

December 2019



# The Municipal Level in Iceland Structural Reforms

Government of Iceland  
Ministry of Transport and Local Government



103,000 km<sup>2</sup>



357,000

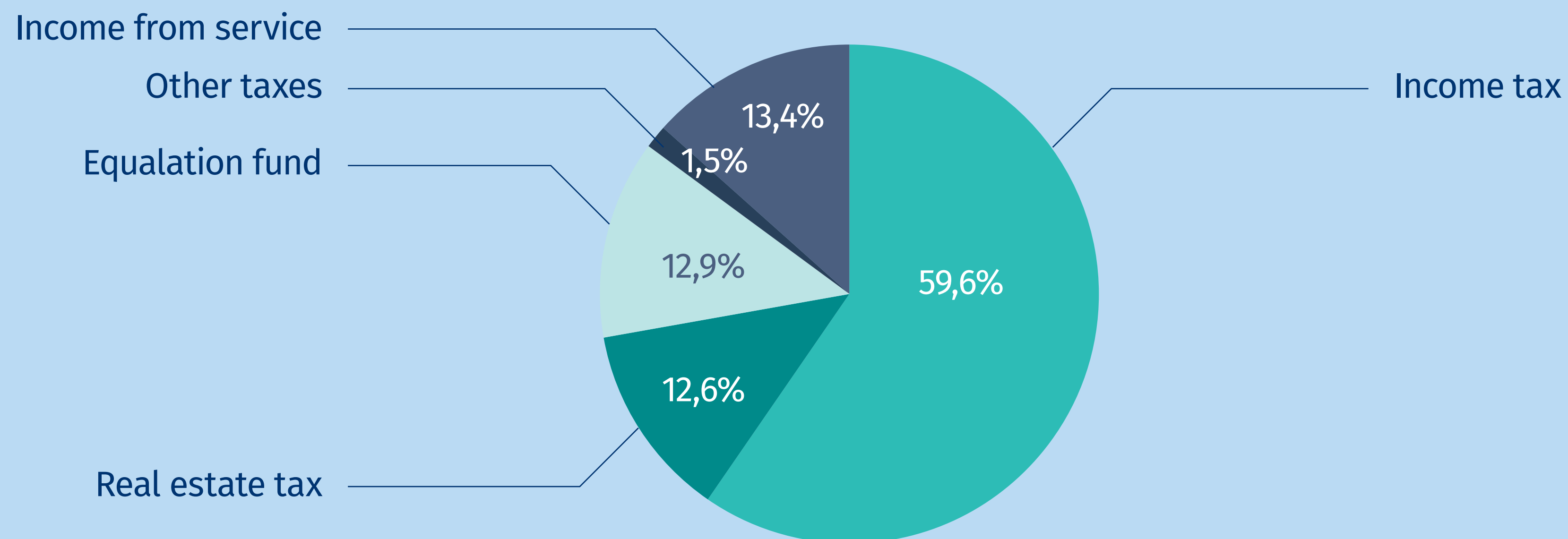


## Local governments expenditure on main task

Task	% of total cost
Primary schools and kindergarten	46%
Social service	17%
Leisure activities, youth and sport	11%
Overhead cost	7%
Environment, planning and more	5%
Public transport	5%
Culture and leisure	4%
Pension fund obligation	3%
Waste management	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>



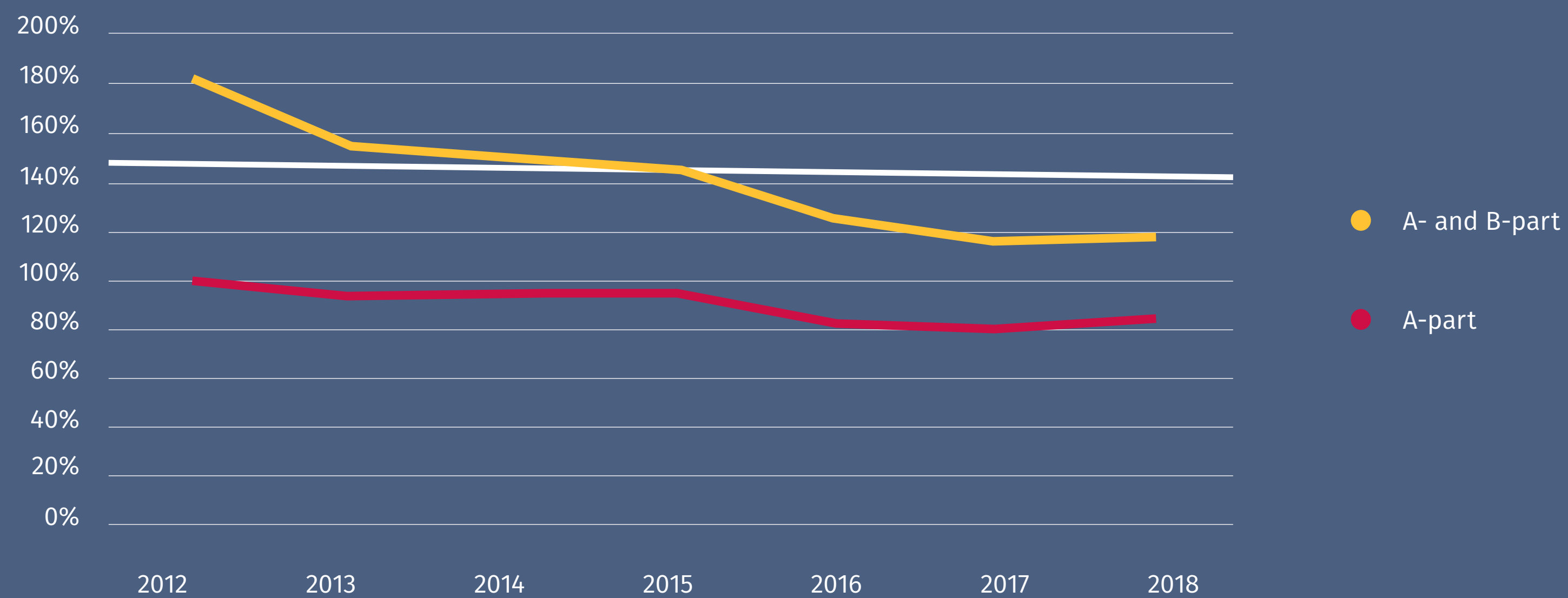
## The source of income in 2018





# Finances

## Debt ratio





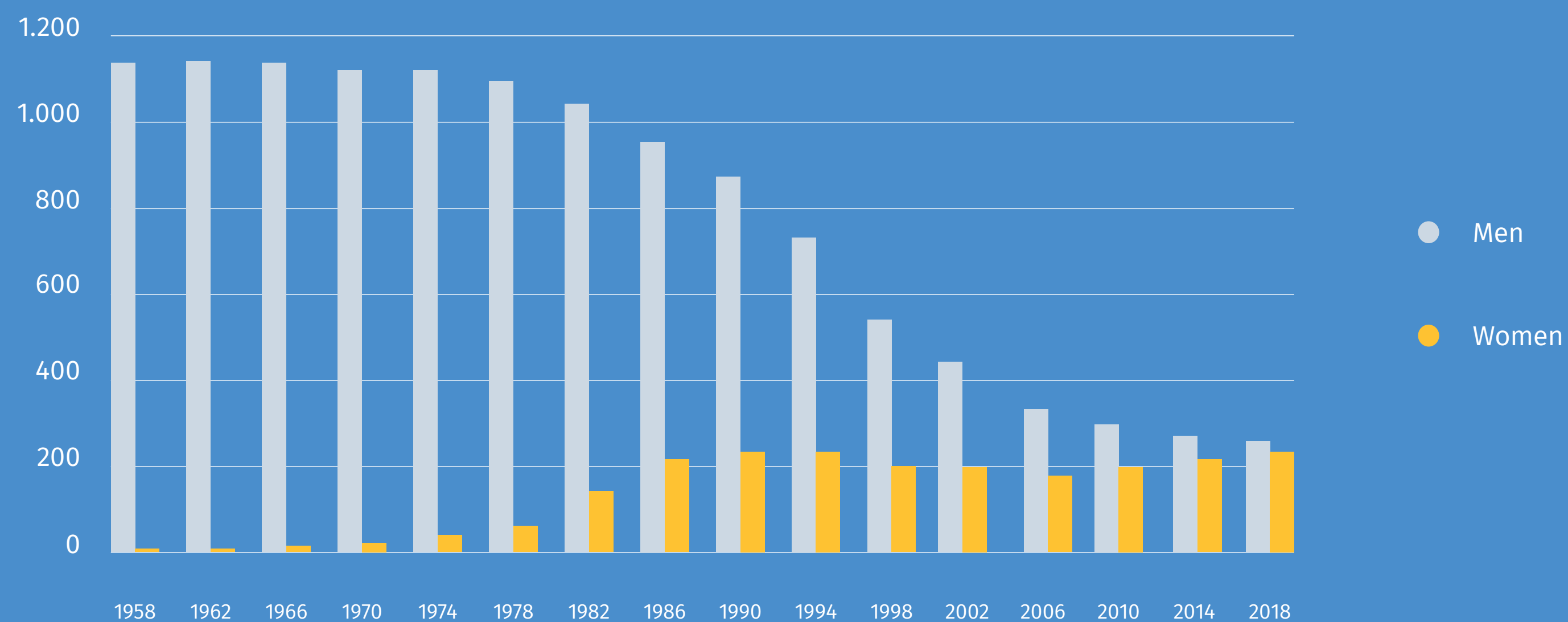
# Participation in municipal elections





# The gender status

## Elected municipal councilors 1958–2018 by gender









# Categorization of municipalities by population

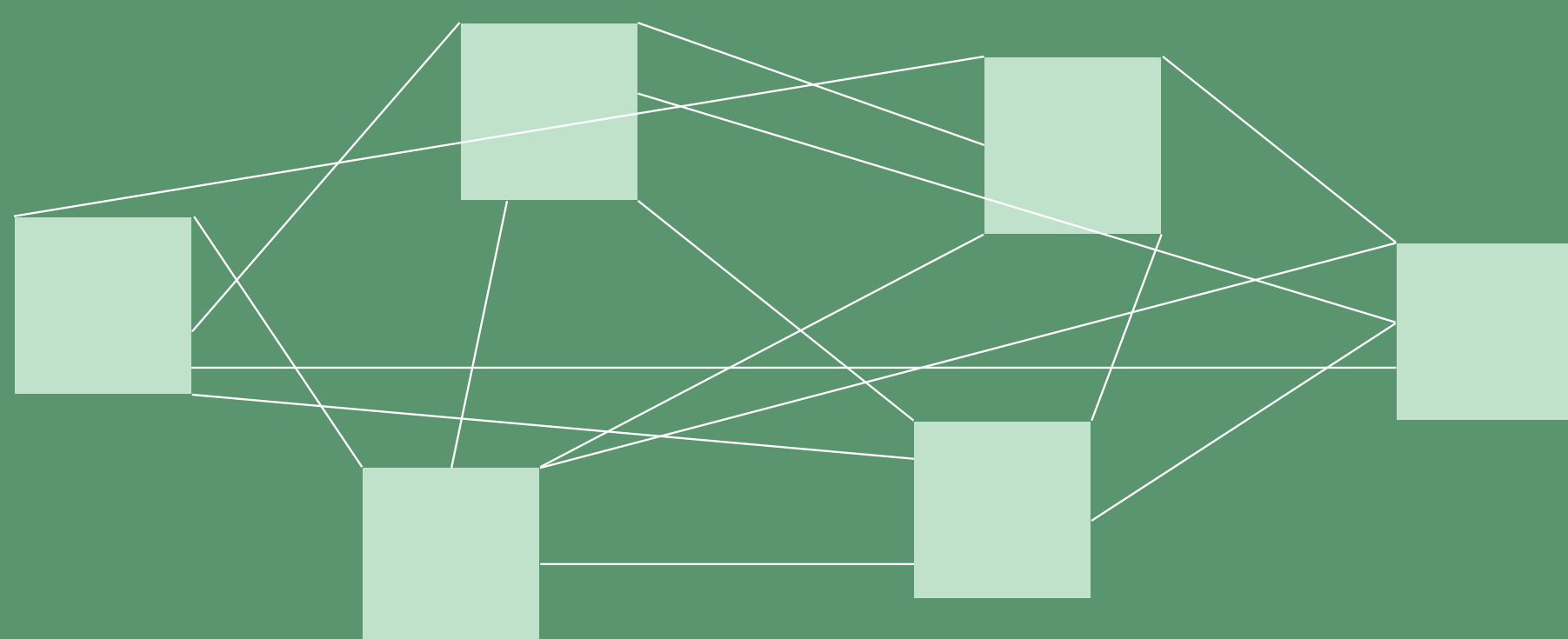
July 1st 2018

Inhabitants	No. of municipalities	Proportion	Proportion of inhab.
99 or less	7	9,7%	0,1%
100–299	9	12,5%	0,5%
300–499	7	9,7%	0,9%
500–999	16	22,2%	3,2%
1.000–1.999	10	13,9%	3,9%
2.000–4.999	13	18,1%	12,2%
5.000–9.999	3	4,2%	6,1%
10.000–99.999	6	8,3%	37,0%
100.000 or more	1	1,4%	36,0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

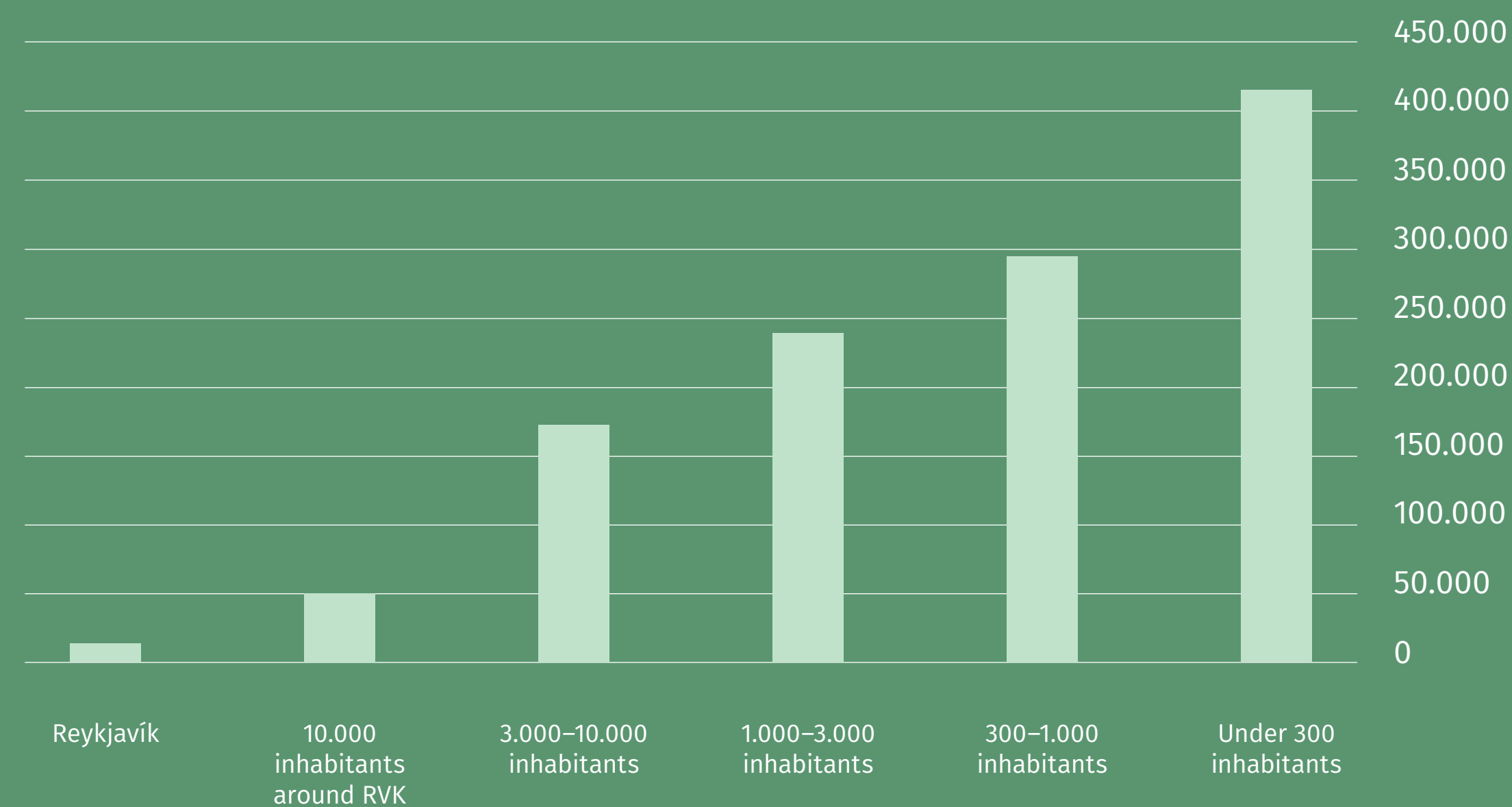


# How is the structure problem solved?

## Inter Municipal Cooperation



## Support from Equalization fund per inhabitants after size





## Positive development

The year 1950

**229**

municipalities

The year 2000

**120**

municipalities

The year 2019

**72**

municipalities







# The main goals of this Policy are twofold

Local Governments in Iceland should become a powerful and sustainable platform for democratic activities;

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Respect for local self-government and their responsibility and ensuring equal rights and access for residents to services.



## A proposal for a minimum population

The year 2022

**250**  
inhabitants

The year 2026

**1.000**  
inhabitants



Alþingi has the final word