

Historically, Greenland has been visited by the largest number of tourists during the short summer season. This is still the case. In 2001 14,319 tourists visited Greenland in July and August. This corresponds to 42 per cent of the total number of tourists for the year.

In winter, however, the number of tourists is small. The number of tourists distributed over the year in 1999, 2000 and 2001 is shown in Figure 5.13.

Foreign tourists in Greenland represent only a limited number of countries. A total of 82 per cent came from Denmark, followed by Germany with 4.6 per

cent, while Norway took third place with 2.9 per cent. Figure 5.14 shows the distribution of tourism over the ten countries from which most tourists arrived in 2000 and 2001.

In 2001 the two most frequent purposes for travelling were holidays (49.3 per cent) and business (21.7 per cent). In addition, a considerable number were in the country to visit friends or family (17.3 per cent).

The largest percentage of the tourists, 34.2 per cent, stay at an hotel, while 27.3 per cent stayed with private people. The youth hostels are frequently used

Key Table 5.16 Characteristics of the workforce in the land-based trades and industries in per cent. 1996

		Trade	Building and construction	Services	Consultancy	Production
	Number of employees	3,540	1,990	1,040	510	370
Ownership	Public	64	0	10	0	32
	Private	36	100	90	100	68
Employment	Self-employed	5	10	14	10	11
	Employed	95	90	86	90	89
Educational status	Skilled	40	70	24	98	14
	Unskilled	60	30	76	2	86
Place of birth	Greenland	91	82	72	37	92
	Outside Greenland	9	18	28	63	8

Source: *Goals and strategies in Greenlandic industrial development* published by Sulisa, March 1998.

Key Table 5.17 Private stores distributed by subgroups. Mid-1997

	Number	Percentage
Total	169	100
Food, staple goods	66	39
Clothes, leisure, gifts	37	22
Electronics	19	11
Means of transport	28	17
Construction, furnishers, office	17	10
Other	2	1

Source: *Goals and strategies in Greenlandic industrial development* published by Sulisa, March 1998.

Key Table 5.18 The development in whole sale price index for consumer goods in Denmark 1992- 2002. 1990 = 100

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Dec. 2001	Feb. 2002
Total amount of consumer goods	102	100	101	103	104	105	106	106	109	113	113
Animal food products	99	94	93	95	95	100	96	95	101	105	104
Vegetable food products	105	102	107	113	111	110	116	121	117	124	123
Beverages and tobacco	106	108	112	116	120	123	126	127	129	135	136
Other consumer goods	102	103	105	106	107	107	108	108	110	113	114

Note: Danish weights.

Source: Statistics Denmark: Monthly Statistical Review.