

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AND STRATEGIES FOR ENSURING YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

Isriolov Isrioljon

Abu Ali ibn Sino Specialized

School, student

Abstract: This article analyzes the unemployment rate among youth and discusses effective strategies for employment. It offers proposals on education, skills development, and job placement. The importance of collaboration between government and private sectors is emphasized. The article aims to identify socio-economic solutions and provides recommendations for enhancing youth employment opportunities.

Keywords: unemployment, youth, employment, strategy, labor market, skills, education, job placement, economy, government, private sector, research, opportunities, development, solution.

СТРАТЕГИИ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ЗАНЯТОСТИ МОЛОДЕЖИ И УРОВЕНЬ БЕЗРАБОТИЦЫ

Аннотация: В статье анализируется уровень безработицы среди молодежи и обсуждаются эффективные стратегии трудоустройства. Предлагаются меры по обучению, повышению квалификации и трудоустройству. Также подчеркивается важность сотрудничества государства и частного сектора. Статья направлена на выявление социально-экономических решений и рекомендации по повышению занятости молодежи.

Ключевые слова: безработица, молодежь, занятость, стратегия, рынок труда, квалификация, образование, трудоустройство, экономика, государство, частный сектор, исследование, возможности, развитие, решение.

YOSHLAR BANDLIGINI TA'MINLASH STRATEGIYALARI VA ISHSIZLIK DARAJASI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada yoshlar orasida ishsizlik darajasi tahlil qilinadi va ularni band qilish bo'yicha samarali strategiyalar muhokama qilinadi. Ta'lim, malaka oshirish va ishga joylashuv bo'yicha takliflar keltiriladi. Shu bilan birga davlat va xususiy sektor hamkorligining ahamiyati ko'rsatib o'tiladi. Maqola ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy yechimlarni aniqlashga qaratilgan va yoshlar bandligini oshirishga yo'naltirilgan tavsiyalar beradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: ishsizlik, yoshlar, bandlik, strategiya, mehnat bozor, malaka, ta’lim, ishga joylashuv, iqtisodiyot, davlat, xususiy sektor, tadqiqot, imkoniyat, rivojlanish, yechim.

INTRODUCTION

Youth employment is important for the socio-economic development of every country. In recent years, unemployment has been particularly high among young people, which is a pressing issue for the state and private sectors. Employment, skills development and professional development of young people are important for the stability of the country's economy [1, 2].

Youth employment is a socio-economic concept related to the active participation of young people (usually citizens aged 14–35) in the labor market, that is, whether they are employed or looking for work [3].

Youth employment includes:

1. Employment - young people are working in permanent or temporary jobs.
2. Job search - young people are trying to find a job, but have not yet found a job.
3. Apprenticeships and internships - in some cases, employment is formed through education and practice.

Youth employment is an important indicator of economic development and social stability, as it indicates the ability of young people to properly use their labor resources, earn an income, and actively participate in society [4].

A *youth employment strategy* is essential for economic, social, and personal development, and is essential for the sustainable development of the country and the future quality of life of young people.

The unemployment rate is the share or percentage of people who are active in the labor market but do not have a job. It is usually used in economic analysis and policy [5].

MAIN PART

Youth employment strategies and the urgency of unemployment. Youth employment and unemployment are one of the most pressing issues for the economic and social stability of countries today. Young people constitute the main stratum of the labor market, are a source of new ideas and innovations. Therefore, providing them with employment and reducing unemployment has become a strategic task of state policy [6,7].

Scientific innovation is new knowledge, approach, method, concept or result discovered by a scientist as a result of research or an article that did not exist before. Scientific innovation determines the main value of research and is characterized by the following aspects:

1. Creation of new knowledge - identification of previously unknown facts, relationships or patterns.
2. Practical significance - the result created creates new opportunities in science or practice.
3. Development of a theoretical approach - expansion, improvement of existing theories or offering a new perspective.
4. Methodological innovation - application of a previously unused method, technique or technology in research [8].
5. Problem solving - solving a practically existing problem with a new approach.

Table 1. Causes of youth unemployment

№	Cause	Description	Additional Information / Impact
1	Mismatch of the education system with the labor market	Educational programs do not meet current labor market demands; required skills and competencies are lacking.	Graduates may struggle to find employment or their professional skills may not match job requirements, increasing youth unemployment.
2	Lack of professional skills and qualifications	Young people lack modern technological and professional competencies.	Insufficient qualifications in STEM, IT, design, and other sectors prevent youth from accessing high-skilled job opportunities.

3	Slow economic growth	The economy develops at a slow pace; new jobs are not created.	Economic stagnation makes it harder for young people to find jobs, raising unemployment rates.
4	Regional and social disparities	Some regions have limited industrial and service opportunities; youth may be forced to migrate.	Differences between urban and rural areas limit employment opportunities for youth.
5	Insufficient job opportunities for youth	There are many young people in the labor market, but job positions are limited.	Imbalance between demand and supply increases unemployment among youth.

The mismatch between education and labor market needs, along with lack of skills, are the main causes of youth unemployment, as young people enter the labor market unprepared. Slow economic growth and regional disparities are systemic factors that require strategic policy interventions. Creating sufficient jobs, promoting startups, and implementing online learning platforms are effective ways to increase youth employment [9].

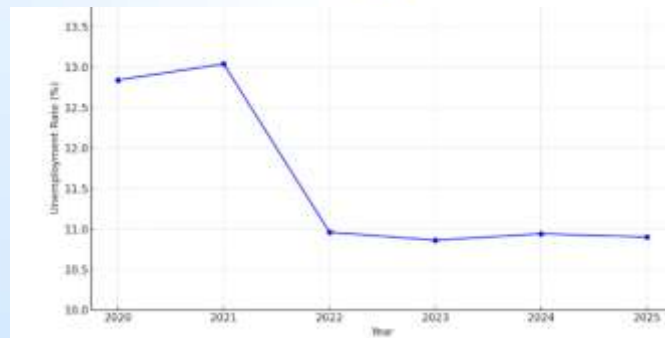


Fig 1. Uzbekistan youth unemployment rate (15–24 years old) 2020–2025

As the diagram shows, unemployment was high in 2020–2021, decreased in 2022–2024, and remained somewhat stable in 2025.

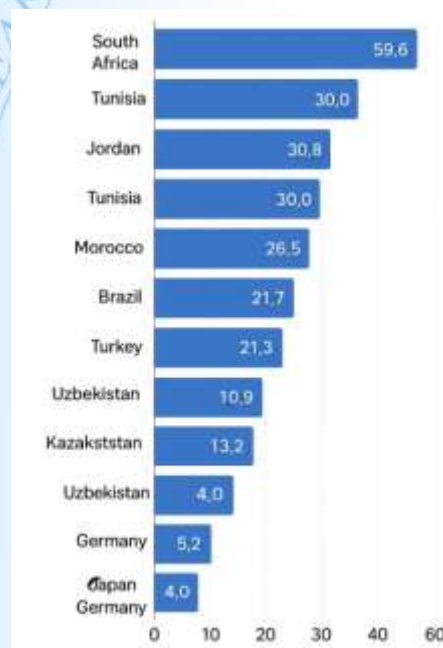


Fig 2. Youth unemployment rates in countries around the world

The figure shows the percentages of different countries. According to the data: Highest percentage: South Africa (59.6%). Lowest percentage: Germany and Japan (4.0% and 5.2%). Some countries in Africa (Tunisia, Morocco) and the Middle East (Jordan) have high percentages. Developed countries (Germany, Japan) have low percentages [10].

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

An analysis of scholars' work on youth employment strategies and unemployment rates is presented below:

Baxodirjon Qodirov, “Improving Youth Employment in Uzbekistan: Analysis of State Policy Effectiveness”, 2022. This study analyzes state policies in Uzbekistan to improve youth

employment. It highlights vocational training, innovative approaches, and labor market competitiveness as key factors.

Farhod Xalmatjanov, Tohir Adhamboyev, “Youth Employment: Problems and Solutions”, 2021, This article examines challenges in youth labor market integration, vocational training, and entrepreneurship. Solutions include internships, practical training, and startup support.

Axrorko'ja Raxmatxo'jayev, “Skills Mismatch in Youth Employment: Problems and Solutions”, 2020. The study analyzes the mismatch between labor market demands and youth skills. Recommended solutions include educational reforms, career guidance, and skill development programs.

Bexzad Anvarovich Tagaev, “Managing Youth Employment in the Context of Digitalization”, 2021. This research highlights the role of digitalization and labor market adaptation in improving youth employment management and monitoring.

International Labour Organization (ILO), “Global Employment Trends for Youth 2024”, 2024. Provides a global analysis of post-pandemic youth unemployment, NEET youth, employment opportunities, and strategies to improve youth employment.

O'Higgins, N. “Youth Unemployment and Employment Policy: A Global Perspective”, 2017. Examines causes of youth unemployment worldwide and the effectiveness of employment policies to improve youth labor market outcomes.

Bell, D. N., Blanchflower, D. G. “Youth Unemployment in Europe”, 2018. Analyzes youth unemployment in Europe, highlighting economic crises and the mismatch between education systems and labor market needs.

Kluve, J. “The Effectiveness of Youth Employment Programs: A Meta-Analysis”, 2016. Conducts a meta-analysis on youth employment programs (training, subsidized employment, start-up grants), showing effectiveness of government programs and best practices.

Youth employment strategies consist of several main areas and measures aimed at increasing the employability of young people, developing their professional skills and ensuring their adaptation to the labor market. The main components are as follows:

Adapting education and vocational training to the labor market. Adapting curricula to labor market requirements. Developing technical and vocational education centers. Preparing for work through expanding internships and traineeships.

Creating economic and entrepreneurial opportunities. Supporting small businesses and startups for young people. Providing credit, grant and financial assistance programs. Increasing job opportunities in the fields of innovation and the digital economy.

Employment support services. Job search and counseling through employment centers. Developing online job portals and platforms. Services for career guidance and resume preparation.

Social protection and incentives. Short-term social benefits for unemployed youth. Incentives and incentives for entering the labor market (taxes, bonuses, scholarships). Programs to encourage employers to hire young people.

Political and regulatory support. National strategies to increase youth employment. Labor legislation and mechanisms for protecting youth labor. Partnership programs: government, private sector and non-governmental organizations.

Conclusion

Strategies to increase youth employment require a comprehensive approach. Education, skills development, public-private partnerships, and economic incentives play a key role in providing youth with employment. This article provides recommendations to increase youth employment and strengthen socio-economic stability.

References

1. Kluve, J., Puerto, S., Robalino, D., Romero, J. M., Rother, F., Stöterau, J., Weidenkaff, F., & Witte, M. (2019). Do youth employment programs improve labor market outcomes? A quantitative review. *World Development*, 114, 237–253. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2018.10.004> [ScienceDirect+1](#).
2. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development & International Labour Organization. (2015). Achieving better youth employment outcomes: Monitoring policies and progress in G20 economies. OECD Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1787/6b26c45b-en> [OECD](#).
3. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development & International Labour Organization. (2014). Promoting better labour market outcomes for youth. OECD Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1787/8b147947-en> [OECD](#).
4. IZA Journal of Labor Policy. (2016). Youth unemployment and active labor market policies in Europe. <https://izajolp.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40173-016-0057-x> [SpringerLink](#).

5. Campbell Collaboration. (2017). Interventions to improve the labour market outcomes of youth: A systematic review of training, entrepreneurship promotion, employment services and subsidized employment interventions. Campbell Collaboration. [Campbell Collaboration](#).
6. World Bank Jobs Group. (2017, May 16). Four ways to maximize the effectiveness of youth employment programs. World Bank. [World Bank Blogs](#).
7. Chakravarty, S., Lundberg, M., Nikolov, P., & Zenker, J. (2020). Vocational training programs and youth labor market outcomes: Evidence from Nepal. arXiv. [arXiv](#).
8. McIntosh, C., & Zeitlin, A. (2022). Skills and liquidity barriers to youth employment: Medium-term evidence from a cash benchmarking experiment in Rwanda. arXiv. [arXiv](#).
9. Mascolo, F., Bearth, N., Muny, F., Lechner, M., & Mareckova, J. (2024). The heterogeneous effects of active labour market policies in Switzerland. arXiv. [arXiv](#).
10. Cockx, B., Lechner, M., & Bollens, J. (2019). Priority to unemployed immigrants? A causal machine learning evaluation of training in Belgium. arXiv. [arXiv](#).