

Greenland's population primarily consists of Greenlanders, or Kalaallit, with roughly 10% comprised of Danes and other Europeans.

Since 2009, the country has been divided into 4 municipalities, Qaasuitsup Kommunia, Qeqqata Kommunia, Kommuneqarfik Sermersooq, and Kommune Kujalleq. Kommune Kujalleq consists of three towns: Narsaq, Qaqortoq and Nanortalik.

The total population of Greenland is 56,452, of which 7,589 people live in Kommune Kujalleq. Both men and women in the age bracket 40-49 are over-represented in population statistics. This is due to the baby boom in the 1960s. The average age of first-time mothers who are born in Greenland is 22.7 years. In 2008 many women had their first child at the age of 19 (Statistics Greenland, 2009).

The mortality rate of males aged 0-60 years is higher than that of females due to a higher suicide rate as well as fishing / hunting accidents as a result of climatic conditions (Inuuneritta, 2007).

In general, Greenlanders are highly mobile. For young Greenlanders, the primary reasons for moving permanently are education and skilled job opportunities as well as the resulting higher wages. Young women particularly move permanently for education purposes or to seek new challenges (Mobilitetsstyregruppen, 2010).

