

Current review of development in the region 2015

2015

Regional economy

Slight growth in production continues

Labour market

Unemployment rate continues to grow

Population

Migration gain reached an all-time high

Housing market

Reduced intentions to buy homes

Traffic and environment

Amount of mixed waste decreasing

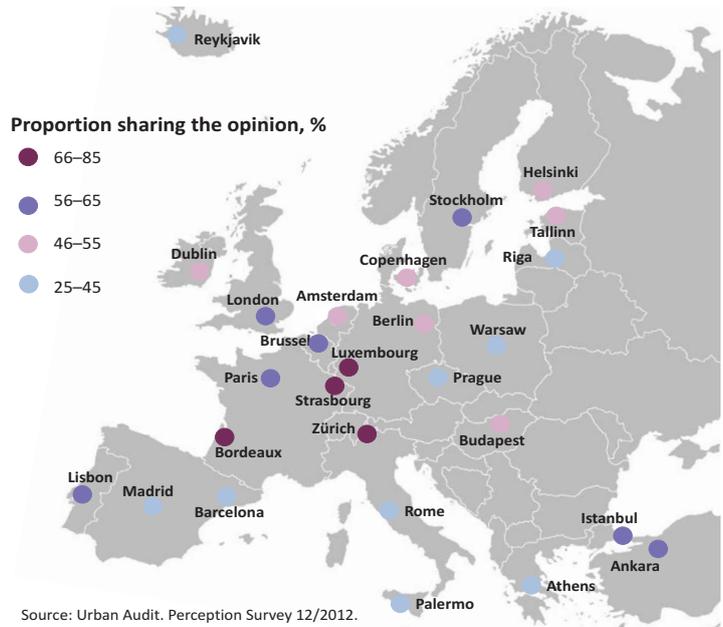
Well-being

Number of violent crimes still decreasing

Article

Sari Kemppainen

Almost all household waste utilised in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area



Helsinki fights climate change

Just over half of Helsinki residents believe Helsinki has committed itself to fighting climate change by means of, for example, energy efficiency and “green traffic”. Around one-third are entirely or partly of a different opinion, and the rest don’t really know.

In almost 60 per cent of the 79 European cities compared, a larger share of respondents than in Helsinki agree fully or partly with the statement that their city has committed itself to the fight against climate change. In nine capital cities, the majority of respondents disagree with the statement.

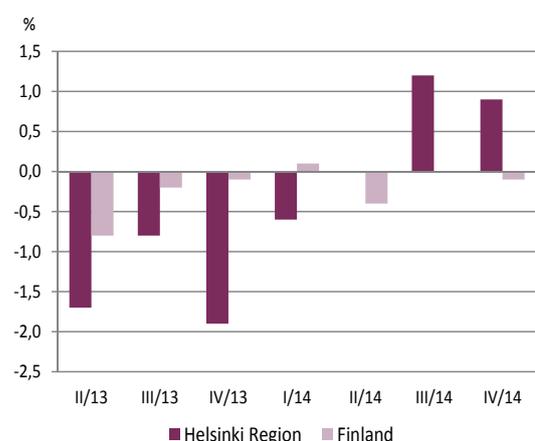
In the French cities of Strasbourg and Bordeaux, almost four-fifths of respondents found that their city had committed itself to the struggle against climate change. Among capitals, the largest proportions of such respondents are found in Luxembourg (77%), Ankara (62%) and London (61%). In Stockholm and Oslo, a slightly larger proportion than in Helsinki share this view, while in Copenhagen one percentage point less respondents do. In Rome, Madrid and Athens, around 60 per cent do not agree that their city has committed itself to fight climatic change.

These findings are drawn from a life quality survey carried out by the European Union. The freshest data date back to 2012. According to Helsinki City’s strategy programme for 2013-2016, the city’s objective is to be active against climatic change.

➔ Regional economy

Indicator predicting total production

Change (%) since previous year



Source: Kaupunkitutkimus TA Oy and Statistics Finland

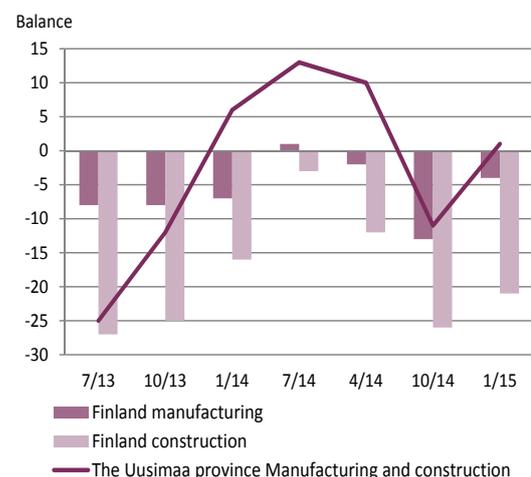
Slight growth in production continues

Production in the Helsinki region started to increase last summer and the slight growth continued up to the end of the year. According to a preliminary estimate, the production volume in the last quarter of the year was about one per cent higher than the year before. The growth in the Helsinki region is based primarily on the strong drive of the information business. There was growth in the construction and business service sectors as well. On the other hand, trade, manufacturing and transportation continued to decline.

Cautious business outlooks

According to the Business Tendency Survey carried out by the Confederation of Finnish Industries (EK) in January, the business outlook for Finnish companies is still very modest especially in the service and construction sectors. The current business cycle is also described as clearly weaker than normal in all main industries.

Business outlook for manufacturing and construction



Source: Confederation of Finnish Industries (EK), EK Business Tendency Survey

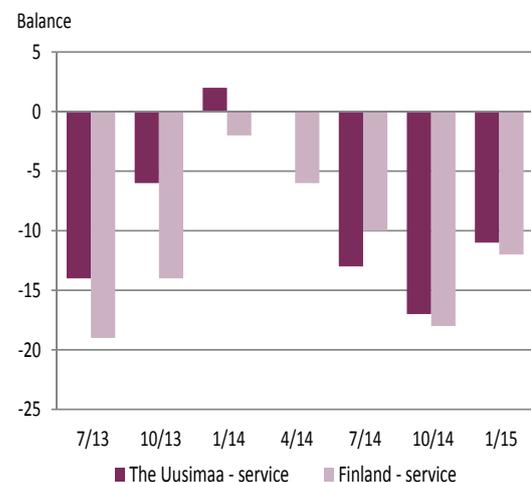
The business outlook for the manufacturing sector has recovered a bit from the fall of the autumn, but the outlook for the first half of 2015 is still only passable. Many manufacturing companies expect a further decline in their situation. The outlook for services and construction remains low.

Industry and construction

For manufacturing and construction companies in Uusimaa, the business outlook was slightly weaker than usual at the beginning of the year. The business outlook got a bit brighter at the end of previous year. The business outlook is expected to remain unchanged in the winter as the business outlook balance indicator was +1 in January (-11 in October). The business outlook for manufacturing and construction in Uusimaa is somewhat brighter than the average for the whole country.

In the whole country, there wasn't much change in the outlook for industrial companies at the end of last year. The Business Tendency Survey done in January describes the current situation as somewhat weaker than the average. The business outlook has improved slightly at the beginning of the year. Nevertheless, there are no expectations of a turn for the better. The general business outlook balance indicator in the coming months rose to -4 (-13 in October). Production is expected to increase slowly in the coming months.

Business outlook for service companies



Source: Confederation of Finnish Industries (EK), EK Business Tendency Survey

For construction companies, business outlook weakened at the end of last year. The business outlook is described quite extensively as weaker than normal. The amount of new orders decreased in the last quarter of last year. Order books declined and are described as being at a low level. The number of staff decreased slightly. The business outlook for construction in the following six months continues to be quite cautious. The business outlook balance indicator for construction was -21 in January (-26 in October).

Services

In Uusimaa, the business outlook for private services remained gloomy at the end of last year. The business outlook is expected to stay low for the beginning of 2015. The business outlook balance indicator was -11 in

January (-17 in October). Sales increased slightly at the end of last year and are expected to remain unchanged on average in the coming months.

In the whole country, the business outlook for service sector companies remained clearly gloomier also at the end of last year. The business outlook for the coming months has recovered a bit from the weak numbers of last autumn. The business outlook balance indicator for service companies was -12 in the survey carried out in January (-18 in October). The variation between the expectations of different service sectors continues to increase.

Consumers have faith in the positive development of the economy

In the Helsinki metropolitan area, consumers again show clearly more optimism than in the entire country. The balance indicator of the Consumer Survey was 8.7 in January in the Helsinki metropolitan area and 6 in the whole country. According to Statistics Finland, the confidence of consumers in the development of the economy in the Helsinki metropolitan area has varied since October but stayed on quite a good level.

The balance indicator of the micro indicator describing the expectations of Helsinki metropolitan area consumers in the development of their own economy and possibilities to save money was 30 in January. The value has stayed at around thirty since October. The macro indicator describing the expectations of consumers in the development of the Finnish economy and unemployment was rated at -12 in the Helsinki metropolitan area. The expectations have improved slightly since October.

Consumers' confidence in the Finnish economy stronger in the whole country

In January, 28% of consumers in the Helsinki metropolitan area assumed that the Finnish economy would be better within a year, while 30% were expecting a decrease. 41% of the respondents expected the economy to remain as it is. In November, consumers were expecting that there would be no changes in the economy, but some pessimism has surfaced since then. The views of consumers nationally corresponded to those of consumers in the Helsinki metropolitan area after a long period of different opinions.

Employment expectations a bit more positive than before

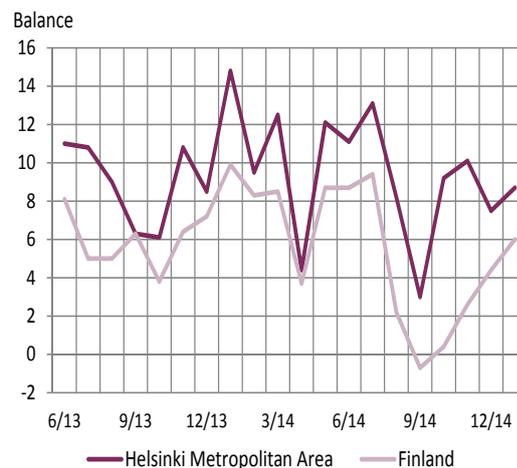
In January, slightly over half of consumers believed that there would be less people unemployed after one year's time from the time of the survey. One third expected the situation to remain as it is, while approximately one out of ten believed that the number of unemployed people would decrease a bit. On a national level, there were some more people who believed in a decrease than in the Helsinki metropolitan area: 30% of consumers expected the number to stay on the same level, and 56% were expecting an increase.

➔ Labour market

Unemployment rate continues to grow

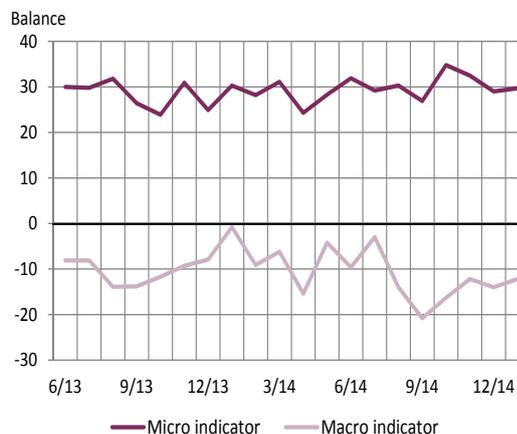
The proportion of unemployed people in the labour force during the last quarter of last year in the Helsinki region was 7.4%, according to the information based on the labour force statistics sample survey by Statistics Finland. The increase compared to the same time in the previous year

Consumer confidence indicator



Source: Statistics Finland, Consumer Survey

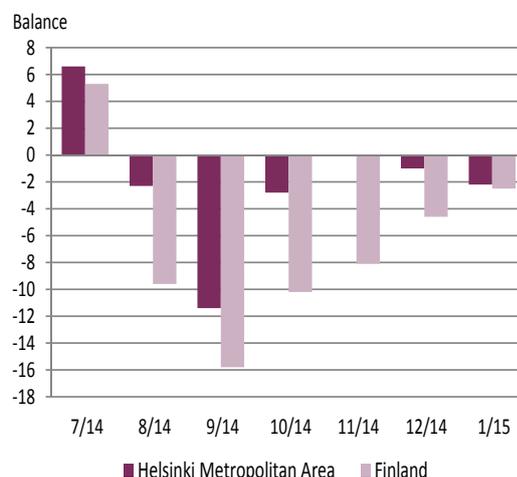
Consumer confidence indicator



Micro indicator: Own economy and saving possibilities
 Macro indicator: Finland's economy and development of unemployment

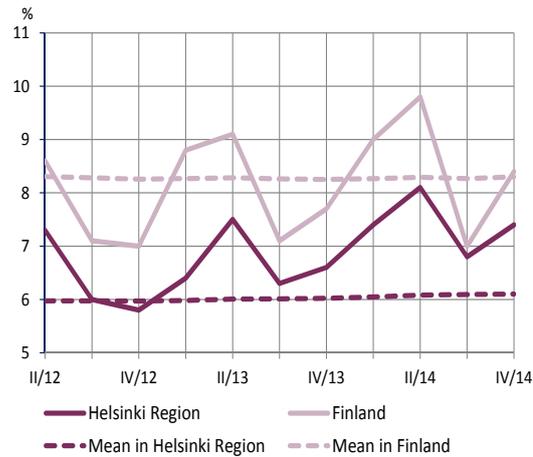
Source: Statistics Finland, Consumer Survey

Household expectations concerning the Finnish economy for the next 12 months



Source: Statistics Finland, Consumer Survey

Unemployment rate in the Helsinki Region and in Finland
Mean (I/2000–IV/2014)



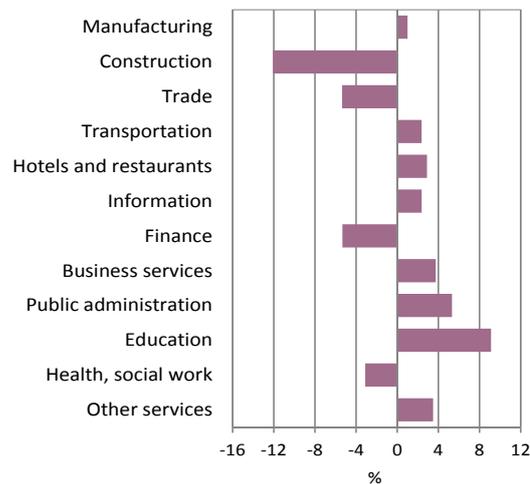
Source: Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

was 0.8 percentage points. Nationally, the unemployment rate was 8.4%, which is 0.7 percentage points more than the previous year.

Based on the information from the client register of the TE Offices of the Ministry of Employment and the Economy, the unemployment rate at the end of December was 11% in the Helsinki region and 13.9% in the whole country. The increase compared to the corresponding period of the previous year was 1.1 percentage points in the Helsinki region. The year-on-year increase was 1.3 percentage points nationally. The unemployment rate in the Helsinki region was 1.7 percentage points higher and nationally 1.6 percentage points higher than the long-term average.

At the end of December, the unemployment rate was 11.9% in Helsinki, 9.9% in Espoo and 11.6% in Vantaa. In the surrounding areas, 9.5% of the labour force was unemployed. The unemployment rate had increased by approximately 1.5 percentage points from last year's June in Helsinki and Espoo and by 1.1 in Vantaa and the surrounding area.

The employed labour force – Development within industries in the Helsinki Region, IV/2014
Change (%) since previous year



Source: Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

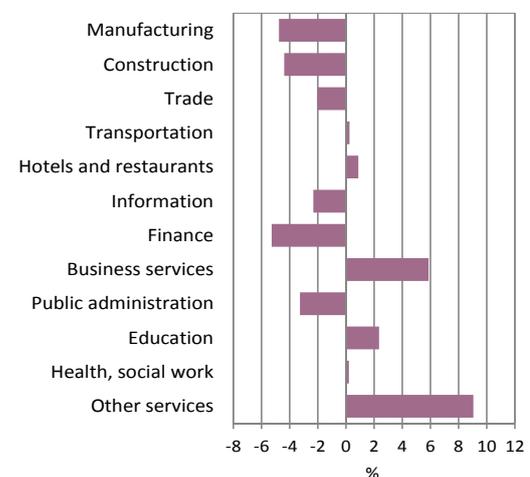
The number of working hours started to increase

In the Helsinki region, 7% more hours were worked in October–December than in the corresponding period in the previous year, while nationally, the number of working hours increased by 2%. The number of working hours was 316 million in the Helsinki region and approximately one billion in all of Finland. In 2014, however, the number of working hours was more or less the same as in the previous year both in the Helsinki region and nationally. The numbers of working hours have not changed on the annual level in the Helsinki region for the past couple of years.

More people working in education and business services

Of the various sectors in the Helsinki region, education, public administration and business services in particular increased their labour force in October–December compared to the corresponding period in the previous year. The number of people working in education increased by 9%, that in public administration by 5% and that of business services by 4%. At the same time, labour force in the trade as well as the financial and insurance sectors decreased by 5%. The biggest difference in the development between the Helsinki region and all of Finland in October–December was in public administration with a decrease in numbers nationally, but growth in the Helsinki region.

The employed labour force – Development within industries in the Finland, IV/2014
Change (%) since previous year



Source: Statistics Finland, Labour Force Survey

The number of people working in the trade, industry and public administration sectors especially has been decreasing in the Helsinki region within the past couple of years. At the same time, the number of employees in other business services has increased. Similar trends can also be observed on the national level. The share of industry and social and health care services as employees is, however, clearly higher than in the Helsinki region.

Population

Population of the Helsinki Region growing especially due to Helsinki

There were approximately 1,421,600 inhabitants in the Helsinki Region at the end of 2014. The population grew by 19,200 or 1.4 per cent during

the year. The biggest increase in population was in the Helsinki metropolitan area, and the growth was stronger than in the previous year. The population of the KUUMA municipalities increased by 0.7 per cent in 2014, which was slightly less than in the previous year.

The fluctuation in the changes of population is affected by net migration in particular as the development in the number of births and deaths is more even. In 2014, the net gain for the Helsinki region was 5,000 from Finland and 7,400 from abroad. Of the net migration gain of the region, 91 per cent went to the Helsinki metropolitan area municipalities. In addition to migration gain, there was also natural increase in population in the Helsinki region, as the number of births was 6,800 higher than that of deaths. In the KUUMA municipalities, natural population growth increased the number of inhabitants more than migration gain.

The population of the Helsinki region continues to grow rapidly. This trend started at the end of 2004, while in the entire country, it already started a bit sooner and peaked at the end of 2007. Especially the population of Helsinki has been increasing in recent years. There have been fewer changes in the population of Espoo, Vantaa and the KUUMA municipalities.

Migration gain reached an all-time high

In 2014, the Helsinki region obtained an all-time high migration gain of 12,600 people or almost 2,000 more than in the previous year. Compared with the previous year, migration gain increased in Espoo especially and decreased in the KUUMA municipalities. The growth in October–December was more rapid than in the previous year in the Helsinki region, and especially in the KUUMA municipalities, Espoo and Helsinki.

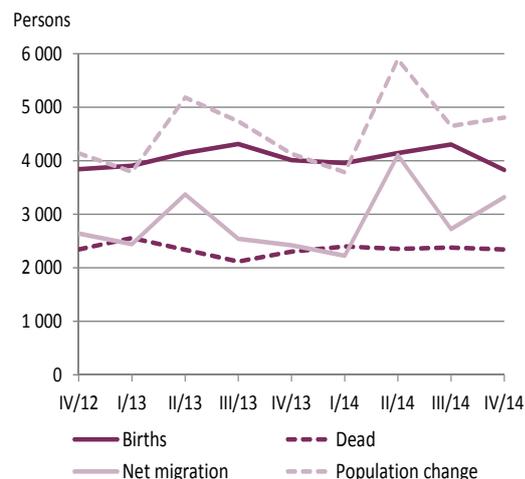
The migration gain of the Helsinki region has been increasing since 2004. In recent years, migration gain has been decreasing in the KUUMA municipalities in particular.

Helsinki's migration loss to other parts of Helsinki region now on the increase

All municipalities of the Helsinki metropolitan area continued to lose in migration within the region in 2014. Compared to last year, Vantaa's migration loss decreased a little, however, and that of Espoo clearly. Helsinki's migration loss started to grow after a decrease since 2007 and an unusually low level last year. People moved to Helsinki and away from it more than in the previous year. The migration gain of KUUMA municipalities decreased somewhat from the previous year. In 2014, migration loss in Helsinki was -860 people, in Vantaa -560 people and in Espoo -60 people, while the KUUMA municipalities obtained a migration gain of 1,330 people.

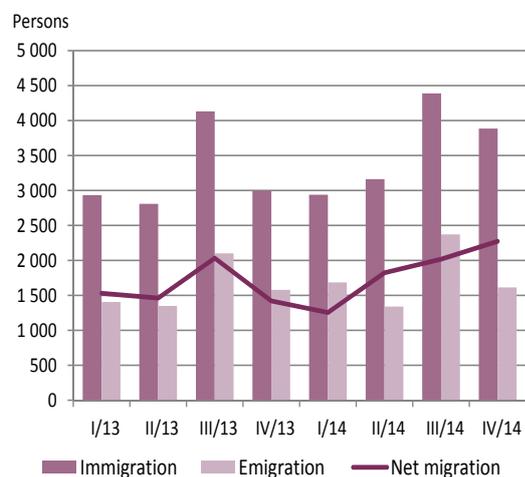
The regional migration gain of the KUUMA municipalities has been decreasing in recent years, as has the migration loss of the Helsinki metropolitan area. This development is mainly a result of fewer moves from Helsinki to the KUUMA municipalities, while earlier, Helsinki had the largest regional migration loss in the Helsinki metropolitan area. Vantaa's migration gain has turned into a loss in the recent years, while the development in Espoo has been more constant and showing a slight loss since 2007.

Population change in the Helsinki Region



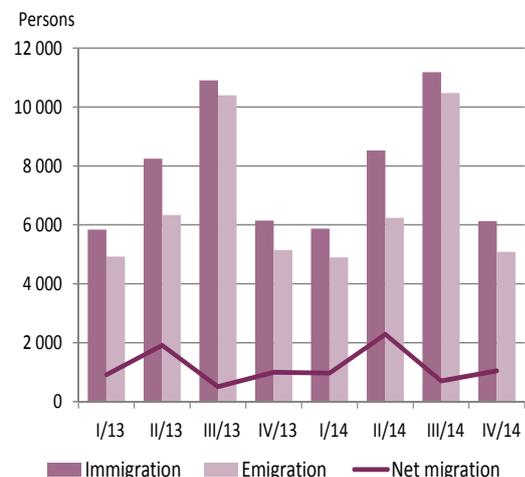
Source: Statistics Finland, Population Statistics

Net international migration in the Helsinki Region



Source: Statistics Finland, Population Statistics

Net migration between the Helsinki Region and the rest of Finland



Source: Statistics Finland, Population Statistics

➔ Housing market and business premises market

Reduced intentions to buy homes

In November, 3.0% of consumers in the Helsinki metropolitan area reported that they were surely buying a dwelling within the next 12 months. In all of Finland, this proportion was 2.3%. 2.9% of consumers nationally and 3.4 in the Helsinki metropolitan area were rather sure to buy a dwelling. Consumers have restrained their intentions to buy during the past year.

More vacant commercial premises

In the Helsinki metropolitan area, the vacancy rate of commercial premises was the highest or 13% for office spaces at the end of last year's last quarter. In Espoo, 21% of office premises were vacant, in Vantaa 17% and in Helsinki 10%. The rate was only 6% in the centre of Helsinki, however. The vacancy rate in the centre had declined a bit from the previous quarter, but that of the entire city had increased somewhat.

5% of business premises were vacant in the entire Helsinki metropolitan area. The share was 7% in Vantaa, 5% in Espoo and 4% in Helsinki. The rate was only 2% in the core centre of Helsinki, however.

The vacancy rate of industrial and warehouse premises was 7% in the entire Helsinki metropolitan area. The share was 6% in Helsinki, 7% in Espoo and 8% in Vantaa.

➔ Traffic and environment

Number of airline passengers continues to grow

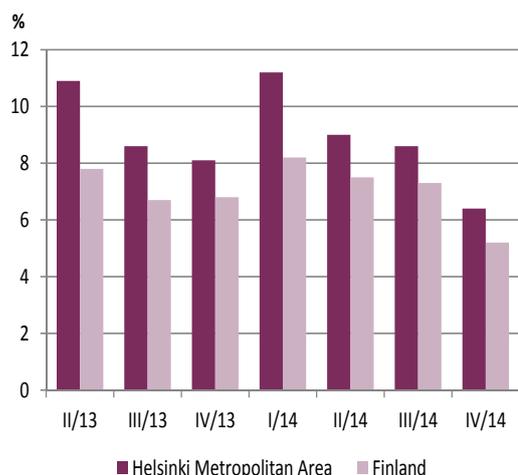
The number of passengers at Helsinki-Vantaa Airport increased to 3.8 million passengers in October-December, which is 5% more than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The number of travellers has been increasing for two decades, even though there were drops in the growth trend in 2002, 2009 and 2012. The number of travellers last year was as much as 50% higher than ten years ago.

Amount of mixed waste decreasing

The volume of waste received at the Ämmässuo waste processing facility has crashed in 2014 as a new waste incineration plant has been opened in Vantaa, which receives waste from a large area reaching from Hanko to Porvoo and from Helsinki to Nurmijärvi. Ämmässuo only received 85,200 tonnes of waste in October-December, 7,600 tonnes of which was mixed waste. In 2014, Ämmässuo received some 40% less waste and some 70% less mixed waste than in the previous year.

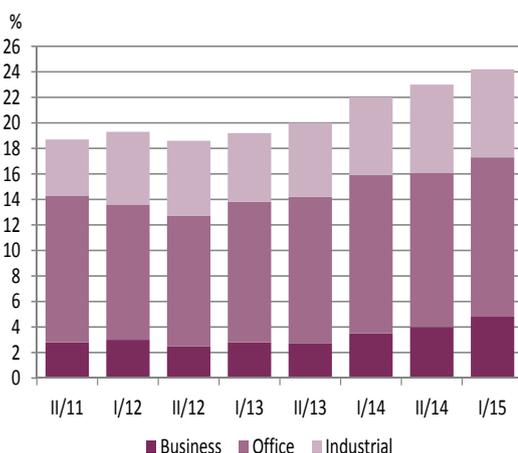
The new waste incineration plant in Vantaa received 67,700 tonnes of waste in October-December, 70% of which was mixed waste. The combined waste volumes received by Ämmässuo and the Vantaa waste incineration plant corresponded roughly to what Ämmässuo has been receiving in recent years, but with slightly less mixed waste.

Intentions to buy own home



Source: Statistics Finland, Population Statistics

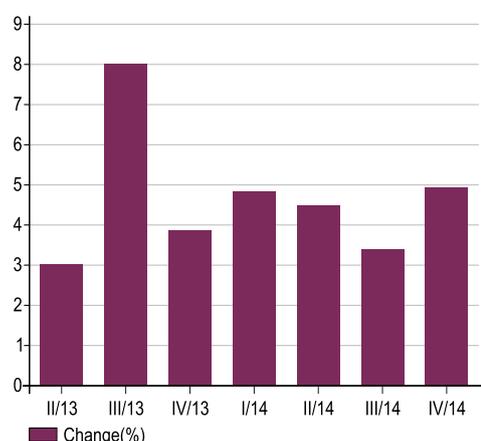
Commercial premises -the vacancy rate (%)



Source: Catella Property Oy

Number of airline passengers

Change (%) since previous year



Source: Finavia Corporation.

The total amount of waste at Ämmässuo peaked at the beginning of 2007, after which the trend has been downward. The amount of mixed waste from households has been decreasing steadily since the beginning of last decade.

Export volumes continue to increase in the harbours

The total volume of goods traffic in the ports of Helsinki increased somewhat in 2014. The share of imports has mainly exceeded that of exports in goods traffic in the previous years. Last year, however, the shares started to approach each other, and goods traffic was divided in halves between imports and exports. In October–December, the imports amounted to 5.4 million tonnes, which was 2% less than in the previous year. Exports, however, increased by 8% to 5.3 million tonnes.

The growth rate of goods traffic in the port reached a record high in 2007, after which it began to decrease steeply. Since then, changes have been more modest. Import volumes have been decreasing since 2011, while exports continued to increase somewhat in 2014.

Well-being

Number of social assistance recipients still growing

The number of social assistance recipients in the Helsinki metropolitan area increased by almost one tenth in October–December 2014 compared to the corresponding period the year before. In the Helsinki metropolitan area, 64,300 people per month on average were receiving income support. Of these people, 41,000 lived in Helsinki, 13,000 in Vantaa and 10,400 in Espoo. The increase rate was rather uniform in the municipalities of the Helsinki metropolitan area, but again, the percentage growth of recipients in Vantaa increased a bit more than in Helsinki and Espoo. The number of income support recipients increased by 12% in Vantaa, 11% in Espoo and 8% in Helsinki.

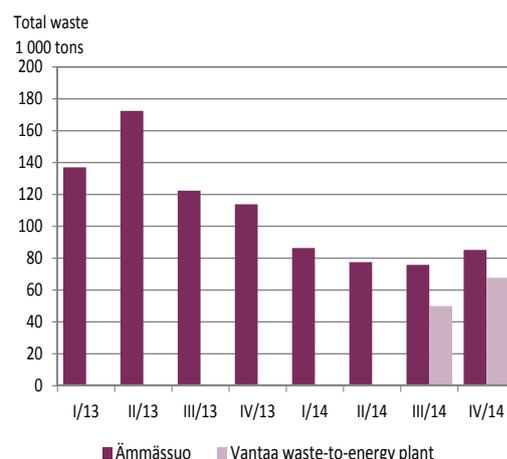
The number of income support recipients started growing rapidly in 2008 in the Helsinki metropolitan area. The growth levelled in 2010. The numbers of income support recipients have now been increasing slowly since 2012.

Number of violent crimes still decreasing

In 2014, 9% less violent or sexual crimes came to the attention of the police in the Helsinki region than in the previous year. The number of violent crimes even decreased by 17% in Espoo, and in Helsinki the decrease was 9% and in Vantaa 7%. In the Helsinki region, 10,935 violent crimes came to the attention of the police. Of these, 6,145 took place in Helsinki, 1,289 in Espoo and 1,775 in Vantaa. There are clearly more violent crimes in the city of Helsinki than elsewhere in the Helsinki metropolitan area.

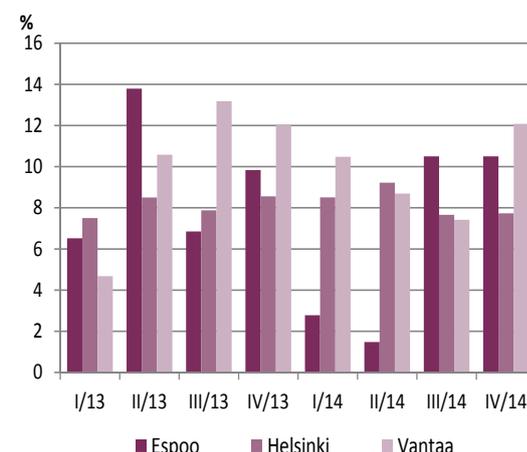
The number of violent crimes which have come to the attention of the police increased in the Helsinki region after 2011, at which time even some minor assaults were subjected to public prosecution following a change in legislation. Since then, however, the numbers of violent crimes have decreased in all the municipalities of the Helsinki metropolitan area.

Amount of landfill waste Change (%) since previous year



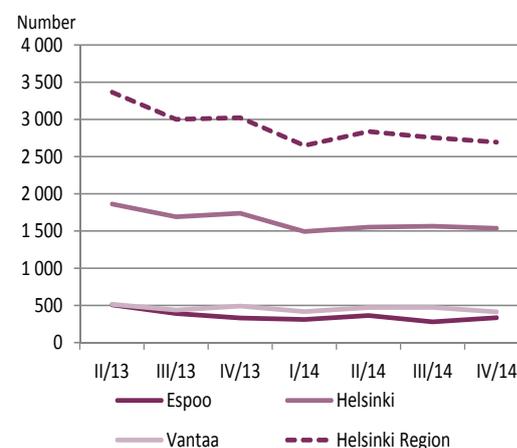
Source: Helsinki Region Environmental Services Authority HSY

Number of social assistance recipients in the metropolitan area Change (%) since previous year



Source: Espoo, Helsinki and Vantaa

Violent crimes that came to the attention of the police Change (%) since previous year



Source: Statistics Finland

Almost all household waste utilised in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area

Sari Kemppainen

Senior Specialist, Helsinki Region
Environmental Services Authority HSY

Utilisation of waste increased substantially last year in the Helsinki metropolitan area. Since autumn 2014, mixed household waste from the Helsinki metropolitan area and Kirkkonummi has been utilised for the production of district heat and electricity in the waste-to-energy plant of Vantaan Energia. The waste incineration plant utilises 320,000 tonnes annually of mixed waste, which cannot be recycled.

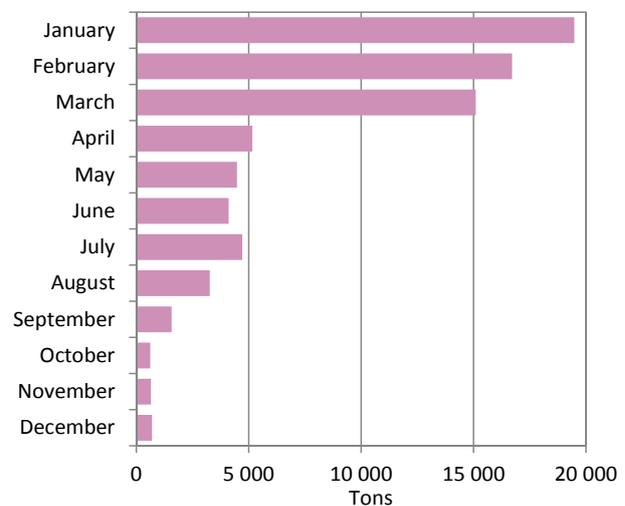
The utilisation of mixed waste for energy is based on HSY's strategic objectives and the tightening legislation. The national goal for 2016 is to recycle 50% of municipal waste as material and to utilise 30% as energy. In addition, no organic waste may be deposited in landfills after the beginning of 2016. This restriction applies to plastics and textiles in mixed waste, for example.

Helsinki Region Environmental Services no longer takes mixed household waste to landfills. This change has been reflected in the waste volumes received by the Ämmässuo waste treatment centre since April 2014 when the trial runs of the waste incineration plant started. The volume of waste submitted for final deposition decreased from 19,000 tonnes per month in January to 3,000 tonnes in December. At the end of the year, the centre received mixed waste from Sortti stations, for example, as well as construction waste which cannot be utilised. (Figure 1 Final deposition)

This change releases space for new operations in the HSY processing centre. Eco-industry centre Ekomo is being established at Ämmässuo, basing its operations on the utilisation of material streams.

The degree of utilisation of waste in the Helsinki metropolitan area increases substantially. Waste recycled as material is delivered to recycling, and only the remaining mixed waste is incinerated to produce energy. 45 per cent of household waste was recycled in the Helsinki metropolitan area in 2013. The statistics of the utilisation of waste in 2014 will be completed later this year. (Figure 2 Processing methods)

Figure 1. Waste received for final deposition (tons) in the Ämmässuo waste processing centre 2014



Source: HSY

Figure 2. Waste processing methods (%) by sector in the Helsinki metropolitan area in 2013

Type of waste	Utilisation as material	Utilisation as energy	Final deposition in a landfill
Households	45	4	51

Source: HSY

Customers approve of utilisation of mixed waste as energy

Inhabitants of the Helsinki metropolitan area and Kirkkonummi have a very positive attitude towards the utilisation of mixed waste in the waste incineration plant of Vantaan Energia. This was shown in the survey by TNS Gallup based on the assignment of Helsinki Region Environmental Services in autumn 2014. 1,004 inhabitants of the Helsinki metropolitan area and Kirkkonummi responded to the survey.

The majority of all respondents (67 per cent) considered the utilisation of mixed waste for the production of energy as very good, and one quarter (25 per cent) as good. Only less than one per cent of respondents had a negative attitude towards the matter.

The most positive attitudes towards the change in the processing of mixed waste was found among secondary school graduates or with higher education, those working in the management as well as retired people. Slightly more criticism than the average was found among the 25–34-year-olds and those with only comprehensive school level education as well as unemployed people. The clear majority, however, finds this a very good solution.

The people of Vantaa, Helsinki and Espoo all share the positive attitude towards the utilisation of mixed waste as energy: 92 per cent find it a good or a very good solution.

Sorting of glass and metal increasingly common in households

Inhabitants of the Helsinki metropolitan area and Kirkkonummi are now even more diligent in sorting their waste. Sorting of glass and metal in particular has increased from the previous year. Four out of five people (83 per cent) said that they sort glass always, often or quite often, whereas 77 per cent of the respondents said the same in the previous year. Small scrap metal, such as cans, are sorted by 73 per cent of respondents, which is 11 percentage points higher than in 2013. A similar change can be seen in large scrap metal. (Figure 3 Sorting 2013 vs 2014)

Figure 3. Percentage of inhabitants sorting their waste (%) in the Helsinki metropolitan area and Kirkkonummi in 2013 and 2014

	2013	2014
bio-waste	63	67
cardboard	89	86
paper	96	94
glass	77	83
metal packaging	62	73
scrap metal	60	69
batteries	84	86
other hazardous waste	74	83

Source: HSY

This development is explained by the expanded collection of glass and small scrap metal in properties with the more stringent requirements to sort packaging waste. Since 1 January 2014, the waste management regulations applicable in the Helsinki metropolitan area have specified a separate collection of glass and metal in residential buildings with at least 20 dwellings or in other real estate if at least 50 kg of such waste is produced on a weekly basis. In autumn 2013, HSY also started collecting glass and metal packaging without deposits in properties which had not provided collection facilities previously.

More and more inhabitants also sort other household waste. Nine inhabitants out of ten deliver fibre-based waste to the right address. One reason for this may be that paper and cardboard are dry materials and easy to store as such. This was not investigated in the survey.

Family status indicative of sorting activity

Practice does seem to make perfect: people aged over 65 sort their waste more frequently than average. More than 90 per cent of them sort materials in different containers.

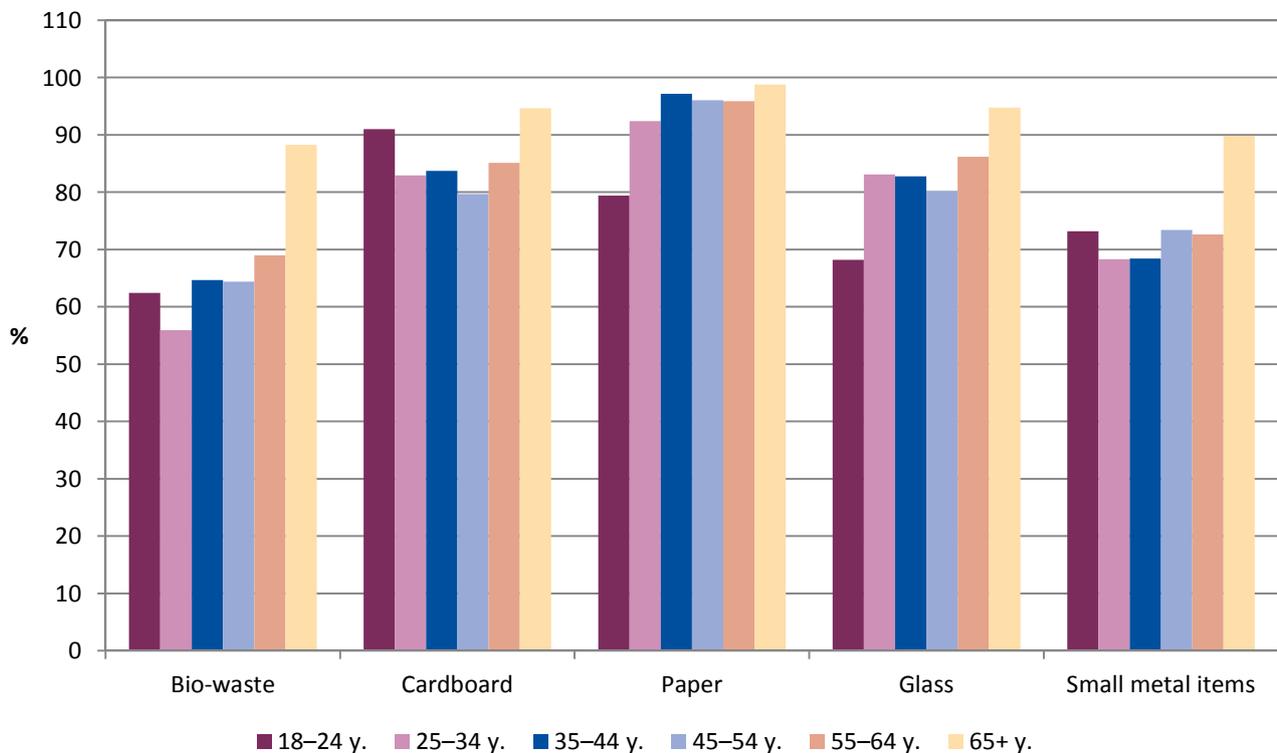
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The enthusiasm to sort bio-waste has increased steadily over the years. It does, however, seem to decrease as the number of children in the family increases. If the family has at least three children, only fewer than one out of two (46%) people said that they sort their waste always or quite often. In smaller families with children or households without children, however, bio-waste is sorted with a similar degree of probability (60–72 per cent).

For other waste types, larger families sort their waste even more often than smaller ones. The majority of families with at least three children said that they sort cardboard (91 per cent) and cans (85 per cent).

The respondents sort hazardous waste, such as batteries, paints and solvents, just as carefully regardless of age: 86 per cent sorted batteries and 83 per cent other hazardous waste either always, often or quite often. (Figure 4: Sorting vs age)

Figure 4. Percentage of inhabitants of different ages sorting their waste always/quite often (%) in the Helsinki metropolitan area and Kirkkonummi in 2014



Source: HSY

➔ Info

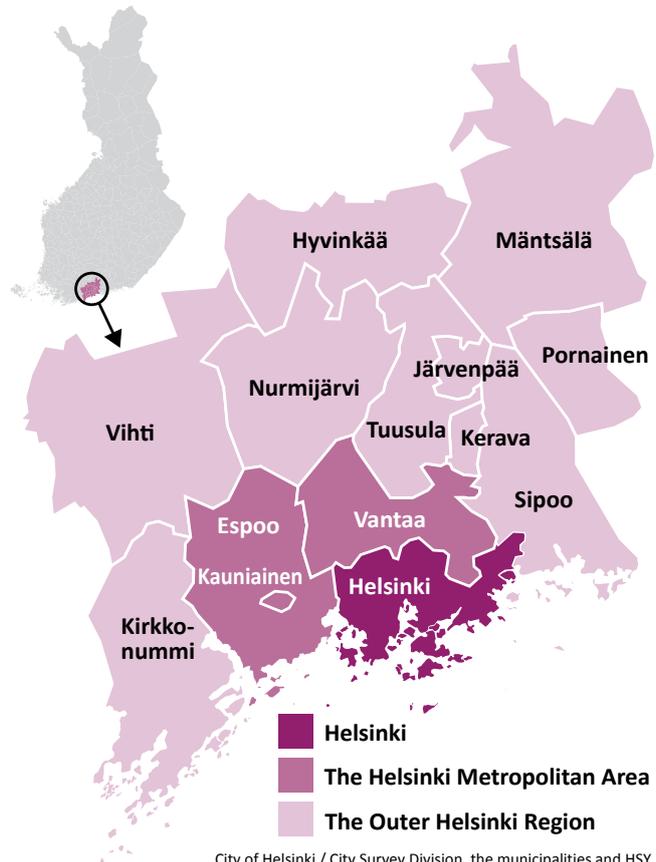
Regions

The Helsinki Metropolitan Area consists of Helsinki, Espoo, Kauniainen and Vantaa.

The Outer Helsinki Region consists of Hyvinkää, Järvenpää, Kerava, Kirkkonummi, Mäntsälä, Nurmijärvi, Pornainen, Sipoo, Tuusula and Vihti.

The Helsinki Region consists of the Helsinki Metropolitan Area and the outer ring.

The Uusimaa Region consists of the Helsinki Region and 12 surrounding municipalities.



City of Helsinki / City Survey Division, the municipalities and HSY, 2013

Concepts

Balance

The balance figures are obtained by deducting the weighted proportion of negative answers from that of positive answers. The balance figures and the confidence indicator can range between -100 and 100. A positive balance figure denotes an optimistic and a negative balance figure a pessimistic view on the economy.

The consumer confidence indicator

is the average of the balance figures for four questions concerning the next 12 months: own and Finland's economy, unemployment and households' saving possibilities.

The Labour force survey

The survey follows the recommendations of the International Labour Organisation and the practices required by the Statistical Office of the European Communities. A person is classified as unemployed if he or she is aged 15 or over, does not have a job, has actively sought employment in the past four weeks and would be available for work within two weeks.

The Labour exchange statistics

The statistics are based on legislation, administrative regulations and on a job applicant register. It describes the situation on the last weekday of the month. The figures of the Labour Force Survey and the Labour Exchange statistics differ: the unemployment rates shown by the former are 2-3 percentage points lower.

Production

Describes the productive activity of companies and other organisations in the area.

1) Helsinki region: An anticipatory graph of the production in the Helsinki region, constructed based on the indicators by field of industry anticipating the development of production. The most recent information presented in the review is based on the preliminary estimates for the indicators. Source: Kaupunkitutkimus TA Oy.

2) Finland: The gross national product in the quarterly national accounts with fixed prices, by Statistics Finland. The most recent quarter is advance information on the total production published by Statistics Finland.

➔ Key figures

	Helsinki	Helsinki Region	Year / Month
Total area km ²	719	5,519	2015/1
Land area km ²	216	3,841	2015/1
Population	620,715	1,420,284	2015/1
Population density (inhabitants/km ² land area)	2,874	370	2015/1
Population projection 2050	760,400	1,882,475	2014
Finnish-speaking	498,351	1,169,525	2014/1
Swedish-speaking	35,844	81,537	2014/1
Others	78,469	151,332	2014/1
Population (attained tertiary education) %	39,5	37,6	2013/12
Employment rate, % (15–64 years old)	72,6	72,8	2014
Number of employees	319,900	712,600	2014
Unemployment rate, %	7,8	7,4	2014
Number of unemployed	27,100	57,000	2014
Proportion of one-person households	48,6	41,8	2014/1
Proportion of dwellings in blocks of flats, %	85,7	67,2	2013

Helsinki Region Trends

Contains current information on short-term trends in the Helsinki Region, covering the economy, population, labour market, construction, housing market, property market, environment and wellbeing. Helsinki Trends is available in printed form and on the internet at www.helsinkitrends.fi.

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