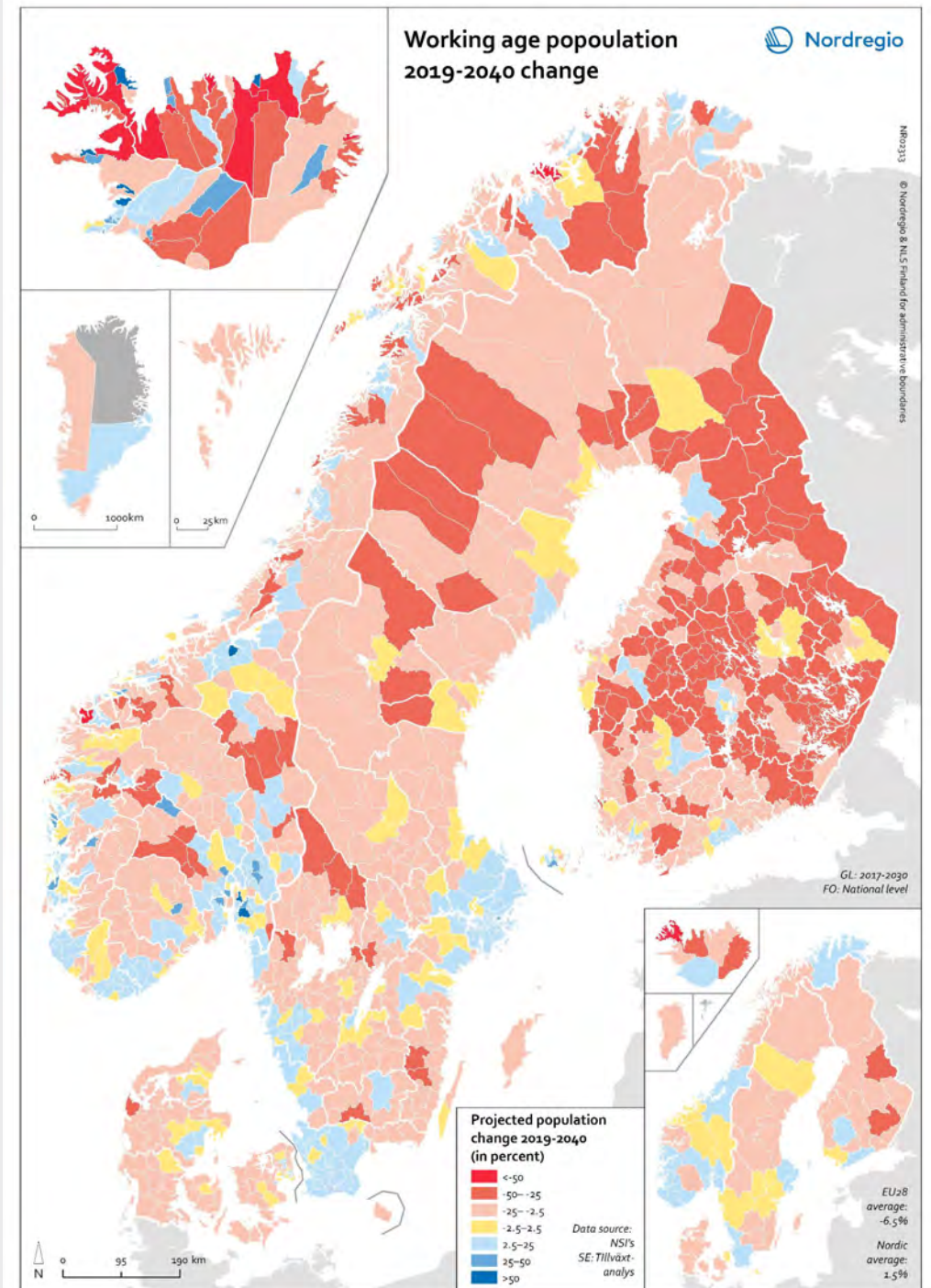


# Working age population. 2019-2040 change

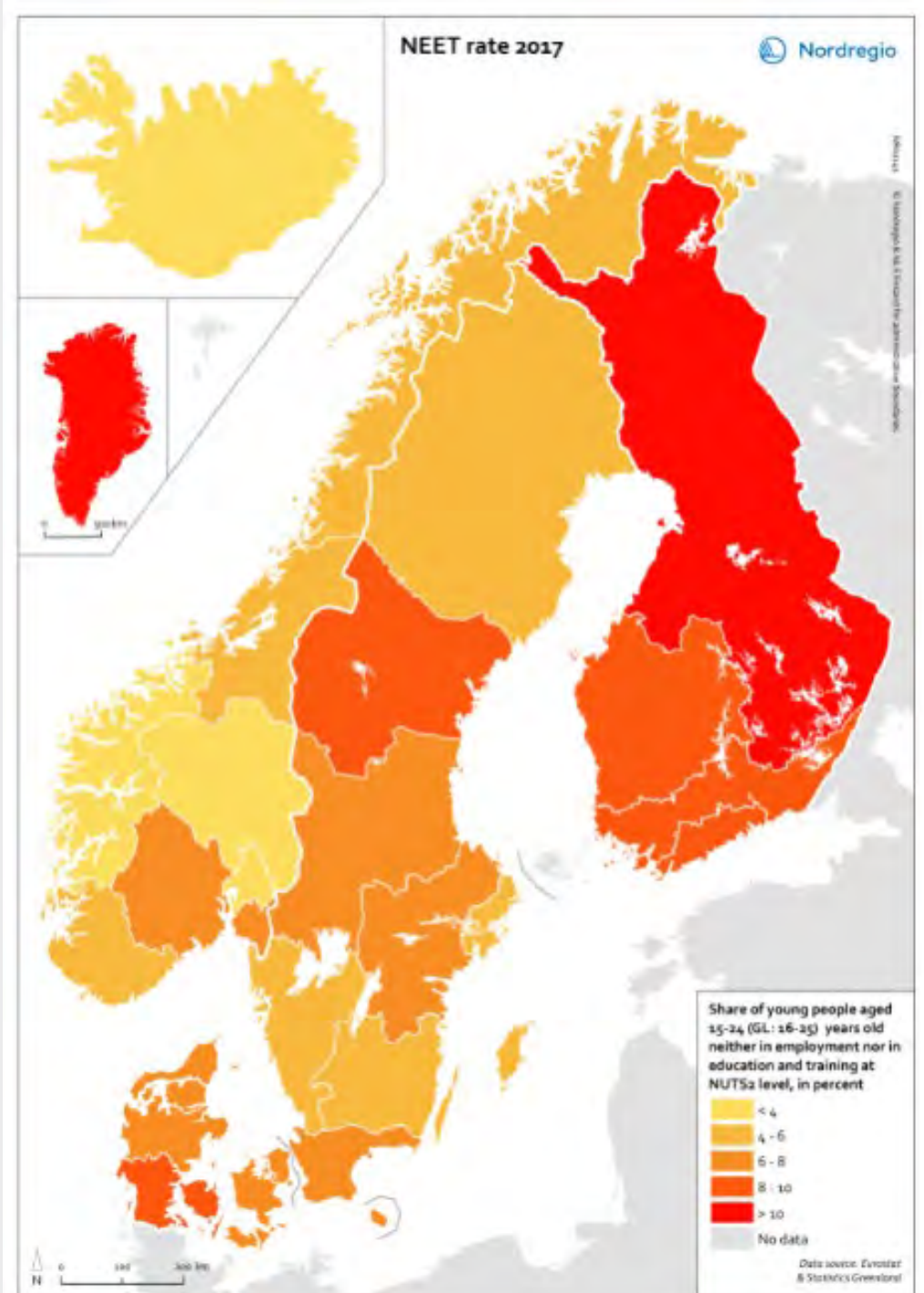
- Projected change in the population age group 15-64
- Potential labour supply
- Nordic region: 1.5 percent increase
- EU: 6,5 percent decrease

Decrease %		Increase %	
Greenland	<b>-16,2</b>	Sweden	<b>4,0</b>
the Faroe Islands	<b>-6,6</b>	Norway	<b>4,6</b>
Finland	<b>-3,0</b>	Åland	<b>9,1</b>
Denmark	<b>-2,0</b>	Iceland	<b>10,9</b>



# Percent of young people aged 15-24\* neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET), in 2017.

- European survey SILC. Eurostat. NUTS 2 level.
- No data for Faroe Islands
- High numbers in Greenland but also in Northern and Eastern Finland.

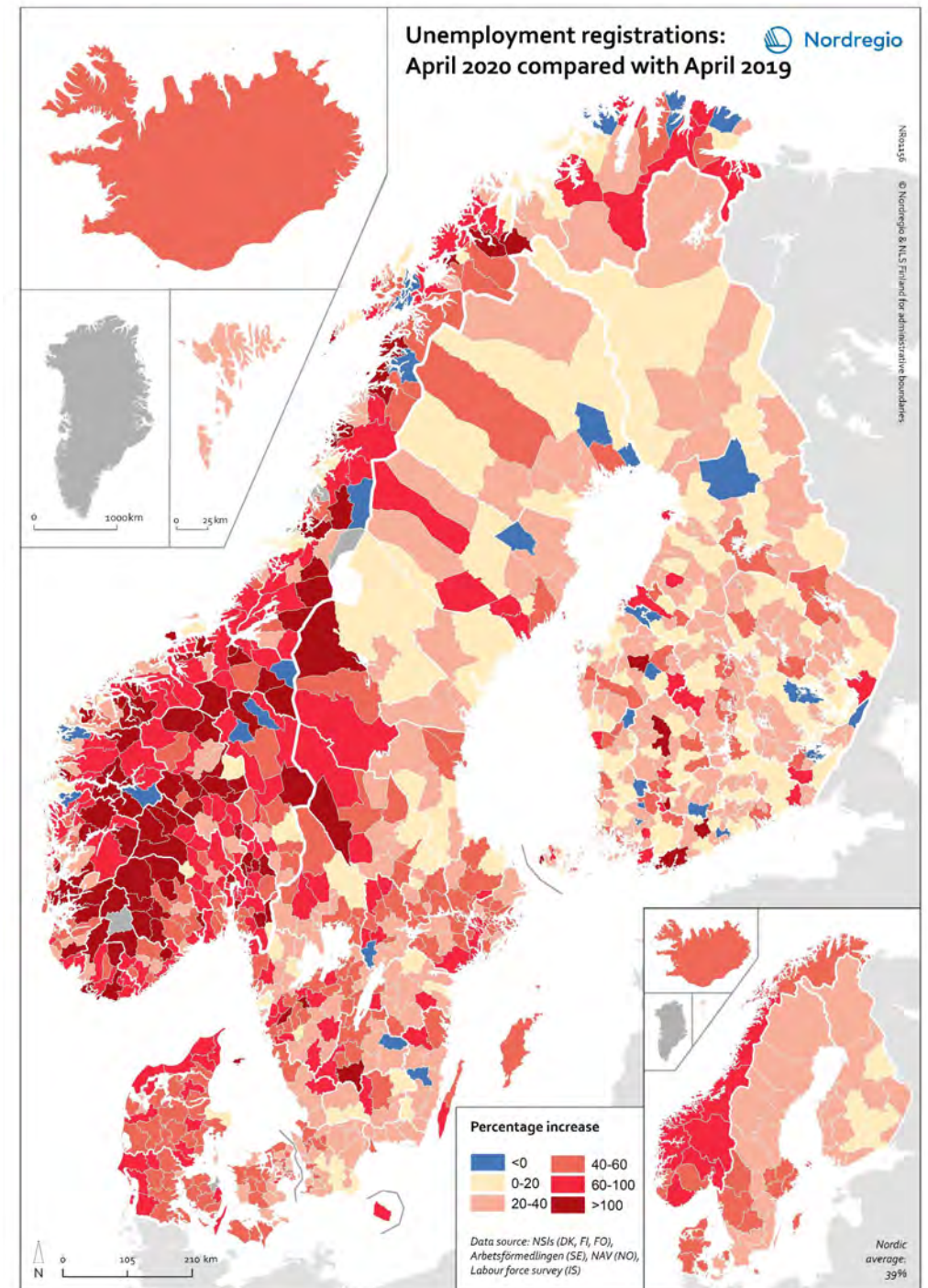




# Labour market impacts of COVID-19

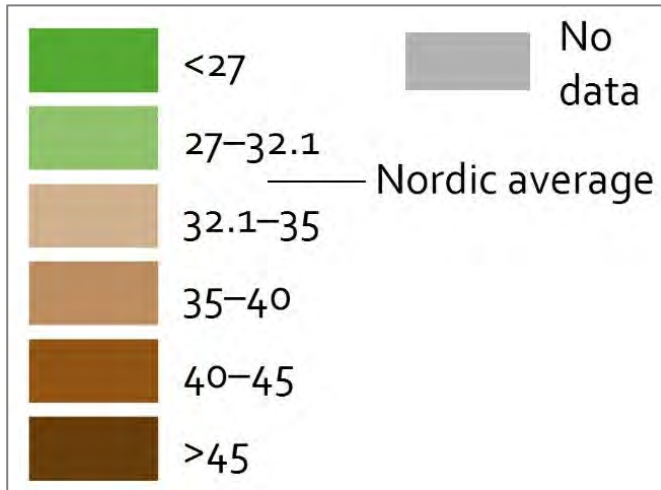
- Unemployment registrations. April 2020 compared with April 2019
- Municipalities and regions. National level data for Iceland and Faroe Islands

	Number of registrations		Additional registrations, April 2020		
	April 2019	April 2020	Total	per 100,000 inhabitants	Change (%)
Nordic Region	566 989	787 343	220 354	810	38.9
Denmark	103 393	152 820	49 427	853	47.8
Finland	217 923	269 100	51 177	924	23.5
Iceland	8 600	13 700	5 100	1495	59.3
Norway	63 312	107 050	43 738	807	69.1
Sweden	173 761	244 631	70 870	702	40.8



# Share of jobs at "high risk" of automation

- Municipalities and regions.
- Frey and Osborne (2017)
- Rural municipalities have the highest share



Nordic average 32.1 %  
 Faroe Islands 38.7%  
 Denmark 36.7%  
 Åland 36.3%  
 Iceland 32%  
 Finland 31.9%  
 Sweden 30.9%  
 Norway 29.9%

