1. Information about the indicator	
Goal	Reducing inequality within and between countries
Task	Adopt appropriate policies, especially fiscal and wage and social protection policies, and gradually achieve greater equality.
The indicator	The share of GDP attributable to labor remuneration
2. Information about the organization	
Organization	Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
3. Definitions and concepts	
Definition	The share of workers' income in GDP is the total amount of workers' remuneration as a percentage of GDP, which is a measure of total output. It provides information about the relative share of total production that is paid to employees as compensation, in comparison with the share paid into capital during the production process over a certain period.
Basic concepts:	The remuneration of employees is the total remuneration (in cash or in kind) paid by an employer to an employee for the work performed by him during the reporting period. Gross domestic product reflects the market value of all final goods and services produced in a country over a certain period of time.
Justification and interpretation	The share of labor in GDP is aimed at informing about the relative share of GDP that is accrued to workers in comparison with the share that is accrued to capital in a given period of time. In order to interpret this indicator effectively, it is necessary to consider it together with economic growth trends. The share of workers' compensation in total national output may indicate how much economic growth affects the increase in workers' incomes over time. During periods of economic downturn, the wage share provides information on the extent to which falling output affects workers' declining incomes relative to profits. If labor incomes decrease faster than profits, the share of wages will decrease. On the other hand, if there is a sharp decrease in profits than in income from work, the share of wages will grow. For any given level of GDP and profit, the share of wages may fall as a result of falling employment rates, wages, or both. The growth of production and GDP often leads to an improvement in the standard of living of people in the economy, however, this will depend on the distribution of real incomes and government policy, among other factors. If there are so many non-residents or seasonal workers, or inflows and outflows of property income, that the cost of production differs from the income of residents, an incorrect assessment of the standard of living of the population may arise.
4. Data sources and collection methods	
Data sources	Statistics of national accounts, statistics of labor and standard of living, administrative sources
Data collection methods	Statistical surveys and administrative data
Unit of measure ment	Percent
Periodicity	annually
5. Calculation method and other methodological considerations	

Calculation method:	Labor force share in GDP = Total employee compensation/GDP*100
Comments and restrictions:	
6. Data availability and disaggregation	
Data availability and gaps:	The data is available on the website https://stat.gov.kz/
The level of disaggregation:	No disaggregation is required for this indicator.
7. Comparability with international data/standards	Calculations of GDP indicators comply with international standards. The 2008 SNA prepared by the European Commission, the International Monetary Fund, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the United Nations and the World Bank was used as a methodological basis.
8. References and documentation	