ment in order to be able to reduce the considerable seasonal unemployment by ensuring regular supplies of raw material for longer periods of the year. For the same reasons, a number of jobs are made available in the building and construction sector during the winter although it results in additional costs.

In addition funds have been reserved for renovation of houses and institutions and the building of pre-fabricated houses for municipal letting as well as for initiatives in the large settlements.

Further, the Greenland Parliament has passed the Landsting Act No. 27 of 30th October 1992 on the Regulation of Manpower Influx giving Greenlandic manpower preference within certain areas of employment where this manpower was judged to be available. This act, with some additions and clarifications, is a continuation of previous legislation in this area.

The Reform of the Labour Market

The reform of the labour market is a collective term for a large number of activities which taken together will create the overall framework for the labour market policy. The main goal of this reform is to create a balance between supply and demand in the labour market.

As part of the labour market reform a National Labour Council has been established in which a

broad section of both management and labour are represented. The establishment of the National Labour Council is of decisive importance in relation to the system in which management and labour play a part in deciding the priority of proposed initiatives. The most important responsibility of the National Labour Council will be the submission of proposals and recommendations in practical all the most essential matters of societal development in its relation to the labour market.

Essential elements in the labour market reform are radical changes in the organisation of the municipal labour market offices, an upgrading of the staff in these offices, and a more extensive use of information technology. Experimental projects have been initiated in various municipalities in order to obtain a clear picture of the organization and administration carried out by these offices.

In 2002 an electronic job bank will be introduced, temporarily on an experimental basis, which in the long term will cover the whole country, and courses will be organized for the employees in the labour market offices increasing their capacity for carrying out their job responsibilities.

In order to strengthen and to increase the efficiency of their work with the unemployed, special experimental projects have been initiated with the aim of strengthening individual, personal and job-related

Key Table 12.4 Number of unemployed medio distributed by sex and age in 2001

	Total	Men					Women			
		15-19	20-24	25-44	45-61	15-19	20-24	25-44	45-61	
Total	6.2	3.2	6.7	7.7	6.5	3.3	7.4	6.4	4.2	
Nanortalik	7.6	2.4	8.5	12.4	7.6	5.8	0.5	9.2	3.3	
Qaqortoq	7.0	1.9	6.8	9.1	9.8	5.8	1.1	6.6	7.0	
Narsaq	7.6	2.6	8.8	10.2	8.7	6.1	3.1	7.2	3.9	
Paamiut	9.1	3.4	9.6	10.9	5.1	10.3	5.3	11.1	6.8	
Nuuk	4.7	1.2	3.0	6.7	6.0	3.9	0.6	4.8	4.0	
Maniitsoq	6.9	4.0	7.4	7.6	6.4	6.0	5.9	6.0	3.7	
Sisimiut	5.1	4.1	6.4	4.6	5.6	5.3	4.9	6.0	2.8	
Kangaatsiaq	4.1	3.9	12.3	2.8	0.9	4.5	3.0	3.7	3.2	
Aasiaat	9.7	3.6	9.3	13.9	8.6	8.8	4.0	11.6	6.1	
Qasigiannguit	9.4	1.8	9.7	13.5	10.0	7.7	4.8	8.3	6.7	
Ilulissat	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.4	3.0	3.7	2.3	
Qeqertarsuaq	4.1	5.6	9.6	4.3	2.0	4.0	1.3	4.5	0.8	
Uummannaq	6.6	6.8	7.4	7.6	8.3	5.3	6.7	5.0	3.5	
Upernavik	4.6	3.6	6.5	5.6	5.3	3.8	4.8	3.1	2.2	
Qaanaaq	16.1	15.9	36.5	17.4	8.7	15.3	17.0	17.4	7.2	
Tasiilaq	6.6	2.8	9.4	4.5	5.8	7.8	5.7	8.1	4.0	
Illoqqortoormiut	5.7	1.0	8.3	3.3	3.2	7.7	4.5	10.4	4.0	

Note: Total unemployment for maniitsoq town has been estimated for November 2001. This estimate is not included in the distribution of sex and age groups. Source: Statistics Greenland.