Zh.S. Khussainova¹, N.N. Yeskendir*², L.A. Korchevskaya³, Y.A. Gordeyeva⁴

1,2,4 Karaganda University of the name of academician E.A. Buketov, Kazakhstan;
³Kherson National Technical University, Ukraine

¹zhibekh11@mail.ru, ²esk_nesip@mail.ru, ³lilkorchevska@gmail.com, ⁴gordelena78@mail.ru

¹http://orcid.org/0000-0002-2617-838X,
²https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5854-6389,
⁴https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9638-6777

¹Scopus Author ID: 57195557031,
³Scopus Author ID: 357196478162,
⁴Scopus Author ID: 57195760235

"The working poor" phenomenon: notion, regional characteristics

Abstract

Object: to focus on the concept, regional features of the phenomenon of "the working poor" in the Republic of Kazakhstan, to determine the share of working poor based on the latest statistical materials.

Methods: statistical analysis, comparative analysis and table construction.

Findings: The research results are based on the main results and conclusions:

1. despite the high importance of the issue of economic poverty and attempts to evaluate it empirically, there are different approaches to the definition of "working poor".

2. a method of assessing labor income based on the base of mandatory pension contributions of it will allow to cover about 56.2% of employed in the local economy. Taking into account this approach to the analysis, in the Republic of Kazakhstan, "working poor" can be defined as employees who work in the official sector of the economy and transfer tax payments to the budget from income from labor activity within 2 ETS. At the same time, their estimated share in the Kazakhstani labor market is about 40%.

Conclusions: the studies have shown that in the regions of the Republic it is necessary to introduce correction factors, addressing various reasons for differentiating labor incomes based on the specifics of the labor market and the living standard of the population.

Keywords: poor working population, poor working people, qualification, quality of life, employment, income, median income.

Introduction

Despite the fact that having a job and salary is often the only way out of poverty, employment fails to guarantee an adequate living standard. Poverty is one of the most important problems in the country's socio-economic development, and its decline is among the primary goals of the state's social policy. To achieve this goal, it is important to understand who belongs to the category of poor in order to increase the targeting support.

Poverty is a comprehensive problem that can involve social, economic and political elements of human life. Absolute poverty, relative poverty, extreme poverty are the complete lack of funds necessary to address basic personal needs, such as food, clothing and housing. The threshold at which absolute poverty is determined is considered approximately the same regardless of the permanent location of the resident. On the other hand, relative poverty occurs when a resident does not meet a certain minimum "quality of life" level in comparison to other residents of that country. Therefore, the limits of relative poverty vary from country to country or from one community to another.

The peculiarity of poverty today is that the poverty of the population (especially among working people) is due to structural factors, as the main is the presence of a significant share of low-paid jobs in the labor market. Such poverty can be handled only through systematic state transformations: increasing investment activity, overcoming the over-differentiation in socio-economic development at the interregional and intraregional levels, optimizing inter-budgetary relations, increasing labor productivity, a significant increase in the minimum wage, and other significant measures at the state level. However, the currently existing socio-economic situation, the consequences of the coronavirus pandemic indicate an intensification of the negative trend. In this case, the study of the resource potential of the "the working poor", the structure of income and

---

Corresponding author's e-mail: esk_nesip@mail.ru

expenses, as well as the features of consumption of "the working poor", determined with reference to changes in the economic situation, is especially relevant.

Literary Review

Foreign and domestic scientists are paying more and more attention to the problem of "the working poor", thus, some of the employed population with low wages. The phenomenon of "the working poverty" is logically different from the problem of poverty of the general population, therefore, the conceptual basis for the study of this phenomenon is the classical approaches to the analysis of poverty.

The problem of poverty in various aspects and the problem of overcoming it has been paid attention to by many economists and sociologists, among them Ch. Booth, M. Weber, G. Simmel, K. Marx, A. Molla, M. Orshanskaya, D. Ricardo, S. Rowtree, A. Sen, A. Smith, G. Spencer, P. Townsend, E. Engel. In the works of these researchers, the nature and consequences of poverty are studied, methodological approaches to the definition of the phenomenon are thoroughly developed, and the boundaries of material scarcity are theoretically substantiated (F. S. Fayzullina, 2020).

Currently, the problem of poverty and social inequality is widely examined among foreign and domestic authors. The theoretical and methodological foundations to the problem were also laid by the classics of the Social Sciences, therefore, in their works sociologists M. Weber, K. Marx, T. Parsons, P. Sorokin, etc., economists A. Smith, T. Malthus, D. Ricardo, etc. (Sharif M., 2018).

The Russian researchers who have made a significant contribution to the study of poverty include T.I. Zaslavskaya, L. Zubova, N. Kovalev, O. Kryshtanovskaya, K. Muzdybayev, L. Ovcharov, E. Pogrebnyak, A. A. Poduzov, A. Razumov, N. M. Rimashevskaya, L. Khakhulina, T. Yarygin. In the works of these scientists, individual aspects in the problem of poverty are developed, the specifics of poverty in Russia and its application to the study of world concepts are considered (A. G. Karimov, 2020).

Domestic authors Raikhanova G. A., Kuttybayeva N. B., Zhaparova R. E., Zhakina G. E. problems of unemployment affecting poverty (Raykhanova G. A et al., 2022), factors of improving the welfare of the country Timirbaeva D. M., Gelashvili N. N., Pritvorova T. P., Sabyrzhan A. (Temirbayeva D. M et al., 2022).

Researchers Kurmangaliyeva L., Aimagambetov E. B., Jazykbayeva B. Kapeluck Z. A. conducted a study of labor incomes of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the context of growth and development of the country's economy (Kurmangaliyeva L. et al., 2022).

Maskovsky J., Piven F. F. investigated the political consequences of four decades of constant humiliation of the poor by the most authoritative voices in the country and offered an understanding of how new movements create space for the political voices of poor people to manifest and become relevant again (Maskovsky et al., 2020).

Nuranova R., Ibraimova S., Kangalakova D. The authors of Battalov studied the comparative and statistical analysis of the work of kamtu in the member states of the EAEU, as well as the work of kamtu in Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Belarus and Armenia, as well as the study of the work of kamtu programs in the state (Nuranova et al., 2022).

Expanding the conceptualization and measurement of poverty and using different methodologies to study poverty issues can help in making more effective and sustainable policy decisions in Asia and around the world. Based on a number of new empirical studies in various Asian countries and regions, the authors Qin Gao, Jingwei Alex He propose several specific areas for monitoring trends and dynamics of poverty, assessing the effectiveness of policies and programs to combat poverty and proposing new policy solutions to address the problem of poverty in Asia and beyond (Qin et al., 2022).

The main results of the study by a group of authors studying "the working poverty" in the United States (B. Teed, D. Lichter, S. Sanders) were the conclusions that poverty prevails among part-time workers in families with a single breadwinner. Based on the statistical and mathematical analysis, it was found that the risk of poverty is higher among the working representatives of ethnic and racial minorities, women and people with poor knowledge (Tiede et al., 2015).

In Europe, especially in southern countries, there is an increase in the phenomenon of "the working poverty". The attention of specialists is focused on issues related to the physical and psycho-emotional state of the working poor. Finally, a team of authors from Spain found that the mental health status of this working group is on the same level as that of the unemployed (Rimnácová et al., 2019). In other jobs, it is noted that long work with low wages causes stress and leads to functional physical disorders. Also, most of the working

poor have low levels of social support, so the authors emphasize the importance of strengthening friendships and family relationships (Adesoye et al, 2020).

Filandri M., Pasqua, S. Struffolino E. being studied the working poverty, gave him a definition (Filandri et al, 2020). Fibaek M. M. used the mixed methods to explore the potential for poverty reduction through employment on large farms in Kenya (M. M. Fibaek, 2021).

The narrow focus of the authorities on direct and indirect government measures (e.g. raising the minimum wage, childcare and housing support) to reduce poverty among the working population can be problematic, as it can be useful when thinking about how to solve effectively the problem of poverty among the working population, where employers have tools that can directly and indirectly affect income, Panagiotakopoulos has noted in his work (Panagiotakopoulos A, 2019). Such findings suggest that employers have a good reason to struggle with poverty in the workplace and offer individuals the "best" jobs.

According to the Russian authors F. S. Fayzullin, A. G. Karimov, V. Ya. Akhmetov (Faizullin et al, 2021), the poverty of the working population deserves special attention. Management decisions to reduce it should be more comprehensive, scientifically based on advanced foreign and domestic experience, and include the most possible options in this direction, regarding various professional and sex-age categories of the population. The experience of recent years in implementing federal and regional social programs shows that to eliminate the problem of the working poor only by subsidizing the public sector and certain groups of the able-bodied population is ill-sufficient. The lack of effectiveness in social policy in combating poverty among the working population, as well as other governmental initiatives in Russia, it is largely due to ineffective control over the socio-economic situation both throughout the country and in separate regions.

Methods

The methodological basis of the study was the theoretical foundations of systems research. Also, the dialectical method of cognition and a systematic approach that reveals the possibilities of scientific research of socio-economic phenomena in the development of their relationship and interdependence, methods of systematic analysis of perception processes, median determination based on statistical data were used.

Results

The COVID-19 pandemic and the crisis of global commodity markets at the beginning of 2020 revealed a negative upward trend in the share of the working poor. Despite the measures taken in Kazakhstan, which ensured an increase in median income from labor activity by 19.4% compared to the same period in 2019, the share of low - income employees in the first half of 2020 increased to 34.3%. The most affected types of activities are: provision of accommodation and food services (39.3%); provision of other types of services (37.3%); wholesale and retail trade, car and motorcycles repair and (36.9%); professional, scientific and technical activities (36.8%). Negative trends in strengthening "poverty in the workplace" namely, in education, agriculture, mining and manufacturing, financial and insurance activities have returned. In other words, the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic eliminated all the positive impact of attempts to increase the local welfare and formalize employment in 2019 (Tables 1-3).

An analysis of the regional distribution of employees by the level of income on the basis of the FIU allows us to single out several groups of regions.

Table 1. The regions with the highest number of "the working poor"

Region	The median income			The share of the working poor		
	1st half 2018	1st half 2019	1st half 2020	1st half 2018	1st half 2019	1st half 2020
West Kazakhstan region	73 562	82 990	102 733	31,5%	31,7%	34,2%
Karaganda region	96 392	107 030	127 688	33,9%	33,6%	34,4%
Mangystau region	126 469	131 262	151 828	35,0%	34,3%	35,1%
Nur-Sultan city	126 286	118 824	139 632	32,8%	36,4%	35,8%
Note – compiled by the authors based on the Bureau of national Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan						

Table 2. The regions where the share of "the working poor" was affected by a reduction in the tax base (number of employees) due to the COVID-19 pandemic

Region	The median income			The share of the working poor		
	1st half 2018	1st half 2019	Initial 6 months 2020	Initial 6 months 2018	Initial 6 months 2019	Initial 6 months 2020
East Kazakhstan region	80 074	88 467	105 158	33,3%	32,6%	33,9%
Atyrau region	127 468	145 595	174 427	32,9%	32,8%	33,7%
Almaty city	110 207	121 794	133 261	32,9%	32,8%	33,7%
Aktobe region	86 250	95 594	116 879	34,2%	32,7%	33,5%
Pavlodar region	94 012	103 687	123 427	33,2%	32,3%	33,2%
Almaty region	72 241	82 439	95 687	29,4%	32,7%	33,2%
Zhambyl region	75 123	78 941	93 860	31,7%	30,4%	32,2%
Kostanay region	75 325	84 207	97 012	33,5%	31,6%	32,1%
Akmola region	78 439	86 473	101 572	32,5%	31,4%	32,1%
Shymkent city	73 168	85 315	94 113	28,9%	29,2%	31,7%
Note – compiled by the authors based on the Bureau of national Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan						

Table 3. Regions with historically low median income from work due to informal employment (especially in agricultural sector)

Region	The median income			The share of the working poor		
	1st half 2018	1st half 2019	1st half 2020	1st half 2018	1st half 2019	1st half 2020
Turkestan region	73 168	77 321	89 994	28,9%	29,1%	32,6%
North Kazakhstan region	65 944	75 843	88 916	22,6%	29,6%	30,5%
Kyzylorda region	64 400	71 799	86 537	27,0%	23,0%	29,4%
Note – compiled by the authors based on the Bureau of national Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan						

The first group includes such regions as West Kazakhstan, Karaganda, Mangistau regions, as well as Nur-Sultan city.

The assessment of the density of employees and the total distribution by the level of income on the basis of mandatory pension contributions shows that for the residents of Nur-Sultan city, the income group is characterized by a high density of up to 50,000 tenge. Due to the impact of the pandemic, despite the policy of improving the welfare among the population and labor registration, in the first half of 2020, the income gap increased to 50,000 tenge, while the distribution density increased by 1.4 times compared to the same period in 2018. Savings for the first half of 2020 in the income increased up to 90,000 tenge, thus were higher than in 2018, which showed a decrease in the number of low-income employees and a transition from the category of the well-paid to the group of the poor paid.

A slight shift of the Cumulus to the right is observed in the range of labor income from 90,000 tenge to 700,000 tenge. However, despite a small positive trend, the distribution density in the income category from 150,000 tenge and above practically remains stable, which refers to a small influx of employees into these income categories (displacement coefficients less than 0) and a slowdown in welfare growth.

In the Karaganda region, the density and cumulative distribution of employees by the level of income from labor activity on the basis of mandatory pension contributions have similar visual proportions. This area is also characterized by the invariability of distribution densities with low movement coefficients and the problem of low-income workers.

A slightly different picture has developed in Mangistau and West Kazakhstan regions. For example, in the first half of 2020, despitre the background of an increase in the number of employees, when the income density is reduced to 50,000 tenge, labor income increases from 50,000 tenge to 70,000 tenge with a constant distribution density in intervals with a high level of income. That is, there is an active movement at low-income intervals, while units can overcome the threshold of 150,000 tenge.

In the second group of the share of the working poor is lower than the national average. In addition, in the first half of 2020, despite the background of the COVID-19 pandemic, this group of regions is characterized by a decrease in the number of workers, which negatively affects the level of population welfare. This

group includes such regions as Akmola, Aktobe, Almaty, Atyrau, Zhambyl, Kostanay, Pavlodar, East Kazakhstan regions, Almaty and Shymkent.

Considering the distribution of employees by the level of income from labor activity on the example of the Aktobe region, one can observe a significant shift in the cumulative to the right, which indicates a change in the proportions of low-income and high-income workers. At the same time, in the first half of 2020, the density in the input interval is sharply reduced to 60,000 tenge and remains stable in the remaining intervals. On the one hand, given the density of distribution and the nature of accumulation, there is a stagnation of the labor market in the region. Additional caution comes from the absolute reduction in the number of workers in the first half of 2020 by 3,880 people compared to the first half of 2019, which is objectively due to the rotational method of work and the decline in production capacity during the pandemic. However, this process was typical for this region and in the first half of 2019, when the base was reduced to 645 employees.

The third group is represented by such regions as Kyzylorda (North Kazakhstan), Turkestan regions with a low median income and a share of the working poor. Mainly in these regions, especially in the North Kazakhstan and Turkestan regions, agriculture is actively developing. In agriculture, in the context of economic activities, there is the lowest coverage of those engaged in pension contributions – only 17.1%, which is associated with a high share of self-employment and informal employment in the countryside. Thus, in the Turkestan region, according to the results of the first half of 2020, the number of people employed in the NK was only 33.8%, in the Kyzylorda region – 50.5%, in the North Kazakhstan region – 52.9%.

Last year, the average median salary of women in the country was equal to 154,663 tenge, and men – 161,477 tenge. Such a pay gap, according to analysts, indicates the existing gender inequality. However, the situation is gradually changing – according to new data, the difference in salaries in megacities for men and women is only about 16-19%. Earlier in the country, this figure was equal to 21.7%.

It is worth noting that if we look at the labor market in the context of gender, it turns out that most of the professional specialists (73%) are women. Nevertheless, their average salary is significantly lower than men's – 255 thousand tenge against 328 thousand tenge.
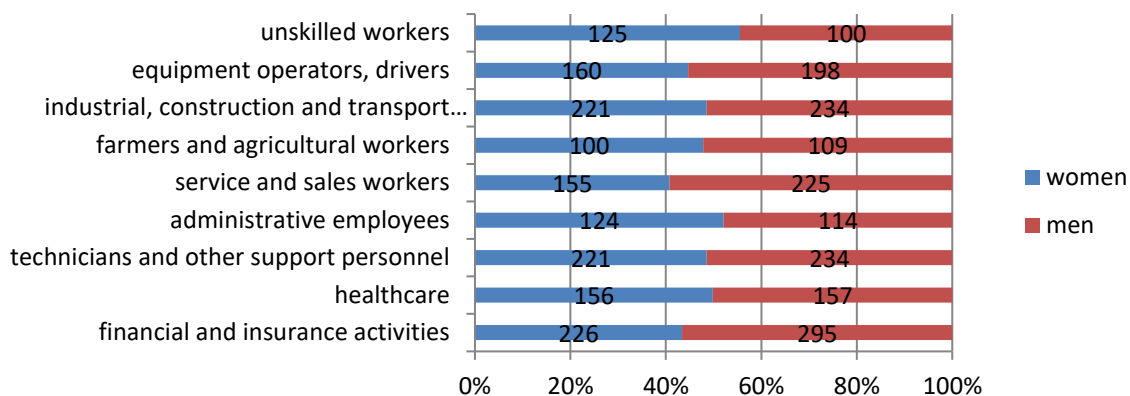

Figure 1. Median salary by gender

Note – compiled by the authors based on the Bureau of national Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan

A similar situation is observed in other specialties, so about 75% of administrative employees are women, and their average salaries are also lower than men's – 176 thousand tenge against 221 thousand tenge. But there are fewer women among managers – only 41% of the total. Nevertheless, the difference in salaries is even greater than in previous spheres – 371 thousand tenge on average for men and only 330 thousand tenge for women.

Discussions

Despite the high importance of the problem of economic poverty and attempts to evaluate it empirically, there are different approaches to the definition of the working poor. In the period of 2000-2001 Global Development Report, the ILO promoted the concept of the working poor where the working poor defined are a category of people who fail to earn enough funds to improve their living standard by earning income below the established poverty line (LCPaperNo. CB (2) 1002/05-06, Legislative Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region).

The working poverty is the result of the poor economical state, in which unemployment is low, the living standard for the majority of citizens. Conditionally, this can include anyone who works on a full schedule, but lives from paycheck to paycheck and can only provide basic needs.

"The working poor" are people who have a permanent job (in the formal or informal sector), but at the same time their income is less than 2/3 of the average salary, according to the definition of the International Labor Organization (in relation to Kazakhstan, this is about 75 thousand tenge, since the median salary in February 2020 was 112,195 tenge).

As a result, the approach to assessing labor income based on the base of mandatory pension contributions will cover about 56.2% of the employed in the economy. Taking into account this approach to the analysis, in the Republic of Kazakhstan, "the working poor" can be defined as employees who work in the official economic sector and transfer tax payments to the budget from income from labor activity within 2 ETS. At the same time, their estimated share in the Kazakhstan labor market is about 40%.

In 2018, a high proportion of the "working poor" was recorded in financial and insurance activities; wholesale and retail trade; repair of cars and motorcycles; education; professional, scientific and technical activities; mining and quarrying; provision of other types of services.

In 2019, the list of foreign economic activity with a high proportion of "working poor" retained: financial and insurance activities; wholesale and retail trade; repair of cars and motorcycles; professional, scientific and technical activities; provision of other types of services. At the same time, the problem of "poverty in working conditions" has become relevant for workers in the field of real estate transactions.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, in 2020, the list of major foreign economic activities with a high proportion of the "working poor" was again replenished with such areas as education, mining and quarrying. Also, the level of well-being of employees has decreased in the provision of accommodation and food services, as the tourist flow has decreased due to restrictions on movement.

The parameters of median income from labor activity by types of economic activity with the maximum share of "working poor" are in the range from 107,341 tenge (professional, scientific and technical activities) to 320,987 tenge (mining and quarrying). The phenomenon of "poverty in working conditions" is characteristic in Kazakhstan for the types of activities that make the main contribution to the country's GDP. At the same time, for these types of activities, the maximum difference between the average salary and the median is 134,071 tenge. This excess is caused by the fact that there is a high income differentiation in the structure of the distribution of workers, which causes the problem of the "working poor".

The TOP 10 individual foreign economic activities with a high proportion of "working poor" in 2020 included: veterinary activities; advertising and market research; preschool education; provision of temporary residence services; publishing; provision of social services with accommodation; primary education (1st level); provision of other individual services; postal activities within the framework of the provision of public services; other professional, scientific and technical activities.

Despite the expansion of the network of private kindergartens, due to the state order and the increase in the coverage of children with preschool education, the low level of salaries of educators is a sad reality of preschool organizations. At the same time, this problem is associated with per capita financing and imbalances in the remuneration system of civil servants, employees of organizations maintained at the expense of the state budget, employees of state-owned enterprises for which the basic salary and correction coefficients are set.

Attention is drawn to the problem of low wages in postal and courier activities. Thus, the number of employees of the national postal operator of the Republic of Kazakhstan JSC "Kazpost" is about 23 thousand people. At the same time, in one of the most dynamically developing companies in the post-Soviet space, providing a full range of postal and financial services throughout the Republic of Kazakhstan, including all cities and towns, there are up to 6 thousand employees (26% of the staff) receive low wages, especially those who are employed in rural areas.

Given the specifics of the pandemic and the restrictions imposed, many specialists were forced to leave for courier services in order to find a livelihood, agreeing to various working conditions and joining the ranks of informal employment.

It is a matter of concern that despite the ongoing policy of digitalization, increasing human capital, inclusive development, etc., for three years the issue of remuneration in the fields of research and development, as well as other professional, scientific and technical activities has remained relevant. In these areas, there is no clear understanding of what constitutes the product of the work of a researcher and, in general, who this employee is. What general areas of work are characteristic of a researcher, what makes up the cost

of research and whether a researcher should be a generalist in all fields of knowledge, or some clear gradation of areas of activity will be observed in the Republic of Kazakhstan – all these questions remain to this day.

Conclusions

Based on the studies carried out, it is necessary to introduce correction coefficients in the regions of the Republic, regarding to various reasons for differentiating labor incomes based on the specific labor market and the living standard of the population.

The rejection of Soviet approaches, the liberalization of the labor market, and the adoption of a new Labor Code in 2015 were not accompanied by a transformation of the wage system. As a result, it continues to be built on the basis of basic official salaries, rates and other Soviet standards with the introduction of new coefficients and similar mechanisms. And since the budget requires optimization, and a direct revision of the parameters of remuneration is associated with time and material costs, it is easier to approach the problem at the macro level – to introduce labor standards, index the minimum wage, etc. It is more difficult to revise the labor parameters of each sphere of economic activity, since information about wages is more often confidential and inaccessible to trade unions, and the actions of labor inspections are limited, which is motivated by support for the development of the business sector. Therefore, the risk of arbitrariness on the part of employers increases, dictated by the desire to maximize profits, which in the context of a pandemic exacerbates the problem of the "working poor" and strengthens the protest potential.

References

Adesoye O. P. Food Insecurity Status of the Working Poor Households in South West Nigeria / O. P. Adesoye, A. O. Adepoju // International Journal of Social Economics. — 2020. — Vol. 47(5). — P. 581-597.

Fibaek M. M. Working Poor? A Study of Rural Workers' Economic Welfare in Kenya / M. M. Fibaek // Journal of International Development. — 2021. — P. 41– 69. https://doi.org/10.1002/jid.3511.

Filandri M. Being working poor or feeling working poor? The role of work intensity and job stability for subjective poverty / M. Filandri, S. Pasqua, E. Struffolino // Social Indicators Research. – 2020. – Т. 147. – С. 781-803.

Gao Q., He A. J. Poverty alleviation in Asia: future directions in measurement, monitoring, and impact evaluation / Q. Gao, A.J. He // Journal of Asian Public Policy. — 2022. — Т. 15. – №. 1. – С. 32-42.

Kurmangaliyeva L. Labor income trends in Kazakhstan / L. Kurmangaliyeva, E. B. Aimagambetov, B. Jazykbayeva, Z. A. Kapeluk // Bulletin of the Karaganda University. "Economy" series. — 2022. — № 4(108). — P. 67-73. LCPaperNo. CB (2) 1002/05-06, Legislative Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region)

Maskovsky J. We need a loud and fractious poor / J. Maskovsky, F. F. Piven // Antipode. — 2020. — Т. 52. — №. 2. — C. 380-392. https://doi.org/10.1111/anti.12605

Nuranova R. Analysis of the issue of state support for employment in the EAEU States / R. Nuranova, S. Ibraimova, D. Kangalakova, N. Battalov // Bulletin of the Karaganda University. "Economy" series. — 2022. — № 1(105). — P. 188-197. https://doi 10.31489/2022Ec4 / 188-197

Panagiotakopoulos A. "In-work poverty: reversing a trend through business commitment" / A. Panagiotakopoulos // Journal of Business Strategy. — 2019. — Vol. 40. — №. 5. — P. 3-11. https://doi.org/10.1108/JBS-01-2019-0008

Raykhanova G. A. Economic and social consequences of unemployment in the country / G. A. Raykhanova, N. B. Kuttybayeva, R. E. Zhaparova, G. E. Shakina, B. M. Maklakova // Bulletin of the Karaganda University. Economy series. — 2022. — № 1(105). — P. 209-215. /DOI 10.31489/2022Ec4/209-215

Rimnácová Z. Stress & the Working Poor / Z. Rimnácová, A. Kajanová // Human Affairs. — 2019. — Vol. 29 (1). — P. 87-94. https://doi.org/10.1515/humaff-2019-0008.

Sharif M. Working Poor Unemployment and Wage Rigidity – Evidence of Economic Distress (Chapter 6) / M. Sharif // Work Behavior of the World's Poor: Theory, Evidence and Policy. L. — 2018. — P. 114-129.

Temirbayeva D. M. Factors affecting the welfare of a family with disabilities / D. M. Temirbayeva, N. N. Gelashvili, T. P. Pritvorova, S. G. Simonov, A. Sabyrzhan // Bulletin of the Karaganda University Economy series. — 2022. — No 1(105). — P. 123-136. / DOI 10.31489/2022Ec1/123-136

Tiede B. C. America's Working Poor: Conceptualization, Measurement, and New Estimates / B. C. Tiede, D. T. Lichter, S.R. Sanders // Work and Occupations. — 2015. — No 42(3). — P. 267-312. https://doi.org/10.1177/0730888415573635.

Бюро национальной статистики Агентства по стратегическому планированию и реформам Республики Казахстан: стат. сб. «Основные показатели по труду в Республике Казахстан». — [Электронный ресурс]. — Режим доступа: http://www.stat.gov.kz (Дата обращения: 21.04.2023).

Каримов А.Г. Особенности и динамика ресурсного потенциала «работающих бедных» (на примере социологического исследования в Республике Башкортостан) / А. Г. Каримов // Социодинамика. — 2020. — № 12. — Режим доступа: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/osobennosti-i-dinamika-resursnogo-potentsiala-rabotayuschih-bednyh-na-primere-sotsiologicheskogo-issledovaniya-v-respublike (Дата обращения 16.06.2023).

Приоритетные траектории социального развития региона в условиях социализации экономической системы: колл. моногр. / под общ. ред. д-ра филос. наук, проф., акад. АН РБ Ф.С. Файзуллина. — Уфа: ИСЭИ УФИЦ РАН, 2020. — 224 с.

Файзуллин Ф.С. Потенциал некоммерческого сектора экономики в сфере политики преодоления бедности работающего населения / Ф.С. Файзуллин, А.Г. Каримов, В.Я. Ахметов // Междунар. журн. гуманит. и естеств. наук. 2021. — № 11–2. — Режим доступа: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/potentsial-nekommercheskogo-sektora-ekonomiki-v-sfere-politiki-preodoleniya-bednosti-rabotayuschego-naseleniya (Дата обращения: 16.06.2023).

Ж.С. Хусаинова, Н.Н. Ескендир, Л.А. Корчевская, Е.А. Гордеева

«Жұмыс істейтін кедейлер» құбылысы: түсінігі, аймақтық ерекшеліктері

Аңдатпа:

Мақсаты: Қазақстан Республикасындағы «жұмыс істейтін кедейлер» құбылысының түсінігіне, аймақтық ерешеліктеріне тоқталу, соңғы статистикалық материалдар негізінде жұмыс істейтін кедейлер үлесін анықтау.

Әдісі: Зерттеуде статистикалық талдау, салыстырмалы талдау және кесте құру әдістері қолданылды.

Қорытынды: Зерттеу нәтижелері негізінде мынадай қорытынды жасалды:

1. Экономикалық кедейлік проблемасының жоғары маңыздылығына және оны эмпирикалық тұрғыдан бағалауға қарамастан, «жұмыс істейтін кедейлерді» анықтауға әртүрлі тәсілдер бар.

2. Міндетті зейнетақы аударымдары базасы негізінде еңбек табысын бағалау тәсілі экономикадағы жұмыспен қамтылғандардың шамамен 56,2%-ын қамтуға мүмкіндік береді. Талдауға осы тәсілді ескере отырып, Қазақстан Республикасында «жұмыс істейтін кедейлер» экономиканың ресми секторында жұмыс істейтін және 2 ЕТЖ шегінде еңбек қызметінен түскен табыстан бюджетке салық төлемдерін аударатын қызметкерлер ретінде айқындалуы мүмкін. Бұл ретте олардың қазақстандық еңбек нарығындағы бағалау үлесі шамамен 40%-ын құрайды.

Тұжырымдама: Жүргізілген зерттеулер республиканың аймақтарында еңбек нарығының ерекшеліктері мен халықтың өмір сүру деңгейіне сүйене отырып, еңбектен түсетін кірістерді саралаудың әртүрлі себептерін ескере отырып, түзету коэффициенттерін енгізу қажеттігін көрсетті.

Кілт сөздер: жұмыс істейтіндер арасындағы кедейлік, біліктілік, өмір сүру сапасы, жұмысбастылық, табыс, медиана табысы.

Ж.С. Хусаинова, Н.Н. Ескендир, Л.А. Корчевская, Е.А. Гордеева

Феномен «рабочей бедности»: понятие, региональные особенности

Аннотация

Цель: Раскрыть суть понятия, региональных особенностей явления «работающей бедности» в Республике Казахстан, определить долю работающих бедных на основе последних статистических материалов.

Метод: В исследовании использовались методы статистического анализа, сравнительного анализа и построения таблиц.

Результаты: Результаты исследования сводятся к основным выводам: результаты исследования приводят к основным выводам:

1. Несмотря на высокую значимость проблемы экономической бедности и попытки ее эмпирической оценки, существуют различные подходы к определению «работающих бедных».

2. Способ оценки трудового дохода на основе базы обязательных пенсионных отчислений позволяет охватить порядка 56,2 % занятых в экономике. С учетом данного подхода к анализу «работающие бедные» в Республике Казахстан могут определяться как работники, работающие в официальном секторе экономики и перечисляющие налоговые платежи в бюджет из доходов от трудовой деятельности в пределах 2 МЗП. При этом их оценочная доля на казахстанском рынке труда составляет около 40 %.

Выводы: Проведенные исследования показали, что в регионах республики необходимо вводить поправочные коэффициенты с учетом различных причин дифференциации доходов от труда, исходя из особенностей рынка труда и уровня жизни населения.

Ключевые слова: бедность работающего населения, «работающие бедные», квалификация, качество жизни, занятость, доход, медиана дохода.

References

Adesoye O.P. & Adepoju A.O. (2020). Food Insecurity Status of the Working Poor Households in South West Nigeria. *International Journal of Social Economics, 47*(5), 581-597.

Biuro natsionalnoi statistiki Agentstva po strategicheskomu planirovaniiu i reformam Respubliki Kazakhstan. «Osnov-nye pokazateli po trudu v Respublike Kazakhstan» [Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan. "Key labor indicators in the Republic of Kazakhstan"]. *stat.gov.kz.* Retrieved from: http://www.stat.gov.kz [in Russian].

Faizullin, F.S., Karimov, A.G. & Akhmetov, V.Ya. (2021). Potentsial nekommercheskogo sektora ekonomiki v sfere politiki preodoleniia bednosti rabotaiushchego naseleniia [The potential of the non-commercial sector of the economy in the policy of overcoming poverty of the working population]. *Mezhdunarodnyi zhurnal gumanitarnykh i estestvennykh nauk — International Journal of the Humanities and Natural Sciences, 11–2.* Retrieved from https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/potentsial-nekommercheskogo-sektora-ekonomiki-v-sfere-politiki-preodoleniya-bednosti-rabotayuschego-naseleniya [in Russian].

Fibaek, M. M. (2021). Working Poor? A Study of Rural Workers' Economic Welfare in Kenya. *Journal of International Development, 33,* 41–69. https://doi.org/10.1002/jid.3511.

Filandri, M., Pasqua, S. & Struffolino, E. (2020). Being working poor or feeling working poor? The role of work intensity and job stability for subjective poverty. *Social Indicators Research, 147,* 781–803. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-019-02174-0

Karimov, A.G. (2020). Osobennosti i dinamika resursnogo potentsiala «rabotaiushchikh bednykh» (na primere sotsiologicheskogo issledovaniia v Respublike Bashkortostan) [Features and dynamics of the resource potential of the "working poor" (as an example of sociological research in the Republic of Bashkortostan)]. *Sotsiodinamika — Sociodynamics, 12,* 59-69. DOI: 10.25136/2409-7144.2020.12.34690 Retrieved from https://nbpublish.com/library_read_article.php?id=34690 [in Russian].

Kurmangaliyeva, L., Aimagambetov, E. B., Jazykbayeva, B. & Kapeluk, Z. A. (2022). Labor income trends in Kazakhstan. *Bulletin of the Karaganda University. "Economy" Series, 4*(108), 67-73. /DOI 10.31489/2022Ec4/67-73 LCPaper No. CB (2) 1002/05-06, Legislative Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region).

Maskovsky, J. & Piven, F.F. (2020). We Need a Loud and Fractious Poor. / J. Maskovsky, F.F. Piven // *Antipode, 52*(2), 380-92. https://doi.org/10.1111/anti.12605

Nuranova R., Ibraimova S., Kangalakova D. & Battalov N (2022). Analysis of the issue of state support for employment in the EAEU States. *Bulletin of the Karaganda University. Economy series, 1*(105), 188-197. /DOI 10.31489/2022Ec4 / 188-197

Panagiotakopoulos, A. (2019). "In-work poverty: reversing a trend through business commitment". *Journal of Business Strategy, 40,* 5, 3-11. https://doi.org/10.1108/JBS-01-2019-0008

Prioritetnye traektorii sotsialnogo razvitiia regiona v usloviiakh sotsializatsii ekonomicheskoi sistemy: kollektivnaia monografiia [Priority trajectories of the social development of the region in the context of the socialization of the economic system: monograph]. / ed. ed. F. S. Fayzullina. Ufa, 2020, 224 p. [in Russian].

Qin Gao & Alex Jingwei He (2022). Poverty alleviation in Asia: future directions in measurement, monitoring, and impact evaluation. *Journal of Asian Public Policy, 15*(1), 32-42.

Raykhanova, G. A., Kuttybayeva, N. B., Zhaparova, R. E., Shakina, G. E. & Maklakova, B. M. (2022). Economic and social consequences of unemployment in the country. *Bulletin of the Karaganda University. Economy series, 1*(105), 209-215. /DOI 10.31489/2022Ec4/209-215

Rimnácová, Z. & Kajanová, A. (2019). Stress & the Working Poor. *Human Affairs, 29*(1), P. 87-94. https://doi.org/10.1515/humaff-2019-0008.

Sharif, M. (2018). Working Poor Unemployment and Wage Rigidity – Evidence of Economic Distress (Chapter 6). *Work Behavior of the World's Poor: Theory, Evidence and Policy. L.,* P. 114-129.

Temirbayeva, D.M., Gelashvili, N.N., Pritvorova, T.P., Simonov, S.G. & Sabyrzhan, A. (2022). Factors affecting the welfare of a family with disabilities. *Bulletin of the Karaganda University Economy series, 1*(105), 123-136. **/** DOI 10.31489/2022Ec1/123-136

Tiede, B.C., Lichter, D.T. & Sanders, S.R. (2015). America's Working Poor: Conceptualization, Measurement, and New Estimates. *Work and Occupations, 42*(3), 267-312. https://doi.org/10.1177/0730888415573635.