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T.K. Bekzhanova¹, Zh.K. Abzhan², D.D. Yeshpanova³^{1,2} Kazakh University of Economics, Finance and International Trade, Astana, Kazakhstan;³ Almaty Academy of Economics and Statistics, Almaty, KazakhstanE-mail: toty_bekzhanova@mail.ru, zhanetta.kalieva@mail.ru, eshpanova@list.ru**MODERN TRENDS OF YOUTH
UNEMPLOYMENT IN KAZAKHSTAN**

Abstract. In the modern world space in the context of globalization, the subject of youth unemployment is an actual and most significant problem. In addition, according to the International Labor Organization (ILO), the unemployment rate in the world has already reached its record values and the number of unemployed in the world has exceeded 192 million persons, the global trends of youth unemployment lead to socio-economic imbalances. The need to assess the situation of youth in the labor market is due to the fact that young persons are the future of the country, and the subsequent development of the economy and society depends on the starting conditions of their activities. Each country, depending on the peculiarities of the state employment policy, has specific reasons for youth unemployment, the level and its consequences. Maley domestic and foreign scientists-economists and researchers have studied the issue of unemployment from various angles. The current assessment of the level of youth unemployment requires constant monitoring, analysis of its current state and a rapid political response to any transformation.

The article analyzes unemployment pictures, presents the dynamics of youth unemployment by regions of the country, as well as the structure of the unemployed for various socio-demographic factors. The main reasons of youth unemployment in general are considered, the main directions of the state policy in the sphere of employment of the population are proposed, which contribute to reducing the level of youth unemployment.

The article also contains references to a number of documents regulating youth policy and employment issues at the national level.

In the conclusions, the authors of the article find the relationship between the level of youth unemployment in Kazakhstan and the measures taken to stabilize this indicator. Since the level of youth unemployment has decreased by 2.5% over the last seven years to 4.1%. At the same time, the level of youth unemployment in the rural is lower (3.5%) than in the urban (4.6%).

Key words: youth unemployment, self-employment, employment, youth policy, labor market.

Introduction. Effective use of labor potential is one of the most important tasks of forming a socially-oriented modern state, conducted within the framework of the state policy of Kazakhstan. Youth is a socio-economic active layer of the population, has an innovative and creative potential, although by virtue of its age does not have sufficient experience in this or that field of professional activity.

The special status of young persons creates the need for an adequate youth policy that can solve or alleviate existing problems, as well as channel creative potential of youth into creative channels. Therefore, employment issues, support and development of professional competitiveness of young persons in the labor market are a very topical and strategic priority of the state policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In addition, according to the Committee of Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan (CSRK), young persons make up more than a quarter of the economically active population of Kazakhstan [1]. In Kazakhstan, according to statistics of the Committee on Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in 2010 year, youth unemployment was 2335.4 thousand persons, and in 2017 year - 2140.9 thousand persons. In total for the last 7 years, youth unemployment has decreased by 8%.

Methods. Methods of scientific cognition have become both general scientific (statistical, normative analysis, synthesis, analogy and generalization), and empirical-theoretical in the studied branch of science (collection, study and comparison of data).

The theoretical basis for the study was the work of domestic and foreign economists on analysis and problems of combating unemployment, regulations and regulations of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan regulating employment and labor migration at the state and interstate levels, materials of monographic and experimental research, scientific conferences, as well as Scientific publications in periodicals and materials posted on the Internet.

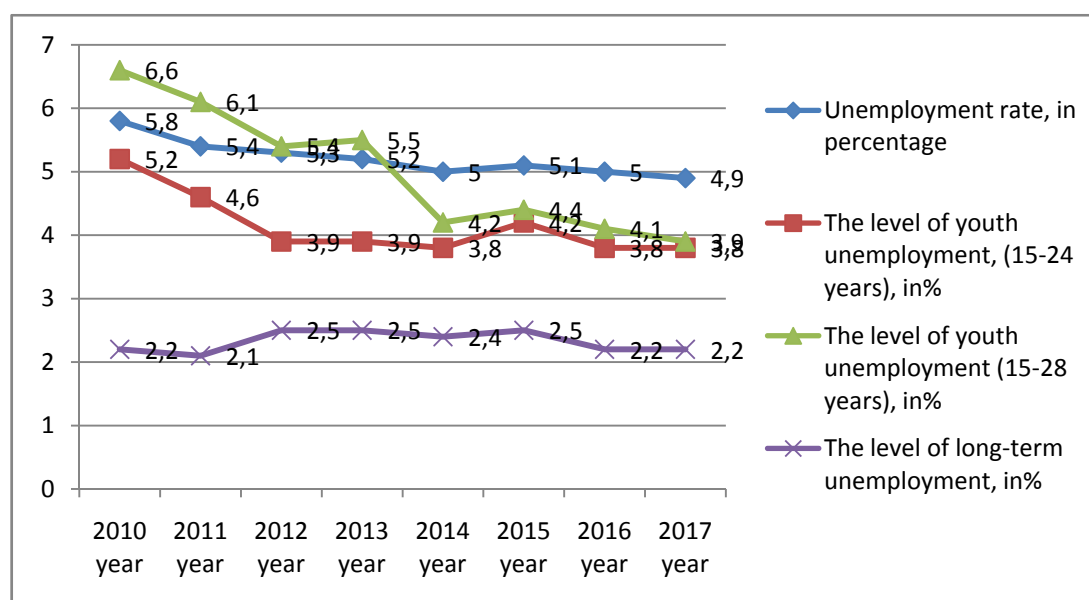
Results. Problems of unemployment are devoted to research work of many scientists, for example: Tamoshina G.I., Dorohova N. V., D.K. Tursynbaeva, A.E. Toylybayev, Yaprak Kurtsal, Mulyarchik N., Grace O.M. Lee, Malcolm Warner, Daurenbekov A., Andrews Atta-Asamoah, Nurekenov NG, Potudanskaya V, Shaihin D. [10-14, 16-20].

To carry out quantitative and qualitative analysis of youth unemployment, it is necessary to take the following statistics:

1) the level of youth unemployment (15-24 years), the age of referring to youth according to the standards of the International Labor Organization;

2) The level of youth unemployment (15-28 years), The age of referring to youth in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan «On State Youth Policy» [2].

Consider the level of youth unemployment in Kazakhstan (taking into account the main indicators of the labor market over the past seven years) (picture 1).



Picture 1 – The level of youth unemployment in Kazakhstan in 2010-2017 years.

Source: compiled according to the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan [4, 7-9]

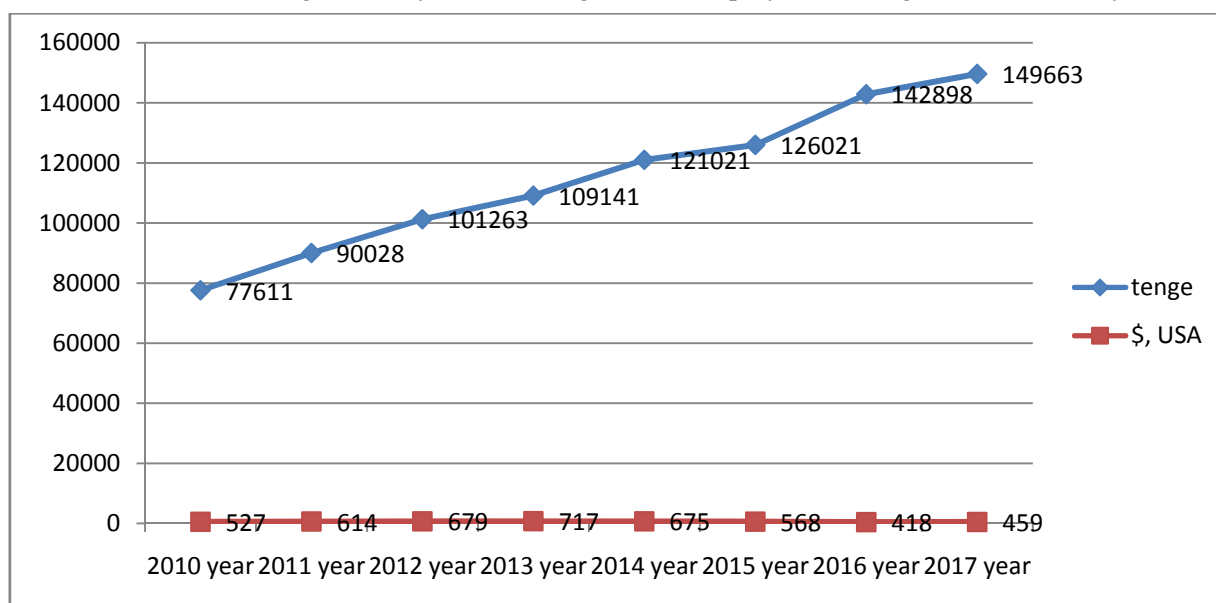
In 2017 year, with a total unemployment rate of 4.9%, youth unemployment (15 to 28 years) was 4.1%. At the same time, in 2010, on average for Kazakhstan, statistical data were determined within 5.5% and 6.2%, respectively. In general, the level of youth unemployment in the republic in 2010 exceeded the total number of unemployed by 0.7%, and in 2017 year - decreased by 0.8%. The proportion of unemployed women is higher (4.7%) than men (3.6%). In general, during the analyzed period, the level of youth unemployment fell by 2.5% to 4.1%. In parallel, there was a gradual decline in the level of long-term youth unemployment. The main reason for the reduction of youth unemployment is the various social modernization programs adopted at the state level for the self-realization of youth, such as «100 schools, 100 hospitals», «Business Road Map 2020», «Employment 2020» [3].

The differentiation according to the level of youth unemployment according to the data of the Committee on Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the regional context is characterized as follows: the highest level of youth unemployment in 2016 year was observed in Almaty (7.4%), Astana (5.8%),

Karaganda region (5.0%), Zhambyl oblast (4.9%); the lowest level of youth unemployment was registered in Atyrau oblast (2.4%), Almaty (2.5%), North Kazakhstan (2.9%) regions [7].

Economists identify several reasons for youth unemployment, among which there is an economic decline in production and an illegal influx of labor (mainly from Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, China, etc.), as well as non-demanded because of low qualifications of graduates of economic and legal specialties [11, 17, 21].

As known, the main attractive and stimulating argument for the growth of employment is wages. To do this, consider the average monthly nominal wage of one employee at the ages of the 15 - 28 years.



Picture 2 – Average monthly nominal wage of one employee

Source: compiled according to the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan [4, 7-9]

This picture shows the dynamics of changes in the average monthly nominal wage of one employee in our country. As the graph shows, the average monthly wage in the national currency (tenge) has increased over the past seven years, and the dollar has been different. So in 2013 year the average salary in US dollars was the largest and amounted to \$ 717, and in 2016 year the lowest - \$ 418.

The majority of economically active youth are engaged in such sectors of the economy as trade (17%), agriculture (15%), industry (11%), education (10.9%), transportation and warehousing (6.6%), public administration (6.5%). Nevertheless, there is an industry flow of young persons during the analyzed period into the sphere of trade (+17.5 thousand persons), transport (+19.1 thousand persons), education (+45.3 thousand persons) due to outflows from such spheres as agriculture (-302 thousand persons), construction (-8.3 thousand persons) [4, 8].

Table 1- Self-employed youth (at the age of 15-28 years) by employment status, population types, sex for 2010-2017

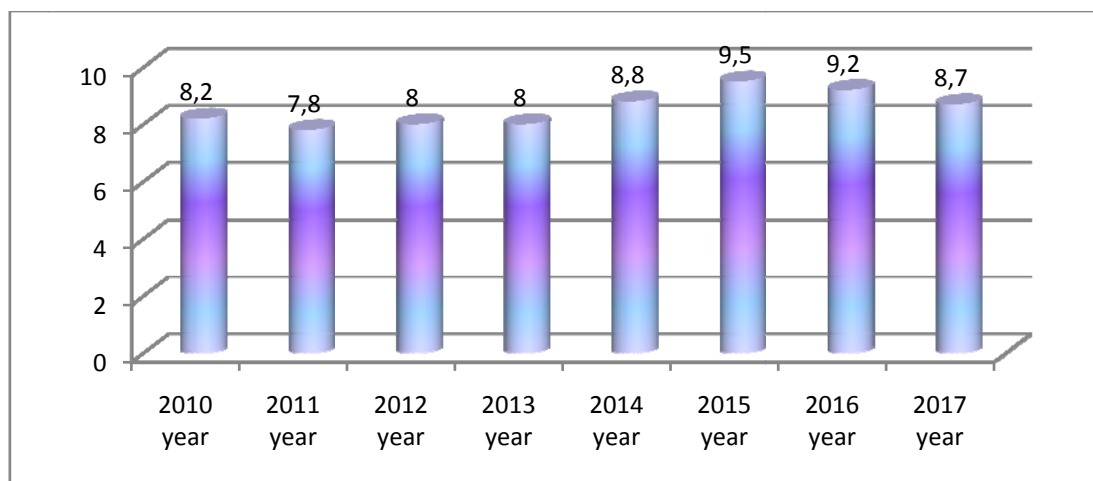
Indicator	2010 year	2011 year	2012 year	2013 year	2014 year	2015 year	2016 year	2017 year
Self-employed (urban population), thsd.persons	199.2	212.1	238.1	210.2	208.1	185.5	159.3	161.8
of them:								
Male	95.8	111.2	126.7	115.6	109.7	98.0	89.5	89.6
Female	103.3	100.9	111.4	94.6	98.4	87.4	69.8	72.2
Self-employed (rural population), thsd.persons	651.9	609.8	580.6	511.9	459.2	396.1	353.7	330.7
of them:								
Male	355.1	328.0	312.2	288.1	250.1	230.0	209.2	186.5
Female	296.8	281.9	268.4	223.8	209.0	166.2	144.6	144.2

Source: compiled according to the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan [4, 7-9]

In the section «urban - rural» the following picture is formed. The greatest number of self-employed - in rural areas (67.1%). As can be seen from the table 1, for the analyzed period self-employed young persons are decreasing both among the urban population and among the rural population.

The rate of decline in the rural population is 2 times more than among the urban population. If in 2010 year the total number of self-employed youth was 199.2 thsd.persons among the urban population, in 2017 year - 161.8 thousand persons. While among the rural population, these pictures were respectively 651.9 and 330.7.

The explanation for this phenomenon is a large outflow of rural to the urban. Not finding a job at home, they go to the urban, hoping to find a suitable job there and often fill up the ranks of unemployed citizens because of the inaccessibility of housing, lack of residence permits, vocational education and work experience. In addition, students from among the rural, having received diplomas on secondary special or higher education, are not in a hurry to return home even if they are actually employed in their native rural. However, the unemployment ratio of urban and rural youth does not reflect the real picture of youth unemployment in the rural, since much of it is hidden by so-called self-employment. That is, it is believed that the availability of subsidiary farming provides the rural resident with a self-employed status, and thus the statistics do not record it as unemployed and the number of such persons grows. As a result, the level of youth unemployment in the rural is lower (3.5%) than in the urban (4.6%). Tensions in the labor market for both urban and rural youth are strengthened by graduates of schools and other educational institutions who are not employed after graduation, young persons who have not completed their studies for various reasons, children from orphanages, orphans and children left without parental care before the age of 23 years old. In addition, changing values and priorities in the lives of young persons, inflated expectations and a sense of «easy», «fast» money has led to a new type of youth NEET. NEET (Not in Employment, Education or Training) is defined as the proportion of young persons who do not want to work (unemployed or not in employment) and do not study in% of the total youth. According to the data of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan in Kazakhstan, the share of NEET youth is 8.7% of the young population (see picture 3).



Picture 3 - The share of youth is NEET (15-28 years) in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2010-2017.

Source: compiled according to the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan [4,7,8]

While there is a significant negative relationship between youth education and unemployment of youth. In terms of educational level, a significant part of unemployed youth has higher or incomplete higher education (in 2017 year, 43% and in 2010 year - 31%). At the same time, the highest unemployment rate is typical for young persons with secondary education (4.6%) against young persons with secondary special education (4.1%) and higher education (4.2%).

Table 2 – Structure of youth unemployment in Kazakhstan for 2010 and 2017 years

Indicator	2010 year		2017 year	
	thousands of persons	%	thousands of persons	%
Higher and incomplete higher vocational (specialized)	728.3	31.18	919.3	42.94
Basic, secondary, general, primary	528.1	22.62	781.2	36.49
Total	1079.0	46.20	440.4	20.57
Total	2335.4	100	2140.9	100

Source: compiled according to the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan [4, 7-9]

Young citizens of Kazakhstan began actively to study - for the year the population of the age group aged 15-28 who were not present in the labor market due to the day-long learning process increased by 62.4 thousand persons, or by 5.4%. Of no less importance in this was the implementation of the state project «Free vocational education for all». Since January 1, 2017, Kazakhstan has been implementing the Program for the Development of Productive Employment and Mass Entrepreneurship for 2017-2021, which provides for mass training and inculcation of skills in demanded occupations, training of personnel with technical and vocational education and short-term vocational training at the expense of the republican budget, and training in entrepreneurship, lending, assistance in employment and support of labor mobility. In addition, the participants of the Program are provided with a scholarship, one-time hot meals, travel, hostels provided. However, according to the Office for the Coordination of Employment and Social Programs, in recent years, the number of persons applying to employment agencies has decreased. Perhaps this is due to the discrepancy between the expected wages of employees and the high demands of employers.

Table 3 - Monitoring of persons applying for employment and employed

Indicator	2016 year	2017 year
Appealed to employment agencies (person)	4026	3500
Employed (person)	2606	2520
Sent to public works (person)	757	758
Employed in social work places (person)	150	136
Are directed to vocational training (person)	433	432
Organization of youth practice (person)	281	204

Source: compiled according to the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan [4, 9]

This is due to the fact that more and more young persons began to receive information assistance in the search for work.

Conclusion. World is facing an employment crisis and youth constitutes a group that is among the most vulnerable.

From the moment of independence to the present, one of the most global problems of the present and the republic is the problem of unemployment those with employment. In the republic laws «On employment of the population», «On labor», normative legal acts and state support programs for reforming the labor market, improving employment were developed.

One of the important measures taken by the new economic policy is the state program "Nurly Jer", which resulted in regional employment promotion plans, memorandums of akimats with large enterprises on mutual cooperation on issues of job preservation, memorandums of educational institutions with employers for further employment of graduates) [5].

In 2011 year, «Employment 2020» program developed into the program «Employment road map – 2020», then into the program for the development of productive employment and mass entrepreneurship in the context of globalization and the fast-change labor market requirements. In addition, separate state projects for youth are being implemented: «Green country», «With diploma - in rural», «Youth of the eternal country - industry », «Youth staff reserve» [6].

The effective increase of youth employment is the main principle of the entire reform to regulate the situation on the national labor market, aimed at the following tasks:

- 1) training of personnel with technical and vocational education, taking into account the needs of the labor market;
- 2) short-term vocational training of workers in the professions and skills in demand on the labor market;
- 3) learning the basics of entrepreneurship;
- 4) expansion of microcrediting in the rural and in the urban;
- 5) assistance in providing employment for the unemployed and self-employed;
- 6) increasing labor mobility;
- 7) creation of a single digital platform for employment.

The share of the population with higher and secondary vocational education is growing in the structure of the unemployed population and the share of persons without qualification and education is declining. The imbalance in the training of specialists with higher education, as well as secondary vocational education, increased the share of NEET youth.

Statistics show that secondary vocational education is more demanded and flexible. An important role is played by the program "Youth Practice", implemented since 2009 year, which makes it possible to acquire graduates of higher educational institutions and colleges of practical experience in their specialty. Therefore, the introduction of a dual system of education in higher education institutions would positively solve the issue of vocational training of graduates and would increase and reduce the level of unemployed with higher education.

In general, the employment programs of the persons of the Republic of Kazakhstan are based on strategic plans for the development of the state and take into account the current trends in the economy.

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ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ ЖАСТАР ЖҰМЫСЫНЫҢ ҚАЗІРГІ ЗАМАНҒЫ ТЕНДЕНЦИЯСЫ

Аннотация. Жаһандандыру кезеңіндегі заманауи әлемдік кеңістікте жастар жұмыссыздығы тақырыбы өзекті және ең маңызды мәселе болып табылады. Еңбекті халықаралық ұйымдастыру (ЕХҰ) мәліметтерімен келісе отырып әлемдегі жұмыссыздардың көлемі өзінің рекордтық мәніне жетті және әлемдегі жұмыссыздардың саны 192 млн. адамнан асты, жастар жұмыссыздығының жалпы әлемдік тенденциясы әлеуметтік-экономикалық теңсіздікке әкеледі. Еңбек нарығындағы жастардың жағдайын бағалаудың қажеттілігі ол жас адамдар – елдің болашағы және экономика мен қоғамның бастапқы жағдайларынан келесі дамуы олардың қызметтеріне байланысты.

Әрбір елде, жұмыспен қамту саласындағы мемлекеттік саясатының ерекшелігіне байланысты кейбір жастардың жұмыссыздық мәселесінің, деңгейінің және оның алғышарттарының себептері бар.

Көптеген отандық және шетелдік ғалым-экономистері және әзденушілері жұмыссыздық сұрақтарын жан-жақты қарастырды. Жастар жұмыссыздығының деңгейін заманауи бағалау тұрақты мониторингті, оның ағымдағы жағдайын талдауды және кез-келген трансформацияға жылдам саяси жауапты талап етеді

Мақалада жұмыссыздық көрсеткіші талданады, елдің аймақтары бойынша жастар жұмыссыздық деңгейінің динамикасы, сонымен қатар әртүрлі әлеуметтік – демографиялық факторлар бойынша жұмыссыздық құрылымы берілген.

Жалпы жастар жұмыссыздығының негізгі мәселелері қарастырылған, жастар жұмыссыздығы деңгейін қысқартуға ықпал ететін, халықты жұмыспен қамту жүйесіндегі мемлекеттік саясаттың негізгі бағыттары ұсынылған.

Мақалада сонымен қатар жастар жұмыссыздығы мен жұмыспен қамтуды ұлттық деңгейде реттеу мәселелері мазмұндалған.

Қорытындыда мақала авторлары Қазақстандағы жастар жұмыссыздығының деңгейі және қабылданған шаралар арасындағы, осы берілген мәліметтерді тұрақтандыруға бағытталған өзара байланыстарды табады. Өйткені, соңғы жеті жылда жастар жұмыссыздығының деңгейі 4,1% ден 2,5 % дейін төмендеді. Бола тұра, ауылдағы жастар жұмыссыздығы қалаға (4,6%) қарағанда (3,5%), төмен.

Түйін сөздер: жастар жұмыссыздығы, жұмыссыздық, өзін-өзі жұмыспен қамту, жұмыспен қамту, жастар саясаты, еңбек нарығы.

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СОВРЕМЕННАЯ ТЕНДЕНЦИЯ МОЛОДЕЖНОЙ БЕЗРАБОТИЦЫ КАЗАХСТАНА

Аннотация. В современном мировом пространстве в условиях глобализации тематика молодежной безработицы является актуальной и наиболее значимой проблемой. К тому же согласно данным Международной организации труда (МОТ) уровень безработицы в мире уже достиг своих рекордных

значений и число безработных в мире превысило 192 млн человек, общемировые тенденции молодежной безработицы приводят к социально-экономическому дисбалансу. Необходимость оценки положения молодежи на рынке труда обусловлена тем, что молодые люди – это будущее страны, и от стартовых условий их деятельности зависит последующее развитие экономики и общества. Каждой стране, в зависимости от особенности государственной политики занятости, присущи определенные причины молодежной безработицы, уровень и ее последствия. Многие отечественные и зарубежные ученые-экономисты и исследователи изучали вопрос безработицы с разных сторон. Современная оценка уровня молодежной безработицы требует постоянного мониторинга, анализа текущего её состояния и быстрого политического реагирования на любые трансформации.

В статье анализируются показатели безработицы, представлена динамика уровня молодежной безработицы по регионам страны, а также структура безработных по различным социально-демографическим факторам. Рассмотрены основные причины молодежной безработицы в целом, предложены основные направления государственной политики в сфере занятости населения, способствующие сокращению уровня молодежной безработицы. В статье также содержатся отсылки к ряду документов, регулирующих вопросы молодежной политики и занятости на национальном уровне.

В выводах авторы статьи находят взаимосвязь между уровнем молодежной безработицы в Казахстане и предпринятыми мерами, направленными на стабилизацию данного показателя. Так как за последние семь лет уровень молодежной безработицы снизился на 2,5% до показателя 4,1%. При этом, уровень молодежной безработицы на селе ниже (3,5%), чем в городе (4,6%).

Ключевые слова: молодежная безработица, самозанятость, занятость, молодежная политика, рынок труда.

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