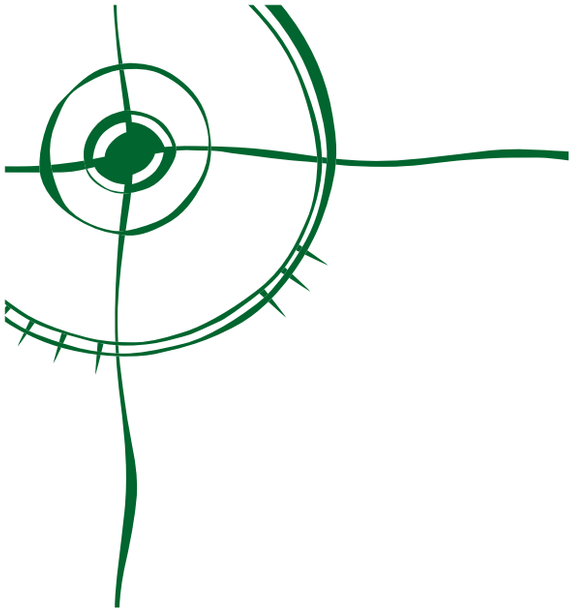

Development of Regions in Latvia 2008

State Regional Development Agency
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Development of Regions in Latvia 2008
State Regional Development Agency

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The well-balanced development of all Latvian regions is the foundation for stable development. The overall development of Latvia will depend on the extent of determination in development planning and attracting investments by utilization of the specific development potential of each region and, in particular, while the national economy is facing recession.

2008 was marked by completion of administrative territorial reform of local municipalities. The decision of Saeima on administrative territorial division of local municipalities concluded the discussions which lasted for more than 15 years, and councils of 109 novads and nine republican cities commenced operation after the elections. In 2008 the local governments of newly-established novads received the most significant direct financial support from the state in the extent of LVL 55.55 million for development of infrastructure and assurance of available quality services for inhabitants.

In 2009 the Ministry of Regional Development and Local Governments set the increase in the responsibility of regions for their own development as one of its priorities. Transferring a share of state functions to regions is the purpose of commencing discussions on establishment of regional administration. Thereby convenient access to public services will be provided for inhabitants and businessmen of regions while simultaneously preserving the extremely vital workplaces in regions.

In order to ensure development in regions, it is important also to agree on the new model for local governments finance equalization system, but in the meantime the discussions are taking place on additional diversion of resources of European Union funds to development of regions.

Respectfully yours,
The Minister for Regional Development and Local Government
Edgars Zalāns

Since the establishment of the State Regional Development Agency the survey on development of the regions in the country has been drawn up on an annual basis. This year the survey concludes the series of six publications, where the social economic development has been described in Latvia prior to the administrative territorial reform. Here you can find the information about the comparative description of economic development and demographic situation in planning regions as well as a description of individual local government territories in each planning region. Data about main types of revenues and expenditures in local government budgets have been published for the first time. Also information about the new novads established within the framework of the administrative territorial reform has been additionally included. Each local government can find the main social economic data in the survey about itself. It is of particular importance for the newly established novads for gathering the information about the situation of the amalgamated territory.

The conclusions summarized in the present publication indicate significant existing disparities in territory development. During the reporting period, after implementation of large infrastructural projects, the quality and quantity of economic and social infrastructure increased in large towns and their vicinities, but not in the entire remaining territory of the country. It indicates the necessity to evaluate the contribution of investments, priorities of current regional development and interaction potential of Latvian towns and rural territories. Increasing the role of regions is amongst the most material prerequisites for successful development in the entire territory of Latvia and it is also proven by information analysed in the survey and the assessment of current practice.

According to the newly established administrative territorial units, i.e., 9 republican cities and 109 novads, the development of new system for assessing the regional development processes and development policy is required, which is the challenge for the new survey on regional development in Latvia.

The survey published by State Regional Development Agency is the only one in the country that provides information and analysis of Latvian territorial units. We hope that the information included in the survey will be useful in your work.

The Director of the State Regional Development Agency
Anna Vītola-Helviga

INTRODUCTION

The survey *Development of Regions in Latvia, 2008* is an annual publication of the State Regional Development Agency (SRDA). The first survey was published in 2003. The present survey is the sixth consecutive edition that both continues and supplements the preceding publications. The publication is devoted to the promotion and assurance of uniform development of Latvia territories. The task of the present survey is provision of information describing the development of Latvian territorial units of different levels and analysis of results calculated on that basis to readers.

The survey elaborated in the recent year is special, because with it SRDA concludes the series of publications characterizing the social economic development in all administrative territories of Latvia. The present survey discusses 77 towns and urban novads as well as 445 pagasts and rural novads which existed in Latvia until enforcement of "Law on Administrative Territories and Populated Areas" on July 1, 2009. The survey represents development procedures and trends mostly within the period from 2003 to 2007.

For the analysis of development of Latvian territories a vast and comprehensive territorial statistical information ensuring performance of scientifically substantiated analysis was applied. The survey summarizes basic development indicators for Latvian territorial units and their groups, i.e., planning regions, districts, towns, pagasts, novads and groups of towns and rural local governments. Development of territories has been analyzed and coherences determined by observing changes in indicators by dynamics of a five year period. The document describes methods of analysis and methods for calculating of the territory development index as acquired within a decade and provides suggestions for improvement of calculating the development index. Since it came into being, this survey of Latvian territorial units has been the only similar document in the country.

The survey consists of ten chapters, a conclusion and annexes.

The first part includes comparison of main Latvian social economic indicators with the average indicators of other countries. In contrast to the previous year, in the present publication the development level of Latvia has been described from two points of view. Firstly, comparing with the new Member States of European Union, which acceded since 2004, and, secondly, comparing with countries of Baltic Sea Basin region.

The second chapter describes statistical indicators, determines the analysis period of time for assessment of development of territories and repeatedly represents the methods for calculating the territory development index for different groups of territorial units. It has been emphasized that development index has been calculated for a local government territory within a region by application of average values of basic development index in the respective region as a basis of comparison.

The third chapter specifies the content of territories of the five planning regions, number of town and local government groups and size of local governments by number of residents.

The fourth chapter analyzes the demographic situation and economic development in planning regions. It is based on data descriptive of the regions allowing the dynamics of changes over a five-year period to be tracked.

The statistical data analyzed in the fifth chapter of the survey have been reviewed separately in framework of two groups of local governments – a group of towns and a group of rural territories. The interrelationship between the territory development index and number of resident population has been analysed.

The sixth chapter provides a description of towns, pagasts and novads within the planning regions. This chapter includes a comparison of main social economic indicators of local government territories and average values of the basic indicator in the respective region. By separation of the local governments group of towns and pagasts, their average indicators have been analysed comparing with the respective local government groups in the country. Such results of more profound analysis may be applied for assessment of development of a particular territory by planning development directions and support activities.

The seventh chapter provides a review of main disparities in territory development levels and coherences in the course of territory development on the basis both of comparative analysis of territories represented in chapters three to six and the results of research coordinated by SRDA in 2008 and 2009.

The eighth chapter of the publication represents a general view on the national regional policy during the course of thirteen years. Latvian regional policy has been discussed for periods

before and after accession to European Union. Policy documents and operational directions have been described. This chapter provides an insight into the state support instruments of regional development implemented in 2008 and supervised by the Ministry of Regional Development and Local Government (MRDLG) and the State Regional Development Agency. Analysis of division of funding for planning regions has been carried out for the following support activities: earmarked grants for local government investments, local government activities, development of novads infrastructure, projects for local governments amalgamation, free Internet access points in libraries as well as spatial plans and their amendments. Also the information from other ministries has been collected regarding programs in 2008, which may be assessed as promoting the regional development. Analysis of separate programs has been reviewed in division by regions. As the previous planning period for acquisition of structural funds concluded in 2008, a separate chapter has been devoted for distribution of funding amongst planning regions for projects co-funded by structural funds of the previous period. An increased attention has been paid to the grant scheme: Support to Investment in Business Development in Specially Assisted Territories administered by SRDA. But as also the implementation of the new period for acquisition of EU structural funds has been commenced, the previews of activities under authority of MRDLG and SRDA as well as those prescribed by National Strategic Reference Framework has been provided.

The ninth chapter summarizes the budget indicators of local governments in 2008 and results of local governments finance equalization. System for local governments finance equalization is certainly amongst the most important instruments of regional development directed towards levelling territorial disparities. The survey of 2007 discussed the results of local governments finance equalization for the first time because suggestions for improving the system were elaborated under supervision of MRDLG. In the present survey the topic of local government funds has been extended.

The tenth chapter provides the review of regional development assessment, i.e., the review of options to measure the territory development level in terms of methods and applicable information regarding the situation after the administrative territorial reform. Suggestions have been made regarding indicators that should be collected either by novads or statistics territories and also regarding the opportunities for using data array maintained by state registers for purposes of territory development assessment.

The conclusion summarizes conclusions and suggestions arising from the information analysed in the present survey, i.e., the conclusions regarding territory development trends and suggestions for equalizing the territory development level.

Annexes contain a range of data comparable with previous publications and also new information. Values of territory development index for planning regions, districts and town and pagasts local governments groups have been included for the dynamics of the five-year period and the basic indicators forming the development index of 2007. Data about main types of revenues and expenditures in local government budgets have been published for the first time. Also information about the new local governments established within the framework if the administrative territorial reform has been additionally included.

The document contains a significant number of maps with territorial representation of statistical data and their changes during the course of time.

The following are the main innovations in this survey compared with the preceding editions:

- position of Latvia is represented within two groups of countries by basic indicators describing the development;
- information regarding activities supporting the branch regional development and extent of their funding has been provided;
- methodical recommendations for opportunities to measure the level of Latvian administrative territory development after administrative territorial reform, i.e., matching time lines, availability of data and analysis opportunities, have been summarized;
- the main indicators of revenues and expenditures of local government budgets have been summarized.

The survey has been intended for a broad range of readers interested in Latvian territory development and diversity in the social economic point of view, i.e., politicians, civil servants, officials of local governments, scientists and teaching staff.

I. LATVIA IN AN INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

In the present chapter the development level of Latvia has been described from two points of view. Firstly, comparing with the new Member States of European Union (EU), which acceded to EU since 2004 (12 countries together with Latvia), and secondly, comparing with countries of Baltic Sea Basin region. Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Hungary have been evaluated in the group of the new EU Member States, but in the group of Baltic region countries together with Latvia 9 countries, i.e., Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Finland, Germany and Sweden, have been viewed. Due to lack of usable data Russia and Belarus have been excluded from the comparison with Baltic region countries.

In the present survey the data prepared by European Union Statistical Office (*Eurostat*) mostly of the period from 2003 to 2008 have been used for describing the development level of Latvia amongst other countries. The following indicators have been applied for comparing the economic development: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita, changes in GDP, harmonized index of consumer prices, employment rate and the proportion of persons searching for employment in the total number of economically active inhabitants.

According to provisional data of *Eurostat*, at the beginning of 2009 499.7 million inhabitants in total resided in the 27 Member States (EU-27), of which the number of Latvian residents comprised 0.5%. But in the nine countries of Baltic Sea Basin region 152.04 million inhabitants are residing in total, and the number of Latvian residents constitutes 1.5% of the total number of inhabitants of these countries.

Development of the New European Union Member States in Comparison

Comparison of development is feasible both by interconnected review of the new EU Member States only and by reviewing them in comparison with average indicators of EU. By changes in the indicators describing the development in course of time the changes in Latvian development level can be assessed against the average level of EU-27. The comparable data have been prepared by application of *Eurostat* database *New Cronos*.

According to the data of 2008, amongst the new EU Member States Latvia featured the lowest values in two out of five basic indicators, i.e., GDP growth and harmonized index of consumer prices. Latvia pulled ahead of Hungary and Slovakia by percentage of persons searching for employment and Poland, Romania and Bulgaria – by GDP per capita, and occupied a comparatively high position by employment level (see Table 1).

	2008					2008, rank				
Country	GDP per capita 2007 (EU-27=100)	Changes in GDP, in % against previous year	Harmonized index of consumer prices	Employment rate	Proportion of persons searching for employment	GDP per capita 2007 (EU-27=100)	Changes in GDP, in % against previous year	Harmonized index of consumer prices	Employment rate	Proportion of persons searching for employment
Bulgaria	37.2	6.0	12.0	64.0	5.6	12	3	11	7	5
Cyprus	90.8	3.7	4.4	70.9	3.8	1	5	3	1	1
Czech Rep.	80.2	3.2	6.3	66.6	4.4	3	7	7	5	2-3
Estonia	67.9	-3.6	10.6	69.8	5.5	5	11	9	2	4
Hungary	62.6	0.5	6.0	56.7	7.8	7	10	6	11	11
Latvia	**57.9**	**-4.6**	**15.3**	**68.6**	**7.5**	**9**	**12**	**12**	**3-4**	**10**
Lithuania	59.5	3.0	11.1	64.3	5.8	8	8	10	6	6-7
Malta	77.7	2.7	4.7	55.2	5.9	4	9	4	12	8
Poland	53.7	5.0	4.2	59.2	7.1	10	4	2	9	9
Romania	42.1*	7.1	7.9	59.0	5.8	11	1	8	10	6-7
Slovakia	67.0	6.4**	3.9	62.3	9.5	6	2	1	8	12
Slovenia	89.2	3.5	5.5	68.6	4.4	2	6	5	3-4	2-3
EU-27	**100.0**	**0.9**	**3.7**	**65.9**	**7.0**					

*Table 1. Basic development indicators of the new EU Member States.****

Development of Baltic Region Countries in Comparison

Latvian indicators of development are low on average amongst the Baltic region countries. Both amongst the new Member States and amongst the Baltic Sea Basin region countries Latvia stands out with the most significant drop of GDP, the highest inflation and unemployment level. Only Poland had smaller GDP per capita in 2007 than Latvia against the average value of EU-27. Employment level in Poland and Lithuania registered in 2008 was lower than in Latvia. Development indicators in the countries of the western part of the region and the former Eastern Bloc countries are considerably different. In this group of countries Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania and Poland mainly occupy the trailing positions. Amongst the western countries of the region Norway stands out, in particular in relation to welfare and GDP per capita. In the general development of the region the extent and stability of Germany testified, for instance, by the low inflation rate, is a significant factor. Denmark, Sweden and Finland

* *Eurostat forecast data.*
***Eurostat assessment.*
*** *Eurostat data and calculation of SRDA.*

Country	2008					2008, rank				
	GDP per capita 2007 (EU-27=100)	Changes in GDP, in % against previous year	Harmonized index of consumer prices	Employment rate	Proportion of persons searching for employment	GDP per capita 2007 (EU-27=100)	Changes in GDP, in % against previous year	Harmonized index of consumer prices	Employment rate	Proportion of persons searching for employment
Denmark	120.0	-1.1	3.6	78.1	3.3	3	7	4	1	2
Estonia	67.9	-3.6	10.6	69.8	5.5	6	8	7	6	3
Finland	115.8	0.9	3.9	71.1	6.4	4	5	5	4	6
Germany	114.7	1.3	2.8	70.7	7.3	5	4	1	5	8
Latvia	**57.9**	**-4.6**	**15.3**	**68.6**	**7.5**	**8**	**9**	**9**	**7**	**9**
Lithuania	59.5	3.0	11.1	64.3	5.8	7	2	8	8	4
Norway	178.4	2.0	3.4	78.0	2.5	1	3	3	2	1
Poland	53.7	5.0	4.2	59.2	7.1	9	1	6	9	7
Sweden	122.2	-0.2	3.3	74.3	6.2	2	6	2	3	5
EU-27	**100.0**	**0.9**	**3.7**	**65.9**	**7.0**					

*Table 2. Basic development indicators of Baltic region countries.**

do not differ much by indicator values of GDP, inflation and employment level (see Table 2).

Gross Domestic Product per Capita

The achieved social economic development level is described in integrated terms by gross domestic product per capita. Other comparable data refer to 2007. The purchasing power parity indicator is used for obtaining the direct comparison of gross domestic product of EU Member States in the terms of volume, whose calculation eliminates the differences in price levels among the countries and provides an opportunity to compare them in a more objective manner. In 2007 according with purchasing power parity indicator** the GDP per capita amounted to 14 400 in Latvia, but in EU-27 it was 24 800. By assessment of changes in GDP per capita in Latvia and other countries, the average level of EU-27 Member States has been considered as 100%.

By GDP per capita in 2007 all new Member States were below the average level of EU-27. The highest GDP indicator was registered in Cyprus, where GDP per capita was 90.8% of the average level of EU-27, in Slovenia it amounted to 89.2%, but in Czech Republic it was 80.2%. The smallest GDP per capita against the average indicator of EU-27 was observed in Bulgaria – 37.2%, in Romania – 42.1% and in Poland – 53.7%.

Country	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008***
Bulgaria	32.5	33.7	34.5	36.5	37.2	39.3
Cyprus	88.9	90.3	90.9	90.2	90.8	92.5
Czech Rep.	73.4	75.1	75.8	77.4	80.2	81.3
Estonia	54.4	57.2	61.1	65.3	67.9	65.0
Hungary	63.2	63.1	63.2	63.5	62.6	62.6
Latvia	**43.3**	**45.7**	**48.6**	**52.5**	**57.9**	**55.1**
Lithuania	49.1	50.5	52.9	55.5	59.5	60.6
Malta	78.4	77.1	78.2	76.7	77.7	78.9
Poland	48.9	50.6	51.3	52.3	53.7	56.1
Romania	31.3	34.1	35.0	38.3	42.1***	44.9
Slovakia	55.5	57.1	60.2	63.5	67.0	70.7
Slovenia	83.4	86.4	87.4	87.6	89.2	90.2
EU-27	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Table 3. Gross Domestic Product per capita by purchasing power parity standard in the new EU Member States in 2003–2007, in % against the average of EU-27.

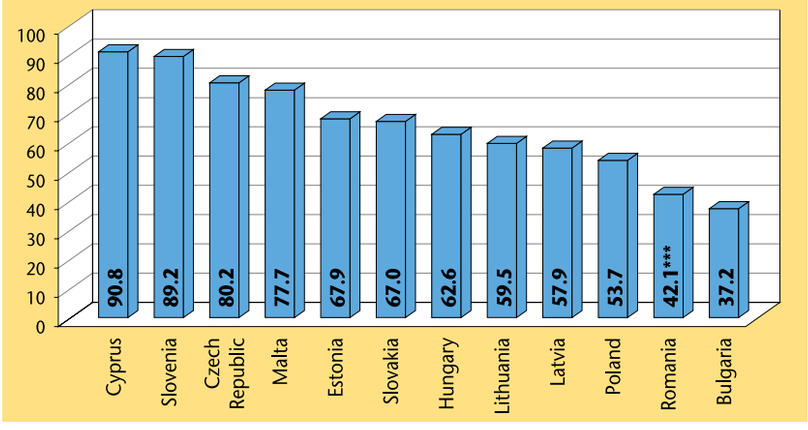

Figure 1. Gross Domestic Product per capita by purchasing power parity standard in the new EU Member States in 2007, in % against the average of EU-27.

Within the five-year period from 2003 to 2007 inclusive, by GDP per capita Latvia drew nearer to the EU-27 level by 14.6 percentage points, Estonia – by 13.5 and Slovakia – by 11.5. In this period of time the GDP growth in the new EU Member States ensured annual decrease in disparities between the development level of these countries and the EU-27 level. However the development rates reduced slightly in Malta and Hungary, and the difference of these countries from the average level of EU-27 increased in the period 2003–2007 by 0.7 and 0.6 percentage points, respectively.

Latvia occupied 9th position amongst the 12 new EU Member States in 2007 by GDP per capita. Latvian GDP per capita constituted 57.9% from the average indicator of EU-27 (see Table 3 and Figure 1). *Eurostat* forecasts that data regarding 2008 may represent decline

* *Eurostat data and calculation of SRDA.*

** *Purchasing power parity standard describes the volumes of the Gross Domestic Product and minimum salaries, which are assessed in a unified currency for the group of countries, which participate in the calculations, exclusive of the existing differences in prices.*

*** *Eurostat forecast data.*

in Latvian development rates in the level of 55.1%, respectively, from the average indicator of EU-27 GDP per capita.

In 2007, comparing with the previous year the GDP increased amongst EU-27 countries by 2.9% on average. Amongst the new Member States the largest increase in GDP was observed in Slovakia – by 10.4%, it was followed by Latvia with 10.0% growth in GDP, but Hungary had the smallest increase in the indicator, i.e., 1.1%.

The countries of Baltic region western part, i.e., not only Norway, but also Denmark, Finland, Germany and Sweden, represent a very high GDP per capita by purchasing power parity standard. In these countries it exceeds the average of EU-27 by 15 to almost 80 percentage points (Norway in 2007). Since 2003 in the countries of Baltic region western part the proportion of GDP per capita against the average of EU countries is both higher and more stable, it represents similar dynamics of uniform development. But in the eastern countries of the region GDP per capita lies within the range of 43.3% (Latvia in 2003) to 67.9% (Estonia in 2007) from the average of EU-27. Amongst the countries of Baltic region Latvia is the country which reduced the difference between its own and the average GDP indicator of EU-27 relatively most rapidly during the reporting period, but it was largely depending on the fact that the development took place from the comparatively lowest level (see Table 4).

Country	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008*
Denmark	124.1	125.7	123.6	122.9	120.0	117.1
Estonia	54.4	57.2	61.1	65.3	67.9	65.0
Finland	112.9	116.2	114.1	114.8	115.8	115.5
Germany	116.5	116.4	116.9	115.7	114.7	115.6
Latvia	**43.3**	**45.7**	**48.6**	**52.5**	**57.9**	**55.1**
Lithuania	49.1	50.5	52.9	55.5	59.5	60.6
Norway	156.2	164.4	176.2	183.7	178.4	178.4
Poland	48.9	50.6	51.3	52.3	53.7	56.1
Sweden	122.6	124.8	120.3	121.4	122.2	120.2
EU-27	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Table 4. Gross Domestic Product per capita by purchasing power parity standard in the countries of Baltic Sea Basin region in 2003–2008, in % against the average of EU-27.

In the period of 2003–2007 Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia had comparatively even and also the highest GDP growth rates in EU. In 2008 a rapid decline in GDP was observed in Estonia and Latvia, but Lithuania had a significant reduction in the growth rate. On average amongst EU-27 GDP increased by 0.9% in 2008, but a drop by 4.0% has been forecasted for 2009. *Eurostat* forecasts that all new EU Member States, except for Cyprus, will experience a drop of GDP in 2009. Decline in GDP exceeding 10% has been forecasted for Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia (see Table 5).

The disparities in GDP growth rates in the Baltic Sea Basin is sharply highlighted with comparatively slower increase until 2007 and decline in countries of the western part of the region since 2008, but in the eastern part of the region, Latvia inclusive, sharp decline has replaced the highly rapid development. Poland is an exception with its GDP dynamics of comparatively more gradual rates. The extent of the country and its economics or the internal market determined the comparatively smaller effect of positive and also negative fluctuations in the global market (see Table 6).

Country	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*
Bulgaria	5.0	6.6	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.0	-1.6
Cyprus	1.9	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.4	3.7	0.3
Czech Rep.	3.6	4.5	6.3	6.8	6.0	3.2	-2.7
Estonia	7.1	7.5	9.2	10.4	6.3	-3.6	-10.3
Hungary	4.2	4.8	4.0	4.1	1.1	0.5	-6.3
Latvia	**7.2**	**8.7**	**10.6**	**12.2**	**10.0**	**-4.6**	**-13.1**
Lithuania	10.2	7.4	7.8	7.8	8.9	3.0	-11.0
Malta	-0.3	1.2	3.8	3.3	3.9	2.7	-0.9
Poland	3.9	5.3	3.6	6.2	6.6	5.0	-1.4
Romania	5.2	8.5	4.2	7.9	6.2	7.1	-4.0
Slovakia	4.7	5.2	6.5	8.5	10.4	6.4**	-2.6
Slovenia	2.8	4.3	4.3	5.9	6.8	3.5	-3.4
EU-27	**1.3**	**2.5**	**2.0**	**3.1**	**2.9**	**0.9**	**-4.0**

Table 5. Changes in gross domestic product in the new EU Member States in 2003–2009, in comparable prices, in % against the previous year.

Country	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*
Denmark	0.4	2.3	2.4	3.3	1.6	-1.1	-3.3
Estonia	7.1	7.5	9.2	10.4	6.3	-3.6	-10.3
Finland	1.8	3.7	2.8	4.9	4.2	0.9	-4.7
Germany	-0.2	1.2	0.8	3.0	2.5	1.3	-5.4
Latvia	**7.2**	**8.7**	**10.6**	**12.2**	**10.0**	**-4.6**	**-13.1**
Lithuania	10.2	7.4	7.8	7.8	8.9	3.0	-11.0
Norway	1.0	3.9	2.7	2.3	3.1	2.0	-3.4
Poland	3.9	5.3	3.6	6.2	6.6	5.0	-1.4
Sweden	1.9	4.1	3.3	4.2	2.6	-0.2	-4.0
EU-27	**1.3**	**2.5**	**2.0**	**3.1**	**2.9**	**0.9**	**-4.0**

Table 6. Changes in gross domestic product in the countries of Baltic Sea Basin region in 2003–2009, in comparable prices, in % against the previous year.

Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices

The harmonized index of consumer prices (HICP) calculated by *Eurostat* has been applied for obtaining the comparison of development level***. Unlike the national index of consumer prices (ICP), HICP includes also the spending of foreign tourists, and therefore the

* *Eurostat forecast data.*

* *Eurostat forecast data.*

** *Eurostat assessment.*

*** *The harmonized index of consumer prices reflects the changes in prices of consumer goods and services within a certain period of time. HICP measures the average level of changes in prices for fixed amount of selected consumer goods and services (consumer basket). HICP is used for comparing the changes in levels of consumer prices in EU Member States and for measuring the stability of prices in Euro-zone.*

values of these indexes can not be fully compared. Unlike the HICP, national ICP includes the spending on gambling. The harmonized average index of consumer prices (inflation) in EU-27 countries was comparatively stable during the period of 2003–2007, maintaining the level of 2.0–2.3%. In 2008 it increased to 3.7%. In 2008 Latvia had the highest harmonized index of consumer prices (15.3%) amongst the new Member States that exceeded the average of EU-27 four times. Latvia was followed by Bulgaria, Lithuania and Estonia whose HICP exceeded the average rate of EU-27 three times. Amongst the new Member States the smallest HICP was observed for Slovakia (3.9%).

In the entire period a particularly rapid increase in prices was registered in Latvia, i.e., from 2.9% in 2003 to 15.3% in 2008, by simultaneous increase in the disparity from average indicators of EU-27 (see Table 7).

The rapid negative increase in harmonized index of consumer prices in Baltic Sea Basin region refers to all three Baltic States (in 2008 HICP index in Latvia was 15.3, in Lithuania – 11.1, Estonia – 10.6). Also Latvia has constantly represented the highest index values in the entire reporting period and after accession to EU in particular. In other countries of the region, Poland inclusive, the harmonized index of consumer prices is close to the average of EU-27 (see Table 8).

Country	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Bulgaria	2.3	6.1	6.0	7.4	7.6	12.0
Cyprus	4.0	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	4.4
Czech Rep.	-0.1	2.6	1.6	2.1	3.0	6.3
Estonia	1.4	3.0	4.1	4.4	6.7	10.6
Hungary	4.7	6.8	3.5	4.0	7.9	6.0
Latvia	**2.9**	**6.2**	**6.9**	**6.6**	**10.1**	**15.3**
Lithuania	-1.1	1.2	2.7	3.8	5.8	11.1
Malta	1.9	2.7	2.5	2.6	0.7	4.7
Poland	0.7	3.6	2.2	1.3	2.6	4.2
Romania	15.3*	11.9*	9.1*	6.6	4.9	7.9
Slovakia	8.4	7.5	2.8	4.3	1.9	3.9
Slovenia	5.7	3.7	2.5	2.5	3.8	5.5
EU-27	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.2**	**2.2**	**2.3**	**3.7**

Table 7. Harmonized index of consumer prices in the new EU Member States in 2003–2008.

Country	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Denmark	2.0	0.9	1.7	1.9	1.7	3.6
Estonia	1.4	3.0	4.1	4.4	6.7	10.6
Finland	1.3	0.1	0.8	1.3	1.6	3.9
Germany	1.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.8
Latvia	**2.9**	**6.2**	**6.9**	**6.6**	**10.1**	**15.3**
Lithuania	-1.1	1.2	2.7	3.8	5.8	11.1
Norway	2.0	0.6	1.5	2.5	0.7	3.4
Poland	0.7	3.6	2.2	1.3	2.6	4.2
Sweden	2.3	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.7	3.3
EU-27	**2.0**	**2.0**	**2.2**	**2.2**	**2.3**	**3.7**

Table 8. Harmonized index of consumer prices in the countries of Baltic Sea Basin region in 2003–2008.

* *Eurostat assessment.*

Employment Rate

In 2008 the highest employment rate* amongst the new EU Member States was observed in Cyprus (70.9% from the number of inhabitants at the age from 15 to 64) and in Estonia (69.8%). According with this indicator Latvia was slightly lagging behind (68.6%) and occupied the third place together with Slovenia.

In period 2003–2008 the employment rate for persons at the age from 15 to 64 increased by 3.3 percentage points on average in EU-27 Member States. In this period the employment rate increased in Latvia and Estonia by 7 percentage points and in Lithuania by 3 percentage points. In period 2003–2008 the most considerable increase amongst the new EU Member States was observed in Bulgaria (by 11.5 percentage points) and in Poland (by 8 percentage points). During the reporting period in Latvia the employment rate reached and, since 2006, exceeded the average of EU-27; in 2008 it exceeded the average of EU-27 by 2.7 percentage points (see Table 9).

Country	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Bulgaria	52.5	54.2	55.8	58.6	61.7	64.0
Cyprus	69.2	68.9	68.5	69.6	71.0	70.9
Czech Rep.	64.7	64.2	64.8	65.3	66.1	66.6
Estonia	62.9	63.0	64.4	68.1	69.4	69.8
Hungary	57.0	56.8	56.9	57.3	57.3	56.7
Latvia	**61.8**	**62.3**	**63.3**	**66.3**	**68.3**	**68.6**
Lithuania	61.1	61.2	62.6	63.6	64.9	64.3
Malta	54.2	54.0	53.9	53.6	54.6	55.2
Poland	51.2	51.7	52.8	54.5	57.0	59.2
Romania	57.6	57.7	57.6	58.8	58.8	59.0
Slovakia	57.7	57.0	57.7	59.4	60.7	62.3
Slovenia	62.6	65.3	66.0	66.6	67.8	68.6
EU-27	**62.6**	**63.0**	**63.6**	**64.5**	**65.4**	**65.9**

Table 9. Employment rate in the new EU Member States in 2003–2008.

The countries of Baltic Sea Basin region are generally standing out from EU context with comparatively high employment rate. It is influenced not only by development of national economy, but also by traditions, retirement age limits and also demographic conditions in indirect way. Statistically the employment rate is closely related with the average life expectancy. Scandinavian countries have the highest indicators of both the average life expectancy and the employment rate in EU. If during the reporting period Latvia reached and exceeded, Estonia constantly had a slight excess and Lithuania slightly lagged behind the average employment rate of EU-27, then the Baltic States were

* *Employment rate is the percentage of employed inhabitants aged from 15 to 64 against the number of inhabitants in the respective age group. Employed inhabitants – all persons aged from 15 to 64, who performed any work for at least an hour in the reporting week either for monetary remuneration or were remunerated with goods or services, regardless of having or having not received the remuneration during the week when the work was done.*

generally considerably lagging behind the indicators of Norway, Denmark and Sweden, still having significant advantage over Poland, which stands out with the lowest employment rate in the region (see Table 10).

Country	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Denmark	75.1	75.7	75.9	77.4	77.1	78.1
Estonia	62.9	63.0	64.4	68.1	69.4	69.8
Finland	67.7	67.6	68.4	69.3	70.3	71.1
Germany	65.0	65.0	66.0*	67.5	69.4	70.7
Latvia	**61.8**	**62.3**	**63.3**	**66.3**	**68.3**	**68.6**
Lithuania	61.1	61.2	62.6	63.6	64.9	64.3
Norway	75.5	75.1	74.8	75.4	76.8	78.0
Poland	51.2	51.7	52.8	54.5	57.0	59.2
Sweden	72.9	72.1	72.5*	73.1	74.2	74.3
EU-27	**62.6**	**63.0**	**63.6**	**64.5**	**65.4**	**65.9**

Table 10. Employment rate in the countries of Baltic Sea Basin region in 2003–2008.

Proportion of Persons Searching for Employment

The proportion of persons searching for employment** in the total number of economically active inhabitants is very important for describing the economic activity of inhabitants. Employed persons and persons actively searching for employment form the economically active inhabitants, i.e., the labour force. As the data collected by *Eurostat* show, in 2003–2008 in Latvia the proportion of persons searching for employment in the total number of economically active inhabitants reduced by 3.0 percentage points, but in EU-27 on average – by 2.0 percentage points. The largest drop in the proportion of persons searching for employment was registered in Poland (by 12.6 percentage points, but in 2003 Poland had the highest proportion of persons searching for employment in EU), Bulgaria and Slovakia (by 8.1 percentage points each). In several new European Union Member States changes in demand for employment were observed in 2008; comparing with 2007 the increase in the number of persons searching for employment was registered in Latvia and Lithuania (by 1.5 percentage points each), Estonia (0.8 percentage points) and Hungary (by 0.4 percentage points) (see Table 11).

Considerable disparities can be observed amongst countries by proportion of persons searching for employment and its changes in EU in general, and it is based on historically established disparities in development level. The character of proportion of persons searching for employment and its changes has certain accordance with the disparities amongst the countries in terms of extent and dynamics of GDP indicators. The countries of Baltic Sea Basin region are generally described by comparatively low proportion of persons searching for employment due to the high employment rate. In these terms the disparities amongst countries of the region are mild due to similar features describing the national economy structure and development dynamics in a long period of time on average as well as the long-term social security policies of the countries. The growing disparities amongst the countries of the region were observed in 2008, when the global economic recession posed much serious effect on the region. The economically more powerful countries of the western part of the region (in 2008 Norway stands out particularly positively by proportion of persons searching for employment – 2.5%, Denmark – 3.3%) the proportion of persons searching for employment was significantly lower than in EU-27 on average, also in Estonia and Lithuania it was below the average of European Union. In 2008 Latvia had the highest proportion of persons searching for employment in the Baltic Sea Basin region with the indicator of 7.5% (see Table 12).

Country	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Bulgaria	13.7	12.1	10.1	9.0	6.9	5.6
Cyprus	4.1	4.7	5.3	4.6	4.0	3.8
Czech Rep.	7.8	8.3	7.9	7.2	5.3	4.4
Estonia	10.0	9.7	7.9	5.9	4.7	5.5
Hungary	5.9	6.1	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.8
Latvia	**10.5**	**10.4**	**8.9**	**6.8**	**6.0**	**7.5**
Lithuania	12.5	11.4	8.3	5.6	4.3	5.8
Malta	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.1	6.4	5.9
Poland	19.7	19.0	17.8	13.9	9.6	7.1
Romania	7.0	8.1	7.2	7.3	6.4	5.8
Slovakia	17.6	18.2	16.3	13.4	11.1	9.5
Slovenia	6.7	6.3	6.5	6.0	4.9	4.4
EU-27	**9.0**	**9.0**	**8.9**	**8.2**	**7.1**	**7.0**

Table 11. Proportion of persons searching for employment in the age group of 15–74 years in the new EU Member States in 2003–2008, in % from the total number of economically active inhabitants.

Country	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Denmark	5.4	5.5	4.8	3.9	3.8	3.3
Estonia	10.0	9.7	7.9	5.9	4.7	5.5
Finland	9.0	8.8	8.4	7.7	6.9	6.4
Germany	9.3	9.8	10.7	9.8	8.4	7.3
Latvia	**10.5**	**10.4**	**8.9**	**6.8**	**6.0**	**7.5**
Lithuania	12.5	11.4	8.3	5.6	4.3	5.8
Norway	4.2	4.3	4.5	3.4	2.5	2.5
Poland	19.7	19.0	17.8	13.9	9.6	7.1
Sweden	5.6	6.3	7.4*	7.0	6.1	6.2
EU-27	**9.0**	**9.0**	**8.9**	**8.2**	**7.1**	**7.0**

Table 12. Proportion of persons searching for employment in the countries of Baltic Sea Basin region in 2003–2008, in % from the total number of economically active inhabitants.

* *Eurostat assessment.*

** *The persons searching for employment are all those persons aged from 15 to 74, who are unemployed in the week, for which the data have been indicated, who are ready to start employment within next two weeks and who have searched for employment actively within the recent four week or have found employment and will commence working within next three months.*

* *Eurostat assessment.*

The dynamics of the reviewed development indicators in the five-year period represents well-expressed disparities amongst countries by rate and rapidity of economic development and recession. By number of resident population the large countries, as well as countries outside the former Eastern Bloc have mainly developed comparatively slowly, but the small and new EU Member States feature much sharper changes in economic indicators. Latvia stands out from these countries in negative terms. Irrespective of the high development indicators of Latvia, by GDP growth and employment level in particular, due to the global economic recession Latvia has been bringing up the rear amongst the countries of the EU and Baltic Sea Basin region in all indicators since 2008. Currently this fact has no affirmative statistical data, but the hope is that the rapid development and the following recession will be replaced with more moderate and stable long-term economic development comparatively sooner than in other countries.

II. TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS AND ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

Indicators

Data from Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia (CSB) as well as data from the State Treasury, State Land Service, State Employment Agency and other data have been used for elaborating the survey. Availability of data regarding the administrative territories has largely influenced the scope of indicators included in the survey. The extent of statistical information regarding statistical and planning regions, districts and republican cities is sufficient, but the information about district towns, novads and pagasts as well as about territories included in novads is incomplete.

Statistical information summarized in the survey differs by reporting time. One part of it describes the situation at some specific moment, i.e., at the beginning or end of the year (in the present survey mainly from the beginning of 2003 to the beginning of 2008), but the collected data, which describe a process having taken place in some year, refer to a period of years (in the present survey mainly from 2003 to 2007, inclusive). Such indicators as population, age structure of population, demographic burden, density of population, unemployment rate apply to the beginning of each year. Number of workers employed full time and number of the unemployed applies to the end of each year. But the Gross Domestic Product, volume of personal income tax, non-financial investment figures, data on economically active businesses and commercial companies as well as the figures of natural population movement describe each year in particular.

Territory development assessment and its comparison have been carried out by collecting of demographic and social economic information by state administrative territories and groups of territories. Numbers of population and its changes, natural movement and migration of the population as well as age structure and demographic burden of the population have been used as basic indicators for describing the demographic situation in the present survey. Gross Domestic Product, total value added by types of operation, non-financial investments and statistical units of market sector by business types, groups of volume and types of operation, economically active businesses and commercial companies are the indicators describing the economic development. Personal income tax revenues in budgets of local governments, employment rate and unemployment indicators describe the social situation and welfare of population.

The administrative division of Latvia according to the situation on June 1, 2009 has been used in the chapters of the edition, where the planning regions and municipalities (towns, pagasts, novads). Also the description of novads has been carried out in the survey by individual indicators with provision of an insight in the disparities amongst territories according to the new administrative territorial division (109 novads and 9 republican cities), where the new municipalities were inaugurated on July 1, 2009.

Assessment of Territory Development

The methodology of using territory development index for determining the social economic development level for territories has been used for 10 years. The analysis of the methodology and obtained results show that the elaborated method and the scope of selected indicators reflects the social economic development level of territories.

For the development assessment of territories the inter-comparison of territories as well as comparison of basic indicator values of development of a particular territory against the mean values of the country and the region has been carried out. On individual occasions development dynamics has been analysed by comparing the indicator value for the last year's review against the mean value of the four preceding years. The period subjected to analysis is five years long – from 2003 to 2007, inclusive. Correlation between different indicators has been analysed, including the territory development index and the size of population.

Both absolute and relative indicators were used for analysis. The basic development indicators have been expressed in various measurement units, i.e., number of persons, lats, percentages, percentage points, etc., but the indicators used for comparison have been calculated both as per capita and per 1000 inhabitants.

Territory Development Index

The practice has proved that the social economic level of territories of different levels and types is best described by a synthetic, i.e., generalized indicator – territory development index. Development index is determined by standardization of the most important statistical basic indexes.

Standardized indicators have been calculated on the basis of initial indicators, which describe the territory from different aspects and they have been expressed in persons, funds, percentages or other actual units. The initial measurement units disappear due to the standardization and therefore different indicators become inter-comparable. The indicators may be combined by using the common development index.

The standardization of indicators has been carried out using the following formula:

$$t = \frac{x - \overline{x}}{s},$$

where:

t – the standardized value of the particular observed object (territory);

x – standardized indicator in its specific measurements units in the particular territory;

$\overline{x}$ – arithmetical mean value of the respective indicator in the respective group of territories (calculated either as the weighted-average or as the proportion of two absolute values);

s – standard deviation, indicator of the deviation calculated by the formula

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x - \overline{x})^2 f}{\sum f}},$$

where f is the statistical weight, usually refers to the population in the territory.

The values of standardized indicators are calculated for each development basic index to each territory.

Table 13 represents the content of statistical indicators required for calculation of territory development index and how they have been weighted in terms of importance.

Indicator	Weights of importance		
	Regions, districts	Pagasts	Towns
Gross Domestic Product per capita, in LVL, in actual prices	0.3	-	-
Unemployment rate, in % *	0.15	0.25	0.3
Amount of personal income tax per capita, in LVL	0.1	0.25	0.3
Non-financial investments per capita, in LVL	0.1	-	-
Demographic burden level	0.1	0.15	0.2
Number of individual businessmen and companies per 1000 inhabitants	0.1	-	-
Population density, people/km^2	0.05	0.1	-
Changes in the number of resident population during the recent five years, in %	0.1	0.15	0.2
Average cadastral value of land, LVL/ha	-	0.1	-

Table 13. Indicators and their weighted values used for calculating the territory development index.

A weighted figure has been attributed to each indicator according to its importance, estimated by experts, taking into account that the sum of all weighted indicators must be 1. Each standardized indicator has been multiplied by the respective weight of importance. As a result the development index components have been calculated, this sum forms the territory development index.

The initial data for calculation of development index have been obtained from Central Statistical Bureau, State Treasury, State Land Service and State Employment Agency by using both the annual statistical indicators and statistical indicators from some specific moment by situation at the beginning of the reviewed year. The reviewed and currently used territory development index described the development of the separate territories as either speeding up or falling behind, compared with other territories (towns, pagasts, novads, districts, regions).

The territory development index applies to:

- elaboration of national support program for regional development;
- differentiation of support within the framework of activities co-funded by European Union funds;
- assessment of the impact of European Union, state support and other financial instruments on the territorial development and the economic efficiency;
- comparison, assessment, and forecasting of the territorial development of municipalities, district governments and planning regions and other types of territorial development analysis.

Territory development indexes for the needs of development assessment of territories according to the methodology presently applied are calculated individually for uniform groups in terms of status and availability of indicators – planning regions, districts, towns and pagasts. Novads containing a town has been added to town group, but if a novads consists of pagasts territory only, it has been added to pagasts group. There has been a separate range of indicators assigned for determination of the socio-economic development level of each group of territorial items. In total 8 indicators have been used in the group of regions and districts, 6 in the pagasts group, whereas 4 indicators have been used in the town group.

Territory development indexes have been calculated since the year 2000. Territory development indexes have so far been calculated for nine years – from 1999 to 2007, inclusive. However, in Annex 1 to this edition, development indexes and ranks of planning regions, districts, town and pagasts groups are available for the period of the previous five years.

The analysis of indicators forming the development index provides the opportunity to determine the main factor, which in its turn determines the value of the index describing the territory development level. The figures in the basic indexes provide the opportunity to describe the differences in the social economic development of territories, including the determination of territories which can entice inhabitants, reflection of stratification of inhabitants in terms of income, comparison of territories in terms of employment, and identification of other trends of regional development.

* *Number of registered unemployed persons against the population in working age. Population in the working age range on January 1, 2008: females – age of 15–61, males – age of 15–62.*

Comparing all municipality territories by territory development index and its separate constituents is inappropriate, but such indicators allow judging upon disparities in development level within each separate group of territories.

Territory Development Index of Local Governments within a Region

For the fifth year, respectively since 2003, the development index has also been calculated for each local government territory within the framework of its planning region, additionally to the development index calculated by determining the development level of each territory in the scale of Latvia. The calculation was carried out by combining its towns, novads and pagasts into a single group of territories within a particular region. The comparison in the estimates of territory development index of local government of a region is based on average figures of four basic development indicators: unemployment rate, amount of personal income tax per capita, demographic burden rate and population changes within the recent five years.

The territory development indexes of local governments have been calculated within the regions with the aim to provide more comprehensive information to local governments by solving the planning issues in the region, performing the comparison of development in territories of the respective region, their assessment, forecasting and other types of territory development analysis. This development index supplements, but it does not substitute the territory development index, which has been calculated for the groups of territories according to the principle of uniformity: pagasts, towns, districts, planning regions. The territory development index has been calculated within a region by application of the same four basic development indicators to all groups of territories. This approach allows describing and comparing the disparities of territory development in all urban and rural territories of the region in total.

Territory Development Index After the Administrative Territorial Reform

On April 7, 2009 the Cabinet of Ministers approved the regulations elaborated by Ministry of Regional Development and Local Governments and the State Regional Development Agency on calculation procedure and values of territory development index.*

According to the new administrative territorial division prescribed by Law on Administrative Territories and Populated Areas, the values of territory development index have been calculated for the 109 novads as for a uniform group. Nine republican cities have been distinguished as a separate group. Territorial development index values have been calculated by using the same four basic indicators as for the group of urban local governments taking into account the unemployment rate, amount of personal income tax per capita, demographic burden rate and changes in population. The Regulations envision that the values of the territory development index calculated according with the new administrative division shall become effective on July 1, 2009.

Options for Improvement of Territory Development Index

The currently widely applied territory development index describes the level of territory development in a particular year (annual territory development index). Its purpose is the determination of comparative development level of each territory on the background of all other similar territories. Therefore by assessment of dynamics lines of the annual territory development index it should be repeatedly underlined that they describe only development of the separate territories as either speeding up or falling behind by comparing them with the average development of all territories, but it describes the total development of entire group of territories (or the country) only partially. Such view is useful for assessing, in which territories the inhabitants and their elected municipalities have been working in more favourable conditions, and in which territories – in more complicated conditions or even in conditions with insufficient resources, as well as for distributing the financial support or for determining the specially supported territories.

However, even before starting to apply the territory development index the opinion has been expressed that close attention is paid to development of economics, but the attention is insufficient for the social sphere and the indicators describing the natural conditions have been neglected. This flaw may be prevented in different ways. Two main basic approaches are as follows:

- supplementing the number and content of the existing basic factors, which constitute the development index, and improving the system of weights of importance;
- simultaneously with the general territory development index, elaboration and approbating two or three sub-indexes, which would describe various main development aspects.

The extent of necessity to change the number and content of territory development basic factors depends on extension or reduction of the range of territorial statistics data. The replacement of economically active businesses and commercial companies with the number of employed or turnover volume may be referred to as the potential option for improving the content of basic indicators, as well as considering the present situation in the development of the country,

* *Regulations No. 319 by Cabinet of Ministers: Regulations on Calculation Procedure and Values of Territory Development Index, published in Latvijas Vēstnesis on April 21, 2009, enforced on April 22, 2009.*

reinforcement of importance of the factor of changes in population would also apply.

In future a necessity may arise for analysis tasks, where not only the territory development level would be analysed, but also its rate of changes, direction and whether development rates were speeding up or falling behind. Application of development index that would reflect the general territory (separate groups of territories or territory of the entire country) development comparing with the previous year or period, is planned for solving such tasks. The level at which development is speeding up or falling behind can be categorised as very high, average or low development.

Currently two approaches for describing development speed in the short-term have been elaborated:

- possible elaboration and processing of time lines (dynamics lines) of traditional development level annual index, which would constitute basis for determination of direction of changes in development index for each territory;*
- chain or base index may be used instead of the currently used general development level annual index. In such case the calculation simultaneously includes the indicators describing the development level and speed of its changes, which from the point of view of analysis logics cause additional methodological uncertainties. Main advantage of chain development index, comparing with the annual development ides, is its opportunities to create more substantiated, convincing and, most importantly, more comprehensible dynamics lines for a longer period of time.**

Previously, it was attempted to apply the territory development index for various needs. It was used for describing the territory development level and, by weighing changes of its total values and values of components, it was often expected to understand the character and trends of social economic processes in separate territories or their groups. However, it is important to emphasize that the calculation of index, developed in 1997, improved in 1999 and applied since 2000, has been elaborated for one purpose, i.e., affording the most objective way possible to compare the development levels amongst the territories for determination of specially supported territories. Therefore application of index to all occasions would be inappropriate. Selection and calculations of development indicators shall be carried out for certain purposes and tasks of regional policy as well as for needs of implementing them and assessing the results.

The opportunity to compare changes in territory development levels in dynamics and over a decade is the main significance of the present territory development index calculation and value of obtained results. Such opportunity allows describing trends and indicates their territorial connection. Results of index calculation and territory development comparison cause questions regarding the causal relationships of present social economical processes. In the further work not only the application of indicators in calculations, but also their attribution to groups of territories should be assessed. Due to change of administrative territorial division the previous groups of territories no longer exist and the territorial structure of statistical data will change.

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* *Indicators of development either speeding up or falling behind. Scientific Research Results of Statistics 2008. – Ed.: CSB, 2008. – p. 183–191.*

** *On annual, base and chain indexes of territory development. – Statistical and management problems 2007. – Ed.: LSI, 2007. – p. 142–159.*

III. TERRITORIES OF PLANNING REGIONS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Regions in Latvia

Planning and statistical regions are the largest territorial units, for which the statistical information is collected and analysed in Latvia. Planning regions have been established in Latvia for regional development planning and coordination and ensuring the cooperation between local governments.* But six statistical regions have been established for purposes of registration.** In the system of statistical regions Riga planning region has been divided into two statistical regions – Riga and Pieriga. The borders of the other four planning and statistical regions are concurrent.

The present survey analyses and compares Latvian planning regions and content of the included administrative territories before implementation of administrative territorial reform has been represented in Table 14 and Figure 2.

Riga planning region	Vidzeme planning region	Kurzeme planning region	Zemgale planning region	Latgale planning region
Riga	Aluksne District	Liepaja	Jelgava	Daugavpils
Jurmala	Cesis District	Ventspils	Aizkraukle District	Rezekne
Limbazi District	Gulbene District	Kuldiga District	Bauska District	Balvi District
Ogre District	Madona District	Liepaja District	Dobele District	Daugavpils District
Riga District	Valka District	Saldus District	Jekabpils District	Kraslava District
Tukums District	Valmiera District	Talsi District	Jelgava District	Ludza District
		Ventspils District		Preili District
				Rezekne District

Table 14. Planning regions and their included administrative units (before implementation of the administrative territorial reform).

Figure 2. Territories of planning regions (before implementation of the administrative territorial reform).

** Pursuant to the "Law on Regional Development" adopted on April 9, 2002, and in accordance with the Cabinet of Ministers Regulations of March 23, 2003 133 "On Territories of Planning Regions".*

***Pursuant to the Cabinet of Ministers Decree No. 271 as of April 28, 2004 "On Statistical Regions and Included Administrative Units of the Republic of Latvia" and for compliance with requirements of European Parliament and European Union Council Regulation No. 1059/2003 "On Implementation of Unified Classification of Territorial Units for Statistical Purposes (NUTS)" adopted on May 26, 2003 regarding the maximum acceptable population in 3rd level of NUTS – 800 000.*

Territories of Planning Regions

By area of territory the three planning regions, i.e., Vidzeme Region, Latgale Region and Kurzeme Region, occupy more than one fifth of national territory each. Areas of the two other regions are smaller (see Table 15 and Figure 3).

Planning region	Area, in km²	Proportion, in %
Vidzeme Region	15 246	23.6
Latgale Region	14 549	22.5
Kurzeme Region	13 596	21.1
Zemgale Region	10 733	16.6
Riga Region	10 435	16.2
Total in Latvia	**64 559**	**100.0**

Table 15. Territories of planning regions and their percentages in the total territory of the country.

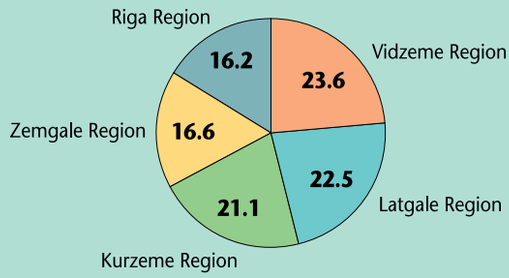


Figure 3. Percentages of territories of planning regions in the total territory of the country, in %.

Local Governments in Latvia and in Planning Regions

On June 1, 2009 Latvia had 548 local governments in total: 26 district local governments and 522 municipalities (made up of 7 republican cities, 50 towns, 41 novads and 424 pagasts).* The grouping of municipalities in urban and rural local governments was as follows: 7 republican city municipalities and 70 town and urban novads municipalities, 445 municipalities in pagasts and rural novads.

Latgale Region had the largest number of municipalities, which included more than one quarter of all Latvian municipalities, i.e., 134. Vidzeme Region had 121 local government, Kurzeme Region – 97, Zemgale Region – 95 and Riga Region – 75 (see Figure 4).

The 522 Latvian municipalities with their total population of 2 270 894 (at the beginning of 2008) were small on average. In one local government 4400 inhabitants resided on average, but in one rural local government – 1500. In terms of population the Latvian local governments were very different. At the beginning of 2008 the largest local government, namely, Riga, boasted 717 371 inhabitants or 31.6% of the total national population, dwarfing the smallest territory, i.e., Aluksne District Kalncempji pagasts with 251 inhabitants (0.01%).

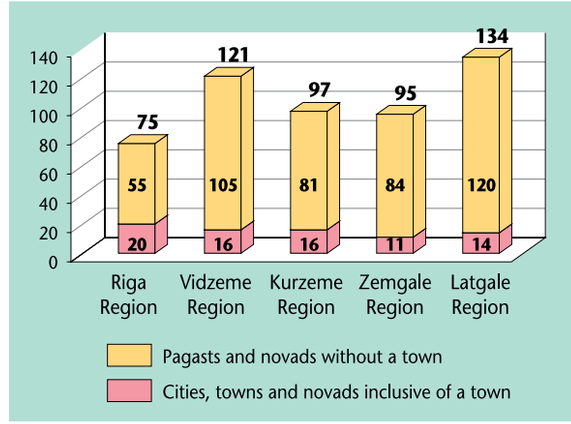


Figure 4. Number of municipalities of the groups of towns and pagasts in the planning regions on June 1, 2009.

Considerable disparities in population were observed also within the groups of local government territories. In Rezekne, the smallest of the republican cities, 35 883 inhabitants resided, in Daugavpils, which is the second largest city in Latvia, – three times the number (105 958 inhabitants), but in the capital city Riga – 20 times the number. In terms of the population in the group of district towns the largest and the smallest local government differed by a multiple of 23: 27 423 inhabitants in Valmiera and 1124 inhabitants in Subate with rural territory. The rural local governments differed in population by a multiple of 55: Riga District Kekava pagasts was the largest (13 883 inhabitants) and Kalncempji pagasts was the smallest (251 inhabitants).

Latvia had 203 municipalities with population below 1000, and their number constituted 38% of the total number of territories. In 35% of local governments in the county the population ranged between 1000 and 2000, and in 16% of units – from 2000 to 5000. Only in 11% of local government territories the population exceeded 5000 inhabitants (see Table 16).

Number of population	Number of rural local governments	Number of urban local governments	Total number of local governments	Proportion in the number of national local gov., in %
Up to 999	203	-	203	38.9
1000-1999	159	12	181	34.7
2000-2999	38	13	51	9.7
3000-3999	12	7	19	3.6
4000-4999	9	3	12	2.3
Above 5000	14	42	56	10.7
Total in Latvia	**445**	**77**	**522**	**100.0**

Table 16. Breakdown of local government territories by population.

* *On January 1, 2008 551 local governments existed: 26 district local governments and 525 municipalities (made up of 7 republican cities, 52 towns, 36 novads and 430 pagasts). Also on January 1, 2009 551 local governments existed, but only the number of town and novads local governments differed: 50 town and 38 novads local governments. According with the "Law on Administrative Territories and Populated Areas", since July 1, 2009 Latvia has 5 planning regions, 9 republican cities and 109 novads.*

Planning region	Up to 999	1000-1999	2000-2999	3000-3999	4000-4999	Above 5000	Total	Average number of population in rural local governments
Riga Region	12	19	12	-	3	9	55	2819
Vidzeme Region	48	46	4	6	1	-	105	1265
Kurzeme Region	40	32	7	1	-	1	81	1261
Zemgale Region	31	32	11	3	5	2	84	1699
Latgale Region	72	40	4	2	-	2	120	1128
Total in Latvia	**203**	**169**	**38**	**12**	**9**	**14**	**445**	**1501**

Table 17. Breakdown of pagasts and rural novads by population in planning regions.

The largest rural local government territories by population at the beginning of 2008 were observed in Riga Region (2819 inhabitants per local government on average), but smallest – in Latgale Region (1128 inhabitants on average). The largest number of rural local governments with less than 1000 inhabitants was observed in Latgale Region (72 local governments), but Riga Region had the largest number of territories (9 local governments) with population exceeding 5000 (see Table 17).

Amalgamation of local governments has been taking place in the country since 1995. By June 1, 2009 41 novads had been established in Latvia. Centres of 20 novads were towns, but 21 novads consisted of territories of amalgamated pagasts and territories of separate pagasts renamed as novads. Most novads containing towns (urban novads) were in Riga Region – 9. Latgale Region and Kurzeme Region had slightly smaller figures – 5 and 4, respectively. Zemgale and Vidzeme Regions each had only 1 novads containing a town.

Riga Region also had the largest number of rural novads or novads lacking a town – 8. Vidzeme Region included 5 such novads, Zemgale Region – 4, Latgale Region – 3, and Kurzeme Region – 1.

IV. COMPARATIVE DESCRIPTION OF PLANNING REGIONS

DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION

In order to describe the demographic situation in Latvian planning regions the following basic indicators have been applied in the survey: population, population change, natural population movement and migration as well as population age structure and demographic burden. The demographic situation has been described by momentary indicators viewed in a five-year period, i.e., from the beginning of 2003 to the beginning of 2008, and the accumulated indicators reflecting the period from 2003 to 2007.

Size of Population and Percentages

At the beginning of 2008 the number of Latvian population was 2 271 000 inhabitants. Almost a half of the total national population, i.e., 48.3%, resided in Riga Region. In Latgale, Kurzeme and Zemgale Regions the size of population comprised 13–15% of the total Latvian population in each, but its number was the smallest in Vidzeme Region – 10.5% (see Table 18 and Figure 5).

Planning region	Number of population	Proportion, in %
Riga Region	1 097 718	48.3
Latgale Region	348 271	15.3
Kurzeme Region	303 618	13.4
Zemgale Region	283 484	12.5
Vidzeme Region	237 803	10.5
Total in Latvia	**2 270 894**	**100.0**

Table 18. Population of planning regions and their percentage of the total national population by the beginning of 2008.

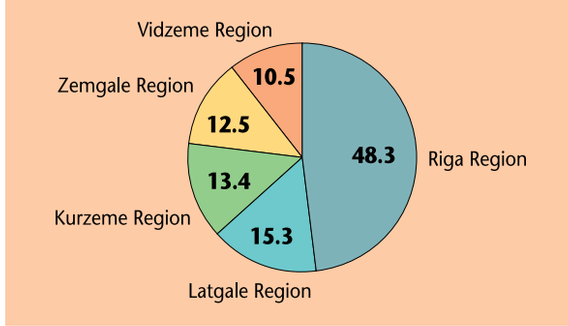


Figure 5. Population percentage of planning regions of the total national population by the beginning of 2008, in %.

The capital city determines the extent of Riga Region in the national population. 31.6% of the total national population and 65.4% of the total Riga Region population resided in Riga.

From 2003 to the beginning of 2008 the percentage of Riga Region population climbed by 1.2 percentage points. However, the total percentage of population in Vidzeme, Kurzeme and Latgale Regions reduced in the total national population by 1.2 percentage points: percentage of Latgale Region population reduced by 0.7, Vidzeme Region – by 0.3 and Kurzeme Region – by 0.2 percentage points. Percentage of Zemgale Region population remained at the rate of 2003.

Population Density

Due to demographic influences at the beginning of 2008 the population density in Latvia was 35.2 inhabitants/km² on average, which is almost one inhabitant per km² less than at the beginning of 2003 (36.1 inhabitants/km²). In comparison – the average population density in EU-27 Member States is equal to 115 inhabitants per 1 km².

Planning region	Population density total	excluding the republican cities
Riga Region	105.2	32.4
Zemgale Region	26.4	20.4
Latgale Region	23.9	14.3
Kurzeme Region	22.3	13.0
Vidzeme Region	15.6	15.6
Average in Latvia	**35.2**	**18.2**

Table 19. Population density in planning regions at the beginning of 2008, inhabitants per km².

Amongst all the regions Riga Region had the highest population density – 105.2 inhabitants per 1 km² which is three times the average density in the country and 7 times the population density in Vidzeme Region (15.6 inhabitants per 1 km²). In Kurzeme, Zemgale and Latgale Regions the population density is quite similar – 22–26 inhabitants per 1 km². If republican cities are excluded from calculations, the disparities amongst regions in terms of population density decrease (see Table 19, Figures 6 and 7).

Population density as assessment indicator loses its significance to a certain extent, because towns are not separated from parts of rural territory in statistics of such administrative units as towns with rural territory.

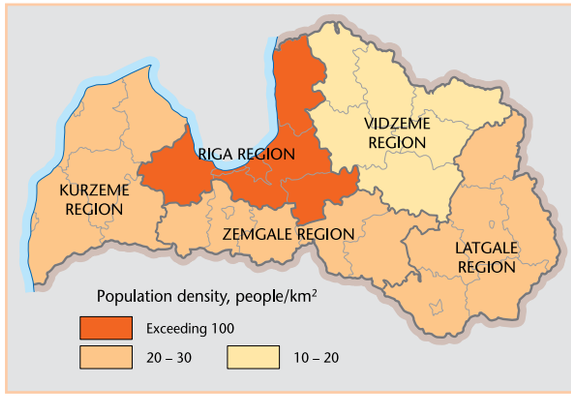


Figure 6. Population density in planning regions at the beginning of 2008.

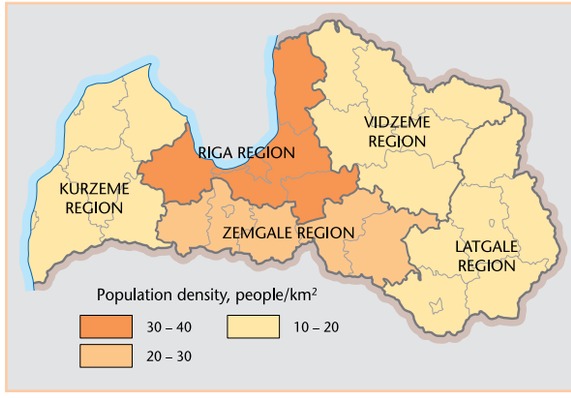


Figure 7. Population density in planning regions at the beginning of 2008, excluding population and area of republican cities.

Population Change

Population is still decreasing in Latvia. At the beginning of 2008 2 270 900 inhabitants resided in Latvia, which is for 60 600 less than at the beginning of 2003.*

Planning region	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Riga Region	1098.8	1098.5	1097.8	1096.9	1095.7	1097.7
incl. Riga	739.2	735.2	731.8	727.6	722.5	717.4
Jurmala	55.2	55.5	55.6	55.6	55.4	55.6
Vidzeme Region	251.0	248.2	245.4	243.0	240.3	237.8
incl. Valmiera	27.4	27.5	27.6	27.5	27.5	27.4
Kurzeme Region	315.6	313.3	310.7	308.4	306.1	303.6
incl. Liepaja	87.0	86.5	86.3	85.9	85.5	85.1
Ventspils	44.0	44.1	44.0	43.8	43.5	43.3
Zemgale Region	291.3	290.0	288.2	286.4	284.7	283.5
incl. Jelgava	65.8	66.1	66.1	66.1	66.1	65.6
Jekabpils	27.2	27.0	26.8	26.7	26.8	26.6
Latgale Region	374.8	369.2	364.3	359.8	354.6	348.3
incl. Daugavpils	112.6	111.2	110.4	109.5	108.1	106.0
Rezekne	37.8	37.2	36.8	36.6	36.3	35.9
Total in Latvia	**2331.5**	**2319.2**	**2306.4**	**2294.6**	**2281.3**	**2270.9**

Table 20. Population in planning regions from 2003 to the beginning of 2008, in thousands.

* *At the beginning of 2009 the Latvian population was 2 261 300 inhabitants or 9600 less than in the beginning of 2008.*

In the total reduction in population the quota of Latgale Region was the largest – 26 500 or 43.8%. The percentage of Vidzeme Region in the total reduction in population in the country constituted 21.8%, Kurzeme Region – 19.7%, Zemgale Region – 12.9% and Riga Region – 1.8%

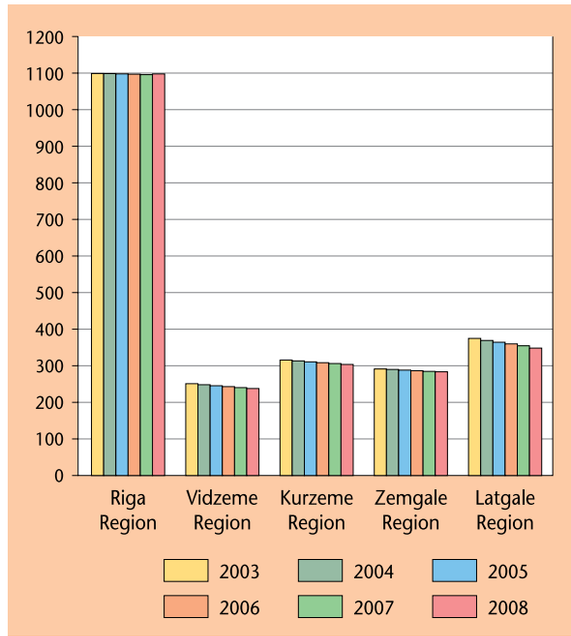


Figure 8. Dynamics of population in planning regions from 2003 to the beginning of 2008, in thousands.

In order to evaluate which regions lose or attract the inhabitants more rapidly and for comparing the rates of population changes, the relative indicator is calculated for changes in population.* In the period of 2003–2008 amongst Latvian regions the population reduced most dramatically in Latgale Region – by 7.1%. The process of reduction in population was slower in Vidzeme Region – by 5.3%, Kurzeme Region – by 3.8% and Zemgale Region – by 2.7%. Riga Region had the most favourable demographic situation, where the population dropped the least – by 1.0% (see Table 21 and Figure 9).

In Riga Region the decrease in population was partially compensated with increase in the local government territories in vicinity of the capital city, i.e., within five-year period the population increased in Riga District by 21 100. The largest increase in population was observed in Marupe pagasts (by 3700), Garkalne novads (by 2400), Kekava pagasts (by 2300), Stopini novads (by 1800), Adazi novads and Olaine pagasts (by 1700 in each). The population figures increased also in Ogre District by 1800 and in Zemgale Region Jelgava District, but by 25 inhabitants only. In all other Latvian districts the population reduced.

* *The relative indicator is calculated by dividing the changes in the population within the period of five years against the population at the beginning of the period and expressing the result in percentage.*

In the period from 1999 to the beginning of 2008 the rates of changes in population decelerated gradually in Latvia. In the period 1999–2004 the population figures dropped in the country by 3.3%, but in the period 2003–2008 – by 2.6% that is 0.7 percentage points less. In Riga Region the rates of reduction of population, compared with the aforementioned five-year periods, dropped by 2.9 percentage points, but in other regions it climbed: in Latgale Region – by 1.9 percentage points, in Vidzeme Region – by 1.3, in Zemgale Region – by 1.1 and in Kurzeme Region – by 0.4 percentage points.

Planning region	1999–2004	2000–2005	2001–2006	2002–2007	2003–2008
Riga Region	-3.0	-2.3	-1.7	-1.0	-0.1
incl. Riga	-7.7	-4.5	-3.8	-3.3	-3.0
Jurmala	-5.8	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.8
Vidzeme Region	-3.9	-4.4	-4.5	-4.7	-5.3
incl. Valmiera	-3.8	-0.6	0.2	0.4	-0.1
Kurzeme Region	-3.4	-3.6	-3.4	-3.5	-3.8
incl. Liepaja	-9.4	-3.8	-2.9	-2.3	-2.2
Ventspils	-5.1	0.2	-0.1	-1.0	-1.6
Zemgale Region	-1.6	-1.7	-2.1	-2.5	-2.7
incl. Jelgava	-6.8	4.4	2.4	0.2	-0.2
Jekabpils	-5.0	-3.5	-3.4	-2.3	-2.0
Latgale Region	-5.2	-5.5	-5.9	-6.2	-7.1
incl. Daugavpils	-3.7	-4.1	-4.4	-4.7	-5.9
Rezekne	-8.2	-7.2	-5.3	-4.5	-5.0
Average in Latvia	**-3.3**	**-3.2**	**-2.9**	**-2.7**	**-2.6**

Table 21. Changes in population number in the planning regions during successive periods of five years, in %.

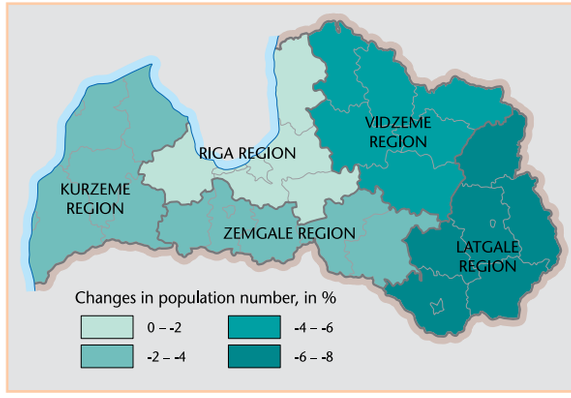


Figure 9. Changes in population number in planning regions from 2003 to the beginning of 2008.

The rates of reduction of population fluctuated by years in the country. Also the factors influencing the changes in population changed. Compared with the previous year the population number reduced in the country in 2003 by 0.53%, in 2004 – by 0.55%, in 2005 – by 0.51%, in 2006 – by 0.58% and in 2007 – by 0.46%. The decrease in the population is mostly influenced by the natural movement of inhabitants. Its percentage in the total reduction in population during the period 2003–2007 was 0.49%, 0.50%, 0.49%, 0.47% and 0.43%, respectively, by years. But the migration percentage was 0.04%, 0.05%, 0.02%, 0.11% and 0.03%, respectively. As shown, the migration had the most significant impact in 2006 (see Figure 10).

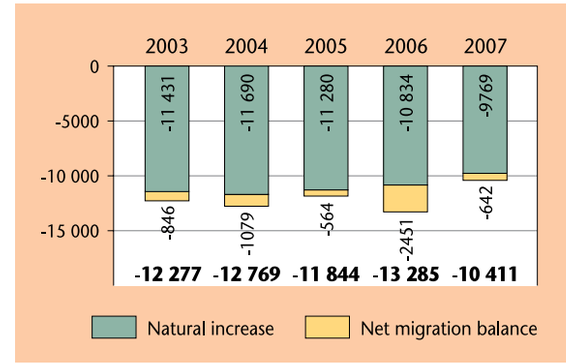


Figure 10. Changes in the population in Latvia and their factors of influence in 2003–2007, number of inhabitants.

In 2007 the population reduced in all regions except for Riga Region. In Riga Region the population increased by 0.19%, but in Latgale Region it reduced most sharply – by 1.80%. In the decrease of population in Vidzeme and Zemgale Regions the percentage of natural movement exceeded the percentage of migration, but in Riga and Kurzeme Regions it was vice versa, i.e., the net balance percentage of migration prevailed over the natural movement. In Latgale Region the proportions of migration and natural increase were equal (see Table 22).

Planning region	Due to natural movement	Due to migration	Total
Riga Region	-0.26	0.45	0.19
Vidzeme Region	-0.59	-0.48	-1.07
Kurzeme Region	-0.38	-0.42	-0.80
Zemgale Region	-0.41	0.00	-0.42
Latgale Region	-0.91	-0.90	-1.80
Average in Latvia	**-0.43**	**-0.03**	**-0.46**

Table 22. Changes in population and the factors of influence in planning regions in 2007, in % against 2006.

Natural Movement of Population

In the period of 2003–2007 the population in Latvia reduced by 55 000 due to natural movement (number of deaths exceeded the number of births). In Riga Region the population reduced by 20 000, in Latgale Region – by 16 900, but in Vidzeme, Kurzeme and Zemgale Regions – slightly more than by 6000 in each. It is notable, that the negative net balance of natural movement of population can be observed in Latvia as early as 1991.

Within the last five years the net balance of natural movement, or the predominance of mortality over births, slightly reduced. In 2003 the population reduced by 11 431 inhabitants due to the natural movement in the country, but in 2007 the figure was 9769 inhabitants (see Table 23 and Figure 11).

Planning region	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003–2007
Riga Region	-4551	-4354	-3794	-3412	-2867	-18 978
incl. Riga	-3231	-3078	-2795	-2657	-2266	-14 027
Jurmala	-295	-343	-299	-311	-302	-1550
Vidzeme Region	-1314	-1350	-1276	-1337	-1405	-6682
incl. Valmiera	-103	-80	-58	-107	-53	-401
Kurzeme Region	-1218	-1410	-1323	-1192	-1164	-6307
incl. Liepaja	-400	-297	-309	-290	-280	-1576
Ventspils	-228	-165	-170	-189	-193	-945
Zemgale Region	-1077	-1243	-1350	-1327	-1171	-6168
incl. Jelgava	-198	-203	-127	-199	-88	-815
Jekabpils	-83	-78	-126	-54	-94	-435
Latgale Region	-3271	-3333	-3537	-3566	-3162	-16 869
incl. Daugavpils	-728	-635	-764	-714	-624	-3465
Rezekne	-210	-287	-230	-220	-170	-1117
Total in Latvia	**-11 431**	**-11 690**	**-11 280**	**-10 834**	**-9769**	**-55 004**

Table 23. Natural movement of population in planning regions in 2003–2007, number of inhabitants.

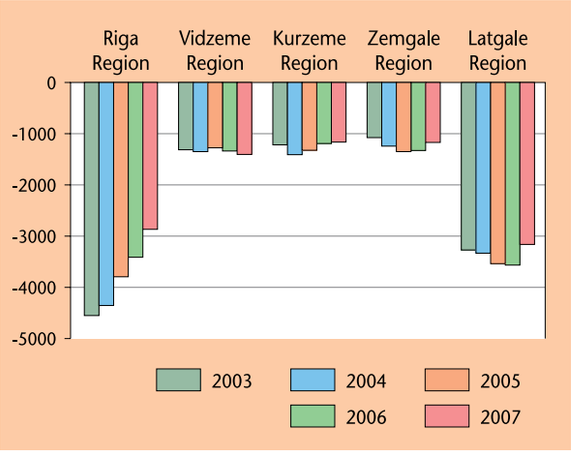


Figure 11. Dynamics of natural movement of population in planning regions in 2003–2007, number of inhabitants.

The change in the population is described by the coefficient of natural population growth*, which reflects the character of natural movement and provides an opportunity to compare territories by access to human resources development.

The predominance of mortality over births by estimates per 1000 inhabitants slightly reduced within the reviewed five years. In 2003 the net balance of natural movement per 1000 inhabitants was -4.9, but in 2007 – -4.3. Over five year period generally in the country by estimates per 1000 inhabitants, the number of deaths exceeded births by 24 inhabitants. When broken down into regions, during the period 2003–2007, in Latgale Region this rate was almost twice the number – deaths exceeded births by 47 inhabitants, but in Riga the figure is the smallest – 17.3.

Due to natural movement in Latvia, the mortality exceeded births by 4–5 inhabitants on average per 1000 inhabitants on annual basis. Positive changes in natural movement took place in Riga Region and also in Kurzeme Region slightly, where the negative net balance of natural movement reduced, but in Vidzeme, Zemgale and Latgale Regions the predominance of mortality over birth increased (see Table 24 and Figure 12).

Planning region	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003–2007
Riga Region	-4.1	-4.0	-3.5	-3.1	-2.6	-17.3
incl. Riga	-4.4	-4.2	-3.8	-3.7	-3.2	-19.3
Jurmala	-5.3	-6.2	-5.4	-5.6	-5.4	-27.9
Vidzeme Region	-5.3	-5.5	-5.3	-5.6	-5.9	-27.5
incl. Valmiera	-3.8	-2.9	-2.1	-3.9	0.0	-12.7
Kurzeme Region	-3.9	-4.5	-4.3	-3.9	-3.8	-20.4
incl. Liepaja	-4.6	-3.4	-3.6	-3.4	-3.3	-18.3
Ventspils	-5.2	-3.7	-3.9	-4.3	-4.5	-21.6
Zemgale Region	-3.7	-4.3	-4.7	-4.7	-4.1	-21.5
incl. Jelgava	-3.0	-3.1	-1.9	-3.0	-1.3	-12.3
Jekabpils	-3.0	-2.9	-4.7	-2.0	0.0	-12.7
Latgale Region	-8.9	-9.1	-9.8	-10.1	-9.1	-47.0
incl. Daugavpils	-6.5	-5.8	-7.0	-6.6	-5.9	-31.8
Rezekne	-5.6	-7.8	-6.3	-6.1	-4.7	-30.5
Average in Latvia	**-4.9**	**-5.1**	**-4.9**	**-4.7**	**-4.3**	**-24.0**

Table 24. Natural movement of population in planning regions in 2003–2007, by estimates per 1 000 inhabitants, number of inhabitants.

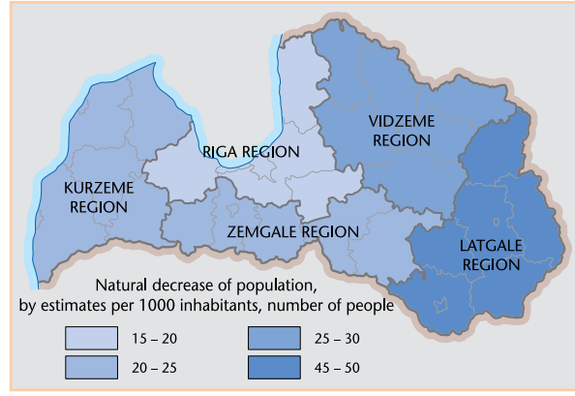


Figure 12. Natural decrease of population in planning regions in 2003–2007, by estimates per 1 000 inhabitants.

Births slightly increased in Latvia since 2001. In 2007 23 273 children were born in the country, i.e., 2267 children more than in 2003. In 2007 the largest number of birth was registered within the recent decade.

In 2007, by estimates per 1000 inhabitants, in the country 10.2 children on average were born, in 2003 – 9.1. By number of births per 1 000 inhabitants, in 2007 Riga Region had the highest rate amongst Latvian regions with figure of 11.2 children, it was followed by Zemgale Region – 10.2, Kurzeme Region – 10.1, Vidzeme Region – 8.9 and Latgale Region – 8.2.

In 2007 the total birth rate* in Latvia (1.412) exceeded the figure of 2003 (1.286), but it is much smaller than the figure required for altering generations (2.1–2.2) (see Table 25).

* *The coefficient of natural growth is the proportion of the natural growth (decrease) of population against the average population of the year expressed per 1000 inhabitants.*

* *Total birth rate determines the average number of children, who could be born to a female during her lifetime, if the birth rate would remain in the level of review period in every age.*

Year	Number of live births in total	Number of live births per 1000 inhabitants	Summary birth ratio
2003	21 006	9.1	1.286
2004	20 334	8.8	1.240
2005	21 497	9.3	1.309
2006	22 264	9.7	1.353
2007	23 273	10.2	1.412

Table 25. Birth rate trends in Latvia in 2003–2007.

Within the recent years the mortality rate increased in Latvia what is confirmed both by absolute increase in number of deaths and the increase in the general rate of mortality. In 2007 the number of deaths in Latvia was 33 000 what exceeds the figure of 2003 by 605 inhabitants. But the general mortality rate increased from 13.9 inhabitants per 1000 inhabitants in 2003 to 14.5 inhabitants per 1000 inhabitants in 2007. The largest mortality figure by estimates per 1000 inhabitants was observed in Latgale Region – 17.2 inhabitants. In other regions the indicator was as follows: Vidzeme Region – 14.8, Zemgale Region – 14.3, Kurzeme Region – 13.9 and in Riga Region – 13.8 inhabitants per 1000 inhabitants.

It is notable that the mortality of newborns increased in Latvia since 2006. In 2003 198 children died during their first year, in 2004 – 191, in 2005 – 168, in 2006 – 170, but in 2007 – 203 children.

Long-term Migration of Population

Due to long-term migration* the population reduced in the country by 642 inhabitants in 2007. This indicator of 2007 was below the figure of 2003 by 204 inhabitants, and significantly below the figure of 2006 – by 1809 inhabitants. In 2007 3541 person arrived in Latvia, but 4183 persons left for permanent residence in other countries. In 2007, compared with the previous year, the number of immigrants increased, but number of emigrants reduced: the number of persons arriving to Latvia exceeded the figure by 740, but number of emigrants was smaller by 1069 (see Table 26 and Figure 11).

In Latvia in 2007 the internal migration of population caused 55 100 inhabitants to change their place of residence from one administrative territory to another (in 2003 – 62 800 inhabitants). By analyzing the internal migration flows of 2007, it is visible that movement of inhabitants mostly took place within boundaries of a region, i.e., within Latgale Region – 74% of the total extent of internal migration in the region, within Kurzeme Region – 73%, Vidzeme Region – 63%, Zemgale Region – 54%, and only in Riga Region this indicator differed more – 32%.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Emigration	2210	2744	2450	5252	4183
Immigration	1364	1665	1886	2801	3541
Net migration balance	**-846**	**-1079**	**-564**	**-2451**	**-642**

Table 26. External (international) long-term migration of population in Latvia in 2003–2007, number of people.

The trend characteristic to previous years remained in 2007, i.e., the migration intensity between Riga and Pieriga increased, Also the migration of population continued from other regions to Riga or Pieriga territories. The internal migration process took place in the central part of the country quite dynamically. 39% of the total Latvian population arriving at the capital city moved to permanent residence in Riga from Pieriga territories. But the former Riga City inhabitants constituted 49% of the total inhabitants arriving at Pieriga. In 2007, similarly to previous years, domestic reasons, work and studies remained as the main reasons for internal migration.

The extent of internal migration flows of population when broken down into regions has been represented in Table 27, also statistical regions Riga and Pieriga were additionally distinguished in Riga planning region.*

In 2007 due to total migration the population increased only in Riga region – by 4902 inhabitants. Migration net balance in Riga Region has been positive since 2003, which is mainly caused by predominance of arriving inhabitants over the inhabitants leaving the territories adjacent to the capital city. In the other four regions migration net balance was constantly negative. Due to migration in 2007 the population reduced most in Latgale Region – by 3121 inhabitants, but the lowest reduction was observed in Zemgale Region – by only 14 inhabitants (see Table 28 and Figure 13).

Region to which arrived	Total	Region from which arrived: from Riga Region	incl. from Riga	from Pieriga Region	from Vidzeme Region	from Kurzeme Region	from Zemgale Region	from Latgale Region
Riga Region	27 823	16 890	8822	8068	2488	2328	2758	3359
incl. Riga	9731	3838	-	3838	1263	1339	1679	1612
Pieriga reg.	18 092	13 052	8822	4230	1225	989	1079	1747
Vidzeme Region	5717	1332	719	613	3596	136	313	340
Kurzeme Region	6633	1201	690	511	161	4858	299	114
Zemgale Region	8149	2260	1374	886	383	366	4396	744
Latgale Region	6767	1111	812	299	225	77	353	5001
Total in Latvia	**55 089**	**22 794**	**12 417**	**10 377**	**6853**	**7765**	**8119**	**9558**

Table 27. Internal long-term migration of population in planning regions in 2007.

* *In accordance with recommendations made by the UN, long-term migrants are the persons, who arrive in the country for permanent residence or for staying for a year or more, and persons emigrating from one country to another with the intention to stay there permanently or for at least one year. This criterion of stay duration allows separation of long-term migrants from other groups of persons crossing the state border, for instance, tourists. Two types of migration are distinguished – external (international) and internal (within a country) migration. The statistics of internal migration does not include the change of place of residence of a person within the boundaries of a single town, rural pagasts or novads.*

* *Pieriga statistical region includes Jurmala, Riga District, Limbazi District, Ogre District and Tukums District.*

Planning region	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003–2007
Riga Region	4277	3667	2905	2147	4902	17 898
incl. Riga	-760	-401	-1389	-2436	-2848	-7834
Jurmala	591	494	298	117	474	1974
Vidzeme Region	-1466	-1428	-1111	-1355	-1139	-6499
Kurzeme Region	-1003	-1251	-917	-1189	-1270	-5630
incl. Liepaja	-109	85	-40	-148	-147	-359
Ventspils	348	52	-41	-73	-52	234
Zemgale Region	-259	-594	-395	-412	-14	-1674
incl. Jelgava	532	251	78	163	-328	696
Latgale Region	-2395	-1473	-1046	-1642	-3121	-9677
incl. Daugavpils	-650	-217	-133	-677	-1509	-3186
Rezekne	-344	-138	78	-81	-292	-777
Total in Latvia	**-846**	**-1079**	**-564**	**-2451**	**-642**	**-5582**

*Table 28. Total net long-term migration balance of inhabitants in planning regions 2003–2007, number of inhabitants.**

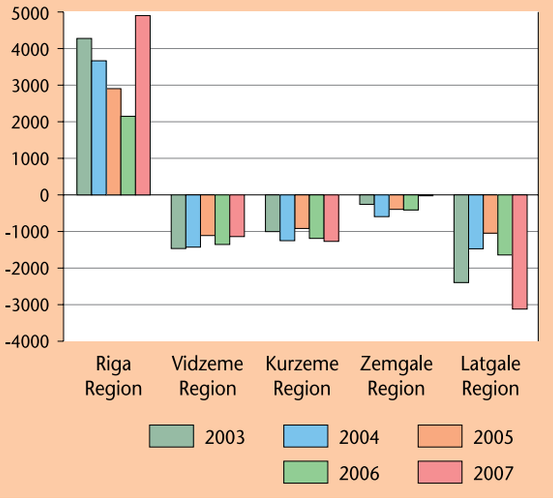


Figure 13. Dynamics of total net long-term migration balance of inhabitants in planning regions 2003–2007, number of inhabitants.

In 2007 only one republican city and five districts had positive total net balance of population migration. Due to migration the population in Jurmala increased by 474 inhabitants, in Riga District – by 6491, in Ogre District – by 819, in Jelgava District – by 535, in Tukums District – by 141 and in Aizkraukle District – by 110.

In the period of 2003–2007 due to total migration the population in Latgale Region reduced by 9700, in Vidzeme Region – by 6500, Kurzeme Region – by 5600 and Zemgale Region – 1700 inhabitants. The trend was opposite in Riga Region, where within a five-year period the population due to migration increased by 17 900. Generally within five years in Latvia the international long-term net migration balance (the difference between the number of people who left and people who arrived was 5600 inhabitants.

* *CSB collects data on long-term migration of population by 7 republican cities, 26 districts, 6 statistical regions and 5 planning regions.*

In Latvia within the reporting five years the international long-term migration rates were fluctuating. According to estimates per 1000 inhabitants, 0.4 inhabitants on average left Latvia in 2007, but in 2003 – 0.3 inhabitants. In 2006 a significant increase in the number of emigrants was observed in 2006, i.e., by estimates per 1000 inhabitants, the inhabitants leaving Latvia exceeded those arriving by 1.1 person (see Table 29 and Figure 14).

Planning region	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Riga Region	3.9	3.3	2.6	2.0	4.5
incl. Riga	-1.0	-0.5	-1.9	-3.4	-4.0
Jurmala	10.7	8.9	5.4	-2.1	8.5
Vidzeme Region	-5.9	-5.8	-4.6	-5.6	-4.8
Kurzeme Region	-3.2	-4.0	-3.0	-3.9	-4.2
incl. Liepaja	-1.3	1.0	-0.5	-1.7	-1.7
Ventspils	7.9	1.2	-0.9	-1.7	-1.2
Zemgale Region	-0.9	-2.1	-1.4	-1.4	0.0
incl. Jelgava	8.0	3.8	1.2	2.5	-5.0
Latgale Region	-6.5	-4.0	-2.9	-4.6	-8.9
incl. Daugavpils	-5.8	-2.0	-1.2	-6.3	-14.1
Rezekne	-9.2	-3.8	2.1	-2.2	-8.1
Average in Latvia	**-0.4**	**-0.5**	**-0.2**	**-1.1**	**-0.3**

Table 29. The total net long-term migration balance of population in planning regions in 2003–2007, by estimates per 1 000 inhabitants, number of inhabitants.

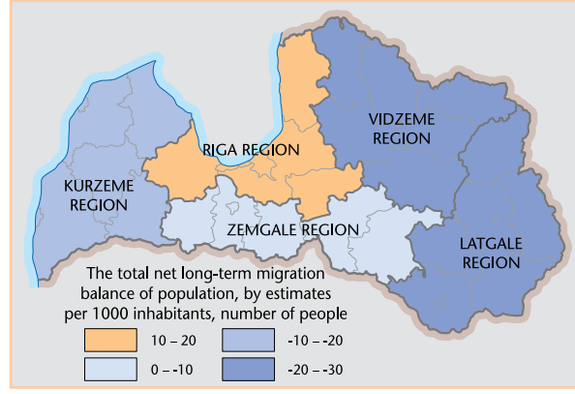


Figure 14. The total net long-term migration balance of population in planning regions in 2003–2007, by estimates per 1 000 inhabitants.

In 2007 men considerably prevailed amongst the number of immigrants – 63.7%, but women prevailed amongst emigrants, i.e., 55.4% of the total number.

International migration of minors, namely, children (under 5) can be observed in Latvia. The increased growth in the rate was observed after accession of Latvia to European Union. It is also determined by the frequent situation, when the children born to Latvian inhabitants working abroad are delivered to care by relatives left in Latvia. In 2003 the number of children aged 0–4 increased in Latvia due to migration by 114, but in 2007 – by 821. In 2007 932 children arrived to Latvia and 111 children left, i.e., the number of immigrants aged 0–4 exceeded the number of emigrants more than 8 times.

The territorial division of migration shows that Riga has considerably more intense migration relations with foreign countries than other territories. 51.5% of the total number of participants in international migration chose Riga as their place of residence in 2007. Only slightly less than a half (47.5%) of the total number of international emigrants were inhabitants of Riga in 2007. 15.7% of all immigrants settled in Pieriga Region, but 12.5% of the total number of inhabitants leaving emigrated. 11.8% of all international incomers settled in Latgale Region, but 17.9% of all emigrants left. According to the balance of international immigration, in 2007 9.1% of immigrants arrived to Kurzeme Region, in Zemgale Region – 7.2% and in Vidzeme Region – 4.7%, but 11.0% of all emigrants left Kurzeme Region, Zemgale Region – 6.9% and Vidzeme Region – 4.1%.

In order to determine the extent and structure of economic migration, in 2007 the Central Statistical Bureau (CSB) included additional questions in the selective survey of the labour force, but by assessment of survey results the experts of CSB concluded that information on the Latvian population employed abroad conforming with the actual situation and criteria for data credibility cannot be obtained by selective survey and that the survey provides only a partial characterization of those inhabitants. The data of the survey prove that most persons, i.e., one of four (24.5%), went abroad from Latgale Region (it should be noted that this region has the largest percentage of persons searching for employment in the total number of economically active inhabitants – 8.0 in 2007), slightly less were from Riga Region – 23.5%, including 12.4% – from Pieriga. 15.7% went to work abroad from Kurzeme Region, 12.7% – from Vidzeme Region and 11.2% – from Zemgale Region. From all Latvian population working abroad almost two fifths (39.1%) chose Great Britain, one in three (31.9%) – Ireland, one in twenty (4.9%) – Germany and slightly less (4.5%) – Norway, but 3% worked in Russia, 2.5% in U.S. and 2.3% in Italy. Finding a better paid employment was the aim of most Latvians going abroad.

New Trends in 2008

The data collected by Central Statistical Bureau show that in 2008 the population reduced in Latvia due to long-term migration by 2542 inhabitants, which is quadruple the number of 2007, when the Latvian population reduced for the same reason by only 642 inhabitants. Comparing with 2007, in 2008 3465 persons arrived to Latvia for permanent residence, which is 2.2% less, but 6007 persons left for permanent residence abroad, or 43.6% more (see Figure 15 and Table 26).

In 2008, comparing with the previous year, the emigration of Latvian population to Ireland increased 6.5 times, to Great Britain – 1.7 times, to Germany – 1.4 times and to Ukraine – 1.2 times. The researchers forecast that as the economic recession continues so will the number of inhabitants prepared to leave for permanent residence abroad, because unemployment will cause increased migration of population because of the low salaries.

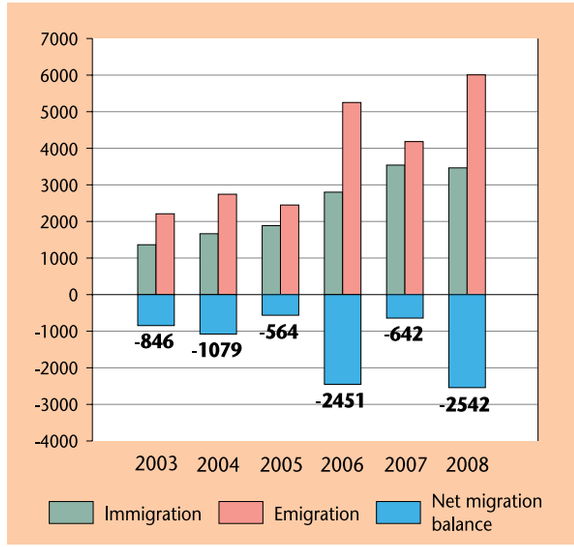


Figure 15. International long-term migration of population in Latvia in 2003–2008, number of inhabitants.

Demographic Burden

Assessment of relations of the number of resident population amongst the three main age groups and also assessment of changes in these relations during course of time is important for describing the demographic situation. Breakdown of population by different age groups reflects the situation in labour market and shows the perspectives for employment development in local government territory or points to the development limitations due to shortage of labour supply. For comparison purposes the population age structure at the beginning of 2003 and 2008 has been represented in Table 30.

Planning region	2003			2008		
	Below working age	At working age	Above working age	Below working age	At working age	Above working age
Riga Region	14.5	63.4	22.0	13.2	66.1	20.7
Vidzeme Region	18.3	60.3	21.4	14.3	64.6	21.1
Kurzeme Region	17.7	61.5	20.8	15.1	64.5	20.3
Zemgale Region	17.8	62.1	20.1	14.8	65.7	19.5
Latgale Region	15.8	61.8	22.4	13.1	65.7	21.3
Average in Latvia	**16.0**	**62.4**	**21.6**	**13.8**	**65.6**	**20.6**

Table 30. Breakdown of population by age groups in planning regions at the beginning of 2003 and 2008, proportion in the total population, in %.

Within five years the number of the country's working age inhabitants increased by 35 500; therefore the proportion of working age inhabitants in the total population of the country increased from 62.4% at the beginning of 2003 to 65.6% at the beginning of 2008. In this period the percentage of working age population increased in the total population in all

regions – in Vidzeme, Zemgale and Latgale Regions the increase was in the extent of 4 percentage points, but in Riga and Kurzeme Regions it was 3 percentage points.

The population in the age group under working age reduced in the country by 60 300 and their percentage reduced from 16.0% at the beginning of 2003 to 13.8% at the beginning of 2008. The reduction in the population under working age represents clearly forecasted reduction in working age population in future years. At the beginning of 2008 Latgale and Riga Regions, compared with other regions, had the smallest percentage of children (13.1% and 13.2%, respectively), and Latgale Region also had the largest percentage of retirement age population (21.3%).

Demographic burden is an indicator characterising the proportion of children and retirement age population that is usually calculated per 1000 inhabitants. The changes of the age structure of population influenced also the indicators of demographic burden. At the beginning of 2008 the country had 524.0 children and inhabitants who had reached retirement age on average per 1000 working age inhabitants. The demographic burden considerably reduced within the recent years both in the country in general and in each region. It happened mostly due to reduction in the number of dependant persons. Within five years, when the working age population climbed by 35 500, the number of dependant persons dropped by 96 100, the retirement age population dropped by 35 800 and the number of children dropped by more than 60 000 (see Table 31, Figures 16 and 17).

Planning region	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Riga Region	576.6	565.4	541.5	533.4	514.9	513.3
Vidzeme Region	657.8	644.5	612.8	593.2	565.3	547.5
Kurzeme Region	627.2	617.7	593.2	582.4	558.2	549.3
Zemgale Region	611.0	598.7	571.7	557.6	533.8	521.7
Latgale Region	619.4	604.3	576.4	561.5	534.7	522.4
Average in Latvia	**602.9**	**590.8**	**565.0**	**553.4**	**531.2**	**524.0**

Table 31. Level of demographic burden in planning regions at the beginning of 2003–2008.

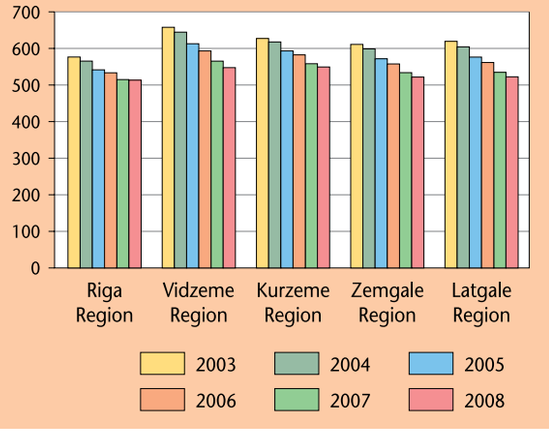


Figure 16. Dynamics of the level of demographic burden in planning regions at the beginning of 2003–2008.

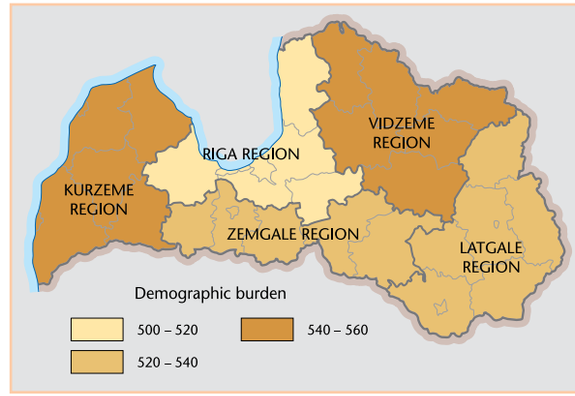


Figure 17. Level of demographic burden in planning regions at the beginning of 2008.

The relation between the number of children and adolescents and the people at retirement age describes the structure of alternation of generations. The percentage of retirement age inhabitants exceeds the percentage of children in the total country population and this gap continues to widen. At the beginning of 2003 the gap between the percentages of children and retirement age inhabitants in the country was 5.6 percentage points, but at the beginning of 2008 – 6.8 percentage points. At the beginning of 2008 the population at retirement age in Riga and Latgale Regions exceeded the number of children 1.6 times, in Vidzeme Region – 1.5 times, in Kurzeme and Zemgale Regions – 1.3 times. Similar situation in the interrelated arrangement of regions was observed also at the beginning of 2003.

Breakdown of Population by Gender

At the beginning of 2003 the percentage of the number of men and women in the total population of the country was 46.0% and 54.0%, respectively. The percentage of men slightly increased since 2004 and at the beginning of 2008 the percentages of men and women in the total country population were 46.1% and 53.9%, respectively. Within the reporting period the percentage of men slightly increased in all regions except for Latgale Region.

Planning region	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Riga Region	121.4	121.2	121.0	121.0	120.6	120.8
incl. Riga	124.7	124.6	124.6	124.8	125.0	125.0
Jurmala	123.7	122.6	122.4	121.5	120.8	124.0
Vidzeme Region	112.9	112.9	112.7	112.8	112.7	112.3
Kurzeme Region	113.8	113.5	113.4	113.5	113.8	113.5
incl. Liepaja	120.9	120.8	120.6	121.0	121.2	118.6
Ventspils	118.6	118.2	118.1	118.5	118.7	120.3
Zemgale Region	112.8	112.6	112.5	112.4	112.1	112.2
incl. Jelgava	116.7	117.4	117.7	118.1	119.0	121.1
Latgale Region	114.9	114.7	114.7	114.9	116.1	115.0
incl. Daugavpils	122.1	122.4	122.6	123.2	126.2	122.3
Rezekne	121.1	121.3	121.3	121.5	122.9	119.0
Average in Latvia	**117.3**	**117.1**	**117.0**	**117.0**	**117.1**	**116.9**

Table 32. Number of women in planning regions at the beginning 2003–2008, by estimates per 100 inhabitants.

At the beginning of 2008 Zemgale and Vidzeme Regions had the largest percentage of men in the total population of the region – 47.1% each. In Kurzeme Region this indicator was 46.8%, in Latgale Region – 46.5%, and in Riga Region – 45.3%. Respectively, Riga Region also had the largest number of women per 100 inhabitants, i.e., 120.8. Riga Region as the largest region in terms of population also had the largest predominance of the number of women, which exceeded the number of men by 103 400. In other regions the number of women per 100 inhabitants was within the range from 112 to 115 (see Table 32).

Life Expectancy and Demographic Forecast

In 2007 the average life expectancy* for newborns in Latvia was 71.16, i.e., 65.76 years for men and 76.47 years for women. Within five years negative trends have been observed, i.e., the duration of life expectancy reduced. Comparing with 2003, the average life expectancy for men dropped by 0.15 years, for women – by 0.39 years and in total – by 0.21 years.

The average life expectancy of newborns in towns during the period 2003–2007 dropped by 0.03 years, but in rural areas – by 0.33 years. The life duration considerably reduced for men in towns – by 0.76 years and for women in rural areas – by 0.81 years.

The life expectancy of women and men differs by more than a decade and this gap reduced only a little within five years (in 2003 – 10.95 years, in 2007 – 10.71 years) (see Table 33).

birth rate, mortality rate and population migration by gender and age. According to the mean version of demographic development forecasts the population in Latvia will drop to approximately 1 900 000 in 2050, according to the most unfavourable development version – it will decrease to 1 500 000, but according to the most favourable development version – it will increase to 2 400 000 (see Figure 18).

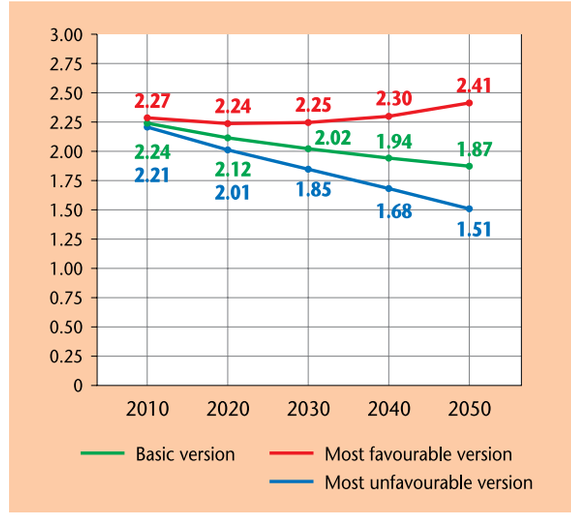


Figure 18. Versions of forecast for Latvian population at the beginning of 2010–2050, in million of inhabitants.

Professor Pēteris Zvidriņš forecasts that in Latvia the birth and mortality curve might become balanced after 30 years approximately, and, namely, then the mortality would be below the birth rates. However, if currently the average population age is 40 in Latvia, in 2030 the age of more than half of inhabitants will exceed 45 years, and the number of retired persons will considerably exceed the number of children and teenagers from around 2020.

	In towns			In rural areas			In Latvia		
Year	Women	Men	In total	Women	Men	In total	Women	Men	In total
2003	77.18	67.08	71.90	75.92	64.75	69.94	76.86	65.91	71.37
2004	77.83	67.94	72.83	75.52	64.92	70.39	77.20	67.07	72.14
2005	78.45	66.53	72.31	75.03	64.80	69.90	77.39	65.60	71.79
2006	77.75	67.11	71.99	76.04	64.56	70.77	76.78	65.85	71.27
2007	77.10	66.32	71.93	75.11	64.72	69.61	76.47	65.76	71.16

Table 33. Average life expectancy of newborns, by birth, in years.

Statistical Office of European Communities *Eurostat* elaborated the demographic development forecasts for countries until 2050 in cooperation with EU Member States scientists and statistical institutions of these countries. The assessment took into consideration the

* *The average life expectancy of inhabitants at certain age is the number of years which the persons, who have reached the respective age, would live on average, if in each age the mortality rate would remain at the level of the year of estimate.*

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The following indicators have been used for describing economic development in the present publication: Gross Domestic Product, total value added by types of operation, non-financial investments, statistical units of market sector by types of economic activity, size groups and by types of operation, economically active businesses and commercial companies, extent of personal income tax in local government budgets, employment and unemployment rates. Territory development index has been applied to determination of development level for planning regions.

Development indicators describe the social economic situation in planning regions. Data applied in calculations are available by time deviation of 1–2 years, therefore the description of social economic situation presented in the survey reflects the processes taking place in the country within recent years only partially. Detection of developing disparities in the Latvian territory development has the main significance in analysing the processes within the previous years, since it allows assessing the influence of regional policy and self-development potential of territories and forecasting the possible development course for further years.

Gross Domestic Product

The Gross Domestic Product per capita (GDP)* is the most important basic indicator of economic development. Data regarding the Gross Domestic Product are only available for 2006, because the necessary calculations are complicated and require much time. It should be noted that data of all other applied economic indicators are available for 2007, but data of SIA *Lursoft* regarding commercial companies are available for 2008.

The volume of GDP produced in Latvia in 2006 was LVL 11 160 480 000. The percentage of Riga Region in the total GDP was 71.1%, but the percentage of each remaining region was below 10%. Percentage of Kurzeme Region in the GDP produced in the country in total was 9.3%, Latgale Region – 7.2%, Zemgale Region – 6.7% and Vidzeme Region – 5.7%. Within five-year period from 2002 to 2006 the percentage in the total GDP increased only in Riga Region (by 3.3 percentage points), but in other regions it reduced. The most significant reduction in percentage was observed in Kurzeme Region – by 1.9 percentage points, followed by Latgale Region – 0.6, Vidzeme Region – 0.5 and Zemgale Region – by 0.2 percentage points.

GDP produced in Riga was almost two thirds of the total GDP in the country (60.2% in 2006) and 84.8% of GDP in Riga Region. Percentages of other republican cities in GDP produced within the state was insignificant (percentage of Liepaja in 2006 – 3.5%, Daugavpils – 3.0%, Ventspils – 2.2%, Jelgava – 2.0%, Rezekne – 1.3% and Jurmala – 0.9%).

Planning region	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Riga Region	3542	3856	4594	5649	7235
incl. Riga	4470	4869	5892	7114	9272
Jurmala	1266	1251	1162	1519	1876
Vidzeme Region	1425	1646	1916	2309	2632
Kurzeme Region	2040	2412	2841	3118	3390
incl. Liepaja	2124	3061	3699	3726	4521
Ventspils	4164	5014	5468	6554	5569
Zemgale Region	1371	1574	1662	2192	2635
incl. Jelgava	1639	1829	2186	2759	3315
Latgale Region	1189	1418	1493	1910	2236
incl. Daugavpils	1574	1812	1860	2804	3063
Rezekne	1927	2946	2601	2811	3944
Average in Latvia	**2461**	**2748**	**3214**	**3934**	**4878**

Table 34. Gross Domestic Product per capita in planning regions in 2002–2006 in actual prices, LVL.

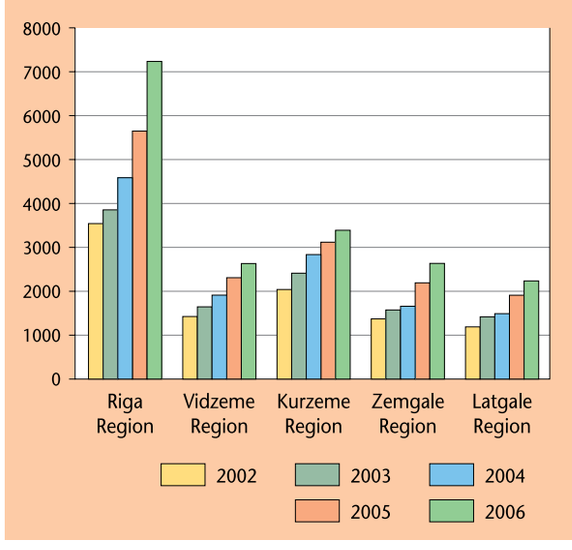


Figure 19. Dynamics of Gross Domestic Product per capita in planning regions in 2002–2006 in actual prices, LVL.

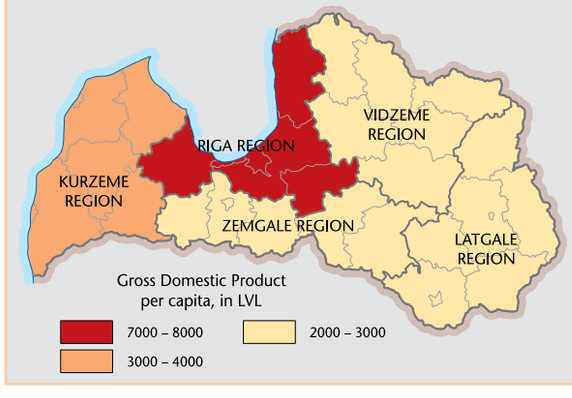


Figure 20. Gross Domestic Product per capita in planning regions in 2006.

* *GDP is the aggregate value of finished products and services made within the borders of a country, including GDP produced by Latvian population in foreign countries.*

By estimates of GDP per capita, in 2006 the value in the extent of LVL 4 878 has been produced in Latvia on average. In Riga Region the GDP volume per capita was 1.5 times the average number in the country, i.e., LVL 7 235. In Kurzeme Region the GDP per capita reached LVL 3 390, in Zemgale Region – LVL 2 635 and in Vidzeme Region – LVL 2 632. The GDP per capita in Latgale Region of LVL 2 236 was a third the figure of Riga Region and half the national average.

Within five years the GDP per capita increased in all regions. In absolute figures the largest increase in GDP was observed in Riga Region by LVL 3 700 per capita. In other regions the GDP growth figure was a third or a quarter of that figure. In Kurzeme Region GDP climbed by LVL 1 400, in Zemgale Region – by LVL 1 300, in Vidzeme Region – by LVL 1 200 and in Latgale Region – by LVL 1 000 per capita. Within this period of time GDP per capita increased in the country by LVL 2 400 or 98.3%.

GDP per capita increased also in all republican cities, but the extent of increase fluctuated within range from LVL 600 in Jurmala to LVL 4 800 in Riga. In Liepaja GDP per capita climbed by LVL 2 400, in Rezekne – by LVL 2 000, in Jelgava – by LVL 1 700, in Daugavpils – by LVL 1 500 and in Ventspils – by LVL 1 400.

Disparities amongst regions by GDP per capita climbed by a multiple of 3.0 in 2002 to 3.2 in 2006 (see Table 34, Figures 19 and 20).

In 2006 the GDP per capita in Riga region was 148.3% of the average national indicator in percentage. In other regions this indicator ranged within 46–70%, and within the five years they are actually lagging further behind the national average rate (see Table 35 and Figure 21).

Planning region	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Riga Region	143.9	140.3	143.0	143.6	148.3
incl. Riga	181.6	177.2	183.3	180.8	190.1
Jurmala	51.4	45.5	36.2	38.6	38.5
Vidzeme Region	57.9	59.9	59.6	58.7	53.9
Kurzeme Region	82.9	87.8	88.4	79.3	69.5
incl. Liepaja	86.3	111.4	115.1	94.7	92.7
Ventspils	169.2	182.5	170.2	166.6	114.2
Zemgale Region	55.7	57.3	51.7	55.7	54.0
incl. Jelgava	66.6	66.6	68.0	70.1	68.0
Latgale Region	48.3	51.6	46.5	48.6	45.8
incl. Daugavpils	64.0	65.9	57.9	71.3	62.8
Rezekne	78.3	107.2	80.9	71.5	80.9
Average in Latvia	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Table 35. Gross Domestic Product per capita in planning regions in 2002–2006 in actual prices, in % against the national average indicator.

Comparing with previous year and according to estimates of CSB, GDP figure of Latvia in 2003 climbed by 7.2%, in 2004 – by 8.7%, in 2005 – by 10.6%, in 2006 – by 11.2% and in 2007 – by 10.3%.

GDP volume is calculated both in actual and comparable prices. GDP in comparable prices by excluding the influence of prices allows the GDP price trends to be assessed more accurately and describes the changes in economics more completely. Currently GDP data have been calculated in comparable prices of 2000. The extent of GDP increase expressed in comparable prices is half the actual prices figure. Within five years GDP per capita in actual prices increased in Latvia by LVL 2 421 or by 98.3%, but in comparable prices – by LVL 1 117 or 47.8%.

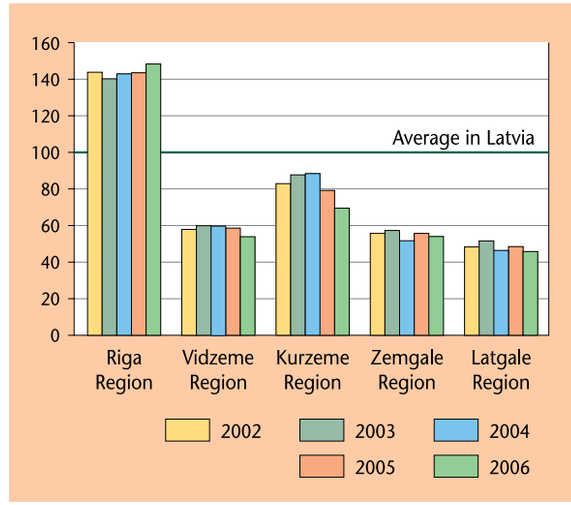


Figure 21. Dynamics of Gross Domestic Product per capita in planning regions in 2002–2006, in actual prices, in % against the national average indicator.

CSB does not calculate the volume of GDP in comparable prices by breaking them down into regions, and consequently the volumes and rates of GDP changes are analysed in actual prices only.

Total Value Added

The structure of total value added* by types of operation and their changes within course of time provides the opportunity to monitor the structure changes in national economy fields, perform analysis of economic activity and compare development rates in planning regions. The general assessment of economic activity has been presented in CSB research in breakdown by statistical regions. But by carrying out the respective analysis by breaking it down into planning regions, amalgamation of data from two statistical regions was required, and namely, data of Pierīga Region and Riga City had to be summarized.

The information regarding the total value added is obtained by selection, and therefore in compliance with confidentiality limitations CSB indicates that the data broken down into regions for 2 out of 15 fields are publicly unavailable, in 2006. Agriculture, hunting,

* *The total value added in terms of money is expressed in the definition of CSB as the difference of output of goods and services and the value of intermediate consumption. Total value added of a region is the total assessment of economic activity by production units (institutions) within the statistical region. The basic information is data from CSB and information provided by State Treasury, State Revenue Service, Financial and Capital Market Commission and the Bank of Latvia.*

forestry and fishery are the fields, whose contribution in the total value added has been represented only in Riga and Kurzeme Regions.

In 2006 in Kurzeme Region the manufacturing industry (18.6%) had the major percentage in the total value added followed by transport, storage and communications (16.9%), wholesale and retail trade, maintenance of cars, motorcycles, items of personal use, household appliances and equipment (15.5%). Percentage of agriculture, hunting and forestry was 6.1% in the total value added.

In the period 2002–2006 in Kurzeme Region the percentage of real estate operations, lease and other commercial activities as well as percentage of construction increased by 2.3 percentage points in the total value added, percentage of manufacturing industry – by 1.7 percentage points. But the percentage of transport, storage and communications dropped by 4.4 percentage points, wholesale and retail trade, maintenance of cars, motorcycles, items of personal use, household appliances and equipment – by 1.3 percentage points and water, electric power, gas – by 1.2 percentage points.

In 2006 in Latgale Region state administration and defence and the mandatory social insurance (16.5%) had the largest percentage in the total value added, as well as the largest indicator amongst other regions, which is twice the national average figure (7.3%). Percentage of manufacturing industry was 14.4%, a lower percentage of this type of activity was observed only in Riga Region, but other regions exceeded the number by 3–4 percentage points. Percentage of wholesales and retail trade, maintenance of automobiles, motorcycles, and items of personal use, household appliances and equipment was 13.4%, but percentage of transport, storage and communications – 12.3%.

Comparing with structure of value added in 2002, in Latgale Region the percentage of construction climbed by 1.9 percentage points and wholesales and retail trade, maintenance of automobiles, motorcycles, and items of personal use, household appliances and equipment increased by 1.6 percentage points. Contribution of education dropped by 1.7 percentage points, percentage of electric energy, gas, and water supply – by 1.6 percentage points and the relative significance of transport, storage and communications – by 1.4 percentage points.

In 2006 in Riga Region the contribution of wholesales and retail trade, maintenance of automobiles, motorcycles, and items of personal use, household appliances and equipment exceeded one fifth from the total value added, i.e., it was 23.1%, but contribution of real estate operations, lease and other commercial activities was 18.5%. Percentage of transport, storage and communications was 11.5%.

Comparing with other regions, education, health and social care had the smallest proportion in the structure of total value added produced in Riga Region, but wholesales and retail trade, maintenance of automobiles, motorcycles, and items of personal use, household appliances and equipment as well as real estate operations, lease and other commercial activities had the largest proportion. Contribution of real estate operations, lease and other commercial activities in the total value added of Riga Region was 2–4 times the number of other regions.

Within five years the percentage of transport, storage and communication dropped by 4.4 and manufacturing industry – by 2.4 percentage points in Riga Region. But the percentage increased in value added structure for wholesales and retail trade, maintenance of automobiles, motorcycles, and items of personal use, household appliances and equipment by 3.4 percentage points and for financial intermediation by 2.4 and construction by 1.8 percentage points.

In 2006 in Vidzeme Region total value added structure the manufacturing industry had the largest proportion – 17.7%, followed by wholesales and retail trade, maintenance of automobiles, motorcycles, and items of personal use, household appliances and equipment with 15.4% and state administration and defence and mandatory social insurance – 11.2%. Comparing with other regions, in the volume of total value added of Vidzeme Region real estate operations, lease and other commercial activities had smaller proportion – 4.6%, but electric energy, gas, and water supply had an increased percentage – 3.8%.

In the period of 2002–2006 the contribution of construction in Vidzeme Region increased by 2.1 percentage points, percentage of public, social and individual services – by 1.6 percentage points, wholesales and retail trade, maintenance of automobiles, motorcycles, and items of personal use, household appliances and equipment – by 1.4 percentage points. But the percentage of manufacturing industry dropped by 1.7 percentage points, electric energy, gas, and water supply – by 1.6, and education – by 1.5 percentage points.

In Zemgale Region the largest percentages were for processing industry 17.3%, wholesale and retail trade, maintenance of cars, motorcycles, items of personal use, household appliances and equipment 16.7%, and education – 10.0% in the total value added in 2006. The percentage of transport, storage and communications in Zemgale Region in the extent of 6.3% was the smallest amongst other regions and half the national average figure.

Within the five years the proportion of wholesale and retail trade, maintenance of cars, motorcycles, items of personal use, household appliances and equipment significantly increased in the structure of value added of Zemgale region by 6.0 percentage points. Percentage of education climbed by 2.2 percentage points and public, social and individual services – by 1.0 percentage point. But the proportion of electric energy, gas, and water supply reduced by 2.6 percentage points, share of manufacturing industry – by 2.0 percentage points and percentage of state administration and defence and mandatory social insurance dropped by 1.3 percentage points (see Table 36).

In 2006 wholesale and retail trade, maintenance of cars, motorcycles, items of personal use, household appliances and equipment with 20.8%, real estate operations, rent and other commercial activity – 14.9% and manufacturing industry and transport, storage and communications almost equal with 11.8% and 11.4%,

Planning region	Agriculture, hunting and forestry	Fishery	Extractive industry and opencast pit output	Manufacturing industry	Electric power, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesales and retail, repairs of vehicles and motorcycles, household items and equipment	Hotels and restaurants	Transportation, storage and communications	Financial intermediary services	Real estate operat. and other entrepreneurship	State administration and national defence, mandotary social insurance	Education	Health and social care	Public, social and individul services	Total, in LVL
Riga Region	1.1	0.1	0.2	9.7	2.2	7.9	23.1	2.1	11.5	8.3	18.5	5.4	3.4	2.6	3.9	6983.4
Vidzeme Region	...	...	0.9	17.7	3.8	5.8	15.4	1.7	7.2	3.5	4.6	11.2	6.9	3.3	5.4	560.0
Kurzeme Region	6.1	0.6	0.5	18.6	2.1	7.0	15.5	1.3	16.9	2.7	8.0	9.5	4.9	2.7	3.5	917.0
Zemgale Region	...	...	1.4	17.3	3.1	5.0	16.7	1.2	6.3	3.0	5.1	9.8	10.0	4.5	4.5	662.5
Latgale Region	...	...	0.4	14.4	3.1	5.9	13.4	1.2	12.3	3.4	6.1	16.5	7.4	4.4	4.1	703.1
Average in Latvia	**3.4**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**11.8**	**2.4**	**7.4**	**20.8**	**1.9**	**11.4**	**6.8**	**14.9**	**7.3**	**4.5**	**2.9**	**4.0**	**9835.8***

Table 36. Structure of total value added by types of operation in planning regions in 2006, in actual prices, in %.

respectively, ensured the largest contribution to the total value added in the country.

Within the last five years the proportion in transport, storage and communication reduced in the national total value added by 3.7 percentage points, manufacturing industry – by 1.9 percentage points and agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishery – by 1.1 percentage points.

In the same time the relative percentage of wholesales and retail trade, maintenance of automobiles, motorcycles, and items of personal use, household appliances and equipment increased by 3.1 percentage points, construction and financial intermediation – by 1.8 and real estate operations, lease and other commercial activities – by 1.0 percentage points.

In the total value added of Latvia the proportion of percentages of trade and services and the manufacturing fields was 74.6% and 25.4%, respectively, in 2006. In the period 2002–2006 the share contributed by manufacturing fields reduced by 1.9 percentage points with according increase in the share of trade and services.

New Trends in 2008 and 2009

National economy recession in the country began in 2008 and continued in 2009, what is reflected in GDP and changes in the indicators of unemployment rate and migration. The increase in Gross Domestic Product terminated in 2008, and GDP in percentage against the previous year (in comparable prices of 2000) was 95.4% by representing a decline in GDP by 4.6%.

Seasonal non-equalized data collected by CSB show that in the first quarter 2009, comparing with the first quarter 2008, the Gross Domestic Product fell by 18.0% (see Figure 22). In the first quarter 2009 the decline in GDP took place by volume reductions in the following important areas: construction – by 28.2%, trade and manufacturing industry – by 25.8% in each, transport and communications – by 15.4% (in % against the first quarter of the previous year, in comparable prices). Export of goods that was 61.1% of the total export dropped by 22.6%, but volumes of imported goods (79.4% of the total import) dropped by 34.2%.

The indicators of changes in GDP will surely reflect also in unemployment statistics, migration flows and other social economic processes with a certain time deviation.

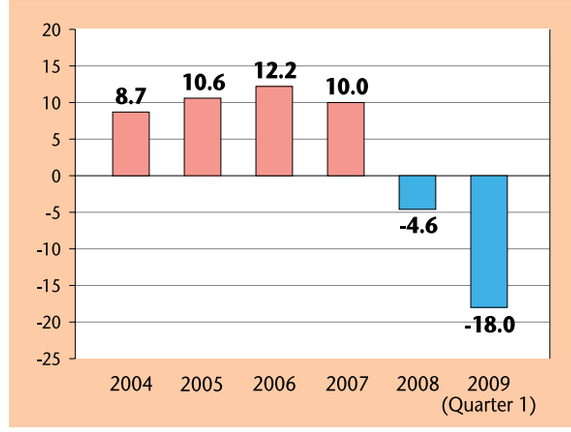


Figure 22. Gross Domestic Product index in 2004–2009, in comparable prices of 2000, in % against the previous year.

Non-financial Investments

Non-financial investments** belong to indicators of territory economic development. By analysing the changes in the volume of non-financial investments during course of time, the economic growth potential of national territories can be assessed, but by estimates per 1 000 inhabitants – to compare the territories in terms of development rates. Data regarding non-financial investments are re-calculated on annual basis in the prices of the last reporting year. This time these data have been represented in comparable prices of 2007.

* *Including the items produced by Latvian resident population outside the territory of Latvia.*

** *Non-financial investments comprise long-term intangible assets, residential buildings, other buildings and constructions, long-term plants, machinery and equipment, other fixed assets and inventory as well as building of capital assets and spending on unfinished construction and capital repairs. The data of non-financial investments are obtained by inspecting all governmental and municipal companies, institutions and commercial companies that employ more than 30 employees and whose net turnover exceeded LVL 500 000 in previous year. Other commercial companies are inspected by random selection, using the simple chance method.*

Volume of non-financial investments per capita in 2007 was LVL 1 939.5 on average in the country (individual construction inclusive). Riga Region had the largest volume of non-financial investments per capita, i.e., LVL 2 758.9, but the extent in Latgale Region was around a quarter of that figure – LVL 792.2 (see Table 37, Figures 23 and 24).

Planning region	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Riga Region	1476.3	1870.0	2196.7	2533.4	2758.9
incl. Riga	1685.7	2083.2	2419.0	2816.5	2926.2
Jurmala	982.8	1142.0	2037.7	1427.6	1606.7
Vidzeme Region	645.0	939.2	1102.3	1233.2	1168.2
Kurzeme Region	1034.4	1336.1	1432.7	1498.8	1507.2
incl. Liepaja	1067.3	1442.1	1657.5	1430.8	1602.6
Ventspils	2458.6	2630.8	2385.5	3568.8	3445.8
Zemgale Region	732.4	924.5	1238.4	1222.1	1286.1
incl. Jelgava	786.8	760.6	1337.6	1177.9	1372.7
Latgale Region	549.6	611.0	835.3	706.8	792.2
incl. Daugavpils	660.8	629.6	869.5	749.4	857.9
Rezekne	626.0	744.6	952.4	764.9	1075.7
Average in Latvia	**1087.1**	**1382.0**	**1645.0**	**1810.1**	**1939.5**

Table 37. Dynamics of non-financial investments per capita in planning regions 2003–2007, in the comparable prices of 2007, in LVL.

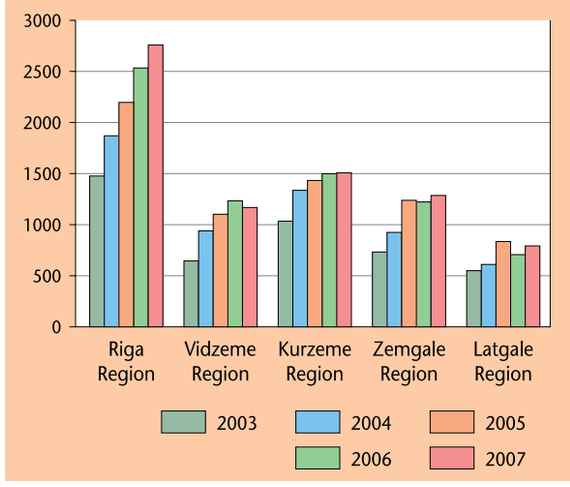


Figure 23. Dynamics of non-financial investments per capita in planning regions 2003–2007, in the comparable prices of 2007, in LVL.

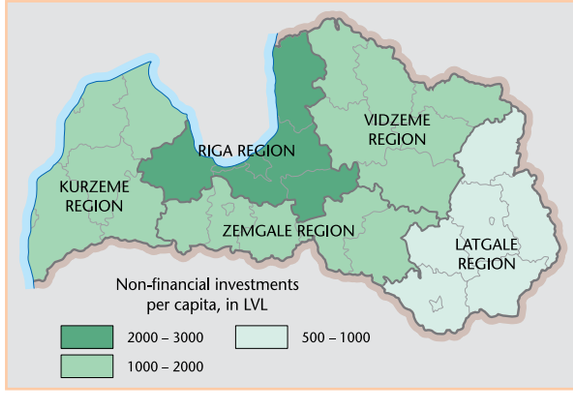


Figure 24. Non-financial investments per capita in planning regions in 2007, in actual prices.

In the period 2003–2007 the most significant increase in non-financial investments per capita was observed in Riga Region – by LVL 1 282.6 or 86.9%, but in other regions the increase was within the range of LVL 200–500; in Vidzeme Region the increase was 81.1%, in Zemgale Region – 75.6%, in Kurzeme Region – 45.7% and in Latgale Region – 44.1%.

Amongst republican cities the most significant volume and also the increase in non-financial investments by absolute figures within five years was observed in Riga. In 2007 the non-financial investments per capita in Riga were LVL 2 926.2 what exceeds the figure of 2003 by LVL 1 240.5. But by assessing the increase in non-financial investments in 2007 in percentage against 2003, amongst the republican cities the most significant increase was registered in Jelgava – by 74.5%, it was followed by Riga with 73.6%, Rezekne – 71.9%, Jurmala – 63.5%, Liepaja – 50.1% and Ventspils – 40.2%, but the smallest increase was observed in Daugavpils – 29.8%.

Within the period of 2003 to 2007 the regional disparities in volumes of non-financial investments have increased. The highest indicator of non-financial investments per capita in 2007 exceeded the lowest indicator by a multiple of 3.5, but in 2003 this factor was 2.7.

Economically Active Businesses and Commercial Companies

Number of economically active market sector statistical units is a significant indicator of economic activity.* CSB calculates it by breakdown by regions since 2004. *Eurostat* applies the number of economically active market sector statistical units by estimates per 1000 inhabitants to compare the international economic activity.

In 2007 there were 128 984 statistical units of market sector in Latvia. Riga Region had 66 900 or 51.9% of the total number of statistical units, but all remaining regions had figures below 17 000 with percentages within the range of 11–13%. Since 2004 the percentages of Riga and Kurzeme Regions in the total number of market sector statistical units climbed by 2.1 and 0.9 percentage points, respectively, but the percentages of Vidzeme, Latgale and Zemgale Regions reduced (by 2.1, 0.7 and 0.2 percentage points, respectively).

In 2004–2007 the number of market sector statistical units increased in the country by almost 27 400. Increase in the number of statistical units has been registered in all regions, but the growth rates are very different. Riga Region ensured 59.6% of the growth, Kurzeme Region – 16.3%, Zemgale Region – 10.4%, Latgale Region – 10.3% and Vidzeme Region – 3.4%.

* *Legal or physical entities, which mostly or completely sell their own products or services for an established and economically significant price, are considered as the statistical units of market sector. The self-employed physical entities, individual businesses, farmsteads and fisheries, individual businessmen and commercial companies qualify for this sector.*

In 2007 the market sector statistical units were divided into types of commercial activity as follows: self-employed entities (47 990 or 37.2% of the total number of market sector statistical units), individual businesses (7 900 or 6.1%), commercial companies (58 910 or 45.7%) and farmsteads and fisheries (14 184 or 11.0%). Comparing with 2004, the percentages of self-employed entities and individual businesses increased in the total number of statistical units (by 1.4 percentage points in every type of business), but the percentages of commercial companies (by 0.2 percentage points) and farmsteads and fisheries (by 2.6 percentage points) reduced.

In 2004–2007 the number of commercial companies increased in Latvia by 12 300, number of self-employed entities – by 11 600, individual businesses – by 3 100, but the number of farmsteads and fisheries increased by 334 units. Number of self-employed entities, individual businesses and commercial companies increased in all regions, but the number of farmsteads and fisheries increased in Kurzeme and Latgale Regions and reduced in Riga, Vidzeme and Zemgale Regions.

Structure of statistical units in Riga Region is different from the other regions. In 2007 in Riga Region commercial companies had the largest percentage (64.4% of the total number of statistical units), but self-employed entities formed the second largest group (27.6%). Other regions had a different situation, i.e., self-employed entities were the majority, but percentage of commercial companies was around half or a third of that figure (see Table 38).

Planning region	Number	In percentages by business types: Self-employed entities	Individual businesses	Companies	Farmst. and fisheries
Riga Region	66 888	27.6	4.7	64.4	3.3
Vidzeme Region	14 450	46.3	6.2	25.0	22.5
Kurzeme Region	16 723	44.8	8.5	29.1	17.5
Zemgale Region	14 224	44.6	8.8	25.4	21.2
Latgale Region	16 699	53.9	7.1	22.2	16.7
In Latvia	**128 984**	**37.2**	**6.1**	**45.7**	**11.0**

Table 38. Economically active market sector statistical units in planning regions in 2007.

In 2007 Latvia had 56.7 market sector statistical units on average per 1000 inhabitants. Riga and Vidzeme Regions exceeded the national average indicator of the number of statistical units with figures of 61.0 and 60.4, respectively, per 1000 inhabitants. In Vidzeme Region the larger number of farmsteads and fisheries created the situation that the total number of market sector statistical units exceeds the figures of other regions, but the contribution of these statistical units in GDP is not that significant and according to GDP per capita Vidzeme Region has a stable penultimate position amongst the five planning regions. In 2007 Kurzeme Region had 54.9, Zemgale Region – 50.1 and Latgale Region – 47.5 statistical units per 1000 inhabitants.

In 2007 amongst republican cities the largest number of statistical units was observed in Riga – 67.5, but it was the smallest in Daugavpils – 33.9, i.e., half the number of Riga. Rezekne had the second higher indicator – 46.7 units; in Jelgava, Ventspils, Liepaja, and Jurmala the indicators were similar – 38–41 units per 1000 inhabitants. Amongst republican cities the largest proportion of commercial companies in the total number of market sector statistical units was in Riga – 49.1%, but in other cities it was a half or a third of that figure.

In the period of 2004–2007 the number of economically active market sector statistical units per 1000 inhabitants increased in the country by 12.7 units on average. In Kurzeme Region the increase was 15.5 units, Riga Region – 14.9, Zemgale Region – 10.7, Latgale Region – 9.6, and Vidzeme Region – 5.7 units (see Table 39).

Planning region	2004	2005	2006	2007
Riga Region	46.1	50.6	55.7	61.0
incl. Riga	51.9	55.6	61.3	67.5
Jurmala	26.1	27.6	34.2	40.7
Vidzeme Region	54.7	53.5	57.1	60.4
Kurzeme Region	39.3	43.3	50.4	54.9
incl. Liepaja	26.4	31.0	35.7	39.5
Ventspils	27.8	30.1	27.3	37.5
Zemgale Region	39.3	44.2	47.0	50.1
incl. Jelgava	25.1	29.1	35.8	38.7
Latgale Region	37.9	40.0	44.0	47.5
incl. Daugavpils	26.1	25.8	28.8	33.9
Rezekne	34.3	36.3	41.8	46.7
Average in Latvia	**43.9**	**47.5**	**52.2**	**56.7**

Table 39. The number of economically active statistical units per 1 000 inhabitants in planning regions in 2004–2007.

By number of employees the economically active market sector statistical units are divided into four size groups:

- micro units – number of employees equal to or less than 9;
- small – number of employees within limits of 10 to 49;
- medium-sized – number of employees within limits of 50 to 249;
- large – number of employees exceeds 249.

Micro companies and small and medium-sized companies (MSC) have a considerable significance in the employment and building the Gross Domestic Product. In 2007 MSC were 99.7% of all economically active market sector statistical units. MSC had the largest percentage in Vidzeme Region – 99.9%, in Kurzeme, Zemgale and Latgale regions it was 99.8% in each, but in Riga Region – 99.6% (see Table 40).

In 2007 in Latvia there were 398 large companies; three quarters of them (296 companies) were located in Riga Region. In Kurzeme Region there were 35 such companies, in Latgale Region – 28, in Zemgale Region – 24 and in Vidzeme Region – 15. The proportion of large companies formed 0.4% of the total number of statistical units in Riga Region, in Kurzeme, Zemgale, and Latgale Regions – 0.2% in each, but in Vidzeme region – 0.1%. Within the period 2004–2007 the number of large companies increased in the country by 63 companies: 58 in Riga Region, 4 in Kurzeme Region, 2 in Latgale Region, 1 in Zemgale Region. In Vizeme Region the number of large companies reduced by 2.

Planning region	2004 Number	In percentage by size groups Micro	Small	Medium	Large	2007 Number	In percentage by size groups Micro	Small	Medium	Large
Riga Region	50 593	83.7	13.2	2.6	0.5	66 888	83.9	13.1	2.6	0.4
Vidzeme Region	13 508	93.1	5.7	1.0	0.1	14 450	92.4	6.3	1.2	0.1
Kurzeme Region	12 271	89.7	8.2	1.8	0.3	16 723	90.9	7.3	1.5	0.2
Zemgale Region	11 371	91.7	6.6	1.5	0.2	14 224	92.2	6.3	1.3	0.2
Latgale Region	13 891	92.6	6.0	1.1	0.2	16 699	92.8	5.9	1.1	0.2
Total in Latvia	**101 634**	**87.8**	**9.9**	**2.0**	**0.3**	**128 984**	**87.8**	**9.9**	**2.0**	**0.3**

Table 40. Economically active market sector statistical units in 2004 and 2007 by size groups (according to their actual office addresses).

In 2007 in Riga Region three quarters of all market sector statistical units operated in trade or provided services (74.5%), but in other regions their percentages were considerably smaller – within 40–46%. 26.9% on average from the total number of statistical units operated in national agriculture. In Vidzeme, Kurzeme, Zemgale and Latgale Regions almost half the statistical units were engaged in agriculture, but in Riga Region it was only 9.1%. Percentage of companies engaged in industry and energy was similar to all regions – 5–7%, but the percentage of construction companies in Riga Region was double or triple other regions (see Table 41).

Planning region	Number	In percentages by operation types Agri-culture	Industry and Energy	Constr.	Trade and services	Out-of-territ. Org. and Instit. without a specified oper. type
Riga Region	66 888	9.1	7.5	6.6	74.5	2.3
Vidzeme Region	14 450	48.5	6.3	2.9	40.1	2.2
Kurzeme Region	16 723	41.8	6.3	3.8	46.3	1.9
Zemgale Region	14 224	45.7	5.2	3.4	44.9	0.8
Latgale Region	16 699	48.6	5.1	2.0	42.0	2.2
In Latvia	**128 984**	**26.9**	**6.7**	**4.9**	**59.5**	**2.0**

Table 41. Economically active market sector statistical units in breakdown by main types of operation in 2007.

In 2007 Latvia had 66 810 individual businesses and commercial companies, which formed 51.8% of the number of economically active market sector statistical units. Riga Region had 46 245 or 69.2% of the total number of individual businesses and commercial companies in the country, Kurzeme Region – 9.4%, Latgale and Zemgale Regions – 7.3% in each, and Vidzeme Region – 6.8%. In 2003–2007 the number of individual businesses and commercial companies in the country increased by 21 500, including Riga Region by 15 400, Kurzeme Region – by 1 900, Zemgale Region – by 1700, Vidzeme Region – by 1300 and Latgale Region – by 1200. Irrespective of the increase in the absolute number of individual businesses and commercial companies in all regions, the percentage in the total number of individual businesses and commercial companies increased only in Riga and Zemgale Regions – by 1.2 and 0.2 percentage points, respectively, but in Vidzeme, Kurzeme and Latgale Regions it dropped by 0.3–0.8 percentage points.

In 2007 republican cities had 69.5% of the total number of individual businesses and commercial companies in the country (46 400). In Riga there were 37 500 or 55.9%, in Liepaja – 3.3%, in Daugavpils – 3.1%, in Jelgava – 2.5%, in Jurmala – 1.8%, in Ventspils – 1.5% and in Rezekne – 1.3% of the total number of economically active businesses and commercial companies in the country. Comparing with 2004, the total share of republican cities reduced in the country by 1.0 percentage point.

Number of individual businesses and commercial companies by estimates per 1000 inhabitants is amongst the basic indicators for describing the development level and calculating the development index for planning regions and districts.

In 2007 Riga Region had 42.2 businesses and commercial companies by estimates per 1000 inhabitants, but in other regions the number was half or a third of that figure. By estimates per 1000 inhabitants Kurzeme Region had 20.6 individual businesses and commercial companies, Vidzeme Region – 18.9, Zemgale Region – 17.1 and Latgale Region – 13.9. Amongst republican cities the largest number of individual businesses and commercial companies by estimates per 1000 inhabitants was observed in Riga – 51.9, but the smallest – in Daugavpils. i.e., 19.4.

Within the period 2003–2007 the number of individual businesses and commercial companies by estimates per 1000 inhabitants increased in Latvia by 9.9 businesses and commercial companies on average. In Riga Region this indicator climbed by 14.1, Kurzeme Region – 6.7, Vidzeme and Zemgale Regions – by 6.0 each, but Latgale Region – by 4.0 units. The largest increase was observed in the capital city Riga by 17.5 businesses and commercial companies by estimates per 1000 inhabitants. Jelgava had the second best indicator with increase by 9.3 businesses and commercial companies, but in the other republican cities the figure was 5–8 businesses and commercial companies by estimates per 1000 inhabitants.

Regional disparities in the number of economically active businesses and commercial companies per 1000 inhabitants have increased within the period of five years – from a multiple of 2.8 in 2003 to 2.3 in 2007 (see Table 42 and Figures 25 and 26).

The dynamics of the rates of companies being registered and liquidated describes the economic activity of inhabitants. As the statistical data of SIA *Lursoft* show, in 2007 the largest number of newly registered commercial company subjects was registered within

the last 13 years. However, the rates of establishing new companies reduced. If in 2006 the number of established companies exceeded the figure of previous year by 22.7%, then in 2007 the figure exceeded the figure of 2006 by only 6.0% (see Figure 27).

Planning region	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Riga Region	28.0	32.9	35.1	38.7	42.2
incl. Riga	34.4	40.9	43.7	47.8	51.9
Jurmala	16.7	17.5	17.9	20.4	22.2
Vidzeme Region	12.9	13.8	14.9	17.6	18.9
Kurzeme Region	14.0	15.0	16.0	18.6	20.6
incl. Liepaja	17.5	18.5	20.2	23.1	25.6
Ventspils	18.7	20.2	20.5	21.2	23.6
Zemgale Region	11.0	11.7	12.4	15.4	17.1
incl. Jelgava	15.6	16.6	17.8	22.5	24.9
Latgale Region	9.9	10.5	11.0	12.7	13.9
incl. Daugavpils	14.4	15.3	15.7	17.7	19.4
Rezekne	16.1	17.5	18.3	22.0	24.2
Average in Latvia	**19.5**	**22.2**	**23.8**	**26.8**	**29.4**

Table 42. The number of economically active businesses and commercial companies per 1 000 inhabitants in planning regions in 2003–2007.

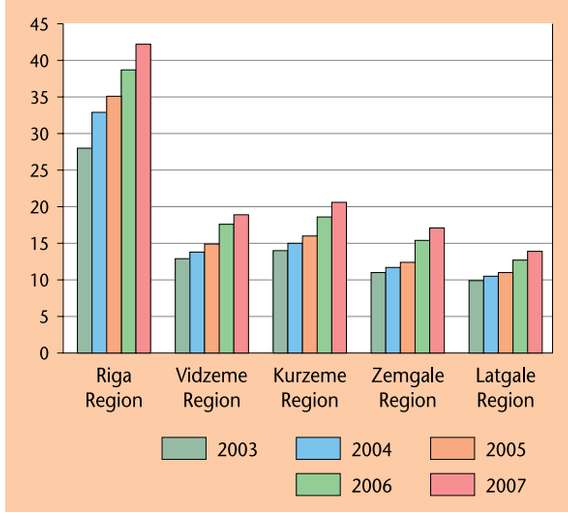


Figure 25. Dynamics of the number of economically active businesses and commercial companies per 1 000 inhabitants in planning regions in 2003–2007.

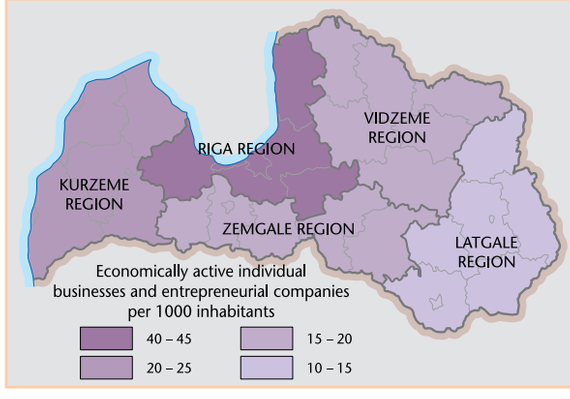


Figure 26. The number of economically active businesses and commercial companies per 1 000 inhabitants in planning regions in 2007.

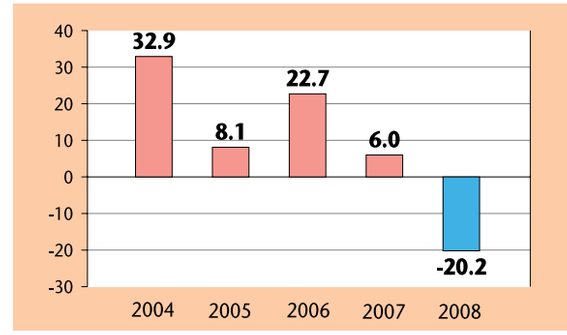


*Figure 27. Increase in the number of newly registered companies, in % against the previous year.**

In 2008 the number of newly established companies reduced rapidly, i.e. 11 345 new companies were registered in Latvia that is 2 863 companies less than in the previous year, i.e., in 2007. In Riga Region 8 000 or 70.6% of the total number of newly established companies were registered in 2008, but in other regions the figure was fewer than 1000 in each. 8.0% of the total number of newly established companies was registered in Zemgale Region, in Kurzeme Region – 7.9%, Latgale Region – 7.3% and Vidzeme Region – 6.1% (see Table 43).

Planning region	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Riga Region	6986	8056	10 014	10 302	8013
Vidzeme Region	605	657	693	796	687
Kurzeme Region	877	893	1069	1171	901
Zemgale Region	885	646	878	1035	913
Latgale Region	756	676	750	904	831
Total in Latvia	**10 109**	**10 928**	**13 404**	**14 208**	**11 345**

*Table 43. Number of newly registered companies in planning regions 2004–2008.**

4 766 companies were liquidated in Latvia in 2008. Number of liquidated companies exceeded the figure of 2003, but it was much smaller than in 2007. In Riga Region 3400 or 70.7% of all companies liquidated in the country were liquidated in 2008, but in other regions – fewer than 500 companies in each. Kurzeme Region had 10.2% of the total number of companies liquidated in the country, Latgale Region – 6.7%, Zemgales Region – 6.4% and Vidzemes Region – 6.0% (see Table 44).

Planning region	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Riga Region	2330	3874	1630	9177	3371
Vidzeme Region	401	747	351	415	286
Kurzeme Region	691	1174	511	621	484
Zemgale Region	588	1199	439	424	305
Latgale Region	718	1562	343	549	320
Total in Latvia	**4728**	**8556**	**3274**	**11 186**	**4766**

*Table 44. Number of liquidated companies in planning regions 2004–2008.**

* *Data of SIA Lursoft.*

By analysing statistical data on registered or liquidated companies within a year (2008 comparing with 2007), it may be observed that the number of companies increased in the country by 6600, incl. Riga Region – by 4600, but in other regions – by 400–600 companies in each.

Specialists of SIA *Lursoft* forecast that in 2009 the rates of establishing new companies will continue to drop, but the trends for amalgamating or franchising the companies will increase. Number of insolvent or bankrupt companies will increase considerably.

In 2007 the number of persons employed full time (according to actual place of employment) was 857 200 of people on average in the country. Within five years the number of employed increased in the country by 112 500 or 15.1%. In Riga Region the number of employed climbed by 80 500, which was the largest contribution to the total growth. Number of employed in Kurzeme Region increased by 10 900, but in Vidzeme, Zemgale and Latgale Regions the increase rate was within limits of 8000.

More than half of national figure of employed were working in Riga Region, i.e., 515 500 to 60.1%. 11.6% of the total number of employed in Latvia worked in Latgale Region, in Kurzeme Region – 11.4%, Zemgale Region – 8.8% and Vidzeme Region – 8.1% (see Table 45).

Planning region	2003*	2004	2005	2006	2007
Riga Region	435.0	462.4	488.3	494.8	515.5
Vidzeme Region	62.4	64.3	67.3	67.5	69.2
Kurzeme Region	87.1	90.9	94.7	94.7	98.0
Zemgale Region	68.6	69.6	72.8	73.1	75.5
Latgale Region	91.6	94.2	95.1	95.4	99.1
Total in Latvia	**744.7**	**781.4**	**818.2**	**825.6**	**857.2**

Table 45. The number of persons employed full time in planning regions in 2003–2007 (according to actual place of employment), thousands of people on average per year.

Within the reporting period the private sector reinforced its positions by increase in the economic activity. Number of population employed in private sector and their percentage in the total number of employed increased on annual basis. Within five years in the country the percentage of population employed in private sector grew and increased by 4.4 percentage points on average, but the most significant activity was observed in Latgale Region, where the percentage of employed in private sector climbed by 6.5 percentage points, in Vidzeme, Kurzeme and Zemgale Regions this indicator climbed within limits of 5–6 percentage points, but in Riga Region – by 3.1 percentage points. Amongst Latvian regions Riga Region had the highest proportion of employed in private sector within the entire reporting period, i.e., 71.4% in 2007 (see Table 46).

* *Number of employed has been represented at the end of year.*

Planning region	2003*	2004	2005	2006	2007
Riga Region	68.3	69.8	70.5	71.7	71.4
Vidzeme Region	56.2	58.3	60.3	61.1	61.8
Kurzeme Region	62.0	63.2	65.2	65.7	67.2
Zemgale Region	55.5	56.7	58.6	59.6	61.3
Latgale Region	47.4	51.3	52.0	52.3	53.9
Average in Latvia	**62.8**	**64.7**	**65.8**	**66.8**	**67.2**

Table 46. The number of persons employed in private sector in planning regions in 2003–2007 (according to actual place of employment), in % on average per year.

According to results of Inspection of Labour Force*, in 2007 the total number of employed persons in Latvia** was 1 119 060 inhabitants. Most of employed in 2007 were registered in Riga Region (575 100 or 51.4% of the total number of employed in the country), it was followed by Latgale (158 800 or 14.2%), Kurzeme (145 700 or 13.0%), Zemgale (133 400 or 11.9%) and Vidzeme (105 900 or 9.5%) Regions. Within five years the number of employed population increased in the country by 112 100, including Riga Region by 57 400, which was almost the total figure of all other regions. Number of employed increased in Latgale Region by 25 900, in Zemgale and Kurzeme Regions – by 12 300 in each, in Vidzeme Region – by 4200.

Trade and services had the major significance in the labour market structure in all regions. In 2007 the total of 66.7% of the total number of employed in Riga Region were employed in the trade and services field, in Latgale Region – 57.7%, Kurzeme Region – 57.2%, Zemgale Region – 54.6% and Vidzeme Region – 54.4%, but the country's average was 61,5%. In all regions 16–19% of the entire employed population was occupied in industry and energy. More significant disparities amongst regions were observed by number of employed in construction, whose percentage fluctuated from 8% to 14%. The largest proportion of persons employed in agriculture was registered in Vidzeme Region – 18%, but the smallest – in Riga Region, i.e., 4.2% (see Table 47).

Within five years the number of employed in the country increased in the service sector (by 97 600) and construction (by 51 200), but reduced in agriculture (by 28 300) as well as in industry and energy (by 5600).

Employment rate is a good indicator for describing the economic development of Latvian regions and activity of population; employment rate is the percentage of the number of employed inhabitants in the total number of inhabitants at the respective age. CSB provides information describing the employment rate regarding population aged from 15 to 74. Employment rate shows how many working age inhabitants are actually employed in the national economy within the respective period of time.

* *Main indicators of Inspection of Labour Force in 2007. Riga, CSB, 2008.*

***Employed inhabitants – all persons aged from 15 to 64, who performed any work during the reporting week either for a salary or were remunerated with goods or services. The self-employed persons in business, farmsteads or professional practice are also considered as employed inhabitants.*

Planning region	Total number of employed, in thousand of pers.	Agriculture	Industry and Energy	Construction	Trade and Services	Out-of-territ. Org. and Instit. without a spec. oper. type
Riga Region	575.1	4.2	16.6	12.2	66.7	0.3
Vidzeme Region	105.9	18.5	18.8	8.0	54.4	0.4
Kurzeme Region	145.7	14.5	18.6	9.6	57.2	0.1
Zemgale Region	133.4	15.6	16.2	13.6	54.6	0.1
Latgale Region	158.8	15.5	17.5	9.4	57.7	0.1
In Latvia	**1119.0**	**9.9**	**17.2**	**11.2**	**61.5**	**0.2**

Table 47. Breakdown of employed persons by the main types of activity in 2007, in % of the total number of employed inhabitants.

In 2007 Riga Region had the highest employment rate (65.7%) amongst other regions, it was followed by Kurzeme Region (61.6%), but the lowest employment rate was observed in Latgale Region (56.3%). The employment rate climbed in all regions comparing with 2003, but comparing with 2006, – in four regions. In the last year of the reporting period the employment rate reduced by 0.8 percentage points in Zemgale Region (see Table 48).

Planning region	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Riga Region	59.4	60.4	61.5	64.9	65.7
Vidzeme Region	53.7	53.9	56.8	55.6	57.0
Kurzeme Region	54.9	56.2	55.5	57.4	61.6
Zemgale Region	54.0	52.2	54.7	60.3	59.5
Latgale Region	46.2	47.4	47.4	51.6	56.3
Average in Latvia	**55.4**	**56.1**	**57.1**	**60.1**	**62.0**

Table 48. Employment rate of inhabitants in 2003–2007, in %.

Personal Income Tax

Revenues from personal income tax in local government basic budgets are describing the extent of permanent income of inhabitants and their welfare to a certain degree. In Latvia the personal income tax constitutes the majority of revenues in local government budgets. Within the recent years this indicator had a significant increase, but by assessing its changes broken down by time, it should be considered that the increase was related not only with the increase in revenues but also with the fact that the share transferred to local governments increased for the personal income tax. Until 2005 71.6% of the personal income tax was transferred to the local government budgets, in 2005 local governments received 73%, in 2006 – 75%, in 2007 – 79%, in 2008 it was 80%, but 83% are forecasted for 2009.

In 2007 the average extent of personal income tax in the local government budgets was LVL 308.7 per capita. In Riga Region the indicator reached LVL 390.7 per capita, but in other regions it was two-thirds or a half that amount, i.e., Zemgale Region – LVL 259.5, Kurzeme Region – LVL 249.9, Vidzeme Region – LVL 239.0 and Latgale Region – LVL 189.0 per capita.

In 2007 the extent of personal income tax per capita in Riga Region exceeded the national average rate by 28%, but in other regions the indicator fell behind the average figure. The extent of personal income tax in Vidzeme, Kurzeme, Zemgale and Latgale Regions ranged within 61%–84% of the national average indicator.

In Riga Region the extent of personal income tax per capita exceeded the national average indicator even after excluding republican cities from the calculation. The high level of the indicator was registered due to Riga and Jurmala, and largely also due to revenues in local governments in vicinity of the capital city.

The revenues of personal income tax per capita have almost tripled in all regions within the period 2003–2007 in the local government budgets. In Latgale and Zemgale Regions the extent of personal income tax in local government budgets increased 2.9 times, inVidzeme Regions – 2.8 times, but in Riga and Kurzeme Region – 2.6 times. In absolute figures the largest increase in personal income tax revenues in local government budgets per capita in five years was registered in Riga Region – by LVL 242.7, but the smallest was in Latgale Region – by LVL 122.9. In Zemgale Region the extent of the tax per capita increased by LVL 168.5, in Vidzeme Region – by LVL 154.1, but in Kurzeme Region – by LVL 153.4 (see Table 49 and Figures 28, 29 and 30).

Planning region	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Riga Region	148.0	172.6	205.7	276.2	390.7
incl. Riga	160.3	186.8	224.5	296.2	418.5
Jurmala	139.7	160.9	190.1	276.9	402.8
Vidzeme Region	85.0	103.4	124.3	165.0	239.0
incl. Valmiera	142.0	169.9	199.5	270.0	394.0
Kurzeme Region	96.5	113.3	136.6	173.5	249.9
incl. Liepaja	106.8	127.0	155.7	193.2	269.8
Ventspils	160.7	174.7	208.0	255.3	369.7
Zemgale Region	91.0	109.2	130.8	176.2	259.5
incl. Jelgava	120.7	144.8	169.7	226.2	349.3
Jekabpils	89.3	107.5	125.9	168.6	248.2
Latgale Region	66.1	79.9	97.7	130.8	189.0
incl. Daugavpils	82.6	99.4	120.7	160.6	235.8
Rezekne	100.9	124.1	146.9	196.0	281.6
Average in Latvia	**114.1**	**134.7**	**161.5**	**215.6**	**308.7**

Table 49. Amount of personal income tax per capita in the local government budgets, in planning regions, in 2003–2007, in LVL.

Amongst the large cities in 2007 the most significant extent of personal income tax per capita in local government budgets was registered in Riga – LVL 418.5, it was followed by Jurmala – LVL 402.8, Valmiera – LVL 394.0, Ventspils – LVL 369.7 and Jelgava – LVL 349.3. The smallest figures were registered in Daugavpils – LVL 235.8 and in Jekabpils – LVL 248.2.

By assessment of changes in personal income tax during course of time the influence of changes in prices

shall be taken into account, because inflation reduces the relative value of the increase. Data of CSB show that the consumer prices in 2007, comparing with 2000, increased by 43.0%, but comparing with 2005 – by 17.3% and comparing with 2006 – by 10.1%.

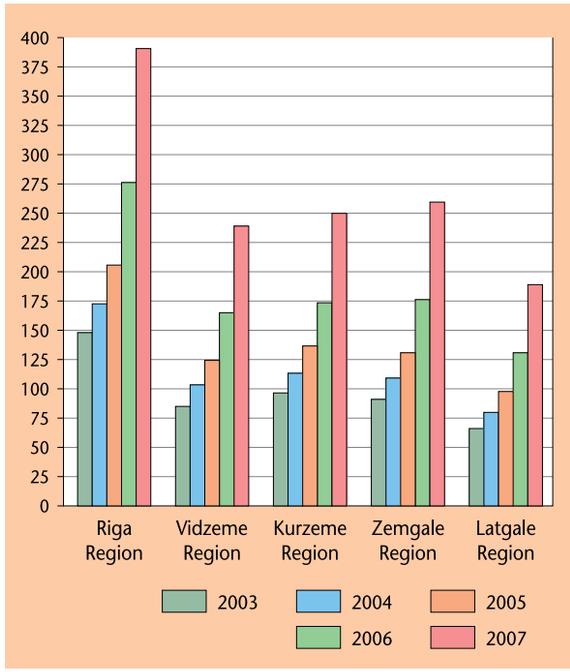


Figure 28. Dynamics of the amount of personal income tax per capita in the local government budgets, in planning regions, in 2003–2007, in LVL.

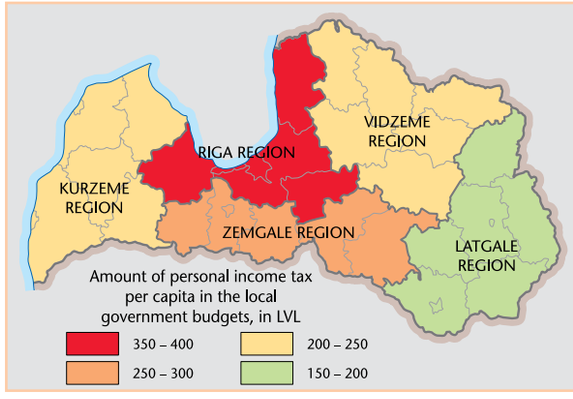


Figure 29. Amount of personal income tax per capita in the local government budgets, in planning regions, in 2007.

Within the period of five years, i.e., from 2003 to 2007, the regional disparities remained by volume of personal income tax per capita in local government budgets. In 2007 the gap between Riga Region and Latgale Region was multiple of 2.1, but in 2003 – 2.2.

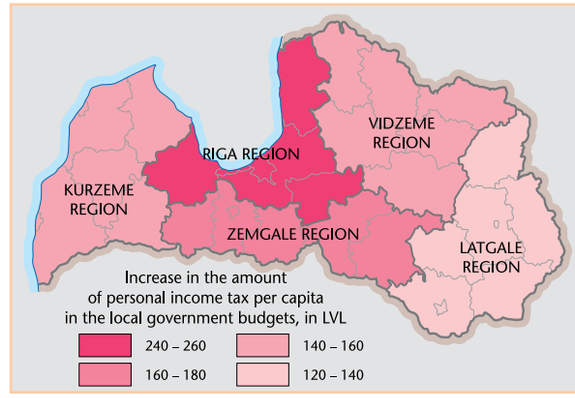


Figure 30. Increase in the amount of personal income tax per capita in the local government budgets, in planning regions, in 2003–2007.

The data on breakdown of the number of employees in 2008 by amount of gross pay does not show yet any new changes in the welfare of population. In October 2008 the gross pay was calculated within range of LVL 200–400 for 31.5% of the number of employed, or for one in three employees. 20.7% employees had pay in the extent of LVL 400–600, 11.5% – LVL 600–800, and 12.5% – above LVL 800. The percentage of employed with calculate pay equal or below LVL 200 was 23.7% (see Table 50).

Comparing with the survey data of the previous year, i.e., 2007, the number of employed paid up to LVL 200 reduced in Latvia by 84 900. The percentage of such employees in the total number of employed dropped by 10 percentage points (from 33.7% to 23.7%). The increase in the number and percentage of employed was observed in all remaining pay groups. The percentage of employed with calculated pay within the limits of LVL 200–400 increased in the total number of employed from 29.9% to 31.5%, the percentage of employed with calculated pay within the limits of LVL 400–600 increased from 18.7% to 20.7%, and the percentage of employed with calculated pay within the limits of LVL 600–800 increased from 9.0% to 11.5%, but the percentage of employed with calculated pay within the limits above LVL 800 increased from 8.7% to 12.5%.

In 2008 the number of employed receiving the minimum state provided monthly pay slightly reduced. In October 2007 73 300 of employed or 9.2% of the total number of employed received the minimum pay, but

Planning region	Up to 160	160-200	200-300	300-400	400-500	500-600	600-800	800-1000	1000-3000	Above 3000	Number of employees
Riga Region	7.7	13.4	17.4	12.5	11.8	9.3	12.6	6.7	8.1	0.4	525 494
Vidzeme Region	10.1	16.6	21.9	14.9	12.6	7.7	9.6	3.8	2.7	0.1	52 473
Kurzeme Region	10.6	17.6	20.2	13.5	11.8	7.9	10.2	4.6	3.4	0.1	75 274
Zemgale Region	11.0	16.3	20.7	13.8	11.2	8.3	10.4	4.8	3.4	0.1	57 797
Latgale Region	15.0	18.9	21.6	13.9	11.9	7.2	7.4	2.7	1.5	0.0	66 798
In Latvia	**9.0**	**14.7**	**18.6**	**13.0**	**11.8**	**8.8**	**11.5**	**5.8**	**6.4**	**0.3**	**777 836**

Table 50. Breakdown of the number of employed by monthly gross pay in planning regions in October 2008, in %.

in October 2008 – 70 100 or 9.0%. 61 900 or 88.3% employees receiving the minimum monthly pay in October 2008 were employed in private sector. Within two years the number or employees with minimum pay in the private sector dropped by 2800, but in public sector – by 400.

The breakdown of pay by years is changing according to the minimum state provided monthly salary in the relevant year. Since 2000 the minimum monthly salary has climbed by multiple of almost 3 (in 2000 – LVL 50.0, from July 2001 to the end of 2002 – LVL 60.0, in 2003 – LVL 70.0, in 2004 and 2005 – LVL 80.0, in 2006 – LVL 90.0, in 2007 – LVL 120.0, in 2008 – LVL 160.0).

The breakdown of employees by extent of gross pay reflects the disparities of income of inhabitants in planning regions. In 2008 in Latgale Region 15% of employees had the calculated gross pay in the extent equal and below LVL 160, but Riga Region had a half this figure – 7.7%. In other regions the percentage of employees with calculated pay equal to or below LVL 160 ranges between 10% – 11%. Significant disparities amongst regions were observed also in the pay groups LVL 600–800 and above LVL 800. Percentage of employees with pay LVL 600–800 was 12.6% in Riga Region, in Vidzeme, Kurzeme and Zemgale Regions – approximately 9–10%, but in Latgale Region – 7.4%. But the percentage of employees with pay above LVL 800 constituted 15.3% in Riga Region, but in Latgale Region – 4.2%. In Zemgale Region the pay above LVL 800 has been calculated for 8.3% of employees, in Kurzeme Region – 8.2% and in Vidzeme Region – 6.5%.

Within two years time, comparing 2008 to 2006, the percentage of employed with calculated pay equal to or below LVL 200 reduced in all fields, but in the group earning above LVL 800 the percentage of employed increased in financial intermediation to the most significant extent – from 28.6% to 39.7%, in electric energy, gas, and water supply field – from 15.1% to 21.7%, in transport, storage and communications – from 9.1% to 14.7%, in education – from 5.1% to 14.8%.

In the period 2003–2007 the average gross monthly pay increased for employed from LVL 192 to LVL 398, but the net pay – from LVL 138 to LVL 286.

Unemployment

The unemployment rate* is amongst the main social indicators, it represents the percentage of human resources unused and available already in short-term for national economy in the economically active population in the age group from 15 to 74 within the respective period of time.

* *SRDA calculates the unemployment rate as the percentage of unemployed registered with State Employment Agency in the number of working age population. Both indicators are available for all state administrative territories, and therefore comparison of unemployment rate amongst territories is feasible in a single group of territories, as well as amongst various groups of territories.*

The number of unemployed registered in Latvia at the beginning of 2008 was 52 321. In the total number of unemployed 35.6% were registered in Riga Region, 28.7% – in Latgale Region, but in the remaining three regions – 10–14% in each (see Figure 31).

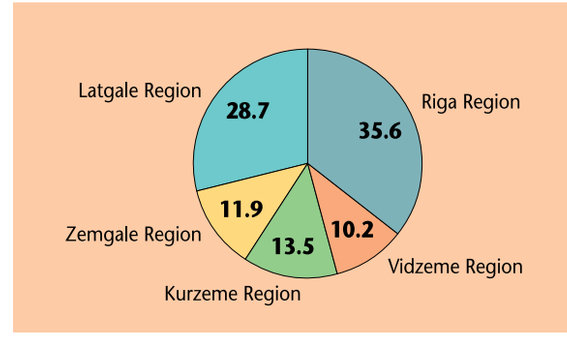


Figure 31. Proportion of unemployed of planning regions in the total number of unemployed of the country at the beginning of 2008, in %.

Within the reporting five years the number of registered unemployed reduced in the country by 38 200, including Latgale Region – by 13 000, Riga Region – by 7700, Kurzeme Region – by 6900, Zemgale Region – by 5900, and Vidzeme Region – by 4700.

At the beginning of 2008, as in previous years, the highest unemployment rate amongst regions was registered in Latgale Region – 6.6%, but the lowest – in Riga Region – 2.6%. The unemployment rate of Vidzeme, Kurzeme and Zemgale Regions ranged within limits of 3.3%–3.6% (see Table 51 and Figures 32, 33 and 34.)

Within the analysis period the unemployment level reduced in the country on average by 2.2 percentage points – from 5.7% at the beginning of 2003 to 3.5% at the beginning of 2008. The most significant reduction in unemployment was registered in Latgale Region – by 5.4 percentage points. In Zemgale and Kurzeme Region the unemployment rate dropped by 3.3 percentage points in each, in Vidzeme Region – by 2.7 percentage points and in Riga Region – by 1.4 percentage points.

Planning region	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Riga Region	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.4	3.2	2.6
incl. Riga	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.4
Jurmala	6.6	5.9	6.0	4.6	4.0	3.6
Vidzeme Region	6.2	6.7	6.5	5.5	4.7	3.5
incl. Valmiera	6.0	5.3	4.9	4.7	3.8	2.5
Kurzeme Region	6.9	7.2	6.8	5.3	4.6	3.6
incl. Liepaja	9.7	9.2	8.0	5.8	4.9	3.4
Ventspils	5.7	5.8	5.2	4.6	3.7	2.6
Zemgale Region	6.6	6.7	6.4	5.6	4.5	3.3
incl. Jelgava	5.5	5.2	4.8	3.8	3.4	2.7
Jekabpils	7.6	7.9	7.2	6.7	5.3	3.9
Latgale Region	11.9	12.2	12.2	10.8	9.3	6.6
incl. Daugavpils	7.6	6.8	7.2	5.1	4.3	2.9
Rezekne	10.6	9.7	9.9	8.3	7.5	5.7
Average in Latvia	**5.7**	**5.5**	**5.5**	**4.6**	**4.1**	**3.5**

Table 51. Unemployment rate in planning regions at the beginning of 2003–2008, in %.

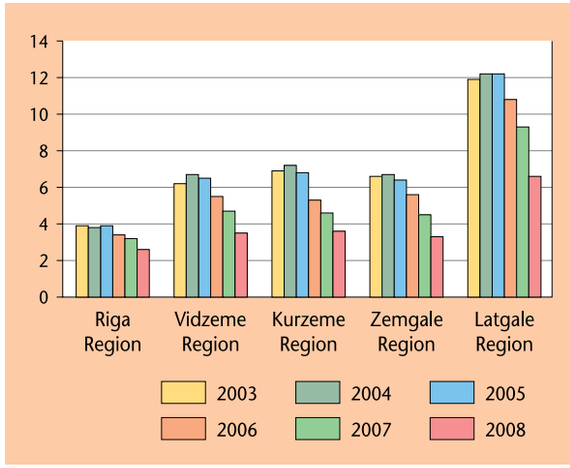


Figure 32. Dynamics of unemployment rate in planning regions at the beginning of 2003–2008, in %.

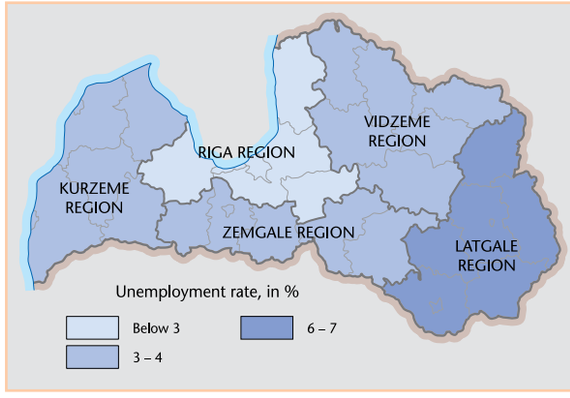


Figure 33. Unemployment rate in planning regions at the beginning of 2008.

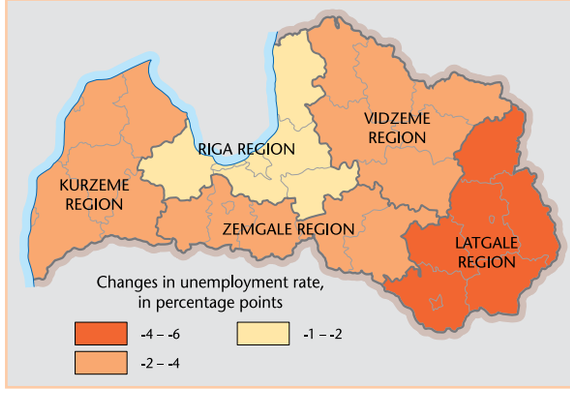


Figure 34. Changes in unemployment rate in planning regions at the beginning of 2003–2008.

After excluding indicator fluctuations by years, the changes in the unemployment rate at the beginning of 2008 have been calculated also against the average indicator at the beginning of 2003–2007. In the present assessment the reduction in unemployment rate is relatively smaller – in the country in total by 1.6 percentage points, in Latgale Region – by 4.7 percentage points, in Vidzeme, Kurzeme and Zemgale Regions – by 3.0 percentage points in each and in Riga Region – by 1.1 percentage points.

Disparities amongst planning regions in terms of employment slightly reduced within the reporting period, but they still remained and are regarded as very significant. The unemployment rate in Latgale Region was 3.0 times the figure of Riga Region at the beginning of 2003, but at the beginning of 2008 – 2.6 times the figure.

At the end of 2007 women constituted the majority of registered unemployed in the country, i.e., 61.6%. In absolute figures it means 32 212 unemployed women, 37.2% of which were from Riga Region, 26.4% – from Latgale Region, 13.8% – from Kurzeme Region, 12.3% – from Zemgale Region and 10.3% – from Vidzeme Region.

The smallest percentage of unemployed women in the total number of registered unemployed was observed in Latgale Region – 56.6%, but it was the highest in Riga Region – 64.3%. Within the reporting five years the proportion of women in the number of all registered unemployed has increased in all regions (see Table 52).

Planning region	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Riga Region	62.2	62.6	63.9	64.5	64.3
Vidzeme Region	57.9	57.9	59.4	61.4	62.1
Kurzeme Region	61.1	60.8	62.0	63.4	62.7
Zemgale Region	59.7	60.9	61.2	62.7	63.6
Latgale Region	53.4	54.0	54.7	55.2	56.6
Average in Latvia	**58.5**	**59.0**	**59.9**	**60.9**	**61.6**

Table 52. Proportion of women in the total number of all registered unemployed in planning regions at the end of 2003–2007, in %.

In the near future Latvia will increasingly face problems, which refer to the entire European Union in general, i.e., ageing of human resources, migration of labour force, and attraction of guest workers. The situation of Latvia is particular, since countries, which are small in terms of population, are influenced by loss of human resources to a much greater extent. With the reduction in the number of working age population the state is interested in maintaining the inhabitants in the labour market for a period as long as possible.

New Trends in 2008 and 2009

According to the data of State Employment Agency, on December 31, 2008 the country had 76 435 registered unemployed, which exceeds the number at the turn of 2007 into 2008 by 24 114. Within five months of 2009 the lines of unemployed extended by 50 160 persons (see Figure 35).

The unemployment rate increased in Latvia during 2008 by 1.6 percentage points, but within first five months of 2009 – by 6.2 percentage points. On December 31, 2008 the percentage of unemployed in the working age population of the country constituted 5.1%, but on May 31, 2009 – 11.3%.

Within the first five months of 2009 the unemployment rate increased 2 times in 7 districts of Latvia, in 11 districts – 3 times, and 4 times in 8 districts (see Figure 36).

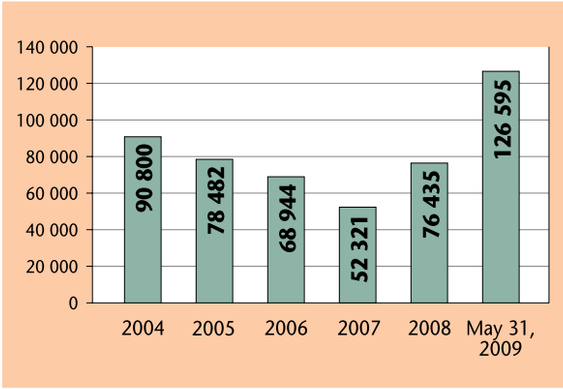


*Figure 35. Number of unemployed at the end of 2004–2008 and on May 31, 2009.**

not been represented as a process. Certainly, the value of this index is changing yearly for each territory, and thereby the comparative course of development can be observed instead of the general course. The index represents, whether the territory's development rate is either speeding up or lagging behind next to the other territories in the group.

In such conditions amongst Latvian planning regions only Riga Region boasts positive figures of development index, but all remaining regions have negative figures to various extents. The situation may be explained by the significant proportion of Riga Region in the country and the sharply different social economic development, which stands out from the background of other regions. In Riga Region the changes

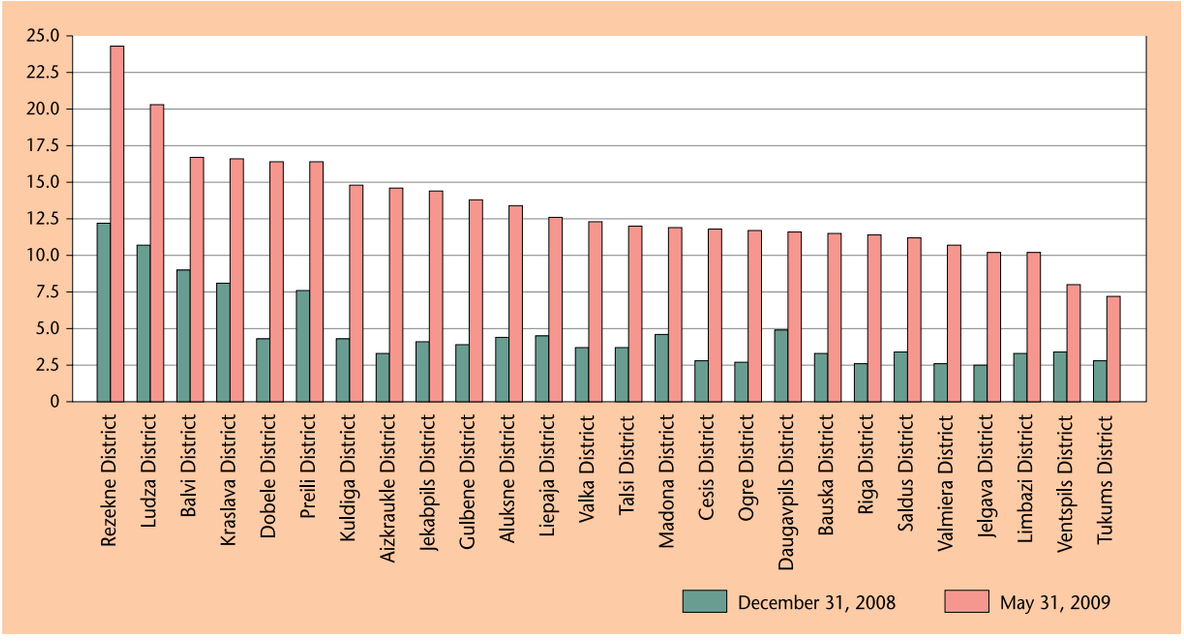


*Figure 36. Unemployment rate in Latvian districts on December 31, 2008 and on May 31, 2009.**

Territory Development Index

Territory development index is applied for quantitative description and comparison of social economic development of planning regions. Development index describes the territory development level in the assessed year and it may be referred to as the index of territory development level or index of the reporting year. The development index does not reflect the origin of development processes. This fact can be explained by the factor that by calculating the index the average figure and the standard deviation are calculated on the basis of the same year, by which the assessment of territories is carried out. Therefore the average figure of each basic indicator and also the entire level index is zero within each year and each group of territories. If such index is calculated for the same group of territories regarding several years, the arithmetic average figures are zeros for every year, and the development has in development index figures take place in the scope of positive indexes, though, according with data of 2007, its figure reduced by 0.012 units comparing with 2006 and reached 0.999. In the ranking table of planning regions Riga Region had the first position as in the preceding years.

According to data of 2007, the development index for Latgale Region, constantly occupying the last position of the regional ranking table, slightly improved mostly due to reduction in the unemployment rate.

According to data of 2007, Zemgale Region represented a noticeable development by pulling ahead of Kurzeme Region in the ranking table and occupying the second position for the first time since the territory development index is being calculated. Mostly due to social indicators, in Zemgale Region the development index figure exceeded the figure of Kurzeme Region by 0.131 units. Zemgale Region, comparing with Kurzeme Region, had lower unemployment rate, larger extent of personal income tax per capita, lower demographic

* *Data of State Employment Agency.*

burden and increased population density. But economic indicators were higher in Kurzeme Region, i.e., larger GDP per capita and extent of non-financial investments per capita and more businesses and commercial companies per 1000 inhabitants. Within the recent years Zemgale Region had a comparatively higher index of attraction (indicator of changes in population number); in Kurzeme Region the population reduced by 3.8% within the reporting five years, but in Zemgale Region – by 2.7%.

According to data of 2007, the figures of development index reduced for Kurzeme Region and also slightly for Vidzeme Region. In the ranking table Kurzeme Region dropped to the third place, but Vidzeme Region maintained its regular fourth place (see Table 53, Figures 37, 38 and 39, as well as Annex 1).

In 2007 Riga Region held first place amongst all five Latvian planning regions in all indicators describing the development applied for calculating the development index. But Latgale Region brought up the rear in six indicators and held third position in indicators of demographic burden and population density (see Table 54).

In all regions GDP per capita contributes the largest figure to the development index. In Riga Region GDP per capita increased the extent of national average indicator significantly and is the main comparable indicator or the yardstick. It determines the positive value of Riga Region index, while in other regions the respective component is negative, since GDP per capita does not reach the national average.

Planning region	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Riga Region	0.975	0.995	1.003	1.011	0.999
Vidzeme Region	-0.885	-0.895	-0.877	-0.851	-0.853
Kurzeme Region	-0.429	-0.428	-0.431	-0.520	-0.647
Zemgale Region	-0.469	-0.533	-0.590	-0.574	-0.516
Latgale Region	-1.310	-1.339	-1.346	-1.341	-1.267

Table 53. Development index of planning regions, according to data of 2003–2007.

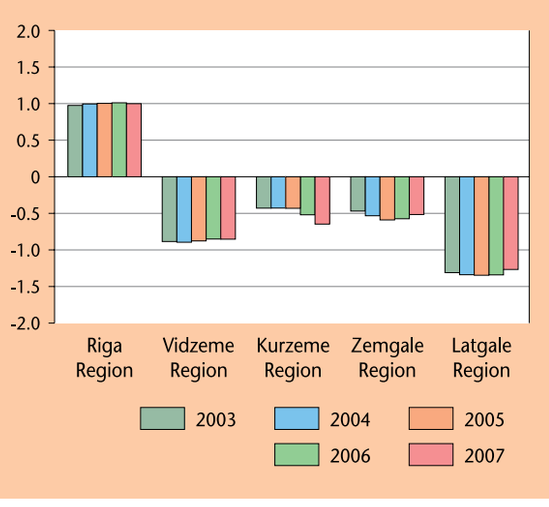


Figure 37. Dynamics of development index of planning regions, according to data of 2003–2007.

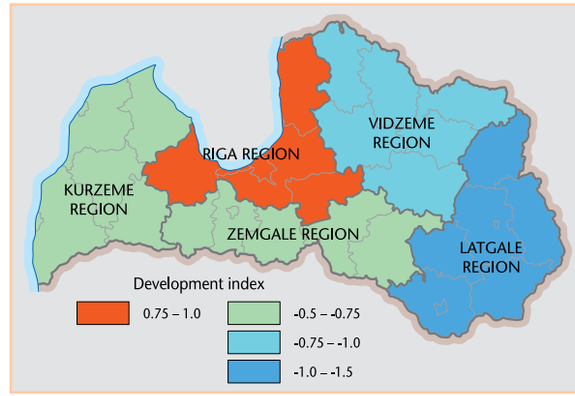


Figure 38. Development index of planning regions, according to data of 2007.

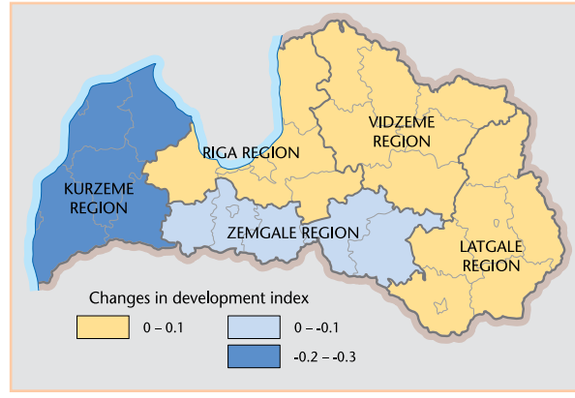


Figure 39. Changes in the development index of planning regions, according to data of 2003–2007.

Indicator	Rate expressed in figures Best	Worst	Difference by times
Gross Domestic Product per capita (in 2006), in LVL	Riga Reg. 7235.0	Latgale Reg. 2235.9	3.2
Unemployment rate, in %	Riga Reg. 2.6	Latgale Reg. 6.6	2.5
Amount of personal income tax per capita, in LVL	Riga Reg. 390.7	Latgale Reg. 189.0	2.1
Non-financial investments per capita, in LVL	Riga Reg. 2758.9	Latgale Reg. 792.2	3.5
Demographic burden level	Riga Reg. 513.3	Kurzeme Reg. 549.3	1.1
Number of active individual businesses and entrepreneurial companies per 1000 inhabitants	Riga Reg. 42.1	Latgale Reg. 14.1	3.0
Changes in the number of resident population (from 2003 until beginning of 2008), in %	Riga Reg. -0.1	Latgale Reg. -7.1	not calc.
Population density, people/km^2	Riga Reg. 105.2	Vidzeme Reg. 15.6	6.7

Table 54. Territorial disparities in Latvian planning regions, according to data of 2007.

As in the previous year, also in 2007 population density may be referred to as the second most significant component constituting the development index in Riga Region, in Vidzeme and Kurzeme Regions it is demographic burden level, but in Zemgale Region – number of businesses and commercial companies per

1000 inhabitants. In Latgale Region unemployment is the second most important component, as it provides the second largest negative item in the figure of development index.

Unemployment rate becomes the third most important component of development index in Riga Region, in Kurzeme Region it is the extent of personal income tax per capita, in Zemgale Region – extent of non-financial investments per capita. Changes in population were the third most significant component both for Vidzeme and Latgale Regions. Other components have a relatively smaller influence on the development index.

Disparities amongst planning regions in terms of social economic development by figures of development index have reduced only slightly within the reporting five years. In 2003 the gap of development index figures of Riga and Latgale Regions was 2.286, but in 2007 – 2.266.

It may be concluded that generally the levels of economic development of planning regions are considerably different not only in figures of territory development index, but also in figures of components included in its calculation. Within five years the disparities in GDP per capita, non-financial investments per capita and number of individual businesses and commercial companies per 1000 inhabitants increased, but they have slightly reduced for unemployment level and extent of personal income tax per capita.

In order to assess the general development of Latvia and its territories and for comprehensive assessment of consecutive changes in the social economic life, the development shall be analysed in combination, i.e., by employment, revenues of population, GDP, investments, expressions of business activity, their structure, changes by time and interrelated interactions of indicators, and also the analysis shall be concluded with a special or additional thematic study of causes for changes, It is required for identifying also the territory-specific causal relationships in terms of social economic development, in order to determine reasons for the emergence of disparities in development of planning regions and territories as well as to find an approach, which would best utilize the resources in territories, including maintaining social economic potential and increasing its development.

V. DESCRIPTION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS GROUPS

DESCRIPTION OF TOWNS AND CITIES

On June 1, 2009 in Latvia the group of local governments of towns had 7 republican cities, 50 district towns and 20 novads with towns as their centres.*

The data regarding towns with rural territories and novads with towns as their centres include all the territorial units in their area – towns, rural territories of towns and the former territories of pagasts amalgamated in novads –, and basically they cannot be separated from the indicators describing the individual development of the respective towns.

Description of town development is based on the basic indicators constituting the calculation of development index: unemployment rate, amount of personal income tax per capita in local government budgets, level of demographic burden, and changes in size of population within the recent five years. Towns are divided into size groups by population figure and by development groups using figures of development index. Data regarding market sector statistical units have been applied for describing the economic activity of population.

Population

According to data of CSB, the percentage of inhabitants of towns formed 67.9% of the total national population at the beginning of 2008 (at the beginning of 2003 – 67.8%).

Latvian towns are considerably different in terms of population. The largest Latvian city Riga had 717 371 inhabitant on January 1, 2008, but the smallest town Subate with rural territory had by 638 times less, i.e., 1 124 inhabitants. 20 800 inhabitants on average resided in one Latvian town, but after excluding republican cities the figure is 7100.

At the beginning of 2008 35 Latvian towns had population below 5000, in 18 towns the population figure ranged within 5000 and 10 000, in 12 towns – from 10 000 to 20 000, in 5 towns – from 20 000 to 30 000, in 5 towns – from 30 000 to 100 000. Also Daugavpils with 105 958 inhabitants had a population figure above 100 000 along with Riga.

Population Change

At the beginning of 2008 the population in towns and urban novads of Latvia was 1 612 900. Since the beginning of 2003 the population of this group of territories reduced by 40 500. Population increased in 12 towns in total by 7800 inhabitants, and reduced in 65 towns in total by 48 300.

Population growth was observed in 5 towns and novads of Riga District in 4 novads of Ogre District, and in Tukums, Jurmala and Jaunjelgava with rural territory. In absolute figures the most significant increase in population was registered in Ikskile novads (by 1500), Salaspils novads (by 1200) and Balozi (by 1100). But the most significant reduction in population took place in republican cities – Riga (by 21 900), Daugavpils (by 6700), Liepaja and Rezekne (by 1900 in each).

Comparing with the beginning of 2003, at the beginning of 2008 the reduction in population exceeding 10% featured in Ainazi with rural territory (by 15.0%), Vilaka (by 11.9%), Ape with rural territory (by 11.8%), Ligatne (by 11.2%) and Viesite with rural territory (by 10.2%). But increase in population exceeded 10% in Balozi (by 29.4%) and Ikskile novads (by 23.5%). In Baldone novads the population increased by 9.5%, Saulkrasti novads – by 8.7% and Salaspils novads – by 5.7% (see Figure 40).

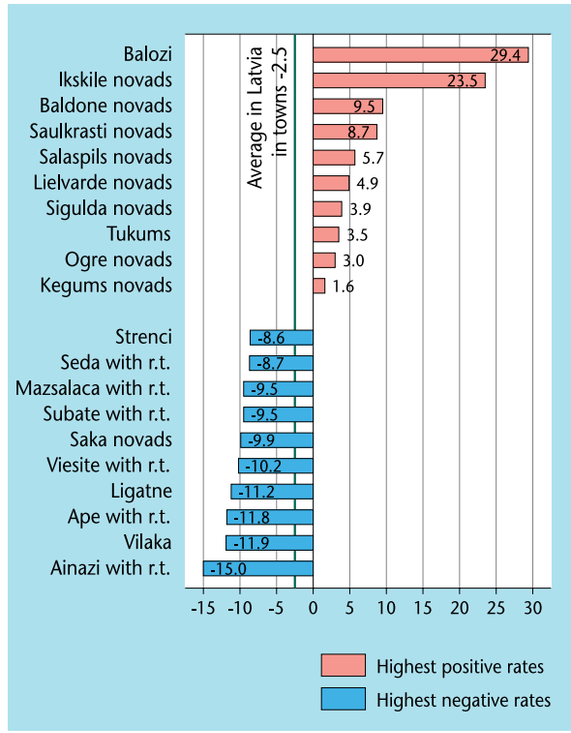


Figure 40. Largest change in population in towns and urban novads at the beginning of 2003–2008, in %.

Reduction of population took place within the reported five-year period slightly more slowly than in the previous periods. From 1999 to the beginning of 2004

* *On January 1, 2008 – 7 republican cities, 52 district towns and 18 novads with towns as their centres. Baldone novads and Saulkrasti novads were established in 2008.*

the population in the group of local municipalities of towns dropped by 6.2%, from 2000 to the beginning of 2005 – by 3.2%, but from 2003 to the beginning of 2008 – by 2.5%.

Changes in population figure in local municipalities from 2003 to the beginning of 2008 have been represented in Figure 54.

Demographic Burden

The demographic and social economic potential of territories is largely determined by population age structure and relations amongst the main age groups. Irrespective of the fact that the population in the country has been constantly reducing in the country within recent years, the number of elderly people is systematically increasing, and its percentage increases even more rapidly. Ageing of population structure is most significantly promoted by low birth rate.

Demographic burden level is a composite indicator describing the population structure. Demographic burden describes the proportion of children and retired inhabitants against working age inhabitants.

In the Latvian group of local governments of towns the demographic burden was on average 518.0 children and retirement age inhabitants per 1000 working age inhabitants at the beginning of 2008, which is slightly below the national average (524.0). Comparing with the beginning of 2003, the demographic burden level dropped in towns (579.8) by 10.7%.

At the beginning of 2008 in the group of towns three of them had the highest demographic burden rate, i.e., above 700 children and retired inhabitants per 1 000 working age inhabitants, Varaklani (726.5), Mazsalaca with rural territory (723.3) and Ligatne (712.7). At the beginning of 2003 such demographic burden level featured in 15 towns.

Amongst towns the comparably lowest demographic burden level at the beginning of 2008 was registered in Balozi (388.0), Vangazi (468.1), Salaspils novads (470.5), Balvi (472.3) and Piltene with rural territory (473.6).

Amongst the republican cities the lowest demographic burden was observed in Daugavpils (474.6) and Rezekne (495.0), but Liepaja had the highest figure (552.8). In the capital city the figure reached 512.4 children and retirement age inhabitants per 1 000 working age inhabitants (see Figure 41).

During the analysis period of time the demographic burden dropped in all 77 towns. At the beginning of 2003 Latvia had only two towns, i.e., Balozi and Olaine, where the number of children and retirement age inhabitants per 1 000 working age inhabitants was below 500, but at the beginning of 2008 there were 13 such towns.

In terms of territory development it is important to identify the structural changes in main age groups of population by paying attention to the proportion of number of children and retirement age inhabitants allowing to judge upon the labour force resources and character of generation alternation. Low level of demographic burden is not regarded as a favourable condition for territory development in the long-term if low birth rate is present at the same time.

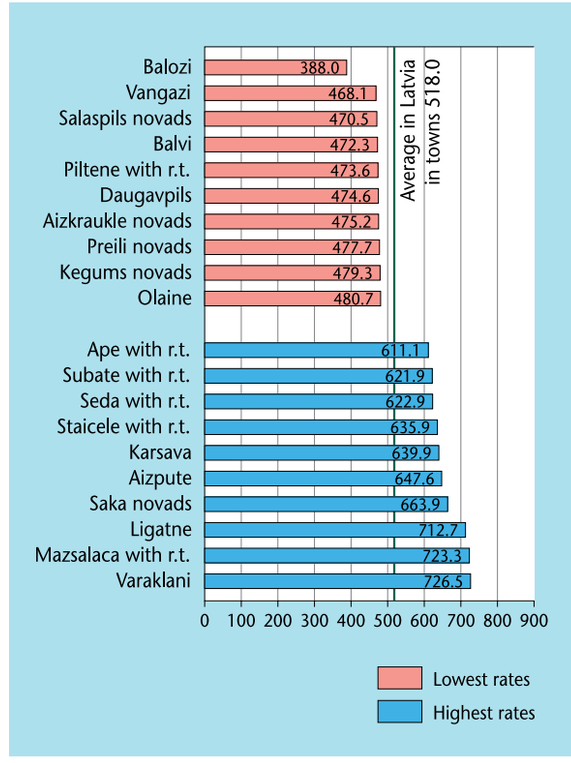


Figure 41. Highest and lowest indicators of demographic burden in towns and urban novads at the beginning of 2008.

Within five years the percentage of working age population climbed in towns from 63.3% to 65.9% in total. Raising the minimum retirement age for women has provided a statistically significant contribution to the population figure at the officially prescribed working age. However, the situation of ensuring labour force and natural reproduction of population is unfavourable, taking into consideration the ageing of the population as a whole. Reduction in the number and percentage of children has promoted the increase in percentage in working age population.

Percentage of children in local governments of towns reduced within five years from 14.8% to 13.3%, but the percentage of retirement age population – from 21.9% to 20.8%. Due to the various rates of reduction, the predominance of retirement age population increased against the number of children by a multiple of 1.5 to 1.6.

The indicators of demographic burden in local municipalities at the beginning of 2008 have been represented in Figure 55.

Personal Income Tax

Revenues of personal income tax in the budgets of local governments allow judging upon the welfare of population to a certain extent. By assessment of changes in the indicator during course of time, it should be taken into account that the increase in the yearly revenues has been related not only to the increasing income of inhabitants but also to the increasing share of the tax transferred to the budget of local governments, and also the amount of taxable income has changed during the review period. Also the influence of inflation has not been excluded from calculations of personal income tax, but the increase in prices may actually reduce the increase in welfare level.

State Revenue Service is the administrative institution for personal income tax. Three local governments, i.e., Riga, Liepaja and Ventspils cities which collect the tax by themselves, are exceptional.

In 2006 in the towns of Latvia the average revenues of personal income tax per capita in the budgets of local governments were LVL 353.0 what exceeds the figure of rural local governments by LVL 150.6 and the national average by LVL 44.3.

Significant disparities by extent of personal income tax can be observed within the reviewed group of local governments. In the year 2007, as well as in 2006, in 63 towns (82% of all towns) the personal income tax was below the average indicator of the entire group of Latvian towns. Amongst towns a significant stratification can be observed by revenues, because the largest volume of personal income tax in local government budgets per capita exceeded the lowest indicator by multiple of 5 in 2007. However, in the group of rural territories the proportion is even larger, i.e., 8 times.

Amongst towns, in 2007 the highest volumes of personal income tax per capita in local government budgets were registered in Ikskile novads (LVL 426.3) and Balozi (LVL 402.0), but amongst the republican cities – in Riga (LVL 418.5) and Jurmala (LVL 402.8). In the group of all towns the smallest volumes of personal income tax per capita were registered in Subate with rural territory (LVL 91.0) and Zilupe novads (LVL 131.1), but amongst the republican cities – in Daugavpils (LVL 235.8) and Liepaja (LVL 269.8) (see Figure 42).

The group of Latvian towns with personal income tax revenues up to LVL 200 per capita included 22 towns in 2007, group from LVL 200 to LVL 300 per capita – 29 towns, group from LVL 300 to LVL 400 per capita – 22 towns, and group above LVL 400 per capita – 4 towns.

Within five years the personal income tax revenues increased in all towns, but the volume of increase varied. The most significant increase was registered in local governments, where the personal income tax revenues per capita had already been the highest, and vice versa. As with the largest and lowest volume of personal income tax, also their increase differed 5 times. In Ikskile novads the personal income tax revenues per capita in local government budget increased by LVL 273.7, but in Subate with rural territory the increase was LVL 56.3. In Jurmala the personal income tax revenues per capita increased by LVL 263.1, in Riga – by LVL 258.2, in Valmiera – by LVL 252.1.

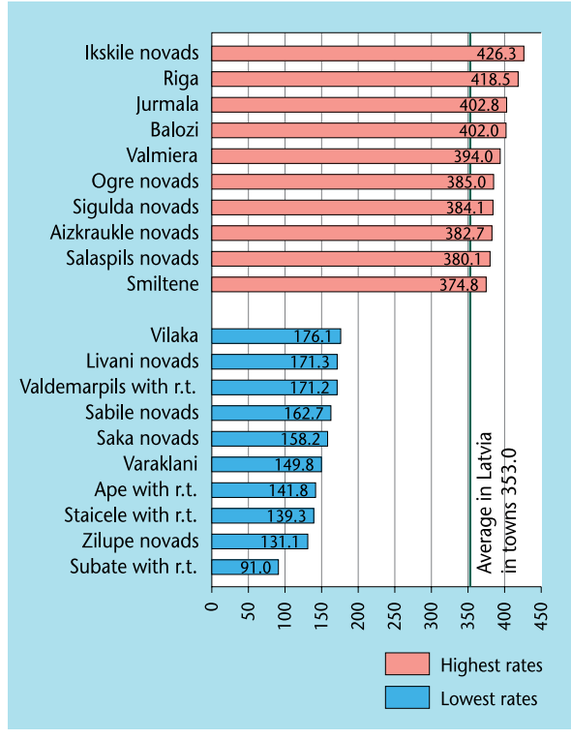


Figure 42. Towns and urban novads with the highest and lowest amount of personal income tax per capita in local governments' budgets in 2007, in LVL.

Figure 56 represents the amount of personal income tax per capita in local government budgets in 2007, but its changes in 2007 against the average indicator in 2003–2006 – in Figure 57.

Unemployment Rate

At the beginning of 2008 the unemployment rate within group of towns (3.2%) was close to the national average (3.5%), but it was lower than the average of rural local governments by 1.2 percentage points.

At the beginning of 2008 the lowest unemployment rate within group of towns was registered in Baldone novads (1.5%), Piltene with rural territory (1.8%) and Saka novads (1.9%). Unemployment rate exceeded the limit of 10% in five towns. Those were the territories of Latgale Region local governments – Zilupe novads (16.2%), Vilani (14.4%), Karsava (13.1%), Vilaka (11.2%) and Livani novads (10.2%). Amongst republican cities at the beginning of 2008 Riga had the lowest unemployment rate – 2.4%, but Rezekne had the highest – 5.7% (see Figure 43).

Within the reporting period in group of towns the disparities in unemployment rate ranged considerably from 1.5% (in Baldone novads at the beginning of 2008) to 23.3% (in Zilupe novads at the beginning of 2006). The unemployment rate reduced in towns in general, but it fluctuated in many towns by separate years.

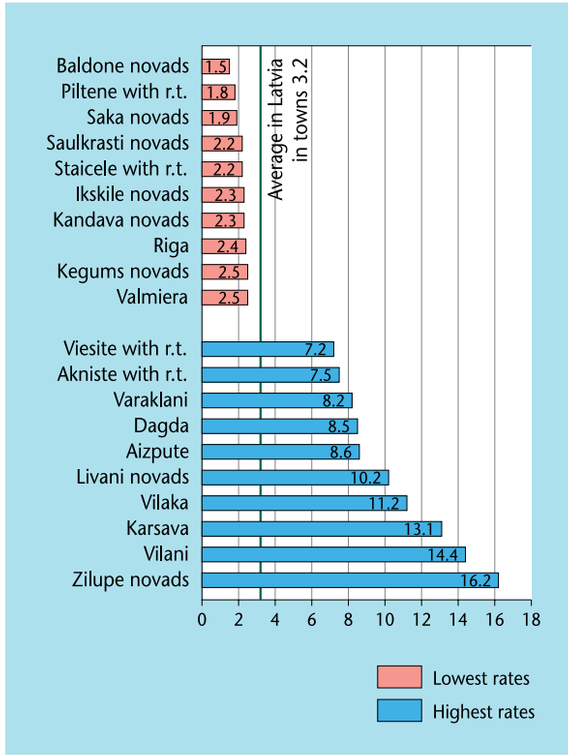


Figure 43. Highest and lowest indicators of unemployment rate in towns and urban novads at the beginning of 2008, in %.

In order to reduce the influence of separate changes, the indicators of unemployment rate in the beginning of 2008 were compared with the averages of the period 2003–2007; reduction in unemployment rate was observed in all towns, except for Sigulda novads and Saldus, where the unemployment rate increased by only 0.1 percentage points in each. The most significant reduction in unemployment level was observed in Ludza (by 8.5 percentage points), Priekule (by 7.2 percentage points), Livani novads (by 6.0 percentage points) and Preili novads (by 5.9 percentage points), but amongst republican cities – in Liepaja (by 4.1 percentage points). In the group of towns the unemployment rate reduced by 1.9 percentage points on average.

Within five years the disparities in unemployment level indicators increased significantly in the group of Latvian towns. If the highest unemployment rate indicator differed from the lowest indicator 8.5 times at the beginning of 2003, then at the beginning of 2008 the multiple was 10.8.

The unemployment rate in local municipalities at the beginning of 2008 is represented in Figure 58, but its changes at the beginning of 2008 against the average indicator 2003 – at the beginning of 2007 – in Figure 59.

The sharpest territorial disparities in basic development indicators in Latvian towns according to data of 2007 and the beginning of 2008 have been represented in Table 55.

Indicator	Rate expressed in figures Best	Worst	Difference by times
Unemployment rate at the beginning of 2008, in %	Baldone nov. 1.5	Zilupe nov. 16.2	10.8
Amount of personal income tax per capita in 2007, in LVL	Ikskile nov. 426.3	Subate and its r.t. 91.0	4.7
Demographic burden level at the beginning of 2008	Balozi 388.0	Varaklani 726.5	1.9
Changes in the number of resident population from 2003 until beginning of 2008, in %	Balozi 29.4	Ainazi and its r.t. -10.9	not calc.

Table 55. Territorial disparities in Latvian towns and urban novads in 2008 and at the beginning of 2008.

Economically Active Market Sector Statistical Units

According to data of CSB registers of companies and organisations, in 2007, 87 100 market sector statistical units or 67.5% of the total number of market sector statistical units in the country were operating in the group of local governments of towns. The present group of local governments had 87.0% of the total number of commercial companies in the country, 82.6% of the total number of individual businesses, 57.2% of the total number of self-employed entities and 12.9% of total number of farmsteads and fisheries in the country.

Commercial companies constituted the major part of the total number of market sector statistical units in the group of towns – 58.9%. The percentage of self-employed entities was 31.5%, individual businesses – 7.5%, and farmsteads and fisheries – 2.1% (see Table 56).

	Number	In percentage Self-employed entities	Individual businesses	Comercial companies	Farmsteads and fisheries
In towns and urban novads	87 064	31.5	7.5	58.9	2.1
In pagasts and rural novads	41 920	49.0	3.3	18.3	29.5
In Latvia	**128 984**	**37.2**	**6.1**	**45.7**	**11.0**

Table 56. Breakdown of economically active market sector statistical units by types of commercial activity in 2007.

Comparing 2007 with 2006, the percentage of self-employed entities and farmsteads, and fisheries increased in the total number of market sector statistical units of the group of local governments of towns, but the percentage of individual businesses and commercial companies reduced.

The structure of market sector statistical units by types of business activity in the group of towns is similar to the common national structure, but it is remarkably different from the group of rural territories, where the self-employed entities constitute the largest percentage.

Individual businesses and commercial companies provide the most significant contribution to building the national GDP. In 2007 57 700 or 86.4% of the total number of individual businesses and commercial companies of the country operated in the local governments of the group of towns. The local governments of the group of towns had 365 large companies*, 2200 medium-sized companies, 10 800 small companies and 44 400 of micro companies. Structure of individual businesses and commercial companies by size groups has been represented in Table 57.

		In percentage by size groups			
	Number	Micro	Small	Medium	Large
In towns and urban novads	57 722	76.8	18.7	3.8	0.6
In pagasts and rural novads	9088	77.1	19.0	3.5	0.4
In Latvia	**66 810**	**76.9**	**18.7**	**3.8**	**0.6**

Table 57. Economically active individual businesses and commercial companies by breakdown by size groups in 2007.

Comparing 2007 with 2006, the percentage of micro companies reduced in the group of towns by 0.9 percentage points, but the percentage of small companies increased by the same figure of percentage points. Percentages of medium-sized and large companies remained at the level of the previous year.

The number of economically active market sector statistical units per 1 000 inhabitants climbed from 49.2 to 54.3 within a year in the group of local governments of towns, but in the country in total – from 52.4 to 56.8. The number of individual businesses and commercial companies per 1 000 inhabitants increased from 33.1 to 36.0 in towns (in the country in total – from 26.9 to 29.4).

According to data of CSB Inspection of Labour Force**, in 2007 in the population group aged from 15 to 74 787 700 inhabitants or 70.4% of all employees in the country were employed in local governments of towns. Since 2003 the employee figure increased in the country by 112 300, almost three quarters of which resulted from local governments of towns (83 400). Within five years in the group of towns the employment rate in the population age group from 15 to 74 increased from 56.2% to 63.8% and from 55.4% to 62.0% in the country in total.

Territory Development Index

Determination of each territory relative development level in comparison with all other territories of the respective group of local governments is the main purpose of territory development index. This index may also be referred to as annual index of territory development. It is based on the condition that the index compares the territory development level in the assessed year that shows whether the rate the town is developing at is either speeding up or falling behind rates comparing with other territories included in the group.

Currently the comparative basis of calculation of territory development index was the average development level of the regular year, which may be determined more precisely and with certainty, but the development level of the previous or any other year may also apply. However, the basic indicators of the development index expressed in figures, cannot be compared due to inflation, but recalculations are complicated in terms of methodology.

Development index of towns consists of four components according to the basic development indicator.* Positive component of development index prove that the development of the relevant territory exceeds the average development level of the group of territories of towns only by relative extent of the respective individual indicator, but if the component is negative – the average development level has not been reached.

According to data of 2007, in 4 towns all basic indicators constituting the development index exceeded the figures of average indicators of the group of towns, i.e., in Balozi, Ogre novads, Salaspils novads and Valmiera. But in 32 towns all components of development index were negative. The group includes 11 territories of Vidzeme Region towns, 8 – Kurzeme Region, 6 – Latgale Region, 5 – Zemgale Region and 2 – Riga Region. Most of the towns (41) had the development index built up from components of both positive and negative figures.

Determination of causes for the figure of territory development index component to incur may provide an opportunity for each territory to identify the main factors of influence for territory development. Mostly they are directly or indirectly related with components with the largest weights of importance assigned, i.e., unemployment rate, which describes the social economic situation in the territory, and volume of personal income tax indirectly describing the revenues and welfare of population. But the significance of a specific component may be different for each territory. It is useful to pay attention to whether the algebraic figure of the individual component constituting the index is positive or negative. For instance, unemployment rate is the basic building element of development index in local governments of both Latgale and Riga Regions, but in Latgale Region territories the above mentioned development index is mostly negative what means high unemployment rate, but in Riga Region the indicator is

* *According to the number of employees the individual businesses and commercial companies are divided into four size groups: large – number of employees exceeds 249, medium-sized – number of employees from 50 to 249, small – number of employees from 10 to 49, and micro – number of employees equal or below 9.*

** *Main indicators of Inspection of Labour Force in 2003. Riga, CSB, 2004. Main indicators of Inspection of Labour Force in 2007 Riga, CSB, 2008.*

* *The following indicators have been used for calculating the development index for towns and urban novads: unemployment rate, personal income tax per capita in local government budgets, level of demographic burden and change in the population within five preceding years.*

usually positive what means that the unemployment rate is below the average of entire group of Latvian towns or rural novads.

According to data of 2007, the first ten positions of ranking table of local governments of towns included Riga, local governments of Riga and Ogre Districts as well as Valmiera and Aizkraukle novads. But the closing ten positions, as in previous years, mostly included local governments of Latgale Region, i.e., Zilupe novads, Karsava, Vilani, Vilaka, Dagda and Subate with rural territory. Amongst other planning regions by development index the lowest positions of the ranking table were occupied by Varaklani and Mazsalaca with rural territory (Vidzeme Region), Viesite with rural territory (Zemgale Region) and Aizpute (Kurzeme Region) (see Annex 1).

Republican cities occupied the following positions in the ranking table: Riga – 8th, Jelgava – 12th, Jurmala – 13th, Ventspils – 17th, Daugavpils – 22nd, Liepaja – 33rd and Rezekne – 39th position.

Five towns, i.e., Saldus, Jaunjelgava with rural territory, Bauska, Smiltene and Tukums changed the value of development index from positive in 2003 to negative in 2007, but only one town, i.e., Jelgava, changed the other way, namely, – a positive direction.

In general 17 towns of the total number of towns of Latvia had a positive development index according to data of 2007 (according to data of 2003 – 21 towns). The positive development index range is evened-out by the more territories with negative index values, because the arithmetical means of basic factors are estimated as weighted means taking into account the size of population in the respective territory – Riga City has a very considerable influence, and it has a positive development index and many times larger population compared with other towns.

The analysis shows that the sizes of towns by population and development index value are united by a common relationship – the territory development index of small local governments and respectively also the level of social economic development is comparatively lower, but the respective rates of large towns are higher. Group of towns with population from 30 000 to 110 000 is exceptional. In this group the negative average development index is determined by negative development indexes in three large cities – Daugavpils (according to data of 2007 – -0.314), Liepaja (-0.584) and Rezekne (-0.796). Positive development index was observed in two groups of towns. In the group of towns with population from 20 000 to 30 000 the average development index is determined by the positive development index of Salaspils novads, Ogre novads and Valmiera (0.942, 0.519 and 0.435, respectively). The second group includes only Riga with the positive development index value 0.412 (see Figure 44).

The comparison of development index figures of two years shows that the interval of development index mostly extended in positive direction in the group of towns. In 2006 the values of development index were in the interval from 2.596 to -3.617, but in 2007 – from 2.921 to -3.716. However, significant changes have not been observed in breakdown by development groups. In 2006 an 2007 the concentration of local governments of towns was larger in central intervals than it might be expected by the regularity of the normal breakdown. Differentiation takes place amongst towns according to their size by population and the historically established economic structure and location, i.e., the relations with the large cities and Riga first of all (see Table 58).

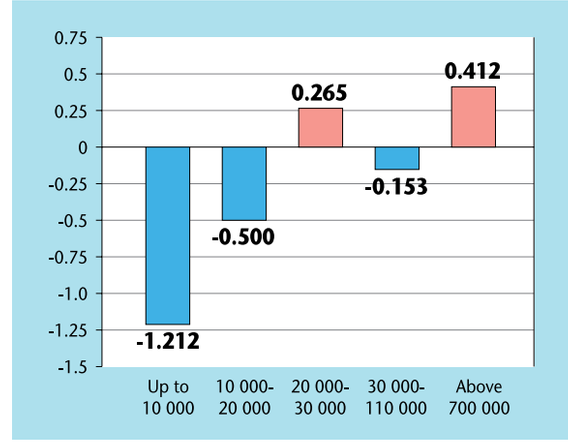


Figure 44. Connections of size of population and development index of towns and urban novads according to data of 2007.

Qualitative assessment of development for urban local governments	Assessment of development index	Number of urban local governments	Percentage
Extreme	Above 3.0	-	-
Very good	2.0 - 3.0	1	1
Good	1.0 - 2.0	1	1
Comparatively good	0.5 - 1.0	4	3
Slightly positive	0 - 0.5	11	12
Slightly negative	0 - -0.5	11	12
Comparatively bad	-0.5 - 1.0	17	14
Bad	-1.0 - -2.0	16	20
Very bad	-2.0 - -3.0	12	9
Extreme	Below -3.0	4	5

Table 58. Grouping of local governments of town and urban novads by development index value in 2007.

The development index values and ranking of the local governments of the group of towns according to data of 2003–2007 has been represented in Annex 1 of the publication, values of basic development indicators – in 2007 and at the beginning of 2008 – in Annex 2, development index according to data of 2007 – in Figure 60, but changes in the development index in 2007 against the average indicator in 2003–2006 – in Figure 61.

DESCRIPTION OF RURAL TERRITORIES

On June 1, 2009 Latvia had 445 rural local governments, i.e., 424 pagasts local governments and 21 local governments of rural novads.* The number of rural local governments has reduced in Latvia by 20 units since the beginning of 2003. During that period some of them were included in territories of urban novads, and data regarding them has been collected as for the group of urban territories, and others amalgamated into rural novads. The breakdown in urban and rural territories is actually relative, because such territories as Pieriga local governments, for instance where population and economic structure is increasingly similar to urban conditions can be objectively classified as rural territories.

Five out of six basic indicators forming the value of territory development index were applied for analysis of the development of rural territories, i.e., population density, changes in population, demographic burden level, extent of personal income tax per capita and unemployment rate. Rural local governments have also been compared by size of population, but description of economic activity of inhabitants has applied such indicators as the number of economically active market sector statistical units and their breakdown by types of economic activity and size groups. Interrelationships between the population figure and development index have been analysed and the qualitative assessment of rural local governments has been determined according to the value of development index.

Considering that the basic development indicators fluctuate yearly more visibly in the small local municipalities, the average values of indicators are frequently used for describing the development of rural territories, broken down into time, but the value of the indicator of the most recent analysis year has been compared to the average value of previous four years.

Population

At the beginning of 2008 the population of Latvian pagasts and rural novads was 668 000 inhabitants. One rural local government had 1500 inhabitants on average, however, considerable disparities can be observed amongst local governments by population. The largest rural territory Riga District Kekava pagasts had 13 883 inhabitants, but the smallest, i.e., Aluksne District Kalncempji pagasts – 55 times less or 251 inhabitant.

* *On January 1, 2008 there were 448 rural local governments, i.e., 430 pagasts and 18 rural novads. At the beginning of 2009 Jaunpiebalga novads, Rauna novads and Roja novads were established.*

The average size of rural local governments was different by population amongst the planning regions. At the beginning of 2008 a rural local government of Riga Region had 2800 inhabitants on average, but rural local governments of Latgale Region had less than a half that amount – 1100 inhabitants on average. In Zemgale Region the average population of one rural local government was 1700 inhabitants, Vidzeme and Kurzeme Regions – 1300 inhabitants in each.

According to data of the beginning of 2008 Latvia had 203 rural local governments with residing population below 1000 inhabitants. Such territories were 45.6% of the total number of rural local governments in the country. The number of relatively large rural local governments with population above 5000 was 14, in two territories of them (Riga District Kekava pagasts and Marupe pagasts) the population exceeded 10 000 (see Figure 45).

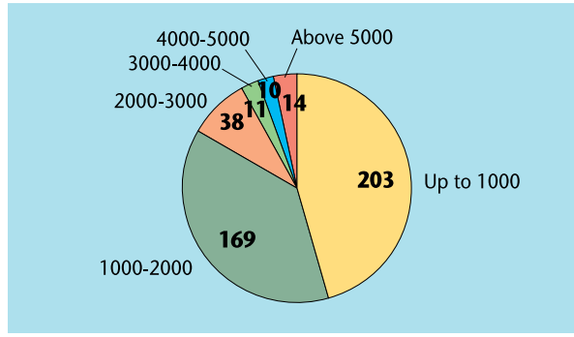


Figure 45. Division of pagasts and rural novads by population according to data at the beginning of 2008.

At the beginning of 2008 the 203 small local governments with population up to 1000 had 21.8% residing inhabitants from the total number of inhabitants of rural territories, but 14 large rural local governments with population above 5000 – 17.1%.

Population Density

The average population density in Latvian rural areas was 11.7 inhabitants/km^2 at the beginning of 2008. Stopini pagasts of Riga District had the highest population density (170.5 inhabitants/km^2), but the lowest population density was observed in Ance pagasts of Ventspils District and in Zvarde pagasts of Saldus District with the figure 90 times less (1.9 inhabitants/km^2 in each). Population density below 10 inhabitants/km^2 was registered in 249 Latvian rural local governments in total, but population density above 100 inhabitants/km^2 – in three local governments (see Figures 46 and 52).

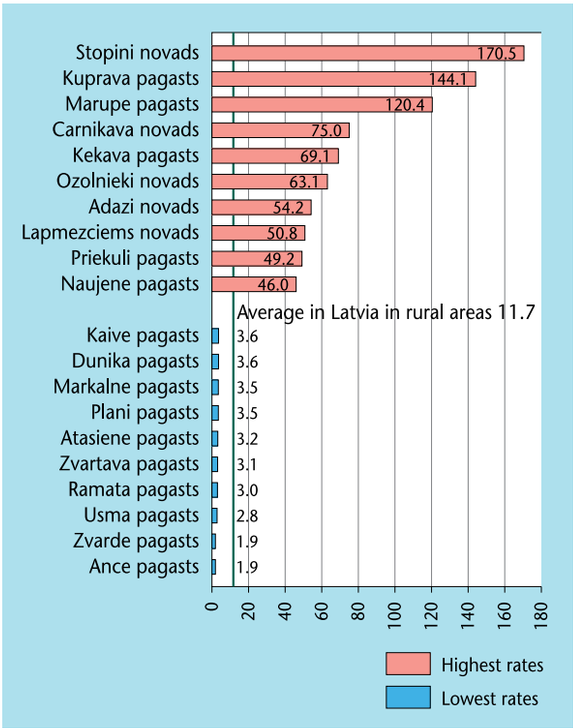


Figure 46. Highest and lowest rates of population density in pagasts and rural novads at the beginning of 2008, inhabitants/km².

Population Change

In general in the rural areas of Latvia, as in the country, the population has reduced within the recent years. From the beginning of 2003 to the beginning of 2008 the population in rural territories reduced by 20 100 or 2.9% due to natural movement of inhabitants and migration. In 403 rural local governments (90.6% of the total number of rural local governments) the population reduced generally by 40 100, but in 42 rural local governments (9.4% of the total number of rural local governments) increased by 19 900 in total.

Rural territories in vicinity of Riga seemed attractive to inhabitants. In absolute figures the most considerable increase in population within five years was observed in Riga District Marupe pagasts by 3700, Garkalne novads – by 2400, Kekava pagasts – by 2300, Stopini novads – by 1800, Adazi novads and Olaine pagasts – by 1700 in each, Babite pagasts – by 1500 and Carnikava novads – by 1200. The increase in other rural local governments ranged from 3 to 700 persons. Amongst rural local governments outside Riga District Ozolnieki novads of Jelgava District should be mentioned with increase in population by 674 inhabitants, Iecava novads of Bauska District – by 244 inhabitants and Lapmezciems novads of Tukums District – by 129 inhabitants.

Relatively comparing to situation at the beginning of 2003, by the beginning of 2008 the population in Garkalne novads increased by 62.2%, in Marupe pagasts – by 41.1% and in Olaine pagasts – by 31.4%. Besides Riga District local governments, the population considerably increased also in Ozolaine pagasts of Rezekne District – by 9.6%, in Ozolnieki novads of Jelgava District – by 9.0%, in Seme pagasts and Lapmezciems novads of Tukums District – by 6.2% and 5.5%, respectively.

Within the review period the population reduced by extent exceeding 15% in 26 rural local governments, and in 7 pagasts – by more than 20%. The most significant relative decline in population was observed in Kalncempji pagasts of Aluksne District – by 27.9%, in Ukri pagasts of Dobele District – by 23.3% and in Kepova pagasts of Kraslava District – by 23.1% (see Figure 47).

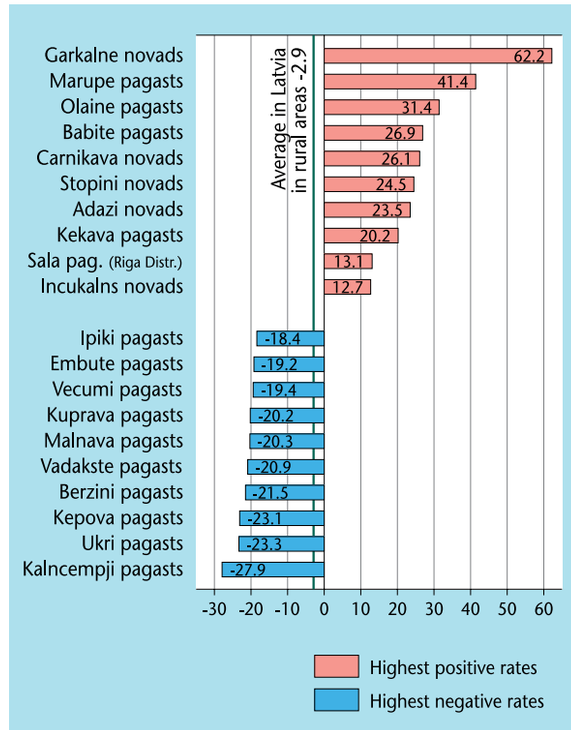


Figure 47. Largest change in population in pagasts and rural novads at the beginning of 2003–2008, in %.

The rates of changes in population in the group of Latvian rural territories slightly reduced; in 2002–2007 the population reduced by 3.1%, but in 2003–2008 – by 2.9%. But in the group of rural territories the population dropped more rapidly than in the group of towns and the national average (2.5% and 2.6% in 2003–2008, respectively).

Changes in population figure in local governments from 2003 to the beginning of 2008 have been represented in Figure 54.

Demographic Burden

At the beginning of 2008 the demographic burden level in the group of rural local governments was 538.7 children and retirement age inhabitants per 1000 working age inhabitants. The indicators of demographic burden were higher in rural areas than in towns (518.0) and in the country in general (524.0). Comparing with the beginning of 2003, the demographic burden level in Latvian rural areas reduced within five years by 18.3% on average.

In rural areas the number of local governments with comparatively low demographic burden increased and the number of local governments with high demographic burden also reduced.

At the beginning of 2003 in 5 local government territories the number of children and retirement age population per 1 000 working age inhabitants was below 500, but at the beginning of 2008 such local governments already numbered 82. Low demographic burden level was registered at the beginning of 2008 in 20 local governments of Zemgale Region, 18 – in Vidzeme, 17 – in Latgale, 15 – in Kurzeme and 12 – in Riga Region local governments. In the group of pagasts the lowest indicators of demographic burden were observed in Bauska District Gailisi pagasts (385.2 inhabitants below and above working age per 1 000 working age inhabitants), in Saldus District Saldus pagasts (401.2) and Aizkraukle District Serene pagasts (409.0).

At the beginning of 2008 only 9 rural local governments had 700 and more children and retirement age inhabitants per 1000 working age inhabitants, but at the beginning of 2003 there were 191 such territories, out of which 7 local governments had demographic burden level ranging from 900 to 969. Amongst local governments with the highest demographic burden level registered in the beginning of 2008 5 local governments are located in Latgale Region and 2 in Vidzeme and Zemgale Regions (in each). The highest demographic burden was observed in Daugavpils District Ambeli pagasts (765.7), Balvi District Kubuli pagasts (751.6) and Aluksne District Liepna pagasts (733.3) (see Figure 48).

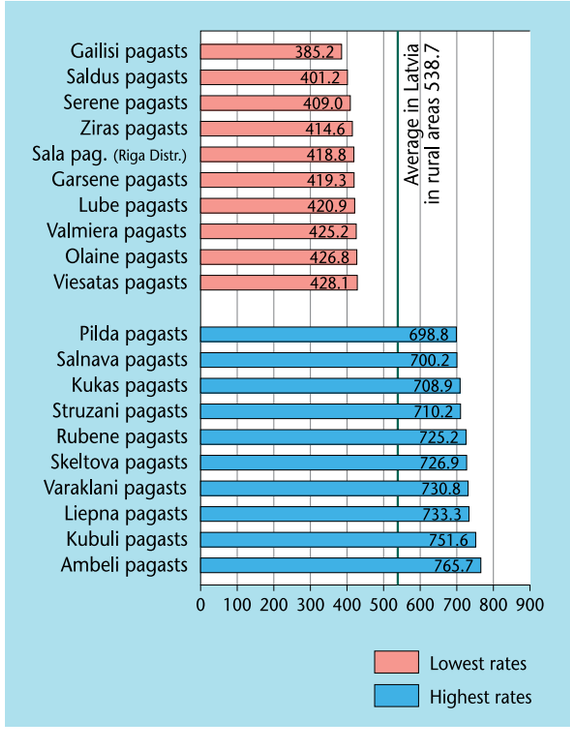


Figure 48. Highest and lowest rates of demographic burden in pagasts and rural novads at the beginning of 2008.

During the reporting period the demographic burden level reduced in all rural local governments. The reduction fluctuated within limits of 2 to 40%. The highest reduction of demographic burden was observed in Talsi District Lube pagasts – by 37.0%, Kraslava District Berzini pagasts – 36.5% and Liepaja District Embute pagasts – 36.1%.

The indicators of demographic burden in local municipalities at the beginning of 2008 are represented in Figure 55.

Personal Income Tax

Personal income tax revenues are amongst the main sources of local government revenues and describe its financial capacity. The higher the volume of the tax, the more powerful is the financial basis of the local government and the greater the opportunities for development and performance of its functions. The extent of personal income tax revenues by estimates per capita is amongst the indicators, which describe the revenues of population and indirectly also the welfare.

According to estimates on the basis of State Treasury data, in the group of rural local governments the average personal income tax revenues in local government budgets were 202.4 per capita in 2007 what is considerably less comparing with the group of urban local governments and in the country in total (LVL 353.0 and LVL 308.7, respectively). Within five years the average personal income tax revenues per capita in local government budgets tripled in Latvian rural areas, i.e., from LVL 67.5 in 2003 up to LVL 202.4 in 2007.

The highest indicators of personal income tax were registered in Pieriga local governments where revenues per capita often exceeded the indicators of Riga to a significant extent. This situation can be explained by the fact that in the present tax system the settlement of personal income tax by declared place of residence gives advantage to local governments with larger population and comparatively smaller number of employees in their territories.

The personal income tax revenues per capita in local government budgets in 2007 in Riga District Kekava pagasts (LVL 447.3), Garkalne novads (LVL 446.7) and Babite pagasts (LVL 436.3) were the highest not only in the group of rural areas, but also in the group of all local governments. By the amount of personal income per capita in local government budgets Kekava pagasts had the first position in the group of rural territories also in 2003, 2004 and 2005 (LVL 183.9, LVL 210.2 and LVL 235.8), but in 2006 the leading position belonged to Garkalne novads (LVL 350.50). Except for Riga District rural local governments, the highest indicators of personal income tax revenues were observed in Ventspils District Uzava pagasts (LVL 340.8 per capita), Cesis District Priekuli pagasts (LVL 327.3), Valmiera District Brenguli pagasts (LVL 308.2) and Valmiera pagasts (LVL 307.4).

The smallest personal income tax revenues are characteristic mostly to Latgale Region local governments. The lowest indicator in the groups of rural areas and all

local governments in 2007 was observed in Daugavpils District Bikernieki pagasts – LVL 53.8 per capita. The pagasts of Kraslava and Ludza Districts mostly dominated in the group of rural local governments with lowest personal income tax indicators. Low tax revenues were observed also in Aluksne District Pededze pagasts (LVL 61.6 per capita), Balvi District Lazduleja pagasts (LVL 73.7) and Madona District Varaklani pagasts (LVL 76.8) (see Figure 49).

In 2007 361 rural local governments (81.1% of the total number of rural local governments) had the extent of personal income tax revenues per capita in local government budgets below the average of this group of territories. The figure included 113 local governments from Latgale Region, 89 – from Vidzeme Region, 65 – from Zemgale Region, 63 – from Kurzeme Region and 31 – from Riga Region.

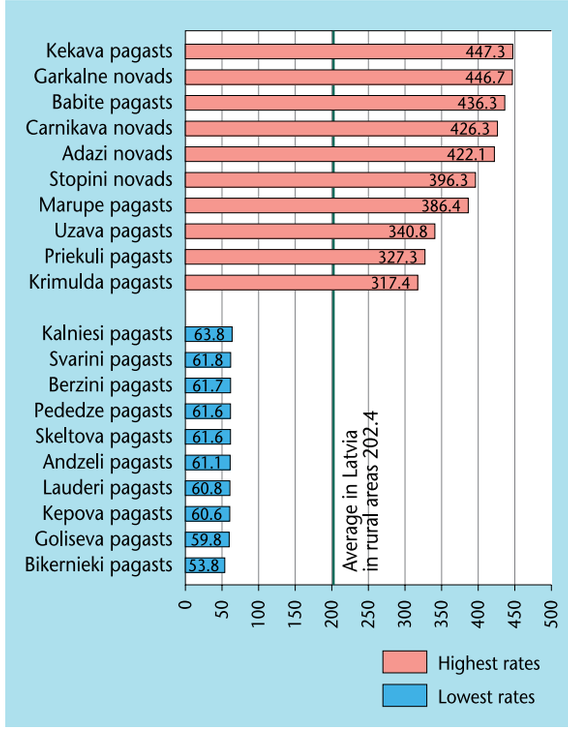


Figure 49. Highest and lowest indicators of personal income tax per capita in budgets of local governments in pagasts and rural novads in 2007, in LVL.

Amongst those 84 rural local governments with the indicators describing the personal income tax revenues above the average, the largest number of local governments was from Riga Region – 24, but the smallest was from Latgale Region – 7. The aggregate of relatively prosperous rural local governments include 19 local governments from Zemgale Region, 18 – from Vidzeme Region and 16 – from Kurzeme Region.

In 2007 only one rural local government had the extent of personal income tax revenues per capita in local government budgets below LVL 55, but in 2003 there were 278 such local governments. But in 2007 in 90 rural local governments the indicators of personal income tax exceeded LVL 200 per capita, and in 2003 no local government met this figure.

Volumes of personal income tax revenues per capita in local government budgets increased in all Latvian rural territories within five years. The increase volume ranged within the interval from LVL 35 to LVL 290, but by exclusion of fluctuation and after comparing 2007 with the average indicator of 2003–2006, the increase ranged from LVL 25 to LVL 225. The most significant increase in personal income tax was registered in local governments, where the highest personal income tax revenues per capita have been registered, i.e., in pagasts and rural novads of Riga District. In Garkalne novads the personal income tax payment per capita in local government budget in 2007, comparing with 2003, increased by LVL 225.4, in Babite pagasts – by LVL 218.0, in Adazi novads – by LVL 217.7, and in Carnikava novads – by LVL 207.5. Except for Riga District local governments, a significant increase in the tax per capita was observed also in Ventspils District Uzava pagasts – by LVL 230.6, in Valmiera District Brenguli pagasts – by LVL 179.7, in Cesis District Priekuli pagasts – by LVL 156.9, in Jelgava District Ozolnieki novads – by LVL 154.1.

But within the five years the smallest increase in personal income tax in budgets of local governments per capita was observed in Latgale Region, particularly, in rural local governments of Kraslava and Ludza Districts. In Ludza District Goliseva pagasts the volume of personal income tax per capita increased only by LVL 24.7, but in Kraslava Svarini pagasts – by LVL 25.7.

The level of welfare increased in Latvian rural areas in slower rates than in towns and in the country on average. In the group of rural local governments the personal income tax payments per capita in local government budgets increased in 2003–2007 by LVL 134.9 on average, but in the group of urban local governments – by LVL 219.3 and in the country on average – by LVL 194.6.

Personal income tax revenues per capita in the group of rural local governments in 2003 range between LVL 15.8 and LVL 183.9, but in 2007 – from LVL 53.8 to LVL 447.3. The smallest personal income tax payment per capita in local government budgets increased 3.4 times, but the largest – 2.4 times. The different rates of changes in indicators may be considered as differentiation level between territories. In the reporting period the disparities between the largest and smallest indicators reduced from 11.6 times in 2003 to 8.3 times in 2007, but generally the differentiation of territories in terms of revenues of inhabitants remained to a large extent.

Figure 56 represents the amount of personal income tax per capita in local government budgets in 2007, but its changes in 2007 against the average indicator in 2003–2006 – in Figure 57.

Unemployment Rate

Unemployment rate is a very significant parameter for describing and comparing the development of rural local governments. It should be taken into account that the indicator does not reflect the complete situation in the labour market, since it comprises only the registered

unemployed. The number of unemployed does not include persons searching for employment and the percentage of hidden unemployment is also unknown.

At the beginning of 2008 the average indicator of registered unemployment rate in rural areas of Latvia was 4.4% exceeding the average of towns (3.2%) by 1.2 percentage points. Within the five years reviewed in the publication the unemployment rate dropped in Latvian rural areas by 3.0 percentage points.

The indicators of unemployment rate in rural local governments fluctuated at the beginning of 2008 within a very extensive interval from 1.0% to 22.4%. Aluksne District Jaunlaicene pagasts and Gulbene District Litene pagasts had the lowest registered unemployment at the rate 1.0%, but the highest unemployment rate (22.4%) was registered in Ludza District Goliseva pagasts and exceeded the average indicator of Latvian rural areas 5 times (see Figure 50).

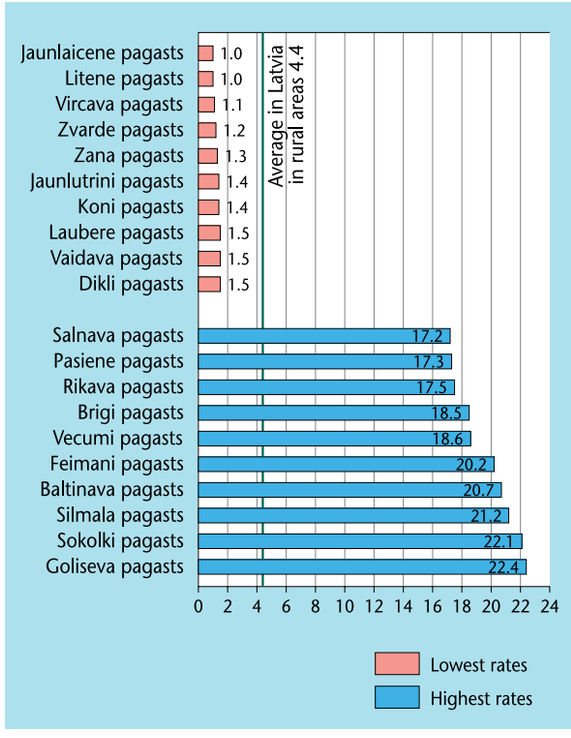


Figure 50. Highest and lowest indicators of unemployment rate in pagasts and rural novads at the beginning of 2008, in %.

At the beginning of 2003 19 rural local governments had unemployment rate below 3.0%, but at the beginning of 2008 – 133 rural local governments. Consequently, the number of local governments with low unemployment rate increased by 7 times within this period. But the number of local governments with unemployment rate exceeding 20% reduced by three-quarters. At the beginning of 2003 there were 21 such rural local government, but at the beginning of 2008 – 5.

The highest indicators of unemployment rate and the lowest transferred amounts of personal income tax per capita at the same time are characteristic for separate pagasts of Latgale Region, for instance, Ludza District Brigas pagasts and Rezekne District Sokolkas pagasts.

By assessment in changes in unemployment rate at the beginning of 2008 against the average indicator in the period from 2003 to the beginning of 2007, and thereby excluding the fluctuations in the indicators year to year, it is obvious that the unemployment rate reduced in 434 rural local governments or in 97.5% of the total number, and to the most considerable extent – in Rezekne District Kantinieki pagasts – by 13.5 percentage points, Balvi District Kuprava pagasts – by 13.2 percentage points and Kraslava District Asune pagasts – by 12.2 percentage points. But increase in unemployment was observed in 11 rural local governments, the most significant – in Valmiera District Lode pagasts – by 4.4 percentage points, Ludza District Rundeni pagasts – by 3.0 percentage points and Rezekne District Nagli pagasts – by 2.7 percentage points.

Within the reviewed five years the lowest indicator of unemployment rate reduced from 1.8% at the beginning of 2003 to 1.0% at the beginning of 2008, but the highest – from 33.5% to 22.4%, respectively. The disparity between the lowest and highest indicators of unemployment rate increased from 18.6 times to 22.4 times, respectively.

In the situation of the small Latvian local governments the indicators of the unemployment rate are sensitive even to small changes in business activity in their territory or in their vicinity. The migration flows influence the unemployment indicators, and also the changes in the process of State Employment Agency registering the unemployed persons have a considerable significance, and, namely, how actively the persons searching for employment are registering themselves in the Agency. The situation of unemployment in rural areas are also influenced positively by their location in the vicinity of large towns.

The unemployment rate in local governments at the beginning of 2008 is represented in Figure 58, but its changes at the beginning of 2008 against the average indicator 2003 – at the beginning of 2007 – in Figure 59.

The sharpest territorial disparities in basic development indicators in territories of Latvian rural local governments according to data of 2007 and the beginning of 2008 have been represented in Table 59.

Indicator	Rate expressed in figures Best	Worst	Difference by times
Unemployment rate at the beginning of 2008, in %	Jaunlaicene pag. 1.0	Goliseva pag. 22.4	22.4
Amount of personal income tax per capita in 2007, in LVL	Kekava pag. 447.3	Bikernieki pag. 53.8	8.3
Demographic burden level at the beginning of 2008	Gailisi pag. 385.2	Ambeli pag. 765.7	2.0
Changes in the number of resident population from 2003 until beginning of 2008, in %	Garkalne nov. 62.2	Kalncempji pag. -27.9	not calc.
Population density at the beginning of 2008, people/km^2	Stopini nov. 170.5	Ance pag. 1.9	89.7
Average cadastral value of land at the beginning of 2008, LVL/ha	Marupe pag. 2535	Nagli pag. 48	52.8

Table 59. Territorial disparities in Latvian pagasts and rural novads in 2007 and at the beginning of 2008.

Economically Active Market Sector Statistical Units

In 2007 the group of pagasts and rural novads had 41 920 market sector statistical units, i.e., 325% of the total number in the country. In the group of rural local governments in 2007 1371 individual businesses were operating, 7669 commercial companies, 12 356 farmsteads and fisheries and 20 524 self-employed entities. In percentages, in the group of rural local governments the self-employed entities were the majority in the total number of statistical units, they were followed by farmsteads and fisheries – 29.5%, commercial companies – 18.3% and individual businesses – 3.3%. The percentage of individual businesses and commercial companies (21.6%) in the group of rural local governments was significantly smaller than in the group of local governments of towns (66.4%) and in the country in general (51.8%) (see Table 56).

According to number of employed, in rural areas of Latvia 7003 micro companies, 1 725 small companies, 320 medium-sized companies and 40 large companies were operating in 2007* (see Table 57).

In 2007 in the group of Latvian rural local governments there were 62.8 economically active market sector statistical units on average per 1000 inhabitants, which exceeds the national average (56.8) and the group of local governments of towns (54.3) and it is under influence of the large number of farmsteads and fisheries in rural local governments. But the number of individual businesses and commercial companies per 1000 inhabitants in pagasts and rural novads (13.6) was significantly smaller than the national average (29.4) and the group of local governments of towns (36.0), but they have an important role in building the national GDP.

Number of market sector statistical units per 1 000 inhabitants increased in the group of rural local governments in 2007 comparing with 2006 from 60.1 to 62.8, but the number of individual businesses and commercial companies – from 11.8 to 13.6.

According to data of CSB Inspection of Labour Force**, in 2007 the rural areas of Latvia employed 331 400 inhabitants aged from 15 to 74 or 29.6% of the employed at the respective age in the entire country. Within the reviewed five years the number of employed in the group of rural local governments increased by 28 900 or 9.6%, but employment rate climbed from 53.7% to 58.2% (national average – from 55.4% to 62.0%, respectively).

* *According to the number of employees the individual businesses and commercial companies are divided into four size groups: large – number of employees exceeds 249, medium-sized – number of employees from 50 to 249, small – number of employees from 10 to 49, and micro – number of employees equal or below 9.*

** *Main indicators of Inspection of Labour Force in 2003. Riga, CSB, 2004. Main indicators of Inspection of Labour Force in 2007 Riga, CSB, 2008.*

Territory Development Index

Development index of rural territories consists of six components.*

According to data of 2007, the top fifty in the ranking table of rural territories included 20 local governments from Riga Region, 17 from Zemgale Region, 6 from Vidzeme Region, 5 from Kurzeme Region and 2 from Latgale Region (see Annex 1). Pagasts and rural novads of Riga District occupied the first nine positions; the powerful local government in the vicinity of the capital city reached the highest values of development index. Stopini novads (development index figure – 3.851) and Marupe pagasts (3.663) were the local governments with territory development index value exceeding 3. The high average cadastral value of land was the determining basic factor in development index of Marupe pagasts, but in Stopini novads it was the high population density. The average cadastral value of land in Marupe pagasts exceeded the average indicator in the group of rural local governments by 18 times, but the population density in Stopini novads – 15 times of the average population density in rural local governments. The average cadastral value of land was the determining indicator in the development index also in several other local governments of Riga District, i.e., in Carnikava novads, Adazi novads, Garkalne novads and Babite pagasts.

According to data of 2007, Jelgava District Ozolnieki novads occupied tenth place in the ranking table with development index figure of 1.185, which was mostly influenced by the relatively high population density and extent of personal income tax per capita. These indicators materially exceeded the average figure in the group of rural local governments. Two pagasts of Latgale Region climbed into the top fifty of the ranking table mostly due to the unemployment level lower than the average in the group of rural areas (Daugavpils District Naujene pagasts) and the high population density (Balvi District Kuprava pagasts).

The group of weakest local governments of the ranking table included 46 rural territories from Latgale Region, 3 from Vidzeme Region (Madona District Murmastiene pagasts and Varaklani pagasts, Aluksne District Pededze pagasts) and one local government from Zemgale Region (Jekabpils District Rubene pagasts). This group had no rural local governments from Riga and Kurzeme Regions. Similarly as in preceding years, Balvi District Baltinava pagasts had the closing position of the tanking table according to data of 2007 (development index value -1.974).

* *The following indicators have been used for calculating the development index for pagasts and rural novads: unemployment rate, personal income tax per capita in local government budgets, level of demographic burden and change in the population within five preceding years, average cadastral value of land and population density.*

Within the five years from 2003 to 2007 an important turn took place in the development of 17 rural local governments, whose development index figure turned from negative into positive, but 21 rural local governments had the development in the other direction, and, namely, the value of development index turned from positive into negative. 124 local governments maintained their positive figures of development index with various changes, but 283 local governments maintained their negative figures.

The most vivid development examples amongst rural local governments are Valmiera District Dikli pagasts (climbed the ranking table from position 251 in 2003 to position 93 in 2007), Jekabpils District Garsene pagasts (from position 255 to 109) and Dobele District Ile pagasts (from position 249 to 137). But the most significant movement took place in the ranking table in the opposite direction by Ventspils District Zlekas pagasts (from position 105 in 2003 to position 290 in 2007), Talsi District Virbas pagasts (from position 48 to 156) and Saldus District Ezere pagasts (from position 85 to 186).

According to data of 2007, 141 territories of local governments had positive development index and 304 – negative. Depending on whether the value of basic indicators exceeded or failed to reach the average figures of indicators in the group of rural territories, development indexes consisted of either positive or negative components, respectively. In order to reflect the lack of uniform development the pagasts and rural novads have been arranged in three groups, by taking the algebraic sign of development index component into consideration.

In 32 pagasts and rural novads all six basic development indicators exceeded the average indicator of the group of rural local governments and therefore all components of development index were positive. This group included 18 local governments from Riga Region, 7 – from Zemgale Region, 5 – from Kurzeme Region, 2 – from Vidzeme Region, and no local government from Latgale Region.

88 pagasts and rural novads had all components of development index in negative figures. The values of basic development indicators of those local governments were below the average level of the group of rural local governments. This aggregate does not include any local government from Riga Region, but it has 61 local governments from Latgale Region, 17 from Vidzeme Region, 6 from Zemgale region and 4 from Kurzeme Region.

Rural local governments with components of development index containing both positive and negative values create the largest group.

Against the average value of a specific indicator, 7.2% of rural local governments had all components of development index in the positive range, 19.8% – all components of development index in the negative range, but in 73.0% of local governments the development index consisted of components with various algebraic signs.

The analysis shows that the social economic development level is lower in small local governments, but in large local governments it is higher. For instance, in rural local governments with population up to 1000, the average territory development index according to data of 2007 is – 0.528, in local governments with population from 1000 to 2000 it is – 0.221, but in all groups of local governments with population above 2 000 the development index has a positive value and it is the highest n the largest rural local governments with residing population above 5 000 (1.627). Figure 51 visibly represents the expressed relationship between the population and territory development index.

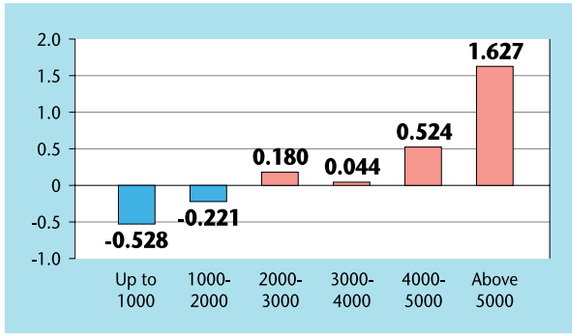


Figure 51. Interrelationships between population and territory development index of rural local governments in 2007.

In order to determine the qualitative assessment of territory development level, pagasts and rural novads have been divided into development index groups. Table 60 shows that the central intervals have the largest figures and highest percentages. Breakdown of rural territories by development index is considerably different from the regular breakdown, as the regular breakdown is precisely symmetric. Territories with large positive values are more frequent in Latvian pagasts and rural novads than territories with large negative values. For compensation, the number of territories with negative development index exceeds the number of territories with positive development index.

Qualitative assessment of development for rural local governments	Assessment of development index	Number of rural local governments	Percentage
Extreme	Above 3.0	2	0.4
Very good	2.0 - 3.0	5	1.1
Good	1.0 - 2.0	4	0.9
Comparatively good	0.5 - 1.0	23	5.2
Slightly positive	0 - 0.5	107	24.0
Slightly negative	0 - -0.5	172	38.7
Comparatively bad	-0.5 - -1.0	87	19.6
Bad	-1.0 - -2.0	47	10.1

Table 60. Grouping of rural local governments by development index in 2007.

After dividing the territories of rural local governments by development groups within the planning regions, it can be observed that most territories with negative qualitative assessment are concentrated in Latgale Region which is followed by Vidzeme Region, Kurzeme Region and Zemgale Region, but the number of such territories in Riga Region is the smallest. But Riga Region has the largest number of territories with positive qualitative assessment, but the smallest such number is in Latgale Region (see Table 61).

The development index values and ranking of the local governments of the group of rural areas according to data of 2003–2007 have been represented in Annex 1 of the publication, values of basic development indicators in 2007 and at the beginning of 2008 – in Annex 2, development index according to data of 2007 – in Figure 62, but changes in the development index in 2007 against the average indicator in 2003–2006 – in Figure 63.

Qualitative assessment of development for rural local governments	Assessment of development index	Riga Region	Vidzeme Region	Kurzeme Region	Zemgale Region	Latgale Region
Extreme	Above 3.0	2	-	-	-	-
Very good	2.0 - 3.0	5	-	-	-	-
Good	1.0 - 2.0	2	-	1	1	-
Comparatively good	0.5 - 1.0	8	3	1	10	1
Slightly positive	0 - 0.5	22	28	23	29	5
Slightly negative	0 - -0.5	15	56	47	38	16
Comparatively bad	-0.5 - -1.0	1	16	9	5	56
Bad	-1.0 - -2.0	-	2	-	1	42
Total number of rural local gov.		**55**	**105**	**81**	**84**	**120**

Table 61. Grouping of rural local governments by development index value in planning regions in 2007.

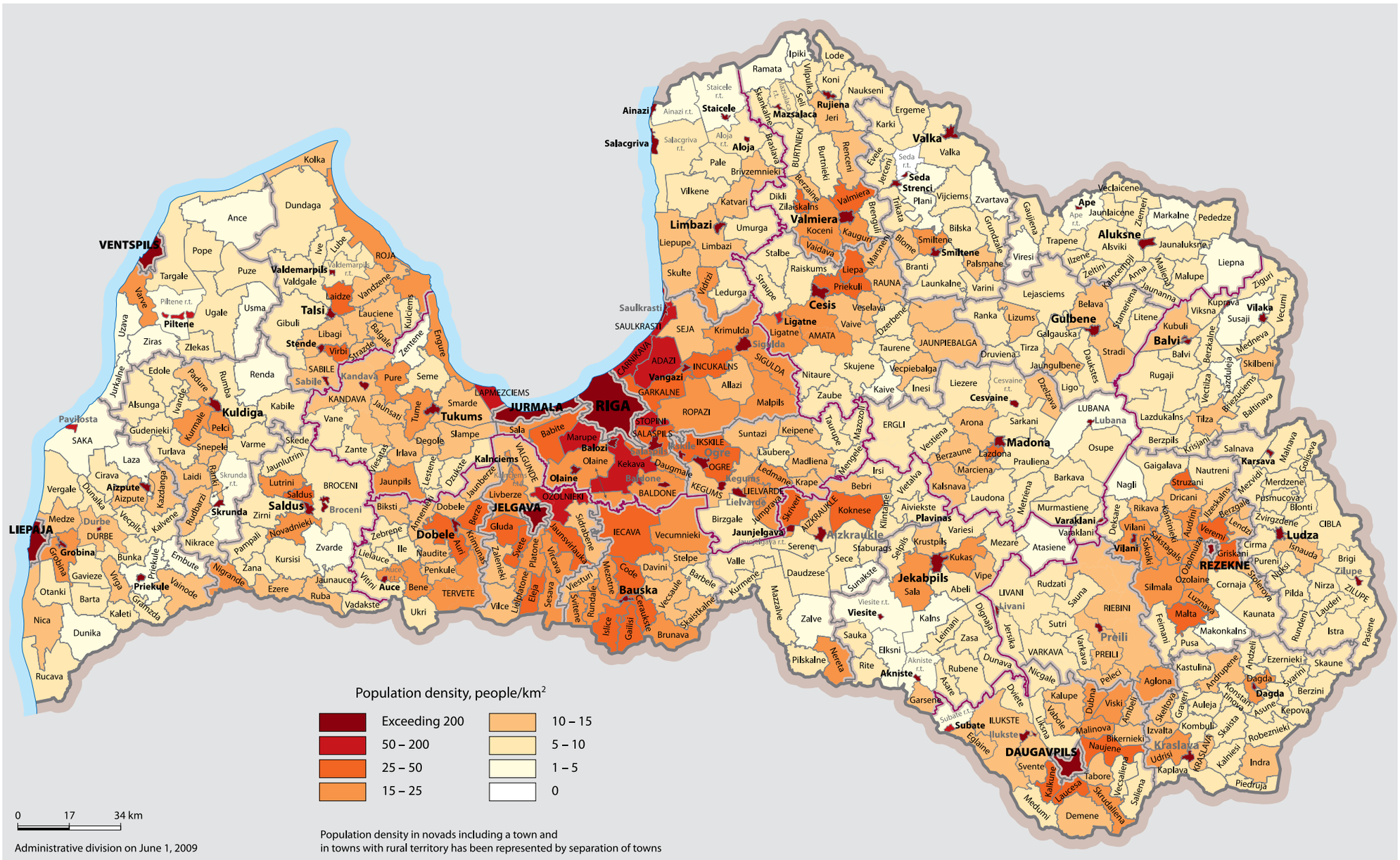


Figure 52. Population density in local municipalities at the beginning of 2008.

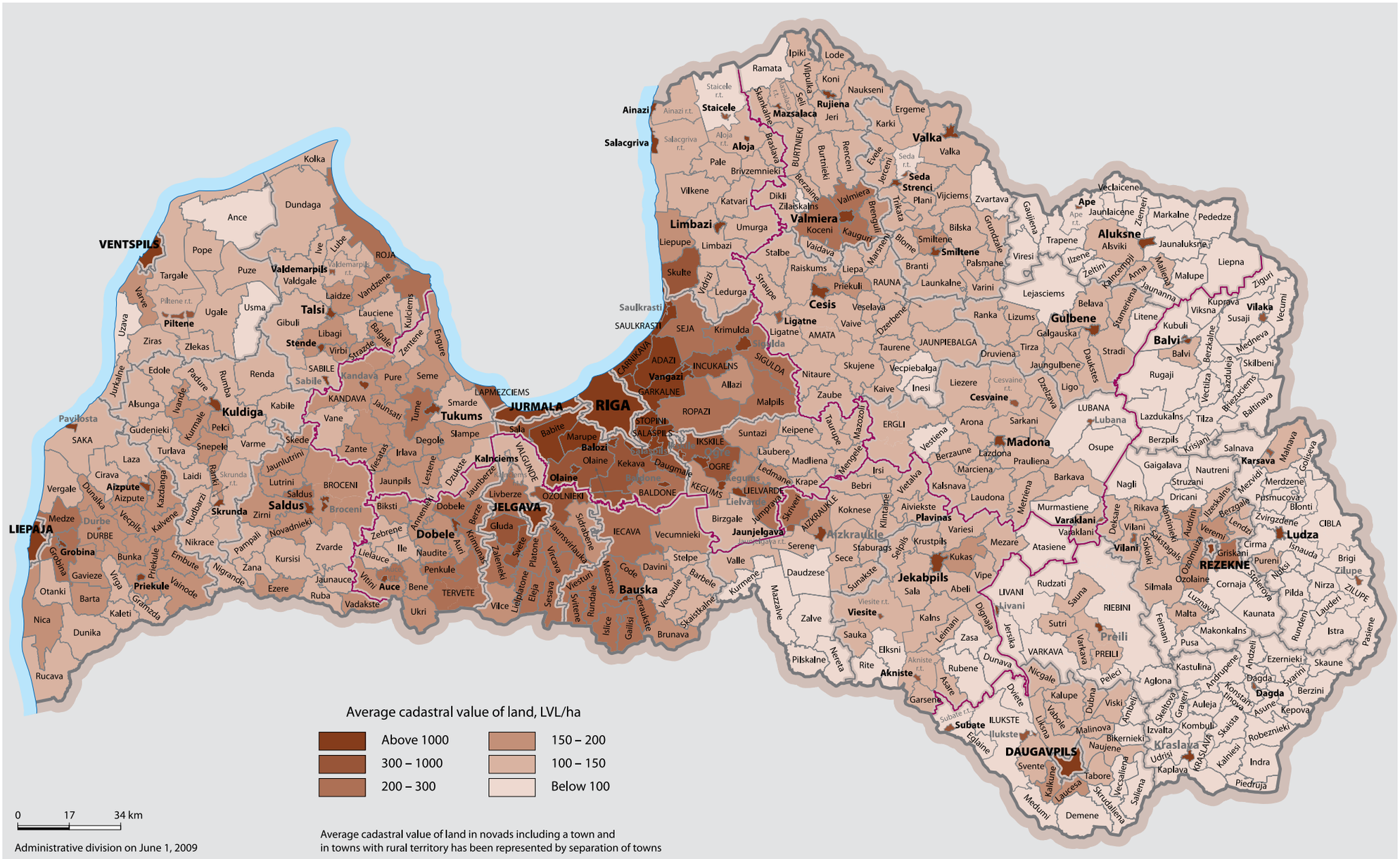


Figure 53. Average cadastral value of land in local municipalities at the beginning of 2008.

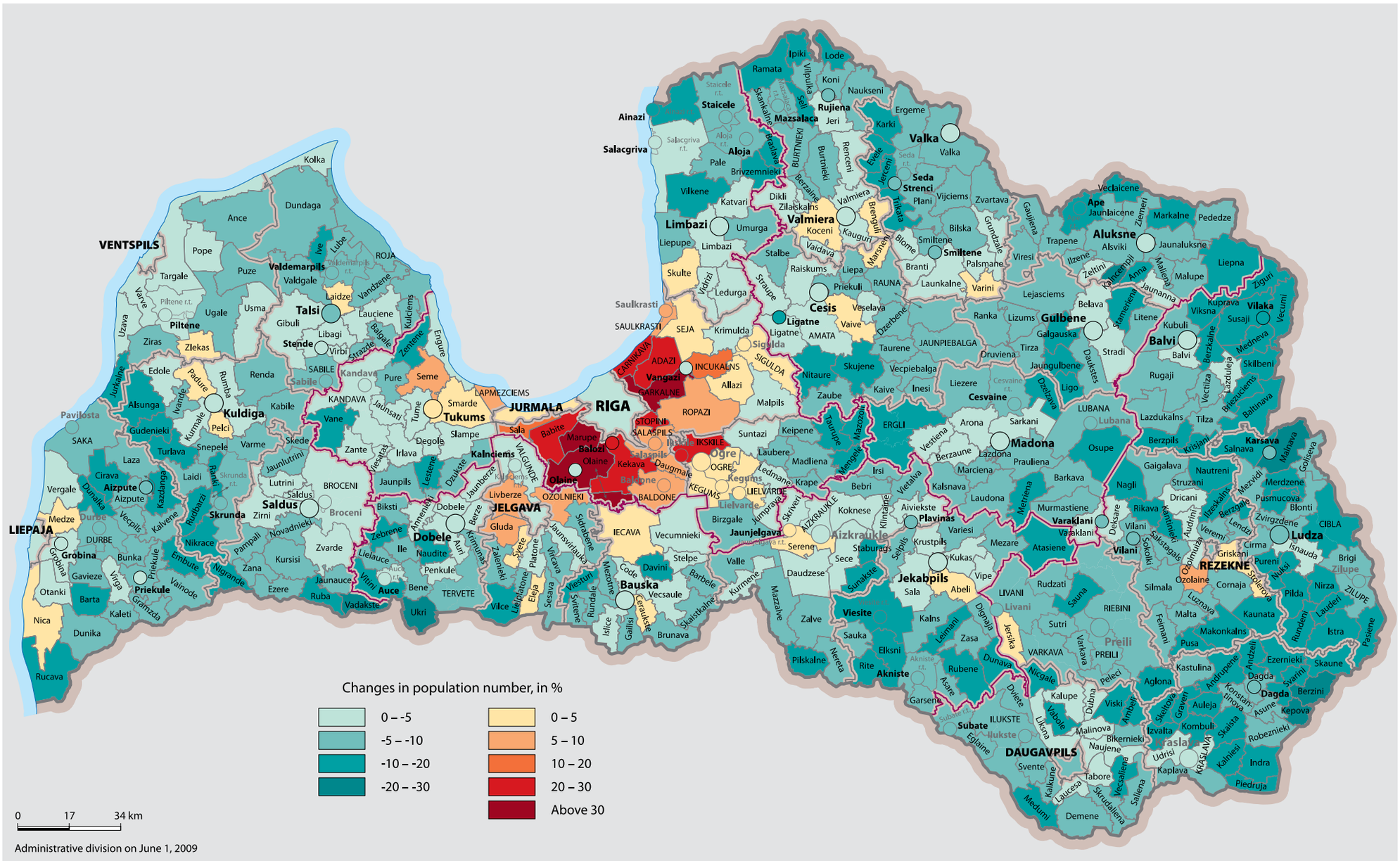


Figure 54. Changes in population number in local municipalities from 2003 to the beginning of 2008.

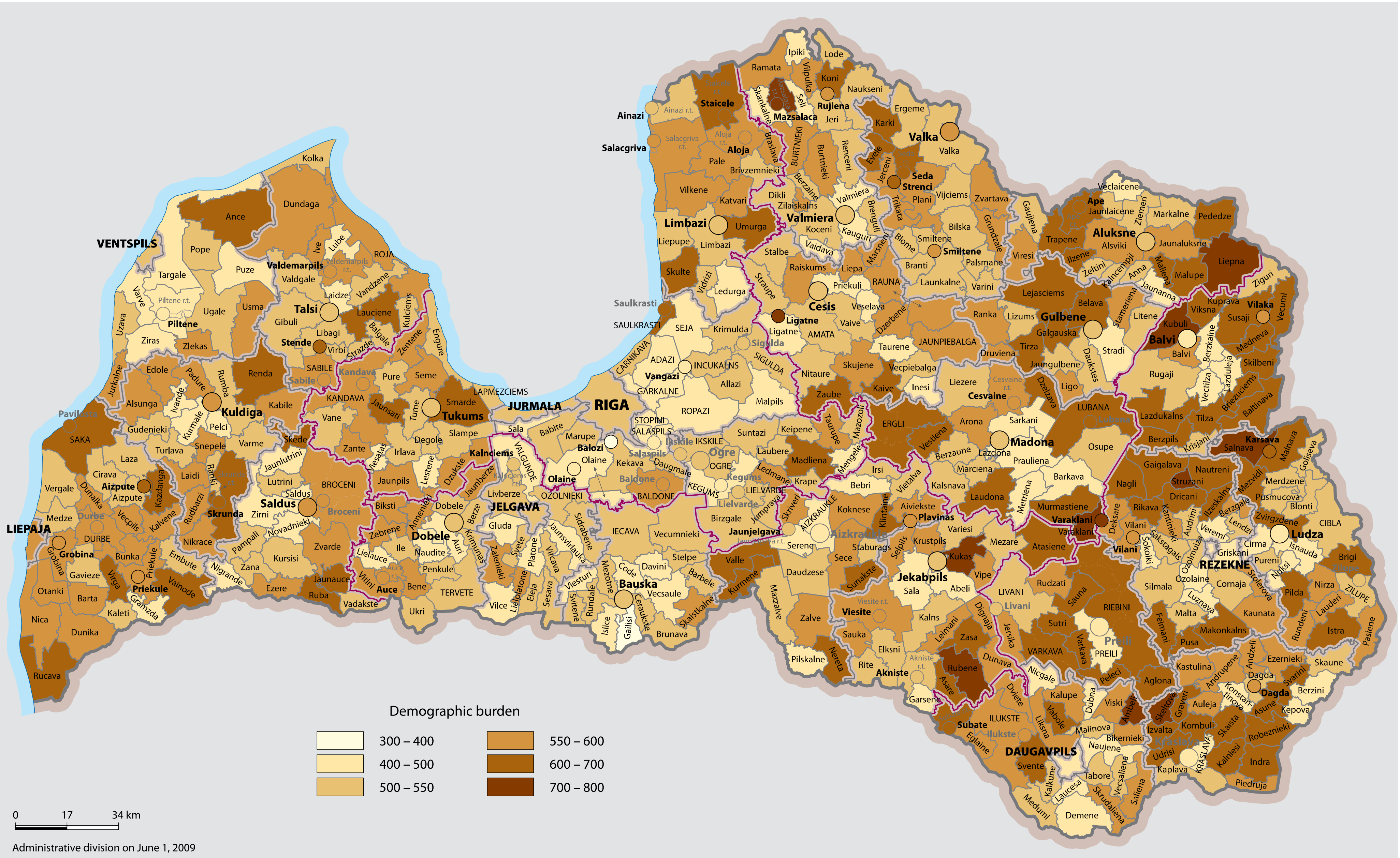


Figure 55. Level of demographic burden in local municipalities at the beginning of 2008.

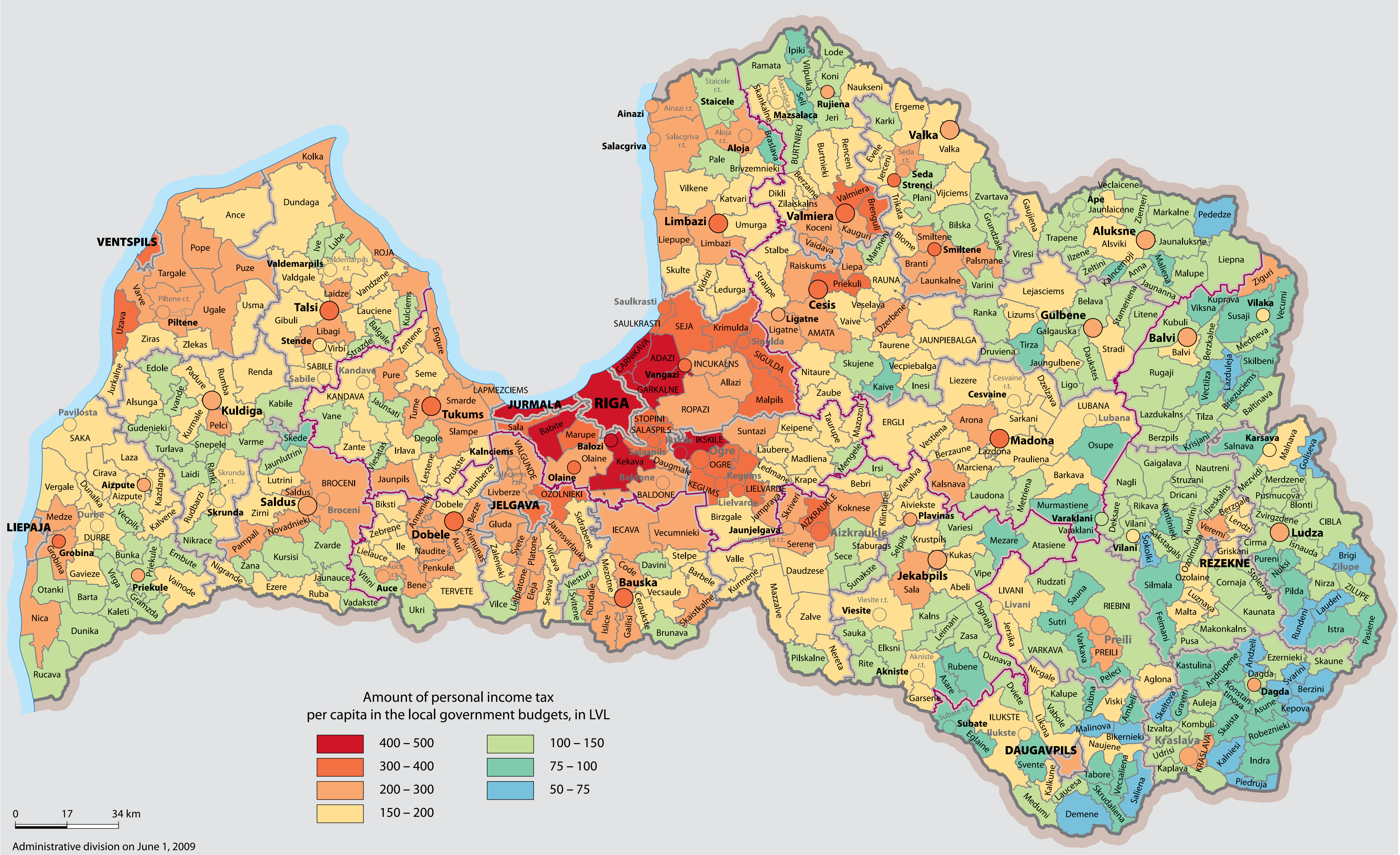


Figure 56. Amount of personal income tax per capita in the local government budgets, in local municipalities, in 2007.

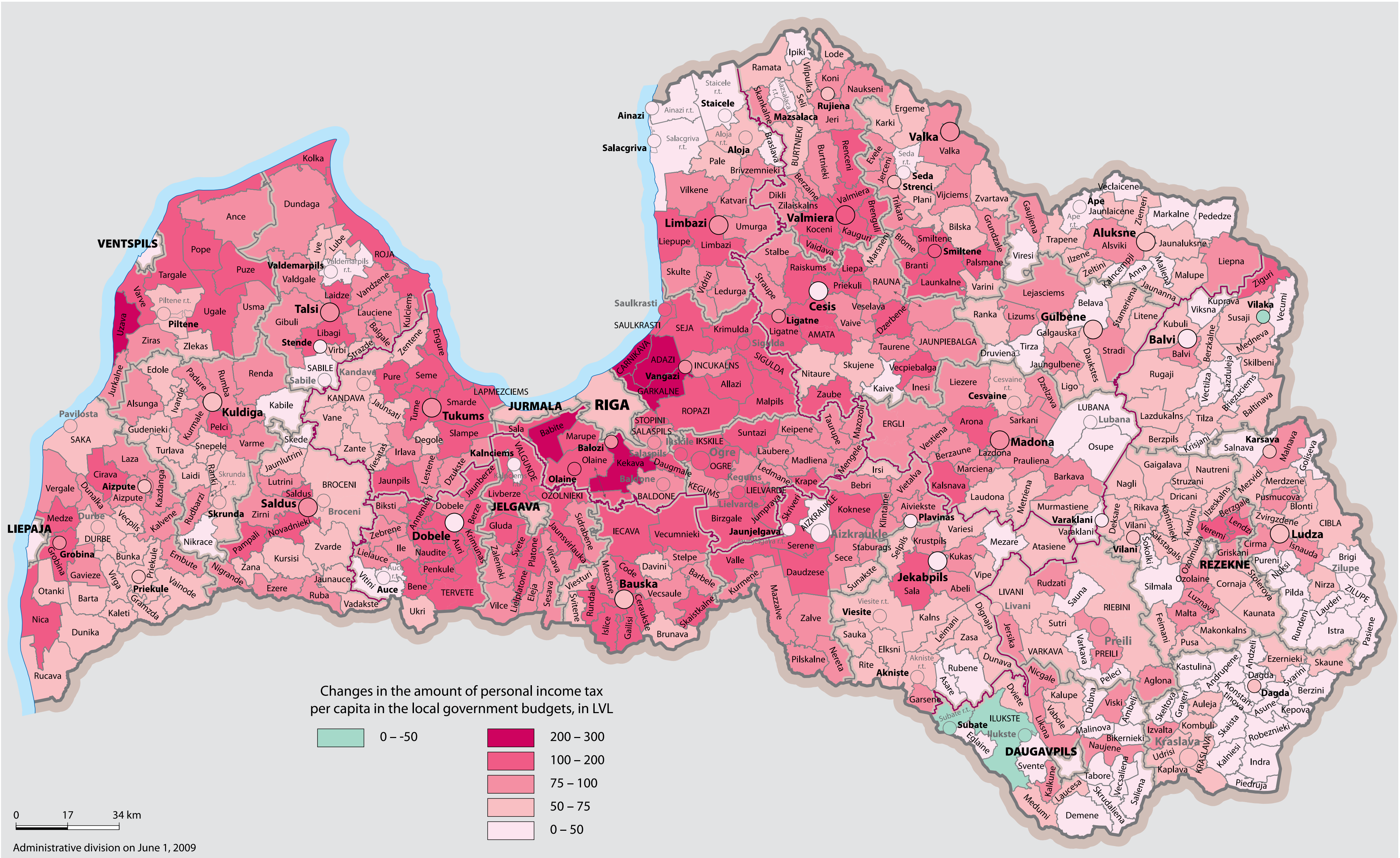


Figure 57. Changes in the amount of personal income tax revenues per capita in local municipality budgets in 2007 against the average indicator in 2003–2006.

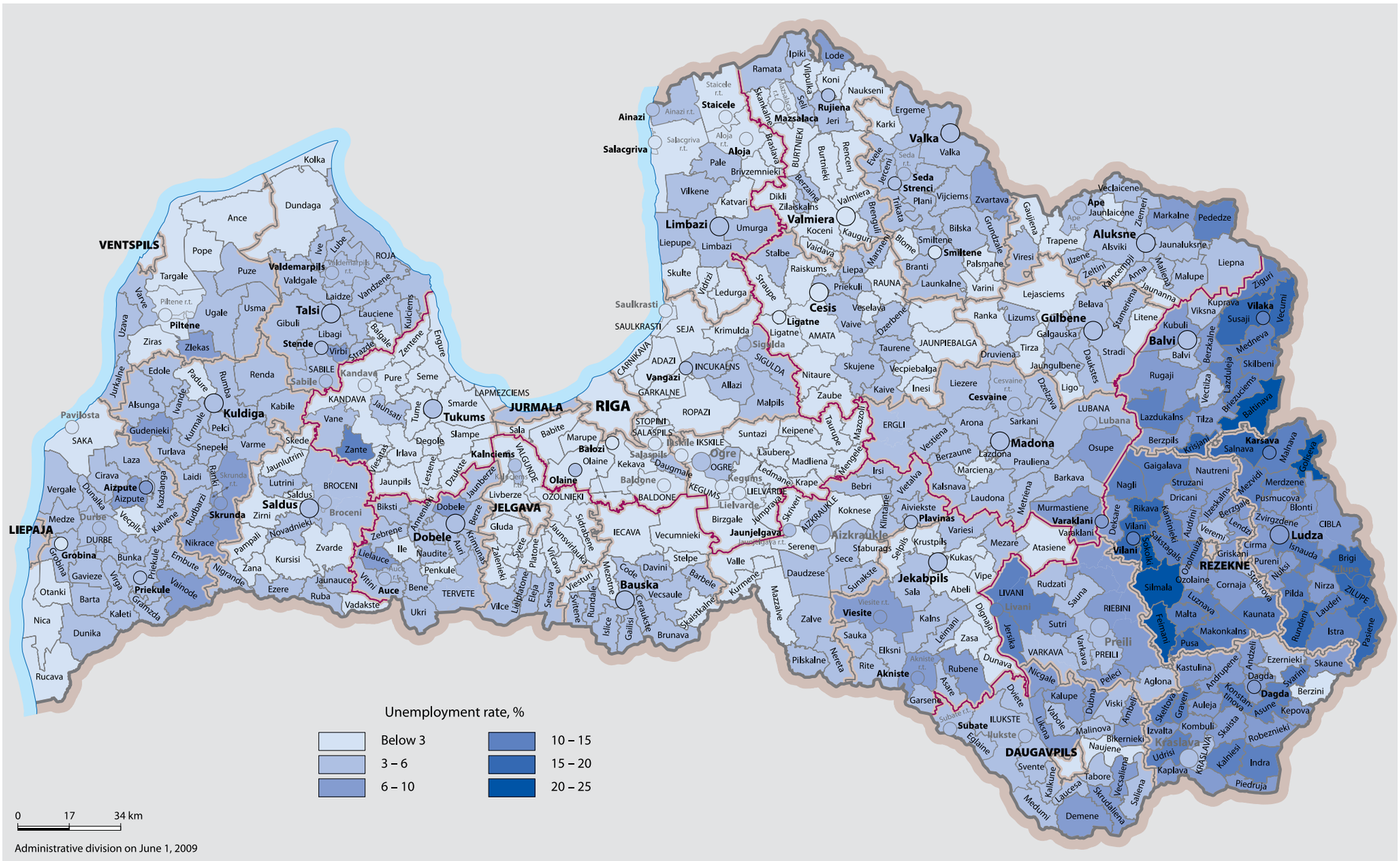


Figure 58. Unemployment rate in local municipalities at the beginning of 2008.

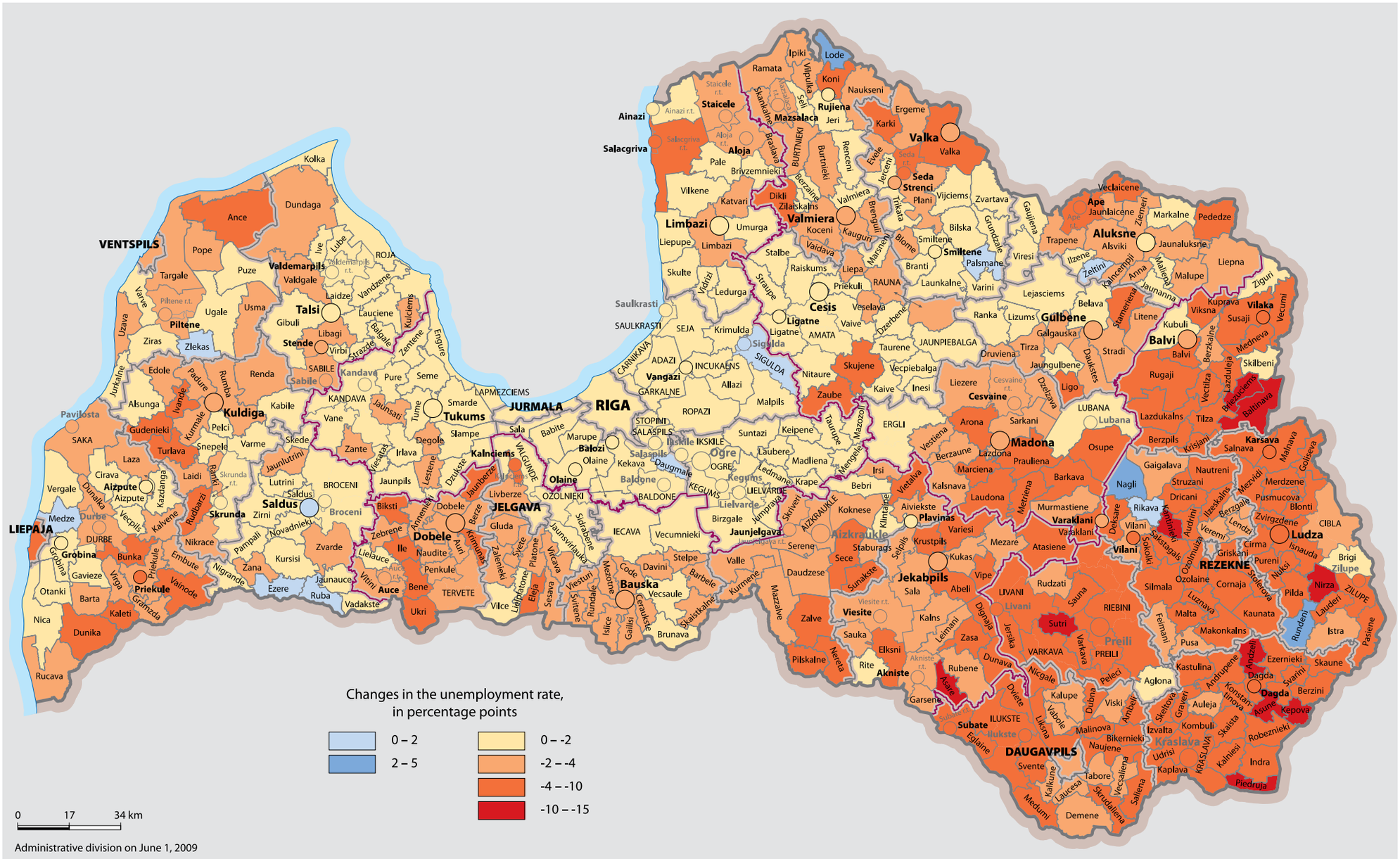


Figure 59. Changes in unemployment rate in local municipalities at the beginning of 2008 against the average indicator in 2003 to the beginning of 2007.

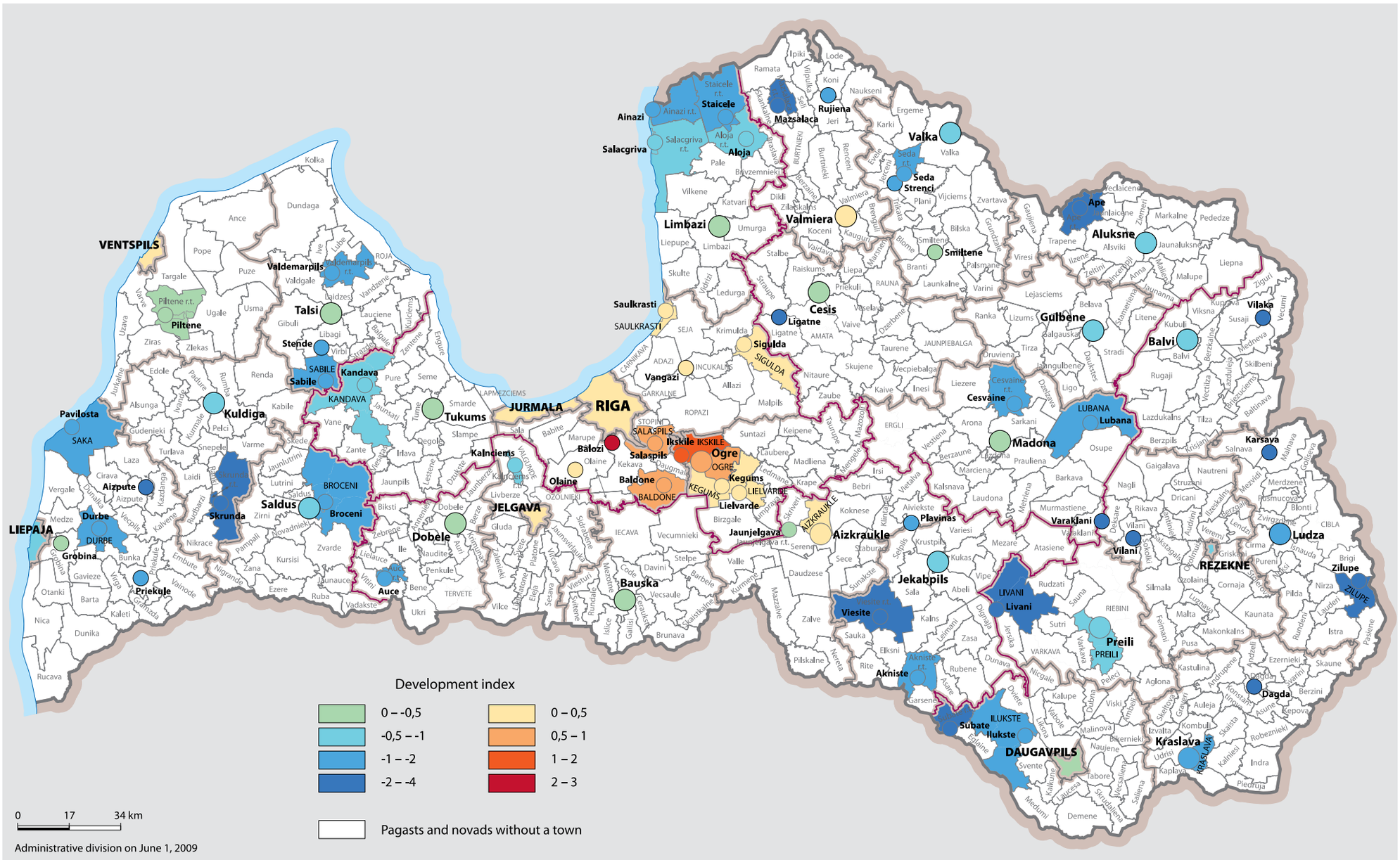


Figure 60. Development index of territories of the group of urban local governments, according to data of 2007.

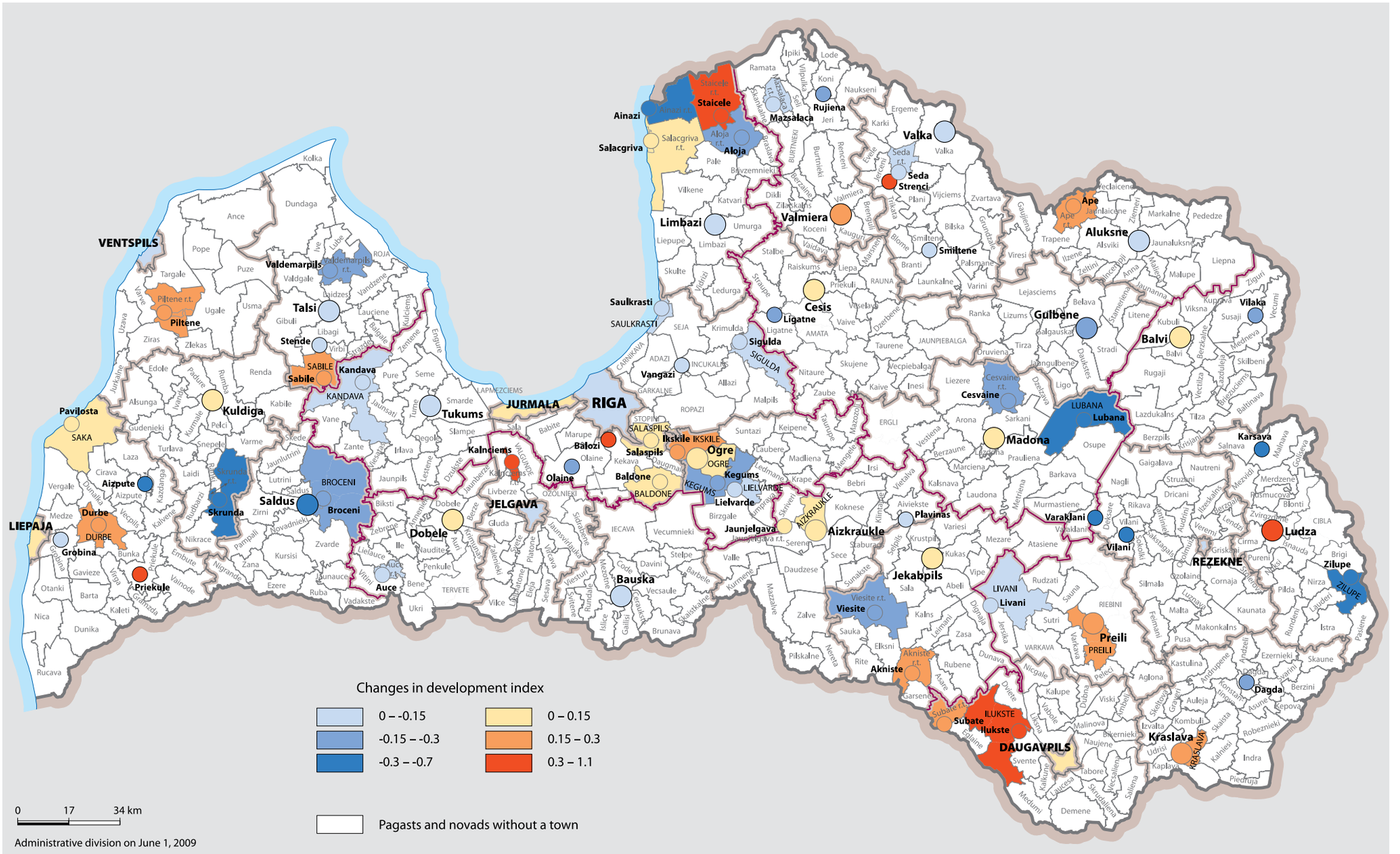


Figure 61. Changes in the development index of territories of the group of urban local governments in 2007 against the average indicator in 2003–2006.

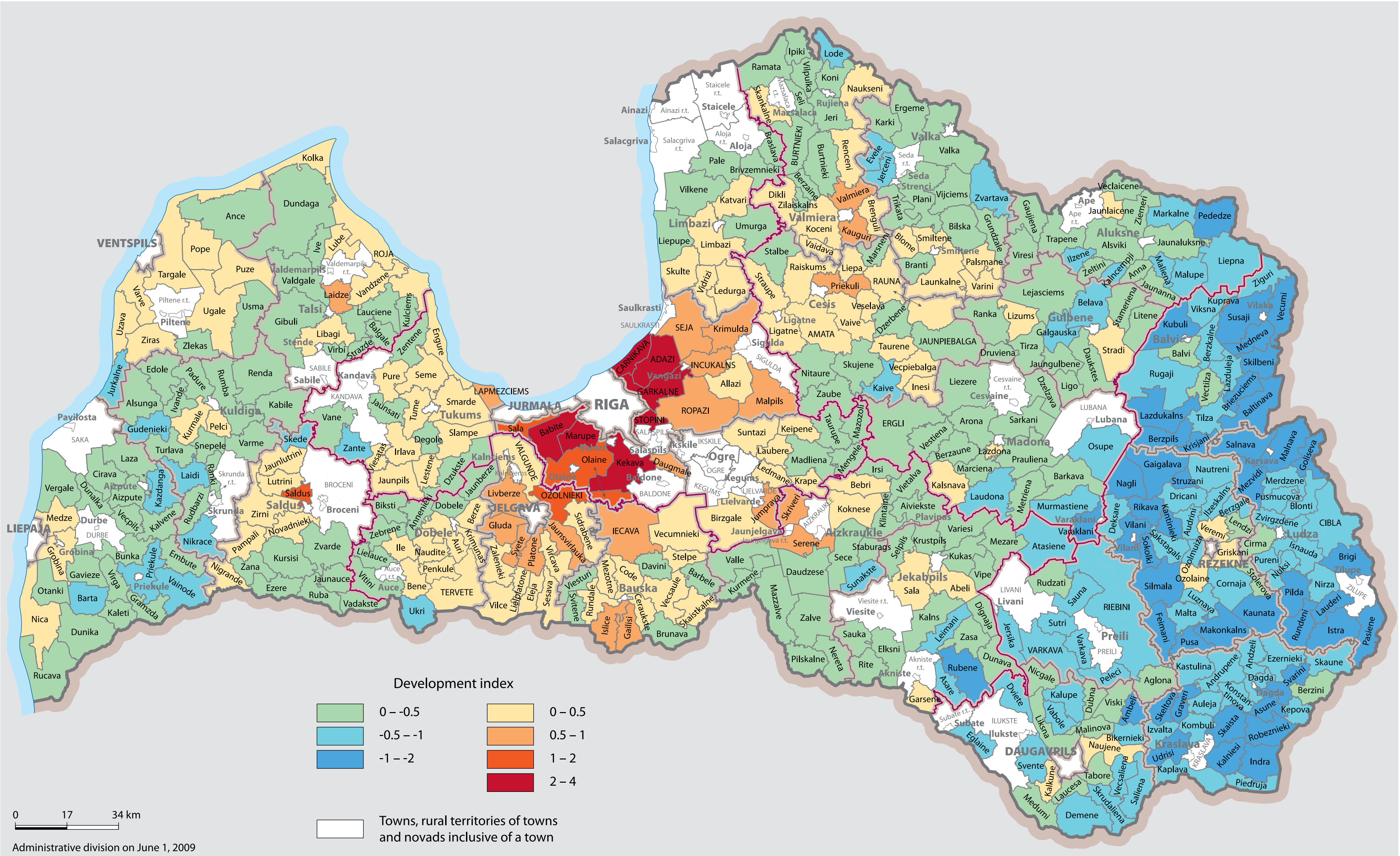


Figure 62. Development index of territories of the group of pagasts local governments, according to data of 2007.

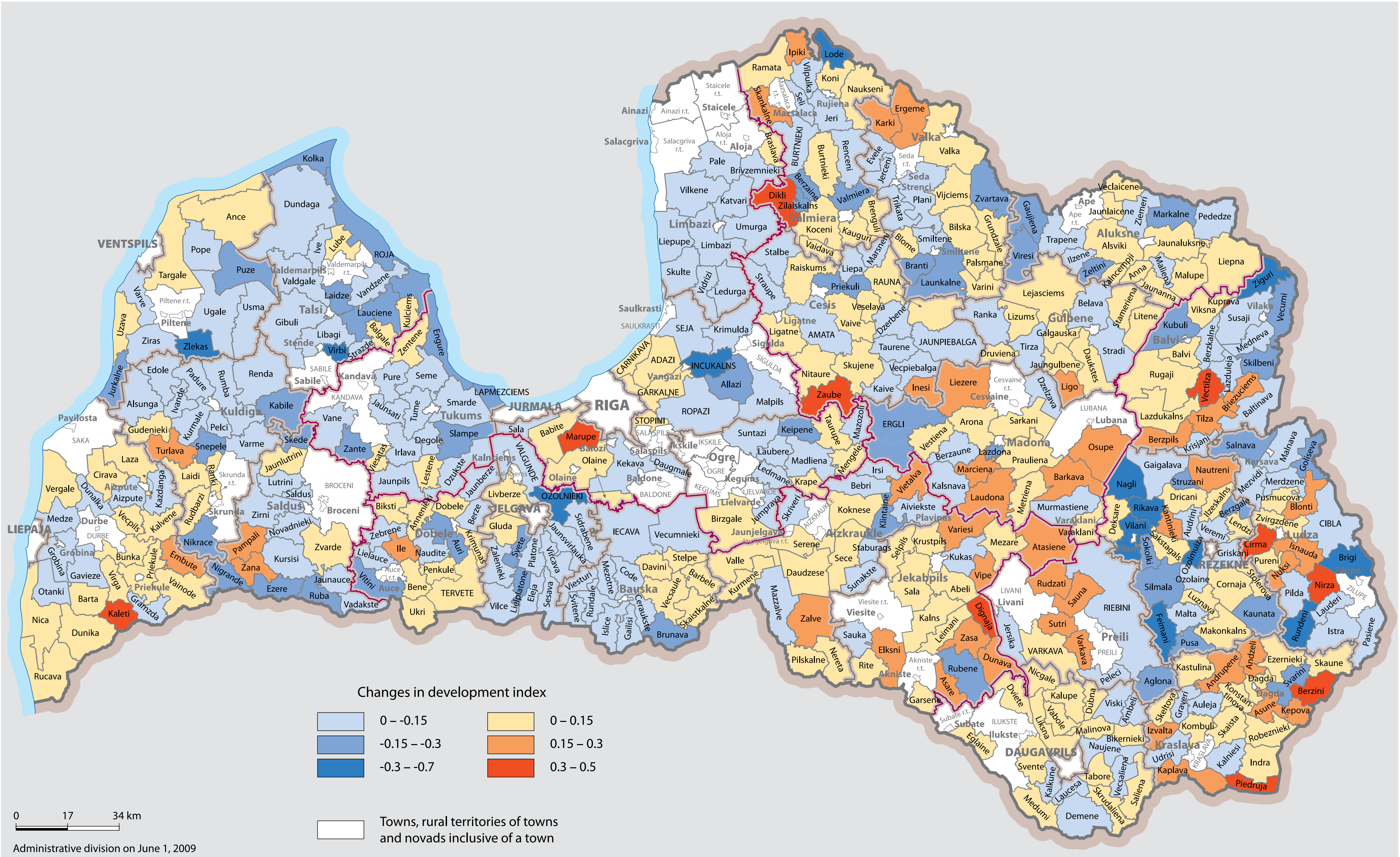


Figure 63. Changes in the development index of territories of the group of pagasts local governments in 2007 against the average indicator in 2003–2006.

VI. DESCRIPTION OF TERRITORIES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN PLANNING REGIONS

The development index has been calculated in local government territories of each planning region as for a separate group of territories for the fifth time. This particular development index supplements, but it does not substitute the general or annual territory development index* that is calculated for uniform groups of territories, i.e., pagasts and rural novads, towns and urban novads, districts and planning regions. Within the local government territory development index region the calculation has been carried out for towns, novads and pagasts of planning regions as for a uniform group. Average figures of the indicator used in calculation of each development index in the specific planning region were used as the basis for comparison. As in for the group of urban local governments, the calculation of the present development index is based on four basic indicators: unemployment rate, amount of personal income tax per capita, level of demographic burden and changes in size of population within the recent five years.

The purpose of calculating the territory development index in the regions' local governments is providing additional information regarding administrative territories within regions. It provides opportunities for assessment of development level, comparing the development, planning and solving other issues.

For a clear picture of the assessed variation range of basic indicators used in calculation of the development index, the pagasts and towns with the best and worst indicators and with values of basic indicators which are most different from the averages of regions have been listed.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT TERRITORIES OF KURZEME PLANNING REGION

Unemployment Rate

At the beginning of 2008 the unemployment rate in towns and rural areas of Kurzeme Region was almost equal – 3.6% and 3.7%, respectively. Unemployment rate in the towns of the region was 0.4 percentage points higher on average, but in pagasts of the region it was 0.7 percentage points below the respective indicators in towns and pagasts of the entire country. Comparing with the beginning of 2003, at the beginning of 2008 the unemployment rate in towns of Kurzeme Region reduced by 4.0 percentage points on average, but in rural areas of the region the figure was 2.8 percentage points.

At the beginning of 2008 Kurzeme Region included 4 town group local governments and 19 rural areas where the unemployment rate was below 3%.

In the group of towns low unemployment rate featured in Piltene with rural territory (1.8%), Saka novads (1.9%) and Grobina (2.6%), as well as in the republican city Ventspils (2.6%). But the highest indicators of unemployment rate amongst the towns of the region were registered in Aizpute (8.6%), Skrunda with rural territory (6.5%) and Sabile novads (5.1%).

In the group of rural local governments low unemployment level was characteristic to Saldus District Zvarde pagasts (1.2%), Zana pagasts (1.3%) and Jaunlutrini pagasts (1.4%) as well as Ventspils District Ziras pagasts, Talsi District Kolka pagasts (2.0% in each) and Liepaja District Vecpils pagasts (2.1%), but the highest unemployment rate was registered in Kuldiga District Nikrace pagasts (6.8%) and Gudenieki pagasts (6.4%), Liepaja District Vainode pagasts and Ventspils District Zlekas pagasts (6.5% in each).

Comparing the unemployment rate indicators at the beginning of 2008 with average indicators in the period 2003–2007, it can be noticed that the unemployment rate reduced in 92 local governments, but increased in 5, including Saldus city. The increase in unemployment rate was comparatively small (within the range 0.1–1.1 percentage points), but the decrease – up to 6.9 percentage points. The most significant reduction in unemployment rate was registered in Liepaja District Vainode pagasts (by 6.9 percentage points), Kaleti pagasts and Priekule (by 6.6 percentage points in each).

The difference between the highest and the lowest unemployment rate in towns of Kurzeme Region increased from 3.9 times at the beginning of 2003 to 4.8 times at the beginning of 2008, but in rural territories it slightly reduced – from 5.9 to 5.7 times, respectively.

Personal Income Tax

In 2007 the average extent of personal income tax per capita in the budgets of local governments in the towns of Kurzeme Region was LVL 285.7, but in pagasts – LVL 179.2 per capita. The average indicators of both towns and rural territories of Kurzeme Region were below the respective average national indicators (LVL 353.0 and LVL 202.4, respectively).

* *See details in the sections of Chapter II: Territory Development Index and Territory Development Index of Local Governments within a Region.*

In 2007 the highest payments of personal income tax per capita in the budgets of local governments in the group of towns of Kurzeme Region were registered in Ventspils (LVL 369.7), Grobina (LVL 336.3) and Talsi (LVL 326.1), in the group of pagasts – Ventspils District Uzava pagasts (LVL 340.8), Saldus District Saldus pagasts (LVL 284.0) and Ventspils District Targale pagasts (LVL 273.8).

The smallest payments of personal income tax per capita in local government budgets were mainly in Kuldiga District rural local governments: Turlava pagasts (LVL 101.2), Nikrace pagasts (LVL 103.1), Kabile pagasts (LVL 104.0), but the smallest extent of personal income tax per capita was registered in Saldus District Skede pagasts with the amount of LVL 84.2. Within the group of towns of Kurzeme Region the lowest payments of personal income tax per capita were settled in Saka novads (LVL 158.2).

In the period of 2003–2007 the extent of personal income tax per capita in local government budgets increased in all local governments of Kurzeme Region. In the group of towns the observed increase ranged from LVL 81 to LVL 190, but in the group of rural areas – from LVL 18 to LVL 208.

In 2007 the extent of personal income tax was below the average of the region in 87 local governments of Kurzeme Region that is 90% of their total number, and only 10 local governments were above the region's average.

In Kurzeme Region within the reporting period the disparities between the largest and smallest extent of settled personal income tax per capita reduced in the group of towns from 3.0 times in 2003 to 2.3 times in 2007, but in the group of rural local governments the respective figures were 4.8 and 4.0.

Demographic Burden

The demographic burden level in both towns and rural territories of Kurzeme Region was slightly above the average indicators of towns and rural territories of the country. At the beginning of 2008 the towns of the

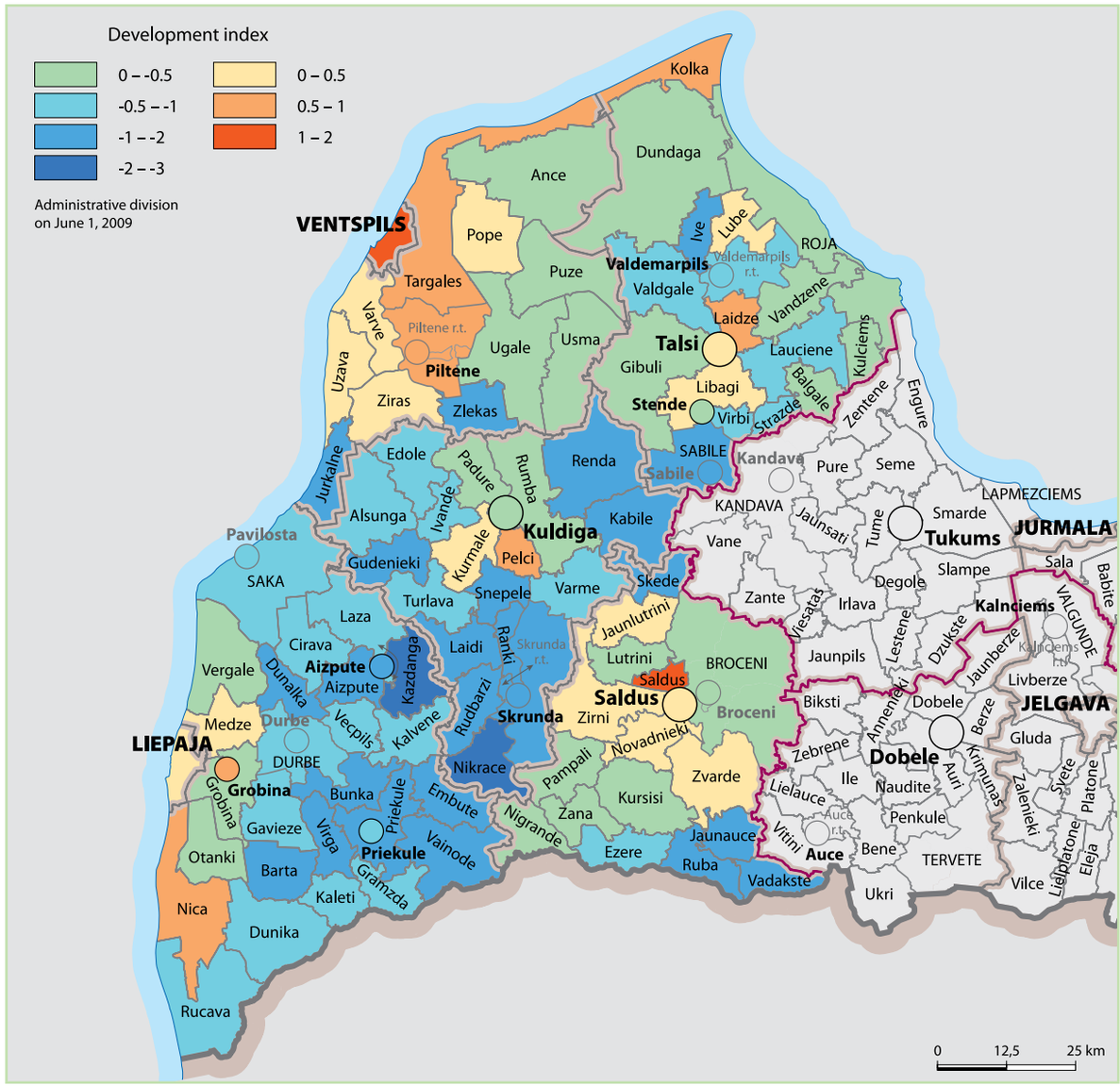


Figure 64. Development index of towns, pagasts, and novads of Kurzeme planning region according to data of 2007.

City, town, pagasts, novads	District	Development index					Rank				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Saldus pagasts	Saldus	1.202	0.983	1.237	1.294	1.296	2	3	1	1	1
Ventspils	-	0.959	1.159	1.033	1.015	1.042	4	1	3	2	2
Targale pagasts	Ventspils	0.762	0.511	0.412	0.608	0.976	9	9	11	6	3
Laidze pagasts	Talsi	0.933	0.845	1.077	0.835	0.871	5	5	2	4	4
Piltene and its r.t.	Ventspils	0.431	0.609	0.522	0.314	0.709	14	8	10	14	5
Pelci pagasts	Kuldiga	0.819	0.916	0.958	0.897	0.686	7	4	4	3	6
Nica pagasts	Liepaja	-0.028	0.207	0.170	0.494	0.602	36	16	18	8	7
Grobina	Liepaja	0.455	0.819	0.607	0.350	0.577	13	6	7	13	8
Kolka pagasts	Talsi	1.247	1.126	0.715	0.449	0.513	1	2	5	10	9
Ziras pagasts	Ventspils	0.894	0.143	0.579	0.021	0.419	6	19	8	24	10
Medze pagasts	Liepaja	0.107	0.328	0.712	0.505	0.332	28	13	6	7	11
Varve pagasts	Ventspils	1.006	0.457	0.115	0.378	0.294	3	11	20	12	12
Pope pagasts	Ventspils	0.611	0.168	-0.240	0.184	0.258	10	17	33	16	13
Talsi	Talsi	0.382	0.473	0.374	0.398	0.233	17	10	12	11	14
Uzava pagasts	Ventspils	0.251	-0.006	-0.691	0.019	0.224	22	24	61	25	15
Saldus	Saldus	0.790	0.696	0.538	0.490	0.221	8	7	9	9	16
Liepaja	-	-0.268	-0.014	0.115	0.150	0.210	48	26	21	18	17
Novadnieki pagasts	Saldus	0.596	0.138	0.284	0.293	0.173	11	20	14	15	18
Zirni pagasts	Saldus	0.215	0.231	0.355	0.049	0.131	24	14	13	23	19
Lube pagasts	Talsi	0.125	0.368	-0.113	0.122	0.114	26	12	29	20	20
Jaunlutrini pagasts	Saldus	0.057	-0.046	-0.036	-0.541	0.099	32	28	25	49	21
Kurmale pagasts	Kuldiga	0.273	0.118	0.200	0.077	0.094	21	21	17	21	22
Libagi pagasts	Talsi	0.095	-0.237	-0.167	0.142	0.078	29	36	32	19	23
Zvarde pagasts	Saldus	0.064	-0.362	0.041	-0.702	0.033	31	46	22	57	24
Grobina pagasts	Liepaja	0.365	0.217	0.161	-0.234	-0.046	18	15	19	34	25
Zana pagasts	Saldus	-0.757	-0.695	-0.249	-0.676	-0.057	75	59	34	56	26
Vergale pagasts	Liepaja	-0.387	-0.321	-0.130	-0.349	-0.063	54	42	30	39	27
Pampali pagasts	Saldus	-0.478	-0.637	-0.684	-0.247	-0.076	62	54	60	36	28
Lutrini pagasts	Saldus	0.428	-0.039	0.037	0.017	-0.087	15	27	23	26	29
Padure pagasts	Kuldiga	-0.020	-0.217	-0.703	-0.079	-0.102	35	33	62	29	30
Kuldiga	Kuldiga	-0.040	-0.486	-0.439	-0.166	-0.158	37	50	46	32	31
Balgale pagasts	Talsi	-0.604	-0.354	-0.365	-0.525	-0.197	69	44	41	47	32
Roja novads	Talsi	0.191	0.160	0.034	0.051	-0.198	25	18	24	22	33
Ugale pagasts	Ventspils	0.313	0.068	-0.057	-0.057	-0.215	19	22	26	28	34
Usma pagasts	Ventspils	-0.040	-0.335	-0.364	-0.668	-0.223	38	43	40	55	35
Kulciems pagasts	Talsi	-1.101	-0.304	-0.507	-0.236	-0.256	82	39	49	35	36
Otanki pagasts	Liepaja	-0.242	-0.220	-0.076	-0.718	-0.256	47	34	27	59	37
Broceni novads	Saldus	0.119	-0.206	-0.084	0.016	-0.277	27	31	28	27	38
Dundaga pagasts	Talsi	-0.154	-0.315	-0.395	-0.516	-0.288	43	41	42	45	39
Kursisi pagasts	Saldus	-0.052	-0.271	-0.438	-0.209	-0.344	39	38	45	33	40
Vandzene pagasts	Talsi	-0.165	-0.207	-0.315	-0.110	-0.349	45	32	36	30	41
Stende	Talsi	-0.238	-0.517	-0.415	-0.123	-0.351	46	52	44	31	42
Puze pagasts	Ventspils	0.232	-0.181	0.238	0.664	-0.398	23	30	15	5	43

City, town, pagasts, novads	District	Development index					Rank				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Gibuli pagasts	Talsi	0.030	-0.223	-0.359	-0.325	-0.402	34	35	38	38	44
Nigrande pagasts	Saldus	0.500	0.043	0.235	-0.322	-0.403	12	23	16	37	45
Ance pagasts	Ventspils	-0.377	-0.745	-1.178	-1.124	-0.456	52	62	79	76	46
Rumba pagasts	Kuldiga	-0.413	-0.409	-0.554	-0.396	-0.471	58	48	52	43	47
Valdemarpils and its r.t.	Talsi	0.090	-0.247	-0.340	-0.388	-0.565	30	37	37	42	48
Vecpils pagasts	Liepaja	-0.383	-0.499	-0.475	-1.127	-0.577	53	51	47	77	49
Edole pagasts	Kuldiga	-0.109	-0.315	-0.363	-0.736	-0.579	42	40	39	61	50
Ezere pagasts	Saldus	0.387	-0.157	-0.133	0.178	-0.592	16	29	31	17	51
Durbe novads	Liepaja	-0.610	-0.862	-0.823	-0.897	-0.627	70	69	67	67	52
Strazde pagasts	Talsi	-0.164	-0.665	-0.498	-1.024	-0.629	44	56	48	71	53
Gavieze pagasts	Liepaja	-0.484	-0.708	-0.291	-0.378	-0.656	63	61	35	41	54
Ivande pagasts	Kuldiga	-0.390	-0.766	-0.586	-1.182	-0.688	55	63	54	80	55
Kalvene pagasts	Liepaja	-0.518	-0.772	-0.759	-0.928	-0.692	64	64	65	68	56
Priekule	Liepaja	-1.378	-1.377	-1.493	-1.268	-0.712	89	85	85	84	57
Valdgale pagasts	Talsi	-0.335	-0.484	-0.610	-0.787	-0.722	51	49	56	64	58
Cirava pagasts	Liepaja	-0.581	-1.238	-0.601	-0.596	-0.759	66	81	55	51	59
Gramzda pagasts	Liepaja	-0.429	-0.356	-0.966	-0.711	-0.785	59	45	72	58	60
Dunika pagasts	Liepaja	-1.152	-1.408	-1.108	-0.757	-0.788	85	87	77	62	61
Turlava pagasts	Kuldiga	-0.800	-1.504	-1.563	-1.326	-0.816	76	90	88	85	62
Saka novads	Liepaja	-1.117	-0.822	-0.763	-1.139	-0.819	83	65	66	79	63
Virbi pagasts	Talsi	0.038	-0.663	-0.537	-0.483	-0.824	33	55	51	44	64
Alsunga pagasts	Kuldiga	-0.468	-0.696	-0.533	-0.522	-0.852	61	60	50	46	65
Laza pagasts	Liepaja	-0.550	-0.857	-0.988	-1.113	-0.881	65	67	75	74	66
Varme pagasts	Kuldiga	-0.086	-0.682	-0.709	-1.120	-0.881	40	58	63	75	67
Lauciene pagasts	Talsi	-0.404	-0.369	-0.624	-0.769	-0.917	56	47	57	63	68
Kaleti pagasts	Liepaja	-1.699	-1.809	-1.796	-1.725	-0.954	95	95	93	91	69
Rucava pagasts	Liepaja	-0.812	-0.842	-0.929	-1.213	-0.988	77	66	69	81	70
Sabile novads	Talsi	-1.134	-0.921	-1.181	-1.052	-1.005	84	72	80	72	71
Renda pagasts	Kuldiga	-0.334	-1.115	-0.985	-1.469	-1.012	50	77	74	88	72
Dunalka pagasts	Liepaja	-0.978	-1.198	-1.028	-0.721	-1.031	80	79	76	60	73
Zlekas pagasts	Ventspils	0.309	-0.009	-0.415	-0.540	-1.032	20	25	43	48	74
Snepele pagasts	Kuldiga	-0.109	-0.539	-0.953	-1.017	-1.095	41	53	70	70	75
Vadakste pagasts	Saldus	-0.666	-1.316	-0.722	-0.865	-1.130	71	83	64	66	76
Kabile pagasts	Kuldiga	-0.680	-0.881	-0.572	-0.367	-1.144	72	70	53	40	77
Jaunauce pagasts	Saldus	-0.714	-1.380	-1.134	-0.663	-1.167	73	86	78	54	78
Virga pagasts	Liepaja	-1.390	-1.258	-2.019	-1.232	-1.169	92	82	95	83	79
Rudbarzi pagasts	Kuldiga	-0.893	-1.691	-1.621	-1.137	-1.183	78	93	91	78	80
Skede pagasts	Saldus	-0.322	-1.003	-0.662	-0.833	-1.186	49	74	58	65	81
Aizpute pagasts	Liepaja	-0.900	-0.991	-1.288	-0.603	-1.223	79	73	83	52	82
Ive pagasts	Talsi	-0.604	-0.921	-1.246	-1.420	-1.318	68	71	81	86	83
Ranki pagasts	Kuldiga	-1.456	-1.358	-1.258	-1.111	-1.364	93	84	82	73	84
Ruba pagasts	Saldus	-0.588	-1.054	-0.960	-0.578	-1.397	67	75	71	50	85
Bunka pagasts	Liepaja	-1.196	-1.215	-2.117	-2.036	-1.421	86	80	96	94	86

region had 551.9 children and retirement age inhabitants on average per 1 000 working age inhabitants, but pagasts had the figure in extent of 544.1 (518.0 – in towns and 538.7 – in the rural areas of the country, respectively).

Amongst towns the highest demographic burden level was registered in the beginning of 2008 in Saka novads (663.9), Aizpute (647.6) and Stende (610.4), but the lowest – in Piltene with rural territory (473.6) and Ventspils (519.0).

Amongst rural territories, as in the previous year, the highest demographic burden was in Liepaja District local governments – Vainode pagasts (687.1), Kazdanga pagasts (682.3) and Virga pagasts (652.2). In Vainode pagasts the second highest unemployment rate of the region was also registered. The lowest demographic burden was registered in Saldus District Saldus pagasts (401.2), Ventspils District Ziras pagasts (414.6) and Talsi District Lube pagasts (420.9).

At the beginning of 2008 Kurzeme Region had 14 local governments, including 4 towns, with the demographic burden level above 600.

The disparity amongst the highest and lowest demographic burden indicators of Kurzeme Region towns slightly reduced within the period from the beginning of 2003 to the beginning of 2008 from 1.6 times to 1.4 times, but in the group of pagasts it remained in the extent of 1.7 times.

Population Change

Within the reviewed five years the dynamics of changes in the population in Kurzeme Region towns was similar to the average changes in all Latvian towns, but in the local governments of the group of pagasts these processes took place twice as rapidly. In towns of Kurzeme Region the population reduced within the period from the beginning of 2003 to the beginning of 2008 by 2.7%, but in the group of rural local governments – by 5.8% (the national averages of respective groups of territories – 2.5% and 2.9%).

Within five years the population reduced in 91 local government of Kurzeme Region, i.e., in all towns of the region and in 75 local governments of the group of pagasts. In the group of towns the population reduced most rapidly in Saka novads (by 9.9%) and Durbe novads (by 8.1%). In Kurzeme Region rural areas the population reduction exceeding 10% featured in 17 pagasts, including 3 rural local governments exceeding 15%, i.e., Saldus District Vadakste pagasts (by 20.9%), Liepaja District Embute pagasts (by 19.2%) and Ventspils District Jurkalne pagasts (by 15.0%).

Within the reporting period the population increased in 6 pagasts of Kurzeme Region. The most significant increase in population was observed in Liepaja District Medze pagasts (by 4.3%), Talsi District Laidze pagasts (by 3.5%) and Liepaja District Nica pagasts (by 3.3%). The population increased also in Kuldiga District Pelci pagasts and Padure pagasts (by 2.3% and 0.8%, respectively) and in Ventspils District Zlekas pagasts (by 1.6%).

Development Index of Regional Territories

Development index of regional territories is made up of four values, in accordance with the basic indicator of development. The development index value is positive, if the value of basic development indicators exceeds the average of the region. But development indicators with values below the average of the region are negative.

To utilize more extensive opportunities of analysis, the territories may be arranged in three groupings according to development index value. The first group includes territories with all development index values positive, the second – territories with all development index values negative, third – territories with both positive and negative items of development index.

According to data of 2007 clearly positive development was observed for 3 local governments of Kurzeme Region (only 3% of the total number of region's territories): Ventspils, Ventspils District Targale pagasts and Saldus District Saldus pagasts. 22 local governments or 23% of the total number of Kurzeme Region

Table 62. Development index and ranking of towns, pagasts and novads of Kurzeme planning region, according to data of 2003–2007.

City, town, pagasts, novads	District	Development index					Rank				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Barta pagasts	Liepaja	-1.380	-1.727	-1.526	-1.216	-1.423	90	94	87	82	87
Priekule pagasts	Liepaja	-1.273	-1.471	-1.766	-1.717	-1.455	88	88	92	90	88
Laidi pagasts	Kuldiga	-1.268	-1.689	-1.502	-1.547	-1.474	87	92	86	89	89
Skrunda and its r.t.	Kuldiga	-0.411	-0.859	-0.917	-0.974	-1.475	57	68	68	69	90
Embute pagasts	Liepaja	-1.864	-1.599	-1.352	-1.895	-1.667	96	91	84	92	91
Gudenieki pagasts	Kuldiga	-1.498	-1.957	-1.928	-2.265	-1.742	94	96	94	95	92
Jurkalne pagasts	Ventspils	-0.453	-0.672	-0.679	-0.604	-1.753	60	57	59	53	93
Aizpute	Liepaja	-0.751	-1.080	-0.977	-1.421	-1.925	74	76	73	87	94
Vainode pagasts	Liepaja	-1.934	-2.126	-2.243	-2.679	-1.952	97	97	97	97	95
Kazdanga pagasts	Liepaja	-1.388	-1.503	-1.607	-2.345	-2.043	91	89	89	96	96
Nikrace pagasts	Kuldiga	-1.091	-1.195	-1.611	-2.022	-2.076	81	78	90	93	97

territories had features of sharply weaker development – all development index values were negative or the basic development indicators were below the region's average. In 72 local governments or 74% of the total number of Kurzeme Region territories had the development index consisting of both positive and negative development index values. There is no basis for describing the development of these territories as uneven, because the sum of positive and negative figures does not provide an unequivocal indicator.

According to data of 2007 4 towns and 6 pagasts of local government territories of Kurzeme Region were included in the top ten of ranking table by territory development index of the region. On the background of region's local governments Saldus District Saldus pagasts (1st position in the ranking table) and Ventspils City (2nd position) stood out with speeding up development. Also Ventspils District Targale pagasts, Talsi District Laidze pagasts and Piltene with rural territory were amongst the best local governments.

The lower end of the ranking table included rural local governments of Liepaja and Kuldiga Districts. Amongst towns of Kurzeme Region Aizpute had the lowest development index and the respective closing position in the ranking table (94th position). The last position of the ranking table of region's local government territories was occupied by Kuldiga District Nikrace pagasts, but Liepaja District Vainode pagasts that occupied last position in the preceding four years, climbed by two positions in the table.

In general, according to data of 2007, 24 or 24.7% of Kurzeme Region local governments had positive development index, meaning the development index in 75.3% of its local governments was negative.

Within the reporting five years relatively stable development was observed in 36 local governments of Kurzeme Region, out of which 16 local governments had positive development index and the development took place within the range of positive index, but 20 local governments had development in the range of negative index and the development index consisted of negative figures in various extents. The major group (61 local governments) consisted of local governments, whose development was affected by more significant changes and the development index was both positive and negative during the course of years (see Table 62 and Figure 64).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT TERRITORIES OF LATGALE PLANNING REGION

Unemployment Rate

At the beginning of 2008 the unemployment rate in towns in Latgale Region was 5.0% on average, but in pagasts – 9.2%. The unemployment indicators of Latgale Region exceeded the average unemployment indicators of respective groups of territories in the country in general by 1.6 times in the group of towns and by 2.1 times in the group of rural territories. Since the beginning of 2003 the unemployment rate almost halved in the groups of towns and rural local governments of Latgale Region, but it remained considerably higher than in other regions.

At the beginning of 2008 the unemployment rate of 5 Latgale Region local governments of towns was above 10%. This group, as in the previous year, included Zilupe novads (unemployment rate 16.2%), Vilani (14.4%), Karsava (13.1%), Vilaka (11.2%) and Livani novads (10.2%).

In the group of rural areas the unemployment rate exceeding 10% featured in 47 local governments, including 5 local governments with the figure above 20%. The highest unemployment rate was registered in Ludza District Goliseva pagasts (22.4%), Rezekne District Sokolkas pagasts, Silmala pagasts and Feimani pagasts (22.1%, 21.2% and 20.2%, respectively), and in Balvi District Baltinava pagasts (20.7%).

Unemployment rate below 3% was observed in Daugavpils (2.9%) and in two rural local governments Kraslava District Berzini pagasts (2.0%) and Daugavpils District Naujene pagasts (2.7%). Unemployment rate at 5.7% was registered in Rezekne, the second republican city of the region.

At the beginning of 2008, comparing with the beginning of 2003, the unemployment rate reduced in 131 local governments, but it increased in 3 local governments of Latgale Region. Unemployment rate dropped by 10 percentage points and more in 11 rural local governments, and to the most significant extent – in Rezekne District Kantinieki pagasts (by 13.5 percentage points), Balvi District Kuprava pagasts (by 13.2 percentage points) and Kraslava District Asune pagasts (by 12.2 percentage points).

Within the reporting period the disparity between the lowest and the highest unemployment rate indicator significantly increased in Latgale Region; in the group of local governments of towns from 3.2 times in the beginning of 2003 to 5.6 times at the beginning of 2008, but in the group of rural local governments – from 5.2 to 11.2 times, respectively.

Personal Income Tax

In 2007 in the towns of Latgale Region the personal income tax revenues per capita in the local government budgets were LVL 233.1 on average, but in rural areas it was half the figure – LVL 119.5. The indicators of Latgale region in the group of towns were 1.5 times smaller, and in the group of rural areas – 1.7 times smaller than the respective averages in the country (LVL 353.0 and LVL 202.4).

In the Latgale Region group of towns in 2007 the largest volumes of personal income tax per capita were registered in Rezekne (LVL 281.6), Balvi (LVL 255.7), Preili novads (LVL 245.1) and Daugavpils (LVL 235.8). The smallest amounts of personal income tax in local government budgets were settled in Subate with rural territory (LVL 91.0 per capita), which is almost four times less than the average of Latvian towns.

In the group of rural territories the largest amounts of personal income tax per capita were settled in Balvi District Ziguri pagasts (LVL 218.7) and Rezekne District Veremi pagasts (LVL 208.2). The lowest personal income tax revenues per capita were registered in Daugavpils District Bikernieki pagasts (LVL 53.8) and Ludza District Goliseva pagasts (LVL 59.8). Low personal income tax payments were in many Kraslava District rural local governments – Kepova pagasts, Andzeli pagasts, Skeltova pagasts and Berzini pagasts (LVL 60.6, LVL 61.6 and LVL 61.7 per capita, respectively).

In 2007 the personal income tax revenues per capita in local government budgets of 123 Latgale Region local governments or in 92% of their total number were below the average indicator of Latgale Region (LVL 189.0). Only 11 local governments managed to exceed the average.

The personal income tax payments increased in the reporting period in all local governments of Latgale Region, but the process was quite uneven. Within five years in the group of towns the increase in the tax per capita ranged from LVL 41 to LVL 140, but in the group of rural areas – from LVL 25 to LVL 115.

In the local governments with the largest personal income tax revenues per capita also the largest increase in the personal income tax revenues per capita was registered. Within five years the personal income tax revenues per capita in local government budget of Rezekne increased by LVL 139.6, in Preili novads – by LVL 125.7, but in the group of rural local governments

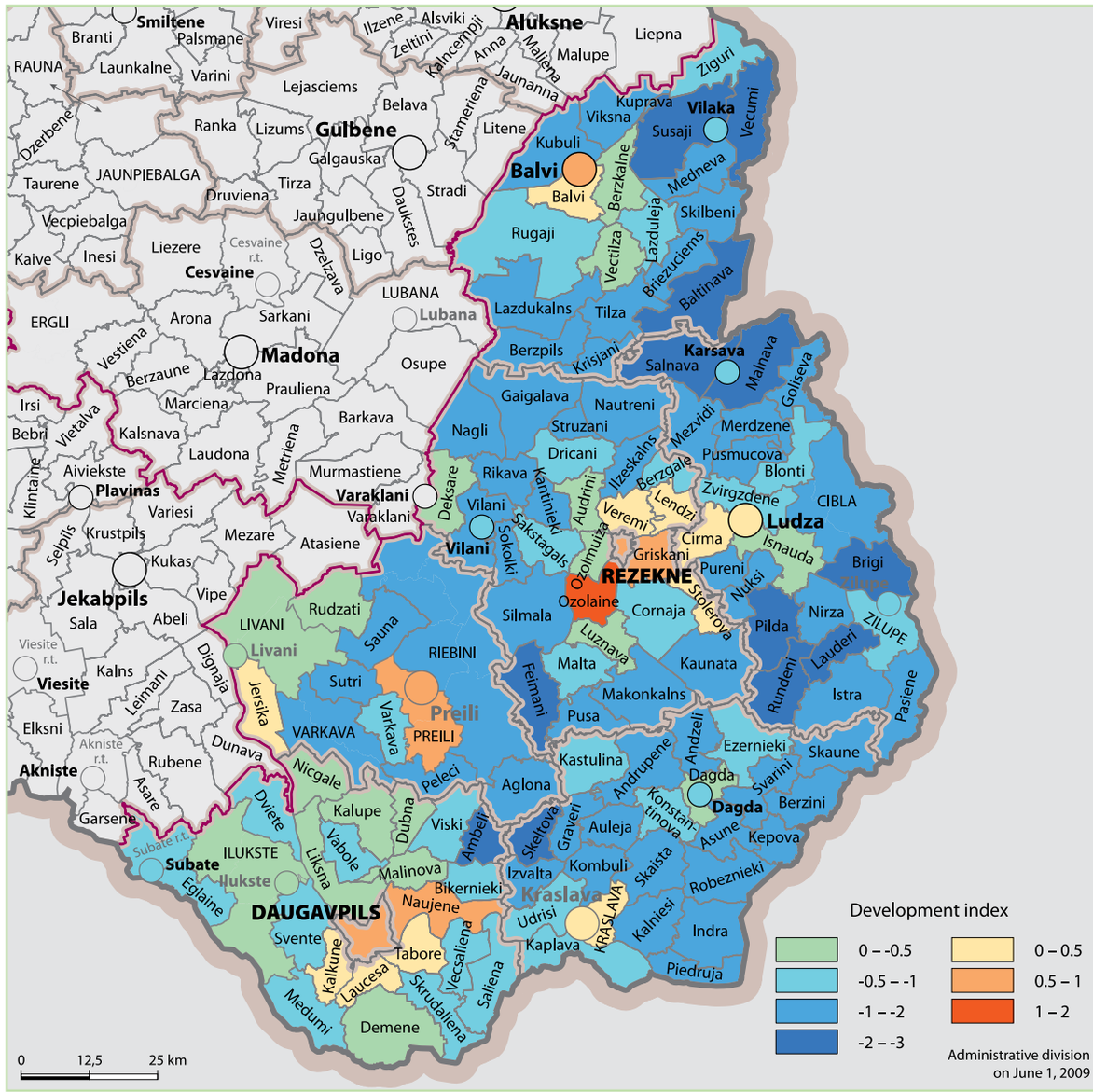


Figure 65. Development index of towns, pagasts, and novads of Latgale planning region using data from 2007.

City, town, pagasts, novads	District	Development index					Rank				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Ozolaine pagasts	Rezekne	1.467	0.866	1.252	1.263	1.353	1	2	1	1	1
Balvi	Balvi	0.138	0.339	0.722	0.838	0.819	21	7	5	2	2
Daugavpils	-	0.622	0.568	0.829	0.811	0.780	5	3	3	4	3
Rezekne	-	0.183	0.266	0.794	0.838	0.773	16	10	4	3	4
Griskani pagasts	Rezekne	0.922	1.148	1.159	0.731	0.715	3	1	2	5	5
Naujene pagasts	Daugavpils	0.553	0.542	0.594	0.692	0.714	6	4	7	6	6
Preili novads	Preili	0.265	0.330	0.508	0.577	0.612	13	8	8	7	7
Kraslava novads	Kraslava	-0.018	0.183	0.358	0.343	0.438	27	13	9	9	8
Veremi pagasts	Rezekne	0.745	0.539	0.679	0.356	0.426	4	5	6	8	9
Ludza	Ludza	-0.257	-0.127	0.090	0.212	0.425	44	29	13	11	10
Laucesa pagasts	Daugavpils	0.506	0.480	0.307	0.228	0.303	7	6	10	10	11
Cirma pagasts	Ludza	-0.435	0.056	-0.402	-0.282	0.207	56	20	31	25	12
Stolerova pagasts	Rezekne	-0.462	-0.141	-0.041	0.116	0.190	60	32	16	14	13
Balvi pagasts	Balvi	0.144	0.116	0.196	0.198	0.151	20	16	11	12	14
Kalkune pagasts	Daugavpils	0.387	0.236	0.179	0.135	0.127	8	11	12	13	15
Tabore pagasts	Daugavpils	0.166	0.080	0.019	0.003	0.010	18	18	14	16	16
Jersika pagasts	Preili	0.304	-0.194	-0.237	0.011	0.003	12	37	23	15	17
Lendzi pagasts	Rezekne	0.181	0.213	-0.188	-0.166	0.000	17	12	20	20	18
Malinova pagasts	Daugavpils	-0.185	0.129	-0.119	-0.024	-0.028	36	14	18	17	19
Dubna pagasts	Daugavpils	-0.124	0.037	-0.003	-0.045	-0.053	31	21	15	18	20
Liksna pagasts	Daugavpils	-0.137	-0.171	-0.087	-0.371	-0.094	32	36	17	27	21
Isnauda pagasts	Ludza	-0.191	-0.579	-0.704	-0.518	-0.124	37	70	44	32	22
Livani novads	Preili	-0.363	-0.283	-0.199	-0.100	-0.159	49	42	21	19	23
Ilukste novads	Daugavpils	-0.466	-0.166	-0.316	-0.225	-0.176	62	34	26	23	24
Audrini pagasts	Rezekne	0.205	-0.108	-0.247	-0.364	-0.246	15	24	24	26	25
Kalupe pagasts	Daugavpils	-0.517	-0.153	-0.410	-0.229	-0.256	70	33	32	24	26
Rudzati pagasts	Preili	0.306	-0.111	-0.296	-0.677	-0.277	11	25	25	41	27
Vectilza pagasts	Balvi	-0.651	-0.359	-0.519	-0.622	-0.296	83	51	34	39	28
Nicgale pagasts	Daugavpils	-0.382	-0.117	-0.567	-0.416	-0.342	50	26	36	28	29
Demene pagasts	Daugavpils	0.022	0.107	-0.157	-0.193	-0.434	24	17	19	22	30
Deksare pagasts	Rezekne	-0.148	-0.121	-0.561	-0.711	-0.443	34	28	35	43	31
Luznava pagasts	Rezekne	-0.742	-0.549	-0.802	-0.467	-0.456	89	65	53	31	32
Berzkalne pagasts	Balvi	0.326	-0.120	-0.915	-0.760	-0.472	10	27	62	47	33
Ozolmuiza pagasts	Rezekne	0.957	0.310	-0.326	-0.186	-0.473	2	9	27	21	34
Dagda pagasts	Kraslava	0.135	-0.344	-0.743	-0.752	-0.484	22	50	46	45	35
Lazduleja pagasts	Balvi	0.160	-0.261	-0.200	-0.599	-0.517	19	40	22	37	36
Dagda	Kraslava	-0.957	-0.196	-0.382	-0.433	-0.519	107	38	30	30	37
Dviete pagasts	Daugavpils	-0.455	-0.205	-0.412	-0.589	-0.521	59	39	33	36	38
Malta pagasts	Rezekne	-0.146	-0.412	-0.685	-0.556	-0.538	33	56	43	34	39
Konstantinova pagasts	Kraslava	-0.205	-0.262	-1.046	-0.569	-0.547	41	41	72	35	40
Kaplava pagasts	Kraslava	-0.194	-0.397	-0.835	-0.526	-0.583	40	55	56	33	41
Medumi pagasts	Daugavpils	-0.399	-0.059	-0.344	-0.429	-0.602	52	22	29	29	42
Sakstagals pagasts	Rezekne	-0.288	-0.563	-0.937	-0.791	-0.622	46	67	65	54	43

City, town, pagasts, novads	District	Development index					Rank				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Blonti pagasts	Ludza	-0.991	-0.581	-1.280	-0.911	-0.653	109	71	83	59	44
Dricani pagasts	Rezekne	-0.463	-0.550	-0.813	-0.807	-0.671	61	66	55	55	45
Eglaine pagasts	Daugavpils	-0.634	-0.396	-0.752	-0.816	-0.674	82	54	47	56	46
Rugaji pagasts	Balvi	-0.192	-0.576	-1.032	-1.026	-0.685	38	69	70	66	47
Vecsaliena pagasts	Daugavpils	-0.437	0.067	-0.584	-0.933	-0.779	57	19	37	61	48
Svente pagasts	Daugavpils	-0.651	-0.539	-0.919	-0.787	-0.827	84	62	64	52	49
Skrudaliena pagasts	Daugavpils	-0.498	-0.362	-0.710	-0.789	-0.830	68	52	45	53	50
Cornaja pagasts	Rezekne	-0.026	-0.620	-1.243	-0.897	-0.836	29	72	80	58	51
Vilani	Rezekne	-1.127	-0.774	-0.853	-0.752	-0.837	113	84	58	46	52
Zilupe novads	Ludza	-0.909	-0.368	-0.785	-0.933	-0.864	98	53	50	60	53
Viski pagasts	Daugavpils	-0.328	-0.319	-0.807	-0.621	-0.866	47	45	54	38	54
Saliena pagasts	Daugavpils	-0.510	-0.342	-0.636	-0.769	-0.872	69	49	39	48	55
Varkava pagasts	Preili	-0.573	-0.784	-1.073	-1.117	-0.875	78	87	74	71	56
Berzgale pagasts	Rezekne	0.258	0.128	-0.336	-0.664	-0.901	14	15	28	40	57
Vabole pagasts	Daugavpils	-0.878	-0.729	-0.863	-0.784	-0.910	96	83	59	50	58
Zvirgzdene pagasts	Ludza	-0.473	-0.315	-0.680	-0.739	-0.918	63	43	42	44	59
Karsava	Ludza	-0.948	-0.780	-0.875	-0.952	-0.922	106	86	60	63	60
Ziguri pagasts	Balvi	0.014	-0.536	-0.614	-0.683	-0.932	25	61	38	42	61
Vilaka	Balvi	-0.857	-0.469	-0.761	-0.942	-0.950	94	59	49	62	62
Subate and its r.t.	Daugavpils	-0.859	-0.323	-0.801	-1.086	-0.959	95	47	52	68	63
Udrisi pagasts	Kraslava	-0.251	-0.822	-0.916	-1.118	-0.966	43	90	63	72	64
Ezernieki pagasts	Kraslava	0.081	-0.129	-0.898	-1.116	-0.973	23	30	61	70	65
Kastulina pagasts	Kraslava	-0.558	-0.712	-1.269	-1.297	-0.993	76	82	81	85	66
Bikernieki pagasts	Daugavpils	-0.478	-0.523	-0.942	-1.293	-0.997	65	60	66	84	67
Skaune pagasts	Kraslava	-0.022	-0.570	-1.053	-1.415	-1.007	28	68	73	92	68
Peleci pagasts	Preili	-0.522	-0.544	-0.799	-0.786	-1.022	71	64	51	51	69
Aglona pagasts	Preili	0.333	-0.100	-0.642	-0.889	-1.025	9	23	40	57	70
Riebini novads	Preili	-0.672	-0.664	-1.165	-0.971	-1.030	86	78	75	64	71
Pusmucova pagasts	Ludza	-0.397	-0.139	-0.653	-1.147	-1.062	51	31	41	73	72
Sutri pagasts	Preili	-0.340	-0.992	-1.387	-1.242	-1.079	48	97	91	80	73
Cibla novads	Ludza	-0.447	-0.541	-1.020	-1.203	-1.086	58	63	69	76	74
Andrupene pagasts	Kraslava	-0.612	-0.982	-1.205	-1.280	-1.092	79	96	77	82	75
Tilza pagasts	Balvi	-1.652	-1.084	-1.457	-1.318	-1.121	131	104	99	87	76
Auleja pagasts	Kraslava	-0.801	-0.844	-1.407	-1.184	-1.135	91	91	93	75	77
Kubuli pagasts	Balvi	-0.123	-0.322	-0.851	-1.103	-1.150	30	46	57	69	78
Ilzeskalns pagasts	Rezekne	-0.266	-0.456	-0.945	-1.218	-1.166	45	58	67	77	79
Gaigalava pagasts	Rezekne	-0.474	-0.810	-1.044	-1.057	-1.180	64	89	71	67	80
Viksna pagasts	Balvi	-0.567	-0.670	-1.344	-1.293	-1.183	77	80	87	83	81
Berzini pagasts	Kraslava	-0.530	-0.653	-1.609	-1.605	-1.201	73	77	107	102	82
Kaunata pagasts	Rezekne	-0.413	-0.643	-1.305	-1.220	-1.210	54	74	85	78	83
Sauna pagasts	Preili	0.006	-0.894	-1.405	-1.017	-1.213	26	94	92	65	84
Mezvidi pagasts	Ludza	-1.355	-0.647	-1.362	-1.159	-1.218	124	75	89	74	85
Varkava novads	Preili	-0.654	-0.865	-1.439	-1.224	-1.223	85	92	96	79	86

City, town, pagasts, novads	District	Development index					Rank				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Andzeli pagasts	Kraslava	-0.192	-0.774	-1.339	-1.685	-1.250	39	85	86	109	87
Nuksi pagasts	Ludza	-0.698	-0.705	-1.606	-1.937	-1.319	88	81	106	118	88
Robeznieki pagasts	Kraslava	-0.906	-0.868	-1.274	-1.585	-1.330	97	93	82	100	89
Kombuli pagasts	Kraslava	-0.544	-0.807	-1.238	-1.314	-1.330	75	88	79	86	90
Nirza pagasts	Ludza	-1.397	-0.629	-1.456	-1.873	-1.348	127	73	98	117	91
Merdzene pagasts	Ludza	-0.403	-0.316	-1.228	-1.392	-1.378	53	44	78	90	92
Berzpils pagasts	Balvi	-0.919	-1.192	-1.592	-1.593	-1.410	101	112	105	101	93
Kuprava pagasts	Balvi	-1.797	-1.882	-2.351	-2.006	-1.432	132	134	134	124	94
Pureni pagasts	Ludza	-0.529	-0.666	-1.669	-1.542	-1.433	72	79	113	97	95
Nautreni pagasts	Rezekne	-0.989	-0.998	-1.488	-1.355	-1.439	108	99	101	88	96
Skilbeni pagasts	Balvi	-0.167	-0.650	-1.290	-1.468	-1.462	35	76	84	93	97
Lazdukalns pagasts	Balvi	-0.916	-1.218	-1.678	-1.770	-1.465	100	116	114	112	98
Nagli pagasts	Rezekne	-0.415	-0.170	-0.755	-0.771	-1.469	55	35	48	49	99
Briezuciems pagasts	Balvi	-1.311	-1.306	-1.866	-1.623	-1.470	121	123	121	104	100
Asune pagasts	Kraslava	-0.688	-1.234	-1.824	-1.648	-1.470	87	119	120	106	101
Izvalta pagasts	Kraslava	-0.930	-1.110	-1.412	-1.651	-1.516	103	106	94	107	102
Vilani pagasts	Rezekne	-0.250	-0.425	-0.963	-1.242	-1.536	42	57	68	81	103
Kantinieki pagasts	Rezekne	-0.927	-0.997	-1.460	-1.639	-1.618	102	98	100	105	104
Silmala pagasts	Rezekne	-1.236	-1.103	-1.417	-1.480	-1.625	117	105	95	94	105
Skaista pagasts	Kraslava	-0.813	-1.117	-1.636	-1.857	-1.637	92	107	110	115	106
Sokolki pagasts	Rezekne	-0.532	-1.163	-1.345	-1.411	-1.666	74	111	88	91	107
Piedruja pagasts	Kraslava	-0.760	-1.034	-1.643	-2.009	-1.669	90	101	111	125	108
Krisjani pagasts	Balvi	-1.099	-1.137	-1.650	-1.571	-1.691	111	108	112	98	109
Medneva pagasts	Balvi	-1.076	-1.424	-1.575	-1.385	-1.694	110	129	103	89	110
Kalniesi pagasts	Kraslava	-0.613	-1.278	-1.758	-1.721	-1.699	80	120	117	111	111
Graveri pagasts	Kraslava	-0.936	-1.047	-1.884	-1.951	-1.739	104	102	123	121	112
Makonkalns pagasts	Rezekne	-1.395	-1.227	-1.454	-1.870	-1.742	125	117	97	116	113
Struzani pagasts	Rezekne	-1.283	-1.297	-1.805	-1.610	-1.746	119	121	118	103	114
Svarini pagasts	Kraslava	-0.622	-1.078	-1.372	-1.530	-1.860	81	103	90	96	115
Rikava pagasts	Rezekne	-0.489	-0.338	-1.188	-1.526	-1.876	67	48	76	95	116
Pusa pagasts	Rezekne	-1.397	-1.204	-1.490	-1.848	-1.884	126	113	102	114	117
Pasiene pagasts	Ludza	-1.311	-1.384	-2.123	-1.971	-1.889	122	127	128	122	118
Istra pagasts	Ludza	-0.940	-1.232	-1.818	-1.838	-1.890	105	118	119	113	119
Goliseva pagasts	Ludza	-1.207	-1.591	-1.589	-1.711	-1.892	115	131	104	110	120
Indra pagasts	Kraslava	-0.912	-1.302	-1.732	-1.945	-1.931	99	122	115	119	121
Kepova pagasts	Kraslava	-1.298	-1.218	-2.325	-1.972	-1.953	120	115	133	123	122
Rundeni pagasts	Ludza	-1.223	-1.004	-1.973	-1.651	-2.037	116	100	125	108	123
Feimani pagasts	Rezekne	-1.146	-1.140	-1.635	-1.582	-2.084	114	109	109	99	124
Lauderi pagasts	Ludza	-0.840	-0.972	-1.611	-1.949	-2.117	93	95	108	120	125
Brigi pagasts	Ludza	-0.483	-1.380	-1.876	-2.096	-2.166	66	125	122	128	126
Malnava pagasts	Ludza	-1.345	-1.382	-2.161	-2.143	-2.177	123	126	129	130	127
Skeltova pagasts	Kraslava	-1.508	-1.651	-2.275	-2.116	-2.207	129	132	131	129	128
Pilda pagasts	Ludza	-1.124	-1.212	-1.991	-2.457	-2.208	112	114	126	132	129
Ambeli pagasts	Daugavpils	-1.967	-1.145	-1.738	-2.050	-2.298	134	110	116	127	130
Susaji pagasts	Balvi	-1.281	-1.396	-1.961	-2.035	-2.329	118	128	124	126	131
Baltinava pagasts	Balvi	-1.928	-1.796	-2.240	-2.581	-2.426	133	133	130	134	132
Salnava pagasts	Ludza	-1.535	-1.361	-2.058	-2.359	-2.456	130	124	127	131	133
Vecumi pagasts	Balvi	-1.491	-1.587	-2.278	-2.475	-2.810	128	130	132	133	134

Table 63. Development index and ranking of towns, pagasts and novads of Latgale planning region, according to data of 2003–2007.

the increase in Rezekne District Lendzi pagasts was by LVL 114.9, Balvi District Zigure pagasts – LVL 103.3, Rezekne District Veremi pagasts – LVL 102.9. The smallest increase in personal income tax revenues was mostly observed in rural local governments of Kraslava and Ludza Districts. In Ludza District Goliseva pagasts the increase in tax was by LVL 24.7 per capita, Brigas pagasts – LVL 27.5, in Kraslava District Svarini pagasts – LVL 25.7, Andzeli pagasts – LVL 27.3. Small increase in personal income tax per capita was registered also in Daugavpils District Bikernieki pagasts – by LVL 26.6. In the group of towns the smallest increase in personal income tax revenues per capita was registered in Subate with rural territory (by LVL 41.0) and Zilupe novads (by LVL 64.3).

The difference between the largest and smallest amount of personal income tax per capita in the local government budgets in the towns of Latgale Region reduced from 4.8 times in 2003 to 3.1 times in 2007, but in rural territories – from 6.0 to 4.1 times, respectively.

Demographic Burden

At the beginning of 2008 the Latgale Region group of towns had the lowest demographic burden amongst all groups of towns in regions, i.e., 490.0 children and retirement age inhabitants per 1000 working age inhabitants. But in rural areas of Latgale Region the rate was the highest – 574.9 children and retirement age inhabitants per 1000 working age inhabitants.

At the beginning of 2008 the lowest demographic burden level in the Latgale Region group of towns was registered in Balvi – 472.3 and in Daugavpils – 474.6, but the highest was in Karsava – 639.9, Subate with rural territory – 621.9 and Dagda – 598.2. In Rezekne the demographic burden indicator was 495.0 children and retirement age inhabitants per 1000 working age inhabitants.

Number of local governments with large demographic burden reduced in the group of rural local governments of the region. At the beginning of 2003 there were 67 local governments, but at the beginning of 2008 – only 5 local governments with demographic burden level exceeding 700. At the beginning of 2008 in Daugavpils District Ambeli pagasts there were 765.7 children and retirement age inhabitants per 1 000 working age inhabitants, in Balvi

District Kubuli pagasts – 751.6, Kraslava District Skeltova pagasts – 726.9, Rezekne District Struzani pagasts – 710.2 and in Ludza District Salnava pagasts – 700.2. The lowest demographic burden indicators of Latgale Region rural areas were registered in Balvi District Berzkalne pagasts – 428.6, Ludza District Cirma pagasts – 444.7, and in Kraslava District Berzini pagasts – 462.9.

At the beginning of 2008 the highest and lowest demographic burden indicator differed in the region's group of towns by 1.4 times, but in the group of rural areas – by 1.8 times. The disparities in the group of local governments of towns have reduced, and in the group of pagasts – increased since the beginning of 2003.

Population Change

Within the period from the beginning of 2003 to the beginning of 2008 the population reduction in Latgale Region local government territories observed exceeded the reduction in other regions, and in rural areas these processes took place more intensively than in towns. Within five years the population in Latgale Region towns dropped by 5.8% on average, but in rural areas – by 9.0%.

The population reduced in all towns and in 97% of rural areas of Latgale Region, but the increase was registered only in four pagasts, three of which are in vicinity of Rezekne. During the reporting period the population increased in Rezekne District Ozolaine, Griskani and Stolerova pagasts by 9.6%, 0.8% and 0.5%, respectively, and in Preili District Jersika pagasts – by 1.0%.

Within the group of towns of Latgale Region the population reduced most considerably in Vilaka (11.9%), Subate with rural territory (9.5%) and Dagda (8.5%). In absolute figures the most significant reduction in population was observed in the largest towns Daugavpils by 6700 and Rezekne by 1900, but in Livani novads – by 700.

In the group of rural territories the population dropped by more than one fifth (by 23.1%) in Kraslava District Kepova pagasts and in Berzini pagasts (by 21.5%), in Ludza District Malnava pagasts (20.3%) and Balvi District Kuprava pagasts (20.2%). In the four pagasts the largest decline in population has been registered amongst all Latvian local governments during the period from 2003 to the beginning of 2008.

Development Index of Regional Territories

According to development index component values the territories of Latgale Region have been arranged into three groups. The first group with positive development index values in all components included 6 local governments or 4% of the total number of territories: republican cities Rezekne and Daugavpils, Kraslava novads and Preili novads, Balvi and Rezekne District Veremi pagasts. This course of development of local governments may be described as well-balanced.

In 65 local governments of the region or 49% of the total number of region's territories all development values were negative, as the basic development indicators were below the region's average. 63 local governments, i.e., 47% of the total number of region's local governments, had both positive and negative development index values, namely, some basic factors exceeded, but others were below the region's averages.

According to data from 2007 Latgale Region in general had only 18 local governments with a positive development index value, or 13% of all towns, novads and pagasts of the region.

According to data from 2007 Ozolaine pagasts of Rezekne District topped the Latgale Region's ranking table. It was followed by Balvi, Daugavpils and Rezekne. The upper part of the ranking table was occupied by Rezekne District Griskani pagasts and Veremi pagasts, Daugavpils District Naujene pagasts, Preili novads and Kraslava novads. Rural local governments of Balvi and Ludza Districts predominated in the lower part of the ranking table. Amongst towns of Vilaka and Subate with rural territory had the lowest positions in the ranking table of Latgale Region local governments (62nd and 63rd place, respectively).

After reviewing the assessment of territory development by dynamics it is seen that during all five reporting years of the period 12 local governments of the region featured stable development, namely, they had a development index with positive value only. The majority of local governments, i.e., 75% of the total number of Latgale Region local governments, had development indicators within the negative index range. Development of 21 local governments may be described as fluctuating, as the values of their development index changed year to year (see Table 63 and Figure 65).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT TERRITORIES OF RIGA PLANNING REGION

Unemployment Rate

At the beginning of 2007 in towns of Riga Region the average unemployment rate was 2.6%, but in rural areas – 2.5%. The unemployment indicators of Riga Region were the lowest amongst respective groups of other regions and considerably below the averages of groups of towns and rural areas in the country in general (3.2% and 4.4%, respectively). Unlike the other three regions, in Riga and also Zemgale Regions the situation of the group of rural local governments was on average better than in the group of towns in terms of employment.

At the beginning of 2008 in 54 local governments of Riga Region the unemployment rate was up to the limit of 3.0%, i.e., in 12 urban and 42 rural local governments.

The lowest unemployment rate amongst towns of Riga Region was registered at the beginning of 2008 in Baldone novads (1.5%), Saulkrasti novads and Staicele with rural territory (2.2% in each). Unemployment rate reached 2.4% in Riga and 3.6% in Jurmala. Amongst towns the highest unemployment rate was observed in Limbazi – 3.9%.

In Riga Region rural local governments the unemployment rate was within the range of 1.5–4.2% in the beginning of 2008, except for Tukums District Zante pagasts with unemployment rate 10.5%, which exceeded the average of the rural local governments regional grouping four times. Unemployment rate at 4.2% was registered in Limbazi District Vilkene pagasts. Lowest unemployment rates were registered in local governments of Ogre and Riga Districts, i.e., in Ogre District Laubere pagasts (1.5%) and Taurupe pagasts (1.6%) and Riga District Sala pagasts (1.8%).

Within the reporting period the unemployment rate declined in all local governments of Riga Region. The most significant reduction in unemployment rate was registered in Salacgriva with rural territory (by 4.4 percentage points) and Tukums District Zante pagasts (by 3.6 percentage points).

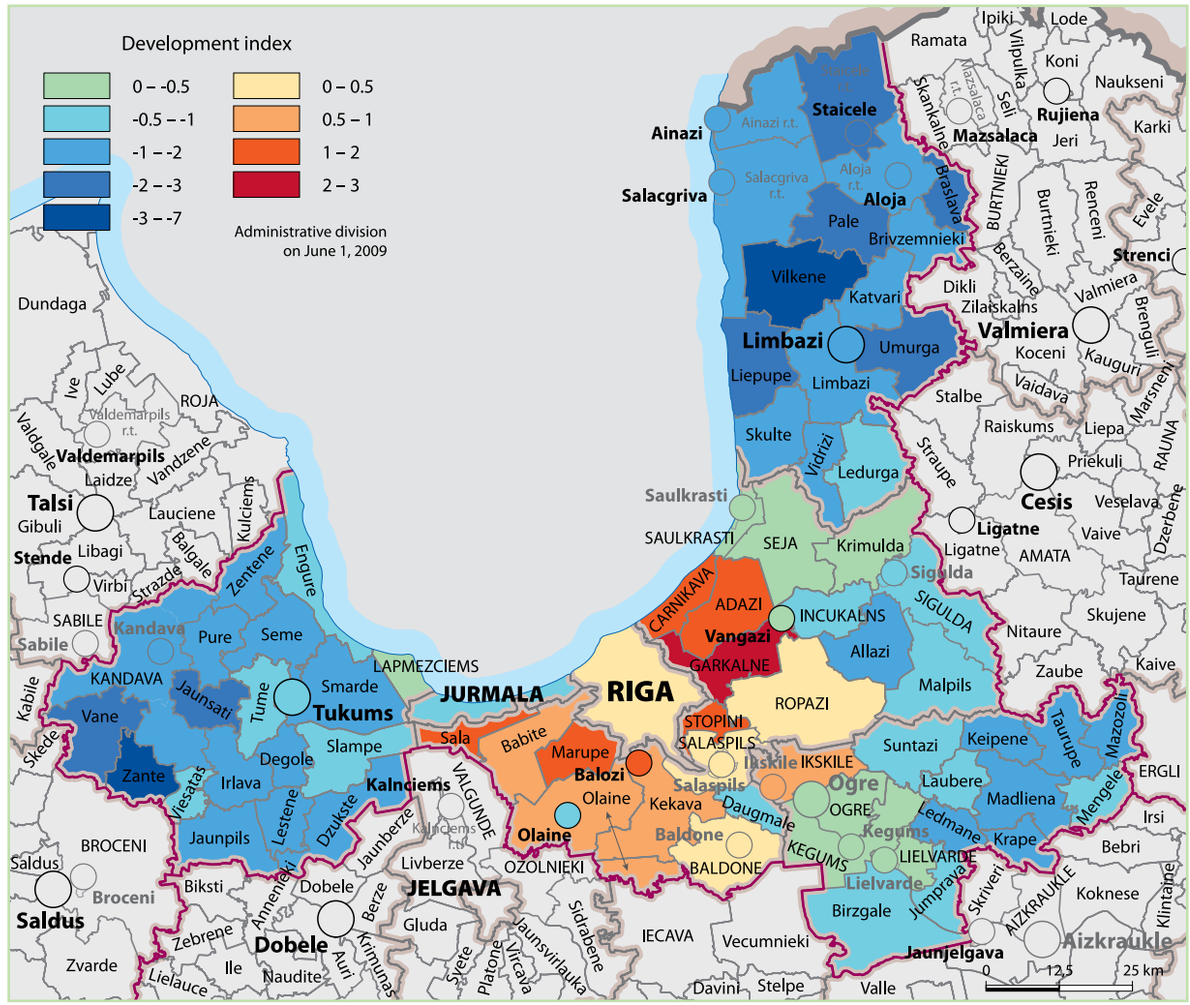


Figure 66. Development index of towns, pagasts and novads of Riga planning region using data from 2007.

City, town, pagasts, novads	District	Development index					Rank				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Garkalne novads	Riga	1.679	1.964	2.349	2.772	2.419	1	1	1	1	1
Adazi novads	Riga	1.352	1.174	0.910	1.158	1.766	2	4	8	8	2
Balozi	Riga	0.881	1.388	1.474	1.496	1.621	6	2	2	2	3
Marupe pagasts	Riga	0.021	0.775	0.798	1.032	1.357	17	10	9	9	4
Sala pagasts	Riga	0.443	1.225	1.355	1.082	1.136	11	3	3	3	5
Carnikava novads	Riga	1.048	0.874	0.979	1.007	1.135	5	8	6	6	6
Stopini novads	Riga	1.236	0.826	0.645	0.846	1.104	3	9	10	10	7
Babite pagasts	Riga	0.861	1.098	1.180	1.256	0.996	7	5	4	4	8
Kekava pagasts	Riga	1.187	0.984	1.069	0.856	0.919	4	7	5	5	9
Olaine pagasts	Riga	0.492	0.510	0.247	0.618	0.783	10	11	12	12	10
Ikskile novads	Ogre	0.720	1.007	0.967	0.868	0.676	8	6	7	7	11
Salaspils novads	Riga	0.660	0.316	-0.142	-0.023	0.260	9	12	21	21	12
Riga	-	0.180	0.184	0.207	0.211	0.176	14	14	13	13	13
Ropazi novads	Riga	0.438	0.199	0.021	0.350	0.155	12	13	15	15	14
Baldone novads	Riga	0.217	-0.134	-0.135	0.183	0.051	13	17	20	20	15
Kegums novads	Ogre	0.062	0.137	0.284	0.171	-0.030	15	15	11	11	16
Seja novads	Riga	-0.120	-0.360	-0.221	-0.455	-0.156	23	25	22	22	17
Ogre novads	Ogre	-0.367	0.097	-0.051	-0.280	-0.225	27	16	17	17	18
Lielvarde novads	Ogre	-0.025	-0.190	-0.258	-0.625	-0.327	19	18	23	23	19
Vangazi	Riga	0.019	-0.294	-0.491	-0.554	-0.362	18	23	28	28	20
Saulkrasti novads	Riga	-0.138	-0.219	-0.013	-0.533	-0.427	24	20	16	16	21
Lapmezciems novads	Tukums	-0.028	-0.620	0.138	-0.191	-0.475	21	32	14	14	22
Krimulda pagasts	Riga	-0.708	-0.429	-0.505	-0.617	-0.483	35	29	29	29	23
Laubere pagasts	Ogre	-0.797	-0.428	-0.134	-1.687	-0.524	38	28	19	19	24
Viesatas pagasts	Tukums	-1.239	-1.055	-0.779	-0.972	-0.576	46	39	36	36	25
Olaine	Riga	-0.182	-0.248	-0.634	-0.420	-0.591	25	22	33	33	26
Jurmala	-	-0.878	-0.652	-0.697	-0.482	-0.628	40	33	34	34	27
Incukalns novads	Riga	-0.049	-0.231	-0.433	0.113	-0.638	22	21	26	26	28
Suntazi pagasts	Ogre	-0.512	-0.686	-0.424	-0.899	-0.668	30	34	25	25	29
Malpils pagasts	Riga	0.046	-0.344	-0.575	-0.796	-0.716	16	24	32	32	30
Daugmale pagasts	Riga	-0.204	-0.558	-0.541	-0.362	-0.778	26	30	31	31	31
Tume pagasts	Tukums	-0.549	-1.133	-1.130	-0.721	-0.784	31	41	43	43	32
Jumprava pagasts	Ogre	-0.510	-0.367	-0.308	-0.544	-0.816	29	26	24	24	33
Sigulda novads	Riga	-0.026	-0.208	-0.128	-0.433	-0.817	20	19	18	18	34
Ledurga pagasts	Limbazi	-1.237	-1.410	-1.742	-1.037	-0.869	45	45	57	57	35
Birzgale pagasts	Ogre	-1.474	-1.300	-0.906	-0.975	-0.878	54	43	39	39	36
Mengele pagasts	Ogre	-1.640	-1.908	-1.766	-1.051	-0.883	59	63	59	59	37
Engure pagasts	Tukums	-0.438	-0.416	-0.900	-1.020	-0.924	28	27	38	38	38
Slampe pagasts	Tukums	-0.736	-0.935	-0.831	-1.258	-0.957	36	38	37	37	39
Tukums	Tukums	-0.706	-0.617	-0.949	-1.100	-0.977	34	31	40	40	40
Keipene pagasts	Ogre	-0.676	-0.791	-1.257	-1.099	-1.045	33	36	44	44	41
Smarde pagasts	Tukums	-0.759	-1.105	-1.814	-1.563	-1.149	37	40	60	60	42
Vidrizi pagasts	Limbazi	-1.444	-1.529	-1.858	-1.876	-1.176	53	49	63	63	43
Allazi pagasts	Riga	-0.580	-0.721	-0.520	-0.893	-1.195	32	35	30	30	44
Seme pagasts	Tukums	-1.712	-1.783	-1.258	-1.412	-1.218	60	57	45	45	45
Jaunpils pagasts	Tukums	-1.476	-1.615	-1.491	-1.578	-1.241	55	50	49	49	46
Krape pagasts	Ogre	-1.148	-1.862	-0.488	-1.404	-1.248	44	61	27	27	47
Taurupe pagasts	Ogre	-1.340	-1.874	-2.266	-1.716	-1.257	49	62	66	66	48
Salacgriva and its r.t.	Limbazi	-1.581	-3.327	-1.072	-2.394	-1.285	57	73	41	41	49
Ledmane pagasts	Ogre	-0.992	-1.301	-1.540	-1.423	-1.319	41	44	50	50	50
Limbazi	Limbazi	-1.045	-0.854	-1.347	-1.608	-1.320	43	37	47	47	51
Dzukste pagasts	Tukums	-1.444	-1.981	-1.337	-0.968	-1.322	52	64	46	46	52
Irlava pagasts	Tukums	-1.423	-1.792	-1.701	-1.300	-1.330	51	58	56	56	53
Katvari pagasts	Limbazi	-1.846	-1.837	-1.676	-2.257	-1.334	65	60	55	55	54
Lestene pagasts	Tukums	-1.303	-1.454	-2.966	-2.081	-1.364	48	46	72	72	55
Pure pagasts	Tukums	-1.822	-1.276	-1.089	-1.684	-1.371	63	42	42	42	56
Mazozoli pagasts	Ogre	-1.016	-1.658	-1.846	-0.917	-1.376	42	51	62	62	57
Kandava novads	Tukums	-1.594	-1.691	-1.549	-1.809	-1.383	58	53	51	51	58
Aloja and its r.t.	Limbazi	-1.301	-1.482	-1.635	-1.763	-1.443	47	48	54	54	59
Degole pagasts	Tukums	-2.228	-1.832	-2.262	-2.516	-1.570	70	59	65	65	60
Madliena pagasts	Ogre	-1.380	-1.683	-1.596	-1.823	-1.678	50	52	53	53	61
Ainazi and its r.t.	Limbazi	-0.800	-2.515	-0.741	-1.806	-1.723	39	68	35	35	62
Brivzemnieki pagasts	Limbazi	-1.968	-1.712	-1.565	-2.123	-1.743	66	54	52	52	63
Zentene pagasts	Tukums	-2.178	-2.443	-1.483	-2.518	-1.754	68	66	48	48	64
Limbazi pagasts	Limbazi	-1.800	-1.771	-1.816	-1.323	-1.798	62	56	61	61	65
Skulte pagasts	Limbazi	-1.512	-1.477	-1.742	-1.871	-1.890	56	47	58	58	66
Staicele and its r.t.	Limbazi	-2.949	-3.428	-2.645	-3.048	-2.093	72	74	70	70	67
Braslava pagasts	Limbazi	-3.175	-2.712	-4.135	-2.597	-2.138	73	71	74	74	68
Liepupe pagasts	Limbazi	-2.096	-2.549	-2.311	-2.253	-2.318	67	69	67	67	69
Vane pagasts	Tukums	-1.733	-1.757	-2.371	-1.642	-2.460	61	55	68	68	70
Pale pagasts	Limbazi	-1.843	-2.031	-2.491	-2.900	-2.606	64	65	69	69	71
Umurga pagasts	Limbazi	-2.220	-2.569	-2.686	-1.595	-2.671	69	70	71	71	72
Jaunsati pagasts	Tukums	-3.342	-2.502	-3.600	-2.595	-2.959	74	67	73	73	73
Vilkene pagasts	Limbazi	-2.772	-3.180	-2.221	-3.304	-3.008	71	72	64	64	74
Zante pagasts	Tukums	-5.722	-4.419	-6.850	-6.222	-6.744	75	75	75	75	75

Table 64. Development index and ranking of towns, pagasts and novads of Riga planning region, according to data of 2003–2007.

Within the period from the beginning of 2003 to 2008 in Riga Region the disparity between the highest and lowest unemployment rate dropped in the group of towns from 4.1 to 2.6 times, but it increased in the group of pagasts – from 6.2 to 7.0 times.

Personal Income Tax

In 2007 in Riga Region group of urban local governments the amount of personal income tax per capita in local government budgets was LVL 403.9 on average, but in rural areas the figure was LVL 94 smaller, i.e., LVL 310.4 (the disparity was LVL 45 in 2003). In the region's groups of towns and rural local governments the averages of tax revenues exceeded the respective national averages (LVL 353.0 and LVL 202.4).

Amongst region's towns, in 2007 the highest volumes of personal income tax payments per capita in local government budgets were registered in Ikskile novads (LVL 426.3) and Balozi (LVL 402.0), but amongst the republican cities – in Riga (LVL 418.5) and Jurmala (LVL 402.8). The smallest personal income tax revenues were in local governments of Limbazi and Tukums District: Staicele with rural territory (LVL 139.3) and Kandava novads (LVL 184.1 per capita).

In rural local governments the share of personal income tax per capita in the budgets of local governments fluctuated within the range of LVL 90–450. The amount of tax settled per capita in Riga District Kekava pagasts (LVL 447.3), Garkalne novads (LVL 446.7) and Babite pagasts (LVL 436.3) were the highest not only amongst local governments of Riga Region, but also amongst all other Latvian local governments. In Limbazi District Braslava pagasts (LVL 88.6) and Tukums District Jaunsati pagasts (LVL 114.1) the smallest personal income tax amounts per capita within Riga Region were registered.

65 out of 75 local governments, or 86.7% of the total number of local governments, did not reach the average personal income tax revenues per capita of Riga Region, which prove stratification in terms of revenues amongst Riga, its vicinity and other local governments of the Region.

The difference between the largest and smallest settled amount of personal income tax per capita in the local government budgets in the towns of Riga Region reduced from 3.4 times in 2003 to 3.1 times in 2007, but in rural territories – from 7.0 to 5.0 times.

Demographic Burden

At the beginning of 2008 in towns of Riga Region there were 513.8 children and retirement age inhabitants on average per 1000 working age inhabitants, but in rural areas – 510.0. Both in the groups of urban and rural local governments in Riga Region the demographic burden was lower than in the averages of respective groups in the country.

At the beginning of 2008 in the group of towns Riga Region had the lowest demographic burden in Balozi (388.0), Vangazi (468.1) and Salaspils novads (470.5), but in the group of rural local governments – in Riga District Sala pagasts (418.8) and Olaine pagasts (426.8), Tukums District Viesati pagasts (428.1).

Amongst the group of towns of Riga Region at the beginning of 2008 the highest demographic burden rate was in Staicele with rural territory with 635.9 children and retirement age inhabitants on average per 1000 working age inhabitants. In Saulkrasti novads demographic burden was 606.9, Kandava novads – 577.0. In the group of pagasts the highest demographic burden was registered in Ogre District Madliena pagasts (640.2), Tukums District Jaunsati pagasts (630.2) and Limbazi District Skulte pagasts (618.8).

At the beginning of 2008, comparing with the beginning of 2003, in Riga Region the disparity between the lowest and highest demographic burden rate reduced in the group of urban local governments from 1.8 to 1.1 times, but in the group of rural local governments – from 1.7 to 1.2 times.

Population Change

In the period from the beginning of 2003 to the beginning of 2008 the population of Riga Region group or urban local governments reduced more slowly than in the towns in the country on average (by 1.6% and by 2.5%, respectively), but in the group or rural local governments – by 10.4%, in the situation when in rural areas in the country in general the population reduced by 2.9%.

Within the reporting period the population increased in 29 local governments of the Region, i.e., in 11 towns and urban novads, 18 pagasts and rural novads. But negative changes in population affected 46 local governments within the recent five years, i.e., the population reduced in 9 urban and in 37 rural local governments.

In the group of towns significant increase from the beginning of 2003 to the beginning of 2008 was observed in population in Balozi (by 29.4%) and Ikskile novads (by 23.5%). The rates of population increase show that the attractive territories included also Baldone novads (population increased by 9.5%), Saulkrasti novads (by 8.7%), Salaspils novads (5.7%) and Lielvarde novads (4.9%).

Particularly significant increase in the population was observed in Riga District rural local governments. In Garkalne novads the population increased by 62.2%, Marupe pagasts – 41.4% and Olaine pagasts – 31.4%. The population increased by more than one quarter also in Babite pagasts, Carnikava novads, Stopini novads, Adazi novads and Kekava pagasts.

Within the reporting period in the region's group of urban local governments the population considerably reduced in Ainazi with rural territory – by 15.0% (most significant reduction amongst all towns of the country) and Aloja with rural territory – by 7.4%. Population reduced by more than 10% in 9 rural local governments of Riga Region, including Ogre District Mengele pagasts by 16.9%, Limbazi District Brivzemnieki pagasts by 16.0%, Tukums District Vane pagasts by 13.9%.

Development Index of Regional Territories

According to data of 2007, Riga Region had 5 local governments (7% of the total number of region's local governments) with all development index values in positive figures, because all basic development indicators were above the region's average. Such were the Riga District local governments Garkalne novads, Babite pagasts, Carnikava novads, Stopini novads and Adazi novads. In 24 local governments of the region (32% of the total number of region's local governments) all development values were negative, as the basic development indicators were below the region's average. Mostly they were local governments of Limbazi and Tukums Districts. The largest group of territories (61% of the total number of region's local governments) included territories with both positive and negative development index values. In these local governments some basic indicators exceed, and others fail to reach the averages of Riga Region. The sum of positive and negative figures does not provide an unequivocal indicator, but by more profound research of the development index value qualitative assessment of territory development may be determined.

According to data of 2007, Riga Region had 15 territories with a positive development index value: Riga, Ogre District Ikskile novads and 13 local governments of Riga District, including Balozi, Salaspils novads and Baldone novads. Garkalne novads topped the ranking table of Riga Region local governments by development index.

The positive development index range was balanced by 60 territories with negative index values, because the arithmetical means of basic factors are estimated as weighted means taking into account size of population in the respective territory. Here Riga City has a very considerable influence with its positive development index value.

As in previous years the lower part of the region's ranking table was occupied by local governments of Limbazi and Tukums Districts. Limbazi District Vilkene pagasts was in the penultimate position, but Tukums District Zante pagasts was in the last position, because the considerable negative value of its development index was mostly affected by the unemployment rate relatively high for Riga Region.

13 local governments of Riga Region represented stably positive dynamics of development where the development index was positive within all five reporting years. 54 local governments of the region were described by constantly negative development index, but in 8 local governments the development index values changed year to year (see Table 64 and Figure 66).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT TERRITORIES OF VIDZEME PLANNING REGION

Unemployment Rate

At the beginning of 2008 only Vidzeme Region amongst Latvian regions had equal unemployment rate indicators in its urban and rural local government groups, namely, 3.5%. The average unemployment rate of Vidzeme Region towns exceeded the average of towns in the country only slightly (3.2%), but in the rural areas of the region it was below the average of the country's rural territories (4.4%).

At the beginning of 2008 amongst the towns of Vidzeme Region the lowest unemployment rate was registered in Valmiera and Mazsalaca with rural territory (2.5% in each), Smiltene (2.9%), Cesis and Ligatne (3.0% in each). Varaklani (8.2%) had the highest unemployment rate amongst the towns of the region.

In the group of rural areas extremely low unemployment rates were registered in Aluksne District Jaunlaicene pagasts and Gulbene District Litene pagasts (1.0% in each). In terms of employment a favourable situation was observed also in several rural territories of Valmiera and Cesis Districts, including Valmiera District Koni pagasts (1.4%), Vaidava pagasts (1.5%) and Dikli pagasts (1.5%), Cesis District Rauna novads, Zaube pagasts and Straupe pagasts (1.8% in each). The highest unemployment rate was registered in Aluksne District Pededze pagasts – 13.3%. In the rural areas of Vidzeme Region at the beginning of 2003 15 local governments exceeded 10% unemployment rate, but at the beginning of 2008 – only one.

Comparing with the beginning of 2003, at the beginning of 2008 the unemployment rate reduced in 117 local governments of the region, but it increased in 4 rural territories. In Valmiera District Lode pagasts the unemployment rate increased by 4.5%, but in Valmiera District Berzaine pagasts, Aluksne District Zeltini pagasts and Valka District Palsmane pagasts the unemployment increase was below 1%. Significant reduction in unemployment rate was registered in Madona District Osupe pagasts (by 8.0 percentage points) and Varaklani pagasts (by 7.5 percentage points).

The difference between the highest and lowest unemployment rate reduced in the towns Vidzeme Region from 4.1 times in the beginning of 2003 to 3.3 times in the beginning of 2008, but in rural territories it increased from 11.0 to 13.9 times, respectively.

Personal Income Tax

In Vidzeme Region the average amount of personal income tax per capita in local government budgets was

LVL 314.6, but in the group of rural local governments – LVL 179.3, in 2007. Indicators of Vidzeme Region groups of local governments were below the respective average indicators of the country (LVL 353.0 and LVL 202.4, respectively).

Within the period from 2003 to 2007 in the Vidzeme Region group of towns the personal income tax revenues per capita increased by LVL 197, but in rural areas – by LVL 119, i.e., tripled.

The differentiation in terms of revenues of inhabitants is represented by breakdown of local governments against the region's average. 104 local governments or 86.0% of the total number of region's local governments failed to reach the Vidzeme Region's average of the amount of personal income tax per capita in 2007. 17 local governments had the personal income tax revenues above the region's average.

In 2007 amongst towns the highest amounts of personal income tax per capita in local government budgets were in Valmiera (LVL 394.0), Smiltene (LVL 374.8) and Cesis (LVL 342.6), but in the group of rural local governments – Cesis District Priekuli pagasts (LVL 327.3), Valmiera District Brenguli pagasts (LVL 308.2) and Madona District Kalsnava pagasts (LVL 261.3). The smallest personal income tax per capita in both groups of local governments was settled in local governments of Aluksne District – in Ape with rural territory (LVL 141.8) and Pededze pagasts (LVL 61.6).

In the period 2003–2007 the amount of personal income tax per capita increased in all local governments of Vidzeme Region, but the extent of increase ranged from LVL 300 to LVL 200. The most significant increase in the tax was registered in Valmiera, Smiltene, Cesis and Valmiera District Brenguli pagasts and Valmiera pagasts.

In 2007 in Vidzeme Region the difference amongst the towns by the amount of settled personal income tax per capita in the budgets of local governments was 2.8 times, but in the group of region's pagasts considerably large contrasts can be observed – the difference reached 5.3 times. In 2003 the respective rates were 2.6 and 7.0 times.

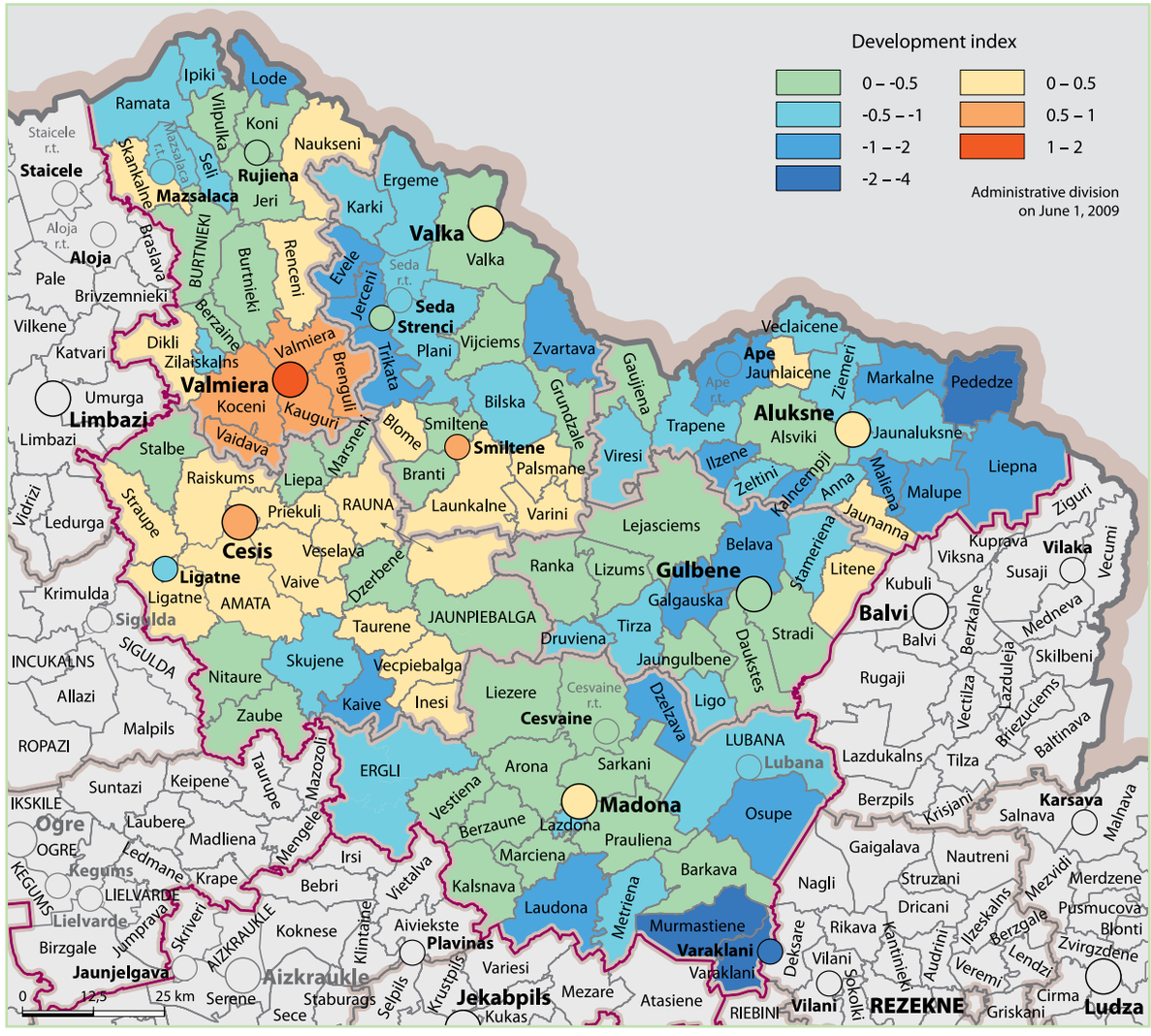


Figure 67. Development index of towns, pagasts, and novads of Vidzeme planning region using data from 2007.

Town, pagasts, novads	District	Development index					Rank				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Valmiera	Valmiera	0.828	1.055	0.991	1.076	1.107	4	2	2	2	1
Valmiera pagasts	Valmiera	1.534	1.178	1.147	1.078	0.987	1	1	1	1	2
Kauguri pagasts	Valmiera	0.518	0.527	0.442	0.591	0.869	8	8	11	7	3
Vaidava pagasts	Valmiera	0.597	0.600	0.498	0.652	0.772	6	6	8	6	4
Koceni pagasts	Valmiera	0.286	0.183	0.298	0.414	0.709	15	21	16	12	5
Cesis	Cesis	0.632	0.722	0.733	0.673	0.640	5	4	3	5	6
Brenguli pagasts	Valmiera	0.196	-0.157	0.123	0.748	0.566	19	44	30	3	7
Smiltene	Valka	0.913	0.540	0.491	0.318	0.503	3	7	9	14	8
Veselava pagasts	Cesis	-0.189	0.003	0.225	0.415	0.466	47	34	20	11	9
Amata novads	Cesis	0.517	0.354	0.539	0.565	0.437	9	14	6	8	10
Priekuli pagasts	Cesis	1.134	0.730	0.465	0.491	0.394	2	3	10	9	11
Dikli pagasts	Valmiera	-0.554	-0.520	-0.522	-0.045	0.368	80	77	69	42	12
Ligatne pagasts	Cesis	0.346	0.311	0.245	-0.001	0.360	12	16	17	38	13
Straupe pagasts	Cesis	0.257	0.223	0.397	0.128	0.354	16	20	12	24	14
Palsmane pagasts	Valka	-0.032	0.441	0.619	0.468	0.347	35	10	5	10	15
Varini pagasts	Valka	-0.030	0.489	-0.047	0.212	0.334	34	9	38	19	16
Madona	Madona	0.360	0.296	0.299	0.339	0.296	10	18	15	13	17
Skankalne pagasts	Valmiera	-0.285	-0.294	-0.051	0.108	0.274	56	54	40	27	18
Vaive pagasts	Cesis	-0.078	-0.009	0.355	0.168	0.259	39	36	13	22	19
Jaunlaicene pagasts	Aluksne	-0.290	0.387	0.223	0.309	0.239	57	12	21	15	20
Blome pagasts	Valka	-0.218	-0.083	0.204	-0.112	0.236	51	39	24	48	21
Naukseni pagasts	Valmiera	0.085	0.023	0.155	0.104	0.211	26	32	27	28	22
Raiskums pagasts	Cesis	-0.121	-0.067	0.068	0.226	0.177	41	38	32	18	23
Inesi pagasts	Cesis	-0.255	-0.296	-0.406	-0.490	0.141	53	55	63	70	24
Launkalne pagasts	Valka	0.589	0.677	0.674	0.303	0.131	7	5	4	16	25
Renceni pagasts	Valmiera	0.220	0.071	0.243	0.022	0.121	18	28	18	36	26
Aluksne	Aluksne	0.220	0.385	0.315	0.125	0.104	17	13	14	25	27
Vecpiebalga pagasts	Cesis	0.178	0.300	0.226	0.154	0.097	23	17	19	23	28
Litene pagasts	Gulbene	-0.279	0.054	-0.078	-0.042	0.078	55	29	44	41	29
Rauna novads	Cesis	-0.024	-0.306	-0.100	-0.022	0.054	33	57	46	39	30
Taurene pagasts	Cesis	0.314	-0.274	0.138	0.022	0.047	13	51	28	35	31
Valka	Valka	0.288	0.040	0.015	-0.076	0.027	14	31	34	45	32
Jaunanna pagasts	Aluksne	-0.561	-0.382	-0.227	-0.134	0.001	81	66	55	51	33
Gulbene	Gulbene	0.153	0.243	0.208	0.234	-0.017	24	19	23	17	34
Jeri pagasts	Valmiera	0.184	0.012	-0.035	0.008	-0.025	22	33	37	37	35
Branti pagasts	Valka	0.348	0.413	0.510	-0.053	-0.033	11	11	7	43	36
Stradi pagasts	Gulbene	-0.236	-0.205	-0.019	0.182	-0.038	52	46	35	21	37
Stalbe pagasts	Cesis	-0.127	0.084	0.170	0.096	-0.052	43	27	25	29	38
Gaujiena pagasts	Aluksne	0.071	0.338	0.219	0.047	-0.063	27	15	22	34	39
Sarkani pagasts	Madona	-0.677	-0.272	0.125	-0.035	-0.084	88	50	29	40	40
Lizums pagasts	Gulbene	-0.182	-0.303	-0.075	-0.068	-0.101	46	56	43	44	41
Marsneni pagasts	Cesis	-0.366	0.088	0.092	0.199	-0.108	63	26	31	20	42
Liepa pagasts	Cesis	0.027	-0.018	0.062	-0.098	-0.115	31	37	33	47	43

Town, pagasts, novads	District	Development index					Rank				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Jaunpiebalga novads	Cesis	-0.307	-0.170	-0.157	-0.113	-0.125	59	45	52	49	44
Smiltene pagasts	Valka	-0.181	-0.397	-0.050	0.714	-0.128	45	69	39	4	45
Rujiena	Valmiera	0.188	0.152	0.160	0.117	-0.142	21	22	26	26	46
Valka pagasts	Valka	-0.258	-0.383	-0.644	-0.925	-0.176	54	67	78	91	47
Koni pagasts	Valmiera	-0.473	-0.276	-0.272	-0.466	-0.191	73	52	57	67	48
Dzerbene pagasts	Cesis	-0.060	0.124	-0.081	0.085	-0.200	37	24	45	31	49
Prauliena pagasts	Madona	-0.437	-0.359	-0.381	-0.296	-0.204	67	62	62	60	50
Marciena pagasts	Madona	-1.103	-1.264	-0.949	-0.262	-0.207	106	109	98	58	51
Barkava pagasts	Madona	-1.045	-1.030	-0.854	-0.666	-0.215	105	98	94	84	52
Berzaune pagasts	Madona	-0.155	-0.276	-0.065	0.052	-0.217	44	53	42	33	53
Kalsnava pagasts	Madona	-0.196	-0.154	-0.145	-0.252	-0.247	49	42	50	56	54
Grundzale pagasts	Valka	-0.564	-0.478	-0.452	-0.257	-0.253	82	74	67	57	55
Zaube pagasts	Cesis	-0.991	-1.509	-0.904	-0.534	-0.298	99	114	96	72	56
Arona pagasts	Madona	-0.336	-0.412	-0.666	-0.404	-0.304	61	70	82	64	57
Nitaure pagasts	Cesis	0.048	-0.313	-0.174	-0.775	-0.304	29	59	53	86	58
Liezere pagasts	Madona	-0.927	-0.211	-0.370	-0.610	-0.309	96	48	61	82	59
Daukstes pagasts	Gulbene	-0.525	-0.390	-0.033	-0.589	-0.321	76	68	36	80	60
Alsviki pagasts	Aluksne	-0.456	-0.369	-0.565	-0.488	-0.345	71	64	74	69	61
Strenci	Valka	-1.113	-0.382	-0.354	-0.379	-0.360	107	65	59	63	62
Vilpulka pagasts	Valmiera	0.047	-0.130	-0.412	-0.410	-0.367	30	40	64	65	63
Jaungulbene pagasts	Gulbene	-0.450	-0.141	-0.988	-0.197	-0.369	70	41	102	54	64
Vijciems pagasts	Valka	-0.362	-0.321	-0.598	-0.141	-0.372	62	60	76	52	65
Burtnieki pagasts	Valmiera	-0.401	-0.576	-0.700	-0.554	-0.393	64	81	83	75	66
Vestiena pagasts	Madona	-0.439	-0.563	-0.617	-0.293	-0.406	68	80	77	59	67
Burtnieki novads	Valmiera	-0.196	0.041	-0.157	-0.516	-0.434	48	30	51	71	68
Berzaine pagasts	Valmiera	0.189	-0.003	-0.103	0.078	-0.438	20	35	47	32	69
Ranka pagasts	Gulbene	-0.039	-0.437	-0.204	-0.444	-0.457	36	71	54	66	70
Cesvaine and its r.t.	Madona	-0.203	-0.208	-0.335	-0.207	-0.476	50	47	58	55	71
Lejasciems pagasts	Gulbene	-0.590	-0.479	-0.648	-0.586	-0.488	85	75	80	79	72
Bilska pagasts	Valka	-0.594	-0.337	-0.412	-0.316	-0.501	86	61	65	61	73
Ergeme pagasts	Valka	-0.768	-1.041	-0.780	-1.012	-0.504	89	99	89	98	74
Lazdona pagasts	Madona	-0.063	-0.267	-0.108	-0.119	-0.523	38	49	49	50	75
Viresi pagasts	Aluksne	-0.126	0.150	-0.053	-0.355	-0.572	42	23	41	62	76
Ziemeri pagasts	Aluksne	-0.433	-0.450	-0.355	-0.483	-0.585	66	72	60	68	77
Zeltini pagasts	Aluksne	-0.011	0.104	-0.440	0.091	-0.609	32	25	66	30	78
Trapene pagasts	Aluksne	-0.424	-0.875	-1.129	-0.538	-0.617	65	90	107	73	79
Jaunaluksne pagasts	Aluksne	-0.554	-0.490	-0.954	-0.571	-0.619	79	76	100	78	80
Seli pagasts	Valmiera	-0.096	-0.459	-0.785	-0.560	-0.654	40	73	90	76	81
Zilaiskalns pagasts	Valmiera	-0.445	-0.360	-0.244	-0.196	-0.690	69	63	56	53	82
Seda and its r.t.	Valka	-0.302	-0.995	-0.755	-1.006	-0.699	58	95	87	95	83
Karki pagasts	Valka	-0.921	-0.941	-1.140	-1.603	-0.714	95	93	108	115	84
Tirza pagasts	Gulbene	-0.652	-0.710	-0.510	-1.085	-0.715	87	85	68	101	85
Ligatne	Cesis	0.137	-0.633	-0.646	-0.561	-0.715	25	83	79	77	86

Town, pagasts, novads	District	Development index					Rank				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Metriena pagasts	Madona	-1.041	-0.853	-0.926	-0.539	-0.733	103	89	97	74	87
Druviena pagasts	Gulbene	-0.549	-0.845	-0.566	-1.379	-0.740	78	88	75	112	88
Ramata pagasts	Valmiera	-0.308	-1.192	-0.559	-0.881	-0.783	60	106	73	87	89
Plani pagasts	Valka	-0.564	-0.307	-0.544	-1.010	-0.802	83	58	71	97	90
Veclaicene pagasts	Aluksne	-0.999	-1.089	-1.094	-1.243	-0.805	100	101	105	109	91
Anna pagasts	Aluksne	-0.585	-1.155	-0.544	-0.941	-0.829	84	103	70	92	92
Ipiki pagasts	Valmiera	-0.877	-0.985	-0.977	-1.004	-0.832	93	94	101	94	93
Mazsalaca and its r.t.	Valmiera	-0.768	-0.765	-0.953	-0.896	-0.858	90	86	99	88	94
Lubana novads	Madona	-0.513	-0.560	-0.653	-0.604	-0.926	75	78	81	81	95
Stameriena pagasts	Gulbene	-0.913	-1.130	-1.006	-1.155	-0.938	94	102	103	103	96
Skujene pagasts	Cesis	-1.044	-1.156	-1.067	-0.922	-0.970	104	104	104	90	97
Ergli novads	Madona	-0.508	-0.610	-0.748	-0.638	-0.976	74	82	86	83	98
Ligo pagasts	Gulbene	-1.128	-1.297	-1.315	-1.277	-0.979	108	110	114	110	99
Trikata pagasts	Valka	-0.466	-0.930	-0.549	-0.710	-1.004	72	92	72	85	100
Belava pagasts	Gulbene	-0.841	-0.793	-0.736	-0.945	-1.037	92	87	85	93	101
Dzelzava pagasts	Madona	-0.815	-0.921	-0.858	-1.219	-1.062	91	91	95	107	102
Laudona pagasts	Madona	-1.660	-1.803	-1.546	-1.050	-1.077	118	118	115	100	103
Ape and its r.t.	Aluksne	-1.566	-1.182	-1.148	-1.168	-1.088	115	105	109	105	104
Ilzene pagasts	Aluksne	-1.018	-1.011	-0.819	-1.220	-1.095	102	97	91	108	105
Malupe pagasts	Aluksne	-1.005	-1.429	-1.190	-1.517	-1.174	101	113	111	113	106
Maliena pagasts	Aluksne	-0.946	-1.044	-1.197	-1.009	-1.213	97	100	112	96	107
Kalncempji pagasts	Aluksne	-1.138	-0.665	-1.094	-1.604	-1.252	109	84	106	116	108
Kaive pagasts	Cesis	-1.162	-1.352	-0.708	-1.157	-1.313	110	111	84	104	109
Galgauska pagasts	Gulbene	-1.388	-1.404	-1.222	-1.361	-1.337	113	112	113	111	110
Zvartava pagasts	Valka	-0.548	-0.561	-0.837	-0.920	-1.348	77	79	92	89	111
Jerceni pagasts	Valka	-1.196	-1.220	-0.852	-1.179	-1.361	112	107	93	106	112
Evele pagasts	Valka	-1.170	-1.235	-0.763	-1.123	-1.391	111	108	88	102	113
Liepna pagasts	Aluksne	-1.437	-1.581	-1.672	-1.670	-1.433	114	116	116	117	114
Lode pagasts	Valmiera	0.065	-0.155	-0.106	-0.081	-1.610	28	43	48	46	115
Markalne pagasts	Aluksne	-0.970	-0.995	-1.158	-1.037	-1.666	98	96	110	99	116
Osupe pagasts	Madona	-1.823	-2.054	-2.270	-2.089	-1.727	119	119	119	119	117
Varaklani pagasts	Madona	-2.359	-2.086	-2.431	-2.384	-2.080	120	120	120	120	118
Varaklani	Madona	-1.639	-1.526	-1.880	-1.543	-2.096	117	115	118	114	119
Murmastiene pagasts	Madona	-1.616	-1.655	-1.790	-1.925	-2.113	116	117	117	118	120
Pededze pagasts	Aluksne	-2.691	-2.736	-3.012	-3.278	-3.388	121	121	121	121	121

Table 65. Development index and ranking of towns, pagasts and novads of Vidzeme planning region, according to data of 2003–2007.

Demographic Burden

In Vidzeme Region the groups of local governments had the demographic burden higher on average than the country's average. At the beginning of 2008 the towns of Vidzeme Region had 550.4 children and retirement age inhabitants on average per 1 000 working age inhabitants, but the pagasts – 545.1 (518.0 and 538.7 in the respective groups of territories in the country on average).

Within the reviewed five years the demographic burden considerably reduced in almost all local governments of Vidzeme Region. The only exception was Aluksne District Trapene pagasts with demographic burden slightly increasing.

At the beginning of 2008 4 local governments of the region had demographic burden above 700, i.e., in Varaklani, Mazsalaca with rural territory, Ligatne and Madona District Varaklani pagasts. At the beginning of 2003 the region had 22 local governments with demographic burden above 700, including 3 local governments with demographic burden exceeding the figure of 800 inhabitants.

At the beginning of 2008 in Vidzeme Region the lowest demographic burden was registered in the group of urban local governments in Valmiera (517.7), but in the group of pagasts local governments – Valmiera District Valmiera pagasts (425.2).

At the beginning of 2008 the lowest and highest indicators of demographic burden in Vidzeme Region towns, as at the beginning of 2003, differed by 1.4 times, but in region's pagasts the difference dropped from 2.1 to 1.7 times during the respective period of time.

Population Change

In the period from the beginning of 2003 to the beginning of 2008 the population reduced in the towns of Vidzeme Region by 3.5% on average, but in the group of pagasts – by 6.6%. Comparing respective groups of local governments in the country in general, the population reduction rates were slightly higher in towns of Vidzeme Region, but in rural territories of the region the population reduced even 2.3 times more rapidly.

Within five years the population reduced in all towns of Vidzeme Region and in 95% of rural territories. Population reduced by at least 10% in 25 territories of the region, including 2 towns – Ligatne and Ape with rural territory. The most significant reduction was observed in Aluksne District Kalncempji pagasts with population reduction of 27.9%.

Positive changes in population took place in 5 rural local governments of Vidzeme Region. In Cesis District Vaive pagasts the population increased by 3.0%, Valka District Varini pagasts – by 2.0%, but population reduced by less than 1.5% in Valmiera District Brenguli pagasts and Koceni pagasts, as well as in Cesis District Marsneni pagasts.

Development Index of Regional Territories

According to data of 2007, the first group of territories of Vidzeme Region with all development index basic indicators exceeding region's averages included only 4 local governments. The second group with all negative development index values, because they were below the region's average, included 23 local governments. But the third group, which was the largest and where development index consists both of positive and negative values, included 94 local governments of the region. According to this breakdown, in Vidzeme Region 3% of the total number of local governments represented positive development, 19% – negative, but in 78% of territories the course of development fluctuated.

By reviewing the value of development index by dynamics, in 16 local governments of Vidzeme Region the development index was positive in all five reporting years, in 67 local governments – negative, but in 38 local governments the development index value was fluctuating.

According to data of 2007 in Vidzeme Region 33 local governments or 27% of the total number of local governments of the region had a positive development index value. Local governments of Valmiera District were in the upper part of region's ranking table. Valmiera topped the table, and it was followed by Valmiera District Valmiera pagasts, which had topped it in 2003–2006, but according to data of 2007 it dropped to 2nd place. The positions going down the ranking table were occupied by Valmiera District Kauguri pagasts, Vaidava pagasts and Koceni pagasts, followed by Cesis.

Local governments of Madona and Aluksne Districts were in the lower part of the ranking table. Amongst towns Varaklani was the last, but amongst rural local governments – Madona District Murmastiene pagasts, Varaklani pagasts and Osupe pagasts, as well as the Aluksne District Pededze pagasts, which was in the last place in Vidzeme Region ranking table throughout five years (see Table 65 and Figure 67).

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TERRITORIES OF ZEMGALE PLANNING REGION

Unemployment Rate

At the beginning of 2008 the unemployment rate in Zemgale Region towns (3.5%) was slightly above the average of towns in the country (3.2%), but in rural areas of the region (3.2%) it was lower by 1.2 percentage points than the average of rural territories in the entire country (4.4%).

Amongst Zemgale Region towns the lowest unemployment rate at the beginning of 2008 was in Jelgava – 2.7%, Jaunjelgava with rural territory – 3.3% and Aizkraukle novads – 3.5%. As before, the highest unemployment rate was registered in Viesite with rural territory (8.9%), Akniste with rural territory (7.5%) and Auce with rural territory (6.2%).

In the region's group of rural local governments the lowest unemployment rate was registered in Jelgava District pagasts – Vircava pagasts (1.1%), Sidrabene pagasts and Svete pagasts (1.6% in each). Unemployment rate below 2.0% was in 8 more rural local governments. In region's rural territories the highest unemployment rate was in Dobele District Lielauce pagasts – 7.2%.

Comparing with the beginning of 2003, at the beginning of 2008 the unemployment rate reduced in territories of all local governments of Zemgale Region, only the reductions themselves differed from 0.4 to 10.0 percentage points. The most significant decline in unemployment rate was observed in Jekabpils District Asare pagasts and Aizkraukle District Vietalva pagasts.

The disparities between the lowest and highest unemployment rates increased in Zemgale Region in the groups of both urban and rural local governments. At the beginning of 2008 the indicators differed in towns by 2.8 times, rural areas – by 6.5 times, and at the beginning of 2003 – by 2.6 and 5.9 times, respectively.

Personal Income Tax

The amount of personal income tax per capita in local government budgets in 2007 in the towns of Zemgale Region (LVL 320.6) was more than by one and a half times the figure of rural areas of the region (LVL 201.6). The averages of Zemgale Region groups of local governments were below the respective averages in the country (LVL 353.0 and LVL 202.4), though the difference in rural local governments was very slight.

In 2007 84 local governments or 88.4% of the total number of local governments failed to reach the region's average personal income tax.

In 2007 the largest personal income tax payments per capita in local governments budgets were settled in Aizkraukle novads (LVL 382.7), Dobele (LVL 372.4) and republican city Jelgava (LVL 349.3), but in the group of rural local governments – in Jelgava Distict Ozolnieki novads (LVL 302.6) and Aizkraukle District Skriveri pagasts (LVL 280.8).

The lowest personal income tax indicators were observed in local governments of Jekabpils District, i.e., in the group of towns – Akniste with rural territory – LVL 191.6 per capita, but in the group of rural local governments – in Asare pagasts, Mezare pagasts and Rubene pagasts, where the personal income tax payments per capita in local governments budgets did not reach the rate of LVL 100.

Within the period 2003–2007 the personal income tax revenues increased in all local governments of the region – from LVL 38 to LVL 185 per capita.

The difference between the largest and smallest amount of personal income tax per capita in the local government budgets in the towns of Zemgale Region reduced from 2.3 times in 2003 to 2.0 times in 2007, but in rural areas – from 5.2 to 3.7 times, respectively.

Demographic Burden

In the groups of local governments of Zemgale Region the demographic burden was below the national average at the beginning of 2008. The towns of Zemgale Region had 516.3 children and retirement age inhabitants on average per 1 000 working age inhabitants, but pagasts had the figure in extent of 527.1 (518.0 and 538.7 in the respective groups in the country on average).

At the beginning of 2008 in the group of towns of Zemgale Region Aizkraukle novads (475.2 children and retirement age inhabitants per 1000 working age inhabitants) and Jelgava (505.3) stood out with their favourable demographic situation, but in the group of rural local governments – Bauska District Gailisi pagasts (385.2), Aizkraukle district Serene pagasts (409.0). In two rural local governments the demographic burden exceeded the rate of 700 inhabitants – Jekabpils District Kukas pagasts (708.9) and Rubene pagasts (725.2).

Within the period from the beginning of 2003 to the beginning of 2008 the demographic burden reduced in all local governments of Zemgale Region with varying intensity, but most considerably – in rural territories of Jekabpils District, but amongst towns – in Plavinas. However, at the beginning of 2008 Plavinas in the region's group of towns is the local government having the highest demographic burden – 595.7 children and retirement age inhabitants per 1 000 working age inhabitants.

At the beginning of 2008 the difference between the lowest and the highest indicators of demographic burden was 1.3 times in the group of towns of Zemgale Region, in the group of pagasts – 1.9 times, but during the reporting period there were almost no changes taking place in the difference.

Population Change

In Zemgale Region towns the population reduction took place from the beginning of 2003 to the beginning of 2008 more slowly than in the respective group of territories in the country on average – by 1.5% and 2.5%, respectively, but in the region's group of rural local governments the population reduced more rapidly than in rural territories of the country on average, i.e., by 3.8% and 2.9%, respectively.

Within five years the population reduced in 85 local governments of Zemgale Region, which is 89% of the total number of local governments. Population reduced in all towns of the region. In 17 rural local governments of Zemgale Region the population reduced by more than 10%, but to the most considerable extent – in Dobele District Ukri pagasts – by 23.4%.

Positive changes in population were observed in 10 rural local governments of Zemgale Region. From the beginning of 2003 to the beginning of 2008 in Jelgava District Ozolnieki novads the population increased by 9.0%, Livberze pagasts – by 8.3% and Gluda pagasts – 5.2%.

Development Index of Regional Territories

According to data of 2007 Zemgale Region had only 2 local governments (2% of the total number of

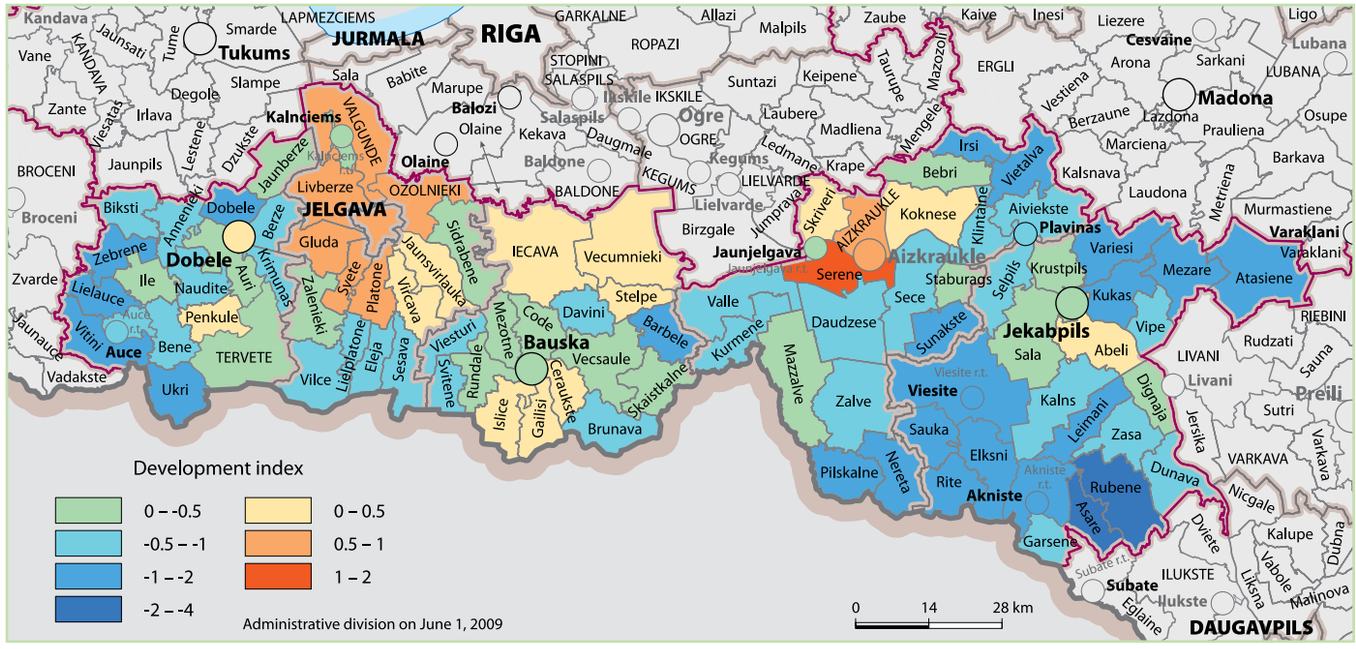


Figure 68. Development index of towns, pagasts, and novads of Zemgale planning region using data from 2007.

City, town, pagasts, novads	District	Development index					Rank				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Serene pagasts	Aizkraukle	0.714	0.552	0.717	0.848	1.055	5	6	4	1	1
Ozolnieki novads	Jelgava	1.081	0.688	0.718	0.810	0.895	1	2	3	2	2
Gluda pagasts	Jelgava	0.466	0.370	0.411	0.452	0.834	9	9	7	7	3
Livberze pagasts	Jelgava	0.273	0.267	0.215	0.299	0.795	15	13	13	14	4
Jelgava	-	0.492	0.905	0.904	0.738	0.696	8	1	1	4	5
Aizkraukle novads	Aizkraukle	0.718	0.668	0.724	0.758	0.685	4	3	2	3	6
Platone pagasts	Jelgava	0.378	0.492	0.125	0.374	0.611	12	7	15	10	7
Svete pagasts	Jelgava	0.760	0.642	0.464	0.420	0.576	3	4	6	8	8
Valgunde novads	Jelgava	0.800	0.636	0.534	0.649	0.507	2	5	5	5	9
Gailisi pagasts	Bauska	0.445	0.261	0.273	0.313	0.409	11	14	10	11	10
Jaunsvirlauka pagasts	Jelgava	0.496	0.270	0.380	0.453	0.376	7	12	8	6	11
Koknese pagasts	Aizkraukle	-0.014	0.140	0.255	0.188	0.305	26	15	12	17	12
Iecava novads	Bauska	0.466	0.294	0.267	0.414	0.258	10	10	11	9	13
Islice pagasts	Bauska	0.214	0.015	0.037	0.303	0.211	20	19	17	13	14
Vecumnieki pagasts	Bauska	0.538	0.395	0.198	0.311	0.197	6	8	14	12	15
Abeli pagasts	Jekabpils	-0.436	-0.401	-0.356	0.257	0.197	47	34	36	16	16
Dobele	Dobele	0.263	0.270	0.350	0.289	0.145	17	11	9	15	17
Skriveri pagasts	Aizkraukle	0.217	0.075	-0.002	-0.023	0.135	19	17	18	23	18
Stelpe pagasts	Bauska	-0.227	-0.172	-0.104	-0.017	0.090	36	25	21	22	19
Vircava pagasts	Jelgava	0.138	-0.372	-0.288	-0.235	0.040	22	31	30	31	20
Penkule pagasts	Dobele	0.025	-0.004	-0.170	-0.344	0.030	24	20	25	35	21
Ceraukste pagasts	Bauska	-0.385	-0.266	-0.074	-0.029	0.003	42	27	20	24	22
Jaunjelgava and its r.t.	Aizkraukle	0.371	-0.327	-0.504	-0.101	-0.028	14	29	44	28	23
Sidrabene pagasts	Jelgava	0.265	-0.146	-0.130	-0.048	-0.037	16	22	22	25	24
Code pagasts	Bauska	0.223	-0.178	-0.225	0.058	-0.041	18	26	27	19	25
Sala pagasts	Jekabpils	-0.164	-0.129	-0.144	-0.054	-0.051	32	21	23	26	26
Bauska	Bauska	0.372	0.102	0.102	0.172	-0.057	13	16	16	18	27
Kalnciems and its r.t.	Jelgava	-1.005	-0.590	-0.434	-0.005	-0.164	70	48	40	21	28
Jekabpils	Jekabpils	-0.219	-0.169	-0.208	-0.140	-0.171	35	24	26	29	29
Ile pagasts	Dobele	-0.864	-1.026	-0.855	-0.475	-0.171	63	65	60	41	30
Mazzalve pagasts	Aizkraukle	-0.460	0.053	-0.019	-0.294	-0.234	49	18	19	32	31
Vecsaule pagasts	Bauska	-0.309	-0.397	-0.161	-0.308	-0.303	39	32	24	33	32
Bebri pagasts	Aizkraukle	0.004	-0.266	-0.353	0.001	-0.318	25	28	35	20	33
Staburags pagasts	Aizkraukle	-0.081	-0.399	-0.350	-0.659	-0.319	28	33	34	51	34
Auri pagasts	Dobele	0.164	-0.167	-0.323	-0.063	-0.336	21	23	32	27	35
Zalenieki pagasts	Jelgava	-0.041	-0.510	-0.555	-0.400	-0.338	27	45	46	38	36
Mezotne pagasts	Bauska	-0.534	-0.421	-0.495	-0.398	-0.358	54	38	43	37	37
Rundale pagasts	Bauska	-0.155	-0.407	-0.284	-0.228	-0.378	30	36	29	30	38
Skaistkalne pagasts	Bauska	-0.355	-0.633	-0.649	-0.415	-0.392	41	51	49	39	39
Tervete novads	Dobele	-0.467	-0.763	-0.892	-0.655	-0.472	50	56	62	50	40
Krustpils pagasts	Jekabpils	-0.955	-0.803	-0.540	-0.748	-0.479	69	58	45	56	41
Dignaja pagasts	Jekabpils	-1.431	-1.546	-1.872	-1.177	-0.481	85	83	91	72	42
Jaunberze pagasts	Dobele	-0.424	-0.702	-0.474	-0.974	-0.493	46	53	41	64	43

City, town, pagasts, novads	District	Development index					Rank				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Aiviekste pagasts	Aizkraukle	-0.501	-0.479	-0.318	-0.382	-0.501	52	42	31	36	44
Berze pagasts	Dobele	-0.412	-0.413	-0.268	-0.326	-0.509	45	37	28	34	45
Naudite pagasts	Dobele	-0.455	-0.433	-0.393	-0.640	-0.526	48	40	37	48	46
Viesturi pagasts	Bauska	-0.188	-0.618	-0.703	-0.566	-0.534	33	49	52	43	47
Plavinas	Aizkraukle	0.032	-0.403	-0.432	-0.580	-0.551	23	35	39	44	48
Garsene pagasts	Jekabpils	-1.106	-0.544	-0.778	-0.734	-0.553	75	46	57	55	49
Daudzese pagasts	Aizkraukle	-0.532	-0.708	-0.741	-0.919	-0.563	53	54	55	63	50
Eleja pagasts	Jelgava	-0.094	-0.785	-0.702	-0.606	-0.596	29	57	51	46	51
Kurmene pagasts	Aizkraukle	-0.902	-0.711	-1.069	-1.096	-0.627	66	55	71	70	52
Sesava pagasts	Jelgava	-0.317	-0.491	-0.933	-0.872	-0.636	40	44	65	61	53
Krimunas pagasts	Dobele	-0.858	-1.024	-0.821	-0.895	-0.656	61	64	58	62	54
Bene pagasts	Dobele	-0.921	-1.055	-0.900	-1.220	-0.659	68	68	63	75	55
Selpils pagasts	Jekabpils	-0.641	-1.294	-0.860	-0.850	-0.671	58	77	61	59	56
Svitene pagasts	Bauska	-0.548	-1.044	-0.741	-0.631	-0.687	55	67	56	47	57
Vipe pagasts	Jekabpils	-1.559	-1.148	-0.977	-1.301	-0.694	87	72	67	79	58
Valle pagasts	Aizkraukle	-0.628	-0.480	-0.736	-1.231	-0.717	57	43	54	78	59
Annenieki pagasts	Dobele	-0.558	-0.870	-0.842	-0.444	-0.717	56	59	59	40	60
Vilce pagasts	Jelgava	-0.164	-0.444	-0.651	-0.749	-0.741	31	41	50	57	61
Biksti pagasts	Dobele	-0.919	-0.933	-1.263	-0.719	-0.741	67	61	76	54	62
Auce and its r.t.	Dobele	-0.392	-0.342	-0.410	-0.554	-0.768	43	30	38	42	63
Sece pagasts	Aizkraukle	-1.051	-1.034	-0.950	-0.994	-0.799	72	66	66	65	64
Kalns pagasts	Jekabpils	-0.667	-0.873	-0.732	-0.715	-0.803	59	60	53	53	65
Zalve pagasts	Aizkraukle	-0.863	-1.745	-1.302	-1.207	-0.841	62	90	79	74	66
Dunava pagasts	Jekabpils	-1.502	-1.720	-1.543	-0.872	-0.851	86	88	87	60	67
Lielplatone pagasts	Jelgava	-0.191	-0.421	-0.350	-0.650	-0.852	34	39	33	49	68
Brunava pagasts	Bauska	-0.299	-0.583	-0.633	-0.592	-0.853	38	47	48	45	69
Klintaine pagasts	Aizkraukle	-0.287	-0.628	-0.481	-0.685	-0.856	37	50	42	52	70
Davini pagasts	Bauska	-0.885	-0.942	-1.138	-1.042	-0.868	64	62	72	68	71
Zasa pagasts	Jekabpils	-1.325	-1.346	-1.575	-1.229	-0.872	83	78	88	77	72
Atasiene pagasts	Jekabpils	-1.818	-1.357	-1.355	-1.657	-1.062	93	80	80	87	73
Mezare pagasts	Jekabpils	-1.142	-1.354	-1.433	-1.033	-1.086	77	79	81	67	74
Kukas pagasts	Jekabpils	-1.210	-1.087	-1.153	-1.134	-1.150	80	70	73	71	75
Dobele pagasts	Dobele	-0.892	-1.079	-1.203	-0.809	-1.167	65	69	74	58	76
Sauka pagasts	Jekabpils	-0.697	-1.555	-1.001	-1.029	-1.175	60	86	68	66	77
Zebrene pagasts	Dobele	-0.412	-0.955	-0.912	-1.454	-1.177	44	63	64	82	78
Barbele pagasts	Bauska	-1.147	-1.138	-1.656	-1.403	-1.193	78	71	90	81	79
Vietalva pagasts	Aizkraukle	-1.740	-1.621	-1.279	-1.916	-1.197	91	87	77	91	80
Variesi pagasts	Jekabpils	-1.731	-1.553	-1.508	-1.627	-1.261	90	85	82	86	81
Nereta pagasts	Aizkraukle	-1.012	-1.815	-1.521	-1.921	-1.314	71	91	84	92	82
Irsi pagasts	Aizkraukle	-1.162	-1.285	-1.259	-1.224	-1.318	79	75	75	76	83
Lielauce pagasts	Dobele	-0.492	-0.668	-0.566	-1.070	-1.320	51	52	47	69	84
Pilskalne pagasts	Aizkraukle	-1.283	-1.464	-1.015	-1.602	-1.424	81	82	69	85	85
Elksni pagasts	Jekabpils	-1.604	-1.910	-2.032	-1.731	-1.469	88	92	92	89	86

region's local governments) which had all basic development indicators above the region's average, i.e., all development index values were positive – Aizkraukle District Serene pagasts and Jelgava. Development of these territories may be described as particularly positive.

In 21 local governments of the region (22% of the total number of region's local governments) all development values were negative, as the basic development indicators were below the region's average. Those were mostly local governments of Jekabpils District. By far the largest group of local governments (72 local governments or 76% of the total number of region's local governments) had both positive and negative development index values. In these local governments some indicators exceeded, but others did not reach the averages of Zemgale Region, and the development of the territory may be assessed as relatively fluctuating.

After reviewing the values of development index within dynamics of five years it is seen that during the entire period the development of 15 local governments may be described as positively stable, because the changes in development index took place within the interval of positive value. Negatively stable development is attributable to the 65 local governments of Zemgale Region, which had the development index in the interval of negative value during the entire reporting period. Fluctuating index value describes the development of 15 local governments.

According to data of 2007 Aizkraukle District Serene pagasts topped the region's ranking table. It was followed by several rural territories of Jelgava District – Ozolnieki novads, Gluda pagasts and Livberze pagasts. Amongst towns Jelgava and Aizkraukle novads had the highest positions.

Territories of Jekabpils District and Dobele District had the closing positions of Zemgale District development index ranking table. Amongst the local governments of the group of towns Viesite with rural territory and Akniste with rural territories should be mentioned, but amongst local governments of the group of pagasts – Jekabpils District Rubene pagasts and Asare pagasts, as well as Dobele District Ukri pagasts (see Table 66 and Figure 68).

After a general overview of disparities between the highest and lowest basic indictors describing the development broken down into regions it is seen that during the five reporting years in the majority of territories the disparities increased in terms of employment, but the disparities describing the welfare reduced in almost all of them. Significant changes were not observed in the indicators of demographic burden (see Tables 67 and 68).

City, town, pagasts, novads	District	Development index					Rank				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Sunakste pagasts	Aizkraukle	-1.090	-1.254	-1.294	-1.546	-1.485	74	74	78	83	87
Rite pagasts	Jekabpils	-1.072	-1.287	-1.515	-1.308	-1.626	73	76	83	80	88
Vitini pagasts	Dobele	-1.125	-1.173	-1.068	-1.186	-1.629	76	73	70	73	89
Akniste and its r.t.	Jekabpils	-1.616	-1.553	-1.638	-1.594	-1.745	89	84	89	84	90
Leimani pagasts	Jekabpils	-1.747	-1.725	-1.527	-1.828	-1.760	92	89	85	90	91
Ukri pagasts	Dobele	-1.293	-2.155	-2.262	-1.976	-1.940	82	94	93	93	92
Viesite and its r.t.	Jekabpils	-1.377	-1.376	-1.533	-1.711	-1.984	84	81	86	88	93
Asare pagasts	Jekabpils	-2.453	-3.286	-2.738	-3.057	-2.106	95	95	95	95	94
Rubene pagasts	Jekabpils	-2.315	-2.139	-2.550	-2.716	-3.046	94	93	94	94	95

Table 66. Development index and ranking of towns, pagasts and novads of Zemgale planning region, according to data of 2003–2007.

Planning region	Unemployment rate			Personal income tax per capita			Demografic burden level		
	2004	2008	Changes	2003	2007	Changes	2004	2008	Changes
Kurzeme Region	3.9	4.8	▲	3.0	2.3	▼	1.6	1.4	▼
Latgale Region	3.2	5.6	▲	4.8	3.1	▼	1.4	1.8	▲
Riga Region	4.1	2.6	▼	3.4	3.1	▼	1.8	1.3	▼
Vidzeme Region	4.1	3.3	▼	2.6	2.8	▲	1.4	1.4	◀▶
Zemgale Region	2.6	2.8	▲	2.3	2.0	▼	1.4	1.3	▼

Table 67. Disparities in the group of urban local governments of planning regions between the best and the worst indicators, in multiples.

Planning region	Unemployment rate			Personal income tax per capita			Demografic burden level		
	2004	2008	Changes	2003	2007	Changes	2004	2008	Changes
Kurzeme Region	5.9	5.7	▼	4.8	4.0	▼	1.7	1.7	◀▶
Latgale Region	5.2	11.2	▲	6.0	4.1	▼	1.8	1.8	◀▶
Riga Region	6.2	7.0	▲	7.0	5.0	▼	1.7	1.6	▼
Vidzeme Region	11.0	12.1	▲	7.0	5.3	▼	2.1	1.7	▼
Zemgale Region	5.9	6.5	▲	5.2	3.7	▼	1.8	1.9	▲

Table 68. Disparities in the group of rural local governments of planning regions between the best and the worst indicators, in multiples.

VII. GEOGRAPHIC CORRELATIONS OF DISPARITIES IN THE TERRITORY DEVELOPMENT LEVEL

Data included in previous chapters represent several general correlations in the development of Latvian territories. These correlations are not directly obvious in each individual description of local government groups and regions, but they may be observed through common relationships after viewing descriptions of development of all territories with respect to the status, size and location of these territories as well as through interrelationships amongst these territories. Cartographic materials provide additional demonstrative data.

Disparities in territory development levels are discussed within the context of common development processes of Latvia.

Within the territory of Latvia several processes have become highlighted and four of them stand out: (1) territorially differentiated movement of inhabitants, (2) more rapid development of centres in contrast to the slower development rates of remote territories, (3) more rapid development of territories in areas adjacent to national importance traffic mains, (4) establishment of relations amongst towns and their vicinities.

Territorial Breakdown of Movement of Population

The population in Latvia continued decreasing during the review period. It reduced both in Latvia in general and in each separate planning region mostly due to the negative natural growth. Reduction of the size of population was territorially differentiated and it was more typical in the large cities of Latvia, where some of their inhabitants changed their place of residence to the vicinity of nearby suburbs.

Also the gradual decreasing of population continued in the rural territories of the national border and in the remote territories of administrative districts. Population reduced in Latvian towns in general, but the process with population increasing in separate towns nearby Riga continued simultaneously.

During the review period the intensity of reduction of population decreased by a small improvement in the indicators of natural movement and decline in migration volumes, and the daily mobility of inhabitants increased at the same time, mostly in Pieriga.

Changes in population age structure continued. Comparatively more favourable indicators describe towns and their adjacent rural territories, but comparatively high level of demographic burden features in the remote rural territories of administrative districts.

Within the reporting period the direction of urban inhabitants moving to residence in suburban territories intensified. Therefore the proportion of inhabitants of towns slightly reduced in the total size of the national population. It was mostly determined by the reduction in the population in the large cities. The mobility of inhabitants of large cities was higher, and their influence to the changes in the total breakdown of their region's inhabitants is also relatively larger. Changes in Riga's population have a very predominating impact on changes in the population of the region and the population of Pieriga in particular.

The role of internal migration increased in Latvia, – it was intensified by increase in labour market activity and demand. In this period the migration process in Latvia was generally described by direction of population flow from Latgale, Vidzeme and Kurzeme to Riga Region. Zemgale was exceptional for having Riga nearby and due to the fact that the centres of Zemgale Region are functionally more related with Riga, and Zemgale even maintained a slightly positive balance of inter-regional migration.

Centres and Remote Areas

During the reporting period the *remote area effect* intensified, i.e., the development of large Latvian towns (republican cities, mostly) and centres of administrative districts took place more rapidly. But in the border of Latvia, i.e., in border territories of Ludza, Kraslava, Liepaja, Saldus, Aluksne, and other districts and also in farther areas of districts the development decelerated and its level reduced relatively.

Values of territory development index represent the situation of remote areas demonstratively. In the scale of Latvia the value of territory development index, which describes the development level of local territories, has been differentiated both among regions and in the internal comparison of territories of regions. The development level of Riga Region territories is noticeably higher compared with other regions. Within regions the differentiation of development level indicator is more expressed amongst the territories of local municipalities within the administrative districts, where the towns of district centres and their adjacent territories prevail over the remote territories of a district in terms of index value. The comparatively highest increase in the development index within the boundaries of territories of districts has been observed in territories initially having a lower index value.

Within the five reporting years the development of Latvian national economy had quite differentiated effect on the development of Latvian rural areas in spatial terms. In territories outside the Pieriga area, i.e., Riga agglomeration, the gap caused by different development pre-conditions expanded between towns and rural areas.

Development trends of separate rural territories were largely determined by their location and the character of

relations with nearby towns. The course of development depended on whether the nearby towns concentrated on only the development of own territory or became integrated with the surrounding rural areas.

During the reporting period of economic development the unemployment rate reduced in all territories. Unemployment rates reduced more rapidly in those territories, where previously they were higher (in Latgale, remote areas of districts, border of the country), and vice versa. It may be explained by the fact that in circumstances of increase in economic activity and after growth in overall demand for labour force these territories had more available human resources and reduction of unemployment took place mostly on the account of population labour mobility, i.e., the inhabitants of rural territories commuted to nearby towns and district centres.

Accessibility Conditions

Disparities in territory development level are largely related with the spatial differentiation according to location of highways. Influence of roads is most directly visible in breakdown of population size. Outside towns the population density is larger in those territories reached by national highways.

Easier access provided by national main roads and railways is largely extinguishing the disparities in development level of remote territories and territories of district central areas or even territories adjacent to towns.

Infrastructure, which is lagging behind or has a weak relation with the towns and rural territories, has prevented the attraction of investments and modern economic development, which, in its turn, increased development inequalities in Latvia even more.

Towns and Urban Regions

The disparities in development level are largely related with the spatial differentiation according to relations of main inhabited areas of territory with a nearby town, or in the event of a town – with relations with the main town or other similar towns.

During the reporting period the process, when towns attracted larger internal migration flows, continued on a stable basis. Also in larger towns the migration volume was relatively higher and therefore the regions with larger proportion of large towns attracted comparatively more inhabitants on account of migration. Large cities and district centres as well are also economically more related to the rural territories of regions, therefore also the proportion of population kept growing directly in the district centres and their vicinities due to inhabitants changing their place of residence.

During the period of economic advancement the local governments in the vicinity of the capital city Riga represented particularly rapid development of economic indicators. Location of territories, namely, the closeness of towns, especially Riga, comparatively good accessibility of a town, and the increase in the mobility of inhabitants influenced the increase in employment rate, the diversity of places of employment, and the growth in the extent of revenues in a favourable way. The increase in personal income tax per capita and reduction in unemployment rate are comparatively more considerable in the rural territories located on the limits of Riga and also nearby other towns, and the equalization of financial welfare can be observed in towns and suburbs in general. It should be recognized that the increase in indicators was largely determined by business activity in Riga and other towns in its vicinity, which, in its turn, provided workplaces for inhabitants of Pieriga territories. Growth of economic activity level directly in the rural territories had no determining effect. Vicinities of other large towns also developed on a smaller scale, and likewise in terms of trend and spatial structure. Liepaja, Jelgava, Daugavpils, also Ventpils, Rezekne and Jekapbils, but to a lesser extent, developed as centres of employment and services, which unite the adjacent territories and towns forming urban regions.

VIII. LATVIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION

A BRIEF SUMMARY OF LATVIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Both the unfavourable territorial disparities and territory development potential (resources and opportunities) substantiate the necessity for targeted national regional policy that would ensure a well-balanced regional development in the country. Theory of regional policy and experience of different countries show that regional policy is the area with most significant governmental intervention observed in the process of social economic development.

The review of Latvian regional policy creation and implementation frames the period from 1996 to the first half of 2009. During this period a targeted concentration of support into comparatively weaker developed territories is the most characteristic feature of regional policy. Determination of specially supported territories according to fundamentally united methodology has been implemented since 1999. 2008 is the last year, when it was implemented with respect to an almost unchanged structure of administrative territories. Comparison of territory development allows more precise evaluating of the development trends. At the same time, by viewing the course of development within the context of current regional policy aims, institutional framework and utilised support instruments, assessment of the effect of implemented regional policy is also feasible. Within the time span exceeding ten years there are periods, when defining and implementing of policy has taken place after changes in external conditions mostly due to preparing and accession to European Union (EU) and the growing necessity for accomplishing the implementation of policy.

Creation and Implementation of Unified Policy for Supporting Territories until 2004 (Prior to Accession to European Union)

The Latvian regional development concept created in 1996 by a task force, which was formed by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development, defined modern fundamentals in line with the understanding of European regional development policy for further promotion of Latvian territory development. The concept of regional development policy defined the aims of regional development policy, which were directed towards ensuring favourable and equal conditions of environment, residence and work in all regions of Latvia, reduction of unfavourable disparities, assurance of sustainable development and integration into European Union and processes of its regional policy. The concept also provided for the tasks of Latvian regional development policy:

- ensuring regional point of view in adopting decisions of all levels, concepts, action programs and other documents regarding the national or field development;
- promotion of self-development processes for regional unions of pagasts, towns, districts and local governments;
- promoting independence of local public and economic activities;
- promoting and supporting establishment of coordinated development strategies for local governments, regions and the country and continuing further procedure of strategic planning;
- promoting the development of required infrastructure throughout the country with consideration of regional disparities;
- promoting the change of national economy structure by creating a favourable environment for development of business in all regions of the country;
- increasing the diversity of national economy structure;
- promoting the maintaining and development of diverse distribution of population throughout Latvia;
- promoting cooperation amongst countries of Baltic Region and integration of Baltic States by maximum utilisation of the potential of Latvia in accordance with European political and economic processes and EU regional development policy.

Regional development policy concept was the major policy planning document related to the regional development, and it constituted the basis for creation of the Program of Specially Supported Territories by the Ministry of Economics; it was the most significant purposefully utilised instrument for supporting regional development during the period 1997–2004 when the Cabinet of Ministers approved the Regional Policy Guidelines.

In 1997 the work on determination of specially supported territories has been commenced. The approach for determining the supported territories was created by simultaneous consideration of disparities in nature conservations and the social economic development level of local government territories. State Institute of Statistics created an integrated indicator for comparative measurement of development level of the territories of the country, which initially was the territory development ranking but by following improvements

it became the territory development index, whose calculation included various social economic parameters and their relative significance.

Due to complicated economic conditions in the country and unclosed discussion regarding regional policy implementation mechanisms the unified implementation of territory support policy failed to commence. In the period of 1997–2001 expansion of Program of Specially Supported Territories was planned by additional creation of programs for sectors and special national regional development programs for problematic territories, e.g., for supporting border territories, promotion of tourism, etc. In 2000 an attempt to develop a comprehensive inter-sector development policy document – the National Regional Development Program – was made, but the work was not finished. Discussions and work continued in parallel with creation of an approach for determining the social economic development level of territories. In 1999, by improving territory development ranking methodologies, the methodology for calculating territory development index was created and has constantly been applied since 2000. Analysis of methodology and obtained results has shown that the created methodology and range of selected indicators reflect the social economic development level of territories comparatively objectively and it is applicable to development assessment process and convenient for determining disparities in territory levels.

In the period from 1996 to 2001 the creation and implementation of Latvian regional policy was fragmented into sectors, and responsibility for implementation was distributed amongst several ministries. No regular monitoring of regional policy implementation and assessment of results has been performed. Creation of national Policy Planning Guidelines (2001) was a significant attempt to overcome the fragmentation of development planning. But Performance Indicator System Guidelines (2003) reinforced the policy planning system by determining the interrelations of sectors and common creation principles and structure for development policy documents.

Working on creation of a new Latvian regional policy legal and institutional provision has been commenced prior to accession to European Union. In 2002 the Ministry of Regional Development and Local Government (MRDLG) was established for creation of state regional policy and coordination of implementation. In 2002 Saeima adopted the "Regional Development Law" that prescribed the aims of regional development:

- promotion and assurance of well-balanced and sustainable development by complying with all features and opportunities of the entire national territory or its separate parts;
- reduction of unfavourable disparities amongst them;
- maintaining and developing the features characteristic to the nature and cultural environment of each territory and its development potential.

The regional policy has been described in the law not only as supporting and developing separate regions or less developed territories. It envisioned that the national regional development shall comprise all regions of the country by searching for most effective development instruments for each territory. The law defined that regional development policy is a part of national development policy, that planning of sectoral development shall be integrated, territorial dimension shall be included and that sectoral development shall be planned according to regional development documents.

"The Regional Development Law" prescribed that the regional development shall be implemented in the country according to mutually coordinated regional development planning documents. These documents are as follows:

- Regional Policy Guidelines;
- National Spatial Plan;
- National Development Plan;
- sectoral development programmes;
- development programmes and spatial plans of planning regions;
- development programmes and spatial plans of district local governments;
- development programmes and spatial plans of local governments.

On April 2, 2004 the Cabinet of Ministers approved the Regional Policy Guidelines with Decree No. 198 determining it as a long-term (10 and more years) regional policy planning document, which includes main basic principles, aims, priorities and action directions of regional development.

According to Regional Policy Guidelines the aims of Latvian regional policy are as follows:

- advancing the development level of Latvia and its regions to catch up with European countries;
- increasing the competitiveness of Latvia and its regions against other EU regions;
- ensuring equal living, working and environmental conditions for inhabitants of the country throughout Latvia to promote well-balanced development of the territory of the country, regions and their parts;
- provision of equal business preconditions throughout Latvia to promote well-balanced development of the territory of the country, regions and their parts;
- increasing the international competitiveness for Riga as the capital city.

For achieving the set aims the Regional Policy Guidelines prescribed the following action directions:

- ensuring creation and implementation of regional development planning documents;
- development and implementation of mutually coordinated policy of sectors;
- by development of sectoral policy, compliance with features of the entire territory of the country and its separate parts and identification of present and planned effect of sectors in territory;

- implementation of the administrative territorial reform;
- ensuring a coordinated application of support instruments for achieving the goals set in the regional development planning documents;
- ensuring distribution of state support programs and finance from EU structural funds amongst planning regions according to the priorities prescribed in planning regions development programs;
- determination of territorial differentiation of state support instruments and expanding the range of local territory development support instruments;
- establishment of cooperation mechanisms in the area of regional development and provision of support for regional and local level institutions for raising their capacity;
- arrangement of state administration regional structures according to territories of planning regions ad regional local governments;
- creating preconditions for increasing the international significance and competitiveness of Riga as the capital city.

Generally during the period of time prior to accession to European Union, an important turn took place in the regional policy from the understanding of regional policy as policy for supporting territories weaker in terms of development to the opinion that the national regional development shall include all regions of the country by searching the most effective development instruments for each territory. Establishment of Ministry of Regional Development and Local Government was in this period of time amongst the essential preconditions for further reinforcement of regional policy framework and allowed the horizontal character of regional policy to intensify, which requires a significant contribution into promotion of inter-sector coordination.

Latvian Regional Policy After Accession to European Union

"The Regional Development Law" (2002) and Regional Policy Guidelines (2004) constituted the legal grounds and defined development policy directions immediately after accession to European Union. After accession to EU a new situation in terms of quality emerged as the EU finance for regional development support became available to Latvia. National Development Plan 2004–2006 was created as the basis for acquiring EU finance before Latvia acceded to EU. The National Development Plan was a medium-term (seven years) regional policy planning document envisioning the analysis of social and economic situation, determination of aims and priorities for regional development, supporting activities for implementing the set aims and financial means required for performing them. Its creation was planned to take place pursuant to aims and priorities set in the Regional Policy Guidelines and the National Spatial Plan by complying with development priorities prescribed by planning regions development programs and spatial plannings. The regional dimension was insufficiently considered in the National Development Plan 2004–2006 and therefore the document of this period cannot be considered as regional a development document on a national scale. But it was the precondition, which determined the policy for finance of EU structural funds to reach certain territories and promote their development by implementing the Latvian Development Plan 2004–2006 or the Unified Program Document, Plan for Development of Latvian Rural Areas intended for purposes of implementing the Program for Development of Rural Areas 2004–2006, and by implementing the projects of Cohesion Fund and other EU programs during the implementation of planning period 2004–2006*.

According to the "Regional Development Law" also sectoral development programmes were created in Latvia as medium-term (seven years) policy planning documents attributed towards a specific development sector and prescribed goals, main tasks and results to be achieved for development of the respective sector. The law prescribed that they shall be created and implemented pursuant to Regional Policy Guidelines, National Spatial Plan and National Development Plan. In majority of sectoral development programmes the territorial development was comparatively general and formal or was omitted at all.

The work on the two main national strategic development documents – "Latvian Model of Development: People First" and the "National Development Plan 2007–2013" – were commenced in 2005 and completed in 2006 under supervision of MRDLG.

National Development Plan 2007–2013 (NDP) was created in general for reflecting the national priorities, setting medium-term goals, tasks and actions for reaching them, by envisioning various sources of finance. NDP section: Development in Regions indicated the tasks to be solved within regional policy within period 2007–2013. The methodological regulations for creating the document envisioned that inclusion of the so-called regional component is mandatory in every sector and area included in the plan and that development priorities for planning regions shall be integrated in the plan. Integration of development of sectors into a unified vision of national development was largely attempted by the process of creating the National Development Plan 2007–2013. It is important that under guidance of MRDLG by in fact all ministries and other governmental institutions, representatives of planning regions and local governments, scientists and representatives of various non-governmental organisations were involved in creating the plan. After extensive public discussion of the document NDP was adopted on July 4, 2006.

* *The planning period has been implemented according to N+2 principle, and therefore the implementation of planning period 2004–2006 took place until the end of 2008.*

It should be noted that National Development Plan provides the poly-centric development strategy amongst the most significant visions of integrated development of territories, which envisions reinforcement of the potential of towns as driving forces for development of regions and establishment of network of towns that would potentially create preconditions for well-balanced development of the country. Therefore towns are expected to become significant driving force for development of each region and the entire country. Amongst the instruments for promoting poly-centric development the urban environment priority: Poly-centric Development co-funded by European Regional Development Fund is being implemented during the programming period 2007–2013, within which the planned support activities are directed towards reinforcement of towns as driving force for regional development, promoting the quality of their urban environment and establishment of functional relations with adjacent territories according to the integrated approach for urban development. It has been envisioned that for implementing the poly-centric development strategy the dimension of urban environment and urban regions will be included in the common framework of regional policy of the country. Therefore, since 2006 the concept of active regional policy with towns mobilising development of territories emerged in Latvia along with the support for territories comparatively lagging behind.

After creation of NAP the period following 2006 may be referred to as the *new planning period* in Latvia. It is largely described by development of approach directed towards understanding of regional development as a horizontal area of action and cooperation, where the operation of in fact all ministries has been closely related in governmental level.

Within the new planning period the institutional status and role of planning regions in implementing the regional policy has changed gradually. It was prescribed in amendments to the "Regional Development Law" of 2006 that a planning region is a derived public entity with Planning Region Development Council as the decision-making body. By specification of status the role of planning regions became more important, their functions and state budget finance increased. In the period from January 2007 to July 2008 MRDLG implemented the project "Frameworks of Strategic Planning, Supervision and Assessment for Development of Regions and Local Governments" within the Local Economic and Employment Development (LEED) policy of Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Specification of status for planning regions, expanding the meaning and competence, and above mentioned methodological suggestions prepared by MRDLG for creating the regional development strategies has shown that in the future specific instruments directed towards certain regions might obtain increasingly more significant role in the area of regional development.

In 2008 new normative document "Development Planning System Law" enforced on January 1, 2009 was created for improving the operation of development planning system, including the promotion of closer relation of national, regional and local level planning documents. The overall aim of the law is the promotion of sustainable and stable development of the country and improvement of life quality for inhabitants by determination of development planning system. The scope of the law refers to development planning in Saeima, Cabinet of Ministers, direct state administration institutions, planning regions, local governments and state administration institutions under no subjection to the Cabinet of Ministers. Within the understanding of the law, development planning is the creation of principles, aims and actions required for attaining them with purpose the implement politically prescribed priorities and ensuring the development of society and territory, but development planning system incorporates the planning of policy and territory planning and ensures relation and mutual coordination of decisions adopted by state and local government institutions.

"Development Planning System Law" determines three types of development planning documents, i.e., policy planning documents, institution management documents and territory development planning documents. Policy planning documents prescribe aims, tasks and action for promoting the development of one or several policy areas, sectors or sub-sectors. Institution management documents, according to the competence of the respective institution, prescribe interrelated connection of development planning and budget planning and ensure successive implementation of development planning documents. The third type of documents refers to long-term and medium-term territory development planning documents of regional and local level. In long-term territory development planning documents the law envisions determining development priorities for the respective territory and the spatial development perspective, but in medium-term development planning documents – the aggregate of activities required for implementing the priorities. Pursuant to the law, development planning documents have been created in three levels – national, regional and local, the development is planned in long-term (up to 25 years), medium-term (up to 7 years) and short-term (up to 3 years), and planning documents have been created for adopting a conceptual decision or formulating the national position. The law also determines the hierarchy for development planning documents of different levels. In terms of hierarchy Strategy for Sustainable Development of Latvia is the highest long-term planning document of national level. The Cabinet of Ministers ensures that it is created, and the Saeima approves it. The Strategy prescribes national long-term development priorities and spatial development perspective. It is followed by medium-term planning document National Development Plan. The Cabinet of Ministers also ensures its creation and approves it. The plan shall determine mutually coordinated national development priorities conforming to national strategic aims. Short-term planning documents are hierarchically subordinated to the long-term and medium-term documents.

Regional level planning documents are hierarchically subordinated to the national level, but the local level planning documents – to regional and national level documents.

In 2008 the work on the main log-term document of national development policy Strategy for Sustainable Development of Latvia until 2030 (SSDL) has been commenced. The public discussion regarding SSDL takes place throughout Latvia in the period from April to July 2009.

Significant changes emerged in Latvian administrative territorial division in 2009. After restoration of independence the territorial division inherited from the Soviet period was maintained in Latvia. Although it was considered as non-conforming with modern requirements, the intended reforms were not implemented consistently. Preparing the reform was substantiated mainly with the fact that performance of functions delegated to local governments were not completely ensured in local level, which cause fragmentation of already insufficient resources of local governments and consequential irrational utilisation of respective resources.

On June 1, 2009 Latvia had 548 local governments including 26 district local governments and 522 local municipalities (namely, 7 republican cities, 50 district towns, 424 pagasts and 41 novads local governments). According to the administrative division prescribed by "Law on Administrative Territories and Populated Areas" after local government elections 2009 in Latvia there are 118 local governments – 9 local governments of republican cities and 109 local governments of novads.

Generally, after accession to European Union significant achievements were made in arrangement of Latvian planning system and reforming the national administrative territorial structure, which, in its turn, are important preconditions for effective implementation of regional policy. In addition, currently the regional policy continues developing in the direction, which envisions providing a particular role and responsibility for towns to become driving forces of territory development, whose development directions and opportunities are closely related with the development necessities of rural territories. Taking into account that considerable regional disparities still exist in Latvia, within the further years more active and targeted approach to ensuring state support for different territories of Latvia will be required. Efficiency of regional policy will be directly depending on the extent of diversity of the offered range of regional development support activities and their conformity with the development potential of territories.

Institutional Framework for Regional Policy Implementation

According to the "Regional Development Law", since the beginning of 2003 the main competence in regional development area was distributed amongst the Cabinet of Ministers, National Regional Development Council, Ministry of Regional Development and Local Government, State Regional Development Agency, five planning regions and local governments. In addition, in fact all ministries are closely involved in solving regional development issues as horizontal or inter-sector team work.

The Cabinet of Ministers approves the "Regional Policy Guidelines" and "National Development Plan" and determines the procedure of implementing, assessing and financing the support activities for national regional development. For coordination of regional development and spatial planning the Cabinet of Ministers establishes the National Regional Development Council (NRDC). The Minister for Regional Development and Local Government is the chairman of NRDC. The Council includes state secretaries of ministries, chairmen of planning region development councils and representatives of Latvian Association of Local and Regional Governments and Latvian City Association. The main functions of NRDC include assessment and approval of various regional development documents prior to submission to the Cabinet of Ministers, ensuring coordination of regional development planning and its support activities amongst sectors and regions, assessment of distribution of project finance amongst regions in programs of investments and business support.

The Ministry of Regional Development and Local Government is the leading State administration institution in the field of planning and coordination of state and regional development. It is the leading institution also in the areas of local government development, spatial planning, state investments and land policy area and since 2009 – also in the areas of electronic administration, information society and information technologies.

State Regional Development Agency (SRDA) established in 2004 implements the regional development policy. Since then the volume of entrusted functions has increased by inclusion of implementing the activities of EU structural funds. According to SRDA Regulations approved in 2009, the entrusted functions are as follows:

- implementation and supervision of activities funded by the state, EU finance and other financial instruments;
- ensuring and coordination of analytic and research activities regarding the territorial development processes in the country;
- ensuring the operation of Latvian national contact point of European Spatial Planning Observation Network (ESPON);
- ensuring supervision and assessment of regional development;
- development and maintenance of unified information system of local governments.

Planning regions were established as potentially very important institutions of regional policy implementation pursuant to the "Regional Development Law" adopted on April 9, 2002 and in accordance with the Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 133 of March 23, 2003. Coordination of development for each region

is under competence of the Planning Region Development Council. Planning Region Development Council is represented by representatives of local governments included in the region. Planning Region Development Council performs the following functions:

- determination of main basic principles, aims and priorities of planning region long-term development;
- ensuring planning region development coordination according to main basic principles, aims and priorities prescribed by regional development planning documents;
- managing and supervision of creation and implementation of planning region development programs and spatial planning;
- ensuring cooperation amongst local governments and cooperation amongst the planning region with national level institutions for implementing regional development support activities.
- assessment of conformity of National Spatial Plan, National Development Plan and sectoral development programmes with the planning region development program and spatial planning, in the event of non-conformity, deciding upon suggestion to amend the national level development planning documents or amendments in planning region planning documents.

Within the period 2003–2009 the capability of regions was gradually intensified for co-working in planning and implementing the national regional policy.

Assessment of Regional Policy Effect and Comparison of Territory Development Levels

"The Regional Policy Guidelines" envision that a system for supervision and assessment of regional development and regional policy shall be established in the country, which would provide regular reporting on development of the country and its territories, achieved results and assessment of policy efficacy. However insufficient relation between the assessment of planned and achieved results is still present in policy planning documents. The still insufficient supervision of policy implementation and assessment of achieved results is a material drawback of the system. "Development Planning System Law" adopted in 2008 by Saeima is largely intended for preventing that drawback.

In 2008 the planning regions commenced creation of development supervision systems. SRDA continues working on developing an approach and model for unified regional development assessment. They are closely related with the regional policy to be developed in further years. The task of developing a supervision model requires defining basic principles for determination of territory development levels and creation of support instruments.

In the new situation the practice of Latvian regional policy requires a balance between increasing competitiveness and reduction of unfavourable disparities amongst territories. It means that the reinforcement of powerful local governments shall be implemented by development of all types of excellence, innovations, active business, cultural activities, high level services and reduction of inequality and lagging behind by supporting provision of availability of basic services and development of business and employment based on local resources in less developed territories of the country.

Development of methodologies and implementation of assessment of effect of sectoral policy on development of territories is intended in Latvia, i.e., the assessment of effects of sectoral policy planning documents, plans, programs and projects on regional development in the country or separate its parts. This procedure should be related with horizontal integration of sectoral policy, clear substantiations in adoption of decisions and coordinated application of regional development instruments.

From the point of view of approach a well-balanced regional policy shall include appropriate assessment of situation in the development. Determination of support level will still require performance of comparative assessment of territory development, which might include description of territory development level with social, economic and environmental indicators or indicators calculated on their basis, and providing information both of development problems and opportunities (development potential) in the respective territory. The support may be differentiated by area of development (for business, social, environmental, infrastructure, etc. development), i.e., by refusing to determine a *general support regime* or differentiate depending on potential development opportunities of the respective territory by relating the support with belonging of the territory to a certain typology and territory development assessment within that typology (e.g., border or coastal territories or rural territory of intense flows, etc.).

NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Ministry of Regional Development and Local Government is the leading State administration institution in the field of planning and coordination of state and regional development in Latvia. State Regional Development Agency is acting under authority of the Ministry; its operational aim is to implement well-balanced policy of state development support by provision of implementation of national, European Union's and other financial instruments, as well as the necessary research activities, and services of good quality.

The following State (national) events or instruments for supporting regional development were implemented and managed by the Ministry of Regional Development and Local Government and State Regional Development Agency in 2008:

- earmarked grants for investments of local governments;
- earmarked grants for activities of local governments;
- earmarked grants for investments in the infrastructure of novads and for local governments amalgamation projects;
- earmarked grants for free Internet access points in libraries;
- earmarked grants for spatial plans and their amendments;
- tax allowances for enterprises in specially supported territories.

In 2008 the total volume of state budget finance amounted to LVL 78.3 million in the aforementioned support instruments (in 2007 the total finance of national instruments managed by MRDLG and SRDA was LVL 60.5 million).

Within implementation of Single Program Document in 2008 SRDA continued managing also the grant scheme "Support to Investment in Business Development in Specially Assisted Territories" co-financed by European Union structural funds (ERDF), and the Ministry and the Agency participated in preparing the activities for implementation of new planning period National Strategic Framework Document.

Earmarked Grants for Investments of Local Governments

In 2007 MRDLG commenced the work on arrangement of national investments and continued it in 2008. On August 21, 2007 the Cabinet of Ministers adopted the Regulations No. 566 "Procedure for Assigning, Utilising and Supervision of Earmarked Grants of Local Government Investments for Arrangement and Development of Infrastructure 2008–2010". The Regulations envisions conditions for assigning the state support and procedure for preparing, submitting and assessing requests for earmarked grants, as well as supervises the utilisation of the earmarked grant.

According to the Regulations the earmarked grants have been provided for restoring or developing the infrastructure of educational and culture institutions, maintenance of heritage monuments, restoring or developing the infrastructure of social care, social rehabilitation and health care institutions, arrangement of collection, treatment and drainage of water supply and waste-water in populated areas, as well as for restoring or developing the infrastructure of roads and streets. The earmarked grants have been assigned for completing the activities of local government investment projects commenced within the state budget program 03.00.00 "Earmarked Grants to Investments for Local Governments of 2006 or 2007" and for the implementation of which incomplete earmarked grant has been provided or when earmarked grant finance for continuing the project has been planned in the project application.

Earmarked grants have been assigned from finance envisioned for that purpose in the budget of the Ministry of Regional Development and Local Governments pursuant to the law "On State Budget" for the regular year.

The permissible investment volume for a single project of a local government is maximum LVL 2 million within the year of regular budget.

In 2007 SRDA accepted and evaluated 397 project applications for receiving earmarked grant from state budget program of 2008 25.00.00 "National Support Instruments to Development of Local Governments", sub-program 25.02.00 "Support to Investment Projects of Local Governments". After evaluation 156 projects from 117 local governments received the support in 2008 in total extent of LVL 18.8 million. Both local municipalities and district local governments received the support. Previously in 2007 within the state budget program 03.00.00 "Earmarked Grants to Investments for Local Governments" 230 local governments received the finance in the extent of LVL 21.12 million for 334 investment projects. Consequently in 2008 the support was provided for comparatively larger projects on average.

As in the previous year, also in 2008 the finance was mostly provided for educational institutions (62.8%), which were followed by sports (17.1%) and cultural (14.6%) institutions. It should be noted that in the finance received by educational institutions a significant share was provided for construction or reconstruction of sport halls of these institutions. The finance for social care and health institutions was comparatively smaller (4.1%), as was heat supply and water supply infrastructure as well as repairing and maintenance of roads (1.4%).

Table 69 represents data on distribution of the earmarked grant* provided amongst local governments

* *The assigned amount was LVL 18 776 523.00, but the amount actually paid out was LVL 18 773 760.48.*

Planning region	Amount of earmarked grant, in thousand LVL	Amount of earmarked grant per 1000 inhabitants, in LVL	Number of funded projects	Number of funded local governments
Riga Region	1206.1	1099	17	15
Vidzeme Region	4695.8	19 747	38	29
Kurzeme Region	4963.1	16 347	29	22
Zemgale Region	3039.9	10 723	25	21
Latgale Region	4871.6	13 988	47	30
In Latvia	**18 776.5**	**8268**	**156**	**117**

Table 69. Earmarked grants for local government investments in planning regions in 2008.

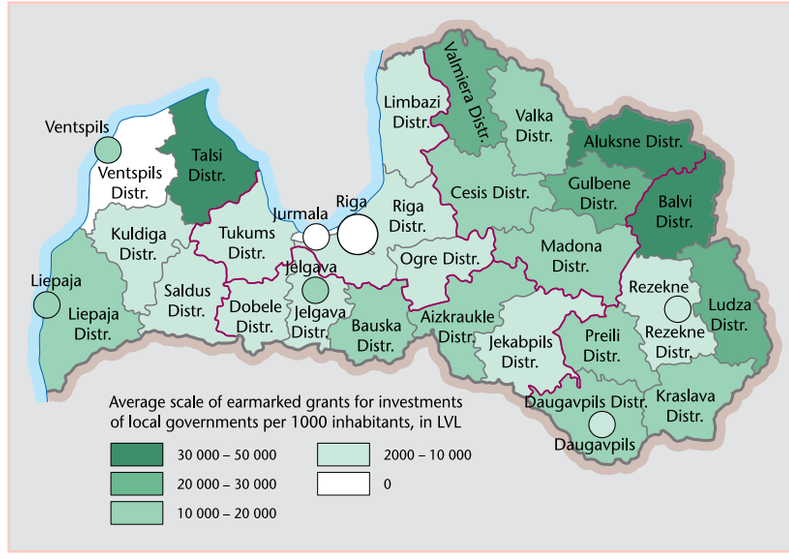


Figure 69. Average amount of earmarked grants for investments of local governments per 1000 inhabitants in districts and republican cities in 2008.

in planning regions. In 2008 for this sub-program the largest volume of absolute finance was provided for Kurzeme Region (LVL 4.96 million), but also Latgale Region (LVL 4.87 million) and Vidzeme Region (LVL 4.70 million) received very similar volume of finance. Riga Region received the smallest volume of finance (LVL 1.21 million). Comparing the finance per 1000 inhabitants it can be observed that, as in 2007, the most significant finance was provided for Vidzeme Region (LVL 19 700). But in Riga Region, which is the most powerful in Latvia in economic terms, the finance was by far the lowest also per 1000 inhabitants (LVL 1100).

If the distribution of finance is viewed broken down into districts and republican cities (see Figure 69), then in 2008 in the group of districts the largest investments per 1000 inhabitants were provided for Talsi District (LVL 47 800), but Ventspils District did not receive any finance at all within this program; within the group of republican cities Ventspils received the largest volume of investments (LVL 19 600, also in 2007 within the group of republican cities Ventspils received the comparatively highest finance), but Riga and Jurmala did not receive the sub-program finance that year.

In 2008 SRDA received and evaluated 327 project application for receiving this earmarked grant from finance of state budget 2009.

Earmarked Grants for Activities of Local Governments

Pursuant to Article 43 of the law "On State Budget 2008" the Cabinet of Ministers adopted the Regulations No. 192 on March 18, 2008 "Procedure for Utilisation of Earmarked Grants to Activities of Local Governments" and finance in the extent of LVL 2.16 million was provided for 11 local governments in 2008 within the state budget program 12.00.00. "Earmarked Grants to Activities of Local Governments". It should be concluded that comparing with previous year the state support policy has been considerably changed within this program. In 2007 the finance of LVL 4.6 million was diverted for 5003 activities, respectively, the average finance per activity was LVL 8900, the largest finance – LVL 200 000, but finance of the most activities was below LVL 5000. But in 2008 the average finance per event was LVL 196 000. According to content and character the supported activities are investment projects (reconstruction, construction) instead of activities in their direct sense. The assessment by sectors of financed institutions shows that most finance was provided for educational institutions (58.5%), which are followed by repairs and maintenance of local government heat supply system (29%) and culture, sports and leisure institutions (12.5%).

Table 70 represents the distribution of the assigned earmarked grant by planning regions in 2008 and the extent of this earmarked grant per 1000 inhabitants. Vidzeme Region had the largest finance by absolute amount (LVL 1.01 million), and Vidzeme Region local

Planning region	Amount of earmarked grant, in thousand LVL	Amount of earmarked grant per 1000 inhabitants, in LVL	Number of funded activities
Riga Region	144.5	132	4
Vidzeme Region	1013.3	4261	3
Kurzeme Region	100.0	329	1
Zemgale Region	-	-	-
Latgale Region	901.2	2588	3
In Latvia	**2159.0**	**951**	**11**

Table 70. Earmarked grants to activities of local governments in planning regions in 2008.

governments also had the largest finance by estimates of finance per 1000 inhabitants. No finance within this program was provided for Zemgale Region. Since only 11 projects were supported within the program, there were many districts and republican cities outside Zemgale Region, for which the finance of this program was not provided in 2008 (see Figure 70).

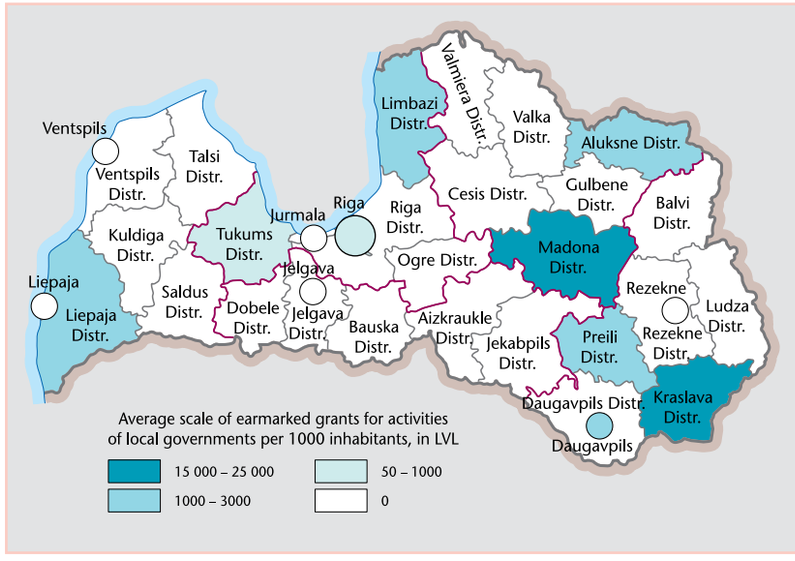


Figure 70. Average amount of earmarked grants to activities of local governments per 1000 inhabitants in districts and republican cities in 2008.

Earmarked Grants for Investments in Novads Infrastructure within the Administrative Territorial Reform

In order to promote implementation of the administrative territorial reform, the local governments, which have implemented the reform and adopted the decision on amalgamation into the approved territorial division, are provided with extraordinary earmarked grant for investments for development of novads since 2005. In 2005 and 2006 an earmarked grant was endowed for local governments, which have already implemented the amalgamation, but since 2007 – also for local governments, which have decided in favour of amalgamation. In 2005 an earmarked grant was provided for novads in accordance with the Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 769 of October 11, 2005 "Order for Provision of State Budget Grants to Local Governments of Novads for Development of Infrastructure" in extent of LVL 1.8 million. In 2006 the provision of earmarked grants was regulated by the Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 132 of February 14, 2006 "Procedure for Assigning and Utilising State Budget Grants to Local Governments of Novads for Development of Infrastructure" and its total extent was LVL 2.8 million (LVL 2.6 million were utilised). In 2007 an earmarked grant was provided in accordance with the Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 248 of April 10, 2007 "Provisions on Distribution of Finance for Local Governments of Novads for Development of Infrastructure". The total volume of earmarked grant assigned in 2007 was LVL 32.9 million.

In 2008 the Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 191 "Procedure for Assigning and Utilising an Extraordinary Grant for Development of Infrastructure in Novads Local Governments" prescribed the procedure for assigning finance. In 2008 the total finance for novads infrastructure within this program was LVL 55.6 million. Within four years novads have received the total amount of LVL 92.8 million for development of infrastructure within this program.

Data provided in Tables 71 and 72 shows that Latgale Region local governments have received the largest finance both in 2008 and within the four years in total, but by estimates per 1000 inhabitants the largest figures were in Vidzeme Region local governments. It is substantiated not only with the activity of local governments but also with the fact that these regions have comparatively the smallest local governments and their number is larger, but the earmarked grants are calculated according to an algorithm and a novads is provided with LVL 200 000 per local government prior to amalgamation. But the little involvement of Riga Region local governments is based on the fact that after reform this region has the comparatively smallest changes as a significant part of Pieriga local governments did not amalgamate and their territories remained as they were also after reform. By assessing the distribution of finance provided within the program by regions with relation with their development index, it may be concluded that the program was devoted also to levelling the territorial disparities.

Planning region	Amount of earmarked grant in 2005, in thousand LVL	Amount of earmarked grant in 2006, in thousand LVL	Amount of earmarked grant in 2007, in thousand LVL	Amount of earmarked grant in 2008, in thousand LVL	Total amount of earmarked grant in 2005-2008, in thousand LVL
Riga Region	450	500	1150	8910	11 010
Vidzeme Region	100	400	10 918	9712	21 130
Kurzeme Region	350	350	7844	8812	17 356
Zemgale Region	250	450	2088	12 794	15 582
Latgale Region	650	850	10 900	15 322	27 722
Total in Latvia	**1800**	**2550**	**32 900**	**55 550**	**92 800**

Table 71. Earmarked grant to investments for infrastructure of novads in planning regions in 2005–2008.

Planning region	Percentage of earmarked grant in the region, in %	Amount of earmarked grant per 1000 inhabitants, in LVL
Riga Region	11.9	10 030
Vidzeme Region	22.8	88 854
Kurzeme Region	18.7	57 165
Zemgale Region	16.8	54 966
Latgale Region	29.9	79 599
In Latvia	**100.0**	**40 865**

Table 72. Distribution of earmarked grants to investments for infrastructure of novads by regions and amount per 1000 inhabitants in 2005–2008 in total.

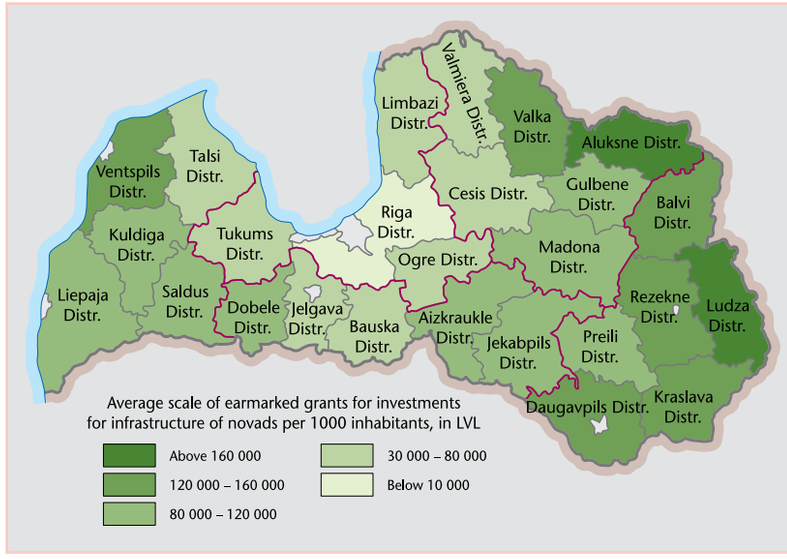


Figure 71. Amount of earmarked grants to investments for infrastructure of novads per 1000 inhabitants on average in districts in 2005–2008, in total.

The local governments by requesting these earmarked grants based on the principle that the finance in the extent of LVL 200 000 will be obtained in each territory forming the novads. From the point of view of local governments it is an important proof of solidarity and mutual trust, but such solution does not always have a sufficient substantiation of economic efficiency, i.e., it is possible that the finance will be invested in infrastructure objects the maintenance of which could become a heavy burden for the local governments in the near future.

In 2009 additional LVL 3.154 million were granted for local governments of novads within this program.

Earmarked grants for creation of projects for amalgamation of local governments was also provided to local governments from the budget within the implementation of the reform. LVL 87 000 were granted in 2008 for this purpose for creation of 17 amalgamation projects.

Summary of Three State Budget Programs regarding Earmarked Grants for Investments to Local Governments

All aforementioned regional development support instruments under the management of MRDLG and SRDA (earmarked grants for investments, activities and infrastructure of novads) are related with capital investments in local governments, which were LVL 76.49 million in 2008.

In 2007 LVL 58.6 million were granted for local governments within these three programs related with investments.

In 2008 by total amount of absolute finance the largest volume within these programs was registered in Latgale Region (27.6%), which is the weakest by territory development index, but the smallest – in Riga Region (13.2%), which is the most powerful. This correlation may be observed also by viewing the data of 2007 (see Tables 73 and 74).

By calculating the finance of the aforementioned three programs per 1000 inhabitants in regions it may be observed that in 2008 the largest finance was provided for Vidzeme Region (in 2007 this region has still more considerable predominance over other regions), but the state budget support was explicitly the smallest for Riga Region, which is economically the most powerful. It shall be taken into consideration that amongst all regions Vidzeme Region has the smallest population (see Figure 72).

Planning region	Earmarked grant for investments of local governments, in thousand LVL	Earmarked grant for activities for local governments, in thousand LVL	Earmarked grant for investments for infrastructure of novads, in thousand LVL	Total earmarked grant for the three programs for investments, in thousand LVL
Riga Region	1206.1	144.5	8909.8	10 260.4
Vidzeme Region	4695.8	1013.3	9711.8	15 420.9
Kurzeme Region	4963.1	100.0	8812.4	13 875.6
Zemgale Region	3039.9	-	12 794.0	15 833.9
Latgale Region	4871.6	901.2	15 322.0	21 094.7
Total in Latvia	**18 776.6**	**2159.0**	**55 550.0**	**76 485.5**

Table 73. Earmarked grants from the state budget used for local governments for investments within the three programs under authority of MRDLG and SRDA in planning regions in 2008.

Planning region	Total earmarked grant for the three programs for investments in 2007, in thousand LVL	Total earmarked grant for the three programs for investments in 2008, in thousand LVL	Total earmarked grant for the three programs for investments in 2007 and 2008 in total, in thousand LVL
Riga Region	4420.5	10 260.4	14 680.9
Vidzeme Region	17 767.2	15 420.9	33 188.1
Kurzeme Region	13 016.6	13 875.6	26 892.1
Zemgale Region	5947.3	15 833.9	21 781.2
Latgale Region	17 465.4	21 094.7	38 560.1
Total in Latvia	**58 617.0**	**76 485.5**	**135 102.5**

Table 74. Earmarked grants from the state budget used for local governments for investments within the three programs under authority of MRDLG and SRDA in planning regions in 2007 and 2008.

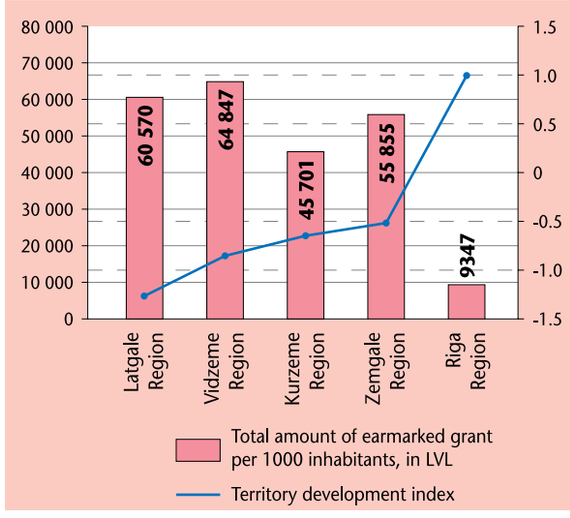


Figure 72. Total amount of earmarked grants from state budget for local government investments, activities and infrastructure of novads per 1000 inhabitants in planning regions in 2008 and correlation of territory development index according to data of 2007.

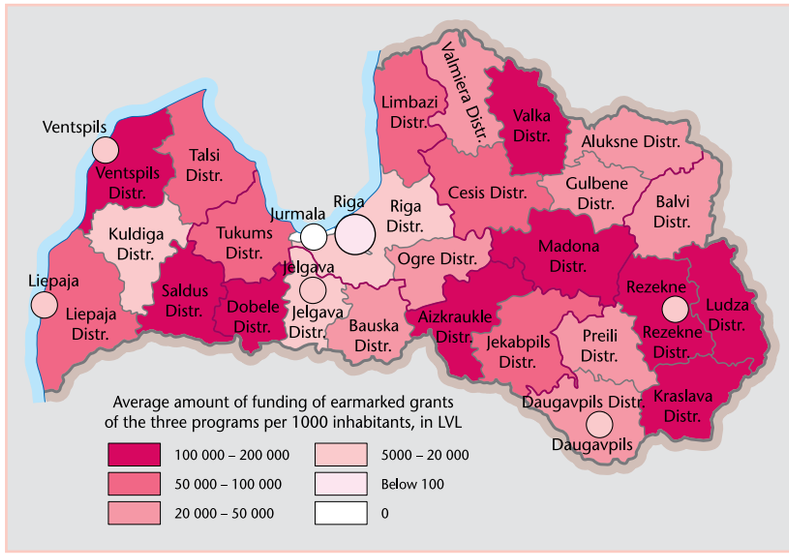


Figure 73. Average amount of finance of earmarked grants within the three programs 1000 inhabitants in districts and republican cities in 2008.

The Figure 73 represents the finance of the three programs per 1000 inhabitants in districts and republican cities in 2008.

Earmarked Grants for Free Internet Access Points in Libraries

The law "On Libraries" prescribes that the users of state and local government libraries are entitled to free use of publicly available computers, Internet and generally available resources of electronic information. Since 2007 the earmarked grants have been provided for local governments on an annual basis for covering expenses incurred by maintaining the State Unified Library Information System.

Planning region	Amount of earmarked grant, in thousand LVL	Amount of earmarked grant per 1000 inhabitants, in LVL	Number of local governments receiving the earmarked grant	Average amount of earmarked grant per 1 local government, in LVL
Riga Region	184.8	168	75	2464
Vidzeme Region	162.8	684	123	1323
Kurzeme Region	246.0	810	98	2510
Zemgale Region	156.4	552	95	1646
Latgale Region	191.0	548	134	1425
In Latvia	**940.9**	**414**	**525**	**1792**

Table 75. Distribution of the earmarked grant for free Internet access points in libraries by planning regions in 2008.

According to Article 27 of the law "On State Budget 2008" on September 2, 2008 the Cabinet of Ministers adopted the Regulations No. 697 "Order for Provision of State Budget Earmarked Grants for Local Governments for Providing Internet and Computer Services Free of Charge in Libraries of Local Governments". The extent of the earmarked grant has been calculated for each local government pro rata to expenses of Internet subscription in local government libraries and the charges for assistance services. In 2008 LVL 940 900 were granted for the local governments (1.5% of the finance, i.e., LVL 14 500 were not utilised). In 2007 the extent of the earmarked grant was LVL 700 000. As in the previous year, also in 2008 all 525 local governments received this finance, but the total number of libraries provided with this finance amounted to 859. Respectively the extent of finance per local government fluctuated within the range from LVL 900 for small rural local governments to LVL 47 500 for Riga.

The Table 75 represents the distribution of earmarked grant assigned in 2008 amongst planning regions, but Figure 74 – finance per 1000 inhabitants in republican cities and districts.

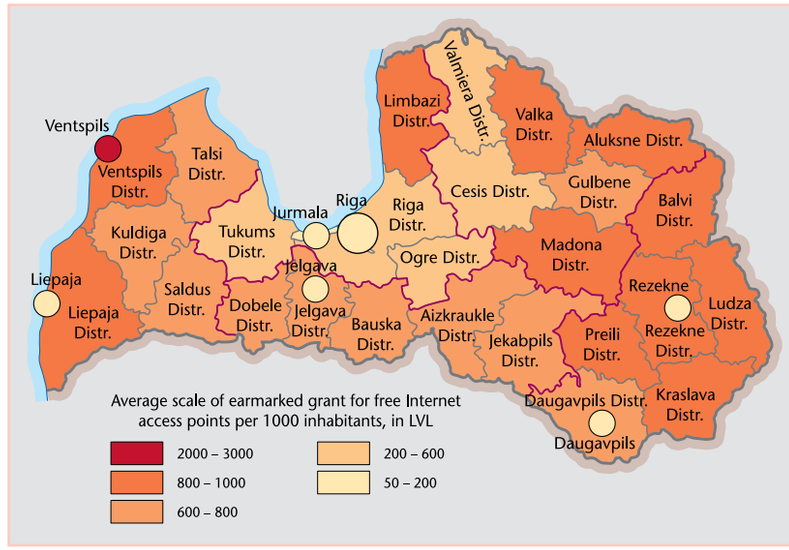


Figure 74. Average volume of earmarked grant for free Internet access points in libraries per 1000 inhabitants in districts and republican cities in 2008.

Earmarked Grants for Spatial Planning

The planning documents of local governments, districts and regions – development plans, development programs and spatial plans are an important precondition for attraction of international, state, local government and private investments. Existence and actual compliance with such plans and spatial plans in particular, promote also the trust of inhabitants in their local governments and create a certain sense of stability regarding place of residence and properties. In the field of spatial planning the state support expresses itself both by improvements of planning system and creation of methodology as well as by state budget earmarked grants for local governments used for creation of spatial plans.

Since 2003 the Ministry of Regional Development and Local Government has been responsible for performance of the functions prescribed by "Spatial Planning Law". Annual earmarked grants for local governments for creation of spatial plans have been envisioned in state budgets since 1996. The procedure for assigning the earmarked grants is determined by Cabinet of Ministers regulations, which initially, on the basis of law "On State Budget", were adopted annually, but after adoption of "Spatial Planning Law" (in 2002) they have not been changing so frequently. The Cabinet of Ministers Regulations as of February 14, 2006 No. 121 (with amendments of 2008) "Procedure by which Earmarked Grant for Creation of Spatial Plans and their Amendments for Planning Regions, Districts and Local Governments are Granted" were effective in 2008.

Within the period of 1996–2002 the earmarked grants for creation of spatial planning were provided in extent of LVL 5.76 million*. In the period 2003–2008 slightly more than LVL 4 million were provided for local governments from state budget. Consequently the local governments have received almost LVL 10 million in total until the beginning of 2009 for spatial planning. It should be noted that the volume of annually planned earmarked grant exceeded the actual performance, because not all the local governments with confirmed earmarked grant were able to acquire it.

Initially the earmarked grants were envisioned for creation of development programs and spatial planning, as well as for detailed plans and regulations for construction. The regulations envisioned that the earmarked grant can be utilised also for procurement of statistical data, cartographic materials, computers and software. The earmarked grant is not granted for creation of development programs since 2003, but only for activities related to creation of spatial planning, including the strategic assessment of influence on the environment.

Since 2008, SRDA ensures acceptance of requests for earmarked grants, evaluation of requests and reports on utilisation of the assigned earmarked grant and the co-finance of the recipient, payout of earmarked grants and functions of Commission's Secretariat for assigning earmarked grant for creation of spatial planning.

Table 76 provides information regarding distribution of earmarked grant amongst local governments in regions during 2003–2008. Within these five years the local governments of Latgale Region received the largest finance for spatial planning, but Latgale Region also has the largest number of local governments.

Planning region	Amount of earmarked grant in 2008, in thousand LVL	Amount of earmarked grant in 2003-2008, in thousand LVL
Riga Region	94.05	659.37
Vidzeme Region	129.98	767.24
Kurzeme Region	124.58	800.57
Zemgale Region	132.41	794.69
Latgale Region	118.98	996.34
In Latvia	**600.00**	**4018.21**

Table 76. Earmarked grants for spatial planning in planning regions in 2008 and in 2003–2008 in total.

* *Latvian-Finnish bilateral project "Creation of Supervision and Assessment System for Regional Development of Latvia". Report 1. Riga, 2003.*

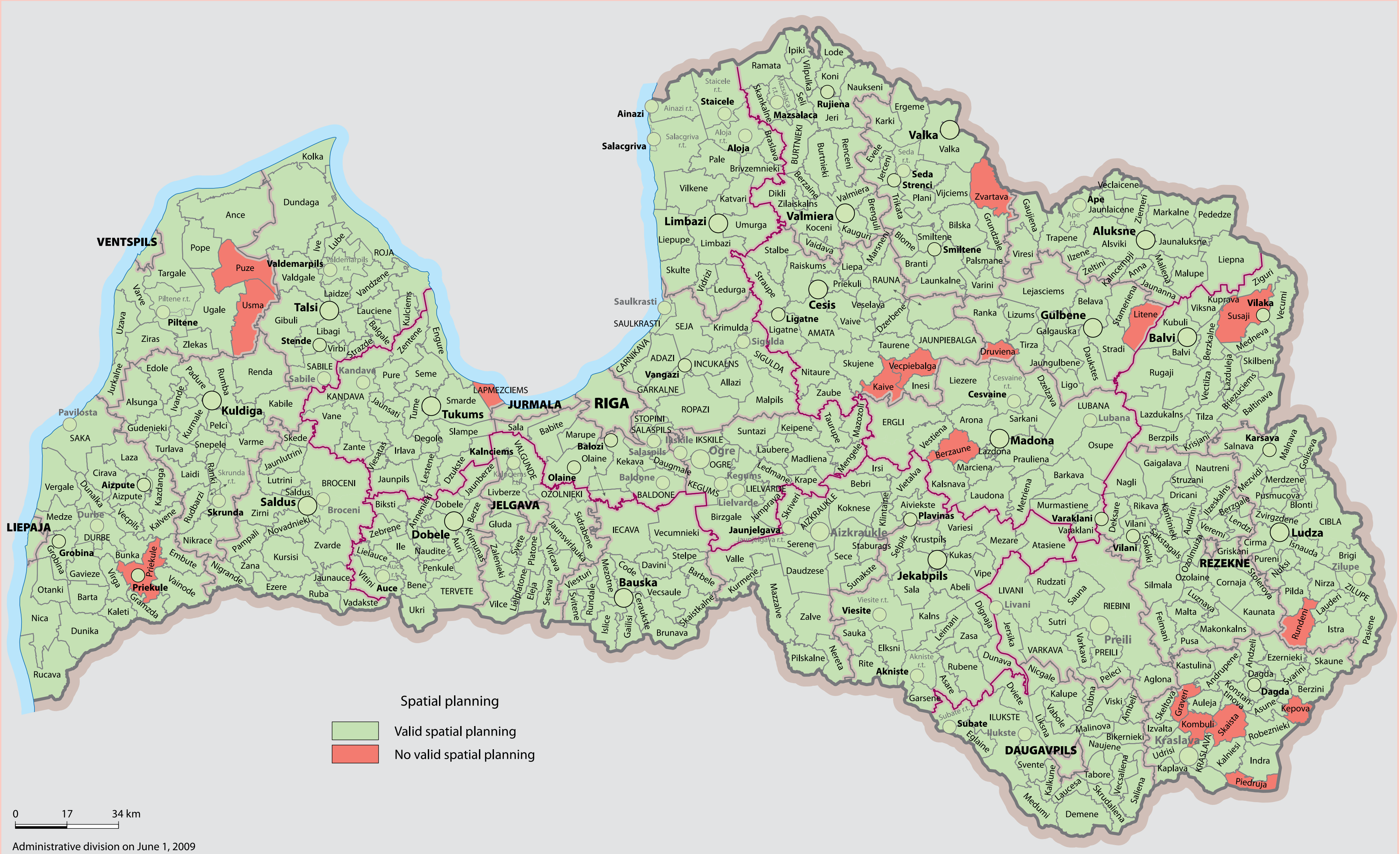


Figure 75. Spatial plans in local municipalities on April 24, 2009 (data of MRDLG).

Notwithstanding of the fact that spatial planning is one of duties of local governments prescribed by the law "On Local Governments" (1994) and receiving the financial support provided by the state, not all of local governments had a valid spatial planning at the beginning of 2009. On April 24, 2009 505 local governments, out of 522 local municipalities, i.e., 97% of the total number, had a valid spatial planning in 17 local governments the spatial planning process was underway (see Figure 75). In the previous reporting period, on March 1, 2008, 98 local governments or 18.7% of the total number had no valid spatial plan.*

There have been several cases when a local government after assessing the situation has abolished the binding regulations confirming the spatial plan and adopted a decision on improvements in the edition of spatial plan, e.g., Rudzati, Varme, Kombuli and Raiskums pagasts.

In Zemgale Region all local governments had valid spatial plans, in Riga Region one local government did not have such, but in the other three regions several local governments had no valid spatial plan.

Until 2008 MRDLG provided opinions on conformity of spatial plans to legal acts (e.g., in 2007 the Ministry provided opinions on 185 binding regulations and 199 final editions of spatial plans**), but this function was transferred to planning regions since 2008. According to information provided by planning regions, in 2008 124 opinions on conformity of spatial plans to regulatory requirements and binding regulations were prepared. Riga planning region provided 8 opinions, Vidzeme planning region – 39, Kurzeme planning region – 12, Zemgale planning region – 27 and Latgale planning region – 38 opinions. In addition, planning regions continued issuing opinions of final editions of spatial plans and their conformity with the plan of the region.

At the end of 2008 MRDLG prepared the project Concept for Spatial Planning System Development with purpose to determine governmental policy for improvement of spatial planning system in the country after completion of administrative territorial reform of local governments in 2009 and to confirm the readiness to implement the set tasks.

Tax Allowances for Businessmen in Specially Supported Territories

In accordance with the "Regional Development Law", the law "On Enterprise Income Tax" and the law "On Personal Income Tax", the taxpayers registered and acting in specially supported territories, may submit the applications of development projects to SRDA for receiving tax allowances for enterprise income tax and personal income tax. In case of approving the project the payer of personal income tax is entitled to apply the special order prescribed by law to writing off the fixed assets in case of depreciation (by determination of taxable income) and the special order for carrying over the losses starting with the taxation period beginning in the calendar year, when NRDC adopted the decision on conformity of development project to the development program of specially supported territory till the end of taxation period, when the status of specially supported territory terminates. The current period of the status of specially supported territories commenced on January 1, 2007 and will close on December 31, 2009. Projects approved in 2007 may qualify for allowances for three years, but projects approved in 2008 – for only two years.

SRDA receives information on income tax allowances applied to payers of income tax from the State Revenue Service on annual basis by October, 1 after the declarations of companies are collected. Once in a year SRDA requests submission of a statement on the course of implementation of the development project from the payers of income tax.

In 2008 14 projects were approved for receiving tax allowances, but by the first half-year of 2009 information about the amount of these allowances had not been collected yet. In 2007 53 projects were approved for receiving tax allowances and the total amount of tax allowances was LVL 7.45 million. Comparing with the previous year the amount has more than doubled. In 2006 57 projects were approved and the total amount of tax allowances was LVL 3.74 million. In 2007 63% of the allowances were provided for Latgale Region (see Table 77).

In 2007 the largest number of projects were related with timber and forest exploitation (22 projects), which was followed by motor transportation services. Also projects related with agriculture, food production, construction and building, rural tourism, metal working, trade and other services were approved. In 2008 the 14 projects applied for support until the end of 2009 regarded such sectors as food production, construction, trade, repair services, transportation services and accounting services.

Planning region	2006		2007		2008
	Number of supported projects	Amount of allowances, in LVL	Number of supported projects	Amount of allowances, in LVL	Number of supported projects
Riga Region	-	-	1	5199	1
Vidzeme Region	16	444 920	15	1 824 868	6
Kurzeme Region	6	986 579	4	770 517	1
Zemgale Region	1	62 594	2	150 491	2
Latgale Region	34	2 241 453	31	4 698 639	4
Total in Latvia	**57**	**3 735 544**	**53**	**7 449 715**	**14**

Table 77. Tax allowances applied to specially supported territories.

* *Report of MRDLG.*

** *Public report of MRDLG of 2007, p. 11.*

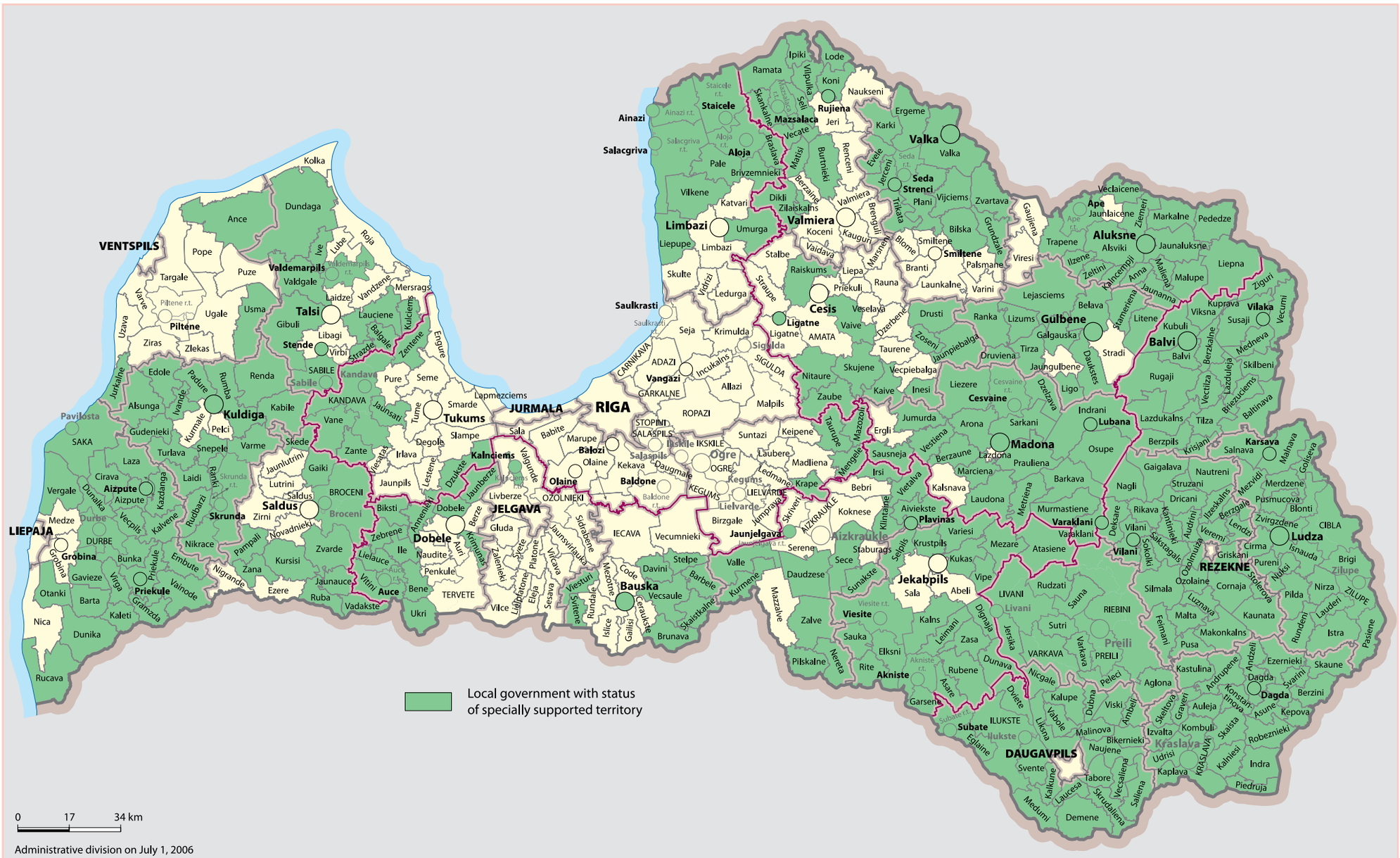


Figure 76. Local government with status of specially supported region in 2007–2009 according to the Regulations Nr. 637 of Cabinet of Ministers.

Research Coordinated by State Regional Development Agency

To verify necessity and utilisation of various regional development instruments the performance of researching, analysing and assessment of situation is of significant importance. Therefore researching regional development is amongst the operation directions of SRDA.

In 2008 SRDA completed or commenced various researches, for the performance of which LVL 75 000 were provided:

- "Assessment of Interaction Latvian Urban and Rural Territories";
- "Drawing up Proposals for Policy Creation for Latvian Towns";
- "Methodological Solutions for Assessment of Regional Policy and territory Development";
- "On Development of Preschool Education Institutions and Alternative Children Watching Services in Latvian Planning Regions";
- "Analysis and Assessment of Opportunities for Implementation of European Commission ESPON 2013 Program and Drawing up Proposals for Research Directions and Tasks Pursuant to Aims, Priorities and Planned Actions Prescribes in the Program";
- development of regional development initial data group for the system Territory Assessment Tool (TAT) and functionalities of Geographic Information System (GIS).

The results of the researches are applicable to assessment of national and territory development and creation of development policies and planning documents. Planning belongs to the organising regional development instruments, within which the application of state support instruments is defined and coordinated. Results of the researches may be applied to creation of not only the supporting policy but also to creation of a new active regional development policy in 2009 and 2010.

Programs Under Authority of Other Ministries Promoting the Development of Latvian Territories

The development of specific Latvian territories is ensured not only by the state budget financed programs under authority of MRDLG and SRDA, but also many development programs under authority of other ministries and operation of territorial units of various institutions. The practice of assessing the programs, operation and finance in the context of territory development is developing gradually, and it has a fragmentary character for now.

Therefore for gradual establishment of systemic approach to promoting the regional development, within drawing up the present survey SRDA asked other ministries to indicate these programs and the extent of finance, which was under authority of ministries and their institutions and agencies in 2008, and which might be considered as promoting the regional development, if they are directed not only to development of the central apparatus and Riga, but also to development of territories outside Riga. A summary of this information has been represented in Table 78.

Ministry	Funding for programs, in LVL
Ministry of Agriculture	142 631 617
Ministry of Culture	3 634 076
Ministry of Defence	9 387 150
Ministry of Economics	15 148 475
Ministry of Education and Science	41 080 409
Ministry of the Environment	9 099 712
Ministry of Health	900 721
Ministry of Transport	335 149 839
Ministry of Welfare	252 364
Total	**557 284 363**

Table 78. Volume of state budget programs and sub-programs under authority of ministries promoting regional development in 2008.

Nine ministries providing information about development programs with territorial character financed within state budget programs, utilised approximately LVL 557 million for development in various Latvian territories in 2008 (the activities co-financed by EU funds and other foreign funds are excluded). It shall be considered that discussions on whether these and only these programs may qualify as regional development instruments are possible. But the main conclusion is that only a small share of regional development support instruments are subjected to MRDLG and SRDA (LVL 78.3 million) and therefore the coordinating activities of MRDLG are of significant importance in the area of regional development.

The data show that in terms of extent the major finance is under authority of the Ministry of Transport. Also in terms of content main factors of territory development include its accessibility and connections with different development centres.

Planning region	Amount of funding, in thousand LVL	Amount of funding per 1000 inhabitants, in LVL	Number of funded projects
Riga Region	2719.1	2477	2
Vidzeme Region	1586.2	6670	4
Kurzeme Region	1481.9	4881	4
Zemgale Region	2550.0	8995	3
Latgale Region	1050.0	3015	4
In Latvia	**9387.2**	**4134**	**17**

Table 79. Projects of the Ministry of Defence program for territory development in 2008 in breakdown by planning regions.

It has already been indicated that the practice of assessing the finance in territorial aspect is not widespread yet. The program of the Ministry of Defence

providing LVL 9.4 million for 17 local government projects for territorial development in 2008 may be mentioned as an example. Within 13 projects construction and reconstruction of different sports bases and centres was performed (Cesis District Priekuli pagasts, Preili, Madona, Priekule, Rezekne, Aizkraukle, Valka, Ludza, Talsi, Jekabpils, Grobina, Balvi, Bauska District), one project of constructing access roads (Riga District Adazi novads) was performed under author's supervision; among other projects were relocation of fence for construction of an access road (Aluksne District Alsviki pagasts), restoration of museum (O. Kalpaks Museum in Saldus District Zirni pagasts) and construction of preschool education institution (in Kadaga in Riga District Adazi novads). It is visible that in terms of content these projects are very similar to projects financed within the local government investment program. The Table 79 represents the distribution of finance from the Ministry of Defence for local government projects amongst regions. By volume construction of Aizkraukle multi-functional centre was the largest project (LVL 2 million).

IMPACT OF EUROPEAN UNION STRUCTURAL FUNDS ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

European Union Structural Funds in Planning Period 2004–2006

After the accession of Latvia to European Union in May 2004 a considerable volume of finances from EU funds became available to Latvia. By implementing the Single Program Document (SPD) or Development Plan of Latvia 2004–2006, Plan for Development of Latvian Rural Areas (PDLR) for implementing the Program for Development of Rural Areas 2004–2006, as well as by implementing the projects of Cohesion Fund (CF), within implementing the planning period 2004–2006 LVL 1.39 billion of public finance were diverted to develop Latvia. The finance within SPD was LVL 602.47 million, but LVL 499.53 million of public finance (from state budget and EU) was provided for projects co-financed by EU Cohesion Fund for development of traffic and environmental infrastructures.* The total public finance for activities to be implemented within Plan for Development of Rural Areas amounted to LVL 288.24 million.** PDLR was co-financed from the finance provided from the guarantee share of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund.

In the end of 2008 the implementation of the first planning period (2004–2006) was concluded since Latvia acceded to European Union.***

Implementation of Single Program Document in Regions

The assignment of finance from EU structural finance and the most significant share of public investments and support were implemented within the Single Program Document (Objective 1 Program 2004–2006), i.e., pursuant to the Plan of Finances the total planned finance for implementing SPD was LVL 602.47 million, LVL 439.65 million out of which was finance from EU structural finance and LVL 162.82 was the public financing of Latvia. Breakdown of public financing by funds (together with co-finance of Latvia) was as follows:

- projects of European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) – LVL 356.212 million;
- projects of European Social Fund (ESF) – LVL 117.851 million;
- projects of European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) – LVL 97.439 million;
- projects of Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance (FIFG) – LVL 30.967 million.

The volume of public finance for development in the extent of LVL 602.47 million* within four years can be substantially considered as very important for development of national economy of the country. In interviews representatives of different institutions and parties concerned have confirmed the significance of the public finance provided within SPD, and it has been recognised in Assessment of Macroeconomic Effect of EU Structural Transfers** and proved with comparison of these finance with budget indicators. Within the period of four years the average SPD finance was LVL 150.6 million per annum, and according to the character of SPD the finance has been devoted to development promotion. Prior to commencement of implementing SPD in 2003 the expenditures of state consolidated budget amounted to LVL 2212.5 million***. As the Latvian state consolidated budget is not structured in the operational (maintenance) and investments (development) budget, then the expenditures for capital investments may be

* *http://www.esfondi.lv*

** *Plan for Development of Latvian Rural Areas for implementing the Program for Development of Rural Areas 2004–2006.*

*** *The planning period is implemented according to N+2 principle, and therefore the implementation of planning period 2004–2006 took place until the end of 2008.*

* *Currency exchange rate EUR 1 = LVL 0.7028 has been applied in the assessment.*

** *"Assessment of Macroeconomic Effect of EU Funds" ordered by the Ministry of Finance, BICEPS, Baltijas Konsultācijas. Riga, 2008.*

*** *Report of the Republic of Latvia 2004 on the performance of state budget and the local government budgets. Volume No. 1.*

relatively considered as budget development funds. If the consolidated budget expenditures for capital investments in 2003 (LVL 223.1 million*) are compared with the average SPD finance per annum, the SPD finance was 68% of the budget expenditures in 2003 for capital investments.

In the scale of European Union the Objective 1 Program has been intended for reducing the unfavourable disparities amongst regions of Europe and is directed towards NUTS Level II territories. In the case of Latvia the program applies to entire Latvia, because NUTS II includes the entire territory of Latvia. Therefore diminishing the regional disparities of Latvia within the implementation of Single Program Document was an issue of national scale regional policy.

Five priorities have been prescribed in the Single Program Document:

- promotion of sustainable development;
- promotion of business and innovations;
- development of human resources and promotion of employment;
- promotion of rural areas and fisheries;
- technical assistance.

Within each SPD priority several activities have been determined, but within these – other activities and even sub-activities in specific cases. Each activity was implemented as project, i.e., the finance of EU structural funds was provided as tenders of projects, grant schemes and national programs structural funds.

By order of the Ministry of Finance in summer 2008 the thematic assessment "Effect of Projects of Europe – an Single Structural Funds Approved in the Planning Period 2004–2006 on the Regional Development in Latvia" was created. In this assessment all SPD activities regarding the territorial effect were divided into two groups:

- activities on a national scale;
- activities on a specific territorial scale (territorial activities).

The available finance in territorial activities was LVL 534.4 million or 88.7% of the total available public finance in the four priorities in total. The significant extent of finance for development of specific territories shows that SPD had a considerable importance in guidance of regional development in Latvia.

Very high percentage of territorial activities was observed in Priorities 1, 2 and 4, but the Priority 3 stood out with comparatively high percentage of national scale activities (see Table 80).

By collecting the data on distribution of each priority by planning regions the volume of the absolute (assigned) public finance may be obtained in each region as well as the finance per 1000 inhabitants in each region.

* *Report of the Republic of Latvia 2004 on the performance of state budget and the local government budgets. Volume No. 1.*

SPD priority	Available funding, in LVL	Available funding for activities with direct territorial influence, in LVL	Percentage of funding for territorial activities amongst all activities, in %
Priority 1	195 863 558	192 941 586	98.5
Priority 2	149 523 428	145 905 354	97.6
Priority 3	118 390 469	62 561 085	52.8
Priority 4	120 398 152	116 534 683	96.8
Total	**584 175 607**	**517 942 708**	**88.7**

*Table 80. The available total and territorial assignment for SPD activities within priorities in planning period 2004–2006.**

Within the four priorities 11% of the assigned finance was provided for national scale projects, i.e., both the projects in activities classified as national scale activities and projects in a part of territorial activities implemented as national scale activities (the result has a positive effect on the entire territory of the country). Collection and analysis of data show that the largest absolute volume of assigned finance within SPD has been provided for Riga Region (43% or LVL 297.04 million), but the smallest – for Latgale Region (9% or LVL 58.77 million). Direct correlation between the volume of attracted (assigned) finance and the territory development index of the region** can be observed, i.e., as higher the social economic development level of territory as larger the volume of the attracted finance (see Table 81, Figures 77 and 78).

Comparison of regions by volume of finance per number of population is more objective than the above mentioned. The average finance in the four priorities was LVL 296 080 per 1000 inhabitants in Latvia. The largest finance per 1000 inhabitants was assigned to Kurzeme Region (LVL 380 900), similar figures were in Riga Region (LVL 271 100), Zemgale Region (LVL 261 600) and Vidzeme Region (LVL 253 900), but the amount was considerably smaller for Latgale Region (LVL 165 700). The highest and lowest indicators of regions differed 2.3 times. The finance of national scale projects was LVL 33 200 per 1000 inhabitants of the country (see Figures 79 and 80).

As Latgale Region had both the smallest absolute and relative finance, it can be concluded that the disparity amongst the economically weakest region of Latvia, Latgale planning region and other regions of Latvia will increase due to impact of EU structural funds. Also the analysis of statistical data show that within the recent years the disparities between the most powerful and the weakest region have increased.

* *Data for estimates from the report of the Ministry of Finance on progress of implementing the EU structural funds on May 31, 2008.*

** *Development index of regions pursuant to data 2006 has been used according to the reviewed period. In the period 1999 – 2006 Kurzeme Region was constantly in 2nd place in the ranking table of development index. In the ranking table 2007 Zemgale Region occupied 2nd place and Kurzeme Region dropped to 3rd place.*

Planning region	Priorities 1	2	3	4
Riga Region	136.1	90.0	39.2	31.7
Vidzeme Region	22.0	24.7	6.2	38.6
Kurzeme Region	16.0	24.0	17.2	22.8
Zemgale Region	23.7	21.6	4.4	22.5
Latgale Region	20.3	15.6	8.1	14.8
Projects of national scale	6.0	14.4	50.8	4.5
Total in Latvia	**224.3**	**190.3**	**126.0**	**134.9**

*Table 81. Public finance assigned within SPD activities in planning regions by priorities in the planning period 2004–2006, in million LVL.**

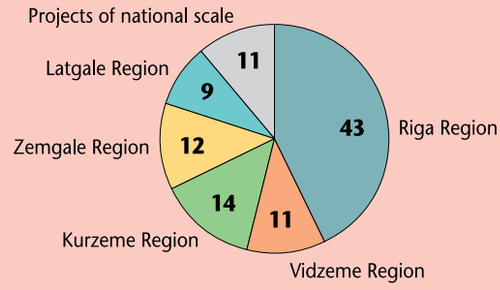


*Figure 77. Distributions of public finance assigned within SPD activities by planning regions in the planning period 2004–2006, in %.**

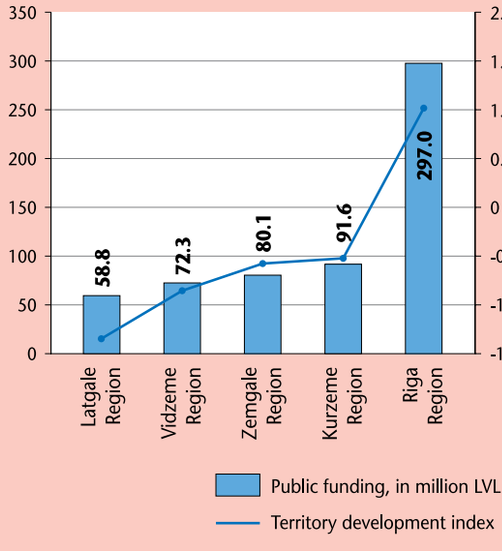


Figure 78. Assigned public finance in the four priorities of SPD in planning regions within the planning period 2004–2006 and territory development index according to data of 2006.

Within the context of regional development the Priority II (Promotion of Business and Innovations), Activity 2.2 Development of Infrastructure Promoting Business, Activity 2.2.1.2 grant scheme Support to Investment in Business Development in Specially Assisted Territories are to be particularly highlighted within SPD.

* *Estimates according to data of EU SF Guidance Information System.*

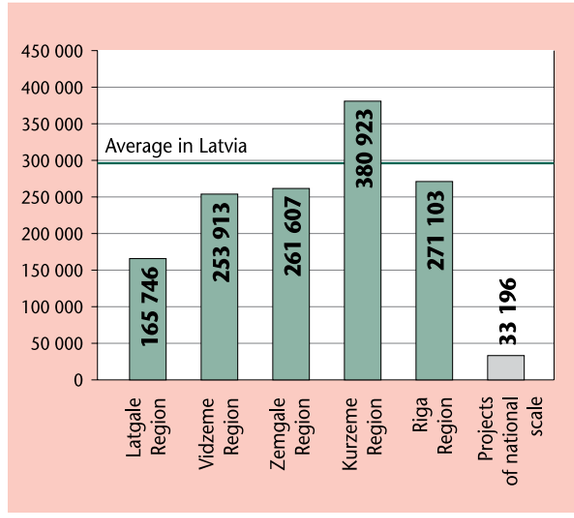


Figure 79. Public finance assigned within the four activities of SPD per 1000 inhabitants in planning regions in planning period 2004–2006, in LVL.

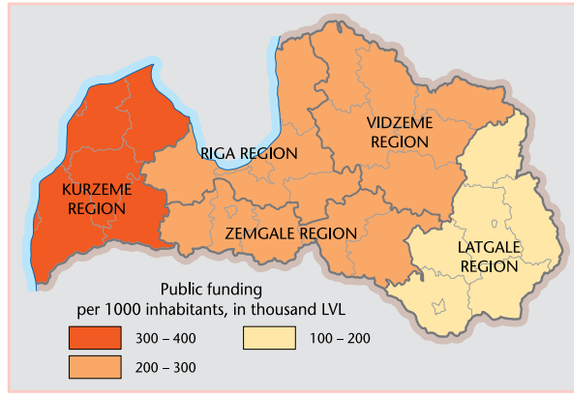


Figure 80. Public finance assigned within the four activities of SPD per 1000 inhabitants in planning regions in planning period 2004–2006.

SPD Grant Scheme 2.2.1.2 Support to Investment in Business Development in Specially Assisted Territories of the Single Program Document

Grant scheme Support to Investment in Business Development in Specially Assisted Territories administered by SRDA was a continuation of the Development Program of Specially Supported Regions initiated in 1997, which may be considered as one of the first targeted instruments of regional development applied in Latvia. The fact that within SPD the operation of one of most significant regional policy instruments is continued as grant scheme (2.2.1.2), the Program of Specially Supported Territories, also proves the considerable importance of SPD in the effect on regional development. Also the average finance of SPD for specially supported territories per annum considerably exceeded the amount assigned since 1998 from the national Regional Fund (approximately LVL 1 million per annum).

In common with the Program of Specially Supported Regions also the grant scheme 2.2.1.2 is focused on promotion of business in specially supported territories.*

In general the correlation is present that the region with highest development index has the smallest number of inhabitants of specially supported territories, but respectively in the region with lowest development index the figure is the largest. However, by considering the disparities amongst indexes of local governments in regions the correlation of Kurzeme and Zemgale Regions was not as direct. Kurzeme Region, whose development index exceeded the index of Zemgale region until 2006, had larger population in specially supported territories. In total in 2004 the status of specially supported territories was assigned to 337 local governments (at the end of planning period the figure slightly reduced due to amalgamation of several local governments). The status was not provided for any republican city, but several towns of district centres received it.

Only the commercial companies, which are registered and carrying out their operation in specially supported territories, qualified for the finance of the grant scheme 2.2.1.2. Initially the planned public finance for the grant scheme was LVL 3 million, but it was increased up to LVL 9 million. The planned private finance was LVL 9.4 million for these projects.

According to the data of Guidance Information System of EU structural funds, 388 projects were submitted within the activity 2.2.1.2. 175 or 45% of them were approved for assigning the finance. Vidzeme Region was the most active in preparing the projects with 141 project application submitted, and it was followed by Latgale Region with 102 applications. Also the largest number of approved (successful) projects was in Vidzeme Region (67) and Latgale Region (41), but the smallest – in Riga Region (11). Latgale Region had the lowest success rate of project applications, 40% of submitted projects obtained the approval.

Table 82 and Figure 81 represent the distribution of the number of projects and public finance provided for commercial companies amongst the planning regions. Notwithstanding the fact that largest proportion of specially supported territories was located in Latgale Region, commercial companies of Vidzeme Region were the most active, effective and successful within this grant scheme. Vidzeme Region comprising approximately 27% of inhabitants of specially supported territories attracted 39% of the finance of this grant scheme. But Latgale Region comprising 35% of inhabitants of specially supported territories attracted 21% of the funding of this grant scheme.

* *Since 2004 the Regional Development Law (2002) is the legal basis for determining the status of specially supported territories according to which the Cabinet of Ministers assigns the status to territories pursuant to decisions of planning region development councils regarding the respective region.*

Planning region	Number of applied projects	Number of supported projects	Percentage of supported projects against the applied projects, in %	Public funding, in thousand LVL	Public funding per 1000 inhabitants, in LVL
Riga Region	19	11	58	628.75	574
Vidzeme Region	141	67	48	3475.62	12 209
Kurzeme Region	71	29	41	1438.35	5984
Zemgale Region	55	27	49	1545.66	5050
Latgale Region	102	41	40	1903.83	5370
In Latvia	**388**	**175**	**45**	**8992.21**	**3942**

Table 82. Projects and provided public finance within the grant scheme Support to Investment in Business Development in Specially Assisted Territories in planning period 2004–2006.*

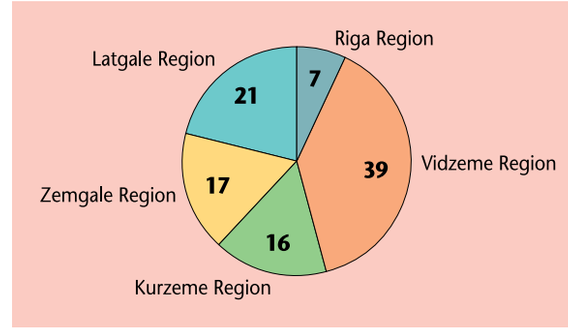


Figure 81. Distribution of the public finance provided within the grant scheme: Support to Investment in Business Development in Specially Assisted Territories amongst planning regions in planning period 2004–2006.

By estimates of public finance per 1000 inhabitants, comparing to other regions it was considerably larger in Vidzeme Region – LVL 12 209, it was followed by Kurzeme Region – LVL 5984 and Latgale Region – LVL 5270.

Activity of specially supported territories has larger importance in levelling the situation within regions, but it does not manage to level the situation amongst regions. The program was successfully used in Vidzeme Region by drawing the indicator of acquired finance nearer to the indicator of Zemgale Region, but the efficiency of Latgale Region in the Program of Specially Supported Territories was below the rates of Vidzeme Region.

Figure 82 represents the public finance of grant scheme per 1000 inhabitants in districts, but Figure 83 represents the connection between this indicator and territory development index of districts, which prove that territories with the lowest development index are unable to attract the relatively largest finance. The situation represented in the Figure shows that the most successful territories are located in Gulbene, Kuldiga, Jekabpils and Daugavpils districts. The finance is not intended for the territories with the highest development index.

* *Data: EU SF Guidance Information System.*

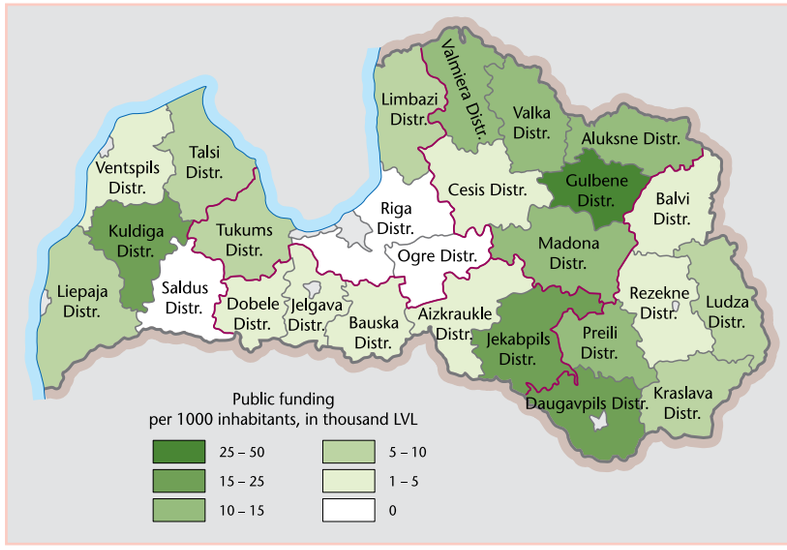


Figure 82. Public finance provided within the grant scheme: Support to Investment in Business Development in Specially Assisted Territories per 1000 inhabitants in districts in planning period 2004–2006.

Since approximately 25% of the population of the country resides in specially supported territories and they occupy considerably larger part of the territory in terms of percentage, and significant social economic disparities are present amongst these territories, then opportunities of differentiated support intensity may be considered within such grant scheme according to the territory development index.

Regional Component in the Single Program Document

The Single Program Document cannot be generally assessed as a targeted document of national regional policy, because it has other purposes, but the document can be considered as part of European Union regional policy. However several features prove the observance of the problem of territorial disparities in implementation of SPD.

Within Guidance Information System of EU structural funds (EU SF GIS) the collection of data regarding the projects in activities in breakdown by planning regions was ensured. But the fact that the indicators of results are unavailable in breakdown by regions is an important drawback of ES SF GIS. In the planning period 2004–2006 it can be justified with the condition that SPD performance indicator has been determined for Latvia as a whole instead of specific territories. In the new planning period the breakdown of performance indicators by regions is particularly topical. Availability of such data may provide the opportunity to judge upon the results achieved in regions and the effectiveness of implementing the diverse projects, and thereby also upon the effect on the development of respective region.

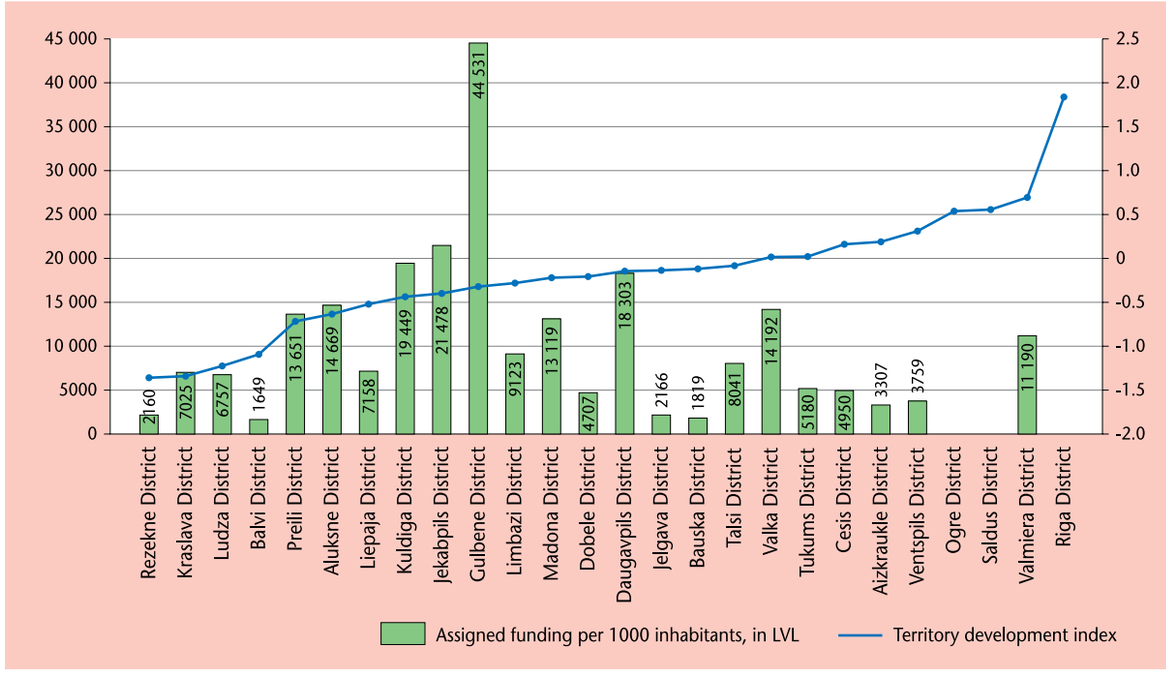


Figure 83. Public finance provided within the grant scheme Support to Investment in Business Development in Specially Assisted Territories per 1000 inhabitants in districts in planning period 2004–2006 and district territory development index according to data of 2006.

The specific assessment criteria of open project tenders and grant schemes included criteria related to the regional (territorial) development. But in separate national programs the situation of Latvian territories was taken into account and approval of projects observed either the principle of distribution equal finance or the finance was diverted to territories with the problem of larger scale. The analysis of content of assessment criteria included in the guidelines shows that regarding regional development the approach is very formal and therefore it did not actually ensure any observance of regional development aspects in general.

The half-year reports of Level 1 intermediary institutions comprised a section on observance of horizontal priorities, including the topic of levelling the social economic disparities amongst regions. Also this supervision was very formal in general. Only few positive exceptions can be observed (MRDLG, the Ministry of Welfare and the Ministry of Health), where institutions substantiates the situation with respect to territories within this report.

In implementation of SPD the increased opportunities for local governments with lower development level (in specific activities of SPD) to implement projects is ensured. Such procedure is indirectly directed towards reducing the territorial disparities. The Cabinet of Ministers Regulations of March 2, 2004 No. 124 "Regulations on Criteria for Assigning State Budget Grant for Local Governments for Implementing Projects Co-financed by European Union Structural Funds" apply the territory development index to determining the share of state finance in the national finance within projects of local governments co-financed by EU structural funds. By implementing the projects co-financed by EU structural funds a local government receives state budget grant in the extent up to 60% of the required national finance. The local governments are divided into five groups, and as higher the territory development index as smaller share of the finance is provided from state budget.

National Strategic Framework Document for Planning Period 2007–2013

For the planning period 2007–2013 the National Strategic Framework Document (NSFD) is the main planning document of EU structural funds and Cohesion Fund of the scale of Latvia, which has been created by taking into account the objectives and action directions determined in the National Development Plan of Latvia and the National Lisbon Programme of Latvia.

It can be substantially asserted that during the new planning period the position of regional development component has been considerably intensified and the role of MRDLG and the number and volume of activities managed by SRDA has also been increased.

LVL 4.04 billion of public finance, including the finance from European Union in the extent of LVL 3.18 billion, has been planned for diverting to implementation of NSFD.

For solution of problematic issues listed in NSFD and attaining the objectives described in NSFD the investments of structural funds and Cohesion Fund have been planned to be managed in Latvia by three operational programmes:

- "Human Resources and Employment" – operational programme of European Social Fund;
- "Entrepreneurship and Innovations" – operational programme of European Regional Development Fund;
- "Infrastructure and Services" – operational programme of European Regional Development Fund and Cohesion Fund.

Each operational programme includes priorities and activities, within which the support is provided for projects. The horizontal priorities have two priorities directly related with the regional development policy – well-balanced territory development and international competitiveness of Riga.

Well-balanced Territory Development

It is important for well-balanced and sustainable development of the country to reduce the unfavourable disparities in development indicators amongst different parts of the country, in particular between the region of the capital city and the remaining territory of the country by implementing a poly-centric development model and providing advantages for supporting the comparatively less developed territories. By using the even coverage of populated areas in the territory of the country the structure of development centres can be developed, where the development centres of regional, novads and local importance have a significant share along with the development centres of national importance. The task of development centres is to become the driving forces of social and economic development of the territories of the countries and the centres of public services. The task of the support from structural funds and Cohesion Fund is to reduce the unfavourable social economic development trends by supporting the development centres of national, regional and novads importance.*

International Competitiveness of Riga

The reinforcement of Riga as a trade, science and culture excellence centre of the Baltic Sea Region is a decisive factor also in the rapid development of the entire country. Reinforcement of the economic potential and international competitiveness of the capital city as well as transfer of the rapid development effect of the city to the remaining territory of the country is another task for investments of EU funds. Riga, the capital city of Latvia, as one of largest cities of the Baltic Region is in a unique situation for obtaining considerable benefit financed by the funds.**

MRDLG has created a methodology in order to ensure functioning of the implementation system of horizontal priorities, i.e., well-balanced development

* *According to NSFD 215.*
** *According to NSFD 216.*

of territories and the international competitiveness of Riga, within the programming period 2007–2013 of EU structural funds. The methodology provides territorial principles for implementing the horizontal activity and applicable to various activities:

- specific support activities directed towards a certain territory;
- specific criteria for project assessment, which prefer or give advantage to some project in certain territories;
- differentiated rate of EU fund co-financing or reduced extent of co-financing for territories more developed in social economic terms;
- territorial quota or specific volume of financing for a certain territory.

By implementing the activities prescribed by National Strategic Framework Document MRDLG and SRDA administer 7 activities (see Table 83) with planned financing in the extent LVL 259.6 million:

- within the program of Activity 1 – two activities co-financed by ESF;
- within the program of Activity 3 – five activities.

Unlike the previous period the traditional activity of SRDA Support for Specially Supported Territories has been transferred to the authority of IDAL.

In 2008 projects for receiving support have already been approved within two activities. In the activity 3.1.4.3 "Development of Infrastructure for Preparatory Educational Institutions in Development Centres of National and Regional Importance" Stage 1 of accepting project applications took place, due to which 27 projects were approved, but in the activity 3.6.1.1 "Promotion of Development Centres of National and Regional Importance for Well-balanced Development of the Country" the support was provided for 19 projects. Acceptance of project applications has been commenced in October 2008 in the activity 3.1.4.4 "Support for Development of Availability of Alternative Care Services".

Activity number	Name of the activity	Planned EU and Latvian funding for the activity, in LVL
1.5.3.1.	Attraction of specialists to planning regions, towns and novads	9 007 260
1.5.3.2.	Reinforcement of development planning capacity for planning regions and local governments	3 618 090
3.1.4.3.	Development of infrastructure of pre-school education institutions in development centres of national and regional importance	24 738 700
3.1.4.4.	Support for development of availability for alternative care services	2 997 840
3.2.2.2.	Development of public Internet access points	3 000 001
3.6.1.1.	Promotion of development of development centres of national and regional importance for well-balanced national development	209 216 720
3.6.1.2.	Sustainable development of Riga City	7 028 040

Table 83. NSFD activities administered by MRDLG and SRDA.

IX. LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FINANCES

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT BUDGETS

The indicators of local government budget revenues and expenditures show the finances at the disposal of local governments for performing their functions and development and in what areas the finances are spent. Comparison of local government budget indicators allows determining the disparities amongst the capacity of local governments to perform their functions, which mainly are providing services to inhabitants.

Local government budget expenditures of twenty seven EU countries were 27.4% of public expenditures in 2007.* Comparing to previous years, the share of local government budgets in EU countries increased and also in Latvia the percentage of local government budgets in the consolidated budget increased within the recent four years.

A brief analysis of local government budgets has been carried out in the present survey on the basis of the data base of State Treasury Reports on the State Budget and Local Government Budgets (RSBLGB).

Planning region	Revenue of basic budget, in LVL	Revenue of special budget, in LVL	Total revenue, in LVL	Revenue of basic budget and special budget per capita, in LVL
Riga Region	888 167 624	83 029 632	971 197 256	885
Vidzeme Region	218 777 248	21 524 356	240 301 604	1011
Kurzeme Region	219 208 829	23 349 490	242 558 319	799
Zemgale Region	228 527 082	20 249 853	248 776 935	878
Latgale Region	243 940 074	25 775 235	269 715 309	774
In Latvia	**1 798 620 857**	**173 928 566**	**1 972 549 423**	**869**

*Table 85. Local government budget revenues in breakdown by planning regions in 2008.**

Revenues

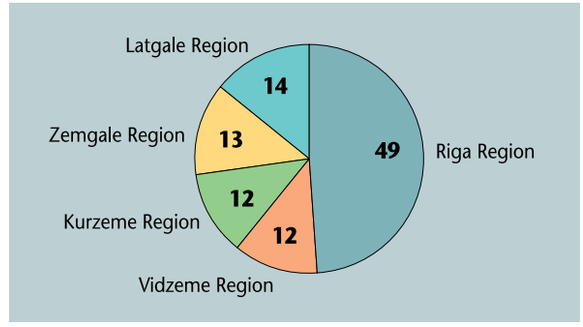
In 2008 the revenues of consolidated budget of Latvian local governments was LVL 1.677 billion.** Comparing with previous years not only the volume of budget revenues increased, but also the increase in percentage of local government budget revenues in the consolidated state budget. During the period 2004–2008 the revenues of local governments increased 2.5 times (see Table 84).

Year	State consolidated combined budget, in million LVL	Governments consolidated combined budget, in million LVL	Percentage of governments combined budget, in %
2004	2522.20	678.98	26.9
2005	3199.84	805.67	25.2
2006	4015.60	1032.55	25.7
2007	5350.58	1432.36	26.7
2008	5722.97	1677.04	29.3

*Table 84. Revenues of state consolidated budget and local government consolidated budget in 2004–2008.****

Local government budgets consist of the basic budget and the special budget. It should be noted that such division of budget is inappropriate to the present situation as it is a relic from the early 1990's when finance marked for special purposes were included in the special budget. The finance marked for special purposes are included also in the basic budget for a long period of time and therefore the division in the basic budget and special budget complicates the drawing up of budget and makes the local public finance less transparent and their analysis more difficult.

In 2008 the local government budget revenues amounted to LVL 1673.26 million but the extent of special budgets was LVL 124.68 million. Revenues of Riga Region local government budgets constituted almost a half of the total volume of local government budget revenues (see Table 85 and Figure 84).



84. Revenues of local government basic budgets and special budgets in breakdown by planning regions in 2008.

The main budget revenues indicators of each local government have been collected in the Annex 3 in the end of the present survey.

* *EU sub-national governments: 2007 key figures. DEXIA, 2008.*
** *Official monthly statement (January–December 2008) on performance of consolidated budget. www.kase.gov.lv*
*** *Data: annual reports on performance of state consolidated budget. In 2008 – the official monthly statement (January–December 2008) on performance of consolidated budget.*

* *Data: monthly report January–December 2008 in data base of RSBLGB.*

In 2008 the total amount of basic budget and special budget of republican cities was LVL 864.45 million, total amount of district local government budgets – LVL 330 million, total amount of local municipality budget revenues – LVL 777.95 million. It should be taken into account that no consolidation of budgets has been carried out either amongst the basic budget and special budget of each local government or amongst the budgets of local governments. For instance, the district local government revenues include also the state budget transfer for earmarked grant for salaries of teachers, which is basically diverted to local municipalities.

Planning region	Tax revenue, in LVL	Tax revenue per capita, in LVL	Percentage of tax revenue in the total revenue, in %	Transfers of state budget, in LVL	Percentage of transfers of state budget, in %
Riga Region	563 429 673	513	63	205 675 391	23
Vidzeme Region	71 356 242	300	33	91 682 018	42
Kurzeme Region	98 183 715	323	45	89 281 510	41
Zemgale Region	94 230 456	332	41	87 845 704	38
Latgale Region	81 237 565	233	33	117 005 151	48
In Latvia	**908 437 651**	**400**	**51**	**591 489 774**	**33**

*Table 86. Tax revenues of local government basic budgets and state budget transfers in breakdown by planning regions in 2008.**

By viewing the basic budget revenues of separate local governments it can be observed that the largest volume of basic budget was in Riga – LVL 554.77 million, but the smallest was in Aluksne District Kalncempji pagasts – LVL 91 000. By estimates per capita, the revenues of local municipality basic budgets also fluctuated within a very large range, i.e., from LVL 1240 in Ventspils District Jurkalne pagasts to LVL 277 in Daugavpils District Dubna pagasts. The significant disparities may be substantiated by the structure of local government revenues in the relevant year. For instance, Jurkalne pagasts received earmarked grant for investments in novads infrastructure in the extent of LVL 200 000, but the population of pagasts was 368 inhabitants.

Tax revenues are the main local government revenues describing the financial capacity of local governments. In local municipalities the tax revenues consists of shares from three state taxes – real estate tax, (100% or the entire tax is received in the budget of that local government, in whose territory the estate is located), personal income tax (in 2008 the share in the extent of 80% was received in the budget of that local government, where the recipient of income has declared its place of residence) and lottery and gambling tax (25% of the tax is received in the budget of that local government, where the gambling hall is located and the entire tax from local scale lotteries is transferred to the local government budget). In 2008 the tax revenues volume was LVL 908.44 million in the basic budgets of local governments.

The revenues of natural resource tax are transferred to the special budget of local municipalities. District local governments have no tax revenues.

By estimates per capita the average local government tax revenues amounted to LVL 400 in 2008. The lowest indicator was registered in Daugavpils District Bikernieki pagasts – LVL 73, but the highest – in Riga District Garkalne novads with LVL 634.

Tax revenues in local government basic budgets comprised 51% in Latvia in total. But by viewing the local government individually it can be observed that the range of tax revenues percentage is very broad, i.e., from 11% in Kraslava District Berzini pagasts to 93% in Valmiera District Valmiera pagasts. The averages of districts show that the highest percentage of tax revenues in local government basic budgets was in Riga Region by constituting almost two thirds of revenues, but the lowest was in Vidzeme Region and Latgale Region, where the figure was one third of revenues in basic budgets (see Table 86).

State budget transfers comprised 33% of revenues of local government basic budgets and their volume was LVL 591.49 million in 2008. This share of revenues includes grants, earmarked grants (including for salaries of teachers, investment and investments in novads infrastructure) and revenues from Local Governments Finance Equalization Fund. In breakdown by regions the highest percentage of state budget transfers was registered in Latgale Region.

The earmarked grant for salaries of teachers is amongst the largest state budget grant transfers. In republican cities and district local governments the respective earmarked grant is represented as basic budget revenues in the share of state budget transfers, but in local governments of towns, pagasts and novads – revenues from local government budget transfers (from district local governments).

By assessing the percentage of state transfers of individual local governments the analysis of report data show that in 2008 the percentage ranged from 0.15% in Garkalne novads to 85.85% in Kraslava District Kepova pagasts. High percentage of state budget transfers of a local government does not always mean low own revenues, i.e., during the recent years the volume of investments for local governments increased considerably, including for development of novads infrastructure. Therefore, if during the respective year a local government has received an earmarked grant for investments, whose volume against the local government is usually significant, the percentage of state budget transfers will be high.

Expenditures

Expenditures of local government basic budgets amounted to LVL 1.889 billion in 2008. Basic budget expenditures of republican cities were LVL 809.8 million,

* *Data: monthly report January–December 2008 in data base of RSBLGB.*

district local governments – LVL 273.8 million, but expenditures of district towns, pagasts and novads – LVL 805.2 million. It should be reminded that the aforementioned expenditures include also the payments amongst local governments as payments to Local Governments Finance Equalization Fund (LVL 84 million), transfers of earmarked grants for salaries for teachers from district local governments to local municipalities or their educational institutions was well as settlements amongst local government for services provided by other local governments.

Table 87 represents the expenditures of Latvian local government basic budgets in 2008 by functional categories.

Most local government expenditures were provided for education. This has been the case for many years. Even if the earmarked grants for salaries for teachers are deducted from this share of expenditures, also then the expenditures for education had the major percentage in local government budgets. Percentage of expenditures of government services was comparatively high (18.6%), but it should be noted that the local government payments to Local Governments Finance Equalization Fund have also been represented in this share.

Annex 4 to the present survey provides data regarding the expenditures of all Latvian local governments in the main functional categories.

Analysis of expenditures of local government basic budgets by economic classification regarding two basic groups showed that in 2008 the maintenance expenditures comprised 81% of expenditures, but capital expenditures – 19%. The latter indicator has considerably increased comparing with previous years. It should be noted that in the European Union countries the investments comprised 12.9% on average of local government expenditures in 2007.

Year	Expenditure, in LVL	Perventage, in %	Expenditure per capita, in LVL
General government services	350 473 682	18.6	154
Defence	157 429	0.01	0.07
Public order and security	28 996 519	1.5	13
Economic activity	184 060 169	9.7	81
Protection of environment	27 316 920	1.4	12
Territory and lodgings management	172 280 400	9.1	76
Health	34 590 543	1.8	15
Recreation, culture and religion	154 179 090	8.2	68
Education	798 329 905	42.3	351
Social protection	138 319 563	7.3	61
Total in Latvia	**1 888 704 220**	**100.0**	**830**

*Table 87. Expenditures of local government basic budgets in 2008 by functional categories.**

EQUALIZATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

The analysis of the structure of local government budget revenues shows that considerable disparities can be observed in Latvia in the financial capacity of local governments, which can be explained by objective social economic, geographical, and culturally historical factors, those featuring, how effectively local governments operate, and also subjective factors. Also the needs of local government expenditures are different both due to the unequal demographic and social economic situation and the geographic location and natural factors. Therefore the local governments finance equalization has been used in Latvia since 1995. This system has not changed since 1998 and it is governed by the law "On Local Governments Finance Equalization" adopted in 1998. On the basis of this law the Cabinet of Ministers annually adopts the regulations of revenues of Local Governments Finance Equalization Fund and procedure of their distribution.

The Recommendation Rec (2005)1 of the Committee of Ministers of Council of Europe to Member States on the financial resources of local municipalities and regional local governments* notes that "A substantial degree of financial equalization is a prerequisite for the success of fiscal decentralisation and stable local government. At the same time, financial equalization is a prerequisite for the success of policies geared to economic stability and balanced, sustainable regional development." Taking into account the extent of Latvian Local Governments Finance Equalization Fund it can be stated unequivocally that this system is amongst the most significant regional development instruments for reduction of unfavourable disparities amongst local governments.

In Latvia the local government finance equalization system ensures both the equalization of local government revenues and equalization by different needs of expenditures.

State budget grant and local government payments form the resources of the Local Governments Finance Equalization Fund (LGFEF). The volume of Equalization Fund increased from LVL 27.1 million in 1998 to LVL 93.9 million in 2008, but in 2009 the figure is LVL 84.1 million.** The reduction in the volume of the

* *Approved by the Committee of Ministers on January 19, 2005 at the 912th meeting of Deputy Ministers.*

* *Data: revenues and expenditures of local government basic budgets (January–December 2008). www.kase.gov.lv*

** *The Cabinet of Ministers Regulations of December 16, 2008 No. 1064 "Regulations on Revenues of Local Governments Finance Equalization Fund and Procedure of Their Distribution in 2009".*

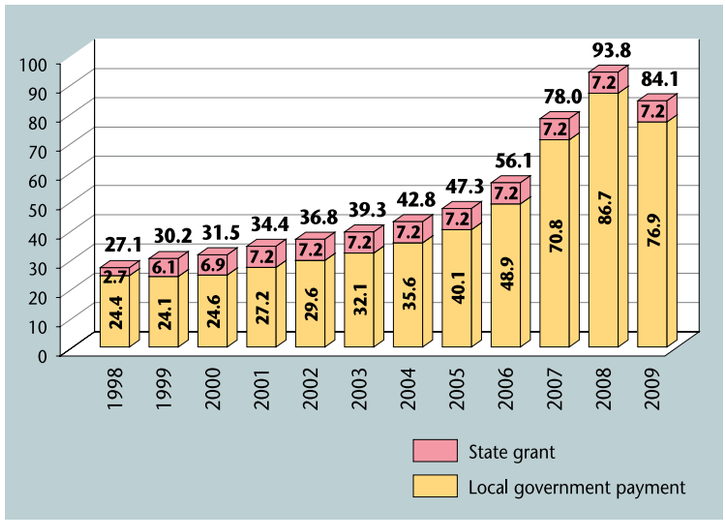


Figure 85. Dynamics of the revenues of the Local Government Finance Equalization Fund in 1998–2009, in millions LVL.

Fund in 2009 can be explained by the fact that the local government tax revenues forecasts reduced comparing with the previous year (see Figure 88).

Although the scale of Equalization Fund constantly increases, the scale of state budget grant has remained unchanged since 2000 and within the recent years it forms less than one tenth of the Fund. For example, in 2008 the volume of the Fund was LVL 93.8 million, and LVL 86.7 million or 92.3% of it were local government payments. In 2009 the volume of the Fund is expected in the extent of LVL 84.1 million, and LVL 76.9 million or 91.5% of the sum are local governments' payments.

The proportion of the volume of finance in the Local Governments Finance Equalization Fund forms approximately 5% of the total amount of basic budgets of local governments (in 2008 the revenues of basic budgets of local governments (gross) was LVL 1.792 billion). At the same time there are local governments, in whose revenues of basic budgets the proportion of grant from LGFEF even exceeds 40%.

The estimated revenues of local governments for equalization is determined as the sum of forecasted amounts of revenues of personal income tax and revenues of real estate tax. In 2008 in Latvia they were LVL 873.4 million in total, but in 2009, after taking into account the rapid economic recession, the tax revenues forecasts have dropped and the estimated revenues are LVL 735.33 million. In 2008 the estimated revenues per capita on average were LVL 382, but amongst all local governments the lowest indicator was LVL 71 and the highest – LVL 700. In 2009 the disparity amongst the estimated revenues of local governments per capita slightly reduced, i.e., the lowest remained LVL 71, the highest dropped to LVL 609, but the national average per capita amounts – to LVL 323.

Government group	Assessed revenue per capita before equalization		Difference by times	Average, in LVL	Equalized revenue per capita after equalization		Difference by times	Average, in LVL
	Min., in LVL	Max., in LVL			Min., in LVL	Max., in LVL		
Districts	-	-	-	-	30 (Gulbene Distr.)	71 (Madona Distr.)	2.4	47
Republican cities	278 (Daugavpils)	529 (Jurmala)	1.9	464	284 (Daugavpils)	454 (Jurmala)	1.6	-
Other local governments	71 (Bikernieki pag.)	700 (Garkalne nov.)	9.9	304	223 (Garsene pag.)	529 (Garkalne nov.)	2.4	-

Table 88. Estimated revenues before and after equalization in 2008.*

Government group	Assessed revenue per capita before equalization		Difference by times	Average, in LVL	Equalized revenue per capita after equalization		Difference by times	Average, in LVL
	Min., in LVL	Max., in LVL			Min., in LVL	Max., in LVL		
Districts	-	-	-	-	26 (Gulbene Distr.)	68 (Madona Distr.)	2.6	42
Republican cities	230 (Daugavpils)	452 (Jurmala)	2.0	390	246 (Daugavpils)	394 (Jurmala)	1.6	-
Other local governments	71 (Goliseva pag.)	609 (Garkalne nov.)	8.6	259	194 (Garsene pag.)	461 (Garkalne nov.)	2.4	-

Table 89. Estimated revenues before and after equalization in 2009.*

** Estimates after local government finance equalization data in the Cabinet of Ministers Regulations.*

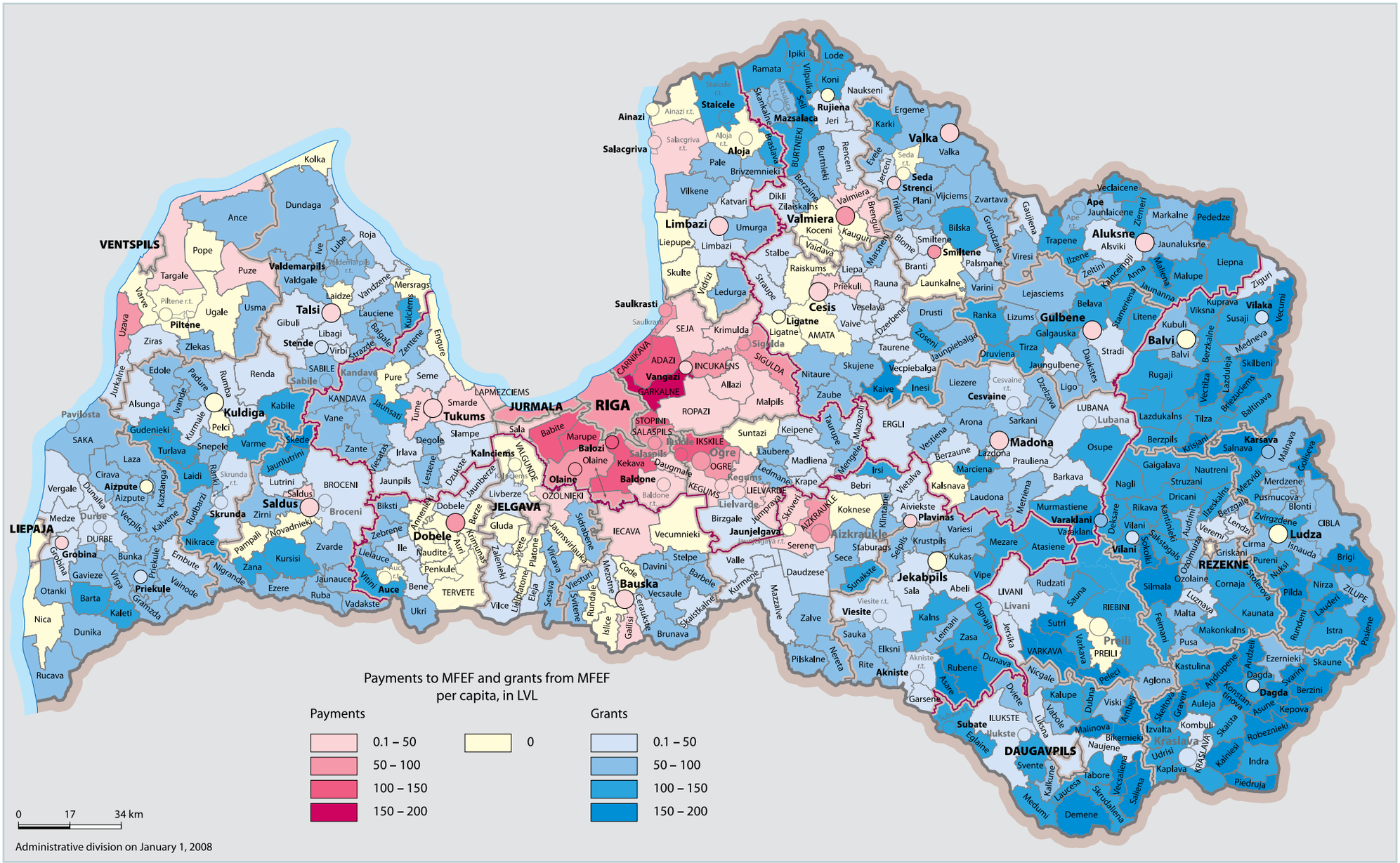


Figure 86. Payments of local municipalities to LGFEF and grants from LGFEF per capita in 2008.

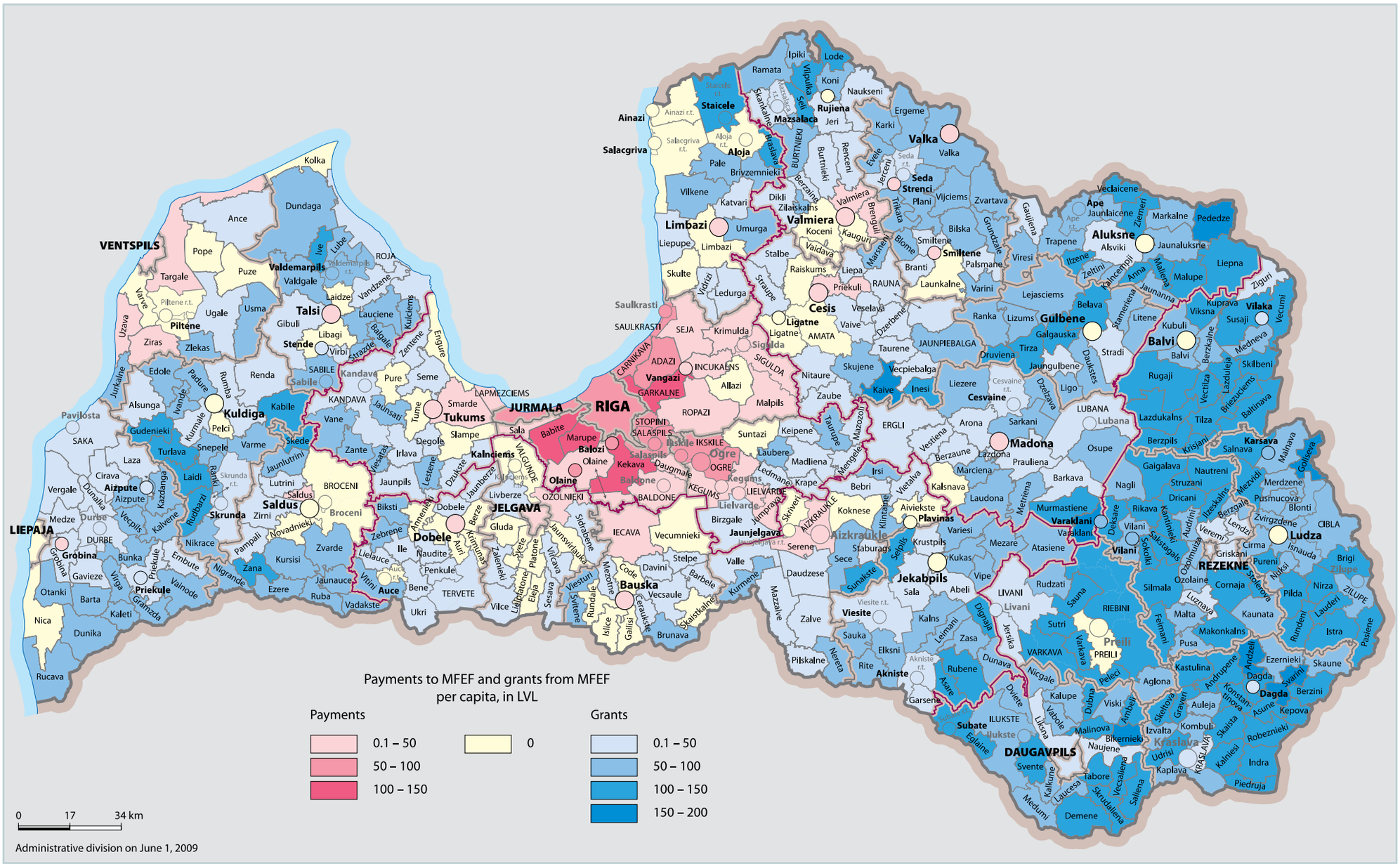


Figure 87. Payments of local municipalities to LGFEF and grants from LGFEF per capita in 2009 (until implementation of administrative territorial reform).

In the local government finance equalization system used since 1998 the necessity of different expenditures of local governments is determined according to the local government group (group of towns – 7 republican cities, group of rural local governments – all the remaining local municipalities), by four demographic criteria (population, number of children aged up to 6 years (inclusive), number of children and adolescents aged from 7 to 18, number of inhabitants over working age) and two more criteria (number of children in children's homes, who have been placed by 1998, and number of residents in old people's homes, who have been placed by 1998). The inclusion of the latter two criteria in the equalization system since 1998 was related with changes in settlements between the local governments.

After the comparison of the estimated revenues and necessity of finances by each local government, the local government either settles the payment to LGFEF or receives a grant from the Fund; it can also neither pay nor receive anything and then it maintains a neutral position. The equalization system of Latvian local governments has a peculiar feature that also district local governments without any of their own tax revenues receive grants from LGFEF. Consequently the system ensures both equalization of finances of local governments and financing of district local governments. It should be recognized that such feature of the system is a drawback.

Tables 88 and 89 represent the estimated revenues of local governments before equalization and the equalized revenues after equalization in 2008 and 2009 in different groups of local governments. For instance, in 2008 the disparity amongst revenues per capita before equalization in the group of rural local municipalities was 9.9 times, but after equalization – 2.4 times. Assessment of whether such equalization level is sufficient is not unequivocal.

In 2008 62 local governments settled payments to the Local Governments Finance Equalization Fund, 61 local governments were neutral, and the other 428 local governments received grants. Until implementation of administrative territorial reform in 2009 57 local governments settled payments, 61 were neutral, and the other 431 received a grant (including 26 district local governments).

Figures 86 and 87 represent the payments of local municipalities to LGFEF, grants from the Fund or neutral position per capita in 2008 and 2009, respectively.

In terms of volume Riga City local government settles the largest payments to LGFEF. In 2008 the payment of Riga reached LVL 52.6 million, but in 2009 – LVL 52.7 million. Table 90 represents the dynamics of payments of Riga to the Fund year by year. By estimates per one inhabitant of the city, in 2009 the payments of Riga to LGFEF are LVL 73.2. In the situation of 2009, when comparing with the previous year the extent of estimated revenues of local governments dropped, the payment of Riga City to the Fund did not reduce. It is due to the fact that in 2008 according to an additional rule a *brake* prescribed in the state budget law, was applied on the payment as its financial necessity had grown.

Year	Settled payment, in million LVL	Payment against all payments of local governments to MFEF, in %	Payment against entire MFEF, in %	Payment against the forecast of personal income tax revenue, in %
2000	17.8	72.5	56.5	20.9
2001	19.3	70.8	56.1	20.4
2002	21.0	70.7	57.1	20.8
2003	23.0	71.7	58.5	21.1
2004	24.6	69.1	57.5	20.2
2005	27.3	68.1	57.7	19.2
2006	31.5	64.4	56.2	18.7
2007	46.5	65.7	59.6	19.1
2008	52.6	60.7	56.0	14.2
2009	52.7	68.5	62.7	19.2

*Table 90. Payments of Riga local government to LGFEF.**

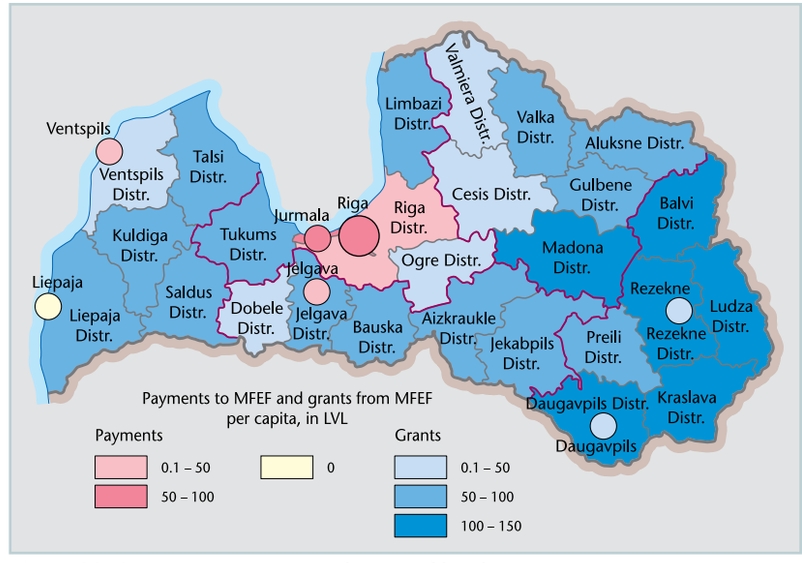


Figure 88. Summary payment and grant of local governments (inclusive of district grant) per capita in 2009.

In 2009 in the group of republican cities (until the administrative territorial reform – 7 cities) four cities (Riga, Jelgava, Jurmala, Ventspils) are payers to LGFEF, one (Liepaja) is neutral and two (Daugavpils and Rezekne) are the recipients.

By assessing the extent of payments to the Fund against the extent of personal income tax or by calculating the payment per capita, the Pieriga local governments have the highest indicators during the recent years. For instance, in 2009 the payment of Garkalne novads

* *The Cabinet of Ministers Regulations on LGFEF revenues and order for their distribution.*

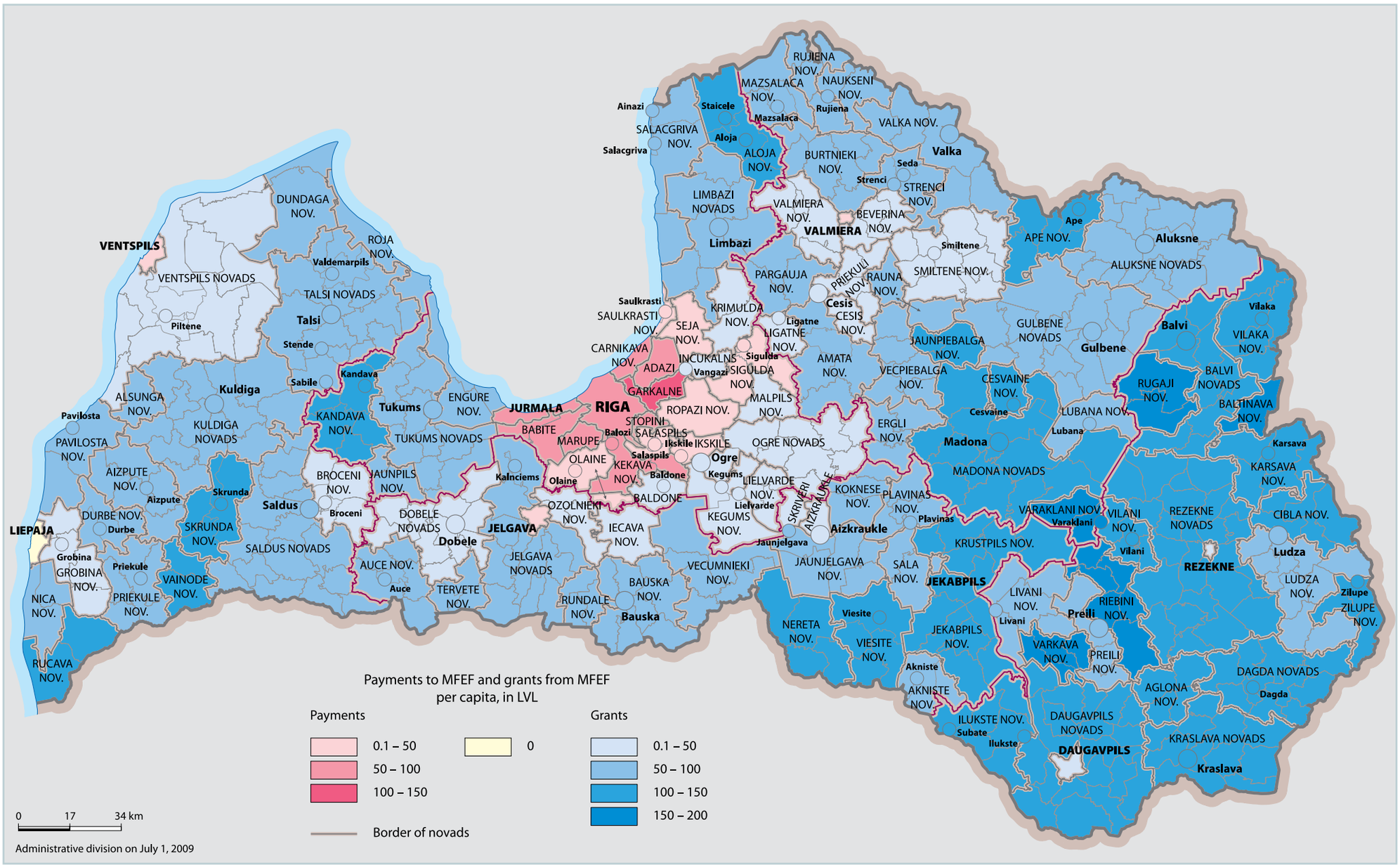


Figure 89. Payments of local municipalities to LGFEF and grants from LGFEF per capita in 2009 (after implementation of administrative territorial reform).

in the Fund was LVL 147.7 per capita, Marupe pagasts – LVL 126.7, but Babite pagasts – LVL 121.7 per capita.

But by reviewing the volume of received grant per capita it is evident that the local governments in Latgale Region have the highest indicators. For example, in 2009 six pagasts in Latgale receive a grant exceeding LVL 150 per capita. The exception is Cesis District Kaive pagasts in Vidzeme Region, which in 2009 has the highest grant from LGFEF per capita – LVL 163.0

Figure 88 represents the summary payment and grant in 2009 in distribution by districts and republican cities by estimates per capita. Also the grant of district local governments has been considered in this regard.

After elections of town and novads council deputies on June 6, 2009 Latvia has only local municipalities – 9 republican cities and 109 novads. According to the law of reorganizing district local governments, the district local governments approved the plans for reorganizing district local governments until June 2009, where, *int. al.*, the distribution of grant due to them has been determined for the new local municipalities. The grants or payments to Local Governments Finance Equalization Fund have been calculated for the new novads as the sum of payments and grants of the former individual local governments constituting the respective novads.

Figure 89 represents the calculated payments and grants for republican cities and novads per capita in 2009 (the volume has been calculated for the entire year also until the administrative territorial reform, the shares of grants of respective districts due to novads have been added pro rata to population size).

Figure 90 shows the correlation between the region's summary payments to LGFEF, the grants from LGFEF and development index of the region. Although the correlation is present in general, a deviation can be observed – Kurzeme Region, whose territory development index has dropped below the figure of Zemgale Region, receives comparatively smaller grants than Zemgale Region local governments in total. It is mainly due to the presence of two republican cities in Kurzeme Region (until administrative territorial reform Zemgale Region had only one republican city).

By analyzing the equalization components in more details, the interrelationship between the equalization summary payment, the grant and the territory development index is not observed for all equalization components. In distribution of district local government grant a significant deviation from objectivity can be observed, which increasingly distorts the local governments finance equalization system on annual basis.

The grant for district local governments from LGFEF depends only on mathematic calculations resulting from the Law on Local Governments Finance Equalization. Figure 91 represents the dynamics of total amount of grants for districts year by year. In 2008 the share from the Fund for districts was LVL 55.2 million of 58.8%, but in calculations of 2009 the amount is LVL 48.5 million or 57.7%.

In finance equalization of 2008 the district local government grants per capita ranged from LVL 31 (Gulbene District) to LVL 71 (Madona District), but in finance equalization of 2009 – from LVL 26 (Gulbene District) to LVL 68 (Madona District). Such disparities are biased and unsubstantiated.

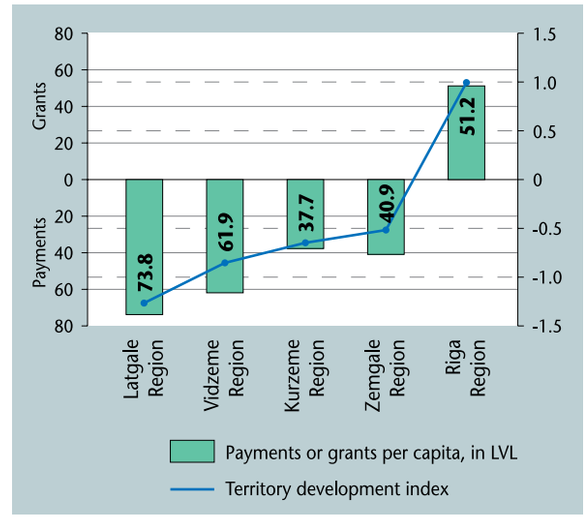


Figure 90. Interrelationship between the total amount of payments and grants of local governments per capita in 2009 and the territory development index according to data of 2007 in planning regions.

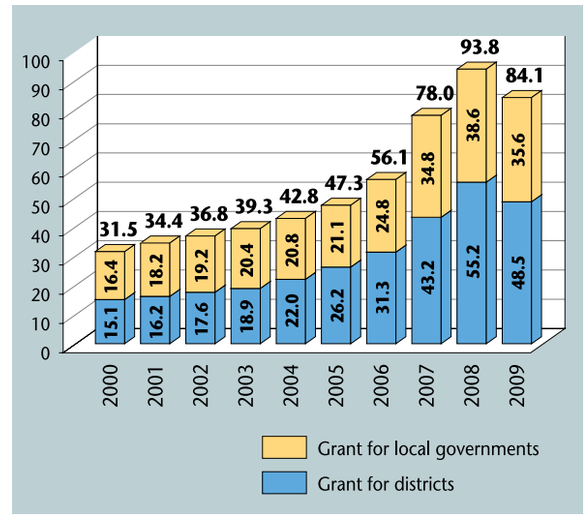


Figure 91. Distribution of the grant from LGFEF amongst district local governments and local municipalities, in 2000–2009, in million LVL.

Figure 92 represents the grant for districts from LGFEF per capita and territory development index. The non-existence of any interrelationship is evident. For instance, two districts with comparatively similar development index, i.e., Gulbene and Madona Districts, have the minimum and maximum volume of grant, but the districts with the lowest development index (Rezekne and Kraslava Districts) receive grants, whose extent is amongst the smallest.

Such utilization of distorted calculations cannot be supported, and the objection from Riga City and other cities is understandable against the lack of objectivity in grants for districts.

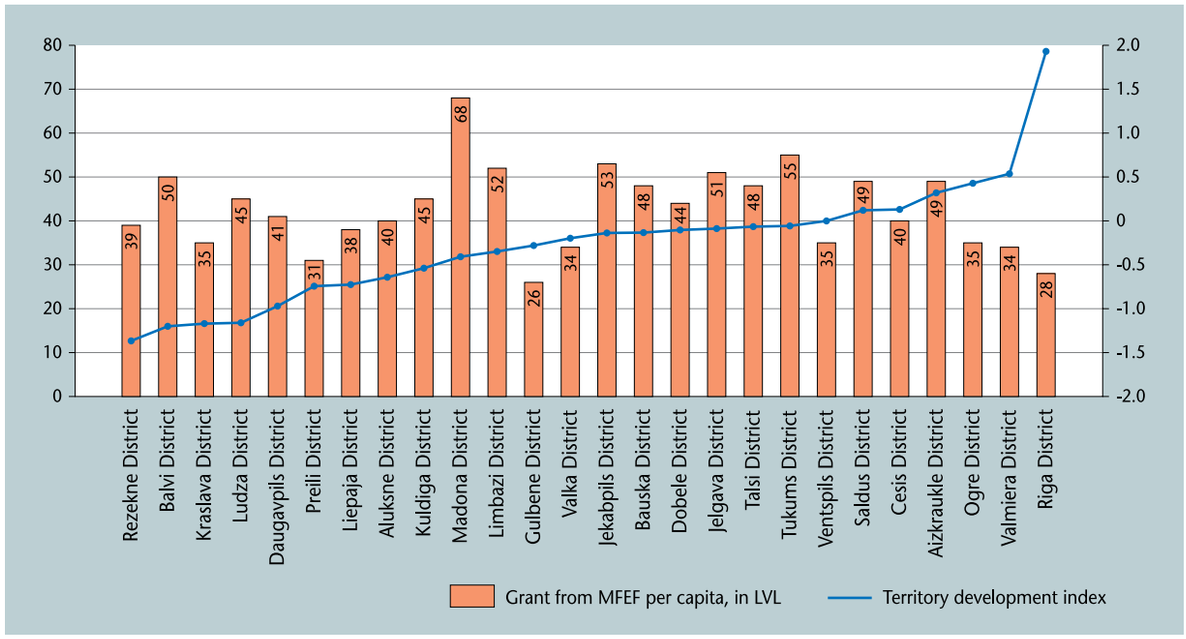


Figure 92. Grants from LGFEF for district local governments per capita in 2009 and territory development index according to data of 2007.

The main drawbacks of the system:

- equalization of finances of local municipalities and financing of district local governments have been mixed into a single system;
- describing the disparities in determining the financial necessities of local governments uses only demographic criteria and the division of local governments into two groups – cities (republican cities) and rural local governments (all remaining local governments);
- the lack of objectivity in making the calculations is also caused by two criteria – the number of children in children's homes, who have been placed there by 1998, and the number of residents in old people's homes, who have been placed there by 1998, regarding whom a constant proportion has been prescribed by law;
- volume of state budget grant into the Local Governments Finance Equalization Fund has remained unchanged since 2001, therefore the percentage of state grant in the Fund reduces by the increase in the total extent of the Fund. The share of personal income tax in local governments increase within the recent years extends the disparities amongst revenues of local governments both before and after equalization;
- for the local governments receiving grant from Local Governments Finance Equalization Fund the tax revenue increase (not reaching the lower non-equalizable limit) does not ensure the increase in entire budget revenues, but it ensures decrease in the grant from LGFEF; therefore recipient local governments have no financial motivation for promoting increase in tax revenues;
- insufficient supervision and assessment is a feature of the system; forecasts are not compared with the actual situation, no regular analysis of the system is performed.

Consequently the prevention of drawbacks in the present system and consideration of the situation in local governments after the administrative territorial reform requires a new model for local governments finance equalization and a new law, according to which the local governments finance equalization would be implemented.

In the beginning of 2008 after an order from the Ministry of Regional Development and Local Governments and after involving local and international experts a new model of local governments finance equalization was offered to local governments for implementation after 2010. The offered equalization system retained several basic features of the present system. For instance, also in the new equalization system the estimated revenues have been calculated from the revenues of two taxes – revenues from real estate tax and personal income tax. The four present demographic criteria and four new criteria – area of territory, distance from Riga, number of service centres in novads (former administrative centres), centres servicing a broader territory (Riga – 85 points, other republican cities – 10 points, novads with former district centres – 5 points) are used for determining the different necessities of local governments. Calculations of local governments finance equalization were intended in two stages. Within the first equalization stage the entities settling the payments to the Local Governments Finance Equalization Fund and local governments receiving grants have been determined. The figure of the total amount of equalized finance is used for these calculations, and it is calculated as the sum of estimated revenues and basic grant of the state budget. The minimum basic grant of the state budget is calculated on the basis of the current state budget grant in the Fund (LVL 7.2 million), which has been increased in line with inflation.

By using eight criteria and their proportions prescribed by law, the amount of equalized finance has

been calculated for each local government. Local governments, whose estimated revenues exceed the scale of equalized finance, should settle 40% from the excess in the equalization fund, but for local governments with more considerable excess part of the payment has been calculated with increased rate (45%). Local governments with estimated revenues below the scale of equalized finance receive a grant from LGFEF. The local governments, whose revenues after the first stage equalization are considerably below the scale of equalized finance (below 75%), receive the grant of second stage, which is completely covered from an additional state budget grant for Local Governments Finance Equalization Fund. Therefore the country has a motivation to promote even development in the country, because its additional grant is directly related to the dispersion in revenues of local governments.

Draft law conforming with this model and created upon the order of the Ministry of Regional Development and Local Governments determines the procedure for calculation of estimated revenues of local governments, the basic state budget grant, total scale of equalized finance, scale of equalized finance for each local government, payments of local governments to Local Governments Finance Equalization Fund, additional state budget grant for local governments from Local Governments Finance Equalization Fund. Although the draft law prescribes a precise procedure for calculations, it envisions that annual discussions of the government and local governments also have a significant role in the process.

Taking the present situation into account that current equalization system includes also the financing for children in children's homes and residents in old people's homes, who have been placed by 1998, namely, prior to implementation of settlements between local governments, the draft law envisions a corresponding earmarked state budget grant, which would have no relation to the new model for local governments finance equalization.

The new model prescribed also a considerable increase in the contribution from state budget (approximately LVL 40 million in addition), but local governments did not agree with this model and in the congress of May 2008 the Latvian Association of Local and Regional Governments adopted a resolution, where it asked Saeima and government to ensure the following by creating the changes in local governments finance equalization:

- the total volume of financial resources for performance of functions of local governments is assessed and the state ensure own revenues of local governments within the extent of these resources;
- if the country is unable to provide the aforementioned revenues to local governments, they are granted the rights to perform the functions of local governments corresponding to the budget allowed to local governments, and:
  - the initial financial necessity to be equalized in local governments forms at least 17.2% of the state combined budget tax revenues (including the state social insurance contributions),
  - the annual increase in the financial necessity to be equalized in local governments must not be below the pro rata increase in the estimated revenues of state combined budget,
  - the state grant in Local Governments Finance Equalization Fund is equal to the total grant of local governments in this Fund;
- the four demographic criteria of the presently valid system are applied for finance equalization;
- the coefficients of finance equalization criteria weighs are calculated on the basis of local government budget performance data;
- the donor local government allocations in Local Governments Finance Equalization Fund does not exceed 30% of the excess of estimated revenues over the estimated expenditures.

In 2008 the extensive discussions continued amongst the Ministry of Regional Development and local governments, Ministry of Finance and local governments on potential finance equalization, and in the autumn MRDLG prepared a new draft law on the prospective local governments finance equalization based on the requirements expressed in the resolution of congress in May 2008 of Latvian Association of Local and Regional Governments. The model envisioned a considerable increase in state share in the equalization system.

As the country faces the situation of economic recession, when the volume of public finance is considerably reducing, a temporary solution for local governments finance equalization has been implemented after the administrative territorial reform. In June 2009 the government approved the draft law for amendments in the present local governments finance equalization prepared by MRDLG for submission to Saeima. The state budget grant remains unchanged in the Fund (LVL 7.2 million) supplemented by special state earmarked grant (LVL 3.3 million) for children in children's homes and residents of old people's homes placed there by 1998. The system maintains the breakdown of financial necessity in the groups of towns and rural areas. The group of republican cities includes 9 towns, and their share in the financial necessity amounts to 47%, but the financial necessity share of novads local governments is 53%. Weights of the four demographic criteria have been recalculated and they are equal both for towns and novads.

Irrespective of the fact that a temporary solution has been prepared, in 2010, when the scale of the new novads local governments will be determined in practice, the finance equalization model prepared by the Ministry of Regional Development and Local Governments shall be discussed repeatedly.

The agenda of 2009 include also the issue of regional or apriņķis local governments. If regional local governments will be established in Latvia in the future, they will also require an equalization system in the distribution of either due state tax shares or other state budget transfers or by establishment of a separate equalization fund, similar to local municipalities.

X. MEASUREMENT OPTIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT LEVEL OF LATVIAN ADMINISTRATIVE TERRITORIES AFTER ADMINISTRATIVE TERRITORIAL REFORM

In 2009 significant changes in the content and circulation of territorial information take place in Latvia. One stage of administrative territorial reform has been concluded and a new administrative division has been established in Latvia since July, 1. On December 18, 2008 Saeima adopted the law "On Administrative Territories and Populated Areas" and approved the new administrative territorial division by determining that in future the country will have 109 novads and nine republican cities (see Figure 93). Section 4 of the law "On Administrative Territories and Populated Areas" states that the Republic of Latvia is divided into the following administrative territories: 1) apriņķis; 2) republican cities; 3) novads. Section 5 of the law prescribes that Saeima determines the novads and republican cities included in apriņķis as well as the administrative centre of apriņķis.

The new situation after the administrative territorial reform in the second half of 2009 will require searching solutions for several problems of information availability and development monitoring.

Planned Available State Statistical Information in the Level of Republican Cities and Regions

The regional Gross Domestic Product was summarized in 2009 by breakdown into districts and republican cities and in 2010* for the 6 statistical regions and 9 republican cities according to actual prices, manufacturing production output and turnover, housing fund (number and total area of apartments), air pollution from stationary sources of pollution, indicators of water resources (extraction and utilization of water, sewage treatment and drainage, remaining pollution caused by sewage, sewage treatment sludge), number of households, description of housing conditions, household spending and durable items.

Since 2010 the Community Statistics regarding revenues and living conditions will be summarized for 6 statistical regions and 9 republican cities (content of the household, housing conditions, household revenues, financial alienation risk factors of households, self-assessment of health condition of household members), annual structural indicators of industry, construction, trade and services (number of companies, turnover, value of products, value added by expenditures of factors, capital investments, total acquisition value of goods and services, personnel costs and number of employed).

Since 2010, regarding 6 statistical regions and 9 republican cities, after arranging in sectors (public sector, private sector, budget institutions, state budget institutions, local government budget institutions) the following information will be available: average monthly gross and net remuneration (including regular costs), total number of employees (including full and part-time employment), number of employees, for whom the remuneration has been calculated (in full-time employment time units), hours actually worked, costs of labour force, remuneration, payment of sick-leave certificates A, number of employees and average monthly gross remuneration by gender, breakdown of the number of employees by remuneration amount in October by gender, as well as, not arranged in sectors, average number of occupied places of employment by actual place of employment, including full-time employment, gross remuneration for employees (self-employed entities excluded), number of employed population, period of time of employment, character of employment (permanent, temporary, extraordinary, seasonal), number of persons searching for employment, type of searching for employment, number of registered unemployed, number of registered long-term unemployed.

Since 2010 the following information will be available regarding 6 statistical regions and 9 republican cities: areas, total yield and productivity of main agricultural crop sowings, number of economically active working age inhabitants, number of construction permits issued to buildings and engineering constructions, volume of construction works, launching individual residential houses into operation, length of highways, number of vehicles in total, by categories, internal cargo shipments and turnover in motor transportation, operation of hotels, motels, guest houses, resort hotels, camp sites and other dwellings for tourists (number of serviced persons, number of stays for night, load of shared accommodation), operation of rural tourism dwellings, provision of companies with information and communication technologies (computers, usage of Internet, Internet connection and speed), provision of households with information and communication means (percentage of households with a computer, Internet connection and speed), as well as inspections of state of affairs and consumers and indicators of self-assessment of local governments.

* *CSB statistical information availability in 2009 and 2010, collected on March 17, 2009. Unpublished data of CSB.*

Figure 93. Administrative division of Latvia after July 1, 2009.

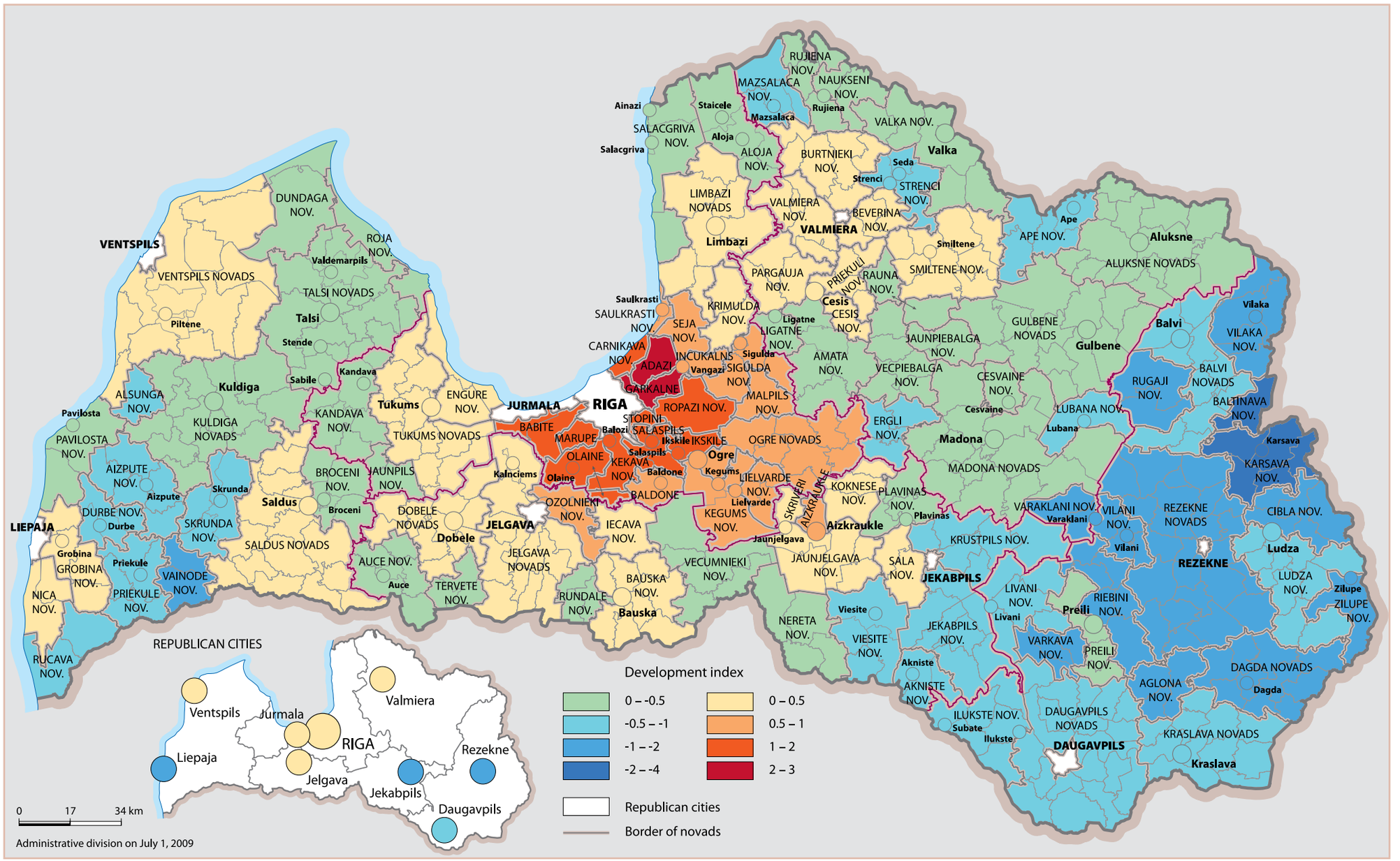


Figure 94. Territory development index of novads and republican cities according to data of 2007 (after implementation of administrative territorial reform).

Planned Available State Statistical Information at Novads Level

The population long-term migration data by various social economic and demographic features will be collected in 2009 for republican cities and districts, but since 2010 – only for republican cities. In 2009 the following information will be available at pagasts level, and the following information will be available broken down into novads and republican cities: population natural movement indicators in groupings by different social economic and demographic features, number of marriages by different social economic and demographic features, number of dissolved marriages by different social economic and demographic features, population gender structure and age structure (with interval of one year), number of registered marriages, number of births and deaths, population natural movement, number of persons registered in a place of residence, number of persons leaving the country due to change of place of residence, calculation of population ethnic content, number of working age inhabitants, operation indicators of cinema institutions (number of seats, number of shows, number of attendances, cash revenues), number of economically active companies (including physical entities, farmsteads and fisheries, individual businesses, individual businessmen, commercial companies, foundations, establishments, memberships, state and local government budget institutions), number of farmsteads, their descriptive indicators, number of agriculture animals (no data will be available on poultry, pigs, rabbits, bees and fur animals), production and distribution of heat and electric energy, consumption of fuel for its production, remainder of fuel according to the condition on October, 1, length of national highways, length of local government highways and streets, management of housing fund (rent for residential premises, management costs), number and area of apartment properties, buildings and constructions, provision for education institutions with computer engineering and Internet connection (number of schools with computers, Intranet, Internet connection, application of Internet in teaching process, number of places and graduates in university programmes related with ICT, etc.), operation of television and radio broadcasting organizations (number of employees, types, duration and language of shows, number of broadcasted feature, television and video films), operation of cable television networks (number of subscribers, number of employees).

For internal use of *Eurostat* only, after being broken down into novads the investments in the infrastructure of local government highways will be summarized (investments in construction design, reconstruction, construction, maintenance expenditures, and general expenditures).

Availability and Data Protection

Very different units of local municipalities have been established in terms of population, territory and population structure due to the reform. For example, in 20 out of 109 novads the population in the beginning of 2009 was below 4000. The population in the largest, Ogre novads (38 950 inhabitants), and the smallest, Baltinava novads (1387 inhabitants), novads differed 28 times. The area of the largest novads, Rezekne (2525 km²), and the smallest, Saulkrasti (48 km²) differ 53 times. The population density between the most densely and most sparsely inhabited novads, i.e., Salaspils novads (176 inhabitants/km²) and Rucava novads (4.6 inhabitants/km²) differ 38 times.

The situation that 20 novads have relatively small population (below 4000) may affect the availability of statistical data. In order to observe the statistical confidentiality prescribed by "State Statistics Law" (Section 18), the Central Statistical Bureau does not publish data, if they allow direct or indirect identification of private entities or state institutions, about which individual statistical data have been provided, i.e., such statistical data are deemed confidential. In cases when statistical indicators of a small novads will allow identifying a company, the large number of small novads causes risk that some of the data regarding novads will be unavailable due to data protection.

Matching of Data Lines

It is forecasted that in the near future the volume of information available in novads level collected by the Central Statistical Bureau will be smaller than the volume of information, which was available in the district level. Until 2010 the majority of statistical indicators were and will be collected regarding regions. Taking into consideration the previous body of data, which was largely subjected to the administrative division of districts, when a significant part of statistical data (GDP inclusive) were available for districts and 7 republican cities, then the scheme of a district as an analytic unit for needs of statistics and territorial analysis after establishment of novads might be necessary for comparing time lines of various indicators and the territorial placements of indicators also for supervision purposes. In the event of sufficient funding, elaboration and adopting of a matching network of statistical territories similar to the district scheme may become required in the future (see Figure 95).

Improvement of Statistical Information for Tasks of Regional Development Analysis

The availability of statistical data based on the former administrative division was insufficient for elaborating appropriate regional policy. In the University of Latvia (under guidance of Aija Zobena) research “Preparing Proposals for Elaboration of Policy for Latvian Towns” (Project No. 2008/2517) it was concluded that “Shortage of adequate statistical data currently delays obtaining information on separate towns. Namely, most data are presently collected by considering a district as

Figure 95. Districts as analytical units after the administrative territorial reform in 2009.

a separate unit. It means that dividing rural areas and towns in quantitative terms is impossible; the same applies to the towns without district centres. The required information may be searched for in various sources of public information, but in such case the information is not always comparable." Also after the administrative territorial reform the opportunity for assessing the development of towns will reduce, because the statistical data will be collected at novads level, but towns as separate analysis units will not appear. After establishment of novads the data of rural territories will be unavailable. The process of policy development and management is impossible without sufficient information.

Significance of Quantitative Indicators

The research ordered by State Regional Development Agency "Methodological Solutions for Assessment of Regional Policy and Territory Development", the main conclusions of which were already available at the beginning of 2009, include the performance of evaluation of quantitative indicators for assessment of territory development. Within the context of sustainable development dimensions for territory assessment the authors of the research offer grouping of quantitative indicators according with the model of 3 dimensions or capitals, where the Social Dimension describes the welfare of inhabitants in a territory, Environmental Dimension – condition of environment resources in a territory, but Economic Dimension – potential of economics in a territory.

According to the results of the research the "indicators should be simple and clearly targeted":

- simple – the number of indicators should be limited and the calculation methods – transparent, they should be easily interpreted and intuitively comprehensible, in particular for target audiences using them;
- clearly targeted – the indicators should identify the issues and trends, which are plainly significant for sustainability; the indicators should be able to notify on shortage of sustainability in development trends and aspect, to react on changes in the measured process and related with the emerging objectives and problems of policy.

The research emphasizes that "Latvia should recognize that successful development processes are possible, if the parties involved in the development participate there, i.e., not only government, local governments, politicians and administrations, and in the best case also experts and academicians, but also companies, employers and employees, owners, civil society and inhabitants of different age, genders and ethnic and religious identities. It means that the information regarding a territory: (1) should be available for the groups of interest, especially for businessmen and owners, for elaboration their own strategic plans and (2) provide data also by social groups in order to identify such focussed interest groups."

Opportunities of Obtaining Quantitative Indicators outside the National Statistical System

Reduction of data provision is also a time of opportunities for developing new forms and new opportunities for obtaining operative data in territorial analysis and elaborating regional policy. After reduction of statistical data availability in novads level, one possible solution matching the finding of the research: Methodological Solutions for Assessment of Regional Policy and Territory Development is that "administrative institutions shall obtain data from administrative registers, which provide information in more details".

Currently many registers under supervision of the state of Latvia create the option of summarizing information and using it for purposes of regional analysis and planning, thereby supplementing or replacing the data of CSB. The most important registers are the Population Register, Register of Enterprises, Credit Register, the State Treasury, State Land Service data bases, Land Register data base, SRS registers. Also the information collected by many large companies, i.e., *Latvijas Pasts*, *Latvenergo*, LMT and other mobile operators would be a significant contribution to regional analysis.

All state (administrative) registers currently have technical opportunities to group information by administrative territories. All administrative registers record the identity numbers of physical entities or registration numbers of companies. But for the majority of inhabitants in the Population Register the identity number should be related with registered address of place or residence declared (or indicated) in the standard of Address Register, and each registration number of a company shall be registered with registered address in the standard of Address Register. Thereby the system allows achieving summarization of any breakdown into territories from any administrative register with insignificant administrative expenditures.

The duties of state administration should include the requirement for every register to have the duty to prepare such summarization on a regular basis by specifying indicators appropriate for registration.

Population Register

"Population Register Law" governs the work of the Population Register. The Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs within its competence is responsible for including the information in the Population Register. The main task of the Population Register is the registration of citizens of Latvia, non-citizens of Latvia as well as persons receiving residence permit for staying in Latvia, registration certificates or certificates of residence permits by including and actualizing the information about these person in the Register pursuant to procedure prescribed in the Law.

Section 21 of "Population Register Law" prescribes that institutions, businessmen and organizations and physical entities are entitled to receive statistical information from the Register. The Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs may provide also other general

information, which do not allow identifying specific entities. This provides the opportunity to apply the information from the Population Register in much broader extent than before in the statistics published by the Population Register.

Pursuant to "Voters Register Law", in Latvia also the systems for registering voters operate along with the Population Register, i.e., the Register of Voters, whose methodical management and supervision is carried out by the Central Election Commission, but The Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs processes the information included in the Register and maintains it.

Register of Enterprises

Register of Enterprises (RE) is a state institution, which in the Republic of Latvia registers the enterprises (business companies), businesses, their subsidiaries and representations, as well as all changes in their basic operational documents and carries out other activities prescribed by legal acts. RE also registers mass media, associations and establishments, commercial pledges, decisive influences, marriage contracts and concessions, political parties, arbitration courts, trade unions and insolvency procedures. RE collects also annual reports submitted by companies. Annual report of a company is a document indicating, how the company has been operated in the preceding financial year, to third parties and cooperation partners. Since July 1, 2008 for convenience of clients the annual reports should be further on submitted to the State Revenue Service only, which transfers the electronic copy of the annual report to the Register of Enterprises. Theoretically RE may provide information about each company registered in the territory and the total business characteristics of all companies registered in the respective territory.

RE may also provide territorially collected information about registration of new businesses, mass media, associations and establishments, arbitration courts, foreign businesses and representation of organizations; political organizations (parties) and commercial pledges as well as the number of liquidated companies.

SIA *Lursoft* ensures the software for the Register of Enterprises, performs the statistical collection of data and makes RE statistical data publicly available. The statistics of SIA *Lursoft* regarding the number of companies is collected for all legal entities, whose operation shall be registered with RE.

Credit Register

In the period of time when volumes of credits significantly increased, the most important indicators for assessment of internal demand prospective included not only the total and average extent of revenues of inhabitants in each territory, but also the total and average volume of debt balances. Such or similar indicator in German Federal States is applied as one of most important indicators for regional planning and regional analysis. CSB does not provide such data, but the Credit Register of the Bank of Latvia commenced operation in Latvia on January 1, 2008.

The State Treasury

The State Treasury performs the management of national debt and free funds of state budget, as well as ensures granting and supervision of state budget loans and guarantees and servicing of granted loans. In 2004 the State Treasury commenced the performance of functions of a European Union structural funds payment institution by submitting payment requests and receiving the payments for European Commission.

The State Treasury registers and collects the reports from all local governments. Thereby the State Treasury can access very strategic information about revenues, tax revenues, personal income tax, real estate tax, collected lottery and gambling tax, revenues from business and property of all local governments, payments for utilising the state (local governments) capital, etc. Also the information about local government expenditures is broken down into scores of categories regarding the guarantees of local governments, loans and performance of the special budget. Until 2009 these data on the majority of local governments could be obtained with a delay of a month, and therefore the data of the State Treasury were applied in researches as equal to statistical data, in particular, if the statistical data are unavailable or collected with a significant time delay.

State Land Service Data Bases and Land Register Data Base

The State Land Service is the supervisory institution of the Address Register, which is a unified information system for ensuring the computerized registration of districts, towns, novads, pagasts, novads towns, novads pagasts, rural territories of towns, villages, farmsteads, streets, land plots and groups of buildings, and premises in the form of text (everything except the groups of premises is detailed) and map (everything except the land plot or building is detailed), as well as preservation of historical information. Address Classifier (a systematic list of addresses) has been elaborated in the Address Register, where an individual and permanent code has been assigned for each address for its identification.

The data bases of the Land Register and State Land Service collects the information about the cadastral value of land properties, types of utilization, stock-taking value of buildings, constructions and apartments and all transactions involving real estate and their prices. Pursuant to Address Classifier the entire cadastral and land register information shall be collected by administrative units of Latvia.

Data Bases of State Revenue Service

The data bases of State Revenue Service (SRS) hold the complete information on all tax-payers. Each report shall indicate the territory code, which allows summarizing the breakdown of any information in SRS reports by territorial units, including all taxes. The data bases of SRS localize the revenues of population precisely by place of salary issue, author's fees etc. and according with the declared place of residence of the recipient.

The data base of SRS also includes information about those performers of economic activity, which does not have to submit an annual report, i.e., farmsteads, self-employed entities, entities carrying out individual work, individual companies, etc. Actually application of SRS data base in a summarized form would provide an invaluable instrument of researching territory development and territorial analysis.

If SRS would provide a summarization of each type of tax, it would be precise information describing the precise location of the specific branch. For instance, the natural resources tax corresponds with the location of extracting natural resources; the business potential may be well described by VAT extent, export potential – with extent of VAT repayment, etc.

Many indicators listed by SRS, if collected by administrative territories, would apply for direct describing of specific quantitative dimensions. E.g., personal income tax has an extremely high correlation with overall revenues of inhabitants and, for describing or comparing different local governments the personal income tax is used in territory development index as an indicator for describing the disparities in revenues in different local governments. But extent of the respective local government expenditures may be applied for describing various cultural or social activities, etc.

DEVELOPMENT TRENDS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR EQUALIZATION OF TERRITORY DEVELOPMENT LEVEL

During the reporting period until the middle of 2008 both in the whole country and in each planning region the level of social economic development increased individually. The quality and quantity of economic and social infrastructure increased in large towns and their vicinities, but not in all the remaining territory of the country.

During the reporting period the processes continued in Latvia, which should be taken into account when developing regional policy in future:

- *concentration of investments and human resources in large towns*. It featured unequal opportunities for economic and cultural activities throughout the territory of Latvia and also increased the creative capability of development of large towns, and caused prerequisites for their improved competitiveness in the international area;
- *exurbanisation*, i.e., inhabitants leaving towns for residence in rural territories in the central part of Latvia and vicinities of large towns, the main role is attributable here to inhabitants with comparatively low or very high income. Within the recent five years it took place along with *urban expansion*, i.e., urban construction expanding over the borders of towns, and the percentage of constructed territories of suburbs increased. These processes have stalled since 2008, but in future they will cause problems, because construction of homes significantly exceeded the construction of technical and social infrastructure. Insufficient public transport and services in vicinities of towns will cause social segregation. On the one hand, it will become a problem requiring solution by local governments, and, on the other hand, it will delay functional and economic relation of urban-rural areas and therefore the potential of towns as regional development centres will reduce;
- *reduction of public transport provision* and reduction in the accessibility level and speed based on it in the Latvian interior, because limitation of railway network along with limitation in bus traffic networks and trips continued during the recent decade and therefore effective public transport was not provided. It is amongst the reasons of the *remote area effect* or development of centres in contrast to the process of development level reduction in remote areas. Insufficient provision of public transport promoted reduction of population in the remote areas of the country and administrative districts on account of population migration. As the population reduced so simultaneously did the volume of financial resources for maintaining public transport, which additionally intensified the *remote area effect* without special support from the state;
- *increase in disparities of territory development level* – the disparities in the quality of life remained and increased in separate territories of Latvia. In addition, the indicators of quality of life increased more rapidly in territories, where they were better already before. GDP per capita, non-financial investments per capita, number of businesses and commercial companies per 1000 inhabitants and personal income tax, in particular, were characteristic to the more powerful and developed local governments. In the present survey, after carrying out the overall assessment of territory development using territory development index as general indicator, it can be detected that a significant gap between the large development centres and the rest of Latvia has remained almost unchanged, i.e., no equalization of living standards has taken place amongst the territories of the country. By comparing the changes in relations of highest and lowest indicators in dynamics (in 2003–2007) it is evident that in general, using basic indicators describing the economic development, the disparities increased in every group of territories, but according to indicators describing the social situation – reduced. Considering the indicators of registered unemployment rate, until 2008 positive changes in employment became apparent, which is proved by considerable reduction in unemployment rate in almost all territories and the reduction of disparities amongst territories. After assessment of territories by personal income tax per capita it is evident that the relative disparities slightly reduced in the area of population welfare, but large disparities in levels of revenues remained in various territories by their total extents.

All the aforementioned processes are interrelated. They largely are the cause and explanation for increase in disparities of Latvian territory development level in recent years. The course of development conflicted with regional policy objectives in Latvia and therefore it causes a necessity for searching for new and more effective instruments for promoting the growth of territorial cohesion and towns as regional or urban-rural development centres.

The course of unbalanced regional development of previous years had a negative relation with drop in economic activity since 2008, i.e., within a year the intensity of registering new companies reduced, in 2008 the

number of newly-established companies considerably declined, what, in its turn, is indicative of drop in economic activity of population. The unemployment rate rapidly increases in Latvia in general, and it is particularly sharp in Latgale Region.

In order to promote territory development level equalization the opportunities and required operational directions for further years shall be highlighted.

Inter-sector coordination. The problems of negative territorial balance in Latvia were largely due to the fact that territorial development was directed by sectors or under influence of authority of individual ministries, where means for development at their disposal were not utilised in sufficient integration of branches and territories.

The Ministry of Regional Development and Local Governments supervises only a small part of regional development support instruments (in financial terms – approximately 15% of the entire extent at the disposal of state institutions), other ministries supervise a considerably larger amount of instruments, which also promotes development of Latvian territories and this is the reason for coordinating activities of MRDLG having such importance in the area of regional development.

Supervision, assessment and updating of regional policy. Latvia has no unified coordinated understanding of regional development instruments and their application is also insufficiently coordinated. Creation of unified understanding of regional development, concretization of instruments and formal approval is required for performance of supervision, assessment and updating the implementation and influence or efficacy of regional policy.

Decentralisation of regional policy implementation. Assurance of favourable prerequisites for promotion of well-balanced social economic development is required in Latvia by coordinating the branch and regional policy according to specific features of the entire territory of the state and separate its parts and by delegating solution of more profound issues regarding implementation of programs of EU funds in regions and novads.

Increase in the role of regions. By the failure to establish powerful local governments of regional level or state administration units, well-balanced development will not take place in Latvia. By functional reinforcement of planning regions or by establishing apriņķis, it should be achieved that regional level units with their administrative capacity are able to solve economic issues along with the government and local municipalities. The experience is that in the countries with insufficiently powerful units of regional level administration amongst the government and local municipalities, the management of national economy takes place with particularly sectorial approach.

Policy of towns or poly-centric development. In long-term territorial development policy, differentiated amongst the groups of towns, is required for utilising the potential of Latvian large and medium-sized towns as regional development centres and for settling the issues of well-balanced development.

Currently the diversity of economic structures in medium-sized and small towns is insufficient. The small and medium-sized towns of Latvia mainly serve as local centres of administrative and consumer services and cultural life, where one or several large, most frequently – medium-sized, companies have developed historically. Within the period of economic transformation they were usually closed and the infrastructure related to these companies has not been used for developing new companies and therefore the economic structure is uniform in these towns. Small number of companies mostly oriented towards provision of a narrow range of local services determines the necessity to find additional incentives and resources for developing sustainable business activities, which would create high value added, and for developing and integrating companies of small and medium-sized towns into a wider space. The economic activity, which is orientated not only towards the local market, shall be expanded.

Policy of local government territory development. In the event of favourable development of novads as local government territories, by ensuring sufficient services, including public transport network in rural territories, may reduce the present unfavourable *remote area effect*. And vice versa, i.e., it may intensify after reduction in the availability of services and the concentration of all types of resources will continue in large towns and former centres of administrative districts will continue. By local administrative territorial reform the distribution of responsibility amongst the state or means of its implemented regional policy and local governments with larger decisive opportunities will increase in utilisation of budget with relation to development policy of own development. A new additional significance can be forecasted for distribution and management of resources of Local Governments Finance Equalization Fund. The equalization system operated successfully since 1995, and balancing the opportunities of local government development in the structure of small local municipalities was its task. The role of the state was largely to provide the many small territories with minimum required resources for performance of local government functions and development. After establishment of novads territory the development of amalgamated small territories has become the responsibility area of the newly established local government. The new situation requires the novads local governments to create and implement both their own determined development policy and medium-term development programs.

CONCLUSION

The Survey **Development of the Regions in Latvia 2008** provides an insight into the development of Latvian territories by application of methodology for calculating territory development index sanctioned in the country and applicable for comparative analysis in time, which was initially created for the purpose of determining specially supported territories.

In the closing survey the analysis of territory development levels provides only a general insight into the situation of development of local government territories of planning regions. Statistical data and calculations based only on statistical information are only partially reflecting the actual situation in territories. Changes in basic development indicators should be assessed by context, taking into consideration the dependence on the changes in other indicators, and the components of derived indicators should be assessed more profoundly. Therefore it is not useful to limit gathering information about the processes of regional development only with employing the indicators available in state statistics for comparative description of territories. Obtaining additional quantitative and qualitative information would be important, it would allow assessment of complex development of local government territories, operation of state and local government institutions, role of businessmen and other groups of society in the development processes, efficiency of utilization of resources, etc.

Improvement in research methods is also necessary. Analysis of publicly available collections published by Central Statistical Bureau and statistical data of data base allows detecting problems characteristic for all territories of Latvia, but it does not provide the opportunity to detect specific problems in each territory. Such objective requires analysing a diverse both quantitative and qualitative information. Qualitative information provides the opportunity to perform a more profound analysis of influencing factors and draw conclusions on development, potential of development and factors promoting or delaying the development in Latvian administrative territories.

2009 stands out due to the changes in social processes in general and due to the relation with restructuring state administration, including the territorial division. New shapes of regional policy become apparent, and their elaboration and implementation will be the task for further years.

In the period from April to July 2009 the public discussion "Strategy for Sustainable Development of Latvia until 2030" was taking place.

In December 31, 2008 the "Law on Administrative Territories and Populated Areas" was enforced, and it prescribes the division of Latvian administrative territories into novads, republican cities and apriņķis. The administrative territorial reform of local level was completed by the local government elections of June 6, 2009, which took place according to the new administrative division. District local government institutions and amalgamated or restructured local government united institutions have been abolished or transferred to local municipalities within the reorganization process until the end of the year. The newly elected councils of republican cities and novads commenced operations in July 1, 2009.

Presently it has not been decided when the apriņķis units might be established and commencing operation, which could assist in separating the state policy planning and implementation. The expressed opinion is that apriņķis could overtake the functions the performance of which would appear too complicated for local municipalities or, if apriņķis could ensure more effective implementation of these functions, the list might include planning and coordination of public transport services, organization of vocational education, etc.

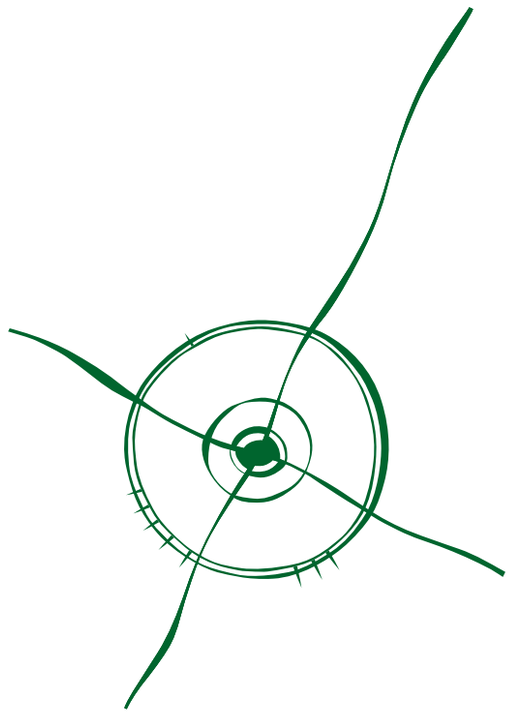
In the new situation as well as after concluding the present practice of territory development assessment, establishment of a new system for assessment of regional development processes and development policy, which would certainly also be analytically based.

Regional development processes can be assessed only if their observation could be possible for a longer period of time. An improvement in methods appropriate for Latvia, which might be used for several years, thereby ensuring the possibility of unified access and territory development comparison for many years, is necessary for observing and analysing further the regional development processes.

By working on implementation of programs supporting territory development in the country, the State Regional Development Agency has accumulated information and experience for assessing regional development. The follow-up task is to improve the methodology for assessing territory development and to perform regular problem-oriented researches of territory development, to establish and implement the system for supervision and assessment of regional policy implementation. Establishment of such system is important for ensuring a targeted assessment of regional policy influence and adopting decisions for its improvement, but the resources for establishment and maintenance of this system shall be adequate to the resources provided for implementation of the policy. An expensive, complicated, slow and inflexible supervision system must not be supported.

Presently available data of 2008 and the first months of 2009, as well as the forecast for the whole of 2009 reflect significant changes comparing with processes described in the survey. Significant decline in GDP has been observed, unemployment rises, and percentage of migration increases as the population reduces. Increasingly more and more inhabitants are prepared to live abroad.

However, the topicality of the survey remains and the systematized territory development analysis carried out by single methodology provides information territorially comparable in time, which allows assessing the correlation of events, searching for their causes and assessing the influences of state regional and branch policies, and the obtained findings may be applied for creating development policy in future.



ANNEX 1. TERRITORY DEVELOPMENT INDEX AND RANK (2003–2007)

Territory development index and rank in planning regions

Planning region	Development index					Rank				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Riga Region	0.975	0.995	1.003	1.011	0.999	1	1	1	1	1
Zemgale Region	-0.469	-0.533	-0.590	-0.574	-0.516	3	3	3	3	2
Kurzeme Region	-0.429	-0.428	-0.431	-0.520	-0.647	2	2	2	2	3
Vidzeme Region	-0.885	-0.895	-0.877	-0.851	-0.853	4	4	4	4	4
Latgale Region	-1.310	-1.339	-1.346	-1.341	-1.267	5	5	5	5	5

Territory development index and rank in districts

District	Development index					Rank				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Riga District	1.797	1.886	1.838	1.924	1.930	1	1	1	1	1
Valmiera District	0.685	0.660	0.694	0.651	0.536	3	2	2	2	2
Ogre District	0.630	0.525	0.538	0.417	0.428	4	3	4	3	3
Aizkraukle District	0.363	0.141	0.189	0.122	0.319	5	7	6	7	4
Cesis District	0.176	0.180	0.161	0.166	0.130	7	5	7	5	5
Saldus District	0.746	0.263	0.556	0.185	0.120	2	4	3	4	6
Ventspils District	0.083	-0.245	0.311	-0.122	-0.001	9	15	5	13	7
Tukums District	0.245	0.154	0.021	0.143	-0.058	6	6	8	6	8
Talsi District	0.151	0.026	-0.083	0.030	-0.066	8	8	10	8	9
Jelgava District	-0.116	-0.010	-0.136	-0.069	-0.088	13	10	12	10	10
Dobele District	-0.072	-0.106	-0.207	-0.103	-0.104	10	12	13	12	11
Bauska District	-0.111	-0.013	-0.119	-0.024	-0.134	11	11	11	9	12
Jekabpils District	-0.373	-0.179	-0.399	-0.231	-0.138	17	13	17	14	13
Valka District	-0.115	0.009	0.016	-0.084	-0.198	12	9	9	11	14
Gulbene District	-0.311	-0.313	-0.321	-0.328	-0.281	15	16	16	16	15
Limbazi District	-0.175	-0.190	-0.281	-0.298	-0.349	14	14	15	15	16
Madona District	-0.557	-0.330	-0.220	-0.434	-0.409	18	17	14	17	17
Kuldiga District	-0.358	-0.337	-0.437	-0.460	-0.539	16	18	18	18	18
Aluksne District	-0.658	-0.621	-0.634	-0.593	-0.642	19	20	20	19	19
Liepaja District	-0.664	-0.568	-0.521	-0.745	-0.726	20	19	19	21	20
Preili District	-0.894	-0.882	-0.717	-0.652	-0.744	21	21	21	20	21
Daugavpils District	-1.004	-1.081	-1.145	-1.060	-0.971	22	22	23	22	22
Ludza District	-1.250	-1.332	-1.225	-1.287	-1.161	25	24	24	24	23
Kraslava District	-1.180	-1.362	-1.341	-1.321	-1.170	23	25	25	25	24
Balvi District	-1.227	-1.244	-1.093	-1.216	-1.201	24	23	22	23	25
Rezekne District	-1.515	-1.453	-1.359	-1.383	-1.367	26	26	26	26	26

Territory development index and rank in town group

City, town, novads	District	Development index					Rank				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Balozi	Riga	1.153	1.682	1.986	2.596	2.921	3	1	1	1	1
Ikskile novads [1]	Ogre	1.183	1.528	1.620	1.885	1.780	2	2	2	2	2
Salaspils novads [2]	Riga	1.207	0.795	0.681	0.840	0.942	1	3	3	3	3
Ogre novads [3]	Ogre	0.399	0.619	0.509	0.513	0.519	11	4	6	6	4
Baldone novads [4]	Riga	0.360	0.408	0.513	0.642	0.516	12	11	5	4	5
Kegums novads [5]	Ogre	0.677	0.615	0.583	0.523	0.442	5	5	4	5	6
Valmiera	Valmiera	0.176	0.310	0.278	0.367	0.435	17	16	14	10	7
Riga	-	0.422	0.430	0.427	0.434	0.412	10	9	10	7	8
Aizkraukle novads [6]	Aizkraukle	0.351	0.314	0.261	0.328	0.374	14	15	15	14	9
Lielvarde novads [7]	Ogre	0.705	0.531	0.494	0.342	0.372	4	7	8	13	10
Saulkrasti novads [8]	Riga	0.248	0.345	0.504	0.357	0.307	16	14	7	11	11
Jelgava	-	-0.023	0.576	0.467	0.261	0.284	22	6	9	16	12
Jurmala	-	0.015	0.184	0.221	0.349	0.279	21	18	17	12	13
Olaine	Riga	0.651	0.425	0.364	0.413	0.266	6	10	13	8	14
Sigulda novads [9]	Riga	0.442	0.351	0.397	0.391	0.262	8	13	11	9	15
Vangazi	Riga	0.561	0.351	0.236	0.286	0.228	7	12	16	15	16
Ventspils	-	0.351	0.459	0.386	0.226	0.214	13	8	12	17	17
Tukums	Tukums	0.121	0.224	0.105	-0.030	-0.031	18	17	18	18	18
Piltene with r.t.	Ventspils	-0.149	-0.142	-0.206	-0.403	-0.038	25	22	20	25	19
Cesis	Cesis	-0.105	-0.132	-0.116	-0.181	-0.132	24	21	19	19	20
Dobele	Dobele	-0.301	-0.173	-0.243	-0.205	-0.203	29	23	22	20	21
Daugavpils	-	-0.271	-0.533	-0.428	-0.402	-0.314	27	30	26	24	22
Smiltene	Valka	0.292	-0.392	-0.492	-0.611	-0.318	15	26	28	34	23
Grobina	Liepaja	-0.325	-0.012	-0.255	-0.476	-0.355	30	19	23	27	24
Limbazi	Limbazi	-0.080	-0.194	-0.327	-0.425	-0.355	23	24	24	26	25
Bauska	Bauska	0.062	-0.419	-0.524	-0.358	-0.436	20	27	30	22	26

City, town, novads	District	Development index					Rank				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Madona	Madona	-0.273	-0.510	-0.512	-0.495	-0.442	28	29	29	28	27
Jaunjelgava with r.t.	Aizkraukle	0.438	-0.874	-0.955	-0.533	-0.456	9	40	44	30	28
Talsi	Talsi	-0.329	-0.274	-0.345	-0.379	-0.468	33	25	25	23	29
Jekabpils	Jekabpils	-0.648	-0.670	-0.743	-0.580	-0.541	39	33	36	32	30
Kalnciems with r.t.	Jelgava	-1.262	-0.936	-0.873	-0.525	-0.541	55	43	41	29	31
Saldus	Saldus	0.094	-0.116	-0.240	-0.356	-0.557	19	20	21	21	32
Liepaja	-	-0.966	-0.720	-0.554	-0.583	-0.584	46	34	32	33	33
Salacgriva with r.t.	Limbazi	-0.328	-1.207	-0.470	-0.943	-0.608	32	49	27	42	34
Balvi	Balvi	-0.659	-0.775	-0.787	-0.652	-0.621	42	35	37	35	35
Aluksne	Aluksne	-0.516	-0.471	-0.525	-0.716	-0.673	36	28	31	36	36
Gulbene	Gulbene	-0.483	-0.554	-0.587	-0.579	-0.733	35	31	33	31	37
Valka	Valka	-0.409	-0.797	-0.828	-0.914	-0.796	34	37	39	40	38
Rezekne	-	-0.653	-0.837	-0.730	-0.753	-0.796	41	39	35	37	39
Preili novads [10]	Preili	-0.979	-1.019	-1.110	-0.947	-0.815	47	44	47	43	40
Kandava novads [11]	Tukums	-0.771	-0.811	-0.819	-0.948	-0.859	45	38	38	44	41
Aloja with r.t.	Limbazi	-0.326	-0.794	-0.905	-1.087	-0.953	31	36	43	46	42
Kuldiga	Kuldiga	-0.653	-1.221	-1.086	-0.907	-0.966	40	50	46	39	43
Broceni novads [12]	Saldus	-0.704	-0.619	-0.897	-0.804	-1.016	44	32	42	38	44
Kraslava novads [13]	Kraslava	-1.174	-1.305	-1.442	-1.441	-1.100	53	52	52	52	45
Rujiena	Valmiera	-0.692	-0.879	-0.867	-0.929	-1.104	43	41	40	41	46
Plavinas	Aizkraukle	-0.636	-1.101	-1.269	-1.277	-1.114	38	45	50	51	47
Auce with r.t.	Dobele	-1.067	-0.895	-1.080	-1.125	-1.166	50	42	45	47	48
Ainazi with r.t.	Limbazi	-0.240	-1.171	-0.649	-1.189	-1.198	26	48	34	50	49
Stende	Talsi	-1.067	-1.378	-1.226	-0.983	-1.203	51	53	49	45	50
Ludza	Ludza	-1.539	-1.730	-1.937	-1.826	-1.258	56	57	61	58	51
Valdemarpils with r.t.	Talsi	-0.563	-1.128	-1.188	-1.187	-1.314	37	46	48	49	52
Strenci	Valka	-2.457	-1.420	-1.555	-1.532	-1.314	70	54	53	53	53
Cesvaine with r.t.	Madona	-1.052	-1.224	-1.345	-1.184	-1.397	49	51	51	48	54
Durbe novads [14]	Liepaja	-1.561	-1.707	-1.708	-1.720	-1.445	58	56	56	56	55
Priekule	Liepaja	-2.145	-2.005	-1.993	-1.871	-1.453	67	63	63	59	56
Staicele with r.t.	Limbazi	-2.090	-2.266	-1.821	-1.914	-1.566	66	70	59	60	57
Ilukste novads [15]	Daugavpils	-1.805	-1.786	-2.118	-1.992	-1.622	60	59	65	61	58
Sabile novads [16]	Talsi	-1.840	-1.763	-1.989	-1.730	-1.652	61	58	62	57	59
Seda with r.t.	Valka	-1.152	-1.950	-1.826	-2.066	-1.773	52	62	60	65	60
Saka novads [17]	Liepaja	-2.146	-1.836	-1.763	-2.115	-1.839	68	60	58	67	61
Lubana novads [18]	Madona	-1.566	-1.169	-1.718	-1.680	-1.917	59	47	57	54	62
Akniste with r.t.	Jekabpils	-2.086	-2.130	-2.264	-2.074	-1.930	65	67	68	66	63
Ligatne	Cesis	-0.980	-2.037	-2.107	-2.024	-2.029	48	66	64	63	64
Skrunda with r.t.	Kuldiga	-1.219	-1.676	-1.637	-1.686	-2.105	54	55	54	55	65
Ape with r.t.	Aluksne	-2.710	-2.355	-2.397	-2.376	-2.179	72	71	70	70	66
Livani novads [19]	Preili	-2.035	-2.211	-2.119	-2.038	-2.226	64	69	66	64	67
Mazsalaca with r.t.	Valmiera	-2.028	-2.137	-2.341	-2.321	-2.246	63	68	69	69	68
Viesite with r.t.	Jekabpils	-1.841	-2.011	-2.229	-2.255	-2.314	62	65	67	68	69
Subate with r.t.	Daugavpils	-2.577	-2.398	-2.614	-2.898	-2.455	71	72	72	73	70
Aizpute	Liepaja	-1.548	-1.848	-1.687	-2.020	-2.504	57	61	55	62	71
Dagda	Kraslava	-2.370	-2.009	-2.556	-2.540	-2.533	69	64	71	71	72
Vilaka	Balvi	-2.735	-2.517	-2.999	-3.188	-3.118	73	73	73	74	73
Varaklani	Madona	-2.798	-2.773	-3.051	-2.822	-3.349	74	75	74	72	74
Vilani	Rezekne	-2.987	-3.003	-3.295	-3.383	-3.578	77	76	76	75	75
Karsava	Ludza	-2.918	-3.046	-3.255	-3.526	-3.671	76	77	75	76	76
Zilupe novads [20]	Ludza	-2.847	-2.596	-3.316	-3.617	-3.716	75	74	77	77	77

Remark. Novads comprising a town have been included in this table. The development index for the novads as regards the period prior to their establishment was calculated using the data of all administrative units later included in the novads.

[1] Ikskile novads established in 2004 from Ikskile with rural territory (territory unchanged). ◆ [2] Salaspils novads established in 2004 from Salaspils with rural territory (territory unchanged). ◆ [3] Ogre novads established in 2002 by amalgamating Ogre and Ogregals pagasts. ◆ [4] Baldone novads established in 2008 from Baldone with rural territory (territory unchanged). ◆ [5] Kegums novads established in 2002 by amalgamating Kegums with rural territory and Rembate pagasts. ◆ [6] Aizkraukle novads established in 2001 by amalgamating Aizkraukle and Aizkraukle pagasts. ◆ [7] Lielvarde novads established in 2004 from Lielvarde with rural territory (territory unchanged). ◆ [8] Saulkrasti novads established in 2008 from Saulkrasti with rural territory (territory unchanged). ◆ [9] Sigulda novads established in 2003 by amalgamating Sigulda, More pagasts and Sigulda pagasts. ◆ [10] Preili novads established in 2000 by amalgamating Preili, Aizkalne pagasts and Preili pagasts. ◆ [11] Kandava novads established in 1995 by amalgamating Kandava, Cere pagasts and Kandava pagasts. In 1997 Matkule pagasts and Zemite pagasts were added to Kandava novads. ◆ [12] Broceni novads established in 2001 by amalgamating Broceni with rural territory, Blidene pagasts and Remte pagasts. In 2007 Gaiki pagasts was added to Broceni novads. ◆ [13] Kraslava novads established in 2001 by amalgamating Kraslava and Kraslava pagasts. ◆ [14] Durbe novads established in 2000 by amalgamating Durbe with rural territory and Tadaiki pagasts. ◆ [15] Ilukste novads established in 2003 by amalgamating Ilukste, Bebrene pagasts, Pilskalne pagasts and Sedere pagasts. ◆ [16] Sabile novads established in 2000 by amalgamating Sabile and Abava pagasts. ◆ [17] Saka novads established in 2004 by amalgamating Pavilosta and Saka pagasts. ◆ [18] Lubana novads established in 2007 by amalgamating Lubana and Indrani pagasts. ◆ [19] Livani novads established in 1997 by amalgamating Livani, Rozupe pagasts and Turki pagasts. ◆ [20] Zilupe novads established in 2002 by amalgamating Zilupe and Zalesje pagasts.

Territory development index and rank in pagasts group

Pagasts, novads	District	Development index					Rank				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Stopini novads [1]	Riga	3.998	3.883	3.807	3.442	3.851	1	1	1	2	1
Marupe pagasts	Riga	2.149	3.213	3.308	4.023	3.663	6	2	2	1	2
Garkalne novads [2]	Riga	2.461	2.517	2.735	2.661	2.597	2	4	3	3	3
Carnikava novads [3]	Riga	2.235	2.616	2.470	2.326	2.534	5	3	4	4	4
Adazi novads [4]	Riga	2.460	2.206	2.203	2.209	2.383	3	6	5	5	5
Kekava pagasts	Riga	2.262	2.285	2.152	1.894	2.011	4	5	6	7	6
Babite pagasts	Riga	1.674	2.088	2.063	1.930	2.002	7	7	7	6	7
Olaine pagasts	Riga	1.227	1.343	1.400	1.321	1.377	12	11	9	10	8
Sala pagasts	Riga	1.016	1.390	1.358	1.175	1.187	16	9	11	11	9
Ozolnieki novads [5]	Jelgava	1.531	1.732	1.663	1.434	1.185	8	8	8	8	10
Saldus pagasts	Saldus	1.175	1.040	1.117	1.018	1.026	13	15	13	13	11
Incukalns novads [6]	Riga	1.294	1.355	1.348	1.384	0.956	11	10	12	9	12
Lapmezciems novads [7]	Tukums	1.034	1.336	1.362	1.104	0.951	14	12	10	12	13
Valmiera pagasts	Valmiera	1.310	1.053	1.064	0.929	0.923	10	14	14	14	14
Ropazi novads [8]	Riga	1.001	0.989	0.921	0.918	0.869	17	16	16	15	15
Priekuli pagasts	Cesis	1.330	1.070	0.941	0.841	0.808	9	13	15	16	16
Gailisi pagasts	Bauska	0.943	0.749	0.780	0.723	0.780	18	20	18	18	17
Gluda pagasts	Jelgava	0.887	0.674	0.725	0.652	0.756	19	28	21	20	18
Daugmale pagasts	Riga	0.735	0.683	0.606	0.757	0.679	32	27	30	17	19
Krimulda pagasts	Riga	0.720	0.813	0.766	0.646	0.677	34	17	19	21	20
Islice pagasts	Bauska	0.846	0.691	0.672	0.700	0.674	21	25	25	19	21
Seja novads [9]	Riga	0.744	0.723	0.657	0.566	0.656	29	23	26	29	22
Serene pagasts	Aizkraukle	0.551	0.505	0.567	0.593	0.633	45	37	31	24	23
Svete pagasts	Jelgava	1.023	0.785	0.674	0.586	0.615	15	18	24	26	24
Platone pagasts	Jelgava	0.737	0.670	0.489	0.541	0.603	31	29	35	30	25
Malpils pagasts	Riga	0.775	0.737	0.710	0.602	0.585	25	22	22	23	26
Iecava novads [10]	Bauska	0.776	0.656	0.679	0.631	0.579	24	30	23	22	27
Laidze pagasts	Talsi	0.883	0.746	0.813	0.588	0.576	20	21	17	25	28
Jaunsvirlauka pagasts	Jelgava	0.777	0.577	0.613	0.586	0.565	23	33	28	27	29
Jumprava pagasts	Ogre	0.672	0.780	0.746	0.572	0.565	35	19	20	28	30
Kuprava pagasts	Balvi	0.440	0.170	0.234	0.168	0.564	57	90	78	81	31
Kauguri pagasts	Valmiera	0.514	0.415	0.413	0.449	0.555	46	48	43	36	32
Skriveri pagasts	Aizkraukle	0.772	0.633	0.619	0.520	0.553	26	31	27	32	33
Livberze pagasts	Jelgava	0.490	0.413	0.417	0.380	0.529	49	50	42	47	34
Naujene pagasts	Daugavpils	0.599	0.508	0.461	0.494	0.479	40	36	36	33	35
Koknese pagasts	Aizkraukle	0.398	0.488	0.516	0.423	0.459	63	40	34	41	36
Targale pagasts	Ventspils	0.605	0.416	0.434	0.344	0.455	39	47	40	51	37
Vaidava pagasts	Valmiera	0.458	0.422	0.396	0.401	0.454	52	45	50	44	38
Pelci pagasts	Kuldiga	0.615	0.627	0.611	0.523	0.445	38	32	29	31	39
Koceni pagasts	Valmiera	0.382	0.324	0.368	0.341	0.443	64	58	56	52	40
Code pagasts	Bauska	0.737	0.465	0.417	0.448	0.420	30	42	41	37	41
Tume pagasts	Tukums	0.585	0.435	0.460	0.434	0.404	42	44	37	39	42
Brenguli pagasts	Valmiera	0.268	0.089	0.275	0.418	0.389	84	116	72	42	43
Valgunde novads [11]	Jelgava	0.632	0.498	0.410	0.438	0.387	36	39	45	38	44
Ceraukste pagasts	Bauska	0.400	0.380	0.411	0.387	0.376	61	53	44	46	45

Pagasts, novads	District	Development index					Rank				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Varve pagasts	Ventspils	0.771	0.488	0.407	0.404	0.374	27	41	46	43	46
Allazi pagasts	Riga	0.473	0.545	0.552	0.452	0.349	51	34	32	35	47
Auri pagasts	Dobele	0.789	0.519	0.399	0.454	0.349	22	35	49	34	48
Vecumnieki pagasts	Bauska	0.552	0.500	0.402	0.389	0.346	44	38	48	45	49
Suntazi pagasts	Ogre	0.445	0.392	0.393	0.302	0.335	56	52	51	57	50
Ligatne pagasts	Cesis	0.358	0.309	0.299	0.197	0.313	67	61	67	74	51
Liepa pagasts	Cesis	0.559	0.454	0.454	0.329	0.312	43	43	38	55	52
Engure pagasts	Tukums	0.619	0.715	0.435	0.366	0.300	37	24	39	49	53
Kolka pagasts	Talsi	0.732	0.689	0.543	0.337	0.299	33	26	33	53	54
Eleja pagasts	Jelgava	0.757	0.351	0.338	0.319	0.295	28	57	60	56	55
Novadnieki pagasts	Saldus	0.483	0.323	0.388	0.330	0.279	50	59	52	54	56
Sala pagasts	Jekabpils	0.226	0.260	0.259	0.295	0.278	90	71	75	58	57
Amata novads [12]	Cesis	0.414	0.290	0.385	0.356	0.270	58	66	53	50	58
Kurmale pagasts	Kuldiga	0.360	0.359	0.381	0.281	0.264	66	55	54	59	59
Penkule pagasts	Dobele	0.356	0.291	0.213	0.153	0.262	70	65	85	85	60
Rundale pagasts	Bauska	0.450	0.274	0.301	0.271	0.260	54	68	66	60	61
Nica pagasts	Liepaja	0.059	0.196	0.174	0.259	0.260	125	83	95	64	62
Uzava pagasts	Ventspils	0.243	0.130	-0.025	0.092	0.258	88	101	151	106	63
Veselava pagasts	Cesis	-0.058	0.109	0.220	0.270	0.247	163	106	82	61	64
Ziras pagasts	Ventspils	0.400	0.172	0.349	0.129	0.238	62	89	58	91	65
Medze pagasts	Liepaja	0.127	0.247	0.361	0.269	0.232	109	72	57	62	66
Slampe pagasts	Tukums	0.501	0.413	0.374	0.254	0.230	47	49	55	67	67
Kalkune pagasts	Daugavpils	0.372	0.236	0.274	0.240	0.229	65	76	73	68	68
Berze pagasts	Dobele	0.404	0.298	0.316	0.254	0.224	60	63	63	66	69
Smarde pagasts	Tukums	0.597	0.396	0.228	0.178	0.217	41	51	79	79	70
Vircava pagasts	Jelgava	0.452	0.114	0.148	0.136	0.210	53	104	101	89	71
Viesatas pagasts	Tukums	0.124	0.129	0.149	0.156	0.205	111	102	100	84	72
Mezotne pagasts	Bauska	0.275	0.240	0.201	0.195	0.201	83	74	88	77	73
Libagi pagasts	Talsi	0.299	0.162	0.221	0.237	0.185	80	92	81	69	74
Krimunas pagasts	Dobele	0.151	-0.001	0.110	0.044	0.185	102	147	110	128	75
Vidrizi pagasts	Limbazi	0.260	0.222	0.158	0.151	0.178	86	79	99	86	76
Palsmane pagasts	Valka	-0.122	0.229	0.292	0.225	0.172	180	78	68	71	77
Veremi pagasts	Rezekne	0.356	0.273	0.214	0.157	0.165	69	69	84	83	78
Grobina pagasts	Liepaja	0.405	0.354	0.337	0.149	0.163	59	56	61	87	79
Abeli pagasts	Jekabpils	0.049	0.005	0.028	0.212	0.156	130	144	133	73	80
Tervete novads [13]	Dobele	0.165	0.035	0.008	0.078	0.151	98	130	142	113	81
Pure pagasts	Tukums	0.135	0.190	0.188	0.141	0.151	106	85	90	88	82
Stelpe pagasts	Bauska	0.086	0.088	0.107	0.108	0.148	118	117	111	100	83
Seme pagasts	Tukums	0.045	0.108	0.328	0.235	0.146	133	107	62	70	84
Skulte pagasts	Limbazi	0.149	0.304	0.235	0.163	0.142	103	62	77	82	85
Straupe pagasts	Cesis	0.162	0.146	0.200	0.084	0.139	101	98	89	108	86
Launkalne pagasts	Valka	0.357	0.421	0.404	0.197	0.137	68	46	47	75	87
Roja novads [14]	Talsi	0.323	0.320	0.289	0.255	0.134	76	60	70	65	88
Lazdona pagasts	Madona	0.446	0.220	0.316	0.265	0.130	55	80	64	63	89
Pope pagasts	Ventspils	0.306	0.162	0.049	0.128	0.125	78	93	125	92	90

Pagasts, novads	District	Development index					Rank				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Laubere pagasts	Ogre	0.167	0.362	0.289	0.017	0.123	97	54	69	138	91
Zirni pagasts	Saldus	0.142	0.191	0.272	0.096	0.119	104	84	74	102	92
Dikli pagasts	Valmiera	-0.309	-0.230	-0.187	-0.021	0.118	251	223	202	152	93
Stradi pagasts	Gulbene	0.038	0.081	0.174	0.196	0.116	136	120	94	76	94
Raiskums pagasts	Cesis	-0.020	-0.013	0.054	0.191	0.115	154	149	124	78	95
Smiltene pagasts	Valka	0.042	0.088	0.227	0.434	0.108	135	118	80	40	96
Blome pagasts	Valka	-0.061	0.014	0.099	0.002	0.098	164	140	115	144	97
Skankalne pagasts	Valmiera	-0.154	-0.126	-0.060	0.039	0.095	194	184	160	131	98
Irlava pagasts	Tukums	0.164	0.121	0.134	0.121	0.094	99	103	106	95	99
Lube pagasts	Talsi	0.062	0.158	0.015	0.109	0.090	124	95	141	99	100
Pampali pagasts	Saldus	-0.191	-0.067	-0.075	0.050	0.090	205	169	168	126	101
Renceni pagasts	Valmiera	0.124	0.094	0.141	0.063	0.089	110	114	104	118	102
Naukseni pagasts	Valmiera	0.028	0.047	0.065	0.033	0.088	140	127	121	134	103
Ledurga pagasts	Limbazi	0.131	0.105	0.033	0.094	0.086	108	109	132	104	104
Bebri pagasts	Aizkraukle	0.164	0.106	0.101	0.175	0.085	100	108	114	80	105
Nigrande pagasts	Saldus	0.334	0.276	0.344	0.122	0.084	75	67	59	94	106
Vecpiebalga pagasts	Cesis	0.053	0.169	0.165	0.096	0.083	129	91	96	103	107
Jaunpils pagasts	Tukums	0.067	0.140	0.103	0.058	0.081	122	100	113	123	108
Garsene pagasts	Jekabpils	-0.337	0.074	-0.017	0.045	0.080	255	121	150	127	109
Lutrini pagasts	Saldus	0.336	0.181	0.164	0.133	0.080	73	86	97	90	110
Birzgale pagasts	Ogre	0.021	0.039	0.082	0.060	0.079	143	129	116	121	111
Kalsnava pagasts	Madona	0.167	0.173	0.202	0.092	0.079	96	87	87	105	112
Sidrabene pagasts	Jelgava	0.341	0.095	0.080	0.101	0.078	72	113	117	101	113
Taurene pagasts	Cesis	0.199	0.039	0.185	0.081	0.077	93	128	91	112	114
Naudite pagasts	Dobele	0.090	0.092	0.122	0.027	0.072	114	115	107	136	115
Vecsaule pagasts	Bauska	0.044	0.027	0.106	0.069	0.068	134	133	112	116	116
Limbazi pagasts	Limbazi	0.239	0.201	0.204	0.215	0.067	89	82	86	72	117
Ozolaine pagasts	Rezekne	0.285	0.032	0.005	0.059	0.066	82	132	143	122	118
Keipene pagasts	Ogre	0.334	0.297	0.164	0.124	0.060	74	64	98	93	119
Griskani pagasts	Rezekne	0.178	0.262	0.137	0.117	0.059	95	70	105	97	120
Ledmane pagasts	Ogre	0.297	0.237	0.146	0.082	0.059	81	75	102	110	121
Krape pagasts	Ogre	0.064	-0.040	0.117	-0.026	0.053	123	157	108	158	122
Bene pagasts	Dobele	0.009	-0.030	-0.034	-0.136	0.050	145	154	154	185	123
Vaive pagasts	Cesis	-0.022	-0.011	0.145	0.040	0.050	155	148	103	130	124
Rauna novads [15]	Cesis	-0.013	-0.077	-0.004	0.012	0.033	150	99	145	142	125
Ugale pagasts	Ventspils	0.220	0.159	0.174	0.090	0.028	91	94	93	107	126
Zalenieki pagasts	Jelgava	0.320	0.024	-0.005	0.017	0.027	77	137	146	139	127
Puze pagasts	Ventspils	0.089	0.114	0.314	0.370	0.025	116	105	65	48	128
Lizums pagasts	Gulbene	-0.111	-0.071	0.034	0.053	0.022	176	170	131	125	129
Jaunlutrini pagasts	Saldus	-0.009	0.002	-0.001	-0.112	0.022	148	145	144	182	130
Sesava pagasts	Jelgava	0.300	0.097	-0.091	-0.059	0.022	79	111	176	165	131
Lielplatone pagasts	Jelgava	0.347	0.172	0.217	0.035	0.020	71	88	83	133	132
Lestene pagasts	Tukums	0.089	0.069	-0.137	-0.046	0.016	115	122	188	162	133
Vandzene pagasts	Talsi	0.057	0.099	0.037	0.074	0.016	127	110	129	115	134
Katvari pagasts	Limbazi	0.024	0.063	0.112	-0.011	0.014	142	123	109	149	135
Varini pagasts	Valka	-0.113	0.149	-0.061	0.015	0.013	177	96	161	141	136
Ile pagasts	Dobele	-0.299	-0.301	-0.254	-0.041	0.012	249	241	226	161	137
Skaistkalne pagasts	Bauska	-0.012	-0.059	-0.084	-0.025	0.011	149	167	173	157	138
Jaunlaicene pagasts	Aluksne	-0.224	0.057	0.038	0.075	0.005	216	124	128	114	139
Vilce pagasts	Jelgava	0.250	0.049	-0.010	-0.015	0.004	87	125	147	150	140
Inesi pagasts	Cesis	-0.287	-0.243	-0.266	-0.228	0.002	242	225	235	215	141
Branti pagasts	Valka	0.206	0.235	0.279	0.028	-0.001	92	77	71	135	142
Sarkani pagasts	Madona	-0.262	-0.078	0.049	-0.005	-0.003	232	173	126	148	143
Staburags pagasts	Aizkraukle	0.079	0.014	0.025	-0.104	-0.009	119	139	134	178	144
Jaungulbene pagasts	Gulbene	-0.170	0.084	-0.212	0.056	-0.013	197	119	212	124	145
Balgale pagasts	Talsi	-0.225	-0.079	-0.077	-0.105	-0.013	217	174	169	179	146
Jaunberze pagasts	Dobele	0.071	-0.043	0.018	-0.109	-0.016	120	160	139	180	147
Vergale pagasts	Liepaja	-0.211	-0.092	-0.013	-0.073	-0.023	211	179	149	169	148
Dzukste pagasts	Tukums	0.034	-0.022	0.023	0.040	-0.024	137	152	136	129	149
Liepupe pagasts	Limbazi	0.056	-0.054	0.037	0.003	-0.029	128	165	130	143	150
Laucesa pagasts	Daugavpils	0.133	0.005	0.077	0.063	-0.032	107	143	119	119	151
Barkava pagasts	Madona	-0.458	-0.336	-0.235	-0.184	-0.032	287	255	220	197	152
Viesturi pagasts	Bauska	0.198	-0.049	-0.075	-0.022	-0.035	94	162	167	153	153
Mazzalve pagasts	Aizkraukle	-0.133	0.148	0.066	-0.024	-0.037	187	97	120	154	154
Gaujiena pagasts	Aluksne	0.046	0.243	0.183	0.021	-0.041	132	73	92	137	155
Virbi pagasts	Talsi	0.501	0.201	0.238	0.117	-0.044	48	81	76	98	156
Annenieki pagasts	Dobele	0.014	-0.124	-0.114	-0.001	-0.044	144	183	181	147	157
Stalbe pagasts	Cesis	-0.160	0.011	0.024	-0.019	-0.045	195	141	135	151	158
Berzaune pagasts	Madona	0.031	-0.040	0.056	0.083	-0.047	139	158	123	109	159
Jeri pagasts	Valmiera	0.093	0.009	-0.040	-0.024	-0.049	113	142	157	155	160
Mengele pagasts	Ogre	-0.051	-0.092	-0.119	-0.036	-0.061	159	178	183	159	161
Degole pagasts	Tukums	0.048	0.048	0.079	0.016	-0.061	131	126	118	140	162
Prauliena pagasts	Madona	-0.179	-0.126	-0.083	-0.087	-0.062	200	185	172	174	163
Mazozoli pagasts	Ogre	-0.066	-0.086	-0.087	0.082	-0.064	165	176	174	111	164
Litene pagasts	Gulbene	-0.292	-0.098	-0.157	-0.088	-0.069	244	180	192	175	165
Daudzese pagasts	Aizkraukle	-0.132	-0.198	-0.182	-0.214	-0.076	186	209	201	207	166
Zana pagasts	Saldus	-0.366	-0.286	-0.153	-0.249	-0.080	262	237	191	220	167
Svitene pagasts	Bauska	0.027	-0.203	-0.114	-0.059	-0.090	141	211	180	166	168
Valka pagasts	Valka	-0.126	-0.149	-0.211	-0.327	-0.092	182	190	211	261	169
Marciena pagasts	Madona	-0.439	-0.469	-0.371	-0.137	-0.092	281	300	273	186	170
Dzerbene pagasts	Cesis	-0.058	0.096	0.019	0.060	-0.093	161	112	138	120	171
Kulciems pagasts	Talsi	-0.517	-0.112	-0.120	-0.057	-0.099	296	182	185	164	172
Rumba pagasts	Kuldiga	-0.087	-0.041	-0.029	0.000	-0.105	168	159	153	146	173
Padure pagasts	Kuldiga	0.033	-0.062	-0.213	-0.025	-0.106	138	168	214	156	174
Dobele pagasts	Dobele	-0.056	-0.159	-0.175	-0.046	-0.108	160	197	200	163	175
Aiviekste pagasts	Aizkraukle	-0.080	-0.051	-0.011	-0.040	-0.112	166	163	148	160	176
Krustpils pagasts	Jekabpils	-0.217	-0.182	-0.116	-0.156	-0.117	212	204	182	193	177
Gibuli pagasts	Talsi	0.058	-0.015	-0.038	-0.075	-0.118	126	150	156	170	178
Jaunanna pagasts	Aluksne	-0.428	-0.266	-0.201	-0.145	-0.118	276	232	207	188	179
Jaunpiebalga novads [16]	Cesis	-0.195	-0.082	-0.089	-0.096	-0.121	207	151	175	176	180
Marsneni pagasts	Cesis	-0.175	0.035	0.015	0.001	-0.132	198	131	140	145	181
Cirava pagasts	Liepaja	-0.274	-0.351	-0.112	-0.109	-0.133	235	256	179	181	182
Dundaga pagasts	Talsi	-0.088	-0.052	-0.067	-0.157	-0.134	169	164	165	194	183
Brivzemnieki pagasts	Limbazi	-0.005	-0.109	-0.132	-0.219	-0.134	147	181	186	209	184

Pagasts, novads	District	Development index					Rank				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Arona pagasts	Madona	-0.126	-0.178	-0.286	-0.199	-0.138	181	201	242	201	185
Ezere pagasts	Saldus	0.260	0.026	0.061	0.119	-0.141	85	135	122	96	186
Madliena pagasts	Ogre	0.087	0.021	-0.065	-0.147	-0.142	117	138	164	189	187
Liezere pagasts	Madona	-0.587	-0.148	-0.173	-0.278	-0.143	317	188	199	237	188
Biksti pagasts	Dobele	-0.183	-0.250	-0.319	-0.154	-0.143	202	227	252	192	189
Taurupe pagasts	Ogre	-0.046	-0.170	-0.247	-0.188	-0.148	158	200	224	198	190
Berzaine pagasts	Valmiera	0.116	0.027	0.019	0.064	-0.148	112	134	137	117	191
Zvarde pagasts	Saldus	-0.129	-0.184	-0.063	-0.295	-0.153	184	206	162	246	192
Nitaure pagasts	Cesis	-0.097	-0.158	-0.080	-0.320	-0.155	170	196	170	258	193
Alsviki pagasts	Aluksne	-0.218	-0.137	-0.212	-0.216	-0.155	213	186	213	208	194
Kursisi pagasts	Saldus	-0.127	-0.149	-0.189	-0.082	-0.156	183	191	204	173	195
Strazde pagasts	Talsi	-0.017	-0.222	-0.120	-0.227	-0.161	151	220	184	214	196
Davini pagasts	Bauska	-0.244	-0.312	-0.338	-0.256	-0.163	223	245	261	224	197
Gavieze pagasts	Liepaja	-0.219	-0.213	-0.027	-0.076	-0.165	214	215	152	171	198
Zilaiskalns pagasts	Valmiera	-0.001	-0.030	0.040	0.036	-0.173	146	153	127	132	199
Brunava pagasts	Bauska	0.069	-0.039	-0.063	-0.064	-0.175	121	156	163	167	200
Ivande pagasts	Kuldiga	-0.135	-0.212	-0.068	-0.283	-0.176	188	214	166	240	201
Vijciems pagasts	Valka	-0.279	-0.182	-0.237	-0.082	-0.177	238	205	222	172	202
Usma pagasts	Ventspils	-0.102	-0.166	-0.145	-0.277	-0.192	173	198	189	236	203
Gramzda pagasts	Liepaja	-0.178	-0.056	-0.198	-0.140	-0.194	199	166	206	187	204
Daukstes pagasts	Gulbene	-0.291	-0.222	-0.081	-0.261	-0.201	243	221	171	228	205
Otanki pagasts	Liepaja	-0.194	-0.087	-0.047	-0.275	-0.204	206	177	158	235	206
Burtnieki pagasts	Valmiera	-0.188	-0.263	-0.279	-0.239	-0.209	204	230	238	217	207
Koni pagasts	Valmiera	-0.255	-0.219	-0.246	-0.305	-0.213	230	218	223	250	208
Cirma pagasts	Ludza	-0.758	-0.464	-0.572	-0.495	-0.215	363	294	328	312	209
Alsunga pagasts	Kuldiga	-0.233	-0.168	-0.098	-0.126	-0.219	220	199	177	184	210
Lielauce pagasts	Dobele	-0.043	-0.075	-0.035	-0.150	-0.219	157	172	155	190	211
Kalvene pagasts	Liepaja	-0.271	-0.219	-0.166	-0.261	-0.221	234	219	196	229	212
Tabore pagasts	Daugavpils	-0.240	-0.427	-0.294	-0.213	-0.222	222	279	246	206	213
Valdgale pagasts	Talsi	-0.145	-0.182	-0.171	-0.183	-0.228	192	203	197	196	214
Kurmene pagasts	Aizkraukle	-0.366	-0.207	-0.357	-0.340	-0.230	263	213	267	265	215
Ergeme pagasts	Valka	-0.489	-0.465	-0.326	-0.387	-0.234	292	296	256	276	216
Zaube pagasts	Cesis	-0.612	-0.752	-0.479	-0.341	-0.235	324	358	299	267	217
Vietalva pagasts	Aizkraukle	-0.522	-0.388	-0.256	-0.433	-0.238	300	268	230	292	218
Valle pagasts	Aizkraukle	-0.297	-0.152	-0.234	-0.388	-0.238	247	192	218	277	219
Dignaja pagasts	Jekabpils	-0.737	-0.646	-0.747	-0.413	-0.240	361	343	359	286	220
Grundzale pagasts	Valka	-0.478	-0.319	-0.320	-0.225	-0.240	289	249	253	213	221
Barbele pagasts	Bauska	-0.353	-0.289	-0.432	-0.331	-0.248	260	239	292	263	222
Vecpils pagasts	Liepaja	-0.280	-0.154	-0.203	-0.399	-0.249	240	193	208	280	223
Zentene pagasts	Tukums	-0.383	-0.307	-0.109	-0.294	-0.250	267	242	178	245	224
Vipe pagasts	Jekabpils	-0.622	-0.421	-0.364	-0.432	-0.251	326	278	270	291	225
Selpils pagasts	Jekabpils	-0.238	-0.451	-0.259	-0.272	-0.253	221	285	231	232	226
Burtnieki novads [17]	Valmiera	-0.086	-0.045	-0.149	-0.284	-0.255	167	161	190	241	227
Lendzi pagasts	Rezekne	-0.296	-0.215	-0.340	-0.291	-0.258	246	216	262	243	228
Sece pagasts	Aizkraukle	-0.333	-0.289	-0.302	-0.299	-0.259	254	238	250	247	229
Viski pagasts	Daugavpils	-0.200	-0.279	-0.285	-0.212	-0.264	209	233	241	205	230
Bilska pagasts	Valka	-0.400	-0.264	-0.263	-0.197	-0.264	271	231	233	200	231

Pagasts, novads	District	Development index					Rank				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Vilpulka pagasts	Valmiera	-0.019	-0.072	-0.193	-0.258	-0.267	152	171	205	226	232
Dunalka pagasts	Liepaja	-0.362	-0.360	-0.205	-0.125	-0.267	261	261	210	183	233
Kalns pagasts	Jekabpils	-0.248	-0.312	-0.320	-0.253	-0.271	225	244	254	221	234
Ance pagasts	Ventspils	-0.286	-0.361	-0.435	-0.409	-0.272	241	262	293	284	235
Laza pagasts	Liepaja	-0.250	-0.326	-0.356	-0.357	-0.277	228	250	266	270	236
Malinova pagasts	Daugavpils	-0.518	-0.392	-0.380	-0.293	-0.280	298	270	274	244	237
Kaleti pagasts	Liepaja	-0.779	-0.625	-0.496	-0.458	-0.281	367	337	309	299	238
Nicgale pagasts	Daugavpils	-0.453	-0.286	-0.421	-0.242	-0.281	285	236	287	219	239
Vestiena pagasts	Madona	-0.293	-0.317	-0.326	-0.229	-0.287	245	247	255	216	240
Zalve pagasts	Aizkraukle	-0.436	-0.663	-0.479	-0.386	-0.289	280	345	300	275	241
Ranka pagasts	Gulbene	-0.142	-0.222	-0.161	-0.256	-0.291	190	222	194	225	242
Klintaine pagasts	Aizkraukle	-0.019	-0.148	-0.160	-0.223	-0.291	153	189	193	210	243
Metriena pagasts	Madona	-0.593	-0.392	-0.417	-0.224	-0.292	319	269	286	212	244
Vadakste pagasts	Saldus	-0.347	-0.421	-0.166	-0.223	-0.292	257	277	195	211	245
Aizpute pagasts	Liepaja	-0.312	-0.244	-0.256	-0.099	-0.292	252	226	228	177	246
Rudzati pagasts	Preili	-0.399	-0.456	-0.466	-0.484	-0.293	270	289	297	305	247
Seli pagasts	Valmiera	-0.120	-0.283	-0.401	-0.303	-0.295	179	234	282	249	248
Turlava pagasts	Kuldiga	-0.419	-0.588	-0.540	-0.419	-0.307	273	329	321	287	249
Varme pagasts	Kuldiga	-0.102	-0.260	-0.267	-0.338	-0.307	174	229	236	264	250
Edole pagasts	Kuldiga	-0.107	-0.085	-0.173	-0.281	-0.309	175	175	198	239	251
Jaunaluksne pagasts	Aluksne	-0.345	-0.285	-0.412	-0.287	-0.318	256	235	283	242	252
Vane pagasts	Tukums	-0.143	-0.157	-0.280	-0.202	-0.323	191	195	239	203	253
Zebrene pagasts	Dobele	-0.101	-0.298	-0.255	-0.424	-0.329	172	240	227	288	254
Dunava pagasts	Jekabpils	-0.652	-0.707	-0.587	-0.316	-0.333	339	351	335	254	255
Nereta pagasts	Aizkraukle	-0.226	-0.475	-0.400	-0.505	-0.334	218	301	280	315	256
Ziemeri pagasts	Aluksne	-0.279	-0.315	-0.251	-0.253	-0.334	237	246	225	222	257
Anna pagasts	Aluksne	-0.307	-0.453	-0.234	-0.366	-0.335	250	287	219	271	258
Pilskalne pagasts	Aizkraukle	-0.552	-0.465	-0.268	-0.388	-0.336	305	297	237	278	259
Pale pagasts	Limbazi	-0.101	-0.180	-0.205	-0.309	-0.344	171	202	209	252	260
Mezare pagasts	Jekabpils	-0.451	-0.467	-0.505	-0.303	-0.346	284	298	315	248	261
Lauciene pagasts	Talsi	-0.130	-0.139	-0.236	-0.275	-0.347	185	187	221	234	262
Zasa pagasts	Jekabpils	-0.566	-0.481	-0.556	-0.444	-0.347	310	305	323	295	263
Ipiki pagasts	Valmiera	-0.644	-0.515	-0.499	-0.412	-0.349	337	311	311	285	264
Variesi pagasts	Jekabpils	-0.631	-0.527	-0.467	-0.450	-0.349	329	318	298	296	265
Zeltini pagasts	Aluksne	-0.142	-0.036	-0.215	-0.065	-0.351	189	155	215	168	266
Dubna pagasts	Daugavpils	-0.593	-0.496	-0.430	-0.278	-0.352	318	309	290	238	267
Stolerova pagasts	Rezekne	-0.635	-0.590	-0.427	-0.318	-0.355	330	330	289	257	268
Berzini pagasts	Kraslava	-0.816	-0.815	-0.676	-0.665	-0.358	375	369	354	348	269
Ranki pagasts	Kuldiga	-0.554	-0.459	-0.328	-0.274	-0.360	307	292	258	233	270
Vilkene pagasts	Limbazi	-0.246	-0.365	-0.218	-0.400	-0.361	224	263	216	281	271
Trikata pagasts	Valka	-0.248	-0.384	-0.220	-0.266	-0.362	226	266	217	231	272
Umurga pagasts	Limbazi	-0.168	-0.255	-0.297	-0.178	-0.365	196	228	247	195	273
Lejasciems pagasts	Gulbene	-0.479	-0.352	-0.414	-0.379	-0.367	290	257	285	274	274
Balvi pagasts	Balvi	-0.427	-0.409	-0.432	-0.406	-0.368	275	273	291	282	275
Rudbarzi pagasts	Kuldiga	-0.372	-0.554	-0.485	-0.316	-0.370	264	323	303	256	276
Viresi pagasts	Aluksne	-0.180	0.000	-0.058	-0.259	-0.371	201	146	159	227	277
Snepele pagasts	Kuldiga	-0.058	-0.191	-0.292	-0.311	-0.375	162	208	245	253	278

Pagasts, novads	District	Development index					Rank				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Irsi pagasts	Aizkraukle	-0.398	-0.331	-0.328	-0.306	-0.377	269	253	257	251	279
Veclaicene pagasts	Aluksne	-0.553	-0.478	-0.461	-0.493	-0.378	306	303	294	310	280
Ergli novads [18]	Madona	-0.204	-0.200	-0.260	-0.254	-0.382	210	210	232	223	281
Kukas pagasts	Jekabpils	-0.348	-0.335	-0.341	-0.352	-0.383	258	254	263	269	282
Dunika pagasts	Liepaja	-0.642	-0.556	-0.398	-0.325	-0.384	334	324	279	260	283
Jaunsati pagasts	Tukums	-0.323	-0.204	-0.369	-0.325	-0.386	253	212	272	259	284
Medumi pagasts	Daugavpils	-0.560	-0.519	-0.535	-0.474	-0.393	308	312	320	302	285
Sauka pagasts	Jekabpils	-0.199	-0.522	-0.301	-0.316	-0.396	208	314	248	255	286
Liksna pagasts	Daugavpils	-0.430	-0.436	-0.413	-0.512	-0.399	277	281	284	319	287
Druviena pagasts	Gulbene	-0.401	-0.465	-0.302	-0.597	-0.406	272	295	251	335	288
Braslava pagasts	Limbazi	-0.647	-0.460	-0.650	-0.475	-0.421	338	293	347	303	289
Zlekas pagasts	Ventspils	0.140	0.024	-0.134	-0.194	-0.422	105	136	187	199	290
Karki pagasts	Valka	-0.578	-0.490	-0.582	-0.765	-0.423	313	306	332	363	291
Stameriena pagasts	Gulbene	-0.493	-0.568	-0.491	-0.496	-0.423	293	325	306	313	292
Embute pagasts	Liepaja	-0.965	-0.554	-0.366	-0.492	-0.425	397	322	271	308	293
Rucava pagasts	Liepaja	-0.516	-0.368	-0.361	-0.483	-0.426	295	264	269	304	294
Plani pagasts	Valka	-0.348	-0.156	-0.283	-0.455	-0.432	259	194	240	297	295
Renda pagasts	Kuldiga	-0.249	-0.452	-0.396	-0.528	-0.433	227	286	277	324	296
Ive pagasts	Talsi	-0.255	-0.317	-0.422	-0.461	-0.445	229	248	288	300	297
Bunka pagasts	Liepaja	-0.518	-0.384	-0.562	-0.573	-0.445	297	267	325	330	298
Dzelzava pagasts	Madona	-0.380	-0.328	-0.290	-0.492	-0.447	265	251	244	309	299
Vectilza pagasts	Balvi	-1.050	-0.794	-0.603	-0.674	-0.451	406	366	336	350	300
Ligo pagasts	Gulbene	-0.669	-0.619	-0.611	-0.589	-0.452	345	335	337	333	301
Ruba pagasts	Saldus	-0.280	-0.357	-0.287	-0.201	-0.457	239	260	243	202	302
Trapene pagasts	Aluksne	-0.380	-0.448	-0.526	-0.375	-0.475	266	284	318	272	303
Ramata pagasts	Valmiera	-0.388	-0.671	-0.465	-0.524	-0.479	268	347	296	321	304
Skujene pagasts	Cesis	-0.576	-0.527	-0.484	-0.434	-0.479	312	317	302	293	305
Elksni pagasts	Jekabpils	-0.730	-0.734	-0.749	-0.559	-0.479	360	356	360	327	306
Virga pagasts	Liepaja	-0.567	-0.421	-0.620	-0.432	-0.480	311	276	340	290	307
Tirza pagasts	Gulbene	-0.470	-0.430	-0.331	-0.525	-0.482	288	280	259	323	308
Aglona pagasts	Preili	-0.120	-0.239	-0.342	-0.378	-0.485	178	224	264	273	309
Vitini pagasts	Dobele	-0.298	-0.308	-0.302	-0.341	-0.486	248	243	249	266	310
Jaunauce pagasts	Saldus	-0.424	-0.549	-0.391	-0.262	-0.491	274	321	276	230	311
Rite pagasts	Jekabpils	-0.551	-0.521	-0.524	-0.390	-0.491	304	313	317	279	312
Kabile pagasts	Kuldiga	-0.436	-0.382	-0.256	-0.203	-0.492	279	265	229	204	313
Atasiene pagasts	Jekabpils	-0.843	-0.592	-0.565	-0.652	-0.500	380	331	326	346	314
Kalncempji pagasts	Aluksne	-0.690	-0.353	-0.557	-0.717	-0.503	348	258	324	357	315
Barta pagasts	Liepaja	-0.653	-0.637	-0.492	-0.456	-0.505	340	340	307	298	316
Demene pagasts	Daugavpils	-0.502	-0.492	-0.400	-0.330	-0.510	294	307	281	262	317
Jerceni pagasts	Valka	-0.564	-0.523	-0.388	-0.521	-0.511	309	315	275	320	318
Kalupe pagasts	Daugavpils	-0.694	-0.481	-0.496	-0.441	-0.523	351	304	308	294	319
Laidi pagasts	Kuldiga	-0.549	-0.627	-0.497	-0.495	-0.524	303	339	310	311	320
Dviete pagasts	Daugavpils	-0.715	-0.605	-0.584	-0.586	-0.535	355	334	334	332	321
Malta pagasts	Rezekne	-0.276	-0.394	-0.464	-0.464	-0.536	236	271	295	301	322
Laudona pagasts	Madona	-0.811	-0.796	-0.659	-0.503	-0.542	374	367	350	314	323
Ezernieki pagasts	Kraslava	-0.489	-0.443	-0.660	-0.702	-0.543	291	283	351	356	324
Gudenieki pagasts	Kuldiga	-0.693	-0.685	-0.553	-0.600	-0.548	349	349	322	337	325
Priekule pagasts	Liepaja	-0.625	-0.573	-0.621	-0.586	-0.553	327	327	341	331	326
Skede pagasts	Saldus	-0.184	-0.439	-0.354	-0.407	-0.555	203	282	265	283	327
Eglaine pagasts	Daugavpils	-0.766	-0.625	-0.653	-0.603	-0.558	365	338	349	339	328
Leimani pagasts	Jekabpils	-0.770	-0.668	-0.568	-0.573	-0.559	366	346	327	329	329
Isnauda pagasts	Ludza	-0.643	-0.898	-0.911	-0.806	-0.560	336	384	378	371	330
Luznava pagasts	Rezekne	-0.610	-0.548	-0.644	-0.510	-0.560	323	320	346	318	331
Ukri pagasts	Dobele	-0.546	-0.781	-0.731	-0.597	-0.560	302	363	357	334	332
Berzgale pagasts	Rezekne	-0.221	-0.189	-0.334	-0.524	-0.562	215	207	260	322	333
Berzkalne pagasts	Balvi	-0.270	-0.508	-0.626	-0.553	-0.562	233	310	343	326	334
Jurkalne pagasts	Ventspils	-0.232	-0.356	-0.265	-0.240	-0.563	219	259	234	218	335
Evele pagasts	Valka	-0.617	-0.548	-0.357	-0.492	-0.573	325	319	268	307	336
Belava pagasts	Gulbene	-0.447	-0.399	-0.398	-0.490	-0.573	282	272	278	306	337
Audrini pagasts	Rezekne	-0.432	-0.569	-0.618	-0.614	-0.577	278	326	339	343	338
Ilzene pagasts	Aluksne	-0.636	-0.586	-0.500	-0.599	-0.591	332	328	312	336	339
Vabole pagasts	Daugavpils	-0.718	-0.770	-0.574	-0.603	-0.598	357	361	329	340	340
Vecsaliena pagasts	Daugavpils	-0.681	-0.419	-0.580	-0.636	-0.603	347	275	331	344	341
Sunakste pagasts	Aizkraukle	-0.454	-0.454	-0.516	-0.563	-0.610	286	288	316	328	342
Ozolmuiza pagasts	Rezekne	-0.027	-0.328	-0.490	-0.349	-0.611	156	252	305	268	343
Deksare pagasts	Rezekne	-0.728	-0.637	-0.672	-0.678	-0.628	359	341	353	351	344
Dagda pagasts	Kraslava	-0.600	-0.731	-0.911	-0.772	-0.629	320	355	379	365	345
Malupe pagasts	Aluksne	-0.629	-0.725	-0.625	-0.693	-0.638	328	354	342	353	346
Rugaji pagasts	Balvi	-0.700	-0.826	-0.790	-0.838	-0.645	352	372	362	379	347
Skrudaliena pagasts	Daugavpils	-0.663	-0.695	-0.642	-0.652	-0.647	343	350	345	345	348
Lode pagasts	Valmiera	-0.153	-0.219	-0.189	-0.154	-0.648	193	217	203	191	349
Vainode pagasts	Liepaja	-0.680	-0.645	-0.584	-0.750	-0.648	346	342	333	362	350
Zvartava pagasts	Valka	-0.449	-0.418	-0.502	-0.506	-0.663	283	274	313	316	351
Galgauska pagasts	Gulbene	-0.820	-0.711	-0.618	-0.669	-0.669	376	352	338	349	352
Blonti pagasts	Ludza	-1.073	-0.850	-1.010	-0.740	-0.678	407	376	392	360	353
Svente pagasts	Daugavpils	-0.790	-0.813	-0.845	-0.701	-0.680	369	368	366	354	354
Kazdanga pagasts	Liepaja	-0.584	-0.495	-0.481	-0.702	-0.681	316	308	301	355	355
Varkava pagasts	Preili	-0.962	-1.044	-0.827	-0.786	-0.693	396	398	364	370	356
Zante pagasts	Tukums	-0.707	-0.457	-0.505	-0.506	-0.699	354	291	314	317	357
Kaplava pagasts	Kraslava	-0.802	-0.932	-0.969	-0.774	-0.701	373	390	389	366	358
Markalne pagasts	Aluksne	-0.636	-0.478	-0.490	-0.428	-0.702	331	302	304	289	359
Maliena pagasts	Aluksne	-0.605	-0.598	-0.652	-0.539	-0.702	321	332	348	325	360
Sauna pagasts	Preili	-0.974	-1.006	-0.972	-0.740	-0.703	398	397	390	359	361
Saliena pagasts	Daugavpils	-0.821	-0.788	-0.734	-0.655	-0.711	377	365	358	347	362
Osupe pagasts	Madona	-0.939	-0.900	-0.905	-0.827	-0.715	393	385	376	375	363
Jersika pagasts	Preili	-0.525	-0.651	-0.670	-0.602	-0.720	301	344	352	338	364
Zvirgzdene pagasts	Ludza	-0.836	-0.760	-0.872	-0.785	-0.724	379	359	371	369	365
Nikrace pagasts	Kuldiga	-0.518	-0.456	-0.534	-0.608	-0.727	299	290	319	341	366
Konstantinova pagasts	Kraslava	-0.717	-0.716	-0.917	-0.733	-0.727	356	353	383	358	367
Pusmucova pagasts	Ludza	-0.796	-0.598	-0.855	-0.850	-0.729	371	333	367	380	368
Sakstagals pagasts	Rezekne	-0.693	-0.865	-0.864	-0.830	-0.752	350	379	368	376	369
Skaune pagasts	Kraslava	-0.642	-0.827	-0.920	-1.124	-0.753	333	373	384	404	370
Cibla novads [19]	Ludza	-0.653	-0.680	-0.725	-0.823	-0.766	341	348	356	374	371
Cornaja pagasts	Rezekne	-0.658	-0.920	-0.910	-0.780	-0.769	342	389	377	367	372

Pagasts, novads	District	Development index					Rank				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Kaive pagasts	Cesis	-0.833	-0.837	-0.576	-0.680	-0.791	378	375	330	352	373
Dricani pagasts	Rezekne	-0.703	-0.857	-0.888	-0.834	-0.799	353	378	372	377	374
Bikernieki pagasts	Daugavpils	-0.943	-0.940	-0.896	-0.905	-0.813	394	392	373	387	375
Asare pagasts	Jekabpils	-1.041	-1.254	-1.063	-1.028	-0.815	404	418	400	398	376
Viksna pagasts	Balvi	-0.800	-0.832	-0.916	-0.838	-0.818	372	374	381	378	377
Liepna pagasts	Aluksne	-0.933	-0.891	-0.915	-0.888	-0.820	392	383	380	384	378
Ilzeskalns pagasts	Rezekne	-0.723	-0.778	-0.924	-0.878	-0.823	358	362	385	383	379
Lazduleja pagasts	Balvi	-0.762	-0.824	-0.758	-0.741	-0.825	364	370	361	361	380
Kastulina pagasts	Kraslava	-0.868	-0.956	-0.916	-0.904	-0.838	382	394	382	386	381
Nuksi pagasts	Ludza	-0.904	-0.953	-1.177	-1.270	-0.838	389	393	412	419	382
Nirza pagasts	Ludza	-1.353	-0.969	-1.164	-1.192	-0.840	430	395	408	412	383
Ziguri pagasts	Balvi	-0.262	-0.526	-0.636	-0.611	-0.843	231	316	344	342	384
Andrupene pagasts	Kraslava	-1.017	-1.130	-1.044	-1.033	-0.856	399	406	397	400	385
Varkava novads [20]	Preili	-1.017	-1.059	-1.100	-0.895	-0.874	400	399	403	385	386
Riebini novads [21]	Preili	-0.791	-0.910	-0.964	-0.821	-0.882	370	387	388	373	387
Kombuli pagasts	Kraslava	-0.887	-0.937	-0.870	-0.862	-0.886	384	391	370	381	388
Izvalta pagasts	Kraslava	-1.108	-1.113	-1.059	-1.150	-0.897	408	403	399	408	389
Peleci pagasts	Preili	-0.957	-0.854	-0.804	-0.768	-0.905	395	377	363	364	390
Auleja pagasts	Kraslava	-0.891	-0.914	-0.901	-0.817	-0.905	385	388	374	372	391
Pureni pagasts	Ludza	-0.757	-0.974	-1.212	-1.092	-0.910	362	396	415	403	392
Nautreni pagasts	Rezekne	-1.201	-1.203	-1.132	-1.006	-0.920	419	413	404	396	393
Sutri pagasts	Preili	-1.183	-1.228	-1.166	-0.961	-0.925	417	415	410	391	394
Piedruja pagasts	Kraslava	-1.137	-1.260	-1.219	-1.340	-0.928	411	419	416	425	395
Andzeli pagasts	Kraslava	-0.893	-1.113	-1.166	-1.294	-0.940	386	402	409	421	396
Kepova pagasts	Kraslava	-1.370	-1.278	-1.259	-0.961	-0.944	432	422	420	392	397
Tilza pagasts	Balvi	-1.444	-1.160	-1.172	-1.076	-0.956	434	409	411	402	398
Murmastiene pagasts	Madona	-0.898	-0.881	-0.867	-0.873	-0.960	388	381	369	382	399
Merdzene pagasts	Ludza	-0.790	-0.751	-0.961	-0.947	-0.999	368	357	387	389	400
Kubuli pagasts	Balvi	-0.580	-0.625	-0.829	-0.976	-1.005	314	336	365	394	401
Skaista pagasts	Kraslava	-0.916	-1.156	-1.064	-1.146	-1.007	390	408	401	407	402
Berzpils pagasts	Balvi	-1.114	-1.205	-1.207	-1.161	-1.016	409	414	414	409	403
Mezvidi pagasts	Ludza	-1.176	-0.903	-1.024	-0.918	-1.027	416	386	393	388	404
Kaunata pagasts	Rezekne	-0.607	-0.886	-1.034	-1.030	-1.042	322	382	395	399	405
Skilbeni pagasts	Balvi	-0.643	-0.826	-0.903	-0.979	-1.071	335	371	375	395	406
Robeznieki pagasts	Kraslava	-1.171	-1.179	-1.137	-1.227	-1.077	414	412	405	414	407
Varaklani pagasts	Madona	-1.235	-1.115	-1.145	-1.146	-1.087	422	404	406	406	408
Gaigalava pagasts	Rezekne	-0.894	-1.078	-1.025	-0.955	-1.093	387	400	394	390	409
Kantinieki pagasts	Rezekne	-1.289	-1.245	-1.353	-1.267	-1.119	426	417	428	418	410
Udrisi pagasts	Kraslava	-0.878	-1.176	-1.198	-1.228	-1.128	383	411	413	415	411
Rubene pagasts	Jekabpils	-1.040	-0.876	-1.001	-1.020	-1.137	403	380	391	397	412
Asune pagasts	Kraslava	-1.268	-1.394	-1.643	-1.363	-1.179	425	431	441	427	413
Briezuciems pagasts	Balvi	-1.582	-1.458	-1.592	-1.343	-1.201	439	436	438	426	414
Medneva pagasts	Balvi	-1.175	-1.286	-1.149	-1.042	-1.213	415	425	407	401	415
Lazdukalns pagasts	Balvi	-1.250	-1.350	-1.384	-1.404	-1.221	424	429	429	431	416
Nagli pagasts	Rezekne	-0.584	-0.469	-0.696	-0.784	-1.261	315	299	355	368	417
Malnava pagasts	Ludza	-1.129	-1.096	-1.233	-1.263	-1.262	410	401	418	416	418
Vilani pagasts	Rezekne	-0.663	-0.782	-0.942	-0.964	-1.309	344	364	386	393	419
Lauderi pagasts	Ludza	-1.187	-1.261	-1.305	-1.491	-1.324	418	420	422	435	420
Kalniesi pagasts	Kraslava	-1.048	-1.456	-1.396	-1.364	-1.331	405	435	430	428	421
Svarini pagasts	Kraslava	-1.033	-1.273	-1.070	-1.191	-1.347	402	421	402	411	422
Indra pagasts	Kraslava	-1.248	-1.421	-1.448	-1.531	-1.349	423	433	433	437	423
Istra pagasts	Ludza	-1.029	-1.281	-1.335	-1.337	-1.356	401	423	427	424	424
Makonkalns pagasts	Rezekne	-1.574	-1.378	-1.331	-1.432	-1.361	438	430	426	433	425
Graveri pagasts	Kraslava	-1.220	-1.238	-1.241	-1.288	-1.366	420	416	419	420	426
Struzani pagasts	Rezekne	-1.169	-1.123	-1.263	-1.188	-1.405	413	405	421	410	427
Krisjani pagasts	Balvi	-1.398	-1.283	-1.405	-1.264	-1.435	433	424	431	417	428
Pededze pagasts	Aluksne	-1.368	-1.305	-1.327	-1.378	-1.478	431	427	425	429	429
Pusa pagasts	Rezekne	-1.318	-1.154	-1.058	-1.322	-1.483	427	407	398	423	430
Ambeli pagasts	Daugavpils	-1.624	-1.297	-1.325	-1.391	-1.490	442	426	424	430	431
Rikava pagasts	Rezekne	-0.856	-0.762	-1.043	-1.193	-1.529	381	360	396	413	432
Rundeni pagasts	Ludza	-1.229	-1.166	-1.221	-1.126	-1.588	421	410	417	405	433
Silmala pagasts	Rezekne	-1.344	-1.336	-1.318	-1.312	-1.606	429	428	423	422	434
Pasiene pagasts	Ludza	-1.524	-1.552	-1.678	-1.702	-1.623	436	441	444	441	435
Skeltova pagasts	Kraslava	-1.607	-1.709	-1.671	-1.537	-1.624	440	443	443	438	436
Sokolki pagasts	Rezekne	-1.150	-1.535	-1.414	-1.405	-1.636	412	439	432	432	437
Pilda pagasts	Ludza	-1.339	-1.413	-1.585	-1.885	-1.664	428	432	437	444	438
Susaji pagasts	Balvi	-1.543	-1.536	-1.631	-1.518	-1.689	437	440	440	436	439
Feimani pagasts	Rezekne	-1.502	-1.435	-1.538	-1.450	-1.859	435	434	434	434	440
Salnava pagasts	Ludza	-1.620	-1.504	-1.601	-1.713	-1.883	441	437	439	442	441
Brigi pagasts	Ludza	-0.919	-1.515	-1.557	-1.865	-1.884	391	438	435	443	442
Vecumi pagasts	Balvi	-1.667	-1.612	-1.580	-1.649	-1.902	443	442	436	439	443
Goliseva pagasts	Ludza	-1.736	-1.942	-1.662	-1.696	-1.916	444	445	442	440	444
Baltinava pagasts	Balvi	-1.946	-1.773	-1.823	-1.972	-1.974	445	444	445	445	445

Remark. Novads not comprising a town have been included in this table. Pagasts and novads have been ranked according to the administrative division on June 1, 2009. The development index for the novads as regards the period prior to their establishment was calculated using the data of all pagasts later included in the novads.

[1] Stopini novads established in 2004 from Stopini pagasts (territory unchanged). ◆ [2] Garkalne novads established in 2006 from Garkalne pagasts (territory unchanged). ◆ [3] Carnikava novads established in 2006 from Carnikava pagasts (territory unchanged). ◆ [4] Adazi novads established in 2006 from Adazi pagasts (territory unchanged). ◆ [5] Ozolnieki novads established in 2003 by amalgamating Cenas pagasts and Ozolnieki pagasts. ◆ [6] Incukalns novads established in 2006 from Incukalns pagasts (territory unchanged). ◆ [7] Lapmezciems novads established in 2006 from Lapmezciems pagasts (territory unchanged). ◆ [8] Ropazi novads established in 2004 from Ropazi pagasts (territory unchanged). ◆ [9] Seja novads established in 2006 from Seja pagasts (territory unchanged). ◆ [10] Iecava novads established in 2003 from Iecava pagasts (territory unchanged). ◆ [11] Valgunde novads established in 2006 from Valgunde pagasts (territory unchanged). ◆ [12] Amata novads established in 2000 by amalgamating Amata pagasts and Drabesi pagasts. ◆ [13] Tervete novads established in 2002 by amalgamating Augstkalne pagasts, Bukaisi pagasts and Tervete pagasts. ◆ [14] Roja novads established in 2009 by amalgamating Mersrags pagasts and Roja pagasts. ◆ [15] Rauna novads established in 2009 by amalgamating Drusti pagasts and Rauna pagasts. ◆ [16] Jaunpiebalga novads established in 2009 by amalgamating Jaunpiebalga pagasts and Zoseni pagasts. ◆ [17] Burtnieki novads established in 2006 by amalgamating Matisi pagasts and Vecate pagasts. ◆ [18] Ergli novads established in 2006 by amalgamating Ergli pagasts, Jumurda pagasts and Sausneja pagasts. ◆ [19] Cibla novads established in 2000 by amalgamating Cibla pagasts and Lidumnieki pagasts. ◆ [20] Varkava novads established in 2002 by amalgamating Rozkalni pagasts and Upmala pagasts. ◆ [21] Riebini novads established in 2004 by amalgamating Galeni pagasts, Riebini pagasts, Rusona pagasts, Silajani pagasts, Silukalns pagasts and Stabulnieki pagasts.

ANNEX 2. BASIC RATES AND DEVELOPMENT INDEX OF TERRITORIES (2007)

Basic rates and development index of territories of planning regions

Planning region	PD	CPN	DEM	GDP	NFI	COM	PIT	UEL	IND	Rank
Kurzeme Region	22.3	-3.8	549.3	3390.0	1507.2	20.7	249.9	3.6	-0.647	3
Latgale Region	23.9	-7.1	522.4	2235.9	792.2	14.1	189.0	6.6	-1.267	5
Riga Region	105.2	-0.1	513.3	7235.0	2758.9	42.1	390.7	2.6	0.999	1
Vidzeme Region	15.6	-5.3	547.5	2631.5	1168.2	19.0	239.0	3.5	-0.853	4
Zemgale Region	26.4	-2.7	521.7	2635.2	1286.1	17.2	259.5	3.3	-0.516	2
Average in Latvia	**35.2**	**-2.6**	**524.0**	**4882.8**	**1939.5**	**29.4**	**308.7**	**3.5**		

Basic rates and development index of territories of districts

District	PD	CPN	DEM	GDP	NFI	COM	PIT	UEL	IND	Rank
Aizkraukle District	15.6	-3.7	539.4	3482.7	2182.7	14.3	261.3	3.3	0.319	4
Aluksne District	10.8	-6.6	566.7	1837.9	692.9	14.2	190.1	4.4	-0.642	19
Balvi District	11.3	-9.0	565.9	1551.6	336.9	9.5	161.0	9.0	-1.201	25
Bauska District	27.0	-3.2	509.4	1867.3	924.8	13.9	232.4	3.3	-0.134	12
Cesis District	18.9	-4.5	544.6	2643.7	1319.9	22.0	254.0	2.8	0.130	5
Daugavpils District	15.3	-7.4	549.4	1313.3	587.8	6.0	139.3	4.9	-0.971	22
Dobele District	23.1	-4.8	534.4	2472.2	1174.3	13.8	256.1	4.3	-0.104	11
Gulbene District	13.8	-6.7	547.6	2362.5	806.0	18.7	193.5	3.9	-0.281	15
Jekabpils District	17.4	-4.8	539.5	2544.1	1184.3	17.5	200.3	4.1	-0.138	13
Jelgava District	23.2	0.1	512.0	1855.9	919.6	13.8	222.8	2.5	-0.088	10
Kraslava District	14.3	-8.9	561.0	1421.0	346.9	9.6	140.4	8.1	-1.170	24
Kuldiga District	14.2	-5.1	570.8	1874.4	965.1	16.4	193.0	4.3	-0.539	18
Liepaja District	12.1	-5.4	590.5	1867.9	806.4	12.0	198.9	4.5	-0.726	20
Limbazi District	14.4	-5.4	554.2	1930.9	800.6	16.6	233.7	3.3	-0.349	16
Ludza District	12.8	-9.3	550.0	1616.2	977.7	10.3	155.7	10.7	-1.161	23
Madona District	12.6	-7.1	562.3	2288.1	1083.3	16.9	199.8	4.6	-0.409	17
Ogre District	35.2	2.9	520.2	2367.3	1197.4	20.8	337.1	2.7	0.428	3
Preili District	18.5	-7.2	544.6	1977.2	714.3	12.6	167.1	7.6	-0.744	21
Rezekne District	14.2	-7.0	552.8	1258.2	1164.8	8.8	134.1	12.2	-1.367	26
Riga District	53.6	14.4	491.2	4771.9	4012.3	27.8	372.9	2.6	1.930	1
Saldus District	16.6	-4.9	532.6	2907.0	1103.2	21.1	221.8	3.4	0.120	6
Talsi District	16.8	-4.9	543.9	2505.5	1002.8	21.5	221.5	3.7	-0.066	9
Tukums District	22.3	-0.8	553.0	2225.0	1081.6	18.5	239.1	2.8	-0.058	8
Valka District	12.8	-6.1	557.1	2652.2	987.8	15.0	239.9	3.7	-0.198	14
Valmiera District	24.4	-2.8	526.6	3317.7	1540.6	21.8	293.3	2.6	0.536	2
Ventspils District	5.6	-4.5	507.7	2595.7	1183.7	15.9	227.3	3.4	-0.001	7
Average in districts	**18.2**	**-2.3**	**536.3**	**2577.5**	**1472.1**	**17.6**	**242.1**	**4.3**		

Basic rates and development index of territories of town group

City, town, novads	District	CPN	DEM	PIT	UEL	IND	Rank
Daugavpils	-	-5.9	474.6	235.8	2.9	-0.314	22
Jelgava	-	-0.2	505.3	349.3	2.7	0.284	12
Jurmala	-	0.8	519.2	402.8	3.6	0.279	13
Liepaja	-	-2.2	552.8	269.8	3.4	-0.584	33
Rezekne	-	-5.0	495.0	281.6	5.7	-0.796	39
Riga	-	-3.0	512.4	418.5	2.4	0.412	8
Ventspils	-	-1.6	519.0	369.7	2.6	0.214	17
Aizkraukle novads	Aizkraukle	-1.4	475.2	382.7	3.5	0.374	9
Jaunjelgava with r.t.	Aizkraukle	0.9	546.5	237.6	3.3	-0.456	28
Plavinas	Aizkraukle	-5.4	595.7	270.8	3.8	-1.114	47
Aluksne	Aluksne	-2.7	544.3	283.7	4.3	-0.673	36
Ape with r.t.	Aluksne	-11.8	611.1	141.8	4.4	-2.179	66
Balvi	Balvi	-4.6	472.3	255.7	5.2	-0.621	35
Vilaka	Balvi	-11.9	559.3	176.1	11.2	-3.118	73
Bauska	Bauska	-3.5	523.2	313.1	4.1	-0.436	26
Cesis	Cesis	-1.7	545.3	342.6	3.0	-0.132	20
Ligatne	Cesis	-11.2	712.7	270.7	3.0	-2.029	64
Ilukste novads	Daugavpils	-8.2	575.8	188.0	4.6	-1.622	58
Subate with r.t.	Daugavpils	-9.5	621.9	91.0	5.1	-2.455	70
Auce with r.t.	Dobele	-3.1	582.1	271.4	5.1	-1.166	48

Abbreviations. PD – population density as at the beginning of 2008, people/km^2; CPN – changes in population number from the beginning of 2003 to the beginning of 2008, in %; DEM – demographic burden at the beginning of 2008; GDP – Gross Domestic Product per capita in 2006, in LVL; NFI – non-financial investments per capita in 2007, in LVL; COM – economically active businesses and comercial companies per 1000 inhabitants in 2007; PIT – amount of personal income tax per capita in local government budgets in 2007, in LVL; UEL – unemployment level as at the beginning of 2008, in %; IND – territory development index according to data of 2007.

City, town, novads	District	CPN	DEM	PIT	UEL	IND	Rank
Dobele	Dobeles	-1.3	534.4	372.4	4.3	-0.203	21
Gulbene	Gulbene	-4.5	520.7	283.0	4.8	-0.733	37
Akniste with r.t.	Jekabpils	-8.2	533.0	191.6	7.5	-1.930	63
Jekabpils	Jekabpils	-2.0	520.1	248.2	3.9	-0.541	30
Viesite with r.t.	Jekabpils	-10.2	583.6	189.8	7.2	-2.314	69
Kalnciems with r.t.	Jelgava	-2.1	508.7	212.6	3.6	-0.541	31
Dagda	Kraslava	-8.5	598.2	202.6	8.5	-2.533	72
Kraslava novads	Kraslava	-4.7	492.0	202.3	5.9	-1.100	45
Kuldiga	Kuldiga	-1.2	588.9	251.0	4.1	-0.966	43
Skrunda with r.t.	Kuldiga	-6.8	606.9	194.4	6.5	-2.105	65
Aizpute	Liepaja	-5.4	647.6	249.1	8.6	-2.504	71
Durbe novads	Liepaja	-8.1	594.4	199.2	3.4	-1.445	55
Grobina	Liepaja	-1.9	586.6	336.3	2.6	-0.355	24
Priekule	Liepaja	-4.9	592.9	222.0	4.8	-1.453	56
Saka novads	Liepaja	-9.9	663.9	158.2	1.9	-1.839	61
Ainazi with r.t.	Limbazi	-15.0	519.3	251.6	3.6	-1.198	49
Aloja with r.t.	Limbazi	-7.4	559.1	223.1	2.7	-0.953	42
Limbazi	Limbazi	-4.3	520.9	333.8	3.9	-0.355	25
Salacgriva with r.t.	Limbazi	-3.3	570.1	281.1	2.9	-0.608	34
Staicele with r.t.	Limbazi	-5.7	635.9	139.3	2.2	-1.566	57
Karsava	Ludza	-6.0	639.9	178.0	13.1	-3.671	76
Ludza	Ludza	-5.3	494.6	229.5	7.0	-1.258	51
Zilupe novads	Ludza	-6.1	517.6	131.1	16.2	-3.716	77
Cesvaine with r.t.	Madona	-6.1	573.0	197.7	4.4	-1.397	54
Lubana novads	Madona	-7.3	606.2	194.1	5.5	-1.917	62
Madona	Madona	-4.6	522.7	304.5	3.7	-0.442	27
Varaklani	Madona	-6.0	726.5	149.8	8.2	-3.349	74
Ikskile novads	Ogre	23.5	543.7	426.3	2.3	1.780	2
Kegums novads	Ogre	1.6	479.3	305.9	2.5	0.442	6
Lielvarde novads	Ogre	4.9	533.0	336.3	2.6	0.372	10
Ogre novads	Ogre	3.0	508.8	385.0	3.0	0.519	4
Livani novads	Preili	-5.9	502.4	171.3	10.2	-2.226	67
Preili novads	Preili	-6.1	477.7	245.1	5.4	-0.815	40
Vilani	Rezekne	-7.3	571.7	179.2	14.4	-3.578	75
Baldone novads	Riga	9.5	551.4	279.5	1.5	0.516	5
Balozi	Riga	29.4	388.0	402.0	2.8	2.921	1
Olaine	Riga	-0.8	480.7	360.1	3.6	0.266	14
Salaspils novads	Riga	5.7	470.5	380.1	2.8	0.942	3
Saulkrasti novads	Riga	8.7	606.9	365.7	2.2	0.307	11
Sigulda novads	Riga	3.9	537.8	384.1	3.6	0.262	15
Vangazi	Riga	-1.6	468.1	307.9	3.0	0.228	16
Broceni novads	Saldus	-4.7	554.4	219.3	3.9	-1.016	44
Saldus	Saldus	-1.7	553.7	291.2	3.8	-0.557	32
Sabile novads	Talsi	-6.5	565.1	162.7	5.1	-1.652	59
Stende	Talsi	-0.4	610.4	194.6	3.8	-1.203	50
Talsi	Talsi	-5.7	519.2	326.1	4.0	-0.468	29
Valdemarpils with r.t.	Talsi	-5.3	568.8	171.2	3.8	-1.314	52
Kandava novads	Tukums	-2.7	577.0	184.1	2.3	-0.859	41
Tukums	Tukums	3.5	546.1	303.4	3.2	-0.031	18
Seda with r.t.	Valka	-8.7	622.9	204.3	4.0	-1.773	60
Smiltene	Valka	-6.0	558.5	374.8	2.9	-0.318	23
Strenci	Valka	-8.6	600.5	301.2	4.3	-1.314	53
Valka	Valka	-4.8	554.0	285.5	4.0	-0.796	38
Mazsalaca with r.t.	Valmiera	-9.5	723.3	181.7	2.5	-2.246	68
Rujiena	Valmiera	-5.0	591.6	239.2	3.4	-1.104	46
Valmiera	Valmiera	-0.1	517.7	394.0	2.5	0.435	7
Piltene with r.t.	Ventspils	-4.1	473.6	220.6	1.8	-0.038	19
Average in towns and urban novads		**-2.5**	**518.0**	**353.0**	**3.2**		

Abbreviations. CPN – changes in population number from the beginning of 2003 to the beginning of 2008, in %; DEM – demographic burden at the beginning of 2008; PIT – amount of personal income tax per capita in local government budgets in 2007, in LVL; UEL – unemployment level as at the beginning of 2008, in %; IND – territory development index according to data of 2007.

Basic rates and development index of territories of pagasts group

Pagasts, novads	District	PD	CPN	DEM	PIT	UEL	LCV	IND	Rank
Aiviekste pagasts	Aizkraukle	6.4	-2.7	576.5	186.4	3.2	120	-0.112	176
Bebri pagasts	Aizkraukle	10.9	-8.9	469.2	183.6	3.4	109	0.085	105
Daudzese pagasts	Aizkraukle	5.5	-4.6	514.5	189.3	4.2	90	-0.076	166
Irsi pagasts	Aizkraukle	8.1	-7.8	535.3	124.8	5.2	114	-0.377	279
Klintaine pagasts	Aizkraukle	9.5	-0.8	631.4	155.3	3.5	126	-0.291	243
Koknese pagasts	Aizkraukle	25.3	-0.6	555.9	276.0	2.3	142	0.459	36
Kurmene pagasts	Aizkraukle	7.1	-4.3	608.1	164.2	2.6	99	-0.230	215
Mazzalve pagasts	Aizkraukle	6.0	-5.8	522.3	163.3	2.4	96	-0.037	154
Nereta pagasts	Aizkraukle	15.2	-9.9	611.4	175.8	4.3	97	-0.334	256
Pilskalne pagasts	Aizkraukle	5.2	-17.3	455.3	138.8	5.6	95	-0.336	259
Sece pagasts	Aizkraukle	6.7	-3.4	578.5	148.0	3.6	116	-0.259	229
Serene pagasts	Aizkraukle	7.3	0.3	409.0	259.6	1.9	112	0.633	23
Skriveri pagasts	Aizkraukle	39.3	-0.4	595.7	280.8	2.3	240	0.553	33
Staburags pagasts	Aizkraukle	7.9	-14.3	529.8	189.7	1.7	121	-0.009	144
Sunakste pagasts	Aizkraukle	5.0	-11.1	646.5	114.3	3.3	112	-0.610	342
Valle pagasts	Aizkraukle	6.4	-8.8	620.9	189.7	2.4	103	-0.238	219
Vietalva pagasts	Aizkraukle	7.5	-9.9	523.4	186.8	5.5	109	-0.238	218
Zalve pagasts	Aizkraukle	3.8	-9.0	560.3	153.7	3.3	88	-0.289	241
Alsviki pagasts	Aluksne	7.6	-8.1	560.8	185.4	3.4	106	-0.155	194
Anna pagasts	Aluksne	9.9	-11.4	505.8	111.1	4.6	109	-0.335	258
Gaujiena pagasts	Aluksne	8.3	-6.6	547.9	193.4	2.8	91	-0.041	155
Ilzene pagasts	Aluksne	7.0	-9.0	624.5	119.9	4.5	94	-0.591	339
Jaunaluksne pagasts	Aluksne	7.2	-8.3	561.0	148.0	4.0	88	-0.318	252
Jaunanna pagasts	Aluksne	6.1	-5.0	490.9	107.5	2.6	88	-0.118	179
Jaunlaicene pagasts	Aluksne	9.2	-7.1	536.7	152.6	1.0	74	0.005	139
Kalncempji pagasts	Aluksne	5.8	-27.9	512.0	86.7	2.4	105	-0.503	315
Liepna pagasts	Aluksne	3.7	-10.4	733.3	145.6	4.2	82	-0.820	378
Maliena pagasts	Aluksne	8.5	-6.7	646.9	81.5	4.5	112	-0.702	360
Malupe pagasts	Aluksne	5.6	-7.8	619.5	116.1	5.1	84	-0.638	346
Markalne pagasts	Aluksne	3.5	-13.1	517.4	105.5	7.6	74	-0.702	359
Pededze pagasts	Aluksne	6.0	-9.3	640.9	61.6	13.3	69	-1.478	429
Trapene pagasts	Aluksne	6.6	-6.0	658.2	125.8	2.5	99	-0.475	303
Veclaicene pagasts	Aluksne	6.2	-14.0	495.0	103.6	4.0	60	-0.378	280
Viresi pagasts	Aluksne	4.9	-8.7	575.3	126.3	3.1	93	-0.371	277
Zeltini pagasts	Aluksne	6.5	-1.0	533.8	122.5	5.6	95	-0.351	266
Ziemeri pagasts	Aluksne	8.0	-5.1	513.8	103.7	4.7	75	-0.334	257
Baltinava pagasts	Balvi	7.8	-12.3	670.2	114.5	20.7	84	-1.974	445
Balvi pagasts	Balvi	9.9	-0.7	586.7	153.9	5.8	113	-0.368	275
Berzkalne pagasts	Balvi	5.6	-10.2	428.6	101.1	9.4	88	-0.562	334
Berzpils pagasts	Balvi	7.3	-11.4	669.1	115.2	7.9	60	-1.016	403
Briezuciems pagasts	Balvi	7.9	-10.4	603.9	85.2	11.7	74	-1.201	414
Krisjani pagasts	Balvi	6.3	-12.4	539.8	92.1	16.6	69	-1.435	428
Kubuli pagasts	Balvi	10.0	-5.8	751.6	138.3	7.4	92	-1.005	401

Pagasts, novads	District	PD	CPN	DEM	PIT	UEL	LCV	IND	Rank
Kuprava pagasts	Balvi	144.1	-20.2	505.6	108.0	7.1	142	0.564	31
Lazdukalns pagasts	Balvi	5.5	-9.7	646.8	102.2	11.0	68	-1.221	416
Lazduleja pagasts	Balvi	4.4	-5.0	500.0	73.7	10.2	66	-0.825	380
Medneva pagasts	Balvi	8.3	-11.8	690.7	116.5	10.1	89	-1.213	415
Rugaji pagasts	Balvi	5.2	-9.8	536.7	115.0	7.3	75	-0.645	347
Susaji pagasts	Balvi	4.4	-14.5	678.3	95.0	15.1	82	-1.689	439
Skilbeni pagasts	Balvi	13.6	-10.8	634.3	98.0	10.2	90	-1.071	406
Tilza pagasts	Balvi	11.1	-9.1	625.7	128.5	9.9	73	-0.956	398
Vectilza pagasts	Balvi	5.6	-7.7	486.8	90.8	5.9	64	-0.451	300
Vecumi pagasts	Balvi	5.6	-19.4	620.7	82.2	18.6	77	-1.902	443
Viksna pagasts	Balvi	6.8	-10.8	647.4	97.4	5.6	91	-0.818	377
Ziguri pagasts	Balvi	7.7	-12.9	545.0	218.7	13.3	87	-0.843	384
Barbele pagasts	Bauska	9.4	-5.5	543.6	169.9	5.5	141	-0.248	222
Brunava pagasts	Bauska	15.7	-8.5	542.7	126.4	3.3	150	-0.175	200
Ceraukste pagasts	Bauska	28.8	3.4	526.7	199.8	3.4	234	0.376	45
Code pagasts	Bauska	30.0	-2.6	499.0	209.0	3.2	244	0.420	41
Davini pagasts	Bauska	11.2	-13.7	488.4	124.5	3.5	154	-0.163	197
Gailisi pagasts	Bauska	33.7	-6.2	385.2	255.6	3.5	241	0.780	17
Iecava novads	Bauska	31.1	2.6	530.4	252.4	3.0	292	0.579	27
Islice pagasts	Bauska	39.4	-3.8	454.6	237.1	3.2	254	0.674	21
Mezotne pagasts	Bauska	24.2	-8.5	518.3	182.3	2.8	235	0.201	73
Rundale pagasts	Bauska	24.9	-6.9	501.3	204.6	3.6	230	0.260	61
Skaistkalne pagasts	Bauska	13.1	-7.7	573.5	203.2	2.4	142	0.011	138
Stelpe pagasts	Bauska	14.8	-2.5	528.0	162.4	1.7	142	0.148	83
Svitene pagasts	Bauska	17.3	-6.2	536.7	114.9	3.1	214	-0.090	168
Vecsaule pagasts	Bauska	14.1	-3.7	493.5	153.7	3.3	148	0.068	116
Vecumnieki pagasts	Bauska	16.9	-0.9	535.8	252.1	2.6	154	0.346	49
Viesturi pagasts	Bauska	14.4	-11.4	484.2	101.2	2.4	229	-0.035	153
Amata novads	Cesis	15.4	-0.3	544.6	236.9	2.7	146	0.270	58
Dzerbene pagasts	Cesis	8.3	-5.0	595.4	213.5	3.2	130	-0.093	171
Inesi pagasts	Cesis	8.9	-5.2	495.2	138.6	2.3	95	0.002	141
Jaunpiebalga novads	Cesis	11.0	-6.3	587.8	162.1	2.0	118	-0.121	180
Kaive pagasts	Cesis	3.6	-9.1	655.0	78.0	4.3	101	-0.791	373
Liepa pagasts	Cesis	42.9	-5.1	557.1	225.3	3.6	143	0.312	52
Ligatne pagasts	Cesis	17.6	-4.6	490.8	225.7	2.8	127	0.313	51
Marsneni pagasts	Cesis	12.9	0.3	582.3	140.9	3.2	148	-0.132	181
Nitaure pagasts	Cesis	5.6	-13.8	543.0	162.1	1.9	110	-0.155	193
Priekuli pagasts	Cesis	49.2	-8.7	492.6	327.3	3.2	180	0.808	16
Raiskums pagasts	Cesis	9.8	-4.6	564.3	244.1	2.6	107	0.115	95
Rauna novads	Cesis	13.4	-7.6	550.6	174.2	1.8	130	0.033	125
Skujene pagasts	Cesis	5.5	-10.8	596.0	142.5	4.3	108	-0.479	305
Stalbe pagasts	Cesis	8.2	-5.0	529.8	168.6	3.0	123	-0.045	158
Straupe pagasts	Cesis	9.8	-4.6	520.0	190.6	1.8	107	0.139	86

Abbreviations. PD – population density as at the beginning of 2008, people/km²; CPN – changes in population number from the beginning of 2003 to the beginning of 2008, in %; DEM – demographic burden at the beginning of 2008; PIT – amount of personal income tax per capita in local government budgets in 2007, in LVL; UEL – unemployment level as at the beginning of 2008, in %; LCV – average land cadastral value as at the beginning of 2008, LVL/ha; IND – territory development index according to data of 2007.

Pagasts, novads	District	PD	CPN	DEM	PIT	UEL	LCV	IND	Rank
Taurene pagasts	Cesis	9.6	-5.9	477.5	180.2	3.5	110	0.077	114
Vaive pagasts	Cesis	10.7	3.0	537.2	167.0	3.3	140	0.050	124
Vecpiebalga pagasts	Cesis	14.5	-5.7	531.0	193.0	2.6	92	0.083	107
Veselava pagasts	Cesis	12.0	-4.7	476.2	176.9	1.9	146	0.247	64
Zaube pagasts	Cesis	6.2	-9.0	626.8	179.9	1.8	106	-0.235	217
Ambeli pagasts	Daugavpils	10.5	-13.4	765.7	78.8	9.9	76	-1.490	431
Bikernieki pagasts	Daugavpils	11.9	-8.4	570.1	53.8	7.5	92	-0.813	375
Demene pagasts	Daugavpils	10.6	-7.9	470.2	72.7	7.3	97	-0.510	317
Dubna pagasts	Daugavpils	15.2	-3.5	496.9	84.9	6.3	120	-0.352	267
Dviete pagasts	Daugavpils	6.0	-7.7	580.4	113.2	4.9	80	-0.535	321
Eglaine pagasts	Daugavpils	13.4	-8.3	568.7	93.7	5.8	93	-0.558	328
Kalkune pagasts	Daugavpils	37.7	-7.6	539.5	191.4	3.4	188	0.229	68
Kalupe pagasts	Daugavpils	14.1	-3.8	551.2	115.4	7.6	101	-0.523	319
Laucesa pagasts	Daugavpils	26.2	-2.1	494.0	116.1	5.2	178	-0.032	151
Liksna pagasts	Daugavpils	9.0	-4.9	572.3	179.3	6.9	119	-0.399	287
Malinova pagasts	Daugavpils	15.7	-3.0	528.4	74.1	4.1	120	-0.280	237
Medumi pagasts	Daugavpils	9.4	-11.6	545.7	121.6	4.1	69	-0.393	285
Naujene pagasts	Daugavpils	46.0	-3.1	497.9	188.2	2.7	136	0.479	35
Nicgale pagasts	Daugavpils	9.4	-11.7	494.3	163.8	6.1	110	-0.281	239
Saliena pagasts	Daugavpils	6.6	-8.9	587.3	73.0	5.4	71	-0.711	362
Skrudaliena pagasts	Daugavpils	15.7	-9.0	559.2	86.1	7.2	96	-0.647	348
Svente pagasts	Daugavpils	10.2	-6.5	670.1	94.7	4.1	101	-0.680	354
Tabore pagasts	Daugavpils	13.8	-4.6	503.5	91.8	4.3	125	-0.222	213
Vabole pagasts	Daugavpils	11.7	-10.7	627.2	133.9	5.4	115	-0.598	340
Vecsaliena pagasts	Daugavpils	9.1	-10.5	521.5	76.2	6.3	87	-0.603	341
Viski pagasts	Daugavpils	20.2	-15.9	584.1	173.2	3.8	114	-0.264	230
Annenieki pagasts	Dobele	13.9	-2.7	590.9	215.5	4.1	168	-0.044	157
Auri pagasts	Dobele	29.3	-0.6	495.6	227.7	4.8	197	0.349	48
Bene pagasts	Dobele	23.1	-5.2	576.9	202.0	3.6	183	0.050	123
Berze pagasts	Dobele	25.0	-4.0	544.1	221.4	4.1	258	0.224	69
Biksti pagasts	Dobele	10.9	-8.9	551.8	154.2	3.1	168	-0.143	189
Dobele pagasts	Dobele	13.4	-4.3	515.5	177.8	6.2	226	-0.108	175
Ile pagasts	Dobele	7.9	-6.8	518.9	157.6	2.0	139	0.012	137
Jaunberze pagasts	Dobele	10.3	-3.5	569.1	194.4	3.3	189	-0.016	147
Krimunas pagasts	Dobele	17.6	-7.7	511.6	237.2	4.8	266	0.185	75
Lielauce pagasts	Dobele	7.0	-7.1	441.0	153.3	7.2	121	-0.219	211
Naudite pagasts	Dobele	10.0	-13.5	491.7	217.7	3.5	156	0.072	115
Penkule pagasts	Dobele	14.9	-2.2	512.3	204.6	2.7	209	0.262	60
Tervete novads	Dobele	18.9	-9.8	503.0	196.6	3.4	211	0.151	81
Ukri pagasts	Dobele	5.2	-23.3	516.8	117.1	5.2	154	-0.560	332
Vitini pagasts	Dobele	9.1	-12.2	560.6	112.5	5.0	157	-0.486	310
Zebrene pagasts	Dobele	6.2	-12.0	551.0	150.7	4.1	133	-0.329	254
Belava pagasts	Gulbene	11.3	-4.6	637.5	103.5	4.7	125	-0.573	337
Daukstes pagasts	Gulbene	7.9	-5.5	526.4	123.9	3.5	126	-0.201	205
Druviena pagasts	Gulbene	8.6	-9.9	591.8	122.8	3.3	108	-0.406	288
Galgauska pagasts	Gulbene	7.4	-10.6	650.7	125.4	4.8	120	-0.669	352
Jaungulbene pagasts	Gulbene	14.6	-10.5	520.8	199.1	3.8	125	-0.013	145
Lejasciems pagasts	Gulbene	5.4	-7.1	663.3	176.9	2.4	92	-0.367	274
Ligo pagasts	Gulbene	5.6	-18.1	573.0	123.0	2.8	123	-0.452	301
Litene pagasts	Gulbene	9.1	-9.5	503.9	106.1	1.0	89	-0.069	165
Lizums pagasts	Gulbene	14.7	-6.7	529.0	182.0	3.1	118	0.022	129
Ranka pagasts	Gulbene	8.8	-8.4	574.1	125.7	2.7	107	-0.291	242
Stameriena pagasts	Gulbene	8.8	-10.7	579.4	138.3	4.4	113	-0.423	292
Stradi pagasts	Gulbene	12.3	-4.3	452.1	189.8	4.8	116	0.116	94
Tirza pagasts	Gulbene	7.8	-9.5	618.8	93.7	2.4	114	-0.482	308
Abeli pagasts	Jekabpils	8.1	1.3	492.0	164.6	2.5	115	0.156	80
Asare pagasts	Jekabpils	6.9	-8.7	647.7	81.0	5.4	101	-0.815	376
Atasiene pagasts	Jekabpils	3.2	-10.3	615.5	113.7	2.5	69	-0.500	314
Dignaja pagasts	Jekabpils	7.2	-7.3	569.6	109.9	1.6	101	-0.240	220
Dunava pagasts	Jekabpils	6.5	-15.4	560.5	119.6	1.9	95	-0.333	255
Elksni pagasts	Jekabpils	4.4	-13.2	540.4	124.8	4.8	89	-0.479	306
Garsene pagasts	Jekabpils	14.1	-8.7	419.3	162.6	4.7	113	0.080	109
Kalns pagasts	Jekabpils	4.2	-7.9	535.2	129.2	3.4	113	-0.271	234
Krustpils pagasts	Jekabpils	11.7	-0.2	592.4	153.7	2.8	143	-0.117	177
Kukas pagasts	Jekabpils	18.3	-2.3	708.9	150.5	2.9	150	-0.383	282
Leimani pagasts	Jekabpils	5.5	-17.2	551.5	123.6	5.0	106	-0.559	329
Mezare pagasts	Jekabpils	6.8	-9.8	503.1	94.0	4.2	110	-0.346	261
Rite pagasts	Jekabpils	7.2	-11.6	549.9	133.1	5.5	88	-0.491	312
Rubene pagasts	Jekabpils	6.8	-13.3	725.2	98.8	7.0	98	-1.137	412
Sala pagasts	Jekabpils	16.9	-2.4	453.9	202.1	3.9	125	0.278	57
Sauka pagasts	Jekabpils	7.5	-8.8	584.9	136.0	3.9	102	-0.396	286
Selpils pagasts	Jekabpils	8.9	-6.2	594.7	136.8	2.3	110	-0.253	226
Variesi pagasts	Jekabpils	8.8	-8.3	533.0	125.7	5.0	121	-0.349	265
Vipe pagasts	Jekabpils	10.4	-3.8	579.9	116.8	2.8	122	-0.251	225
Zasa pagasts	Jekabpils	8.8	-8.7	625.4	141.6	2.3	98	-0.347	263
Eleja pagasts	Jelgava	38.8	1.0	536.8	201.0	5.0	236	0.295	55
Gluda pagasts	Jelgava	28.4	5.2	457.7	208.7	2.0	347	0.756	18
Jaunsvirlauka pagasts	Jelgava	26.7	-2.5	491.2	241.5	2.3	246	0.565	29
Lielplatone pagasts	Jelgava	17.5	-6.6	559.9	211.8	4.5	245	0.020	132
Livberze pagasts	Jelgava	16.2	8.3	500.3	200.1	1.8	263	0.529	34
Ozolnieki novads	Jelgava	63.1	9.0	534.0	302.6	2.3	407	1.185	10
Platone pagasts	Jelgava	19.6	-3.6	480.9	259.6	1.7	240	0.603	25
Sesava pagasts	Jelgava	19.2	-6.7	538.8	155.6	3.3	243	0.022	131
Sidrabene pagasts	Jelgava	11.7	-5.2	528.4	154.1	1.6	161	0.078	113
Svete pagasts	Jelgava	30.0	3.0	508.9	200.7	1.6	334	0.615	24
Valgunde novads	Jelgava	10.1	-0.3	497.9	239.4	2.1	144	0.387	44
Vilce pagasts	Jelgava	14.2	-13.3	445.5	141.9	4.0	198	0.004	140
Vircava pagasts	Jelgava	17.0	-8.3	515.0	152.7	1.1	260	0.210	71
Zalenieki pagasts	Jelgava	13.8	-6.5	588.4	184.5	1.9	219	0.027	127
Andrupene pagasts	Kraslava	10.5	-11.0	558.0	98.1	9.3	76	-0.856	385

Abbreviations. PD – population density as at the beginning of 2008, people/km^2; CPN – changes in population number from the beginning of 2003 to the beginning of 2008, in %; DEM – demographic burden at the beginning of 2008; PIT – amount of personal income tax per capita in local government budgets in 2007, in LVL; UEL – unemployment level as at the beginning of 2008, in %; LCV – average land cadastral value as at the beginning of 2008, LVL/ha; IND – territory development index according to data of 2007.

Pagasts, novads	District	PD	CPN	DEM	PIT	UEL	LCV	IND	Rank
Andzeli pagasts	Kraslava	7.6	-10.4	599.1	61.1	7.5	71	-0.940	396
Asune pagasts	Kraslava	7.9	-10.0	640.8	95.9	10.7	78	-1.179	413
Auleja pagasts	Kraslava	9.3	-11.0	592.2	125.1	9.7	76	-0.905	391
Berzini pagasts	Kraslava	5.2	-21.5	462.9	61.7	2.0	76	-0.358	269
Dagda pagasts	Kraslava	15.7	-5.2	543.9	100.8	8.6	95	-0.629	345
Ezernieki pagasts	Kraslava	7.5	-15.1	567.0	141.5	5.2	63	-0.543	324
Graveri pagasts	Kraslava	9.3	-11.1	618.0	76.3	13.3	81	-1.366	426
Indra pagasts	Kraslava	10.4	-13.7	643.3	93.7	12.6	89	-1.349	423
Izvalta pagasts	Kraslava	11.5	-14.2	683.0	141.0	7.0	83	-0.897	389
Kalniesi pagasts	Kraslava	8.1	-10.8	617.4	63.8	12.3	83	-1.331	421
Kaplava pagasts	Kraslava	6.1	-7.5	528.0	103.8	8.4	62	-0.701	358
Kastulina pagasts	Kraslava	8.2	-9.2	590.0	88.9	7.6	59	-0.838	381
Kombuli pagasts	Kraslava	9.1	-13.0	629.7	127.8	8.0	84	-0.886	388
Konstantinova pagasts	Kraslava	8.0	-7.3	473.2	91.3	10.5	83	-0.727	367
Kepova pagasts	Kraslava	5.2	-23.1	495.0	60.6	8.5	82	-0.944	397
Piedruja pagasts	Kraslava	9.7	-17.1	565.0	64.9	7.8	83	-0.928	395
Robeznieki pagasts	Kraslava	8.3	-8.5	651.5	78.9	8.8	89	-1.077	407
Skaista pagasts	Kraslava	6.5	-15.5	605.1	85.3	8.1	76	-1.007	402
Svarini pagasts	Kraslava	5.2	-13.0	626.7	61.8	11.3	71	-1.347	422
Skaune pagasts	Kraslava	5.3	-14.1	503.4	124.1	9.4	68	-0.753	370
Skeltova pagasts	Kraslava	10.4	-10.8	726.9	61.6	12.8	76	-1.624	436
Udrisi pagasts	Kraslava	16.2	-2.0	682.8	118.0	11.9	85	-1.128	411
Alsunga pagasts	Kuldiga	9.2	-12.8	576.2	185.1	3.2	128	-0.219	210
Edole pagasts	Kuldiga	7.0	-2.4	585.9	119.9	3.4	139	-0.309	251
Gudenieki pagasts	Kuldiga	7.0	-12.3	527.0	112.5	6.4	115	-0.548	325
Ivande pagasts	Kuldiga	6.0	-8.2	487.8	139.2	4.5	154	-0.176	201
Kabile pagasts	Kuldiga	5.0	-8.0	591.5	104.0	3.9	137	-0.492	313
Kurmale pagasts	Kuldiga	19.7	-5.0	464.8	196.5	3.7	157	0.264	59
Laidi pagasts	Kuldiga	11.2	-9.2	599.0	105.2	4.7	149	-0.524	320
Nikrace pagasts	Kuldiga	5.7	-10.7	584.2	103.1	6.8	134	-0.727	366
Padure pagasts	Kuldiga	10.1	0.8	588.1	155.2	2.9	148	-0.106	174
Pelci pagasts	Kuldiga	18.5	2.3	465.7	230.2	3.6	169	0.445	39
Ranki pagasts	Kuldiga	11.2	-10.7	524.9	124.1	5.6	175	-0.360	270
Renda pagasts	Kuldiga	4.4	-8.1	644.4	165.4	3.4	124	-0.433	296
Rudbarzi pagasts	Kuldiga	10.3	-11.8	598.9	152.9	3.8	145	-0.370	276
Rumba pagasts	Kuldiga	7.4	-4.6	539.9	196.1	4.5	125	-0.105	173
Snepele pagasts	Kuldiga	10.7	-8.1	580.8	125.6	4.2	152	-0.375	278
Turlava pagasts	Kuldiga	8.1	-10.3	538.9	101.2	3.1	144	-0.307	249
Varme pagasts	Kuldiga	7.7	-5.7	538.7	128.9	4.7	136	-0.307	250
Aizpute pagasts	Liepaja	11.2	-7.4	538.6	165.4	6.2	163	-0.292	246
Barta pagasts	Liepaja	6.0	-11.8	597.3	128.2	4.3	153	-0.505	316
Bunka pagasts	Liepaja	9.3	-8.1	554.1	124.1	5.9	157	-0.445	298
Cirava pagasts	Liepaja	9.9	-10.2	525.7	182.5	4.3	147	-0.133	182
Dunalka pagasts	Liepaja	9.5	-11.9	573.6	172.8	4.0	159	-0.267	233
Dunika pagasts	Liepaja	3.6	-6.4	597.9	138.1	3.4	108	-0.384	283

Pagasts, novads	District	PD	CPN	DEM	PIT	UEL	LCV	IND	Rank
Embute pagasts	Liepaja	3.7	-19.2	501.7	147.1	5.5	154	-0.425	293
Gavieze pagasts	Liepaja	7.3	-5.8	505.6	152.5	4.8	154	-0.165	198
Gramzda pagasts	Liepaja	9.4	-8.4	488.8	130.4	4.7	140	-0.194	204
Grobina pagasts	Liepaja	20.9	-1.9	556.1	200.7	3.3	221	0.163	79
Kaleti pagasts	Liepaja	9.5	-7.4	520.0	131.7	5.0	133	-0.281	238
Kalvene pagasts	Liepaja	6.8	-7.0	565.3	167.1	3.9	151	-0.221	212
Kazdanga pagasts	Liepaja	11.5	-10.7	682.3	153.5	5.8	166	-0.681	355
Laza pagasts	Liepaja	4.4	-7.3	544.7	162.3	4.8	150	-0.277	236
Medze pagasts	Liepaja	13.8	4.3	529.9	216.8	4.1	215	0.232	66
Nica pagasts	Liepaja	12.5	3.3	558.4	233.1	2.6	160	0.260	62
Otanki pagasts	Liepaja	8.1	-0.5	590.9	130.4	2.8	145	-0.204	206
Priekule pagasts	Liepaja	4.7	-6.3	598.2	121.4	5.6	163	-0.553	326
Rucava pagasts	Liepaja	5.4	-10.7	621.6	140.1	2.8	115	-0.426	294
Vainode pagasts	Liepaja	13.6	-6.2	687.1	165.3	6.5	157	-0.648	350
Vecpils pagasts	Liepaja	6.7	-9.8	579.9	133.1	2.1	153	-0.249	223
Vergale pagasts	Liepaja	8.1	-2.7	533.5	172.3	3.2	128	-0.023	148
Virga pagasts	Liepaja	11.1	-2.0	652.2	139.1	4.8	143	-0.480	307
Braslava pagasts	Limbazi	8.9	-13.1	577.3	88.6	2.4	128	-0.421	289
Brivzemnieki pagasts	Limbazi	11.1	-16.0	523.7	169.4	2.9	123	-0.134	184
Katvari pagasts	Limbazi	11.4	-2.4	563.5	174.6	2.3	139	0.014	135
Ledurga pagasts	Limbazi	9.9	-3.7	493.5	150.3	2.2	120	0.086	104
Liepupe pagasts	Limbazi	14.4	-8.9	547.0	202.6	4.0	186	-0.029	150
Limbazi pagasts	Limbazi	11.0	-0.7	538.4	203.2	3.6	127	0.067	117
Pale pagasts	Limbazi	6.1	-5.4	591.4	140.7	3.6	106	-0.344	260
Skulte pagasts	Limbazi	14.1	2.7	618.8	190.9	2.8	431	0.142	85
Umurga pagasts	Limbazi	6.6	-8.4	610.0	158.1	3.5	113	-0.365	273
Vidrizi pagasts	Limbazi	15.8	-0.9	533.6	194.6	2.6	144	0.178	76
Vilkene pagasts	Limbazi	6.8	-10.6	599.4	179.3	4.2	118	-0.361	271
Blonti pagasts	Ludza	5.1	-8.9	548.6	122.9	7.8	73	-0.678	353
Brigi pagasts	Ludza	6.0	-9.2	660.8	70.7	18.5	78	-1.884	442
Cibla novads	Ludza	5.8	-14.1	537.6	126.3	8.6	69	-0.766	371
Cirma pagasts	Ludza	8.9	-5.6	444.7	139.3	6.8	89	-0.215	209
Goliseva pagasts	Ludza	6.2	-7.5	548.9	59.8	22.4	67	-1.916	444
Isnauda pagasts	Ludza	10.3	-4.8	477.0	148.6	11.0	91	-0.560	330
Istra pagasts	Ludza	5.2	-13.6	650.6	93.3	11.6	59	-1.356	424
Lauderi pagasts	Ludza	5.9	-17.9	586.3	60.8	11.5	70	-1.324	420
Malnava pagasts	Ludza	9.5	-20.3	635.0	158.8	12.9	106	-1.262	418
Merdzene pagasts	Ludza	9.4	-14.3	535.6	118.8	12.1	88	-0.999	400
Mezvidi pagasts	Ludza	8.2	-9.6	611.9	110.3	10.3	86	-1.027	404
Nirza pagasts	Ludza	6.0	-14.9	593.0	113.2	7.3	75	-0.840	383
Nuksi pagasts	Ludza	7.5	-16.5	488.4	93.6	9.9	79	-0.838	382
Pasiene pagasts	Ludza	5.9	-11.1	586.7	79.6	17.3	69	-1.623	435
Pilda pagasts	Ludza	6.1	-12.2	698.8	81.6	14.1	66	-1.664	438
Pureni pagasts	Ludza	7.8	-15.3	534.7	79.6	9.2	102	-0.910	392
Pusmucova pagasts	Ludza	9.1	-14.6	520.6	144.1	9.9	98	-0.729	368

Abbreviations. PD – population density as at the beginning of 2008, people/km^2; CPN – changes in population number from the beginning of 2003 to the beginning of 2008, in %; DEM – demographic burden at the beginning of 2008; PIT – amount of personal income tax per capita in local government budgets in 2007, in LVL; UEL – unemployment level as at the beginning of 2008, in %; LCV – average land cadastral value as at the beginning of 2008, LVL/ha; IND – territory development index according to data of 2007.

Pagasts, novads	District	PD	CPN	DEM	PIT	UEL	LCV	IND	Rank
Rundeni pagasts	Ludza	5.1	-13.6	591.0	74.3	16.0	62	-1.588	433
Salnava pagasts	Ludza	5.6	-12.8	700.2	89.7	17.2	76	-1.883	441
Zvirgzdene pagasts	Ludza	9.4	-9.7	607.6	121.5	6.9	88	-0.724	365
Arona pagasts	Madona	10.7	-1.3	596.8	206.6	4.4	117	-0.138	185
Barkava pagasts	Madona	8.1	-9.1	496.1	182.9	3.6	106	-0.032	152
Berzaune pagasts	Madona	15.0	-4.9	527.8	162.3	3.7	123	-0.047	159
Dzelzava pagasts	Madona	10.7	-11.2	637.5	174.2	4.4	130	-0.447	299
Ergli novads	Madona	9.5	-11.6	617.1	193.8	4.6	112	-0.382	281
Kalsnava pagasts	Madona	14.1	-5.7	539.7	261.3	4.9	113	0.079	112
Lazdona pagasts	Madona	33.9	-7.6	475.6	182.6	5.7	134	0.130	89
Liezere pagasts	Madona	5.9	-9.0	512.0	156.1	3.4	109	-0.143	188
Laudona pagasts	Madona	7.8	-8.9	625.8	136.3	4.6	114	-0.542	323
Marciena pagasts	Madona	13.0	-8.6	541.0	152.5	2.5	102	-0.092	170
Metriena pagasts	Madona	5.9	-13.7	475.9	116.0	4.3	103	-0.292	244
Murmastiene pagasts	Madona	5.1	-9.6	608.0	95.8	8.7	92	-0.960	399
Osupe pagasts	Madona	5.6	-16.8	529.5	96.5	6.8	84	-0.715	363
Prauliena pagasts	Madona	8.9	-7.1	500.0	162.2	3.7	113	-0.062	163
Sarkani pagasts	Madona	9.7	-1.3	474.1	161.5	4.8	118	-0.003	143
Varaklani pagasts	Madona	9.8	-4.7	730.8	76.8	7.3	116	-1.087	408
Vestiena pagasts	Madona	6.5	-4.6	604.2	164.2	3.4	97	-0.287	240
Birzgale pagasts	Ogre	6.4	-7.2	514.1	193.0	2.2	123	0.079	111
Jumprava pagasts	Ogre	23.9	-1.3	518.5	291.2	3.0	233	0.565	30
Krape pagasts	Ogre	11.0	-6.7	518.0	182.4	2.6	122	0.053	122
Keipene pagasts	Ogre	13.5	-8.8	531.9	181.6	2.1	130	0.060	119
Laubere pagasts	Ogre	9.8	-5.3	512.5	167.5	1.5	132	0.123	91
Ledmane pagasts	Ogre	18.4	-4.5	552.8	162.6	2.3	159	0.059	121
Madliena pagasts	Ogre	12.3	-6.1	640.2	192.1	1.9	126	-0.142	187
Mazozoli pagasts	Ogre	6.8	-10.2	503.4	162.6	2.7	107	-0.064	164
Mengele pagasts	Ogre	7.7	-16.9	477.4	146.6	1.9	109	-0.061	161
Suntazi pagasts	Ogre	13.3	-2.4	502.5	230.3	2.5	166	0.335	50
Taurupe pagasts	Ogre	7.7	-12.1	581.2	174.2	1.6	118	-0.148	190
Aglona pagasts	Preili	17.2	-14.9	605.2	162.9	5.2	73	-0.485	309
Jersika pagasts	Preili	9.7	1.0	561.5	160.4	11.7	96	-0.720	364
Peleci pagasts	Preili	10.3	-6.0	667.3	85.0	6.9	90	-0.905	390
Riebini novads	Preili	10.2	-8.2	617.2	103.6	8.5	99	-0.882	387
Rudzati pagasts	Preili	7.5	-8.4	561.7	134.8	3.2	87	-0.293	247
Sauna pagasts	Preili	9.2	-11.4	680.1	92.7	3.1	111	-0.703	361
Sutri pagasts	Preili	9.2	-7.7	632.7	94.8	8.4	114	-0.925	394
Varkava novads	Preili	8.4	-9.3	695.4	101.9	5.4	89	-0.874	386
Varkava pagasts	Preili	8.7	-7.9	631.8	88.6	5.0	113	-0.693	356
Audrini pagasts	Rezekne	18.9	-2.2	539.0	115.1	9.9	151	-0.577	338
Berzgale pagasts	Rezekne	13.0	-13.7	556.3	166.4	8.0	115	-0.562	333
Cornaja pagasts	Rezekne	9.7	-9.5	525.7	102.2	9.6	94	-0.769	372
Deksare pagasts	Rezekne	9.2	-4.5	578.9	104.3	7.0	112	-0.628	344
Dricani pagasts	Rezekne	11.1	-4.9	613.8	125.0	9.0	97	-0.799	374

Pagasts, novads	District	PD	CPN	DEM	PIT	UEL	LCV	IND	Rank
Feimani pagasts	Rezekne	7.4	-9.7	624.6	92.9	20.2	80	-1.859	440
Gaigalava pagasts	Rezekne	5.7	-9.1	610.2	130.7	11.7	74	-1.093	409
Griskani pagasts	Rezekne	26.0	0.8	465.2	156.3	7.0	205	0.059	120
Ilzeskalns pagasts	Rezekne	11.4	-11.6	601.8	121.9	8.6	114	-0.823	379
Kantinieki pagasts	Rezekne	10.6	-13.5	585.1	86.1	11.3	110	-1.119	410
Kaunata pagasts	Rezekne	8.2	-10.3	599.8	133.2	11.5	75	-1.042	405
Lendzi pagasts	Rezekne	12.1	-6.7	533.3	193.3	6.7	102	-0.258	228
Luznava pagasts	Rezekne	15.2	-9.4	498.7	187.1	11.4	93	-0.560	331
Makonkalns pagasts	Rezekne	4.6	-12.2	631.0	102.4	12.9	71	-1.361	425
Malta pagasts	Rezekne	37.6	-6.9	523.7	171.7	13.0	119	-0.536	322
Nagli pagasts	Rezekne	4.2	-10.7	637.4	132.8	12.5	48	-1.261	417
Nautreni pagasts	Rezekne	8.9	-13.0	661.1	116.6	7.0	87	-0.920	393
Ozolaine pagasts	Rezekne	24.9	9.6	477.5	152.6	7.4	154	0.066	118
Ozolmuiza pagasts	Rezekne	21.7	-4.8	536.1	125.2	10.8	174	-0.611	343
Pusa pagasts	Rezekne	6.5	-13.5	620.4	135.4	16.0	73	-1.483	430
Rikava pagasts	Rezekne	10.8	-11.7	603.6	111.5	17.5	114	-1.529	432
Sakstagals pagasts	Rezekne	17.5	-5.8	520.6	106.7	11.5	122	-0.752	369
Silmala pagasts	Rezekne	16.9	-7.4	533.1	81.1	21.2	110	-1.606	434
Sokolki pagasts	Rezekne	15.3	-8.0	500.0	68.2	22.1	136	-1.636	437
Stolerova pagasts	Rezekne	12.3	0.5	561.7	105.3	5.1	98	-0.355	268
Struzani pagasts	Rezekne	25.3	-7.6	710.2	119.1	14.7	63	-1.405	427
Veremi pagasts	Rezekne	25.1	-6.5	467.1	208.2	5.8	175	0.165	78
Vilani pagasts	Rezekne	16.0	-9.8	577.0	112.5	16.6	146	-1.309	419
Adazi novads	Riga	54.2	23.5	435.2	422.1	1.9	1286	2.383	5
Allazi pagasts	Riga	12.5	3.0	517.1	247.6	3.4	189	0.349	47
Babite pagasts	Riga	42.9	26.9	501.0	436.3	2.5	1004	2.002	7
Carnikava novads	Riga	75.0	26.1	501.0	426.3	2.2	1471	2.534	4
Daugmale pagasts	Riga	16.9	8.9	529.0	293.6	3.2	371	0.679	19
Garkalne novads	Riga	42.0	62.2	480.7	446.7	1.9	1045	2.597	3
Incukalns novads	Riga	40.3	12.7	516.1	287.6	3.2	384	0.956	12
Krimulda pagasts	Riga	24.0	-2.1	509.8	317.4	2.7	252	0.677	20
Kekava pagasts	Riga	69.1	20.2	529.0	447.3	2.1	780	2.011	6
Malpils pagasts	Riga	18.8	-3.5	490.3	314.2	3.3	203	0.585	26
Marupe pagasts	Riga	120.4	41.4	516.9	386.4	1.9	2635	3.663	2
Olaine pagasts	Riga	23.9	31.4	426.8	293.6	2.9	491	1.377	8
Ropazi novads	Riga	20.9	9.2	438.8	282.0	2.8	249	0.869	15
Sala pagasts	Riga	18.2	13.1	418.8	307.4	1.8	432	1.187	9
Seja novads	Riga	10.8	1.0	480.4	309.6	2.7	249	0.656	22
Stopini novads	Riga	170.5	24.5	483.3	396.3	2.2	2414	3.851	1
Ezere pagasts	Saldus	14.3	-6.4	556.2	152.8	3.6	152	-0.141	186
Jaunauce pagasts	Saldus	5.7	-8.8	604.7	113.3	3.7	135	-0.491	311
Jaunlutrini pagasts	Saldus	8.3	-7.4	498.4	123.0	1.4	159	0.022	130
Kursisi pagasts	Saldus	5.7	-7.2	513.2	123.3	2.8	129	-0.156	195
Lutrini pagasts	Saldus	15.9	-3.3	534.0	182.4	3.3	168	0.080	110
Nigrande pagasts	Saldus	17.9	-11.3	453.7	159.3	3.7	143	0.084	106

Abbreviations. PD – population density as at the beginning of 2008, people/km^2; CPN – changes in population number from the beginning of 2003 to the beginning of 2008, in %; DEM – demographic burden at the beginning of 2008; PIT – amount of personal income tax per capita in local government budgets in 2007, in LVL; UEL – unemployment level as at the beginning of 2008, in %; LCV – average land cadastral value as at the beginning of 2008, LVL/ha; IND – territory development index according to data of 2007.

Pagasts, novads	District	PD	CPN	DEM	PIT	UEL	LCV	IND	Rank
Novadnieki pagasts	Saldus	17.5	-5.1	493.3	225.3	3.3	157	0.279	56
Pampali pagasts	Saldus	6.7	-9.0	516.6	227.6	3.0	126	0.090	101
Ruba pagasts	Saldus	11.5	-10.8	635.5	159.2	4.3	140	-0.457	302
Saldus pagasts	Saldus	40.2	-2.2	401.2	284.0	2.3	253	1.026	11
Skede pagasts	Saldus	8.6	-8.1	644.3	84.2	2.8	150	-0.555	327
Vadakste pagasts	Saldus	7.4	-20.9	512.8	120.2	2.6	158	-0.292	245
Zana pagasts	Saldus	9.4	-7.1	524.2	104.6	1.3	140	-0.080	167
Zirni pagasts	Saldus	8.7	-4.8	466.6	159.6	3.0	161	0.119	92
Zvarde pagasts	Saldus	1.9	-4.4	573.7	134.7	1.2	119	-0.153	192
Balgale pagasts	Talsi	13.1	-5.8	522.6	147.6	2.8	156	-0.013	146
Dundaga pagasts	Talsi	6.7	-7.3	573.5	170.7	2.3	116	-0.134	183
Gibuli pagasts	Talsi	7.9	-4.8	548.6	176.1	3.8	133	-0.118	178
Ive pagasts	Talsi	7.9	-12.6	591.4	135.9	4.0	142	-0.445	297
Kolka pagasts	Talsi	10.4	-4.8	529.0	260.3	2.0	118	0.299	54
Kulciems pagasts	Talsi	7.5	-5.0	516.4	147.4	3.3	113	-0.099	172
Laidze pagasts	Talsi	25.0	3.5	467.2	249.6	3.5	166	0.576	28
Lauciene pagasts	Talsi	10.7	-2.5	637.6	168.2	4.5	149	-0.347	262
Libagi pagasts	Talsi	14.8	-1.3	504.6	211.8	4.1	166	0.185	74
Lube pagasts	Talsi	7.3	-5.9	420.9	122.4	3.0	142	0.090	100
Roja novads	Talsi	20.5	-5.1	571.3	217.9	3.2	210	0.134	88
Strazde pagasts	Talsi	10.8	-7.8	521.6	129.3	3.7	174	-0.161	196
Valdgale pagasts	Talsi	7.1	-5.8	528.1	152.8	4.7	120	-0.228	214
Vandzene pagasts	Talsi	12.7	-7.4	520.9	191.3	3.7	153	0.016	134
Virbi pagasts	Talsi	25.5	-2.9	531.9	180.4	6.1	161	-0.044	156
Degole pagasts	Tukums	11.2	-4.9	533.5	130.8	2.6	186	-0.061	162
Dzukste pagasts	Tukums	8.9	-6.4	557.8	180.8	2.3	140	-0.024	149
Engure pagasts	Tukums	20.8	-2.6	544.0	223.3	2.3	181	0.300	53
Irlava pagasts	Tukums	14.3	-4.0	547.4	189.0	2.6	166	0.094	99
Jaunpils pagasts	Tukums	15.1	-9.4	557.2	205.2	2.2	174	0.081	108
Jaunsati pagasts	Tukums	12.0	-2.7	630.2	114.1	3.6	167	-0.386	284
Lapmezciems novads	Tukums	50.8	5.5	515.2	265.1	2.6	392	0.951	13
Lestene pagasts	Tukums	8.6	-10.9	495.9	175.8	2.9	161	0.016	133
Pure pagasts	Tukums	15.7	-6.1	535.7	210.6	2.9	176	0.151	82
Seme pagasts	Tukums	9.4	6.2	571.6	196.0	2.5	163	0.146	84
Slampe pagasts	Tukums	14.2	-0.8	542.3	208.0	2.3	187	0.230	67
Smarde pagasts	Tukums	13.1	0.4	609.8	269.4	2.3	149	0.217	70
Tume pagasts	Tukums	16.6	-2.4	529.7	264.0	2.6	206	0.404	42
Vane pagasts	Tukums	6.8	-13.9	536.0	132.0	3.7	139	-0.323	253
Viesatas pagasts	Tukums	8.7	-2.8	428.1	134.6	2.5	157	0.205	72
Zante pagasts	Tukums	6.9	-3.9	563.1	156.4	10.5	152	-0.699	357
Zentene pagasts	Tukums	5.0	-10.3	578.8	152.2	2.3	126	-0.250	224
Bilska pagasts	Valka	9.0	-6.8	532.1	121.0	3.9	112	-0.264	231
Blome pagasts	Valka	13.5	-3.1	532.8	175.0	2.2	125	0.098	97
Branti pagasts	Valka	8.1	-1.2	544.8	209.8	4.1	127	-0.001	142
Ergeme pagasts	Valka	5.7	-9.0	527.8	150.3	3.9	113	-0.234	216
Evele pagasts	Valka	6.3	-13.4	601.1	159.8	5.7	119	-0.573	336
Grundzale pagasts	Valka	7.7	-2.5	586.9	144.9	3.2	105	-0.240	221
Jerceni pagasts	Valka	7.3	-15.8	589.7	169.7	5.4	129	-0.511	318
Karki pagasts	Valka	6.2	-11.7	616.8	134.7	2.5	107	-0.423	291
Launkalne pagasts	Valka	5.8	-4.2	522.5	256.6	3.8	115	0.137	87
Palsmane pagasts	Valka	10.5	-2.0	519.7	213.0	2.8	109	0.172	77
Plani pagasts	Valka	3.5	-5.1	572.6	141.0	5.2	114	-0.432	295
Smiltene pagasts	Valka	17.4	-5.7	534.4	216.4	3.8	162	0.108	96
Trikata pagasts	Valka	9.3	-11.3	572.7	177.3	5.2	125	-0.362	272
Valka pagasts	Valka	5.3	-5.1	511.3	169.4	3.9	116	-0.092	169
Varini pagasts	Valka	9.8	2.0	536.7	138.8	2.3	117	0.013	136
Vijciems pagasts	Valka	5.5	-6.7	543.3	174.3	3.9	118	-0.177	202
Zvartava pagasts	Valka	3.1	-9.6	595.2	128.2	6.0	85	-0.663	351
Berzaine pagasts	Valmiera	11.9	-5.5	533.8	158.7	4.4	140	-0.148	191
Brenguli pagasts	Valmiera	9.8	1.2	535.3	308.2	3.6	157	0.389	43
Burtnieki novads	Valmiera	9.3	-8.7	574.4	136.9	2.7	117	-0.255	227
Burtnieki pagasts	Valmiera	8.2	-8.1	581.9	168.9	3.0	119	-0.209	207
Dikli pagasts	Valmiera	8.1	-4.9	517.3	175.7	1.5	123	0.118	93
Ipiki pagasts	Valmiera	4.5	-18.4	475.5	98.9	3.4	101	-0.349	264
Jeri pagasts	Valmiera	11.5	-2.5	523.3	147.0	3.3	110	-0.049	160
Kauguri pagasts	Valmiera	17.7	-0.3	480.7	239.7	1.9	224	0.555	32
Koceni pagasts	Valmiera	16.9	1.1	513.6	238.8	2.3	212	0.443	40
Koni pagasts	Valmiera	9.0	-7.5	601.2	134.0	1.4	127	-0.213	208
Lode pagasts	Valmiera	5.8	-12.9	520.5	104.9	7.4	113	-0.648	349
Naukseni pagasts	Valmiera	8.0	-7.3	516.2	185.3	1.9	118	0.088	103
Ramata pagasts	Valmiera	3.0	-12.4	569.7	103.2	3.0	86	-0.479	304
Renceni pagasts	Valmiera	10.8	-4.7	511.4	184.8	2.9	135	0.089	102
Seli pagasts	Valmiera	8.1	-12.0	485.1	96.7	3.9	101	-0.295	248
Skankalne pagasts	Valmiera	7.5	-5.7	486.7	164.6	2.1	109	0.095	98
Vaidava pagasts	Valmiera	15.8	-4.1	453.8	212.0	1.5	131	0.454	38
Valmiera pagasts	Valmiera	32.5	-4.1	425.2	307.4	2.4	243	0.923	14
Vilpulka pagasts	Valmiera	8.1	-5.9	585.4	139.8	2.9	108	-0.267	232
Zilaiskalns pagasts	Valmiera	30.5	-2.2	576.4	152.6	5.4	78	-0.173	199
Ance pagasts	Ventspils	1.9	-6.4	600.9	169.1	2.6	94	-0.272	235
Jurkalne pagasts	Ventspils	3.7	-15.0	579.4	157.9	5.6	108	-0.563	335
Pope pagasts	Ventspils	6.7	-3.2	520.2	208.5	2.7	125	0.125	90
Puze pagasts	Ventspils	5.0	-7.4	489.9	242.7	5.2	110	0.025	128
Targale pagasts	Ventspils	5.4	-1.1	478.3	273.8	2.2	132	0.455	37
Ugale pagasts	Ventspils	8.6	-6.0	549.3	228.8	3.6	138	0.028	126
Usma pagasts	Ventspils	2.8	-0.8	557.8	154.9	3.5	97	-0.192	203
Uzava pagasts	Ventspils	4.7	-3.0	543.3	340.8	4.5	95	0.258	63
Varve pagasts	Ventspils	15.8	-4.3	455.5	249.8	4.0	157	0.374	46
Ziras pagasts	Ventspils	3.7	-9.2	414.6	171.5	2.0	143	0.238	65
Zlekas pagasts	Ventspils	5.5	1.6	584.9	150.3	6.5	125	-0.422	290
Average in pagasts and rural novads		**11.7**	**-2.9**	**538.7**	**202.4**	**4.4**	**150**		

Abbreviations. PD – population density as at the beginning of 2008, people/km²; CPN – changes in population number from the beginning of 2003 to the beginning of 2008, in %; DEM – demographic burden at the beginning of 2008; PIT – amount of personal income tax per capita in local government budgets in 2007, in LVL; UEL – unemployment level as at the beginning of 2008, in %; LCV – average land cadastral value as at the beginning of 2008, LVL/ha; IND – territory development index according to data of 2007.

ANNEX 3. REVENUE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT BUDGETS (2008)

Revenue of local government budgets in districts

District	NP	BB+SB	BB	BB1	TPBB
Aizkraukle District	39 971	11 598 187	9 922 440	248	94.0
Aluksne District	24 159	8 382 758	6 896 309	285	94.1
Balvi District	26 823	11 122 135	9 609 588	358	93.1
Bauska District	50 811	16 483 448	14 823 086	292	86.6
Cesis District	56 265	22 968 966	20 491 823	364	76.1
Daugavpils District	38 574	10 486 683	7 949 594	206	95.6
Dobele District	37 713	10 849 942	9 145 727	243	92.7
Gulbene District	25 864	7 155 535	5 832 611	226	98.5
Jekabpils District	52 076	15 444 275	12 573 336	241	93.2
Jelgava District	37 278	10 021 829	8 893 123	239	90.2
Kraslava District	32 699	8 675 795	6 650 207	203	95.1
Kuldiga District	35 541	11 692 544	9 774 706	275	94.1
Liepaja District	43 306	12 117 650	9 399 392	217	98.6
Limbazi District	37 429	9 607 790	8 284 734	221	96.2
Ludza District	30 807	8 317 298	6 400 790	208	95.7
Madona District	42 263	12 880 892	10 712 625	253	97.9
Ogre District	64 811	13 962 782	11 338 163	175	96.8
Preili District	37 743	9 217 361	8 787 054	233	97.6
Rezekne District	39 784	12 717 771	10 337 993	260	96.1
Riga District	167 774	32 645 756	22 848 137	136	97.8
Saldus District	36 324	12 385 758	10 977 235	302	96.0
Talsi District	46 280	13 465 638	11 702 379	253	92.8
Tukums District	54 753	19 701 855	18 215 701	333	75.9
Valka District	31 314	8 064 936	6 691 875	214	96.4
Valmiera District	57 938	16 067 551	13 595 677	235	98.1
Ventspils District	13 818	4 119 957	3 085 964	223	97.1

Revenue of local government budgets in republican cities

Republican city	NP	BB+SB	BB	BB1	TIPBB	TI1	TPBB
Daugavpils	105 958	57 058 177	53 520 503	505	56.9	288	34.6
Jelgava	65 635	47 056 032	44 334 804	675	66.2	447	28.9
Jurmala	55 580	45 199 275	42 402 266	763	70.5	538	17.5
Liepaja	85 050	51 874 128	48 183 105	567	62.4	354	32.6
Rezekne	35 883	21 672 662	20 336 435	567	59.6	338	32.8
Riga	717 371	606 814 770	554 771 887	773	71.1	550	20.6
Ventspils	43 299	34 770 098	31 806 616	735	65.6	482	23.7

Revenue of local government budgets in towns, pagasts and novads

Town, pagasts, novads	District	NP	BB+SB	BB	BB1	TIPBB	TI1	TPBB
Aiviekste pagasts	Aizkraukle	927	567 258	533 801	576	45.9	264	40.5
Aizkraukle novads	Aizkraukle	10 052	10 038 418	9 697 634	965	48.2	465	29.8
Bebri pagasts	Aizkraukle	1312	927 366	884 008	674	36.0	242	27.5
Daudzese pagasts	Aizkraukle	1151	778 446	723 597	629	39.7	250	33.0
Irsi pagasts	Aizkraukle	565	600 931	571 388	1011	18.3	185	47.8
Jaunjelgava with r.t.	Aizkraukle	2394	1 593 001	1 461 428	610	46.8	286	15.5
Klintaine pagasts	Aizkraukle	894	516 290	471 392	527	39.8	210	57.2
Koknese pagasts	Aizkraukle	4327	2 915 144	2 705 622	625	53.7	336	18.0
Kurmene pagasts	Aizkraukle	796	578 635	543 314	683	34.0	232	43.9
Mazzalve pagasts	Aizkraukle	1262	802 621	748 940	593	36.6	217	38.1
Nereta pagasts	Aizkraukle	1916	1 288 438	1 216 648	635	32.2	204	30.4
Pilskalne pagasts	Aizkraukle	521	470 870	438 502	842	24.1	203	51.4
Plavinas	Aizkraukle	3726	2 560 140	2 418 146	649	51.0	331	13.6
Sece pagasts	Aizkraukle	1176	792 136	753 859	641	31.5	202	40.4
Serene pagasts	Aizkraukle	875	586 978	524 809	600	56.7	340	39.6
Skriveri pagasts	Aizkraukle	4144	2 290 527	2 171 606	524	64.4	337	5.3
Staburags pagasts	Aizkraukle	462	470 684	437 573	947	24.5	232	50.5
Sunakste pagasts	Aizkraukle	545	510 189	480 037	881	18.2	160	55.8
Valle pagasts	Aizkraukle	1146	940 899	896 237	782	29.8	233	29.7
Vietalva pagasts	Aizkraukle	978	730 865	684 168	700	33.7	236	44.8
Zalve pagasts	Aizkraukle	802	647 842	621 025	774	26.9	208	43.6
Alsviki pagasts	Aluksne	1617	755 965	692 066	428	56.2	241	11.7
Aluksne	Aluksne	9173	6 633 077	6 130 405	668	49.6	332	18.0
Anna pagasts	Aluksne	521	250 306	219 895	422	32.8	139	28.9
Ape with r.t.	Aluksne	1740	871 102	793 843	456	41.4	189	24.0
Gaujiena pagasts	Aluksne	1051	729 387	694 766	661	38.0	251	18.9
Ilzene pagasts	Aluksne	437	313 190	296 163	678	25.7	174	28.0
Jaunaluksne pagasts	Aluksne	1330	608 481	571 143	429	42.3	182	24.4
Jaunanna pagasts	Aluksne	574	406 656	377 989	659	26.0	171	39.7
Jaunlaicene pagasts	Aluksne	481	297 000	271 281	564	34.3	193	18.3

Abbreviations. NP – number of population as at the beginning of 2008; BB+SB – total revenue of basic budget and special budget in 2008, in LVL; BB – basic budget revenue in 2008, in LVL; BB1 – basic budget revenue per capita in 2008, in LVL; TIPBB – tax income percentage in the basic budget in 2008, in %; TI1 – tax income per capita in the basic budget in 2008, in LVL; TPBB – state budget transfer percentage in the basic budget, in %.

Town, pagasts, novads	District	NP	BB+SB	BB	BB1	TIPBB	TI1	TPBB
Kalncempji pagasts	Aluksne	251	107 102	91 253	364	39.1	142	41.0
Liepna pagasts	Aluksne	1040	623 873	599 972	577	32.7	189	32.2
Maliena pagasts	Aluksne	471	395 130	376 651	800	13.9	111	22.3
Malupe pagasts	Aluksne	732	391 612	362 457	495	29.4	146	30.2
Markalne pagasts	Aluksne	437	232 746	205 886	471	34.5	162	23.2
Pededze pagasts	Aluksne	850	503 391	487 839	574	16.4	94	34.6
Trapene pagasts	Aluksne	912	427 372	400 672	439	36.8	162	26.3
Veclaicene pagasts	Aluksne	447	237 804	212 991	476	26.9	128	30.9
Viresi pagasts	Aluksne	753	381 085	328 771	437	42.2	184	26.4
Zeltini pagasts	Aluksne	408	482 364	454 646	1114	15.6	173	9.0
Ziemeri pagasts	Aluksne	934	522 212	478 285	512	26.8	137	34.2
Baltinava pagasts	Balvi	1438	965 876	910 867	633	26.2	166	45.3
Balvi	Balvi	7968	6 394 542	6 047 375	759	40.1	305	21.8
Balvi pagasts	Balvi	814	267 478	241 043	296	64.9	192	31.8
Berzkalne pagasts	Balvi	580	199 901	175 073	302	47.2	142	39.8
Berzpils pagasts	Balvi	933	551 657	497 227	533	26.2	140	28.1
Briezuciems pagasts	Balvi	656	377 985	353 549	539	22.6	122	39.2
Krisjani pagasts	Balvi	445	248 158	230 534	518	20.8	108	36.9
Kubuli pagasts	Balvi	1678	854 763	795 362	474	38.0	180	34.7
Kuprava pagasts	Balvi	533	278 418	253 093	475	23.7	113	34.0
Lazdukalns pagasts	Balvi	1077	652 554	585 674	544	26.9	146	46.8
Lazduleja pagasts	Balvi	384	126 667	110 490	288	46.4	133	45.0
Medneva pagasts	Balvi	820	508 431	466 624	569	33.1	188	24.4
Rugaji pagasts	Balvi	1652	920 062	840 012	508	28.4	144	36.8
Susaji pagasts	Balvi	866	282 323	245 358	283	49.9	141	48.1
Skilbeni pagasts	Balvi	1314	928 762	872 015	664	19.4	129	35.7
Tilza pagasts	Balvi	1164	681 968	632 164	543	28.6	155	28.8
Vectilza pagasts	Balvi	507	256 917	239 707	473	24.8	117	35.8
Vecumi pagasts	Balvi	705	362 965	320 412	454	26.4	120	39.5
Viksna pagasts	Balvi	827	372 912	347 353	420	29.7	125	38.4
Vilaka	Balvi	1603	1 279 755	1 209 039	754	30.6	231	31.2
Ziguri pagasts	Balvi	859	469 184	430 718	501	46.9	235	18.6
Barbele pagasts	Bauska	920	500 798	440 932	479	46.7	224	14.5
Bauska	Bauska	10 190	7 697 643	7 378 183	724	54.0	391	10.5
Brunava pagasts	Bauska	1754	973 805	903 950	515	35.7	184	41.2
Ceraukste pagasts	Bauska	1945	1 071 313	989 833	509	51.3	261	22.3
Code pagasts	Bauska	2863	1 487 057	1 402 353	490	57.4	281	4.6
Davini pagasts	Bauska	902	503 469	476 931	529	38.2	202	56.4
Gailisi pagasts	Bauska	2704	1 500 228	1 405 600	520	63.4	330	4.1
Iecava novads	Bauska	9703	5 447 557	5 182 663	534	63.0	337	10.0
Islice pagasts	Bauska	4102	1 989 943	1 878 070	458	68.6	314	0.2
Mezotne pagasts	Bauska	1822	892 863	823 291	452	53.2	240	6.3
Rundale pagasts	Bauska	2273	1 251 013	1 182 207	520	52.8	274	2.6
Skaistkalne pagasts	Bauska	1391	920 572	867 725	624	44.7	279	25.6
Stelpe pagasts	Bauska	1010	665 939	639 801	633	34.4	218	40.4
Svitene pagasts	Bauska	1005	485 852	445 856	444	38.3	170	30.5
Vecsaule pagasts	Bauska	2309	1 275 982	1 176 925	510	41.2	210	18.7
Vecumnieki pagasts	Bauska	4741	3 027 731	2 879 785	607	50.6	308	11.1
Viesturi pagasts	Bauska	1177	549 649	506 072	430	36.6	157	30.2
Amata novads	Cesis	3531	3 387 061	3 092 331	876	34.2	300	1.4
Cesis	Cesis	18 171	15 039 313	14 271 572	785	54.2	425	9.4
Drusti pagasts	Cesis	1013	721 401	510 794	504	38.6	194	59.6
Dzerbene pagasts	Cesis	1037	441 471	384 566	371	67.5	250	23.0
Inesi pagasts	Cesis	779	324 114	273 772	351	49.2	173	32.9
Jaunpiebalga pagasts	Cesis	2251	1 515 887	1 434 826	637	33.0	210	56.2
Kaive pagasts	Cesis	427	380 878	359 369	842	16.7	140	76.2
Liepa pagasts	Cesis	3203	2 331 720	2 269 019	708	37.8	268	33.7
Ligatne	Cesis	1264	1 092 504	1 017 550	805	40.9	330	23.5
Ligatne pagasts	Cesis	2831	1 506 208	1 366 616	483	61.2	295	26.1
Marsneni pagasts	Cesis	894	520 732	492 755	551	35.4	195	58.9
Nitaure pagasts	Cesis	969	640 813	578 242	597	35.7	213	55.9
Priekuli pagasts	Cesis	4839	2 927 396	2 696 130	557	75.4	420	1.1
Raiskums pagasts	Cesis	1716	677 342	577 597	337	88.8	299	2.7
Rauna pagasts	Cesis	3138	1 184 503	1 040 149	331	69.2	229	12.8
Skujene pagasts	Cesis	964	585 282	543 628	564	35.6	201	56.9
Stalbe pagasts	Cesis	1308	894 995	777 494	594	40.9	243	8.4
Straupe pagasts	Cesis	1485	524 537	462 785	312	79.2	247	6.5
Taurene pagasts	Cesis	984	825 400	785 523	798	30.4	243	29.7
Vaive pagasts	Cesis	1631	808 451	721 876	443	51.9	230	38.3
Vecpiebalga pagasts	Cesis	1603	733 473	685 922	428	58.9	252	18.2
Veselava pagasts	Cesis	713	481 319	440 531	618	36.4	225	56.1
Zaube pagasts	Cesis	1007	769 941	662 818	658	37.2	245	48.3
Zoseni pagasts	Cesis	507	205 942	168 628	333	54.6	181	31.7
Ambeli pagasts	Daugavpils	731	291 464	233 195	319	33.5	107	55.0
Bikernieki pagasts	Daugavpils	818	464 243	388 718	475	15.4	73	44.0
Demene pagasts	Daugavpils	1923	941 849	865 491	450	24.0	108	38.2
Dubna pagasts	Daugavpils	979	341 045	271 643	277	43.7	121	50.0
Dviete pagasts	Daugavpils	708	612 183	534 711	755	22.4	169	50.8
Eglaine pagasts	Daugavpils	1062	760 252	688 846	649	17.4	113	52.9
Ilukste novads	Daugavpils	6489	4 209 885	3 935 696	607	37.0	224	33.9
Kalkune pagasts	Daugavpils	2531	1 125 448	1 066 844	422	51.5	217	15.6
Kalupe pagasts	Daugavpils	1680	839 105	751 964	448	33.9	152	24.8
Laucesa pagasts	Daugavpils	1606	605 131	554 488	345	42.5	147	33.2
Liksna pagasts	Daugavpils	1239	644 408	480 454	388	61.7	239	10.8
Malinova pagasts	Daugavpils	1131	445 680	378 290	334	30.6	102	48.7
Medumi pagasts	Daugavpils	1099	645 981	545 045	496	32.6	162	24.5
Naujene pagasts	Daugavpils	6032	2 291 673	2 190 687	363	62.6	228	13.8
Nicgale pagasts	Daugavpils	910	470 187	394 324	433	47.1	204	13.8
Saliena pagasts	Daugavpils	827	565 246	475 698	575	18.4	106	28.2
Skrudaliena pagasts	Daugavpils	1567	785 488	688 965	440	26.7	118	33.8

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Town, pagasts, novads	District	NP	BB+SB	BB	BB1	TIPBB	TI1	TPBB
Subate with r.t.	Daugavpils	1124	810 042	691 004	615	20.9	129	53.2
Svente pagasts	Daugavpils	1296	1 212 596	1 099 603	848	15.6	133	62.2
Tabore pagasts	Daugavpils	1060	499 203	404 471	382	30.4	116	40.3
Vabole pagasts	Daugavpils	908	573 240	485 368	535	35.2	188	18.7
Vecsaliena pagasts	Daugavpils	744	334 368	263 630	354	28.3	100	56.8
Viski pagasts	Daugavpils	2110	1 555 550	1 537 151	729	27.5	201	18.7
Annenieki pagasts	Dobele	1190	1 238 273	1 179 520	991	29.4	292	17.7
Auce with r.t.	Dobele	3971	2 705 923	2 583 785	651	48.2	313	15.5
Auri pagasts	Dobele	3256	1 682 499	1 524 736	468	61.5	288	15.1
Bene pagasts	Dobele	2050	1 063 994	1 002 375	489	50.6	247	14.2
Berze pagasts	Dobele	2015	1 104 310	1 016 014	504	59.0	297	28.2
Biksti pagasts	Dobele	1049	801 012	725 785	692	31.4	217	37.7
Dobele	Dobele	11 161	9 393 376	8 803 703	789	58.1	458	5.5
Dobele pagasts	Dobele	979	657 050	616 123	629	39.9	251	36.7
Ile pagasts	Dobele	603	447 429	435 654	722	30.5	221	52.9
Jaunberze pagasts	Dobele	1136	950 894	874 691	770	34.8	268	37.0
Krimunas pagasts	Dobele	1241	826 894	770 301	621	47.9	297	28.6
Lielauce pagasts	Dobele	562	530 269	482 793	859	25.5	219	48.2
Naudite pagasts	Dobele	901	708 904	652 511	724	42.1	305	31.4
Penkule pagasts	Dobele	1107	744 479	668 859	604	43.7	264	30.9
Tervete novads	Dobele	4222	2 573 738	2 377 633	563	48.7	274	15.0
Ukri pagasts	Dobele	496	407 853	357 856	721	29.2	211	66.0
Vitini pagasts	Dobele	1211	665 899	616 115	509	30.7	156	59.1
Zebrene pagasts	Dobele	563	546 830	478 857	851	26.6	226	51.1
Belava pagasts	Gulbene	1911	690 282	632 182	331	42.7	141	43.5
Daukstes pagasts	Gulbene	1299	483 529	421 019	324	59.6	193	26.7
Druviena pagasts	Gulbene	581	266 668	244 197	420	37.6	158	45.7
Galgauska pagasts	Gulbene	723	281 369	261 061	361	46.3	167	45.7
Gulbene	Gulbene	9068	6 399 230	5 921 681	653	51.8	338	11.4
Jaungulbene pagasts	Gulbene	1317	513 714	485 985	369	69.3	256	4.7
Lejasciems pagasts	Gulbene	1818	763 022	692 340	381	57.1	217	18.5
Ligo pagasts	Gulbene	442	198 657	172 723	391	49.4	193	25.9
Litene pagasts	Gulbene	1158	391 426	337 686	292	49.9	146	38.6
Lizums pagasts	Gulbene	1584	640 688	545 441	344	63.6	219	17.2
Ranka pagasts	Gulbene	1626	624 247	588 301	362	47.6	172	33.4
Stameriena pagasts	Gulbene	1183	510 697	467 180	395	45.3	179	46.5
Stradi pagasts	Gulbene	2139	820 607	784 166	367	65.3	239	8.7
Tirza pagasts	Gulbene	1015	514 155	475 951	469	28.2	132	46.4
Abeli pagasts	Jekabpils	1025	791 069	707 380	690	31.9	220	35.1
Akniste with r.t.	Jekabpils	1812	1 178 730	1 098 383	606	39.0	236	26.4
Asare pagasts	Jekabpils	580	535 378	499 297	861	15.2	131	62.9
Atasiene pagasts	Jekabpils	790	575 280	543 360	688	23.5	161	41.0
Dignaja pagasts	Jekabpils	598	566 218	546 580	914	17.2	157	51.5
Dunava pagasts	Jekabpils	813	584 321	522 244	642	24.0	154	56.9
Elksni pagasts	Jekabpils	610	554 829	496 256	814	21.5	175	55.2

Town, pagasts, novads	District	NP	BB+SB	BB	BB1	TIPBB	TI1	TPBB
Garsene pagasts	Jekabpils	958	589 484	560 627	585	34.8	204	40.9
Jekabpils	Jekabpils	26 645	13 493 149	12 396 173	465	66.3	308	4.6
Kalns pagasts	Jekabpils	720	554 743	498 056	692	26.4	183	56.2
Krustpils pagasts	Jekabpils	1008	593 502	561 988	558	41.0	229	9.7
Kukas pagasts	Jekabpils	2090	1 107 570	1 016 842	487	40.7	198	35.8
Leimani pagasts	Jekabpils	557	597 691	558 749	1003	19.0	191	46.9
Mezare pagasts	Jekabpils	974	623 197	584 660	600	24.7	148	42.9
Rite pagasts	Jekabpils	699	622 935	575 774	824	25.3	208	46.3
Rubene pagasts	Jekabpils	1237	819 256	761 366	615	21.6	133	55.0
Sala pagasts	Jekabpils	3325	1 816 324	1 685 073	507	51.5	261	14.7
Sauka pagasts	Jekabpils	737	485 473	451 629	613	30.5	187	59.4
Selpils pagasts	Jekabpils	1086	723 941	659 176	607	32.0	194	46.2
Variesi pagasts	Jekabpils	1300	728 602	698 105	537	34.9	188	35.9
Viesite with r.t.	Jekabpils	2700	1 550 479	1 475 252	546	42.0	229	24.9
Vipe pagasts	Jekabpils	801	614 371	571 036	713	23.5	168	51.5
Zasa pagasts	Jekabpils	1011	820 076	774 010	766	24.3	186	41.1
Eleja pagasts	Jelgava	2571	1 252 109	1 163 125	452	56.8	257	1.9
Gluda pagasts	Jelgava	2943	1 560 707	1 410 759	479	57.6	276	4.2
Jaunsvirlauka pagasts	Jelgava	3291	1 566 500	1 565 866	476	66.2	315	6.6
Kalnciems with r.t.	Jelgava	2518	1 160 868	1 158 338	460	54.7	252	1.5
Lielplatone pagasts	Jelgava	872	483 709	408 824	469	59.9	281	0.9
Livberze pagasts	Jelgava	2366	1 496 224	1 309 009	553	46.9	260	13.0
Ozolnieki novads	Jelgava	8161	4 463 303	4 220 114	517	76.0	393	4.0
Platone pagasts	Jelgava	1706	877 621	877 033	514	61.5	316	0.6
Sesava pagasts	Jelgava	1905	830 040	829 539	435	49.1	214	18.1
Sidrabene pagasts	Jelgava	1828	887 400	850 490	465	45.8	213	20.0
Svete pagasts	Jelgava	1776	892 452	767 099	432	65.1	281	0.3
Valgunde novads	Jelgava	2118	1 043 279	928 667	438	68.6	301	0.5
Vilce pagasts	Jelgava	1804	780 301	771 341	428	50.2	215	12.1
Vircava pagasts	Jelgava	1721	748 489	748 209	435	50.1	218	14.5
Zalenieki pagasts	Jelgava	1698	854 884	852 915	502	50.8	255	5.1
Andrupene pagasts	Kraslava	1424	1 036 428	928 512	652	18.6	121	55.4
Andzeli pagasts	Kraslava	726	585 225	553 423	762	11.3	86	61.4
Asune pagasts	Kraslava	612	579 657	557 167	910	13.3	121	56.6
Auleja pagasts	Kraslava	691	570 601	534 137	773	20.9	161	60.1
Berzini pagasts	Kraslava	512	442 073	417 708	816	10.7	87	69.5
Dagda	Kraslava	2546	2 987 312	2 808 539	1103	22.6	249	32.1
Dagda pagasts	Kraslava	897	464 343	448 088	500	27.5	137	69.9
Ezernieki pagasts	Kraslava	959	727 040	684 910	714	25.3	181	41.7
Graveri pagasts	Kraslava	610	305 771	265 145	435	23.3	101	35.4
Indra pagasts	Kraslava	1359	877 537	840 451	618	19.7	122	54.2
Izvalta pagasts	Kraslava	823	658 042	610 570	742	23.8	177	47.9
Kalniesi pagasts	Kraslava	909	612 513	567 659	624	14.6	91	64.6
Kaplava pagasts	Kraslava	764	528 646	433 026	567	24.4	138	69.2
Kastulina pagasts	Kraslava	981	438 923	399 404	407	29.2	119	36.5

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Town, pagasts, novads	District	NP	BB+SB	BB	BB1	TIPBB	TI1	TPBB
Kombuli pagasts	Kraslava	735	562 020	505 440	688	30.8	212	46.4
Konstantinova pagasts	Kraslava	632	484 435	458 548	726	16.1	117	68.1
Kraslava novads	Kraslava	11 133	8 232 524	7 625 134	685	34.7	238	32.0
Kepova pagasts	Kraslava	299	310 209	291 143	974	10.8	106	85.8
Piedruja pagasts	Kraslava	626	290 883	262 998	420	20.6	86	50.0
Robeznieki pagasts	Kraslava	1052	959 615	887 677	844	12.7	107	49.5
Skaista pagasts	Kraslava	756	581 000	549 193	726	16.6	121	60.1
Svarini pagasts	Kraslava	475	437 109	409 382	862	11.6	100	73.4
Skaune pagasts	Kraslava	654	556 489	531 574	813	17.8	145	55.9
Skeltova pagasts	Kraslava	784	382 038	346 711	442	21.3	94	43.3
Udrisi pagasts	Kraslava	1740	800 100	737 510	424	33.7	143	58.7
Alsunga pagasts	Kuldiga	1748	1 160 995	1 064 783	609	42.1	257	11.5
Edole pagasts	Kuldiga	1015	514 660	476 609	470	43.8	206	18.8
Gudenieki pagasts	Kuldiga	791	424 585	376 834	476	33.3	158	27.5
Ivande pagasts	Kuldiga	427	200 576	170 048	398	50.1	200	24.7
Kabile pagasts	Kuldiga	896	454 778	420 133	469	33.3	156	27.0
Kuldiga	Kuldiga	12 986	8 704 114	8 138 080	627	49.1	307	8.5
Kurmale pagasts	Kuldiga	2244	870 185	804 031	358	70.0	251	3.8
Laidi pagasts	Kuldiga	1284	728 356	675 889	526	27.8	146	32.6
Nikrace pagasts	Kuldiga	743	489 137	450 283	606	23.9	145	33.6
Padure pagasts	Kuldiga	1145	584 807	528 451	462	46.6	215	15.8
Pelci pagasts	Kuldiga	1048	488 264	439 958	420	70.4	296	0.7
Ranki pagasts	Kuldiga	520	172 726	151 740	292	60.4	176	31.4
Renda pagasts	Kuldiga	1156	559 233	503 423	435	56.1	244	11.1
Rudbarzi pagasts	Kuldiga	1132	599 861	554 128	490	37.5	184	22.8
Rumba pagasts	Kuldiga	1677	568 805	498 203	297	90.2	268	1.9
Skrunda with r.t.	Kuldiga	3765	1 996 114	1 879 876	499	50.0	250	10.0
Snepele pagasts	Kuldiga	822	406 705	368 232	448	41.6	186	21.6
Turlava pagasts	Kuldiga	1008	516 167	465 113	461	32.5	150	31.4
Varme pagasts	Kuldiga	1134	620 854	574 473	507	33.3	169	26.0
Aizpute	Liepaja	5320	2 432 385	2 214 577	416	72.7	303	17.7
Aizpute pagasts	Liepaja	997	355 810	345 928	347	61.1	212	27.3
Barta pagasts	Liepaja	698	466 982	446 048	639	30.2	193	63.3
Bunka pagasts	Liepaja	1035	676 446	613 815	593	31.7	188	55.0
Cirava pagasts	Liepaja	1306	521 435	502 187	385	62.2	239	16.8
Dunalka pagasts	Liepaja	834	686 215	656 485	787	31.8	250	58.5
Dunika pagasts	Liepaja	759	296 794	261 128	344	55.9	192	30.1
Durbe novads	Liepaja	2162	1 158 653	1 031 792	477	55.1	263	37.5
Embute pagasts	Liepaja	437	163 472	142 606	326	68.2	223	17.3
Gavieze pagasts	Liepaja	935	511 139	493 656	528	43.3	228	52.8
Gramzda pagasts	Liepaja	795	511 860	483 012	608	30.5	186	54.6
Grobina	Liepaja	4225	2 767 547	2 658 946	629	63.9	402	27.3
Grobina pagasts	Liepaja	2745	1 192 770	1 101 231	401	63.8	256	30.8
Kaleti pagasts	Liepaja	760	598 696	561 950	739	22.8	169	53.2
Kalvene pagasts	Liepaja	803	520 112	471 165	587	38.9	228	67.2

Town, pagasts, novads	District	NP	BB+SB	BB	BB1	TIPBB	TI1	TPBB
Kazdanga pagasts	Liepaja	1546	637 972	586 073	379	52.7	200	27.4
Laza pagasts	Liepaja	709	289 143	240 166	339	66.0	223	21.6
Medze pagasts	Liepaja	1510	758 080	699 021	463	59.4	275	32.3
Nica pagasts	Liepaja	2880	1 211 004	1 080 197	375	75.4	283	6.7
Otanki pagasts	Liepaja	980	337 462	296 213	302	63.3	191	25.0
Priekule	Liepaja	2461	1 198 588	1 135 326	461	58.4	269	34.2
Priekule pagasts	Liepaja	716	482 605	417 925	584	36.1	211	60.4
Rucava pagasts	Liepaja	1294	719 107	460 684	356	55.6	198	20.8
Saka novads	Liepaja	1792	945 383	846 100	472	50.2	237	25.2
Vainode pagasts	Liepaja	2583	1 316 464	1 147 056	444	49.3	219	37.5
Vecpils pagasts	Liepaja	534	269 860	244 177	457	41.6	190	43.1
Vergale pagasts	Liepaja	1535	644 141	589 282	384	58.2	223	15.1
Virga pagasts	Liepaja	955	593 936	540 275	566	37.5	212	53.6
Ainazi with r.t.	Limbazi	1615	1 051 846	947 289	587	55.7	327	21.8
Aloja with r.t.	Limbazi	2465	1 583 276	1 477 698	599	46.5	279	26.3
Braslava pagasts	Limbazi	735	411 574	387 883	528	28.3	149	39.4
Brivzemnieki pagasts	Limbazi	1155	815 289	764 938	662	32.0	212	11.8
Katvari pagasts	Limbazi	1415	905 415	809 571	572	39.5	226	32.8
Ledurga pagasts	Limbazi	1604	1 046 658	958 784	598	33.8	202	35.9
Liepupe pagasts	Limbazi	2271	1 367 290	1 220 796	538	50.1	269	20.0
Limbazi	Limbazi	8607	6 837 780	6 472 430	752	52.9	398	12.5
Limbazi pagasts	Limbazi	2503	1 315 667	1 199 093	479	54.5	261	19.8
Pale pagasts	Limbazi	888	669 696	632 398	712	27.3	195	43.2
Salacgriva with r.t.	Limbazi	5792	5 474 793	5 135 521	887	39.4	350	20.5
Skulte pagasts	Limbazi	2072	1 251 187	989 665	478	64.7	309	21.1
Staicele with r.t.	Limbazi	1914	1 295 583	1 169 642	611	30.4	186	41.9
Umurga pagasts	Limbazi	1251	1 229 025	1 113 314	890	22.7	202	38.4
Vidrizi pagasts	Limbazi	1621	997 242	918 737	567	48.9	277	24.5
Vilkene pagasts	Limbazi	1521	1 112 213	1 029 919	677	33.8	229	43.1
Blonti pagasts	Ludza	494	437 927	407 508	825	20.4	168	62.6
Brigi pagasts	Ludza	754	555 745	529 407	702	14.8	104	63.9
Cibla novads	Ludza	1390	1 015 709	941 419	677	24.4	165	48.6
Cirma pagasts	Ludza	770	472 343	435 607	566	34.0	192	60.4
Goliseva pagasts	Ludza	491	259 522	235 920	480	19.9	96	52.0
Isnauda pagasts	Ludza	1186	605 062	555 800	469	39.4	184	56.8
Istra pagasts	Ludza	855	686 374	638 950	747	16.9	126	51.7
Karsava	Ludza	2450	1 396 764	1 291 025	527	39.0	205	30.0
Lauderi pagasts	Ludza	441	356 565	331 352	751	12.2	92	84.9
Ludza	Ludza	9767	6 276 264	5 742 797	588	47.1	277	25.0
Malnava pagasts	Ludza	1550	717 122	599 112	387	49.3	191	21.9
Merdzene pagasts	Ludza	840	492 772	447 417	533	35.0	187	15.8
Mezvidi pagasts	Ludza	1030	558 234	505 719	491	30.8	151	27.9
Nirza pagasts	Ludza	548	563 052	529 707	967	15.6	151	51.5
Nuksi pagasts	Ludza	512	487 877	451 400	882	13.7	120	61.6
Pasiene pagasts	Ludza	714	560 205	520 366	729	15.8	115	60.5

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Town, pagasts, novads	District	NP	BB+SB	BB	BB1	TIPBB	TI1	TPBB
Pilda pagasts	Ludza	722	634 409	580 650	804	13.0	105	61.2
Pureni pagasts	Ludza	465	384 240	358 895	772	15.8	122	77.6
Pusmucova pagasts	Ludza	663	566 147	530 335	800	22.6	181	52.4
Rundeni pagasts	Ludza	638	424 029	398 586	625	17.7	111	75.0
Salnava pagasts	Ludza	930	490 551	432 428	465	26.7	124	39.3
Zilupe novads	Ludza	2671	1 645 831	1 524 590	571	27.8	158	44.6
Zvirgzdene pagasts	Ludza	926	1 107 887	1 057 038	1142	14.1	161	30.2
Arona pagasts	Madona	1608	1 019 797	947 353	589	37.1	219	33.8
Barkava pagasts	Madona	1526	970 000	884 032	579	38.9	225	29.0
Berzaune pagasts	Madona	1757	1 025 137	958 093	545	40.9	223	31.1
Cesvaine with r.t.	Madona	3212	2 831 455	2 642 521	823	31.1	256	41.4
Dzelzava pagasts	Madona	1310	894 741	845 343	645	34.9	225	32.7
Ergli novads	Madona	3624	2 670 339	2 184 491	603	42.8	258	25.7
Kalsnava pagasts	Madona	2074	1 502 338	1 411 929	681	46.8	318	18.0
Lazdona pagasts	Madona	757	652 164	628 263	830	28.7	238	35.4
Liezere pagasts	Madona	1506	1 112 754	1 047 810	696	27.1	189	49.1
Lubana novads	Madona	2912	1 860 515	1 736 688	596	42.5	253	19.2
Laudona pagasts	Madona	1590	1 107 416	1 042 505	656	29.7	195	38.3
Madona	Madona	8981	9 031 764	8 558 159	953	39.9	380	28.7
Marciena pagasts	Madona	1165	761 293	712 219	611	23.3	142	50.3
Metriena pagasts	Madona	828	721 334	657 505	794	21.6	172	41.1
Murmastiene pagasts	Madona	886	493 919	430 426	486	29.7	144	32.4
Osupe pagasts	Madona	1245	859 692	804 263	646	22.1	143	47.0
Praulienа pagasts	Madona	1764	994 771	927 348	526	41.8	220	31.7
Sarkani pagasts	Madona	1620	1 018 765	947 281	585	37.8	221	38.4
Varaklani	Madona	2165	1 456 211	1 394 194	644	29.8	192	29.5
Varaklani pagasts	Madona	971	507 229	416 827	429	29.3	126	41.4
Vestiena pagasts	Madona	762	677 313	624 047	819	28.3	231	39.8
Birzgale pagasts	Ogre	1873	1 171 894	1 081 926	578	44.4	257	26.9
Ikskile novads	Ogre	8024	7 400 984	7 134 188	889	60.5	538	14.9
Jumprava pagasts	Ogre	2088	1 567 449	1 476 264	707	50.6	358	18.3
Krape pagasts	Ogre	803	571 144	548 827	683	34.5	236	42.9
Kegums novads	Ogre	4506	3 055 931	2 887 747	641	59.2	379	11.1
Keipene pagasts	Ogre	1178	857 912	794 202	674	33.3	224	31.0
Laubere pagasts	Ogre	788	706 152	623 640	791	27.1	214	40.7
Ledmane pagasts	Ogre	1441	829 341	773 450	537	40.7	219	35.9
Lielvarde novads	Ogre	7866	5 555 382	5 172 443	658	61.7	406	11.3
Madliena pagasts	Ogre	2065	1 689 530	1 592 177	771	32.1	247	27.0
Mazozoli pagasts	Ogre	657	640 030	586 171	892	26.2	234	42.6
Mengele pagasts	Ogre	687	670 855	638 056	929	21.4	199	39.0
Ogre novads	Ogre	29 720	30 478 360	29 584 461	995	48.6	484	17.1
Suntazi pagasts	Ogre	2141	1 368 082	1 318 657	616	49.0	302	15.3
Taurupe pagasts	Ogre	974	767 011	698 649	717	28.8	207	40.9
Aglona pagasts	Preili	2273	1 162 943	1 072 311	472	41.7	197	22.0
Jersika pagasts	Preili	1104	548 454	503 829	456	47.4	216	17.1

Town, pagasts, novads	District	NP	BB+SB	BB	BB1	TIPBB	TI1	TPBB
Livani novads	Preili	11 722	5 737 957	5 395 957	460	47.2	217	17.8
Peleci pagasts	Preili	872	454 638	379 862	436	26.8	117	38.6
Preili novads	Preili	10 075	6 086 381	5 768 667	573	51.8	297	14.3
Riebini novads	Preili	6459	4 076 061	3 661 646	567	23.5	133	46.7
Rudzati pagasts	Preili	937	739 072	690 109	737	25.5	188	43.0
Sauna pagasts	Preili	1124	625 487	569 803	507	30.2	153	28.0
Sutri pagasts	Preili	720	451 779	419 765	583	22.4	131	51.1
Varkava novads	Preili	1770	1 087 807	1 013 208	572	23.0	131	39.3
Varkava pagasts	Preili	687	377 096	320 788	467	26.8	125	34.0
Audrini pagasts	Rezekne	1262	845 016	783 596	621	26.8	166	42.7
Berzgale pagasts	Rezekne	719	621 983	571 423	795	26.3	209	44.0
Cornaja pagasts	Rezekne	1457	721 952	639 716	439	28.3	124	62.7
Deksare pagasts	Rezekne	941	456 022	403 940	429	33.6	144	31.6
Dricani pagasts	Rezekne	1149	835 421	799 423	696	23.5	163	41.9
Feimani pagasts	Rezekne	1004	724 604	665 541	663	19.6	130	55.7
Gaigalava pagasts	Rezekne	1103	856 241	788 705	715	24.1	172	45.5
Griskani pagasts	Rezekne	1997	1 009 811	917 648	460	44.4	204	34.8
Ilzeskalns pagasts	Rezekne	897	772 339	722 346	805	20.6	166	57.4
Kantinieki pagasts	Rezekne	615	422 062	382 204	621	22.6	140	74.6
Kaunata pagasts	Rezekne	1387	1 134 554	1 077 037	777	21.3	165	33.9
Lendzi pagasts	Rezekne	782	609 519	564 083	721	32.0	231	42.5
Luznava pagasts	Rezekne	1127	757 553	690 093	612	34.9	214	40.8
Makonkalns pagasts	Rezekne	747	595 634	523 217	700	19.9	139	58.5
Malta pagasts	Rezekne	3372	1 966 600	1 881 562	558	35.9	200	23.9
Nagli pagasts	Rezekne	578	503 374	464 228	803	20.4	164	57.0
Nautreni pagasts	Rezekne	1397	969 509	912 330	653	24.2	158	43.3
Ozolaine pagasts	Rezekne	2005	1 002 941	919 730	459	42.2	194	36.0
Ozolmuiza pagasts	Rezekne	1063	560 701	521 953	491	38.0	186	58.0
Pusa pagasts	Rezekne	525	384 507	350 471	668	26.5	177	71.1
Rikava pagasts	Rezekne	890	692 060	627 466	705	21.8	154	51.7
Sakstagals pagasts	Rezekne	1624	1 214 365	1 137 203	700	20.8	145	41.3
Silmala pagasts	Rezekne	3290	1 873 050	1 767 845	537	20.5	110	44.1
Sokolki pagasts	Rezekne	870	534 904	505 963	582	16.2	94	70.1
Stolerova pagasts	Rezekne	759	725 815	657 103	866	16.1	140	52.9
Struzani pagasts	Rezekne	956	680 765	665 904	697	21.0	146	52.6
Veremi pagasts	Rezekne	1762	1 170 026	1 114 504	633	38.7	245	26.2
Vilani	Rezekne	3582	2 449 970	2 277 203	636	34.0	216	24.8
Vilani pagasts	Rezekne	1924	897 745	789 476	410	40.0	164	51.7
Adazi novads	Riga	8832	6 891 372	6 580 643	745	78.0	581	3.2
Allazi pagasts	Riga	1951	1 151 290	1 046 153	536	61.0	327	4.3
Babite pagasts	Riga	7098	5 647 851	5 279 217	744	82.8	616	1.6
Baldone with r.t.	Riga	5419	3 193 174	3 010 258	556	68.7	382	4.9
Balozi	Riga	5058	3 583 443	3 485 063	689	77.4	533	4.9
Carnikava novads	Riga	6013	5 362 995	5 151 525	857	64.5	552	16.6
Daugmale pagasts	Riga	1055	1 013 895	969 524	919	43.7	402	37.2

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Town, pagasts, novads	District	NP	BB+SB	BB	BB1	TIPBB	TI1	TPBB
Garkalne novads	Riga	6321	5 440 482	4 964 069	785	80.7	634	0.2
Incukalns novads	Riga	4321	2 871 361	2 733 688	633	72.4	458	2.9
Krimulda pagasts	Riga	4241	2 898 340	2 584 475	609	65.0	396	5.1
Kekava pagasts	Riga	13 883	10 750 688	10 331 040	744	80.5	599	6.3
Malpils pagasts	Riga	4155	2 815 544	2 638 541	635	61.9	393	3.9
Marupe pagasts	Riga	12 505	9 475 566	9 211 317	737	81.4	600	2.5
Olaine	Riga	12 762	8 695 138	8 505 995	667	68.9	459	6.1
Olaine pagasts	Riga	6933	3 275 479	3 113 678	449	88.5	397	0.4
Ropazi novads	Riga	6735	3 591 027	3 397 311	504	75.2	379	2.9
Sala pagasts	Riga	1389	771 769	711 117	512	79.4	407	0.2
Salaspils novads	Riga	22 154	13 666 179	13 065 722	590	80.5	475	1.6
Saulkrasti with r.t.	Riga	6013	4 472 215	4 230 320	704	67.4	474	9.7
Seja novads	Riga	2456	2 024 228	1 484 908	605	67.3	407	3.3
Sigulda novads	Riga	15 313	12 370 993	11 676 948	763	64.1	489	10.5
Stopini novads	Riga	9121	8 559 602	8 151 872	894	58.5	523	12.2
Vangazi	Riga	4046	2 414 592	2 341 468	579	63.2	366	14.5
Broceni novads	Saldus	7169	4 307 150	4 003 928	559	48.0	268	16.6
Ezere pagasts	Saldus	1385	974 996	926 367	669	31.2	209	32.2
Jaunauce pagasts	Saldus	475	536 028	510 895	1076	17.0	183	63.7
Jaunlutrini pagasts	Saldus	965	735 333	695 165	720	24.1	173	43.8
Kursisi pagasts	Saldus	973	790 094	737 395	758	23.3	177	42.6
Lutrini pagasts	Saldus	1445	968 214	890 220	616	42.6	263	26.4
Nigrande pagasts	Saldus	1743	1 456 058	1 371 373	787	24.3	192	30.5
Novadnieki pagasts	Saldus	1907	1 114 056	1 015 657	533	57.7	307	20.7
Pampali pagasts	Saldus	822	688 435	659 748	803	37.2	299	33.8
Ruba pagasts	Saldus	996	685 259	658 279	661	34.9	231	40.6
Saldus	Saldus	12 467	7 750 554	7 377 896	592	61.0	361	5.4
Saldus pagasts	Saldus	1694	1 656 867	1 570 015	927	40.6	376	14.0
Skede pagasts	Saldus	758	620 933	586 071	773	16.1	125	61.5
Vadakste pagasts	Saldus	531	491 211	478 889	902	21.5	194	51.6
Zana pagasts	Saldus	820	670 113	641 780	783	20.9	164	52.2
Zirni pagasts	Saldus	1779	1 364 242	1 271 019	714	30.5	218	27.5
Zvarde pagasts	Saldus	395	530 080	471 493	1194	17.0	203	49.7
Balgale pagasts	Talsi	979	403 608	365 474	373	54.6	204	30.3
Dundaga pagasts	Talsi	3748	1 686 294	1 561 314	417	52.4	218	31.1
Gibuli pagasts	Talsi	2515	1 057 395	953 724	379	63.0	239	15.9
Ive pagasts	Talsi	557	221 549	201 162	361	53.0	191	30.0
Kolka pagasts	Talsi	1211	478 061	449 189	371	78.9	293	12.5
Kulciems pagasts	Talsi	508	205 276	168 325	331	49.8	165	41.2
Laidze pagasts	Talsi	1856	799 689	751 248	405	74.5	302	1.2
Lauciene pagasts	Talsi	1934	901 932	812 791	420	51.6	217	29.1
Libagi pagasts	Talsi	2129	785 956	703 890	331	76.9	254	13.9
Lube pagasts	Talsi	611	211 373	175 132	287	65.1	186	28.3
Roja novads	Talsi	6359	2 821 177	2 572 223	405	66.4	269	21.6
Sabile novads	Talsi	3199	1 436 629	1 270 910	397	51.3	204	30.1

Town, pagasts, novads	District	NP	BB+SB	BB	BB1	TIPBB	TI1	TPBB
Stende	Talsi	1926	682 040	607 416	315	78.6	248	10.4
Strazde pagasts	Talsi	458	188 117	175 438	383	48.7	186	24.1
Talsi	Talsi	11 321	9 734 640	9 018 796	797	50.3	401	34.3
Valdemarpils with r.t.	Talsi	2634	1 118 703	1 030 148	391	54.8	214	27.9
Valdgale pagasts	Talsi	1467	509 051	465 525	317	63.6	202	24.7
Vandzene pagasts	Talsi	1860	689 454	593 663	319	75.2	240	12.0
Virbi pagasts	Talsi	1008	428 227	390 985	388	64.7	251	11.1
Degole pagasts	Tukums	756	626 383	594 441	786	28.1	221	42.9
Dzukste pagasts	Tukums	1645	1 062 916	983 317	598	45.8	274	22.3
Engure pagasts	Tukums	2773	1 732 112	1 599 571	577	50.1	289	18.6
Irlava pagasts	Tukums	1631	1 534 821	1 478 249	906	27.0	244	19.9
Jaunpils pagasts	Tukums	2381	1 331 279	1 220 881	513	50.1	257	24.6
Jaunsati pagasts	Tukums	1146	737 864	704 254	615	28.3	174	45.8
Kandava novads	Tukums	8396	5 718 757	5 396 301	643	35.2	226	19.4
Lapmezciems novads	Tukums	2494	1 224 184	1 127 718	452	76.1	344	1.3
Lestene pagasts	Tukums	724	663 138	630 327	871	26.7	233	42.9
Pure pagasts	Tukums	1614	1 264 170	1 166 071	722	37.5	271	12.8
Seme pagasts	Tukums	1372	878 669	833 378	607	42.1	256	28.8
Slampe pagasts	Tukums	2207	1 501 521	1 400 196	634	43.0	273	16.9
Smarde pagasts	Tukums	2830	1 784 568	1 672 590	591	59.3	350	18.0
Tukums	Tukums	20 058	13 975 895	13 292 717	663	56.6	375	7.1
Tume pagasts	Tukums	1857	1 342 129	1 268 234	683	51.5	352	19.4
Vane pagasts	Tukums	1132	616 944	571 431	505	37.5	189	21.3
Viesatas pagasts	Tukums	457	425 975	405 853	888	23.5	209	58.4
Zante pagasts	Tukums	669	677 215	651 445	974	21.7	211	42.2
Zentene pagasts	Tukums	611	534 674	506 374	829	26.1	216	48.9
Bilska pagasts	Valka	1457	680 661	679 835	467	37.8	176	55.6
Blome pagasts	Valka	1027	526 641	520 964	507	43.1	219	49.2
Branti pagasts	Valka	672	434 967	434 316	646	40.2	260	51.4
Ergeme pagasts	Valka	1016	402 726	402 458	396	47.5	188	29.2
Evele pagasts	Valka	586	312 011	309 964	529	42.4	224	26.5
Grundzale pagasts	Valka	995	579 703	579 531	582	34.3	200	50.1
Jerceni pagasts	Valka	558	382 848	375 854	674	32.4	218	63.2
Karki pagasts	Valka	768	269 340	262 140	341	47.1	161	41.1
Launkalne pagasts	Valka	1285	667 245	661 791	515	61.8	318	31.4
Palsmane pagasts	Valka	1044	623 314	589 905	565	47.0	266	37.3
Plani pagasts	Valka	758	447 092	444 638	587	34.1	200	60.7
Seda with r.t.	Valka	1618	1 086 348	1 077 197	666	38.6	257	20.9
Smiltene	Valka	5852	4 661 269	4 656 412	796	56.8	452	17.6
Smiltene pagasts	Valka	1203	581 375	577 552	480	54.6	262	36.5
Strenci	Valka	1410	1 313 669	1 312 850	931	38.1	355	23.7
Trikata pagasts	Valka	1049	386 081	384 557	367	62.2	228	22.8
Valka	Valka	6244	5 954 050	5 901 554	945	36.1	341	19.2
Valka pagasts	Valka	1475	430 575	429 331	291	74.1	216	21.0
Varini pagasts	Valka	985	677 643	665 680	676	27.6	187	66.6

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Town, pagasts, novads	District	NP	BB+SB	BB	BB1	TIPBB	TI1	TPBB
Vijciems pagasts	Valka	784	279 315	279 153	356	60.0	214	21.2
Zvartava pagasts	Valka	528	168 464	168 357	319	61.3	196	28.5
Berzaine pagasts	Valmiera	658	615 646	534 425	812	25.7	208	46.4
Brenguli pagasts	Valmiera	978	641 488	519 355	531	73.6	391	0.5
Burtnieki novads	Valmiera	1576	912 981	763 209	484	37.5	182	35.6
Burtnieki pagasts	Valmiera	1536	827 857	785 615	511	43.2	221	10.6
Dikli pagasts	Valmiera	1273	1 345 860	1 220 079	958	24.5	234	22.5
Ipiki pagasts	Valmiera	301	307 351	295 936	983	14.6	144	79.8
Jeri pagasts	Valmiera	1441	865 636	728 098	505	40.2	203	37.2
Kauguri pagasts	Valmiera	1574	897 307	827 540	526	59.3	312	0.8
Koceni pagasts	Valmiera	3118	1 966 861	1 880 272	603	50.7	306	12.3
Koni pagasts	Valmiera	791	439 945	410 236	519	35.6	185	24.0
Lode pagasts	Valmiera	371	469 482	444 057	1197	13.7	164	73.1
Mazsalaca with r.t.	Valmiera	2242	1 489 198	1 328 515	593	36.2	215	18.5
Naukseni pagasts	Valmiera	1545	871 199	830 060	537	46.0	247	7.9
Ramata pagasts	Valmiera	518	289 773	271 429	524	31.7	166	22.9
Renceni pagasts	Valmiera	1723	693 903	640 256	372	62.8	233	8.9
Rujiena	Valmiera	3500	2 961 438	2 709 524	774	39.0	302	15.2
Seli pagasts	Valmiera	499	195 049	178 764	358	36.6	131	52.7
Skankalne pagasts	Valmiera	840	279 177	263 493	314	69.1	217	19.1
Vaidava pagasts	Valmiera	1134	975 990	962 209	849	33.2	281	6.1
Valmiera	Valmiera	27 423	25 155 256	24 070 357	878	54.9	482	9.0
Valmiera pagasts	Valmiera	3285	1 437 185	1 402 355	427	93.1	397	2.1
Vilpulka pagasts	Valmiera	715	683 148	653 254	914	19.3	176	46.2
Zilaiskalns pagasts	Valmiera	897	636 123	630 574	703	32.3	227	44.6
Ance pagasts	Ventspils	746	450 193	402 555	540	40.8	220	17.5
Jurkalne pagasts	Ventspils	368	507 866	456 196	1240	20.0	247	53.1
Piltene with r.t.	Ventspils	1705	1 243 634	1 148 039	673	43.1	290	25.5
Pope pagasts	Ventspils	1131	814 579	744 917	659	42.1	277	28.9
Puze pagasts	Ventspils	1037	1 030 330	971 948	937	34.6	325	23.0
Targale pagasts	Ventspils	1978	1 048 175	937 902	474	72.7	345	2.4
Ugale pagasts	Ventspils	2516	1 435 267	1 378 044	548	51.3	281	20.7
Usma pagasts	Ventspils	620	608 471	551 979	890	21.8	194	51.4
Uzava pagasts	Ventspils	588	740 507	672 720	1144	44.1	505	31.5
Varve pagasts	Ventspils	1978	1 166 646	1 078 705	545	55.5	302	20.9
Ziras pagasts	Ventspils	563	514 971	477 086	847	28.2	239	46.8
Zlekas pagasts	Ventspils	588	548 130	518 490	882	21.9	193	53.4
Total in all local governments		**2 270 894**	**1 972 549 423**	**1 798 620 857**	**792**	**50.5**	**400**	**32.9**

Abbreviations. NP – number of population as at the beginning of 2008; BB+SB – total revenue of basic budget and special budget in 2008, in LVL; BB – basic budget revenue in 2008, in LVL; BB1 – basic budget revenue per capita in 2008, in LVL; TIPBB – tax income percentage in the basic budget in 2008, in %; TI1 – tax income per capita in the basic budget in 2008, in LVL; TPBB – state budget transfer percentage in the basic budget, in %.

ANNEX 4. EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT BUDGETS (2008)

Expenditure of government budgets in districts

District	NP	BB	CEPBB	GS1	EDU1	SOC1	ECON1	CULT1
Aizkraukle District	39 971	9 532 389	5	18	181	27	3	8
Aluksne District	24 159	7 017 801	5	23	234	27	0	4
Balvi District	26 823	9 685 729	3	165	82	32	1	5
Bauska District	50 811	14 718 643	17	7	195	12	4	59
Cesis District	56 265	20 264 364	4	13	232	19	7	7
Daugavpils District	38 574	7 942 531	4	130	36	22	2	13
Dobele District	37 713	9 472 771	9	18	180	30	0	21
Gulbene District	25 864	6 075 983	6	90	137	0	0	6
Jekabpils District	52 076	12 271 154	5	142	50	31	0	9
Jelgava District	37 278	8 633 189	2	11	165	37	7	3
Kraslava District	32 699	6 516 408	0	27	154	9	7	3
Kuldiga District	35 541	9 812 384	2	15	218	15	12	16
Liepaja District	43 306	9 248 745	2	23	178	6	1	5
Limbazi District	37 429	8 005 295	2	164	28	14	0	6
Ludza District	30 807	6 392 812	5	155	25	22	0	5
Madona District	42 263	10 394 613	1	180	28	17	2	17
Ogre District	64 811	10 900 600	2	124	19	14	3	6
Preili District	37 743	9 553 921	9	17	209	20	0	6
Rezekne District	39 784	10 223 833	6	22	207	23	2	3
Riga District	167 774	21 788 334	1	98	21	4	0	3
Saldus District	36 324	10 998 888	2	199	69	23	1	9
Talsi District	46 280	11 609 523	2	11	180	27	8	11
Tukums District	54 753	19 370 030	11	8	193	39	0	13
Valka District	31 314	6 745 348	4	12	171	14	3	6
Valmiera District	57 938	13 457 416	2	210	2	6	0	10
Ventspils District	13 818	3 066 538	0	159	60	0	0	3

Expenditure of local government budgets in republican cities

Republican city	NP	BB	CEPBB	GS1	EDU1	SOC1	ECON1	CULT1
Daugavpils	105 958	57 099 023	17	35	294	43	45	43
Jelgava	65 635	52 151 682	27	122	318	39	115	54
Jurmala	55 580	45 067 991	19	197	315	52	57	64
Liepaja	85 050	50 635 118	21	46	272	58	110	68
Rezekne	35 883	24 388 044	21	65	308	73	78	94
Riga	717 371	545 916 809	16	134	264	82	159	47
Ventspils	43 299	34 542 075	25	93	279	62	41	128

Expenditure of local government budgets in towns, pagasts and novads

Town, pagasts, novads	District	NP	BB	CEPBB	GS1	EDU1	SOC1	ECON1	CULT1
Aiviekste pagasts	Aizkraukle	927	458 312	5	113	275	12	0	23
Aizkraukle novads	Aizkraukle	10 052	11 422 248	40	175	683	38	0	75
Bebri pagasts	Aizkraukle	1312	932 382	14	91	351	8	1	21
Daudzese pagasts	Aizkraukle	1151	1 111 180	54	70	771	10	2	20
Irsi pagasts	Aizkraukle	565	486 982	15	158	333	15	144	38
Jaunjelgava with r.t.	Aizkraukle	2394	1 353 045	11	111	292	32	63	28
Klintaine pagasts	Aizkraukle	894	345 945	25	278	15	16	0	31
Koknese pagasts	Aizkraukle	4327	3 816 948	42	88	400	26	10	298
Kurmene pagasts	Aizkraukle	796	598 451	9	152	446	9	3	90
Mazzalve pagasts	Aizkraukle	1262	782 927	34	58	311	24	0	31
Nereta pagasts	Aizkraukle	1916	991 497	2	77	308	21	4	39
Pilskalne pagasts	Aizkraukle	521	356 401	22	163	340	9	20	24
Plavinas	Aizkraukle	3726	2 349 388	11	106	333	66	30	67
Sece pagasts	Aizkraukle	1176	563 071	6	97	277	14	15	42
Serene pagasts	Aizkraukle	875	355 288	37	152	25	27	3	19
Skriveri pagasts	Aizkraukle	4144	2 449 500	17	68	343	28	3	55
Staburags pagasts	Aizkraukle	462	255 721	6	229	241	12	0	22
Sunakste pagasts	Aizkraukle	545	353 900	22	150	356	10	12	43
Valle pagasts	Aizkraukle	1146	815 441	11	180	356	11	3	50
Vietalva pagasts	Aizkraukle	978	430 292	2	90	220	23	4	13

Abbreviations. NP – number of population as at the beginning of 2008; BB – basic budget expenditure in 2008, in LVL; CEPBB – capital expenditure percentage in the basic budget in 2008, in %; GS1 – basic budget expenditure for government services per capita in 2008, in LVL; EDU1 – basic budget expenditure for education per capita in 2008, in LVL; SOC1 – basic budget expenditure for social protection per capita in 2008, in LVL; ECON1 – basic budget expenditure for economic activity per capita in 2008, in LVL; CULT1 – basic budget expenditure for recreation, culture and religion per capita in 2008, in LVL.

Town, pagasts, novads	District	NP	BB	CEPBB	GS1	EDU1	SOC1	ECON1	CULT1
Zalve pagasts	Aizkraukle	802	511 684	14	148	352	24	0	25
Alsviki pagasts	Aluksne	1617	831 712	26	68	310	24	8	67
Aluksne	Aluksne	9173	7 138 341	29	82	366	26	174	45
Anna pagasts	Aluksne	521	231 530	1	122	205	19	9	55
Ape with r.t.	Aluksne	1740	1 083 570	23	95	362	13	12	55
Gaujiena pagasts	Aluksne	1051	697 107	7	73	377	18	34	58
Ilzene pagasts	Aluksne	437	401 569	34	154	338	21	15	369
Jaunaluksne pagasts	Aluksne	1330	622 085	14	111	260	26	3	57
Jaunanna pagasts	Aluksne	574	411 664	8	151	426	5	24	92
Jaunlaicene pagasts	Aluksne	481	362 792	2	118	311	82	21	152
Kalncempji pagasts	Aluksne	251	231 039	38	399	6	21	19	421
Liepna pagasts	Aluksne	1040	799 412	36	93	279	17	296	47
Maliena pagasts	Aluksne	471	407 267	6	125	593	13	6	56
Malupe pagasts	Aluksne	732	363 237	2	91	256	25	10	50
Markalne pagasts	Aluksne	437	211 838	2	91	250	43	7	64
Pededze pagasts	Aluksne	850	603 846	21	158	406	17	20	65
Trapene pagasts	Aluksne	912	418 037	6	94	224	13	27	62
Veclaicene pagasts	Aluksne	447	373 703	45	135	531	22	35	69
Viresi pagasts	Aluksne	753	392 215	1	115	277	31	23	50
Zeltini pagasts	Aluksne	408	498 114	20	305	528	32	12	258
Ziemeri pagasts	Aluksne	934	582 470	1	140	358	17	11	82
Baltinava pagasts	Balvi	1438	957 845	27	77	475	32	20	35
Balvi	Balvi	7968	6 966 597	37	65	284	37	9	245
Balvi pagasts	Balvi	814	262 609	26	116	46	16	20	68
Berzkalne pagasts	Balvi	580	246 197	33	97	69	62	9	18
Berzpils pagasts	Balvi	933	616 119	18	143	422	21	7	21
Briezuciems pagasts	Balvi	656	447 731	27	103	375	49	11	55
Krisjani pagasts	Balvi	445	313 162	27	123	280	19	24	98
Kubuli pagasts	Balvi	1678	886 000	13	128	300	8	6	47
Kuprava pagasts	Balvi	533	438 507	16	159	265	14	16	15
Lazdukalns pagasts	Balvi	1077	587 372	23	82	341	35	11	30
Lazduleja pagasts	Balvi	384	239 219	49	62	51	33	242	133
Medneva pagasts	Balvi	820	631 441	32	68	507	20	37	100
Rugaji pagasts	Balvi	1652	817 537	4	64	291	43	18	42
Susaji pagasts	Balvi	866	446 594	48	95	2	62	28	88
Skilbeni pagasts	Balvi	1314	914 401	11	75	449	47	28	42
Tilza pagasts	Balvi	1164	763 492	5	66	387	24	33	93
Vectilza pagasts	Balvi	507	452 962	50	99	262	20	360	56
Vecumi pagasts	Balvi	705	344 624	17	123	235	42	13	41
Viksna pagasts	Balvi	827	490 486	33	101	375	13	21	42
Vilaka	Balvi	1603	1 597 098	7	132	508	15	0	61
Ziguri pagasts	Balvi	859	531 064	27	74	363	24	57	55
Barbele pagasts	Bauska	920	428 642	2	86	216	18	19	66
Bauska	Bauska	10 190	10 220 275	34	93	376	25	5	117
Brunava pagasts	Bauska	1754	867 589	18	190	214	23	0	30
Ceraukste pagasts	Bauska	1945	1 669 069	53	82	642	24	3	72
Code pagasts	Bauska	2863	1 948 666	37	102	316	113	57	39
Davini pagasts	Bauska	902	352 480	34	59	24	52	17	62
Gailisi pagasts	Bauska	2704	1 422 054	6	108	270	19	0	31
Iecava novads	Bauska	9703	5 645 114	20	72	312	29	1	71
Islice pagasts	Bauska	4102	1 799 911	11	59	143	112	7	75
Mezotne pagasts	Bauska	1822	865 698	3	50	249	21	18	31
Rundale pagasts	Bauska	2273	1 174 075	11	83	246	24	0	30
Skaistkalne pagasts	Bauska	1391	712 792	4	88	283	8	2	59
Stelpe pagasts	Bauska	1010	470 253	14	88	286	8	0	14
Svitene pagasts	Bauska	1005	510 343	23	56	190	18	173	56
Vecsaule pagasts	Bauska	2309	1 168 337	14	48	364	22	0	30
Vecumnieki pagasts	Bauska	4741	2 613 114	6	65	299	66	0	61
Viesturi pagasts	Bauska	1177	616 684	22	75	250	27	28	107
Amata novads	Cesis	3531	3 555 092	10	72	682	38	2	36
Cesis	Cesis	18 171	20 286 106	37	119	531	34	123	176
Drusti pagasts	Cesis	1013	343 854	1	117	81	18	0	31
Dzerbene pagasts	Cesis	1037	1 094 023	59	108	244	24	12	38
Inesi pagasts	Cesis	779	342 522	20	85	77	13	5	34
Jaunpiebalga pagasts	Cesis	2251	1 237 797	35	65	246	9	3	44
Kaive pagasts	Cesis	427	253 873	34	57	346	18	0	21
Liepa pagasts	Cesis	3203	1 638 982	14	53	129	25	4	32
Ligatne	Cesis	1264	880 260	9	162	183	73	0	42
Ligatne pagasts	Cesis	2831	1 006 423	11	129	106	16	3	23
Marsneni pagasts	Cesis	894	553 119	51	98	395	22	4	50
Nitaure pagasts	Cesis	969	530 654	1	127	332	20	3	20
Priekuli pagasts	Cesis	4839	2 662 630	21	90	190	17	6	33
Raiskums pagasts	Cesis	1716	621 639	29	70	62	33	8	38
Rauna pagasts	Cesis	3138	1 468 718	35	93	90	20	40	32
Skujene pagasts	Cesis	964	544 905	39	74	117	41	9	50
Stalbe pagasts	Cesis	1308	780 442	1	45	374	28	4	39
Straupe pagasts	Cesis	1485	531 398	19	65	73	34	12	53
Taurene pagasts	Cesis	984	672 434	36	138	163	6	0	157
Vaive pagasts	Cesis	1631	594 619	16	55	192	22	7	22
Vecpiebalga pagasts	Cesis	1603	806 784	29	72	199	22	3	73
Veselava pagasts	Cesis	713	302 391	29	72	128	16	0	47
Zaube pagasts	Cesis	1007	804 111	58	91	263	21	10	14
Zoseni pagasts	Cesis	507	175 953	0	89	105	24	6	43
Ambeli pagasts	Daugavpils	731	256 205	20	124	18	32	15	50
Bikernieki pagasts	Daugavpils	818	703 158	45	153	217	22	0	401
Demene pagasts	Daugavpils	1923	930 141	9	71	202	56	17	24
Dubna pagasts	Daugavpils	979	252 620	7	140	13	22	4	33
Dviete pagasts	Daugavpils	708	515 715	1	191	205	8	11	87

Abbreviations. NP – number of population as at the beginning of 2008; BB – basic budget expenditure in 2008, in LVL; CEPBB – capital expenditure percentage in the basic budget in 2008, in %; GS1 – basic budget expenditure for government services per capita in 2008, in LVL; EDU1 – basic budget expenditure for education per capita in 2008, in LVL; SOC1 – basic budget expenditure for social protection per capita in 2008, in LVL; ECON1 – basic budget expenditure for economic activity per capita in 2008, in LVL; CULT1 – basic budget expenditure for recreation, culture and religion per capita in 2008, in LVL.

Town, pagasts, novads	District	NP	BB	CEPBB	GS1	EDU1	SOC1	ECON1	CULT1
Eglaine pagasts	Daugavpils	1062	523 151	13	130	222	13	6	41
Ilukste novads	Daugavpils	6489	3 840 069	18	119	273	30	13	57
Kalkune pagasts	Daugavpils	2531	1 113 136	12	84	63	22	1	7
Kalupe pagasts	Daugavpils	1680	816 037	10	88	226	29	23	24
Laucesa pagasts	Daugavpils	1606	547 624	3	102	121	14	3	40
Liksna pagasts	Daugavpils	1239	592 068	22	102	151	27	2	133
Malinova pagasts	Daugavpils	1131	441 587	38	171	0	25	4	20
Medumi pagasts	Daugavpils	1099	537 835	3	78	224	14	10	20
Naujene pagasts	Daugavpils	6032	2 154 921	2	72	188	23	2	45
Nicgale pagasts	Daugavpils	910	506 951	23	195	190	25	16	44
Saliena pagasts	Daugavpils	827	466 811	5	133	294	12	15	44
Skrudaliena pagasts	Daugavpils	1567	698 012	3	102	239	14	0	42
Subate with r.t.	Daugavpils	1124	486 152	1	56	204	19	4	24
Svente pagasts	Daugavpils	1296	1 429 314	58	89	852	18	11	18
Tabore pagasts	Daugavpils	1060	407 296	1	115	154	20	5	14
Vabole pagasts	Daugavpils	908	534 779	0	128	305	11	34	55
Vecsaliena pagasts	Daugavpils	744	387 472	37	454	32	10	7	11
Viski pagasts	Daugavpils	2110	1 559 942	5	66	414	25	106	17
Annenieki pagasts	Dobele	1190	974 186	5	98	589	16	4	27
Auce with r.t.	Dobele	3971	3 078 816	3	74	473	16	0	45
Auri pagasts	Dobele	3256	1 372 825	14	71	247	43	5	11
Bene pagasts	Dobele	2050	1 259 803	20	82	330	20	6	55
Berze pagasts	Dobele	2015	964 352	31	60	98	20	114	28
Biksti pagasts	Dobele	1049	554 492	3	75	257	21	14	90
Dobele	Dobele	11 161	8 959 998	17	134	458	65	9	57
Dobele pagasts	Dobele	979	434 768	5	118	213	20	24	27
Ile pagasts	Dobele	603	316 425	24	96	177	9	136	41
Jaunberze pagasts	Dobele	1136	868 648	37	108	560	23	6	24
Krimunas pagasts	Dobele	1241	716 898	18	89	225	25	39	69
Lielauce pagasts	Dobele	562	325 681	6	106	248	14	8	42
Naudite pagasts	Dobele	901	435 744	2	113	295	27	9	17
Penkule pagasts	Dobele	1107	606 302	28	65	311	25	10	92
Tervete novads	Dobele	4222	2 271 864	7	67	276	23	16	28
Ukri pagasts	Dobele	496	283 904	29	235	40	27	17	24
Vitini pagasts	Dobele	1211	597 125	6	192	75	23	124	30
Zebrene pagasts	Dobele	563	357 439	3	113	413	25	36	27
Belava pagasts	Gulbene	1911	757 627	16	129	148	27	3	21
Daukstes pagasts	Gulbene	1299	541 862	14	97	101	25	40	42
Druviena pagasts	Gulbene	581	710 797	71	79	977	14	5	67
Galgauska pagasts	Gulbene	723	353 373	36	167	109	9	0	59
Gulbene	Gulbene	9068	7 211 303	27	81	416	26	6	76
Jaungulbene pagasts	Gulbene	1317	607 819	22	170	173	46	9	28
Lejasciems pagasts	Gulbene	1818	904 472	21	87	140	127	0	64
Ligo pagasts	Gulbene	442	217 611	23	206	89	7	6	62
Litene pagasts	Gulbene	1158	654 429	51	72	208	14	3	221
Lizums pagasts	Gulbene	1584	700 374	2	98	121	18	26	80
Ranka pagasts	Gulbene	1626	654 758	18	85	149	21	2	37
Stameriena pagasts	Gulbene	1183	508 769	12	91	98	27	26	64
Stradi pagasts	Gulbene	2139	884 342	9	90	150	10	5	47
Tirza pagasts	Gulbene	1015	492 347	22	84	219	14	4	64
Abeli pagasts	Jekabpils	1025	629 618	31	64	178	34	238	23
Akniste with r.t.	Jekabpils	1812	1 053 415	1	77	316	24	105	33
Asare pagasts	Jekabpils	580	365 433	32	106	364	26	0	50
Atasiene pagasts	Jekabpils	790	474 481	0	123	345	29	25	33
Dignaja pagasts	Jekabpils	598	499 025	12	116	466	18	123	36
Dunava pagasts	Jekabpils	813	353 461	2	128	173	19	31	37
Elksni pagasts	Jekabpils	610	301 282	0	100	218	18	10	62
Garsene pagasts	Jekabpils	958	451 726	20	61	167	27	0	46
Jekabpils	Jekabpils	26 645	14 308 749	26	48	229	41	10	58
Kalns pagasts	Jekabpils	720	381 683	9	126	172	29	24	38
Krustpils pagasts	Jekabpils	1008	568 604	3	105	306	28	48	26
Kukas pagasts	Jekabpils	2090	1 016 710	20	127	159	37	0	33
Leimani pagasts	Jekabpils	557	399 512	5	265	287	32	33	38
Mezare pagasts	Jekabpils	974	477 179	7	99	211	33	4	38
Rite pagasts	Jekabpils	699	404 596	18	114	267	23	88	38
Rubene pagasts	Jekabpils	1237	672 788	20	76	226	26	86	72
Sala pagasts	Jekabpils	3325	1 514 324	9	72	266	35	0	38
Sauka pagasts	Jekabpils	737	296 668	19	45	30	17	7	59
Selpils pagasts	Jekabpils	1086	466 733	4	95	160	41	2	65
Variesi pagasts	Jekabpils	1300	623 531	18	78	247	22	10	66
Viesite with r.t.	Jekabpils	2700	1 384 429	8	75	272	40	10	71
Vipe pagasts	Jekabpils	801	530 480	14	79	338	17	9	64
Zasa pagasts	Jekabpils	1011	717 813	22	112	318	23	86	87
Eleja pagasts	Jelgava	2571	1 408 654	14	85	308	54	1	15
Gluda pagasts	Jelgava	2943	1 852 394	26	99	318	18	2	20
Jaunsvirlauka pagasts	Jelgava	3291	1 783 697	3	66	280	53	19	32
Kalnciems with r.t.	Jelgava	2518	1 276 253	7	80	195	13	0	38
Lielplatone pagasts	Jelgava	872	633 053	32	103	476	39	0	65
Livberze pagasts	Jelgava	2366	1 205 571	7	37	290	26	0	82
Ozolnieki novads	Jelgava	8161	4 324 681	30	71	238	17	8	105
Platone pagasts	Jelgava	1706	1 103 617	19	144	368	30	5	38
Sesava pagasts	Jelgava	1905	989 323	28	78	290	18	9	34
Sidrabene pagasts	Jelgava	1828	899 695	5	43	301	22	14	17
Svete pagasts	Jelgava	1776	732 074	2	110	201	20	0	46
Valgunde novads	Jelgava	2118	949 829	7	78	221	21	23	40
Vilce pagasts	Jelgava	1804	809 525	8	82	187	29	0	70
Vircava pagasts	Jelgava	1721	876 043	21	153	197	29	24	31
Zalenieki pagasts	Jelgava	1698	911 385	2	116	243	31	0	63

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Town, pagasts, novads	District	NP	BB	CEPBB	GS1	EDU1	SOC1	ECON1	CULT1
Andrupene pagasts	Kraslava	1424	861 663	26	94	322	34	0	77
Andzeli pagasts	Kraslava	726	419 979	14	121	332	35	0	39
Asune pagasts	Kraslava	612	396 544	10	197	300	27	0	32
Auleja pagasts	Kraslava	691	524 371	37	200	242	22	59	103
Berzini pagasts	Kraslava	512	379 610	39	139	179	28	9	81
Dagda	Kraslava	2546	2 720 301	12	72	420	99	13	100
Dagda pagasts	Kraslava	897	464 181	46	232	38	37	0	59
Ezernieki pagasts	Kraslava	959	654 778	27	125	383	18	3	79
Graveri pagasts	Kraslava	610	347 307	28	187	249	27	0	25
Indra pagasts	Kraslava	1359	666 021	7	123	253	23	6	34
Izvalta pagasts	Kraslava	823	435 606	10	125	277	20	3	36
Kalniesi pagasts	Kraslava	909	506 851	13	159	218	24	9	61
Kaplava pagasts	Kraslava	764	224 668	13	112	26	16	7	48
Kastulina pagasts	Kraslava	981	543 131	16	110	226	80	39	43
Kombuli pagasts	Kraslava	735	333 508	6	110	203	35	0	32
Konstantinova pagasts	Kraslava	632	359 440	26	119	228	43	4	84
Kraslava novads	Kraslava	11 133	9 985 149	46	67	326	55	343	51
Kepova pagasts	Kraslava	299	125 815	14	228	26	59	0	12
Piedruja pagasts	Kraslava	626	251 060	0	70	196	38	0	18
Robeznieki pagasts	Kraslava	1052	1 053 784	36	119	240	359	7	42
Skaista pagasts	Kraslava	756	358 381	6	101	225	27	0	51
Svarini pagasts	Kraslava	475	381 036	44	112	345	19	0	131
Skaune pagasts	Kraslava	654	503 553	36	77	244	29	0	131
Skeltova pagasts	Kraslava	784	536 320	34	168	377	21	11	36
Udrisi pagasts	Kraslava	1740	517 771	4	59	35	43	6	19
Alsunga pagasts	Kuldiga	1748	1 087 047	1	54	299	111	38	39
Edole pagasts	Kuldiga	1015	1 436 031	67	136	318	33	0	729
Gudenieki pagasts	Kuldiga	791	490 742	23	227	221	26	21	47
Ivande pagasts	Kuldiga	427	301 917	2	145	4	30	109	53
Kabile pagasts	Kuldiga	896	629 114	32	97	421	12	48	64
Kuldiga	Kuldiga	12 986	11 878 356	32	91	370	29	2	124
Kurmale pagasts	Kuldiga	2244	1 032 063	31	164	156	25	0	22
Laidi pagasts	Kuldiga	1284	703 776	8	57	286	22	35	38
Nikrace pagasts	Kuldiga	743	726 962	8	103	333	30	0	39
Padure pagasts	Kuldiga	1145	604 822	13	98	221	23	5	41
Pelci pagasts	Kuldiga	1048	541 002	12	124	234	18	6	40
Ranki pagasts	Kuldiga	520	299 409	41	229	0	30	148	113
Renda pagasts	Kuldiga	1156	658 841	27	121	185	22	0	147
Rudbarzi pagasts	Kuldiga	1132	615 229	14	78	226	26	10	32
Rumba pagasts	Kuldiga	1677	720 449	10	80	0	29	0	21
Skrunda with r.t.	Kuldiga	3765	2 219 799	15	132	266	26	0	106
Snepele pagasts	Kuldiga	822	464 870	20	235	227	15	0	34
Turlava pagasts	Kuldiga	1008	645 423	33	244	255	14	6	81
Varme pagasts	Kuldiga	1134	864 699	38	101	468	9	66	56

Town, pagasts, novads	District	NP	BB	CEPBB	GS1	EDU1	SOC1	ECON1	CULT1
Aizpute	Liepaja	5320	2 091 291	25	46	197	27	51	35
Aizpute pagasts	Liepaja	997	544 532	44	81	304	37	0	26
Barta pagasts	Liepaja	698	261 599	7	76	85	25	38	75
Bunka pagasts	Liepaja	1035	563 108	43	98	229	12	20	94
Cirava pagasts	Liepaja	1306	1 122 361	53	59	166	16	39	39
Dunalka pagasts	Liepaja	834	812 585	29	128	278	24	0	83
Dunika pagasts	Liepaja	759	584 498	52	77	558	9	26	24
Durbe novads	Liepaja	2162	1 006 209	32	97	141	27	14	58
Embute pagasts	Liepaja	437	166 010	11	161	95	15	7	24
Gavieze pagasts	Liepaja	935	410 092	29	92	101	35	7	164
Gramzda pagasts	Liepaja	795	416 478	1	86	221	16	62	53
Grobina	Liepaja	4225	3 208 684	49	107	371	33	0	35
Grobina pagasts	Liepaja	2745	1 136 271	27	107	65	29	12	102
Kaleti pagasts	Liepaja	760	482 924	1	52	382	24	114	43
Kalvene pagasts	Liepaja	803	382 700	35	158	129	18	33	82
Kazdanga pagasts	Liepaja	1546	680 925	9	130	98	22	33	72
Laza pagasts	Liepaja	709	267 903	10	48	69	17	0	66
Medze pagasts	Liepaja	1510	629 102	26	149	147	34	0	77
Nica pagasts	Liepaja	2880	1 137 827	3	71	131	12	15	41
Otanki pagasts	Liepaja	980	383 066	21	81	165	13	7	39
Priekule	Liepaja	2461	1 973 205	50	46	547	20	0	35
Priekule pagasts	Liepaja	716	205 481	3	116	27	34	25	27
Rucava pagasts	Liepaja	1294	445 077	2	91	116	18	15	29
Saka novads	Liepaja	1792	966 859	8	197	157	0	26	43
Vainode pagasts	Liepaja	2583	984 226	2	57	144	19	28	32
Vecpils pagasts	Liepaja	534	231 323	19	98	126	15	24	50
Vergale pagasts	Liepaja	1535	597 784	15	73	145	15	44	58
Virga pagasts	Liepaja	955	516 736	1	192	124	22	10	69
Ainazi with r.t.	Limbazi	1615	1 035 361	23	106	152	17	221	81
Aloja with r.t.	Limbazi	2465	1 675 966	37	79	480	23	0	47
Braslava pagasts	Limbazi	735	359 643	7	134	159	6	0	89
Brivzemnieki pagasts	Limbazi	1155	772 138	9	78	339	116	21	36
Katvari pagasts	Limbazi	1415	860 298	39	86	146	53	0	226
Ledurga pagasts	Limbazi	1604	1 372 546	46	79	619	62	0	76
Liepupe pagasts	Limbazi	2271	1 246 127	26	89	202	17	131	42
Limbazi	Limbazi	8607	6 867 183	19	109	443	24	16	83
Limbazi pagasts	Limbazi	2503	1 208 175	28	107	182	6	16	12
Pale pagasts	Limbazi	888	568 237	26	91	411	12	3	73
Salacgriva with r.t.	Limbazi	5792	6 080 698	44	94	268	37	90	111
Skulte pagasts	Limbazi	2072	922 715	17	173	91	41	10	47
Staicele with r.t.	Limbazi	1914	1 333 198	30	107	448	25	8	51
Umurga pagasts	Limbazi	1251	798 970	4	105	262	181	2	14
Vidrizi pagasts	Limbazi	1621	743 216	4	79	242	20	2	75
Vilkene pagasts	Limbazi	1521	1 459 420	55	90	769	10	6	62

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Town, pagasts, novads	District	NP	BB	CEPBB	GS1	EDU1	SOC1	ECON1	CULT1
Blonti pagasts	Ludza	494	239 522	11	93	196	27	5	22
Brigi pagasts	Ludza	754	398 786	16	142	278	27	0	35
Cibla novads	Ludza	1390	785 009	22	124	266	35	10	40
Cirma pagasts	Ludza	770	323 312	0	118	0	28	7	28
Goliseva pagasts	Ludza	491	313 284	28	181	221	25	54	105
Isnauda pagasts	Ludza	1186	447 244	35	51	129	38	20	44
Istra pagasts	Ludza	855	437 282	4	93	323	20	11	39
Karsava	Ludza	2450	1 467 010	18	92	359	26	4	93
Lauderi pagasts	Ludza	441	196 195	38	66	193	30	0	29
Ludza	Ludza	9767	7 026 067	39	80	506	28	5	48
Malnava pagasts	Ludza	1550	657 505	9	71	152	38	35	35
Merdzene pagasts	Ludza	840	1 057 067	57	111	810	27	19	208
Mezvidi pagasts	Ludza	1030	627 216	23	170	293	37	4	50
Nirza pagasts	Ludza	548	465 428	29	99	506	65	28	30
Nuksi pagasts	Ludza	512	447 656	44	317	441	21	6	38
Pasiene pagasts	Ludza	714	367 607	17	174	236	14	13	22
Pilda pagasts	Ludza	722	507 548	27	192	352	27	18	25
Pureni pagasts	Ludza	465	163 961	6	121	95	25	18	29
Pusmucova pagasts	Ludza	663	427 488	26	93	244	20	191	39
Rundeni pagasts	Ludza	638	182 038	0	91	68	11	0	10
Salnava pagasts	Ludza	930	627 153	35	118	353	31	28	98
Zilupe novads	Ludza	2671	1 730 836	29	57	312	30	8	37
Zvirgzdene pagasts	Ludza	926	1 048 449	24	87	747	28	19	37
Arona pagasts	Madona	1608	736 391	12	131	237	15	6	48
Barkava pagasts	Madona	1526	697 828	6	61	243	79	6	43
Berzaune pagasts	Madona	1757	936 396	27	63	361	21	5	40
Cesvaine with r.t.	Madona	3212	2 678 340	39	86	614	54	0	40
Dzelzava pagasts	Madona	1310	717 537	11	133	254	62	6	59
Ergli novads	Madona	3624	2 211 694	22	129	311	53	0	63
Kalsnava pagasts	Madona	2074	1 304 013	14	92	277	22	4	43
Lazdona pagasts	Madona	757	416 031	15	83	423	6	6	24
Liezere pagasts	Madona	1506	831 787	25	102	213	14	0	39
Lubana novads	Madona	2912	1 964 194	15	84	373	73	28	46
Laudona pagasts	Madona	1590	916 653	16	73	322	85	14	54
Madona	Madona	8981	8 937 734	32	102	446	25	3	199
Marciena pagasts	Madona	1165	808 697	42	75	342	15	45	32
Metriena pagasts	Madona	828	447 756	4	125	185	22	7	49
Murmastiene pagasts	Madona	886	450 494	11	126	246	8	11	61
Osupe pagasts	Madona	1245	813 691	20	69	293	34	34	89
Prauliena pagasts	Madona	1764	813 155	12	58	311	33	0	25
Sarkani pagasts	Madona	1620	994 334	33	147	137	21	216	57
Varaklani	Madona	2165	1 445 793	10	125	403	46	0	55
Varaklani pagasts	Madona	971	433 373	12	115	215	43	5	33
Vestiena pagasts	Madona	762	439 956	2	126	361	14	0	33

Town, pagasts, novads	District	NP	BB	CEPBB	GS1	EDU1	SOC1	ECON1	CULT1
Birzgale pagasts	Ogre	1873	960 222	4	48	264	27	0	38
Ikskile novads	Ogre	8024	6 487 302	34	151	222	8	9	21
Jumprava pagasts	Ogre	2088	1 466 197	6	87	360	20	0	60
Krape pagasts	Ogre	803	403 916	17	199	244	4	9	19
Kegums novads	Ogre	4506	3 256 315	20	148	295	63	0	52
Keipene pagasts	Ogre	1178	706 217	1	137	298	25	0	30
Laubere pagasts	Ogre	788	459 030	2	140	223	21	46	42
Ledmane pagasts	Ogre	1441	706 986	4	94	213	21	93	36
Lielvarde novads	Ogre	7866	6 235 189	30	102	379	61	11	65
Madliena pagasts	Ogre	2065	1 451 045	6	90	373	15	18	45
Mazozoli pagasts	Ogre	657	392 509	17	88	275	21	35	116
Mengele pagasts	Ogre	687	478 219	24	103	393	8	6	95
Ogre novads	Ogre	29 720	29 950 302	22	149	318	42	85	46
Suntazi pagasts	Ogre	2141	1 236 834	3	52	266	14	112	55
Taurupe pagasts	Ogre	974	539 676	2	104	301	13	0	32
Aglona pagasts	Preili	2273	1 169 495	14	77	284	14	0	35
Jersika pagasts	Preili	1104	863 324	47	93	451	19	24	57
Livani novads	Preili	11 722	6 099 788	15	56	305	29	15	62
Peleci pagasts	Preili	872	752 095	53	337	427	30	5	34
Preili novads	Preili	10 075	6 758 184	28	73	298	69	1	75
Riebini novads	Preili	6459	5 087 398	32	183	336	36	19	118
Rudzati pagasts	Preili	937	614 989	15	109	352	41	0	22
Sauna pagasts	Preili	1124	743 075	21	153	270	23	0	45
Sutri pagasts	Preili	720	611 212	3	335	357	27	22	42
Varkava novads	Preili	1770	1 113 257	20	75	285	35	45	95
Varkava pagasts	Preili	687	354 729	10	154	235	16	16	50
Audrini pagasts	Rezekne	1262	747 076	1	70	324	14	34	90
Berzgale pagasts	Rezekne	719	540 950	27	81	404	16	12	127
Cornaja pagasts	Rezekne	1457	487 227	15	73	64	15	4	48
Deksare pagasts	Rezekne	941	858 755	54	85	750	34	0	19
Dricani pagasts	Rezekne	1149	765 723	25	82	431	18	9	18
Feimani pagasts	Rezekne	1004	613 753	34	71	365	20	24	61
Gaigalava pagasts	Rezekne	1103	760 470	23	148	401	37	16	61
Griskani pagasts	Rezekne	1997	997 373	39	112	206	19	40	66
Ilzeskalns pagasts	Rezekne	897	692 563	40	156	221	24	0	19
Kantinieki pagasts	Rezekne	615	286 774	35	117	26	16	5	43
Kaunata pagasts	Rezekne	1387	882 849	5	50	444	19	11	26
Lendzi pagasts	Rezekne	782	489 952	20	130	214	18	78	59
Luznava pagasts	Rezekne	1127	559 367	16	121	233	21	8	15
Makonkalns pagasts	Rezekne	747	517 766	31	110	303	17	14	80
Malta pagasts	Rezekne	3372	1 899 698	7	63	372	20	37	65
Nagli pagasts	Rezekne	578	426 780	0	128	264	19	12	62
Nautreni pagasts	Rezekne	1397	842 178	2	98	431	12	11	32
Ozolaine pagasts	Rezekne	2005	992 551	7	130	277	23	3	23

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Town, pagasts, novads	District	NP	BB	CEPBB	GS1	EDU1	SOC1	ECON1	CULT1
Ozolmuiza pagasts	Rezekne	1063	796 772	59	58	29	35	100	419
Pusa pagasts	Rezekne	525	224 780	34	269	17	26	5	36
Rikava pagasts	Rezekne	890	497 700	12	98	330	29	13	30
Sakstagals pagasts	Rezekne	1624	1 006 593	14	141	394	12	16	27
Silmala pagasts	Rezekne	3290	1 628 805	9	70	297	30	9	27
Sokolki pagasts	Rezekne	870	480 791	27	257	154	21	10	20
Stolerova pagasts	Rezekne	759	593 005	30	107	544	19	15	17
Struzani pagasts	Rezekne	956	610 778	23	87	264	22	25	37
Veremi pagasts	Rezekne	1762	1 136 878	17	145	390	24	7	24
Vilani	Rezekne	3582	2 407 139	8	85	462	28	18	49
Vilani pagasts	Rezekne	1924	800 974	9	69	196	26	4	19
Adazi novads	Riga	8832	7 240 757	7	204	326	35	0	58
Allazi pagasts	Riga	1951	1 459 074	28	132	329	130	0	60
Babite pagasts	Riga	7098	5 139 090	16	197	245	24	46	130
Baldone with r.t.	Riga	5419	3 547 694	20	64	403	32	0	48
Balozi	Riga	5058	4 043 740	13	202	187	21	0	55
Carnikava novads	Riga	6013	4 060 505	11	208	116	13	0	31
Daugmale pagasts	Riga	1055	963 169	45	124	617	31	8	32
Garkalne novads	Riga	6321	5 310 621	2	340	272	43	0	83
Incukalns novads	Riga	4321	2 950 158	17	121	266	130	6	92
Krimulda pagasts	Riga	4241	3 186 744	29	82	370	20	0	61
Kekava pagasts	Riga	13 883	10 308 107	12	221	228	32	0	79
Malpils pagasts	Riga	4155	5 273 952	53	143	274	53	92	687
Marupe pagasts	Riga	12 505	12 348 504	41	170	524	47	22	26
Olaine	Riga	12 762	11 668 637	34	123	404	45	68	130
Olaine pagasts	Riga	6933	3 177 975	29	122	98	30	1	48
Ropazi novads	Riga	6735	3 671 661	29	97	192	27	0	49
Sala pagasts	Riga	1389	1 332 495	52	681	180	22	0	31
Salaspils novads	Riga	22 154	13 035 038	11	150	252	41	45	53
Saulkrasti with r.t.	Riga	6013	4 401 453	2	144	272	46	13	82
Seja novads	Riga	2456	1 847 979	22	110	270	26	132	119
Sigulda novads	Riga	15 313	14 480 773	29	150	325	50	180	88
Stopini novads	Riga	9121	8 151 513	14	177	207	30	0	53
Vangazi	Riga	4046	2 853 931	27	103	299	34	0	34
Broceni novads	Saldus	7169	4 051 973	13	70	377	13	1	56
Ezere pagasts	Saldus	1385	947 078	24	118	380	15	2	45
Jaunauce pagasts	Saldus	475	432 167	1	280	535	14	0	35
Jaunlutrini pagasts	Saldus	965	704 804	29	93	317	23	29	136
Kursisi pagasts	Saldus	973	521 474	5	70	287	15	29	39
Lutrini pagasts	Saldus	1445	1 034 792	14	191	368	25	0	63
Nigrande pagasts	Saldus	1743	1 214 539	4	40	493	14	25	65
Novadnieki pagasts	Saldus	1907	793 432	6	92	170	10	25	39
Pampali pagasts	Saldus	822	503 388	4	104	301	7	29	30
Ruba pagasts	Saldus	996	616 821	15	72	343	20	4	67

Town, pagasts, novads	District	NP	BB	CEPBB	GS1	EDU1	SOC1	ECON1	CULT1
Saldus	Saldus	12 467	9 597 691	25	90	437	25	5	54
Saldus pagasts	Saldus	1694	1 460 457	4	83	539	19	0	81
Skede pagasts	Saldus	758	393 860	0	104	204	41	74	19
Vadakste pagasts	Saldus	531	340 149	0	76	400	28	17	48
Zana pagasts	Saldus	820	499 151	16	87	277	22	39	40
Zirni pagasts	Saldus	1779	1 080 203	3	89	430	13	2	20
Zvarde pagasts	Saldus	395	386 537	2	130	661	20	0	142
Balgale pagasts	Talsi	979	515 984	31	100	214	16	16	42
Dundaga pagasts	Talsi	3748	1 759 242	17	46	180	7	15	109
Gibuli pagasts	Talsi	2515	1 211 818	29	89	146	19	5	133
Ive pagasts	Talsi	557	433 849	46	122	105	34	388	47
Kolka pagasts	Talsi	1211	490 646	5	66	194	14	28	47
Kulciems pagasts	Talsi	508	314 433	27	245	19	75	12	69
Laidze pagasts	Talsi	1856	1 241 154	37	78	177	49	11	60
Lauciene pagasts	Talsi	1934	1 674 525	48	164	366	14	65	100
Libagi pagasts	Talsi	2129	875 702	17	116	154	16	17	39
Lube pagasts	Talsi	611	271 286	40	190	15	24	9	82
Roja novads	Talsi	6359	3 210 903	26	70	181	29	24	102
Sabile novads	Talsi	3199	1 371 954	12	77	119	16	34	61
Stende	Talsi	1926	1 463 528	46	87	148	18	2	65
Strazde pagasts	Talsi	458	181 264	8	79	142	12	17	38
Talsi	Talsi	11 321	11 113 446	48	97	650	36	9	88
Valdemarpils with r.t.	Talsi	2634	1 161 436	3	54	183	9	3	103
Valdgale pagasts	Talsi	1467	452 760	12	72	130	21	6	41
Vandzene pagasts	Talsi	1860	890 670	35	97	164	17	124	42
Virbi pagasts	Talsi	1008	772 022	53	196	113	22	11	23
Degole pagasts	Tukums	756	465 334	23	145	332	21	6	26
Dzukste pagasts	Tukums	1645	796 213	5	65	281	12	3	39
Engure pagasts	Tukums	2773	2 044 767	38	61	563	17	3	38
Irlava pagasts	Tukums	1631	1 638 259	29	176	326	247	29	128
Jaunpils pagasts	Tukums	2381	1 194 694	13	175	198	24	3	66
Jaunsati pagasts	Tukums	1146	739 935	1	261	255	10	3	33
Kandava novads	Tukums	8396	5 943 955	20	61	425	33	15	60
Lapmezciems novads	Tukums	2494	1 518 449	47	90	146	17	3	271
Lestene pagasts	Tukums	724	482 869	2	146	310	19	7	26
Pure pagasts	Tukums	1614	1 432 035	27	71	495	21	54	111
Seme pagasts	Tukums	1372	621 703	9	58	201	28	4	38
Slampe pagasts	Tukums	2207	1 835 133	1	65	573	13	5	83
Smarde pagasts	Tukums	2830	1 610 015	33	108	294	27	49	42
Tukums	Tukums	20 058	16 733 155	31	86	368	39	71	183
Tume pagasts	Tukums	1857	1 107 596	12	87	307	27	10	81
Vane pagasts	Tukums	1132	734 032	24	90	333	21	2	134
Viesatas pagasts	Tukums	457	269 918	30	77	375	17	0	41
Zante pagasts	Tukums	669	862 973	30	56	323	248	139	155

Abbreviations. NP – number of population as at the beginning of 2008; BB – basic budget expenditure in 2008, in LVL; CEPBB – capital expenditure percentage in the basic budget in 2008, in %; GS1 – basic budget expenditure for government services per capita in 2008, in LVL; EDU1 – basic budget expenditure for education per capita in 2008, in LVL; SOC1 – basic budget expenditure for social protection per capita in 2008, in LVL; ECON1 – basic budget expenditure for economic activity per capita in 2008, in LVL; CULT1 – basic budget expenditure for recreation, culture and religion per capita in 2008, in LVL.

Town, pagasts, novads	District	NP	BB	CEPBB	GS1	EDU1	SOC1	ECON1	CULT1
Zentene pagasts	Tukums	611	374 837	25	169	282	22	0	41
Bilska pagasts	Valka	1457	630 058	27	53	206	25	41	27
Blome pagasts	Valka	1027	319 481	3	60	107	34	0	54
Branti pagasts	Valka	672	213 814	8	125	63	28	18	26
Ergeme pagasts	Valka	1016	622 969	34	75	165	31	0	176
Evele pagasts	Valka	586	273 190	4	112	105	30	106	40
Grundzale pagasts	Valka	995	467 563	21	110	185	20	9	40
Jerceni pagasts	Valka	558	182 751	25	102	20	16	64	49
Karki pagasts	Valka	768	500 602	48	78	109	8	20	386
Launkalne pagasts	Valka	1285	655 500	28	82	165	43	2	32
Palsmane pagasts	Valka	1044	549 001	32	62	191	16	14	35
Plani pagasts	Valka	758	258 567	2	110	79	39	12	34
Seda with r.t.	Valka	1618	1 826 111	61	105	101	18	5	10
Smiltene	Valka	5852	5 812 389	39	156	623	9	1	51
Smiltene pagasts	Valka	1203	490 121	24	111	91	32	17	23
Strenci	Valka	1410	1 081 307	8	112	348	26	122	49
Trikata pagasts	Valka	1049	387 131	14	37	148	14	37	73
Valka	Valka	6244	6 656 087	29	112	305	41	187	129
Valka pagasts	Valka	1475	590 211	32	193	83	22	10	22
Varini pagasts	Valka	985	653 954	53	89	465	16	6	44
Vijciems pagasts	Valka	784	486 533	42	72	294	19	21	95
Zvartava pagasts	Valka	528	248 328	29	106	246	33	20	40
Berzaine pagasts	Valmiera	658	369 768	8	82	266	27	11	105
Brenguli pagasts	Valmiera	978	1 567 387	78	1358	98	19	48	42
Burtnieki novads	Valmiera	1576	1 253 382	32	264	256	20	48	41
Burtnieki pagasts	Valmiera	1536	1 223 187	34	104	308	9	9	287
Dikli pagasts	Valmiera	1273	1 002 440	1	100	562	14	6	43
Ipiki pagasts	Valmiera	301	110 323	13	169	20	20	14	99
Jeri pagasts	Valmiera	1441	730 929	40	67	185	16	4	18
Kauguri pagasts	Valmiera	1574	1 028 417	18	54	406	23	50	54
Koceni pagasts	Valmiera	3118	1 993 919	23	75	251	22	14	62
Koni pagasts	Valmiera	791	470 400	17	172	236	14	4	35
Lode pagasts	Valmiera	371	245 684	18	197	8	348	11	51
Mazsalaca with r.t.	Valmiera	2242	1 755 312	28	83	345	27	8	81
Naukseni pagasts	Valmiera	1545	1 039 395	20	70	301	29	166	42
Ramata pagasts	Valmiera	518	306 268	3	122	358	21	9	33
Renceni pagasts	Valmiera	1723	875 370	18	94	324	14	0	55
Rujiena	Valmiera	3500	2 686 573	11	115	497	24	8	71
Seli pagasts	Valmiera	499	288 221	39	258	0	51	133	71
Skankalne pagasts	Valmiera	840	492 427	52	80	92	19	3	61
Vaidava pagasts	Valmiera	1134	897 273	2	92	506	18	4	45
Valmiera	Valmiera	27 423	29 141 314	29	137	575	47	125	87
Valmiera pagasts	Valmiera	3285	2 912 926	67	150	402	33	148	34
Vilpulka pagasts	Valmiera	715	654 294	18	160	471	22	157	21
Zilaiskalns pagasts	Valmiera	897	430 336	16	79	182	32	0	79
Ance pagasts	Ventspils	746	391 300	2	56	306	28	49	39
Jurkalne pagasts	Ventspils	368	458 474	45	215	517	17	257	66
Piltene with r.t.	Ventspils	1705	1 032 607	17	106	272	11	0	36
Pope pagasts	Ventspils	1131	602 246	0	90	259	20	28	87
Puze pagasts	Ventspils	1037	904 615	2	87	234	212	26	67
Targale pagasts	Ventspils	1978	964 499	4	138	179	26	0	20
Ugale pagasts	Ventspils	2516	1 235 214	6	86	300	37	0	33
Usma pagasts	Ventspils	620	340 304	0	66	267	14	36	48
Uzava pagasts	Ventspils	588	575 994	16	201	332	28	99	71
Varve pagasts	Ventspils	1978	1 026 433	14	73	180	23	0	74
Ziras pagasts	Ventspils	563	293 442	18	87	299	10	52	32
Zlekas pagasts	Ventspils	588	330 938	9	87	306	21	24	68
Total in all local governments		**2 270 894**	**1 888 704 220**	**19**	**154**	**352**	**61**	**81**	**68**

Abbreviations. NP – number of population as at the beginning of 2008; BB – basic budget expenditure in 2008, in LVL; CEPBB – capital expenditure percentage in the basic budget in 2008, in %; GS1 – basic budget expenditure for government services per capita in 2008, in LVL; EDU1 – basic budget expenditure for education per capita in 2008, in LVL; SOC1 – basic budget expenditure for social protection per capita in 2008, in LVL; ECON1 – basic budget expenditure for economic activity per capita in 2008, in LVL; CULT1 – basic budget expenditure for recreation, culture and religion per capita in 2008, in LVL.

ANNEX 5. AREA AND NUMBER OF POPULATION IN NOVADS AND REPUBLICAN CITIES (2009)

Novads, rep. city	Adm. centre	AR	NP	CPN
Riga	-	303	713 016	-4355
Jurmala	-	100	55 870	290
Adazi novads	Adazi	163	9287	455
Aloja novads	Aloja	631	6160	-109
Babite novads	Pinki	242	8820	333
Baldone novads	Baldone	179	5486	67
Carnikava novads	Carnikava	80	6233	220
Engure novads	Smarde	397	8043	-54
Garkalne novads	Riga*	152	6696	375
Ikskile novads	Ikskile	131	8302	278
Incukalns novads	Incukalns	112	8463	96
Jaunpils novads	Jaunpils	209	2813	-25
Kandava novads	Kandava	648	10 056	-141
Krimulda novads	Ragana	341	5786	-59
Kegums novads	Kegums	492	6382	3
Kekava novads	Kekava	272	20 873	877
Lielvarde novads	Lielvarde	226	11 468	73
Limbazi novads	Limbazi	1170	19 692	-186
Malpils novads	Malpils	221	4093	-62
Marupe novads	Marupe	104	13 871	1366
Ogre novads	Ogre	990	38 950	-63
Olaine novads	Olaine	298	20 019	324
Ropazi novads	Ropazi	325	6802	67
Salacgriva novads	Salacgriva	637	9560	-118
Salaspils novads	Salaspils	126	22 757	603
Saulkrasti novads	Saulkrasti	48	6066	53
Seja novads	Loja	230	2450	-6
Sigulda novads	Sigulda	361	17 480	216
Stopini novads	Ulbroka	53	9513	392
Tukums novads	Tukums	1194	33 516	-105
Riga Region		**10 435**	**1 098 523**	**805**
Valmiera	-	18	27 371	-52
Aluksne novads	Aluksne	1699	19 546	-157
Amata novads	Ausmas (Drabesi)	745	6368	-103
Ape novads	Ape	545	4380	-76
Beverina novads	Murmuiza	302	3563	-38
Burtnieki novads	Burtnieki	702	8651	-55
Cesis novads	Cesis	173	19 906	104
Cesvaine novads	Cesvaine	190	3176	-36
Ergli novads	Ergli	379	3574	-50
Gulbene novads	Gulbene	1872	25 496	-368
Jaunpiebalga novads	Jaunpiebalga	251	2722	-36

Novads, rep. city	Adm. centre	AR	NP	CPN
Ligatne novads	Ligatne	168	4061	-34
Lubana novads	Lubana	347	2880	-32
Madona novads	Madona	2160	28 086	-407
Mazsalaca novads	Mazsalaca	417	4035	-64
Naukseni novads	Naukseni	281	2317	-19
Pargauja novads	Stalbe	486	4507	-2
Priekuli novads	Priekuli	301	9553	-96
Rauna novads	Rauna	309	4106	-45
Rujiena novads	Rujiena	353	6254	-74
Smiltene novads	Smiltene	947	14 334	-186
Strenci novads	Strenci	375	4277	-67
Valka novads	Valka	908	10 668	-147
Valmiera novads	Koceni	499	7021	-59
Varaklani novads	Varaklani	278	3946	-76
Vecpiebalga novads	Vecpiebalga	542	4778	-52
Vidzeme Region		**15 246**	**235 576**	**-2227**
Liepaja	-	61	84 747	-303
Ventspils	-	58	42 963	-336
Aizpute novads	Aizpute	640	10 518	-163
Alsunga novads	Alsunga	191	1685	-63
Broceni novads	Broceni	496	7197	28
Dundaga novads	Dundaga	676	4882	-77
Durbe novads	Durbe	320	3478	-52
Grobina novads	Grobina	490	10 120	7
Kuldiga novads	Kuldiga	1756	27 390	-243
Nica novads	Nica	351	3894	34
Pavilosta novads	Pavilosta	515	3257	-70
Priekule novads	Priekule	520	6685	-37
Roja novads	Roja	310	6277	-82
Rucava novads	Rucava	448	2014	-39
Saldus novads	Saldus	1682	28 921	-234
Skrunda novads	Skrunda	557	6053	-107
Talsi novads	Talsi	1763	34 795	-167
Vainode novads	Vainode	307	2977	-43
Ventspils novads	Ventspils*	2457	13 768	-50
Kurzeme Region		**13 596**	**301 621**	**-1997**
Jekabpils	-	26	26 494	-151
Jelgava	-	61	65 419	-216
Aizkraukle novads	Aizkraukle	102	10 007	-45
Akniste novads	Akniste	285	3307	-43
Auce novads	Auce	517	8775	-118

Novads, rep. city	Adm. centre	AR	NP	CPN
Bauska novads	Bauska	786	28 368	-223
Dobele novads	Dobele	888	24 467	-131
Iecava novads	Iecava	312	9812	109
Jaunjelgava novads	Jaunjelgava	684	6538	-65
Jekabpils novads	Jekabpils*	905	5865	-96
Jelgava novads	Jelgava*	1317	27 227	-62
Koknese novads	Koknese	361	6082	-122
Krustpils novads	Jekabpils*	812	6832	-131
Nereta novads	Nereta	645	4420	-81
Ozolnieki novads	Ozolnieki	286	10 183	194
Plavinas novads	Plavinas	376	6448	-77
Rundale novads	Pilsrundale	231	4378	-77
Sala novads	Sala	317	4412	1
Skriveri novads	Skriveri	105	4116	-28
Tervete novads	Zelmeni	224	4173	-49
Vecumnieki novads	Vecumnieki	844	9905	-99
Viesite novads	Viesite	651	4700	-46
Zemgale Region		**10 733**	**281 928**	**-1556**
Daugavpils	-	72	104 857	-1101
Rezekne	-	18	35 526	-357
Aglona novads	Aglona	393	4555	-93
Baltinava novads	Baltinava	187	1387	-51
Balvi novads	Balvi	1045	15 797	-159
Cibla novads	Cibla	510	3419	-54
Dagda novads	Dagda	950	9547	-189
Daugavpils novads	Daugavpils*	1876	28 677	-514
Ilukste novads	Ilukste	647	9206	-177
Karsava novads	Karsava	628	7121	-170
Kraslava novads	Kraslava	1079	20 217	-371
Livani novads	Livani	622	14 283	-200
Ludza novads	Ludza	966	15 996	-221
Preili novads	Preili	364	11 963	-108
Rezekne novads	Rezekne*	2525	32 116	-351
Riebini novads	Riebini	630	6336	-123
Rugaji novads	Rugaji	515	2679	-50
Varkava novads	Vecvarkava	288	2411	-46
Vilaka novads	Vilaka	641	6547	-153
Vilani novads	Vilani	287	7233	-84
Zilupe novads	Zilupe	309	3773	-53
Latgale Region		**14 549**	**343 646**	**-4625**
In Latvia		**64 559**	**2 261 294**	**-9600**

Abbreviations. AR – area of the territory, in km²; NP – number of population as at the beginning of 2009; CPN – changes in population number from the beginning of 2008 to the beginning of 2009.

* Administrative centre of the novads is outside the territory of the novads.