

Housing affordability in Italy.  
An analysis to work out joint strategies of intervention

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# Housing Affordability in Italy

An analysis to work out joint strategies of intervention

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**POLITECNICO  
DI TORINO**

DRAFT

# Housing Affordability In Italy

An analysis to work out joint strategies of intervention

## **Abstract**

*From the early '70s the Italian families improved their welfare, raising the national dwelling standard level.*

*During the same period, for several reasons, the rental market share on the total housing stock decreased from 40% to less than 20%. The situation was mainly caused, on the one hand, by some structural changes introduced in the leasing contracts, and, on the other hand, by some incentives provided by the Italian government during the last 10 years in order to release many public Real Estate properties. Anyway, these factors dropped the Italian housing affordability to the current low level.*

*By the '90s a diverging trend between rents and family incomes emerged: in fact, while rents run up, according to the general price trends, private incomes increased very slowly, enlarging the current tenants discomfort.*

*The present paper offers an updated study on the whole Italian housing affordability panorama, analysing the growing social unrest during the last 15 years.*

*The analysis, showing an extremely heterogeneous rental housing market all over Italy, is settled to provide policy makers with a geographical and typological dataset, properly divided into "urban rank", "geographical position" and "inner district location".*

*Finally, at a local level, the analysis could provide major stakeholders, as Public Bodies or Banking Foundations, with a proper cognitive frame, useful to turn investment opportunities into joint strategies of intervention.*

## **Key words:**

*rental market - housing affordability - tenants discomfort - investment opportunities - joint strategies*

## **Introduction**

From the '50s the dwelling right has always been considered a priority in the Italian policies. Nevertheless, at present, the housing discomfort is acquiring a renewed importance due to the strong connections involving the *housing right*, not everywhere granted, the *housing sustainability*, more and more decreasing not only for the "poor class" (as traditionally intended), and, finally, the *housing quality*. With regard to this last topic, apparently less important than the first two, we tried, anyway, to offer a wider point of view on the connections between it, the *tenants affordability* (from a strictly economic vision) and the *housing sustainability*. These links have to be imagined in relation to a new city plan concept, considered in all its human, infrastructural, social and, therefore, economic aspects.

The study herewith presented could be defined a *work in progress*, certainly not exhaustive, but somehow able to confirm, on the basis of our results, that a key answer to the present issue could be provided with a deep analysis on tenants proper situation, in order to reflect over reliable strategies of intervention.

In particular, the housing affordability levels in many Italian cities present extremely different characteristics according to the social and economic status to which families belong. As a consequence, the topic needs to be studied with regard to the different geographical positions as well as to the urban rank variable. Furthermore, the analysis should particularly be focused on the comparison between housing affordability both in the peripheral and central urban areas.

From an operative point of view our outcomes let us to observe the variety of affordability levels in the whole Italian rental market, in order to provide public authorities and public-private investors with correct and synergic solutions.

Some of the main questions we tried to answer to can be summed up as follows:

- What is the social target in the promotion of a renewed housing policy in Italy?
  - What is the present demand segmentation?
  - How the Italian government is ruling the housing vulnerability in the rental market?
  - What is the present middle-low class discomfort level?
- Where, and how, have the government to intervene in?
- Which tools have the stakeholders to manage?

## 1. A cognitive process on the Italian housing framework: some pre-conditions for developing a correct analysis

Due to the present housing affordability discomfort, the tenants condition is acquainting a renewed attention in the national policy. Many factors contributed in reaching the emerging discomfort levels: on the one hand, the situation has to be related to the last Real Estate cycle expansion, which caused the well known growth either in property prices and in rental quotations, while, on the other hand, it has been produced by the strong interaction between an economic and a social factor (the gradual middle class impoverishment), and a demographic one (the structural changes taking place in the Italian family composition).

*Fig.1: The speed up in rent prices: central, mid-central and peripheral districts*

SPEED UP IN RENT PRICES: TIME SERIES 1996 - 2008 (inflation free values)			
Central districts of:	METROPOLITAN AREAS AND MAIN TOWNS	MEDIUM TOWNS	LITTLE TOWNS
	N° inhabitants more than 250.000 inhab.	100.000 - 250.000 inhab.	less than 100.000 inhab.
North	110,58%	72,16%	59,11%
Middle	118,23%	69,50%	72,05%
South	156,15%	71,95%	49,40%
Main Isles	109,56%	57,74%	19,49%
<b>Italy</b>	<b>119,28%</b>	<b>69,75%</b>	<b>54,70%</b>

SPEED UP IN RENT PRICES: TIME SERIES 1996 - 2008 (inflation free values)			
Peripheral Districts of	METROPOLITAN AREAS AND MAIN TOWNS	MEDIUM TOWNS	LITTLE TOWNS
	N° inhabitants more than 250.000 inhab.	100.000 - 250.000 inhab.	less than 100.000 inhab.
North	97,96%	57,51%	53,17%
Middle	86,79%	67,95%	44,47%
South	69,15%	54,43%	22,18%
Main Isles	82,16%	32,60%	-5,51%
<b>Italy</b>	<b>88,67%</b>	<b>55,82%</b>	<b>36,17%</b>

SPEED UP IN RENT PRICES: TIME SERIES 1996 - 2008 (inflation free values)			
Mid - central Districts of	METROPOLITAN AREAS AND MAIN TOWNS	MEDIUM TOWNS	LITTLE TOWNS
	N° inhabitants more than 250.000 inhab.	100.000 - 250.000 inhab.	less than 100.000 inhab.
North	91,92%	68,34%	55,25%
Middle	75,01%	65,58%	59,19%
South	119,31%	70,62%	37,81%
Main Isles	82,85%	56,10%	0,44%
<b>Italy</b>	<b>92,16%</b>	<b>66,59%</b>	<b>45,06%</b>

SPEED UP IN RENT PRICES: TIME SERIES 1996 - 2008 (inflation free values)			
ALL DISTRICTS Average values	METROPOLITAN AREAS AND MAIN TOWNS	MEDIUM TOWNS	LITTLE TOWNS
	N° inhabitants more than 250.000 inhab.	100.000 - 250.000 inhab.	less than 100.000 inhab.
North	100,46%	66,38%	55,81%
Middle	95,86%	67,25%	59,45%
South	120,46%	65,83%	37,62%
Main Isles	-	50,48%	5,92%
<b>Italy</b>	<b>101,69%</b>	<b>64,41%</b>	<b>45,97%</b>

Source: Authors processing on "Il Consulente Immobiliare" data.

### *The speed up in rent prices*

The results emerging from our time-series analysis, performed on the rental prices evolution over the last 12 years, reveal an extremely astonishing panorama (see Fig.1 and Fig. 2). The graphs and the tables herewith presented, concerning a list of 103 Main Towns<sup>1</sup>, show, in fact, that, during the considered time-series, rent prices increased, on average, more than + 60% (current values).

A reasonable finding concerns the greater increase of the rent values in the Northern metropolitan areas (+100.46% in the cities with more than 250,000 inhabitants), with a further increase in the central districts of the same urban rank (up to +110.58%). A surprising speed up in prices is registered in some historical urban centres of Southern Italy (up to + 156.15% since 1996, in particular due to the trends in Bari and Naples) followed by the escalation emerging in the Middle Regions (mainly dragged by Rome's market) that present an average performance of nearly +118%.

The trend in big cities (belonging to Rank 2, from 100,000 to 250,000 inhabitants) is aligned to the average situation (about +65%), while the minor towns register higher price variations in the North and in Middle Italy (with a performance respectively equal to +55.81% and +49.45%).

Finally, the Main Islands reveal a countertrend, above all in the minor towns. In fact, in Sardinia and Sicily, especially in cities with less than 100,000 inhabitants, the rental values don't exceed, on average, a +20% while peripheral areas hardly reach a +6% increase.

### *The progressive impoverishment of the Italian middle-class: the rent-income gap*

The significant increase in rental prices has to be compared with a general situation of almost steady income levels<sup>2</sup>. Comparing the average national growth in dwelling rents (+63% by 1996) with the average available income levels per family (increased of nearly +10% during the same period) or per capita<sup>3</sup> (+17%), we can observe that from the '90s a "income on rent" gap emerged (see Fig. 3).

The attempt we made through the data processing was intended to construct an housing affordability index, calculated as the ratio between the average "per capita" and "per family" dwelling burdens on the yearly incomes all over the available time series (1996 - 2008). The aim was intended to verify if it is possible to notice some wide-ranging phenomena (on a regional level), both in the dynamic and in the static analysis, for each of the two variables (see Fig. 5 and Fig. 6).

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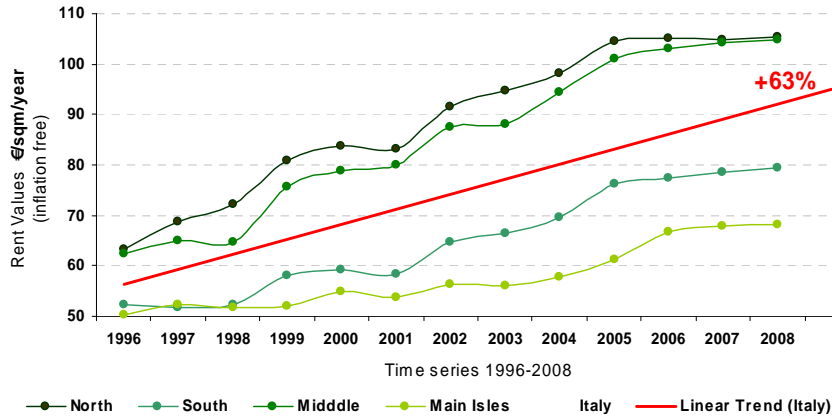
<sup>1</sup> Note that at present the number of the Italian Main Towns (the so called "Capoluoghi di Provincia") is moving from 103 to 107. This paper concerns the 103 urban areas established in 2006. This choice enables us to compare all the results from 1996 to 2008.

Our dataset pertains the average rents values collected from "Il Consulente Immobiliare" edited by "Il Sole 24Ore" magazine. For each Main Town the available data are divided in three urban districts quotations (centre, mid-centre and periphery).

<sup>2</sup> The data sample called "Families available income" (source: *Prometeia* processing on *Istituto Tagliacarne* and *Istat* data) provide the analysis with the total yearly income availability of families in each Main Town (as the sum of the families real income, depending on the number of components). The data collected are available on the same time series of the rent quotations (1996-2008). In order to calculate the average income per family we divided it by a second index, pertaining the number of resident families in each main Town (source: *Istituto Tagliacarne* and *Istat* processing - [www.geowebstarter.it](http://www.geowebstarter.it))

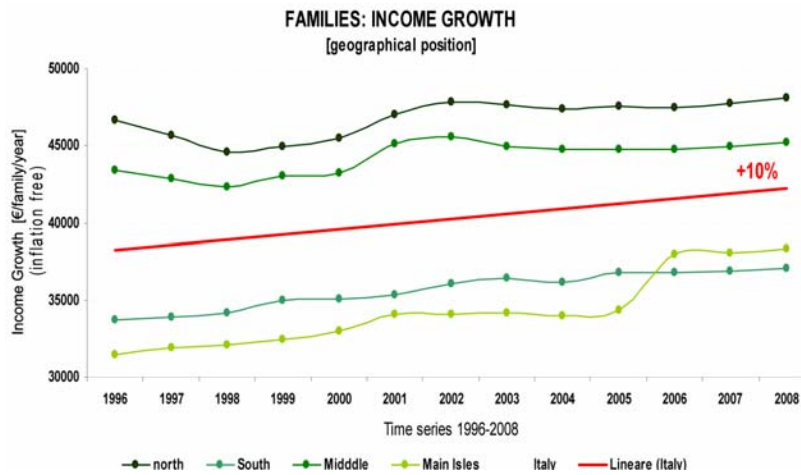
<sup>3</sup> The data sample called "Per capita available income" is calculated as the ratio between "Families available income" and "Number of Inhabitants" (source: *Istituto Tagliacarne* processing on *Istat* data - [www.geowebstarter.it](http://www.geowebstarter.it)). The data cover the time series 1996 -2008.

**Fig 2: Speed up in rent prices: average increases depending on the geographical position**  
**SPEED UP IN DWELLING RENTS**  
 [geographical position]



Source: Authors processing on “Il Consulente Immobiliare” data.

**Fig 3: Family incomes : average increases depending on the geographical position**

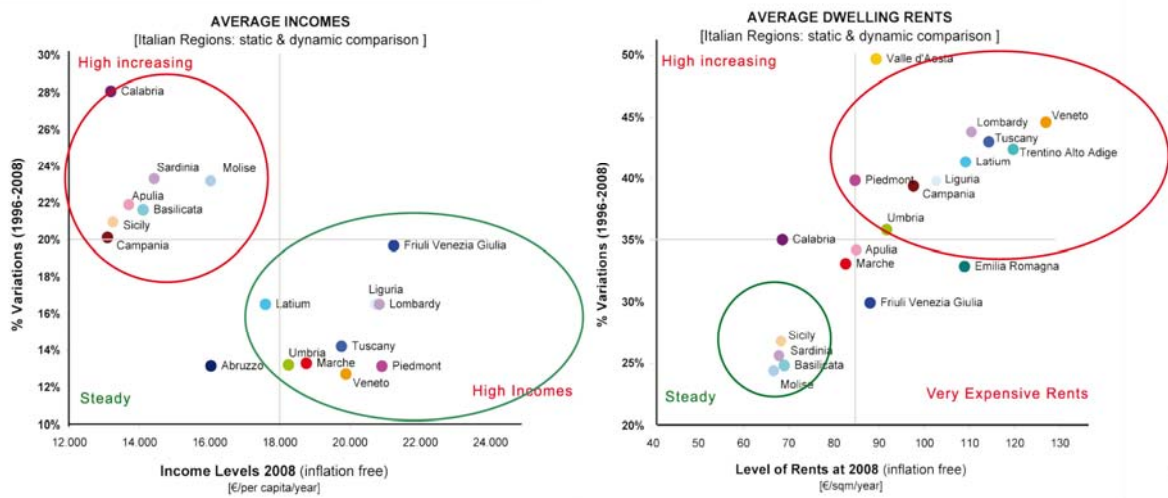


**Fig 4: Average family incomes depending on the geographical position**

Geographical position	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
North	46658	45617	44602	44955	45500	47031	47815	47614	47368	47535	47431	47736	48087
Middle	43401	42857	42335	43038	43226	45090	45546	44954	44760	44791	44780	44946	45232
South	33743	33886	34198	34958	35101	35345	36024	36385	36159	36774	36743	36892	37064
Main Isles	31478	31935	32079	32480	32967	34057	34082	34162	33987	34355	37957	38073	38337
Italy	38820	38574	38303	38858	39199	40381	40867	40779	40569	40864	41728	41912	42180

Source: Authors processing on various data

**Fig 5: Dynamic and Static analysis on Income and Dwelling Rents: a Regional-based comparison**

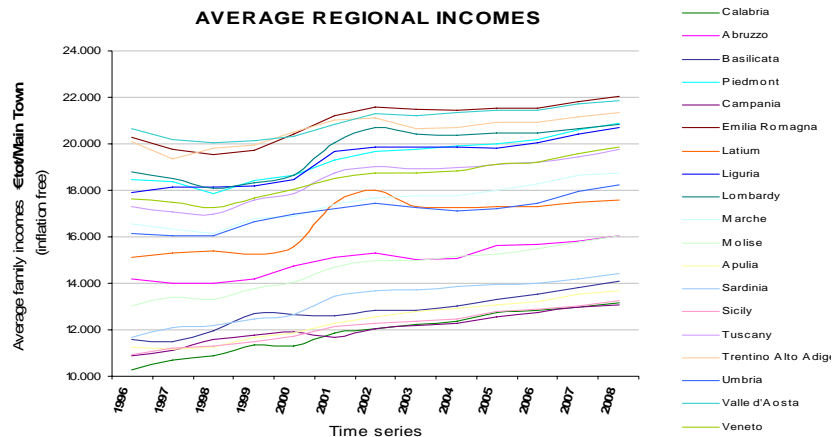


Source: Authors processing on various data

As shown in the two graphs above, the “income” and “rent” variables give an idea about the strong geographical characterization of the trend analysis. The data processing, in fact, traces out the traditional partition in Northern and Southern Italy.

As regards the tenants discomfort spread all over Italy, each local area manifests a particular speed up or a specific delay depending on the geographical position. We observe, in fact, that, during the last twelve years, in the Southern Regions the per capita incomes got over the average national growth. However, Southern levels in 2008 still remains rather low, (below 18,000 €per capita a year). We can gather that, in comparison to the ‘90s, the gap between Northern and Southern Italy in income levels has been reduced (see Fig.6).

**Fig 6: Average Growth of Incomes (per capita analysis): a Regional-based comparison**



Source: Authors processing on “Il Consulente Immobiliare” data

Notwithstanding, during the same period, the price variation in the Southern rental markets kept, on average, a quite direct and constant relationship with the income raising percentages.

On the contrary, the dynamics in the Northern Regions present a reversed trend: the increasing in rent values, higher than the incomes revaluation, produced a particular stressed condition in Veneto, Trentino, Lombardy and Tuscany, where the average rent levels are far-back positioned on high levels (the most expensive are, for example, in Veneto and Trentino, around 120 €/sqm/year).

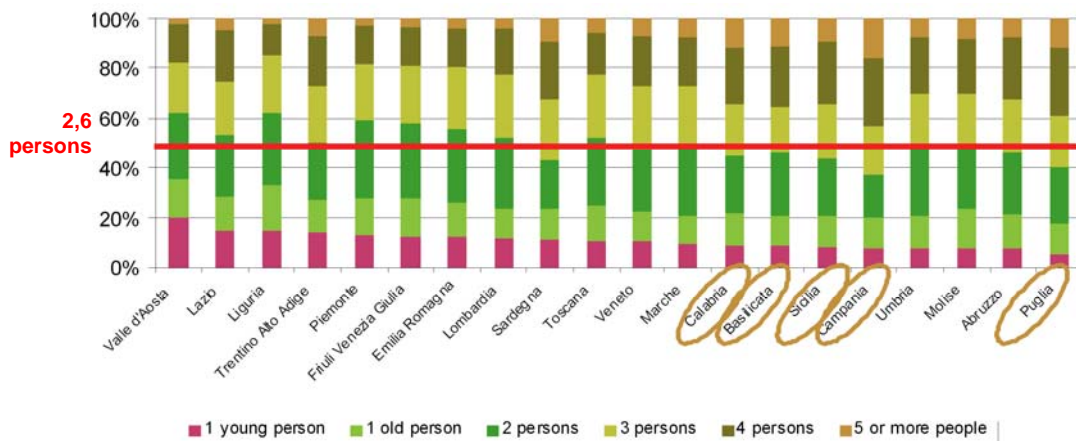
We could conclude that the tenants discomfort (from an economic point of view) is at present more alarming in these Northern Regions, while it tends to be less worrying in the South and in the Main Islands [in this sense we might estimate a “relative advantage” emerging in Sardinia and Molise trends (respectively: +24% and +23% increasing in incomes and +26% and +24% increasing in rents)].

However, these first findings cannot be considered completely exhaustive. More correct conclusions can be traced considering, besides our analysis, some demographic factors.

The “per capita income”, mentioned above, have to be related to the family-type composition.

Taking into consideration this variable, we have to note that in Italy the South and the North are strongly characterized by specific social, cultural and economic aspects that influence the family composition itself (see Fig. 7 and 8).

**Fig 7: The Italian Family-type composition: a Regional-based comparison**



Source: Authors processing on “Istat” data

The graph above (Fig. 7) shows the distribution of each standard family-type composition (depending on the number of components and analysed by a regional level) in comparison with the present national average<sup>4</sup> (2.6 persons, corresponding to the red line). The Northern Regions are characterized by a 1-2 persons per family (with a percentage level up to 60% in Valle d’Aosta, Liguria and Piedmont). On the contrary, in Southern Regions and in the Main Isles (see, above all, Campania, Apulia, Calabria and Sardinia), the percentage incidences of family-types are reversed.

Several reasons explain this phenomenon: first of all Southern Italy is characterized by a higher birth-rate index<sup>5</sup>, and secondary, the enlarged-family phenomenon (quite disappeared in Northern Italy and in many other Regions during the last 40 years). These factors have to be considered, on the one hand, a local-cultural feature and, on the other hand, as strategies set by families in order to develop an “economy of scale” applied to

<sup>4</sup> Source: *Istat* (2007-2006 up-dated data).

<sup>5</sup> Source: *Ismu* processing on *Istat* data (2008).

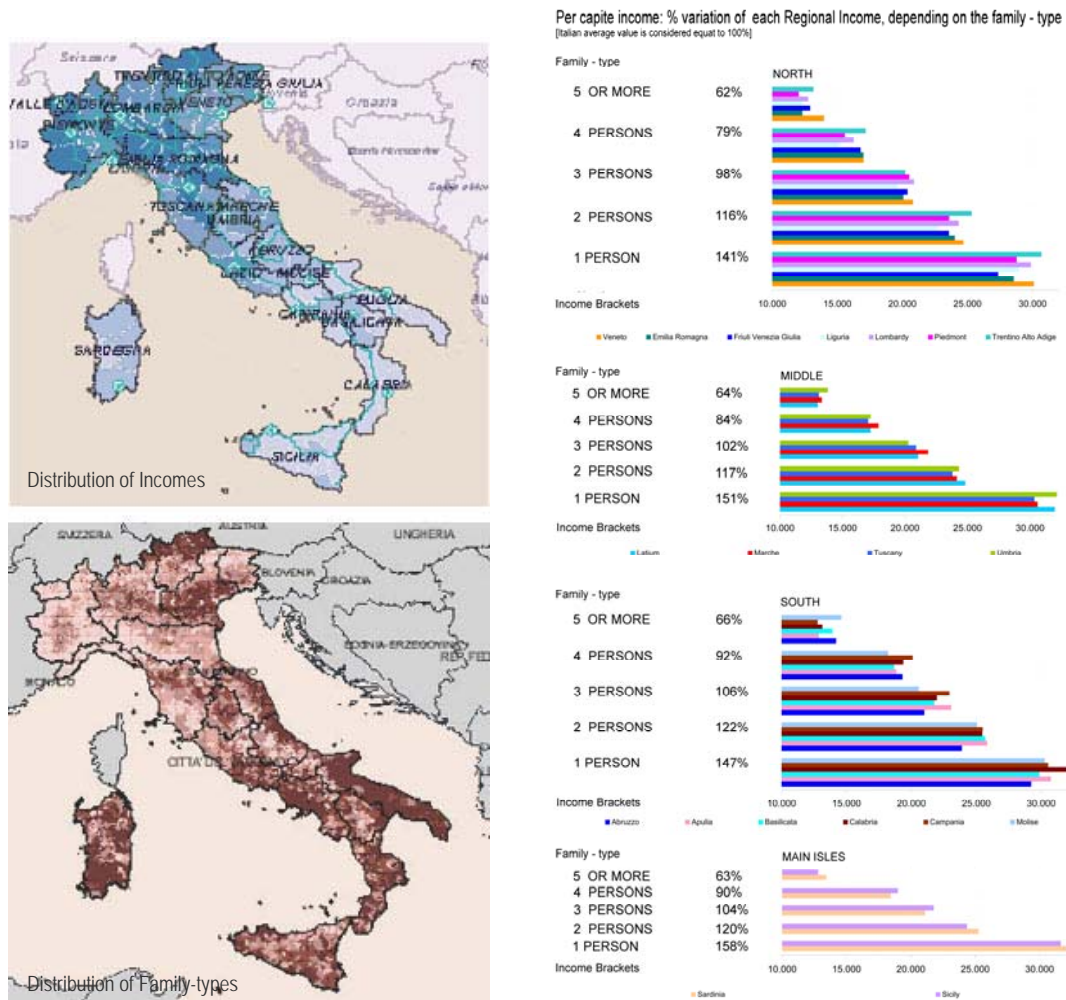


their dwelling model. Note, at the same time, that this option leads by nature to an “housing crowdedness”.

The perceived difference between the Northern and Southern family models it’s somehow decisive to develop some reflections about the relationship between “per capita” and “per family” incomes and the effect that the different relation produces on the economic availabilities in the rental market.

On the basis of the maps herewith presented (see Fig.8) we can formulate some considerations. First of all the variables distribution suggest that the two phenomena manifest an inverse relationship and a strong connection. In fact, while in the first map (representing the income distribution) the deeper colour is concentrated in the North, in the second map (representing the “number of persons per family” distribution) the higher levels emerge predominantly in the South and in the Main Isles.

**Fig 8: The Italian Family-type and the per capita income variation depending on the family composition**



Source: Authors processing on various data

Furthermore, we have to consider that the “per capita” income levels tend to be lower for persons belonging to a large family, while, on the contrary, the average “per capita” income tends to increase, as the number of persons per family gets shorter (up to +150% in

comparison to average values while in families with 5 or more components the “per capita” income decreases down to -40%<sup>6</sup>).

On the basis of these first findings we can conclude that even if the data reveal a lower housing affordability level for families living in the Northern Regions, the results emerging for the South of Italy are somehow distorted and, finally, not encouraging.

*In conclusion:*

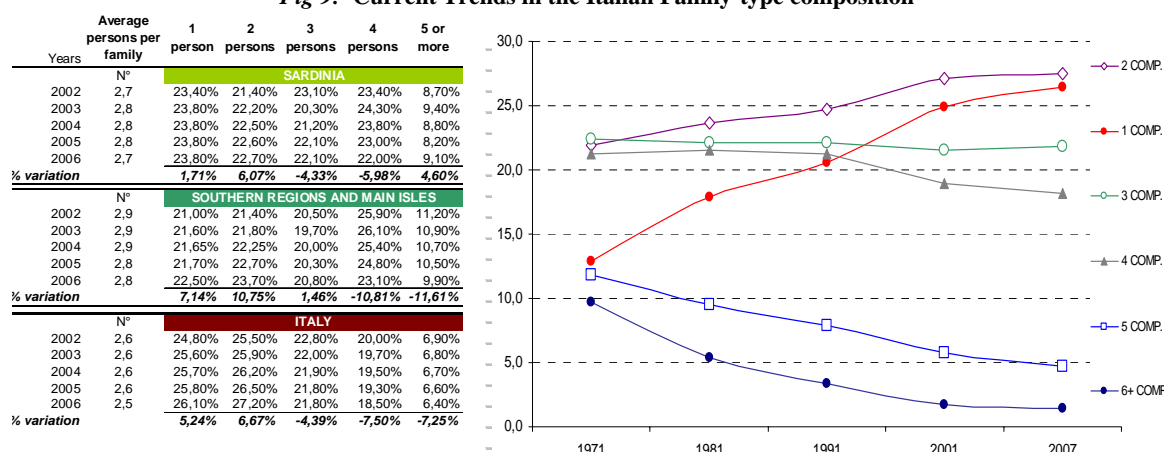
- Italy is smoothing out its income gap between Southern and Northern Regions;
- at present many Southern Regions don't present a significant increase in rent prices;
- the Northern Regions are characterized by worrying levels of housing affordability (see, in particular: Veneto, Lombardy, Piedmont and Emilia Romagna);
- the income levels in Southern Italy are on average still low in comparison with the Northern general situation. (the gap is nearly -24%);
- the family composition influence the “per capita” available income. In particular, large families (5 or more persons) affect the average income.

The interpretative framework so far outlined permits us to describe two main trends in the Italian rental market, both based on the well known gap existing between Middle -North and South Italy.

If up to the '70s the average number of persons per family was nearly 4 persons (*Istat* and *Censis* data), today the trend shows an increase in new improper family-types, often represented by 1 person (singles, old people alone, divorced, students, etc...).

This last social group, in particular, has a relevant social incidence (see Fig. 9) but we can't at the moment establish its reliable consistence, its exact categorization and portrayal due to its proper nature: singles students without an own declarable income.

**Fig 9: Current Trends in the Italian Family-type composition**



Source: Health for All & *Ismu* elaborations on *Istat* data

Nevertheless we can estimate, as previously suggested for Southern Regions, that the Northern Italy “image” coming out from the data set, shows only a part of the whole and real dwelling discomfort.

<sup>6</sup> The phenomenon can be easily understood if we consider that in general in a 2-3 persons family-unit the total income availability is granted by 1 or at least 2 salaries. The income percentage variations shown in Fig. 8 emerged by the authors processing on *Istat* data (time-series available: 2002-2005).

The official available information include, for example, young singles (between 18 and 35 years old) earning a demonstrable income, and old people living alone (over 65 years old) getting a pension<sup>7</sup> (the most increasing demographic cluster in the North, with a gap of +20% in comparison with the South).

The table above (Fig. 9) evidences that the Southern Regions trends are, on average, quite close to the national general situation, with some exception (Sardinia, Apulia and Campania), regarding particular Regions in which the “large model” family is still widespread<sup>8</sup>.

Accordingly to the previous considerations we can confirm a general critical situation, split in two different critical ones, depending on the specific geographical position. In particular, while in some Southern cities the very low income levels lead families to share a “crowded housing model”, in the Central and Northern areas, though advantaged by a superior economic power, tenants are facing an evident housing affordability discomfort, due to the family type diffusion (1 or 2 people)<sup>9</sup>.

## 2. The Percentage Incidence of rents expenses on medium-low income brackets

To estimate to what extent rental market conditions impact on the vulnerable social class, we developed an analysis on the percentage incidence of rent expenses on medium-low yearly income brackets in 2008 (ranging from 10,000 to 30,000 €/family/year).

On the basis of the available dataset (average rents for 103 Main Italian Towns<sup>10</sup>) we worked out two data samples, referred, for each city, to the dwelling average yearly rent of both 45 and 75sqm<sup>11</sup> apartment sizes, respectively useful for a 1 or 2-3 persons family-unit.

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<sup>7</sup> According to the last government measures, (January 2009) the minimum income threshold eligible for a potential “income support” is around 10,000 €/per capita a year.

<sup>8</sup> The most recent available data refers to 2006 (source: *Istat* Economic Observatory “Health for All”).

<sup>9</sup> The 1-2 people family-unit is often represented by the one-parent model, for which the total budget earned in several situations do not reaches housing affordable levels (part-time job, pensions, social supports, aid grants, moonlightings, etc...). These vulnerable low-middle class groups tends, as a consequence, to suffer extremely monopolized market conditions, supporting, at the same time, the private-owners market conditions. Note, furthermore, that the mentioned weak cluster is interested at the same time in lower rent prices and more flexible conditions: this second preference is often preferred in their trade-off, making them accept the unfair rental expenses imposed by the free market.

<sup>10</sup> Source: *Il Consulente Immobiliare* – edited by “Il Sole24Ore”, 2008.

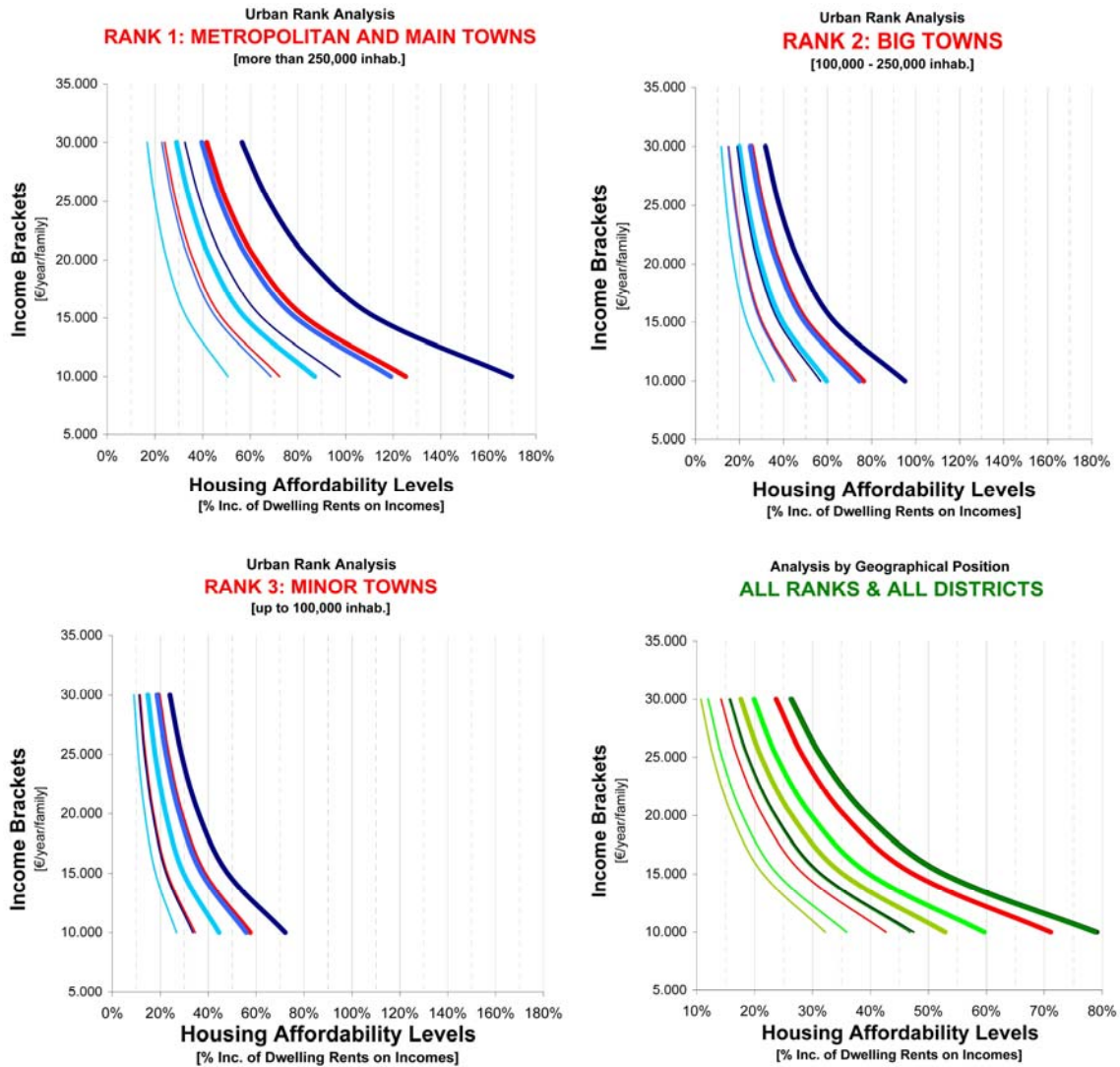
<sup>11</sup> The standard sizes we chose represent maximum and minimum hypotheses we made on the social cluster analysed. In particular, we considered a 45 sqm apartment to include at least a bedroom, a small kitchen and a toilet, while the 75 sqm size refers to the indications collected from the “National Statistic Institute of Ireland: Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government”. The Institute, in fact, has recently compared the “average useful floor area per dwelling and person” in many European Countries finding out that in Italy, at present, the average size is around 76.5 sqm per family (2.6 people) and, per capita, 36.5 sqm. The maximum useful area we used has been approximated at 75 sqm (The mentioned study was published in the Executive Report: “Housing Statistics in the European Union - 2005/2006, Ministry of Infrastructure of the Italian Republic, Federcasa Italian Housing Federation” (source: [www.federcasa.it](http://www.federcasa.it))).

The analysis performed divides the 103 Towns in three main urban ranks (12 metropolitan areas, 30 big cities and 61 little cities), 3 urban locations (centre, mid centre and periphery) and 4 geographical positions (North, Middle, South and Main Isles).

*The Analysis: Urban Rank & Geographical Position*

The Urban Rank analysis (see Fig. 11) let us to draw the following conclusions:

**Fig 11: Housing Affordability Analysis depending on the Urban Rank and the Geographical Position**



**Legend**

Dwelling size: 45 sqm		Dwelling size: 75 sqm		Dwelling size: 45 sqm		Dwelling size: 75 sqm	
Centre				North			
Mid - Centre				Middle			
Peripheral				South			
All Urban District (average)				Main Isles			
				All Geographical Positions (average)			

Source: Authors processing on various data

### Rank 1: metropolitan areas

- To sustain a fair ratio between family incomes and rent costs (i.e. rents weighting around 20% on incomes) families need, at least, to collect 25,000 €/year, shifting towards peripheral locations and extremely small dwelling sizes (one or two room apartments);
- in order to rent, in peripheral locations, a 75 sqm apartment, families have to reach the income threshold of 30,000 €/year, suffering, at the same time, a 30% incidence of fixed expenses on incomes;
- a one-room apartment in a central location requires, on average, to allocate up to 40% of 25,000- 30,000 € income brackets;
- comparing the 12 metropolitan areas belonging to Rank 1, our results evidence the greatest housing affordability discomfort in Milan and Venice: in these cities the lower incidence of rent prices for a 75 sqm apartment in non-central locations require to spend up to 40% of a 30.000 family income;
- more sustainable situations can be found out in some Southern cities, in particular in Sicily (Catania and Palermo) as well as in the North (Torino and Genoa) where, even though central districts are really expensive, the rental market in peripheral areas is more affordable than in other locations;
- the graphs herewith presented (see Fig. 11), showing a series of upward asymptotic hyperboles, explain that the higher the income, the lower the rent incidence on incomes is, either for a 45 sqm and a 75 sqm apartment.

### Rank 2: big cities

- In the big cities (with a number of inhabitants ranging from 250,000 to 100,000) the average incidence of rent percentages on incomes, for a 75 sqm size dwelling, is equal, on average, to 44%;
- the Rank 2 housing affordability gets a large improvement, around +60% by comparison with Rank 1;
- the supply market for small apartments (45 sqm) makes the tenants locative choices more sustainable because of a general lighter weight of rents on incomes (nearly 25%);
- many of the most expensive Rank 2 towns, placed in the North-East (i.e. Padua, Parma, Bergamo, Trento, Rimini, Pescara) or some locations along the Tyrrhenian sea (i.e. Salerno) present a particularly onerous rental market in central districts;
- the peripheral areas in towns belonging to the Rank 2 tends to grant a higher affordability level, performed by a rents incidence often beneath 20% (with reference to income brackets ranging from 15,000 to 20,000 €/family/year);
- the peripheral areas are particularly affordable in some Southern towns (i.e. Siracusa, Foggia and Sassari) as well as in the North (North-East included: i.e. Verona, Padova, Rimini and Modena) and Middle Italy (predominantly in Tuscany Pistoia, Massa and Arezzo);
- in general the analysis shows an average incidence of the rental burdens on incomes, sensitively varying from 45 to 75 sqm apartment sizes. However, for families collecting two medium or even low incomes, it is possible to rent in central or mid central locations spending up to 30% of one's family earnings. Ranking the results by increasing incidences we highlight Siracusa, the less expensive city in Rank 2, where a 75 sqm apartment is affordable beneath a 30% (central districts included). Then, in Middle Italy, we indicate Perugia and finally, in the North, Trieste (an unexpected

result, presenting the same ratio “rent on income” either in central and peripheral districts).

### Rank 3: small cities

- Small cities (with a number of inhabitants less than 100,000) let families perceiving minimum incomes to rent a 75 sqm apartment in central areas;
- the Main Isles (Sicily and Sardinia) grant an ethnic affordability level for all income brackets;
- contrary to the general situation, a small cluster of little northern cities (Lucca, Pisa and Siena in Tuscany, Treviso in Veneto, Como and Varese in Lombardy) present prohibitive rent prices in their historical core districts. The affordability levels in these particular and touristic locations are aligned to some Rank 1 or 2 central locations. Moving towards their non-central districts the affordability turns down, to the Rank 3 standard levels.

### *First conclusions on the available data*

The tendencies pointed out by our analysis confirm the existence of a growing housing discomfort, branded by the following *versus* issues:

- Northern *vs* Southern Regions;
- big *vs* small cities;
- central *vs* peripheral districts.

At a deeper level of analysis the housing affordability can be divided in further themes, above all considering the demographic component, as below shortly recalled:

- the widespread and growing “1 person” family-type, especially in the North;
- the predominance of 2-3 persons per family in middle Italy;
- an overstay or an increase in the number of “large families” (more than 5 persons), living in crowded dwellings, basically in some Southern Regions and Main Isles.



Fig 12: Housing Affordability Analysis for a 45 sqm apartment: % incidence of Rents on Family Incomes

GEOG. POS.	REGION	Urban Districts	CENTRE										MID CENTRE					PERIPHERAL					TOT. AVER.	URBAN RANK	N° Inhab.
			Income Brackets					AVER	10.000	15.000	20.000	25.000	30.000	10.000	15.000	20.000	25.000	30.000	AVER	10.000	15.000	20.000			
Northern	Lombardy	15 MILAN	162%	108%	81%	65%	54%	94%	113%	75%	50%	45%	38%	65%	72%	48%	37%	29%	24%	42%	67%	1	1.299.633		
Middle	Lazio	58 ROME	162%	108%	81%	65%	54%	94%	108%	72%	54%	43%	36%	63%	68%	46%	34%	28%	23%	40%	65%	1	2.718.768		
Northern	Veneto	27 VENICE	140%	93%	70%	58%	47%	81%	99%	68%	50%	40%	33%	57%	72%	46%	34%	28%	23%	41%	60%	1	268.993		
Middle	Tuscany	48 FLORENCE	113%	75%	50%	45%	38%	65%	77%	51%	38%	31%	26%	44%	65%	43%	32%	26%	21%	37%	49%	1	384.710		
Southern	Campania	63 NAPLES	120%	84%	63%	50%	42%	73%	81%	54%	41%	32%	27%	47%	45%	31%	23%	18%	15%	26%	49%	1	973.152		
Northern	Emilia Romagna	37 BOLOGNA	104%	70%	52%	42%	35%	61%	65%	43%	32%	26%	22%	38%	52%	34%	26%	21%	17%	30%	43%	1	372.256		
Northern	Liguria	10 GENOVA	81%	54%	41%	32%	27%	47%	58%	37%	28%	22%	19%	32%	45%	31%	23%	18%	15%	26%	35%	1	610.887		
Northern	Veneto	23 VERONA	72%	48%	36%	29%	24%	42%	59%	39%	29%	23%	20%	34%	41%	28%	21%	17%	14%	24%	33%	1	284.191		
Southern	Apulia	72 BARI	68%	45%	34%	27%	23%	39%	56%	37%	28%	22%	19%	32%	45%	31%	23%	18%	15%	26%	33%	1	322.511		
Northern	Piedmont	1 TURIN	72%	48%	36%	29%	24%	42%	54%	36%	27%	22%	18%	31%	43%	28%	21%	17%	14%	24%	32%	1	908.263		
Main Isles	Sicily	82 PALERMO	63%	42%	32%	25%	21%	37%	48%	32%	24%	19%	16%	28%	42%	28%	21%	17%	14%	24%	29%	1	663.173		
Main Isles	Sicily	87 CATANIA	60%	40%	30%	24%	20%	35%	43%	29%	22%	17%	14%	25%	36%	21%	16%	13%	11%	19%	26%	1	288.957		
Northern	Veneto	28 PADOVA	95%	63%	47%	38%	32%	55%	61%	41%	31%	24%	20%	35%	50%	33%	25%	20%	17%	29%	40%	2	210.173		
Northern	Emilia Romagna	34 PARMA	70%	47%	35%	28%	23%	41%	59%	39%	29%	23%	20%	34%	43%	28%	21%	17%	14%	24%	33%	2	178.718		
Northern	Lombardy	16 BERGAMO	77%	51%	38%	31%	26%	44%	54%	36%	27%	22%	18%	31%	40%	24%	18%	15%	12%	22%	33%	2	115.781		
Northern	Trentino Alto Adige	22 TRENTO	69%	46%	35%	28%	23%	40%	54%	36%	27%	22%	18%	31%	43%	29%	22%	18%	15%	25%	32%	2	112.637		
Northern	Emilia Romagna	99 RIMINI	63%	42%	32%	25%	21%	37%	54%	36%	27%	22%	18%	31%	40%	33%	25%	20%	17%	29%	32%	2	138.465		
Northern	Emilia Romagna	36 MODENA	63%	42%	32%	25%	21%	37%	50%	33%	25%	20%	17%	29%	50%	33%	25%	20%	17%	29%	31%	2	179.937		
Northern	Trentino Alto Adige	21 BOLZANO	63%	42%	32%	25%	21%	37%	50%	34%	25%	20%	17%	29%	43%	29%	22%	18%	15%	25%	30%	2	100.629		
Northern	Lombardy	17 BRESCIA	63%	42%	32%	25%	21%	37%	50%	33%	25%	20%	17%	29%	41%	28%	21%	17%	14%	24%	30%	2	189.742		
Middle	Tuscany	49 LEGHORN	66%	44%	33%	26%	22%	38%	48%	32%	24%	19%	16%	28%	45%	26%	19%	15%	13%	24%	30%	2	160.949		
Northern	Veneto	24 VICENZA	63%	42%	32%	25%	21%	37%	48%	32%	24%	19%	16%	28%	39%	24%	18%	15%	12%	23%	29%	2	114.108		
Middle	Umbria	54 PERUGIA	64%	42%	32%	25%	21%	37%	50%	33%	25%	20%	17%	29%	42%	29%	22%	17%	14%	25%	28%	2	163.287		
Southern	Abruzzo	68 PESCARA	63%	42%	32%	25%	21%	37%	50%	33%	25%	20%	17%	29%	36%	21%	16%	13%	11%	19%	28%	2	122.790		
Southern	Campania	65 SALERNO	68%	45%	34%	27%	23%	39%	45%	30%	23%	18%	15%	26%	30%	20%	15%	12%	10%	17%	28%	2	140.580		
Middle	Marche	42 ANCONA	57%	38%	28%	23%	19%	33%	43%	29%	22%	17%	14%	25%	39%	26%	20%	16%	13%	23%	27%	2	101.424		
Northern	Friuli Venezia Giulia	32 TRIESTE	44%	29%	22%	18%	15%	26%	50%	34%	25%	20%	17%	29%	44%	29%	22%	18%	15%	26%	27%	2	205.356		
Main Isles	Tuscany	100 PRATO	57%	38%	28%	23%	19%	33%	45%	30%	23%	18%	15%	26%	35%	24%	18%	14%	12%	21%	27%	2	185.603		
Northern	Emilia Romagna	93 PIACENZA	59%	39%	29%	23%	20%	34%	45%	30%	23%	18%	15%	26%	36%	21%	16%	12%	10%	19%	28%	2	100.286		
Main Isles	Sardinia	92 CAGLIARI	57%	38%	28%	23%	19%	33%	42%	28%	21%	17%	14%	25%	36%	24%	18%	15%	12%	21%	28%	2	158.041		
Northern	Piedmont	3 NOVARA	54%	36%	27%	22%	18%	31%	42%	28%	21%	17%	14%	25%	32%	20%	15%	12%	10%	18%	25%	2	102.862		
Northern	Emilia Romagna	35 REGGIO EMILIA	49%	32%	24%	19%	16%	28%	44%	29%	22%	18%	15%	26%	36%	22%	17%	13%	11%	20%	25%	2	162.290		
Main Isles	Sicily	83 MESSINA	54%	36%	27%	22%	18%	31%	41%	27%	20%	16%	14%	23%	32%	21%	16%	13%	11%	19%	24%	2	243.997		
Southern	Calabria	80 REGGIO CALABRIA	54%	36%	27%	22%	18%	31%	43%	27%	20%	16%	14%	23%	27%	18%	14%	11%	9%	16%	24%	2	185.577		
Northern	Emilia Romagna	39 RAVENNA	48%	32%	24%	19%	16%	28%	39%	26%	19%	15%	13%	22%	33%	23%	17%	14%	11%	20%	23%	2	153.388		
Middle	Lazio	59 LATINA	49%	30%	23%	18%	15%	26%	36%	24%	18%	14%	12%	21%	34%	23%	17%	14%	12%	20%	22%	2	116.490		
Southern	Apulia	73 TARANTO	49%	32%	24%	19%	16%	28%	39%	26%	19%	15%	13%	22%	30%	18%	14%	11%	9%	16%	22%	2	195.130		
Northern	Emilia Romagna	36 FERRARA	54%	36%	27%	22%	18%	31%	37%	25%	18%	15%	12%	21%	24%	17%	12%	10%	8%	14%	22%	2	133.591		
Main Isles	Sardinia	90 SASSARI	48%	32%	24%	19%	16%	28%	41%	28%	21%	17%	14%	24%	16%	11%	8%	7%	6%	10%	20%	2	129.086		
Southern	Apulia	71 FOGGIA	42%	28%	21%	17%	14%	25%	32%	22%	16%	13%	11%	19%	28%	19%	14%	11%	9%	16%	20%	2	153.469		
Middle	Umbria	55 TERNI	40%	26%	20%	16%	13%	23%	34%	23%	17%	14%	11%	20%	28%	19%	14%	11%	9%	16%	20%	2	110.933		
Northern	Emilia Romagna	40 FORLÌ	48%	30%	23%	18%	15%	26%	32%	21%	16%	13%	11%	18%	23%	14%	11%	8%	7%	13%	19%	2	114.683		
Main Isles	Sicily	89 SIRACUSA	41%	27%	20%	16%	14%	23%	32%	21%	16%	13%	11%	18%	25%	17%	13%	10%	9%	15%	19%	2	123.595		
Middle	Tuscany	52 SIENA	86%	61%	43%	34%	29%	50%	59%	39%	29%	23%	20%	34%	48%	31%	23%	18%	15%	26%	37%	3	53.881		
Northern	Lombardy	13 COMO	72%	48%	36%	29%	24%	42%	59%	39%	29%	23%	20%	34%	48%	31%	23%	18%	15%	26%	34%	3	83.175		
Northern	Veneto	26 TREVISO	72%	48%	36%	29%	24%	42%	59%	39%	29%	23%	20%	34%	45%	31%	23%	18%	15%	26%	34%	3	81.642		
Middle	Tuscany	50 PISA	71%	47%	36%	28%	24%	41%	59%	39%	29%	23%	20%	34%	45%	28%	21%	17%	14%	25%	33%	3	87.461		
Northern	Lombardy	12 VARESE	50%	39%	29%	23%	20%	34%	50%	33%	25%	20%	17%	29%	41%	28%	21%	17%	14%	24%	29%	3	82.037		
Middle	Tuscany	46 LUCCA	50%	37%	28%	22%	19%	32%	49%	32%	24%	19%	16%	28%	41%	28%	21%	17%	14%	24%	28%	3	83.228		
Northern	Lombardy	18 PAVIA	54%	36%	27%	22%	18%	31%	49%	32%	24%	19%	16%	28%	38%	26%	19%	15%	13%	22%	27%	3	70.207		
Northern	Liguria	9 SAVONA	54%	36%	27%	22%	18%	31%	43%	29%	22%	17%	14%	25%	39%	26%	20%	16%	13%	23%	28%	3	61.916		
Middle	Marche	41 PESARO*	52%	35%	26%	21%	17%	30%	43%	29%	22%	17%	14%	25%	37%	25%	19%	15%	13%	22%	28%	3	93.488		
Middle	Tuscany	47 PISTOIA	54%	36%	27%	22%	18%	31%	41%	28%	21%	17%	14%	24%	36%	24%	18%	15%	12%	21%	25%	3	89.418		
Northern	Piedmont	4 CUNEO	54%	36%	27%	22%	18%	31%	41%	27%	20%	16%	14%	23%	36%	24%	18%	15%	12%	21%	25%	3	54.970		
Northern	Liguria	8 IMPERIA	59%	39%	29%	23%	20%	34%	41%	28%	21%	17%	14%	24%	30%	20%	15%	12%	10%	17%	25%	3	41.500		
Northern	Friuli Venezia Giulia	30 UDINE*	52%	35%	26%	21%	17%	30%	41%	27%	20%	16%	14%	23%	33%	21%	16%	13%	11%	19%	24%	3	97.880		
Middle	Tuscany	45 MASSA*	45%	30%	23%	18%	15%	26%	41%	27%	20%	16%	14%	23%	39%	26%	20%	16%	13%	23%	24%	3	69.941		
Northern	Valle d'Aosta	7 AOSTA	45%	30%	23%	18%	15%	26%	41%	27%	20%	16%	14%	23%	35%	24%	18%	14%	12%	21%	23%	3	34.726		
Southern	Calabria																								



Fig 13: Housing Affordability Analysis for a 75 sqm apartment: % incidence of Rents on Family Incomes

GEOG. POS.	REGION	Urban Districts Income Brackets 10000€	CENTRAL					MID CENTRAL					PERIPHERAL					TOT. AVER.	URBAN RANK	N° Inhab.		
			10.000	15.000	20.000	25.000	30.000	AVER.	10.000	15.000	20.000	25.000	30.000	AVER.	10.000	15.000	20.000				25.000	30.000
Northern Lombardy	MILAN	270%	180%	135%	108%	90%	157%	188%	125%	94%	75%	63%	109%	120%	80%	60%	48%	40%	70%	112%	1	1.299.633
Middle Latium	ROME	270%	180%	135%	108%	90%	157%	180%	120%	90%	72%	60%	104%	113%	75%	58%	45%	38%	65%	109%	1	2.718.768
Northern Veneto	VENICE	233%	155%	116%	93%	78%	135%	165%	110%	83%	66%	58%	96%	120%	80%	60%	48%	40%	70%	100%	1	268.993
Middle Tuscany	FLORENCE	188%	125%	94%	75%	63%	109%	128%	85%	64%	51%	43%	74%	108%	72%	54%	43%	36%	63%	82%	1	364.710
Southern Campania	NAPLES	210%	140%	105%	84%	70%	122%	135%	90%	68%	54%	45%	78%	75%	50%	38%	30%	25%	44%	81%	1	973.132
Northern Emilia Romagna	BOLOGNA	174%	116%	87%	70%	58%	101%	108%	72%	54%	42%	36%	63%	87%	58%	44%	35%	29%	50%	71%	1	372.256
Northern Liguria	GENOVA	135%	90%	68%	54%	45%	78%	93%	62%	47%	37%	31%	54%	75%	50%	38%	30%	25%	44%	59%	1	610.887
Northern Veneto	VERONA	120%	80%	60%	48%	40%	70%	98%	65%	49%	39%	33%	57%	69%	46%	35%	28%	23%	40%	55%	1	264.191
Northern Piedmont	TURIN	120%	80%	60%	48%	40%	70%	90%	60%	45%	36%	30%	52%	72%	48%	36%	29%	24%	42%	55%	1	908.263
Southern Apulia	BARI	113%	75%	56%	45%	38%	65%	93%	62%	47%	37%	31%	54%	75%	50%	38%	30%	25%	44%	54%	1	322.511
Main Isles Sicily	PALERMO	105%	70%	53%	42%	35%	61%	80%	53%	40%	32%	27%	46%	71%	47%	35%	28%	24%	41%	49%	1	663.173
Main Isles Sicily	CATANIA	101%	67%	50%	40%	34%	58%	72%	48%	36%	29%	24%	42%	50%	40%	30%	24%	20%	35%	45%	1	298.957
Northern Veneto	PADOVA	158%	105%	79%	63%	52%	91%	102%	68%	51%	41%	34%	59%	83%	55%	41%	33%	28%	48%	66%	2	210.173
Northern Emilia Romagna	PARMA	117%	78%	59%	47%	39%	68%	98%	65%	49%	39%	33%	57%	72%	48%	36%	29%	24%	42%	55%	2	178.718
Northern Lombardy	BERGAMO	128%	85%	64%	51%	42%	74%	90%	60%	45%	36%	30%	52%	66%	44%	33%	26%	22%	38%	55%	2	115.781
Northern Trentino Alto Adige	TRENTO	116%	77%	58%	46%	39%	67%	90%	60%	45%	36%	30%	52%	72%	48%	36%	29%	24%	42%	54%	2	112.637
Northern Emilia Romagna	RIMINI	105%	70%	53%	42%	35%	61%	90%	60%	45%	36%	30%	52%	81%	54%	41%	32%	27%	47%	53%	2	138.465
Northern Emilia Romagna	MODENA	105%	70%	53%	42%	35%	61%	83%	55%	41%	33%	28%	48%	83%	55%	41%	33%	28%	48%	52%	2	179.937
Middle Tuscany	LEGHORN	110%	73%	55%	44%	37%	64%	80%	53%	40%	32%	27%	46%	75%	50%	38%	30%	25%	44%	51%	2	160.949
Northern Trentino Alto Adige	BOLZANO	105%	70%	53%	42%	35%	61%	84%	56%	42%	34%	28%	49%	72%	48%	36%	29%	24%	42%	50%	2	100.629
Northern Lombardy	BRESCIA	105%	70%	53%	42%	35%	61%	83%	55%	41%	33%	28%	48%	69%	46%	35%	28%	23%	40%	50%	2	189.742
Northern Veneto	VICENZA	105%	70%	53%	42%	35%	61%	80%	53%	40%	32%	27%	46%	65%	43%	32%	26%	22%	37%	48%	2	114.108
Southern Abruzzo	PESCARA	105%	70%	53%	42%	35%	61%	83%	55%	41%	33%	28%	48%	80%	40%	30%	24%	20%	35%	48%	2	122.790
Middle Umbria	PERUGIA	90%	60%	45%	36%	30%	52%	83%	55%	41%	33%	28%	48%	71%	47%	35%	28%	24%	41%	47%	2	163.287
Southern Campania	SALERNO	113%	75%	56%	45%	38%	65%	75%	50%	38%	30%	25%	44%	80%	33%	25%	20%	17%	29%	46%	2	140.580
Northern Emilia Romagna	PIACENZA	98%	65%	49%	39%	33%	57%	75%	50%	38%	30%	25%	44%	60%	40%	30%	24%	20%	35%	45%	2	100.286
Northern Friuli Venezia Giulia	TRIESTE	74%	49%	37%	29%	25%	43%	84%	56%	42%	34%	28%	49%	74%	48%	37%	29%	25%	43%	45%	2	205.356
Middle Marche	ANCONA	95%	63%	47%	38%	32%	55%	72%	48%	36%	29%	24%	42%	65%	43%	32%	26%	22%	37%	45%	2	101.424
Main Isles Sicily	PRATO	95%	63%	47%	38%	32%	55%	75%	50%	38%	30%	25%	44%	59%	39%	29%	23%	20%	34%	44%	2	185.603
Main Isles Sardinia	CAGLIARI	95%	63%	47%	38%	32%	55%	71%	47%	35%	28%	24%	41%	60%	40%	30%	24%	20%	35%	44%	2	158.041
Northern Emilia Romagna	REGGIO EMILIA	81%	54%	41%	32%	27%	47%	74%	48%	35%	29%	25%	43%	60%	40%	30%	24%	20%	35%	41%	2	162.290
Northern Piedmont	NOVARA	90%	60%	45%	36%	30%	52%	71%	47%	35%	28%	24%	41%	53%	35%	26%	21%	18%	30%	41%	2	102.862
Main Isles Sicily	MESSINA	90%	60%	45%	36%	30%	52%	68%	45%	34%	27%	23%	39%	53%	35%	26%	21%	18%	30%	41%	2	243.997
Southern Calabria	REGGIO CALABRIA	90%	60%	45%	36%	30%	52%	68%	45%	34%	27%	23%	39%	45%	30%	23%	18%	15%	26%	39%	2	185.577
Northern Emilia Romagna	RAVENNA	80%	53%	40%	32%	27%	46%	65%	43%	32%	26%	22%	37%	58%	37%	28%	22%	19%	32%	39%	2	153.388
Southern Apulia	TARANTO	81%	54%	41%	32%	27%	47%	65%	43%	32%	26%	22%	37%	50%	33%	25%	20%	17%	29%	38%	2	195.130
Northern Emilia Romagna	FERRARA	90%	60%	45%	36%	30%	52%	62%	41%	31%	25%	21%	36%	43%	27%	20%	16%	14%	23%	37%	2	133.591
Middle Latium	LATINA	75%	50%	38%	30%	25%	44%	80%	40%	30%	24%	20%	35%	57%	38%	29%	23%	19%	33%	37%	2	115.490
Main Isles Sardinia	SASSARI	60%	40%	30%	22%	18%	46%	69%	48%	35%	28%	23%	40%	27%	18%	14%	11%	9%	16%	34%	2	128.086
Southern Apulia	FOGGIA	71%	47%	35%	28%	24%	41%	94%	36%	27%	22%	18%	31%	47%	31%	23%	19%	16%	27%	33%	2	153.469
Middle Umbria	TERNI	68%	44%	33%	26%	22%	38%	57%	38%	29%	23%	19%	33%	47%	31%	23%	19%	16%	27%	33%	2	110.933
Northern Emilia Romagna	FORLI'	75%	50%	38%	30%	25%	44%	53%	35%	26%	21%	18%	30%	38%	25%	19%	15%	13%	22%	32%	2	114.683
Main Isles Sicily	SIRACUSA	68%	45%	34%	27%	23%	39%	53%	35%	26%	21%	18%	30%	42%	28%	21%	17%	14%	24%	31%	2	123.595
Middle Tuscany	SIENA	143%	95%	71%	57%	48%	83%	98%	65%	49%	39%	33%	57%	75%	50%	38%	30%	25%	44%	61%	3	53.881
Northern Lombardy	COMO	120%	80%	60%	48%	40%	70%	98%	65%	49%	39%	33%	57%	75%	50%	38%	30%	25%	44%	57%	3	83.175
Northern Veneto	TREVISO	120%	80%	60%	48%	40%	70%	98%	65%	49%	39%	33%	57%	75%	50%	38%	30%	25%	44%	57%	3	81.642
Middle Tuscany	PISA	119%	79%	59%	47%	40%	69%	98%	65%	49%	39%	33%	57%	75%	50%	38%	30%	25%	44%	56%	3	87.461
Northern Lombardy	VARESE	98%	65%	49%	39%	33%	57%	83%	55%	41%	33%	28%	48%	68%	45%	34%	27%	23%	39%	48%	3	82.037
Middle Tuscany	LUCCA	93%	62%	47%	37%	31%	54%	81%	54%	41%	32%	27%	47%	69%	46%	35%	28%	23%	40%	47%	3	83.228
Northern Lombardy	PAVIA	90%	60%	45%	36%	30%	52%	81%	54%	41%	32%	27%	47%	63%	42%	32%	25%	21%	37%	45%	3	70.207
Northern Liguria	SAVONA	90%	60%	45%	36%	30%	52%	72%	48%	36%	29%	24%	42%	65%	43%	32%	26%	22%	37%	44%	3	61.916
Middle Marche	PESARO*	87%	56%	44%	35%	29%	50%	72%	48%	36%	29%	24%	42%	62%	41%	31%	25%	21%	36%	43%	3	93.488
Middle Tuscany	PISTOIA	90%	60%	45%	36%	30%	52%	69%	45%	35%	28%	23%	40%	80%	40%	30%	24%	20%	35%	42%	3	89.418
Northern Piedmont	CUNEO	90%	60%	45%	36%	30%	52%	68%	45%	34%	27%	23%	39%	80%	40%	30%	24%	20%	35%	42%	3	54.970
Northern Liguria	IMPERIA	98%	65%	49%	39%	33%	57%	69%	45%	35%	28%	23%	40%	80%	33%	25%	20%	17%	29%	42%	3	41.500
Northern Friuli Venezia Giulia	UDINE	87%	56%	44%	35%	29%	50%	68%	45%	34%	27%	23%	39%	58%	37%	28%	22%	19%	32%	41%	3	97.880
Middle Latium	MASSA*	75%	50%	38%	30%	25%	44%	68%	45%	34%	27%	23%	39%	65%	43%	32%	26%	22%	37%	40%	3	69.941
Northern Valle d'Aosta	AOSTA	75%	50%	38%	30%	25%	44%	68%	45%	34%	27%	23%	39%	68%	39%	29%	23%	20%	34%	39%	3	34.726
Southern Calabria	COSENZA	63%	41%	31%	24%	20%	48%	65%	43%	32%	26%	22%	37%	50%	33%	25%	20%	17%	29%	38%	3	68.657
Middle Tuscany	AREZZO	90%	60%	45%	36%	30%	52%	80%	40%	30%	24%	20%	35%	48%	30%	23%	18%	15%	26%	38%	3	97.493
Northern Piedmont	ASTI	80%	53%	40%	32																	



Finally, we analysed the affordability levels for a standard 75 sqm dwelling size considering a medium-low income (25,000 €/family/year) accordingly to a “rent on family income” incidence not heavier than 25%<sup>12</sup>.

The analysis is supported by a fall-off index<sup>13</sup> expressing the decreasing of the affordability uneasiness moving from urban centre towards periphery. The analysis shows that while Rank 1 cities reveal a rental affordability improvement on average set around 50% (between a minimum affordability level in city centres and a maximum affordability in the peripheral districts), Rank 2 cities expose a smaller fall-off, equal, on average, to 0.2. Finally, Rank 3 cities show a bigger fall-off, up to 0.4, very close to Rank 1 cities.

Starting with Rank 1 cities we can observe that any of the 12 metropolitan areas don't verify the 25% ratio between rental costs and incomes in central or mid-central areas (see Fig. 14). Only Catanzaro, in Calabria, it's a singular case: on average, and only in peripheral districts, it shows an incidence below 24%. As plausibly expected, Milan and Rome are “off limits”: central districts reaches an affordability index overcoming the 100% of a family standard budget (108% of 25,000€/year for both) and, at the same time, they show a 0.6 fall-off index (the result is the maximum value emerging in the Rank 1, that on average is equal to 0.5). The same astonishing result emerges in Naples, that, however, shows a smaller absolute incidence of rents expenditure for central areas.

**Fig 14: Rank 1: Housing Affordability Analysis for a 75 sqm apartment and a 25,000 €/year per family**

GEOG. POSITION	REGION	Income Brackets TOWNS	CENTRE	MID CENTRE	PERIPHERY	FALL OFF
Northern	Piedmont	<b>TURIN</b>	48%	36%	29%	0,4
Northern	Liguria	<b>GENOA</b>	54%	37%	30%	0,4
Northern	Lombardy	<b>MILAN</b>	108%	75%	48%	0,6
Northern	Veneto	<b>VERONA</b>	48%	39%	28%	0,4
Northern	Veneto	<b>VENICE</b>	93%	66%	48%	0,5
Northern	Emilia Romagna	<b>BOLOGNA</b>	70%	43%	35%	0,5
Middle	Tuscany	<b>FLORENCE</b>	75%	51%	43%	0,4
Middle	Latium	<b>ROME</b>	108%	72%	45%	0,6
Southern	Campania	<b>NAPLES</b>	84%	54%	30%	0,6
Southern	Apulia	<b>BARI</b>	45%	37%	30%	0,3
Main Isles	Sicily	<b>PALERMO</b>	42%	32%	28%	0,3
Main Isles	Sicily	<b>CATANIA</b>	40%	29%	24%	0,4
<b>average</b>			<b>68%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>0,5</b>

Source: Authors processing on various data

The Rank 2 shows sustainable affordability levels in all peripheral districts (with average incidence around 24%) and, anyway, in Middle or Southern Italy, it assures rent burdens for mid central areas up to 25% as in Ferrara (25%), Latina (24%), Foggia (22%), Terni (23%), Forlì and Siracusa (21%).

In this second cluster of towns it's remarkable the outcome of Padua, in the North-East (see Fig. 15). It has a percentage incidence of rents on low income brackets that is even

<sup>12</sup> This is the threshold defined in the Italian legislative provision n. 431/98 to indicate the lower limit able to induce a condition of economic discomfort caused by too high rental expenditures in comparison with the total family available budget.

<sup>13</sup> The fall-off index is calculated as the complementary number of the ratio between the housing affordability percentage incidence in peripheral areas and the corresponding value for central districts. Its amount indicates, in approaching the unit (1.00), a major sensitivity of the housing affordability in relation to the three main locations (centre, mid centre and periphery). On the contrary, when the amount tends to zero (0.00), the index indicates a smaller influence of the location variable in determining the affordability levels.

higher than cities belonging to the major ranking. Padua fall-off reaches, in fact, a 0.5, an astonishing result in comparison to the average Rank 2 value (equal to 0,2) and, in particular, to Genoa and Turin, belonging to the Rank 1 and revealing a 0.4 fall-off only.

Fig 15: Rank 2: Housing Affordability Analysis for a 75 sqm apartment and a 25,000 €/year per family

GEOG. POSITION	REGION	Income Brackets TOWNS	CENTRE	MID CENTRE	PERIPHERY	FALL OFF
Northern	Veneto	<b>PADOVA</b>	63%	41%	33%	0,5
Northern	Emilia Romagna	<b>PARMA</b>	47%	39%	29%	0,4
Northern	Lombardy	<b>BERGAMO</b>	51%	36%	26%	0,5
Northern	Trentino Alto Adige	<b>TRENTO</b>	46%	36%	29%	0,4
Northern	Emilia Romagna	<b>RIMINI</b>	42%	36%	32%	0,2
Northern	Emilia Romagna	<b>MODENA</b>	42%	33%	33%	0,2
Middle	Tuscany	<b>LEGHORN</b>	44%	32%	30%	0,3
Northern	Trentino Alto Adige	<b>BOLZANO</b>	42%	34%	29%	0,3
Northern	Lombardy	<b>BRESCIA</b>	42%	33%	28%	0,3
Northern	Veneto	<b>VICENZA</b>	42%	32%	26%	0,4
Southern	Abruzzo	<b>PESCARA</b>	42%	33%	24%	0,4
Middle	Umbria	<b>PERUGIA</b>	36%	33%	28%	0,2
Southern	Campania	<b>SALERNO</b>	45%	30%	20%	0,6
Northern	Emilia Romagna	<b>PIACENZA</b>	39%	30%	24%	0,4
Northern	Friuli Venezia Giulia	<b>TRIESTE</b>	29%	34%	29%	0,0
Middle	Marche	<b>ANCONA</b>	38%	29%	26%	0,3
Main Isles	Tuscany	<b>PRATO</b>	38%	30%	23%	0,4
Main Isles	Sardinia	<b>CAGLIARI</b>	38%	28%	24%	0,4
Northern	Emilia Romagna	<b>REGGIO EMILIA</b>	32%	29%	24%	0,3
Northern	Piedmont	<b>NOVARA</b>	36%	28%	21%	0,4
Main Isles	Sicily	<b>MESSINA</b>	36%	27%	21%	0,4
Southern	Calabria	<b>REGGIO CALABRIA</b>	36%	27%	18%	0,5
Northern	Emilia Romagna	<b>RAVENNA</b>	32%	26%	22%	0,3
Southern	Apulia	<b>TARANTO</b>	32%	26%	20%	0,4
Northern	Emilia Romagna	<b>FERRARA</b>	36%	25%	16%	0,6
Middle	Latium	<b>LATINA</b>	30%	24%	23%	0,2
Main Isles	Sardinia	<b>SASSARI</b>	32%	28%	11%	0,7
Southern	Apulia	<b>FOGGIA</b>	28%	22%	19%	0,3
Middle	Umbria	<b>TERNI</b>	26%	23%	19%	0,3
Northern	Emilia Romagna	<b>FORLI'</b>	30%	21%	15%	0,5
Main Isles	Sicily	<b>SIRACUSA</b>	27%	21%	17%	0,4
<b>average</b>			<b>38%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>0,2</b>

Source: Authors processing on various data

Moving to Rank 3 it's evident a lower connection between urban rank and geographical position. In fact, if in the previous analysis (referred to metropolitan areas and big cities) the differences between the northern and southern affordability levels were evident, the third Rank (represented by towns with a number of inhabitants lower than 100,000) such differences tends to smooth over. What emerges, as previously mentioned, is the presence of a group of small cities, characterized by a significant touristic attraction, as well as Siena, Pisa, Como and Treviso, in which the requested rents for a 25,000 € income brackets, overcome the 50% budget of a low-middle class family (as the Fig.15 shows, in Siena the percentage is higher, equal to 57%).

Fig 16: Rank 3: Housing Affordability Analysis for a 75 sqm apartment and a 25,000 €/year per family

GEOG. POSITION	REGION	Income Brackets TOWNS	CENTRE	MID CENTRE	PERIPHERY	FALL OFF
Middle	Tuscany	SIENA	57%	39%	30%	0,5
Northern	Lombardy	COMO	48%	39%	30%	0,4
Northern	Veneto	TREVISO	48%	39%	30%	0,4
Middle	Tuscany	PISA	47%	39%	30%	0,4
Northern	Lombardy	VARESE	39%	33%	27%	0,3
Middle	Tuscany	LUCCA	37%	32%	28%	0,3
Northern	Lombardy	PAVIA	36%	32%	25%	0,3
Northern	Liguria	SAVONA	36%	29%	26%	0,3
Middle	Marche	PESARO*	35%	29%	25%	0,3
Middle	Tuscany	PISTOIA	36%	28%	24%	0,3
Northern	Piedmont	CUNEO	36%	27%	24%	0,3
Northern	Liguria	IMPERIA	39%	28%	20%	0,5
Northern	Friuli Venezia Giulia	UDINE	35%	27%	22%	0,4
Middle	Tuscany	MASSA*	30%	27%	26%	0,1
Northern	Valle d'Aosta	AOSTA	30%	27%	23%	0,2
Southern	Calabria	COSENZA	33%	26%	20%	0,4
Middle	Tuscany	AREZZO	36%	24%	18%	0,5
Northern	Piedmont	ASTI	32%	27%	18%	0,4
Southern	Piedmont	VERBANIA	32%	24%	21%	0,3
Northern	Lombardy	LODI	32%	24%	20%	0,4
Middle	Tuscany	GROSSETO	31%	25%	18%	0,4
Southern	Molise	CAMPOBASSO	29%	25%	19%	0,3
Southern	Campania	CASERTA	33%	23%	17%	0,5
Northern	Liguria	LA SPEZIA	29%	23%	19%	0,3
Northern	Friuli Venezia Giulia	GORIZIA	25%	23%	23%	0,0
Southern	Abruzzo	L'AQUILA	31%	24%	15%	0,5
Northern	Lombardy	MANTOVA	27%	24%	19%	0,3
Northern	Lombardy	CREMONA	31%	21%	18%	0,4
Northern	Friuli Venezia Giulia	PORDENONE	28%	23%	19%	0,3
Northern	Veneto	BELLUNO	26%	23%	20%	0,2
Northern	Lombardy	LECCO	30%	23%	15%	0,5
Middle	Lazio	VITERBO	30%	22%	16%	0,5
Northern	Piedmont	BIELLA	25%	21%	20%	0,2
Southern	Apulia	LECCE	28%	22%	16%	0,4
Middle	Lazio	FROSINONE	27%	22%	17%	0,4
Southern	Basilicata	MATERA	29%	24%	11%	0,6
Southern	Basilicata	POTENZA	27%	18%	15%	0,4
Middle	Marche	ASCOLI PICENO	25%	19%	15%	0,4
Middle	Marche	MACERATA	25%	20%	14%	0,4
Southern	Apulia	BRINDISI	25%	18%	15%	0,4
Southern	Campania	AVELLINO	26%	18%	13%	0,5
Northern	Piedmont	ALESSANDRIA	24%	16%	16%	0,3
Middle	Lazio	RIETI	21%	19%	16%	0,2
Northern	Veneto	ROVIGO	25%	17%	14%	0,4
Northern	Lombardy	SONDRIO	25%	16%	12%	0,5
Southern	Abruzzo	CHIETI	23%	17%	13%	0,5
Southern	Calabria	CATANZARO	22%	17%	13%	0,4
Southern	Calabria	VIBO VALENTIA	21%	18%	11%	0,5
Southern	Abruzzo	TERAMO	22%	15%	13%	0,4
Main Isles	Sicily	CALTANISSETTA	21%	15%	13%	0,4
Northern	Piedmont	VERCELLI	22%	15%	12%	0,4
Southern	Calabria	CROTONE	20%	14%	13%	0,4
Southern	Campania	BENEVENTO	21%	14%	11%	0,5
Southern	Molise	ISERNIA	21%	14%	11%	0,5
Main Isles	Sicily	TRAPANI	18%	14%	11%	0,4
Main Isles	Sardinia	NUORO	18%	14%	11%	0,4
Main Isles	Sardinia	ORISTANO	18%	13%	10%	0,4
Main Isles	Sicily	AGRIGENTO	17%	13%	11%	0,4
Main Isles	Sicily	RAGUSA	17%	14%	9%	0,5
Main Isles	Sicily	ENNA	17%	11%	10%	0,4
average			29%	22%	18%	0,4

Source: Authors processing on various data

### 3. From the past and current provisional frame to some suggestions: possible joint strategies of intervention

The legislative provisions commonly used in order to develop social housing strategies by the main European governments can be summed up in the following five typologies:

- I Regulation of the private market (in particular the rental markets);
- II Incentives (mainly fiscal);
- III Indirect control of the market through the creation of a large public or a public controlled housing stock;
- IV Housing supply for the vulnerable groups managed by the Government or local authorities;
- V Reduction of the rent burden for low-income groups through family income support allowances.

Italian governments from the late '40s, governments basically opted for the first three kinds of provisions by means of a legislative evolution that can be summed up as follow.

#### *The '50s → typology III*

The first post-war *housing strategy*, acknowledged as the so called “Piano Fanfani”<sup>14</sup> (Act n.43, 28<sup>th</sup> February 1949), aimed at an indirect rental market control by means of a strong supply of new public residential stock. The most important targets of the Deal were, in brief:

- a. to provide the “lower classes” with a strong and affordable rental market;
- b. to realize a planned policy for the emerging construction sector, contributing, at the same time, to diminish the unemployment levels (during the first 7 years nearly 75,000 new apartments were constructed).

#### *The '60s → typology II*

During the '60s the Italian government introduced fiscal incentives and convenient lending policies, with the aim of inducing the middle class families in purchasing their “first home”.

At the same time an important Act was proclaimed: “Dispositions to incentivise the building areas market, in favour of Public Housing Projects”. The legislative provision, known as “Legge Ponte” (Act n. 167/62), introduced in the Italian city plans the so called “P.E.E.P - Piano per l’Edilizia Economica Popolare”<sup>15</sup>.

#### *The '70s → typology I*

During the '70s a intervention of public policies was introduced, as an attempt to control rental prices by means of a heavy regulation governing the private leasing market. (Act n. 392/78 - “Leasing reorder act”, known as the “equo canone”<sup>16</sup> provision).

The act introduced new valuation criteria and incremental indexes, to be stated yearly, on the basis of the increasing “cost of living” index, related to the inflation rate.

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<sup>14</sup> The expression is referred to the “Minister of employment”, Mr Amintore Fanfani, who conceived the Deal.

<sup>15</sup> In English we might translate it in “Council Housing Deal”.

<sup>16</sup> The common italian expression “equo canone” could be translated in “fair rents, set by law”.

**The '80s** → the fast fading of Public Housing policies.

**The '90s** → *typology II: the beginning of a renewed interest in housing policies*

By the '90s, following up with the European monetary agreements, banks started to reduce the interest rates to be paid on loans. As a consequence, the more expedient context promoted not only the strictly private building sector. The lower lending rates had a leverage effect for the building sector in general, promoting at the same time private-public agreements. Both situations were somehow supported by other two conjunctural situations: the Real Estate involvement into finance and the international development of the Subprime loans.

The last provision enacted by the Italian government on the dealing matter is the Act n. 432/98 "Leasing and rent dwelling conditions grants" by means of which the present legal leasing innovation frame and social housing policies are founded. In brief the most significant factors introduced the following:

- a. it introduced proper leasing contracts for the lower classes, providing them with a new contract model, "5 + 3 years" instead of the traditional "4 + 4";
- b. it recognized that university students represent a particularly vulnerable target;
- c. it activated a National Fund to support the Municipalities in which the housing affordability levels are lower;
- d. it promoted fiscal incentive measures on the rental market;
- e. it introduced temporary contracts by law, especially for university students, who generally look for flexible rental conditions.

The University Students cluster is a target to be protected. They tend, in fact, to accept illegal and expensive leasing solutions in order to obtain more flexible agreements in the private market.

Even though this Act introduced new measures in favour of them, a recent study revealed that today only the 40% of students take advantage of the new contract models, while the 20% still uses the traditional "4+4" year model, and finally, only the 11% of students lease a room in a university campus<sup>17</sup>.

### **Today**

It can be estimated that today more than 80% of the Italian people have purchased the house in which they live. This is related either to a social factor and to the so far enacted provisional frame.

During the last years less than a 5% of the new dwelling stock was developed in a public-private agreement<sup>18</sup>: the building sector is at present basically private.

What's more, analysing some recent local government provisions, set at a regional level (see, i.e. *Programma Casa* in Piedmont or *Piano Casa* in Liguria and Lombardy) we can observe a general disconnection of programmes and strategies of interventions, mainly due

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<sup>17</sup> The study was done in 2007 on a 2,000 students sample (source: [www.studenti.it](http://www.studenti.it)).

<sup>18</sup> Note, for example, that in Denmark supply reaches 40% of the new residential stock, in Austria is nearly 30%, 18% in Holland, 14% in Sweden and U.K, 13% in France and Spain (source: Federcasa 2006. Cited in "10 anni per un'altra Torino: decimo rapporto annuale su Torino, Guerrini Associati, Torino, 2009).

to the total lack of a national strategy finalized to any social or economic urban regeneration.

The IV and V strategic typologies of intervention (“Housing supply for the vulnerable groups” and the “Reduction of the rent burden for low-income groups”) have been traditionally weak in the Italian context, and can both be improved according to a pre-condition: a satisfying and deep analysis on the vulnerable social target.

The recent national *Piano Casa* (Housing Deal), aims to provide the dwelling market with a new relevant housing stock, thanks to both private and public funds, in order to institute a unified National Property Fund (see Act n. 133 published the 6<sup>th</sup> August 2008). This is a significant shift, mainly because for the first time the Italian government tries to overcome its traditional “free grants” strategy thanks to the private sector involvement<sup>19</sup>.

Anyway, this isn’t the only strategic tool useful to face the present situation. The housing affordability issue has to be managed inside its complexities and heterogeneous economic and social questions. It requires to develop a punctual local monitoring able to reveal the present sustainability levels in order to offer a more affordable *housing quality*. The data emerging from this study can anyway represent a starting point, useful to provide stakeholders, or simply researchers, with some explanatory hints in order to optimise the new strategies of intervention.

#### *Some sustainable and joint strategies of Intervention*

Any new intervention strategy should respond, as above mentioned, to the pre-conditions resulting from the analysis of the demand, and could be possibly qualified either typologically and by a geographical point of view. In other words it’s necessary to solve, on the one hand, the wide-ranging discomfort faced by the middle-low classes, and on the other, to approach the dwelling strategies towards a wider question: the territorial policy by local authorities<sup>20</sup>. This last issue has to be considered as an essential intervention in order to induce a more sustainable regeneration programme in both metropolitan areas and big cities (especially in Northern Italy) as well as to contribute in enriching the quality supply of the dwelling stock (predominantly in the South).

In other words the new rental policies, on which we have to reflect on, need a strong and binding support coming from urban, social and local approaches.

In order to set up sustainable and joint strategies of intervention, at least mixing together the different 5 kinds of solutions previously argued, it’s important to stress that the public funding policy isn’t sufficient.

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<sup>19</sup> Source: Prof. Franco Prizzon, *Introduzione al Social Housing in Italia*, Convegno Urbanpromo 2008, Venice, 14th november 2008.

<sup>20</sup> Source: Inu-Istituto Nazionale di Urbanistica, *Politiche e strumenti per la residenza sociale*, Rome, 22nd June 2007.

The recent *Piano Casa* proposal is beyond any doubt to be intended as a provisional national-wide framework, while Regions, “Province” and single Municipalities should activate a continuous housing observatory in order to check and select, in the current economic instable context, which situations can be faced according to the following related and more specific questions:

- the available vacant housing stock (in Italy, at present, there are nearly 15,000 housing demands and 30,000 vacant apartments<sup>21</sup>);
- the shortage of building areas;
- the risk of spreading peripheral ghettos;
- the Public Housing low-quality;
- the complex structure of the demand (from young to old people);
- the flexibility as a requirement to be included on the supply side;
- the present misuse of the private rental market management;
- the even more unsustainable economic conditions of next generations.

It is important to note that our analysis outcome shown in “section 1” let us to understand, or, at least, to gather, how the above “related questions” are characterized depending on the urban rank, the geographical position and the inner city location.

As a consequence it’s extremely vital to consider the different social housing strategies as an opportunity to take, in order to realize a double and joined outcome on urban areas, not only targeted to provide vulnerable families through “controlled by law” rental dwelling solutions.

To smooth the relevant gap between discomfort and welfare dwelling conditions local authorities have to activate both economic and planning interventions in order to promote a social mix in city centres, avoiding, at the same time, the present middle-low class migration towards and over the peripheral areas<sup>22</sup>.

## Conclusions

The analysis contribute to clarify the dwelling present discomfort context all over Italy.

The most evident findings are, on the one hand, the requirement of a short-term and widely spread intervention especially in the metropolitan areas both in North and Middle-South of Italy (as well as Milan, Rome, and Turin).

In particular, it’s extremely important to deepen the discussion on the potential demand size for new rentable stock according to the increasing trend of one-parent families, young singles and old people (above all in North Italy), and to capture (especially in the South) the latent requests expressed by a 3 persons family-type at least.

The housing discomfort levels, analysed by means of the spatial affordability fall-off index, indicates, for example in Naples, a rental stock shortage not enough distinguished all over the different urban locations.

Finally, it’s remarkable the situation of some touristic towns, as many small cities in Middle Italy, in which, great university poles are often settled. Here emerges, on the

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<sup>21</sup> Source: ATC - Agenzia Territoriale per la Casa, *Social Housing: Società e cultura dell'abitare*, Politecnico di Torino, Facoltà di Architettura, Turin 15th June 2009.

<sup>22</sup> Source: AA.VV., *10 anni per un'altra Torino: decimo rapporto annuale su Torino*, Guerrini Associati, Turin, 2009.

contrary, the opposite difficulty emerges, due to an excessive gap between central and peripheral affordability. Both situations require a local-referred analysis able to detect the exact demand in order to activate a more sustainable and focused supply.

The joint strategies of intervention above mentioned require, to be performed, a high expertise in managing the whole process by competent local stakeholders (private or public), a pre-condition not ever-present.

Some open issues still remain. First of all the social, economic and political complexity of Southern Italy. Then the difficult interception of the punctual social housing demand, which requires high research programmes to invest in, as well as a deeper analysis on dwelling typology to introduce in the rent market. In particular this last technical issue represents a challenge itself as it can be considered the key factor in the trade-off between the building operating expenses and the construction costs.

In conclusion the social housing strategies demonstrate to be eligible for representing represent an opportunity to carry out innovative dwelling prototypes and integrated strategies of social housing management directed to an unitary aim: the optimization of the close connection between *housing quality* and *housing affordability*.

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