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COST OF LIVING - ROME

JUNE 1944. JULY 1945

URING - ROME

JULY 1945

Translator LAFORRAC

CONFEDERAL LABOR CHAMBERECONOMIC INFORMATION

Nº 1 (25/6/44)

Cost of Living the following statistics refer to the present period and to a worker's family made up of a husband, wife and three children of minor age.

WEEKLY AVERAGE EXPENSE

<u>FOOD</u>	L.1	109,-	76,10 %
<u>CLOTHING</u>	"	141,-	9,70 %
<u>RENT</u>	"	49,50	3,40 %
<u>HEAT AND ELECTRIC LIGHT</u>	"	4,50	0,30 %
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>	"	154,-	10,50 %
		L.1.458	100 %

Illegal Market These statistics make it clear that the 88 % of the total expense is due to the black market (the 44,72% of food stuffs are bought at the black market).

Firm Messes The Labor Chamber's interest for the firm messes are bringing good results. From 5 June to 30 June 23 requests for setting up new messes have been submitted from the Labor Chamber to the S.E.P.R.A.L.

For the setting up of new messes the firms must send their requests in duplicate copy to this Labor Chamber specifying :

- 1) The seat of the firm
- 2) The location of the mess
- 3) The firm activities
- 4) Type of mess (workers or employees)
- 5) Number of workers or employees lunching.

In every mess a food stock record must be kept and the names of the workers or employees eating at the mess must also be registered.

The firm commissions will check and sign the above registers

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monthly and will also see that the cooking, preparation, distribution and payment of food is properly made.

Every firm commission is begged to nominate a member who is to act as liaison with this Labor Chamber for all matters concerning the firm mess.

FOOD SUPPLEMENTS FOR WORKERS

1) Normal Supplements - In these days the Food Card Office had asked some workers who were after bread supplements the estimate seen by this Labor Chamber.

It is stated that the misunderstanding has now been cleared:

Workers that are entitled to the normal work supplements must address themselves to the Food Card Office (Via dell'Ara Massima) from which they will receive the supplement cards.

The worker must always carry with him a declaration of the firm proving that he is actually working.

2) HEAVY AND VERY HEAVY SUPPLEMENTS

To obtain heavy and very heavy supplements the procedure is the same as above only the address in S.E.P.R.A.L. Via delle Grazie n° 3.

The Confederal Labor Chamber

ECONOMIC INFORMATION

N° 2 (19/7/1944)

COST OF LIVING AND SALARIES

The statistics of Economic Information N° 1 of last June referring to the cost of living must be compared with the cost of living of the past.

	<u>Nov.</u> 1940	<u>Nov.</u> 1943	<u>Average of</u> <u>April - May - June</u> 1944
Worker's family			
weekly expense L.	194,-	805,-	1.458,-
index number "	100,-	420,-	751,-

This shows that from Nov. 1940 to this day the cost of living has increased 751 %.

A look at the quantities used makes it clear that the firm messer and popular messer have been of great help to the workers food problem.

In relation with these results the Labor Chamber has discussed the question of salary increases.

The workers' organizations had to consider only one fact; with the actual salaries it is not possible to keep up with the cost of living. Therefore, only salary increases can help to better this situation.

If the authorities and the Government make it possible to reduce the cost of living the workers organizations will surely adapt themselves to the new situation.

A number of discussions have been carried on about the salary increases. However the fact is that to meet the high cost living a worker ought to receive 1400 - 1450 lire weekly.

Unemployment disoccupation is still high.

Although no statistics can now be furnished, the most important and largest firms of the city are closed or are working on a small scale.

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The large and medium size firms are in crisis while the small ones are starting to work again .

The want of products and the large amount of available money in circulation raise the demand which only the small industries and artisan shops manage to satisfy. On the other hand a legal and illegal transport business is going on with all the products which can be brought to Rome from the freed regions. These are good times for the commercial people, for the small industries and for the artisans.

These three categories seem to be in a very good position, because salaries are low, the large industries are in crisis, workers are available, and market prices are high.

This particular economic situation is however the most unfavourable for the working classes which has to meet the continuous raising of prices by selling silverware, by making debts or by dealing with black market operations.

Salary increases and disoccupation are the very most important problems of the day. Nevertheless we cannot speak of salary increases if the number of employees and workers is not raised.

However the Labor Chamber thinks that the salary increases do not harm the employment problem. Therefore the action undertaken to increase salaries is completely independent from the actual disoccupation.

Herewith attached are some statistics on the cost of living.

Translator LATOP CA

NOTATIONS OF THE TABLES ON THE COST OF LIVING IN ROME

Attachment A) Situation of the cost of living in Nov. 1940 of a medium worker's family (5 people i.e., parents and three children of minor age). Such an investigation was carried out starting from pre-scheduled consumer needs considered as medium for a worker's family. On these consumer needs of fixed quantities the well known market prices of November 1940 were applied.

Situation of the cost of living in Nov. 1943 (always considering a medium sized worker's family). Even these statistics were drawn up applying to the fixed quantities prices of November 1943.

In this second table there is no distinction between black market and rationed food stuffs and therefore the quantities and the values are total.

Situation of the cost of living in April, May, June 1944.

The new food situation did not permit to start from a fixed quantity that the worker could not buy anymore because of its price, and that many times was not found in the black market.

It seemed advisable instead to consider the worker's family situation as it really was and to establish -without referring to statistics - the quantities bought and the prices paid.

It was then decided that the investigation should be carried out on two normal worker's families. The two families at the end of the week put down on a specific form the list of the quantities and expenses made during the week.

Contemporarily the forms are given to the housewife of the family on which the investigation is carried out; the housewife speaks to the statistician personally to furnish him all the explanation necessary to give the finishing touches indispensable for every single expense.

The elaboration of the statistics gathered in this manner gives a truer picture of the actual expenses of the two families.

The objection that a more careful and extensive investigation could bring about better results seems to be correct for the present period in which the market situation the quality of goods, the quantity of consumer needs and prices fluxuate so frequently;

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hence there is no possibility for the statistician to check every single family expense at the moment the form is turned in.

The Labor Chamber believes that the method may be considered adequate to the situation and sufficiently nearer to reality. Naturally as soon as possible the investigation will be carried out more extensively i.e. on five workers families.

NOTATIONS FOR ALL THE TABLES

No indications have been given to "quantities" relative to clothing - rent - light - etc. The quantities concerning food stuffs have instead been strictly detailed.

Every column has two sub sections distinguished by letters "q" and "p" which respectively stand for "quantity" and "price".

As a unit of measure the kilogram will be used for all solid stuffs (and for oil), the liter for liquids, number for eggs, for messer (the number of plates).

The mess soup is considered rationed food.

TABLES RESUMING QUANTITIES AND VALUES

It was believed to make tables resuming quantities and values in order to make a comparison between the various periods of time.

SUMMARY OF A WORKERS FAMILY EXPENSE

	Nov. 1940	Nov. 1943	April 1944	May 1944	June 1944	April, May, June 1944 Average expenses	Average Blash Market expense	
<u>FOOD</u>								
Block Market and Free Market L.			935	939	993	973	88%	67%
Rationed Food "	139	643	124	136	148	136	12%	
Food Total	139	643	1109	1075	1141	1109	100%	
Clothing	14	69	253	106	66	141	-	
Rent	21	28	67	19	64	50		33%
Heat and Light	2	3	8	2	4	4.5		
Miscellaneous	18	62	166	116	179	153.5		
	194	805	1603	1317	1454	1458		100%
Index number	100	420				751		

SUMMARY OF THE QUANTITIES USED IN NOV. 1940

Nov. 1943 - April - May - June 1944

		Nov. 1940 and Nov. 1943 (1)	April 1944	May 1944	June 1944
Black Market and Free Market	Kg.		15,741	20,476	17,300
Rationed Food	"	36,930	13,031	8,566	11,457
(2) Weight of the quantities used	"	36,930	28,772	29,042	28,757
Popular Messes and Firm Messes (2)	n°		6,-	25,245	14,125
Total weight of quantities used	Kg.	36,930	30,572	36,615	32,994

- (1) The quantities between Nov. 1940 and Nov. 1943 do not result in variance because the revelation method is based on fixed quantities and on varying prices.
- (2) The Firm Messes and Popular messes have given great help in diminishing the consumers needs of 1944 in respect to the past years. The soups have been counted considering them of 300 gr. each.

SUMMARY OF FOOD QUANTITIES USEDIN APRIL, MAY, JUNE 1944

		Average weekly consumption			Average Monthly consumption	Average Black Market Expense
		April	May	June		
<u>Block Market and Free Market</u>						
Solid Food	Kg.	13,347	18,150	15,870	15,789	
Liquid Food	lt.	1,931	1,780	1	1,570	
Eggs	No	4,625	5,375	4,375	3,407	
Weight of the quantities	Kg.	15,741	20,476	17,300	17,839	53%
<u>Food Rationing</u>						
Solid Food	Kg.	9,386	4,830	8,199	7,638	
Liquid "	lt.	2,833	3,545	3,125	3,168	
Eggs	No	3,125	1,955	1,250	3,509	
Popular Messes	No	6	25,245	14,125	15,123	
Firm Messes						
Weight of the quantities		14,831	16,139	15,694	15,554	47%
<u>TOTALS</u>						
Solid Food	Kg.	23,233	22,980	24,069	23,427	
Liquid "	lt.	4,764	5,325	4,125	4,738	
Eggs	No	7,750	7,370	5,625	6,915	
Popular Messes		6	25,245	14,125	15,123	
Firm Messes						
Weight of the quantities	Kg.	30,572	36,615	32,994	33,393	100%

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PRESENT COST OF LIVING IN ROME AND NAPLESINTRODUCTION

1. The cost of living figures that have been obtained to date are insufficient to make any final decisions on the subject but they do provide evidence of two very important facts

- a) The comparative cost of food in Rome and Naples
- b) That many working class families in Rome must be suffering from malnutrition.

ROME

2. The information from Rome is divided into two parts
- a) A study made by the Central Institute of Statistics to determine the minimum daily cost of food for a Roman family of four
 - b) The weekly budgets of twelve working class families.

THEORETICAL POINTS

3. The study mentioned in para 2 a was prepared during the first week of July 44 and was based on an arbitrary figure of 7065 calories for the whole family. This figure is much below that necessary to maintain health but was taken as a reasonable average of what such a family might in fact at this present time consume. The total was based on approximately 2100 calories for the man and 1600 each for the wife and two children.

4. The number of calories indicated above are getting very near the "starvation" level for physiologists in general lay down that a daily average on the region of 2400 calories daily are required as a preservation ration for a man in a state of rest while or light worker will require additional calories estimated by different authors to range between 140 and 300.

5. The cost of the daily food for the hypothetical family described above was prepared in three ways.

- a) If all the food had been bought at legal prices
- b) If all the food had been bought in the black market
- c) If food was bought at legal prices up to the possible limit of rations etc and the surplus in the black market.

The resulting figures were as follows:-

a.	b.	c.
127.22	407.20	305.58

ACTUAL BUDGETS

6. An enquiry was made into the weekly expenses of twelve working class families in Rome for the week ending 12 July 44 of which the following table is a summary.

Family	No in family	Daily Income	Average for family Total expense	Cost of food
1	1	129	172	79
2	3	110	98	72
3	4	93	387	305
4	6	42	428	395
5	3	---	411	312
6	6	115	148	135
7	5	138	400	322
8	5	56	442	448
9	3	---	264	186
10	7	46	225	217
11	5	84	392	519
12	7	83	142	54
Total Average		72	264	212

7. These are remarkable discrepancies between the figures given by different families and it is difficult to understand that family No's 1, 2 and 12 could contrive to spend so much less than the other nine families.

The answer, is that these three families have thought it inadvisable to declare what they buy on the black market.

8. It will be obvious from these figures when compared with the minimum daily cost of food para 5 col c. that if these twelve families and these expenses are typical then the working class of Rome are dangerously below a reasonable level of nutrition.

9. It is unfortunate that time and resources did not permit a longer and larger inquiry **5803** which would obviously bear more weight but there is no reasons to suppose that th

averages shown above are not approximately correct.

NAPLES

10. An enquiry is being conducted in Naples into actual working family budgets but so far no result have been received. Information is available however showing an interesting comparison in cost of living for the period since the beginning of this year.

NEAPOLITAN LIVING COSTS

11. The following table is divided into two considerations
- a) Actual expenses and index numbers
 - b) Expenses and index numbers that would exist if the quantity of calories available in Jan 44 had remained the same to date.

Index no of 100 for Jan 44 is used for comparison
The expenses are entirely cost of food.

	<u>a</u>		<u>b</u>	
	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Index</u>
Jan	3458	100	3458	100
Feb	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mar	2579	105	3968	115
Apr	3371	97	3982	115
May	3483	100	4123	119
Jun	3455	99	4120	119
Jul (1st week)	2275	65	3674	106

12. The figures of L. 2275 a week for a hypothetical family is based upon a diet that provides 2614 calories daily for each person. This is higher than the estimated pre war figure of 2500 (see "Italian Basic Handbook") and considerably higher than the 1942 ration of 2100.

Therefore it is quite certain that in fact the average working class family in Naples is existing on a smaller weekly diet expense than the figures in para 11.

COMPARISON ROME/NAPLES

13. The weekly food cost for a typical ²¹5802 in Naples is, as shown above for the first week in July:-

At the same period, an equal quantity of food purchased in Rome would have cost:-

Index for Naples	100
Index for Rome	111

2275

2538

CONCLUSION

14. The information set forth above suggests that there is sufficient difference in cost of food and therefore cost of living, for the average proportion spent on food in the budgets of para 6 is 80%, in various provinces to suggest the possibility of a "sliding scale" for Armed Force wages which scale will be the subject of an early investigation.

7 August 1944

J. TOPLINE
(apt RA 403 (CA))

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Dea d'Amato Translat. n

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE WEEKLY EXPENSE OF THE FOOD BUDGET OF A FAMILY IN ROME, IN SEPTEMBER 1942 AND IN 1944-

1) The weekly budget for a standard family composed of 5 persons, (parents and 3 children) suggested by the Provincial Labor Office in Rome has been taken as a basis of computation, in as much as it corresponds to an energy giving daily ration of 2,080 calories for consuming unit, which is to be considered as a "minimum of subsistence" below which one cannot go (see table n° 1)

2) Examining the quantity of food distributed in Rome in September 1942, it is found that the rationed share of products, assured to the roman population the minimum of subsistence above mentioned, since it furnished a daily energy ration of 2,200 calories for consuming unit.

3) The quantity of foodstuff distributed in Rome in September 1944 has furnished instead only 60% of the requirements for this minimum of subsistence, in as much as it corresponds to a daily energy ration of 1315 calories for consuming unit.

4) Supposing that in Rome in September 1944 were distributed the quantity of foodstuff sufficient to fill the requirements shown by the standard-Budget, and that it could be bought entirely at official prices, it would result in comparison to September 1942 that the total cost of the expense for foodstuff, valued in both cases to the respective official prices--has risen 5 times its value (500%) (See table No. 2)

5) Since in reality the quantity of foodstuff distributed in September 1944 is far below that of the standard-budget, it results that a considerable quantity of foodstuff must be bought at black market prices. The relative expense for the purchase of this foodstuff results to be almost double (L. 1104) of that relative to the purchase of foodstuff distributed at official prices (L. 696,90)

6) Summing up these two figures it results an aggregate effective expense for food supplies equal to L. 1802,93 (see table No. 3).

Since in September 1942 the same quantity of foodstuff incurred an expense of L. 192,65, it implies that the cost for food

subsistence" below which one cannot go (see table n° 1)

2) Examining the quantity of food distributed in Rome in September 1942, it is found that the rationed share of products, measured to the roman population the minimum of subsistence above mentioned, since it furnished a daily energy ration of 2,200 calories for consuming unit.

3) The quantity of foodstuff distributed in Rome in September 1944 has furnished instead only 60% of the requirements for this minimum of subsistence, in as much as it corresponds to a daily energy ration of 1315 calories for consuming unit.

4) Supposing that in Rome in September 1944 were distributed the quantity of foodstuff sufficient to fill the requirements shown by the standard-budget, and that it could be bought entirely at official prices, it would result in comparison to September 1942 that the total cost of the expense for foodstuff, valued in both cases to the respective official prices-has risen 5 times its value (500%) (see table No. 2)

5) Since in reality the quantity of foodstuff distributed in September 1944 is far below that of the standard-budget, it results that a considerable quantity of foodstuff must be bought at black market prices. The relative expense for the purchase of this foodstuff results to be almost double (L. 110%) of that relative to the purchase of foodstuff distributed at official prices (L. 698,90)

6) Summing up these two figures it results an aggregate effective expense for food supplies equal to L. 1802,93 (see table No. 3).

Since in September 1942 the same quantity of foodstuff incurred an expense of L. 192,65, it implies that the cost for food supplies for the standard family has, on the whole, risen to 9 times in comparison to September 1942 (935%) (see table No. 3)

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COMPARISON BETWEEN QUANTITIES OF FOOD-STUFFS WEEKLY DISTRIBUTED BY RATION CARDS IN ROME - SEPTEMBER 1942 - SEPTEMBER 1944 AND QUANTITIES OF FOOD-STUFFS INCLUDED IN THE STANDARD BUDGET OF A TYPICAL FAMILY (1)

Food Stuffs	Standard budget kg.	Distributed by ration-cards		N O T E S	
		Sept. 1942	Sept. 1944	September 1942	Sept.
Bread	9.142	5.950	7.700	gr. 150 daily * gr. 100 for the chief family	gr. 200 daily *
Pasta	2.611	2.331	0.959	Kg. 2 monthly	gr. 825 monthly
Dry beans	0.917	-	0.763	-----	gr. 675 monthly
Meat	0.392	1.266	0.490	Beef gr. 170 weekly, lamb gr. 200 monthly, entrails gr. 100 monthly, salt-meat gr. 50 monthly	gr. 420 monthly
Fish	0.259	--	0.231	-----	M.A.V. Stew gr. 2 available
Milk	0.784	3.500	0.700	l. 0.10 daily	Average l. 0.10
Cheese	0.210	0.408	0.056	Parmesan gr. 100, table cheese gr. 100, fresh gr. 150 monthly	gr. 50 monthly
Fats	0.315	0.466	0.056	oil gr. 300, butter gr. 70, pork fats gr. 30 monthly	oil gr. 50 monthly
Eggs	0.392	0.185	0.061	3 monthly (1 egg = gr. 55)	1 monthly (1 egg)
Potatoes	2.086	3.500	1.162	Kg. 3 monthly	Kg. 1 monthly
Vegetables	13.055	--	0.553	free market	Dry veget. soup
Fruit	10.444	5.815	--	jam gr. 500 monthly	free market
Sugar	0.154	0.602	0.157	gr. 500 monthly * gr. 100 for 0-3 years children	gr. 135 monthly
Salt	0.259	--	0.056	free market	gr. 50 monthly
Calories for consuming unit	<u>2.080</u>	<u>2.206</u>	<u>1.315</u>		

(1) Standard budget for a typical family consisting of five persons (parents and 3 children) to be regarded as a standard proposed by Provincial Labor Office in Rome.

COMPARISON BETWEEN QUANTITIES OF FOODSTUFFS WEEKLY DISTRIBUTED BY RATION
CARDS IN ROME - SEPTEMBER 1942 - SEPTEMBER 1944 AND QUANTITIES OF FOOD-
STUFFS INCLUDED IN THE STANDARD BUDGET OF A TYPICAL FAMILY (1)

Table 1st

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Distributed ration-cards		N O T E S	
1942	Sept. 1944	September 1942	September 1944
0	7.700	gr. 150 daily * gr. 100 for the chief family	gr. 200 daily * gr. 100 for the chief family
1	0.959	Kg. 2 monthly	gr. 825 monthly
	0.763	-----	gr. 675 monthly
6	0.490	Beef gr. 170 weekly, lamb gr. 200 monthly, entrails gr. 100 monthly, salt-meat gr. 50 monthly	gr. 420 monthly
	0.231	-----	M.A.V. Stew gr. 200 monthly instead of fish, not available
00	0.700	1. 0.10 daily	Average 1. 0.10 daily, children 0-3 years only
08	0.056	Parmesan gr. 100, table cheese gr. 100, fresh gr. 150 monthly	gr. 50 monthly
66	0.056	oil gr. 300, butter gr. 70, pork fats gr. 30 monthly	oil gr. 50 monthly
05	0.061	3 monthly (1 egg = gr. 53)	1 monthly (1 egg = gr. 53)
00	1.162	Kg. 5 monthly	Kg. 1 monthly
	0.553	free market	Dry veget. soup gr. 475 monthly
5	--	jam gr. 500 monthly	free market
02	0.157	gr. 500 monthly * gr. 100 for 0-3 years children	gr. 135 monthly
	0.056	free market	gr. 50 monthly
06	2.315		

al family consisting of five persons (parents and 3 children) to be regarded as a "minimum of sustenance"
Office in Rome.

Weekly expenditure for a standard budget at official prices
Rome - September 1942 - September 1944

Food Stuffs (a)	Weekly quantities (b)	Expenditure Sept. 1942		Expenditure Sept. 1944	
		Official prices L. (c)	Total L. (d)	Official prices L. (e)	Total L. (f)
Bread	9.142	2.60	23.75	5.00	45.70
Pasta	2.611	3.30	8.60	7.00	18.30
Dry beans	0.917	5.55	5.10	30.00	27.50
Meat (1)	0.392	13.00	5.10	120.00	47.00
Fish (2)	0.259	15.00	3.90	60.00	15.55
Milk	0.784	1.95	1.60	7.00	5.50
Cheese	0.210	20.00	4.20	100.00	21.00
Fats	0.315	16.30	5.15	30.00	9.45
Eggs	0.392	32.00	12.55	360.00	141.10
Potatoes	2.036	2.10	4.20	16.00	33.60
Vegetables	13.055	4.00	52.20	18.00	235.00
Fruit	10.444	5.00	52.20	23.00	240.20
Sugar	0.154	7.70	1.20	16.25	2.50
Salt	0.259	3.00	0.80	5.00	1.30
Gas or coal	8.00	---	12.00 (gas)	14.50	120.00 (coal)
Total			192.75		963.50

(1) Weighed average prices 1942 for beef, mutton, salt meat, entrails - (2) Price 1944 for E & V Steer inste
(3) Price 1942: L. 1.60 each; Price 1944: L. 18 each

Weekly expenditure for a standard budget at official prices
 From - September 1942 - September 1944

Table 1.2d

Weekly Expenditure	Expenditure Sept. 1942		Expenditure Sept. 1944		Balances Expenditure Sept. 1942 Sept. 1944	
	Official prices L. (c)	Total L. (d)	Official prices L. (e)	Total L. (f)	(f-d)	(% f : d)
142	2.60	23.75	5.00	45.70	21.95	92.4 %
611	3.30	8.60	7.00	18.30	9.70	112.8 %
917	5.55	5.10	30.00	27.50	22.40	439.2 %
992	13.00	5.10	120.00	47.00	41.90	821.6 %
259	15.00	3.90	60.00	15.55	11.65	298.7 %
784	1.95	1.60	7.00	5.50	3.90	243.7 %
210	20.00	4.20	100.00	21.00	16.80	400.0 %
315	16.30	5.15	30.00	9.45	4.30	83.5 %
392	32.00	12.55	360.00	141.10	128.55	1,024.3 %
086	2.10	4.40	16.00	33.40	29.00	659.1 %
055	4.00	52.20	18.00	235.00	182.8	350.2 %
444	5.00	52.20	23.00	240.20	188.10	360.1 %
154	7.70	1.20	16.25	2.50	1.30	108.3 %
259	3.00	0.80	5.00	1.30	0.50	62.5 %
---	---	12.00 (gas)	14.50	120.00 (coal)	---	1,000.0 %
		192.75		963.50	770.75	400.0 %

1942 for beef, mutton, salt meat, entrails - (2) Price 1944 for m & v Steer instead of fish, not available -
 each; Price 1944 L. 18 each

fg/

quantities of food stuffs to be bought weekly at black market for
covering quantities of standard budget and total weekly expenditure Sept. 1944

Food Stuffs	Standard budget kg.	Distributed kg.	Balances kg.	Black market prices Sept. 1944 L.	Expenditure at black market L.	Expenditure for food stuffs distributed L.
Bread	9,142	7,700	1,442	150.--	216,30	38,50
Pasta	2,611	0,959	1,652	190.--	315,80	6,70
Dry beans	0,917	0,763	0,254	175.--	44,45	2,30
Meat	0,392	0,490	---	---	---	47.--
Fish	0,259	0,231	---	---	---	15,55
Milk	0,784	0,700	0,084	40.--	3,35	4,90
Cheese	0,210	0,056	0,154	450.--	69,30	5,60
Fats	0,315	0,056	0,259	500.--	129,50	4,70
Eggs	0,392	0,061	0,331	400.--	132,40	22.--
Potatoes	2,086	1,162	0,924	35.--	32,35	18,60
Vegetables	13,055	0,553	---	---	---	235.--
Fruit	10,444	---	---	---	---	240,20
Sugar	0,154	0,157	---	500.--	---	2,55
Salt	0,259	0,056	0,203	200.--	40,60	0,30
Coal	8.--	4.--	4.--	30.--	120.--	58.--
Totale					1.104,05	698,90

(a) Total expenditure - September 1942

(b) Balance

% balance Sept. 1944 - Sept. 1942 (% 6/9)

Table III rd

quantities of food stuffs to be bought weekly at black market for
covering quantities of standard budget and total weekly expenditure Sept. 1944

Standard budget kg.	Distributed kg.	Balances kg.	Black market prices Sept. 1944 L.	Expenditure at black market L.	Expenditure for food stuffs distributed L.	Total weekly expenditure Sept. 1944 L.
9,142	7,700	1,442	150.--	216,30	38,50	254,80
2,611	0,959	1,652	190.--	315,80	6,70	322,50
0,917	0,763	0,254	175.--	44,45	2,30	46,75
0,392	0,490	---	---	---	47.--	47.--
0,259	0,231	---	---	---	15,55	15,55
0,784	0,700	0,084	40.--	3,35	4,90	8,25
0,210	0,056	0,154	450.--	69,30	5,60	74,90
0,315	0,056	0,259	500.--	129,50	4,70	134,20
0,392	0,061	0,331	400.--	132,40	22.--	154,40
2,086	1,162	0,924	35.--	32,35	18,60	50,95
3,055	0,553	---	---	---	235.--	235.--
0,444	---	---	---	---	240,20	240,20
0,154	0,157	---	500.--	---	2,55	2,55
0,259	0,056	0,203	200.--	40,60	0,30	40,90
8,---	4,---	4,---	30.--	120.--	58,---	178,---
				1.104,05	698,90	1.802,95
						192,65
						1.690,28
						835,80 %

September 1942

- Sept. 1942 (% 6/4)

5797

18/

BILANCI FAMILIARI DI 12 FAMIGLIE OPERAIE PER LA SETTIMANA DAL 16 LUGLIO AL 22 LUGLIO 1944 (ROMA)

FAMILY BUDGETS FOR 12 WORKING CLASS FAMILIES DURING WEEK ENDING 22 JULY 1944 (ROME)

N. del libretto ck N.	PROFESSIONE OCCUPATION	N. persone in family	Entrata settimanale Weekly Income	Spesa settimanale Weekly Expense		Media giornaliera Daily average			Media giornaliera per persona Daily average for individual		
				Totale Total	Alimenta- zione Food	Entrate Income	Totale spese Total expense	Spese per alimenta- zione Cost of food	Entrate Income	Totale spese Total expense	Spese alimen- tazio- ne Cost food
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Tipografo compos. Compositor	8	1398,60	1208,30	557,30	199,80	172,61	79,60	24,97	21,58	9,95
2	Tip. impressore Printer	3	770,60	698,30	505,50	110,08	98,47	72,20	36,69	32,82	24,07
3	Tipografo Printer	4	337,30	2469,10	2138,85	53,90	352,72	305,55	13,47	88,10	76,35
4	Libraio rilegat. Book Binder	6	300	3001,30	2770,80	42,86	428,75	395,83	7,14	71,46	65,97
5	Manovale Labourer	3	—	2471,20	1876,20	—	411,86	312,70	—	137,29	104,25
6	Manovale edile Builders Labourer	6	809,60	981,10	815,30	115,60	140,15	135,90	19,28	23,36	22,65
7	Operaio specializzato Artisan	5	912,69	2804,83	2260,30	130,38	400,69	322,90	26,08	80,14	64,58
8	Infornatore panificio Baker	5	281	2214,75	2090,75	56,20	442,95	418,15	11,24	88,59	83,65

RATE PER LA SETTIMANA DAL 16 LUGLIO AL 22 LUGLIO 1944 (ROMA)

FAMILIES DURING WEEK ENDING 22 JULY 1944 (ROME)

Weekly Income	Spesa settimanale Weekly Expense		Media giornaliera Daily average			Media giornaliera per persona Daily average for individual			Percentuale spesa per alimentazione sul tot. Percentage of cost of Food of Total	NOTE
	Totale Total	Alimenta- zione Food	Entrate Income	Totale spese Total expense	Spese per alimenta- zione Cost of food	Entrate Income	Totale spese Total expense	Spese alimen- tazione Cost of food		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
60	1208,30	557,30	199,80	172,61	79,60	24,97	21,58	9,95	46,11	
60	698,30	505,50	110,08	98,47	72,20	36,69	32,82	24,07	73,11	
30	2469,10	2138,85	53,90	352,72	305,55	13,47	88,10	76,39	86,62	
	3001,30	2770,80	42,86	428,75	395,83	7,14	71,46	65,97	92,32	
	2471,20	1876,20	—	411,86	312,70	—	137,29	104,23	75,92	Entrate e spese per 6 giorni Income and expenses for 6 days
60	981,10	815,30	115,60	140,15	135,90	19,28	23,36	22,65	96,96	
69	2804,83	2260,30	130,38	400,69	322,90	26,08	80,14	64,58	80,58	
	2214,75	2090,75	56,20	442,95	418,15	11,24	88,59	83,63	94,42	Entrate e spese per 5 giorni Income and expenses for 5 days

9	Scopino	3	--	1853,20	1303,30	--	264,74	186,18	--	88,25
	Brush maker									
10	Trulitore cristalli	7	279,72	1532,95	1306,95	46,62	255,49	217,80	6,67	36,50
	Glass worker									
11	Conducente tram	5	588	2750,20	2239,60	84	392,88	319,95	16,80	78,58
	Tram Conductor									
12	Cape facchine di	7	588,30	1007,60	660,60	83,32	143,94	94,35	11,90	20,56
	Stabilimento									
	Head porter									
Totale libretti		62	6300,51	22983,83	18525,45	72,40	264,18	212,93	14,48	52,84

NOTE:

- 1 - Essendo questa la prima settimana di rilevazione, spesso gli incassi risultano inferiori alle spese. On che le famiglie vivono col ricavato da vendite effettuate in periodi precedenti.

As this is the first week that these data are given in certain cases the amount of the income appears to is due to the fact that some families live on the proceeds of sales effected in previous periods of time.

- 2 - I dati di cui alle colonne 10, 11, 12, ultima riga (totale libretti) sono stati ottenuti dividendo rispe colonne 7, 8, 9 (ultima riga) per 5, che e' il numero medio dei componenti la famiglia (62 : 12)

The data given in the columns N.10, 11, 12 last line (Total books) have been obtained by dividing the fi (last line) respectively by 5, which is the average number of the family members (62 : 12).

--	1853,20	1303,30	--	264,74	185,18	--	88,25	62,06	70,32	
279,72	1532,95	1306,95	46,62	255,49	217,80	6,67	36,50	31,11	85,24	Entrate e spese per 5 giorni Income and expenses for 5 days
588	2750,20	2239,60	84	392,88	319,95	16,80	78,58	63,99	81,44	
588,30	1007,60	660,60	83,32	143,94	94,35	11,90	20,56	13,48	65,64	
6300,51	22983,83	18525,45	72,40	264,18	212,93	14,48	52,84	42,59	80,60	

NOTE:

settimana di rilevazione, spesso gli incassi risultano inferiori alle spese. On tali casi, cio' e' dovute al fatto ricavato da vendite effettuate in periodi precedenti.

that these data are given in certain cases the amount of the income appears to be lower than the expenses. This some families live on the proceeds of sales effected in previous periods of time.

10, 11, 12, ultima riga (totale libretti) sono stati ottenuti dividendo rispettivamente le cifre di cui alle riga) per 5, che e' il numero medio dei componenti la famiglia (62 : 12)

columns N.10, 11, 12 last line (Total books) have been obtained by dividing the figures given in columns n.7, 8, 9 by 5, which is the average number of the family members (62 : 12).

PROVINCIAL LABOUR OFFICE
- CHIETI -

Dent. STATISTICS

VARIATIONS IN PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ALIMENTARY PRODUCTS AND ARTICLES OF
CONSUMPTION RELATIVE TO FEBRUARY 1945

C A T E G O R Y		P R I C E S	
		Legal	Illegal
WHEAT BREAD	a kg.	5,00	40,00
WHEAT FLOUR	"	4,50	50,00
PASTE	"	7,00	120,00
COFF FLOUR	al Q.le	===	4000,00
BRAN	al kg.	4,50	6,00
HARD WHEAT	al Q.le	1000,00	5500,00
TENDER WHEAT	"	900,00	4500,00
BARLEY	"	83,00	3000,00
DRIED BEANS	a kg.	30,00	80,00
CHICKPEA (common)	"	==	60,00
POTATOES	"	16,00	30,00
COMMON OIL	a liter	71,00	350,00
LARD	a kg.	370,00	370,00
LARD	"	===	370,00
TOMATOES PELADE	"	90,00	===
ALIMENTARY MILK (Cow)	a liter	15,00	24,00
ALIMENTARY MILK (Goat)	"	15,00	25,00
CHEESE LOCAL FRESH	a kg.	350,00	===
CHEESE LOCAL DRY	"	===	700,00
BUTTER-MILK CURD (local production)	"	===	400,00
CHEESE COUNTRY	"	===	400,00
FRESH EGGS	une	20,00	===
SUGAR	a kg.	15,00	600,00
VEAL (SUCKLING CALF)	"	270,00	300-350,00
- Prime cut (without bone)	"		

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C A T E G O R Y		P R I C E S	
		Legal	Illegal
-Second cut (1/4 bone)	a kg.	220,00	220,00
-Mixed	"	160,00	160,00
-Cooked Blood	"	===	90,00
MEAT (Beef)			
-Prime cut (without bone)	"	250,00	===
-Second cut (1/4 bone)	"	200,00	===
-Third cut with bone (Broth)	"	180,00	===
-Mixed	"	160,00	===
MEAT (Pork)			
-Outlets (loin)	"	370,00	===
-Lean (without bone)	"	370,00	===
CHICKENS			
-Live Weight	"	210,00	===
-Dead Weight	"	300,00	===
RABBITS	"	150,00	===
MEAT AND VEGETABLES & POTATOES	one box kg. 2,700	195,00	===
MEAT WITH CONDIMENT	one box kg. 1,000	195,00	===
MEAT AND LEGUMES	one box kg. 1,000	65,00	===
FISH			
-First Category	a kg.	170,00	250,00
-Second	"	150,00	200,00
SALT (common)	"	11,00	50,00
HONEY	"	250,00	400,00
CAUSTIC SODA (pieces)	"	===	650,00
" " (liquid)	"	===	200,00
CHARCOAL	"	10-10,80	16,00
FIREWOOD (cut)	a q.le	180,00	350,00
" (not cut)	"	155,00	320,00

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C A T E G O R Y			P R I C E S	
			Legal	Illegal
MATCHES (Wax)	box		5,00	20,00
" (Wood)	"		3,00	10,00
MINERVA DOUBLE MATCHES	"		2,00	6,00
" SIMPLE MATCHES	"		1,00	7,00
SOAP	a kg.		==	150,00
SOAP (Washig -A.M.G.)	"		43,00	200,00
WINE (common table)	a liter		43 - 46	==
MARSALA WITH ALCOHOLIC GRADUATION (sugar excluded) not inferior to 189 /9	"		200,00	==
GARLIC (dried)	"		16,00	==
SCAPOLA (vegetable)	a kg.		8,00	==
CELERY	"		12,00	==
SPINACI	"		12,00	==
CHICORY	"		14,00	==
CABBAGE	"		12,00	20,00
PUMPKIN	"		6,00	==
CAVOLEFLOURS	"		12,00	20,00
ALMONDS (with shell)	"		35,00	==
" (without shell)	"		100,00	==
FIGS (dried)	"		50,00	70,00
WALNUTS	"		90,00	==
ONIONS	"		20,00	30,00
LEMONS	"		40,00	==
MANDARINS	"		55,00	==
ORANGES	"		45,00	==

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