



Social Progress Portrait in Kópavogur

Cognitio – Local partner for SPI in Iceland | April 2018

www.socialprogress.is

Social Progress in Iceland

Social Progress in Iceland is a project done in collaboration between several parties, led by Cognitio. Rósbjörg Jónsdóttir, MBA, is Social Progress Imperative's representative in Iceland and spearheaded the implementation of the Social Progress Index in Iceland. In addition to Rósbjörg, SPI's specialists in Iceland are economists Gunnar Haraldsson and Kári S. Friðriksson. Kári has also supervised the statistical analysis.

SPI in Iceland undertakes measurements according to the methodology of the Social Progress Index in interdisciplinary collaboration with stakeholders at each time.

Cognitio, in collaboration with the Social Progress Imperative, hosts an international convention in Iceland, the [What Works Summit](#), where the focus is on components that have proven successful in increasing social progress. SPI's website in Iceland is www.socialprogress.is.

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Preface

Kópavogur's Social Progress Portrait: pushing the boundaries of advancing social progress to deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals in Iceland and beyond

It will not come as a surprise to anyone that Iceland outperforms its peers on most measures of societal as well as economic performance. It achieves some of the lowest child mortality rates, lowest rates of criminal offences, is one the most inclusive and open societies and the list goes on. Perhaps it is exactly for these reasons that the Kópavogur municipality wanted to go a step further, to understand the real lived experience of the daily lives of its citizens and to push the boundaries of understanding, measuring and advancing social progress in their municipality (and globally). In so doing, Kópavogur is a leader in delivering of the promise of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



The Social Progress Index represents the first comprehensive framework for measuring social progress that is independent of economic measures. As such, it measures social progress directly, irrespective of but complementary to traditional measures of economic performance such as income and gross domestic product (GDP). It can therefore provide a better understanding of the bi-directional relationship between economic gain and social progress.

The Social Progress Index methodology ensures that only those indicators that capture the real lived experience of people are considered. This means that the Social Progress Index does not measure inputs, such as how much of a budget is spent on healthcare and education, but rather measures outcomes in terms of, for example, people's educational attainment and how healthy people are.

This unique framework offers a systematic, empirical foundation for governments, businesses, civil society and communities to prioritise social and environmental issues and presents a way to benchmark performance against other countries, regions, cities and communities to inform and drive public policies, investments and business and community decisions. In this way, the Social Progress Index is a practical tool that is supporting SDG implementation around the world.

It might come as a surprise that the overall score of Kópavogur's Social Progress Portrait is very different from, and much lower than, Iceland's Social Progress Index score. This does not signify any failing on the part of Kópavogur. Rather, it shows the opportunity of using this tool in a context such as Kópavogur.

It would have been a relatively easy task for the team to construct a measure where Kópavogur would achieve a nearly perfect score. Indeed, for many of the SDG indicators, which are goals for the whole world, Kópavogur and Iceland as whole would achieve near perfect scores.

This would have been certainly worthy of recognition and a certificate of excellence, but that was not the point of this intensive endeavour, which is to set stretch goals for the advancement of the lives of the people of Kópavogur.

One of the key features of the Social Progress Index is its flexibility and adaptability to various and very different contexts and environments, as diverse as the regions of the European Union, the states of India and the municipalities of the Amazon region of Brazil. The authors of the Social Progress Portrait for Kópavogur took a great effort to ensure that selected indicators reflect the local context in Iceland, where social progress is already at a high level but where there is great ambition to go even further, whether it measures how long people need to wait to see a healthcare specialist or what opportunities they have to pursue their goals and dreams. The Portrait represents a novel and unique assessment of societal progress and pushes the boundary of both measuring and defining what social progress means in a relatively small and well performing community. In so doing, it sets a vision that captures the ambition of the SDGs in the Icelandic context.

Does a score of 64.91 mean that Kópavogur is underperforming compared to the whole of Iceland? Not at all. It means that Kópavogur has room for improvement against the city's own goals when it comes to those areas they consider fundamental for the societal progress of its citizens.

On a technical note, it is important to understand that what is presented here is Social Progress Portrait rather than a full Social Progress Index. Due to the relatively small scale of the community being measured, the authors were not able to test and validate the conceptual fit of indicators within a component. Yet the Social Progress Portrait still provides an accurate picture of how well Kópavogur performs overall, as well as in the 3 dimensions and 12 components of social progress. The Portrait provides a sound basis on which to make informed, evidence-based decisions, to identify challenges and to guide priorities, all with the aim of improving the quality of lives of Kópavogur's citizens.

This is the first effort of its kind. Not only does it push the boundaries, it also provides a model for other municipalities and regions in Iceland and elsewhere in the world. It confirms Iceland's leading position as a global champion in caring for and improving people's well-being to deliver on the promise of the SDGs.

Michael Green,
CEO, Social Progress Imperative

Background of the Project

Kópavogur is the second most populous municipality in Iceland, after Reykjavík, with close to 36,000 residents, or more than 10% of all Icelanders. The town has grown enormously since it was granted municipal status in 1955. There were 4,500 inhabitants then, or less than 3% of Iceland's total population. The municipality is currently Iceland's third largest employer, with over 2,300 man-years, and the town has become a centre of commerce and services in many areas. Of Iceland's 74 municipalities, Kópavogur has the fourth highest average wages.

Among the goals of the municipal authorities are happy residents, clear and efficient operating procedures, well-being at work for employees and a healthy economy, to name just a few. An enormously difficult task was at hand following the economic crisis. Income sources collapsed, investment decreased significantly, there was previously unknown unemployment and municipal services decreased as a consequence. Authorities in Kópavogur reacted swiftly, and it was clear that something had to be done. Operating costs and services were cut, and every effort was made to implement new and better procedures. There was increased dialogue between stakeholders, and for the past three years, the town's budget has been passed unanimously. Kópavogur was Iceland's first municipality to implement a certified quality system. Many options to implement a long-term policy formulation for the municipality were considered in order to form a basis for the policy formulation to be implemented for all of Kópavogur's organisations, which currently number more than 80.

A decision was taken in October 2016 to introduce an interdisciplinary policy formulation process for the municipality. The process is divided into three stages, i.e. analysis, policy formulation and implementation. The analysis stage focuses, on the one hand, on internal analysis: all administrative departments have conducted detailed analytical meetings to discuss ongoing improvement efforts. On the other hand, municipal authorities have worked on defining the role, vision and values, or ideology, on which all policy formulation is based. It can thus be said that this process is both "top down" and "bottom up". At the suggestion of Kópavogur's project manager for policy formulation, the "external analysis" is based on the Social Progress Imperative methodology for social progress.

The results of this work are presented in this report.





The Approach

It is a difficult task to measure social progress, i.e. progress that reflects a healthy community where the standard of living is rising. This is both a complicated and multi-faceted project that requires clear and explicit criteria.

Included here is an analysis carried out for the municipality of Kópavogur by SPI in Iceland, assisted by SPI in London, whereby social progress in Kópavogur is mapped according to methods developed by the Social Progress Imperative.

Social progress indicates the ability of communities to tend to the basic needs of citizens, promote and maintain their living standards and give individuals a chance to enjoy a better life.

This report includes measurements of social progress in Kópavogur, based on the above-mentioned methods. There is also a discussion on how to utilise the methods and conclusions in evaluating the municipality's results in connection with the United Nations Social Development Goals.



Why Measure Social Progress?

The focus on social improvement and progress, where other components than economic assets are taken into account, has increased in the last years and decades. At the same time, people's demands for better living conditions have increased steadily.

Ever since the global financial crisis of 2008, there have been increased demands that both authorities and corporations show more social responsibility when it comes to social challenges. The demand for responsible governing has become ever more prominent, whether the focus is on better conditions, better wage terms or not least, more respect for the environment and nature.

Although productivity has increased in many societies, as measured in monetary terms, there are still many people in the world who lack rights that we consider fundamental and have to endure discrimination and even violence. Traditional measurements of economic progress, i.e. GDP per capita, do not always reflect social progress where the above-mentioned goals for better life and more opportunities are achieved.

Social progress does not necessarily follow economic progress.

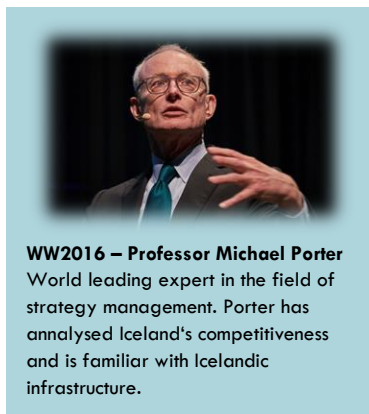
Social Progress Index

The origin of the index

The original idea for the Social Progress Index (SPI) was conceived within the World Economic Forum's Global Agenda Council on Philanthropy and Social Investing, chaired by The Economist's New York Bureau Chief Matthew Bishop, who took up the challenge in 2009 to increase the impact that social entrepreneurs, business leaders and policy-makers can have in the world.

In 2009, the Council proposed creating a new index, inspired by the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI), to spur competition between nations to improve the environment for social innovation in the way the competitiveness index has done for enablers of economic growth.¹

Matthew Bishop got his colleague and philanthrocapitalist Michael Green on board, and Green became the Executive Director of Social Progress Imperative (2013).



Professor Michael E. Porter, Chair of the Social Progress Imperative Advisory Board, launches the beta Social Progress Index of 50 countries at the 2013 Skoll World Forum. In addition to Professor Porter, members of the Advisory Board are Hernando de Soto, President of the Institute of Liberty and Democracy; Judith Rodin, former President of the Rockefeller Foundation; Professor Scott Stern; David Sarnoff, Professor of Management at MIT Sloan School of Management; and Ngaire Woods, Dean of Blavatnik School of Government at the University of Oxford.

The Index and its function

The Social Progress Index tool is unique as such in the world. Here, it is about a holistic measurement tool based on range of social and environmental outcome indicators organised within three dimensions of social progress.

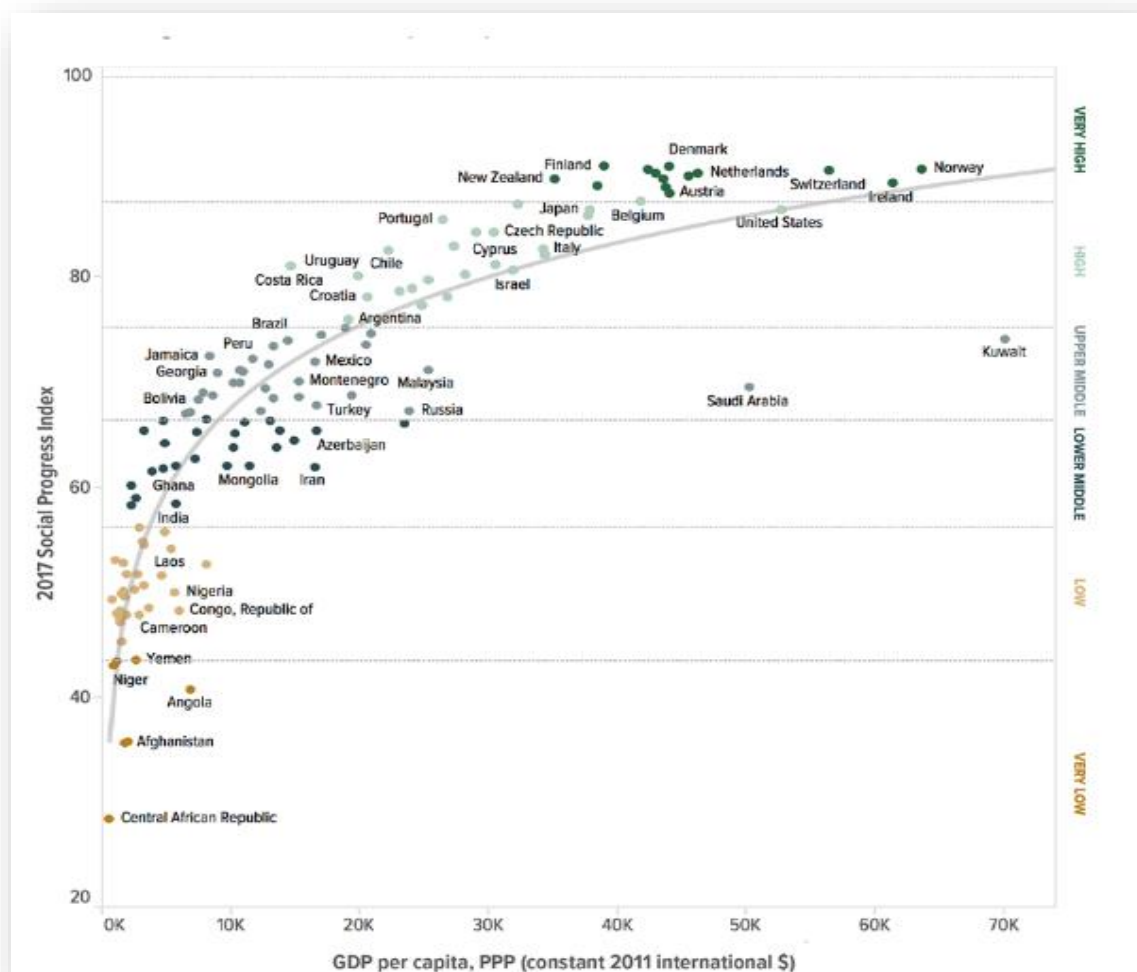
The Social Progress Index shows the capacity of a society to meet the basic human needs of its citizens, establish the building blocks that allow citizens and communities to enhance and sustain the quality of their lives and create the conditions for all individuals to reach their full potential.

¹ <http://www.socialprogressimperative.org/our-story-origins/origins/>

The Social Progress Index embodies a large body of research on moving “beyond GDP” and has identified the social and environmental elements of the performance of countries.

The image below describes the correlation between the GDP per capita and the SPI among nations. As it shows, there is a strong correlation between those two ratios. At the same time, it can be seen that the GDP is not reflecting the whole story and there are quite a number of differences between social progress among nations which have similar GDP per capita. It is exactly the aim of SPI to reflect this difference and at the same time develop tools to improve societal progress among areas, cities and countries.

This tool considers social progress in a systematic and comprehensive way, with a framework that is composed of three elements: dimensions, components and indicators.



Principles and Content

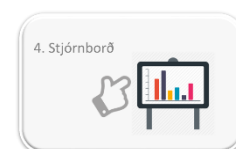
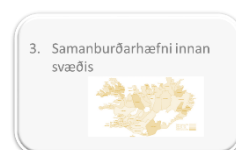
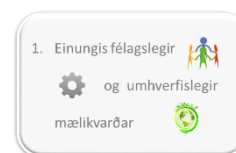
The embody of the Social Progress Index a large body of research on moving “beyond GDP” and has identified the social and environmental elements of the performance of a society. Social Progress Imperative consider social progress in a systematic and comprehensive way, with a framework that comprises three elements: three dimensions, 12 components, which includes 3-7 indicators each. Following table demonstrates the message each factor is telling us:¹

	Components	<i>Skýring á hvað hver þáttur segir til um:</i>
Basic Human Needs	Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Social progress begins early in life, with access to reliable medical care, as well as adequate nutrition. The two factors are not only prerequisites for survival, but prevent early-life damage that may lead to permanent impairment. The result of not having access to care or not having enough to eat range from suffering from undernourishment to dying as a child, in childbirth, or as an adult with a preventable or treatable infectious disease
	Water and Sanitation	Recognized as basic human rights by the United Nations, clean water and sanitation are essential to survival and can drastically improve life expectancy. Essential for drinking, cooking, and keeping oneself clean, water must be free of pathogens to prevent the spread of disease. Likewise, sanitation not only prevents the spread of disease, it is an aspect of human dignity that can affect multiple facets of a person's life.
	Shelter	Adequate living conditions are essential to safety, health and human dignity. To be considered adequate, housing goes beyond merely four walls and a roof. It must be safe, provide protection from the elements, include basic facilities, and be accessible and affordable.
	Personal Safety	Safety is essential for the attainment of health, peace, justice, and well-being. It affects people's freedom to leave their homes, walk alone, and provide for themselves and their families without fear.
Foundation of Wellbeing	Basic Knowledge	Education is fundamental to individual freedom and empowerment. With basic knowledge in reading, writing, and math, an individual can improve his or her social and economic circumstances, as well as more fully participate in society. Education is essential to creating a society that is more equitable.
	Information and Communication	Freedom to access and exchange information is essential for an efficient, open, and accountable society. The ability of one individual to connect with others via phone or internet facilitates learning, an exchange of ideas, social fabric, and exposure to different views and cultures. Freedom of the press ensures that access to information is not suppressed by the government, and citizens can educate themselves about their community, their country and the world, promoting broader cooperation and understanding.
	Health and Wellness	The Health and Wellness component measures the extent to which a country's population achieves healthy, long lives. In contrast with Nutrition and Basic Medical Care, this component includes the capacity to minimize deaths from non-communicable diseases that typically affect individuals later in life and can be prevented or managed for many decades. Mental health, an aspect measured in the Social Progress Index using suicide rate as a proxy, is integral to the ability of people to live happy and fulfilled lives.
	Environmental Quality	A safe and protected natural environment is a precondition for living a healthy and satisfying life and an enabler for longer-term community resilience. It is tied to both health and survival: outdoor pollution can affect a person's capacity to breathe freely and function, while greenhouse gas emissions and loss of biodiversity and habitat threaten the world's collective climate, food chain, and containment of disease. Likewise, toxic waste in water and elsewhere impedes the realization of other human needs such as clean water, sanitation, and adequate shelter
Opportunity	Personal Rights	Personal rights enable an individual to participate freely in society without the intrusion of government, social organizations, or private power over personal freedom. These rights include political rights, rights of association and expression, as well as the right to own property. All contribute to dignity and worth and facilitate the participation of individuals in building a free and democratic society where the people's voices are valued in determining state and community affairs.
	Personal Freedom	Personal Freedom focuses on individual freedom over life decisions, rather than the rights of society at large. An individual should be able to choose what religion to follow, when and whom to marry, and when to start a family. This component also includes corruption, which restricts individual freedoms and distorts individuals' choices
	Inclusion	A tolerant society is an inclusive society, where every individual can pursue his or her human right to a life of dignity and worth. Discrimination based on ethnicity, gender, country of birth, religion or sexual orientation prevents individuals from fully participating in society, creating a pretext for violence and conflict. In contrast, a supportive community can work together for the advancement of all individuals and a better society.
	Advance Education	Higher educational and research institutions provide benefits beyond simply educating individuals. They are conveners and contribute to solving global and local problems through innovation and by acting as a conduit for cutting edge knowledge. It is also important to measure equity within higher education – ensuring that access is available to women and people of all socioeconomic levels.

² Social-Progress-Index-Findings-Report 2017 – p.16

The Social Progress Index is built on four key design principles:

- 1) Exclusively **social and environmental indicators** are used, with **no** economic proxies. By excluding economic indicators, a rigorous and systematic analysis can be done on the relationship of economic development (GDP) and social development.
- 2) **Only outcome, not input**, is included in the calculations. Here, it is the health and wellness of real people which matter, not how much effort is expended nor how much the society spends on healthcare.
- 3) **Indicators that are holistic and relevant to all societies** are used. The aim here is to create a holistic measure of social progress that encompasses the many aspects of health of societies.
- 4) The Index is actionable, and it **is a practical tool** that helps leaders and practitioners in government, business and civil society to implement policies and programs that will drive social progress faster.



The SPI tool is a practical tool which tells the right pictures of the situation as it is, emphasising the factors which matters and is ideal when it comes to policy-making, providing ideas on where to prioritise. At the same, it is a strong benchmark towards other societies, cities or countries.

Calculation - where and how ?

Iceland is included in the SPI Global Index, which has been published annually since 2014. Iceland has been ranked among the first 14, with very high social progress scores from the beginning. In 2017, it was number 3 out of 128 countries. The results of the Social Progress Index for 2017 also provided component scores for an additional 49 countries and territories that have sufficient data for at least one year. With these expanded data points, the 2017 SPI represents 98% of the world's population.

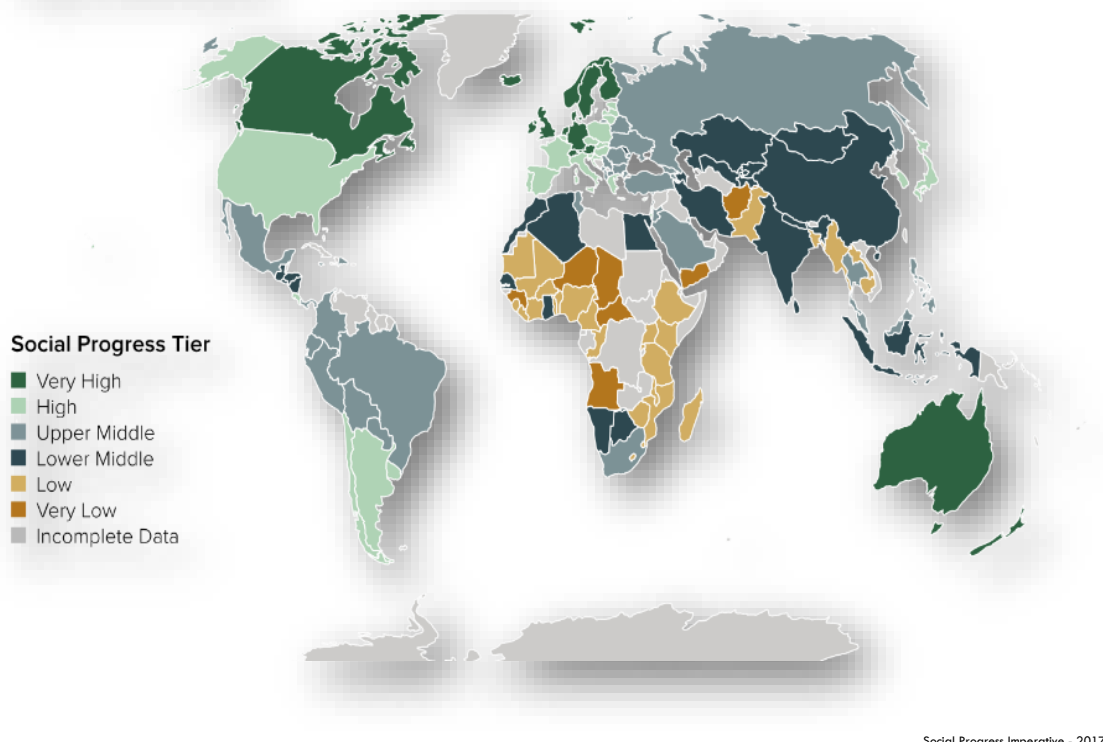
The Social Progress Index score and its corresponding rank define a country's overall level of social progress and how it compares to all countries in the world. The overall Social Progress Index score is a simple average of the three dimensions: Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Well-being and Opportunity.³

In 2017, Iceland reached the score 90.27, and the average score for the whole world was 64.85. Out of the 128 countries, 113 had improved their social progress score from 2014.

³ Social Progress Imperative – Report 2017 – p17

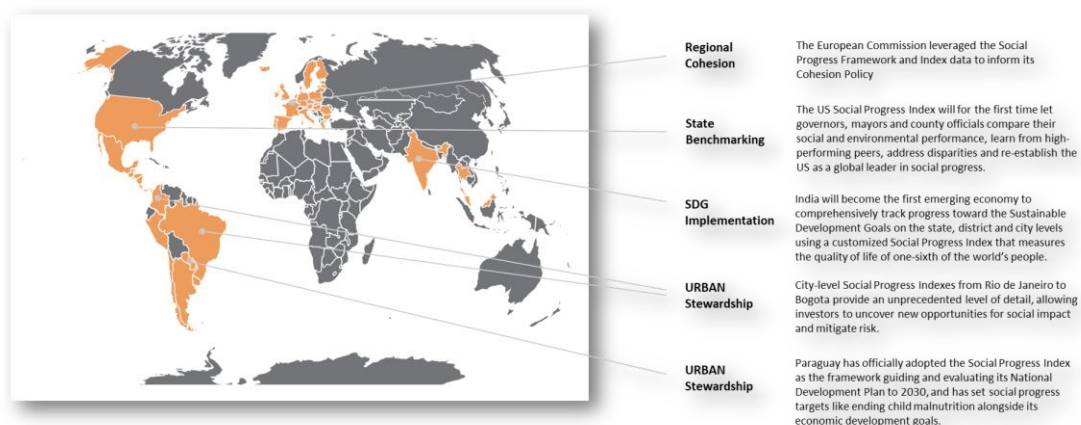
Despite general political metabolism concerns around the world and other threats, 113 countries out of 128 have improved considerably since 2014 as measured with the SPI. However, heavy reform is still unfinished.

Map of 2017 Results



The indicators have been constantly been developed on different stages over the past years. The Index has been adapted to assess social progress across various geographies and contexts, including regions, states, cities and even districts in the same city.

For example; the European Commission leveraged the Social Progress Framework for its 272 regions, the states if India made their mapping in 2017, many countries, states and regions in South and Latin America and the newest is the 50 states of USA.

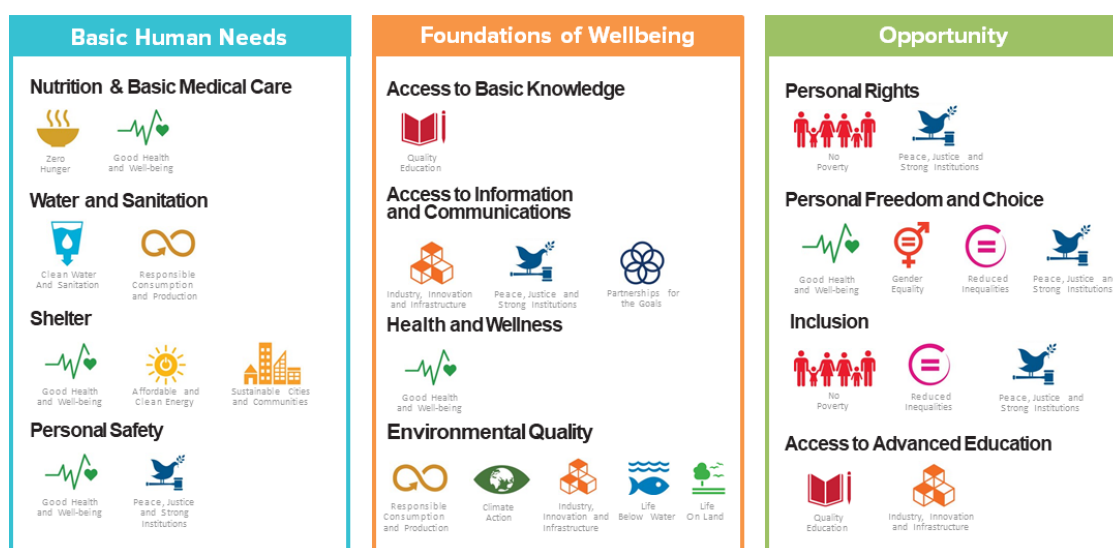




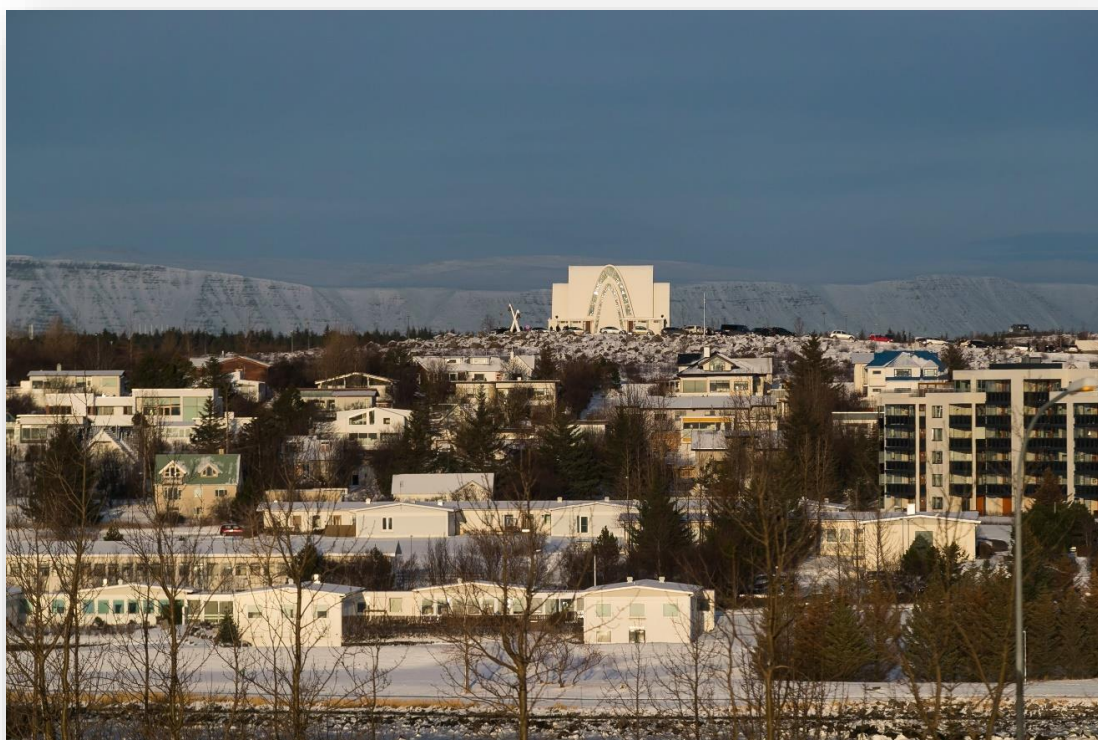
The Social Progress Index & The Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are an ambitious commitment by the world leaders to improve the wellbeing of the world's citizens and ensure environmental sustainability by 2030. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals were adapted by global leaders in September 2015 and came into force on January 1st 2016. Governments, businesses and civil society together with the United Nations are mobilizing efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Agenda by 2030.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represent a bold step towards eliminating poverty and ensuring sustainable, inclusive global development, but they must be measured thoroughly to be implemented effectively. The Social Progress Index captures outcomes related to 16 of the 17. The Social Progress Index is a favorable option to measure the progress of the SDG's. Although the goals overall definition is well stabilized, some of them are difficult to measure. Since here it is about goals for many different nations, it is important to find strong way to evaluate success with consistency. Currently, the Global Social Progress Index measures 16 out of 17 goals and reflects 131 out of 169 targets in one simple framework, that makes the implementation, visualization and Actionability towards the SDGs a tangible reality for social innovators all over the world.⁴



⁴ Social Progress Imperative 2017



Kópavogur 2018 – A Dynamic Community for All

Social Progress Portrait in Kópavogur - Results

This is an introduction of an SPI scorecard for Kópavogur under the name “Social Progress Portrait” (SPP). This scorecard has the potential to become a model for other communities around the world. With the SPP, the foundation is laid for a comprehensive Social Progress Index, with the difference being that in this case, statistical calculations are not based on a comparison to other municipalities, so scores are calculated in a different manner (see further information in Annex I). It is hoped that more municipalities will follow the example of Kópavogur so that different Icelandic municipalities can be compared according to this indicator.

The scorecard published here is based on 56 variables divided between the components and dimensions on which the indicator is based. The work presented here was carried out according to the methodology of the Social Progress Index in collaboration with experts from Social Progress in Iceland and the Social Progress Imperative in London.

Many milestones were reached and obstacles removed during the preparation and processing of this assessment. A dynamic team of experts from Kópavogur worked systematically with SPI in Iceland's experts on defining and selecting the indicators that best described social infrastructure and welfare in Kópavogur. The project managers also benefitted from the guidance and supervision of Petra Krylova, who is responsible for projects pertaining to the immediate environment at the Social Progress Imperative in London. In addition, the project was greatly supported from the beginning by SPI CEO Michael Green.

In the course of the project work, every dimension and component was examined in order to determine which indicators and variables can show the ways in which Kópavogur can boost social progress in the municipality. The variables presented were selected and approved by the representatives of Kópavogur and approved by SPI as the first step towards a full SPI measurement.

When selecting data, reference was made to the results of practical, systematic research and/or measurements reflecting an outcome. Further data was also collected as necessary.

An agreement was reached on the indicators that reflect the components important to the daily life of Kópavogur residents, based on the available or collected data that fulfilled the criteria of the methodology.

The total results are reflected in Kópavogur's scorecard on the following page.

Scorecard for Kópavogur 2018

64.91

Social Progress Portrait

Score	Score	Score
60.52	62.32	72.18
Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity
53.54	Access to Basic Knowledge	83.13
Children's fruit consumption (≥2 per day)	Interest in reading	Confidence in elected representatives
78.20	Kindergarten - parent satisfaction	83.00
Children's vegetable consumption (≥2 per day)	PISA: Mathematics performance	77.00
54.40	49.33	Trust in government
Nursing care for senior citizens	PISA: Natural science performance	89.40
11.94	62.00	Trust in police
Premature deaths <50 yrs	PISA: Reading performance	
69.62	59.33	Personal Freedom and Choice
66.29	90.50	Ability to influence the community
Water and Sanitation	Primary education - parent satisfaction	58.00
Quality of drinking water	Secondary school enrollment rate	88.00
96.75	67.14	Access to sport facilities
70.37	Access to Info & Communications	79.00
Quality of sea water/sewage	69.79	Commute
Quality of surface water	Access to high-speed internet	Freedom over life choices
31.75	76.00	86.00
Shelter	Libraries index	61.00
Housing for disabled persons	69.16	General equality
31.71	Library use (no. of visits)	78.00
Onerous housing costs	66.99	Satisfaction with public transportation
60.00	Online communications with local authorities	
50.00	Health and Wellness	Inclusiveness
77.17	40.94	Gender equality in income
Personal Safety	High blood pressure medicine usage	23.68
Crime rate: Burglaries	52.58	Participation in organized sports activities (you..
85.41	24.78	88.00
Crime rate: Interpersonal violence	15.22	Services for disabled persons
63.58	71.20	86.00
Crime rates: Sexual offenses	Environmental Quality	76.10
87.02	68.92	Tolerance among children
Feeling of safety	Air quality	Tolerance toward immigrants
89.00	85.34	66.00
Traffic accidents: Collisions	Cycling conditions	Access to Advanced Education
52.53	54.00	61.81
Traffic accidents: Pedestrian and cycling	Environmental satisfaction	Lifelong learning: Opportunities
85.49	76.00	67.00
	Recycling and disposal	Lifelong learning: Willingness to participate
	Satisfaction with urban planning	62.67
	Satisfaction with waste collection	80.96
		Tertiary education: Female
		41.80
		Tertiary education: Male

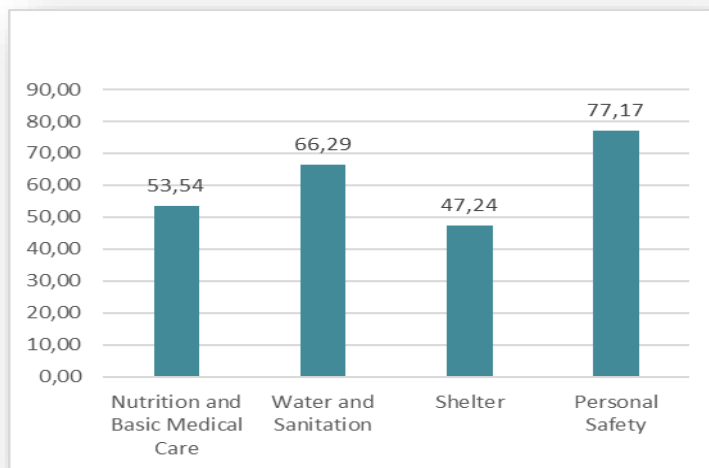
Dimension 1: Basic Human Needs

Here we examine the components of the dimension on the basic needs of individuals, and the 16 indicators show the status in Kópavogur according to the available information.

Nutrition and Basic Medical Care – Four variables have been selected to reflect health in all age groups. The variables are healthy food for young children, i.e. schoolchildren's consumption of fruits and vegetables. Also examined are untimely deaths of people under the age of 50 and the access of senior citizens to nursing wards.

Water and Sanitation – Three variables are examined, i.e. the quality of drinking water, the quality of drainage and the quality of lakes and streams. This component indicates the access of Kópavogur residents to clean water and hygiene. Of special note here is that the results of measurements used here exceed statutory reference levels, and it is important to react accordingly.

Shelter – There are 3 variables here reflecting the access of residents to housing. Burdensome housing costs of individuals, access to housing for people with disabilities and waiting lists for social housing are examined.



Personal Safety – There are 6 variables that indicate how secure individuals are in their environment. Assaults, burglaries and theft are counted as number of reports per 1,000 residents, while sex crimes are counted as number of reports per 10,000 residents. Traffic safety is also considered, as regards both the number of reports of motor vehicle accidents and of pedestrian and bicycle accidents. The sixth indicator is individuals' sense of security as measured in surveys.

About Basic Human Needs:

The conclusions indicate that various improvements can be made as regards the basic needs of Kópavogur residents. Keeping in mind that there are great demands made as regards basic needs, it is nevertheless clear that there are opportunities to do better in general health and housing. Furthermore, various components seem to be very positive, especially those concerning the security of residents. Also, some things needing improvement are not the sole responsibility of municipal authorities but rather the state and legislature.

Dimension 2: Foundation of Wellbeing

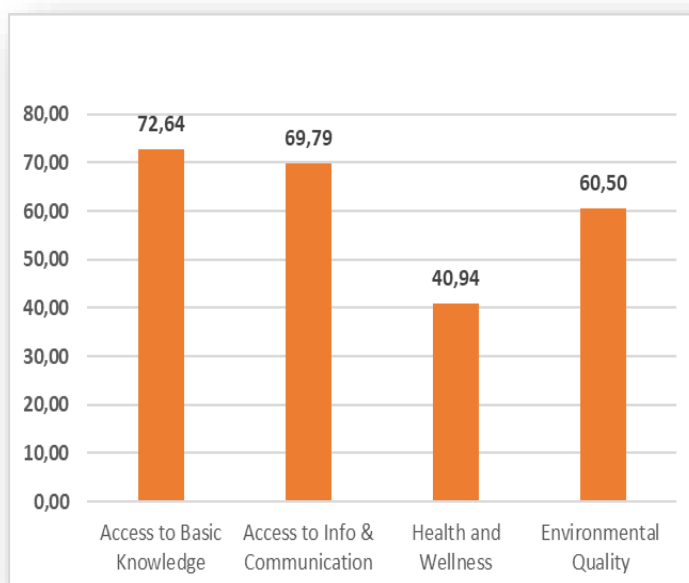
Foundation of Wellbeing reflect how individuals maintain their quality of life. The conclusion is based on 21 indicators divided into four components.

Access to Basic Knowledge – There are 7 different indicators extending to all education levels. Students' interest in reading is taken into account. Reference is made to the results of the municipality's students in the OECD's worldwide PISA study of performance in reading, mathematics and science, as well as the satisfaction of parents of preschool and primary school students in the municipality. The seventh and last indicator in this component is the attendance of secondary school students.

Access to Info & Communication

- Four indicators have been selected to reflect the status of communication and information in the municipality. Electronic communications with municipal authorities are taken into consideration, as are access to a high-speed Internet connection in homes with a fibre-optic connection and access to municipal libraries.

Health and Wellness – Four indicators reflecting the circumstances of people and the potential of individuals to live a healthy and happy life. The mental health of adults is examined, as are death rates of 51- to 75-year-olds and the use of medication for high blood pressure, measured in defined daily doses for every 1,000 residents.



Environmental Quality – A safe and protected environment is a prerequisite for a healthy life, and here, 6 indicators reflecting environmental quality are examined. The residents' satisfaction with environmental quality, air quality, waste disposal, recycling of waste, planning issues and last but not least, cycling facilities is taken into consideration.

About Foundation of Wellbeing

According to these conclusions, the basic foundations of well-being are solid in Kópavogur, and this applies to most factors. If only components pertaining to health and well-being are taken into account, it must be considered how improvements can be brought about.

Dimension 3: Opportunity

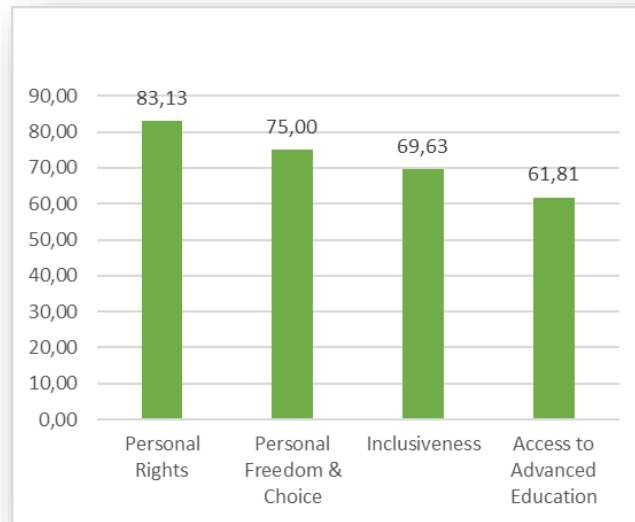
This dimension attempts to illuminate how residents of Kópavogur have opportunities to improve their life. 20 indicators indicating the opportunities for individuals in the community.

Personal Rights – These are components that enable residents to live in freedom and security. Here, three indicators are examined, i.e. whether residents feel they can trust elected representatives, whether they can trust the authorities and their level of trust towards the police.

Personal Freedom & Choice – Here, an attempt is made to reflect the choices and emphases individuals have to make various choices, as well as their freedom of action. It was agreed to look to the opportunities each individual has to have an impact, equality of residents and access to sport facilities. Also examined are individual liberty and freedom of mobility, i.e. factors relating to modes of transport.

Inclusiveness – A tolerant community is a community without discrimination where all individuals can live their life with dignity. Here, 6 indicators are presented to evaluate such components, i.e. individual liberty, tolerance among children and tolerance towards residents of foreign extraction. Reference is also made to components relating to services to people with disabilities and seniors in the municipality, participation of 13- to 15-year-olds in organised sport activities and gender-based wage differences.

Access to Advanced Education – Educational opportunities are an important factor in social improvement. Here, four indicators are examined, i.e. the proportion of men and women in Kópavogur aged 25-34 with a university degree, the willingness of individuals to seek further education and their opportunities in seeking further education.



About Opportunities in General:

Considering the opportunities of Kópavogur residents, most measurements are positive, with a few exceptions. Civil rights and personal freedom are secure, and there is great trust towards municipal authorities, including elected representatives. Gender-based wage differences and factors relating to the university education of men are items that seem to warrant further examination.

Utilisation of the Scorecard for Kópavogur

The results of the analysis presented above show both the municipality's strengths and weaknesses according to this measurement. Getting a picture of the state of things and measuring results only goes so far if the conclusions are not utilised to make decisions, e.g. regarding the prioritisation of projects. In this context, two things in particular are worth mentioning: how to link the results with municipal policies in different policy areas and how they interact with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

Link to Policies in Different Policy Areas

Kópavogur has set out many policies in various areas, including policies on public health, education, equality, transport, planning, senior citizens, foreigners and child welfare, to name just a few. In order to link the goals presented there, a clear vision and the right tools are needed in order to achieve the desired results.

A powerful information system has been developed by Kópavogur's IT department (MÆLKO). This system will help create a framework to link the municipality's policies with the Kópavogur scorecard and the results of the priority projects undertaken.

Relation to the Social Development Goals

This year, Kópavogur received an enquiry from NORDREGIO, the Nordic Council of Ministers' research centre, asking whether the municipality intended to take any measures to implement the United Nations Development Goals. NORDREGIO was introduced to the work that has been done and how the municipality's policy formulation takes the UN Development Goals into account as well as the Social Progress Index. Kópavogur was consequently designated a "first mover" among Nordic municipalities in this field. The link between the SPI and the Global Development Goals will now be discussed further.










Kópavogur and The Social Development Goals (SDG's)

The results presented here can be used to put forward clear action plans that support social progress in municipal infrastructures while also supporting measures to achieve the UN's Social Development Goals. Thus, the SPI measurement can be used as a tool to build a better and more powerful community where results are measured in a systematic and measureable manner on an annual basis.

The figures in the following three pages show the indicators that Kópavogur can use to assess its progress in the local community and which correspond to the emphasis of the Global Development Goals. Some of the Global Development Goals correspond to more than one component or even all of the SPI dimensions.

It is worth reiterating that the UN Global Development Goals, like the Social Progress Index, is a comprehensive whole where each component supports the other.

BASIC HUMAN NEEDS

Dim- ension	Component	Indicators	Short description	Social Progress Index and The sustainable Development Goals	
Basic Human Needs	Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Premature death < 50 yrs Children's vegetables consumption (2 ≥ per day) Children's fruits consumption (2 ≥ per day) Nursing care for senior citizen	No of deaths <50yrs. per 10.000 inhabitants in same age range Children in primary school having vegetables min 2 per day last 7 days (ratio) Children in primary school having fruits min 2 per day last 7 days (ratio) Average waiting time for nursing homes for senior citizen	 	Here is the focus on access to reliable medical care, as well as adequate nutrition. Which is related to the SDGs' number 2 and 3 about no hunger and health and wellness
	Water and Sanitation	Quality of drinking water Quality of sea water/sewage Quality of surface water	Water Conductivity at 25°C* (µ/cm) Ratio: no of occasion w/ 43 enterococci or more per 100 ml Ratio: no of occasion w/ 43 enterococci or more per 100 ml	 	Clean water and sanitation are essential to survival and can drastically improve life expectancy. Here is the focus on SDG no. 6 and 12.
	Shelter	Onerous housing costs Housing for disabled persons Social housing	The proportion of people surveyed paying ≥ 50% of revenues in housing Average waiting time for housing for disabled (waiting time - months) Average waiting time for social housing - Renting (waiting time - months)	  	Adequate living conditions are essential to safety, health and human dignity. Here the focus is on action towards goals no 3, 7 and 11.
	Personal Safety	Crime rates - Interpersonal violence Crime rates: Burglaries Crime rates: Sexual Offenses Traffic accidents: Collisions Traffic Accidents: Pedestrian and cycling accidents Feeling of safety	No. of notification to the Police per 1000 inhabitants No. of notification to the Police per 1000 inhabitants No. of notification to the Police per 10.000 inhabitants No. of notification to the Police per 10.000 inhabitants How safe people feel in their neighborhood during darkness (% of those who answered they feel safe)	 	The fourth dimension is reflecting on personal safety. Safety is essential for the attainment of health, peace, justice, and well-being. Her the connections are towards SDG no. 3 and 16

FOUNDATION OF WELLBEING

Dim- ension	Component	Indicators	Short description	Social Progress Index and The sustainable Development Goals	
Foundation of Wellbeing	Access to Basic Knowledge	Kindergarten- Parent satisfaction Primary education - parent satisfaction Interest in reading PISA: Reading performance PISA: Natural science performance PISA: Mathematics performance Secondary School enrollment rate	Proportion of parents who agree with the statement: "the Kindergarten is doing a good job in teaching and raising the children" Proportion of parents who agree with the statement: "the school is doing a good job in educating the children" Ratio: no of school children who are agree or totally agree to: Reading is waste of time Average grade Average grade School enrolment 16-19 yrs. - preliminary data		Education is fundamental to individual freedom and empowerment and it is essential to create a society that is more equitable. Here is direct connection to the SDG no 4 about quality education.
	Access to Info and Communication	Online communication with the local authorities Libraries index Library use (no of visits) Access to high speed internet	Electronic communication with the municipalities authorities No. of book loans per capita No. of visit to Libraries as ratio of total no of inhabitants in Kópavogur Percentage of accessibility to high fibre connection internet connection per home	  	Freedom to access and exchange information is essential for an efficient, open, and accountable society. Here it is focus on factors supporting SDG number 9 about innovation, 16 about peace, justice and strong institution as well number 17 about partnership.
	Health and Wellness	Stress among children Mental health Mortality 51- 75 yrs High blood pressure medicine usage	Q: No. of school children feeling stressed the day before, often or very often or the whole day Q: No. of adults evaluating their mental health condition as fair or bad No. of deaths in age of 51-75 yrs. per 10,000 inhabitants Consumption of medicine for high blood pressure measured as standardized daily doses per 1000 inhabitants per day		The Health and Wellness component measures the extent to which a country's population achieves healthy, long lives. Direct connection the SDG no 3 about good health and well being.
	Environmental Quality	Environmental satisfaction Air quality Satisfaction with waste collection Recycling and disposal Satisfaction with urban planning Cycling conditions	Proportion of those who are satisfied with the environmental quality Proportion of days, where Sulphur (SO ₂) reached above 200 (incidences where it is above 150 for more than 3 consecutive hours should be reported) No of those who are satisfied with the service for waste and waste recycling. Proportion of waste recycled Satisfaction of urban planning - proportion of people No of inhabitants in Kópavogur satisfied with the cycling conditions	    	A safe and protected natural environment is a precondition for living a healthy and satisfying life and an enabler for longer-term community resilience. This dimension has direct relation to five goals: SDG no 9,12,13,14 and 15..

Dim- ension	Component	Indicators	Short description	Social Progress Index and The sustainable Development Goals	
Opportunity	Personal Rights	Confidence in elected councilor Trust towards administration Trust in police	How well do I trust local elected officials? How well do I trust the administration in Kópavogur? Proportion of people who trust the police	 	Personal rights enable an individual to participate freely in society without the intrusion of government, social organizations, or private power over personal freedom. These rights include political rights, rights of association and expression, as well as the right to own property. This dimension is highly related to SDG no. 1 and 16.
	Personal Freedom and Choice	Access to sport facilities General equality Ability to influence the community Satisfaction with public transports Commutation Freedom over life choices NEET (Not in education, employment or training)	How satisfied are you with your access to sport facilities All residents of Kópavogur are equal towards the services of the municipality Q: How satisfied are you with your ability to influence the community Q: How satisfied are you with the public transportation in Kópavogur Quality of transportation in Kópavogur Q: How satisfied or unsatisfied are you with your freedom of choice Young people (16-24) not in school, work or training	   	Personal Freedom focuses on individual freedom over life decisions, rather than the rights of society at large. An individual should be able to choose what religion to follow, when and whom to marry, and when to start a family. This component also includes corruption, which restricts individual freedoms and distorts individuals' choices. Here is strong connection to four different goals; number 3 for good health, 5 for gender equality, 10 for reduction of inequality and 16 for peace.
	Inclusiveness	Participation in organized sport activities (13-15yrs) Tolerance toward immigrants Services for senior citizens Services for disabled persons Gender equality in income	Percentage of 13-15 yrs. are participating in organized sport activities Percentage of children at school - who feel that they belong to the group How do foreigners adapt to society? Q how good do you think it is for foreigners to live in Kópavogur Services to senior citizens provided in the municipality Services to disabled persons in the municipality Women median wage as percentage of median wage of men	  	A tolerant society is an inclusive society, where every individual can pursue his or her human right to a life of dignity and worth. Here it is a strong connection to SDG's number 1, 10 and 16.
	Access to Advanced Education	High School Education - Male High School Education - Female Lifelong learning- willingness to participate Opportunity in further education	Percentage of 13-15 yrs. are participating in organized sport activities Percentage of children at school - who feel that they belong to the group How do foreigners adapt to society? Q how good do you think it is for foreigners to live in Kópavogur Services to senior citizens provided in the municipality Services to disabled persons in the municipality Women median wage as percentage of median wage of men	 	Higher educational and research institutions provide benefits beyond simply educating individuals. They are conveners and contribute to solving global and local problems through innovation and by acting as a conduit for cutting edge knowledge. Here it is direct connection to SDG's number 4 for quality education and 9 for industry innovation.

Lessons Learned

The journey that was undertaken reflects the will, persistence and foresight of those who want to do better tomorrow than yesterday. With this project, Kópavogur has assumed a leadership role, and many lessons can be learned from this work.

The correct criteria must be found and defined in order to achieve usable results. It takes considerable effort to achieve good criteria that fulfil the requirements of the SPI, and it is important that all requirements regarding the nature and quality of criteria are fulfilled. Data must be collected annually and must be traceable to individual municipalities in Iceland. To ensure consistency, the data must be available from a centralised database or common source.

Some criteria used for comparison between countries are not suitable for comparison between sparsely populated municipalities in Iceland. There are only nine municipalities in Iceland with over 5,000 residents. When particular groups are examined, the population is smaller still. Akranes, where there are 7,000 residents, has only approximately 200 people aged 16–19 and approximately 400 over the age of 67. It is unsuitable, when working with such small populations, to measure events that, due to their nature, occur rarely.

As an example, teenage pregnancies and infant deaths are relatively rare occurrences, so it can be difficult to say whether differences between municipalities or between years is due to coincidence or an actual underlying difference. For these reasons, various criteria were eliminated.

Another lesson that is important to note is that certain problems in gathering data have become apparent. Data is often not gathered in a systematic and comparable manner in centralised databases. There are, for example, about ten health inspectorates in the country, each with its own measurements of water quality. Such an arrangement makes all comparison more difficult.

Various institutions and service providers were approached for material, and collaboration with these parties was highly successful. However, in many instances, special measures, such as questionnaires, had to be undertaken to obtain appropriate data. This was successful in most cases. In Iceland, data collection is generally difficult and procedures are often unfocused.

On the other hand, research and work are being carried out that will facilitate data collection in the future. This includes the health indicators of the Directorate of Health, many of which will focus on individual municipalities. Increased documentation and electronic communications will also offer various possibilities. Thus, work is underway to obtain data from the Directorate of Health on the average waiting time for a specialist or healthcare centre appointment, as well as data from the library system Gegnir on the proportion of people who have taken out a library book.

Kópavogur organised a survey, carried out by Gallup, to fill the largest information gaps when the available data did not suffice. This basis will prove useful in the future and is an excellent addition to the annual survey conducted for Icelandic municipalities.

The SPI in Iceland is still in development, and there are various opportunities to make further improvements. There are several indicators that could not be included now but can likely be included in future editions. Other indicators could be measured in other ways.

Examples include:

- an indicator that could measure the proportion of people who are not employed, students or in vocational training.
- PISA studies could measure the proportion of students who reach at least the second level of proficiency instead of using average grades.
- an additional question pertaining to health and access to health services / a doctor could be added to surveys.
- an indicator that could reflect the carbon footprint per municipality.
- an indicator that could reflect swimming pool hygiene.
- an indicator that could reflect the proportion living in unapproved housing.

Although one can always do better, this mapping has revealed tangible components regarding social progress in Kópavogur and indicated which are successful and where improvements can be made.

Annex I: Resources

The following tables demonstrate the origin of data used for the calculation for the Social Progress Portrait for Kópavogur.

The total number of indicators included in the scorecard is 56, 26 of which are based on hard data, while 30 indicators are based on research (surveys).

Basic Human Needs		
Component	Indicator	Source
Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	Premature death < 50 yrs	Hagstofa Íslands – Statistics Iceland
	Children's vegetables consumption (2 ≥ per day)	SÍS – Icelandic Association of Local Authorities – Research: Skólavogin – school children
	Children's fruits consumption (2 ≥ per day)	SÍS – Icelandic Association of Local Authorities – Research: Skólavogin – school parents
	Nursing care for senior citizen	Landlæknir – Directorate of Health
Water and Sanitation	Quality of drinking water	Umhverfisstofnun – The Environment Agency of Iceland
	Quality of sea water/sewage	Public of Health – For Hafnarfjörður and Kópavogur
	Quality of surface water	Public of Health – For Hafnarfjörður and Kópavogur
Shelter	Onerous housing costs	Gallup – special research for Kópavogur
	Housing for disabled persons	The Welfare Division of Kópavogur
	Social housing	Ministry of Welfare
Personal Safety	Crime rates - Interpersonal violence	State Police
	Crime rates: Burglaries	State Police
	Crime rates: Sexual Offenses	State Police
	Traffic accidents: Collisions	Icelandic Transport Authority
	Traffic Accidents: Pedestrian and cycling	Icelandic Transport Authority
	Feeling of safety	Gallup - Sérkönnun Kópavogur

Foundation of Wellbeing		
Component	Indicator	Source
Access to Basic Knowledge	Kindergarten- Parent satisfaction	SÍS – Icelandic Association of Local Authorities – Research: Skólavogin – parents
	Primary education - parent satisfaction	SÍS – Icelandic Association of Local Authorities – Research: Skólavogin – parents
	Interest in reading	SÍS – Icelandic Association of Local Authorities – Research: Skólavogin – school children
	PISA: Reading performance	Menntastofnun - Directorate of Education
	PISA: Natural science performance	Menntastofnun - Directorate of Education
	PISA: Mathematics performance	Menntastofnun - Directorate of Education
	Secondary School enrollment rate	Hagstofa Íslands – Statistics Iceland
Access to Information and Communication	Online communication with the local authorities	Gallup – research for Municipalities in Iceland
	Libraries index	Library of Kópavogur
	Library use (no of visits)	Library of Kópavogur
	Access to high speed internet	Póst og fjarskiptastofnun – Post & Telecom Administration in Iceland

Health and Wellness	Stress among children Mental health Mortality 51 - 75 yrs High blood pressure medicine usage	SÍS – Icelandic Association of Local Authorities – Research: Skólavogin – school children Landlæknir – Directorate of Health - Vöktun á áhrifaþátum heilbrigðis Hagstofa Íslands – Statistics of Iceland Landlæknir – Directorate of Health
Environmental Quality	Environmental satisfaction Air quality Satisfaction with waste collection Recycling and disposal Satisfaction with urban planning Cycling conditions	Gallup – research for Municipalities in Iceland Public of Health – For Hafnarfjörður and Kópavogur Gallup – special research for Kópavogur Administration of Environmental in Kópavogur Gallup – special research for Kópavogur Gallup – special research for Kópavogur

Opportunity		
Component	Indicator	Source
Personal Rights	Confidence in elected representatives Trust in government Trust in police	Gallup - Sérkönnun Kópavogur Gallup - Sérkönnun Kópavogur State Police / Gallup
Personal Freedom & Choice	Access to sport facilities General equality Ability to influence the community Satisfaction with public transports Commute Freedom over life choices	Gallup – research for Municipalities in Iceland Gallup – special research for Kópavogur Gallup – special research for Kópavogur Gallup – special research for Kópavogur Gallup – special research for Kópavogur Gallup – special research for Kópavogur
Inclusiveness	Participation in organized sport activities (youth) Tolerance among children Tolerance toward immigrants Services for senior citizens Services for disabled persons Gender equality in income	Rannsóknir og greining (R&G) SÍS – Icelandic Association of Local Authorities – Research: Skólavogin – school children Gallup – special research for Kópavogur Gallup – research for Municipalities in Iceland Gallup – research for Municipalities in Iceland Hagstofa Íslands – Statistics of Iceland
Access to Advanced Education	Tertiary education - Male Tertiary education - Female Lifelong learning - willingness to participate Lifelong learning - opportunities	Hagstofa Íslands – Statistics of Iceland Hagstofa Íslands – Statistics of Iceland Gallup – special research for Kópavogur Gallup – special research for Kópavogur

Annex II : Methodology

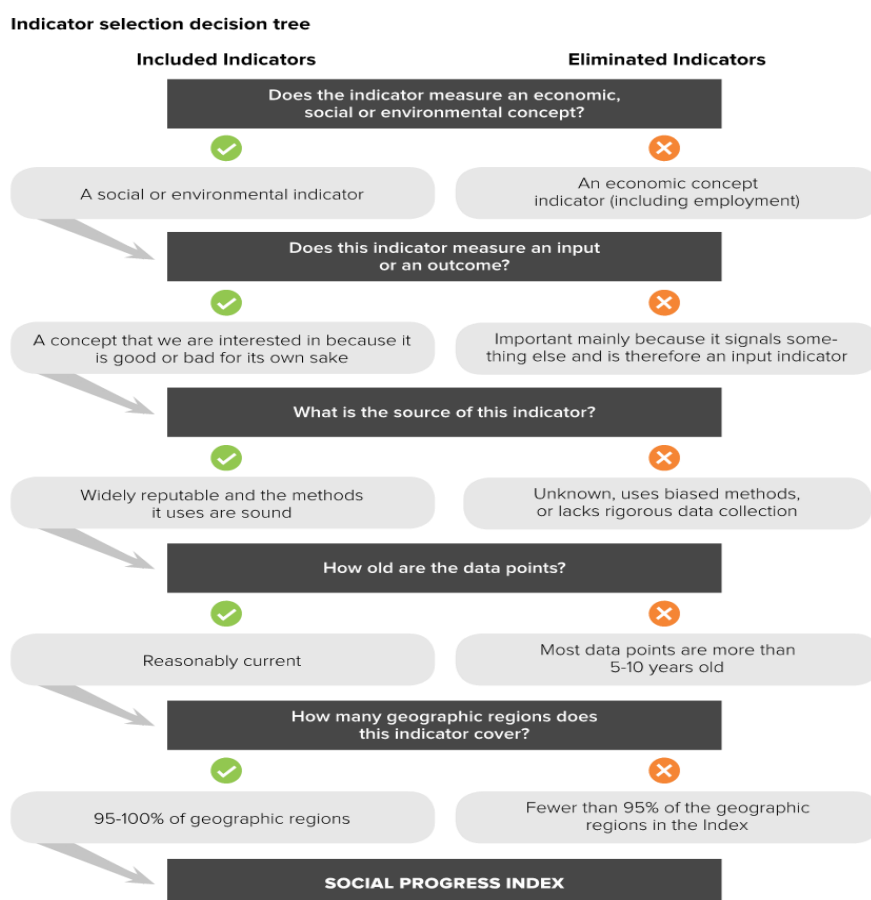
The methods utilised here were designed by the Social Progress Imperative and are comparable to the ones used for the global Social Progress Index. These methods will be discussed here, but deviations from them in the preparation of the SPP will also be noted.

Selection of indicators

All indicators in the Social Progress Index must adhere to the SPI framework. The SPI is intended to measure the welfare of residents in a direct manner rather than using economic indicators or **input indicators**. For example, when measuring health, we want to know how healthy the nation is rather than how much is spent on health services or how many doctors there are in the municipality. The reason for this is that a solid economy is only desirable in this sense if it increases people's chances of increasing their welfare. The reason that input variables are not used is that the same input can have widely differing outcomes depending on whether or not it is utilised in an efficient manner.

When selecting indicators, **comprehensive indicators**, i.e. indicators that apply to as many people as possible, are chosen rather than special indicators. The indicators must also be appropriate for all municipalities. Furthermore, all selected indicators are indicators that can be influenced directly or indirectly and the conclusions thus used for improvements.

The figure clearly shows what must be kept in mind when selecting indicators:



Technical Requirements

There are strict technical requirements for the calculation of the Social Progress Index.

First, each indicator must extend to as many municipalities as possible. Each component may at most be missing one municipality's measurements for each indicator.

Second, each indicator must be retrieved from the same database for all municipalities. Different databases for different municipalities can therefore not be mixed in each index, although it is not necessary for all databases to be currently available.

Some data can be generated with surveys, and other databases could be constructed in other ways. The above figure shows what must be kept in mind when selecting criteria according to the methodology.

In the current assessment for Kópavogur, technical requirements were followed in 90% of instances, with the aim of making it easier to add and remove other municipalities. When there are 10–15 municipalities, a comparable index between municipalities can be obtained.

Calculations

When calculating the Social Progress Index, it is necessary, as with the technical features, to follow defined methods when calculating variables. That is why there is a distinction made between the methodology used here and the methodology that will be used to prepare a completed Social Progress Index.

The components are based on concepts that are of a general nature and can be hard to define in a precise manner but which are nevertheless highly important.

In order to deal with these components, SPI has developed a particular methodology based on a statistical approach. This is done by identifying 3–7 appropriate indicators that describe the component and use a principal component analysis to identify the weighting of different indicators according to their importance. Such analysis helps to extract the common underlying story of the indicators while removing indicators that are not compatible with other indicators. Similar weighting of different indicators is a sign of their compatibility. Weighting is used to determine the components' value (according to weighted average).

However, as the SPP is only based on data for a single municipality, the score of the components is only a simple average of the indicators on which they are based.

As data has not yet been collected for all municipalities, the SPI methodology cannot be used when it comes to calculations. A generalised weighted mean is used instead.

The value of the dimensions is the generalised weighted mean of the components' scores.

$$Component = \left(\frac{1}{4} \sum_{i=1}^4 Indicator_i^{0.5} \right)^2$$

Likewise, the total score for Kópavogur is generally the weighted average of the dimensions.

$$Score = \left(\frac{1}{3} \sum_{i=1}^3 Dimension_i^{0.5} \right)^2$$

The main difference between this method and a simple average is that here, a higher score in one component does not fully compensate for a lower score in other components as would be the case if a simple average were used.

Scaling

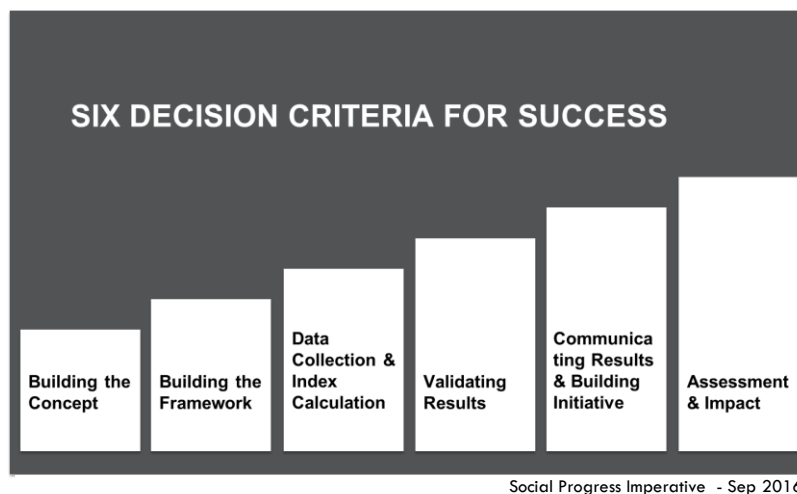
Components, dimensions and the index itself are all on the scale of 0–100.

Scaling is usually done by determining the best possible value (utopia), set at 100, and the worst possible value (dystopia), which has the value zero. Other values are scaled proportionally. These values are often determined according to the highest and lowest values in countries, areas or municipalities; the theoretical highest and lowest values; or acknowledged criteria or objectives.

As data for all municipalities are not available, these values may change in the next assessment.

Work Progress and Participants

The processing and presentation of this customised scorecard was carried out according to the key factors for success suggested by the Social Progress Imperative. These are the 6 key factors for success, cf. the figure below.



Work on the scorecard began in the spring of 2017. Kópavogur appointed a steering group to work with the SPI's representatives in Iceland and London on the project, and the group was tasked with following the main reference points. First, the definition of the model was examined. Then the scales were defined and the collection of data and calculations were examined.

In fact, this was the most time-consuming part, as it was often difficult to find data that reflected the intended message. The conclusions were discussed and evaluated, and their effects on the municipality's policy formulation processes were assessed.

This is not the work of one man, but a group of specialists who are responsible for the content, progress and results. The names of the experts can be found in the table below.

Steering Group		
Kópavogur		
	Páll Magnússon	Department of Administration
	Hákon Gunnarsson Project Manager	Department of Administration
	Anna Birna Snæbjörnsdóttir	Department of Education
	Anna Elísabet Ólafsdóttir	Department of Administration
	Árni Hilmarsson	Department of Administration
	Bjarki Valberg	Department of Environment
	Jana Víglundsdóttir	Department of Education
	Sigríður Sigurjónsdóttir	Department of Welfare
	Sólveig Jóhannsdóttir	Department of Environment
SPI representatives Iceland and UK		
	Gunnar Haraldsson Project Manager	Economist
	Kári S. Friðriksson	Economist
	Petra Kryolva	SPI specialist – SPI London
	Rósbjörg Jónsdóttir	MBA/SPI Local Partner in Iceland

Annex III : Background information

Dimension	Components	Indicators	Source	Description	Inverted	Period of Time	Value Equal to 100	Utopia	Ditopia	Type of Utopia	Type of Ditopia	
Basic Human Needs	1. Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	1. Premature Death < 50 yrs	Statistics India and	No. of deaths < 50 yrs per 100,000 inhabitants in same age range	Ja	2014 - 2016	1.70	1.70	1.70	lowest value - confidence level	highest possible value	
	1. Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	2. Children's High Calorie Consumption (2.5 per day)	SIS - Schoolgrain - school children	Children in primary school having high calories min 2 per day (last 7 days) (as to)	Ja	2015 - 2017	0.50	0.50	0.50	Subject level value based on expert opinion	lowest possible value	
	1. Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	3. Children's Fat Intake Consumption (2.2 per day)	SIS - Schoolgrain - school children	Children in primary school having high fat intake min 2 per day (last 7 days) (ratio)	Ja	2015 - 2017	0.00	0.50	0.00	Subject level value based on expert opinion	lowest possible value	
	1. Nutrition and Basic Medical Care	4. Nursing Care for Senior Citizens	Directorate of Health	Average waiting time for nursing facilities for senior citizens	Ja	2015 - 2017	0.00	44.00	0.00	44.00	lowest value - confidence level	highest possible value
Basic Human Needs	2. Water and Sanitation	5. Quality of drinking water	The Environmental Agency of Iceland	Water Conductivity at 25°C (µS/cm)	Na	2015 - 2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	lowest possible value	highest value - confidence level	
	2. Water and Sanitation	6. Water Quality - Sewer quality	Public Health - for Individual and Population	Ratio of no. of deaths due to diarrhoea to no. of deaths per 100 ml	Ja	2015 - 2017	0.00	0.10	0.10	lowest value - lower confidence bound	highest possible value	
	2. Water and Sanitation	7. Quality and Surface water	Public Health - for Individual and Population	Ratio of no. of deaths due to diarrhoea to no. of deaths per 100 ml	Ja	2015 - 2017	0.00	0.10	0.10	lowest possible value	highest possible value	
	2. Water and Sanitation	8. Quantity and Surface water	Public Health - for Individual and Population	Ratio of no. of deaths due to diarrhoea to no. of deaths per 100 ml	Ja	2015 - 2017	0.00	0.10	0.10	lowest possible value	highest possible value	
Basic Human Needs	3. Shelter	9. Quantity and Surface water	Public Health - for Individual and Population	Ratio of no. of deaths due to diarrhoea to no. of deaths per 100 ml	Ja	2015 - 2017	0.00	0.10	0.10	lowest possible value	highest possible value	
	3. Shelter	10. Quantity and Surface water	Public Health - for Individual and Population	Ratio of no. of deaths due to diarrhoea to no. of deaths per 100 ml	Ja	2015 - 2017	0.00	0.10	0.10	lowest possible value	highest possible value	
	3. Shelter	11. Quantity and Surface water	Public Health - for Individual and Population	Ratio of no. of deaths due to diarrhoea to no. of deaths per 100 ml	Ja	2015 - 2017	0.00	0.10	0.10	lowest possible value	highest possible value	
	3. Shelter	12. Quantity and Surface water	Public Health - for Individual and Population	Ratio of no. of deaths due to diarrhoea to no. of deaths per 100 ml	Ja	2015 - 2017	0.00	0.10	0.10	lowest possible value	highest possible value	
Basic Human Needs	4. Personal Safety	13. Crime rates - Violence against the person	State Police	No. of notifications to the Police per 1000 inhabitants	Ja	2014 - 2016	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.23	Minimum value per neighborhood (excluding Riga city center)	Maximum value per neighborhood (excluding Riga city center)
	4. Personal Safety	14. Crime rates - Burglaries	State Police	No. of notifications to the Police per 1000 inhabitants	Ja	2015 - 2017	0.00	1.20	0.00	1.20	Minimum value per neighborhood (excluding Riga city center)	Maximum value per neighborhood (excluding Riga city center)
	4. Personal Safety	15. Crime rates - Sexual Offences	State Police	No. of notifications to the Police per 1000 inhabitants	Ja	2014 - 2016	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Minimum value per neighborhood (excluding Riga city center)	Maximum value per neighborhood (excluding Riga city center)
	4. Personal Safety	16. Traffic accidents - Collisions	Latvian Transport Authority	No. of notifications to the Police per 1000 inhabitants	Ja	2014 - 2016	0.00	2.40	0.00	2.40	Minimum value per neighborhood (excluding Riga city center)	Maximum value per neighborhood (excluding Riga city center)
Basic Human Needs	4. Personal Safety	17. Traffic accidents - Pedestrian and cycling accidents	Latvian Transport Authority	No. of notifications to the Police per 1000 inhabitants	Ja	2014 - 2016	0.00	1.70	0.00	1.70	Minimum value per neighborhood (excluding Riga city center)	Maximum value per neighborhood (excluding Riga city center)
	4. Personal Safety	18. Feeling of safety	Gallop - special re search for Riga mayor	How safe people feel in their neighborhood during darkness (those who answered they feel safe)	Ja	2018	0.89	1.00	0.89	1.00	highest possible value	lowest possible value
	5. Access to Basic Knowledge	19. Knowledge in statistics	SIS - Schoolgrain - parents	Proportion of parents who agree with the statement: "The findings often is doing a good job in teaching a child in the children"	Ja	2015 - 2016	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	highest possible value	lowest possible value
	5. Access to Basic Knowledge	20. Primary education - parents' satisfaction	SIS - Schoolgrain - parents	Proportion of parents who agree with the statement: "The school is doing a good job in educating the children"	Ja	2017	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	highest possible value	lowest possible value
Foundation of Wellbeing	5. Access to Basic Knowledge	21. Reading interests	SIS - Schoolgrain - school children	Ratio of no. of school children who are a grade or better agree to Reading is a waste of time	Ja	2018	0.82	1.00	0.82	1.00	highest possible value	lowest possible value
	5. Access to Basic Knowledge	22. Performance - Reading	Directorate of Education	Average grade	Ja	2015	0.00	500.00	0.00	500.00	PISA calling - Reports	PISA calling - Reports
	5. Access to Basic Knowledge	23. Performance - Natural Science	Directorate of Education	Average grade	Ja	2015	0.00	500.00	0.00	500.00	PISA calling - Reports	PISA calling - Reports
	5. Access to Basic Knowledge	24. Performance - Mathematics	Directorate of Education	Average grade	Ja	2015	0.00	500.00	0.00	500.00	PISA calling - Reports	PISA calling - Reports
Foundation of Wellbeing	6. Access to Info & Communication	25. Children's participation with the local authorities	Gallop - re search for Riga mayor	Electronic communication with the municipal facilities authorities	Ja	2015 - 2017	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	highest possible value	lowest possible value
	6. Access to Info & Communication	26. Libraries index	Libraries index	No. of book loans per capita	Ja	2018	0.67	1.00	0.67	1.00	highest possible value	lowest possible value
	6. Access to Info & Communication	27. Libraries index	Libraries index	No. of book loans per capita	Ja	2015 - 2017	0.00	8.00	0.00	8.00	highest possible value	lowest possible value
	6. Access to Info & Communication	28. Access to high speed internet	Latvian Telecom Adm.	Percentage of accessibility to high speed connection internet connection per home	Ja	2015 - 2017	0.00	6.00	0.00	6.00	highest possible value	lowest possible value
Foundation of Wellbeing	7. Health and Wellness	29. Children's stress factor	SIS - Schoolgrain - school children	Q. No. of school children feel less and see the day before often or very often or the whole day	Na	2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Confidence level acc to lowest value	Expert opinion
	7. Health and Wellness	30. Mortality rate of middle aged	Statistics India and	Q. No. of adults waiting for mental health conditions is fair or bad	Ja	2016	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.11	Confidence level acc to lowest value	Confidence level acc to highest value
	7. Health and Wellness	31. High blood pressure medicine usage	Directorate of Health	Consumption of medicine for high blood pressure may used as a standard daily dose per 1000 inhabitants per day	Ja	2014 - 2016	0.00	21.25	0.00	21.25	highest value - upper confidence bound	lowest value - lower confidence bound
	7. Health and Wellness	32. Environmental satisfaction	Gallop - re search for Riga mayor	Proportion of people who are satisfied with the environmental quality	Ja	2018	0.76	1.00	0.76	1.00	highest possible value	lowest possible value
Foundation of Wellbeing	8. Environmental Quality	33. Air quality	Public Health - for Individual and Population	Proportion of people who are satisfied with the environmental quality	Ja	2015 - 2016	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	lowest possible value	highest possible value
	8. Environmental Quality	34. Waste collection satisfaction	Gallop - special re search for Riga mayor	Proportion of people who are satisfied with the environmental quality	Ja	2015 - 2017	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	lowest possible value	highest possible value
	8. Environmental Quality	35. Waste recycling	Adm. Environmental - Riga mayor	No. of those who are satisfied with the service for waste and waste recycling	Ja	2015 - 2017	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.63	Best Score in Europe (Swiss)	lowest possible value
	8. Environmental Quality	36. Urban planning satisfaction	Gallop - special re search for Riga mayor	Satisfaction of urban planning - proportion of people	Ja	0	0.51	1.00	0.51	1.00	lowest possible value	highest possible value
Opportunity	9. Personal Rights	37. Cycling conditions	Gallop - special re search for Riga mayor	No. of inhabitants in Riga who are satisfied with the cycling conditions	Ja	2018	0.54	1.00	0.54	1.00	lowest possible value	highest possible value
	9. Personal Rights	38. Confidence in elected councilor	Gallop - special re search for Riga mayor	How well do I trust local elected officials?	Ja	2018	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.00	lowest possible value	highest possible value
	9. Personal Rights	39. Trust towards administration	Gallop - special re search for Riga mayor	How well do I trust the administration in Riga mayor?	Na	2018	0.23	0.00	0.23	0.00	lowest possible value	highest possible value
	9. Personal Rights	40. Trust in police	Ministry of Justice / Gallop	Proportion of people who trust the police	Ja	2016 - 2017	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	lowest possible value	highest possible value
Opportunity	10. Personal Freedom & Choice	41. Access to sport facilities	Gallop - re search for Riga mayor	How satisfied are you with your access to sport facilities	Ja	2017	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	lowest possible value	highest possible value
	10. Personal Freedom & Choice	42. General equality	Gallop - special re search for Riga mayor	All residents of Riga are equal towards the services of the municipality	Ja	2018	0.61	1.00	0.61	1.00	lowest possible value	highest possible value
	10. Personal Freedom & Choice	43. Ability to influence the community	Gallop - special re search for Riga mayor	Q. How satisfied are you with your ability to influence the community	Ja	2018	0.58	1.00	0.58	1.00	lowest possible value	highest possible value
	10. Personal Freedom & Choice	44. Satisfaction with public transport	Gallop - special re search for Riga mayor	Q. How satisfied are you with the public transportation in Riga mayor	Na	2018	0.22	0.00	0.22	0.00	lowest possible value	highest possible value
Opportunity	10. Personal Freedom & Choice	45. Commotion	Gallop - special re search for Riga mayor	Quality of transportation in Riga mayor	Ja	2018	0.79	1.00	0.79	1.00	lowest possible value	highest possible value
	10. Personal Freedom & Choice	46. Freedom over life choices	Gallop - special re search for Riga mayor	Q. How satisfied or unsatisfied are you with your freedom of choice	Ja	2018	0.86	1.00	0.86	1.00	lowest possible value	highest possible value
	10. Personal Freedom & Choice	47. NEET (Not in education, employment or training)	NEET (Not in education, employment or training)	Young people (16-24) not in school, work or training	Na	2018	NA	0.00	NA	0.00	lowest possible value	highest possible value
	10. Personal Freedom & Choice	48. Participation in cultural and sport activities	Ministry of Education (MKE)	Percentage of 13-15 yrs. are participating in cultural and sport activities	Ja	2017	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	lowest possible value	highest possible value
Opportunity	11. Individual Wellbeing	49. Tolerance among children	SIS - Schoolgrain - re search	Percentage of children at school - who feel they belong to the group	Ja	2017 - 2018	0.76	1.00	0.76	1.00	lowest possible value	highest possible value
	11. Individual Wellbeing	50. Tolerance toward immigrants	Gallop - special re search for Riga mayor	How do foreigners adapt to society? Q. How good do you think it is for foreigners to live in Riga mayor	Ja	2018	0.66	1.00	0.66	1.00	lowest possible value	highest possible value
	11. Individual Wellbeing	51. Services for senior citizens	Gallop - re search for Riga mayor	Services to minor citizens provided in the municipality	Na	2015 - 2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	lowest possible value	highest possible value
	11. Individual Wellbeing	52. Services for disabled persons	Gallop - re search for Riga mayor	Services to disabled persons in the municipality	Na	2015 - 2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	lowest possible value	highest possible value
Opportunity	11. Individual Wellbeing	53. Gender equality of income	Statistics India and	Women median wage as percentage of median wage of men	Na	2015 - 2017	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	lowest possible value	highest possible value
	12. Access to Advanced Education	54. Tertiary education - Male	Statistics India and	Percentage of men in age of 23-34 with high school education (ISCED 5-6) (provisional data)	Ja	2015 - 2017	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.60	Riga mayor Objective	Lowest value among females
	12. Access to Advanced Education	55. Tertiary education - Female	Statistics India and	Percentage of women in age of 23-34 with high school education (ISCED 5-6) (provisional data)	Ja	2015 - 2017	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.60	Lowest value among females	Lowest possible value
	12. Access to Advanced Education	56. Unlabeled learning - willingness to participate	Gallop - special re search for Riga mayor	Q. How interested or not interested are you to get further education next year?	Ja	2018	0.67	0.75	0.67	0.75	Expert opinion	Expert opinion
Opportunity	12. Access to Advanced Education	57. Unlabeled learning - opportunities	Gallop - special re search for Riga mayor	Q. How many of the opportunities do you have to increase your education next years?	Ja	2018	0.67	1.00	0.67	1.00	Expert opinion	lowest possible value

