



Resilience and social costs: centralised towns vs. distributed settlements?

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Resilience and social costs: centralized towns vs. distributed settlements in Greenland?

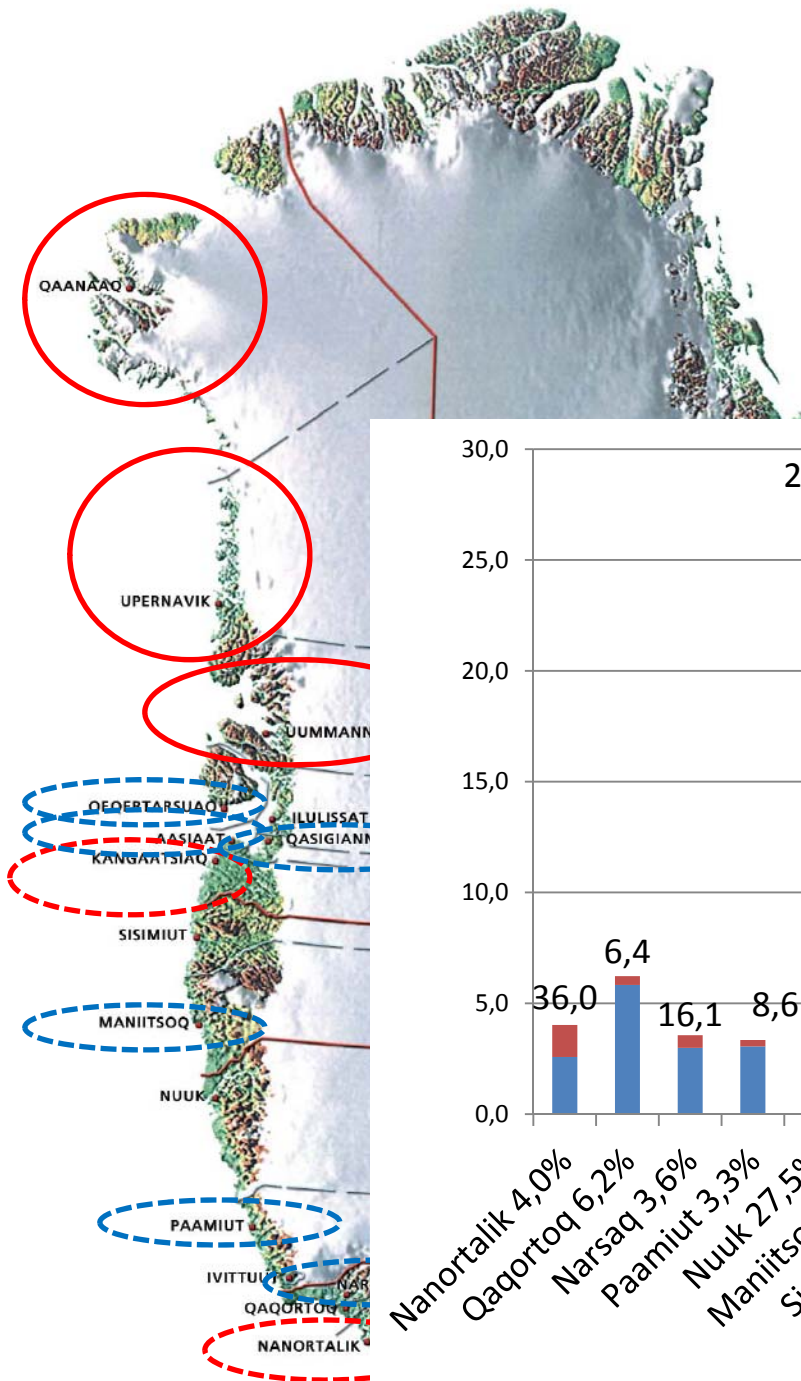


By Kåre Hendriksen
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Distributed settlement pattern has been under pressure the last decade

- Decoupling of utilization of resources/occupation and place of living
- Increasing living costs in the outlying districts
- Reduced and more expensive public transport
- Increasing social inequalities – close to USA (OECD GINI-coefficient)
- An important administrative and politically discussion is that the outlying districts are ‘to expensive’
- Expensive compared with what?

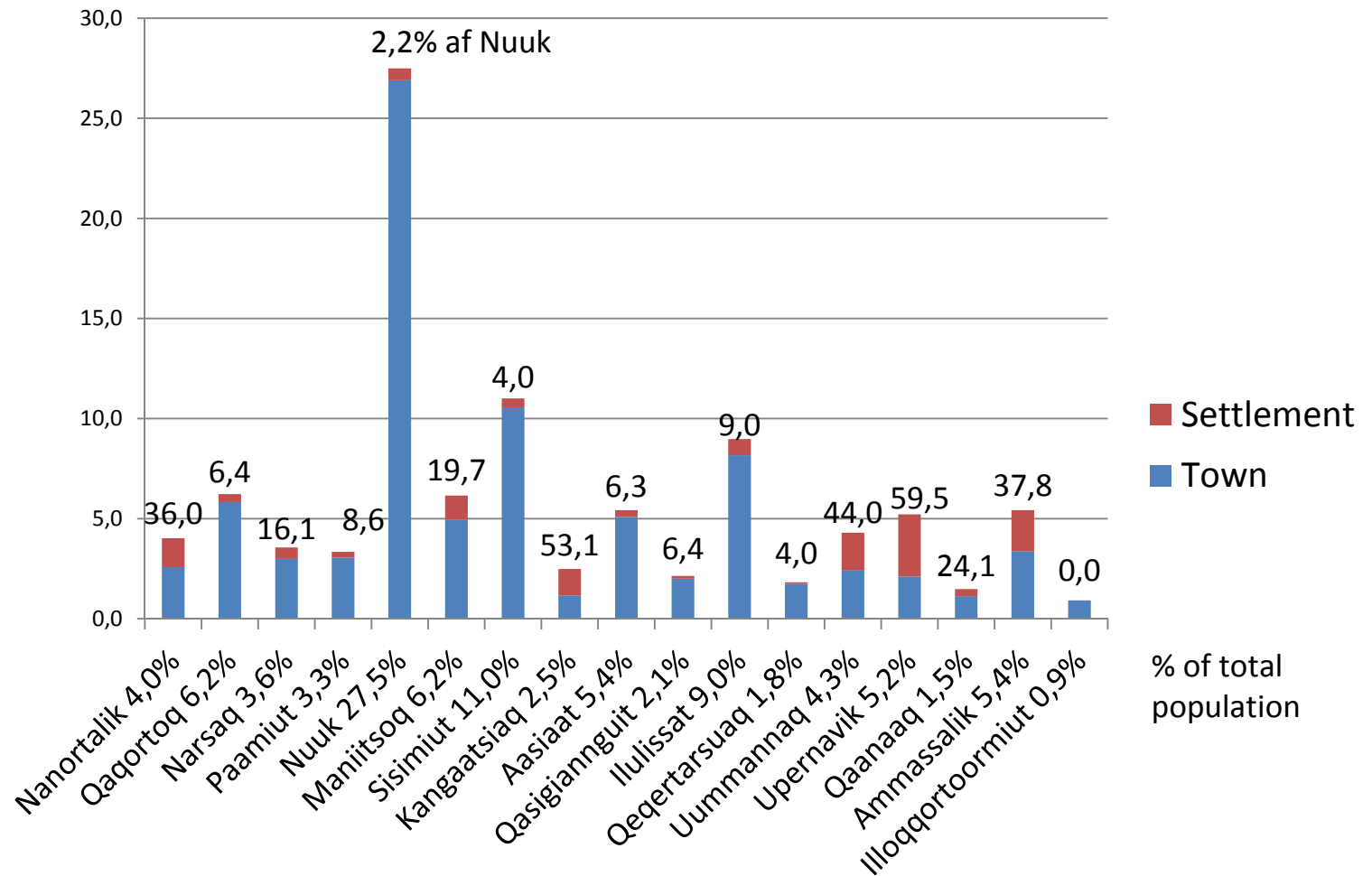




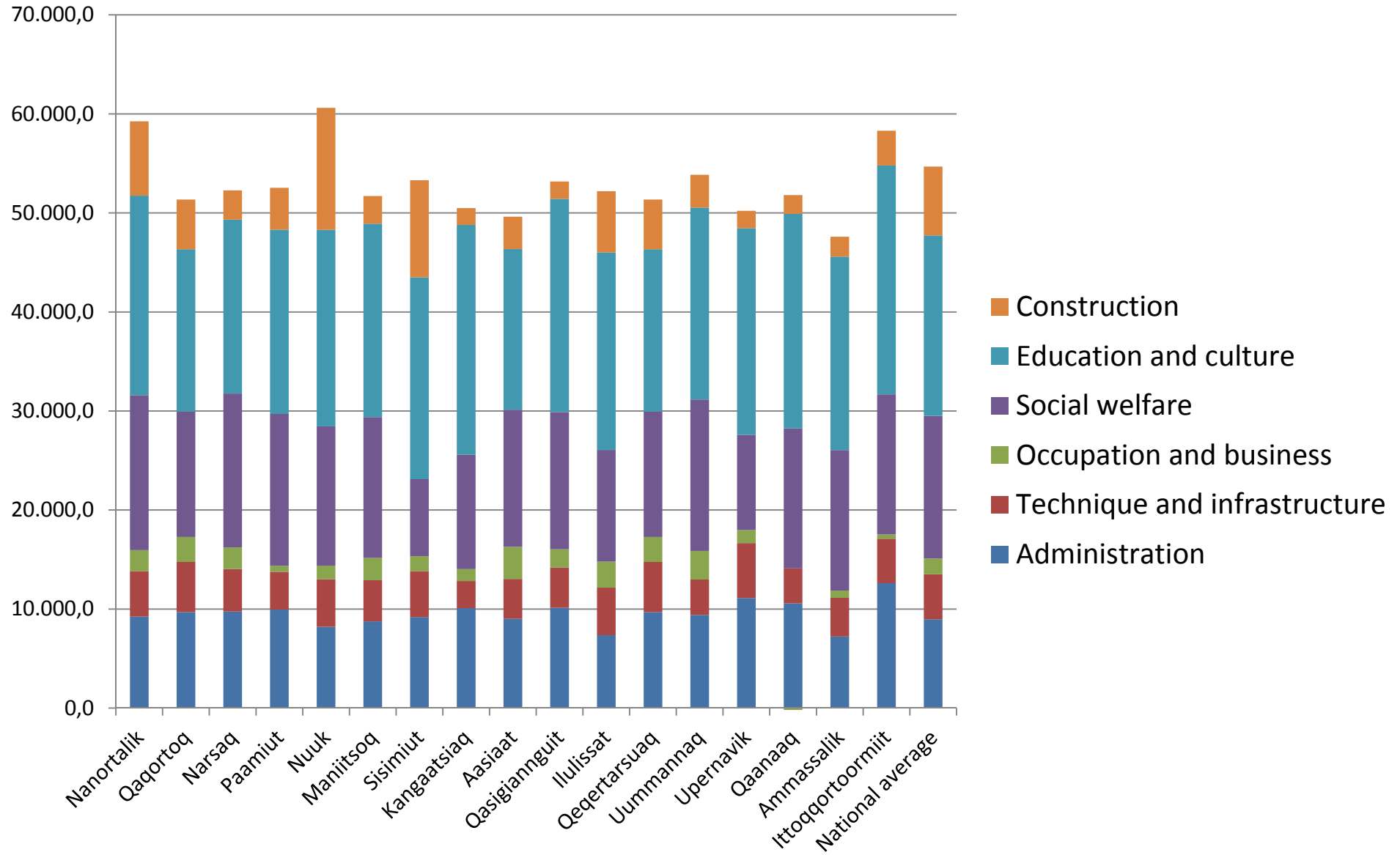
56.000 inhabitants in 18 towns and 58 settlements

Definition under change

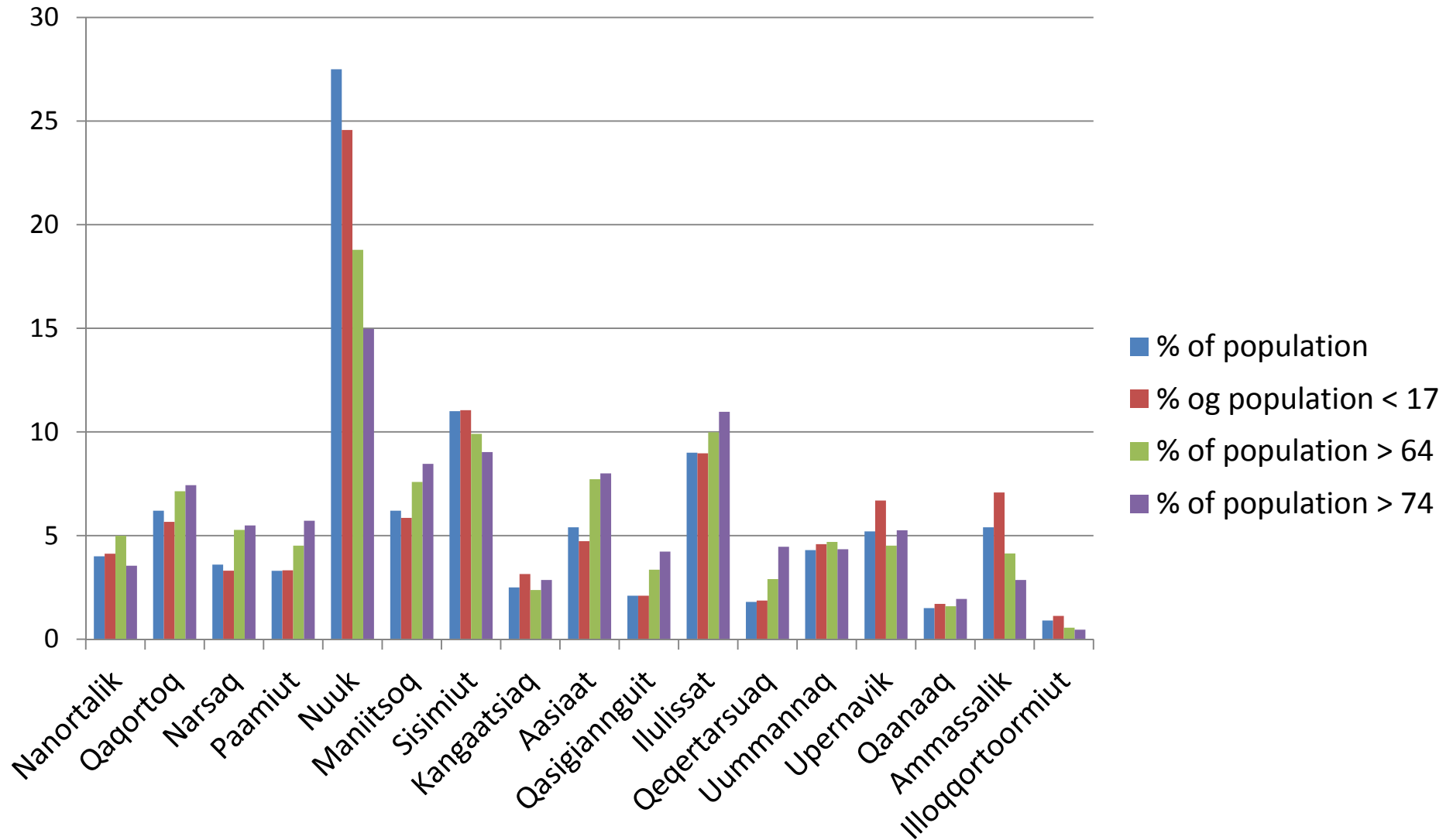
- Traditional outlying districts
- Accepted outlying districts



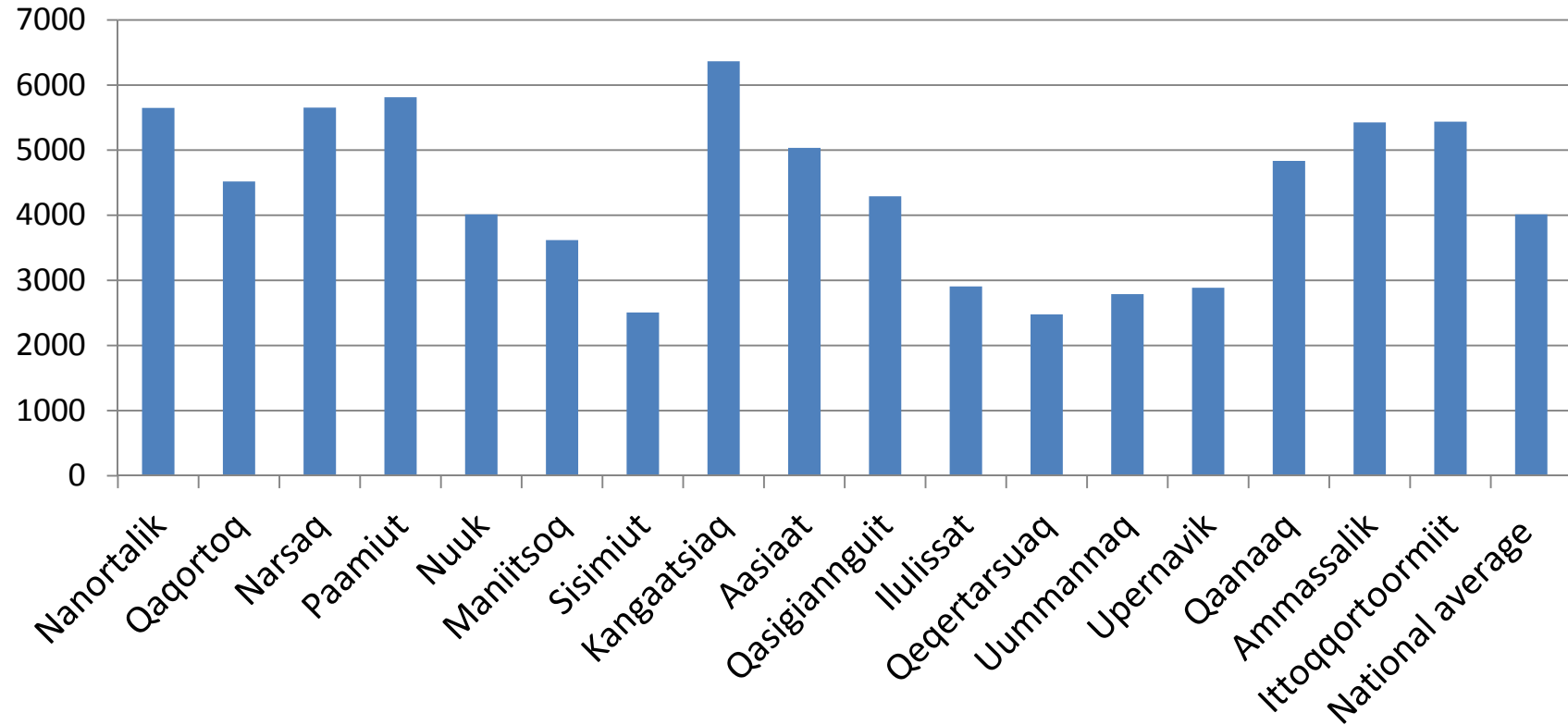
Municipality cost pr. capita 2008



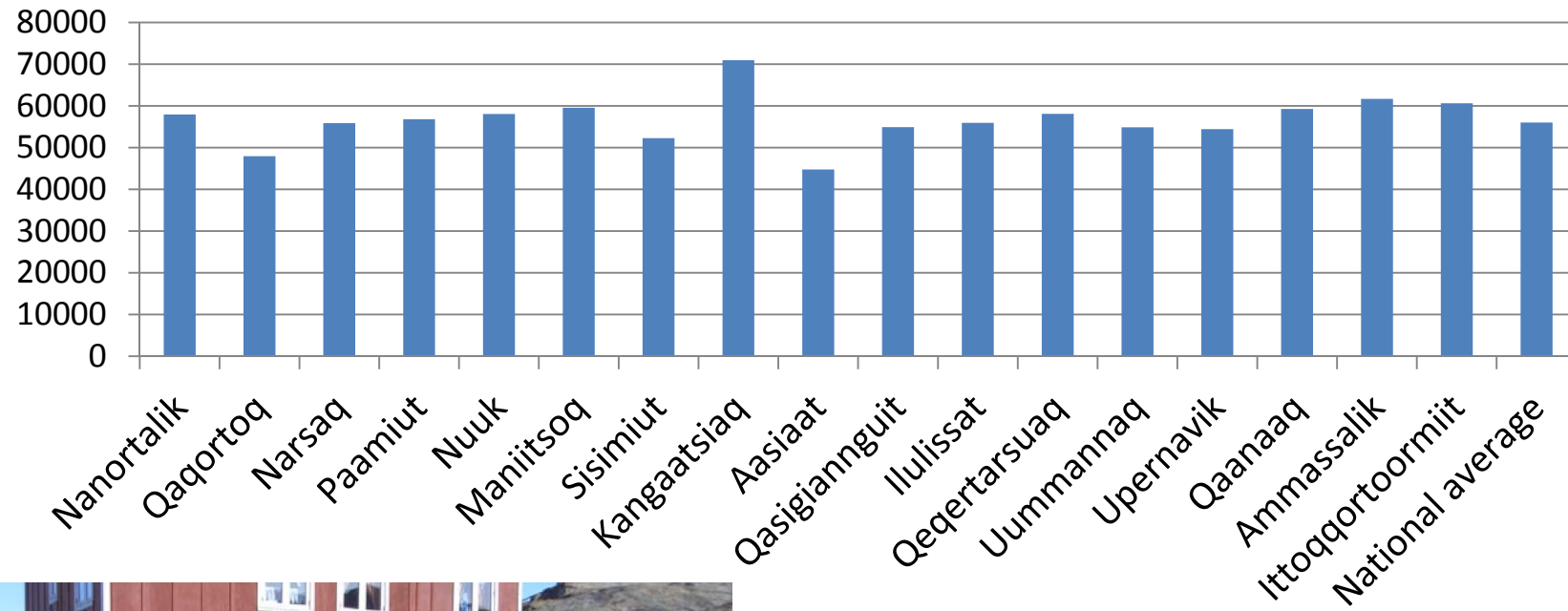
Percent of population in selected ages 2008

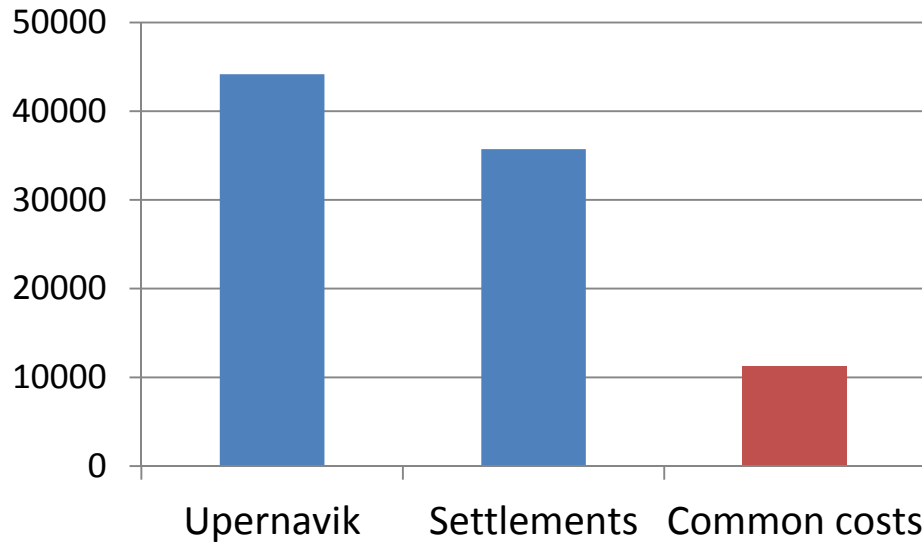


Social help pr. capita 2008

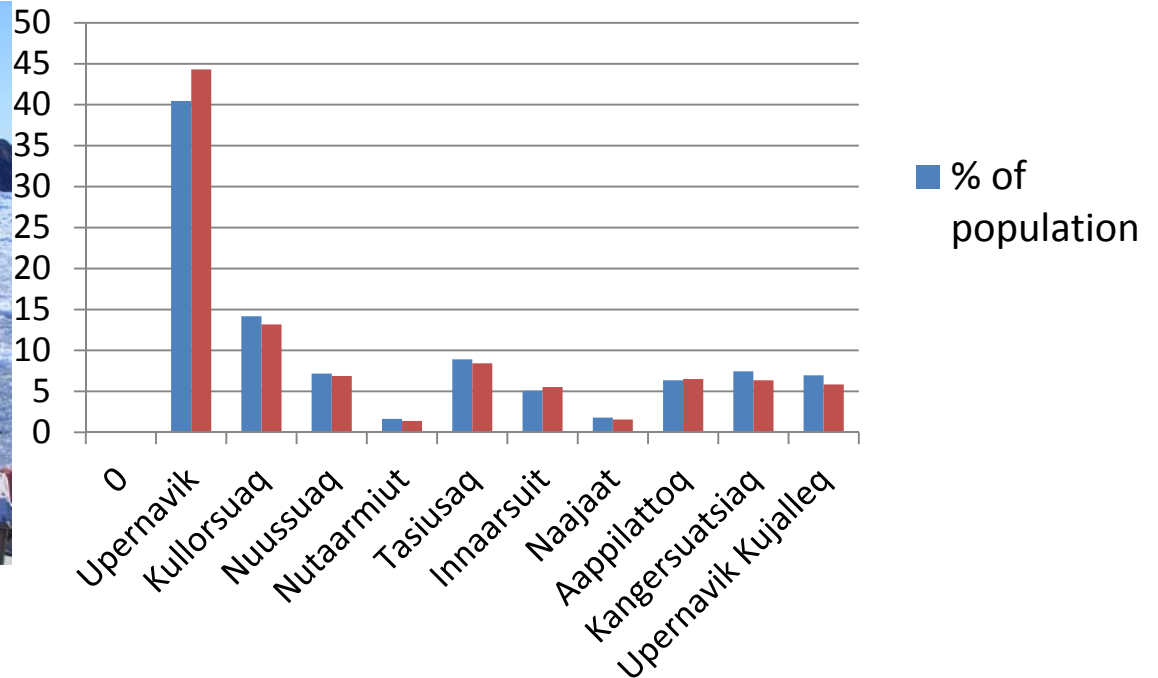


Costs pr. pupil primary school 2008

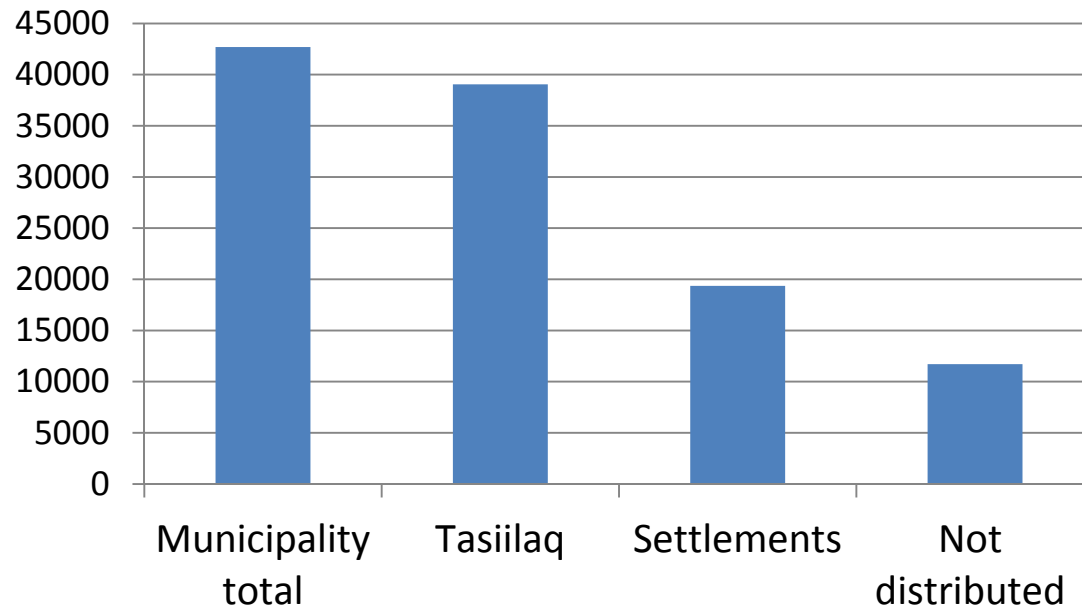




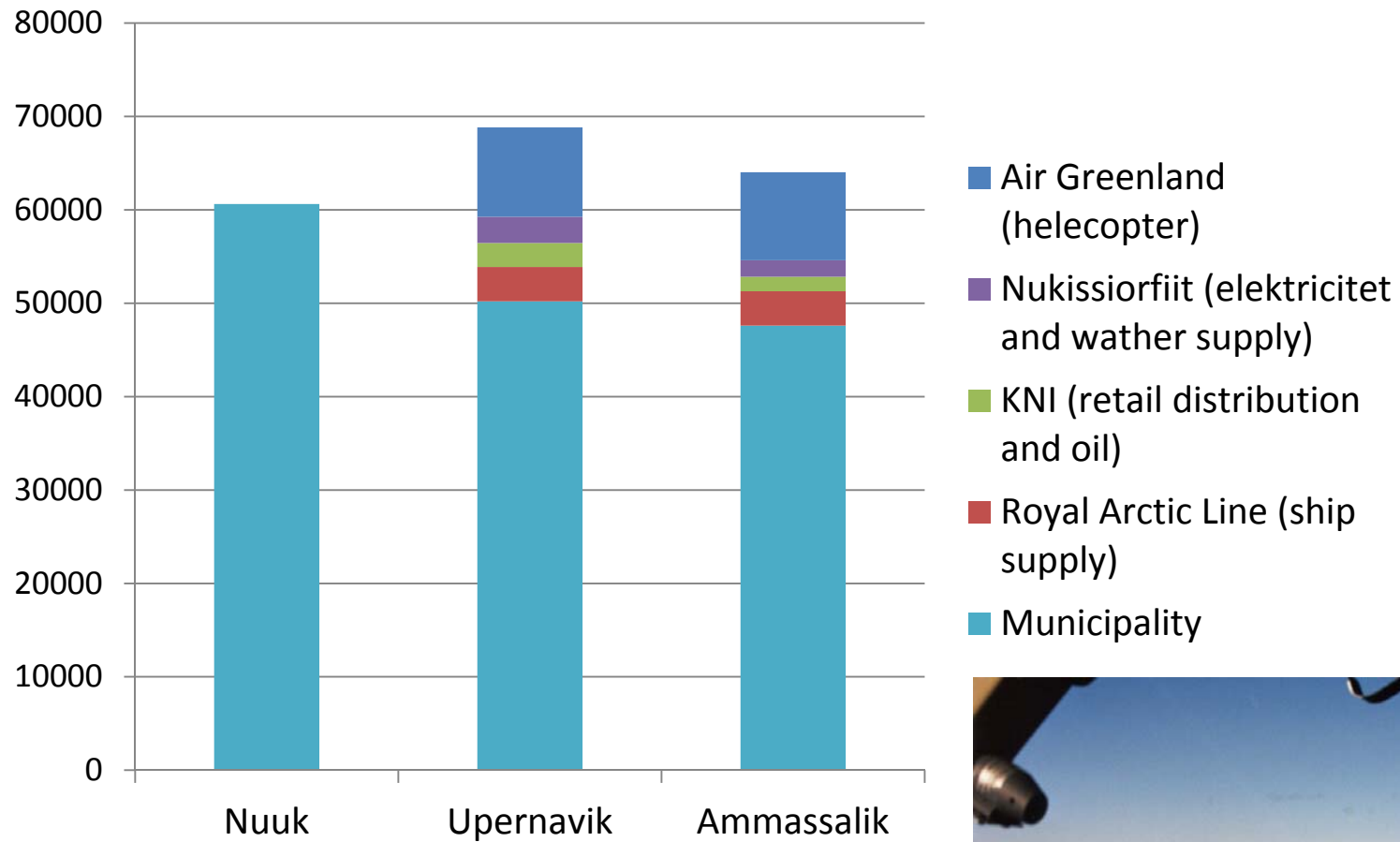
Cost pr. capita Upernavik Municipality 2008



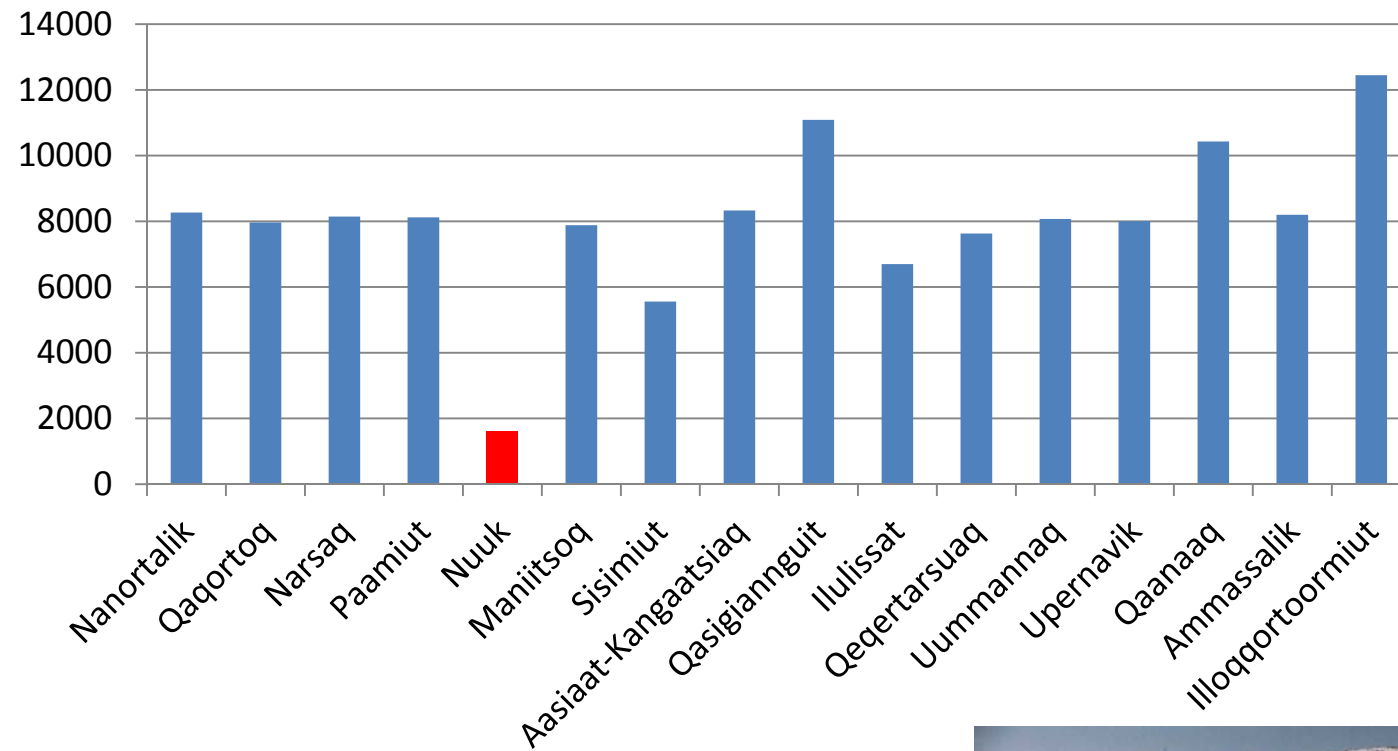
Cost pr. capita Ammassalik Municipality 2004



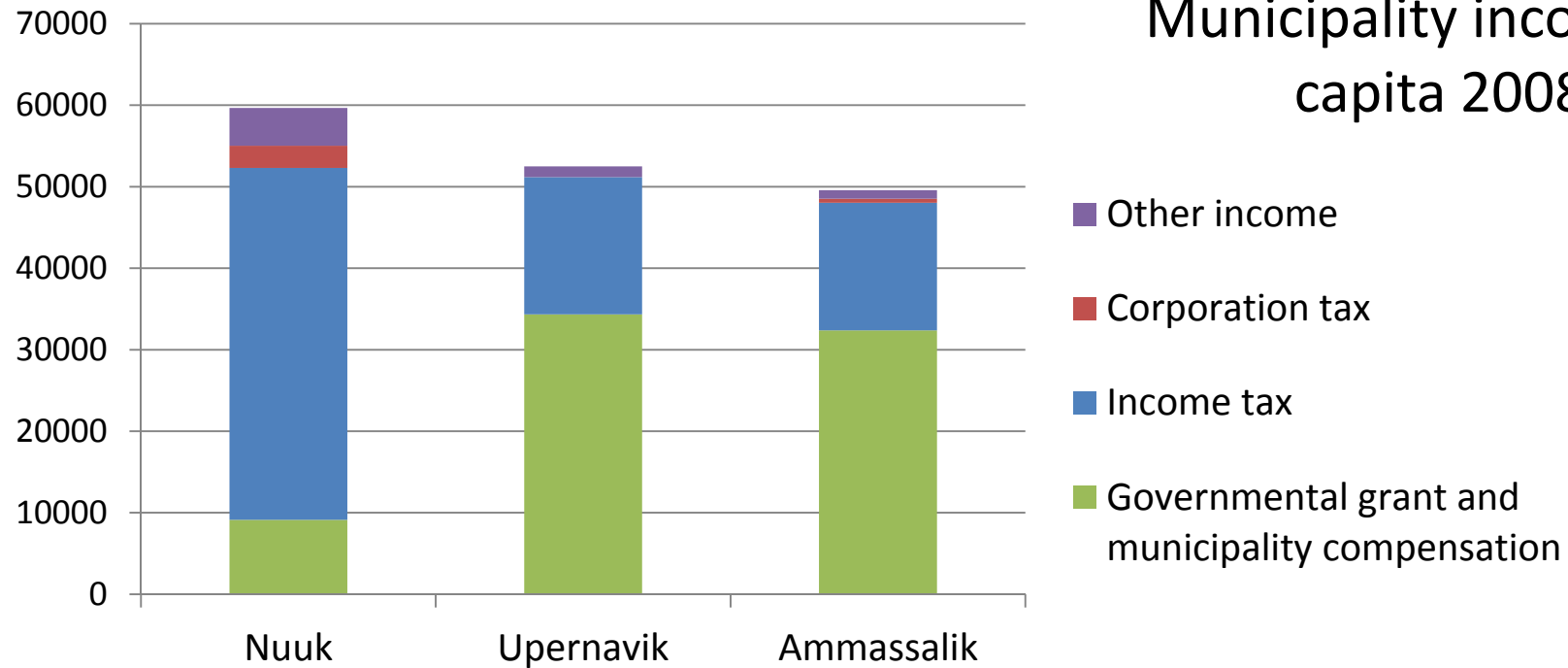
Municipality + government subsidize pr. capita 2008



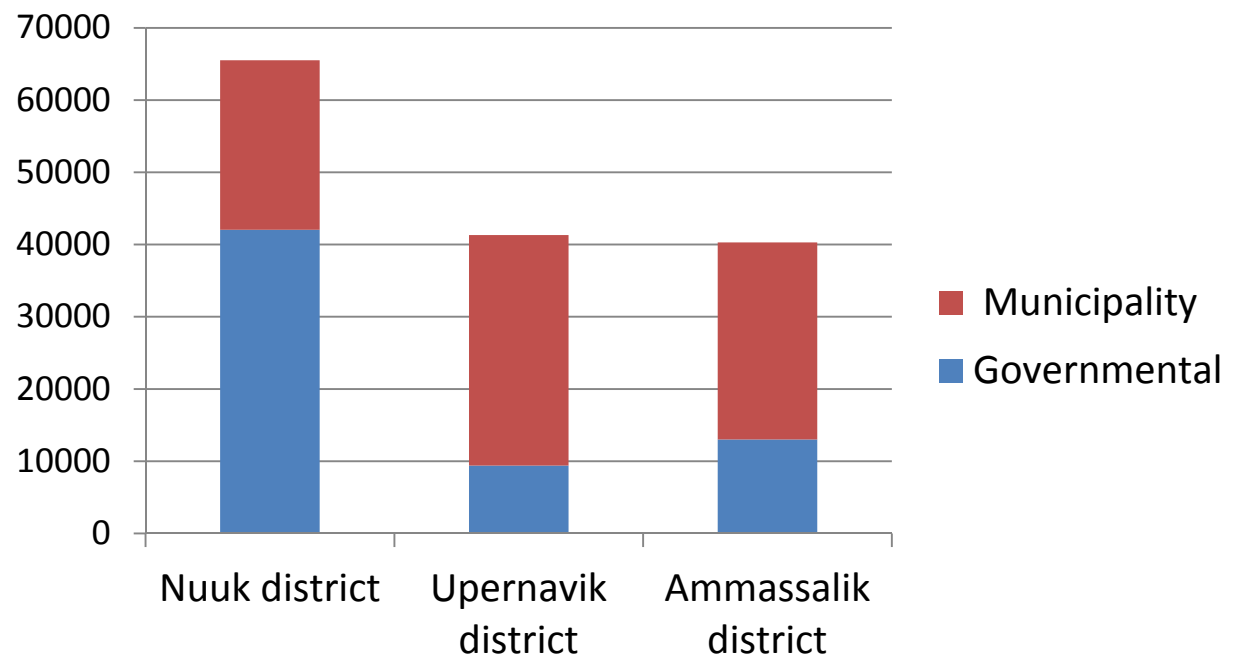
Health services cost pr. capita 2008



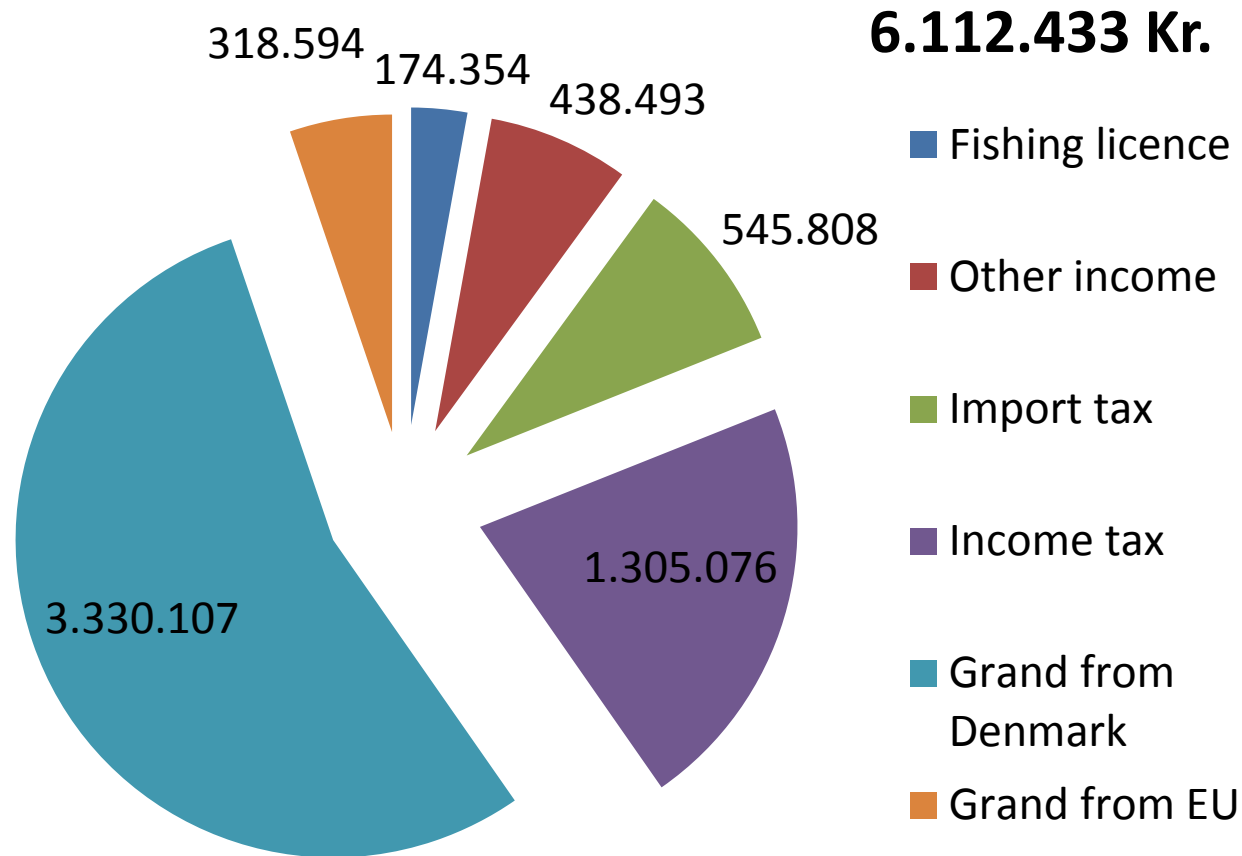
Municipality income pr. capita 2008



Public wages pr. capita 2008



National treasury of Greenland (Governmental income) 2008



App. 25% of Greenlandic halibut is catch in Upernavik district

= 6% of the total export
income

Upernavik district = 5%
of the population



What is the economic, social and human cost of the alternative?





For the local population the climate changes is recognized as changed conditions you have to cope with

‘The threats against our way of living is not the climate changes but the decisions taken in Nuuk’



Thank you

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