SOCIAL HOUSING Current trends in the European context and its specific value for the inward urban development in Switzerland

Real Corp 2018, 5th of April 2018, Vienna Roman Streit





Program

- 1. Housing challenges in Europe
- 2. Research questions and methodology of the study
- 3. Definition of social housing
- 4. The social housing sector in Europe recent developments, market shares and allocation criteria with a special focus on Switzerland
- 5. The social housing sector in Switzerland & inward urban development
- Discussion and conclusion



1. Housing challenges in Europe

- **Worsening** Housing affordability in Europe: EU households' expenditure shares used for housing has risen from 22 % (2000) to 25 % (2016)
- 11 % of EU households are **overburdened** by housing costs (household expenditure share > 40 % of disposable income) (EUROSTAT 2017b)
- Lowest income quintile: Overburden rate has risen from 34 to 36 %
- Big regional differences: especially cities and metropolitan regions under pressure (HOUSING EUROPE 2017: 11)



2. Research questions and methodology of the study

Research questions:

- How can the Swiss social housing sector be characterized within its European context?
- How can the Swiss social housing sector contribute to the national spatial strategy of inward urban development?
- What success factors can be identified in this regard in the city of Zurich?

Methodology: Literature study, statistical/GIS analysis, expert interviews



3. Definition of social housing

- Different possibilities to define social housing: rent levels, ownership,
 or the existence of a government subsidy or allocation rules
- In this study: Rent levels → Social rents (cost rents or lower/subsidized)
 as opposed to market rents
- Social housing and non-profit housing are treated as synonyms here
- But: Housing systems differ a lot across countries; terms are used differently (Switzerland: social housing (subsidized) ≠ non-profit housing)

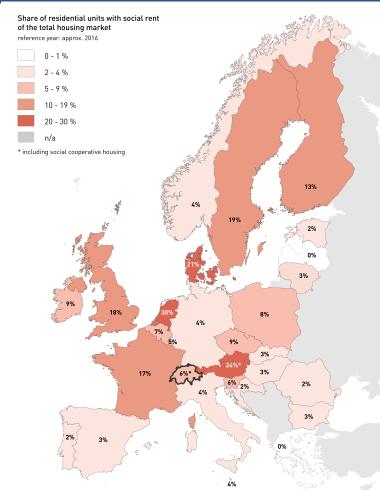


4. The social housing sector in Europe -

Market shares, trends and allocation criteria





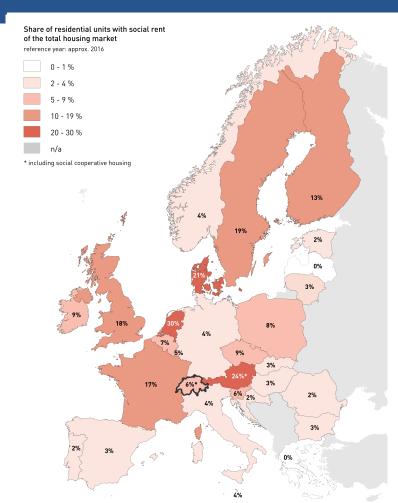


Market shares, ...

- 0 30 % of housing stock
- EU-28: 11 % of housing stock

Market shares of social housing in Europe (approx. 2016).

Data source: HOUSING EUROPE (2017), WBG ZÜRICH (2015)



Market shares, ...

- 0 30 % of housing stock
- EU-28: 11 % of housing stock (HOUSING EUROPE 2017)

... trends, ...

- Declining market shares (SCANLON ET AL. 2014: 5)
- Residualization and targeting (POGGIO, WHITEHEAD 2017: 3)
- More demand side subsidies at the expense of *bricks and mortar* subsidies (NATIONAL HOUSING FEDERATION 2017:6)

... and allocation criteria

	market share of housing with social rents	allocation criteria of housing with social rent		
		universalistic	targeted	
		all population groups	middle- and low- income people	most vulnerable
	>= 20 %	Denmark The Netherlands	Austria	
	11 - 19 %	Sweden	France Finland	France UK
	5 - 10 %	Switzerland	SwitzerlandSloveniaBelgiumPolandLuxemburgCzech Republic	Switzerland Belgium Ireland
	0 - 4 %		Germany Italy Norway Croatia Greece	Germany Spain Latvia Norway Slovakia Lithuania Cyprus Bulgaria Estonia Portugal Hungary Romania Malta

Market shares and allocation criteria of social housing in Europe.

Source: based on CECODHAS (2007: 16), updated and complemented for Norway (SANDLIE, GULBRANDSEN 2017: 55), Croatia (HOUSING EUROPE 2017: 54) and Switzerland (WBG ZÜRICH 2015: 4, BWO et al. 2013: 1, BWO 2012: 4)

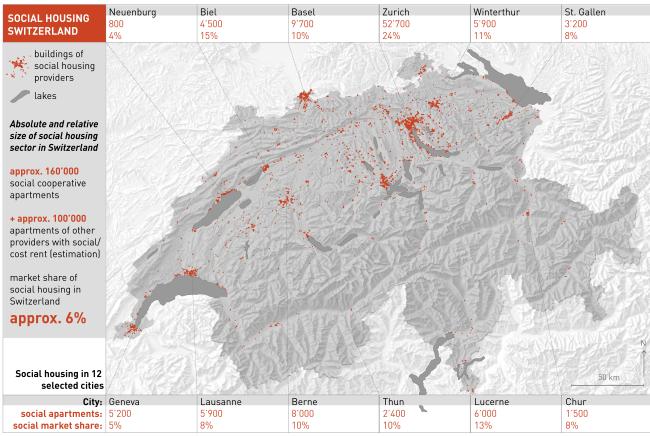


5. The social housing sector in Switzerland -

& inward urban development



5. The social housing sector in Switzerland



Absolute and relative size of the social housing sector in Switzerland and selected cities.

Data source: BWO (2015), STADT ZÜRICH (2018) and LIECHTI (2015)



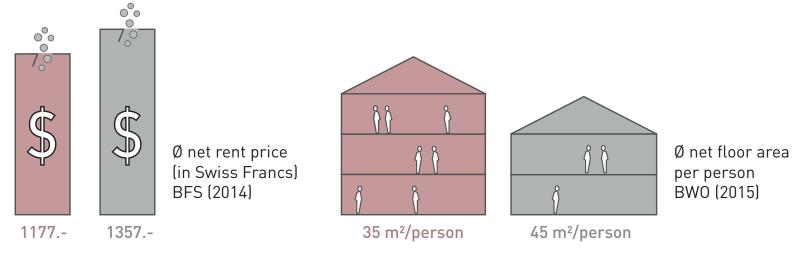
Inward urban development in Switzerland

- Swiss Planning Law (RPG) aimes at an economic land use by directing the future settlement development "inwards" and creating more compact cities and villages (SCHWEIZERISCHE EIDGENOSSENSCHAFT 2018)
- Population growth should be contained, in large parts, in the already built up areas. According to the *Spatial Concept of Switzerland*, particularly urban and suburban areas should cover the bulk of this growth (SCHWEIZERISCHER BUNDESRAT ET AL. 2012)



Aspects of social housing and inward urban development:

Rental prices & living space per person



Rents: 15-20 % lower

Living space per person: 10 m² lower



The case of Zurich: Urban quality & ecological construction



Grünmatt, Zürich. Picture: Georg Aerni



Hunzikerareal, Zürich. Picture: Flurina Rothenberger



The example of Zurich: success factors

- Close long-term partnership of non-profit housing actors and the city
- Active land policy of the city!
- Public-private-partnership through support and demand from the city (e.g. obligation for architectural competitions, high energy standards)
- Acceptance for higher density through quality and comparably low rents
- Remaining challenges: Urban density gaps ("Parzellenurbanismus"), how to raise market shares, housing supply for lowest income people



6. Discussion ...

- Stronger targetting of the people most in need in social housing >
 efficient allocation vs. a promotion of segregation/ghettoisation?
- Right balance of demand and supply side subsidies?
- Path dependancy vs. transferability?

 From Zurich to other cities in Switzerland? From Switzerland to other countries in Europe?
- Role/involvement of profit-oriented housing providers in the provision of affordable housing? Cooperation with non-profit providers?



... and conclusion

- Switzerland as **special case**: rather low share of social housing, but a universalistic allocation scheme for most social (cooperative) housing
- Social housing can play a decisive role for inward urban development
 → economic land use, acceptance of densification (quality, low rents)
- Zurich: Social (cooperative) housing providers as promoters of innovation and quality in the inward urban development
- Importance of bricks and mortar subsidies: control of the city, quality, long-term affordability) → Has to be emphasized more clearly



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