

### House building without public support

Housing construction without public support has been limited as private persons have had to finance the building themselves and/or have had to raise short-term bank loans. However, in 1985 the law on mortgage-credit associations came into force in Greenland following which a number of Danish mortgage-credit associations could grant loans against mortgage on real property. Previously, there were a number of special rules concerning lending in Greenland, but these special rules have become fewer in number, cf. The (Danish) Ministry on Housing on mortgage-credit in Greenland.

## 13.2 NUMBER OF DWELLINGS, DENSITY OF HABITATION AND RENOVATION

### 13.2.1 Number of Dwellings

As per 1 January 2002 the number of dwellings, excluding student residences and old people's homes, is assessed at being 20,587 dwellings, cf. Key Table 13.2. 83.2 per cent of the dwellings are found in the towns and 16.8 per cent in the settlements. This corresponds to the distribution of the population on towns and settlements.

At the national level the number of residents per dwelling is, as per 1 January 2002, higher in the settlements than in the towns. It should be noted that

the data for the municipalities Aasiaat and Upernavik have not been received in time by Statistics Greenland and information on new constructions in the two municipalities in 2001 is thus lacking in all the statistical material. The figures for 2001 should therefore be considered as being provisional.

### 13.2.2 Density of Habitation

As an expression of the density of habitation, residential frequencies are computed, i.e. the number of residents per dwelling, residents per room and number of rooms per resident.

The total dwelling area is per 1 January 2002 assessed to be 1,348,680 sq. m., excluding rooms in student residences and old people's homes. The average size of a dwelling was 2.91 rooms per dwelling or 65.5 sq. m., cf. Tables 13.2 and 13.3 in the Appendix at the end of the book. The rooms included in this computation are residential rooms, thus kitchens, halls, toilet and bathrooms and the like are not included. The background material for the computations is the total number of dwellings, residential rooms and inhabitants as per 1 January 2002 in the various municipalities.

On 1 January 2002, the average number of residents per dwelling in the towns was 2.5, and 2.7 in the settlements. This is a figure which has changed very little in recent years, cf. Table 13.6, but the number in the settlements is falling slightly.

Key Table 13.2 Number of dwellings as per 1 January 2002

	Total excluding rooms in student's dormitories and old-age homes	Town	Settlement	Rooms in students' dormitories	Old-age homes, rooms
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,587</b>	<b>17,138</b>	<b>3,449</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>609</b>
Nanortalik	999	576	423	20	42
Qaqortoq	1,350	1,228	122	110	57
Narsaq	806	741	65	44	26
Paamiut	1,067	956	111	73	22
Nuuk	5,241	5,072	169	573	91
Maniitsoq	1,471	1,167	304	66	43
Sisimiut	1,898	1,809	89	159	40
Kangaatsiaq	444	190	254	-	6
Aasiaat	1,267	1,165	102	10	42
Qasigiannugit	620	584	36	12	18
Ilulissat	1,637	1,451	186	94	30
Qeqertarsuaq	427	400	27	-	31
Uummannaq	1,020	532	488	14	21
Upernavik	778	352	426	14	34
Qaanaaq	350	228	122	-	16
Ammassalik	987	508	479	31	83
Illoqqortoormiut	225	179	46	-	7

Source: Statistics Greenland.