of the above estimates for the residual (1,071,089 bourgeois rooms at 82.5 lire each, and 19,911,890 working-class rooms at 49.5 lire each).<sup>72</sup>

Panel H, row 14 transcribes the estimated values of the constantprice diachronic rent index that captures the effect of the redistribution of the population. It is obtained by weighting rows 1–12 of cols. 1–5 by the cross-section rent index in col. 6, summing the resulting figures and dividing the resulting sums by the totals in row 13, and finally rescaling the resulting ratios so that 1911 = 1. From 1861 to 1911, it would appear, the redistribution of the population raised the constant-price value of the stock of buildings by some 11 percent, augmenting the estimated 63-percent increase in the stock itself.

The revised estimate of the 1911-price value added by residential buildings appears in Table 4.1, col. 23. It is obtained as the product of the rent index in panel H, row 14, geometrically interpolated between the estimated benchmarks and extrapolated to 1913, the new stock index described above, and of course the 1,694 million lire estimate derived for 1911 itself.

## 7.7 GOVERNMENT SERVICES

## 7.7.1 Introduction

The two extant series for the government-services sector, and the new one (Table 4.1, col. 24), are illustrated in Figure 4.1, panel C6.<sup>73</sup> The 2005 series extrapolated the 1911 "benchmark" figure in Rey (2000) using an annual index that geometrically interpolated and extrapolated four census-year data points: the labor-force estimates for 1881, 1901, and 1911 provided by Vitali (1970), and a comparable figure constructed for 1871. As was noted at the time

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>72</sup> This average is less than the constant of the equation that generates the estimates in rows 1–11; it may be noted that that constant folds in the effect of topographical constraints, and that the sample of Italy's larger cities includes a disproportionate number of coastal ones.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>73</sup> The new series is the only services-sector series unchanged from Fenoaltea (2017).