

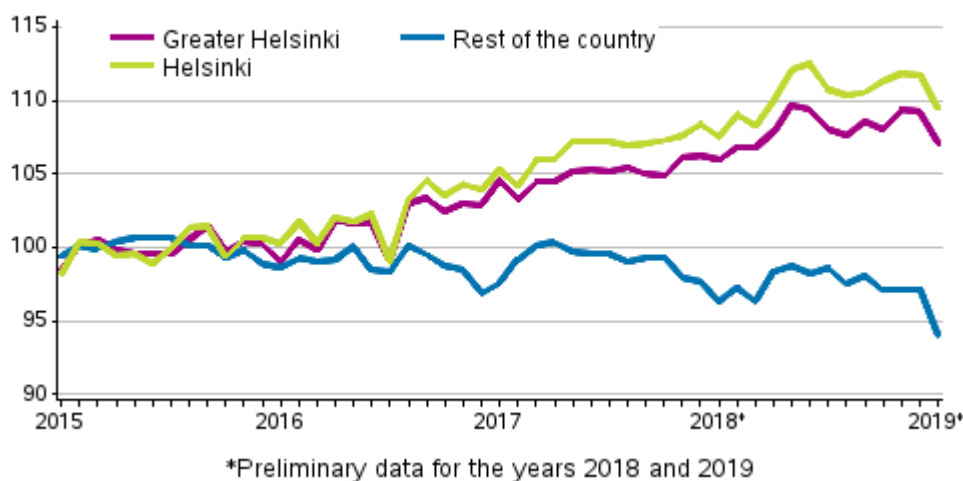
Prices of dwellings in housing companies

2019, January

Prices of old dwellings in housing companies fell in January

According to Statistics Finland's preliminary data, prices fell by 1.9 per cent in Greater Helsinki and by 3.3 per cent elsewhere in the country from December to January. Of large towns, prices rose only in Vantaa.

Development of prices of old dwellings in housing companies by month, index 2015=100



Compared with the corresponding period of the year before, prices rose by slightly over one per cent in Greater Helsinki and fell by good two per cent elsewhere in Finland.

In Helsinki, prices fell by around two per cent in January. Compared with the corresponding period of the year before, prices have nevertheless risen by around two per cent in Helsinki and by 9.5 per cent from 2015.

In the surrounding municipalities, prices remained more or less on the same level compared with December and the corresponding period of the previous year. Compared with 2015, prices have fallen by two per cent.

In January 2019, the average price per square metre of an old dwelling in a housing companies was EUR 4,315 in Helsinki and EUR 2,158 in the surrounding municipalities.

Preliminary data on price changes in January are based on around 400 transactions in Helsinki and on 137 transactions in the surrounding municipalities. The preliminary data comprise, on average, one half of completed transactions in old dwellings in blocks of flats and terraced houses.

Unencumbered average prices per square metre of old dwellings in housing companies, January 2019¹⁾

Area	Price, EUR/m ²	Index 2015=100	Monthly change in index, %	Yearly change in index, %
Whole country	2,051	100.2	-2.6	-0.6
Greater Helsinki	3,739	107.1	-1.9	1.1
Rest of the country (whole country - Greater Helsinki)	1,563	94.0	-3.3	-2.4
Satellite municipalities ²⁾	2,158	98.0	0.2	-0.2
Helsinki	4,315	109.5	-2.0	1.9
Espoo-Kauniainen	3,367	102.2	-3.5	-0.1
Vantaa	2,815	105.2	1.2	-0.2
Tampere	2,383	100.7	-4.7	-2.9
Turku ³⁾	2,039	105.9	-0.0	9.7
Oulu	1,825	97.8	-7.4	-4.5

1) Preliminary data

2) Satellite municipalities = Hyvinkää, Järvenpää, Kerava, Kirkkonummi, Nurmijärvi, Riihimäki, Sipoo, Tuusula and Vihti

3) Transactions at a lower price than the general price level were made in Turku in January 2018.

When the monthly statistics on prices of dwellings in housing companies are published, they cover approximately 50 per cent of all transactions made in the latest statistical reference month. The monthly data become revised during the following months so that the final data for the year are published in the release concerning the first quarter of the following year. Further information about data revisions can be found in separate tables. It is not recommended to use the latest month's number of transactions when describing the activeness of trading.

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Appendix table 1. Unencumbered average prices per square metre of old blocks of flats, January 2019¹⁾

Area	Price, EUR/m ²	Index 2015=100	Monthly change, %	Yearly change, %
Whole country	2,210	103.5	-1.9	0.9
Greater Helsinki	4,078	109.8	-1.0	2.3
Rest of the country (whole country - Greater Helsinki)	1,568	96.1	-3.2	-1.0
Satellite municipalities ²⁾	2,090	100.9	4.3	3.6
Southern Finland	2,709	106.8	-0.7	2.5
Western Finland	1,616	95.8	-5.6	-3.6
Eastern Finland	1,371	84.4	-8.3	-11.4
Northern Finland	1,451	100.9	-3.7	5.6
Helsinki	4,712	111.0	-1.4	2.5
Espoo-Kauniainen	3,576	109.6	2.6	6.4
Vantaa	2,510	101.3	-3.7	-5.5
Tampere	2,361	102.5	-4.8	-1.5
Turku	2,055	110.2	2.6	16.6
Oulu	1,903	107.7	-2.1	4.4

1) Preliminary data

2) Satellite municipalities = Hyvinkää, Järvenpää, Kerava, Kirkkonummi, Nurmijärvi, Riihimäki, Sipoo, Tuusula and Vihti

Appendix table 2. Unencumbered average prices per square metre of old terraced houses, January 2019¹⁾

Area	Price, EUR/m ²	Index 2015=100	Monthly change, %	Yearly change, %
Whole country	1,877	95.7	-3.5	-2.8
Greater Helsinki	3,238	101.8	-3.9	-1.3
Rest of the country (whole country - Greater Helsinki)	1,558	92.0	-3.3	-3.7
Satellite municipalities ²⁾	2,205	96.4	-2.1	-2.2
Southern Finland	2,261	97.9	-4.3	-2.6
Western Finland	1,586	93.5	-0.2	-3.5
Eastern Finland	1,196	86.7	-0.8	1.5
Northern Finland	1,547	90.4	-7.7	-6.4
Helsinki	3,271	103.5	-4.6	-1.1
Espoo-Kauniainen	3,228	97.4	-7.5	-4.3
Vantaa	3,205	109.3	6.0	5.3
Tampere ³⁾
Turku
Oulu	1,759	89.0	-12.2	-12.3

1) Preliminary data

2) Satellite municipalities = Hyvinkää, Järvenpää, Kerava, Kirkkonummi, Nurmijärvi, Riihimäki, Sipoo, Tuusula and Vihti

3) . = less than 20 transactions

Appendix table 3. Number of known transactions of old dwellings in housing companies in the early part of the year

Area	Number of sales 01/2019 ¹⁾	Number of sales 01/2018 ²⁾
Whole country	2,409	2,592
Greater Helsinki	737	739
Rest of the country (whole country - Greater Helsinki)	1,662	1,853
Satellite municipalities	137	173
Southern Finland	1,434	1,557
Western Finland	500	437
Eastern Finland	262	302
Northern Finland	203	260
Helsinki	443	469
Espoo-Kauniainen	166	152
Vantaa	128	118
Tampere	73	56
Turku	127	157
Oulu	90	122

1) The number of asset transfer tax statements received from the Tax Administration by the time of release.

2) data published in the previous year

Revisions in these statistics

The data of the statistics have become revised according to the tables below. For more information about data revisions, see section 3 of the quality description.

Revisions to data on monthly changes in prices of dwellings in housing companies, monthly statistics¹⁾

Area and reference time		Monthly change, %		Revision, percentage point
		Latest release 28.2.2019	1st release	
Whole country	09/2018	0.7	0.7	0.0
	10/2018	-0.8	-1.0	0.2
	11/2018	0.7	0.7	0.0
	12/2018	0.0	0.0	0.0
Greater Helsinki	09/2018	0.8	0.9	-0.1
	10/2018	-0.5	-1.3	0.8
	11/2018	1.2	1.5	0.2
	12/2018	-0.1	-0.2	0.2
Rest of the country	09/2018	0.6	0.5	0.1
	10/2018	-1.0	-0.8	-0.2
	11/2018	0.1	-0.2	0.3
	12/2018	0.0	0.2	-0.2

1) The 1st release refers to the time when data for the reference period were released for the first time. The revision describes the difference of monthly change percentages between the latest and first release.

Revisions to data on annual changes in prices of dwellings in housing companies, monthly statistics¹⁾

Area and reference time		Annual changes, %		Revision, percentage point
		Latest release 28.2.2019	1st release	
Whole country	09/2018	1,0	1,2	-0,2
	10/2018	0,3	0,4	-0,1
	11/2018	1,1	1,0	0,1
	12/2018	1,1	1,2	-0,1
Greater Helsinki	09/2018	3,4	3,6	-0,2
	10/2018	3,0	3,0	0,0
	11/2018	3,1	3,0	0,1
	12/2018	2,8	2,7	0,1
Rest of the country	09/2018	-1,2	-1,0	-0,2
	10/2018	-2,3	-2,0	-0,3
	11/2018	-0,8	-0,9	0,1
	12/2018	-0,5	-0,3	-0,2

1) The 1st release refers to the time when data for the reference period were released for the first time. The revision describes the difference of annual change percentages between the latest and first release.

Quality Description: Prices of dwellings in housing companies

1. Relevance

1.1 Information content and purpose of use

The statistics on Prices of dwellings in housing companies describe the unencumbered prices per square metre of old dwellings in housing companies, and monthly, quarterly and annual changes in them. For new dwellings data will be published quarterly and annually. The statistics contain data classified by area and type of building for the examined month and for a longer time period. The purpose of the statistics is to provide information about price development on the housing market.

1.2. Concepts, classifications and data

The data and the data suppliers:

Old dwellings: The data of the statistics on dwelling prices are based on the price information gathered by the Finnish Tax Administration for asset transfer tax calculation purposes. Additionally, the Tax Administration's Register of Real Estate Property and Statistics Finland's data on the dwelling stock that are based on the Population Register Centre's Register of Buildings and Dwellings are also used for the statistics.

New dwellings: The data of the statistics on dwelling prices are based on the information Statistics Finland receives via a private price monitoring service about transactions in new dwellings made by the largest real estate agents and building contractors. The monthly statistics do not contain information on new dwellings due to the scarcity of statistical data.

Used concepts:

Dwelling: A dwelling refers to a room or suite of rooms that is equipped with a kitchen, kitchenette or cooking area and is intended for year-round habitation.

Price per square metre of dwelling: The statistics are compiled from data on unencumbered prices, in other words, prices inclusive of the debt portion. The published price concept is price per square metre (EUR/m²). The published price per square metre of dwelling is weighted geometric mean of prices of square metre (€/m²).

Floor area of dwelling: The floor area (m²) of a dwelling is calculated from the inner surfaces of the walls enclosing it. The floor areas of auxiliary spaces (utility space, walk-in wardrobe, etc.), bathroom, hobby room, fireplace room, sauna in dwelling, washroom and changing room, and rooms used as working space if no hired employees work in them are also included in the floor area of a dwelling. Garage, cellar, sauna space in unoccupied basement, unheated storage space, balcony, porch, veranda, vestibule and unoccupied attic space are not included in the floor area of a dwelling.

First home: First-time dwelling transactions include those that are entitled to the exemption from the asset transfer tax for first-time homebuyers (www.vero.fi).

Old/new dwelling: An old dwelling refers to a dwelling that has not been completed in the examined year or the year before it. Respectively, a new dwelling refers to a dwelling completed in the statistical reference year or the year before it that is sold for the first time.

Type of building: The dwellings in the statistics are classified into blocks of flats and terraced houses according to type of building. The data on terraced houses also include detached houses whose tenure is based on ownership of housing company shares.

Type of financing: Dwellings financed with ARA subsidised housing loans and price controlled HITAS dwellings are not included in the non-subsidised dwelling category used in the statistics.

Number of rooms: A room is defined as a space with one or more windows that has a floor area of at least seven square metres and mean height of at least two metres. A hall, porch, bed recess or other similar

space is not regarded as a room. Kitchen is not included in the number of rooms. Dwellings with at least three rooms are classified into room number category 3h+. In the monthly statistics data are not published by number of rooms due to the scarcity of statistical data.

(Nominal) price index: Describes the change in prices compared to the base period of the index concerned. The base period for the indices of old dwellings in housing companies are 1970, 1983, 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015. The base period for new dwellings are 2005 and 2010.

Real price index: Describes the change in real prices compared to the index base period. The real price index is derived by dividing the point figure of the nominal price index for the area with the point figure of the Consumer Price Index for the whole country in the corresponding time period and base year.

Point figure: Point figure is a change quantity used in price indices, which expresses the price, average price or index of the comparison period relative to the price, average price or index of the base period. The point figure of the base period is usually denoted by the number hundred. For example, if the point figure of a commodity at a certain point in time is 105.3, the price of the commodity has risen by 5.3 per cent compared to the base time period.

Distribution parameters:

Q1 (lower quartile) = 25% of the observations remain below.

Med (median) = Middle observation when the observations are arranged in size order.

Q3 (upper quartile) = 75% of the observations remain below.

Number of transactions: Describes the recorded number of transactions made on dwellings in housing companies in the area. The data on numbers will become revised in the following releases so that the final data for the year are published in the release concerning the first quarter of the following year. The number of transactions also include transactions of price controlled HITAS dwellings and Housing Finance and Development Centre ARA dwellings in the area not included in the price indices and prices per square metre.

Classifications:

Annual and quarterly statistics:

Regional division, old dwellings: The statistics use diverse area combinations, such as Greater Helsinki Area, satellite municipalities around the Greater Helsinki Area, regions and urban sub-areas. The Greater Helsinki Area comprises Helsinki, Espoo, Vantaa and Kauniainen, which in statistics is included in Espoo. The satellite municipalities are Hyvinkää, Järvenpää, Kerava, Kirkkonummi, Nurmijärvi, Riihimäki, Sipoo, Tuusula and Vihti. Regions are defined according to the decision of the Council of State. The urban sub-areas are formed of postal code areas using price level and location as the criteria. Details of the used regional classifications are appended to this publication and can be found on Statistics Finland's website.

Regional division, new dwellings: Due to the low number of transactions, the statistics on the prices of new dwellings are compiled according to a less detailed regional division than the statistics on the prices of old dwellings. The classification used in the statistics on the prices of new dwellings also takes into consideration the needs of the Consumer Price Index, hence the regional classification uses the division into major regions. The area categories are Whole country, Greater Helsinki, Rest of Finland (the same as with old dwellings, Whole country exclusive of Greater Helsinki), Rest of Uusimaa (exclusive of Greater Helsinki) and major regions Southern Finland, Western Finland, Eastern Finland, and Northern Finland.

Monthly statistics:

Regional division: The area categories are: Whole country, Greater Helsinki, Rest of Finland (Whole country exclusive of Greater Helsinki), Satellite municipalities (Hyvinkää, Järvenpää, Kerava, Kirkkonummi, Nurmijärvi, Riihimäki, Sipoo, Tuusula, Vihti), Helsinki, Espoo-Kauniainen, Vantaa, Tampere, Turku, Oulu and major regions Southern Finland, Western Finland, Eastern Finland, and Northern Finland.

2. Methodological description

The statistics on the prices of dwellings in housing companies describe the unencumbered prices per square metre of dwellings in housing companies and changes in them. The statistics include both unencumbered prices per square metre calculated as averages directly from the data and the price index for dwellings in housing companies that describes the change in prices.

The price index aims at answering the question how much more or less a typical dwelling in a housing company now costs compared with before on the basis of the total number of actual transaction prices. Because the composition of dwellings sold at different times is not the same, monitoring average price changes is not sufficient. For example, the relative shares of different types of dwellings among sold dwellings may vary from quarter to quarter. When calculating the index, the so-called hedonic method is used, where the aim is to separate the genuine price development from price changes caused by dwelling characteristics at different points in time with the help of data classification and regression analysis.

Classification: Because the location, type of building and number of rooms are the most important price determinants, the composition of sold dwellings is first standardised by classifying these variables. The regional classification has been constructed so as to be geographically meaningful and as homogeneous as possible in respect of price levels of dwellings. In the regional classification, larger cities have been divided into several sub-areas and smaller municipalities, where only few transactions take place, have been combined. Within areas, dwellings in a housing company are divided by type of building into two categories: blocks of flats and terraced and detached houses. Dwellings in blocks of flats have been classified further by the number of rooms into one-room dwellings, two-room dwellings and dwellings with three or more rooms. Terraced houses have been divided by the number of rooms into two categories: dwellings with fewer than three rooms and dwellings with at least three rooms.

Regression model and quality adjustment: The used classification does not, however, homogenise the data sufficiently, because inside a class, dwellings differ from another in terms of micro-location, floor area, year of completion, and so on. The price data on old dwellings contain data on the year of completion, floor area, and location of the dwelling on the postal code level. The price data on new dwellings include data on the floor area and location of the dwelling on the postal code level. With the help of the regression model, these data are used to quality adjust for changes in the composition of the data between the base and reference periods.

An example of a quality adjustment: during the statistical quarter the dwellings in a certain area have, on average, a larger floor area than the dwellings in the base period. In the quality adjustment, the index is revised upwards as otherwise the lower price per square metre caused by the larger floor area would erroneously be interpreted as a drop in prices. If there is no difference in the floor areas of the dwellings sold during the statistical quarter compared to the base period, no quality adjustment is needed.

The index point figure for the whole country is derived by aggregating the index class-specific price changes and the quality adjustments with the so-called log-Laspeyres index formula. The weights for old dwellings are derived as value-shares of the stock of dwellings in housing companies in 2015. The weights of new dwellings are the consumption expenditure weights of the dwellings purchased in 2008 to 2012. The data of five years surrounding the base year are utilised in the calculation of the weights of new dwellings because the number and sizes of purchased new dwellings vary much by year and region.

A more detailed methodological description has been published in Statistics Finland's Studies series (Koev, Eugen: Combining classification and quality adjustment in constructing a House Price Index. Helsinki, Statistics Finland, Studies series (2013)).

3. Correctness and accuracy of the data

3.1. Reliability of the statistics

The statistics on the prices of old dwellings in housing companies are based on the Tax Administration's asset transfer tax data, which cover the transactions of all dwellings whose tenure is based on ownership of housing company shares. All transactions of old housing company dwellings are not included immediately in the statistics, because the purchaser is allowed two months to pay the asset transfer tax. Many purchasers

pay the tax faster than this and in transactions intermediated by real estate agents the tax is paid at the time of transaction.

The statistics on the prices of new dwellings are based on data obtained from the largest real estate agents and building contractors and the data are final when first published. The number of transactions describes the number of transactions in the statistics, not the total number of transactions of new dwellings.

The price indices of old and new units in housing companies and the published prices per square metre include dwellings on both own and rented plots. The price indices and prices per square metre of old units in housing companies do not include price controlled HITAS dwellings.

The statistics describe the housing company share market by area relatively reliably. However, the number of included transactions should be taken into consideration. If few transactions have been made, a couple of deviating cases may affect the average price for an area significantly. Therefore, the development of prices should always be examined in the longer term and not only for a certain time period. Attention should be paid to this when viewing the average price data on both the postal code level and the less detailed level.

3.2. Accuracy of the statistics

Cases with missing information about transaction prices or floor area, or with exceptionally high or low price due to contract within family or error in data entry are not accepted into the statistics. The acceptable ranges of prices per square metre by area are defined yearly for old and new dwellings.

[The data on prices and numbers](http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/ashi/rev_en.html) (about revisions to price data http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/ashi/rev_en.html) become revised over the year so that the final data for the year are published in the release concerning the first quarter of the following year. On the average, the revision in monthly statistics on prices of dwellings in housing companies amounts to 0.3 percentage point either way for the whole country. The revision is larger for smaller geographical areas. The average revision in quarterly statistics amounts to 0.2 percentage point either way for the whole country.

It is not recommended to use the latest month's number of transactions when describing the activeness of trading; it rather describes the reliability of the price index and price per square metre in the latest time period. If only a few transactions are known, a couple of deviating cases may affect significantly the average price for an area.

The numbers of transactions in the latest months should be examined over a longer period than one month. Particularly in summer months, the number of transactions in the latest release of the monthly statistics may remain lower than usual and become revised in the coming months.

3.3. Use of the parameters of the statistics

Because the price index takes into account changes in the distribution of year of completion, floor area and location of dwellings sold at different points in time, and their effects on prices, the average prices of the statistics vary differently from the price index. The price index and the average price are each useful measures for different situations.

The *price index* endeavours to measure as accurately as possible how much more/less an average dwelling in a housing company costs now than it did before. The *average price*, in turn, describes the prevailing price level for sold dwellings without considering whether they are older, newer, larger or smaller than dwellings sold before.

4. Timeliness and promptness of published data

4.1. Publication frequency and measurement period of the statistics

The statistics on prices of dwellings in housing companies are published monthly, quarterly and annually. Monthly data are released one month from the end of the statistical reference month and quarterly data are released simultaneously with the data for the last month of each quarter. Quarterly data are statistically

more reliable than monthly data and contain more detailed information by area. The annual statistics are published in connection with the statistical release for the first quarter of the year following it.

4.2. Preliminarity of the statistics

When the statistics are published they cover approximately two-thirds of all transactions made in the latest quarter. The latest monthly statistics contain around 50 per cent of all transactions. Statistics Finland receives the data on the remainder as they arrive at the Tax Administration.

Monthly and quarterly data are updated retrospectively in connection with each release so that the final data for the statistical year are published with the data for the first quarter of the year following it.

5. Accessibility and transparency of the data

A latest statistical release will be published from the statistics on Statistics Finland's web pages on the publication date of the statistics on prices of dwellings. Data concerning dwelling prices can also be found on Statistics Finland's web pages and database service.

These statistics cover only dwelling transactions in housing company shares. Especially out of the Greater Helsinki area, there are numerous real estate transactions that are not included in these statistics. Statistics Finland publishes a separate price index on real estate prices. Data on real estate transaction prices by municipality are available from the National Board of Survey.

6. Comparability of the statistics

6.1. Comparability with other data

When these statistics are compared with data from other producers the source of the basic data should be considered. Statistics Finland's data derive from the Tax Administration's comprehensive files, and thus cover exhaustively all completed transactions.

6.2. Comparability over time

Data compiled from the Tax Administration's asset transfer tax data are available on prices of old dwellings in housing companies quarterly starting from the year 1987. Older data are available going back to 1970. Data provided by real estate agents are available for the period 1970 to 1986 and the used classification is much less detailed. As regards new dwellings, the time series based on data provided by real estate agents have been calculated quarterly from 2005 onwards.

In January 2013, combinations of register data were updated. This increases the number of transactions by around three to five per cent on the annual level compared with earlier years.

From the beginning of 2015, the quality adjustment models and the weights used in the index calculation of both old and new dwellings in housing companies were updated. In terms of the calculation of old dwellings in housing companies, the procedure for checking prices was also updated. The monthly indices of old dwellings in housing companies, as well as the quarterly and annual indices of old and new dwellings in housing companies, have been backcasted from the year 2010 taking these changes into account. Due to the changes, the backcasted indices can to some extent differ from previously published indices. Most differences are generated in regions where the number of observations is low. For the whole country, the differences are small.

The calculation of the numbers of transactions of old dwellings in housing companies was renewed in the beginning of 2016. In the renewal, the joint use of transaction data and various register data was improved, as a result of which transactions of old dwellings in housing companies can be differentiated in future better than before from the transactions of new dwellings. The methodological renewal also has an impact on the yearly published transaction sum data of old dwellings in housing companies, and on the quarterly published prices per square metre by post code. In future, data according to the new method are used for these. Comparable time series have been produced with the renewed method on all the data to be published.

From the beginning of 2018, the quality adjustment models and the weights used in the index calculation of old dwellings in housing companies were updated. In this connection, the checking methods for prices and surface areas were updated. The review procedure of observations included in index calculation was harmonised with the calculation of the numbers of transactions that was renewed in 2016. In addition, the new base year 2015=100 was taken into use. The calculation method for prices per square metre was changed in aggregation from the arithmetic mean to the geometric mean, which caused differences compared with previously published data, especially at aggregate level.

7. Coherence and consistency

In addition to the statistics on prices of dwellings in housing companies, Statistics Finland releases data on the price development of single-family houses and single-family house plots in the quarterly statistics on real estate prices. The prices of dwellings in housing companies and single-family houses are included in the indices of owner-occupied housing prices delivered to Eurostat (Council Regulation (EC) No. 93/2013). The indices of owner-occupied housing prices are published on Eurostat's website.

In addition to the statistics on prices of dwellings in housing companies, Statistics Finland releases quarterly statistics on real estate prices. Besides the data published by Statistics Finland, real estate agents, credit institutions and banks also publish information concerning dwelling prices and their development.

Inquiries

Petri Kettunen 029 551 3558

Elina Vuorio 029 551 3385

Director in charge:

Mari Ylä-Jarkko

asuminen.hinnat@stat.fi

www.stat.fi

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