

HELSINKI REGION

2002

Statistical Comparisons

Abridged version



Inquiries

City of Helsinki Urban Facts

P.O.Box 5520, FIN-00099 City of Helsinki, Finland

Eeva-Kaisa Peuranen, tel. + 358 9 169 3178, E-mail: eeva-kaisa.peuranen@hel.fi

Telefax + 358 9 169 3200

Management group

Chairperson	Eeva-Kaisa Peuranen	City of Helsinki Urban Facts
Members	Anna Nikk	City of Helsinki Urban Facts
	Pentti Lappi	Uusimaa Regional Council
	Mikael Kekkonen	Vantaa City, Statistics and Research
	Marja Lounila	Espoo City, Statistics and Research
	Sirpa Nisunen	Tuusula Municipality
	Jaana Halonen	Helsinki Metropolitan Area Council

Editorial group

City of Helsinki Urban Facts
Eeva-Kaisa Peuranen
Anna Nikk

Cover design and layout Maps

Raoul Charpentier, Guassi
National Land Survey of Finland
Helsinki City Planning Office

Translations

Magnus Gräsbeck, City of Helsinki Urban Facts
Anna Nikk, City of Helsinki Urban Facts

Web publication
ISBN 952-473-027-8

Printed publication
ISBN 951-718-877-3



Contents

Preface	2
The Helsinki Region – an introduction	3
Definition of the geo-administrative regions	11
List of tables	12
List of diagrams	14
1. Area and environment	16
2. Population	21
3. Economic activity of population	26
4. Industries	31
5. Housing and construction	34
6. Transport and telecommunications	39
7. Education, arts and culture	43
8. Social welfare and health care	47
9. Municipal elections	51



The Helsinki Region is a dynamic and growing urban area. The region plays an important role in Finnish society and economy. The Helsinki Region generates a third of Finland's gross domestic product and is home to a quarter of all Finns. The structure of its economy is relatively diversified with the vast majority of employees working the service sector. The educational level of the population is high and still growing.

This abridged version of the printed publication attempts to portray the Helsinki Region today. Statistics on a number of different themes, maps and an introductory chapter draw out similarities and differences both within the region and in comparison with other European urban regions. This publication is a follow-up to Helsinki Region 2000, Statistical Comparisons, which was published in 2000.

A working group of representatives from the Cities of Helsinki, Espoo and Vantaa, the municipality of Tuusula, Helsinki Metropolitan Area Council and Uusimaa Regional Council were responsible for planning this publication. The Statistics and Information Service of City of Helsinki Urban Facts was responsible for compiling and editing the publication. We would like to thank all of our collaborators.



The Helsinki Region – an introduction

Finland's largest residential and labour market area

The Helsinki Region is Finland's largest residential and labour market area. Helsinki is the principal municipality of the region, which comprises the four municipalities in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area (Helsinki, Espoo, Vantaa and Kauniainen) and eight surrounding municipalities (Hyvinkää, Järvenpää, Kerava, Kirkkonummi, Nurmijärvi, Sipoo, Tuusula and Vihti).

In international comparisons Finland stands out as a sparsely populated country with one of the lowest urbanisation rates within the European Union. Over the last few years population has, however, increasingly concentrated in urban areas. The current population density of the Helsinki Region is only 400 people per square kilometre. However, this is close to the population densities of the other Nordic capital regions: 480 in Stockholm, 200 in Oslo and 650 in Copenhagen. In many other large European cities population densities are of a different magnitude: Paris has a stunning 20,000 per square kilometre, Brussels nearly 6,000, and Vienna and Berlin close to 4,000.

The lakes and creeks, the shoreline and archipelago of the Helsinki Region bring an open and natural feel to the area. Even within its urban core, the parks and the maritime setting create a sense of being close to nature. Further out into the region, fields and forests increasingly dominate the landscape and add to the rich endowment of green space in the Helsinki Region.

Population of 1.2 million

Over the last thirty years or so, Finland's image has altered significantly, as the country's centre of population has moved southwards, boosting cities in southern and central Finland and along the coast, and leading to denser living environments in those areas. University cities in particular have gained from significant net migration.

The population of the Helsinki Region has grown from 830,00 in 1970 to 1,210,000 in 2002. About 40 per cent of population growth in the 1990s was due to birth excess and about 60 per cent to migration. On average two thirds of those moving into the Helsinki Region come from other urban areas. A quarter of all migrants belonging to the labour force had graduated with a higher education degree. Depending on economic development, the Helsinki Region population is projected to grow by 200,000-300,000 by 2010. Relatively speaking, fastest population growth is predicted for the outer parts of the region. At the same time, Helsinki's share of the total population in the Helsinki Region will decrease.

A relatively young population

The Helsinki Region offers more opportunities for educated young people, as well as for young people seeking an education, than many other urban areas in Finland. The population of the Helsinki Region is slightly younger than the population of Finland as a whole. Within the Helsinki Region, Helsinki has a markedly lower proportion of children than any of the other municipalities. The main reason for this has been the tendency of families with young children to move out of Helsinki into the region's other municipalities. However, Helsinki also has a relatively lower rate of nativity. The Metropolitan Area overall has a smaller proportion of under 14 year olds and a greater proportion of over 65 year olds than the rest of the Helsinki region.

Alongside Paris, the Helsinki Region (NUTS 3 region) has one of the youngest age structures in Europe. About 12 per cent of the population in 2000 was 65 years of age or older. However, the proportion of this age group is rising faster than in any other European greater metropolitan area (NUTS95 classification). It is projected to nearly double during the first quarter of this century. According to the projections, the Helsinki Region will have nearly 320 000 inhabitants of 65 years of age or older in 2025. This will amount to 21 per cent of the population, which by European standards will be about the average.

The proportion of the population aged 65 or over is significantly high in St. Petersburg. St. Petersburg also experiences strongly negative natural population growth. Riga is another Eastern European region with high mortality rates and relatively low nativity rates. Of the capital regions examined, the largest natural population growth is in Reykjavik. Dublin comes second, Paris third and Helsinki joint fourth with Oslo. Out of the Nordic capital regions, natural population growth is lowest in Copenhagen.

An increasing number of people speak a language other than Finnish or Swedish as their mother tongue

Most of the inhabitants of the Helsinki Region speak Finnish as their mother tongue. Finland is a bilingual country and the proportion of people speaking Swedish, the other official language, is nowadays 6 per cent. The most Swedish-speaking part of the economic area is Sipoo, followed by Kauniainen and Kirkkonummi. In Sipoo, for example, some 40 per cent of the population speak Swedish as their mother tongue. Half of the region's municipalities are bilingual, which is apparent in the form of bilingual services and, for example, in street names and street signs.

The proportion of the population speaking a language other than Finnish or Swedish has steadily increased since the early 1990s. After Finnish and Swedish, the largest language groups now living in the Helsinki Region are Russian and Estonian. The number of foreigners in the region is low by international standards. There are currently 4 per cent of non-nationals living in the Helsinki Region compared with 10 per cent in Stockholm and 30 per cent in Brussels. Nevertheless, the Helsinki Region now has areas that show clear signs of a multicultural society. It should also be noted that in recent years large numbers of foreign migrants have received Finnish citizenship and as such the figures for non-na-

tionals do not reveal the true extent of multiculturalism. There is also an increasing number of foreign students studying in higher education institutes, and multinational and foreign companies are an increasingly permanent feature of the economy in the Helsinki Region.

The Helsinki Region's share of all jobs in Finland close to 30 per cent

The largest concentration of economic activity in Finland is found in the Helsinki Region. The region has dominated the development in the fastest growing sector of industry, the information sector. Recent economic growth in the Helsinki Region has been based on the success of the information sector with telecommunications, information technology and new media being of particular importance. The emergence of an internationally significant information sector has been a great boost to the region. Strong growth has also been experienced in the more traditional sectors of construction and hotels and restaurants. In all of these sectors, growth in jobs has been significantly higher in the Helsinki Region than in the rest of the country. Overall, the region is dominated by the service sector.

Clustering and networking are typical for business in the Helsinki Region. Significant business clusters include telecommunications, food manufacturing, medical engineering, biotechnology, health services and shipbuilding. A number of factors have contributed to the growth of these clusters. Among the most important factors one may mention the relatively high educational level of the region's labour force, advantageous logistical position, high quality of local research activities and the presence of a number of higher education institutes.

The Helsinki Region has around 650,000 jobs. The information sector's share of total jobs is 16 per cent. Half of Finland's information sector jobs are located within the Helsinki Region. There are also other business sectors in which Helsinki Region's share of all Finnish jobs is 50 per cent or more. These include the wholesale, agency representation, finance, insurance and business consultancy sectors. Out of Finland's 500 largest companies, 300 have their headquarters in the Helsinki Region. The region's share of all jobs in Finland has grown from some 20 per cent in 1970 to 29 per cent in 2000. By the year 2010, this share is projected to grow to 30 per cent.

80 per cent of all jobs within the services sector

The occupational structure in the Helsinki Region has developed very similarly to most major European metropolitan areas. Jobs in primary production, and to some extent technical jobs, are disappearing and structural growth is based on jobs in the service industries, and even more strongly in management and expert positions. About 81 per cent of all jobs in the Helsinki Region were within the services sector at the end of 2001. This indicates an increased share of about five per cent over the last ten years. In the Helsinki Region, the importance of manufacturing and construction increases as one moves from the centre of the region into the surrounding municipalities. A third of the workforce in the eight outer municipalities commute daily to work in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area.

Women participate in working life nearly as much as men

In Finland women participate in working life nearly as much as men. This is also the case in the Helsinki Region, where women constitute nearly half of the labour force. Alongside Stockholm this figure is the highest in Western Europe. Part-time work is fairly rare in the European regions surveyed. Hamburg leads the way for part-time work, while Athens and Madrid have least part-time work. With 12 per cent the Helsinki Region has an average proportion of employed persons working part-time.

Employment has improved in all of the region's municipalities. According to preliminary data from the Ministry of Labour the unemployment rate for the Helsinki Region averaged at 7,3 per cent in 2000. The figure is higher than for example, in Copenhagen, Stockholm or Oslo, but still lower than in regions such as Rome, Brussels and Paris. Finland Statistics' labour force survey (EU-harmonised) uses a different methodology from the Ministry of Labour and indicates an unemployment rate of 5,7 per cent for the Helsinki Region in the beginning of 2002.

Economic outlook in the Helsinki Region is promising. In many international comparative studies Helsinki and Finland have scored high on competitiveness and attractiveness for business. The region's strengths lie in its highly educated workforce, ongoing research and product development, boldness in the application of new technology and quality business environment. In a recent growth projection of gross value added and employment for selected European metropolises 2000-2005, higher employment growth than that of Helsinki was projected only for Dublin¹⁾. For growth in gross added value Helsinki was placed third after Dublin and Warsaw.

40 per cent of homes are single person households

The Helsinki Region has over 580,000 homes. Of these half are one- or two-roomed apartments. The relative abundance of small apartments reflects the structure of the region's households: 40 per cent of homes are occupied by one person.

The Helsinki Region's housing stock is well equipped: water supply, sewerage, bathrooms and central heating are standard in almost every home. A new, increasingly popular feature in apartments is a private sauna.

In the Helsinki Region people generally live in apartments. Only one in three homes are located in a terraced or one-family house. There has been no significant change in the structure of the typical residential building over the last few years. One-family houses become more common as one moves away from Helsinki towards the outer municipalities of the region.

Some 50 per cent of homes in the Helsinki Region are owner occupied. This figure has fallen by 11 per cent during the last decade. Rented accommodation accounts for 40 per cent of homes in the Helsinki Region. People are more likely to live in rental accommodation in the Metropolitan Area than in the outer municipalities.

¹⁾ Laakso, S. (2002) "The metropolises lead economic growth in Europe" in Finnish Urban Network.

In the Helsinki Region the average floor area in residences is 70 square metres. This is 6 square metres less than the Finnish average. Cramped living conditions are less common in the Metropolitan Area which is dominated by small apartments, than elsewhere in the region. This phenomenon is explained by differences in family structure in various parts of the region. Those living alone and childless couples, which are typical of the Metropolitan Area, live more spaciouly than average. On the other hand, families with many children, which are found more commonly in the outer municipalities, live in more cramped conditions.

House prices rising sharply

In the year 2001 houses sold in the Metropolitan Area for 2000 euros per square metre. In the outer municipalities, prices were on average 800 euros cheaper. The lower prices of the outer municipalities have increased the attractiveness of these areas particularly to families with children, because the price difference between the Metropolitan Area and the outer municipalities for a 100 square metres home is some 79 000 euros.

Expenditure by tenants has risen considerably more quickly than other costs and house prices. Taking 1983 as the base year, the level of rents since then has risen over two-fold in Helsinki.

In the year 2001 the rents of non-subsidised one-roomed apartments were 9,10 euros per square metre in the Metropolitan Area and 8,64 euros per square metre in the outer municipalities. In new rental agreements, which indicate the price level in the rental housing market, rents were over 1,30 euros per square metre more expensive.

Construction volume growing

Construction volume has grown in the Helsinki Region since 1997. Both residential and commercial and office construction (if one uses constructed floor area as an indicator) has been growing during the last years and the level of construction has almost reached the yearly level of construction in the beginning of the 1990s.

In the last years residential construction has constituted over 60 per cent of the whole construction volume. During the 1990s around 9 000 new homes were built in the Helsinki Region. The proportion of business and office buildings has been around 20 per cent and the proportion of public buildings 9 per cent.

A highly educated population

The Metropolitan Area population has the highest level of education in Finland. At the end of 1999 nearly 40 per cent of the 25-64 year old population in the Helsinki Region had completed at least 13 years of education. This is a greater proportion of the population than in the Stockholm, Oslo and Copenhagen regions. The educational level in the outer parts of the region has also risen and it exceeds the average level for Finland as a whole. One reason for the high educational level is the abundance of edu-

cational opportunities: the Helsinki Region has eight universities in which nineteen different academic fields can be studied.

The level of education of the Helsinki Region is likely to remain high in the future, because attendance at upper secondary general schools is more common than the average for the whole country. There are, however, differences within the region. With over 82 per cent, Kauniainen had the highest proportion of young people attending upper secondary general schools in 1999, compared with 52,9 per cent of 16-18 year olds in Sipoo.

More girls are studying in upper secondary general schools than boys, in evening upper secondary general schools the difference in the girls' favour is even greater. Girls are also in the majority in vocational schools and polytechnics, in universities and among those who have graduated with higher education degrees.

The traditional choices of men and women are reflected in the degrees: more boys graduate from the University of Technology and from the Swedish School of Economics and Business Administration.

Library loans per inhabitant high by international standards

Cultural services in the Helsinki Region are varied and of high standard. Public libraries are the most frequently used cultural service in Finland. The number of borrowers in the Helsinki Region has increased over the last couple of years but has not reached the peak level of 1995. Library loans per inhabitant have, however, increased. With 17,9 library loans per inhabitant, the Helsinki Region ranks high in international comparisons. An increasing number of library visitors are attracted by the information technology services, which have now become available. These may range from free access to the Internet from customer terminals to scanners and software for image processing.

Municipalities' health services used less than in Finland as a whole

The people of the Helsinki Region use the health services provided by municipalities less than the Finns on average. The basic health care ratios in the region are lower both in terms of customer visits and days of treatment.

If one uses work incapacity or special reimbursable medication as indicators of the state of health of the Helsinki Region's inhabitants, the state of health of those living in the region is better than the average for Finland as a whole. In the Metropolitan Area illness among those of working age is also lower than the nation wide level, whereas in many of the outer municipalities the figures are above the Finnish average.

The use of private medical services is higher in the municipalities of the Helsinki Region than in Finland as a whole. People use private medical services most in the Metropolitan Area.

Some 40 per cent of children attend full-time day care

In the Helsinki Region, as in Finland as a whole, all children under the age of six have by law the right to municipal day care. Some 40 per cent of the Helsinki Region's children attend full-time day care in municipal day care centres or in family day care. The figures vary within the region from 30 per cent in Kirkkonummi to 46 per cent in Kerava. During the 1990s the use of municipal day care services increased considerably.

The need for living allowance in the Helsinki Region has fallen slowly for a number of years now, but it is still significantly higher than ten years ago. In the Helsinki Region people have to rely on living allowance less often than in Finland as a whole.

Overall, the problems of the Helsinki Region's sub-districts and neighbourhoods and the differences in the living standards of its inhabitants are small by international standards. Inequalities do exist but social exclusion is not a specific problem in the Helsinki Region.

Helsinki ranked at the top among EU capitals for environment

Helsinki was ranked at the top among EU capitals for environmental factors in a recent survey by Mercer Global Information Services²⁾. The rankings were based on conditions prevalent towards the end of 2001. In calculating the index for environmental factors, air quality and the effectiveness of waste management were particularly stressed. In the same survey Helsinki was ranked third among EU capitals for overall quality of life. The quality of life index was calculated using 39 different variables, ranging from the economic, political and social environment to public services and transportation. Out of EU capitals, only Vienna and Copenhagen were placed higher than Helsinki.

The air quality of the Helsinki Metropolitan Area has improved and is generally satisfactory. The major sources of emissions are traffic and energy generation. Because its emissions are produced close to ground level, traffic represents locally the greatest source of air pollutants. Moreover, air quality is poorest near roads with heavy traffic and on inner-city streets.

Helsinki-Vantaa an internationally acclaimed airport

At the end of 2000, there were 450,000 registered cars in the Helsinki Region. Out of the regions surveyed, the Helsinki Region has more or less the average number of cars per inhabitants. Luxembourg, closely followed by Reykjavik, has the most cars per inhabitants, while St. Petersburg has the least.

Traffic on the main routes of the region has been rising for several years but the number of road traffic accidents reported to the police have actually fallen from 1995. In 2000, Helsinki had a ratio of 1,3 accidents per 1,000 inhabitants.

²⁾ Mercer Global Information Services, William M. Mercer (2002) World-wide quality of life survey.

Passenger numbers at the Helsinki-Vantaa airport have steadily increased over the last five years. The number of international passengers in particular has grown. The Helsinki-Vantaa airport has continuously fared well in international comparisons of passenger satisfaction. Most recently, in 2001, International Air Transport Association's study of passenger satisfaction crowned Helsinki-Vantaa with the title of the best airport world wide in the less than 15 million passengers category. Helsinki-Vantaa was also seen as the best airport in Europe and third best world-wide.

More visitors to the Helsinki Region

Helsinki is a popular conference city. Out of 267 international conferences held in Finland in 2000, 108 were in Helsinki. Apart from conferences, the Helsinki region has also become an increasingly popular tourist destination. The number of overnight stays in lodging establishments in the region is on the increase, reaching 3,3 million in 2000. The proportion of overnight guests of nationality other than Finnish amounted to over 50 per cent in the Helsinki Region compared with 25 per cent in Finland as a whole. In Helsinki, this proportion rose to 60 per cent in 2001. The British, followed by the Swedish and the Russians, formed the largest group of non-Finnish overnight guests in lodging establishments in the Helsinki Region. Overnight stays in the region by the British are likely to increase if one is to believe readers of the British newspapers "The Guardian" and "The Observer" who voted Finland as the top European tourist destination and Helsinki as the fifth best tourist destination world-wide.



Definition of the geo-administrative regions

Helsinki Metropolitan Area

Helsinki, Espoo, Vantaa and Kauniainen.

Four adjacent cities which form the core of the Helsinki

Region. Administrative cooperation in waste management and public transport.

Helsinki Region

The Metropolitan Area with the municipalities of Hyvinkää, Järvenpää, Kerava, Kirkkonummi, Nurmijärvi, Sipoo, Tuusula and Vihti. A functional urban region denoting a commuting area.

Uusimaa Regional Council

The Helsinki Region excluding Sipoo, plus Hanko, Inkoo, Karjaa, Karjalohja, Karkkila, Lohja, Mäntsälä, Nummi-Pusula, Pohja, Pornainen,

Sammatti, Siuntio and Tammisaari. One of Finland's 19 regional councils. Uusimaa Regional Council functions as an umbrella organisation for the member municipalities and as a provincial level unit for planning and protection of common interests. The municipalities are members of the council by force of law.

The international comparisons scope the Nordic capital regions, some major city regions of Central and Southern Europe (EU NUTS 3), Tallinn, Riga and Vilnius together with their surroundings and St. Petersburg.



List of tables

1	Area and environment	
1.1	Area, population and population density in the Helsinki Region and compared areas 2002.....	16
1.2	Annual means for impurities in the air in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area 1990–2001 (μm^3).....	18
1.3	Mixed waste received at waste treatment stations in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area 1982–2001.....	20
2	Population	
2.1	Population in the Helsinki Region, 1 Jan. 1970–2002 and forecast 2010 and 2020.....	22
2.2	Nativity, mortality and net migration in the Helsinki Region and compared areas 2000.....	23
2.3	Infant mortality in the Helsinki Region and compared areas 2000.....	23
2.4	Parameters describing family structure in the Helsinki Region, 1 Jan. 2002.....	24
2.5	Dwelling households by number of members in the Helsinki Region, 1 Jan. 2002.....	25
3	Economic activity of the population	
3.1	Population by main type of activity in the Helsinki Region, 31 Dec. 1999.....	26
3.2	Employed labour force by industry in the Helsinki Region and compared areas 2000.....	27
3.3	Participation rate in labour force among men and women in the Helsinki Region and compared areas.....	28
3.4	GDP per capita (PPS) in the Helsinki Region and compared areas 1998.....	28
3.5	Part-time and full-time employed persons in the Helsinki Region and compared areas.....	28
3.6	Unemployment rate among men, women and young people in the Helsinki Region and compared areas 2000.....	30

4	Industries	
4.1	Number of jobs and the proportion of people working in their home municipality on 31 Dec. 1970–2000	31
4.2	Jobs by industry in the Helsinki Region on 31 Dec. 2000	32
5	Housing and construction	
5.1	Number of dwellings, 31 Dec. 1970–2000	34
5.2	Parameters of housing in the Helsinki Region, 31 Dec. 2000	35
5.3	Prices and rents for dwellings in the Helsinki Region 2001	36
5.4	New dwelling units 1971–2001	37
5.6	Household structure 1996	38
6	Transport and telecommunications	
6.1	Passengers having arrived at Helsinki–Vantaa airport in 1975–2000	41
6.2	Hotel capacity and exploitation, plus overnight stays by nationality in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area 2000	41
7	Education, arts and culture	
7.1	15 year olds and older by level of education, 31 Dec. 2000	43
7.2	University degrees by gender in Helsinki Region 2001	45
7.3	Municipal libraries in the Helsinki Region 2000	46
8	Social welfare and health	
8.1	Visits at the basic open health care (excl. dental care) and the number of treatment days	47
8.2	Persons of working age by illness allowances, specially compensated medicines and valid invalidity pensions, 2000	48
8.3	Children receiving municipal day care, 31 Dec. 2000, (services financed by the municipality	49
9	Municipal elections	
9.1	Percentages of votes for various parties in the municipal elections in the Helsinki Region 2000	51



List of diagrams

1	Area and environment	
1.1	Constructed areas in the Helsinki Region 2002	16
1.2	Air temperature in Helsinki, Kaisaniemi 2001	19
1.3	Waste received at waste treatment stations of the Helsinki Metropolitan Area, by kind of waste 1997–2001 (excluding soil material, asphalt, crushed concrete and bricks)	20
2	Population	
2.1	Age structure of population in the Helsinki Region and compared areas.....	21
3	Economic activity of the population	
3.1	Proportion (%) of employed labour force among population aged 15-64/74 years old in the Helsinki Region and compared areas 1999	29
4	Industries	
4.1	Prime office rent in Helsinki and some European cities, spring 2002	33
5	Housing and construction	
5.1	Prices of dwellings in Helsinki and the Metropolitan Area, quarterly 1991–2001	36
6	Transport and telecommunications	
6.1	Cars per 1 000 inhabitants in the Helsinki Region and compared areas 2000	39
6.2	European cities at 1–3 hour flying distance from Helsinki.....	40
6.3	The proportion (%) of research and development in the GNP of Finland and certain other countries 1999	42
6.4	Internet hosts per 10 000 inhabitants in Finland and compared countries 2000.....	42

7	Education, arts and culture	
7.1	The proportion (%) of 25-64-year olds having completed a degree in Helsinki, Espoo, Vantaa and certain OECD countries 1999	44
7.2	The proportion (%) of 25-64 year olds with at least 13 years od education 1999.....	44
7.3	Percentage of 15 year olds and older having completed tertiary education (ISCED 5,6) in the Helsinki Region, 31 Dec. 2000.....	45
7.4	Library loans per inhabitant in Helsinki and some European cities 2000.....	46
8	Social welfare and health	
8.1	Percentage of people having received income support benefits 1990 and 2000	50
9	Municipal election	
9.1	Percentage of women among elected councillors in the Helsinki Region Municipal elections 2000.....	52

Area and environment

Diagram 1.1 Constructed areas in the Helsinki Region 2002



Source: National Land Survey of Finland

1.1 Area, population and population density in the Helsinki Region and compared areas 2002

	Area, sq. km		Land	Water ¹⁾	Population		Population density	
	Total	%			(1000)	%	Inhabitants per sq. km land	total area sq. km
Metropolitan Area	764	0,2	743	21	965	18,6	1 299	1 263
Helsinki	185	0,1	184	1	560	10,8	3 034	3 020
Espoo	330	0,1	312	18	217	4,2	695	657
Vantaa	243	0,1	241	2	180	3,5	747	741
Kauniainen	6	0,0	6	0	9	0,2	1 448	1 421
Rest of Helsinki Region	2 327	0,7	2 225	102	249	4,8	112	107
Hyvinkää	337	0,1	323	13	43	0,8	132	127
Järvenpää	40	0,0	37	2	36	0,7	971	912
Kerava	31	0,0	31	0	30	0,6	991	988
Kirkkonummi	393	0,1	365	28	30	0,6	83	77
Nurmijärvi	367	0,1	362	5	34	0,7	94	93
Sipoo	367	0,1	364	3	18	0,3	49	48
Tuusula	225	0,1	220	6	33	0,6	150	146
Vihti	567	0,2	522	45	24	0,5	46	43
Uusimaa Regional Council	6 767	2,0	6 366	401	1 318	25,4	207	195
Finland	338 145	100	304 593	33 551	5 195	100	17	15
Region:								
Helsinki	3 091		2 968	123	1 214		409	393
Stockholm (2001)	4 900		3 455	1 445	1 658		480	338
Copenhagen (2001)	2 862		2 757	106	1 799		652	628
Oslo (2001)	5 371		5 014	357	991		198	184
Reykjavik (2001)	1 100		1 094	6	175		160	159
Amsterdam (1999)	897		719	178	1 156		1 586	1 271
Athens (1999)	3 808		3 350	458	4 012		1 029	906
Berlin (1999)	890		832	59	3 387		4 160	3 898
Brussels (1999)	161		160	1	955		5 957	5 920
Dublin (1999)	922		..	..	1 097		..	1 190
Hamburg (1999)	755		694	62	1 705		2 461	2 262
Lisbon (1999)	1 055		..	..	1 836		..	1 738
Luxembourg (1999)	2 586		2 570	20	441		163	162
Madrid (1999)	7 995		..	..	5 033		..	628
Paris (1999)	105		..	..	2 148		..	20 261
Rome (1999)	5 352		..	..	3 814		..	706
Vienna (1999)	415		397	18	1 603		4 019	3 844
Tallinn (2001)	4 332		..	..	534		..	123
St. Petersburg (2001)	570		..	..	4 694		..	8 235
Riga (2001)	3 466		..	..	998		..	288
Vilnius (2001)	9 650		9 650	..	894		93	93

¹⁾ Excl. sea area

Source: Statistics Finland, Uusimaa Regional Council, The National Surveying Authority and City of Helsinki Urban Facts

1.2 Annual means for impurities in the air in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area 1990–2001 (/m³)

	1990 /m ³	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Sulphur dioxide (SO₂)								
Helsinki, urban traffic environment	14	4	6	4	4	..	..	..
Helsinki, urban	16	5	7	4	4	4	3	4
Vantaa, suburban	9	3	4	3	3	..	..	..
Espoo, suburban	..	..	5	4	4	3	2	2
Espoo, rural	4	1	3	1	2	1	1	1
Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂)								
Helsinki, urban traffic environment	46	39	41	36	38	39	35	36
Helsinki, urban	39	31	32	27	29	29	27	28
Vantaa, suburban	..	..	31	27	31	29	28	30
Espoo, suburban	..	..	31	26	28	28	26	27
Espoo, rural	..	7	9	7	9	8	6	7
Particulate matter (PM₁₀)								
Helsinki, urban traffic environment	..	29	27	23	25	22	22	22
Helsinki, urban	..	..	..	22	20	19	19	18
Vantaa, suburban	..	..	..	19	21	19	19	18
Espoo, suburban	..	..	..	19	22	21	22	24
Lead (Pb)								
Helsinki, urban traffic environment	..	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
Helsinki, urban	0,04	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	..	0,01	0,01
Ozone (O₃)								
Helsinki, urban traffic environment	17	35	35	37	36	40	38	39
Helsinki, urban	..	..	..	42	37	..	..	..
Vantaa, suburban	31	44	45	44	43	46	44	43
Espoo, rural	41	53	54	54	51	55	52	53
The new EU limit values for annual means								
	Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂) /m ³	Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	Lead (Pb)	Particulate matter (PM ₁₀)				
Health based	–	40	0,5	40/1.stage 20/2.stage				
Vegetation-based	20	–	–	–				

Source: Helsinki Metropolitan Area Council

Diagram 1.2 Air temperature in Helsinki, Kaisaniemi 2001

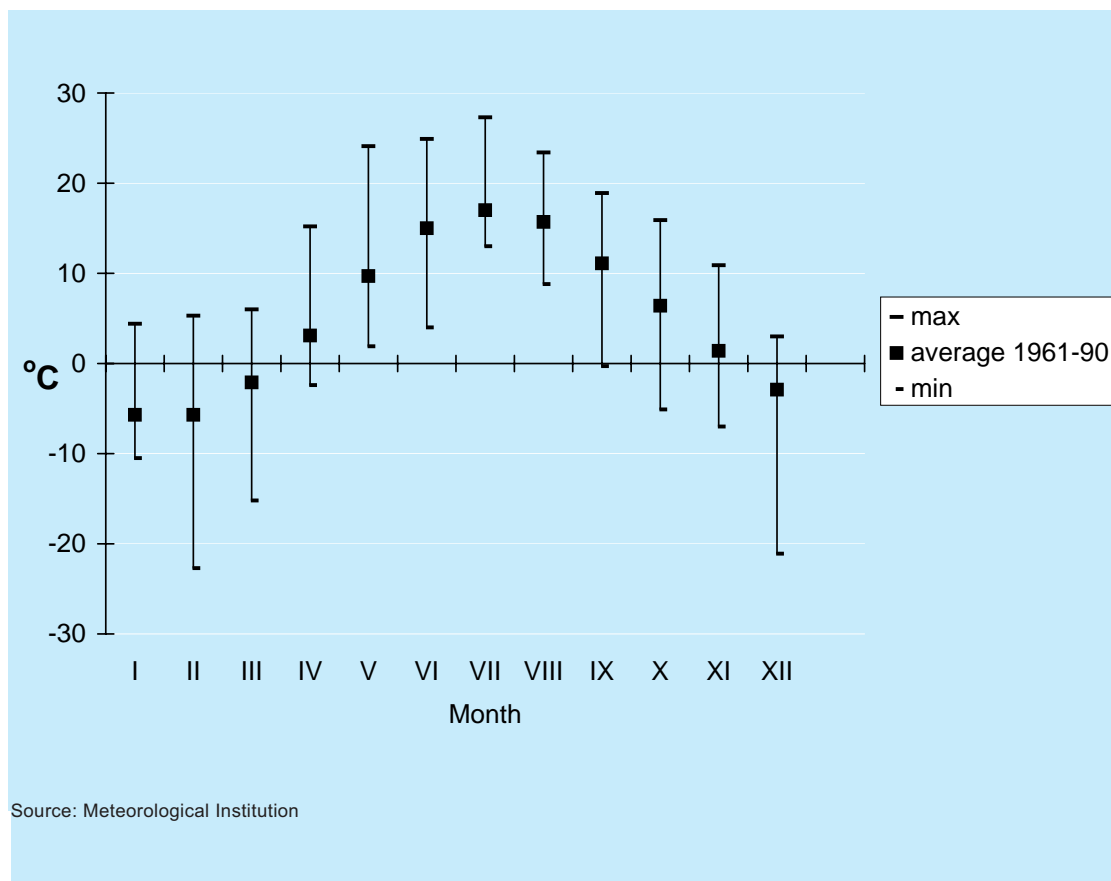
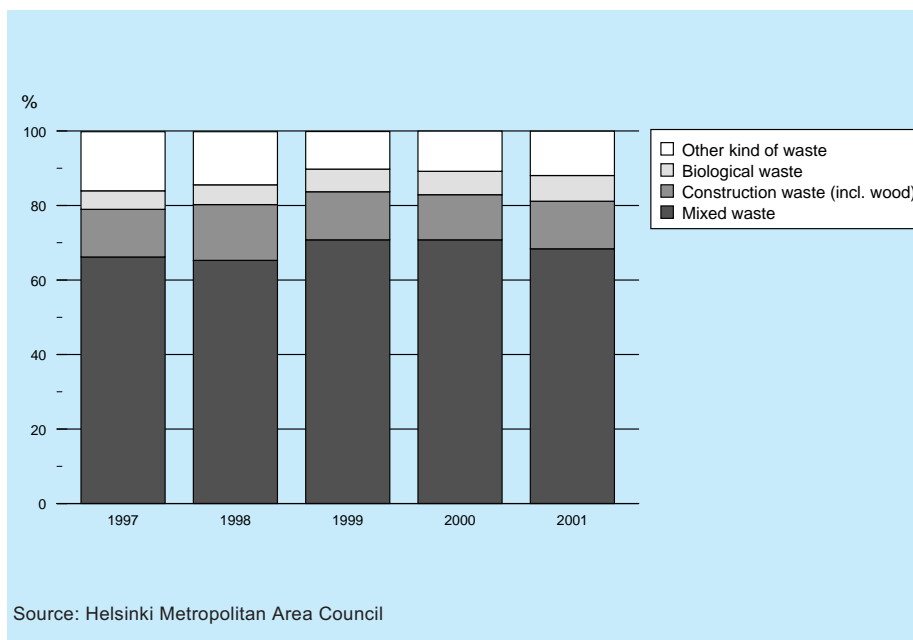


Diagram 1.3 Waste received at waste treatment stations of the Helsinki Metropolitan Area, by kind of waste 1997–2001
(excluding soil material, asphalt, crushed concrete and bricks)



1.3 Mixed waste received at waste treatment stations in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area 1982–2001

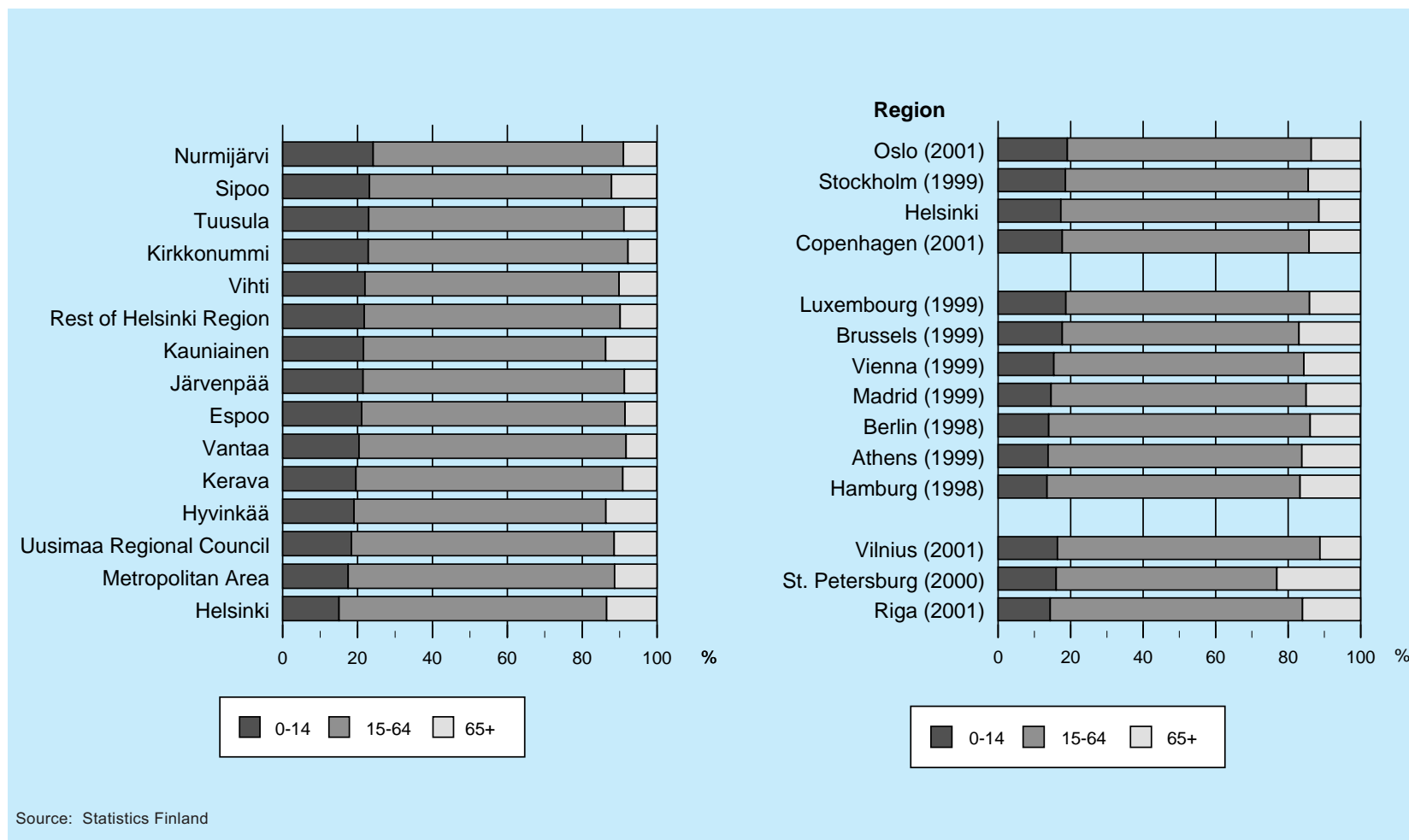
	Total (1000 kg)	Per inhabitant kg
1982	274 600	354
1983	275 700	352
1984	295 800	375
1985	301 700	379
1986	329 800	410
1987	389 600	479
1988	402 700	492
1989	408 800	497
1990	399 600	482
1991	397 300	459
1992	364 100	415
1993	330 000	371
1994	322 400	357
1995	315 000	342
1996	323 000	345
1997	308 600	325
1998	331 900	344
1999	356 600	365
2000	377 100	382
2001	363 300	365

Source: Helsinki Metropolitan Area Council



Population

Diagram 2.1 Age structure of population in the Helsinki Region and compared areas 2002



2.1 Population in the Helsinki Region, 1 Jan. 1970–2002 and forecast 2010 and 2020

	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2010*	2020*
Metropolitan Area	694 655	739 864	754 451	787 016	820 688	874 953	945 725	955 748	964 953	1 032 319	1 087 533
Helsinki	523 677	502 961	483 675	484 122	490 691	515 765	551 123	555 474	559 718	580 752	591 357
Espoo	92 655	117 090	133 835	153 019	169 833	186 507	209 667	213 271	216 836	243 379	265 041
Vantaa	72 215	113 176	129 918	142 165	152 263	164 376	176 386	178 471	179 856	198 655	220 977
Kauniainen	6 108	6 637	7 023	7 710	7 901	8 305	8 549	8 532	8 543	9 533	10 158
Rest of Helsinki Region	132 745	158 531	175 917	194 400	213 108	228 357	241 470	244 820	248 790	269 467	287 242
Hyvinkää	33 894	35 865	37 216	38 440	39 989	41 089	42 325	42 545	42 736	45 096	47 154
Järvenpää	15 919	19 770	22 884	26 227	30 831	34 282	35 459	35 915	36 380	38 296	40 196
Kerava	13 927	19 966	23 208	25 852	27 153	29 298	30 137	30 270	30 482	32 038	33 686
Kirkkonummi	11 332	15 558	19 423	22 517	24 869	27 046	29 275	29 694	30 274	33 352	35 834
Nurmijärvi	16 338	19 817	21 838	24 072	27 398	29 921	32 335	33 104	34 029	37 673	40 711
Sipoo	12 085	12 471	12 948	13 747	14 584	15 328	17 160	17 477	17 760	20 653	22 751
Tuusula	17 235	21 071	22 151	24 675	27 186	28 677	31 168	31 957	32 915	36 598	39 630
Vihti	12 015	14 013	16 249	18 870	21 098	22 716	23 611	23 858	24 214	25 761	27 280
Helsinki Region total	827 400	898 395	930 368	981 416	1 033 796	1 103 310	1 187 195	1 200 568	1 213 743	1 301 786	1 374 775
Uusimaa Regional Council	926 168	987 323	1 024 313	1 078 270	1 132 512	1 207 188	1 290 618	1 304 595	1 318 324	1 436 200	1 569 100
Finland	4 705 961	4 727 666	4 771 292	4 893 878	4 974 563	5 098 754	5 171 302	5 181 115	5 194 901	5 267 949	5 317 396

%

	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2010*	2020*
Metropolitan Area	14,8	15,6	15,8	16,1	16,5	17,2	18,3	18,4	18,6	19,6	20,5
Helsinki	11,1	10,6	10,1	9,9	9,9	10,1	10,7	10,7	10,8	11,0	11,1
Espoo	2,0	2,5	2,8	3,1	3,4	3,7	4,1	4,1	4,2	4,6	5,0
Vantaa	1,5	2,4	2,7	2,9	3,1	3,2	3,4	3,4	3,5	3,8	4,2
Kauniainen	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Rest of Helsinki Region	2,8	3,4	3,7	4,0	4,3	4,5	4,7	4,7	4,8	5,1	5,4
Hyvinkää	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9
Järvenpää	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,8
Kerava	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6
Kirkkonummi	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,7
Nurmijärvi	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8
Sipoo	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4
Tuusula	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7
Vihti	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
Helsinki Region total	17,6	19,0	19,5	20,1	20,8	21,6	23,0	23,2	23,4	24,7	25,9
Uusimaa Regional Council	19,7	20,9	21,5	22,0	22,8	23,7	25,0	25,2	25,4	27,3	29,5
Finland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: The Population Register Centre of Finland and Statistics Finland, and the population forecasts of Helsinki, Vantaa and Uusimaa Regional Council

2.2 Nativity, mortality and net migration in the Helsinki Region and compared areas 2000

	Nativity	Mortality	Birth excess	Net migration
	o/oo			
Metropolitan Area	12,6	7,6	5,0	5,7
Helsinki	11,4	9,3	2,1	5,9
Espoo	14,9	5,0	9,9	7,5
Vantaa	13,9	5,5	8,4	3,4
Kauniainen	9,1	6,8	2,3	-4,7
Rest of Helsinki Region	12,4	6,8	5,6	8,3
Hyvinkää	11,3	9,4	2,0	3,4
Järvenpää	13,2	6,1	7,1	6,0
Kerava	11,7	6,5	5,2	-0,9
Kirkkonummi	13,4	4,8	8,6	5,8
Nurmijärvi	12,8	6,3	6,5	17,0
Sipoo	14,1	8,8	5,3	13,5
Tuusula	11,8	5,4	6,4	18,4
Vihti	12,4	7,8	4,6	6,1
Uusimaa Regional Council	12,4	7,7	4,7	6,1
Region:				
Helsinki	12,6	7,4	5,1	6,2
Stockholm (1998)	11,9	8,8	3,1	8,6
Copenhagen (1999)	13,1	11,1	1,9	3,4
Oslo (1999)	14,5	9,4	5,1	6,3
Reykjavik (1999)	15,1	6,9	8,2	12,2
Amsterdam (1998)	13,6	8,7	4,9	..
Athens (1998)	10,5	9,8	0,7	..
Barcelona (1998)	9,3	9,2	0,1	..
Berlin (1998)	8,7	10,4	-1,7	..
Birmingham (1998)	14,6	10,2	4,4	..
Brussels (1998)	13,5	10,9	2,6	..
Dublin (1998)	15,1	7,2	7,9	..
Hamburg (1998)	9,5	11,3	-1,8	..
Lille (1997)	14,0	8,8	5,2	..
Lisbon (1998)	11,8	10,4	1,4	..
Luxembourg (1998)	12,6	9,0	3,6	..
Madrid (1998)	9,8	7,6	2,2	..
Paris (1997)	14,0	8,0	6,0	..
Rome (1997)	9,0	9,3	-0,3	..
Vienna (1998)	9,5	11,3	-1,8	..
Tallinn	9,0	11,7	-1,1	..
St. Petersburg	6,9	16,4	-9,6	2,5
Riga	7,1	13,2	-6,1	-3,4
Vilnius	8,2	8,3	-0,1	-2,6

Source: Statistics Finland and City of Helsinki Urban Facts

2.3 Infant mortality in the Helsinki Region and compared areas 2000

Region	Deaths (under the age of 1) per 1 000 live births
Helsinki ¹⁾	4,6
Stockholm (1999)	3,0
Copenhagen (1997)	4,6
Oslo	4,1
Athens (1998)	6,9
Berlin (1998)	4,4
Brussels (1998)	5,2
Hamburg (1998)	4,2
Luxembourg (1998)	5,0
Madrid (1998)	4,2
Vienna (1998)	7,0
Tallinn (1998)	10,2
St. Petersburg (1999)	10,7
Riga (1999)	12,6
Vilnius (1999)	7,7

¹⁾ NUTS 3 region

Source: Statistics Finland

2.4 Parameters describing family structure in the Helsinki Region, 1 Jan. 2002

	People belonging to families %	Persons per family	0-17 year olds per family	People not belonging to a family %	People living alone %	Persons per household
Metropolitan Area	72,6	2,79	1,73	24,7	19,8	2,1
Helsinki	66,3	2,69	1,68	30,1	24,1	1,9
Espoo	81,7	2,94	1,79	16,9	13,4	2,4
Vantaa	80,6	2,87	1,76	17,7	14,8	2,3
Kauniainen	84,8	3,08	1,98	13,9	10,1	2,6
Rest of Helsinki Region	83,7	2,97	1,83	15,0	12,7	2,4
Hyvinkää	79,2	2,85	1,76	19,1	17,0	2,2
Järvenpää	81,1	2,96	1,78	17,2	15,1	2,3
Kerava	80,9	2,88	1,74	17,6	15,2	2,2
Kirkkonummi	86,1	3,03	1,84	12,8	10,5	2,5
Nurmijärvi	87,3	3,08	1,93	11,2	9,3	2,6
Sipoo	87,0	3,05	1,90	12,3	9,5	2,6
Tuusula	86,6	3,03	1,87	12,3	10,2	2,5
Vihti	84,1	2,99	1,86	14,6	11,6	2,5
Helsinki Region total	74,9	2,83	1,76	22,7	18,4	2,1
Uusimaa Regional Council	75,3	2,84	1,77	22,4	18,1	2,1
Finland	77,9	2,87	1,83	20,6	17,2	2,2

¹⁾ Proportion of entire population

Source: Statistics Finland

2.5 Dwelling households by number of members in the Helsinki Region, 1 Jan. 2002

	Total	Number of persons in household				
		1	2	3	4	5+
Metropolitan Area	100	42,1	31,1	12,5	9,8	4,5
Helsinki	100	47,7	30,4	10,9	7,6	3,4
Espoo	100	31,9	32,1	15,1	14,1	6,8
Vantaa	100	34,0	32,8	15,1	12,4	5,8
Kauniainen	100	26,7	31,7	14,2	16,1	11,4
Rest of Helsinki Region	100	30,9	31,6	15,5	14,5	7,6
Hyvinkää	100	37,5	31,9	13,8	11,5	5,4
Järvenpää	100	35,2	29,8	14,8	13,7	6,5
Kerava	100	34,6	32,2	15,2	12,6	5,4
Kirkkonummi	100	26,8	31,6	16,4	16,2	9,0
Nurmijärvi	100	24,7	32,2	16,0	17,1	10,0
Sipoo	100	25,1	31,1	16,5	16,7	10,6
Tuusula	100	26,1	31,7	16,9	16,4	9,0
Vihti	100	28,9	32,2	16,1	14,5	8,3
Helsinki Region total	100	40,0	31,2	13,0	10,7	5,0
Uusimaa Regional Council	100	39,7	31,3	13,1	10,7	5,2
Finland	100	38,1	31,7	13,2	10,7	6,3

Source: Statistics Finland



Economic activity of the population

3.1 Population by main type of activity in the Helsinki Region, 31 Dec. 1999

	Total population	%	Labour force		Persons not in the labour force			
			Employed	Unemployed	-14 year olds	Students	Pensioners	Others
Metropolitan Area	945 725	100	49,8	4,9	17,6	6,9	16,2	4,7
Helsinki	551 123	100	48,8	5,4	15,2	6,9	18,6	5,1
Espoo	209 667	100	51,1	3,6	21,1	7,4	12,3	4,4
Vantaa	176 386	100	51,4	4,8	20,5	6,1	13,2	4,0
Kauniainen	8 549	100	45,9	2,4	21,1	8,2	17,2	5,3
Rest of Helsinki Region	241 470	100	48,7	4,2	21,8	6,4	15,1	3,9
Hyvinkää	42 325	100	44,9	6,3	19,1	6,3	19,7	3,8
Järvenpää	35 459	100	49,5	4,5	21,8	6,7	13,5	4,1
Kerava	30 137	100	51,4	3,5	20,1	6,7	14,4	4,0
Kirkkonummi	29 275	100	49,9	4,7	23,0	6,4	12,0	4,0
Nurmijärvi	32 335	100	48,7	3,4	23,9	6,0	14,1	3,8
Sipoo	17 160	100	48,1	2,9	22,7	5,8	17,3	3,3
Tuusula	31 168	100	49,2	3,7	22,9	6,4	14,0	3,7
Vihti	23 611	100	48,7	3,1	22,3	6,3	15,5	4,1
Helsinki Region total	1 187 195	100	49,5	4,7	18,4	6,8	16,0	4,5
Uusimaa Regional Council	1 290 618	100	49,1	4,8	18,5	6,7	16,5	4,5
Finland	5 171 302	100	44,4	5,0	18,2	7,6	21,5	3,7

Source: Statistics Finland

3.2 Employed labour force by industry in the Helsinki Region and compared areas 2000¹⁾

	Employed labour force		Industry of job		
	Total	%	Primary	Processing	Services
			production		
			(A-B)	(C-F)	(G-Q)
Metropolitan Area	489 861	100	0,2	16,4	83,4
Helsinki	280 773	100	0,2	14,6	85,2
Espoo	111 281	100	0,2	17,3	82,5
Vantaa	93 854	100	0,3	21,1	78,6
Kauniainen	3 953	100	0,3	13,1	86,6
Rest of Helsinki Region	121 553	100	1,5	26,3	72,2
Hyvinkää	19 655	100	1,3	30,2	68,5
Järvenpää	18 106	100	0,3	25,6	74,1
Kerava	15 954	100	0,4	23,9	75,7
Kirkkonummi	15 129	100	1,2	22,4	76,4
Nurmijärvi	16 294	100	2,4	26,9	70,7
Sipoo	8 477	100	3,4	21,9	74,7
Tuusula	16 083	100	1,5	26,5	72,0
Vihti	11 855	100	2,9	31,1	66,0
Uusimaa Regional Council	658 413	100	0,7	19,7	79,6

Region:

Helsinki	611 414	100	0,4	18,4	81,2
Stockholm (1999)	910 400	..	..	..	..
Copenhagen (1999)	300 000	100	0,3	12,7	86,9
Oslo	276 000	100	0,0	11,2	88,4
Athens (1998)	1 493 400	100	1,0	25,3	73,7
Berlin (1999)	1 458 700	100	0,8	23,4	75,8
Brussels (1999)	338 400	100	0,2	13,4	86,4
Hamburg (1999)	788 100	100	0,5	22,4	77,1
Luxembourg (1999)	176 100	100	1,9	21,9	75,8
Madrid (1999)	1 933 300	100	1,0	25,8	73,2
Vienna (1999)	754 800	100	0,8	22,8	76,4
Zürich (1998)		100	0,0	22,7	77,3
Tallinn	224 400	100	..	..	..
St. Petersburg (1999)	2 158 000	100	0,5	31,6	67,9
Riga	344 800	..	..	..	..

¹⁾ Preliminary data from Statistics Finland for the Helsinki Region and its municipalities

Source: Statistics Finland and City of Helsinki Urban Facts

3.3 Participation rate in labour force among men and women in the Helsinki Region and compared areas

Region	Participation rate in labour force	Employed		
		Total %	Female %	Male %
Helsinki (2000) ¹⁾	73,8	100	49,9	50,1
Stockholm (1999)	73,1	100	49,6	50,4
Copenhagen (1999)	..	100	48,2	51,8
Oslo (2000)	75,4	100	48,2	51,8
Athens (1998)	51,1	100	37,4	62,1
Berlin (1999)	59,7	100	46,9	53,1
Brussels (1999)	51,2	100	44,4	55,6
Hamburg (1999)	58,7	100	45,9	54,1
Luxembourg (1999)	52,4	100	39,0	61,0
Madrid (1999)	52,2	100	38,2	61,8
Vienna (1999)	60,8	100	46,2	53,8
St. Petersburg (1999)	85,7	..	..	..
Vilnius (2000)	..	100	47,6	52,3
Riga (2000)	..	100	50,0	50,0

¹⁾ Preliminary data from Statistics Finland

Source: Statistics Finland, City of Helsinki Urban Facts

3.5 Part-time and full-time employed persons in the Helsinki Region and compared areas

Region	Employed		
	Total %	Part-time	Full-time
Helsinki (2000) ¹⁾	100	11,8	88,2
Athens (1998)	100	4,3	95,7
Berlin (1999)	100	18,6	81,4
Brussels (1999)	100	13,1	86,9
Hamburg (1999)	100	21,9	78,1
Luxembourg (1999)	100	10,7	89,3
Madrid (1999)	100	4,9	95,1
Vienna (1999)	100	15,7	84,3

¹⁾ NUTS 3 region

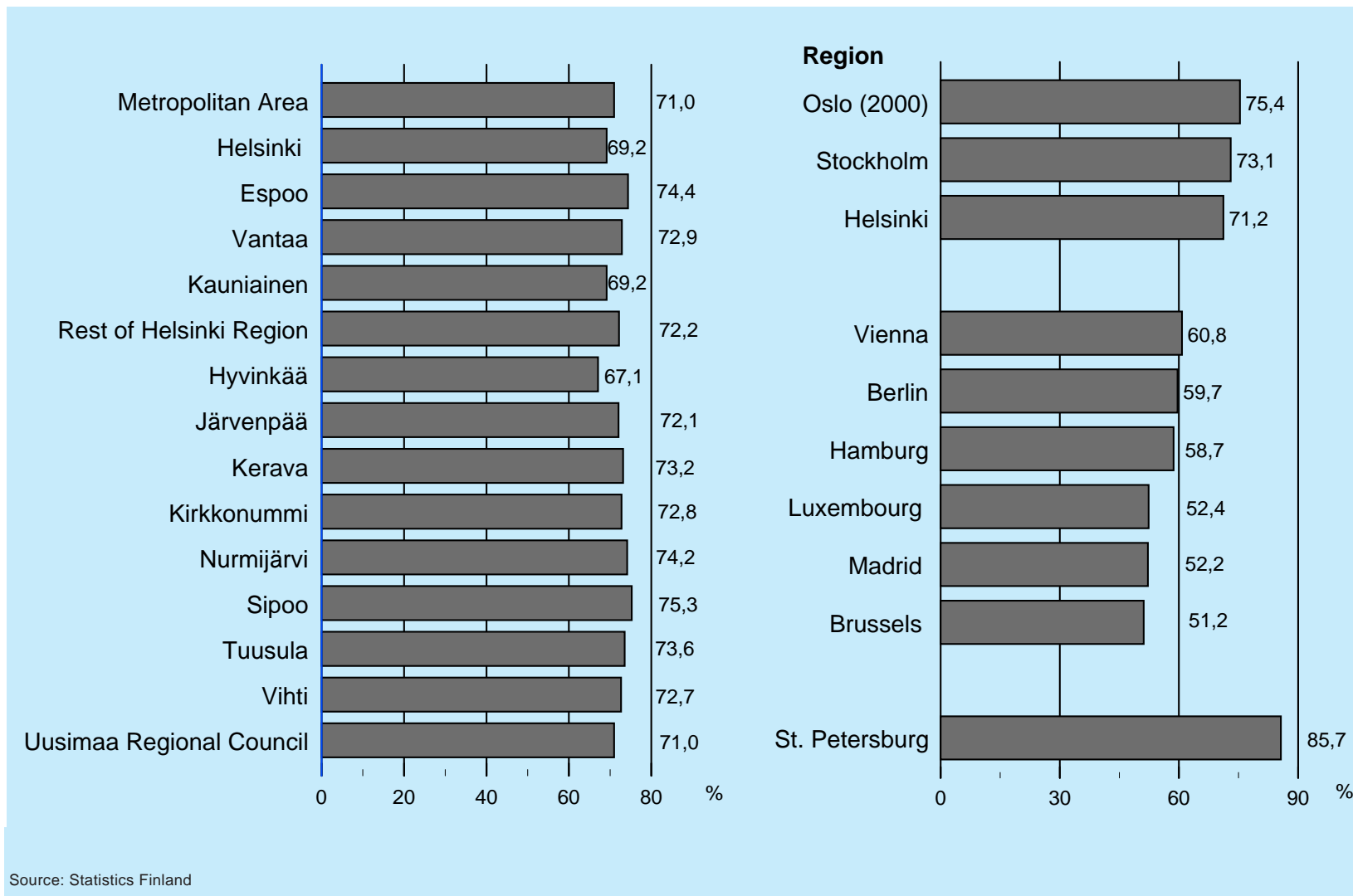
Source: Statistics Finland

3.4 GDP per capita (PPS) in the Helsinki Region and compared areas 1998

Region	GDP per capita	
	Euro	EU=100
Helsinki ¹⁾	31 750	144
Stockholm	32 081	136
Copenhagen	47 747	194
Amsterdam	34 544	175
Athens	11 538	74
Barcelona	16 008	98
Berlin	22 224	102
Birmingham	20 927	101
Brussels	33 245	169
Dublin	27 631	144
Hamburg	40 353	186
Lille	18 260	84
Lisbon	15 767	119
Luxembourg (1999)	38 185	176
Madrid	18 065	110
Paris	60 773	280
Vienna	34 055	163
Tallinn	5 233	61
Riga	3 029	38
Vilnius	3 363	40

¹⁾ NUTS 3 region

Diagram 3.1 Proportion (%) of employed labour force among population aged 15–64/74 years old in the Helsinki Region and compared areas 1999



3.6 Unemployment rate among men, women and young people in the Helsinki Region and compared areas 2000

Region	Unemployed persons	Unemployment rate, %			
		Total	Female	Male	15-24 year olds
Helsinki ¹⁾	50 830	6,3	6,3	6,3	14,0
Stockholm	35 100	3,6	3,5	3,8	7,2
Copenhagen	12 900	5,3	5,0	6,2	5,3
Oslo	7 678	2,6	..	..	..
Amsterdam	22 300	3,7	3,3	3,8	4,1
Athens	216 800	12,2	17,4	8,6	30,6
Berlin	222 300	13,0	11,7	14,0	17,3
Birmingham	51 400	11,7	9,6	12,9	23,8
Brussels	45 100	11,1	12,3	10,3	28,1
Dublin	19 300	3,5	2,6	4,2	4,9
Hamburg	60 400	7,0	5,7	8,1	10,2
Lille	147 300	13,4	15,2	11,4	29,0
Luxembourg	4 500	2,4	3,2	1,9	7,0
Madrid	271 000	11,9	16,8	8,5	22,9
Paris	109 500	9,4	9,7	9,8	11,2
Rome	192 200	11,9	15,7	9,3	42,6
Vienna	46 200	5,8	7,2	4,6	7,4
Tallinn (1999)	28 200	9,9	8,7	11,1	14,5
St Petersburg (1999)	268 000	11,0	11,6	11,0	21,7
Riga (1999)	41 400	8,3	8,9	7,7	12,6
Vilnius (1999)	38 900	8,5	8,1	8,8	17,0

Helsinki Region (I/2002) Total unemployment rate 5,7 % - Statistics Finland/labour force survey

¹⁾ NUTS 3 region apart from the figure for unemployed persons

Source: Statistics Finland

Industries

4.1 Number of jobs and the proportion of people working in their home municipality on 31 Dec. 1970–2000

	1970		1980		1990		1997		1999		2000 ¹⁾
	Number of jobs	%	Number of jobs	%	Number of jobs	%	Number of jobs	%	Number of jobs	%	Number of jobs
Metropolitan Area	389 759	74,4	420 329	65,3	529 544	59,8	487 268	57,9	544 674	57,2	568 620
Helsinki	337 593	76,1	324 152	66,8	367 857	61,5	321 430	60,8	357 160	60,3	372 913
Espoo	25 229	66,1	50 515	60,9	84 753	58,2	87 624	55,8	99 711	54,8	104 263
Vantaa	25 190	62,0	43 671	60,6	74 469	53,2	75 906	48,8	85 485	47,2	89 134
Kauniainen	1 747	43,7	1 991	37,8	2 465	49,4	2 308	42,9	2 318	41,1	2 310
Rest of Helsinki Region	48 990	81,9	61 023	77,6	79 366	70,9	72 736	65,9	80 087	63,4	81 776
Hyvinkää	14 204	90,8	15 273	87,6	16 541	79,6	15 013	74,5	16 077	71,7	16 495
Järvenpää	5 056	80,5	7 414	72,1	11 277	66,7	10 408	63,0	11 670	60,7	11 815
Kerava	5 396	68,1	6 978	68,5	8 854	63,1	8 696	56,2	9 772	54,5	9 868
Kirkkonummi	5 107	69,0	7 208	71,1	9 910	69,8	9 466	60,2	9 719	60,2	9 683
Nurmijärvi	5 449	88,7	6 750	84,9	9 805	76,0	8 760	73,1	9 915	68,3	10 232
Sipoo	3 605	87,6	3 881	83,2	4 645	78,1	4 540	69,8	4 714	67,7	4 807
Tuusula	5 771	69,2	7 578	62,0	10 928	55,2	9 308	53,6	10 742	51,0	11 092
Vihti	4 402	89,8	5 941	85,1	7 406	81,1	6 545	77,2	7 478	74,0	7 784
Helsinki Region total	438 749	75,3	481 352	66,8	608 910	61,2	560 004	59,0	624 761	57,9	650 396
Uusimaa Regional Council	480 141	76,0	523 798	67,8	653 212	62,0	596 715	59,2	620 317	59,1	690 930
Finland	2 111 799	86,4	2 208 838	81,5	2 332 282	74,1	2 037 997	71,2	2 173 885	69,6	2 236 553

Note: If a person's workplace is not fixed to any municipality or unknown, it is assumed to lie in the home municipality of the person.

¹⁾ Preliminary data from Statistics Finland

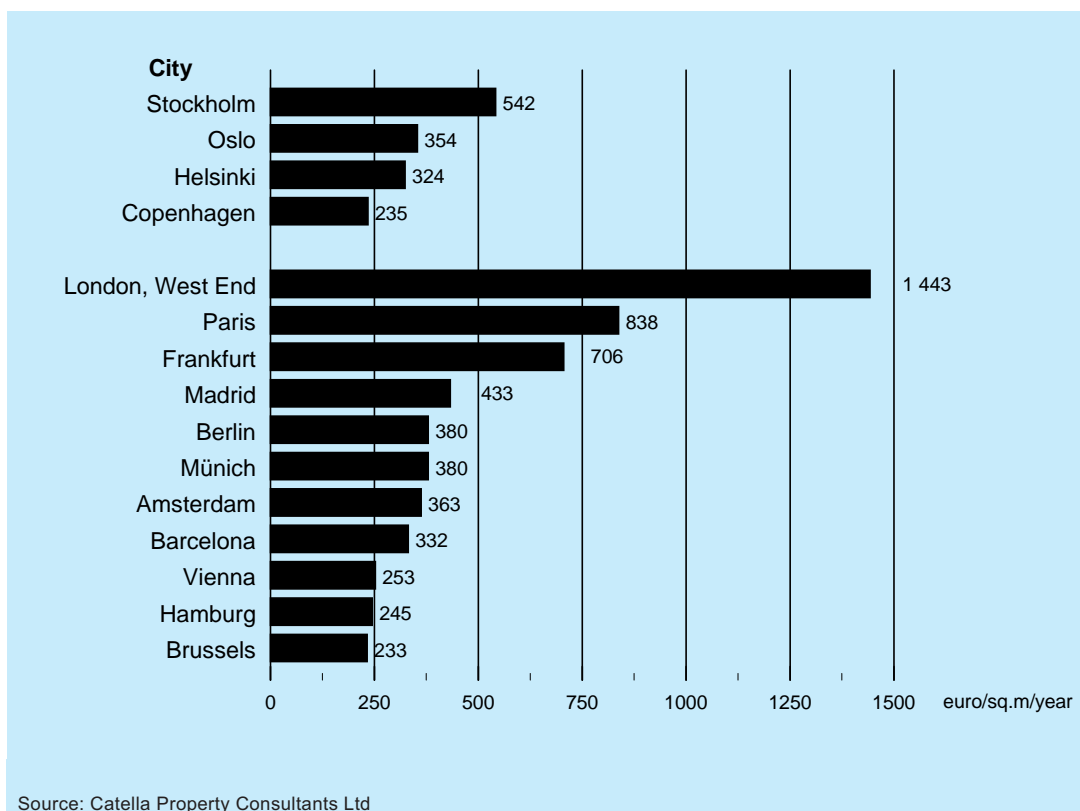
Source: Statistics Finland

4.2 Jobs by industry in the Helsinki Region on 31 Dec. 2000 ¹⁾

	Total	%	Industry		
			Primary production (A-B)	Processing (C-F)	Services (G-Q)
Metropolitan Area	568 620	100	0,2	16,7	83,1
Helsinki	372 913	100	0,1	14,3	85,6
Espoo	104 263	100	0,2	19,3	80,5
Vantaa	89 134	100	0,4	24,1	75,5
Kauniainen	2 310	100	0,2	9,4	90,4
Rest of Helsinki Region	81 776	100	1,9	31,8	66,3
Hyvinkää	16 495	100	1,2	34,5	64,3
Järvenpää	11 815	100	0,5	31,7	67,8
Kerava	9 868	100	0,2	25,4	74,4
Kirkkonummi	9 683	100	1,4	21,0	77,6
Nurmijärvi	10 232	100	3,4	34,7	61,9
Sipoo	4 807	100	5,6	29,7	64,7
Tuusula	11 092	100	1,7	35,5	62,8
Vihti	7 784	100	3,9	39,8	56,3
Helsinki Region total	650 396	100	0,4	18,6	81,0
Uusimaa Regional Council	690 930	100	0,6	19,7	79,7
Finland	2 236 553	100	4,7	26,8	68,5

¹⁾ Preliminary data from Statistics Finland

Source: Statistics Finland

Diagram 4.1 Prime office rent in Helsinki and some European cities, spring 2002



Housing and construction

5.1 Number of dwellings, 31 Dec.1970–2000

	1970	1980	1990	1995	1998	2000
Metropolitan Area	248 097	321 505	399 797	442 358	459 748	473 19
Helsinki	189 734	221 341	259 033	281 358	290 128	296 013
Espoo	30 881	49 515	72 369	83 462	88 640	93 149
Vantaa	25 561	48 209	65 334	74 244	77 597	80 573
Kauniainen	1 921	2 440	3 061	3 294	3 383	3 456
Rest of Helsinki Region	42 920	65 326	87 810	97 662	101 521	105 719
Hyvinkää	11 527	14 686	17 788	19 086	19 653	20 105
Järvenpää	5 281	8 603	13 227	14 947	15 460	16 104
Kerava	4 445	8 590	11 303	12 816	13 224	13 682
Kirkkonummi	3 502	6 970	9 744	11 102	11 596	12 198
Nurmijärvi	5 259	7 733	10 858	12 108	12 567	13 198
Sipoo	3 761	4 868	5 867	6 521	6 909	7 184
Tuusula	5 321	7 648	10 554	11 611	12 345	13 010
Vihti	3 824	6 228	8 469	9 471	9 767	10 238
Helsinki Region total	291 017	386 831	487 607	540 020	561 269	578 910
Uusimaa Regional Council	311 735	423 941	531 768	588 253	610 018	629 083
Finland	1 463 221	1 838 058	2 209 556	2 373 973	2 449 115	2 512 442
	%					
Metropolitan Area	17,0	17,5	18,1	18,6	18,8	18,8
Helsinki	13,0	12,0	11,7	11,9	11,8	11,8
Espoo	2,1	2,7	3,3	3,5	3,6	3,7
Vantaa	1,7	2,6	3,0	3,1	3,2	3,2
Kauniainen	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Rest of Helsinki Region	2,9	3,6	4,0	4,1	4,1	4,2
Hyvinkää	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8
Järvenpää	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6
Kerava	0,3	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
Kirkkonummi	0,2	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,5
Nurmijärvi	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
Sipoo	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
Tuusula	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
Vihti	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4
Helsinki Region total	19,9	21,0	22,1	22,7	22,9	23,0
Uusimaa Regional Council	21,3	23,1	24,1	24,8	24,9	25,0
Finland	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Statistics Finland

5.2 Parameters of housing in the Helsinki Region, 31 Dec. 2000

	Dwellings total	Proportion of detached houses %	Proportion of owner- occupied dwellings %	Area per dwelling sq.m	Area per person sq.m
Metropolitan Area	473 191	23,2	47,2	67,2	32,8
Helsinki	296 013	12,7	43,2	61,6	32,5
Espoo	93 149	42,8	53,6	78,9	33,5
Vantaa	80 573	37,5	53,8	72,7	32,2
Kauniainen	3 456	56,0	57,2	109,8	43,2
Rest of Helsinki Region	105 719	60,4	63,1	83,2	34,8
Hyvinkää	20 105	44,2	59,4	72,8	33,6
Järvenpää	16 104	53,1	59,0	76,1	33,2
Kerava	13 682	40,2	57,9	74,3	33,0
Kirkkonummi	12 198	67,0	60,6	92,2	36,4
Nurmijärvi	13 198	75,8	70,7	92,0	35,5
Sipoo	7 184	81,6	72,2	99,3	38,3
Tuusula	13 010	70,3	67,9	88,8	35,2
Vihti	10 238	75,6	64,6	86,5	35,4
Helsinki Region total	578 910	30,0	50,1	70,2	33,2
Uusimaa Regional Council	629 083	32,8	50,9	71,0	33,5
Finland	2 512 442	53,8	58,1	76,5	35,3

Source: Statistics Finland and City of Helsinki Urban Facts

Diagram 5.1 Prices of dwellings in Helsinki and the Metropolitan Area, quarterly 1991–2001



5.3 Prices and rents for dwellings in the Helsinki Region 2001

	Mean price 2001, euro/sq.m ¹⁾
Metropolitan Area	2 009
Helsinki	2 186
Espoo and Kauniainen	1 803
Vantaa	1 428
Rest of Helsinki Region and Riihimäki	1 215
Finland	1 326

	Rent 2001, euro/sq.m/month ¹⁾
Metropolitan Area	9,10
Helsinki	9,37
Espoo	8,66
Vantaa	8,48
Helsinki Region and Riihimäki	8,64
Finland	7,42

¹⁾ 1 euro = 5,94573 FIM

Source: Statistics Finland

5.4 New dwelling units 1971–2001

	1971–75 ¹⁾	1976–80 ¹⁾	1981–85 ¹⁾	1986–90 ¹⁾	1991–95 ¹⁾	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Metropolitan Area	10 624	7 973	8 048	8 860	7 753	5 049	6 221	7 422	6 975	8 855	8 521
Helsinki	4 673	3 954	3 865	4 208	4 056	2 614	2 934	3 912	3 030	4 853	4 431
Espoo	2 586	2 029	2 283	2 394	1 938	1 474	1 994	1 980	2 531	2 264	2 738
Vantaa	3 275	1 916	1 834	2 198	1 710	956	1 223	1 493	1 410	1 708	1 310
Kauniainen	89	73	67	61	49	5	70	36	4	30	42
Rest of Helsinki Region	3 013	2 484	2 390	2 928	1 911	949	1 427	1 440	1 969	1 962	2 065
Hyvinkää	595	452	350	464	263	110	280	197	203	256	275
Järvenpää	477	415	469	646	309	123	197	202	303	319	292
Kerava	566	387	326	319	301	137	167	117	348	223	299
Kirkkonummi	390	309	312	315	240	92	141	185	174	231	232
Nurmijärvi	312	252	261	419	259	108	150	196	324	334	350
Sipoo	78	152	92	157	120	94	64	184	161	1	–
Tuusula	341	245	311	341	230	238	274	239	378	398	427
Vihti	255	272	268	268	189	47	154	120	78	200	190
Helsinki Region total	13 637	10 457	10 258	11 789	9 664	5 998	7 648	8 862	8 944	10 817	10 586
Uusimaa Regional Council	15 169	11 417	11 393	12 864	10 309	6 138	7 889	9 004	9 365	11 230	11 179
Finland	63 026	53 940	49 226	46 447	34 252	20 837	26 854	29 842	28 939	32 427	29 946
	%										
Helsinki	7,4	7,3	7,9	9,1	11,8	12,5	10,9	13,1	10,2	16,3	14,8
Espoo	4,1	3,8	4,6	5,2	5,7	7,1	7,4	6,6	8,5	7,6	9,2
Vantaa	5,2	3,6	3,7	4,7	5,0	4,6	4,6	5,0	4,7	5,7	4,4
Kauniainen	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,3	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1
Rest of Helsinki Region	4,8	4,6	4,9	6,3	5,6	4,6	5,3	4,8	6,6	6,6	6,9
Hyvinkää	0,9	0,8	0,7	1,0	0,8	0,5	1,0	0,7	0,7	0,9	0,9
Järvenpää	0,8	0,8	1,0	1,4	0,9	0,6	0,7	0,7	1,0	1,1	1,0
Kerava	0,9	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,9	0,7	0,6	0,4	1,2	0,7	1,0
Kirkkonummi	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,8	0,8
Nurmijärvi	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,9	0,8	0,5	0,6	0,7	1,1	1,1	1,2
Sipoo	0,1	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,2	0,6	0,5	0,0	–
Tuusula	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	1,1	1,0	0,8	1,3	1,3	1,4
Vihti	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,2	0,6	0,4	0,3	0,7	0,6
Helsinki Region total	21,6	19,4	20,8	25,4	28,2	28,8	28,5	29,7	30,0	36,2	35,5
Uusimaa Regional Council	24,1	21,2	23,1	27,7	30,1	29,5	29,4	30,2	32,4	34,6	37,3
Finland	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹⁾ Annual mean

Source: Statistics Finland

5.5 Household structure 1996

City	Average size (persons)	Proportion of one person households, %	Proportion of lone parent households, %	Proportion of lone pensioner households, %
Helsinki	2,0	47,0	8,5	12,8
Stockholm (1990)	1,9	55,4	4,7	19,6
Copenhagen	1,8	59,7	4,5	17,8
Madrid	2,9	19,8	1,6	2,9
Dublin	2,8	30,4	12,8	10,4
Athens (1991)	2,7	27,9	6,8	7,3 ¹⁾
Lisbon (1991)	2,7	23,8	1,6	11,7
Barcelona	2,6	23,2	9,8	11,4
Birmingham	2,5	31,8	8,3	15,8 ²⁾
Lille (1990)	2,3	43,9	8,6	13,9
Luxembourg (1991)	2,3	39,8	14,3	12,7
Brussels (1991)	2,1	48,4	11,0	17,9
Hamburg	1,9	47,9	5,1	14,5
Berlin	1,9	45,7	7,6	13,5
Amsterdam	1,8	53,5	8,1	10,9

¹⁾ 1994

²⁾ 1991

Source: Urban Audit – Assessing the Quality of Life of Europe's Cities, 2000

Transport and telecommunications

Diagram 6.1 Cars per 1 000 inhabitants in the Helsinki Region and compared areas 2000



Diagram 6.2 European cities at 1–3 hour flying distance from Helsinki



Source: Helsinki City Planning Office

6.1 Passengers having arrived at the port of Helsinki in 1975–2001

	1975	1980 ¹⁾	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	1 000 passengers										
Arrivals	571,3	635,2	1 095,7	1 953,2	3 699,4	3 804,5	4 091,9	4 319,0	4 545,7	4 635,1	4 510,3
Sweden	352,0	430,2	839,1	1 209,8	1 224,8	1 263,0	1 287,1	1 315,0	1 343,6	1 353,9	1 323,9
Other Nordic countries	14,3	3,1	1,2	0,7	1,5	–	5,2	0,7	3,3	4,0	1,0
Former Soviet Union	124,4	81,8	114,7	336,5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Russia	.	.	.	.	71,0	26,3	27,2	40,3	36,9	65,5	65,8
Estonia ²⁾	2 038,6	2 386,5	2 659,3	2 880,2	3 071,7	3 117,1	3 022,8
Germany	59,2	103,6	108,1	113,6	114,9	126,3	111,5	77,1	84,9	90,0	91,2
Poland	17,6	15,6	15,7	19,6	12,7	–	–	–	0,4	–	1,1
Other countries	3,7	0,8	–	–	3,2	2,4	1,6	5,7	5,0	4,6	4,5
% of all passengers to and from Finland	21,3	21,6	29,4	36,2	53,0	54,0	53,7	53,9	56,2	57,9	57,5

1) Strikes among the trade unions in shipping stopped the passenger ferry traffic totally from March to May

2) From 1 Sept. 1991

Source: Finnish Maritime Administration

6.2 Hotel capacity and exploitation, plus overnight stays by nationality in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area 2000

	Metropolitan Area	Proportion of entire Finland, %	Helsinki	Espoo	Vantaa	Finland
Lodging establishments on 1 Jan. 2000, of which hotels	89	6,0	60	16	11	1 485
Rooms	68	9,9	44	14	10	684
Beds	9 564	21,4	6 948	1 220	1 396	44 707
Use, %	17 832	19,0	13 048	2 323	2 461	93 951
	44,6	.	50,5	40,6	42,8	38,1
Overnight stays (1 000), by nationality	3 300	20,6	2 589	339	371	16 042
	%	100	100	100	100	100
Finland	46,6	12,8	41,9	66,2	61,4	74,7
Sweden	5,2	26,5	5,6	2,8	4,3	4,0
Norway	1,6	25,9	1,8	0,8	1,0	1,3
United Kingdom	6,1	55,5	7,0	2,1	4,2	2,3
Russia	5,0	36,4	5,4	4,9	2,3	2,8
USA	4,6	66,8	5,2	1,6	3,1	1,4
Germany	4,3	29,7	4,5	2,4	4,5	3,0
Japan	2,6	59,7	3,0	0,8	1,2	0,9
Others	24,1	51,0	25,7	18,4	18,0	9,7

Source: Statistics Finland

Diagram 6.3 The proportion (%) of research and development in the GNP of Finland and certain other countries 1999

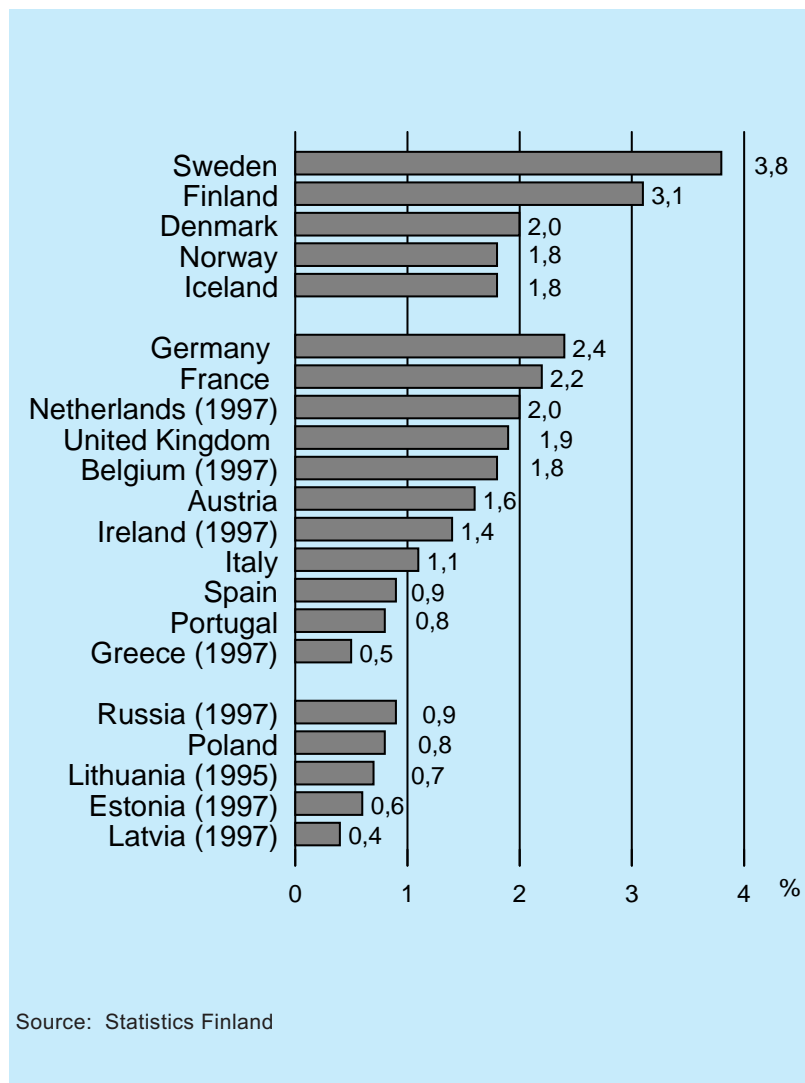
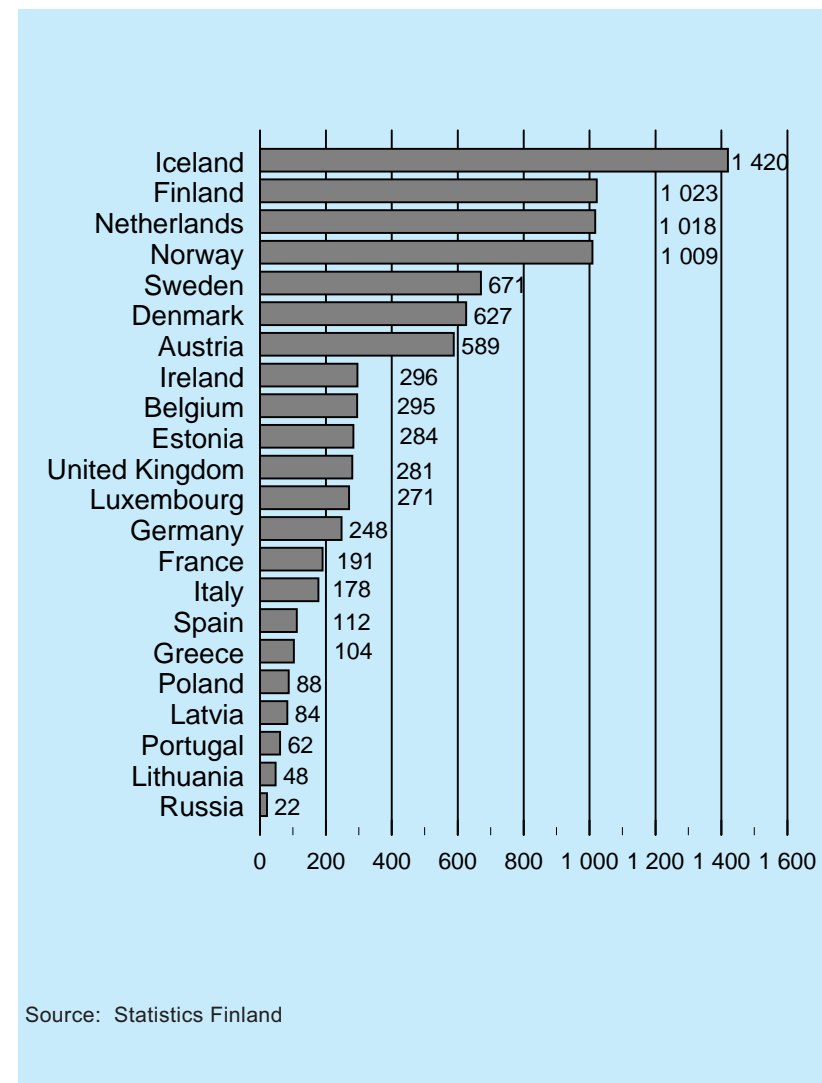


Diagram 6.4 Internet hosts per 10 000 inhabitants in Finland and compared countries 2000





Education, arts and culture

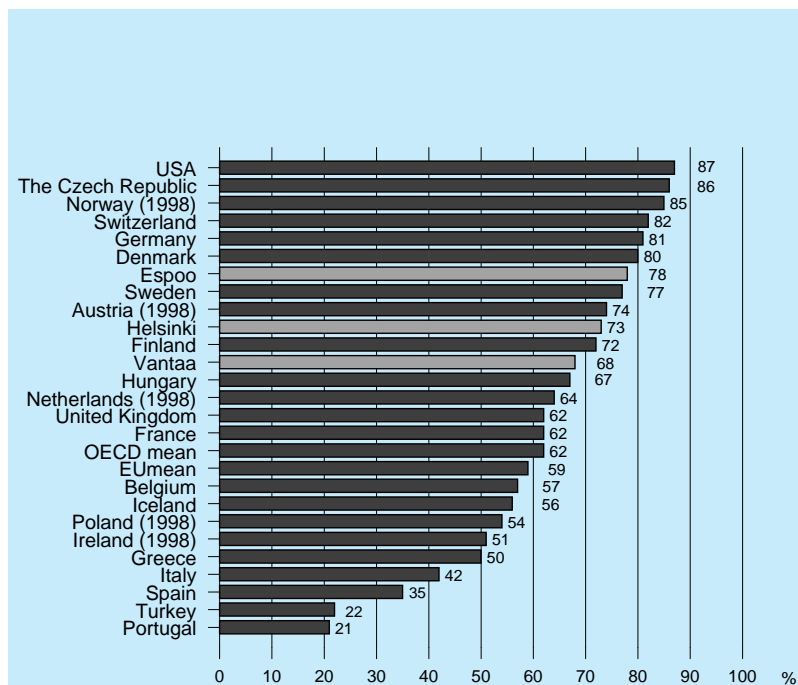
7.1 15 year olds and older by level of education, 31 Dec. 2000

	15 year olds and older	Only basic education %	Upper secondary level education %	Tertiary level education %	ELP indicator ¹⁾
Metropolitan Area	788 788	33,7	32,9	33,4	355
Helsinki	471 692	34,0	33,2	32,8	351
Espoo	168 310	29,3	30,7	40,0	407
Vantaa	142 093	38,5	35,0	26,5	296
Kauniainen	6 693	20,7	26,4	52,9	521
Rest of Helsinki Region	191 539	38,9	34,0	27,1	299
Hyvinkää	34 418	40,0	35,4	24,6	279
Järvenpää	28 178	36,5	34,7	28,8	314
Kerava	24 329	38,7	33,4	27,9	305
Kirkkonummi	22 889	36,4	32,0	31,6	335
Nurmijärvi	25 090	40,2	34,1	25,7	290
Sipoo	13 424	40,4	31,0	28,6	299
Tuusula	24 591	39,3	34,1	26,6	295
Vihti	18 620	40,6	35,1	24,3	280
Helsinki Region total	967 934	34,7	33,2	32,1	344
Uusimaa Regional Council	1 064 405	35,7	33,2	31,1	335
Finland	4 244 782	40,6	36,1	23,3	278

¹⁾ Education level of population, 20 year olds and older. The higher the figure, the higher the educational level.

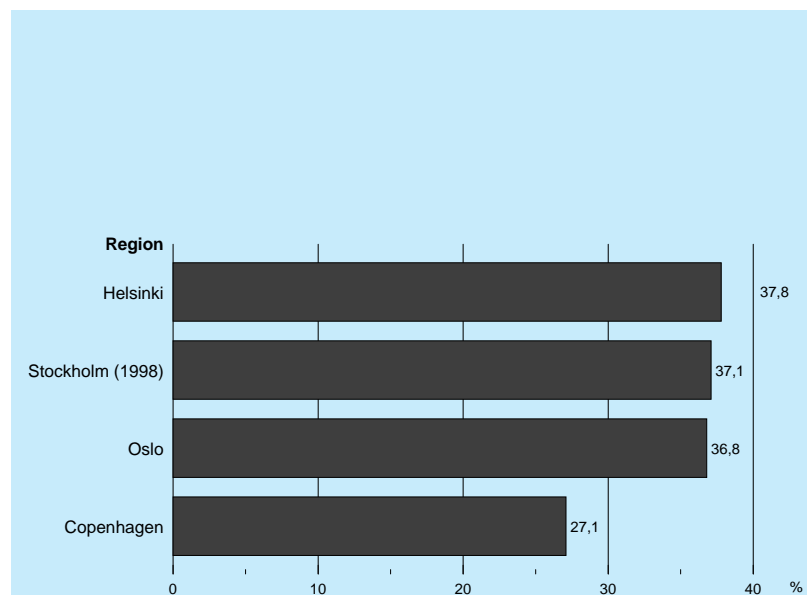
Source: Statistics Finland

Diagram 7.1 The proportion (%) of 25-64-year olds having completed a degree in Helsinki, Espoo, Vantaa and certain OECD countries 1999



Source: City of Helsinki Urban Facts

Diagram 7.2 The proportion (%) of 25-64 year olds with at least 13 years of education 1999



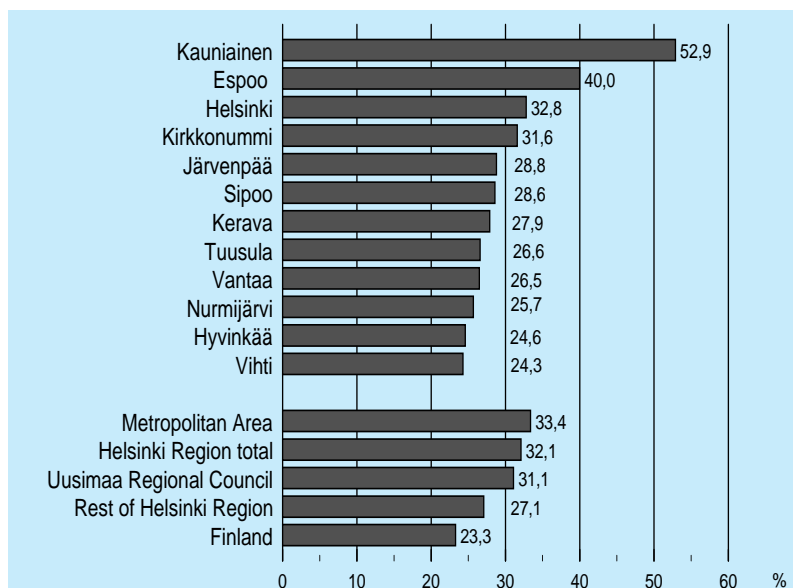
Source: City of Helsinki Urban Facts

7.2 University degrees by gender in the Helsinki Region 2001

	Degrees taken	
	Total	Female, %
Helsinki		
University of Helsinki	4 034	67,2
Helsinki School of Economics and Business Administration	402	49,8
Swedish School of Economics and Business Administration	285	45,3
Sibelius Academy	147	68,7
University of Art and Design	244	68,9
Theatre Academy	56	64,3
Academy of Fine Arts	62	66,1
Espoo		
Helsinki University of Technology	1 053	22,3
Helsinki Region total	6 283	57,6
Finland	16 674	58,9

Source: Finnish National Education Authority

Diagram 7.3 Percentage of 15 year olds and older having completed tertiary education (ISCED 5,6) in the Helsinki Region, 31 Dec. 2000



Source: Statistics Finland

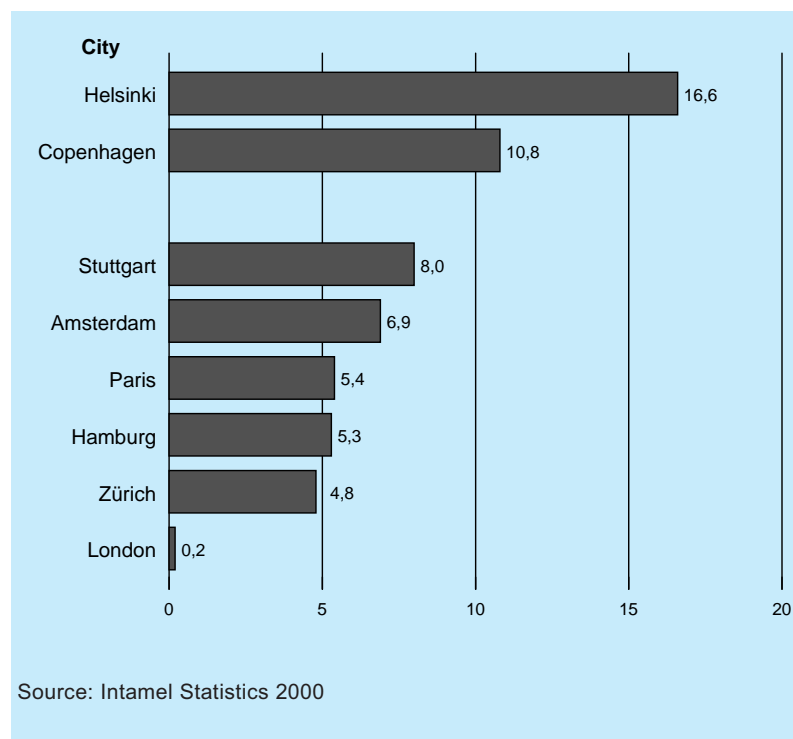
7.3 Municipal libraries in the Helsinki Region 2000

	City/ municipal libraries ¹⁾	Books	Borrowers	Borrowers per inhabitant %
Metropolitan Area	84	3 275 677	414 132	43,3
Helsinki	54	1 806 255	243 819	43,9
Espoo	18	854 489	86 258	40,4
Vantaa	11	530 681	78 477	44,0
Kauniainen	1	84 252	5 578	65,4
Rest of Helsinki Region	20	1 204 887	101 665	41,5
Hyvinkää	3	197 004	18 071	42,5
Järvenpää	1	165 919	16 510	46,0
Kerava	1	130 139	12 532	41,4
Kirkkonummi	3	143 363	14 547	49,0
Nurmijärvi	3	151 972	14 978	45,2
Sipoo	2	81 919	6 419	36,7
Tuusula	5	176 388	12 252	39,3
Vihti	2	158 183	11 446	48,0
Helsinki Region total	104	4 480 564	515 797	43,0
Uusimaa Regional Council	131	5 339 446	567 508	44,0

¹⁾ Main, branch and institutional libraries

Source: BTJ Kirjastopalvelu (Library Services)

Diagram 7.4 Library loans per inhabitant in Helsinki and some European cities 2000





Social welfare and health care

8.1 Visits at the basic open health care (excl. dental care) and the number of treatment days

	Visits within the non-institutional care 1998			Therapy days 2000	
	Services financed by the municipality ¹⁾	Visits per inhabitant at municipally financed services ¹⁾	Municipality's own services, total	Services financed by the municipality ¹⁾	Municipality's own services
Metropolitan Area	3 488 842	3,7	3 409 484	1 203 936	1 183 313
Helsinki	2 134 011	3,9	2 107 406	973 051	952 428
Espoo	693 301	3,4	692 874	147 865	147 865
Vantaa	619 433	3,6	569 113	72 742	72 742
Kauniainen	42 097	4,9	40 091	10 278	10 278
Rest of Helsinki Region	1 079 590	4,5	972 546	263 348	240 632
Hyvinkää	219 859	5,2	228 759	60 612	46 103
Järvenpää	143 176	4,1	143 176	45 726	45 749
Kerava	109 237	3,7	108 087	36 859	30 181
Kirkkonummi	116 099	4,0	..	19 839	19 794
Nurmijärvi	149 311	4,7	148 148	26 205	26 190
Sipoo	77 430	4,6	77 430	15 054	15 054
Tuusula	133 345	4,4	135 736	29 264	28 155
Vihti	131 133	5,6	131 210	29 789	29 406
Helsinki Region total	4 568 432	3,9	4 382 030	1 467 284	1 423 945
Uusimaa Regional Council	5 089 051	4,0	4 869 972	1 607 996	1 529 097
Finland	25 032 042	4,9	16 913 072	7 985 391	7 786 331

¹⁾ Services financed by the municipality or union of local authorities means the amount of service that a municipality has financed for its inhabitants, which means that the municipality's own production is subtracted with sold services and added with purchased services

Source: National Research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health (STAKES)

8.2 Persons of working age by illness allowances, specially compensated medicines and valid invalidity pensions 2000

	Working-aged recipients of daily illness allowance		Recipients of specially compensated medicaments		Recipients of disability pension	
	total	per 1 000 15-64 year olds	total	per 1 000 inhabitants	total	per 1 000 15-64 year olds
Metropolitan Area	51 151	75,2	139 303	145,7	35 813	52,7
Helsinki	29 620	74,6	85 148	153,2	22 375	56,3
Espoo	9 840	65,6	26 745	125,4	6 080	40,5
Vantaa	11 412	89,6	26 271	147,2	7 148	56,1
Kauniainen	279	50,5	1 139	133,5	210	38,0
Rest of Helsinki Region	14 894	89,0	37 463	153,0	9 911	59,2
Hyvinkää	2 722	95,1	7 766	182,5	1 980	69,2
Järvenpää	2 204	87,9	5 211	145,0	1 426	56,9
Kerava	1 984	92,0	4 629	152,9	1 339	62,1
Kirkkonummi	1 576	76,5	4 021	135,4	950	46,1
Nurmijärvi	2 001	90,3	5 182	156,5	1 291	58,3
Sipoo	975	86,2	2 580	147,6	616	54,5
Tuusula	1 932	88,6	4 455	139,4	1 284	58,9
Vihti	1 500	92,6	3 619	151,6	1 025	63,3
Helsinki Region total	66 045	77,9	176 766	147,2	45 724	54,0
Uusimaa Regional Council	72 606	79,3	195 994	150,2	51 017	55,7
Finland	296 018	85,4	979 939	189,1	261 812	75,5

Source: National Research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health (STAKES)

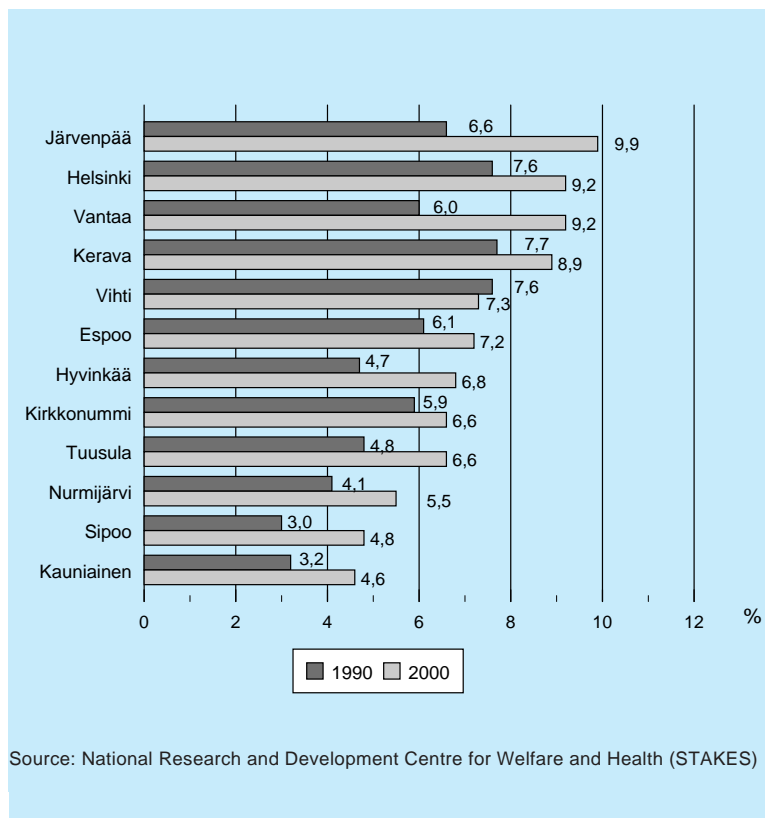
8.3 Children receiving municipal day care, 31 Dec. 2000 (services financed by the municipality¹⁾)

	Day care centres Children minded, total	Children attending full-time care	Family day care Children minded, total	Children minded at day care centres and in mun. family day care, total	Recipients of full-time municipal day care in centres or families per 100 0-6 year olds
Metropolitan Area	36 796	25 650	5 590	42 386	38,2
Helsinki	19 878	13 527	2 210	22 088	38,3
Espoo	9 001	6 549	1 956	10 957	37,7
Vantaa	7 465	5 249	1 402	8 867	38,3
Kauniainen	452	325	22	474	44,7
Rest of Helsinki Region	9 679	6 199	3 103	12 782	37,0
Hyvinkää	1 589	1 012	287	1 876	33,9
Järvenpää	1 603	1 066	452	2 055	42,1
Kerava	1 511	789	450	1 961	45,6
Kirkkonummi	823	573	405	1 228	29,6
Nurmijärvi	1 584	975	384	1 968	35,6
Sipoo	804	610	321	1 125	45,4
Tuusula	1 139	740	417	1 556	34,0
Vihti	626	434	387	1 013	34,2
Helsinki Region total	46 475	31 849	8 693	55 168	37,9
Uusimaa Regional Council	48 417	32 953	10 693	59 110	37,6
Finland	131 857	89 132	68 630	200 487	35,3

¹⁾ Services financed by the municipality or union of local authorities means the amount of service that a municipality has financed for its inhabitants, which means that the municipality's own production is subtracted with sold services and added with purchased services

Source: National Research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health (STAKES)

Diagram 8.1 Percentage of people having received living allowance benefits 1990 and 2000



8.4 Households and persons having received living allowance benefit in 2000

	Households having received living allowance benefit	Persons having received living allowance benefit	Percentage of people having received living allowance benefit
Metropolitan Area	50 032	83 015	8,7
Helsinki	32 101	50 866	9,2
Espoo	8 819	15 410	7,2
Vantaa	8 860	16 345	9,2
Kauniainen	252	394	4,6
Rest of Helsinki Region	10 361	17 633	7,2
Hyvinkää	1 743	2 906	6,8
Järvenpää	2 080	3 561	9,9
Kerava	1 554	2 702	8,9
Kirkkonummi	1 204	1 959	6,6
Nurmijärvi	1 036	1 811	5,5
Sipoo	455	834	4,8
Tuusula	1 226	2 123	6,6
Vihti	1 063	1 737	7,3
Helsinki Region total	60 393	100 648	8,4
Uusimaa Regional Council	65 022	108 208	8,3
Finland	271 686	454 353	8,8

Source: National Research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health (STAKES)



Municipal elections

9.1 Percentage of votes for various parties in the municipal elections in the Helsinki Region 2000

	Voting %	Support proportion total %	Centre Party of Finland	Social Democratic Party of Finland	National Coalition Party	Left Alliance	Green League	Swedish People's Party in Finland	Christian League of Finland	The Communist Party of Finland	Reform Group	Others
Metropolitan Area	50,7											
Helsinki	50,9	100	4,6	20,5	28,9	8,2	23,5	7,6	3,5	0,6	0,1	2,5
Espoo	53,4	100	6,1	18,6	35,5	5,7	16,4	10,9	2,8	0,4	0,0	3,6
Vantaa	45,6	100	7,1	29,5	25,1	10,6	15,4	4,0	4,4	0,9	0,4	2,6
Kauniainen	73,3	100	0,0	3,8	37,2	0,0	9,7	46,7	2,6	0,0	0,0	0,0
Rest of Helsinki Region	53,6											
Hyvinkää	49,6	100	9,8	27,9	20,6	10,3	8,2	0,9	4,2	0,0	2,9	15,2
Järvenpää	49,8	100	9,0	26,3	22,7	6,8	0,0	0,4	3,8	1,5	3,0	26,5
Kerava	52,0	100	8,7	27,7	29,7	11,6	15,1	1,3	4,8	1,1	0,0	0,0
Kirkkonummi	56,1	100	6,5	19,9	30,7	4,7	11,5	23,8	2,3	0,7	0,0	0,1
Nurmijärvi	53,3	100	29,6	22,7	26,7	7,4	9,0	0,6	3,6	0,0	0,0	0,4
Sipoo	64,5	100	6,1	15,9	17,2	0,0	10,6	46,7	0,9	1,9	0,7	0,0
Tuusula	55,8	100	10,6	26,4	31,3	5,3	6,5	1,3	3,1	0,7	0,2	14,6
Vihti	55,0	100	25,1	27,9	25,8	6,4	10,1	0,8	3,2	0,0	0,0	0,7
Helsinki Region total	51,2											
Uusimaa Regional Council	51,7											
Finland	55,9											

Source: Statistics Finland

**Diagram 9.1 Percentage of women among elected councillors in the Helsinki Region
Municipal elections 2000**

