

# GREENLAND IN FIGURES

2018



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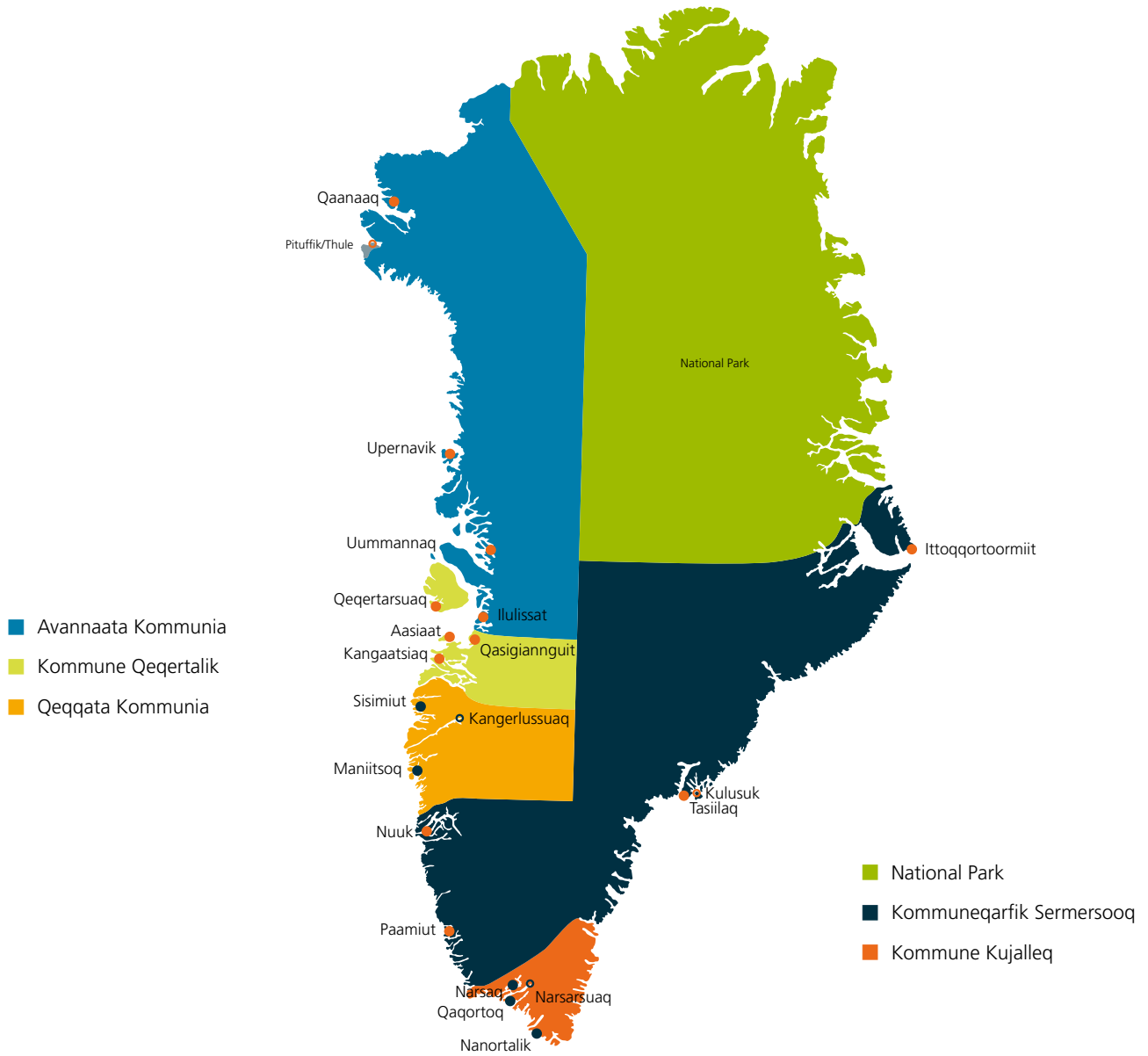
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## Symbols

- 0
  - . Category not applicable
  - 0 Less than 0.5 of the unit used
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  - \* Provisional or estimated figures
- All economic figures are in Danish kroner (DKK).*



# GREENLAND

## The world's largest island

Greenland is geographically located on the North American continent. In terms of geopolitics, however, it is a part of Europe. 81 percent of Greenland is covered by ice, and the total population is just about 56,000, on an area 1/6 of Siberia's. The population density is the lowest in the world. Counting the ice-free areas only, it is a mere 0.3 persons per square kilometre. For comparison, this is about 1/10 of Siberia's population density.

Greenland is a self-governing region within the Kingdom of Denmark. In 1721, Greenland became a Danish colony, in 1953 a Danish County, and in 1979, home rule was granted. Self-rule was established on June 21<sup>st</sup> 2009.

Along with Denmark, Greenland was an EU member from 1973 on. Following a referendum in 1985, however, Greenland left the union and has not been a member since.

Most of the Greenlandic landscape is pristine tundra. All towns and settlements are located along the coast line. No roads exist between towns, and all travel is by ship and aircraft only. Most of the population lives on the southern west coast. This includes the capital Nuuk with 17,000 inhabitants.

Greenland has its own national flag, and issues its own stamps. Danish Krone (DKK) is legal tender.



Siorapaluk, the northernmost settlement in the world, is located in North West Greenland, a mere 1,400 km from the North Pole. Gunnbjørn Fjeld, Greenland's highest mountain with 3,700 metres, is located in East Greenland.

Mads Pihl – Visit Greenland

# POLITICS

The Inatsisartut (Parliament of Greenland) with 31 members, and Naalakkersuisut (the Government) are both located in the capital Nuuk. The Head of Naalakkersuisut is termed “Naalakkersuisut Siulittaasuat”.

Every four years, elections for the Inatsisartut are held. After each election, the Inatsisartut appoints the new Naalakkersuisut members and the new Naalakkersuisut Siulittaasuat. A candidate can run for a party or as an independent. The D’Hondt method of seat calculation is used.

## Election to the Greenlandic Parliament. April 24<sup>th</sup>, 2018 by Party

	Votes	Per Cent	Mandates	Elected women
<b>Parties</b>	<b>29,003</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>12</b>
Atassut	1,730	5.9	2	-
Demokraatit	5,712	19.5	6	3
Inuit Ataqatigiit	7,478	25.5	8	5
Siumut	7,957	27.2	9	3
Nunatta Qitornai	1,002	3.4	1	-
Partii Naleraq	3,931	13.4	4	-
Samarbejdspartiet	1,193	4.1	1	1

Source: The Election Board, Government of Greenland

Greenland is divided into five municipalities; Kommune Kujalleq, Kommuneqarfik Sermersooq, Qeqqata Kommunia, Kommune Qeqertalik and Avannaata Kommunia. Elections for the municipal boards are also held every four years. As of March 2018, Greenland has 7 political parties. The two largest are Siumut (“Forward”) and Inuit Ataqatigiit (“Unified Inuit”).

Being a part of the Kingdom of Denmark, Greenland has two seats in Folketinget, the parliament of Denmark. The members are elected in conjunction with the election for the Danish parliament. From time to time, referendums about political decisions are held. In 1979, Greenland voted for home rule, and in 2008 for self-rule. In 1982, Greenland voted for leaving the EU.



## Election to the municipal councils, April 4<sup>th</sup> 2017

	Greenland total	Avannaata Kommunia	Kommune Qeqertalik	Qeqqata Kommunia	Kommuneqarfik Sermersooq	Kommune Kujalleq
	Distribution of votes					
Atassut	11.8	16.6	7.7	21.2	7.6	8.6
Demokraatit	8.2	6.7	5.0	-	16.9	-
Inuit Ataqatigiit	32.4	16.0	44.5	17.4	43.0	33.5
Partii Naleraq	4.6	10.8	0.9	8.3	2.6	-
Siumut	41.5	48.7	40.6	51.7	28.2	56.0

Source: The Election Board, Government of Greenland

# POPULATION

## CITIZENSHIP

As of January 1st 2018, 970 non-Danish citizens live in Greenland. 275 hereof have citizenship in a Nordic country.

Greenland's population lives almost exclusively at the coast; towns, settlements, sheep farms and weather stations. About 50 percent live in the five largest towns Nuuk, Sisimiut, Ilulissat, Aasiaat and Qaqortoq. Most of the population is of Greenlandic ancestry. The remainder is predominantly Danish, though it has become increasingly international lately.

After the 1960's, the populations in the towns grew rapidly, as they absorbed the net population growth as well as the migration from the settlements. This trend has been continuing for the last 40 years.

### Population by locations

	Born in Greenland			Born outside Greenland		
	In towns	Outside towns	Total	In towns	Outside towns	Total
<b>2018</b>	43,086	7,085	<b>50,171</b>	5,406	300	<b>5,706</b>
<b>2008</b>	41,692	8,713	<b>50,405</b>	5,407	646	<b>6,053</b>
<b>1998</b>	39,454	9,830	<b>49,284</b>	6,031	757	<b>6,788</b>
<b>1988</b>	35,363	9,728	<b>45,091</b>	7,934	1,499	<b>9,433</b>
<b>1978</b>	30,478	10,285	<b>40,763</b>	6,318	2,066	<b>8,384</b>

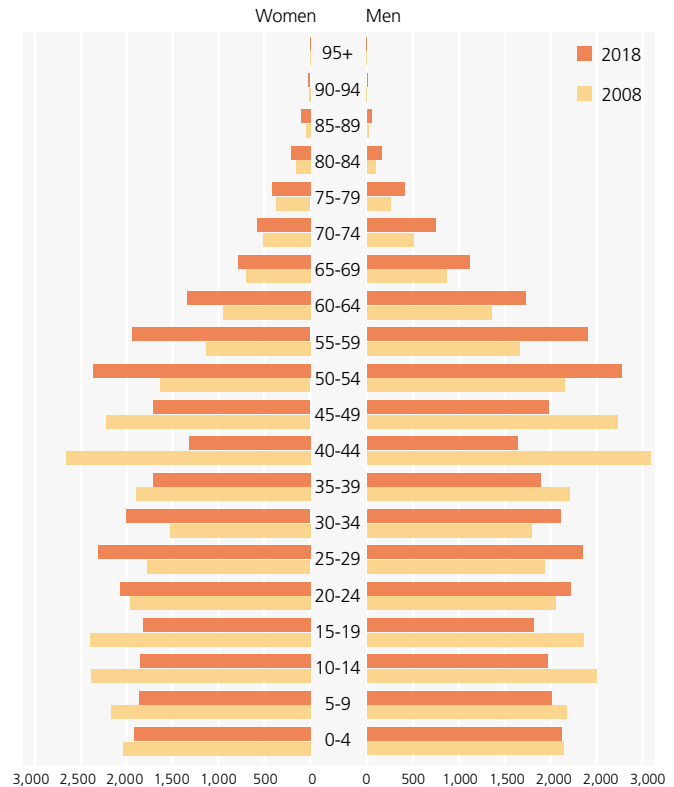
Source: <http://bank.stat.gl/BEEST3>

### POPULATION FORECAST

In 2040, the population will be 52-53,000 persons. In other words, it will decrease by 3,000, if no changes in fertility, mortality and migration patterns take place.

Greenland has a total populace overweight of men, as the workforce born outside of Greenland consists of 2/3 men and 1/3 women. Only the oldest generations from 50 years old and above have an overweight of women.

### Population by gender and age



Source: <http://bank.stat.gl/BEEST5>

# MIGRATION

Compared to the population size in Greenland, the internal migrations are significant, and have a big impact on the population composition. An internal migration from outer districts to towns, primarily to Nuuk, has been going on for the last 50 years.

## Internal migration

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Same town	14,000	14,322	13,791	14,383	14,158
Same settlement	1,219	1,119	1,232	1,045	993
Between towns	4,672	4,695	4,875	4,926	4,919
Between settlements	332	345	363	397	417
From settlement to town	1,272	1,403	1,306	1,264	1,317
From town to settlement	1,150	1,201	1,242	1,138	1,082
Others	56	25	22	26	16

Source: <http://bank.stat.gl/BEEBAF2B>

The majority of migrants are citizens of the Danish Kingdom, who move from Denmark to Greenland or vice versa. Since the 1970's, the emigration total has been outnumbering the immigration total. Hence, Greenland has had a net emigration for more than 40 years.

## Migration abroad, selected numbers

	1998	2008	2017
<b>Net immigration</b>	<b>-515</b>	<b>-639</b>	<b>-449</b>
<b>Immigrations, total</b>	<b>2,419</b>	<b>2,536</b>	<b>2,287</b>
Born in Greenland	735	915	1,059
Born outside Greenland	1,676	1,611	1,224
<b>Emigrations, total</b>	<b>2,934</b>	<b>3,175</b>	<b>2,736</b>
Born in Greenland	1,154	1,560	1,373
Born outside Greenland	1,758	1,604	1,352

Source: <http://bank.stat.gl/BEEBBIU2>

## FOREIGN NATIONALS

Today, immigrants are mostly Thai, Filipinos and Icelanders, as compared to Norwegians and Swedes in the 1970's and 1980's.

## BORN IN GREENLAND LIVING IN DENMARK

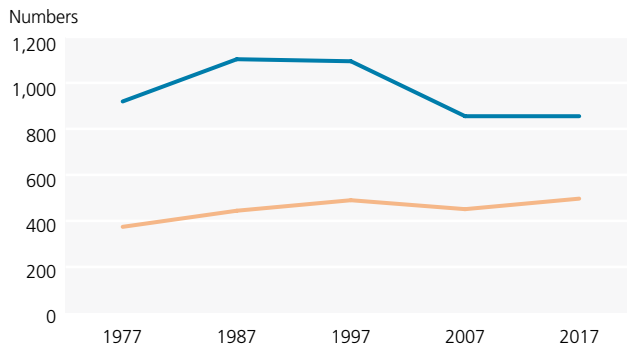
In 2008, 13,865 Greenlandic born lived in Denmark. In 2017, the number has risen to 16,370.



# DEATHS AND BIRTHS

Around 850 persons are born every year, and around 500 die. Men and women born in Greenland have a shorter life expectancy than the average of the western world. This is primarily due to a high mortality rate caused by accidents and suicide.

## Live births and deaths

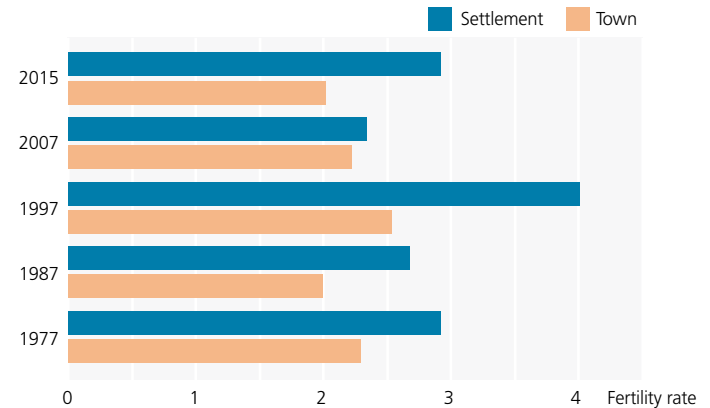


Source: <http://bank.stat.gl/BEEBBLO> and <http://bank.stat.gl/BEEBDM1>

In Greenland, men live to the age of 69.6 years on average, while women live to the age of 74.1 years.

The general birth pattern has remained stable during the last ten years. Towns differ from settlements in fertility rate. Women in settlements give birth to more children than those in towns. However, the settlement birth rate has been decreasing for the last couple of years. Greenlandic women give birth to their first child 3-5 years earlier than women in the other Nordic countries. Average age for Greenlandic primiparae is 24.7 years.

## Fertility rate per women in towns and settlements



Source: <http://bank.stat.gl/BEEBLSF1>



### MOST POPULAR NAMES FOR NEWBORNS

In 2017, Inuk is the most popular boy name, and Pipaluk is the most popular girl name.

# HEALTH

Towns and settlements have health care stations, and minor settlements have tele-medical facilities. Most towns have public dental clinics. Greenland has free health care, free birth control and free dental treatment for residents. Five regional hospitals are located in Ilulissat, Aasiaat, Sisimiut, Nuuk and Qaqortoq. The Hospital in Nuuk, Dronning Ingrids Hospital, is also the Central Hospital in Greenland.

Some residents in Greenland live far away from a local medical clinic or regional hospital. In case of illness, they may be transported to the closest hospital for medical examination and treatment. Patients in need of even more advanced treatment, e.g. some cancer types, are transferred to Dronning Ingrids Hospital in Nuuk or to Denmark. Pregnant women from the outer districts are usually transported to a town in order to give birth there, usually a month or so before labour.

## Causes of deaths

	2013	2014	2015
	Number of Deaths		
<b>Total</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>435</b>
Infectious diseases	22	12	21
Cancer	105	109	99
Endocrine and metabolic	11	8	6
Heart diseases	55	64	55
Other circulatory system diseases	34	30	34
Respiratory system	30	38	41
Digestive system	17	15	22
Accidents	23	15	27
Suicide	42	45	32
Homicide	3	3	3
Other	79	103	95

Source: National Board of Health

### NATIONAL HOSPITAL

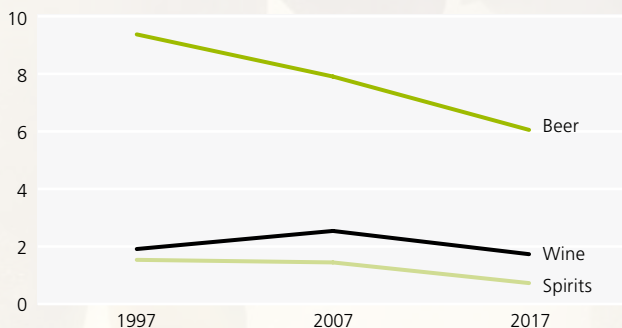
Dronning Ingrids Hospital in Nuuk is called SANA in daily talk, as it was built as a tuberculosis sanatorium in 1953. In 1961, it became National Hospital.



Compared to the other Nordic countries, tuberculosis is more than 20 times as frequent in Greenland. Sexually transferred diseases are distinctly more frequent, while cancer is at par with the other Nordic countries. Suicide rates are 6-7 times higher than in the other Nordic countries. This number has been stable during the last 25 years.

### Import and production of alcoholic beverages

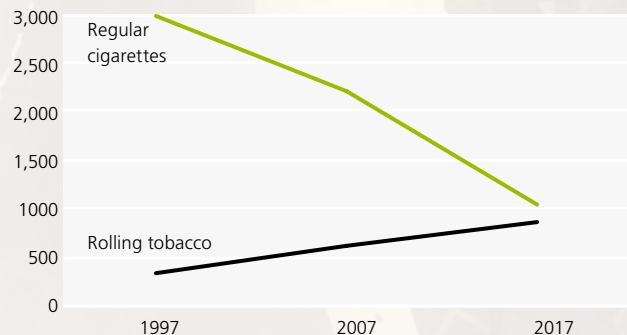
Litres of 100 pct. alcohol per person over 14 years



Source: <http://bank.stat.gl/ALEALK>

### Import of cigarettes

Number of cigarettes per person over 14 years



Source: <http://bank.stat.gl/ALETOB2>



### CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO

Alcohol consumption has dropped by 50 percent in the last 30 years, and is now at par with the other Nordic countries. Tobacco consumption has also dropped by 50 percent in the last 25 years.

# FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

The Greenlandic family structure has been changing during the last 50 years. Today, couples often live together without being married. The relations between persons in a household define family type. In brief, the Greenlandic family is defined as one or more persons from the same household, who are kin or couples.

In general, we define three family types; couples, singles and children not living at home. The couple or single family type can have children or youngsters living at home. A family consists of two generations at max. For instance, three generations living in one household would count as two or more families.

## COUPLES AND SINGLES TODAY

60 percent of the populations in the 30-69 years age group live as couples. In 2018, 18,430 persons live as singles, which is 15 percent more than 20 years ago.

### Families and households

	1998	2008	2018
————— Number of families —————			
Minor not living with parents*	1,282	1,123	1,089
Single	14,358	15,582	17,891
Married	6,923	6,903	6,478
Couple living in consensual union	1,978	1,969	2,202
Cohabiting	1,852	1,910	1,878
————— Number of households —————			
Towns	16,496	18,087	19,418
Settlements	2,725	2,940	2,573
Farm	57	59	46

\* *Minors not living with parents include those living with other relatives, in foster care, in social institutions or dorms.*

Source: <http://bank.stat.gl/BEEFAM2> and <http://bank.stat.gl/BEEHUS1>

### HOUSEHOLDS

A household is defined as all persons living at the same address, regardless of how the persons are related. A household can consist of more than one family, while a family cannot be dispersed over more than one household.

Mads Pihl – Visit Greenland

# EDUCATION



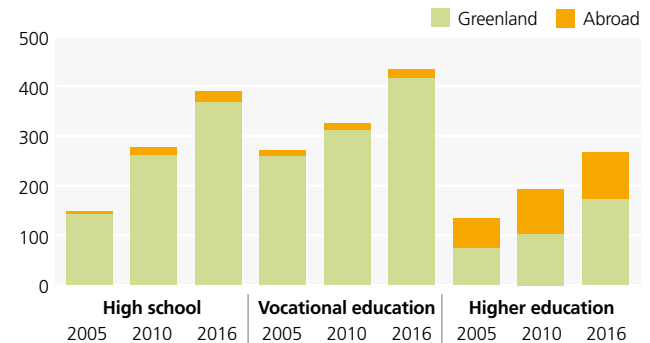
Rebecca Gustafsson - Vester Greenland

Ten years of primary and lower secondary education is mandatory in Greenland. Children start primary school at the age of six. Children from small settlements have to leave their home and move to the nearest town in order to attend 8<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> grade. Danish is taught as a second language from the first grade, and English is taught from the lowest grades. After the elementary school, about half of the children continue one year at a boarding school in Greenland or Denmark. Only 1 out of 7 pupils continue directly to upper secondary education.

Many young people have to move to another town to continue to an upper secondary education. Only four towns have high schools, and most of the vocational educations are offered at six main vocational colleges. The vocational educations alternate between theoretical classes and practical training as an apprentice in a company or at the school.

Many young people in Greenland do not attain an upper secondary education. Among the 18-25 years almost 6 out of 10 have not yet completed or are still active in high school or vocational educations.

**Number of educations completed**



Source: <http://bank.stat.gl/UEDEISC11D>

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Though increasing, the education level in Greenland remains the lowest in the Nordic. About half of all 25-64 years old have no education beyond lower-secondary education, compared to about ¼ in other Nordic countries.

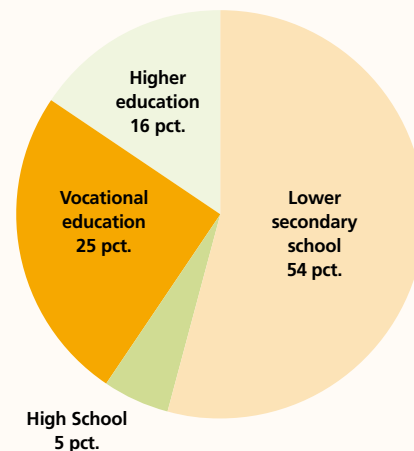
Greenland's University; Ilisimatusarfik is located in the capital Nuuk. It offers 11 bachelor programs and 4 master programs. Short-cycle higher educations are also offered at some vocational schools. As only a few higher educations are offered in Greenland 40 percent of the students study abroad. The majority study in Denmark.

Education is free, and students receive a monthly student grant. Apprentices normally receive salary from the apprenticeship. Furthermore students that have to move to another town to study are entitled to a dormitory room.

## CHOICE OF EDUCATION

Women attain an education beyond lower-secondary school more often than men. One out of five women has a higher education compared to one out of eight men. For education, women primarily choose educations within welfare, business or higher education. Men primarily choose educations in engineering, construction and transport services.

Educational attainment 25-64 years old, 2016



Source: <http://bank.stat.gl/UDEISCPROB>

# SOCIAL WELFARE

Carlo Lukassen – Visit Greenland

For social welfare, Greenland follows the Nordic Model. If regularities are met, citizens are entitled to income-replacing benefits in case of unemployment, disease and maternity. Persons with low or no income, who do not meet regularities, are entitled to public benefits.

Low-income families have the right to supplemental social benefits, housing subsidies and child benefits.

Residents with reduced work ability can apply for early retirement benefits, if younger than 66 years. If 66 years or older, residents are always entitled to age pension. In addition, early retirees and senior residents may receive help and care in their home. If necessary, a nursing home place may be offered.

## Recipients of public and social benefits by time

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of persons					
Recipients of public benefits	7,980	8,008	7,889	7,111	6,065
Recipients of unemployment and illness benefits	3,163	3,094	3,073	3,099	2,885

Source: <http://bank.stat.gl/SOE004> and <http://bank.stat.gl/SOE006>

## Recipients of pensions by time

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of persons					
Recipients of age pension	3,623	3,669	3,671	3,758	3,998
Recipients of early retirement benefits	2,691	2,619	2,565	2,457	2,249

Source: <http://bank.stat.gl/SOEAPE1> and <http://bank.stat.gl/SOEFPE1>

## Recipients of housing subsidies and child benefits by time

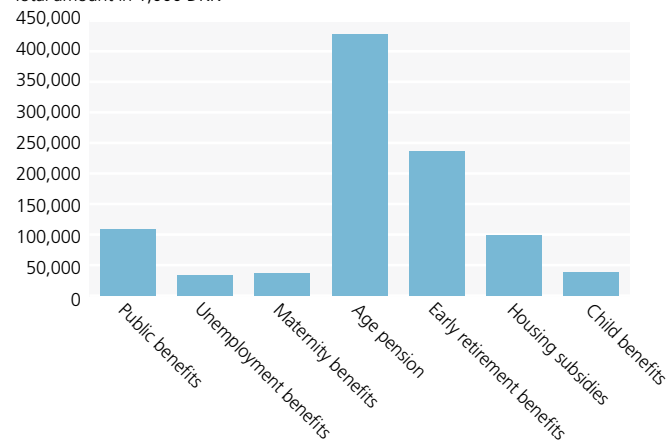
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of persons					
Recipients of housing subsidies	5,505	5,355	5,196	4,850	4,422
Recipients of child benefits	...	3,952	3,826	3,601	3,573

Source: <http://bank.stat.gl/SOEBT01> and <http://bank.stat.gl/SOEB01>

Disabled residents are entitled to relief measures to compensate for the disability. The measures are highly individual. They may include help in daily life from a support person, being accompanied when travelling or full-time stay at a residential institution. Disabled residents may also be offered a protected workshop job.

## Social benefits in 2016

Total amount in 1,000 DKK



Source: <http://bank.stat.gl/OFEKOMR> and <http://bank.stat.gl/OFEK1>

# CRIME

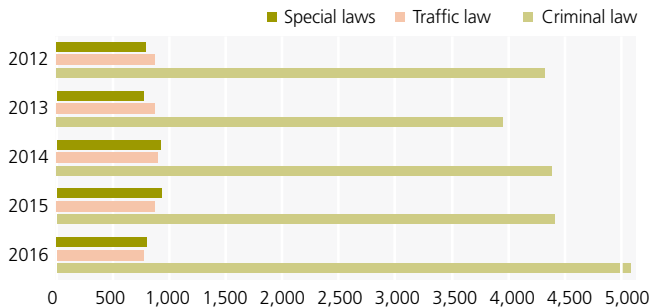
## PROPERTY CRIME AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Property crime and juvenile delinquency have dropped 25 per cent during the last five years.

The Greenlandic court system is comprised of four District Courts and The Court of Greenland, to represent first court level. The High Court of Greenland, represents the second court level. As the Greenlandic court system is still a part of the Danish court system, the Supreme Court of Denmark is also third court level for Greenland.

The justice system in Greenland emphasizes resocialization. Convicts are generally allowed to maintain some degree of everyday life during imprisonment. Six correctional facilities exist in Greenland, with a 154 total inmate capacity. Mentally deviant offenders may be sentenced to time indefinite imprisonment in Denmark.

### Reported offenses, by type.



Source: <http://bank.stat.gl/KREAN>

### Verdicts by precautionary measure, selected numbers

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
	Number of verdicts				
Warning	224	288	182	229	94
Suspended sentence	686	492	991	1,309	507
Unuspended sentence	676	544	659	554	627
Fine	1,835	1,784	1,828	1,825	1,524
Withdrawal of charges	836	899	856	915	644

\*Preliminary figures

Source: <http://bank.stat.gl/KREAF>

Offenses against persons include murder, violence, rape and sexual assaults on minors. These types of crime have increased in Greenland for the last five years. Compared to the other Nordic countries, offenses against persons are considerably more frequent.

### THE PROBATION SERVICE

The Probation Service in Greenland oversees convicts who have been sentenced to probation terms, community service or legal psychiatric placement. The Probation Service also participates in crime prevention, in cooperation with the police, schools and Social Services.



Mads Pihl – Visit Greenland



# CULTURE

## HERITAGE LOCATIONS

Greenland has 5,088 known heritage locations. Most are located in the top-soil, but don't touch!

Greenland's cultural identity is a mix of globalism and tradition. Towns have a vibrant life, with cinemas, sports facilities and leisure activities, while life in the remote areas is more traditional. Most towns have their own museum, which tells the local cultural history. The well-preserved 15<sup>th</sup> century Qilakitsoq-mummies are exhibited at Greenland National Museum in Nuuk, which also curates the general heritage area.

### Visits to Greenland National Museum

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Number of visits					
Total	12,869	11,556	11,697	9,343	11,545	12,646
Children	2,075	1,891	2,630	2,868	3,532	3,799
Adults	10,794	9,665	9,067	6,475	8,013	8,847

Source: Greenland National Museum

Nuuk also houses the National Theatre, which produces a Performing Art repertoire, based on Greenlandic culture and tradition. The number of shows varies from year to year, and some shows go on countrywide tours. The National Theatre is also school for actor students.

Kalaallit Nunaata Radioa (KNR) is Greenland's Public Service national radio and TV Company, broadcasting a range of news-, entertainment-, and sports programs. A number of local radio and TV stations also exist, in addition to the two national newspapers Atuagagdliutit (AG) and Sermitsiaq, which have weekly paper issues. A number of towns have local papers. A handful of minor publishing companies also exist. Greenland has a long literate tradition, as almost everybody could read and write from the 1840s on.

### Broadcasts by KNR (Greenlandic Radio/TV)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Hours per year					
Radio, total	2,556	2,086	2,327	2,274	2,895	3,686
TV, total	378	695	650	732	987	767

Source: KNR

Most towns have their own choirs. Folk dance is also popular. The traditional dances are European, and were introduced in Greenland by whalers and early colonists in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century. Drum songs and dances constitute the original Inuit music tradition, and have become increasingly popular these days. Greenland has a relatively high number of performing musicians, mainly in the rock and pop genres.

### LANGUAGE

Greenland's main language is Greenlandic, which belongs to the Eskimo-Aleut language family. Various dialects exist, but West Greenlandic is coined Official Greenlandic. One of the longest words on Greenlandic with 153 letters goes:

"Nalunaarasuartaateeranngualioqatigiiffissualioriaataallaq-qissupilorujussuanngartartuinnakasinngortinniamisaalinnguatsiaraluallaqqooqigaminngamiaasiinngooq".

This means:

"There were reports that they apparently – God knows for how many times – once again had considered whatever I, my poor condition despite, still could be considered to be quite adept and resourceful as initiator to put a consortium together for the establishment of a range of small radio stations"

# CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT

Greenland is located in the Northern Polar region. The winters are cold and the summers mild with a local variation.

In North Greenland, the climate is High Arctic. Here, the summers are cool with midnight sun, while the winters are harsh and the polar night lasts one to five months. Mid and South Greenland generally has a Low Arctic climate. However, in the deep fiords of South Greenland the climate is Sub Arctic, allowing for a few trees to grow.

The highest temperature measured in Greenland since 1958 is 25.9 degrees Celsius on the West Coast of Greenland in July 2013. The coldest place in Greenland is the Ice Cap, where temperatures can drop below -70 degrees Celsius.



Stacy William Head - Visit Greenland

## Average temperatures in 2017, selected towns

Degrees in Celsius

	Ilulissat (North)	Kangerlussuaq (West)	Nuuk (West)	Narsarsuaq (South)	Tasiilaq (East)
Average Maximum Temperatures					
January	3.8	-5.3	5.2	8.3	3.2
February	3.1	4.2	1.2	9.9	4.6
March	2.1	-9.2	0.7	10.3	1.2
April	5.6	2.3	5.7	12.6	5.3
May	12.4	10.0	7.9	17.0	13.9
June	11.4	11.8	12.8	19.9	12.4
July	21.7	19.2	21.6	20.5	17.0
August	17.8	16.4	15.2	18.7	16.3
September	11.1	9.9	9.1	22.4	14.8
October	9.3	5.2	10.7	11.1	13.4
November	10.6	0.2	7.6	13.5	3.9
December	6.0	-7.2	8.5	10.3	2.5
Average Minimum Temperatures					
January	-25.5	-37.0	-16.5	-22.4	-19.8
February	-32.8	-41.1	-19.1	-19.6	-12.8
March	-25.2	-31.2	-13.5	-13.5	-16.2
April	-24.7	-30.2	-14.2	-12.3	-10.6
May	-7.8	-6.8	-6.1	-1.2	-4.6
June	-1.3	1.5	-2.0	2.2	-3.4
July	-0.1	-0.7	0.6	3.6	-2.2
August	-2.7	-1.5	2.4	3.5	-1.3
September	-4.7	-7.8	-1.7	-3.7	-0.6
October	-11.2	-16.1	-4.1	-6.3	-2.7
November	-21.1	-33.8	-7.4	-13.1	-12.0
December	-16.9	-27.7	-11.4	-12.9	-13.8

Source: ASIAQ and DMI



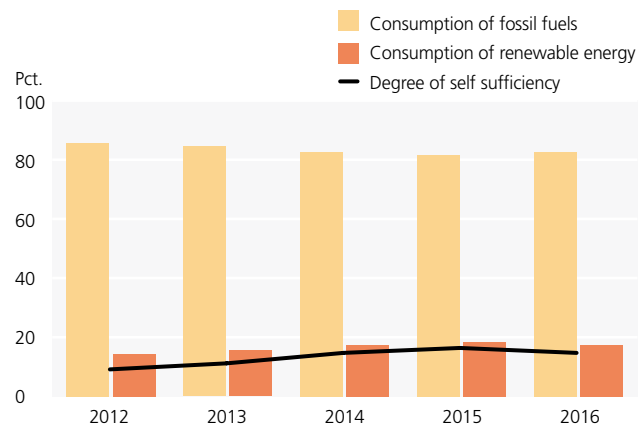
Paul Zizka – Visit Greenland

Due to the cold climate, Greenland has a large need for energy. Since the 1990s, five hydropower plants have been built, supplying Nuuk, Qaqortoq/Narsaq, Sisimiut, Ilulissat and Tasiilaq. Before hydropower plants were introduced, power was produced from fossil fuels only. Smaller towns, settlements and outer districts still rely entirely on fossil fuels for production of electricity. A small amount of heating is produced from incineration of waste in treatment plants.

### EMISSION OF GREENHOUSE GAS

In 2016, the actual emission of greenhouse gases from energy consumption was 525,148 ton CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent. Compared to 1990, the actual emission of greenhouse gases from energy consumption has dropped 16.0 percent.

### Energy consumption and degree of self sufficiency



Source: <http://bank.stat.gl/ENE1ACT>

# TRANSPORTATION

## AIRPORTS AND HARBOURS

Greenland has 13 airports and 43 helipads. The entire country has 383 km paved road.

Source: Greenland Airports, ASIAQ

Transportation in Greenland is very different from the other Nordic countries. Due to the climate and geography, Greenland has no railroads or roads to connect towns and settlements. Passengers and goods are transported by sea or air only. Most towns have paved roads. Here, cars are the typical means of transportation. Bigger towns also have buses and taxis. Smaller towns and settlements usually have gravel or dirt roads only.

### Number of registered motor vehicles in 2017

	Buses	Taxis	Cars	Snow-mobiles	Other motor vehicles*
<b>North Greenland</b>					
Qaanaaq	-	-	9	3	13
Upernavik	1	1	21	139	16
Uummannaq	0	6	62	12	37
Ilulissat	13	33	333	159	259
Qasigiannuit	-	4	26	40	35
Aasiaat	1	17	81	32	37
Kangaatsiaq	-	-	4	-	1
Qeqertarsuaq	-	1	22	6	11
<b>West Greenland</b>					
Sisimiut	12	21	560	572	356
Maniitsoq	3	16	115	36	60
Nuuk	42	87	2,937	290	1,544
Paamiut	2	1	45	11	34
<b>South Greenland</b>					
Narsaq	-	6	44	5	29
Nanortalik	1	1	24	1	19
Qaqortoq	4	13	174	29	103
<b>East Greenland</b>					
Tasiilaq	3	3	43	25	35
Ittoqqortoormiit	-	-	1	42	27

\* ATV and 4-wheelers, construction machineries, trucks, a motorcycle, trailer, emergency vehicles, vans and other unspecified vehicles.

Source: <http://bank.stat.gl/ENEMO2DI>

Greenland's major airline company, Air Greenland, maintains international flight routes to Denmark and Iceland as well as all domestic flight and helicopter routes. The main gateway to Greenland is the former American air base Kangerlussuaq. Nuuk, Ilulissat and Kulusuk have Air Greenland routes bound for Iceland. Moreover, Air Iceland Connect maintains routes out of Reykjavik, bound for Nuuk, Ilulissat, Narsarsuaq, Kulusuk and Nerlerit Inaat/Ittoqqortoormiit.

### Passenger traffic by Air

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Domestic traffic by plane	193,812	193,618	198,921	212,540
International traffic by plane	159,432	158,191	166,688	184,307
Helicopter traffic	44,612	44,611	41,675	41,239

Source: Greenland Airports

Greenland's largest shipping company, Royal Arctic Line, has freight routes to towns and settlements. Arctic Umiak Line's passenger ship, Sarfaq Ittuk, maintains passenger routes on the West Coast most of the year. Several minor passenger routes also exist. Travel by sea to the far northern and eastern regions is impeded by the High Arctic sea ice during winter time. These areas only have ship arrivals from springtime to fall. Greenland has no international passenger ship routes, but is itself a popular destination for cruise ships from US, Canada and Europe.

### NORTH AND EAST GREENLAND

In the outer districts of North and East Greenland, snow mobiles and dog sleds are used for local transportation when the sea is covered by ice in winter time. In summer, dinghy boats are used.

# LABOUR MARKET

A large proportion of the Greenlandic labour market are public jobs, in the municipalities or Government of Greenland. In towns, most people work as employees. In the settlements, a large proportion are mainly huntsmen and fishermen. In general, the Greenlandic labour market follow the Scandinavian model, having employee- and employer organizations, wage agreements and an extensive legislation for worker protection, arbitration, vacation and worker's compensation. Persons without Danish or Nordic citizenship need a residence- and work permit.

## CHOICE OF PROFESSION

Around 40 percent of all jobs are found in the public sector. More than 60 percent of employed women are working in the public sector. For men, fishing, hunting, agriculture and public administration and service are the most popular choices.

### Main employment by industry and nationality, 2015

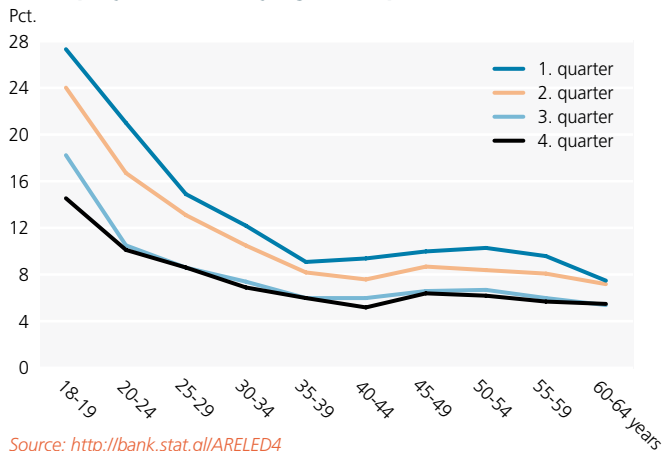
	Total	Greenland	Denmark	Other Nordic countries	Europe	Africa	America	Asia
Number of main employed persons in average per month								
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,620</b>	<b>22,214</b>	<b>2,993</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>193</b>
Fishing, hunting & agriculture	4,085	3,887	169	14	2	2	-	10
Mining and quarrying	124	83	37	-	3	1	-	-
Manufacturing	234	195	36	1	-	-	1	1
Electricity and water supply	380	312	64	1	2	-	1	-
Construction	1,844	1,474	345	10	7	-	2	6
Wholesale	2,890	2,617	239	3	-	-	-	30
Hotels and restaurants	762	558	100	3	4	-	-	98
Transportation	2,445	2,018	370	33	12	1	1	11
Business activities	1,332	961	335	7	3	1	4	21
Public administration and service	10,307	9,111	1,120	28	23	3	9	11
Other industries	914	777	122	4	2	-	2	6
Activity not stated	301	221	55	19	6	-	1	-

Source: <http://bank.stat.gl/AREBFB7>



Rebecca Gustafsson – Visit Greenland

**Unemployment rate by age and quarter, 2015**



Source: <http://bank.stat.gl/ARELED4>

**Unemployment and educational background**

The unemployed part of the work force has a high proportion of unskilled workers. Around 84 percent have no education apart from primary school. The unemployment rate for all other workforce segments are below the 9.1 percent national average. For the higher educations, the unemployment rate is very low.

Another distinct feature in the Greenlandic labour market is a large seasonal variation in employment, due to the climate and the geographic dispersion, which limits mobility.

# BUSINESS

Greenland has a large primary economic sector, due to the predominantly fishing-based economy, some agriculture and a few mining projects.

The secondary economic sector is minute, and consists almost exclusively of seafood procession and construction businesses.

Greenland's tertiary economic sector is large, consisting primarily of a large public administration, the infrastructural businesses, and a growing tourism industry.



## Turnover

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	DKK million						
Fishing	995.3	1,092.2	1,273.2	1,217.3	1,505.1	2,000.9	2,265.5
Mining	24.1	55.2	89.3	95.0	45.0	26.9	25.2
Industry	687.4	709.8	589.5	580.9	569.2	472.8	531.7
Construction	2,146.4	2,018.3	2,323.7	1,897.5	1,665.9	1,986.4	2,217.7
Wholesale, retail trade, repair work	7,473.1	8,349.6	8,597.7	8,575.7	8,787.1	9,571.9	10,893.7
Hotels and restaurants	328.5	350.8	338.4	306.0	307.8	339.6	392.8
Transport	2,837.8	3,257.4	3,198.3	3,067.7	3,135.4	3,368.9	3,569.7
Finance and Insurance	336.5	391.5	511.9	503.8	560.0	552.3	564.6
Real estate and business services	1,023.5	1,059.7	983.5	1,049.6	1,065.8	1,060.7	1,074.7

Source: <http://bank.stat.gl/ESERESBAL>

## BUSINESS IN GREENLAND

Greenland's business life is dominated by large publicly owned enterprises. The largest companies with a 100 percent self-rule ownership are Royal Greenland A/S (fishing industry), KNI A/S (retail and oil business), Royal Arctic Line A/S (shipping) and Tele Greenland A/S (telecommunications).

The distribution of the primary and secondary sectors varies from town to settlement, with the primary sector being markedly larger in settlements than in towns, and the secondary being small in towns and almost non-existent in settlements. The tertiary sector comprises no less than 2/3 of gross value added.

### Profit or loss before tax

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	DKK million						
Fishing	81.1	179.1	265.8	157.3	142.2	269.3	495.5
Mining	-77.9	120.7	-146.7	-80.3	-28.9	-160.7	-59.3
Industry	54.5	67.7	80.9	36.8	20.7	33.8	62.1
Construction	112.2	76.1	21.1	58.3	3.9	92.7	82.3
Wholesale, retail trade, repair work	229.2	407.1	415.2	380.0	407.9	633.7	630.3
Hotels and restaurants	24.4	18.6	15.4	4.9	9.4	15.1	32.6
Transport	196.9	281.7	226.3	141.1	196.3	268.5	332.0
Finance and Insurance	114.3	82.0	158.6	131.9	123.7	38.1	150.2
Real estate and business services	58.9	60.8	24.8	74.9	68.6	-166.1	226.5

Source: <http://bank.stat.gl/ESERESBAL>

### PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTORS

The *primary* economic sector extracts or collects natural resources. It includes fishing, hunting, agriculture and mining. The *secondary* economic sector includes industries that manufacture finished, usable products or are involved in construction. The *tertiary* economic sector produces services, rather than products. It includes administration, education, tourism, infrastructural services and public health.



# FISHING

Mads Pihl – Visit Greenland

Fishing is Greenland's single most important trade. Fishing for prawns and Greenlandic halibut and some other species is regulated by quota and license regulations decided by the government. Fishing comes in two breeds; coastal – and offshore fishing. Coastal fishing supplies land-based seafood buyers, while the offshore fishing fleet primarily consists of factory vessels with on-board production.

The land based fishing industry is dominated by two companies; the government-owned Royal Greenland, and the privately owned Polar Seafood. Royal Greenland is Greenland's largest company. In the last couple of years, a number of private seafood enterprises have appeared on the scene.

## Total landings of fish and shellfish on coastal and offshore fishing, selected species

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	1,000 Tonnes				
<b>Shellfish, total</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>44.0</b>
Snow crab	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.2
Northern prawn	45.7	42.6	33.8	42.6	41.8
<b>Fish, total</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>71.6</b>
Greenland cod	0.1	-	-	-	-
Wolffish	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2
Greenland halibut	25.3	30.3	28.2	34.4	27.0
Trash fish, unspec	-	-	-	-	0.0
Capelin	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Redfish	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Lumpfish	14.2	8.1	7.1	5.0	7.4
Atlantic cod	14.7	21.0	33.6	40.3	36.4

Source: <http://bank.stat.gl/FIE001>



Benjamin Hardman - Visit Greenland

## FISHING VESSELS

In 2017, Greenland's fishing fleet consists of 275 ships, 1,690 dinghy boats, 480 dog sleds and 605 snow mobiles licensed for fishing.

### Total catch of fish and shellfish on offshore fishing, Greenlandic vessels

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	1,000 Tonnes				
Greenland halibut	9.5	7.3	9.6	7.6	10.7
Atlantic cod	10.7	10.3	12.6	16	17.8
Capelin	27.7	22.4	43.8	3.3	28.7
Atlantic halibut	-	-	-	-	-
Haddock	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4
Herring	12.1	13.2	12.4	17.8	12.8
Icelandic scallop	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5
Mixed fish	0.7	1.3	3.1	5.1	2.4
Saithe	1	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4
Deep sea prawn	32.7	37	33	35.7	42.2
Redfish	5.8	4.7	4.9	5.5	4.7
Catfishes	-	-	-	-	0.1
Blue whiting	2.1	6.5	5.7	12.7	20.6
Mackerel	52.8	78.7	30.7	35.8	46.3
Other species	-	-	0.9	0.2	1

Source: <http://bank.stat.gl/FIE008>

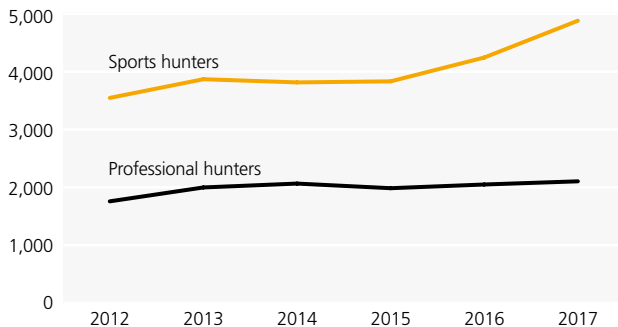
Greenland has bilateral or trilateral fisheries agreements with the Faroe Islands, Norway, Russia and Iceland and has a general fisheries agreement with the EU. Greenland has the legal authority regarding the fisheries sector, and Greenland's Fishery Control authority (GFLK) deploys observers on Greenlandic and international vessels, primarily on shrimp trawlers.

# HUNTING

Huntsmanship has been a way of life in Greenland for generations. Even today, hunting provides an important supplement to household economy. Hunting is regulated by means of seasons and permissions. A general hunting license is mandatory for anyone, who wants to hunt. The general license comes in two breeds; professional and recreational. In addition, a specific license is needed when hunting quota – limited species. The quota system regulates the number of animals available for hunting.

## Hunting licenses

Numbers of license



Source: <http://bank.stat.gl/FIEJABE>

## SEAL HUNTING

Around 200,000 seals are shot every year, primarily harp seal and ringed seal.

## PROFESSIONAL HUNTERS AND LIVING

Professional hunting license holders usually don't make a full living from hunting. In addition, they will often do dinghy fishing in summer and ice fishing in winter.

Seal still plays an important role. The seal skin is usually traded, while the meat is consumed or used for dog fodder in the northern districts. About 50 percent of all traded seal skin is tanned by Great Greenland, the country's only tannery. A number of whale species have hunting quota. The meat is consumed in Greenland only, and whaling plays a minor economic role. Reindeer and musk ox are the most important land species. Meat from sea mammals, musk ox and reindeer is traded at Lilleholm and Royal Greenland, among others. Sheep and lamb are butchered at Neqi A/S. Skin of land mammals are traded as well. Bird hunting is regulated by means of day quota. A number of species are not quota-regulated. In general, the police enforce hunting regulations.

## Catches of mammals and birds

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
	Numbers of catches				
Seals 1)	124,319	149,678	131,893	123,927	86,343
Whales 2)	3,894	4,119	4,133	3,094	3,410
Land mammals 3)	17,855	17,658	19,460	18,119	16,928
Birds 4)	153,380	148,579	129,517	121,516	71,563

\* Preliminary figures

1) Ringed seal, harp seal, hooded seal, bearded seal and harbour seal. 2) Beluga whale, narwhale, killer whale, harbour porpoise, pilot whale, atlantic white-sided dolphin, minke whale, bowhead whale, humpback whale, fin whale and walrus. 3) Polar hare, reindeer, musk ox, arctic fox and polar bear. 4) Guillemot, eider, king eider, squaw, mallard, fulmar, theist, little auk, black-legged kitti, goose, canada goose, barnacle goose, short nest goose and ptarmigan.

Source: <http://bank.stat.gl/FIEFANGST>

# AGRICULTURE

Greenland's agriculture is mainly based on sheep farming, with summer grazing of sheep and lamb. A modest number of poultry, bees, horses and cattle are held, plus a few thousand domesticated reindeer. Winter feed for animals is grown, along with potatoes and vegetables for the home market. Agriculture exists almost only in the fiords of South Greenland, due to the region's sub-arctic climate.

In a historical context, Greenlandic agriculture dates back to the Late Viking Age, where Norse settlers colonized South-west Greenland in 986 and lived there up til mid 15<sup>th</sup> century. In 1782, today's sheep farming tradition was founded in Igaliku, literally on the ancient Norse fields as a hobby business. In 1924 the first full-scale farm was established at Erik the Red's old settlement in Qassiarsuk.

## Livestock

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
	Number of animals					
Sheep	20,963	20,499	20,729	20,107	18,738	18,190
Tame reindeer	3,100	2,500	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Cows	20	49	65	98	143	155
Horses	202	203	164	147	123	137
Fowls	147	148	241	212	174	211
Beehives	13	10	...	4	4	6

Source: Agricultural Consulting Services

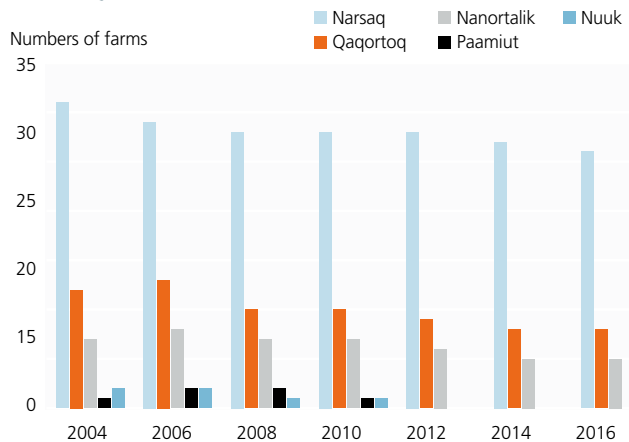
## UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE

The 350 sq. km cultural and agricultural Kujataa landscape in South Greenland was inscribed as UNESCO World Heritage in 2017. Kujataa consists of five areas around the Tunulliarfik and Igaliku Fiords.

Over the last decades, sheep farms have become fewer and bigger, and often two or three generations join forces on running a farm.

Upernaviarsuk is South Greenland's experimental farm. Here, an arctic climate test program is carried out for most common crops and winter feeds. Upernaviarsuk also runs an agricultural school, offering educations in sheep farming, production gardening and greenhouse gardening.

## Farms by location



Source: Agricultural Consulting Services



# TOURISM

Tourists enter Greenland by cruise ship or international flights into Ilulissat, Kangerlussuaq, Nuuk, Narsarsuaq, Kulusuk or Nerlerit Inaat in Ittoqqortoormiit. Inside Greenland, travelling usually means a combination of flight and ship. Cruise season generally runs from spring to fall. Outdoor tourism also peaks in the summer season, but maintains some activity in winter as well.

## Numbers of flight and cruise passengers by season

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
International flight passengers					
Winter 1)	10,027	10,278	10,666	11,561	12,059
Spring 2)	14,093	13,940	14,434	15,756	16,059
Summer 3)	31,482	32,053	34,528	37,174	37,653
Autumn 4)	13,453	13,309	15,692	16,315	17,716
Cruise passengers					
Winter 1)	-	-	-	-	-
Spring 2)	206	293	163	562	185
Summer 3)	9,564	13,594	15,791	17,089	17,506
Autumn 4)	11,726	6,327	9,095	6,593	9,734

*Note: International flight passengers include residents in Greenland.*

*1) December, January and February 2) March, April and May*

*3) June, July and August 4) September, October and November.*

*Source: <http://bank.stat.gl/TUEUPAX> and <http://bank.stat.gl/TUEKRP>*



### International flight passengers

In 2017, a total of 89,892 flight passengers travelled out of Greenland. About 37 percent of these were Greenland residents.

Accommodation standards differ; from hotels to bed and breakfasts in towns, to private accommodation in settlements. Camping is an option too, though it requires preparation.

### THE WORLD'S LARGEST NATIONAL PARK

The World's largest National Park is North East Greenland, with an area of 972,000 km<sup>2</sup>. The only residents are the Sirius dog sled special force and weather stations staff.

### UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE

The Ilulissat Icefiord (Sermeq Kujalleq) has been UNESCO World Heritage since 2004. It is the size of 66,000 soccer fields. Every day it produces an amount of ice equal to New York's yearly water consumption.

### Hotel guests by nationality

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Number of guests				
Greenland	44,270	43,277	48,934	57,501	63,393
Nordic countries	23,216	21,852	22,281	23,918	25,493
Germany	2,252	2,668	2,958	2,440	3,150
France	733	555	660	748	1,250
Italy	198	291	391	365	524
The Netherlands	243	281	247	253	331
Great Britain	1,022	855	1,259	1,595	1,826
Rest of Europa	1,746	2,612	1,944	2,035	3,384
USA	2,915	3,050	2,372	2,767	2,178
Japan	286	393	517	583	429
Canada	641	599	513	716	923
Other countries	3,714	3,440	5,149	3,301	6,870

Source: <http://bank.stat.gl/TUEHOT>

The Disko Bay area has the predominant part of cruise tourism and hotel stays, and is the best developed tourism market in Greenland. It also has the highest number of tourism operators. The Kangerlussuaq and Narsarsuaq airports were built as American Cold-War military airports, and later on given to Greenland. They are located far inland, where weather is more stable. This makes them good hubs for outdoor tourism. Kulusuk in East Greenland has many one-day visits from Iceland. East Greenland is also a popular destination for advanced outdoor tourists. A few outdoor tourists dare venture across the Ice Cap, usually between Kangerlussuaq and Tasiilaq. This requires a special permit from the government.

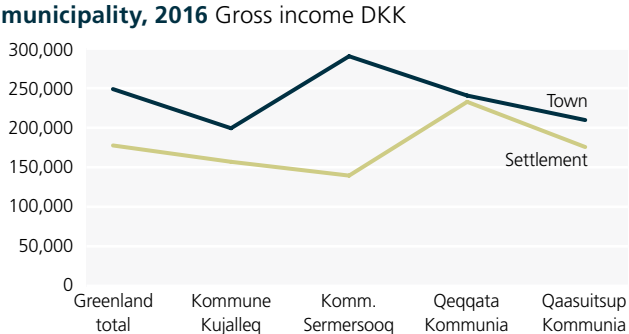
# INCOME

## INCOME AND TAX IN GREENLAND

In Greenland, residents pay 42-44 percent tax, depending on the municipality. Base tax credit is 4,833 DKK monthly.

In settlements, the income level is considerably lower than in towns. However, the size of this difference depends on the municipality. The difference in average personal income between settlements and towns is most significant in Kommuneqarfik Sermersooq. Here, the average income of a Nuuk resident is more than twice the average income of a settlement resident.

### Average personal income by place of residence and municipality, 2016

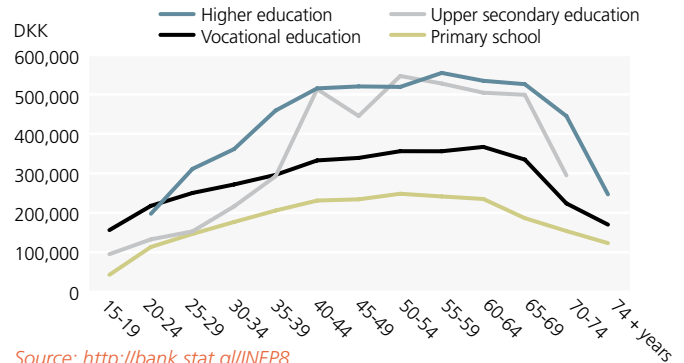


Source: <http://bank.stat.gl/INEP1>

In 2016, men had an average gross income of 277,000 DKK, while women held an average gross income of 198,000 DKK. Hence, on a national level the average man had an income 40 percent higher than the average woman. However, men are overrepresented in the typical economically active groups, and women are overrepresented in the oldest age groups. This may in part cause the difference in income.

In Greenland, income correlates with education level. When the level of education increases, the level of income increases as well.

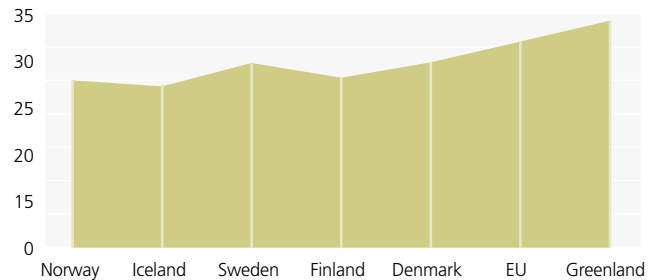
### Average gross income by educational background, 2016



Source: <http://bank.stat.gl/INEP8>

The income inequality in Greenland is higher than the Nordic average.

### Gini coefficient of disposable income, 2016



Note: A Gini-coefficient of 0 represents a perfectly equal distribution, while a Gini-coefficient of 100 represents a perfectly unequal distribution.

Source: Eurostat and <http://bank.stat.gl/INEF1>



# PRICES



Price is a measure for living costs. The indexes are primarily used to track the development in inflation. The consumer price index is a measure for actual prices paid by consumers for goods and services included in consumer spending. It mirrors the sum of changes in consumer prices, including those caused by changes in taxes, duties and subsidies. Hence, it is a compound expression of pure market changes and legislative price changes.

## Consumer price index and sub-indices (Jan. 2008=100)

	Jul. 2014	Jan. 2015	Jul. 2015	Jan. 2016	Jul. 2016	Jan. 2017	Jul. 2017	Jan. 2018
<b>Consumer price index, total</b>	<b>115.9</b>	<b>117.0</b>	<b>117.6</b>	<b>118.4</b>	<b>118.7</b>	<b>118.8</b>	<b>120.3</b>	<b>119.4</b>
Food and beverages	125.3	126.5	127.8	130.7	132.1	133.5	135.5	135.3
Alcohol and tobacco	113.1	113.3	114.7	115.3	115.7	116.2	116.7	117
Clothing and footwear	98.1	97.3	96.3	94.9	94.3	94.3	92.8	94.0
Gross rent (dwelling)	130.3	132.8	132.3	132.8	131.7	129.6	129.7	125.7
Furniture, household, equipment etc.	121.0	122.2	122.0	124.1	123.9	122.3	120.1	120.3
Medical care and health expenses	121.5	124.5	123.7	125.4	125.4	126.0	127.8	127.8
Transportation	117.1	117.4	119.3	120.9	121.3	123.7	125.4	123.1
Communication	88.1	87.3	87.6	87.5	87.5	86.5	87.7	87.7
Recreation and entertainment etc.	95.7	95.5	97.1	96.8	97.9	97.8	104.4	102.7
Restaurants and hotels	115.2	115.6	116.0	116.9	118.1	118.6	119.6	121.5
Miscellaneous goods and services	106.1	108.5	108.4	107.3	107.4	108.7	110.4	111.2

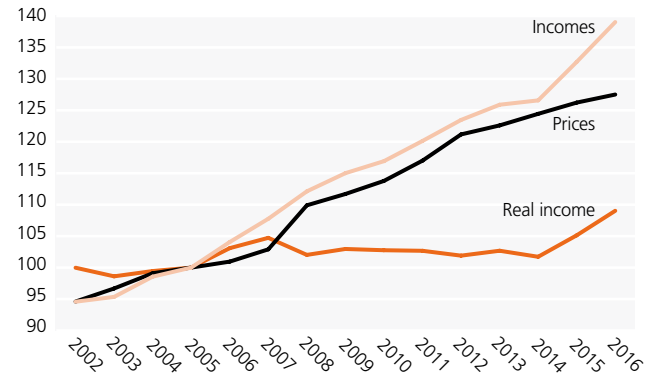
Source: <http://bank.stat.gl/PREPRISV>

## CONSUMER PRICE TRENDS

Consumer prices have been slightly increasing since January 2014, with yearly increases from 0 to 2 percent.

The population's actual spending power is called purchasing power or real income. Spending power is closely related to the balance between income level and price level. Real income increases if income growth is higher than price growth.

## Real income trends 2005=100



Source: Statistics Greenland

## GREENLANDIC PRICES IN NORDIC PERSPECTIVE

Greenland's price levels are above the Nordic average, and at par with prices in Norway. In 2016, consumer prices were 6.3 percent higher than in Denmark.

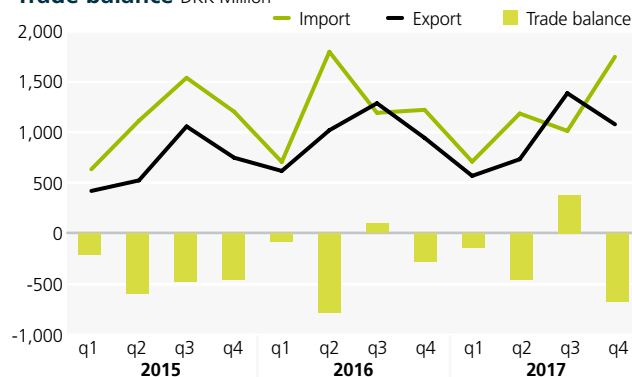


# FOREIGN TRADE

Greenland has a one-sided production and demands a wide range of goods, which necessitates extensive foreign trading. Apart from fishing and hunting, Greenland has a very limited domestic production of commodities. This causes import to include more or less all goods necessary in households, businesses and institutions. As the majority of Greenland's exports consist of fish and shellfish, Greenland is very dependent on the fishing sector and the international buyer prices.

The fishing industry poses 92 percent of Greenland's export. The most important species are: Cod fish, Greenland halibut, mackerel, crab and prawn.

**Trade balance** DKK Million



Source: <http://bank.stat.gl/IEEBALMND>

Trade balance is a measure of export value minus import value of goods.

## Values of import and export by SITC

	2015		2016		2017	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
	DKK 1,000					
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,738,800</b>	<b>4,487,040</b>	<b>3,867,803</b>	<b>4,916,492</b>	<b>3,764,315</b>	<b>4,653,460</b>
Provisions and livestock	2,374,887	850,728	3,431,426	858,248	3,588,001	880,073
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	26	138,996	10	145,352	29	149,590
Raw materials, inedible	5,230	51,941	5,395	64,828	3,476	50,303
Mineral fuels and lubricants etc.	6	698,656	2	399,048	9	743,081
Animal or vegetable fats and oils	-	3,876	-	3,925	-	4,110
Chemicals and chemical products	175	326,793	125	268,836	145	268,304
Manufactured products mainly semi-manufactured products	3,857	599,623	3,914	673,743	6,287	753,021
Machinery and transport equipment	92,290	1,180,874	276,679	1,766,082	23,883	1,162,556
Manufactured products	14,034	471,635	11,942	545,280	18,718	543,394
Miscellaneous articles and transactions	248,295	163,919	138,311	191,152	123,768	99,028

Source: <http://bank.stat.gl/IEESITC>

# PUBLIC FINANCES

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Public finances consist of all activities in general government of administration and services. In Greenland the general government consists of three sectors; the municipal sector, the self-government sector and the sector of central government. The general government finances are negotiated through the appropriation law every year.

The central government sector includes activities still managed and financed directly by the State of Denmark. In compliance with international guidelines, only expenses held in or at Greenland are accounted.

## Expenditures in general government, 2016

	General government total	Municipalities	Selfgovernment	Central government
	DKK million			
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,503</b>	<b>5,095</b>	<b>6,375</b>	<b>1,133</b>
General public services	1,232	726	1,769	42
Defence	189	-	-	189
Economic affairs	986	282	676	69
Environmental protection	986	142	71	42
Housing and community amenities	277	113	165	-
Health	1,452	-	1,452	-
Recreation, culture and religion	428	185	244	-1
Education	1,957	910	1,148	-
Social protection	2,904	2,683	851	-

Source: <http://bank.stat.gl/OFEFUNK>

Note: The inventory of General government total is consolidated, which means that transfers between the subsectors are eliminated.

The general government of administration and services include authorities and institutions, which predominantly provide non-market services and redistribute income and wealth. Most public services are available free of charge for citizens and enterprises. Public expenditures are mainly financed through taxes and block grants from the Danish state. However, some services are financed through duties or user fees.

## Revenue of general government, 2016

	General government total	Municipalities	Selfgovernment	Central government
	DKK million			
<b>Revenue, total</b>	<b>11,329</b>	<b>5,360</b>	<b>6,936</b>	<b>1,133</b>
Gross operating surplus	576	295	269	13
Withdrawal of income from quasi-corporations	105	58	47	-
Interest etc.	368	17	351	-
Taxes on production and imports	945	-	945	-
Current taxes on income, wealth etc.	4,187	2,888	1,299	-
Other income transfers, total	5,147	2,059	4,025	1,120
Other capital transfers	-	44	-	-

Source: <http://bank.stat.gl/OFEREAI>

# NATIONAL ACCOUNTS



National accounts provide an overall picture of Greenland's economy. The National Accounts system is a set of definitions and classifications, without which it would not be possible to obtain an overview of the immense number of financial transactions, which take place in Greenland's economy.

## Trends in GDP

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*	2016*
	Current prices					
GDP, million DKK	14,412	15,117	14,993	15,927	16,956	18,215
Per capita, 1,000 DKK	255	266	266	283	303	326
Annual growth in percent	2.4	4.9	-0.8	6.2	6.5	7.4
	2010-prices, chained values					
GDP, million DKK	14,008	14,203	13,963	14,705	14,750	15,880
Per capita, 1,000 DKK	247	250	247	261	264	284
Annual real growth in percent	-0.5	1.4	-1.7	5.3	0.3	7.7

\* Preliminary figures

Source: <http://bank.stat.gl/NRE10>

The key figures for the annual national accounts show the main results for Greenland's economy. The balance of demand and supply shows the supply in the form of Greenlandic production (GDP), imports and demand in the form of household consumption, government consumption, gross investments and exports.



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## CALCULATIONS

The National Accounts are calculated from constant prices (chained values) and from current prices. National accounts in constant prices (chained values) have been adjusted for price developments. Accordingly, the development in real GDP (chained values) expresses the real economic growth.

## Supply and demand

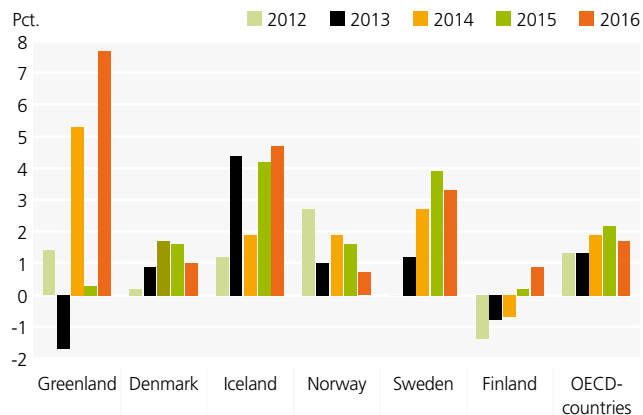
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*	2016*
Current prices, mio. DKK.						
Gross Domestic product	14,412	15,117	14,993	15,927	16,956	18,215
Imports of goods and services	13,338	9,594	8,778	7,755	7,797	8,368
<b>Supply</b>	<b>27,751</b>	<b>24,710</b>	<b>23,771</b>	<b>23,681</b>	<b>24,752</b>	<b>26,583</b>
Household consumption	6,320	6,396	6,315	6,621	6,745	7,097
Government consumption	6,729	6,920	7,216	7,312	7,432	7,812
Gross investment	9,225	5,724	4,555	3,612	4,288	4,574
Exports of goods and services	5,476	5,670	5,685	6,137	6,288	7,101
<b>Final demand</b>	<b>27,750</b>	<b>24,710</b>	<b>23,771</b>	<b>23,681</b>	<b>24,752</b>	<b>26,583</b>
Period to period real growth in percent						
Gross Domestic product	-0.5	1.4	-1.7	5.3	0.3	7.7
Imports of goods and services	18.0	-30.0	-6.6	-11.5	-1.8	6.4
<b>Supply</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>-13.7</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>7.3</b>
Household consumption	0.4	-1.4	-1.8	2.3	-	3.8
Government consumption	-0.1	1.0	4.1	-0.2	-0.4	3.5
Gross investment	22.3	-38.6	-20.9	-22.2	16.0	11.1
Exports of goods and services	4.3	-3.9	2.4	11.8	-10.5	12.8
<b>Final demand</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>-13.7</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>7.3</b>

\* Preliminary figures

Source: <http://bank.stat.gl/NRE11>

National accounts are compiled according to international guidelines which make them comparable between countries. The figure below demonstrates, that the real economic development in Greenland and Finland has been fluctuating from 2012-16, while being more stable in the other Nordic countries.

## Real growth in GDP in Greenland, Nordic countries and OECD countries



Source: OECD.org

# KEY FIGURES

## Geography

Location	The world's largest non-continental island on the North American continent between the Arctic Ocean and the North Atlantic Ocean, north east of Canada. The northernmost point of Greenland, Cape Morris Jesup, is only 740 km from the North Pole. The southernmost point is Cape Farewell which is at about the same latitude as Oslo in Norway
Geography	Greenland dominates the North Atlantic between North America and Europe; the population lives in towns and small settlements along the coast but close to one third of the population lives in the capital, Nuuk
Geographical coordinates	72 00 N, 40 00 W (the geographical center of Greenland)
Area	2,166,086 km <sup>2</sup> (the largest island in the world – 12 <sup>th</sup> largest country in the world)
Ice-free area	410,449 km <sup>2</sup>
Coastline	44,087 km
Largest distances	North-South 2,670 km, East-West 1,050 km
Highest point	Gunnbjørn Fjeld 3,700 m in East Greenland
Terrain	The flat to gradually sloping icecap covers all but a narrow, mountainous, barren, rocky coast. The ice cap is up to 3 km thick and contains 10 per cent of the world's resources of fresh water
Climate	Arctic to subarctic; cool winters and cold summers in which the mean temperature does not normally exceed 10° C (the traditional definition of polar climate)
Mean temperature, January	Nuuk -6.7° C, Kangerlussuaq -18.2° C, Ilulissat -11.3° C, Kulusuk -6.5° C (2017)
Mean temperature, July	Nuuk 7.5° C, Kangerlussuaq 10.3° C, Ilulissat 8.7° C, Kulusuk 6.3° C (2017)
Natural resources	Zinc, lead, iron ore, coal, molybdenum, gold, platinum, uranium, hydropower, copper, nickel, rare earth metals and possibly oil and gas
Plant life	Low-growing mountain and tundra plants, mosses, lichens, heather, crowberry, bog, whortleberry, and dwarf birch

Animal life	Fish, seals, walrus, whales, polar bears, arctic foxes, arctic wolves, reindeer, musk oxen, collard lemmings, snow hares, and a rich bird life which comprises some 50 breeding species. Livestock in South Greenland are following, sheep, tame reindeer, cows, horses, dogs and fowls. In North Greenland dogsleds are used for hunting and fishing purposes.
National parks	The national park of Greenland comprises approximately 972,000 km <sup>2</sup> in the north eastern part of the country
Conservations	Approximately 20,000 km <sup>2</sup> at Melville Bay and a protected area at Sarfartoq (The Paradise Valley) in the district of Maniitsoq. The Ilulissat icefjord and Kujataa landscape are UNESCO world heritage sites.

## Population

Population	55,877 (Jan. 2018)
Density	0.14 per km <sup>2</sup> of ice-free area (Jan. 2018)
Population in the capital	Nuuk: 17,796 (Jan. 2018)
Population in towns	48,492 (Jan. 2018)
Population in settlements	7,131 (Jan. 2018)
Population growth rate	0.03 per cent (2017)
Death rate, total	8.98 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants (2017)
Net migration	-449 (2017)
Life expectancy	Women 73.5, men 69.1 (2013/2017)
Total fertility rate	2.09 per woman aged 15-49 years (2017)
Demonym	Noun: Greenlander(s). Adjective: Greenlandic
Ethnic groups	Born in Greenland: 89.8 per cent. Born outside Greenland: 10.2 (Jan. 2018)
Religions	The majority of the population is evangelical lutherans
Languages	Greenlandic (Kalaallisut), Danish

## Government

Government type	Parliamentary democracy within a constitutional monarchy
Dependency status	Part of the Kingdom of Denmark; self-governing overseas administrative division of Denmark since 1979
Capital	Nuuk
National holiday	21 June (the longest day of the year)
Legal system	Danish
Suffrage	18 years of age; universal
Membership of the EU	From January 1 1973 to February 1 1985
Head of state	HMS Queen Margrethe II of Denmark
Head of government	Prime Minister Kim Kielsen (Siumut)
Legislative branch	Inatsisartut (the parliament with 31 seats)
Judicial branch	High Court or Landsret
The Greenlandic flag	Two equal horizontal bands of white (top) and red (bottom) with a large disk slightly to the hoist side of center; the top half of the disk is red, the bottom half is white
Symbol of the flag	The sun descending over the horizon and the ice cap

## Economy

GDP	DKK 15,880 million (provisional figure 2016)
GDP - real growth rate	7.7 per cent from 2015 to 2016 (provisional figure)
Average gross income and per household	1st decile: DKK 57,155. 10th decile: DKK 1,374,988 and Average: DKK 460,737 (2016)
Inflation rate (consumer prices)	0.5 per cent (January 2017 - January 2018)
Labour force	26,844 permanent residents, aged 18-64 (monthly average 2015)



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Unemployment rate	9.1 per cent on average per month of permanent residents aged 18-64 (2015)
Budget	Income DKK 11.3 billion. Expenditure DKK 10.5 billion including capital expenditure of DKK 0.6 billion (2016)
Industries	Fish processing (mainly prawns & Greenland halibut), handicrafts, hides and skins, small shipyards, tourism & mining
Electricity - consumption	332 GWh (2016)
Agriculture - products	Sheep, cows, reindeer, fish
Exports	3,764.3 DKK million (2017)
Exports - commodities	Provisions and livestock
Exports - partners	Denmark, Portugal
Imports	4,653.4 DKK million (2017)
Imports - commodities	Machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, provisions and livestock petroleum products
Imports - partners	EU (primarily Denmark and Sweden)
Block grant	3,682.3 DKK (2016) and 3,722.4 DKK (2017) million in subsidies from Denmark
Currency	Danish Krone (DKK)
Exchange rates	USD 100 = DKK 637.94, EUR 100 = DKK 744.41 (June 1, 2018)

## Communications

Telephones - landlines	9,930 (2016)
Telephones - mobiles	61,693 (2016)
Country calling code	299
Television broadcast stations	Kalaallit Nunaata Radioa (national television) and some local television stations
Newspapers	Atuagagdliutit/Grønlandsposten (AG) and Sermitsiaq

## Transportation

Railways	0 km
Ports and harbours	Ports in 17 towns and harbours in 58 settlements
Airports	13 airports, 43 helipads

Sources: CIA World Factbook, Greenland Airports, TELE Greenland and Statistics Greenland

# MORE INFORMATION ABOUT GREENLAND

The screenshot shows the Statbank Greenland website interface. The browser address bar displays the URL: [http://bank.stat.gl/pxweb/en/Greenland/Greenland\\_BE\\_BE01\\_BE0120/BEXST3.PX/?rxid=c889e3b-ab83-4971-a2a1](http://bank.stat.gl/pxweb/en/Greenland/Greenland_BE_BE01_BE0120/BEXST3.PX/?rxid=c889e3b-ab83-4971-a2a1). The page title is "PX-Web - Select variable and values". The breadcrumb navigation path is: Greenland >> Population >> Population in Greenland >> January 1.st >> Population in districts and municipalities January 1st 1977-2016 [BEEST3].

The interface includes a "Choose table" step (1), a "Choose variable" step (2), and a "Show table" step (3). The current step is "Choose variable".

The main heading is "Population in districts and municipalities January 1st 1977-2016 [BEEST3]". Below this, there are tabs for "Select variable" and "About table".

Instructions: "Mark your selections and choose between table on screen and file format. Marking tips For variables marked \*: you need to select at least one value".

time *	district	residence	age	gender	place of birth
Total 40 Selected 0	Total 24 Selected 0	Total 6 Selected 0	Total 100 Selected 0	Total 2 Selected 0	Total 3 Selected 0
2016	Total	Total	0	Men	Greenland
2015	Kommune Kujalleq	Town	1	Women	Outside Greenland
2014	Kommuneqarfi Sermersooq	Settlement	2		Unknown
2013	Qeqqata Kommunia	Station	3		
2012	Qaasuitsup Kommunia	Farm	4		
2011	Outside municipalities	Unknown	5		

Number of selected data cells are: 0 (maximum number allowed is 1,000,000)  
Presentation on screen is limited to 1,000 rows and 50 columns

Table - Layout 1 [Continue]

The statistical bank at <http://bank.stat.gl/pxweb/en/Greenland/> offers comprehensive information on a number of statistical areas:

- Businesses
- Criminal offenses
- Education
- Energy
- Fisheries and catch
- Foreign trade
- Greenlanders in Denmark
- Health
- Housing
- Income
- Labour market
- National accounts
- Population
- Prices
- Public finances
- Short term trends
- Social benefits
- Statistical Yearbook
- Tobacco and alcohol
- Tourism

# THE LARGEST ISLAND IN THE WORLD

Geographically speaking, Greenland is part of the North American continent, though geopolitically a part of Europe. Greenland is a mountainous country and the largest island in the world with a total area of 2,166,086 km<sup>2</sup>. 81 per cent is covered with ice, while the rest is ice-free. The further to the north, the colder, drier, and less windy it is. July is the warmest month while February and March are the coldest.

## Largest distances

North to south: 2,670 km

East to west: 1,050 km

**Coastline** 44,087 km

## Highest point

Gunnbjørn Fjeld: 3,700 m



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