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Measurement of Absolute Monetary Poverty in Kazakhstan: a system of Indicators and Its Actualization Options

Abstract

Relevance: To a great extent, poverty describes socio-economic situation of a part of the country's population in a market economy and is the subject of research for global development organizations. Kazakhstan implements international statistical standards, however does not officially use a multitude of indicators that could be useful for the state policy of poverty reduction.

Object: household whose income is below the poverty line. Purpose of the paper is to assess the range of poverty measurement indicators in Kazakhstan and the results obtained with their help from the standpoint of international statistical methodology to develop recommendations for their improvement in the context of state regulation needs.

Methods: based on economic and statistical methods of analyzing the dynamics and structure of the Kazakh phenomenon recognized in world statistics as absolute monetary poverty.

Findings: Over the past five years, the Sen-Shorrocks-Thon index has been showing a tendency of increase in all its constituent indicators: level, depth and sharpness. For the first time since 2013, its value for 2022 exceeds one. A twofold growth in the depth of poverty and an increase of its intensity by 2.5 times over this period indicates an increase in heterogeneity of the group with incomes below the subsistence minimum. In the regional context, poverty depth and intensity indicators show a unidirectional vector of changes. Regional analysis of assets ratio and Gini coefficients by decile groups of the population allows us to see values of these indicators in both northern and central regions of Kazakhstan, as well as the city of Almaty, higher than the average value of inequality across the country. The number of household members is a risk factor for falling into the social group of the poor while a significant proportion of five-person households are represented by families with children.

Conclusions: There is a clear disproportion between groups with different numbers of children in terms of the share of the population with incomes below 40 thousand tenge. In the group of large families, the share of households with such income is three times greater than in the total population: 28.8% and 9.09%, respectively. To deepen the analysis of official statistics, indicators of chronic and child poverty are recommended, since they are of fundamental importance for assessing the results of social policy. We are planning an empirical sociological study to evaluate these indicators among the participants of a targeted social assistance program.

Keywords*:* monetary poverty, measurement, index, dynamics analysis, regions, the household.

Introduction

The state social policy in relation to the group of citizens identified in the international methodology as "poor" is guided by the provisions developed by the world statistical community and their national implementation. The list of used indicators serves as the basis for the development and managerial decision-making, government programs and projects included in them, for monitoring and evaluation of management effort results.

After the adoption of the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals by the UN General Assembly in 2000, within the framework of the goal To Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger, comprehensive indicators that take into account economic and non-economic parameters were designed and proposed for use at the national level in world practice (United Nations Millennium Declaration, 2016).

In 2015, the world community adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) covering a wide range of issues of the wellbeing of modern societies. Poverty issues, although included in this document, are only a part of a comprehensive list of indicators and are in conjunction with the objectives of different goals (United Nations Millennium Declaration, 2015). Of 229 SDG indicators, only 119 have been recognized as

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indicators with a well-established methodology and technically regularly observed, while the rest have been declared ambiguous and not officially tracked. This also applies to a number of indicators of poverty, among which there are aggregated and quite difficult ones to observe (United Nations Statistical Commission, 2016).

Because the issue of poverty is inherent to all countries worldwide to varying degrees and efforts to mitigate it are an integral part of the state policies of welfare states, the world community and statistical bodies of international organizations make regular efforts both to deepen the understanding of "poverty" in modern societies and to uniform approaches to its measurement. National statistical agencies do try to adhere to the international methodology; however, many indicators and indices are still not calculated at the national level either due to insufficient data or non-compliance of the rules for their collection with international standards (Gibson, J, 2016).

Kazakhstan's statistics on poverty measurement adheres to international standards, but a number of important indicators of poverty measurement are not calculated precluding an adequate assessment of selected social phenomena, as will be outlined below.

Literature review

Measurement of poverty is of interest from the point of the welfare state's commitment to its citizens, which determines the requirements on the part of society to do it correctly from the standpoint of reflecting the interests of the social group of the poor and taking into account the usefulness of these indicators for the measures taken by the state to reduce the group (F. Je. Burdzhalov (Eds.), 2005; Sen, A., 2016; Klinov, V. G. & Sidorov, A. A., 2018)

Due to the constant attention to this issue, poverty indicators are subject to constant evolution based on statistician efforts initiated by international organizations.

The abundance of methodological approaches to assessing the social consequences of poverty in scientific research is still poorly combined with practices in which poverty is usually measured by the level of income or income used for consumption. The measurement can be based on both absolute and relative approaches to income (Duclos, J. and Grégoire, P., 2002; UNECE, 2010).

The first one is of a physiological nature as it is measured by the amount of food and the minimum of non-food goods and services necessary for human survival.

Poverty based on an absolute monetary dimension ignores the fact that its result is social exclusion, which is a way more serious social issue, since missed opportunities, e.g., educational ones, are very hard to correct afterwards (UNDP, 2009).

The simplicity of calculation using this method does not eliminate its disadvantages, which include the following: the need for periodic revision of the food basket, the lack of a real calculation of the cost of non-food needs (when applying the Engel law, as Kazakhstan does), an automatic change in the scale of poverty with an increase in the poverty line, the need to develop and apply equivalence scales in complex households (World Bank, 2000; Jolliffe, D., Prydz, E. B., 2016).

In this regard, some countries apply additional indicators using the absolute one as a base (Dalaker Joseph, 2022).

Most developed countries use the relative monetary poverty line that is tied to a legally established percentage of disposable median income (most often it is 60%). Developed European countries today use this trait in conjunction with two non-monetary criteria (the AROPE rate): a family cannot afford 4 out of 19 items of essential goods/services and there are able-bodied family members who were employed for less than 20% in the previous year (World Bank, 2023; UN Economic Commission for Europe, 2015).

A generally recognized area of research is the analysis of the social phenomenon of poverty in dynamics, since the period of stay in this state forms a distance between a person and society, reduces the possibility of a person's inclusion in economic and social processes. This is especially important for children and teenagers. Chronic poverty and child poverty indicators are the most important ones of social wellbeing, and therefore are valuable for effective public policy.

A priority approach for the countries worldwide is the development of national indices of multidimensional poverty. Alkire-Foster have founded the methodological basis for this and it is receiving improvements to this day (Alkire, S., Robles, G., 2017; Azpitarte, F., Gallegos J., G. Yalonetzky, 2020; Vollmer F., Alkire S., 2022).

The flexibility of forming a set of indicators and their specific weights for each country has ensured the attractiveness of developing and applying this method of poverty assessment combining both monetary and non-monetary indices for many countries across the globe (Bartels, C., Stockhausen, M., 2017).

The multidimensional poverty indicator is currently a priority in the studies by international organizations and in cross-country studies when assessing the possibilities of restructuring public policy (World Bank, 2017; Jindra C., Vaz A., 2019).

Kazakhstan actually uses two variants of "poverty line":

- For social benefits, the subsistence minimum is applied (Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 17, 2001 No. 246-II "On state targeted social assistance" (with amendments and additions as of 01.01.2023)), and
- The "poverty line" interpreted as the minimum amount of monetary income per person, for targeted social assistance. It is currently determined at the rate of 70% of the subsistence minimum (Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated May 19, 2015 No. 314-V ZRK. "On minimum social standards and their guarantees" (as amended and supplemented as of 21.08.2022)).

Statistical agencies monitor monetary poverty indicators based on the income value in the amount of the subsistence minimum. However, some indicators that could be advisable for evaluating and adjusting social policy measures are not currently in use. For this reason, we have undertaken this study to expand the range of main poverty indicators that can be taken into account for social policy measures development.

Methods

Methods are based on economic and statistical methods of analyzing the dynamics and structure of the Kazakh phenomenon identified in world statistics as absolute monetary poverty and is measured on the basis of indicators of the level, depth and severity of poverty (Foster, J. et al., 1984).

Concurrently, national studies are urged to use other indicators of a more complex nature, such as the Watts' index, the Sen-Shorrocks-Thon index that allow an increase in reaction sensitivity of the analytical result to the real processes of changes in the incomes of the poor (Xu, K., 2014).

The novelty of our research lies in testing the calculation of the Sen-Shorrocks-Thon index for Kazakhstan, in identifying the nature of the dynamics of depth and intensity of poverty in the regional context, assessment of child poverty by indirect indicators.

Results

We have implemented the possibilities of processing official statistical indicators of monetary poverty on the following points:

-The Sen-Shorrocks-Thon index,

-Regional poverty profile features, and

- Number of persons, number of children in the household and poverty, disparity between the city and the countryside.

The Sen-Shorrocks-Thon index.

One of the complex methods of measuring the scale of poverty and its qualitative and quantitative characteristics is the index proposed by Amartya Sen and subsequently amended by other researchers. The Sen-Shorrocks-Thon index is calculated as a product of the values of poverty level, depth and intensity (UNECE, 2018). These three features give a comprehensive picture of what is happening to the social group of the poor, both in comparison with other social groups and within the group itself. Using the index form allows to quantify the big picture of the dynamics of three basic features characterizing poverty according to recognition of international statistical norms.

The index is not calculated in Kazakhstan statistical reporting; however, such a procedure is possible using official statistical data. In this case, the value of the index approach lies in the possibility to compare the dynamics of each component separately and evaluate the factors that influenced the final value of the index.

While poverty level is the simplest measure of the scale of poverty in society, its depth shows average deviation of the income of the poor from the poverty line, and intensity shows inequality among the poor in terms of income. When index value changes in dynamics, the nature of dynamics of all three of its parts can be traced simultaneously and conclusions can be drawn about the changes taking place (Fig. 1).

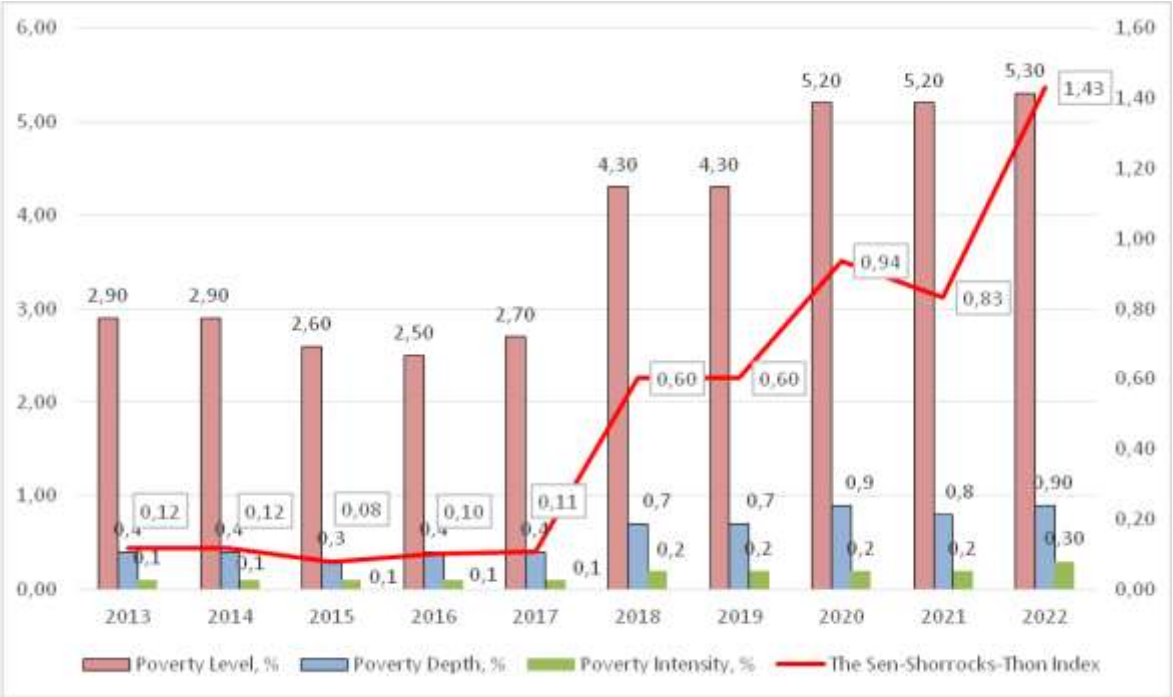

Figure 1.The Sen-Shorrocks-Thon Index and Its Components

Note — compiled by the authors with https://stat.gov.kz/ data 2023

Breaking of the main trends becomes obvious in 2018. The Engel formula was applied to calculate the subsistence minimum and the share of the non-food part of the consumer basket was determined at 45% (joint order of the Minister of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 296 of September 7, 2017 and the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan of October 9 2017 No. 354).

Nevertheless, if we analyze the two time periods of 2013-2017 and 2018-2022 by the nature of trends, we can see significant differences between them.

The first period is characterized by the stability of all poverty indicators and, accordingly, the Sen-Shorrocks-Thon index. The average poverty rate for the period is 2.7%, its range of fluctuations is 0.5%. Poverty depth indicator barely changes with the average deviation from the poverty line of 0.4%. Similarly, poverty intensity level is stable and has a level of 0.1 for all years, thus saying that the difference between the groups of the poor in terms of under consumption is insignificant, i.e., deviation from the average income among the poor is 10%. The Sen-Shorrocks-Thon index for the period has an average value of 0.1 and varies within 0.04.The second period can be characterized as unstable with a tendency to worsening of all poverty indicators and index growth. The average poverty rate for the period was 4.9%.

The jump-like growth of 1.6% seen in 2018 is associated with the above-mentioned increase in the subsistence minimum ("On Determining the Size of the Poverty Line". Order of the Minister of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated August 31, 2017 No. 290. Registered with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan on September 27, 2017 No. 15766).

Simultaneously with the increase in the subsistence minimum value, the depth and intensity of poverty have formed unidirectional vectors of movement. The average value of poverty depth has increased to 0.8%. At the beginning of the period, the poor lacked an average of 0.7% of income to the subsistence minimum, and 0.9% at the end. As for the poverty intensity, differentiation in the period between 2018 and 2022 doubled from 0.1% to 0.2%, and further reached 0.3% in 2022.

The Sen-Shorrocks-Thon index for the period of 2018-2022 has an average value of 0.98 and varies within 0.83. In 2022, the index exceeded 1 for the first time in 10 years.

Such a significant increase is due not only to regulatory norms, but also to the characteristics of the expanded contingent, which, under the influence of these changes, fell into the poor group.

While an increase in the poverty level by 1.81 times is associated with a regulatory change in the subsistence minimum, a twofold growth in poverty depth and a 2.5 times growth in poverty intensity indicate an increase in heterogeneity of the group, i.e., a change in qualitative parameters of the population. Within the

group of poor, differentiation by average deviation of income from the subsistence minimum (depth) increased twofold, and by the average deviation from the average income within the group (intensity) increased by 2.5 times (Table 1).

Table 1. Poverty Indicators and the Sen-Shorrocks-Thon Index for the Period Between 2013 and 2022.

Period	Poverty Level, %			Poverty Depth, %			Poverty Intensity, %			The Sen-Shorrocks-Thon Index		
	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg	Max	Min	Avg
2013-2017	2.90	2.50	2.70	0.12	0.08	0.40	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.08	0.10
2018-2022	5.30	4.30	4.90	0.90	0.70	0.80	0.20	0.30	0.25	1.43	0.60	0.98
Growth Rate, Times	1.83	1.72	1.81	7.50	8.75	2.00	2.00	3.00	2.50	11.92	7.50	9.80
Note – compiled by the authors with https://stat.gov.kz/ data 2023												

That means, simultaneously with the increase in subsistence minimum, heterogeneity of the income group is growing as well, subjects with different poverty profiles fall into it; factors of their entry into the group may be of a different nature, which will require completely different state policy measures to overcome poverty.

Regional poverty profile.

The general rule is that indicators characterizing poverty vary regionally, because each region has its own economic and social living conditions with different features, especially in countries with vast territories. Currently, Kazakhstan has twenty administrative-territorial units, calculating indicators of poverty depth and intensity, assets ratio and Gini coefficient for each and one of them.

Poverty depth and intensity indicators with a high degree of approximation accuracy of 0.93 show a trend of linear functional dependence with a positive coefficient, i.e., the higher the regional poverty depth and intensity indicator, the higher the poverty intensity indicator. This confirms the hypothesis that the higher the regional consumer poverty deficit, the greater the inequality between the poor within the population. In 2022, Mangystau region shows the highest poverty depth value (2.4%) and the highest intensity value (0.8%) (Fig. 2).

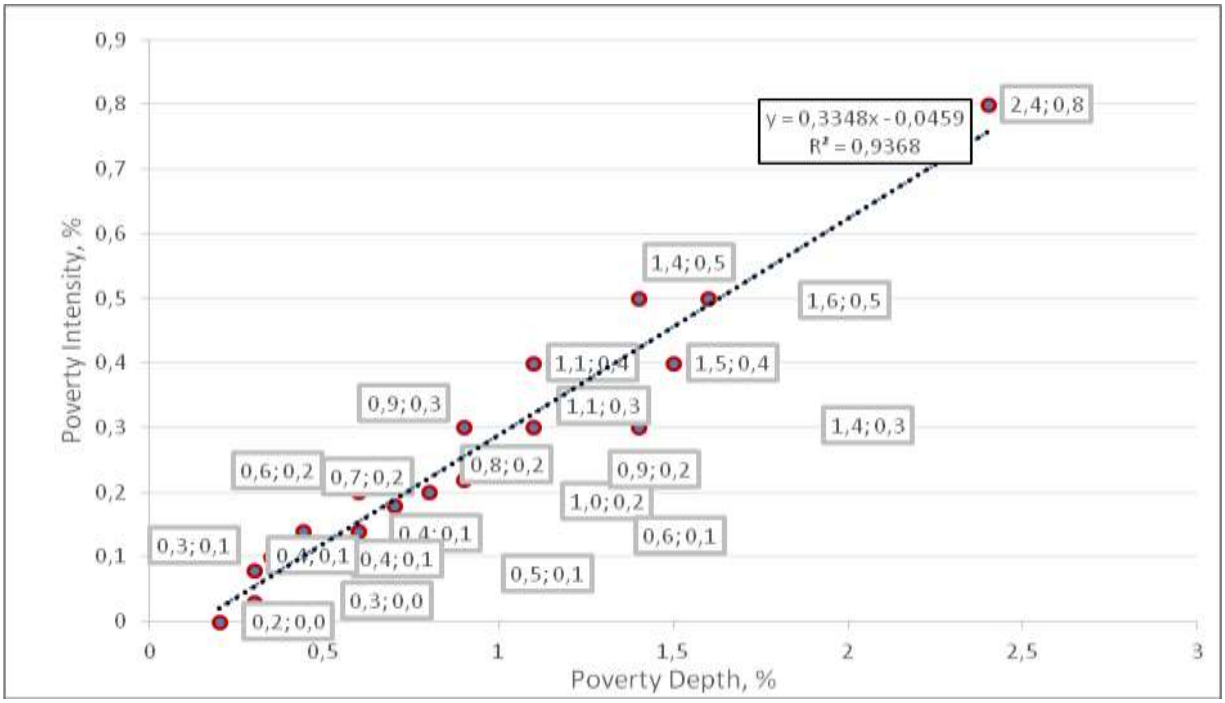

Figure 2. Regional Poverty Depth and Intensity in Kazakhstan

Note – compiled by the authors with https://stat.gov.kz/ data 2023

In terms of poverty depth, regions are extremely heterogeneous, since variation factor is 34.4% and, consequently, the average value for such a population cannot be recognized as adequate (Table 2).

Table 2. Main Poverty Indicators in the Regional Context, 2022

Regions	Poverty Depth, %	Poverty Intensity, %	Assets Ratio by 10 % Population Groups	Gini Coefficient by 10 % Population Groups
RK	0.9	0.3	5.61	0.282
Mangystau	2.4	0.8	2.77	0.176
Akmola	1.6	0.5	***5.78***	***0.287***
Abay	1.5	0.4	3.73	0.248
Turkestan	1.4	0.3	3.59	0.213
Almaty City	1.4	0.5	***6.5***	***0.308***
East Kazakhstan	1.3	0.4	***5.92***	***0.308***
Shymkent	1.1	0.3	3.11	0.183
West Kazakhstan	0.9	0.2	3.38	0.219
North Kazakhstan	0.9	0.2	***5.58***	***0.283***
Aktobe	0.8	0.2	***5.55***	***0.300***
Kostanay	0.8	0.2	4.78	0.259
Zhetysu*	0.6	0.1	4.31	0.279
Karaganda	0.6	0.2	***6.07***	***0.310***
Pavlodar	0.5	0.1	***5.82***	***0.311***
Almaty	0.4	0.1	4.25	0.271
Zhambyl	0.4	0.1	3.41	0.216
Kyzylorda	0.4	0.1	3.64	0.225
Atyrau	0.3	0.1	3.25	0.203
Astana City	0.3	0.0	3.59	0.245
Ulytau*	0.2	0.0	3.56	0.268
Variation Factor	**34.4**	**15.70**	**30.49**	**14.23**
Note – compiled by the authors with https://stat.gov.kz/ data 2023				

According to other indicators, the aggregate of regions can be recognized as more homogeneous.

As far as poverty intensity, i.e., the spread of incomes of the poor around the average value for such households goes, they are more homogeneous, since variation factor for this indicator is 15.7%. In fact, this suggests that the degree of dispersion of income data is average while the aggregate can be recognized as homogeneous; income values are relatively close within the group.

According to the Gini coefficient, the aggregate of 14.23% is homogeneous, which indicates similarity of an overall picture of regional inequality in Kazakhstan.

By assets ratio, variation value also fits within the recognized boundaries (up to 33%), but is almost at the uniformity threshold.

Analysis of assets ratio and Gini coefficient allows us to see that the northern and central regions of Kazakhstan, as well as the city of Almaty show values of these indicators higher than the average value of inequality countrywide. The southern and western regions have a smaller range of variations.

Poverty and household size

The share of poor households consisting of one person in 2022 was 0.19% (Fig. 3).

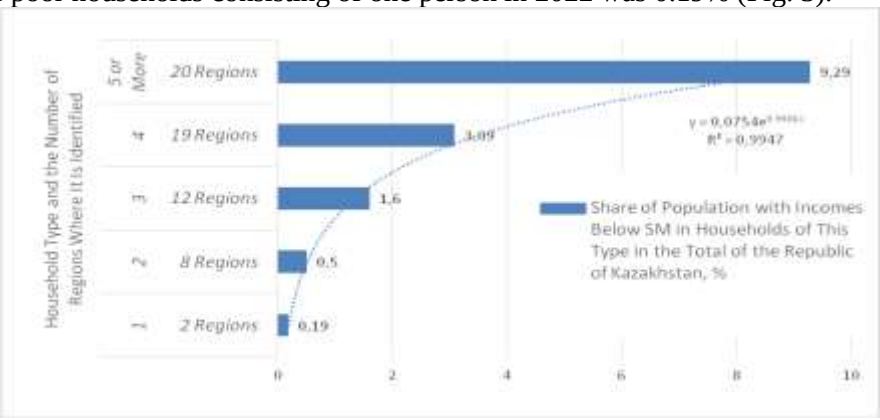

Figure 3. Households with incomes below the subsistence minimum, depending on their size, 2022

Note – compiled by the authors with https://stat.gov.kz/ data 2023

Two-person households with a similar income are found in eight regions and they make 0.5% of combined share in the population of Kazakhstan among households of this type.

Poor four and five-person households are found in 19 and 20 regions, respectively, and they make 3.09% and 9.29% of poor households of this type, respectively.

The trend line for this statistical series with a high degree of accuracy of 0.99 approximation is represented by an exponential function. According to this trend, it is five-person or more households that constitute a social group with a high risk of becoming poor.

Having added the factor of household size, we performed a comparative analysis of distribution of households with different numbers of children having average per capita consumption incomes below 40,000 tenge, i.e., almost the subsistence minimum (Fig. 4). There is no official statistical data on consumption income in relation to the subsistence minimum and the number of children in the household, forcing us to use a close amount of income of 40,000 tenge for the analysis. The official subsistence minimum for 2022 is 36,016 tenge.

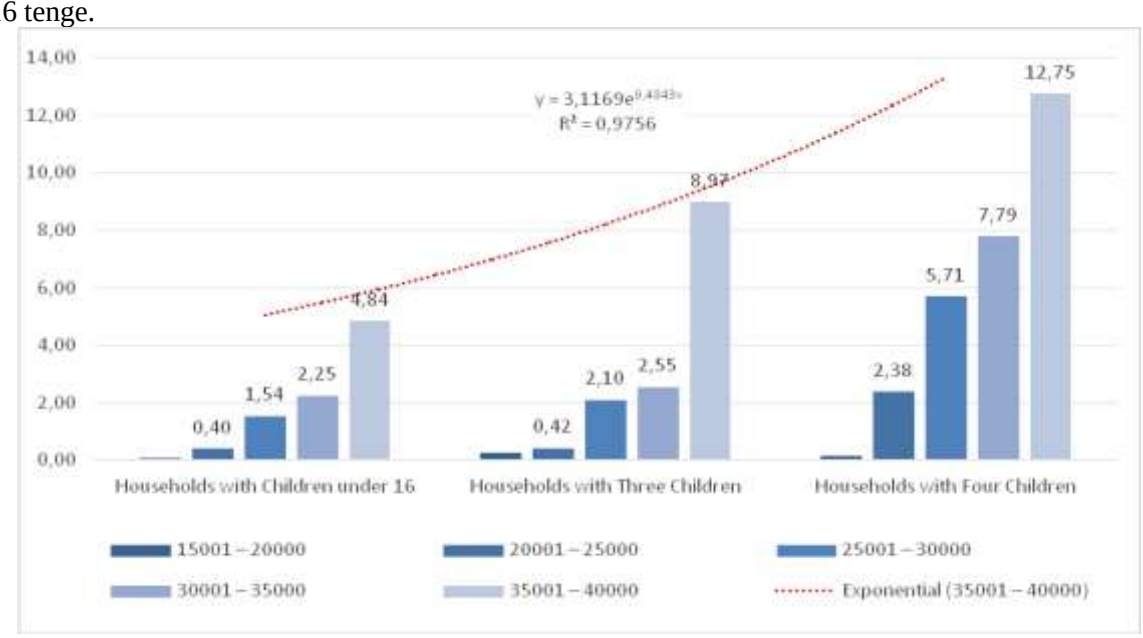

Figure 4. Distribution of Households with Children by Size of the Average Per Capita Consumption Income of Less than 40,000 tenge, 2022.

Note – compiled by the authors with https://stat.gov.kz/ data 2023

There is a clear disproportion between groups with different numbers of children in terms of the share of the population with incomes below 40 thousand tenge. In the totality, it is 9.09%, in the group with three children 14.29%, and in the group of large families 28.8%.

An assessment of disproportions in economic situation of families in urban and rural areas has shown significant differences between these types of households (Table 3).

Table 3. The Share of Families with Children with Per Capita Incomes Below 40,000 Tenge in a Corresponding Income Group, in %, 2022

	All Households with Children under 16	Households with One Child	Households with Two Children	Households with Three Children	Households with Four Children or More
All	9.09	3.33	7.11	14.29	28.78
Urban	6.79	2.34	6.35	9.93	25.4
Rural	13.17	5.33	8.74	19.90	32.24
	The Ratio with the Entire Group of Households With Children, Ratio				
All	1.0	0.4	0.8	1.5	3.2
Urban	1.0	0.3	0.9	1.5	3.7
Rural	1.0	0.4	0.7	1.5	2.4
Note – compiled by the authors with https://stat.gov.kz/ data 2023					

Out of the entire group of households with children, 9.09% have average per capita incomes below 40,000 tenge; 6.79% of urban households and 13.17% of rural ones, which is almost twice as much.

For all four subgroups, the share of households with one or two children in their social groups is less than the average value for the aggregate of all households with children in Kazakhstan. In social groups of households with three or four children, the share of households with a per capita income lower than the average household with children countrywide is higher.

Comparison with the entire group of households with children through the ratio of shares shows the following:

- Families with one child show lesser presence in the considered population with an income of less than 40,000 tenge, their coefficients in all groups are 0.3 and 0.4;
- Families with two children correspond to the general population more than other groups. Differences between urban and rural areas are noticeable: 0.7 and 0.9, respectively;
- Families with three children have a share 1.5 times larger than the national average. Urban and rural households in this group have no differences;
- There are 3 times more families with four or more children in their subgroup for all households than the national average. It is worth noting that rural areas have more poor households, but their coefficient of 2.4 is less.

Discussions

We support (Alkire, S., Kanagaratnam, U., Suppa, N., 2018; World Bank, 2019; Alkire, S., Kanagaratnam, U., Nogales, R., Suppa, N., 2022) who in their research prioritize multidimensional poverty index, which combines both monetary and non-monetary factors and is a comprehensive indicator capable of covering all facets specific to a particular country. The flexibility of this approach in reducing the estimates of all individual's capabilities to a single aggregated indicator creates the basis for international comparisons.

And yet, such an indicator is only a comparative tool, it responds well to modeling, but it only helps answer macro-questions (Jindra C., Vaz A., 2019)'s main conclusion concerns 71 countries and is that only just restructuring poverty management will not have a statistically significant impact on the index value in developing countries, rather it has some impact in developed countries.

We note that with all the variety of concepts and approaches to measuring poverty, the simplest indicators (poverty level, depth and intensity, poverty line) and the indices compiled with them remain in the scope of politicians and managers since they serve as indicators for monitoring and evaluating measures to combat poverty in operational management. Therefore, we support (Desmond, M., Bruce, W., 2018; Li Mengyao, Zemin Wu, 2021; Brady, D., Linda M. Burton, 2016) who rely in their conclusions on these factors as the first level indicators.

The authors of argue that such indicators allow assessing the scale of monetary poverty if taking into account depth and intensity, characterizing regional differences within the country, identifying features of different social groups. Therefore, with due respect towards multidimensional poverty indicators, constant monitoring and evaluation of basic indicators is required, and only after that we can move on to more complex aggregated indicators.

Conclusions

The analysis and evaluation of statistical indicators of monetary poverty in Kazakhstan allow us to draw the following conclusions.

The Sen-Shorrocks-Thon index calculated as the product of the values of poverty level, depth and intensity over the past five years, shows an upward trend. All its constituent indicators are growing, which for the first time in 10 years in 2022 determined a value of 1.43, i.e., exceeding 1. This is due both to the change in methodology for calculating the subsistence minimum in 2018 and with empirical factors formed in the real economic and social space in the last three years. While the increase in poverty level for the period from 2013 to 2022 by 1.81 times is due to regulatory changes and economy factors, the twofold growth of poverty depth and the 2.5 times growth of poverty intensity indicate an increase in the group's heterogeneity. It includes subjects with different poverty profiles, entry factors of which may be of different nature. This will require completely different state policy measures to overcome poverty.

Poverty depth and intensity indicators in the regional context with a high degree of approximation accuracy of 0.93 show a trend of linear functional dependence with a positive coefficient, i.e., the higher the regional poverty depth indicator, the higher the intensity one.

Regional analysis of assets ratio and Gini coefficients by decile groups of the population allows us to see values of these indicators in both northern and central regions of Kazakhstan, as well as the city of Al-

maty, higher than the average value of inequality across the country. The southern and western regions (except the Aktobe region) show smaller indicators of the income gap between poor and rich groups.

Composition of a household is one of its significant features. Poor five or five-person households are found in 19 and 20 regions of Kazakhstan, respectively, while share of poor households of this type is 3.09% and 9.29%, respectively. The trend line for a statistical series of household types by the number of persons with a high degree of approximation confidence (0.99) is represented by an exponential function. According to it, growth in the number of persons in a household is a factor of social risk of under consumption. Since households with children are undoubtedly a significant part of the social group of five-person households, we have obtained a number of results on this type.

There is a clear disproportion between groups with different numbers of children in terms of the share of the population with incomes below 40 thousand tenge. In the totality, it is 9.09%, in the group with three children 14.29%, and in the group of large families 28.8%. In the group of large families, the share of households with such an income is three times greater than in the total population.

In rural Areas of Kazakhstan, the proportion of poor households is larger, but the scope of variation in income between different groups of families with children is smaller.

The following areas are advisable for further research:

- A sociological survey of recipients of targeted social assistance for the period from 2017 to 2021 will be undertaken to assess the social effect of the targeted social assistance, estimated as the proportion of those who completed their stay in the program and did not return to it during the year.

- The study will provide an approximate value of the chronic poverty indicator, which is not officially calculated by the statistical authorities of Kazakhstan. Evaluation of the effectiveness of targeted social assistance program and related measures to expand human development opportunities through the prism of chronic poverty will allow us to see the real prolonged effect of the program.

- The field study we are planning for this year will allow us to give an empirical assessment of the child poverty indicator, which is still not calculated by official statistics of Kazakhstan.

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Қазақстандағы абсолютті монетарлық кедейлікті өлшеу: индикаторлар жүйесі және оны өзектендіру мүмкіндіктері

Аңдатпа

Өзектілігі: Кедейлік — бұл нарықтық экономика жағдайындағы ел халқының бір бөлігінің әлеуметтік-экономикалық жағдайының сипаттамасы және жаһандық даму ұйымдары үшін зерттеу нысаны. Қазақстан халықаралық статистикалық нормаларды имплементациялайды, бірақ ресми түрде кедейлікті төмендетудің мемлекеттік саясаты үшін пайдалы болуы мүмкін бірқатар индикаторларды пайдаланбайды.

Мақаланың мақсаты: Қазақстандағы кедейлікті өлшеу көрсеткіштерінің спектрін және олардың көмегімен мемлекеттік реттеу қажеттіліктері контексінде оларды жетілдіру жөніндегі ұсынымдарды әзірлеу үшін халықаралық статистикалық әдіснама тұрғысынан алынған нәтижелерді бағалау.

Зерттеу әдістемесі: Әлемдік статистикада абсолютті монетарлық кедейлік ретінде анықталатын қазақстандық құбылыстың динамикасы мен құрылымын талдаудың экономикалық-статистикалық әдістеріне негізделген.

Нәтижелер: Соңғы 5 жылдағы Сент-Шорроокс-Тон индексі оны құрайтын барлық көрсеткіштердің (деңгей, тереңдік, өткірлік) өсу үрдісіне ие. Оның 2022 жылғы мәні 2013 жылдан бері алғаш рет біреуден көп. Осы кезеңде кедейлік тереңдігінің 2 есе және кедейлік шегінің 2,5 есе өсуі табысы ең төменгі күнкөріс деңгейінен төмен топтың біртектілігінің артқанын көрсетеді. Өңірлік бөліністегі кедейліктің ауқымдылығы мен өткірлігінің көрсеткіштері өңірлердегі кедейліктің ауқымдылығы мен өткірлігі үшін өзгерістердің бір бағытты векторын көрсетеді. Халықтың децилдік топтары бойынша қорлар мен Джинни коэффициенттерін өңірлік талдау Қазақстанның солтүстік және орталық облыстарының, сондай-ақ Алматы қаласының бұл көрсеткіштердің мәні елдегі теңсіздіктің орташа мәнінен жоғары екенін көруге мүмкіндік береді. Үй шаруашылығы мүшелерінің

саны аз қамтылғандардың әлеуметтік тобына түсу қаупі факторы болып табылады және 5 адамнан тұратын үй шаруашылықтарының айтарлықтай үлесін балалары бар отбасылар құрайды. Егер балалары бар барлық үй шаруашылықтары үшін жан басына шаққандағы орташа табысы ең төменгі күнкөріс деңгейінен төмен халықтың үлесі 9,09%-ды құраса, үш баласы бар үй шаруашылықтары үшін ол 14,29%-ды, төрт және одан да көп балалы үй шаруашылықтары үшін 28,8%-ды құрайды. Ресми статистиканы талдауды тереңдету үшін ұзаққа созылған және балалар кедейлігінің көрсеткіштерін есептеу ұсынылған, өйткені олардың әлеуметтік саясат нәтижелерін бағалау үшін принципті маңызы бар. Атаулы әлеуметтік көмек бағдарламасы бойынша осы көрсеткіштерді бағалау үшін эмпирикалық әлеуметтанулық зерттеу жоспарланған.

Кілт сөздер: ақшалай кедейлік, кедейлік деңгейі, кедейшілік ауқымы, өлшем, индекс, динамикалық талдау, аймақтар, үй шаруашылығы.

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Измерение абсолютной монетарной бедности в Казахстане: система индикаторов и возможности ее актуализации

Аннотация

Актуальность. Бедность является характеристикой социально-экономического положения части населения страны в условиях рыночной экономики и предметом исследования для глобальных организаций развития. Казахстан имплементирует международные статистические нормы, однако официально не использует ряд индикаторов, которые могли бы стать полезными для государственной политики снижения бедности.

Целью статьи является оценка спектра показателей измерения бедности в Казахстане и получаемых с их помощью результатов с позиций международной статистической методологии для разработки рекомендаций по их совершенствованию в контексте потребностей государственного регулирования.

Методология исследования основана на экономико-статистических методах анализа динамики и структуры казахстанского явления, которое идентифицируется в мировой статистике как абсолютная монетарная бедность.

Результаты: Индекс Сен-Шорроокс-Тона за последние 5 лет имеет тенденцию роста всех составляющих его показателей (уровень, глубина, острота). Его значение в 2022 г. впервые с 2013 г. больше единицы. Рост глубины бедности в 2 раза и остроты бедности в 2,5 раза за этот период говорит об увеличении неоднородности группы с доходами ниже величины прожиточного минимума. Показатели глубины и остроты бедности в региональном разрезе показывают однонаправленный вектор изменений для глубины и остроты бедности в регионах. Региональный анализ коэффициентов фондов и Джинни по децильным группам населения позволяет увидеть, что северные и центральные области Казахстана, а также город Алматы имеют значения этих показателей выше, чем среднее значение неравенства по стране. Число членов домохозяйства является фактором риска попадания в социальную группу бедных, и значительная доля домохозяйств из 5 лиц представлена семьями с детьми. Если для всех домохозяйств с детьми доля населения со среднедушевыми доходами ниже прожиточного минимума составляет 9,09 %, то для домохозяйств с тремя детьми она равна 14,29 %, а для четырех и более детей она составит 28,8 %. Для углубления анализа официальной статистики рекомендуется рассчитывать показатели хронической и детской бедности, поскольку именно они имеют принципиальное значение для оценки результатов социальной политики. Мы планируем эмпирическое социологическое исследование для оценки этих показателей для программы адресной социальной помощи.

Ключевые слова: монетарная бедность, уровень бедности, глубина бедности, измерение, индекс, анализ динамики, регионы, домохозяйство.

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