



**Vantaa**

# References

3<sup>rd</sup> Call: Jobs and Skills in the Local Economy

*GSIP Vantaa - project:*

*Growth and Social Investment Pacts (GSIP) for Local Companies in the city of Vantaa.*

3/2018

## Educational level of workplaces in the city of Vantaa 2016

6 biggest cities in Finland	Primary education or no information	Lower/upper secondary level education	Higher-degree education
Espoo	13,3 %	33,6 %	53,1 %
Helsinki	12,4 %	34,8 %	52,7 %
Oulu	7,2 %	44,0 %	48,8 %
Tampere	8,0 %	41,7 %	50,3 %
Turku	10,0 %	43,7 %	46,3 %
Vantaa	<b>16,5 %</b>	45,3 %	<b>38,2 %</b>
Average	<b>11,7 %</b>	38,6 %	<b>49,7 %</b>

Source: Statistics Finland

## Residents level of education in the city of Vantaa 2016

		All levels of education	Only primary education	Upper secondary level education	Lowest level tertiary education	Lower-degree level tertiary education	Higher-degree level tertiary education	Doctorate or equivalent level tertiary education
Vantaa	All residents	175 790	<b>32,0 %</b>	37,7 %	9,5 %	11,6 %	8,5 %	0,8 %
	Workforce	114 381	<b>20,4 %</b>	43,1 %	10,1 %	14,9 %	10,7 %	0,9 %
	Employed	100 374	<b>18,0 %</b>	43,3 %	10,5 %	15,8 %	11,4 %	0,9 %
	Unemployed	14 007	<b>37,3 %</b>	41,4 %	6,7 %	8,0 %	6,2 %	0,5 %
	Outside workforce	61 409	<b>53,6 %</b>	27,6 %	8,4 %	5,5 %	4,3 %	0,5 %
Helsinki, Espoo, Tampere, Turku, Oulu combined	All residents	1 274 035	25,3 %	35,8 %	8,7 %	13,2 %	15,0 %	1,9 %
	Workforce	782 359	13,7 %	39,1 %	8,6 %	16,7 %	19,7 %	2,3 %
	Employed	672 650	11,5 %	38,2 %	9,1 %	17,7 %	21,1 %	2,5 %
	Unemployed	109 709	26,7 %	44,6 %	6,1 %	10,3 %	11,3 %	1,0 %
	Outside workforce	491 676	43,9 %	30,5 %	8,9 %	7,8 %	7,6 %	1,3 %

Source: Statistics Finland

**Claim in C.1.3. : “Those who have better basis and possibilities to improve skills are now more willing to get more and persons of low or outdated skills who should get more, are moving to opposite direction “**

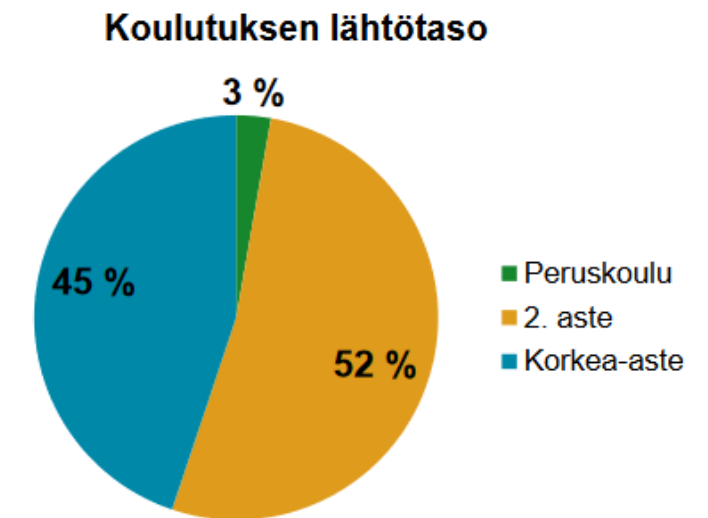
- The Statistics Finland (Tilastokeskus) has released pre-information of bigger sample survey of adult education. Final stats are still under analysing but there was claim that “People with Better basic education participate more to adult education during the working life. Only 1/3 of poeple with only primary level education have participated in different adult training or education and 2/3 of high level educated.

- [https://www.stat.fi/til/aku/2017/aku\\_2017\\_2018-01-12\\_fi.pdf](https://www.stat.fi/til/aku/2017/aku_2017_2018-01-12_fi.pdf) (page 4, bottom, in Finnish only)

- The statistics (2016) from the Educational Fund (one provide of adult education and training for workers) proves the same: Participation divisions according to the educational level: primary education: 3%, secondary level 52% and higher education 45%.

- 

[https://www.koulutusrahasto.fi/files/4614/8672/7330/Tilastotietoa\\_aikuiskoulutustuesta\\_100217.pdf](https://www.koulutusrahasto.fi/files/4614/8672/7330/Tilastotietoa_aikuiskoulutustuesta_100217.pdf) (page 21, in Finnish only)



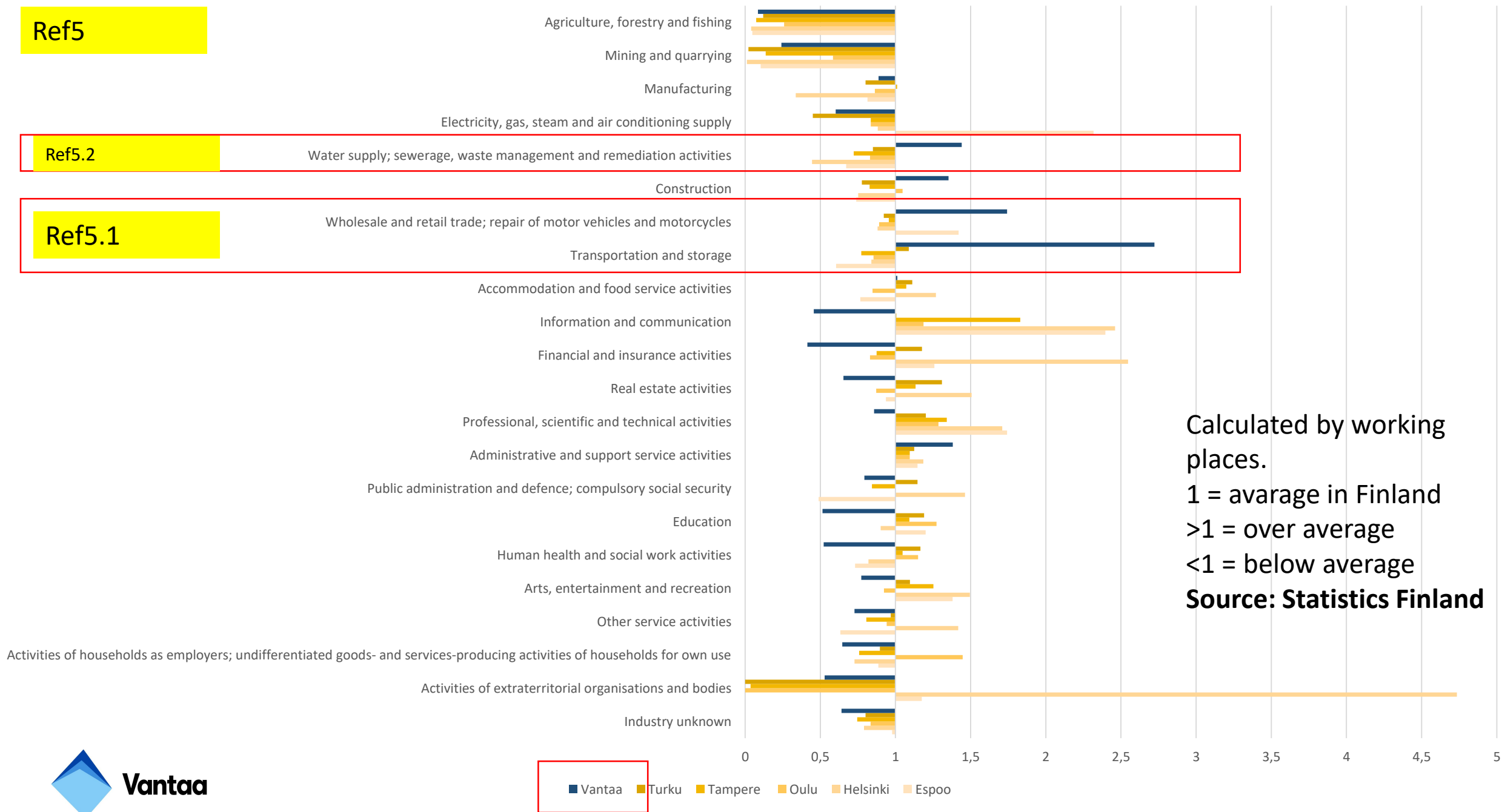
## OECD – Recent findings : Apprenticeships

- Kuczera, M. (2017), “Incentives for apprenticeship”, OECD Education Working Papers, No. 152, OECD Publishing, Paris. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/55bb556d-en>
  - While an apprenticeship is potentially very beneficial to students, employers and economies, many countries face difficulties in encouraging companies to provide apprenticeship places, and individuals to enter apprenticeship programmes. To encourage companies to provide apprenticeships, the government, and sometimes social partners, promote apprenticeships through a wide range of incentives, including financial incentives, such as subsidies and tax breaks, and non-financial incentives, such as adjustments in apprenticeship design to make it more attractive to employers. While financial incentives are common, their effect is often modest and depends on the amount of financial support and allocation criteria. Schemes that target specific sectors and are supported by social partners tend to be more successful. However, non-financial measures, which are often less costly than financial incentives, can also be helpful in increasing the provision of apprenticeships and merit further consideration.
- Kuczera, M. (2017), “Striking the right balance: Costs and benefits of apprenticeship”, OECD Education Working Papers, No. 153, OECD Publishing, Paris. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/995fff01-en>
  - For students, apprenticeships are an attractive form of learning as they simultaneously enhance skills and prepare them for jobs and careers. Typically, public authorities organise and fund off-the-job education and training, while employers take responsibility for the supervision and training of apprentices during their work placements. The involvement of both public authorities and employers in the design and provision of apprenticeships is a key strength, however, the successful involvement of various stakeholders in apprenticeships can be a challenge as it requires the reconciliation of different interests and the careful distribution of costs and benefits from apprenticeships. Well-designed apprenticeship systems are attractive to students, create value for employers, and support economic growth.

Ref5

Ref5.2

Ref5.1



# Yhteinen pöytä (Shared Table)

- <http://www.yhteinenpoyta.fi/front-page/>
  - ***The Shared Table concept has been notified in the Roadmap of Circular Economy by the Finnish Innovation Fund Sitra.***
  - ***The Shared table was awarded in November 2017 as the Kitchen Act of the Year.***
  - ***The Shared Table was awarded in June 2017 as the best act of the year of Societal Commitment for 2050 roadmap.***
    - [http://kestavakehitys.fi/documents/2167391/2186383/FINAL+Kest%C3%A4v%C3%A4n+kehityksen+yhteiskuntasitoumus+20+4+2016\\_eng-GBs\\_Final+-+kielenhuolto\\_EN\\_rev+%282%29.pdf/e057e638-507e-464c-a3dd-d3f0826f8950/FINAL+Kest%C3%A4v%C3%A4n+kehityksen+yhteiskuntasitoumus+20+4+2016\\_eng-GBs\\_Final+-+kielenhuolto\\_EN\\_rev+%282%29.pdf.pdf](http://kestavakehitys.fi/documents/2167391/2186383/FINAL+Kest%C3%A4v%C3%A4n+kehityksen+yhteiskuntasitoumus+20+4+2016_eng-GBs_Final+-+kielenhuolto_EN_rev+%282%29.pdf/e057e638-507e-464c-a3dd-d3f0826f8950/FINAL+Kest%C3%A4v%C3%A4n+kehityksen+yhteiskuntasitoumus+20+4+2016_eng-GBs_Final+-+kielenhuolto_EN_rev+%282%29.pdf.pdf)

*Statistics will be updated monthly (1,5 months behind real time)*

*Source: Ministry of Labour, Labour authorities.*

	Unemployed jobseekers in the end of february 2018	Open jobs in the end of february 2018	Open vacancies per unemployed
* Unemployed (total)	10935	3387	0,31
02 Unemployed	10335	3387	0,33
03 Furloughed	600	3387	5,65

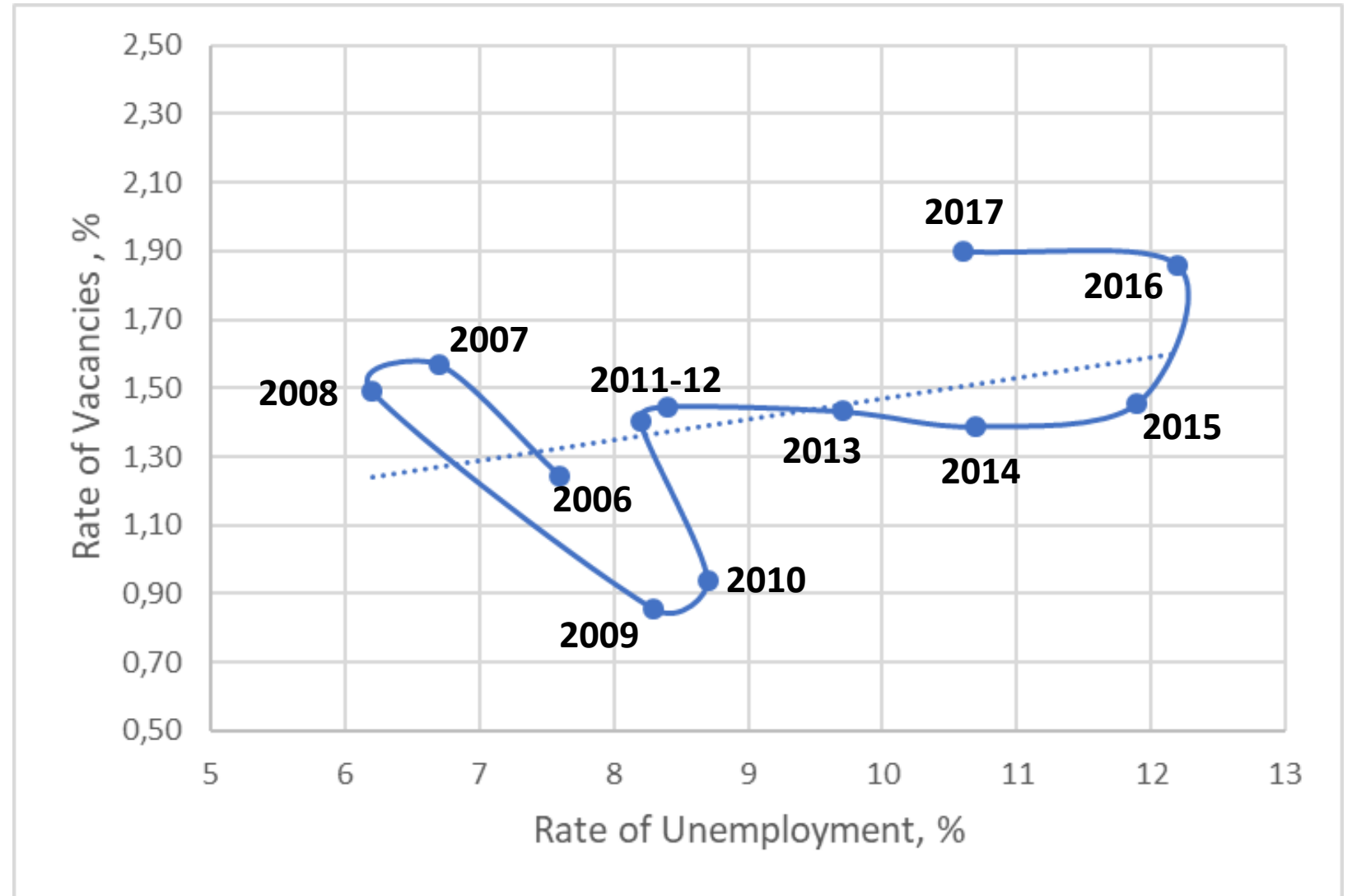
*Rate of unemployment has decreased 15,7 % by one year and is now 9,8%.  
Long-term unemployment has decreased 29,3 % by one year*



*The Beveridge Curve of supply of and demands of workforce In Vantaa.*

*Statistics will be updated monthly (~1,5 months behind real time)*

*Source: Ministry of Labour, Labour authorities.*



## Value addition of the companies in Greater Helsinki, millions €

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	57,7	51	50,8	43,7	48,4	48	32,4	28,8
Forestry and logging, Fishing and aquaculture	93	71,5	79,5	67,4	67,8	77,3	99,7	92,5
Manufacture of food products etc.	778,5	888,7	799	746,1	723,8	767,9	748,9	651,3
Manufacture of wood, paper and printing	599,5	467,8	555,3	520,6	530,1	627,2	581,6	532,4
Manufacture of basic metals, fabricated metal products, electronics, electrical equipment, machinery and equipment n.e.c., motor vehicles and other transport equipment	6 726,40	4 822,50	5 273,70	4 736,80	3 268,90	4 132,40	4 760,70	5 439,30
Other manufacturing	3 017,70	3 488,10	3 873,50	3 933,00	3 586,20	3 636,20	3 812,30	3 519,10
Construction	3 268,90	3 229,50	3 216,80	3 185,90	3 589,30	3 646,30	3 443,90	3 707,00
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8 288,60	7 512,60	7 500,00	8 395,70	8 881,20	8 831,60	7 920,50	8 104,00
Transportation and storage	3 480,80	2 948,30	3 249,20	3 330,80	3 310,30	3 464,70	3 480,30	3 510,30
Accommodation and food service activities	1 089,20	1 017,30	1 025,60	1 077,80	1 123,80	1 007,50	1 055,20	1 131,20
Information and communication	5 051,70	4 996,70	5 141,10	5 447,90	5 690,70	5 915,30	6 442,90	6 822,60
Financial and insurance activities	2 763,90	2 787,40	2 567,40	2 744,80	2 891,30	2 715,30	3 195,40	3 120,00
Letting of dwellings and Operation of dwellings and residential real estate	4 235,80	4 327,40	4 450,80	4 754,40	4 957,70	5 233,20	5 473,60	5 817,90
Buying and selling of own real estate; letting of other real estate; real estate activities on a fee or contract basis; professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	8 472,20	8 103,70	8 395,00	8 780,00	9 274,10	9 270,50	9 363,00	9 679,50
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	4 115,50	4 332,90	4 659,70	3 808,10	3 845,60	4 107,30	3 770,80	4 201,50
Education	2 450,20	2 625,30	2 639,20	2 738,40	3 096,30	3 119,40	3 283,70	3 416,40
Human health and social work activities	3 711,10	4 037,30	4 155,50	4 223,60	4 610,70	4 735,00	4 765,20	4 884,80
Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	1 826,00	1 851,40	1 940,30	2 064,00	2 101,60	2 178,70	2 197,50	2 239,90
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	22,3	24	24,9	26,5	29,3	32	40,7	41
Combined	60 048,90	57 583,40	59 597,20	60 625,40	61 627,10	63 545,60	64 468,10	66 939,50

Source: Statistics Finland