

15 September 2016

## Characteristics of the areas affected by the earthquake of August 24 2016

Istat provides information on the area hit by the earthquake of August 24, 2016. The area includes the 17 municipalities affected by the order that delays the fulfillment of tax obligations due to the severity of the damage: Arquata del Tronto (AP), Acquasanta Terme (AP), Montegallo (AP), Montefortino (FM), Montemonaco (AP), Preci (PG), Norcia (PG), Cascia (PG), Monteleone di Spoleto (PG), Accumoli (RI), Amatrice (RI), Cittareale (RI), Montereale (AQ), Capitignano (AQ), Campotosto (AQ), Valle Castellana (TE) and Rocca Santa Maria (TE).

The earthquake of August 24, 2016 affected four regions of the Apennines in central Italy (Umbria, Marche, Abruzzo and Lazio), six provinces (Perugia, Ascoli Piceno, Fermo, Rieti, L'Aquila and Teramo) and 17 municipalities.

The 17 municipalities affected by the earthquake that suffered serious structural damages cover an area of 1,728 km<sup>2</sup> with less than 25,000 residents.

The municipalities are mostly mountainous. In Lazio 87.2% of the municipalities are located in mountain areas, while in Abruzzo the same percentage amounts to 77.8% of Abruzzo. In these two regions, over 70% of the surface is 900 meters above sea level.

The differences in height is considerable: nearly 13% of the territory is over 1,500 meters above sea level and about 30% is below 900 meters. Only 4.1% of the land is flat (10.2% in the Marche region).

The extension of the total artificial surface (residential and non-residential buildings, infrastructure) is equal to 1.3%. About 50% of the earthquake territory is included in natural protected areas.

In the 17 municipalities hit by the earthquake, the volume of potable water from springs in 2012 reached more than 39 million cubic meters (0.4% of the national sample) while the daily production of potable water was equal to 108 thousand cubic meters.

On a population of about 25 thousand residents, 28.3% have at least 65 years of age (6.3 percentage points over the national average). The percentage of the population aged under 14 years is about 10.2% which is slightly lower than the national average (13.7%).

70.8% of the 22,000 residential buildings of the municipalities damaged by the earthquake were built before 1971 (year in which the anti-seismic regulations relating to technical standards of construction were enforced). The results of the 2011 Census data showed that over 80% of the buildings were in excellent or good conditions while those in bad conditions were less than 1.5% of the total.

In 2010, 1,894 farms of the above mentioned 17 municipalities presented severe structural damages.

In 2013, the per capita value added in the territory considered amounted to 8,400 euros, which is just slightly above half of the national average (15,800 euros). This value was very close to the average value of the South of Italy (8,800 euros).

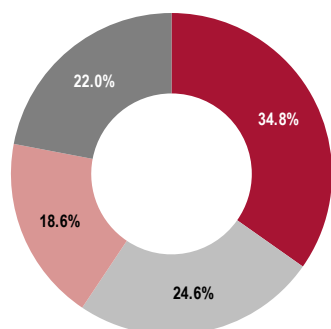
The estimated damage to cultural heritage reported by the *Carabinieri* Headquarters and by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism amounted to 293 goods of cultural interest that were destroyed or severely damaged.

In 2015, 282 tourist accommodation establishments were present, for a total of 8,387 bed places (0.2% of the touristic capacity on the national territory).

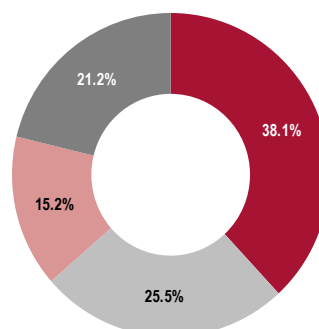
MUNICIPALITIES WITH SEVERE STRUCTURAL DAMAGE BY REGION. Years 2011 and 2016, percentage

Surface (year 2011)

Population (April 2016)



■ Umbria ■ Marche ■ Lazio ■ Abruzzo



■ Umbria ■ Marche ■ Lazio ■ Abruzzo

Source: Istat, demographic balance

**For more details please refer to the Italian version**

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