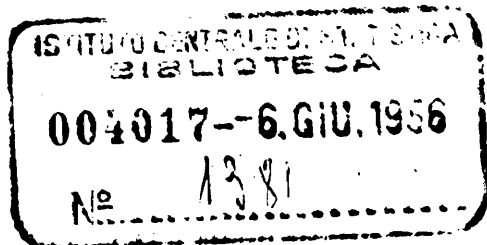


CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS

ITALIAN  
STATISTICAL  
SYSTEM



ROME, 1953



310.6045

## CONTENTS

|   |    |
|---|----|
| HISTORICAL AND INTRODUCTORY NOTES . . .     | 5  |
| THE CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS . . .   | 9  |
| Creation . . . . .                          | 9  |
| Functions . . . . .                         | 12 |
| Central organization . . . . .              | 14 |
| Field organization . . . . .                | 16 |
| Activities and principal publications . . . | 19 |
| CONCLUSIONS . . . . .                       | 25 |

### Annexes

Organization Chart of the Central Institute  
of Statistics

Organization of the services of the Central  
Institute of Statistics

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## HISTORICAL AND INTRODUCTORY NOTES

Modern Italy, as is known, took shape in the second half of last century as a result of the unification of the several States into which the Peninsula was divided, among which mention should be made of the Kingdom of Sardinia, the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, the State of Church, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany. Some of these States had long possessed statistical services and could boast eminent scholars, among whom Francesco Ferrara for Sicily and Zuccagni-Orlandini for Tuscany.

The Kingdom of Italy was proclaimed on the 14th of March, 1861, and among the problems that the new State considered it necessary and urgent to solve was that of unifying the statistical services on systematic and efficient lines. This was done by the Decree of October 9, 1861, which abolished the Statistical Bureaus of Naples, Palermo, Florence, Modena and Parma, and set up a « Division of General Statistics », known from the start as the « Directorate of General Statistics ». It was annexed to

the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, but it operated as an independent Bureau under the direct authority of the Minister, assisted by an Advisory Board on Statistics, appointed by Royal Decree, consisting of a President and eight members.

The Directorate of General Statistics had to prepare and propose all the statistical enquiries, with the exception of those assigned to special services of other Ministries, and had to provide for processing the data collected and for the publication of the results. It had also to supervise all the statistical publications prepared by the other branches of the Government and to compile a general report to be submitted to the end of each year to the Parliament, on the work performed, on the more important official Italian and foreign publications, and on other scientific work in the field of statistics.

The aforesaid Decree also laid down lines for the field organization of the statistical services. It set up in each Commune a Board of Statistics to direct and supervise the statistical work of the various branches of municipal administration. In each Province a Permanent Statistical Office was established, under the authority of the chief of the Province (Prefetto). The main tasks of the provincial statistical office were the following: to transmit to the communal offices the instructions and guidance of the Central Statistical Office; to find a prompt solution for any uncertainty that might arise in the course of the work, which was to be reported immediately to the Central Statistical Office; to collect and examine the statistical work of the communal offices, make any necessary corrections, and to compile the general statistical tables relating to

the Province, with the needed breakdowns for minor administrative units (a).

Notwithstanding the basic soundness of the above illustrated new statistical organization, the practical results were not as one might reasonably expect. This was due to many causes, not least of which was the solution adopted on the point concerning the inclusion of the created National Statistical Office within the administrative framework of one governmental department. This is indeed not the best condition for a fair development of a national statistical system which requires a strictly uniform guidance and method, which should operate independently of the bureaucratic running of an administrative machinery of the Government. Moreover the Statistical Department was subjected to the various changes due to the frequent new creation or concentration of the various Ministries, following the political pattern. The result was that with the formation and alterations introduced into the several Ministries, the Italian statistical service wandered from one Department to another and gradually lost all efficiency.

- (a) Early in 1862 the Permanent Provincial Statistical Offices of the 59 Provinces then forming the Kingdom of Italy, numbered 247 permanent employees and 306 statistical volunteer workers.

**The Decree which set up the modern italian statistical system —→**



N° 296



Regio Decreto col quale è istituita una Divisione di Statistica generale.

9. ottobre 1881

VITTORIO EMANUELE II

PER GRAZIA DI DIO E PER VOLONTÀ DELLA NAZIONE  
RE D'ITALIA

Scritto il Consiglio dei Ministri;  
Sulla proposta del Ministro Segretario di

Art. 2.  
In ogni Segreteria di Governo Provinciale, Intendenza Generale o Prefettura vi sarà un Ufficiale permanente di Statistica, al quale i Governatori e Intendenti generali o Prefetti applicheranno gli impiegati più idonei del Personale delle Segreterie, ponendo a capo di esso un Segretario di prima classe.  
Gli Uffici compresi il Capo saranno composti di un Segretario e di un Ufficiale di Statistica.  
In ogni Comune una Giunta di Statistica sarà composta di un Segretario e di un Ufficiale di Statistica.  
Art. 3.  
È istituita in ogni Comune una Giunta di Statistica.  
Art. 40.  
Gli Uffici Provinciali sono specialmente incaricati di trasmettere agli Uffici comunali gli ordini e gli impulsi della Direzione Centrale, risolvere prontamente i dubbi che sorgessero nel corso dell'operazione, riferendone immediatamente all'Ufficiale Provinciale, raccogliere ed esaminare i lavori, procurarne le necessarie correzioni e spogliarli e compilarli i quadri per i Comuni.



The present seat of the Central Institute of Statistics



## THE CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS

### Creation

After World War I, the growing requirements of the statistical data, both in the national and international fields, called for a re-examination of the problem concerning a more efficient national statistical system, so as to find an adequate solution. After some partial efforts to readjust the old Directorate of General Statistics, then forming part of the Ministry of National Economy, it was decided to create a special Institute, enjoying juridical, functional and financial autonomy, placed under the direct authority of the President of the Council of Ministers. This was done by the Act of July 9, 1926 which marked the set up of the present Central Institute of Statistics.

The essential feature of the Act of 1926, was that the new Institute, though described to all effects and purposes as a Government Institute, became an independent body in its own right. This was disposed on the ground of the technical and scientific tasks assigned to the Institute and on the purpose of ensuring the autonomy needed to permit the uniform action over time, the rapidity of execution and the

accuracy of the results of the surveys and enquiries.

A subsequent Act of December 21, 1929, introduced some amendments into the organization of the Central Institute of Statistics, of which the most important was the statement of the principle that the statistical services of the several government departments were gradually to be transferred to the Central Institute. In 1927 this had already been done for the agricultural statistical services, which were detached from the then Ministry of National Economy. After the enactment of the law of 1929 the service of statistics on Italian workers abroad, that is on migrations, until then under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was transferred by a Decree of June 8, 1933, to the Central Institute, which, as a matter of fact, had already been attending to them; two years later, a Decree of July 11, 1935, placed under the Central Institute the statistics of foreign trade and shipping until then under the Ministry of Finance; so likewise judicial statistics were transferred to it from the Ministry of Justice by a Decree of March 24, 1938, and recently the Act of May 17, 1952, has assigned to the Central Institute the statistics on epidemiology, until then attended to by the Superior Institute of Public Health.

Italy has thus secured the centralization of her statistical services so that the ~~sole~~ responsibility for the compilation of all statistical data on the demographic, economic, and social life of the country now devolves to the Central Institute of Statistics alone.

The Central Institute of Statistics is placed under a President, appointed for a period of 4 years by a Decree issued by the Head of the State on the nomination of the President of the Council of Ministers. The law provided also for the constitution within the Institute of other

special organs both technical and administrative, as the Superior Council of Statistics, the Administrative Committee and a technical committee. All these bodies are under the chairmanship of the President of the Institute which is in this way enabled to assure to all the technical and administrative services of the Institute that uniform trend which is essential.

The several technical, administrative and general services of the Institute are placed under the authority of the Director General, who is also appointed by the Head of the State on the nomination of the President of the Council of Ministers.

The incomings of the Central Institute of Statistics come substantially from an annual appropriation charged to the Treasury, which provides for any further amounts required for the execution of special enquiries and general surveys.

Unfortunately, the Act under which the Central Institute of Statistics was set up gave no real solution to the question of the Field Organization needed to a national statistical system. The Act only provides that the Provincial Economic Councils, which were public bodies created in those years in place of the Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, which were dissolved, should act as the local technical organs of the Central Institute of Statistics. But these Provincial Councils ceased to exist after World War II, and the Decree which was intended to re-establish the previously existing institutions — that is to say, the Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture — says nothing about their respective duties which were left to a future legislative measure which has not yet been taken. Nevertheless, as will be shown further on, there are now some provisional organs, called the Provin-

cial Statistical Offices, which do the work formerly assigned to the Provincial Economic Councils. Moreover, the Act requires that all the local technical and administrative offices connected with central government or regional, provincial and communal authorities, collaborate with the Central Institute of Statistics within the limits for which they are respectively qualified to act. The need of a field organization placed directly under the Central Institute is nevertheless called for by the steady growth of the services and the need of timely and accurate work of collecting, processing and publishing of the various statistical data.

### Functions

In conformity with the fundamental principle which calls for the centralization of the national statistical system, the Law assigns the following tasks to the Central Institute of Statistics:

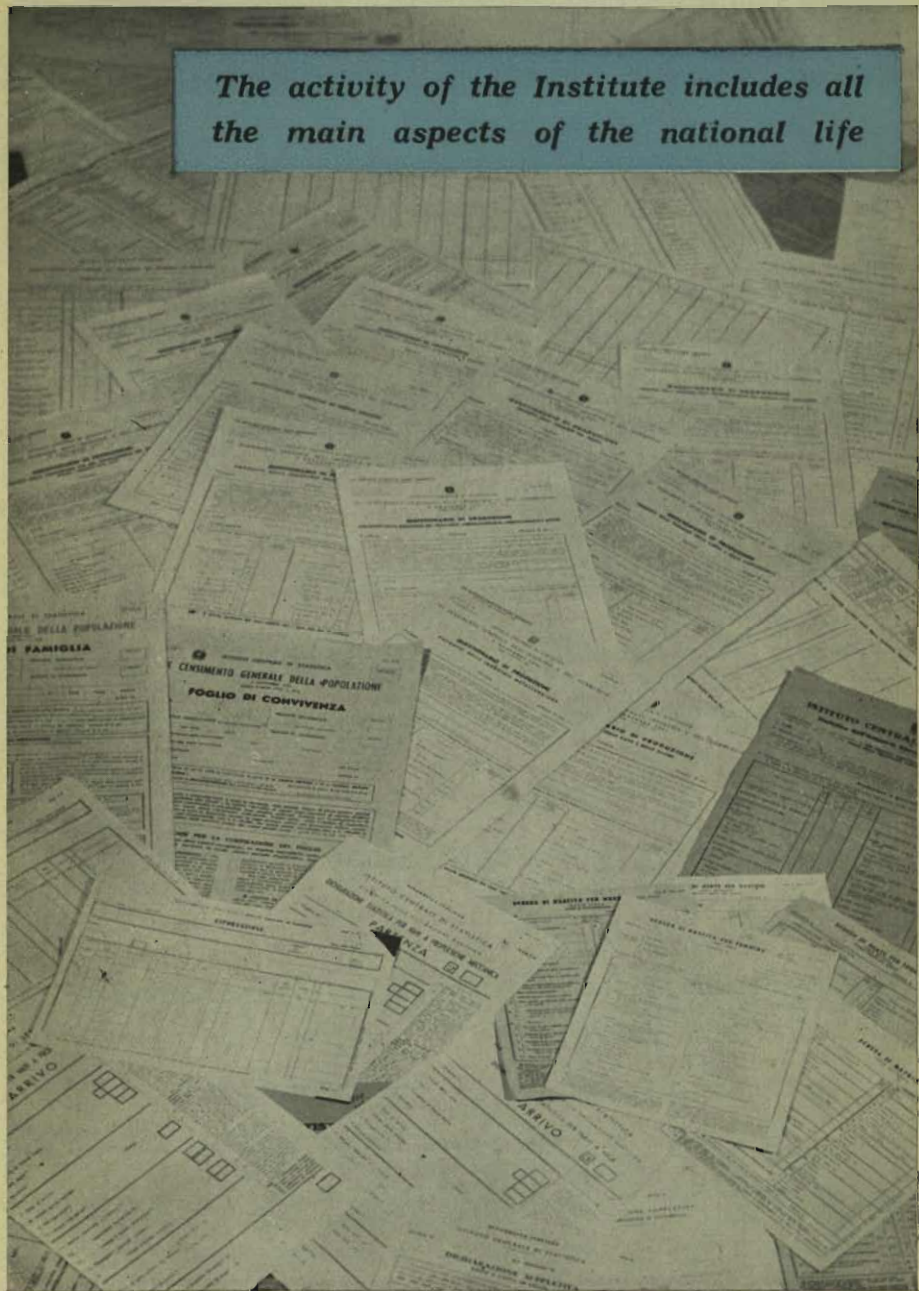
(a) collect, abstract, compile and publish the general and special statistical data required by the Government relating to government departments or to national activities, making all the enquiries needed for this purpose;

(b) carry out directly, or through other government agencies, statistical enquiries of importance for the Government;

(c) make special statistical enquiries on behalf of the government agencies or other public bodies to whom the necessary expenses will be charged;

(d) give the advise, which must be acted on, about programs for statistical work to be submitted to it each year by the central government departments and other public administrative agencies, relating either to new sta-

*The activity of the Institute includes all  
the main aspects of the national life*





The tabulating and calculating service, equipped with the most up-to-date statistical machines performs all the work by means of punched cards and also the work calling for standard calculations.



tistical enquiries or to possible changes in those already authorized;

(e) coordinate the statistical work and publications made by the departments and agencies above mentioned, that are not made by the Institute itself, and give directions for their execution, that must be followed by the departments concerned;

(f) propose amendments in the organization of the statistical services attached to other government agencies, which will be made executive by a measure issued by the Head of the State;

(g) supply international organizations and foreign governments with the data and information for which they ask, acting, when necessary, in agreement with the departments concerned and with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

(h) sponsor and encourage statistical studies, both directly and by aiding and encouraging the undertakings of other agencies, and by providing scholarships and organizing prize competitions;

(i) submit to the President of the Council of Ministers the names of persons to represent Italy at international congresses, conferences, and meetings dealing with statistical matters.

The Institute discharges these tasks, which are both of scientific and technical character, through its own services and through special technical committees which include representatives of the departments and agencies interested in the problems under consideration, and when needed, other specially qualified persons.

The more important questions are also submitted for advise to the Superior Council of Statistics on which are duly represented both

scientific interests and the practical interests whose needs are to be met by the work of the Institute.

The relations between the Institute and the government departments are those of active and close collaboration, the results of which find expression in the steady improvement and development, in the collection of data related to the administration and useful for statistical purposes of general interest.

Valuable collaboration is also assured with other important public and private agencies which finds expression in the plans for co-ordinating their respective statistical work on lines laid down by *ad hoc* statistical committees appointed by the Institute.

Finally, the Institute takes care to secure the interest in its work of other important agencies and bodies working in the field of economics and labour organizations by inviting their representatives to participate in the Working Groups dealing with statistical problems that are of importance to the respective sectors.

The Institute makes a special point of encouraging by all means statistical studies, providing the needed technical aid to local agencies charged with collecting the data, by holding training courses, and through individual or collective meetings and conferences held either at the seat of the Institute in Rome, or in the several provinces, to illustrate the nature and objects of some of the more important enquiries.

### **Central organization**

The Central Institute of Statistics is organized in several branches known as Services (Population and households; Vital and health statistics;

Agricultural and forestry statistics; Industry and transports statistics, etc.) as may be seen in the attached Organization Chart.

Each service is set up of two or three operating divisions, each of which is divided into sections; in many cases the sections are divided into units. There are also some independent units such as the General Inspectorate for the field organization, the section for Military Statistics, and the Accounting Unit.

All the services and independent units are under the authority of the Director General who is responsible for their operation and therefore takes all the technical, administrative, and control measures needed for this purpose; he proposes to the President any other measures provided for in the rules and regulations of the Institute.

The staff of the Institute comprises professional, technical and clerical personnel, classified in several groups that correspond, as a rule, to the educational qualifications required for admission to them.

The highest group, that of the executive and professional staff, consists of persons having university degree obtained in the various faculties as statistical sciences, mathematical and physical sciences, economic and commercial sciences, jurisprudence, agriculture and forestry, medicine and surgery, engineering, etc.

Special attention is devoted to the selection of this staff, recruited by competitive examinations with programmes corresponding to the qualifications required for the several branches of statistics.

The technical staff comprises persons having secondary high school grades obtained in the classical or scientific lyceums or in the technical institutes. In their case also, special training is

required both for admission on the basis of special examinations, and for subsequent promotion.

The clerical staff is recruited from among candidates holding secondary middle school certificates, possessing the qualifications required for processing the data and operating the statistical machines. They also are recruited through public competitive examinations.

The Institute also has a staff of workers for auxiliary services, which comprises many skilled workers for the up-keep and repair of the mechanical equipment and other fixed assets.

The professional status of the staff of the Institute is similar to that of the personnel of the other government departments, but, as mentioned, the rules for appointment and promotion are very strict.

As recent development in all branches of statistics, called for an increasingly high standard of scientific and technical ability in the collection, compilation and interpretation of statistics, special training courses are provided by the Institute for improving the quality of the various categories of his staff.

### **Field organization**

As already mentioned, the Act which set up the Institute has some defects, which there is reason to believe will be eliminated in the near future, as regards field organization. Thus the communal and provincial offices that had been provided for, and in part realised, under the 1861 Act were never officially reconstituted. Lacking of such organs the present Law requires that local government administrations and the local branches of the central government departments were to collaborate with the Central Institute of Statistics on matters within their field of

action. The Institute may also call on those organs to carry out special enquiries.

As far as the Communes are concerned, a special provision of the Act of 16th November, 1939, requires that in the Communes with more than 100,000 inhabitants special statistical offices should be created and managed as distinct units under the responsibility of a chief specially qualified in statistical sciences. As matter of fact, at present also many other Communes with small populations have already provided themselves with such statistical units. As the Communes are the smallest vital centres recognized in the national statistical system, a close contact is maintained by the Institute with the other Communes, in which the statistical tasks are carried out by the several administrative offices qualified to deal with the subject matter of the statistical surveys.

Among the provincial offices that are part of the central government administration, and which act under the law as technical organs of the Institute, mention should be made primarily to the ones called Provincial Offices of Statistics set up on a provisional basis in agreement with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and the Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture. These provincial offices may be considered as the most direct organs of the Institute which utilises them for censuses and other statistical enquiries mainly in the economic field.

Other provincial offices to be mentioned, are the Provincial Inspectorates of Agriculture and the similar Inspectorates of Forests, the Customs' Offices, the Harbour Master's Offices, the Chanceries of the Law Courts, the School Authorities, the Police, etc. The special statistical tasks are attended to, in the case of some of the above mentioned bodies, as, for instance the Customs' Houses, by specialised statistical

offices; in other cases they are attended to by members of the personnel as an accessory administrative activity coming within their purview.

Within the measure allowed by its means and the personnel at its disposal, the Central Institute of Statistics is actively engaged in furnishing the necessary technical assistance to all the above mentioned local offices and persons. This aid takes the shape of special training courses and conferences held whether in Rome or in the various provinces. For instance in May 1951 was held a special training course in agricultural statistics, attended by the statistical personnel of the Provincial Inspectorates of Agriculture; and in 1952 a similar course was held in Pisa for the statistical staff members of the abovesaid Provincial Offices of Statistics in the Chambers of Commerce, dealing with methodology and applied statistics in the various fields of interest for the attenders.

The Institute will organize similar courses, for shorter periods, not only for the persons employed in the provincial statistical offices but also for the personnel of the communal statistical offices and for the persons attending to statistical work in the other Communes, so as to form a statistical staff fitted to carry out the more important enquiries made on a regular schedule or from time to time.

As stated, the field organization of Italian statistical system which is articulated in so many organs, requires to be completed through the setting up of a specialised body of professional men acting under the frame of its own technical and administrative authority as well.

The main tasks and functions of this direct field organization may be summarized as follow: to organize the local work of collection of statistics; to supervise the work done by the special statistical offices within the various ad-

ministrative branches of local authorities and advise them on general matters relating to the collection, compilation and publication of the statistical data; to co-ordinate the statistical work done by the various offices and agencies; to ensure the regular flow of statistical material to the Central Institute of Statistics; to stimulate the improvement of statistics and statistical methods and techniques generally.

Alongside the growth of this organization the need is felt of forming a special class of statisticians such as, for example, was provided as far back as 1946 in the Home Civil Service of the United Kingdom. The need of the outlined improvement on the field organization as part of the national statistical system is evident when we consider the fact that at present the persons — generally dependents of the Central or local government administrations — who discharge statistical duties in connection with the work of the Institute, number some 100,000 persons, apart from those required for exceptional needs connected with censuses and other special surveys.

### **Activities and principal publications**

The illustrated feature of the general organization of the technical services of the Central Institute of Statistics gives a summarized picture of its activities in the field of official statistical surveys, which are constantly being improved as the result of the experience acquired and the methods devised to assure that accuracy and timeliness which is the aim of all modern statistical agencies. These activities, which supply the material needed both by the General Government and by private enterprise, in guiding economic and social life, extend, as noted, to all the leading aspects of Italian life.

The tabulation of the data supplied by the

9th general census of the population is now proceeding, along with that of the housing census, and of the 3rd general census of industry and commerce; these censuses were taken for the whole of the national territory respectively on the 4th and 5th of November 1951. The processing of the censuses data are carried on without delaying or interfering with the works to which we shall now refer; they will throw light on several aspects of present importance and interest, related to the demographic and economic structure of the country.

Plans have also been prepared for another general census of agriculture which, in view of the very special features of Italian agriculture, more especially as regards the relations between land-ownership and the farm, and between the agricultural undertaking and the labour forces employed on it, as well as the variety of agricultural holdings in the several regions, has called for thorough studies carried out in conformity with accurate methods and with the help of well-known experts and students of Italian agricultural economy. A practical experiment in making this census has also been made in some Communes carefully selected and very important experience has thus been acquired of which due account will be taken when the general census is taken.

Statistical surveys are currently made, as already stated, for all branches of the many-sided life of the Nation, ranging from demographic to social phenomena, to those related to the several branches of economic activity, and to economy as a whole.

Among the more important statistics regularly collected on population and social phenomena, are those relating to marriages, births and deaths, the causes of death, diseases which have to be notified, and others of special social importance such as mental diseases, tuberculosis, cancer. For the latter enquiries special forms



# ISTITUTO CENTRALE DI STATISTICA

## *Pubblicazioni*



The data collected and processed by the operating services of the Institute are regularly published to provide the quantitative information necessary to government, enterprises and social institutions.

Everybody can easily purchase the publications at the Institute's Bookshop or through mail orders.

The A B C of Italian statistical leading publications:

*Annuario Statistico Italiano*



*Bollettino mensile di statistica*

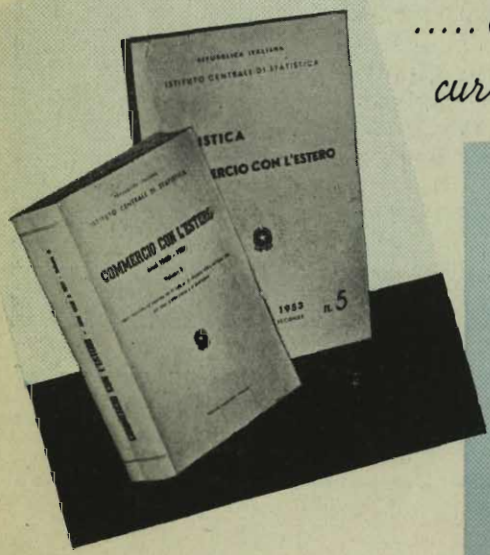


*Compendio Statistico Italiano*



*For business men*

*..... and for current information*



have recently been drawn up to replace those compiled on varying lines by the several hospitals and other organizations concerned. In the domain of education, the statistics have been extended to cover the whole field from the pre-elementary schools to the Universities; they include also the special schools for the physically or psychically disabled persons and the schools for adults. Other enquiries of notable interest are those on the output of publishing houses, on the periodical press, on libraries, museums, and the various scientific institutions. There has been a marked development, more especially after World War II, of judicial statistics, both civil and criminal, of social security and other social statistics in their several forms, covering also sports, recreation, elections, etc.

Among the statistics dealing with the several branches of economic activity, first in importance also on account of the technical and organizing problems connected, are to be mentioned the agricultural, forestry and fishing statistics which have been gradually raised to the required degree of completeness and accuracy. The other main branch of economic statistics which has been enriched by many surveys is that of industries, inclusive of mining, manufacturing, building, the production and distribution of electric power and gas and the supply of water. The returns obtained provide the basis for compiling the monthly index numbers of industrial production and studies are now being made with a view to extending the enquiries to other important economic aspects with special attention to returns on the value added of production which, as is known, provide the basic data for calculating the national revenue and expenditure account. Also in the branch of transports and communications, great progress has been made with statistics on land, sea and air transports. Lastly, in the branch of trade, banking

and insurance statistics, we need only point to the extensive annual and monthly reports on foreign trade, on the hotel business and allied tourist movement, and the special studies on the balance-sheets of the insurance companies, and of the various aspects of banking. The activity of the public administration (central government, local authorities and specialized government agencies) is becoming also the subject of studies made by the Institute, more especially interested in the questions concerning current revenue and expenditure account, and capital account which constitute an important component of the social account of the country.

The enquiries made by the Institute into general economic statistics cover production and wholesale prices in their dual input-output aspects; retail prices, which are used in compiling the cost of living index numbers; and wage and salary rates, together with the newly introduced « family budgets » on whose importance both from the economic and social, and the scientific and practical points of view there is no need to insist. Lastly come the surveys on labour forces and on emigration to foreign countries, both neuralgic points of Italian life.

The mass of material collected by the Institute through the enquiries referred to, are not only the subject of publications used by students, politicians and business men, but they may also be described as the raw material for the series of studies made by the Institute itself in response to generally felt needs, both national and international. Among these studies we may mention those on the construction of national economic and social accounts which the Act of August 21, 1949, requires the Minister of the Budget to submit each year to the Parliament, and which, under special agreements, is also submitted to international organizations of which Italy is a member.

The great labour of compiling the data required for preparing the statistical studies above referred to, is greatly assisted by the efficiency of the tabulating and calculating service, equipped with the most up-to-date statistical machines which perform all the work by means of punched cards and also the work calling for standard calculations.

The activity of the Institute finds expression in publications of a general and special character among which we would note the Italian Statistical Yearbook, the Italian Statistical Abstract, the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, and that on Foreign Trade.

The Italian Statistical Yearbook is published at the close of each year and provides a complete and systematic collection of all data reflecting the many aspects of national activity, and the status and living conditions of the people. It gives for the last fifty years series of data on facts and aspects carefully selected to allow of consultations and comparisons in time. A large part of the Yearbook is also devoted to international comparisons, and supplies informations of great practical value not easily found elsewhere.

The Monthly Bulletin of Statistics gives the data, posted up to date, on the same facts dealt with in the Yearbook, and provides its necessary supplement, during the period intervening between the publication of the Yearbook.

The Italian Statistical Abstract is a successful example of the work of italian statistical and publishing skill. It sums up, in simple numerical tables easy to read, accompanied by well-selected illustrations and graphs, the basic facts of italian economic, demographic, social and cultural life, and supplies also a panoramic view of the corresponding situation of the other countries of the world.

Foreign Trade Statistics is the monthly publication which gives, with a wealth of analytical breakdowns, the data on Italy's imports and exports. A matter of special importance is that the monthly numbers appear within the bimonthly period following the month to which the data refer.

Besides these publications, the Institute publishes periodically others on special but important aspects of national life. Such are the Yearbook of Population Statistics, the Statistical Yearbook of Agriculture, the Statistical Yearbook of Education, the Yearbook of Judicial Statistics, the Statistical Yearbook on Social Assistance and Social Insurances.

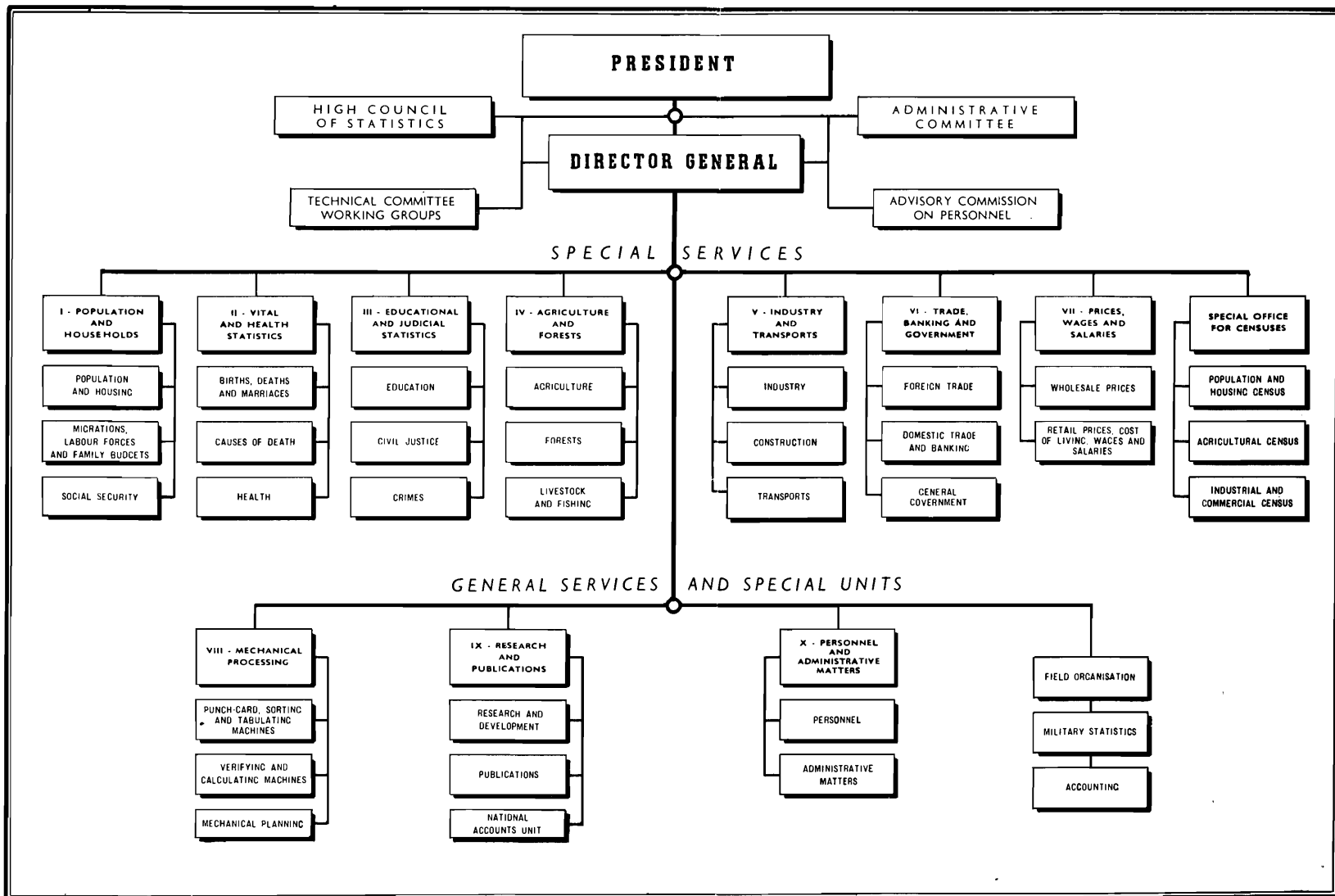
For a more immediate release of certain statistical informations of general interest, there is also a special sheet called «NOTIZIARIO ISTAT», that is Istat News, the word Istat being the abridged name of the Central Institute of Statistics.

The Istat News, which appears in fortnightly or monthly numbers, comprises five series dealing orderly with Agricultural and forestry statistics (Series A); Industrial and commercial statistics (Series B); Statistics of prices, cost of living and labour (Series C); Population and health statistics (Series D); Judicial and social statistics (Series E).

The results of special studies are published in a special series designed as Annals of Statistics published ever since 1871.

The information and data obtained by the general censuses or by special enquiries are published in a series of special statistical reports distinguished according the subject matter dealt with.

ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS









## CONCLUSIONS

The path along which Italian official statistics have travelled since the latter years of the 19th century down to the present time has been long and arduous. Recurrent difficulties, due above all to the absence of legislation enacted to assure sound technical and administrative grounds to Italian statistical work, have been overcome. Steady and notable progress has been made since the creation of the Central Institute of Statistics that has provided an independent and well equipped body which has centralised, in the general interests of the country, all statistical work, and guarantees its continuous and progressive improvement from technical and operating standpoint.

Even prior to the close of World War II, the Central Institute of Statistics had started on a feverish work of reconstruction and recovery, and the advances made in the last few years are indeed conspicuous. They cover a work of revision and improvement, both of the content and method of the statistics collected in the past; the preparation of new surveys called for by the changed conditions of the country, and

by the development and special trends of its economy; the energising of its study and research work as required to meet scientific progress thanks to which the Institute can satisfy adequately, for international purposes also, the demand for specifically official documentation on the phenomena and manifestations of the new economic and social life of the country.

The 1st Session of the International Institute of Statistics, held in Rome in 1887, the 16th Session which also met in Rome in 1925, and the 28th Session which now sees gathered once more in Rome statisticians from all parts of the world, coincide with a like number of phases in the history of italian operating statistical institutions. In spite of the ups and downs common to all human works, the italian statistical system has been securing substantial improvements in its several aspects, and this has been more than ever noticeable in the last ten years. We do not mean to imply that the italian statistical organization has attained perfection; if much has been done much still remains to do.

The Central Institute of Statistics enjoys the confidence of the country, and is now able, much more than in the past, to avail itself of the valuable experience acquired in the international field and by the corresponding statistical offices of the several countries. It therefore feels pledged to enlarge its field of statistical work which now, more than ever, 'is becoming, the world over, an indispensable means of scientific research and social progress which is the source and aim of all human activity.



ORGANIZATION OF THE SERVICES OF  
THE CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS



# ORGANIZATION OF THE SERVICES OF THE CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS

## SERVICE I

### POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS STATISTICS

#### DIVISION I — **Population and housing**

- Section 1 - Population statistics
- Section 2 - Housing statistics
- Section 3 - Communal registers of the resident population

#### DIVISION II — **Migrations, labour forces and family budgets**

- Section 1 - Migrations
- Section 2 - Labour forces
- Section 3 - Family budgets

#### DIVISION III — **Miscellaneous social statistics**

- Section 1 - Social security
- Section 2 - Sports, recreational and similar activities
- Section 3 - Other social activities

## SERVICE II

### VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS

#### DIVISION I — **Births, deaths and marriages**

- Section 1 - Birth statistics
- Section 2 - Death statistics
- Section 3 - Marriage statistics

**DIVISION II — Causes of death**

Section 1 - Statistics on primary causes of death

Section 2 - Statistics of contributory causes

**DIVISION III — Epidemiological statistics and health statistics**

Section 1 - Epidemiological statistics

Section 2 - Health statistics

Section 3 - Miscellaneous medical statistics

**SERVICE III**

**EDUCATIONAL  
AND JUDICIAL STATISTICS**

**DIVISION I — Educational and cultural statistics**

Section 1 - Elementary schools

Section 2 - Secondary schools and Universities

Section 3 - Cultural institutions

**DIVISION II — Civil judicial and legal acts statistics**

Section 1 - Judicial proceedings

Section 2 - Legal administrative acts

**DIVISION III — Criminal statistics**

Section 1 - Criminal proceedings

Section 2 - Delinquency

Section 3 - Prisons and reformatories

**SERVICE IV**  
**AGRICULTURAL**  
**AND FORESTRY STATISTICS**

**DIVISION I — Agricultural statistics**

- Section 1 - Herbaceous crops
- Section 2 - Tree and fruit plantations
- Section 3 - Agricultural economics
- Agricultural Cadaster

**DIVISION II — Forestry statistics and climatology**

- Section 1 - Forests and forest products
- Section 2 - Forestry and mountain economics
- Section 3 - Climatology and water systems
- General and special topographical maps

**DIVISION III — Livestock and fishing statistics**

- Section 1 - Livestock
- Section 2 - Fishing and hunting

**SERVICE V**  
**INDUSTRIAL, TRANSPORT**  
**AND COMMUNICATION STATISTICS**

**DIVISION I — Industrial statistics**

- Section 1 - Agro-manufacturing and allied industries
- Section 2 - Mines and quarries and connected industries, electric-power and gas
- Section 3 - Industrial economics

**DIVISION II — Construction statistics**

- Section 1 - Building
- Section 2 - Public works

**DIVISION III — Transport and communication statistics**

Section 1 - Land transportation and communications

Section 2 - Shipping and air transportation

**SERVICE VI**

**TRADE AND BANKING STATISTICS**

**DIVISION I — Foreign trade statistics**

Section 1 - Special import and export trade

Section 2 - General trade and related matters

**DIVISION II — Domestic trade, banking and insurance statistics**

Section 1 - Domestic trade

Section 2 - Banking and insurance

**DIVISION III — General government statistics**

Section 1 - Central government

Section 2 - Local government

Section 3 - Special government agencies

**SERVICE VII**

**PRICES, WAGES AND SALARIES**

**DIVISION I — Wholesale prices**

Section 1 - Agricultural commodities prices

Section 2 - Industrial commodities prices

Section 3 - Trade and other transactions prices

**DIVISION II — Retail prices, cost of living, wages and salaries**

Section 1 - Retail prices and cost of living

Section 2 - Wages and salaries

**ISTAT - Biblioteca**

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