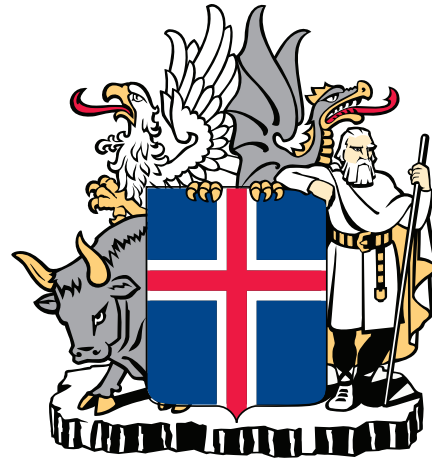


December 2019



The Municipal Level in Iceland

Structural Reforms

Government of Iceland
Ministry of Transport and Local Government



103,000 km²



357,000

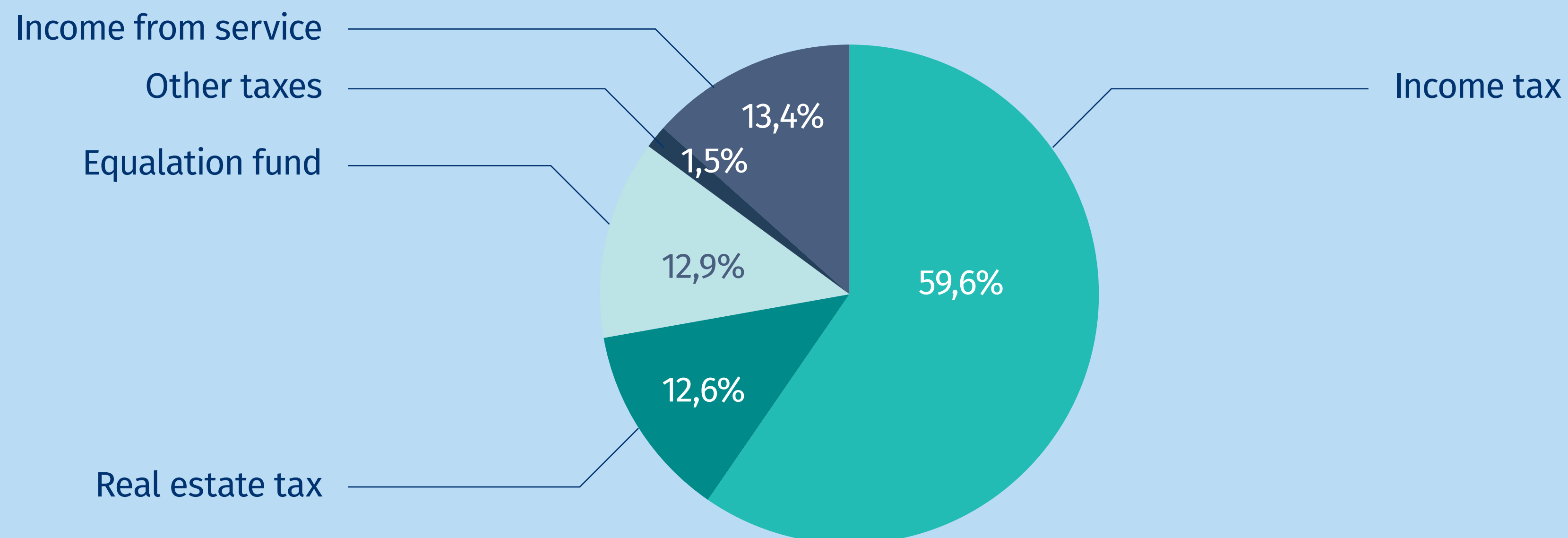


Local governments expenditure on main task

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%
Total	100%



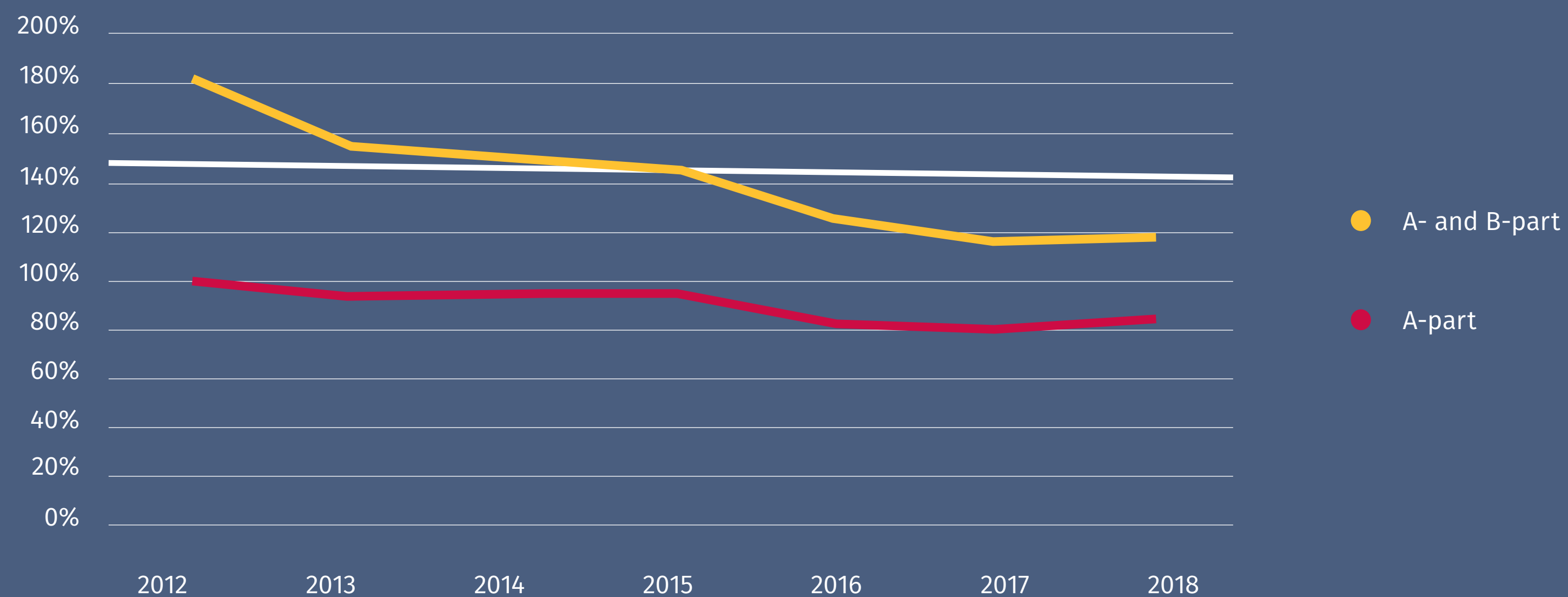
The source of income in 2018





Finances

Debt ratio





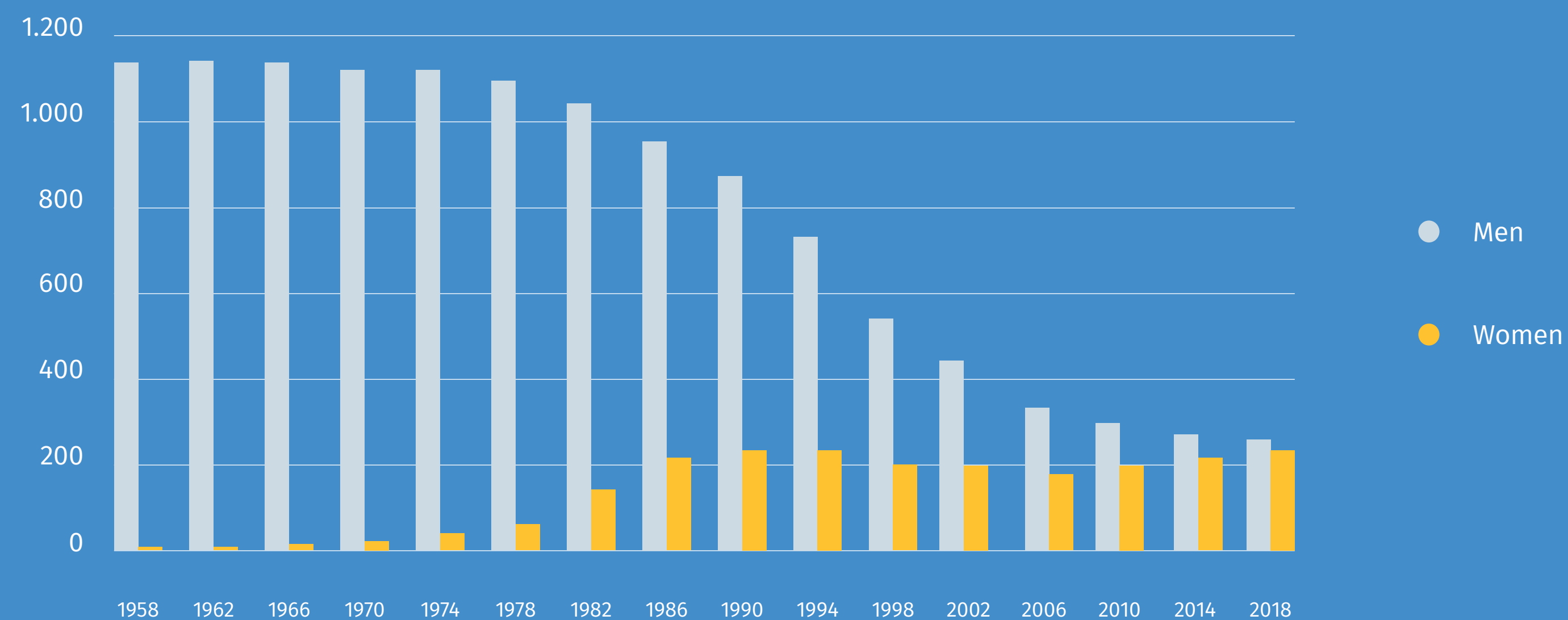
Participation in municipal elections





The gender status

Elected municipal councilors 1958–2018 by gender







Categorization of municipalities by population

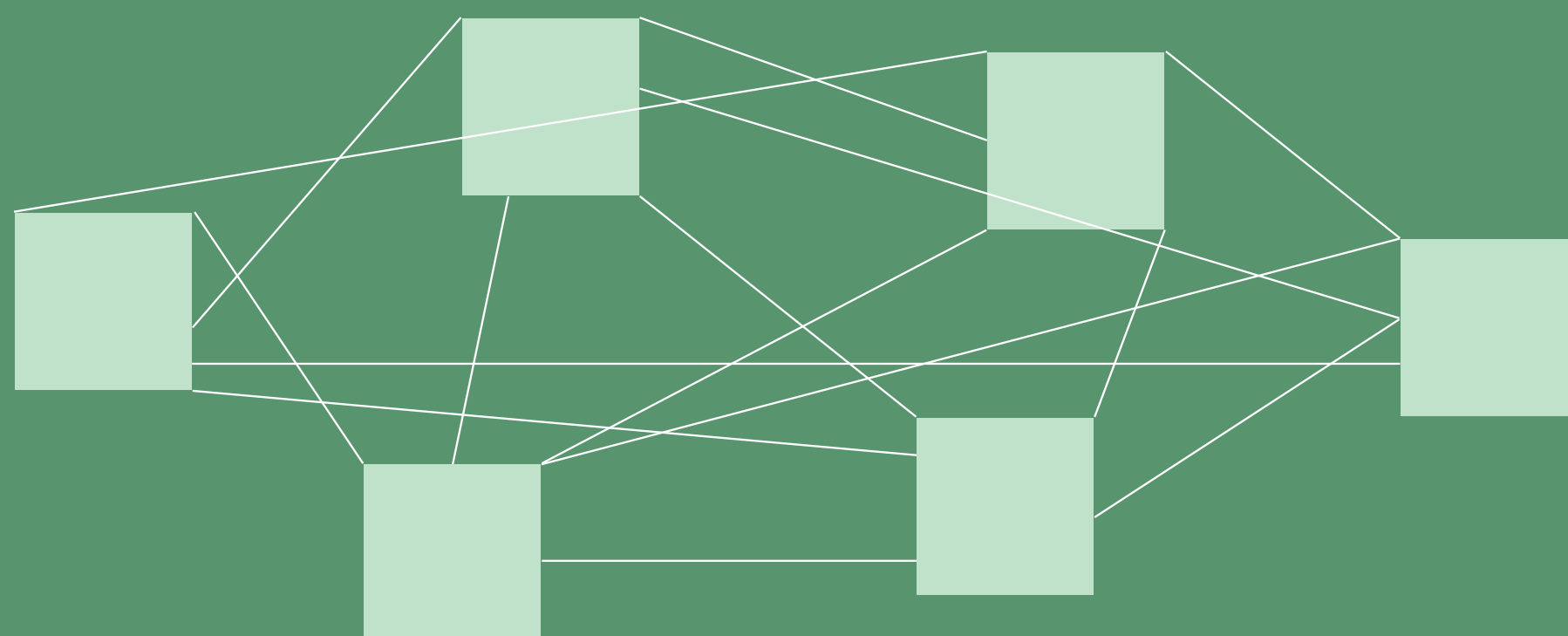
July 1st 2018

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%
Total	72	100%	100%

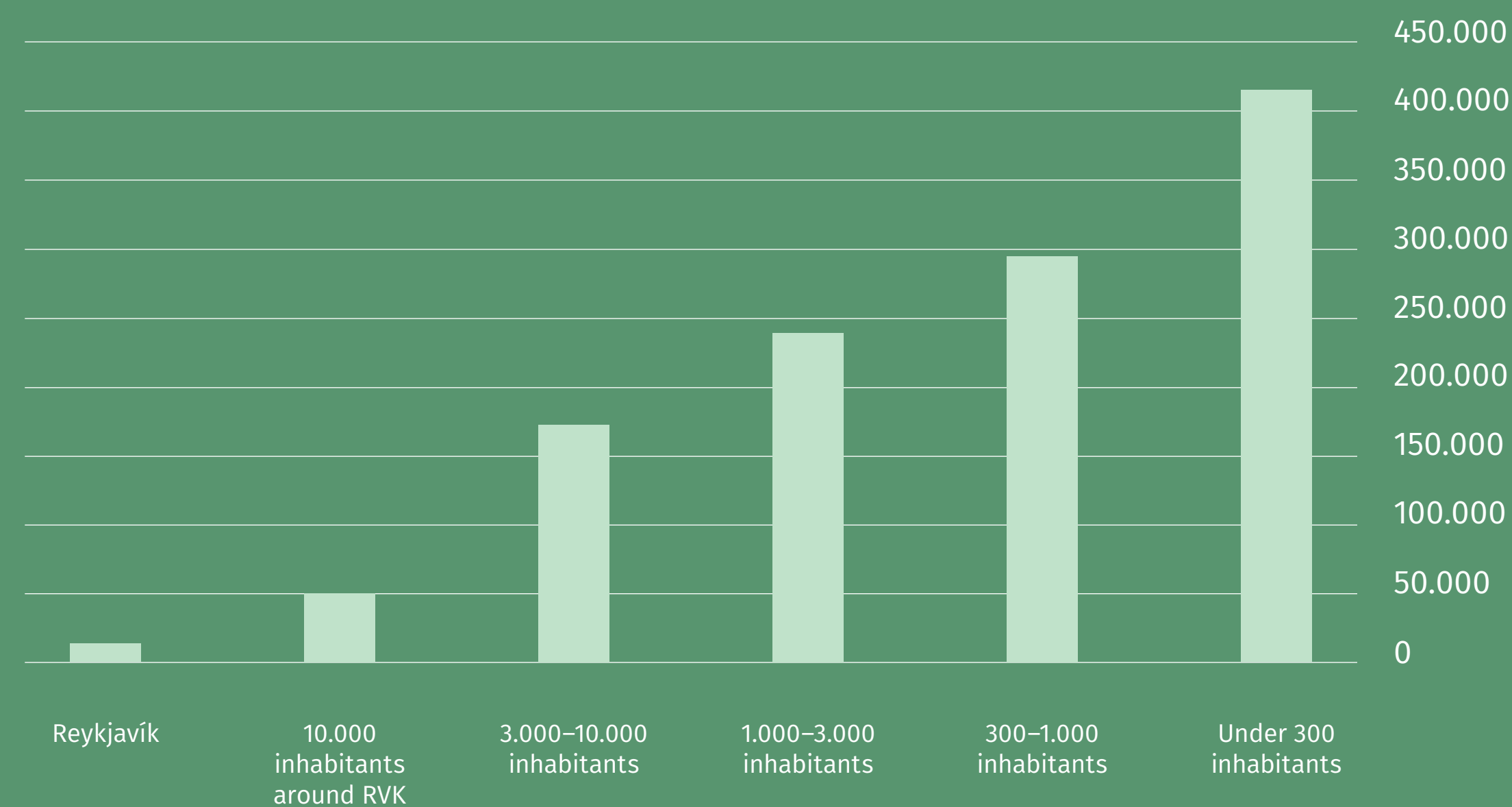


How is the structure problem solved?

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;

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



Alpingi has the final word