

ACC 10000/146/296 L.S.C./1236 FOOD COST - TRIESTE
July 1945

OST - TRIESTE

uly 1945

Subject : Index on the Cost of Living .

To : A.M.G.

Attached to this letter is a report referring to the cost of living as of 15 July 1945.

We are calculating on the basis of existing minimum calories for an individual, which rate existed during the period of war.

As regards foodstuffs, furnished by ration cards, acquired from authorized and non-authorized markets we have referred to a physical basis with a caloric percentage lower than that necessary.

In fact the statistics in normal times show the following figures:

Workers (heavy)	Calories	4500	per day
" (medium)	"	3200	" "
Clerical workers	"	2550	" "
Female	"	2350	" "
Children (over 9 yrs.)	"	2900	" "
" (under 9 yrs)	"	2500	" "

an average of 3000 calories per day.

For the period of war the calories have been reduced to 70% of normal and therefore the following figure are obtained:

Workers (heavy)	Calories	3150	per day
Workers (medium)	"	2240	" "
Clerical workers	"	1785	" "
Female	"	1645	" "
Child (over 9 yrs.)	"	2030	" "
" (under 9 ")	"	1750	" "

an average of 2100 calories per day.

On the indices indicated by us we use the average of 1743 calories per day, therefore a reduction of 41%. We hold this figure to be the lowest possible.

The average consumed daily per person is indicated by 0.828 Kg.

This quantity is a minimum even for the war period.

On the other hand, the expense is, due to low amount of food distributed by a ration card, amounts to 3.176.70 liras per month or 272.55 liras per day, this figure far from being that which is earned by either the workers of the clerical workers.

One must bear in mind that we have not considered clothing, for which the prices are extremely high, nor have we considered tobacco and that small amount of wine consumed of each meal.

Making a study of the indices for workers and clerical workers we find the difference negligible since the clerical workers have less need of calories but this advantage is taken up by the higher rent that the clerical workers pay.

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Clerical workers	"	1785	" "
Female	"	1645	" "
Child (over 9 yrs.)	"	2080	" "
" (under 9 " ")	"	1750	" "

an average of 2100 calories per day.

On the indices indicated by us we use the average of 1743 calories per day, therefore a reduction of 41%. We hold this figure to be the lowest possible.

The average consumed daily per person is indicated by 0.328 Kg. This quantity is a minimum even for the war period.

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BILANCIO PER IL CALCOLO DEL NUMERO INDICE DEL COSTO DELLA VITA NELLA ZONA
DI TRIESTE

PER UNA FAMIGLIA COMPOSTA DA : 1 CAPO FAMIGLIA + MOGLIE + 1 FIGLIO DI ANNI 9 - 18 + 1 FIGLIO DI ANNI 0 - 9

Generi Alimentari e accessori	Quantità		Calorie	Tessera		Mercato libero autorizzato		Mercato non auto
Pane	kg.	31 50	83475	5.—	157.50			
Pasta	"	4 —	22000	7.—	28.—			
Riso	"	4 —	14000					120.—
Farina granoturco	"	4 —	14000					45.—
Patate	"	12 80	11520			24.—	307.20	
Fagiuoli	"	4 —	13600					70.—
Bietola	"	1 50				10.—	15.—	
Zucchini	"	2 50				25.—	62.50	
Cetrioli	"	2 —				48.—	96.—	
Spinaci	"	4 —				24.—	96.—	
Melanzane	"	2 —	3200			48.—	96.—	
Insalate diverse	"	3 —				32.—	96.—	
Radichio	"	1 —				48.—	48.—	
Agli	"	— 40				30.—	12.—	
Cipolle	"	1 82				25.—	42.50	
Frutta fresca	"	9 44				40.—	377.60	
Carne bovina	"	2 —		119.—	11.90			280.—
Uova	N°	16	1280.			21.—	336.—	
Latte	lt	15	7500	10.—	150.—			
Formaggio grana	kg.	— 50	1750					780.—
Surrogato di caffè	"	— 60				60.—	36.—	
Conserva di pomodoro	"	— 60	397	56.—	33.60			
Olio	lt	1 —	9000	80.—	16.—			900.—
Burro	kg.	— 50	3800					850.—
Lardo	"	— 50	4452	50.—	25.—			
Strutto	"	— 50	5500					800.—
Pesce fresco	"	3 —	6000			45.—	135.—	
Zucchero	"	2 —	7800	34.—	68.—			720.—
Sale	"	1 20		4.—	4.80			
Aceto	lt	1 —				80.—	80.—	
Minestra in polvere	kg.	— 10		30.—	3.—			
Elettricità - Illuminazione e cottura	kw	27 —				3.—	89.—	
Legna da ardere	kg	150 —						7.—
Affitto abitazione 4 vani							180.—	
Spese colturali e scolastiche							110.—	
Articoli casalinghi							100.—	
Lavandaia e pulizia generale							200.—	

BILANCIO PER IL CALCOLO DEL NUMERO INDICE DEL COSTO DELLA VITA NELLA ZONA
DI TRIESTE

FAMIGLIA COMPOSTA DA : 1 CAPO FAMIGLIA + MOGLIE + 1 FIGLIO DI ANNI 9 - 18 + 1 FIGLIO DI ANNI 0 - 9

Vari e	Quantità		Calorie	Tessera		Mercato libero autorizzato		Mercato libero non autorizzato		TOTALE
	kg.	31 50	83475	5.—	157.50					157.50
	"	4 —	22000	7.—	28.—					28.—
	"	4 —	14000					120.—	480.—	480.—
	"	4 —	14000					45.—	180.—	180.—
	"	12 80	11520			24.—	307.20			307.20
	"	4 —	13600					70.—	280.—	280.—
	"	1 50	3200			10.—	15.—			15.—
	"	2 50				25.—	62.50			62.50
	"	2 —				48.—	96.—			96.—
	"	4 —				24.—	96.—			96.—
	"	2 —				48.—	96.—			96.—
	"	3 —				32.—	96.—			96.—
	"	1 —				48.—	48.—			48.—
	"	— 40				30.—	12.—			12.—
	"	1 82				25.—	42.50			42.50
	"	9 44				40.—	377.60			377.60
	"	2 —		119.—	11.90			280.—	548.10	560.—
	N°	16	1280.			21.—	336.—			336.—
	lt	15	7500	10.—	150.—					150.—
	kg.	— 50	1750					780.—	390.—	390.—
	"	— 60				60.—	36.—			36.—
	"	— 60	397	56.—	33.60					33.60
	lt	1 —	9000	80.—	16.—			900.—	704.—	720.—
	kg.	— 50	3800					850.—	425.—	425.—
	"	— 50	4452	50.—	25.—					25.—
	"	— 50	5500					800.—	400.—	400.—
	"	3 —	6000			45.—	135.—			135.—
	"	2 —	7800	34.—	68.—			720.—	652	720.—
	"	1 20		4.—	4.80					4.80
	lt	1 —				80.—	80.—			80.—
	kg.	— 10		30.—	3.—					3.—
zione e	kw	27 —				3.—	89.—			89.—
ani	kg	150 —						7.—	1050.—	1050.—
stiche							180.—			180.—
							110.—			110.—
							100.—			100.—
nerale							200.—			200.—

	kg.	- 50	3800						850.—
Lardo	"	- 50	4452	50.—	25.—				
Strutto	"	- 50	5500						800.—
Pesce fresco	"	3 —	6000			45.—	135.—		
Zucchero	"	2 —	7800	34.—	58.—				720.—
Sale	"	1 20		4.—	4.80				
Aceto	lt	1 —				80.—	80.—		
Minestra in polvere	kg.	- 10		30.—	3.—				
Elettricità - Illuminazione e cottura	kw	27 —				3.—	89.—		
Legna da ardere	kg	150 —							7.—
Affitto abitazione 4 vani							180.—		
Spese culturali e scolastiche							110.—		
Articoli casalinghi							100.—		
Lavandaia e pulizia generale							200.—		
Tramvie o abbon. ferroviario							55.—		
				497.80		2569.80			

INDICI

D e n o m i n a z i o n e	MENSILE		GIORNALIERA	
	pro FAMIGLIA	pro CAPITE	pro FAMIGLIA	pro CAPITE
Calorie	209,274	52,318	6,975	1,743
Viveri in kg.	99,40	24.85	3.313	0.828
Somma occorrente in Lire	8176.70	- - -	272.55	- - -

UFFICIO
TRI

Trieste, 18 luglio 1945

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kg.	-	50	3800					850.—	425.—	425.—
"	-	50	4452	50.—	25.—					25.—
"	-	50	5500					800.—	400.—	400.—
"	3	—	6000			45.—	135.—			135.—
"	2	—	7800	34.—	68.—			720.—	652	720.—
"	1	20		4.—	4.80					4.80
lt	1	—				80.—	80.—			80.—
kg.	-	10		30.—	3.—					3.—
kw	27	—				3.—	89.—			89.—
kg	150	—						7.—	1050.—	1050.—
							180.—			180.—
							110.—			110.—
							100.—			100.—
							200.—			200.—
							55.—			55.—
				497.80		2569.80		5109.10		8176.70

INDICI

n e	MENSILE		GIORNALIERA	
	pro FAMIGLIA	pro CAPITE	pro FAMIGLIA	pro CAPITE
	209,274	52,318	6,975	1,743
	99,40	24.85	3.313	0.828
	8176.70	— — —	272.55	— — —

UFFICIO DEL LAVORO
TRIESTE

Trieste, 18 luglio 1945



Translation Baldazzi

/js

TO : the PROVINCIAL LABOUR OFFICE
Triest

The report submitted by the Statistics Office for the month of September concerning the fluctuation of the cost of living and wages has been greatly appreciated and considered in detail by this Sub-Commission.

Owing to the fact that such data and news are of particular interest at this moment, we would like to be enabled to compare them with those relating to other towns of Italy.

But, to this effect it is indispensable to reach a certain degree of uniformity as to the methods of drawing up the calculations, as well as a complete, detailed knowledge of the criterions followed in each town.

Therefore, at the same time that we are pointing out to this Labour Office a few remarks of a methodological character made by this Sub-Commission concerning the calculations of the cost of living and wages in the town of Triest, we are kindly asking you to send us for the next months a short technical report outlining the criterions that you are adopting for the drawing up of the data in question.

COST OF LIVING

a) Food item

1. Which considerations have been taken into account for drawing up the monthly alimentary balance for a family whose composition is remarkably different from a family generally considered as typical in respect to this kind of calculations, that is, composed of 5 persons (parents and 3 sons under 10 years of age) and equal = according to the Lust's coefficients of reduction = to 373 consuming units?

2. Is the balance maintained constant (according to the ontological criterion followed in each Province), that is with fixed quantities for each kind of food during all the months of the statistical survey or is it undergoing a change from one month to another? In such case, for what reason this Labour Office has preferred the balance on a mobile basis, which involves many methodological inconveniences and it is often a cause of arbitrary inferences by the compilers of the balance?

3. In the case that the standard balance is maintained constant, as it would be preferable, why is it that the number of calories absorbed day by day is referred to pro-capita units, instead of consuming units (one adult man) as it is usually done for pointing out synthetically the energetical value of a given alimentary regime?

4. The number of calories per kilogram attached to each kind of food, appears remarkably different from that used in other provinces of Italy. What is the source of such coefficients? For instance, such a difference is very remarkable for the soup produce, to which it is apportioned an energetic value of only 1.000 calories per kilogram (16.000 calories: 16 kilograms of soup produce), while it is well known that the energetical values of paste, rice, wheat' flour and maize are about 3.500 calories per kilogram. It appears therefore obvious that the outcome of the whole balance and of the respective monthly expenses, must be notably affected by these different estimates. With the object of rectifying these divergences we enclose a prospectus showing the energetical values of each kind of food, as it appears in the tables supplied by the Research' Council, which are used also by the Central Statistics Institute for such a kind of calculations.

5. It would be preferable to register in a special column of the table (A) the quantity of each food acquired with the food-card, as well as that of the food purchased on the free market, for the purpose of getting an immediate notion of the quantities of foodstuffs distributed through the food-card in comparison to the total food needs of the family.

CLOTHING ITEM

1. Considering that the object of this kind of studies is not to ascertain the real standard of life of a standard workers' family, but only to determine throughout the time the fluctuation of prices, that is to say, of the purchasing power of the money, it would be convenient to calculate also the monthly expenses for clothing, to be computed on the basis of a minimum and constant use of clothing throughout the time, as well as on a basis of the maximum presumable duration of each item of clothing, as expressed in twelfths.

0) Aggregate index numbers.

1. As far as the comparison with the preceding

month is concerned, it would be advisable to quote, in addition to the percentages, also the absolute figures of the amount of expenses for each item of the family budget of the two or more months under consideration.

2. Are the index numbers on a basis of 1938=100 of the family budget' total expense, calculated on a alimentation family balance with fixed and immutable quantities throughout the time? In other words, is the alimentation budget of 1945 equal to that of 1938?

3. As regards the graphics n.1 and following, it would be desirable to set in at foot of each one of them a short inscription apt to facilitate the reading of the same.

PAGES

1. Concerning wages and salaries it would be useful to know which industries, commercial firms, what kind of Bank or Insurance Institute, as well as which public agencies or maritime enterprises have been taken into consideration for the statistical survey of salaries and wages quoted in the table at page 18.

2. It would be likewise very useful to explain to what category of workers are pertaining the labour recompenses, and furthermore if it is a question either of contractual or de facto wages and salaries.

3. The table at page 18 could be implemented by specifying distinctly the various elements forming the aggregate wage or salary.

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