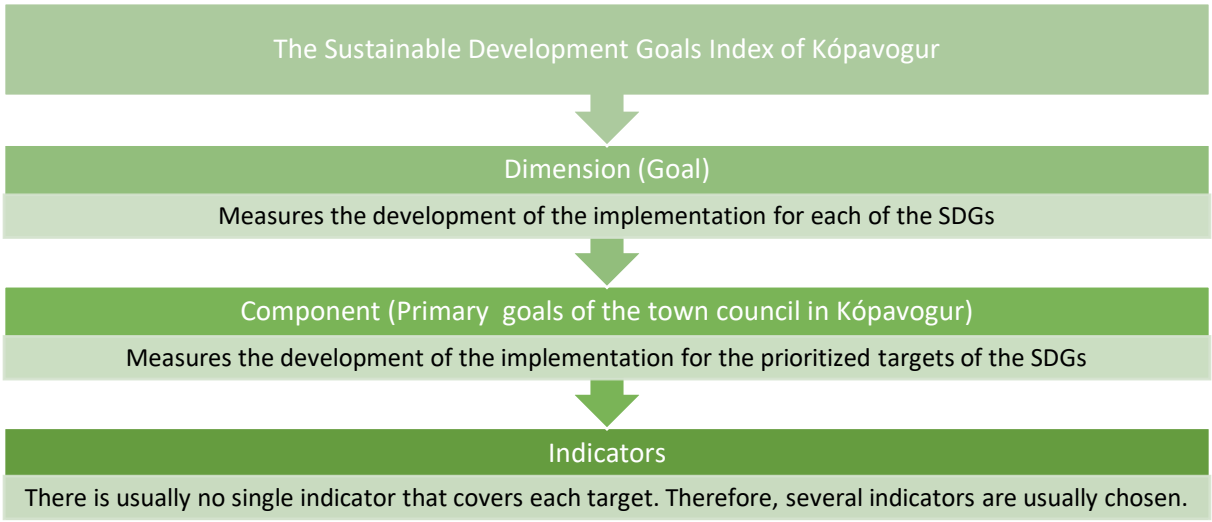
Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Kópavogur

The Sustainable Development Goals index of Kópavogur

The SDGs index of Kópavogur is intended to give an insight into the development of the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals in Kópavogur as part of the implementation of the holistic strategy of Kópavogur.

The index

The SDGs index of Kópavogur consists of 15 dimensions where each dimension corresponds to one SDG. These 15 dimensions consist of 36 components that the Kópavogur municipality has chosen as its primary goals, but they also have a parallel in the targets of the SDGs. The index has a value between 0-100, where a rising number should indicate a positive change in the implementation of the SDGs. At the same time, each dimension, each component, and each measure are given a value in the range of 0 to 100.



The SDGs are accompanied by 231 official UN indicators, 12 of which are repeated under two or three targets, so the UN SDGs indicator set has a total of 247 measurements. They are intended to measure global performance, which often means that indicators cannot be transferred to individual countries or regions.[1] Other indicators contain important information but do not indicate when a goal has been reached or if progress is being made towards them.[2]

As a result, several organizations and associations have developed different methods for measuring the status of the implementation of the SDGs. The SDGs indicator framework for Kópavogur is based on the OECD localized indicator framework for regions and cities. Kópavogur was one of nine pilots in the OECD's Programme *A Territorial Approach to the SDGs* and has worked closely with the organisation.

[1] E.g. indicator 1.5.3. is "Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030".
[2] E.g. indicator 1.a.2. is "Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)".

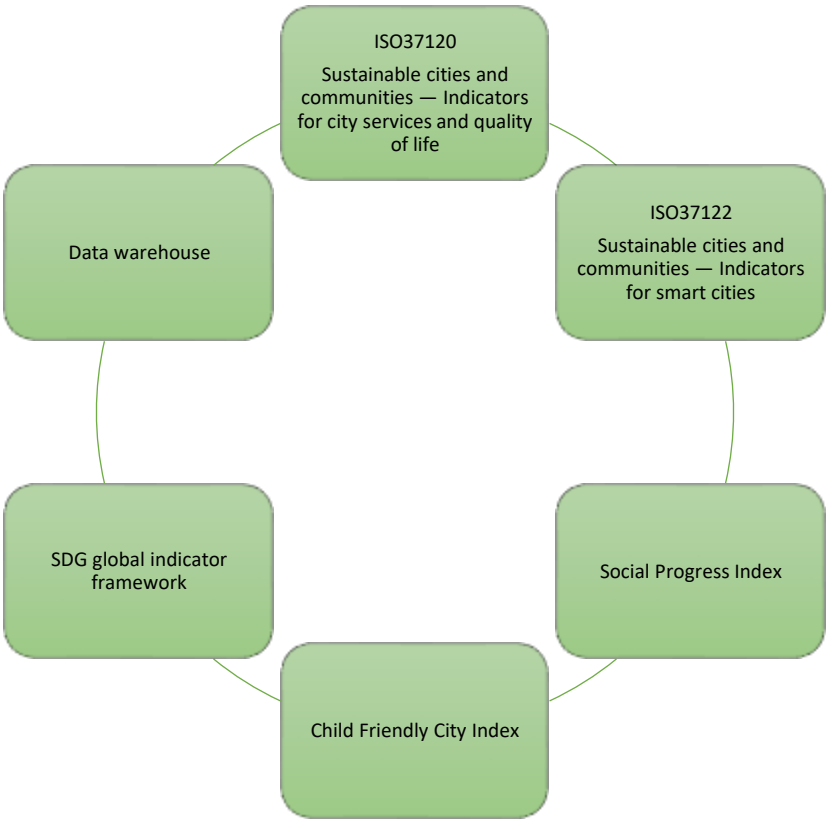
The OECD localised indicator framework for regions and cities covers 65 targets using 135 indicators relying mostly on proxy indicators for the UN indicator framework. A total of 64 indicators, 43 unrepeated indicators, from the OECD localized indicator framework were used to produce indexes for OECD regions and cities to measure their distance to the SDGs. Indicators for the indexes were prioritized that had good coverage over the OECD regions and cities.

To measure the progress of the implementation of the SDGs at the local government level in Iceland similar methods to the OECD method can be used in the selection of indicators, and this was done. It is necessary to tailor the criteria to the municipality so that the indicators are used in the best possible way. This is in line with the OECD approach.[3]

Data sources and providers

Efforts are made to use standard indicators or indicators that are already available elsewhere. By using this approach, the selection of indicators is based on the development and definition of indicators that have been defined as appropriate for the targets by other organizations and associations and thus increase the likelihood of comparability of individual indicators with other areas.

The SDGs index of Kópavogur uses indicators from these indicator frameworks:



[3] https://www.oecd.org/cfe/cities/K%C3%B3pavagur-Issue-Note.pdf

1. **Sustainable cities and communities — Indicators for city services and quality of life** (ISO37120) is a set of indicators with a total of 104 indicators measuring the quality of life and the city services provided by municipalities and cities. Kópavogur is ISO37120 platinum certified with a total of 100 indicators.
2. **Sustainable cities and communities — Indicators for smart cities** (ISO37122) is a set of indicators with a total of 80 indicators measuring how smart cities and municipalities are. Kópavogur is ISO37122 platinum certified with a total of 72 indicators.
3. **Social Progress Index** emphasizes the need for social progress and reform beyond economic progress. There are 55 indicators in the Social Progress Index.
4. **Child Friendly City Index** is a set of 90 indicators that measure the quality of life of children in Kópavogur. Kópavogur received an innovation award in administration from UNICEF for the development of the index.
5. **SDG Global Indicator Framework** consists of 231 unrepeated indicators, a total of 247 indicators are linked to targets, some of which are linked to two or three targets.
6. **Data warehouse and smaller data sources.** These include indicators obtained from Gallup, the Health Inspectorate of Hafnarfjörður, Garðabær and Kópavogur, as well as specific indicators made from data collected by the municipality's departments as well as other data concerning the residents of Kópavogur. All data used in the SDGs Index of Kópavogur cannot be used to identify individuals.

Processing of data

Each indicator is scaled (linearly) so that it ranges from 0-100 where 0 is the worst possible value and 100 is the best possible value. To do this, it is necessary to determine which value on the scale for scaling corresponds to 0 and which value corresponds to 100. In other words:

$$x_{scaled} = 100 \cdot \frac{(x - x_{worst})}{(x_{best} - x_{worst})}$$

where x_{best} is the value that becomes 100 after scaling and x_{worst} is the value that equals 0 after scaling.

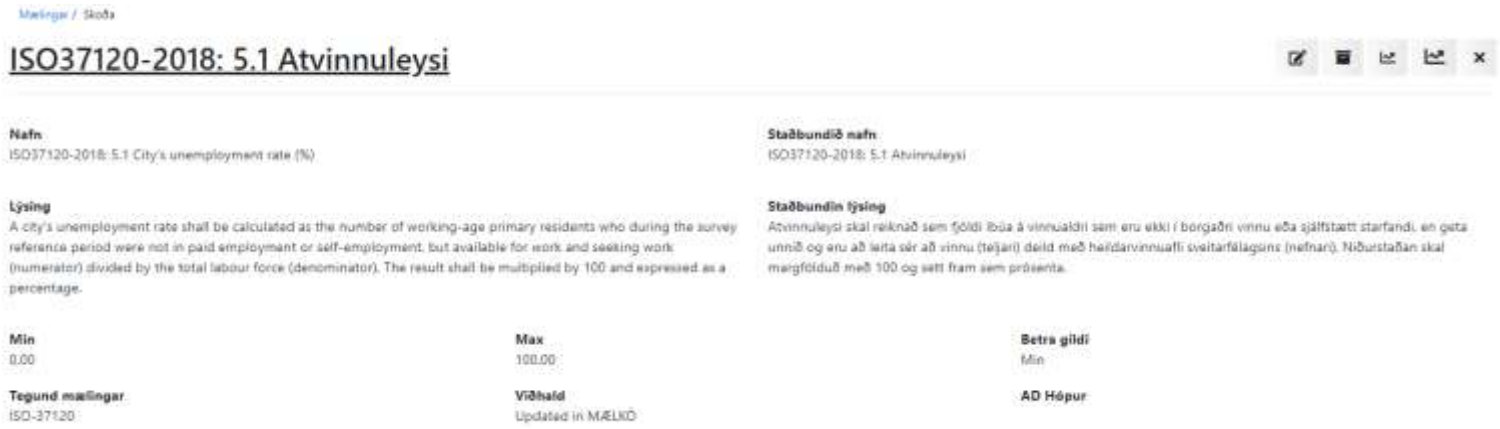
For this to be done, it is necessary to decide where the boundaries should lie, ie. the values of x_{best} and x_{worst}.[4]

Once the indicators have been scaled up, one can get a view of the development according to component (primary goals of the town council of Kópavogur) by taking a simple average of the underlying indicators. Position towards each SDG can then be measured as a simple average of the underlying components and position towards the whole SDGs can be obtained by taking a simple average of dimensions. The development of the index towards the value 100 therefore reflects the position of the implementation of the SDGs in Kópavogur, the closer to 100 the better.

[4] Values that extend beyond the range that x_{best} and x_{worst} span are moved to the range limits.

This method ensures that the weight of each primary goal of the town council is given equal weight regardless of how many indicators are used to measure it. The method also offers the possibility of revising or adding indicators in the future.[5]

This has been programmed in Nightingale, a data software developed by Kópavogur's IT department that standardizes indicators and calculates the composite indices. The figure below shows the indicator for "5.1 City's unemployment rate" where the minimum value is 0 (min) and the maximum value is 100 (max) and a better value is defined as the minimum value (min).



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[5] If indicators are changed in the future, the value of the index will not be comparable to current values.

No poverty – End poverty in all its forms everywhere				
Primary goals of Kópavogur	Indicator	Dataset	Description	Best value
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	13.1 Percentage of city population living below the international poverty line	ISO37120	The percentage of the city population living below the international poverty line shall be calculated as the number of people living below the international extreme poverty threshold set by the United Nations (numerator) divided by the total current population of the city (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Data source: Welfare department of Kópavogur.	0
	13.2 Percentage of city population living below the national poverty line	ISO37120	The percentage of the city population living below the national poverty line shall be calculated as the number of people living below the national poverty line set at country level (numerator) divided by the total current population of the city (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Data source: Statistics Iceland.	0
	12.3 Number of homeless per 100.000 population	ISO37120	The number of homeless per 100.000 population shall be calculated as the total number of homeless people (numerator) divided by one 100.000th of the city's total population (denominator). The result shall be expressed as the number of homeless per 100.000 population. The following definition is used by the United Nations to define homelessness: 'Homelessness refers to those without any physical shelter, for example, those living outside, in parks, in doorways, in parked vehicles, or parking garages, as well as those in emergency shelters or in transition houses for women fleeing abuse. Data source: Welfare department of Kópavogur and the Welfare department of Reykjavík.	0

Good health and well-being – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages				
Primary goals of Kópavogur	Indicator	Dataset	Description	Best value
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	11.1 Average life expectancy	ISO37120	The average life expectancy shall be calculated as the average number of years to be lived by a group of people born in the same year, if health and living conditions at the time of their birth remained the same throughout their lives. Data source: Statistics Iceland.	100
	11.6 Suicide rate per 100.000 population	ISO37120	The suicide rate per 100.000 population shall be calculated as the total number of reported deaths by suicide (numerator) divided by one 100.000th of the city's total population (denominator). The result shall be expressed as the number of deaths by suicide per 100.000 population. Data source: Directorate of health.	0
	20.3 Percentage of city population undernourished	ISO37120	The percentage of the city population undernourished shall be calculated as the total number of the city population undernourished (numerator) divided by the total population of the city (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Data source: Directorate of health.	0
	20.4 Percentage of city population that is overweight or obese — Body Mass Index (BMI)	ISO37120	Percentage of the city population that is overweight or obese shall be calculated as the total number of the city population that is overweight or obese (numerator) divided by the total population of the city (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Data source: Directorate of health.	0
	11.1 Percentage of the city's population with an online unified health file accessible to health care providers	ISO37122	The percentage of the city's population with an online unified health file accessible to health care providers shall be calculated as the total number of persons with an online unified health file that can be accessed by any type of health care provider (numerator) divided by the total population in the city (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as the percentage of the city's population with an	100

			online unified health file accessible to health care providers. A unified health file shall refer to a health file containing all of a patient's health records, which would usually otherwise be spread among multiple health care providers, resulting in fragmented care. Data source: Directorate of health.	
	Hypertensive medication (high blood pressure): Defined daily doses for every 1,000 population per day	Social Progress Index	Defined daily doses of antihypertensive drugs per 1.000 population per day shall be calculated as the total number of daily doses of antihypertensive drugs in the municipality per day (numerator) divided by 1/1000 of the municipality's population (denominator). The result shall be expressed as defined daily doses of antihypertensive drugs per 1.000 inhabitants per day. Data source: Directorate of health.	0
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	19.5 Transportation deaths per 100 000 population	ISO37120	Transportation deaths per 100.000 population shall be calculated as the number of deaths related to transportation of any kind within the city's administrative boundary (numerator), divided by one 100.000th of the city's total population (denominator). The result shall be expressed as the number of transportation deaths per 100.000 population. Data source: Icelandic Transport Authority.	0
	Traffic Accidents - motorized vehicles	Social Progress Index	Number of traffic accident cases (motorized vehicles) per 10.000 population shall be calculated as the number of traffic accidents (motorized vehicles) within the municipality's administrative boundary (numerator) divided by 1/10.000 of the municipality's population (denominator). The result shall be expressed as the number of traffic accidents (motorized vehicles) per 10.000 population. Data source: Icelandic Transport Authority.	0
	Traffic Accidents- cyclists and pedestrians	Social Progress Index	Number of traffic accident cases (cyclists and pedestrians) per 10.000 population shall be calculated as the number of traffic accidents (cyclists and pedestrians) within the municipality's administrative boundary (numerator) divided by 1/10.000 of the municipality's population (denominator). The result shall be expressed as the number of traffic accidents (cyclists and pedestrians) per 10.000 population. Data source: Icelandic Transport Authority.	0

Quality education - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all				
Primary goals of Kópavogur	Indicator	Dataset	Description	Best value
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	5.4 Youth unemployment rate (%)	ISO37120	The youth unemployment rate shall be calculated as the total number of a city's unemployed youth (numerator) divided by the city's youth labour force (denominator). The result shall be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Unemployed youth shall refer to individuals above the legal working age and under 24 years of age who are without work, actively seeking work in a recent period (past four weeks) and currently available for work (registered students are not counted). Youths who did not look for work but have a future labour market stake (arrangements for a future job start) are counted as unemployed (International Labour Organization, http:/ youthstatistics.org/). Youth labour force shall refer to all persons above the legal working age and under 24 years of age who are either employed or unemployed over a specified reference period. Data source: Directorate of Labour and Statistics Iceland.	0
	6.3 Percentage of students completing secondary education: survival rate	ISO37120	The percentage of students completing secondary education (survival rate) shall be calculated as the total number of a city's students belonging to a school cohort who complete the final grade of secondary education (numerator) divided by the total number of a city's students belonging to a school cohort, i.e. those originally enrolled in the first grade of secondary education (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Data source: Statistics Iceland.	100
	6.2 Number of computers, laptops, tablets or other digital learning devices available per 1.000 students	ISO37122	The number of computers, laptops, tablets or other digital learning devices available per 1.000 students shall be calculated as the total number of computers, laptops, tablets or other digital learning devices with Internet access available to primary and secondary school students attending primary and secondary school in the city (numerator) divided by 1/1.000 of the city's total primary and secondary school population (denominator). The	100

			result shall be expressed as the number of computers, laptops, tablets or other digital learning devices available per 1.000 students. Only school owned/provided computers, laptops, tablets or other digital learning devices shall be counted. Data source: In-house data.	
	5.3 Percentage of the labour force employed in occupations in the information and communications technology (ICT) sector	ISO37122	The percentage of the labour force employed in occupations in the ICT sector shall be calculated as the number of city residents in the labour force employed in occupations in the ICT sector (numerator) divided by the city's total labour force (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as the percentage of the labour force employed in occupations in the ICT sector. Data source: Statistics Iceland.	100
	NEET	Social Progress Index	Percentage of young people (16-24) not in education, work or training shall be calculated as the number of residents of the municipality aged 16-24 who are not in education, work or training (numerator) divided by the population of the municipality aged 16-24 (denominator). The result shall be be expressed as the percentage of young people (16-24) not in education, work or training. Data source: Statistics Iceland.	0
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence,	6.2 Percentage of students completing primary education: survival rate	ISO37120	The percentage of students completing primary education (survival rate) shall be calculated as the total number of a city's students belonging to a school-cohort who complete the final grade of primary education (numerator) divided by the total number of a city's students belonging to a school cohort, i.e. those originally enrolled in the first grade of primary education (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Data source: Statistics Iceland.	100

global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development				

Gender equality - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls				
Primary goals of Kópavogur	Indicator	Dataset	Description	Best value
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	15.10 Number of violent crimes against women per 100.000 population	ISO37120	The number of violent crimes against women per 100.000 population shall be calculated as the total number of violent crimes against women (numerator) divided by one 100.000th of the city's total population (denominator). The result shall be expressed as the number of violent crimes against women per 100.000 population. Data source: Reykjavík Metropolitan Police.	0

Clean water and sanitation – Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all				
Primary goals of Kópavogur	Indicator	Dataset	Description	Best value
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	22.2 Percentage of city's wastewater receiving centralized treatment	ISO37120	The percentage of city wastewater receiving centralized treatment shall be calculated as the total volume of city wastewater collected for primary, secondary and tertiary treatment in centralized wastewater treatment facilities (numerator) divided by the total volume of wastewater produced in the city (denominator). This result is then multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Data source: In-house data.	100
	16.10 Percentage of the city's hazardous waste that is recycled	ISO37120	The percentage of the city's hazardous waste that is recycled shall be calculated as the total amount of hazardous waste that is recycled in tonnes (numerator) divided by the total amount of hazardous waste that is generated in tonnes (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Recycled hazardous waste (or hazardous recyclables) shall refer to hazardous waste that is used, reused or reclaimed. Data source: Icelandic waste management companies and in-house data.	100
	16.1 Percentage of city population with regular solid waste collection (residential)	ISO37120	The percentage of the city population with regular solid waste collection shall be calculated as the number of people within the city who are served by regular solid waste collection (numerator) divided by the total city population (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Regular solid waste collection shall be defined as having the solid waste picked up from the household, transported and dropped at a proper treatment facility (recycling or landfill sites) on at least a weekly basis or every two weeks. Data source: In-house data.	100
	23.2 Percentage of city population with sustainable	ISO37120	The percentage of the city population with sustainable access to an improved water source shall be calculated as the total population with access to an improved water source (numerator)	100

	access to an improved water source		divided by the total city population (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Data source: In-house data.	
	22.4 Compliance rate of wastewater treatment	ISO37120	Compliance rate of wastewater treatment shall be calculated as the number of compliant tests required by local regulation multiplied by 100 (numerator) divided by the number of tests performed as required by local regulation (denominator). The result shall be expressed as a percentage. Data source: Veitur ohf.	100
	Percentage of cases where the number of faecal pollution exceeds 43 per 100 milliliters in surface water	Health Inspectorate	Percentage of cases where the number of faecal pollution exceeds 43 per 100 milliliters in surface water shall be calculated as the number of cases where the number of faeces exceeds 43 per 100 milliliters (numerator) divided by the number of cases where faeces are measured in surface water (denominator). The result shall be expressed as a percentage.	0
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	The utilization rate of water supply	Data warehouse	The utilization rate of the municipality's water resource shall be calculated as the total volume of water pumped from a well (numerator) divided by the total volume of water permitted for pumping (denominator). The result shall be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. The total volume of water permitted to pump can be gotten from the Health Committee of the Hafnarfjörður and Kópavogur areas. Information on the total amount of water pumped from a well is available from Vatnsveita Kópavogs. Data source: Health Committee of the Hafnarfjörður and Kópavogur areas and Vatnsveita Kópavogs.	0
	23.3 Percentage of the city's water distribution network monitored by a smart water system	ISO37122	The percentage of the city's water distribution network monitored by a smart water system shall be calculated as the length of the water distribution network covered by a smart water system in kilometres (numerator) divided by the total length of the water distribution network in kilometres(denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as the percentage of the city's water distribution network monitored by a smart water system. Data	100

			source: Environmental and Public Health Office of Hafnarfjörður, Garðabær and Kópavogur and Vatnsveita Kópavogs.	
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	8.4 Percentage of areas designated for natural protection	ISO37120	The percentage of areas designated for natural protection shall be calculated as the total land area of designated natural protection and/or biodiversity (numerator) divided by the total land area of the city (denominator). The result shall be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Data source: Environmental department of Kópavogur.	100

Decent work and economic growth – Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all				
Primary goals of Kópavogur	Indicator	Dataset	Description	Best value
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	5.1 City's unemployment rate (%)	ISO37120	A city's unemployment rate shall be calculated as the number of working-age primary residents who during the survey reference period were not in paid employment or self-employment, but available for work and seeking work (numerator) divided by the total labour force (denominator). The result shall be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Unemployment shall refer to individuals without work, actively seeking work in a recent period (past four weeks) and currently available for work. Persons who did not look for work but have a future labour market stake (arrangements for a future job start) are counted as unemployed (International Labour Organization). Labour force shall refer to the sum of the total persons employed and unemployed who are legally eligible to work and who are primary residents of the city. Data source: Directorate of Labour.	0
	5.3 Percentage of persons in full-time employment	ISO37120	The percentage of persons in full-time employment shall be calculated as the number of persons in full- time employment (numerator) divided by the total labour force (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. The number of persons residing in the city in full-time employment shall include residents who are self- employed and shall only include those who work a minimum of 35 h a week in one job and who are of legal working age (International Labour Organization). Data source: Directorate of Labour and Statistics Iceland.	100
	5.4 Youth unemployment rate (%)	ISO37120	The youth unemployment rate shall be calculated as the total number of a city's unemployed youth (numerator) divided by the city's youth labour force (denominator). The result shall be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Unemployed youth shall refer to individuals above the legal working age and under 24 years of age who are without work, actively seeking	0

			work in a recent period (past four weeks) and currently available for work (registered students are not counted). Youths who did not look for work but have a future labour market stake (arrangements for a future job start) are counted as unemployed (International Labour Organization, http:/ youthstatistics.org/). Youth labour force shall refer to all persons above the legal working age and under 24 years of age who are either employed or unemployed over a specified reference period. Data source: Directorate of Labour and Statistics Iceland.	
	5.5 Number of businesses per 100.000 population	ISO37120	The number of businesses per 100.000 population shall be calculated as the total number of businesses in a city (numerator) divided by one 100.000th of the city's total population (denominator). The result shall be expressed as the number of businesses per 100.000 population. Data source: Statistics Iceland.	100
	Gender paygap	Social Progress Index	The median (conditional) salary of women as a percentage of the median (conditional) salary of men shall be calculated as the salary of men minus the salary of women (numerator) divided by the salary of men (denominator). The result shall be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Data source: Statistics Iceland.	0
	Percentage of unexplained wage difference in equal pay audit	Data warehouse	Percentage of unexplained wage difference in equal pay audit shall be calculated as the average wage of the sexes, where adjustments have been made for reasonable variables. The lower average wage is subtracted from the higher average wage (numerator) and then divided by the higher average wage of the sexes (denominator). The result shall be multiplied by 100 and presented as the percentage of unexplained wage difference in the equal pay audit. Data source: In-house data.	0
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote	17.3 Annual number of cultural events per 100.000 population (e.g. exhibitions, festivals, concerts)	ISO37120	The annual number of cultural events per 100.000 population shall be calculated as the total number of cultural events (numerator) divided by one 100.000th of the city's population (denominator). The result shall be expressed as the annual number of cultural events per 100.000 population.	100

sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	5.7 Annual number of visitor stays (overnight) per 100.000 population	ISO37120	The annual number of visitor stays (overnight) per 100.000 population shall be calculated as the sum of overnight visitor stays (numerator) divided by one 100.000th of the city's total population (denominator). The result shall be expressed as the annual number of visitor stays (overnight) per 100.000 population. Visitor stays shall refer to paid, per person nightly accommodation at hotels, hostels, vacation centres, rented houses/cottages and campsites. Overnight stays with family or friends, or in private houses or cottages, are not included. Data source: Statistics Iceland.	100
	17.1 Number of online bookings for cultural facilities per 100.000 population	ISO37122	The number of online bookings for cultural facilities per 100.000 population shall be calculated as the number of online bookings for cultural facilities (numerator) divided by 1/100.000 of the city's total population (denominator). A cultural facility shall refer to a public or non-profit institution within a city which engages in the cultural, intellectual, scientific, environmental, educational, sporting or artistic enrichment of the people living in a city. "Cultural facilities" includes, without limitation, aquaria, botanical societies, historical societies, land conservation organisations, libraries, museums, performing arts associations or societies, scientific societies, wildlife conservation organisations, sporting facilities (i.e. indoor and outdoor arenas, fields) and zoological societies. "Cultural facilities" should not include educational institutions (i.e. schools) or institutions primarily engaged in religious or sectarian activities. Data source: In-house data.	100
	Ratio between low season and high season for overnight stays	Data warehouse	Ratio between low season and high season for overnight stays shall be calculated as the total number of overnight stays in the months outside high season where high season is defined as the months of June, July and August (numerator) divided by the total number of overnight stays during high season (denominator). The result shall be presented as the ratio between low season and high season for overnight stays. Data source: Statistics Iceland.	100


8
DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH

Industry, innovation and infrastructure – Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation				
Primary goals of Kópavogur	Indicator	Dataset	Description	Best value
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	7.3 Percentage of city population with authorized electrical service (residential)	ISO37120	The percentage of the city population with authorized electrical service (residential) shall be calculated as the number of people in the city with authorized electrical service (numerator) divided by the total population of the city (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Authorized electrical service shall refer to a lawful connection to the electrical supply system. Data source: Veitur ohf.	100
	7.7 Average annual hours of electrical service interruptions per household	ISO37120	The average annual hours of electrical service interruptions per household shall be calculated by taking the total sum of hours of interruption multiplied by the number of households impacted (numerator) divided by the total number of households (denominator). The result shall be expressed as the average annual hours of electrical service interruptions per household. Data source: Veitur ohf.	0
	9.2 Capital spending as a percentage of total expenditures	ISO37120	The capital spending as a percentage of total expenditures shall be calculated as the total expenditure on fixed assets in the preceding year (numerator) divided by the total expenditure (operating and capital) (denominator) by the city in that same period. The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage of capital spending as a percent of total expenditures. Capital spending shall refer to the amount of money that has been allocated for funding projects such as transit construction and repair, roads, bridges, public buildings and infrastructure. Data source: In-house data.	100
	5.8 Commercial air connectivity (number of non-stop commercial air destinations)	ISO37120	Commercial air connectivity shall be calculated as the sum of all non-stop commercial (i.e. scheduled) flights departing from all airports serving the city. Airports serving the city shall include all airports within a 2-h travel distance from the subject city (e.g. Paris could count flights departing from Charles de Gaulle and Orly airports). Connecting flights shall be excluded because	100

			travel is theoretically possible between any two cities in the world, given an unlimited number of connections. Data source: Isavia ohf.	
	7.10 Number of electric vehicle charging stations per registered electric vehicle	ISO37122	The number of electric vehicle charging stations per registered electric vehicle shall be calculated as the total number of electric vehicle charging stations in the city (numerator) divided by the total number of registered electric vehicles in the city (denominator). The result shall be expressed as the number of electric vehicle charging stations per registered electric vehicle. Electric vehicle shall refer to any means by which something or someone is carried or conveyed with an engine and wheels (including cars, buses, motorcycles and auto rickshaws, but not trains) and which runs fully or partially on a battery-powered electric motor. Electric vehicles, therefore, require "plugging in" to an electricity source to recharge their batteries. There are two types of electric vehicles: 1) "hybrid" vehicles that are powered from a gasoline or diesel engine as well as an electric motor; 2) "battery electric" vehicles that are powered exclusively from a battery and require no liquid fuels. Charging station shall refer to publicly accessible equipment (also called "electric vehicle supply equipment" or EVSE) that supplies electric energy for recharging battery electric vehicles. Charging stations are often provided in municipal parking locations by electric utility companies or at retail shopping centres by private companies. Some charging stations have advanced features such as smart metering, cellular capability and network connectivity. Data source: Icelandic Transport Authority.	100
9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed	18.1 Number of internet connections per 100.000 population	ISO37120	The number of internet connections per 100.000 population shall be calculated as the number of internet connections in the city (numerator) divided by one 100.000th of the city's total population (denominator). The result shall be expressed as the number of internet connections per 100.000 population. Internet connections shall refer to the number of internet subscriptions and not the number of people with internet access. Also	100

countries by 2020			included in this indicator are mobile internet connections (e.g. 3G/4G/5G connections in mobile phones). Data source: Hringdu, Nova, Síminn and Vodafone (Sýn).	
	18.2 Number of mobile phone connections per 100.000 population	ISO37120	The number of mobile phone connections per 100.000 population shall be calculated as the total number of mobile phone connections in the city (numerator) divided by one 100.000th of the city's total population (denominator). The result shall be expressed as the number of mobile phone connections per 100.000 population. Individuals may have more than one mobile phone connection which shall be counted. Mobile phone connections shall refer to the number of mobile phone subscriptions and not the number of people with mobile phones. Data source: Hringdu, Nova, Síminn and Vodafone (Sýn).	100
	18.1 Percentage of the city population with access to sufficiently fast broadband	ISO37122	The percentage of the city population with access to sufficiently fast broadband shall be calculated as the total number of people in the city with access to sufficiently fast broadband (numerator) divided by the city's total population (denominator). The total shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as the percentage of the city population with access to sufficiently fast broadband. Sufficiently fast broadband shall refer to a network capable of speeds of no less than 256 kbit/s in both directions, uploading and downloading. Data source: The Post and Telecom Administration.	100

Reduced inequalities – Reduce inequality within and among countries				
Primary goals of Kópavogur	Indicator	Dataset	Description	Best value
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	13.2 Percentage of city population living below the national poverty line	ISO37120	The percentage of the city population living below the national poverty line shall be calculated as the number of people living below the national poverty line set at country level (numerator) divided by the total current population of the city (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Data source: Statistics Iceland.	0
	10.4 Voter participation in last municipal election (as a percentage of registered voters)	ISO37120	The voter participation in the last municipal election (as a percentage of registered voters) shall be calculated as the number of persons who voted in the last municipal election (numerator) divided by the total number of registered voters (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Data source: Statistics Iceland.	100
	10.1 Women as a percentage of total elected to city-level office	ISO37120	Women as a percentage of total elected to city-level office shall be calculated as the total number of elected city-level positions held by women (numerator) divided by the total number of elected city-level positions (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Data source: In-house data.	100
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	13.3 Gini coefficient of inequality	ISO37120	The Gini coefficient of inequality shall be calculated as a ratio with values between 0 and 1: the numerator is the area between the Lorenz curve of the distribution and the uniform distribution line; the denominator is the area under the uniform distribution line. The Gini coefficient (also known as the “Gini Index” or “Gini Ratio”) is a measure of statistical dispersion that quantifies inequality among incomes or levels of consumption. If income were distributed equally, then the Lorenz curve and the line of total equality would merge and the Gini coefficient would be 0. On the other hand, if one individual received all income, then the areas of A and B would	0

			be similar, resulting in a Gini value of 1. Data source: Statistics Iceland.	
	Percentage of young people with a foreign background that attend upper secondary school	Social Progress Index	Percentage of young people with a foreign background that attend upper secondary school shall be calculated as the number of residents with a foreign background aged 16-19 who are in upper secondary school (numerator) divided by the population of residents with a foreign background in the municipality aged 16-19 (denominator). The result shall be expressed as the percentage of young people with a foreign background that attend upper secondary school. Data source: Statistics Iceland.	100
	Gender paygap	Social Progress Index	The median (conditional) salary of women as a percentage of the median (conditional) salary of men shall be calculated as the salary of men minus the salary of women (numerator) divided by the salary of men (denominator). The result shall be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Data source: Statistics Iceland.	0
	Percentage of unexplained wage difference in equal pay audit	Data warehouse	Percentage of unexplained wage difference in equal pay audit shall be calculated as the average wage of the sexes, where adjustments have been made for reasonable variables. The lower average wage is subtracted from the higher average wage (numerator) and then divided by the higher average wage of the sexes (denominator). The result shall be multiplied by 100 and presented as the percentage of unexplained wage difference in the equal pay audit. Data source: In-house data.	0

Sustainable cities and communities – Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable				
Primary goals of Kópavogur	Indicator	Dataset	Description	Best value
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	7.3 Percentage of city population with authorized electrical service (residential)	ISO37120	The percentage of the city population with authorized electrical service (residential) shall be calculated as the number of people in the city with authorized electrical service (numerator) divided by the total population of the city (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Authorized electrical service shall refer to a lawful connection to the electrical supply system. Data source: Veitur ohf.	100
	12.3 Number of homeless per 100.000 population	ISO37120	The number of homeless per 100.000 population shall be calculated as the total number of homeless people (numerator) divided by one 100.000th of the city's total population (denominator). The result shall be expressed as the number of homeless per 100.000 population. The following definition is used by the United Nations to define homelessness: 'Homelessness refers to those without any physical shelter, for example, those living outside, in parks, in doorways, in parked vehicles, or parking garages, as well as those in emergency shelters or in transition houses for women fleeing abuse. Data source: Welfare department of Kópavogur and the Welfare department of Reykjavík.	0
	12.4 Percentage of households that exist without registered legal titles	ISO37120	The percentage of households that exist without registered legal titles shall be calculated as the number of households that exist without registered legal titles (numerator) divided by the total number of households (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Unregistered legal title shall include the following tenure types: unregistered lease or leaseholds, rental, ownership title, occupancy right and use right (including sub-lease, sub-rental, co-tenancy, and co-occupancy right). Data source: Fire department of the Capital area.	0

	12.2 Percentage of population living in affordable housing	ISO37120	The percentage of the population living in affordable housing shall be calculated as the total number of households that do not surpass local, regional, provincial or national regulations on housing affordability based on a percentage of household income spending on income (numerator) divided by the total number of households (denominator). The result shall be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Data source: Statistics Iceland (Country level data).	100
	23.2 Percentage of city population with sustainable access to an improved water source	ISO37120	The percentage of the city population with sustainable access to an improved water source shall be calculated as the total population with access to an improved water source (numerator) divided by the total city population (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Data source: In-house data.	100
	Social housing	Social Progress Index	The average waiting time for social housing shall be calculated as the total number of months of waiting (counter) divided by the number of persons on the waiting list (denominator). The result should be presented as the average waiting time for social housing. Data source: Housing Reserve Fund.	0
	Access to nursing homes for senior citizens	Social Progress Index	The average waiting time for nursing accommodation for senior citizens (number of days) shall be calculated as the total number of waiting days (teljari) divided by the number of persons on the waiting list (denominator). The result shall be expressed as the average waiting time for nursing accommodation for senior citizens (number of days). Data source: Directorate of Health.	0
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special	19.2 Annual number of public transport trips per capita	ISO37120	Annual number of public transport trips per capita shall be calculated as the total annual number of public transport trips originating in the city – "ridership of public transport" – (numerator) divided by the total city population (denominator). The result shall be expressed as the annual number of public transport trips per capita. Data source: Strætó bs.	100
	19.3 Percentage of commuters using a travel	ISO37120	Percentage of commuters using a travel mode to work other than a personal vehicle shall be calculated as the number of commuters working in the city who use a mode of transportation	100

attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	mode to work other than a personal vehicle		other than a private Single Occupancy Vehicle (SOV) as their primary way to travel to work (numerator) divided by all trips to work, regardless of mode (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Data source: Gallup.	
	19.6 Percentage of population living within 0,5 km of public transit running at least every 20 min during peak periods	ISO37120	The percentage of the population living within 0,5 km of public transit running at least every 20 min during peak periods shall be calculated as the total number of inhabitants living within 0,5 km of public transit running at least every 20 min during peak periods (numerator) divided by the total city population (denominator). The result shall be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Data source: Strætó bs. and in-house data.	100
	19.14 Percentage of the city's bus fleet that is motor-driven	ISO37122	The percentage of the city's bus fleet that is motor-driven shall be calculated as the number of buses in the city's bus fleet that are motor-driven (numerator) divided by the total number of buses in the city's bus fleet (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as the percentage of the city's bus fleet that is motor driven. Motor-driven shall refer to buses propelled by motorized systems (instead of engine-driven systems that burn or otherwise consume fuel to perform mechanical work), and that use motors driven by electricity (magnetic forces), air, hydraulic pressure, heat, photons, electrons or ultrasound. Motors do not change the chemical composition of their energy source. Motor-driven systems include, but are not limited to, battery-powered systems containing fuel cells, and exclude biogas and internal combustion engine-driven systems requiring diesel. Data source: Strætó bs.	100
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and	21.1 Green area (hectares) per 100.000 population	ISO37120	Green area (hectares) per 100.000 population shall be calculated as the total area (in hectares) of green in the city (numerator) divided by one 100.000th of the city's total population (denominator). The result shall be expressed as green area (hectares) per 100.000 population. Green areas refer to the amount of vegetated and/or natural surface cover in the city.	100

sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries			Green or natural spaces areas should also include green roofs. Green area is broader than recreation space, and should include both public and private spaces. Areas that are without green or natural surface cover are assumed to be sealed (i.e. paved or impervious). Data source: In-house data.	
	21.3 Jobs–housing ratio	ISO37120	The jobs–housing ratio shall be calculated as the total number of jobs (numerator) divided by the total number of dwelling units (denominator). The result shall be expressed as a whole number reflecting jobs to housing ratio within a city. Jobs shall refer to all types of full- and part-time employment opportunities including those provided in the retail, industrial, government and office sectors located within the city boundaries. Housing shall refer to all dwelling units available for habitation. Data source: Statistics Iceland and in-house data.	100
	10.4 Voter participation in last municipal election (as a percentage of registered voters)	ISO37120	The voter participation in the last municipal election (as a percentage of registered voters) shall be calculated as the number of persons who voted in the last municipal election (numerator) divided by the total number of registered voters (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Data source: Statistics Iceland.	100
	21.4 Basic service proximity	ISO37120	Basic service proximity shall be calculated as the number of inhabitants who live near at least one basic service (numerator) divided by the total population of the city (denominator). The result shall be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Data source: In-house data.	100
	21.1 Annual number of citizens engaged in the planning process per 100.000 population	ISO37122	The annual number of citizens engaged in the planning process per 100.000 population shall be calculated as the total number of citizens participating in or engaged in the planning process on an annual basis (numerator) divided by 1/100.000 of the city's total population (denominator). The result shall be expressed as the annual number of citizens engaged in the planning process per 100.000 population. Data source: In-house data.	100

11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	8.4 Percentage of areas designated for natural protection	ISO37120	The percentage of areas designated for natural protection shall be calculated as the total land area of designated natural protection and/or biodiversity (numerator) divided by the total land area of the city (denominator). The result shall be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Data source: Environmental department of Kópavogur.	100
	17.3 Annual number of cultural events per 100.000 population (e.g. exhibitions, festivals, concerts)	ISO37120	The annual number of cultural events per 100.000 population shall be calculated as the total number of cultural events (numerator) divided by one 100 000th of the city's population (denominator). The result shall be expressed as the annual number of cultural events per 100.000 population. Cultural events shall include events such as exhibitions, festivals and concerts which are sponsored or operated under permit by the city. Cultural events occur locally and can be formal (e.g. theatre, dance or opera performance) or informal (e.g. community festivals and fairs). Data source: In-house data.	100
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	8.1 Fine particulate matter (PM2.5) concentration	ISO37120	Fine particulate matter (PM2.5) concentration shall be calculated as the total mass of collected particles that are 2,5 µm or less in diameter (numerator) divided by the volume of air sampled in standard cubic metres (µg/m3) (denominator). The result shall be expressed as the concentration of PM2.5 in micrograms per standard cubic metre (µg/m3). Data source: Environmental and Public Health Office of Hafnarfjörður, Garðabær and Kópavogur.	0
	8.5 NO2 (nitrogen dioxide) concentration	ISO37120	NO2 concentration shall be calculated as the sum of daily concentrations for a whole year (numerator) divided by 365 days (denominator). The result shall be expressed as the annual average for daily NO2 concentration in µg/m3. The daily concentrations shall be determined by averaging the hourly concentrations throughout a 24-h period from all monitoring stations within the city. Data source: Environmental and Public Health Office of Hafnarfjörður, Garðabær and Kópavogur.	0
	8.6 SO2 (sulfur dioxide) concentration	ISO37120	SO2 concentration shall be calculated as the sum of daily concentrations for the whole year (numerator) divided by 365 days (denominator). The result shall be expressed as the annual	0

			average for daily SO2 concentration in µg/m3. The daily concentration shall be determined by averaging the hourly concentrations throughout a 24-h period from all monitoring stations within the city. Data source: Environmental and Public Health Office of Hafnarfjörður, Garðabær and Kópavogur.	
	16.1 Percentage of city population with regular solid waste collection (residential)	ISO37120	The percentage of the city population with regular solid waste collection shall be calculated as the number of people within the city who are served by regular solid waste collection (numerator) divided by the total city population (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Regular solid waste collection shall be defined as having the solid waste picked up from the household, transported and dropped at a proper treatment facility (recycling or landfill sites) on at least a weekly basis or every two weeks. Data source: In-house data.	100
	16.2 Total collected municipal solid waste per capita	ISO37120	The total collected municipal solid waste per capita shall be calculated as the total amount of solid waste (household and commercial) generated in tonnes (numerator) divided by the total city population (denominator). The result shall be expressed as total municipal solid waste collected per capita in tonnes. Municipal waste shall refer to waste collected by or on behalf of municipalities. The data shall only refer to the waste flows managed under the responsibility of the local administration, including waste collected on behalf of the local authority by private companies or regional associations founded for that purpose. Municipal waste should include waste originating from: — households; — commerce and trade, small businesses, office buildings and institutions (e.g. schools, hospitals, government buildings). The definition should also include: — bulky waste (e.g. white goods, old furniture, mattresses); — garden waste, leaves, grass clippings, street sweepings, the content of litter containers and market cleansing waste, if managed as waste; — waste from selected municipal services, such as park and garden maintenance or street cleaning	0

			services (e.g. street sweepings, the content of litter containers, market cleansing waste), if managed as waste. The definition shall exclude: — waste from municipal sewage network and treatment; — municipal construction and demolition waste. Data source: Icelandic waste management companies and in-house data.	
	16.3 Percentage of the city's solid waste that is recycled	ISO37120	The percentage of the city's solid waste that is recycled shall be calculated as the total amount of the city's solid waste that is recycled in tonnes (numerator) divided by the total amount of solid waste produced in the city in tonnes (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Recycled materials shall refer to those materials diverted from the waste stream, recovered and processed into new products following local government permits and regulations. Hazardous waste that is produced in the city and is recycled shall be reported separately. Data source: Icelandic waste management companies and in-house data.	100
	19.3 Percentage of vehicles registered in the city that are low-emission vehicles	ISO37122	The percentage of vehicles registered in the city that are low-emission vehicles shall be calculated as the total number of registered and approved low-emission vehicles registered in the city (numerator) divided by the total number of registered vehicles in the city (denominator). The result shall be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage of vehicles registered in the city that are low-emission vehicles. Low-emission vehicles shall refer to vehicles that emit low levels of emissions and can include electric, hybrid and hydrogen-fuel-cell-driven vehicles. Low-emission vehicles shall be certified under appropriate exhaust emission standards and the vehicle shall meet other special requirements applicable to conventional or clean-fuel vehicles and their fuels. Data source: Icelandic Transport Authority.	100
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive	14.2 Square metres of public outdoor recreation space per capita	ISO37120	Square metres of public outdoor recreation space per capita shall be calculated as square metres of outdoor public recreation space (numerator) divided by the population of the city	100

and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities			(denominator). The result shall be expressed as square metres of outdoor recreation space per capita. Public recreation space shall refer to land and open space available to the public for relaxation, amusement or leisure pursuits. Recreation space shall include only space that primarily serves a recreation purpose. Outdoor recreation space should include: a) city-owned or maintained land; b) other-recreation lands within the city not owned or operated by the city, provided they are open to the public. This category may include state or provincially owned lands, school and college grounds, as well as non-profit organizations. If cities report only city-owned recreation space, this shall be noted. Data source: In-house data.	
	21.1 Green area (hectares) per 100.000 population	ISO37120	Green area (hectares) per 100.000 population shall be calculated as the total area (in hectares) of green in the city (numerator) divided by one 100.000th of the city's total population (denominator). The result shall be expressed as green area (hectares) per 100.000 population. Green areas refer to the amount of vegetated and/or natural surface cover in the city. Green or natural spaces areas should also include green roofs. Green area is broader than recreation space, and should include both public and private spaces. Areas that are without green or natural surface cover are assumed to be sealed (i.e. paved or impervious). Data source: In-house data.	100
	14.1 Square metres of public indoor recreation space per capita	ISO37120	Square metres of public indoor recreation space per capita shall be calculated as the square metres of indoor public recreation space (numerator) divided by the population of the city (denominator). The result shall be expressed as square metres of indoor recreation space per capita. Public recreation space shall refer to land and buildings open to the public for relaxation, amusement or leisure pursuits. Recreation space shall include only space that primarily serves a recreation purpose. Indoor public recreation space should include: a) city-owned or maintained buildings; b) other recreation buildings within the city not owned or operated by the city, provided they are open	100

			to the public. This category may include state or provincially owned buildings, schools and colleges, as well as non-profit organizations. If cities report only city-owned recreation space, this shall be noted. Data source: In-house data.	
	Percentage of 55 years and older who are satisfied with the quality of the environment in the vicinity of their home	Gallup	Percentage of 55 years and older who are satisfied with the quality of the environment in the vicinity of their home shall be calculated as the percentage of those who answer "Satisfied" to the question "How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the quality of the environment in the vicinity of your home? "(numerator) divided by the total number of answers (denominator). The result shall be expressed as percentage of 55 years and older who are satisfied with the quality of the environment in the vicinity of their home. Data source: Gallup.	100
	Percentage of women who are satisfied with the quality of the environment in the vicinity of their home	Gallup	Percentage of women who are satisfied with the quality of the environment in the vicinity of their home shall be calculated as the percentage of those who answer "satisfied" to the question "How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the quality of the environment in the vicinity of your home? "(numerator) divided by the total number of answers (denominator). The result shall be expressed as percentage of women who are satisfied with the quality of the environment in the vicinity of their home. Data source: Gallup.	100
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	Contribution to the equalization fund as a percentage of total expenditure	Data warehouse	Contribution to the equalization fund as a percentage of total expenditure shall be calculated as the total contribution to the equalization fund (numerator) divided by the total expenditure (operating and capital) (denominator) by the city in that same period. The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as the contribution to the equalization fund as a percentage of total expenditure. Data source: In-house data.	100

Responsible consumption and production – Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns				
Primary goals of Kópavogur	Indicator	Dataset	Description	Best value
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	7.2 Percentage of total end-use energy derived from renewable sources	ISO37120	The percentage of total end-use energy derived from renewable sources shall be calculated as the total consumption of end-use energy generated from renewable sources divided by total end-use energy consumption. The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Renewable energy sources should include geothermal, solar, wind, hydro, tide and wave energy, combustibles and biofuels such as biomass. Data source: Veitur ohf. and the National Energy Authority.	100
	23.5 Total water consumption per capita (litres/day)	ISO37120	Total water consumption per capita (litres/day) shall be calculated as the total amount of the city's water consumption in litres per day (numerator) divided by the total city population (denominator). The result shall be expressed as the total water consumption per capita in litres/day. Data source: Vatnsveita Kópavogs.	0
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	Percentage of tenders that state environmental conditions or requirements that are otherwise conducive to reducing the environmental impact of the total number of tenders	Data warehouse	Percentage of tenders that state environmental conditions or requirements that are otherwise conducive to reducing the environmental impact of the total number of tenders shall be calculated as the number of tenders where environmental conditions or requirements that are otherwise conducive to reducing environmental impact (numerator) are divided by the total number of tenders (denominator). The result shall be presented as percentage of tenders that state environmental conditions or requirements that are otherwise conducive to reducing the environmental impact of the total number of tenders. Data source: Inhouse data.	100

Climate action – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts				
Primary goals of Kópavogur	Indicator	Dataset	Description	Best value
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climaterelated hazards and natural disasters in all countries	15.3 Number of natural-hazard-related deaths per 100.000 population	ISO37120	The number of natural-hazard-related deaths per 100.000 population shall be calculated as the total number of natural-hazard-related deaths recorded in a 12-month period (numerator) divided by one 100.000th of the city population (denominator). The result shall be expressed as the number of natural-hazard-related deaths per 100.000 population. Natural-hazard-related deaths shall refer to deaths caused by disasters due to natural hazards. Data source: Directorate of health.	0
	13.1.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	UN Indicator framework	Not a statistical indicator. Presented data follows the specifications of the United Nations and Statistics Iceland. Reference is made to the following laws and regulations: Act no. 49/1997 - Act on protection against avalanches and landslides. Regulation no. 505/2000 - Regulation on hazard assessment for flash floods, classification and utilization of hazardous areas and preparation of preliminary hazard assessment. Regulation no. 636/2009 - Regulation on risk assessment for avalanches in ski areas. In addition, the Civil Defense, which is responsible for risk management and response to natural disasters, the Civil Protection Committee of the capital area and the emergency management of Kópavogur can be pointed out. Risk management policies that comply with the Sendai avalanche and landslide framework plan are in place. Work is being done on risk management policies in connection with eruptions and glacial flows as well as before floods. Data source: Not applicable.	100
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	7.2 Percentage of total end-use energy derived from renewable sources	ISO37120	The percentage of total end-use energy derived from renewable sources shall be calculated as the total consumption of end-use energy generated from renewable sources divided by total end-use energy consumption. The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Renewable energy sources should include geothermal, solar, wind, hydro, tide and wave	100

			energy, combustibles and biofuels such as biomass. Data source: Veitur ohf. and the National Energy Authority.	
	19.3 Percentage of commuters using a travel mode to work other than a personal vehicle	ISO37120	Percentage of commuters using a travel mode to work other than a personal vehicle shall be calculated as the number of commuters working in the city who use a mode of transportation other than a private Single Occupancy Vehicle (SOV) as their primary way to travel to work (numerator) divided by all trips to work, regardless of mode (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Data source: Gallup.	100
	21.1 Green area (hectares) per 100.000 population	ISO37120	Green area (hectares) per 100.000 population shall be calculated as the total area (in hectares) of green in the city (numerator) divided by one 100.000th of the city's total population (denominator). The result shall be expressed as green area (hectares) per 100.000 population. Green areas refer to the amount of vegetated and/or natural surface cover in the city. Green or natural spaces areas should also include green roofs. Green area is broader than recreation space, and should include both public and private spaces. Areas that are without green or natural surface cover are assumed to be sealed (i.e. paved or impervious). Data source: In-house data.	100
	8.3 Greenhouse gas emissions measured in tonnes per capita	ISO37120	The greenhouse gas emissions measured in tonnes per capita shall be measured as the total amount of greenhouse gases in tonnes (equivalent carbon dioxide units) generated over a calendar year by all activities within the city, including indirect emissions outside city boundaries (numerator) divided by the current population of the city (denominator). The result shall be expressed as the total greenhouse gas emissions per capita in tonnes. Data sources: The Environment Agency of Iceland.	0

Life below water – Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development				
Primary goals of Kópavogur	Indicator	Dataset	Description	Best value
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	22.2 Percentage of city's wastewater receiving centralized treatment	ISO37120	The percentage of city wastewater receiving centralized treatment shall be calculated as the total volume of city wastewater collected for primary, secondary and tertiary treatment in centralized wastewater treatment facilities (numerator) divided by the total volume of wastewater produced in the city (denominator). This result is then multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Data source: In-house data.	100
	22.4 Compliance rate of wastewater treatment	ISO37120	Compliance rate of wastewater treatment shall be calculated as the number of compliant tests required by local regulation multiplied by 100 (numerator) divided by the number of tests performed as required by local regulation (denominator). The result shall be expressed as a percentage. Data source: Veitur ohf.	100
	Percentage of cases where the number of faecal pollution exceeds 43 per 100 milliliters in surface water	Health Inspectorate	Percentage of cases where the number of faecal pollution exceeds 43 per 100 milliliters in surface water shall be calculated as the number of cases where the number of faeces exceeds 43 per 100 milliliters (numerator) divided by the number of cases where faeces are measured in surface water (denominator). The result shall be expressed as a percentage. Data source: Environmental and Public Health Office of Hafnarfjörður, Garðabær and Kópavogur.	0

Life on land – Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss				
Primary goals of Kópavogur	Indicator	Dataset	Description	Best value
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	8.4 Percentage of areas designated for natural protection	ISO37120	The percentage of areas designated for natural protection shall be calculated as the total land area of designated natural protection and/or biodiversity (numerator) divided by the total land area of the city (denominator). The result shall be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Data source: Environmental department of Kópavogur.	100
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	19.2 Trees planted (100.000/yr)	ISO37120, measurement from 2014 version.	The annual number of trees planted per 100.000 shall be calculated as the total number of trees planted in a given year (numerator) divided by one 100.000th of the city's total population (denominator). The result shall be expressed as the annual number of trees planted per 100.000 population. Data source: Forestry association of Kópavogur and in-house data.	100
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	8.4 Percentage of areas designated for natural protection	ISO37120	The percentage of areas designated for natural protection shall be calculated as the total land area of designated natural protection and/or biodiversity (numerator) divided by the total land area of the city (denominator). The result shall be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Data source: Environmental department of Kópavogur.	100

15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	8.4 Percentage of areas designated for natural protection	ISO37120	The percentage of areas designated for natural protection shall be calculated as the total land area of designated natural protection and/or biodiversity (numerator) divided by the total land area of the city (denominator). The result shall be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Data source: Environmental department of Kópavogur.	100

Peace, justice and strong institutions – Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels				
Primary goals of Kópavogur	Indicator	Dataset	Description	Best value
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	15.5 Number of homicides per 100.000 population	ISO37120	The number of homicides per 100.000 population shall be calculated as the number of reported homicides (numerator) divided by one 100.000th of the city's total population (denominator). The result shall be expressed as the number of homicides per 100.000 population. Data source: Reykjavík Metropolitan Police.	0
	15.10 Number of violent crimes against women per 100.000 population	ISO37120	The number of violent crimes against women per 100.000 population shall be calculated as the total number of violent crimes against women (numerator) divided by one 100.000th of the city's total population (denominator). The result shall be expressed as the number of violent crimes against women per 100.000 population. Data source: Reykjavík Metropolitan Police.	0
	Interpersonal violence	Social Progress Index	The number of reported violent crimes per 10.000 population shall be calculated as the number of reported violent crimes in the municipality (numerator) divided by 1/10.000 of the municipality's population (denominator). The result shall be expressed as the number of reported violent crimes per 10.000 population. Data source: Reykjavik Metropolitan Police.	0
	Fear of crimes	Social Progress Index	The percentage of those who agree or strongly agree with the statement that they fear crime where they live should be calculated as the number of respondents who answer the question "How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the area where you live?: Do you fear crime where you live?" by checking "Rather Agree" or "Strongly Agree" (numerator) divided by the total number of respondents to the question (nefnari). The result shall be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Data source: Directorate of Health.	0
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of	Suffered physical abuse at home by an adult (% 14 to 16 yr)	CFC	The percentage of children who have suffered physical abuse at home by an adult shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "yes in the last 30 days", "yes in the last 12	0

violence against and torture of children			months" or " yes more than 12 months ago" to the question "Has this happened to you: Suffered physical abuse in your home by an adult" (numerator) divided by the total number of children who answer the question (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. ICSRA conducts a public health survey of children aged 14 to 16 and reports on the results, some results are not included in the report but were made accessible. This indicator has not been reported on before in the public health survey report by ICSRA. Response options were "yes in the last 30 days", "yes in the last 12 months", " yes more than 12 months ago", "no". Data source: Icelandic Centre for Social Research & Analysis.	
	Suffered sexual abuse by an adult (% 14 to 16 yr)	CFC	The percentage of children who have suffered sexual abuse by an adult shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "yes in the last 30 days", "yes in the last 12 months" or " yes more than 12 months ago" to the question "Has this happened to you: Suffered sexual abuse by an adult" (numerator) divided by the total number of children who answer the question (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. ICSRA conducts a public health survey of children aged 14 to 16 and reports on the results, some results are not included in the report but were made accessible. This indicator has not been reported on before in the public health survey report by ICSRA. Response options were "yes in the last 30 days", "yes in the last 12 months", " yes more than 12 months ago", "no". Data source: Icelandic Centre for Social Research & Analysis.	0
	Suffered sexual abuse by another teenager (% 14 to 16 yr)	CFC	The percentage of children who have suffered sexual abuse by another teenager shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "yes in the last 30 days", "yes in the last 12 months" or " yes more than 12 months ago" to the question "Has this happened to you: Suffered sexual abuse by a peer or another teenager" (numerator) divided by the total number of children who answer the question (denominator). The result	0

			shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. ICSRA conducts a public health survey of children aged 14 to 16 and reports on the results, some results are not included in the report but were made accessible. This indicator has not been reported on before in the public health survey report by ICSRA. Response options were "yes in the last 30 days", "yes in the last 12 months", " yes more than 12 months ago", "no". Data source: Icelandic Centre for Social Research & Analysis.	
	Children attended to on the grounds of the Child Protection Act (% 0 to 5 yr)	CFC	The percentage of children attended to on the grounds of the Child Protection Act shall be calculated as the total number of children who are attended to on the grounds of the Child Protection Act (numerator) divided by the total number of children in the same age range with legal residence in the municipality (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Information obtained from the interim report on the affairs of child protective services and from Statistics Iceland. Number of children attended to on the basis of the Child Protection Act, aged 0 to 5 years. Data source: In-house data.	0
	Children attended to on the grounds of the Child Protection Act (% 6 to 10 yr)	CFC	The percentage of children attended to on the grounds of the Child Protection Act shall be calculated as the total number of children who are attended to on the grounds of the Child Protection Act (numerator) divided by the total number of children in the same age range with legal residence in the municipality (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Information obtained from the interim report on the affairs of child protective services and from Statistics Iceland. Number of children attended to on the basis of the Child Protection Act, aged 6 to 10 years. Data source: In-house data.	0
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	9.3 Own-source revenue as a percentage of total revenues	ISO37120	Own-source revenue as a percentage of total revenues shall be calculated as the total amount of funds obtained through permit fees, user charges for city services, and taxes collected for city purposes only (numerator), divided by all operating or	100

			reoccurring revenues including those provided by other levels of government transferred to the city (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Own-source revenues represent the portion of local government revenues that originate from fees, charges and taxes as permitted by law or legislation, in contrast to all other revenues, including those provided by other levels of government. Own-source revenue may also include municipal shares in income and value-added taxes, since these are a stable source of revenue for many municipalities. Data source: In-house data.	
	9.4 Tax collected as a percentage of tax billed	ISO37120	The tax collected as a percentage of tax billed shall be calculated as the total revenues generated by tax collection (numerator) divided by the amount of taxes that have been billed (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Tax collected shall refer to local taxes that are successfully collected by the municipality from citizens. These taxes include, for example, property (i.e. real estate) taxes. Tax billed shall refer to mandatory financial charges levied on citizens by the municipal government for the purpose of funding public expenditures. Data source: In-house data.	100
	10.2 Number of convictions for corruption and/or bribery by city officials per 100.000 population	ISO37120	The number of convictions for corruption and/or bribery by city officials per 100.000 population shall be calculated as the total number of convictions for corruption and/or bribery by city officials (numerator) divided by one 100.000th of the city's total population (denominator). The result shall be expressed as the number of convictions for corruption and/or bribery by city officials per 100.000 population. Data source: District Courts of Iceland.	0
	Percentage of population satisfied with the municipality's services as a whole	Gallup	Percentage of population satisfied with the municipality's services as a whole shall be calculated as the percentage of residents who say they are satisfied with the municipality's services as a whole (numerator) divided by the total number of those who answer the question (denominator). The result shall	100

			be presented as a percentage of population satisfied with the municipality's services as a whole. Data source: Gallup.	
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	10.4 Voter participation in last municipal election (as a percentage of registered voters)	ISO37120	The voter participation in the last municipal election (as a percentage of registered voters) shall be calculated as the number of persons who voted in the last municipal election (numerator) divided by the total number of registered voters (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Data source: Statistics Iceland.	100
	10.1 Women as a percentage of total elected to city-level office	ISO37120	Women as a percentage of total elected to city-level office shall be calculated as the total number of elected city-level positions held by women (numerator) divided by the total number of elected city-level positions (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Data source: In-house data.	100
	Percentage of children that feel included in the municipalities decision making on children's affair (10 to 16yr)	CFC	The percentage of children that feel included in the municipalities decision making on children's affair shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer yes to the question "Has the municipality asked you your opinion in regards to the muncipalities decisions on children and youth" (numerator) divided by the total number of children who answer the question (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. The results come from a survey conducted by the municipality in 5th to 10th grade in Kópavogur on childrens view on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Data source: In-house data.	100

Partnerships for the goals – Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development				
Primary goals of Kópavogur	Indicator	Dataset	Description	Best value
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	Percentage of total fees that goes to regional associations and large co-operation projects	Data warehouse	Percentage of total fees that goes to regional associations and large co-operation projects shall be calculated as the sum of the contribution to regional associations and large co-operation projects (numerator) divided by total fees (denominator). Regional associations and large co-operation projects that are being considered are Sorpa, Strætó, the Fire Department of the Capital Area, the Hafnarfjörður, Garðabær, and Kópavogur Health Inspectorate, the Association of Municipalities in the Capital Area, the Association of Icelandic Municipalities, collaborative projects on Bláfjöll and Skerjafjarðarveita. Co-operative projects are reviewed annually. The result shall be presented as a percentage of total fees that goes to regional associations and large co-operation projects. Data source: In-house data.	100
	Percentage of active companies that have signed a declaration of intent with the Marketing Office of Kópavogur to work towards the implementation of the SDGs	Data warehouse	Percentage of active companies that have signed a declaration of intent with the Marketing Office of Kópavogur to work towards the implementation of the SDGs shall be calculated as the number of companies that have signed a declaration of intent to implement the United Nations Global Goals with the Kópavogur Marketing office (numerator) divided by the total number of active companies in Kópavogur (denominator). Active companies are defined as those companies were employees >0. The results shall be presented as a percentage of active companies that have signed a declaration of intent with the Marketing Office of Kópavogur to work towards the implementation of the SDGs. Data source: Marketing Office of Kópavogur.	100