1. Information about the indicator	
Goal	Promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
Task	Promote development-oriented policies that promote productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formal recognition and development of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, including through providing them with access to financial services
The indicator	The share of informally employed in the total number of people employed by gender
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 indicator is defined as the ratio of the number of informally employed to the total number of employed people, measured as a percentage.
Basic concepts:	Informal employment is the total number of informal jobs/jobs in organizations in the formal or informal sector, or in households. Informal employment includes employed persons who, during the reporting period, were in one of the following situations according to their employment status and main occupation: lack of state registration of the organization; independent workers (working at their own expense); employers who work for organizations in the informal sector; members of informal production cooperatives; unpaid employees of a family organization in the formal or informal sector; Employees in organizations of the formal and informal sector, for individual individuals or in peasant (farming) farms, if their working conditions meet at least one of the criteria listed below: - accepted on the basis of an oral agreement; - the employer does not transfer social security contributions; - no right to paid medical leave; - there is no right to annual paid work leave.
Justification and interpretation	The formation of indicators of informal employment in the Republic of Kazakhstan is carried out according to accepted national criteria in accordance with the recommendations of the ILO.: Informal sector organizations are household enterprises that produce goods and services on the market and do not have the status of a legal entity.; Persons employed in households do not belong to the informal sector. Households that produce agricultural products in whole or in part for sale or exchange are included in the informal or formal sector, depending on the registration criteria.; Employment in the formal sector includes persons who, regardless of their employment status, were engaged in their main activities in formal sector organizations during the reporting period.; A formal sector organization is a corporate organization (including quasi–corporations), non-profit organizations, government agencies, and non-corporate organization of households that produce goods

	and services for sale or exchange that are not part of the informal sector. Employment in the household sector includes persons engaged in the production of goods and services exclusively for their own final consumption, as well as persons employed in households (paid domestic workers).
4. Data sources and collection methods	
Data sources	The source is the statistical data of the T-001 form "Questionnaire of the sample survey of employment of the population".
Data collection methods	Household members aged 15 years and older are being interviewed.
Unit of measure ment	Процент
Periodicity	Quarterly, annual
5. Calculation method and other methodological considerations	
Calculation method:	The indicator is calculated as the ratio of the number of informally employed people surveyed in the current year to the total number of employed people surveyed in the current year, measured as a percentage.
Comments and restrictions:	The indicators are formed at the regional level.
6. Data availability and disaggregation	
Data availability and gaps:	The data is available on the website of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
The level of disaggregation:	The data is disaggregated by gender, age, type of locality, level of education, occupation classification, and KATO.
7. Comparability with international data/standards	The concepts and definitions are given in accordance with the standards and methodological approaches of the International Labour Organization (ILO).
8. References and documentation	