Employee and Branch Productivity of State Co-Operative Banks in India: Region-Wise Analysis

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Abstract: *Financial inclusion will enable banks to provide credit to vulnerable groups such as weaker sections and low-income group at a reasonable cost. It will also help banks to provide financial products to such sections and enable them to understand the importance of saving and investing money. The importance of cooperative banks has soared in recent years with the emergence of financial inclusion as a key thrust of public policy in India. Financial inclusion is generally defined as the availability of banking services at an affordable cost to disadvantaged and low-income groups. The short-term co-operative credit structure operates with a three-tier system - Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) at the village level, Central Cooperative Banks (CCBs) at the district level and State Cooperative Banks (StCBs) at the State level. It is already well recognized that co-operative credit institutions are integral part of Indian Financial System. So, it is essential to dwell on productivity indicators of these banks. Hence, this attempt is made to analyze the Employee and Branch productivity performance of all StCBs by classifying them into six regions through ratio analysis.*

Keywords: State Co-operative Banks, Productivity, Friedman's Test

1.Introduction

Cooperatives play a major self-help role in rural areas, particularly where private businesses hesitate to go and public authorities do not provide basic services. Create opportunity for employment, income generation, and′ increase the availability of goods and services, all of which also contribute to economic growth. Stimulate performance and competitiveness, as their members are also the beneficiaries. They are strongly rooted in their community, and are thus more′ likely to positively influence it. Are guided by a set of underlying values and ethics and are schools of social dialogue and democracy. State Co-operative Banks (StCBs) also known as Apex Banks finance, cooperate and control the working of District Central Co-operative Banks in each state. There were thirty three state co-operative banks in India at the end of March 2021. In the light of financial inclusion and for increasing the share of co-operative banks in total agricultural credit, StCBs are expected to play an important role in future because they do two mains things- (i) they do banking business and (ii) act as parents of co-operative banks in their respective states. In the present study, an attempt is also made to analyse the performance of all 33 StCBs by classifying them into 6 different zones as classified by NAFSCOB. These six regions which include all 33 StCBs are Central, Eastern, Northeastern, Northern, Southern and Western zones.

There are different types of cooperative credit institutions working in India. These institutions can be classified into two broad categories-agricultural and non-agricultural. Agricultural credit institutions dominate the entire cooperative credit structure. Agricultural credit institutions are further divided into short-term agricultural credit institutions and long-term agricultural credit institutions. The short-term agricultural credit institutions which cater to the short-term financial needs of agriculturists have three-tier federal structure-(a) at the apex, there is the state cooperative bank in each state; (b) at the district level, there are central cooperative banks; (c) at the village level, there are primary agricultural credit societies. Long-term agricultural credit is provided by the land development banks.

Productivity of State Co-Operative Banks in India: Region-Wise Analysis

The state co-operative bank is a federation of central cooperative bank and acts as a watchdog of the co-operative banking structure in the state. Its funds are obtained from share capital, deposits, loans and overdrafts from the Reserve Bank of India. Main functions 1) Provide a common forum to the member banks. 2) Promotes and protects the interest of the member banks. 3) Co-ordinates and liaison with government of India, Reserve bank of India, National bank and others.

Also these Cooperative Banks are regulated by Reserve Bank of India and were governed by banking regulation Act 1949, Banking Laws Act 1955, and there are a total 33 State Cooperative Banks in India, which are individually under by Government Firms to provide service to their employees.

Table 1: List of StCBs

Central Region	Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand SCBs.
Eastern Region	Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal SCBs
North-eastern	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura SCBs
Northern Region	Chandigarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand SCBs
Southern Region	Andaman and Nicobar, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu, Telangana SCBs
Western Region	Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra SCBs

The banking activities entail interest receipts and payments, and service charges. In other words, by performing various functions, a banking firm receives interest income and commissions/fees and incurs interest expenditure and establishment expenditure. Input costs excluding interest expenses on working funds (deposits plus borrowings) are regarded as appropriate input values in some productivity measures. Thus, the productivity of a banking firm may be defined as percentage change in operating earnings in response to percentage change in operating expenses. Against this backdrop, productivity of state Co-operative Banks (StCBs) has been studies in this attempt. In general, productivity is taken as;

$$\text{Productivity} = \frac{\text{Performance Achieved}}{\text{Resources Consumed}} = \frac{\text{Effectiveness}}{\text{Efficiency}} = \frac{\text{Output}}{\text{Input}}$$

The entire exercise of financial sector reforms is focused on the profitability by improving productivity and efficiency. In manufacturing enterprises, productivity can be easily be calculated where outputs and inputs are clearly different to each other. But in service industries like banking, it is quite difficult to make a clear cut distinction between input and output variables. So, in this case, productivity of banks is generally measured in terms of outputs like deposits/advances per inputs like employee/branch.

2. Review of Related Studies

Some studies related to the assessment of productivity of Indian banks were reviewed and their important insights are being highlighted here.

Ms. Riweu Kenye, Dr. J. Suresh Kumar (2022) studied "A Descriptive Study on Financial Performance of Nagaland State Co-operative Bank Ltd", The key indicators such as owned funds, working fund, deposits, investments, loans issued, growth in business, net worth etc. are found to be positive and significantly increasing over the years. Bank should enhance banking facilities to meet the demands of more customers.

Prof. A. H. Sequeira (2012) evaluated the Productivity in Co-Operative Banks-An Operational Framework. In this paper an attempt is made to provide an operational framework for measuring productivity in co-operative banks. Input costs excluding interest expenses on working funds (deposits plus borrowings) are regarded as appropriate input values in some productivity measures. It was observed that instead of stressing too much on use of any one tool or technique, it is more valid and reliable to use a combination of different methods to lead to better evaluation of performance in co-operative banks.

3. Objectives of the Study

The main focus of the paper is to analyze the productivity performance of State Cooperative Banks in comparative manner by classifying all thirty three StCBs into six regions. Specifically, these are the sub-objectives:

- To measure employees productivity of StCBs under different regions;
- To study the productivity in terms of branch i.e. branch productivity of StCBs under different regions.

Hypotheses

For giving the validation to objectives, the following hypotheses are also formulated:

- H01 -There is no significant difference among the growth rates of business per employee of StCBs of different regions during the study period.
- H02 -There is no significant difference among the growth rates of business per branch of StCBs of different regions during the study period.

4. Methodology

About the Study

It is an analytical attempt by nature and all thirty three StCBs are considered under six different regions as mentioned in the foregoing section of the paper. Variables have been measured by taking their determinants which are as follows:

-For measuring employee productivity, deposits per employee, credit (loans outstanding) per employee, profits per employee have been considered.

-Branch wise productivity has been calculated by deposits per branch, credit per branch, profits per branch.

Additionally, to test hypotheses, business (deposits plus credit) per employee and per branch were taken. A period of ten years from 2011-12 to 2020-21 is taken to carry out the study.

Data Collection

This study is purely based on secondary sources and the required information has been gathered by accessing website of National Federation of State Co-operative Banks Ltd. (NAFSCOB). Some journals like Productivity, Indian Journal of Finance, Finance India, Bank Quest etc. have also been accessed to know the relevant variables and make the methodology stronger about the productivity of a bank.

Data Analysis Tools

With the application of simple statistics like average, standard deviation, minima and maxima, a non-parametric test-Freidman's test has also been applied. Further, the position of different regions is got by assigning them ranks on the basis of mean amount of the respective variable in comparative manner. Hence, ranking method is heavily applied in the present work. This test is a non-parametric test. It was developed by M. Friedman in 1937. It requires less restrictive assumptions conceding the level of data measurement. It is used whenever the number of sample is greater than or equal to 3 and ranked data is available.

Friedman's test statistic is

$$F = \frac{12}{nk(k+1)} \times \left(\sum_{i=1}^{k} Rj^2 \right) - 3n(k+1)$$

Where, n=number of years, k= number of sample (say region), Rj= total of ranks assigned to the sample (like region) during "n" years.

For this test, the calculated value of F is compared with the table value of chi-square.

The employment of the statistical tools was guided from the texts of Bajpai (2010), Gupta (2011), Nabendu and Saarkar (2009), and Agrawal (1991).

5. Limitations and Scope for Future Researches

In this attempt, only quantitative aspect of the productivity of StCBs is analysed but productivity greatly depends on the qualitative factors also which remain to be examined. Additionally, the results of the productivity of these banks or other cooperative banks can also be compared with that of Scheduled Commercial Banks and significant determinants of banks' productivity may be identified which would be important for making banking more efficient and banking policies accordingly.

6. Analysis, Findings and Discussion

Employee Productivity

The overall productivity of StCBs is assessed by categorizing these thirty three banks into six different regions as NAFSCOB has categorized. Firstly, employee wise productivity of these regions is calculated and compared and table 1 reveals the brief of statistics about three financial indicators of employee productivity.

Table 1 shows that on the basis of average amount of these three variables, StCBs of Eastern region stands first among these six regions because banks of this region overall have shown best performance. Then, it is easily observed that employee productivity of North-eastern region is found to be low and it is not because of ranks but per employee amount of the selected variables of StCBs of this region is also very less as compared to that of other regions. Three regions-Northern, Southern and Western have more or less been found at same performance in this regard i.e. human assets of StCBs of these regions have equally performed in doing banking business. Further, StCBs of Central region have achieved fifth position and it is right to suggest that StCBs of North-eastern and Central regions need to dwell on why their banking business has been too low. StCBs of Southern region have also reported less value when compared to other region. On an average though their per employee business (deposits plus credit) have been satisfactory during the same period.

Table 1: Employee Productivity of State Cooperative Banks of Different Regions in India: 2012-2021 (Amt in Lakhs)

	Central	Eastern	N.E	Northern	Southern	Western
Deposits per Employee						
MEAN	639.89	918.11	414.86	729.62	1355.67	1117.46
S.D	184.59	326.62	192.58	171.87	203.92	366.44
MIN	393.11	1368.46	210.81	592.54	980.48	770.01
MAX	1027	224.80	832.42	1121.31	1610.80	1860.20
RANK	5	1	6	4	2	3
Credit (Loan Outstanding) Per Employee						
MEAN	803.78	1903.74	187.82	923.06	1367.56	1079.71
S.D	343.45	617.61	83.18	178.85	382.17	427.83
MIN	89.25	940.08	84.75	663.23	677.94	557.49
MAX	1255.85	2938.87	325.91	1277.11	2016.02	1819.48
RANK	5	1	6	4	2	3
Profits per Employee						
MEAN	6.6	13	5.56	5.69	4.78	12.63
S.D	2.62	6.84	5.57	1.71	14.26	7.02
MIN	3.31	6.41	-7.27	1.79	-11.52	-2.17
MAX	12.22	24.08	11.94	8.12	23.54	25.08
RANK	3	1	5	4	6	2
TOTAL RANKS	13	3	17	12	10	8
OVERALL RANK	5	1	6	4	3	2

Source: Compiled from NAFSCOB Publications

Branch Productivity

Next component of productivity is the assessment of branch wise productivity. The same three variables-deposits, advances and profits in terms of per branch are taken for this purpose.

According to table 2, average amount of per branch deposits of StCBs of Eastern region is very high as

compared to that of others i.e. Rs. 17548.54 lakhs followed by Western region with Rs. 16, 877.04 lakhs, Southern with Rs 12, 475.10 lakhs, Central with Rs 11, 189.35 lakhs and Northern region with Rs 8, 096.52 lakhs respectively. StCBs of North-eastern region have again reported relatively low figure i.e. Rs 3, 063.81 lakhs. Further, the almost same sequence is found in performance of next variable-credit per branch. But, in case of profits per branch, Western region has topped with Rs 188.42 lakhs

followed by Central with Rs. 117.49 lakhs followed by Eastern region with Rs.116.07 lakhs, Northern region with Rs 60.80 lakhs and Northern region with Rs 46.39 lakhs respectively. StCBs of southern region have reported relatively low figure i.e. Rs. 36.02 lakhs.

Additionally, overall productivity of these regions is compiled by taking all ranks together assigned to these as per different variables of productivity and table 3 reveals the full picture about it.

Table 2: Branch Productivity of State Cooperative Banks of Different Regions in India: 2012-2021 (Amt in Lakhs)

	Central	Eastern	N.E	Northern	Southern	Western
Deposits per Employee						
MEAN	11189.35	17548.54	3063.81	8096.52	12475.10	16877.04
S.D	3268.42	2134.39	1414.72	3692.65	1782.65	2295.86
MIN	6038.46	13564.90	1936.15	5725.92	9177.20	13580.93
MAX	16408.94	21329.85	6294.30	15769.52	14312.91	21052.95
RANK	4	1	6	5	3	2
Credit (Loan Outstanding) Per Employee						
MEAN	14295.98	17257.06	1558.83	9415.76	12706.77	15949.96
S.D	5979.55	4672.28	585.39	3091.34	3571.22	2600.29
MIN	1116.11	9318.55	778.41	6408.99	5074.50	11912.91
MAX	20057.37	25274.28	2512.36	17547.23	17601.75	20592.10
RANK	3	1	6	5	4	2
Profits per Employee						
MEAN	117.49	116.07	46.39	60.80	36.02	188.42
S.D	49.03	52.71	47.59	33.13	136.78	102.56
MIN	42.39	64.27	-66.81	14.62	-125.73	-46.46
MAX	199.11	207.07	93.32	143.71	214.59	287.54
RANK	2	3	5	4	6	1
TOTAL RANKS	9	5	17	14	13	5
OVERALL RANK	3	2	6	4	5	1

Source: Compiled from NAFSCOB Publications

On an average, it is found that the productivity of StCBs of Eastern region has been best as compared to other regions and followed by Western, Central, Southern and Northern respectively. Performance of StCBs of North-eastern region has been low on all fronts and it is alarming for survival of the co-operative movement in that region of the country.

Table 3: Composite Productivity of Regions according to ranks assigned on the basis of selected parameters: Total Productivity Index

	Central	Eastern	N.E	Northern	Southern	Western
DPE	5	1	6	4	2	3
CPE	5	1	6	4	2	3
PPE	3	1	5	4	6	2
DPB	4	1	6	5	3	2
CPB	3	1	6	5	4	2
PPB	2	3	5	4	6	1
Total Ranks	22	8	34	26	23	13
Ultimate Rank	3	1	6	5	4	2

Source: Taken from foregoing tables

Testing of Hypotheses

Further, the foregoing analysis is tried to be enriched and further assessed by examining the growth pace of their employee as well as branch wise productivity of these banks during 2012-21. For this purpose, business (deposits plus credit) per employee and per branch are considered. Growth rates (year to year) of these two variables of StCBs of six regions are calculated and significance in their differences is tested in the following way with the application of Friedman's Test.

H01 There is no significant difference among the growth rates of business per employee of StCBs of different regions during the study period.

$$F = \frac{12}{nk(k+1)} \times \left(\sum_{i=1}^{k} Rj^2 \right) - 3n(k+1)$$

$$= \frac{12}{(9)(6)(6+1)} * (32^2 + 24^2 + 36^2 + 29^2 + 33^2 + 35^2) - (3)(9)(6+1) = 2.8167$$

Here, Degree of freedom = k-1 = 6-1 =5 Critical value x2 (v=5) = ±11.07 at 5% level of significance Since the calculated value of F (2.8167) is less than the critical value, the null hypothesis is accepted under the given circumstances. It may be concluded that there is no significant difference among the growth rates of per employee deposits of StCBs of different regions in India during 2012-21. The same is also clear from the figure of

total ranks of different regions. Further, the table under consideration also shows that human resources of StCBs of north-eastern region has worked more efficiently in doing and attracting business year by year(total ranks=42) as compared to that of other regions while StCBs of central region are at lower in this regard (total ranks=24).

Table 4: Growth rates of Business per Employee of State Cooperative Banks of Different Regions in India: Friedman's Test

	Central	Eastern	N.E	Northern	Southern	Western
2012	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013	-27.221	26.326	11.083	14.684	23.445	9.882
2014	96.736	1.961	18.255	7.164	2.692	2.933
2015	20.875	-99.91	15.024	63	21.266	0.322
2016	600.726	6.133	9.074	-4.062	-7.21	15.45
2017	-84.21	5.714	0.0542	3.183	16.555	20.846
2018	-4.511	10.024	12.256	11.825	-3.252	1.163
2019	5.113	4.922	7.194	0.111	13.815	19.486
2020	31.156	4.162	16.933	22.25	-33.61	21.114
2021	11.753	0.661	33.35	8.232	482.86	13.64
Total Rank	32	24	36	29	33	35

Source: Compiled from NAFSCOB Publications.

Figures in bold font are ranks assigned from first rank to lowest growth rate and so on

$$=\frac{12}{(9)(6)(6+1)} * (32^2 + 38^2 + 36^2 + 29^2 + 27^2 + 27^2) - (3)(9)(6+1)$$

F= 3.1971

Here, Degree of freedom = k-1 = 6-1 =5 Critical value x2 (v=5) = ±11.07 at 5% level of significance Since the calculated value of F (3.1971) is less than the critical value, the null hypothesis is accepted under the given circumstances. It means there is no significant difference among the growth rates of per employee deposits of StCBs

HO_2 -There is no significant difference among the growth rates of business per branch of StCBs of different regions during the study period.

of different regions in India. Here growth in branch productivity of StCBs of North-eastern region has again been found high (Total rank= 40).

Table 5: Growth rates of Business per Branch of State Cooperative Banks of Different Regions in India: Friedman's Test

	Central	Eastern	N.E	Northern	Southern	Western
2012	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013	-62.241	22.676	10.844	11.175	5.533	-1.032
2014	237.496	6.193	16.214	-48.751	102.795	0.872
2015	16.434	145.066	-0.163	1305	-61	-2.162
2016	7.75	4.644	20.826	-4.91	3.153	1.022
2017	-6.052	4.64	-99.991	-1.713	7.55	126
2018	-5.272	5.724	11.135	124.176	3.533	-6.881
2019	-47.52	0.813	1.134	-51.31	7.075	14.136
2020	128.056	-14.312	13.944	17.475	-43.971	10.493
2021	9.524	36.576	28.975	2.742	-14.81	7.483
TOTAL RANK	32	38	36	29	27	27

7. Concluding Remarks

In the environment of globalization when competition is increasing day by day, the efficient use of available resources is consistently becoming important and vital for survival in the market. For this, improvement in productivity is only mean and it needs to be kept sustainable for better results. In case of co-operative banks, it is more important to use all available infrastructure facilities and human capital in such a way so that they can sustain in the heavy competition with other commercial banks and play significant role in achieving the objectives of financial inclusion.

Further, co-operative banks including various kinds of societies give positive contribution to sustainability. They are highly engaged in economic, social and environmental spheres of sustainability and Short term rural co-operative credit structure occupies the central position in this regard. The present study endeavors to assess the productivity level of all StCBs by categorizing these into six different regions. It is found that productivity of StCBs of Eastern region has been best as compared to other regions.. Ultimately, the productivity of Eastern banks is observed as best.

Further, the profitability of StCBs of North-east is a serious issue and banks of Southern region also need to assess the reasons of their loss. But, if we see the growth in productivity year to year, southern region's StCBs have been found loss as compared to other regions (table 3 and 6). In the current competitive scenario, StCBs should

develop an electronic system through which they can monitor and manage the function of its DCCBs with PACSs.

The employees of these banks need to adopt themselves to a change from non-price competition to price competition. More importantly, StCBs should renovate its and DCCBs branches to make these more attractive. A special task force on performance of co-operative banks of southern states should be set-up to study the causes of poor performance of these banks because most of StCBs of this region have incurred losses since many years.

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Annexure

Table 1: Deposits per Employee of SCB in Different Regions in India 2012-2021

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Central	Eastern	N. E	Northern	Southern	Western
2012	393.11	1368.46	210.81	592.54	980.48	839.44
2013	501.70	1633.61	229.89	662.25	1127.23	877.61
2014	482.16	1654.52	263.68	687.58	1285.94	898.22
2015	598.79	1824.12	292.21	706.32	1461.41	770.01
2016	625.26	1830.01	316.16	687.46	1393.75	844.12
2017	659.95	1943.75	441.44	767.82	1610.80	1102.27
2018	606.67	2076.94	490.18	783.37	1503.50	1113.30
2019	644.35	2125.65	524.30	857.28	1609.19	1238.53
2020	859.43	2243.80	547.45	1050.23	1244.70	1630.89
2021	1027.41	2480.22	832.42	1121.31	13339.62	1860.20

Table 2: Credit (Loans Outstanding) per Employee of SCB of different Regions in India 2012-2021

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Central	Eastern	N.E	Northern	Southern	Western
2012	418.89	940.08	84.75	663.23	982.26	557.49
2013	89.25	1282.55	98.44	777.90	1317.20	657.41
2014	680.44	1318.83	124.53	855.71	1224.27	681.87
2015	806.55	1659.39	154.38	929.72	1582.57	815.16
2016	9222.24	1867.15	170.96	882.01	1430.90	986.73
2017	892.07	1964.81	176.02	851.70	1602.43	1110.24
2018	875.34	2223.37	202.97	871.68	1681.57	1124.94
2019	913.47	2386.37	218.75	955.85	2016.02	1435.75
2020	1183.72	2455.94	321.47	1165.69	1160.45	1608.05
2021	1255.85	2938.87	325.91	1277.11	677.94	1819.48

Table 3: Profits per Employee of State Cooperative Banks of Different Regions in India 2012-2021

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	CENTRAL	EASTERN	N.E	NORTHEN	SOUTHERN	WESTERN
2012	5.93	7.03	-7.27	7.11	-10.18	-2.17
2013	4.91	8.84	5.25	5.90	-9.16	12.67
2014	5.38	6.41	7.64	5.02	-11.52	14.93
2015	7.67	12.13	8.70	5.66	-9.17	15.63
2016	3.31	8.76	3.95	5.04	22.82	9.86
2017	5.59	8.92	5.25	8.12	14.78	11.06
2018	6.78	10.09	9.16	7.14	17.90	9.05
2019	4.52	22.68	10.20	5.62	23.54	11.92
2020	12.22	21.06	11.94	5.47	3.73	18.31
2021	9.47	24.08	0.81	1.79	5.01	25.08

Table 4: Deposits per Branch of SCB of Different Regions in India 2012-2021

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Central	Eastern	N.E	Northern	Southern	Western
2012	9474.87	13564.90	1936.15	5725.92	11635.02	17937.89
2013	6273.72	15726.24	2106.74	6203.76	12094.60	17630.13
2014	10343.35	16589.36	2375.04	6913.46	14033.56	16940.77
2015	12373.15	17876.39	2531.45	6865.05	12361.64	14163.40
2016	12637.45	17681.84	2737.42	6623.70	13104.99	13580.93
2017	12945.14	18582.25	3790.86	7046.09	14312.91	16436.56
2018	11393.77	19080.20	4167.39	15769.52	13953.96	15280.65
2019	6038.46	18762.37	4205.17	7658.70	14049.76	16238.46
2020	14004.66	16291.95	4278.54	9018.42	9177.20	19508.70
2021	16408.94	21329.85	6294.30	9140.57	10027.37	21052.95

Table 5: Credit per Branch of State Cooperative Banks of Different Regions in India 2012-2021

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Central	Eastern	N.E	Northern	Southern	Western
2012	10096.10	9318.55	778.41	6408.99	11656.13	11912.91
2013	1116.11	12346.69	902.13	7287.13	14132.81	13206.45
2014	14596.73	13223.44	1121.72	8604.07	13360.49	12860.47
2015	16666.11	16262.03	1337.38	9036.43	13386.52	14993.80
2016	18639.82	18040.68	1480.26	8498.17	13454.30	15875.36
2017	17498.21	18783.56	1511.58	7815.90	14238.54	16555.35
2018	16439.77	20425.37	1725.58	17547.23	15606.66	15440.40
2019	8560.54	21063.72	1754.54	8539.25	17601.75	18824.26
2020	19289.08	17832.27	2512.36	10009.86	8556.02	19235.51
2021	20057.37	25274.28	2464.38	10410.57	5074.50	20592.10

Table 6: Profits per Branch of the Cooperative Banks of Different Regions in India 2012-2021

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Central	Eastern	N.E	Northern	Southern	Western
2012	142.90	69.73	-66.81	68.66	-120.76	-46.46
2013	61.40	85.05	48.11	55.31	-98.25	254.56
2014	115.50	64.27	68.84	50.43	-125.73	281.57
2015	158.46	118.88	75.38	54.98	-77.57	287.54
2016	66.92	84.68	34.19	48.57	214.59	158.69
2017	109.65	85.24	45.08	74.51	131.37	164.90
2018	127.31	92.67	77.85	143.71	166.10	124.22
2019	42.39	200.20	81.78	50.17	205.49	156.33
2020	199.11	152.92	93.32	47.01	27.49	219.01
2021	151.27	207.07	6.11	14.62	37.48	283.85