HELSINKI

REGION TRENDS

Current review of development in the region 2019

2019

Regional economy

Growth in production continues

Labour market

The number of employed people grew in construction

Office premises market

Vacancy rates of office premises declined

Traffic and environment

Overnight stays increased in Uusimaa

Welfare

The downward trend in child home care allowance recipients continues

Population

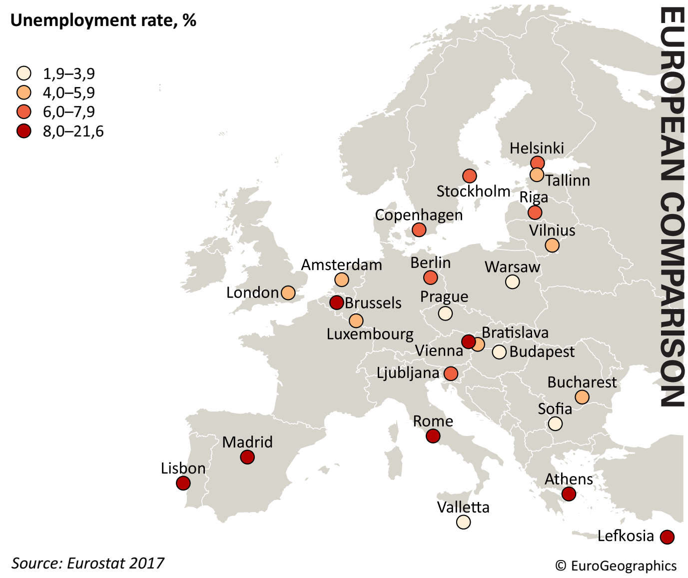
Foreign net migration grew significantly

Article

Heikki Salmikivi

The MAL 2019 plan will determine the direction of the Helsinki region

EUROPEAN COMPARISON



Source: Eurostat 2017

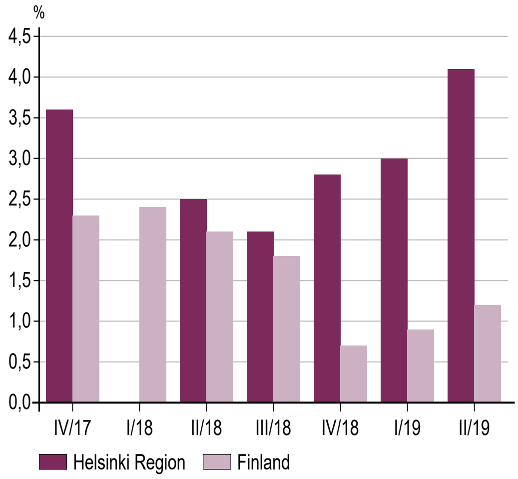
Unemployment rate in Uusimaa is higher than in European metropolitan areas

In 2017, the unemployment rate in Uusimaa was 7.7 per cent of the labour force, i.e. higher than in the metropolitan areas surrounding other European capitals on average. In a comparison of 25 regions, Uusimaa placed 17th. In the Copenhagen and Stockholm metropolitan areas, unemployment rates were around 6 per cent, i.e. somewhat lower than in Uusimaa.

The lowest unemployment rates of the comparison were in the Prague and Budapest regions, where unemployment rates were under 3 per cent. On the contrary, the clearly highest unemployment rate was in the Athens metropolitan area, where more than one fifth of the labour force was unemployed. After Athens, unemployment was most common in the regions of Madrid and Lefkosia, where the unemployment rate was more than 10 per cent of the labour force. Unemployment was also common in the Brussels metropolitan area.

The comparison is based on European Union's statistical office Eurostat's survey data from 2017. Respondents were considered unemployed if they were unemployed and available for the labour market during the survey week. The metropolitan areas have been formed of the NUTS 3 areas, i.e. statistical area units defined in the European Union's area classification system. Since 2017, employment has improved in Uusimaa. In April–June 2019, 7.2 per cent of the labour force was unemployed.

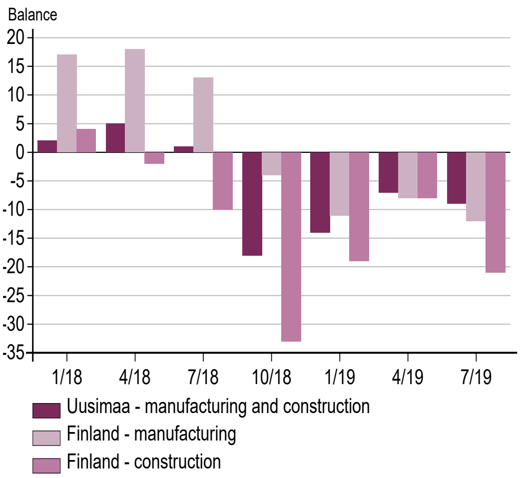
Indicator predicting production
Change (%) since previous year



The production statistics of the Helsinki region from the first quarter of 2018 are unavailable, and the figures generated after this are not directly comparable with earlier indicators of growth. The unavailability of statistics from this period is due to the implementation of the Incomes Register and the new format of source material.

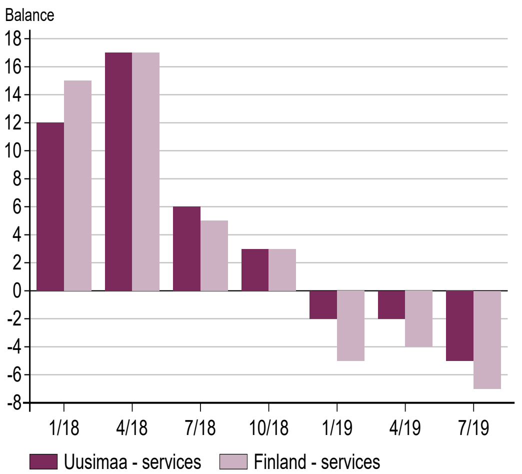
Source: Kaupunkitutkimus TA Oy and Statistics Finland

Business outlook for manufacturing and construction



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

Business outlook for service companies



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

Regional economy

Growth in production continues

Production growth in the Helsinki region continued strong throughout the first half of the year. According to estimates, production in April–June was 4 per cent higher than in the previous year. Production grew by 3 per cent in the first quarter of the year. In July–September, production in the entire country was just over 1 per cent higher than in the previous year.

Business growth continued in the first half of the year in almost all industries. The processing, manufacturing and construction industries continued their strong growth in terms of turnover. In the service sectors, revenue increased significantly in business services, the information and communications sector, the transport and storage sector and the accommodation and restaurant sector.

Subdued business outlooks

In the Confederation of Finnish Industries' (EK) Business Tendency Survey, Finnish companies describe the economic conditions as slightly better than average, and in the summer, the conditions were reasonably stable in all main sectors of the economy. The business outlooks for the coming months are subdued in all main sectors. Business outlooks have now been fading for more than a year already. In terms of the main sectors, the outlook is the weakest in construction, but also industry and services have fallen clearly during this year.

The downward risks of the global economy are increasing and the outlooks for this and next year continue to be cautious. The uncertainty is maintained by the tensions in trade policy and the weakening of the real economy at the same time. In Europe, the weakening of the German economy especially causes worries.

Manufacturing and construction

Based on EK's Business Tendency Survey from July, the economic conditions of **manufacturing and construction companies** in Uusimaa continued on a clearly more positive level than usual. The economic conditions were, however, expected to decline slightly in late summer and early autumn. The business outlook balance indicator was –9 in July (–7 in April). In July, 18 per cent of the respondents expected a deterioration, while 9 per cent predicted an improvement. In the Uusimaa region, the business outlooks of companies are higher than the national average.

Production increased slightly in the second quarter, and the production volumes are likely to continue to grow also as autumn approaches. In July, 92 per cent of respondents in Uusimaa were utilising their full capacity, and orders in hand were better than usual. The number of employees increased slightly in the beginning of the summer, taking into account seasonal variations, and it is likely to increase in the coming months as well. In July, 36 per cent of respondents had recruitment difficulties. Profitability was slightly better in the second quarter of the year than in the previous year.

The business outlook of **Finnish manufacturing companies** is still positive, but the decline has continued since the spring, and the outlooks are expected to continue weakening in the next six months. New orders received by manufacturing companies fell under the usual level in April–June, and also export orders weakened from the spring. The tendency survey indicator for manufacturing was –12 in July (–8 in May). In July, 82 per cent of respondents were utilising their full capacity. The number of employees has continued to increase, and the outlook for the autumn is positive. Stocks of finished goods were still slightly higher than usual and increased somewhat from the May survey.

Construction companies in the entire country estimated that the economic situation has continued as quite good, and the current situation is still described as stronger than average. The general business outlook is expected to weaken towards the autumn. The business outlook balance indicator was –21 in July (–8 in May). In July, as many as 95 per cent of construction companies estimated that they were at their full capacity. Production expectations have, however, decreased from the spring. The number of employees is expected to remain unchanged when seasonal variation is observed.

Services

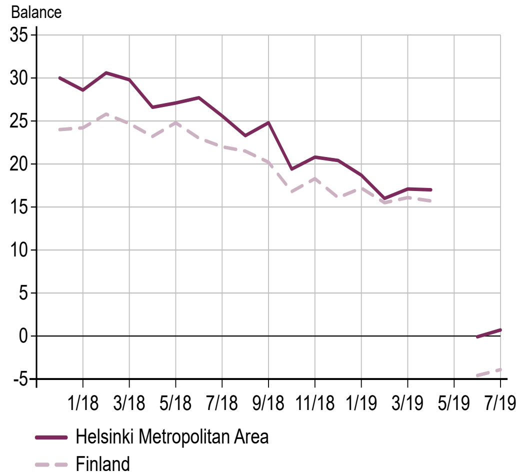
The estimates of service sector companies in Uusimaa about the economic conditions remained unchanged at a level higher than usual, but the business outlook became slightly darker early this summer. The business outlook balance indicator was –5 in July (–2 in April). In July, 9 per cent of respondents expected a weakening and 4 per cent an upturn of the economic conditions. The business outlook for businesses in Uusimaa is close to the national average. Sales continued to grow in April–June, and the outlook for sales is positive also for the coming months. More employees were employed during the early summer. Considering seasonal variation, the labour force is likely to grow also at the end of the summer and in the autumn. Profitability increased slightly in the second quarter from the same period in the previous year.

The economic situation has levelled off for service sector companies in the whole country during the summer, and the business outlook is still cautious. The economic climate is expected to weaken slightly by the autumn. The tendency survey indicator was –7 in the survey carried out in July (–4 in May). The sales of service sector companies increased quite nicely in the second quarter of the year. Expectations for sales growth are still positive, as similar growth is expected to continue even during the coming months. Service sector companies expect that the number of employees will continue to grow in the autumn. Profitability improved slightly compared to the same period previous year. The lack of professional staff was the biggest growth obstacle in July.

Consumers losing their strong faith in the positive development of the economy

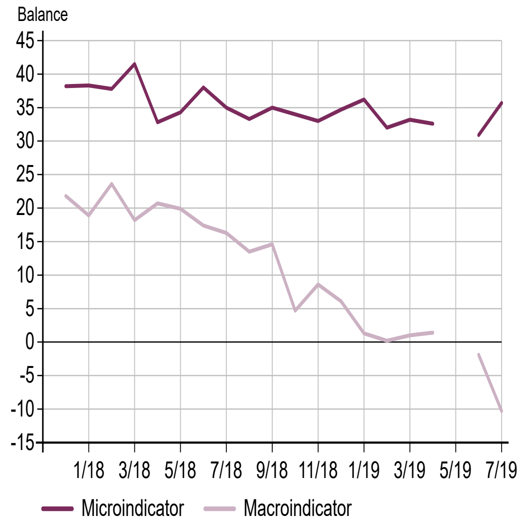
Consumers have had a strong, even exceptional, faith in the positive development of the economy in the past few years, but this was no longer the case mid-way through this year. The value of the indicator describing the consumers' faith was 0.7 in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area in July, and the outlook was even more negative in the whole country as the indicator value was –3.9.

Consumer confidence indicator*



Source: Statistics Finland, Consumer Confidence

Consumer confidence indicator* in the Helsinki Metropolitan area

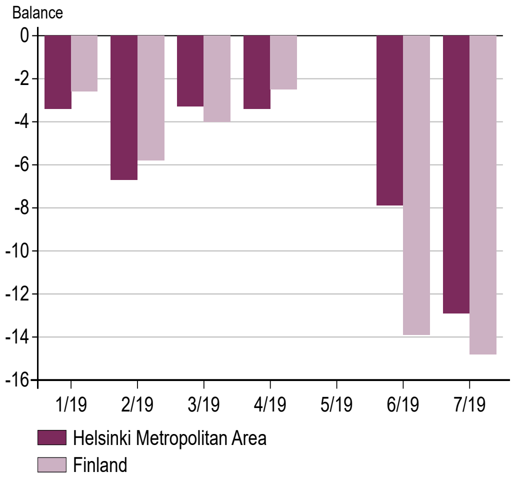


Micro indicator: Own economy and saving possibilities
Macro indicator: Finland's economy and development of unemployment

Source: Statistics Finland, Consumer Confidence

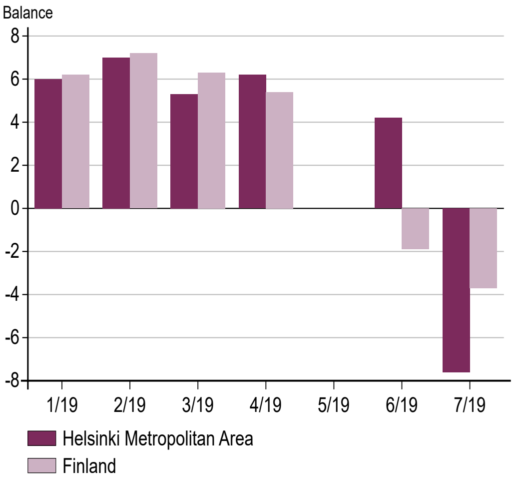
**Statistics Finland renewed the data collection method of the consumer confidence indicator in May of this year, and the figures are therefore not comparable with previous figures. The age categories of interviewees were altered a little bit and the sample size was reduced somewhat. The data content is also more limited, and all questions now concern the person themselves, not their household. The components of the new confidence indicator are: the consumer's own current finances, the consumer's own finances in 12 months, Finland's economy in 12 months and the consumer's spending on consumer durables in the next 12 months compared to the previous 12 months.*

Household expectations concerning the Finnish economy for the next 12 months



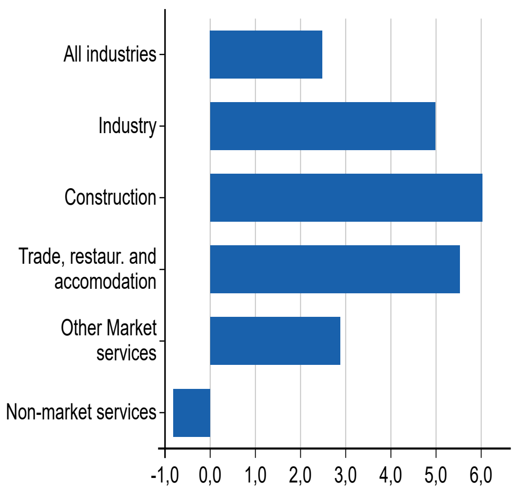
Source: Statistics Finland, Consumer Confidence

Household expectations concerning the unemployment situation fo the next month



Source: Statistics Finland, Consumer Confidence

Employed labour in main industries in the Helsinki region
Change (%) since previous year



Source: Statistics Finland

Faith in Finland's positive economic development lost

Consumers in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area had slightly more faith in Finland's positive economic development in July than consumers in the whole country. Both in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area and the whole country, only one person in one hundred trusted the economy to be much better 12 months from now than when the survey was performed in July. 12 per cent of consumers in the whole country and 14 per cent in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area assumed it would be better. In the Helsinki Metropolitan Area, 35 consumers in one hundred assume that the situation will be worse.

Consumers expect unemployment to increase rather than decrease

In the Helsinki Metropolitan Area, one in three consumers assume that the number of unemployed people will be higher in 12 months than in July. In the whole country, however, consumers have slightly more positive outlooks. Both in the whole country and in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area, 45 per cent of consumers expect that the number of unemployed people will remain unchanged.

Labour market

Number of employed persons increased more than in the beginning of the year

The number of employed persons in April–June was 2.5 per cent higher in the Helsinki region and 0.8 per cent nationally. According to Statistics Finland's labour force survey, the rate of increase has slowed down slightly in the whole country. The number of employed people increased faster in the Helsinki region than at the end of last year. The number of persons of working age is increasing in the Helsinki region, but remains unchanged on the national level.

In April–June, the employment rate of the working age population aged 15–64 was 75.1 per cent in the Helsinki region, which is 0.3 percentage points higher than in the previous year. Nationally, the employment rate increased by a bit less than one percentage point from the same period in the previous year and was 73.3 per cent in the second quarter of 2019.

The number of employed people grew significantly in construction and in the accommodation and restaurant sector

According to the labour force study of Statistics Finland, the number of employed people in the Helsinki region grew significantly in construction and in the accommodation and restaurant sector compared to the previous year. The number of employed people increased also in manufacturing from the previous year. The national growth focused on the same sectors than in the Helsinki region. The number of people working in social services decreased both nationally and in the Helsinki region.

The sector employing the most people in the Helsinki region is business services. A large number of people in the Helsinki region also work in the trade and in social and health care services. In all of Finland, healthcare and social services is the largest sector in terms of the number of employees, and the manufacturing industry is the second largest.

Housing market and business premises market

Vacancy rates of office premises in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area declined

Vacancy rates declined by 0.8 percentage points for office premises and by 0.5 percentage points for manufacturing and storage facilities in January–June compared to the previous half-year period. According to Catella Property Oy, the vacancy rates for commercial premises stayed nearly the same. In January–June, the vacancy rate was 2.9 per cent for commercial premises, 12.3 per cent for office premises and 4.1 per cent for manufacturing and storage facilities.

The vacancy rates of office and commercial premises in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area were increasing over the past few years, but then took a downward turn in 2017.

Traffic and environment

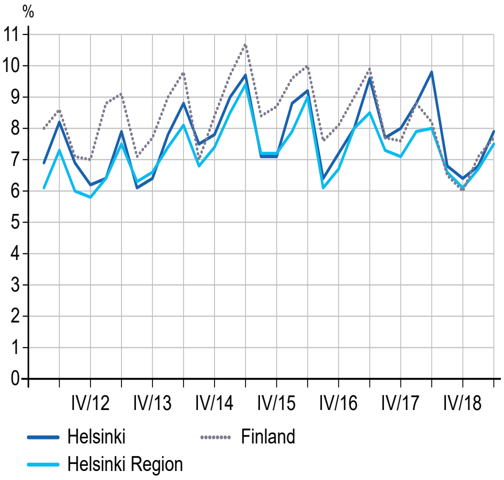
Number of overnight stays in Uusimaa reached yet another second-quarter record

The number of registered overnight stays increased in Uusimaa by 7 per cent in the second quarter, April–June, compared to the same period in the previous year. The growth in the second quarter was faster than in the first one with its four-per cent increase in the number of overnight stays.

Domestic travel in particular contributed to the increased number of overnight stays in the first half of 2019. The number of domestic overnight stays was 10 per cent higher than in the first half of 2018. Also foreign overnight stays returned to the growth track in the second quarter after the minor fall in the first quarter. The share of foreign overnight stays was 46 per cent in Uusimaa. The corresponding share was 54 per cent in Helsinki. On the national level, the number of domestic overnight stays exceeded that of foreign overnight stays and amounted to as much as 74 per cent.

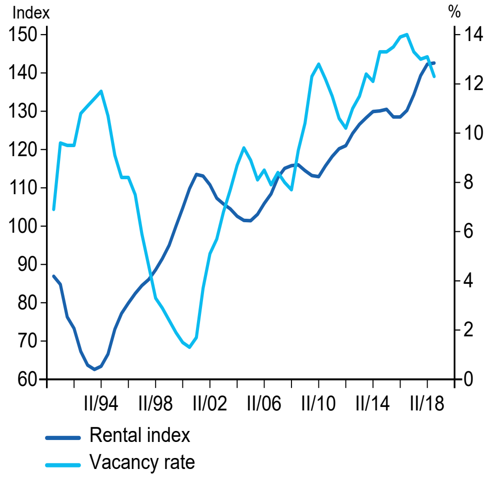
Information about overnight stays is collected from accommodation businesses with a minimum of 20 beds or recreational vehicle parking spaces with electrical outlets. Other forms of accommodation, such as Airbnb or staying with friends and acquaintances, are not included in the statistics. The actual number of overnight stays is therefore clearly higher than the figures shown above.

Unemployment rate in the Helsinki Region and in Finland



Source: Statistics Finland

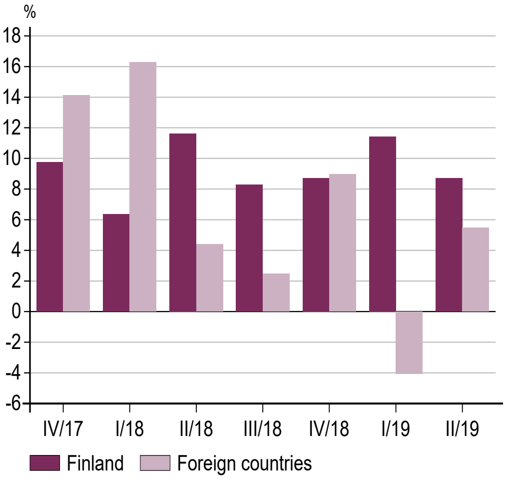
Office rents in the centre of Helsinki and vacant offices in the Metropolitan Area



Source: KTI Property Information Ltd and Catella Property Oy

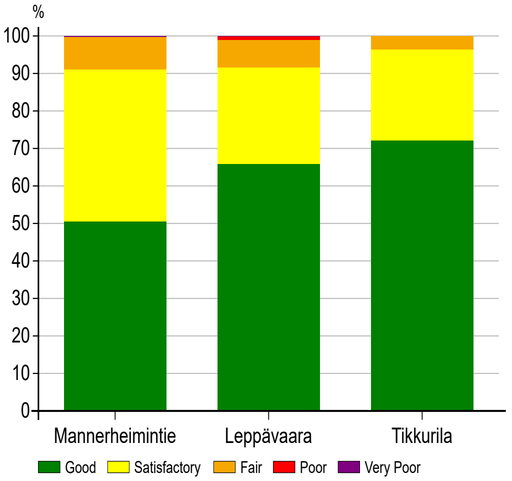
Overnight stays by country of residence in Uusimaa

Change (%) since previous year



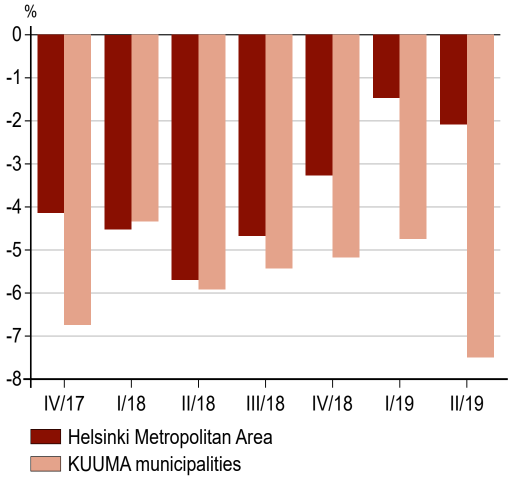
Source: Statistics Finland

Air quality in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area II/2019



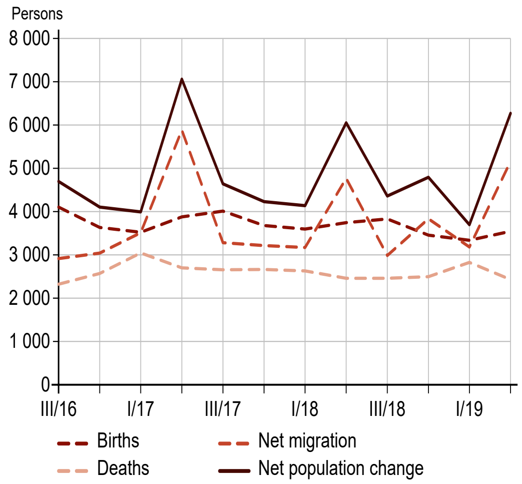
Source: Helsinki Region Environmental Services Authority (HSY)

Number of families receivingchild home care allowance
Change (%) since previous year



Source: The Social Insurance Institution of Finland (Kela)

Natural population growth and net migration in the Helsinki Region



Source: Statistic Finland

The proportion of periods of good air quality decreased in Tikkurila and Leppävaara

In April–June, the proportion of periods of good air quality decreased in Tikkurila and Leppävaara in comparison to the corresponding period in the previous year. At the same time, the proportion of periods of satisfactory air quality increased. There were more periods of both good and fair air quality at the Mannerheimintie measuring point than in the previous year. The air quality in April, in particular, was worse in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area than before.

In April–June, the average proportions of periods of good air quality totalled 55 per cent in Tikkurila, 54 per cent in Leppävaara and 38 per cent on Mannerheimintie. The air quality was mainly satisfactory during other periods.

Welfare

The downward trend in the number of child home care allowance recipiets continues

In April–June, a total of 19,080 households received child care allowance in the Helsinki region, which is 3 per cent less than during the same period in the previous year. The number of beneficiaries decreased from the same period last year in Helsinki, in Vantaa and in the KUUMA municipalities. The number of beneficiaries remained almost unchanged in Espoo and in Kauniainen. In all of Finland, the number of families receiving the allowance went down by 8 per cent to 57,300 families.

In April–June, the number of families receiving child home care allowance was 8,000 in Helsinki, 4,000 in Espoo, 3,200 in Vantaa and 3,700 in the KUUMA municipalities. The number of families receiving child home care allowance has been on the decline this decade both in the Helsinki region and in all of Finland. The number of children cared for with the help of child home care allowance has also reduced when compared to the total number of children.

Population

Population growth in the Helsinki region still rapid

The population of the Helsinki region was approximately 1,502,000 at the end of March. The population in the region grew by 6,300 persons in April–June, which was 200 more than the population growth during the same period in the previous year. Less than one third of the growth was due to migration gain from abroad. The growth during the first quarter was slower than before, but the total population growth in the beginning of the year reached the five-year average.

The number of births continued to decrease. In April–June, 3,544 children were born, which is 200 less than in 2018. In relative terms, the birth rate has decreased most in the KUUMA municipalities, with only 1,226 children born by the end of June this year, whereas the number of births was 1,700–1,800 at the beginning of the decade. Natural population growth in the region was 1,100 in the first quarter of the year, which is at the same level as in 2017 and 2018.

The population of the Helsinki region has been increasing since 2004. The population growth in Helsinki was very slow from October 2018 to March 2019, whereas the growth became significantly more rapid in Espoo and in Vantaa. Helsinki's growth also returned to the rapid growth levels of the beginning of the decade during the last quarter.

Migration gain of Espoo increased significantly

In April–June, the Helsinki region had a migration gain of 5,160, or 400 more than in 2018. Migration gain of Espoo in particular and of Vantaa increased, whereas it decreased from the previous year in Helsinki and in KUUMA municipalities.

Helsinki's migration gain was 2,000, which corresponds to the levels of 2015 and 2016. Migration gain of Espoo was 1,500 and that of Vantaa 900 people, which is clearly above the average of the 2010s. The migration gain of KUUMA municipalities was 740 people, which is 250 less than in the previous year.

Foreign net migration grew significantly

The Helsinki region got a foreign migration gain of almost 2,000 residents in April–June, which is clearly more than the average for the same period in the past five years, 1,600 people. A total of 3,400 people moved to the region from abroad, while 1,460 moved away. The migration gain of Helsinki and Espoo increased significantly from the previous year, and the relative growth of migration gain of the KUUMA municipalities was also substantial.

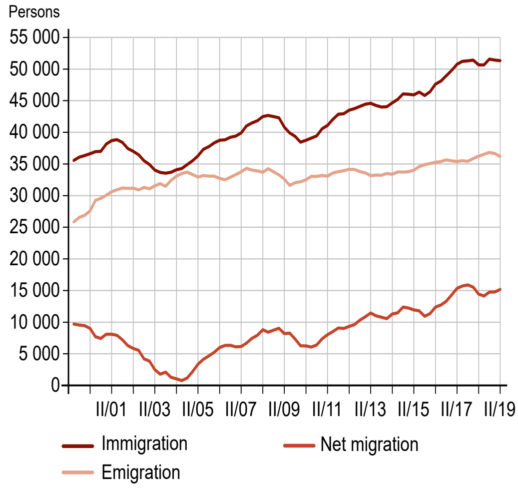
Helsinki region's migration gain from abroad increased by 17 per cent during the beginning of the year. Migration gain increased compared to the first half of the previous year in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area and in Helsinki in particular, but decreased in the KUUMA municipalities. Foreign net migration also includes Finnish citizens moving from abroad, but not foreign nationals migrating to the region from other parts of Finland. The Helsinki region has substantially more migration gain from foreign nationals than from abroad.

Espoo and Vantaa net gainers of residents from Helsinki

Helsinki's migration loss to the region was almost 900 people in April–June, while in the second quarter of the previous year, it amounted to 340 residents. Espoo's last year's migration loss of 200 people turned into a migration gain of 300 people, and Vantaa received a migration gain of 50 residents compared to the migration loss of 130 people in the previous year. The migration gain to KUUMA municipalities from the Helsinki Metropolitan Area decreased by one third and was now 560 residents.

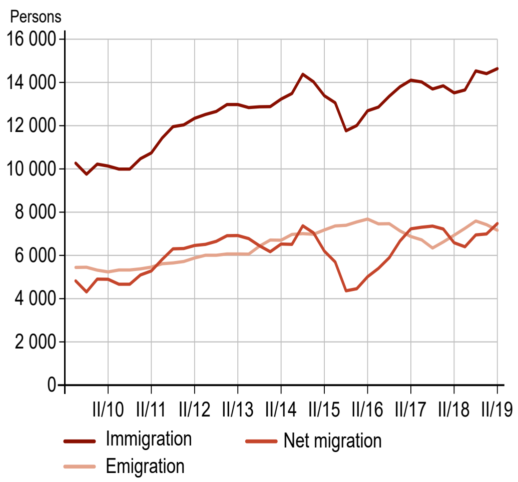
Helsinki's migration loss in the region's internal migration was 1,900 people in the first half of the year compared to the 870 people in the first half of the previous year. Espoo's migration gain was now 600 people, whereas last year it had a migration loss of 350 people. The migration gain also increased in Vantaa and now amounted to 500 people, whereas it only was 17 people in the first half of 2018. The migration gain of KUUMA municipalities decreased from 1,265 to 810.

Net migration in the Helsinki Region
Sliding annual sum



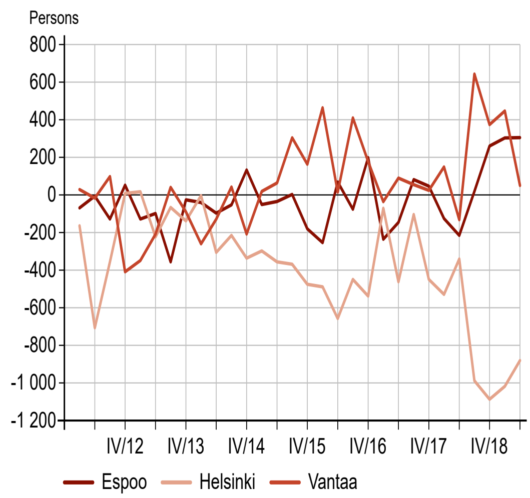
Source: Statistic Finland

Foreign net migration in the Helsinki Region
Sliding annual sum



Source: Statistic Finland

Migration from the Helsinki Metropolitan Area to the KUUMA municipalities



Source: Statistic Finland

Article

The MAL 2019 plan will determine the direction of the Helsinki region

Heikki Salmikivi
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MAL land use secretary

MAL 2019 is the joint, strategic plan of 14 municipalities in the Helsinki region, which defines how the Helsinki region is developed in the future. The plan is a road map of how to react to the region's pressure to grow, how to decrease traffic emissions and with what kind of investments the sustainable development of the region is ensured. The plan concentrates on defining the development of the region up to the year 2030, but it will also mirror development directions up to the year 2050.

The starting point of the MAL plan is that in the year 2050 the Helsinki region will contain two million residents and over one million jobs. Compared to 2018, this means an increase of approximately 500,000 residents and 300,000 jobs. The strategic objectives of the plan are indicative of the region's common interests. Helsinki region will be developed as an attractive, vibrant, well-being city with low emissions. The decrease of CO_2 emissions by 50% of the 2005 level by the year 2030 has been defined as a binding objective. This is in line with traffic emission decrease objectives set for Finland by the European Commission.

The MAL plan shows which methods are needed to accomplish the objectives of land use, housing, transport and decreasing emissions. At the same time it provides the framework for municipalities and the state to work together for the long-term development of the region's land use, housing and transport.

The accepted MAL plan is a political demonstration of the desire to realise the elements presented. The plan is not a substitute for the official planning levels defined in the land use and planning act, but it provides a basis for future planning . In city planning and regional planning , many issues are addressed, which are not at the forefront of MAL planning. These issues are, for example, business operations, services, green connections, nature values, culture environment preservation and environmental health issues.

MAL 2019 objectives

Low emissions
The region grows sustainably and reduces emissions effectively

Attractive
The international region attracts companies and residents

Vibrant
Economic efficiency ensures the development and functionality of the region

Well-being
A healthy and safe habitat enables an active everyday life for everyone

The central content of the plan

The Helsinki region is growing rapidly, therefore managing growth sustainably is one of the main objectives of the plan. The MAL 2019 plan defines the primary development zones of the region, in which the majority of future housing production will be directed. Directing growth to the current city structure and especially to areas where public transport is a competitive option when compared with a private car has been chosen as a collective policy. There is a special focus on station areas and the enabling of infill development.

The plan aims to maintain the housing production target at the current level of (16,500 units/year). A prerequisite for reaching the goal is that the municipalities determinedly work in the areas of land policy, spatial planning, infra construction and conveyance of real estate. In addition, the housing market needs to remain favourable and the state also needs to advance the realisation of the objectives with its actions. The actions laid out in the plan ensure the sufficiency, quality, affordability and diversity of housing production, improve the quality of living environments, and advance energy efficiency of the housing stock.

In the statutory transport system plan of the region, in other words the transport section of the MAL 2019 plan, the development of the region's transport system is addressed. We see heavy investment in rail transport and bicycle transport, and road traffic will be developed with goods transportation and public transport at the forefront. Emissions will be reduced with multiple traffic decreasing measures e.g. congestion charges and by transforming the vehicle stock into a more energy efficient and carbon neutral one.

The most vital transport investments will focus on the improvement of public transport lines. On the part of heavy rail traffic, an increase in supply has been proposed as well as the city center underground rail tunnel loop (to be constructed before the year 2030), the Espoo urban rail running between Leppävaara and Kauklahti and the Pasila–Riihimäki interval's second phase. In addition to this, new depots next to the main railway and coastal railway have been proposed.

The first steps of the regional light rail network will be realised in the 2020s when the already constructed Raide-Jokeri and the Laajasalo Light rail travelling via the Kruunu bridges begin operating. The MAL 2019 plan proposes the development of the express tram network in a manner that by 2030 the construction of five new light railroads will have been started.

Since the pricing of public transport has a significant impact on the distribution of mode of travel and attainability, the plan proposes a 15–30% discount on public transport ticket prices by the year 2030. This would be covered by directing 30% of profits received from tolls to the reduction in ticket prices paying special attention to the residents of the areas most affected by tolls.

With the small improvement projects of the transport infrastructure, the current infrastructure usage will be enhanced, the prerequisites for cycling and public transport will be improved, exposure to traffic noise will be reduced, the functionality of heavy traffic will be improved and road safety will be improved.

In the improvement of the road network, changes required by land use and regional public transport and central connections for logistics have been prioritised.

Regional cooperation has long traditions

The 14 municipalities of the Helsinki region have cooperated extensively in the planning of regional land use. The previous regional planning round saw the Helsinki Region Land Use Plan (MASU 2050) devised, where the region's primary development zones were defined and a regional view on the direction and magnitude of population growth was attached. The plan was a part of the package consisting of the Helsinki Region Transport System Plan (HLJ 2015) and housing strategy (ASTRA 2025). Now, for the first time, a plan has been devised that covers all themes.

The value of the plan created out of the cooperation of the municipalities is not just in the implementation but also in the process itself. The regional cooperation, based on voluntary cooperation, supplements the planning hierarchy defined in the land use and building act and as a flexible and continuous process, enables the updating of the resilience of the regional vision.

The plan is based on quality source materials

The MAL plan is based on researched information and on comprehensive GIS data collected from the municipalities. The Helsinki region has high-level data sources at its disposal, ranging from municipalities' precise construction stock data to good quality demographic data. While composing the plan, the municipalities' visions on the placement and elements of the future development have been collected and a housing production estimate up to the year 2030 has been devised.

A binding objective of the plan is to reduce carbon emissions caused by transportation. When the placement of future housing production is known, we can comprehensively estimate the effects of the plan's different measures using a transport model.

The evaluation of the effects supports the iterative planning process

The composition of the MAL 2019 plan was based on background studies, extensive participation and on thorough impact assessment. The process was divided into phases to allow evaluation to support the preparation as effectively as possible. The plan was developed using the iterative method, while systematically utilising the results of the impact assessment.

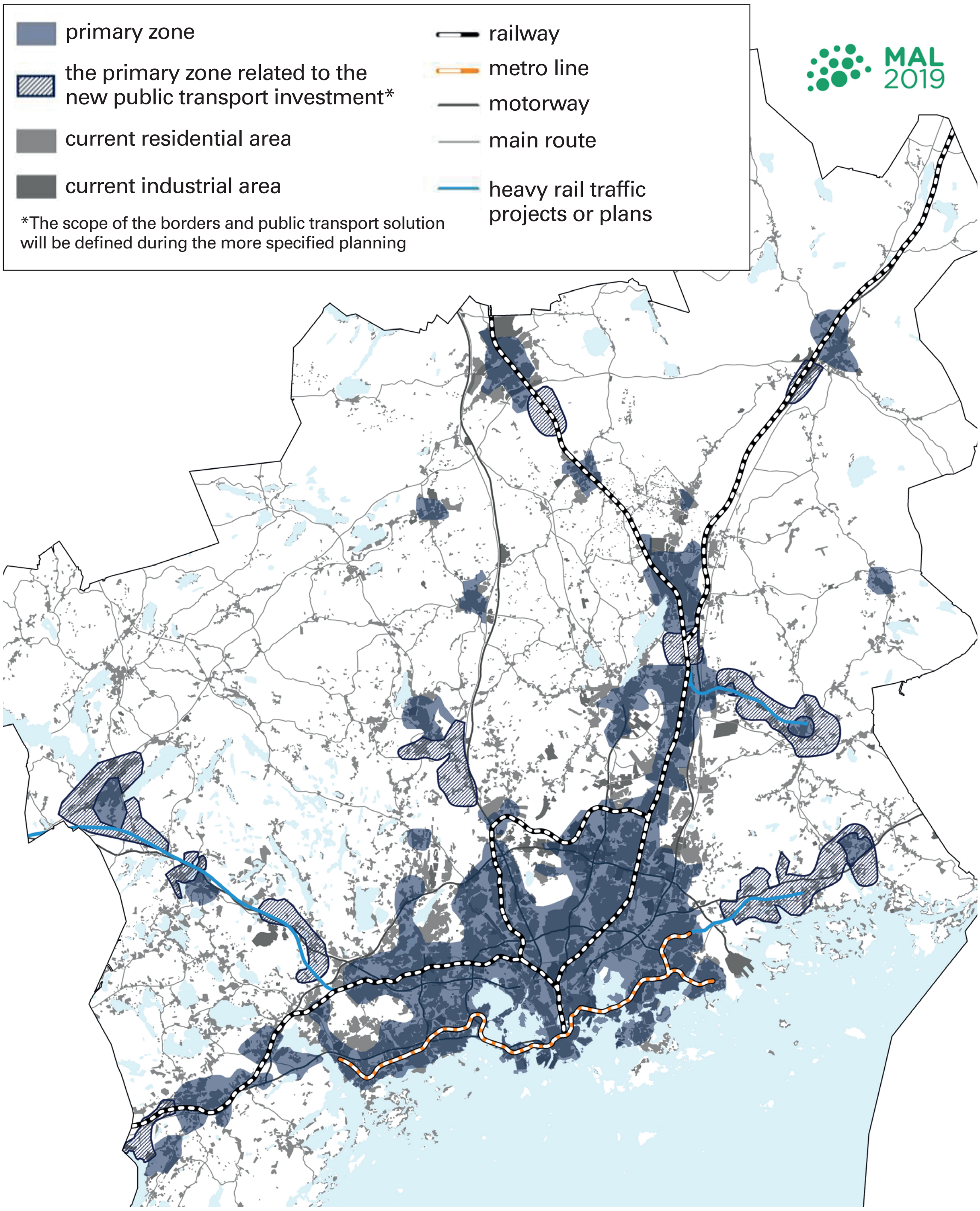
The methods of impact assessment have been divided into main indicators, support indicators and supplementing evaluation methods. The objective level placed for the seven main indicators allowed us to observe the sufficiency of the planning solutions and measures. In addition to this, qualitative expert evaluations and individual project evaluations have been completed. Experts from the municipalities, Helsinki Region Transport Authority HSL and the state have contributed to the production of evaluation data and the elaboration of conclusions. Furthermore, expert consultants were utilised. During the process, the results of the evaluation have been reviewed multiple times with stakeholders in conferences and workshops. The continuous impact assessment during the process has supported the preparation of the plan and the plan has been developed using the results of this evaluation.

The plan's transportation part was approved by the Helsinki Region Transportation Authority HSL board and in the KUUMA board of directors. Land use and housing parts were approved by the Helsinki Metropolitan Area Cooperation Group and the approval process in region's municipalities is under way.

On the basis of the plan, a MAL contract 2020–2023 will be negotiated between the state, the region's municipalities and HSL where all parties will commit to advancing the mutually agreed upon measures and projects. The implementation and effects of the MAL plan's contract will be monitored yearly.

More information can be found here: https://www.hsl.fi/mal/mal-2019

MAL 2019 – The primary development zones of the land use



© City of Helsinki. Base map: SeutuCD’17. Materials: Municipalities of the region, HSL. Implementation: Juha Niemelä 29 March 2019.

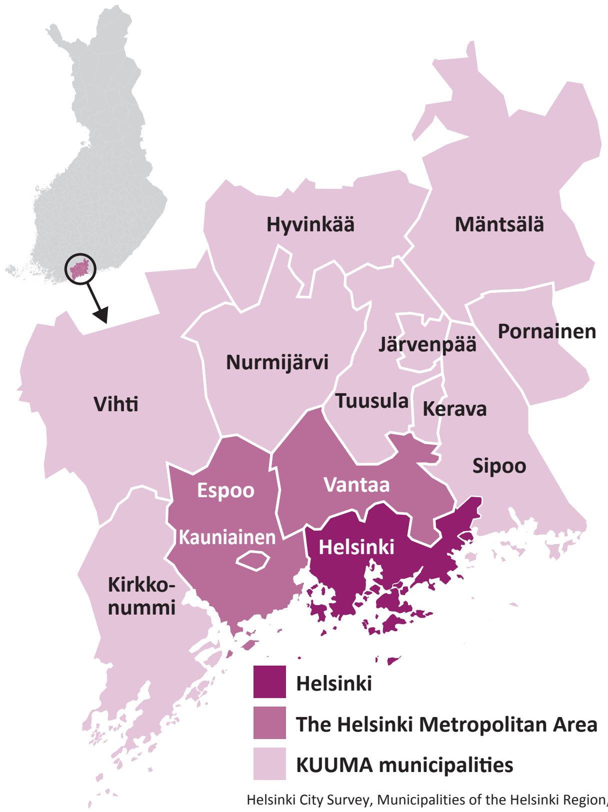
Info

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

The KUUMA municipalities consists of Hyvinkää, Järvenpää, Kerava, Kirkkonummi, Mäntsälä, Nurmijärvi, Pornainen, Sipoo, Tuusula and Vihti

The Helsinki region consists of the Helsinki metropolitan area and the KUUMA municipalities.

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



Helsinki City Survey, Municipalities of the Helsinki Region, Helsinki Region Environmental Services Authority HSY, 2013

Figures on production, housing market, crime, overnight stays and population mentioned in the publication are preliminary, to be specified in the final statistics.

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 un- employed 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.

Sliding annual sum

A method of eliminating the seasonal variation during a year. Calculated by dividing the sum of the four latest quaterly values and dividing the sum by 4.

Child home care allowance

Child home care allowance can be granted when a child under 3 years of age is looked after at home and is not in municipal day care. The caregiver can be a parent or other guardian, their spouse or a hired caregiver or other person who looks after the child. Child home care allowance includes care allowance, care supplement affected by the family's total income and possible municipal supplement.

Key figures

	Helsinki	Helsinki region	Finland
Land area km² (including inland waters)	215	3,841	338,455
Land area km²	214	3,698	303,921
Population 31.12.2018	648,042	1,491,845	5,517,919
Population density, inhabitants/km² land area (2018)	3,025	403	18
Population projection 2050 (2019)	821,102	1,926,000	5,422,296
Population with foreign background, % (2018)	16.0	14.5	7.3
Population aged over 25 with tertiary education, % (2017)	47.7	44.7	35.2
Employment rate, % (II/19)	..	75.1	73.3
Number of employees (II/19)	..	770,300	2 ,593,100
Unemployment rate, % (6/19)	9.7	8.9	9.7
Number of unemployed (6/18)	33,680	68,990	254,180
One-person households, % (2018)	48.9	43.4	44.0
Dwellings in blocks of flats, % (2017)	85.5	67.9	45.9

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 welfare. Helsinki Region Trends is available on the internet at **www.helsinkitrends.fi**.

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