

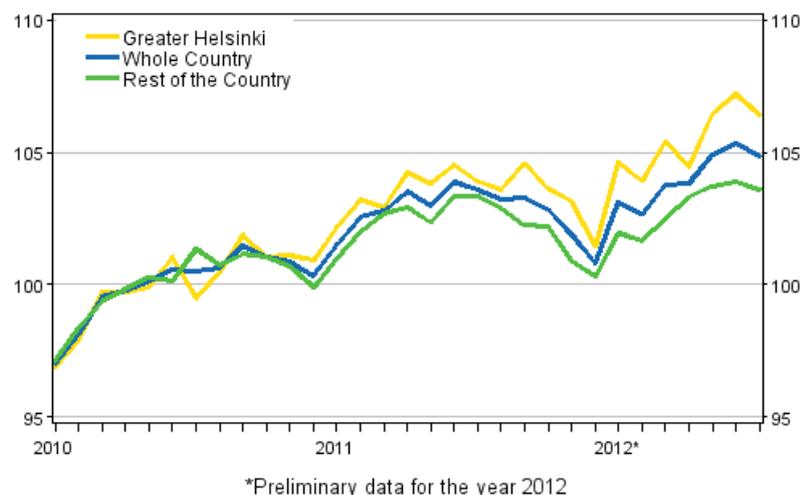
Prices of dwellings

2012, July

Prices of dwellings fell slightly in July

According to Statistics Finland's preliminary data, prices of dwellings in old blocks of flats and terraced houses fell by 0.5 per cent in the whole country compared with the previous month. In Greater Helsinki, prices went down by 0.7 per cent and in the rest of the country by 0.3 per cent. Compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, prices rose by 1.2 per cent in the whole country. In Greater Helsinki, prices went up by 2.4 per cent, while in the rest of the country prices remained nearly unchanged.

Development of prices of old dwellings by month, index 2010=100



In July 2012, the average price per square metre for an old dwelling in a housing company was EUR 2,125 in the whole country, EUR 3,341 in Greater Helsinki and EUR 1,647 elsewhere in the country.

When the monthly statistics on prices of dwellings are published they cover approximately 40 per cent of all transactions made in the latest statistical month. 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. For further information about data revisions, see a separate table. The base year of the monthly index is 2010. Data by area starting from 2010 are available in the StatFin service: http://pxweb2.stat.fi/Database/StatFin/Asu/ashi/ashi_fi.asp (in Finnish only).

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Appendix table 1. Unencumbered average prices per square metre of old dwellings in housing companies, July 2012

Area	Price per square metre, €/m ²	Index (2010=100) ¹⁾	Monthly change, %	Yearly change, %	Number
Whole Country	2 125	104,9	-0,5	1,2	2 655
Greater Helsinki	3 341	106,4	-0,7	2,4	635
Satellite municipalities ²⁾	2 050	100,5	-2,4	-2,0	153
Rest of the Country (Whole Country - Greater Helsinki)	1 647	103,6	-0,3	0,2	2 020
Southern Finland	2 476	105,6	-0,6	1,8	1 218
Western Finland	1 730	104,2	-0,3	0,2	799
Eastern Finland	1 498	102,0	0,7	-0,6	380
Northern Finland	1 450	100,8	-0,3	0,1	258
Helsinki	3 613	108,2	-0,7	3,6	367
Espoo-Kauniainen	3 211	102,8	-1,9	-0,8	120
Vantaa	2 706	105,4	1,5	2,9	148
Tampere	2 269	105,1	0,5	3,7	233
Turku	2 010	111,2	3,5	7,0	61
Oulu	1 618	97,9	-2,9	-2,9	126

1) Preliminary data

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

Appendix table 2. Unencumbered average prices per square metre of blocks of flat, July 2012

Area	Price per square metre, €/m ²	Index (2010=100) ¹⁾	Monthly change, %	Yearly change, %
Whole Country	2 218	106,3	-0,0	2,2
Greater Helsinki	3 396	108,3	-0,3	3,3
Satellite municipalities ²⁾	1 907	103,8	1,3	1,3
Rest of the Country (Whole Country - Greater Helsinki)	1 642	104,3	0,2	1,0
Southern Finland	2 543	107,4	-0,2	3,1
Western Finland	1 800	105,5	0,6	0,1
Eastern Finland	1 540	99,5	-0,6	-2,5
Northern Finland	1 465	100,6	0,2	1,9
Helsinki	3 688	109,1	-0,4	4,1
Espoo-Kauniainen	3 093	106,1	-1,4	0,5
Vantaa	2 534	106,1	2,0	2,1
Tampere	2 273	106,3	1,0	3,7
Turku	1 896	109,1	3,5	5,4
Oulu	1 600	98,5	-3,1	-1,3

1) Preliminary data

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

Appendix table 3. Unencumbered average prices per square metre of terraced houses, July 2012

Area	Price per square metre, €/m ²	Index (2010=100) ¹⁾	Monthly change, %	Yearly change, %
Whole Country	1 979	102,4	-1,2	-0,4
Greater Helsinki	3 208	101,9	-1,9	0,1
Satellite municipalities ²⁾	2 175	98,1	-5,0	-4,4
Rest of the Country (Whole Country - Greater Helsinki)	1 654	102,7	-0,9	-0,7
Southern Finland	2 354	102,2	-1,6	-0,8
Western Finland	1 636	102,4	-1,5	0,2
Eastern Finland	1 444	105,8	2,6	2,2
Northern Finland	1 435	101,0	-0,8	-1,8
Helsinki	3 220	102,8	-3,0	0,7
Espoo-Kauniainen	3 328	100,1	-2,3	-2,0
Vantaa	2 977	104,5	0,8	4,0
Tampere	2 259	102,1	-0,7	3,7
Turku
Oulu	1 646	97,0	-2,7	-5,4

1) Preliminary data

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

Appendix table 4. Unencumbered average prices per square metre of old dwellings in housing companies, June 2012

Area	Price per square metre, €/m ²	Index (2010=100) ¹⁾	Monthly change, %	Yearly change, %	Number
Whole Country	2 184	105,4	0,4	1,4	4 670
Greater Helsinki	3 479	107,2	0,7	2,6	1 288
Satellite municipalities ²⁾	2 145	103,0	0,3	1,2	329
Rest of the Country (Whole Country - Greater Helsinki)	1 676	103,9	0,2	0,5	3 382
Southern Finland	2 578	106,3	0,9	2,1	2 491
Western Finland	1 734	104,5	0,1	1,0	1 146
Eastern Finland	1 477	101,4	-2,3	-2,7	548
Northern Finland	1 447	101,1	-1,6	-0,6	485
Helsinki	3 910	109,0	1,6	2,9	746
Espoo-Kauniainen	3 202	104,8	-0,4	2,8	295
Vantaa	2 568	103,9	-1,1	0,6	247
Tampere	2 237	104,5	-0,7	1,9	314
Turku	2 021	107,4	3,7	2,2	182
Oulu	1 656	100,9	-0,8	-1,4	207

1) Updated preliminary data

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

Appendix table 5. Unencumbered average prices per square metre of old dwellings in housing companies, May, 2012

Area	Price per square metre, €/m ²	Index (2010=100) ¹⁾	Monthly change, %	Yearly change, %	Number
Whole Country	2 155	104,9	1,1	1,9	5 880
Greater Helsinki	3 395	106,5	1,9	2,5	1 657
Satellite municipalities ²⁾	2 176	102,7	-0,8	-0,1	411
Rest of the Country (Whole Country - Greater Helsinki)	1 668	103,7	0,4	1,4	4 223
Southern Finland	2 537	105,4	1,3	2,2	3 249
Western Finland	1 711	104,4	0,5	1,0	1 427
Eastern Finland	1 477	103,8	-0,2	0,7	663
Northern Finland	1 459	102,7	1,4	2,5	541
Helsinki	3 740	107,3	2,3	3,4	967
Espoo-Kauniainen	3 245	105,2	1,1	0,4	363
Vantaa	2 566	105,0	1,6	2,7	327
Tampere	2 244	105,3	0,6	2,9	411
Turku	1 834	103,6	0,5	0,1	200
Oulu	1 664	101,6	2,5	0,8	217

1) Updated preliminary data

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

Revisions in these statistics

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

The larger revision than usual to the April data for Greater Helsinki was due to two reasons. The first release for April included a smaller share of the month's transactions than normal. In addition, more expensive transactions than in the old observations were obtained for March in connection with the most recent data.

Revisions to data on monthly changes in Prices of Dwellings¹⁾

Area		2012			
		March	April	May	June
Whole country	1st release, %	0,2	0,6	1,2	0,1
	31.08.2012, %	1,1	0,0	1,1	0,4
	Revision, percentage point	0,9	-0,6	-0,1	0,3
Greater Helsinki	1st release, %	-0,3	0,9	1,9	1,1
	31.08.2012, %	1,4	-0,9	1,9	0,7
	Revision, percentage point	1,7	-1,8	0,0	-0,4
Rest of the country	1st release, %	0,7	0,4	0,6	-0,6
	31.08.2012, %	0,8	0,8	0,4	0,2
	Revision, percentage point	0,1	0,4	-0,2	0,8

1) The revision describes the difference on monthly change percentages between the first and the latest release.

Revisions to data on annual changes in Prices of Dwellings¹⁾

Area		2012			
		March	April	May	June
Whole country	1st release, %	0,2	0,6	1,7	1,1
	31.08.2012, %	1,0	0,3	1,9	1,4
	Revision, percentage point	0,8	-0,3	0,2	0,3
Greater Helsinki	1st release, %	1,2	1,3	2,1	2,8
	31.08.2012, %	2,4	0,2	2,5	2,6
	Revision, percentage point	1,2	-1,1	0,4	-0,2
Rest of the country	1st release, %	-0,6	0,0	1,3	-0,3
	31.08.2012, %	-0,2	0,4	1,4	0,5
	Revision, percentage point	0,4	0,4	0,1	0,8

1) The revision describes the difference on yearly change percentages between the first and the latest release.

Quality Description: Prices of Dwellings

1. Relevance

1.1 Information content and purpose of use

The statistics on prices of dwellings describe the unencumbered prices per square metre of old dwellings in housing companies, and monthly, quarterly and annual changes in them. 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).

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 ARAVA 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. In the annual and quarterly indices the base periods are for old dwellings 2005, 2000, 1983 or 1970 and for new dwellings 2005, in the monthly index the base period is 2010.

Real price index: Describes the change in real prices compared to the index base period. In the annual and quarterly indices the base periods are for old dwellings 2005, 2000, 1983 or 1970 and for new dwellings 2005, in the monthly index the base period is 2010. 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.

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.

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, Riihimäki, Kirkkonummi, Nurmijärvi, 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 calculation method of the index for prices of dwellings 2005=100 combines the classical approach based on classification of data and regression analysis (so called hedonic method). The index aims at answering the question how much more/less a typical dwelling in a housing company costs now compared with before on the basis of the total number of actual transaction prices. For this reason, monitoring average price changes will not necessarily provide an adequate answer, since average prices also change because the composition of dwellings sold at different times is not the same. For example, the relative shares of different types of dwellings may vary from quarter to quarter. The method helps to distinguish better than before the real price development from price changes caused by dwelling characteristics in different time period.

Because location, type of building and number of rooms are the most important price determinants, the composition of sold dwellings is first standardised for these variables by classification. The regional classification has been constructed so as to be geographically meaningful and as homogeneous as possible in respect of price levels. In the statistics on old dwelling prices the largest municipalities are divided into several sub-areas, and the smallest municipalities where few transactions take place have been combined.

In the statistics on new dwelling prices the regional classification has been formed according to six sensible geographical entities because due to the low number of observations in the data a more detailed classification cannot be used. In respect of both old and new dwellings, the dwellings within an area have been stratified by type of building into dwellings in blocks of flats, and dwellings in terraced and detached houses. Dwellings in blocks of flats have been classified further by number of rooms into dwellings with one room, dwellings with two rooms and dwellings with three or more rooms. Dwellings in terraced houses have been divided by number of rooms into two categories — dwellings with fewer than, and dwellings with at least three rooms.

The used classification does not necessarily homogenise the data sufficiently, because factors affecting price, such as micro-location, floor area, year of completion, and so on, are not controlled for by the classification. The price data of old dwellings contains information on the location of the dwelling on postal code level and on age and floor area. The price data of new dwellings contains information on the location of the dwelling on postal code level and on floor area. With the help of the regression model this information is used to adjust for changes in the composition of the data between the base and reference periods. The quality adjustment means the following: if in a statistical quarter dwellings in a certain area are on average older than in the base time period, the index must be adjusted upwards, because the lower price due to the higher age of dwellings would otherwise be erroneously interpreted as a price fall. A more detailed methodological description is available in Koev, Eugen: *Combining Classification and Hedonic Quality Adjustment in Constructing a House Price Index*. Helsinki, University of Helsinki (2003), or by e-mail: asuminen@stat.fi.

The overall index point-number for the whole country is obtained via aggregated price changes in every index class and price adjustments so called log-Laspeyres formula. The weights for old dwellings are derived as value-shares of stock of apartments in 2005. Respectively, the weights of new dwellings are the consumption expenditure weights of dwellings purchased in 2005.

3. Correctness and accuracy of the data

3.1. Reliability of the statistics

The statistics on the prices of old dwellings 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.

When the statistics are published they cover approximately two-thirds of all transactions made in the latest statistical quarter. The latest monthly statistics include around two-fifths of all transactions. Statistics Finland receives the data on the remainder as they arrive at the Tax Administration. The final data for a given statistical year are published with the data for the first quarter of the year following it.

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 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.

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 price data 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 amounts to 0.3 per cent either way for the whole country. The revision is larger for

smaller geographical areas. The average revision in quarterly statistics amounts to 0.2 per cent either way for the whole country.

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. This has been done because 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 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.

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 two-fifths 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. The essential metadata have been described in this document, which is incorporated into the publication of statistics on dwelling prices. This document is also available on Statistics Finland's web pages.

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 dwellings 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, and the classification is clearly less detailed than in the data starting from 1987.

7. Coherence and consistency

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.

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