

Percentage of population 65+ benefiting from municipal home care.

The percentage of residents aged 65 and over who receive municipal home care shows how well a city supports its ageing population. Home care enables older people to stay independent, remain in familiar surroundings and maintain links with community life, rather than entering institutional care too early. This protects dignity, autonomy and overall wellbeing.

A higher percentage reflects strong municipal welfare systems and accessible services that address older residents' daily and social needs. Such support reduces loneliness, improves health outcomes and eases pressure on hospitals and long-term care facilities, making the indicator a useful measure of social sustainability.

A low percentage may point to gaps in provision or affordability, leaving many without adequate help. This can worsen health inequalities, increase isolation and place greater strain on informal caregivers, particularly families.

A well-functioning home care system benefits the wider community too. It strengthens trust in public institutions, supports intergenerational stability and contributes to a resilient, compassionate city where older people can age with dignity.

30. What is the total number of residents aged 65 and over?

Enter the number

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

31. How many residents aged 65 and over are benefiting from municipal home care?

Enter the number

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

Internal migration rate.

The internal migration rate measures the net movement of people into and out of a city relative to its population. It reveals how residents perceive local quality of life, opportunities and overall conditions. A positive rate suggests that the city is attractive—offering good job prospects, economic stability and supportive policies for business, skills and innovation.

Quality of life also plays a key role. Well-developed public transport, housing, healthcare, education, green spaces and cultural amenities make cities more desirable, encouraging inflows and enhancing urban diversity. Inclusive social policies—such as affordable housing and accessible services—help retain residents and reduce inequality.

Safety strongly influences mobility too. Cities with lower crime rates and safer neighbourhoods tend to draw more people seeking secure, stable living environments.

A negative rate may signal limited economic opportunities, poor public services or rising living costs, prompting residents to leave. Persistent outmigration often reflects dissatisfaction or unmet aspirations.

For city administrations, the indicator is a valuable governance tool. It helps assess policy effectiveness, plan infrastructure and anticipate demographic shifts. Within the Happy City Index, it relates to Prosperity, Equity and Governance, showing how well a city creates conditions in which people want to live and build their future.

35. How many people moved into the city from other parts of the country in the analysed year?

Enter the number

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

36. How many people moved out of the city to other parts of the country in the analysed year?

Enter the number

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

Percentage of the city's budget allocated to supporting innovation.

The share of the municipal budget dedicated to innovation shows how strongly a city invests in research, development and forward-looking solutions. Such spending may include municipal projects or partnerships with universities, research institutes and private companies, indicating a commitment to knowledge-based growth.

A higher percentage reflects strategic investment in new technologies, evidence-based policymaking and improved public services. This can stimulate economic growth by supporting start-ups, strengthening high-tech sectors and creating skilled jobs, while also enhancing services such as digital administration, smart mobility and sustainable energy.

Low investment may signal limited focus on long-term competitiveness and reduced ability to address social, environmental or technological challenges. Cities that underinvest risk falling behind in attracting talent, business activity and innovative solutions.

For local governments, this indicator demonstrates whether public resources build future capacity rather than only funding current operations. Strong cooperation between municipalities, universities and businesses can further amplify impact by creating dynamic innovation ecosystems.

Within the Happy City Index, this measure relates to Prosperity, Innovation and Governance, showing how effectively a city uses creativity and technology to improve daily life and long-term wellbeing.

39. What is the total amount of municipal expenditure on research and development (R&D) in the analysed year (expressed in national currency)?

Please enter the amount in the national currency, without dots.

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

Share of people working in creative industries.

The share of people employed in creative industries reflects how strongly a society supports expression, cultural vitality and innovation. Creative work—such as art, music, design, media or writing—offers individuals meaningful opportunities for self-expression, emotional wellbeing and personal fulfilment. It helps people understand themselves, communicate ideas and form a strong sense of identity.

Creative sectors also encourage collaboration and community engagement. People working in these fields often build networks and social connections that reduce isolation and strengthen the sense of belonging. Such relationships are closely linked to higher levels of happiness and life satisfaction.

Work in creative industries typically provides greater autonomy and flexibility, which enhances job satisfaction and overall wellbeing. Communities with a vibrant creative sector benefit from cultural diversity, dynamic public life and increased opportunities for participation, making cities and regions more attractive and enjoyable places to live. Creative activity also supports mental health. Many artistic practices reduce stress, improve cognitive function and foster resilience, contributing to a more positive outlook on life.

This indicator is measured at the national level, as data on creative-industry employment are rarely available for individual cities. It therefore reflects the broader cultural and economic environment in which the analysed city operates.

40. What percentage of people in the country are employed in creative industries (%)?

Enter only the number representing the percentage. If the percentage includes a decimal, please use a dot.

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

The ratio of the median house price to the median household income. This indicator shows how many years of work at average earnings are needed to purchase a home. The ratio of the median house price to the median household income is a key measure of housing affordability and a strong indicator of residents' overall wellbeing. It shows

how many years of average earnings are needed to purchase a home, providing a clear sense of financial pressure faced by households.

A lower ratio means housing is more attainable. When families can afford suitable homes without excessive financial strain, they experience greater stability, have resources left for education, healthcare or leisure, and feel more secure in their long-term prospects. This contributes directly to higher life satisfaction and reduced stress. A high ratio, by contrast, indicates that property prices are rising faster than incomes. Households may struggle to find adequate accommodation, face overcrowding or spend a disproportionate share of their income on housing costs. Such financial pressure can undermine wellbeing, decrease life satisfaction and limit participation in community life.

High housing costs may also force families to relocate far from work or essential services, weakening community ties and reducing access to opportunities.

The ratio will be calculated automatically, using the median property price in the city as the numerator and the median annual household income as the denominator.

41. What is the median residential property price in the city (in the national currency)?

Please enter the amount in the national currency without using dots.

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

42. What is the median annual household income in the city (in the national currency)?

Please enter the amount in the national currency without using dots.

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

Percentage of rental costs as a proportion of household income.

The share of household income spent on rent is a key indicator of financial wellbeing and housing affordability. A lower percentage suggests that residents can meet housing costs without compromising other essential needs. This financial stability allows families to invest in healthcare, education, leisure and savings, all of which contribute to higher life satisfaction and long-term security.

When rent absorbs a large proportion of income, households face greater financial pressure. This can make it difficult to cover basic expenses, increasing stress and reducing overall wellbeing. High rental burdens may also force residents into overcrowded or substandard housing, undermining both physical and mental health and creating a sense of instability.

Excessive rental costs can limit participation in community life, restrict personal development opportunities and weaken social ties. In contrast, affordable rents provide stability and allow residents to engage fully in their communities.

The median monthly household income in the city will be calculated automatically, based on the median annual income provided in the previous indicator.

43. What is the median monthly rental cost of housing in the city (in the national currency)?

Please enter the amount in the national currency, without using dots.

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

Number of new dwellings completed per 1,000 inhabitants per year.

The number of new dwellings completed each year per 1,000 inhabitants shows how effectively a city can meet its housing needs. A sufficient supply of new homes is essential for quality of life, influencing whether residents can find affordable, secure and appropriate accommodation.

A higher completion rate, when aligned with population growth and household formation, indicates a responsive planning system and a dynamic housing market. It suggests that the city is investing in residential development, easing pressures that can drive up prices or increase overcrowding. This supports liveability, family stability and the city's attractiveness to new residents and investors.

However, the indicator must be interpreted carefully. High construction levels do not guarantee better living conditions if new homes are unaffordable, poorly located or of low quality. Conversely, low completion rates may signal housing shortages, insufficient investment or restrictive planning policies, contributing to rising costs and widening social inequalities.

New housing supply is also linked to sustainability. Well-planned development can strengthen local economies and support social inclusion, while unmanaged growth may lead to sprawl, environmental impacts or mismatches between infrastructure and demand.

Ensuring a steady and balanced flow of new dwellings is therefore vital for social stability, economic resilience and the long-term ability of the city to meet the needs of current and future generations.

44. How many new dwellings were completed in the city during the analysed year?

Enter the number

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

Number of cultural institutions (museums/theatres/cinemas) per 100,000 inhabitants. The number of museums, theatres and cinemas per 100,000 inhabitants shows the strength of a city's cultural infrastructure and the opportunities residents have to access arts and culture. Such institutions enhance quality of life by supporting learning, creativity, leisure and social interaction.

A higher concentration of cultural venues means residents can more easily participate in cultural life, enriching everyday experiences and strengthening community identity. These spaces bring together people from diverse backgrounds, promote social cohesion and support local economic activity through tourism and creative industries. A low number of institutions may signal limited access to culture, deepening inequalities and reducing a city's attractiveness for living, studying or investment. Cultural institutions help shape a city's identity by preserving heritage, promoting diversity and offering spaces for dialogue and self-expression. Their presence reflects not only cultural richness but also inclusiveness, social vitality and overall urban liveability.

45. What is the total number of cultural institutions (museums, theatres, cinemas) in the city in the analysed year?

Enter the number

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

link to the source

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

City budget for culture per capita: The amount a city allocates for cultural development, calculated per resident.

The cultural budget per capita shows how much a city invests in culture for each resident. It includes all funds recorded in the municipal budget—both local and external sources such as ministerial grants—provided they pass through the city's accounts. This covers support for cultural institutions, programmes for artists and the organisation of cultural events.

A higher cultural budget sustains a vibrant arts scene, giving residents access to performances, exhibitions and festivals that enrich daily life and strengthen local identity. Cultural investment also boosts tourism and the creative economy by attracting visitors and supporting local businesses.

Strong public funding ensures culture remains accessible to all, fostering inclusion, pride and social cohesion. Cultural development contributes to education and lifelong learning through workshops, school partnerships and opportunities for young people to engage with the arts.

Participation in cultural activities enhances mental health, reduces stress and builds social connections. Cultural spending can also drive urban regeneration, with revitalised cultural districts becoming hubs for community activity and investment.

The indicator is calculated by dividing the city's total cultural budget (including external funds managed by the city) by its population, showing how much is invested in culture per resident.

46. What is the total amount of all the expenditure the city allocates for cultural development (in the national currency)? This may include funding for cultural institutions, programs supporting artists, or the organisation of cultural events. Please enter the amount in the national currency, without using dots.

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:  
link to the source

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

Number of libraries per square kilometre.

The number of libraries per square kilometre reflects the density of a city's cultural and educational infrastructure. Libraries provide access to books, digital resources and learning opportunities, supporting literacy, lifelong education and personal development. They play an essential role in ensuring that knowledge and information remain accessible to all residents.

Libraries also function as inclusive community spaces. They offer safe, welcoming environments where people can meet, study, attend events and participate in workshops. This strengthens social ties, fosters a sense of belonging and enhances overall wellbeing, particularly for groups with limited access to resources at home. By offering study areas, research assistance, technology access and job-related support, libraries contribute to academic success, employability and skill development. They help residents adapt to changing labour markets and support a more resilient, informed and connected community.

The indicator is calculated automatically by comparing the city's total number of libraries and branches with its overall area. This ratio helps illustrate how well library services are distributed across the urban landscape and how accessible they are for residents.

47. What is the total number of public libraries in the city, including all its branches?

Enter the number

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:  
link to the source

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

Percentage of the city's budget allocated to projects run by NGOs.

The share of the municipal budget dedicated to NGO-run projects shows how strongly a city supports civil society and community-based initiatives. NGOs often address social, educational, environmental and health-related challenges, complementing public services and improving residents' quality of life.

Supporting NGOs helps ensure that vulnerable or marginalised groups receive targeted assistance, reducing inequality and strengthening social inclusion. Such support

fosters a sense of security and community belonging, contributing directly to residents' wellbeing and satisfaction.

NGOs also encourage civic engagement by involving citizens in local initiatives and volunteering. This participation builds social bonds, nurtures trust and increases people's sense of purpose within the community.

By funding NGO-led projects, cities can fill gaps that public programmes may not fully cover, creating a more resilient, adaptable and compassionate urban environment.

48. What is the total budget allocated by the city for the activities of non-governmental organizations (in the national currency)?

Please enter the amount in the national currency, without using dots.

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

#### Participatory Budgeting Turnout Rate.

The participatory budgeting (PB) turnout rate shows the proportion of eligible residents who take part in deciding how part of the municipal budget is spent. It is a key measure of democratic engagement, civic trust and the inclusiveness of local decision-making. A high turnout indicates that residents feel informed and empowered, and that the PB process is accessible and relevant. This strengthens transparency, ensures projects reflect community needs and helps build social cohesion. Low participation, by contrast, may signal limited awareness, barriers to access or low confidence in the impact of the process.

Participatory budgeting is becoming increasingly common worldwide. Many cities do not run a citywide process but instead implement PB at the district level or for selected groups, such as young people or specific neighbourhoods.

If the PB process in your city was limited to a particular district, age group or subset of residents, please enter the turnout for that process and add a short clarification in the comments section.

49. What is the participatory budgeting turnout rate in the analysed year?

Enter only the number representing the percentage. If the percentage includes a decimal, please use a dot.

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

Number of active NGOs per 100,000 inhabitants.

The number of active NGOs per 100,000 inhabitants indicates the strength and vibrancy of civil society in the city. NGOs help address social, cultural, environmental and economic needs that public authorities may not fully reach. They support vulnerable groups, represent diverse interests and bring innovative, community-based solutions. A higher number of NGOs suggests that residents have more opportunities to engage, organise and influence local life. This strengthens social capital, trust and community cohesion. A dynamic NGO sector can also complement municipal services by providing flexible support and reaching groups that are often underserved.

A low number of organisations may indicate limited civic participation or barriers such as lack of funding, restrictive regulations or weak volunteer support. In such cases, important social needs may remain unmet, affecting equality, inclusion and overall perceptions of fairness.

Beyond quantity alone, this indicator reflects the level of empowerment and resilience within the community. A strong NGO ecosystem contributes to cultural vitality, social solidarity, environmental stewardship and democratic participation — all essential for a liveable and sustainable city.

50. What is the total number of active NGOs in the city in the analysed year?

Enter the number

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

Voters turnout at last city elections.

Voter turnout in the most recent city elections reflects the level of civic engagement and residents' confidence in local democracy. High turnout suggests that citizens feel their voices matter and believe they can influence decisions shaping their community. This sense of empowerment strengthens trust in local institutions and contributes to overall wellbeing.

When residents actively participate in elections, they often feel more connected to their city and more optimistic about its future. Strong turnout indicates that people see local governance as relevant and responsive.

Low turnout, by contrast, may point to apathy, disillusionment or a lack of trust in political processes. When residents feel their concerns are overlooked or their votes have little impact, frustration and dissatisfaction can grow, undermining overall happiness and confidence in public institutions.

51. What was the voter turnout in the last local elections (%)?

Enter only the number representing the percentage. If the percentage includes a decimal, please use a dot.

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

Providing city data through an open data portal.

An open data portal demonstrates transparency in local governance by giving residents easy access to information on budgets, operations and city projects. When data is publicly available, citizens feel better informed about decision-making processes, which strengthens trust, accountability and engagement.

Open data empowers residents to participate more actively in local development. Access to reliable information allows them to identify issues, propose solutions and contribute to discussions on planning and policy. This involvement fosters a sense of ownership, pride and connection with the community.

Making city data accessible also supports innovation. Businesses, NGOs and civic groups can use open datasets to create new services, digital tools and community initiatives that improve public services and urban life.

For city officials, open data enables evidence-based decision-making, leading to more effective and sustainable policies that support residents' wellbeing. Equal access to information also promotes social equity by ensuring all groups — including marginalised communities — can understand and engage with local governance.

52. Does the city have its own open data website, or does it regularly report and publish its data on the national open data platform managed by a government agency?

If yes, please provide the website address here:

[Link to the open data website](#)

Number of Open data sets available in tabular and machine-readable formats.

This indicator measures both the quantity of datasets a city provides and the quality and usability of their formats. It captures how many datasets are published in tabular and machine-readable formats such as CSV, JSON or XML — formats that allow for easy analysis, reuse and integration into digital tools.

A higher number of diverse, machine-readable datasets demonstrates strong readiness to share information, reflecting transparency, technical capacity and a commitment to high-quality public data. These datasets enable residents, researchers and developers to understand local issues, track trends and create new digital solutions that benefit the community.

Importantly, this indicator also applies when a city does not operate its own open data portal but contributes datasets to a national open data platform. In such cases, the city should report the number and types of machine-readable datasets it supplies. This contribution equally reflects openness, data quality and willingness to participate in broader data-sharing ecosystems.

Overall, the indicator highlights how well the city maintains — or contributes to — a reliable, accessible and technically robust open data environment.

53. How many datasets containing information about the city and its residents are available on the open data portal managed by the city or a government agency to which the city provides information?

Enter the number

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

54. Are datasets available on the open data portal in any of the following formats: CSV, JSON, XML, GeoJSON, RDF, TSV, XLS, XLSX (the machine-readable formats)?

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

System for reporting faults in the city through e-services.

A digital system for reporting faults enables residents to quickly notify the city about issues such as damaged pavements, broken streetlights or problems in public spaces. Easy access to online reporting increases convenience and empowers residents by giving them a direct channel to communicate concerns.

Such systems often lead to faster responses and repairs, improving safety, comfort and the overall quality of the urban environment. When residents can track the status of their reports, it strengthens transparency and trust in local authorities, and enhances confidence in public services.

Fault reporting tools also provide valuable data for city management. By identifying recurring problems, local authorities can plan maintenance more effectively, allocate resources efficiently and prioritise improvements where they are most needed.

Finally, simple and accessible reporting encourages civic engagement. When residents see that their input leads to real change, it strengthens community bonds and contributes to a greater sense of belonging and satisfaction with city life.

55. Is there a fault reporting system in the city via a website or mobile app, where residents can upload a photo and description?

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

Electronic payment system for municipal services.

An electronic payment system allows residents to pay for municipal services—such as utilities, taxes, fees or permits—quickly and securely online or via mobile applications. This greatly increases convenience, as payments can be made at any time without visiting city offices, reducing queues, time spent on administration and unnecessary travel.

Electronic payments improve efficiency for both residents and the municipality. Transactions are processed faster, receipts are issued automatically and residents can

easily track their payment history or set reminders for upcoming bills. This transparency helps people manage their municipal obligations more confidently.

For the city, digital payments reduce administrative costs related to handling cash and in-person transactions, allowing resources to be redirected towards improving public services. A smooth and modern payment system enhances trust in local governance and contributes to a more positive experience of everyday city life.

If payments can only be made at the city hall cashier using cash, payment cards or standard bank transfers, please select NO.

56. Is it possible to make payments for municipal services, such as local taxes or fees for issuing documents, using electronic payments?

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

Ability to hold conversations with officials via communication platforms or to book appointments online.

The ability to contact city officials through digital communication channels—such as email, chat, web forms or social media—helps residents feel heard and connected.

Easy access to officials strengthens engagement, encourages residents to share concerns and suggestions, and increases their sense of being valued within the community.

Online appointment booking also simplifies interactions with local government. It reduces queues, saves time and removes unnecessary administrative barriers, creating a more positive experience when using municipal services.

Direct and efficient communication supports faster responses and greater transparency. When residents see that issues are addressed promptly, trust in local institutions grows, improving satisfaction with public services and daily life in the city. Modern communication tools also encourage wider civic participation. When residents feel comfortable reaching out to their local government, they are more likely to engage in community initiatives and discussions, helping to build stronger social bonds and a greater sense of belonging.

57. Is it possible to schedule an appointment with a city hall employee online or book a visit to the city hall for a specific time through a form on the website or mobile app?

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

Existence of an up-to-date city development strategy.

An up-to-date city development strategy shows that local authorities plan with current needs, trends and challenges in mind. As cities evolve—through demographic change,

economic shifts or environmental pressures—an updated strategy helps ensure that decisions remain relevant and that the city continues to meet residents' expectations. A modern strategy supports sustainable development by balancing economic growth, social needs and environmental protection. This forward-looking approach strengthens resilience, improves resource management and enhances overall quality of life.

Updated strategies also promote transparency and public engagement. When residents are involved in shaping long-term plans, they feel a greater sense of ownership and trust in local government, which contributes positively to wellbeing and community cohesion.

Clear long-term planning can also attract investment and economic opportunities. A defined vision for the city makes it easier for businesses and investors to commit, supporting job creation and improved services for residents.

Finally, an up-to-date development strategy provides a framework for monitoring progress and assessing outcomes, enabling continuous improvement in urban policy and ensuring that future decisions are grounded in evidence.

#### 58. Does the city currently have an up-to-date and officially adopted development strategy?

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

Existence in the strategy of a vision, a description of talent acquisition methods, a focus on development that meets residents' needs, support for innovation, and performance tracking.

A strong city strategy should include a clear vision that sets long-term priorities and guides decision-making. A shared vision helps align actions across the city and gives residents a sense of direction and purpose.

Describing methods for attracting and retaining talent is essential for building a skilled workforce capable of supporting economic growth and delivering high-quality services. Talent development strengthens the city's competitiveness and its capacity to innovate. A resident-centred approach ensures that development responds to real needs. By understanding community expectations, local authorities can design policies that improve daily life and strengthen residents' sense of inclusion and ownership.

Supporting innovation helps cities address challenges creatively. Encouraging new ideas, technologies and solutions leads to better public services, stronger infrastructure and more sustainable development — all of which enhance residents' wellbeing.

Performance tracking provides transparency and accountability. Monitoring progress against strategic goals allows the city to adjust its actions, improve effectiveness and build trust among residents.

The indicator will be based on information about the strategy's structure, priority areas and its potential to improve quality of life and support effective implementation.

#### 59. Please indicate which of these aspects are included in the city's development strategy\*:

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:  
[link to the source](#)

The city's strategic documents include references to the use of artificial intelligence in ways that respond to the needs of residents.

This indicator assesses whether the city's key strategic documents — such as development strategies, digitalisation plans or innovation policies — explicitly refer to the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in improving the lives of residents. Its presence shows that the city views AI not only as a technological advancement but as a practical tool for enhancing public services, accessibility and everyday urban life.

Including AI in strategic planning reflects forward-looking governance. It indicates that the municipality recognises AI's potential across areas such as healthcare, mobility, education, safety and administrative efficiency. Crucially, it also shows whether AI is framed in a people-centred way, designed to support equity and respond to diverse community needs.

A city that integrates AI into its long-term vision signals readiness for modern, data-driven and transparent governance. This can strengthen public trust, attract talent and investment, and contribute to better-quality services and improved wellbeing.

Within the Happy City Index, this indicator relates to Governance, Innovation and Equity. It highlights whether the city's planning is both technologically progressive and focused on residents.

Ultimately, AI references in strategic documents signal a commitment to using technology responsibly and inclusively, helping to build a resilient, modern and citizen-oriented future.

60. Do the city's official strategic documents (e.g. development strategy, innovation plan, digitalisation strategy) explicitly mention the use of artificial intelligence in ways that address residents' needs?

Please paste the link to the source document that includes an AI reference:

Number of school buildings equipped with renewable energy installations.

This indicator measures how many school buildings use renewable energy, showing the city's commitment to sustainability in both infrastructure and education. Schools that adopt solar panels, geothermal systems or other clean technologies act as practical examples of climate responsibility and help pupils learn about sustainable living.

A higher share reflects forward-looking governance, reduced emissions and long-term cost savings, while also strengthening environmental awareness among young people. A low share signals missed opportunities for cleaner energy use and for teaching pupils about sustainability.

For municipalities, this indicator shows whether schools are used not only as service buildings but as platforms for promoting environmental stewardship. Investments in renewable energy reduce operating costs and support a culture of sustainability across the community.

Within the Happy City Index, it relates to Sustainability, Education and Governance, highlighting how well the city prepares the next generation for a greener future.

61. What is the total number of all school buildings in the city in the analysed year?

Enter the number

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

62. How many of these all school buildings are equipped with renewable energy installations (e.g. solar panels, geothermal systems, biomass, wind)?

Enter the number

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

#### Final Energy Consumption per Capita.

Final Energy Consumption per Capita measures the total energy used in the city — across households, transport, services, industry and public infrastructure — divided by the number of residents. It is typically expressed in kilowatt-hours (kWh) per inhabitant per year.

Lower per capita consumption, when achieved through efficiency and cleaner technologies, indicates a more sustainable and resource-efficient city. It means residents enjoy comfort and modern services while using less energy, resulting in lower bills, reduced pollution and healthier living conditions.

High consumption levels may signal inefficiency, wasteful patterns of use or strong dependence on private cars and energy-intensive buildings. This leads to higher costs for households, increased exposure to price fluctuations and greater environmental impacts, all of which weaken urban liveability and health.

At a broader level, this indicator shows how well a city balances quality of life with sustainability. Cities that reduce energy use while maintaining comfort demonstrate effective planning, modern infrastructure and long-term resilience to energy price shocks or supply disruptions.

Ultimately, Final Energy Consumption per Capita reflects how successfully a city enables residents to live well, affordably and sustainably, with minimal environmental burden.

63. What is the total final energy consumption in the city in the analysed year (MWh)? Enter the total final energy consumption (households, transport, services, industry and public infrastructure), measured in MWh.

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

Annual average concentration of particulate matter (PM2.5) in micrograms per cubic metre of air ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ).

This indicator measures the average annual concentration of PM2.5 — one of the most harmful air pollutants. Lower values mean cleaner air, better health and higher quality of life; high levels signal pollution from traffic, industry or heating, reducing wellbeing and the city's attractiveness.

Although PM2.5 is the preferred and more accurate indicator, many cities still monitor PM10 more often, due to older equipment and reporting practices. Therefore, when PM2.5 data cannot be provided, PM10 may also be used to ensure global comparability. The Happy City Index encourages cities to expand modern monitoring and report PM2.5 to support healthier, more sustainable urban environments.

64. What is the annual average concentration of PM2.5 (in  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) recorded in the city in the analysed year?

Enter the result given in micrograms per cubic metre ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

65. What is the annual average concentration of PM10 (in  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) recorded in the city in the analysed year?

Enter the result given in micrograms per cubic metre ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

Green mobility share (non-motorized individual traffic).

Green mobility has a meaningful impact on residents' happiness because it directly shapes the quality of their everyday lives. Cities that encourage walking, cycling and the use of clean public transport offer cleaner air, fewer emissions and a healthier environment, which immediately translates into better wellbeing. At the same time, active forms of movement naturally improve physical and mental health by reducing stress and increasing daily activity levels.

Green mobility also makes cities feel more social and connected: people walking or cycling are more likely to interact with one another, strengthening community bonds and the sense of belonging. Well-designed pedestrian areas, safe cycle routes and reliable public transport make daily travel easier and less stressful, giving residents a feeling of comfort and control over their routines. Lower transport costs further reduce everyday pressures, freeing resources for things that genuinely improve quality of life. Together, these factors make green mobility not only an ecological choice but a powerful contributor to happiness in the city.

#### 66. What is the Green Mobility Share (%)?

Enter only the number representing the percentage. If the percentage includes a decimal, please use a dot.

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita (tonnes per person per year).

CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita show how much carbon dioxide a city generates each year for every resident. They reflect the impact of essential urban activities such as heating, transport, electricity use, waste management and local industry.

Lower emissions indicate that a city uses energy efficiently, invests in clean transport and supports renewable sources. For residents, this means cleaner air, fewer health risks and a more stable, predictable living environment, all of which directly improve daily wellbeing. Cities with lower emissions also tend to offer lower and more stable energy costs and stronger protection against climate-related disruptions, creating a sense of security.

High emissions, in contrast, often point to inefficient buildings, car dependence or reliance on fossil fuels. These patterns lead to poorer air quality, higher living costs and greater exposure to climate risks—factors that reduce quality of life and disproportionately affect vulnerable groups.

Importantly, the Happy City Index emphasises not only the happiness of today's residents but also the wellbeing of future generations. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita capture how responsibly a city manages its environmental footprint over time. A city that reduces its emissions is actively working to ensure that future residents inherit a safe, healthy and liveable environment. This long-term perspective strengthens social trust, civic pride and the belief that the city is acting fairly and responsibly.

Ultimately, lower CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per person enhance happiness by improving health, supporting economic stability, and ensuring that both present and future generations can thrive in a resilient, sustainable and liveable city.

67. What is the total amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions generated within the city in the analysed year, expressed in tonnes?

Enter result in tonnes

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

link to the source

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

Amount of waste produced per resident.

The amount of waste produced per resident reflects how efficiently a city uses resources and how healthy its living environment is. High levels of waste often lead to pollution, unpleasant surroundings and higher health risks, all of which reduce daily comfort and wellbeing. Lower waste generation, in contrast, usually signals cleaner neighbourhoods, better environmental practices and a more pleasant place to live. Cities that reduce waste typically promote recycling, composting and responsible consumption. When residents take part in these activities, they experience a sense of contribution and civic pride, which strengthens social cohesion and community trust. Feeling part of a shared effort to improve the city increases everyday satisfaction.

Waste reduction also has economic benefits. Lower disposal volumes reduce municipal costs, allowing cities to invest more in public services, green spaces or community programmes—improvements that residents directly experience in their daily lives.

Importantly, the Happy City Index emphasises the wellbeing of both current and future generations. Low waste production shows that a city is acting responsibly, limiting environmental burdens that would otherwise be passed on to children and future residents. This long-term stewardship fosters trust, security and a sense of fairness, all of which contribute to collective happiness.

Ultimately, producing less waste per resident supports a cleaner environment, stronger community engagement, better public services and a city that people feel proud to live in—key ingredients of urban happiness.

68. What is the total amount of municipal solid waste generated in the city in the analysed year, expressed in tonnes?

Enter result in tonnes

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

link to the source

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

ercentage of the population that is served by sewage treatment facilities.

The share of residents connected to sewage treatment is a key measure of public health and environmental safety. High access reduces the risk of waterborne diseases, lowers stress and healthcare costs, and directly improves everyday wellbeing.

Proper wastewater treatment keeps rivers, lakes and local ecosystems clean, giving residents safe natural spaces for recreation and boosting pride in their community. It

also shows that the city invests in essential infrastructure, strengthening trust in local government.

Good sewage services support sustainable growth, making the city more attractive to residents and businesses. At the same time, they reflect the Happy City Index's focus on caring not only for people today but also for future generations, who will inherit clean water resources and a healthier environment.

Ultimately, broad access to sewage treatment enhances health, environmental quality and long-term security—key foundations of urban happiness.

69. What percentage of the population is served by sewage treatment facilities in the analysed year?

Enter only the number representing the percentage. If the percentage includes a decimal, please use a dot.

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:  
[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

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Enter only the number representing the percentage. If the percentage includes a decimal, please use a dot.

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:  
[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

Per Capita Water Consumption.

Per Capita Water Consumption shows how much water each resident uses on average per day. It is a clear indicator of how effectively a city manages one of its most essential resources, directly influencing daily comfort, health and overall quality of life.

For municipal administrations, monitoring this indicator is a fundamental responsibility. It helps reveal inefficiencies in distribution systems, detect leaks, prioritise maintenance and guide investments in modern infrastructure. Cities can also use this data to design educational campaigns that encourage responsible water use and strengthen public awareness of sustainability.

When consumption levels are balanced, it reflects a city's ability to provide universal access to clean, safe and affordable water. This contributes to residents' wellbeing by ensuring hygienic living conditions, protecting health, and keeping household utility costs under control. Stable and efficient water management also increases a city's resilience to droughts and climate pressures, reducing uncertainty and stress for residents.

Within the Happy City Index, this indicator is connected to Sustainability, Health and Governance. Cities that manage water wisely demonstrate responsible leadership, environmental awareness and a commitment to delivering essential services reliably. Such practices build trust in institutions and reassure residents that their fundamental needs are being met consistently and fairly — key elements of urban happiness.

70. What is the total volume of water supplied through the municipal distribution system in the analysed year, expressed in cubic metres ( $m^3$ )?

Enter the result in cubic metres ( $m^3$ )

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

Recycling rate.

The Recycling Rate shows how much of a city's waste is collected separately and sent for recycling or composting. It reflects how well a city manages resources and how actively residents engage in sustainable habits.

A high recycling rate indicates efficient waste services, good communication, and strong community participation. This leads to cleaner streets, less pollution and a more pleasant living environment, all of which support everyday wellbeing. It also builds civic pride and trust, as residents see their efforts contributing to a cleaner, better-managed city.

Low recycling levels often signal weak infrastructure or poor communication, resulting in dirtier surroundings and frustration among residents.

Within the Happy City Index, this indicator connects to Sustainability, Governance and Community Engagement. It shows whether a city can combine good systems, responsible management and active citizenship to create a healthier and happier urban environment.

71. What is the recycling rate in the city in the analysed year?

Enter only the number representing the percentage. If the percentage includes a decimal, please use a dot.

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:  
[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

Share of protected natural areas in total city area (%).

The share of protected natural areas shows how much of the city's territory is reserved for nature, including parks, forests, wetlands and river corridors. These spaces are safeguarded to protect biodiversity, maintain healthy ecosystems and prevent environmental degradation.

A higher share of protected areas means the city values clean air, climate resilience and accessible green spaces. This directly supports residents' happiness by offering places for relaxation, recreation and everyday contact with nature — all proven to reduce stress, improve physical and mental health, and strengthen community identity.

For city authorities, this indicator reflects planning choices and environmental responsibility. Well-maintained natural areas improve air quality, reduce heat and flood risks, and create a more pleasant, liveable urban environment. When such spaces are limited, residents often experience poorer environmental conditions, fewer leisure options and lower overall wellbeing.

In the Happy City Index, this indicator links to Sustainability, Health and Governance, showing whether a city protects its natural assets and integrates them into a holistic vision of urban happiness and quality of life.

72. What is the total area of land within the city boundaries that is designated as protected natural area in the analysed year (e.g. parks, reserves, wetlands, forests), expressed in km<sup>2</sup>?

Enter the result in square kilometres (km<sup>2</sup>)

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:  
[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

Existence of a biodiversity conservation strategy or its inclusion in the city strategy.

Having a biodiversity conservation strategy or integrating it into the city's main strategy, shows that the city actively protects its ecosystems and the species that live within them. Urban areas often threaten biodiversity through habitat loss, pollution and climate pressures, so a clear strategy helps guide actions such as restoring habitats, protecting native species and managing green spaces sustainably.

For residents, this brings direct wellbeing benefits. Healthy ecosystems improve air and water quality, pollination, cooling, flood protection and overall environmental comfort.

These services make the city cleaner, safer and more pleasant to live in — key elements of everyday happiness.

A visible commitment to biodiversity also builds community pride and trust, showing that the city values nature and invests in long-term environmental quality. Biodiversity strategies often include public participation, volunteering and education, which strengthen social bonds and create a sense of belonging.

Moreover, green areas rich in plant and animal life enhance the city's beauty and recreational opportunities. Access to nature reduces stress, supports mental health and encourages outdoor activity, all of which improve residents' quality of life.

Within the Happy City Index, this indicator reflects Sustainability, Health and Governance, demonstrating whether a city integrates nature protection into its vision of a happier, more liveable urban environment.

73. Is there a standalone, valid and up-to-date biodiversity protection strategy in the city, or is biodiversity covered in a dedicated, valid and up-to-date section of the city's overall development strategy?

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

Research and Development costs in percent of GDP.

When residents benefit from a thriving economy with abundant job opportunities and increased income, their overall happiness and quality of life are likely to improve.

Investing in R&D can also lead to advancements in public services, such as healthcare, education, and infrastructure. Innovations in these areas can enhance the quality of life for residents, providing better healthcare outcomes, more efficient public transportation, and improved educational resources. As residents experience these benefits, their satisfaction and happiness can increase.

Moreover, a strong focus on R&D can foster a culture of creativity and lifelong learning within the community. When individuals see that their city values innovation, they may be more motivated to engage in educational pursuits and contribute to creative endeavors. This engagement can lead to personal growth, fulfillment, and a sense of purpose, all of which are closely tied to happiness.

74. What is the country's total gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) in the analysed year, expressed in national currency?

Please enter the amount in the national currency, without using dots.

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

link to the source

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

Number of patents granted per 100,000 inhabitants.

The number of patents granted per 100,000 inhabitants — an indicator measured at the national level — reflects how strongly a society supports creativity, research and practical innovation. A higher patent rate suggests that universities, companies and

research institutions are successfully developing new solutions that can improve daily life, such as better healthcare technologies, cleaner transport or more efficient digital services.

For residents, a strong culture of innovation translates into better jobs, improved services and a sense of progress and possibility. Communities benefit when new ideas lead to safer, healthier and more sustainable ways of living. Innovation also fosters optimism, civic pride and confidence that challenges can be solved through collective effort.

Although patents do not capture every valuable idea, they indicate whether a society creates conditions in which talent can thrive and where new technologies can support wellbeing.

Within the Happy City Index, this indicator links to Prosperity, Governance and Sustainability, showing how effectively innovation contributes to a happier, more liveable environment for residents.

75. What is the total number of patents granted to applicants based in the country in the analysed year?

Enter the number

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

link to the source

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

Number of businesses per 1,000 residents.

This indicator shows how many active businesses operate in a city for every 1,000 inhabitants. It reflects the strength and diversity of the local economy, as well as the opportunities available for work, services, and innovation.

A higher number of businesses usually signals a dynamic and entrepreneurial environment where residents have better access to jobs, local services, and competitive markets. It also strengthens the city's finances by broadening the tax base and supporting public services.

A lower ratio may point to barriers such as high start-up costs, complex regulations, or limited economic diversity, which reduce employment opportunities and weaken resilience during economic downturns.

For municipal authorities, the indicator highlights how effectively the city supports entrepreneurship — through education, digital infrastructure, affordable workspace, and straightforward administrative procedures.

Within the Happy City Index, this measure links to Prosperity, Governance and Community, reflecting whether the city enables people to create, work, and build a vibrant local economy that boosts overall quality of life.

76. What is the total number of active enterprises (including both registered companies and sole proprietorships) in the city in the analysed year?

Enter the number

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

Number of new businesses per 1,000 residents.

This indicator measures how many new enterprises are established each year for every 1,000 inhabitants. It reflects the entrepreneurial vitality of the city and its ability to generate fresh economic opportunities.

A higher number of newly created businesses signals a supportive environment for entrepreneurship — accessible funding, skilled workers, and favourable regulations. For residents, this means more job options, a wider range of services, and a dynamic local economy that strengthens innovation and social mobility.

A lower rate may reveal obstacles such as complex administrative procedures, limited credit access, weak infrastructure, or low market demand. These barriers reduce economic renewal and can limit residents' opportunities to improve their livelihoods.

For municipal authorities, this indicator highlights how effectively the city nurtures entrepreneurship through training, incubation, tax incentives, or digital infrastructure. It also points to the importance of ensuring that new firms are viable and aligned with community needs.

Within the Happy City Index, this measure connects to Prosperity, Governance, and Community, showing whether the city creates conditions for residents to turn ideas into sustainable businesses — a key driver of resilience, opportunity, and long-term well-being.

77. What is the total number of new enterprises (including both registered companies and sole proprietorships) in the city in the analysed year?

Enter the number

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

Percentage of people in the labour force who are without a job, but are actively seeking work and available to start.

This indicator reflects the standard international definition of unemployment: the share of people who do not have a job but are actively looking for one and ready to start. It provides a clear picture of the labour market's health and the opportunities available to residents.

A high unemployment rate signals insufficient job availability, skill mismatches, or structural problems in the economy. It can lead to poverty, social exclusion, declining trust in institutions, and reduced overall well-being. Unemployment also affects mental health, family stability, and life satisfaction.

A low rate indicates a stronger and more dynamic labour market, where most people who want to work can find employment. This supports household stability, personal fulfilment, and community cohesion. However, very low unemployment may conceal issues such as job insecurity or underemployment.

For municipal and national authorities, unemployment is a key measure of social and economic resilience. Cities can influence outcomes through training programmes, business support, infrastructure investment, and targeted help for vulnerable groups. Monitoring this indicator helps shape inclusive labour policies.

Within the Happy City Index, unemployment relates to Prosperity, Health, and Governance, as work provides income, stability, purpose, and social connection — all central to happiness.

78. What is the annual average unemployment rate in the city in the analysed year?  
Enter only the number representing the percentage. If the percentage includes a decimal, please use a dot.

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:  
[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

Percentage of young people (aged 15–24) in the labour force who are without a job, but are actively seeking work and available to start.

This indicator measures the youth unemployment rate — the share of 15–24-year-olds who want to work, are looking for a job, and are available to start. It shows how effectively a city or country supports young people in the transition from education to employment.

A high youth unemployment rate signals structural problems in the labour market: a mismatch between education and employer needs, lack of entry-level roles, weak economic conditions, or barriers that prevent young people from gaining experience. Long periods of unemployment can reduce confidence, lower future earnings, and push young residents towards social exclusion or migration.

A low rate indicates that young people are successfully entering the labour market, gaining skills, and contributing to the local economy. It suggests that education, training programmes, and employment policies are well aligned with real opportunities, helping young citizens build independence, stability, and a sense of purpose.

For municipal administrations, tracking this indicator is essential. Cities can influence outcomes through apprenticeships, vocational training, partnerships with employers, and targeted support for vulnerable youth. Strengthening youth employment is an investment in long-term prosperity, equity, and community cohesion.

Within the Happy City Index, this measure links to Prosperity, Equity and Community, reflecting whether the next generation has real prospects to thrive and contribute to a fair, dynamic, and liveable city.

79. What is the annual average youth unemployment rate in the city in the analysed year?

Enter only the number representing the percentage. If the percentage includes a decimal, please use a dot.

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:  
[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

Percentage deviation in earnings relative to the national average.

This indicator shows how the average income in the city compares with the national average. It highlights the city's economic position and whether local wages support a decent standard of living.

A positive deviation — earnings above the national average — typically reflects stronger economic performance, the presence of competitive industries, and better career prospects. Higher wages increase purchasing power, improving access to housing, services, education and leisure, which supports overall life satisfaction and security. A negative deviation suggests weaker economic structures, limited high-value jobs or reliance on low-wage sectors. Lower incomes can restrict access to essential services, heighten financial stress, and increase the risk of inequality or social exclusion, reducing overall well-being.

For municipal authorities, this indicator acts as an economic benchmark. It shows whether local policies on skills, innovation and business development translate into well-paid employment and fair economic opportunities.

Within the Happy City Index, it links to Prosperity, Equity and Governance, reflecting whether residents enjoy living standards comparable to — or better than — national norms.

Since the question “What is the median net annual income at the national level in the analysed year?” was already asked earlier as part of the national-level indicators, here we simply request the corresponding median income for the city in order to calculate the deviation.

80. What is the median net annual income of residents in the city in the analysed year (in national currency)?

Please enter the amount in the national currency, without using dots.

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:  
[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

The number of weeks a mother or father receives pay during maternity or paternity leave (50% or more than 50% of salary).

This indicator measures how many weeks parents can take off work while receiving at least 50% of their salary. It reflects the level of social protection offered to new families and the extent to which the country supports early parenthood.

Longer periods of paid leave allow parents to bond with their newborns without financial pressure. This strengthens emotional wellbeing, supports healthy child development, and reduces stress during a demanding life transition. Financial security in the first months also protects parents' mental health and lowers the risk of postpartum depression or anxiety.

Generous paid leave contributes to a healthier work-life balance. Parents who feel supported during early parenthood are more likely to return to work with greater motivation and satisfaction, benefiting both families and employers. Societies that prioritise parental leave often promote a culture that values family life, stability and wellbeing.

Within the Happy City Index, this indicator relates to Health, Equity and Community, as it shows whether parents are given the time and resources to care for their children without compromising their livelihood.

81. In the country, for how many weeks can a mother or father receive paid maternity or paternity leave at a level of 50% or more of their salary?

Enter the number

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

link to the source

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

Number of mental health professionals (psychiatrists, psychologists) per 100,000 inhabitants.

This indicator measures the availability of mental health professionals relative to population size — covering five separate questions on:

- the total number of psychologists,
- the total number of psychiatrists,
- child psychologists,
- child psychiatrists, and
- the existence of a city strategy addressing mental health.

Together, these elements capture not only service capacity but also the city's commitment to a structured, long-term approach to mental well-being.

A higher density of specialists means better access to care, shorter waiting times, and more effective support for conditions such as anxiety, depression or trauma. Strong mental health provision strengthens community resilience, social cohesion, and residents' overall quality of life — for both adults and children.

A low density indicates unmet needs, long delays, and unequal access to help, with particularly severe consequences for vulnerable groups. Lack of child specialists can amplify long-term social challenges, while poor system organisation undermines trust in public services.

By also examining city strategies, this indicator identifies places that go beyond basic provision and actively develop innovative, inclusive practices. Since mental health is a global challenge, the Happy City Index aims to highlight these leading examples so they can be shared and replicated worldwide.

Within the Index, this area relates to Health, Equity and Governance, reflecting whether cities treat mental well-being as integral to a dignified, fair and happy urban life.

82. What is the total number of all licensed psychiatrists practising in the city in the analysed year?

Enter the number

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

link to the source

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

83. What is the total number of all licensed children psychiatrists practising in the city in the analysed year?

Enter the number

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

link to the source

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

84. What is the total number of all licensed psychologists formally registered as practising in the city in the analysed year?

Enter the number

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

link to the source

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

85. What is the total number of licensed children psychologists formally registered as practising in the city in the analysed year?

Enter the number

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

link to the source

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

86. Does the city have a sectoral strategy focused on mental health or, more broadly, on well-being?

If so, please provide a link to where the strategy can be found:

link to the source

The number of students per school psychologist in primary schools.

This indicator shows how many primary school pupils are assigned to each school psychologist, capturing the availability of psychological support in early education. Primary schools are used to ensure global comparability.

A lower ratio means children can access timely help with stress, learning difficulties, behavioural issues or early signs of mental health problems. This improves well-being, strengthens peer relations and supports teachers.

A high ratio signals a shortage of support, making individual care and early intervention difficult. This can lead to anxiety, bullying, absenteeism or dropout, with long-term effects on children's development.

For city and national authorities, the ratio highlights where investment or redistribution of specialists is needed and whether mental health is integrated into education policy. Ensuring fair access is crucial, especially in disadvantaged areas.

Within the Happy City Index, this indicator links to Health, Education and Equity, reflecting whether a city gives children the psychological support they need to learn, grow and thrive.

87. What is the total number of students enrolled in public primary schools in the city in the analysed year?

Enter the number

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

88. What is the total number of full-time equivalent (FTE) school psychologist posts in public primary schools in the city in the analysed year?

Enter the number

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

The number of suicide attempts per 1,000 residents.

This indicator measures the scale of severe mental distress in the community. In this section, we ask for two values:

- the total number of suicide attempts among all residents,

- the number of attempts among children and young people aged 0–17, recognising that young people have distinct mental health needs and require special attention.

A higher number of suicide attempts indicates significant unmet mental health needs, such as depression, anxiety or social isolation, and may reflect gaps in crisis support, counselling or early intervention. These events also affect the wider community, reducing the sense of safety and collective well-being.

Monitoring both the overall rate and the situation of children helps identify where preventative actions, youth support services and mental health education are most

needed. Cities that reduce stigma, strengthen support systems and promote awareness build resilience and improve long-term well-being.

Within the Happy City Index, this indicator links to Health, Equity and Community, highlighting whether residents — especially the youngest — have access to support in times of crisis and whether the city safeguards psychological well-being as a core element of a liveable, happy community.

89. What is the total number of all recorded suicide attempts in the city in the analysed year?

Enter the number

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

90. What is the total number of recorded suicide attempts among children (0–17 years old) in the city during the analysed year?

Enter the number

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

Number of community centres per 100,000 inhabitants.

This indicator measures how many community centres — such as neighbourhood centres, youth clubs, senior centres or multipurpose halls — are available per 100,000 residents. These spaces support social interaction, cultural activities and lifelong learning.

A higher density of centres provides accessible places for residents to meet, participate in programmes and receive support. This is especially important for vulnerable groups, including young people, older adults, migrants and low-income households. Strong community infrastructure enhances everyday well-being, promotes inclusion and strengthens social cohesion.

A low number of centres limits opportunities for connection and support, increasing the risk of isolation and inequality. In disadvantaged areas, the absence of such facilities can weaken community resilience and reduce access to services that many residents rely on.

For municipal authorities, the indicator serves as a planning and equity tool. Cities are responsible for developing and maintaining these facilities and ensuring they are fairly distributed across districts. Investment in community centres supports active citizenship, builds trust in institutions and creates spaces where residents can collaborate and shape local life.

Within the Happy City Index, this indicator relates to Community, Governance and Equity, reflecting whether the city values social ties and collective well-being.

Community centres are more than buildings — they symbolise a city's commitment to creating places where people feel connected, supported and at home.

For the purpose of this indicator, “community centres” include:

Neighbourhood centres (local centres offering social, cultural or educational activities)

Youth centres / youth clubs

Senior centres (day-care centres, activity hubs for older adults)

Multifunctional community halls used for meetings, workshops or local events

Cultural community hubs (e.g. small cultural houses, civic cultural centres)

Family support centres offering community-based services

Migrant integration centres or local inclusion hubs

Community-led spaces funded or co-funded by the municipality, even if operated by NGOs

Local activity centres offering classes, hobby groups or volunteer programmes

Public social centres providing accessible services for different groups

Important:

Facilities must be publicly accessible, non-commercial in nature, and intended for social, cultural, educational or community activities.

Purely administrative buildings, commercial gyms, private clubs or schools are not included.

91. What is the total number of community centres within the city boundaries in the analysed year?

Enter the number

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

link to the source

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

Existence of a strategy to prevent and address hate speech or cyberbullying, or its inclusion in the city's broader development strategy.

This indicator assesses whether the city has a formal, up-to-date strategy — or includes clear provisions in its wider development plans — to prevent and respond to hate speech and cyberbullying. These forms of abuse are not only social problems; they are significant public health challenges, linked to anxiety, depression, stress, self-harm risks and long-term psychological trauma.

A city that adopts a dedicated strategy shows it recognises the impact of hostility and discrimination on residents' mental and emotional well-being. Effective approaches may include school programmes, public awareness campaigns, support services for victims, reporting tools, or coordinated actions with health and social services. Such policies help create safer environments that protect vulnerable groups and strengthen community resilience.

The absence of a strategy leaves residents more exposed to psychological harm, normalises aggression, and increases the risk of social isolation. It can also discourage participation in community life, especially among young people, minorities and other groups already at higher mental-health risk.

Within the Happy City Index, this indicator relates to Health, Equity and Community, reflecting whether a city proactively safeguards psychological safety, builds respectful interactions and supports the mental well-being of all residents. Ultimately, a strategy against hate speech is not just a governance tool — it is a commitment to creating a healthy, supportive and emotionally safe urban environment.

92. Does the city have a valid and up-to-date standalone strategy to prevent and address hate speech or cyberbullying, or is this issue covered in a dedicated, valid and up-to-date section of the city's overall development strategy?

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

Number of doctors per 1,000 residents.

This indicator measures how many medical doctors are available for every 1,000 residents. It reflects the capacity of the local or national health system and the degree to which people can access essential healthcare services.

A higher number of doctors means better access to diagnosis, treatment and preventive care, shorter waiting times and improved public health outcomes. It also increases resilience during crises — such as pandemics — by ensuring enough professionals are available to meet demand.

A low ratio often leads to overburdened clinics, long queues and unmet medical needs, especially in disadvantaged or remote areas. Such shortages widen health inequalities and weaken trust in institutions responsible for universal health protection.

For municipal and national authorities, the ratio is a crucial planning and equity tool. Investments in health infrastructure, incentives for doctors to work in underserved districts, and partnerships with hospitals or universities can help improve access and distribution.

Within the Happy City Index, this indicator relates to Health, Equity and Governance, showing whether a city safeguards residents' well-being and treats healthcare as a universal right.

93. What is the total number of licensed medical doctors practising in the city in the analysed year (expressed in full-time equivalents, FTE)?

Enter the number

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

link to the source

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

Total number of healthcare facility beds per 1,000 inhabitants.

This indicator shows how many inpatient beds are available for every 1,000 residents in hospitals and other medical facilities. It reflects not only the capacity of the healthcare

system but also how secure and supported people feel when illness or emergencies arise.

A higher number of beds means that residents are more likely to receive care quickly and locally. Knowing that treatment is available when needed strengthens people's sense of safety and reduces anxiety — both essential elements of everyday happiness.

A low ratio can create uncertainty, longer waiting times and overcrowded facilities.

When people worry about whether they will be able to access care, their overall well-being deteriorates, especially among vulnerable groups such as older adults, people with chronic conditions or families with young children.

For local and national authorities, monitoring bed capacity helps ensure that healthcare provision keeps pace with demographic changes and urban growth. It also highlights whether the system is resilient in times of crisis — a key factor in maintaining public confidence and community stability.

Within the Happy City Index, this indicator links to Health, Security and Governance, showing whether residents can rely on essential medical support. Ultimately, adequate bed capacity is not just a technical measure — it is a sign that a city values its people's comfort, dignity and peace of mind, which together form the foundation of a happy and liveable community.

94. What is the total number of healthcare facility beds available in the city in the analysed year?

Enter the number

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

link to the source

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

Percentage of population with medical insurance.

This indicator shows the share of residents covered by public or private health insurance. It reflects whether people can access healthcare without fear of financial hardship — a key ingredient of security, dignity and everyday happiness.

A high coverage rate means most residents are protected from unexpected medical costs and can seek care when needed. This reduces stress, prevents inequalities from deepening and strengthens trust in the health system — all central to a happy and resilient community.

A low rate reveals gaps that leave vulnerable groups exposed. When people avoid treatment due to cost, health outcomes worsen, families face financial insecurity and the overall sense of well-being declines.

For city and national authorities, this indicator highlights whether social protection reaches everyone and whether support is in place for groups at risk of exclusion.

Promoting access to insurance is an investment in fairness, stability and long-term community confidence.

Within the Happy City Index, health insurance coverage connects directly to Health, Equity and Governance. A city cannot be truly happy if residents live with the fear that illness could lead to financial crisis. Ensuring broad coverage is therefore not just a policy choice — it is a commitment to collective well-being.

This indicator is calculated at the national level to ensure global comparability of health insurance systems.

95. What percentage of the country's population has medical insurance in the analysed year?

Enter only the number representing the percentage. If the percentage includes a decimal, please use a dot.

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:  
link to the source

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

Number of recorded incidents of violence in public places.

Number of recorded incidents of violence in public places measures how many acts of physical aggression or similar offences were officially reported in the city within a year. It is a core indicator of public safety — a basic condition for everyday happiness.

A high number of incidents signals risks to residents' physical and emotional security. Violence in shared spaces reduces trust, discourages the use of streets or parks, and increases fear and isolation, especially among vulnerable groups. Feeling unsafe directly lowers life satisfaction.

A low number of incidents reflects safer, more welcoming public spaces. When residents can move freely, meet others, and use the city without fear, it strengthens well-being, community life, and overall happiness.

For city authorities, this indicator emphasises essential governance duties. Reducing violence requires effective policing, good lighting and urban design, prevention programmes, and addressing root causes such as exclusion or substance abuse.

Transparent reporting remains crucial to ensure accuracy.

Within the Happy City Index, this indicator links to Safety, Community, and Governance, showing whether the city protects residents' right to a safe and liveable environment.

96. What is the total number of recorded incidents of violence in public places in the city in the analysed year?

Enter the number

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

link to the source

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

The obesity rate — based on the two most consistently reported age groups (children aged 10–11 and adults aged over 18) — is a key indicator of how well a city supports the health, wellbeing, and overall happiness of its residents. High levels of obesity reflect not only individual habits but also the wider urban environment: access to healthy food,

opportunities for physical activity, quality of healthcare, and the degree of social and spatial inequality.

Cities with higher obesity rates often face lower quality of life, with increased risks of chronic illness, reduced social participation, higher healthcare costs, and lower subjective wellbeing. Conversely, a low obesity rate signals healthier living conditions, including supportive public spaces, active-travel infrastructure, and municipal policies that reduce health disparities and promote inclusive wellbeing.

Within the Happy City Index, this indicator strengthens the pillars of Health, Equity, and Governance. It demonstrates whether a city succeeds in creating conditions that enable residents to live healthier, more active, and more socially connected lives.

Ultimately, the obesity rate is more than a medical statistic — it reflects the interaction between personal behaviours and the collective environments shaped by urban planning, policy, and community life, making it a meaningful predictor of urban happiness.

If the relevant values cannot be identified in local datasets, please use the fallback explanation and add a comment.

97. What was the percentage of adults (aged 18 and above) in the city classified as overweight or obese according to WHO standards ( $BMI \geq 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$ )?

Enter only the number representing the percentage. If the percentage includes a decimal, please use a dot.

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

98. What was the percentage prevalence of overweight or obese among children/adolescents (aged 5–18) in the city?

Enter only the number representing the percentage. If the percentage includes a decimal, please use a dot.

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

Percentage of residents diagnosed with type 2 diabetes.

Percentage of residents diagnosed with type 2 diabetes shows how many people in the city live with this chronic condition. It highlights overall public health, lifestyle patterns, and how well prevention and healthcare systems function.

A higher percentage often signals unhealthy diets, low physical activity, obesity, or poor access to preventive care. It can also reveal social inequalities, where vulnerable groups face greater risks. These factors reduce daily comfort, mobility, and long-term well-being.

A lower percentage suggests effective prevention, healthier lifestyles, and accessible screening. Cities that support active living, good food environments, and strong primary care tend to have healthier and happier residents.

For local governments, this indicator helps shape policies on nutrition, movement, early diagnosis, and equitable access to services. It also informs broader urban planning decisions, such as green space, walkability, and availability of healthy food.

Within the Happy City Index, it links to Health, Equity, and Governance, showing whether the city creates conditions that protect residents from chronic disease. Ultimately, the prevalence of type 2 diabetes reflects how well a city enables healthy, active, and satisfying lives — a foundation of true urban happiness.

99. How many residents of the city have been formally diagnosed with type 2 diabetes in the analysed year?

Enter the number

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

link to the source

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

Percentage of pupils in public schools enrolled in free or subsidized school meal programs, provided and funded (fully or partially) by the city or public institutions. Percentage of pupils in public schools enrolled in free or subsidised school meal programmes measures how many children benefit from city- or state-funded nutrition support. These programmes ensure that every pupil has access to at least one healthy meal during the school day, regardless of family income.

A high percentage shows that the city actively prioritises child nutrition and equity. Reliable access to nutritious meals supports learning, concentration, healthy development, and reduces the financial burden on families. It also helps to level differences between socio-economic groups, strengthening inclusion and well-being in schools.

A low percentage may reveal gaps in social policy, barriers to access, or insufficient programme coverage. Limited access to healthy meals can negatively affect children's health, academic performance, and long-term opportunities, increasing risks of exclusion.

For municipalities, this indicator reflects governance quality and social responsibility. Cities typically co-finance, organise, or monitor school meal programmes, ensuring quality, inclusiveness, and fair distribution. Effective programmes support not only health but also social cohesion across neighbourhoods.

Within the Happy City Index, this indicator links to Health, Equity, and Community, showing whether the city supports its youngest residents and creates conditions where all children can thrive.

It will be calculated using the total number of pupils and the number receiving free or subsidised meals. The total pupil number ( $\Sigma$ ) was provided earlier in the question on school psychologists.

100. How many pupils in public schools are enrolled in free or subsidised school meal programmes funded fully or partially by the city or public institutions in the analysed year?

Enter the number

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

Number of parks per square kilometre.

Number of parks per square kilometre measures how densely public parks are distributed across the city. For this indicator, we also consider the number of playgrounds per child as well as the number of publicly accessible sports facilities, recognising that parks mainly serve adults and whole families, playgrounds are essential for children, and sports facilities support active lifestyles across all ages. Including all three elements allows for meaningful global comparison of how cities promote health, recreation, and everyday well-being.

A higher density of parks, playgrounds, and sports facilities means easier access to outdoor activity, more opportunities for daily exercise, lower stress, and increased social interaction. Parks improve air quality, cool the urban microclimate, and support biodiversity, while well-distributed playgrounds and sports facilities reflect a city's commitment to inclusiveness, equal opportunities, and healthy living for all residents. Low density or uneven distribution of these amenities may indicate weak spatial planning, overcrowding, or limited recreational options, all of which can negatively affect residents' health, social cohesion, and overall quality of life.

Within the Happy City Index, this indicator is strongly linked to Sustainability, Health, and Community. Access to green spaces, play areas, and sports facilities is one of the most direct contributors to everyday happiness, offering residents places to rest, exercise, connect with nature, and build meaningful social ties.

101. What is the total number of public parks within the city boundaries in the analysed year?

Enter the number

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

102. What is the total number of public playgrounds within the city boundaries in the analysed year?

Enter the number

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

103. What is the total number of publicly accessible sports facilities within the city boundaries in the analysed year (e.g. sports halls, gyms, swimming pools, football pitches, multisport courts, athletics tracks, outdoor fitness zones, and similar open-access facilities)?

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Enter the number

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

Green space per capita ( $\text{m}^2/\text{person}$ ).

Green space per capita measures how many square metres of publicly accessible parks, gardens, and recreational green areas are available per resident. It is a key indicator of liveability and one of the strongest environmental contributors to urban happiness.

More green space per person means easier access to nature, cleaner air, and more opportunities for physical activity, rest, and social interaction — all of which support mental well-being and everyday life satisfaction. Well-distributed green areas also act as equalising spaces, offering shared benefits regardless of income or neighbourhood. Low levels of green space often point to over-densification, poor planning, or unequal distribution. This limits recreation, increases heat stress, and reinforces health and social inequalities.

For city authorities, this indicator serves as a benchmark of sustainability and fairness. Preserving existing green areas, creating new ones in underserved districts, and integrating green infrastructure into development all improve results.

Within the Happy City Index, green space per capita is closely tied to Sustainability, Health, and Community. It reflects whether a city provides its residents with regular, equitable access to nature — a cornerstone of a happy and resilient urban environment.

104. What is the total area of publicly accessible green space in the city (in square metres) in the analysed year?

Enter the result in  $\text{m}^2$

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

### Average number of working hours per week.

The average number of working hours per week shows how much time people typically spend at work across all sectors. It is a key measure of work–life balance — one of the strongest predictors of everyday happiness and well-being.

Moderate, well-regulated working hours usually mean residents have enough time for family, rest, leisure, and community life. Cities and countries with balanced working patterns tend to report higher job satisfaction, better mental health, and stronger social cohesion.

Excessively long working weeks, however, often indicate stress, burnout, and poor work–life balance. This can undermine productivity, health, and overall happiness. On the other hand, very low average working hours may reflect underemployment or economic instability rather than genuine free time.

For public authorities, this indicator is both a governance and equity benchmark. Labour regulations, social policies, and city infrastructure — such as efficient transport or childcare — all influence how much time people spend working versus living.

Within the Happy City Index, this indicator links to Prosperity, Health, and Community. It shows whether economic activity is organised in a way that supports human well-being and whether residents can enjoy a balanced, fulfilling daily life.

Ultimately, the average number of working hours is more than a labour statistic: it reflects a city’s approach to dignity, balance, and happiness in everyday living.

Please note that this indicator is assessed at the national level, as data on average working hours are rarely reported separately for individual cities.

105. What is the average number of usual weekly working hours on the main job, for full-time employed residents of the country, in the analysed year?

Enter the number

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

link to the source

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

### Average number of vacation days.

Average number of vacation days measures how many paid days off employees are entitled to—and typically use—each year. It is a key indicator of work–life balance and the extent to which people have time for rest, family life, leisure, and recovery.

A higher number of vacation days, especially when employees actually take them, supports better mental and physical health, reduces burnout, and enhances overall happiness. It allows residents to participate more fully in cultural and community life, strengthening social ties and personal well-being.

A low average, or poor uptake of entitled leave, may point to overwork, weak labour protections, or workplace cultures that discourage rest. This can lead to stress, reduced productivity, and declining quality of life.

Within the Happy City Index, this indicator relates to Prosperity, Health, and Community, capturing whether a society values balance, rest, and human dignity alongside economic performance.

Please note that this indicator is assessed at the national level, as data on vacation days are generally not collected for individual cities.

106. What is the average number of paid vacation days employees in the country are entitled to under employment contracts or collective agreements in the analysed year?

Enter the number

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

#### Life expectancy rate.

Life expectancy rate measures the average number of years a person can expect to live from birth, based on current mortality patterns. It is one of the strongest indicators of overall health, well-being, and the effectiveness of social and healthcare systems.

A higher life expectancy suggests that residents benefit from good medical care, safer environments, healthier lifestyles, and fair access to essential services. It reflects stability, prosperity, and social equity — all key foundations of long-term happiness. Longer lives usually arise where cities successfully protect residents at every stage of life, from early childhood to old age.

A lower life expectancy, by contrast, often points to serious challenges such as poor living conditions, high disease burden, violence, limited healthcare access, or deep social inequalities. These factors erode well-being and undermine trust in institutions. For public authorities, this indicator is a comprehensive governance tool. It reflects the combined impact of policies on housing, environment, healthcare, education, and economic opportunity. Cities that invest in cleaner air, active mobility, preventive healthcare, and social inclusion typically see higher life expectancy and better quality of life.

Within the Happy City Index, life expectancy is closely linked to Health, Equity, and Governance, capturing whether residents can realistically look forward to long, healthy lives. It is not just a demographic number — it is a direct measure of how effectively a society converts its resources into human well-being and lasting happiness.

107. What is the average life expectancy at birth in the city in the analysed year?

Please enter the age in years. Use a dot if the value includes a decimal.

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

#### Existence of an electronic payment system for municipal transport services.

This indicator assesses whether residents can pay for public transport through digital methods such as mobile apps, contactless cards, or online platforms. Electronic

payments make daily travel easier, faster, and more reliable by removing the need for cash and reducing queues at ticket machines.

A modern payment system also helps cities run transport services more efficiently. Digital transactions provide accurate data on how and when people travel, allowing municipalities to improve routes, timetables, and service frequency. This leads to a smoother, more responsive transport network — a key contributor to everyday happiness and urban quality of life.

Electronic payments also support fairness and transparency. They make it easier to manage discounted fares for groups such as students or seniors and offer clear financial records that strengthen trust in local authorities.

108. What types of electronic payments system for transportation services are available?

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Share of signalised intersections with smart traffic management (%).

This indicator measures the proportion of traffic lights equipped with intelligent systems that adjust signal timings in real time. These technologies respond to actual traffic flow, pedestrian needs, or public transport priority, making everyday travel smoother and more predictable.

A higher share of smart intersections means less congestion, shorter journeys, cleaner air, and safer streets — all of which directly improve daily comfort and reduce stress for residents. When buses and trams move more efficiently, public transport becomes more reliable, supporting fairness and sustainable mobility.

A low share suggests outdated traffic control, often resulting in delays, frustration, and higher emissions — factors that diminish urban well-being and quality of life.

Within the Happy City Index, this indicator reflects Mobility, Sustainability, and Governance. It shows whether a city uses technology to make movement easier, safer, and more pleasant — essential ingredients of a happy, liveable city.

109. What is the total number of signalised intersections in the city in the analysed year?

Enter the number

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

110. How many of these intersections are equipped with smart traffic management systems (e.g. adaptive signal control, sensors, priority for public transport) in the analysed year?

Enter the number

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

Public transport network km per resident.

This indicator measures the total length of a city's public transport network — buses, trams, metros, and suburban rail — in relation to the number of residents. It shows how well the population is served by accessible and reliable mobility options.

A higher ratio means a denser, better-connected network, giving residents easier access to jobs, schools, healthcare, and leisure. This reduces dependence on cars, cuts congestion and pollution, and strengthens social inclusion — all of which support everyday comfort, freedom, and happiness.

A low ratio indicates gaps in transport coverage, particularly in outer or disadvantaged areas. This can increase travel stress, limit opportunities, and deepen inequalities.

Within the Happy City Index, this indicator links to Mobility, Equity, and Sustainability. It reflects whether a city treats mobility as a basic right and whether its transport planning enhances well-being and environmental responsibility.

111. What is the total length of the public transport network in the city (in kilometres) in the analysed year?

Enter the result in kilometres

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

Distance to the nearest airport offering international flights.

This indicator measures how far residents must travel to reach an airport with regular international connections. It reflects a city's global connectivity and the ease with which people can access international opportunities.

A shorter distance strengthens a city's attractiveness and everyday convenience. It enables quicker access to global business, study, and cultural exchange, making travel less stressful and more affordable. For residents, good international connectivity expands opportunities, widens horizons, and supports a sense of openness — all of which contribute to personal freedom and happiness.

A long distance to an international airport, by contrast, reduces accessibility and competitiveness. It can limit economic opportunities, increase travel costs, and make international mobility more difficult, especially for families and businesses.

Within the Happy City Index, this indicator relates to Mobility, Prosperity, and Governance. It shows whether a city is well connected to global networks of knowledge, culture, and economy — a key ingredient of a dynamic and hopeful urban life.

112. What is the distance from the city boundary to the nearest airport offering international flights? If the airport is located within the city, enter the value 0 ("zero").

Enter the result in kilometres

Please provide a link to the airport's location (e.g., via a Google Maps link):

Existence of a public transport system providing access to the airport.

This indicator measures whether residents and visitors can reach the nearest airport using scheduled public transport such as trains, metro, trams, or buses. It reflects how practical, reliable, and inclusive the city's mobility system is when it comes to one of the most important and time-sensitive journeys people make.

A well-designed public transport link allows travellers to plan their trip calmly and predictably, without worrying about traffic, parking, or expensive last-minute options. It reduces stress, lowers travel costs, and makes departures and arrivals smoother for everyone. Such connections also reduce congestion and emissions, supporting a cleaner and quieter city.

When no public transport option exists, reaching the airport becomes more uncertain and costly. Residents must rely on cars or taxis, which can increase stress, particularly during peak hours or for families, older people, and those without access to private transport.

Within the Happy City Index, this indicator relates to Mobility, Sustainability, and Equity. It shows whether a city enables residents to travel comfortably and confidently, without unnecessary obstacles or anxiety — an important element of everyday well-being.

If the city is served by more than one airport, please select all forms of public transport that apply. This means that even if different airports are accessible by different modes — for example, one airport served only by metro and another only by bus — both options should be marked, as the indicator assesses the overall availability of public transport access, regardless of which airport each mode serves.

113. How can residents and visitors access the nearest airport in the analysed year?

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:  
[link to the source](#)

Annual public transport ridership per capita (number of trips per resident per year). Annual public transport ridership per capita (number of trips per resident per year) measures how often residents use public transport. It shows whether the system is convenient, reliable, and attractive enough to be part of daily life. A higher number of trips suggests that public transport is well-designed, affordable, and widely trusted. This supports cleaner air, less congestion, and fairer access to jobs, schools, and services — all of which make everyday life easier and happier. A low ridership level may indicate poor coverage, low quality, or high dependence on private cars. This can worsen traffic, increase pollution, and create barriers for people who rely on public transport, reducing overall well-being. For cities, this indicator helps assess whether investments in routes, vehicles, and ticketing systems actually translate into real use. Improving frequency, comfort, and affordability can significantly boost ridership and residents' satisfaction. Within the Happy City Index, this indicator links to Mobility, Sustainability, and Equity, showing whether the transport system enables residents to move around efficiently and fairly. Ultimately, public transport ridership per capita reflects how well a city supports smooth, sustainable, and stress-free mobility — a key ingredient of urban happiness.

114. What is the total number of public transport trips recorded in the city in the analysed year (covering bus, tram, metro, suburban rail, etc.)?

Enter the number

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:  
[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

Percentage of public transport vehicles fully adapted for the needs of people with mobility impairments.

Percentage of public transport vehicles fully adapted for people with mobility impairments measures how much of the fleet is accessible to passengers with reduced mobility. This includes features such as low floors, ramps or lifts, priority seating, manoeuvring space, and clear visual and audio information.

A high percentage shows that the city is committed to fairness and universal design. Accessible vehicles allow people with disabilities, older adults, and parents with prams to travel safely and independently — supporting dignity, everyday comfort, and fuller

participation in work, education, and community life. This directly strengthens residents' sense of freedom, equality, and happiness.

A low percentage signals barriers that limit mobility and deepen social exclusion. When public transport is difficult to use, vulnerable groups risk isolation, higher costs, and reduced access to essential services.

For cities, this indicator is a key measure of equity and good governance. Modernising fleets and enforcing accessibility standards demonstrate a commitment to human rights, inclusion, and sustainable mobility.

Within the Happy City Index, this indicator relates to Mobility, Equity, and Governance, showing whether the city enables all residents — regardless of ability — to move freely and live with dignity.

Ultimately, accessible public transport is far more than a technical feature. It reflects a city's values and its dedication to creating a truly inclusive and happy urban environment.

115. What percentage of the public transport fleet (buses, trams, metro or other vehicles) in the city is fully adapted for passengers with mobility impairments (e.g., low-floor entry, ramps or lifts, priority seating, accessible space, visual and audio announcements)?

Enter only the number representing the percentage. If the percentage includes a decimal, please use a dot.

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

Number of road traffic accidents per 1,000 residents.

Number of road traffic accidents per 1,000 residents measures how often traffic accidents occur in a city compared with its population size. It is a key indicator of everyday safety and the quality of urban mobility planning.

A low accident rate means safer streets, better infrastructure, and effective enforcement. This allows residents to walk, cycle, and travel with confidence — reducing stress, preventing injuries, and supporting a happier, healthier daily life. Safe roads also strengthen trust in city management.

A high accident rate, by contrast, signals problems in road design, traffic behaviour, or regulation. It increases the risk of injuries and discourages active mobility, harming both well-being and sustainability.

For city administrations, this indicator reflects core governance responsibilities.

Through safer street design, speed control, enforcement, and education, cities can reduce accidents and protect vulnerable users.

Within the Happy City Index, this indicator sits at the intersection of Safety, Health, and Mobility, showing whether residents can move around their city freely and safely — a foundation of urban happiness.

116. What is the total number of recorded road traffic accidents within the city boundaries in the analysed year?

Enter the number

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

[link to the source](#)

Please indicate the year to which the entered data applies:

Availability of open data on public transport.

Availability of open data on public transport measures whether a city publishes accessible, standardised, and regularly updated information on routes, timetables, fares, disruptions, or real-time locations. It reflects transparency, digital readiness, and a city's commitment to making mobility easier for everyone.

When open data exists, residents can plan journeys more reliably, use real-time apps, and enjoy a smoother daily commute — all of which reduce stress and make public transport more attractive. Developers can build helpful mobility tools, and the city benefits from greater accountability and innovation.

Where open data is lacking, information becomes fragmented or outdated, discouraging public transport use and limiting opportunities for improvement.

For city administrations, providing open public transport data is a clear governance and innovation standard. Publishing in widely used formats (e.g. GTFS, GTFS-RT) ensures that information is usable by citizens, researchers, and digital services.

Within the Happy City Index, this indicator links to Mobility, Governance, and Innovation, showing whether the city uses transparency and technology to support fair, sustainable, and stress-free mobility.

117. Does the city provide data on public transportation (e.g., departure times, real-time location of public transport vehicles) through an open data portal managed by the city or a government entity?

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

Existence of a journey planner that includes various types of public transport or all available modes within the city.

Existence of a digital journey planner covering multiple transport modes measures whether residents and visitors can use an online or app-based tool to plan trips across all public transport options in the city (buses, trams, metro, suburban rail) and, ideally, walking, cycling, or shared mobility.

A well-designed digital planner makes everyday travel easier, faster, and less stressful. It helps people compare routes, avoid delays, and confidently choose public transport over private cars — improving convenience, sustainability, and overall happiness.

The absence of such a tool often signals a fragmented mobility system, making travel confusing and discouraging public transport use, particularly for new users or visitors.

For municipal administrations, this indicator reflects digital innovation, coordination between operators, and user-centred governance.

Within the Happy City Index, it relates to Mobility, Governance, and Innovation, showing whether the city provides modern tools that help residents move smoothly and confidently — an important element of a happy, liveable city.

118. Does the city provide or support (e.g. by supplying data for) a journey planner that integrates various types of public transport (e.g. bus, tram, metro, suburban rail) or all available modes within the city in the analysed year?

Please paste the link to the source where this information can be found:

these indicators are for the city of frankfurt am main , need upto date , reliable data sources please maybe .de sources appreciated , need links for each answer and need exact location of the answer as well not just the links , links need to be working and not delusional links which are not working .