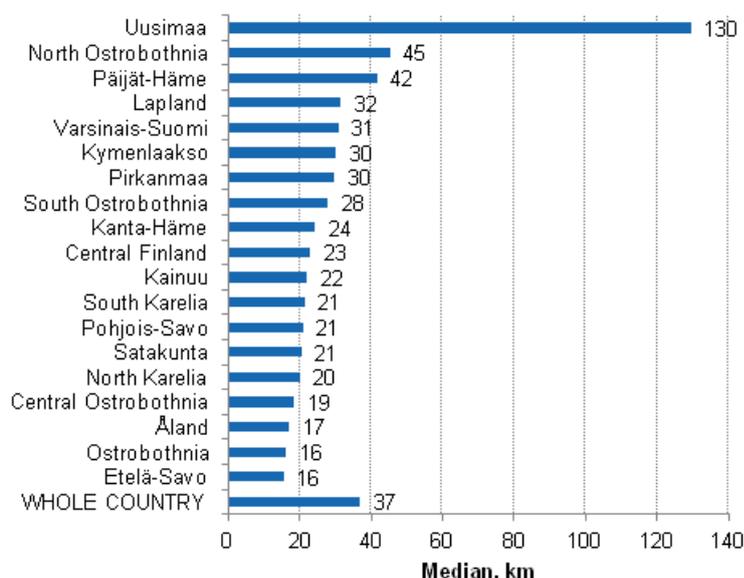


Buildings and Free-time Residences 2013

Journeys to free-time residences three times longer for people living in Uusimaa compared with all owners of free-time residences in 2013

According to Statistics Finland, there were 499,000 free-time residences in Finland at the end of 2013. The average distance between one's home and free-time residence was 90 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 25 kilometres and the average 63 kilometres.

Length of journey to free-time residences (median, km) in 2013, according to the region of residence of the free-time residence owner



Free-time residence owners in the regions of Etelä-Savo and Ostrobothnia were living closest to their free-time residences: in both regions, one-half of the journeys to free-time residences were under 16 kilometres. In both Ostrobothnia and Etelä-Savo, the median for the journeys to free-time residences was under one-half of the median for the whole country.

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 2013, the distance could be calculated for 70 per cent of the whole stock of free-time residences.

Mikkeli was still the municipality with the highest number of free-time residences in 2013

The order of municipalities with the highest number of free-time residences remained unchanged in 2013. 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. Nearly one-half (45 per cent) of all free-time residences are located in fifty municipalities with the highest numbers of free-time residences.

Highest number of free-time residences, 31 December 2013

Regional Division based on Municipalities on 1 Jan. 2014	
1. Mikkeli	10 288
2. Kuopio	8 659
3. Parainen	8 519
4. Lohja	8 414
5. Savonlinna	8 241
6. Hämeenlinna	7 821
7. Kouvola	7 729
8. Salo	7 241
9. Kuusamo	6 579
10. Raasepori	6 439
11. Mäntyharju	4 794
12. Kemiönsaari	4 676
13. Kangasala	4 609
14. Naantali	4 585
15. Ylöjärvi	4 373

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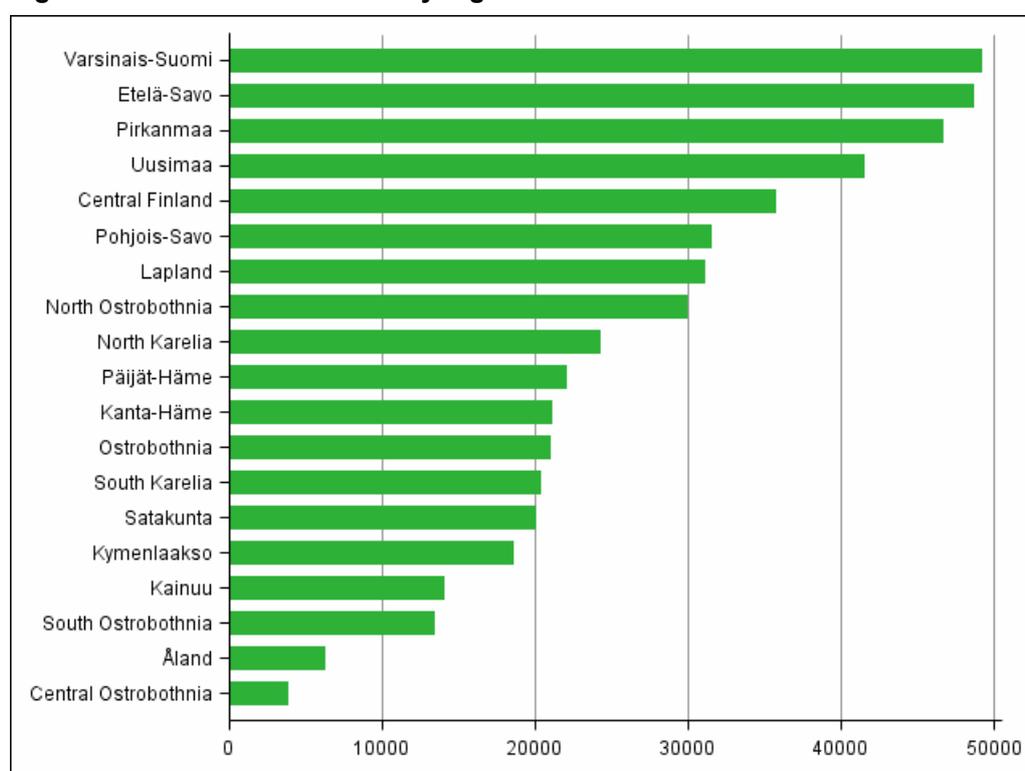
Free-time Residences 2013

Varsinais-Suomi was the region with the highest number of free-time residences in 2013

According to Statistics Finland, there were 499,000 free-time residences in Finland at the end of 2013. The order of municipalities with the highest number of free-time residences remained unchanged in 2013. Measured by the number of free-time residences, Mikkeli had the highest number of free-time residences.

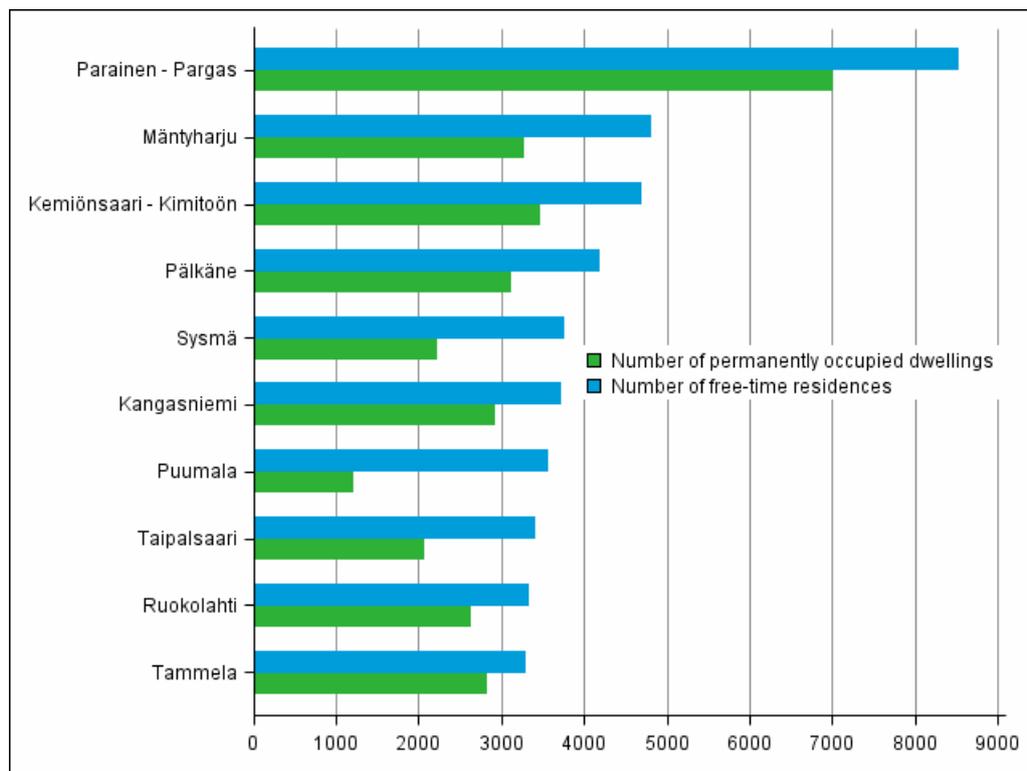
Varsinais-Suomi was the region with the highest number of free-time residences, i.e. 49,000. Etelä-Savo and Pirkanmaa also had more than 45,000 free-time residences. The numbers of free-time residences were lowest in the regions of Central Ostrobothnia (3,900) and Åland (6,200).

Figure 1. Free-time residences by region 2013



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 2013, altogether 59 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 ten, when the situation is viewed with the present division of municipalities of 2014.

Figure 2. Municipalities with more free-time residences than occupied dwellings in 2013 (municipalities with the highest number of free-time residences)

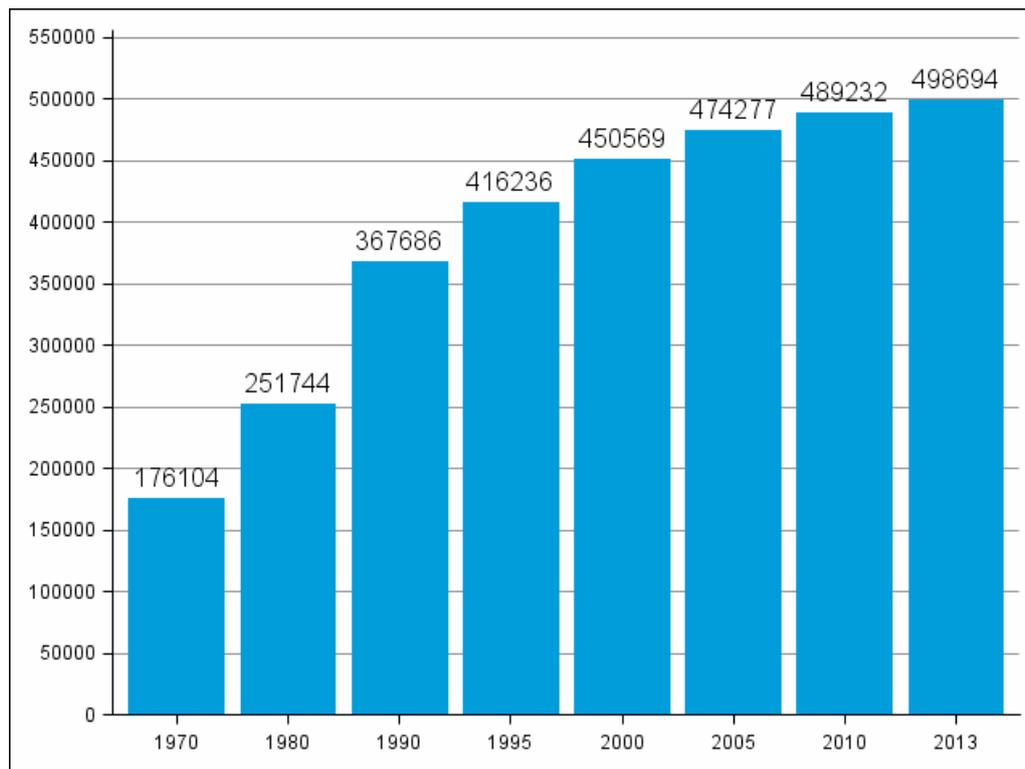


Stock of free-time residences grew fastest in the 1980s

There were 498,700 free-time residences in Finland at the end of 2013. The number increased by 2,500 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 1970–2013



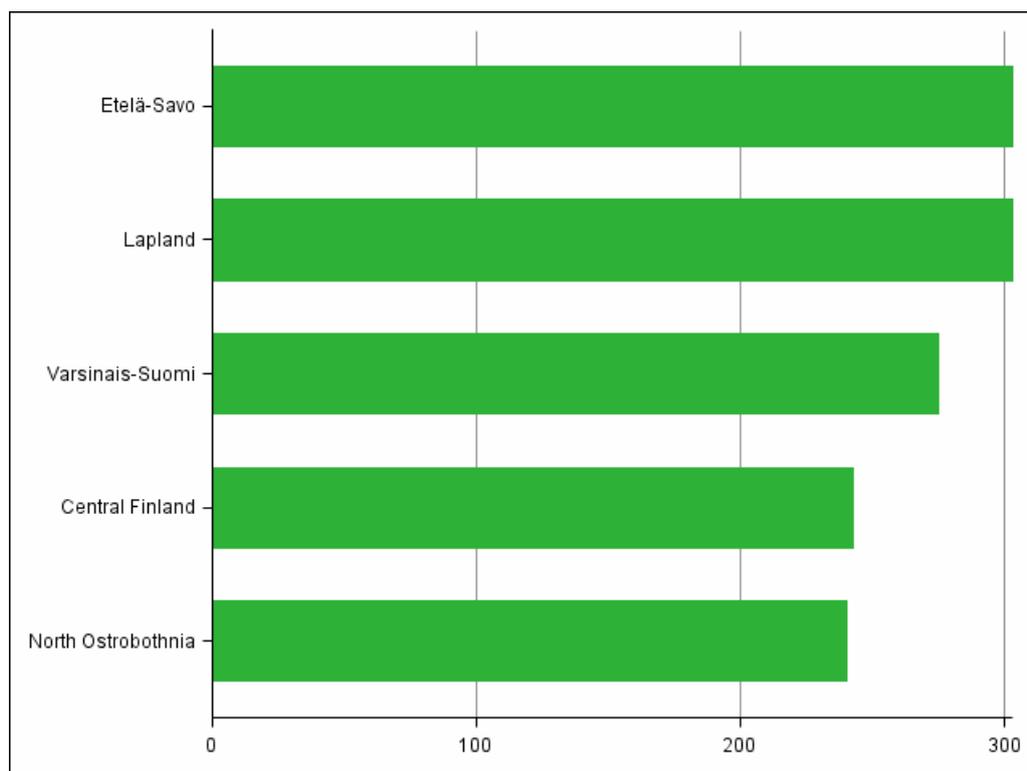
The pace of construction of free-time residences has been slowing down steadily since the early years of the 1990s. Whereas roughly 8,000 free-time residences were built every year in the early 1990s, in recent years the number has been half of this. Through the 1990s, the stock of free-time residences 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, 3,300 new free-time residential buildings were completed in 2013 (according to statistics of buildingstock).

During 2013, the highest numbers of new free-time residences were built in Etelä-Savo and Lapland. By municipality, the highest numbers of new free-time residences were built in Kuusamo, Vöyri, Savonlinna and Puumala: 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 2013



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

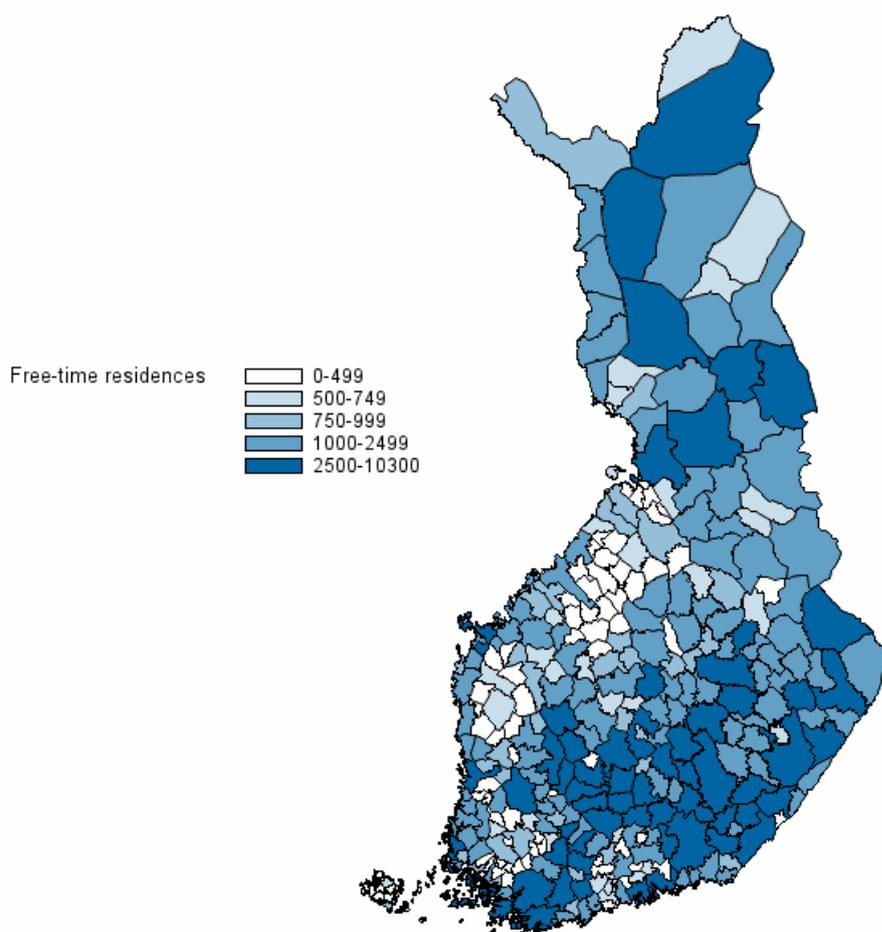
In 2013 the building of free-time residences has been liveliest in Etelä-Savo and Lapland. In the 2000s, the highest numbers of free-time residential buildings have been completed in general in Lapland, Etelä-Savo and Varsinais-Suomi where their number has approximately 400 per year.

Since 1990 the stock of free-time residences has grown most in Etelä-Savo, where it has increased by 13,600. The stock has changed least in Central Ostrobothnia and Åland where the number of free-time residences has increased by nearly 2,000 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, 1.6 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.

Figure 5. Free-time residences by municipalities in 2013



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 40 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 2013

Floor area, m2	Number of free-time residences	%
Free-time residences, total	498 694	100,0
– 19	45 911	9,2
20 – 39	181 055	36,3
40 – 59	134 198	26,9
60 – 79	62 243	12,5
80 – 99	28 613	5,7
100 –	27 840	5,6
Unknown	18 834	3,8
Average floor space	48	..
Median floor space	40	..

Almost 800 000 Finns belong to a household-dwelling unit with a free-time residence

Of all free-time residences, 405,000 were owned by private persons, while 93,000 were owned by companies, communities and deceased's estates, or by foreigners. In all, almost 800,000 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. Two-thirds 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 61 years

The average age of owners of new free-time residences completed in 2013 was 54 years. The average age of all free-time residence owners was 61. Of all free-time residence owners, 24,000 or just six 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.

Building stock 2013

Most of the building stock was residential buildings

At the end of 2013 there were 1,484,000 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 455 million square metres. The average gross floor area of all buildings was about 307 square metres; in other than residential buildings the average gross floor area was about 778 square metres. Residential buildings accounted for 63 per cent of the total gross floor area.

Table 2. Number of buildings by intended use in 2013

	Buildings	Per cent of total buildings (%)
BUILDINGS TOTAL	1 483 990	100,0
A. Residential buildings	1 265 547	85,3
Detached houses	1 128 366	76,0
Attached houses	78 751	5,3
Blocks of flats	58 430	3,9
C-N Other buildings	218 443	14,7
C Commercial buildings	42 704	2,9
D Office buildings	10 881	0,7
E Traffic buildings	56 197	3,8
F Institutional buildings	8 520	0,6
G Buildings for assembly	13 899	0,9
H Educational buildings	8 888	0,6
J Industrial buildings	42 245	2,8
K Warehouses	29 443	2,0
L,N Other buildings	5 666	0,4

The building stock grew by 9,000

There were 1,484,000 buildings in Finland at the end of 2013. The building stock grew by 9,300 from the year before. The number of buildings has increased by 322,000, or by about 28 per cent, from 1990. There are about 77,000 old buildings completed prior to 1921, i.e. only five 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 27,000 buildings with four storeys or more and just over one million (1,150,000) Finns lived in them. Buildings with ten storeys and more are quite rare. There are approximately 300 such landmarks in Finland, 200 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. 2013

Type of building, Number of storeys	Buildings	Dwellings	Persons (dwelling population)
Total	1 483 990	2 905 731	5 331 783
1 - 2 storeys	1 412 117	1 731 646	3 636 609
3 - 9 storeys	54 283	1 153 215	1 666 168
10 + storeys	293	14 074	19 449
unknown number of storeys	17 297	6 796	9 557
Detached houses	1 128 366	1 164 774	2 692 435
Attached houses	78 751	395 562	706 316
Blocks of flats	58 430	1 290 215	1 851 338
1 - 2 storeys	17 223	145 543	201 383
3 - 9 storeys	40 612	1 126 885	1 626 079
10 + storeys	196	13 725	19 053
unknown number of storeys	399	4 062	4 823
Other than residential buildings	218 443	55 180	81 694
1 - 2 storeys	192 181	32 810	51 870
3 - 9 storeys	9 304	19 324	24 694
10 + storeys	97	349	396
unknown number of storeys	16 861	2 697	4 734

Appendix table 2. Number of buildings by intended use in 1980 - 2013

Intended use	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013
BUILDINGS TOTAL	934 845	1 162 410	1 299 624	1 446 096	1 483 990
A. Residential buildings	842 662	1 012 163	1 120 714	1 234 602	1 265 547
Detached houses	775 678	914 928	1 002 747	1 101 707	1 128 366
Attached houses	22 613	52 522	66 281	76 241	78 751
Blocks of flats	44 371	44 713	51 686	56 654	58 430
C-N Other buildings	92 183	150 247	178 910	211 494	218 443
C Commercial buildings	21 926	33 138	40 294	41 961	42 704
D Office buildings	7 551	9 913	11 037	10 835	10 881
E Traffic buildings	10 640	36 784	45 225	54 716	56 197
F Institutional buildings	3 992	5 796	6 978	8 058	8 520
G Buildings for assembly	6 659	10 231	12 943	13 509	13 899
H Educational buildings	7 750	8 545	9 136	8 903	8 888
J Industrial buildings	19 507	29 106	36 437	40 629	42 245
K Warehouses	8 730	5 446	6 423	27 170	29 443
L,N Other buildings	5 428	6 948	10 437	5 713	5 666

Appendix table 3. Number of buildings by heating fuel 1970-2013

Fuel	Year					
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013
Buildings total	837 948	934 845	1 162 410	1 299 490	1 446 096	1 483 990
District- /localheat	..	48 538	105 608	130 946	164 721	175 373
Oil, gas	320 171	347 498	306 750	320 934	322 279	318 006
Coal, coke	24 328	11 794	8 753	7 986	6 983	6 783
Electricity	41 872	178 707	357 743	455 752	554 368	572 461
Wood, peat	429 467	327 230	321 342	292 763	277 553	277 153
Ground heat	..	..	..	3 397	21 667	36 067
Other, unknown	22 111	20 578	62 214	87 486	98 525	98 147
%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
District- /localheat	..	5,2	9,1	10,1	11,4	11,8
Oil, gas	38,2	37,2	26,4	24,7	22,3	21,4
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	38,6
Wood, peat	51,3	35,0	27,6	22,5	19,2	18,7
Ground heat	..	..	..	0,3	1,5	2,4
Other, unknown	2,6	2,2	5,4	6,7	6,8	6,6

Appendix table 4. Number of buildings by construction material 1960-2013

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
	2013	1 483 990	100,0	238 091	16,0	1 194 153	80,5	51 746	3,5
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
	2013	1 265 547	100,0	164 821	13,0	1 066 328	84,3	34 398	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
	2013	218 443	100,0	73 270	33,5	127 825	58,5	17 348	7,9

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Source: Buildings and Free-time Residences, Statistics Finland