

Labor productivity indices are calculated as follows:

$$I_{LP} = \frac{I_{GDP}}{I_{TLC}}$$

$$I_{GVA} = \frac{I_{VA}}{I_{TLC(i)}}$$

where,

$I_{LP}$  – index of labor productivity in the economy as a whole;

$I_{GDP}$  – volume index of gross domestic product of period t to period (t-1) at market prices;

$I_{TLC}$  – index of total labor costs for the economy as a whole of period t to the period (t-1);

$I_{GVA}$  – index of labor productivity by industry, calculated on the basis of volume index of gross value added of period t to period (t-1);

$I_{TLC(i)}$  – index of total labor costs by industry of period t to period (t-1);

$I_{VA}$  – volume index of gross value added by industry in the period t to the period (t-1).

**Gross domestic product (GDP)** characterizes the final result of production activities of resident economic units, which is measured by the value of goods and services produced by these units for final consumption.

The production measure of GDP is the sum of gross value added of all industries at basic prices and net taxes on products.

**Gross value added (GVA)** represents primary incomes of units resident involved in the production of goods and services. GVA is calculated at the level of industries and sectors as the difference between the output of goods and services and intermediate consumption. It is calculated at basic prices.

**Total labor costs (TLC)** for production of goods and services for all types of work are calculated according to the following indicators:

- number of jobs (work);
- amount of time spent at work per year.

Calculation of these indicators is interrelated and based on an estimate of the number of jobs (works) and average staff time per job for each type of work.