Approved by the order of the Acting Chairman of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan

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**Methodology for determining the number of self-employed, the level of their average monthly income and the number of the unemployed population**

 **Chapter 1. General provisions**

1. This Methodology for determining the number of self-employed, the level of their average monthly incomeand the number of unemployed population (hereinafter - Methodology) refers to the statistical methodology formed in accordance with [the Law](http://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/Z100000257_#z0) of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On State Statistics".

2. The methodology defines the main aspects and methods for measuring the statistical indicators of the self-employed and unemployed population in the labor market and the procedure for accounting for the self-employed population by type of economic activity.

3. This Methodology is used by the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan and its territorial divisions for methodological support of labor market indicators used in the survey working from silt and generalization of their results and the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the course of the implementation of state programs, to analyze the socio-economic development of the country.

 4. The methodology was developed on the basis of international standards and criteria for determining self-employment and unemployment.

 5. The Methodology uses concepts in the meanings defined in the Land Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On State Statistics”, “On Employment of the Population” and “On Minimum Social Standards and Their Guarantees”, as well as definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labor Statisticians and recommendations of the International Labor Organization (hereinafter - ILO).

**Chapter 2. Determination of the number of self-employed and unemployed population**

6. The collection of information on indicators characterizing the labor market is carried out by conducting a sample survey of the population in order to form official statistical information on the size and composition of the labor force and persons not included in the labor force.

7. The survey of the population is carried out by the method of conducting interviews, by direct visits by interviewers to households that were included in the sample.

8. Depending on the responses to the survey questions, the population is classified by labor force participation status into employed or unemployed and persons not in the labor force.

The labor force is defined as the sum of the number of employed and the number of unemployed.

In accordance with the recommendations of the ILO, the age of 15 years and older is accepted for measuring the labor force.

8-1. In determining labor force participation status, the assignment of persons to employed, unemployed and persons not in the labor force is made using priority rules - employment is preferred over unemployment, and unemployment takes precedence over persons not in the labor force. strength.

8-2. There are two groups of employees: employed persons who are at work, and employed persons who are not at work.

Employed persons at work who worked at least one hour during the surveyed week at the workplace.

Employed persons who are not at work, who did not work due to temporary absence from the workplace or in connection with the organization of working time (shift work, flexible work schedule, etc.).

9. Employed persons are divided into employees and self-employed persons on the basis of the International Classification of Status in Employment.

 10. The distribution of the self-employed population by position in the occupation is carried out based on the respondents' answers to the survey questions:

employers using the labor of hired workers;

self-employed (including those employed in personal subsidiary plots for income generation);

unpaid employees of family enterprises (farms);

member of a production cooperative.

 11. The definition of self-employed persons is carried out according to the survey:

 self-employed (registered and active) (hereinafter - EIBRA);

 self-employed (inactive registered and unregistered) (hereinafter - EIBIRU).

12. The employed, the population using products obtained from personal subsidiary plots are divided into the following groups:

only for own consumption;

partly for consumption, exchange (sale);

only for exchange (sale).

13. This distinction identifies and distinguishes between persons working on a personal subsidiary plot and producing products only for their own consumption, partially for consumption, exchange (sale), as well as persons producing products on a personal subsidiary plot only for exchange (sale).

14. Those employed in personal subsidiary plots include persons employed in a personal farmstead, household and summer cottage (garden).

 15. Taking into account the level of average monthly income, the number of EIBRA, EIBIRU, employed in personal subsidiary farming in the production of products partially for consumption, exchange (sale), employed in personal subsidiary farming in the production of products only for exchange (sale), member of a production cooperative, unpaid employees of family enterprises (farms) are divided into two groups:

with an average monthly income below the subsistence level (hereinafter - SBL);

with an average monthly income above SBL.

16. Self-employed persons are divided into the following groups:

productively employed;

unproductively employed.

17. The group of productively employed persons includes the following categories of self-employed persons:

employers using the labor of hired workers - regardless of the level of average monthly income;

members of a production cooperative, EIBRA, engaged in the production of products partially for consumption, exchange (sale) in the personal subsidiary farm, engaged in the production of products only for the exchange (sale) in the personal subsidiary farm – with a level of average monthly income above SBL.

18. The group of unproductively employed includes the following categories of self-employed persons:

EIBIRU, unpaid employees of family enterprises (farms) - regardless of the level of average monthly income;

members of a production cooperative, EIBRA, engaged in the production of products partially for consumption, exchange (sale) in the personal subsidiary plot, engaged in the production of products only for the exchange (sale) in the personal subsidiary plot – with average monthly income below SBL.

19. Official statistical information on the self-employed population, taking into account the indicated categories, is compiled according to the following groups :

by type of residence;

by region;

by gender;

by age groups;

by level of education;

by employment status;

by employment groups;

by types of economic activity (by sections of the General Classifier of Types of Economic Activities);

belonging to an income group.

20. The unemployed are people who are unemployed, looking for a job and ready to start it.

21. Persons who produce products on their personal subsidiary plots only for their own consumption, pupils, students, pensioners, persons with disabilities are counted as unemployed if they were looking for work and were ready to start it.

22. Persons producing products on a personal subsidiary plot only for their own consumption are counted as persons not included in the labor force if they were not looking for work or were not ready to start it.

23. The duration of unemployment is determined by the time of job search.

24. Official statistical information on the unemployed population is formed according to the following groups :

by type of residence;

by region;

by gender;

by age groups;

by level of education;

for reasons of unemployment;

duration of unemployment.

**Chapter 3. Distribution of self-employed population by income group**

25. The distribution of the number of self-employed population by belonging to the income group is determined according to the answers to the survey questions.

26. Income includes income received by respondents in the form of wages, income from self-employment (including business activities), social benefits, interest, dividends and other income from property, other cash receipts (material assistance from relatives and friends, alimony), and the estimated value of goods and services produced and consumed in the household.

27. The income received by the respondents for the surveyed month is distributed over the following intervals:

1. 0 tenge (no income);
2. from 1 tenge to 1 SBL tenge;
3. from 1 SBL to 60,000 tenge;
4. from 60,001 to 100,000 tenge;
5. from 100,001 to 150,000 tenge;
6. from 150,001 to 200,000 tenge;
7. from 200,001 to 250,000 tenge;
8. from 250,001 to 300,000 tenge;
9. from 300,001 to 400,000 tenge;
10. from 400,001 to 500,000 tenge;
11. from 500,001 to 800,000 tenge;
12. from 800,001 to 1,000,000 tenge;
13. over 1,000,000 tenge

28. Official statistical information on the distribution of the self-employed population by the level of average monthly income according to the proposed interval grouping is formed quarterly, taking into account:

type of area of residence;

region;

employment status;

main types of economic activity (according to the sections of the General Classifier of Types of Economic Activities).

 29. The following groups of self-employed persons are defined:

 employers using the labor of hired workers;

 EIBRA;

 EIBIRU;

 employed in personal subsidiary farming, producing products partly for consumption, exchange (sale);

employed in personal subsidiary farming, producing products only for exchange (sale);

 members of a production cooperative;

 unpaid workers of family enterprises (farms).