



**Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia**

**FINAL QUALITY REPORT  
RELATING TO EU-SILC  
OPERATIONS 2005 & 2006**

**Riga 2008**

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# Background

In Latvia EU-SILC survey was launched in 2005. The Latvian EU-SILC survey is an annual survey with a four-year rotational panel and it has been carried out as independent survey, by single operation covering cross-section and longitudinal primary target variables as well as secondary target variables.

This report concerns mostly longitudinal part of the survey for first and second year of the survey (i.e. for 2005 and for 2006).

## 1. COMMON LONGITUDINAL EUROPEAN UNION INDICATORS BASED ON THE LONGITUDINAL COMPONENT OF EU-SILC

For the two-year panel EU-SILC 2005 – 2006 no longitudinal indicators are specified.

## 2. ACCURACY

### 2.1. SAMPLING DESIGN

In Latvia stratified two-stage sampling design was used for EU-SILC survey. At the first stage systematic sampling of the primary sampling units (Population Census counting areas) had been carried out. At the second stage simple random sampling to select secondary sampling units (addresses) had been made. The stratification had been made depending on degree of urbanization of area. The code of administrative territories was used for stratifying.

*Table 2.1. Sampling design information*

Stratum	2005			2006 (X) <sup>1</sup>			2006 (L)		
	1st stage	2nd stage		1st stage	2nd stage		1st stage	2nd stage	
	PSUs	SSUs	households	PSUs	SSUs	households	PSUs	SSUs	households
1	292	2279	2307	362	2217	2256	290	1203	1226
2	136	967	1008	178	1024	1072	136	615	656
3	148	990	1008	190	1114	1142	148	721	739
4	152	1456	1490	200	1501	1548	150	1000	1032
<b>All</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>5692</b>	<b>5813</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>5856</b>	<b>6018</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>3539</b>	<b>3653</b>

In Latvia several households can be registered in one address. All households and individuals living in the selected address were included in EU-SILC survey.

<sup>1</sup> X – cross-sectional survey component, L – longitudinal survey component

### **2.1.1. Type of sample design**

Stratified two-stage sampling was used for EU-SILC survey in Latvia. Systematic sampling with inclusion probabilities proportional to unit size had been carried out at the first stage and simple random sampling had been carried out at the second stage.

### **2.1.2. Sampling units**

The Population Census counting areas were used as primary sampling units (PSUs) at the first stage. In general, all territory of Latvia is covered in lists of population counting areas. PSUs were selected by systematic sampling with inclusion probabilities proportional to population size (number of households) of PSUs.

Addresses were used as secondary sampling units (SSUs). Simple random sampling was used to select SSUs from PSUs selected at first sampling stage.

### **2.1.3. Stratification criteria**

The stratification was made depending on degree of urbanization of area. Riga (the capital city), six largest towns, other towns and rural areas forms four strata. The code of administrative territories was used for stratifying. The stratum is identified in the variable DB050.

### **2.1.4. Sample size and allocation criteria**

According to the Regulation (EC) No 1553/2005 of European Parliament and of the Council of 7 September 2005 amending Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC), Annex II in Latvia the minimum effective sample size was 3 750 households of which 2750 households for the longitudinal component. The total gross sample size (number of households) has been made according to the non-response rate and effective sample size for at-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers. The non-response rate was estimated by using the results of EU-SILC survey in previous year. 5 813 households were selected in 2005. To compensate the non-response of 2005 survey, it was decided to select 5856 addresses in 2006. In Latvia more than one household can live in one address. Therefore, there were 6018 households living in the selected addresses. So there were 5 086 households in 2005 for 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> rotational group, and 4 355 households in 2006.

### 2.1.5. Sample selections schemes

In the first stage Population Census counting areas (PSUs) were selected by systematic sampling with inclusion probabilities proportional to their population size.

Simple random sampling without replacement was used to select addresses (SSUs) in sampled PSUs. Non-proportional allocation was used to select SSUs.

### 2.1.6. Sample distribution over time

Sample distribution over time was not used because EU-SILC survey is organized on annual basis. The number of households successfully interviewed in each month of fieldwork is shown below in Table 2.2.

*Table 2.2. Number of successful interviews by date of interview*

Month	2005	2006	Total
March	0	37	37
April	0	429	429
May	1310	613	1923
June	1505	635	2140
July	284	575	859
August	124	31	155
September	387	368	755
October	0	173	173
November	0	2	2
Not specified	0	23	26
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3610</b>	<b>2886</b>	<b>6496</b>

Source: EU-SILC longitudinal sample 2005, 2006

### 2.1.7. Renewal of sample: rotational groups

Rotational sampling design was used for EU-SILC survey. Initially sample consisted from four equal rotational groups (sub-samples). To provide cross-sectional component it was foreseen to drop one group and add the new one in next years of the survey. Unfortunately it was not possible to evaluate properly gross sample size for all sub-samples. The calculated gross sample size for all groups was not sufficient to provide minimum effective net sample size for longitudinal component in next years. Therefore, part of successfully interviewed households of sub-sample included only for 1<sup>st</sup> year of the survey was included into the sample also in following years. This will have great impact on structure and size of four sub-sample groups.

**Table 2.3. Sample dividing by rotational groups**

Year	2005			2006		
Rot. gr.	Gross	Net	%	Gross	Net	%
1	727	233	32			
2	1468	963	66	975	793	81
3	1619	1162	72	1180	942	80
4	1999	1485	74	1498	1151	77
5				2365	1429	60

Source: EU-SILC cross-sectional sample 2005, 2006

## **2.1.8. Weightings**

The longitudinal data set for individuals contains information on individuals eligible for personal interview traced from original sample households of rotational groups 2, 3 and 4 of EU-SILC in 2005 and of EU-SILC in 2006.

### **2.1.8.1. Design factor**

The longitudinal weights are made from base weights RB060, which are calculated from design weights. Design weights depend on a sampling design. The detailed description of them, were presented in the intermediate quality report (2.1.8.1. *Design factor*).

### **2.1.8.2. Non-response adjustments**

Base weights are corrected by non-response in primary sampling units and 2006 adjusted for returnees. Members with RB110=3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 (moved into from outside sample, newly born, mover out, died or not registered) have RB060=0. For each year, each rotational group adjusted design weights are calibrated on corresponding year population.

### **2.1.8.3. Adjustments to external data (level, variables used and sources)**

For each year, each rotational group adjusted design weights are calibrated on corresponding year population. Weights are calibrated (at household level) on the basis of demographic data by breaking it down by degree of urbanization (four groups — strata), 12 age groups (0-15; 16-20; 21-25; 26-30; 31-35; 36-40; 41-45; 46-50; 51-55; 56-60; 61-65; 66+), sex and 6 regions of Latvia (NUTS 3). GREG calibration was used.

### **2.1.8.4. Final longitudinal weights**

Calibrated weights are base weights RB060. For each rotational group, for each wave, the sums of weights RB060 are equal to size of the longitudinal population in scope at each wave from start of the panel.

Longitudinal part of 2005 and 2006 years are 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> rotational groups. Only they are selected for longitudinal weighting. Thus, weights has a formula  $RB062=k*RB060$ , where  $k$  are calculated as proportion of number of households in corresponding rotational group against total number of households in all three longitudinal rotational groups.

#### **2.1.8.5. Final cross-sectional weights**

The detailed description of them, were presented in the intermediate quality report (2.1.8.4. *Final cross-sectional weights*).

#### **2.1.9. Substitutions**

There are not any substitutions made.

### **2.2. SAMPLING ERRORS**

The following tables reports the mean, the number of observations (before and after imputation) and the standard error for different income components.

Estimates and their standard errors are computed with cross-sectional weights DB090 at household level and PB050 at personal level.

**Table 2.4. Number of observations and standard error of different income components, 2005**

	Income components	Mean, LVL	Number of observation		Standard error, LVL
			Before imputation	After imputation	
HY010	Total household gross income	-			-
HY020	Total disposable household income	2979	3578	3584	57.89
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfer other than old-age and survivors` benefits	2823	3534	3544	58.10
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfer including old-age and survivors` benefits	2554	3135	3150	62.95

	Income components	Mean, LVL	Number of observation		Standard error, LVL
			Before imputation	After imputation	
	Net income components at household level				
HY040N	Income from rental of properly or land	362	62	65	52.40
HY050N	Family/child related allowances	226	1129	1129	10.68
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	91	308	313	9.99
HY070N	Housing allowances	62	152	165	4.47
HY080N	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	508	397	414	34.75
HY090N	Interest repayment on mortgage	789	78	80	438.13
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16	121	38	39	41.01
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth	21	1643	1832	1.25
HY130N	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	437	358	377	35.92
HY140N	Tax on income and social contributions, net	0	0		-
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	-39	432	435	3.20
	Net income components at personal level				
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income	1862	3691	3697	36.63
PY030N	Non-cash employee income	-	-	-	-
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pension plans	102	60	60	18.78
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	1715	394	394	184.6
PY070N	Value of goods produced by own-consumption	-	-	-	-
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans	-	-	-	-
PY090N	Unemployment benefits	393	190	190	34.75
PY100N	Old-age benefits	909	2284	2284	11.38
PY110N	Survivor's benefits	525	99	99	41.63
PY120N	Sickness benefits	143	376	376	15.6
PY130N	Disability benefits	670	248	249	16.4
PY140N	Education-related allowances	169	164	166	23.05

Source: EU-SILC longitudinal sample 2005, 2006

Table 2.5. Number of observations and standard error of different income components, 2006

	Income components	Mean, LVL	Number of observation		Standard error, LVL
			Before imputation	After imputation	
HY010	Total household gross income	-			-
HY020	Total disposable household income	3867	2862	2869	98.46
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfer other than old-age and survivors' benefits	3695	2837	2845	97.35
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfer including old-age and survivors' benefits	3412	2547	2556	105.30
	<i>Net income components at household level</i>				
HY040N	Income from rental of property or land	424	33	33	89.82
HY050N	Family/child related allowances	279	889	889	18.12
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	104	150	151	16.00
HY070N	Housing allowances	77	119	119	7.67
HY080N	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	706	294	298	75.46
HY090N	Interest repayment on mortgage	994	39	43	479.31
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16	145	36	36	38.29
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth	22	1482	1543	1.97
HY130N	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	496	275	283	47.32
HY140N	Tax on income and social contributions, net	0	0		-
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	-51	314	322	5.40
	<i>Net income components at personal level</i>				
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income	2349	3049	3051	57.00
PY030N	Non-cash employee income	-	-	-	-
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pension plans	100	36	37	16.17
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	1645	292	294	156.32
PY070N	Value of goods produced by own-consumption	-	-	-	-
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans	-	-	-	-
PY090N	Unemployment benefits	421	136	136	86.50

	Income components	Mean, LVL	Number of observation		Standard error, LVL
			Before imputation	After imputation	
PY100N	Old-age benefits	976	1967	1967	14.46
PY110N	Survivor's benefits	648	66	66	62.85
PY120N	Sickness benefits	209	243	243	25.01
PY130N	Disability benefits	726	212	212	24.53
PY140N	Education-related allowances	207	105	105	37.38

Source: EU-SILC longitudinal sample 2005, 2006

**Table 2.6. The mean, the number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard error for the equivalised disposable income 2005 (weighted) for longitudinal sample**

Error for the equivalised disposable income 2005 (weighted) for longitudinal sample				
Equivalised disposable income	Mean, LVL	Number of observations		Standard error, LVL
		Before imputation	After imputation	
By household size				
1 household member	1520	1186	1210	69.01
2 household member	2127	2886	2900	61.90
3 household member	2091	1857	1860	71.71
4 and more household member	1903	1412	1412	70.13
By age groups				
<25	1917	1195	1199	53.48
25-34	2476	876	876	84.00
35-44	2297	1203	1217	80.61
45-54	1942	1232	1245	57.79
55-64	1909	1029	1039	78.86
65+	1484	1806	1806	41.76
By sex				
Male	2063	3131	3160	47.83
Female	1918	4210	4222	33.36

Source: EU-SILC longitudinal sample 2005, 2006

**Table 2.7. The mean, the number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard error for the equivalised disposable income 2006 (weighted) for longitudinal sample**

Equivalised disposable income	Mean, LVL	Number of observations		Standard error, LVL
		Before imputation	After imputation	
By household size				
1 household member	1612	849	864	66.16
2 household member	2680	2346	2360	104.32
3 household member	2515	1575	1581	109.76
4 and more household member	2247	1285	1288	72.47
By age groups				
<25	2287	994	1001	71.64
25-34	3446	688	692	187.43
35-44	2676	938	940	113.62
45-54	2394	988	1000	92.68
55-64	2146	863	873	76.23
65+	1717	1584	1587	61.17
By sex				
Male	2535	2563	2582	70.85
Female	2305	3492	3511	48.36

Source: EU-SILC longitudinal sample 2005, 2006

## **2.3. NON-SAMPLING ERRORS**

### **2.3.1. Sampling frame and coverage errors**

Two sampling frames are built for each sampling stage. At the first stage counting areas from the list of Population Census 2000 are used as sampling frame. All territory of Latvia was divided in small territories (smaller than NUTS4) during the Population Census 2000. The list contains information about the number of households in each counting area.

At the second stage sampling frame is built from The Population Register, statistical register of dwellings and statistical register of households.

Second stage sampling frame was built by using the copy of Population Register given at the beginning of year 2005. Both statistical register of dwellings and statistical register of households was updated by using the Population Register. Thus the time lag between last update of the registers and the moment of actual EU-SILC survey sampling was 10 months.

The over-coverage relates either to misclassified units that are in fact out of scope, or to units that do not exist in practice (i.e. address does not exist or is non-residential address or is unoccupied or not principal residence (DB120 = 23)). Overall, over-coverage rate of total amount of addresses included in EU-SILC survey was 4 % (241 from 6 018 addresses).

There are 69 addresses, which are not identified by over-coverage reason; these were addresses of households, which were surveyed in previous year.

The level of under-coverage is not estimated.

### **2.3.2. Measurement and processing errors**

The measurement errors can be stemming from the questionnaire (effects of the design, content and wording), from the data collection method (effects of the modes of interviewing), from interviewers (effects of the interviewer on the response to a question) and from respondents (effects of the respondent on the interpretation of items). While it is impossible to avoid such errors completely, several steps were taken by Statistics Latvia to reduce them as much as possible.

The same as in EU-SILC 2005 operation 3 types of questionnaires were developed for EU-SILC 2006 operation: Household Register (to collect demographic information about all household members), Household Questionnaire (to collect all information related to household – dwelling costs, housing conditions, income components received at household level etc.), Personal Questionnaire (to collect all needed information for each household member aged 16 and over in previous calendar year) and Household List (additional document to record all necessary information about household member for tracing purposes and for linkage with data from administrative registers). The Blaise CAPI applications as well as the paper questionnaires of EU-SILC survey were available in Latvian and in Russian (the language of the largest ethnic minority in Latvia).

The interviewers of CSB carried out the fieldwork of EU-SILC survey. For the field staff was organised a 2 days intensive training session. The aims of the training were to introduce fieldwork staff with methodology of EU-SILC survey, to instruct interviewers for accurate fieldwork execution of the survey and give them information to motivate respondents for participation in the survey. Special emphasis was put on training to work with laptop computers and using Blaise data entry application. Several tests (including practical interview to fill EU-SILC questionnaires) were developed to check interviewers' knowledge after training session.

To increase response rates several steps had been made to introduce Latvian residents with EU-SILC survey before starting fieldwork. Press release had been prepared, several publications had been made in state and regional newspapers to provide publicity of EU-SILC survey. Introduction letter with EU-SILC booklet was sent to selected address to establish first contact with household before interview.

Measurement errors had been detected by analysing Interviewer's reports, by organizing discussions with interviewers after fieldwork execution and by logical checks and verification of received data. Overall, the topic of EU-SILC survey was sensitive and important for respondents. Therefore, the respondent's attitude to the survey was quite different. Part of respondents had shown distrust to governmental institutions and expressed disbelief in improvement of living conditions in Latvia. Other part of respondent was very optimistic. They saw importance of EU-SILC survey to identify socio economical situation. In many cases the respondent's strong attitude burdened the interview process because people were speaking a lot about living conditions and quality of life in general and not answering the questions.

The errors possible to correct without respondent's assistance were corrected offhand. In cases if additional information from respondent was needed the questionnaire had been returned Interviewer Section, which contacted respondent or interviewer afterwards.

In 2006 processing system of EU-SILC data has become less time consuming as it was in 2005. It is related with introduction of CAPI by using *Blaise* program. It has to be noted that year of 2006 was first year when laptops have been used in social surveys of CSB and EU-SILC was one of the first surveys where CAPI system was used for carrying out survey. Overall, interviewers adopted computer skills very fast but in several cases for interviewers were needed additional explanations about marking answers by using CAPI. Although laptops were given to all interviewers, part of them made interviews by using paper questionnaires.

Remarkable number of logical checks as well as part of personal data from previous year of the survey (2005) has been introduced into the program. Nevertheless, it has noted that program had one defect: time registration have not been considered completely in cases when household data have been corrected, revised or supplemented for several times and in cases when interview was made by using PAPI.

At the end of September 2007 according to the signed agreement first time was received from State Social Insurance Agency (SSIA) micro-data files regarding pensions and benefits paid to EU-SILC 2006 respondents (during 2005). Discrepancies were discovered in both data sources during comparison process of data from EU-SILC 2006 operation and SSIA micro-data files for 2005. The main tendency is that in EU-SILC survey respondents have overestimated amount of received pension. The results of methodological survey carried out within grant project "EU-SILC: Net/gross/net conversion for income data in Latvia" regarding cash and near cash income (PY010N) are indicating the same. The most realistic explanation could be that respondents indicated current amount of old-age benefits which was higher at the time of interview instead of old-age benefits received in income reference period (2005)). This tendency has impact on total disposable income (HY020) and Laeken indicators. Therefore it was decided to substitute old-age benefits data collected during EU-SILC survey with data from SSIA. According to our opinion such revision of the database was needed to provide comparability of data in next EU-SILC operations when data from administrative registers (including data from SSIA) will be used. Almost all values of old-age benefits received by the respondents (except pensions paid by other countries and service pensions) were substituted with records from SSIA. As SSIA delivered gross amounts of old-age pension then it was needed to use data on taxes from State Revenue Service for calculating net amounts of old-age pensions.

### 2.3.3. Non-response errors

#### 2.3.3.1. Achieved sample size

Table 2.8. **Sample size and accepted interviews**

	Total	DB075 = 2	DB075 = 3	DB075 = 4
<b>2005</b>				
Accepted household interviews	3610	963	1162	1485
<i>Personal interview accepted:</i>				
Number of persons 16 years and older	7382	1974	2416	2992
Sample persons	7382	1974	2416	2992
Co-residents	0	0	0	0
<b>2006</b>				
Accepted household interviews	2886	793	942	1151
<i>Personal interview accepted:</i>				
Number of persons 16 years and older	6093	1672	2006	2415
Sample persons	5930	1645	1945	2340
Co-residents	163	27	61	75

Source: EU-SILC longitudinal sample 2005, 2006

### 2.3.3.2. Unit non-response

Table 2.9. Household response rate: Comparison of result codes between wave 2 and wave 1

	Sample outcome in wave 2 - 2006													Total
Sample outcome in wave 1 - 2005		DB130=11		DB120=22	DB130=22	DB130=23	DB130=24	DB130=21	DB120=21	NC	DB110=10	DB130=23		
		DB135=1	DB135=2											
	DB130=11	DB135=1	2848	4	2	113	15	17	225	11	359	1	15	3610
		DB135=2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	DB120=21													0
	DB120=22													0
	DB120=23													0
	DB130=21													0
	DB130=22													0
	DB130=23													0
DB130=24													0	
Total		2851	4	2	113	15	17	225	11	359	1	15	3613	
New households in wave 2 - 2006	DB110=8		35	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	40
	DB110=9		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		2886	4	2	114	15	17	229	11	359	1	15	3653	

Source: EU-SILC longitudinal sample 2005, 2006

Wave response rate = 0.793

Refusal rate = 0.063

Non-contact and others = 0.140

Longitudinal follow-up rate = 0.834

Follow-up ratio = 0.844

Achieved sample size ratio = 0.799

Table 2.10. Personal Interview outcome in wave 2 - 2006

RB250 = 11, 12, 13	2006										Total
	Not completed because of										
	RB250=21	RB250=22	RB250=23	RB250=31	RB250=32	RB250=33	HHnc	Pn	PI		
Sample persons forwarded from last wave											
[1] RB110 = 1-2	5924	1	0	30	46	7	1				6009
[2] RB110 = 6											0
[3] RB110 = -1											0
[4] RB120 = 2											0
[5] RB120 = 3											0
[6] RB120 = 4											0
[7] DB135 = 2 or -1, or DB120 = 21-23 or -1, or DB130 = 21-24 or -1											6
[8] DB110 = 3-6											0
New sample persons											
[9] Reached age 16	127	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	128
[10] Sample additions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0
Non-sample persons 16+											
[11] 2006 from 2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sample persons not forwarded from last wave (excluded died or not eligible according to tracing rules)											
[13] From 2005											0
SUM OF ROWS:											
1+3+6+7+9+10	6051	1	0	30	47	7	1	0	0	0	6137
1+3+6+7+9+10+13	6051	1	0	30	47	7	1	0	0	0	6137
1+3+6+7+9+10+11	6051	1	0	30	47	7	1	0	0	0	6137

Source: EU-SILC longitudinal sample 2005, 2006

Wave response rate of sample persons = 0.986

Longitudinal follow-up rate = 0.986

Rate (RB250=21) = 0.000

Rate (RB250=22) = -

Rate (RB250=23) = 0.005

Rate (RB250=31) = 0.007

Rate (RB250=32) = 0.001

Rate (RB250=33) = 0.000

2.3.3.3. *Distribution of households by household status (DB110), by record of contact at address (DB120), by household questionnaire result (DB130) and by household interview acceptance (DB135)*

**Table 2.11. Distribution of households by DB110**

		Total	DB110 =									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2005	Total	5086	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5086	0
	%	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
2006	Total	3653	3121	132	6	32	31	0	290	40	0	1
	%	100.0	85.4	3.6	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.0	7.9	1.1	0.0	0.0

Source: EU-SILC longitudinal sample 2005, 2006

**Table 2.12. Distribution of households by DB120**

		Total	DB120 =					
			11	21	22	23	24	Missing (-1)
2005	Total	5086	4640	33	140	242	0	31
	%	100.0	91.2	0.6	2.8	4.8	0.0	0.6
2006	Total	172	147	11	2	12	0	0
	%	100.0	85.5	6.4	1.2	7.0	0.0	0.0

Source: EU-SILC longitudinal sample 2005, 2006

**Table 2.13. Distribution of households by DB130**

		Total	DB130 =					
			11	21	22	23	24	Missing (-1)
2005	Total	4640	3613	463	482	36	46	0
	%	100.0	77.9	10.0	10.4	0.8	1.0	0.0
2006	Total	3268	2890	229	114	15	17	3
	%	100.0	88.4	7.0	3.5	0.5	0.5	0.1

Source: EU-SILC longitudinal sample 2005, 2006

**Table 2.14. Distribution of households by DB135**

		Total	DB135 =		
			1	2	Missing (-1)
2005	Total	3613	3610	3	0
	%	100.0	99.9	0.1	0.0
2006	Total	2890	2886	4	0
	%	100.0	99.9	0.1	0.0

Source: EU-SILC longitudinal sample 2005, 2006

2.3.3.4. *Distribution of persons for membership status (RB110)*

**Table 2.15. Distribution of persons for membership status (RB110)**

		Total	Current household members				No current household members			Missing (-1)
			RB110 =				RB120 = 2 to 4	RB100 =		
			1	2	3	4		6	7	
2005	Total	9018	9018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	Total	7576	7029	52	223	52	144	67	9	0
	%	100	92.8	0.7	2.9	0.7	1.9	0.9	0.1	0

Source: EU-SILC longitudinal sample 2005, 2006

**Table 2.16. Distribution of persons moving out by RB120**

		Total	RB110 = 5				
			RB120 = 1		RB120 = 2	RB120 = 3	RB120 = 4
			This person is a current household member of a household this wave	This person is not a current household member			
2006	Total	198	48	6	6	54	84
	%	100	24.2	3.0	3.0	27.3	42.4

Source: EU-SILC longitudinal sample 2005, 2006

### 2.3.3.5. Item non-response

The following tables provide an overview of non-response on household and individual level. For every income component the total number of households/persons having received the component is given and a breakdown with regard to the completeness of the information.

**Table 2.17. Information on item non-response on household level – households 2005**

		Households having received an amount		Full information		Partial information		Missing information	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
HY020	Total disposable household income	3584	99.3%	3179	88.7%	399	11.1%	6	0.2%
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivor's benefits	3544	98.2%	3163	89.2%	371	10.5%	10	0.3%
HY023	Total disposable household income including old-age and survivor's benefits	3150	87.3%	2769	87.9%	366	11.6%	15	0.5%
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land	65	1.8%	62	95.4%	0	0.0%	3	4.6%
HY050N	Family/child related allowances	1129	31.3%	1129	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	313	8.7%	308	98.4%	0	0.0%	5	1.6%
HY070N	Housing allowances	165	4.6%	152	92.1%	0	0.0%	13	7.9%
HY080N	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	414	11.5%	397	95.9%	0	0.0%	17	4.1%
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	80	2.2%	77	96.3%	1	1.3%	2	2.5%
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16	39	1.1%	38	97.4%	0	0.0%	1	2.6%
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth	1832	50.7%	1643	89.7%	0	0.0%	189	10.3%
HY130N	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	377	10.4%	358	95.0%	0	0.0%	19	5.0%
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	435	12.0%	430	98.9%	2	0.5%	3	0.7%

Source: EU-SILC longitudinal sample 2005, 2006

*Table 2.18. Information on item non-response on household level – households 2006*

		Households having received an amount		Full information		Partial information		Missing information	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
HY020	Total disposable household income	2869	99.4%	1339	46.7%	1523	53.1%	7	0.2%
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivor's benefits	2845	98.6%	1319	46.4%	1518	53.4%	8	0.3%
HY023	Total disposable household income including old-age and survivor's benefits	2555	88.6%	1654	64.7%	892	34.9%	9	0.4%
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land	33	1.1%	33	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
HY050N	Family/child related allowances	889	30.8%	884	99.4%	5	0.6%	0	0.0%
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	151	5.2%	150	99.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.7%
HY070N	Housing allowances	119	4.1%	119	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
HY080N	Regular inter-household cash transfer received	298	10.3%	294	98.7%	0	0.0%	4	1.3%
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	43	1.5%	39	90.7%	0	0.0%	4	9.3%
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16	36	1.2%	36	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth	1543	53.5%	1482	96.0%	0	0.0%	61	4.0%
HY130N	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid	283	9.8%	275	97.2%	0	0.0%	8	2.8%
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	322	11.2%	313	97.2%	1	0.3%	8	2.5%

Source: EU-SILC longitudinal sample 2005, 2006

**Table 2.19. Information on item non-response on individual level – persons 2005**

		Persons having received an amount		Full information		Partial information		Missing information	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income	3697	50.1%	3638	98.4%	7	0.2%	52	1.4%
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income	102	1.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	102	100.0%
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pension plans	60	0.8%	37	61.7%	0	0.0%	23	38.3%
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	394	5.3%	381	96.7%	0	0.0%	13	3.3%
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PY090N	Unemployment benefits	190	2.6%	178	93.7%	5	2.6%	7	3.7%
PY100N	Old-age benefits	2284	30.9%	2280	99.8%	3	0.1%	1	0.0%
PY110N	Survivor's benefits	99	1.3%	99	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PY120N	Sickness benefits	376	5.1%	374	99.5%	0	0.0%	2	0.5%
PY130N	Disability benefits	249	3.4%	249	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PY140N	Education-related allowances	166	2.2%	166	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Source: EU-SILC longitudinal sample 2005, 2006

**Table 2.20. Information on item non-response on individual level – persons 2006**

		Persons having received an amount		Full information		Partial information		Missing information	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income	3051	50.1%	3004	98.5%	7	0.2%	40	1.3%
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income	45	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	45	100.0%
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pension plans	37	0.6%	32	86.5%	0	0.0%	5	13.5%
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	294	4.8%	280	95.2%	0	0.0%	14	4.8%
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PY090N	Unemployment benefits	136	2.2%	130	95.6%	3	2.2%	3	2.2%
PY100N	Old-age benefits	1967	32.3%	172	8.7%	1736	88.3%	59	3.0%
PY110N	Survivor's benefits	66	1.1%	66	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
PY120N	Sickness benefits	243	4.0%	233	95.9%	0	0.0%	10	4.1%
PY130N	Disability benefits	212	3.5%	211	99.5%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%
PY140N	Education-related allowances	105	1.7%	104	99.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%

Source: EU-SILC longitudinal sample 2005, 2006

## 2.4. MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

In Latvia all persons aged 16 and over at the end of the income reference period were selected for personal interview.

For each wave of EU – SILC longitudinal component there are data regarding the distribution of household members aged 16 over by ‘data status’ (RB250) and by ‘type of interview’ (RB260).

*Table 2.21. Distribution of household members aged 16 and over by RB250*

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 16+(RB245 = 1 to 3)

	Total	Rb250=11	Rb250=21	Rb250=22	Rb250=23	Rb250=31	Rb250=32	Rb250=33
2005								
Total	7535	7382	8	1	60	81	3	0
%	100	97.97	0.11	0.01	0.80	1.07	0.04	0.00
2006								
Total	6184	6093	1	0	31	48	10	1
%	100	98.53	0.02	0.00	0.50	0.77	0.16	0.02

Source: EU-SILC longitudinal sample 2005, 2006

*Table 2.22. Distribution of household members aged 16 and over by RB260*

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 16+(RB245 = 1 to 3) and RB250=11 or 13

	Total	Rb260=1	Rb260=2	Rb260=3	Rb260=4	Rb260=5	Missing
2005							
Total	7382	6869	0	0	79	434	0
%	100	93.05	0.00	0.00	1.07	5.88	0.00
2006							
Total	6093	788	4556	316	1	427	5
%	100	12.93	74.77	5.19	0.02	7.01	0.08

Source: EU-SILC longitudinal sample 2005, 2006

## 2.5. IMPUTATION PROCEDURES

The data are imputed on household and personal level. A hot-deck method is used for both imputations procedures. The main principle of the hot deck method is to use the current data (donors) to provide imputed values for records with missing values. There are made homogenous groups for households and persons. Items at household and at personal level were imputed as random unit from filled units of the corresponding group.

Households were grouped by dwelling type, construction year of the dwelling and number of rooms available to the household.

For data of 2005 grouping at individual level is made by using following variables – sex, marital status, main activity status during the income reference period, but for data of 2006 – sex, living district, NACE code and occupation.

## **2.6. IMPUTED RENT**

Statistics Latvia has not calculated imputed rents for data of 2005 and data of 2006. Imputed rents (HY030G/N) are only mandatory from 2007.

## **2.7. COMPANY CARS**

According to Latvian situation method based on system analyses model has been chosen for calculating income from use company car for personal purposes. Components for calculating monetary value of this non-cash employee have been included in questionnaires and collected directly from respondents: class of the car, year of the car make, total amount of kilometres driven by company car in previous calendar year (2005), annual amount of kilometres driven by the vehicle for private use, company car user's occupation, coverage of car related costs made by employer: fuel, car's technical inspection, tire purchase (i.e. did the employer pay bills for fuel purchasing, car's technical inspection, tire purchase), restrictions of use of company car (i.e. if employer created restrictions to employee for use of private care for personal purposes). It was assumed that employer covered all costs related to use of company car for the employee's personal use.

## **3. COMPARABILITY**

### **3.1. BASIC CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS**

Overall, there are no differences between national interpretations of EU-SILC basic definitions and concepts and common standards set up in Commission regulations and doc. EU-SILC 065/04. There were no changes in basic concepts and definitions from the first wave.

### **3.2. COMPONENTS OF INCOME**

Classification of net income components in national EU-SILC survey is made according to description of doc. EU-SILC 065/04 with exception of income from self-employment (see 3.2.6). As Latvia has derogation to collect gross income components from 2007, there are only net income components collected in 2005 and in 2006.

### **3.2.1. Total household gross income**

As Latvia has derogation to collect gross income components from 2007, the values are not recorded.

### **3.2.2. Total disposable household income**

There are no divergences from common standards. Total disposable household income was calculated by using only net income components.

### **3.2.3. Imputed rent**

The variable was not filled, as it's mandatory to collect this variable from 2007.

### **3.2.4. Non-cash employee income**

Only non-cash employee income from use of company car for personal purposes was collected in 2006. According to Latvian situation method based on system analyses model has been chosen for calculating employee non-cash income from use company car for personal purposes. Components for calculating monetary value of this non-cash employee have been included in questionnaires and collected directly from respondents: class of the car, year of the car make, total amount of kilometres driven by company car in previous calendar year (2005), annual amount of kilometres driven by the vehicle for private use, company car user's occupation, coverage of car related costs made by employer: fuel, car's technical inspection, tire purchase (i.e. did the employer pay bills for fuel purchasing, car's technical inspection, tire purchase), restrictions of use of company car (i.e. if employer created restrictions to employee for use of private care for personal purposes). It was assumed that employer covered all costs related to use of company car for the employee's personal use.

### **3.2.5. Employers' social contributions**

The value was not recorded, as it's mandatory to collect this variable from 2007.

### **3.2.6. Cash profits or losses from self-employment (including royalties)**

The net income and losses from self-employment are collected in 2 components: 1) net income or losses from agricultural production and 2) net income or losses of the rest self-employment activities (except income from agricultural production). Both net income components were asked to each household member in age of 16 years and over (in income reference period) in Personal Questionnaire. Respondents were asked to tell net amount of self-employment income they had for personal use (incl. making private savings) or losses

from self-employment activities during income reference period. There were additional questions about net self-employment income from agricultural production included in Household Questionnaire. In Household Questionnaire income from agricultural self-employment was collected in the same way as in Household Budget Survey (HBS). Household member responsible for agricultural production was asked to calculate all income components and expenditures related with agricultural production the household had during income reference period. Thus, all self-employment income from agricultural production was counted to responsible household member and amount self-employment income was agricultural profit minus expenditures related to production.

Only net income components were collected in 2005 and in 2006. The gross value was not collected, as it's mandatory to collect this variable from 2007.

### **3.2.7. Value of goods produced for own consumption**

The value is not recorded. This component will only be mandatory from 2007 on and we therefore have not included it in household income yet.

### **3.2.8. Gross monthly earnings for employees**

Value is not recorded as Latvia uses wage statistics for calculating gender pay gap.

### **3.2.9. The source of collecting income variables**

Interviews were used for collecting income variables. The EU-SILC income target variables were split into more differentiated sub-components. The sub-components were defined according to the Latvian regulations and benefit system. These components were surveyed in the questionnaire

Household income variables (such as imputed rent, income from rental property and land, family/ children related allowances, housing allowances etc.) were collected from household respondent, which is responsible for issues related to dwelling and whole household. Exception was income from interest, dividends/ profit from capital investment. This variable together with all personal income variables (such as employee income, self-employment income, education related allowances, unemployment benefits etc.) was collected from each household member eligible for personal interview.

Since 2006 Latvia started to use administrative records from SSIA in EU-SILC survey. These data were used for old-age benefits (see 2.3.2.). Initially old-age benefits were collected from personal interviews and than later replaced with data from SSIA.

#### **3.2.10. The form in which income target variables at component level were obtained**

Only net income amounts (after deducting income taxes and social insurance contributions) were collected.

#### **3.2.11. The method used for obtaining income target variables in required form**

There were no changes in the source or procedure used for the collection of income variables from the first wave.

### **3.3. TRACING RULES**

For the second wave tracing rules were applied for longitudinal component according to the description of document EU-SILC 065. To identify the residence from person moving from one address to another address, the information from Household List (additional document to record personal data about household member for tracing purposes) of previous wave and Population Register was used.

## **4. COHERENCE**

In this section will be compared the EU-SILC data of 2005 and of 2006 cross-sectional data (X) with longitudinal data (L) as well as with various external data sources: the Household Budget Survey (HBS), the Labour Force Survey (LFS), wage statistics and social protection statistics.

The HBS is continuous survey of households, which has been carried out since 1995. The annual net sample size is approximately 4 thousand households. The HBS is designed to collect information on income and consumption expenditure of households. The HBS was the source of Laeken indicators until introduction of EU-SILC (in 2005).

The LFS is a continuous survey, which has been carried out according to a common EU methodology since 1995. The annual sample size is about 15.1 thousand persons aged 15 - 74. The LFS is the main source for labour market information.

#### 4.1. COMPARISON OF INCOME TARGET VARIABLES AND NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO RECEIVE INCOME FROM EACH 'INCOME COMPONENT' WITH EXTERNAL SOURCES

In EU-SILC the average monthly employee cash or near cash income (PY010) was 213 LVL. In wage statistics this figure is lower – 176 LVL. Data of EU-SILC survey has been calculated for respondent, who received employee cash or near cash income (PY010) and who has been working as employee at least one month during the income reference period (PL210). The acquired results show that EU-SILC data by 21 % exceeded enterprise statistical data on average labour income amount in 2005. The higher estimates from EU-SILC are due to the fact that in EU-SILC the average wages and salaries are calculated for persons receiving income, whereas in wage statistics the unit of enumeration is the job. Thus, in EU-SILC all employee income is counted into one variable (income from main job, second, third etc.), whereas in wage statistics, the wages from second, third etc. job are counted separately. It should be also taken into account that wage statistics is based on the information provided by the employers and for a certain cases it corresponds to part of wages from which have been deducted taxes (information about informal employee income might be left behind).

Table 4.1. presents the number of persons receiving income components in EU-SILC, HBS and in additional external sources. It should be taken into account that in HBS part of income components are obtained only at the household level and for this reason comparisons are made only among those income components, which are obtained in the same way as in EU-SILC. Besides, definitions of income components can vary between sources and for that reason only the components for which sufficiently comparable definitions are presented in the table below.

*Table 4.1. Number of persons receiving several income components in 2005*

EU-SILC target variable	EU-SILC (X)	EU-SILC (I)	HBS	Other sources
Employee cash or near cash income (PY010)	1 009 232	1 015 047	969 322	906 626 <sup>1</sup>
Old-age benefits (PY100)	481 753	489 648	478 062	475 623 <sup>2</sup>
Survivor's benefits (PY110)	18 222	16 732	21 631	27 616 <sup>3</sup>
Disability benefits (PY130)	65 763	65 687	62 420	73 574 <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Wage statistics

<sup>2</sup> At the end of year. Social protection statistics (the State Social Insurance Agency) data

<sup>3</sup> At the end of year. Social protection statistics (the State Social Insurance Agency data, recipients all age groups, including persons aged below 16 years.

<sup>4</sup> At the end of year. Social protection statistics (the State Social Insurance Agency) data

In EU-SILC and in HBS the number of people receiving employee income is almost the same. In EU-SILC the number of people receiving employee income is higher than in the wage

statistics. It is not unexpected that unofficial work relationships are not included in wage statistics. Comparing data on employees net wage in the main job (table 4.2.) we can see that EU-SILC data lightly better represent employees with comparatively higher wages and salaries (above LVL 200 per month). When we compare data on monthly wages below LVL 81, it necessary to take into account that only full time employment is recorded in LFS and in EU-SILC such separation is not always possible.

**Table 4.2. Employees' monthly net wages in the main job**

	<b>EU-SILC 2006 (X)</b>	<b>EU-SILC 2006 (L)</b>	<b>LFS 2006<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Employees</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Of which by wage (in LVL):			
under 81,00	18.5	15.8	9.8
81.01-100.00	12.3	12.7	12.2
100.01-150.00	20.8	21.3	22.3
150.01-200.00	15.2	15.1	20.3
200.01-300.00	19.8	20.7	17.8
300.01-500.00	9.8	10.3	8.3
500.01-750.00	2.3	2.3	1.5
750.01-1000.00	0.7	1.0	0.6
1000.01 and more	0.5	0.6	0.4
Wage was not calculated	x	x	2.0
Wage was calculated but not paid	x	x	1.1
Unspecified	x	x	3.7

Table 4.3. presents the number of income receivers on according to the net income components in the cross-sectional and longitudinal EU-SILC survey.

**Table 4.3. Number of income receivers on according to the net income components in the cross-sectional (X) and longitudinal (L) EU-SILC survey components**

	<b>EU-SILC 2005</b>			<b>EU-SILC 2006</b>		
	Households (X)	Households (L)	Difference (L/X) in %	Households (X)	Households (L)	Difference (L/X) in %
HY010	-	-	-	-	-	-
HY020	862 600	874 324	101.4	850 850	878 378	103.2
HY022	852 553	865 149	101.5	841 416	868 636	103.2
HY023	767 195	780 767	101.8	771 387	795 038	103.1
HY030N	-	-	-	-	-	-
HY040N	16 828	17 005	101.1	11 228	9 210	82.0
HY050N	282 029	304 192	107.9	291 291	303 165	104.1
HY060N	69 960	69 892	99.9	45 065	44 087	97.8
HY070N	32 993	33 713	102.2	31 875	32 912	103.3
HY080N	91 754	98 566	107.4	84 725	85 296	100.7
HY090N	21 016	20 255	96.4	16 637	14 317	86.1
HY100N	-	-	-	-	-	-
HY110N	9 293	12 271	132.0	11 187	10 936	97.8
HY120N	442 702	445 086	100.5	445 640	449 863	100.9
HY130N	96 074	96 711	100.7	94 103	94 081	100.0
HY140N	-	-	-	-	-	-
HY145N	112 909	114 977	101.8	103 385	107 580	104.1

<sup>2</sup> Main job, in age 15-74.

	EU-SILC 2005			EU-SILC 2006		
	Persons (X)	Persons (L)	Difference (L/X) in %	Persons (X)	Persons (L)	Difference (L/X) in %
PY010N	963 113	976 549	101.4	1 009 232	1 015 047	100.6
PY020N	28 122	28 821	102.5	17 511	16 742	95.6
PY030N	-	-	-	-	-	-
PY035N	19 675	19 233	97.8	14 580	15 378	105.5
PY050N	90 510	98 711	109.1	91 441	93 404	102.1
PY070N	-	-	-	-	-	-
PY080N	0	0	-	0	0	-
PY090N	49 683	51 429	103.5	44 411	46 796	105.4
PY100N	498 887	483 262	96.9	481 753	489 648	101.6
PY110N	21 439	23 804	111.0	18 222	16 732	91.8
PY120N	98 458	102 816	104.4	82 401	76 507	92.8
PY130N	65 201	62 956	96.6	69 668	65 687	94.3
PY140N	39 848	42 178	105.8	30 368	34 054	112.1
PY200N	-	-	-	-	-	-