

SingleStep (SS) analyses

By Kevin Byskov

Compare EBVs from the SS model with EBVs from the AUG20 routine evaluation.

Females

10,698,730 records were read from the cowEBVfull file with EBVs from the SS model (without genomic data) provided by Minna Koivula from LUKE, Finland. 10,550,214 records were read from the AUG20 routine phenotypic evaluation for yield traits.

10,548,955 records were found in both input datasets (99,99% of records in the AUG20 routine evaluation), while 1,259 records were available only from the AUG20 routine evaluation and 149,775 records were available only from the cowEBVfull file. Most of these extra animals are young genotyped animals from 2018-2020.

Results are not scaled in the same way, but it is expected that correlations between them are very high. However, there are slight differences between the two evaluations which might lead to minor differences. In the SS model inbreeding is considered in the A-matrix and also the pedigree and genetic groups are slightly different than in official AUG20 run.

In Figure 1 correlation between EBVs by birthyear and yield trait from the SS model and the AUG20 routine phenotypic evaluation can be seen. Only few correlations are below 0.99, and from 1995 to 2017 all correlations are 0.998 or higher. A table with all correlations can be found in

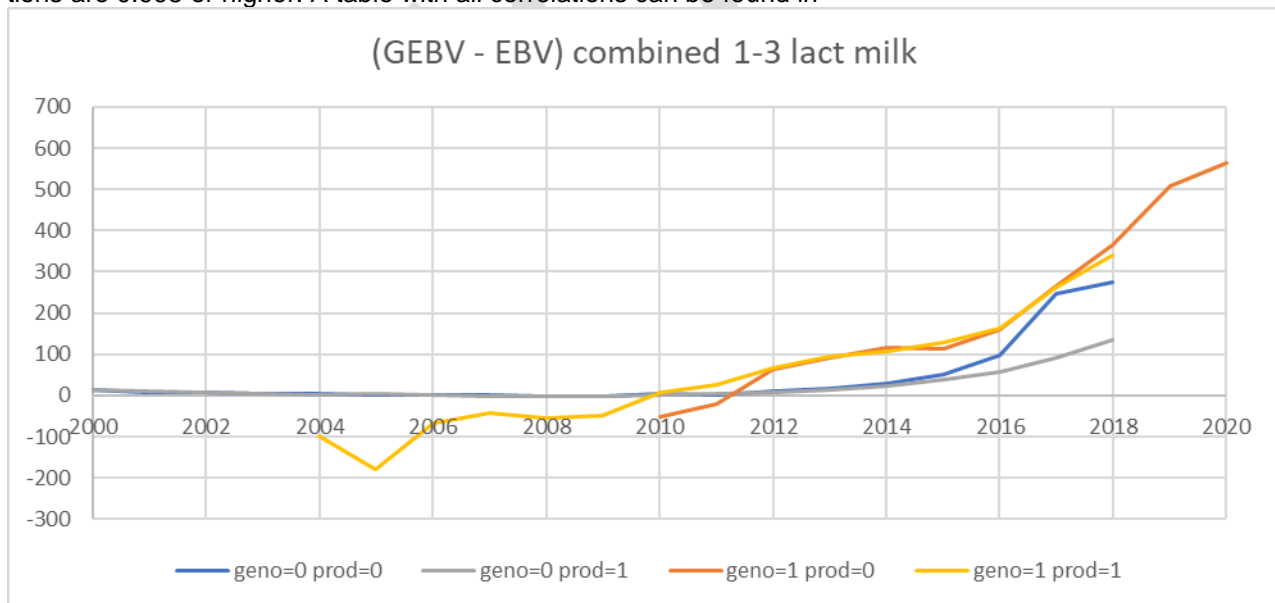


Figure 8 Difference between GEBV and EBV for the combined milk index calculated on groups of genotyped (geno=1) and non-genotyped (geno=0) females and females with (prod=1) and without (prod=0) production records in the full dataset.

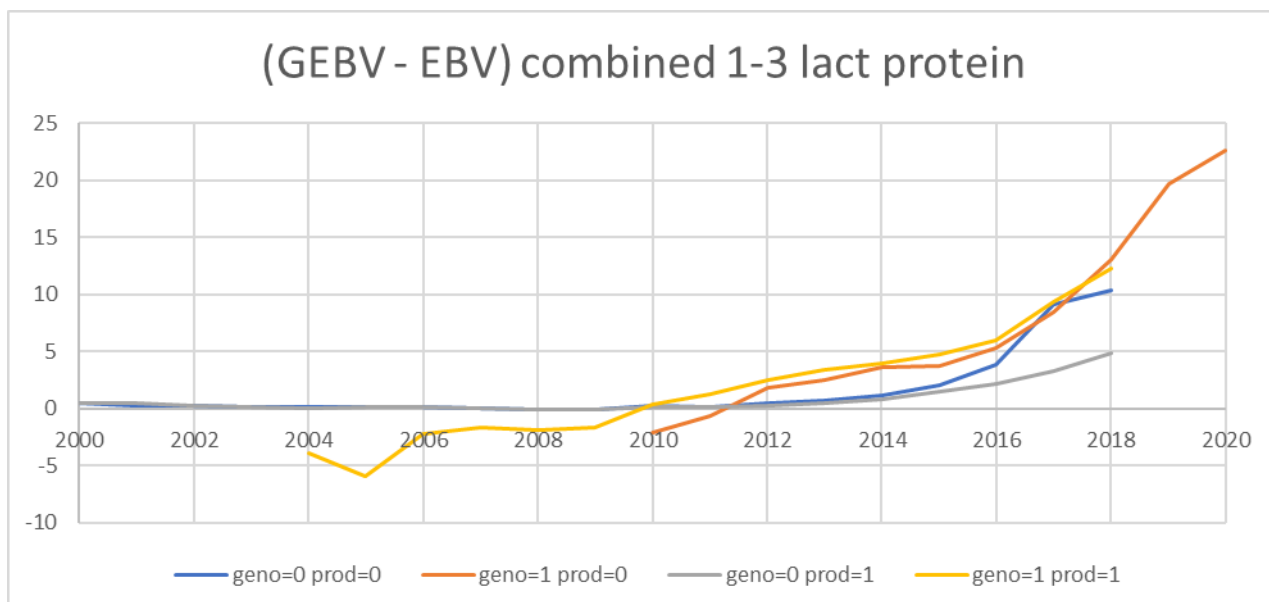


Figure 9 Difference between GEBV and EBV for the combined protein index calculated on groups of genotyped ($geno=1$) and non-genotyped ($geno=0$) females and females with ($prod=1$) and without ($prod=0$) production records in the full dataset.

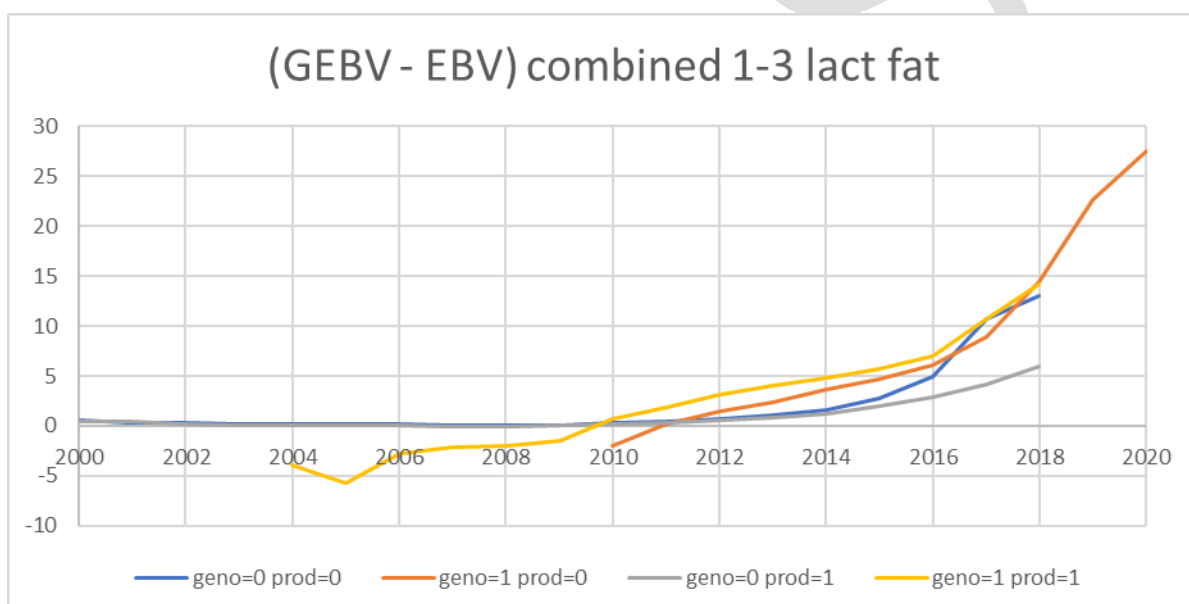


Figure 10 Difference between GEBV and EBV for the combined fat index calculated on groups of genotyped ($geno=1$) and non-genotyped ($geno=0$) females and females with ($prod=1$) and without ($prod=0$) production records in the full dataset.

The difference between non-genotyped and genotyped cows for (GEBV-EBV) is difficult to explain.

Pedigree index vs own index for EBV/GEBV

Earlier analysis indicated that production indices tend to increase when an animal get genomic tested. To test this, parent averages have been calculated for EBVs and GEBVs and compared with actual EBVs and GEBVs. As most females are genomic tested in a very young age, it is expected that average of the pedigree index would also be average of the actual EBVs/GEBVs as there has been no possibility to select animals on phenotypic data. The results can be seen in Figure 11 to Figure 16. Number of observations is only shown in Figure 11 and Figure 12, but number of observations in Figure 13 and Figure 15 is the same as in Figure 11 and similar the number of observations in Figure 14 and Figure 16 is the same as in Figure 12.

The figures show that no matter which group of animals we look at, genotyped or non-genotyped and cows with own production records or females without production records, the EBVs and pedigree index based on EBVs are following each other nicely in the later year classes. For genotyped cows with own production records it is seen that in the period from 2003 until approx. 2013 the EBVs are higher than the EBV pedigree index, which indicate that these cows were selected on their index/own performance before they were genotyped. For non-genotyped cows with own performance records, the GEBV and pedigree index based on the GEBV is also following nicely in the whole period. For non-genotyped females without own performance records, the GEBV and pedigree index based on GEBV is also following each other nicely until 2016, where they start deviating a bit, so that the average GEBV for birth year classes 2017 and 2018 is slightly higher than average pedigree index based on GEBV. These two year classes are small and exist of females that have a genotyped offspring.

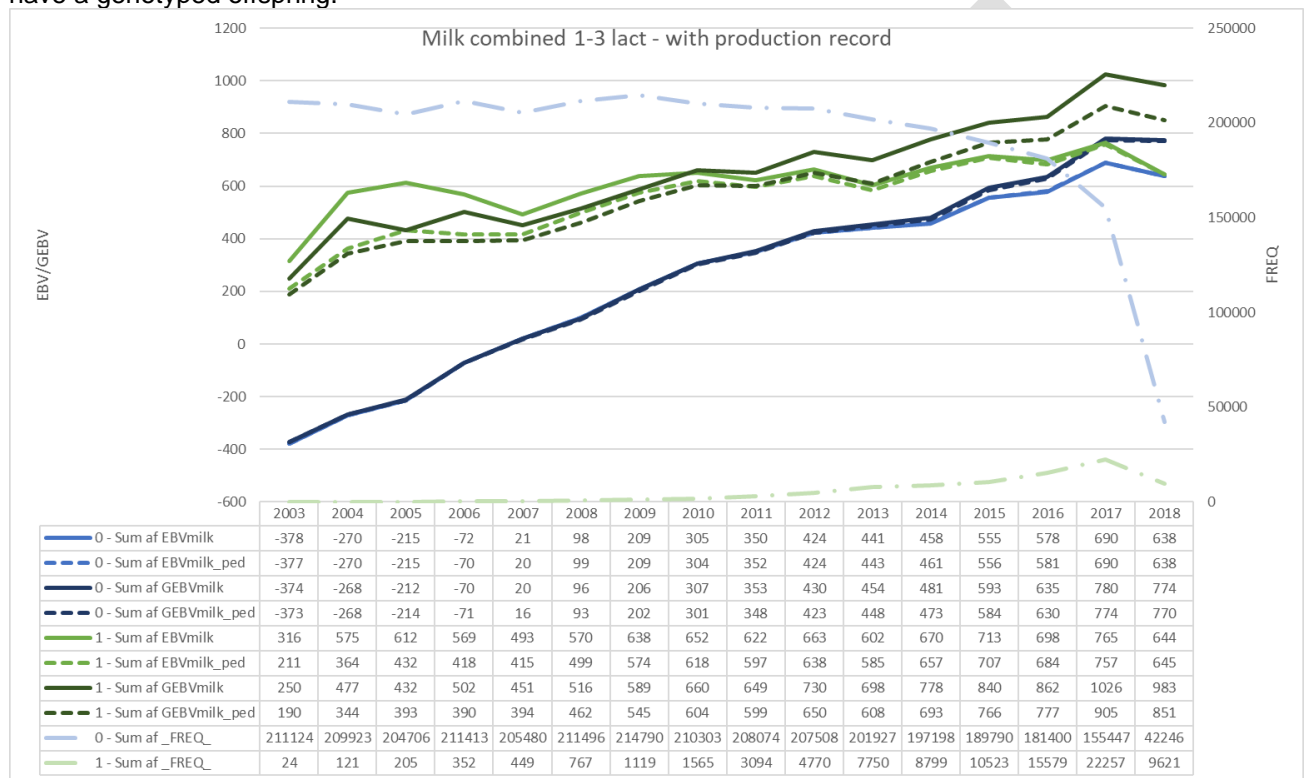


Figure 11 EBV and GEBV trend vs pedigree trend for milk combined (1-3 lact) for females with own records.

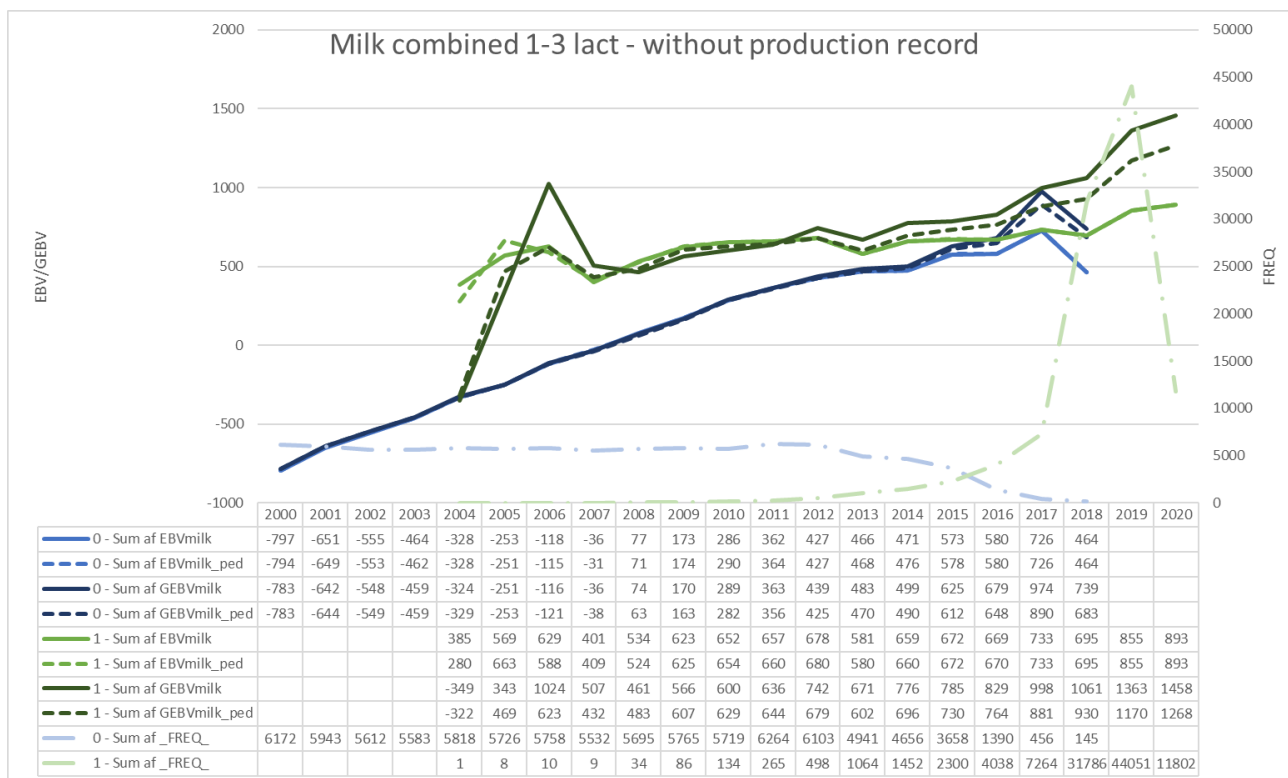


Figure 12 EBV and GEV trend vs pedigree trend for milk combined (1-3 lact) for females without own records.

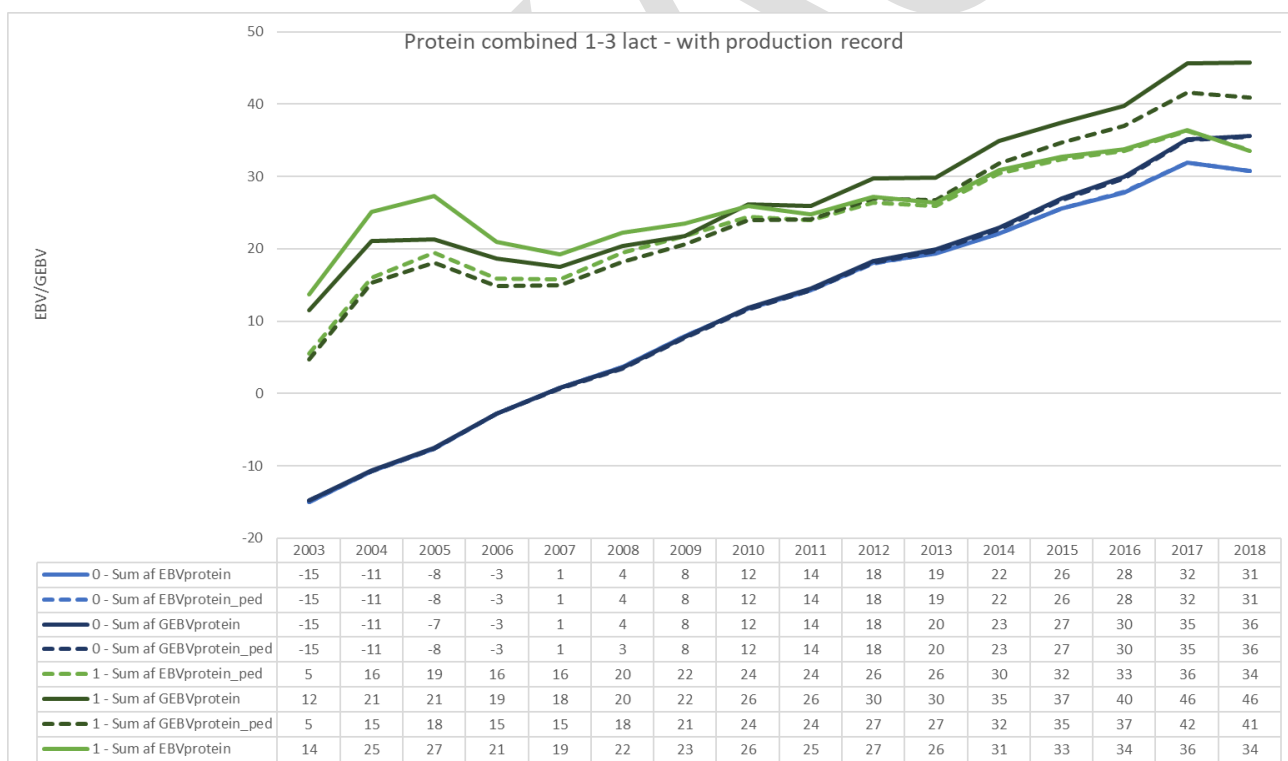


Figure 13 EBV and GEV trend vs pedigree trend for protein combined (1-3 lact) for females with own records.

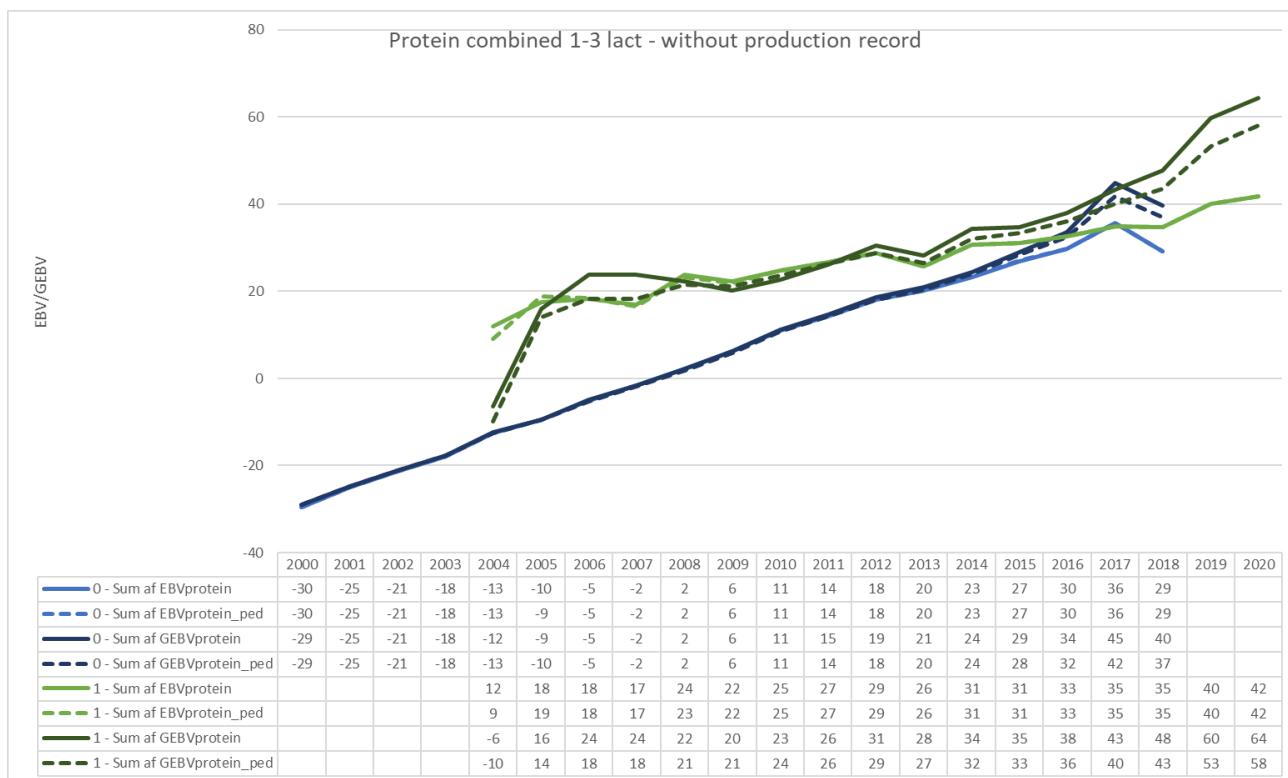


Figure 14 EBV and GEBV trend vs pedigree trend for protein combined (1-3 lact) for females without own records.



Figure 15 EBV and GEBV trend vs pedigree trend for fat combined (1-3 lact) for females with own records.

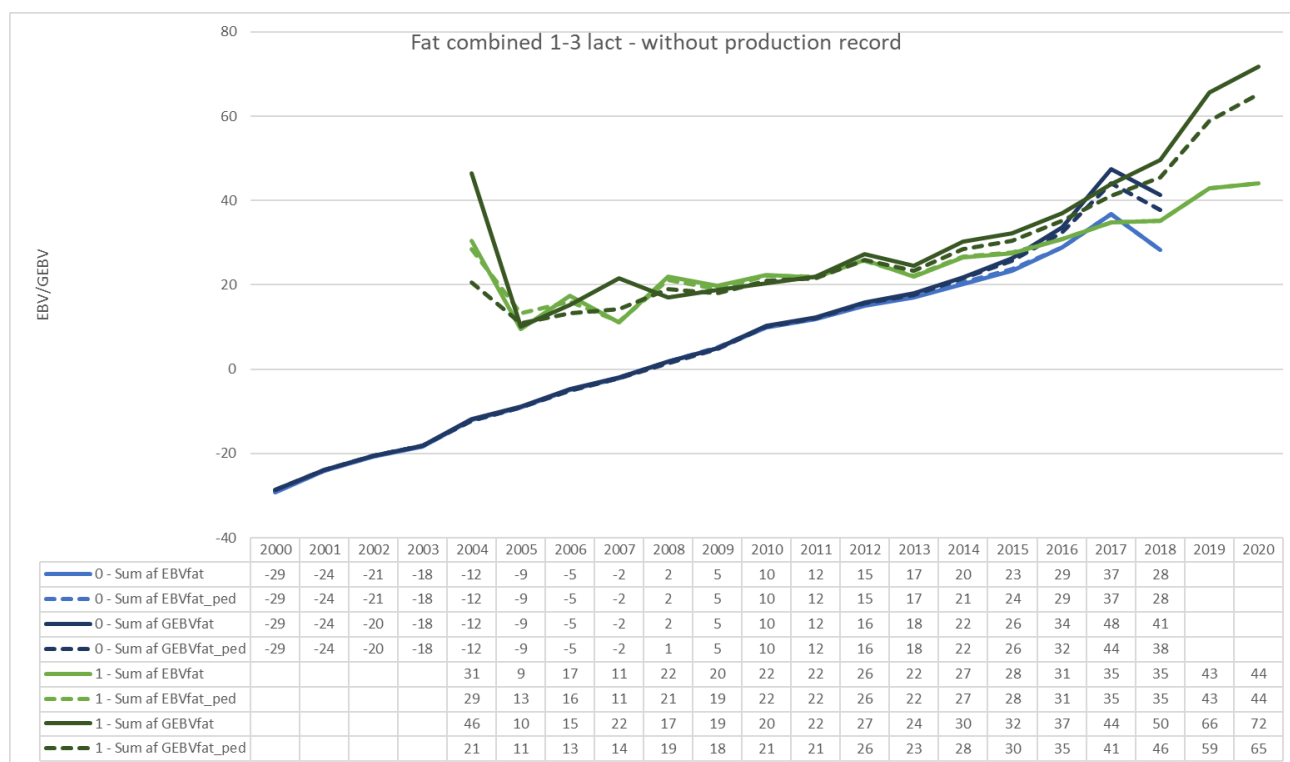


Figure 16 EBV and GEBV trend vs pedigree trend for fat combined (1-3 lact) for females without own records.

If we look at the genotyped animals, it is seen that for animals without production records (Figure 12, Figure 14 and Figure 16) the level of the GEBV is higher than the pedigree index based on GEBV in especially the later years. It should however be noticed from Figure 12 that in the yearclasses from 2004-2011 for genotyped females without production records, there are only a limited number of animals (1-265 obs per year class).

For genotyped females with and without own performance records, the average GEBV per year class is in general higher than average pedigree index based on parent GEBVs. In the later yearclasses, where the EBV and pedigree index based on parents EBVs are at the same level, these results are highly unexpected and not easy to give a reasonable explanation for.

Full and reduced data EBV/GEBV

In Figure 17 to Figure 22 trends for full vs reduced models are shown for females with (Figure 17, Figure 19 and Figure 21) and without (Figure 18, Figure 20 and Figure 22) own production records, respectively. Green coloured lines are for genotyped animals, whereas blue lines are results for non-genotyped animals. Darker colours are GEBVs while brighter colours are EBVs. Finally, broken lines are showing results from the reduced evaluation, where 4 years of phenotypic data are cut off, and full lines are from the full dataset with all phenotypic data included. In Figure 17 and Figure 18 the number of observations can also be seen for genotyped and non-genotyped animals.

In Figure 17 and Figure 18 we see that for the EBVs (brighter colored lines) that full and reduced data are following each other pretty closely for milk yield. This was perhaps not expected for the later year classes, as we would expect that the sires of these animals are selected based on a GEBV and thus expected to have a positive mendelian sampling term. Therefore we would also expect that the full lines should be at a little higher level than the broken lines, as there should be data available showing this selection path. An explanation why we actually do not see a difference could be, that there is actually not much selection for milk yield, as this is weighted negatively in the yield index. For protein yield (Figure 19 and Figure 20) we see as expected that the trend from the full evaluation is higher than for the reduced evaluation for the later birth year classes, whereas for fat yield (Figure 21 and Figure 22) we see only a slight increase in trend in the full evaluation. For the GEBVs we would however expect that the full and the reduced run follows similar trend, as the selection made on young genotyped sires is accounted for. This is seen for all three yield traits and for

genotyped and non-genotyped animals with and without own production records. It can be seen for birthyear classes 2019 and 2020 (genotyped females without own production records) that the difference between the full and the reduced runs seem to decrease compared to birthyear classes 2017 and 2018. This might also be related to phenomenon seen in Figure 11 - Figure 16, where it was seen that genotyped animals without own performance records on average had a higher GEBV than what was expected from the pedigree. In conclusion there seems to be some challenges with both the traditional EBVs that do not account for the selection on genotypic information and the SS GEBVs where the trend in the reduced data seems to be overestimated as well as genotyped non selected animals tend to have on average a higher level than the parent average which is not logical.



Figure 17 Full and reduced EBV/GEV trend for milk combined (1-3 lact) for females with own production records.



Figure 18 Full and reduced EBV/GEV trend for milk combined (1-3 lact) for females without own production records.

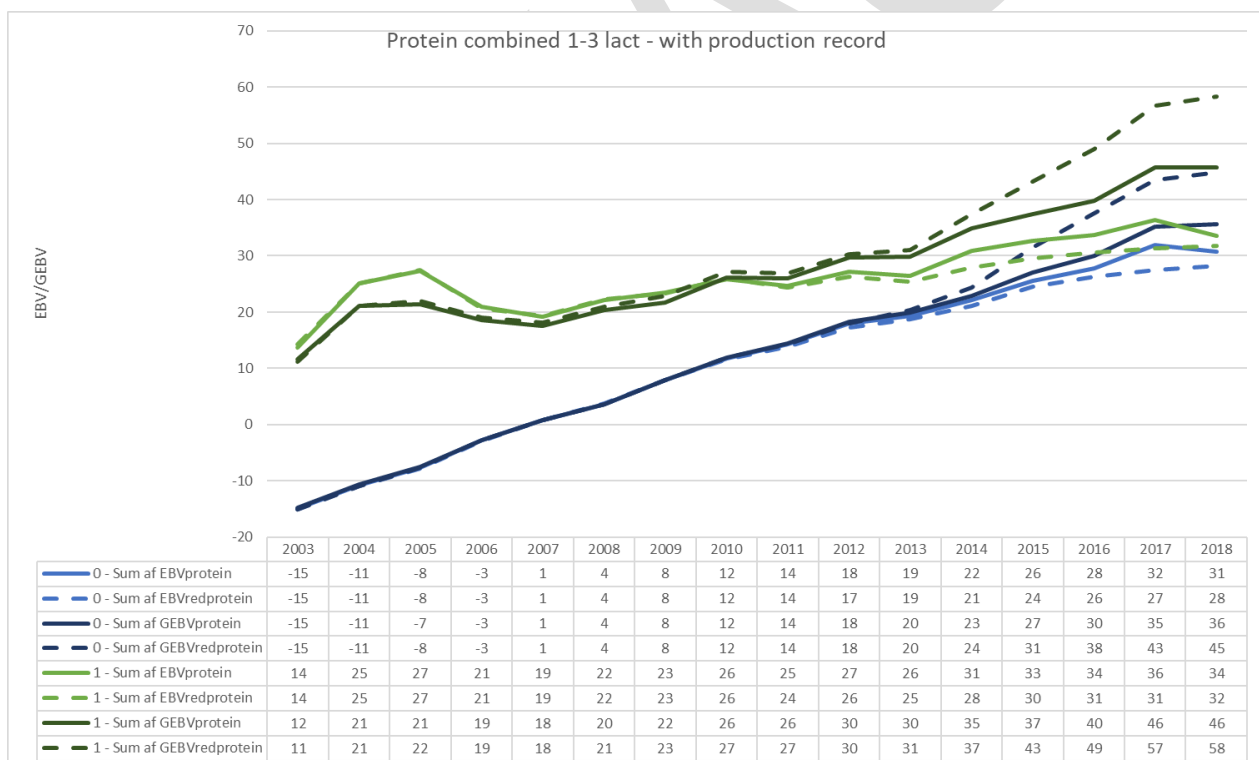


Figure 19 Full and reduced EBV/GEV trend for protein combined (1-3 lact) for females with own production records.

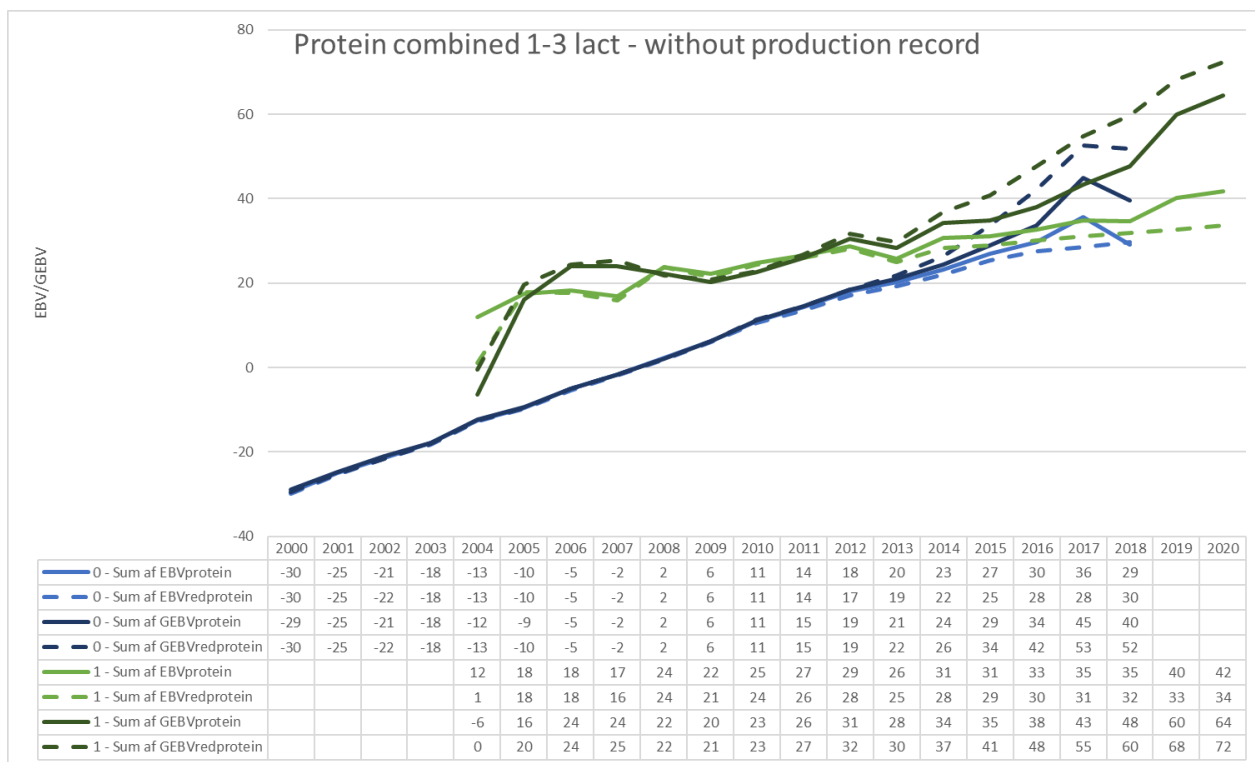


Figure 20 Full and reduced EBV/GEV trend for protein combined (1-3 lact) for females without own production records.



Figure 21 Full and reduced EBV/GEV trend for fat combined (1-3 lact) for females with own production records.



Figure 22 Full and reduced EBV/GEV trend for fat combined (1-3 lact) for females without own production records.

Appendix 1.

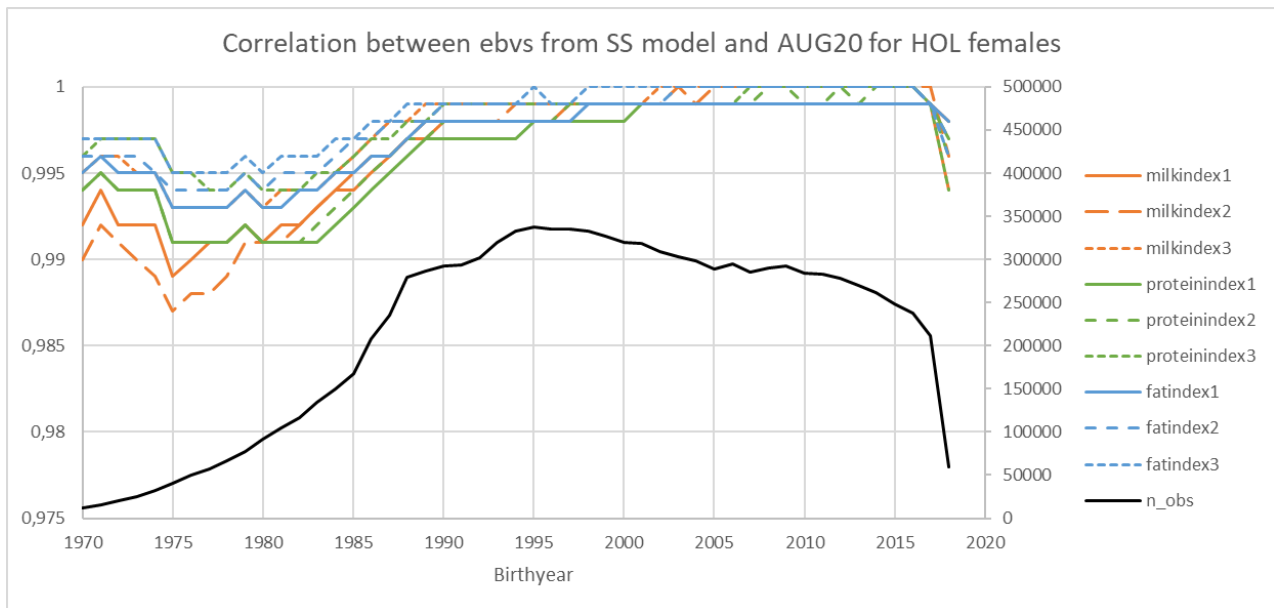


Figure 1 Correlations between EBVs from SS model and AUG20 routine run for yield traits for females. Birth year 2019 not shown as it has only 3 observations.

In Figure 2 the trend for females in the 2 evaluations without genomic data is compared. To compare trends the SS evaluation without genomic information have been scaled to have same mean and standard deviation as females born in 2005. It can be seen from the figure that the trend is similar for the two evaluations even though the trend of the EBVs from SS model without genomic information is slightly steeper than the official AUG20 evaluation trend.

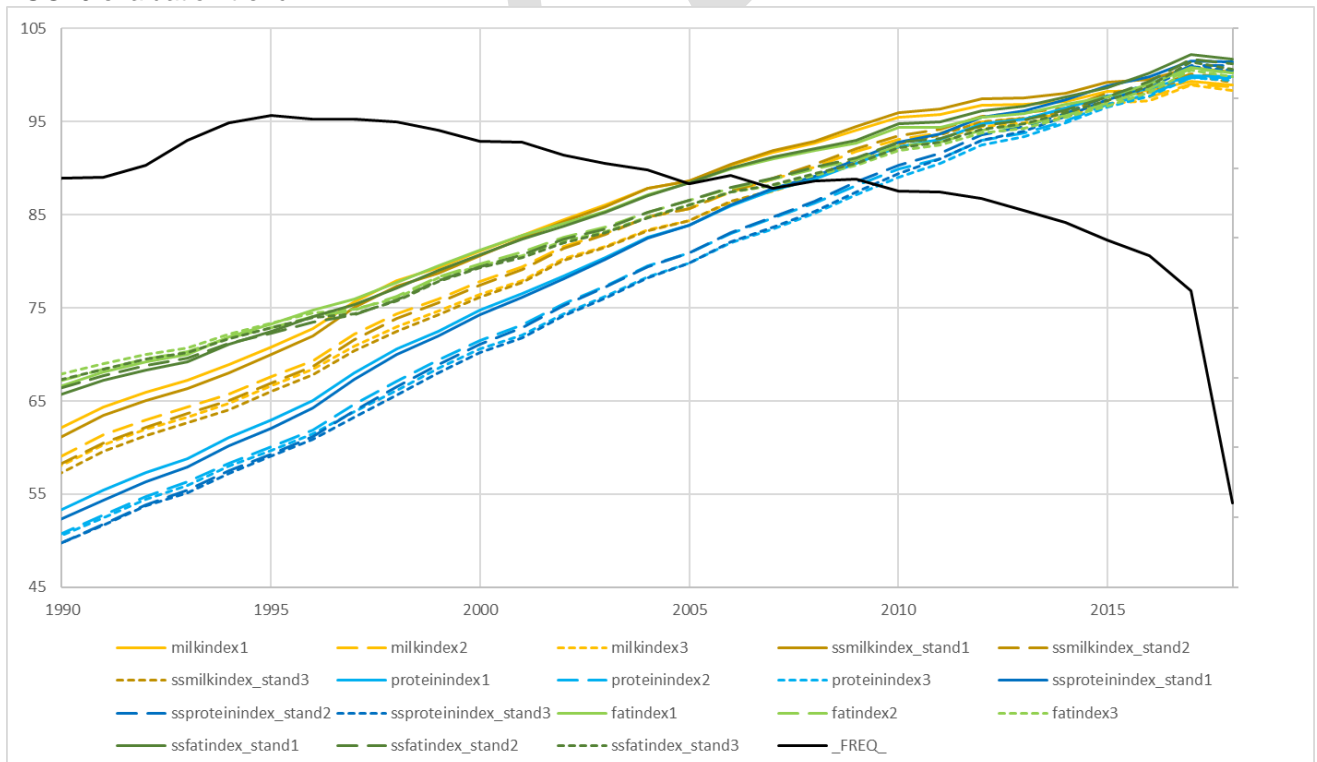


Figure 2 Genetic trend of females for milkindex1- milkindex3, proteinindex1- proteinindex3, fatindex1- fatindex3. AUG20 is routine evaluation from August 2020 and SS_EBV is results from the SS_model without genomic information where indices are standardized so that females born in 2005 have same mean and standard deviation.

Males

188,215 records were read from the bulleBVfull file with EBVs from the SS model (without genomic data included). 64,817 records were read from the AUG20 routine phenotypic evaluation for yield traits. 64,668 records were found in both input datasets (99,77% of records in the AUG20 routine evaluation), while 149 records were available only from the AUG20 routine evaluation and 123,547 records were available only from the bulleBVfull file. These extra animals from bulleBVfull file are distributed fairly evenly from early 70's until 2020 with a slight overweight from 2012-2020 and from mid 90's-1999. The 149 animals only in the AUG20 evaluation are mainly bulls from CAN, DEU, NLD and USA.

As for females, the results are not scaled in the same way, but it is expected that correlations between are very high. However, there are slight differences between the two evaluations which might lead to minor differences as described for the females.

In Figure 3 correlation between EBVs by birthyear and yield trait from the SS model and the AUG20 routine phenotypic evaluation can be seen. Generally, correlations are high and above 0.99. But in the period from 2007 until 2013 they decrease especially for 1st lactation traits. A table with all correlations can be found I Appendix 2.

If EBVs from the bulleBVfull file are standardized so that females born in 2005 have same mean and standarddeviation, the difference between milkindex1 from AUG20 and restandardized EBVs from the bulleBVfull file for bulls from birthyear 2013 range from -19 to +18 index units with an average difference of -1,24 index units. The most extreme differences are mainly for bulls born in DEU, NLD and USA. These were also the countries contribution mainly to 149 bulls not in available from the AUG20 file indicating, that the most extreme differences might be related to minor differences in the pedigree file and therefor related to differences in PHP grouping.

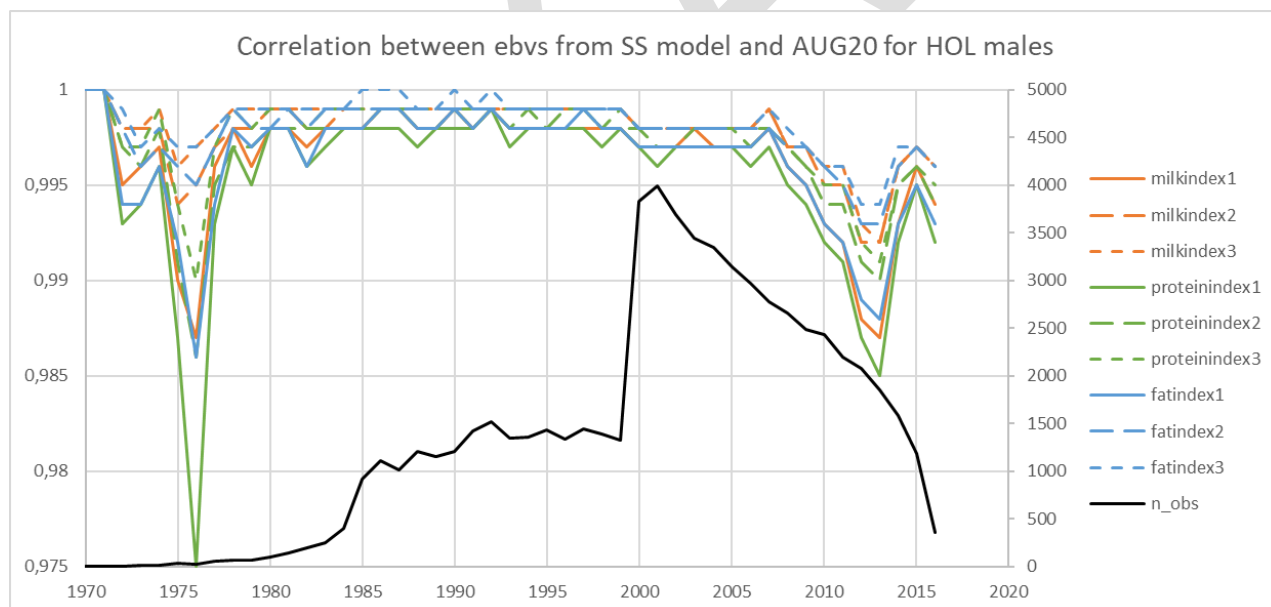


Figure 3 Correlations between EBVs from SS model and AUG20 routine run for yield traits for males. Birth year 2017 not shown as it has only 1 observation.

Pattern of the trend for males is similar to females with a slightly steeper trend for SS_EBV without genomic information compared to AUG20 evaluation.



Figure 4 Genetic trend of males for milkindex1- milkindex3, proteinindex1- proteinindex3, fatindex1- fatindex3. AUG20 is routine evaluation from August 2020 and SS_EBV is results from the SS_model without genomic information where indices are standardized so that females born in 2005 have same mean and standard deviation.

It can be concluded that the EBVs from the SS model without genomic data is very similar to the EBVs from the routine evaluation and that EBVs from the SS model can be used for comparison of the GEBVs.

Compare EBVs and GEBVs from the SSmodel

In the following to compare GEBVs and EBVs, data from the same model with and without genotypes included are used. It is a GEBV model with QP transformation and allele frequency of 0.5.

Females

Below trend curves for EBVs and GEBVs are shown for milk (Figure 5), fat and protein (Figure 6). In the first figure is also a graph showing the number of observations per birthyear. The graphs cover genotyped and non-genotyped animals as well as animals with and without production records. For all three productions traits it is seen that the GEBV trend is steeper than the EBV trend. The difference is increasing in 2018 and is particularly big in 2019 and 2020. In 2019 and 2020 only 3 animals have production records out of almost 57,000 records in total for these two birthyears. The rest is genotyped animals without production. In 2018 approx. 35% of the records are from genotyped animals without production records and approx. 10% from genotyped animals with own production record. The rest is mainly non-genotyped animals with own production record. In 2017 and earlier most data are from animals with own production and the majority of these are non-genotyped. The distribution of data from different groups of animals can be seen in Figure 7

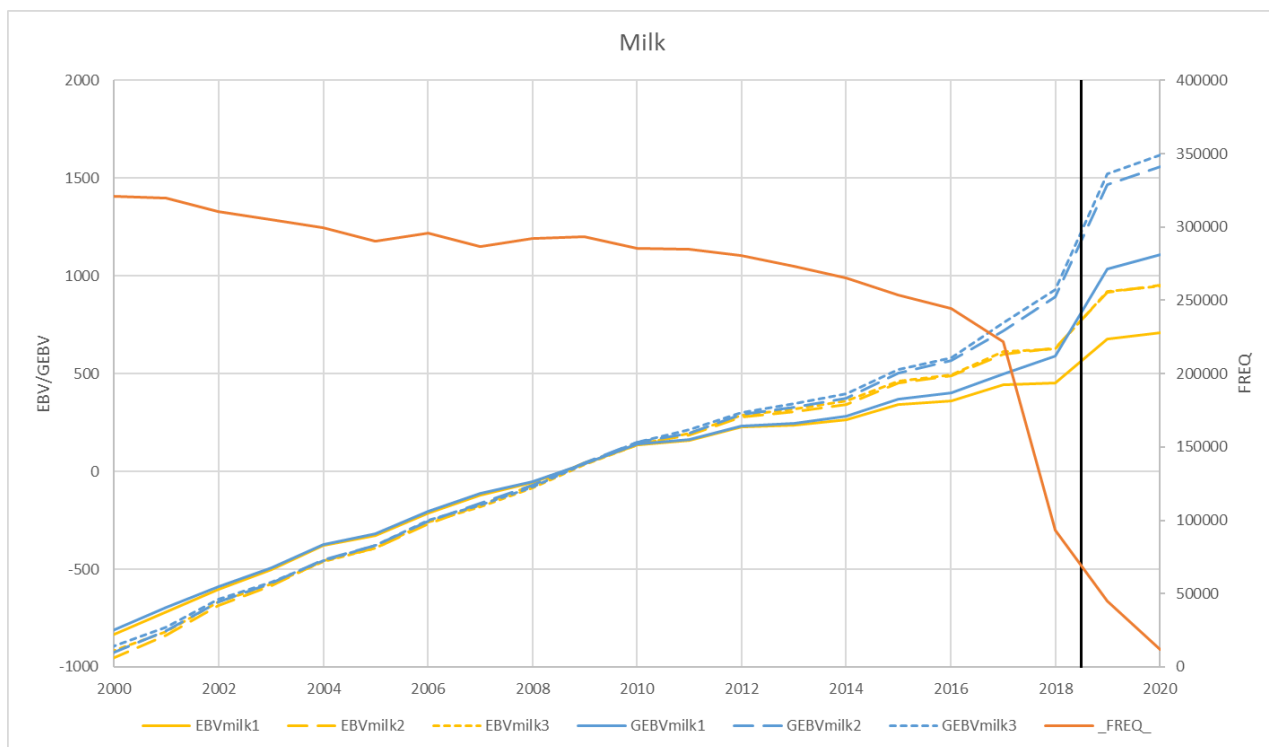


Figure 5 EBV and GEBV trends for milk traits. Blue curves are GEBVs and yellow curves are EBV. The orange curve is number of animals per birthyear. To the right of the vertical black line all animals do not have any phenotypic information.

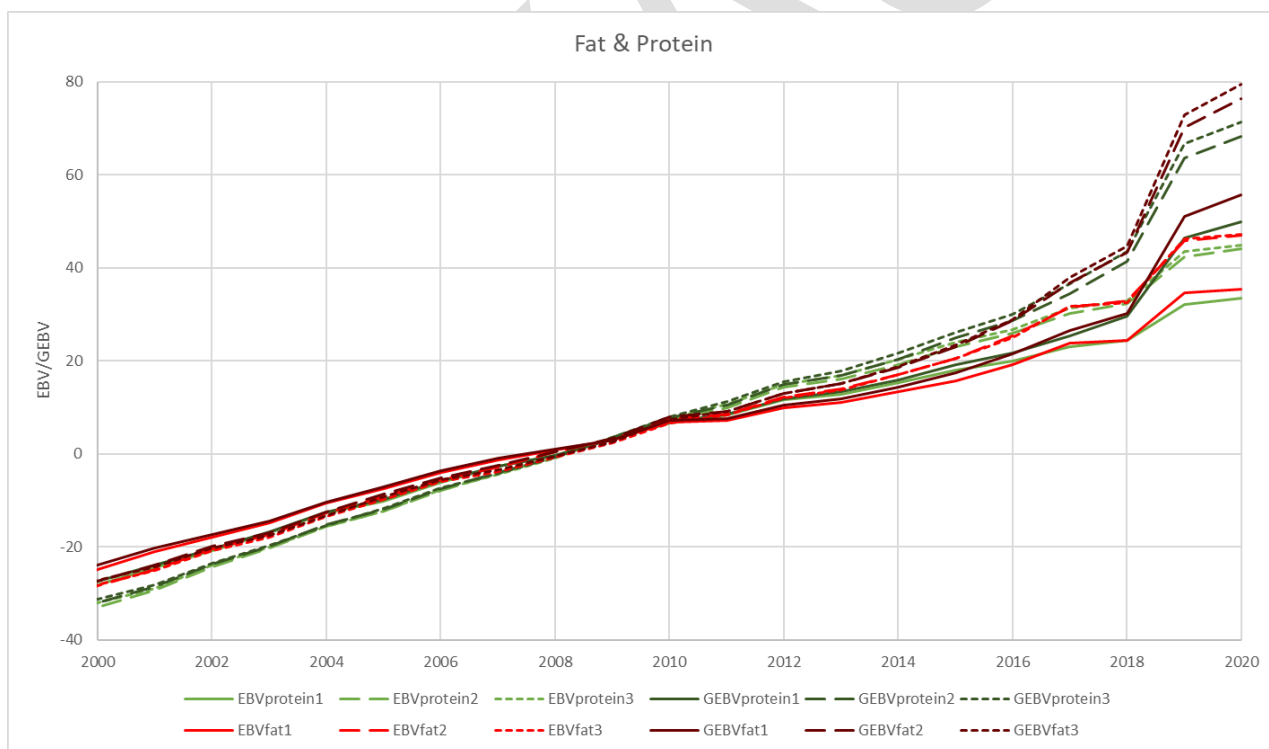


Figure 6 EBV and GEBV trends for fat (red curves) and protein (green curves) traits. Darker colored curves are GEBVs and lighter colored curves are EBVs.

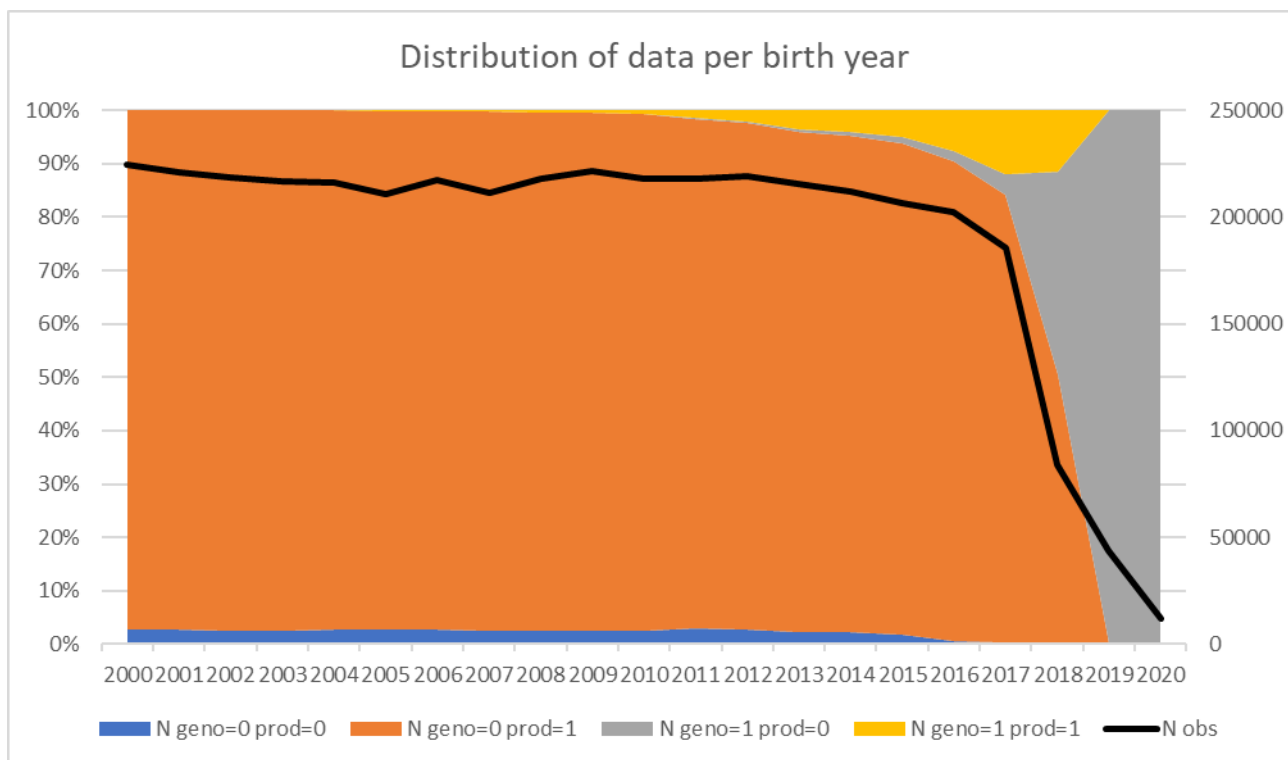


Figure 7 Distribution of data on groups of females. Non-genotyped cows with production ($N_{\text{geno}=0} \text{ prod}=1$), genotyped cows with production ($N_{\text{geno}=1} \text{ prod}=1$), non-genotyped females without production ($N_{\text{geno}=0} \text{ prod}=0$) and genotyped females (heifers) without production ($N_{\text{geno}=1} \text{ prod}=0$). Number of observations in total per birthyear can be seen from the black curve.

In Figure 8 the difference between GEBVs and EBVs are shown for the different groups of females for the combined index for milk yield. It is seen that the difference between GEBV and EBV differs for non-genotyped cows with production record compared to the other groups, which are similar. The difference in 2018 between the curves for genotyped and non-genotyped cows with production record is 204 kg of milk corresponding to a little more than 3 milk index units. Similar graphs for protein and fat yield can be seen in Figure 9 and Figure 10. The pattern for protein and fat yield is like the pattern for milk yield.

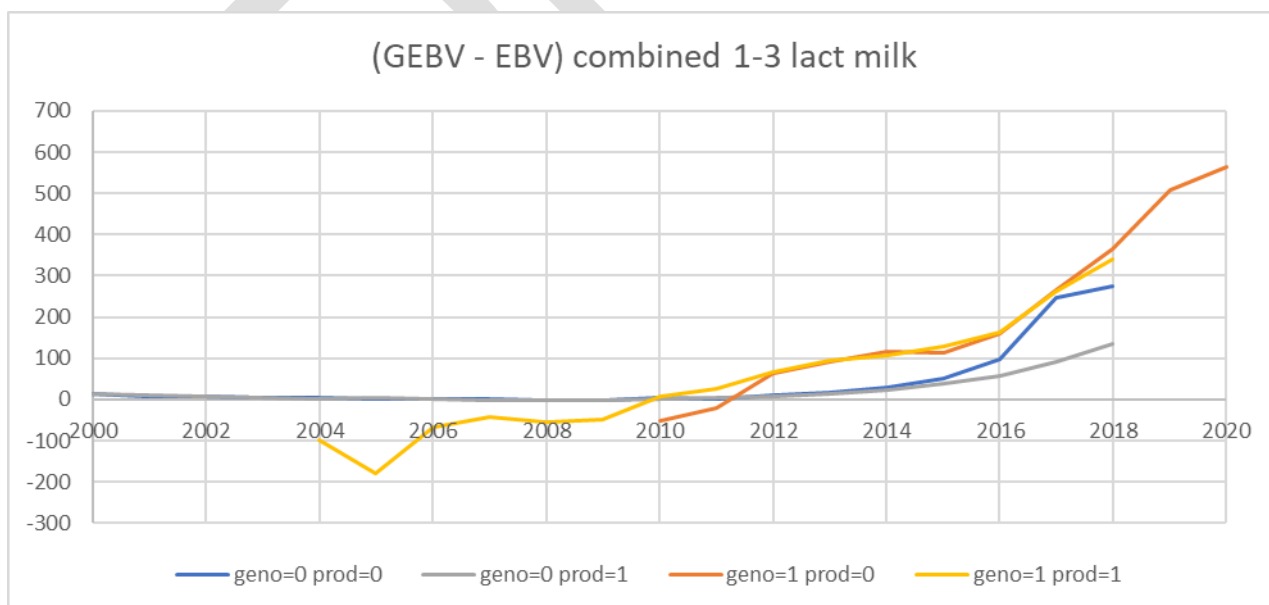


Figure 8 Difference between GEBV and EBV for the combined milk index calculated on groups of genotyped ($\text{geno}=1$) and non-genotyped ($\text{geno}=0$) females and females with ($\text{prod}=1$) and without ($\text{prod}=0$) production records in the full dataset.

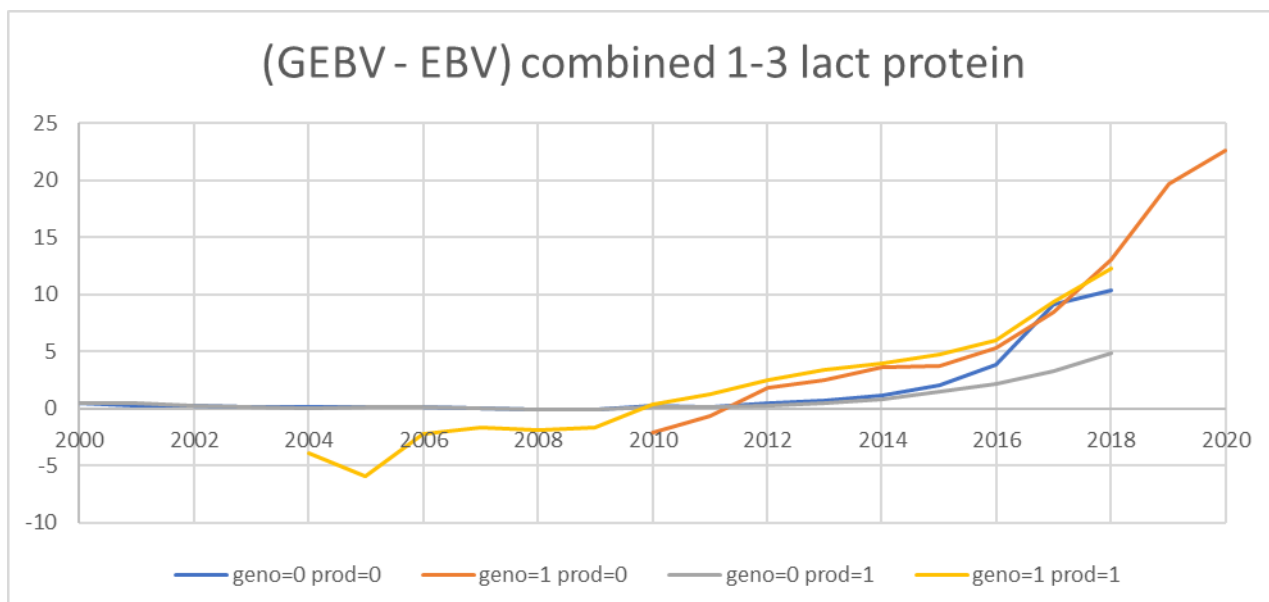


Figure 9 Difference between GEBV and EBV for the combined protein index calculated on groups of genotyped ($geno=1$) and non-genotyped ($geno=0$) females and females with ($prod=1$) and without ($prod=0$) production records in the full dataset.

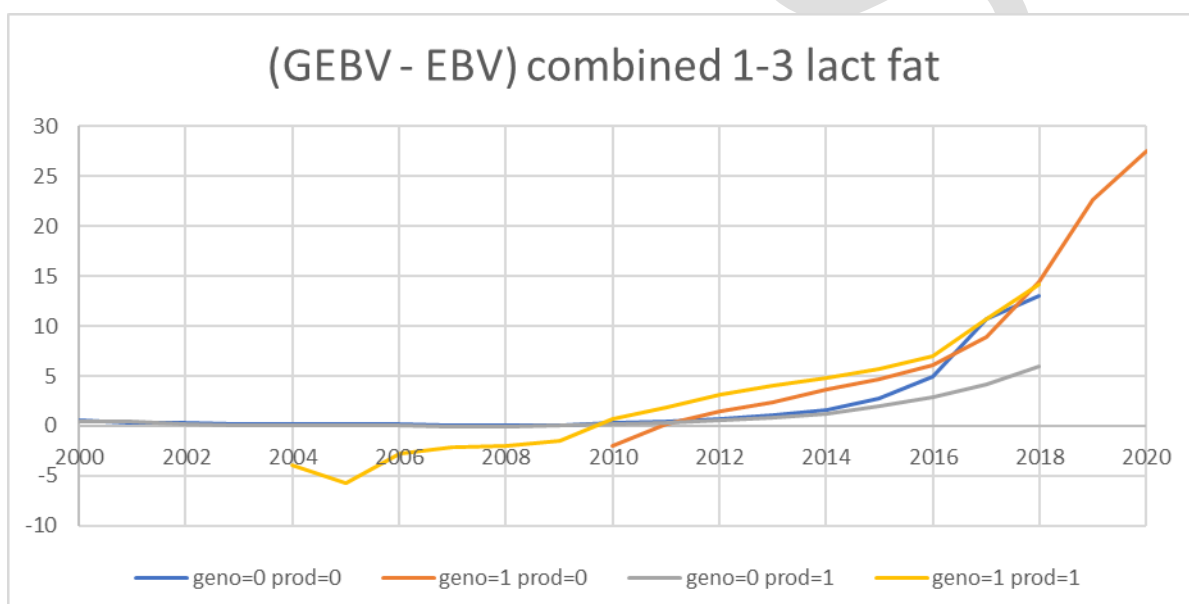


Figure 10 Difference between GEBV and EBV for the combined fat index calculated on groups of genotyped ($geno=1$) and non-genotyped ($geno=0$) females and females with ($prod=1$) and without ($prod=0$) production records in the full dataset.

The difference between non-genotyped and genotyped cows for (GEBV-EBV) is difficult to explain.

Pedigree index vs own index for EBV/GEBV

Earlier analysis indicated that production indices tend to increase when an animal get genomic tested. To test this, parent averages have been calculated for EBVs and GEBVs and compared with actual EBVs and GEBVs. As most females are genomic tested in a very young age, it is expected that average of the pedigree index would also be average of the actual EBVs/GEBVs as there has been no possibility to select animals on phenotypic data. The results can be seen in Figure 11 to Figure 16. Number of observations is only shown in Figure 11 and Figure 12, but number of observations in Figure 13 and Figure 15 is the same as in Figure 11 and similar the number of observations in Figure 14 and Figure 16 is the same as in Figure 12.

The figures show that no matter which group of animals we look at, genotyped or non-genotyped and cows with own production records or females without production records, the EBVs and pedigree index based on EBVs are following each other nicely in the later year classes. For genotyped cows with own production records it is seen that in the period from 2003 until approx. 2013 the EBVs are higher than the EBV pedigree index, which indicate that these cows were selected on their index/own performance before they were genotyped. For non-genotyped cows with own performance records, the GEBV and pedigree index based on the GEBV is also following nicely in the whole period. For non-genotyped females without own performance records, the GEBV and pedigree index based on GEBV is also following each other nicely until 2016, where they start deviating a bit, so that the average GEBV for birth year classes 2017 and 2018 is slightly higher than average pedigree index based on GEBV. These two year classes are small and exist of females that have a genotyped offspring.

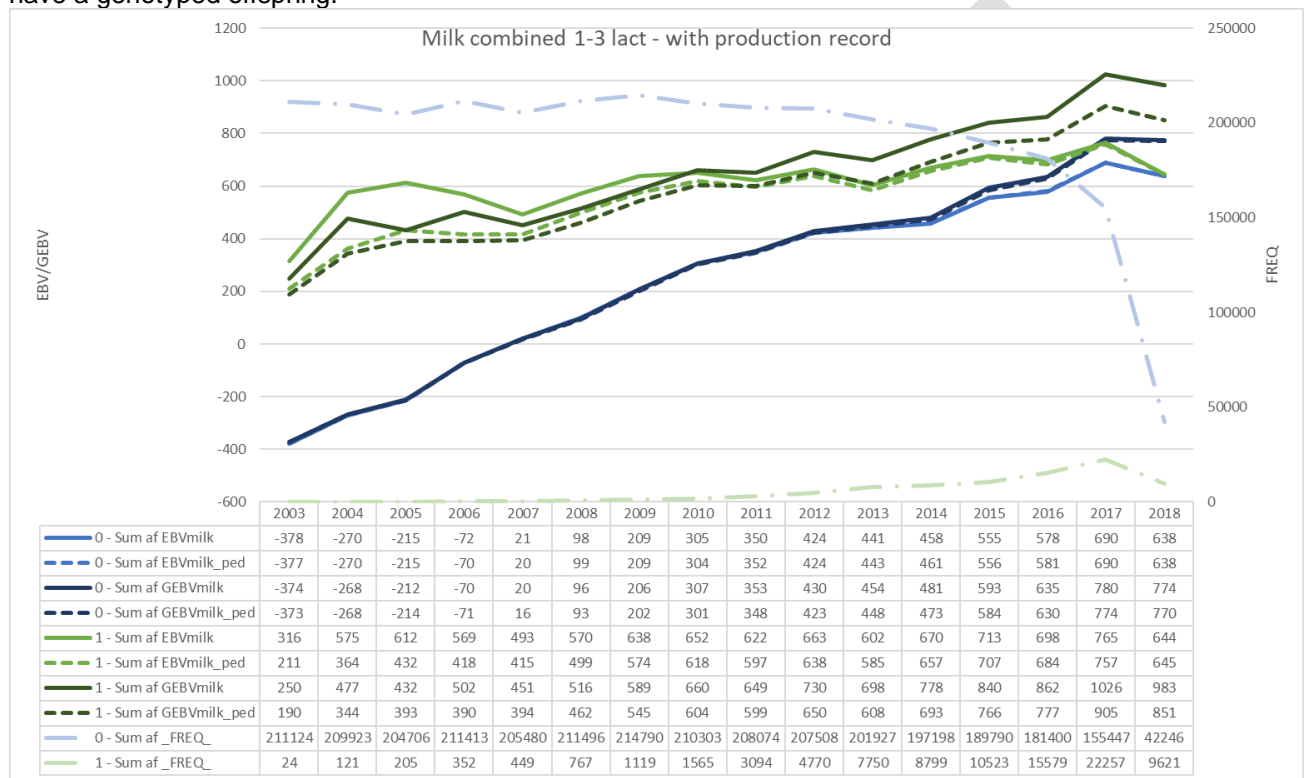


Figure 11 EBV and GEBV trend vs pedigree trend for milk combined (1-3 lact) for females with own records.

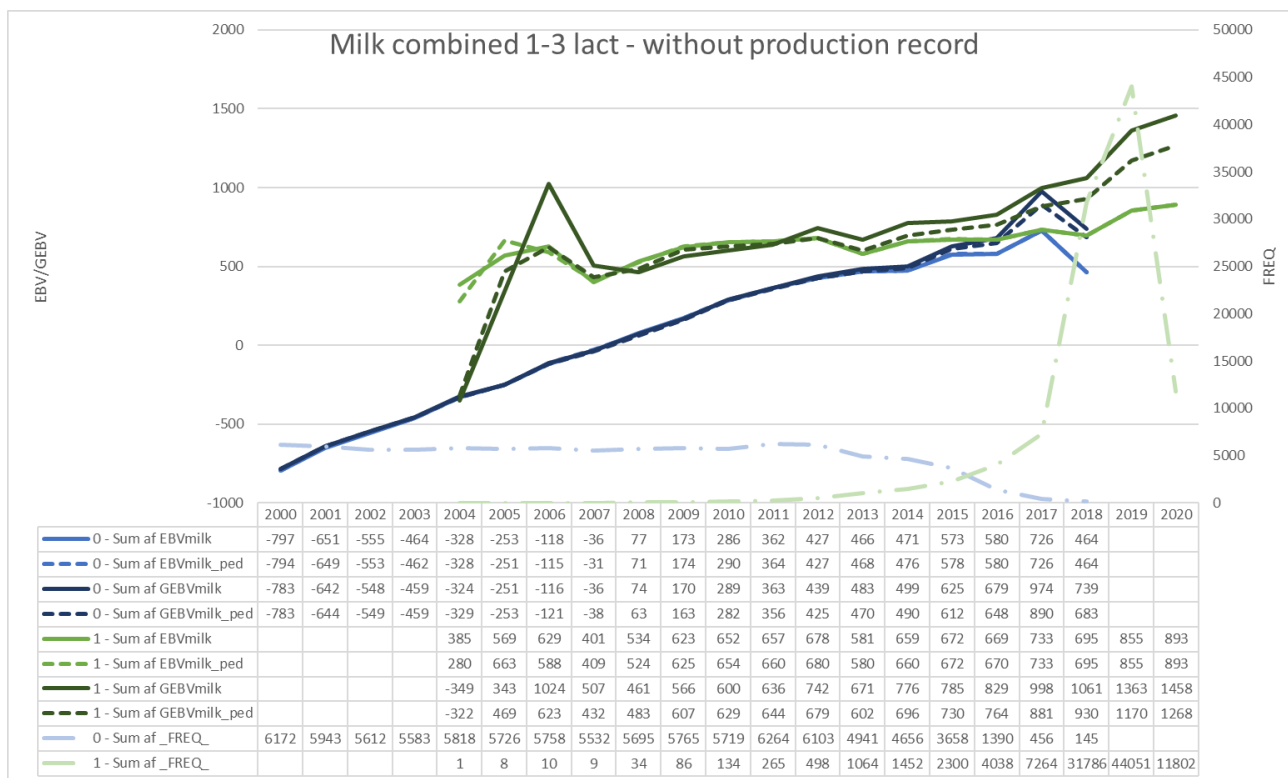


Figure 12 EBV and GEV trend vs pedigree trend for milk combined (1-3 lact) for females without own records.

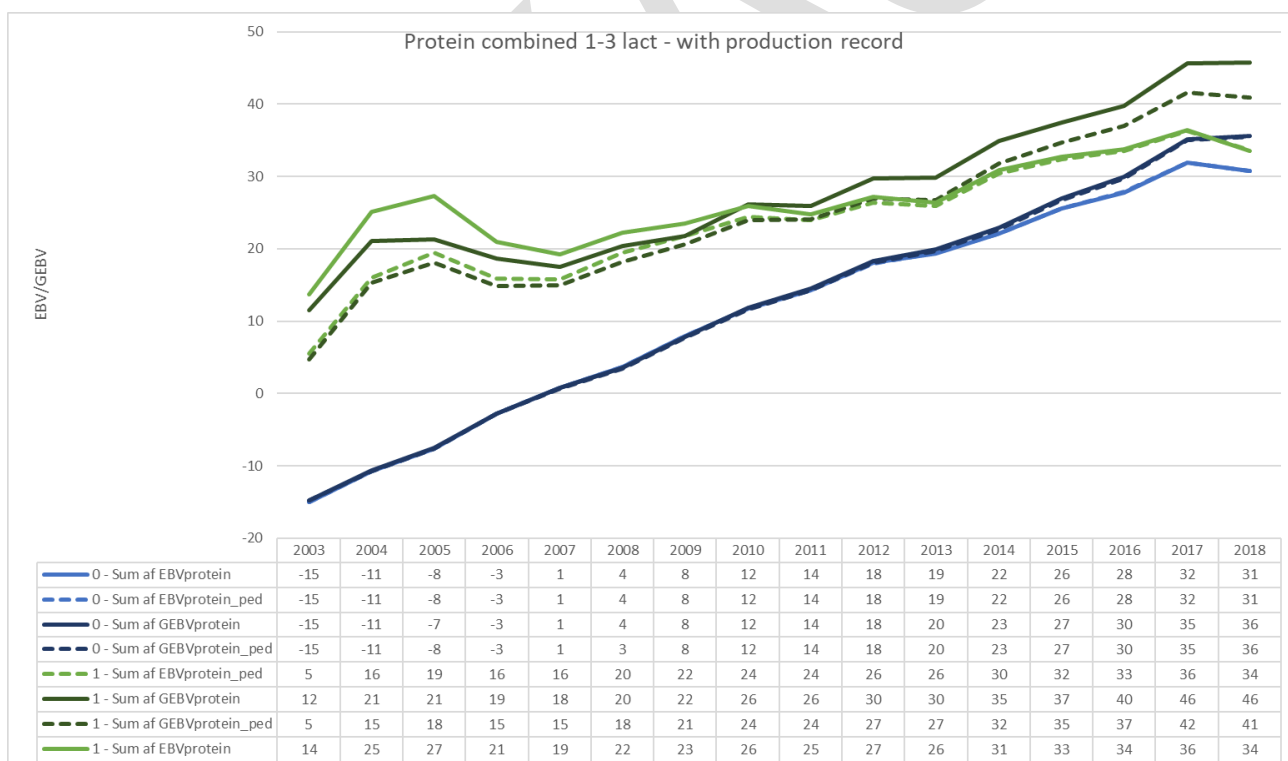


Figure 13 EBV and GEV trend vs pedigree trend for protein combined (1-3 lact) for females with own records.

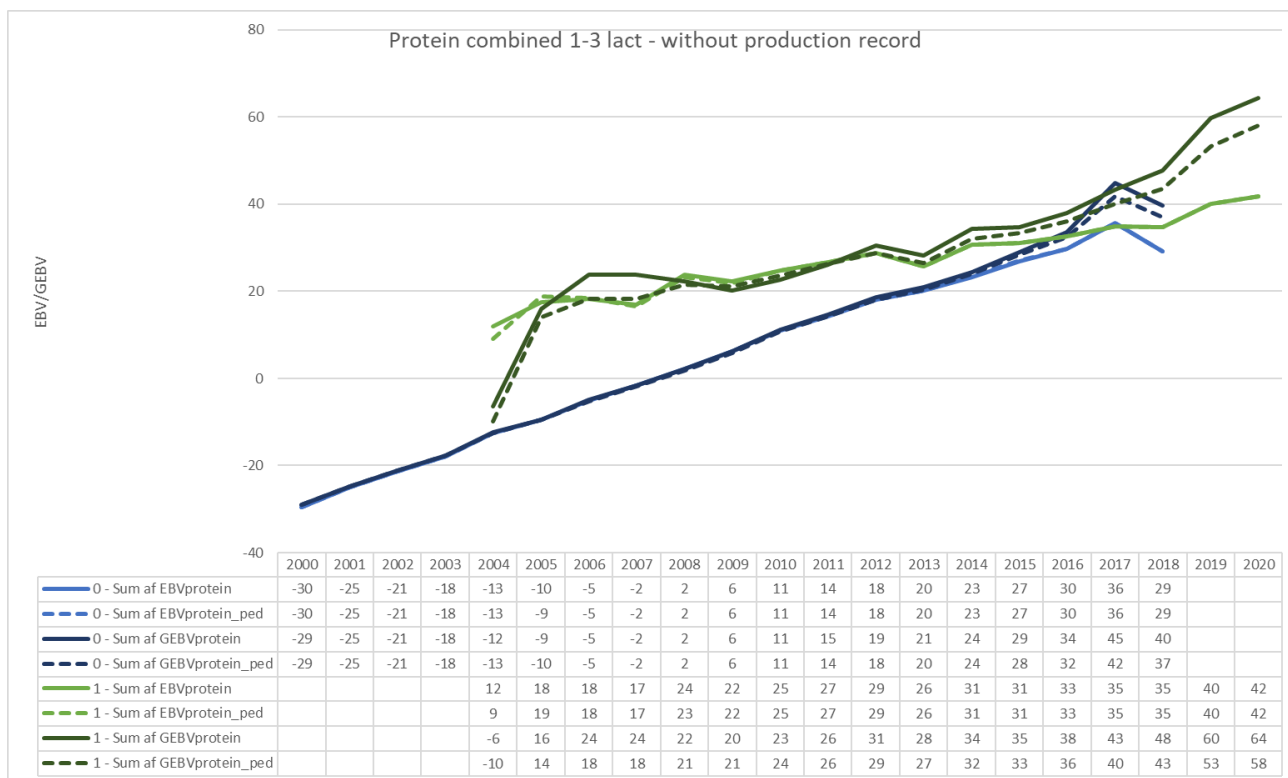


Figure 14 EBV and GEBV trend vs pedigree trend for protein combined (1-3 lact) for females without own records.

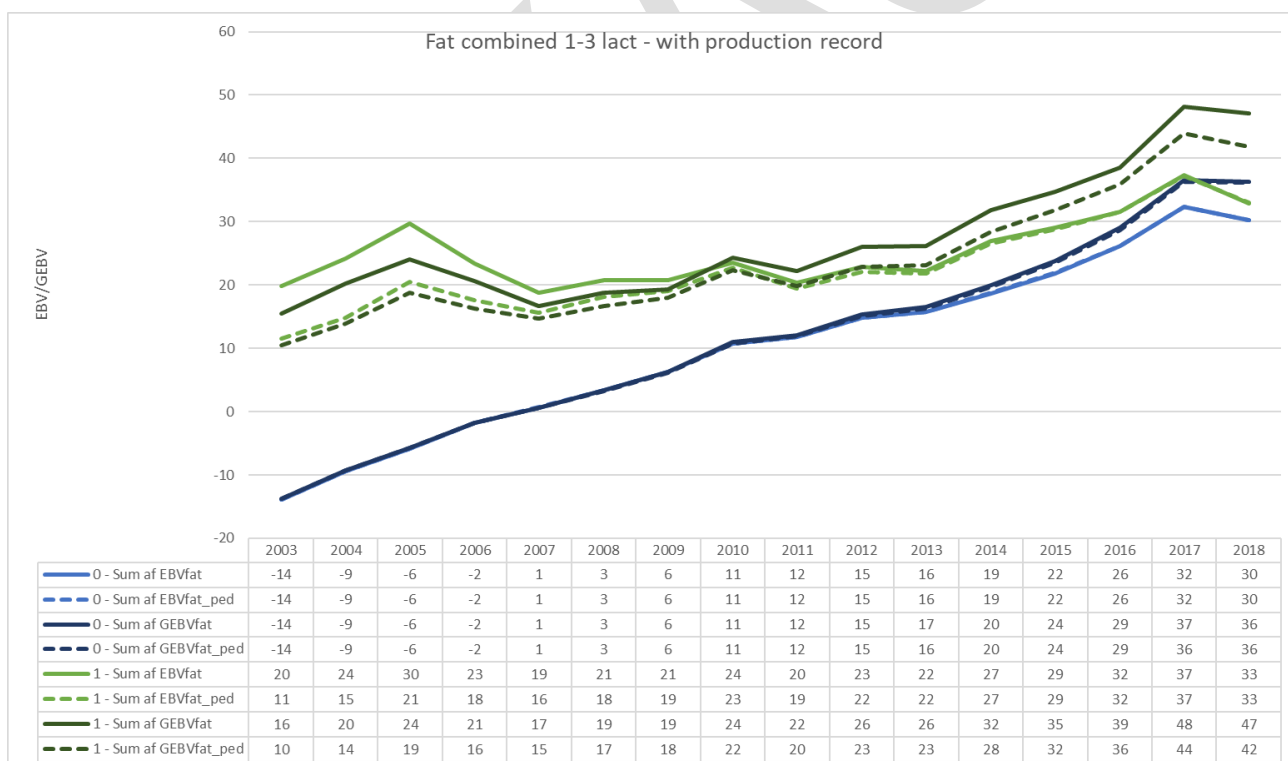


Figure 15 EBV and GEBV trend vs pedigree trend for fat combined (1-3 lact) for females with own records.

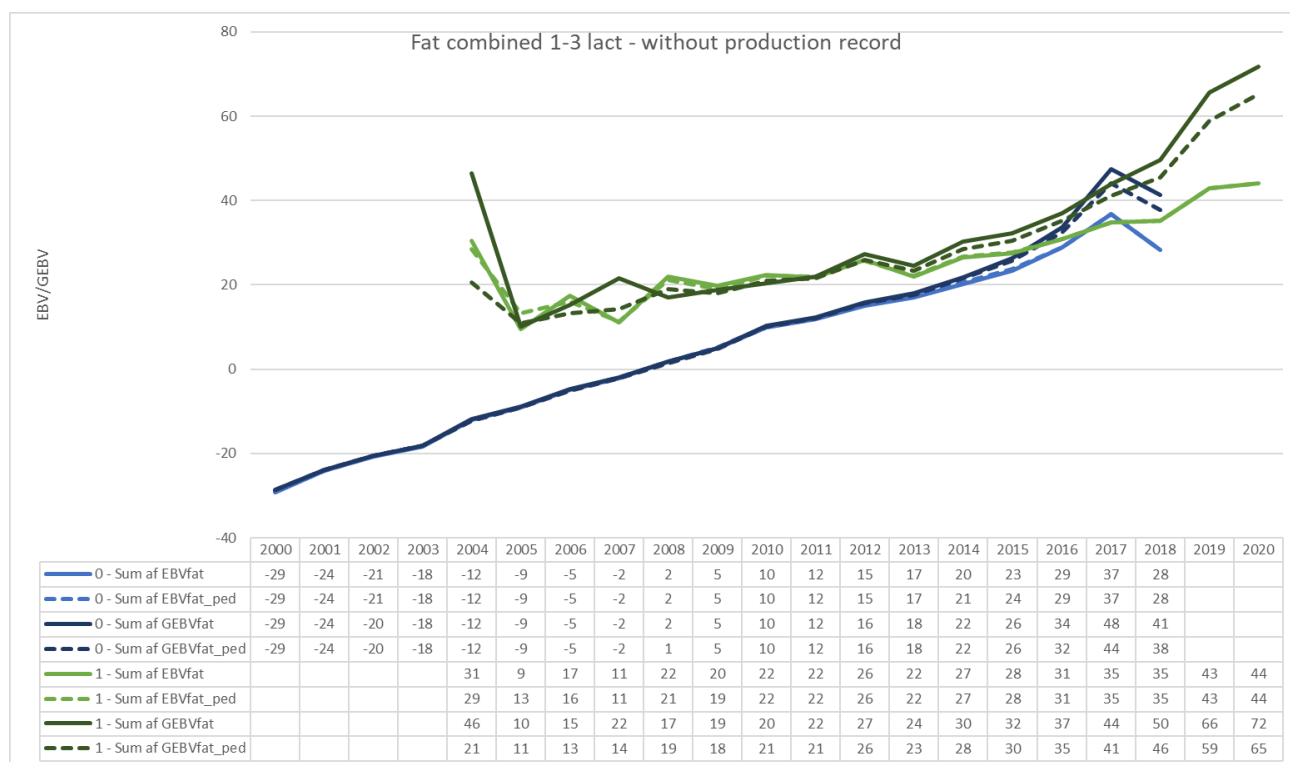


Figure 16 EBV and GEBV trend vs pedigree trend for fat combined (1-3 lact) for females without own records.

If we look at the genotyped animals, it is seen that for animals without production records (Figure 12, Figure 14 and Figure 16) the level of the GEBV is higher than the pedigree index based on GEBV in especially the later years. It should however be noticed from Figure 12 that in the yearclasses from 2004-2011 for genotyped females without production records, there are only a limited number of animals (1-265 obs per year class).

For genotyped females with and without own performance records, the average GEBV per year class is in general higher than average pedigree index based on parent GEBVs. In the later yearclasses, where the EBV and pedigree index based on parents EBVs are at the same level, these results are highly unexpected and not easy to give a reasonable explanation for.

Full and reduced data EBV/GEBV

In Figure 17 to Figure 22 trends for full vs reduced models are shown for females with (Figure 17, Figure 19 and Figure 21) and without (Figure 18, Figure 20 and Figure 22) own production records, respectively. Green coloured lines are for genotyped animals, whereas blue lines are results for non-genotyped animals. Darker colours are GEBVs while brighter colours are EBVs. Finally, broken lines are showing results from the reduced evaluation, where 4 years of phenotypic data are cut off, and full lines are from the full dataset with all phenotypic data included. In Figure 17 and Figure 18 the number of observations can also be seen for genotyped and non-genotyped animals.

In Figure 17 and Figure 18 we see that for the EBVs (brighter colored lines) that full and reduced data are following each other pretty closely for milk yield. This was perhaps not expected for the later year classes, as we would expect that the sires of these animals are selected based on a GEBV and thus expected to have a positive mendelian sampling term. Therefore we would also expect that the full lines should be at a little higher level than the broken lines, as there should be data available showing this selection path. An explanation why we actually do not see a difference could be, that there is actually not much selection for milk yield, as this is weighted negatively in the yield index. For protein yield (Figure 19 and Figure 20) we see as expected that the trend from the full evaluation is higher than for the reduced evaluation for the later birth year classes, whereas for fat yield (Figure 21 and Figure 22) we see only a slight increase in trend in the full evaluation. For the GEBVs we would however expect that the full and the reduced run follows similar trend, as the selection made on young genotyped sires is accounted for. This is seen for all three yield traits and for

genotyped and non-genotyped animals with and without own production records. It can be seen for birthyear classes 2019 and 2020 (genotyped females without own production records) that the difference between the full and the reduced runs seem to decrease compared to birthyear classes 2017 and 2018. This might also be related to phenomenon seen in Figure 11 - Figure 16, where it was seen that genotyped animals without own performance records on average had a higher GEBV than what was expected from the pedigree. In conclusion there seems to be some challenges with both the traditional EBVs that do not account for the selection on genotypic information and the SS GEBVs where the trend in the reduced data seems to be overestimated as well as genotyped non selected animals tend to have on average a higher level than the parent average which is not logical.



Figure 17 Full and reduced EBV/GEV trend for milk combined (1-3 lact) for females with own production records.



Figure 18 Full and reduced EBV/GEV trend for milk combined (1-3 lact) for females without own production records.

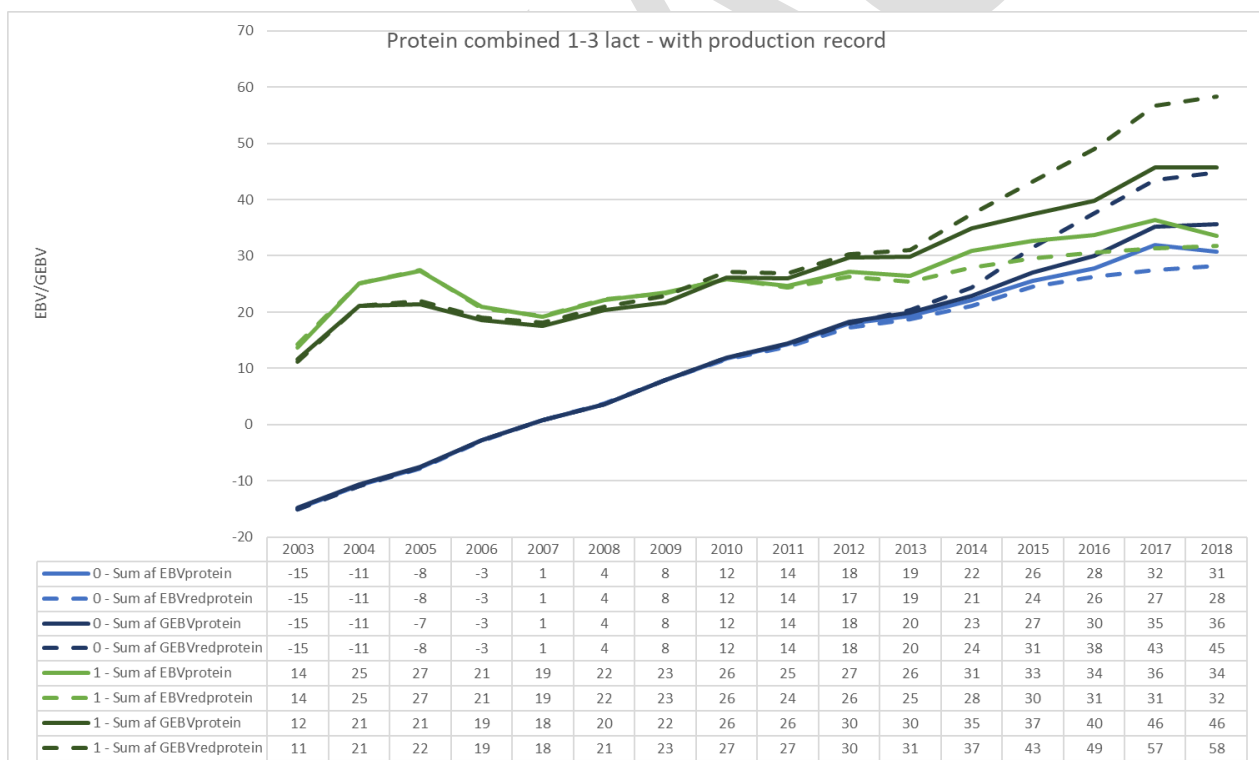


Figure 19 Full and reduced EBV/GEV trend for protein combined (1-3 lact) for females with own production records.

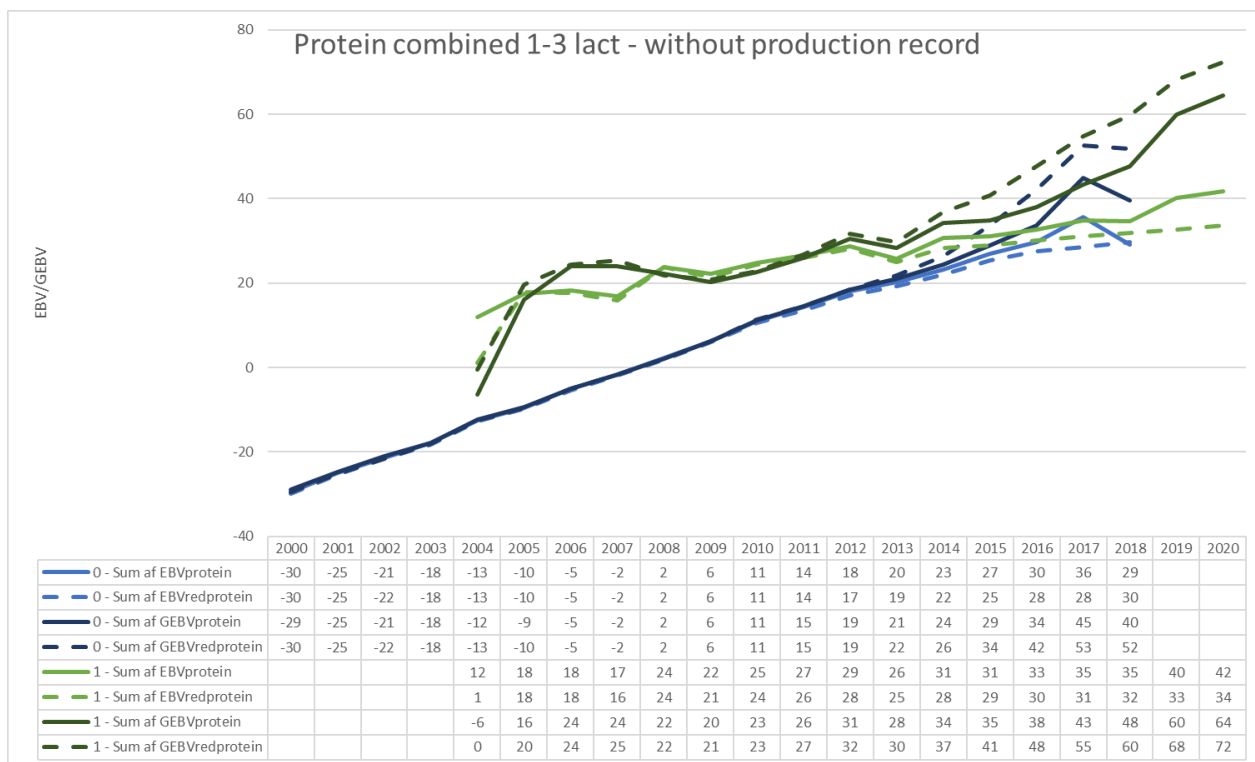


Figure 20 Full and reduced EBV/GEV trend for protein combined (1-3 lact) for females without own production records.



Figure 21 Full and reduced EBV/GEV trend for fat combined (1-3 lact) for females with own production records.



Figure 22 Full and reduced EBV/GEV trend for fat combined (1-3 lact) for females without own production records.

Appendix 1

Birth year	milk-index1	milk-index2	milk-index3	protein-index1	protein-index2	protein-index3	fat-index1	fat-index2	fat-index3	N_obs
1970	0,992	0,99	0,995	0,994	0,994	0,996	0,995	0,996	0,997	12331
1971	0,994	0,992	0,996	0,995	0,995	0,997	0,996	0,996	0,997	15100
1972	0,992	0,991	0,996	0,994	0,994	0,997	0,995	0,996	0,997	19695
1973	0,992	0,99	0,995	0,994	0,994	0,997	0,995	0,996	0,997	24697
1974	0,992	0,989	0,995	0,994	0,994	0,997	0,995	0,995	0,997	31664
1975	0,989	0,987	0,993	0,991	0,991	0,995	0,993	0,994	0,995	39959
1976	0,99	0,988	0,993	0,991	0,991	0,995	0,993	0,994	0,995	50429
1977	0,991	0,988	0,993	0,991	0,991	0,994	0,993	0,994	0,995	57459
1978	0,991	0,989	0,993	0,991	0,991	0,994	0,993	0,994	0,995	66063
1979	0,992	0,991	0,994	0,992	0,992	0,995	0,994	0,995	0,996	77165
1980	0,991	0,991	0,993	0,991	0,991	0,994	0,993	0,994	0,995	91010
1981	0,992	0,991	0,994	0,991	0,991	0,994	0,993	0,995	0,996	104380
1982	0,992	0,992	0,994	0,991	0,991	0,994	0,994	0,995	0,996	116080
1983	0,993	0,993	0,994	0,991	0,992	0,995	0,994	0,995	0,996	134202
1984	0,994	0,994	0,995	0,992	0,993	0,995	0,995	0,996	0,997	149256
1985	0,994	0,995	0,996	0,993	0,994	0,996	0,995	0,997	0,997	167358
1986	0,995	0,996	0,997	0,994	0,995	0,997	0,996	0,997	0,998	208471
1987	0,996	0,996	0,998	0,995	0,996	0,997	0,996	0,998	0,998	234793
1988	0,997	0,997	0,998	0,996	0,997	0,998	0,997	0,998	0,999	279318
1989	0,997	0,998	0,999	0,997	0,997	0,998	0,998	0,998	0,999	286411
1990	0,998	0,998	0,999	0,997	0,998	0,999	0,998	0,999	0,999	292609
1991	0,998	0,998	0,999	0,997	0,998	0,999	0,998	0,999	0,999	293396
1992	0,998	0,998	0,999	0,997	0,998	0,999	0,998	0,999	0,999	301840
1993	0,998	0,998	0,999	0,997	0,998	0,999	0,998	0,999	0,999	319909
1994	0,998	0,999	0,999	0,997	0,998	0,999	0,998	0,999	0,999	332578
1995	0,998	0,999	0,999	0,998	0,998	0,999	0,998	0,999	1	337559
1996	0,998	0,999	0,999	0,998	0,998	0,999	0,998	0,999	0,999	335359
1997	0,999	0,999	0,999	0,998	0,999	0,999	0,998	0,999	0,999	335079
1998	0,999	0,999	0,999	0,998	0,999	0,999	0,999	0,999	1	333352
1999	0,999	0,999	0,999	0,998	0,999	0,999	0,999	0,999	1	327067
2000	0,999	0,999	0,999	0,998	0,999	0,999	0,999	0,999	1	319562
2001	0,999	0,999	0,999	0,999	0,999	0,999	0,999	0,999	1	318617
2002	0,999	0,999	1	0,999	0,999	0,999	0,999	0,999	1	309309
2003	0,999	1	1	0,999	0,999	0,999	0,999	1	1	303644
2004	0,999	0,999	1	0,999	0,999	0,999	0,999	1	1	298597
2005	0,999	1	1	0,999	0,999	0,999	0,999	1	1	289210
2006	0,999	1	1	0,999	0,999	0,999	0,999	1	1	294672
2007	0,999	1	1	0,999	0,999	1	0,999	1	1	285702
2008	0,999	1	1	0,999	1	1	0,999	1	1	290592
2009	0,999	1	1	0,999	1	1	0,999	1	1	291923
2010	0,999	1	1	0,999	0,999	1	0,999	1	1	283579
2011	0,999	1	1	0,999	0,999	1	0,999	1	1	282612
2012	0,999	1	1	0,999	1	1	0,999	1	1	278269
2013	0,999	1	1	0,999	0,999	1	0,999	1	1	269923
2014	0,999	1	1	0,999	1	1	0,999	1	1	261369

2015	0,999	1	1	0,999	1	1	0,999	1	1	248626
2016	0,999	1	1	0,999	1	1	0,999	1	1	237498
2017	0,999	1	0,999	0,999	0,999	0,999	0,999	0,999	0,999	212047
2018	0,998	0,996	0,994	0,997	0,996	0,994	0,998	0,997	0,996	60075
2019	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3

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Appendix 2

Birth year	milk-index1	milk-index2	milk-index3	protein-index1	protein-index2	protein-index3	fat-index1	fat-index2	fat-index3	N_obs
1970	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
1971	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
1972	0,995	0,998	0,998	0,993	0,997	0,997	0,994	0,998	0,999	7
1973	0,996	0,998	0,998	0,994	0,996	0,997	0,994	0,996	0,997	16
1974	0,997	0,998	0,999	0,996	0,998	0,999	0,996	0,997	0,998	18
1975	0,99	0,994	0,996	0,987	0,991	0,994	0,992	0,996	0,997	41
1976	0,987	0,995	0,997	0,975	0,986	0,99	0,986	0,995	0,997	26
1977	0,996	0,997	0,998	0,993	0,995	0,997	0,994	0,997	0,998	62
1978	0,998	0,998	0,999	0,997	0,997	0,999	0,998	0,999	0,999	66
1979	0,996	0,998	0,999	0,995	0,997	0,998	0,997	0,998	0,999	63
1980	0,998	0,999	0,999	0,998	0,998	0,999	0,998	0,998	0,999	104
1981	0,998	0,999	0,999	0,998	0,998	0,999	0,998	0,999	0,999	147
1982	0,997	0,998	0,999	0,996	0,998	0,998	0,996	0,998	0,999	193
1983	0,998	0,998	0,999	0,997	0,998	0,999	0,998	0,999	0,999	254
1984	0,998	0,999	0,999	0,998	0,998	0,999	0,998	0,999	0,999	406
1985	0,998	0,999	0,999	0,998	0,998	0,999	0,998	0,999	1	918
1986	0,999	0,999	0,999	0,998	0,999	0,999	0,999	0,999	1	1111
1987	0,999	0,999	0,999	0,998	0,999	0,999	0,999	0,999	1	1017
1988	0,998	0,999	0,999	0,997	0,998	0,999	0,998	0,999	0,999	1204
1989	0,998	0,999	0,999	0,998	0,998	0,999	0,998	0,999	0,999	1159
1990	0,999	0,999	0,999	0,998	0,999	0,999	0,999	0,999	1	1208
1991	0,998	0,999	0,999	0,998	0,998	0,999	0,998	0,999	0,999	1422
1992	0,999	0,999	0,999	0,999	0,999	0,999	0,999	0,999	1	1519
1993	0,998	0,999	0,999	0,997	0,998	0,999	0,998	0,999	0,999	1351
1994	0,998	0,999	0,999	0,998	0,999	0,999	0,998	0,999	0,999	1354
1995	0,998	0,999	0,999	0,998	0,998	0,999	0,998	0,999	0,999	1429
1996	0,998	0,999	0,999	0,998	0,999	0,999	0,998	0,999	0,999	1335
1997	0,998	0,999	0,999	0,998	0,999	0,999	0,999	0,999	0,999	1450
1998	0,998	0,999	0,999	0,997	0,998	0,998	0,998	0,999	0,999	1393
1999	0,998	0,999	0,999	0,998	0,998	0,999	0,998	0,999	0,999	1323
2000	0,997	0,998	0,998	0,997	0,998	0,998	0,997	0,998	0,998	3832
2001	0,997	0,998	0,998	0,996	0,997	0,998	0,997	0,998	0,998	3998
2002	0,997	0,998	0,998	0,997	0,997	0,998	0,997	0,998	0,998	3693
2003	0,998	0,998	0,998	0,997	0,998	0,998	0,997	0,998	0,998	3445
2004	0,997	0,998	0,998	0,997	0,998	0,998	0,997	0,998	0,998	3351
2005	0,997	0,998	0,998	0,997	0,998	0,998	0,997	0,998	0,998	3140
2006	0,997	0,998	0,998	0,996	0,997	0,998	0,997	0,998	0,998	2968
2007	0,998	0,999	0,999	0,997	0,998	0,998	0,998	0,998	0,999	2773
2008	0,996	0,997	0,997	0,995	0,997	0,997	0,996	0,997	0,998	2655
2009	0,995	0,997	0,997	0,994	0,996	0,996	0,995	0,997	0,997	2492
2010	0,993	0,995	0,996	0,992	0,994	0,995	0,993	0,996	0,996	2431
2011	0,992	0,995	0,996	0,991	0,994	0,995	0,992	0,995	0,996	2201
2012	0,988	0,992	0,993	0,987	0,991	0,992	0,989	0,993	0,994	2081
2013	0,987	0,992	0,992	0,985	0,99	0,991	0,988	0,993	0,994	1856
2014	0,993	0,996	0,996	0,992	0,995	0,995	0,993	0,996	0,997	1581

2015	0,996	0,997	0,997	0,995	0,996	0,996	0,995	0,997	0,997	1191
2016	0,994	0,996	0,996	0,992	0,994	0,995	0,993	0,996	0,996	357
2017										1

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