

Media and Communication Statistics

Faroe Islands and Greenland

2008

Compiled by Ragnar Karlsson

NORDICOM
UNIVERSITY OF GOTHENBURG
2008

NORDICOM's activities are based on broad and extensive network of contacts and collaboration with members of the research community, media companies, politicians, regulators, teachers, librarians, and so forth, around the world. The activities at Nordicom are characterized by three main working areas.

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In yearbooks, newsletters and survey articles the Clearinghouse has an ambition to broaden and contextualize knowledge about children, young people and media literacy. The Clearinghouse seeks to bring together and make available insights concerning children's and young people's relations with mass media from a variety of perspectives.

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Foreword

When we speak of the Nordic region, more often than not we are referring to Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. But the region also includes the Faroe Islands and Greenland to the west.

The West-Nordic economies and politics are quite different, both from each other and from the eastern Nordic countries. The populations are small and relatively young; distances are vast; climatic conditions are challenging. All these factors have formed vital and distinctive local cultures. A centuries-old relationship with Denmark has influenced society and culture in both countries, as well.

Given this background, it is particularly interesting in this era of globalization to study the role of mass media in the Faroes and Greenland. Data describing the media situation there have not been easy to come by, however. Nordicom has long hoped to produce media statistics for the two countries, but it proved to be no simple undertaking.

Thus, it is with great satisfaction that Nordicom presents this statistical overview. Ragnar Karlsson of Statistics Iceland, Hagstofa Íslands, has performed a tremendous task in producing this volume, and we are greatly indebted to him and to all those in the Faroes and Greenland who assisted him in this pioneer effort.

It is our hope that the material will be put to good use in numerous Nordic contexts and stimulate further cooperation in the area.

Göteborg in October 2008

Ulla Carlsson
Director
Nordicom

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The final layout of the statistics has been the responsibility of Ulrika Facht at the office of NORDICOM at University of Gothenburg. She has shown admirable tolerance towards my many and sometimes eccentric suggestions of changes.

Finally, I wish to give my warmest personal thanks to Ulla Carlsson, director of NORDICOM and instigator of this publication. From afar she has looked over my shoulders with an 'eagle's eye' while the book was in the making. She has shown remarkable patience, as the publication has long been overdue, worked on as it was during moments stolen from family and friends. She has generously given encouragement when it was needed.

Ragnar Karlsson

Introduction

Media on the Edge of the World

Ragnar Karlsson

Lonely Places are the places that don't fit in; the places that have no seat at our international dinner tables; the places that fall between the cracks of our tidy acronyms (EEC and OPEC, OAS and NATO). [...] But, Lonely Places are not just isolated places, for loneliness is a state of mind.

Pico Iyer, *Falling off the Map: Some Lonely Places of the World*, 1993.

Along with boundaries and identities, we need to consider scale. What I would like to suggest is that the factors of 'scale' (size, population, relative economic, social and cultural weighing) have usually not been adequately taken into account in reflections on the significance of frontiers and the identities these delimit.

Tom Nairn, 'Micro-states', in *Faces of Nationalism: Janus Revisited*, 1997.

What distinguishes the small nations from the large is not the quantitative criterion of the number of their inhabitants; it is something deeper.

Milan Kundera, 'Die Weltliteratur', in *The Curtain: An Essay in Seven Parts*, 2007.

No man is an island, entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent, a part of the main.

John Donne, 'Meditation XVII', in *Devotions Upon Emergent Occasions and Death's Duel*, 1624.

Media and Communication Statistics. Faroe Islands and Greenland 2008 is the tenth publication in the Nordic Media Trends series. For the first time, the media in the Home Rule territories of the Faroes (here short for the Faroe Islands) and Greenland are now included in the series, starting with the present publication. Previous publications have only covered media developments in the five sovereign Nordic countries, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, plus the media in the Baltic States in a joint Nordic-Baltic publication.

The Faroes and Greenland are probably unfamiliar to most. In a sense, these countries can be conceived of as a terra *incognita*. They are remote corners of Europe, inhabited by a few, about whom little is generally known. This applies not least to the media, which are barely noticed and hardly heard of outside the microcosm of these countries.

Globalization: to What End?

Globalization has been the catchword of much of sociological, political, and economic thinking since in the early 1990s just as postmodernism was the concept of the 1980s. There is a widely held view within circles of

politicians, journalists, social researchers, economists and business executives alike that contemporary changes in the domains of economics, politics and culture are best understood with the terms of 'the global' and 'globalization'. Globalization has given rise to the claim that deepening interconnectedness is fundamentally transforming human society and that a new economic, political, and cultural order is emerging (e.g. Held et al., 1999; Sklair, 2002; Waters, 2001). According to this *Zeitgeist* of globalization, the world has increasingly become *one* owing to worldwide diffusion of modern technology, production and services and modern institutions; the emergence of a world military order; the transnational flow of culture and social identities; accompanied by the multinational companies' rise to heights of power, and the changed if not diminishing power of the sovereign state (e.g. Sklair, 2002).

Globalization may well have become the 'key idea by which we understand the transition of human society to the third millennium' (Waters, 2001: 1). There is, however, no settled usage of the term, and what it denotes. The notion of globalization 'lacks precise definition', as David Held and his collaborators admit, and 'no single coherent theory of globalization exists' (Held et al., 1999: 436). Globalization has both its ardent

advocates and its strenuous discontents. 'Observing the world is one thing', Colin Sparks (2005: 20) reminds us, '[e]xplaining it is quite another'.

Open for various meanings and interpretations, globalization is a contested concept 'along two dimensions – explanatory and normative' (Callinicos, 2003: 144). Opinions differ widely about whether globalization is a positive or a negative development; there is disagreement about its novelty and intensity, and to what extent its effects are and will be. To the 'sceptics', globalization is a myth in the sense that the notion overstates the impacts and novelty of the globalization process (e.g. Hirst and Thompson, 2003; Weiss, 1997). Still others refute the analytical use of the term altogether as a misnomer for and concealing the meaning and the nature of present changes, which simplifies and masks, rather reveals, the complexity of the current moment (e.g. Amin, 1998; Freeman and Kagarlitsky, 2004; Meiksins Wood, 2005; Rosenberg, 2005).

Just as there is no unanimous agreement on the nature of globalization, there is disagreement on the discursive use of the term, whether it denotes a social process, symptom or a consequence, and how useful it is to describe contemporary reality. Used in many different contexts, by so many different people, and with so different purposes, it is difficult to ascertain what the term denotes (cf. Giddens, in Rantanen, 2005b: 75; Sparks, 2007).

In its various uses, it is not neutral as it serves to replace older discourses, such as 'modernization' and 'imperialism', and it can often be seen as a legitimization for 'neo-liberalism', according to its more strenuous critics (e.g., Amin, 1998; Bourdieu, 2003; Curran, 2002; Freeman and Kagarlitsky, 2004; Mattelart, 2002; Meiksins Wood, 2005; Petras and Veltmeier, 2001). For those who see capitalism as the 'end of history', globalization is to be welcomed as fostering international economical integration and promoting global markets and liberal democracy. Denoting both a journey and a destination, one can make the claim with some justification, that the term is a '*Pseudo-concept*', as Pierre Bourdieu insisted, as '*at once descriptive and prescriptive*' (Bourdieu, 2003: 85, italics are his).

Given the uncertainty of the term, globalization can be interpreted differently and denote different things for different people. It can be taken as a sign of post-modernity denoting a rupture in the capitalist development (Smart, 1993), or alternatively as one of ongoing modernization as 'modernity is inherently globalising' (Giddens, 1990). To others, globalization merely reflects a greater realization of long historical trends towards global concentration of industrial and financial capital (Amin, 1998; Meiksins Wood, 2005); a new global historical configuration of post-Fordism as a new cultural logic of capitalism (Harvey, 1990), or a promulgation of imperialism (Callinicos, 2003, 2007; Petras and Veltmeier, 2001). Even those who argue that globalization has been highly exaggerated do not necessarily imply that

they deny that 'we live in a world which is captured, uprooted and transformed by the titanic economic and techno-scientific process of development of capitalism' (Hobsbawm, 1996: 584).

Names given to things are not important, but the stages in historical development and the lessons we draw from them are (Amin, 1982: 168). Notwithstanding all disagreements about the scale and scope, and the nature of recent and ongoing economic, social and cultural transformation, most can agree with historian Eric J. Hobsbawm when he claims that these changes are 'the greatest, most rapid and most fundamental in recorded history' (Hobsbawm, 1996: 8). Whatever stance we take, the underlying postulate for the notion of 'globalization', broadly speaking, is that the constant revolutionizing of production and expansion of capitalist relations, on a worldwide scale, is ever more overcoming spatial barriers and shortening time horizons to the point where the *here* and *now* is all that there seems to be (Harvey, 1990). With this 'intensification of worldwide social relations', distant localities are linked 'in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring many miles away and vice versa' (Giddens, 1990: 64).

The causal role in achieving this interconnectivity can be attributed in particular to developments in communication technology. Vast communication systems, satellites, computers, and cables are interlocking the more modest media, television, radio, and video in a worldwide net of communication that enables constant and multi-continental flows of capital, services, manufacturing, goods and cultural meaning that are indifferent to nation-state boundaries and time zones (Ferguson, 1992; Harvey, 1990). Terhi Rantanen (2005a: 8) defines globalization with regard to the media as follows: 'Globalization is a process in which worldwide economic, political, cultural and social relations have become increasingly mediated across time and space.' In the 'Age of Information and of Communication', as Marshall McLuhan stated some four decades ago, the 'media instantly and constantly create a total field of interacting events in which all men participate' (McLuhan, 1973 [1964]: 264). The flow of influences of the globalization process, of which the rapid change in the media environment is perhaps most obvious to us all, is still far from balanced between the core and the periphery. Even as the 'world contracts and isolation fades' with increased flow and instantaneous coverage in the international news media of events as they are happening on the other side of the earth, 'half the countries around the globe are still off the map in some sense, out of sight, out of mind, out of time' (Iyer, 1993: 10).

Islands on the Mind, Imagined and Real

It is to this 'hidden' part of the world that the Faroes and Greenland belong. Neither of them is exactly in

the 'mainstream', and they do not count much in most people's minds. Perhaps beyond some people's vague impression of 'the Viking settlement' in the Faroes "on the way to Iceland" (Wylie, 1987: 1) and Greenland, peopled with polar bears and Eskimos shivering in the perpetual snows, their mere existence has probably not occurred to many. Unnoticed, but for a few, they can be accounted for as '*Islands lost / in the midst of the sea / forgotten / in an angle of the World / – where the waves cradle / abuse / embrace*', as the Cape Verdean poet Jorge Barbosa captured the remoteness of his homeland (as cited in Davidson, 1989: 1).

The enigmatic status of the Faroes and Greenland is hardly surprising. It is the fate of small and remote countries and communities in general. As Tom Nairn observes concerning the indifference to truly small countries: 'Tiny states are jokes, rarely referred to in the metropolitan media except in terms of quaint happenings and uniforms' (Nairn, 1997: 146). Seen from the mainland, they are faraway places, and to the rest of the world, the Faroes are little more than 'dots on the map' of Europe (Leckey, 2006), while Greenland, lying further up in the north almost covered with ice, seems to be outside the inhabitable world altogether. Through the ages, these countries have not been, except for short intervals, of any considerable importance in the geopolitical rivalry between the Great Powers. Moreover, neither country is a nation-state in the proper meaning, but Danish dependencies, though internally self-governing. The presence of the Faroes and Greenland in the 'European Home' is hardly felt, and their portrayal in the international news media is invisible, or at best insignificant. Likewise, as Milan Kundera asserts for small nations in general: 'They have rarely been objects of history, almost always its subjects' (Kundera, 2007: 46).

Given the boundedness and the remoteness from a mainland, Islands suggest themselves as somewhat mysterious, exotic, if not utopian. As Stephen Royle suggests, the '[t]wo factors that make islands special are isolation and boundedness' (Royle, 2001: 11). From Homer's *Odyssey* up to modern-day brochures showing cruise destinations, islands – imagined or real – have maintained a firm and powerful grip on our imagination. Islands suggest themselves as controllable and paradisiacal at the same time. Through the centuries, remote islands have lured adventurers and captured the imagination of writers. The heritage of the castaway in literature has earned our sympathy: St. Paul shipwrecked on Malta, Ulysses cast up on Nausicaa's beach, Prospero on Bermuda, Gulliver on Lilliput, and Robinson Crusoe on his island with palm-fringed beaches.

To the popular imagination, islands are transcendental, magical places, capable of magnifying and transforming experiences and emotions beyond the norm of mainland reality. 'An island always pleases my imagination', David Henry Thoreau claimed, 'even the smallest, as a small continent and an integral part of

the globe' (Thoreau, 1980 [1849]: 243). At the heart of the popular fantasy, island living has almost a primitive appeal that is powerfully seductive. Islands give us the opportunity to indulge our own capacities, work out our own salvation, and find pleasure in the simple life. At same time as small islands seem to offer a compressed authenticity to the outsider, they can be conceived of as a microcosm of larger socially structured entities, as 'small manageable totalities in themselves and integral parts of the globe cut of the playing variations of the same humankind themes' (Denning, 2003: 204).

At deeper levels, this insular romanticism represents both the Garden of Eden and the Womb. Insulated from the grosser absurdities of an irrational world and from the wearisome conflicts of a restless society, small and remote islands tend to be idealized and described as simple and pure, and as offering us a sanctuary. Shakespeare sets his play *The Tempest* (1611) on an island, whose location is stranger than Paradise: '*Adrian: Though this island seem to be deserted... / Uninhabitable, almost inaccessible ... The air breathes upon us here most sweetly. ... / Gonzalo: Here is everything advantageous to life. Antonio: True; save means to live / How lush and lusty the grass looks! How green!*' (Act 2, Scene 1).

Taken by what can be coined as 'islands on the mind' (Gillis, 2003: 19), small insular communities have frequently served as 'utopias' and as a backdrop for Western civilization and technology, as almost regaining the lost Paradise of the 'Nova Insula Utopia' in Thomas More's *Utopia* (1516). This powerful 'islomania' is a neurotic condition. Islands 'are not so much islands, as 'Ilands, where the inflated self smothers and obliterates all other forms of life' (Nicolson, 2002: 344, as quoted in Hay, 2006: 22). As Herman Melville writes in *Moby Dick*: '[I]n the soul of man there lies one insular Tahiti, full of peace and joy, but encompassed by all the horrors of the half known life. God keep thee! Push not off from that isle, thou canst never return!' (Melville, 2003 [1851]: 299).

The Faroes and Greenland have long claimed fame and had their devotees. Despite good intentions, outsiders' accounts have often been patronizing towards these societies and prone to misconceptions about their existence, history and culture. While the early cultural traits of these societies have predominantly attracted the interest of foreign observers, it is sometimes forgotten that they have their present as well. Influenced by the misconception, richly maintained by the tourist industry, of the Faroes as a direct descendant of the Viking past – a reminder of a pan-Nordic way – and of Greenland as some prototype of an authentic Inuit way-of-life, non-native observers seeking the exotic rather than the mundane 'have generally found themselves by turns bedazzled by the Viking past and bemused by the modern "Nordic enigma"' (Wylie, 1987: 1). Motivated by emotional and ideological constraints that these societies are 'stuck somewhere halfway between barbarism and civilization ... a Halbkultur, as the Germans say' (Zwier,

1987: 131, my translation), some outsiders become disappointed when they do not meet Vikings and vagrant hunters and gatherers, but instead modern people. 'In my mind there was a black spot, a vast white patch, the most northerly island', as Joanna Kavenna expresses her yearning for Greenland (Kavenna, 2006: 226). She was seduced by Melville who exclaimed that 'the great forests of the north, the expanses of un navigated waters, the Greenland ice-fields, are the profoundest of solitudes to a human observer' (as cited in *ibid.* p. 236), but to her disappointment Greenland 'was no longer a blank space. It was no longer a fantasy plain; the coasts were travelled, dotted with names. It made me think of Conrad' (p. 240).¹ Greenland was not solely 'waste white plains stretched into darkness', where everything lies 'beyond the circle of familiar experience' (p. 226). Greenland was also villages where 'four-wheel drives ploughed the dust from the streets, and shops that sold supplies' (pp. 234-35), 'Greenlanders wearing jeans and sweaters' (p. 239), and 'piles of discarded plastic bags and bottles, hurled at random across the rocks, the brand-labels garish against the grey and green of the moss-rocks' (p. 244), where 'everything seemed vague and incoherent – from the raging drunks slamming their feet on the pavement, muttering at the sky, to the smiling families who would offer me morning coffee with a glass of wine' (pp. 244-45), Greenland was 'no longer a frost virgin waiting for violating footsteps' (p. 228). Others are caught up in having these countries 'on the brain' and are able to satisfy their nostalgic impulses by stupidly appraising everything they see, endlessly reporting 'scenes of thrilling horror, of majestic grandeur, and of heavenly beauty', as claimed by a long-distance wanderer in these 'high latitudes' (Burton, 1875: ix).

Amidst the World

But, '[p]laces are not just isolated places, for loneliness is a state of mind' (Iyer, 1993: 6). Although not belonging to the mainstream, the Faroes and Greenland are no longer utterly isolated places deprived of the amenities of modern life. As the world has increasingly become *one* with the constant revolutionizing of production and expansion of capitalist relations on a worldwide scale, these countries have not been left unaffected by the modernization process. Willingly and unwillingly, they have long since been brought out of the Garden of Eden into the civilized world in line with the European nations. Some might say that they 'have indeed had their bite of the apple' and 'even bitten off more than they can chew' (Nauerby, 1996: 176), keeping in mind the economic crisis in the Faroes in the early 1990s, which was followed by mass unemployment and emigration (Arge, 2000), and the enforced 'Danification' and modernization of Greenland in the decades after the mid-20th century, resulting in the erosion of traditional livelihood, evacuation from traditional habitations to the

towns and severe social problems (From, 1976; Jonsson, 1999b; Lynge, 1977; Petersen, 1995).

The 'time-space compression' of the world, as David Harvey calls it, where spatial barriers have been overcome so the 'world sometimes seems to collapse inwards upon us' and time horizons have shortened 'to the point where present is all there is' (Harvey, 1990: 240), has in relative terms brought these countries nearer to the 'world'. As the Faroese writer Gunnar Hoydal describes it: 'We are in the middle of the ocean but at same time we are amidst the world' (Hoydal, 2001: 129, my translation). With the 'speed-up in pace of life' these countries find themselves 'in an environment that promises [them] adventure, power, joy, growth, transformation of [themselves] and the world', but meanwhile and paradoxically, which also 'threatens to destroy everything [they] have, everything [they] know, everything [they] are' by pouring them 'into a maelstrom of perpetual disintegration and renewal, of struggle and contradiction, of ambiguity and anguish', as Marshall Berman (1983: 15) so vividly describes the experience of the modern epoch.

For a good while, these countries have had more or less 'exactly the same state-of-the-art, design-dripping gizmos you can find anywhere else, as well as the same rarefied bourgeois artefacts, from underwear handwoven by Tibetan virgins to computers that let you play rat-maze games on them' (Millman, 1990: 64-65). Even in the most extreme 'ice-olated' and remote settlements in Eastern and Northern Greenland 'where the traditional Inuit mode of life is still not past', as Gerrit Jan Zwier remarks, 'imported western technology, such as rifles, outboard motors and nylon nets' have long since pushed harpoons and kayaks aside (Zwier, 1987: 138, my translation). Indeed, Greenlanders have largely abandoned their traditional way of life. As the Senegalese writer and anthropologist, Tété-Michele Kpomassie, remarks in his reminiscences from his stay in Greenland in the early 1960s: 'This was not the Greenland of my dreams. I wanted to live with seal hunters, ride in a sledge, sleep in an igloo! But, apart from two kayaks, there were no seal hunters left in K'akortoq, not a single sledge, not a husky. And not one single igloo!' (Kpomassie, 2001: 112).

While these countries have undergone profound changes, we should not contrast the traditional and the modern too roughly and write off the former by too literally recalling Marx's and Engels's dictum from the *Communist Manifesto*, that in the modern epoch 'all that is solid melts into air'. Regardless of the profundity of the changes modernization has brought about, there are obviously continuities between the traditional and the modern (Giddens, 1990). The *phantasmagoric* situation of this turmoil is far from necessarily catastrophic. Like Finn Lynge points out:

Healthy culture is a living thing. Turn one's back on certain cultural traits and habits is only regrettable

to dusty museum people and romantic followers of Rousseau. The upcoming generations of Greenlanders do not wish to be sealed off by the old culture. They will, however, possess enough pride and common sense to seek nutrition from their traditional culture for strength when confronted by modern civilization. (Lyng, 1977: 141, my translation)

Despite the fact that these countries have been thrown into a whirlpool of modernization processes that threaten to sweep away all tradition-bound relations, cultural practices and traditional types of social order, they have nevertheless maintained their distinctiveness, which gives them considerable comparative interest.

Relevance of Scale

Media theory tends to be based on the evidence from and experience of only a handful of the core industrial countries, whose generalizations often fly in the face of non-western nations (Downing, 1996). The 'self-absorption and parochialism of much Western media theory ... has become routine for universalistic observations about the media... The same few countries keep recurring as if they are a stand-in for the rest of the world. These are nearly always rich Western societies, and the occasional honorary "Western" country like Australia' (Curran and Park, 2000: 3). Lately, however, increased interest has been paid by the international media research community, policy and administrative bodies alike to the particular characteristics and problems of the media in small countries and in the regions of Europe (e.g., Gustafsson, 2001; Meier and Trappel, 1992; Morgas Spá and Garitaonandia, 1995; Musso et al., 1995; Trappel, 1991), and the media of minority languages and ethnic communities within the larger enclave of states (e.g., Cormack, 1998; Cormack and Hourigan, 2007; Hourigan, 2003; Riggins, 1992a). In the aftermath of deregulation of broadcasting in the 1980s, increasing commercialization and more generally globalization of the media, the large industrial countries are beginning to face problems that are new to them, but familiar to their small neighbours, who have long had to cope with problems resulting from openness and dependency in the context of communications. 'Small states can thus constitute something of a model by which to judge developments in the large ones', as noted in another context (Katzenstein, 1985: 9). It is not only the quantitative criterion of size of their population that distinguishes the small nations from the large ones. '[I]t is something deeper', Kundera argues, 'for them their existence is not of a self-evident certainty but always a question, a wager, a risk; they are on the defensive against History, that force that is bigger than they, that does not take them into consideration, that does not even notice them' (Kundera, 2007: 33).

Recent changes in communications are putting all national media industries under increased strain. The

media industries in the small countries inevitably feel the pressure of commercialization and transnationalization of the media more acutely than do their larger counterparts. Part of this is due to the more limited home markets their media serve and more restricted linguistic reach they can generally claim, as many of the small countries are distinctive in matters of language. Besides, small states are less able to respond to these changes by implementing their own media policy. While larger states can influence the process of change in accordance with their predominant interests, there is often no other option for small states than to make 'the best out of dependency' and adopt new technology and increased international media flow in the most appropriate way, or by 'flexible adjustment' (Trappel, 1991).

As the process of internationalization of the media accelerates the idea of 'smallness' related to nation-states and territories has become increasingly relevant. 'Size' as an analytical dimension should be more vital in relation to truly small countries and territories. 'This is not – incidentally – a question of small being necessarily beautiful, any more than gigantic was before it,' Tom Nairn claims, as 'scale is a question of structure and functionality, and not of either ethics or aesthetics' (Nairn, 1997: 144).

In regard to the media, microstates are more beset by problems resulting from size, owing to small internal markets, external dependency and vulnerability, the very same chief commonalities that characterize the media 'ecology' in small countries and in the regions generally (cf. Burgelman and Pauwels, 1992; Meier and Trappel, 1992; Trappel, 1991). Yet the problems of miniscule states and territories have made little difference in the international communication circle. Even though small islands and nations are plenty in number, a fifth of the members of the United Nations have populations of less than a million, and they are mostly excluded from comparative analysis and invisible in literature. This oversight is not only confined to the study of their media, but is found in other fields of study as well. The apparent neglect of the problems of truly small countries and territories in many studies dealing with size can often simply be ascribed to lack of available data (Hein, 1985: 19), shortage of funding and qualified researchers. Moreover, the research agendas of truly small nations tend to focus on fundamental issues, such as economic and environmental sustainability. On the other hand, miniscule societies are considered to be too idiosyncratic to be relevant for general theory. Truly small nations and societies are, as Maltese media researcher Carmen Sammut states, 'deemed to be Lilliputians whose voices are lost in the universal information flow' (Sammut, 2007: 17).

The 'fact that the smaller countries depend economically and politically on big and powerful ones means that decisive causes of their politics lie outside their own boundaries' (Moore, 1967: xiii). It would be incorrect to assume, however, that external factors have outweighed

internal factors or made them obsolete. In spite of being weak and dependent, their media situation cannot be viewed as a unique whole – such a view would mean overlooking the more specific circumstances of single countries, and defining the term external influence too narrowly, as external influences can ‘operate as both constraints and opportunities’ (Katzenstein, 1985: 182). Miniscule states and territories constitute yet another class of states with reasonably distinct and characteristic features of their own. Small-scale dynamics tend to trigger similarities. Small populations delimit audience reach, making commercialization and profitability less likely than in larger markets, and out of necessity the state is commonly a major stakeholder in and has institutional influence over media systems. Given the difficulties the media encounter in terms of power, resources and audience size, the party system tends to be the patronage of the press or the business elite. On the other hand, television is dependent upon imports of cheap foreign programmes and the limited capacity of local content due to high production costs. Despite the more obvious similarities between these countries, they exhibit many idiosyncrasies, as they differ geographically, economically, and culturally (Sammut, 2007: 16-18ff). As underscored by the political-economic literature (e.g., Dommen et al., 1985), there are several lessons we can learn from the lived experience of truly small societies. The same applies to their media systems. Thus, Sammut provocatively argues, that:

Empirical studies of small systems can inform media theory in general. ... While small media systems are often overlooked as being narrow and irrelevant for broader media scholarship, paradoxically they may provide excellent opportunities to attack the ethnocentrism of orthodox Anglo-American media scholarship, inviting a more realistic understanding of the information flow. (Sammut, 2007: 18)

Microstates Media:

The Case of the Faroes and Greenland

The Faroes and Greenland are undeniably ‘miniature’ societies. Rather than being independent states handling their own international affairs, they can be considered ‘sub-nations’ with possible micro-state status (Grimsson, 1978; Pitt, 1985: 31). They have demonstrated an increasing sense of identity and definite movement towards greater independence, if not full independence from Denmark (e.g. Ackrén, 2006; Jonsson, 1999a; OECD, 2007: 61). Both countries engender a strong sense of identity, as small insular communities usually do – an identity that is ‘stronger in fact than many of the artificial and unstable so called nation states bequeathed to, say Africa by colonialism’ (Royle, 2001: 159). While there is, for instance, no sense of national identity in many former colonial countries, the Faroese and Greenlanders

like ‘Falklanders, Kelpers, ‘know who they are (and what they are not) despite not being ‘free’ in the sense that the tribally-, not nationally-identifying citizens of Nigeria are free’ (ibid.).

The Faroes and Greenland are culturally distinctive and have shown a determined willingness to support a national culture and maintain their own cultural institutions. Both countries maintain their own unique languages, whose number of speakers is far below the suggested minimum to support a language fully (De Swaan, 1991: 310). In sum, they ‘constitute a sociological laboratory of a peculiar interest... in a world of ever larger human agglomerations’, as historian John F. West maintained some time ago with regard to the Faroes (West, 1972: v-vi). The two countries can be thought of as examples par excellence of small nations striving to maintain their distinctive culture and national media in an age when global forms of mediated communications are increasingly making us all feel we share the same experience, indifferent to ‘all boundaries of geography and ethnicity, of class and nationality and ideology’ (Berman, 1983: 15).

Mediated communication has a long history in both countries. One of the oldest continuously published newspapers in Europe is published in Greenland (since 1861), and certainly the first in the Arctic, and one of the in the world to carry coloured illustrations (Meier, 1960: 31ff; Oldendow, 1957: 107ff); the first attempt to publish a newspaper in the Faroes dates back to 1852, and the oldest continuously published newspaper started in 1878 (Dalsgarð, 2002; West, 1972: 116). Radio was first introduced in the Faroes in 1957 when the publically owned *Útvarp Føroya* – *ÚF* commenced transmissions. Hitherto the Faroese were able to receive and were used to listening to the Danish and Norwegian public radio services DR and NRK, and BBC, Luxembourg, and Monte Carlo (Andreassen, 1992: 264-68). In Greenland, radio began with news transmissions via wireless telephony in 1926. The broadcasts became regular in 1942 when the publicly owned *Grønlands Radio* – *GR* (Greenland Radio) started broadcasting after Greenland was cut off from Denmark during the World War II. The broadcasts of the present public broadcasting service *Kalaallit Nunaata Radioa* – *KNR* started in 1958 (Stenbaek, 1992). Television was introduced into these countries by private initiatives, in the Faroes in the late 1970s and in Greenland around 1970. Since the early 1980s, public television has been in operation in both countries, in the Faroes the *Sjónvarp Føroya* – *SvF* (since 1984), and in Greenland the *Kalaallit Nunaata Radioa* – *KNR-TV* (since 1982).

Considering their particular demographic situation and limited language reach, their media may be said to have a natural monopoly. Judged by sheer number of media outlets, media access and use, the media supply and demand are quite impressive. The Faroese people have long been avid newspaper readers, described by a foreign observer as ‘newspaper addicts’ (Ørberg, 1984).

The Faroes and Greenland in a Nutshell

The Faroes are far off from the nearest land, lying in the North Atlantic, north of the Shetland Islands and between Norway and Iceland. Of a total area of some 1,400 km² the archipelago consists of 18 mountainous islands, thereof 17 inhabited, and numerous islets, separated with deep straits and strong tidal currents. Greenland, on other hand, is immense in size, as the world's largest island with a total land area of 2,166 thousand km². Lying at the edge of the North-American landmass to the east, Greenland stretches from latitude well south of Iceland almost up to the North Pole. The inland ice covers some four-fifths of Greenland's total landmass, while the ice-free part consists of mountainous, rough and barren arctic landscape. Ripped by countless fjords and straits between islands, harsh climatic conditions and claustrophobic winters make the rugged and bared ice-free coastline only partly suitable for permanent settlement.

Although dissimilar in size and as geographical and meteorological topical conditions are concerned, the populations of the Faroes and Greenland are of similar size, or 48,000 and 56,000 people, respectively. The aggregate population does not match up to a medium sized provincial town in England or the mainland of Europe. The population density in the Faroes is some 35 inhabitants per km². Some four in ten live in the

capital Thorshavn. Due to her geography and topical situations, Greenland's population is mostly urban. Eight in ten reside in the several towns and numerous villages along the partly ice-free west coast year around, thereof most in the capital, Nuuk (to some better known as Godthåb in Danish), with a population of some 15,000 (see Table).

Both the Faroes and Greenland were for centuries dependencies of Denmark. Early in the 11th century, the Faroes came under Norwegian rule, which was upheld until 1380 when Norway entered a union with Denmark and the situation gradually evolved into Danish control of the islands. In 1948, the Home Rule regime was implemented granting the islanders a high degree of local autonomy. Greenland came to be seen increasingly as a Danish dependency after the merger of Denmark and Norway in 1536. Prior to this, Greenland had been considered under the sphere of influence of Norway, since the Norse settlements in the 10th century. Missionary activities and establishment of trading posts in the 1720s eventually led to the country being treated as a Danish colony. The colonial status of Greenland was lifted in 1953, when she became an integral part of the Danish Kingdom. Greenland attained Home Rule in 1979.

The Faroes and Greenland: Some Structural Indicators

	The Faroes	Greenland
Status	Home Rule within the Kingdom of Denmark (since 1948)	Home Rule within the Kingdom of Denmark (since 1979)
Form of government	Parliamentary representative govt.	Parliamentary representative govt.
Land area in km ²	1 393	2 166 086 410 499 ice free
Population in 1 000	48	56
Population density per km ²	35	0.14 ¹
Urban / rural population	..	83 / 17
Share of capital of total population, %	40	31
Share of three largest municipalities of total population, %	58	52
Life expectancy at birth in years	79	67
Currency	Faroese Krona – FKK (equivalent to Danish krone – DKK)	Danish krone – DKK
GDP per capita in DKK thous.	202	179
US\$ thous.	34	29
Unemployment as per cent of labour force	1.4	8.6
Ethnicity, %	Faroese (incl. Danes): 98 Other: 2	Greenlanders 89 other: 11 ²
Faroese and Greenlanders living in Denmark in 1 000	23	13
Language: Official Primary	Faroese / Danish Faroese	Greenlandic / Danish Greenlandic
Turnout at the latest general election in %	89.3	74.9

1 Population density per sq km ice-free land area.

2 Danes mostly.

Note: Most recent available figures.

Sources: Greenland Statistics; Statistics Denmark; Statistics Faroe Islands.

Television has for some time had almost universal reach among the populace in both countries, and radio even longer.² Video is widespread – even more so than in the ‘mother’ country Denmark (Greenland Statistics, 2000: 4; Poulsen, 1995: 40). Both the Faroes and Greenland maintain their public broadcasting institutions, and private and local television and radio stations are also found in both countries. Moreover, these countries have been relatively quick to take up the use of new technology in media and communications, as exemplified by definitive moves of Government-owned broadcasting institutions to the transfer from analogue to digital TV transmissions.

Broadly, we can place the media systems in the Faroes and Greenland under what Daniel C. Hallin and Paolo Mancini (2004) call the ‘Democratic Corporatist Model’. In opposition to what they call the ‘Polarized Pluralist Model’ and the ‘Liberal Model’, the media systems that fall under this model, such as those in Scandinavia and Central Europe, are among other things characterized by mutual influences of the cultural and political spheres on the media, as manifested by political parallelism and in extensive media regulation and active intervention through public broadcasting institutions. The Faroes and Greenland display many of the same features as the media of their larger Nordic neighbours, yet their media systems and the developmental routes are somewhat unique due to their specific historical and socio-economic circumstances. As there are obvious similarities between the two countries, there are also dissimilarities between them that make their media interesting to compare.

The Faroes and Greenland may be said to be relatively well off as far as supply of media outlets is concerned, provision of domestically produced audio-visual content is naturally highly limited, as diseconomies of scale abound. The cultural interchange between these countries and the rest of the world is mostly unidirectional, and they are heavily dependent upon ‘imports’ of media, especially television programmes, music and films. At same time, there is a structural inequality within these countries in terms of media access and media use.

The selection of organized leisure and culture activities in the Faroes is greatly disproportional between larger towns, outlying villages, and thinly populated areas (Forchhammer, 1998; Gaini, 2003; Økismenning-arnevndin, 2001). Disparity in these matters is however more clear in the case of Greenland, with her difficult communications and long distances between the scattered towns, villages and settlements along the rugged coast. In Greenland, the notion of the core and the periphery is almost self-evident, considering that the capital Nuuk seems as far out of reach from the more outlying villages as New York, London or any other metropolitan area in the world (Kjeldgaard, 2003).

Further, structural inequalities of media access and use are more apparent in Greenland, which is a highly stratified society, with an unequal income distribution,

lack of social mobility, high unemployment rate among the Inuit population and emigration, fostering a situation of anomie and alienation (Jonsson, 1999b; Lynge, 2001).³ This has its historical reasons. Being a former colony of Denmark, Greenland became a county of Denmark in 1953. To realize similar living standards as in Denmark as quickly as possible, modernization was greatly intensified. Danish professionals were imported to establish the institutionalized preconditions and infrastructure for modernization. The means of attracting Danish functionaries to Greenland were economic and social privileges in the form of higher wages, superior position and guaranteed housing, either free or very cheap, creating a visible discrimination between colleagues according to their Danish or Greenlandic origin (Petersen, 1995: 121-22). ‘[T]hings were administrated by Danes, decisions were taken by Danes, and problems were solved by Danes’, as the former Greenland Home Rule Premier Jonathan Motzfeldt reports, where the ‘common Greenlandic had a feeling of standing outside, of being an observer of an enormous development ...’ (as cited in Csonka and Schweitzer, 2004: 49). During this time ‘Greenland was in fact more than ever governed politically, economically, intellectually, and physically by another people’, as Greenlandic ethnologist Robert Petersen asserts (Petersen, 1995: 121). Despite claims of equal status between Danes Greenlanders, it was in fact one ‘with equal rights but without equal opportunities’ (Lynge, 1977: 63).

The cleavage between the majority of the indigenous population, on one hand, and the administrative and the technical strata of Danes living in Greenland and local elites, on the other, is still partly valid despite Home Rule for three decades (Lynge, 2001). Greenland is still today dependent upon imported expertise, which makes up the higher paid and higher educated strata of the workforce. As observed: ‘The Greenlandic society is highly ethnically segregated both in class and income’ (Jonsson, 1999b: 130).

As far as the media and especially new media and information technology are concerned, there are marked disparities of access and use between socio-economic and ethnic groups, the centre and the periphery, the towns and outlying villages and settlements (e.g., Greenland Statistics, 1994, 2000, 2002; Kjeldgaard, 2003; Pedersen, 1999a, 1999b; Pedersen and Rygaard, 2000, 2003; Radio og TV nævnet, 2005; Rygaard, 2002, 2003). After all, the consumer culture is inherently disproportional and disadvantageous. Thus, to quote Zygmunt Bauman: ‘All of us are doomed to the life of choices, but not all have the means to be consumers’ (Bauman, 1998: 86).

Even though both countries are culturally distinctive such as for own language, the language situation is different. In the Faroes, the Faroese language is dominant both in speech and writing. Faroese became the official language on a par with Danish with the Home Rule Act of 1948. Virtually all Faroese people can be said to be

proficient in Danish. Despite the significant influences of Danish, Faroese remains the sole language of the press and radio today, but this is less true of films and television. Films are mostly shown subtitled in Danish, as subtitling into Faroese is too costly (Poulsen, 1990; Sandøy, 1992; Vikør, 1993: 61, 105-6). In 2004, 27 per cent of the programme hours on SvF were Faroese produced. According to the most recent data, 89 per cent of foreign programmes in 1996 were broadcast with Danish subtitles (see Tables 10-11 in the television statistics for the Faroes in this edition).

The question of the national language in the media in Greenland is quite different. Danish is widely used in administration, business and education, and the media are mostly bilingual. Greenlandic became the main official language of Greenland in 1979 when Home Rule was attained, although Danish still has an equal position (Petersen, 1990; Vikør, 1993: 110-11). The strong position of Danish in Greenland today, after nearly three decades of Home Rule, owes much to the presence of a substantial number of Danes in the country (one in ten of the inhabitants are Danes; Greenland Statistics, www.stat.gl). Most are staying only temporarily, positioned within the administration, as welfare workers, teachers and in the construction industry. Very few obtain any knowledge of Greenlandic while in the country. Besides, there is a significant number of Greenlanders who are born into mixed marriages and speak Danish as their first language. The status of Greenlandic is thus similar to that of other lesser-used languages in many regions of Europe (cf. Cormack, 1998).

The bilingual situation of the media has changed slightly in recent years in order to promote the native language. Still today, both the two non-daily national newspapers, *Atuagagdliutit/Grønlandsposten – AG* and *Sermitsiaq* are almost equally written in both languages. Most of the local press is, however, only in Greenlandic. Films shown in cinemas have Danish subtitles. In 2006, 69 per cent of spoken programmes on KNR-Radio were in Greenlandic, 12 per cent in Danish and 19 per cent were presented in both languages (see Table 10 in the radio statistics for Greenland in this edition). Most private radio stations transmit in Greenlandic only.

Language is often a barrier to understanding. The question of language in the media has been especially pertinent in relation to television in Greenland. When television was introduced in Greenland by private initiative around 1970, it was a totally foreign medium, showing illegally taped programmes from Danish television.

The Danish programmes were quite limited in scope and content because in those days Danish television broadcast only 3 to 4 hours daily. There was also a language problem because even the Danish programs (understandable only to the Inuit who were bilingual) were not all in Danish but in British or American English, French, and Italian. Greenlanders received programmes in all kinds of subtitles that

many could not read. In fact, an audience survey from 1973 showed that many Greenlanders watched television with the sound turned off, but with the radio playing. (Stenbaek, 1992: 57)

Since the foundation of national television in 1982, this situation has improved somewhat. Yet, today the KNR-TV is largely dominated by Danish programmes, and programmes from elsewhere have Danish subtitles. Despite the declared aims of the Home Rule Government and the directive of KNR to increase production of Greenlandic content on the national TV, the share of domestic programming remains small (Rygaard, 2004). In 2006, domestic programme hours on KNR-TV were only 8 per cent, and 14 per cent if we also count foreign programmes with a voice-over in Greenlandic (see Tables 10-12 in the television statistics for Greenland in this edition). Subtitling to Greenlandic is still in its infancy.⁴

Media Research on the Periphery

Outside their borders, the media in the Faroes and Greenland are largely unnoticed.⁵ Even within their own borders, research interest in the media has been rather modest. This is largely due to the fact that media studies has not yet been institutionalized as a field of study in the Faroes, and only recently has media studies been introduced as a special subject at the University of Greenland, within the Department of Language, Literature and Media Studies. This is not to suggest that the mass media should be viewed as a special phenomenon under study *per se* and cut off from the field of the mainstream of social science. Media studies is of course not a discipline with fixed boundaries and stable procedures and methods of inquiry (cf. Rosengren, 1983), but a field that is distinguished not, as is a 'real' discipline, 'by a way of studying but only by an object for a study' (Collins, 1990: 25).

Science can be claimed to transcend national borders. However, it can be argued (e.g., McQuail, 1990; Splichal, 1989) that special structural factors within countries (i.e. allocation of resources for research and disciplinary institutionalization) and cultural and psychological factors (i.e. national ideals and social and political beliefs) are largely responsible for stimulating or inhibiting the growth of media studies. Media and communication research in small countries tends to be directed to pragmatic ends and policy oriented. Small countries are less able to afford 'to waste resources or to disagree on priorities especially in matters of cultural and economic survival' (McQuail, 1990: 143-44). Research carried out on the media in the Faroes and Greenland has mostly been limited to questions of the effects of the media, and television especially, on traditional culture and reception and leisure preferences among the young, while other aspects of the media have mostly not been touched upon.⁶ Several studies

were carried out, mainly by Danes, around and in the aftermath of introduction of television in the Faroes in 1979 (Andreassen, 1981a; Forchhammer, 1983, 1998; Poulsen, 1980) and in Greenland in the early 1970s (Poulsen, 1975), which cumulated later in some 'by-products' (Andreassen, 1981b, 1992; Poulsen, 1984, 1991, 1995). Most notable in recent years is a research project started in 1996 on media access and reception among children and young people in Greenland. The study implements both quantitative and qualitative analysis, and the results have been presented as book chapters, articles, reports, and conference papers (e.g., Pedersen, 1999a, 1999b, 2001, 2004; Pedersen and Rygaard, 2000, 2003; Rygaard, 1999a, 1999b, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004; Rygaard and Pedersen, 1999).

Unlike radio, whose introduction into both countries and its later development has been hailed for being the ideal medium to reach scattered population and the 'cement' that holds the social fabric together (Lynge, 1998), television was altogether another matter. Introduction of television was certainly a kind of a cultural innovation from abroad, which threatened to change the balance of foreign influences to the detriment of local culture (cf. Forchhammer, 1983; Lynge, 1975; Poulsen, 1975, 1980, 1984). More recently, the presence of television has intensified further with a wide range of satellite television channels to choose from (cf. Forchhammer, 1998; Poulsen, 1991; Rahbek, 1991; Rygaard, 2001). The worries portrayed in the early researches have since resonated in public debates on the effects of video, the Internet and computer games on culture, language, national literature and reading (Pedersen, 2004; Rygaard, 2004).

The reactions to television have their clear historical antecedents elsewhere. Introduction of any new form of mediated communication, from mass-circulated fiction and magazines, to comics and cartoons, radio, films and video and more recently the Internet and computer games, has caused strong public reaction among cultural critics, educationalists, politicians and other self-proclaimed defenders of national and local cultures and the vulnerable, children and the young (e.g., Hajdu, 2008; Johnson, 2005; Starker, 1989). The media 'panics' have been persistent across national and historical boundaries, with remarkably similar structures of debate, forms of argumentation, and even choice of words (Drotner, 1991).

Many early studies were overtly techno-determinist and even prone to what John H. Downing has labelled as '*Medienschmerz*' (Downing, 1996: 223). It can be asserted that media texts bring with them images of lifestyles, expected social relations and ways of representing the world. Resounding Horkheimer's and Adorno's critique of the cultural industries, television was believed to distract audiences from shared, locally lived cultural experience with devastating consequences for local performers. Given the limited resources the new medium could claim in such small societies

as the Faroes and Greenland, and its high dependency on imported programmes, it was and would never be anything else than a foreign medium offering standardized products, with the real danger being that what was not reflected upon on television had no cultural worth for the local populations (Andreassen, 1981a, 1981b; Poulsen, 1975, 1980, 1984; Poulsen, 1991). Regarding the dependency of the medium on imported programming, television was depicted as the 'anti-Greenlandic medium' (Poulsen, 1975: 15).

As Greenlandic based Danish scholar, Jette Rygaard, maintains, these worries frequently 'exaggerated the external determinants' and at same time 'underestimated the internal dynamics in the dependent society' (Rygaard, 2003: 292). Similarly, the Faroese scholar Eyðun Andreassen (1992) acknowledges that his concerns about the consequences of introduction of television to the islands for traditional popular culture and the popular sphere were much too pessimistic. Television was not the demolishing force that had been predicted. Television has not meant diminishing interest of active performers in cultural activities and desertion of the voluntary cultural sphere – nor has it stolen the attention of the audience from the established cultural life. Traditional and local cultural traits have proved to be both resistant and resilient. 'The cultural life in the 1980s flourishes in associations, organizations, and in private clubs of all sorts. Possibilities are legio' (ibid., p. 309). Moreover, concerns that television could undermine the local cultural footing of the young seem to be largely unfounded (Forchhammer, 1998, Ch. 10).

Emphasizing the dire consequences resulting from modern forms of mediated communication is understandable when we consider that these countries had long been secluded from the rest of Europe,⁷ and hence managed to preserve their traditional cultural traits in a slightly modified form for centuries, where language is perhaps most salient trait (e.g., Andreassen, 1992; Joensen, 1987; Lynge, 1977; Nauwerby, 1996; Petersen, 1990; Poulsen, 1990; Sandøy, 1992; Wylie, 1987). But these societies and their 'indigenous' cultures have not been annihilated by the otherwise obtrusive flow of cultural texts and meanings from the core to the periphery.

Culture in Contraflow: Global vs. Local

Popular culture can rightly be claimed to be both 'cumulative and addictive' (Joensen, 1987: 120). Worries about the influences and effects of the international media upon local and traditional culture are perhaps more than anything else a discourse against modernization, as John Tomlinson (1991) maintains in his 'deconstruction' of the cultural imperialism thesis. 'What dogs the critique of cultural imperialism is the problem of explaining how a cultural practice can be imposed in a context which is no longer actually coercive... By thinking of cultural imperialism as the spread of modernity, these problems are avoided. For what is involved in this spread is a

process, not of cultural imposition, but of cultural loss' (Tomlinson, 1991: 173).

It is far from certain what effects globalization of the media will have on national cultures. Much of the work done under the auspices of the cultural imperialism thesis is dogged by nationalist mythology, much like Bill Warren (1980) once claimed regarding the dependency theory in economics, as falling prey to uncritical and unconditional defence of highly suspect authentic identities. Cultural imperialism both prevents and promotes development, it is neither monolithic nor deterministic, and there is no reason to blame it for most evils. National culture is not something that is homogenous and without contested meanings and conflicts.

The national media have often been prone to disseminate what has been thought acceptable and legitimate by local elites, by defining what voices are heard and silenced. Social groups that have not found their identity in the central or mainstream culture welcome the cultural 'invasion', which readily fills up the vacant space not served by the legitimate culture (Morley and Robins, 1995: 50-57ff).

Incorporation of new technologies has often been accomplished through a notable denationalization of the cultural goods circulating within the region and hence a transfer of control from the national level by undermining the certainties of established national cultural hierarchies. This is not only a question of impulses from outside, but equally a question of changes and responses in the national domain as well. These impulses depend as much on how well the national media are provided sufficient means to facilitate informed and rational discourse and serve the cultural needs of various groups in society independent of the financial and political interests of local elites. Therefore, as Luke Gibbons affirms convincingly in the case of Irish and Irish culture:

The solution is not to revert to a form of cultural insularity which seeks to define 'pure' native culture against foreign contamination. One does not counteract the one-way flow of cultural imperialism by closing the ports and placing an embargo on all imported products. [...] The strength of an indigenous culture does not lie in its ability to avoid contact with the dominant forces in the culture industry, but in the manner in which it appropriates the forms and products of the metropolitan centre for its own ends. (Gibbons, 1996: 80)

This will certainly not be done through attempts to revitalize ancient heritage and traditional forms of culture, but through the active and creative involvement of cultural institutions in popular culture. The prerequisite for a secure production base depends upon the commitment of governments to establish the most basic resources for this area (Gibbons, 1996: 80-81).

As intrusive as the cultural effects of globalization and the transnational flow of media may be, this is a Janus-

faced process. Culture is not something that is fixed and set once and for all. 'A national culture is not a folklore', Frantz Fanon argued long ago, nor is it 'an abstract populism that believes it can discover the people's true nature' (Fanon, 1967 [1963]: 188). Change is something that is necessarily involved in the cultural process, as stressed sufficiently clearly by Charles Maclean:

In any society or culture, however unprogressive, change takes place at all times... An adaptive mechanism by definition, a culture cannot be static; rather, change is one of its most fundamental properties. The social organization of a culture, therefore, is not a vague and mysterious entity with no particular meaning to it, but the way in which people co-ordinate their behaviour in adapting to the demands of life. It is as necessary to the survival of a society as the structural and physiological characteristics of its individuals. (Maclean, 1977 [1972]: 161-62)

There seems to be a broad consensus that globalization denotes both a journey and a destination. Much of the debate is, however, as Marjorie Ferguson (1992) maintains, characterized by overtones of historical inevitability, economic reductionism, neo-technological determinism and based on primitive consumption ethics and a media-centrist view. Both critics of and adherents to this view are too often guilty of presupposing the very thing they are trying to prove, that explanations of changes in the cultural sphere can be deduced from changes in the techno-economical sphere. Thus, to quote Anthony D. Smith:

To believe that 'culture follows structure', that the techno-economic sphere will provide the conditions and therefore the impetus and content of a global culture, is to be misled once again by ... economic determinism ... and to overlook the vital role of common historical experiences and memories in shaping identity and culture. (Smith, 1990: 180)

Cultures and identities cannot be explained unless we take into account the whole 'social fabric', both more generalizing factors, like the economical and technological ones, and more particular factors, such as the specific historical circumstances as well as social-psychological factors.

Peoples and cultures both adopt and assimilate to external influences, and what is no less important, they sometimes ignore them. It is not at all given that people around the globe will have a 'shared taste for BMWs, Levis or Madonna' (Ferguson, 1992: 73). Cultural transmission necessarily involves an interactive process of negotiation, incorporation and resistance. As Tomlinson argues, it is important to avoid the pitfalls of 'overstating the cultural flux of globalization and losing sight of the tendency of cultural mixtures to re-embed themselves ... into 'stable' identity positions' and to stress that 'deterritorialization is not a linear, one-way process, but one characterized by the same push-and-pull as globalization

itself. Where there is deterritorialization there is also reterritorialization' (Tomlinson, 1999: 148). How people relate to media content and how they read such content depends on their social situation, experience and world view. Hence, interactions with mediated Western culture can have complex results in traditional societies. As Jesús Martín-Barbero argues, people 'first filter and reorganize what comes from the hegemonic culture and then integrate and fuse this with what comes from their own historical memory' (Martín-Barbero, 1993: 74).

Broadcasting, above all, has a remarkable capacity to generate a sense of 'wee-ness', as Paddy Scannell suggests, through the creation of a 'public, shared, and sociable world-in-common between human beings' (Scannell, 2000: 12). This is especially clear in relation to radio in the Faroes and Greenland. Difficult transportation was long a major obstacle to fast and efficient distribution of the press in both countries. Even today, difficulties in transportation can be considered as one of the main reasons for the fact that no daily newspaper is published in Greenland. There are rarely no roads – the longest paved road in 1990 was 13 km long. The press is mostly distributed by sea and air. It can take a week up to a fortnight for newspapers to reach outlying villages and settlements after being published (Stenbaek, 1992: 45).⁸ Radio, more than any other medium, has been absolutely invaluable for dissemination of factual information, circulation of debates and opinions, and spread of national culture and the cultural heritage simultaneously, independent of people's whereabouts. For instance, the news broadcasts became not just broadcast of news. Instead, they were 'like a set of instructions for life... an information and national bulletin board in addition to being straight news' (Oxholm, 1998: 225). 'In Greenland you cannot live without the radio. It has served and is serving a unique role as the cement that binds Greenlandic society together. This cement consists first of all of the factual information that it gives to people so that people are informed about what is happening' Lynge claims, at same time as 'radio has been instrumental in formulating an official Greenlandic language...' (Lynge, 1998: 227-28). The same can be said about the meaning of national radio in the Faroes (Andreassen, 1992; Forchhammer, 1998). In contrast to radio, television in the Faroes and Greenland has always been, and still is to a large extent Danish television containing foreign programmes with Danish subtitles.

Although the ethnic media imperative is 'certainly no panacea', it is to be 'considered a significant ingredient toward cultural survival' (Riggins, 1992b: 276). We should remember that it is not least thanks to the mass media that these countries have ended their physical and physiological isolation by enabling their people to identify with people in faraway places, hitherto mostly unknown to them, and at same time brought people closer together. The media have acted as catalysts for social and cultural change, which has moved these countries towards political awareness and Home Rule.

'So profound has this influence been, as Marianne A. Stenbaek maintains, 'that self-government probably would not have been attained without the lively public forum provided by the media. As Greenlanders have assumed greater control of the media in Greenland, so have they assumed greater control over their political lives' (Stenbaek, 1992: 44).⁹

The lived media experience of the people of the Faroes and Greenland and how these societies have managed to preserve their language and culture and make the 'the best out of dependency' has even served as a precedent for others. Demonstrating the economic potential of the audio-visual industry for Gaeltacht development in Ireland, in 1987 activists sought inspiration from the Faroes for their initial schemes for a private television service to be cost-effectively established and based on the model of the islands' public television service, SvF (Hourigan, 2003: 104; 2007: 77).

Whatever one says about the alleged negative influence of television on native language, local activity, and traditional cultural forms, it should not be forgotten that television, even when mostly in the form of a foreign medium, is also, for most people, an influential means for wider understanding of the world. 'One can argue that watching the Muppet Show in Greenlandic is a cultural mishmash, but it does link people to the rest of the world and provides an understanding of what the world is doing. That can never be a bad thing' (Stenbaek, 1992: 61). The same applies to the new communication media of the Internet. There are reasonable worries about the growing 'information gap' between those who have and those who do not, and the unequal language proficiency and communication skills for using and applying the new communication media efficiently (cf. Rygaard, 2002). These should not mean, however, that we close our eyes to the more positive impacts of new technologies as important tools for communicating with others, exchanging opinions and information, while enabling us to mirror ourselves with others and strengthen our own identity (Christensen, 2003; Gaini, 2008; Kjeldgaard, 2003).

About this Edition

The aim of the present publication is to map recent developments and the current state of the media in the Faroes and Greenland in as cohesive and comprehensive a way as possible, through presentation of numerical data. The time series of the data span is in most cases the period 1980-2007/2008, depending upon availability of information, or as recently as data were available when the book went into print. The numerical material in the statistical section covers all the traditional media, newspapers, magazines, radio and television, as well as books, phonograms, video and films, plus the so-called ICT sector, telephone, PCs and the Internet, but mostly only as it relates to the media.

The ambition here has been to achieve comparability to the greatest possible extent, both regarding comparability between the two countries and with the other Nordic countries, as well as with other countries. It must be pointed out, however, that there are several obstacles in the way of absolute comparability. While both countries share somewhat similar traits as far as the developmental paths of their media are concerned, their media structure and conditions differ to a substantial degree, both between them and in comparison with others.

The same applies to the methods and procedures of data collection and to the quality, scale and scope of the data. The sources of the numerical data presented here are of various origin and quality. Some have been published previously, others have not. The data originated and were collected from various public institutions and the media companies, taken from annual reports, special publications and websites or acquired through direct contacts. Whatever the origin of the source may be, it has to be objective and endeavour towards comparability, wherever possible.

The basis for the data presented here is provided for by the National Statistical Institutes of the two countries, *Hagstova Føroya* (Statistics Faroe Islands) and *Kalaallit Nunaanni Naatsorsueqqissaartarfik – Grønlands Statistik* (Greenland Statistics), as published in the statistical yearbooks, and more haphazardly in various other publications. Both institutions have systematically collected and disseminated statistics on the media for many years. The media statistics they provide are, however, rather rudimentary: there have been cessations in the publication of certain statistics; data are not always comparable from one year to another; definitions have been changed; and the coverage is far from always exhaustive. To fill in gaps in the official statistics, data had to be collected directly from the media and related institutions, given that the quality of the information satisfactorily met the applied criterion.

The attentive reader will notice that information on some important aspects of the media is lacking. The strength of the data presented here lies in the structure and the supply side of the media, while the demand side as covered by media surveys is largely underrepresented. The 'survey industry' is a recent phenomenon in both countries, which has more than anything else, of course, to do with size. In truly small societies and markets, like that of the Faroes and Greenland, things spread by word of mouth and everyone tends to be aware of what everyone else is doing and thinking. Surveys done for public policy purposes, and which touch upon media-related issues, only occur occasionally. Surveys on media use and consumption commissioned by the industry have only recently been introduced. These are, however, mostly commissioned for market purposes, and the results are hence normally restricted to private use.

Here we have chosen to use and present data from the original source when available or alternatively as

close to the original source as possible; secondary data are used as little as possible. When only different and inconsistent data are available, or when there are omissions in the time series, estimations have sometimes been made from various sources judged to be sufficiently authentic. Estimates are pointed out in notes beneath tables. In presenting the data, the preamble set in the previous editions of this series has been followed.

In presenting the data, the preamble set in the previous editions of this series has been followed, though not without some important exceptions. Definitions used and the organization of the data and structure of the tables are the same as in the previous publications in the series *Nordic Media Trends*. There are, however, some important exceptions.

Despite the obvious similarities in development of the media and their present state, there are notwithstanding numerous and significant dissimilarities between the countries. In some instances definitions used are not identical and hence the data are not comparable at all. Further, in some instances the length of the time series varies. The reason for this is either simply attributable to sheer lack of data or because reliable enough data are not available in either country. Moreover, no data is available for some sectors, whatsoever. For instance, no numerical information is presented here on release and distribution of videos in Greenland and information on the video branch in the Faroes are of a very limited scale. This is naturally not limited to this edition alone, but a general problem in international statistics. As Mitchell's standard set of historical international statistical comparisons states at the outset 'It is glaringly obvious that the biggest single problem is lack of availability of the data we should like to have, even, in some cases, for quite recent periods' (Mitchell, 1995: viii).

On these accounts and in an effort to provide as thorough a picture of the media in each country as possible, we have chosen to present the data on a country-by-country basis instead of presenting them side by side in the same tables and graphs. We are aware that this approach has its negative side for readers who want a quick comparable overview of the media situation in these societies. Instead, we hope the reader will be rewarded with more thorough and detailed information on each.

The aim of the present publication is to provide the data necessary for a cross-national comparison of the two aforementioned countries as regards their media and communications. The cross-country comparison offered here, however, is of the most modest kind. The perspective chosen falls broadly under the 'nation as object of study', as opposed to the 'nation as a context of study' (Kohn, 1989: 20-21; also Livingstone, 2003). According to Kohn's typology of the four approaches to cross-national comparison within social science, our approach does not provide the reader with any hypothesis testing in order to support claims regarding an abstract or universal phenomenon.

Social Construction of Statistics

The objective of this volume is to provide information for researchers, media people, policy makers and others who are interested in comparative development of the media and especially the media in truly small societies, such as the Faroes and Greenland. This is not without some reservation, however.

Presenting numerical information in meaningful terms and providing an appropriate description of a given social phenomenon is not an easy and a pre-defined task. Given the extensive role numeric data have acquired in modern society, there is a widely held belief that statistics are unaffected by social values and ideology and that statistical practice is a purely technical matter. The truth requirements to which statistics is subjected are almost the same as those for witnesses in the witness box, to tell 'the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth'. The *Oxford English Reference Dictionary* (1995) for example, defines *statistic* as 'a statistical fact or item', whereas *statistics* are 'any systematic collection or presentation of such facts'. The idea of statistics as a somehow 'pure' description of social reality almost gives the statistician the legitimate status of being an expert in numerical things, which are systematically collected, and thought to be objective and true.

It cannot be said too often that statistics do not speak for themselves. Statistics never reveal some truth that is simply waiting to be discovered – nor is statistical practice a purely technical matter. 'Statistics are not magical. Nor are they always true – or always false' (Best, 2001: 13). Statistics can never be more than a 'provisional description' used to make sense of social phenomena. There is always an interpretative gap between objects in the world and our representation of them. Facts are not 'objective' simply because they are in statistical form', rather 'they become things which we understand as embedded in a social world that we continually reproduce' (Parker, 1999: 88). The categorization that underpins statistical collection is necessarily selective, and statistics thus give us only a partial picture of the world. The implication here is not that statistics are commonly invented and manufactured to reflect someone's narrow interest, but that they should be viewed in context as they always present a certain view of 'reality'.

What this in turn suggests is that it is wise to adopt a critical approach to statistics, to have some scepticism and the willingness to ask why, who called for the collection and presentation of the data, and for what purposes (Best, 2001; Simpson and Dorling, 1999). Statistics are after all a social construction not independent of their means and ends. They are not only produced by people, but also firmly located in the aims and tensions of the society that produces them. The techniques used to produce data are also social products, shaped by their contexts and developed and transformed under particular historical circumstances (cf. McKenzie, 1999). All data, whether produced in the course of academic research, by organizations of government, trade or

campaigns, are structured by the conceptual framework applied and the technical instruments used in their production (e.g., Shaw and Miles, 1979).

It is common for statistics to be linked to policy making. Government and commercial agencies naturally address their own policies and their own interests, in their own language. Prevailing policies usually provide statistics measuring a problem area or a social condition. The consequences are mainly that news issues and issues that are outside the policy and commercial agenda are frequently missed (Simpson, 1999; Thomas, 1999).

Turning data into knowledge requires analysis and broader perspectives – mere figures do not tell us much on their own. Gathering 'facts' about social life and phenomena without any theoretical substance leads only to the same situation as St Augustine was in when he wrote about the concept of time: 'For so it is O Lord, My God, I measure it but what it is I measure I do not know' (as cited in Coser, 1984: 296). Concentrating on areas in which data are easily gathered can in the worst cases result in piling up useless information, or alternatively in a tunnel vision where some problems are explored while others are even perceived. As Lewis A. Coser states: 'If concepts and theoretical notions are weak, no measurement, however precise, will advance an explanatory science' (Coser, 1984: 296).

No facts are independent of our theories about them, and, consequently, there is no way of viewing, classifying and explaining the world that all rational persons are obliged to accept (Kuhn, 1970: 43-51). The categories that underpin quantitative research are always qualitative and must be derived from appropriate theoretical considerations. Sociological research, Emile Durkheim (1966) stressed, necessarily involves theory as well as technical research procedures of empirical investigation. Hence, '[t]he problem of empirical verification is 'how to get down to facts' yet not get overwhelmed by them; how to anchor ideas to facts but not to sink ideas', as C. Wright Mills argued, 'The problem is first *what* to verify and second *how* to verify it' (Mills, 1970: 140).

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For many readers, this publication will undoubtedly be a journey into unfamiliar territory, a 'step into the unknown' as the French explorer Louis Rey (1974) once said about an excursion to Greenland and the Arctic. By collecting and presenting comprehensive data on the media in these countries for a quarter of a century, or so, it is our sincere hope that this edition will be useful for those who want to delve into the 'unknown', but did not know where to find data and what questions to ask on the media in these countries. Equally we hope this publication will be useful to readers in the Faroes and Greenland by presenting to them information that was not easy to obtain without certain effort and difficulties and that they can use to find new insights into the ever-changing media 'landscape'. If that is the case, then the goal of this publication has been achieved.

Notes

1. Here, Kavenna is referring to Joseph Conrad's novella *Heart of Darkness*, where he writes: 'True, by this time it was not a blank space any more. I had got filled in since my boyhood with rivers and lakes and names. It had ceased to be a blank space of delightful mystery – a white patch for a boy to dream gloriously over. It had become a place of darkness' (Conrad, 1997 [1902]: 71).
2. Andreassen (1992: 269-70) maintains that radio became a universal medium around 1960, shortly after the foundation of the Faroese radio, *Útvarp Føroya – ÚF* in 1957.
3. For instance, income inequality is exceptionally high in Greenland compared to in the Nordic countries. In the mid-2000s, the variance in household income was comparable to that in Turkey and Mexico, the two countries with the highest income inequality among the OECD countries as measured using the Gini coefficient (Greenland Statistics, 2008; OECD, 2008). Comparable information is not available for the Faroes. Judging by various economic and social indicators, however, it can be assumed that income between households is more equal in the Faroes than in Greenland.
4. This is not only due to lack of resources, but also to the special nature of Greenlandic as a so-called polysynthetic language. Where most languages form sentences by combining a number of independent words according to certain rules, Greenlandic is build up by complex sentence order with long chains of suffixes, where a single word can function as a whole sentence. Because of this, there are certain difficulties in adding subtitles to films and television programmes (cf. Duelund et al., 1985: 68).
5. As ever, there are notable exceptions to the rule. Apart from some works of a journalistic kind, i.e. Eskeland (1979) and Rahbek (1991), some media-related studies have been conducted by observers from abroad, i.e., Forchhammer (1983, 1998), Meier (1960), Ørberg (1984), Poulsen (1975, 1981, 1984), and Stenbaek (1992). Most of these works, however, are written in one of the Scandinavian languages. The only texts in English, known to this author, and especially devoted to the media in Greenland, are to be found in Stenbaek (1982, 1992), and a short accounts of broadcasting in the Faroes in Poulsen (1991, 1995).
6. However, see Dalsgarð (2002) for an account of the history of newspaper publishing in the Faroes and Símonsens (1986) for a content analysis of foreign news and the daily evening news programme on public television in the Faroes, *SvF*; in Greenland, see e.g. Kleivan and Nielsen (1983) and Pedersen (2003) for historical accounts of films and film showings in Greenland. For a listing of other media research conducted in Greenland up to 1999, see Rygaard (1999: 57). Moreover, Marnersdóttir [né Símonsens] (1996) did a content analysis on overseas news in the news programmes of the publicly funded television stations in the Faroes, Greenland and Denmark, *SvF*, KNR-TV and DR, respectively, which happens to be the only study so far to take a comparative perspective on the media in these countries.
7. This isolation was much more evident in the case of Greenland, as the territory was virtually closed to all others than Danes during the colonial period from the

late 18th century until the 1950s, due to policy and administrative measures (cf. Gad, 1984; Kjær Sørensen, 1995).

8. Lately, this obstacle has been partly overcome, thanks to modern telecommunication technology. Subscribers can have their copies delivered over the Internet in a PDF-format instead of having to wait for the printed copy for days. Moreover, the presence of the papers on the World Wide Web has further lowered the distribution barriers of the printed press.
9. It is of some interest here to note that culture and the media, together with schools and church, were the first areas of jurisdiction to be taken over by Home Rule Governments in the Faroes in 1948 (Jacobsen, 2001: 45) and in Greenland in 1979 (Oxholm, 1998: 226; Stenbaek, 1992: 60).

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Some Events of Media Development in the Faroes and Greenland

	<i>The Faroes</i>	<i>Greenland</i>
before 1900	1822/1823: First books in the Faroese language published: a collection of Faroese ballads and a translation of the St Mathew Gospel.	late 1700s–early 1800s': First books published in the Greenlandic language of religious content (prayer books, catechism, etc.)
	1851: Printing press set up in the Faroes, in Thorshavn.	1857: Printing press set up in Nuuk.
	1852: The first newspaper <i>Færingetidende</i> . The paper was written exclusively in Danish and issued once a week when at most. Publication abruptly ended after only ten issues (May-July), after the publisher and editor was fined for libel against officials of the Danish Monopoly trade in the islands.	1861: The first Greenlandic paper <i>Atuagagdliutit</i> started as a monthly. The paper was primarily concerned with Inuit identity, of traditional stories and tales. The paper was for a long time the only window of the majority of the Inuit population to the outside world. It is claimed that the first ever newspaper colour illustration in the world appeared in the paper. During the 1930s the paper gradually changed its focus towards ordinary news and social discussion.
	1878: <i>Dimmalætting – Amtstidende for Færøerne</i> founded as a weekly. The paper is the oldest surviving paper in the islands. Initially the paper was written in Danish almost only; 1910-1947 the paper was both in Faroese and Danish; from 1948 the paper was mostly only in Faroese; and since in the early 1990s the paper is only in the Faroese, except for the occasional articles and editorials. To begin with the paper had the privilege to publish official announcements. In 1906 the paper became organ of the conservative liberal party, Sambandsflokkurinn (the Union Party), whose aim is to maintain the union with Denmark. Since in the 1990s the paper has followed independent editorial policy.	
1900-1949	1890: <i>Føringatíðindi</i> (1890–1902) the first paper written exclusively in Faroese language begins. The paper was the organ of a rising nationalist movement, issued fortnightly to monthly.	
	1905: First telephone line erected by a private initiative between Thorshavn on the island of Streymoy and Vestmanna on the island of Vágur.	1903: First telephone line erected in Nuuk.
	1906: Telephone becomes state monopoly.	
	1907: Telegraph connection overseas established.	
	1909: First novel written in the Faroese published, titled <i>Babelstornið</i> (The Tower of Babel) by Rasmus Rasmussen, under the pen-name Regin í Líð.	
	1914: <i>Yrkingar</i> (Poems), by J. H. O. Djurhuus, first individual collection of poetry published in the Faroese.	1914: The first Greenlandic novel, <i>Sinnattugaq</i> (The Dream) by the priest Mathias Storch, published.

	<i>The Faroes</i>	<i>Greenland</i>
1900-1949	1920s: Film exhibitions start.	1920s: Film exhibitions start in local community halls.
	1921: <i>Varðin</i> , a Faroese literature review published for the first time. The oldest continuously published magazine in the islands, issued yearly.	1925: Wireless telegraphy connection with abroad established.
	1922: The first book printed in the Faroes.	1926: First radio broadcast like transmissions in Greenlandic and Danish via the wireless telegraphy.
	1927: Newspaper <i>Sosialurin</i> (initially titled <i>Føroya Social-Demokrat</i>) founded as a non-daily, issued to begin with weekly. The paper was the organ of the social democratic party Javnaðarflokkurinn. Since in the 1990s the paper has followed independent editorial policy.	1932: <i>Atuagagdliutit</i> changed from a monthly to a fortnightly.
	1930: All villages in the islands connected to the telephone network.	
1950-1999	1934: First attempt to publish a daily with publication of <i>Dagblaðið</i> (July–November), six days in a week. The paper was politically independent. Publication came to an end after three months.	1942: Regular radio broadcasting starts with <i>Grønlands Radio</i> – GR after Greenland is largely cut off from the outside world with occupation of Denmark by German forces. Danish language newspaper <i>Grønlandsposten</i> started in Nuuk, issued fortnightly.
	1948: Cinema proper opened in Thorshavn.	
	1954: Telephone connection established to abroad.	1952: <i>Atuagalliutit</i> and <i>Grønlandsposten</i> fuse as <i>Atuagalliutit/Grønlandsposten</i> – AG, written in Greenlandic and Danish, and issued in a fortnight time. The paper is still today bilingual. AG is independent of political parties and economic interests.
	1957: The public national radio <i>Útvarp Føroya</i> – ÚF commences radio broadcasts. Release of the first Faroese phonogram.	
	1968: The Home-Rule Government turns down a request from private persons for establishing a TV channel in Thorshavn.	1956: Public service radio <i>Kalaallit Nunaata Radioa</i> – KNR commences radio broadcasts.
	1971: Non-daily <i>14. September</i> (1947–1994; 1998) published as a daily 1971–1975, five issues in a week. The paper was the organ of the left-of-centre Thjóðveldisflokkurinn (the Republican Party), committed to Faroese independence. Stereo coverage of <i>Útvarp Føroya</i> – ÚF transmission for all the islands.	1958: Publication of the weekly newspaper <i>Sermitsiaq</i> started as a Greenlandic written paper only, but became bilingual when merged a few months later with Danish-language paper <i>Kamikken</i> . <i>Sermitsiaq</i> was initially a local paper for Nuuk, but since in the 1980s the paper has become a national paper. From the beginning the paper has been independent of political parties and economic interests.
	1975–1978: Illegally taped videos circulated in video clubs around the islands.	1970: Television introduced with founding of a private cable association in Nuuk. First programmes were illegally taped off the air from the <i>Danmarks Radio</i> – DR (Danish Radio) and sent by airplane to Greenland. Within the next few years 17 cable associations had been established in the various villages and settlements.
	1977: The record company <i>Tutl</i> founded as non-profit co-operative, collectively owned by musicians and composers. Tutl is the longest active surviving record label in the Faroes. The catalogue consists of some 300 titles, of all genres of music. Original compositions comprise the greater part of the production.	

	<i>The Faroes</i>	<i>Greenland</i>
1950-1999	1979: Television introduced by a private initiative when the Television Association in Thors-havn started transmitting with a license from the Home-Rule government. By 1980, license had been granted to nine associations to distribute TV signal. Own programme production was limited, and many transmitted only video taped programmes from <i>Danmarks Radio – DR</i> (Danish Radio). 1984: The public owned national television <i>Sjónvarp Føroya – SvF</i> commences transmissions. Broadcasting of the private television associations came to an end at same time. 1989: Premiere of the first full-length feature <i>Atlantic Rhapsody: 52 Scenes from Torshavn</i> by the Faroese director Katrín Ottarsdóttir. 1990: The newspaper <i>Sosialurin</i> becomes a daily, issued five days in a week. 1991: NMT telephony becomes available. 1993: First two screen cinema in the Faroes, <i>Havnar Bíó</i>, opens in Thorshavn. 1995: The newspaper <i>Dimmalætting</i> becomes a daily, issued four days in a week, but five days since in 1996. Internet becomes available for private use. 1997: Danish Faroese co-production the full-length feature <i>Barbara</i>, directed by the Danish Nils Malmros, premiered. The film, which is based on a novel by the Faroese writer, Jørgen-Frantz Jacobsen, is the all-time most attended film in the islands, seen by some 19,000. 1998: The government owned <i>Føroya Tele</i> changed to liability company in 100% ownership of the Home Rule Government. GSM telephony becomes available. 1999: <i>Atlantic Radio</i>, the first private radio station begins broadcasting. The station was in the air only for few months. The private radio <i>Rás 2</i> commences broadcasting later in the year. Telecommunications monopoly of <i>Føroya Tele</i> abolished. Premiere of <i>Bye Bye Blue Bird</i>, the second full-length feature film directed by the Faroese director Katrin Ottarsdóttir.	1973: First LP with Greenlandic musicians, the rock group <i>Sume</i>, released on the on the Danish label Demos. The record became almost an instant ‘mega’ seller in Greenland with almost an instant sale of 10,000 copies. 1974: <i>Atuagalliutit/Grønlandsposten – AG</i> becomes a weekly. 1976: First LP released on Greenlandic label ULO, a non-profit cooperative. ULO’s aim was to provide Greenlanders professionally produced and released music, with socially and politically consciousness lyrics, sung in the native tongue. ULO has mostly been inactive since in the 1990s, with only occasional new releases. The catalogue of ULO numbers in total about some 150 titles. The repertoire includes most kind of popular music. 1981: <i>KNR-Radioa</i> first regional window and studio <i>KNR-Avanmaa</i> (KNR North) founded. 1982: First national television programmes sent by the <i>Kalaallit Nunaata Radioa – KNR-TV</i> from Nuuk. late 1980s: Private radio stations founded by private persons and associations in several towns and villages. 1988: <i>Atuagalliutit/Grønlandsposten – AG</i> becomes issued three times in a week. 1993: <i>Atuagalliutit/Grønlandsposten – AG</i> issued twice in a week again. NMT telephony becomes available. 1994: The telecommunication monopoly <i>TELE Attaveqatit</i> becomes a public liability company 100% owned by the Home Rule, renamed as <i>TELE Greenland A/S</i>. 1996: Internet becomes available for private use. 1997: First two screen cinema in Greenland, when the culture house <i>Katuaq</i> opens in Nuuk. 1998: GSM telephony becomes available.

	<i>The Faroes</i>	<i>Greenland</i>
2000-2008	2000: <i>Lindin</i> , Christian-religious radio station begins transmissions.	2000: Trials of Digital TV transmissions starts in Nuuk in co-operation between the private <i>Nuuk TV</i> and <i>Tele Greenland</i> using the DVB-T standard.
	2001: The free newspaper <i>VikuBlaðið</i> starts, issued once in a week. Broadband connections become available.	2003: First <i>KNR-TV</i> regional window and studio <i>KNR-Avannaa</i> (KNR North) founded. Quarterly women's magazine <i>Arnanut</i> published for first time, by the weekly newspaper <i>Sermitsiaq</i> . Broadband connections become available.
	2004: The weekly business paper <i>Vinnuvitan</i> founded. Bi-monthly women's magazine <i>Kvinna</i> published for first time.	
	2005: <i>Føroya Tele</i> begins distribution of foreign satellite television on <i>Televarpið</i> . The public radio and television <i>Útvarp Føroya – ÚF</i> and <i>Sjónvarp Føroya – SvF</i> merged in new institution, <i>Kringvarp Føroya</i> . Initial plans made by the authorities for financing digitalization of the national television.	2005: Initial plans made by the authorities for financing digitalization of the national television.
	2007: The daily <i>Sosialurin</i> acquires the private radio <i>Rás 2</i> . The business weekly <i>Vinnuvitan</i> acquires the free weekly <i>VikuBlaðið</i> .	2007: <i>KNR-Radioa</i> begins to broadcast all day.
	2008: The daily <i>Dimmalætting</i> acquires the weekly business paper <i>Vinnuvitan</i> . After the buying <i>Dimmalætting</i> controls also the free weekly <i>VikuBlaðið</i> .	2008: Digitalization of <i>KNR-TV</i> is underway.

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Explanation of symbols

–	Magnitude zero
0	Magnitude less than half of unit employed
..	Data not available
▪	Category not applicable
"	Same as in the previous year

Newspapers

The Faroes

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Table 1 The newspaper market structure 2008 (mid-year)

Kind of paper	Coverage	Title	Content	Frequency of issue	Distribution	Format	Pages	Circulation ³	Publisher	Location	Year established
Dailies¹											
Non-dailies ²	Nationwide	Dimmalætting	General	5/week	Subscriptions, single-copy sale	Tabloid ⁴	20	8 500	Sp/f Dimmalætting	Tórshavn	1878
	Nationwide	Síðalutur	General	5/week			36	8 000	Sp/f Síðalutur ⁵	Tórshavn (Argir)	1927
Dailies ¹	Nationwide	Oyggjatiðindi	General	2/week	Subscriptions, single-copy sale	Tabloid	16	3 500	Sp/f Oyggjatiðindi	Tórshavn (Hoyvik)	1977
	Nationwide	VikuBlaðið ⁶		1/week	Free of charge	Tabloid	32	20 000	Sp/f VikuBlaðið ⁷	Tórshavn	2001
	Nationwide	Vinnuvitan	Special-interest ⁸	1/week		Tabloid	40	2 300	P/f Vinnuvitan	Tórshavn	2004
	Regional	Norðlýsið	Regional ⁹	1/week ¹⁰	Free of charge ¹⁰	Tabloid	24	6 400	Sp/f Norðlýsið	Klaksvík	1951

¹ Papers published 4–7 days/week.

² Papers published 1–3 days/week.

³ Circulation in 2007. Information according to publishers. Figures refer in some cases to number of printed copies.

⁴ Format changed from broadsheet to tabloid in February 2005.

⁵ The Social Democratic Party was the sole owner of the paper until in March 2006 when the paper was sold to members of the staff (2/3 of shares) and the publicly owned Føroya Tele (1/3 of shares).

⁶ The paper is distributed to all households free of charge.

⁷ Daughter company of P/f Vinnuvitan, since in July 2007.

⁸ Business news.

⁹ Main emphasis is on news from the town of Klaksvík and the northern islands and since in late-year 2005 also the northern part of the island of Eysturoy.

¹⁰ Frequency of issue increased from one to two in a week in October 2005 with one issue distributed free to all households in the town of Klaksvík and the northern islands and in the northern part of the island of Eysturoy in 6 400 free copies and in 2 500 sold copies every other issue, or with per an issue 4 450 copies an average. Since in beginning of 2007 the paper has been issued once a week, distributed free to households in the northern islands and Eysturoy, but sold to subscribers elsewhere.

Sources: Dalsgarð (1998, 2002), Søltinge and Thomsen (1991), Statistics Faroe Islands, the publishers.

Table 2 Number of newspapers 1980–2007

Year	Newspapers, total	Dailies ¹	Non- dailies ²	General papers	Regional papers	Special- interest papers	Sold papers	Free papers	Mixed papers ³
1980	7	–	7	6	1	–	7	–	–
1981	7	–	7	6	1	–	7	–	–
1982	7	–	7	6	1	–	7	–	–
1983	8	–	8	7	1	–	8	–	–
1984	9	–	9	7	1	1	9	–	–
1985	10	–	10	7	1	2	10	–	–
1986	11	–	11	7	2	2	11	–	–
1987	10	–	10	7	2	1	10	–	–
1988	9	–	9	7	2	–	9	–	–
1989	9	–	9	7	2	–	9	–	–
1990	9	1	8	7	2	–	9	–	–
1991	8	1	7	6	2	–	8	–	–
1992	8	1	7	6	2	–	8	–	–
1993	7	1	6	6	1	–	7	–	–
1994	6	1	5	5	1	–	6	–	–
1995	4	2	2	3	1	–	4	–	–
1996	4	2	2	3	1	–	4	–	–
1997	5	2	3	4	1	–	5	–	–
1998	5	2	3	4	1	–	5	–	–
1999	5	2	3	4	1	–	5	–	–
2000	5	2	3	4	1	–	5	–	–
2001	7	2	5	6	1	–	6	1	–
2002	7	2	5	6	1	–	6	1	–
2003	7	2	5	6	1	–	6	1	–
2004	6	2	4	5	1	–	5	1	–
2005	5	2	3	4	1	–	4	1	–
2006	6	2	4	4	1	1	4	1	1
2007	6	2	4	4	1	1	4	2	–

¹ Papers published 4–7 days/week.² Papers published 1–3 days/week.³ Papers sold and distributed for free. Information refers to Norðlýsið in 2006.*Note:* Papers published regularly in the year.*Sources:* Dalsgarð (1998, 2002), National Library of the Faroe Islands, Statistics Faroe Islands, Søllinge and Thomsen (1991).

Figure 1 Number of newspapers 1980–2007

Note: Daily and non-daily newspapers.

Table 3 Newspapers by frequency of issue 1980–2007 (number)

Year	Issues/week							Newspapers, Total
	One ¹	Two ²	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	
1980	2	4	1	–	–	–	–	7
1981	2	4	1	–	–	–	–	7
1982	2	3	2	–	–	–	–	7
1983	3	2	3	–	–	–	–	8
1984	4	2	3	–	–	–	–	9
1985	5	3	2	–	–	–	–	10
1986	6	2	3	–	–	–	–	11
1987	5	2	3	–	–	–	–	10
1988	3	3	3	–	–	–	–	9
1989	4	2	3	–	–	–	–	9
1990	4	2	2	–	1	–	–	9
1991	3	2	2	–	1	–	–	8
1992	3	2	2	–	1	–	–	8
1993	3	1	2	–	1	–	–	7
1994	2	1	2	–	1	–	–	6
1995	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	4
1996	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	4
1997	1	2	–	–	2	–	–	5
1998	2	1	–	–	2	–	–	5
1999	2	1	–	–	2	–	–	5
2000	2	1	–	–	2	–	–	5
2001	4	1	–	–	2	–	–	7
2002	4	1	–	–	2	–	–	7
2003	4	1	–	–	2	–	–	7
2004	3	1	–	–	2	–	–	6
2005	1	2	–	–	2	–	–	5
2006	2	2	–	–	2	–	–	6
2007	3	1	–	–	2	–	–	6

¹ Including one non-daily free paper 2001–2006.

² Including one non-daily paper of mixed distribution, both sold and free in 2006–2007.

Note: Papers published regularly in the year.

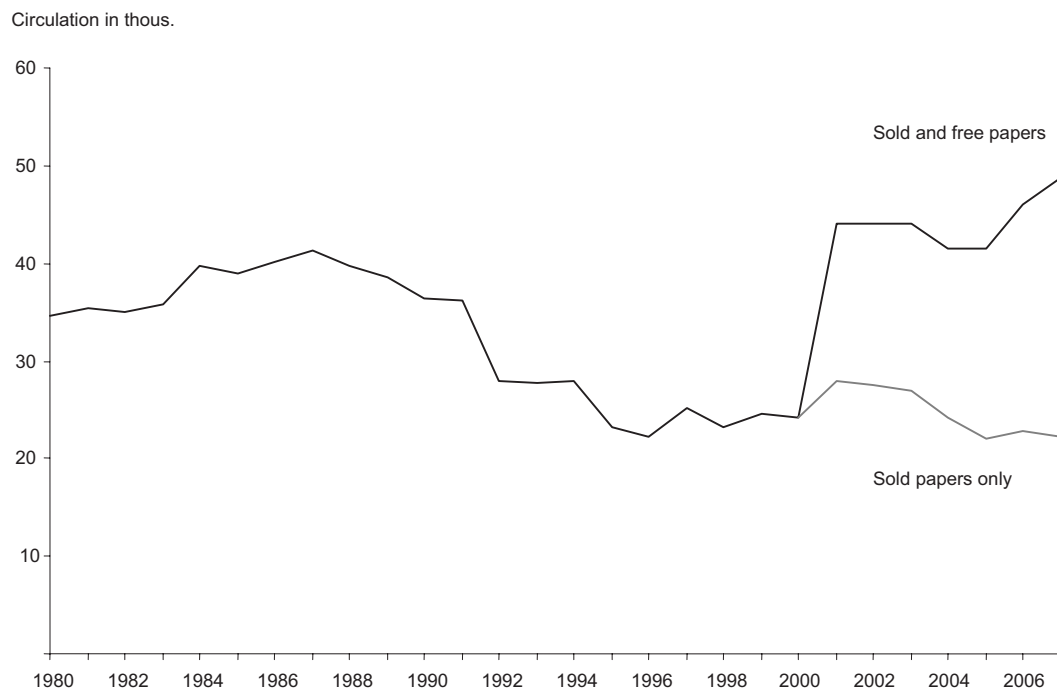
Sources: Dalsgarð (1998, 2002), National Library of the Faroe Islands, Statistics Faroe Islands, Søllinge and Thomsen (1991).

Table 4 Newspaper circulation 1980–2007 (in thousands)

Year	Newspapers, total	Dailies ¹	Non- dailies ²	General papers	Regional papers	Special- interest papers	Sold papers	Free papers	Mixed papers ³
1980	34.7	–	34.7	32.6	2.1	–	34.7	–	–
1981	35.5	–	35.5	33.4	2.1	–	35.5	–	–
1982	35.1	–	35.1	33.3	1.8	–	35.1	–	–
1983	35.8	–	35.8	34.0	1.8	–	35.8	–	–
1984	39.8	–	39.8	35.5	1.8	2.5	39.8	–	–
1985 ⁴	39.0	–	39.0	34.7	1.3	3.0	39.0	–	–
1986 ⁴	40.1	–	40.1	34.4	2.7	3.0	40.1	–	–
1987	41.4	–	41.4	35.9	3.0	2.5	41.4	–	–
1988	39.7	–	39.7	37.7	2.0	–	39.7	–	–
1989	38.6	–	38.6	36.6	2.0	–	38.6	–	–
1990	36.4	6.0	30.4	34.4	2.0	–	36.4	–	–
1991	36.1	6.5	29.6	34.3	1.8	–	36.1	–	–
1992	27.9	6.5	21.4	26.9	1.0	–	27.9	–	–
1993	27.7	6.5	21.2	26.5	1.2	–	27.7	–	–
1994	28.0	6.5	21.5	26.8	1.2	–	28.0	–	–
1995	23.2	17.5	5.7	22.0	1.2	–	23.2	–	–
1996	22.3	17.6	4.7	21.1	1.2	–	22.3	–	–
1997	25.2	17.5	7.7	24.0	1.2	–	25.2	–	–
1998	23.3	17.5	5.8	22.0	1.3	–	23.3	–	–
1999	24.6	17.8	6.8	23.3	1.3	–	24.6	–	–
2000	24.1	17.3	6.8	22.8	1.3	–	24.1	–	–
2001	44.0	17.3	26.7	42.0	2.0	–	28.0	16.0	–
2002	44.1	17.3	26.8	42.1	2.0	–	27.6	16.5	–
2003	44.1	17.1	27.0	42.1	2.0	–	26.9	17.2	–
2004	41.6	16.6	25.0	39.6	2.0	–	24.1	17.5	–
2005	41.6	16.0	25.6	39.1	2.5	–	22.0	19.6	–
2006	46.1	16.5	29.6	39.3	4.5	2.3	22.3	19.3	4.5
2007	48.7	16.5	32.2	40.0	6.4	2.3	22.3	26.4	–

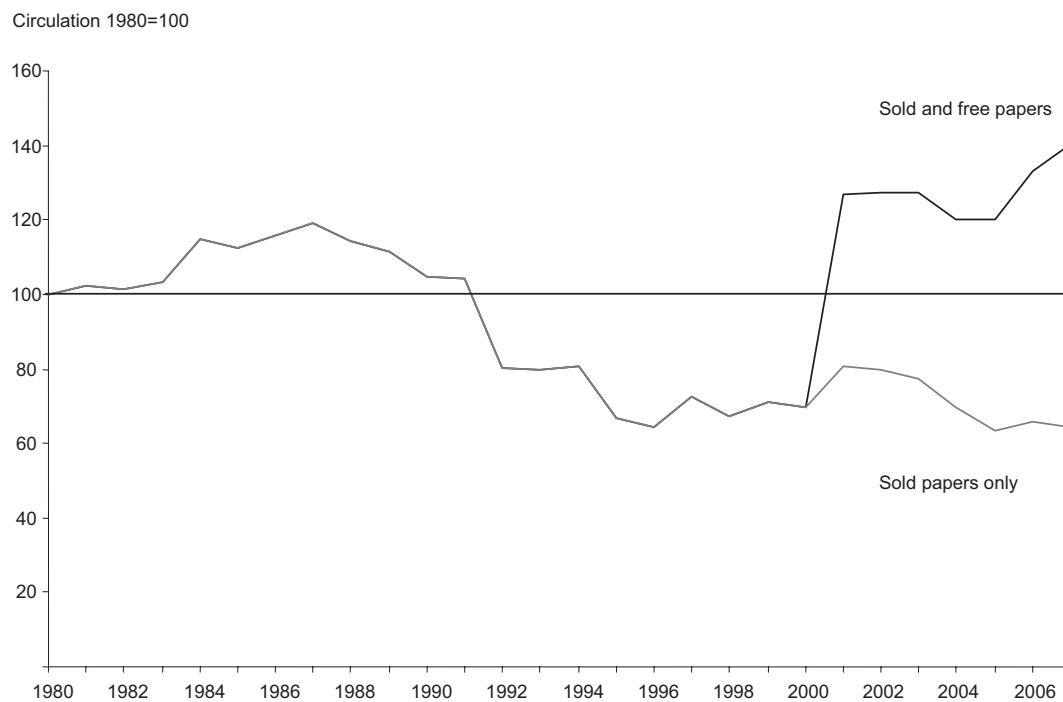
¹ Papers published 4–7 days/week.² Papers published 1–3 days/week.³ Papers sold and distributed for free, i.e. Norðlýsið in 2006.⁴ Circulation is lacking for one non-daily special-interest paper.*Note:* Average circulation per issue of papers published regularly in the year. Circulation according to publishers.*Sources:* Dalsgarð (1998, 2002), Statistics Faroe Islands, Søllinge and Thomsen (1991), the publishers.

Figure 2 Newspaper circulation 1980–2007

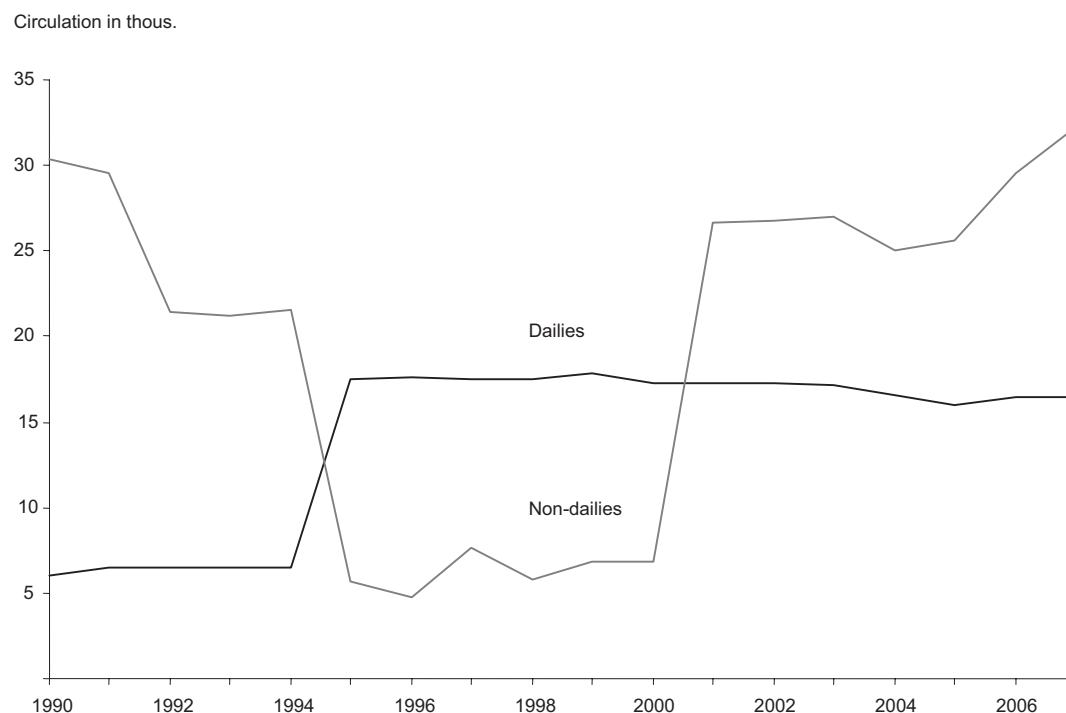


Note: Daily and non-daily newspapers.

Figure 3 Newspaper circulation 1980–2007 (index, 1980=100)



Note: Daily and non-daily newspapers.

Figure 4 Daily and non-daily newspaper circulation 1990–2007

Note: Sold and free newspapers.

Table 5 Daily and non-daily newspaper circulation 1990–2007 (per cent share)

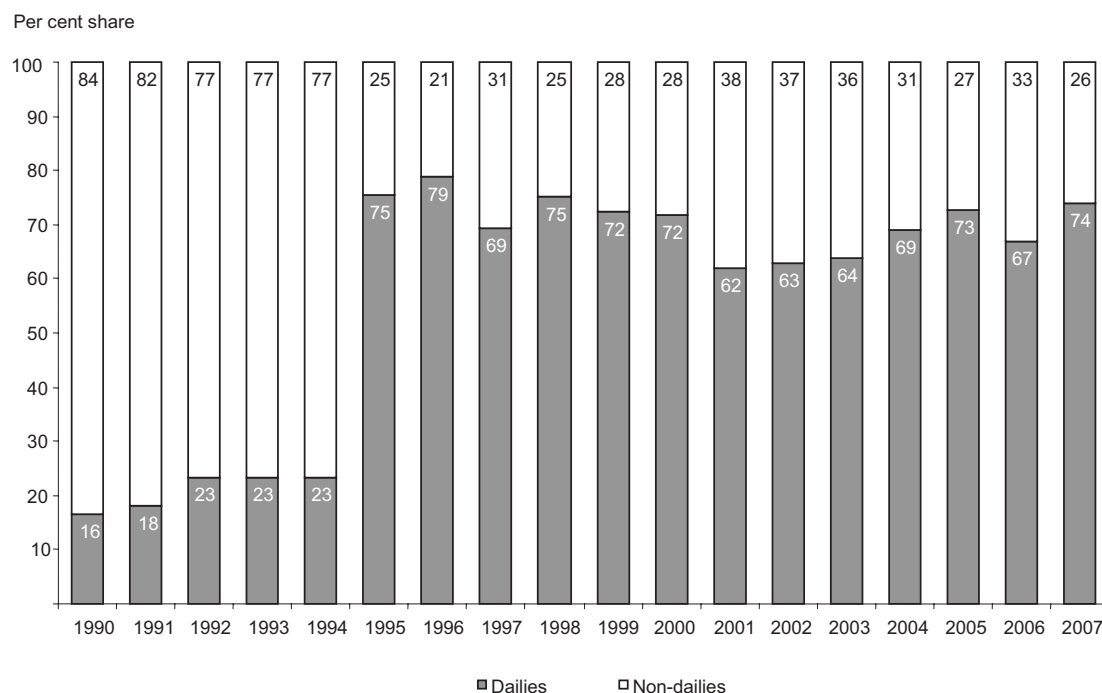
Year	Total	Sold and free papers		Sold papers only	
		Dailies ¹	Non-dailies ²	Dailies ¹	Non-dailies ²
1990	100	16	84	16	84
1991	100	18	82	18	82
1992	100	23	77	23	77
1993	100	23	77	23	77
1994	100	23	77	23	77
1995	100	75	25	75	25
1996	100	79	21	79	21
1997	100	69	31	69	31
1998	100	75	25	75	25
1999	100	72	28	72	28
2000	100	72	28	72	28
2001	100	39	61	62	38
2002	100	39	61	63	37
2003	100	39	61	64	36
2004	100	40	60	69	31
2005	100	38	62	73	27
2006	100	36	64	67	33
2007	100	34	66	74	26

¹ Papers published 4–7 days/week.

² Papers published 1–3 days/week.

Notes: Average circulation per issue of papers published in the year. Circulation according to publishers.

Sources: Dalsgarð (1998, 2002), Statistics Faroe Islands, Søllinge and Thomsen (1991), the publishers.

Figure 5 Daily and non-daily newspaper circulation 1990–2007 (per cent share)

Note: Sold newspapers only.

Table 6 Non-daily newspaper circulation by kind of distribution 2001–2007 (per cent distribution)

Year	Sold papers	Free papers	Mixed papers	Total
2001	40	60	–	100
2002	38	62	–	100
2003	36	64	–	100
2004	30	70	–	100
2005	23	77	–	100
2006	26	60	14	100
2007	18	82	–	100

Notes: Papers published 1–3 days/week. Average circulation per issue of papers published in the year. Circulation according to publishers.

Sources: Statistics Faroe Islands, the publishers.

Table 7 Average circulation of newspapers 1980–2007 (in thousands)

Year	Newspapers, total	Dailies ¹	Non- dailies ²	General papers	Regional papers	Special- interest papers	Sold papers	Free papers	Mixed papers ³
1980	5.0	–	5.0	5.4	2.1	–	5.0	–	–
1981	5.1	–	5.1	5.6	2.1	–	5.1	–	–
1982	5.0	–	5.0	5.6	1.8	–	5.0	–	–
1983	4.5	–	4.5	4.9	1.8	–	4.5	–	–
1984	4.4	–	4.4	5.1	1.8	2.5	4.4	–	–
1985 ⁴	3.9	–	3.9	5.0	1.3	3.0	3.9	–	–
1986 ⁴	3.6	–	3.6	4.9	1.4	3.0	3.6	–	–
1987	4.1	–	4.1	5.1	1.5	2.5	4.1	–	–
1988	4.4	–	4.4	5.4	1.0	–	4.4	–	–
1989	4.3	–	4.3	5.2	1.0	–	4.3	–	–
1990	4.0	6.0	4.3	4.9	1.0	–	4.0	–	–
1991	4.5	6.5	4.2	5.7	0.9	–	4.5	–	–
1992	3.5	6.5	2.4	4.5	1.0	–	3.5	–	–
1993	4.0	6.5	4.2	4.4	1.2	–	4.0	–	–
1994	4.7	6.5	4.3	5.4	1.2	–	4.7	–	–
1995	5.8	8.8	2.9	7.3	1.2	–	5.8	–	–
1996	5.6	8.8	2.4	7.0	1.2	–	5.6	–	–
1997	5.0	8.8	2.6	6.0	1.2	–	5.0	–	–
1998	3.9	8.8	1.9	5.5	1.3	–	3.9	–	–
1999	4.9	8.9	2.3	5.8	1.3	–	4.9	–	–
2000	4.8	8.7	2.3	5.7	1.3	–	4.8	–	–
2001	6.3	8.7	5.3	7.0	2.0	–	4.7	16.0	–
2002	6.3	8.7	5.4	7.0	2.0	–	4.6	16.5	–
2003	6.3	8.6	5.4	7.0	2.0	–	4.5	17.2	–
2004	6.9	8.3	6.3	7.9	2.0	–	4.8	17.5	–
2005	8.3	8.0	8.5	9.8	2.5	–	5.5	19.6	–
2006	7.7	8.3	7.4	9.8	4.5	2.3	5.6	19.3	4.5
2007	8.1	8.3	8.0	10.0	6.4	2.3	5.4	13.2	–

¹ Papers published 4–7 days/week.² Papers published 1–3 days/week.³ Papers sold and distributed for free, i.e. Norðlýsið since in 2006.⁴ Circulation is lacking for one non-daily special-interest paper.*Notes:* Average circulation per issue of papers published in the year. Circulation according to publishers.*Sources:* Dalsgarð (1998, 2002), Statistics Faroe Islands, Søllinge and Thomsen (1991), the publishers.

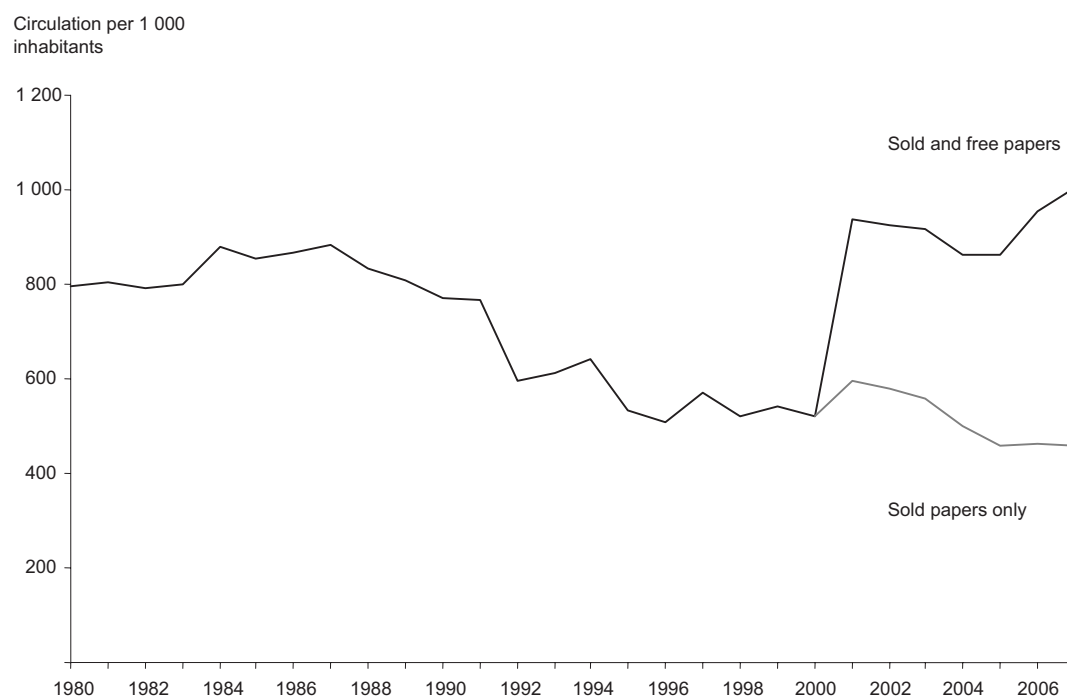
Table 8 Newspaper circulation per thousand inhabitants 1980–2007

Year	Newspapers, total	Dailies ¹	Non- dailies ²	General papers	Regional papers	Special- interest papers	Sold papers	Free papers	Mixed papers ³
1980	795	–	795	747	48	–	795	–	–
1981	806	–	806	758	48	–	806	–	–
1982	791	–	791	750	41	–	791	–	–
1983	801	–	801	761	40	–	801	–	–
1984	878	–	878	783	40	55	878	–	–
1985 ⁴	854	–	854	760	28	66	854	–	–
1986 ⁴	867	–	867	744	58	65	867	–	–
1987	883	–	883	766	64	53	883	–	–
1988	835	–	835	793	42	–	835	–	–
1989	808	–	808	766	42	–	808	–	–
1990	769	127	642	727	42	–	769	–	–
1991	765	138	627	727	38	–	765	–	–
1992	597	139	458	576	21	–	597	–	–
1993	612	144	468	585	27	–	612	–	–
1994	642	149	493	614	27	–	642	–	–
1995	535	404	132	508	28	–	535	–	–
1996	510	402	107	482	27	–	510	–	–
1997	570	396	174	543	27	–	570	–	–
1998	520	391	130	491	29	–	520	–	–
1999	542	392	150	514	29	–	542	–	–
2000	522	375	147	494	28	–	522	–	–
2001	937	368	569	894	43	–	596	341	–
2002	925	363	562	883	42	–	579	346	–
2003	915	355	560	874	42	–	558	357	–
2004	861	343	517	819	41	–	499	362	–
2005	864	332	531	812	52	–	457	407	–
2006	954	341	612	813	93	48	461	399	93
2007	1 006	341	665	825	132	–	460	545	–

¹ Papers published 4–7 days/week.² Papers published 1–3 days/week.³ Papers sold and distributed for free, i.e. Norðlýsið since in 2006.⁴ Circulation is lacking for one non-daily special-interest paper.

Notes: Average circulation per issue of papers published in the year. Circulation according to publishers. Figures are rounded to the nearest decimal and do not necessarily have to round up to totals.

Sources: Dalsgarð (1998, 2002), Statistics Faroe Islands, Søllinge and Thomsen (1991), the publishers.

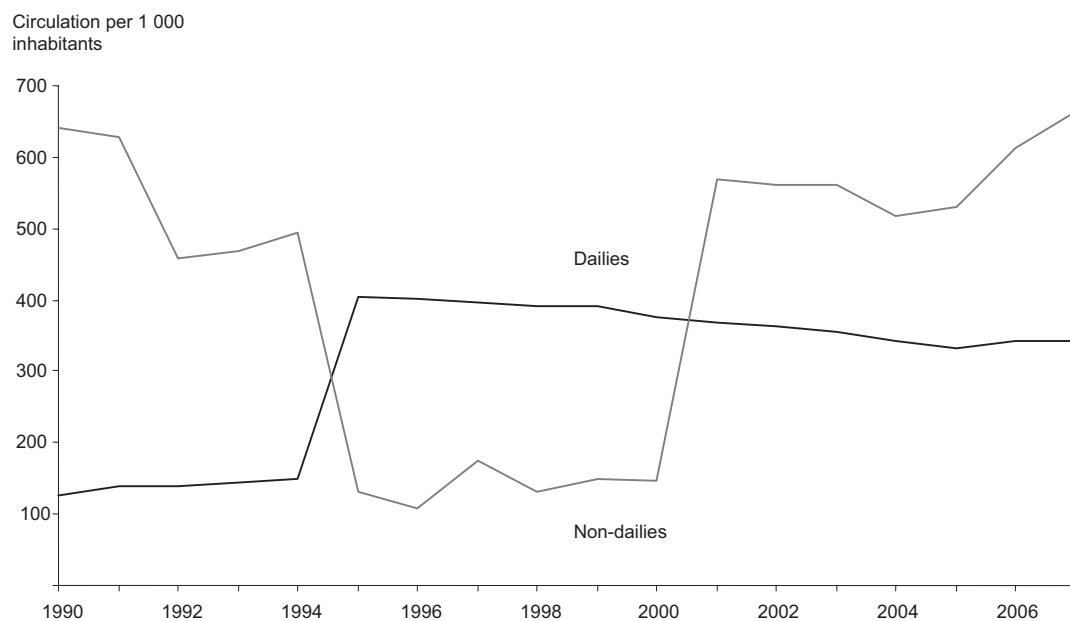
Figure 6 Newspaper circulation per thousand inhabitants 1980–2007

Note: Daily and non-daily newspapers.

Figure 7 Newspaper circulation per inhabitant 1980–2007 (index, 1980=100)

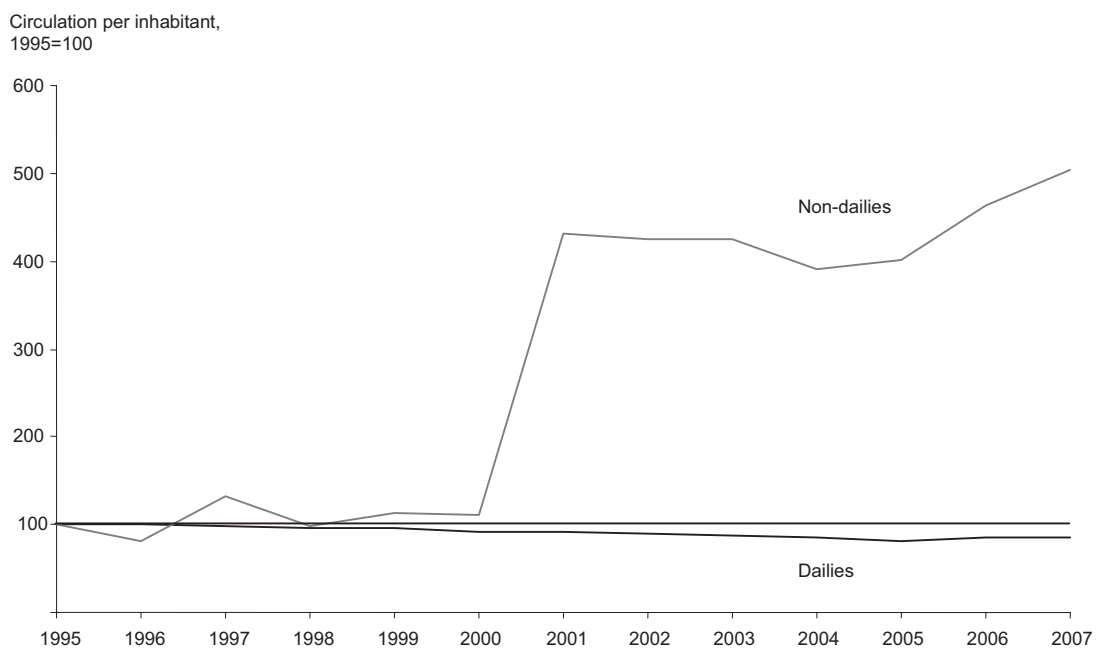
Note: Daily and non-daily newspapers.

Figure 8 Daily and non-daily newspaper circulation per thousand inhabitants 1990–2007



Note: Sold and free papers.

Figure 9 Daily and non-daily newspaper circulation per inhabitant 1995–2007 (index, 1995=100)



Note: Sold and free papers.

Table 9 Daily and non-daily newspapers: Frequency of issue by titles 1980–2007

Title	Frequency of issue (issues/week)																			
	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Dailies ¹																				
Dimmalæting	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Sosialurin	•	•	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Non-dailies ²																				
Allt um ídrótt ³	•	1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Dagblaðið	2	2	3	3	(3)	3	3	•	•	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 ⁴	•	•	•	•
Dimmalæting	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	• ⁵	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Eysturoyggin ⁶	•	•	1	1	1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Fiskitíðindi ⁷	•	1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Fregnir	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1	1	1	1 ⁸	•	•	•
Fríu Føroyar	•	1	1	1	• ⁹	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Norðlýsið	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Oyggjatiðindi	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Sosialurin	2	3	• ¹⁰	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Tingakrossur	1	1	1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
VikuBláðið	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vinnuvitan ¹¹	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1 ¹²	1
14. september	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

¹ Papers published 4–7 days/week.² Papers published 1–3 days/week.³ Special-interest paper (sports).⁴ Publication of Dagblaðið ended by the end of June 2003.⁵ Dimmalæting started as a daily in 1995.⁶ Regional paper for Eysturoy.⁷ Special-interest paper (fishing news).⁸ Publication of Fregnir ended in June 2004.⁹ Fríu Føroyar started in 1983 as a weekly. The paper became a fortnightly in 1992.¹⁰ Sosialurin started as a daily in 1990.¹¹ Special-interest paper (business news).¹² The paper was published as a fortnightly until late in 2005 when it became a weekly.

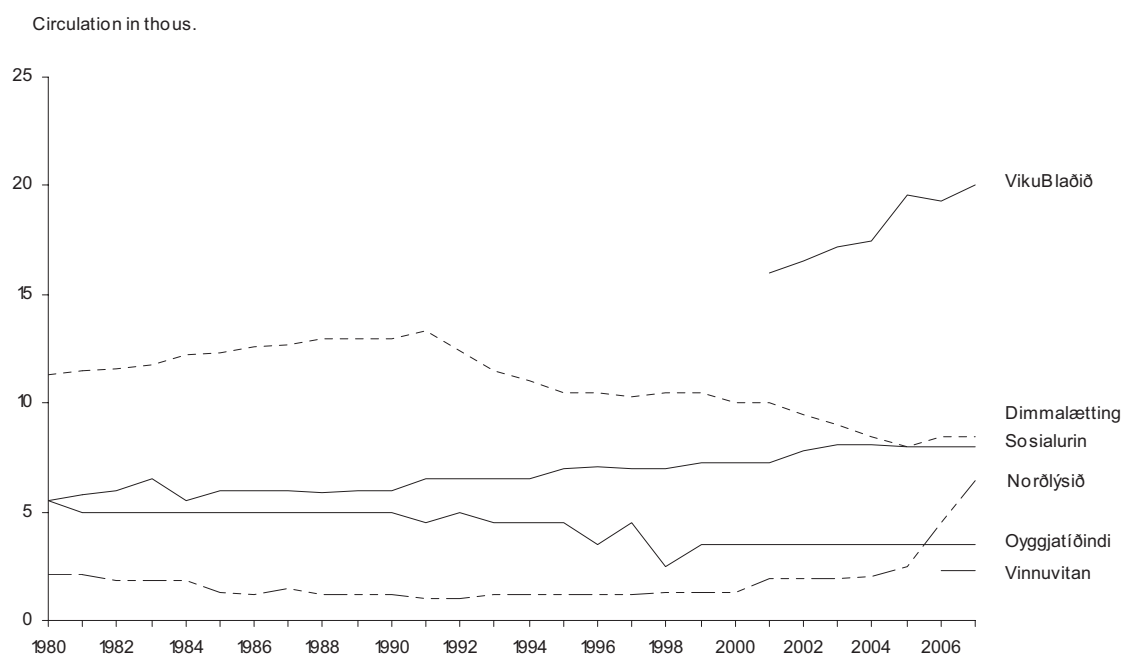
Notes: Newspapers published in the year. Number in brackets indicates irregular frequency of issue.

Sources: Dalsgarð (1998, 2002), National Library of the Faroe Islands, Statistics Faroe Islands, the publishers.

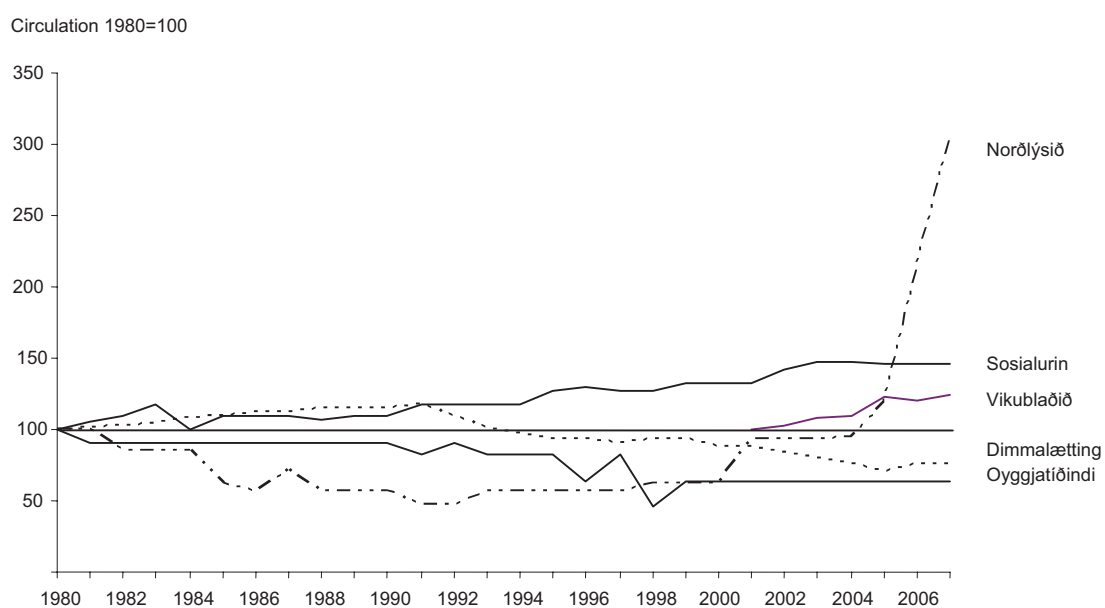
Table 10 Daily and non-daily newspapers: Circulation trend by titles 1980–2007

Title		Circulation (in thousands)																				
		'80	'85	'90	'91	'92	'93	'94	'95	'96	'97	'98	'99	'00	'01	'02	'03	'04	'05	'06	'07	
Dailies ¹	Dimmalætting	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	10.5	10.5	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.0	10.0	9.5	9.0	8.5	8.0	8.5	8.5	
	Sostialurin	•	•	6.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.8	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.0	
Non-dailies ²	Allt um ídrótt ³	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
	Dagblaðið	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.0	•	1.5	2.3	•	•	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8 ⁴	•	•	•	•	
	Dimmalætting	11.3	12.3	13.0	13.3	12.4	11.5	11.0	• ⁵	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
	Eysturoyggingn ⁶	•	•	0.8	0.8	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
	Fiskitíðindi ⁷	•	3.0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
	Fegnir	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	3.2	3.0	2.5	2.0 ⁸	•	•	•	
	Frið Føroyar	•	1.1	1.4	1.0	• ⁹	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
	Norðlýsið	2.1	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	4.5	6.4	
	Oyggiatíðindi	5.5	5.0	5.0	4.5	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.5	4.5	2.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	
	Sostialurin	5.5	6.0	• ¹⁰	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Tingakrossur	1.5	2.0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	VikuBláðið	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	16.0	16.5	17.2	17.5	19.6	19.3	20.0	
	Vinnuvitan ¹¹	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	2.3 ¹²	2.3	•
	14. september	3.8	3.5	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.5	2.5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

¹ Papers published 4–7 days/week.² Papers published 1–3 days/week.³ Special-interest paper (sports).⁴ Publication of Dagblaðið ended by the end of June 2003.⁵ Dimmalætting started as a daily in 1995.⁶ Regional paper for Eysturoy.⁷ Special-interest paper (fishing news).⁸ Publication of Fegnir ended in June 2004.⁹ Frið Føroyar started in 1983 as a weekly. The paper became a fortnightly in 1992.¹⁰ Síðalutin started as a daily in 1990.¹¹ Special-interest paper (business news).¹² The paper was published as a fortnightly until in late 2005 when it became a weekly.*Notes:* Newspapers published in the year. Average circulation per issue. Circulation according to publishers.*Sources:* Dalsgarð (1998, 2002), Statistics Faroe Islands, the publishers.

Figure 10 Newspapers circulation trends 1980–2007

Note: Included are only newspapers which were published at the end of the period.

Figure 11 Newspapers circulation trends 1980–2007 (index, 1980=100)

Note: Included are only sold newspapers which were published at the end of the period.

Table 11 Newspapers market shares by circulation 1980–2007 (per cent)

Title	Share of total circulation per issue - % ¹											
	'80	'85	'90	'95	'00	'01	'02	'03	'04	'05	'06	'07
Dagblaðið	14	13	14	•	8	7	7	7	•	•	•	•
Dimmalætting	33	34	36	45	41	36	34	34	35	36	34	38
Eysturoyggin	•	•	2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Fregnir	•	•	•	•	•	11	11	9	8	•	•	•
Fríu Føroyar	•	3	4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Norðlýsið	6	4	3	5	5	7	7	7	8	11	10	•
Oyggjatiðindi	16	14	14	19	15	13	13	13	15	16	14	16
Sosialurin	16	17	16	30	30	26	28	30	34	36	32	36
Tingakrossur	4	6	..	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Vinnuvitan	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	9	10
14. September	11	10	11	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Circulation in thousands	35	36	36	23	24	28	28	27	24	22	25	22
Title	Share of total circulation per week - % ²											
	'80	'85	'90	'95	'00	'01	'02	'03	'04	'05	'06	'07
Dagblaðið	13	11	14	•	2	2	2	2	•	•	•	•
Dimmalætting	44	43	37	48	52	50	47	46	45	43	45	46
Eysturoyggin	•	•	1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Fregnir	•	•	•	•	•	3	3	3	2	•	•	•
Fríu Føroyar	•	1	1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Norðlýsið	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	5	3	•
Oyggjatiðindi	14	12	9	10	7	7	7	7	7	8	7	8
Sosialurin	14	21	28	40	38	36	39	41	43	43	42	44
Tingakrossur	2	2	..	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Vinnuvitan	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	2	3
14. September	10	8	8	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Circulation in thousands	77	86	105	87	97	101	100	99	94	92	94	92

¹ Average circulation per issue.² Average circulation in a week.

Notes: Sold papers only. Circulation according to publishers. Percentages are rounded to the nearest decimal and do not have to add up to hundred.

Sources: Dalsgarð (1998, 2002), Statistics Faroe Islands, the publishers.

Table 12 Daily newspapers market shares by circulation 1995–2007 (per cent)

Title	Share of total circulation per issue - % ¹								
	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Dimmalætting	60	58	58	55	53	51	50	52	52
Sosialurin	40	42	42	45	47	49	50	48	48
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Circulation in thousands	17.5	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.1	16.6	16.0	16.5	16.5

Title	Share of total circulation per week - % ²								
	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Dimmalætting	55	58	58	55	53	51	50	52	52
Sosialurin	45	42	42	45	47	49	50	48	48
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Circulation in thousands	77.0	86.5	86.5	86.5	85.5	83.0	80.0	82.5	82.5

¹ Average circulation per issue.² Average circulation in a week.

Note: Circulation according to publishers.

Sources: Statistics Faroe Islands, the publishers.

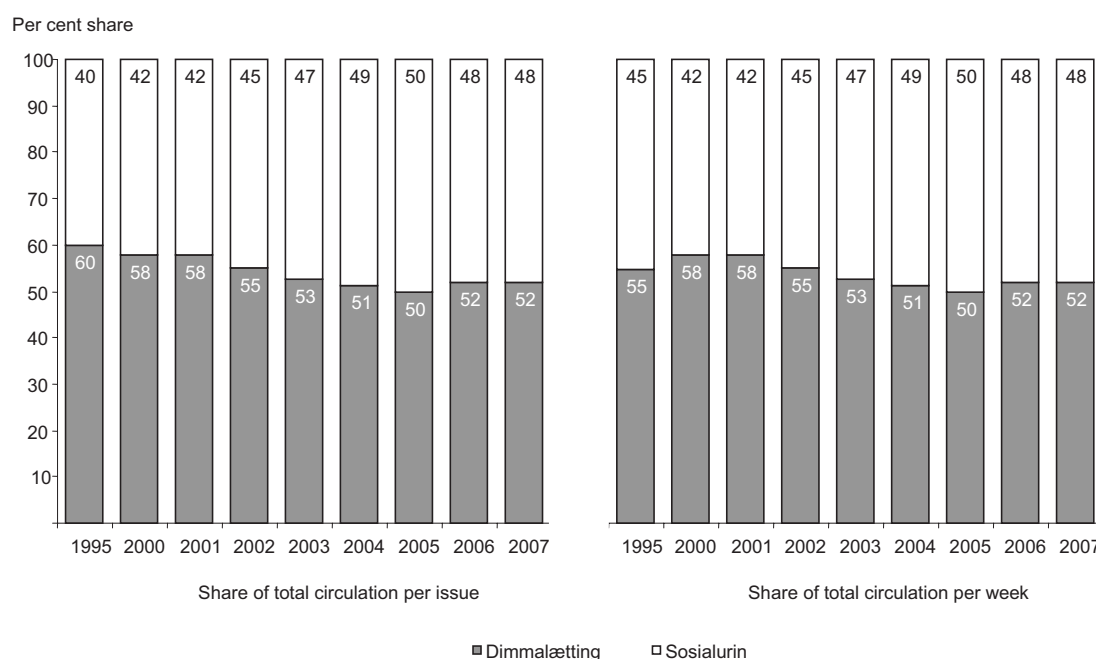
Figure 12 Daily newspapers market shares by circulation 1995–2007 (per cent share)

Table 13 Non-daily newspapers market shares by circulation 1980–2007 (per cent)

Title	Share of total circulation per issue - % ¹											
	'80	'85	'90	'95	'00	'01	'02	'03	'04	'05	'06	'07
Dagblaðið	14	13	16	▪	29	19	18	18	▪	▪	▪	▪
Dimmalætting	33	34	43	▪ ³	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪
Eysturoyggin	▪	▪	3	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪
Fregnir	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	30	29	26	27	▪	▪	▪
Fríu Føroyar	▪	3	5	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪
Norðlýsið	6	4	4	21	19	18	19	20	27	42	30	▪
Oyggjatiðindi	16	14	16	79	51	33	34	36	47	58	42	60
Sosialurin	16	17	▪ ⁴	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪
Tingakrossur	4	6	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪
Vinnuvitan	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	28	40
14. September	11	10	13	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Circulation in thousands	34.7	36.0	30.4	5.7	6.8	10.7	10.3	9.8	7.5	6.0	8.3	5.8
Title	Share of total circulation per week - % ²											
	'80	'85	'90	'95	'00	'01	'02	'03	'04	'05	'06	'07
Dagblaðið	13	11	20	▪	19	14	13	14	▪	▪	▪	▪
Dimmalætting	44	43	52	▪ ³	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪
Eysturoyggin	▪	▪	1	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪
Fregnir	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	23	22	19	18	▪	▪	▪
Fríu Føroyar	▪	1	2	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪
Norðlýsið	3	2	2	12	13	14	14	15	18	42	21	▪
Oyggjatiðindi	14	12	13	88	68	49	51	53	64	58	59	75
Sosialurin	14	21	▪ ⁴	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪
Tingakrossur	2	2	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪
Vinnuvitan	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	19	25
14. September	10	8	11	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Circulation in thousands	77.0	85.9	75.4	10.2	10.3	14.2	13.8	13.3	11.0	12.0	11.8	9.3

¹ Average circulation per issue.² Average circulation in a week.³ Dimmalætting started as a daily in 1995.⁴ Sosialurin started as a daily in 1990.

Notes: Sold papers only. Circulation according to publishers. Percentages are rounded to the nearest decimal and do not have to add up to hundred.

Sources: Dalsgarð (1998, 2002), Statistics Faroe Islands, the publishers.

Table 14 Other papers by frequency of issue and circulation 1980–2007

Title	Frequency of issue (issues/month)																				Circulation (in thousands)																					
	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007		
FF Blaðið ¹	•	•	•	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	• ²	FF Blaðið ¹	•	•	•	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	• ²	
Fríu Føroyar ³	2	•	•	•	2	2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Fríu Føroyar ³	1.6	•	•	•	1.0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Havnarblaðið ⁴	•	2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Havnarblaðið ⁴	•	5.0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Suðuroyar-Tíðindi ⁵	•	2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Suðuroyar-Tíðindi ⁵	•	1.5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Vinnuvitan ⁶	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Vinnuvitan ⁶	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	2	2	• ⁷	•	•	
Føringurin ⁸	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	2	2	2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Føringurin ⁸	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	2	2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Title	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Title	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
FF Blaðið ¹	•	•	•	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.0	4.0	3.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	• ²	FF Blaðið ¹	•	•	•	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	• ²
Fríu Føroyar ³	1.6	•	•	•	1.0	0.8	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Fríu Føroyar ³	•	•	•	•	1.0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Havnarblaðið ⁴	•	5.0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Havnarblaðið ⁴	•	5.0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Suðuroyar-Tíðindi ⁵	•	1.5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Suðuroyar-Tíðindi ⁵	•	1.5	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Vinnuvitan ⁶	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Vinnuvitan ⁶	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	2.0	2.5	• ⁷	•	•	
Føringurin ⁸	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1.2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Føringurin ⁸	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

¹ Special-interest paper (fishing news)

² Publication of FF Blaðið ended in the beginning of year 2007..

³ Fríu Føroyar was published as a weekly 1983–1991 when the paper became a fortnightly.

⁴ Advertising paper for Tórshavn with only limited editorial content. Published in the years 1985–1989.

⁵ Regional newspaper for Suðurey. Started as a weekly 1984 but changed soon to a bi-weekly until publication ended in 1987.

⁶ Special-interest paper (business news).

⁷ Vinnuvitan became a weekly late in 2005.

⁸ The paper was published in Copenhagen 1996–1998 for Faroese living in Denmark.

Notes: Papers published in the year. Average circulation per issue. Circulation according to publishers. All papers are sold papers.

Sources: Dalsgarð (1998), National Library of the Faroe Islands, Statistics Faroe Islands.

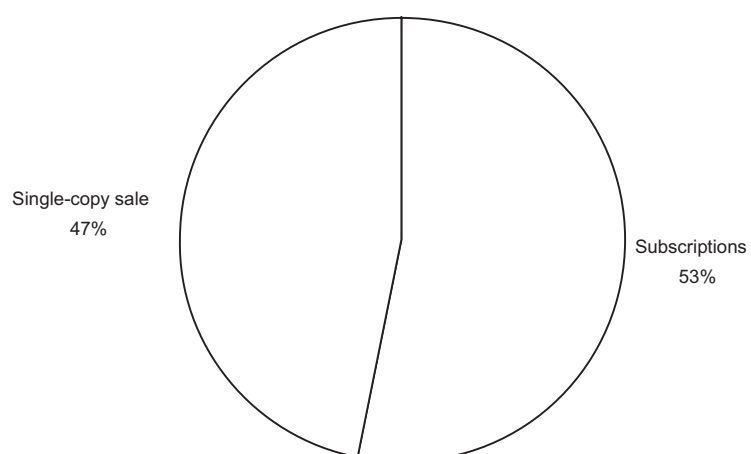
Table 15 Subscription and single-copy sale of newspapers 1989 and 2004–2005 (per cent share)

	1989 ¹	2004	2005
Subscriptions	56	51	53
Single-copy sale	44	49	47
Total	100	100	100
Circulation in thousands	37.3	24.1	22.0

¹ Circulation in August 1989.

Notes: Daily and non-daily newspapers. Circulation according to publishers.

Sources: Wang (1989), the publishers.

Figure 13 Subscription and single-copy sale of newspapers 2005 (per cent share)

Note: Daily and non-daily newspapers published in the year.

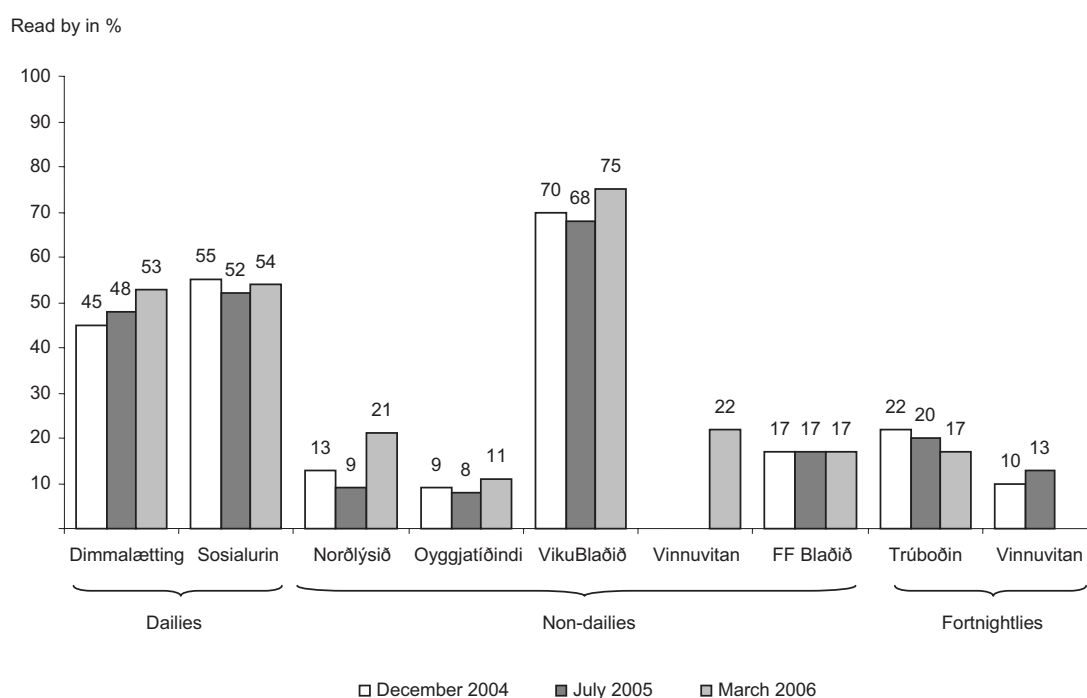
Table 16 Reading of newspapers 1992 and 2004–2006 (share of population, per cent)

	Title	1992	2004	2005				2006
		Dec.	Dec.	Jan.	April	July	Nov.	March
Dailies ¹	Dimmalætting ⁴	▪	45	45	49	48	55	53
	Sosialurin	74	55	49	55	52	53	54
Non-dailies ²	Dagblaðið	13	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪
	Dimmalætting ⁴	89	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪
	Norðlýsið	•	13	21	11	9	17	21
	Oyggjatiðindi	14	9	9	8	8	11	11
	VikuBlaðið ⁵	▪	70	68	72	68	68	75
	14. september	11	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪
	Vinnuvitan ⁶	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	22
Fortnightlies ³	FF Blaðið	..	17	22	19	17	20	17
	Trúboðin ⁷	..	22	20	37	20	20	17
	Vinnuvitan ⁶	▪	10	11	12	13	19	▪

¹ Papers published 4–7 days/week.² Papers published 1–3 days/week.³ Papers published every other week.⁴ Dimmalætting was published as a non-daily until in 1995.⁵ Free paper.⁶ Special-interest paper (business news). The paper became a weekly late in 2006.⁷ Special-interest paper (the Inner Mission).

Notes: Age of respondents 15+. Share of reading of last issue.

Sources: Gallup Føroyar, Sosialurin (16 January 1993).

Figure 14 Reading of newspapers 2004–2006 (per cent)

Note: Reading of the last issue.

Table 17 Reading of newspapers by socio-economic groups 2006 (share of population, per cent)

	Dailies ¹		Non-dailies ²				Fortnightlies ³	
	Dimma-lætting	Sosial-urin	Norð-lýsið ⁴	Oyggja-tíðindi	Viku-Blaðið ⁵	Vinnu-vitan ⁶	FF Blaðið ⁷	Trúboðin ⁸
All	53	54	21	11	75	22	17	17
Men	55	56	22	12	72	26	16	13
Women	51	51	20	9	79	17	17	21
Age								
15–19	30	55	14	2	42	6	0	15
20–29	35	48	16	9	67	17	2	8
30–39	58	60	25	10	81	33	12	8
40–49	59	69	28	12	84	25	17	19
50–59	59	48	17	14	78	18	28	17
60+	58	43	22	11	79	20	27	28
Residence								
Eysturoy	52	47	38	11	77	16	18	32
Northern islands	52	55	75	0	73	18	9	19
North								
Streymoy	49	53	4	9	83	23	20	11
Sandoy	57	60	19	0	74	25	24	12
Suðuroy	56	51	4	9	83	16	18	9
Vágoy	56	56	0	11	75	24	21	20
South								
Streymoy	53	58	6	15	70	27	16	10
Education								
Compulsorily education	50	47	22	7	76	13	15	21
Shorter vocational training	38	61	21	11	61	17	6	6
Longer vocational training	50	44	16	14	82	28	14	19
Upper secondary education	59	56	18	13	77	22	24	14
Tertiary education	60	62	27	12	73	31	19	17
Higher and university education	79	95	32	15	89	15	26	4

Table 17 Cont. Reading of newspapers by socio-economic groups 2006 (share of population, per cent)

	Dailies ¹		Non-dailies ²				Fortnightlies ³	
	Dimma-lætting	Sosial-urin	Norð-lýsið ⁴	Oyggja-tíðindi	Viku-Blaðið ⁵	Vinnu-vitan ⁶	FF Blaðið ⁷	Trúboðin ⁸
Income in FKK/DKK '000s								
<250	51	38	17	11	78	10	18	24
251–600	57	59	24	11	79	23	17	17
601 and >	59	64	22	12	77	38	21	10

¹ Papers published 4–7 days/week.² Papers published 1–3 days/week.³ Papers published every other week.⁴ Regional paper, distributed for free once a week in the Northern Islands and Eysturoy.⁵ Free paper.⁶ Special-interest paper (business news).⁷ Special-interest paper (fishing news).⁸ Special-interest paper (the Inner Mission).

Notes: Survey in March 2006. Age of respondents 15+. Share of reading of last issue.

Source: Gallup Føroyar.

Table 18 Newspapers on the Internet 1997–2007

Year	Newspapers on the Internet ¹ (number)	Newspapers with free access ² (number)	Newspapers with restricted access ³ (number)	Share of printed newspapers on the Internet (%)
1997	1	–	1	20
1998	1	–	1	20
1999	2	–	2	50
2000	2	–	2	50
2001	2	–	2	33
2002	2	–	2	33
2003	4	1	3	67
2004	4	1	3	80
2005	4	1	3	80
2006	5	1	5	83
2007	5	1	5	83

¹ Websites including at least some news/editorial material, which is updated at least as frequently as the paper edition is issued.² No restrictions from reading today's news material on the website.³ Restrictions from reading today's news material on the website.

Note: Websites of daily and non-daily newspapers published in a printed format in the year.

Source: Information from publishers and own observation.

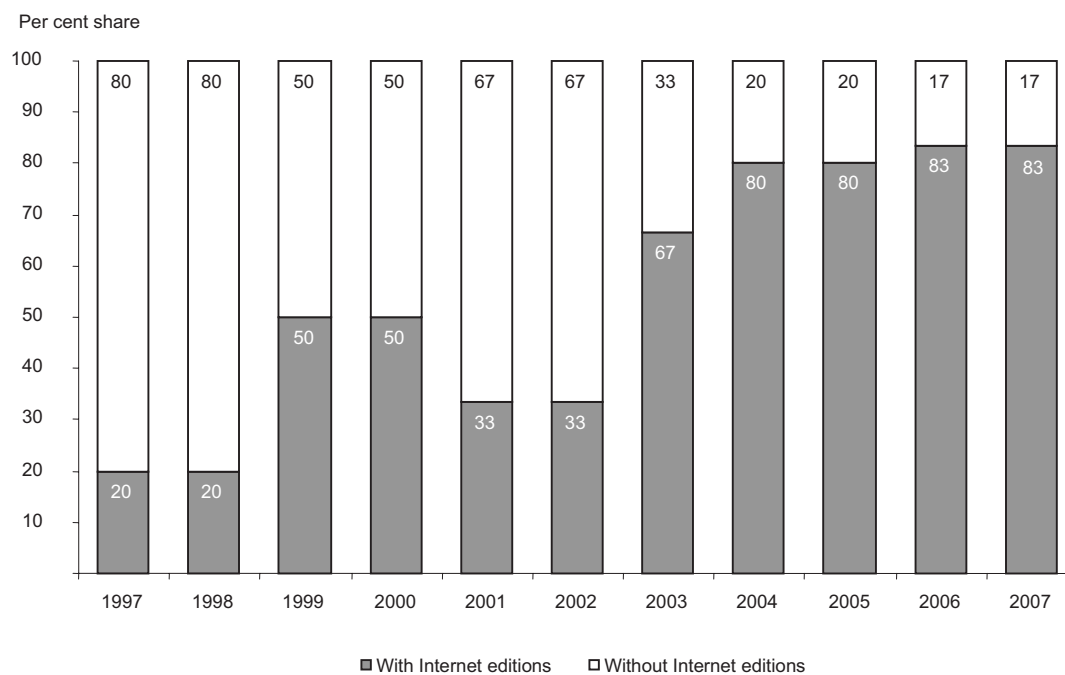
Figure 15 Newspapers with and without Internet editions 1997–2007 (per cent share)

Table 19 Websites of newspapers accessed in selected weeks 2005–2008 (number)

Newspaper	Site	Time of measurement		Unique visitors	Visits	Page impressions	Visits / visitor	Page impressions / visitor	Kind of paper
Dímmalætting	dimma.fo	2005	Feb.	4 838	15 335	58 616	3	12	Daily
			Apr.	4 597	14 730	55 249	3	12	
			Jun.	4 120	12 544	45 941	3	11	
			Aug.	3 775	11 537	44 509	3	12	
			Oct.	4 565	14 129	56 408	3	12	
			Dec.	4 620	14 824	56 941	3	12	
		2006	Feb.	4 869	16 551	64 286	3	13	
			Apr.	3 920	10 709	39 007	3	10	
			Jun.	5 675	17 268	59 841	3	11	
			Aug.	4 462	13 810	52 505	3	12	
			Oct.	7 681	21 052	85 561	3	11	
			Dec.	5 779	18 029	82 159	3	14	
		2007	Feb.	6 306	20 069	80 672	3	13	
			Apr.	6 610	15 678	68 736	2	10	
			Jun.	7 144	18 436	82 983	3	12	
			Aug.	5 830	17 802	74 912	3	13	
			Oct.	6 496	20 374	85 230	3	13	
			Dec.	10 668	40 787	167 141	4	16	
		2008	Feb.	10 034	43 259	129 813	4	13	
			Apr.	9 461	37 701	136 256	4	14	
			Jun.	9 818	39 153	126 400	4	13	
			Aug.	9 333	40 426	185 867	4	20	
Norðlýsið	nordlysid.fo	2005	Feb.	2 763	9 534	31 100	3	11	Non-daily
			Apr.	3 393	13 581	35 263	4	10	
			Jun.	3 057	11 319	30 600	4	10	
			Aug.	2 385	7 578	19 825	3	8	
			Oct.	3 044	12 593	39 889	4	13	
			Dec.	4 061	18 126	207 170	4	51	
		2006	Feb.	5 096	22 802	165 369	4	32	
			Apr.	4 206	16 881	83 621	4	20	
			Jun.	4 368	18 646	77 747	4	18	
			Aug.	4 503	20 057	138 554	4	31	
			Oct.	5 167	23 597	84 655	5	16	
			Dec.	5 640	27 303	170 615	5	30	
		2007	Feb.	8 501	40 862	300 433	5	35	
			Apr.	6 862	29 583	162 341	4	24	
			Jun.	6 806	28 652	132 098	4	19	
			Aug.	5 125	16 300	141 167	3	28	
			Oct.	5 576	18 554	104 943	3	19	
			Dec.	6 060	21 127	70 552	3	12	
		2008	Feb.	7 395	28 220	130 398	4	18	
			Apr.	6 877	21 715	144 666	3	21	
			Jun.	6 490	21 734	219 114	3	34	
			Aug.	6 369	20 042	179 081	3	28	
Oyggjatiðindi	oyggjatidindi.com	2005	Feb.	965	3 198	4 365	3	5	Non-daily
			Apr.	851	2 648	3 435	3	4	
			Jun. ¹	628	1 855	2 340	3	4	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	
Vinnuvitan	vinnuvitan.fo	2005	Feb.	88	126	343	1	4	Non-daily special-interest
			Apr.	73	151	423	2	6	
			Jun.	57	150	351	3	6	
			Aug.	42	75	172	2	4	

Table 19 Cont. Websites of newspapers accessed in selected weeks 2005–2008 (number)

Newspaper	Site	Time of measurement		Unique visitors	Visits	Page impressions	Visits / visitor	Page impressions/ visitor	Kind of paper
Vinnuvitan	Vinnuvitan.fo	2005	Oct.	79	156	391	2	5	Non-daily special-interest
			Dec.	202	474	914	2	5	
		2006	Feb.	281	634	1 153	2	4	
			Apr.	272	702	1 161	3	4	
			Jun.	348	1 085	2 059	3	6	
			Aug.	186	329	493	2	3	
			Oct.	542	1 203	1 867	2	3	
			Dec.	863	2 073	12 114	2	14	
		2007	Feb.	908	2 095	7 728	2	9	
			Apr.	770	1 549	5 142	2	7	
			Jun.	985	2 307	8 071	2	8	
			Aug.	933	1 820	5 599	2	6	
			Oct.	1 467	3 675	11 542	3	8	
			Dec.	1 542	3 709	14 129	2	9	
		2008	Feb.	1 702	4 056	11 335	2	7	
			Apr.	1 321	3 172	8 611	2	7	
			Jun.	1 385	3 472	10 775	3	8	
			Aug.	1 071	2 483	7 182	2	7	
VikuBlaðið	vikublad.fo	2006	Jun.	2 577	9 547	31 793	4	12	Non-daily
			Aug.	1 974	7 225	17 377	4	9	
			Oct.	2 912	13 024	38 054	4	13	
			Dec.	6 356	28 525	72 484	4	11	
		2007	Feb.	5 601	27 460	66 354	5	12	
			Apr.	6 467	22 295	63 712	3	10	
			Jun.	7 070	31 114	94 724	4	13	
			Aug.	6 484	32 574	83 227	5	13	
			Oct.	7 765	35 885	72 435	5	9	
			Dec.	9 686	44 038	96 884	5	10	
		2008	Feb.	7 434	33 072	61 884	4	8	
			Apr.	6 485	27 256	52 794	4	8	
			Jun.	5 888	23 452	43 776	4	7	
			Aug.	5 491	21 324	42 042	4	8	

¹ Öygjatiðindi is not included in the Web measure after week 24 (June) 2005.

Notes: Time of measurement week 8 (February), 15 (April), 24 (June), 32 (August), 41 (October), 50 (December). Websites included in coordinated Web measure.

Source: Gallup Føroyar (www.gallup.fo/) / Modernus (www.modernus.is/).

Magazines and Periodicals

The Faroes

Tables

Table 1	Number of magazines and periodicals 1988–2004
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Figures

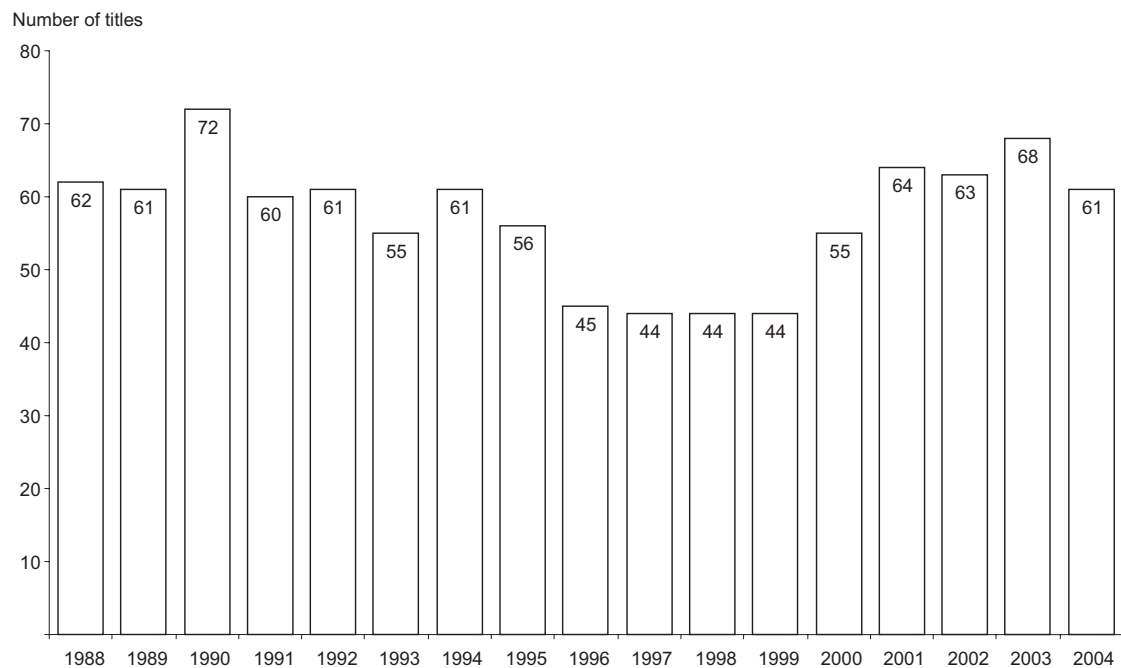
Figure 1	Magazines and periodicals 1988–2004 (number of titles)
Figure 2	Magazines and periodicals issued yearly and more frequently 2004 (per cent share)
Figure 3	Reading of the women's magazine Kvinna by population and gender 2006 (per cent)

Table 1 Number of magazines and periodicals 1988–2004

Year	Number of titles	Year	Number of titles
1988	62	1997	44
1989	61	1998	44
1990	72	1999	44
1991	60	2000	55
1992	61	2001	64
1993	55	2002	63
1994	61	2003	68
1995	56	2004	61
1996	45		

Notes: Magazines and periodicals published in the year.

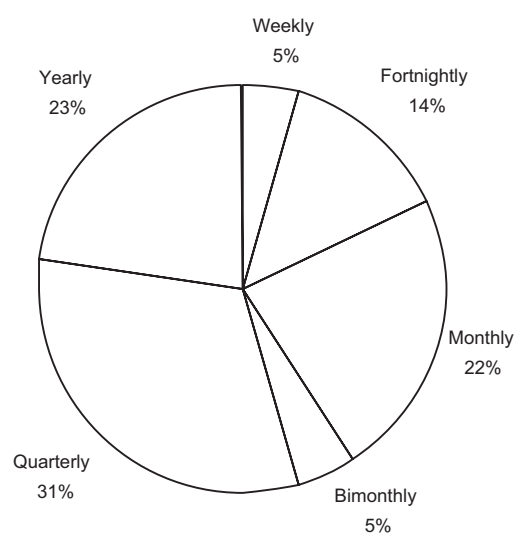
Source: National Library of the Faroe Islands.

Figure 1 Magazines and periodicals 1988–2004 (number of titles)**Table 2** Magazines and periodicals by frequency of issue 2002–2004 (number of titles)

Year	Frequency of issue							Titles, total
	Weekly	Fort-nightly	Monthly	Bimonthly	Quarterly	Yearly	Irregularly	
2002	1	3	5	1	7	5	41	63
2003	1	3	5	1	7	5	46	68
2004	1	3	5	1	7	5	39	61

Note: Magazines and periodicals published in the year.

Source: National Library of the Faroe Islands.

Figure 2 Magazines and periodicals issued yearly and more frequently 2004 (per cent share)**Table 3 Magazines and periodicals by subject 2002–2004 (number of titles and per cent share)**

Subject	Number of titles			Share (%)		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
Generalities	7	8	7	11	12	11
Philosophy, psychology	–	–	–	–	–	–
Religion	9	9	7	14	13	11
Sociology, statistics	7	7	7	11	10	11
Politics, economics, labour market	5	6	5	8	9	8
Law, public administration	2	3	3	3	4	5
Social welfare, insurance	2	2	3	3	3	5
Pedagogy, education	2	2	3	3	3	5
Trade, communications, transport	1	1	2	2	1	3
Ethnography, folklore	–	–	–	–	–	–
Linguistics, philology	3	3	–	5	4	–
Mathematics, calendars	–	–	–	–	–	–
Natural sciences, physics, chemistry	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medical sciences, public health	3	3	2	5	4	3
Engineering, technology, industry	1	1	1	2	1	2
Agriculture, fishing and hunting	2	3	4	3	4	7
Domestic science and service	4	4	1	6	6	2
Commercial and business management techniques etc.	4	4	1	6	6	2
Arts, planning	–	–	–	–	–	–
Entertainment, sport	–	–	1	–	–	2
Belles-lettres	–	–	–	–	–	–
Geography, travel	3	3	2	5	4	3
History, archaeology	2	2	2	3	3	3
Other periodicals not classified by subjects	6	7	10	10	10	16
Titles, total	63	68	61	100	100	100

Notes: Magazines and periodicals published in the year. Classified by Dewey Decimal Classification.

Source: National Library of the Faroe Islands.

Table 4 Reading of the women's magazine Kvinna 2005–2006 (share of population, per cent)

2005				2006
January	April	July	November	March
32	26	36	37	32

Notes: Bimonthly magazine. Survey in March 2006. Age of respondents 15+. Share of reading of last issue.

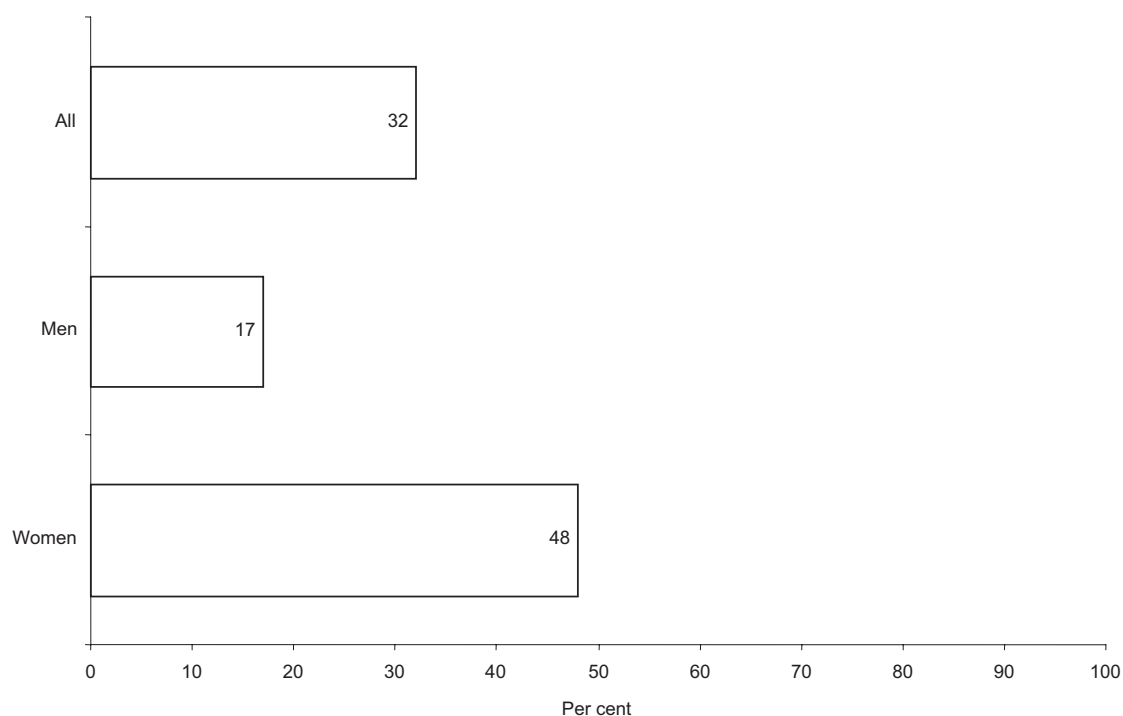
Source: Gallup Føroyar.

Table 5 Reading of the women's magazine Kvinna by socio-economic groups 2006 (share of population, per cent)

	Share (%)
All	32
Men	17
Women	48
Age	
15–19	29
20–29	30
30–39	43
40–49	37
50–59	30
60+	21
Residence	
Eysturoy	23
Northern islands	28
North Streymoy	41
Sandoy	32
Suðuroy	31
Vágoy	25
South Streymoy	38
Education	
Compulsorily education	26
Shorter vocational training	35
Longer vocational training	21
Upper secondary education	33
Tertiary education	44
Higher and university education	49
Income	
<250.000 FKK/DKK	17
251.000–600.000 FKK/DKK	34
6001.000 and > FKK/DKK	46

Notes: Bimonthly magazine. Survey in March 2006. Age of respondents 15+. Share of reading of last issue.

Source: Gallup Føroyar.

Figure 3 Reading of the women's magazine Kvinna by population and gender 2006 (per cent)**Table 6 Kvinna's website accessed in selected weeks 2005–2007 (number)**

Site	Time of measurement		Unique visitors	Visits	Page impressions	Visits/visitors	Page impressions/visitors
kvinna.fo	2005	August	2 240	7 761	51 076	3	23
		October	2 747	10 311	74 978	4	27
		December	3 462	12 159	83 713	4	24
	2006	February	3 682	12 807	80 490	3	22
		April	2 999	10 017	60 107	3	20
		June	3 226	11 376	68 956	4	21
		August	3 394	12 076	92 126	4	27
		October	4 155	14 940	92 634	4	22
		December	4 568	15 190	85 333	3	19
	2007	February	5 419	18 109	105 424	3	19
		April	5 440	14 685	93 310	3	17
		June	4 724	15 189	104 472	3	22
		August	4 302	15 721	88 974	4	21
		October	5 131	18 142	106 305	4	21
		December ¹	..	..	..	..	..

¹ Kvinna is not included in the Web measure since in week 43 (October) 2007.

Notes: Time of measurement week 8 (February), 15 (April), 24 (June), 32 (August), 41 (October), 50 (December). Information according to coordinated Web measure.

Source: Gallup Føroyar (www.gallup.fo/) / Modernus (www.modernus.is).

Books and Public Libraries

The Faroes

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Table 7	Public libraries: Book stock volume 1980–2007 (number and per inhabitant)
Table 8	Public libraries: Book loans 1980–2007 (number and per inhabitant)

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Figure 6	Book stock volume of public libraries per inhabitant 1980–2007
Figure 7	Book loans from public libraries per inhabitant 1980–2007

Table 1 Book production 1980–2007 (number of titles and per thousand inhabitants)

Year	Number of titles	Per thousand inhabitants	Year	Number of titles	Per thousand inhabitants
1980	93	2.1	1994	129	3.0
1981	96	2.2	1995	155	3.6
1982	92	2.1	1996	140	3.2
1983	98	2.2	1997	129	2.9
1984	95	2.1	1998	157	3.5
1985	99	2.2	1999	121	2.7
1986	113	2.4	2000	170	3.7
1987	109	2.3	2001	117	2.5
1988	131	2.8	2002	137	2.9
1989	148	3.1	2003	169	3.5
1990	161	3.4	2004	149	3.1
1991	119	2.5	2005	169	3.5
1992	117	2.5	2006	142	2.9
1993	104	2.3	2007	132	2.7

Notes: Books (49 pages and more) and booklets (5–48 pages). Including textbooks.

Sources: National Library of the Faroe Islands, Statistics Faroe Islands.

Table 2 Book production by kind 1980–2007 (number of titles)

Year	Non-fiction	Fiction	Children's books ¹	Textbooks	Titles, total
1980	24	17	33	19	93
1981	35	18	29	14	96
1982	30	19	18	25	92
1983	42	17	26	13	98
1984	49	18	18	10	95
1985	47	19	26	7	99
1986	39	22	43	9	113
1987	35	15	46	13	109
1988	32	23	58	18	131
1989	44	7	74	23	148
1990	48	18	64	31	161
1991	32	15	65	7	119
1992	39	12	43	23	117
1993	34	11	36	23	104
1994	39	15	40	35	129
1995	62	12	53	28	155
1996	51	16	50	23	140
1997	47	15	45	22	129
1998	57	18	54	28	157
1999	68	16	26	11	121
2000	75	34	37	24	170
2001	48	17	41	11	117
2002	47	12	53	25	137
2003	60	9	56	44	169
2004	51	26	50	22	149
2005	58	22	58	31	169
2006	73	14	49	6	142
2007	48	17	36	31	132

¹ Including fiction and non-fiction for children and youth.

Note: Books (49 pages and more) and booklets (5–48 pages).

Sources: National Library of the Faroe Islands, Statistics Faroe Islands.

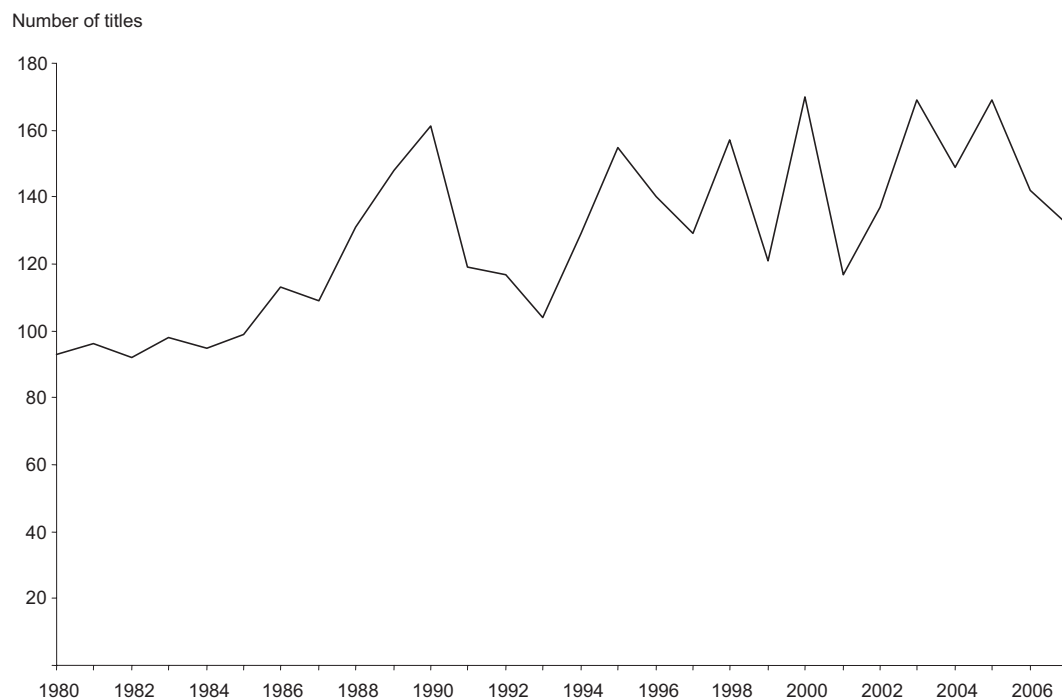
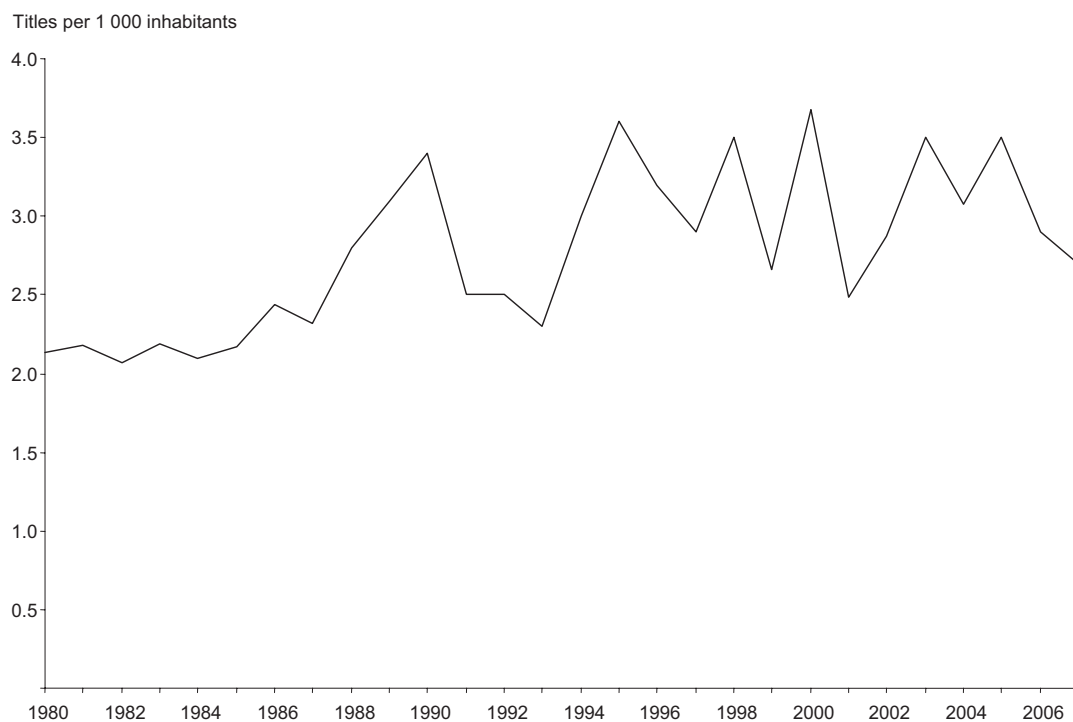
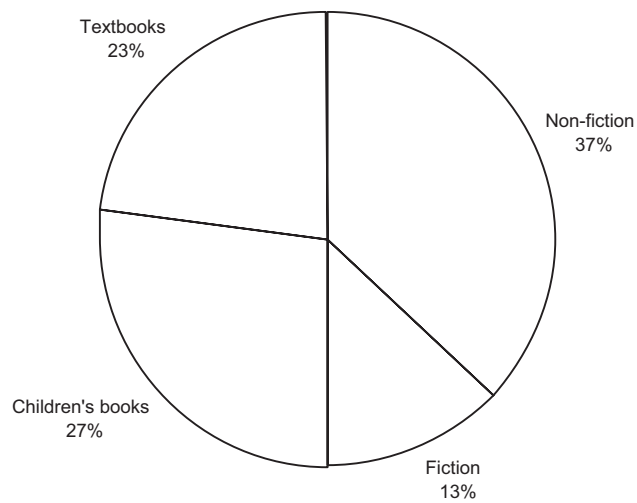
Figure 1 Book production 1980–2007 (number of titles)**Figure 2 Book production per thousand inhabitants 1980–2007**

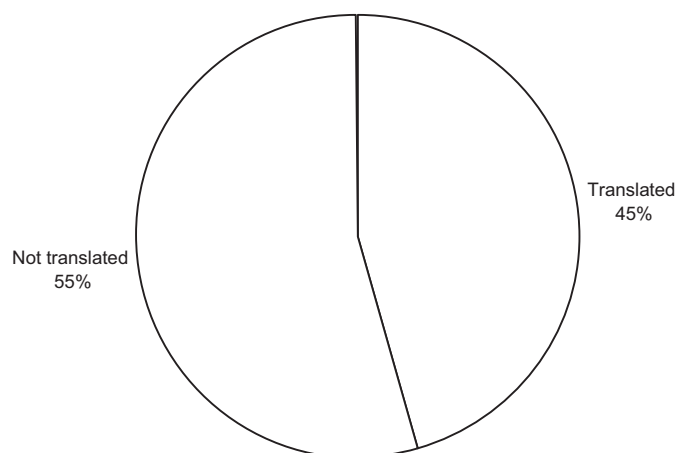
Figure 3 Book production by kind 2007 (per cent share)**Table 3 Book production by kind 1980–2007 (per cent share)**

Year	Non-fiction	Fiction	Children's books ¹	Textbooks	Total
1980	26	18	35	20	100
1981	36	19	30	15	100
1982	33	21	20	27	100
1983	43	17	27	13	100
1984	52	19	19	11	100
1985	47	19	26	7	100
1986	35	19	38	8	100
1987	32	14	42	12	100
1988	24	18	44	14	100
1989	30	5	50	16	100
1990	30	11	40	19	100
1991	27	13	55	6	100
1992	33	10	37	20	100
1993	33	11	35	22	100
1994	30	12	31	27	100
1995	40	8	34	18	100
1996	36	11	36	16	100
1997	36	12	35	17	100
1998	36	11	34	18	100
1999	56	13	21	9	100
2000	44	20	22	14	100
2001	41	15	35	9	100
2002	34	9	39	18	100
2003	36	5	33	26	100
2004	34	17	34	15	100
2005	34	13	34	18	100
2006	51	10	35	4	100
2007	37	13	27	23	100

¹ Including fiction and non-fiction for children and youth.

Note: Books (49 pages and more) and booklets (5–48 pages).

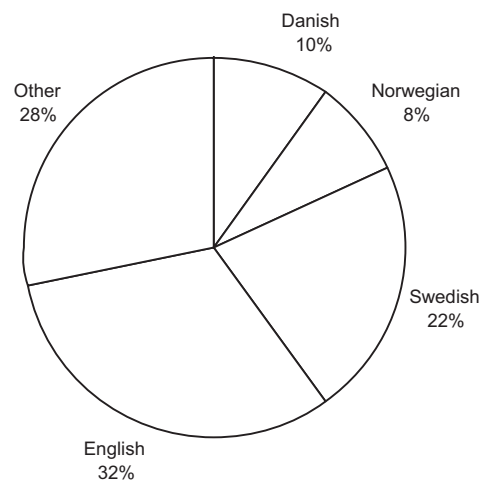
Sources: National Library of the Faroe Islands, Statistics Faroe Islands.

Figure 4 Translations as per cent share of published books 2007**Table 4 Book production: Translations 1980–2007 (number of titles and per cent share)**

Year	Number of titles	Per cent share	Year	Number of titles	Per cent share
1980	34	37	1994	67	52
1981	46	48	1995	74	48
1982	32	35	1996	64	46
1983	33	34	1997	54	42
1984	33	35	1998	61	39
1985	33	33	1999	37	31
1986	55	49	2000	66	39
1987	48	44	2001	48	41
1988	71	54	2002	58	42
1989	86	58	2003	92	54
1990	72	45	2004	67	45
1991	70	59	2005	74	44
1992	57	49	2006	60	43
1993	47	45	2007	60	45

Note: Books (49 pages and more) and booklets (5–48 pages).

Sources: National Library of the Faroe Islands, Statistics Faroe Islands.

Figure 5 Share of translated books published by language of origin 2006, per cent**Table 5 Book production: Translations by language of origin 1990–2007 (number of titles and per cent share)**

	Year	Danish	Icelandic	Norwegian	Swedish	English	French	German	Other	Total
Number of titles	1990	21	2	5	16	18	1	7	2	72
	1993	8	1	–	11	22	–	2	3	47
	1995	16	2	6	11	26	–	5	8	74
	1996	9	2	5	15	29	–	3	1	64
	1997	5	3	4	12	23	–	4	3	54
	1998	12	–	3	18	25	–	2	1	61
	1999	4	–	6	7	16	–	1	3	37
	2000	16	4	7	7	19	–	2	11	66
	2001	3	1	7	12	21	–	2	2	48
	2002	8	1	5	17	24	–	2	1	58
	2003	34	1	6	15	31	–	1	4	92
	2004	12	–	9	9	31	–	–	6	67
	2005	20	–	5	11	31	–	–	7	74
	2006	6	–	5	13	19	–	–	17	60
Per cent share	1990	29	3	7	22	25	1	10	3	100
	1993	17	2	–	23	47	–	4	6	100
	1995	22	3	8	15	35	–	7	11	100
	1996	14	3	8	23	45	–	5	2	100
	1997	9	6	7	22	43	–	7	6	100
	1998	20	–	5	30	38	–	3	4	100
	1999	11	–	16	19	43	–	3	8	100
	2000	24	6	11	11	29	–	3	17	100
	2001	6	2	15	25	44	–	4	4	100
	2002	14	2	9	29	41	–	3	2	100
	2003	37	1	7	16	34	–	1	4	100
	2004	18	–	13	13	46	–	–	9	100
	2005	27	–	7	15	42	–	–	9	100
	2006	10	–	8	22	32	–	–	28	100

Note: Books (49 pages and more) and booklets (5–48 pages).

Sources: National Library of the Faroe Islands, Statistics Faroe Islands.

Table 6 Book publishers by number of titles published 1991–2004 (number of publishers)

Year	Number of publishers, total	Publishers publishing only one title	Publishers publishing more than one title	Thereof publishers:	
				Publishing two to nine titles	Publishing ten titles and more
1991	40	28	12	9	3
1992	37	24	13	11	2
1993	33	19	14	12	2
1994	46	33	13	11	2
1995	62	48	14	12	2
1996	43	27	16	14	2
1997	40	26	14	12	2
1998	52	43	9	7	2
1999	52	40	12	9	3
2000	66	51	15	12	3
2001	40	30	10	7	3
2002	43	31	12	10	2
2003	48	33	15	13	2
2004	55	42	13	11	2

Note: Books (49 pages and more) and booklets (5–48 pages).

Sources: National Library of the Faroe Islands, Statistics Faroe Islands.

Table 7 Public libraries: Book stock volume 1980–2007 (number and per inhabitant)

Year	In thousands	Per inhabitant	Year	In thousands	Per inhabitant
1980	93	2.1	1994	192	4.4
1981	103	2.3	1995	196	4.5
1982	108	2.4	1996	205	4.7
1983	114	2.5	1997	207	4.7
1984	126	2.8	1998	210	4.7
1985	135	3.0	1999	205	4.5
1986	151	3.3	2000	212	4.6
1987	159	3.4	2001	217	4.6
1988	166	3.5	2002 ¹	206	4.3
1989	172	3.6	2003	229	4.8
1990	178	3.8	2004	220	4.6
1991	184	3.9	2005	226	4.7
1992	192	4.1	2006	257	5.3
1993	196	4.3	2007	261	5.4

¹ Due to amendments of the Public Libraries Act in 2002 figures from earlier years are not fully comparable to figures from 2002 and onwards..

Notes: Figures refer to year's end except for end of March for the Faroes in the years 1980–1983.

Sources: National Library of the Faroe Islands, Statistics Faroe Islands.

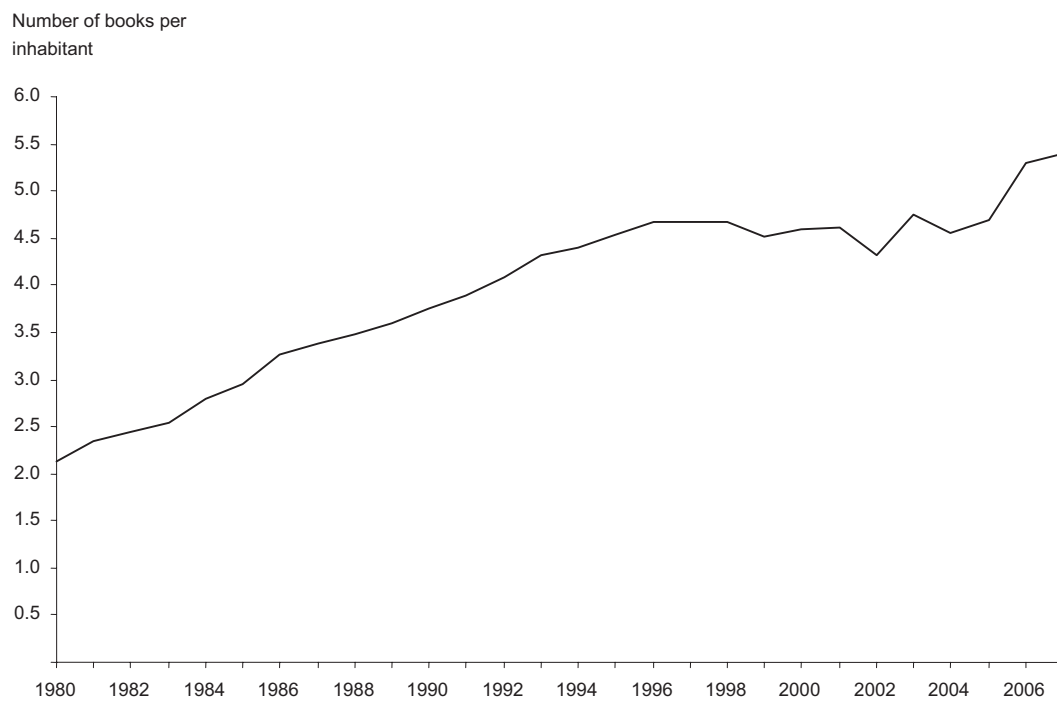
Figure 6 Book stock volume of public libraries per inhabitant 1980–2007

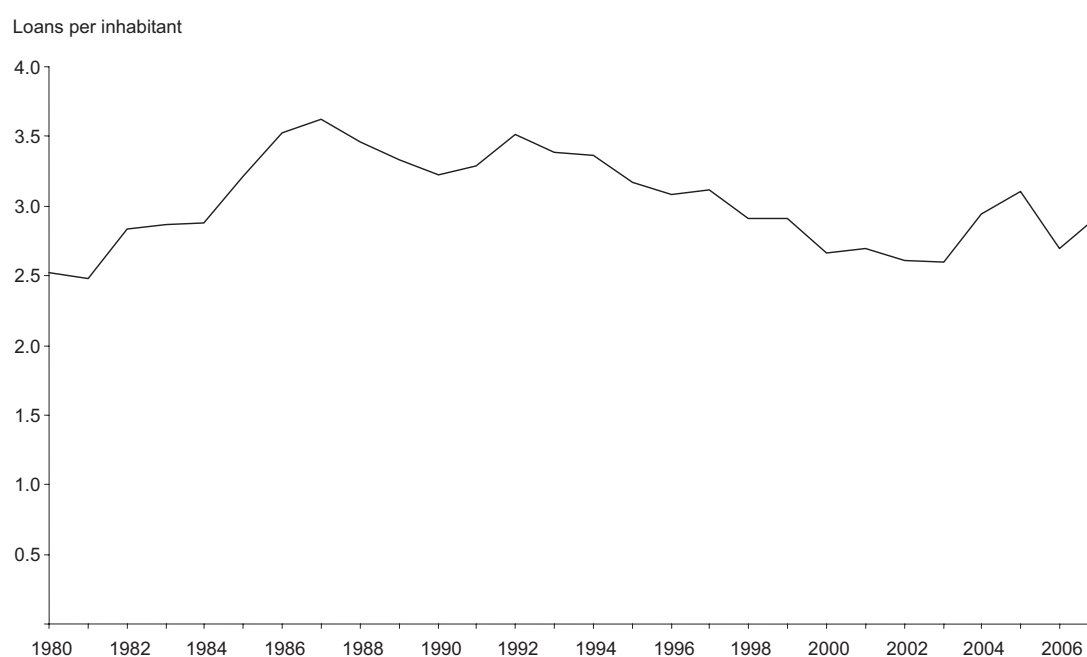
Table 8 Public libraries: Book loans 1980–2007 (number and per inhabitant)

Year	In thousands	Per inhabitant	Year	In thousands	Per inhabitant
1980	110	2.5	1994	147	3.4
1981	109	2.5	1995	137	3.2
1982	126	2.8	1996	135	3.1
1983	128	2.9	1997	138	3.1
1984	130	2.9	1998	130	2.9
1985	147	3.2	1999	132	2.9
1986	163	3.5	2000	123	2.7
1987	170	3.6	2001	126	2.7
1988	165	3.5	2002 ¹	125	2.6
1989	159	3.3	2003	124	2.6
1990	153	3.2	2004	142	2.9
1991	155	3.3	2005	150	3.1
1992	165	3.5	2006	133	2.7
1993	154	3.4	2007	142	2.9

¹ Due to amendments of the Public Libraries Act in 2002 figures from earlier years are not fully comparable to figures from 2002 and onwards.

Notes: Figures refer to year's end except for end of March for the Faroes in the years 1980–1983.

Sources: National Library of the Faroe Islands, Statistics Faroe Islands.

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Radio

The Faroes

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Table 1 The radio market structure 2008 (mid-year)

Status	Coverage	Channel	Organisation/ Owner	Financing	Programme profile	Transmission mode ¹	Location	Year established
Public	Nationwide	ÚF	Kringvarp Føroya ² / The Faroese Home Rule Government	License fee, advertisements, lottery, sponsoring	General	FM/Web	Tórshavn	1957
Private	Nationwide	Rás 2	Sp/f Rás 2 ³	Advertisements, sponsoring	General/Christian- religious	FM/Web	Saltangará ⁴	1999
	Quasi national	Lindin	Non-profit organisation	Donations, sponsoring	Christian-religious	FM/Web	Tórshavn	2000

¹ Distribution: FM = Frequency Modulation, terrestrial analogue; Web = Web casting.

² Útvarp Føroya and the public television Sjóntvarp Føroya merged in mid-year 2005 as Kringvarp Føroya (Faroese Radio and Television), however operating as separate divisions.

³ Daughter company of Sp/f Sosialurin, the publisher of the daily Sosialurin, since in October 2007.

⁴ Rás was located in Tórshavn until in 2004 when it was moved to Saltangará in Eysturoy.

Notes: Domestic radio channels and service radio transmitting own scheduled programming.

'Domestic channel' is one whose content is linguistically accessible to the entire population;

'Nationwide channel' is a one whose signal can be received virtually throughout the country;

'Quasi-national' channel is a one whose signal can be received in more than one district of the country, though still not in all districts.

Sources: radio-tv håndbogen (2008), the stations.

Table 2 Radio channels 1980–2007 (number)

Status	Coverage	1980 –98	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Public	Nationwide	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Private	Nationwide	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Quasi national ¹	–	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

¹ Quasi-national channel is a one whose signal can be received in more than one district of the country, though still not in all districts.

Note: Domestic channels and service radio transmitting own scheduled programming.

Sources: Postal and Telecom Surveillance Authority, radio-tv håndbogen (1996–2008), Statistics Faroe Islands.

Figure 1 Radio channels 1980–2007

Number of radio channels

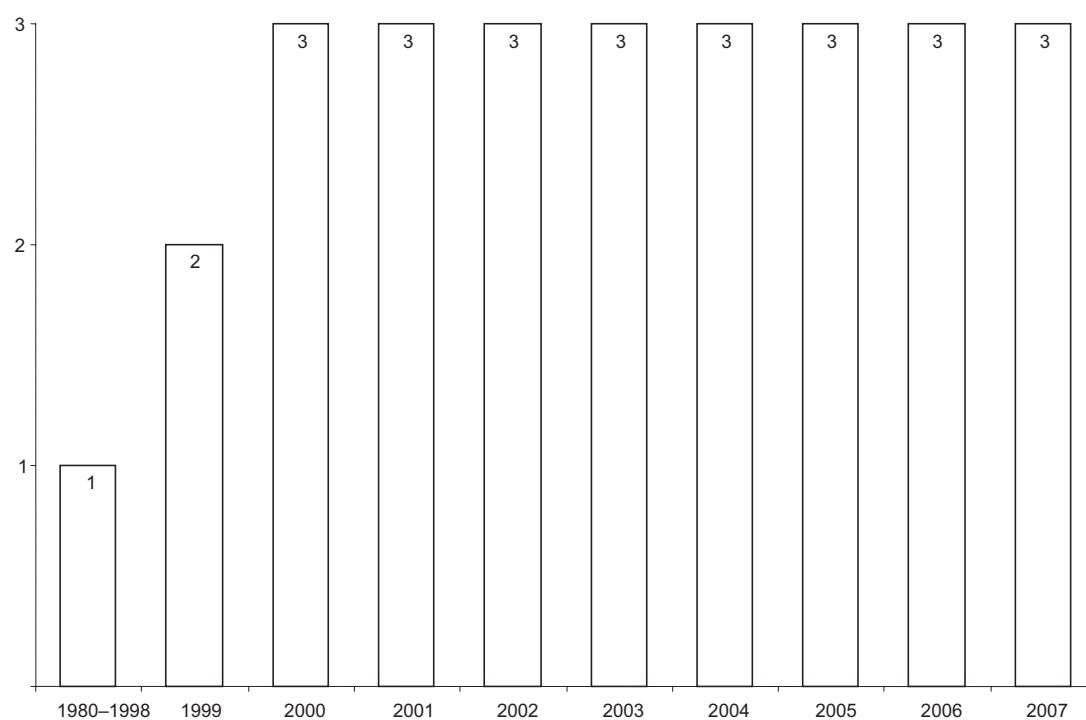


Table 3 Weekly transmission days by radio channels 1996–2007

Status	Channel	Location	Days/week										
			1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Public	Útvarp Føroya - ÚF	Tórshavn	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Private	Atlantic Radio	Tórshavn	▪	▪	▪	7	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪
	Lindin	Tórshavn	▪	▪	▪	▪	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	Rás 2	Saltangará ¹	▪	▪	▪	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

¹ Rás 2 was located in Tórshavn until in 2004.

Notes: Domestic channels and service radio transmitting own scheduled programming. Transmission days as scheduled.

Sources: radio-tv håndbogen (1996–2008), Rás 2, Útvarp Føroya – ÚF.

Table 4 Weekly transmission hours by radio channels 1996–2007

Status	Channel	Location	Hours/week												
			1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
Public	Útvarp Føroya - ÚF	Tórshavn	100	95	105	107	107	107	109	108	107	107	107	112	168
Private	Atlantic Radio	Tórshavn	▪	▪	▪	168	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪
	Lindin	Tórshavn	▪	▪	▪	▪	80	119	119	132	132	134	168	168	168
	Rás 2	Saltangará ¹	▪	▪	▪	168	105	81	91	91	91	91	98	99	99

¹ Rás 2 was located in Tórshavn until in 2004.

Notes: Domestic channels and service radio transmitting own scheduled programming. Transmission days as scheduled.

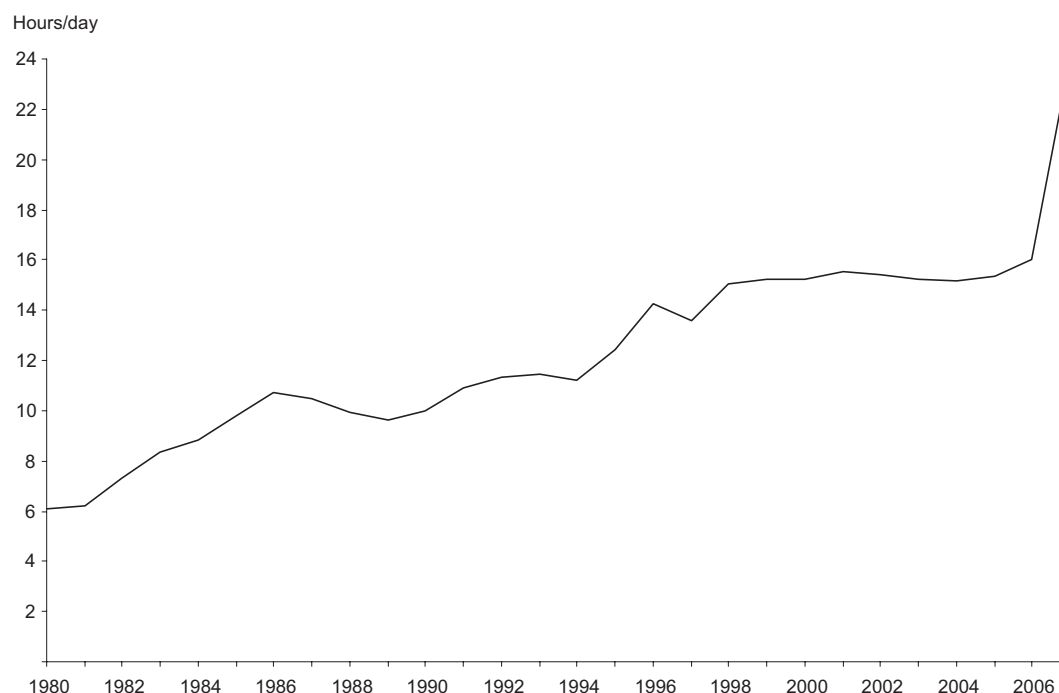
Sources: radio-tv håndbogen (1996–2008), Rás 2, Útvarp Føroya – ÚF.

Table 5 Public radio: Transmission days and transmission hours on Útvarp Føroya - ÚF 1980–2007

Year	Days/week	Hours/year	Hours/week	Hours/day
1980	7	2 234	43	6
1981	7	2 270	44	6
1982	7	2 669	51	7
1983	7	3 056	59	8
1984	7	3 229	62	9
1985	7	3 578	69	10
1986	7	3 920	75	11
1987	7	3 831	73	10
1988	7	3 637	70	10
1989	7	3 521	68	10
1990	7	3 656	70	10
1991	7	3 978	77	11
1992	7	4 146	80	11
1993	7	4 170	80	11
1994	7	4 095	79	11
1995	7	4 529	87	12
1996	7	5 226	100	14
1997 ¹	7	4 964	95	14
1998 ¹	7	5 486	105	15
1999 ¹	7	5 564	107	15
2000 ¹	7	5 578	107	15
2001 ¹	7	5 672	109	16
2002 ¹	7	5 621	108	15
2003 ¹	7	5 549	107	15
2004 ¹	7	5 556	107	15
2005 ¹	7	5 593	108	15
2006 ¹	7	5 840	112	16
2007 ¹	7	8 760	168	24

¹ Transmission hours as scheduled.

Sources: Office of the Faroese Government/High Commissioner of the Faroe Islands, radio-tv hánbøgen (1996–2008), Statistics Faroe Islands, Útvarp Føroya - ÚF.

Figure 2 Daily broadcasting hours on Útvarp Føroya - ÚF 1980–2007**Table 6 Transmission hours on radio channels by weekdays 2007**

Status	Channel	Transmission time by weekdays					
		Midweek			Weekend		
Public	Útvarp Føroya - ÚF	Monday-Friday	00:00AM	00:00AM	Saturday	00:00AM	00:00AM
					Sunday	10:00AM	19:00PM
Private	Lindin Rás 2	Monday-Friday	00:00AM	00:00AM	Saturday-Sunday	00:00AM	00:00AM
					Saturday	09:15AM	23:00PM
		Monday-Friday	08:00AM	22:00PM	Sunday	09:15AM	22:30PM

Notes: Domestic channels and service radio transmitting on a regular basis own scheduled programming. Transmission days and transmission time as scheduled.

Source: radio-tv håndbogen (2008).

Table 7 Public radio: Programming on Útvarp Føroya - ÚF by content 1980–2004 (number of transmission hours and per cent share)

Content	Hours/year																1997	2004
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995		
News/Weather	467	531	512	532	578	580	643	601	640	606	669	871	837	813	774	747	700	..
Current affairs ¹	333	291	440	492	575	530	604	521	426	412	464	680	867	776	692	851	755	..
Culture ²	304	306	352	364	342	426	423	368	418	423	402	370	357	363	336	371	338	..
Entertainment	34	36	37	55	87	97	94	80	65	63	84	103	87	88	160	168	109	..
Music ³	1 050	1 040	1 230	1 510	1 518	1 778	1 889	1 908	1 826	1 877	1 824	1 822	1 857	1 843	1 781	2 088	2 472	2 196
Sports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	45	86	124	..
Children/Youth	47	66	96	104	129	168	274	352	262	151	135	147	145	171	205	159	218	..
Advertisements/other and unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	..	..	75	102	59	248	..
Total	2 234	2 270	2 669	3 056	3 229	3 578	3 928	3 831	3 637	3 532	3 656	3 994	4 150	4 170	4 095	4 529	4 964	5 556

Content	Share (%)																1997	2004
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995		
News/Weather	21	23	19	17	18	16	16	16	18	17	18	22	20	20	19	17	14	..
Current affairs ¹	15	13	17	16	18	15	15	14	12	12	13	17	21	19	17	19	15	..
Culture ²	14	14	13	12	11	12	11	10	12	12	11	9	9	9	8	8	7	..
Entertainment	2	2	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	4	4	2	..
Music ³	47	46	46	49	47	50	48	50	50	53	50	46	45	44	44	46	50	40
Sports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	..
Children/Youth	2	3	4	3	4	5	7	9	7	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	..
Advertisements/other and unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	3	1	5	..
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	..

¹ Including broadcasts from the Parliament and election reports, commentary, debates, conversations, talks and phone in programmes.² Including readings, literature, radio plays, religious and educational.³ Including traditional Faroese dance.

Sources: Office of the Faroese Government/High Commissioner of the Faroe Islands, Statistics Faroe Islands, Útvarp Føroya - ÚF.

Table 8 Private radio: Programming on Rás 2 by content 1999–2006 (number of transmission hours and per cent share)

Content	Hours/year							
	1999 ¹	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
News/Weather	10	209	209	209	209	209	237	212
Current affairs ²	3	680	678	730	782	837	710	
Culture ³	13	366	469	469	469	418	331	613
Entertainment	–	–	–	156	156	157	–	1 022
Music	406	4 183	2 816	3 129	3 129	3 242	3 312	3 066
Sports	–	–	–	–	–	–	142	102
Children/Youth	–	52	52	52	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	95
Total	432	5 490	4 224	4 745	4 745	4 863	4 732	5 110

Content	Share (%)							
	1999 ¹	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
News/Weather	2	4	5	4	4	4	5	4
Current affairs ²	1	12	16	15	16	17	15	
Culture ³	3	7	11	10	10	9	7	12
Entertainment	–	–	–	3	3	3	–	20
Music	94	76	67	66	66	67	70	60
Sports	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2
Children/Youth	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ Rás 2 commenced transmissions on 14 December 1999.

² Including commentary, debates, conversations, talks and phone in programmes.

³ Including readings, literature and religious.

Note: Figures are rounded to the nearest decimal do not necessarily have to round up at hundred.

Source: Rás 2.

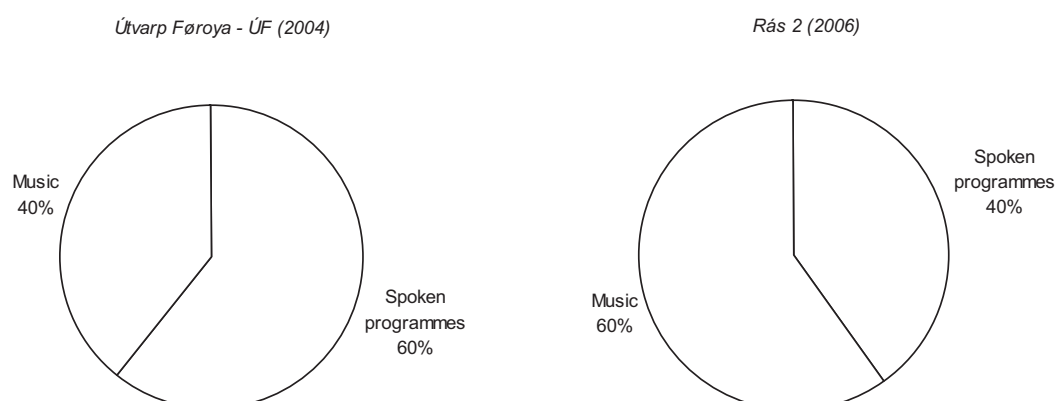
Figure 3 Spoken programmes and music on nationwide radio by channel (share of transmission time, per cent)

Figure 4 Music on nationwide radio by channel 1981–2006 (share of transmission time, per cent)

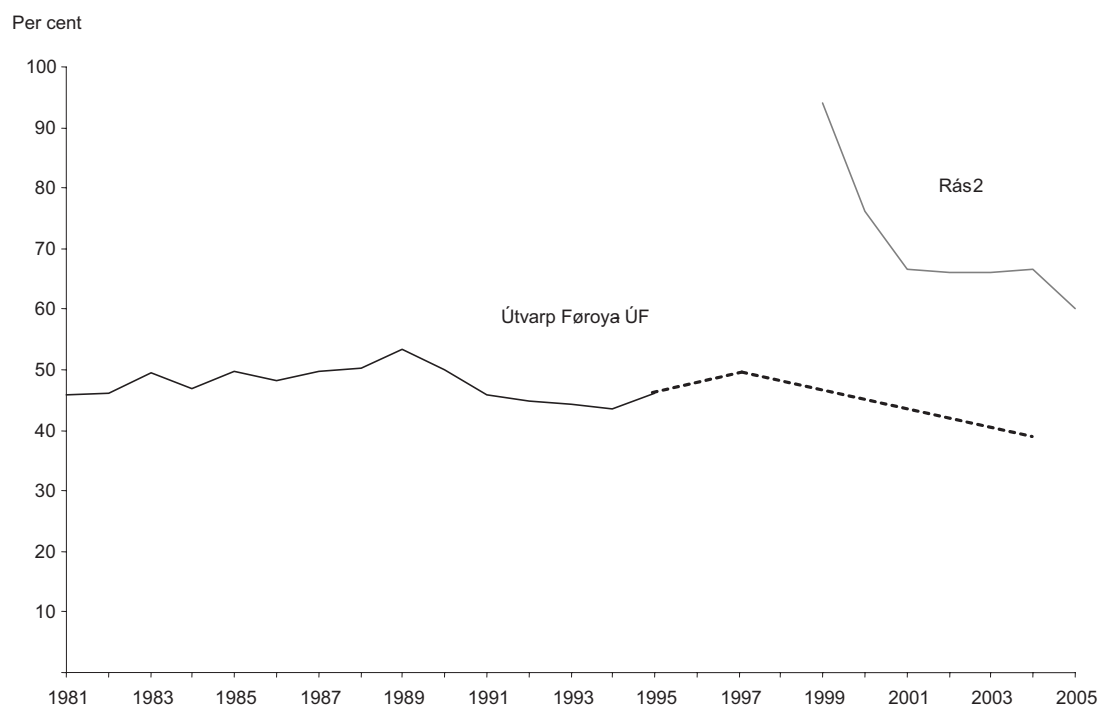


Table 9 Public radio: Initial and repeat broadcasts on Útvarp Føroya - ÚF 1980–1997 (number of transmission hours and per cent share)

	Hours/year																
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1997
Initial broadcasts	2 035	2 106	2 397	2 672	2 871	3 192	3 430	3 379	3 226	3 190	3 327	3 608	3 719	3 695	3 669	4 067	4 309
Repeat broadcasts	199	164	272	384	358	386	490	452	411	331	329	370	427	475	426	462	655
Total	2 234	2 270	2 669	3 056	3 229	3 578	3 920	3 831	3 637	3 521	3 656	3 978	4 146	4 170	4 095	4 529	4 964

	Share (%)																
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1997
Initial broadcasts	91	93	90	87	89	89	88	88	89	91	91	91	90	89	90	90	87
Repeat broadcasts	9	7	10	13	11	11	13	12	11	9	9	9	10	11	10	10	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Sources: Office of the Faroese Government/High Commissioner of the Faroe Islands, Statistics Faroe Islands, Útvarp Føroya - ÚF.

Table 10 Private nationwide radio: Initial and repeat broadcasts on Rás 2 1999–2006 (number of transmission hours and per cent share)

	Hours/year							
	1999 ¹	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Initial broadcasts	424	5 124	3 806	4 276	4 276	4 340	4 353	4 599
Repeat broadcasts	8	366	417	469	469	523	379	511
Total	432	5 490	4 224	4 745	4 745	4 863	4 732	5 110

	Share (%)							
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Initial broadcasts	98	93	90	90	90	89	92	90
Repeat broadcasts	2	7	10	10	10	11	8	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ Rás 2 commenced transmissions on 14 December 1999.

Source: Rás 2.

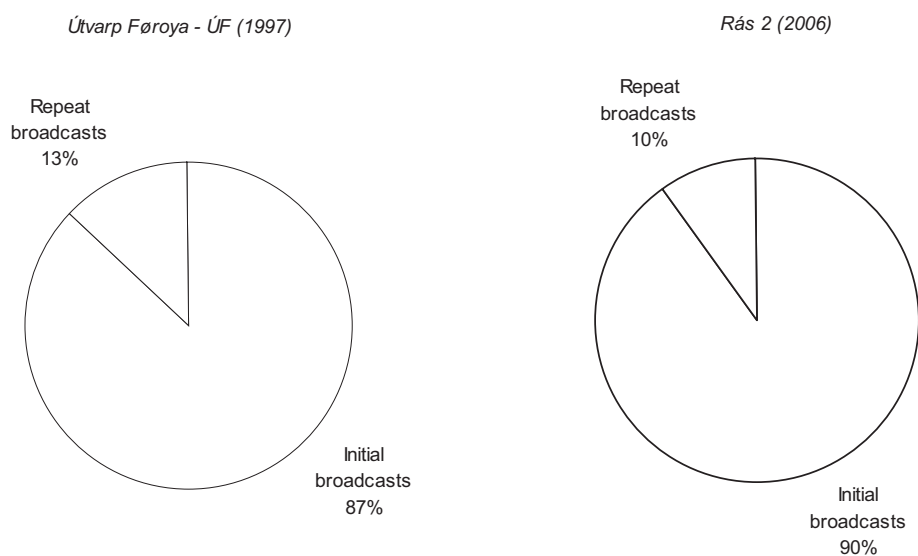
Figure 5 Initial and repeat broadcasts on nationwide radio by channel (share of transmission time, per cent)

Table 11 Public radio: Revenue, costs and employees of Útvarp Føroya - ÚF 1990–2004 (in current and fixed prices)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	FKK/DKK millions														
Current prices															
Operating revenue	19.2	21.7	23.6	21.0	19.1	20.9	20.5	21.6	23.9	23.4	25.3	26.6	27.3	26.8	27.9
License fees	11.7	13.9	15.7	13.9	12.3	13.4	13.4	13.8	14.8	14.2	16.4	16.8	16.8	16.8	18.0
Advertising	4.6	4.8	5.5	4.3	4.0	4.8	4.8	4.5	5.2	5.9	5.9	6.6	7.0	7.6	7.2
Lottery	2.9	3.0	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.3	3.3	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.2	2.4	2.7
Operating costs	19.2	21.6	23.4	21.6	20.8	20.3	20.5	21.6	23.8	23.2	24.8	26.6	24.9	25.6	27.2
Operating result	0.0	0.1	0.2	-0.5	-1.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	2.4	1.3	0.7
Costs per transmission hour (FKK/DKK thousands) ¹	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.2	5.1	4.5	3.7	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.9
	FKK/DKK millions														
Fixed (2006) prices															
Operating revenue	30.5	33.4	35.2	29.2	26.2	27.9	26.6	27.7	29.1	26.6	28.1	28.0	28.7	28.0	29.1
License fees	18.6	21.4	23.4	19.3	16.8	17.9	17.4	17.7	18.0	16.1	18.2	17.7	17.7	17.5	18.8
Advertising	7.3	7.4	8.2	6.0	5.5	6.4	6.2	5.8	6.3	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.4	7.9	7.5
Lottery	4.6	4.6	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.0	4.2	4.8	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.5	2.8
Operating costs	30.5	33.2	34.9	30.0	28.5	27.1	26.6	27.7	29.0	26.4	27.6	28.0	26.2	26.6	28.3
Operating result	0.0	0.2	0.3	-0.7	-2.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	2.5	1.3	0.7
Costs per transmission hour (FKK/DKK thousands) ¹	8.3	8.4	8.4	7.2	7.0	6.0	4.8	5.6	5.3	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.1
No. of permanent employees (full-time equivalents)	34	34	35	35	35	36	36	37	38	41	42	41	41	42	42

¹ Approached costs per an hour for the year 1996 and 1999–2003 as calculated from estimated total transmission hours.

Note: Figures are rounded to the nearest decimal do not necessarily have to round up at hundred.

Sources: Forchammer (1998), radio-tv håndbogen (1996–1997), Statistics Faroe Islands, The Faroese Parliament (The State Budget), Útvarp Føroya - ÚF.

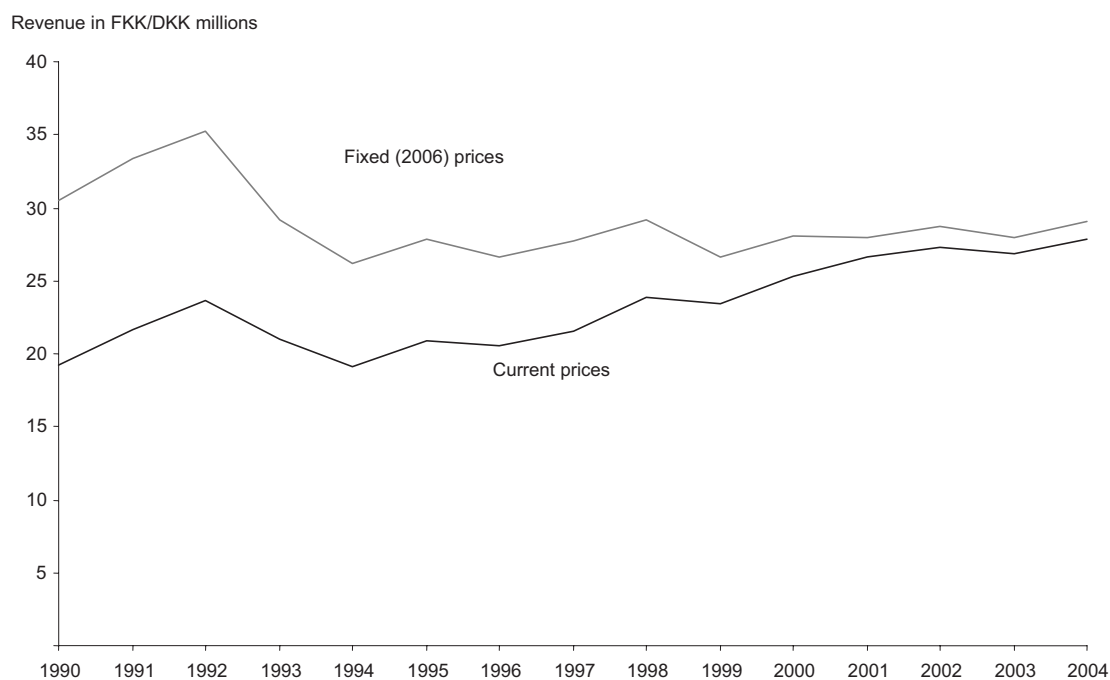
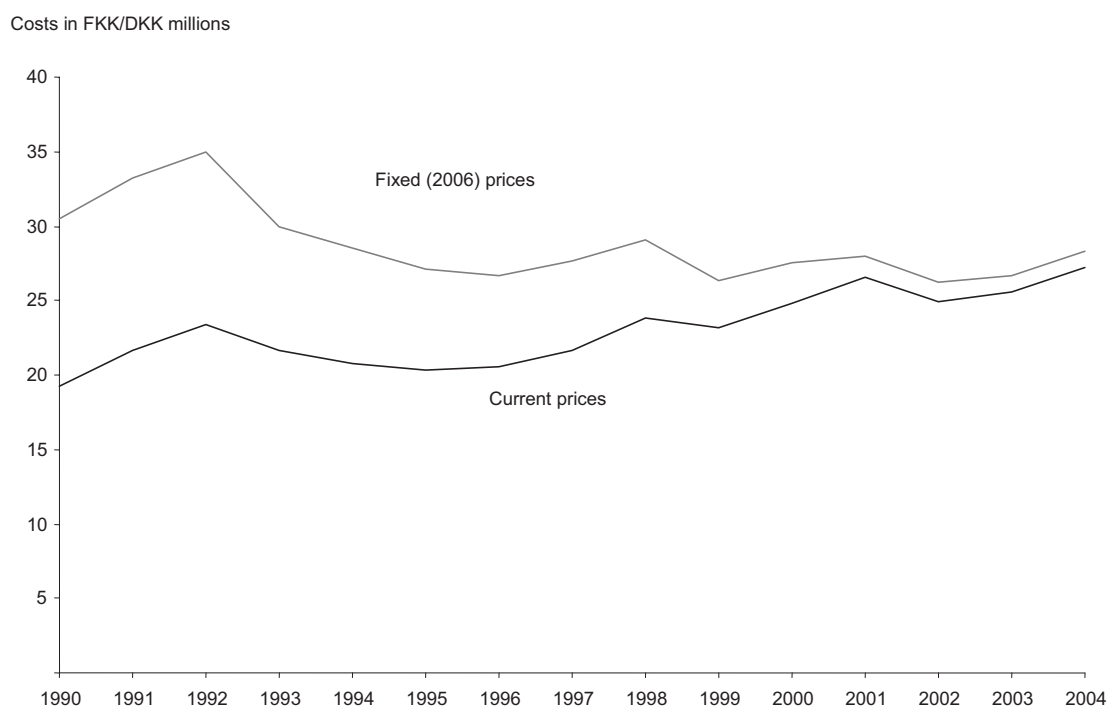
Figure 6 Operating revenue of Útvarp Føroya - ÚF 1990–2004 (in current and fixed prices)**Figure 7 Operating costs of Útvarp Føroya - ÚF 1990–2004 (in current and fixed prices)**

Table 12 Public radio and television: Revenue, costs and employees of Kringvarp Føroya - KF 2005–2007 (in current and fixed prices)

	FKK/DKK millions in current prices			FKK/DKK millions in fixed (2006) prices		
	2005	2006	2007 ¹	2005	2006	2007 ¹
<i>Operating revenue</i>	58.1	60.5	60.8	59.3	60.5	59.0
License fees	40.3	39.9	42.0	41.1	39.9	40.8
Advertising ²	12.6	13.1	12.6	12.9	13.1	12.2
Games	4.9	7.0	6.0	5.0	7.0	5.8
Other	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2
<i>Operating costs</i>	56.3	54.4	57.4	57.4	54.4	55.7
<i>Operating result</i>	1.7	6.1	3.5	1.7	6.1	3.4
Costs per transmission hour (FKK/DKK thousands) ³	6.8	6.3	5.1	6.9	6.4	5.0
<i>No. of permanent employees (full-time equivalents)</i>	97	95	95	▪	▪	▪
<i>No. of employees (full-time equivalents, part-time and free- lance)</i>	105	105	105	▪	▪	▪

¹ Budget figures.² Including sponsorship.³ Costs per transmission hour in 2006–2007 are estimated from broadcasting hours as scheduled.

Note: Útvarp Føroya and the public television Sjóntvarp Føroya merged in mid-year 2005 as Kringvarp Føroya (Faroes Radio and Television), however operating as separate divisions. Figures are rounded to the nearest decimal do not necessarily have to round up at hundred.

Sources: radio-tv hánbøgen (2006–2008), The Faroese Parliament (The State Budget 2008).

Table 13 Public radio and television: Employees of Kringvarp Føroya - KF 2007 (number and per cent share)

	Number	Share (%)
Radio employees	41	37
Television employees	49	44
Mutually shared employees	22	20
Total	112	100

Notes: Full-time and part-time employees. Information in April 2007.

Source: Kringvarp Føroya (www.uf.fo/starvsfolk.asp)

Table 14 Private radio: Paid employees and unpaid staff 2001–2007 (number and per cent share)

	Number						
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Paid employees ¹	5	5	5	5	8	16	11
Unpaid staff	50	50	50	45	45	30	65
Total	55	55	55	50	53	46	76

	Share (%)						
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Paid employees ¹	9	9	9	10	15	35	14
Unpaid staff	91	91	91	90	85	65	86
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ Permanent full-time and part-time employees and free-lance staff.

Note: Not necessarily exhaustive data.

Sources: radio-tv håndbogen (2002–2008), Rás 2.

Table 15 Radio licenses 1980–2007 (number and per hundred inhabitants)

Year	Radio licenses	Licenses per hundred inhabitants
1980	16 000	37
1981	16 000	36
1982	16 000	36
1983	16 000	36
1984	16 500	36
1985	16 500	36
1990 ¹	16 700	35
1991 ¹	17 400	37
1992 ¹	19 600	42
1993 ¹	19 300	43
1994 ¹	17 100	39
1995 ¹	18 500	43
1996 ¹	18 500	42
1997 ^{1, 2}	15 600	35
1998 ¹	16 700	37
1999 ¹	16 000	35
2000 ¹	17 100	37
2001 ¹	17 500	37
2002 ¹	17 500	37
2003 ¹	17 500	36
2004	17 500	36
2005	17 500	36
2006 ³	17 650	36

¹ Number of licenses is estimated from license fee revenue of Útvarp Føroya - ÚF and the annual license fee.

² Car radios are exempted from the license fee from 1997 and onwards.

³ Estimated.

Note: Figures are rounded to the nearest decimal do not necessarily have to round up at hundred.

Sources: Føroya kunngerðasavn, Statistics Faroe Islands, Útvarp Føroya - ÚF.

Table 16 Radio license fee 1980–2006 (in FKK/DKK)

Year	Current prices		Fixed (2006) prices	
	License fee/year	License fee/month	License fee/year	License fee/month
1980	215	18	597	50
1981	215	18	524	44
1982	350	29	778	65
1983	450	38	938	78
1984	550	46	1 038	86
1985	550	46	1 019	85
1986	700	58	1 273	106
1987	700	58	1 273	106
1988	700	58	1 228	102
1989	700	58	1 148	96
1990	700	58	1 111	93
1991	800	67	1 231	103
1992	800	67	1 194	100
1993	900	75	1 250	104
1994	900	75	1 233	103
1995	906	76	1 208	101
1996	908	76	1 179	98
1997	1 108	92	1 420	118
1998	1 108	92	1 351	113
1999	1 108	92	1 259	105
2000	1 200	100	1 333	111
2001	1 200	100	1 263	105
2002	1 200	100	1 263	105
2003	1 200	100	1 249	104
2004	1 300	108	1 351	113
2005	1 300	108	1 329	111
2006	1 300	108	1 300	108

Note: Radio licenses were exempted from VAT until 1 January 1993, when 25% VAT was imposed upon sale of goods and services.

Sources: Føroya kunngerðasavn, Útvarp Føroya – ÚF.

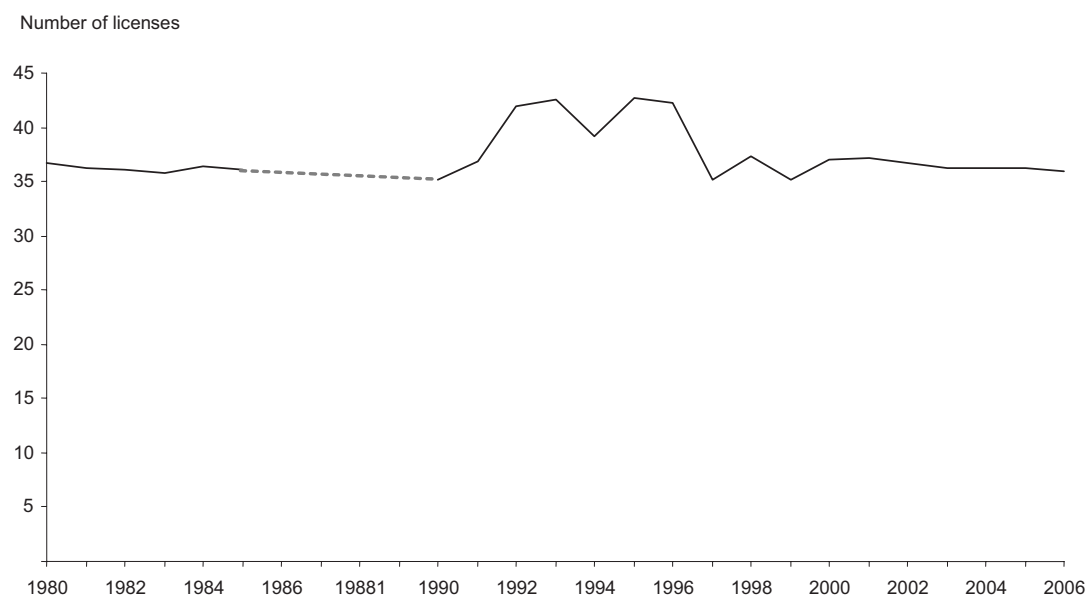
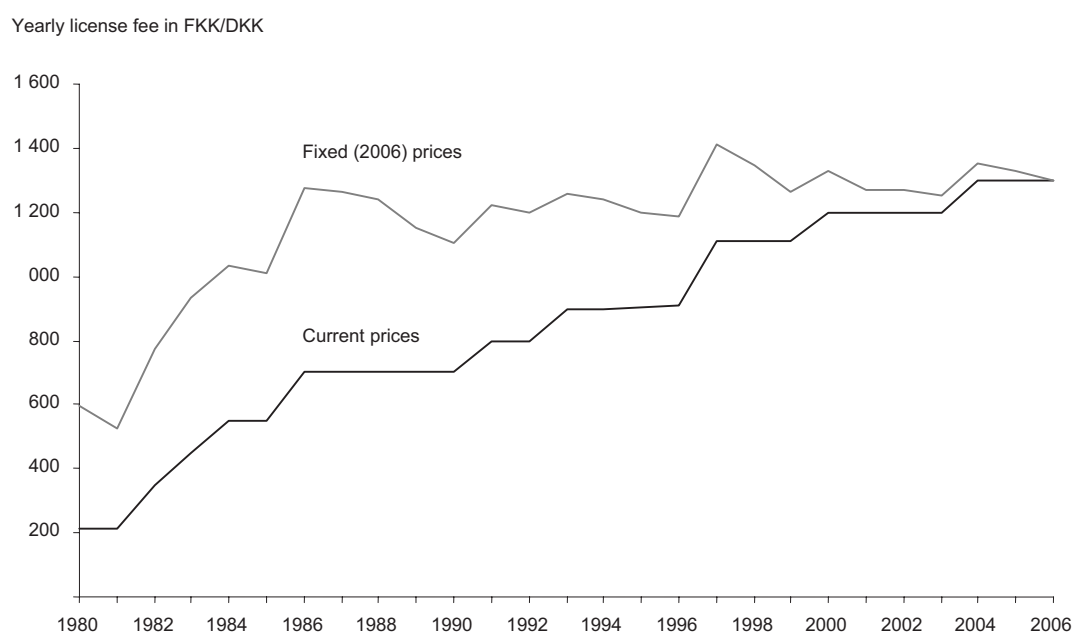
Figure 8 Radio licenses per hundred inhabitants 1980–2006**Figure 9 Yearly radio license fee 1980–2007 (in current and fixed prices)**

Table 17 Radio channels market shares 2005 (share of listening time the average day, per cent)

	Útvarp Føroya - ÚF	Rás 2	Lindin	All radio
Share of listening time	65	29	7	100

Notes: Survey in November 2005. Age of respondents 12+. Time of listening from 07AM–05PM.

Source: Gallup Føroyar.

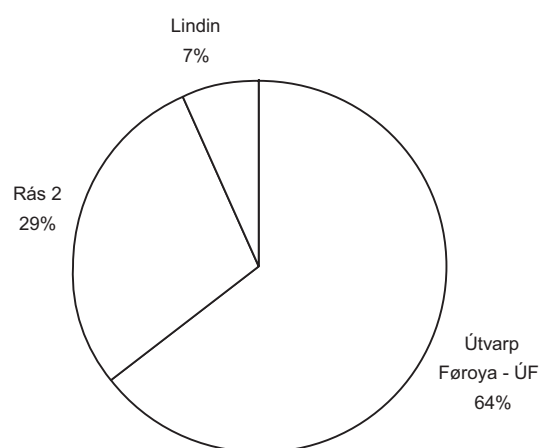
Figure 10 Radio channels market shares of listening time 2005 (per cent)

Table 18 Radio channels market shares by socio-economic groups 2005 (share of listening time the average day, per cent)

	Útvarp Føroya - ÚF	Rás 2	Lindin	All radio
All	65	29	7	100
Men	61	32	8	100
Women	69	26	6	100
Age				
12–19	35	57	7	100
20–29	49	45	6	100
30–39	65	29	7	100
40–49	73	22	5	100
50–59	73	19	7	100
60+	75	17	8	100
Residence				
Eysturoy	59	34	8	100
Northern islands	64	27	9	100
North Streymoy	66	29	5	100
Sandoy	82	14	4	100
Suðuroy	65	27	8	100
Vágoy	70	27	3	100
South Streymoy	65	28	7	100
Education				
Compulsorily education	59	32	9	100
Shorter vocational training	53	41	6	100
Longer vocational training	64	27	9	100
Upper secondary education	71	24	5	100
Tertiary education	75	21	5	100
Higher and university education	77	17	6	100
Income				
<250.000 FKK/DKK	68	24	8	100
251.000–600.000 FKK/DKK	65	28	7	100
6001.000 and > FKK/DKK	71	24	5	100

Notes: Survey in November 2005. Age of respondents 12+. Time of listening from 07AM–05PM.

Source: Gallup Føroyar.

Table 19 Websites of radio stations accessed in selected weeks 2005–2008 (number)

Newspaper	Site	Time of measurement		Unique visitors	Visits	Page impressions	Visits/visitor	Page impressions/visitor
Lindin	lindin.fo	2006	December	314	651	1 462	2	5
			February	339	730	1 649	2	5
		2007	April	312	522	1 559	2	5
			June	277	496	1 267	2	5
			August	416	687	1 204	2	3
			October	412	795	1 763	2	4
			December	384	863	1 841	2	5
		2008	February	172	294	895	2	5
			April	380	836	2 530	2	7
			June	335	766	2 207	2	7
			August	256	573	1 537	2	6
Rás 2	ras2.fo	2005	December	827	1 860	4 534	2	5
			February	872	1 837	4 831	2	6
		2006	April	754	1 527	3 881	2	5
			June	785	1 606	4 160	2	5
			August	762	1 566	4 682	2	6
			October	994	2 115	5 080	2	5
			December	1 037	2 272	5 382	2	5
		2007	February	963	2 142	4 857	2	5
			April	884	1 527	3 918	2	4
			June	883	1 535	3 844	2	4
			August	810	1 655	3 920	2	5
			October	2 063	3 799	12 176	2	6
			December	1 415	2 353	6 552	2	5
		2008	February	1 116	1 975	5 598	2	5
			April	1 007	1 589	4 502	2	4
			June	1 019	1 644	5 004	2	5
			August	..	..	..	..	..
Útvarp Føroya	uf.fo	2005	April	4 370	11 985	41 099	3	9
			June	3 835	10 688	31 743	3	8
			August	3 858	9 420	28 765	2	7
			October	4 357	11 554	34 537	3	8
		2006	December	5 231	14 296	59 110	3	11
			February	6 349	17 693	77 306	3	12
			April	4 902	12 659	47 892	3	10
			June	4 957	13 800	47 546	3	10
			August	5 678	16 179	51 297	3	9
			October	8 078	22 881	75 134	3	9
		2007	December	7 348	20 697	68 480	3	9
			February	7 754	21 706	68 996	3	9
			April	8 250	18 401	61 404	2	7
			June	11 702	30 106	110 904	3	9
			August	10 833	32 405	98 621	3	9
			October	11 278	29 408	82 562	3	7
		2008	December	11 055	30 776	94 518	3	9
			February	11 719	34 058	101 998	3	9
			April	10 194	28 755	81 265	3	8
			June	14 431	48 385	150 892	3	10
			August	12 682	48 991	226 261	4	18

Notes: Time of measurement week 8 (February), 15 (April), 24 (June), 32 (August), 41 (October), 50 (December). Websites included in coordinated Web measure.

¹ Rás 2 is not included in the Web measure after week 31 (August) 2008.

Source: Gallup Føroyar (www.gallup.fo/) / Modernus (www.modernus.is).

Television

The Faroes

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Table 1 The television market structure 2008 (mid-year)

Status	Coverage	Channel	Organisation/ owner	Financing	Programme profile	Transmission mode ¹	Location	Year established
Public	Nationwide	SvF	Kringvarp Føroya ² / The Faroese Home Rule Government	License fee, advertisements, lottery, sponsoring	General	T/Web ³	Tórshavn	1984

¹ Distribution: T = terrestrial analogue; Web = Web casting.

² Sjólvarp Føroya and the public radio Útvarp Føroya merged in mid-year 2005 as Kringvarp Føroya (Faroese Radio and Television), however operating as separate divisions.

³ No simultaneous transmissions on the Web – only achieved news.

Notes: Domestic channels transmitting own scheduled programming. Relay of satellite TV channels excluded.

'Domestic channel' is one whose content is linguistically accessible to the entire population;

'Nationwide channel' is a one whose signal can be received virtually throughout the country;

'Quasi-national' channel is a one whose signal can be received in more than one district of the country, though still not in all districts;

'Regional channel' is a one whose signal is receivable in one district only;

'Local channel' is a one whose signal is receivable only within a severely limited geographical area, such as in a village, or in a town and in nearest vicinity.

Sources: radio-tv håndbogen (2008), Sjólvarp Føroya - SvF.

Table 2 Television channels 1980–2007 (number)

Status	Coverage	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Public	Nationwide	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Private ¹	Local	3	4	4	4	4 ²	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Status	Coverage	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Public	Nationwide	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Private ¹	Local	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

¹ Not necessarily exhaustive information on all private local channels transmitting own scheduled programming on a regular basis. By 1980 license had been granted to nine associations to distribute TV signal. Many transmitted only taped programmes from Danmarks Radio - DR (Danish Radio). These are not counted here.

² Transmissions ended when Sjóntv Føroya - SvF commenced transmissions on 1 April 1984.

Note: Domestic channels transmitting own scheduled programming.

Sources: Forchhammer (1983, 1998), Office of the Faroese Government/High Commissioner of the Faroe Islands, radio-tv hánbøgen (1996–2008), Statistics Faroe Islands.

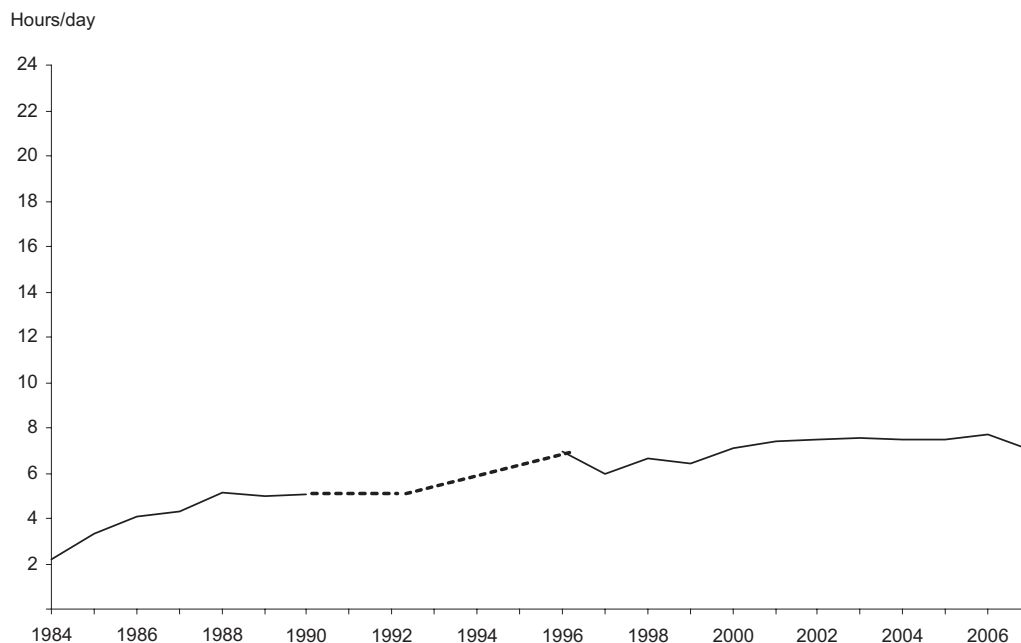
Table 3 Public television: Transmission days and transmission hours on Sjóntv Føroya - SvF 1984–2007

Year	Days/ week	Hours/ year	Hours/ week	Hours/ day
1984	5	789	15	2
1985	5	1 204	23	3
1986	5	1 480	28	4
1987	5	1 561	30	4
1988	5	1 867	36	5
1989	5	1 827	35	5
1990	5	1 835	35	5
1991	5	..	..	..
1992	6	1 913	37	5
1993	6	..	..	..
1994	6	..	..	..
1995	6	..	..	..
1996	6	2 543	49	7
1997	6	2 182	42	6
1998	6	2 431	47	7
1999	6	2 340	45	6
2000	7	2 600	50	7
2001	7	2 704	52	7
2002	7	2 739	53	8
2003	7	2 750	53	8
2004 ¹	7	2 730	53	7
2005 ¹	7	2 730	53	7
2006 ¹	7	2 811	54	8
2007 ¹	7	2 555	49	7

¹ Transmission hours as scheduled.

Note: Sjóntv Føroya - SvF commenced regular transmissions on 1 April 1984.

Sources: radio-tv hánbøgen (2004–2008), Sjóntv Føroya - SvF, Statistics Faroe Islands.

Figure 1 Daily broadcasting hours on Sjóntv Føroya - SvF 1984–2007**Table 4 Public television: Transmission hours by weekdays on Sjóntv Føroya - SvF 2007**

Channel	Transmission time by weekdays					
	Midweek			Weekend		
Sjóntv Føroya - SvF	Monday-Thursday	17:00PM	24:00PM	Saturday	16:00PM	01:00AM
	Friday	17:30PM	00:30AM	Sunday	19:00PM	23:30PM

¹ Transmission hours as scheduled.

Note: Transmission days and hours as scheduled.

Source: radio-tv håndbogen (2007–2008).

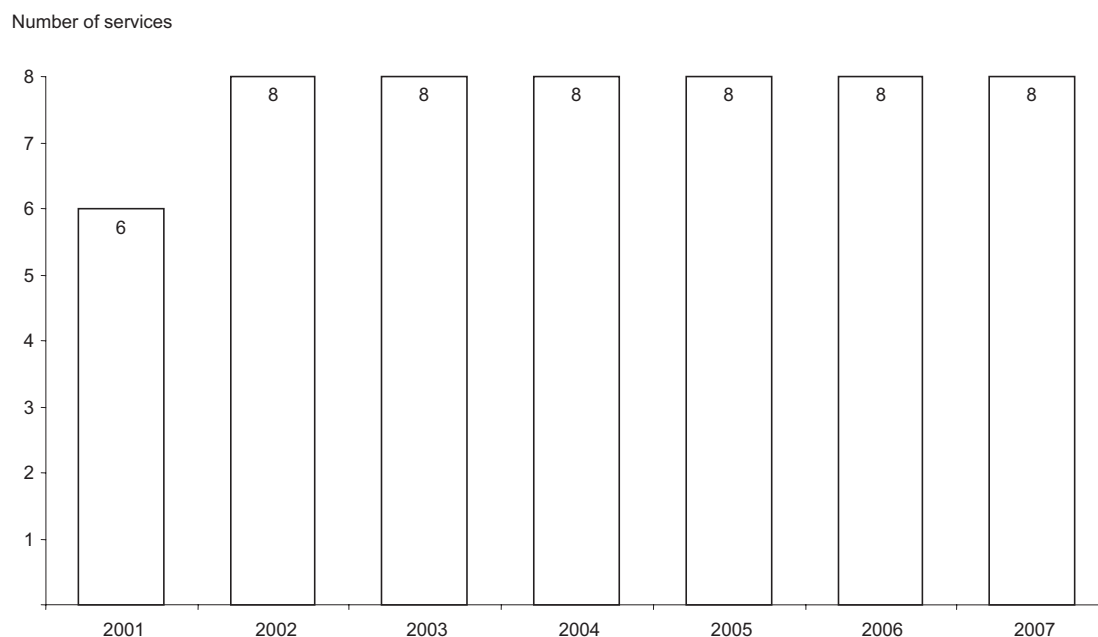
Table 5 Distributors of non-domestic TV 2001–2007 (number)

Coverage	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Quasi-national ¹	■	■	■	1	1	1	1
Local	6	8	8	7	7	7	7
Total	6	8	8	8	8	8	8

¹ Distributor has a technical penetration in more than one district of the country, though still not in all districts.

Note: Included are providers of simultaneous relay of satellite TV to subscribers over cable and terrestrially.

Source: Postal and Telecom Surveillance Authority.

Figure 2 Distributors of non-domestic TV 2001–2007**Table 6 Subscriptions to non-domestic TV by mode of diffusion 2002–2007 (number and per cent share)**

	Year	Total	Cable ²	Broadband	Satellite ³
Number of subscriptions	2002	8 730	1 200	1 030	6 500
	2003	11 038	1 200	2 838	7 000
	2004	12 462	1 200	4 112	7 150
	2005	13 857	1 200	5 260	7 397
	2006	14 672	1 200	6 382	7 090
	2007	15 279	1 200	7 375	6 704
Subscriptions as share of mode of diffusion (%)	2002	100	14	12	74
	2003	100	11	26	63
	2004	100	10	33	57
	2005	100	9	38	53
	2006	100	8	43	48
	2007	100	8	48	44
Subscriptions as share of households (%) ¹	2002	52	7	6	39
	2003	65	7	17	41
	2004	73	7	24	42
	2005	80	7	30	43
	2006	85	7	37	41
	2007	88	7	42	39

¹ Estimation based upon number of residential homes and private dwellings.

² Estimated number of subscriptions.

³ Estimated number of subscriptions over own antenna.

Note: Subscriptions at end-of-year to simultaneous relay of satellite TV over cable, broadband and terrestrially.

Source: Postal and Telecom Surveillance Authority.

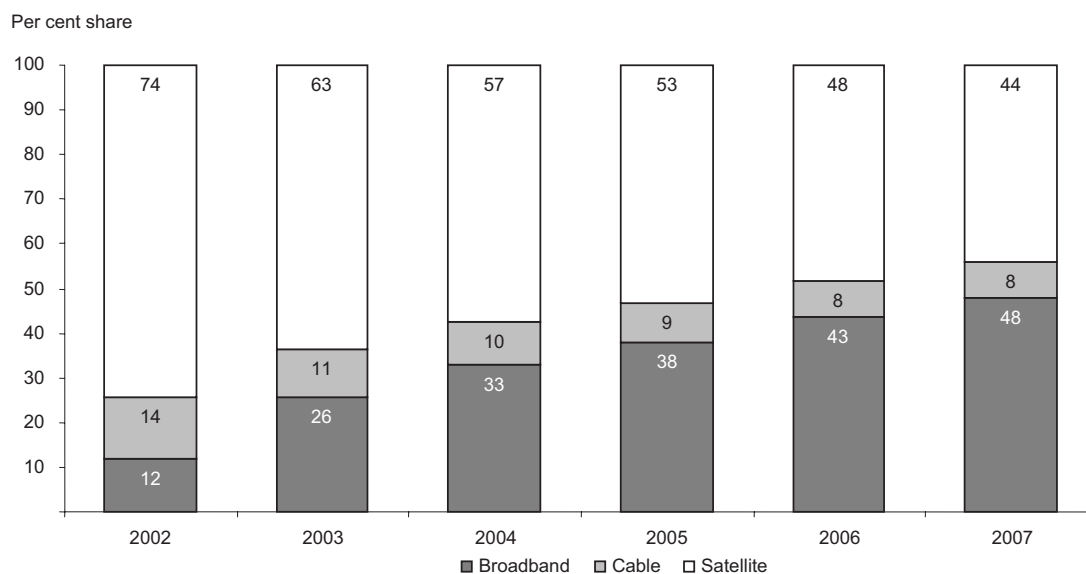
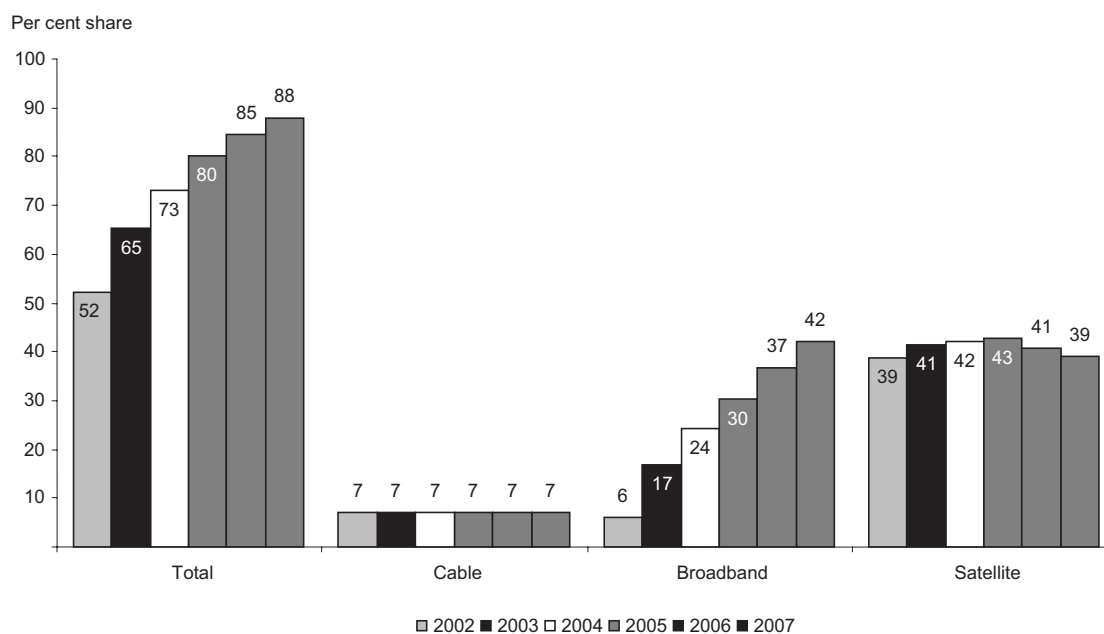
Figure 3 Subscriptions to non-domestic TV by mode of diffusion 2002–2007 (per cent share)**Figure 4 Subscriptions of households to non-domestic TV by mode of diffusion 2002–2007 (share of households, per cent)**

Table 7 Subscriptions to non-domestic TV by distributors 2002–2007 (number and per cent share)

Distributors	Number of subscriptions					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Televarpið ¹	1 030	2 838	4 112	5 260	6 382	7 375
Local cable networks ²	1 200	1 200	1 200	1 200	1 200	1 200
Canal Digital	6 500	6 500	6 500	6 747	6 440	6 054
Sky, Viasat, etc. ²		500	650	650	650	650
Total	8 730	11 038	12 462	13 857	14 672	15 279

Distributors	Share (%)					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Televarpið ¹	12	26	33	38	43	48
Local cable networks ²	14	11	10	9	8	8
Canal Digital	74	59	52	49	44	40
Sky, Viasat, etc. ²		5	5	5	4	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ Televarpið commenced DVB-T (Digital Video Broadcasting-Terrestrial) transmissions on 5 December 2002.

² Estimated number of subscriptions.

Note: Subscriptions at end-of-year.

Source: Postal and Telecom Surveillance Authority.

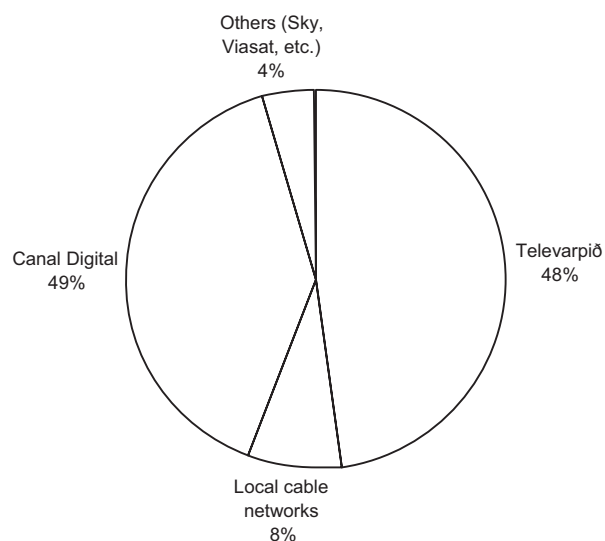
Figure 5 Market shares by distributors of non-domestic TV 2007 (share of subscriptions, per cent)

Table 8 Public television: Programming on Sjóónvarp Føroya - SvF by content 1984–2003 (number of transmission hours and per cent share)

Content	Hours/year									
	1984 ¹	1985	1986	1987	1989	1990	1992	1996	2002	2003
News/Current affairs ²	85	112	207	306	307	442	295	280	186	261
Non-fiction/Information ³	133	260	231	225	208	194	199	389	808	822
Fiction ⁴	211	215	457	459	722	585	650	842	1 093	1 180
Entertainment	118	278	182	191	174	185	115	145	233	193
Music	47	53	123	142	121	123	142	104	90	151
Sports	116	153	184	145	205	193	363	412	331	140
Children/Youth	80	132	96	94	91	112	151	369	⁵	⁵
Total	789	1 204	1 480	1 562	1 827	1 835	1 913	2 543	2 739	2 750

Content	Share (%)									
	1984 ¹	1985	1986	1987	1989	1990	1992	1996	2002	2003
News/Current affairs ²	11	9	14	20	17	24	15	11	7	10
Non-fiction/Information ³	17	22	16	14	11	11	10	15	30	30
Fiction ⁴	27	18	31	29	40	32	34	33	40	43
Entertainment	15	23	12	12	10	10	6	6	9	7
Music	6	4	8	9	7	7	7	4	3	6
Sports	15	13	12	9	11	11	19	16	12	5
Children/Youth	10	11	7	6	5	6	8	15	⁵	⁵
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ Sjóónvarp Føroya - SvF commenced regular transmissions on 1 April 1984.² Including debates and weather.³ Including serious and light documentaries, culture, science and information, religious, educational and food programmes.⁴ Including films, series and plays.⁵ Included in other genre of programming.

Sources: Sjóónvarp Føroya - SvF, Statistics Faroe Islands.

Table 9 Public television: Initial and repeat broadcasts on Sjóntv Føroya - SvF 2002–2003 (number of transmission hours and per cent share)

	Hours/year		Share (%)	
	2002	2003	2002	2003
Initial broadcasts	2 320	2 233	85	81
Repeat broadcasts	419	517	15	19
Total	2 739	2 750	100	100

Sources: Sjóntv Føroya - SvF, Statistics Faroe Islands.

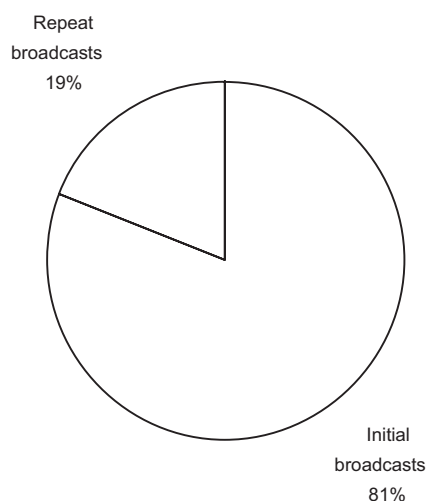
Figure 6 Initial and repeat broadcasts on Sjóntv Føroya - SvF 2003 (share of transmission time, per cent)

Table 10 Public television: Programming on Sjóntv Føroya - SvF by origin 1987–2003 (number of transmission hours and per cent share)

Origin	Hours/year							
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1992	1996	2002	2003
Faroese	353	326	441	574	330	349	627	740
Danish	1 049	1 148	1 263	1 112	299	368	853	662
Nordic other	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other	159	393	123	149	1 284	1 825	1 259	1 348
Total	1 561	1 867	1 827	1 835	1 913	2 543	2 739	2 750

Origin	Share (%)							
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1992	1996	2002	2003
Faroese	23	17	24	31	17	14	23	27
Danish	67	61	69	61	16	15	31	24
Nordic other	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other	10	21	7	8	67	72	46	49
Total	100	100	100,059	100	100	100	100	100

Source: High Commissioner of the Faroe Islands, Sjóntv Føroya - SvF, Statistics Faroe Islands.

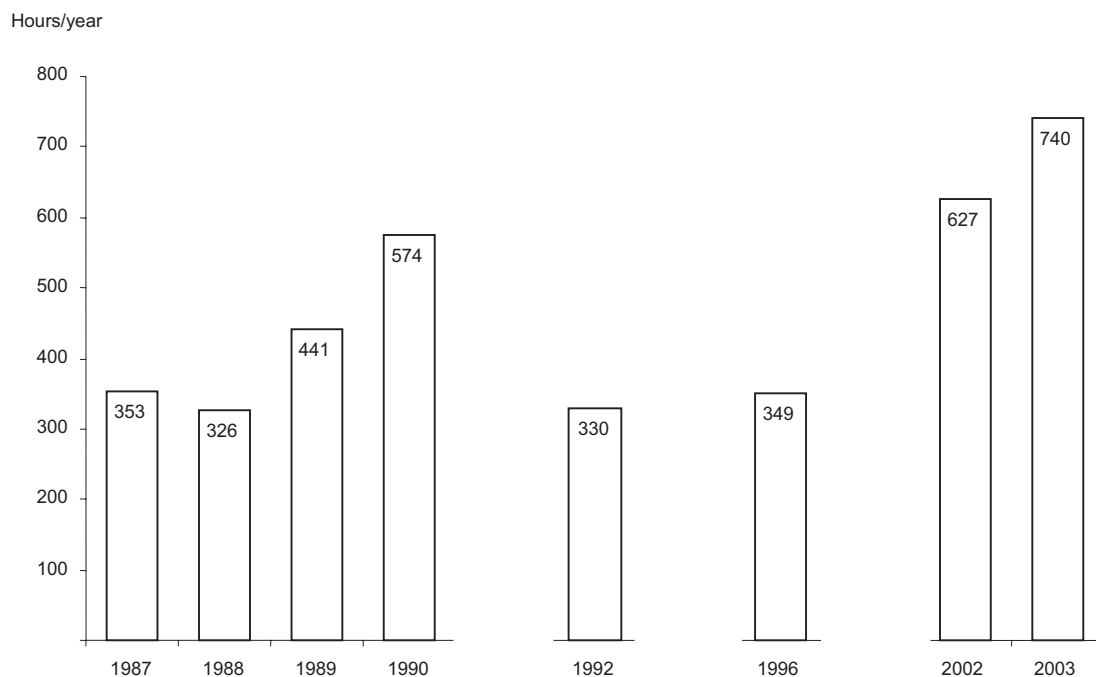
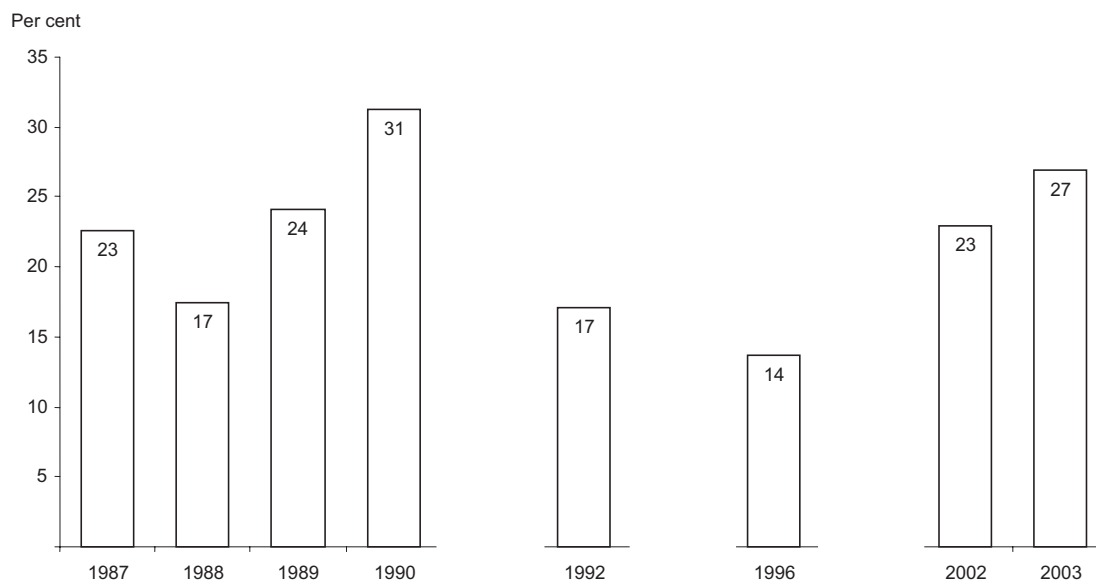
Figure 7 Domestic programmes on Sjánvarp Føroya - SvF 1987–2003 (number of transmission hours)**Figure 8 Domestic programmes on Sjánvarp Føroya - SvF 1987–2003 (share of transmission time, per cent)**

Figure 9 Origin of programming on Sjóntv Føroya - SvF 2003 (share of transmission time, per cent)

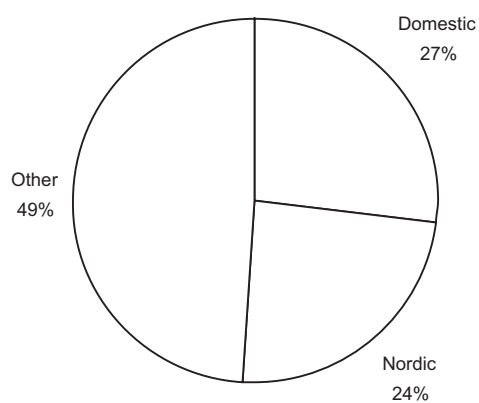


Table 11 Public television: Foreign programmes on Sjóntv Føroya – SvF subtitled and with voice over 1987–1996 (number of transmission hours and per cent share)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1992	1996
Hours/year	69	29	61	69	485	234
Share of foreign programmes (%)	6	2	4	5	31	11
Total transmission hours of foreign programmes	1 208	1 541	1 386	1 261	1 583	2 193

Sources: Sjóntv Føroya - SvF, Statistics Faroe Islands.

Table 12 Public television: Domestic programming on Sjóónvarp Føroya - SvF by content 1987–2003 (number of transmission hours and per cent share)

Content	Hours/year									
	1987	1989	1990	1992	1996	2002	2003			
News/Current affairs ¹	154	204	272	152	157	155	190			
Non-fiction/Information ²	114	112	107	99	115	274	304			
Fiction ³	3	4	2	1	3	13	31			
Entertainment	4	31	25	3	7	145	104			
Music	16	10	17	5	15	17	37			
Sports	23	31	72	40	20	24	73			
Children	39	45	53	30	32	• ⁴	• ⁴			
Youth	1	4	28	1	–	• ⁴	• ⁴			
Total	353	441	574	330	349	627	740			
Children	39	45	53	30	32	70	89			
Youth	1	4	28	1	–	1	–			
Generalist	313	392	494	299	318	556	651			

Table 12 Cont. Public television: Domestic programming on Sjónværp Føroya - SvF by content 1987–2003 (number of transmission hours and per cent share)

Content	Share (%)						
	1987	1989	1990	1992	1996	2002	2003
News/Current affairs ¹	44	46	47	46	45	25	26
Non-fiction/Information ²	32	26	19	30	33	44	41
Fiction ³	1	1	0	0	1	2	4
Entertainment	1	7	4	1	2	23	14
Music	5	2	3	2	4	3	5
Sports	6	7	13	12	6	4	10
Children	11	10	9	9	9	4	4
Youth	0	1	5	0	—	4	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Children	11	10	9	9	9	11	12
Youth	0	1	5	0	—	0	—
Generalist	89	89	86	91	91	89	88

¹ Including debates and weather.² Including serious and light documentaries, culture, science and information, religious, educational and food programmes.³ Including films, series and plays.⁴ Included in other genre of programming.

Sources: Sjónværp Føroya - SvF, Statistics Faroe Islands.

Table 13 Public television: Domestic versus foreign programming on Sjóntv Føroya - SvF by content 1987–2003 (share of transmission time, per cent)

Content/origin	1987	1989	1990	1992	1996	2002	2003
News/Current affairs ¹							
Domestic	50	67	61	52	56	83	73
Foreign	50	33	39	48	44	17	27
Non-fiction/Information ²							
Domestic	51	54	55	50	29	34	37
Foreign	49	46	45	50	71	66	63
Fiction ³							
Domestic	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
Foreign	99	100	100	100	100	99	97
Entertainment							
Domestic	2	18	13	2	5	62	54
Foreign	98	82	87	98	95	38	46
Music							
Domestic	11	8	14	3	14	19	24
Foreign	89	92	86	97	86	81	76
Sports							
Domestic	16	15	37	11	5	7	52
Foreign	84	85	63	89	95	93	48
Children/Youth							
Domestic	41	49	47	20	9	17	29
Foreign	59	51	53	80	91	83	71

¹ Including debates and weather.² Including serious and light documentaries, culture, science and information, religious, educational and food programmes.³ Including films, series and plays.

Sources: Sjóntv Føroya - SvF, Statistics Faroe Islands.

Table 14 Public television: Children and youth programming on Sjóntv Føroya - SvF 1984–2003 (share of transmission time, per cent)

	1984 ¹	1985	1986	1987	1989	1990	1992	1996	2002	2003
Children	8	9	6	6	5	5	6	11	11	11
Youth	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	4	4	5
Other	90	89	93	94	95	93	92	85	85	84
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total yearly transmission hours	789	1 204	1 480	1 562	1 827	1 835	1 913	2 543	2 739	2 750

¹ Sjóntv Føroya - SvF commenced regular transmissions on 1 April 1984.

Sources: Sjóntv Føroya - SvF, Statistics Faroe Islands.

Figure 10 Children and youth programming on Sjánvarp Føroya - SvF 2003 (share of transmission time, per cent)

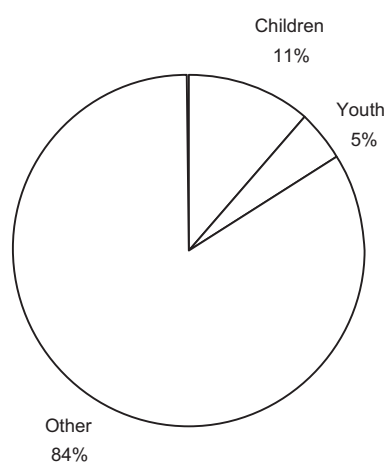


Table 15 Public television: Revenue, costs and employees of Sjóntvarp Føroya - SvF 1990–2004 (in current and fixed prices)

	FKK/DKK millions														
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Current prices															
<i>Operating revenue</i>	17.4	18.6	19.5	18.0	17.4	17.0	16.6	24.2	22.6	23.5	23.4	25.2	27.1	31.2	32.5
Government subsidies	3.0	3.5	3.5	2.0	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
License fees	12.9	12.6	12.6	13.0	13.2	13.0	12.8	12.9	13.3	14.6	16.2	16.7	16.9	21.2	22.9
Advertising ¹	1.5	2.5	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.9	5.5	5.7
Games	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.1	5.2	4.6	2.9	3.8	5.4	3.9	3.2
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.7
<i>Operating costs</i>	17.3	18.4	19.5	17.8	17.4	17.0	16.5	24.1	25.0	24.4	23.3	23.3	26.5	30.7	32.1
<i>Operating result</i>	0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-2.4	-0.7	0.1	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.4
Costs per transmission hour (FKK/DKK thousands)	9.4	..	10.2	..	..	..	6.5	11.0	10.3	10.4	9.0	8.6	9.7	11.1	11.7 ²

Table 15 Cont. Public television: Revenue, costs and employees of Sjóntvøp Føroya - SvF 1990–2004 (in current and fixed prices)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	FKK/DKK millions														
Fixed (2006) prices)															
Operating revenue	27.6	28.6	29.1	25.0	23.8	22.7	21.6	31.0	27.5	26.7	26.0	26.5	28.5	32.5	33.8
Government subsidies	4.8	5.4	5.2	2.8	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
License fees	20.5	19.4	18.8	18.0	18.1	17.4	16.6	16.5	16.2	16.6	18.0	17.6	17.8	22.1	23.8
Advertising ¹	2.4	3.8	5.1	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.5	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.1	5.8	6.0
Games	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9.0	6.3	5.2	3.2	4.0	5.7	4.1	3.3
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.7
Operating costs	27.5	28.3	29.1	24.7	23.8	22.7	21.4	30.9	30.4	27.7	25.9	24.6	27.9	31.9	33.4
Operating result	0.2	-0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-2.9	-0.8	0.1	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.4
Costs per transmission hour (FKK/DKK thousands)	14.9	..	15.3	..	..	..	8.5	14.1	12.5	11.9	9.9	9.1	10.2	11.6	12.2 ²
No. of permanent employees (full-time equivalents)	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	46	53	57	53	51	51	54	54

¹ Sponsorship included.² Costs per transmission hours are based upon estimated number of transmission hours.

Note: Figures are rounded to the nearest decimal and do not necessarily have to round up at hundred.

Sources: Forchammer (1998), Sjóntvøp Føroya - SvF, Statistics Faroe Islands, The Faroese Parliament (The State Budget).

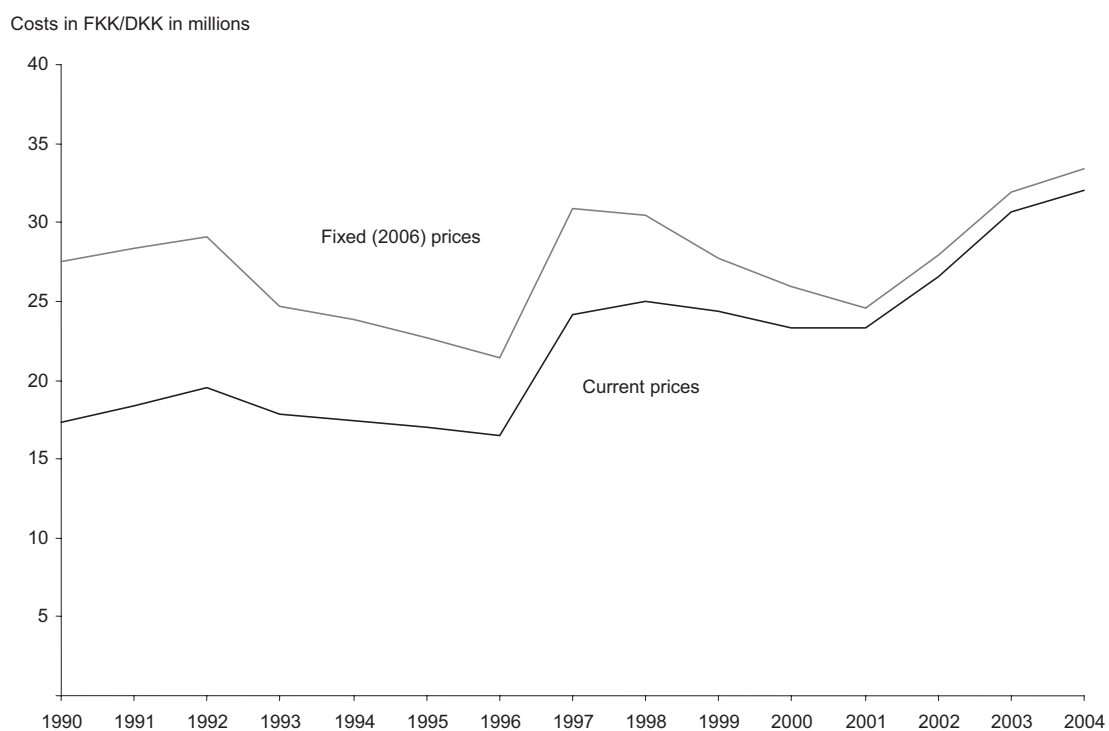
Figure 11 Operating revenue of Sjóónvarp Føroya - SvF 1990–2004 (in current and fixed prices)**Figure 12 Operating costs of Sjóónvarp Føroya - SvF 1990–2004 (in current and fixed prices)**

Table 16 Public television and radio: Revenue, costs and employees of Kringvarp Føroya - KF 2005–2006 (in current and fixed prices)

	FKK/DKK millions in current prices			FKK/DKK millions in fixed (2006) prices		
	2005	2006	2007 ¹	2005	2006	2007 ¹
<i>Operating revenue</i>	58.1	60.5	60.8	59.3	60.5	59.0
License fees	40.3	39.9	42.0	41.1	39.9	40.8
Advertising ²	12.6	13.1	12.6	12.9	13.1	12.2
Games	4.9	7.0	6.0	5.0	7.0	5.8
Other	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2
<i>Operating costs</i>	56.3	54.4	57.4	57.4	54.4	55.7
<i>Operating result</i>	1.7	6.1	3.5	1.7	6.1	3.4
Costs per transmission hour (FKK/DKK thousands) ³	6.8	6.3	5.1	6.9	6.4	5.0
<i>No. of permanent employees (full-time equivalents)</i>	97	95	95	▪	▪	▪
<i>No. of employees (full-time equivalents, part-time and free- lance)</i>	105	105	105	▪	▪	▪

¹ Budget figures.² Including sponsorship.³ Costs per transmission hour in 2006–2007 are estimated from broadcasting hours as scheduled.

Note: Sjóntv Føroya and the public radio Útvarp Føroya merged in mid-year 2005 as Kringvarp Føroya (Faroes Radio and Television), however operating as separate divisions. Figures are rounded to the nearest decimal and do not necessarily have to round up at hundred.

Source: radio-tv håndbogen (2006–2007), The Faroese Parliament (The State Budget 2007).

Table 17 Public television and radio: Employees of Kringvarp Føroya - KF 2007 (number and per cent share)

	Number	Share (%)
Television employees	49	44
Radio employees	41	37
Mutually shared employees	22	20
Total	112	100

Notes: Full-time and part-time employees. Information in April 2007.

Source: Kringvarp Føroya (www.uf.fo/starvsfolk.asp)

Table 18 Television licenses 1984–2006 (number and per hundred inhabitants)

Year	Number of licenses	Licenses per hundred inhabitants
1984	8 300	18
1985	9 000	20
1986	9 000	19
1987 ¹	9 833	21
1988 ¹	10 667	22
1989	11 500	24
1990	11 500	24
1991	11 455	24
1992	11 455	24
1993	11 818	26
1994	12 000	27
1995	11 818	27
1996	11 636	27
1997	12 000	27
1998	11 498	26
1999	13 295	29
2000	13 653	30
2001	13 882	30
2002	13 817	29
2003	13 900	29
2004	13 900	29
2005	13 900	29
2006 ¹	14 100	29

¹ Estimated.

Source: Sjóntv Føroya - SvF, Statistics Faroe Islands.

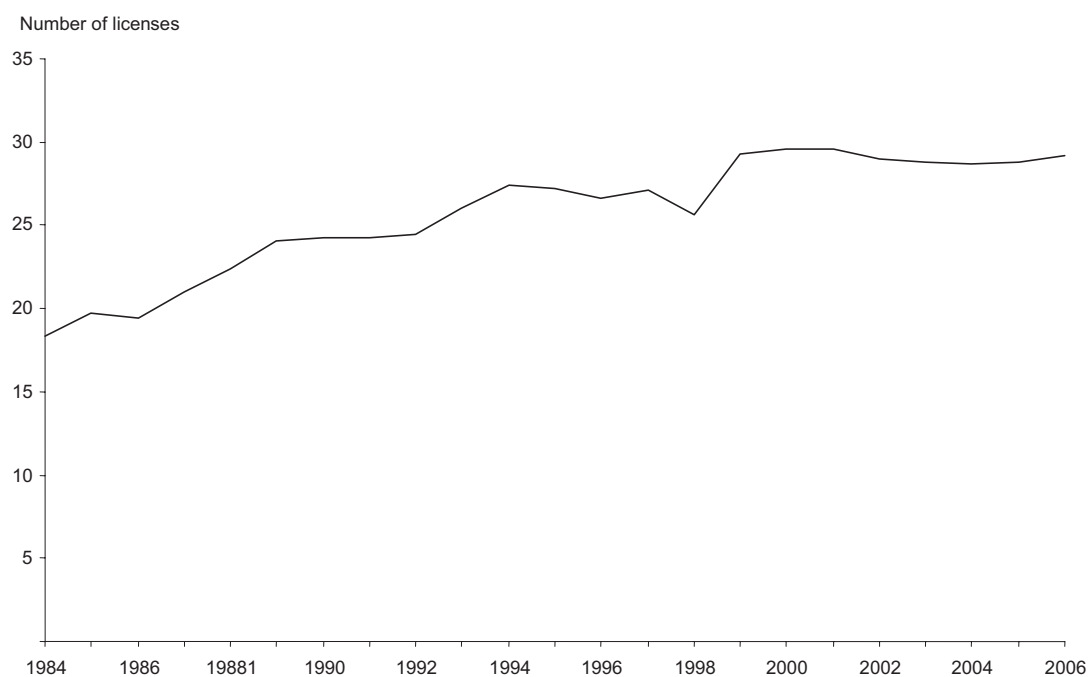
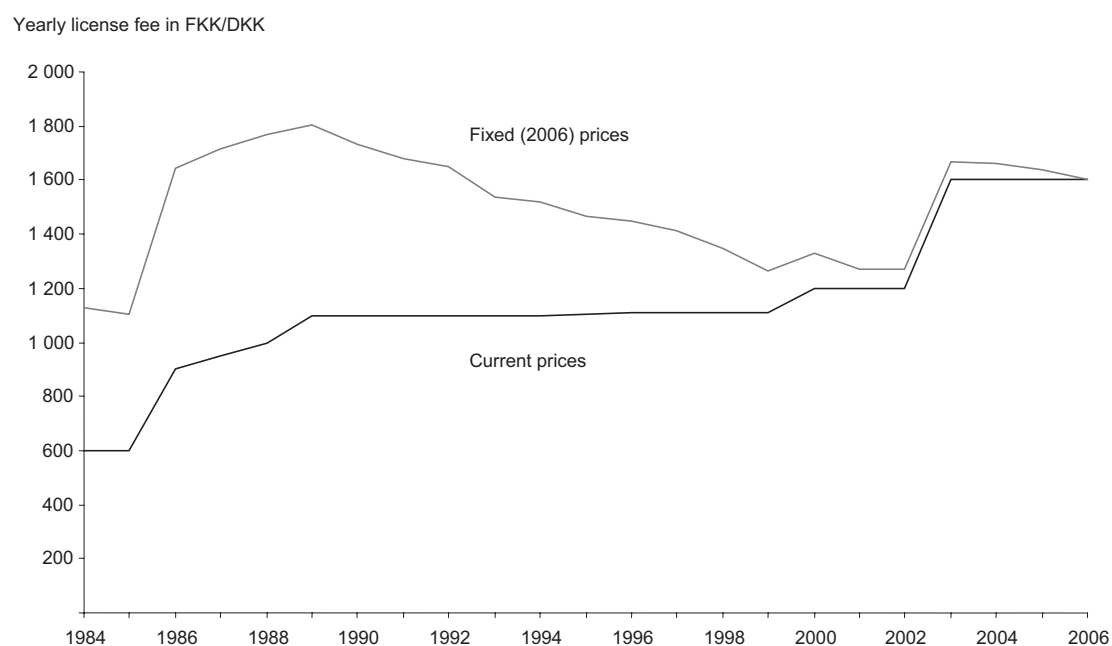
Figure 13 Television licenses per hundred inhabitants 1984–2006

Table 19 Television license fee 1984–2006 (in FKK/DKK)

Year	Current prices		Fixed (2006) prices	
	License fee/year	License fee/month	License fee/year	License fee/month
1984	600	50	1 127	94
1985	600	50	1 102	92
1986	900	75	1 643	137
1987	950	79	1 715	143
1988	1 000	83	1 769	147
1989	1 100	92	1 807	151
1990	1 100	92	1 734	145
1991	1 100	92	1 680	140
1992	1 100	92	1 650	137
1993	1 100	92	1 534	128
1994	1 100	92	1 517	126
1995	1 106	92	1 467	122
1996	1 108	92	1 447	121
1997	1 108	92	1 414	118
1998	1 108	92	1 344	112
1999	1 108	92	1 266	105
2000	1 200	100	1 331	111
2001	1 200	100	1 267	106
2002	1 200	100	1 267	106
2003	1 600	133	1 665	139
2004	1 600	133	1 663	139
2005	1 600	133	1 635	136
2006	1 600	133	1 600	133

Note: TV licenses were exempted from VAT until 1 January 1993, when 25% VAT was imposed upon sale of goods and services.

Sources: Føroya kunngerðasavn, Sjóðvarp Føroya – SvF.

Figure 14 Yearly television license fee 1984–2006 (in current and fixed prices)

Video

The Faroes

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Figure 1	Video releases 1997–2005 (number of titles)
Figure 2	Video releases per thousand inhabitants 1997–2005
Figure 3	Nordic videos released 1997–2005 (number of titles and as share of all releases, per cent)

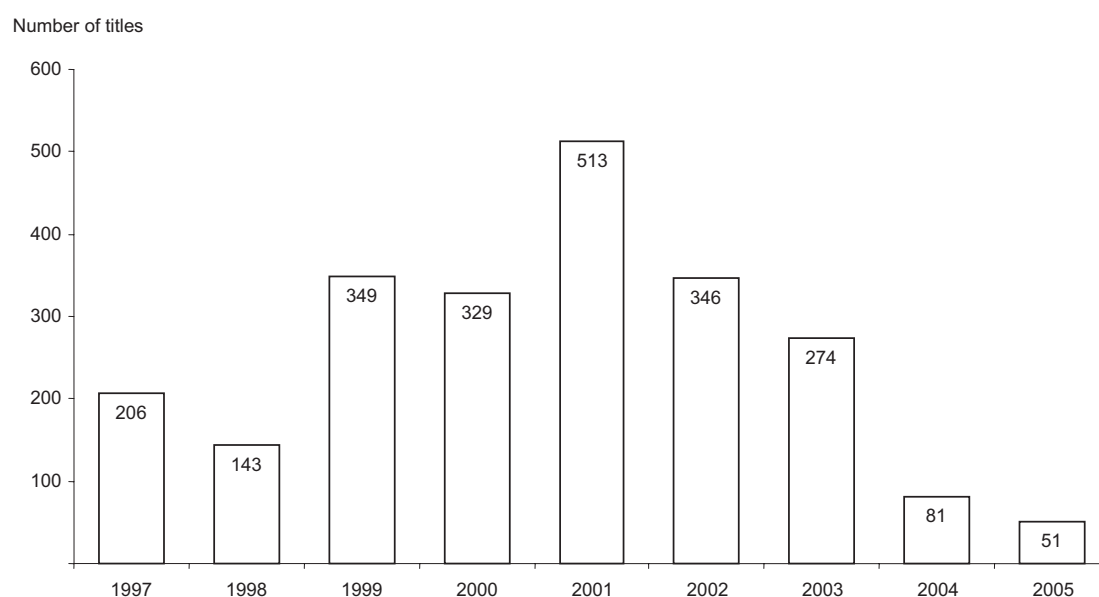
Table 1 Video releases 1997–2005 (number of titles and per thousand inhabitants)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of titles	206	143	349	329	513	346	274	81	51
Per thousand inhabitants	5	3	8	7	11	7	6	2	1

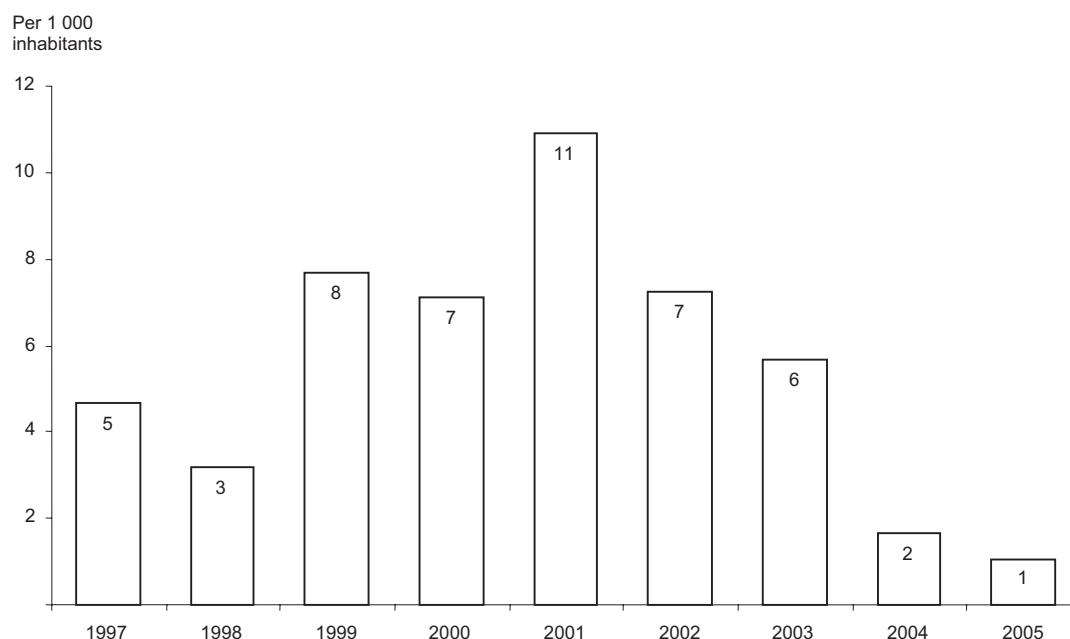
Notes: Figures refer to inspected videos only. Including both VHS and DVD titles, rental and retail.

Fall in number of inspected videos in recent years is to be explained due to reluctance of distributors to turn in videos for inspection in the wake of origin of Governmental plans to introduce self-voluntary classification by distributors for parental guidance which was not implemented until in 2007.

Source: Board of Film Classification.

Figure 1 Video releases 1997–2005 (number of titles)

Note: Fall in number of inspected videos in recent years is to be explained due to reluctance of distributors to turn in videos for inspection in the wake of origin of Governmental plans to introduce self-voluntary classification by distributors for parental guidance which was not implemented until in 2007.

Figure 2 Video releases per thousand inhabitants 1997–2005

Note: Fall in number of inspected videos in recent years is to be explained due to reluctance of distributors to turn in videos for inspection in the wake of origin of Governmental plans to introduce self-voluntary classification by distributors for parental guidance which was not implemented until in 2007.

Table 2 Video releases by origin 1997–2005 (number and per cent share)

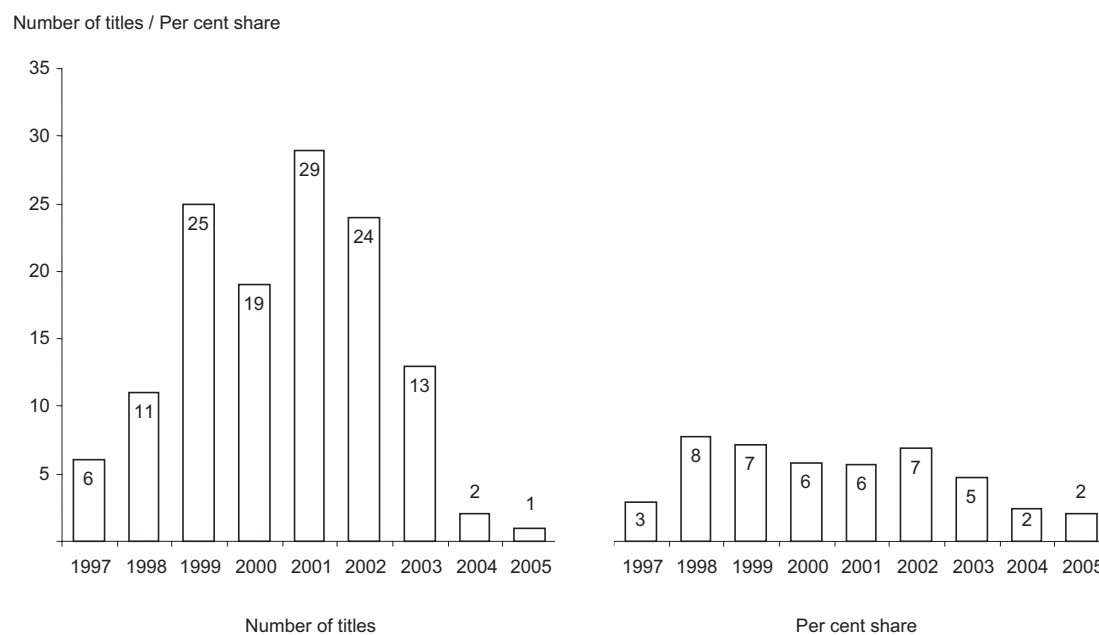
Origin		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of releases	Nordic	6	11	25	19	29	24	13	2	1
	Other	200	132	324	310	484	322	261	79	50
	Total	206	143	349	329	513	346	274	81	51
Per cent share	Nordic	3	8	7	6	6	7	5	2	2
	Other	97	92	93	94	94	93	95	98	98
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Notes: Figures refer to inspected videos. Including both VHS and DVD titles, rental and retail. Classification of origin of titles according to European Audiovisual Observatory (Lumiere - Database on admissions for Films Released in Europe) and The Internet Movie Database (IMDb).

Fall in number of inspected videos in recent years is to be explained due to reluctance of distributors to turn in videos for inspection in the wake of origin of Governmental plans to introduce self-voluntary classification by distributors for parental guidance which was not implemented until in 2007.

Sources: Board of Film Classification, European Audiovisual Observatory (Lumière Database), Filme von A–Z.de, The Internet Movie Database (IMDb).

Figure 3 Nordic videos released 1997–2005 (number of titles and as share of all releases, per cent)



Film and Cinema

The Faroes

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Table 1 Cinemas and cinema screens 1980–2007 (number)

Year	Cinemas	Screens	Year	Cinemas	Screens
1980	8	8	1992	1	1
1981	8	8			
1982	8	8	1999	2	3
1983	7	7	2000	2	3
1984	4	4	2001	2	3
1985	5	5	2002	3	4
1986	5	5	2003	3	4
1987	..	..	2004	3	4
1988	2	2	2005	3	4
1989	1	1	2006	3	4
1990	1	1	2007	3	4
1991	1	1			

Note: Cinemas operating in the year.

Sources: Ministry of Education and Culture (2001), Statistics Faroe Islands.

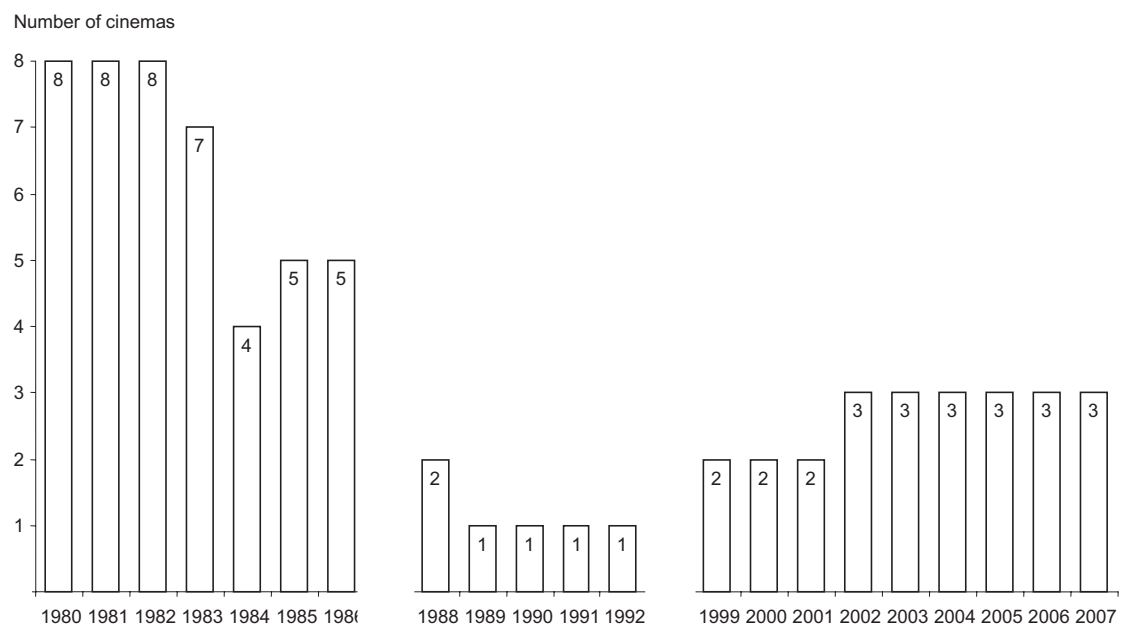
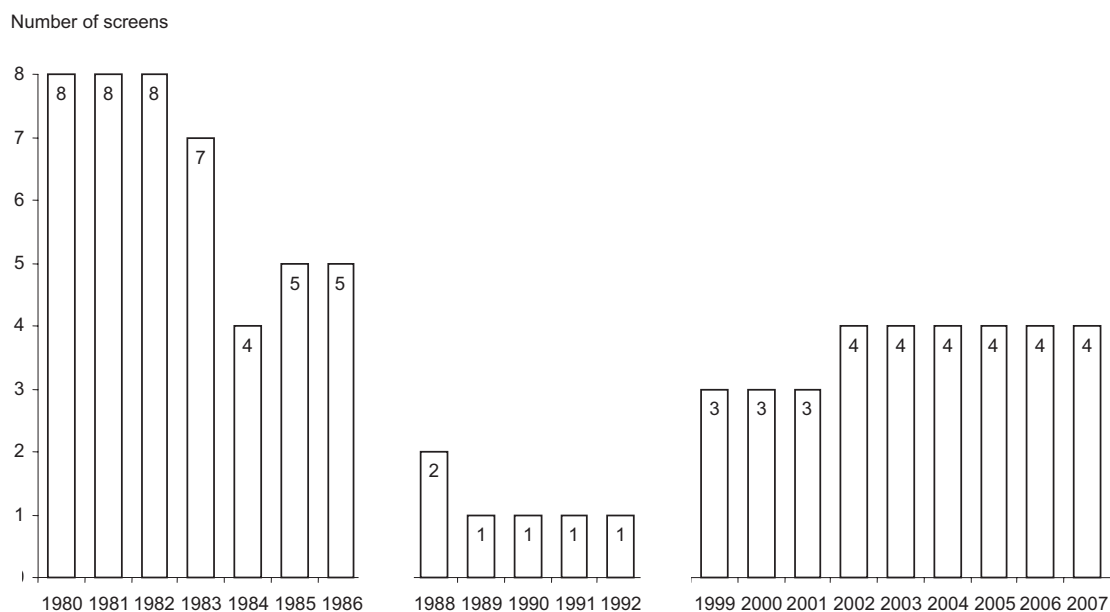
Figure 1 Cinemas 1980–2007

Figure 2 Cinema screens 1980–2007**Table 2 Cinema seats 1980–2007 (number)**

Year	Number of seats	Year	Number of seats
1980	1 218	2000	358
1981	1 228	2001	358
1982	1 258	2002	470
1983	1 019	2003	470
1984	597	2004	455
1985	711	2005	467
1986	714	2006	407
		2007	413
1999	358		

Note: Cinemas operating in the year.

Sources: Danske Biografer - DB Database, Statistics Faroe Islands.

Table 3 Cinema seats per screen 1980–2007 (number)

Year	Number of seats per screen	Year	Number of seats per screen
1980	152	2000	119
1981	154	2001	119
1982	157	2002	118
1983	146	2003	118
1984	149	2004	114
1985	142	2005	117
1986	143	2006	102
		2007	103
1999	119		

Note: Cinemas operating in the year.

Sources: Danske Biografer - DB Database, Statistics Faroe Islands.

Table 4 Cinema seats per thousand inhabitants 1980–2007

Year	Seats per thousand inhabitants	Year	Seats per thousand inhabitants
1980	28	2000	8
1981	28	2001	8
1982	28	2002	10
1983	23	2003	10
1984	13	2004	9
1985	16	2005	10
1986	15	2006	8
		2007	9
1999	8		

Note: Cinemas operating in the year.

Sources: Danske Biografer - DB Database, Statistics Faroe Islands.

Table 5 Cinema films exhibited and film showings 1980–2007 (number)

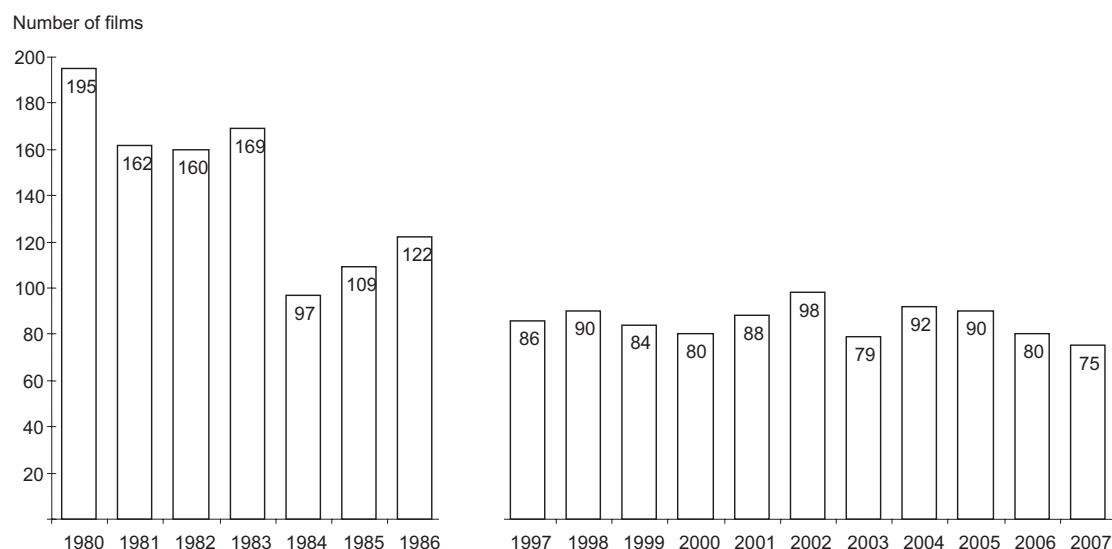
Year	Number of films	Number of film showings	Year	Number of films	Number of film showings
1980	195 ¹	2 209	1998	90 ²	..
1981	162 ¹	1 765	1999	84 ²	..
1982	160 ¹	1 424	2000	80 ²	..
1983	169 ¹	1 082	2001	88	..
1984	97 ¹	586	2002	98	..
1985	109 ¹	539	2003	79	..
1986	122 ¹	514	2004	92	..
			2005	90	..
1991	100 ²	..	2006	80	..
			2007	75	..
1997	86 ²	..			

¹ Number of films shown in Tórshavn only.

² Films inspected by the Faroese Board of Film Classification.

Notes: Figures refer to premiered films unless otherwise indicated. Including full-length-feature films, documentaries, short films and film festivals.

Sources: Board of Film Classification, Forchammer (1983, 1998), Statistics Faroe Islands.

Figure 3 Exhibited films in cinemas 1980–2007**Table 6 Inspected films for cinema release by origin 1997–2005 (number and per cent share)**

Origin		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of films	Nordic	4	4	5	–	3	2	1	4	5
	Other	82	86	79	80	81	82	61	65	59
	Total	86	90	84	80	84	84	62	69	64
Per cent share	Nordic	5	4	6	–	4	2	2	6	8
	Other	95	96	94	100	96	98	98	94	92
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

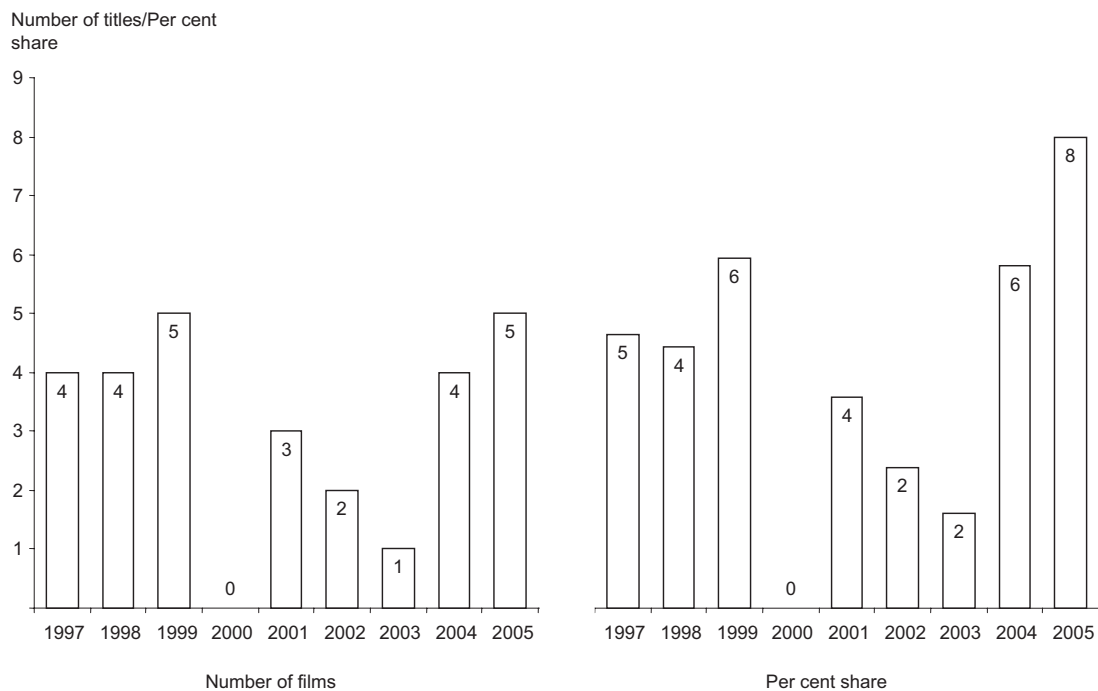
¹ Number of films shown in Tórshavn only.

² Films inspected by the Faroese Board of Film Classification.

Notes: Full-length feature films for cinema release inspected by the Faroese Board of Film Classification. Origin of titles classified according to European Audiovisual Observatory (Lumière - Database on Admissions for Films Released in Europe), Filme von A–Z.de and The Internet Movie Database (IMDb).

Fall in number of inspected films in recent years is to be explained due to reluctance of exhibitors to turn in films for inspection in the wake of origin of Governmental plans to introduce self-voluntary classification by distributors for parental guidance which was not implemented until in 2007.

Sources: Board of Film Classification, European Audiovisual Observatory (Lumière Database), Filme von A–Z.de, The Internet Movie Database (IMDb).

Figure 4 Nordic films for cinema release inspected 1997–2005 (number of films and per cent share)**Table 7 Cinema attendance 1980–2007 (number and per inhabitant)**

Year	Attendance	Attendance per inhabitant	Year	Attendance	Attendance per inhabitant
1980	183 932	4.2	2001	85 651	1.8
1981	139 673	3.2	2002	103 773	2.2
1982	108 787	2.4	2003	102 429	2.1
1983	79 372	1.8	2004	105 015	2.2
1984	37 922	0.8	2005	94 134	2.0
1985	46 760	1.0	2006	93 224	1.9
1986	44 921	1.0	2007	89 625	1.9
1991 ¹	135 000	3.5			

¹ Estimated.

Notes: Including attendance to full-length-feature films, documentaries, short films and film festivals. Film clubs excluded.

Sources: Forchammer (1998), Statistics Faroe Islands.

Figure 5 Cinema attendance 1980–2007

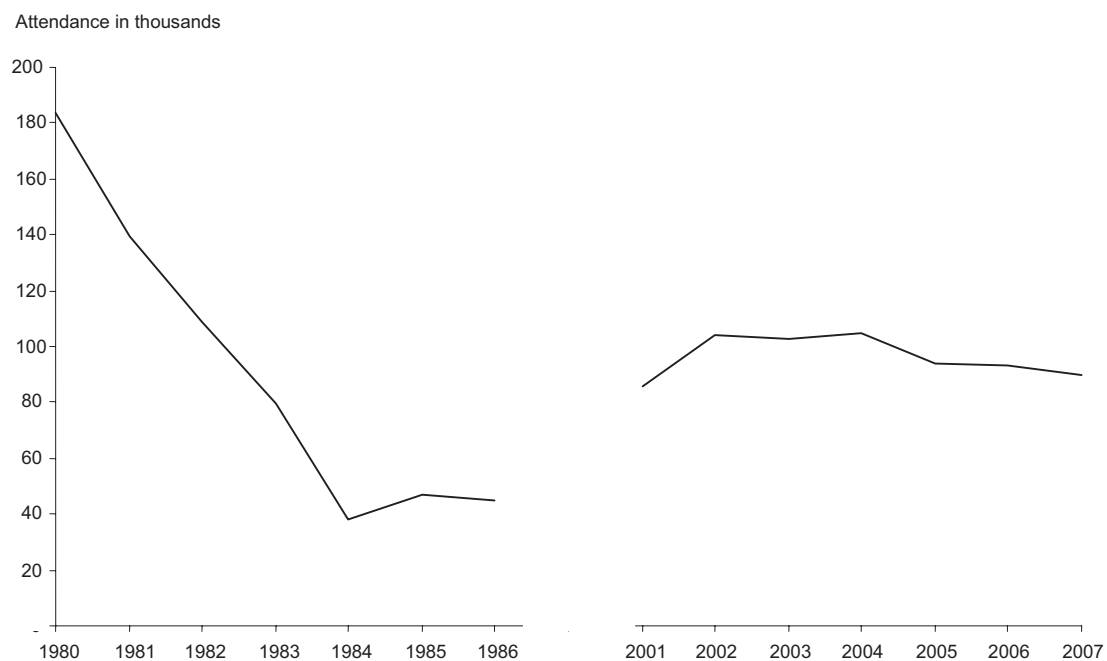


Figure 6 Cinema attendance per inhabitant 1980–2007



Table 8 Cinema showings and admissions 1981–2007 (number)

	1981	1991	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Attendance per film	862	1 350	973	1 059	1 297	1 141	1 046	1 165	1 195
Number of showings	1 765	520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Attendance per showing	79	260	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note: Film clubs excluded.

Sources: Forchammer (1998), Statistics Faroe Islands.

Phonograms

The Faroes

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Figure 4	Phonogram sale at retail level per inhabitant 1999–2006 (number of units)

Table 1 Phonogram releases 1999–2006 (number and per thousand inhabitants)

Year	Titles, number	Per thousand inhabitants	Year	Titles, Number	Per thousand inhabitants
1999	45	1.0	2004	43	0.9
2002	54	1.1	2005	52	1.1
2003	54	1.1	2006	68	1.4

Notes: Including long play CDs, CDs singles and vinyl LPs, EPs and maxi singles and music cassettes. Approximate figures.

Source: Patursson.

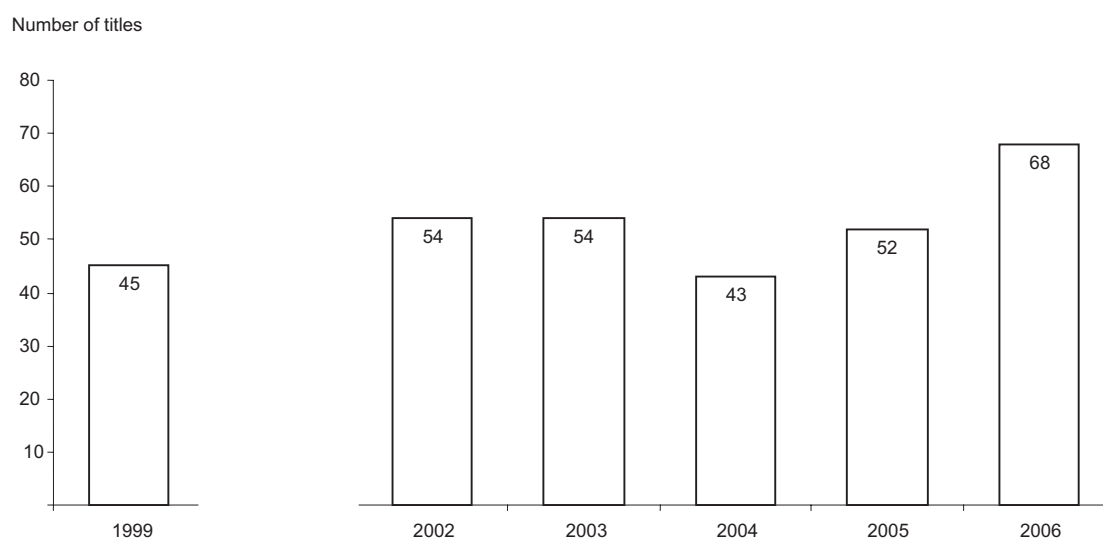
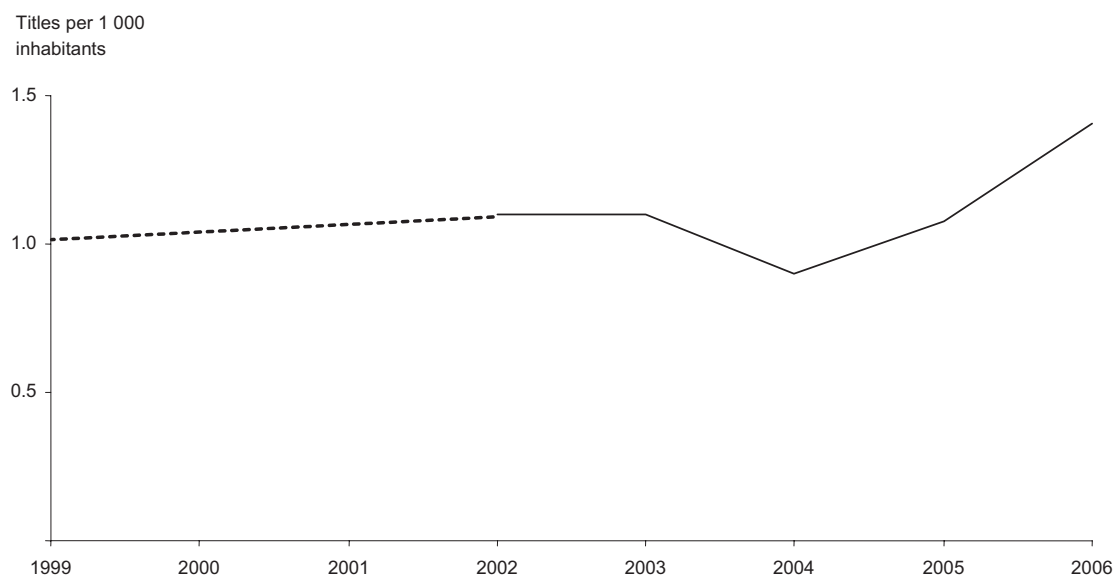
Figure 1 Phonograms released 1999–2006 (number of titles)

Figure 2 Phonograms released 1999–2006 (titles per thousand inhabitants)**Table 2 Phonogram sale at retail level 1999–2006 (number of units and per inhabitant)**

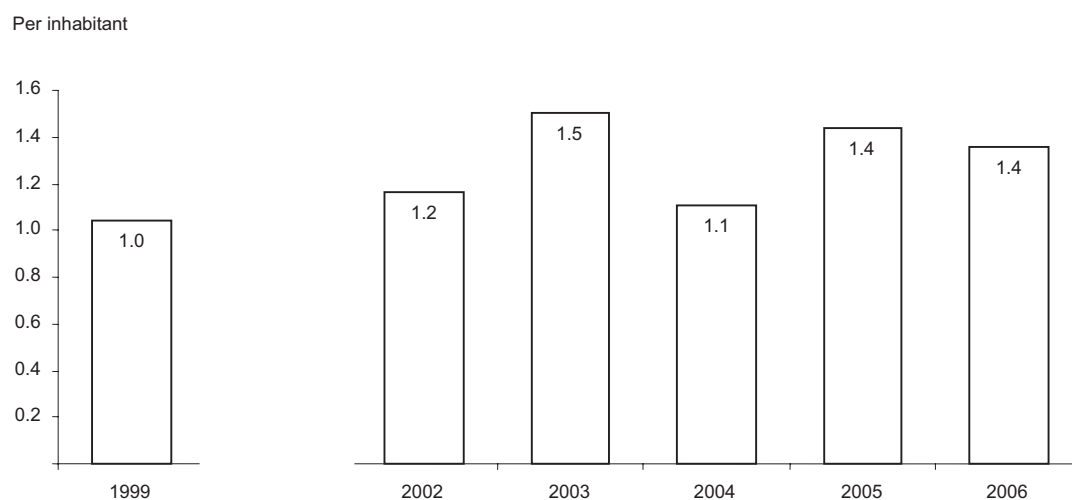
Year	Number of units	Per inhabitant	Year	Number of units	Per inhabitant
1999	47 450	1.0	2004	53 690	1.1
2002	55 457	1.2	2005	69 387	1.4
2003	55 457	1.5	2006	65 520	1.4

Notes: Domestic productions only. Approximate figures for number of units sold at retail level.

Source: Patursson.

Figure 3 Phonogram sale at retail level 1999–2006 (number of units in thousands)

Note: Domestic productions only.

Figure 4 Phonogram sale at retail level per inhabitant 1999–2006 (number of units)

Note: Domestic productions only.

**Telephone, PC and
the Internet**

The Faroes

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Table 1 Fixed and mobile telephone networks subscribers 1990–2007 (number)

Year	Fixed network ¹	NMT ²	GSM ³ , total	GSM, subscriptions	Pre-paid phone cards ⁴	IP Telephone (VoIP) ⁵
1990	22 376	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪
1991	23 716	1 427	▪	▪	▪	▪
1992	23 714	1 688	▪	▪	▪	▪
1993	23 256	1 806	▪	▪	▪	▪
1994	22 637	2 156	▪	▪	▪	▪
1995	22 246	2 651	▪	▪	▪	▪
1996	22 856	3 525	▪	▪	▪	▪
1997	23 557	4 701	▪	▪	▪	▪
1998	24 032	6 085	431	431	▪	▪
1999	24 851	5 495	5 106	5 106	▪	▪
2000	24 952	3 965	12 849	12 849	▪	▪
2001	25 471	1 691	22 796	12 307	10 489	▪
2002	24 408	1 441	31 476	16 252	15 224	▪
2003	24 292	1 239	36 787	16 699	20 088	▪
2004	23 958	1 036	40 262	18 488	21 774	▪
2005	23 823	..	41 501	19 530	21 971	▪
2006	23 043	▪ ⁶	49 506	22 251	27 255	450
2007	22 459	▪	52 169	25 302	26 867	1 645

¹ Public Switched Telephone Network/Integrated Services Digital Network.

² Nordic Mobile Telephone, NMT 450.

³ Global System for Mobile Communications.

⁴ Active pre-paid phone cards only, i.e. the number has been calling or if the card has been refilled in the last three months.

⁵ Voice-Over-Internet Protocol.

⁶ The NMT system was switched off in mid-year 2006.

Note: End-of-year data.

Sources: Faroese Telecom, Postal and Telecom Surveillance Authority, Statistics Faroe Islands.

Table 2 Fixed and mobile telephone networks subscribers per thousand inhabitants 1990–2007

Year	Fixed network ¹	NMT ²	GSM ³ , total	GSM, subscriptions	Pre-paid phone cards ⁴	IP Telephone (VoIP) ⁵
1990	473	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪
1991	502	30	▪	▪	▪	▪
1992	507	36	▪	▪	▪	▪
1993	514	40	▪	▪	▪	▪
1994	519	49	▪	▪	▪	▪
1995	513	61	▪	▪	▪	▪
1996	522	81	▪	▪	▪	▪
1997	533	106	▪	▪	▪	▪
1998	537	136	10	10	▪	▪
1999	548	121	113	113	▪	▪
2000	541	86	278	278	▪	▪
2001	542	36	485	262	223	▪
2002	512	30	660	341	319	▪
2003	504	26	764	347	417	▪
2004	496	21	833	382	450	▪
2005	495	..	862	405	456	..
2006	477	▪ ⁵	1 024	460	564	9
2007	464	▪	1 077	522	555	34

¹ Public Switched Telephone Network/Integrated Services Digital Network.

² Nordic Mobile Telephone, NMT 450.

³ Global System for Mobile Communications.

⁴ Active pre-paid phone cards only, i.e. the number has been calling or if the card has been refilled in the last three months.

⁵ Voice-Over-Internet Protocol.

⁶ The NMT system was switched off in mid-year 2006.

Note: End-of-year data.

Sources: Faroese Telecom, Postal and Telecom Surveillance Authority, Statistics Faroe Islands.

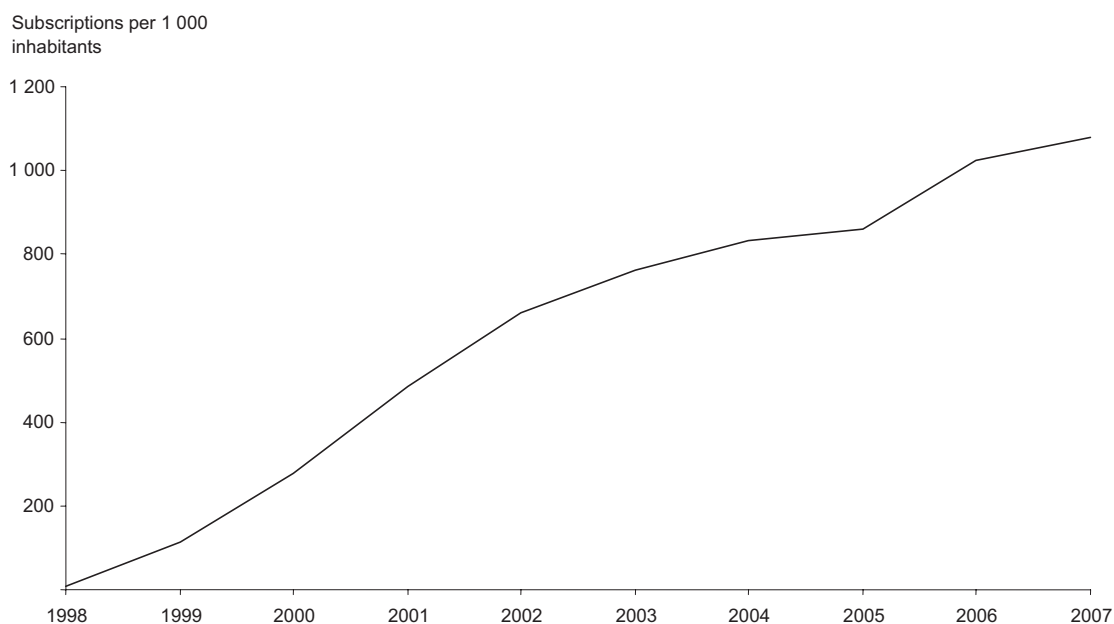
Figure 1 GSM subscriptions per thousand inhabitants 1998–2007

Table 3 Internet subscriptions by kind of connection 1996–2007 (number and per thousand inhabitants)

	Year	Total	Dial-up/ISDN	Broadband ¹
Number	1996	400	400	▪
	1997	1 000	1 000	▪
	1998	2 400	2 400	▪
	1999	4 847	4 847	▪
	2000	6 419	6 419	..
	2001	8 642	8 322	320
	2002	11 172	10 452	720
	2003	11 458	10 074	1 384
	2004	12 199	9 065	3 134
	2005	11 938	6 070	5 868
	2006	13 128	3 029	10 099
	2007	14 463	1 208	13 255
Per thousand Inhabitants	1996	9	9	▪
	1997	23	23	▪
	1998	54	54	▪
	1999	107	107	▪
	2000	139	139	..
	2001	184	177	7
	2002	234	219	15
	2003	238	209	29
	2004	252	188	65
	2005	248	126	122
	2006	271	63	209
	2007	299	25	274

¹ FWA/xDSL (Digital Subscriber Line), cable modem and other high speed connections.

Note: End-of-year data.

Sources: Faroese Telecom, Postal and Telecom Surveillance Authority, Statistics Faroe Islands.

Figure 2 Internet subscriptions by kind of connection per thousand inhabitants 1996–2007

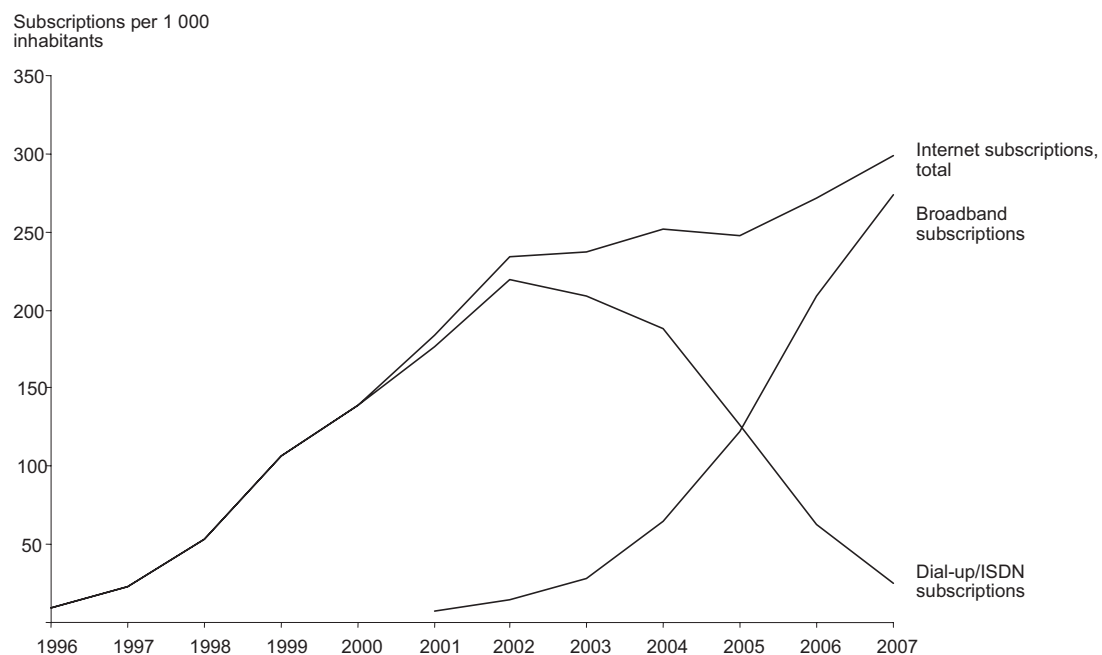


Figure 3 Dial-up/ISDN and broadband Internet subscriptions 2007 (per cent share)

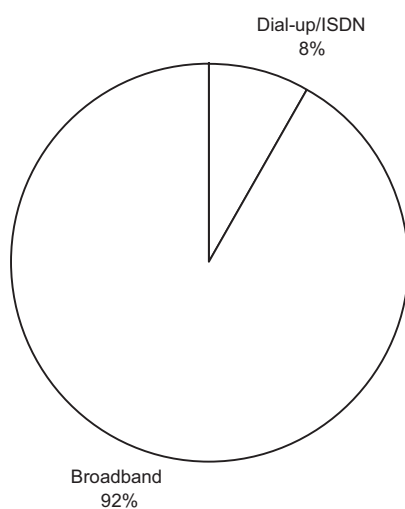


Table 4 Telephone operators and Internet service providers 2000–2007 (number)

Year	Telephone service operators			Internet service providers		IP Telephone services (VoIP)
	Fixed network ¹	NMT ²	GSM ³	Dial-up	Broadband ⁴	
2000	1	1	1	1	2	•
2001	1	1	1	2	4	•
2002	2	1	2	2	6	•
2003	2	1	2	2	7	•
2004	2	1	2	2	7	•
2005	2	1	2	2	7	2
2006	2	• ⁵	2	2	7	2
2007	2	•	2	2	4	2

¹ PSTN (Public Switched Telephone Network) and ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network).

² Nordic Mobile Telephone, NMT 450. The system will be switched off in mid-year 2006.

³ Global System for Mobile Communications.

⁴ From 2000 to 2001 only FWA (Fixed Wireless Access). From 2002 and onward ADSL (Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line) and other high speed connections.

⁵ The NMT system was closed down in July 2006.

Notes: End-of-year data, unless otherwise indicated. The provision of exclusive rights to telecommunications of the state owned the Faroese Telecom were repelled in mid-year 1997.

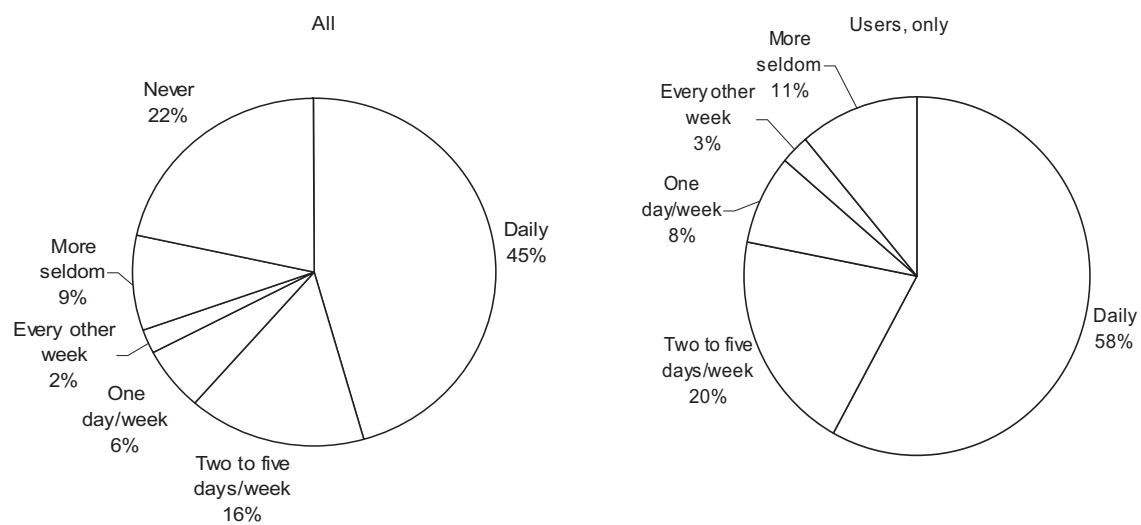
Source: Postal and Telecom Surveillance Authority.

Table 5 Internet use by frequency 2006 (share of population, per cent)

	Share by frequency of use (%)						Total
	Daily	Two to five days/week	One day/week	Every other week	More seldom	Never	
All	46	16	6	2	9	22	100
Users, only	58	20	8	3	11	•	100

Notes: Survey in December 2006. Age of respondents 15+. Figures are rounded to the nearest decimal do not necessarily have to round up at hundred.

Source: Gallup Føroyar / VíkuBlaðið.

Figure 4 Internet use by frequency 2006 (per cent share)**Table 6 Internet use by age 2006 (share of frequent users, per cent)**

	Age groups					
	15–19	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60+
Share (%)	52	55	59	57	49	18

Notes: Survey in December 2006. Share of those who use the Internet daily. Age of respondents 15+.

Source: Gallup Føroyar / VíkuBlaðið.

Table 8 Websites accessed in a week in February 2008 (number)

Row	Site	Unique visitors	Visits	Page im-pressions	Visits/visitor	Page im-pressions/visitor	Kind of service
1	olivant.fo ¹	53 618	519 019	187 413	10	3	web portal, news, etc.
2	sportal.fo ¹	18 936	46 734	69 224	2	4	sports
3	nummar.fo ¹	13 281	32 949	108 361	2	8	telephone addresses
4	planet.fo ¹	12 368	21 629	72 117	2	6	youth and leisure
5	uf.fo	11 719	34 058	101 998	3	9	Útvarp Føroyar, public radio
6	dimma.fo	10 034	43 259	129 813	4	13	Dimmalætting, daily newspaper
7	vikublad.fo	7 434	33 072	61 884	4	8	VikuBlaðið, non-daily newspaper
8	nordlysid.fo	7 395	28 220	130 398	4	18	Norðlýsið, non-daily newspaper
9	kjak.fo	4 198	14 516	122 535	3	29	web portal, chat, etc.
10	nym.fo	4 154	13 873	127 521	3	31	jokes, leisure, etc.
11	123.fo	3 456	13 420	39 351	4	11	web portal, news, etc.
12	ft.fo ¹	3 060	4 660	20 298	2	7	Faroese Telecom
13	vodafone.fo	2 703	5 158	22 100	2	8	Telephone service
14	vef.fo	2 446	5 339	8 325	2	3	web portal
15	byin.fo	2 310	4 339	14 193	2	6	what's on - entertainment guide
16–73	▪	30 833	59 465	330 947	2	11	▪
	Total	187 954	879 710	3 546 478	5	19	▪
	Average	2 575	12 051	48 582	▪	▪	▪
	Mean	469	727	2 875	▪	▪	▪

¹ Web portal and Web sites provided by the incumbent telco company, the Faroese Telecom.

Notes: Time of measurement week 8 (18–24 February) 2008. Websites included in coordinated Web measure. Sites are listed in descending order according to number of unique visitors.

Source: Gallup Føroyar (www.gallup.fo/) / Modernus (www.modernus.is/).

**Media and Communication
Technology in Homes
The Faroes**

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Table 1	Access to audiovisual and information technology in homes 1980–2006 (share of households, per cent)
Table 2	Access to information technology 2006 (share of population, per cent)

Table 1 Access to audiovisual and information technology in homes 1980–2006 (share of households, per cent)

Year	Radio	TV	TV decoder ¹	Satellite-TV ²	CD-player	VCR	Internet
1980	± 95 ³	56	▪	▪	▪	..	▪
1981	± 95 ³	76 ⁴	▪	▪	▪	10 ⁴	▪
1982	± 95 ³	70	▪	▪	▪	..	▪
1984	> 95 ³	..	▪	..	..	..	▪
1986	< 100 ³	98 ⁴	▪	1	..	56 ⁴	▪
1989	< 100 ³	..	▪	..	..	77	▪
1992	< 100 ³	> 95 ⁴	▪	50 ⁴	..	84 ⁴	▪
2002	< 100 ³	< 100 ³	13	39	..	..	..
2003	< 100 ³	< 100 ³	24	41	85	..	75
2004	< 100 ³	< 100 ³	31	42	..	..	..
2005	< 100 ³	< 100 ³	37	43	..	..	..
2006	< 100 ³	< 100 ³	44	41	..	..	..

¹ Subscriptions to relay of satellite-TV over cable and terrestrially.

² Subscriptions to satellite-TV through own antenna dish.

³ Estimation from various sources.

⁴ Access in home of children aged 8–14.

Note: Figures refer to penetration per households, unless otherwise indicated.

Sources: Andreassen (1981), Forchhammer (1983, 1998), Gallup Føroyar, Post and Telecommunication Authority, Terji á Lakjuni (1987).

Table 2 Access to information technology 2006 (Share of population, per cent)

DVD-player	Disc-man	Walk-man	MP3 player	iPod	Mobile telephone	USB Flash Drive	Laptop computer	X-box	Digital camera
71	29	21	28	3	89	36	43	9	47

Notes: Survey in December 2006. Share of respondents of age 15+ who own the mentioned devices.

Source: Gallup Føroyar / VikuBlaðið..

**Government Subsidises
to the Media
The Faroes**

Tables

- Table 1 Government subsidises to the media 2000–2006 (in FKK/DKK thousands)
Table 2 Government subsidises to book production 2000–2006 (in FKK/DKK thousands)
Table 3 Government subsidises to broadcasting and films 2000–2006 (in FKK/DKK thousands)

Figures

- Figure 1 Distribution of government subsidies to the media 2006 (per cent distribution)

Table 1 Government subsidies to the media 2000–2006 (in FKK/DKK thousands)

	Year	Total	News- papers	Books	Public libraries	Broad- casting	Films	Sound recordings
Current prices	2000	14 077	–	7 954	5 798	–	325	..
	2001	21 676	–	8 454	6 872	6 005	345	..
	2002	23 701	–	8 542	7 481	6 624	1 054	..
	2003	26 063	–	8 493	7 670	9 126	543	231
	2004	20 351	–	8 129	7 903	3 985	334	..
	2005	31 294	–	8 066	8 601	13 855	341	431
	2006 ¹	25 309	–	7 963	7 142	9 430	345	429
Fixed (2006) prices	2000	15 641	–	8 838	6 442	–	361	..
	2001	22 817	–	8 899	7 234	6 321	363	..
	2002	24 948	–	8 992	7 875	6 973	1 109	..
	2003	27 149	–	8 847	7 990	9 506	566	241
	2004	21 198	–	8 467	8 232	4 151	348	..
	2005	31 933	–	8 231	8 777	14 138	348	440
	2006 ¹	25 309	–	7 963	7 142	9 430	345	429

¹ Budget figures.

Notes: Subsidies from the Central Government only. Not exhausted data.

Sources: Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Finance, The Faroese Parliament (The State Budget, various years).

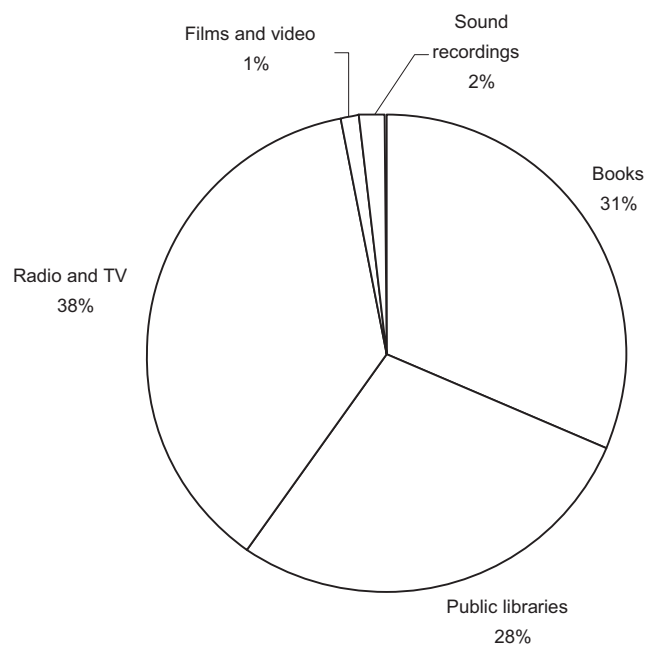
Figure 1 Distribution of government subsidies to the media 2006 (per cent distribution)

Table 2 Government subsidies to book production 2000–2006 (in FKK/DKK thousands)

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ¹
Current prices	Dictionaries	400	882	1 470	1 393	1 050	851	940
	Religious books	–	–	250	250	250	250	250
	For purchase of books	–	–	–	–	44	–	–
	Text books	5 986	6 004	5 254	5 292	5 017	5 295	5 103
	Book distribution	398	398	298	198	98	–	–
	Children's magazines	170	170	170	170	170	170	170
	Children's books	1 000	1 000	1 100	1 100	1 100	1 100	1 100
	Sound books	–	–	–	90	400	400	400
	Total	7 954	8 454	8 542	8 493	8 129	8 066	7 963
Fixed (2006) prices	Dictionaries	444	928	1 547	1 451	1 094	868	940
	Religious books	–	–	263	260	260	255	250
	For purchase of books	–	–	–	–	46	–	–
	Text books	6 651	6 320	5 531	5 513	5 226	5 403	5 103
	Book distribution	442	419	314	206	102	–	–
	Children's magazines	189	179	179	177	177	173	170
	Children's books	1 111	1 053	1 158	1 146	1 146	1 122	1 100
	Sound books	–	–	–	94	417	408	400
	Total	8 838	8 899	8 992	8 847	8 467	8 231	7 963

¹ Budget figures.

Notes: Subsidises from the Central Government only. Not exhausted data.

Sources: Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Finance, The Faroese Parliament (The State Budget, various years).

Table 3 Government subsidies to broadcasting and films 2000–2006 (in FKK/DKK thousands)

		Public broadcasting					Films		
	Year	Total	Digital-ization	Trans-mission network	TV subtitling for the hearing impaired	Other	Total	Films and video	Board of Film Classification
Current prices	2000	–	–	–	–	–	325	..	325
	2001	6 005	6 005	–	–	–	345	..	345
	2002	6 624	3 095	3 529	–	–	1 054	700	354
	2003	9 126	4 500	3 926	700	–	543	203	340
	2004	3 985	–	3 635	350	–	334	..	334
	2005	13 855	5 000	5 159	280	3 416	345	..	345
	2006 ¹	9 430	5 000	4 000	350	80	341	..	341
Fixed (2006) prices	2000	–	–	–	–	–	361	..	361
	2001	6 321	6 321	–	–	–	363	..	363
	2002	6 973	3 258	3 715	–	–	1 109	737	373
	2003	9 506	4 688	4 090	729	–	566	211	354
	2004	4 151	–	3 786	365	–	348	..	348
	2005	14 138	5 102	5 264	286	3 486	352	..	352
	2006 ¹	9 430	5 000	4 000	350	80	341	..	341

¹ Budget figures.

Notes: Subsidises from the Central Government only. Not exhausted data.

Sources: Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Finance, The Faroese Parliament (The State Budget, various years).

Newspapers

Greenland

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Figure 6	Newspapers circulation trends 1983–2006 (index, 1983=100)
Figure 7	Newspapers market shares by circulation 1980–2006 (per cent share)
Figure 8	Subscription and single-copy sale of newspapers 2005 (per cent share)
Figure 9	Reading of newspapers by frequency 2004 (per cent share)

Table 1 The newspaper market structure 2008 (mid-year)

Kind of paper	Coverage	Title	Content	Frequency of issue	Distribution	Format	Pages	Circulation ²	Publisher	Location	Year established
Non-dailies ¹	Nationwide	Atuagalliutit/Grønlandsposten – AG	General	2/week	Subscriptions, single-copy sale	Tabloid	24-32/32-48	3 300	Atuagalliutit/Grønlandsposten – AG	Nuuk	1952
	Nationwide	Sermitsiaq	General	1/week	Subscriptions, single-copy sale	Tabloid	48	4 100	Sermitsiaq	Nuuk	1958
	Local	Nuuk Ugeavis	³	1/week	Free paper	A4	56	6 800	Nuuk Lokal-reklame ApS	Nuuk	1983
Fortnightlies	Local	Kangaamiormiut	Local	2/month	Free paper	A4	10	1 100 ⁴	Non-profit organization	Maniitsoq	1960
	Regional	Kujataamiut Nutaq	Regional ⁵	2/month	Free paper	A4	20	1 250	Non-profit organization	Qaqortoq	1989

¹ Paper published 1–3 days/week.² Circulation in 2006 for Sermitsiaq; in 2005 for Atuagalliutit/Grønlandsposten – AG. Information according to publishers. Figures refer in some cases to number of printed copies.³ Advertising paper for Nuuk, containing only occasional editorial content.⁴ Estimated.⁵ Regional paper for South Greenland.

Sources: National Library of Greenland, Greenland Statistics, the publishers.

Table 2 Newspapers by number and frequency of issue 1980–2007

Year	Newspapers, total	Issues/week		
		One	Two	Three
1980–1987	2	2	–	–
1988–1992	2	1	–	1
1993–2007	2	1	1	–

Note: Papers published regularly in the year.

Sources: Greenland Statistics, National Library of Greenland, Søllinge and Thomsen (1991).

Table 3 Newspaper circulation 1980–2006 (total, at average and per thousand inhabitants)

Year	Total circulation in thousands	Average circulation per paper in thousands	Circulation per thousand inhabitants
1980	9.1	4.6	180
1983	12.3	6.2	235
1984	12.3	6.2	232
1985	10.0	5.0	187
1986	10.0	5.0	186
1987	10.0	5.0	183
1988	10.0	5.0	181
1989	10.0	5.0	180
1990	10.0	5.0	180
1991	6.6	3.3	119
1992	6.5	3.3	118
1993	7.1	3.6	128
1994	7.5	3.8	135
1995	7.6	3.8	136
1996	7.9	4.0	141
1997	7.0	3.5	125
1998	7.5	3.8	134
1999	8.0	4.0	143
2000	7.7	3.9	137
2001	7.4	3.7	131
2002	7.2	3.6	127
2003	7.5	3.8	132
2004	7.9	4.0	139
2005	7.8	3.9	137
2006	7.4	3.3	131

Notes: Papers published 1–3 days/week. Average circulation per issue of papers published in the year. Circulation according to publishers.

Sources: Greenland Statistics, Søllinge and Thomsen (1991), the publishers.

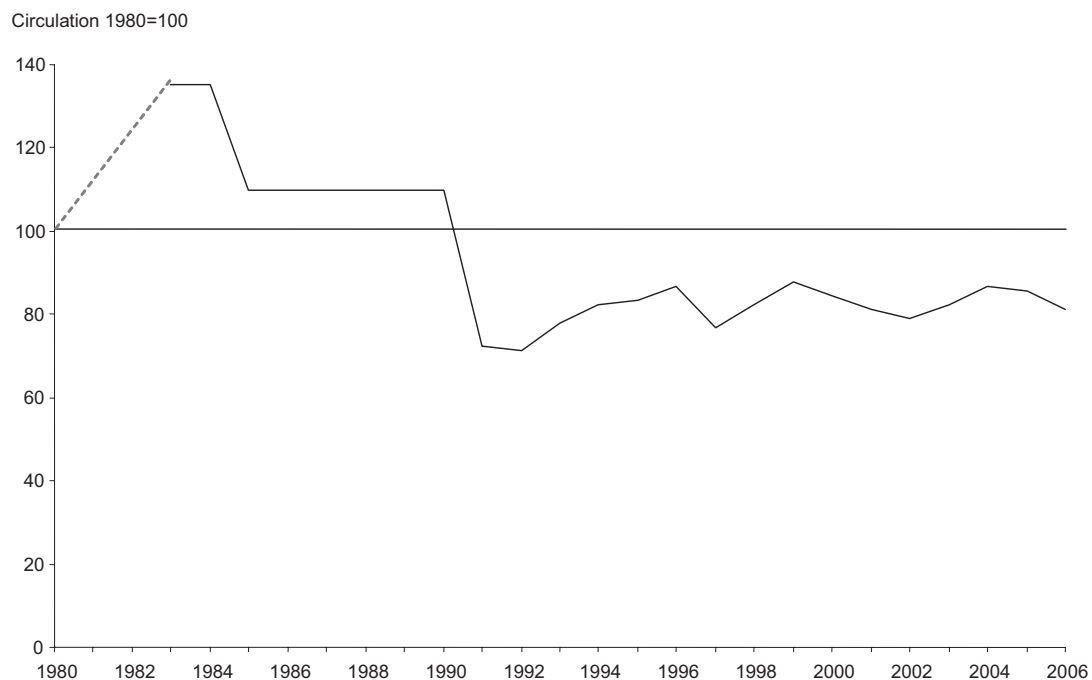
Figure 1 Newspaper circulation 1980–2006**Figure 2 Newspaper circulation 1980–2006 (index, 1980=100)**

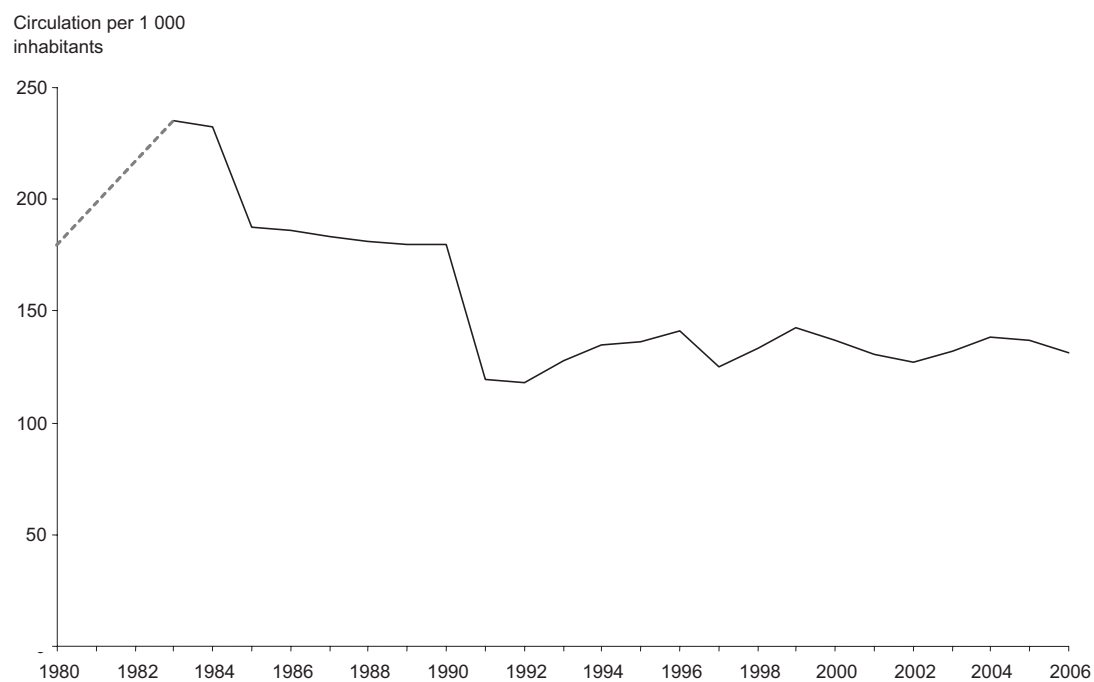
Figure 3 Newspaper circulation per thousand inhabitants 1980–2006**Figure 4 Newspaper circulation per inhabitant 1980–2006 (index, 1980=100)**

Table 4 Non-daily newspapers: Frequency of issue by titles 1980–2007 (issues/week)

Title	Frequency of issue (issues/week)											
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Atuagalliutit/ Grønlandsposten - AG	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	2	2	2
Sermitsiaq	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Title												
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Atuagalliutit/ Grønlandsposten - AG	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Sermitsiaq	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Sources: Greenland Statistics, the publishers.

Table 5 Non-daily newspapers: Circulation trend by titles 1980–2006 (in thousands)

Title	Circulation (in thousands)									
	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	
Atuagalliutit / Grønlandsposten - AG	6.0	5.0	5.0	2.1	2.0	2.6	3.0	3.1	3.1	
Sermitsiaq ¹	3.1 ²	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	

	Circulation (in thousands)									
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Atuagalliutit / Grønlandsposten - AG		3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.3
Sermitsiaq ¹		3.5	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.1

¹ Information refer in most years to printed copies.

² Figure refers to the year 1978.

Notes: Average circulation per issue. Circulation according to publishers.

Sources: Greenland Statistics, Søllinge and Thomsen (1991), the publishers.

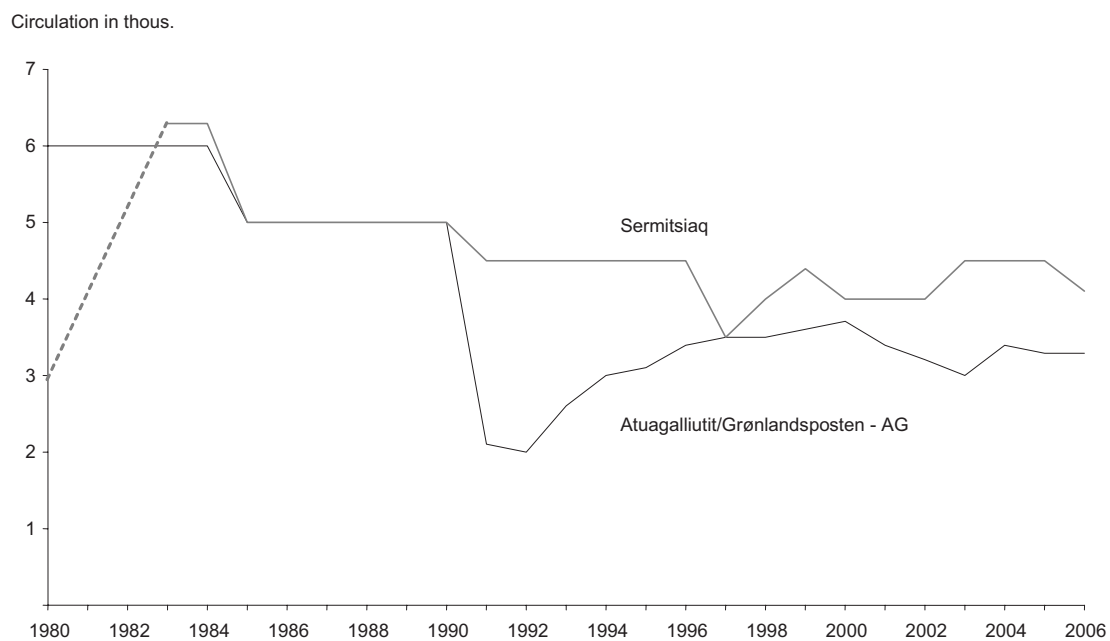
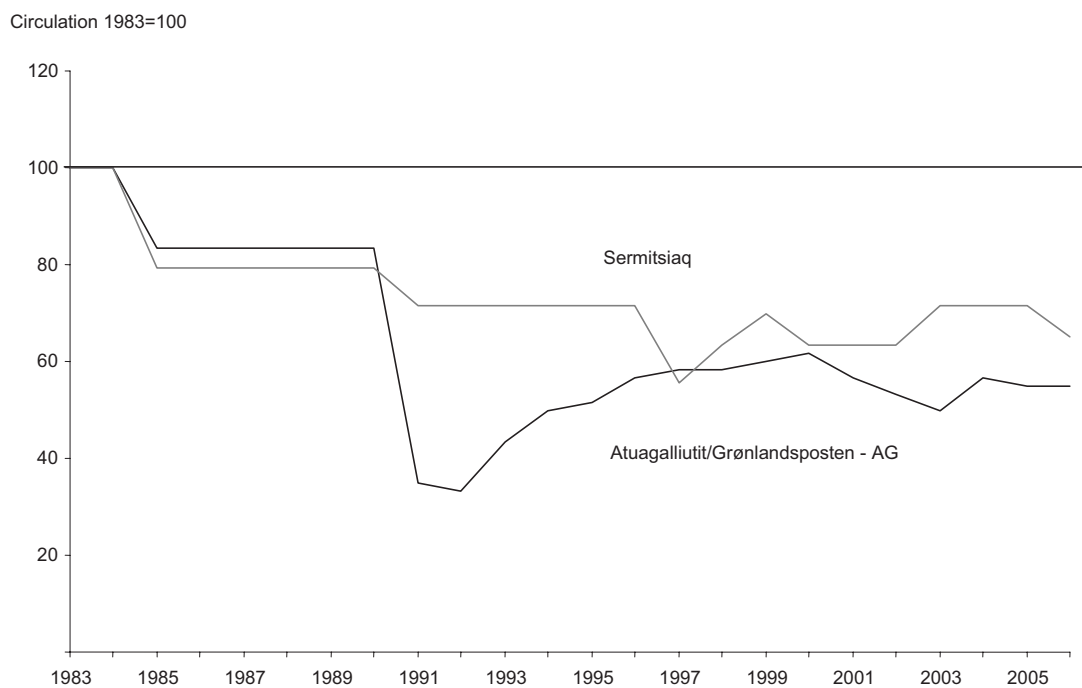
Figure 5 Newspapers circulation trends 1980–2006**Figure 6 Newspapers circulation trends 1983–2006 (index, 1983=100)**

Table 6 Newspapers market shares by circulation 1980–2006 (per cent)

Title	Share of total circulation per issue - % ¹										
	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Atuagalliutit / Grønlandsposten - AG	66	50	50	41	48	46	44	40	43	42	45
Sermitsiaq	34	50	50	59	52	54	56	60	57	58	55
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Circulation in thousands	9.1	10.0	10.0	7.6	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.5	7.9	7.8	7.4

Title	Share of total circulation per week - % ²										
	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Atuagalliutit / Grønlandsposten - AG	66	50	75	58	65	63	62	57	60	60	62
Sermitsiaq	34	50	25	42	35	37	38	43	40	41	38
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Circulation in thousands	9.1	10.0	20.0	10.7	11.4	10.8	10.4	10.5	11.3	11.1	10.7

¹ Average circulation per issue.² Average circulation in a week.

Note: Circulation according to publishers.

Sources: Greenland Statistics, the publishers.

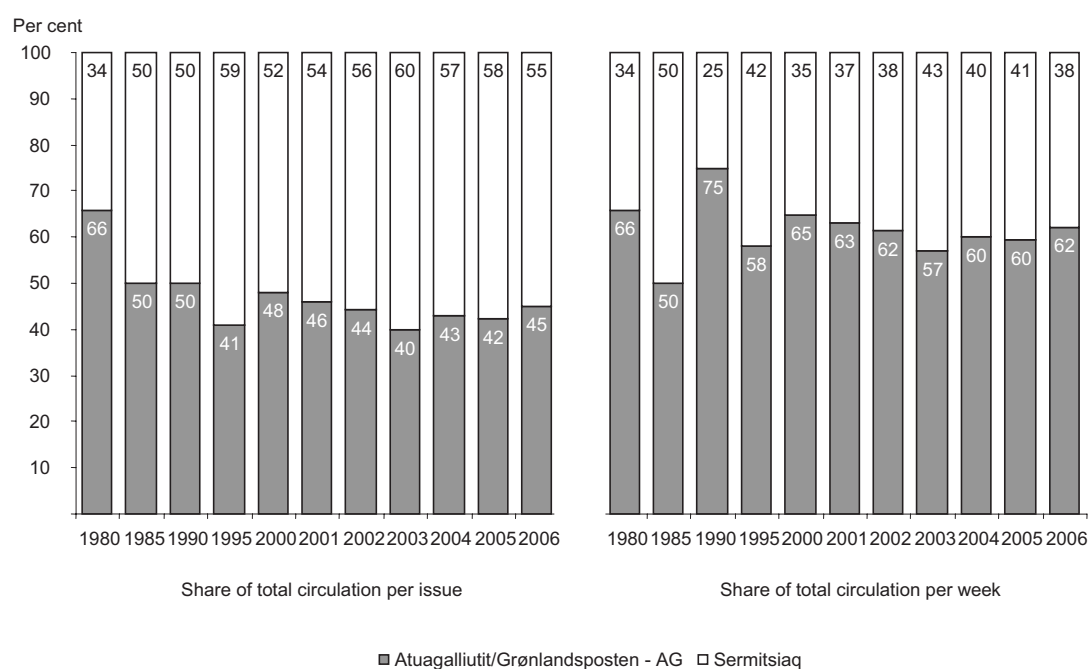
Figure 7 Newspapers market shares by circulation 1980–2006 (per cent share)

Table 7 Subscription and single-copy sale of newspapers 2004–2005 (per cent share)

	2004	2005
Subscriptions	47	47
Single-copy sale	53	53
Total	100	100
Circulation in thousands	7.9	7.8

Note: Circulation according to publishers.

Source: the publishers.

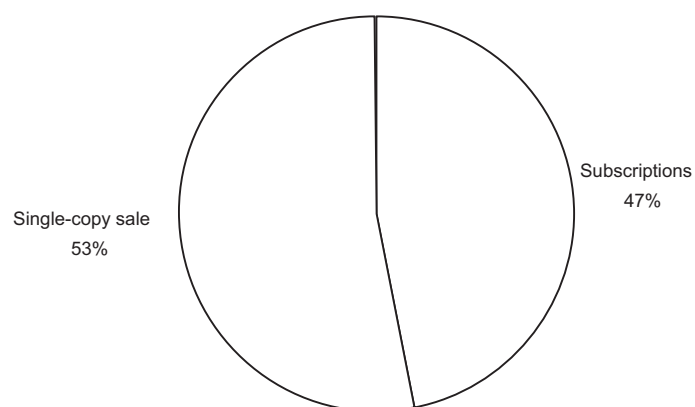
Figure 8 Subscription and single-copy sale of newspapers 2005 (per cent share)

Table 8 Reading of newspapers by frequency 1994 (share of population, per cent)

	Often	Sometimes	Almost never	Total
All	43	43	14	100
Men	46	43	11	100
Women	42	44	14	100
Age				
18–29	35	53	12	100
30–39	43	42	15	100
40–49	55	35	10	100
50–59	50	42	8	100
60+	44	37	19	100
Residence				
Towns	47	41	12	100
Settlements	29	56	15	100
Country of birth				
Greenland	40	46	14	100
Denmark	66	25	9	100
Education				
Less than seven years	32	49	19	100
High school	40	48	12	100
Vocational education	72	21	7	100
Upper secondary education	71	25	4	100
Studying	14	64	22	100
Occupation				
Employed	50	40	10	100
Unemployed	32	50	18	100
Employment				
Fishermen, hunters	31	53	16	100
Lower functionaries	54	38	8	100
Medium functionaries	71	26	3	100
Skilled manual jobs	53	35	12	100
Unskilled manual jobs	35	51	14	100
Students	27	59	14	100
Pensioners	37	40	23	100

Notes: Survey in spring 1994. Age of respondents 18+. Often = read every issue or almost; Sometimes = read sometimes; Almost never = read almost never or never. Reading of the national newspapers Atuagallitit/Grønlandsposten - AG and Sermitsiaq. Figures are rounded to the nearest decimal and do not have to add up to hundred.

Source: Greenland Statistics.

Table 9 Reading of newspapers by place 1994 (share of readers, per cent)

	At home ¹	At work	In the library	With friends/ relatives
All	57	24	5	14
Men	56	24	5	15
Women	58	23	5	14
Age				
18–29	43	27	7	23
30–39	50	30	4	16
40–49	60	29	4	7
50–59	83	8	5	4
60+	83	5	4	8
Residence				
Towns	57	28	3	12
Settlements	57	6	14	23
Country of birth				
Greenland	58	21	5	16
Denmark	52	39	3	6
Employment				
Fishermen, hunters	70	2	5	23
Lower functionaries	46	45	2	7
Medium functionaries	49	47	2	2
Skilled manual jobs	56	29	0	15
Unskilled manual jobs	54	24	6	16
Students	38	24	10	28
Pensioners	88	0	5	7

¹ Own copy or copy bought by someone in the household.

Notes: Survey in spring 1994. Age of respondents 18+. Reading of the national newspapers Atuagallitit/Grønlandsposten - AG and Sermitsiaq. Figures are rounded to the nearest decimal and do not have to add up to hundred.

Source: Greenland Statistics.

Table 10 Reading of newspapers by language of editorial content 1994 (share of readers, per cent)

	Only in Greenlandic	Only in Danish	Both in Greenlandic and Danish	Mostly in Greenlandic	Mostly in Danish	Total
All	39	22	17	12	10	100
Men	37	27	15	11	10	100
Women	40	18	18	12	12	100
Age						
18–29	32	22	19	16	11	100
30–39	33	22	20	10	15	100
40–49	32	35	16	7	10	100
50–59	58	20	9	10	3	100
60+	64	4	13	16	3	100
Residence						
Towns	32	27	18	11	12	100
Settlements	68	2	11	16	2	100
Country of birth						
Greenland	45	11	19	14	11	100
Denmark	0	92	1	1	6	100
Employment						
Fishermen, hunters	76	4	7	10	3	100
Lower functionaries	16	30	21	12	21	100
Medium functionaries	7	59	17	2	15	100
Skilled manual jobs	19	39	19	8	15	100
Unskilled manual jobs	48	11	18	15	8	100
Students	18	32	22	18	10	100
Pensioners	70	5	9	13	3	100

Notes: Survey in spring 1994. Age of respondents 18+. Reading of the national newspapers Atuagallitit/Grønlandsposten - AG and Sermitsiaq. Figures are rounded to the nearest decimal and do not have to add up to hundred.

Source: Greenland Statistics.

Table 11 Reading of newspapers by language groups 1994 (share of readers, per cent)

Language groups	Division of population by language groups, %	Share of reading by language of newspaper texts (%)					Total
		Only in Greenlandic	Only in Danish	Both in Greenlandic and Danish	Mostly in Greenlandic	Mostly in Danish	
Greenlandic only ¹	36	81	0	4	13	2	100
Greenlandic as first language ²	35	27	9	33	19	12	100
Bilingual	13	5	33	25	3	34	100
Danish as first language ³	4	0	76	3	0	21	100
Danish only ⁴	12	0	98	0	0	2	100
Total	100	•	•	•	•	•	•

¹ Greenlandic as main language and limited knowledge spoken and written Danish or none whatsoever.

² Greenlandic as main language, but speaks and understands Danish fairly.

³ Danish as the main language, but speaks and understands Greenlandic fairly.

⁴ Danish as main language and limited knowledge, or none whatsoever, of spoken and written Greenlandic.

Notes: Survey in spring 1994. Age of respondents 18+. Reading of the national newspapers Atuagallit/Grønlandsposten - AG and Sermitsiaq. Figures are rounded to the nearest decimal and do not have to add up to hundred.

Source: Greenland Statistics.

Table 12 Reading of Atuagagdliutit/Grønlandsposten – AG 2004 by frequency (share of population, per cent)

	Always	Often	Sometimes	Seldom	Never	Total
All	33	16	28	19	4	100
Men	32	17	28	20	3	100
Women	36	14	27	18	5	100
Age						
18–29	26	18	22	28	6	100
30–39	35	18	28	16	3	100
40–49	40	14	30	12	4	100
50–59	30	17	28	20	5	100
60+	26	14	25	31	4	100
Residence						
Towns	36	17	28	16	3	100
Settlements	20	12	27	34	7	100
Employment						
Unskilled	28	10	28	27	7	100
Skilled	24	15	28	23	0	100
Lower functionaries	37	20	28	13	2	100
Higher functionaries	49	23	20	7	1	100
Fishermen, hunters	14	15	34	28	9	100
Self-employed	52	28	16	4	0	100
Pensioners	23	6	37	31	3	100
Language by proficiency						
Greenlandic	25	10	30	28	7	100
Greenlandic/Danish	31	17	30	17	5	100
Equal	37	23	30	9	1	100
Danish/ limited proficiency in Greenlandic	49	16	13	20	2	100

Notes: Survey in spring 2004. Age of respondents 18+. Figures are rounded to the nearest decimal and do not have to add up to hundred.

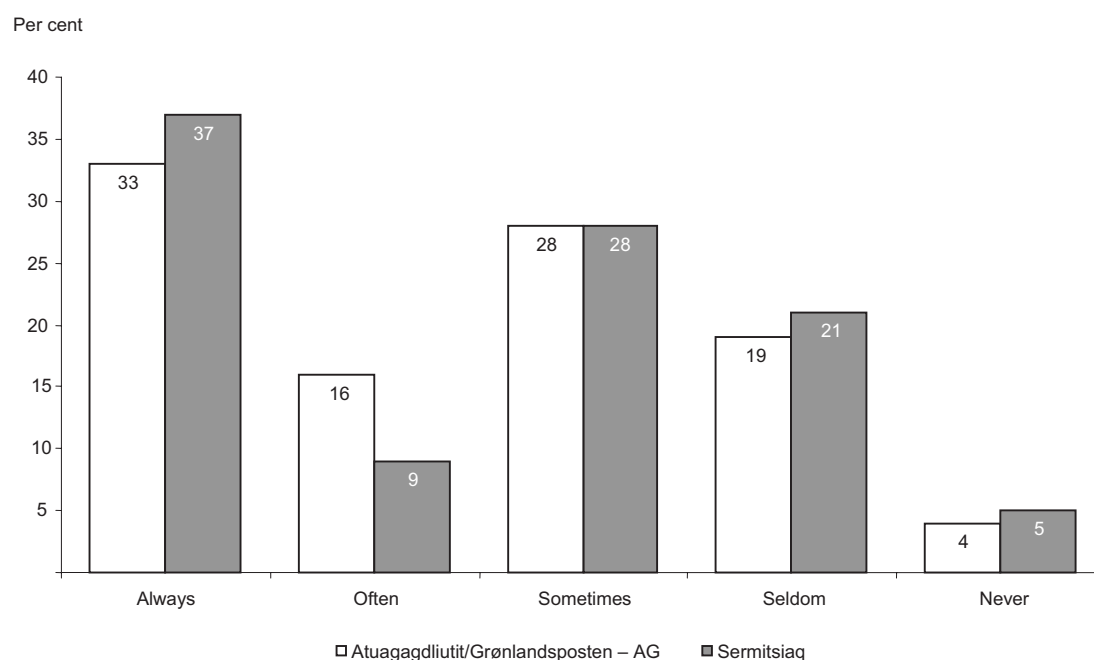
Source: HS Analyse / Sermitsiaq.

Table 13 Reading of Sermitsiaq 2004 by frequency (share of population , per cent)

	Always	Often	Sometimes	Seldom	Never	Total
All	37	9	28	21	5	100
Men	37	9	27	22	5	100
Women	38	8	30	19	5	100
Age						
18–29	30	6	24	31	9	100
30–39	38	13	26	21	2	100
40–49	45	6	33	12	4	100
50–59	35	13	24	23	5	100
60+	28	4	30	32	6	100
Residence						
Towns	40	10	28	18	4	100
Settlements	23	2	30	36	9	100
Employment						
Unskilled	31	4	29	29	7	100
Skilled	34	7	36	21	2	100
Lower functionaries	37	14	31	17	1	100
Higher functionaries	55	14	22	8	1	100
Fishermen, hunters	17	5	41	27	10	100
Self-employed	68	16	4	8	4	100
Pensioners	15	3	40	34	8	100
Language by proficiency						
Greenlandic	20	3	32	37	8	100
Greenlandic/Danish	36	9	31	18	6	100
Equal	46	16	29	8	1	100
Danish/ limited proficiency in Greenlandic	63	9	14	14	0	100

Notes: Survey in spring 2004. Age of respondents 18+. Figures are rounded to the nearest decimal and do not have to add up to hundred.

Source: HS Analyse / Sermitsiaq.

Figure 9 Reading of newspapers by frequency 2004 (per cent share)**Table 14 Reasons for not reading Atuagagdliutit/Grønlandsposten – AG 2004 (share of non-readers, per cent)**

	No interest	Do not see the paper	Do not afford buying	Do not like the paper	Other	Total
All	29	11	34	6	20	100
Men	29	11	32	9	19	100
Women	28	12	37	3	20	100
Age						
18–29	54	18	14	0	14	100
30–39	28	14	27	8	23	100
40–49	23	7	32	16	22	100
50–59	36	13	40	4	7	100
60+	17	9	48	0	26	100
Residence						
Towns	34	8	34	7	17	100
Settlements	13	22	35	4	26	100
Employment						
Unskilled	27	14	33	7	19	100
Skilled	18	28	18	18	18	100
Lower functionaries	41	9	23	9	18	100
Higher functionaries	41	6	6	12	35	100
Fishermen, hunters	23	12	54	0	11	100
Pensioners	20	3	50	0	27	100

Table 14 Cont. Reasons for not reading Atuagagdliutit/Grønlandsposten – AG 2004 (share of non-readers, per cent)

	No interest	Do not see the paper	Do not afford buying	Do not like the paper	Other	Total
Language by proficiency						
Greenlandic	24	13	37	4	22	100
Greenlandic/Danish	25	10	44	2	19	100
Equal	42	17	25	4	12	100
Danish/ limited proficiency in Greenlandic	43	0	10	33	14	100

Notes: Survey in spring 2004. Age of respondents 18+. Figures are rounded to the nearest decimal and do not have to add up to hundred.

Source: HS Analyse / Sermitsiaq.

Table 15 Reasons for not reading Sermitsiaq 2004 (share of non-readers, per cent)

	No interest	Do not see the paper	Do not afford buying	Do not like the paper	Other	Total
All	26	11	31	5	27	100
Men	25	13	26	6	30	100
Women	27	9	39	3	22	100
Age						
18–29	45	14	7	0	34	100
30–39	23	12	24	5	36	100
40–49	28	8	28	6	30	100
50–59	24	15	40	6	15	100
60+	21	6	50	4	19	100
Residence						
Towns	30	7	30	6	27	100
Settlements	14	24	35	2	25	100
Employment						
Unskilled	25	16	30	6	23	100
Skilled	37	9	27	0	27	100
Lower functionaries	22	8	22	11	37	100
Higher functionaries	27	20	7	0	46	100
Fishermen, hunters	28	3	47	0	22	100
Pensioners	19	0	48	7	26	100
Language by proficiency						
Greenlandic	24	11	34	6	25	100
Greenlandic/Danish	27	13	31	2	27	100
Equal	32	4	24	4	36	100
Danish/ limited proficiency in Greenlandic	30	10	20	20	20	100

Notes: Survey in spring 2004. Age of respondents 18+. Figures are rounded to the nearest decimal and do not have to add up to hundred.

Source: HS Analyse / Sermitsiaq.

Table 16 Reading of Sermitsiaq by place 2004 (share of readers, per cent)

	At home	At work	In the library	With friends/ relatives	Other place	Total
All	39	42	5	10	4	100
Men	43	39	6	8	4	100
Women	34	46	4	12	4	100
Age						
18–29	19	48	12	12	9	100
30–39	24	53	4	15	4	100
40–49	44	44	2	7	3	100
50–59	50	33	7	9	1	100
60+						100
Residence						
Towns	38	46	3	9	4	100
Settlements	46	22	15	14	3	100
Employment						
Unskilled	37	42	4	13	4	100
Skilled	56	33	0	9	2	100
Lower functionaries	26	64	3	7	0	100
Higher functionaries	29	60	4	7	0	100
Fishermen, hunters	63	8	5	18	6	100
Self-employed	56	29	5	0	10	100
Pensioners	51	11	13	8	17	100
Language by proficiency						
Greenlandic	41	27	5	13	4	100
Greenlandic/Danish	33	49	4	10	4	100
Equal	40	49	6	5	0	100
Danish/ limited proficiency in Greenlandic	45	47	3	2	3	100

Notes: Survey in spring 2004. Age of respondents 18+. Figures are rounded to the nearest decimal and do not have to add up to hundred.

Source: HS Analyse / Sermitsiaq.

Table 17 Purchase of the newspaper Sermitsiaq by frequency 2004 (share of buyers, per cent)

	Every issue	Often	Sometimes	Seldom	Never	Total
All	26	8	29	25	12	100
Men	24	10	29	26	11	100
Women	28	7	29	24	12	100
Age						
18–29	27	5	20	20	28	100
30–39	25	9	25	31	10	100
40–49	29	8	26	25	12	100
50–59	20	14	36	18	12	100
60+	29	1	39	25	6	100
Residence						
Towns	26	9	29	24	12	100
Settlements	26	4	30	30	10	100
Employment						
Unskilled	26	8	29	25	12	100
Skilled	33	10	29	15	13	100
Lower functionaries	21	9	27	29	14	100
Higher functionaries	25	9	24	28	14	100
Fishermen, hunters	19	10	40	26	5	100
Self-employed	57	9	19	10	5	100
Pensioners	13	2	45	30	10	100
Language by proficiency						
Greenlandic	20	5	39	29	7	100
Greenlandic/Danish	27	11	24	27	11	100
Equal	26	7	34	17	16	100
Danish/ limited proficiency in Greenlandic	33	10	15	26	16	100

Notes: Survey in spring 2004. Age of respondents 18+. Figures are rounded to the nearest decimal and do not have to add up to hundred.

Source: HS Analyse / Sermitsiaq.

Table 18 Newspapers on the Internet 1997–2007

Year	Newspapers on the Internet ¹ (number)	Newspapers with free access ² (number)	Newspapers with restricted access ³ (number)	Share of printed newspapers on the Internet (%)
1997	1	—	1	50
1998	1	—	1	50
1999	1	—	1	50
2000	1	—	1	50
2001	2	—	2	100
2002	2	—	2	100
2003	2	—	2	100
2004	2	—	2	100
2005	2	—	2	100
2006	1	—	1	50
2007	1	—	1	50

¹ Websites including at least some news/editorial material, which is updated at least as frequently as the paper edition is issued.

² No restrictions from reading today's news material on the website.

³ Restrictions from reading today's news material on the website.

Note: Websites of non-daily newspapers published in a printed format in the year.

Source: Information from publishers and own observation.

Magazines and Periodicals

Greenland

Tables

Table 1	Number of magazines and periodicals 1980–2004
Table 2	Magazines and periodicals by frequency of issue 1990–2004 (number of titles)
Table 3	Magazines and periodicals by subject 2002–2004 (number of titles and per cent share)
Table 4	Reading of the magazine Kalaaleq by socio-economic groups 2007 (frequency of reading by share of population, per cent)

Figures

Figure 1	Magazines and periodicals 1990–2004 (number of titles)
Figure 2	Magazines and periodicals issued yearly and more frequently 2004 (per cent share)

Table 1 Number of magazines and periodicals 1980–2004

Year	Number of titles	Year	Number of titles
1980	8	1996	10
1985	8	1997	9
		1998	9
1990	10	1999	10
1991	9	2000	10
1992	10	2001	10
1993	10	2002	10
1994	10	2003	12
1995	10	2004	12

Note: Magazines and periodicals published in the year.

Source: National Library of Greenland.

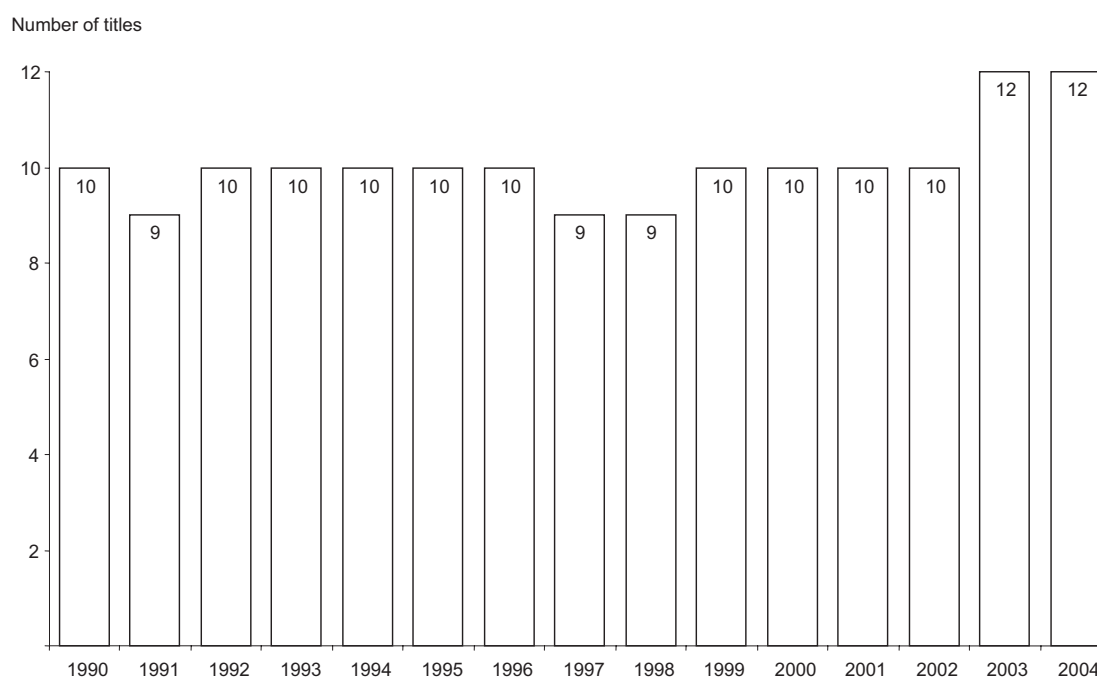
Figure 1 Magazines and periodicals 1990–2004 (number of titles)

Table 2 Magazines and periodicals by frequency of issue 1990–2004 (number of titles)

Year	Frequency of issue						Titles, total
	Monthly	Quarterly	Thrice a year	Twice a year	Yearly	Irregularly	
1990	3	–	–	2	1	4	10
1991	3	–	–	1	1	4	9
1992	3	–	–	1	2	4	10
1993	3	–	–	1	2	4	10
1994	3	–	–	1	2	4	10
1995	3	–	–	1	2	4	10
1996	3	–	–	1	2	4	10
1997	3	–	–	1	2	3	9
1998	3	–	–	1	2	3	9
1999	3	1	–	1	2	3	10
2000	3	1	–	1	2	3	10
2001	2	1	–	1	2	4	10
2002	3	1	–	1	2	3	10
2003	2	1	–	2	3	4	12
2004	2	2	2	–	2	4	12

Note: Magazines and periodicals published in the year.

Source: National Library of Greenland.

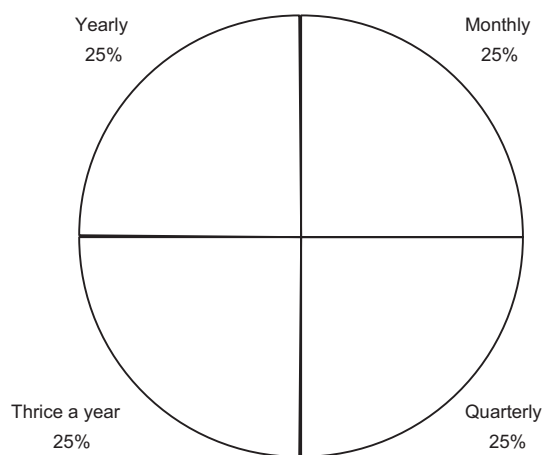
Figure 2 Magazines and periodicals issued yearly and more frequently 2004 (per cent share)

Table 3 Magazines and periodicals by subject 2002–2004 (number of titles and per cent share)

Subject	Number of titles			Share (%)		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
Generalities	1	2	2	9	17	17
Philosophy, psychology	–	–	–	–	–	–
Religion	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sociology, statistics	2	2	2	18	17	17
Politics, economics, labour market	3	3	3	27	25	25
Law, public administration,	1	1	1	9	8	8
Social welfare, insurance	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pedagogy, education	1	1	1	9	8	8
Trade, communications, transport	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ethnography, folklore	–	–	–	–	–	–
Linguistics, philology	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mathematics, calendars	–	–	–	–	–	–
Natural sciences, physics, chemistry	1	1	1	9	8	8
Medical sciences, public health	–	–	–	–	–	–
Engineering, technology, industry	–	–	–	–	–	–
Agriculture, fishing and hunting	–	–	–	–	–	–
Domestic science and service	–	–	–	–	–	–
Commercial and business	–	–	–	–	–	–
management techniques etc.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arts, planning	1	1	1	9	8	8
Entertainment, sport	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belles-lettres	1	1	1	9	8	8
Geography, travel	–	–	–	–	–	–
History, archaeology	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other periodicals not classified by subjects	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	11	12	12	100	100	100

Notes: Magazines and periodicals published in the year. Classified by Dewey Decimal Classification.

Source: National Library of Greenland.

Table 4 Reading of the magazine Kalaaleq by socio-economic groups 2007 (frequency of reading by share of population, per cent)

	Often	Several times	Seldom	Never	Total
All	31	13	19	37	100
Gender					
Men	37	13	17	33	100
Women	25	14	21	40	100
Age					
16–29	12	8	23	57	100
30–39	29	16	14	41	100
40–49	28	16	20	36	100
50–59	31	7	22	40	100
60+	53	15	14	18	100
Education/employment					
No vocational training	27	12	21	40	100
Vocational training	18	15	37	30	100
Lower functionaries	10	24	10	56	100
Higher functionaries	45	14	24	17	100
Fishermen, hunters	67	–	4	29	100
Pensioners	48	14	16	22	100
Students	13	13	13	61	100

Notes: Survey in spring 2007. Reading in the last twelve months. Sample among the Greenlandic speaking population. Age of respondents 16+.

Source: HS Analyse (2007).

**Books and
Public Libraries
Greenland**

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Table 1 Book production 1992–2007 (number of titles and per thousand inhabitants)

Year	Number of titles	Per thousand inhabitants	Year	Number of titles	Per thousand inhabitants
1992	95	1.7	2001	127	2.2
1993	88	1.6	2002	139	2.5
1994	103	1.8	2003	103	1.8
1995	98	1.8	2004	123	2.2
1996	107	1.9	2005	114	2.0
1997	131	2.3	2005	114	2.0
1998	102	1.8	2006	142	2.5
1999	111	2.0	2006	142	2.5
2000	137	2.4	2007	120	2.1

Notes: Books (49 pages and more) and booklets (5–48 pages). Included are up to 1999 only books published by Atuakkiorfik A/S, a public company owned by the Home Rule Government, but from 1999 and onwards includes as well books published the commercial publishers Atuagkat Aps and Ilinnisiorfik, except data is lacking in 2004 from Atuakkiorfik.

Sources: Greenland Statistics, National Library of Greenland.

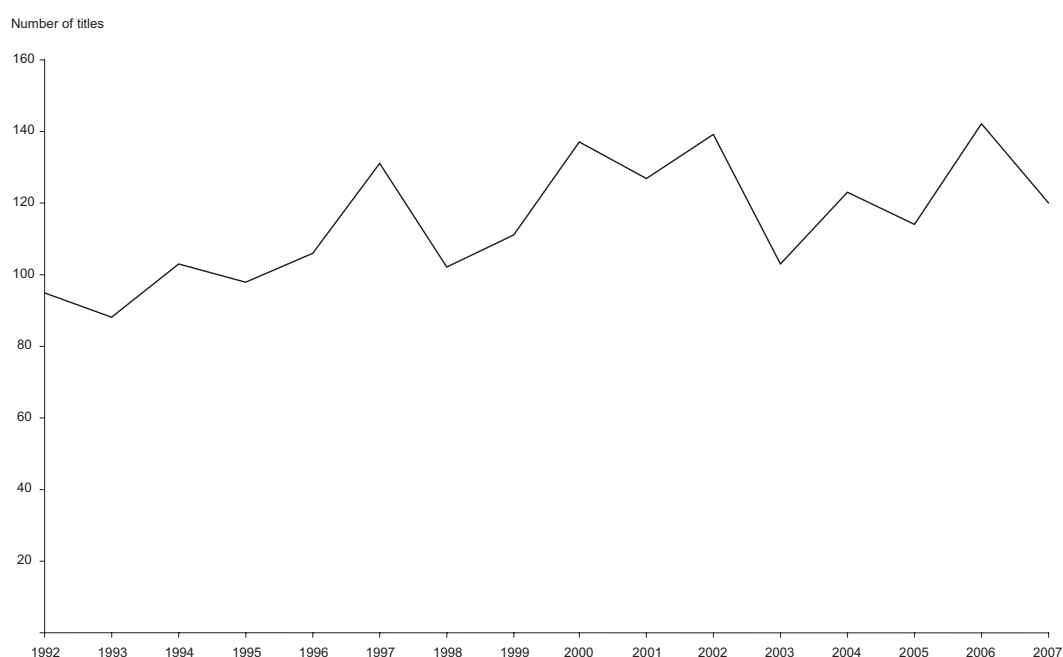
Figure 1 Book production 1992–2007 (number of titles)

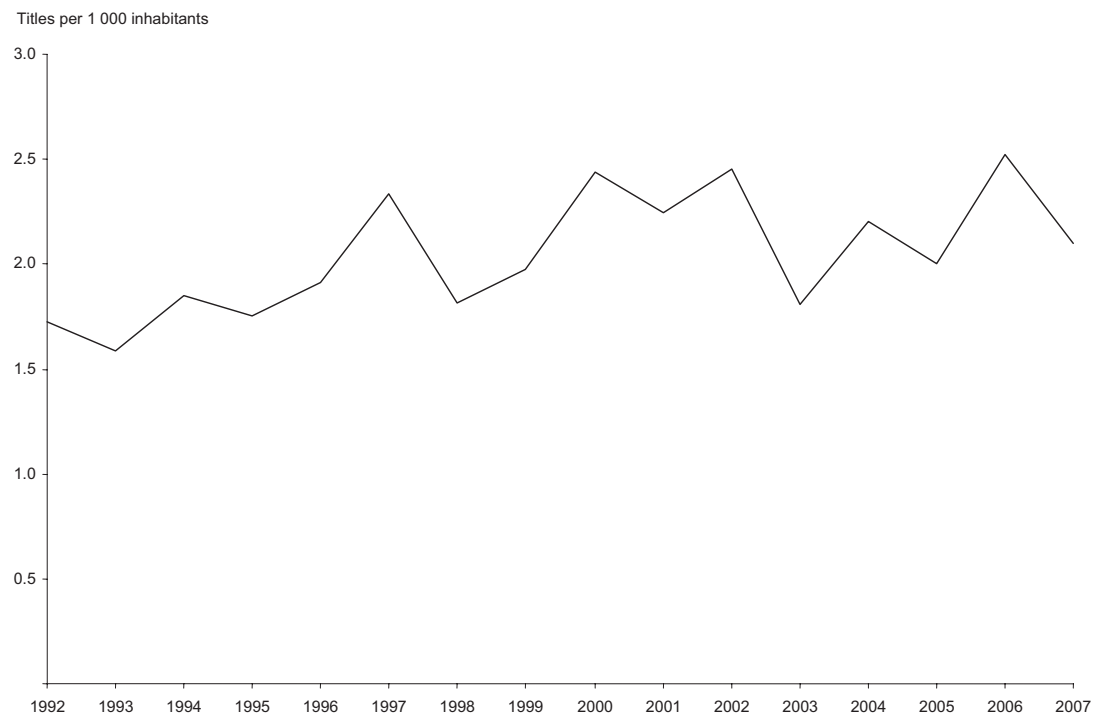
Figure 2 Book production per thousand inhabitants 1992–2007

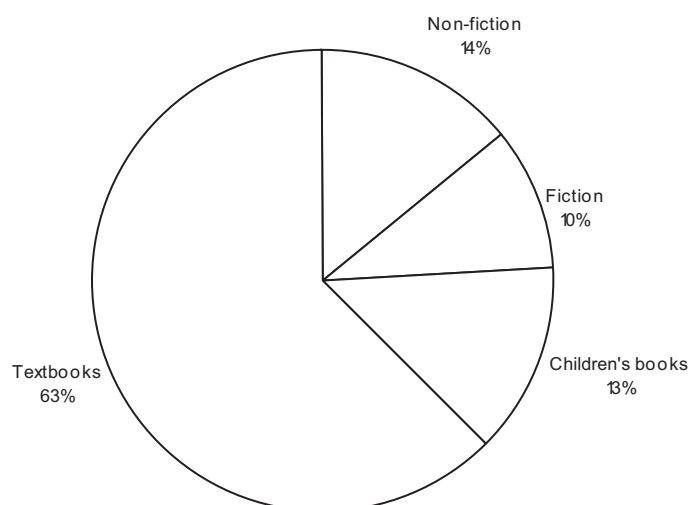
Table 2 Book production by kind 1992–2007 (number of titles and per cent share)

	Year	Non-fiction	Fiction	Children's books ¹	Textbooks	Titles, total
Number of titles	1992	20	13	5	57	95
	1993	16	6	5	61	88
	1994	16	7	10	70	103
	1995	9	18	6	65	98
	1996	25	6	4	72	107
	1997	44	6	6	75	131
	1998	29	11	13	49	102
	1999	12	16	16	67	111
	2000	31	18	20	68	137
	2001	25	17	11	74	127
	2002	8	30	13	88	139
	2003	8	8	8	79	103
	2004	6	7	–	110	123
	2005	8	17	10	79	114
	2006	11	14	11	106	142
	2007	17	12	16	75	120
Per cent share	1992	21	14	5	60	100
	1993	18	7	6	69	100
	1994	16	7	10	68	100
	1995	9	18	6	66	100
	1996	23	6	4	67	100
	1997	34	5	5	57	100
	1998	28	11	13	48	100
	1999	11	14	14	60	100
	2000	23	13	15	50	100
	2001	20	13	9	58	100
	2002	6	22	9	63	100
	2003	8	8	8	77	100
	2004	5	6	–	89	100
	2005	7	15	9	69	100
	2006	8	10	8	75	100
	2007	14	10	13	63	100

¹ Including fiction and non-fiction for children and youth.

Notes: Books (49 pages and more) and booklets (5–48 pages). Included are up to 1999 only books published by Atuakkiorfik A/S, a public company owned by the Home Rule Government, but from 1999 and onwards includes as well books published the commercial publishers Atuagkat Aps and Ilinnisiorfik, except data is lacking in 2004 from Atuakkiorfik.

Sources: Greenland Statistics, National Library of Greenland.

Figure 3 Book production by kind 2007 (per cent share)**Table 3 Book production by language 1992–2006 (number of titles and per cent share)**

Year	Number of titles		Per cent share	
	In Greenlandic	In other languages ¹	In Greenlandic	In other languages ¹
1992	66	29	69	31
1993	61	27	69	31
1994	68	35	66	34
1995	71	27	72	28
1996	90	17	84	16
1997	95	36	73	27
1998	82	20	80	20
1999	64	47	58	42
2000	100	37	73	27
2001	96	31	76	24
2002	99	40	71	29
2003	82	21	80	20
2004	102	21	83	17
2005	81	33	71	29
2006	111	31	78	22

¹ Almost exclusively in Danish.

Notes: Books (49 pages and more) and booklets (5–48 pages). Included are up to 1999 only books published by Atuakkiorfik A/S, a public company owned by the Home Rule Government, but from 1999 and onwards includes as well books published the commercial publishers Atuagkat Aps and Ilinniuisiorfik, except data is lacking in 2004 from Atuakkiorfik.

Sources: Greenland Statistics, National Library of Greenland.

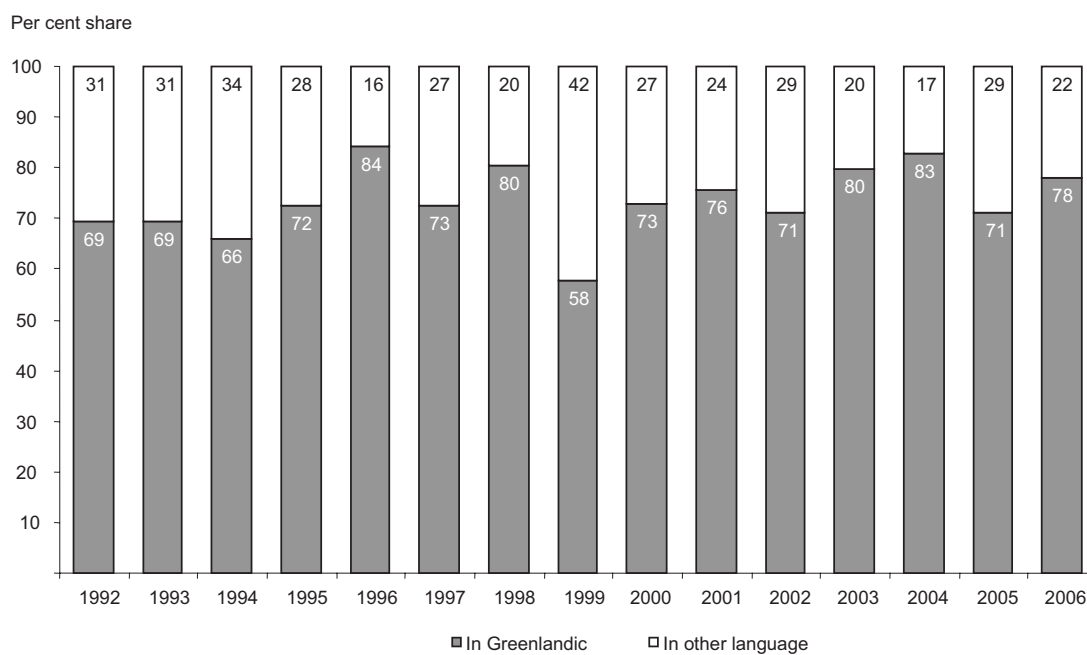
Figure 4 Book production by language 1992–2006

Table 4 Book production: Books in Greenlandic by kind 1992–2006 (number of titles and per cent share)

	Year	Titles, total	Non-fiction	Fiction	Children's books ¹	Textbooks
Number of titles	1992	66	10	12	4	40
	1993	61	14	5	5	37
	1994	68	11	6	8	43
	1995	71	6	14	5	46
	1996	90	23	5	4	58
	1997	95	37	6	6	46
	1998	82	27	9	13	33
	1999	64	12	6	6	40
	2000	100	24	18	18	40
	2001	96	22	11	11	52
	2002	99	5	3	3	88
	2003	82	6	8	7	61
	2004	102	5	4	—	93
	2005	81	6	13	10	52
	2006	111	10	11	10	80
Per cent share of titles in Greenlandic	1992	100	15	18	6	61
	1993	100	23	8	8	61
	1994	100	16	9	12	63
	1995	100	8	20	7	65
	1996	100	26	6	4	64
	1997	100	39	6	6	48
	1998	100	33	11	16	40
	1999	100	19	9	9	63
	2000	100	24	18	18	40
	2001	100	23	11	11	54
	2002	100	5	3	3	89
	2003	100	7	10	9	74
	2004	100	5	4	—	91
	2005	100	7	16	12	64
	2006	100	9	10	9	72
Per cent share of all titles ²	1992	69	50	92	80	70
	1993	69	88	83	100	61
	1994	66	69	86	80	61
	1995	72	67	78	83	71
	1996	84	92	83	100	81
	1997	73	84	100	100	61
	1998	80	93	82	100	67
	1999	58	100	38	38	60
	2000	73	77	100	90	59
	2001	76	88	65	100	70
	2002	71	63	10	23	100
	2003	80	75	100	88	77
	2004	83	83	57	—	85
	2005	71	75	76	100	66
	2006	78	91	79	91	75

¹ Including fiction and non-fiction for children.

² Titles published in Greenlandic, Danish, or in any other language.

Notes: Books (49 pages and more) and booklets (5–48 pages). Included are up to 1999 only books published by Atuakkiorfik A/S, a public company owned by the Home Rule Government, but from 1999 and onwards includes as well books published the commercial publishers Atuagkat Aps and Ilinniuisiorfik, except data is lacking in 2004 from Atuakkiorfik.

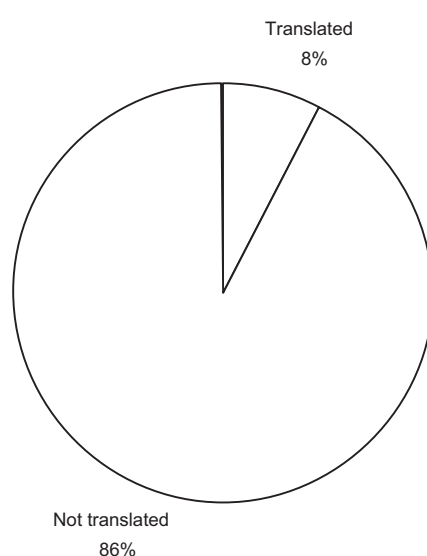
Sources: Greenland Statistics, National Library of Greenland.

Table 5 Book production: Translations 1992–1994 (number of titles and per cent share)

Year	Number of titles	Per cent share	Total	Titles, total
1992	13	14	100	95
1993	18	20	100	88
1994	8	8	100	103

Notes: Books (49 pages and more) and booklets (5–48 pages). Included are only books published by Atuakkiorfik A/S, a public company owned by the Home Rule Government.

Source: Greenland Statistics.

Figure 5 Translations as per cent share of published books 1994**Table 6 Book publishers by number of titles published 1999–2006 (number of publishers)**

Year	Number of publishers, total	Publishers publishing only one title	Publishers publishing more than one title	Thereof publishers:	
				Publishing two to nine titles	Publishing ten titles and more
1999	..	..	2	1	1
2000	..	..	2	1	1
2001	..	..	4	1	3
2002	..	..	4	1	3
2003	..	..	4	2	2
2004	..	..	..	..	3
2005	..	..	..	..	3
2006	..	..	..	2	1

Note: Publishers of books (49 pages and more) and pamphlets (5–48 pages).

Sources: Greenland Statistics, National Library of Greenland.

Table 7 Public libraries: Book stock volume 1983–2003 (number and per inhabitant)

Year	In thousands ¹	Per inhabitant ¹	Year	In thousands ¹	Per inhabitant ¹
1983	291	5.6	1994	441	7.9
			1995	519	9.3
1986	294	5.5	1996	545	9.7
1987	492	9.0	1997	544	9.7
1988	583	10.6	1998	607	10.8
1989	507	9.1	1999	550	9.8
1990	517	9.3	2000	537	9.5
1991	436	7.9	2001	452	8.0
1992	471	8.6	2002	479	8.5
1993	456	8.2	2003	473	8.3

¹ Including the National Library - school libraries are excluded except in those cases where public libraries function as school libraries as well. The National Library serves as well as a public library for the Nuuk community.

Note: Partially estimated.

Sources: Greenland Statistics, National Library of Greenland.

Figure 6 Book stock volume of public libraries per inhabitant 1983–2003

Table 8 Public libraries: Book loans 1983–2003 (number and per inhabitant)

Year	In thousands ¹	Per inhabitant ¹	Year	In thousands ¹	Per inhabitant ¹
1983	348	6.6	1994	478	8.6
			1995	467	8.4
1986	432	8.0	1996	474	8.5
1987	435	8.0	1997	463	8.3
1988	439	8.0	1998	446	8.0
1989	463	8.3	1999	506	9.0
1990	441	7.9	2000	448	8.0
1991	410	7.4	2001	402	7.1
1992	403	7.3	2002	362	6.4
1993	410	7.4	2003	306	5.4

¹ Including the National Library - school libraries are excluded except in those cases where public libraries function as school libraries as well. The National Library serves as well as a public library for the Nuuk community.

Note: Partially estimated.

Sources: Greenland Statistics, National Library of Greenland.

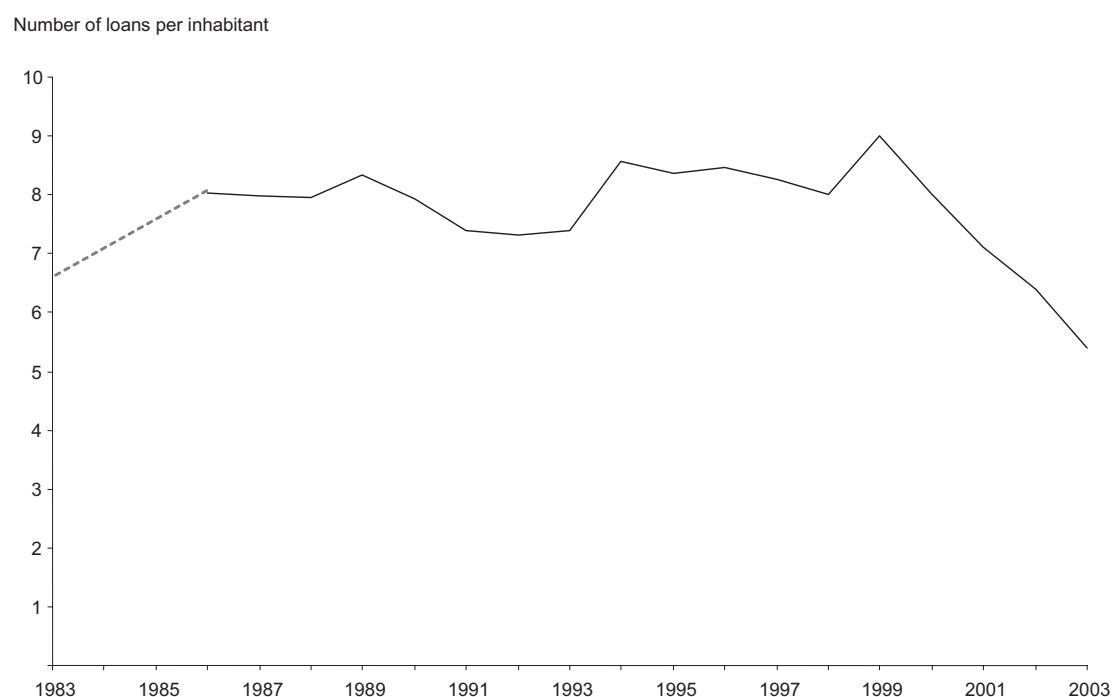
Figure 7 Book loans from public libraries per inhabitant 1983–2003

Table 9 Book reading by socio-economic groups 2007 (share of population, per cent)

	Reading a book at time of survey	Last month	Last six months	Last year	Since longer ago	Never	Total
All	39	22	10	10	17	2	100
Gender							
Men	36	22	9	12	19	2	100
Women	42	21	11	9	15	2	100
Age							
16–29	34	24	10	17	13	2	100
30–39	29	25	14	9	22	1	100
40–49	40	20	8	10	20	2	100
50–59	38	16	7	13	23	3	100
60+	54	25	9	4	7	1	100
Education/employment							
No vocational training	38	20	10	11	20	1	100
Vocational training	34	21	17	14	14	–	100
Lower functionaries	27	19	9	11	34	–	100
Higher functionaries	39	25	9	9	15	3	100
Fishermen, hunters	52	20	–	4	20	4	100
Pensioners	51	24	8	5	10	2	100
Students	36	32	16	16	–	–	100

Notes: Survey in spring 2007. Reading of books in Greenlandic only. Sample among the Greenlandic speaking population. Age of respondents 16+.

Source: HS Analyse (2007).

Table 10 Books read in the last twelve months by socio-economic groups 2007 (number of books read by share of population, per cent)

	None	Average number of books read					Total
		1–2	3–4	5–6	7–10	More	
All	16	19	15	11	10	29	100
Gender							
Men	18	18	16	12	11	25	100
Women	14	20	15	9	9	33	100
Age							
16–29	10	14	23	9	18	26	100
30–39	20	19	13	13	9	26	100
40–49	15	29	12	10	8	26	100
50–59	22	16	16	16	11	19	100
60+	11	12	16	7	7	47	100
Education/employment							
No vocational training	17	21	14	12	11	25	100
Vocational training	14	14	11	18	11	32	100
Lower functionaries	33	23	11	4	11	18	100
Higher functionaries	15	28	15	9	3	30	100
Fishermen, hunters	9	9	26	17	9	30	100
Pensioners	9	13	13	10	6	49	100
Students	3	14	31	7	17	28	100

Notes: Survey in spring 2007. Reading of books in Greenlandic only. Sample among the Greenlandic speaking population. Age of respondents 16+.

Source: HS Analyse (2007).

Table 11 Source of acquisition of books read by socio-economic groups 2007 (share of population, per cent)

	Book shop	Book club	Internet purchase	Gift	Library loan	Loan from a friend	Total
All	33	4	2	9	40	12	100
Gender							
Men	37	3	1	11	36	12	100
Women	31	5	2	8	42	12	100
Age							
16–29	19	5	–	11	54	11	100
30–39	30	4	1	9	37	19	100
40–49	33	2	2	5	48	10	100
50–59	43	7	2	15	24	9	100
60+	42	4	2	10	31	11	100
Education/employment							
No vocational training	32	1	–	8	48	11	100
Vocational training	39	7	7	–	32	15	100
Lower functionaries	35	4	–	19	29	13	100
Higher functionaries	32	3	3	3	56	3	100
Fishermen, hunters	38	8	4	4	21	25	100
Pensioners	40	4	3	9	33	11	100
Students	14	7	–	17	52	10	100

Notes: Survey in spring 2007. Books in Greenlandic only. Sample among the Greenlandic speaking population. Age of respondents 16+.

Source: HS Analyse (2007).

Table 12 Membership to book clubs by socio-economic groups 2007 (share of population, per cent)

	Currently a member	Previously a member	Never been a member	Total
All	8	12	80	100
Gender				
Men	5	11	84	100
Women	11	13	76	100
Age				
16–29	5	6	89	100
30–39	7	9	84	100
40–49	11	16	73	100
50–59	8	17	75	100
60+	7	9	84	100
Education/employment				
No vocational training	7	14	79	100
Vocational training	3	13	84	100
Lower functionaries	10	14	76	100
Higher functionaries	6	21	73	100
Fishermen, hunters	12	4	84	100
Pensioners	9	9	82	100
Students	3	3	94	100

Notes: Survey in spring 2007. Sample among the Greenlandic speaking population. Age of respondents 16+.

Source: HS Analyse (2007).

Table 13 Library visits by socio-economic groups 2007 (frequency by share of population, per cent)

	Often	Seldom	Almost never	Never	Total
All	22	16	35	27	100
Gender					
Men	23	10	40	27	100
Women	20	23	30	27	100
Age					
16–29	26	18	42	14	100
30–39	26	9	40	25	100
40–49	24	18	33	25	100
50–59	15	18	28	39	100
60+	21	19	30	30	100
Education/employment					
No vocational training	25	20	34	21	100
Vocational training	21	10	49	20	100
Lower functionaries	10	12	36	42	100
Higher functionaries	31	16	28	25	100
Fishermen, hunters	42	–	37	21	100
Pensioners	19	19	31	31	100
Students	29	16	42	13	100

Notes: Survey in spring 2007. Sample among the Greenlandic speaking population. Age of respondents 16+.

Source: HS Analyse (2007).

Table 14 Library loans of audio books by socio-economic groups 2007 (frequency by share of population, per cent)

	Often	Seldom	Never	Total
All	11	16	73	100
Gender				
Men	9	15	76	100
Women	12	18	70	100
Age				
16–29	6	20	74	100
30–39	9	13	78	100
40–49	10	17	73	100
50–59	8	16	76	100
60+	15	18	67	100
Education/employment				
No vocational training	9	16	75	100
Vocational training	16	8	76	100
Lower functionaries	8	13	79	100
Higher functionaries	7	13	80	100
Fishermen, hunters	9	30	61	100
Pensioners	14	17	69	100
Students	7	28	65	100

Notes: Survey in spring 2007. Loans of audio books in Greenlandic only. Sample among the Greenlandic speaking population. Age of respondents 16+.

Source: HS Analyse (2007).

Radio Greenland

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Figure 10	Radio channels market shares 2005 (share of listening time, per cent)

Table 1 The radio market structure 2008 (mid-year)

Status	Coverage	Channel	Organisation/ Owner	Financing	Programme profile	Transmission mode ¹	Location	Year established
Public	Nationwide	KNR-Radioa	Kalaallit Nunaata Radioa /	State subsidises, advertisements, sponsoring	General	FM	Nuuk	1956
	Regional windows	KNR-Avannaa (KNR North) ²	The Greenland Home Rule Government		Regional	FM	Ilulissat	1981
		Kujataata Radioa (KNR South) ³			Regional	FM	Qaqortoq	1984
Private	Local	Manitsup Tussaataa Akisuasoq	⁵	⁶	Local, phone- ins, music, etc.	FM	Manitsoq	1997
		Nuuk FM ⁴	⁵	⁶	Music radio	FM	Nuuk	1996
		Paamiut Tusaataat	⁵	⁶	Local, phone- ins, music, etc.	FM	Taggissuut ⁷	2000
		Qaanaaq Ratiunga	⁵	⁶	"	FM	Qaanaaq	1996
		Radio Narsaq	⁵	⁶	"	FM	Narsaq	2006
		Radio Upemavik	⁵	⁶	"	FM	Upemavik	2003
		Sisimiut Tusaataat	⁵	⁶	"	FM	Sisimiut	1989
		Tasiilap Tusaalaa	⁵	⁶	"	FM	Tasiilap	1996
		Tusaat Aasiaat	⁵	⁶	"	FM	Aasiaat	1998
		Tusaat Uummannaq	⁵	⁶	"	FM	Uummannaq	1992
Service radio	Local	Radio Grønnedal	Danish Royal Navy		"	FM	Naval Base, Kangilinniguit	1972
		Radio 50Z20	⁵		"	FM	Thule Air Base, Pituffik	1965

¹ Distribution: FM = Frequency Modulation, terrestrial analogue.

² Regional window North, transmits only over KNR's nationwide network.

³ Regional window South, transmits only over KNR's nationwide network.

⁴ Formerly Radio Uptown until in 1998 when taken over by the owner of Sisimiut Tusaataat and name of station changed, first to Nuummiut Tusaataat and then to Nuuk FM.

⁵ Non-profit organisations and private concerns.

⁶ The local stations are usually financed by advertisements and sponsoring, as well as some receive subsidies from local authorities and membership fees.

⁷ Station was located in Paamiut until in 2006 when moved to Taqqissuut.

Notes: Domestic radio channels and service radio transmitting own scheduled programming.

'Domestic channel' is one whose content is linguistically accessible to the entire population;

'Nationwide channel' is a one whose signal can be received virtually throughout the country;

'Regional channel' is a one whose signal is receivable in one district only;

'Local channel' is a one whose signal is receivable only within a severely limited geographical area, such as in a village, or in a town and in nearest vicinity.

Sources: Pituffik News (6/2005), radio-tv håndbogen (2008), Sermitsiaq (www.sermitsiaq.gl, 7 August 2006), the stations.

Table 2 Radio channels 1980–2007 (number)

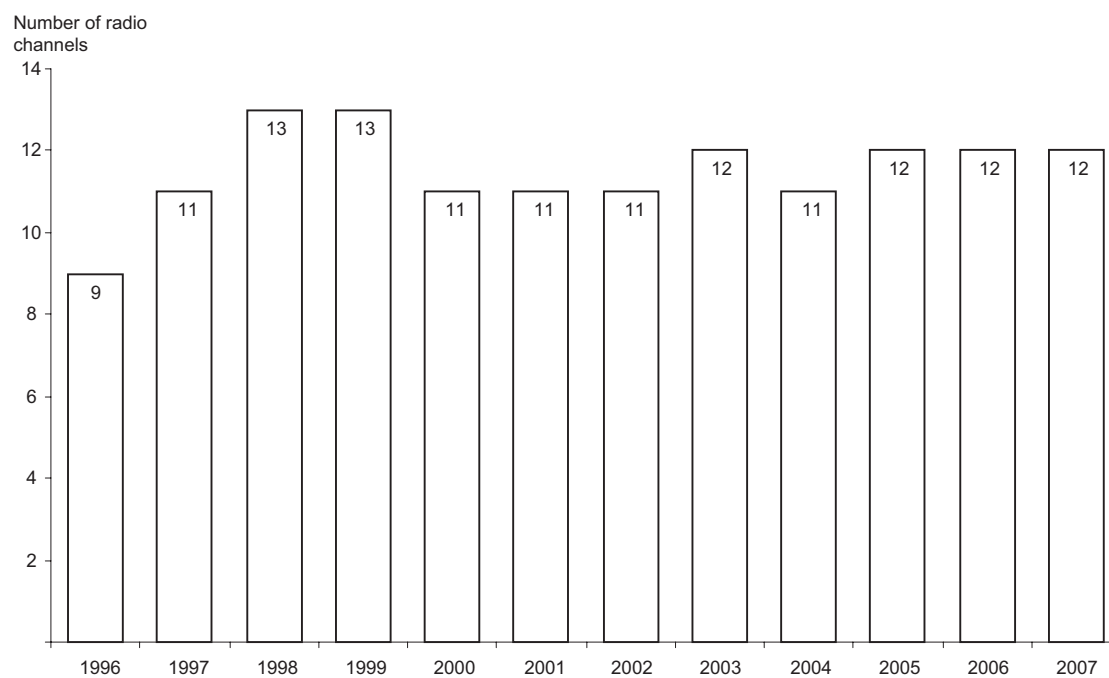
Status	Coverage	1980– 1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Public ¹	Nationwide	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Private ²	Local	..	8	10	12	12	10	10
Service radio	Local	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Status	Coverage	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
Public ¹	Nationwide	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Private ²	Local	10	11	10	11	11	11	
Service radio	Local	2	2	2	2	2	2	

¹ Regional windows are not counted separately.

² Not necessarily all private local channels transmitting on a regular basis own scheduled programming.

Note: Domestic channels and service radio transmitting own scheduled programming in the year.

Sources: radio-tv håndbogen (1996–2007), Rosing and Stenbæk (1998).

Figure 1 Radio channels 1996–2007

Note: Regional windows and service radio excluded.

Table 3 Weekly transmission days by radio channels 1996–2007

Status	Channel	Location	Days/week											
			1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Public	KNR-Radioa	Nuuk	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Private ¹	Ilulissat Radioat ²	Ilulissat	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	Kangaatsiap Tusaataa Nipiseaq	Kangaatsiaq	▪	▪	6	6	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪
	KLR - Kangerlussuaq Lokal Radio	Kangerlussuaq	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪
	Maniitsup Tusaataa Akisuasooq	Maniitsoq	▪	..	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Narsarmijit Radio	Nanortalik	..	..	..	5	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪
	Nuuk FM ³	Nuuk	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7
	Paamiut Tusaataat	Taqqissuut ⁴	▪	▪	▪	▪	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Qaanaaq Ratiunga	Qaanaaq	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	Qaqortup Tusaataa	Qaqortoq	▪	..	1	5	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪
	Radio Narsaq	Narsaq	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	7	7
	Radio Upernavik	Upernavik	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	..	7	7	6	..	..
	Sisimiut Tusaataat	Sisimiut	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	Tasiliap Tusaalaa	Tasiliap	6	6	7	7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Tusaat Aasiaat	Aaiaat	▪	▪	6	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6
	Tusaat Uummannaq	Uummannaq	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Warehouse 102.5 FM ⁵	Nuuk	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	7	▪	▪
Service radio	Radio Grønnedal	Naval Base, Kangilinniguit	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	6	6
	Radio 50ZZ0	Thule Air Base, Pituffik	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

¹ Not necessarily all private local channels.

² Ilulissat local radio, Ilulissat Radioat, ceased broadcasting in September 2007, after having been in the air since in the year 1995.

³ Formerly Radio Uptown until in 1998 when taken over by the owner of Sisimiut Tusaataat and name of station changed, first to Nuummiut Tusaataat and then to Nuuk FM.

⁴ Station was located in Paamiut until in 2006 when moved to Taqqissuut.

⁵ Music radio. The station ceased broadcasting early in 2006 after being less than one year in the year.

⁶ Varied and irregular number of transmission days in a week.

Notes: Domestic channels and service radio transmitting own scheduled programming. Transmission days as scheduled.

Sources: radio-tv håndbogen (1996–2008), Sermitsiaq (www.sermitsiaq.gl, 7 August 2006), Webavisen (www.webavisen.gl, 24 September 2007).

Table 4 Weekly transmission hours by radio channels 1996–2007

Status	Channel	Location	Hours/week											
			1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Public	KNR-Radioa ^{2,3}	Nuuk	97	116	115	110	112	109	118	117	117	155	163	168
Private ¹	Ilulissat Radio-at ⁴	Ilulissat	28	28	28	27	27	27	27	27	48	48	48	48
	Kangaatsiaq Tusaataa Nipiseaq	Kangaatsiaq	▪	▪	28	28	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪
	KLR - Kangerlussuaq Lokal Radio	Kangerlussuaq	126	126	168	168	168	168	168	168	▪	▪	▪	▪
	Manitsup Tusaataa Akisuasooq	Manitsup	▪	▪	34	33	32	32	32	24	26	26	33	33
	Narsarmijit Radio	Narsarmijit	▪	▪	▪	30	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪
	Nuuk FM ⁵	Nuuk	76	78	79	79	85	85	85	85	168	168	168	168
	Paamiut Tusaataat	Taqqissuut ⁶	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪
	Qaanaaq Ratiunga	Qaanaaq	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	Qaqortup Tusaataa	Qaqortoq	▪	▪	2	15	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪
	Radio Narsaq	Narsaq	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪
	Radio Upemavik	Upemavik	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	42	42	42	42
	Sisimiut Tusaataat	Sisimiut	42	39	45	52	52	52	52	52	55	55	51	51
	Tasilaq Tusaalaa	Tasilaq	20	20	34	34	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
	Tusaat Aasiaat	Aasiaat	▪	▪	28	33	32	32	32	32	17	17	17	17
	Tusaat Uummannaq	Uummannaq	24	24	30	20	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
	Warehouse 102.5 FM ⁷	Nuuk	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	168	▪	▪
Service radio	Radio Grønnedal	Naval Base, Kangilinniguit	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	18	18
	Radio 50Z20	Thule Air Base, Pituffik	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168

¹ Not necessarily all private local channels transmitting regularly.

² Including simultaneous transmission over the KNR-Radioa network.

³ Broadcasts from regional windows and simultaneous transmissions over the KNR-Radioa's network are included.

⁴ Ilulissat local radio, Ilulissat Radioat, ceased broadcasting in September 2007, after having been in the air since the year 1995.

⁵ Formerly Radio Uptown until in 1998 when taken over by the owner of Sisimiut Tusaataat and name of station changed, first to Nuummiut Tusaataat and then to Nuuk FM.

⁶ Station was located in Paamiut until in 2006 when moved to Taqqissuut.

⁷ Music radio. The station ceased broadcasting early in 2006 after being less than one year in the year.

⁸ Varied and irregular transmission hours.

Notes: Domestic channels and service radio transmitting own scheduled programming. Transmission hours as scheduled. Simultaneous relay of non-domestic radio channels is excluded.

Sources: KNR, radio-tv håndbogen (1996–2008), Sermitsiaq (www.sermitsiaq.gl, 7 August 2006), Webavisen (www.webavisen.gl, 24 September 2007).

Table 5 Public radio: Transmission days and transmission hours on KNR-Radioa 1980–2007

Year	Days/ week	Hours/ year	Hours/ week	Hours/ Day
1980	7	5 544	107	15
1981	7	5 711	110	16
1982	7	5 340	103	15
1983	7	5 420	104	15
1984	7	5 864	113	16
1985	7	4 906	94	13
1986	7	6 038	116	17
1987	7	5 317	102	15
1988	7	5 397	104	15
1989	7	5 316	102	15
1990	7	5 075	98	14
1991	7	6 002	115	16
1992	7	5 471	105	15
1993	7	5 315	102	15
1994	7	5 368	103	15
1995	7	4 979	96	14
1996	7	5 035	97	14
1997	7	6 006	116	16
1998	7	5 972	115	16
1999	7	5 696	110	16
2000	7	5 814	112	16
2001	7	5 681	109	16
2002	7	6 160	118	17
2003	7	6 084	117	17
2004	7	6 230	119	17
2005	7	8 096	155	22
2006 ¹	7	8 511	164	23
2007	7	8 368	160	23

¹ KNR-Radioa started 1 April to transmit almost 24 hours a day with music radio during night time.

Notes: Including regional broadcasts and transmissions from private local channels. Retransmissions from Danmarks Radio - DR (Danish Radio) are excluded.

Sources: Greenland Statistics, KNR, radio-tv håndbogen (2007–2008).

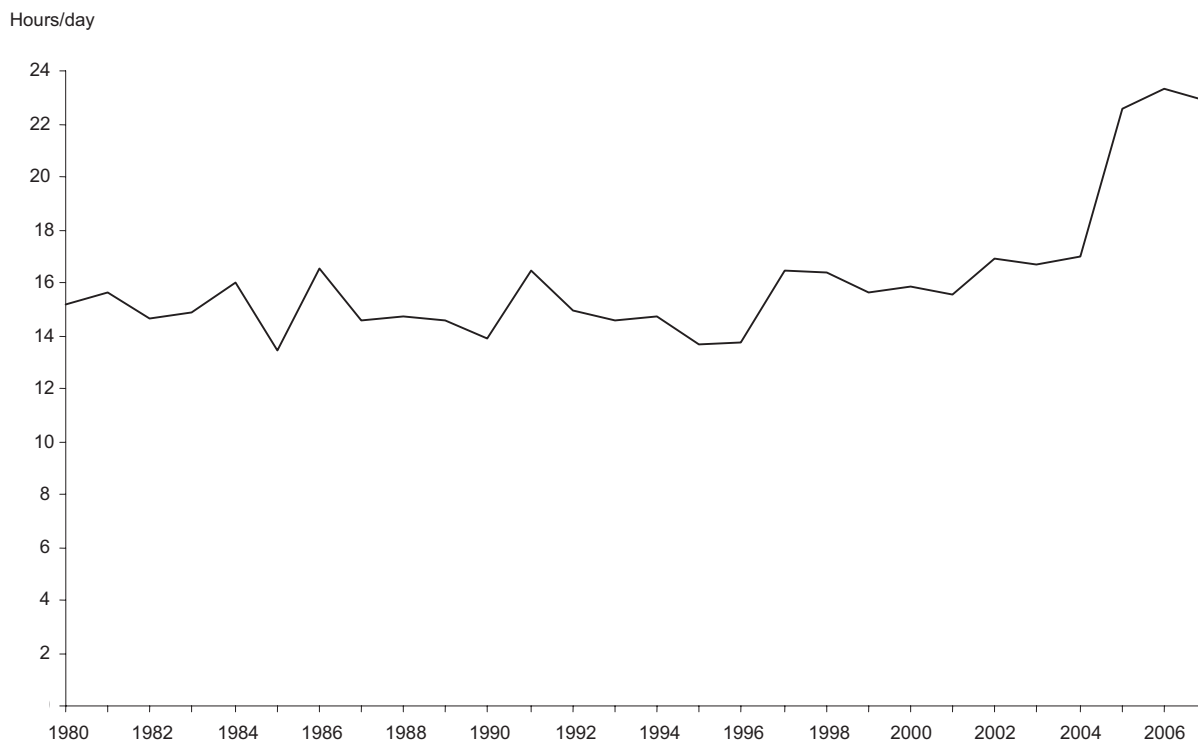
Figure 2 Daily broadcasting hours on KNR-Radioa 1980–2007

Table 6 Transmission hours on radio channels by weekdays 2007

Status	Channel	Transmission days/week	Transmission time by weekdays				
			Midweek		Weekend		
Public	KNR-Radioa ^{1,2}	7	Monday-Friday	00:00AM	Saturday-Sunday	00:00AM	00:00AM
Private	(Ilulissat Radioat ³	6	Monday-Friday	11:00AM	18:00PM	Saturday	12:00PM
	Maniitsup Tussaataa Akisuasoq	5	Monday/Wednesday	09:00AM	10:30AM		01:00AM)
				14:00PM	18:00PM		
			Tuesday	09:00AM	10:30AM		
				14:00PM	17:00PM		
			Thursday	09:00AM	10:30AM		
				11:00AM	17:00PM		
				20:00PM	23:00PM		
			Friday	09:00AM	10:30AM		
				11:00AM	12:00PM		
	Nuuk FM	7	Monday-Friday	14:00PM	18:00PM		
	Radio Narsaq	7	Monday-Friday	00:00AM	00:00AM	Saturday-Sunday	00:00AM
	Sisimiut Tusaataat	6	Monday/Wednesday	00:00AM	00:00AM	Saturday-Sunday	00:00AM
			Tuesday/Thursday	09:00AM	17:00PM	Saturday	20:00PM
			Friday	09:00AM	19:00PM		
	Tasilaq Tusaalaa	5	Monday-Friday	09:00AM	22:00PM		
	Tusaat Asiaat	6	Monday-Friday	13:00PM	17:00PM		
	Tusaat Uummannaq	5	Monday-Friday	13:00PM	16:00PM	Saturday	17:30PM
			Monday/Thursday	11:00AM	19:00PM		19:00PM
			Tuesday-Thursday	11:00AM	15:00PM		
Service radio	Radio Grønnedal	6	Monday-Friday	20:00PM	23:00PM	Saturday	20:00PM
	Radio 50Z20	7	Monday-Friday	00:00AM	00:00AM	Saturday-Sunday	00:00AM

¹ Including regional broadcasts and transmissions from private local channels. Retransmissions from Danmarks Radio - DR (Danish Radio) are excluded.

² KNR-Radioa started 1 April to transmit 24 hours a day with music radio during night time.

³ Ilulissat local radio, Ilulissat Radioat, ceased broadcasting in September 2007, after having been in the air since in the year 1995.

Notes: Domestic channels and service radio transmitting on a regular basis own scheduled programming. Transmission days and transmission time as scheduled.

Sources: radio-tv håndbogen (2007–2008), Webavisen (www.webavisen.gl), 24 September 2007, the stations.

Table 7 Public radio: Programming on KNR-Radioa by content 2000 and 2003–2006 (number of transmission hours and per cent share)

Content	Hours/year				
	2000	2003	2004 ¹	2005	2006
News and weather	698	1 000	919	880	1 102
Current affairs ²	1 680	281		341	
Culture ³	634	1 522		2 019	
Entertainment	435	348	2 047	563	1 426
Sports	78	31		68	
Music ⁴	1 802	2 328	2 630	3 732	5 800 ⁶
Children/Youth	413	405	634	296	160
Education and health	–	–	–	–	23
Advertisements and announcements	73	61	..	27	..
Other ⁵	..	108	..	170	..
Total	5 814	6 084	6 230	8 096	8 511

Content	Share (%)				
	2000	2003	2004 ¹	2005	2006
News and weather	12	16	15	11	13
Current affairs ²	29	5		4	
Culture ³	11	25		25	
Entertainment	7	6	33	7	17
Sports	1	1		1	
Music ⁴	31	38	42	46	68 ⁶
Children/Youth	7	7	10	4	2
Education and health	–	–	–	–	0
Advertisements and announcements	1	1	..	0	..
Other ⁵	..	2	..	2	..
Total	100	100	100	100	100

¹ Preliminary figures.² Including broadcasts from the Parliament and election reports, commentary, debates, conversations, talks and phone in programmes.³ Including readings, literature, radio plays, religious and educational.⁴ Including night broadcasts in 2005.⁵ Including unspecified, programme announcements, broadcasts from local stations and repeats otherwise not specified.⁶ Including repeats.*Note:* Percentages are rounded to the nearest decimal and do not have to add up to hundred.*Sources:* Greenland Statistics, KNR.

Table 8 Public radio: Initial and repeat broadcasts on KNR-Radioa 2003–2006 (number of transmission hours and per cent share)

	Hours/year				Share (%)			
	2003	2004 ¹	2005	2006	2003	2004 ¹	2005	2006
Initial broadcasts	4 876	5 060	7 263	4 584	80	81	90	54
Repeat broadcasts	1 208	1 170	833	3 927	20	19	10	46
Total	6 084	6 230	8 096	8 511	100	100	100	100

¹ Preliminary figures.

Source: KNR.

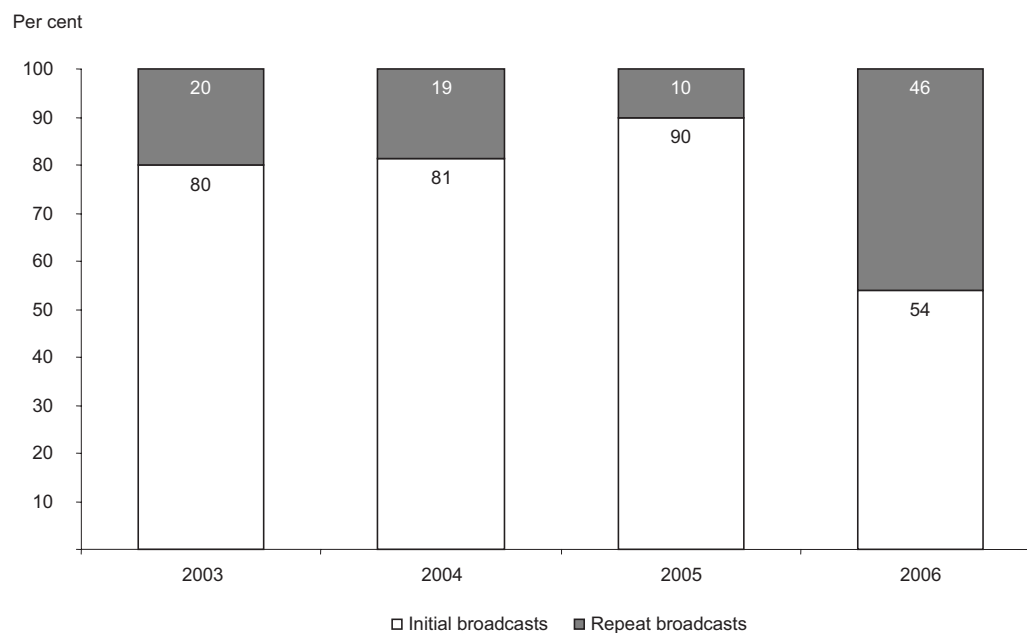
Figure 3 Initial and repeat broadcasts on KNR-Radioa 2003–2006 (share of transmission time, per cent)

Table 9 Public radio: Music and spoken programmes on KNR-Radioa 1981–2007 (share of transmission time, per cent)

Year	Total yearly transmission hours	Share (%)		
		Music programmes	Spoken programmes ¹	Total
1981	5 711	32	68	100
1982	5 340	34	66	100
1983	5 420	34	66	100
1984	5 864	34	66	100
1985	4 906	33	67	100
1986	6 038	32	68	100
1987	5 317	27	73	100
1988	5 397	28	72	100
1989	5 316	32	68	100
1990	5 075	26	74	100
1991	6 002	28	72	100
1992	5 471	28	72	100
1993	5 315	32	68	100
1994	5 368	39	61	100
1995	4 979	31	69	100
1996	5 035	29	71	100
1997	6 006	30	70	100
1998	5 972	35	65	100
1999	5 696	26	74	100
2000	5 814	36	64	100
2001	5 681	35	65	100
2002	6 160	35	65	100
2003	6 084	38	62	100
2004 ²	6 230	42	58	100
2005	8 096	46	54	100
2006	8 511	63	37	100
2007	8 368	52	48	100

¹ Including advertisements and programme announcements.

² Preliminary figures.

Notes: Including regional broadcasts and transmissions from private local channels. Retransmissions from Danmarks Radio - DR (Danish Radio) are excluded.

Sources: Greenland Statistics, KNR.

Figure 4 Spoken programmes and music on KNR-Radioa 2007 (share of transmission time, per cent)

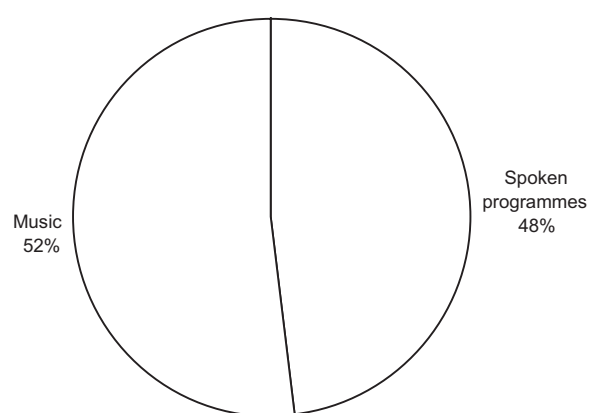


Figure 5 Music on KNR-Radioa 1981–2007 (share of transmission time, per cent)

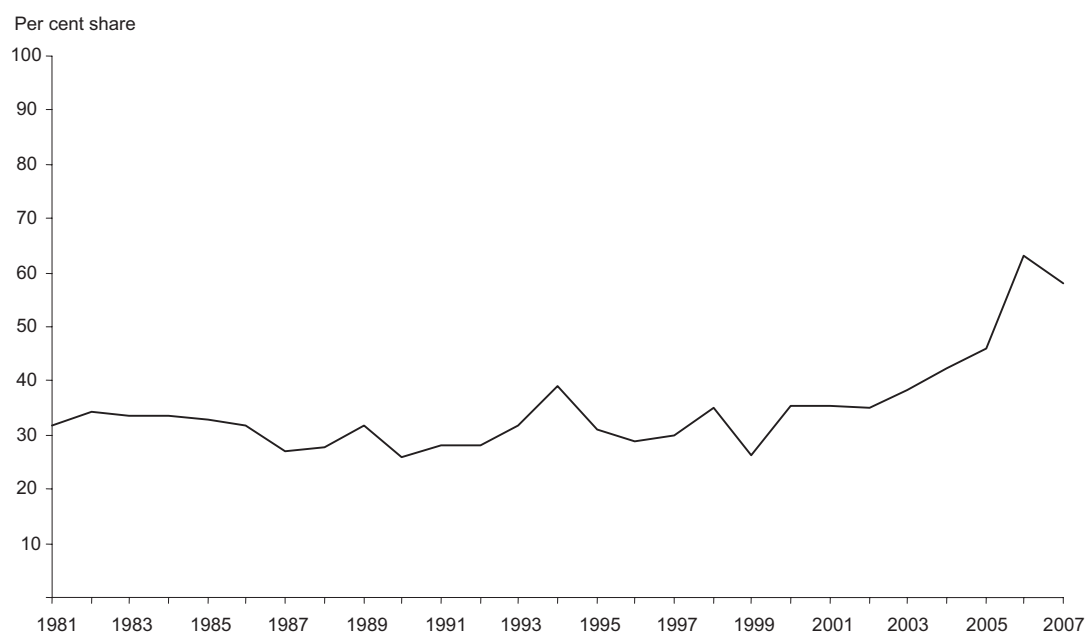


Table 10 Public radio: Spoken programmes on KNR-Radioa by language 1981–2006 (share of transmission time, per cent)

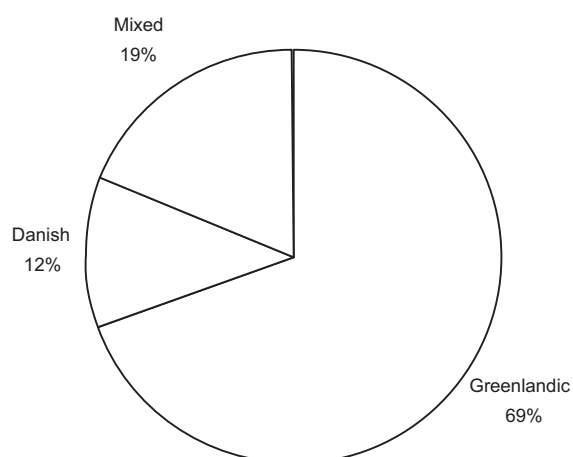
Year	Total yearly transmission hours of spoken programmes	Share (%)			Total
		In Greenlandic	In Danish, etc. ¹	Mixed ²	
1981	3 889	60	40	..	100
1982	3 511	58	42	..	100
1983	3 593	61	39	..	100
1984	3 894	58	42	..	100
1985	3 296	60	40	..	100
1986	4 118	66	34	..	100
1987	3 876	66	34	..	100
1988	3 907	67	33	..	100
1989	3 625	74	26	..	100
1990	3 756	66	34	..	100
1991	4 321	72	28	..	100
1992	3 939	71	29	..	100
1993	3 620	74	26	..	100
1994	3 274	74	26	..	100
1995	3 436	77	23	..	100
1996	3 575	77	23	..	100
1997	4 204	73	27	..	100
1998	3 882	66	34	..	100
1999	4 199	63	37	..	100
2000	3 749	73	27	..	100
2001	3 672	71	29	..	100
2002	4 000	73	27	..	100
2003	4 015	81	19	...	100
2004	3 600	70	30	..	100
2005	3 068	58	11	31	100
2006	3 109	69	12	19	100

¹ Almost exclusively in Danish, except for a news broadcast in Faroese, totalling 17 hours in 2005 and 12 hours in 2006.

² Programmes presented both in Danish and Greenlandic were counted as programmes in Greenlandic language only until in 2005.

Notes: Including regional broadcasts and transmissions from private local channels. Retransmissions from Danmarks Radio - DR (Danish Radio) are excluded. Advertisements and programme announcements are counted with spoken programmes.

Sources: Greenland Parliament (State Budget 2004 and 2005), Greenland Statistics, KNR.

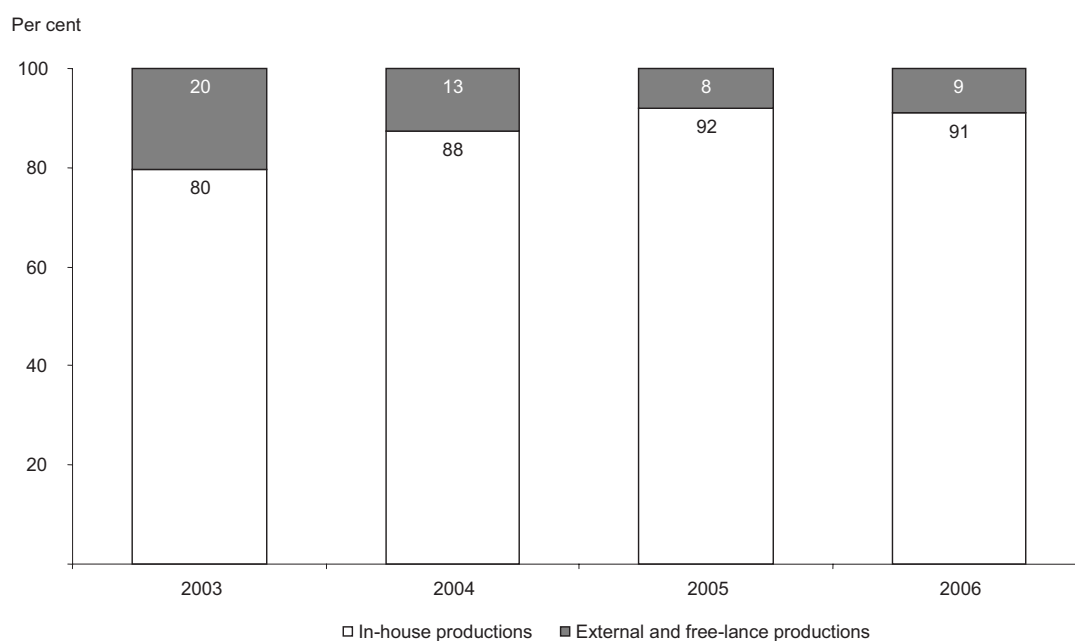
Figure 6 Language of spoken programmes on KNR-Radioa 2006 (share of transmission time, per cent)**Table 11 Public radio: In-house and external productions on KNR-Radioa 2003–2006 (number of transmission hours and per cent share)**

	Hours/year				Share (%)			
	2003	2004 ¹	2005	2006	2003	2004 ¹	2005	2006
In-house productions, total	2 963	3 150	3 585	2 455	49	51	44	29
thereof from KNR's regional divisions								
KNR-Avannaa (KNR Nord)	113	..	..	69	2	..	..	1
Kujataata (KNR Syd)	113	..	..	72	2	..	..	1
External productions, total ²	760	450	316	257	12	7	4	3
thereof from								
Local radio stations	290	200	206	226	5	3	3	3
Music, etc. ³	2 361	2 630	4 195	5 799	39	42	52	68
Total	6 084	6 230	8 096	8 511	100	100	100	100

¹ Preliminary figures.² Including programming from free-lancers, acquired and commissioned productions from local stations and Danmarks Radio - DR (the public broadcaster, the Danish Radio).³ Music from records with commentary in Greenlandic, repeats, programme announcements, advertisements, etc.

Source: KNR.

Figure 7 In-house and external productions on KNR-Radioa 2003–2006 (share of transmission time, per cent)



Note: Excluding music from records with commentary in Greenlandic, programme announcements, advertisements, etc.

Table 12 Public radio and television: Revenue, costs and employees of KNR 1997–2007 (in current and fixed prices)

	DKK millions										
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Current prices											
<i>Operating revenue</i>	58.7	55.0	56.1	58.3	55.7	61.4	57.1	59.4	60.7	61.4	61.3
Government subsidies	52.4	47.9	48.6	49.3	49.2	56.2	51.6	52.2	54.7	54.7	55.9
Broadcasting revenue	5.5	6.4	7.1	7.3	5.7	5.3	5.6	6.5	6.2	6.6	5.3
Radio advertising	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.4
TV advertising	..	..	..	..	..	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.0	..	2.6
Web advertising	■	■	■	■	■	■	–	–	0.0	4.9	0.0
Sponsorship	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	..	0.6
Text TV	■	■	■	■	■	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Announcements and greetings	..	..	..	..	..	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.1	1.3
Other	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
Other revenue	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Depreciations, royalties, etc.	(..)	(..)	(..)	(..)	(..)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.3)	..	..
<i>Operating costs</i>	60.1	51.7	54.7	59.5	55.7	62.7	54.0	57.3	63.4	63.1	71.6
<i>Operating result</i>	-1.4	3.4	1.4	-1.2	0.0	-1.2	3.0	2.1	-2.7	-1.7	-10.3
Costs per transmission hour (DKK thousands)	6.8	5.6	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	5.2	5.6	5.3	4.8	5.5

Table 12 Cont. Public radio and television: Revenue, costs and employees of KNR 1997–2007 (in current and fixed prices)

	DKK millions										
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Fixed (2006) prices											
<i>Operating revenue</i>	70.7	65.5	66.8	67.8	62.6	66.8	60.8	61.9	62.5	61.4	60.1
Government subsidises	63.2	57.0	57.8	57.4	55.3	61.1	54.8	54.3	56.4	54.7	54.8
Broadcasting revenue	6.6	7.6	8.4	8.5	6.4	5.7	5.9	6.7	6.4	6.6	5.2
Radio advertising	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.4
TV advertising	..	..	..	..	..	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.1	4.9	2.5
Web advertising	■	■	■	■	■	■	—	—	0.0	..	0.0
Sponsorship	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	..	0.6
Text TV	■	■	■	■	■	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Announcements and greetings	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.3
Other	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
Other revenue	1.0	0.9	0.5	2.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Depreciations, royalties, etc.	(..)	(..)	(..)	(..)	(..)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.3)	..	..
<i>Operating costs</i>	72.4	61.5	65.1	69.2	62.6	68.1	57.5	59.7	65.3	63.1	70.2
<i>Operating result</i>	-1.7	4.0	1.7	-1.4	0.0	-1.4	3.2	2.2	-2.8	-1.7	-10.1
Costs per transmission hour (DKK thousands)	8.2	6.6	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.8	5.5	5.8	5.4	4.8	5.4
<i>No. of employees</i>	..	..	118	108	119	116	111	107	106	115	106

Notes: Operational and operating costs and employees of KNR's radio and television activities. Figures are rounded to the nearest decimal do not necessarily have to round up at hundred.

Sources: KNR, radio-tv håndbogen (2000, 2006–2008).

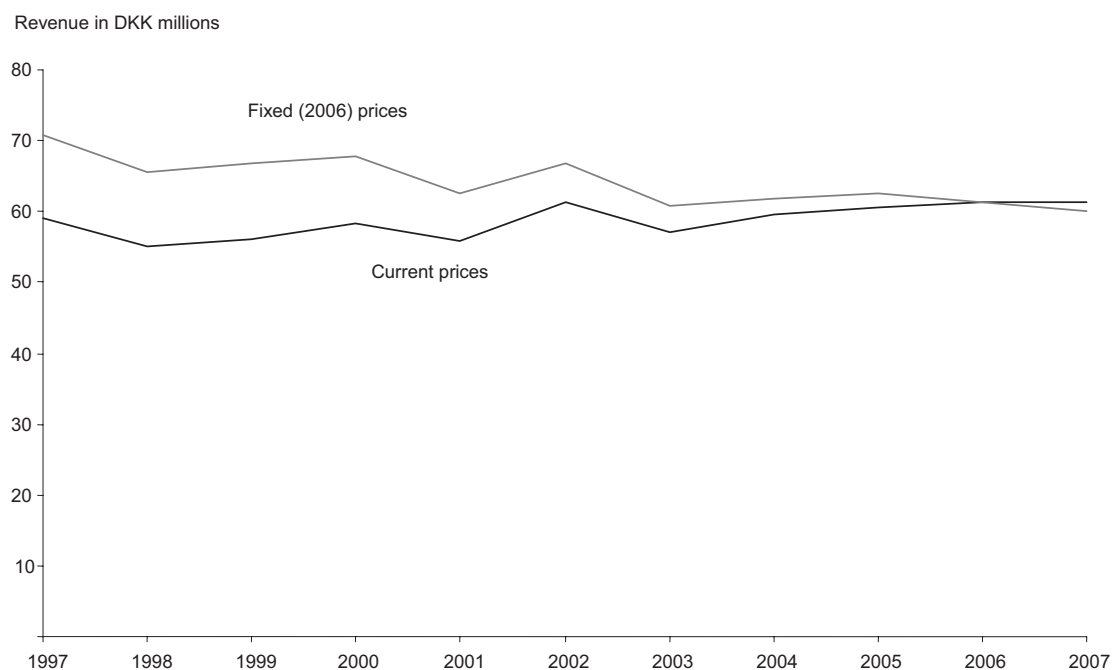
Figure 8 Operating revenue of KNR 1997–2007 (in current and fixed prices)**Figure 9 Operating costs of KNR 1997–2007 (in current and fixed prices)**

Table 13 Private radio: Paid employees and unpaid staff 2001–2007 (number and per cent share)

	Number						
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Paid employees ¹	38	40	41	42	42	41	41
Unpaid staff	31	31	21	21	21	21	21
Total	69	71	62	63	63	62	62

	Share (%)						
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Paid employees ¹	55	56	66	67	67	66	66
Unpaid staff	45	44	34	33	33	44	44
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ Permanent full-time and part-time employees and free-lance staff.

Note: Not necessarily exhaustive data. In some instances employees and volunteers are mutually shared with TV activities of broadcasters. Service radio included.

Source: radio-tv håndbogen (2002–2008).

Table 14 Radio listening by time of day and socio-economic groups 2005 (share of users, per cent)

	Morning	Early-midday	Midday	Early-evening	Evening	Night
All	79	55	58	53	31	24
Men	79	52	58	50	32	25
Women	79	57	58	55	29	23
Age						
15–29	67	61	61	42	32	30
30–39	75	48	53	43	18	18
40–49	84	55	56	54	24	22
50–59	82	54	59	54	34	23
60+	84	59	67	69	52	33
Residence						
Towns	80	53	59	53	27	22
Settlements	78	58	55	51	42	32
Education/employment						
No vocational training	78	55	56	55	36	26
Vocational training	80	72	69	51	31	22
Lower functionaries	82	64	57	45	20	20
Higher functionaries	79	28	51	47	15	19
Fishermen, hunters	76	56	64	63	54	39
Pensioners	82	69	69	72	58	31
Language by proficiency						
Greenlandic	82	62	63	65	61	35
Greenlandic/Danish	84	62	57	59	28	25
Equal	82	50	63	50	20	23
Danish/Greenlandic	60	41	54	34	3	16
Danish	69	39	50	31	11	9

Note: Survey in spring 2005. Age of respondents 15+.

Source: The Radio and TV Commission (2006).

Table 15 Radio listening by channels by socio-economic groups 2005 (listening time the average day)

	Hours/day				Total
	KNR-Radioa	Local channels	DR PR1 ¹	Foreign channels	
All	5.0	1.4	0.6	0.2	7.2
Men	4.6	1.6	0.6	0.3	7.1
Women	5.4	1.2	0.5	0.2	7.3
Age					
15–29	4.5	2.1	0.6	0.1	7.3
30–39	4.3	1.7	0.3	0.3	6.6
40–49	4.4	1.5	0.6	0.3	6.8
50–59	5.3	1.0	0.7	0.1	7.1
60+	6.4	0.8	0.7	0.2	8.1
Residence					
Towns	4.5	1.6	0.6	0.3	7.0
Settlements	7.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	7.8
Education/employment					
No vocational training	6.5	1.4	0.3	0.1	8.3
Vocational training	4.4	1.9	0.8	0.5	7.6
Lower functionaries	3.8	1.5	0.5	0.3	6.1
Higher functionaries	2.9	1.5	0.7	0.1	5.2
Fishermen, hunters	6.3	0.9	0.6	0.2	8.0
Pensioners	7.2	0.7	0.5	0.1	8.5
Language by proficiency					
Greenlandic	7.1	1.0	0.4	0.1	8.6
Greenlandic/Danish	6.1	1.5	0.4	0.2	8.2
Equal	3.9	1.6	0.8	0.1	6.4
Danish/Greenlandic	1.6	2.2	0.8	0.8	5.4
Danish	1.9	1.2	0.9	0.4	4.4

¹ Denmark Public Radio Programme 1.

Notes: Survey in spring 2005. Age of respondents 15+.

Source: The Radio and TV Commission (2006).

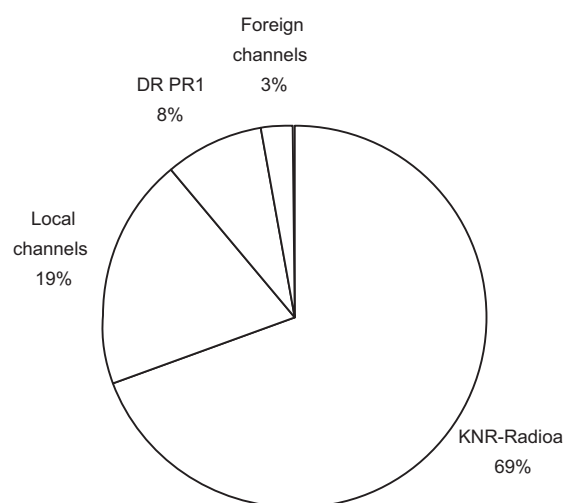
Table 16 Radio channels market shares by socio-economic groups 2005 (share of listening time the average day, per cent)

	KNR-Radioa	Local channels	DR PR1 ¹	Foreign channels	Total
All	69	19	8	3	100
Men	65	23	8	4	100
Women	74	16	7	3	100
Age					
15–29	62	29	8	1	100
30–39	65	26	5	5	100
40–49	65	22	9	4	100
50–59	75	14	10	1	100
60+	79	10	9	2	100
Residence					
Towns	64	23	9	4	100
Settlements	91	3	5	1	100
Education/employment					
No vocational training	78	17	4	1	100
Vocational training	58	25	11	7	100
Lower functionaries	62	25	8	5	100
Higher functionaries	56	29	13	2	100
Fishermen, hunters	79	11	8	3	100
Pensioners	85	8	6	1	100
Language by proficiency					
Greenlandic	83	12	5	1	100
Greenlandic/Danish	74	18	5	2	100
Equal	61	25	13	2	100
Danish/Greenlandic	30	41	15	15	100
Danish	43	27	20	9	100

¹ Denmark Public Radio Programme 1.

Notes: Survey in spring 2005. Age of respondents 15+. Figures are rounded to the nearest decimal and do not have to add up to hundred.

Source: The Radio and TV Commission (2006).

Figure 10 Radio channels market shares 2005 (share of listening time, per cent)

No radio license fee system is in Greenland.

Television

Greenland

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Table 1 The television market structure 2008 (mid-year)

Status	Coverage	Channel	Organisation/ Owner	Financing	Programme Profile	Transmission mode ¹	Location	Year established
Public	Nationwide	KNR-TV	Kalaallit Nunaata	State subsidies, advertisements, lottery, sponsoring	General	DTT/S	Nuuk	1982
	Regional windows	KNR-Avannaa (KNR North) ²	Radioa /		Regional	•	Ilulissat	(2003)
		Kujataata Radioa (KNR South) ³	The Greenland Home Rule Government		Regional	•	Qaqortoq	(2004)
Private	Local	Akisuaq TV	• ⁵	• ⁶	Local, quiz, bingo, etc.	DTT	Manitsoq	2004
		Arctic Tv	• ⁵	• ⁶	"	DTT	Ilulissat	1973
		Arffvik-TV	• ⁵	• ⁶	"	T	Qeqertarsuaq	1994
		Kangaamiut TV	• ⁵	• ⁶	"	T	Kangaamiut	2004
		Nanortalik TV	• ⁵	• ⁶	Mainly Info TV and still advertisements	T	Nanortalik	early- 1970s
		Nuuk TV	• ⁵	• ⁶	Local, quiz, bingo, etc.	DTT/Web ⁷	Nuuk	1978
		Sisimiut TV	• ⁵	• ⁶	"	DTT	Sisimiut	1971
		Tusaat Tv Aasiaat	• ⁵	• ⁶	"	T	Aasiaat	1998
		Tusaat TV-Paamiut	• ⁵	• ⁶	Mainly Info TV and still advertisements	T	Paamiut	..
		Tusaat Sikorsuit TV ⁴	• ⁵	• ⁶	Local	T	Qaqortoq	2003

¹ Distribution: T = terrestrial analogue, S = satellite, DTT = Digital Terrestrial Television, Web = Web casting.

² Regional window North. Originally only programming for KNR-Radio, but since in 2003 also for KNR-TV. Transmits only over KNR's nationwide network.

³ Regional window South. Originally only programming for KNR-Radio, but since in 2004 also for KNR-TV. Transmits only over KNR's nationwide network.

⁴ Previous name Qaqortoq TV.

⁵ Non-profit organizations and private concerns.

⁶ The local stations are usually financed by membership fees or subscriptions, bingo, advertisements and sponsoring, as well as some receive subsidies from local authorities.

⁷ No simultaneous transmissions on the Web – only achieved news.

Notes: Domestic channels transmitting own scheduled programming. Info-TV excluded. Relay of satellite TV channels excluded.

'Domestic channel' is one whose content is linguistically accessible to the entire population;

'Nationwide channel' is a one whose signal can be received virtually throughout the country;

'Local channel' is a one whose signal is receivable only within a severely limited geographical area, such as in a village or in a town and in nearest vicinity.

Sources: radio-tv håndbogen (2007–2008), the stations.

Table 2 Television channels 1980–2007 (number)

Status	Coverage	1980 ²	1981– 1982	1982	1983	1984	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Public	Nationwide	▪	▪	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Private ¹	Local	22	..	25	..	.. ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Status	Coverage	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Public	Nationwide	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Private ¹	Local	..	9	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

¹ Not necessarily exhaustive information on all private local channels transmitting own scheduled programming on a regular basis.

² Figure refers to the year 1979.

³ In the early-1980's up to some 30 television associations were transmitting locally, mostly illegally taped programmes from Danmarks Radio - DR (Danish Radio).

Note: Domestic channels transmitting own scheduled programming.

Sources: Nielsen and Kleivan (1984), radio-tv håndbogen (1996–2008), Rygaard (2004).

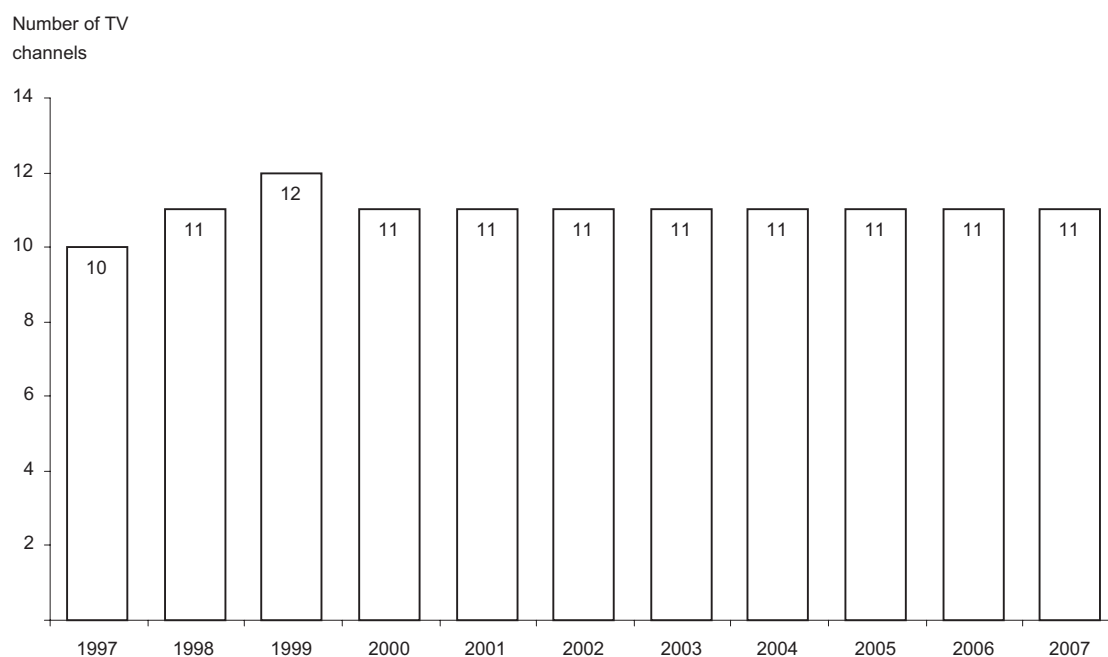
Figure 1 Television channels 1997–2007

Table 3 Weekly transmission days by television channels 1997–2007

Status	Channel	Location	Days/week										
			1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2005	2007 ¹
Public	KNR-TV	Nuuk	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Private ²	Akisuaq TV	Manitsaq	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	2	2	2	2
	Alluitsup Paata TV	Alluitsup Paata	▪	▪	1	1	1	1	1	▪	▪	▪	▪
	Arctic Tv	Ilulissat	..	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Arvik-TV	Qeqertarsuaq	3	3	3 ⁴	3 ⁴	3 ⁴	3 ⁴	3 ⁴	6	6	5	5
	Kangaamiut TV	Kangaamiut	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	4	4	4	4
	Nanortalik TV	Nanortalik	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nuuk TV	Nuuk	..	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5
	Qeqertaq TV	Qeqertaq	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	▪	▪	▪	▪
	Sisimiut TV	Sisimiut	6	7	7	7	..	4	3	2	2	2	2
	Tusaat Tv Aasiaat	Aasiaat	▪	6	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
	Tusaat TV-Paamiut	Paamiut	..	..	5 ⁶	5 ⁶	5 ⁶	5 ⁶	5 ⁶	5 ⁶	5 ⁶	5 ⁵	5 ⁵
	Tusaat Sikorsuit TV ³	Qaqortoq	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	..	..	5 ⁵	5 ⁵
	Upernavik Tv-forening	Upernavik	..	..	..	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪

¹ Information refers to in mid-year.² Not necessarily exhaustive information on all private local channels transmitting on a regular basis own scheduled programming.³ Previous name Qaqortoq TV.⁴ Channel transmitted four days in a week during summer.⁵ Mainly Info TV and still announcements.⁶ The station broadcasts only infrequently own programming. Daily production of news for the KNR TVs daily newscast programme.*Note:* Domestic channels transmitting own scheduled programming. Transmission days as scheduled.*Sources:* radio-tv håndbogen (1997–2008), the stations.

Table 4 Weekly transmission hours by television channels 1997–2007

Status	Channel	Location	Hours/week										
			1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ¹
Public	KNR-TV	Nuuk	55	64	60	72	62	74	84	67	76	84	84
Private ²	Akisuaq TV	Manitsoq	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	4	4	3	3
	Alluitsup Paata TV	Alluitsup Paata	▪	▪	..	..	..	..	..	▪	▪	▪	▪
	Arctic TV	Ilulissat	..	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	7	7
	Arfvik-TV	Qeqertarsuaq	..	8 ⁴	8 ⁴	8 ⁴	8 ⁴	8 ⁴	8 ⁴	20	20	5	5
	Kangaamiut TV	Kangaamiut	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	22	22	22	22
	Nanortalik TV	Nanortalik	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Nuuk TV	Nuuk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Qeqertaq TV	Qeqertaq	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	▪	▪	▪	▪
	Sisimiut TV	Sisimiut	5	8	8	10	..	3	2	2	2	1	1
	Tusaat Tv Aasiaat	Aasiaat	▪	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
	Tusaat TV-Paamiut	Paamiut	5	5	5	28 ⁵	28 ⁵	28 ⁵	25 ⁵	25 ⁵	25 ⁵	30 ⁵	30 ⁵
	Tusaat Sikorsuit TV ³	Qaqortoq	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	30 ⁵	30 ⁵
	Upemavik Tv-forening	Upemavik	..	..	..	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪

¹ Information refers to in mid-year.² Not necessarily exhaustive information on all private local channels transmitting on a regular basis own scheduled programming. Transmission hours as scheduled.³ Previous name Qaqortoq TV.⁴ Broadcasting hours in a week during winter only.⁵ Mainly Info TV and still announcements.⁶ Infrequent and irregular transmissions of own programming. Daily production of news for the KNR TVs daily newscast programme.*Note:* Domestic channels transmitting own scheduled programming. Transmission hours as scheduled.*Sources:* Greenland Statistics, KNR, radio-tv håndbogen (1997–2008), the stations.

Table 5 Public television: Transmission days and transmission hours on KNR-TV 1982–2007

Year	Days/ week	Hours/ year	Hours/ week	Hours/ day
1982	7	426	49	7
1983	7	1 580	30	4
1984	7	1 966	38	5
1985	7	2 178	42	6
1986	7	..	..	..
1987	7	..	..	..
1988	7	2 000	38	5
1989	7	2 028	39	6
1990	7	1 950	38	5
1991	7	2 091	40	6
1992	7	2 000	38	5
1993	7	2 000	38	5
1994	7	2 335	45	6
1995	7	2 143	41	6
1996	7	3 049	59	8
1997	7	2 836	55	8
1998	7	3 314	64	9
1999	7	3 145	60	9
2000	7	3 739	72	10
2001	7	3 222	62	9
2002	7	3 827	74	10
2003	7	4 346	84	12
2004	7	3 989	77	11
2005	7	3 944	76	11
2006	7	4 385	84	12
2007 ¹	7	4 745	90	13

¹ Transmission hours as scheduled.

Note: KNR-TV commenced regular transmissions on 1 November 1982.

Sources: Greenland Parliament (State Budget 2006), Greenland Statistics, KNR, radio-tv håndbogen (2006-2007), Rygaard.

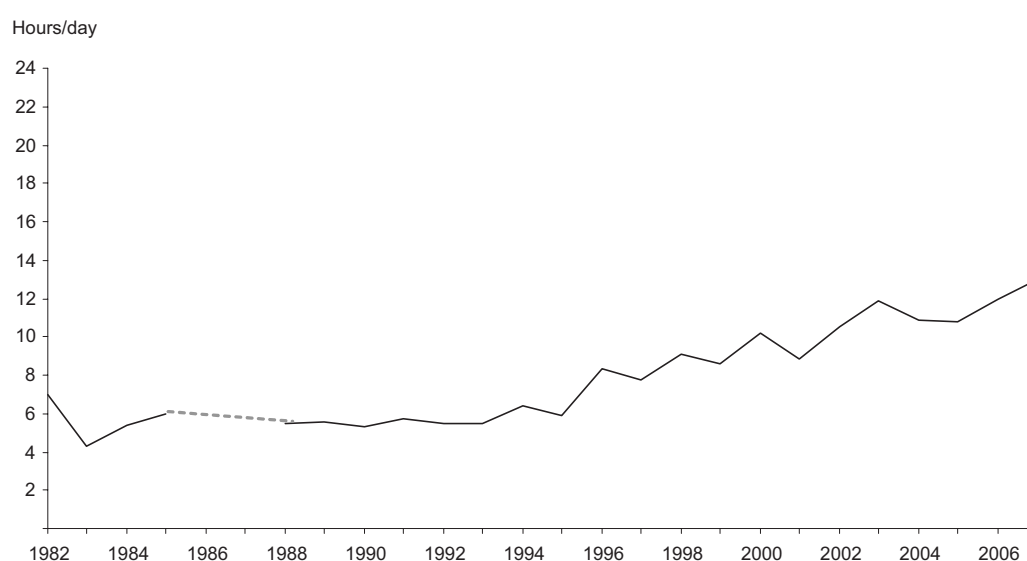
Figure 2 Daily broadcasting hours on KNR-TV 1982–2007

Table 6 Transmission hours on television channels by weekdays 2007

Status	Channel	Transmission days/week	Transmission time by weekdays			
			Midweek		Weekend	
Public	KNR-TV	7	Monday-Friday	13:00PM	ca. 01:00AM	Saturday-Sunday 13:00PM ca. 01:00AM
Private	AkisuasoqTV	2	Monday Friday	16:00PM 17:00PM	17:00PM 19:00PM	
	Arctic TV	4	Wednesday-Friday	18:00PM	20:00PM	Sunday 18:15PM 19:30PM
	Arfivik-TV	5	Wednesday-Friday	20:00PM	21:00PM	Saturday 20:00PM 21:00PM
						Sunday 20:00PM 21:00PM
	Kangamiut TV	4	Wednesday	16:00PM	20:00PM	
	Nuuk TV	7	Tuesday-Thursday Monday	13:00PM 18:00PM	19:00PM 18:45PM	Sunday 10:00AM 14:00PM
			Thursday Friday	18:45PM 07:45AM	19:30PM 08:30AM	Saturday-Sunday 09:45AM 10:30AM
				18:45PM	19:30PM	18:45PM 19:30PM
	Sisimiut TV	2	Friday	19:45PM	20:05PM	
	Tusaat Tv Aasiaat	2	Wednesday	17:30PM	19:00PM	Saturday 17:00PM 18:10PM
	Tusaat TV-Paamiut	5	Monday-Friday ¹	09:00AM	15:00PM	Saturday 17:30PM 19:00PM
	Tusaat Sikorsuit TV	5	Monday-Friday ¹	09:00AM	15:00PM	

¹ Mainly Info TV and still announcements.

Notes: Domestic channels transmitting on a regular basis own scheduled programming. Info-TV excluded. Transmission days and hours as scheduled.

Sources: radio-tv håndbogen (2008), the stations.

Table 7 Distributors of non-domestic TV 1999–2007 (number)

Coverage	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Nationwide ¹	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Local	8	10	10	11	11	9	10	10	10
Total	9	11	11	12	12	10	11	11	11

¹ Retransmission of programmes from Danmarks Radio - DR1 (the Danish public service television) within the daily programme schedule of KNR-TV.

Notes: Included are providers of simultaneous relay of satellite TV to subscribers over cable and terrestrially. Not necessarily all distributors of non-domestic TV channels.

Source: radio-tv håndbogen (1999–2008).

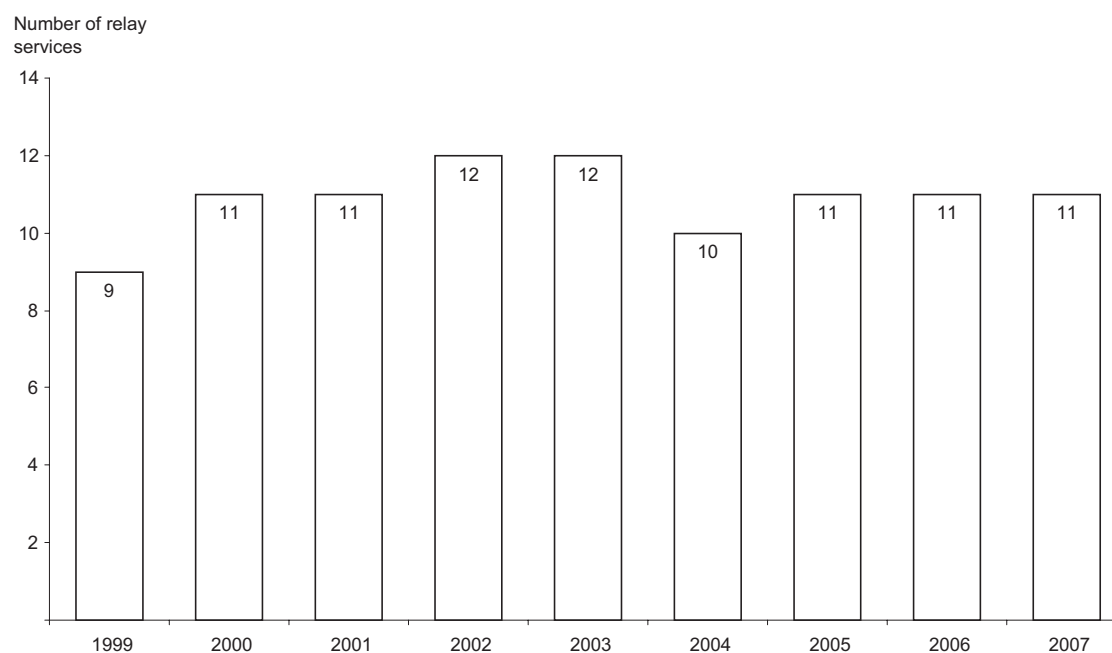
Figure 3 Distributors of non-domestic TV 1999–2007

Table 8 Public television: Programming on KNR-TV by content 1996–2006 (number of transmission hours and per cent share)

Content	Hours/year										
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
News/Current affairs ¹	486	502	657	624	611	649	686	1 111	999	925	961
Non-fiction/Information ²	319	383	412	390	437	588	666	598	420	313	961
Fiction ³	832	772	754	977	1 091	809	823	866	778	842	
Entertainment	268	220	176	–	–	190	145	116	143	235	2 131
Music	129	130	112	83	54	22	23	27	38	21	
Sports	611	425	564	396	793	391	622	523	697	553	
Children/Youth	338	299	417	455	522	469	681	731	652	784	958
Advertisements	53	89	182	176	204	86	156	135	89	85	335
Other ⁴	14	17	39	44	27	17	26	238	173	186	
Total	3 049	2 836	3 314	3 145	3 739	3 222	3 827	4 345	3 989	3 944	4 385

Content	Share (%)										
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
News/Current affairs ¹	16	18	20	20	16	20	18	26	25	23	22
Non-fiction/Information ²	10	13	12	12	12	18	17	14	11	8	
Fiction ³	27	27	23	31	29	25	21	20	20	21	
Entertainment	9	8	5	–	–	6	4	3	4	6	49
Music	4	5	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Sports	20	15	17	13	21	12	16	12	17	14	
Children/Youth	11	11	13	14	14	15	18	17	16	20	22
Advertisements	2	3	6	6	5	3	4	3	2	2	7
Other ⁴	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	4	5	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ Including debates and weather.² Including serious and light documentaries, science and information, religious, cultural, educational, health and food programmes.³ Including films, series and plays.⁴ Including lotto, bingo, programme announcements and notices and other unspecified.

Note: Information is not wholly comparable between the years 1996–2002, 2003–2005 and 2006.

Source: KNR.

Figure 4 Programming on KNR-TV by main categories of content 2005 (share of transmission time, per cent)

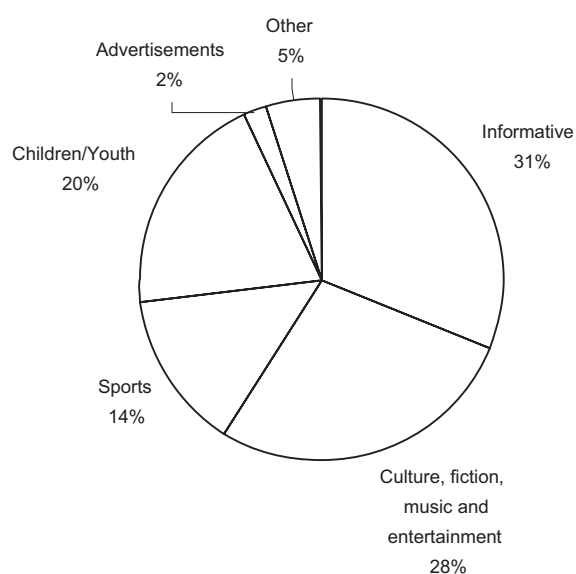


Table 9 Public television: Initial and repeat broadcasts on KNR-TV 2003–2006 (number of transmission hours and per cent share)

	Hours/year				Share (%)			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Initial broadcasts	3 865	3 618	3 570	4 052	97	97	97	99
Repeat broadcasts	108	111	103	24	3	3	3	1
Total	3 973	3 730	3 673	4 076	100	100	100	100

Note: Excluding advertisements, programme announcements, etc.

Source: KNR.

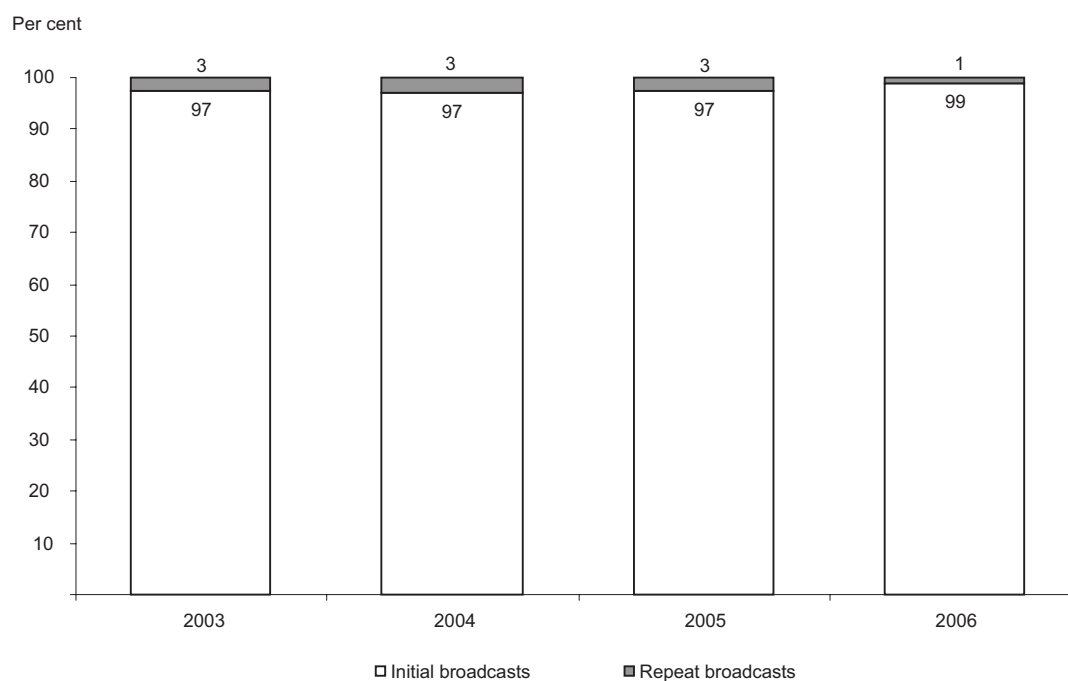
Figure 5 Initial and repeat broadcasts on KNR-TV 2003–2006 (share of transmission time, per cent)

Table 10 Public television: Programming on KNR-TV by origin/language 1983–2006 (number of transmission hours)

Language	Hours/year											
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Greenlandic ¹	106	200	84	..	..	104	124	141	163	260	234	271
Other languages	1 474	1 796	2 094	..	..	1 896	1 904	1 809	1 928	1 740	1 766	2 064
Total	1 580	1 996	2 178	..	..	2 000	2 028	1 950	2 091	2 000	2 000	2 335

Language	Hours/year											
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ²	2006
Greenlandic ¹	334	357	472	667	603	693	411	659	512	627	660	598
Other languages	1 809	2 692	2 364	2 647	2 542	3 046	2 811	3 168	3 835	3 362	3 284	3 787
Total	2 143	3 049	2 836	3 314	3 145	3 739	3 222	3 827	4 345	3 989	3 944	4 385

¹ Including advertisements, programme announcements and notices.

² Preliminary figures.

Note: Transmission hours in Greenlandic equals almost the total amount of Greenlandic programmes.

Sources: Greenland Statistics, KNR, Rygaard.

Table 11 Public television: Programming on KNR-TV by origin/language 1983–2006 (per cent share)

Language	Share (%)												
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	
Greenlandic ¹	7	10	4	4	..	5	6	7	8	13	12	12	
Other languages	93	90	96	96	..	95	94	93	92	87	88	88	
Total	100	100	100	100	..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

Language	Share (%)											2006
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ²	
Greenlandic ¹	16	12	17	20	19	19	13	17	12	16	17	14
Other languages	84	88	83	80	81	81	87	83	88	84	83	86
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ Including advertisements and programme announcements and notices.

² Preliminary figures.

Note: Transmission hours in Greenland equals almost the total amount of Greenlandic programmes.

Sources: Greenland Statistics, KNR, Rygaard.

Figure 6 Broadcasting hours in Greenlandic on KNR-TV 1983–2006 (number of transmission hours)

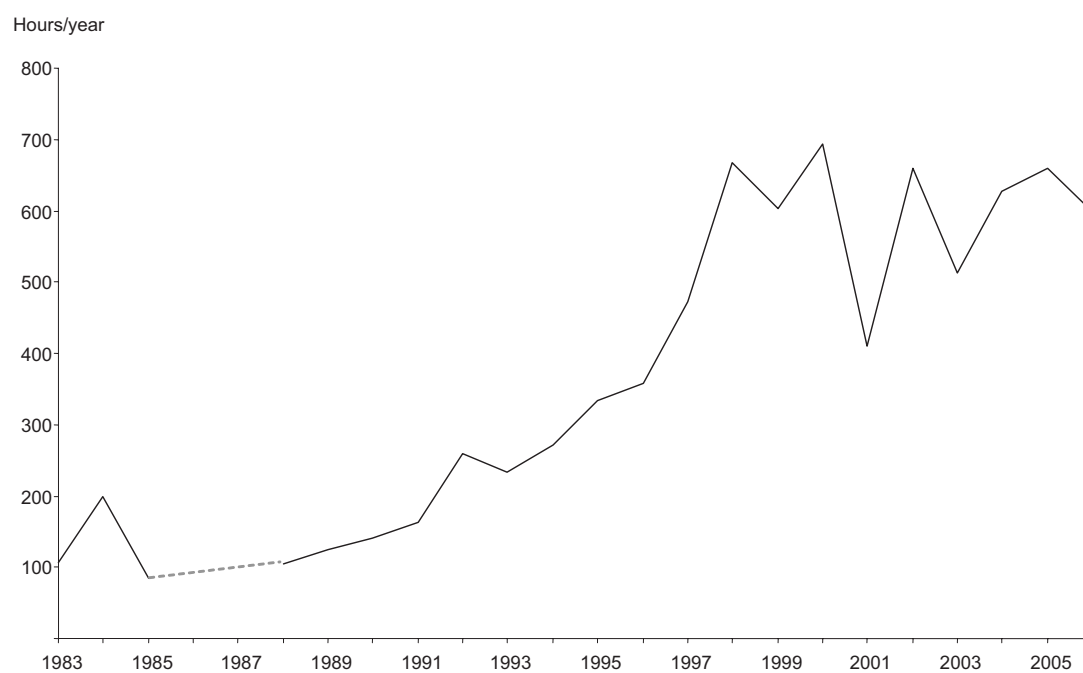


Figure 7 Broadcasting hours in Greenlandic on KNR-TV 1983–2006 (share of transmission time, per cent)



Table 12 Public television: Programming on KNR-TV by origin 2003–2006 (number of transmission hours and per cent share)

Origin	Hours/year				Share (%)			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Greenlandic	363	360	370	315	9	10	10	8
Foreign	3 635	3 366	3 298	3 761	91	90	90	92
Thereof								
Danish	2 691	..	..	..	67	..	..	..
Nordic other	40	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
UK	286	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
European other	37	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
US	509	..	..	..	13	..	..	..
Other	72	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Total	3 998	3 726	3 668	4 076	100	100	100	100

Note: Excluding advertisements and programme announcements.

Source: KNR.

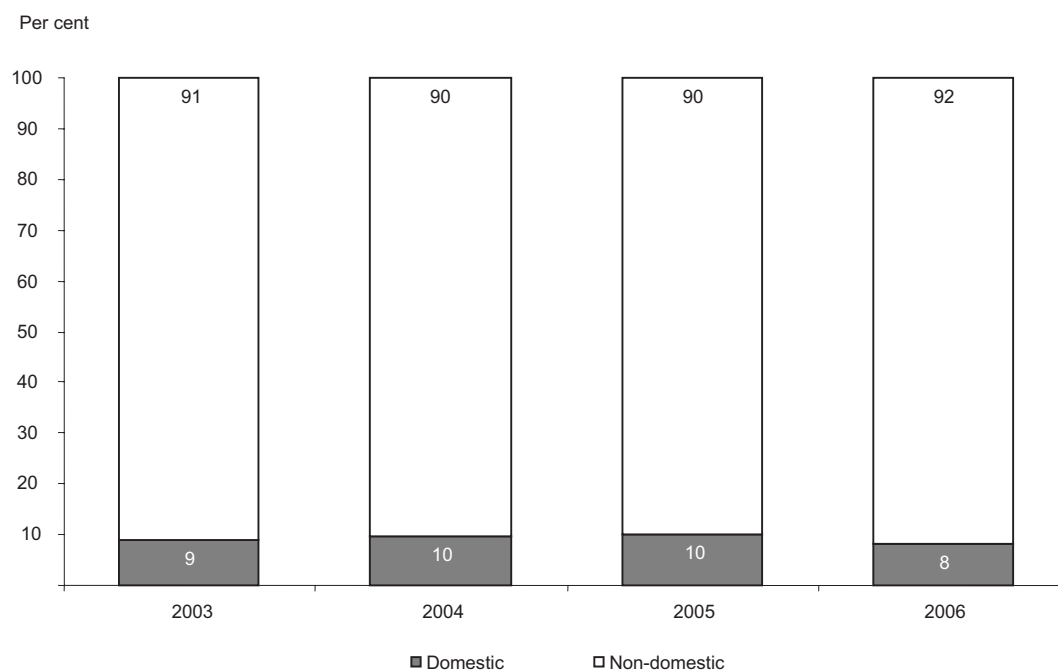
Figure 8 Domestic and foreign programming on KNR-TV 2003–2006 (share of transmission time, per cent)

Table 13 Public television: Domestic programming on KNR-TV by content 1996–2006 (number of transmission hours and per cent share)

Content	Hours/year										
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ¹	2005 ¹	2006
News/Current affairs ²	80	81	123	126	190	186	201	172	142	163	121
Non-fiction/Information ³	65	150	128	128	94	103	115	68			
Fiction ⁴	2	2	3	–	34	1	2	–			111
Entertainment	13	25	42	23	–	14	3	7	87	78	
Music	29	35	38	37	25	4	–	1			
Sports	56	39	26	30	62	13	86	71			38
Children	42	54	70	57	64	66	69	18	24	13	21
Youth	4	4	9	6	9	9	23	10			
Other	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Total	291	390	439	407	478	396	499	347	253	254	291

Content	Share (%)										
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ¹	2005 ¹	2006
News/Current affairs ¹	27	21	28	31	40	47	40	50	56	64	42
Non-fiction/Information ²	22	38	29	31	20	26	23	20			
Fiction ³	1	1	1	–	7	0	0	–			38
Entertainment	4	6	10	6	–	4	1	2	34	31	
Music	10	9	9	9	5	1	–	0			
Sports	19	10	6	7	13	3	17	20			13
Children	14	14	16	14	13	17	14	5	9	5	7
Youth	1	1	2	1	2	2	5	3			
Other	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ Excluding repeats.² Including debates and weather.³ Including serious and light documentaries, science and information, religious, educational, health and food programmes.⁴ Including films, series, plays and cartoons.

Notes: Excluding advertisements, programme announcements and unspecified. Information is not wholly comparable between the year 1996–2003 and 2004–2006.

Sources: Greenland Statistics, KNR.

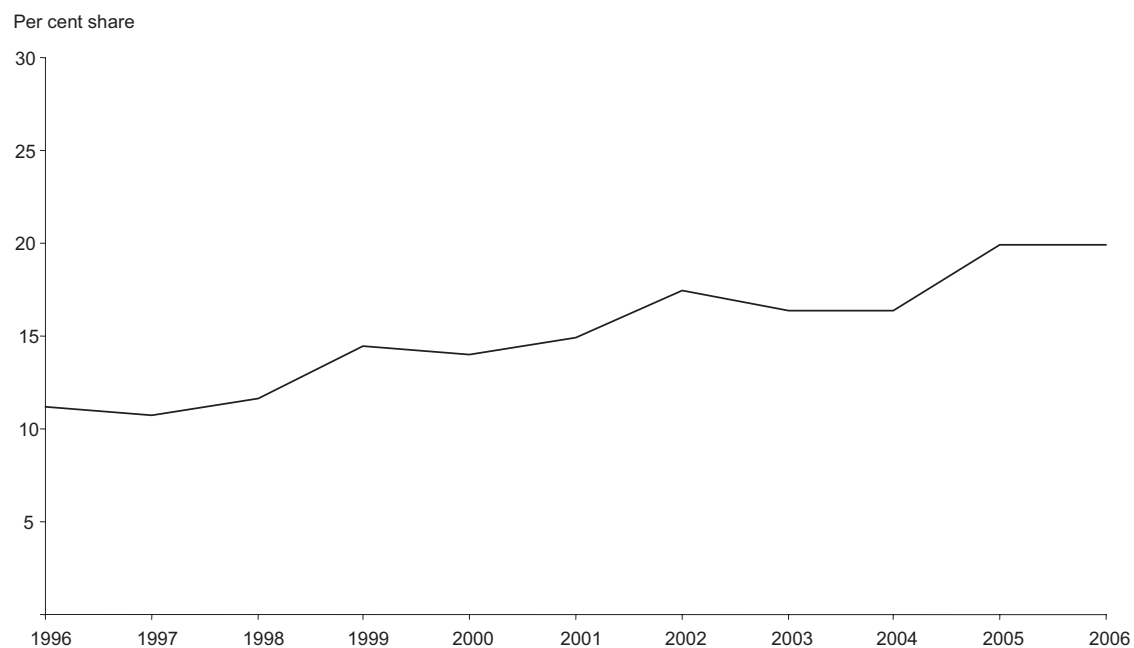
Table 14 Public television: Domestic versus foreign programming on KNR-TV by content 1996–2003 and 2006 (share of transmission time, per cent)

Content/origin	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2006
News/Current affairs ¹									
Domestic	16	16	19	20	31	29	29	16	13
Foreign	84	84	81	80	69	71	71	84	87
Non-fiction/Information ²									
Domestic	20	39	31	33	22	18	17	10	
Foreign	80	61	69	67	78	82	83	90	
Fiction ³									
Domestic	0	0	0	–	3	0	0	–	
Foreign	100	100	100	100	97	100	100	100	
Entertainment									
Domestic	5	11	24	–	–	7	2	5	6
Foreign	95	89	76	–	–	93	98	95	94
Music									
Domestic	23	27	34	45	46	18	–	3	
Foreign	77	73	66	55	54	82	–	97	
Sports									
Domestic	9	9	5	8	8	3	14	14	
Foreign	91	91	95	92	92	97	86	86	
Children/Youth									
Domestic	14	19	19	14	14	16	14	4	2
Foreign	86	81	81	86	86	84	86	96	98

¹ Including debates and weather.² Including serious and light documentaries, culture, science and information, religious, educational and food programmes.³ Including films, series, plays and cartoons.*Note:* Excluding advertisements, programme announcements and unspecified.*Source:* KNR.**Table 15 Public television: Children and youth programming on KNR-TV 1996–2006 (share of transmission time, per cent)**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Children	9	10	11	14	12	14	11	10	11	15	20
Youth	2	1	1	1	2	1	6	6	5	5	
Other	89	89	88	85	86	85	83	84	84	80	80
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total yearly transmission hours	3 049	2 836	3 314	3 145	3 739	3 222	3 827	4 346	3 989	3 944	4 835

Sources: KNR Greenland Statistics, KNR.

Figure 9 Children and youth programming on KNR-TV 1996–2006 (share of transmission time, per cent)**Table 16 Public television: Non-domestic programming on KNR-TV by source 2003 (number of transmission hours and per cent share)**

Source	Hours/year	Share (%)
Danish stations, total	3 227	89
thereof from		
DR1	2 417	67
DR2	572	16
TV2	191	5
TV2 ZULU	34	1
DK-4	13	0
Other, total	406	11
thereof from		
NRK ¹	10	0
Euronews ²	396	11
Total	3 633	100

¹ The Norwegian public service television.

² Newscast from the invasion of the allied forces into Iraq.

Source: KNR.

Table 17 Public television: In-house and external productions of domestic programming on KNR-TV by source 2003–2006 (number of transmission hours and per cent share)

Source of production	Hours/year			Share (%)		
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
In-house productions, total	357	348	354	98	97	96
thereof within						
KNR-TV	352	..	..	97	..	..
KNR/DR	3	..	..	1	..	..
KNR-Avannaa (KNR Nord)	2	..	..	1	..	..
External productions, total	6	12	16	2	3	4
thereof from						
Nuuk TV	1	..	..	0	..	..
Qaqortoq TV	1	..	..	0	..	..
Sisimiut TV	3	..	..	1	..	..
School of Journalism	1	..	..	0	..	..
Total	363	360	370	100	100	100

Notes: Excluding programme announcements. Percentages are rounded to the nearest decimal and do not have to add up to hundred.

Source: KNR.

Table 18 Public television and radio: Revenue, costs and employees of KNR 1997–2007 (in current and fixed prices)

	DKK millions										
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Current prices											
<i>Operating revenue</i>	58.7	55.0	56.1	58.3	55.7	61.4	57.1	59.4	60.7	61.4	61.3
Government subsidises	52.4	47.9	48.6	49.3	49.2	56.2	51.6	52.2	54.7	54.7	55.9
Broadcasting revenue	5.5	6.4	7.1	7.3	5.7	5.3	5.6	6.5	6.2	6.6	5.3
Text TV	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
TV advertising	..	..	..	..	..	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.0		2.6
Radio advertising	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.4
Web advertising	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	–	–	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sponsorship	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.9		0.6
Announcements and greetings	..	..	..	..	..	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.1	1.3
Other						0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
Other revenue	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Depreciations, royalties, etc.	(..)	(..)	(..)	(..)	(..)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.3)	..	..
<i>Operating costs</i>	60.1	51.7	54.7	59.5	55.7	62.7	54.0	57.3	63.4	63.1	71.6
<i>Operating result</i>	-1.4	3.4	1.4	-1.2	0.0	-1.2	3.0	2.1	-2.7	-1.7	-10.3
Costs per transmission hour (DKK thousands)	6.8	5.6	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	5.2	5.6	5.3	4.8	5.5

Table 18 Cont. Public television and radio: Revenue, costs and employees of KNR 1997–2007 (in current and fixed prices)

	DKK millions										
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Fixed (2006) prices											
<i>Operating revenue</i>	70.7	65.5	66.8	67.8	62.6	66.8	60.8	61.9	62.5	61.4	60.1
Government subsidises	63.2	57.0	57.8	57.4	55.3	61.1	54.8	54.3	56.4	54.7	54.8
Broadcasting revenue	6.6	7.6	8.4	8.5	6.4	5.7	5.9	6.7	6.4	6.6	5.2
Text TV	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
TV advertising	..	..	..	..	..	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.1		2.5
Radio advertising	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.4
Web advertising	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	–	–	0.0		0.0
Sponsorship	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.9		0.6
Announcements and greetings	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.3
Other	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
Other revenue	1.0	0.9	0.5	2.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Depreciations, royalties, etc.	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.3)	..	..
<i>Operating costs</i>	72.4	61.5	65.1	69.2	62.6	68.1	57.5	59.7	65.3	63.1	70.2
<i>Operating result</i>	-1.7	4.0	1.7	-1.4	0.0	-1.4	3.2	2.2	-2.8	-1.7	-10.1
Costs per transmission hour (DKK thousands)	8.2	6.6	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.8	5.5	5.8	5.4	4.8	5.4
<i>No. of employees</i>	..	..	118	108	119	116	111	107	106	115	106

Notes: Operational and operating costs and employees of KNR's television and radio activities. Figures are rounded to the nearest decimal do not necessarily have to round up at hundred.

Sources: KNR, radio-tv håndbogen (2002, 2006–2008).

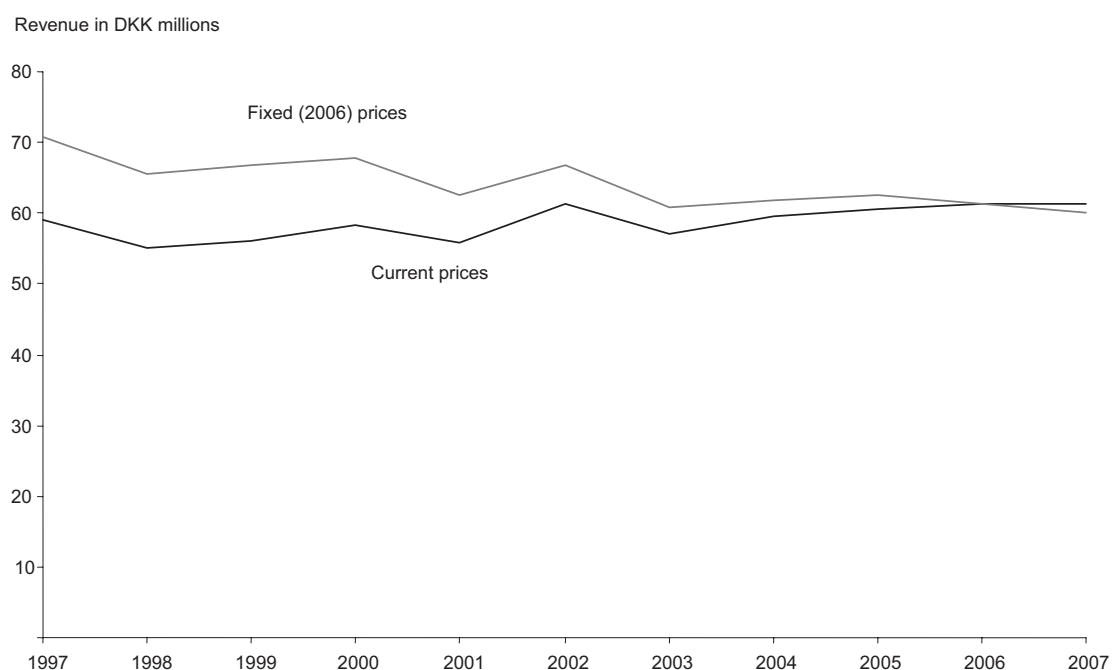
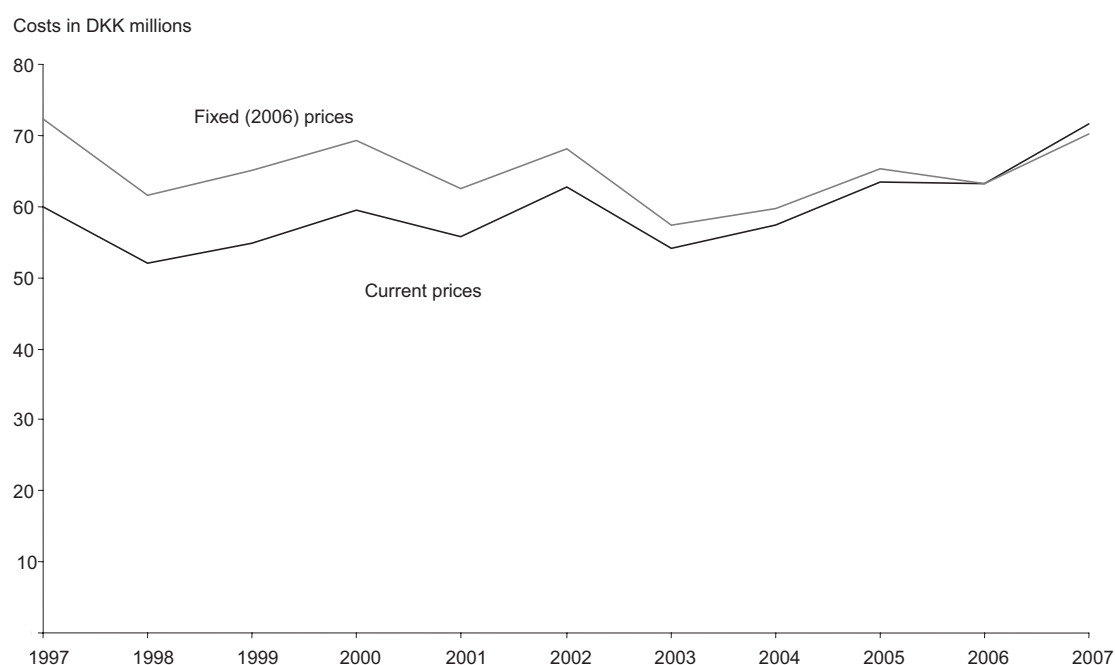
Figure 10 Operating revenue of KNR 1997–2007 (in current and fixed prices)**Figure 11 Operating costs KNR 1997–2007 (in current and fixed prices)**

Table 19 Private television: Paid employees and unpaid staff 2001–2007 (number and per cent share)

	Number						
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Paid employees ¹	27	26	27	30	32	30	30
Unpaid staff	23	23	18	17	15	15	15
Total	50	49	45	47	47	45	45

	Share (%)						
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Paid employees ¹	54	53	60	64	68	67	67
Unpaid staff	46	47	40	36	32	33	33
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ Permanent full-time and part-time employees and free-lance staff.

Notes: Personnel of television and television distributors. In some instances employees and volunteers are mutually shared with radio activities of broadcasters. Not exhaustive data.

Sources: radio-tv håndbogen (2002–2008).

Table 20 Television viewing by time of day and socio-economic groups 2005 (share of users, per cent)

	Morning	Early-midday	Midday	Early evening	Evening	Night
All	12	11	20	80	76	13
Men	14	15	23	80	76	14
Women	10	8	16	79	75	11
Age						
15–29	6	15	34	88	85	20
30–39	17	16	18	77	76	12
40–49	11	9	12	83	74	15
50–59	5	6	18	81	70	6
60+	15	13	24	69	76	13
Residence						
Towns	13	12	20	82	75	12
Settlements	8	8	18	69	76	13
Education/employment						
No vocational training	8	10	17	86	76	13
Vocational training	11	22	27	89	74	19
Lower functionaries	12	7	16	73	75	12
Higher functionaries	14	11	15	83	77	9
Fishermen, hunters	16	16	30	72	70	14
Pensioners	10	5	29	68	77	11
Language by proficiency						
Greenlandic	14	16	28	74	77	16
Greenlandic/Danish	10	11	14	76	68	12
Equal	12	10	17	83	80	12
Danish/Greenlandic	13	3	18	80	74	8
Danish	14	10	22	90	81	13

Notes: Survey in spring 2005. Age of respondents 15+.

Sources: The Radio and TV Commission (2006).

Table 21 Television viewing by socio-economic groups 2005 (viewing time the average day)

	Hours/day			Total
	KNR-TV	Local channels	Satellite TV	
All	3.3	1.0	1.1	5.4
Men	3.3	1.1	1.2	5.6
Women	3.2	1.0	1.0	5.2
Age				
15–29	2.8	1.4	1.2	5.4
30–39	3.0	1.2	1.2	5.4
40–49	3.2	1.0	1.1	5.3
50–59	3.4	0.7	0.9	5.0
60+	3.1	1.1	1.3	5.5
Residence				
Towns	3.3	1.2	1.2	5.7
Settlements	3.1	0.5	1.0	4.6
Education/employment				
No vocational training	4.0	1.0	0.9	5.9
Vocational training	2.9	1.5	1.1	5.5
Lower functionaries	3.0	0.9	1.2	5.1
Higher functionaries	2.7	0.9	1.1	4.7
Fishermen, hunters	3.7	0.6	0.8	5.1
Pensioners	3.8	2.1	1.3	7.2
Language by proficiency				
Greenlandic	3.7	1.0	1.0	5.7
Greenlandic/Danish	3.5	1.1	1.2	5.8
Equal	3.2	1.4	1.1	5.7
Danish/Greenlandic	2.4	1.2	1.2	4.8
Danish	2.7	0.6	1.1	4.4

Notes: Survey in spring 2005. Age of respondents 15+. Figures are rounded to the nearest decimal and do not have to add up to hundred.

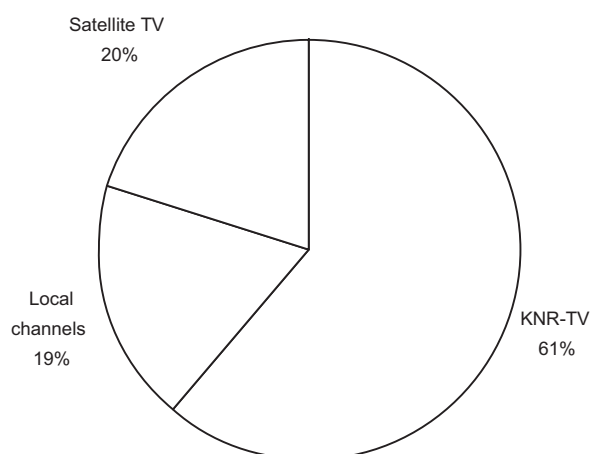
Source: The Radio and TV Commission (2006).

Table 22 Television channels market shares by socio-economic groups 2005 (share of viewing time the average day, per cent)

	KNR-TV	Local channels	Satellite TV	Total
All	61	19	20	100
Men	59	20	21	100
Women	62	19	19	100
Age				
15–29	52	26	22	100
30–39	56	22	22	100
40–49	60	19	21	100
50–59	68	14	18	100
60+	56	20	24	100
Residence				
Towns	58	21	21	100
Settlements	67	11	22	100
Education/employment				
No vocational training	68	17	15	100
Vocational training	53	27	20	100
Lower functionaries	59	18	24	100
Higher functionaries	57	19	23	100
Fishermen, hunters	73	12	16	100
Pensioners	53	29	18	100
Language by proficiency				
Greenlandic	65	18	18	100
Greenlandic/Danish	60	19	21	100
Equal	56	25	19	100
Danish/Greenlandic	50	25	25	100
Danish	61	14	25	100

Notes: Survey in spring 2005. Age of respondents 15+. Figures are rounded to the nearest decimal and do not have to add up to hundred.

Source: The Radio and TV Commission (2006).

Figure 12 Television channels market shares 2005 (share of viewing time, per cent)

No television license fee system is in Greenland.

Film and Cinema

Greenland

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Table 1	Cinemas and cinema screens 1997–2007 (number)
Table 2	Cinema seats 1997–2007 (number)
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Table 4	Cinema seats per thousand inhabitants 1980–2007
Table 5	Cinema films premiered 1980–2006 (number)
Table 6	Cinema attendance 1997–2006 (number and per inhabitant)
Table 7	Cinema showings and admissions 1997–2006 (number)

Figures

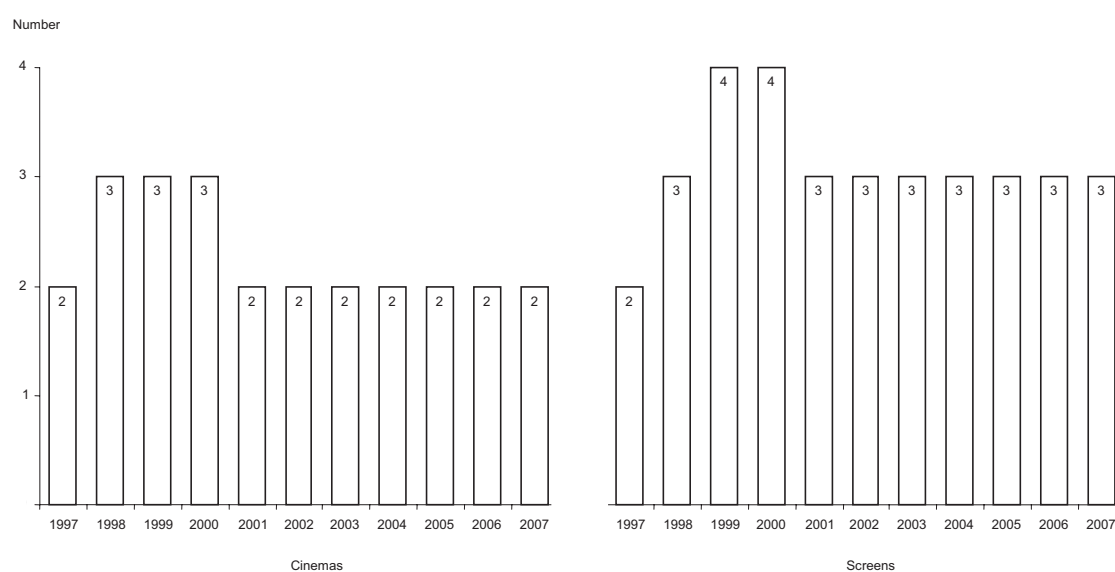
Figure 1	Cinemas and cinema screens 1997–2007
Figure 2	Premiered films in cinemas 1980–2006
Figure 3	Cinema attendance 1997–2006
Figure 4	Cinema attendance per inhabitant 1997–2006

Table 1 Cinemas and cinema screens 1997–2007 (number)

Year	Cinemas	Screens	Year	Cinemas	Screens
1997	1	2	2003	2	3
1998	2	3	2004	2	3
1999	3	4	2005	2	3
2000	3	4	2006	2	3
2001	2	3	2007	2	3
2002	2	3			

Note: Cinemas operating in the year.

Sources: Danske Biografer - DB Database, Greenland Statistics, Pedersen (2003).

Figure 1 Cinemas and cinema screens 1997–2007**Table 2 Cinema seats 1997–2007 (number)**

Year	Number of seats	Year	Number of seats
1997	617	2003	770
1998	770	2004	770
1999	1 170	2005	770
2000	1 170	2006	770
2001	770	2007	770
2002	770		

Note: Cinemas operating in the year.

Sources: Danske Biografer - DB Database, Katuaq, Pedersen (2003).

Table 3 Cinema seats per screen 1997–2007 (number)

Year	Number of seats per screen	Year	Number of seats per screen
1997	309	2003	257
1998	257	2004	257
1999	293	2005	257
2000	293	2006	257
2001	257	2007	257
2002	257		

Note: Cinemas operating in the year.

Sources: Danske Biografer - DB Database, Katuaq, Pedersen, 2003.

Table 4 Cinema seats per thousand inhabitants 1997–2007

Year	Seats per thousand inhabitants	Year	Seats per thousand Inhabitants
1997	11 (34)	2003	14 (39)
1998	14 (42)	2004	14 (39)
1999	21 (49)	2005	13 (38)
2000	21 (48)	2006	14 (38)
2001	14 (40)	2007	14 (37)
2002	14 (40)		

Notes: Cinemas operating in the year. Figures within brackets refer to seats per thousand inhabitants as calculated from the population of the towns of Nuuk and Ilulissat in the years 1997–1998, 2001–2007, and to Nuuk, Ilulissat and Sisimiut in the years 1999–2000. Otherwise figures refer to the whole population.

Sources: Danske Biografer - DB Database, Katuaq, Pedersen (2003).

Table 5 Cinema films premiered 1980–2006 (number)

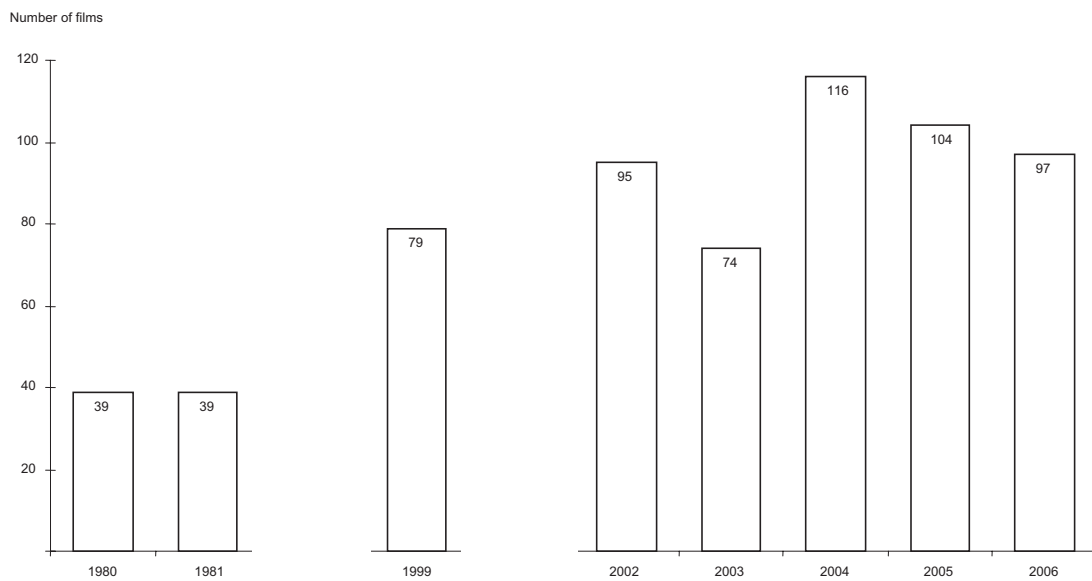
Year	Number of films	Year	Number of films
1980	39 ¹	2003	74 ^{1, 2}
1981	39 ¹	2004	116 ²
		2005	104 ²
1999	79 ²	2006	97 ²
2002	95 ²		

¹ Estimated.

² Number of films shown in Katuaq in Nuuk only.

Notes: Figures refer to premiered films unless otherwise indicated. Including full-length-feature films, documentaries, short films and film festivals.

Sources: Katuaq, Kleivan and Nielsen (1983), Papiit (2005: 2).

Figure 2 Premiered films in cinemas 1980–2006**Table 6 Cinema attendance 1997–2006 (number and per inhabitant)**

Year	Attendance ¹	Per inhabitant ²
1997	63 886	4.7
1998	65 949	4.9
1999	53 934	3.9
2000	63 250	4.5
2001	59 114	4.1
2002	53 319	3.7
2003	45 418	3.1
2004	65 086	4.4
2005	58 913	3.9
2006	58 840	3.9

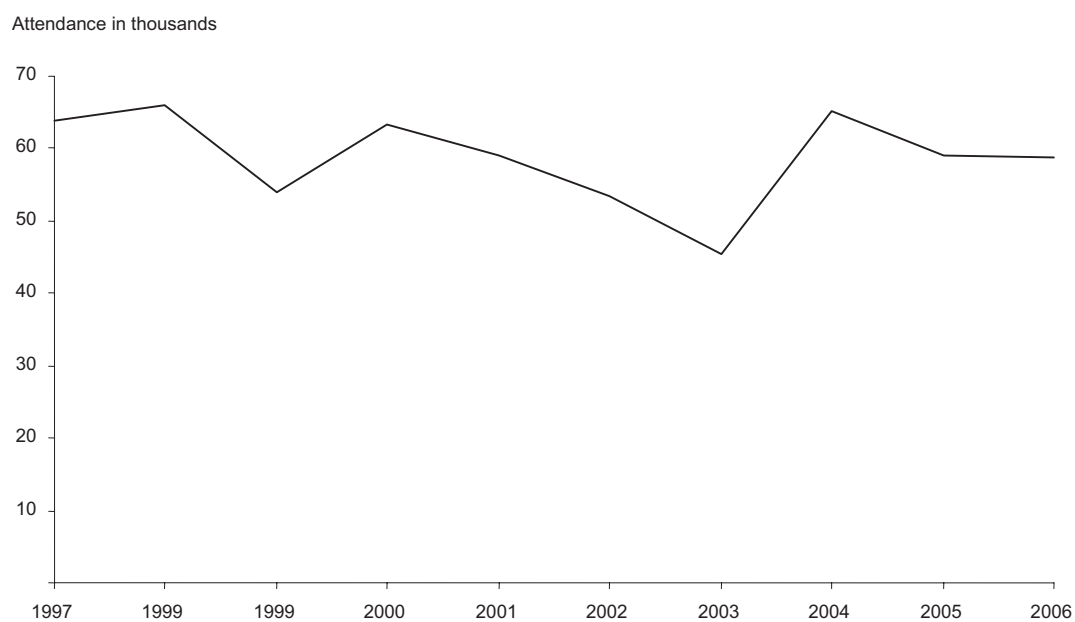
¹ Attendance to film showings in Katuaq in Nuuk only.

² Calculated from the Nuuk population only.

Notes: Including attendance to full-length-feature films, documentaries, short films and film festivals. Film clubs excluded.

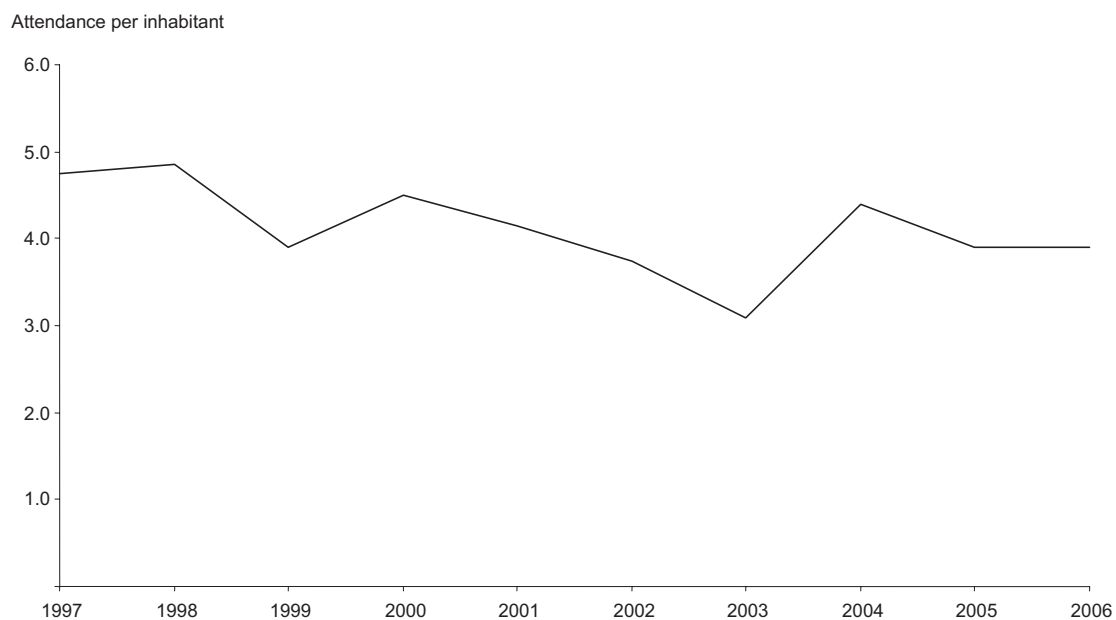
Sources: Greenland Statistics, Katuaq, Papiit (2005: 2).

Figure 3 Cinema attendance 1997–2006



Note: Attendance in Nuuk only.

Figure 4 Cinema attendance per inhabitant 1997–2006



Note: Attendance in Nuuk only.

Table 7 Cinema showings and admissions 1997–2006 (number)

	1997	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Attendance per a film	990	683	..	..	561	614	561	566	607
Number of showings	..	594	1 165	1 228	719	557	715	734	705
Showings per a film	..	8	..	..	8	..	6	7	7
Attendance per a showing	138	91	54	48	74	82	91	80	83

Notes: Including full-length-feature films, documentaries, short films and film festivals. Excluding film clubs. Film showings and admissions in Katuaq in Nuuk only. Figures for 1997 refer to the period from 15 February to 31 December, otherwise to the whole year.

Sources: Greenland Statistics, Katuaq, Papiit (2005: 2), Pedersen (1999).

Phonograms

Greenland

Tables

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Table 2	Phonogram sale at retail level 1999–2006 (number of units and per inhabitant)

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Figure 1	Phonograms released 1980–2006 (number of titles)
Figure 2	Phonograms released 1980–2006 (titles per thousand inhabitants)
Figure 3	Phonogram sale at retail level 1999–2006 (number of units in thousands)
Figure 4	Phonogram sale at retail level per inhabitant 1999–2006 (number of units)

Table 1 Phonogram releases 1980–2006 (number and per thousand inhabitants)

Year	Titles, number	Per thousand inhabitants	Year	Titles, number	Per thousand inhabitants
1980	12	0.2	1994	17	0.3
1981	8	0.2	1995	21	0.4
1982	9	0.2	1996	20	0.4
			1997	25	0.4
1985	17	0.3	1998	33	0.6
1986	10	0.2	1999	26	0.5
1987	16	0.3	2000	28	0.5
1988	24	0.4	2001	30	0.5
1989	16	0.3	2002	27	0.5
1990	..	..	2003	28	0.5
1991	9	0.2	2004 ¹	18	0.3
1992	14	0.3	2005 ¹	20	0.3
1993	12	0.2	2006 ¹	16	0.3

¹ Approximate figures.

Note: Including long play CDs, CDs singles and vinyl LPs, EPs and maxi singles and music cassettes.

Sources: Elsner, Greenland Statistics, Lynge (1982), National Library of Greenland.

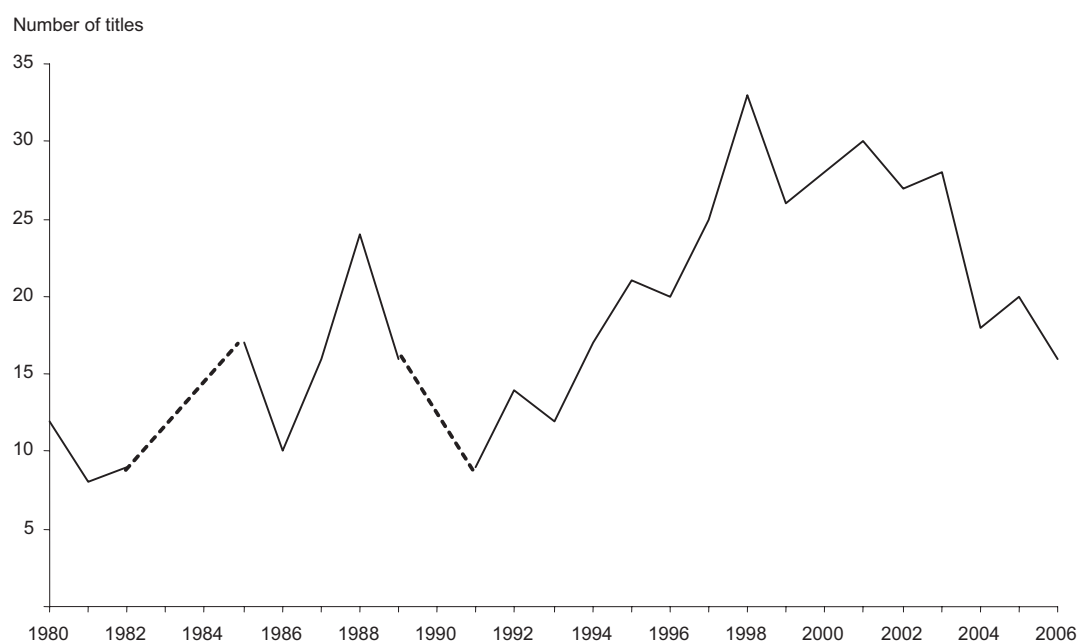
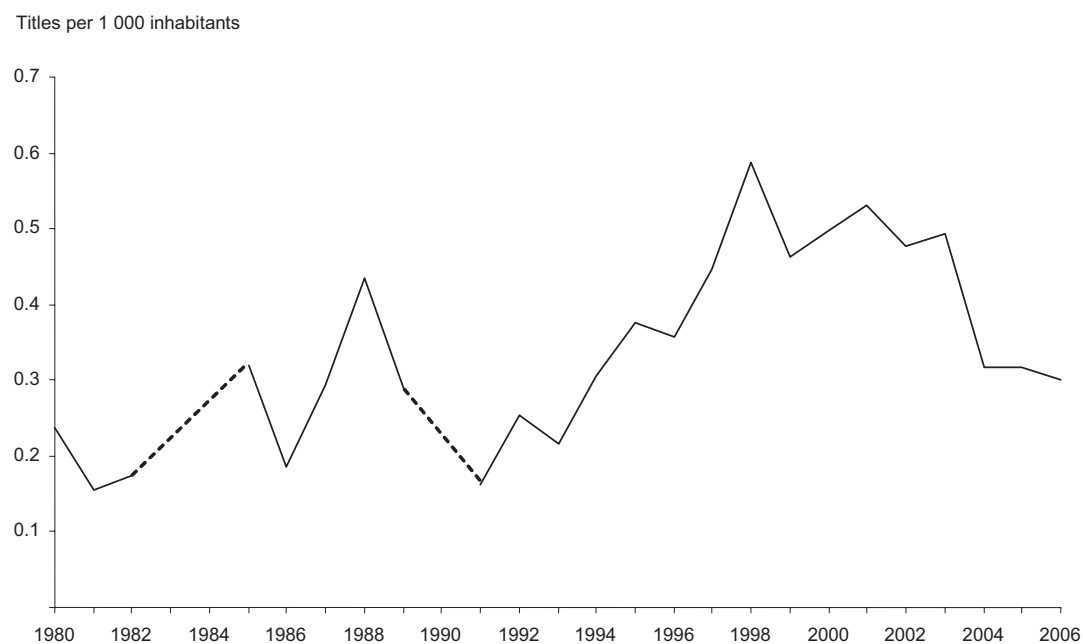
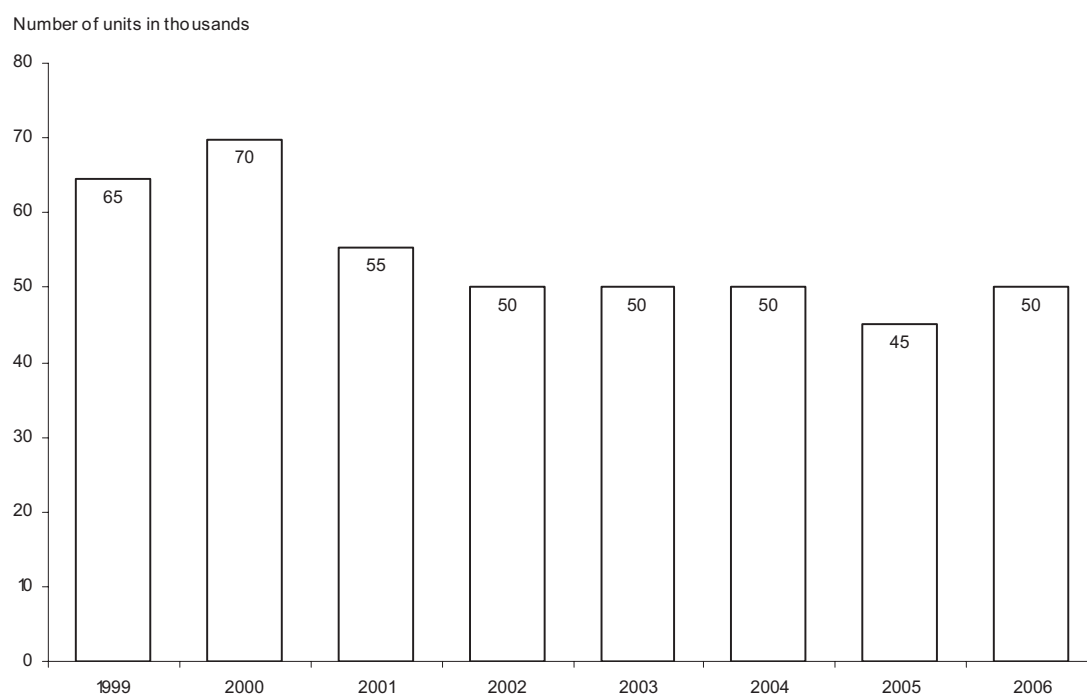
Figure 1 Phonograms released 1985–2006 (number of titles)

Figure 2 Phonograms released 1985–2006 (titles per thousand inhabitants)**Table 2 Phonogram sale at retail level 1999–2006 (number of units and per inhabitant)**

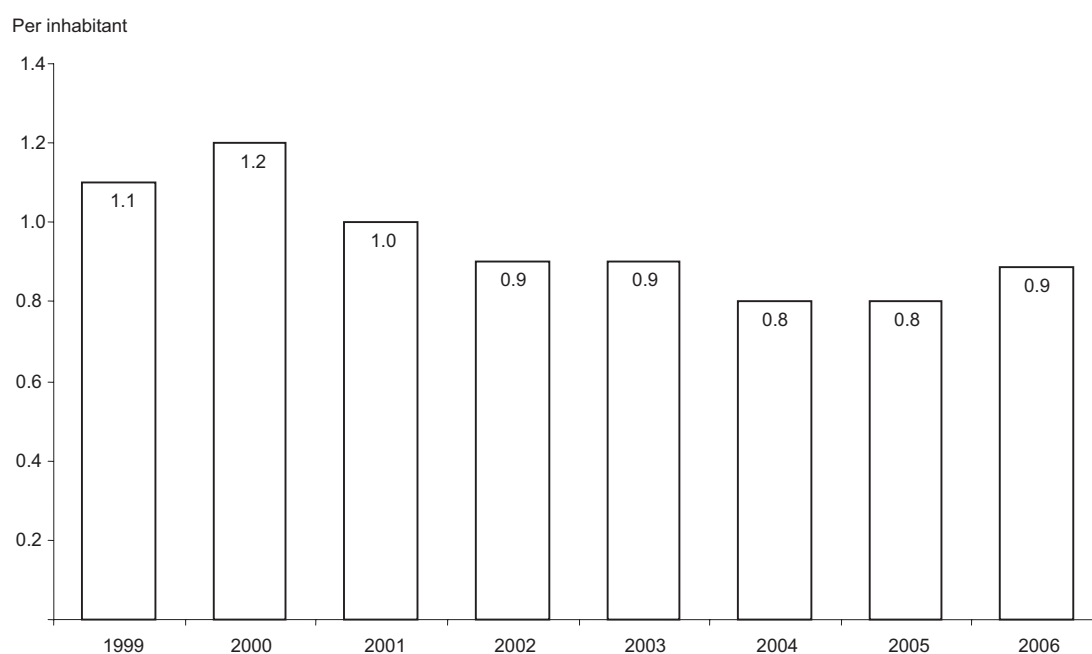
Year	Number of units	Per inhabitant
1999	64 500	1.1
2000	69 900	1.2
2001	55 400	1.0
2002	50 000	0.9
2003	50 000	0.9
2004	50 000	0.8
2005	45 000	0.8
2006	50 000	0.9

Notes: Domestic productions only. Approximate figures for number of units sold at retail level.

Source: Greenland Statistics.

Figure 3 Phonogram sale at retail level 1999–2006 (number of units in thousands)

Note: Domestic productions only.

Figure 4 Phonogram sale at retail level per inhabitant 1999–2006 (number of units)

Note: Domestic productions only.

**Telephone, PC and
the Internet
Greenland**

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Table 1 Fixed and mobile telephone networks subscribers 1990–2006 (number)

Year	Fixed network ¹	NMT ²	GSM ³ , total	GSM, subscriptions	Pre-paid phone cards ⁴
1990	16 800	▪	▪	▪	▪
1991	16 005	▪	▪	▪	▪
1992	16 800	..	▪	▪	▪
1993	17 600	395	▪	▪	▪
1994	..	964	▪	▪	▪
1995	19 600	2 052	▪	▪	▪
1996	21 100	4 122	▪	▪	▪
1997	23 400	6 481	▪	▪	▪
1998	22 852	8 607	292	292	▪
1999	23 796	7 623	5 053	5 053	▪
2000	24 283	5 500	9 614	9 614	▪
2001	24 217	3 345	12 537	12 537	▪
2002	25 330	2 289	17 635	15 411	2 224
2003	25 248	1 694	28 615	13 372	15 243
2004	24 721	1 397	37 636	12 508	25 128
2005	24 240	1 204	45 259	13 108	32 151
2006	23 550	..	49 995	14 012	35 983

¹ Public Switched Telephone Network/Integrated Services Digital Network.² Nordic Mobile Telephone. The NMT system was switched off around mid-year 2007.³ Global System for Mobile Communications.⁴ Active pre-paid phone cards only, i.e. the number has been calling or if the card has been refilled in the last three months.

Note: End-of-year data.

Sources: Greenland Statistics, Tele Greenland, The Statesman's Yearbook.

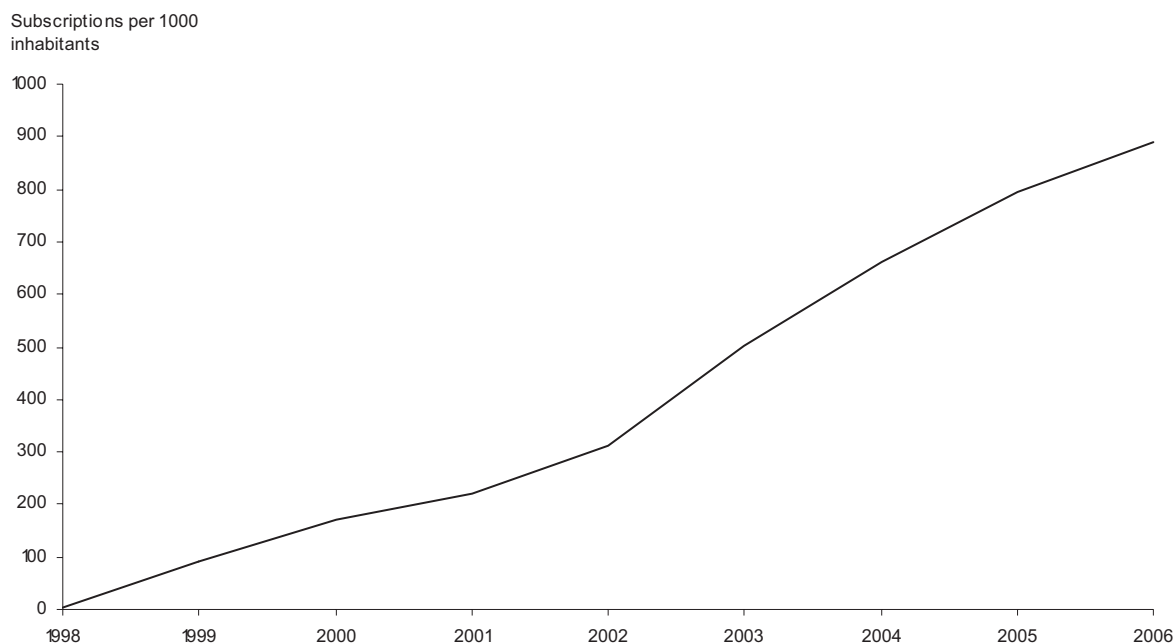
Table 2 Fixed and mobile telephone networks subscribers 1990–2006 (per thousand inhabitants)

Year	Fixed network ¹	NMT ²	GSM ³ , total	GSM, subscriptions	Pre-paid phone cards ⁴
1990	302	▪	▪	▪	▪
1991	289	▪	▪	▪	▪
1992	305	▪	▪	▪	▪
1993	318	7	▪	▪	▪
1994	..	17	▪	▪	▪
1995	350	37	▪	▪	▪
1996	351	74	▪	▪	▪
1997	377	116	▪	▪	▪
1998	417	153	5	5	▪
1999	407	136	90	90	▪
2000	424	98	171	171	▪
2001	432	59	222	222	▪
2002	428	40	311	272	39
2003	447	30	503	235	268
2004	444	25	661	220	441
2005	425	21	793	230	563
2006	416	..	883	247	625

¹ Public Switched Telephone Network/Integrated Services Digital Network.² Nordic Mobile Telephone. The NMT system was switched off around mid-year 2007.³ Global System for Mobile Communications.⁴ Active pre-paid phone cards only, i.e. the number has been calling or if the card has been refilled in the last three months.

Note: End-of-year data.

Sources: Greenland Statistics, Tele Greenland, The Statesman's Yearbook.

Figure 1 GSM subscriptions per thousand inhabitants 1998–2006**Table 3 Internet subscriptions by kind of connection 1996–2006 (number and per thousand inhabitants)**

	Year	Total	Dial-up/ MPLS ¹ , etc.	Broadband ²
Number	1996	528	528	•
	1997	1 462	1 462	•
	1998	2 729	2 729	•
	1999	4 008	4 008	•
	2000	5 947	5 947	•
	2001	7 344	7 344	•
	2002	8 796	8 796	•
	2003	10 329	10 210	119
	2004	15 652	12 332	3 320
	2005	22 627	15 500	7 127
	2006	28 264	19 048	9 216
Per thousand inhabitants	1996	9	9	•
	1997	26	26	•
	1998	49	49	•
	1999	71	71	•
	2000	106	106	•
	2001	130	130	•
	2002	155	155	•
	2003	182	180	2
	2004	275	216	58
	2005	396	271	125
	2006	499	336	163

¹ MPLS = MultiProtocol Label Switching.² ADSL (Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line).

Note: End-of-year data.

Sources: Greenland Statistics, Tele Greenland.

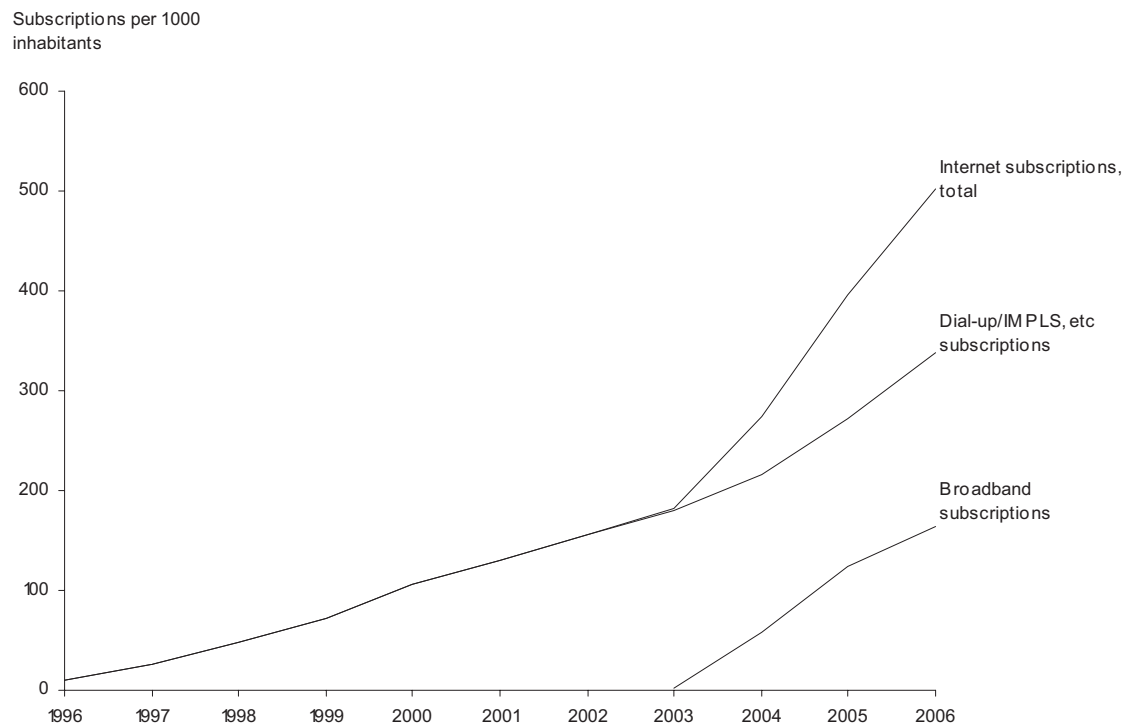
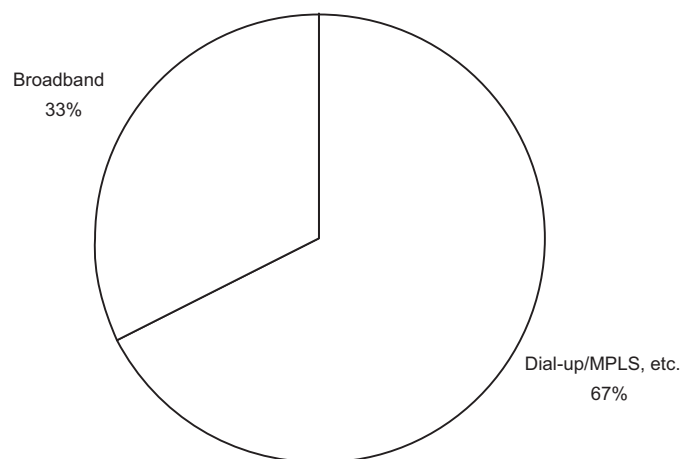
Figure 2 Internet subscriptions by kind of connection per thousand inhabitants 1996–2006**Figure 3 Dial-up/MPLS, etc and broadband Internet subscriptions 2006 (per cent share)**

Table 4 Telephone operators and Internet service providers 2000–2007 (number)

Year	Telephone service operators			Internet service providers		IP Telephone services (VoIP)
	Fixed network ¹	NMT ²	GSM ³	Dial-up	Broadband ⁴	
2000–2001	1	1	1	1	•	•
2002–2006	1	1	1	1	1	•
2007	1	1	1	1	1	1

¹ PSTN (Public Switched Telephone Network) and ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network).

² Nordic Mobile Telephone, NMT 450.

³ Global System for Mobile Communications.

⁴ ADSL (Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line) and other high speed connections.

Notes: End-of-year data. The state owned Tele Greenland retained until beginning of year 2007 the exclusive rights to telecommunications within Greenland.

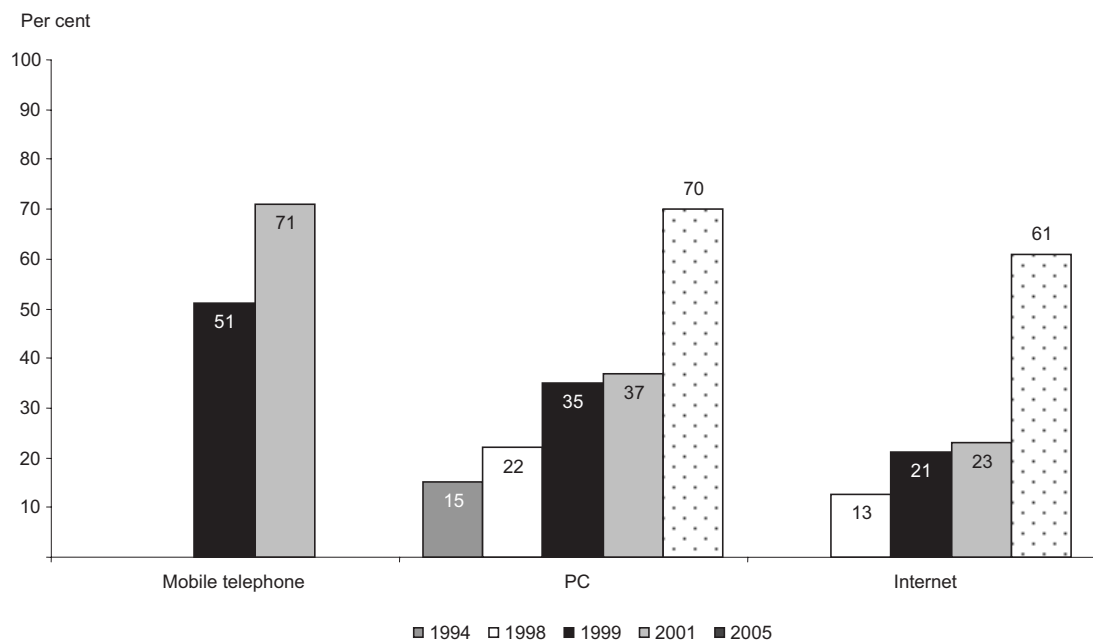
Sources: Greenland Statistics, Tele Greenland, webavisen.gl.

Table 5 Penetration of mobile telephone, PC and the Internet at home 1994–2005 (share of households, per cent)

Year	Mobile telephone	PC	Internet	Type of connection in homes with an Internet access	
				High speed	Dial up
1994	..	15	•	•	•
1998	..	22	13	•	100
1999	51	35	21	•	100
2001	71	37	23	•	100
2005	..	70	61	37	63

Notes: Penetration per households. Age of respondents 1994 and 1998 18+, 1999, 2001 and 2005 age 15+.

Sources: Greenland Statistics, HS Analyse, Radio and TV Commission (2006).

Figure 4 Penetration of mobile telephone, PC and the Internet in households 1994–2005 (per cent share)**Table 6 Access to PC at home by socio-economic groups 1999, 2001 and 2005 (share of population, per cent)**

	1999	2001	2005
All	35	37	70
Men	..	..	72
Women	..	..	68
Age			
15–29	..	..	69
30–39	..	..	83
40–49	..	..	79
50–59	..	..	71
60+	..	..	40
Residence			
Towns	40	41	75
Settlements	8	24	51
Education			
No vocational training	29	27	48
Vocational training	45	46	82
Tertiary education	65	76	..
Income			
<150.000 DKK	..	10	..
150.000–249.000	..	30	..
250.000–399.000	..	44	..
400.000 and >	..	74	..

Table 6 Cont. Access to PC at home by socio-economic groups 1999, 2001 and 2005 (share of population, per cent)

	1999	2001	2005
Employment			
Fishermen, hunters	12	..	62
Lower functionaries	41	..	86
Medium functionaries	54	..	
Senior functionaries	80	..	
Employers	39	..	94
Skilled manual jobs	44	..	
Unskilled manual jobs	11	..	
Language by prophecy			
Greenlandic	..	..	40
Greenlandic/Danish	..	..	71
Equal	..	..	87
Danish/Greenlandic	..	..	82
Danish	..	..	85

Notes: Penetration per households. Age of respondents 1994 and 1998 18+, 1999 and 2001 and 2005 age 15+.

Sources: Greenland Statistics, Radio and TV Commission (2006).

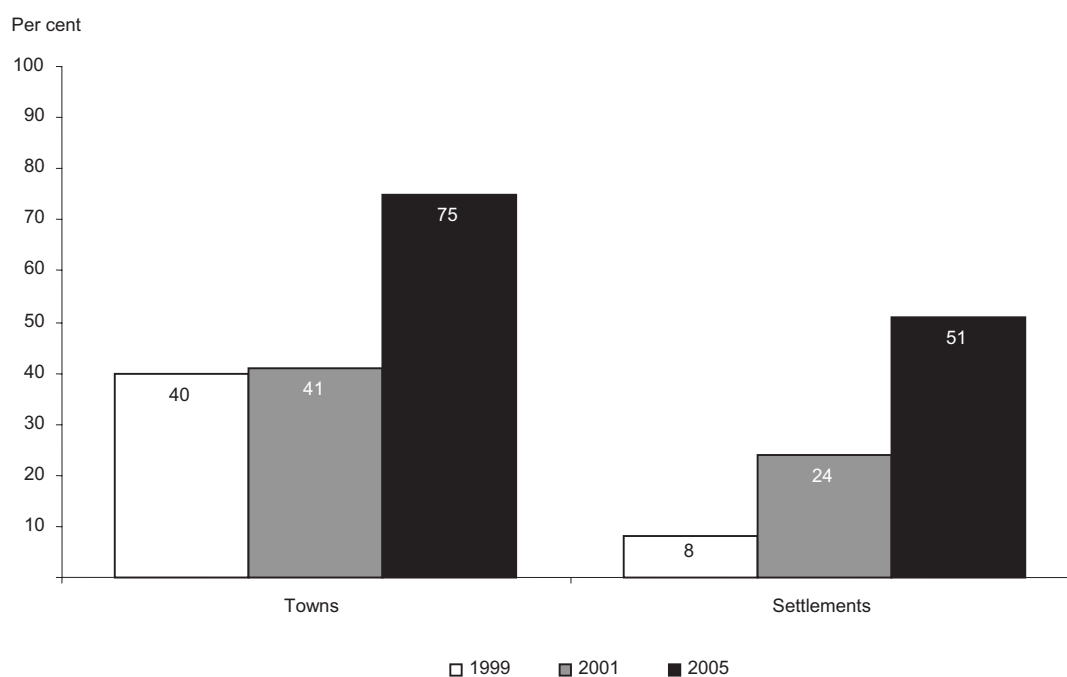
Figure 5 Access to PC at home in towns and settlements 1999, 2001 and 2005 (per cent share)

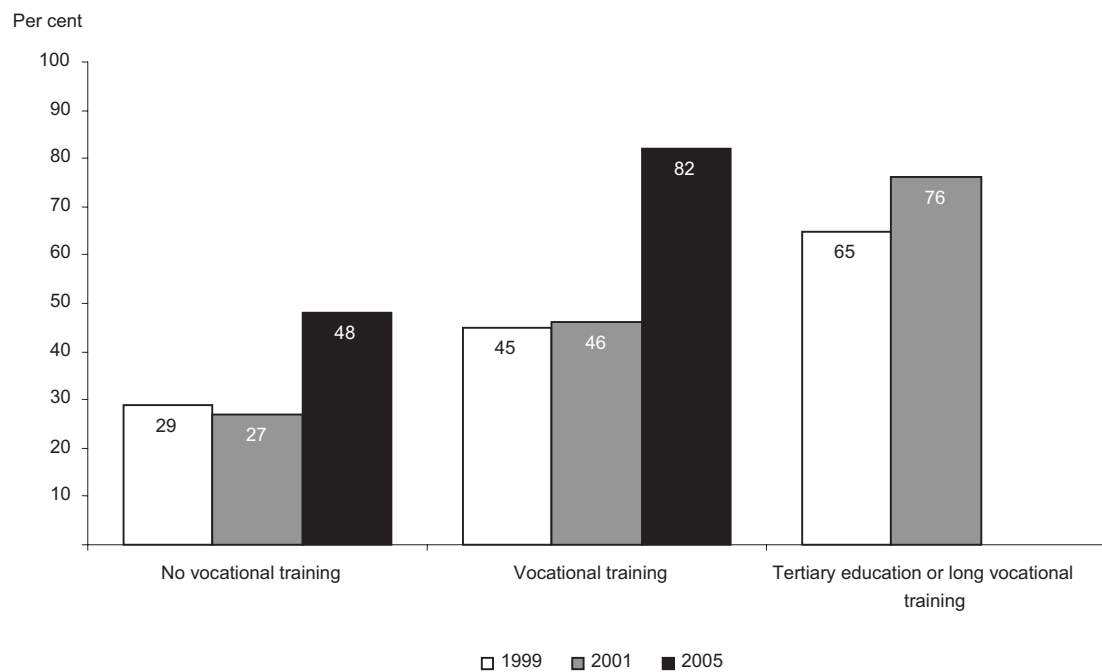
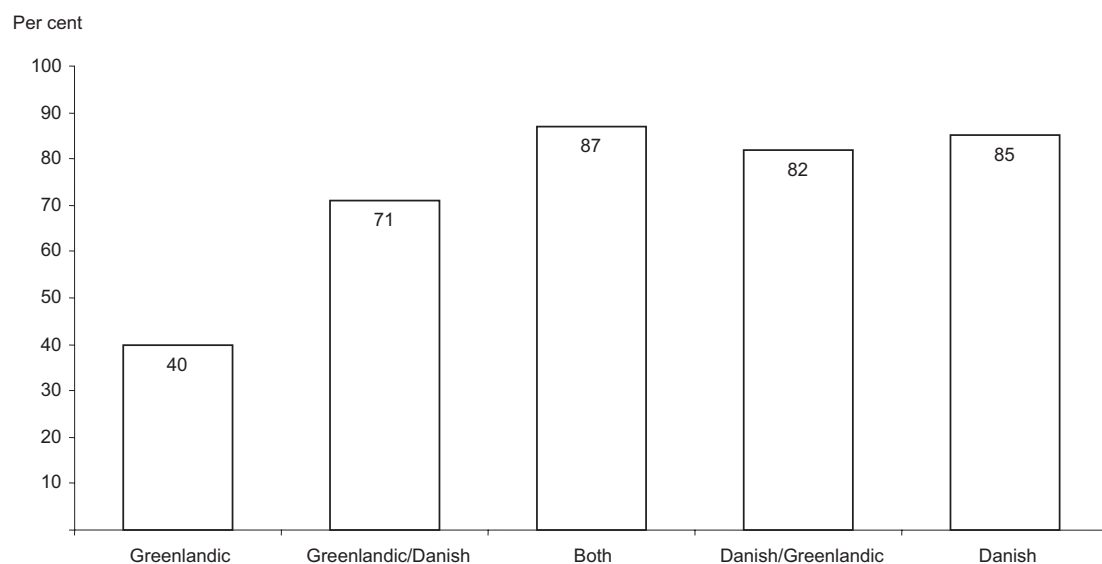
Figure 6 Access to PC at home by education/occupational training 1999, 2001 and 2005 (per cent share)**Figure 7 Access to PC at home by language groups 2005 (per cent share)**

Table 7 PC use by place 1999 and 2001 (share of population, per cent)

		At home	At work	With friends/ relatives	At school	In libraries, community centres	Internet café	Other place
1999	Have used in the last 12 month	57	72	21	21	5	..	..
2001	Last use	37	44	6	10	1	1	2

Notes: Age of respondents 15+. The figures are not strictly comparable between years due to different age of samples, survey methods and wording of questions. Percentages of users only.

Source: Greenland Statistics.

Table 8 PC activities 1999 and 2001 (share of users at home, per cent)

Nature of activity	1999	2001	
	At home/ at work	At home/ at work	At home
Calculation	43	33	..
CD-ROM drive	37	25	..
Distance learning	..	..	6
DVD, music	22	22	..
Games	45	40	57
Graphics	28	20	..
Internet	60	66	..
Programming	28	11	..
School work	..	..	15
Work	..	..	48
Writing of letters, etc.	87	79	75

Notes: Age of respondents 15+. Have used at least in the last 12 months.

Source: Greenland Statistics.

Table 9 Internet use by place and time in a week 2005 (per cent share of population and hours)

	Per cent						Daily hours on the Internet an average
	At home	At work	With friends/ relatives	At school	In libraries, community centres	Internet café	
Where most often accessed	72	54	5	3	2	1	1.04

Notes: Survey in spring 2005. Age of respondents 15+. Users only.

Source: The Radio and TV Commission (2006).

Table 10 Internet use by frequency 2005 (share of population, per cent)

	Always	Often in a day	Once a day	Several times/ week	Several times/ month	More seldom	Never	Total
All	7	24	15	15	3	7	29	100
Only those with access	8	29	18	18	4	9	14	100

Notes: Survey in spring 2005. Use independent of place of access of the Internet. Age of respondents 15+. Have used or visited in the last month.

Source: The Radio and TV Commission (2006).

Table 11 Internet activities at home 1999 and 2001 (share of users at home, per cent)

Activity	1999	2001
Chat, interactive games, etc.	38	44
Distance learning/school work	8	6
E-banking	24	38
E-mail	83	90
Personal Website	11	7
Purchase of goods/services	32	41
Search for information	75	76
Website at work	14	4
Other	15	4

Notes: Age of respondents 15+. Have used or visited at least in the last 12 months.

Source: Greenland Statistics.

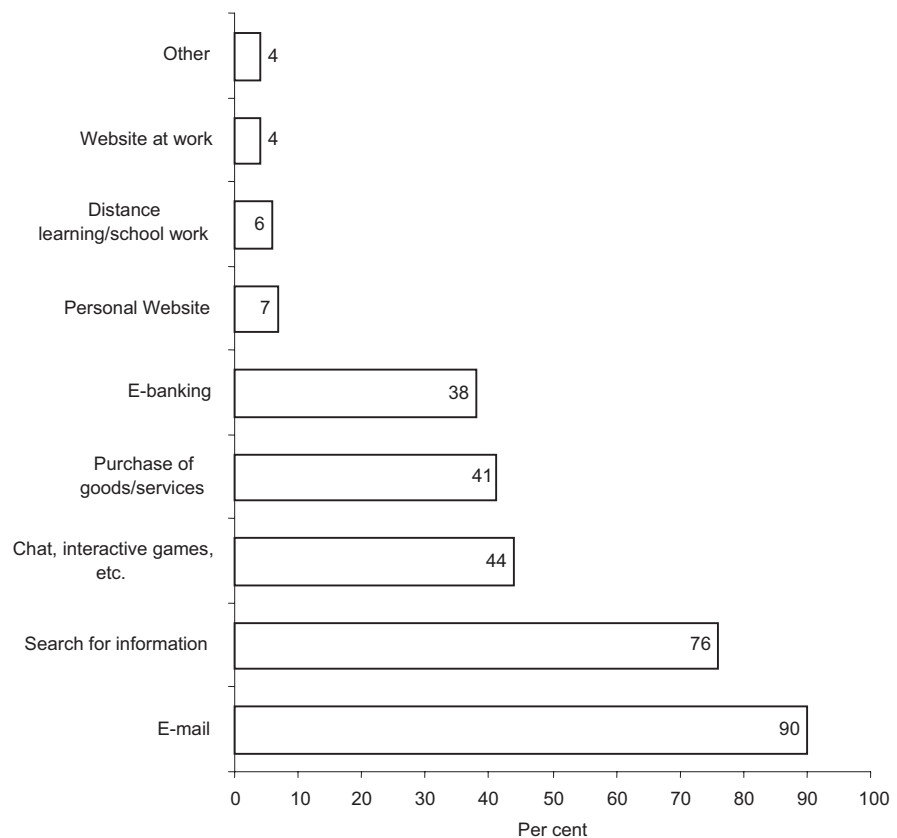
Figure 8 Internet activities at home 2001 (share of users, per cent)

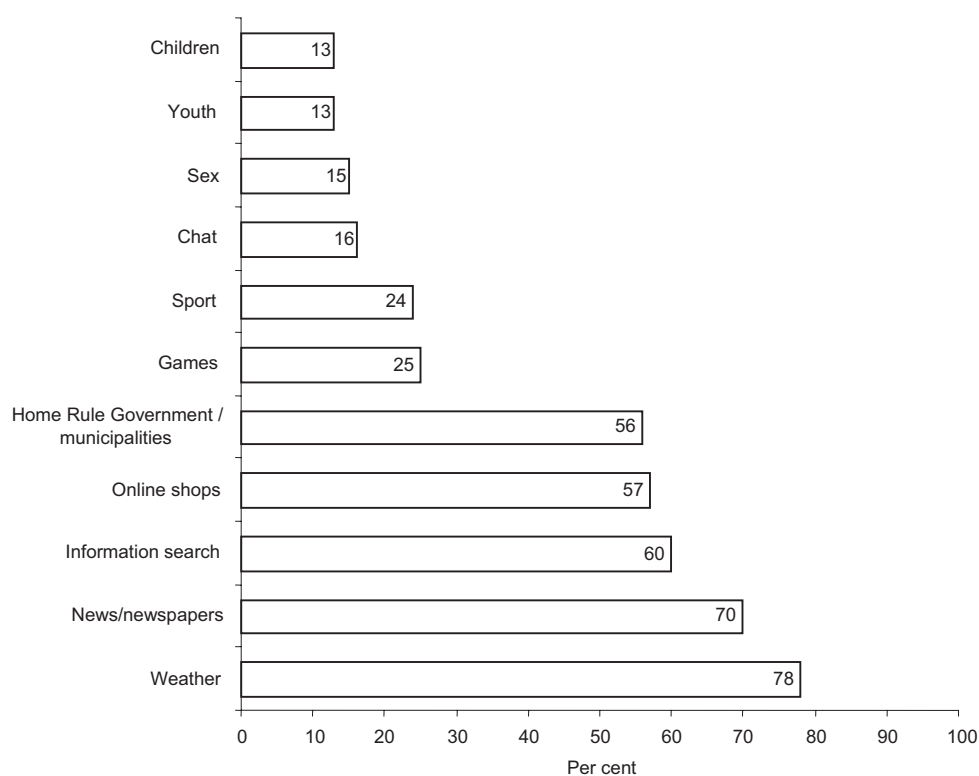
Table 12 Web sites accessed in last month by content 2005 (share of users by frequency, per cent)

Websites visited	Often	Few times	Once	Never	Total	Frequent users ¹
Weather	46	26	6	22	100	72
News/newspapers	42	20	8	30	100	62
Information search	37	20	3	40	100	57
Online shops	19	31	7	43	100	50
Home Rule Government/ municipalities	15	28	13	44	100	43
Games	10	12	3	75	100	22
Sports	12	6	6	76	100	18
Chat	7	5	4	84	100	12
Sex	4	7	4	85	100	11
Youth	5	4	4	87	100	9
Children	2	6	5	87	100	8

¹ Frequent users are here defined as those who have accessed websites by given content few times and more often in a month.

Notes: Survey in spring 2005. Age of respondents 15+. Have used or visited in the last month.

Source: The Radio and TV Commission (2006).

Figure 9 Web sites visited in last month by content 2005 (share of users, per cent)

**Media and Communication
Technology in Homes
Greenland**

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- Table 1 Access to audiovisual and information technology in homes 1981–2005 (share of households, per cent)
- Table 2 Penetration of audiovisual technology and Internet connections in homes 2001 and 2005 (share of population, per cent)

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- Figure 1 Access to audio-visual and ICT technology in homes 2005 (per cent share)

Table 1 Access to audiovisual and information technology in homes 1981–2005 (share of households, per cent)

Year	Radio	TV	TV decoder ¹	Music players / recorders ²	VCR	DVD-player	Fixed telephone	Mobile telephone	PC	Internet
1981	± 95 ³	53	..	..	..	▪	..	▪	▪	▪
1990	± 95 ³	..	..	..	31 ⁴	▪	..	▪	..	▪
1993	> 95 ³	..	..	..	51 ⁴	▪	..	..	..	▪
1994	98	98	..	77	82	▪	57	..	15	▪
1995	98	..	..	..	..	▪	..	..	..	..
1998	98	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	13
1999	98	99	20	..	91	..	..	51	35	21
2001	98	97	..	..	90	52	85	71	37	23
2005	99	99	..	..	84	88	..	..	70	61

¹ Subscriptions to relay of satellite-TV over cable and terrestrially as well as to local TV broadcasts.

² Including tape recorders, record players, HI-Fi systems, etc.

³ Estimation from various sources.

⁴ Video penetration of TV households.

Note: Figures refer to penetration per households, unless otherwise indicated.

Sources: Greenland Statistics, HS Analyse, Radio and TV Commission (2006), Screen Digest (1991, 1994).

Table 2 Penetration of audiovisual technology and Internet connections in homes 2001 and 2005 (share of population, per cent)

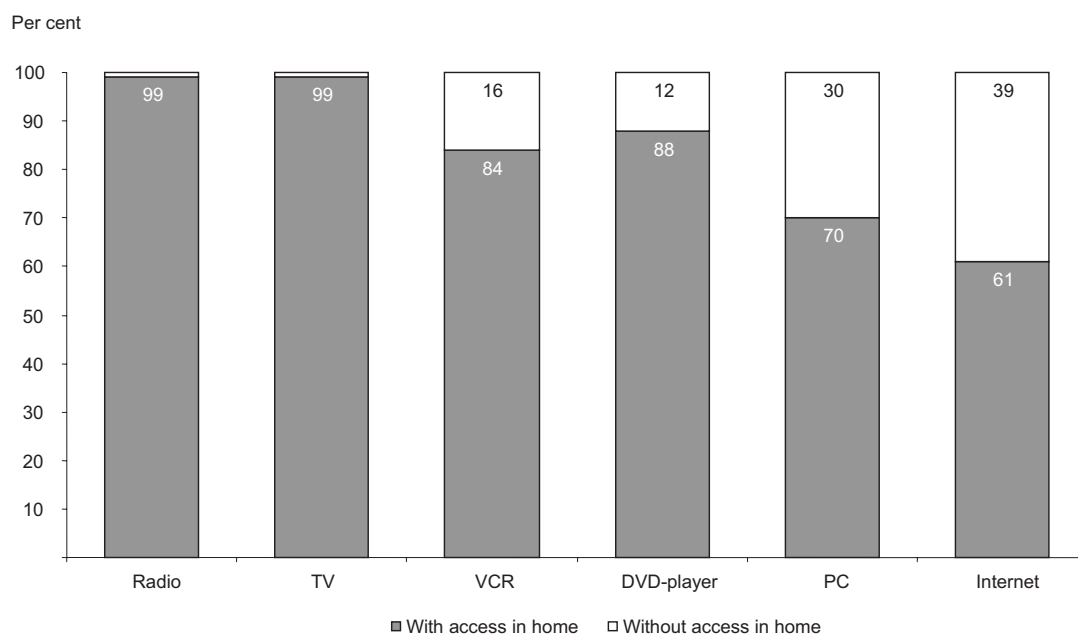
			Number in home				
	Equipment	Year	One	Two	Three	Four and more	None
Audio-visual equipment	Radio	2001	43	26	18	11	2
		2005	20	30	27	22	1
	TV	2001	55	30	9	1	3
		2005	36	39	17	7	1
	VCR	2001	68	17	4	2	10
		2005	59	20	3	2	16
	DVD-player	2001	47	4	1	0	48
		2005	50	24	10	4	12
Telephone	Fixed telephone	2001	51	23	9	2	16
	Mobile telephone	2001	46	19	5	2	29
	Fax	2001	19	1	–	–	80
Computers	PC	2001	24	7	2	0	67
		2005	46	17	4	3	30
Internet connections	Dial-up	2001	19	2	0	–	80
	ISDN ¹	2001	10	0	0	–	89

¹ Integrated Services Digital Network.

Notes: Figures refer to penetration per households. Age of respondents 15+. Percentages are rounded to the nearest decimal and do not have to add up to hundred.

Sources: Greenland Statistics, Radio and TV Commission (2006).

Figure 1 Access to audiovisual and ICT technology in homes 2005 (per cent share)



**Government Subsidises
to the Media
Greenland**

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- Table 1 Government subsidises to the media 1994–2006 (in DKK thousands)
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- Figure 1 Distribution of government subsidies to the media 2006 (per cent distribution)
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Figure 3 Government subsidises to KNR-Radioa and TV 1980–2006 (in current and fixed prices)
Figure 4 Government subsidises to radio and television distribution 1990–2006 (in current and fixed prices)

Table 1 Government subsidies to the media 1994–2006 (in DKK thousands)

	Year	Total	Radio and television ¹	Newspapers ²	Sound recordings ³	Books	Film and video
Current prices	1994	76 915	76 415	–	500	–	–
	1995	80 829	80 329	–	500	–	–
	1996	82 516	82 057	–	459	–	–
	1997	96 098	96 098	–	–	–	–
	1998	87 803	85 625	678	–	1 500	–
	1999	89 265	86 488	678	599	1 500	–
	2000	86 991	85 567	1 424 ⁴	–	–	–
	2001	92 678	91 503	1 175 ⁴	–	–	–
	2002	94 427	92 348	1 179 ⁴	–	900 ⁴	–
	2003	92 401	90 301	1 200 ⁴	–	900 ⁴	–
	2004	96 824	94 700	624	600	900 ⁴	..
	2005	91 823	90 791	672	360	–	..
	2006	89 617	85 177	624	516	2 880 ^{4,5}	420
Fixed (2006) prices	1994	96 144	95 519	–	625	–	–
	1995	99 789	99 172	–	617	–	–
	1996	100 629	100 070	–	560	–	–
	1997	115 781	115 781	–	–	–	–
	1998	104 527	101 935	807	–	1 786	–
	1999	106 268	102 962	807	713	1 786	–
	2000	101 152	99 497	1 656 ⁴	–	–	–
	2001	104 133	102 812	1 320 ⁴	–	–	–
	2002	102 638	100 378	1 282 ⁴	–	978 ⁴	–
	2003	98 299	96 065	1 277 ⁴	–	957 ⁴	–
	2004	100 858	98 646	650	625	938 ⁴	..
	2005	94 663	93 599	693	371	–	..
	2006	89 617	85 177	624	516	2 880 ^{4,5}	420

¹ Included are subsidies to KNR-Radioa and TV, local radio and TV, payments for the operation and to the maintenance and development of the nationwide radio and television distribution system and operation of the Radio and TV Committee (Radio og TV nævnet).

² Subsidises to distribution of the nationwide newspapers Atuagallitit/Grønlandsposten - AG and Sermitsiaq. The grant is to lower gradually until in 2009 when it is to be abolished.

³ Disbursements to record companies and publishers according to payments to the Danish National Copyright Bureau – NCB Budget figures.

⁴ Subsidises to publication of books in Greenlandic.

⁵ Subsidises to publication of cultural magazines.

Notes: Subsidises from the Central Government only. Not exhausted data.

Sources: Greenland Statistics, Ministry of Culture and Education, Research and Church, National Budget for Greenland.

Figure 1 Distribution of government subsidies to the media 2006 (per cent distribution)

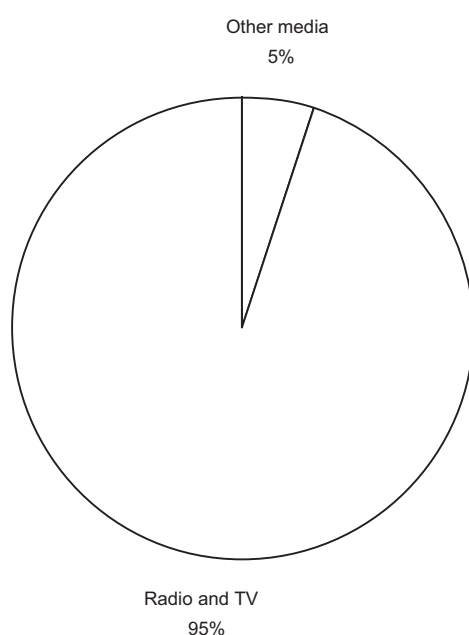


Table 2 Government subsidises to broadcasting 1980–2006 (in DKK thousands)

	Year	Total	KNR-Radioa and TV	Radio and TV distribution	Local radio and TV stations	Radio and TV Committee
Current prices	1980	18 000	18 000	–	–	•
	1985	34 000	34 000	–	–	•
	1986	39 300	..	..	–	•
	1987	49 600	..	..	–	•
	1988	..	..	..	–	•
	1989	58 200	..	..	–	•
	1990	61 000	40 000	21 000	–	•
	1991	..	..	..	–	•
	1992	68 000	45 000	23 000	–	•
	1993	71 000	43 000	28 000	–	•
	1994	76 415	46 700	29 715	–	•
	1995	80 329	48 484	31 845	–	•
	1996	82 057	46 569	35 488	–	•
	1997	96 098	59 735	36 363	–	•
	1998	85 625	47 900	37 725	–	•
	1999	86 488	48 575	37 913	–	•
	2000	85 567	49 323	36 244	–	•
	2001	91 503	54 299	37 204	–	•
	2002	92 348	51 383	36 465	4 500	•
	2003	90 301	51 554	32 947	5 800	•
	2004	91 664	52 164	33 500	6 000	•
	2005	90 791	54 698	29 409	6 284	400
	2006	85 177	54 553	28 532	1 592	500

Table 2 Cont. Government subsidies to broadcasting 1980–2006 (in DKK thousands)

	Year	Total	KNR-Radioa and TV	Radio and TV distribution	Local radio and TV stations	Radio and TV Committee
Fixed (2006) prices	1980	51 554	51 554	–	–	
	1985	58 560	58 560	–	–	•
	1986	64 314	..	..	–	•
	1987	78 379	..	..	–	•
	1988	..	..	..	–	•
	1989	81 060	..	..	–	•
	1990	81 660	53 548	28 113	–	•
	1991	..	..	..	–	•
	1992	86 111	56 985	29 126	–	•
	1993	88 791	53 775	35 016	–	•
	1994	95 662	58 463	37 200	–	•
	1995	98 844	59 659	39 185	–	•
	1996	99 599	56 525	43 075	–	•
	1997	115 942	72 070	43 872	–	•
	1998	102 183	57 163	45 020	–	•
	1999	102 528	57 584	44 944	–	•
	2000	99 697	57 468	42 229	–	•
	2001	103 297	61 298	41 999	–	•
	2002	100 422	55 875	39 653	4 893	•
	2003	96 350	55 008	35 154	6 189	•
	2004	95 606	54 407	34 941	6 258	•
	2005	93 599	56 390	30 319	6 478	412
	2006	85 177	54 553	28 532	1 592	500

Note: Subsidises from the Central Government only.

Sources: Greenland Statistics, Ministry of Culture and Education, Research and Church, National Budget for Greenland.

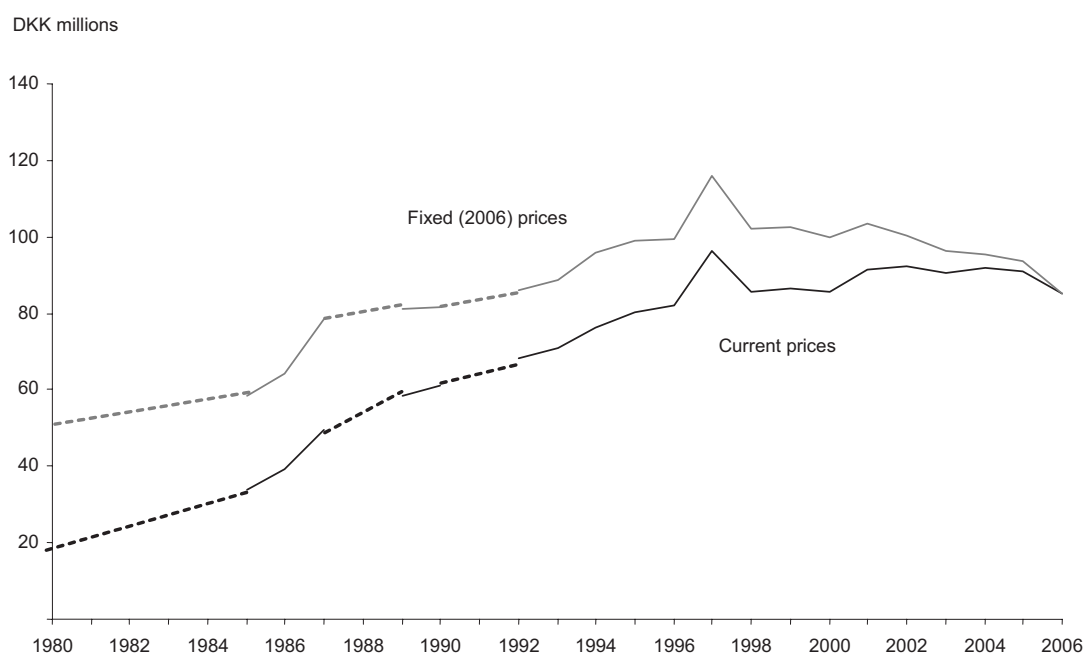
Figure 2 Government subsidies to broadcasting 1980–2006 (in current and fixed prices)

Figure 3 Government subsidies to KNR-Radioa and TV 1980–2006 (in current and fixed prices)

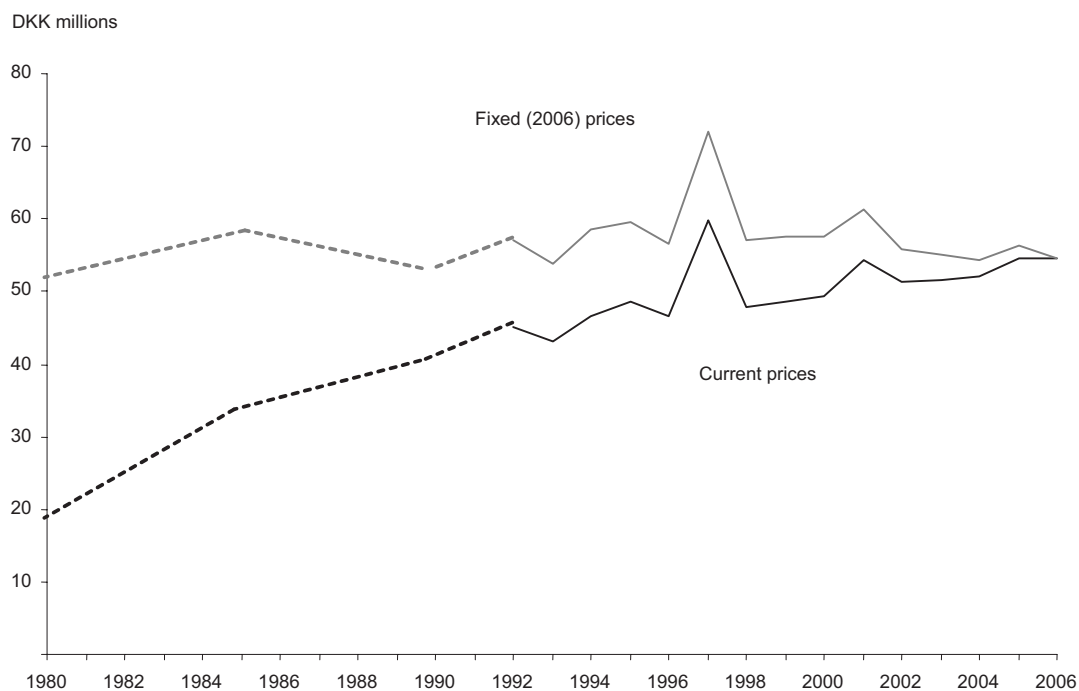
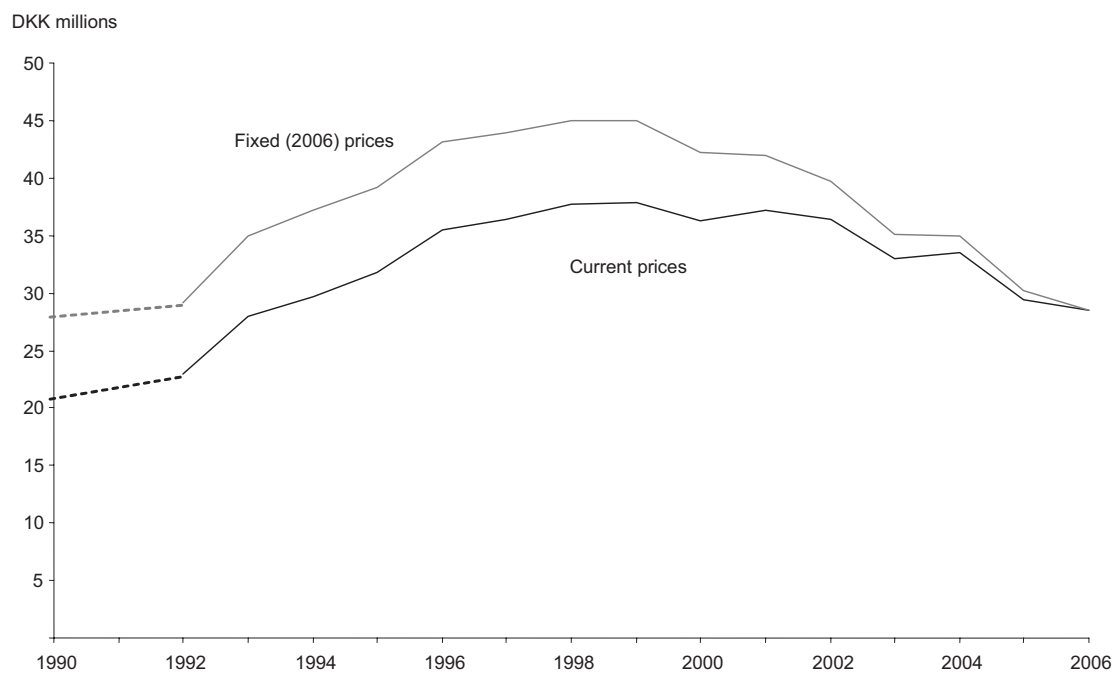


Figure 4 Government subsidies to radio and television distribution 1990–2006 (in current and fixed prices)



Demographic and Economic Data

The Faroes and Greenland

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Table 1 Population and number of households 1980–2007

Year	Population		Households	
	The Faroes	Greenland	The Faroes ¹	Greenland
1980	43 600	50 643	12 731	..
1981	44 052	51 435	12 936	..
1982	44 377	51 903	13 237	..
1983	44 701	52 347	13 498	..
1984	45.318	52 940	13 570	..
1985	45.673	53 406	14 095	..
1986	46.244	53 733	14 442	..
1987	46.877	54 524	14 757	..
1988	47.561	55 171	15 030	..
1989	47.770	55 558	15 288	..
1990	47.348	55 620	16 031	..
1991	47.206	55 385	15 922	..
1992	46.738	55 117	16 231	..
1993	45.263	55 419	16 037	19 645
1994	43.644	55 732	15 667	19 841
1995	43.328	55 863	15 455	20 081
1996	43.751	55 971	15 429	19 997
1997	44.235	56 076	15 595	19 992
1998	44.772	56 087	15 758	20 350
1999	45.353	56 124	16 051	20 440
2000	46.144	56 245	16 164	20 547
2001	46.961	56 542	16 320	21 713
2002	47.668	56 676	16 741	21 862
2003	48.178	56 854	16 916	22 079
2004	48.337	56 969	17 026	22 520
2005	48.170	56 901	17 300	22 759
2006	48.327	56 648	17 340	22 133
2007	48.433	56 462	17 400	22 130

¹ Figures refer to residential/private dwellings.

Note: Population at year's end.

Sources: Faroe Post, Greenland Statistics, Statistics Faroe Islands.

Table 2 Average exchange rates in local currency (DKK and FKK) 1981–2007

Year	1 US\$	1 EUR ¹	1 GBP	1 FIM	1 ISK	1 NOK	1 SEK
1981	7.13	▪	14.35	1.66	0.98	1.24	1.41
1982	8.35	▪	14.57	1.74	0.67	1.29	1.33
1983	9.16	▪	13.88	1.64	0.37	1.25	1.19
1984	10.36	▪	13.80	1.72	0.33	1.27	1.25
1985	10.59	▪	13.64	1.71	0.25	1.23	1.23
1986	8.08	7.93	11.86	1.59	0.20	1.09	1.14
1987	6.84	7.88	11.20	1.56	0.18	1.02	1.08
1988	6.74	7.95	11.98	1.61	0.16	1.03	1.10
1989	7.32	8.04	11.98	1.70	0.13	1.06	1.13
1990	6.19	7.66	11.02	1.69	0.11	0.99	1.05
1991	6.40	7.91	11.28	1.58	0.11	0.99	1.06
1992	6.03	7.79	10.63	1.35	0.10	0.97	1.04
1993	6.49	7.58	9.74	1.14	0.10	0.91	0.83
1994	6.35	7.52	9.72	1.22	0.09	0.90	0.82
1995	5.61	7.24	8.85	1.28	0.09	0.88	0.79
1996	5.80	7.26	9.05	1.26	0.09	0.90	0.86
1997	6.61	7.46	10.82	1.27	0.09	0.93	0.87
1998	6.70	7.51	11.09	1.25	0.09	0.89	0.84
1999	6.98	7.44	11.29	1.25	0.10	0.89	0.84
2000	8.09	7.45	12.23	1.25	0.10	0.92	0.88
2001	8.32	7.45	11.98	1.25	0.09	0.93	0.81
2002	7.88	7.43	11.82	▪ ²	0.09	0.99	0.81
2003	6.59	7.43	10.75	▪	0.09	0.93	0.81
2004	5.99	7.44	10.97	▪	0.09	0.89	0.82
2005	6.00	7.45	10.90	▪	0.10	0.93	0.80
2006	5.95	7.46	10.94	▪	0.09	0.93	0.81
2007	5.45	7.45	10.90	▪	0.09	0.93	0.81

¹ ECU before 1999.² The Euro was adopted as the official currency of Finland in 2002.*Note:* The value of Faroese Krona (FKK) is the same as of Danish Krona (DKK).*Sources:* Greenland Statistics, Statistics Denmark, Statistics Faroe Islands.**Table 3 Annual consumer price index 1980–2007 (2006=100)**

Year	The Faroes	Greenland	Year	The Faroes	Greenland
1980	36	35	1994	73	80
1981	41	41	1995	75	81
1982	45	46	1996	77	82
1983	48	50	1997	78	83
1984	53	55	1998	82	84
1985	54	58	1999	88	84
1986	55	61	2000	90	86
1987	55	63	2001	95	89
1988	57	68	2002	95	92
1989	61	72	2003	96	94
1990	63	75	2004	96	96
1991	65	78	2005	98	97
1992	67	79	2006	100	100
1993	72	80	2007	103	102

Note: Consumer price index mid-year.*Sources:* Greenland Statistic, Statistics Faroe Islands.

Table 4 Value Added Tax in the Faroes 2008 (mid-year)

Standard VAT rate	Newspapers ¹	Magazines ¹	Books ²	Radio/TV licence fees & subscriptions	Videos	Cinema	Sound recordings	Advertise- ments
25	–	–	–	25	25	25	25	25

¹ Sale and printing of newspapers and periodicals is exempt from VAT.

² Books are exempt of VAT since 2003.

Note: Value Added Tax was introduced in the Faroes in 1993 (20% but increased to 25% later in the year).

Source: Customs and Tax Authorities of the Faroe Islands.

No Value Added Tax is imposed on sale of goods and services in Greenland.

Statistical sources

The Faroes

Media, institutions and organisations:

Board of Film Classification (Filmseftirlitið): Contributed listings of inspected and classified cinema films and videos. Unpublished.

Danske Biografer - DB Database (Danish cinema database on the Internet): Database of the Association of Danish Cinemas covers information on cinemas in Denmark, the Faroes and Greenland at www.danske-biografer.dk/. In Danish only.

Dimmalætting (daily newspaper): Contributed information on circulation, number of pages per issue, etc. Unpublished.

Faroe Telecom (Føroya Tele): Annual reports present overview of the company, penetration of the telephone system, number of subscribers, etc. Most recent reports are available at www.tele.fo/. In English and Faroese.

Customs and Tax Authorities of the Faroe Islands (Toll- og Skattstova Føroya): Information at on VAT (Law 136/1992 on VAT and regulations) at www.tollskatt.fo/. In Danish, English and Faroese.

Faroe Post (Póstverk Føroya): Contributed information of number of private postal addresses. Unpublished.

FF Blaðið (fortnightly special interest paper): Contributed information on circulation, number of pages per issue, etc. Unpublished.

Fregnir (non-daily newspaper): Jonhard Mikkelsen, editor-in-chief, contributed information on circulation, etc. Unpublished.

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High Commissioner of the Faroe Islands (Rigmombudsmanden): Publishes annually the report 'Beretning', providing some statistical information on the media. In Danish only.

Ministry of Education and Culture (Mentamálaráðið): Contributed information on governmental subsidises to the media. Various information from published reports is to be found in the reports 'Avmarkaður marknaður' (1996), 'Menntan og menning. Mentanarpolitisk ætlan 2002-2006' (2002) and 'Økismenningarálitið' (2001). In Faroese only.

Ministry of Finance (Figgjarmálaráðið): The State Account and Budget (various years) contributed information on governmental subsidies on the media (most recent years available online from www.fmr.fo/). In Faroese only.

National Library of the Faroe Islands (Føroya landsbókasavn): Contributed information on books, magazines and periodicals and public libraries. Unpublished.

Norðlýsið (non-daily newspaper): Contributed information on circulation, number of pages per issue, etc. Unpublished.

Oyggjatiðindi (non-daily newspaper): Contributed information on circulation, number of pages per issue, etc. Unpublished.

Postal and Telecom Surveillance Authority (Fjarskiptiseftirlitið): Annual reports present overview of the broadcasting and telecommunication market in the Faroes and some statistics on technical penetration and number of subscribers and market shares. Available at www.fse.fo/. Annual reports in Faroese only, some statistics in English as well.

radionyt.com: Webpage with news about broadcasting (radio and TV) in Denmark, including in the Faroe Islands and Greenland, published by Hartvig Media, Randers, Denmark. In Danish only.

radio-tv håndbogen: Danish radio and TV handbook published twice a year by Hartvig Media, Randers, Denmark, provides listings of radio and TV stations and channels in the Faroes and Greenland, addresses, broadcasting schedules, personnel, etc. In Danish only.

Rás 2 (private radio station): Contributed information on transmission hours, programming, personnel, etc. Unpublished.

Sjónvarp Føroya - SvF (public television): Contributed information on transmitting hours and programming, and number of licenses. Unpublished. Annual accounts present statistics on operational revenue, costs and personnel. Most recent accounts are available at www.svf.fo/. In Faroese only.

Sosialurin (daily newspaper): Contributed information on circulation, number of pages per issue, etc. Unpublished.

Statistics Faroe Islands (Hagstova Føroya): The bi-lingual statistical yearbook 'Árbók fyri Føroyar – Statistical Yearbook of the Faroe Islands' (previously published separately in Danish as 'Betekning før Færøerne' and in Faroese as 'Ársfrágreiðing fyri Føroyar' by the Office of the Faroese Government and the High Commissioner of the Faroe Islands), and the English language publication 'Faroe Islands in Figures' present general statistics on the faroes and the traditional media, newspapers, on public radio and television only (Útvarp Føroya – ÚF and Sjóntvarp Føroya – SvF only), and on books public libraries, cinemas, and telecommunications. Recent publications and data are available at www.hagstova.fo/. In English and Faroese.

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The Faroese Parliament (Løgting Føroya): The State Budget presents statistics on revenue and costs, transmission hours and staff of public radio and television, Útvarp Føroya – ÚF and Sjóntvarp Føroya – SvF and governmental subsidises to the media. Recent State Budgets are available at www.logting.fo/. In Faroese only.

Trúboðin (fortnightly Christian religious paper): Information about circulation and development of frequency of issue sought from the paper's website www.trubodin.fo/. In Faroese only.

Útvarp Føroya - ÚF (public radio): Contributed information on transmitting hours and programming, and number of licenses. Unpublished. Annual accounts present statistics on operational revenue, costs and personnel. In Faroese only.

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Greenland

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Greenland Home Rule: Greenland Government and Greenland Parliament (Grønlands Hjemmestyre: Grønlands Landsstyre and Grønlands Landsting): The State Budget presents statistics on revenue and costs, transmission hours and staff of public radio and television, KNR-Radio and TV, and governmental subsidises to the media. Recent State Budgets are available online. Web site: www.naoq.gl/. In Danish and Greenlandic, but only partly in English.

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Addresses

The Faroes

3-arin (music release and distribution)
SMS Center
P.O. Box 1057/58
FO-110 Tórshavn
phone: +298 35 35 35
fax: +298 35 35 36
e-mail: 3-arin@3-arin.com
website: www.3-arin.com/

Board of Film Classification

Filmseftirlitið
N. Winthersgøta 7
P.O. Box 174
FO-110 Tórshavn
phone: +298 31 73 44
fax: +298 31 93 30
e-mail: filmsefte@post.olivant.fo

Dimmalætting (daily newspaper)

Smyrilsvegur 13
P.O. Box 3019
FO-110 Tórshavn
phone: +298 34 12 00
fax: +298 34 12 01
e-mail: post@dimma.fo
website: www.dimma.fo/

Faroese Telecom

P/f Telefonverkið
Klingran 1–5
P.O. Box 27
FO-188 Hoyvík
phone: +298 30 30 30
fax: +298 30 30 31
e-mail: ft@ft.fo
website: www.tele.fo/

Gallup Faroes (surveys)

Gallup Føroyar
Íslandsvegur 22
FO-110 Tórshavn
phone: +298 31 19 46
e-mail: gallup@gallup.fo
website: www.gallup.fo/

Havnar Bio (cinema and video distribution and rental)

Bio Sp/f
Tinghúsvegur 8
P.O. Box 1017
FO-110 Tórshavn
phone: +298 31 19 56
fax: +298 31 69 65
e-mail: havnabio@post.olivant.fo
website: www.bio.fo/

Kringvarp Føroya

Faroese National Broadcasting Service

Útvarp Føroya – ÚF (Faroese National Radio)
Norðari Ringvegur
P.O. Box 1299
FO-110 Tórshavn
phone: +298 34 75 00
fax: +298 34 75 01
e-mail: uf@fo.is
website: www.uf.fo/

Sjónvarp Føroya – SvF (Faroese National Television)

Norðari Ringvegur
P.O. Box 1299
FO-110 Tórshavn
phone: +298 34 75 00
fax: +298 34 75 01
e-mail: svf@svf.fo
website: www.svf.fo/

Kvinna (women's magazine)

Dvørgastigur 7
P.O. Box 1099
FO-110 Tórshavn
phone: +298 35 53 55
fax: +298 35 53 50
e-mail: kvinna@kvinna.fo
website: www.kvinna.fo/

Lindin, kristilegt kringvarp (Christian Radio)

Bøkjrabrekka 9
P.O. Box 2063
FO-165 Argir
phone: +298 32 13 77
fax: +298 32 13 79
e-mail: lindin@lindin.fo
website: www.lindin.fo/

Mentanarhúsið Atlantis (cinema)

Bøgøta 5
P.O. Box 320
FO-700 Klaksvík
phone: +298 45 69 00
fax: +298 45 83 01
e-mail: atlantis@post.olivant.fo
website: www.atlantis.fo/

Ministry of Education and Culture

Mentamálaráðið
Hoyvíksvegur 72
P.O. Box 3279
FO-110 Tórshavn
phone: +298 35 50 50
fax: +298 35 50 55
e-mail: mmr@mmr.fo
website: www.mmr.fo/

National Library of the Faroe Islands

Føroya landsbókasavn
J. C. Svabosgøta 16
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FO-110 Tórshavn
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fax: +298 31 88 95
e-mail: flb@flb.fo
website: www.flb.fo/

Norðlýsið (non-daily regional newspaper)

Rygsvegur 3
P.O. Box 58
FO-700 Klaksvík
phone: +298 45 62 85
fax: +298 45 64 98
e-mail: norpres@post.olivant.fo
website: www.nordlysidi.com/

Oyggjatiðindi (non-daily newspaper)

Lýðarsvegur 19
P.O. Box 3312
FO-110 Tórshavn
phone: +298 34 44 11
fax: +298 31 64 11
e-mail: oyggjat@post.olivant.fo
website: www.oyggjatiidindi.com/

Postal and Telecom Surveillance Authority

Post- og Fjarskiftiseftirlitið
Skálatrøð 20
FO-110 Tórshavn
phone: +298 35 60 20
fax: +298 35 60 35
e-mail: fse@fse.fo
website: www.fse.fo/

Rás 2 (private radio channel)

Søldarfjarðarvegur 11
P.O. Box 226
FO-600 Saltangará
phone: +298 40 99 90
fax: +298 40 99 90
e-mail: ras2@ras2.fo
website: www.ras2.fo/

Sosialurin (daily newspaper)

Argjavegur 26
P.O. Box 76
FO-110 Tórshavn
phone: +298 31 18 20
fax: +298 31 47 20
e-mail: post@sosialurin.fo
website: www.sosialurin.fo/

Statistics Faroe Islands

Hagstova Føroya
Traðargøta 39
P.O. Box 2068
FO-165 Argir
phone: +298 35 28 00
fax: +298 35 28 01
e-mail: hagstova@hagstova.fo
website: www.hagstova.fo/

Televarpið (TV distributor)

Klingran 1
P.O. Box 3128
FO-110 Tórshavn
phone: +298 34 03 40
fax: +298 34 03 41
e-mail: televarp@televarp.fo
website: www.televarp.fo/

Tutl (music release and distribution)

Reynargøta 12
FO-110 Tórshavn
phone: +298 31 48 15
fax: +298 31 48 25
e-mail: info@tutl.com
website: www.tutl.com/

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Fróðskaparsetur Føroya
J.C. Svabos gøta 14
FO-100 Tórshavn
phone: +298 35 25 00
fax: +298 35 25 01
e-mail: setur@setur.fo
website: www.setur.fo/

VikuBlaðið (free non-daily paper)

Niels Winthersgøta 5
FO-110 Tórshavn
phone: +298 32 10 00
fax: +298 32 10 05
e-mail: vikublad@vikublad.fo
website: www.vikublad.fo/

Vinnuvitan (fortnightly business paper)

Íslandsvegur 22
P.O. Box 3243
FO-110 Tórshavn
phone: +298 31 80 44
fax: +298 31 80 65
e-mail: info@vinnuvitan.fo
website: www.vinnuvitan.fo/

Greenland

Arnanut (women's magazine)

website: www.arnanut.gl/

– see *Sermitsiaq*

Atlantic Music – Atlantic Studio

(music release and distribution, recording studio)

DK-3900 Nuuk

e-mail: atlanticmusic@greenet.gl

website: www.atlanticmusic.gl/

Atuakkiorfik – Det grønlandske forlag (book publisher)

Imaneq 9

DK-3900 Nuuk

phone: +299 32 17 37

fax: +299 32 24 44

e-mail: sale@atuakkiorfik.gl

website: <http://www.atuakkiorfik.gl/>

Atugagdliutit/Grønlandsposten – AG (non-daily newspaper)

Aqqusinersuaq 4

P.O. Box 39

DK-3900 Nuuk

phone: +299 32 10 83

fax: +299 32 54 83

e-mail: adm@ag.gl

website: www.ag.gl/

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Kalaallit Nunaanni Naatsorsueqqissaartarfik–

Grønlands Statistik

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DK-3900 Nuuk

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fax: +299 32 29 54

e-mail: stat@gh.gl

website: www.statgreen.gl/

Greenlandic School of Journalism, The

Tusagassiornermik Illinniarfik – Journalistskolen

DK-3900 Nuuk

website: www.ti.gl/

HS Analyse (surveys)

Uulineq 23

P.O. Box 1430

DK-3900 Nuuk

phone: +299 32 22 85

fax: +299 32 22 85

e-mail: skyds@greenet.gl

Iluliarmioq (free local fortnightly paper)

P.O. Box 724

DK-3952 Ilulissat

phone: +299 94 58 20 /54 68 21

fax: +299 94 28 29

e-mail: psi@greenet.gl

Katuaq (Greenland's Cultural Centre)

Imaneq 21

P.O. Box 1622

DK-3900 Nuuk

phone: +299 32 33 00

fax: +299 32 33 01

e-mail: katuaq@katuaq.gl

website: <http://www.katuaq.gl/>

Kalaallit Nunaata Radioa – KNR

KNR-Radioa (Radio Greenland)

Grønlands Radio

H.J. Rinksvej 35

P.O. Box 1007

DK-3900 Nuuk

phone: +299 36 16 00

fax: +299 36 15 02

e-mail: info@knr.gl

website: www.knr.gl/saqqaa/

KNR-TV (TV Greenland)

Grønlands TV

P.O. Box 1007

DK-3900 Nuuk

phone: +299 36 15 00

fax: +299 36 15 02

e-mail: info@knr.gl

website: www.knr.gl/saqqaa/

Kujataamiu Nutaag (free regional fortnightly paper)

DK-3920 Qaqortoq

e-mail: qoffset@greenet.gl

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fax: +299 32 20 73

e-mail: kiiip@gh.gl

website: www.nanoq.gl/

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Nunatta Atuagaateqarfia – Det Grønlandske

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Imaneq 26

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DK-3900 Nuuk

phone: +299 32 11 56

fax: +299 32 39 43

e-mail: nalib@katak.gl

website: www.katak.gl/

Neriusaaq (arts and culture magazine)

P.O. Box 1555

DK-3900 Nuuk

e-mail: burkal@greenet.gl

Nuuk Ugeavis (free local weekly paper)
www.nuukugeavis.gl/
– see *Sermitsiaq*

Radio og TV nævnet – Radio TVpillugit (Radio and TV Commission)
P.O. Box 1029
DK-3900 Nuuk
– see *Ministry of Culture and Education, Research and Religion*

Sermitsiaq (non-daily newspaper)
Spindlers Bakke 10
P.O. Box 150
DK-3900 Nuuk
phone: +299 32 19 02
fax: +299 32 24 99
e-mail: sermitsiaq@greenet.gl
website: www.sermitsiaq.gl/

STTK (Association of Local Radio and TV Stations)
Sinerissami takusassilviit tusagassiivillu kattuffiat
– *Lokale radio- og tv- stationers sammenslutning*
P.O. Box 559
DK-3900 Nuuk
phone: +299 32 96 07
fax: +299 32 96 07
e-mail: info@sttk.gl
website: www.sttk.gl/

–listings and addresses of member radio and TV stations

Tele Greenland A/S
Qullilerfik 2
P.O. Box 1002
DK-3900 Nuuk
phone: +299 34 12 55
fax: +299 32 22 55
website: www.tele.gl/

ULO (music release)
Kimmernat 5
DK-3900 Nuuk
phone: +299 31 24 49
e-mail: ulo@greenet.gl
website: www.ulo.gl/

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Ilisimatusarfik: Kalaallit Nunaata Universiteta – Grønlands Universitet
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