Deloitte City Mobility Index

Helsinki

Analysis area: 791 km² | Population: 1,456,619 (2016) | Population density: 1,841/km²
Definition of analysis area: Helsinki Capital Region that covers four municipalities including the city of Helsinki

MOBILITY ANALYSIS

**Performance and resilience**
- Transit supply
- Resilience and reliability
- Road safety
- Integrated and shared mobility
- Air quality

**Vision and leadership**
- Vision and strategy
- Investment
- Innovation
- Regulatory environment
- Environmental sustainability

**Service and inclusion**
- Public transit coverage
- Affordability
- Versatility
- Customer satisfaction
- Ease of use

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KEY MOBILITY STATISTICS

Metro, tram, bus
Public transit options
- 24.9 hours/year
  Time spent in congestion
- $124
  Average public transit pass/month
- $76 billion
  GDP (OECD report, 2013)

Major transit authority
Helsinki Regional Transport Authority

Note: All dollar amounts are in USD.

JOURNEY MODAL SPLIT

- PRIVATE CAR: 39%
- PUBLIC TRANSIT: 30%
- WALKING: 21%
- BICYCLE: 8%
- OTHER: 2%

FUTURE OF MOBILITY ANALYSIS

Helsinki

- Significant work to do
- Passive environment, a number of barriers
- Proactive environment, some barriers
- Proactive environment, few barriers

STRENGTHS
- Presence of apps based on Mobility-as-a-Service (MaaS) that integrate private and public transport options
- High public transport adoption with plans to reduce car ownership in the city
- Autonomous bus trials and deployment in a relatively small urban area

CHALLENGES
- Fare for monthly transportation pass is costly compared to other cities
- Parking facility is costly compared to other cities
- Lack of consistency in performance, customer satisfaction, and investment support
Helsinki also stands out as a leader in innovation. The city’s plan for 2050 paints a futuristic picture of a sustainable, integrated, and highly convenient transit system.

- The city’s goals include making public transit the No. 1 choice for travel by 2025 and phasing out private cars by 2050 through shared mobility, demand-responsive transport, and pedestrian-centric urban design.
- Finland is at the forefront of autonomous vehicle operations. With its launch of the RoboBusLine in 2017, Helsinki is now providing regular public transit service using self-driving buses.
- Electric cars currently constitute just 1.3 percent of new cars. However, new subsidy schemes may improve adoption. The city predicts that majority of cars will be electric by 2050.

SUMMARY

Mobility in Helsinki is well developed and the city’s commitment to innovation is consistently driving further improvement to the system. The public transport system is highly reliable and accessible throughout the city. Cycling is also popular, although it lags behind other cities. Helsinki is leading the way with Future of Mobility concepts such as MaaS and shared mobility. The successful launch of self-driving public transport buses could provide early lessons to cities looking to adopt similar technologies.