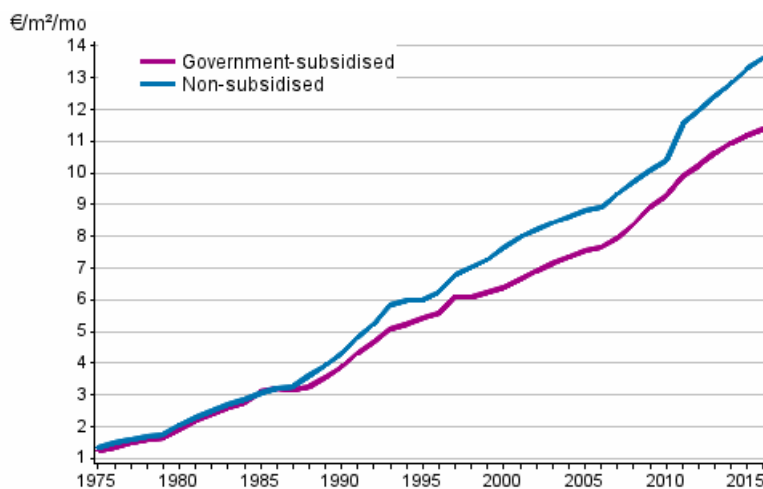


# Rents of Dwellings 2016

## Rents increased by 2.2 per cent in 2016

Rents of residential dwellings increased by an average of 2.2 per cent in 2016 from the year before. Rents of non-subsidised rental dwellings increased as well in the whole country, by an average of 2.6 per cent. In Greater Helsinki the rents of non-subsidised rental dwellings increased by 3.4 per cent and in the rest of Finland by 2.0 per cent. The rents of government-subsidised rental dwellings increased by 1.5 per cent in the whole country.

### Development of average rents per square metre (€/m<sup>2</sup>/month) in the whole country 1975–2016



The average rent per square metre of non-subsidised rental dwellings was EUR 13.65 per square metre in the whole country. The average rent per square metre for non-subsidised rental dwellings was EUR 18.08 per square metre in Greater Helsinki and EUR 11.50 per square metre in the rest of Finland. The average rent per square metre of government-subsidised rental dwellings was EUR 11.38 per square metre in the whole country. In Greater Helsinki it stood at EUR 12.53 and in the rest of Finland at EUR 10.78 per square metre.

In Helsinki the rents of non-subsidised rental dwellings increased by 3.3 per cent, in Espoo by 3.9 and in Vantaa by 3.2 per cent. In Tampere rents increased by 2.3, in Jyväskylä by 1.9 per cent, in Turku by 2.2 per cent. In Lahti rents increased by 2.4 per cent, in Oulu by 1.8. per cent and in Kuopio by 2.4 per cent.

These data derive from Statistics Finland's annual statistics on the rents of dwellings. The statistics are based on interview data collected in connection with the Labour Force Survey and data obtained from the Social Security Institution's housing register. Statistics on rents of dwellings include some 277,000 rental dwellings.

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## Rents of new non-subsidised tenancies rose by an average of 1.5 per cent (Corrected on 6 March 2018)

**Corrected on 6 March 2018.** The corrections are indicated in red.

The rents of new non-subsidised tenancies agreed in 2016 on the free rental market rose on average by 1.5 per cent from the year before.

In the Greater Helsinki Area, the rents of new tenancies rose by 1.2 per cent and elsewhere in the country by 1.6 per cent. The average rise in rents amounted to 1.2 per cent in Helsinki, 2.1 per cent in Vantaa and 0.7 per cent in Espoo. The rents of new tenancies went up by 1.6 per cent in Tampere, 1.6 per cent in Kuopio, 1.7 per cent in Jyväskylä, 1.4 per cent in Lahti and 2.2 per cent in Oulu. In Turku rents went up by 1.7 per cent.

In the Greater Helsinki Area, the average rent per square metre of new non-subsidised tenancies was EUR 19.64 per month. Elsewhere in the country, the average rent per square metre was EUR 12.19.

Approximately 42 per cent of the new tenancies were for single room dwellings. In the Greater Helsinki the proportion of new tenancies for single room dwellings was approximately 46 per cent.

Index clauses were applied to rent revisions in 35.8 per cent new tenancy agreements; a fixed sum or percentage increase was used in 2.9 per cent of cases and other provision were applied in 31.2 per cent of agreements (incl. non-respondents). The basis on which rent would be revised was not stated in 30.1 per cent of new tenancy agreements.

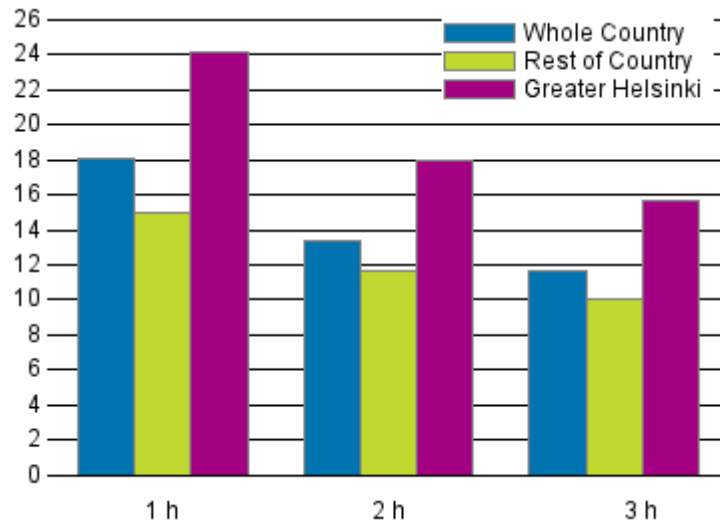
The biggest single category of landlords are private individuals and death estates: 66 per cent of the respondents rented a dwelling from a private individual or a death estate. Housing associations accounted for 2.6 per cent of the landlords, while banks, insurance companies and non-financial corporations made up 7.5 per cent, and non-profit organisations, foundations, municipalities and other parties 23.9 per cent of the landlords.

The tenancy agreement with a new tenant was in force until further notice in 86 per cent of cases and for a specified time period in 14 per cent of cases.

The frame of the 2016 rent statistics contains a total of 781,000 dwellings, of which 307,000 are government-subsidised and 474,000 non-subsidised.

## Appendix figures

**Appendix figure 1. Average rents per square metre (€/m<sup>2</sup>/month) by number of rooms in 2016, new tenancy agreements for non-subsidised rental dwellings**



# Quality Description Definitions: Rents of Dwellings

## 1. Relevance

### 1.1 Information content and purpose of use

The annual statistics on rents describe the level of rents in the rental dwelling stock and changes in rents on the annual level. The statistics contain data on rents classified by area, type of financing, number of rooms and year of construction. The statistics also release data on new tenancies.

The purpose of the statistics on rents is to provide information about the development of the rental market to all those monitoring the rental market.

### 1.2. Concepts, classifications and data

#### *The data and the data suppliers*

The data for the statistics on rents derive from the interview data collected in connection with the Labour Force Survey and from the Social Insurance Institution's register of housing allowances. In addition, Statistics Finland's data on the dwelling stock, derived from the Population Register Centre's Register of Buildings and Dwellings, as well as data on migration and on the population structure are also utilised in the compilation of the annual statistics.

#### *Used concepts:*

**Rent:** Statistics Finland's concept of rent includes separately paid water charges and heating costs. Compensations for the use of facilities, such as a sauna or laundry room, are not included in the rent figures. The concept of rent in the statistics is also exclusive of electricity and Internet charges. In case the charges above are directly included in the rent paid by the tenant, they are taken into the calculation of the average rent, because these items cannot be easily separated from rents. The statistics release information about both the average rent per square metre of the dwelling (EUR/m<sup>2</sup>/month) and the total rents of an average dwelling per month. The average rents per square metre and total rents reported in the statistics are geometric averages.

**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 a mean height of at least two metres. A hall, porch, bed recess or the like 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 3+.

**Type of financing:** An ARA dwelling is a dwelling produced with government loans, in which the rent is determined by the cost correlation principle. The majority of ARA dwellings are owned by municipalities and non-profit corporations. Dwellings built with interest subsidy loans are counted as ARA dwellings in the rent statistics. Non-subsidised dwellings are other than ARA dwellings.

**New tenancy:** In the annual rent statistics, a new tenancy is one started during the statistical reference year.

#### *Distribution parameters:*

Lower quartile = 25% of the observations remain below when the observations are arranged in size order.

Median = Middle observation when the observations are arranged in size order.

Upper quartile = 75% of the observations remain below when the observations are arranged in size order.

#### *Classifications:*

**Regional division:** Regional classifications of different levels are used in the statistics. The most detailed classification level is the sub-area classification of urban areas, which is based on the postcode classification according to price level and location. In addition to municipalities, regions and major regions (NUTS 2011), the statistics use diverse area combinations: such as Greater Helsinki, satellite municipalities around Greater Helsinki, and the classification according to the population. The Greater Helsinki area includes Helsinki, Espoo, Vantaa and Kauniainen. The satellite municipalities are Hyvinkää, Järvenpää, Kerava,

Kirkkonummi, Nurmijärvi, Riihimäki, Sipoo, Tuusula and Vihti. A detailed regional classification can be found on the homepage of the statistics under Classifications.

## 2. Methodological description

### *Calculation of average rents per square metre*

The average rents of rental dwellings per square metre describe the current rent level in dwellings of different size and type. Because the calculation is based on exhaustive register data with respect of the recipients of housing allowance and on interview data as concerns other rented dwellings, the observations are weighted by stratum weights in the calculation of average rents

.The calculation is performed in two stages. First, geometric average prices are calculated for most detailed classification levels, such as non-subsidised one-room flats in Helsinki sub-area 1 (centre). After this, averages are calculated for higher area levels using the value weights derived from the rent framework.

### *Calculation of changes*

The annual change in rents is calculated from average rents for two successive years. There may be structural changes between different time points in the rented dwellings included in the statistics. Owing to the comprehensiveness of the data, a possible structural change in the rented dwellings included in the statistics can, however, be interpreted as a real structural change in the rental dwelling stock.

### *Formation of the framework for rent statistics*

The framework for the rental dwelling stock used in the calculation of the annual statistics is formed from the Population Register Centre's Building and Dwelling Register. All dwellings in permanent use that are not institutional dwellings (halls of residence, services flats and old people's homes) and that tenants occupy on the basis of a rental agreement are selected from the register. New tenancies in the framework are defined by means of the Population Register Centre's data on population structure.

### *Correction of rents in the register of housing allowances by means of data on population structure*

The rent data in the Social Security Institution's register of housing allowances are checked by means of the data on the population in the data on population structure. The rent is revised to correspond to the actual total rent of the dwelling. This correction measure has been done in the annual statistics on rents since the statistics for 2011:

## 3. Correctness and accuracy of the data

### 3.1. Reliability of the statistics

When considering the reliability of the statistics, attention must be paid to the fact that combining the register of housing allowances to the Register of Buildings and Dwellings is not always without its problems, especially as concerns pensioners and students (students do not necessarily register their student flats as their place of residence, etc.). In addition, all the data of the Population Information System and the register of housing allowances are not necessarily up-to-date. The register of housing allowances provides information about rents in dwellings of those receiving housing allowance. The register covers all dwellings receiving housing allowance. The rent level of other rented dwellings is estimated based on data on around 15,000 interviews. To ensure the reliability of the statistics, average rents per square metre and dispersion figures are not published in categories with fewer than 20 observations. The statistics make use of limits on rent per square metre based on the distribution, by which cases clearly deviating from the market level and errors in data are removed.

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square metre based on the distribution, by which cases clearly deviating from the market level and errors in data are removed.

### **3.2. Accuracy of the statistics**

Cases with missing information about rent or floor area, or with exceptionally high or low rent due to contract within family or error in data entry are not accepted into the statistics. The acceptable ranges of rents per square metre by area are defined yearly. The definition is made based on the distribution of rents so that clearly erroneous cases are first removed from the data. After that, the limits in euros are defined, below which five per cent of the data and above which two per cent of the data remain. The observations falling below and above these limits are removed based on these limits that are determined yearly.

## **4. Timeliness and promptness of the published data**

The annual rent statistics are published yearly at the beginning of March following the statistical reference year and the published data are final.

## **5. Accessibility and transparency of the data**

This publication describes the rent level and changes in rents during the year preceding the time of publication. The latest data release from the statistics and a pdf version of the publication are published on Statistics Finland's website on the publication date of the annual statistics on rents.

## **6. Comparability of the statistics**

### **6.1. Comparability with other data**

In addition to the annual statistics on rents, Statistics Finland publishes quarterly data on rents. The compilation of the annual statistics deviates in certain respects from that of the quarterly statistics. The clearest difference between the two sets of statistics is that in addition to interview data, the annual statistics also utilise data from the register of housing allowances, which are not used in the quarterly statistics. Thus, the basis of the data for the annual statistics is considerably broader than that of the quarterly statistics.

When these statistics are compared with data from other producers, the source of the basic data should be considered. The data in the annual statistics on rents are based on the Social Insurance Institution's register of housing allowances. Therefore, the statistics include a very comprehensive sample of the rental dwelling stock in the whole country.

### **6.2. Comparability over time**

Because of comparability, the average rents for 2011 were also calculated with the same method as rents for 2012. The average rents for 2011 calculated in this new way can be found in the StatFin database service.

## **7. Coherence and consistency**

In addition to Statistics Finland's statistics on rents, KTI Finland publishes rent data for the largest towns two times per year. These rent data are based on the rents of non-subsidised rental dwellings owned by towns, non-profit corporations and insurance companies. Statistics Finland publishes annual and quarterly statistics on rents.



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