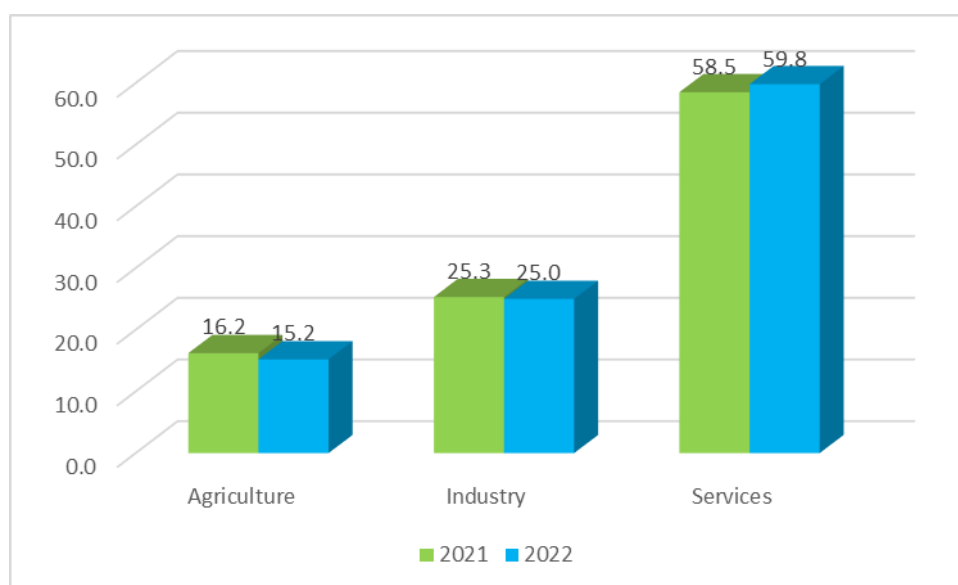


LABOR PRODUCTIVITY, PERSONS EMPLOYED AND HOURS WORKED FOR 2022¹ (UPDATED ANNUAL DATA)

According to the updated data, GDP per person employed increased in real terms by 4.3% in 2022 compared to the previous year.

The number of persons employed in the economy is 3 446.7 thousand and the total number of hours worked is 5 574.8 million. Compared with the previous year the structure of employment by the economic sector in 2022 shows an increase in the relative share of the service sector, a decrease in the relative share of agriculture sector and in the industry sector.

Figure 1. Structure of the persons employed by economic sector in 2021 and 2022, %



GDP per person employed is 48 687.1 BGN and GDP per hour worked is 30.1 BGN. Gross value added (GVA) per person employed increased in 2022 in real terms by 5.7% and per hour worked in real terms by 5.9 % compared to the previous year.

GVA per person employed in the industrial sector is 49 550.0 BGN and GVA per hour worked is 29.8 BGN according to the updated annual data for 2022. In the service sector every employed creates 44 000.8 BGN Gross value added on average, 26.8 BGN GVA is created per hour worked. The lowest labor productivity is in the agricultural sector - 12 390.3 BGN GVA per person employed and 8.6 BGN per hour worked.

¹ Data for employed persons, hours worked and labor productivity for 2022 is revised due to updated LFS estimates for 2022, which have been recalculated with population data, based on the 2021 Census.



Annex
Labour productivity

Table 1

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
GDP per person employed - current prices, BGN	31211	34057	34908	40186	48687
GDP per hour worked - current prices, BGN	19.0	20.7	21.8	24.8	30.1
Volume index ² of GVA per person employed - previous year = 100, %	102.8	103.7	98.3	107.5	104.3
Volume index ² of GDP per hour worked - previous year = 100, %	102.7	103.6	100.8	106.5	104.4

² The volume indices are calculated based on the values of the corresponding indicator at constant prices of 2015.

Methodological notes

1. Labour productivity is a compound economic indicator that compares the achieved result (created product) with the input labour factor when performing an economic activity on a given economic territory for a given period.
2. The main elements of labour productivity are indicators that measure the result of the underlying economic activity (numerator) and indicators for input labour in the production process (denominator).
3. At the national level the result of production activity is measured with the Gross domestic product (GDP) and the Gross value added (GVA), created by all sectors of the national economy. GDP is the main indicator in the system of national economic accounts (ESA 2010) and it represents the final result of the production activity of all resident production units. The link between GDP and GVA is defined by the method of evaluating the end product. GDP is valued at market prices including taxes on products and imports, net of subsidies on products. GVA measures the result of production activity using basic prices before taxation, including subsidies on products.
4. For the purposes of international comparisons of labour productivity between national economies the GDP per person employed (hour worked) is used: see <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat> - General Economic Background. Labour productivity per person employed.
5. GVA per person employed (hour worked) is an indicator that is applicable for the calculation of labour productivity on both the national level and the level of the production activity.
6. The use of this indicator in national practice is in compliance with the specific methodological range of the sector 'Renting and operating of own or leased real estate' - activity type 68.2 of KID 2008. GVA includes an estimate of the imputed rent on real estate used by the owners which in Bulgaria has a dominating share - close to 90% of the population lives in their own houses. The value added from imputed rent of own real estate is classified entirely as operating surplus in the compilation of the 'Generation of income' account and is not directly related to labour participation. Because of this, the value added due to imputed housing rent has to be excluded when calculating labour productivity both for the services sector and for the economy as a whole.
7. The labour production factor in the labour productivity indicator is measured by the number of persons employed in resident production units of the national economy and the time that they were employed - hours worked.
8. The measurement of the number of persons employed and hours worked is according to the definitions and concepts of ESA 2010 as they are applied in the estimation of the indicators for economic activities.
9. When comparing the data with the results of the labor force survey it is necessary to consider differences in definitions and methodological characteristics. The main conceptual differences are:
 - Object of the Labour Force Survey is the permanent population of the country, including temporary workers abroad, while the employment data in the ESA 2010 are defined in terms of resident production units that can hire labor both from the country and abroad;
 - Persons on temporary military service are part of the employees under the ESA 2010, but not recorded by the Labour Force Survey.



10. The preferred indicator for the assessment of the labor factor in the composition of the labor productivity is man hours worked - this indicator represents more accurately actual work input in the production process - the Eurostat website; <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>.
11. Comparison of indicators of labor productivity over time requires the elimination of the influence of prices in the value of indicators for the results from economic activity. For this purpose, GDP and GVA of the current period are presented at constant prices of the base period.
12. Data for labor productivity is published on the NSI website and INFOSTAT - quarterly and annual time series.