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NEET youth in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan: general and specific parameters

Abstract

Object: The purpose of this research is to study general and specific parameters of NEET youth in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyzstan.

Methods: Methods of system, dynamic, structural analysis.

Findings: A comprehensive description of the socio-economic differentiation of youth in the labor markets of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyzstan allowed determining the parameters of NEET-youth, including NEET-unemployment.

Conclusions: As a result of the study, the material was obtained, the analysis of which allowed to identify general and specific parameters of NEET-youth in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, such as reduction of NEET-unemployment rates, which are typical for the countries, as well as to pay attention to the problem of migration flows of young people. In addition, the mechanism of modern youth labor markets in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyzstan is studied. The completed work allows identifying the following prospects for further research on the topic, which are determined by the need to study the causes of NEET youth in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyzstan.

Keywords: youth, youth employment, economic activity, youth unemployment, NEET youth indicators, international and national indexes

Introduction

Youth as a driving force of economic and social progress and transformation, a diverse and heterogeneous part of society that is dynamic and a very important resource. The youth of the countries under consideration are not only a reflection of the socio-political realities of thirty years of independence (Charring et al., 2022), but also the driving force that defines the future and guides its construction.

The term “youth” is a commonly used term, and its interpretation is determined by the peculiarities of one or another approach. The definition and characteristics of the term “youth” differs from country to country depending on socio-cultural, institutional, economic and political factors. First of all, it concerns the definition of the age boundaries of youth age (Il'ina, 2018). The countries under consideration have their own characteristics in setting the age range of youth. Thus, on 1 March 2023, a law on state youth policy came into force in Kazakhstan, according to which young people – nationals of the Republic of Kazakhstan aged between fourteen and thirty-five from 2023 (Law “On State Youth Policy”), up to this point, youth was considered to be up to 29 years of age.

Until 2000, the population up to 35 years old was considered youth in Kyrgyzstan, and in 2009 it was reduced to 28 years old. From 2024, the law “On Youth” will come into force, according to which the age of youth will be raised from 28 to 35 years old (Law “On Youth”).

In Uzbekistan, young people are between the ages of 15 and 30 inclusive (Law “On State Youth Policy”).

In this regard, the present study uses a broad interpretation of the category “youth”, which, according to national statistical offices, includes people belonging to the age cohort from 15 to 29 years.

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Since gaining independence in Kazakhstan, the highest indicator of the total number of young people took place in 2011 at the expense of those born in the 80s of the twentieth century. However, in subsequent years, the number of young people decreased, reaching 3.7 million in 2022, representing 19.5 per cent of the total population (National report “Youth of Kazakhstan – 2022”, 2022). According to the National Statistical Committee, as of 2022, there are just over 889,000 young people aged 14-28 living in Kyrgyzstan, which is about a quarter of the total population (Youth Employment in Uzbekistan: Opportunities and Challenges, 2021).

According to official statistics, the share of young people among the total population in the studied countries has been declining over the last decade (Fig. 1).

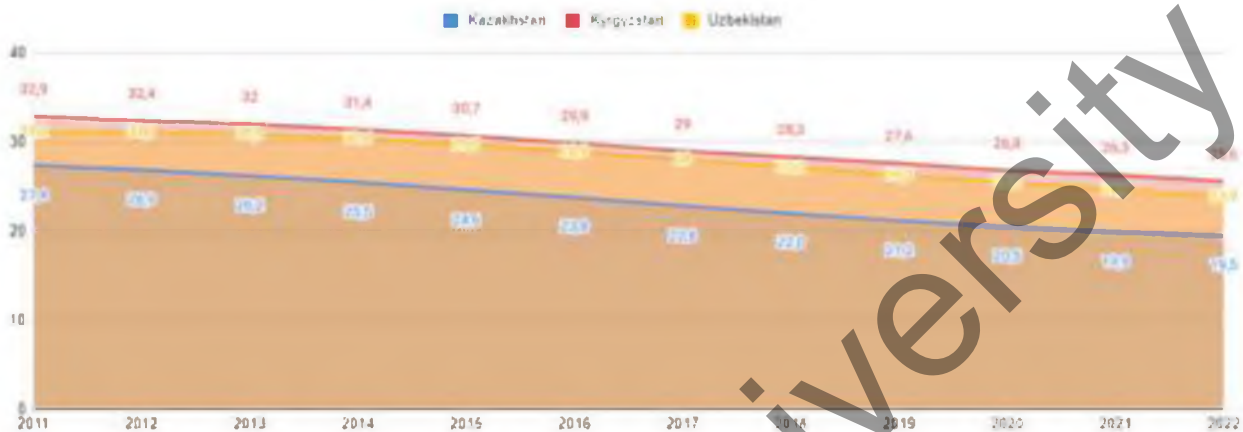


Figure 1. The share of youth among the total population in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan for 2011-2022, (%)

Note – compiled by the authors on the basis of <https://stat.gov.kz/ru/publication/collections/?year=&name=16809&period=>
<https://stat.uz/ru/ofitsialnaya-statistika/demography> <http://www.stat.kg/ru/statistics/naselenie/>

According to official statistics, countries are showing a decline in this demographic group, but still, in developing countries, young people make up the main share of the active population. Thus 19.5% of Kazakhstan's population was youth; in Kyrgyzstan, 25.6%; and in Uzbekistan, 23.9% of the total population in 2022.

Recent shifts in the age structure towards younger populations offer unprecedented opportunities to sharply accelerate economic growth in developing countries. However, such economic change depends on how well countries create an enabling environment for growth and, most importantly, how well they create the conditions for young people to make a safe and healthy transition from adolescence to adulthood, to acquire the skills needed for good employment and to achieve success in dynamic economies, fulfill their rights and reach their full potential.

It should be noted that the high proportion of young people in the overall population structure characteristic of developing countries, including Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, creates potential opportunities for intensifying economic growth in these countries. However, the possibility of such positive economic changes is largely determined by the effectiveness of state policy focused on creating favorable socio-economic conditions for the development of young people, their successful socialization and labor inclusion for the full realization of the activity potential and rights of young people (UNFPA World Population 2014).

Difficulties in the transition of young people from school to work, the gap between the competencies acquired in the education system and the requirements of employers can cause unproductive employment, unemployment and socio-economic exclusion of young people (Sulaimanova, 2021). In this regard, the problem of the youth market today is extremely relevant. The study of general and specific parameters of NEET-youth is an important basis for the conceptual framework and methodological support of the systemic mechanism of NEET-youth reduction.

Literature Review

The original definition of youth was provided in the 1981 and 1985 UN General Assembly resolutions, which defined the term youth as “a broad category comprising various sub-groups rather than a single demographic unit” and identified specific sub-groups of youth, “such as young people with disabilities, rural and

urban youth, and young women” for whom measures should be implemented to address their special needs (Yerekesheva, 2022).

Research papers on the NEET-youth problem can be categorized as follows:

- Research on the transition of young people from education to the labor market (Razumova et al., 2019);
- Addressing the problems of the youth labour market is clearly indicated in the studies of N.G. Vishnevskaya and others;
- A special place in the works of scientists (Varshavskaya et al., 2016) is occupied by studies of the problem of NEET-youth.

Despite the increased attention paid in economic science and practice to socio-economic inclusion and youth employment in recent years, young people around the world, and especially in developing countries, continue to face problems of employment, discrimination in the transition from school to work, replenishing the NEET segment (UNFPA World Population 2014).

Methods

The empirical analysis conducted in this paper covered the period from 2002 to 2022. The information and analytical basis for the study was for the analysis were the official statistics of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, and data of Global Youth Development Index, the Youth Progress Index. Results of a research study by the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund Office in Uzbekistan, SRC “Youth”, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/World Bank and the Friedrich Ebert Foundation.

Results

There are various international and national indexes that assess the state and development of young people, such as the Global Youth Development Index, the Global Youth Wellbeing Index, the Youth Progress Index, and other indices used at national and regional levels. World-level indexes allow for the assessment and comparison of youth development at the national level, as well as at the cross-national level (Lukhmanova, 2020). Participation in international rankings allows countries to obtain not only an independent objective assessment, but also to identify strengths and weaknesses, to identify “growth points” for further actions (Index of well-being and development of youth in the Kyrgyz Republic, 2017).

One of the indices that allows tracking progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to youth development is the Youth Development Index (YDI). The YDI indicator scores represent values from 0 to 1, where 1 represents the maximum possible level of youth development achievable across all areas (Youth Development Index (YDI) The Commonwealth.). The dynamics of Global Youth Development indicators in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan for 2010-2018 are presented in Figure 2.

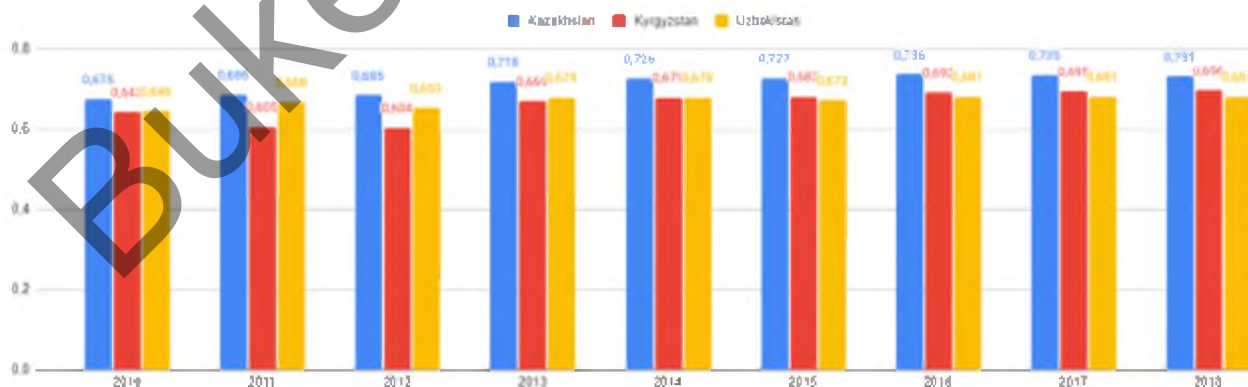


Figure 2. Indicators of the Global Youth Development Index in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan for the period 2010-2018

Note – compiled by the authors on the basis of https://production-new-commonwealth-files.s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/documents/5023_V3_Book_lores_smaller.pdf?VersionId=0freG7U3vaVdV0IZC56jznnqNB6av7TG

There has been a positive trend in the Global Youth Development Index in all three countries from 2010 to 2018, and it should also be noted that Kazakhstan has maintained a high level of this indicator compared to Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. It should be emphasized that in Uzbekistan the Global Youth Development indicator has remained unchanged (0,681) since 2016, while remaining at the same level in 2020. Table below summarizes the Global YDI overall and domain scores and ranks of 6 areas for 2020.

Table. 2020 Global YDI overall and domain scores and ranks of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan

Country	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Uzbekistan
Global rank	70	88	98
YDI Overall score	0,731	0,696	0,681
Education rank	56	72	82
Education score	0,834	0,807	0,787
Employment & Opportunity rank	55	136	145
Employment & Opportunity score	0,81	0,633	0,606
Equality & Inclusion rank	43	111	133
Equality & Inclusion score	0,937	0,806	0,75
Health & Wellbeing rank	120	91	84
Health & Wellbeing score	0,621	0,717	0,731
Peace & Security rank	68	74	55
Peace & Security score	0,791	0,775	0,811
Political & Civic Participation rank	136	64	95
Political & Civic Participation score	0,227	0,318	0,276

Note – compiled by the authors on the basis of https://production-new-commonwealth-files.s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/documents/5023_V3_Book_lores_smaller.pdf?VersionId=0freG7U3vaVdV0IZC56jzmqNB6av7TG

Among 181 countries in the Global YDI ranking, Kazakhstan (0.731 YDI Overall score) ranked 70th, Kyrgyzstan (0.696 YDI Overall score) 88th, and Uzbekistan (0.681 YDI Overall score) 98th. It should be noted that in the 2020 Global YDI Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan are countries with High Youth Development, and Uzbekistan is in the group of countries with Medium Youth Development. For 2020, the highest score in Kazakhstan in the Global YDI is in the area of Equality and Inclusion (0,937), whereas in Kyrgyzstan the areas with the highest scores are Equality and Inclusion (0,806), Education (0,807), and in Uzbekistan (0,811) the highest score is in the area of Peace and Security. It is important to note that the lowest Global YDI scores for the three countries are in the Political and Civic Participation area.

Another index that gives information on young people's quality of life and well-being, as well as recommendations for improving some of the key aspects is the Youth Progress Index (Fig. 3). The main components of the index are three key areas: “Basic Human Needs”, “Foundations of Wellbeing” and “Opportunity” (Youth Progress Index Methodology).

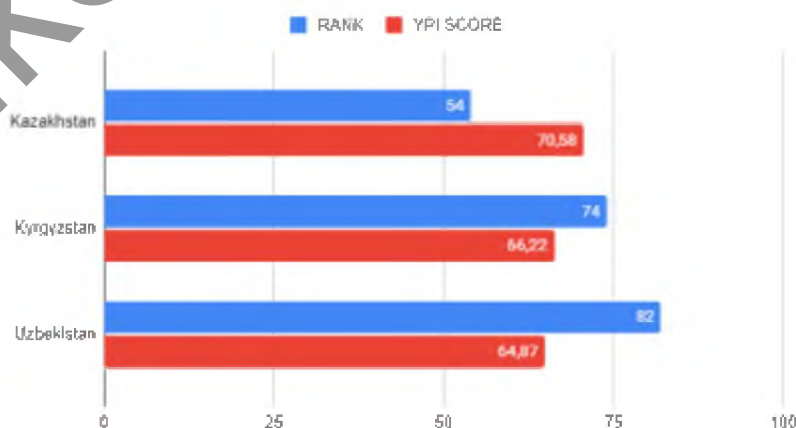


Figure 3. The Youth Progress Index 2021

Note – compiled by the authors on the basis of <https://youthprogressindex.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/YPI-report-17122021.pdf>

150 countries participated in the Youth Progress Index 2021, the Index included 58 social and environmental indicators and covered a 10-year time period with data from 2011 to 2020 (Lisney, 2021). Thus, Kazakhstan is more leading in terms of indicators in this ranking compared to Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, which ranked 74th and 82nd, respectively. In general, the Youth Progress Index is the most important indicator of the socio-economic situation of young people and the degree of their inclusion in public life (International youth indices: an overview, 2021).

The position of youth in society is associated by scientists with the beginning of young people's inclusion in social production, i.e. in labor activity. The position of young in the labor market is one of the priority objectives of employment policy in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan.

Kyrgyzstan has adopted and is implementing the Concept of Youth Policy for 2020-2030, which defines the goals, objectives, principles and directions of state policy towards young people (Kazakbayeva, 2021). According to the Concept of Youth Policy for 2020-2030 of the Kyrgyz Republic, young people are currently a strategic resource for the development of the State, with a huge socio-economic, cultural, creative and scientific potential (Youth Policy Concept for 2020-2030). In this regard, the problem of youth employment is of significant importance, since young people represent the largest segment of the labour market structure (Kalmanbetova, 2016). The state of youth employment by age group in Kyrgyzstan is presented in Figure 4.

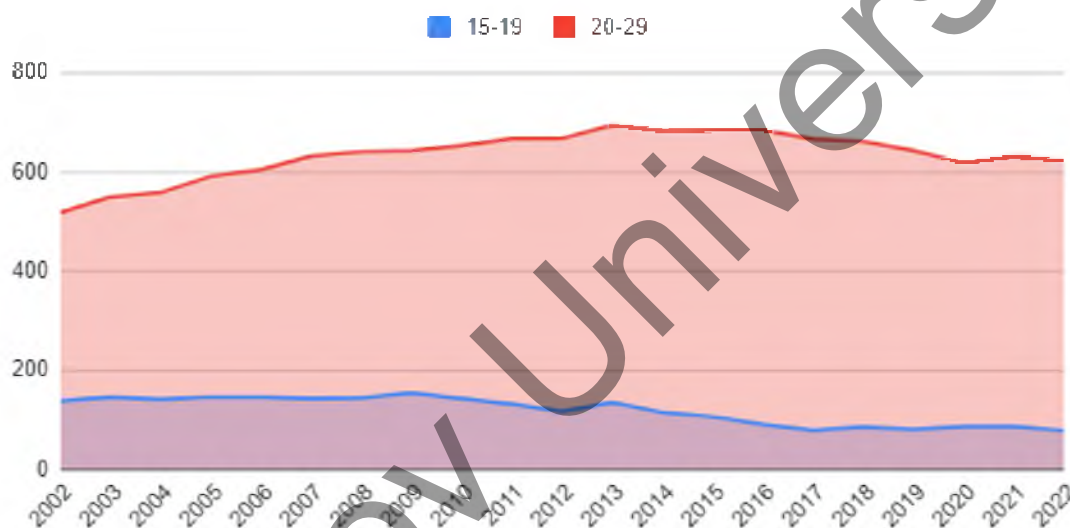


Figure 4. Youth employment in the Kyrgyz Republic by age group, thousand persons (according to an integrated sample survey of household budgets and manpower)

Note – compiled by the authors on the basis of <http://www.stat.kg/ru/statistics/zanyatost/>

According to official statistics, over the entire period of independence of Kyrgyzstan, there have been multidirectional trends in the field of youth employment in different age cohorts.

For example, over a ten-year period (from 2002 to 2022), the employment rate of young people in the age cohort of 15-19 years decreased to 56.7 percent (from 137.1 thousand in 2002 to 77.7 thousand in 2022). In the age cohort of 20-29 years, on the contrary, the number of employed young people for the period from 2002 to 2022 increased by 103.8 thousand. 52.5 per cent of all employment in Kyrgyzstan is informal. Young people are more exposed to informality (77%) compared to people aged 25+ (48%) (Tilebaldy uulu et al., 2023).

The number of employed young people in Kyrgyzstan makes up the majority of the economically active population, which leads to an oversupply of labor to demand and objectively increases the problem of unemployment among the young population (Tilebaldy uulu et al., 2023) (Fig. 5).

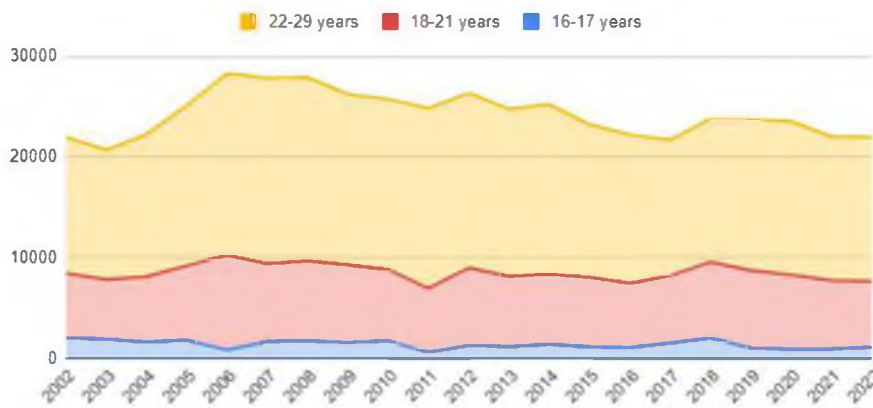


Figure 5. Registered unemployed of the Kyrgyz Republic by age, person

Note – compiled by the authors on the basis of <http://www.stat.kg/ru/statistics/zanyatost/>

Youth unemployment in the age cohort of 16-17 years has decreased by 2 times, while this cohort is represented mainly by students of schools and colleges, therefore it is not involved in permanent labor activity and is open to different types of work (Tilebaldy uulu et al., 2023). The number of registered unemployed youth in the two age groups 18-21 and 22-29 remained almost unchanged over the 2002-2022 periods. Young workers, unable to find an application for their labor or decent wages in Kyrgyzstan, are forced to go on labor migration to more developed countries (Kalmanbetova, 2016). According to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2022, the proportion of young people (aged 15-24) not in education, training and employment in 2015 was 21.4%, from which 13.6% were men and 29.5% were women (United Nations Development Assistance Framework, 2017).

In general, the existing problems of the labor market in Kyrgyzstan, including in the youth segment, require consistent state intervention through the implementation of a targeted employment policy in combination with migration, educational and regional policies (Ismanaliev et al., 2021).

Today, more than 60% of the population of Uzbekistan is youth. All the necessary conditions have therefore been created for young people to realize their life goals, and their problems are addressed at the level of State policy (Tashmukhamedova, 2021). In this regard, in Uzbekistan, an important step in the implementation of the policy aimed at the socio-economic inclusion of young people was the adoption in 2016 of the law “On State Youth Policy” (Norov & Norova, 2022). In addition, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures to improve the effectiveness of state youth policy and support the activities of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan” was adopted (Latypova & Isakhanova, 2022). All this testifies to the fact that in Uzbekistan the country's leadership pays increased attention to the problems of employment and socialization of young people (Youth of Uzbekistan: Challenges and Prospects. UNICEF Uzbekistan, 2020).

Demographic changes associated with an increase in the number of young people in Uzbekistan give a new impetus to the development of the national economy as a whole, the growth of domestic production and national income, but also increase pressure on the domestic labor market and encourage the migration of some Uzbek citizens to other countries in search of employment and income opportunities. Against the background of a significant increase in the number of young people in Uzbekistan, the problem of youth unemployment is actualized, especially among young women who face strong discrimination in the labor market. Uzbekistan has a high proportion of young people who are neither studying nor working anywhere (NEET); in 2017, almost one in four (24%) young people aged 16-24 were NEET (Honorat & Marguerie, 2021). According to the data of the national sociological survey “Listening to the citizens of Uzbekistan”, the number of NEET-youth aged 14-30 years is 3.2 million people, i.e. almost 37%. At the same time, the gender specificity of NEET youth in Uzbekistan is the fact that in the age cohorts of young people aged 19-24 and 25-30 years, the share of NEET among women grows rapidly after 18 years (from 1.7% to 69.0%) and reaches a maximum value of 74.0% in the age group from 25 to 30 years. As for young men, their average NEET score is significantly lower than among women. The maximum NEET value for men is 33.5%, while with age this indicator has a steady trend to 24.8% (Youth of Uzbekistan: Challenges and Prospects. UNICEF Uzbekistan, 2020). In addition, Youth of Central Asia, challenges for peace building: a comprehen-

sive research review notes a high NEET rate of youth with serious and severe disabilities (77% and 91% respectively in 2020) (Yerekesheva, 2021).

Thus, addressing youth socialization and labor force participation in Uzbekistan will require attention to the quality of general education and vocational training to improve young people's skills and productivity, create incentives for labor market participation and reduce disillusionment, while addressing current regulatory barriers to labor market entry, as well as business climate obstacles that constrain the progress of competitive private sector development, productive rural areas, and the development of a competitive private sector (Honorat & Marguerie, 2021).

Comprehensive support for young people is one of the most important areas of Kazakhstan's State policy. The State is taking systematic measures to improve the level of education, health care, employment, leisure activities for young people and, in general, the successful self-realization of young citizens (Sociological research "Youth of Kazakhstan", 2023). The socio-economic status of young people depends primarily on employment (National report "Youth of Kazakhstan – 2022"). The employed population by age groups in the Kazakhstan is presented in the Figure 6.

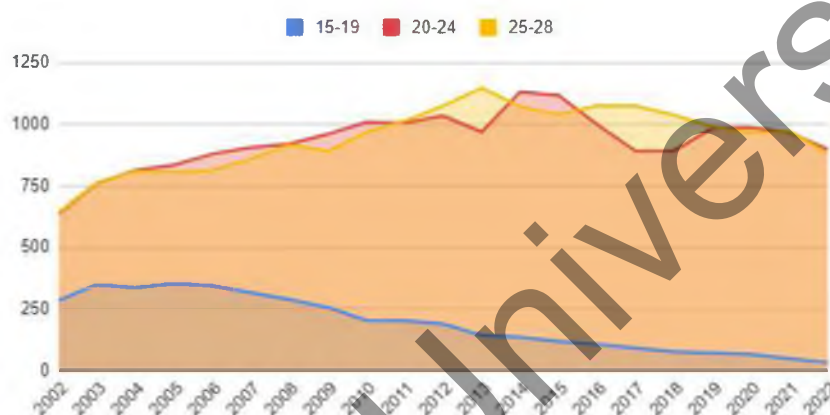


Figure 6. The number of employed population of Kazakhstan by age groups, thousand persons

Note – compiled by the authors on the basis of <https://stat.gov.kz/ru/industries/labor-and-income/stat-empt-unempl/dynamic-tables/>

The number of employed in the age group of youth 25-28 prevails over the rest, also for the twenty-year period showed an upward trend, so in 2022 the employment of this group of youth increased by 1.4 times compared to 2002. A similar trend in the age group of young people between 20-24 years old, the growth of the employed was 1.4 times. The opposite trend was observed in the group of young people aged 15-19, during this period the number of employed decreased by 8.7 times.

As trends in recent years show, youth unemployment has fallen much faster than among the adult population (Khussainova et al., 2023) (Fig. 7).

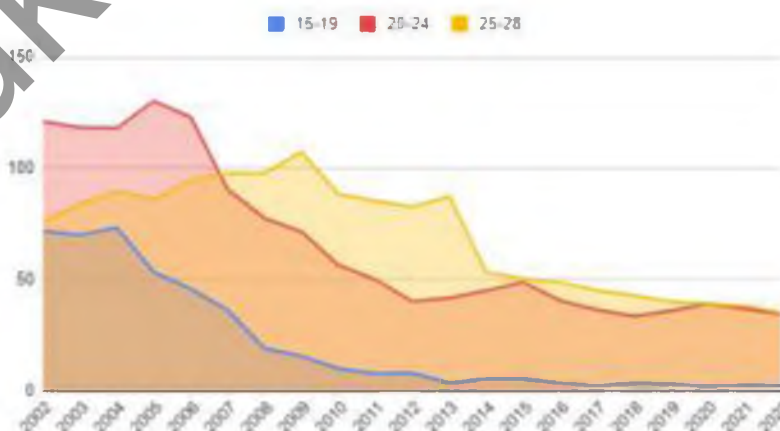


Figure 7. The number of unemployed population of Kazakhstan by age groups, thousand persons

Note – compiled by the authors on the basis of <https://stat.gov.kz/ru/industries/labor-and-income/stat-empt-unempl/dynamic-tables/>

The number of unemployed in Kazakhstan decreased in all youth age cohorts during the period under review. At the same time, a significant decrease (about 30 times) in the unemployed youth is noted in the age group 15-19. Against the background of a decrease in youth unemployment, there is a general decrease in the share of NEET-youth (Fig. 8).

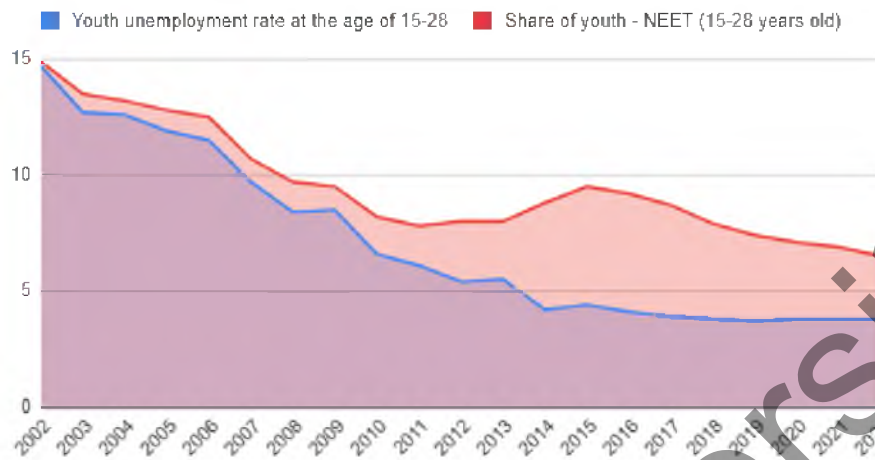


Figure 8. Dynamics of youth unemployment and shares and NEET-youth in Kazakhstan, %

Note – compiled by the authors on the basis of <https://stat.gov.kz/ru/industries/labor-and-income/stat-empt-unempl/dynamic-tables/>

The positive trend towards a lower share of NEET-youth in Kazakhstan indicates an increase in the effectiveness of the state youth policy based on targeted work with young people who do not study and do not work (National report “Youth of Kazakhstan – 2022”).

Discussions

Thus, the measurement of youth development through various indices in the world practice will allow directing further efforts of states to improve the position of young people in society and increase their role in achieving the goals of national development goals (Maksimchikova, 2019).

While the proportion of young people is steadily decreasing, this factor puts a serious strain on education systems and labour markets. It is also necessary to note the problem of strong internal migration flows, and in the case of Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, the problem of outflow of the youth population.

NEET youth, i.e. young people who are neither employed nor involved in education, are of particular concern today as they are vulnerable to marginalization, social exclusion, poverty, etc. (Rudneva & Urpekova, 2020). It is therefore recommended to strengthen the collection and analysis of data on young people who are out of the education system and not involved in the labor force.

In each country there are peculiarities in the causes of NEET youth and at the same time there are new challenges to the education system, the labor market and general attitudes towards socialization. In this regard, there is a need to systematize the objective and subjective factors that cause the growth of young people of this category in a particular country in order to actualize this problem. However, despite the urgent needs to study NEET youth in order to develop mechanisms for their comprehensive minimization, such studies are currently quite rare. At the same time, based on the Central Asian post-Soviet realities, it is important to investigate the socio-economic reasons and factors of young people's entry into the NEET segment, the possibilities of exit from it, the specifics of transitions between the states of training and NEET inactivity, employment and NEET unemployment, as well as to assess the consequences and risks of long-term stay in the NEET status.

As the analysis shows, for Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, the problem of NEET-youth related to ensuring their productive employment and effective social inclusion remains relevant. As a special interdisciplinary field of research, the problems of NEET-youth have received a more comprehensive development in Kazakhstan, thanks to national sociological surveys and analytical diagnostics of NEET-youth, conducted by the Scientific Research Centre “Youth”.

Similar specialized interdisciplinary studies of NEET youth are needed in Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. It should be noted that the socio-economic characteristics of NEET youth in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and

Uzbekistan have similar features, especially with regard to the gender component, since the rate of unemployment and economic inactivity is higher among young women. This is primarily due to structural barriers in the labor market, as well as to socio-cultural peculiarities and the specificity of the national mentality, when housekeeping and childcare are considered a priority “female” responsibility. The key factors influencing the entry of young people into the NEET category are the low level of secondary education, “mass” higher education to the detriment of its quality, lack of work experience, inconsistency of obtained qualifications with the requirements of employers.

The best foreign experience in minimizing the NEET segment as a precarious marginal layer shows that the most effective tools to support young people in getting out of the state of unemployment (non-employment) and non-education, taking into account the socio-economic and cultural-historical specifics of countries, are:

- 1) Programmes to guarantee employment and professional training for young people;
- 2) Specialized programmes with a clear focus on reducing the NEET youth segment;
- 3) Government programmes, grants to enable NEET youth to obtain higher education and qualifications;
- 4) Programmes of public organizations aimed at helping NEET youth overcome social exclusion and find employment;
- 5) Specialized knowledge development programmes to facilitate the transition from school (college, university) to work, as well as educational projects to encourage young people to become self-employed.

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan also have positive results in increasing employment and socialization of NEET youth.

Thus, in Kazakhstan, measures to ensure productive employment and effective socialization of young people, including the NEET category, are reflected in the Comprehensive Youth Support Plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2021-2025, adopted in 2020. At the same time, in Kazakhstan, the concept of “NEET-youth” has received legislative consolidation, being a separate priority area of work of state bodies for the implementation of youth policy.

Kyrgyzstan has also adopted and is implementing a similar strategic policy document — the Concept of Youth Policy for 2020-2030, the central task of which is to promote the socio-economic development of young people for the full realization of their labor and social potential. The Concept notes that youth entrepreneurship is an important socio-economic resource, but the low quality of education, legal illiteracy, inaccessible credit and lack of specialized education make it difficult to run one's own business. At the same time, the Ministry of Labor, Social Security and Migration of the Kyrgyz Republic is introducing such employment promotion measures as youth internships for young people to gain work experience in a particular field. Business support centres, business incubators and regional entrepreneurial training centres are in place to support young entrepreneurs.

As for Uzbekistan, the peculiarities of the labor market in this country are the excess of labor supply over demand due to the annual influx of youth labor force and the low professional training of young people. To address the problem of NEET youth, the state annually introduces employment programmes, promotes regional and rural development, and supports socially vulnerable groups — young mothers, people with disabilities. In particular, Uzbekistan is implementing the project “Youth Notebook” — a database for identifying, solving and monitoring the problems of unemployed young people.

In general, despite certain achievements of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan in minimizing the segment of NEET youth, there is a need for further introduction in these countries of successful global practices of working with young people outside the labor market and education sphere.

Conclusions

The problem of minimizing NEET youth has been an issue worldwide since the end of the last century. However, in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, until recently, this issue has not been in the focus of priority issues, although partly the experience of developed countries in this context is used in the country. Also, the qualitative differences in the socio-economic environment of the Central Asian countries do not contribute to systemic analysis. Thus, higher standards of social protection, high level of production potential of developed countries allow them to detail the problem of NEET youth and find systemic tools for its optimal compression. Therefore, despite the relevance of analyzing NEET youth in global theory and practice, in Central Asian countries this area remains poorly studied and insufficiently regulated.

The results highlight the importance of studying the general and specific parameters of NEET youth, as well as the youth labour market in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan. Thus, more attention should be paid to the implementation of employment policies aimed at the effective use of labour potential, reducing youth unemployment and increasing economic activity, especially the rapid pace of change taking place today offers opportunities for increased socialisation and employment for young people.

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**Қазақстандағы, Өзбекстандағы, Қырғызстандағы NEET-жастар:
жалпы және ерекше параметрлер**

Аңдатпа:

Мақсаты: Зерттеудің мақсаты Қазақстандағы, Өзбекстандағы, Қырғызстандағы NEET-жастардың жалпы және ерекше параметрлерін зерттеу.

Әдісі: Жүйелік, динамикалық, құрылымдық талдау.

Қорытынды: Қазақстан, Өзбекстан, Қырғызстан еңбек нарықтарындағы жастардың әлеуметтік-экономикалық саралануының кешенді сипаттамасы NEET-жастардың, оның ішінде NEET-жұмыссыздықтың параметрлерін анықтауға мүмкіндік берді.

Тұжырымдама: Зерттеу нәтижесінде талдау Қазақстандағы, Өзбекстандағы, Қырғызстандағы NEET-жастардың жалпы және ерекше параметрлерін анықтауға, мәселен, елдерге тән NEET-жұмыссыздық көрсеткіш-

терінің төмендеуі, сондай-ақ жастардың көші-қон ағындарының проблемасына назар аударуға мүмкіндік беретін материал алынды. Сонымен қатар, Қазақстандағы, Өзбекстандағы, Қырғызстандағы қазіргі жастар еңбек нарығының тетігі зерттелді. Орындалған жұмыс Қазақстанда, Өзбекстанда, Қырғызстанда NEET-жастардың туындау себептерін зерделеу қажеттілігімен айқындалатын тақырып бойынша одан әрі зерттеудің перспективаларын анықтауға мүмкіндік береді.

Кілт сөздер: жастар, жастардың жұмыспен қамтылуы, экономикалық белсенді қызмет, жастар жұмыссыздығы, NEET-жастар көрсеткіштері, халықаралық және ұлттық индекстер.

Ж.С. Хусаинова, М.Р. Газизова, Ж.М. Жартай, Е.А. Гордеева, Э.С. Нурекенова

NEET-молодежь в Казахстане, Узбекистане, Кыргызстане: общие и специфичные параметры

Аннотация:

Цель: Целью настоящего исследования является изучение общих и специфичных параметров NEET-молодежи в Казахстане, Узбекистане, Кыргызстане.

Методы: Использовались методы системного, динамического, структурного анализа.

Результаты: Комплексная характеристика социально-экономической дифференциации молодежи на рынках труда Казахстана, Узбекистана, Кыргызстана позволила определить параметры NEET-молодежи, в том числе NEET-безработицы.

Выводы: В результате исследования был получен материал, анализ которого позволил выявить общие и специфичные параметры NEET-молодежи в Казахстане, Узбекистане, Кыргызстане, такие как снижение показателей NEET безработицей, которые характерны для стран, а также обратить внимание на проблему миграционных потоков молодежи. Кроме этого, исследован механизм современного молодежных рынков труда в Казахстане, Узбекистане, Кыргызстане. Выполненная работа позволяет выявить следующие перспективы дальнейших исследований по теме, которые определяются необходимостью изучения причин возникновения NEET-молодежи в Казахстане, Узбекистане, Кыргызстане.

Ключевые слова: молодежь, молодежная занятость, экономическая активная деятельность, молодежная безработица, показатели NEET-молодежи, международные и национальные индексы.

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