

## V. LABOUR MARKET

### Enterprise survey on the number of employed persons, wages and other labour costs

#### Object, scope and units of the survey

The survey covers all active local units of private and public enterprises, registered in the official business register BULSTAT.

The main objectives of the annual survey are to collect data for estimating two of the key macroeconomic indicators characterizing the labour market: employed persons in all economic activities and the average annual gross earnings for the employees under labour contract. These indicators are primarily used for macroeconomic analysis and in the following year government budget framework.

#### Main definitions

The total number of persons employed is the number of all persons working under labour contract, working under non-labour contract, self-employed persons and the working business owners. Conscripts are not included.

Gross earnings relate to the remunerations in cash or in kind regularly received by each employee under labour contract, before deduction of any taxes or social-security contribution paid by the employee.

Gross earnings comprise:

- basic wages and salaries (also includes those in kind);
- remuneration and additional payments for extra working hours, night or shift work, working on weekends and official holidays;
- additional remunerations for work at specific and unhealthy work conditions;
- remuneration paid for statutory, contractual or voluntarily granted leave and public holidays or other paid days not worked;
- bonuses
- remuneration paid for over-time work.

The employers' contributions to the social security funds are excluded. The imputed social contributions according to the Labour Code are excluded as well.

The average gross annual earnings are the total amount of earnings accrued during the calendar year divided by the average number of employees under labour contract excluding those in maternity leave.

#### Source of information

Data for the survey are collected by: 'Annual statistical paper form for the number of employed persons, wages and other labour costs', 'Annual statistical paper form for the activity of private companies, applying one-side accounting', which are appendices to the annual balance sheet.

#### International classifications

The distribution of the employees is made by the kind of activity the local unit belongs to. The activity classification used is in compliance with NACE Rev. 1.

The occupational classification used is in compliance with ISCO 88 (COM).

The regional breakdown is made by the place of the local unit. The 28 administrative regions correspond to level 3 of NUTS.

### Work Accidents Survey

#### Object, scope and units of observation

Data on work accidents are based on administrative source in National Social Security Institute. According to the adopted Code of Mandatory Social Security (CMSS) and the Registration and Report Regulations of Work Accidents, National Social Security Institute is responsible for establishing and maintaining Work Accidents Information System, which includes data from accident declaration forms. This system covers all cases of work accidents, occurred with insured persons according to CMSS.

#### Main definitions

An accident at work is a discrete occurrence in the course of work or in connection with it, or caused by work done in the interest of the enterprises, which leads to physical and mental harm.

The following indicators for work accidents and formulae for their calculation are applied:

**Frequency coefficient** is defined as the relation between number of accidents and average number of employees for the same reference period, multiplied by 1000.

**Weight coefficient** is defined as the relation between number of calendar days lost and average number of employees for the same reference period.

Up to 1999 the weight coefficient is calculated as a relation between working days lost and number of recurred injuries.

#### Harmonization of the methodology and the statistical tools according to Eurostat regulations and EU directives

Bulgaria has elaborated and implemented Statistical System of Work Accidents, based on European System of Work Accidents immediately after their final adoption.

#### Registered Unemployed Survey

Data on registered unemployed are exhaustive, based on administrative source. Included are persons registered as unemployed in labour offices of Employment Agency at the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, according to the Employment Security and Employment Incentives Act (come into force since 1998).

According to this Act, as unemployed are considered persons of 16 years of age and over, who are not employed, retired persons and old age pensioners, not involved in vocational training courses and who are registered in labour office and actively search job (do not refuse appointment with employers, organized by the labour office, or apply to employers by own initiative).