

Compulsory Unemployment Insurance in Italy

by

GINA PAPA

I. - Features of the Italian System.

1. The Extent to which Insurance is Compulsory.

By virtue of the regulations in force (1), insurance against unemployment is compulsory in Italy for dependent workers as from their fourteenth year of age, except for certain categories enjoying stable employment, such as persons in the regular service of the Government, of the Provinces or the Municipalities, or persons who are subject to special labour conditions, such as those engaged in domestic service, or the share-croppers (*mezzadri* and *coloni*). In a general way, it is dependent workers in branches of activity other than farming that are subject to compulsory insurance. The insurance of agricultural labourers, which was provided by Law No. 264 of 29th April, 1949 with effect from 6th June, 1949, has not yet come into force.

The number of participants can only be estimated. In 1951, on the basis of the weekly contributions paid by the insured, and of the number of days' benefits paid to them, it may be put at a little over 5 million. In 1952 there will be a certain increase owing to the abolition of the previously existing age limits and the consequent extension of the scope of compulsory insurance (2); and there will be a further

very considerable rise when the regulations about the insurance of agricultural labourers come into force (3).

2. Insurance Contributions.

The amount of the contributions, as at present in force, is fixed by Law No. 218 of 4th April, 1952. They include a «basic quota» paid by means of stamps on a scale fixed according to wage and salary groups (4), and a «supplementary quota», which has to be fixed from year to year as a percentage of the wage or salary actually received, starting from a minimum of 400 lire per day. For 1952 this supplementary contribution was fixed at 2%. The whole contribution is borne by the employer.

Under the present regulations the contribution for an industrial worker, receiving for instance the average wage of 1,147 lire per day, amounts to L. 23.27 per day, of which L. 0.33 represents the basic quota and L. 22.94 the supplementary quota (5).

The Government bears a part of the burden of the insurance, in the form of a contribution which is fixed from year to year on the basis of the results of the preceding financial years.

(1) Decree Law No. 1827 of 4th October, 1935 is substantially still in force, subject to later amendments relating: to the obligation to insure; to the conditions on which benefit payments are made; to the duration of such payments; and to the persons to whom they are granted.

(2) As from 1st May, 1952, by virtue of Law No. 218 of 4th April, 1952. It is however thought that, owing to the difficulty found by persons of more advanced years in obtaining work, this regulation is not likely to produce any important results.

(3) The increase in numbers as the result of extending the insurance to cover agricultural labourers may be put at about 2,000,000 insured persons.

(4) For the purposes of unemployment insurance the Law provides for 4 weekly and 5 monthly wage or salary groups. They range from a minimum not exceeding L. 6,300 a week or L. 15,600 a month to those exceeding L. 27,700 weekly or L. 105,000 monthly.

(5) The wages relate to the month of July, 1952. See the «Rassegna di Statistiche del Lavoro», No. 4, 1952, p. 433.

3. Insurance Benefits and Allowances, and Extraordinary Relief.

The ordinary insurance benefits comprise a basic and a supplementary quota, as well as family allowances in respect of supported children or parents. Unemployed women receive in addition allowances in respect of a supported husband who has no other sources of income, and is not collecting any other forms of relief. An unemployed husband however receives no allowances in respect of his wife, whatever the conditions applying to her may be.

The amount of benefit payments depends, as regards the basic portion, on the qualifications fulfilled by the insured, but is independent of those qualifications as regards the supplementary portion. The rates in force in December 1952 are shown in Table I:

TABLE I

	workers	employees	
Benefits {	basic	L. 7	L. 12
	supplementary	» 220	» 220
	Total	» 227	» 232
Allowances for children:			
basic	» 1	» 1	
supplementary	» 80 (a)	» 80 (a)	
Total	» 81	» 81	
Allowances for husbands and parents:			
basic	» —	» —	
supplementary	» 80 (a)	» 80 (a)	
Total	» 80	» 80	

(a) Inclusive of the Lit. 20 per day for « high cost of bread allowance ».

The total benefit is equal to 19.79% of the average daily wage of workers in industry, and to 13.88% of the average daily salary of clerical and other employees (6). The additional allow-

(6) This relates to the wages or salary for the month of July, 1952, these having been respectively L. 1,147 per day and L. 43,454 per month; see the « Rassegna di Statistiche del Lavoro », No. 4 for 1952, page 433. The average daily payment of L. 1,671 received by clerical and other employees, for the purpose of comparison with the insurance benefits, was obtained by dividing the monthly remuneration by 26; that is to say, by the number of working days which are assumed in such employment for the purpose of assessment of insurance contributions.

ances are equal to 53% of the current supplements to wages paid for children, to 80% of those for husbands or wives, and to 145% of those for parents (7). The whole of these payments together represents a bare minimum subsistence (8).

The ratio of 5 : 1 between the average wage of industrial workers and the unemployment benefits has remained to a certain extent a constant factor; and, in spite of all variations and attempts at improvement during the 33 years for which the insurance scheme has been in force, it has not proved possible to better this ratio, apart from exceptional cases. On the other hand, at the time when the additional allowances for supported members of the family were introduced (9), they were exactly the same in amount as the supplements paid in addition to wages in respect of such supported members.

The ordinary insurance benefits and allowances are paid as a counterpart to the compulsory insurance. In addition, as from 1946, persons compulsorily insured may also be granted extraordinary relief (*sussidi straordinari*), for helping local industries or trades designated from time to time by Ministerial Decree. Such payments are not to be concomitant with the insurance benefits or allowances. They have the general character of relief payments, and

(7) The additional daily allowances paid in industry as a supplement to wages are at present L. 153 for each child, L. 100 for the husband or wife, and L. 55 for each parent.

(8) The value of the present payments from insurance sources will be better understood if they are compared with the following average prices of foodstuffs of general consumption:

Average Prices in July, 1952		Lire
« Pasta » (i.e. macaroni, spaghetti, etc.)	per kg.	149
Bread	» »	104
Potatoes	» »	37
Haricot Beans	» »	166
Beef	» »	957
Green Vegetables	» »	92
Fresh Fruit	» »	139
Eggs	each	28
Milk	per litre	72

Source: « Bollettino Mensile di Statistica », October, 1952, No. 10.

(9) In 1937, when the custom began to be generally introduced in Italy of paying additions to the wages of workers having children to support, in the form of supplementary allowances.

are equal in amount to the supplementary portions of ordinary benefit payments and family allowances (see Table I).

4. Conditions for the Payment of Insurance Benefits and Extraordinary Relief.

Before any person can be paid insurance benefits or allowances such person:

(a) must have been insured for at least two years;

(b) must have had contributions paid for him for at least one year during the two years before the unemployment begins; and

(c) must be registered as unemployed at a Labour Exchange (10).

For the payment of extraordinary relief, in place of conditions (a) and (b) above, the unemployed person must furnish proof of having been compulsorily insured. Besides this, condition (c) applies during the whole period for which relief is paid.

The maximum period during which benefits or allowances can be paid must not exceed 180 days. The insured is granted the payments whenever he becomes unemployed, provided that conditions (a), (b) and (c) as above are fulfilled.

Relief is normally paid for 90 days. This period can be extended to 180 days, or, in exceptional cases only, for longer than that. The duration of the payments is fixed from time to time by the authorising decree.

The effect of these conditions is that payment of the insurance benefits, allowances and extraordinary relief, which are in any case small in amount, is confined to a limited percentage of those who are out of work, and that there is a very large proportion of days of unemployment for which no assistance is given (see paragraph 7).

(10) This last condition must apply during the whole period in which payments are received. Consequently the payment is suspended when the beneficiaries are struck off the lists of registered unemployed because they have not complied in good time with the requirement that they must re-register each month. This is done even if the persons concerned remain in fact unemployed (Law No. 264 of 29th April, 1949).

5. Financial Results of Unemployment Insurance in the 1951 Financial Year.

An idea of the importance of unemployment insurance within the Italian economy is given by the summary of the financial results for 1951 (see Table II).

TABLE II
FINANCIAL MOVEMENT IN 1951

	millions of Italian lire	thousands of pound sterling (a)
Receipts		
Contributions	14,676	8,386
State subsidy (b)	3,594	2,054
Other receipts	636	0,363
Total	18,906	10,803
Expenditure		
Insurance benefits and extraordinary relief	18,878	10,787
Other benefits (c)	662	0,378
Cost of administration	2,236	1,278
Sundry expenditures	118	0,068
Total	21,894	12,511

(a) At the exchange rate of Lit. 1,750 per one sterling.

(b) Covers the government contribution to the cost of insurance and for special services such as allowances to the families of emigrants, which do not properly come under the heading of unemployment insurance.

(c) These are services which do not properly come within the scope of Italian unemployment insurance, such as grants to the families of emigrants, services given in connection with agreements entered into with other countries, etc.

The contributions collected, amounting to L. 14,676 million, represent those due for about 227.5 million man-weeks. The sums paid as insurance benefits, allowances and relief reached L. 18,878 million, this being equivalent to 0.21% of the Italian national income for 1951. The actual unemployed registered at the Labour Exchanges, comprising Classes I and II in Table IV, plus unemployed seafaring persons (see paragraph 6), may be estimated to have amounted to 9.17% of the active population (11).

(11) The expression « active population » means gainfully employed persons over 10 years of age, plus the unemployed. It therefore excludes persons not normally in gainful employment, old people unfit for work, housewives, students and the like. The number of the active population has been calculated

The amount of these payments, and their geographical distribution, were as indicated in Table III.

TABLE III
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATIONS IN 1951

Zones	Number of persons assisted		Number of days assisted	
	Total	of which with ordinary benefits	Total	of which with ordinary benefits
A) Absolute figures				
Northern Italy	512,014	434,268	36,260,219	30,689,847
Central »	113,692	90,529	8,336,964	6,666,642
Southern »	174,274	95,581	13,905,011	7,836,186
Islands	58,166	52,588	4,552,476	4,146,350
Total	858,146	672,966	63,054,670	49,339,025
B) Percentages by zones				
Northern Italy	59.66	64.53	57.51	62.20
Central »	13.25	13.45	13.22	13.51
Southern »	20.31	14.20	22.05	15.88
Islands	6.78	7.82	7.22	8.41
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Thus Northern Italy took the largest share of the insurance benefits, allowances and relief paid, being followed by Southern Italy, Central Italy and the Islands, in that order. The percentage going to the South was low not only because the insured unemployed there were fewer (owing to the agricultural character of that area), but also because there is a lower percentage in the South of those who, on becoming unemployed, fulfil the conditions which entitle them to such benefits, allowances or relief (see paragraph 7 and Table VI). The lowness of this percentage is thus in itself an indication of the poverty and organizational deficiencies which prevail in the South.

The total number of days for which benefits, allowances or relief were paid is equal to about 4.7% of those for which contributions were collected.

by taking the average population resident in Italy in 1951, and applying to it the percentage of employed persons as found by the Central Institute of Statistics in September, 1952.

II. - Payments of Benefits, Allowances and Relief compared with the Unemployed.

6. The Official Statistics of Unemployed Persons registered at the Labour Exchanges.

In order to form an idea of the relation between the sums paid out as the result of insurance on the one hand, and on the other hand the overall unemployment among dependent workers as shown by the official statistics (12), it is first necessary to make a few remarks about the collection of those statistics.

As is well known, the statistics published by the Ministry of Labour on the basis of data collected through the Provincial Labour Exchanges, and centrally collated, are divided in five Classes, namely:

Class I. Unemployed workers who were previously employed.

Class II. Young persons under 21 years of age, and other persons in search of their first employment, or discharged from the armed forces.

Class III. Women engaged in house work who are seeking their first employment.

Class IV. Pensioners in search of employment.

Class V. Employed workers in search of other employment.

This classification dates from 1st January, 1950. Before that the data relating to Classes IV and V were published together, and the arrangement of the Classes were somewhat different, although the differences of definition were slight.

It is clear that, since the persons comprised in Classes III and IV have not lost any jobs, while those in Class V are still in jobs, the real unemployed are those in Classes I and II (which together make up 89% of the registered unemployed), plus unemployed seafaring workers.

The extent to which unemployment has occurred in Italy among dependent workers who have sought work through the Provincial La-

(12) These statistics, although they afford indications of undoubted value, are in some ways imperfect; and they cannot be regarded as fully representing the facts relating to unemployment among all dependent workers in Italy. See in this connection A. MOLINARI's article « Unemployment Statistics in Italy », in No. 21 of this Review, page 76.

bour Exchanges is indicated by the figures of Table IV, showing the monthly averages of those registered as looking for work in 1951. Of the monthly average of 1,938,303 work-

presented the new recruits to the labour force who were looking for work; 7% comprised women engaged in house work, who wished to enter paid occupations; and 4.21% consisted

PERSONS REGISTERED WITH THE LABOUR EXCHANGES IN 1951, BY CLASSES
(annual averages based on end of month figures)

TABLE IV

Branch of economic activity	Classes					Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
A) Absolute figures						
Agriculture	249,455	52,462	26,695	7,914	25,880	362,406
Industry	634,316	228,120	38,199	12,436	13,605	926,676
Transports and Communications	17,893	4,356	74	349	515	23,187
Commerce	35,199	9,955	6,257	1,298	568	53,277
Unskilled labourers	229,485	186,152	60,698	7,153	9,181	492,669
Employees	46,077	27,617	3,785	1,755	854	80,088
Total	1,212,425	508,662	135,708	30,905	50,603	1,938,303
B) Percentages by classes						
Agriculture	68.83	14.48	7.37	2.18	7.14	100.00
Industry	68.45	24.62	4.12	1.34	1.47	100.00
Transports and Communications	77.17	18.79	0.32	1.50	2.22	100.00
Commerce	66.07	18.68	11.74	2.44	1.07	100.00
Unskilled labourers	46.58	37.79	12.32	1.45	1.86	100.00
Employees	57.53	34.48	4.73	2.19	1.07	100.00
Total	62.55	26.24	7.00	1.60	2.61	100.00
C) Percentage of females in each class						
Agriculture	20.38	25.42	100.00	28.39	12.71	26.60
Industry	28.23	35.12	100.00	14.10	8.00	32.40
Transports and Communications	1.62	1.81	100.00	2.58	0.78	1.96
Commerce	44.32	50.29	100.00	19.34	14.79	51.05
Unskilled labourers	16.32	29.38	100.00	11.77	6.76	31.32
Employees	27.00	32.17	100.00	7.01	10.07	31.62
Total	24.39	31.87	100.00	16.91	10.22	31.16
D) Percentages by branches of economic activity						
Agriculture	20.57	10.31	19.67	25.61	51.14	18.69
Industry	52.32	44.85	28.15	40.24	26.89	47.81
Transports and Communications	1.48	0.86	0.05	1.13	1.02	1.20
Commerce	2.90	1.96	4.61	4.20	1.12	2.75
Unskilled labourers	18.93	36.59	44.73	23.14	18.14	25.42
Employees	3.80	5.43	2.79	5.68	1.69	4.13
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

ers registered in the lists of those seeking employment through the Provincial Labour Exchanges, 62.55% had been previously employed, and had lost their jobs; 26.24% re-

of pensioners or employed workers seeking other forms of occupation.

As regards the branches of economic activity concerned it is necessary to disregard ge-

neral labourers, and also clerical and similar employees, who could be employed more or less in any branch of activity. These categories made up 29.55% of all those registered at the Labour Exchanges as unemployed. Apart from them, the highest percentage was found in industry, with 47.81%, followed by agriculture with 18.69%. One must however bear in mind that unemployed farm workers are much more likely to remain unregistered at the Labour Exchanges than are workers in other callings.

The registered unemployment among women amounted to 31.16% of the total. The proportion of young women in search of their first employment, at 31.87%, was much greater than that of 24.39% among women who had been previously employed.

The figures in Table IV do not include those unemployed persons previously engaged in seafaring callings, for whom the Labour Exchange registrations are effected by the Harbour Masters. The average number of persons in such callings registered at the ends of the twelve months in 1951 was 49,432. Taken altogether, the average number of persons genuinely unemployed in 1951, comprising Classes I and II and seafarers, was 3.77% of the whole population, and 9.17% of the active population.

7. Estimated Amount of Insurance Benefits, Allowances and Relief Payments, relating to the Unemployed Persons.

The next task is to estimate how far payments were actually received as the result of insurance by the various categories of unemployed, as shown by the official statistics. For this purpose the first thing to do is to establish a common measure as between the two quantities which are to be compared. Or, to be more precise:

(a) we must ascertain the percentage of lost working days for which insurance benefits, allowances or relief were paid, and must compare this with the total number of days of man-unemployment. Or, to put the matter in another way, which is theoretically the same but in practice makes possible the use of more representative statistics, we must compare the daily average number of persons receiving be-

nefit, allowances or relief during anyone year with the daily average of individuals unemployed;

(b) from a social point of view we must take the number of persons who have been unemployed during anyone year, and determine what number from among these persons have received payments from insurance sources (13).

A) Let us first take *daily average* numbers of individuals who have received benefits, allowances or relief, and express them as percentages of those registered as unemployed at the Labour Exchanges in *all* Classes and *all* trades. For this purpose data are available for the years from 1949 to 1951 (*see Table V*) (14).

TABLE V

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED REGISTERED WITH THE LABOUR EXCHANGES AND DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED RECEIVING AID (a)

Year	Daily average number of unemployed registered with the Labour Exchanges (b)	Percentages of number		
		receiving ordinary benefits	receiving extraordinary relief	receiving benefits or relief
	1	2	3	4
1949	1,987.880	8.64	2.91	11.55
1950	1,908.032	9.23	0.40	9.63
1951	1,986.900	8.12	2.25	10.37

(a) Or percentage of working days lost and covered by insurance benefits in relation to the total number of days of unemployment.

(b) Inclusive of the seamen.

(13) However, the series of statistics published by the Ministry of Labour in regard to the unemployed registered at the Labour Exchanges do not provide all the informations required for fully ascertaining the facts mentioned in (a) and (b). The results set forth in the text should therefore be accepted, subject to the limitations and qualifications which we shall state.

(14) For the purposes of the comparison made in Table V the daily average number of persons receiving payments of benefits, allowance or relief during anyone year have been directly calculated from the number of days for which benefits, allowances or relief were paid. On the other hand, the daily average number of persons unemployed during anyone year, since the total number of days' unemployment was not known, have been calculated from the average number of unemployed who remained registered as such throughout the whole of each month. These latter have been taken as equal to half the total of individuals registered at the beginning and at the end of the month. It has thus been assumed that the course of the registrations and the removals from the register during each month is uniform.

In 1949, according to the figures in this Table, payments from insurance and extraordinary sources were made in respect of a total of 11.55% of the days of unemployment among dependent workers. In 75% of the cases, comprising 8.64% of the days of unemployment, actual insurance benefits or allowances were paid, while relief was paid in 25%. In 1950 the payments related to 9.63% of the days of unemployment, taking the form of insurance benefits or allowances in 96% of these cases. In 1951, 10.37% of the days of unemployment were covered by insurance or relief payments, 78% of these payments taking the form of insurance benefits, and 22% that of relief (*see Table V*).

The amounts of the insurance or relief payments during the three years in question showed great variation as between the different geographical regions. In spite of the difficulty presented by the statistics (15), one can arrive at the different amounts of the payments from insurance and relief sources in the various geographical areas by means of index numbers, calculated by taking as 100 the percentage of unemployed persons receiving such payments in any given area, for instance in Northern Italy (*see Table VI*).

In all the three years covered by the Table Northern Italy showed the highest percentage of days of unemployment among dependent workers covered by insurance benefit payments, allowances or relief. It was followed by Central Italy, where the corresponding percentage varied between 80% and 73% of that in Northern Italy. The lowest percentages were in Southern Italy, where they varied between 41% and 46% of those for the North. In 1950 and 1951 an attempt was clearly made, through the payment of relief, to even out the insurance compensations, as can be seen from the

(15) It is impossible to determine precisely the percentage of the registered unemployed who received payments from insurance sources during the year in each region, because the exact distribution of the seafaring workers is not exactly known in any of the years here considered. In 1949 there are also a small number of persons belonging to other trades whose distribution is unknown. The result is that all the percentages purporting to show the relation between those receiving benefits, allowances or relief during the year on the one hand, and the registered unemployed on the other, are too high in all the individual regions.

TABLE VI
PERCENTAGES OF DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED REGISTERED WITH THE LABOUR EXCHANGES RECEIVING AID: INDEX NUMBERS

(Northern Italy=100)

Zone	Persons receiving insurance benefits	Persons receiving extraordinary relief	Persons receiving benefits or relief
1 9 4 9			
Northern Italy	100	100	100
Central »	78	90	81
Southern »	41	82	50
Islands	45	43	45
1 9 5 0			
Northern Italy	100	100	100
Central »	80	447	85
Southern »	46	471	52
Islands	60	41	59
1 9 5 1			
Northern Italy	100	100	100
Central »	73	102	78
Southern »	44	187	66
Islands	68	36	63

movement in the indices showing the percentages of the days for which relief was paid. However, the percentage proportion of the days covered by insurance and relief together in Northern Italy remained substantially higher than that in Southern Italy and the Islands. This fact may be put down to the following causes:

(1) In the North the majority of unemployed individuals were insured, the proportion being 55% of the daily average of all the registered unemployed in 1950, and 53% in 1951, while the remainder were not insured. In the South on the other hand, where the population is rural, the opposite was the case, only 43% of the daily average of all the unemployed being insured persons in 1950, and 42% in 1951.

(2) In Southern Italy there has been for a longer time a state of «chronic» unemployment among the workers registered at the Labour Exchanges. This is shown if one compares for 1950 and 1951, as between the South and

the other regions, the total amounts of relief granted to persons compulsorily insured who, during the two years preceding their becoming unemployed, had not been having contributions paid for them (and therefore had not been working) for long enough to receive ordinary insurance benefits.

The percentages of the daily average of registered unemployed receiving benefits, allowances or relief in any year of course become different if we take only Class I among those registered at the Labour Exchanges, comprising unemployed persons who were previously employed. In the absence of sufficient data this comparison has been made in the table VII for the years 1950 and 1951 only. It relates to workers in non-farming occupations, namely to those who were insured.

TABLE VII

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED FORMERLY EMPLOYED IN NON-AGRICULTURAL SECTORS, RECEIVING AID

Year	Daily average number of unemployed registered with Labour Exchanges (a)	Percentage of number		
		receiving insurance benefits	receiving extraordinary relief	receiving benefits or relief
	1	2	3	4
1950	1,008,165	17.47	0.76	18.23
1951	1,013,000	15.92	4.42	20.34

(a) Previously employed, belonging to non-agricultural occupations. Inclusive of seamen.

In 1950 the payments from insurance and relief sources covered 18.23% of the days of unemployment among persons previously engaged in non-farming occupations; and in 1951 they covered 20.34%. In these two years therefore unemployment insurance partly through payments or benefits and allowances and partly through relief payments, covered about one-fifth of the days which it might have covered if all the unemployed had been working for long enough, during the period preceding their unemployment, to qualify for full payments.

The increase in the sums paid out as between 1950 and 1951 is due to greater freedom in the making of relief payments to the insured in the latter year.

B) Our second task is to determining the percentage of unemployed receiving benefits, allowances or relief in relation to those who were registered as unemployed at the Labour Exchanges *in the course of each year*, whether as the result of registrations that were on the books at the end of the previous year, or as the result of fresh registrations (16).

Since such a comparison would present substantial difficulties from the statistical point of view, we have worked on the assumptions stated in footnote 16, and have arrived at the percentages indicated in Table VIII.

TABLE VIII

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS REGISTERED WITH LABOUR EXCHANGES RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Year	Persons registered (a) (at the 1st January or in the course of the year)	Percentage of persons registered		
		receiving insurance benefits	receiving extraordinary relief	receiving benefits or relief
1950	8,696,394	8.33	0.42	8.75
1951	8,129,504	8.28	2.28	10.56

(a) Of whom 161,000 and 147,000 seamen registered during 1950 and 1951 respectively, estimated by calculation.

In 1950 the persons who received payments from insurance and relief sources amounted to 8.75% of those who were registered as unemployed at the Labour Exchanges, *either on 1st January or in the course of the year*, in all Classes and in all branches of economic activities. In 1951 this proportion rose to 10.56%.

The conclusion is that unemployment insurance in Italy provided the modest payments

(16) For this purpose it would be necessary to know the amount paid during each year under the heads of benefits, allowances and relief, and also to know the number of registrations at the Labour Exchanges.

Whereas the amounts so paid are precisely known, the registrations are published only for callings other than seafarers. According to the average registration figures at the ends of months in 1950 and 1951, these latter must have accounted for about 2.5% of the total figures in all groups and occupations: that is to say, their weight is almost negligible for the purposes of the comparison which we are trying to make. It can in fact be assumed, for the purposes of this comparison, that the registrations of seafaring workers at the Labour Exchanges during the years 1950 and 1951 were equal to 2.5% of the total registrations in other callings.

In Table VIII, in calculating both the registrations at the Labour Exchanges and the number of cases where payments were made from insurance and relief sources, *each individual has been counted as often as his or her name is recorded during the year*.

already indicated for about one-tenth of all the unemployed (as shown by the official statistics of the unemployed registered at the Labour Exchanges), and for about one-fifth of the unemployed participants in the compulsory insurance, consisting of unemployed persons in non-agricultural callings who had previously been employed (Class I of the official statistics).

The amount of the payments from insurance sources will show a substantial rise as soon as the regulations issued in 1949 for the insurance of agricultural labourers come into force.

III. - Other Statistical Considerations.

Table IX shows the number and the percentages of those who ceased to receive payments during 1951, classified according to the reasons for such cessation and according to sex. Benefit payments and allowances are treated separately from relief payments.

TABLE IX

PERSONS FOR WHOM COMPENSATION PAYMENTS WERE DISCONTINUED IN 1951

Type of compensation	Motive for cessation			Total
	re-employment	termination of the period allowed	other motives	
A) Absolute figures				
<i>Benefits</i>				
males . . .	277,299	76,906	20,708	374,913
females . . .	102,114	52,489	6,203	160,806
<i>Total</i> . . .	379,413	129,395	26,911	535,719
<i>Relief</i>				
males . . .	30,803	68,350	4,793	103,946
females . . .	9,070	66,856	1,625	77,551
<i>Total</i> . . .	39,873	135,206	6,418	181,497
B) Percentages				
<i>Benefits</i>				
males . . .	74	20	6	100
females . . .	63	33	4	100
<i>Total</i> . . .	71	24	5	100
<i>Relief</i>				
males . . .	29	66	5	100
females . . .	12	86	2	100
<i>Total</i> . . .	22	74	4	100

Taken altogether, the cessation of payments under the heads of benefits, allowances and relief was due in 58% of the cases to re-employment, in 37% to termination of the period allowed, and in 5% to other causes.

In 71% of the cases where payment of ordinary benefits or allowances came to an end, this was due to re-employment, and in 24% it was due to lapse of time, while other reasons applied in 5% of such cases. As regards relief payments, the tendency was the opposite: the resumption of work accounted for only 22% of the cases, the elapsing of the full period for 74%, and other reasons for 4%. The difference arises from the fact that relief is granted as and when required by local authorities, for trades or industries where particular need exists.

The percentages of cases in which women ceased to receive payments because they were working again were lower than for men, as regards both ordinary benefits and relief, while the proportions of cases where women received payments for the full period were higher. These facts show that during 1951 those women who lost their jobs had more difficulty than men in finding a new one.

The cases where payment of ordinary benefits or allowances ceased owing to re-employment or other causes (comprising 75% of such cases, as shown by Table IX) can be classified according to the length of the periods during which payments were received, as indicated in Table X.

In 1951 only a little more than 23% (17) of those receiving benefits, allowances or relief received such payments for a period of 170 to 180 days, that is to say, until or virtually until the end of the authorised period of 180 days.

The proportion of insured persons who do not draw payments for the full period decreases as the period during which payments are made grows longer: see, in Table X, the percentages of those drawing payments for periods ranging from 50-59 days to 160-169 days. The reason is that the first among the unemployed to re-enter active work are those who best meet the

(17) If the figures in Table X, instead of being calculated on the basis of a sample, had been made to include all the cases where payments ceased, the proportion obtained would have been 24% (see Table IX).

economic needs at the time, either because of the calling they follow or because of their skill at their trade. Unemployment among other people tends to become chronic.

TABLE X

PERCENTAGES OF BENEFICIARIES WHO HAVE CEASED TO RECEIVE PAYMENTS, BY PERIOD OF BENEFITS IN THE YEAR 1951 (a)

Period (days)	% of beneficiaries
up to 9	6.48
from 10 to 19	8.36
" 20 " 29	8.35
" 30 " 39	6.87
" 40 " 49	6.76
" 50 " 59	5.53
" 60 " 69	4.88
" 70 " 79	4.64
" 80 " 89	4.00
" 90 " 99	3.89
" 100 " 109	3.48
" 110 " 119	3.16
" 120 " 129	2.71
" 130 " 139	2.30
" 140 " 149	1.95
" 150 " 159	1.76
" 160 " 169	1.47
" 170 " 180	23.41
<i>Total</i>	100.00

(a) Obtained from a sample equal to 1/4 of the total number.

The average period for which payments are made, as shown by the figures in Table X, is 90 days. This is longer than the average period

TABLE XI

NEW BENEFICIARIES OF BENEFITS AND RELIEF IN 1951

	Insurance benefits	Extraordinary relief	Total
A) Absolute figures			
Males	366,700	93,024	459,724
Females	160,021	75,198	235,219
<i>Total</i>	526,721	168,222	694,943
B) Percentages			
Males	52.77	13.38	66.15
Females	23.03	10.82	33.85
<i>Total</i>	75.80	24.20	100.00

of 73.32 days during which workers received benefits, allowances or relief in 1951; however, 19% of these latter had been receiving such payments since the beginning of that year.

It may be of interest to examine the question of how many of the people who received payments during 1951 were already receiving such payments at the beginning of the year, and how many began to receive them in the course of it. In that year, in point of fact, the first category comprised 19% and the second 81% of the total. These 81% showed a distribution between sexes and the nature of the payments, as shown in Table XI.

76% of those to whom payments were made received ordinary benefit payments or

TABLE XII

NEW BENEFICIARIES IN 1951, BY ECONOMIC BRANCHES (a)

Economic sector	%
Agricultural enterprises (b)	0.69
Hunting, fishing and processing of fish	0.69
Mining	1.33
Lumber	2.78
Food and beverage	4.55
Leather and similar	1.27
Paper and printing	0.83
Iron and steel	0.94
Engineering	11.09
Stone glass and pottery	1.84
Building	28.97
Textiles	12.95
Clothing	8.83
Chemical	4.07
Light gas and power	0.47
Publishing	0.06
Non specified industries	4.79
Transports and communications	3.91
Commerce	2.61
Banking and Insurance	0.10
Sanitary services	0.64
Recreation services	0.22
Independent activities	0.12
Public Administration	1.96
Private Administration and Worship	0.14
Personal services	0.14
Non specified activities	4.01
<i>Total</i>	100.00

(a) Obtained from a sample equal to 1/4 of the total.

(b) Unemployed previously occupied in marginal agricultural work.

allowances, and could be classified between the several economic branches as shown in Table XII.

From the figures in Table XII it can be inferred that:

(a) 85% of those who receive payments come from industry; and it was to industry that virtually all the decrees authorising relief payments during the year applied.

(b) Among industries, unemployment for which payments were made was especially heavy in the building industry, which accounted for 29% of such payments. Building was followed by the textile trades, with 13%, and by engineering with 11%. The high level of the percentage for building must be put down to seasonal character of that trade: hence it is not inconsistent with the large amount of building which took place in Italy in 1951.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

ITALIAN BUDGET SUMMARY: ASSESSMENTS AND OBLIGATIONS
(millions of lire)

Table A

Fiscal year	« Effective » assessments and obligations			Movement of capital			Total		
	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or deficit (-)	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or deficit (-)	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or deficit (-)
1938-39	27,576	39,853	- 12,277	3,016	2,774	+ 242	30,592	42,627	- 12,035
1945-46	160,180	564,204	- 404,024	98,407	52,899	+ 45,508	258,587	617,103	- 358,516
1946-47	382,387	910,009	- 527,622	338,150	298,824	+ 39,326	720,537	1,208,923	- 488,386
1947-48	850,876	1,696,599	- 845,723	140,634	211,964	- 71,330	991,510	1,908,563	- 917,053
1948-49	1,140,554	1,635,907	- 495,353	44,039	100,952	- 56,913	1,184,593	1,736,859	- 552,266
1949-50	1,418,575	1,714,202	- 295,627	341,518	230,740	+ 110,778	1,760,093	1,944,942	- 184,849
1950-51	1,672,555	1,935,012	- 262,457	270,344	321,047	- 50,703	1,942,899	2,256,058	- 313,160
1951-52	1,719,672	2,205,792	- 486,120	336,878	274,058	- 62,819	2,056,550	2,479,850	- 423,300
1952-53(a)	1,704,528	2,163,999	- 459,471	75,030	143,388	- 68,358	1,779,558	2,307,387	- 527,829
1953-54(b)	1,787,000	2,153,000	- 266,000	27,000	78,000	- 51,000	1,814,000	2,231,000	- 417,000

(a) Estimates at November 30, 1952; (b) Estimates.

Source: *Conto riassuntivo del Tesoro*.

ITALIAN DOMESTIC PUBLIC DEBT
(milliards of lire - Index Numbers, 1938=100)

Table B

End of period	Consolidated and others		Redeemable debt		Floating debt				Treasury notes	Total of domestic public debt		
	A-mount	I.N.	A-mount	I.N.	Treasury bills	Interest bearing current accounts by the Bank of Italy		Total		A-mount	I.N.	
						Advances by the Bank	Amount	I.N.				
1938 - June	53	100	49	100	9	20	1	30	100	1.5	133.5	100
1947 - »	53	100	429	875	279	188	366	833	2,777	6.9	1,321.9	990
1948 - »	53	100	419	855	483	295	473	1,251	4,170	7.1	1,730.1	1,296
1949 - »	53	100	392	800	744	479	470	1,693	5,643	8.4	2,146.4	1,608
1950 - »	53	100	586	1,196	719	628	490	1,837	6,123	9.0	2,486.0	1,862
1951 - »	53	100	691	1,410	817	770	471	2,058	6,860	9.0	2,811.0	2,106
1952 - March	53	100	829	1,681	926	792	471	2,189	7,296	10.6	3,081.6	2,224
June	53	100	829	1,681	920	822	471	2,213	7,376	15.0	3,110.0	2,329
September	53	100	829	1,681	936	830	471	2,237	7,456	21.0	3,140.0	2,352
October	53	100	829	1,681	944	840	471	2,255	7,516	25.0	3,162.0	2,368
November	53	100	829	1,681	942	853	459	2,254	7,513	26.5	3,162.5	2,368

Source: *Conto riassuntivo del Tesoro*.

FACTORS AFFECTING THE CIRCULATION OF THE BANK OF ITALY

Table C

December 1950 - December 1951		December 1951 - December 1952	
Factors increasing the money circulation	milliards of lire	Factors increasing the money circulation	milliards of lire
Increase in: balances abroad	8.7	Increase in: gold and cash in hand	2.9
» sundry debtors (*)	215.2	» balances abroad	6.1
Total	223.9	» credits to clients	57.2
		» credits to Government	45.8
Factors decreasing the money circulation		Decrease in: Treasury current account	37.6
Decrease in: gold and cash in hand	0.2	» Lira Counterpart Fund	24.2
» credits to Government	18.5	Total	173.4
» credits to clients	9.6	Factors decreasing the money circulation	
» sundry accounts (liabilities)	3.2	Decrease in: sundry debtors (*)	17.9
Increase in: free and fixed deposits	7.9	» sundry accounts (assets)	3.4
» Treasury current account	59.9	Increase in: free and fixed deposits	36.2
» Lira Counterpart Fund	1.5	» sundry accounts (liabilities)	21.9
» sundry accounts (liabilities)	0.5	Total	79.4
Total	101.4	Net increase of the circulation	94.8
Net increase of the circulation	122.5		

(*) Mainly, export credits.

Source: *Bollettino* of the Bank of Italy.

DEPOSITS AND CURRENT ACCOUNTS IN ITALIAN BANKING SYSTEM AND POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS
(index numbers, 1938=1)

Table D

End of period	Banking System (a)						Postal Savings Banks						
	Deposits		Current Accounts (b)		Total		Deposits		Current Accounts		Total		Percent ratio to deposits and c/a of banking system
	Mil-liards of lire	Index numbers	Mil-liards of lire	Index numbers	Mil-liards of lire	Index numbers	Mil-liards of lire	Index numbers	Mil-liards of lire	Index numbers	Mil-liards of lire	Index numbers	
1948	805	21	715	41	1,520	27	342	12	51	46	380	12		25.0
1949	1,016	27	933	55	1,949	35	522	18	135	122	657	22	33.7
1950	1,172	31	1,063	62	2,235	41	689	24	128	116	816	27	36.5
1951 - March	1,180	31	1,091	64	2,271	41	715	25	137	124	852	28	37.5
June	1,188	31	1,090	64	2,278	41	731	25	152	138	883	29	38.8
September	1,257	33	1,179	69	2,436	44	755	26	143	130	898	30	36.9
December	1,364	36	1,324	78	2,688	49	764	26	160	145	924	31	34.4
1952 - March	1,420	37	1,355	80	2,775	50	834	29	149	135	983	33	35.4
June	1,455	38	1,435	84	2,890	52	855	29	172	156	1,027	34	35.5
September	1,567	41	1,510	88	3,077	56	885	31	191	173	1,076	36	34.9
October	1,586	41	1,548	91	3,134	56	899	31	205	186	1,104	36	35.2
November	1,605	42	1,573	92	3,178	57	909	32	204	185	1,113	47	35.0
December	1,688	44	1,645	96	3,333	60	913	32	197	179	1,110	47	33.3
% change dec. '51-dec. '52	+ 23.7%		+ 24.2%		+ 23.9%		+ 19.5%		+ 23.1%		+ 20.1%		

(a) The data refer to 365 banks (commercial and saving banks) which hold about 99% of the total deposits collected by all Italian banks.

(b) Inter-bank current accounts are excluded.

Source: *Bollettino* of the Bank of Italy.

DEPOSITS, CURRENT ACCOUNTS AND ASSETS OF ITALIAN BANKS (a)
(millions of lire)

Table E

Items	31.12.50	31.6.51	30.9.51	31.12.51	31.3.52	30.6.52	30.9.52
Amounts outstanding							
Deposits and current accounts	2,234,906	2,278,302	2,436,104	2,686,037	2,776,883	2,893,738	3,077,390
Cash and sums available at sight	221,621	171,502	196,607	294,938	224,778	219,283	235,063
Fixed deposits with the Treasury and other Institutions	280,417	281,552	333,919	342,529	392,791	399,324	475,774
Government Securities (b)	545,755	571,834	623,517	645,693	718,173	735,181	763,472
Credits to clients (c)	1,772,344	1,889,950	1,915,938	2,105,123	2,130,189	2,194,527	2,315,229
Index Numbers: 31-12-1948=100							
Deposits and current accounts	147.0	149.9	160.2	176.8	182.6	191.6	202.4
Cash and sums available at sight	131.0	101.5	116.3	174.5	133.0	129.7	139.7
Fixed deposits with the Treasury and other Institutions	157.7	158.4	187.8	192.7	221.0	224.6	267.6
Government Securities (b)	131.7	138.0	150.5	155.8	173.3	177.4	184.3
Credits to clients (c)	156.9	167.4	169.6	186.4	188.6	194.3	205.7
% of deposits and current a/cs							
Cash and sums available at sight	9.9	7.5	8.0	10.9	8.0	7.6	7.6
Fixed deposits with the Treasury and other Institutions	12.5	12.4	13.7	12.7	14.1	13.8	15.4
Government Securities (b)	24.4	25.1	25.6	24.0	25.3	25.4	24.8
Credits to clients (c)	79.3	82.9	78.6	78.4	77.7	75.8	75.7

(a) The data refer to 365 banks (commercial and savings banks) which hold about 99% of the total deposits collected by all Italian banks.

(b) Treasury bills and other Government securities. Nominal value.

(c) Includes: bills on hand, rediscount at the Bank of Italy, contangoes, advances, current accounts, credits abroad, loans recoverable on salaries, credits on note of hand, mortgage loans, current accounts with sections for special credits, non-Government securities, participations.

Source: *Bollettino* of the Bank of Italy.

NOTE CIRCULATION, PRICES, WAGES AND SHARE QUOTATIONS IN ITALY
(Index Numbers, 1938=100)

Table F

Year or month	Note Circulation (a)		Wholesale prices (c)		Cost of Living (c)	Wage rates in industry (c)	Share quotations (b)	Fine gold		
	Amount (b) (milliards of lire)	Index	All commodities	Foodstuffs				Price of one gram (lire) (d)	Index	
1949 December	1,058.2	4,703	4,747	4,954	4,753	5,791	1,511.3	957	3,680	
1950 December	1,176.1	5,228	5,406	5,567	5,009	5,962	1,589.1	919	3,535	
1951 March	1,101.4	4,896	5,724	5,539	5,199	5,972	1,727.8	932	3,585	
June	1,100.0	4,890	5,595	5,456	5,394	6,329	1,618.3	868	3,338	
September	1,164.1	5,173	5,438	5,446	5,371	6,685	1,711.0	888	3,415	
December	1,304.2	5,796	5,454	5,355	5,416	6,685	1,714.9	885	3,403	
1952 March	1,216.3	5,408	5,323	5,149	5,475	6,732	1,930.4	859	3,304	
June	1,224.5	5,422	5,133	5,491	5,559	7,055	1,872.3	795	3,058	
September	1,307.3	5,819	5,265	5,511	5,615	7,380	2,036.9	794	3,054	
October	1,302.7	5,789	5,272	5,579	5,626	7,426	2,152.9	782	3,007	
November	1,300.2	5,778	5,292	5,581	5,631	7,426	2,278.0	775	2,986	
December	1,413.4	6,281	5,288	5,624	5,612	7,426	2,316.6	...	...
% change Dec. '51-Dec. '52	+ 8.3 %		- 3.0 %	+ 5.0 %	+ 3.6 %	+ 11.0 %	+ 35.0 %			

(a) End of year or month. Includes: Bank of Italy notes and Treasury notes; (b) *Bollettino* of the Bank of Italy; (c) *Bollettino Mensile di Statistica* issued by the Central Institute of Statistics; (d) Business Statistics Centre of Florence.

PRICES AND YIELDS OF ITALIAN SECURITIES BY MAIN CATEGORIES
(annual or monthly averages)

Table G

Year or month	Government Securities								Share Securities	
	Bonds				Treasury Bonds				Price (index number '38=100)	Yield (per cent per annum)
	Consolidated		Redeemable		Average					
	Price (index number '38=100)	Yield (per cent per annum)	Price (index number '38=100)	Yield (per cent per annum)	Price (index number '38=100)	Yield (per cent per annum)	Price (index number '38=100)	Yield (per cent per annum)	Price (index number '38=100)	Yield (per cent per annum)
1948 - a. av.	99.4	5.43	85.8	6.60	89.2	5.93	87.6	6.22	1,319.5	2.31
1949 - » »	105.9	5.10	96.1	5.89	94.6	5.59	96.0	5.68	1,567.7	3.9
1950 - » »	105.4	5.13	93.4	6.06	93.6	5.68	93.6	5.83	1,528.2	5.44
1951 - » »	101.9	5.30	88.2	6.42	87.3	6.06	89.1	6.12	1,676.2	6.56
1952 - a. av.	101.5	5.32	87.3	6.48	87.1	6.07	88.6	6.15	1,618.3	7.12
1951 - June	100.9	5.35	87.3	6.48	85.2	6.21	87.5	6.23	1,714.9	6.59
December	101.1	5.34	90.6	6.25	89.2	5.93	91.3	5.97	1,988.5	6.19
1952 - March	99.6	5.42	87.3	6.48	86.4	6.12	88.2	6.18	1,930.4	6.13
June	100.9	5.35	90.6	6.25	92.0	5.75	93.3	5.84	1,872.3	6.57
September	102.3	5.28	94.5	5.99	93.1	5.68	95.1	5.73	2,036.9	6.18
October	103.3	5.23	94.2	6.01	90.6	5.84	93.3	5.84	2,152.9	5.98
November	103.1	5.24	92.8	6.10	90.4	5.85	92.7	5.88	2,278.0	5.62
December	102.5	5.27	91.0	6.22	87.9	6.02	90.4	6.03	2,316.6	5.54

Source: *Bollettino* of the Bank of Italy.

WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES
(Index Numbers, 1938=100)

Table H

Year or month	All Commodities	Foodstuffs		Textiles	Hides, Skins and Footwear	Raw materials, metal and engineering products	Fuels and lubricants	Chemical raw materials and products	Lumber	Paper goods	Bricks, Lime and Cement	Glass
		Vegetable	Animal									
1949 - a. av.	5,169	4,830	6,481	5,939	4,609	5,402	3,945	5,603	5,663	4,726	6,108	4,903
1950 - » »	4,905	4,746	6,401	6,015	4,191	5,228	3,784	5,302	5,677	4,778	6,106	4,928
1951 - » »	5,581	4,821	7,289	5,213	6,689	4,666	6,008	7,250	8,318	6,603	4,878	4,878
1951 - June	5,595	4,842	6,970	7,830	4,619	6,708	4,745	6,132	7,272	8,610	6,680	4,886
Dec.	5,454	4,634	7,724	7,053	4,669	6,804	4,645	5,875	8,311	7,843	6,993	4,707
1952 - March	5,323	4,709	6,969	6,604	4,406	7,060	4,597	5,866	8,599	7,340	7,150	4,707
June	5,133	4,668	6,295	6,241	3,945	6,777	4,386	5,718	8,419	6,168	7,220	4,707
Sept.	5,265	4,987	6,675	6,194	4,292	6,686	4,343	5,588	8,133	5,362	7,357	4,707
Oct.	5,272	5,045	6,605	6,174	4,242	6,600	4,334	5,511	8,067	5,293	7,275	4,707
Nov.	5,292	5,098	6,711	6,104	4,154	6,470	4,317	5,525	8,120	5,394	7,282	4,707
Dec.	5,288	5,141	6,757	6,014	4,230	6,396	4,310	5,530	8,372	5,320	7,240	4,707
% change Dec. '51-Dec. '52	- 3.0 %	+ 10.9 %	- 12.5 %	- 14.7 %	- 9.4 %	- 5.9 %	- 7.2 %	- 5.8 %	+ 0.7 %	- 32.1 %	+ 3.5 %	-

Source: *Bollettino Mensile di Statistica*.

NATIONAL INDEX OF LIVING COST
(1938=100)

Table I

Year or month	All Items	Foodstuffs	Clothing	Heating and lighting	Housing	Miscellaneous
1949 - a. av.	4,915	6,069	5,956	3,255	543	4,469
1950 - » »	4,849	5,877	5,742	3,480	730	4,610
1951 - » »	5,320	6,279	6,975	3,746	1,232	5,248
1951 - June	5,394	6,412	7,108	3,687	1,260	5,108
December	5,416	6,353	6,854	3,956	1,279	5,522
1952 - March	5,475	6,419	6,596	3,997	1,539	5,532
June	5,559	6,566	6,410	3,991	1,576	5,436
September	5,615	6,651	6,261	4,077	1,618	5,491
October	5,626	6,664	6,239	4,090	1,622	5,494
November	5,631	6,665	6,226	4,094	1,656	5,513
December	5,612	6,633	6,218	4,100	1,656	5,516
% change Dec. '51-Dec. '52	+ 3.6 %	+ 4.4 %	- 9.2 %	+ 3.6 %	+ 29.5 %	- 0.1 %

Source: *Bollettino Mensile di Statistica*.

WAGES AND SALARIES IN ITALY
(gross retributions - inclusive of family allowances)
(Index Numbers, 1938=100)

Table L

Categories	1951	1951	1952				% change Dec. 1951-Dec. 1952
	a. av.	December	September	October	November	December	
Industry:							
Specialized workers	5,616	5,872	6,428	6,469	6,469	6,469	+ 10.1
Skilled workers	6,182	6,460	7,119	7,165	7,165	7,165	+ 10.9
Ordinary workers and semi-skilled labourers	6,544	6,848	7,570	7,617	7,617	7,617	+ 11.2
Labourers	7,013	7,364	8,179	8,224	8,224	8,224	+ 11.6
General index of Industry	6,386	6,685	7,380	7,426	7,426	7,426	+ 11.0
Agriculture	7,101	7,217	7,439	7,880	7,880	7,999	+ 10.8
Government Civil Employees:							
Group A (a)	3,373	3,373	3,962	3,962	3,962	3,962	+ 17.4
Group B (b)	3,424	3,424	3,927	3,927	3,927	3,927	+ 14.6
Group C (c)	4,223	4,223	4,693	4,693	4,693	4,693	+ 11.1
Subordinate staff	4,928	4,928	5,297	5,297	5,297	5,297	+ 7.4
General Index of Government Civil Employees	3,936	3,936	4,425	4,425	4,425	4,425	+ 12.4

(a) Administrative grade; (b) Executive grade; (c) Clerical grade.
Source: *Bollettino Mensile di Statistica*.

ITALIAN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEXES (a)
(unadjusted, 1938=100)

Table M

Year or month	General Index	Mining	Manufactures										Electric Power
			Total	Food	Textiles	Lumber	Paper	Metal-lurgy	Engineering	Non metallic ores	Chemicals	Rubber	
1949 - a. av.	105	90	101	111	99	58	91	85	115	96	105	115	136
1950 - » »	121	101	116	134	104	59	106	105	122	119	127	132	160
1951 - » »	137	119	131	139	109	62	114	135	130	128	171	152	186
1951 - March	141	109	136	142	123	63	124	128	138	130	171	172	183
June	139	108	133	133	111	65	111	144	134	132	173	160	193
September	137	128	131	130	106	67	114	141	135	128	172	150	186
December	135	123	127	160	93	57	107	139	115	126	174	129	194
1952 - March	138	139	132	144	104	68	111	143	134	138	169	134	183
June	139	132	131	139	96	62	106	149	142	133	166	131	200
September	150	155	144	147	117	61	115	162	160	136	173	155	195
October	158	167	152	150	127	65	126	164	168	145	181	165	202
November	145	156	138	142	110	60	117	152	146	142	173	151	195
% change 1951-1952	+ 3.6 %	+ 20.1 %	+ 2.2 %	+ 0.7 %	- 4.5 %	-	- 1.7 %	+ 11.1 %	+ 8.4 %	+ 6.2 %	- 0.5 %	- 7.2 %	+ 3.2 %

(a) On the problem of index numbers on Italian industrial production, see this Review, No. 16, January-March 1951: *A Note on the Index Numbers of Italian Industrial Production*, by E. D'ELIA, pag. 34; and *National Income, Consumption and Investments in Italy*, *ibid.*, pag. 3.
Source: *Bollettino Mensile di Statistica*.

PRODUCTION IN SOME ITALIAN INDUSTRIAL BRANCHES

Table N

	1938	1947	1950	1951	1952 (a)	Index Numbers (1947=100)				
						1938	1950	1951	1952	
Metallic minerals										
Iron ores . . . thous. of m. tons	989.8	226.2	476.1	557.6	812.6	437.5	210.4	246.5	359.2	
Mercury ores . . . » » » »	156.6	159.6	149.9	174.7	182.9	98.1	93.9	109.4	114.5	
Lead ores . . . » » » »	67.5	37.4	64.9	64.3	64.6	180.4	173.5	171.9	172.7	
Zinc . . . » » » »	154.9	96.2	137.2	160.4	179.6	161.0	142.6	166.7	186.6	
Non-metallic minerals										
Sardinian coal . . thous. of m. tons	465.8	1,202.3	950.6	1,070.8	1,024.9	38.7	79.0	89.1	85.2	
Pyrites . . . » » » »	930.3	642.4	900.9	898.0	1,127.6	144.8	144.2	139.7	175.5	
Xiloid lignite . . . » » » »	704.2	1,410.4	558.0	647.4	631.6	49.9	39.5	45.9	44.7	
Raw fused sulphur . . » » » »	380.3	148.7	213.1	200.5	209.3	255.7	142.3	134.8	140.7	
Marble in blocks . . » » » »	323.1	218.8	323.7	464.9	285.0	147.6	147.9	212.4	130.2	
Natural gas . . . millions of m ³	17.1	93.5	509.6	956.9	1,341.1	18.2	545.0	1,023.4	1,434.3	
Food industries and drinks										
Sugar thous. of quintals	3,698.3	2,194.4	5,548.7	6,550.1	7,695.6	168.5	252.8	298.4	350.6	
Beer » » hectolitres	671.6	1,010.3	1,375.3	1,167.0	1,910.4	66.4	136.1	115.5	189.0	
Tobacco production . thous. of quintals	313.1	325.1	400.1	400.0	419.9	96.3	127.7	127.7	129.1	
Textile industry										
Cotton-yarn product thous. of quintals	...	...	2,164.2	2,310.3	1,998.0	—	—	—	—	
» fabric » » » »	...	...	1,572.1	1,681.4	1,443.6	—	—	—	—	
Artificial fibres . . » » » »	1,253.4	797.3	1,073.9	1,353.5	810.6	157.2	134.6	169.7	101.6	
Metallurgical industry										
Pig iron thous. of m. tons	862.8	318.0	503.8	952.5	1,125.6	271.3	158.4	299.5	353.9	
Crude steel . . . » » » »	2,322.9	1,691.4	2,362.4	3,063.0	3,502.8	137.3	139.6	181.0	207.0	
Hot rolled steel . . » » » »	1,658.3	1,246.7	1,889.8	2,366.6	2,581.2	133.0	151.5	189.8	207.0	
Non-ferrous mineral industry										
Mercury thous. of m. tons	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	105.2	94.7	94.7	94.7	
Aluminium . . . » » » »	25.8	24.9	37.1	50.7	42.8	103.6	148.9	203.6	171.8	
Lead » » » »	44.0	17.7	37.5	36.0	31.2	248.5	211.8	203.3	176.2	
Zinc » » » »	33.6	23.1	38.1	47.2	56.4	145.4	164.9	204.3	244.1	
Engineering industry										
Typing machines (number-thous.)	...	70.7	119.8	150.6	167.6	—	169.4	213.0	237.0	
Sewing machines (» » »)	...	88.7	271.3	290.2	328.8	—	305.8	327.1	370.6	
Electric locomotives (» -units)	...	19	90	92	37	—	473.6	464.2	194.7	
Railway carriages (» -thous.)	...	6.1	1.9	0.2	—	—	31.1	3.2	—	
Automobiles . . (» »)	...	30	115.0	131.6	125.4	—	383.3	438.6	418.0	
Chemical industry										
Sulphuric acid . . thous. of m. tons	1,721.3	1,352.3	2,041.3	2,291.7	2,311.7	127.2	150.9	169.4	170.9	
Caustic soda . . . » » » »	165.0	194.5	160.3	264.0	140.9	84.8	82.4	135.7	72.4	
Mineral oil industry										
Gasoline thous. of m. tons	415.2	299.9	984.1	1,357.7	1,722.5	138.4	328.1	452.7	574.3	
Refined oil . . . » » » »	150.2	124.7	299.1	469.4	606.2	120.4	239.8	376.4	486.1	
Fuel oil » » » »	460.2	508.8	2,428.3	3,316.7	4,325.5	90.4	477.2	651.8	850.1	
Cement industry										
Milled cement . . thous. of m. tons	4,607.6	2,754.1	5,003.5	5,578.4	6,619.3	167.2	181.6	202.5	240.3	
Electric industry										
Thermoelectric production . . millions of kwh	620.2	1,351.0	2,947.6	2,753.8	3,417.2	45.9	218.1	203.8	252.9	
Hydroelectric prod. » » »	12,522.6	16,564.9	20,972.0	25,584.1	26,645.2	75.5	126.6	154.4	160.8	
Total production . . » » »	13,142.8	17,915.9	23,919.6	28,337.9	30,062.4	73.3	133.5	158.1	167.7	

(a) Annual rate on the basis of the first ten months.

Source: *Bollettino Mensile* of the Central Institute of Statistics.

ITALY'S PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (*)

Table O

Products	1951			1952 (prov.)			Index numbers 1936-39=100 (b)			
	Surface (thous. hecta- res)	Production		Surface (thou- sand of hecta- res)	Production		Total Production		Production per ha.	
		Amount (m. tons)	per ha. (q.l.s)		Amount (m. tons)	per ha. (q.l.s)	1951	1952	1951	1952
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cereals:										
Wheat	4,727.9	69,618.2	14.7	4,684.0	77,900.0	16.6	92.4	103.3	99.3	112.1
Rye	96.4	1,222.5	12.7	94.2	1,266.7	13.4	88.2	91.3	94.0	99.2
Barley	251.2	2,704.0	10.8	253.3	2,654.0	10.5	121.9	119.7	93.9	91.3
Oats	462.2	5,095.7	11.0	464.4	5,081.0	10.9	90.0	89.8	83.9	83.2
Rice	156.4	7,292.1	46.6	174.0	8,567.0	39.2	98.0	115.1	93.0	78.2
Maize	1,267.4	27,497.4	21.7	1,271.7	23,875.9	18.8	92.7	80.5	106.8	92.6
Leguminous Plants:										
Broad bean (a)	557.7	4,665.2	8.4	560.8	3,487.3	6.2	73.4	54.9	86.5	63.9
Bean	459.1	1,522.7	3.3	449.0	1,168.0	2.6	93.7	71.9	100.0	78.7
Pea	18.5	129.0	6.9	18.5	116.0	6.3	71.7	64.4	90.7	82.8
Chick-pea	106.9	564.8	5.3	102.0	442.3	4.3	143.7	112.5	135.8	110.2
Lentil	26.4	154.7	5.8	25.9	133.7	5.2	120.8	104.5	98.3	88.1
Others	61.0	477.2	—	58.2	417.1	—	—	—	—	—
Potatoes and Vegetables:										
Potatoes	386.4	28,180.7	72.9	391.5	27,006.8	69.0	103.5	99.1	107.8	102.0
Broad beans	24.2	1,404.0	57.8	23.4	1,094.3	46.6	157.4	122.6	118.4	95.4
Beans	42.0	1,028.3	24.4	39.3	893.5	22.7	208.5	181.2	179.4	166.9
Peas	33.6	1,415.4	42.0	33.6	1,274.7	37.9	175.8	158.3	128.4	115.9
Tomatoes	84.1	12,425.5	147.7	81.3	10,894.0	133.9	130.4	114.3	88.2	80.0
Asparagus	2.8	142.6	50.9	2.9	145.0	48.9	124.0	126.1	114.6	110.1
Artichokes	21.4	1,515.1	70.6	21.8	1,381.3	63.1	198.3	180.7	119.8	107.1
Thistles, Fennels & Celeries	11.3	1,776.0	156.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cabbages	51.4	6,350.1	123.3	...	...	...	138.1	...	106.2	...
Cauliflowers	28.1	4,769.1	169.1	...	...	...	177.7	...	114.8	...
Onions and Garlics	20.3	2,486.4	122.3	20.2	2,317.9	114.4	166.8	155.5	99.5	93.1
Melons and Watermelons	25.8	4,197.6	160.2	25.0	3,502.4	140.0	105.5	88.0	97.9	85.6
Industrial Crops:										
Tobacco	57.5	795.3	13.8	54.4	617.0	11.3	187.0	145.0	...	...
Beet	198.0	59,579.0	300.8	219.0	58,221.0	265.8	182.1	177.9	123.8	109.4
Hemp	51.2	650.8	...	56.4	677.4	...	62.3	64.7	...	...
Flax	17.6	43.3	...	19.0	34.3	...	24.5	391.6	...	...
Cotton	29.0	118.0	...	...	114.4	...	...	...	...	...
{ Lime . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Seed . . . . .	...	33.0	...	...	32.4	...	...	...	...	...
{ Lime . . . . .	...	43.3	...	...	34.3	...	...	...	...	...
{ Seed . . . . .	...	118.0	...	...	114.4	...	...	...	...	...
{ Fibre . . . . .	...	54.1	...	...	68.2	...	...	...	...	...
{ Seed . . . . .	...	90.2	...	...	98.5	...	...	...	...	...
Annual Bearing Tree Crops:										
Grapes	73,470.1	...	...	...	...	...	119.8	...	...	...
Olives	20,513.4	...	...	10,360.0	...	...	143.9	72.7	...	...
Oranges	4,868.4	...	...	5,600.0	...	...	149.5	172.0	...	...
Mandarines	847.1	...	...	863.0	...	...	158.6	161.6	...	...
Lemons	2,984.8	...	...	2,700.0	...	...	91.3	82.5	...	...
Apples	7,662.2	...	...	9,290.0	...	...	265.7	322.2	...	...
Pears	3,631.2	...	...	3,953.0	...	...	184.2	200.5	...	...
Peaches	2,879.5	...	...	3,882.2	...	...	124.7	168.1	...	...
Apricots	272.3	...	...	356.6	...	...	108.4	142.1	...	...
Cherries	1,208.2	...	...	1,309.7	...	...	179.2	194.3	...	...
Plums	791.0	...	...	1,038.0	...	...	153.0	200.7	...	...
Quinces	164.5	...	...	205.0	...	...	235.8	211.3	...	...
Pomegranates	64.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Almonds	1,037.5	...	...	2,051.0	...	...	57.5	113.6	...	...
Hazel-nuts	332.9	...	...	225.0	...	...	152.7	103.2	...	...
Walnuts	554.6	...	...	519.0	...	...	115.5	108.1	...	...
Figs	3,850.1	...	...	3,566.0	...	...	125.7	116.4	...	...
Carubs	466.0	...	...	...	...	...	81.0	...	...	...
Mulberry	9,876.4	...	...	9,624.3	...	...	101.0	98.4	...	...

(*) 1 hectare=2.4711 acres; 1 quintal=220.46 lb.

(a) For seeding only.

(b) For 1936-39 and 1950 production figures, see this Review, No. 6, July 1948, Statistical Appendix, Table Q, p. 402, and No. 19, October-December 1951, Statistical Appendix, Table T, p. 245.

Source: Central Institute of Statistics and Ministry of Agriculture.