

GREENLAND IN FIGURES

2022



Greenland in Figures 2022 · 19th edition · Editorial deadline: May 2022 · Number printed: 700
Published by Statistics Greenland · Telephone: +299 34 57 70 · Fax: +299 34 57 90 · stat@stat.gl · www.stat.gl
Edited by Naduk Kleemann, Statistics Greenland
Layout and photos: Sara Maritta Brasse · www.brasse.dk · Printed by Nuuk Offset
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ISBN: 978-87-998113-7-3 · EAN: 9788798678786 · ISSN: 1604-7397

INDEX

4

THE WORLD'S
LARGEST ISLAND

5

POPULATION IN GREENLAND

6

POPULATION

7

DEATH AND BIRTHS

8

MIGRATION

9

FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

10

HEALTH

12

EDUCATION

13

POLITICS

14

SOCIAL WELFARE

15

CRIME

16

CLIMATE

18

CULTURE

19

LABOUR MARKET

20

BUSINESS

21

BUSINESS STRUCTURE

22

FISHING

24

HUNTING

25

AGRICULTURE

26

TOURISM

27

TRANSPORTATION

28

INCOME

29

PRICES

30

FOREIGN TRADE

31

PUBLIC FINANCES

32

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

34

KEY FIGURES



Symbols

- 0
- Category not applicable
- 0 Less than 0.5 of the unit used
- ... Data not available
- * Provisional or estimated figures

All economic figures are in Danish kroner (DKK)

4 THE WORLD'S LARGEST ISLAND

Greenland is a mountainous country and the largest island of the world with a total area of 2,166,086 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, on an area 1/6 of Siberia's. 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 established on June 21 2009.

Along with Denmark, Greenland was an EU member from 1973 on. Following a referendum in 1982, Greenland left the union in 1985 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 around 19,000 inhabitants.

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

Largest distances

North to south: 2,670 km

East to west: 1,050 km

Coastline: 44,087 km

Highest point: Mount Gunnbjörn: 3,700 m



/// Siorapaluk, the northernmost settlement in Greenland, is located in North West Greenland, a mere 1,400 km from the North Pole. Mount Gunnbjörn, Greenland's highest mountain with 3,700 meters, is located in East Greenland.

5 POPULATION IN GREENLAND



Population in Greenland by January 1st, 2022

Kommune Kujalleq

Nanortalik	1,129
Aappilattoq	105
Narsarmijit	74
Tasiusaq	50
Ammassivik	46
Alluitsup Paa	169
Qaqortoq	3,008
Saarloq	24
Eqalugaarsuit	81
Qassimiut	14
Narsaq	1,320
Igaliku	31
Qassiarsuk	70
Narsarsuaq	170

Kommuneqarfik Sermersooq

Nuuk	19,261
Qeqertarsuatsiaat	176
Kapisillit	49
Paamiut	1,209
Arsuk	86
Tasiilaq	1,931
Sermiligaaq	198
Isertoq	46
Kulusuk	215
Tiileqilaaq	75
Kuummiit	258
Ittoqqortoormiit	354

Geqqata Kommunia

Sisimiut	5,520
Itilleq	81
Sarfannuguit	87
Kangerlussuaq	475
Maniitsoq	2,516
Atammik	197
Napasoaq	78
Kangaamiut	303

Kommune Qeqertalik

Aasiaat	2,977
Akunnaaq	67
Kitsissuarsuit	63
Qasigiannuguit	1,041
Ikamiut	74
Qeqertarsuaq	840
Kangerluk	14
Kangaatsiaq	509
Attu	187
Iginniarfik	65
Niaqornaarsuk	239
Ikerasaarsuk	104

Avannaata Kommunia

Qaanaaq	602
Savissivik	51
Siorapaluk	42
Qeqertat	28
Upernavik	1,125
Upernavik Kujalleq	207
Kangersuatsiaq	140
Aappilattoq	152
Tasiusaq	270
Nuussuaq	198
Kullorsuaq	456
Naajaat	41
Innaarsuit	148
Nutaarmiut	59
Ikerasaarsuk	1
Uummannaq	1,447
Niaqornat	40
Qaarsut	161
Ikerasak	234
Saattut	255
Ukkusissat	153
Ilulissat	4,737
Oqaatsut	42
Qeqertaq	120
Saqqaq	151
Ilimanaq	47



Outside towns and settlements 57
 Unknown outside towns and settlements 12

6 POPULATION

Greenland's population lives exclusively at the coast; in towns and settlements. About 60 per cent live in the five largest towns – Nuuk, Sisimiut, Ilulissat, Aasiaat and Qaortoq. 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, especially for those born abroad, for which 2/3 are men and 1/3 are women.

Population by locations

	1982	1992	2002	2012	2022
Total population					
Total	51,435	55,385	56,513	56,749	56,562
Capital city	9,717	12,233	13,884	16,181	19,261
Main settlements	13,819	15,564	15,767	16,642	16,242
Larger settlements	14,777	15,045	14,818	13,739	12,558
Settlements	8,025	6,885	7,575	5,492	4,377
Smaller settlements	4,103	5,015	4,052	4,235	3,590
Smallest settlements	531	395	157	271	470
Other localities	463	248	260	189	64

Born in Greenland

	1982	1992	2002	2012	2022
Total	42,120	47,388	49,921	50,491	50,388
Capital city	6,606	8,850	10,673	12,698	15,314
Main settlements	11,724	13,697	14,237	15,216	14,862
Larger settlements	12,710	13,532	13,809	13,024	12,012
Settlements	6,717	6,271	7,198	5,237	4,201
Smaller settlements	3,959	4,667	3,813	4,028	3,519
Smallest settlements	396	354	134	242	459
Other localities	8	17	57	46	21

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

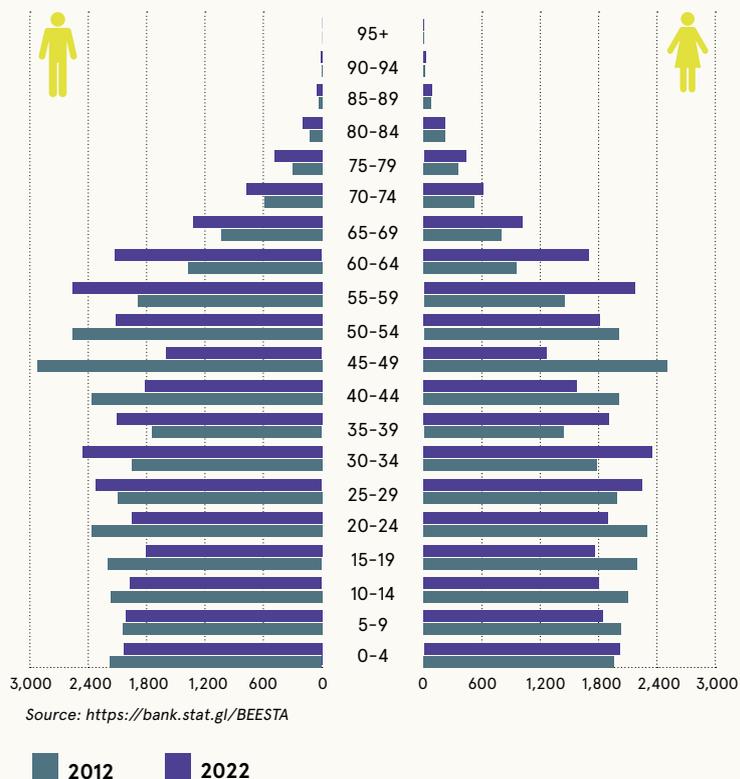
Population forecast

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.

Citizenship

As of January 1st 2022, 1,539 non-Danish citizens live in Greenland, 266 of which have citizenship in a Nordic country.

Population by gender and age



7 DEATHS AND BIRTHS

Around 800 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.

In Greenland, men live to the age of 69.2 years on average, while women live to the age of 74.0 years.

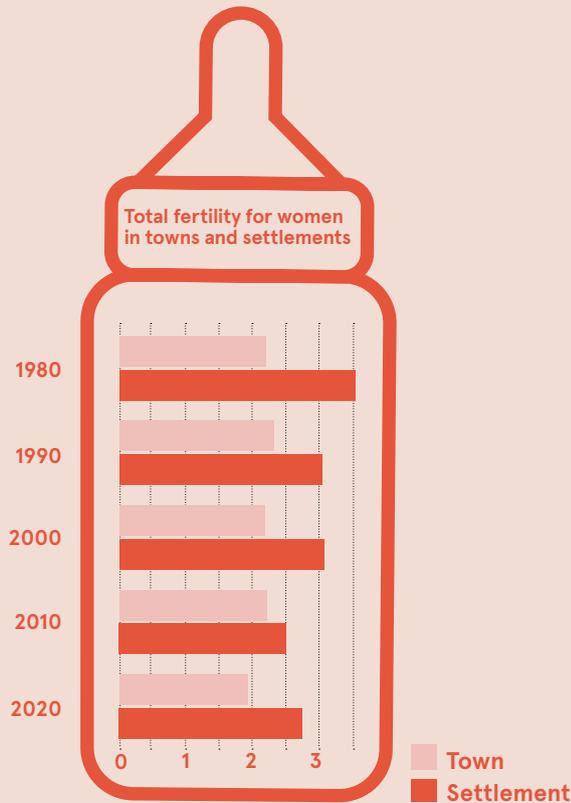
The general birth pattern has remained stable during the last ten years. Towns differ from settlements in fertility rate. Women in settlements give birth to more children than those in towns. However, fertility in the settlements has decreased in the past

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 2.1 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 24.7 years.



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

//
In 2021, **Aputsiaq** and **Marco** are the most popular names for boys. **Lea** and **Luna** are the most popular names for girls.

Live births and deaths

	1981	1991	2001	2011	2021
Numbers					
Live Births	1,056	1,192	942	821	761
Deaths	381	458	466	476	531

Source: <https://bank.stat.gl/BEEBBL0> and <https://bank.stat.gl/BEEBDM1>

8 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. Over time, the foreign net immigration is at a balance, but is not the case for the Greenlandic-born population segment.



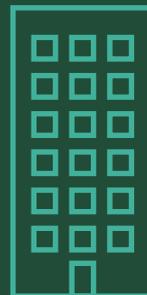
Internal migration	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	2021
Same town	13,200	14,000	13,791	14,158	13,119	11,823
Same settlement	1,316	1,219	1,232	993	866	711
Between towns	4,507	4,672	4,875	4,919	5,006	4,437
Between settlements	370	332	363	417	290	351
From settlement to town	1,392	1,272	1,306	1,317	1,198	1,044
From town to settlement	1,124	1,150	1,242	1,082	1,081	979
Others	32	56	22	16	9	10

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

Migration abroad, selected years

Net immigration	-159	-447	-511	-449	-300	-220
Immigrations, total	2,283	2,066	2,186	2,287	2,310	1,962
Born in Greenland	917	975	1,019	1,059	933	634
Born outside Greenland	1,364	1,088	1,158	1,224	1,374	1,328
Emigrations, total	2,442	2,513	2,691	2,736	2,609	2,184
Born in Greenland	1,220	1,311	1,544	1,373	1,363	914
Born outside Greenland	1,214	1,200	1,144	1,352	1,244	1,268

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



Foreign nationals
Greenland's international twist is growing, now representing 2.7 per cent of population total. The largest immigrant groups are Philippines, Thai and Icelanders.

In 2011, 14,718 Greenlandic born lived in Denmark. In 2022, the number has risen to 16,801.



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

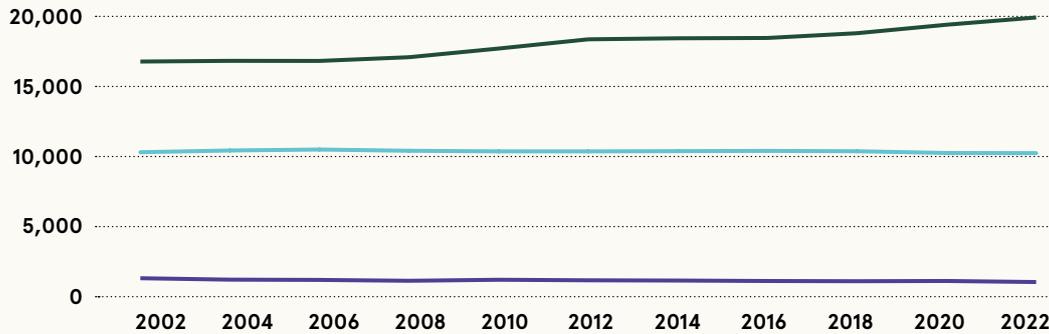
In general, we define three family types; couples, singles and children not living at home. The couple or single family type can

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.

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 families



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



Single



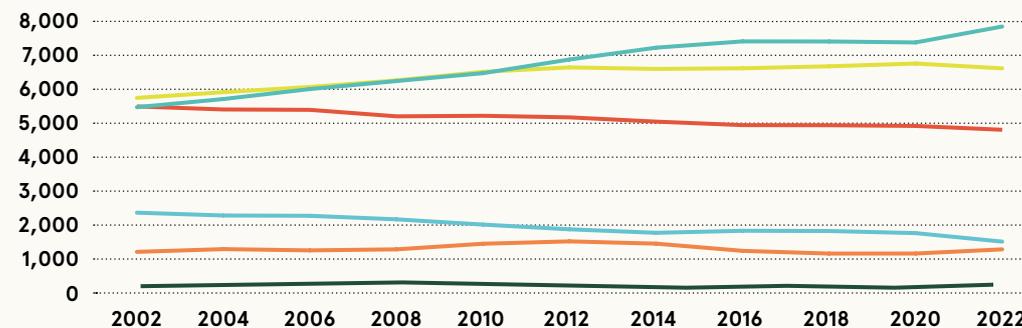
Couples



Children below 18*

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

Number of households



Source: <https://bank.stat.gl/BEEFAM2>



Capital city



Main settlements



Larger settlements



Settlements



Smaller settlements



Smallest localities

In 2022, 19,945 persons live as singles, which is 16 per cent more than 20 years ago.

10 HEALTH

The health care system in Greenland is divided into five regions. Regional Hospitals are located in the towns; Ilulissat, Aasiaat, Sisimiut, Nuuk and Qaqortoq. The hospital in Nuuk, Queen Ingrid's Hospital, is the Central Hospital of Greenland. In each region, outside of the main towns, there are health care centers, health care stations and rural health care consultations, which can be equipped with telemedicine. Health care is provided free of charge for all citizens of Greenland. Prescription medicine and birth control is free of charge. Public dental clinics are located in towns and dental treatment is free of charge for permanent residents of Greenland.

Greenland is geographically a large country with a small population. Hence, residents of Greenland can be living far away from a health care center or a regional hospital. In case of serious

illness citizens will be transported to the nearest hospital for medical examination and treatment. Patients in need of specialized treatment, e.g. cancer patients, are transferred to Queen Ingrid's Hospital in Nuuk or to a hospital in Denmark. In case of severe emergency, patients can also be transferred to a hospital in Iceland.

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 a par with the other Nordic countries. Suicide rates are 6-7 times higher than the other Nordic countries. This number has been stable during the past 25 years.

Causes of deaths	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019
Infectious diseases	16	21	20	16	17
Cancer	127	105	101	126	133
Endocrine and metabolic	2	10	6	15	11
Heart diseases	65	56	57	73	67
Other circulatory system diseases	28	32	35	52	41
Respiratory system	22	28	38	42	51
Digestive system	13	17	20	17	24
Accidents	17	21	25	36	38
Suicide	55	42	32	40	44
Homicide	1	3	3	6	4
Other	134	121	141	83	119
Total	480	456	478	506	549

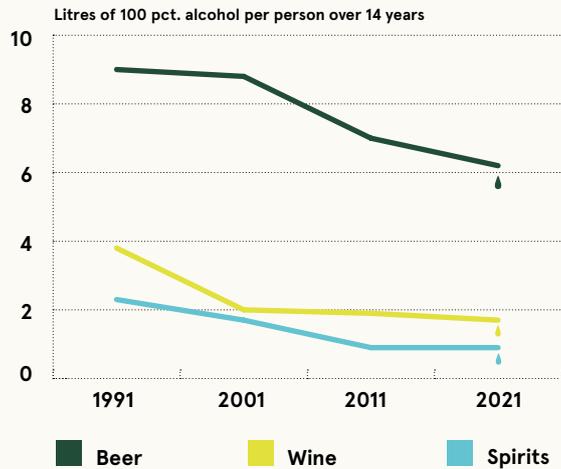
Source: <https://bank.stat.gl/SUELDA1>



Consumption of alcohol and tobacco

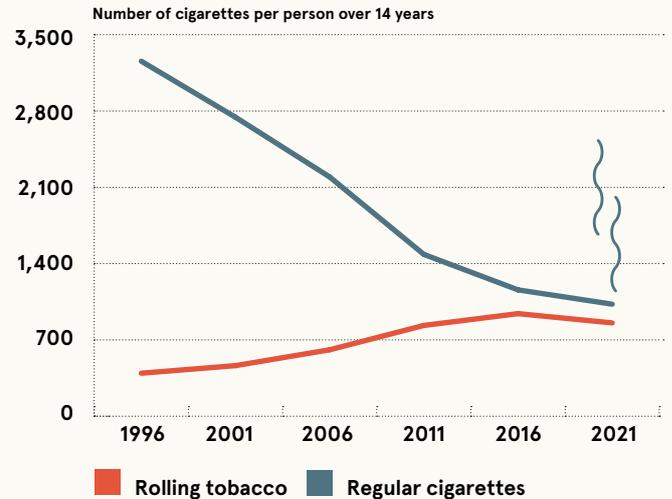
Alcohol consumption has dropped by more than 30 per cent over the last 30 years, and is now at par with the other Nordic countries. Tobacco consumption has also dropped by more than 30 per cent during the same period of time.

Import and production of alcoholic beverages

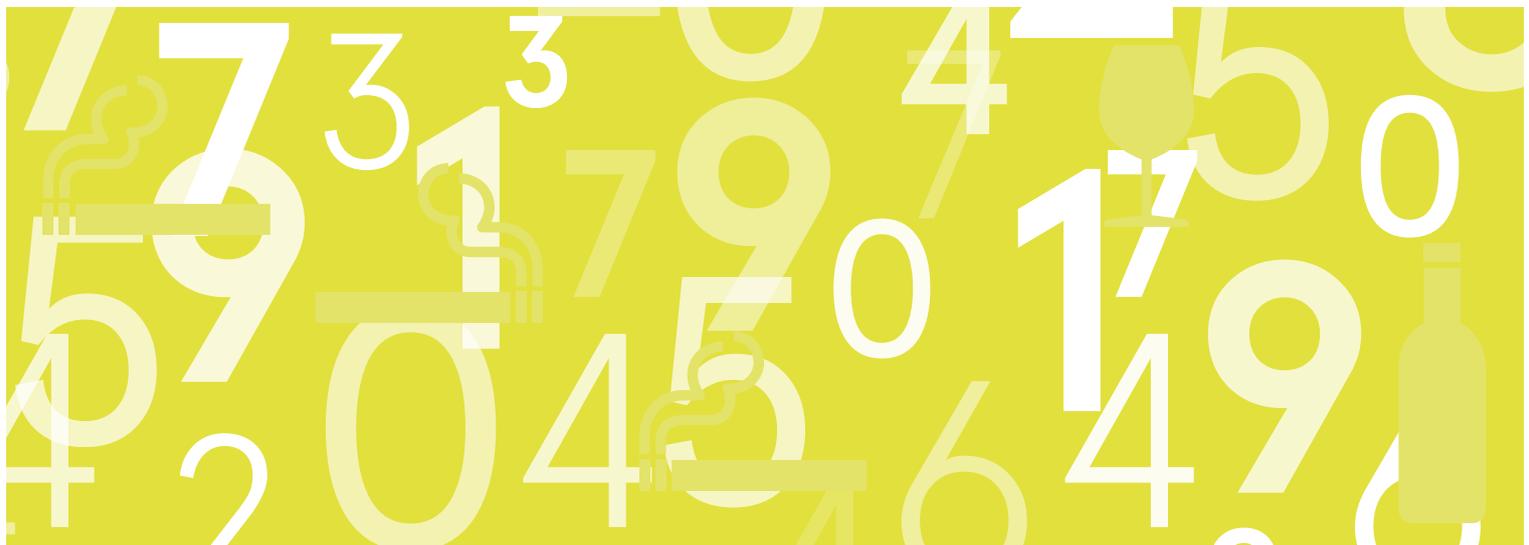


Source: <https://bank.stat.gl/ALEALK>

Import of cigarettes



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



12 EDUCATION

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 need to leave their home and move to the nearest town in order to attend 8th-10th 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. Only 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.

Many young people in Greenland do not attain an upper secondary education. Among the 18-25 year olds, nearly 6 out of 10 have yet to complete, or are still active in, high school or vocational educations.

Greenland's University, Ilimatusarfik, is located in the capital Nuuk. It offers 11 bachelor programs and 3 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.

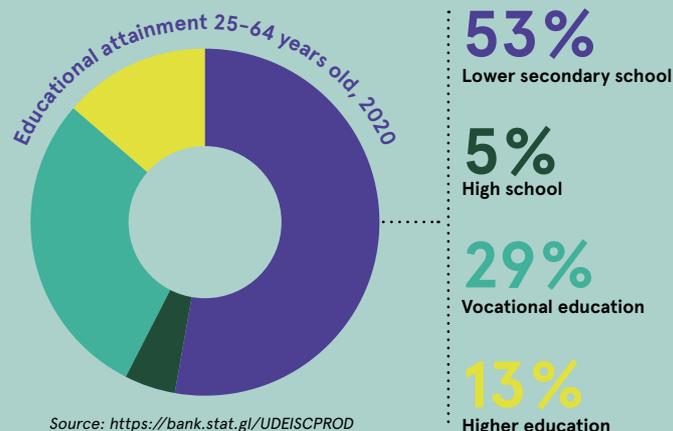
Education is free, and students receive a monthly student grant. Apprentices usually receive salary from the apprenticeship. Students that need to move to another town for studies are entitled to a dormitory room.

Educational attainment

Though increasing, the education level in Greenland remains the lowest in the Nordic. Over half of the population of all 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.



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

Number of educations completed

	Greenland	Abroad
High school		
2010	260	18
2015	346	31
2020	284	28
Vocational education		
2010	311	14
2015	443	20
2020	380	27
Higher education		
2010	107	86
2015	182	75
2020	168	94

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

13 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 Siullittaasuat". The remaining members are termed "Naalakkersuisut".

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

Greenland is divided into five municipalities; Kommune Kujalleq, Kommuneqarfik Sermersooq, Qeqqata kommunia, Kommune

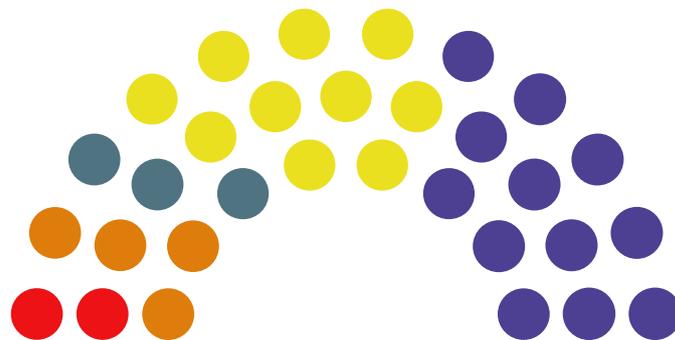
Qeqertalik and Avannaata Kommunia. Elections for the municipal boards are also held every four years. At the end of 2021, Greenland has 5 political parties. The two largest are Inuit Ataqatigiit ("Unified Inuit") and Siumut ("Forward").

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.

Election to the Greenlandic Parliament, April 6th 2021

	Votes	Per cent	Mandates	Elected women
Parties	26,486	100	31	10
Atassut	1,879	6.9	2	-
Demokraatit	2,452	9.1	3	2
Inuit Ataqatigiit	9,912	36.6	12	6
Siumut	7,971	29.4	10	2
Nunatta Qitornai	639	2.4	-	-
Naleraq	3,249	12.0	4	-
Suleqatigiissitsisut	375	1.4	-	-
Other	9	-	-	-

Source: The Election Board, Government of Greenland



Election to the municipal Councils, April 6th 2021

	Greenland. total	Avannaata Kommunia	Kommune Qeqertalik	Qeqqata Kommunua	Kommuneqarfik Sermersooq	Kommune Kujalleq
Distribution of votes in per cent						
Atassut	7.3	12.0	8.0	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	25.6	39.8	29.4	40.3
Nunatta Qitornai	0.9	2.2	-	-	1.2	-
Other	0.2	2.2	-	-	-	-

Source: The Election Board, Government of Greenland

14 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 social benefits

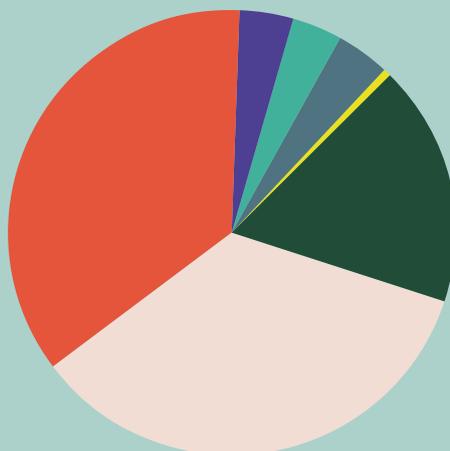
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Recipients of public benefits	6,063	5,787	5,086	4,760	4,702
Recipients of unemployment and maternity benefits	2,916	2,944	2,566	2,333	2,111
Recipients of age pension	3,999	3,789	3,770	3,820	3,943
Recipients of early retirement pension	2,248	2,280	2,385	2,390	2,407
Recipients of housing subsidies	4,418	4,113	3,940	3,820	3,720
Recipients of child benefits	3,573	3,488	3,880	3,679	3,591

Sources: <https://bank.stat.gl/SOE004>, <https://bank.stat.gl/SOE006>,
<https://bank.stat.gl/SOEAPE1>, <https://bank.stat.gl/SOEFPE1>,
<https://bank.stat.gl/SOEBT01> and <https://bank.stat.gl/SOEBT01>

Social benefits in 2020

18 mio. DKK	Unemployment
129 mio. DKK	Housing
120 mio. DKK	Social exclusion
127 mio DKK	Social protection etc.
1,215 mio. DKK	Family and children
1,172 mio. DKK	Old age
590 mio. DKK	Sickness and disability

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



15 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 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, distributed in towns of Ilulissat, Aasiaat, Sisimiut, Nuuk, Qaqortoq and Tasiilaq. Mentally deviant offenders may be sentenced to time indefinite imprisonment in Nuuk or in Denmark.

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.

Number of charges and reported offences by criminal laws

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of reports					
Criminal law	2,416	1,896	2,455	2,686	2,246
Traffic law	986	748	946	1,099	873
Special laws	856	724	665	702	823
Number of charges					
Criminal law	2,416	1,896	2,455	2,686	2,246
Traffic law	872	684	841	1,017	744
Special laws	718	601	531	513	543
Rate of charges in per cent					
Criminal law	66.3	64.8	68.3	63.7	57.8
Traffic law	88.4	91.4	88.9	92.5	85.2
Special laws	83.9	83.0	79.8	73.1	66.0

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

Juvenile delinquency by age and number of cases with precautions

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
18 years	90	105	76	55	37
17 years	67	37	68	48	31
16 years	43	42	32	38	38
15 years	28	27	25	39	77
14 years	32	7	28	94	64
0-13 years	30	14	46	66	40

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

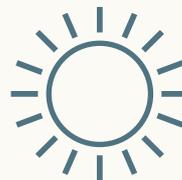


16 CLIMATE

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 -69.9 degrees Celsius.



Air temperatures in 2021, selected towns

	Ilulissat (North)	Kanger- lussuaq (West)	Nuuk (West)	Narsarsuaq (South)	Tasiilaq (East)
Maximum temperatures · Degrees in Celsius					
January	3,0	3,2	2,6	8,1	3,6
February	-0,1	-1,6	3,9	8,5	2,7
March	4,2	5,0	7,3	13,7	4,2
April	11,9	13,8	7,6	15,8	6,3
May	17,6	18,5	12,3	15,4	7,6
June	15,7	19,7	14,9	19,2	15,7
July	18,9	20,9	18,1	19,1	14,9
August	18,2	20,6	16,6	18,7	20,1
September	6,6	9,6	12,2	20,7	10,1
October	7,6	9,2	7,8	13,9	10,3
November	4,2	7,3	6,6	7,4	3,1
December	11,3	10,8	12,2	12,1	5,2
Minimum temperatures · Degrees in Celsius					
January	-17,9	-28,6	-9,8	-9,6	-14,9
February	-22,5	-34,6	-14,8	-12,3	-13,9
March	-29,5	-33,8	-22,2	-16,9	-19,8
April	-19,9	-18,7	-11,8	-9,0	-12,3
May	-3,1	-2,7	-3,8	-1,1	-7,9
June	-0,2	2,1	0,0	1,6	-1,8
July	1,8	1,3	0,5	4,9	0,9
August	-1,6	-0,8	2,8	3,4	2,7
September	-9,3	-13,5	-2,3	-3,3	-1,3
October	-14,4	-19,3	-6,1	-5,3	-6,8
November	-17,9	-22,9	-11,2	-13,4	-7,2
December	-15,2	-26,0	-9,0	-13,3	-15,8

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



Due to the cold climate, Greenland basically 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.

Actual energy consumption

	1990	2000	2010	2020
	Tera Joule			
Gas oil	7,490	7,483	7,510	5,463
Gasoline	318	468	582	815
Kerosene/ Jet Fuel	696	884	839	468
Diesel Fuel Arctic	...	229	210	170
LPG	13	7	4	3
Aviation Gasoline	3	0
Fueloil	50	282
Waste oil	9	9	9	9
Waste heat	...	81	90	103
Hydropower	...	572	1,012	1,513

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

Emission of Greenhouse Gases from consumption of fossil fuels

	1990	2000	2010	2020
	CO ₂ -equivalents in tonnes			
Diesel oil	549,424	565,566	566,040	413,198
Gasoline	22,268	32,908	41,204	57,340
Petroleum	51,037	64,173	60,785	33,938
Other fossil fuels	712	719	4,608	22,669

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

18 CULTURE

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

Nuuk also houses 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 Atuagagdluutit (AG) and Sermitsiaq, which have weekly 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.

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 17th and 18th 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.

The mummies from 15th century

The well-preserved 15th century Qilakitsoq – mummies are exhibited at Greenland's National Museum in Nuuk, which curates the general heritage area.



Visits to Greenland National Museum

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of visits						
Total*	11,545	12,646	12,342	19,391	9,274	11,108
Children	3,532	3,799	3,909	4,311	2,974	2,891
Adults	8,013	8,847	8,433	15,080	6,300	8,217

Source: Greenland National Museum

*Numbers do not include visits in entrance

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 word on Greenlandic with 153 letters goes:

"Nalunaarasuartaateeranngualioqatigiiffissualioriatallaq-qissupilorujussuannngortartuinnakasinnngortinniamisaalinguatsiaraluallaqqooqigamingamiaasiinngooq".

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".

Broadcasts by KNR (Greenlandic Radio/TV)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Hours per year						
Radio, total	2,801	3,536	3,496	3,199	3,013	3,063
TV, total	811	623	832	797	634	846

Source: KNR

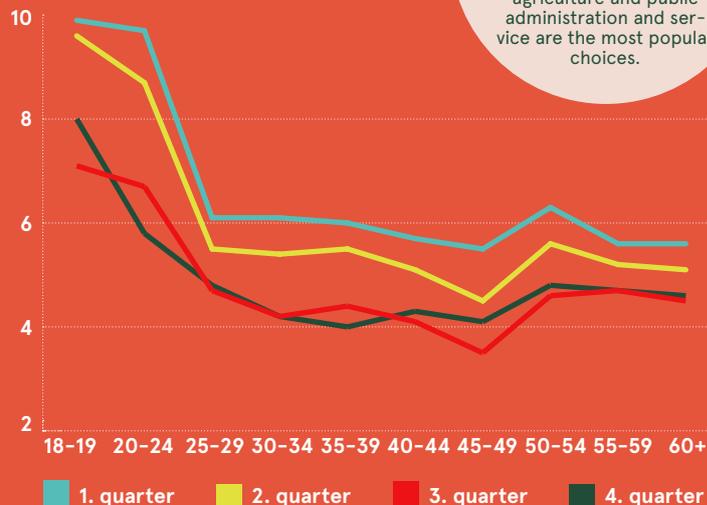
19 LABOUR MARKET

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 worker's compensation. Persons without Danish or Nordic citizenship can have a residence and work permit.

The unemployed part of the work force has a high proportion of unskilled workers. Around 82 per cent have no education, apart from primary school. For the highly educated, 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.

Unemployment rate by age and quarter, 2020



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, fishing, hunting, agriculture and public administration and service are the most popular choices.

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

	Total	Greenland	Denmark	Other Nordic countries	Europe	Africa	America	Asia
Number of employed persons in average per month								
Total	26,808	23,406	2,792	87	69	8	21	421
Fishing, hunting & agriculture	4,211	3,904	185	10	2	2	2	105
Mining and quarrying	94	64	23	2	4	-	-	-
Manufacturing	246	217	28	1	-	-	-	-
Electricity and water supply	444	378	64	-	2	-	-	-
Construction	2,039	1,699	311	11	12	-	-	6
Wholesale	3,011	2,670	243	5	2	1	2	89
Hotels and restaurants	708	462	100	3	4	-	1	138
Transportation	2,004	1,743	226	21	4	2	-	8
Business activities	1,897	1,432	393	12	9	1	4	49
Public administration and service	11,527	10,319	1,133	18	29	3	7	16
Other industries	353	305	38	1	-	-	3	6
Activity not stated	275	213	49	3	2	-	2	5

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

20 BUSINESS

The economic activity in Greenland is dominated by few large industries. About 1/3 of the revenue generated by the companies is created within the fisheries and fisheries-related industry and trade. The other big industry is wholesale and retail, where revenue also accounts for just under a third of the total turnover of the companies.

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

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

	Value added					Turnover				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Million DKK					Million DKK				
Fishing and other related industries	2,883	2,526	2,695	2,796	1,919	6,977	6,224	6,495	6,782	5,928
Mining	-136	-98	-55	-85	-27	87	97	99	92	142
Manufacturing	161	167	172	164	167	408	405	417	430	433
Construction	885	975	1,020	1,111	1,233	2,215	2,399	2,426	2,747	3,532
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor-cycles	1,206	1,237	1,236	1,231	1,256	6,290	6,366	6,476	6,466	6,573
Transportation and storage	1,153	1,195	1,333	1,363	1,330	2,283	2,469	2,673	2,618	2,518
Accommodation and food service activities	192	199	198	209	145	399	424	431	422	321
Information and communication	690	642	615	573	623	1,142	1,126	1,100	1,094	1,082
Financial and insurance activities	214	368	310	349	310	554	607	489	507	530
Real estate activities	326	332	340	363	472	429	460	449	477	552
Professional, scientific and technical activities	171	187	187	205	208	256	284	292	329	347
Administrative and support service activities	144	165	180	171	160	491	524	475	311	276

21 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.

About half of the total salary paid by the companies 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.



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Number of enterprises					Percentages of salaries				
Proprietorship	2,970	2,886	2,974	3,006	2,724	16.3	13.6	14.2	14.8	13.8
Limited companies	137	134	136	137	135	48.8	49.6	53.2	52.3	52.1
Other types of companies incl. private limited companies	562	567	503	521	501	23.2	23.0	19.8	20.5	20.9
Funds etc.	173	172	163	178	166	9.2	9.9	9.8	10.0	9.7
Foreign branches	31	83	57	53	61	0.7	2.4	2.3	1.8	3.0
No information given	87	152	129	92	82	1.9	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.6
Total	3,960	3,994	3,962	3,987	3,669	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

22 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 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 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.

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	1,000 tonnes					
Shellfish, total	47.2	47.6	50.8	54.1	57.0	58.3
Snow crab	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.8
Northern prawn	45.3	45.4	48.2	51.3	54.5	55.5
Fish, total	80.5	72.5	67.0	68.5	60.6	58.7
Chars	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greenland cod	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1
Wolffish	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Greenland halibut	34.6	28.1	32.0	35.6	30.6	33.6
Other species	0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0	0
Capelin	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.4
Redfish	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
R. Grenadier	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lumpfish	5.0	7.4	6.7	7.4	8.9	4.5
Atlantic cod	40.3	36.2	27.6	24.2	20.1	19.7

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



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.

Fishing vessels

In 2021, Greenland's fishing fleet consists of 282 vessels, 1,716 dinghy boats, 256 dog sleds and 549 snow mobiles licensed for fishing.

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.

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	1,000 tonnes					
Greenland halibut	7.5	9.4	9.1	10.2	11.9	12.4
Atlantic cod	15.3	17.4	17.5	18.2	17.4	22.7
Capelin	3.3	26.2	11.4	0	0	13.9
Atlantic halibut	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haddock	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.1
Herring	20.1	12.2	2.8	3.2	3.2	2.9
Icelandic scallop	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6
Mixed fish	4.6	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.5
Saithe	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Deep sea prawn	37.8	44.4	41.2	44.5	53.0	54.1
Redfish	5.4	4.5	3.1	2.7	2.4	1.8
Catfishes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blue whiting	12.7	20.5	23.3	19.8	19.6	19.3
Mackerel	34.7	45.8	63.5	30.2	25.6	33.4
Other species	0.2	1.0	0.5	0	0.1	0.1

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



24 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 species limited by quota. The quota system regulates the number of animals available for hunting.

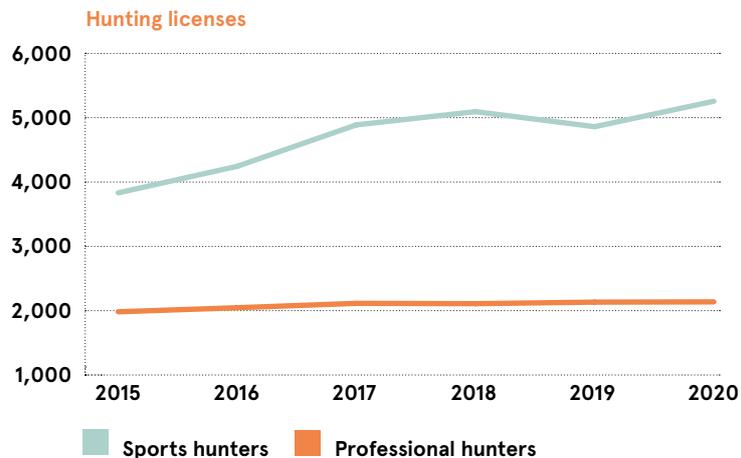
Professional hunting license holders usually do not make a full living from hunting. In addition, they will often do dinghy fishing in summer and ice fishing in winter.

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. 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 fjords and islands of the coast. The area holds a plethora of prehistoric remains, which testify to 4,500 years of human history.



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

Catches of mammals and birds

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Landings in tonnes						
1 Seals	16	11	8	5	-	-
2 Whales	42	24	4	5	15	7
3 Landmammals	344	367	329	335	347	338
Numbers of catches						
4 Birds	121,043	111,672	102,914	80,402	77,096	42,701

Source: <https://bank.stat.gl/FIE003>, <https://bank.stat.gl/FIE002>, <https://bank.stat.gl/FIE004> and <https://bank.stat.gl/FIEFANGST>

*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 Arctic hare, reindeer, musk ox, arctic fox and polar bear
- 4 Guillemot, eider, king eider, squaw, mallard, fulmar, theist, little auk, black-legged kitti, canada goose, barnacle goose, short nest goose and ptarmigan



25 AGRICULTURE

Agriculture in Greenland 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 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.

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.

UNESCO world heritage

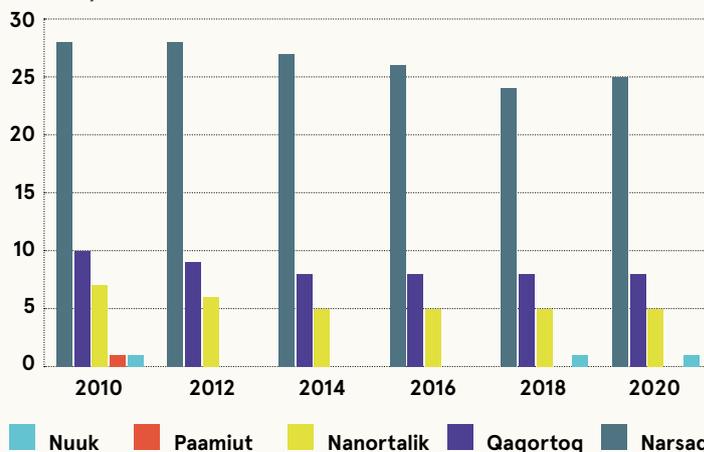
The 350 sq. km cultural and agricultural Kujataa landscape in South Greenland was inscribed as UNESCO World Heritage in 2017. Kujataa consists of five areas around the Tunulliarfik and Igaliku Fiords.



Livestock	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020
Number of animals						
Horses	164	147	123	137	158	139
Beehives	...	4	4	6	6	...
Fowls	241	212	174	211	131	234
Cows	65	98	143	155	254	327
Tame reindeer	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Sheep and lamb	20,729	20,107	18,738	18,190	18,212	18,105

Source: Agricultural Consulting Services

Farms by location



Source: Agricultural Consulting Services

26 TOURISM

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 ship.

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 given to Greenland. They

are located far in land, 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.

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.

The Ilulissat Icefjord (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.



Number of international passengers by airport

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total	83,074	85,306	86,989	30,785	39,293
Kangerlussuaq	64,574	66,820	68,655	28,815	37,345
Narsarsuaq	4,594	4,696	4,831	45	-
Kulusuk	5,219	5,114	4,700	278	355
Nerlerit inaat	851	869	924	261	246
Nuuk	4,534	4,700	4,799	1,296	1,347
Ilulissat	3,302	3,107	3,080	90	-

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

Hotel guests by nationality

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of guests					
Greenland	60,957	57,163	53,884	43,767	49,210
Nordic countries	24,768	23,037	30,519	10,441	17,264
Germany	3,180	2,945	3,239	413	350
France	1,291	1,672	1,434	110	88
Italy	550	528	399	51	104
The Netherlands	337	324	407	41	135
Great Britain	1,830	1,320	1,070	312	445
Rest of Europa	3,477	4,188	3,182	320	467
USA	2,192	2,677	2,124	287	491
Japan	431	307	279	16	17
Canada	932	906	682	201	247
Other countries	3,496	2,820	3,400	283	265
Unknown	4,177	3,413	5,095	3,288	9,963

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

27 TRANSPORTATION

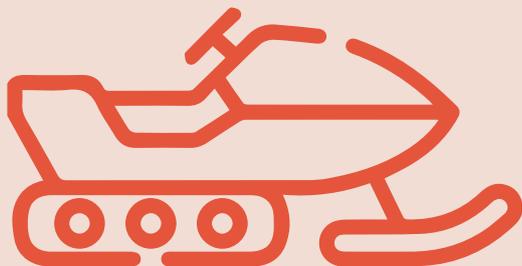
Transportation in Greenland is very different from the other Nordic countries. Due to the climate and geography, Greenland has no railroads or roads to connect towns and settlements. Passengers and goods are transported by sea or air only. Most towns have paved roads and cars, while smaller towns and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

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 also routes bound for Iceland. Moreover, Air Iceland maintains routes out of Reykjavik, bound for Nuuk, Ilulissat, Narsarsuaq and Kulusuk.

Greenland's largest shipping company, Royal Arctic Line, has 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 High Arctic sea ice during wintertime. 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, snowmobiles and dog sleds are used for local transportation when the sea is covered by ice in wintertime. In summer, dinghy boats are used.



Number of registered motor vehicles in 2021

	Buses	Taxis	Cars and vans	Snowmobiles	Other vehicles*
North Greenland					
Qaanaaq	-	-	24	19	61
Upernavik	1	3	71	275	91
Ummannaq	1	10	127	448	118
Ilulissat	23	27	593	268	195
Qasigiannugit	1	4	68	93	65
Aasiaat	1	19	227	123	95
Kangaatsiaq	-	-	4	12	8
Qeqertarsuaq	1	-	54	175	52
West Greenland					
Sisimiut	22	25	889	731	433
Maniitsoq	3	14	226	71	96
Nuuk	36	81	4,099	264	876
Paamiut	2	1	96	26	63
South Greenland					
Narsaq	1	8	108	40	96
Qaqortoq	6	19	301	32	109
Nanortalik	-	3	57	17	54
East Greenland					
Tasiilaq	3	4	91	179	111
Ittoqqortoormiit	-	-	5	95	65

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

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

Flight passengers by airport type

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of passengers					
International traffic	184.307	184.133	192.905	197.038	87.672
Domestic traffic	212.540	214.103	218.590	217.173	124.762
Helicopter traffic	41.239	27.064	32.040	28.790	20.189

Source: Greenland Airports

28 INCOME

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 2020, men had an average gross income of 292,000 DKK, while women held an average gross income of 231,000 DKK. Hence, on a national level the average man had an income 26 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.

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

Income and tax

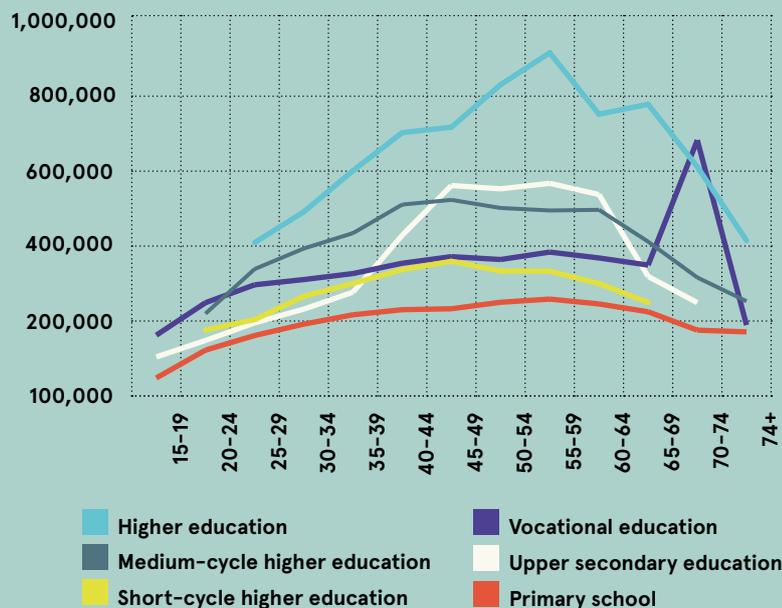
In Greenland, residents pay 42–44 per cent tax from personal income, depending on the municipality. Base tax credit is 4,833 DKK monthly.

Average gross income by place of residence and municipality, 2020 Gross income (DKK)



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

Average gross income by educational background, 2020 (DKK)



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

Gini-coefficient of disposable income, 2020



Source: Eurostat and <https://bank.stat.gl/INEIU101>

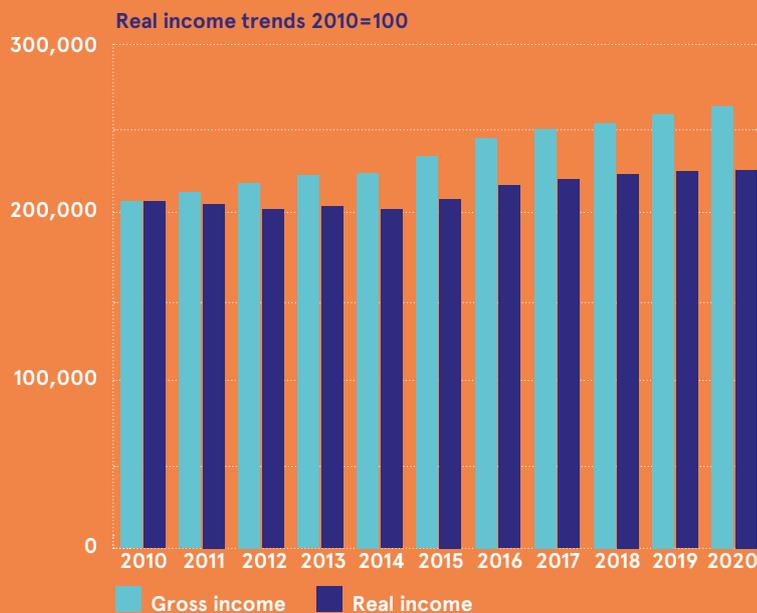
Note: A Gini-coefficient of 0 represents a perfectly equal distribution, while a Gini-coefficient of 100 represents a perfectly unequal distribution.

29 PRICES

Price is a measure for living costs, and the indexes are primarily used to track development in 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.

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.

Consumer prices have been slightly increasing in recent years, with yearly increases from 0 to 2 per cent.



Source: Statistics Greenland

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

	January 2012	January 2014	January 2016	January 2018	January 2020	January 2022
Consumer price index. total	112.0	115.3	118.4	119.4	123.0	123.6
Food and beverages	119.7	123.5	130.7	135.3	139.4	142.0
Alcohol and tobacco	108.5	112.5	115.3	117.0	128.3	129.4
Clothing and footwear	99.9	100.1	94.9	94.0	94.2	89.6
Gross rent (dwelling)	124.4	130.6	132.8	125.7	127.3	125.5
Furniture. householdt. equipment etc.	113.9	119.5	124.1	120.3	120.9	114.4
Medical care and health expenses	121.5	121.0	125.4	127.8	127.8	128.3
Transportation	109.7	116.0	120.9	123.1	123.6	125.8
Communication	95.2	88.8	87.5	87.7	87.9	85.3
Recreation and entertainment etc.	95.2	94.4	96.8	102.7	104.8	108.6
Restaurants and hotels	110.2	114.4	116.9	121.5	131.2	134.5
Miscellaneous goods and services	103.2	105.9	107.3	111.2	113.8	117.6

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

30 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 93 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.

Values of import and export by SITC	2019		2020*		2021*	
	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export
	1,000 DKK					
Total	6,585,310	5,517,681	6,218,077	5,304,736	5,402,549	4,880,914
Provisions and livestock	926,817	5,067,924	944,683	4,861,449	935,455	4,782,551
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	175,342	56	182,794	17	191,671	11
Raw materials, inedible	36,937	7,882	45,790	6,824	51,367	7,135
Mineral fuels and lubricants etc,	866,220	4	508,523	79	871,826	2
Animal or vegetable fats and oils	5,422	0	8,060	-	6,541	34
Chemicals and chemical products	278,278	197	336,750	324	360,026	222
Manufactured products mainly semi-manufactured products	704,632	5,699	870,333	13,193	950,328	8,149
Machinery and transport equipment	2,856,820	315,276	2,592,422	326,187	1,361,449	4,075
Manufactured products	603,183	11,720	602,500	5,117	595,069	4,683
Miscellaneous articles and transactions	131,659	108,924	126,224	91,546	78,817	74,050

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

*Preliminary figures



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

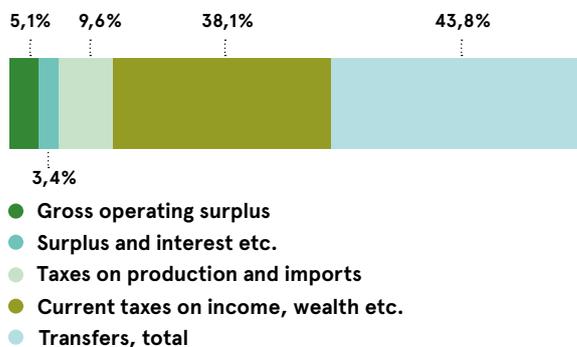
31 PUBLIC FINANCES

Public finances consist of activities in the general government of administration and services. In Greenland, 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.

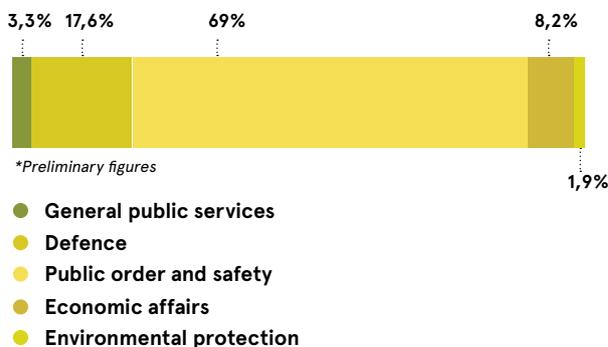
The central government sector includes activities still managed and financed directly by the State of Denmark. In compliance with international guidelines, only expenses held in or at Greenland are accounted.

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.

Revenue of general government, 2020

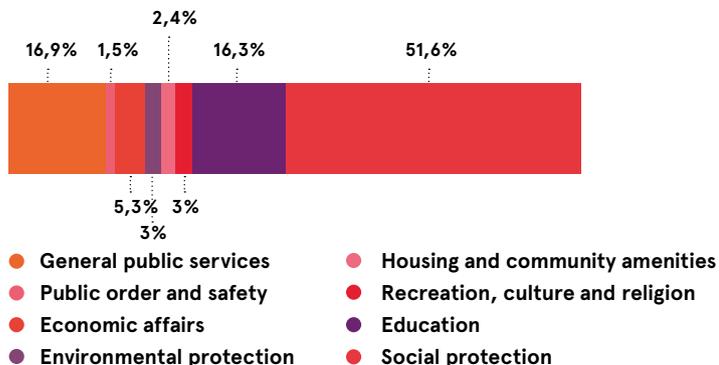


Expenditures in Central government, 2020



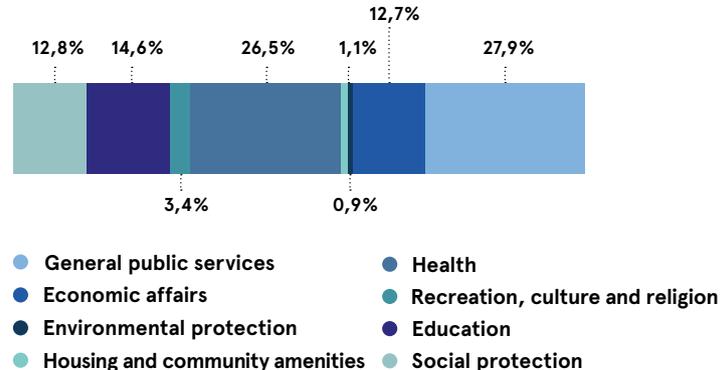
The total number of expenditures in 2020 has been 1,374 mio. DKK

Expenditures in municipalities, 2020



The total number of expenditures in 2020 has been 6,023 mio. DKK

Expenditures in Selfgovernment, 2020



The total number of expenditures in 2020 has been 7,436 mio. DKK

32 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.



Trends in GDP	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*	2020*
Current prices						
GDP, million DKK	16,814	18,224	18,829	19,296	19,970	20,124
Per capita, 1,000 DKK	299	326	337	345	357	359
Annual growth in per cent	5.4	8.4	3.3	2.5	3.5	0.8
2010–prices, chained values						
GDP, million DKK	14,312	14,983	14,990	15,084	15,426	15,481
Per capita, 1,000 DKK	254	268	268	270	276	276
Annual real growth in per cent	-2.5	4.7	0.1	0.6	2.3	0.4

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

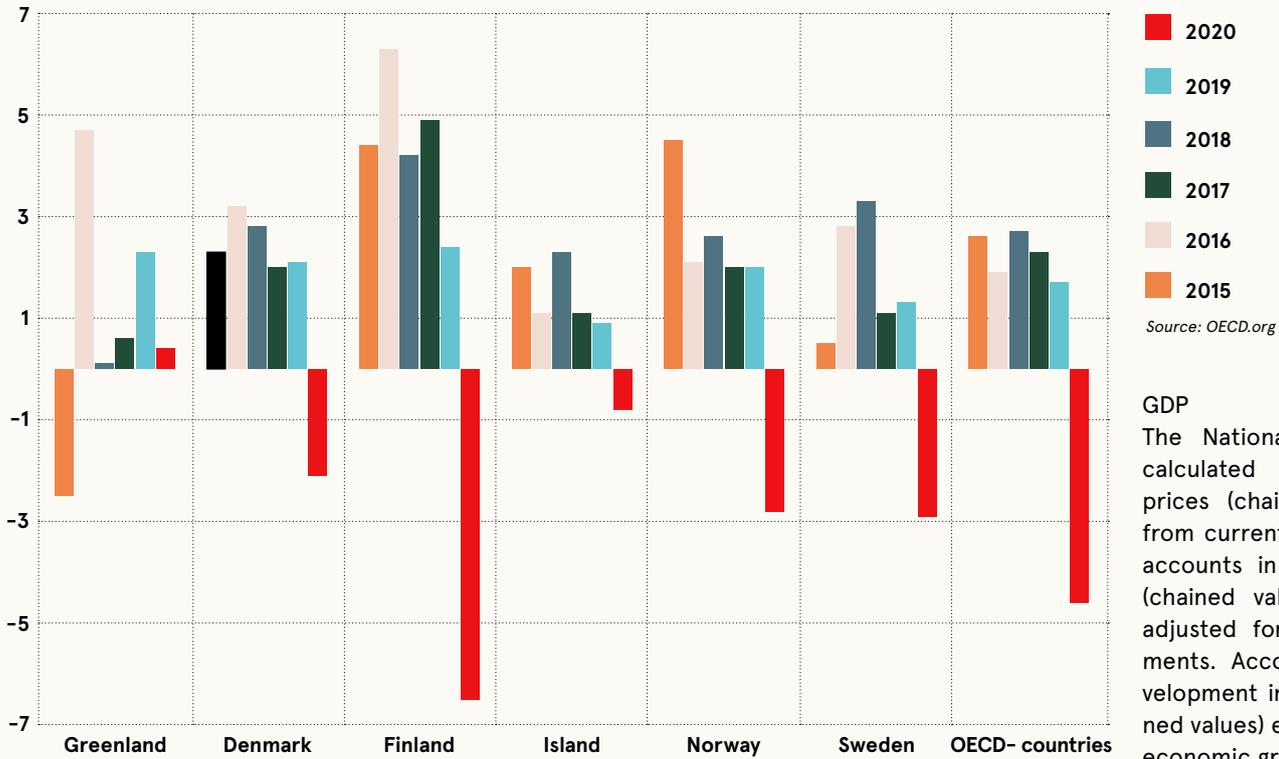
*Preliminary figures

Supply and demand	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*	2020*
Current prices, mio. DKK						
Gross Domestic product	16,814	18,224	18,829	19,296	19,970	20,124
Imports of goods and services	7,654	8,214	8,193	8,745	10,225	9,828
Supply	24,468	26,438	27,022	28,042	30,195	29,951
Household consumption	6,677	6,828	6,928	6,944	6,983	7,150
Government consumption	7,432	7,717	7,986	8,325	8,755	8,991
Gross investment	4,040	4,464	4,447	4,195	6,253	6,493
Exports of goods and services	6,319	7,429	7,662	8,578	8,205	7,318
Final demand	24,468	26,438	27,022	27,934	30,053	29,951
Period to period real growth in per cent						
Gross Domestic product	-2.5	4.7	0.1	0.6	2.3	0.4
Imports of goods and services	1.7	11.0	-3.5	2.4	14.5	-2.8
Supply	-1.1	6.7	-1.1	1.2	6.1	-0.7
Household consumption	0.2	1.5	0.9	1.5	-0.1	1.6
Government consumption	-0.6	1.8	1.7	3.0	4.4	-2.1
Gross investment	10.2	10.9	-4.1	-6.9	53.3	5.9
Exports of goods and services	-9.9	15.2	-3.8	3.6	-10.4	-6.2
Final demand	-1.1	6.7	-1.1	1.2	6.1	-0.7

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

*Preliminary figures

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



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.



34 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 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 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	Mount Gunnbjörn 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 -4.0° C, Kangerlussuaq -16.5° C, Ilulissat -8.4° C, Kulusuk -6.3° C (2021)
Mean temperature, July	Nuuk 7.9° C, Kangerlussuaq 11.1° C, Ilulissat 8.9° C, Kulusuk 7.1° C (2021)
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 dogsleds are used for hunting and fishing purposes.

National parks	The national park of Greenland comprises approximately 972,000 km ² 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	56,562 (Jan. 2022)
Density	0.14 per km ² of ice-free area (January 2021)
Population in the capital	Nuuk: 19,486 (January 2022)
Population in towns	49,526 (January 2022)
Population in settlements	6,971 January 2022)
Population growth rate	0.02 per cent (2022)
Death rate, total	10.2 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants (2020)
Net migration	-220 (2021)
Infant mortality rate, total	8.4 deaths per 1,000 live births (2020)
Life expectancy	Women 73.95, men 69.20 (2015/2020)
Total fertility rate	2.1 per woman aged 15-49 years (2020)
Demonym	Noun: Greenlander(s). Adjective: Greenlandic
Ethnic groups	Born in Greenland: 89 per cent. Born outside Greenland: 11 per cent (January 2022)
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 of 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 Queen Margrethe II 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 15,481 million (preliminary figures 2020)
GDP - real growth rate	0.4 per cent from 2019 to 2020 (preliminary figures)
Average gross income per household	1st decile: DKK 42,998. 10th decile: DKK 1,265,793 and Average: DKK 401,480 (2020)
Inflation rate (consumer prices)	0.2 per cent (January 2021-January 2022)
Labour force	26,978 permanent residents, aged 18–65 (monthly average 2020)
Unemployment rate	5.3 per cent on average per month of permanent residents aged 18–65 (2020)

Budget	Income DKK 12.9 billion. Expenditure DKK 12.6 billion including capital expenditure of DKK 1.0 billion (2020)
Industries	Fish processing (mainly prawns and Greenland halibut), handicrafts, hides and skins, small shipyards, tourism and mining
Electricity - consumption	363 GWh (2020)
Agriculture - products	Sheep, cows and reindeer
Exports	4,881 DKK million (preliminary figures 2021)
Exports - commodities	Provisions and livestock
Exports - partners	Denmark, Island
Imports	5,403 DKK million (preliminary figures 2021)
Imports - commodities	Machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, provisions and livestock, petroleum products
Imports - partners	EU (primarily Denmark and Sweden)
Block grant	3,911.3 DKK (2020) and 3,942.6 DKK (2021) million in subsidies from Denmark
Currency	Danish Kroner (DKK)
Exchange rates	USD 100 = DKK 673.07, EUR 100 = DKK 743.88 (April 1 st , 2022)

Communication

Telephones - mobiles	65,027 (2020)
Country calling code	299
Television broadcast stations	Kalaallit Nunaata Radioa (national television) and some local television stations
Newspapers	Atuagagdliutit/Grønlandsposten (AG) and Sermitsiaq

Transport

Railways	0 km
Ports and harbours	13 towns have ports and most of the settlements on the coast have port facilities
Airports	13 airports, 46 helipads

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT GREENLAND



You can find more comprehensive information on number of statistical areas on <https://bank.stat.gl>



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