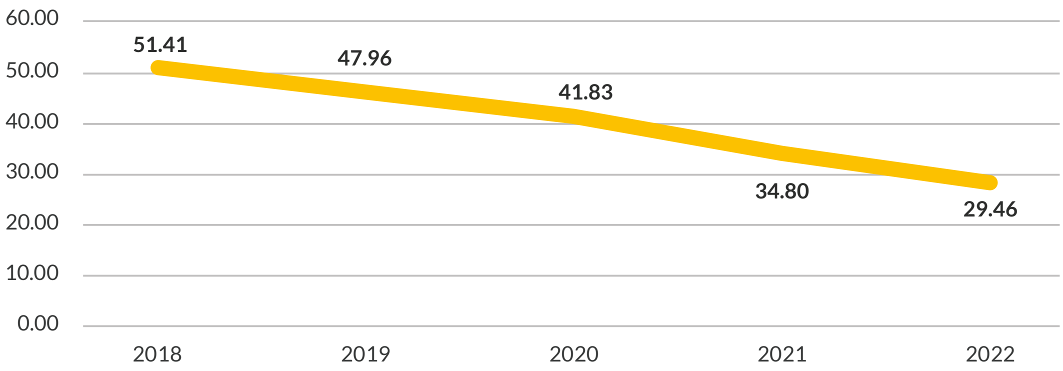


E4: % of schools that currently hold and have renewed their green flag status

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.

The percentage of schools that have been awarded green flag status decreased from 51.41% in 2018 to 29.46% in 2022.

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
51.41	47.96	41.83	34.80	29.46



E5: Percentage Energy Efficiency Performance

The cumulative percentage of energy savings achieved by 31/12/2022 relative to baseline year (2009).

2022
-35.94

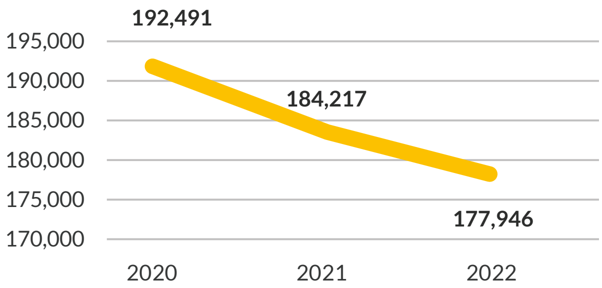
E6: Public Lighting

NOAC introduced the E6: Public Lighting indicator for the 2020 report. Ireland's 31 local authorities and Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) manage and maintain over 520,000 public lights across the country.

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

Changed in 2022 from Total billable wattage of the public lighting system.

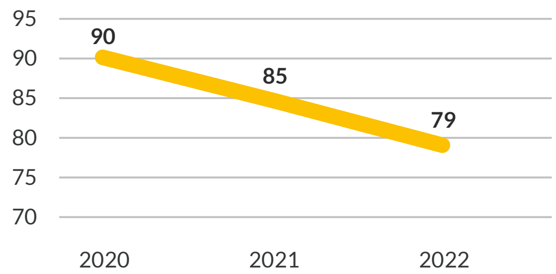
2020	2021	2022
192,491	184,217	177,946



E6 (B): Average wattage of each public light

Changed in 2022 from Average billable wattage of the public lighting system.

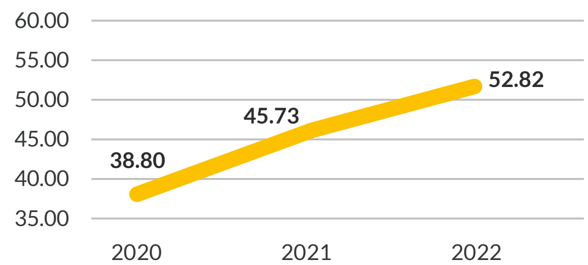
2020	2021	2022
90	85	79



E6 (C): Percentage of the total system that LED lights represent

The percentage of the total system that LED lights represent rose from 38.40% in 2020 to 45.73% in 2021, and as of 2022, 52.8% of all public lighting had been upgraded to LED lights.

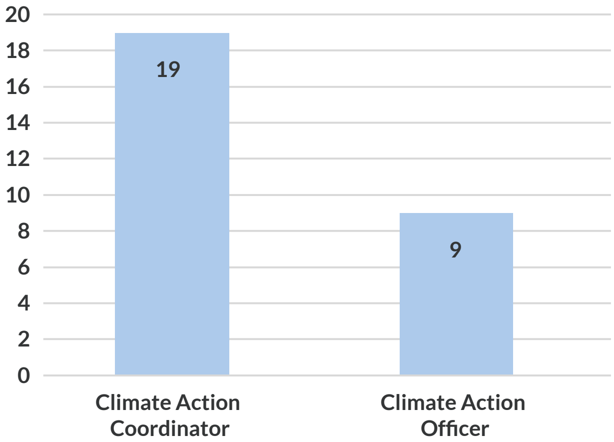
2020	2021	2022
38.80	45.73	52.82



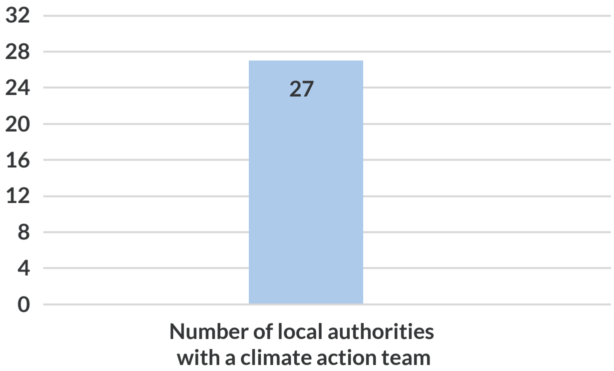
E7: Climate Change

This was one of the new indicators in 2022 and was also one that was reviewed as part of the validation visits/quality assurance process. The figures for this indicator are provided by the LGMA and verified by the local authority.

Number of Local authorities with designated FTE climate action resources



Number of local authorities with a climate action team



Section 5

Planning (P1 to P5)

NOAC Planning indicators cover the areas of building control, appeals to An Bord Pleanála, enforcement cases, costs of planning services and Fire Safety Certificates.

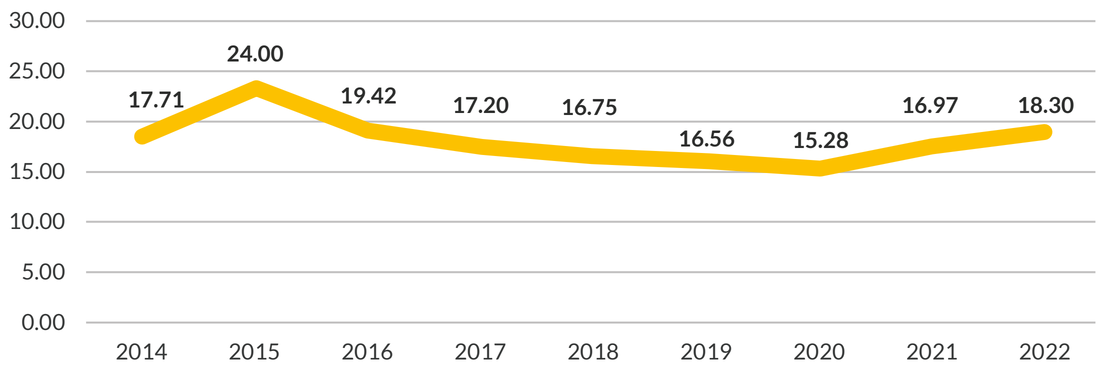
P1: New Buildings Inspected

The Code of Practice for Inspecting and Certifying Buildings and Works (The Code), sets a minimum requirement of 12-15% in relation to inspections of new buildings, for which valid commencement notices have been received. Since 2015 the median national figure has decreased from 24% in 2015 to 18.3% (16.97% in 2021).

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

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

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
17.71	24.00	19.42	17.20	16.75	16.56	15.28	16.97	18.30

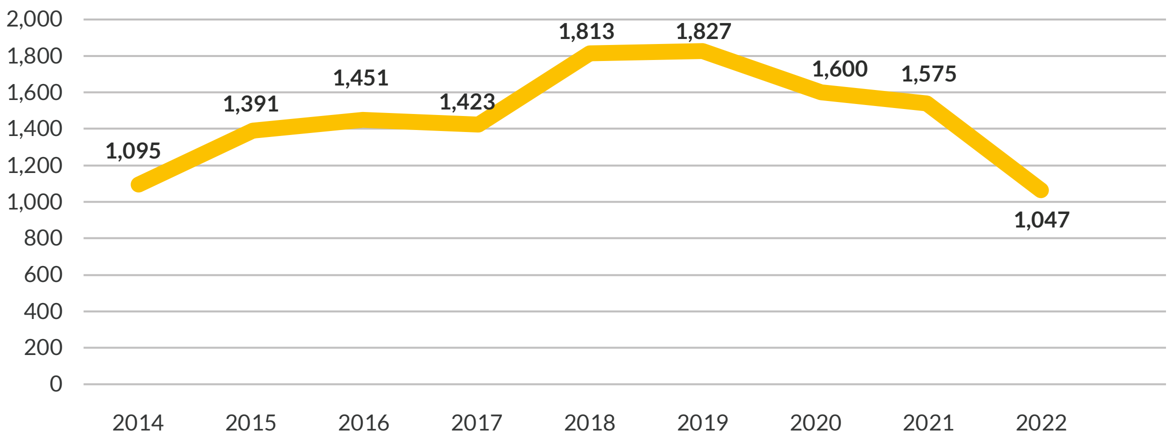


P2: Number / Percentage decisions confirmed by An Board Pleanála

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's decision. The first of these indicators had shown an increasing trend in appeals with a 43.83% increase in the period 2014 – 2021, however there was a significant reduction in 2022 and a drop to the lowest level since 2014.

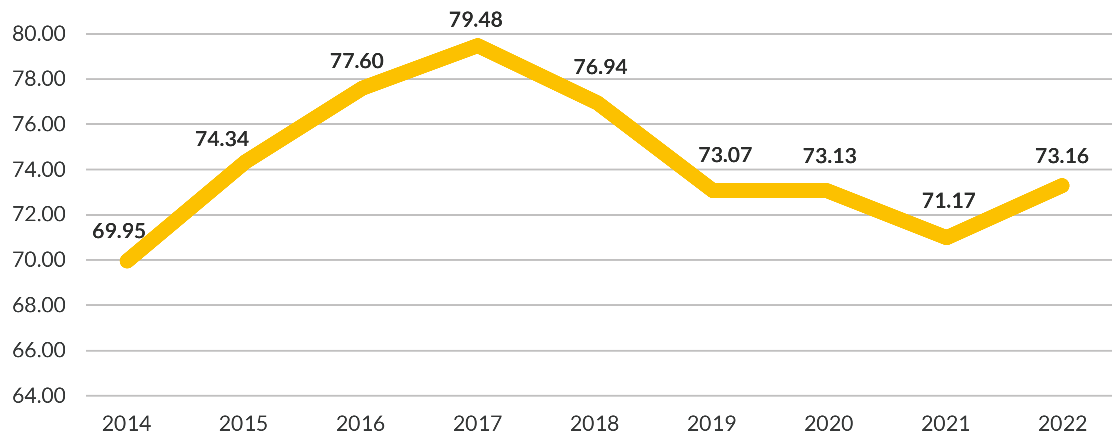
P2 (A): Number of local authority planning decisions which were the subject of an appeal to An Bord Pleanála that were determined by the Board on any date in the year

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1,095	1,391	1,451	1,423	1,813	1,827	1,600	1,575	1,047



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

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
69.95	74.34	77.60	79.48	76.94	73.07	73.13	71.17	73.16



P3: Percentage of Planning Enforcement cases closed as resolved

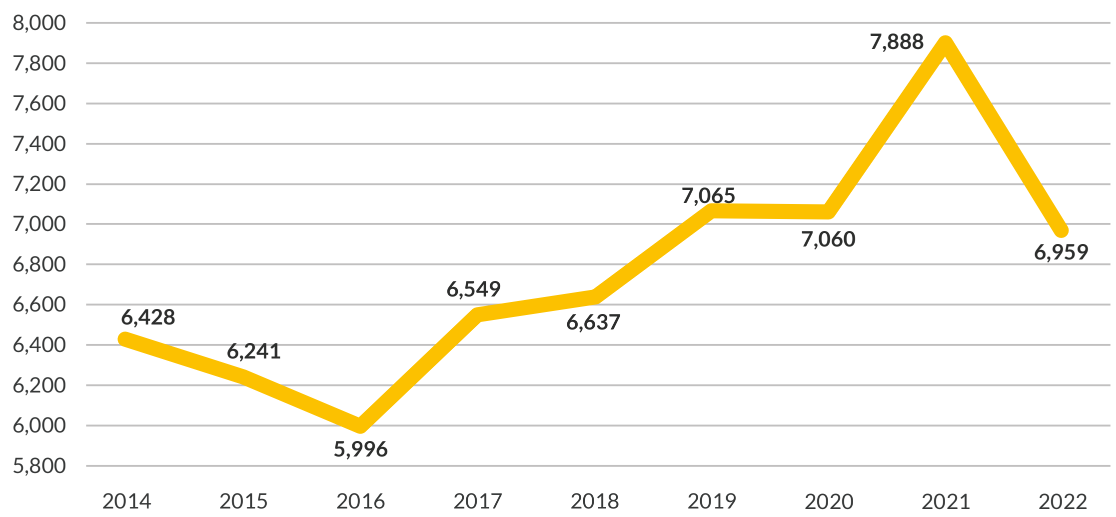
The number of planning cases referred to or initiated by a local authority increased by 8.26% from 2014 to 2022. Planning cases closed during the period by a local authority increased by 20.79% between 2014 and 2022.

The percentage of planning cases dismissed from 2014 to 2022 increased by 28.8 % over the period; 2022 was the highest to date at 53.39%.

The percentage of those cases closed and resolved to a local authority's satisfaction through negotiation dropped by 19.52%. The percentage of cases closed due to enforcement proceedings has remained relatively constant over the period going from 41.79% in 2014 to 38.87 % in 2022 (41.44% % in 2021.)

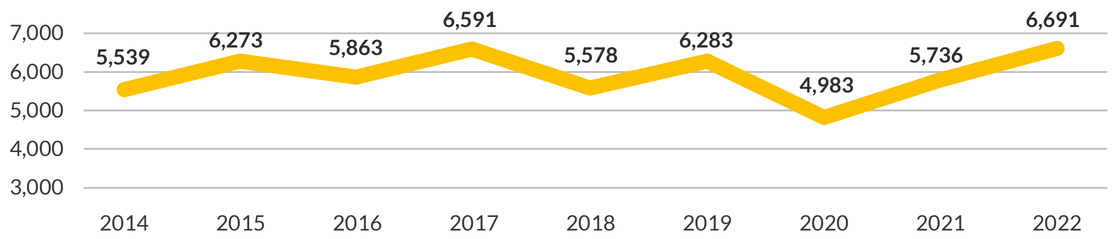
P3 (A): Total number of planning cases referred to or initiated by the local authority that were investigated

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
6,428	6,241	5,996	6,549	6,637	7,065	7,060	7,888	6,959



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

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
5,539	6,273	5,863	6,591	5,578	6,283	4,983	5,736	6,691



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

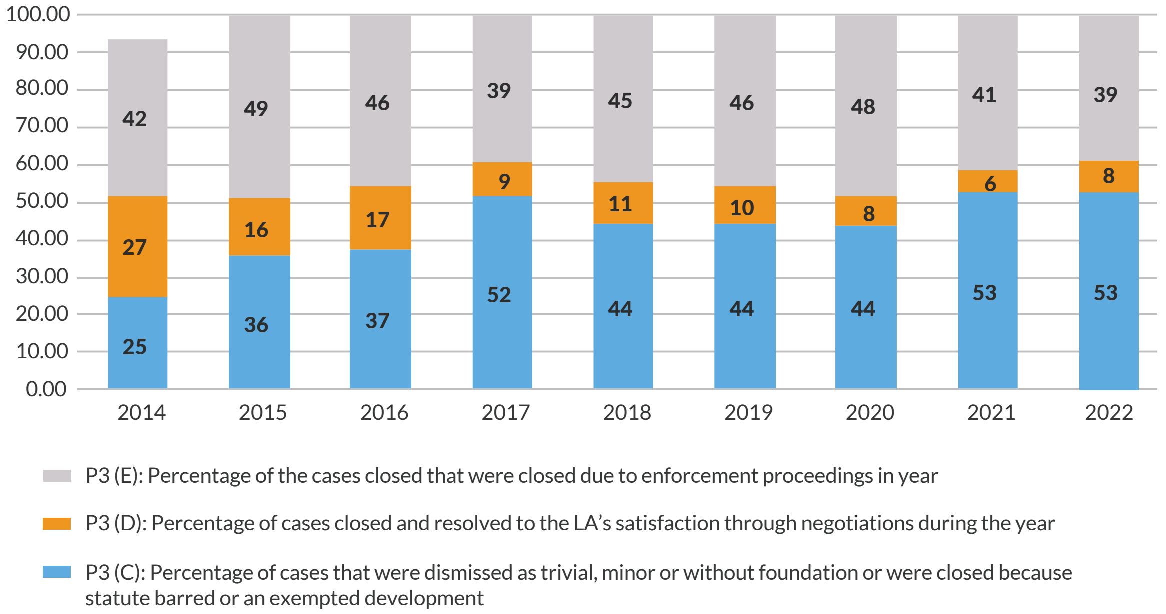
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
24.59	35.58	37.37	51.60	44.42	44.39	43.71	52.55	53.39

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

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
27.28	15.70	16.82	8.94	10.90	9.69	7.89	6.01	7.76

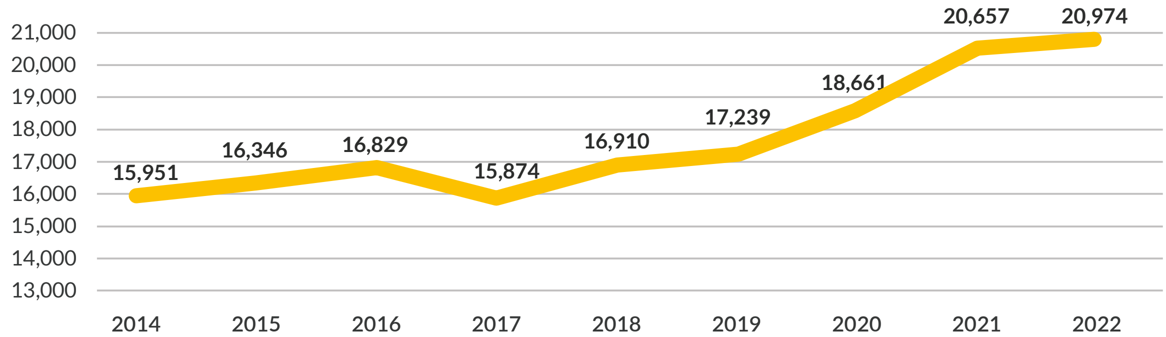
P3 (E): Percentage of the cases closed that were closed due to enforcement proceedings in year

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
41.79	48.72	45.81	39.46	44.68	45.92	48.40	41.44	38.87



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

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
15,951	16,346	16,829	15,874	16,910	17,239	18,661	20,657	20,974



P4: Cost per Capita of the Planning Service

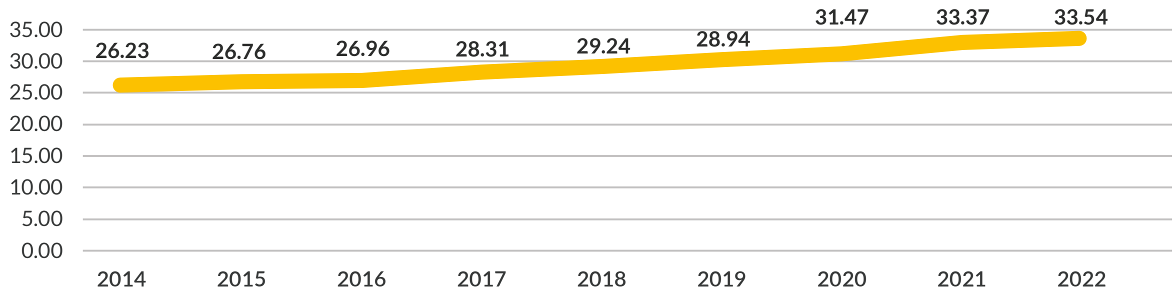
This indicator calculates the cost per capita of services provided by local authorities relating to planning and shows an overall increase of 28% from 2014 to 2022. The indicator records the provision of the service per head of population, and this trend occurs over a time period when case volumes are high in the system. The period examined also coincides with additional and significant complexities introduced into the planning decision-making and recommending process through legislation and regulation changes. It includes, for example, the changes to allow for Build to Rent developments; for Strategic Housing Development (SHD); and for Strategic Infrastructure. This complexity requires additional resources in order to protect the end service.

All local authorities have been engaged in the last three years in development plan preparation, which has become increasingly complex and costly. While local authorities seem mindful of the cost increases, the planning increases and the appeals and judicial system, it is unlikely to see reductions in the near future. NOAC will seek to review the appropriateness of the indicator and will engage with the LGMA and the Housing Planning Sub-Committee to address it.

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. Figures from the 2022 census are used for the 2022 report.

P4 (A): The 2020 Annual Financial Statement (AFS) Programme D data divided by the population of the LA area per 2016 Census (€)

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
26.23	26.76	26.96	28.31	29.24	30.27	31.47	33.37	33.54

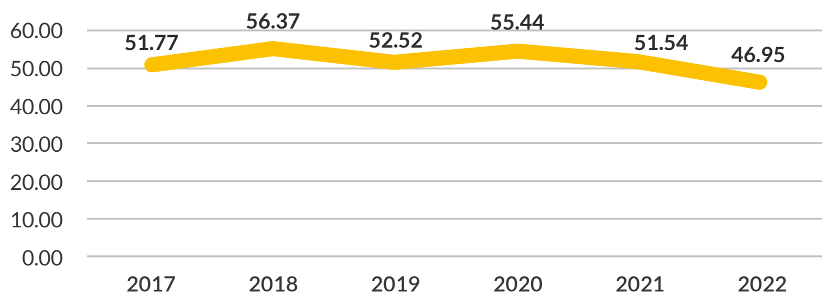


P5: Applications for Fire Safety Certificates

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

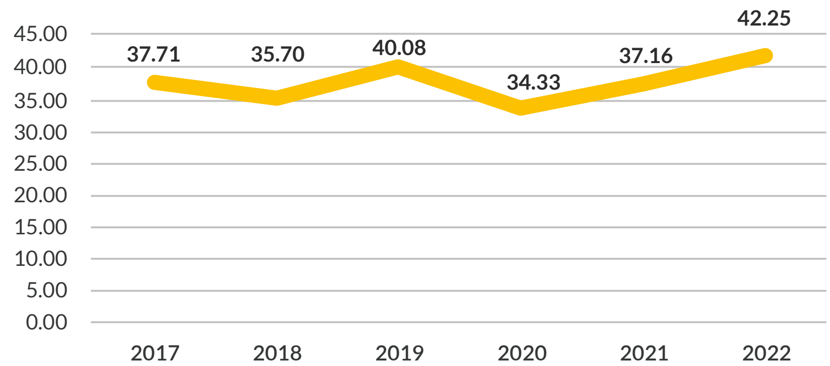
In the six years from 2017 to 2022, the percentage of applications for fire safety certificates received in the year that were decided (granted or refused) within two months of their receipt remains relatively constant at just over 50% with a decline for 2022 to 46.95%.

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
51.77	56.37	52.52	55.44	51.54	46.95



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

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
37.71	35.70	40.08	34.33	37.16	42.25



Section 6

Fire (F1 to F3)

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

Fire Service indicators cover the cost of a service per capita, service mobilisation times, and times to attend at the scene of an incident.

In relation to fire incident mobilisation times, the full-time and retained Fire Stations showed small improvements.

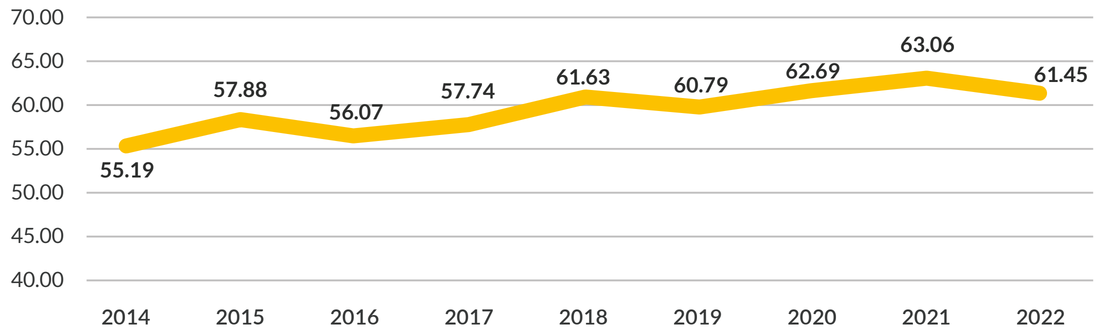
For mobilisation times in relation to other incidents, the full-time and part-time fire stations showed small improvements to the times with full- time station times improving by 13 seconds and retained station timings improving by 21 seconds over the same period.

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 2022. The majority of incidents were attended to within 10 minutes, with the percentage reducing from 58.61% in 2014 to 52.65 % in 2022 (56.17% in 2021). For those incidents that were attended after 20 minutes, the percentage increased from 9.13% in 2014 to 9.77 % in 2022 (7.62% in 2021).

Data in relation to other emergencies is presented together. There was a slight worsening in times between 2014 and 2022 for percentage attendance times in relation to all other emergencies. Of incidents that were attended to within 10 minutes, the percentage reduced from 51.68% in 2014 to 42.01 % in 2022 (44.39% in 2021). For those incidents that were attended after 20 minutes the percentage is 13.41%, slightly higher than the 2014 figure of 10.96%.

F1 (A): Annual Financial Statement (AFS) Programme E expenditure data divided by the population of the LA area per the 2016 Census figures for the population served by the fire authority as per the Risk Based Approach Phase One reports (€)

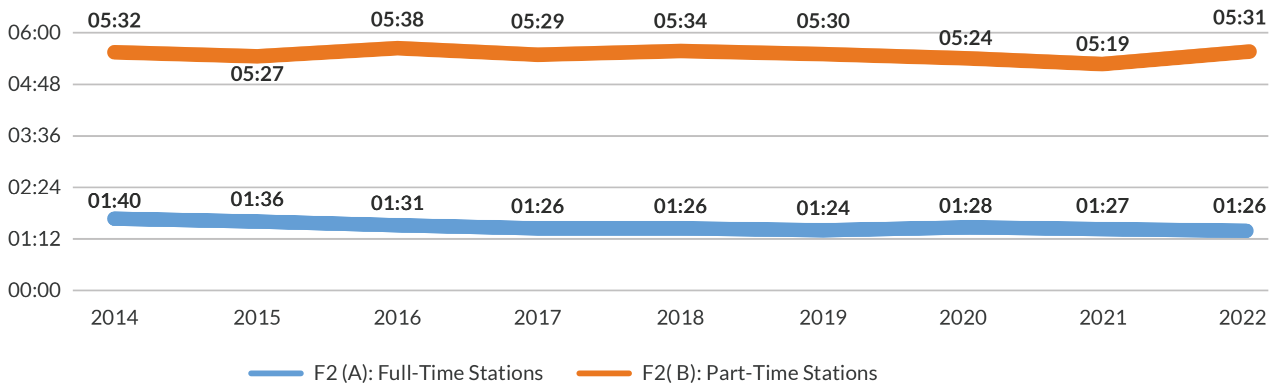
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
55.19	57.88	56.07	57.74	61.63	60.79	62.69	63.06	61.45



F2: Service Mobilisation

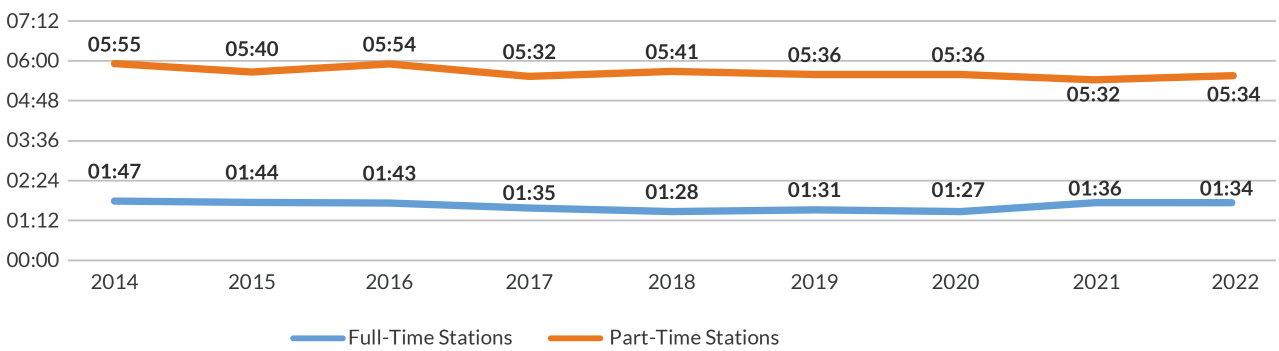
F2 (A and B): Average time taken, in minutes, to mobilise fire brigades in respect of fire

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
F2 (A): Full-Time Stations	01:40	01:36	01:31	01:26	01:26	01:24	01:28	01:27	01:26
F2 (B): Part-Time Stations	05:32	05:27	05:38	05:34	05:30	05:38	05:24	05:19	05:31



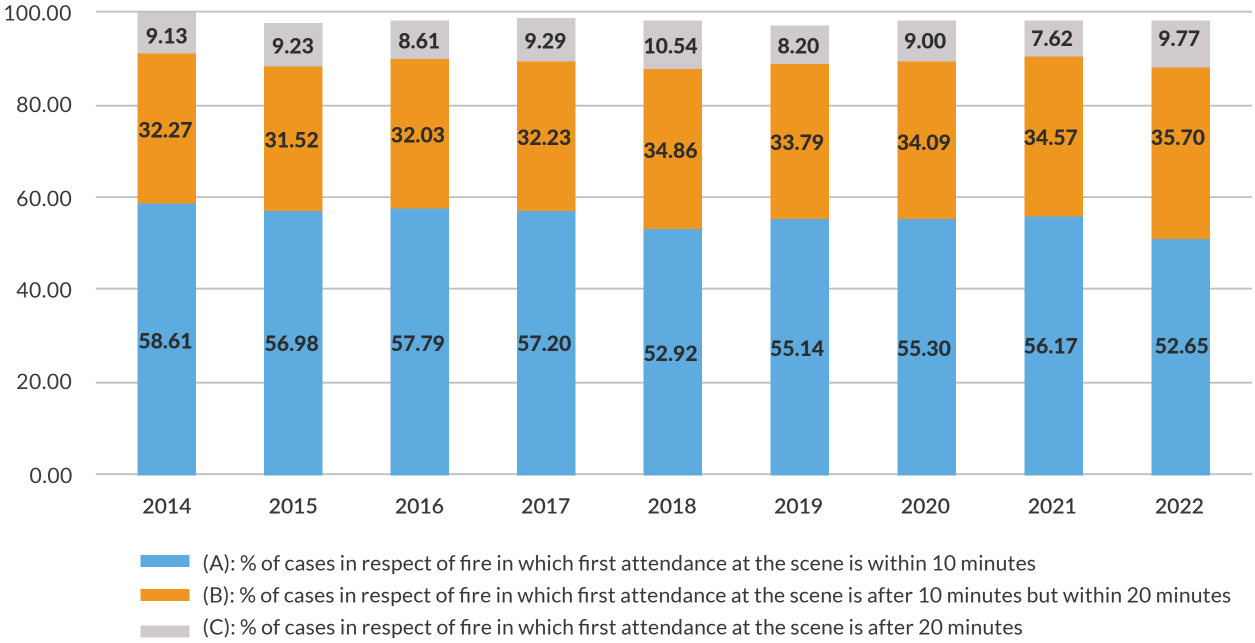
F2 (C) and F2 (D): Average time taken, in minutes, to mobilise fire brigades in respect of all other (non-fire) emergency incidents

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
F2 C: Full-Time Stations	01:47	01:44	01:43	01:35	01:28	01:31	01:27	01:36	01:34
F2 D: Part-Time Stations	05:55	05:40	05:54	05:32	05:41	05:36	05:36	05:32	05:34

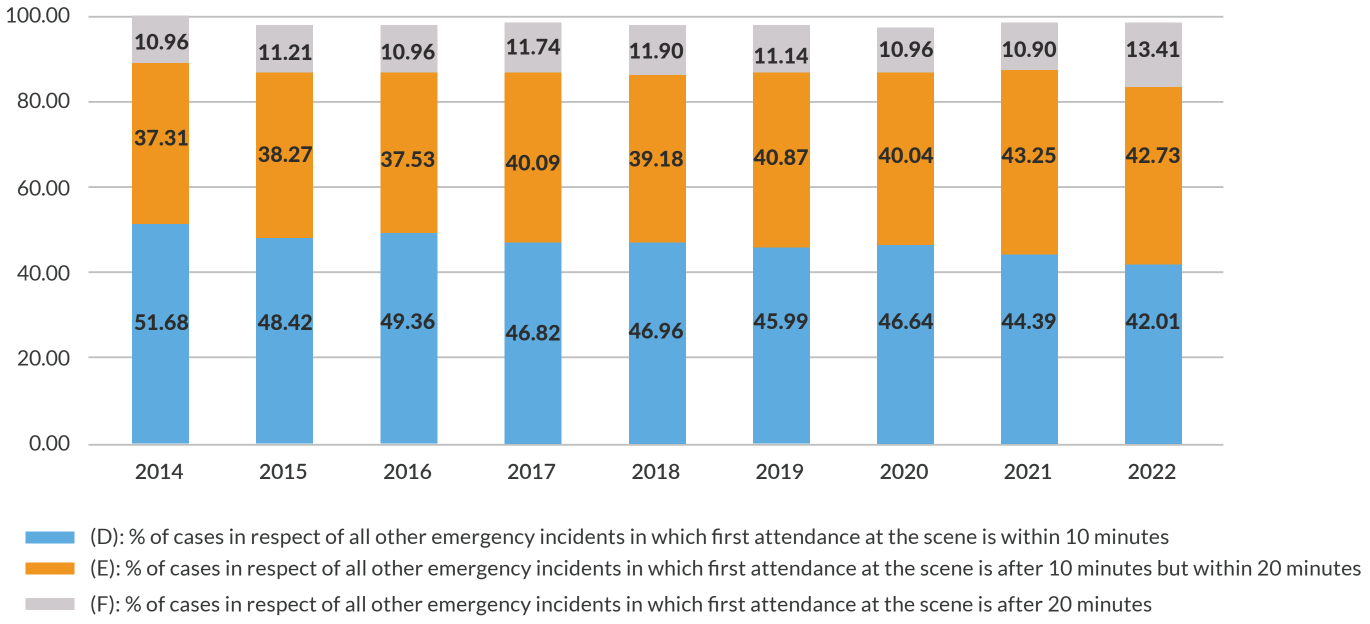


F3: % Attendance Times at Scenes

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
(A): % of cases in respect of fire in which first attendance at the scene is within 10 minutes	58.61	56.98	57.79	57.20	52.92	55.14	55.30	56.17	52.65
(B): % of cases in respect of fire in which first attendance at the scene is after 10 minutes but within 20 minutes	32.27	31.52	32.03	32.23	34.86	33.79	34.09	34.57	35.70
(C): % of cases in respect of fire in which first attendance at the scene is after 20 minutes	9.13	9.23	8.61	9.29	10.54	8.20	9.00	7.62	9.77



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
(D): % of cases in respect of all other emergency incidents in which first attendance at the scene is within 10 minutes	51.68	48.42	49.36	46.82	46.96	45.99	46.64	44.39	42.01
(E): % of cases in respect of all other emergency incidents in which first attendance at the scene is after 10 minutes but within 20 minutes	37.31	38.27	37.53	40.09	39.18	40.87	40.04	43.25	42.73
(F): % of cases in respect of all other emergency incidents in which first attendance at the scene is after 20 minutes	10.96	11.21	10.96	11.74	11.90	11.14	10.96	10.90	13.41



Section 7

Library / Recreation Services (L1 and L2)

Library/Recreational Services

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

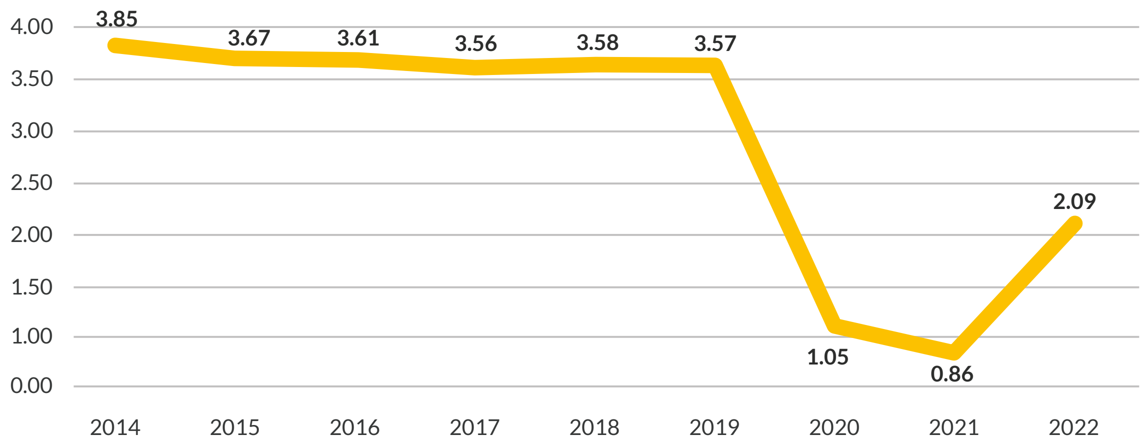
It must be highlighted that the results for 2020 and 2021 were directly impacted by COVID-19 as due to public health measures libraries were forced to close for a significant period. Reopening happened on a reduced capacity basis with restricted access. This is evident in the significant reduction in library visits per head of population from 3.57 in 2019, 1.05 in 2020 to 0.86 in 2021. However, in 2022 these figures are greatly improved at 2.09.

The number of items issued to library users saw a drop of 41.69% from 2015 to 2021 but there was a marked improvement for 2022.

L1: Library Visits, Issues and Registered Members

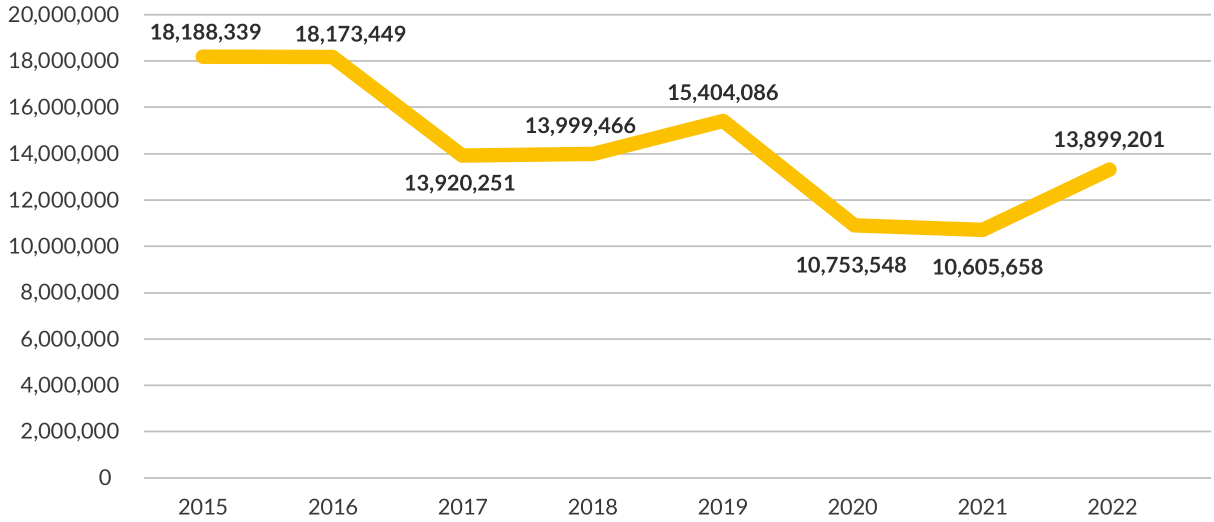
L1 (A): Number of library visits per head of population for the LA area per the 2022 census

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



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

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
18,188,339	18,173,449	13,920,251	13,999,466	15,404,086	10,753,548	10,605,658	13,899,201



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

In 2022, a new national library management system contract (LMS) commenced and on 23 March 2022 the new LMS went live. Due to the changeover in the system, data for L1C is not available for the 2022 Performance Indicator Process but it is intended that the new system will support the generation of the data in 2023.

2020	2021	2022
0.11	0.09	Not Available

L1 (D): Number of Registered Members

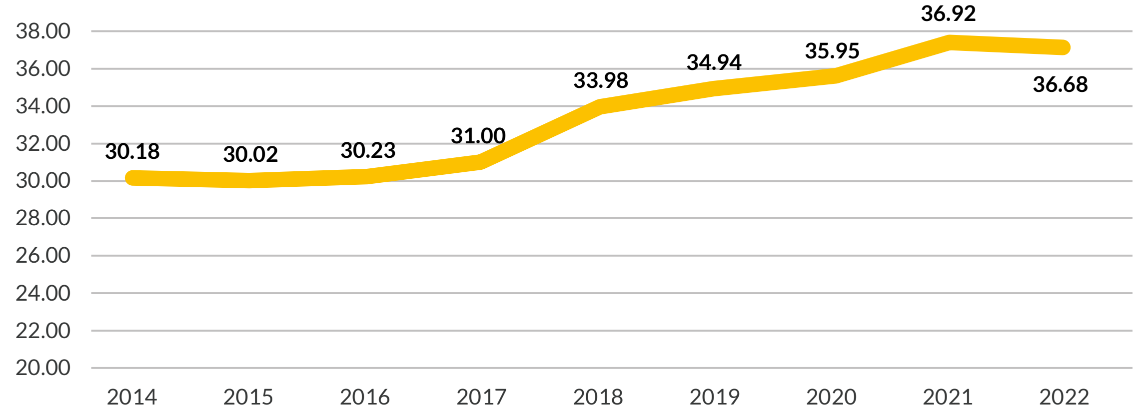
2021	2022
413,346	730,541

L2: Cost of Operating a Library Service

A new national Library Management System was introduced as part of the Public Library Strategy 2018-2022. Alongside this, there were a number of changes, including the removal of library fines and the ability for library users to order books or other items from any public library nationally. The base line set for the minimum book fund required in each county is €4.00 per capita and NOAC is of the view that this baseline still requires attention. L2 (B) illustrates this data.

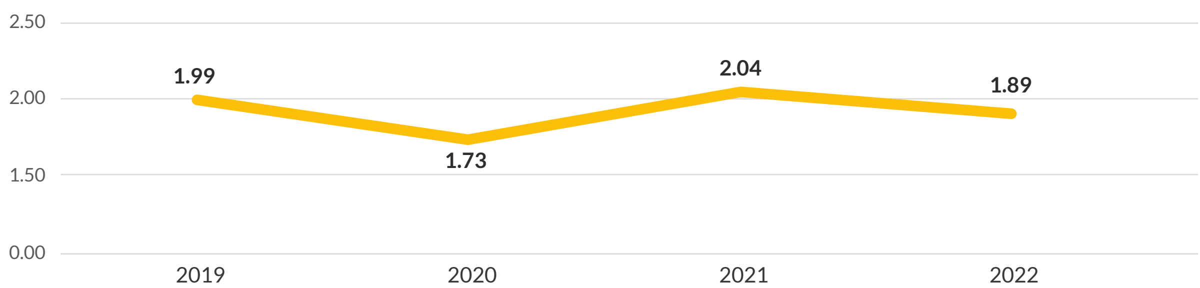
L2 (A): The Annual Financial Statement (AFS) Programme F data divided by the population of the local authority area per the 2022 Census

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
30.18	30.02	30.23	31.00	33.98	34.94	35.95	36.92	36.68



L2 (B): Annual per capita expenditure on collections

2019	2020	2021	2022
1.99	1.73	2.04	1.89



Section 8

Youth/Community (Y1 and Y2)

Youth/ Community

Youth / Community indicators cover the percentage level of participation in the Local Youth Council/ Comhairle na nÓg scheme and the percentage of organisations that opted to be part of the Social Inclusion College within the Public Participation Network (PPN).

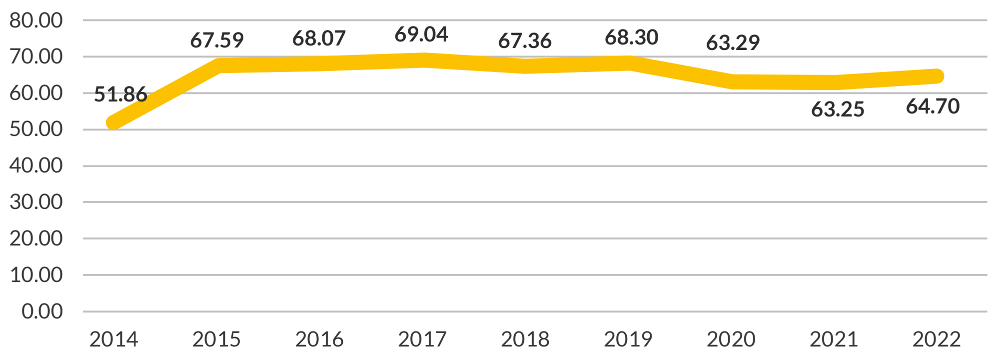
The national average percentage of local schools involved in the Local Youth Council/ Comhairle na nÓg Scheme increased from 51.86% to over 64.7% between 2014 and 2022.

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 has decreased from 19.78% in 2015 to 16.64 % in 2022, which is an improvement on last year but still only marginally improved (15.97% in 2021).

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

Comhairle na nÓg are local councils for young people to provide them with an opportunity to be involved in the development of local policy.

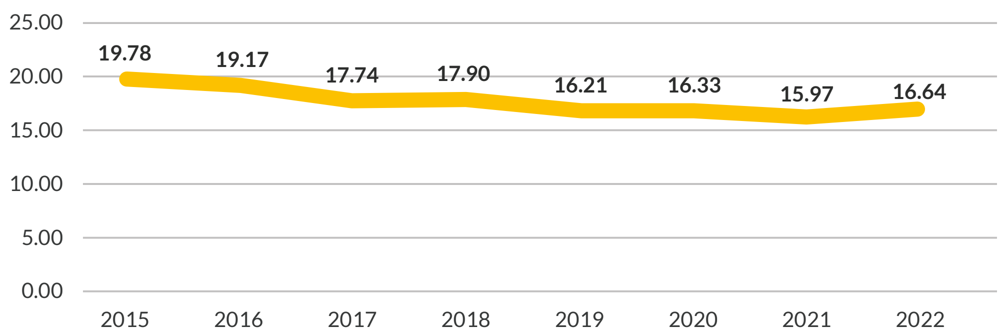
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
51.86	67.59	68.07	69.04	67.36	68.30	63.29	63.25	64.70



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

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.

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
19.78	19.17	17.74	17.90	16.21	16.33	15.97	16.64



Section 9

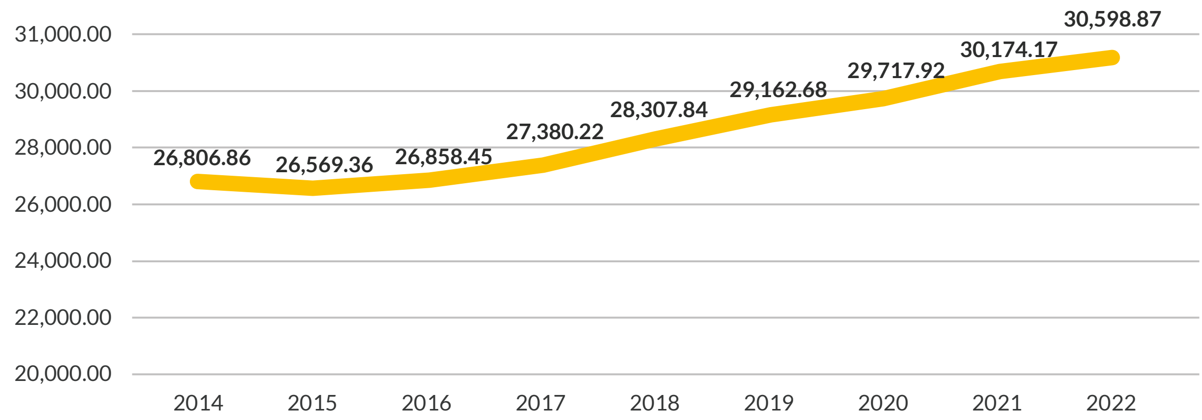
Corporate (C1 to C5)

C1: Total Number of Whole Time Equivalent Staff (WTE)

Since 2015, the number of Whole Time Equivalent (WTE) staff working in local authorities has been steadily increasing. The number of staff members increased to 30,598.87 in 2022 from 26,806.86 in 2014. Overall, the numbers have increased by a total 3,792.01 or by 14% on the 2014 figure.

C1 (A): The whole time equivalent staffing number

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
26,806.86	26,569.36	26,858.45	27,380.22	28,307.84	29,162.68	29,717.92	30,174.17	30,598.87



C2: Working Days Lost to Sickness

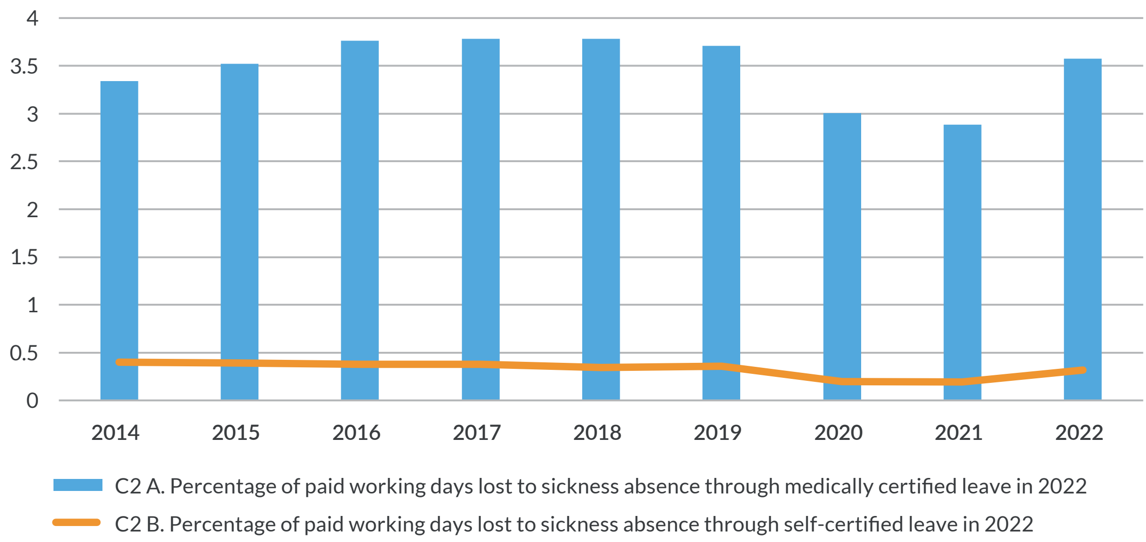
From 2014 to 2022, the average percentage of working days lost to certified leave increased by 7%. The peak during this period was 3.78% in 2017 and 2018. In the same period the percentage paid working days lost to self-certified sickness absence reduced by 20%.

C2 (A): Percentage of paid working days lost to sickness absence through medically certified leave in 2022

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
3.34	3.52	3.76	3.78	3.78	3.71	3.01	2.89	3.58

C2 (B): Percentage of paid working days lost to sickness absence through self-certified leave in 2022

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
0.40	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.35	0.36	0.20	0.19	0.32



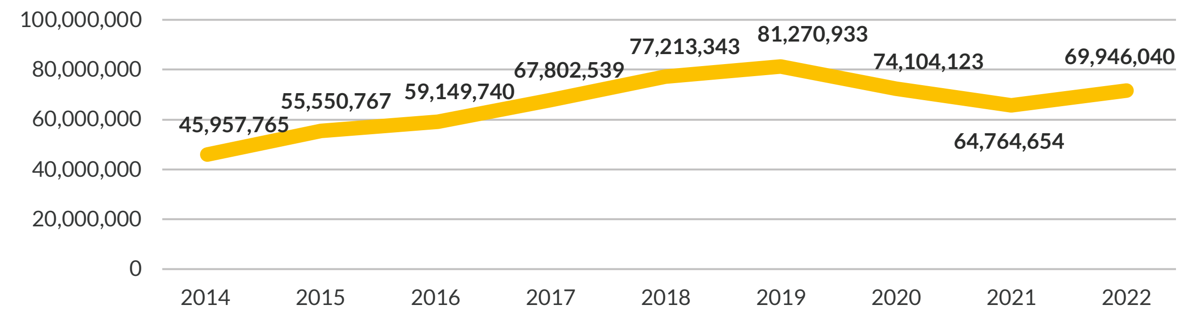
C3: LA Website and Social media Usage

C3 (A): The cumulative total page views of the local authorities websites

From 2014 to 2022, the usage of local authority websites increased by 52% over the entire period, with increases recorded for each year to 2019. Usage decreased in 2020 and 2021 but increased again in 2022.

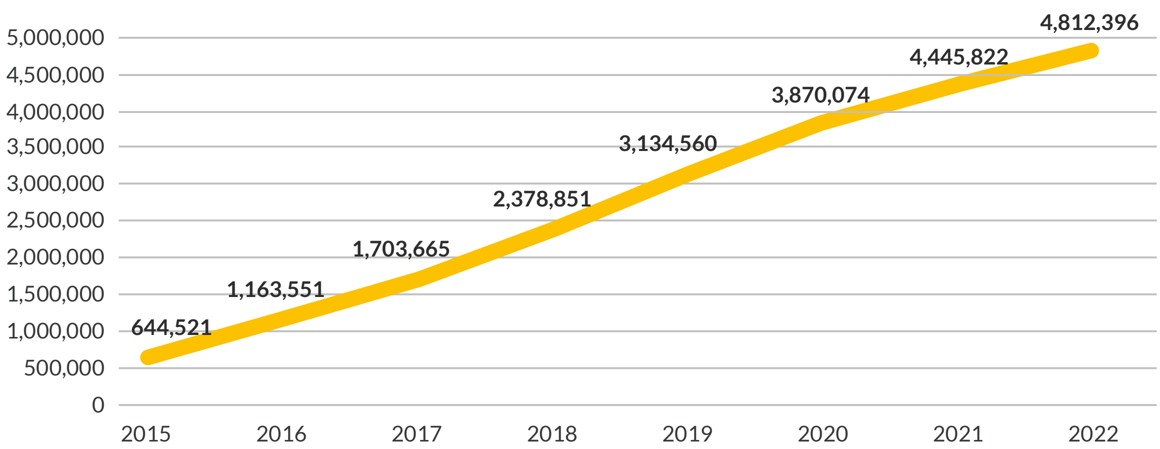
Since 2015, the total number of followers of local authority social media accounts increased by over 646% over that entire period, an increase of 4,167,875 followers. This figure reflects the increasing importance of social media, across a number of platforms, as part of the overall package of communications. Social media can be used for various purposes, including news and events, notifications and receiving complaints.

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
45,957,765	55,550,767	59,149,740	67,802,539	77,213,343	81,270,933	74,104,123	64,764,654	69,946,040



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

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
644,521	1,163,551	1,703,665	2,378,851	3,134,560	3,870,074	4,445,822	4,812,396



C4: Overall Cost of ICT Provision per WTE

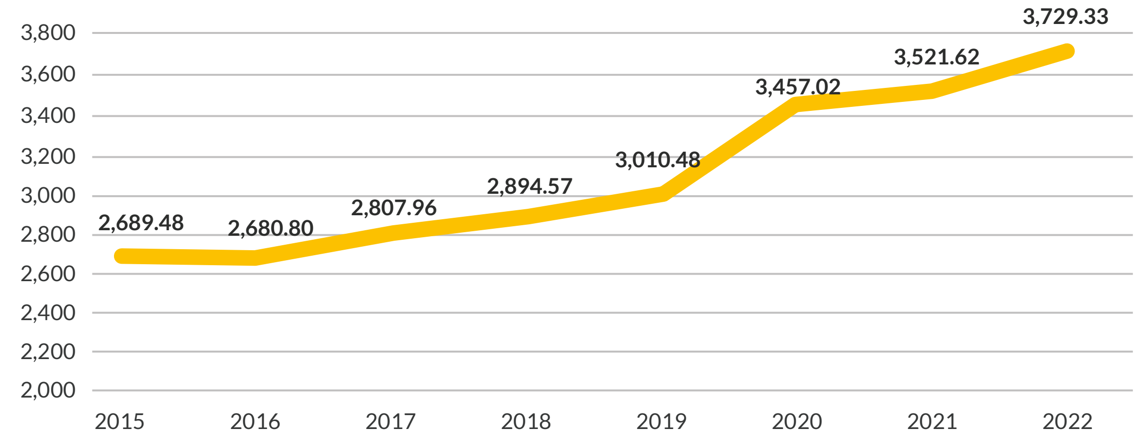
C4 (A): All ICT expenditure, divided by the WTE no. supplied under the C1 indicator

Since 2015 the expenditure on ICT per WTE has increased and, other than a decrease in 2016, there has been a year-on-year increase over that period.

However, hardware used in the provision of ICT services has a short useable life and recurring software costs can fluctuate when upgrades are included. With more reliance placed on the ICT infrastructure of local authorities, it is not unusual to see an increase over time in this indicator, particularly in light of the increased resources required since 2020, due to the impact of COVID-19 on local authorities.

This coupled with the slow rate of increase of WTEs recorded under indicator C1 explains the trend noted in this analysis.

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
2,689.48	2,680.80	2,807.96	2,894.97	3,010.48	3,457.02	3,521.62	3,729.33

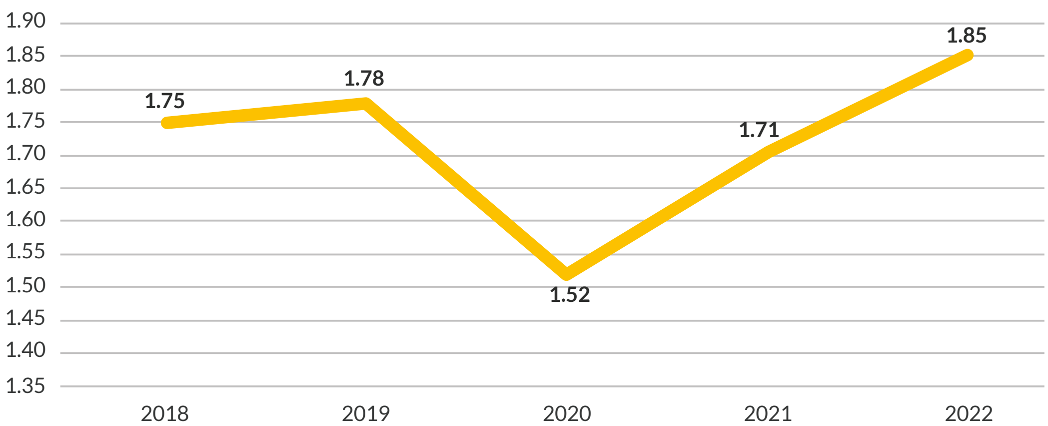


C5: Overall cost of ICT as a proportion of Revenue expenditure

After rising from 1.75 in 2018 to 1.80 in 2019, this figure dropped to 1.52 in 2020 and increased again to 1.71 in 2021 and 1.85 in 2022.

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

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1.75	1.78	1.52	1.71	1.85



Section 10

Finance (M1 to M4)

M1: 5-year summary of Revenue account Balance

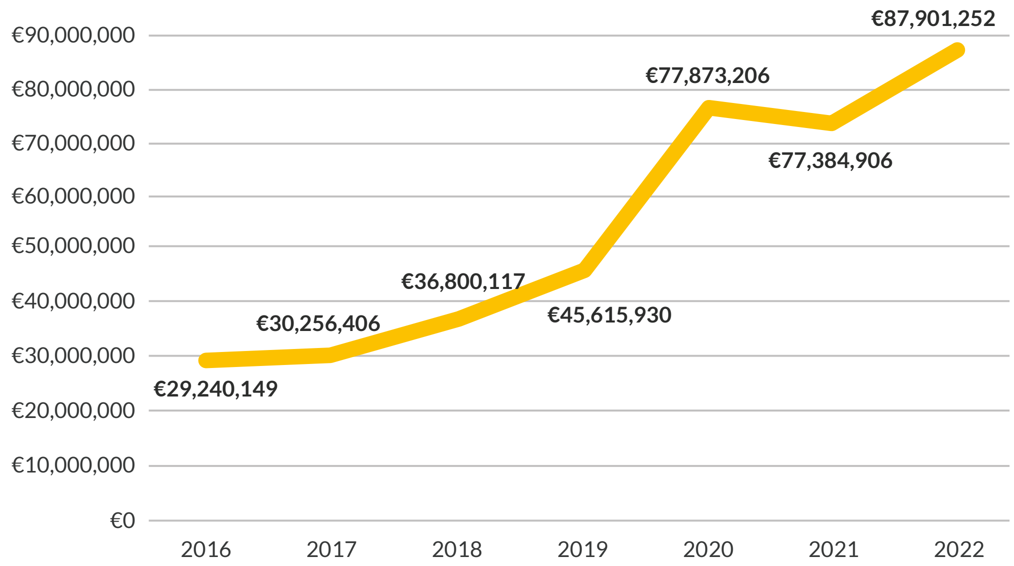
The national revenue account balance across the 31 local authorities increased since 2016 from €29.24m to € 87.90 in 2022 (€77.34m in 2021). This is a very significant improvement over the period. It should be noted that the trends differ for each local authority with a number of local authorities having deficits and others recording surpluses as set out in Chapter 4. Those local authorities with deficits saw a reduction in their deficits over the period since 2016.

Since 2016 the cumulative surplus or deficit as a percentage of total income has increased nationally from 0.68% to 1.35% in 2022 (1.24% in 2021). This trend is accounted for by those local authorities with deficits making focused efforts to reduce them. Data for revenue expenditure per capita shows an increase of 43.27% over the period to 2022 (€1,205.89), down from 55.37% in 2021.

NOAC is glad to see that the majority of local authorities with deficit balances are reducing year on year. As outlined in 2021 NOAC is aware that a strong focus has been placed on improving the financial position of local authorities, and it expects further improvements in results recorded by this indicator.

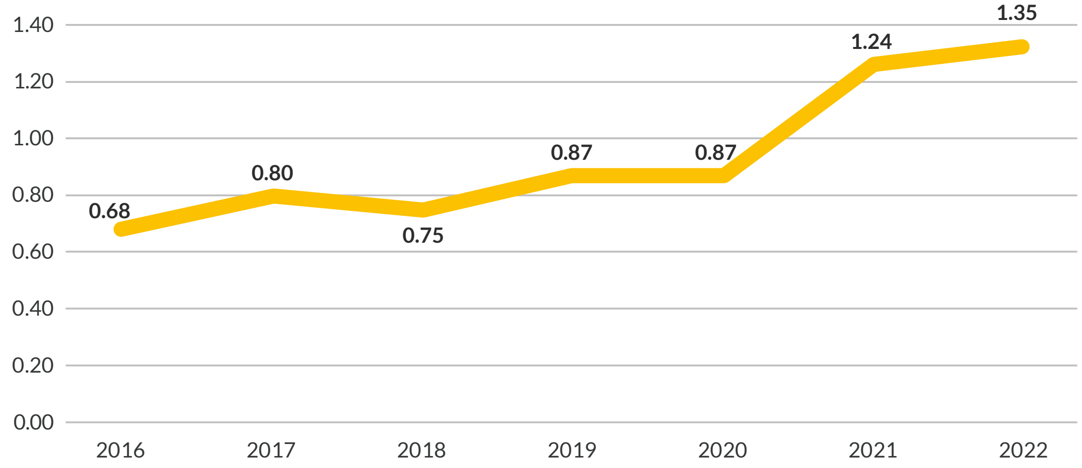
M1 (A to E): Cumulative surplus/deficit balance in the Revenue Account from the Income and Expenditure Account Statement of the Annual Financial Statement (AFS) (€)

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
€29,240,149	€30,256,406	€36,800,117	€45,615,930	€77,873,206	€77,384,906	€87,901,252



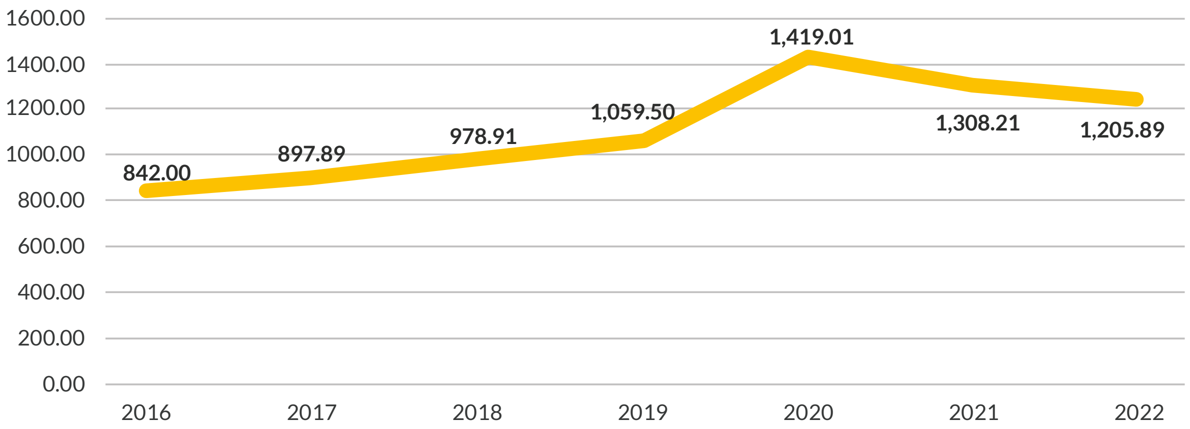
M1 (F): Cumulative surplus or deficit at 31/12/2021 as a percentage of Total Income in 2022 from the Income and Expenditure Account Statement of the AFS

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
0.68	0.80	0.75	0.87	0.87	1.24	1.35



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

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
842.00	897.89	978.91	1,059.50	1,419.01	1,308.21	1,205.89



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

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 no communication has been received, and undecided vacancy applications.

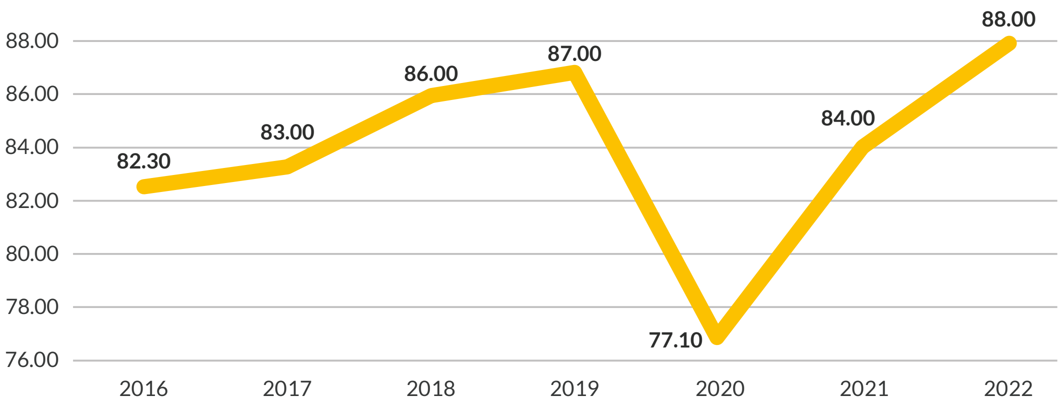
Since 2016, the national median percentage (%) commercial rates collected in a year increased until 2019 and then fell to 77.10% in 2020, before rising to 88% in 2022 (84% in 2021). Within the national figure, trends vary between local authorities. Since 2016, the national median percentage (%) rents and annuities collected in a year increased over the period to 2022. Within that national figure trends also vary between local authorities. Galway City Council reported the figures for 2020 and 2021 without including the waivers. This fact only came to light at the validation meeting, therefore the increase for 2022 would not be a true reflection. Also, in the 2021 report it was stated that Galway City Council had the lowest collection rates; this was not the case. NOAC has contacted Galway City Council to discuss the published figures for 2020 or 2021 and details are awaited.

Since 2016 the national median percentage (%) of housing loans collected in a year has increased by 18.7 % over the period to 2022 to the current high of 83%. Local authorities have stated that payment plans and looking at individual loans has helped these collection rates.

The Debt Management Initiative introduced by local authorities, setting targets for improved rates collection, established dedicated teams and provided additional staff training. This appears to have contributed to improved collections and is a welcome development.

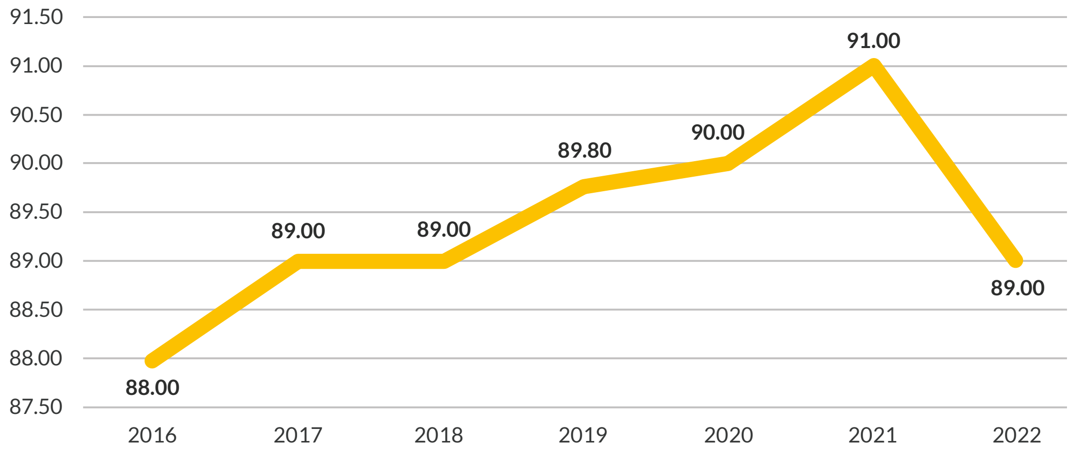
M2 (A): 5 Year Summary of Collection of Commercial Rates

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
82.30	83.00	86.00	87.00	77.10	84.00	88.00



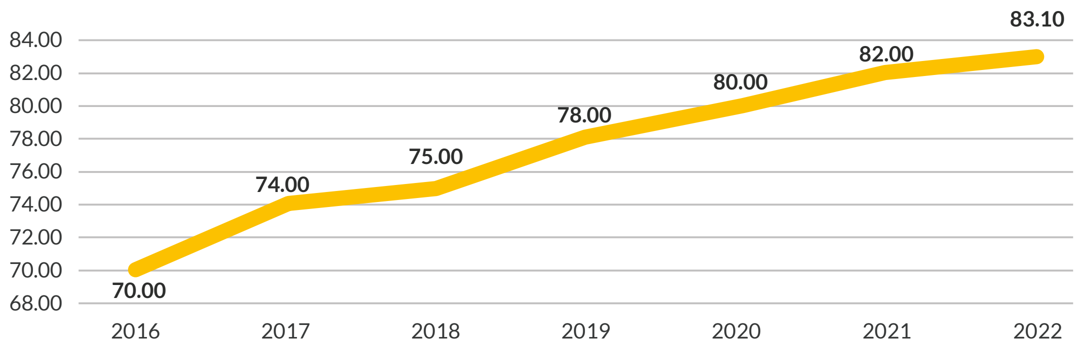
M2 (B): 5 Year Summary of Collection of Rent and Annuities

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
88.00	89.00	89.00	89.80	90.00	91.00	89.00



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

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
70.00	74.00	75.00	78.00	80.00	82.00	83.10

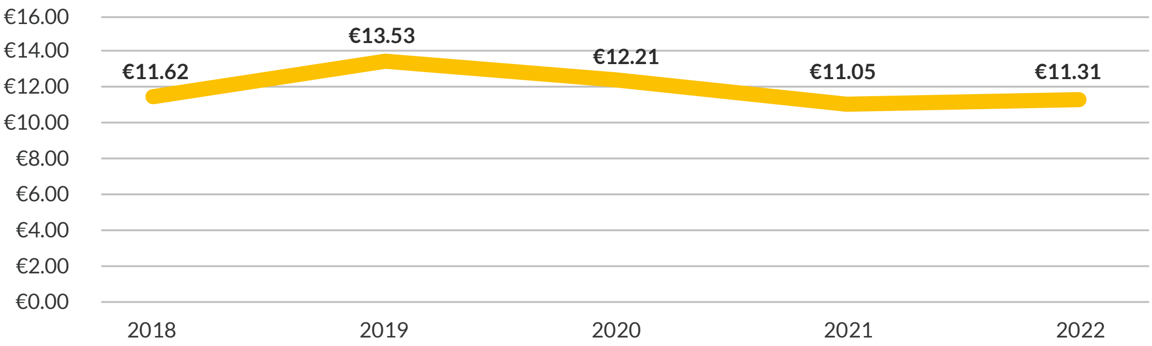


M3: Public Liability Claims

NOAC introduced M3: Public Liability Claims as a new indicator in the 2020 Guidelines. In order to provide a year-on-year comparison NOAC requested Irish Public Bodies (IPB), (the insurance company used by local authorities for public liability), and local authorities nationally to provide details of pay out costs for 2018, 2019 and 2020. The average cost per capita of public liability claims rose from €11.62 in 2018 to €13.53 in 2019 and then fell to €12.21 in 2020. The average amount paid out on public liability claims per capita in 2022 was €11.31 (€11.05 in 2021).

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

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
€11.62	€13.53	€12.21	€11.05	€11.31

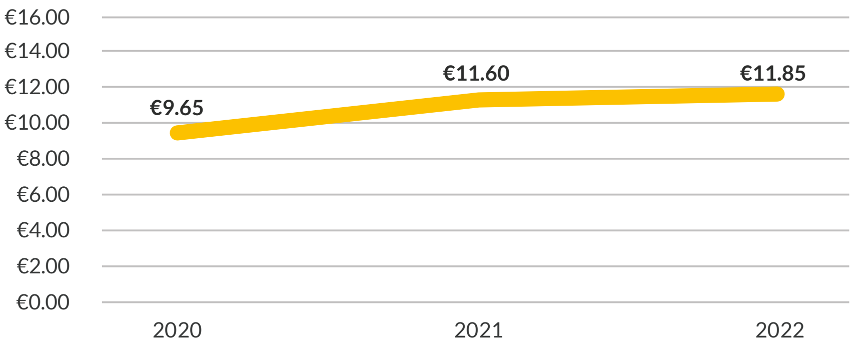


M4: Overheads

M4 was a new indicator introduced by NOAC in 2020. The overall central management charge as a percentage (%) of total expenditure on revenue account increased from 9.65% in 2020 to 11.60% in 2021 and in 2022 this figure was €11.85.

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

2020	2021	2022
9.65	11.60	11.85



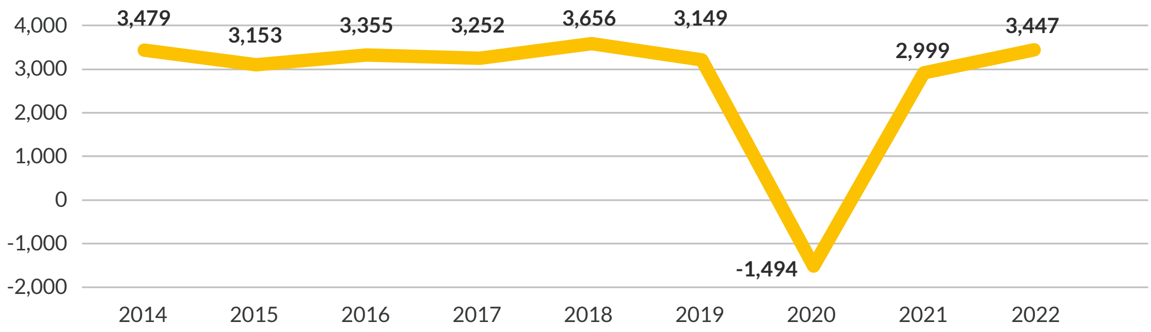
Section 11

Economic Development (J1 to J4)

J1: Number of jobs created

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. The national total of jobs created with assistance from Local Enterprise Offices (LEOs) decreased in 2020 to minus 1,494. This figure is completely influenced by the impact of COVID-19. Job creation improved in 2021 to 2,999 and in 2022, this figure is 3,447.

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
3,479	3,153	3,355	3,252	3,656	3,149	-1,494	2,999	3,447

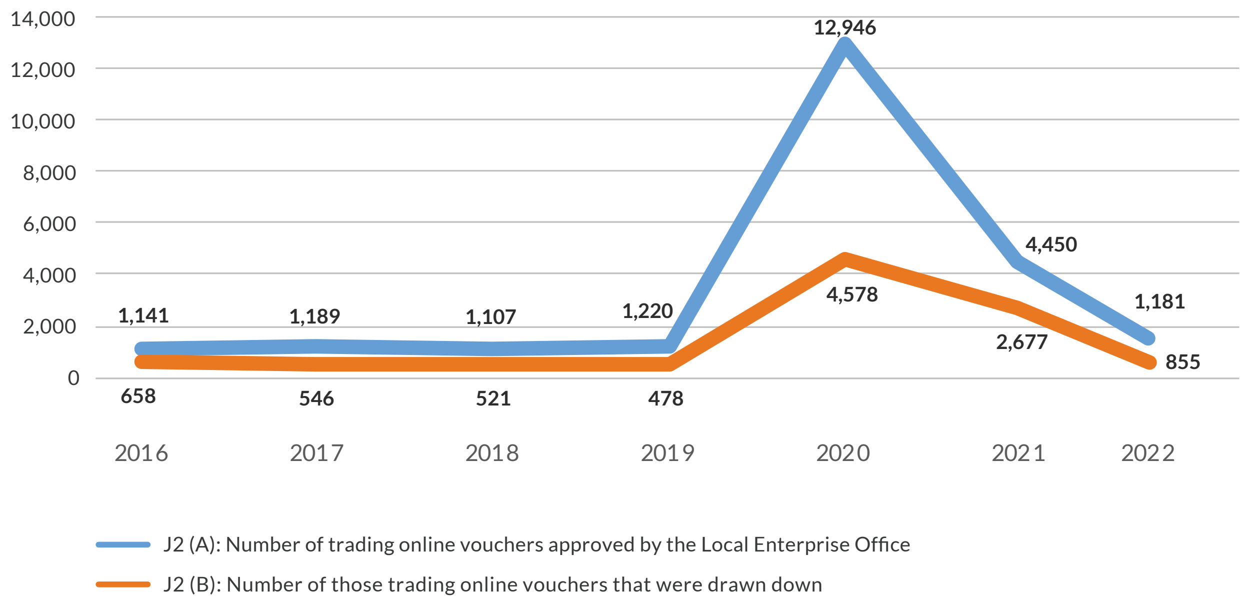


J2: Trading Online Vouchers

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the LEOs approved on average 1,100 Trading Online Vouchers (TOVs) per annum. During the crisis, the scheme transformed into a critical business support, to assist the survival of small businesses throughout this crisis. In 2020, 12,946 TOVs were approved, partially due to the voucher rate increasing from 50% to 90% from 8 April to 31 December 2020. The voucher rate returned to 50% on 1 January 2021, with the number of vouchers approved reducing to 4,450 in 2021. The voucher rate remained at 50% during 2022 and the number recorded were 1,185, which is lower than the pre COVID-19 period in 2019.

J2 (A): Number of trading online vouchers approved by the Local Enterprise Office
J2 (B): Number of those trading online vouchers that were drawn down

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1,141	1,189	1,107	1,220	12,946	4,450	1,181
658	546	521	478	4,578	2,677	855

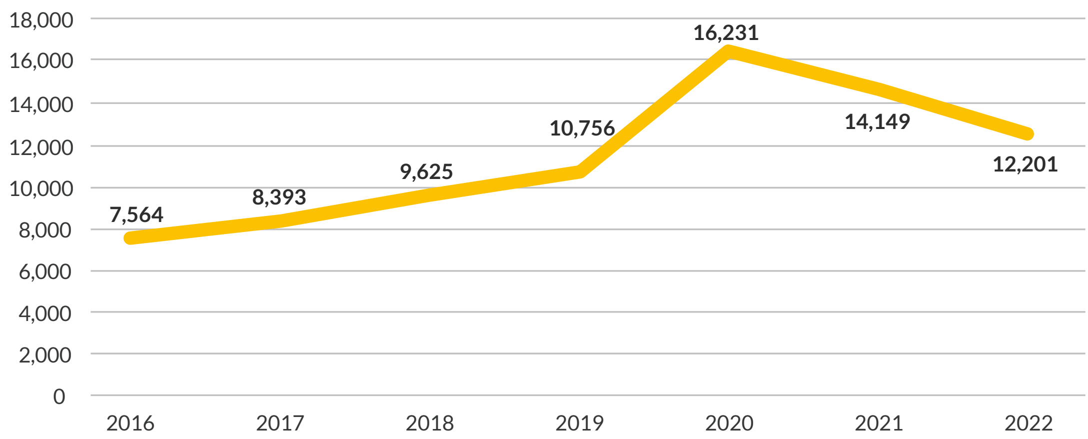


J3: No. of mentoring recipients

The number of clients availing of LEO mentoring during the COVID-19 crisis increased from an average of 10,000 in previous years to 16,231 in 2020.

Due to the pandemic, 2020 was a very challenging year for small business, especially those associated with sub-supply into the domestic tourism and hospitality sectors; the need for practical and strategic guidance was never greater. In 2021, 14,149 participants availed of LEO mentoring. Many participants took the opportunity provided by lockdowns to avail of LEO services. Post the pandemic it was anticipated that the figures would reduce and therefore it is not unexpected to record a reduction to 12,201 in 2022.

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
7,564	8,393	9,625	10,756	16,231	14,149	12,201

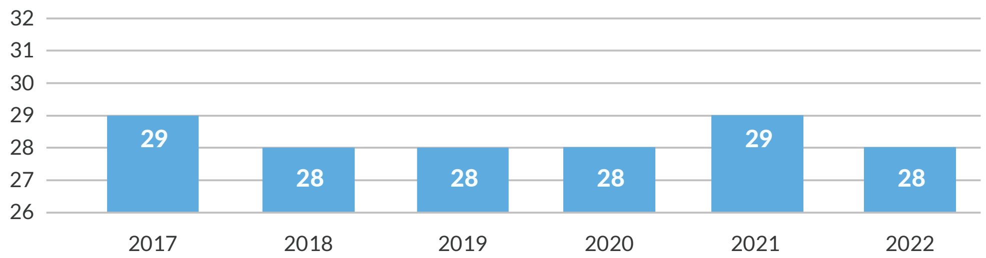


J4: Tourism

Tourism is a vital service to all local authorities. Local authorities also deliver a range of festivals, events and place branding, bringing tourism into cities and towns throughout Ireland. In 2022, 28 local authorities have a designated Tourism Strategy to assist with tourism development. On an annual basis, between two and three local authorities have not had a current Tourism Strategy in place. NOAC recognises the efforts across the country to develop the potential of the tourism industry at local level.

J4 (A): Does the local authority have a current tourism strategy?

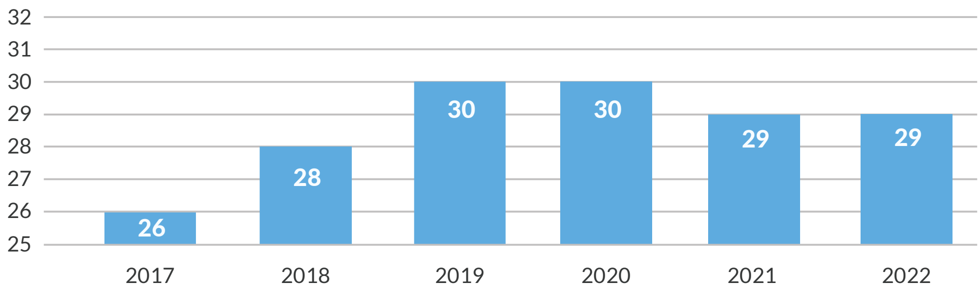
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Yes	29	28	28	28	29	28



J4 (A): Does the local authority have a designated Tourism Officer?

The number of local authorities that have Tourism Officers in place, to assist with tourism promotion, remained the same as in 2021 at 29 local authorities in 2022.

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Yes	26	28	30	30	29	29



Conclusion

NOAC acknowledges performance improvements in various indicators. However, where performance has deteriorated, it would expect local authorities to focus on stabilising performance in these areas while maintaining the upward trend in other areas.

Appendix 3

LGMA Summary

Local Authority Performance Indicators 2022

Local Government Management Agency

Contents

Table of Figures

1. Introduction

This commentary has been prepared by the Local Government Management Agency (LGMA) to provide context to the 2022 performance indicators for the local government sector in Ireland. The performance indicators data are collected by the LGMA, using the LGReturns system, on behalf of the National Oversight and Audit Commission (NOAC) as part of the Commission's role in monitoring the performance of local authorities.

The preparation of this report by the LGMA, forms part of a cross-checking exercise to verify the data extraction and analysis is consistent, and that all audit query changes have been captured and logged in the LGReturns system. This report presents the performance of local authorities in 2022 based on a summary of some of the 44 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. The local government services directory lists 1,105 distinct services across 18 service types Home (localgov.ie).

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 2022, a year that began with the gradual phasing out of Covid-19 Pandemic restrictions. 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.

1.1 Summary of Results – At A Glance

The highlights of the 2022 performance indicators are:

- By December 2022 local authorities owned 146,438 social housing units.
- Local authorities added 3,862 units to the social housing stock in 2022.
- The average time to re-let a social house increased from 34.4 weeks in 2021 to 35.2 weeks in 2022. The average cost of re-letting a housing unit increased from €19,653 in 2021 to €21,886 in 2022.
- Local authorities manage and maintain 96,541 km of regional and local roads.
- 81.1% of motor tax transactions were conducted online.
- 71,185 pollution complaints were made to local authorities in 2022, a decrease from 81,551 in 2021.
- In 2022 83.05% of the 2,283 registered private water schemes were monitored.
- There was a decrease in new builds notified to local authorities in 2022, to 20,101 in 2022 from 23,134 in 2021. This represents a 13.11% decrease.
- There were 10,687,986 visits to libraries in 2022 where 13,899,201 items were borrowed.
- There were 30,599 people working in local government, up from 30,174 people in 2021.
- There were over 69,946,040 visits to local authority websites in 2022. The number following local authorities via social media increased by 8.2% to 4.8 million in 2022.
- The percentage of paid working days lost to medically certified leave increased between 2021 and 2022 from 2.89% to 3.58%.

1.2 Methodology

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

- Performance indicators are consistently measured across each local authority, to enable comparison and track changes over time. On-going monitoring of indicators is undertaken by NOAC in consultation with the CCMA/LGMA. When considering proposed changes to an indicator an assessment is made on the potential impact on the trend analysis over time.
- A data co-ordinator is designated in each local authority to co-ordinate data collection across multiple local authority departments.
- The data is inputted into a bespoke software system, 'LG Returns', which is managed by the LGMA and enables an appropriate audit process to be undertaken on all data. Detailed guidelines are provided annually, and a workshop is hosted by NOAC and the LGMA to ensure staff are fully informed about any new indicators or changes to existing indicators. The 2023 workshop took place on March 8th, 2023.
- The LGMA collate 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 Department of Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC), the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), An Taisce and the LGMA.
- Once input, the data is validated and audited. This year NOAC undertook the audit between June and August 2023.
- Following validation of the data, NOAC prepare their report analysing the performance of local authorities, and the LGMA prepare this commentary on the data.

1.3 Comparing Local Authority Performance

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.

1.4 Reporting Figures

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 average, rendering it unrepresentative. In instances where the median is used, the report clearly highlights this.

1.5 Context

The paragraphs that follow provide the economic and financial context in which local authorities operated in 2022.

The Irish Economy

The Irish economy continued to experience significant GDP growth in 2022, with its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increasing by 12.2%, compared to 13.6% in 2021. Modified Gross National Income (GNI) increased by 6.7% (Central Statistics Office, 2023).

Provisional data for 2022 shows a general government surplus of €8.0 billion. This compares to a deficit of €6.8 billion in 2021 (Central Statistics Office, 2023).

1.6 Local Government Resources

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 2022 of €6.1 billion (Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, 2023).

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 2022, the total number of whole-time equivalent staff increased to 30,599. The number of staff increased by 1.41% between 2021 and 2022.

Figure 1.1: Local Government Revenue Budgets 2009 - 2022

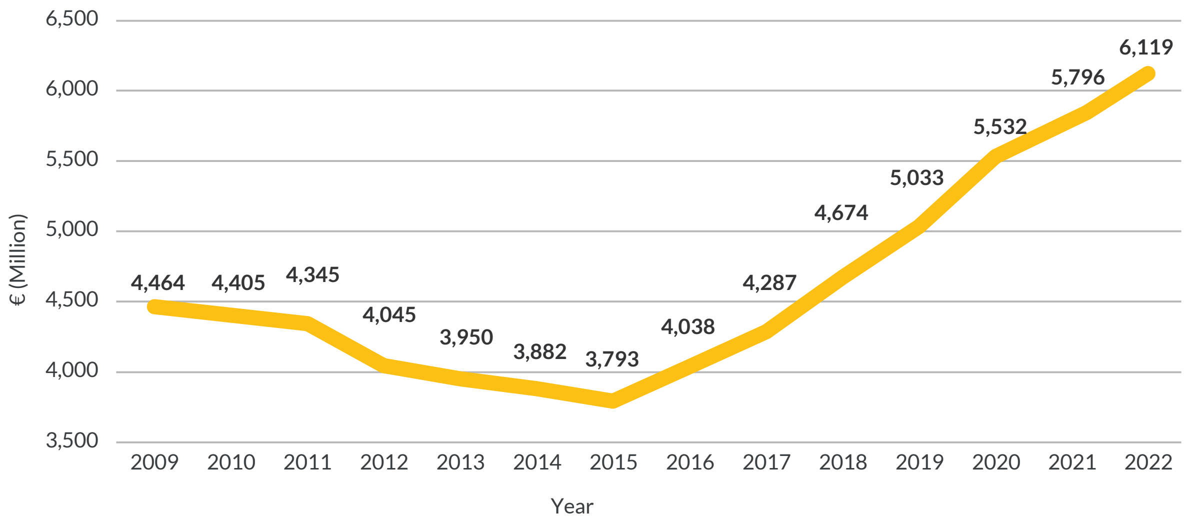
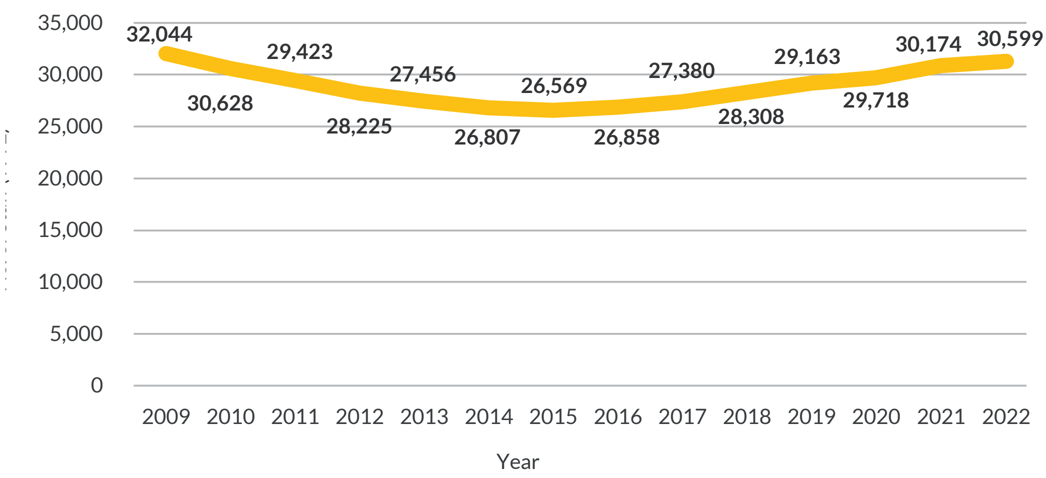


Figure 1.2 Staffing in Local Authorities 2009 - 2022



Irish Census 2022

The national census was carried out in 2022, with preliminary results showing a population of 5,123,536 (Central Statistics Office, 2023). The new census figures were used for per capita calculations for performance indicators this year. The population increase since 2016 was 361,671 or 7.6% (Central Statistics Office, 2023). Preliminary census data was used as final data was not available when the data for 2022 was being uploaded and analysed.

Local Government Policy Context

In line with EU climate action efforts, the Irish government is also building a framework to support ambitious climate action to achieve climate neutrality by 2050. The Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2022 commits the State to a 51% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and to climate neutrality by no later than 2050.

Within the Climate Action and Low Carbon Development (Amendment) Act 2021, each local authority has responsibility for the development of a Local Authority Climate Action Plan, which must include both mitigation and adaptation measures they plan to deliver to meet national climate commitments (Government of Ireland, 2021a).

The local government sector continues to implement efficiency reforms and promote innovation through the extension of shared services, build to share models of innovation and the roll-out of sectoral approved projects. The LGMA is currently overseeing the development and roll-out of a local government ICT/Digital strategy to digitise services.

Housing for All - a New Housing Plan for Ireland' is the government's housing plan to 2030. It is a multi-annual, multi-billion-euro plan which will improve Ireland's housing system and deliver more homes of all types for people with different housing needs. The government's overall objective is that every citizen in the State should have access to good quality homes:

- to purchase or rent at an affordable price
- built to a high standard and in the right place
- offering a high quality of life

The policy has four pathways to achieving housing for all:

- supporting home ownership and increasing affordability
- eradicating homelessness, increasing social housing delivery and supporting social inclusion
- increasing new housing supply
- addressing vacancy and efficient use of existing stock

The pathways contain actions to be taken by government departments, local authorities, State agencies and others. The pathways are supported by actions to enable a sustainable housing system. The LGMA's national Housing Delivery Coordination Office (HDCO) plays a critical role in tracking the pipeline delivery of social housing projects through local authorities, and tracking the national Social Housing Retrofit programme.

2. Housing

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 of December 2022 the local government sector owned 146,438 social housing units, an increase in their overall stock by 3.5% compared to December 31st, 2021. The number of dwellings added by local authorities increased from 3,045 in 2021 to 3,862 in 2022, an increase of 26.83%.

In 2022, local authorities sold 531 dwellings which they owned, an increase from the 367 dwellings sold in 2021. The number of dwellings owned by local authorities which were demolished increased from 79 in 2021 to 141 in 2022. Local authorities directly provided 145,734 dwellings in 2022.

2.1 Housing Management

In 2022, the percentage of vacant dwellings within the social housing stock was 3.03%. This includes all units awaiting re-tenanting, illegally occupied units or those awaiting necessary repair work. This represents a decrease on the vacancy level of 3.16% in 2021.

The average time from vacation of a dwelling to commencement of a new tenancy increased from 34.44 weeks in 2021 to 35.22 weeks in 2022. The average re-letting cost of a unit increased by 11.36% from €19,653 in 2021 to €21,886 in 2022. The average cost of housing maintenance increased from €1,150 in 2021 to €1,297 per unit in 2022, an increase of 12.8% from 2021.

2.2 Private Rented Sector

In 2022, a total of 40,282 private rented dwellings were inspected by local authorities, an increase of 129% from 2021. There was an increase in the percentage of dwelling non-compliant during the first inspection to 91.28% from 88.99% in 2021.

2.3 Homelessness

The performance indicators use data as of 31st December 2022 when there was a total of 7,935 adults homeless and in emergency accommodation, of which 55.58% were in emergency accommodation for 6 months continuously.

3. Roads

The local government sector is responsible for a total of 96,541 km of regional, local primary, secondary and tertiary roads in Ireland. Road maintenance is primarily funded through grants from the Department of Transport (DoT), 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 do 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.

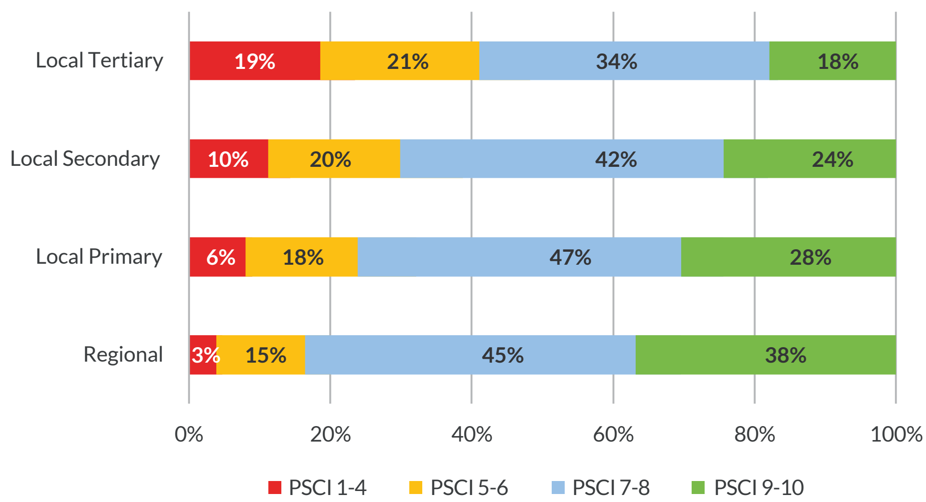
3.1 Pavement Surface Condition Index

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 2022, there were:

- A total of 13,371 km of regional roads, of which 95% were PSCI rated in the 24-month period to 31/12/2022.
- A total of 23,837 km of local primary roads, of which 96% were PSCI rated in the 24-month period to 31/12/2022.
- A total of 33,700 km of local secondary roads, of which 95% were PSCI rated in the 24-month period to 31/12/2022.
- A total of 25,655 km of local tertiary roads, of which 88% were PSCI rated in the 60-month period to 31/12/2022.
- 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

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

Figure 3.1: Pavement Surface Condition by Road Type



3.2 Road Grants Works

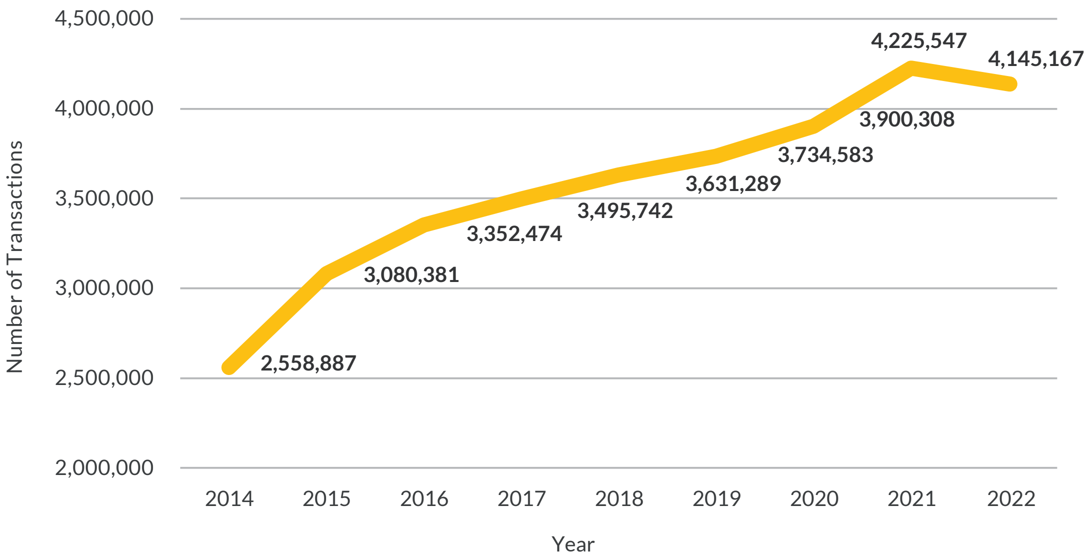
In 2022, the Department of Transport and the local authorities invested:

- €91.7 million to strengthen 345.6 km of regional roads, and €18.2 million to reseal 447.2 km of regional roads.
- €246.2 million to strengthen 2,161.0 km of local roads, and €67.2 million to reseal 2,888.6 km of local roads.

3.3 Motor Tax Online

In 2022, 4,145,167 motor tax transactions were conducted online (Figure 3.2). This represents 81.1% of all motor tax transactions. In 7 years, between 2015 and 2022, the percentage of motor tax transactions online increased from 56.6% in 2015 to 81.1% in 2022.

Figure 3.2 Motor Tax Transactions Online 2014 - 2022



4. Water & Environment

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 have a role in awareness, enforcement, and regulation in the thematic areas of air, noise, water and waste as well as a significant role as a key stakeholder in the area of climate change. Several shared services support the local government sector in the delivery of these functions.

4.1 Water Services

At the time of publication, data for indicator W1 (Drinking Water in Private Schemes in Compliance with Statutory Requirements), which is provided by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was unavailable.

Local Authorities are also responsible for the monitoring of group water schemes and regulated small private supplies, also known as private water schemes. Beginning in 2019, local authorities were asked to provide the percentage of private schemes monitored during the year. In 2021, 79.87% of private water schemes were monitored by local authorities. In 2022 83.05% of the 2,283 registered private water schemes were monitored.

4.2 Environment

The total number of households in an area covered by a licensed operator providing a 3-bin service increased from 935,179 in 2021 to 961,213 in 2022 which is a 2.78% increase.

NOAC amended the 3-bin service indicator for the 2020 report to measure the percentage of households based on those in agglomerations of over 500 instead of the 2016 census household figure as in previous years. 87.91% of households in an agglomeration over 500 availed of a 3-bin service.

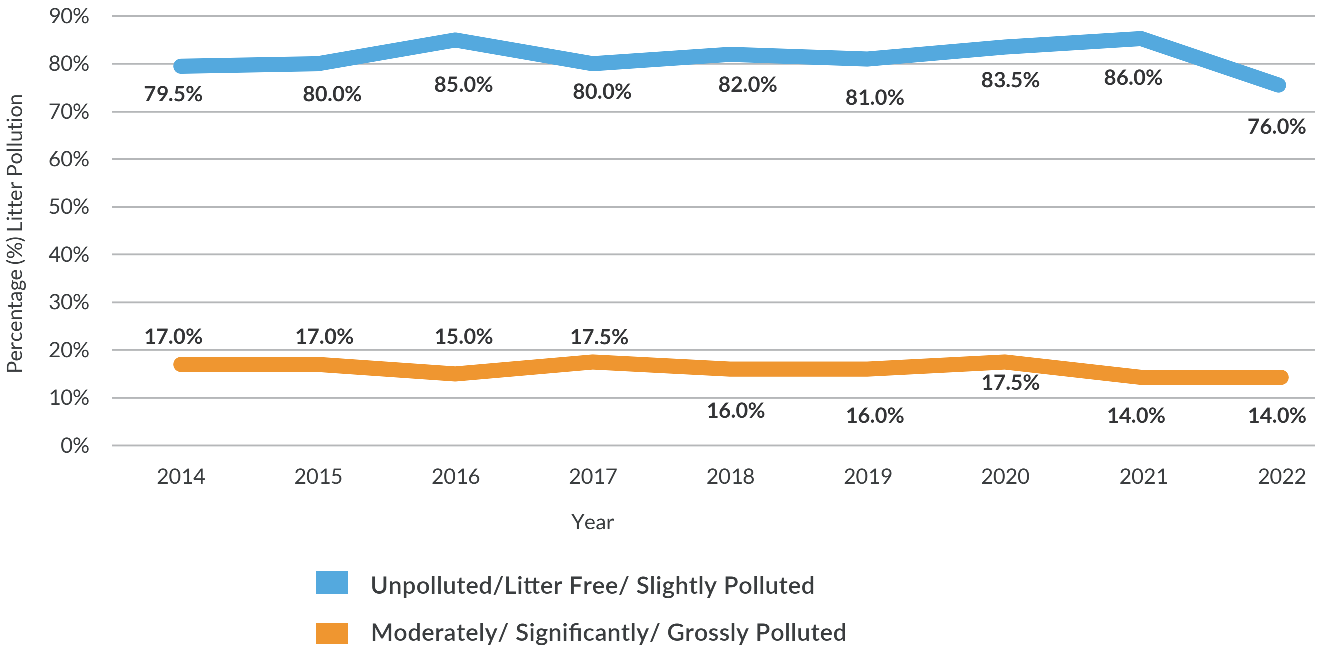
4.3 Pollution & Litter

In 2022, a total of 71,185 pollution complaints were made to local authorities, a decrease of 12.7% from the 81,551 complaints made in 2021.

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 2022, the national median percentage of areas surveyed which were unpolluted/litter-free/slightly polluted decreased to 76.0% from 83.5% in 2021 as illustrated in Figure 4[1]. The level of moderately/significantly/grossly polluted stayed the same at 14.0%[1].

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

Figure 4.1 Trends in Levels of Litter Pollution 2014 - 2022



4.4 Green Flag Status

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 2022, 1,171 schools held a Green Flag, representing 29% of all schools nationally.

4.5 Energy Savings

Across all local authorities, the average cumulative percentage energy savings achieved by 31/12/2022 relative to baseline year (2009) was 35.94%

NOAC introduced the E6: Public Lighting indicator for the 2020 report. Ireland's 31 local authorities and Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) manage and maintain over 520,000 public lights across the country. As of 2022, 52.8% of all public lighting had been upgraded to LED lights. This was an increase from the 2021 figure of 45.7%.

5. Planning

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

5.1 New Buildings Inspected

In 2022, local authorities were notified of a total of 20,101 new buildings, a 13.11% decrease on the 23,134 new buildings notified in 2021. Of these, local authorities inspected 29.69% in 2022.

5.2 Appeals to An Bord Pleanála

A total of 1,047 planning decisions made by local authorities were appealed to An Bord Pleanála in 2022. Of these, 73.16% of decisions made by local authorities were confirmed by An Bord Pleanála. This compares with 71.17% of decisions in 2021.

5.3 Planning Enforcement Cases

Local authorities investigated 6,959 cases referred to or initiated by local authorities in 2022, a smaller number than the 7,888 cases in 2021. Of those cases, 6,691 cases were closed during the year. At the end of 2022, 20,974 planning enforcement cases were being investigated.

In 2022, 53% of planning enforcement 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, 8% were resolved to the local authority's satisfaction through negotiations, and 39% were closed due to enforcement proceedings during the year. These indicators compare to 2021 when 53% of planning enforcement cases were also dismissed, 6% of cases were closed through negotiations and 41% of cases were closed due to enforcement proceedings.

5.4 Cost Per Capita of Planning Services

The cost of planning services includes forward planning, development management and enforcement. In 2022, the cost per capita of planning services across the sector was €33.54. This represents a slight increase from €33.37 in 2021.

5.5 Fire Safety Certificates

In 2022, 46.95% of applications for fire safety certificates received during the year were decided within two months of their receipt. This is a decrease from 51.5% in 2021. The percentage of fire safety certificates applications that were decided within an extended period agreed with the applicant increased from 37% in 2021 to 42% in 2022.

6. Fire Services

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.

6.1 Fire Scenes

In the case of fire, in 2022 the median number of minutes taken to mobilise the fire brigade in full-time stations was 1 minute 26 seconds, while the median time in part-time fire stations was 5 minutes 31 seconds. This compared with 1 minute 27 seconds and 5 minutes 19 seconds respectively in 2021.

Figure 6.1 below compares the times of first attendance at a fire scene in 2021 and 2022. In 2022, 52.65% of fire scenes were attended within 10 minutes while 35.70% were attended within 10-20 minutes. This compares with 56.17% and 34.57% respectively in 2021.

6.2 Non-Fire Scenes

In 2022, it took a median of 1 minute 34 seconds to mobilise from full-time fire stations and 5 minutes 34 seconds to mobilise from part-time fire stations for all non-fire emergency incidents. This compares with response times of 1 minute 36 seconds and 5 minutes 32 seconds respectively in 2021.

Attendance at 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 2022. In 2022, 42% of non-fire scenes were attended within 10 minutes and a further 43% were attended within 10-20 minutes. This compares with 44% and 43% respectively in 2021.

Figure 6.1 National Average Times to Attend Fire Scenes 2022

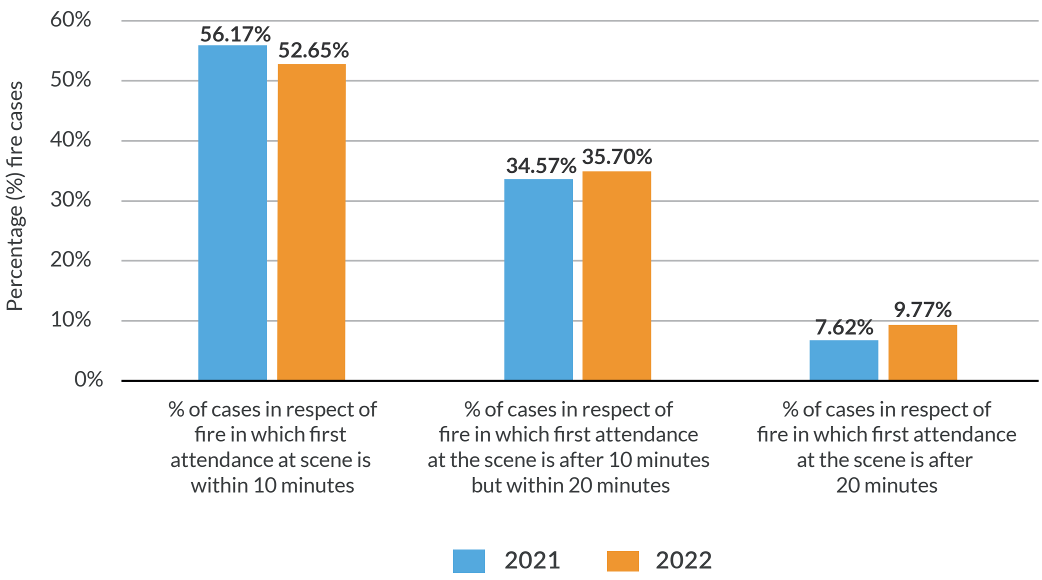
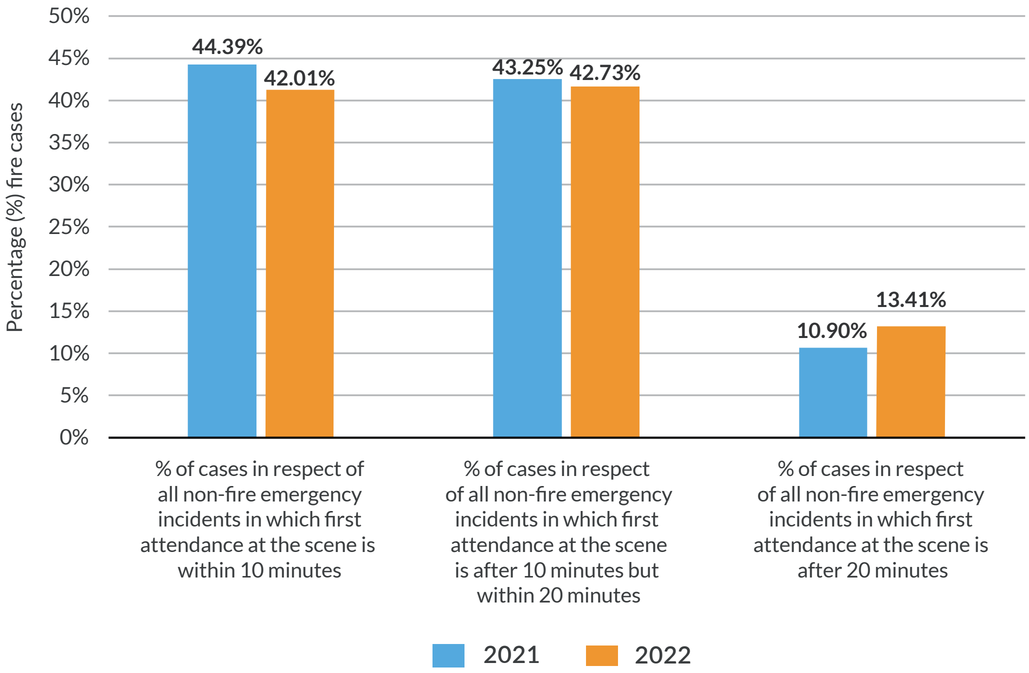


Figure 6.2: National Average Response Times to Attend Non-Fire Scenes



6.3 Cost Per Capita of Fire Services

The per capita cost of fire services across the local government sector in 2022 was €61.45[2,3], a decrease from €63.06 in 2021. The cost of operating fire services is influenced by whether the fire service operates a full-time or retained fire brigade.

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

3 In previous years, the Cost Per Capita of Fire Services indicator was 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 was last updated in 2018. The equivalent calculation is not available for the updated 2022 census figures, so the calculations for this indicator for 2022 have reverted to standard census population figures by local authority area.

7. Library Services, Youth & Community

7.1 Library Services

In 2022, there were a total of 10,687,986 visits to libraries run by local authorities, an increase of 160% compared to 2021. A total of 13,899,201 items[4] were borrowed, which is an increase of 31% since 2021.

The number of active registered library members is not available for 2022 due to a change to the Library Management System.

The cost per capita of operating the library service in 2022 was €36.68. In 2021, this was €36.92. In 2022, the total expenditure on new stock acquired by libraries was €9,698,022, or €1.89 per head of population.

7.2 Youth

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 2022, 64.70% of second level schools participated in the Youth Councils/Comhairle na nÓg, an increase compared to 63.25% in 2021.

7.3 Public Participation Networks

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 2022, a total of 17,875 community organisations were included in the County Registers nationally, a decrease of 326 organisations since 2021. Of these, 16.64% 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.

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

8. Corporate

8.1 Staffing

Since 2015, the number of whole-time equivalent staff working in local authorities has been steadily increasing. The number of staff members increased to 30,599 in 2022, compared to 30,174 in 2021. 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.

8.2 Working Days Lost to Sickness

The percentage of paid working days lost to medically certified leave increased between 2021 and 2022 from 2.89% to 3.58%, whilst the percentage of paid working days lost to self-certified leave increased to 0.32% in 2022 from 0.19% in 2021.

8.3 Use of Websites and Social Media

Local authorities are increasingly using technology to provide information and services to the public. In 2022, there were a total of 69,946,040 page views of local authority websites, an increase of 8.0% from 2021 figures. Between 2021 and 2022 there was an increase of 8.2% in the number of followers of social media pages of local authorities, from 4,445,822 to 4,812,396.

8.4 Cost Per whole time equivalent staff of ICT

In 2022, the cost per whole time equivalent staff member of ICT across the local government sector was €3,729.33. This compares to €3,521.62 in 2021.

9. Finance

In 2022, 7 local authorities were operating at a deficit, compared to 8 in 2021. The total revenue expenditure by local authorities in 2022 was €6.18bn, a decrease from €6.23bn in 2021. The average revenue expenditure per capita by local authorities was €1,205.89 in 2022, a decrease from €1,308.21 in 2021.

The per capita total cost of settled public liability claims in 2022 was €11.31, this was a small increase on the 2021 figure of €11.05.

In 2022, the average percentage of total expenditure accounted for by the central management charge in local authorities was 11.85%.

9.1 Commercial Rates

In 2022, the collection of Commercial Rates increased or remained constant in 28 out of 31 local authorities. The median level of commercial rates collection increased from 84.0% in 2021 to 88.0% in 2022.

9.2 Rents & Annuities

The median collection rate for Rents and Annuities remained relatively stable between 2021 and 2022 at 91% and 89% respectively. Collection rates improved in 7 local authorities, remained static in 8 local authorities and declined in 16 local authorities.

9.3 Housing Loans

In 2022, the collection rate for Housing Loans improved in 19 local authorities, remained static in 4 local authorities, and declined in 8 local authorities. The median collection rate for housing loans increased from 82% in 2021 to 83% in 2022.

10. Economic Development

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.

10.1 Local Enterprise Offices

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 2022, the net number of jobs created nationally with the assistance of the Local Enterprise Offices (LEOs) was 3,447, an increase from 2,999 in 2021.

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 2022 was 1,881, and 855 were drawn down during the year. The total number of participants that received mentoring in 2022 was 12,201, a decrease from 14,149 in 2021.

10.2 Tourism

Local authorities also deliver a range of festivals, events and place branding, bringing tourism into cities and towns throughout Ireland. In 2022, 28 local authorities have a designated Tourism Strategy to assist with tourism development. The number local authorities that have Tourism Officers in place, who assist in tourism promotion, remained the same as in 2021 at 29 local authorities in 2022.

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National Oversight and Audit Commission (NOAC)
An Coimisiúin Náisiúnra Maoirseachta & Iniúchoóireachta

Postal Address: Custom House, Dublin 1, D01 W6X0.
Website: www.noac.ie
Email: info@noac.ie