

GREENLAND IN FIGURES

2024



Mads Pihl - Visit Greenland

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 - * Provisional or estimated figures
- All economic figures are in Danish kroner (DKK)*

THE WORLD'S LARGEST ISLAND

Greenland is a mountainous country and the largest island of the world with a total area of 2.2 mio. km². The country is geographically located on the North American continent.

81 per cent of Greenland is covered by ice, and the total population is just about 57,000. Comprised entirely of vast tundra, Greenland has the world's lowest population density. Counting the ice-free areas only, it is a mere 0.3 persons per square kilometer.

In terms of geopolitics, however, it is a part of Europe and 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-government was es-

tablished on June 21st 2009. Along with Denmark, Greenland was an EU member from 1973 on. Following a referendum in 1982, Greenland left the union in 1985.

Most of the Greenlandic landscape is pristine tundra. All towns and settlements are located along the coast line. No roads exist between towns, and travel is by sea or air only. Most of the population lives on the southern west coast. This includes the capital Nuuk with around 19,000 inhabitants.

Greenland has its own national flag, and issues its own stamps, but does not have a national currency. Danish Kroner (DKK) is legal tender.

LARGEST DISTANCESE

North to south: 2,670 km

East to west: 1,050 km

Coastline: 44,087 km



THE WORLD'S LARGEST NATIONAL PARK

The World's largest National Park is located in North East Greenland, with an area of 972,000 km². The only residents are the Sirius dog sled special force and weather stations staff.

Population in Greenland by January 1st, 2024

KOMMUNE KUJALLEQ	
Narsaq	1,285
Igaliku	33
Qassiarsuk	65
Narsarsuaq	141
Qaqortoq	3,047
Saarloq	25
Eqalugaarsuit	73
Qassimiut	14
Nanortalik	1,101
Aappilattoq	83
Narsarmijit	58
Tasiusaq	47
Ammassivik	32
Alluitsup Paa	141

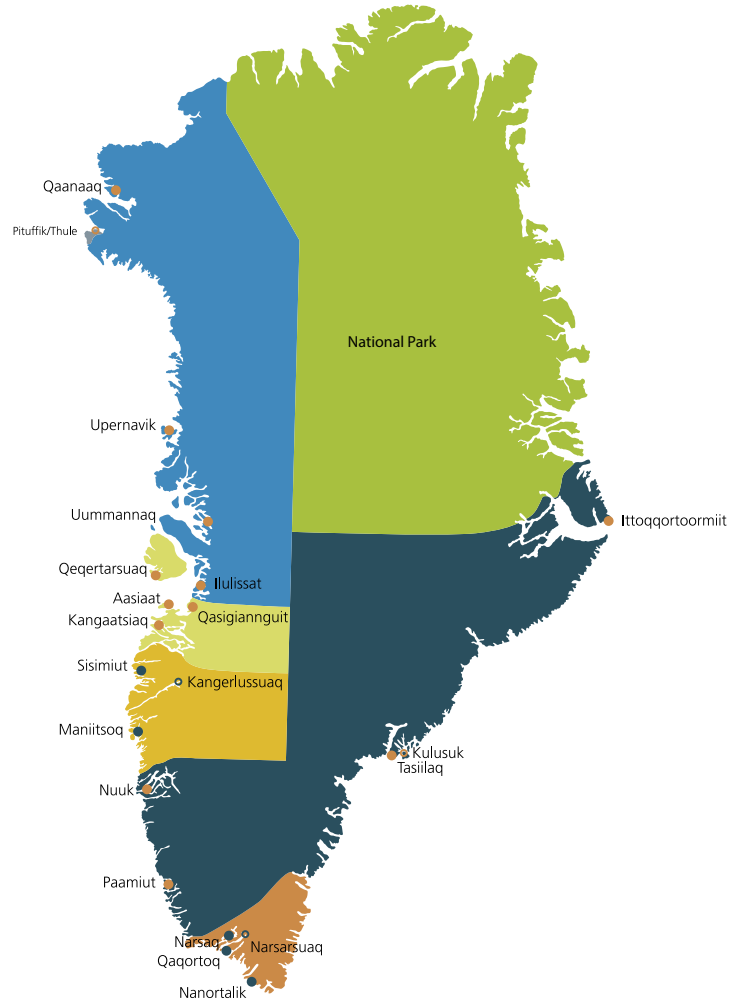
KOMMUNEQARFIK SERMERSOOQ	
Nuuk	19,880
Qeqertarsuatsiaat	170
Kapisillit	41
Paamiut	1,193
Arsuk	69
Tasiilaq	1,829
Sermiligaaq	198
Isertoq	48
Kulusuk	227
Tiilerilaaq	94
Kuummiit	269
Ittoqqortoormiit	364

QEQQATA KOMMUNIA	
Sisimiut	5,412
Itilleq	86
Sarfannuguit	97
Kangerlussuaq	517
Maniitsoq	2,547
Atammik	189
Napasog	71
Kangaamiut	285

KOMMUNE QEQTALIK	
Aasiaat	2,951
Akunnaaq	57
Kitsissuarsuit	56
Qasigiannugit	1,015
Ikamiut	77
Qeqertarsuaq	838
Kangerluk	9
Kangaatsiaq	483
Attu	195
Iginniarfik	68
Niaqornaarsuk	223
Ikerasaarsuk	86

AVANNAATA KOMMUNIA	
Qaanaaq	591
Savissivik	51
Siorapaluk	35
Qeqertat	30
Upernavik	1,064
Upernavik Kujalleq	197
Kangersuatsiaq	124
Aappilattoq	157
Tasiusaq	261
Nuussuaq	176
Kullorsuaq	468
Naajaat	43
Innaarsuit	149
Nutaarmiut	30
Ikerasaarsuk	2
Uummannaq	1,383
Niaqornat	29
Qaarsut	167
Ikerasak	216
Saattut	231
Ukkusissat	143
Ilulissat	4,963
Oqaatsut	38
Qeqertaq	97
Saqqaaq	148
Ilimanaq	53

OUTSIDE TOWNS AND SETTLEMENTS	
Stations	52
Unknown	12



Source: <https://bank.stat.gl/BEESTD>



POPULATION

CITIZENSHIP

As of January 1st 2024, 2,338 non-Danish citizens live in Greenland, 277 of which have citizenship in another Nordic country.

Greenland's population lives in towns and settlements on the coast. Over 60 per cent live in the five largest towns – Nuuk, Sisimiut, Ilulissat, Aasiaat and Qaqortoq. Most of the population is born in Greenland.

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 50 years.

Greenland has a total populace overweight of men. This goes for those born in Greenland, and especially for those born abroad, for which 2/3 are men and 1/3 are women.

Population by type of residence

	1984	1994	2004	2014	2024
Total population					
Total	52,347	55,419	56,826	56,282	56,699
Capital city	9,997	12,483	14,345	16,818	19,872
Main settlements	14,239	15,279	16,016	16,404	16,373
Larger settlements	15,072	15,176	14,644	13,347	12,242
Settlements	7,250	7,242	7,201	5,188	4,133
Smaller settlements	4,643	4,458	3,941	3,754	3,536
Smallest settlements	691	499	413	545	479
Other localities	455	282	266	226	64

Source: <https://bank.stat.gl/BEESTA>

POPULATION FORECAST

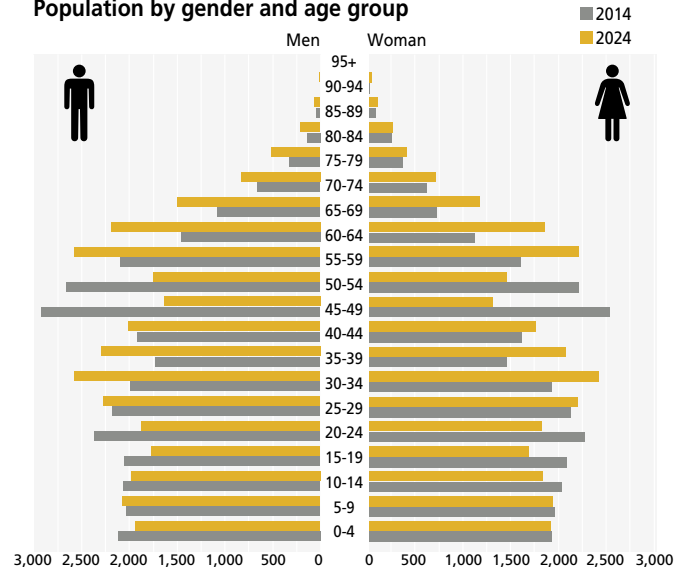
Towards 2050, Greenland's population will become older. Due to the large 1960's cohorts, and the subsequent drop in fertility, the elderly part of the population will increase during the next 20 years. Total populace will expectedly drop below 50,000, if no changes in fertility, mortality and migration take place.

Population born in Greenland, by type of residence

	1984	1994	2004	2014	2024
Born in Greenland					
Total	43,093	48,227	50,217	50,290	49,957
Capital city	6,825	9,290	11,077	13,275	15,627
Main settlements	12,048	13,626	14,480	15,099	14,749
Larger settlements	13,097	13,874	13,691	12,743	11,699
Settlements	6,351	6,587	6,844	4,940	3,928
Smaller settlements	4,208	4,359	3,687	3,681	3,463
Smallest settlements	553	455	373	509	467
Other localities	11	36	65	43	24

Source: <https://bank.stat.gl/BEESTA>

Population by gender and age group



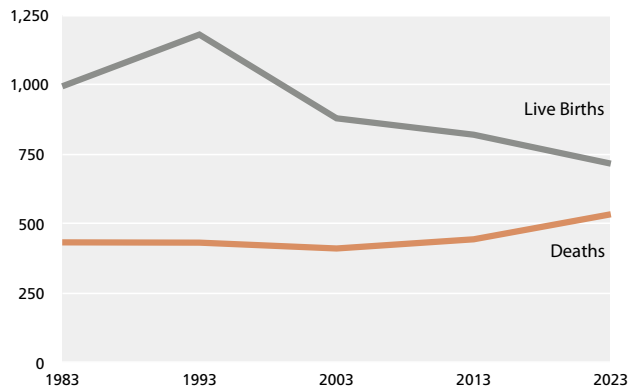
Source: <https://bank.stat.gl/BEESTA>

DEATHS AND BIRTHS

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Over 700 persons are born every year, and 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: <https://bank.stat.gl/BEEBBL0> and <https://bank.stat.gl/BEEBDM1>

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, fertility in the settlements has decreased in the past few years.

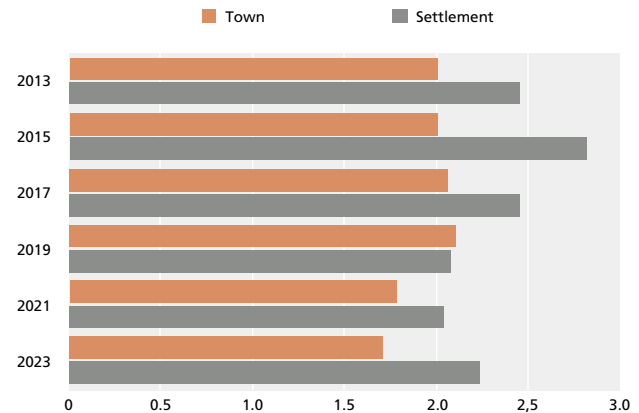
In the start 1960's, the general fertility was very high, causing the Health Authority to launch campaigns for contraceptive pills and intrauterine devices in 1975. Even today, pregnancies more often result in legal abortions than in live births. Since the start

1970's, the fertility total has been constant, at around 2 births per woman.

First birth

In Greenland, women give birth to their first child 3-5 years earlier than in the other Nordic countries. The mean age for Greenlandic primiparae is 25.0 years.

Total fertility for women in towns and settlements



Source: <https://bank.stat.gl/BEEBBF>

In 2022, Inuk and Leo are the most popular names for boys. Aviana and Ivalu are the most popular names for girls.



MIGRATION

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

The majority of migrants are citizens of the Danish Kingdom, who move from Denmark to Greenland or vice versa. Greenland's constant need for summoned workforce requires the net emigration of foreign nationals to be continuously countered by immigration.

Internal migration

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023
Same town	10,781	12,250	13,130	12,644	13,200	14,000	13,791	14,158	13,119	11,823	10,817
Same settlement	1,183	1,294	1,299	1,112	1,316	1,219	1,232	993	866	711	686
Between towns	3,882	4,361	4,561	4,548	4,507	4,672	4,875	4,919	5,006	4,437	4,355
Between settlements	308	279	312	337	370	332	363	417	290	351	265
From settlement to town	1,099	1,115	1,367	1,266	1,392	1,272	1,306	1,317	1,198	1,044	1,118
From town to settlement	878	1,047	1,041	1,096	1,124	1,150	1,242	1,082	1,081	979	950
Others	101	67	56	63	32	56	22	16	9	10	16

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

Migration abroad

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023
Net immigration	-345	-448	-566	-189	-159	-447	-511	-449	-300	-222	-281
Immigrations, total	2,388	2,514	2,417	2,551	2,283	2,066	2,186	2,287	2,310	1,962	2,192
Born in Greenland	825	870	887	1,079	917	975	1,019	1,059	933	634	795
Born outside Greenland	1,555	1,641	1,517	1,461	1,364	1,088	1,158	1,224	1,374	1,328	1,395
Emigrations, total	2,733	2,962	2,983	2,740	2,442	2,513	2,691	2,736	2,609	2,184	2,473
Born in Greenland	1,139	1,252	1,395	1,354	1,220	1,311	1,544	1,373	1,363	914	1,248
Born outside Greenland	1,576	1,700	1,582	1,378	1,214	1,200	1,144	1,352	1,244	1,268	1,223

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

FOREIGN NATIONALS

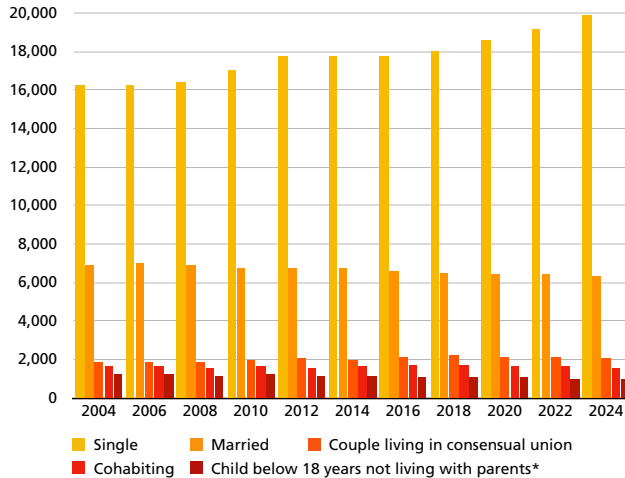
Greenland's international twist is growing, now representing 4.3 per cent of population total. The largest immigrant groups are Philippines, Thai and Polish. In 2013, 15,368 Greenlandic born lived in Denmark. In 2023, the number has risen to 17,079.



FAMILIES

In 2024, 19,837 persons live as singles, which is 22 per cent more than 20 years ago.

Number of families



* Children below 18 and not living with parents include those living with other relatives, in foster care, in social institutions or dorms.
Source: <https://bank.stat.gl/BEEFAM2>

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 family is defined as one or more persons from the same household, who are kin or couples.

Families

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 at one household would count as two or more families.

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.

Number of persons in households

	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022	2024
1 person	6,561	6,785	7,000	7,303	7,741	7,745	7,789	7,854	7,679	7,818	7,814
2 persons	4,943	5,175	5,142	5,389	5,387	5,553	5,582	5,621	5,576	5,626	5,657
3 persons	3,336	3,300	3,323	3,274	3,407	3,407	3,397	3,461	3,441	3,452	3,404
4 persons	2,711	2,666	2,723	2,717	2,695	2,720	2,629	2,586	2,567	2,703	2,595
5 persons	1,577	1,643	1,551	1,535	1,494	1,402	1,372	1,398	1,409	1,392	1,409
6 persons	815	765	769	712	706	673	666	578	596	576	565
7 persons	376	347	315	280	313	276	273	278	282	269	270
8 persons	146	158	143	115	122	126	116	144	129	116	114
9 persons	73	65	67	82	47	48	55	41	50	55	40
10 persons	32	37	30	40	20	17	15	21	34	22	35
11 persons	18	16	12	16	16	11	8	10	18	10	25
12+	55	49	42	41	45	47	50	44	58	69	75

Source: <https://bank.stat.gl/BEEHUS1>

HEALTH

Along with the societal development, the health conditions in Greenland have also been changing. While there has been a positive improvement in the physical health conditions, such as longer life expectancy among the population, the development has also led to an increase in cases of lifestyle-related diseases resulting in death, including a high mortality rate from cancer. Of infectious diseases, tuberculosis remains a common public health issue, alongside sexually transmitted diseases, while the suicide rate has been higher than in the rest of the Nordic countries for a long period of time.

Today, the Greenlandic healthcare system is divided into five regions. There are regional hospitals in Nuuk, Qaqortoq, Sisimiut, Ilulissat, and Aasiaat. The hospital in Nuuk, Dronning Ingrid's Hospital, is also Greenland's national hospital. In each region, there are health centers, health stations, and rural consultations with or without tele medical equipment. As a basic principle, all healthcare services are free for the resident population. Prescription medicine and contraceptives are free of charge. Bigger towns have public dental clinics, and dental treatment is free for residents. In case of illness, citizens are transported to the nearest hospital for treatment. Patients in need of highly specialized treatment are transferred to Dronning Ingrid's Hospital in Nuuk or to a

hospital in Denmark. In case of serious emergency cases, patients can also be transferred to a hospital in Iceland.

In Greenland, men live to the age of 69.6 years on average, while women live to the age of 73.5 years.

Causes of deaths

	2006	2010	2014	2018	2022
	Number of deaths				
Total	438	509	454	485	525
Infectious diseases	11	11	12	11	12
Cancer	106	144	107	134	118
Endocrine and metabolic	8	10	8	3	11
Heart diseases	64	58	59	77	68
Other circulatory system diseases	37	42	30	44	52
Respiratory system	27	35	38	50	44
Digestive system	16	15	15	20	20
Accidents	32	24	16	23	43
Suicide	56	62	46	45	41
Homicide	10	5	3	2	6
Other	71	103	120	76	110

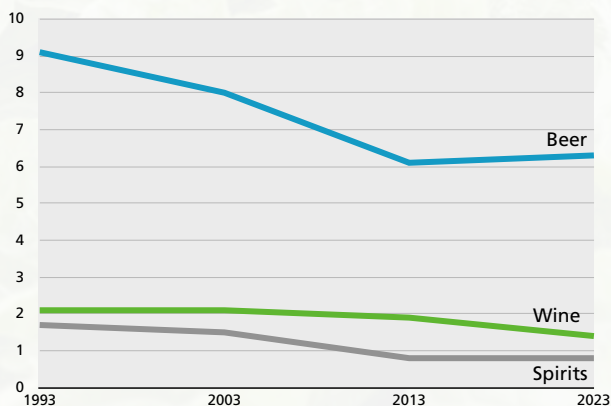
Source: <https://bank.stat.gl/SUELDA1>

Since the beginning of the new century, the health promotion efforts in Greenland have also been evolving, including with implementations of public health programs with national goals to promote physical and mental health among the population. The largest

unit for social and health interventions is the department of prevention called PAARISA ("let's take care of each other"), which coordinates collaboration on health promotion across the public authorities and different sectors in society.

Import and production of alcoholic beverages

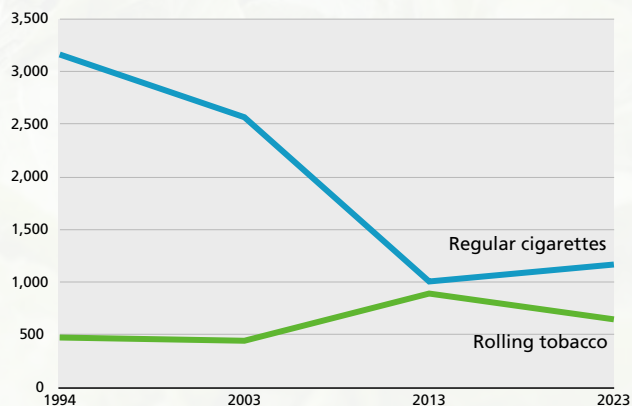
Litres of 100 pct. alcohol per person over 14 years



Source: <http://bank.stat.gl/ALEALK1>

Import of tobacco

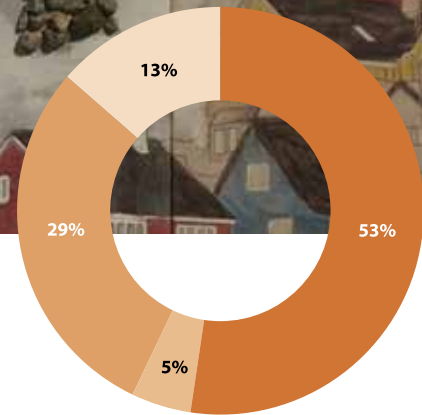
Number of cigarettes per person over 14 years



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

EDUCATION

Educational attainment
25-64 years old,
2022



Peter Lindström
- Visit Greenland

Ten years of primary and lower secondary education is mandatory in Greenland. Children start primary school at the year they turn six. Children from small settlements need to leave their home and move to the nearest town in order to attend 8-10 grade. Danish is taught as a second language from the first grade and English is taught from the lowest grades. After finishing elementary school, about half of the children do one year at a continuation school in Greenland or Denmark. Only 1 in 7 pupils proceed directly to upper secondary education.

Many young people have to move to another town to pursue an upper secondary education. Four towns have high schools, and most vocational educations are offered at ten main vocational colleges. The vocational educations alternate between theoretical classes and practical training in apprenticeships.

Greenlandic students starts in high school at age 20 in average, while the average age for students starting a vocational education is 26 years.

Greenland's University, Ilisimatusarfik, is located in the capital of 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, around 30 per cent of the students study abroad, the majority study in Denmark.

Education is free, and students receive a monthly student grant. Apprentices usually receive salary from the apprenticeship. Students that need to move to another town for studies are entitled to a dormitory room.

- Lower secondary school
- High School
- Vocational education
- Higher education

Source: <https://bank.stat.gl/UDEISCPROD>

Educational attainment

Though increasing, the education level in Greenland remains the lowest in the Nordic Nations. Over half of the population of 25-64 years old has no education above the lower-secondary level, compared to about ¼ in other Nordic countries.

Choice of education

Women attain an education above lower-secondary level more often than men. 1 out of 10 men choose to start a higher education, while the number for women is 1 out of 5. Women primarily choose educations within welfare, business or higher education. Men primarily choose educations in engineering, construction, and transport services.

Number of educations completed

		Greenland	Abroad
High school	2013	333	24
	2018	273	31
	2023	298	35
Vocational education	2013	388	23
	2018	397	32
	2023	389	15
Higher education	2013	119	85
	2018	169	109
	2023	169	72

Source: <https://bank.stat.gl/UDEISC11D>

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". The remaining members are termed "Naalakkersuisut".

Elections for the Inatsisartut are held maximum every four years. A candidate can run for a party or as an independent. After each election, the Inatsisartut appoints the Naalakkersuisut members and the Naalakkersuisut Siulittaasuat.

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. At the end of 2021, Greenland has five political parties represented in Inatsisartut. The two largest are Inuit Ataqatigiit ("Unified Inuit") and Siumut ("Forward").

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, it voted for self-rule. In 1982, Greenland voted for leaving the EU.

Latest election to the Greenlandic Parliament, April 6th 2021

	Votes	Per Cent	Mandates	Elected women
Parties	27,109	100	31	10
Atassut	1,878	6.9	2	-
Demokraatit	2,454	9.1	3	2
Inuit Ataqatigiit	9,933	36.6	12	6
Siumut	7,986	29.5	10	2
Nunatta Qitornai	639	2.4	-	-
Naleraq	3,252	12.0	4	-
Samarbejdspartiet	376	1.4	-	-
Other	10	0.0	-	-

Source: The Election Board, Government of Greenland

Election to the municipal Councils, April 6th 2021

	Greenland, total	Avannaata Kommunia	Kommune Qeqertalik	Qeqqata Kommunia	Kommuneqarfik Sermersooq	Kommune Kujalleq
	Distribution of votes					
Atassut	7.3	12.0	8.1	11.8	2.8	6.1
Demokraatit	6.8	9.5	8.8	1.3	9.4	-
Inuit Ataqatigiit	36.9	16.9	53.2	20.8	45.1	50.9
Naleraq	10.5	12.1	1.4	24.9	9.6	-
Siumut	35.5	46.2	25.7	39.8	29.4	40.3
Nunatta Qitornai	0.9	2.2	-	-	1.2	-
Other	0.2	-	1.3	-	-	-

Source: The Election Board, Government of Greenland

SOCIAL WELFARE

For social welfare, Greenland follows the Nordic Model. If certain requirements 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 also have the right to housing subsidies and child benefits.

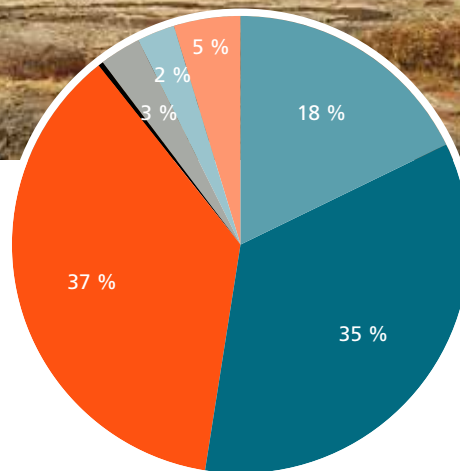
Residents with reduced work ability can apply for early retirement pension, if younger than 67 years. If 67 years or older, residents are always entitled to age pension. In addition, early retirees and senior residents may receive help and care in their home. If necessary, a nursing home place is offered.

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.

Recipients of public and unemployment benefits

	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022
Number of persons					
Recipients of public benefits	7,887	6,063	5,051	4,296	3,323
Recipients of unemployment and maternity benefits	3,073	2,842	2,533	2,314	3,056

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



Social benefits, 2022

- Sickness and disability - 662 mio. DKK
- Old age - 1,290 mio. DKK
- Family and children - 1,370 mio. DKK
- Unemployment - 13 mio. DKK
- Housing - 109 mio. DKK
- Social exclusion - 99 mio. DKK
- Social protection etc. - 175 mio. DKK

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

Recipients of pensions

	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022
Number of persons					
Recipients of age pension	3,671	3,990	3,767	3,937	3,859
Recipients of early retirement pension	2,565	2,243	2,392	2,406	2,463

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

Recipients of housing subsidies and child benefits by time

	2014	2016	2018	2020	2022
Number of persons					
Recipients of housing subsidies	5,195	4,421	3,941	3,729	3,527
Recipients of child benefits	3,826	3,573	3,880	3,591	3,601

Source: <https://bank.stat.gl/SOEB501> and <https://bank.stat.gl/SOEBT01>

CRIME

The Greenlandic court system is comprised of four District Courts and The Court of Greenland, together representing the 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 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. Five correctional facilities exist in Greenland, distributed in towns of Ilulissat, Aasiaat, Nuuk, Qaqortoq and Tasiilaq. Mentally deviant offenders can be sentenced to time indefinite imprisonment in Nuuk.

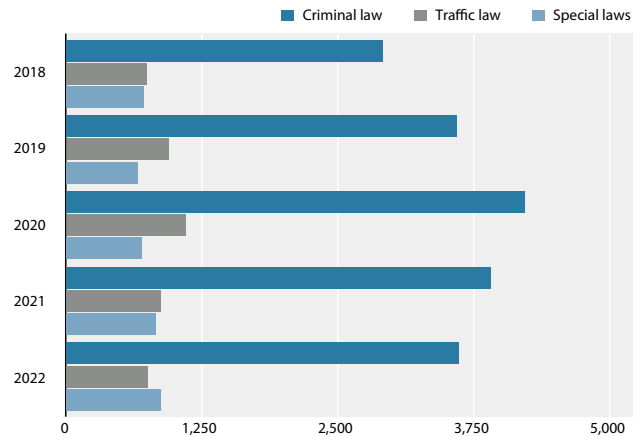
The crime statistics includes violations of the Greenlandic criminal law, plus a number of special laws including traffic law violations. The crime statistics is divided into subjects, mirroring the formal process in which a violation is handled, from initial report to charge, trial and verdict.

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.



Reported offenses, by type



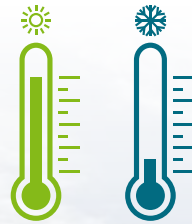
Source: <https://bank.stat.gl/KREAN>

Number of charges and reported offences, by type

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of reports					
Criminal law	2,925	3,596	4,222	3,920	3,610
Traffic law	748	948	1,101	878	767
Special laws	724	666	707	831	873
Number of charges					
Criminal law	1,902	2,475	2,792	2,526	2,019
Traffic law	684	844	1,020	758	653
Special laws	601	534	544	606	590
Rate of charges in per cent					
Criminal law	65.0	68.8	66.1	64.4	55.9
Traffic law	91.4	89.0	92.6	86.3	85.1
Special laws	83.0	80.2	76.9	72.9	67.6

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

CLIMATE



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 is 25.9 degrees Celsius on the West Coast of the country in July 2013. The coldest temperature is measured on the Ice Cap, and is down on -69.6 degrees Celsius.

Due to the cold climate, Greenland has a large need for heating. 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. A small amount of heating is produced from incineration of waste in treatment plants.

Average air temperatures in 2023, selected towns

	Ilulissat (North)	Kanger- lussuaq (West)	Nuuk (West)	Narsar- suaq (South)	Tasiilaq (East)
Degrees in Celsius	Maximum temperatures				
January	1.0	4.3	2.2	8.1	0.7
February	7.8	9.3	2.8	10.9	5.4
March	6.2	9.9	15.2	13.0	4.4
April	8.7	9.5	5.6	14.2	8.3
May	8.4	13.9	8.7	15.4	8.8
June	13.1	17.0	11.9	17.4	11.9
July	17.3	19.9	19.3	20.8	16.6
August	18.3	20.4	16.7	20.0	17.4
September	10.2	15.3	12.0	14.1	12.4
October	6.7	10.3	15.6	11.3	10.7
November	8.4	9.8	11.7	10.4	6.4
December	5.0	5.4	7.6	8.1	2.3
	Minimum temperatures				
January	-27.9	-35.4	-16.5	-28.4	-19.4
February	-31.3	-39.2	-16.1	-29.8	-18.5
March	-21.3	-19.3	-8.5	-9.7	-15.3
April	-21.4	-20.2	-6.6	-8.8	-6.3
May	-4.6	-5.9	-3.9	-1.6	-3.7
June	-2.4	-3.1	-1.7	2.9	-3.3
July	1.7	2.8	1.4	5.3	1.6
August	0.8	-1.0	2.0	4.2	1.1
September	-6.0	-6.9	-0.1	-3.2	-1.9
October	-16.3	-16.0	-5.5	-8.7	-5.0
November	-13.7	-22.3	-6.5	-9.9	-8.0
December	-19.1	-27.6	-12.6	-9.9	-18.5

Source: <https://bank.stat.gl/ENE1MID>

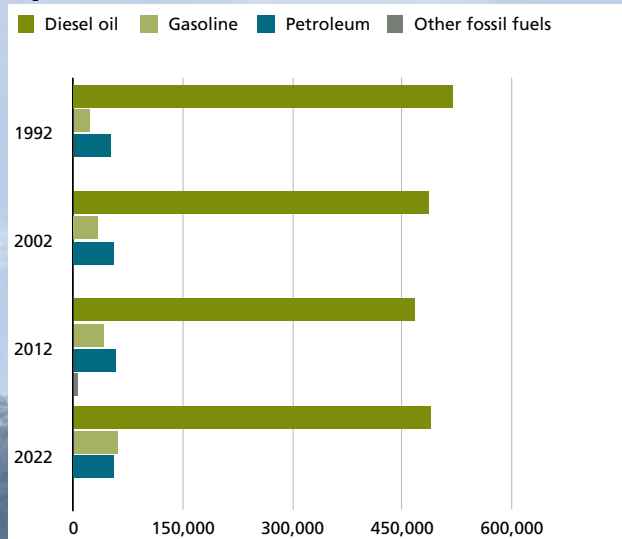
Actual energy consumption

	1992	2002	2012	2022
	Tera Joule			
Gas oil	7,091	6,428	6,208	6,494
Gasoline	315	484	576	843
Kerosene / Jet Fuel	700	748	807	764
Diesel Fuel Arctic	0	193	161	162
LPG	12	7	4	3
Aviation Gasoline	0	0	6	1
Fueloil	0	0	55	0
Wasteoil	9	9	9	9
Waste heat	87	75	103	88
Hydropower	0	572	1,215	1,639

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

Emission of Greenhouse Gases from consumption of fossil fuels

CO₂-equivalents in tonnes



Source: <https://bank.stat.gl/ENE2CO2e>



Erez Marom - Visit Greenland

CULTURE

Greenland's cultural identity is a mixture of globalism and tradition. Towns have a vibrant atmosphere with sports facilities and leisure activities, while life in rural areas is more traditional. Most towns have their own museum, which tells the story of their local history.

Nuuk houses Greenland's national theater Nunatta Isiginnaartitsarfia and Greenland's cultural center Katuaq Kulturip Illorsua. Nunatta Isiginnaartitsarfia has ongoing production of stage art, based on Greenlandic culture and tradition, while also serving as the school of the country's acting education. Katuaq Kulturip Illorsua hosts cultural events in collaboration with artists, organizations, and companies from Greenland, Canada, Alaska, and the Nordic countries. The center has facilities for film screenings, concerts, theater performances, art exhibitions and conferences.

Kalaallit Nunaata Radioa (KNR) is Greenland's national public service TV and radio station, which offers a range of news, sports, and entertainment programs. In addition, there are several local TV and radio stations, as well as the two national newspapers Atuagagdliutit (AG) and Sermitsiaq, which have weekly publications. Some towns have local newspapers, and there are a handful of smaller publishing companies.

Most towns have their own choir, and folk dance is popular. The traditional dances are European, introduced by whalers in the 17th century and early colonists in the 18th century, while drum dancing and singing constitute the original Inuit music tradition. Greenland has a relatively large number of professional musicians, primarily in the rock and pop genres.

Language

Greenland's main language is Greenlandic, which belongs to the Eskimo Aleut language family. There are a number of dialects, but West Greenlandic is the official language in orthography.

One of the longest words in Greenlandic has 153 letters, and goes:

"Nalunaarasuartaateerannqualioqatigiiffissualioriaataallaqqis-supilorujussuannngortartuinnakasinngortinniamisaalinnguatsi-araluallaqqooqigaminngamiaasiinngooq".

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".

Visits to National Museum of Greenland

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	Number of visits					
Total*	12,342	19,391	9,274	11,108	11,885	11,244
Children	3,909	4,311	2,974	2,891	3,125	3,165
Adults	8,433	15,080	6,300	8,217	8,760	8,079

* Numbers do not include visits in entrance

Source: Greenland National Museum

Broadcasts by KNR (Greenlandic Radio/TV)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Hours per year					
Radio, total	3,536	3,496	3,199	3,013	3,063	2,976
TV, total	623	832	797	634	846	824

Source: KNR

LABOUR MARKET

CHOICE OF PROFESSION

Over 40 per cent of all jobs are found in the public sector. More than 60 per cent of employed women are working in the public sector. For men, fisheries and fisheries-related industry and trade and public administration and service are the most popular choices.

A large proportion of the Greenlandic labour market is public jobs in municipalities or the Government of Greenland. In towns, most people work as employees. In 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 workers compensation. Persons without Danish or Nordic citizenship can achieve a residence and work permit.

The unemployed part of the work force has a high proportion of unskilled workers. Around 83 per cent have no education, apart from primary school. For the highly educated, the unemployment rate is very low.

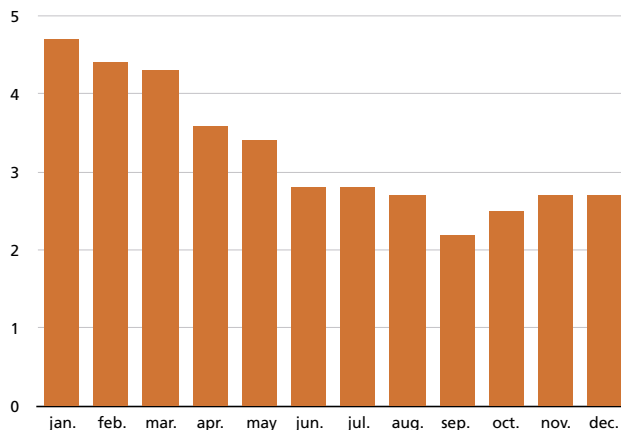
The distinct feature in the Greenlandic labour market is a large seasonal variation in employment, due to the climate and the geographic dispersion, which limits mobility.

Main employment by industry and nationality, 2022

	Total	Greenland	Denmark	Europe	Outside Europe
— Number of employed persons in average per month —					
Total	28,992	25,424	2,741	199	628
Fishing, hunting & agriculture	4,441	4,087	179	14	162
Mining and quarrying	106	79	23	4	0
Manufacturing	228	203	23	1	1
Electricity and water supply	417	358	56	2	1
Construction	2,308	1,846	347	65	49
Wholesale	3,075	2,721	228	7	119
Hotels and restaurants	829	558	97	5	170
Transportation	2,043	1,809	208	17	10
Business activities	1,761	1,329	350	16	66
Public administration and service	12,873	11,733	1,062	52	25
Other industries	318	268	35	2	14
Activity not stated	594	432	136	15	12

Source: <https://bank.stat.gl//AREBFB07>

Unemployment rate (pct.) in average per month, 2022



Source: <https://bank.stat.gl//ARELED48>

BUSINESS

Greenland's business sector is dominated by large publicly owned companies. The largest companies with 100 per cent ownership by the Self-government are Royal Greenland A/S (fishing industry), KNI A/S (retail and oil sales), Royal Arctic Line A/S (shipping), Air Greenland (air traffic), and Tusass (telecommunications).

In Greenland, the economic activity is dominated by a few major industries. About 1/3 of the turnover created by companies

comes from fishing and the related industry and trade. The other major industry is wholesale and retail trade, which also accounts for nearly a 1/3 of the total turnover in companies.

The value added created in the companies is greatest within the fishing industry, where it represents more than 1/3 of the total value added.

	Value added					Turnover				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	DKK million					DKK million				
Fishing and other related industries	2,526	2,695	2,796	1,917	2,582	6,224	6,495	6,782	5,928	6,331
Mining	-98	-55	-85	-27	-426	97	99	92	142	169
Manufacturing	167	172	164	167	165	405	417	430	433	479
Construction	975	1,020	1,111	1,246	1,448	2,399	2,426	2,747	3,558	4,169
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	1,237	1,236	1,231	1,251	1,326	6,366	6,476	6,466	6,566	6,525
Transportation and storage	1,195	1,333	1,363	1,333	1,455	2,469	2,673	2,618	2,521	2,781
Accommodation and food service activities	199	198	209	148	202	424	431	422	328	433
Information and communication	642	615	573	623	595	1,126	1,100	1,094	1,083	1,112
Financial and insurance activities	368	310	349	302	358	607	489	507	521	456
Real estate activities	332	340	363	468	528	460	449	477	537	607
Professional, scientific and technical activities	187	187	205	206	185	284	292	329	347	410
Administrative and support service activities	165	180	171	169	131	524	475	311	288	486

Source: <https://bank.stat.gl/ESERESBAL>, <https://bank.stat.gl/ESENGL>

BUSINESS STRUCTURE

The dominant form of business in Greenland is the mode of operation proprietorship. Under this mode of operation are registered fishermen fishing in the coastal sea. The second most common mode of operation is other types of companies (especially known as the limited companies).

About half of the total salary is paid by limited companies.

Business statistics

Business statistics is the basis for analysis of the business structure in Greenland. The focus is on Greenlandic companies outside public administration, defense and social insurance. This means that the company's share of companies and government-controlled companies are included in the survey, but that large parts of the public sector are generally not included.

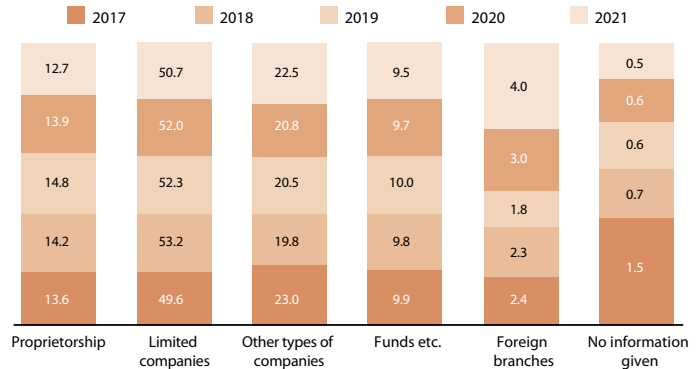
The main sources of business statistics are Statistics Greenland's employment and income registers, both derived from Tax Agency data.

Number of enterprises

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Proprietorship	2,886	2,974	3,006	2,760	3,016
Limited companies	134	136	137	135	132
Other types of companies	567	503	521	503	573
Funds etc.	172	163	178	166	165
Foreign branches	83	57	53	61	64
No information given	152	129	92	79	113
Total	3,994	3,962	3,987	3,704	4,063


Source: <https://bank.stat.gl/ESE2A>

Percentages of salaries



Source: <https://bank.stat.gl/ESE2A>

FISHING



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 factories, while the offshore fishing fleet primarily consists of factory vessels with on-board production.

Sled dogs

Greenlandic dogs from the North- and East Greenlandic sled areas, in which the dogs are primarily used for fishing, hunting and tourism, require a special permit to be moved to West- and South Greenland. Likewise, it takes a special permit to move dogs from West- and South Greenland to North- and East Greenland. This is enforced to prevent mix-breeding of the Greenlandic sled dog.

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

Greenland has bilateral or trilateral fisheries agreements with the Faroe Islands, Norway 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) often deploys observers on Greenlandic and international vessels, primarily on shrimp trawlers.

Fishing vessels

In 2023, Greenland's fishing fleet consists of 288 vessels, 1,755 dinghy boats, 268 dog sleds and 637 snowmobiles licensed for fishing. Furthermore, 650 dinghy boats have license to recreational fishing.



Total landing of fish and shellfish in coastal and offshore fishing, selected species

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	1,000 tonnes					
Shellfish, total	50.8	54.1	57.0	58.4	57.1	57.2
Snow crab	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.7
Northern prawn	48.2	51.3	54.5	55.6	54.4	54.5
Fish, total	67.0	68.7	60.7	58.9	56.8	64.4
Chars	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greenland cod	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wolffish	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Greenland halibut	32.0	35.6	30.6	33.8	34.3	33.4
Other species	0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0	0
Capelin	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3
Redfish	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
R. grenadier	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lumpfish	6.7	7.6	9.0	4.5	4.9	5.6
Atlantic cod	27.6	24.2	20.1	19.7	17.1	24.9

Source: <https://bank.stat.gl/FIE012>

Total catch of fish and shellfish by offshore fishing, Greenlandic vessels

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	1,000 tonnes					
Greenland halibut	9.1	10.2	11.9	12.4	12.4	12.4
Atlantic cod	17.5	18.2	17.4	22.7	29.4	29.2
Capelin	11.4	0.0	0.0	14	44	46.4
Atlantic halibut	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haddock	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.7
Herring	2.8	3.2	3.2	2.9	6.2	7.3
Icelandic scallop	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Mixed fish	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.5	2.1	0.9
Saithe	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Deep sea prawn	45.2	51.1	62.4	60.5	60.5	61.9
Redfish	3.1	2.7	2.4	1.8	1.0	2.6
Catfishes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blue whiting	23.3	19.8	19.6	19.3	18.8	26.0
Mackerel	63.5	30.2	25.6	33.4	17.6	29.1
Other species	0.5	0.0	0.1	0	0.1	0.1

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



HUNTING

Huntsmanship has been a way of life in Greenland for generations. Even today, hunting provides an important supplement to the economy of the families. Hunting is regulated by means of seasons and permissions. A 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 species limited by quota. The quota system regulates the number of animals available for hunting.

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

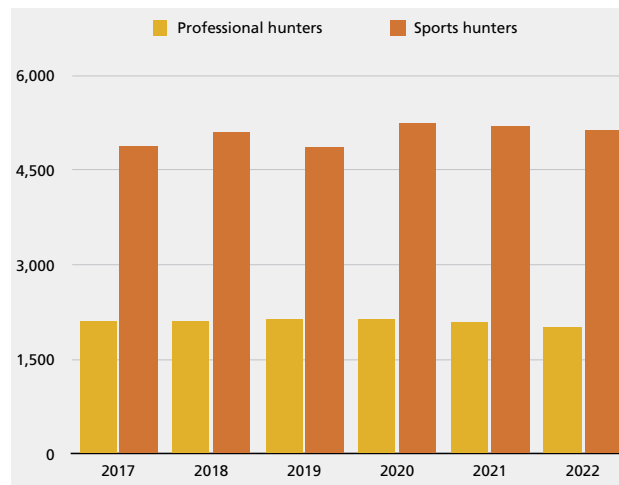
Seal still plays an important role. The sealskin is usually traded, while the meat is consumed or used for dog fodder in sled dog districts. About 50 per cent of traded sealskin is tanned by Great Greenland, the country's only tannery.

A number of whale species have hunting quota. The meat and the skin are consumed in Greenland only. Reindeer and musk ox are the most important land species. Primarily sheep and lamb are butchered at Neqi A/S. Skin of land mammals are traded as well. Bird hunting is regulated by means of quota. A number of species are not quota-regulated. In general, the police enforce the hunting regulations.

UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE

Aasivissuit – Nipisat at Kangerlussuaq is a unique cultural landscape, stretching from the Ice Cape, by the vast reindeer hunting grounds, to the fiords and islands of the coast. The area holds a plethora of prehistoric remains, which testify to 4,500 years of human history.

Hunting licenses



Source: <https://bank.stat.gl/FIEBEVIS>

Catches of mammals and birds

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	*2022
	Numbers of catch					
Seals'	92,347	98,780	100,012	92,690	93,752	59,922
Whales''	3,662	4,302	4,332	5,301	5,708	4,709
Landmammals'''	17,355	15,587	17,963	16,028	15,443	12,399
Birds''''	102,914	80,402	78,176	89,581	97,145	37,415

*Preliminary figures

' Ringed seal, harp seal, hooded seal, bearded seal, harbour seal and walrus

'' Beluga whale, narwhale, killer whale, harbour porpoise, pilot whale, atlantic white-sided dolphin, minke whale, bowhead whale, humpback whale and fin whale

''' Polar hare, reindeer, musk ox, arctic fox and polar bear

'''' Guillemot, eider, king eider, squaw, mallard, fulmar, theist, little auk, black-legged kitti, canada goose, barnacle goose, short nest goose and ptarmigan

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

AGRICULTURE

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

In a historical context, Greenlandic agriculture dates back to the Late Viking Age, where Norse settlers colonized Southwest Greenland in 982 and lived there up til mid-15th 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.

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

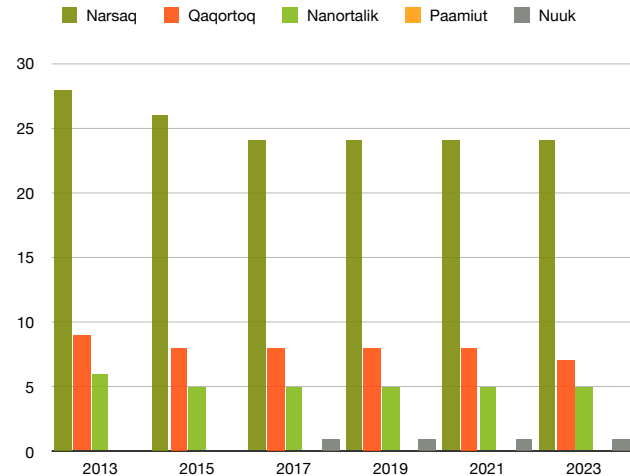
Livestock

	2013	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023
	Number of animals					
Sheep	19,994	17,501	17,785	17,785	18,184	17,268
Tame reindeer	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Cows	125	146	193	300	356	373
Horses	132	151	152	129	146	139
Fowls	191	165	168	189	219	260
Beehives	4	6	6	-	-	-

Source: <https://bank.stat.gl/FIEHDYR>

Upernaviarsuk is South Greenland's experimental farm. Here, an arctic climate test program is carried out for the 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: <https://bank.stat.gl/FIEHEKBEDD>

UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE

350 sq. km² 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.

TOURISM

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.

Chris Tonnesen
- Visit Greenland

Tourists enter Greenland by international flights into Ilulissat, Kangerlussuaq, Nuuk, Narsarsuaq, Kulusuk and Nerlerit Inaat in Ittoqqortoormiit or by cruise ships. Inside Greenland, travelling usually means a combination of flight and sailing.

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 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 WWII military airports, and later on handed over to Greenland. They are located on mainland, 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. Outdoor tourism peaks in the summer season, but maintains some activity in winter as well. Cruise season generally runs from spring to fall.

Number of international passengers by airport

	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023
Total	75,320	83,487	86,989	39,293	96,362
Kangerlussuaq	56,811	64,574	68,655	37,345	75,522
Narsarsuaq	4,434	4,594	4,831	-	5,931
Kulusuk	6,196	5,219	4,700	355	4,713
Nerlerit inaat	434	851	924	246	789
Nuuk	3,905	4,534	4,799	1,347	6,220
Ilulissat	3,540	3,302	3,080	-	3,187

Source: <https://bank.stat.gl/ITUEPAX>

Hotel guests by nationality

	2015	2017	2019	2021	2023
Number of guests					
Greenland	48,934	60,957	53,884	55,416	74,168
Nordic countries	22,281	24,768	30,519	18,251	44,453
Germany	2,958	3,180	3,239	377	3,682
France	660	1,291	1,434	94	1,336
Italy	391	550	399	107	672
The Netherlands	247	337	407	140	564
Great Britain	1,259	1,830	1,070	616	2,050
Rest of Europa	1,944	3,477	3,182	522	3,830
USA	2,372	2,192	2,124	514	4,109
Japan	517	431	279	17	159
Canada	513	932	682	292	758
Other countries	4,866	3,496	3,400	288	3,771
Unknown	283	4,177	5,095	7,450	7,255

Source: <https://bank.stat.gl/ITUEHOT>

TRANSPORTATION

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 only by sea and air. Most towns have paved roads and cars, while smaller towns and settlements usually have gravel or dirt roads. Bigger towns have busses and most of the towns have taxis.

Number of registered motor vehicles in 2023



	Buses	Taxis	Cars and vans	Snowmobiles	Other motor vehicles*
North Greenland					
Qaanaaq	-	-	25	26	65
Upernavik	1	1	76	288	100
Uummannaq	1	6	126	465	135
Ilulissat	27	21	698	342	248
Qasigiannuguit	0	2	81	107	83
Aasiaat	1	14	273	176	111
Kangaatsiaq	-	-	4	15	9
Qeqertarsuaq	1	-	56	203	60
West Greenland					
Sisimiut	21	14	953	816	540
Maniitsoq	3	13	244	91	110
Nuuk	40	68	4,571	360	1,068
Paamiut	2	-	98	32	74
South Greenland					
Narsaq	1	8	113	42	115
Qaqortoq	5	23	315	31	143
Nanortalik	1	2	62	16	58
East Greenland					
Tasiilaq	4	3	98	191	126
Iltoqqortoormiit	-	-	7	106	76

*ATV and 4-wheelers, construction machineries, trucks, motorcycles, emergency vehicles and other unspecified vehicles.

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

Greenland's 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 in Kangerlussuaq. Nuuk, Ilulissat and Kulusuk have Air Greenland also routes bound for Iceland. Moreover, Air Iceland maintains routes between Reykjavik and Nuuk, Ilulissat, Narsarsuaq and Kulusuk.

Greenland's shipping company, Royal Arctic Line, has monopoly freight routes to towns and settlements. Arctic Umiaq 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 sea ice during wintertime. Greenland has no international passenger ship routes, but is itself a popular destination for cruise ships from US, Canada and Europe.



Flight passengers by airport type

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of passengers					
International traffic	192,905	197,038	87,672	110,118	182,807
Domestic traffic	218,590	217,173	124,762	146,000	193,623
Helicopter traffic	32,040	28,790	20,189	23,913	25,072

Source: Greenland Airports

NORTH- AND EAST GREENLAND

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

INCOME

INCOME AND TAX

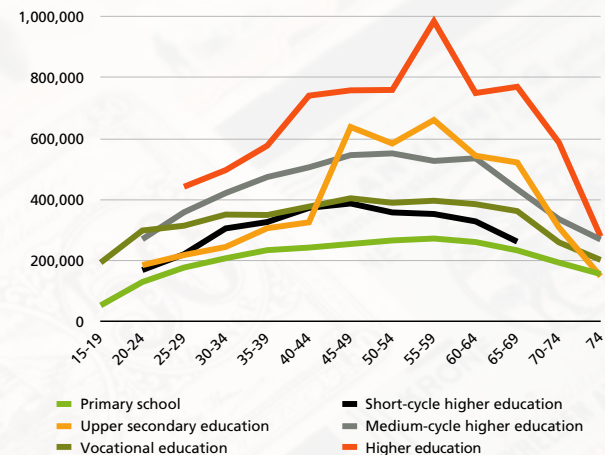
In Greenland, residents pay 42-44 per cent tax from personal income, depending on the municipality. Base tax credit is 4,833 DKK monthly.

In settlements, income level is considerably lower than in towns. However, the size of this difference depends on the municipality. The difference in average gross 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.

In 2022, women had an average gross income of 249,000 DKK, while men held an average gross income of 307,000 DKK. Hence, on a national level the average man had an income 23 per cent 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. The income inequality in Greenland is higher than the Nordic average.

Average gross income by educational background and age, 2022



Source: <https://bank.stat.gl/INEPI104>

Average gross income by municipality and place of residence, 2022

	Greenland total	Kommune Kujalleq	Kommuneqarfik Sermersooq	Qeqqata Kommunia	Kommune Qeqertalik	Avannaata Kommunia
Town	290,859	235,028	332,967	282,398	230,623	259,394
Settlement	194,983	188,437	169,350	256,828	169,161	187,389

Source: <https://bank.stat.gl/INEPI101>

PRICES

Price is a measure for living costs, and the indexes are primarily used to track the inflation. The consumer price index is a measure for actual prices paid by consumers for goods and services. 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.

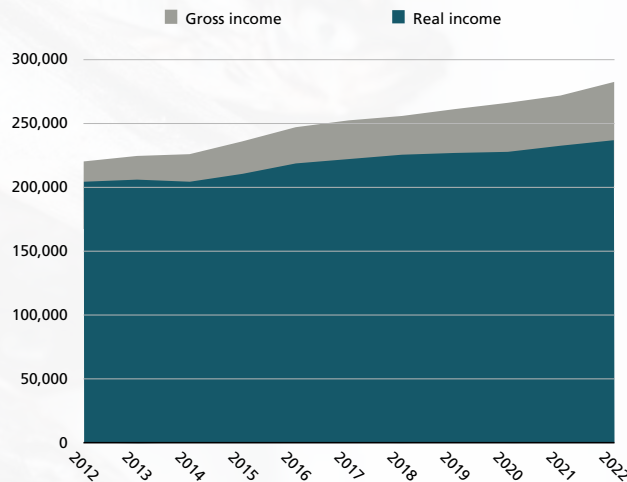
Consumer price index (Jan. 2008=100)

	Jan. 2014	Jan. 2016	Jan. 2018	Jan. 2020	Jan. 2022	Jan. 2024
Consumer price index, total	115.3	118.4	119.4	123.0	123.6	129.8
Food and beverages	123.5	130.7	135.3	139.4	142.0	151.1
Alcohol and tobacco	112.5	115.3	117.0	128.3	129.4	135.5
Clothing and footwear	100.1	94.9	94.0	94.2	89.6	92.2
Gross rent (dwelling)	130.6	132.8	125.7	127.3	125.5	130.1
Furniture, household, equipment etc.	119.5	124.1	120.3	120.9	114.4	117.8
Medical care and health expenses	121.0	125.4	127.8	127.8	128.3	132.5
Transportation	116.0	120.9	123.1	123.6	125.8	132.6
Communication	88.8	87.5	87.7	87.9	85.3	85.6
Recreation and entertainment etc.	94.4	96.8	102.7	104.8	108.6	119.6
Restaurants and hotels	114.4	116.9	121.5	131.2	134.5	142.4
Miscellaneous goods and services	105.9	107.3	111.2	113.8	117.6	123.3

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

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 2010=100



Source: Statistics Greenland

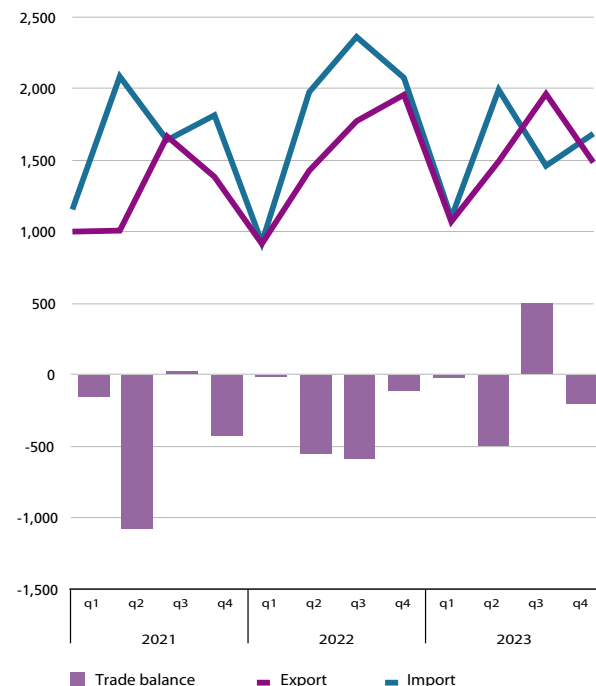
FOREIGN TRADE

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 provides over 90 per cent of Greenland's export. The most important species are Codfish, Greenland halibut, mackerel, crab and prawn.

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

Trade balance DKK Million



Values of import and export by SITC

	2021		2022*		2023*	
	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export
	DKK million					
Total	6,698	5,060	7,341	6,075	6,239	6,011
Provisions and livestock	935	4,783	1,056	5,837	1,154	5,865
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	192	0	204	0	216	0
Raw materials, inedible	51	7	55	12	53	11
Mineral fuels and lubricants etc.	872	0	1,451	0	771	0
Animal or vegetable fats and oils	7	-	8	3	8	4
Chemicals and chemical products	360	0	441	1	445	1
Manufactured products mainly semi-manufactured products	950	8	1,066	16	1,136	21
Machinery and transport equipment	2,657	183	2,346	179	1,644	64
Manufactured products	595	5	635	16	708	27
Miscellaneous articles	79	74	79	10	104	19

* Preliminary figures

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

PUBLIC FINANCES

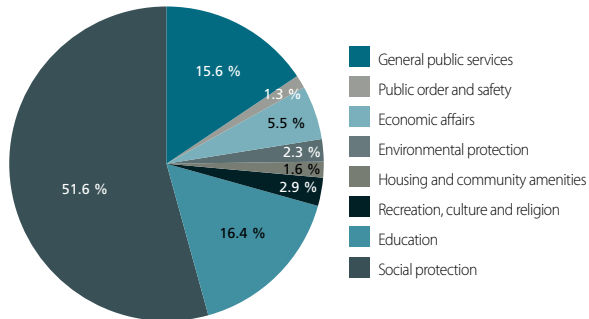
Public finances consist of activities in the general government of administration and services. The general government consists of three sectors; the municipal sector, the self-government sector and the State of Denmark. The general government finances are negotiated through the appropriation law every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

The general government of administration and services include authorities and institutions, which predominantly provide non-market services and redistribute income and wealth.

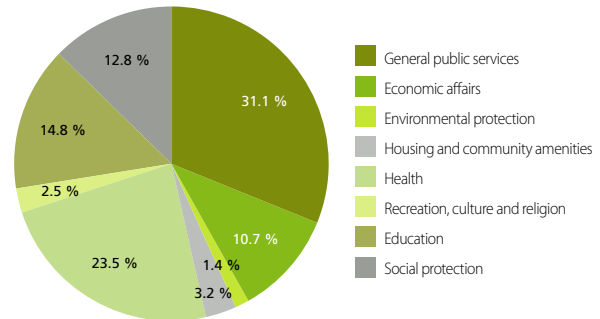
Most public services are available free of charge for citizens and enterprises. Public expenditures are mainly financed through taxes and block grants from the Danish state. However, some services are financed through duties or user fees.

Expenditures in municipalities, 2022



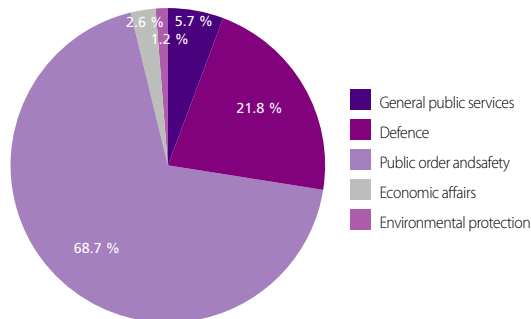
Source: <https://bank.stat.gl/OFEFUNK>

Expenditures in Self-government, 2022



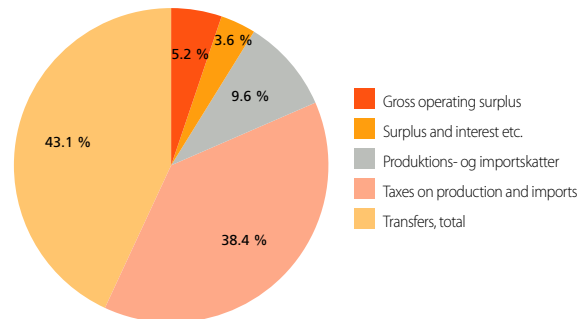
Source: <https://bank.stat.gl/OFEFUNK>

Expenditures in Central government, 2022



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

Revenue of general government, 2022



Source: <https://bank.stat.gl/OFEREA1>

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.

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.

National accounts are compiled according to international guidelines, which make them comparable between countries.

GDP

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.

Trends in GDP

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*	2021*
	Current prices					
GDP, million DKK	18,224	18,829	19,296	19,990	20,169	20,344
Per capita, 1,000 DKK	327	338	346	357	360	361
Annual growth in percent	8.4	3.3	2.5	3.6	0.9	0.9
	2010-prices, chained values					
GDP, million DKK	14,983	14,990	15,084	15,511	15,540	15,741
Per capita, 1,000 DKK	269	269	270	277	277	279
Annual real growth in percent	4.7	0.1	0.6	2.8	0.2	1.3

* Preliminary figures
Source: <https://bank.stat.gl/NRE10>



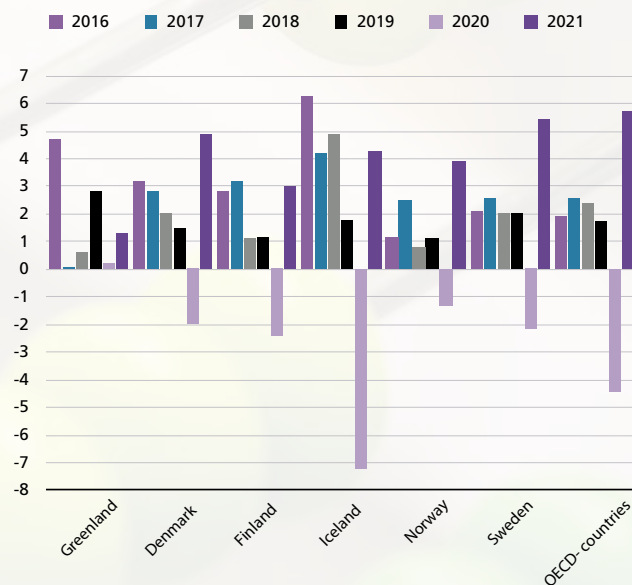
Supply and demand

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*	2021*
Current prices, mio.DKK						
Gross Domestic product	18,224	18,829	19,296	19,990	20,169	20,344
Imports of goods and services	8,214	8,193	8,745	10,225	9,428	10,114
Supply	26,438	27,022	28,042	30,215	29,597	30,458
Household consumption	6,828	6,928	6,943	7,005	7,116	7,289
Government consumption	7,717	7,986	8,325	8,755	8,820	9,178
Gross investment	4,464	4,446	4,195	6,251	6,410	6,782
Exports of goods and services	7,429	7,662	8,578	8,205	7,251	7,209
Final demand	26,438	27,022	28,042	30,215	29,597	30,458
Period to period real growth in per cent						
Gross Domestic product	4.7	0.1	0.6	2.8	0.2	1.3
Imports of goods and services	11.0	-3.5	2.4	15.1	-5.8	5.9
Supply	6.7	-1.1	1.2	6.7	-1.9	2.8
Household consumption	1.5	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.4	3.2
Government consumption	1.8	1.7	3.0	4.0	-1.8	1.4
Gross investment	10.9	-4.1	-6.9	46.9	0.4	6.5
Exports of goods and services	15.2	-3.8	3.6	-5.4	-5.6	0.7
Final demand	6.7	-1.1	1.2	6.7	-1.9	2.8

* Preliminary figures.

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

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



Source: <https://stats.oecd.org>

KEY FIGURES

Geography

Location	The world's largest non-continental island, located on the North American continent between the Arctic Ocean and the North Atlantic Ocean, north east of Canada. The northernmost point of Greenland, Oodaap Qeqertaa, is only 706 km from the North Pole. The southernmost point is Cape Farwell 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 settlements along the coast
Geographical coordinates	72 00 N, 40 00 W (the geographical centre of Greenland)
Area	2,166,086 km ² (the largest island in the world - 12 th largest country in the world)
Ice-free area	410,449 km ²
Coastline	44,087 km
Geographic extent	North-South 2,670 km, East-West 1,050 km
Highest point	Gunnbjørn Fjeld 3,700 m in East Greenland
Terrain	The flat, 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 -7.5° C, Kangerlussuaq -21.1° C, Ilulissat -14.9° C, Kulusuk -9.4° C (2023)
Mean temperature, July	Nuuk 8.0° C, Kangerlussuaq 10.6° C, Ilulissat 7.4° C, Kulusuk 7.2° C (2023)
Natural resources	Zinc, lead, iron ore, coal, molybdenum, gold, platinum, uranium, copper, nickel, rare earth metals, hydropower 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, walruses, whales, polar bears, arctic foxes, arctic wolves, reindeer, musk oxen, Greenland collared 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 and East Greenland dogsleds are used for hunting and fishing purposes

National parks

The national park of Greenland comprises approximately 972,000 km² in the north eastern part of the country

Area conservation acts

Melville Bay and Sarfartoq (The Paradise Valley) by Maniitsoq are under conservation acts. The Ilulissat icefjord, Aasivissuit - Nipisat and Kujataa landscapes are UNESCO world heritage

Population

Population	56,699 (Jan. 2024)
Density	0.14 per km ² of ice-free area (Jan. 2021)
Population in the capital	Nuuk: 19,872 (Jan. 2024)
Population in towns	49,923 (Jan. 2024)
Population in settlements	6,690 (Jan. 2024)
Population growth rate	0.02 per cent (2024)
Death rate, total	9.4 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants (2023)
Net migration	-281 (2023)
Infant mortality rate, total	14.7 deaths per 1,000 live births (2022)
Life expectancy	Women 73.5, men 69.6
Total fertility rate	1.8 per woman aged 15-49 years
Demonym	Noun: Greenlander(s). Adjective: Greenlandic
Ethnic groups	Born in Greenland: 88 per cent. Born outside Greenland: 12 per cent (Jan. 2024)
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. Home-rule since 1979. Self-governing region since 2009
Capital	Nuuk
National holiday	21 st June (the longest day of the year)
Legal system	Danish
Suffrage	18 years of age; universal
Membership of the EU	From January 1 st 1973 to February 1 st 1985
Head of state	HMS King Frederik X of Denmark
Head of government	Múte Bourup Egede (Inuit Ataqatigiit)
Legislative branch	Inatsisartut (the parliament with 31 seats)
Judiciary	Kredsret/Court of Greenland, High Court of Greenland and Supreme Court of Denmark
The Greenlandic flag	The sun (red) ascending over the horizon and the ice cap (white) in the flag's upper half, mirrored in opposite colors in the lower half

Economy

GDP	DKK 15,741 million (preliminary figures 2021)
GDP - real growth rate	1.3 per cent from 2020 to 2021 (preliminary figures)
Average gross income per household	1 st decile: DKK 46,230. 10 th decile: DKK 1,304,231 and Average: DKK 423,318 (2022)
Inflation rate (consumer prices)	2.2 per cent (January 2023 - January 2024)
Labour force	28,808 permanent residents, aged 18-66 (monthly average 2022)
Unemployment rate	3.2 per cent on average per month of permanent residents aged 18-66 (2022)
Budget	Income DKK 13.5 billion. Expenditure DKK 12.8 billion including capital expenditure of DKK 1.1 billion (2022)
Industries	Fish processing (mainly prawns and Greenland halibut), handicrafts, hides and skins, small shipyards, tourism and mining

Electricity - consumption	375 GWh (2022)
Agriculture - products	Sheep, cows and reindeer
Exports	6,011 DKK million (preliminary figures 2023)
Exports - commodities	Fish, shellfish and fish products
Exports - partners	Denmark, Island
Imports	6,239 DKK million (preliminary figures 2023)
Imports - commodities	Machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, food and beverages, petroleum products
Imports - partners	EU (primarily Denmark and Sweden)
Block grant	3,942.6 DKK (2021) and 3,986.0 DKK (2022) million in subsidies from Denmark
Currency	Danish Kroner (DKK)
Exchange rates	USD 100 = DKK 691.73 EUR 100 = DKK 745.89 (April 1 st , 2024)

Communications

Telephones - mobiles	68,272 (2022)
Country calling code	299
Television broadcast stations	Kalaallit Nunaata Radioa (national television) and some local television stations
Newspapers	Atuagagdiutit/Grønlandsposten (AG) and Sermit-siaq

Transportation






Railways	0 km
Ports and harbours	13 towns have ports and most of the settlements on the coast have port facilities
Airports	13 airports, 43 helipads

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





More information
about greenland

-  Mount Gunnbjörn
-  Melville Bay
-  Valley of Paradise
-  UNESCO world heritage
-  National park

