

Brief methodological explanations

Unemployment rate – the percentage of the unemployed in the labor force, measured as a percentage.

Labor – a part of the population at the age established for measuring labor, providing the supply of labor for the production of goods and services. The labor force includes those employed in all types of economic activity and the unemployed.

Employed population – all persons of the corresponding age who, according to their condition, within a certain short period of one week, can be assigned to one of the following categories:

- a) "Hired (paid) employee";
- b) «Self-employed worker.»

Employees – persons working under a contract of employment providing for payment (remuneration) in the form of salaries, bonuses, allowances, etc., or in kind.

Self-employment is employment in which the amount of remuneration directly depends on the income received from the production (sale) of goods and services.

Unemployed persons include persons of the age set for measuring labor, who in the period under review met simultaneously three main criteria:

- were without work (did not have a profitable occupation);
- actively engaged in its search;
- were ready to start work within a certain period of time.

The average monthly nominal wage of one employee is determined by dividing the amount of the accrued wage fund by the actual number of employees and the number of months in the reporting period.

The nominal wage index is a relative indicator characterizing the change in wages in the reporting period compared to the base period.

The real wage index is a relative indicator characterizing the change in nominal wages taking into account price changes in the reporting period compared to the base period.

It is determined by dividing the nominal wage index by the consumer price index for goods and services. Both indices refer to the same time period.

Nominal cash incomes of the population (assessment) – funds allocated by the population for current consumption, production activities and accumulation.

Real cash income index is a relative indicator characterizing the change in nominal cash incomes taking into account price changes in the reporting period compared to the base period.

Household – an economic entity consisting of one or more individuals living together, combining all or part of their income and property, and jointly consuming goods and services.

Consumer spending – this is the cash expenditures of the population allocated for the purchase of consumer goods and services. Household consumer spending is largely dependent on the level of consumer prices, which can fluctuate significantly over time periods. The composition of consumer spending by type of use includes the purchase of food, the cost of food outside the home, the purchase of alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, non-food items and paid services.

The proportion of the population having incomes below the subsistence level (the value of the food basket) is the ratio of the population having incomes below the subsistence level (the food basket) to the total population in percentage terms. Since January 2018 the structure of the living wage has been changed. A fixed share of expenses on non-food products and services is set at 45% of the cost of the minimum consumer basket.

Do you need more information?

You can find all the main indicators of socio-economic development of the republic on the Internet-resource of the Bureau of National statistics of the Agency for Strategic planning and reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan www.stat.gov.kz.

The statistical collections «Wages in the Republic of Kazakhstan», «Employment in Kazakhstan» and «The Standard of Living of the Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan» are available in the section «Official statistics»/«By industry»/«Publications».

In the section «Official statistics»/«By industry» there are bulletins on statistics of employment, remuneration, and living standards of the population; also express information.

Do you still have questions?

Contact the Department of Labor Statistics and Living Standards:

Belonosova Natalya

Director of the Department

Tel. +7 7172 749022

E-mail: nat.belonosova@aspire.gov.kz

Our coordinates:

010000, Republic of Kazakhstan

Nur-Sultan, 8, Mangilik el street

House of Ministries, Entrance 4

Information service: +7 7172 749010, 749011

Fax +7 7172 74 95 46

E-mail: e.stat@aspire.gov.kz

Internet-resource: [http // stat.gov.kz](http://stat.gov.kz)

Circulation: 300 copies.



Agency for Strategic planning and reforms
of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Bureau of National statistics

www.stat.gov.kz

Labor and living standards in Kazakhstan



Do you know that...

- The unemployment rate in Kazakhstan in 2020 was 4,9%:
Russia – 5.8%
Germany – 4.2%
France – 8%
- The poverty level in Kazakhstan over the past 5 years (2016-2020) increased by 2.8 percentage points and amounted to 5.3% in 2020
- The average monthly nominal wage per employee in Kazakhstan in 2020 amounted to 213003 tenge
- The highest average per capita nominal cash income according to preliminary data in Kazakhstan for 2020 was noted in Atyrau region (223852 tenge) and the cities of Nur-Sultan (169215 tenge) and Almaty (166096 tenge), the lowest - in Turkistan region (61945 tenge) and the city of Shymkent (73390 tenge)

In Kazakhstan, the formation of indicators on labor statistics is carried out in accordance with the recommendations and standards of the International Labor Organization (ILO). The labor statistics indicators are recognized as relevant in all quality parameters to the Special Data Dissemination Standards of the International Monetary Fund (IMF SDDS).

The collection and publication of statistical information on labor is carried out in two directions: labor market indicators and labor remuneration indicators.

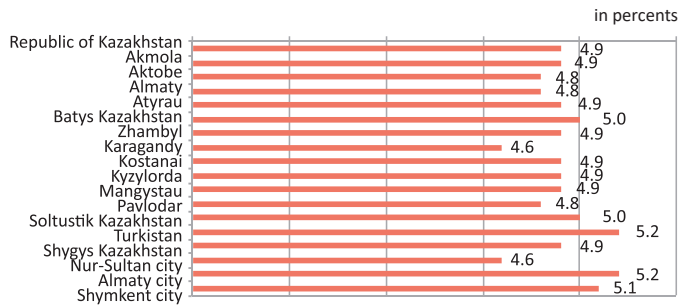
Sources of the formation of labor market indicators are materials from sample labor force surveys conducted throughout the republic.

Key labor market indicators

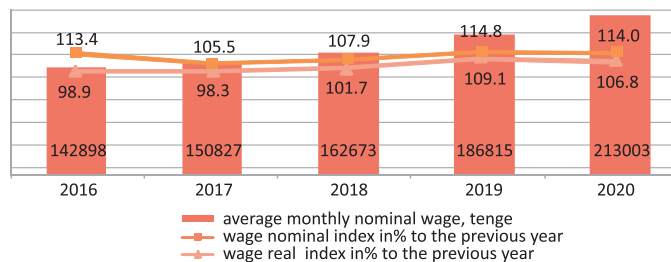
	Population aged 15 and over				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Labor force, thousand people	8 998.8	9 027.4	9 138.6	9 221.5	9 180.8
Percentage of labor force in the population	70.0	69.7	70.0	70.1	69.2
Employed population, thousand people	8 553.3	8 585.1	8 695.0	8 780.8	8 732.0
Wage-earners	6 342.8	6 485.9	6 612.5	6 681.6	6 686.6
Self-employed workers	2 210.5	2 099.2	2 082.5	2 099.2	2 045.4
Employment rate, percent	66.5	66.3	66.6	66.7	65.9
Unemployed population, thousand people	445.5	442.3	443.6	440.7	448.8
Unemployment rate, in percent	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9
The youth unemployment rate, in percent (aged 15-28 years) *	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8
Persons not included in the labor force, thousand people	3 855.0	3 927.3	3 907.3	3 934.0	4 076.8
Percentage of non-labor force in population, percent	30.0	30.3	30.0	29.9	30.8

* Age of attribution to youth in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan «On State Youth Policy».

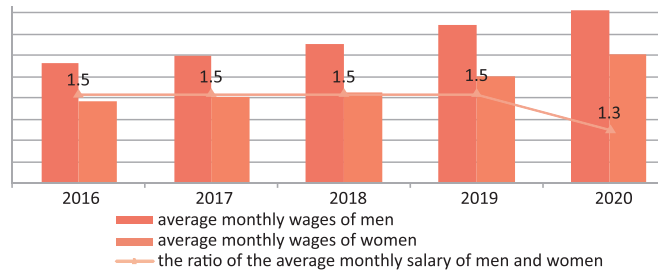
2020 unemployment rate



Average monthly nominal wage



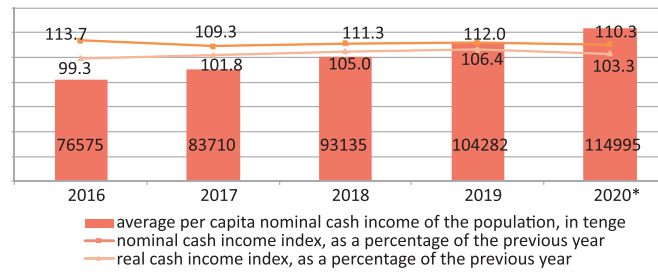
Average monthly nominal wages for men and women



The standard of living as a subject of socio-economic statistics characterizes the degree of satisfaction of a person's diverse needs for goods and services. The choice of indicators of living standards in Kazakhstan was determined taking into account international practice and the recommendations of the CIS Interstate Statistical Committee.

In 2020 according to preliminary data, the average per capita nominal cash income of the population amounted to 114995 tenge and increased compared to 2016 1.5 times.

Dynamics of per capita cash income of the population

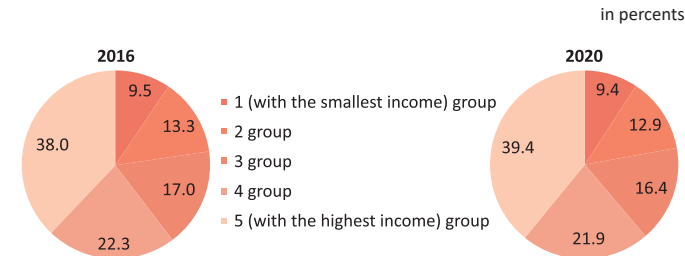


* Preliminary data.

Data from a sample survey of 12,000 households assessing living standards showed that:

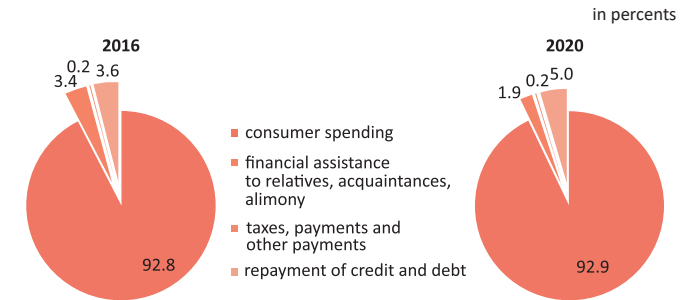
in 2020 20% of the population with the highest cash incomes account for about 40% of all incomes, while 20% of the population with the lowest incomes account for about 10% (9,4%) of all incomes.

Share of household income in 20 percent (quintile) groups



Of the total cash expenditures of the population, the largest share in the composition of expenditures is 92,9%. The specific weight of loan and debt repayment is 5,0%, material assistance to relatives, acquaintances and child support is 1,9%, taxes, payments and other payments are 0,2%.

The structure of cash expenditures of the population



The structure of consumer spending



In 2020 on average, one person spent 360794 tenge on the purchase of food and non-alcoholic drinks; for meals outside the home – 7652 tenge; alcoholic beverages – 5760 tenge; tobacco products – 10960 tenge; payment of utilities, housing maintenance and repairs – 38985 tenge; medicines, medical equipment and apparatus – 13861 tenge; motor vehicles and fuels and lubricants for personal vehicles – 25095 tenge.

According to the results of the household living standards survey, the most consumed food groups were milk and dairy products, and eggs.

Population consumption of food

