

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILE 8672

1449 SCOMM 52: JOINT SPEC. COMMITTEE ON LOCAL OPTION LAWS 1985-86

owned stores or "agencies" which are open to the public and under government control. Inuvik, Hay River and Norman Wells have government-run stores which are open to the public. And Frobisher Bay and Yellowknife each have a government-run warehouse which is closed to the public but used for sending orders elsewhere in the Northwest Territories (Jones 1983; Northwest Territories Liquor Control System and Liquor Licensing Board 1982: 16-27).

Communities which do not have open liquor stores and which are not under prohibition can order alcohol from the above-mentioned stores. This procedure is slow and cumbersome, requiring forms, stamps and signatures, and thus reducing impulse buying and drinking, and probably also reducing overall consumption. (See Figure 14.) It is also very expensive, since everything is sent via air freight. For example, it costs CAN \$1.86 per kilo, with a minimum of CAN \$19 for up to 11 kilos, to fly liquor from Frobisher Bay to Cape Dorset, its nearest neighbor. It costs CAN \$3.87 per kilo, with a minimum of CAN \$19 for 5 kilos, to Pond Inlet, Frobisher's farthest neighbor. And from Frobisher to Hall Beach,

Nanisivik and Resolute Bay, it costs about CAN \$2.31 per kilo, with a minimum charge of CAN \$27 for up to 11 kilos (Ibid.).

As a result of a petition (no plebiscite was held), the liquor store in Frobisher Bay was closed to public sale and its own residents on April 30, 1976, and is now used exclusively as a warehouse outlet for filling orders outside of Frobisher Bay. Conversations with a variety of community residents, including inmates as well as staff at the Baffin Correctional Center, journalists, customs officials, government employees, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and the agent who runs the Frobisher Bay Liquor-Store-turned-warehouse, all indicate satisfaction and relief that the store was closed to local purchasing. Among the positive effects cited were: less drinking in the home, fewer domestic quarrels and disruptions, less impulse spending, more peaceful streets, less crime, and a consequent reduction in the size of the R.C.M.P. force in Frobisher Bay. Not one person interviewed expressed a desire for reopening the store. Bar hours in Frobisher Bay remain the same: 3 to 7 p.m., and 8 to 10:30 or 11 p.m.

Residents of Probiasher Bay can order liquor without restriction from stores elsewhere in the Northwest Territories. Air freight from Yellowknife to Probiasher Bay costs CAN \$3.37 per kilo for shipments under 45 kilos, CAN \$3.01 per kilo for 45 to 100 kilos, CAN \$2.89 per kilo for over 200 kilos, and CAN \$2.72 per kilo for 500 to 1000 kilos. Liquor brought in from outside the Northwest Territories requires an import permit (see Figure 15) and the following fees:

spirits: CAN \$1.00 per 40 oz. bottle
CAN \$2.00 per 25 oz. bottle
wine: CAN \$2.00 per 3 liters or
CAN \$2.00 per 4 26 oz. bottles
beer: CAN \$2.00 per case of 12 bottles

(Jones 1963)

Added to freight charges, these fees make getting drunk an expensive proposition. As might be expected, however, some people circumvent these duties by having a bottle or two smuggled in with their weekly or monthly shipments of groceries from Montreal or Toronto.

The Northwest Territories' Liquor Ordinance

gives the ordinary citizen far more power to influence liquor control than the average citizen has in Greenland. To hold a plebiscite, at least 20 eligible voters of a community must petition the Minister of Justice and Public Services in Yellowknife. The petition or letter must indicate which of the three systems (i.e., no restrictions, prohibition, or a control system) the people wish to vote upon, and the geographical radius which the system would affect. If the community will be voting on a control system, the petition must also identify the group, such as a local Alcohol Education Committee, which will have the authority, once elected, to approve, deny, or alter the quantities or kinds of alcohol to be allowed into the community.

If at least 60% of the votes are in favor of the new regulations proposed in the plebiscite, changes will be made accordingly. Without 60% approval, the situation will remain the same as before the plebiscite was held. Depending upon the content of the questions to be decided, plebiscites can usually be held once every two or three years (Dept. of Social Services, Baffin Region n.d.: B-10;

cf. also Liquor Ordinance 1970: 1032-1034; Council of the Northwest Territories 1982: 17-20; Summary of Proposed New Liquor Ordinance n.d.: 3).

In real terms, local option means that via plebiscite, 60% of the voters can (1) prevent a liquor store from opening in a community that has no liquor store; (2) prevent the granting of a liquor license in a community that has no such licenses; (3) cause the closing of a liquor store; (4) cause the revocation of liquor licenses. The law, however, does also make some provision to protect preexisting liquor establishments (Liquor Ordinance 1970: 1032-1034; Council of the Northwest Territories 1982: 17-20; Summary of Proposed New Liquor Ordinance n.d.: 3).

Many communities in the Northwest Territories have taken advantage of local option, holding frequent plebiscites and experimenting with different rules in search of those that best suit local conditions. The result is a checkerboard of regulations varying across the Northwest Territories, and a flexibility and decentralization of control unknown in Greenland.

At present, the following communities in the Northwest Territories are under prohibition:

- (1) Rae-Edzo (since Aug. 20, 1976; the second plebiscite on discontinuing prohibition was held on Oct. 29, 1979 and defeated)
- (2) Lac La Martre (since Mar. 18, 1977)
- (3) Pangnirtung (since Sept. 1, 1977; the second plebiscite proposing local controls was held on May 15, 1979 and defeated)
- (4) Fort Franklin (since Oct. 3, 1977)
- (5) Gjoa Haven (since Feb. 15, 1978)
- (6) Rae Lakes (since May 15, 1978)
- (7) Snowdrift (since July 1, 1978)
- (8) Sanikiluaq, including all of the Belcher Islands (since July 1, 1978)
- (9) Fort Good Hope (since Nov. 17, 1978)
- (10) Lake Harbour (since Apr. 15, 1979)
- (11) Eskimo Point (since July 16, 1979)
- (12) Pelly Bay (since Sept. 12, 1979)
- (13) Coral Harbour (since May 1, 1980)
- (14) Nanaimo Butte (since Nov. 30, 1980)

(Liquor Control System and Liquor Licensing Board n.d.)

The following communities have liquor stores or outlets and no restrictions on purchasing:

- (1) Inuvik
- (2) Fort Smith
- (3) May River
- (4) Pine Point
- (5) Tungsten

(Jones 1983; Liquor Control System and Liquor Licensing Board 1982: 18-27)

The following communities have liquor stores or outlets with restrictions:

- (1) Fort Simpson (store hours reduced and weekly rations in effect since Dec. 15, 1980)
- (2) Norman Wells (daily rations in effect since July 14, 1980)
- (3) Cambridge Bay (Beer sales from Hudson Bay Store were temporarily suspended from Oct. 3, 1980 to Apr. 2, 1981)

(Liquor Control System and Liquor Licensing Board n.d.; Jones 1983)

The following communities have no restrictions, and citizens may order what they like from the liquor warehouses:

- (1) Grise Fjord
- (2) Resolute Bay

- (3) Cape Dorset
- (4) Nanisivik
- (5) Fort Resolution (Prohibition had been in effect from Sept. 26, 1978 to May 9, 1980, and rationing before that)
- (6) Fort Norman (Prohibition had been in effect from Feb. 1, 1978 to Nov. 6, 1980)
- (7) Frobisher Bay (Liquor Store closed Apr. 30, 1976 as a result of petition)
- (8) Rankin Inlet (Beer Store closed Nov. 23, 1978)

(Ibid.)

The following communities have some form of restriction or community control, often under the authority of an Alcohol Education Committee or similar body:

- (1) Pond Inlet (had been under rationing from July 1, 1975 to Feb. 22, 1977)
- (2) Hall Beach (had been under prohibition from June 9, 1977 to Apr. 19, 1982)
- (3) Igloolik (since Mar. 13, 1978)
- (4) Repulse Bay (since Feb. 1, 1979)
- (5) Arctic Bay (since May 23, 1980)

(6) Fort Liard (weekly rationing, as of Oct. 1, 1980)

(7) Clyde River (since Mar. 29, 1982)

(8) Broughton Island (since Mar. 29, 1983)

(Ibid.)

This rundown shows 18 different communities with at least five different types of alcohol regulations running the full spectrum from prohibition to no restriction. It offers exciting possibilities for future research regarding the effects of these varying ordinances. How, for example, do plebiscites introducing prohibition, rationing, or other restrictions influence consumption? The closing of the beer outlet in Rankin Inlet on November 21, 1978, together with strikes of beer suppliers, caused a decrease in beer sales in the 1978-79 fiscal year (Liquor Control System and Liquor Licensing Board 1974). Charts 4 and 5 show fluctuations in liquor sales in terms of gallons (liters) and Canadian dollars. More research is needed to determine the relationship, if any, between these figures and fluctuations in alcohol restrictions. Perhaps more importantly, we need to compare indices of social problems, as these communi-

Northwest Territories Liquor Control System

Gallons of Sales

	Spirits	Wine	Beer	Total	% Change	Gallons of Absolute Alcohol Sold	% Change
1974-75	96,732	57,700	652,161				
1975-76	99,488	48,000	738,148				
1976-77	109,743	48,452	738,236				
1977-78	106,990	56,905	742,186	306,081		84,164	
1978-79	107,641	56,093	671,797	835,531	-7.78	82,916	-3.23
1979-80	104,319	56,498	661,070	821,887	-1.63	80,395	-2.23
1980-81	111,304	54,942	712,539	878,785	+6.92	86,193	+6.42
1981-82	548,114	257,582	3,422,427	4,228,123	+5.8	418,701	+5.9

Liter Sales

1981-82	548,114	257,582	3,422,427	4,228,123	+5.8	418,701	+5.9
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(Sources: 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th Annual Reports, Northwest Territories Liquor Control System and Liquor Licensing Board.)

CHART 5

LIQUOR CONTROL SYSTEM SALES HIGHLIGHTS

Year Ending March 31	Sales	Gross Profit	Gross Profit % of Sales	% Increase in Sales
1969	1 981 847	2 060 748	51.8	15.0
1970	4 781 210	2 314 611	48.8	20.1
1971	5 584 142	2 671 617	47.6	16.8
1972	6 544 581	3 107 027	47.5	16.4
1973	7 446 174	3 585 040	47.7	15.2
1974	8 274 012	4 252 010	48.8	16.1
1975	9 574 266	4 864 861	50.8	9.9
1976	10 981 708	5 081 670	46.3	14.7
1977	11 280 747	5 181 091	45.9	2.7
1978	12 150 944	5 241 284	43.1	7.7
1979	11 761 114	5 942 821	46.9	5.2
1980	13 174 582	6 674 938	46.4	4.7
1981	15 184 548	7 289 791	48.0	11.5
1982	17 750 366	8 154 080	45.9	16.9

Figures in Canadian Dollars

Source: 28th Annual Report, Northwest Territories Liquor Control System and Liquor Licensing Board, 1982.

ties move from one form of alcohol regulation to another. Fluctuations in the crime rate, such as that documented for Greenland in Charts 1, 2 and 3 of this paper, would be an invaluable contribution.

Conclusion

Through the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, Greenland has for several years been engaged in cultural exchanges with Alaska and Arctic Canada. Perhaps it is time for Greenland to consider Canada's multitude of alternatives to Greenland's far more centralized and uniform systems of alcohol control. Perhaps it is time for Greenland to ask the advice of her citizens in one plebiscite or many.

In the autumn of 1983, an informal poll on alcohol control was taken in Nuuk, in which 510 people, or about 10% of the capital's population, participated. The poll revealed dissatisfaction with the current lack of restrictions, which only 30% supported. Seventy percent wanted either rationing (with 72 points) or prohibition. The results were as follows:

Chart 6: Informal poll on preferred alcohol regulations, Nuuk, Greenland (pop. 10,000), October 1983
(Source: Nuuk Ugeavis 1983: 14)

Age of Respondents	No Restrictions	Rationing 72 Points	Prohibition	Total Responding
12-17 years old	19 (23.2%)	34 (41.5%)	29 (35.3%)	82 (16%)
Adults	134 (31.0%)	154 (36.0%)	140 (33.0%)	428 (84%)
TOTAL	153 (30.0%)	188 (37.0%)	169 (33.0%)	510 (100%)

But finally, when all the endless statistics are read and digested, perhaps what speaks most eloquently is the sadness and suffering in this eighth-grade boy's school essay on "How I experience alcohol in daily life":

....I know that alcohol is harmful, and I know that it doesn't have any useful effects. Therefore I hope that someday they'll close down selling it while I'm still alive, or also, that my parents will join Blue Cross [temperance society].

Well, when a person drinks, it must be because he/she has delightful experiences, but our experiences are not lovely. For example, a child becomes afraid when its parents drink. You wonder a lot. For example, when my mother is drunk one thinks, "perhaps she'll die." That's

how I feel. It's also bad when they argue/fight. Awake all night, can't fall asleep because you feel so insecure, sad, crying, you have all these bad experiences. But that's why we also sometimes try to say stop.

It is not particularly funny to see Father go home with a case under his arm. Sometimes I think about throwing the case out, but can't. I don't like to come home and see them drinking in the living room. So I ask for money and leave again. I first come home again very late, when they have gone to bed. It feels more secure when they are in bed. But the next morning I get up in a house which hasn't been cleaned, where there's still drinking. You become very insecure. He couldn't hit the toilet bucket when he went out to pee. It stinks out there and it has to be cleaned.

I have many experiences with alcohol use. I don't think that alcohol is a good thing. That's the way it is. When my father doesn't have anyone to drink with, he telephones around to his friends and invites them. And they come. I grow sad, the feelings inside me are not nice. When my parents go to bed drunk, their bedroom smells of liquor.

I also become sad when, for example, someone asks me: "Where is your mother?" So I just answer, "My parents are sleeping." I'm also ashamed when I go out with empty beer cases. The other children ask, "Who has drunk them?" I'm also ashamed when I accompany my parents along the road while they are drunk. I feel very ashamed.

Grandmother says to me: "You must not be together with drunk people." I remember her words, when I see drunk people. My grandparents do not drink.

That's why I love them and fetch water for them.

When I see my parents drink, I also remember the sentence: "Thou shalt honor thy father and mother."

Sometimes I meet a young man who is drunk. Even though he invites me, I don't go with him.

When I come home and see something good on the television, I become afraid, because I am home alone. I come to think about alcohol. There is also an older man who goes around and tries to sell something when he's drunk. I have had unpleasant experiences with him. But he laughs so funny. It sounds almost like: "Whued."

When my parents have been drinking, either I don't go to school, or I come an hour late. Then I am very ashamed.

There is also an old man, who always says, "It doesn't matter, does it?" Some time ago I saw him answer the call of nature by a house. He is also very pitiable.

Finally I just want to say
bye!

(Written by a boy in the eighth grade;
Illimi 1982: 7-8; translation mine.)

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Esa Österberg

THE PRICING OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AS AN INSTRUMENT OF CONTROL POLICY

1) The purpose of the inquiry

In examining the ^{ing}prices of alcoholic beverages as an instrument of control policy, one's interest is drawn ultimately to the question of whether alcohol consumption can be curtailed and guided by an active pricing policy. An attempt is made in the following to elucidate the problems involved by reviewing econometric studies dealing with the consumption and prices of alcoholic beverages and examining the price trends in certain countries.

2) Have the prices of alcoholic beverages any effect on consumption?

Although doubts have often been expressed, especially in everyday discussion, about the effect of pricing policy on the consumption of alcoholic beverages, it can be stated on the strength of many econometric studies that price changes are bound up with changes perceived in the consumption of alcoholic beverages (Appendices 1A-1D). The effect of prices has been reported in econometric studies in precise numerical terms, price elasticities, besides which it has been sought to explain the changes taking place in alcohol consumption. In the following, then, consideration will be given to the explanation of consumption and the interpretation, generalization and application of the results

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of the econometric studies.

3) On explaining alcohol consumption

On quite a general level, it may be observed that the consumption of alcoholic beverages is based in a very complicated way on factors that may be designated as the "use value" of the beverages. There are two distinguishable sides to the use values of alcoholic beverages: on the one side, human beings have preferences or needs, which they seek to satisfy; and, on the other side, alcoholic beverages have properties by means of which human beings are able to satisfy their needs. It is quite significant in this connection to note that human needs are not psychological constants but are bound to time, place and social circumstance. Inasmuch as needs are historically determined, they change in the course of time, in response to evolutionary progress and upon the persons' concerned moving from one region to another. Nor are the properties of alcoholic beverages beneficial to people constant, either, for they likewise change with progress - and they are developed knowingly, too.

By way of example, it may be stated that alcoholic beverages presumably have at least the following use values: ^{as a}nutriment (wine, in France and Italy; beer, in Germany), ^{as an}essential commodity for alcoholics, ^{as a}medicine, and ^{as an}agent intended to enhance pleasure by, among other things, aiding in the making of contacts, releasing from inhibitions, breaking the everyday routine and escaping from realities. The significance of these use values varies with different classes of people, different regions and different periods of time. Further, it may be stated that in its many practical ap-

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plications, alcohol can be replaced by other commodities, and that the relationship with such substitutes is variable, too. Alcohol consumption and the changes taking place in the consumption of alcoholic beverages may be considered to be connected with the following circumstances: 1) (varying) human needs, which are bound up with time and place, 2) the (varying) properties of alcoholic beverages, or their capability of satisfying human needs, 3) the (varying) capability of other products to satisfy the same needs as alcoholic beverages do, 4) the (varying) real incomes of people and the (varying) distribution of income, 5) the (varying) restrictions imposed on the production and retail distribution of various alcoholic beverages and surrogates, and 6) the (changing) prices of alcoholic beverages in relation to the prices of near substitutes.

When it has been endeavored in econometric studies to interpret the changes taking place in the consumption of alcoholic beverages in the light of changes taking place in consumer incomes, alcohol prices, the prices of near substitutes and the general price level as well as in the distribution systems and sales restrictions, what is involved is only statistical interpretation. In econometric research, explaining consumption in the ordinary sense is therefore not in question.

4. On the problems and limitations of econometric studies

Many problems are involved in econometric studies aimed at interpreting changes in the consumption of alcoholic beverages. First, it should be noted that the analyses performed do not i

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themselves produce any new information — but only organize the information that exists in latent form in the basic data used (SOU 1972:91). This circumstance highlights the significance of accuracy and veracity in the primary information. On the other hand, it also means that the results of the analyses apply in principle only to the regions, times and conditions that produced the primary data. If, for instance, the prices used as the dependent variable had risen at an even rate during the period under investigation, the econometric analysis would not reveal what might have happened had the prices risen abruptly or if the prices had decreased steadily.

In the second place, it is obvious that all the relevant dependent variables could not be taken into account in econometric studies. Thus, for example, the behavior of the markets has in most cases been perforce assumed to have been constant. This means that in econometric studies, preferences or needs, the properties of alcoholic beverages, the properties of other commodities and the distribution of income have in most cases been assumed to remain constant. If the influence of these factors has been included in a trend, the assumption will have been that the effects have been rectilinear.

In econometric studies, also the effect of dependent variables on the independent variable — or elasticities — has most frequently been assumed to be constant. Since, moreover, it has been necessary, on account of the procurement of basic information, to resort to a large aggregate level with respect to both the consumers and the alcoholic beverages, the constant price elasticity depicts the average reaction of different indi

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viduals and of the same individual to the average change in the prices of alcoholic beverages taking place during the period under investigation. In reality, different individuals and groups react in different ways to changes in the prices of alcoholic beverages, and the reaction of the same individual is also apt to change in the course of time.

In the fourth place, it is apparently difficult to distinguish the influence of different dependent factors if the dependent variables have developed along parallel lines during the period under investigation. This is true, for instance, when an increase in consumption is connected with rising incomes, falling prices and a rising trend brought about by non-economic variables.

5. On the results of econometric studies

Although econometric studies include many problems, they can also be made to yield useful information, provided their limitations are borne in mind. The econometric studies carried out show fairly consistently that alcoholic beverages have behaved on the market like other commodities: as prices have risen, the consumption of alcoholic beverages has generally declined, and as prices have fallen, the consumption of alcoholic beverages has generally increased (Appendices 1 A-1 D). Studies have shown, furthermore, that the magnitude of the effect of prices varies in different groups of beverages, different countries, different regions (Appendix 1 C) and different periods even within the same country (Appendix 1 A).

From econometric studies it is obvious that there exist no universal values for elasticities of different beverage groups. For instance the price elasticity for beer seems to be very low in Canada (-0.03), Ireland (-0.17) and in Finland (-0.20), but very high in Sweden (-3.0). Also the elasticities for spirits vary a great deal in different countries (-0.3 to -2.0). The same is true for wine (-0.3 to -1.72). Although part of the observed differences is due to the different models and methods which have been applied, to the nature of the estimated elasticities (long- and short term elasticities) and also to the method of aggregating the basic data, it is obvious that elasticities are no properties of the beverage types themselves. The values of the elasticities and the differences in these values must be seen in the light of relative prices of alcoholic beverages, systems of distribution and use values. As a moderate conclusion it might perhaps be suggested that price elasticity may be greater for off-sales than for on-sales (Sweden and Finland) and that price elasticity may increase at the lifting of sales restrictions (Sou 1972:91). It seems, however, that the results of econometric studies apply only for the area with which the study is concerned.

If econometric demand analysis has sufficiently explained the observed variation in consumption and if other circumstances can be assumed to be constant, econometric models may be of help to predict the consumption of alcohol. Then also the elasticities may be used in planning price policies. The price elasticity expresses the effect of price changes in consumption and therefore it can be used in estimating how large price rises are required to attain the wanted level of consumption. Price elasticities can also be used to foresee how much an attainable price rise will cut off the consumption and to decide what are the most sensitive objects of restrictive price policies.

6. The development of prices in some countries

CANADA: From 1949 to 1971 the real prices of alcoholic beverages have slightly fallen with exception of wine. The real price of beer has fallen mostly (1949 107, 1971 90). The yearly changes have been small. (Appendix 2 A)

NETHERLANDS: From 1952 to 1967 the real prices of alcoholic beverages have fallen. The real price of wine have fallen mostly (1952 137, 1967 89). There are some big changes in prices, for example the real price of genever rose 20 % in 1966 and the consumption of spirits (alcools) decreased 23 %. (Appendix 2 B)

ITALY: From 1951 to 1966 the real prices of alcoholic beverages have slightly risen. The development of real prices have not been even and in 1965 there are big changes. (Appendix 2 C)

BELGIUM: From 1953 to 1964 the real prices of alcoholic beverages have slightly fallen. After 1964 the development differs. There are quite large yearly changes in late 1950s and after 1965. (Appendix 2 D)

GERMANY, FED. REP.: From 1955 to 1965 the real prices of alcohol beverages have fallen quite a lot. After 1965 the development of prices differs and there are big yearly changes especially in 1966. (Appendix 2 E)

SWEDEN: From 1956 to 1968 the real prices of alcoholic beverages have risen with exception of light wine (constant) and strong beer (fallen prices). In 1956 and 1957 there are big changes in prices and in consumption. (Appendix 2 G and 2 E)

FINLAND: In the period 1951-1973 the real price of alcohol have been constant. The real prices of wine and other spirits have fallen and the real price of vodka has risen. The yearly changes of prices have been small. (Appendix 2 I)

Appendix 1 A

Demand elasticities

Author	Country and time-period	Beverage	Income Elasticity	Price Elasticity	Trend (%/year)
Almqvist (1948) ¹	Sweden 1923-1939	Spirits	0.3	-0.3	
"	"	Wine	1.2	-0.9	
"	"	Liquor	0.30	-0.37	
"	"	Wine	1.32	-0.72	
Andström-Ekström ¹ (1952)	Sweden 1931-1954	Spirits	0.9	-0.3	
"	"	Wine	2.0	-1.6	
Tryding-Rosen ¹ (1969)	Sweden 1920-1951	Spirits (Renad Brännvin)	0.6	-0.4 -0.1	
"	"	Wine	0.9	-1.6	
"	"	Medium Beer	0.6	-1.2	
Itfeldt-Jorner ¹ (1972:91)	Sweden 1956-1968	Off-sale Vodka	0.0	-0.9	-0.3
"	"	" Other Spirits	1.4	-2.9	-
"	"	" Fortified Wine	0.2	-0.7	-
"	"	" Light Wine	-	-0.6	+7.3
"	"	" Strong Beer	1.9	-3.0	-
"	"	" Spirits	0.4	-1.2	-
"	"	" Wine	(0.9)	-0.7	+5.8
"	"	" Spirits + Wine	0.7	-1.0	-
"	"	On-Sale Vodka	1.0	-0.3	-7.0
"	"	" Other Spirits	0.2	-0.5	-
"	"	" Strong Beer	0.0	-	-

Appendix 1 B

Demand elasticities

Author	Country and time-period	Beverage	Income Elasticity	Price Elasticity	Trend (% year)
Stone (1954) ¹	United Kingdom 1920-1938	Spirits	0.6	-0.6	
		Wine (imported)	1.4	-0.6	
		Wine (domestic)	1.7	-0.3	
"- 2	"-	Spirits	0.54	-0.72	
		Beer	0.14	-0.73	
Simon (1966) ^{1,2}	USA 1955-1961	Spirits	-	-0.79	
Niskanen (1960) ²	USA 1934-1954	Spirits	-	-1.74	
Niskanen (1962) ²	USA	Spirits	-	-1.42	
Niskanen ¹	USA 1934-41, 47-60	Spirits	-	-2.0	
Walsh -Walsh (1970) ²	Ireland 1953-1967	Spirits	1.94	-0.57	
		(after correcting for serial correlation bias)	2.06	-0.44	
		Beer	0.78	-0.17	
Schweitzer (1969) ²	Canada	Alcoholic Beverages	0.88	-0.19	
Lau (1973) ²	Canada 1949-1969	Spirits	0.68	-1.45	+0.94
		Wine	1.43	-1.65	+2.1
		Beer	0.20	-0.03	+0.2

Sources: ¹Efterfrågan på rusdrycker i Sverige, SOU 1972:91, Stockholm 1972

²H. H. Lau: Time Series Regression Analysis of Per Adult Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages I. Canada 1949-1969

H. H. Lau: Cost of Alcoholic Beverages as a Determinant of Alcohol Consumption

Author: H.H. Lau (1973)

Country and time-period: Eight Canadian Provinces 1933-1969

Spirits			
Province and time-period	Income Elasticity	Price Elasticity	Trend (% year)
Nova Scotia 1933-1969	1.50	-1.19	-2.90
New Brunswick 1955-1969	1.35	-0.80	negative
Quebec 1939-1969	1.89	-0.60	-4.17
Ontario 1935-1969	1.38	-1.60	no
Manitoba 1944-1969	0.62	-0.58	+2.41
Saskatchewan 1946-1969	0.19	-0.23	+4.03
Alberta 1953-1963	0.00	-1.30	+2.86
British Columbia 1953-1969	0.94	-1.74	-1.24

Wine			
Province and time-period	Income Elasticity	Price Elasticity	Trend (% year)
Nova Scotia 1933-1969	0.82	-1.52	no
New Brunswick 1955-1969	0.78	+1.67	no
Quebec 1939-1969	2.25	-0.40	-0.36
Ontario 1935-1969	0.69	-0.15	no
Manitoba 1944-1969	1.37	-0.56	+2.45
Saskatchewan 1946-1969	0.01	-0.90	positive
Alberta 1953-1969	0.03	-2.75	+7.77
British Columbia 1953-1969	1.94	-4.56	no

Beer			
Province and time-period	Income Elasticity	Price Elasticity	Trend (% year)
Nova Scotia 1933-1969	1.51	-0.95	-2.57
New Brunswick 1955-1969	1.16	-0.58	no
Quebec 1939-1969	2.02	-1.08	-4.45
Ontario 1935-1969	2.11	-0.55	-2.17
Manitoba 1944-1969	0.70	-0.17	no
Saskatchewan 1946-1969	0.07	-0.38	+1.24
Alberta 1953-1969	0.00	-1.19	no
British Columbia 1953-1969	0.53	-1.36	+0.60

Author: Nyberg (1967)

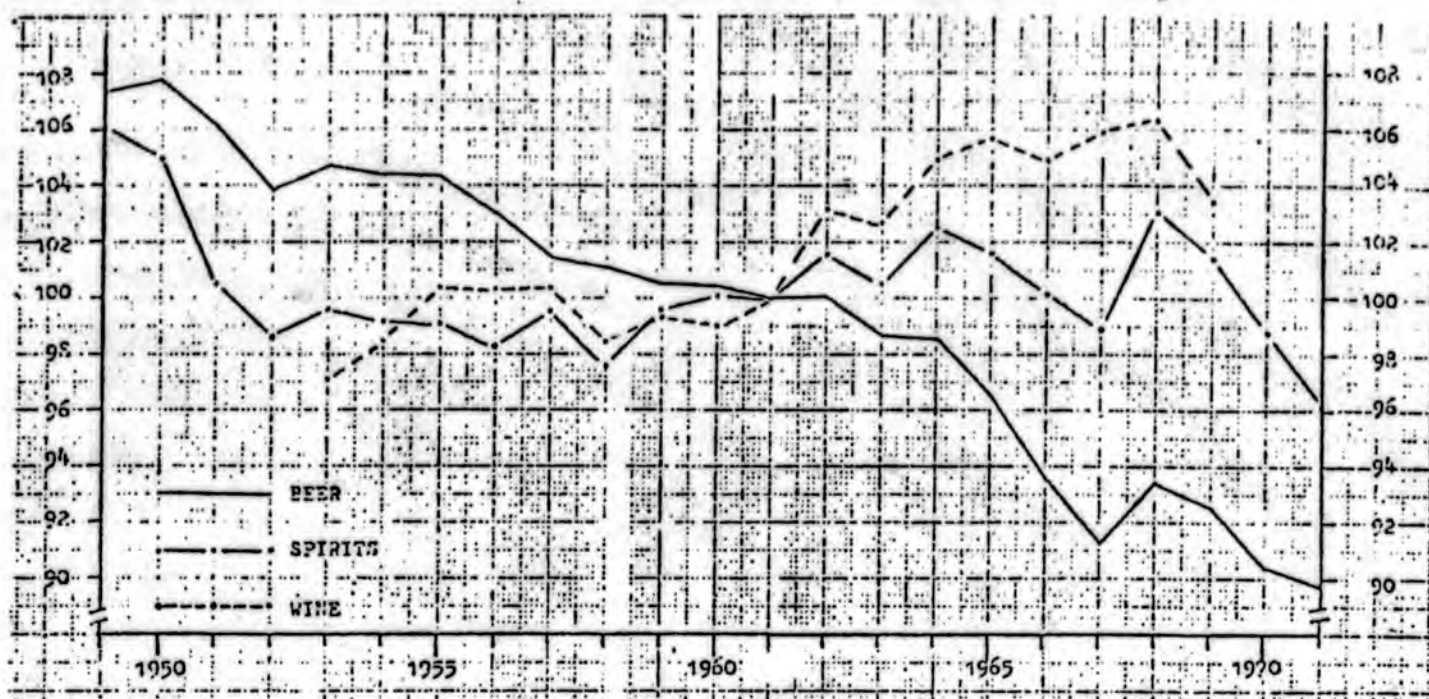
Country and time period: Finland 1949-1962

Static Model		
Beverage	Income Elasticity	Price Elasticity
Vodka	0.42	-0.13
Other Spirits	1.30	-0.95
Wine	0.97	-0.83
Beer	0.97	-0.49
Total Off-Sales	1.05	-1.17
Total On-Sales	0.94	-0.99
Total Sales	1.01	-1.11

Dynamic Model			
Beverage	Income Elasticity		Price Elasticity
	Long run	Short run	
Vodka	0.84	0.25	-0.60
Other Spirits	1.62	0.49	-1.10
Wine	1.29	0.39	-0.99
Beer	0.64	0.17	(+0.01) -0.20
Total Off-Sales	1.14	0.34	-0.99
Total On-Sales	0.87	0.26	-0.38
Total Sales	1.03	0.31	-0.75

Price and cross elasticities $e_{p, ij}$ (estimated by preference funktion)				
1	J			
	1	2	3	4
1. Vodka	0.91	-0.19	-0.09	-0.05
2. Other Spirits	-0.21	1.40	-0.10	-0.05
3. Wine	-0.33	-0.31	1.72	-0.09
4. Beer	-0.17	-0.15	-0.08	0.60

Price Indexes in 1961 Prices, Canada 1949-1971, 1961=100



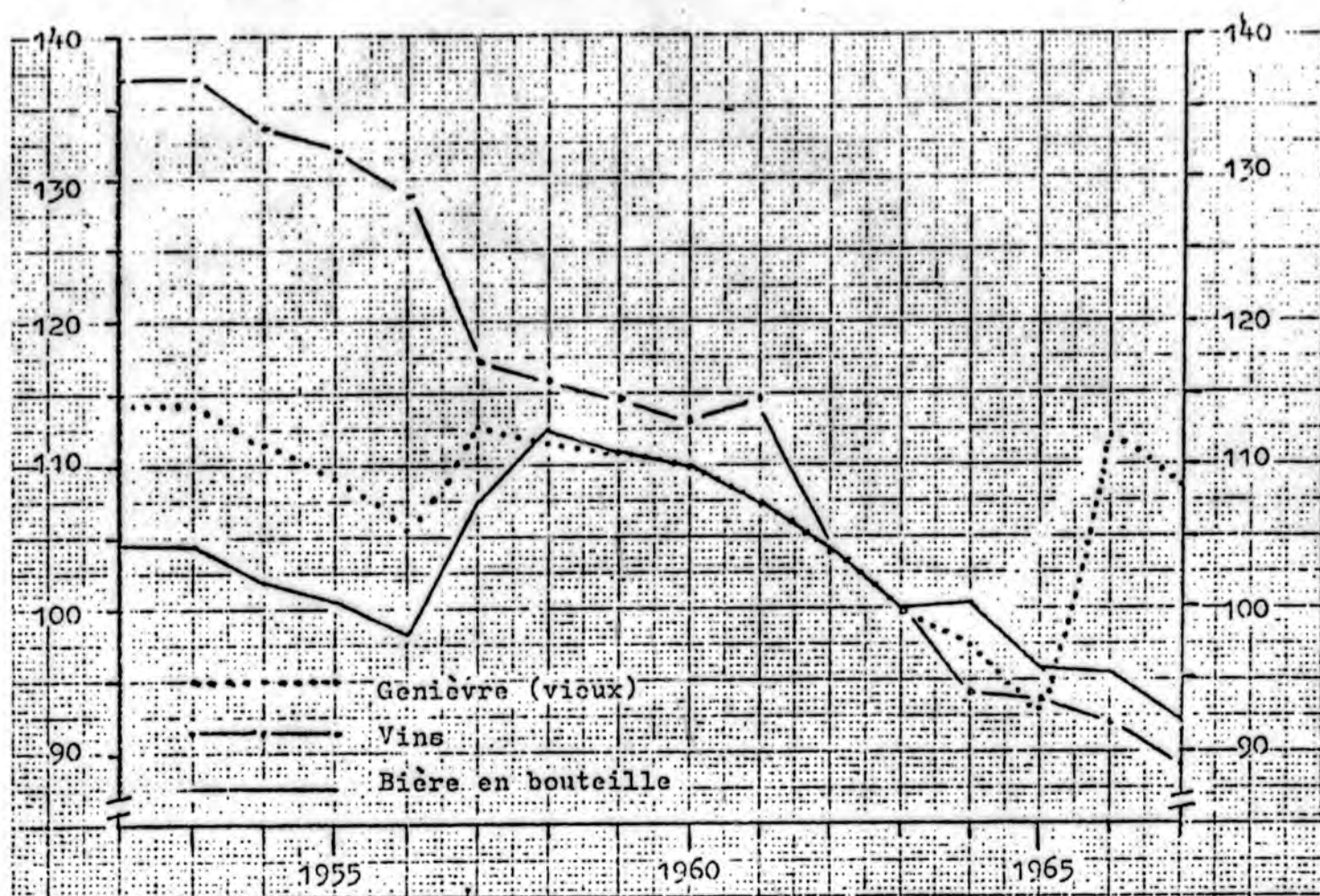
Per Adult Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages (gallons) and Price Indexes in 1961 Prices (1961=100), Canada 1949-1971

YEAR	Per Adult Consumption				Price Indexes		
	BEER	SPIRITS	WINE	ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL	BEER	WINE	SPIRITS
1949	18.0910	0.952386	0.506235	1.36650	107.313		106.163
1950	17.8443	0.987085	0.517351	1.36982	107.709		104.907
1951	18.2279	1.01160	0.523783	1.39984	106.102		100.568
1952	19.3673	1.05261	0.523668	1.47319	103.769		98.6505
1953	19.8296	1.07654	0.526125	1.50627	104.693	97.1730	99.6309
1954	19.0271	1.07206	0.541305	1.46679	104.394	98.5936	99.2658
1955	19.3979	1.11360	0.556040	1.50430	104.351	100.403	99.1343
1956	19.7854	1.17682	0.576087	1.55217	103.62	100.392	98.3479
1957	19.8897	1.19957	0.601678	1.57058	101.548	100.413	99.5970
1958	19.1007	1.25842	0.659578	1.56293	101.074	98.4930	97.6136
1959	19.7640	1.24240	0.668543	1.59212	100.531	99.4609	99.6220
1960	19.8996	1.24303	0.692230	1.60220	100.494	99.0351	100.161
1961	19.9502	1.26439	0.719573	1.61840	100.000	100.000	100.000
1962	20.3272	1.29970	0.743381	1.65598	100.049	103.294	101.660
1963	20.8522	1.36130	0.789456	1.71344	98.7172	103.715	100.534
1964	21.2357	1.34956	0.781154	1.72659	99.5873	104.523	102.557
1965	21.2909	1.49174	0.978154	1.80174	96.5922	105.726	101.676
1966	21.6642	1.56576	0.931782	1.85860	93.5369	104.967	100.130
1967	21.9082	1.63053	0.973926	1.90345	91.3345	105.921	98.9501
1968	21.7415	1.61724	1.008410	1.89532	93.4222	106.358	103.164
1969	22.1904	1.62661	1.131800	1.94125	92.5100	103.477	101.434

Sources: H. H. Lau: Time Series Regression Analysis of Per Adult Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages I. Canada 1949-1969

H. H. Lau: Cost of Alcoholic Beverages as a Determinant of Alcohol Consumption

Price Indexes in 1963 Prices, Netherlands 1952-1967, 1963=100

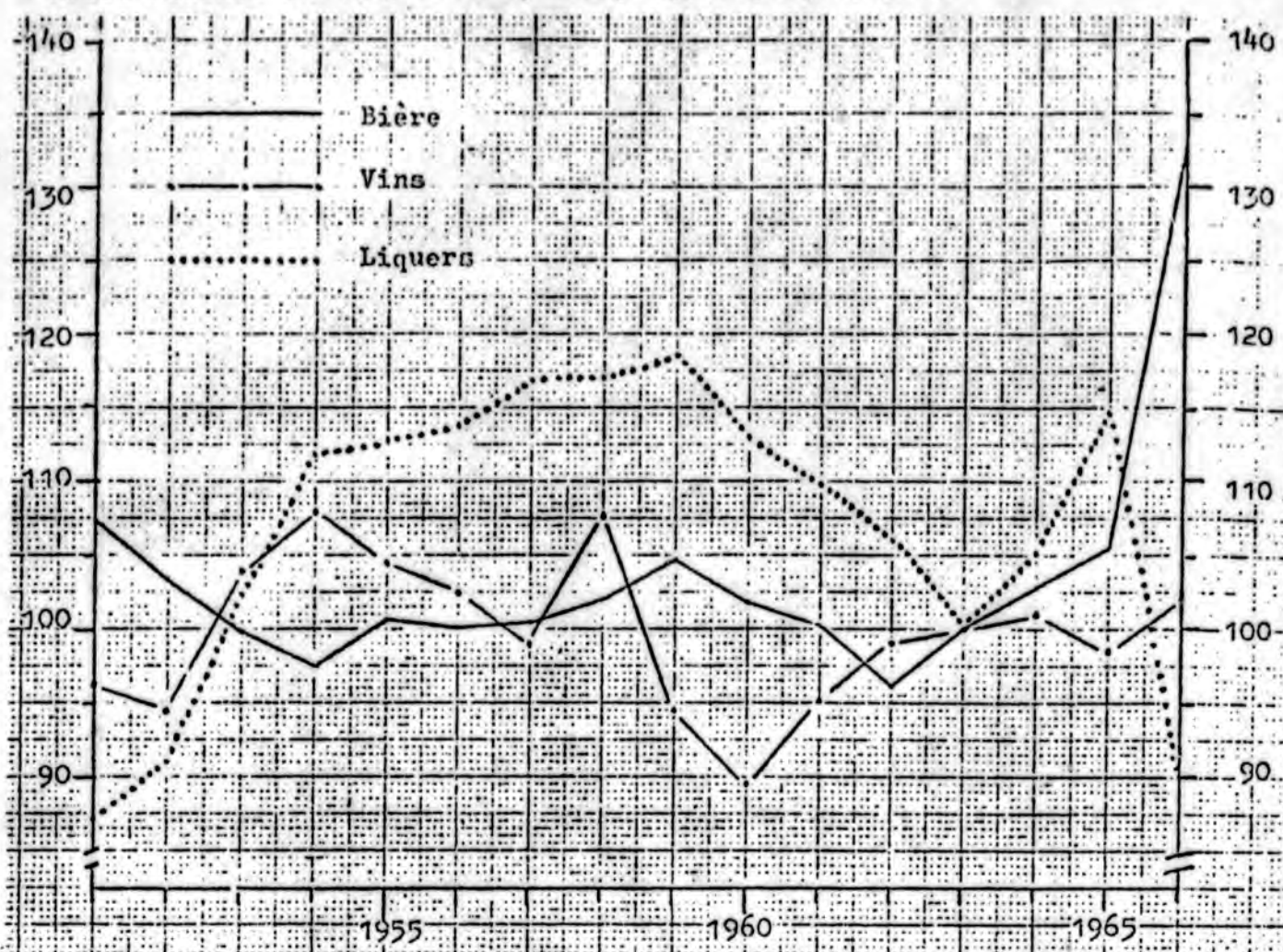


Volume and price indexes, Netherlands 1952-1967, 1963=100

Année	Volume				Price				Consom- nation privée
	Bière	Vins	Alcools	Indice volume de la consom- nation privée intérieure	Boissons non alcoolisées	Bière en bouteille	Vins	Geniè- vre (vieux)	
1952	30,3	19,3	66,9	57	86,0	82,5	108,2	90,3	79
1953	34,6	22,9	65,8	60	86,8	82,5	108,2	90,3	79
1954	38,4	31,3	70,9	64	85,1	82,5	108,2	90,3	81
1955	46,7	40,3	72,5	63	85,1	82,5	108,2	89,7	82
1956	50,5	49,9	81,6	74	84,3	82,5	103,2	88,7	84
1957	59,8	53,0	67,9	74	90,9	94,4	103,2	92,2	83
1958	60,6	52,7	70,2	74	97,5	100,0	103,2	99,7	89
1959	70,0	53,6	69,2	78	100,0	100,0	103,2	100,0	90
1960	73,6	69,2	76,1	82	100,8	100,0	103,2	100,0	91
1961	82,4	87,3	80,5	87	100,8	100,0	106,7	100,0	93
1962	87,6	93,4	92,6	93	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	96
1963	100,0	100,0	100,0	100	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100
1964	113,8	111,9	104,2	106	103,3	106,3	100,0	103,2	106
1965	122,6	131,6	135,7	114	109,9	106,3	104,0	103,2	111
1966	130,2	139,1	104,0	117	114,0	112,7	109,0	132,3	118
1967	149,4	167,2	120,1	122	117,4	112,7	109,0	132,3	122

Source: Effets du prix et du revenu sur la consommation des boissons dans les
Etats membres des Communautés, Bruxelles 1972.

Price Indexes in 1963 Prices, Italy 1951-1966, 1963=100



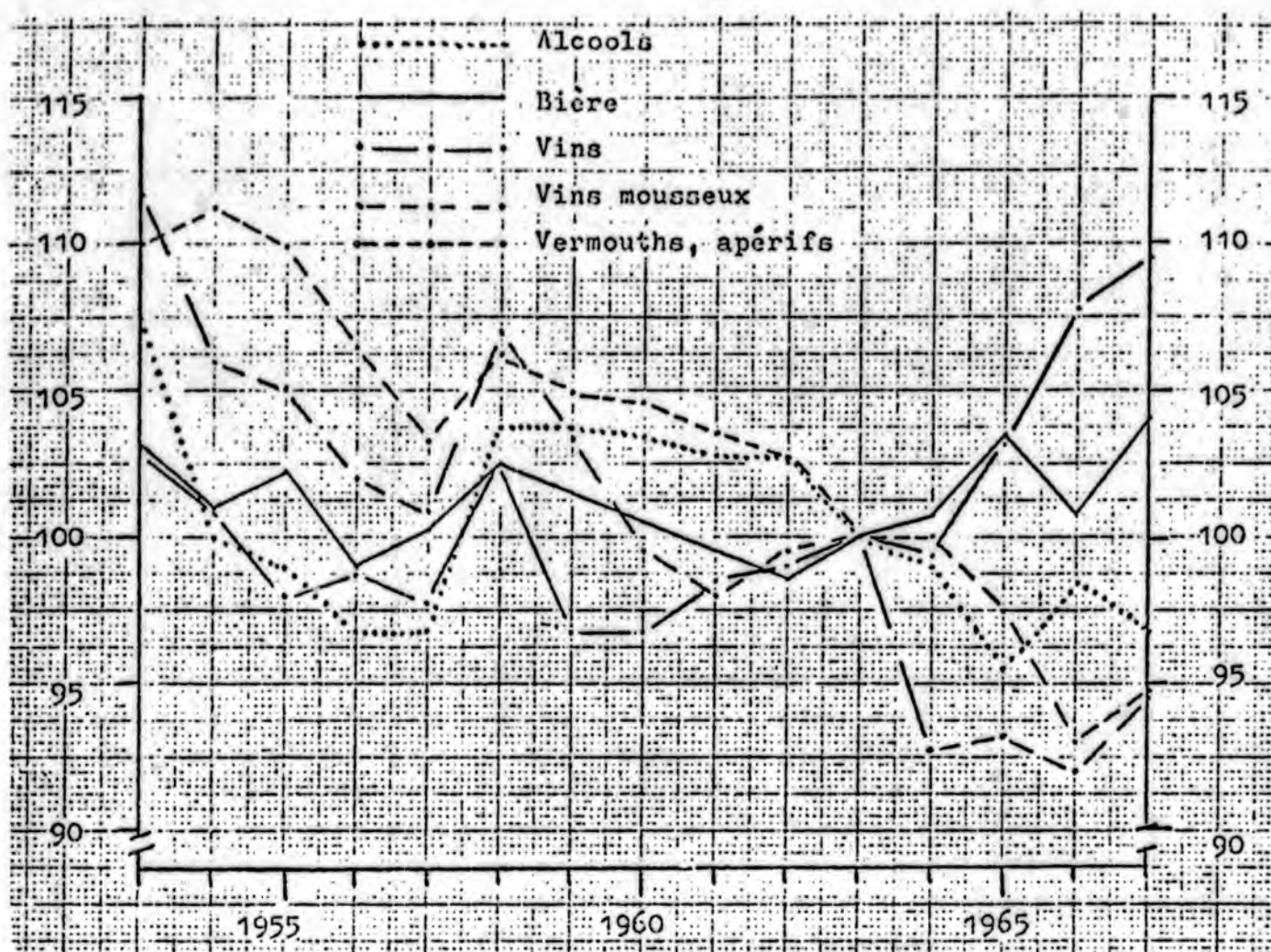
Volume and price indexes, Italy 1951-1966, 1963=100

	Volume				Price				Ensemble des boissons	Consommation totale
	Vins	Bière	Liqueurs	Ensemble des boissons alcoolisées	Vins	Bière	Liqueurs	Ensemble des boissons alcoolisées		
1951	63,9	34,1	39,0	57,9	65,1	72,4	58,7	64,8	70,0	67,5
1952	68,3	35,3	40,7	61,7	67,0	73,3	64,6	67,1	72,2	70,9
1953	72,7	37,6	44,1	65,3	78,2	75,0	76,9	77,9	80,9	75,2
1954	77,2	38,8	45,8	69,6	84,0	75,8	87,0	83,9	87,7	77,8
1955	81,9	41,2	49,2	73,9	83,1	80,0	89,7	83,5	88,4	79,5
1956	85,9	41,2	51,7	77,3	84,2	82,3	93,4	84,9	88,5	82,1
1957	87,0	42,4	53,4	78,5	82,1	83,3	96,8	83,5	87,6	82,9
1958	88,1	45,9	55,9	80,0	92,2	87,2	100,0	92,6	94,7	85,5
1959	91,2	55,3	58,5	83,6	80,8	89,4	101,4	83,2	87,4	85,5
1960	92,6	62,4	62,7	85,9	78,1	88,7	98,6	80,7	85,9	87,2
1961	94,3	75,3	67,8	89,1	84,8	89,1	97,5	86,4	89,9	88,9
1962	96,2	91,8	81,4	93,9	92,4	89,7	99,0	92,9	94,7	93,2
1963	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
1964	97,1	103,5	102,5	93,4	107,2	109,1	111,6	103,0	108,1	105,0
1965	102,0	108,2	103,4	102,7	108,7	116,3	126,2	111,7	113,0	110,3
1966	108,1	125,9	105,1	109,4	115,3	149,5	101,6	117,2	117,5	112,8

Source: Effets du prix et du revenu sur la consommation des boissons dans les États membres des Communautés Européennes.

Appendix 20 BELGIUM

Price Indexes in 1963 Prices, Belgium 1953- 1967, 1963=100

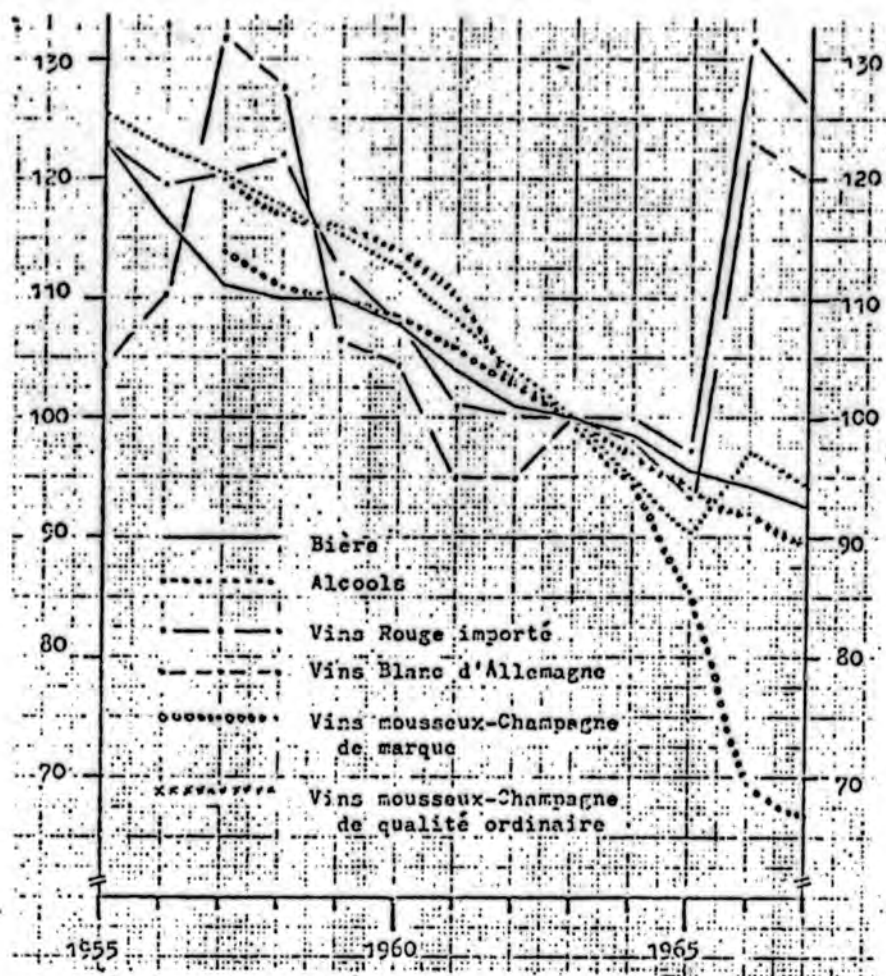


Volume and Price Indexes, Belgium 1953-1967, 1963=100

		1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Volume	Vins	62,4	71,7	73,3	81,5	88,3	77,4	81,4	93,3	101,0	91,2	100,0	106,2	116,0	112,7	110,0
	Vins mousseux	69,6	75,7	79,3	78,8	88,0	79,9	80,2	89,4	85,4	92,5	100,0	124,9	153,1	143,9	159,9
	Vins et vins mousseux (3)	63,4	72,2	74,1	81,2	88,2	77,8	81,3	92,8	95,9	91,4	100,0	108,6	120,7	115,6	116,3
	Vermouths, apéritifs (4)	93,9	98,9	98,9	100,0	105,8	107,9	109,5	118,8	119,6	116,5	100,0	101,1	114,7	88,0	130,1
	Ensemble des vins (3 + 4)	66,6	74,6	76,4	82,9	89,9	80,5	83,9	95,2	100,2	93,7	100,0	107,9	123,2	114,1	117,5
	Bière	99,5	94,3	96,9	94,5	98,4	99,2	103,5	92,5	101,7	99,5	100,0	104,8	102,6	102,5	105,1
	Alcoola	58,5	60,3	61,6	61,7	65,7	62,3	60,0	78,3	74,4	87,8	100,0	100,5	122,1	103,1	98,2
	ENSEMBLE DES BOISSONS ALCOOLISÉES	84,9	83,5	85,7	85,4	89,8	87,9	90,6	93,5	95,5	95,9	100,0	104,4	109,7	104,6	107,5
Price	Vins	89,5	89,5	86,0	89,5	91,3	95,7	92,3	93,1	95,8	97,2	100,0	104,0	112,0	122,0	127,0
	Vins mousseux	97,0	93,8	92,2	92,2	94,2	100,8	93,4	95,8	95,4	97,6	100,0	97,2	101,2	104,1	109,7
	Vins et vins mousseux (3)	90,4	90,0	86,8	89,8	91,7	97,2	93,0	93,4	95,9	97,3	100,0	103,0	110,9	119,2	124,0
	Vermouths, apéritifs (4)	96,4	98,6	96,4	96,4	96,4	100,1	100,0	100,6	100,6	100,7	100,0	101,7	105,7	105,3	110,9
	Ensemble des vins (3 + 4)	91,0	90,9	87,7	90,5	92,1	97,4	93,7	94,0	95,2	97,4	100,0	103,2	109,9	118,3	120,6
	Bière	89,7	89,7	89,7	89,7	93,6	96,7	96,7	96,7	96,7	96,7	100,0	103,5	112,4	114,1	122,7
	Alcoola	95,3	93,7	86,7	87,6	90,4	97,9	98,9	99,5	100,0	100,5	100,0	103,7	103,6	111,4	112,2
	ENSEMBLE DES BOISSONS ALCOOLISÉES	90,7	89,9	89,1	89,7	93,0	97,2	96,9	96,9	97,4	97,7	100,0	104,7	109,9	114,3	119,4

Source: Effets du prix et du revenu sur la consommation des boissons dans les

Price Indexes in 1963 Prices, Germany, Fed. Rep. 1955-1967, 1963=100



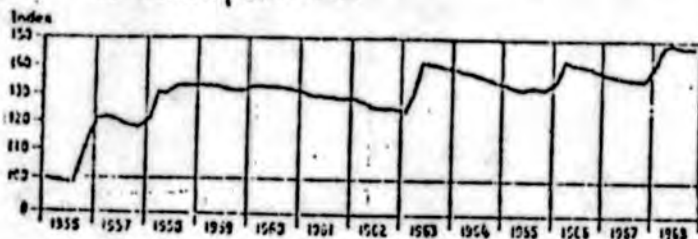
Volume and Price Indexes, Germany, Fed. Rep. 1955-1967, 1963=100.

	BOISSONS	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Volume	Vins mousseux	27,9	35,0	42,2	49,3	58,4	70,3	75,3	90,2	100,0	124,9	154,2	125,1	127,7
	Vins	62,9	64,1	54,2	53,0	73,0	79,2	93,5	94,4	100,0	89,0	108,2	118,9	116,6
	Vins et vins mousseux ...	59,6	61,3	53,1	52,7	71,6	78,4	95,3	94,0	100,0	92,4	112,6	119,5	117,6
	Bière	52,3	57,1	65,9	69,5	75,5	80,5	87,4	93,4	100,0	109,1	110,2	114,8	116,5
	Alcool	46,2	52,7	57,7	55,2	63,3	72,6	81,2	92,5	100,0	95,5	110,2	95,6	91,2
Price	Vins mousseux-Champagne de marque			99,9	99,9	99,9	99,9	100,0	100,1	100,0	97,0	90,2	76,3	74,6
	Vins mousseux-Champagne de qualité ordinaire			105,4	105,4	105,4	104,9	103,8	100,2	100,0	99,1	99,3	100,5	100,0
	Vins Blanc d'Allemagne ..	87,6	94,5	115,6	115,0	96,8	96,2	89,8	92,5	100,0	100,5	93,4	134,9	133,9
	Vins Rouge importé	103,3	102,6	105,9	109,9	102,0	99,3	95,4	97,4	100,0	102,0	102,6	144,1	140,8
	Bière	103,2	100,0	97,6	99,2	100,0	99,2	98,4	98,4	100,0	100,0	100,8	103,2	103,2
	Alcool	105,2	105,2	105,7	106,1	105,1	103,5	102,2	101,2	100,0	97,0	95,4	105,4	104,9

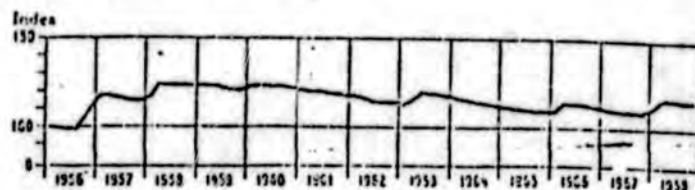
Source: Effets du prix et du revenu sur la consommation des boissons dans les Etats membres des Communautés, Bruxelles 1972.

Price Indexes in 1956 Prices, Sweden 1956-1968, I/1956=100

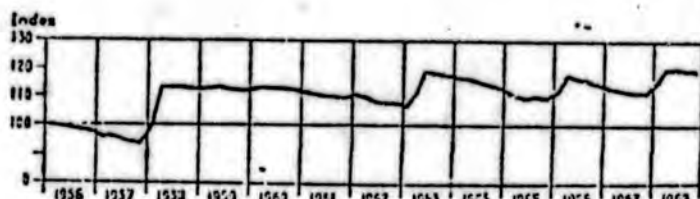
a. Vodka, off-sale



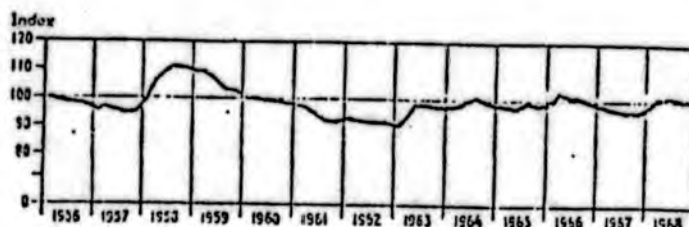
b. Other Spirits, off sale



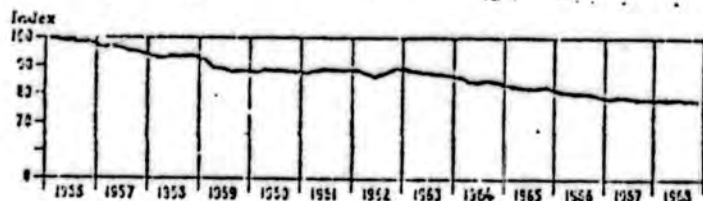
c. Fortified Wine, off sale



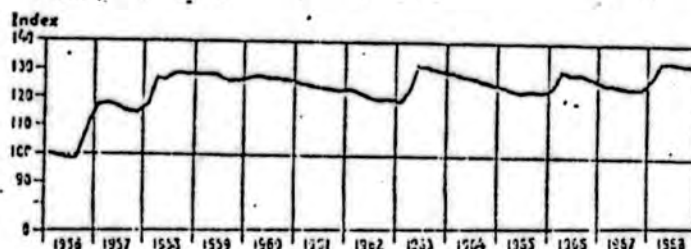
d. Light Wine, off sale



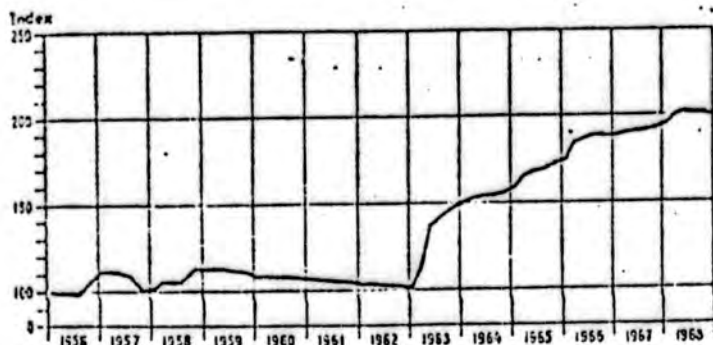
e. Strong Beer, off sale



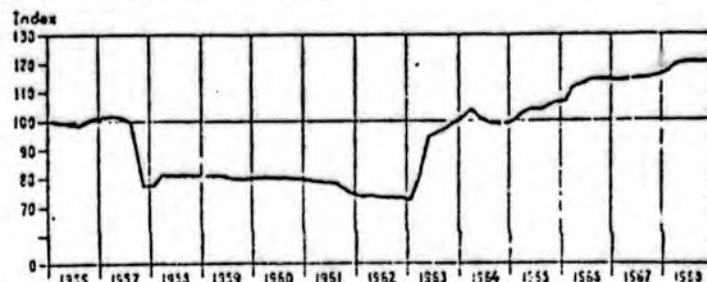
f. All Beverages, off-sale



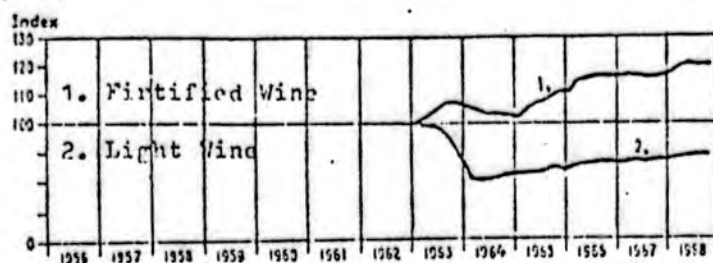
g. Vodka, on-sale



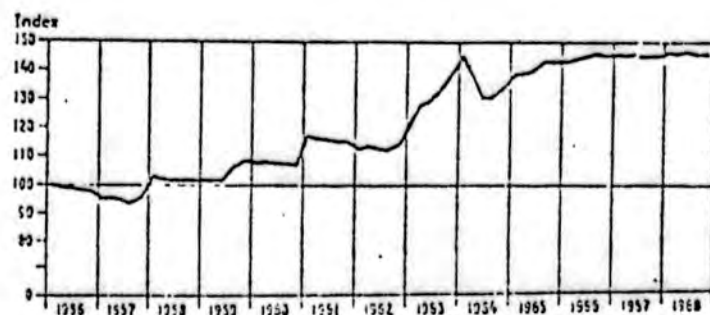
h. Other Spirits, on-sale



i. Fortified and Light Wine, on-sale



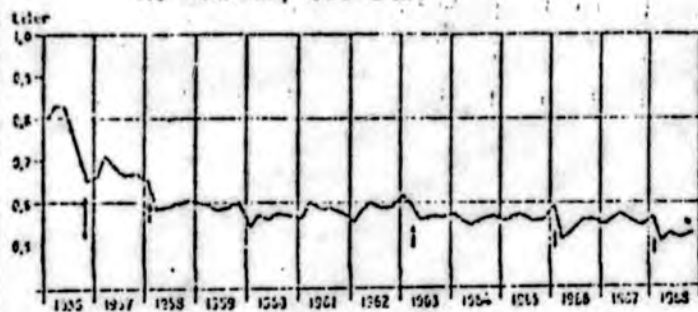
j. Strong Beer, on-sale



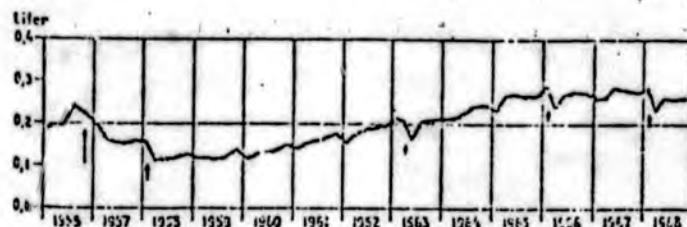
Appendix 2 G. SWEDEN

Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages litres per capita, Sweden 1956-1968

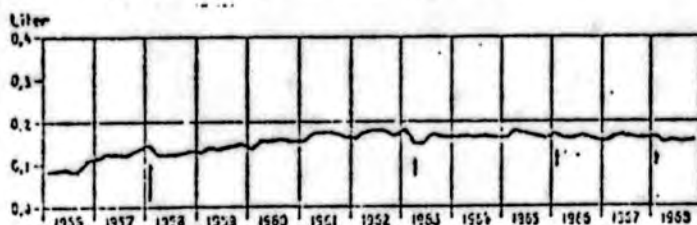
a. Vodka, off-sale



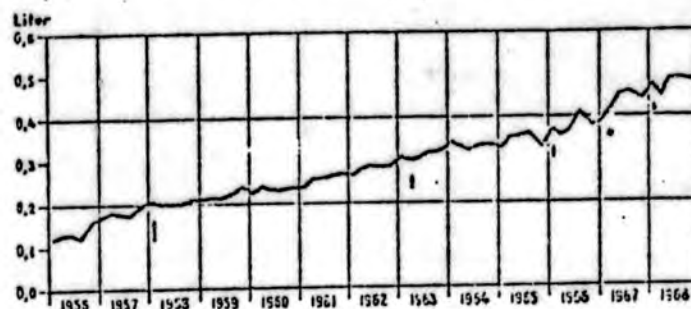
b. Other Spirits, off-sale



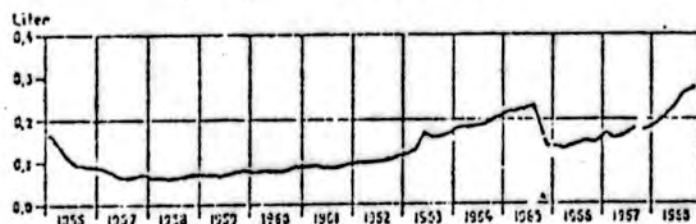
c. Fortified Wine, off-sale



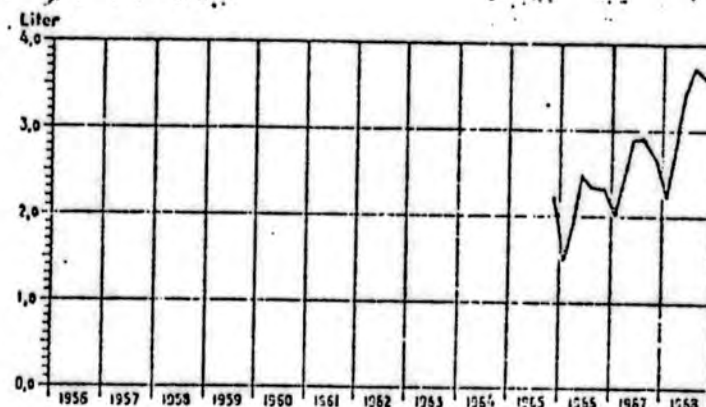
d. Light Wine, off-sale



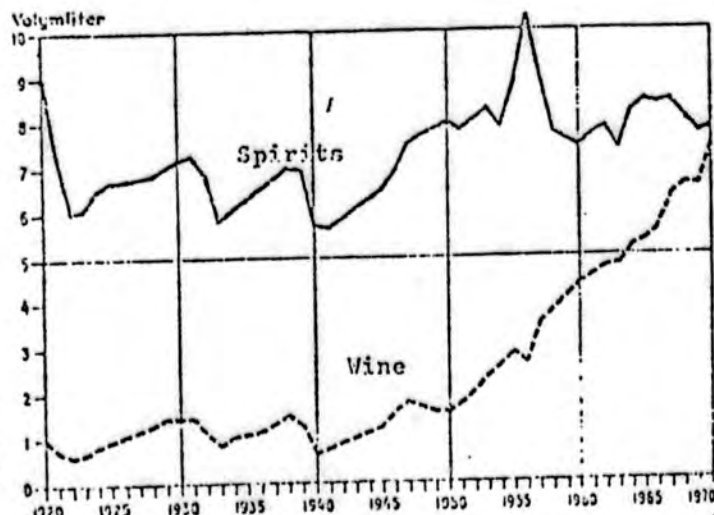
e. Strong Beer, off-sale



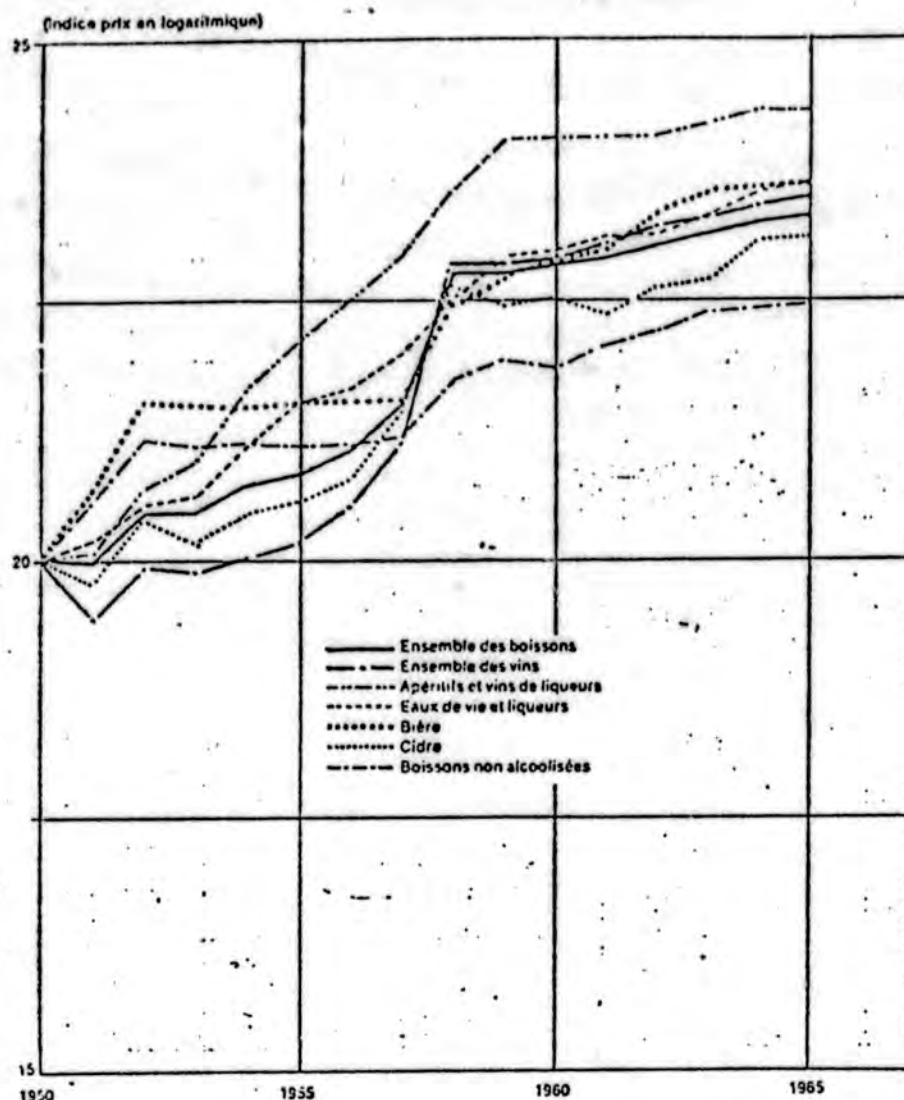
f. Medium Beer, off-sale



g. Total sales, litres per adult



EVOLUTION DU PRIX DES BOISSONS EN FRANCE DE 1950 A 1965



Indices des prix à la consommation, 1951=100

1948	77
1951	100
1952	111
1953	110
1954	110
1955	111
1956	113
1957	116
1958	133
1959	142
1960	147
1961	152
1962	159
1963	167
1964	173
1965	177

TABLEAU I

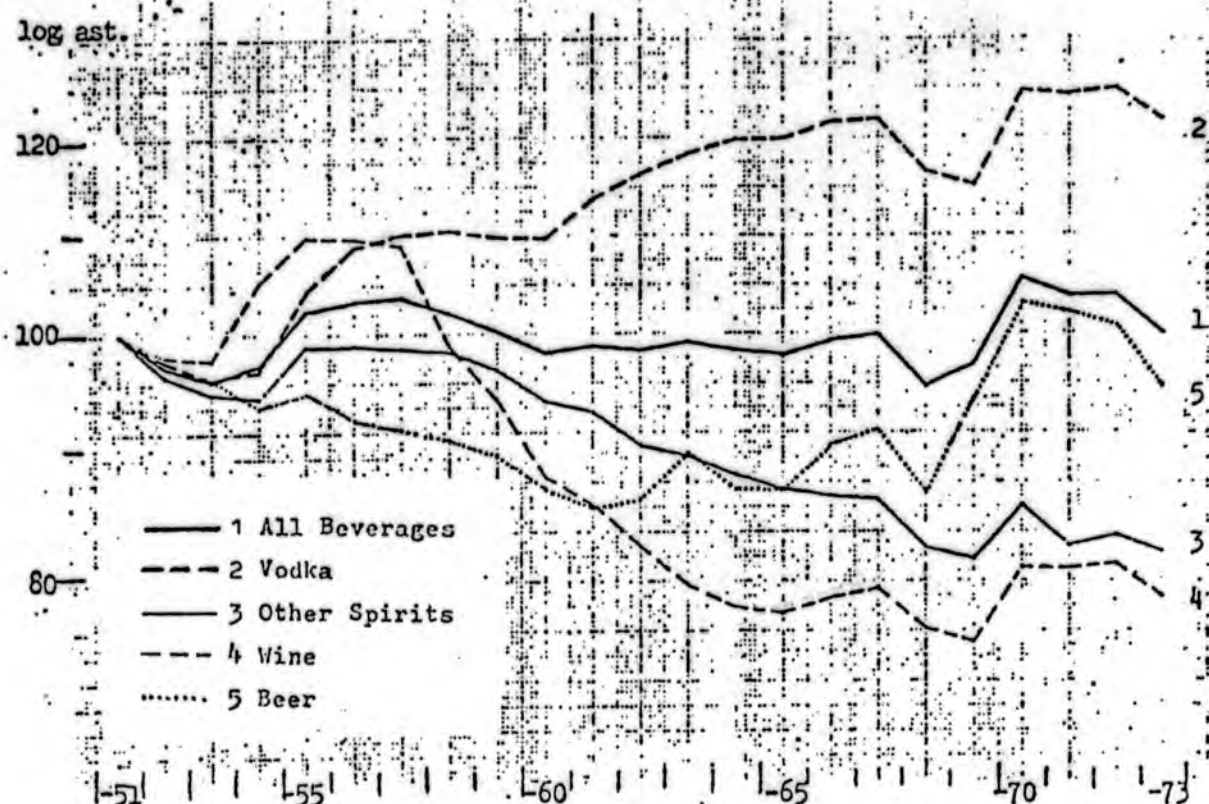
EVOLUTION DE LA CONSOMMATION DES BOISSONS ET DE LA CONSOMMATION TOTALE
EN FRANCE DE 1950 A 1965

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Vins courants	100,0	95,6	100,9	102,7	107,3	110,0	111,4	117,7	113,7	103,5	110,0	110,5	114,1	114,4	116,6	117,2
Vins Champagne	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	117,0	133,0	155,0	176,0	136,0	141,0	172,0	190,8	29,7	231,1	256,5	295,0
V.D.N.	100,0	100,0	111,4	121,4	161,4	187,1	221,3	248,6	178,6	240,0	235,7	278,1	293,7	310,1	325,0	341,2
Vins A.O.C.	100,0	138,2	147,5	149,3	162,3	177,7	194,7	177,0	164,0	180,0	225,4	207,2	225,6	239,6	244,6	258,3
Ensemble vins	100,0	105,6	109,9	111,8	116,4	123,6	122,1	124,1	115,9	117,9	125,9	125,5	120,4	134,8	138,2	141,7
Apér. et vins de liqueurs	100,0	106,5	104,7	94,1	87,6	78,1	82,6	84,8	76,7	75,3	77,8	85,9	92,8	104,3	119,7	135,3
Eaux de vie et liqueurs	100,0	116,3	112,9	109,4	100,0	88,1	96,5	94,6	88,9	87,1	90,3	94,4	99,3	112,8	113,1	121,6
Bière	100,0	104,4	115,2	123,9	120,4	143,5	150,0	187,0	210,9	228,3	204,3	252,3	250,5	253,8	293,1	231,4
Cidre	100,0	102,0	103,4	93,9	87,2	84,5	71,6	67,6	58,8	62,2	59,1	57,1	54,2	54,4	57,5	48,8
Boissons non alcoolisées	100,0	108,4	119,6	132,9	143,4	179,7	195,8	227,3	215,4	232,9	244,5	289,2	309,2	344,6	397,6	390,8
Ensemble des boissons	100,0	106,3	108,8	110,1	111,5	115,4	117,3	121,3	116,4	119,5	123,8	129,0	134,7	142,5	151,5	156,1
Consommation totale	100,0	106,7	110,4	116,4	121,2	128,0	136,5	144,8	145,3	148,1	156,1	165,0	176,7	188,9	197,4	204,6

Source: Effets du prix et du revenu sur la consommation des boissons dans les Etats membres des Communautés, Bruxelles 1972

Appendix 2 I. FINLAND

Price Indexes in 1951 Prices, Finland 1951-1973, 1951=100.



The Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages in 100 % alcohol litres per capita, Finland 1951-1972

	Vodka			Other Spirits			Wine			Beer			All Beverages		
	off	on	Σ	off	on	Σ	off	on	Σ	off	on	Σ	off	on	Σ
Koko maa 1972	0,997	0,251	1,248	0,728	0,213	0,941	0,530	0,104	0,634	1,430	0,847	2,277	3,685	1,415	5,100
Vuonna 1971	1,019	0,224	1,243	0,638	0,182	0,820	0,521	0,081	0,602	1,281	0,774	2,055	3,459	1,261	4,720
» 1970	0,882	0,211	1,093	0,492	0,166	0,658	0,487	0,078	0,565	1,250	0,729	1,979	3,118	1,184	4,302
» 1969	0,801	0,182	0,983	0,446	0,153	0,600	0,435	0,081	0,517	1,407	0,697	2,104	3,090	1,118	4,208
» 1968	0,732	0,115	0,847	0,441	0,141	0,582	0,440	0,070	0,510	0,577	0,361	0,938	2,190	0,667	2,857
» 1967	0,711	0,090	0,801	0,475	0,150	0,625	0,409	0,068	0,477	0,465	0,270	0,735	2,060	0,578	2,638
» 1966	0,695	0,061	0,756	0,482	0,177	0,659	0,377	0,070	0,447	0,408	0,225	0,633	1,962	0,533	2,495
» 1965	0,701	0,046	0,747	0,460	0,164	0,624	0,335	0,067	0,402	0,363	0,196	0,559	1,859	0,493	2,352
» 1964	0,700	0,015	0,715	0,426	0,184	0,610	0,295	0,067	0,362	0,316	0,179	0,495	1,737	0,475	2,212
» 1963	0,736	0,047	0,783	0,433	0,191	0,624	0,247	0,067	0,314	0,280	0,170	0,450	1,696	0,475	2,171
Kuusimaa 1972	0,762	0,052	0,814	0,413	0,197	0,610	0,196	0,063	0,259	0,259	0,168	0,427	1,630	0,480	2,110
Vuonna 1961 ..	0,729	0,059	0,788	0,350	0,185	0,535	0,166	0,060	0,226	0,227	0,168	0,395	1,512	0,472	2,014
» 1960 ..	0,795	0,061	0,856	0,279	0,169	0,448	0,140	0,054	0,194	0,186	0,163	0,349	1,400	0,447	1,847
» 1959 ..	0,785	0,063	0,848	0,221	0,156	0,377	0,115	0,046	0,161	0,170	0,160	0,330	1,291	0,425	1,716
» 1958 ..	0,708	0,063	0,771	0,229	0,151	0,380	0,112	0,040	0,152	0,159	0,158	0,317	1,208	0,412	1,620
» 1957 ..	0,662	0,052	0,714	0,272	0,153	0,425	0,195	0,043	0,238	0,167	0,165	0,332	1,296	0,428	1,724
» 1956 ..	0,662	0,055	0,717	0,321	0,164	0,485	0,248	0,051	0,299	0,153	0,170	0,323	1,384	0,450	1,834
» 1955 ..	0,701	0,069	0,770	0,351	0,171	0,522	0,269	0,057	0,326	0,153	0,169	0,322	1,500	0,466	1,966
» 1954 ..	0,625	0,067	0,692	0,375	0,161	0,536	0,288	0,059	0,347	0,134	0,175	0,309	1,422	0,462	1,884
» 1953 ..	0,529	0,061	0,590	0,132	0,155	0,287	0,313	0,057	0,370	0,133	0,174	0,307	1,407	0,447	1,854
» 1952 ..	0,565	0,052	0,617	0,502	0,163	0,665	0,198	0,055	0,253	0,149	0,170	0,319	1,414	0,469	1,883
» 1951 ..	0,624	0,012	0,636	0,199	0,207	0,406	0,058	0,042	0,100	0,150	0,174	0,324	1,331	0,455	1,786
» 1938 ..	0,846	0,014	0,860	0,133	0,098	0,231	0,018	0,010	0,028	0,032	0,232	0,264	1,059	0,174	1,233