



## CHILDREN'S QUALITY OF LIFE IN KOPAVOGUR, ICELAND

### - DASHBOARD -

#### Child Friendly City Index (CFC Index)

The CFC Index monitors children's quality of life in Kopavogur municipality. Kopavogur is a municipality with almost 40.000 inhabitants located in Iceland which is a high-income country.

The CFC Index is built up on five dimensions but the selection of the dimensions is based on the core principles of The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC); **no-discrimination** (Article 2), **devotion to the best interests of the child** (Article 3), **the right to life, survival and development** (Article 6), and **respect for the views of the child** (Article 12).

The five dimensions of the CFC Index are:

1. Education
2. Equity
3. Health & Wellbeing
4. Security & Protection
5. Social Participation

Furthermore, each dimension has two to four components as listed in the following table:

| Education            | Equity                | Health & Wellbeing | Security & Protection | Social Participation            |
|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Formal education     | Financial constraints | General wellbeing  | Bullying & Accidents  | After School Activities         |
| School Participation |                       | Mental health      | Family Time           | General Participation           |
| Wellbeing in school  | Social equity         | Physical health    | Risk Behavior         | Social Life                     |
| Workplace Conditions |                       | Prevention         | Violence & Negligence | Social Network & Computer Games |

Table 1: The components of the dimensions.

The CFC Index contains 80 individual indicators. A total of 87 indicators are in the dashboard of which 7 indicators are disaggregated by gender. Within each component there are up to nine indicators. In an effort to get a simplified data visualisation of children's wellbeing a composite index by component, dimension and for the whole dashboard is calculated. A composite index is a collection of indicators averaged together to represent the overall performance of the indicators.

Although the indicators are the reliable source to measure children's wellbeing a composite index serves for communication purposes to present large amounts of data easily in a standardized way. It is therefore important to further analyse the whole set of indicators available to have a reliable picture of children's wellbeing even though the CFC Index is a good entry point.

#### Methodology for the selection of indicators:

Data for youth's health and wellbeing has been collected in Iceland every year or every other year going back to 1992. It has been used successively in promotions to reduce risk behaviour among youths, i.e. smoking and binge-drinking. However, this is the first time these and other available data for children are used to form a composite index and presented in a dashboard that monitors children's quality of life in the municipality.



In order to form the CFC Index available data about children was scrutinized systematically and indicators evaluated as appropriate measures for the selected dimensions and components used in the dashboard. Measurements from official and consolidated data sources was prioritised over designing new indicators.

This exercise revealed that very limited data was easily available for the youngest children. Extra effort was therefore undertaken in order to get a better age coverage. Furthermore, data for the “Equity” dimension was limited. An interdisciplinary group was formed to discuss possibilities of new measures to fill in the data gaps; three measures were designed in cooperation with the Welfare department of Kopavogur and additionally Statistics Iceland designed six new measures.

The data used were either objective such as statistical reporting or subjective based on surveys and questions answered by children or parents of young children.

### Data providers

Data comes from six organizations:

1. **The Icelandic Centre for Social Research and Analysis (ICSRA):** ICSRA conducts surveys among 10 to 20-year-old children and adolescents. Surveys differ for different age groups. The surveys are done in the municipality’s schools and on school time once every other year for each age group. All children in school on the day that the survey is done answer the survey except children whose parents have declared them unwilling to participate in surveys at school. Every odd year the age group 10 to 12 answers the survey and every even year the age group 13 to 16 years answers the survey.
2. **Skólavogin – a web-based analysis tool for municipalities in Iceland:** Skólavogin conducts surveys among 11 to 16-year-old children as well as parents of children from kindergarten to primary school. They conduct several surveys of smaller samples distributed over the year. Their surveys are based on school related views and attitudes.
3. **Statistics Iceland:** Statistics Iceland is the National Statistical Institute of Iceland. Statistics Iceland collects, processes and disseminates data on the economy and society, families and welfare.
4. **Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC):** HBSC conducts cross-national surveys gaining insight into young people's well-being, health behaviours and their social context. This research, done in collaboration with the WHO Regional Office for Europe, is conducted every four years.
5. **Directorate of health:** The Directorate of Health is a government agency which inter alia collects and processes data on health and health care services.
6. **In house data:** Kopavogur has a data warehouse from the various departments that collects and provides data used in the dashboard.

### Processing of data

To form the index all indicators were normalized using the min-max method. The normalized scale is from 0 to 100. The least favourable conditions are 0 and the most favourable 100. Before using the min-max method to normalize each indicator a best value has to be defined.

The indicator “Percentage of children who concentrate on the curriculum in class” is positive and the best value would be 100% (max) since the higher percentage of children who concentrate on the curriculum the better. In the case of “Percentage of girls that feel their study is pointless” the indicator is negative and therefore the best value is 0% (min) since the lower percentage of girls who feel their study is pointless the better.



This has been programmed into Nightingale, a data-software developed by the Information Technology department at Kópavogur municipality that normalizes the indicators and calculates the composite indexes. In figure 1 the indicator for “Percentage of girls that feel their study is pointless” can be seen where the minimum value is 0% and the maximum value is 100% and the better value is defined as the minimum value.

Measurements / Observe

### Percentage of girls that feel their study is pointless (14 to 16 yr)

|  |   |                            |
|--|---|----------------------------|
| <b>Name</b><br>Percentage of girls that feel their study is pointless (14 to 16 yr)  | <b>Local Name</b><br>Hlutfall stúlkna sem finnst námið tilgangslaust (14 til 16 ára)  |                            |
| <b>Description</b><br>The percentage of girls that feel their study is pointless shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer “often applies to me” or “almost always applies to me” to the question “How do you feel the statements apply to you? I feel the study is pointless” (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. Information gathered from a report by ICSRA that conducted a public health survey of children aged 13 to 16. In the report the proportion of boys and girls in grades 9 to 10 can be found who consider education meaningless. The percentages of the girls are reported here. The children could answer “almost always applies to me”, “often applies to me”, “sometimes applies to me”, “rarely applies to me”, “almost never applies to me”. | <b>Local Description</b><br>Hlutfall stúlkna sem finnst námið tilgangslaust skal reiknað sem heildarfjöldi barna sem svara “á oft við um mig” eða “á nær alltaf við um mig” spurningunni “Hversu vel finnst þér eftirfarandi staðhæfingar eiga við um þig? Mér finnst námið tilgangslaust” (tejar) deilt með heildarfjölda stúlkna sem svara spurningunni (nefnar). Niðurstaðan skal margfölduð með 100 og sett fram sem prósentu. Í ljóðheilsukönnun R&G má finna hlutfall barna 9. til 10. bekk sem telja námið tilgangslaust fyrir stelpur og stráka. Prósentuhlutfall stúlkna má finna hér. Svarmöguleikar voru “Á nær alltaf við um mig”, “Á oft við um mig”, “Á stundum við um mig”, “Á sjaldan við um mig”, “Á nær aldrei við um mig”. |                            |
| <b>Min</b><br>0  | <b>Max</b><br>100   | <b>Better Value</b><br>Min |
| <b>Measurement Type</b><br>CFC   | <b>Maintenance</b><br>Updated in MELKÓ  | <b>AD Group</b>            |

Figure 1: Screenshot showing a measurement in Nightingale with values for Min and Max and defining the better value.

The scaled value of each measurement under the indicator is calculated with the min-max method depending on the better value.

The formula for max being the better value is, where  $x_i$  is the normalized value and  $x$  the raw data value:

$$x_i = 100 * \left( \frac{x - \min(x)}{\max(x) - \min(x)} \right)$$

The formula for min being the better value is, where  $x_i$  is the normalized value and  $x$  the raw data value:

$$x_i = 100 * \left( \frac{\max(x) - x}{\max(x) - \min(x)} \right)$$

CFC Index is defined by mean of the normalized values that are all equally weighted except the seven indicators disaggregated by gender. Each indicator that was disaggregated by gender weighs as one.

### The Dashboard:

Below is a list of all indicators in the Dashboard, what kind of data it is, who is the data provider, for which age group it is as well as information on data description, processing and the better value.

### Contact information

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| EDUCATION   |               |             |  |            |
|---|---------------|-------------|--|------------|
| FORMAL EDUCATION  |               |             |  |            |
| Indicator   | Data provider | Age group   | Data processing  | Best value |
| Percentage of children who concentrate on the curriculum in class     | Skólavogin    | 11 to 16 yr | The percentage of children who concentrate on the curriculum in class shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "completely" and "almost completely" to the question "I can always concentrate on the curriculum in class" (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. Information gathered from a school student survey conducted by Skólavogin. In the survey report, an answer can be found on how well children in grades 6 to 10 could concentrate on the curriculum in class. The response options were "(can) completely", "almost completely", "pretty much", "really not" and "not". The response used in the indicator were "completely" and "almost completely".  | 100        |
| Percentage of children who trust themselves to organize their studies | Skólavogin    | 11 to 16 yr | The percentage of children who trust themselves to organize their studies shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "completely" and "almost completely" to the question "I can organize my studies" (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. Information gathered from a school student survey conducted by Skólavogin. In the survey report, an answer can be found on how well children in grades 6 to 10 could organize their studies. The response options were "completely", "almost completely", "pretty much", "really not" and "not". The response used in the indicator were "completely" and "almost completely".  | 100        |
| Percentage of boys that feel their study is pointless                 | ICSRA         | 14 to 16 yr | The percentage of boys that feel their study is pointless shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "often applies to me" or "almost always applies to me" to the question "How do you feel the statements apply to you? I feel the study is pointless" (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. Information gathered from a report by ICSRA that conducted a public health survey of children aged 13 to 16. In the report the proportion of boys and girls in grades 9 to 10 can be found who consider education meaningless. The percentages of the boys are reported here. The children could answer "almost always applies to me", "often applies to me", "sometimes applies to me", "rarely applies to me", "almost never applies to me". | 0          |
| Percentage of girls that feel their study is pointless                | ICSRA         | 14 to 16 yr | The percentage of girls that feel their study is pointless shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "often applies to me" or "almost always applies to me" to the question "How do you feel the statements apply to you? I feel the study is pointless" (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. Information gathered from a report by ICSRA that conducted a public health survey of children aged 13 to 16. In the report the proportion of boys and girls in grades 9 to 10 can be found who consider education meaningless. The percentages of the girls are reported here. The children could answer "almost  | 0          |



|   |                      |                  |  |                   |
|---|----------------------|------------------|--|-------------------|
|   |                      |                  | always applies to me", "often applies to me", "sometimes applies to me", "rarely applies to me", "almost never applies to me".   |                   |
| Percentage of boys that drop out of secondary school  | Statistics Iceland   | 16 to 20 yr      | The percentage of boys that drop out of secondary school shall be calculated as the total number of boys who have not completed and are not enrolled in secondary school (numerator) divided by the total number of boys who had registered in secondary school four years before (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Measurement is calculated four years back in time, so a measurement for 2017 is calculated by comparing new enrollments from 2013. Enrollment data on children in Kópavogur comes from Statistics Iceland's student register which has data going back to 1975, since its inception. The group of children who enroll are followed for four years and counted the number of those who have complete secondary school after at least two years of secondary education, according to Statistics Iceland's examination register. Still in education applies to those who are still studying in day school, evening school or distance education at the secondary or tertiary level in Iceland but have not graduated.    | 0                 |
| Percentage of girls that drop out of secondary school   | Statistics Iceland   | 16 to 20 yr      | The percentage of girls that drop out of secondary school shall be calculated as the total number of girls who have not completed and are not enrolled in secondary school (numerator) divided by the total number of girls who had registered in secondary school four years before (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Measurement is calculated four years back in time, so a measurement for 2017 is calculated by comparing new enrollments from 2013. Enrollment data on children in Kópavogur comes from Statistics Iceland's student register which has data going back to 1975, since its inception. The group of children who enroll are followed for four years and counted the number of those who have complete secondary school after at least two years of secondary education, according to Statistics Iceland's examination register. Still in education applies to those who are still studying in day school, evening school or distance education at the secondary or tertiary level in Iceland but have not graduated. | 0                 |
| Percentage of children who have not enrolled in vocational or academic studies after compulsory education | Statistics Iceland   | 16 yr            | Percentage of children who have not enrolled in vocational or academic education after finishing compulsory school shall be calculated as the total number of children who have not enrolled in vocational or academic education in a given year (numerator) divided by the total number of children who have completed compulsory schooling in a given year (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Data obtained from the Student Register and Elementary School Statistics from Statistics Iceland.  | 0                 |
| <b>SCHOOL PARTICIPATION</b>   |                      |                  |  |                   |
| <b>Indicator</b>  | <b>Data provider</b> | <b>Age group</b> | <b>Data processing</b>   | <b>Best value</b> |
| Percentage of children who  | Survey conducted     | 10 to 16yr       | The percentage of children who feel they can influence classwork and other school activities shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer yes to the question "Do you get the opportunity to   | 100               |



|  |                      |                  |   |                   |
|--|----------------------|------------------|---|-------------------|
| feel they can influence classwork and other school activities          | by the municipality  |                  | influence what is done in your school, e.g. what is done in classes or other school activities" (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. Survey conducted in 5th to 10th grade in Kópavogur. The children could answer yes or no.   |                   |
| Percentage of children who discuss the curriculum in classes           | Skólavogin           | 11 to 16 yr      | The percentage of children who discuss the curriculum in classes shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "in every class" or "in most classes" to the question "How often do the following happen during class? Students discuss the curriculum" (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. Information gathered from a school student survey conducted by Skólavogin. In the survey report, an answer can be found on how often children in grades 6 to 10 discuss the course material. The response options were "in every class", "in most classes", "in some classes" and "never or almost never".   | 100               |
| Percentage of children who get opportunities to explain ideas in class | Skólavogin           | 11 to 16 yr      | The percentage of children who get opportunities to explain ideas in class shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "in every class" or "in most classes" to the question "How often do the following happen during class? Students get the opportunity to explain their ideas" (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. Information gathered from a school student survey conducted by Skólavogin. In the survey report, an answer can be found on how often children in grades 6 to 10 got the opportunity to explain their ideas. Children were asked how often they got the opportunity to explain their ideas about specific subjects. The response options were „in every class”, „in most classes”, „in some classes” and „never or almost never”. | 100               |
| <b>WELLBEING IN SCHOOL</b>   |                      |                  |   |                   |
| <b>Indicator</b>   | <b>Data provider</b> | <b>Age group</b> | <b>Data processing</b>  | <b>Best value</b> |
| Percentage of children who feel they are worth the same as others      | Skólavogin           | 11 to 16 yr      | The percentage of children who feel they are worth the same as others shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "strongly agree" or "agree" to the question "I feel that I have at least as much value as others" (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. Information gathered from a school student survey conducted by Skólavogin. In the survey report, an answer can be found to what opinion children in grades 6 to 10 have on their own value. The children were asked if they agreed or disagreed with a given statement. The response options were "strongly agree", "agree", "disagree", "strongly disagree".   | 100               |
| Percentage of children that feel they                                  | Skólavogin           | 11 to 16 yr      | The percentage of children that feel they don't matter to others shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "strongly agree" or "agree" to the question "Sometimes I feel I don't matter to others" (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. Information gathered from a school student survey  | 0                 |



|   |                      |                  |  |                   |
|---|----------------------|------------------|--|-------------------|
| don't matter to others  |                      |                  | conducted by Skólavogin. In the survey report, an answer can be found to what opinion children in grades 6 to 10 have on their own value. The children were asked if they agreed or disagreed with a given statement. The response options were "strongly agree", "agree", "disagree", "strongly disagree".  |                   |
| Percentage of children who feel highly burdened by schoolwork     | HBSC <sup>1</sup>    | 16 yr            | The percentage of children who feel highly burdened by schoolwork shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "much" to the question "How much pressure do you feel by the schoolwork you have to do" (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 study of Health Behaviour in Schoolaged Children asks about various aspects of health and health-related behavior of young people. The response options were "none", "little", "some", "much".   | 0                 |
| Percentage of children who feel bad in school                     | ICSRA                | 14 to 16 yr      | The percentage of children who feel bad in school shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "Almost always applies to me", "Often applies to me" and "Sometimes applies to me" to the question "I feel bad at school" (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. The response options were "Almost always applies to me", "Often applies to me", "Sometimes applies to me", "Rarely applies to me", "Almost never applies to me".     | 0                 |
| Percentage of children who feel bad in recess                     | ICSRA                | 14 to 16 yr      | The percentage of children who feel bad in recess shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "Almost always applies to me", "Often applies to me" and "Sometimes applies to me" to the question "I feel bad during recess" (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. The response options were "Almost always applies to me", "Often applies to me", "Sometimes applies to me", "Rarely applies to me", "Almost never applies to me". | 0                 |
| Percentage of children who spend 8,5 hour or more in kindergarten | Inhouse data         | 1 to 5 yr        | The percentage of children who spend 8,5 hour or more in kindergarten shall be shall be calculated as the total number of children who spend 8,5 hour or more in the municipalities kindergartens (numerator) divided by the total number of children that are registered in the municipalities kindergartens (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. The education department of Kópavogur gathers data from the kindergartens on the number of hours children stay there as well as the number of children that stay.   | 0                 |
| <b>WORKPLACE CONDITIONS</b>                                       |                      |                  |  |                   |
| <b>Indicator</b>  | <b>Data provider</b> | <b>Age group</b> | <b>Data processing</b>   | <b>Best value</b> |

<sup>1</sup> The study of Health Behaviour in Schoolaged Children



|   |            |             |  |     |
|---|------------|-------------|--|-----|
| Percentage of parents of children in kindergarten who are satisfied with the housing and facilities of the kindergarten | Skólavogin | 1 to 6 yr)  | The percentage of parents of children in kindergarten who are satisfied with the housing and facilities of the kindergarten shall be calculated as the total number of parents who answer "very satisfied" or "rather satisfied" to the question "How satisfied are you with the following in the kindergarten? Housing and accommodation." (numerator) divided by the total number of parents who answer the question (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Information gathered from a parent survey conducted by Skólavogin. The survey measures parents answers to whether they are content with the housing and accommodation of their childrens preschool. The parents could answer "Very satisfied", "Rather satisfied", "Rather dissatisfied", "Very dissatisfied". | 100 |
| Percentage of parents of children in kindergarten who feel learning environment in the kindergarten is safe             | Skólavogin | 1 to 6 yr   | The percentage of parents of children in kindergarten who feel learning environment in the kindergarten is safe shall be calculated as the total number of parents who answer "Strongly agree" or "Rather agree" to the question "My childs learning environment inside and outside is safe" (numerator) divided by the total number of parents who answer the question (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Information gathered from a parent survey conducted by Skólavogin. The survey measures parents answers to the statement that children in preschool are safe in their learning environment. The parents could answer "Strongly agree", "Rather agree", "Rather disagree", "Disagree strongly".   | 100 |
| Percentage of children who feel there is noise and disturbance often or always in class                                 | Skólavogin | 11 to 16 yr | The percentage of children who feel there is noise and disturbance often or always in class shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "most of the times" and "always" to the question "How often do the following happen during class? There is noise and disturbance." (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. Information gathered from a school student survey conducted by Skólavogin. Children in 6th to 10th grade were asked how often there was noise and disturbance in class. The children could answer "never or almost never", "sometimes", "most of the times" and "always".   | 0   |





| EQUITY  |                    |             |  |            |
|---|--------------------|-------------|--|------------|
| FINANCIAL CONSTRAINTS   |                    |             |  |            |
| Indicator   | Data provider      | Age group   | Data processing  | Best value |
| Equivalised disposable income of children (0-18) as a percentage of people's equivalised disposable income of working age (25-67 years) | Statistics Iceland | 0 to 18 yr  | The percentage between equivalised disposable income of children and people of working age shall be calculated by dividing equivalised disposable income of children (numerator) by the equivalised disposable income of people of working age (25-67 years) (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Equivalised disposable income is calculated by taking the total family income and deducting tax and pension contributions and then dividing the remaining income by family members. The first person in the household 14 years or older gets the value 1, other persons 14 years or older get the value 0.5 and all children under the age of 14 get the value 0.3 (OECD modified equivalence scale) . The median is used where the income distribution is skewed upwards, causing the averages to distort the mediocrity of the distribution. | 100        |
| Percentage of children who cannot participate in their preferred leisure activity due to parents being unable to afford it              | ICSRA              | 14 to 16 yr | The percentage of children who cannot participate in their preferred leisure activity due to parents being unable to afford it shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "Sometimes", "Often" and "Almost always" to the question "Your parents can not afford the leisure activities you would like to pursue" (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. The response options were "Almost never", "Rarely", "Sometimes", "Often" and "Almost always".                                | 0          |
| Percentage of children below the municipality's low-income threshold  | Statistics Iceland | 0 to 18 yr  | The percentage of children below the municipality's low-income threshold is calculated by dividing the number of children in the municipality below the equivalised disposable income low-income threshold of the municipality (numerator) by the number of children in the municipality (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Equivalised disposable income is calculated by taking the total family income and deducting tax and pension contributions and then dividing the remaining income by family members. The first person in the household 14 years or older gets the value 1, other persons 14 years or older get the value 0.5 and all children under the age of 14 get the value 0.3 (OECD modified equivalence scale) . The   | 0          |



|   |                      |                  |  |                   |
|---|----------------------|------------------|--|-------------------|
|   |                      |                  | median is used where the income distribution is skewed upwards, causing the averages to distort the mediocrity of the distribution.  |                   |
| Persistent low income.<br>Percentage of children below the upper income threshold (70% of the median equivalence disposable income) three out of five years | Statistics Iceland   | 0 to 18 yr       | The percentage of children below the upper income threshold (70% of the median equivalence disposable income) three out of five years shall be calculated as the total number of children below the upper income threshold (70% of the median equivalence disposable income) three out of five years (in a given year and four years in advance) (numerator) divided by the total number of children living in the municipality in a given year (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Data obtained from Statistics Iceland's tax register and the National Registry.           | 0                 |
| Percentage of children living in homes that have been unemployed in the past 12 months  | Statistics Iceland   | 0 to 18 yr       | The percentage of children living in homes that have been unemployed in the past 12 months shall be calculated as the total number of children belonging to a family living in the municipality where one or more family members have received unemployment benefits during the year (numerator) divided by the total number of children in the municipality (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Information obtained from Statistics Iceland's tax register and the National Registry.   | 0                 |
| Percentage of children that live in households that receive municipal financial assistance  | Inhouse data         | 0 to 18 yr       | Percentage of children that live in households that receive municipal financial assistance shall be calculated as the total number of children that live in households that receive municipal financial assistance (numerator) divided by the total number of children living in the municipal (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. The welfare department of Kópavogur has information on the number of children that live in households that receive municipal financial assistance. The total number of children living in Kópavogur can be gotten from Statistics Iceland. | 0                 |
| <b>SOCIAL EQUITY</b>  |                      |                  |  |                   |
| <b>Indicator</b>  | <b>Data provider</b> | <b>Age group</b> | <b>Data processing</b>   | <b>Best value</b> |
| Percentage of children living   | Inhouse data         | 0 to 18 yr       | The percentage of children living in municipals social housing shall be calculated as the total number of children living in the municipals social housing (numerator) divided by the total population of children living in the   | 0                 |



|   |              |            |   |     |
|---|--------------|------------|---|-----|
| in municipals social housing  |              |            | municipal (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. The welfare department of Kópavogur publishes in their yearly report the number of children living in social housing. Statistics Iceland has information regarding the total number of children who live in Kópavogur.   |     |
| Percentage of parents of children in kindergarten who have requested specialist services for their children but have not received/are on waiting list | Skólavogin   | 1 to 6 yr  | The percentage of parents who have requested specialist services for their children but have not received/are on waiting list shall be calculated as the total number of parents who answer "Yes, but not yet received/am on a waiting list" to the question "Have you requested a special service (e.g. psychology, speech pathology or vocational training)" (numerator) divided by the total number of parents who answer the question "Yes and received the service" and "Yes, but not yet received/am on a waiting list" (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Information gathered from a parent survey conducted by Skólavogin. The survey measures parents answers to whether children in preschool have gotten their requested specialist service. Response options were "Yes and received the service", "Yes, but not yet received/am on a waiting list" and "No". | 0   |
| Percentage of children on waiting list for special education or special support in kindergarten   | Skólavogin   | 1 to 6 yr  | The percentage of children on waiting list for special education or special support in kindergarten shall be calculated as the total number of parents who answer "On a waiting list" to the question "Has the child received special education or special support during the school year?" (numerator) divided by the total number of parents who answer the question "Yes" and "On a waiting list" (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Information gathered from a parent survey conducted by Skólavogin. The survey measures parents answers to whether children in preschool have gotten their requested special education or special support service. Response options were "Yes", "On a waiting list" and "No".  | 0   |
| Percentage of parents of children in kindergarten who consider children of different origins and cultures to be met in a fair way                     | Skólavogin   | 1 to 6 yr  | The percentage of children on waiting list for special education or special support in kindergarten shall be calculated as the total number of parents who answer "On a waiting list" to the question "Has the child received special education or special support during the school year?" (numerator) divided by the total number of parents who answer the question "Yes" and "On a waiting list" (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Information gathered from a parent survey conducted by Skólavogin. The survey measures parents answers to whether children in preschool have gotten their requested special education or special support service. Response options were "Yes", "On a waiting list" and "No".  | 100 |
| Percentage of children  | Inhouse data | 6 to 18 yr | The percentage of children receiving social personal support shall be calculated as the total number of people who receive social personal support (numerator) divided by the total number of children that have applied for a  | 100 |



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| receiving social personal support |  | <p>social personal support (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. The welfare department of Kópavogur publishes in their yearly report the number of children receiving social personal support. The welfare department of Kópavogur also keeps track of the total number of children who apply for a social personal support. It is calculated by summing the total number of children who have a social personal support with those who are on a waiting list. The waiting list is checked once a year on September 15th. The reason for checking the number of children on the waiting list on September 15th is because that is usually when the waiting list is at its longest and thus the number is a fair representative of the actual need for a social personal support.</p> |  |
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| HEALTH & WELLBEING   |               |             |  |            |
|--|---------------|-------------|--|------------|
| GENERAL WELLBEING  |               |             |  |            |
| Indicator  | Data provider | Age group   | Data processing  | Best value |
| Percentage of children who sleep 7 hours or less a night   | ICSRA         | 16 yr       | The percentage of children who sleep 7 hours or less a night shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "about 7 hours", "about 6 hours" or "less than 6 hours" to the question "What do you usually sleep many hours a night" (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. Information gathered from a report by ICSRA that conducted a public health survey of children aged 13 to 16. Response options were "more than 9 hours", "about 9 hours", "about 8 hours", "about 7 hours", "about 6 hours", "less than 6 hours".   | 0          |
| Percentage of children that are often stressed   | Skólavogin    | 11 to 16 yr | The percentage of children that are often stressed shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "often" or "very often or all day long" to the question "Think about what you did and experienced yesterday. Then mark how much you experienced each of the following emotions: Stress or anxious" (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. Information gathered from a school student survey conducted by Skólavogin. Response options were "very rare or never", "rarely", "sometimes", "often", "very often or all day long".   | 0          |
| Percentage of children that are often worried  | Skólavogin    | 11 to 16 yr | The percentage of children that are often worried shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "often" or "very often or all day long" to the question "Think about what you did and experienced yesterday. Then mark how much you experienced each of the following emotions: Worries" (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. Information gathered from a school student survey conducted by Skólavogin. Response options were "very rare or never", "rarely", "sometimes", "often", "very often or all day long".  | 0          |
| Percentage of parents of children in kindergarten who think they are happy participating in group work | Skólavogin    | 1 to 6 yr   | The percentage of parents of children in kindergarten who think they are happy participating in group work shall be calculated as the total number of parents who answer "strongly agree" or "rather agree" to the question "my child is generally happy participating in group work" (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. Information gathered from a parent survey conducted by Skólavogin. The survey measures parents answers to whether their children in preschool generally like group work. Response options were "strongly agree", "rather agree", "rather disagree" and "disagree strongly". | 100        |
| Percentage of parents of   | Skólavogin    | 0 to 6 yr   | The percentage of parents of children in kindergarten who think their children eat healthy food in the kindergarten shall be calculated as the total number of parents who answer "strongly agree" or "rather agree"   | 100        |



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| children in kindergarten who think their children eat healthy food in the kindergarten |                      |                  | to the question "My child gets good and healthy food in the preschool" (numerator) divided by the total number of parents who answer the question (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Information gathered from a parent survey conducted by Skólavogin. The survey measures parents answers to whether children in preschool get healthy and good food there. Response options were "strongly agree", "rather agree", "rather disagree" and "disagree strongly".  |                   |
| Percentage of children who are optimistic about the future                             | ICSRA                | 13 to 16 yr      | The percentage of children who are optimistic about the future shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "often" or "always" to the question "I am optimistic regarding the future" (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. Information gathered from a report by ICSRA that conducted a public health survey of children aged 13 to 16. Response options were "never", "rarely", "sometimes", "often", "always".   | 100               |
| <b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>   |                      |                  |   |                   |
| <b>Indicator</b>   | <b>Data provider</b> | <b>Age group</b> | <b>Data processing</b>  | <b>Best value</b> |
| Percentage of boys with anxiety characteristics  | ICSRA                | 14 to 16 yr      | Information gathered from a report by Rannsóknir og greining that conducted a public health survey of children aged 13 to 16. In the report the percentage of individuals that scored highest on the anxiety scale can be found. The R&G anxiety indicator has a value from 0 to 9. The higher the value, the more symptoms of anxiety. Questions used to gauge anxiety: Nervousness, Sudden fear without any reason; You were uptight. The percentage of those who scored highest on the anxiety scale is measured.  | 0                 |
| Percentage of girls with anxiety characteristics                                       | ICSRA                | 14 to 16 yr      | Information gathered from a report by Rannsóknir og greining that conducted a public health survey of children aged 13 to 16. In the report the percentage of individuals that scored highest on the anxiety scale can be found. The R&G anxiety indicator has a value from 0 to 9. The higher the value, the more symptoms of anxiety. Questions used to gauge anxiety: Nervousness, Sudden fear without any reason; You were uptight. The percentage of those who scored highest on the anxiety scale is measured.  | 0                 |
| Percentage of boys with depression characteristics                                     | ICSRA                | 14 to 16 yr      | Information gathered from a report by Rannsóknir og greining that conducted a public health survey of children aged 13 to 16. In the report the percentage of individuals that scored highest on the depression scale can be found. The R&G depression indicator has a value from 0 to 27. The higher the value, the more depressive symptoms. Questions used to gauge depression: You were feeling loved or wanted to do things, You had little appetite, You felt lonely, You cried easily or wanted to cry, You had a hard time falling asleep or staying asleep, You were depressed or sad, you were not excited about doing anything, you felt slow or weak, you felt the future was hopeless. The percentage of those who scored highest on the depression scale is measured. | 0                 |
| Percentage of girls with   | ICSRA                | 14 to 16 yr      | Information gathered from a report by Rannsóknir og greining that conducted a public health survey of children aged 13 to 16. In the report the percentage of individuals that scored highest on the depression scale   | 0                 |



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| depression characteristics                                     |       |             | can be found. The R&G depression indicator has a value from 0 to 27. The higher the value, the more depressive symptoms. Questions used to gauge depression: You were feeling loved or wanted to do things, You had little appetite, You felt lonely, You cried easily or wanted to cry, You had a hard time falling asleep or staying asleep, You were depressed or sad, you were not excited about doing anything, you felt slow or weak, you felt the future was hopeless. The percentage of those who scored highest on the depression scale is measured.  |   |
| Percentage of girls who have thought of hurting themselves     | ICSRA | 14 to 16 yr | The percentage of girls who have thought of hurting themselves shall be calculated as the total number of girls who answer "once", "twice", "3-4 times" or "5 times or more often" to the question "Have you in your lifetime: Thought about hurting yourself" (numerator) divided by the total number of girls 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. The response options were "never", "once", "twice", "3-4 times", "5 times or more often". | 0 |
| Percentage of boys who have hurt themselves                    | ICSRA | 14 to 16 yr | The percentage of boys who have hurt themselves shall be calculated as the total number of boys who answer "once", "twice", "3-4 times" or "5 times or more often" to the question "Have you in your lifetime: Hurt yourself" (numerator) divided by the total number of boys 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. The response options were "never", "once", "twice", "3-4 times", "5 times or more often".                                   | 0 |
| Percentage of children who use medicine against sleep disorder | ICSRA | 14 to 16 yr | The percentage of children who use medicine against sleep disorder shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer yes to the question "Do you use medicines for any of the following: Sleep disorder" (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. The percentage is measured of those who responded to the question by checking "Yes".  | 0 |
| Percentage of boys who have thought of hurting themselves      | ICSRA | 14 to 16 yr | The percentage of boys who have thought of hurting themselves shall be calculated as the total number of boys who answer "once", "twice", "3-4 times" or "5 times or more often" to the question "Have you in your lifetime: Thought about hurting yourself" (numerator) divided by the total number of boys 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. The response options were "never", "once", "twice", "3-4 times", "5 times or more often".    | 0 |



| Percentage of girls who have hurt themselves                             | ICSRA         | 14 to 16 yr | The percentage of girls who have hurt themselves shall be calculated as the total number of girls who answer "once", "twice", "3-4 times" or "5 times or more often" to the question "Have you in your lifetime: Hurt yourself" (numerator) divided by the total number of girls 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. The response options were "never", "once", "twice", "3-4 times", "5 times or more often".  | 0          |
|--|---------------|-------------|--|------------|
| PHYSICAL HEALTH  |               |             |  |            |
| Indicator  | Data provider | Age group   | Data processing  | Best value |
| Percentage of children who consume two fruit or more a day               | Skólavogin    | 11 to 16 yr | The percentage of children who consume two fruit or more a day shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "twice a day", "three times a day" or "four times or more daily" to the question "In the last 7 days, how often did you eat or drink the following? Fruits (e.g., apples, oranges, bananas)." (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. Information gathered from a school student survey conducted by Skólavogin. The survey answers how often children in grades 6 to 10 eat fruits. Response options were "never", "1-3 times", "4-6 times", "once a day", "twice a day", "three times a day", "four times or more daily".                         | 100        |
| Percentage of children who consume vegetables twice or more a day        | Skólavogin    | 11 to 16 yr | The percentage of children who consume vegetables twice or more a day shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "twice a day", "three times a day" or "four times or more daily" to the question "In the last 7 days, how often did you eat or drink the following? Vegetables (e.g. carrots, salads, cucumbers, peppers)" (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. Information gathered from a school student survey conducted by Skólavogin. The survey answers how often children in grades 6 to 10 eat vegetables. Response options were "never", "1-3 times", "4-6 times", "once a day", "twice a day", "three times a day", "four times or more daily". | 100        |
| Percentage of children who eat breakfast three times or more on workdays | HBSC          | 12 yr       | The percentage of children who eat breakfast three times or more on workdays shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "three days", "four days" or "five days" to the question "How often do you usually have breakfast (more than a glass of milk or fruit juice) on weekdays?" (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 study of Health Behaviour in Schoolaged Children asks about various aspects of health and health-related behavior of young people. Response options were "never", "one day", "two days", "three days", "four days", "five days".   | 100        |
| Percentage of children who participate in                                | Skólavogin    | 11 to 16 yr | The percentage of children who participate in physical activity outside of school and sports shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "4 times a week or more" and "2-3 times a week" to the question "When you are not in school or during a sports club exercise, how often do you exercise were you get   | 100        |





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| physical activity outside of school and sports   |                           |                  | shortness of breath and sweat" (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. Information gathered from a school student survey conducted by Skólavogin. Response options were "4 times a week or more often", "2-3 times a week", "once a week or less often" and "never".  |                   |
| Percentage of children who have had a headache sometimes or often in the last seven days | ICSRA                     | 9 to 13 yr       | The percentage of children who have had a headache sometimes or often in the last seven days shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "sometimes" or "often" to the question "How many times the last seven days: Headache" (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 9 to 13 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 "never", "almost never", "rarely", "sometimes", "often". | 0                 |
| <b>PREVENTION</b>  |                           |                  |  |                   |
| <b>Indicator</b>   | <b>Data provider</b>      | <b>Age group</b> | <b>Data processing</b>   | <b>Best value</b> |
| Percentage of children that are vaccinated   | The Directorate of Health | 1 yr             | The percentage of children that are vaccinated shall be calculated as the total number of children who are vaccinated at the age of 12 months old (numerator) divided by the total number of children that are 12 months old who live in the municipality (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. The Directorate of Health gathers vaccination data from all over Iceland into a vaccination database. Every year a report with the information of the previous year is published. There information of the total percentage of children 12 months of age who got vaccinated in the capital region can be seen.  | 100               |
| Percentage of children that are vaccinated   | The Directorate of Health | 12 yr            | The percentage of children that are vaccinated shall be calculated as the total number of children who are vaccinated at the age of 12 years old (numerator) divided by the total number of children that are 12 years old who live in the municipality (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. The Directorate of Health gathers vaccination data from all over Iceland into a vaccination database. Every year a report with the information of the previous year is published. There information of the total percentage of children 12 years of age who got vaccinated in the capital region can be seen.   | 100               |
| Percentage of children that brush their teeth daily                                      | HBSC                      | 16 yr            | The percentage of children that brush their teeth daily shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "more than once a day" or "once a day" to the question "How often do you brush your teeth" (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 study of Health Behaviour in Schoolaged Children asks about various aspects of health and health-related behavior of young people. The response options were "more than once a day", "once a day", "at least once a week", "less than once a week", "never".  | 100               |



| SECURITY & PROTECTION  |               |             |  |            |
|--|---------------|-------------|--|------------|
| BULLYING & ACCIDENTS   |               |             |  |            |
| Indicator  | Data provider | Age group   | Data processing  | Best value |
| Percentage of children that felt they were being talked about behind their back sometimes or often in the last 30 days | Skólavogin    | 11 to 16 yr | The percentage of children that felt they were being talked about behind their back sometimes or often in the last 30 days shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "often" or "sometimes" to the question "How often during the last 30 days? I felt that someone was talking behind my back" (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. Information gathered from a school student survey conducted by Skólavogin. In the survey report, an answer can be found to how often in the last 30 days children in grades 6 to 10 felt that they were being slandered. Response options were "often", "sometimes", "rarely" and "never". | 0          |
| Percentage of children that felt they were left out sometimes or often in the last 30 days                             | Skólavogin    | 11 to 16 yr | The percentage of children that felt they were left out sometimes or often in the last 30 days shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "often" or "sometimes" to the question "How often during the last 30 days? I was left out" (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. Information gathered from a school student survey conducted by Skólavogin. In the survey report, an answer can be found to how often in the last 30 days children in grades 6 to 10 were left out. Response options were "often", "sometimes", "rarely" and "never".   | 0          |
| Percentage of children that had something hurtful said to them sometimes or often in the last 30 days                  | Skólavogin    | 11 to 16 yr | The percentage of children that had something hurtful said to them sometimes or often in the last 30 days shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "often" or "sometimes" to the question "How often during the last 30 days? Someone said something hurtful to me" (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. Information gathered from a school student survey conducted by Skólavogin. In the survey report, an answer can be found to how often in the last 30 days children in grades 6 to 10 had someone say something hurtful to them. Response options were "often", "sometimes", "rarely" and "never".                      | 0          |
| Percentage of children that have been bullied at school in the last two months   | HBSC          | 12 yr       | The percentage of children that have been bullied at school in the last two months shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "1-2", "2-3/month", "about 1/week" or "more often" to the question "how often have you been bullied in school over the past two months" (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 study of Health Behaviour in Schoolaged Children asks about various aspects of health and health-related behavior of young people. Response options were "never", "1-2", "2-3/month", "about 1/week", "more often".   | 0          |



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| Percentage of children who had accidents in kindergarten                              | Inhouse data         | 1 to 5 yr        | Percentage of children who had accidents in kindergarten shall be calculated as the total number of children who had accidents in the municipalities kindergartens (numerator) divided by the total number of children that are registered in the municipalities kindergartens (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. The administration department of Kópavogur has information on the number of accidents in kindergartens. The education department of Kópavogur gathers data from the kindergartens on the number of children that stay there. Since the accident database is new data has not yet been properly put into the database. Therefore these measurements should be looked at with that in mind.   | 0                 |
| Percentage of children who had accidents in primary school                            | Inhouse data         | 6 to 16 yr       | Percentage of children who had accidents in primary school shall be calculated as the total number of children who had accidents in the municipalities primary schools (numerator) divided by the total number of children that are registered in the municipalities primary schools (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. The administration department of Kópavogur has information on the number of accidents in primary schools. The education department of Kópavogur gathers data from the primary schools on the number of children that stay there. Since the accident database is new, data has not yet been properly put into the database. Therefore these measurements should be looked at with that in mind.  | 0                 |
| <b>FAMILY TIME</b>  |                      |                  |   |                   |
| <b>Indicator</b>  | <b>Data provider</b> | <b>Age group</b> | <b>Data processing</b>  | <b>Best value</b> |
| Percentage of girls who often or always spend time with their parents during weekends | ICSRA                | 14 to 16 yr      | The percentage of girls who often or always spend time with their parents during weekends shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "often" or "almost always" to the question "I often spend time with my parents on weekends" (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. Information gathered from a report by ICSRA that conducted a public health survey of children aged 13 to 16. In the report the proportion of boys and girls in grades 9 and 10 can be found who say they spend time often or almost always with their parents during weekends. Girls are reported here. The measurements for the girls and boys have been similar since 2009 and therefore the dashboard only monitors the measurement for girls. | 100               |
| Percentage of children who find it easy to get warmth and care from their parents     | ICSRA                | 9 to 13 yr       | The percentage of children who find it easy to get warmth and care from their parents shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "rather easy" or "very easy" to the question "How easy or difficult is it to get warmth and care from your parents" (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 9 to 13 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 "very difficult", "rather difficult", "rather easy", "very easy".  | 100               |



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| Percentage of children who find it easy to talk about personal issues with their parents              | ICSRA                | 14 to 16 yr      | The percentage of children who find it easy to talk about personal issues with their parents shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "rather easy" or "very easy" to the question "How easy or difficult is it to talk about personal issues with your parents" (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 "very difficult", "rather difficult", "rather easy", "very easy".  | 100               |
| Percentage of children who find it easy to get advice on their studies from their parents             | ICSRA                | 14 to 16 yr      | The percentage of children who find it easy to get advice on their studies from their parents shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "rather easy" or "very easy" to the question "How easy or difficult is it to get advice on your studies from you parents" (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 "very difficult", "rather difficult", "rather easy", "very easy".  | 100               |
| <b>RISK BEHAVIOR</b>  |                      |                  |  |                   |
| <b>Indicator</b>  | <b>Data provider</b> | <b>Age group</b> | <b>Data processing</b>   | <b>Best value</b> |
| Percentage of children that smoke daily   | ICSRA                | 16 yr            | The percentage of children that smoke daily shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "1-5 cigarettes a day", "6-10 cigarettes a day", "11-20 cigarettes a day" or "more than 20 cigarettes a day" to the question "How much have you smoked on average for the last 30 days" (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. Information gathered from a report by ICSRA that conducted a public health survey of children aged 13 to 16. Response options were "nothing", "less than one cigarette a week", "less than one cigarette a day", "1-5 cigarettes a day", "6-10 cigarettes a day", "11-20 cigarettes a day", "more than 20 cigarettes a day".   | 0                 |
| Percentage of children who have used cannabis (hashish or marijuana) once or more over their lifetime | ICSRA                | 16 yr            | The percentage of children who have used cannabis once or more over their lifetime shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "1-2 times", "3-5 times", "6-9 times", "10-29 times", "20-39 times" or "40 times or more" to the questions "How often (if at all) have you used the following substances over your lifetime? - Hashish" and "How often (if at all) have you used the following substances over your lifetime? - Marijuana" (numerator) divided by the total number of children who answer the questions (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Information gathered from a report by ICSRA that conducted a public health survey of children aged 13 to 16. In the report the percentage of individuals in 10th grade that have used hashish or marijuana once or more over their lifetime. Response options were "never", "1-2 times", "3-5 times", "6-9 times", "10-29 times", "20-39 times", "40 times or more" | 0                 |



|   |       |       |   |     |
|---|-------|-------|---|-----|
| Percentage of children that have used oral tobacco 20 times or more over their lifetime | ICSRA | 16 yr | The percentage of children that have used oral tobacco 20 times or more over their lifetime shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "20-39 times" or "40 times or more often" to the question "How often have you used during your lifetime? Oral tobacco" (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. Information gathered from a report by ICSRA that conducted a public health survey of children aged 13 to 16. Response options were "never", "1-2 times", "3-5 times", "6-9 times", "10-19 times", "20-39 times", "40 times or more often".   | 0   |
| Percentage of children that use vape pens daily   | ICSRA | 16 yr | The percentage of children that use vape pens daily shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "1-5 times a day", "6-10 times a day", "11-20 times a day" or "20 times or more a day" to the question "How often have you used vape pens on average for the last 30 days" (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. Information gathered from a report by ICSRA that conducted a public health survey of children aged 13 to 16. Response options were "never", "less than once a week", "less than once a day", "1-5 times a day", "6-10 times a day", "11-20 times a day", "20 times or more a day". | 0   |
| Percentage of children who got intoxicated in the last 30 days                          | ICSRA | 16 yr | The percentage of children who got intoxicated in the last 30 days shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "1-2 times", "3-5 times", "6-9 times", "10-19 times", "20-39 times" or "40 times or more often" to the question "How often have you been drinking alcohol of any kind for the last 30 days" (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. Information gathered from a report by ICSRA that conducted a public health survey of children aged 13 to 16. Response options were "never", "1-2 times", "3-5 times", "6-9 times", "10-19 times", "20-39 times", "40 times or more often".         | 0   |
| Percentage of children who used a condom during their last intercourse                  | HBSC  | 16 yr | The percentage of children who used a condom during their last intercourse shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer yes to the question "When you last had intercourse, did you or your partner use a condom?" (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 study of Health Behaviour in Schoolaged Children asks about various aspects of health and health-related behavior of young people. Response options were "yes", "no", "not sure".   | 100 |

**VIOLENCE & NEGLIGENCE**

| <b>Indicator</b>                                     | <b>Data provider</b> | <b>Age group</b> | <b>Data processing</b>   | <b>Best value</b> |
|--|----------------------|------------------|--|-------------------|
| Percentage of children attended to on the grounds of | Inhouse data         | 0 to 5 yr        | 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 | 0                 |



|   |              |             |  |   |
|---|--------------|-------------|--|---|
| the Child Protection Act  |              |             | 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.  |   |
| Percentage of children attended to on the grounds of the Child Protection Act | Inhouse data | 6 to 10 yr  | 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.  | 0 |
| Percentage of children who have suffered physical abuse at home by an adult   | ICSRA        | 14 to 16 yr | 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 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".  | 0 |
| Percentage of children who have suffered sexual abuse by an adult             | ICSRA        | 14 to 16 yr | 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".                           | 0 |
| Percentage of children who have suffered sexual abuse by another teenager     | ICSRA        | 14 to 16 yr | 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 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". | 0 |

**SOCIAL PARTICIPATION**



| AFTER SCHOOL ACTIVITIES  |               |             |   |            |
|--|---------------|-------------|---|------------|
| Indicator  | Data provider | Age group   | Data processing   | Best value |
| Percentage of boys who participate in organized sports and leisure activities  | ICSRA         | 14 to 16 yr | The percentage of boys who participate in organized sports and leisure activities shall be calculated as the total number of boys who answer "1 time a week", "2 times a week" or "3 times a week" to the question "How often do you participate (training or competing) in organized sports with a sports club" (numerator) divided by the total number of boys who answer the question (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Information gathered from a report by ICSRA that conducted a public health survey of children aged 13 to 16. The children were asked if they practiced or competed with a sports club. The possible answers were "Almost never", "1 time a week", "2 times a week", "3 times a week", "4 to 6 times a week" and "Nearly every day". In the report the percentage of boys that said they practice or compete with a sports club 1 to 3 times a week were summed.     | 100        |
| Percentage of girls who participate in organized sports and leisure activities | ICSRA         | 14 to 16 yr | The percentage of girls who participate in organized sports and leisure activities shall be calculated as the total number of girls who answer "1 time a week", "2 times a week" or "3 times a week" to the question "How often do you participate (training or competing) in organized sports with a sports club" (numerator) divided by the total number of girls who answer the question (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Information gathered from a report by ICSRA that conducted a public health survey of children aged 13 to 16. The children were asked if they practiced or competed with a sports club. The possible answers were "Almost never", "1 time a week", "2 times a week", "3 times a week", "4 to 6 times a week" and "Nearly every day". In the report the percentage of girls that said they practice or compete with a sports club 1 to 3 times a week were summed. | 100        |
| Percentage of children who have a part time job with school                    | ICSRA         | 16 yr       | The percentage of children who have a part time job with school shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "1 to 4 hours" or longer to the question "How many hours in a paid part time job do you work in a week" (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. Information gathered from a report by ICSRA that conducted a public health survey of children aged 13 to 16. The children were asked if they worked with school and how many hours.   | 0          |
| Percentage of children who utilize the leisure support from the municipality   | Inhouse data  | 5 to 6 yr   | The percentage of children who utilize the leisure support from the municipality shall be calculated as the total number of children who utilize the leisure support (numerator) divided by the total number of children who live in the municipality (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Data was gathered from the education department and Statistic Iceland. The indicator measures the percentage of children aged 5 to 6 that utilize the municipalities leisure support. The percentage was calculated by dividing the number of children who utilize the leisure support with all registered children in the same age group that live in Kópavogur according to data from Statistic Iceland and then multiplied with 100.  | 100        |

**GENERAL PARTICIPATION**



| Indicator  | Data provider                        | Age group   | Data processing  | Best value |
|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|--|------------|
| Percentage of children that feel included in the municipalities decision making on children's affair | Survey conducted by the municipality | 10 to 16yr  | 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 municipalities 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.   | 100        |
| Percentage of children that feel included in planning sport and leisure activities                   | Survey conducted by the municipality | 10 to 16yr  | The percentage of children that feel included in planning sport and leisure activities shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer yes to the question "Do you get an opportunity to influence sport and leisure activities" (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.  | 100        |
| Percentage of children that have a good knowledge of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child    | ICSRA                                | 9 to 13 yr  | The percentage of children that have a good knowledge of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer the question "How well or poorly do you think you are familiar with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child" by checking "Pretty well" and "Very well" (numerator) divided by the total number of children who answer the question (denominator). Other possible answers to the question are "Don't know it", "Very poorly" and "Poorly". The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. The Icelandic Centre for Social Research and Analysis conducts a public health survey of children aged 9 to 13 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 The Icelandic Centre for Social Research and Analysis. | 100        |
| <b>SOCIAL LIFE</b>   |                                      |             |  |            |
| Indicator  | Data provider                        | Age group   | Data processing  | Best value |
| Percentage of children who find it easy to make friends at school                                    | Skólavogin                           | 11 to 16 yr | The percentage of children who find it easy to make friends at school shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "strongly agree" or "agree" to the statement "In my school it is easy for me to make friends" (numerator) divided by the total number of children who answer the statement (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Information gathered from a school student survey conducted by Skólavogin. Children in 6th to 10th grade were asked if they agreed with the   | 100        |





|   |                      |                  |  |                   |
|---|----------------------|------------------|--|-------------------|
|   |                      |                  | statement that it was easy for them to make friends. The children could answer "strongly agree", "agree", "disagree" and "strongly disagree".  |                   |
| Percentage of children who feel they have a close connection to someone       | ICSRA                | 13 to 16 yr      | The percentage of children who feel they have a close connection to someone shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "often" or "always" to the statement "I am close to somebody" (numerator) divided by the total number of children who answer the statement (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. Information gathered from a report by ICSRA that conducted a public health survey of children aged 13 to 16. The children were asked to assess if they felt a statement applied to them the last two weeks before the survey, the statement was: "I am close to somebody".  | 100               |
| Percentage of children who participate in group activity in community centers | ICSRA                | 14 to 16 yr      | The percentage of children who participate in group activity in community centers shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "few times a year", "few times a month", "1-2x in a week", and "3x a week or more often" to the question "Do you attend: Group activity in the community center" (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.   | 100               |
| Percentage of children who participate in school entertainment                | ICSRA                | 14 to 16 yr      | The percentage of children who participate in school entertainment shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "few times a year", "few times a month", "1-2x in a week", and "3x a week or more often" to the question "Do you attend: Class gatherings or school entertainment" (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.  | 100               |
| Percentage of boys who have few or no friends in school                       | ICSRA                | 9 yr             | The percentage of boys who have few or no friends in school shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer the question "How many friends do you have in school" by checking "No friends" and "Few friends" (numerator) divided by the total number of boys who answer the question (denominator). The result shall then be multiplied by 100 and expressed as a percentage. The Icelandic Centre for Social Research and Analysis conducts a public health survey of children aged 9 to 13 and reports on the results. In the report the percentage of 9 year old boys can be seen that answer they have few or no friends in school. The percentage of boys is presented in the dashboard as proxy since boys have had higher percentages that answer few or no friends for four of the last five reports in the years 2009 to 2017. | 0                 |
| <b>SOCIAL NETWORK &amp; COMPUTER GAMES</b>                                    |                      |                  |  |                   |
| <b>Indicator</b>  | <b>Data provider</b> | <b>Age group</b> | <b>Data processing</b>   | <b>Best value</b> |
| Percentage of girls who   | ICSRA                | 16 yr            | The percentage of girls who spend more than 2 hours daily on social media shall be calculated as the total number of girls who answer "around 2 hours" or more to the question "How much time do you spend on  | 0                 |



|   |       |             |  |   |
|---|-------|-------------|--|---|
| spend more than 2 hours daily on social media                             |       |             | average every day: On online social media sites, such as Facebook, Snapchat, Twitter, Instagram, Vine, Tumblr, WhatsApp, Skype etc." (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. Information gathered from a report by ICSRA that conducted a public health survey of children aged 13 to 16. In the report a percentage of girls in 10th grade that spend 2 hours or more a day on social media can be found. The indicator for girls is used since it is way higher than for the boys.  |   |
| Percentage of boys who spend more than 2 hours daily playing online games | ICSRA | 16 yr       | The percentage of boys who spend more than 2 hours daily playing online games shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "around 2 hours" or more to the question "How much time do you spend on average every day: Playing online games" (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. Information gathered from a report by ICSRA that conducted a public health survey of children aged 13 to 16. In the report a percentage of boys aged 16 that spend 2 hours or more a day playing online video games can be found. The indicator for boys is used since it is way higher than for the girls. | 0 |
| Percentage of children who have got an offensive or hurtful message       | ICSRA | 13 to 16 yr | The percentage of children who have got an offensive or hurtful message shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "Once" or more to the question "How often has this happened in your lifetime? You gotten an offensive or hurtful message from an individual or a group" (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. Information gathered from a report by ICSRA that conducted a public health survey of children aged 13 to 16. In the report the percentage of individuals could be found that said they had received an offensive or hurtful message from a person or a group.              | 0 |
| Percentage of children who have got a cruel or hurtful message            | ICSRA | 9 to 13 yr  | The percentage of children who have got a cruel or hurtful message shall be calculated as the total number of children who answer "Once" or more to the question "How often has this happened in your lifetime? You gotten a cruel or hurtful message from an individual or a group" (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 9 to 13 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.                         | 0 |