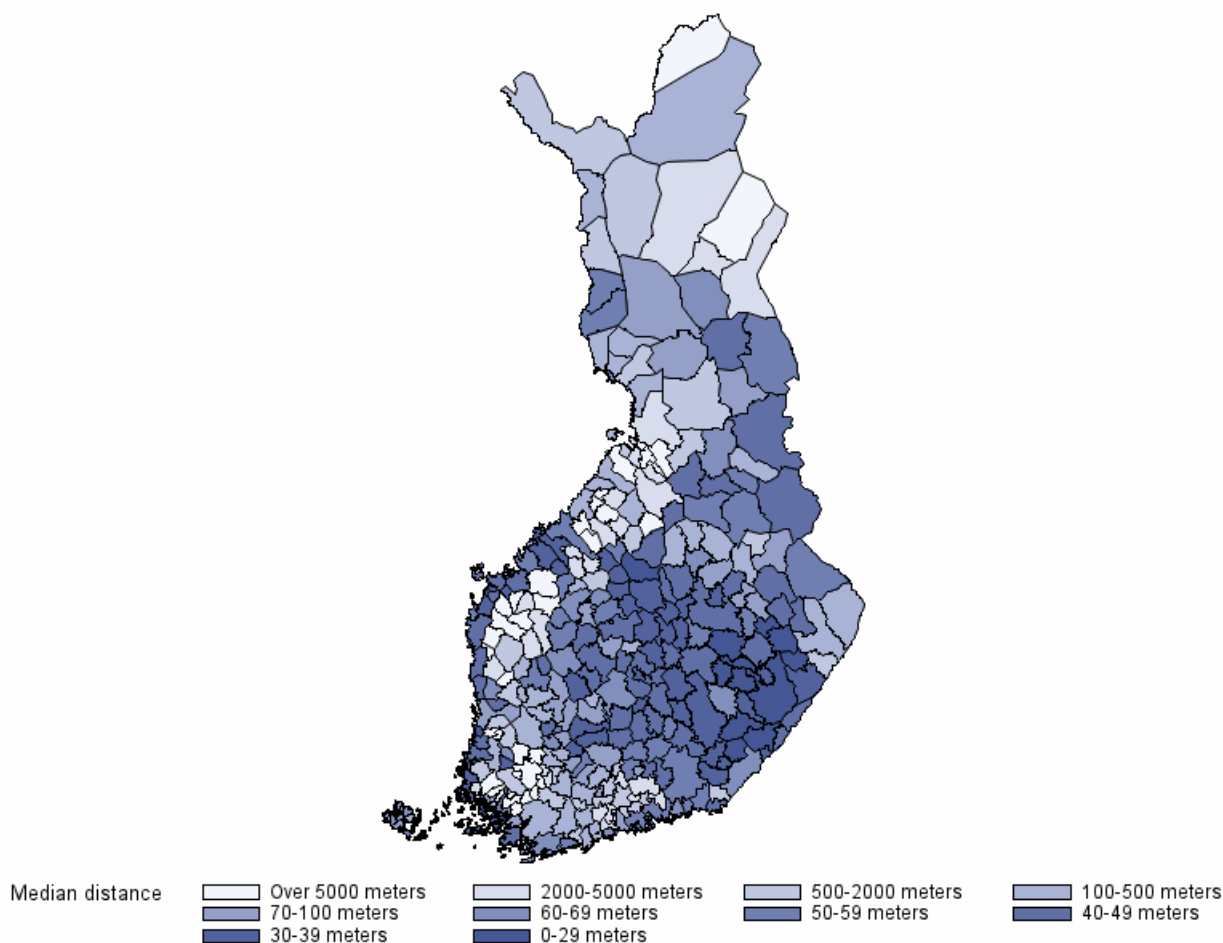


Buildings and Free-time Residences 2014

Free-time residences built in the 1960s and 1970s are closest to water

According to Statistics Finland, there were 500,400 free-time residences in Finland at the end of 2014. One-half of free-time residences had less than 65 metres to the closest lake or sea. The location of free-time residences in relation to the closest water varies greatly. Free-time residences built in the 1960s and 1970s were closest to a lake or the sea, as their median distance to water was just 37 metres. One-half of new free-time residences, that is, those built in the 2010s, are at a distance of under 58 metres from the closest water, which is slightly closer than for free-time residences built in the 1980s to 2000s.

**Median distance of free-time residences to the closest lake or sea
(darker colours denote a shorter median distance)**



Old free-time residences built before 1960 had the longest distance to a lake or the sea, the median distance being around 339 metres. This is partly explained by that the statistics on free-time residences also include so-called granny cottages (residential buildings used for free-time dwelling). The median distance of these granny cottages used as free-time dwellings is around one kilometre to a larger waterway. All in all, the number of dry land cottages, whose distance to the closest lake or sea was at least half a kilometre, was around 149,000 in Finland.

Free-time residences in Lapland have the longest median distance to water, 477 metres. In North Ostrobothnia, the median distance of free-time residences to the closest lake or sea is also more than 400 metres. The shortest median distances to water are found in South Karelia and Etelä-Savo, around 30 metres. The biggest dispersion in the distance to water was recorded in Varsinais-Suomi, South Ostrobothnia and Lapland. In Åland, free-time residences are built evenly close to water and there the average distance to the nearest water is also shortest. Of municipalities, Taipalsaari and Luoto had the shortest median distance to a lake or the sea.

Mikkeli was still the municipality with the highest number of free-time residences in 2014

The order of municipalities with the highest number of free-time residences remained nearly unchanged in 2014. Measured by the number of free-time residences, Mikkeli had the highest number of free-time residences, followed by Kuopio and Parainen. Mikkeli was the only municipality that had more than 10,000 free-time residences. As a result of municipal mergers, the number of free-time residences in many

towns describes the number of free-time residences in the area rather than the number of free-time residences in the actual town.

Highest number of free-time residences, 31 December 2014

Regional Division based on Municipalities on 1 Jan. 2015	
1. Mikkeli	10 324
2. Kuopio	9 602
3. Parainen	8 570
4. Lohja	8 408
5. Savonlinna	8 280
6. Hämeenlinna	7 861
7. Kouvola	7 732
8. Salo	7 238
9. Kuusamo	6 614
10. Raasepori	6 495
11. Pori	5 141
12. Mäntyharju	4 803
13. Kemiönsaari	4 706
14. Kangasala	4 604
15. Naantali	4 589

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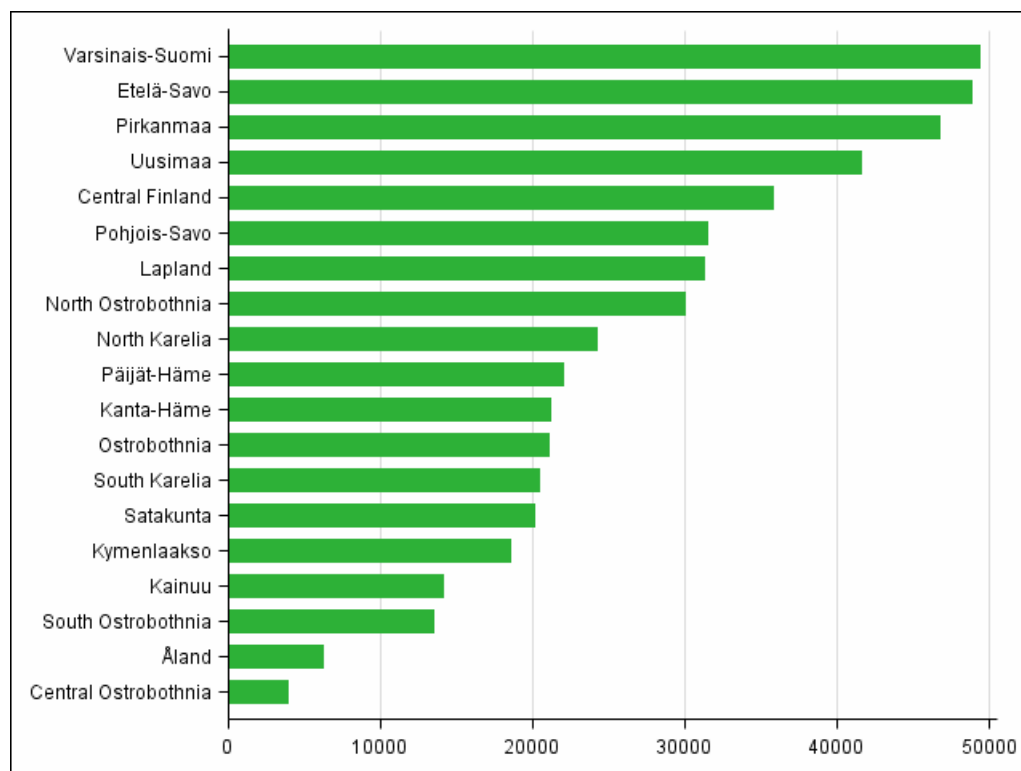
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Free-time Residences 2014

Varsinais-Suomi was the region with the highest number of free-time residences in 2014

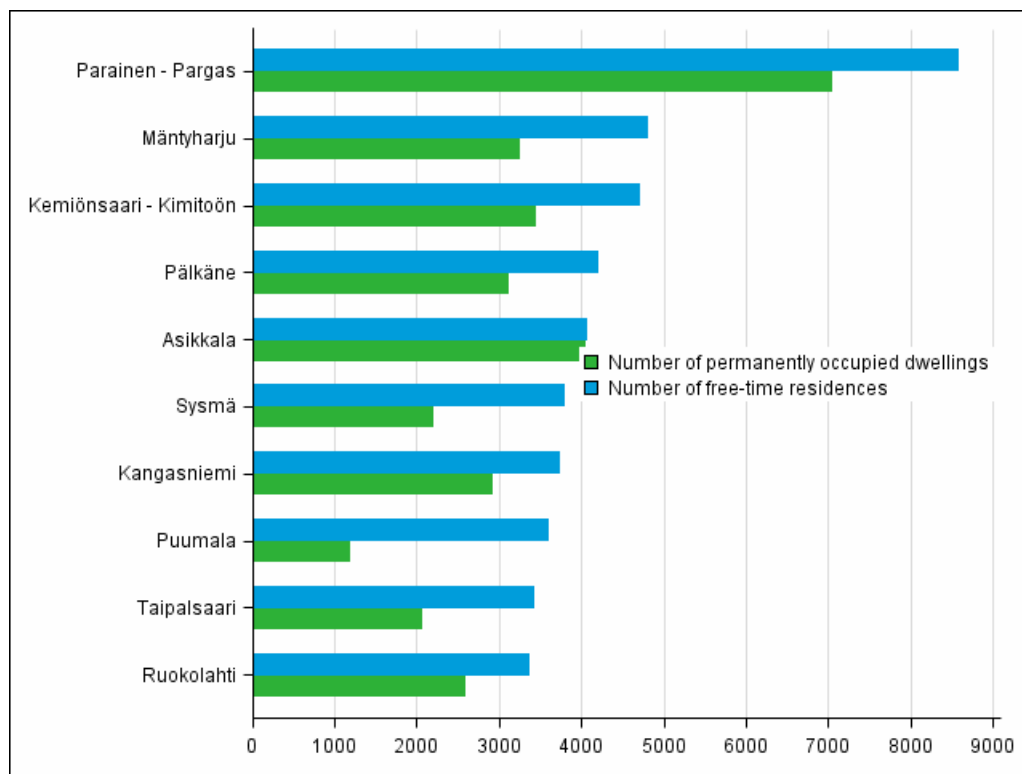
Varsinais-Suomi was the region with the highest number of free-time residences, i.e. 500 400 Etelä-Savo and Pirkanmaa also had more than 45,000 free-time residences. The numbers of free-time residences were lowest in the regions of Central Ostrobothnia (3,900) and Åland (6,200).

Figure 1. Free-time residences by region 2014



The density of free-time residences in the municipality can also be described by comparing their number with that of permanently occupied dwellings. Then the municipalities richest in free-time residences were places that had a relatively low number of population and a high number of free-time residences. At the end of 2014, altogether 62 municipalities had more free-time residences than permanently occupied dwellings. Such municipalities were Parainen, Mäntyharju, Kemiönsaari and Pälkäne. As the number of permanent residents decreases, the number of free-time residences may become emphasised in ever more municipalities. From 2000 onwards, the number of municipalities with a majority of free-time residences has increased approximately by twenty, when the situation is viewed with the present division of municipalities of 2015

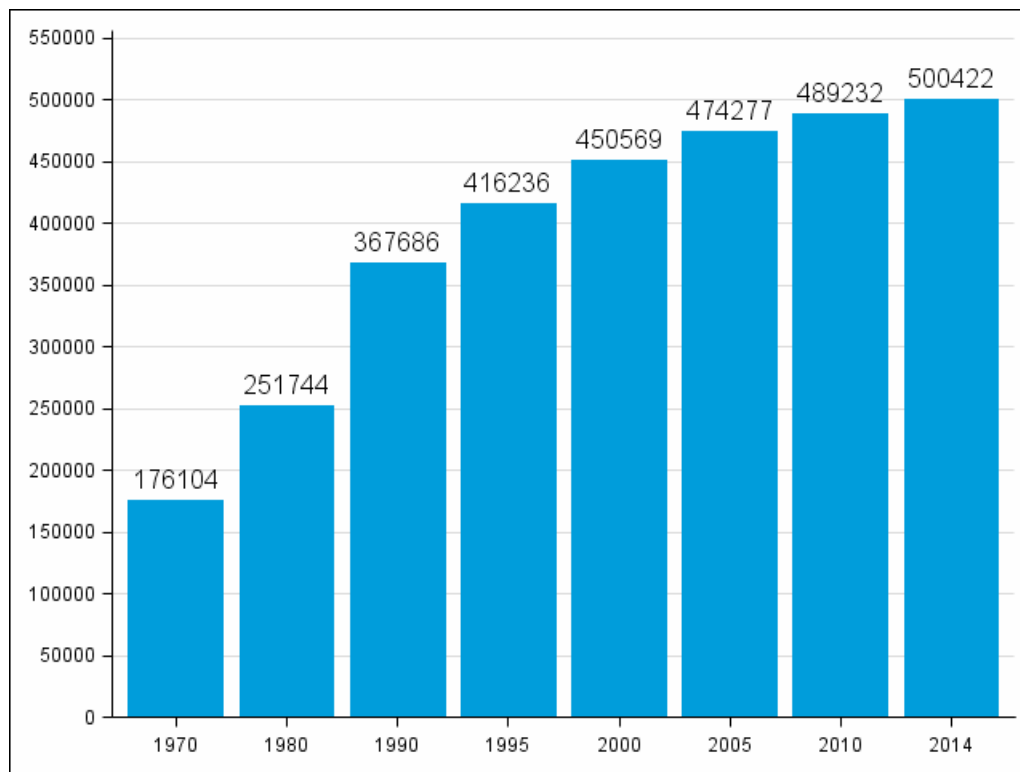
Figure 2. Municipalities with more free-time residences than occupied dwellings in 2014 (municipalities with the highest number of free-time residences)



Stock of free-time residences grew fastest in the 1980s

There were 500 400 free-time residences in Finland at the end of 2014. The number increased by 1 728 from the previous year. The stock of free-time residences does not grow direct due to newbuilding because some free-time residences area converted into permanent dwellings or their active use is discontinued. The number of free-time residences grew fastest in the 1980s. In 1990, there were 368,000 free-time residences, which was 46 per cent more than in 1980. From 1970 to 1980, the increase was 75,600, or 43 per cent.

Figure 3. Number of free-time residences 1970–2014



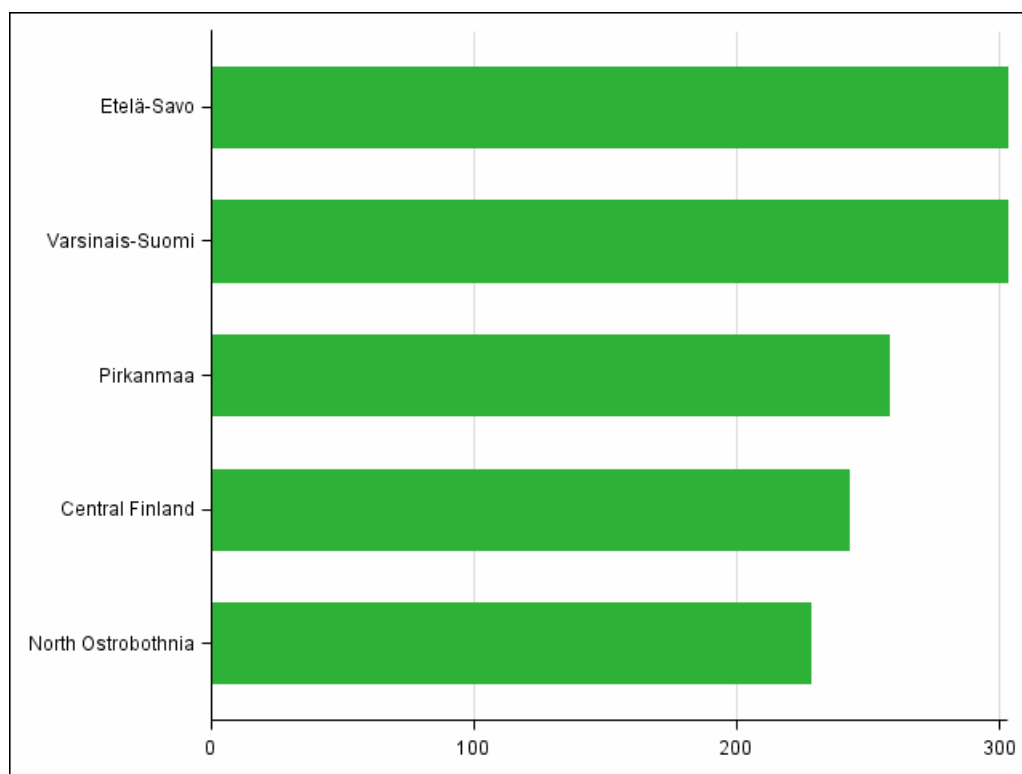
The pace of construction of free-time residences has been slowing down steadily since the early years of the 1990s. Whereas roughly 8,000 free-time residences were built every year in the early 1990s, in recent years the number has been half of this. Through the 1990s, the stock of free-time residences grew by around 20 per cent. This is clearly by less than in the 1970s and 1980s, when the stock increased by over 40 per cent per decade.

About 3,000 new free-time residences completed per year

Over 4,000 new free-time residential buildings have been completed per year in the 2000s. In the 2010s the number of new free-time residential buildings has decreased under 4,000 per year. For example, 3 244 new free-time residential buildings were completed in 2014 (according to statistics of buildingstock).

During 2014, the highest numbers of new free-time residences were built in Etelä-Savo and Varsinais-Suomi. By municipality, the highest numbers of new free-time residences were built in Kuusamo, Savonlinna, Kouvola, Parainen and Kalajoki: over 50 in the year in each. In absolute numbers, the construction of free-time residences decreased further.

Figure 4. Regions with highest numbers of new free-time residences built in 2014



Building of free-time residences liveliest in Lapland, Etelä-Savo and Varsinais-Suomi

In 2014 the building of free-time residences has been liveliest in Etelä-Savo and Lapland. In the 2000s, the highest numbers of free-time residential buildings have been completed in general in Lapland, Etelä-Savo and Varsinais-Suomi where their number has grown by over 400 per year.

Since 1990 the stock of free-time residences has grown most in Etelä-Savo, where it has increased by approximately 14 000. The stock has changed least in Central Ostrobothnia and Åland where the number of free-time residences has increased by over 1,000 since 1990.

Summer residence densest in Kustavi and Kaskinen

Free-time residences are densest in the municipality of Kustavi and Kaskinen with average 15–18 free-time residences per square kilometre of land. In six municipalities there are more than ten free-time residences per square kilometre. In the whole country there are, on the average, 1,7 free-time residences per square kilometre. Varsinais-Suomi, Uusimaa, Päijät-Häme, Kanta-Häme and Åland have more than four free-time residences per square kilometre. In North and Central Ostrobothnia, and Kainuu and Lapland there is average less than one free-time residence per square kilometre. In proportion to the land area, Kauniainen, Savukoski, Utsjoki, and Enontekiö have the lowest number of free-time residences.

Average floor area of free-time residences 48 square metres

There are relatively large size differences between new and old free-time residences. The average floor area of the free-time residences built in 2000-2009 was 64 square metres. The median was 56 square metres. On the other hand, nearly one free-time residence in four had a floor area of 60 square metres or more.

Table 1. Free-time residences by floor area in 2014

Floor area, m ²	Number of free-time residences	%
Free-time residences, total	500 422	100,0
– 19	45 871	9,2
20 – 39	180 829	36,1
40 – 59	134 478	26,9
60 – 79	62 771	12,5
80 – 99	29 253	5,8
100 –	28 549	5,7
Unknown	18 671	3,7
Average floor space	48	,
Median floor space	40	,

Almost 804 000 Finns belong to a household-dwelling unit with a free-time residence

Of all free-time residences, 413 000 were owned by private persons, while 88 000 were owned by companies, communities and deceased's estates, or by foreigners. In all, almost 804 000 persons belonged to a household-dwelling unit which owns a free-time residence. Free-time residences are generally located near the place of permanent residence. 64 of free-time residence owners had a free-time residence in their region of residence. One-third of free-time residence owners had a free-time residence in their municipality of domicile. Summer residents more than double the population of many municipalities.

Average age of a free-time residence owners is 62 years

The average age of owners of new free-time residences completed in 2014 was 54 years. The average age of all free-time residence owners was 62. Of all free-time residence owners, 24 000 or just 7 per cent were aged under 40. Over 40 per cent of all free-time residences were owned by a household-dwelling unit of two adults and only 14 per cent by households with children aged under 18.

Median distance between one's home and free-time residence is 37

The average distance between one's home and free-time residence was 91 kilometres and the median was 37 kilometres. Therefore, one-half of the journeys to free-time residences were at most 37 kilometres. The median for the journey of those living in Uusimaa to their free-time residences was 130 kilometres and the average 166 kilometres. The median for the journey of people living in Uusimaa to their free-time residences was over three times compared with the median for the entire country and the average was nearly double compared with the average for the whole country. The median for the journey of those living elsewhere than in Uusimaa to their free-time residences was 26 kilometres and the average 65 kilometres.

The journey to free-time residences was calculated for free-time residences owned by private persons. A journey to a free-time residence refers to the linear distance between the permanent residence and free-time residence of the free-time residence owner. In 2014, the distance could be calculated for 71 per cent of the whole stock of free-time residences.

Building stock 2014

Most of the building stock was residential buildings

Corrected on 16 June 2018. The corrected number is indicated in red.

At the end of 2014 there were 1,5 buildings in Finland (excluding free-time residences and agricultural buildings). Most of the building stock, particularly residential buildings was built after the 1970s. The gross floor area of the building stock totalled about 461 million square metres. The average gross floor area of all buildings was about 310 square metres; in other than residential buildings the average gross floor area was about 813 square metres. Residential buildings accounted for 63 per cent of the total gross floor area.

Table 2. Number of buildings by intended use on 31 Dec. 2014

	Buildings	Per cent of total buildings (%)
BUILDINGS TOTAL	1 497 534	100,0
A.Residential buildings	1 277 699	85,3
Detached houses	1 139 290	76,1
Attached houses	79 362	5,3
Blocks of flats	59 047	3,9
C-N Other buildings	219 835	14,7
C Commercial buildings	42 868	2,9
D Office buildings	10 846	0,7
E Traffic buildings	56 363	3,8
F Institutional buildings	8 606	0,6
G Buildings for assembly	13 977	0,9
H Educational buildings	8 867	0,6
J Industrial buildings	42 799	2,9
K Warehouses	29 833	2,0
L,N Other buildings	5 676	0,4

The building stock grew by 13 500

There were 1 497 500 buildings in Finland at the end of 2014 The building stock grew by 13 500 from the year before. The number of buildings has increased by 335 100 , or by about 29 per cent, from 1990. There are about 78 000 old buildings completed prior to 1921, i.e. only 5 per cent of the building stock. Three-quarters of the building stock were detached houses. Blocks of flats and terraced houses accounted for only one-tenth of the total number of buildings. Blocks of flats accounted for about one-third of the total gross floor area of all residential buildings.

Two-thirds one-storey buildings

67 per cent of the building stock were one-storey buildings. That is because three-quarters of the building stock were detached houses. One and two-storey buildings account for altogether 95 per cent of the total building stock. A total of 3,6 million, i.e. 68 per cent, of the population in Finland live in buildings with one or two storeys. There were 27 592 buildings with four storeys or more and just over one million (1 187 000) Finns lived in them. Buildings with ten storeys and more are quite rare. There are approximately 300 such landmarks in Finland, 210 of them blocks of flat.

Appendix tables

Appendix table 1. Number of buildings, dwellings and persons by type of building and number of storeys 31 Dec. 2014

Type of building, Number of storeys	Buildings	Dwellings	Persons (dwelling population)
Total	1 497 534	2 917 955	5 351 173
1 - 2 storeys	1 425 146	1 724 102	3 636 546
3 - 9 storeys	54 870	1 172 821	1 685 565
10 + storeys	304	14 485	19 916
unknown number of storeys	17 214	6 547	9 146
Detached houses	1 139 290	1 150 539	2 690 569
Attached houses	79 362	399 104	707 976
Blocks of flats	59 047	1 310 947	1 871 918
1 - 2 storeys	17 362	147 949	202 862
3 - 9 storeys	41 085	1 144 781	1 644 799
10 + storeys	206	14 222	19 533
unknown number of storeys	394	3 995	4 724
Other than residential buildings	219 835	57 365	80 710
1 - 2 storeys	193 680	33 973	51 092
3 - 9 storeys	9 347	20 609	24 813
10 + storeys	98	263	383
unknown number of storeys	16 710	2 520	4 422

Appendix table 2. Number of buildings by intended use in 1980 - 2014

Intended use	1980	1990	2000	2010	2014
BUILDINGS TOTAL	934 845	1 162 410	1 299 624	1 446 096	1 497 534
A. Residential buildings	842 662	1 012 163	1 120 714	1 234 602	1 277 699
Detached houses	775 678	914 928	1 002 747	1 101 707	1 139 290
Attached houses	22 613	52 522	66 281	76 241	79 362
Blocks of flats	44 371	44 713	51 686	56 654	59 047
C-N Other buildings	92 183	150 247	178 910	211 494	219 835
C Commercial buildings	21 926	33 138	40 294	41 961	42 868
D Office buildings	7 551	9 913	11 037	10 835	10 846
E Traffic buildings	10 640	36 784	45 225	54 716	56 363
F Institutional buildings	3 992	5 796	6 978	8 058	8 606
G Buildings for assembly	6 659	10 231	12 943	13 509	13 977
H Educational buildings	7 750	8 545	9 136	8 903	8 867
J Industrial buildings	19 507	29 106	36 437	40 629	42 799
K Warehouses	8 730	5 446	6 423	27 170	29 833
L,N Other buildings	5 428	6 948	10 437	5 713	5 676

Appendix table 3. Number of buildings by heating fuel 1970-2014

Fuel	Year					
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2014
Buildings total	837 948	934 845	1 162 410	1 299 490	1 446 096	1 497 534
District- /localheat	..	48 538	105 608	130 946	164 721	177 922
Oil, gas	320 171	347 498	306 750	320 934	322 279	317 780
Coal, coke	24 328	11 794	8 753	7 986	6 983	6 776
Electricity	41 872	178 707	357 743	455 752	554 368	576 572
Wood, peat	429 467	327 230	321 342	292 763	277 553	278 624
Ground heat	..	..	..	3 397	21 667	41 048
Other, unknown	22 111	20 578	62 214	87 486	98 525	98 812
%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
District- /localheat	..	5,2	9,1	10,1	11,4	11,9
Oil, gas	38,2	37,2	26,4	24,7	22,3	21,2
Coal, coke	2,9	1,3	0,8	0,6	0,5	0,5
Electricity	5,0	19,1	30,8	35,1	38,3	38,5
Wood, peat	51,3	35,0	27,6	22,5	19,2	18,6
Ground heat	..	..	..	0,3	1,5	2,7
Other, unknown	2,6	2,2	5,4	6,7	6,8	6,6

Appendix table 4. Number of buildings by construction material 1960-2014

Type of building		Construction material							
		Total	%	Stone	%	Wood	%	Other,unknown	%
Buildings total	1960	832 460	100,0	55 008	6,6	777 452	93,4	..	..
	1970	837 948	100,0	83 125	9,9	754 823	90,1	..	..
	1980	934 845	100,0	120 608	12,9	814 237	87,1	..	..
	1990	1 162 410	100,0	168 818	14,5	956 626	82,3	36 966	3,2
	2000	1 299 624	100,0	194 725	15,0	1 040 189	80,0	64 710	5,0
	2010	1 446 096	100,0	229 311	15,9	1 163 138	80,4	53 647	3,7
	2014	1 497 534	100,0	240 697	16,1	1 205 351	80,5	51 486	3,4
Residential buildings	1960	725 932	100,0	25 586	3,5	700 346	96,5	..	..
	1970	768 204	100,0	58 287	7,6	709 917	92,4	..	..
	1980	842 662	100,0	89 490	10,6	753 172	89,4	..	..
	1990	1 004 809	100,0	121 291	12,1	870 314	86,6	13 204	1,3
	2000	1 120 714	100,0	138 357	12,3	935 928	83,5	46 429	4,1
	2010	1 234 602	100,0	159 441	12,9	1 039 706	84,2	35 455	3,7
	2014	1 277 699	100,0	166 600	13,0	1 076 800	84,3	34 299	2,7
Other buildings	1960	106 528	100,0	29 422	27,6	77 106	72,4	..	..
	1970	69 744	100,0	24 838	35,6	44 906	64,4	..	..
	1980	92 183	100,0	31 118	33,8	61 065	66,2	..	..
	1990	150 249	100,0	47 394	31,5	82 661	55,0	20 194	13,4
	2000	178 910	100,0	56 368	31,5	104 261	58,3	18 281	10,2
	2010	211 494	100,0	69 870	33,0	123 432	58,4	18 182	8,6
	2014	219 835	100,0	74 097	33,7	128 551	58,5	17 187	7,8

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Source: Buildings and Free-time Residences, Statistics Finland