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The bar chart depicts the data on the percentage of different age groups of the Icelandic population over 4 decades from 1990 to 2020.

Overall, it can be clearly seen that the share of the middle-aged adults is the biggest over all mentioned time and it constantly rises. The percentage of children, people from 15 to 24 and 55 to 64 years old shows the downward trend. And proportion of elderly people remained almost stable over the years.

In details, in 1990 the number of people from 25 to 54 make up one third of the whole population (33%). It went up to 35 percent in 2000 and was 2 times higher than the number of people of age group from 15 to 24 years old. Afterwards it had climbed on 3 percent by the 2010 then surged on 11 percent and almost achieved the half of all people. In the meantime, the number of people over 65 was approximately 13 percent in 1990. It showed a little rise in 2010 to 15 percent then returned to the initial state.

The reverse is the case of children, people from 15 to 24 and from 55 to 64. The percentage of all three age groups steadily declined. In 1990 they constitute 25, 22 and 14% respectively. Then the number of children decreased by 2 percent, quantity of teenagers and young adults by 3 percent and proportion of elderly people by 1 percent a decade. As a result, in 2020 the number of people from 15 to 24 became the smallest and was about 8 percent. The amount of children was about 18 percent and people from 55 to 64 levelled out at 10%.