



Kokkola



Demographic development

Population
preliminary data

48,401 (↑)
4/2025

Births
preliminary data

134 (↑)
1-4/2025

Natural increase in
population
preliminary data

-47 (↓)
1-4/2025

Population
projection
in basic scenario

48,301 (←)
2040

Demographic
dependency
ratio
in basic scenario

68.5 (↓)
2040

Working-age
population
in basic scenario

28,669 (↑)
2040

Population projection

Migration and housing

Total net
migration
preliminary data

87 (↑)
1-4/2025

Residential
building
permits
moving annual total

118 (↓)
4/2025

Price per square
metre
of old dwellings
€

1,734 (↓)
2024

Share of
unemployed in
the labour force

8.8% (↓)
5/2025

Employment
rate
20-64-year-olds

75.5 (↑)
3/2025

Economic
dependency
ratio

138.2 (↑)
2023

Employment

Labor market

Vacancies
at the end of the month

282 (↓)
5/2025

Unemployed
jobseekers

1,979 (↑)
5/2025

Unemployment
flow
to more than 3 mos. of
unemployment

51.2% (↑)
5/2025

New business start
ups

56 (↑)
Q4/2024

Turnover of
enterprises
mil. €

3,792 (↓)
2023

The open sector's
share
of jobs

63.2% (↓)
2023

Enter- preneurial activity



Education
& wellbeing

Tertiary-level
educated
people

21.3% (↑)
2023

Recipients of basic
social assistance

2.6% (↓)
5/2025

Pupils in year 1 of
primary school

537 (↓)
2024

HYTE-coefficient
0-100

63 (↓)
2024

Average of result
indicators

43 (↓)
2024

HYTE
supplement
thousand euro

941.9 (↓)
2024

Wellbeing
and health promotion

Regional
economy

Average
earnings

2,997 (↑)
5/2025

Sub-regional
GDP
€/inhabitant

42,859 (↑)
2022

Workplace
self-sufficiency

105.2 (↓)
2023

Tax
revenue
mil. €

122.7 (↓)
2024

Government
grants
mil. €

26.3 (↓)
2024

Operating
margin
mil. €

-132.3 (↓)
2024

Municipal
economy:
Income statement

Municipal
economy:
Balance sheet

Group's
debt
mil. €

441.1 (↑)
2024

Gross
investments
mil. €

37.5 (↑)
2024

Deficit /
surplus
mil. €

-1.4 (↓)
2024

Municipality's
financial figure as
tax
percentages

-0.35 (↓)
2024

Municipality's
financial figure
ranking
nationwide

217 / 292 (↓)
2024

The criteria for the
special report
on municipal
boundary divisions

0 / 6 (←)
2024

Municipal
economy:
Fitness test

Emission
indicators

Total
emissions
ALas 1.3, kt CO₂e

314 (↓)
2023

Agriculture's
emissions
ALas 1.3, kt CO₂e

88.4 (↓)
2023

Consumption-
based tot.
emissions / inh.
AlasKulutus 1.0, t CO₂e

9.4 •
2019



Demographic development

Population
preliminary data

48,401

+0.2%

4/2025 (change from a year ago)

Births
preliminary data

134

+7

1-4/2025 (change from a year ago)

Natural increase in
population
preliminary data

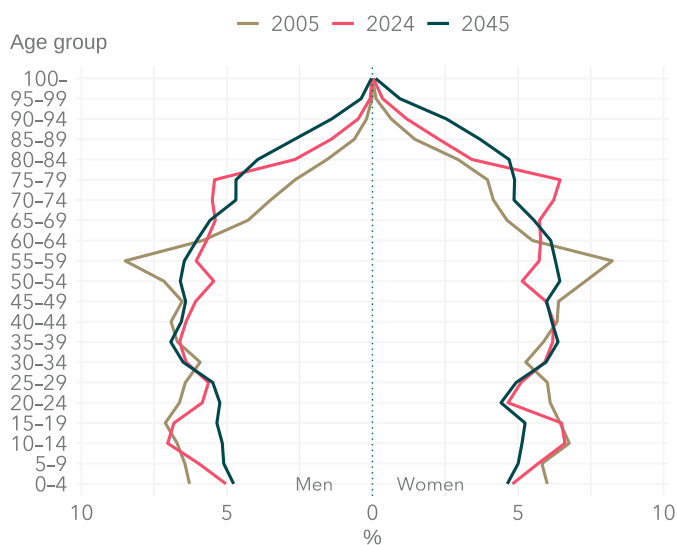
-47

-12

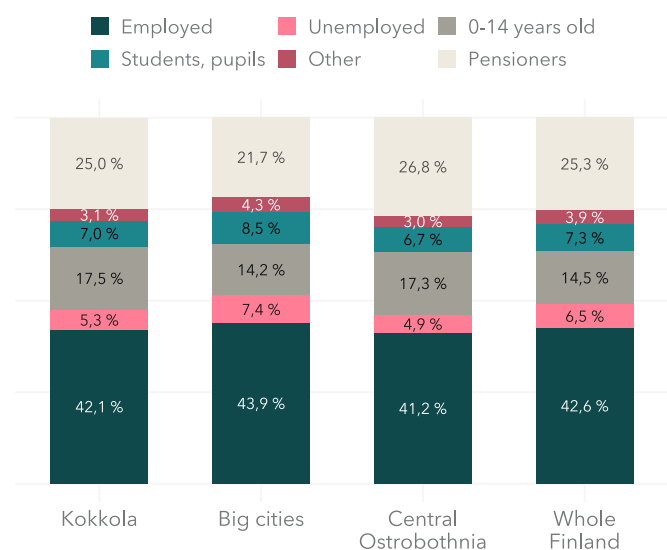
1-4/2025 (change from a year ago)

In April 2025 the preliminary population data was **48,401** persons (+34 since the beginning of the year). There were **1,011** women for every thousand men at that time. The natural increase in the population since the beginning of the year was **-47** (134 births and 181 deaths). In 2024, **5.6%** of the population were non-native primary language speakers while in Central Ostrobothnia the number was 4.9%. In 2023 the degree of urbanisation was **89.1%** while in Central Ostrobothnia it was 80.3%.

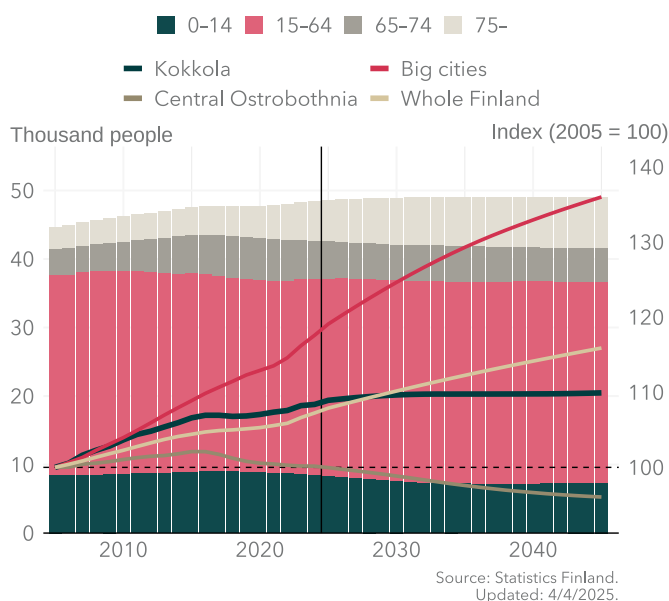
Age structure 2005 - 2045



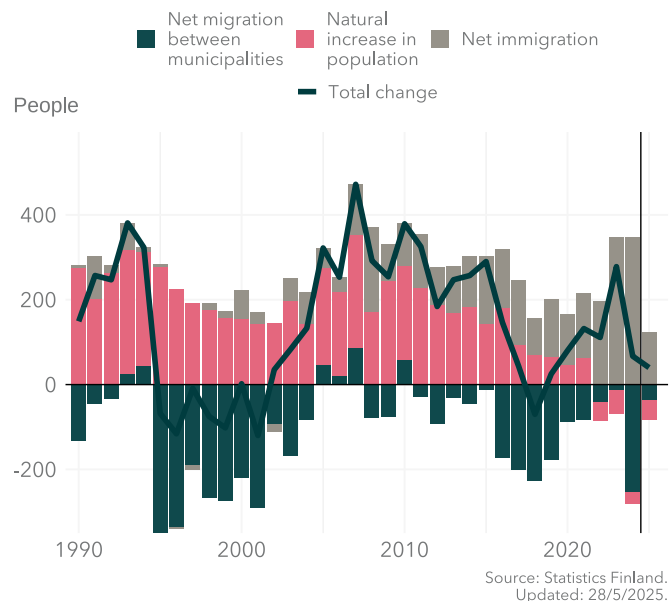
Operational structure 3/2025



Demographic structure and projections 2005 - 2045



Demographic changes 1990 - 4/2025



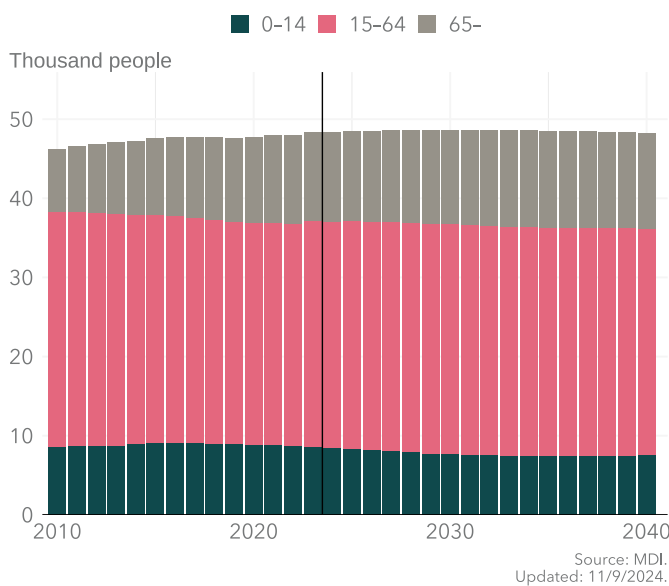


Population projection

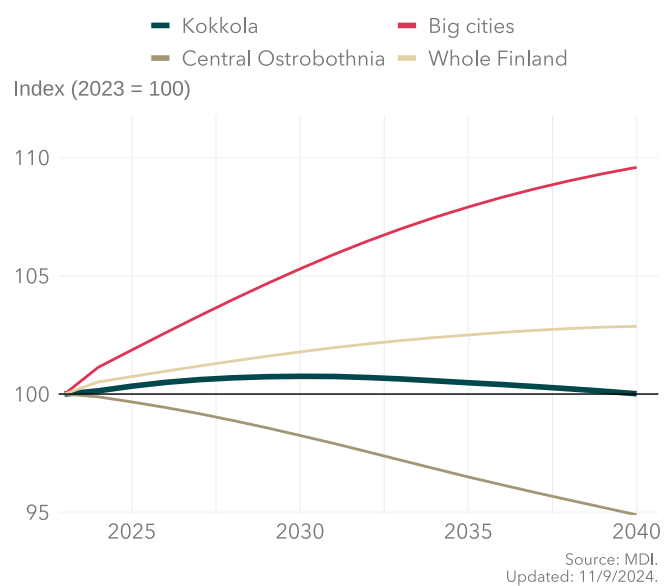
Population projection in basic scenario	Demographic dependency ratio in basic scenario	Working-age population in basic scenario
48,301	68.5	28,669
0%	-1.8%	+0.7%
2040 (change from year 2023)	2040 (change from year 2023)	2040 (change from year 2023)

In Kokkola the population increases by 6 people by the year 2040 in the basic scenario (0%; Central Ostrobothnia: -5.1%). In urbanisation scenario during the same period the population decreases by 1,131 people (-2.3%; Central Ostrobothnia: -6.1%), and in the dispersion scenario it increases by 824 people (+1.7%; Central Ostrobothnia: -3.6%), and in the scenario for internationalizing Finland it increases by 709 people (+1.5%; Central Ostrobothnia: -3.9%). In the basic scenario the number of people of native language speakers decreases by 3,087 people and other languages increases by 3,093 people.

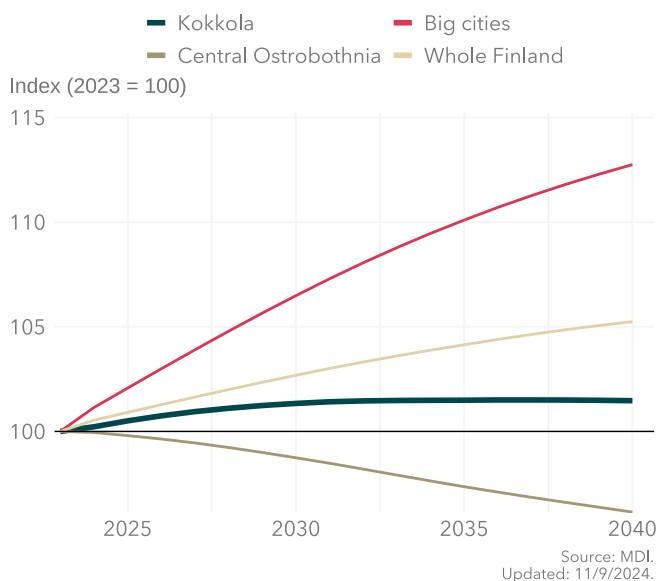
**Basic scenario by age group
2010 - 2040**



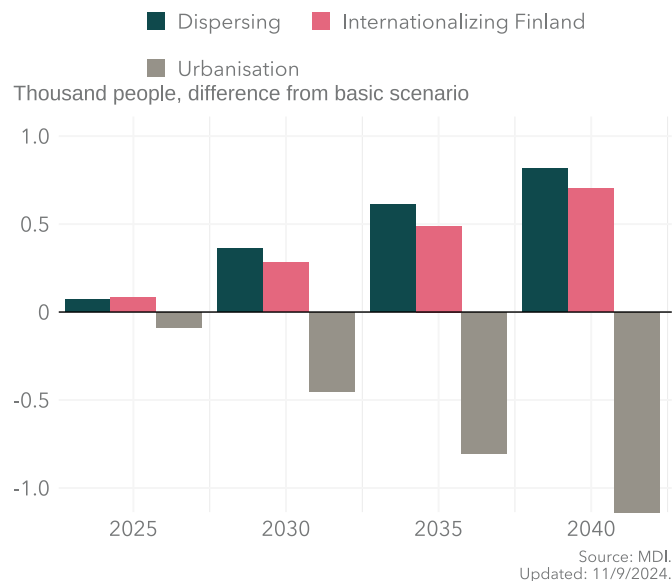
**Basic scenario
2023 - 2040**



**The scenario for internationalizing Finland
2023 - 2040**



**Population projection scenarios
2025 - 2040**





Migration and housing

Total net migration
preliminary data

87

+46

1-4/2025 (change from a year ago)

Residential building permits
moving annual total

118

-4.8%

4/2025 (annual change)

Price per square metre of old dwellings
€

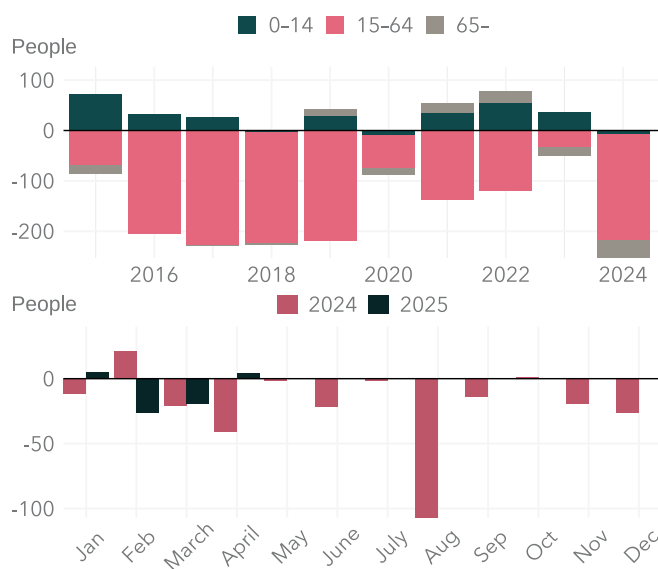
1,734

-6.8%

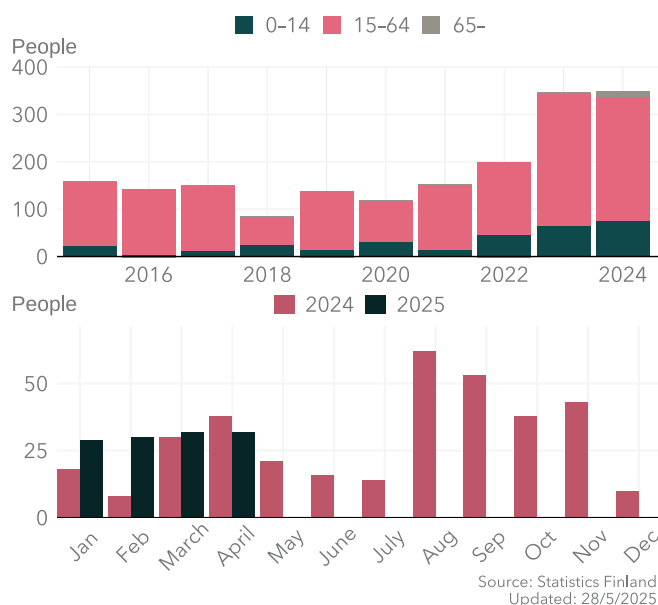
2024 (annual change)

In 2024, people moved from Kokkola mostly to **North Ostrobothnia**. In net migration terms, the largest gain was from **Sievi** and the biggest loss was to **Tampere**. From the regions, the largest gain was from **Central Finland** and the biggest loss was to **Pirkanmaa**. In the same year the largest migration gain was in **30-34-year-olds** (70 people) while the biggest loss was in **20-24-year-olds** (120 people). In 2023 the share of people working in their municipality of residence was **86.9%**. In 2024, Kokkola had **22,298** households, and the number decreased by **0%** compared to the previous year, and there were **2,496** holiday homes, whose number decreased by **8.5%**.

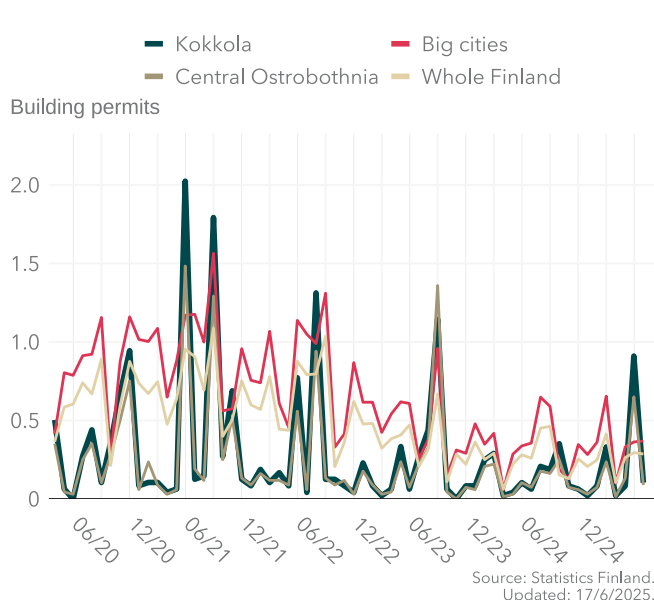
Net domestic migration 2015 - 4/2025



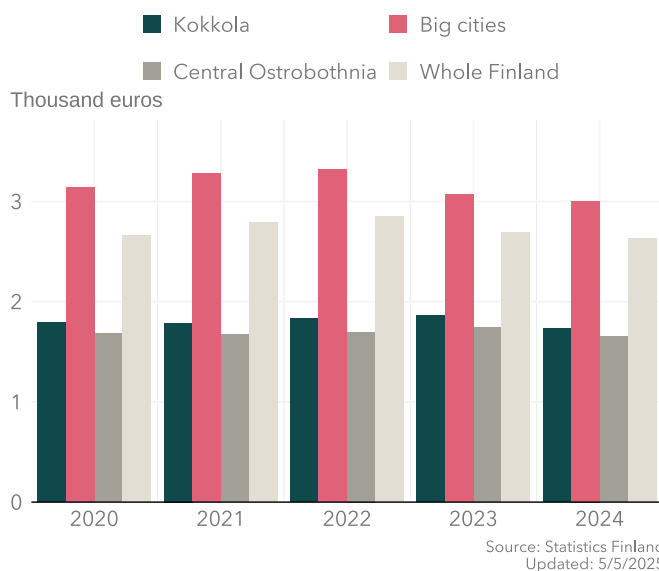
Net immigration 2015 - 4/2025



Residential building permits per thousand inhabitants 2020 - 2025



Price per square metre of old dwellings 2020 - 2024





Employment

Share of unemployed in the labour force

8.8%

-0.5 %-points

5/2025 (monthly change)

Employment rate 20-64-year-olds

75.5

+0.2 %-points

3/2025 (monthly change)

Economic dependency ratio

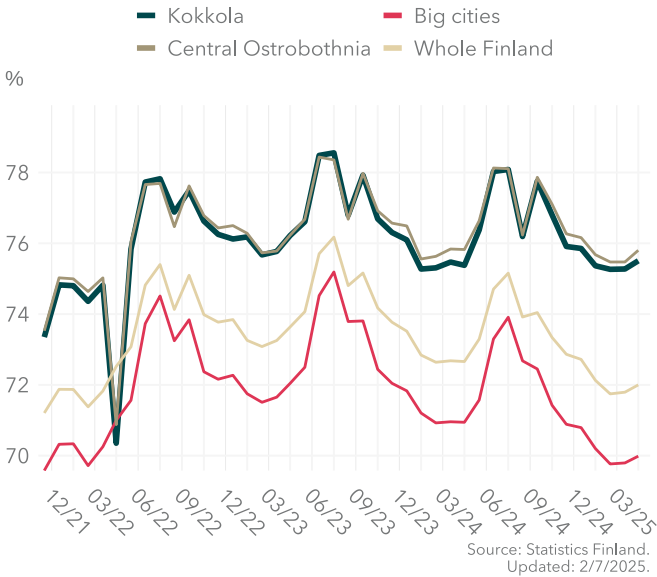
138.2

+1.6%

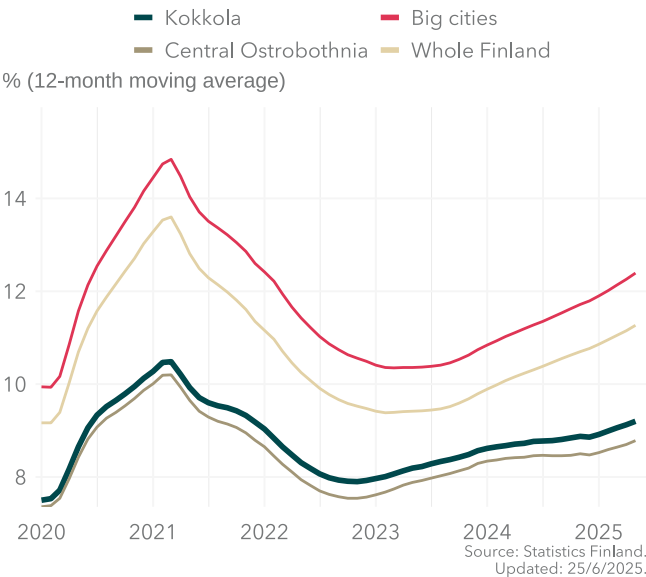
2023 (annual change)

In 2023, there were 21,321 jobs in Kokkola, and the number decreased by 0.6% on the previous year. The youth unemployment rate in 2024 was 12.9%. In May 2025, the number of those who have been unemployed continuously for 12 months was 3.2%. At that time, the broad unemployment rate which covers the unemployed and those in services, was 12.7%.

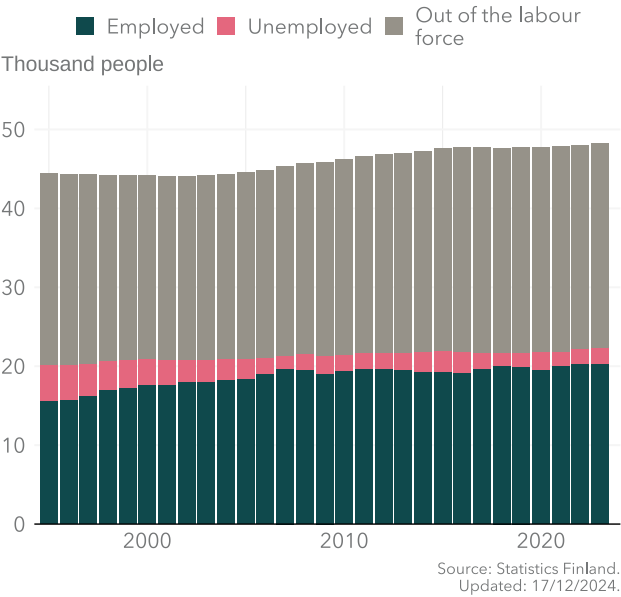
Employment rate, 20-64-year-olds
2021 - 2025



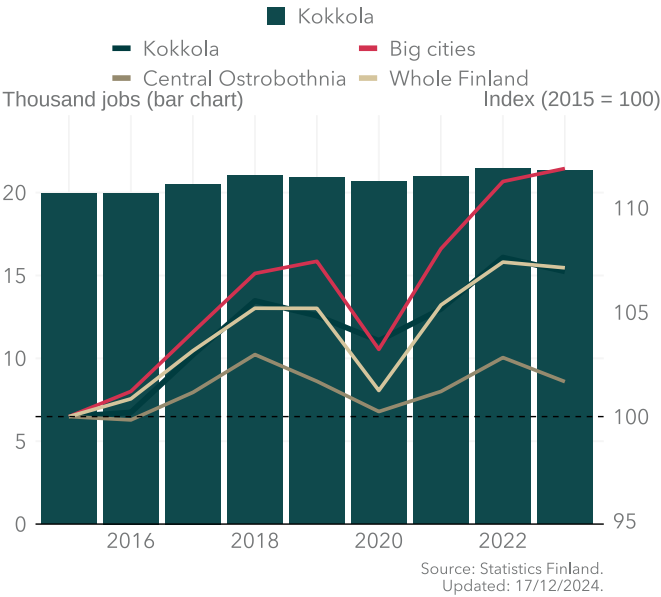
Share of unemployed in the labour force
2020 - 2025



Employment structure
1995 - 2023



Job development
2015 - 2023





Labor market

**Vacancies
at the end of the month**

282

-23%

5/2025 (change from a year ago)

**Unemployed
jobseekers**

1,979

+13.2%

5/2025 (change from a year ago)

**Unemployment
flow
to more than 3 mos. of unemployment**

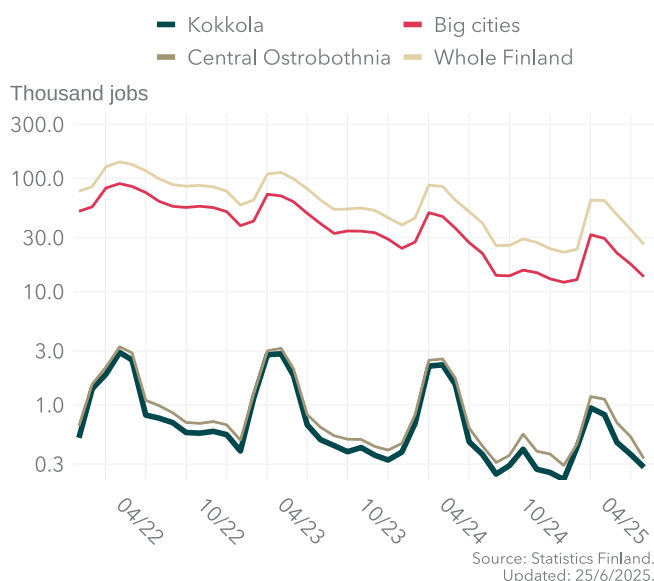
51.2%

+14.8 %-points

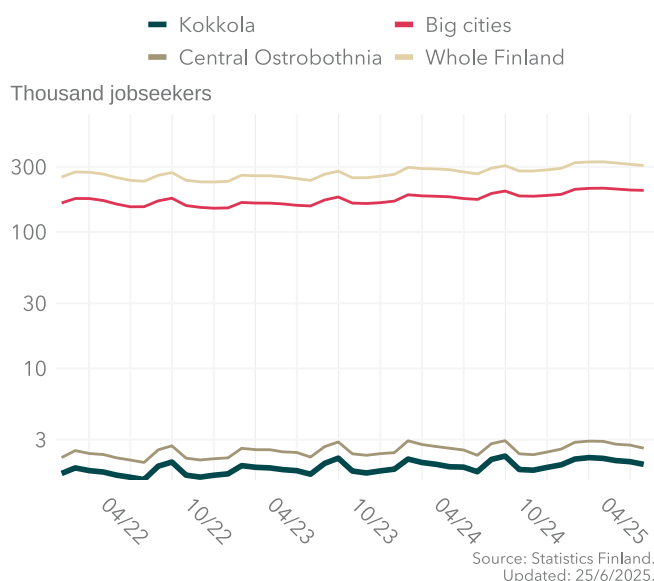
5/2025 (change from a year ago)

In May 2025 there were 217 new vacancies in Kokkola, having decreased by 43.6% compared to a year ago. In Central Ostrobothnia, the equivalent number was 268 which had decreased by 44.7% over the same period. At that time, the **activation rate** was 30.3% while for people under 25, 23.5%. The activation rate for Central Ostrobothnia was 29.9% and for people under 25, 24.4%. At that time there were 248 **foreign unemployed jobseekers**, having increased by 43.4% compared to a year ago. The number for Central Ostrobothnia was 294, and had increased by 41.3%.

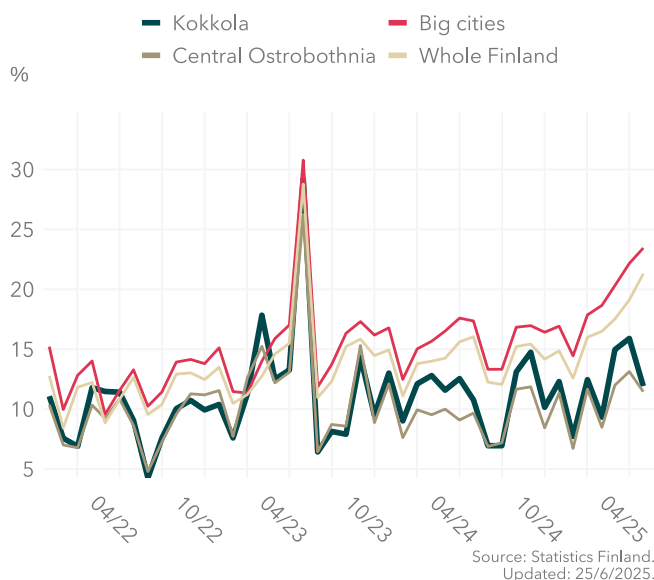
**Vacancies at the
end of the month
2021 - 2025**



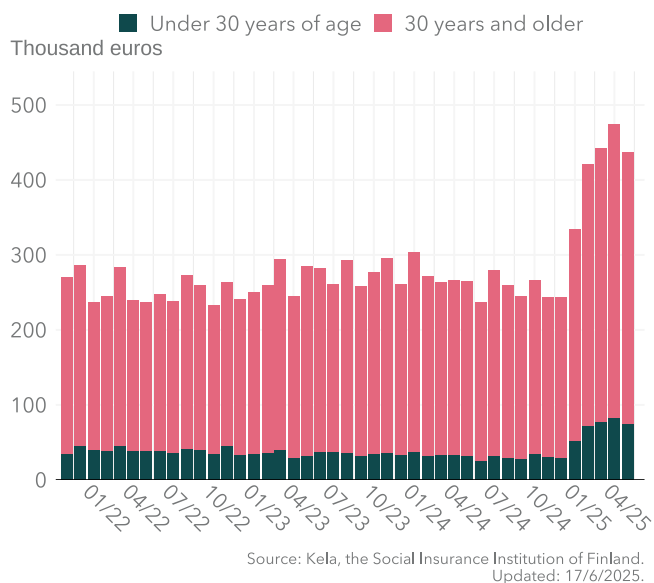
**Unemployed jobseekers
2021 - 2025**



**Unemployment flow to more
than 12 months of unemployment
2021 - 2025**



**Unemployment benefit expenditure
partly funded by municipalities
2021 - 2025**





Entrepreneurial activity

New business start ups

56

+1

Q4/2024 (quarterly change)

Turnover of enterprises mil. €

3,792

-11%

2023 (annual change)

The open sector's share of jobs

63.2%

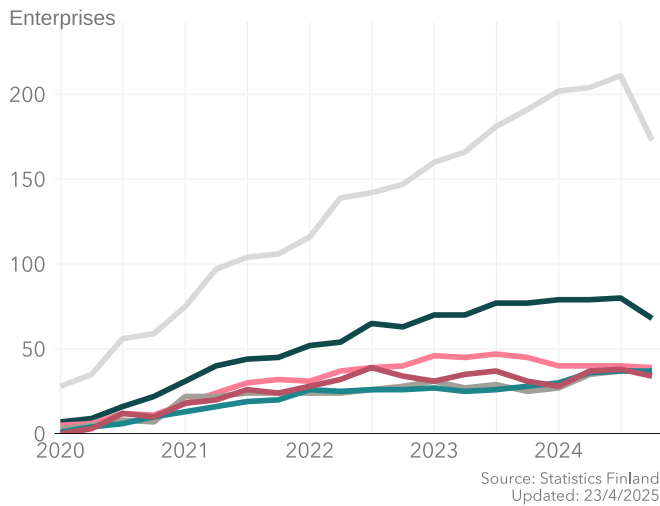
-1.5 %-points

2023 (annual change)

In June 2025, there were **2,822** establishments of enterprises. The largest sector based on the number of workplaces was retail trade. Of these establishments, **81%** employed less than 5 people, **9%** employing 5-9 people, and **10%** employed 10 or more people. In the fourth quarter of 2024, there were **56** new enterprises (**-13.8%** compared to the previous year) and **111** closed enterprises (**+70.8%** compared to the previous year). In 2023, the share of the open sector in jobs was the **74th lowest** in Finland.

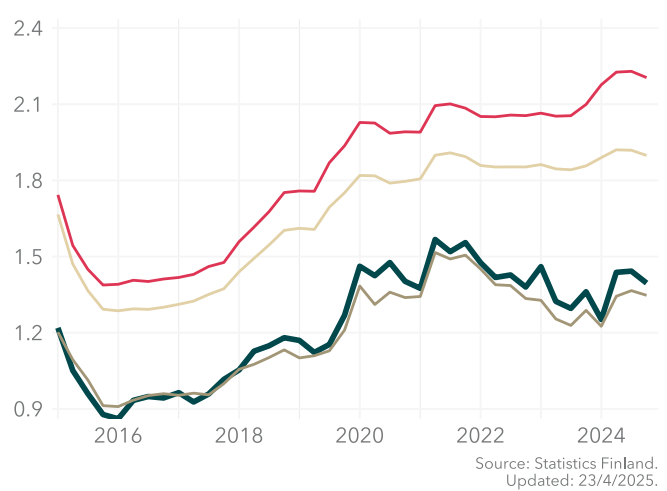
Changes in the economic structure 2020 - 2024

- Expert services
- Manufacturing
- Real estate activities
- Entertainment and recreation
- Construction
- Other industries

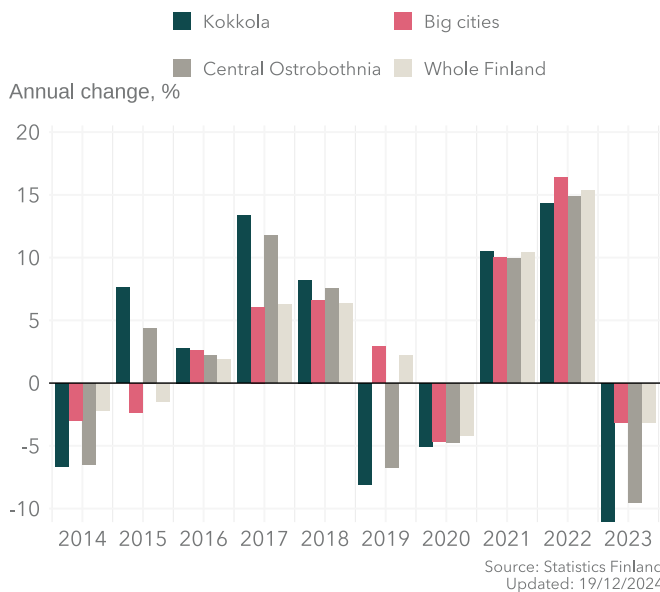


New business start ups 2015 - 2024

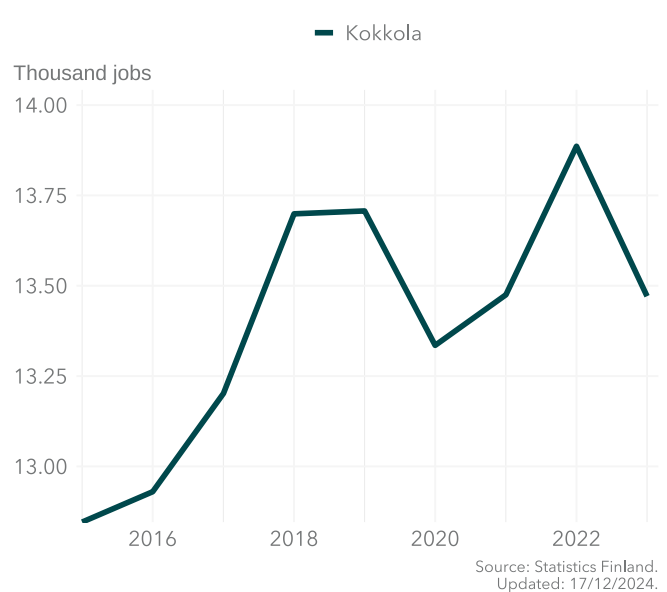
- Kokkola
- Big cities
- Central Ostrobothnia
- Whole Finland



Development of enterprises' turnover 2014 - 2023



Open sector jobs 2015 - 2023





Education & wellbeing

Tertiary-level educated people

21.3%

+0.6 %-points

2023 (annual change)

Recipients of basic social assistance

2.6%

-0.1 %-points

5/2025 (monthly change)

Pupils in year 1 of primary school

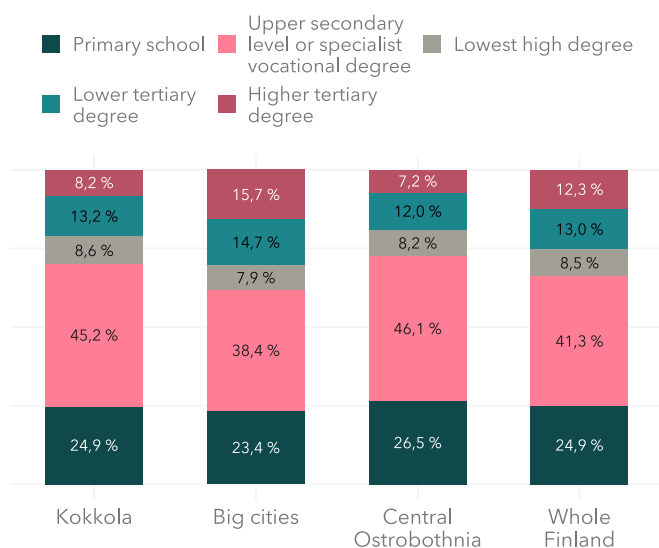
537

-10.2%

2024 (annual change)

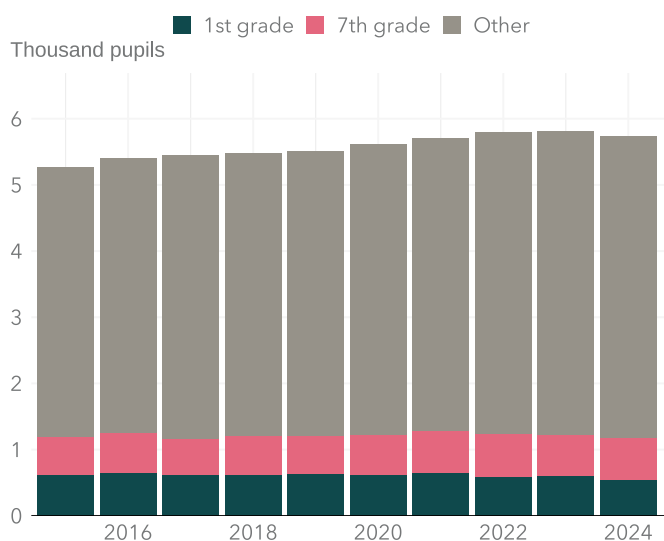
In 2023, **24.9%** of the population had only completed primary school in Kokkola, while the corresponding number for Central Ostrobothnia was 26.5%. In 2024, **10.4%** of children under the age of 18 were reported to child protection. The number had increased by **8.3%** on the previous year. In the same year, **21.6%** of the population was 18 years of age or younger, as was in Central Ostrobothnia. In 2023, a total of **2,346** children aged 6 and younger participated in early childhood education and care, which covered **66.2%** of the age group (69% in Finland as a whole).

Population by level of education 2023



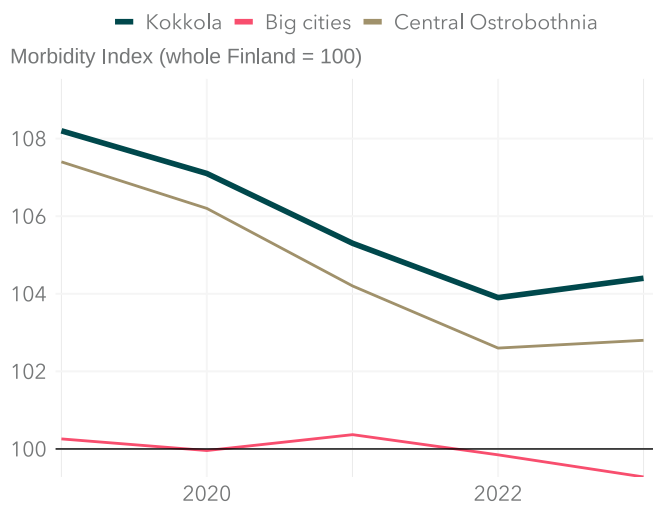
Source: Statistics Finland.
Updated: 23/9/2024.

Number of primary school pupils 2015 - 2024



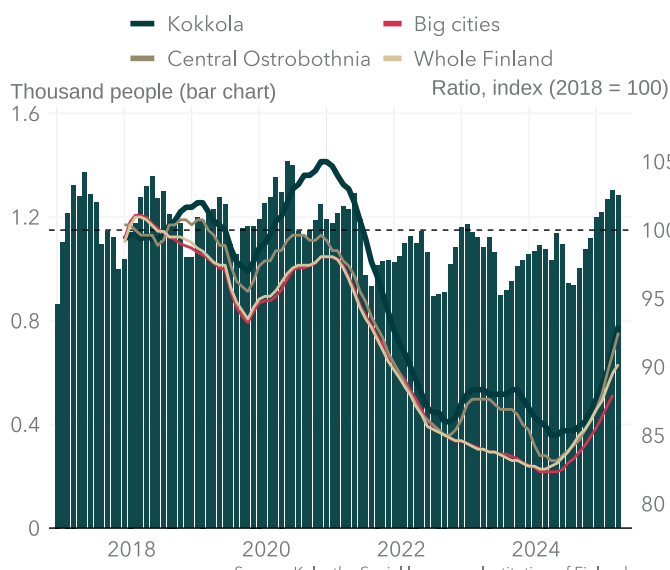
Source: Statistics Finland.
Updated: 3/4/2025.

Morbidity Index 2019 - 2023



The value of Big cities is calculated from the population-weighted values of municipalities.
Source: THL.
Updated: 5/5/2025.

Basic income recipients and the development of their share of the population 2017 - 2025



Source: Kela, the Social Insurance Institution of Finland.
Updated: 8/6/2025.

Wellbeing and health promotion

HYTE-coefficient

0-100

63

the 14th highest

2024 (rank out of 37)

Average of result indicators

43

the 12th lowest

2024 (rank out of 41)

HYTE supplement

thousand euro

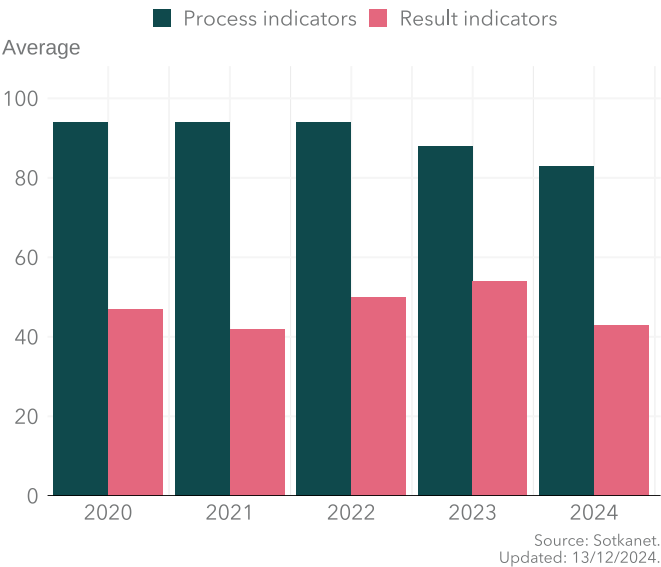
941.9

-1.7%

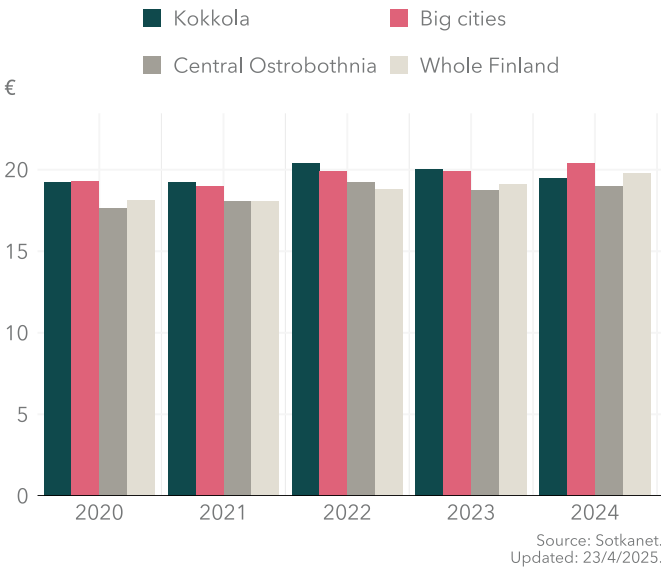
2024 (annual change)

In 2024 in Kokkola the additional part of the central government transfers to municipalities for welfare and health promotion aka the HYTE coefficient was **63/100** and it **decreased by 8 points** compared to the previous year (the weakest value for municipalities was 34 points and the best was 77 points). With this score the total amount of HYTE euros was **941,900** euros and the amount decreased by **16,600** euroa euros compared to the previous year. The size of the additional part is determined by result indicators, the average of which was **43/100** and process indicators, the average of which was **83/100**.

Development of process and performance indicators 2020 - 2024



Hyte-coefficient per inhabitant 2020 - 2024



Result indicators 2023 - 2024

	Value	Scaled value (0-100)	Muutos (skaalattu)
Perceives their health as mediocre or poor, among 8th and 9th grade students, %	26.7	57	0
Obesity among 8th and 9th grade students, %	19.3	46	0
25 - 64-year-olds receiving disability pension, %	6.3	39	-5
17 - 24-year-olds who have dropped out of education, %	6.8	44	-16
Treatment periods related to falls and drops in those over 65 years old, number	498.0	44	-21
25 - 64-year-olds who have long-term income support, %	1.5	28	-23

Source: Sotkanet.
Updated: 10/6/2025.

Process indicators 2024

	Value	Change
Reporting on the lifestyle of the residents of the municipality	100	0
Customer councils and forums	100	0
Indicators describing the promotion of the population's well-being and health	100	0
Achievement of well-being and health goals	100	0
Expertise in promoting well-being and health	100	0
Reporting on the physical activity of children and young people	100	0
Preliminary impact assessment (EVA)	100	0
Targeted physical activity groups for children and young people	100	0
Cross-administrative working group for the promotion of physical activity	100	0
Joint meeting of clubs, associations, and the municipality	100	0
Inspection of the school environment and community	92	0
Physical activity breaks	82	0
Student absences	70	0
School meal recommendation	0	0
The municipality lowers the threshold for participating in culture	0	0

Source: Sotkanet.
Updated: 28/1/2025.



Regional economy

Average
earnings

2,997

+2.1%

5/2025 (change from a year ago)

Sub-regional
GDP
€/inhabitant

42,859

+4%

2022 (annual change)

Workplace
self-sufficiency

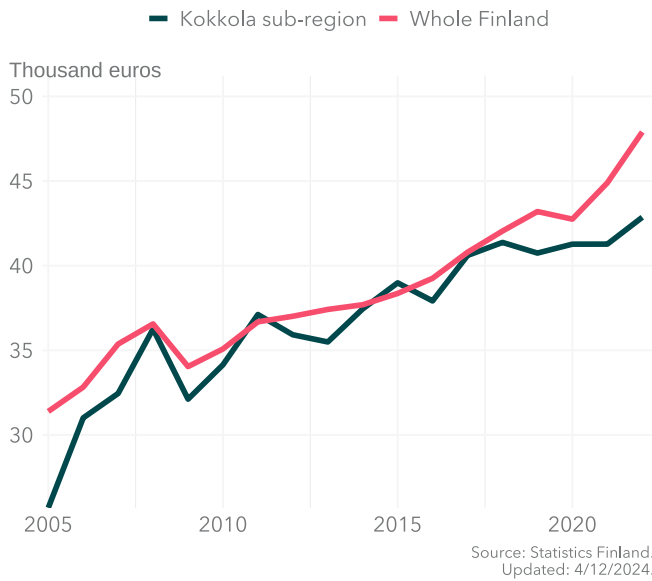
105.2

-0.3%

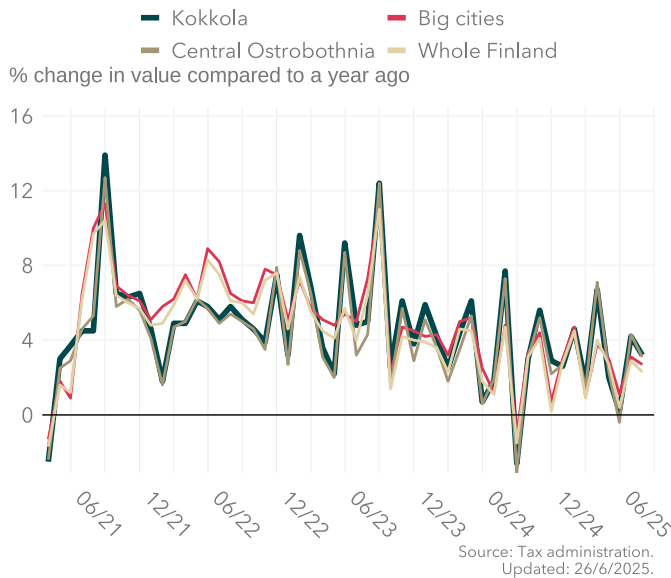
2023 (annual change)

Kokkola's tax revenue in 2024 was **122.7 million euros** with this tax revenue having decreased by **1.7%** compared to the previous year. In Central Ostrobothnia the corresponding number decreased by 0.1%. Kokkola's workplace self-sufficiency, i.e., the ratio between the region's population and jobs, was **105.2%** in 2023. In 2025, Kokkola's municipal tax rate is **9.2%** which is the **22nd highest** (out of 48) in Finland. In 2023, the Gini coefficient, which describes income inequality, was **23.9** and decreased by 2.8% compared to the previous year, when Central Ostrobothnia's figure was **23.6** and decreased by 2.1%.

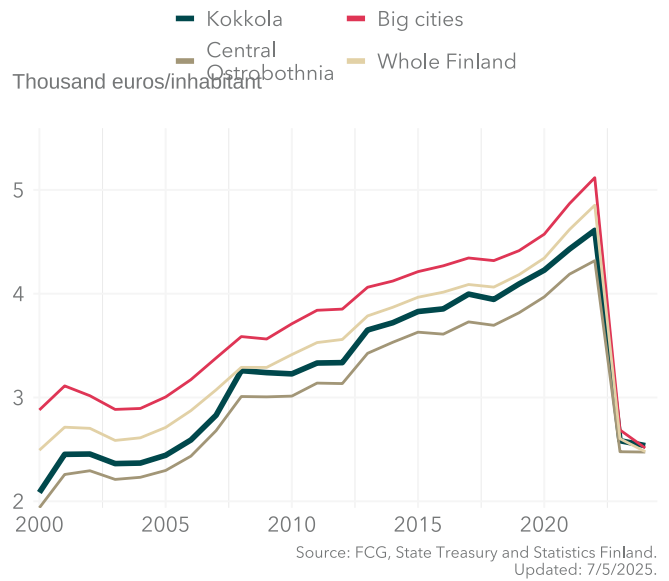
GDP per capita 2005 - 2022



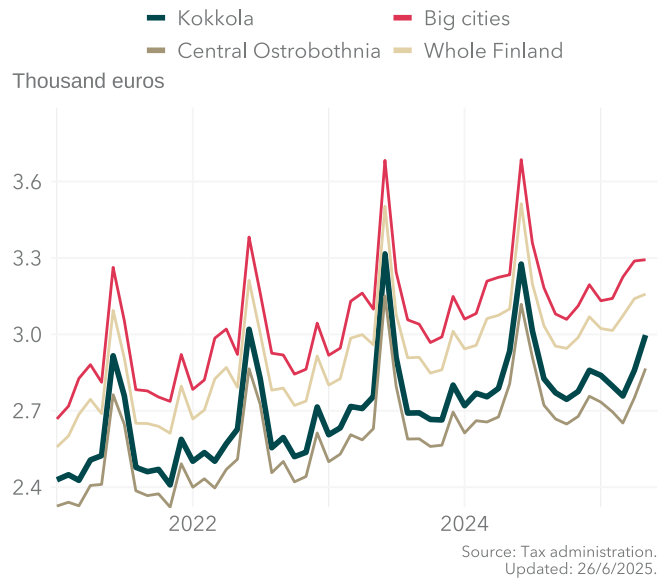
Sum of wages and salaries 2020 - 2025



Tax revenue per capita 2000 - 2024



Average earnings 2021 - 2025



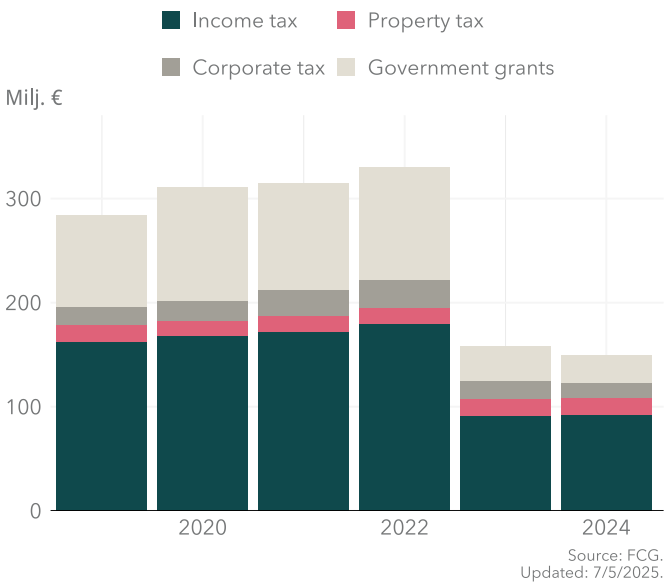


Municipal economy: Income statement

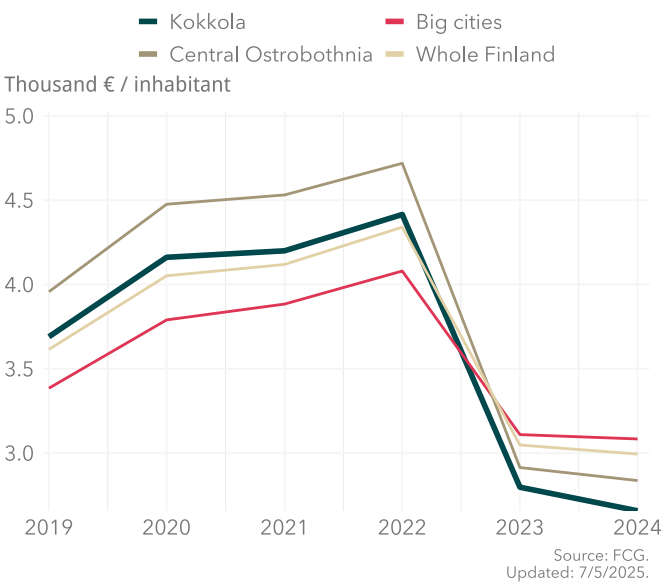
Tax revenue mil. € 122.7 -2.1 mil. € 2024 (annual change)	Government grants mil. € 26.3 -6.6 mil. € 2024 (annual change)	Operating margin mil. € -132.3 -3 mil. € 2024 (annual change)
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In 2024, the standardized tax financing in Kokkola was 2,658 euros per inhabitant and the ranking was 203 / 292. In the same year, the operating margin was -2,736 euros per inhabitant and the ranking was 156 / 292. In the same year, the annual margin with standardized tax revenues was -47 euros per inhabitant and the ranking was 221 / 292. Between 2020 - 2024, expenditures have grown faster than tax funding.

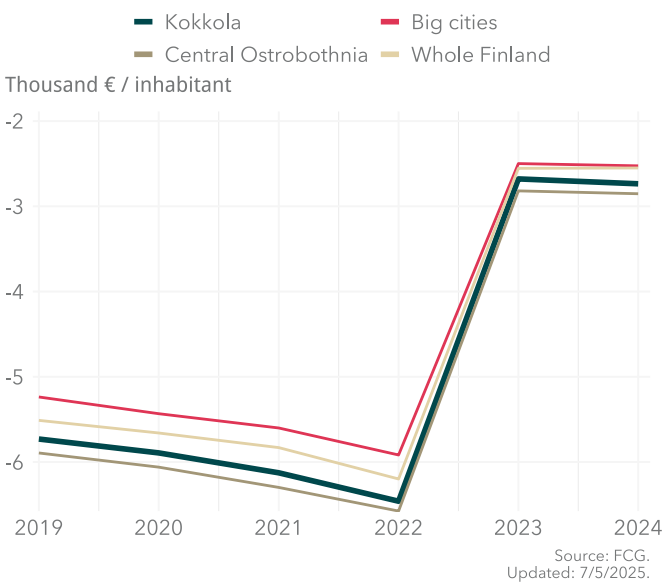
Development of tax financing
2019 - 2024



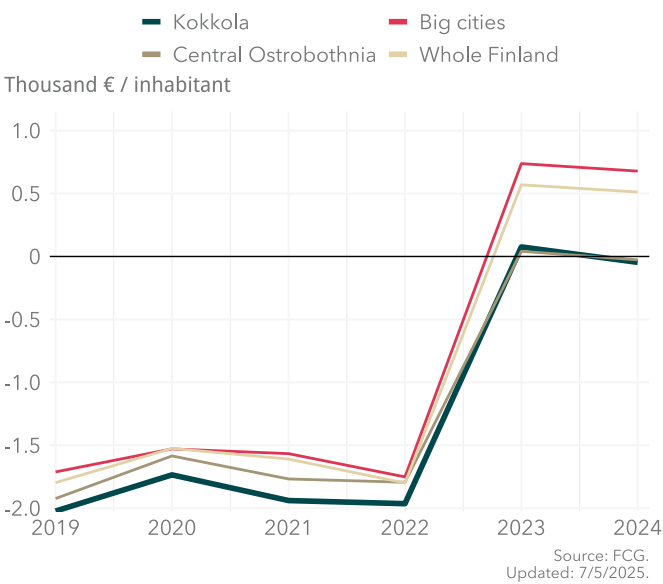
Standardized tax financing
2019 - 2024



Operating margin
2019 - 2024



Annual contribution margin with
standardized tax revenues
2019 - 2024



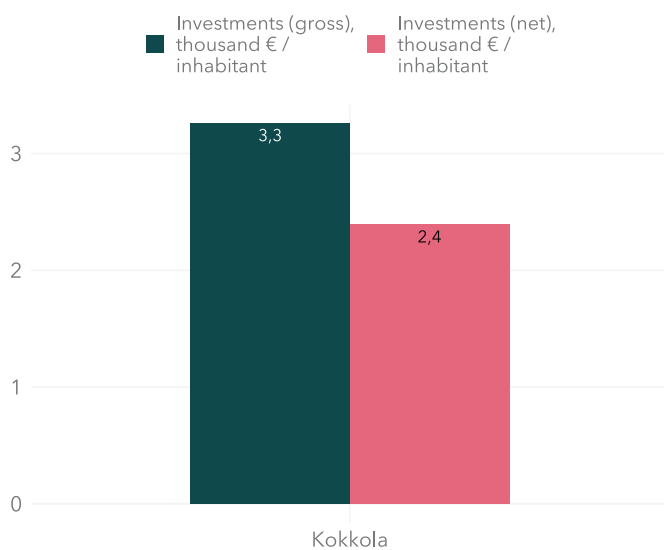


Municipal economy: Balance sheet

Group's debt mil. €	Gross investments mil. €	Deficit / surplus mil. €
441.1	37.5	-1.4
+46.8 mil. € 2024 (annual change)	+12.5 mil. € 2024 (annual change)	-11.7 mil. € 2024 (annual change)

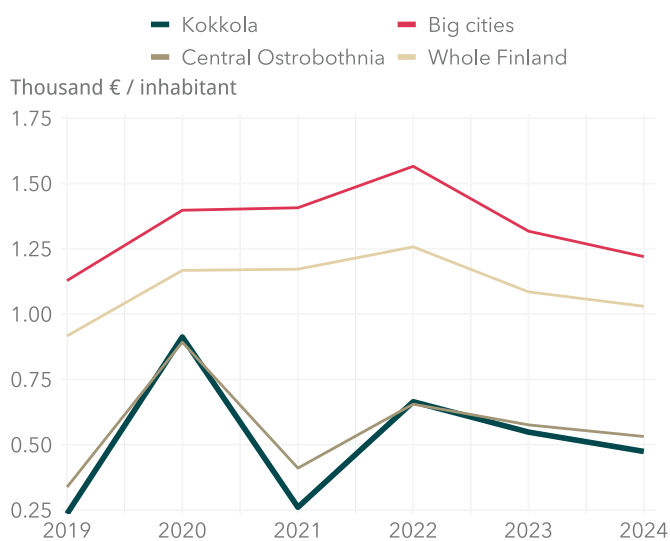
In 2024 Kokkola's loan portfolio was 5,135 euros per inhabitant and with this number the placement was 238 / 292. In the same year the loan portfolio of the group was 9,120 euros per inhabitant and the placement was 264 / 292. Brutto investments in the time 2019 - 2024 were 2,764 euros per inhabitant and the placement was 179 / 292. In the same year the cumulative surplus was 977 euros per inhabitant and this placement was 190 / 292.

Investments Sum 2019-01-01 - 2024-01-01



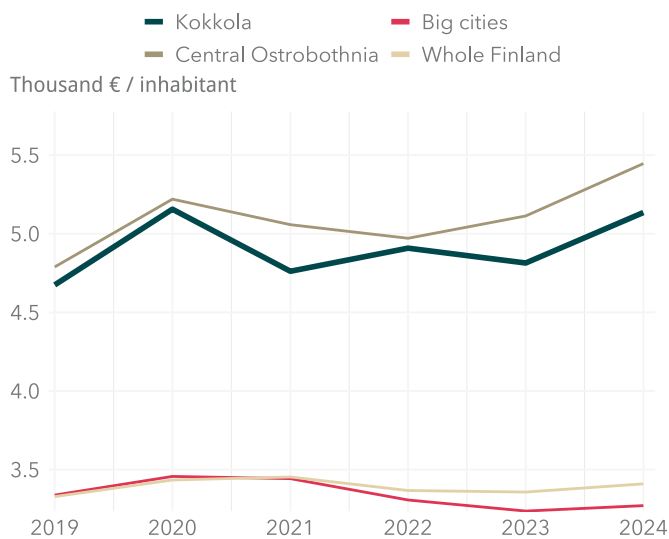
Source: FCG.
Updated: 7/5/2025.

Financial assets 2019 - 2024



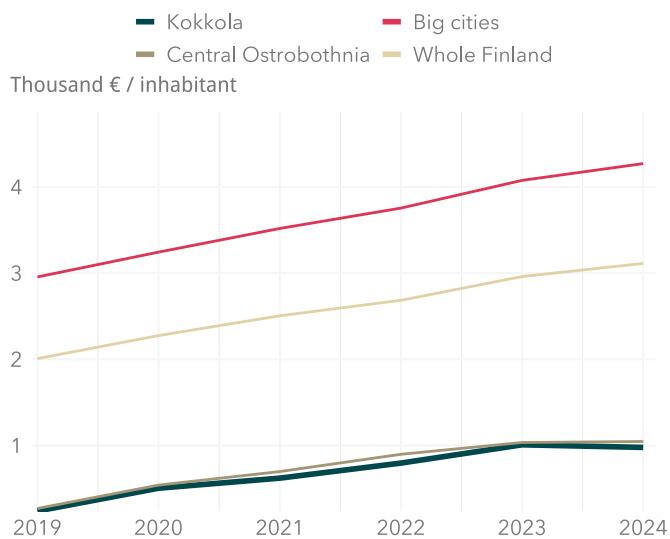
Source: FCG.
Updated: 7/5/2025.

Parent municipality's loan portfolio 2019 - 2024



Source: FCG.
Updated: 7/5/2025.

Cumulative deficit / surplus 2019 - 2024



Source: FCG.
Updated: 7/5/2025.



Municipal economy: Fitness test

Municipality's financial figure as tax percentages

-0.35

-1.66

2024 (annual change)

Municipality's financial figure ranking nationwide

217 / 292

-62

2024 (annual change)

The criteria for the special report on municipal boundary divisions

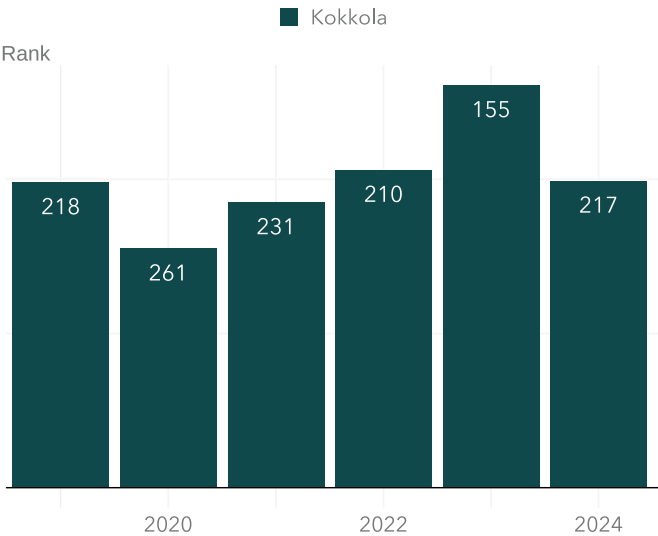
0 / 6

0

2024 (annual change)

The placement of Kokkola financial figure in 2024 in Finland was **217 / 292** and its financial figure is placed in the **3.** quarter of municipalities. The financial figure in the same year was **-0.3**, which describes converted to income tax percentages the municipality's annual calculated cash flow in relation to other municipalities. Of the six criteria for the special report on municipal boundary divisions **0** were met in Kokkola in the same year (the average in Central Ostrobothnia is 0.8).

Development of the financial figure's ranking 2019 - 2024



Source: FCG.
Updated: 7/5/2025.

Criteria for a special municipal division survey 2022 - 2024

	2022	2023	2024	Criteria fulfilled 2023 – 2024
Group's deficit / surplus, cumulative € / inhabitant	2,475.9	2,510.7	2,541.3	Not fulfilled
Municipality's deficit / surplus, € / inhabitant	971.6	1,221.9	948.2	Not fulfilled
Group income statement's annual profit / depreciation, %	112.0	112.0	110.2	Not fulfilled
Difference in income tax rate compared to average	148.6	147.6	143.3	Not fulfilled
Exceedance of group loans + rental liabilities compared to average, %	19.3	2.4	13.1	Not fulfilled
Calculated loan coverage of the group's financial statements	0.9	1.3	0.9	Not fulfilled

Source: FCG.
Updated: 7/5/2025.

Top 10 of the financial figure 2024

	Rank	Financial figure
Kittilä	1	15.8
Sysmä	2	12.9
Pargas	3	11.5
Vieremä	4	11.5
Koski Tl	5	11.1
Sodankylä	6	10.6
Enonkoski	7	10.4
Puumala	8	9.9
Siikainen	9	9.7
Sonkajärvi	10	8.3
Kokkola	217	-0.3

Source: FCG.
Updated: 7/5/2025.

Components of the financial figure 2024

	Financial figure	Rank
Impact of discretionary government share	0.0	27
Difference in income tax rate compared to national average	-0.2	138
Difference in property tax rates compared to average tax rates	-0.2	226
Group's net debt with an 8-year repayment schedule	-4.8	
Group's annual profit	4.9	

Source: FCG.
Updated: 7/5/2025.



Emission indicators

Total emissions
ALas 1.3, kt CO₂e

314

-7%

2023 (annual change)

Agriculture's emissions
ALas 1.3, kt CO₂e

88.4

-3.1%

2023 (annual change)

Consumption-based tot. emissions / inh.
AlasKulutus 1.0, t CO₂e

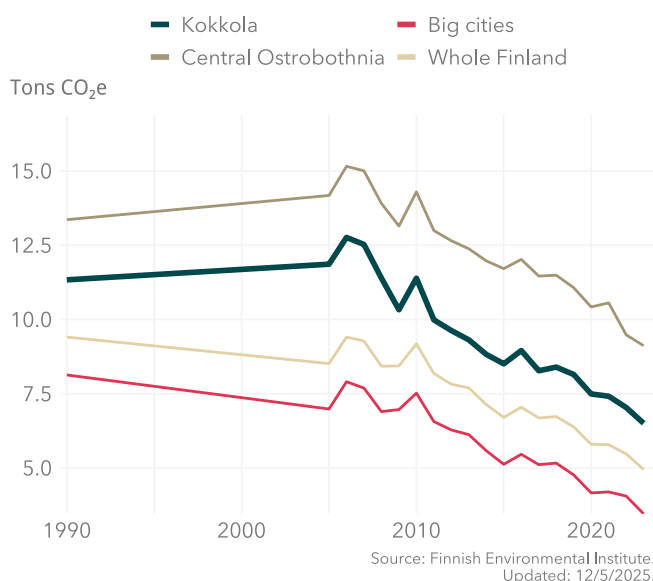
9.4

-%

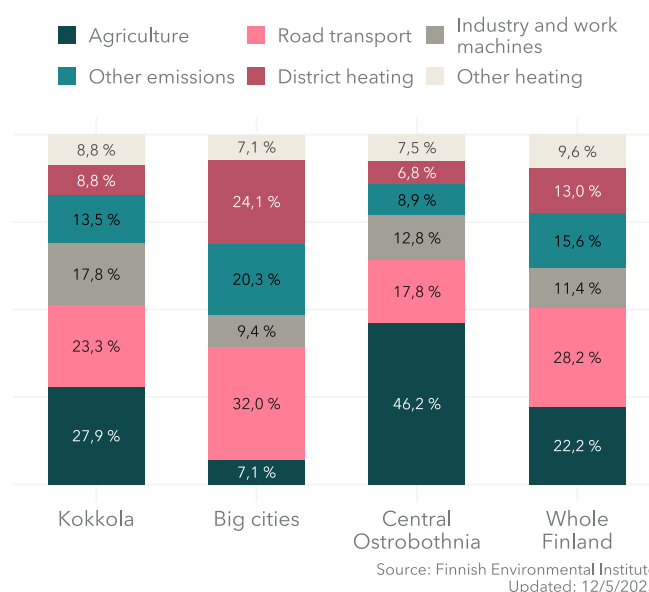
2019 (annual change)

In 2023, Kokkola's total emissions were **314 kilotons of CO₂e**. When related to the population, the emissions were **6.5 tons of CO₂e**. The value **decreased by 42.6%** compared to 2010. In 2019, consumption-based emissions were **9.4 tons of CO₂e** per inhabitant, while the corresponding figure for Central Ostrobothnia was 9.1 tons. Household emissions accounted for **83.8 %** of the area's total consumption-based emissions, while in Central Ostrobothnia the figure was 82.8 %. The largest source of emissions for the inhabitants of Kokkola was residence.

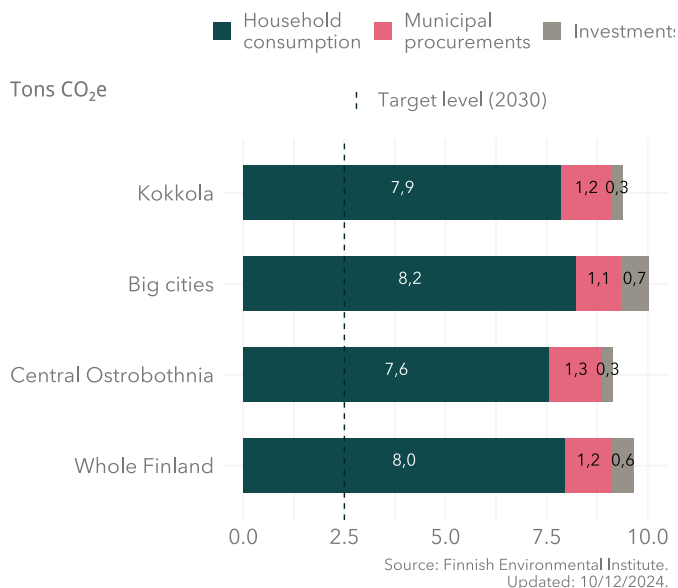
Total emissions per inhabitant 1990 - 2023



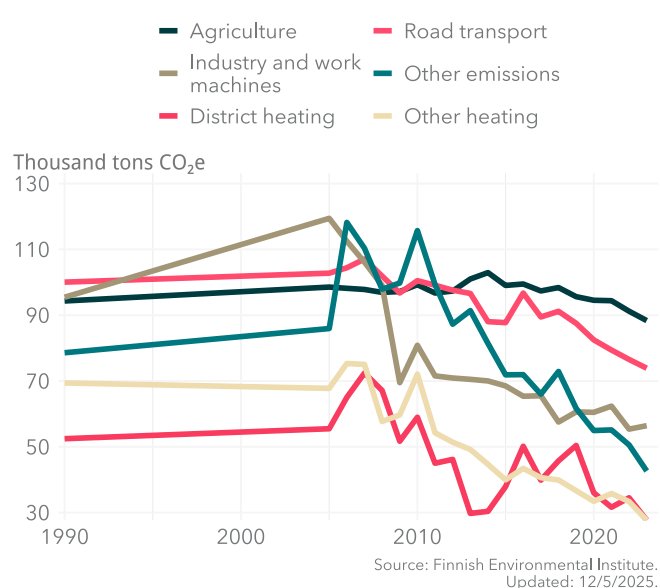
Distribution of the largest sectors of total emissions 2023



Consumption-based emissions per inhabitant 2019



Development of the largest sectors of total emissions 1990 - 2023





Information contents

DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT

Age structure. The indicator describes the age structure of the municipality's population in five-year age groups in 2005, 2024 and according to Statistics Finland's population projection 2045. The next reported update is 3.4.2026.

Operational structure. The function structure compares the population of the regions according to activity. The population is divided into labour force and non-labour force: these two groups are then divided again into more specific activity groups.

Demographic structure and projections. The demographic structure and projection describes in the rough age groups the actual number of children, working-age and two retirement age groups during 2005 - 2024 and the projected number during 2025 - 2045 according to Statistics Finland's population projection. Together, the age groups also describe the population of the whole municipality and the development of the population. The next reported update is 3.4.2026.

Demographic changes. The indicator describes what the municipality's population development consists of on an annual basis during the period 1990 - 2024 and provides data for 2025 according to Statistics Finland's preliminary data. Population change consists of natural increase (births - deaths), net migration between municipalities (moved to and from the municipality) and net immigration (immigrants - emigrants).

POPULATION PROJECTION

Basic scenario by age group. The indicator describes the demographic development based on MDI's population projection, where the basic scenario for population development has been calculated up to year 2040. Additionally, three alternative development paths have been formulated: the

internationalization scenario, the urbanization scenario, and the dispersion scenario. The 2024 forecast and its calculation models have been updated with the latest available data, thus accounting for the most recent changes in population dynamics. Read more about the forecast and its assumptions at: <https://www.mdi.fi/ennuste2040/>.

Basic scenario. Population development by the basic scenario of the MDI population projection. The level of immigration decreases slightly from the peak in 2022-2023 but remains relatively high compared to the previous decade.

The scenario for internationalizing Finland. MDI's scenario for internationalizing Finland, in which immigration remains at a high level throughout the projection period, with net migration at the average level of the Nordic countries in the 2010s (meaning Finland gains around 35,000 people per year through net migration).

Population projection scenarios. The difference in the population changes between the three scenarios (internationalization, urbanization, and dispersion) of the MDI population forecast compared to the basic scenario.

MIGRATION AND HOUSING

Net domestic migration. The indicator describes the difference between in and out migration in the country by age group in the region on an annual basis.

Net immigration. The indicator describes the annual difference between immigration to the region and those who moved abroad (emigration) by age group.

Residential building permits per thousand inhabitants. The indicator describes the number of building permits issued for housing in the municipality on a monthly basis in relation to the population of the area per thousand inhabitants. The ratio makes it



possible to compare different areas. Statistical data on building production are based on notifications submitted by municipal building supervision authorities to the Digital and Population Data Services Agency concerning building projects subject to building permits and their construction stages. The next reported update is 22.7.2025.

Price per square metre of old dwellings. The index describes the average annual price per square metre of old dwellings sold in the municipality. All known sales of old dwellings in housing companies are included. It is noteworthy that in small municipalities the impact of random variation can be large on an annual basis. The next reported update is 5.5.2026.

EMPLOYMENT

Employment rate, 20-64-year-olds. The employment rate describes the proportion of employed people aged 20-64 living in the area in relation to the population aged 20-64 living in the area.

Share of unemployed in the labour force. A job seeker who is not employed or employed full-time in business or in his or her own job within the meaning of Chapter 2 of the Unemployment Security Act and who is not a full-time student within the meaning of Chapter 2 of the Unemployment Security Act. An employed person who has been completely laid off or whose regular weekly working time is less than 4 hours is also considered unemployed. Full-time pupils and students are not considered unemployed during the holidays either. The labour force includes all people who were employed or unemployed in the last week of the year. The next reported update is 22.7.2025.

Employment structure. The employment structure describes the structure of the municipality's population by dividing the unemployed and the employed outside the labour force. Unemployed are persons who are officially unemployed in the municipality. Persons who have done at least one

hour's work for which they have received a salary or income during the reference week are considered employed. All other persons are outside the labour force.

Job development. The indicator shows the development of the number of people working in the municipality, which at the same time describes the number of workplaces in the municipality.

LABOR MARKET

Vacancies at the end of the month. The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment compiles the data on vacancies that is obtained from the Employment Service Statistics including information on vacancies of which employers have informed the Employment and Economic Development Offices. The vacancies indicator describes the number of vacancies at the end of the month. The next reported update is 22.7.2025.

Unemployed jobseekers. The indicator describes all jobseekers in the region. A jobseeker who is neither in employment nor employed full-time in a business or in their own work in accordance with Chapter 2 of the Act on Unemployment Benefits and who is not a full-time student in accordance with Chapter 2 of the Act on Unemployment Benefits. Persons who are employed but who are completely laid off or whose regular weekly working hours are less than four hours are also considered unemployed. Full-time school pupils and students are not considered unemployed, even during the holidays. The next reported update is 22.7.2025.

Unemployment flow to more than 12 months of unemployment. The indicator describes the percentage of those who have exceeded 12 months of unemployment over the duration of all unemployment periods that started 12 months earlier during the reporting period. Those who have been unemployed for a year or longer are considered long-term unemployed. The next



reported update is 22.7.2025.

Unemployment benefit expenditure partly funded by municipalities. The indicator describes the municipality's share in euros of the unemployment benefit co-financed by the municipality. The reform of the employment services in 2025 extended the responsibility of the municipalities as regards the funding of unemployment benefits. Unemployment benefits paid during unemployment are partially funded by the municipalities in the event that the unemployed recipient has already been paid earnings-related unemployment allowance, basic unemployment allowance or labour market subsidy for a minimum of 101 days. The municipalities' responsibility for funding also extends to unemployment benefits paid to customers who participate in employment-promoting services.

ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY

Changes in the economic structure. The indicator describes the cumulative net change in the number of newly established and terminated companies by main industries. The review includes the main industries that have experienced the largest changes based on the aggregated sum, as well as the aggregated sum of other main industries. The statistics are based on Statistics Finland's business register and registration data from the Tax Administration used as source material for the register. The statistics cover companies that are liable for VAT due to business activities or the transfer of real estate usage rights or operate as employers.

New business start ups. The indicator describes, as a moving 12-month average, the number of new enterprises in the municipality in relation to 1000 inhabitants. The ratio makes it possible to compare areas with different population bases.

Development of enterprises' turnover. The indicator describes the relative development of enterprises' turnover on an annual basis. The next reported update is

19.12.2025.

Open sector jobs. The indicator describes the total number of private sector jobs and entrepreneurs on an annual basis.

EDUCATION & WELLBEING

Population by level of education. The indicator describes the educational structure of the population of the area according to the highest degree completed by the person. In the indicator, degrees are divided into five different categories; only primary school, upper secondary school, primary, lower and higher tertiary graduates. The next reported update is 20.9.2025.

Number of primary school pupils. The number of primary school pupils describes the number of primary school pupils living in the municipality on an annual basis. Starting from 2020, the data are based on the education administration's Koski database, as well as on data from Statistics and Research Åland and the European School of Helsinki. The next reported update is 3.4.2026.

Morbidity Index. THL's morbidity index describes the age-standardised morbidity of the population of the area as an index, where the national average is always 100. The lower the number, the healthier the population. The index takes into account ten different disease groups and four different perspectives from which the significance of diseases is assessed.

Basic income recipients and the development of their share of the population. The indicator describes how many inhabitants of the area and how large a proportion of the population receives basic social assistance on a monthly basis. A recipient is a person whose household has been paid a fee higher than zero euros during the statistical period. The recipients' share of the population has been calculated on the basis of Kela's population data. When the number of recipients is less than four, the data is not displayed. The next reported update is



8.7.2025.

WELLBEING AND HEALTH PROMOTION

Development of process and performance indicators. The development of process indicators (15) and result indicators (6) that describe the operation.

Hyte-coefficient per inhabitant. The HYTE coefficient (THL) is an additional part of the central government transfers to municipalities. The HYTE coefficient is an incentive, which means that the size of the central government transfer for the municipalities' funding is partly determined by the welfare and health promotion work they do. This is to ensure the active operation of municipalities to promote the wellbeing and health of residents even after the health and social services reform.

Result indicators. The result indicators (6 pcs) measure the change in the wellbeing and health of the population. The result indicators have been chosen according to these principles: the municipality can influence the indicators through its own activities, different age groups are represented so that the municipality's population structure, sickness rate or unemployment situation do not affect the result; change is inherently measured in the result indicators, the goal is that the municipalities are on the same level as much as possible and have the opportunity to get verifiable, good changes in these matters in time. From the result indicators, the difference between the two most recent years or measurement dates is calculated to describe the change that has taken place. If the value of an indicator is already in the target condition, the municipality receives the maximum points for it.

Process indicators. The process indicators describing the operation (15 pcs) measure the current situation. They seek an answer the question, "What is the work of promoting the wellbeing and health of the municipality like". The selected indicators broadly measure everything from management, monitoring and evaluation, resources and pro-

moting the participation of local residents to practical actions. It is also important that the work is long-term and planned. The indicators are related to the following entities: 1) elementary schools (4 individual indicators); 2) exercise (5 individual indicators); 3) municipal administration (5 individual indicators); 4) culture (1 individual indicator).

REGIONAL ECONOMY

GDP per capita. The indicator describes the market price output of the domestic production activity of producer units per capita. Sub-regional information is used as a value for municipalities. The next reported update is 27.11.2025.

Tax revenue per capita. The indicator shows the amount of total municipal taxes, corporation taxes and other taxes per capita calculated on an annual basis.

Sum of wages and salaries. The indicator describes the change in wages and salaries compared to a year ago

Average earnings. Average earnings are calculated on the total earned income subject to withholding tax (wages and salaries, pension income, unemployment benefits and other taxable social benefits).

MUNICIPAL ECONOMY: INCOME STATEMENT

Development of tax financing. The tax-based financing of municipalities comprises municipal tax revenue and state subsidies to municipalities. The municipality's tax income consists of the municipal income tax, the portion of the corporation tax and the real estate tax. The municipality decides independently on its income tax rate and, within the limits set by law, on the amount of real estate tax. The state decides the corporate tax rate and transfers part of the corporate tax to the municipalities.

Standardized tax financing. Standardized tax financing. The indicator describes the



development with the average tax percentages of the entire country.

Operating margin. The operating margin, which is presented as an interim result in the income statement, indicates how much of the operational economy expenses are left to be covered with tax income and central government transfers.

Annual contribution margin with standardized tax revenues. Annual contribution margin indicates the income financing available for investments and the paying of loan instalments after running costs have been covered. It is a key figure when evaluating the adequacy of income financing. The basic assumption is that income financing is adequate if the annual contribution margin is at least equal to the capital depreciations. Standardization means standardizing tax revenues with the average tax rates of the whole country.

MUNICIPAL ECONOMY: BALANCE SHEET

Investments. Gross investments describe the amount of money used directly for investments. In net investments, financial contributions to investments have been deducted from investment expenses. Net investments are the difference between self-purchase costs of investments and income from disposal of permanent similar assets.

Financial assets. Financial assets are financial resources that consist of means of payment, financial receivables and financial assets that are similar in nature to receivables.

Parent municipality's loan portfolio. The loan portfolio of a municipality or joint municipal authority refers to interest-bearing foreign capital. Loan portfolio: debt capital - (Advances received + Accounts payable + Accrued liabilities + Other liabilities) from the municipality's/ joint municipal authority's balance sheet.

Cumulative deficit / surplus. The accumulated surplus/deficit consists of the surp-

lus/deficit of the past financial period and previous financial periods. The accumulated surplus increases the room for operating space in the municipal economy.

MUNICIPAL ECONOMY: FITNESS TEST

Development of the financial figure's ranking. Converted to income tax percentages, the indicator describes the municipality's annual calculated cash flow in relation to other municipalities. Consists of components: 1) Annual margin as income tax percentages, 2) Net loan base with an 8-year repayment schedule as income tax percentages, 3) Real estate tax percentage difference to average tax percentages - as income tax percentages, 4) Income tax percentage difference to the country's average level, and 5) Effect of discretionary central government transfers to local government as income tax percentages.

Criteria for a special municipal division survey. The assessment procedure of a municipality in a particularly difficult financial position can be initiated if A) the accumulated deficit calculated per inhabitant is at least 1,000 euros in the municipality's last consolidated financial statements and at least 500 euros in the previous year, or B) all of the following economic indicators have met the set limit values for two years in a row: 1) the ratio of annual margin to depreciation in the municipality's consolidated profit and loss statement is less than 80 percent (currently the group's negative annual margin); 2) the municipality's income tax rate is at least 2.0 percentage points higher than the weighted average income tax rate of all municipalities; 3) the amount of loans and rental liabilities in the consolidated financial statements of the municipality calculated per inhabitant exceeds the average amount of loans and rental liabilities in the consolidated financial statements of all municipalities by at least 50 percent; 4) the calculated loan service margin of the consolidated financial statements is less than 0.8.

Top 10 of the financial figure. The indicator describes top 10 of the country's financial



figure

Components of the financial figure. The financial figure consists of: 1) Group's annual margin as income tax percentages, 2) Group's net loan base with an 8-year repayment schedule as income tax percentages, 3) Real estate tax percentage difference to average tax percentages - as income tax percentages, 4) Income tax percentage difference to the country's average level, and 5) Effect of discretionary central government transfers to local government as income tax percentages.

EMISSION INDICATORS

Total emissions per inhabitant. Describes the emissions generated in the entire municipality, proportional to the number of inhabitants in order to facilitate comparison. The calculation method is usage-based and based on the ALas 1.3 model. The figure is presented in carbon dioxide equivalents, including carbon dioxide, methane and nitrogen oxide emissions, as well as F gases.

Distribution of the largest sectors of total emissions. The indicator describes the distribution of emission sources by sector ba-

sed on the ALas 1.3 model. The five largest emission sources in the area and other emissions in total are used in the comparison. The calculation does not take into account the emissions of industries that are part of the emissions trading scheme, nor to the passage of heavy traffic.

Consumption-based emissions per inhabitant. The indicator describes the emissions caused by the production of goods consumed in the municipality, regardless of the production area. Included in the review are household housing, food, movement, goods and services, as well as municipal purchases and investments and private construction investments. Based on the ALasKulutus 1.0 model.

Development of the largest sectors of total emissions. The indicator describes the development of emission sources by sector based on the ALas 1.3 model. The five largest emission sources in the area and other emissions in total are used in the comparison. The calculation does not take into account the emissions of industries that are part of the emissions trading scheme, nor to the passage of heavy traffic.



About us

MDI

Part of FCG.

MDI is a consultancy working with regional development issues specialising in interactively developing the public sector. We provide multidisciplinary information for public administrations to support their decision-making and knowledge management. Our specialty is analyses and reviews related to the development of the regions, based on e.g., statistical, spatial data, register and survey data. Our services also include strategy processes, studies, surveys and evaluations, as well as workshops and innovation camps. Our team consists of dedicated specialists with diverse backgrounds. MDI is a part of FCG Finland Consulting Group LLC.

Robonomist builds scalable robotic process automation for the automation of knowledge work. The robots of Robonomist collect and analyse data and use it to produce ready-to-publish documents in a variety of formats. Robonomist robotic process automation can be easily applied to different industries and different uses.



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