ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ҒЫЛЫМДАР

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**Methodological approaches to evaluating the quality of state programs of the Republic of Kazakhstan
(on the example of the employment sector)**

Abstract

Main problem: One of the officially recognized problems of the system of state planning and regional development is imperfection of the methodology for assessing the effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of the activities of state bodies. In fact, there is no assessment of economic and social efficiency and an assessment of the impact on society. In this regard, the authors have developed methodological approaches to assessing the quality (effectiveness) of state programs (on the example of the program of the Republic of Kazakhstan "Employment Roadmap – 2020") is urgent task for theory and practice of regional development.

The purpose of the research is the investigation of the methodological foundations for evaluating the quality of implementation of state programs of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of employment (based on the materials of program of the Republic of Kazakhstan "Employment Roadmap 2020").

Methods: The article uses a systematic approach to solving problems that ensures the unity of qualitative and quantitative methods: qualitative content analysis; a monographic method; the method of economic and statistical research.

Results and their value: The value of the study lies in the fact that methodological approaches to the evaluation of programs in the public administration system are identified. For an economic assessment involving the calculation and analysis of unit costs per program participant, the authors propose to conduct dynamic and comparative analysis of the values of unit costs for achieving final results in directions of"DKZ-2020" program. This will allow to compare individual projects and program areas by costs in dynamics and further to identify those factors that work for their unjustified growth. The calculation of presented indicators is also important in regional context, since it allows considering those regions that significantly deviate from the national values in one direction or another.

Key words: quality assessment of state programs, monitoring, industry program of the Republic of Kazakhstan "Employment Roadmap – 2020", economic and social effectiveness of the program

Introduction

The paper presents methodological approaches to assessing the quality of state programs of the Republic of Kazakhstan (on the example of the employment sector) in the public administration system. Based on the study of the general and special characteristics of the controlling system in business and in the public sector, the author determines the content of different types of assessment and its principles in the public administration system.

The study of the results of the implementation of state programs of the Republic of Kazakhstan (using the example of the "Employment Roadmap – 2020" program) shows that the assessment of the economic and social effectiveness of the "Employment Roadmap - 2020" program from the standpoint of the methodology of the best world practice is not carried out.

Materials and methods

The system of initial ideas about the evaluation of the state program, which has developed in the world science and practice of regulating socio-economic processes in the country, defines it as a systematic analysis of the content, types of activities within the framework of the state program, as well as its results [1; 261].

The set of methods used for this purpose, focused on determining the significance of the public goods produced by the program and the resources of the public sector spent for this purpose, is an assessment methodology. The basic methodological provisions of modern concepts of evaluation are the combination of quantitative and qualitative methods, the use of the institute of independent experts, the use of audit methods and the adjustment of plans and programs based on the results of such a comprehensive assessment. The evaluation of the program is based on the content of the program itself, monitoring data, especially collected data, expert

assessments of processes and is intended to give an opinion on the intermediate results, final results and achievement of the program's goal [2; 112].

Due to the need for a variety of such assessments, each of them has its own methodology or a set of methods by which it is implemented, i.e. we can say that there are several different approaches to assessment. The classification of assessments can be made by the assessment subjects for the object.

1) The content of the program. The evaluation of the program content is done from the standpoint of a systematic approach, the dynamism of the system, the logic of the interrelationships of the goal, target indicators, tasks, indicators, tasks, etc.

2) Implementation of the program's activities and achievement of the program's indicators and target indicators. The purpose of the assessment is to find out to what extent the tasks of the program are fulfilled on the basis of determining the deviations of the achieved values from the planned ones. Evaluation results-measuring the achievement of direct and final results of the program, adjusting its tasks if necessary, taking into account the pros and cons of the program when launching other programs.

3) Program management. In this case, the quality of the programs is evaluated. The purpose of the evaluation is to develop and propose options for managing the program, that is, the institutional norms of the program (for example, the quality of the entry barrier or its absence, etc.). The results of the evaluation are conclusions about the degree of success of the program through the prism of management decisions, adjustment of procedures and management decisions.

4) Satisfaction of the consumer or the beneficiary of the program, or the social effectiveness of the program (effectiveness evaluation).

5) The economic efficiency of the program, its cost side (efficiency evaluation).The goal is to compare the results of the program with the resources spent during its implementation. Results - determination of the most economical option for solving the problem; identification of deviations from the planned cost indicators, finding out the reasons for such deviations. The evaluation can be carried out at the stage of program development, or at the stage of completion of a separate stage of the program or the program as a whole.

6) Effects on society or the secondary effect of assigning the results of the program to the whole society or some community (impact evaluation) - an impact assessment, the purpose of which is the impact of the program on the beneficiaries and society as a whole, a kind of public effect of assigning the results of the program. The goal is to evaluate the program in terms of its effect on society and long-term consequences.

These five types of evaluation are basic, and all other types are actually derived from them. For example, the need for evaluation may arise even during the development of the content of the program and then the evaluation has a specific narrow purpose. If there is a need to choose between two or more points of view on the content, the further course of the program implementation, management decisions in the program, while the points of view are incompatible with each other, then there is a need to choose one of the proposed alternatives. Such an assessment can be defined as an assessment focused on the choice of one of the alternative options. There is also a classification of program evaluations by the time of their implementation:

- An interim assessment carried out at the stage of the program implementation and intended for analyzing the program, evaluating the quality of the results already obtained. At this stage, the public administration system evaluates the implementation of the standard and regulations of services, resources spent on the provision of services. During the interim assessment, the goal is to identify weaknesses, threats of failure to achieve the intended results, deviations from the set indicators and other discrepancies between what is desired and what is valid during the implementation of the program. All these issues are identified for adjustment and subsequent successful completion of the program, i.e. achieving its target indicators and task indicators.

- A generalizing (actual) assessment is carried out after the completion of the program to obtain adequate conclusions about the results achieved, the reasons for not achieving or exceeding the planned indicators, economic and social efficiency, conclusions about administrative decisions.

From the standpoint of public administration tools, all these three stages of assessment are necessary stages of monitoring the process of providing services, the result of this process for both the beneficiary and the company from the standpoint of the costs of providing these services. For the evaluation of programs, monitoring data is needed, which provides an information base for evaluation.

Methods of evaluating state programs are traditionally divided into quantitative and qualitative ones. Qualitative research methods are usually represented by in-depth and expert interviews. As a rule, they have a small coverage and cannot claim to be statistically representative. But they are very important for developing hypotheses, evaluating the procedures and results of the program "from the inside" (if it is a program participant) or "from the outside" (if it is an expert from the community) [3; 332].

This method involves a "multi-stage analysis", when the interviewer first identifies common questions, and then proceeds to the personal experience of the respondent being interviewed. Both the beneficiaries of the program and its managers can act as a respondent. Within the framework of an in-depth interview, the method of "identifying hidden problems" (the respondent's personal experiences) and the method of "symbolic analysis" (the respondent's opinion about some alternative experience obtained not in the program, but on the side) can be used.

Expert analysis involves the identification of assessments and opinions that exist in the professional community, allows us to obtain hypotheses and explanations of cause-and-effect relationships based on long-

term professional experience in conducting scientific or applied research in this field. The social effectiveness of the program or "effectiveness evaluation" can be evaluated only by this method. At the same time, if a sufficient sample of respondents is obtained, statistical processing is possible using the accepted methods used in sociological research. Thus, the evaluation of the content of the programand the impact assessment (social effect) are carried out using mainly qualitative methods.

Quantitative methods are used in the formation of program indicators (specific weights, various indices) and in assessing the economic efficiency and productivity of the program. Even at the stage of determining the final results of the program, various indicators (statistical or calculated) are proposed that can characterize the effectiveness of the program in the future. Direct indicators of the program include, for example, the number of participants in the program, the amount of benefits they receive, etc. The productivity of the program is understood as its ability to pass through the beneficiaries per unit of costs, formula (1).

$$E_{prod} = \frac{L_i}{V_i} \tag{1}$$

where,
E_{prod} – program productivity;
V_i – costs for the *i-th* direction in the program;
Li – number of participants of the program.

The economic efficiency of the program is usually understood as the unit cost of obtaining a unit of the final result, the formula (2).

$$E_{\cos t-benefit} = \frac{V_i}{K_i} \tag{2}$$

where,
$E_{cost-benefit}$ – economic efficiency of the program;
V_i – costs for the *i-th* direction in the program;
K_i – the number of beneficiaries of the program who assigned its final result.

Quantitative methods are used to evaluate the program and the composition of its participants. If all the monitoring data is collected, it is possible to evaluate the general population of program participants using traditional statistical methods (find the arithmetic mean, coefficient of variation, determine the social groups of program participants and the ratio between them, etc.). In addition, when evaluating programs, it is possible to use more complex qualitative and quantitative methods that combine a qualitative analysis of the phenomenon and use various kinds of scales for typing outcomes.

Thus, the methodological foundations for the evaluation of programs in the public administration system were the following:

1) The multiplicity of types of assessment to meet the different needs of the public administration process in the regulation of socio-economic processes: at the stage of forming the program (similar to the development of a business plan); at the stage of implementing the program in terms of meeting the indicators of tasks, managing its projects, satisfaction of beneficiaries from participating in the program (analogous to the business process), after the end of the program (economic, social efficiency and impact assessment).

2) The evaluation uses not only qualitative and quantitative methods of processing and interpreting the results of the program, if they allow us to give a multifaceted assessment of the implementation of the program and its results.

Results

Modern trends in the development of the world and domestic economy put forward certain requirements for regulating the labor market, promoting employment and reducing unemployment through the active implementation of state programs in the field of employment of the population to preserve existing jobs or create new ones, training and retraining of specialists in the labor market.

To assess the evaluation of the realization of this program, the authors were based on the Methodology for evaluating the effectiveness of budget management of the state body of the Republic of Kazakhstan [3].

It should be noted that the application of these methods is difficult and there are no performance evaluation indicators in the final reports. Thus, the methodological support for the activities of Employment Centers, which should include the development of key performance indicators, is only mentioned in the Information and Methodological support of the Employment Roadmap 2020 Program, but the performance indicators themselves are not presented. When compiling reports on the realization of the "Employment Roadmap – 2020", only absolute indicators are used. For example, the indicators of the use of funds allocated for

the implementation of a particular direction of the "Employment Roadmap – 2020" program. Performance indicators are not calculated or analyzed.

Also, the existing methodology for evaluating the efficiency of budget management of the state body of the Republic of Kazakhstan doesn't allow to evaluatethe efficiency of the "Employment Roadmap – 2020" program.

In this research, the evaluation of the efficiency of the "Employment Roadmap – 2020" program (hereinafter referred to as the "DKZ – 2020") will include:

– research of the dynamics of the volume of funding for the program and the coverage of employment by the program;

– evaluation of the results of the "Employment Roadmap – 2020" program, including a comparative characteristic of the unit costs per participant in the program directions.

1) The dynamics of the volume of financing of the program and the coverage of employment by the program of the population.

197.45 billion tenge was allocated from the republican budget for the implementation of the "Employment Roadmap – 2020" Program during 2017-2019 years (table 1).

Table 1 – The amount of funding and coverage of the "Employment Roadmap – 2020" program in 2017-2019 years

№	Indicators	2017	2018	2019	Totalfor 2017-2019
	The amount of funding for the program directions				
1	1st direction "Ensuring employment through the development of infrastructure and housing and communal services", billion tenge	52,9	51,9	13,7	118,5
2	2nd direction "Creating jobs through the development of entrepreneurship and supporting villages", billion tenge	24,3	20,89	10,4	55,59
3	3rd direction "Assistance in employment through training and resettlement within the framework of the needs of the employer", billion tenge	10,96	9,1	3,3	23,36
4	Total for the program areas (billion tenge)	88,16	81,89	27,4	197,45
	Employmentprogramcoverage				
5	Submittedapplication	107 566	195552	136009	439 127
6	Becameparticipants	106 397	194417	136009	436 823
7	Costs per one participant of the program, thousand tenge	828,6	421,2	201,4	452,01
8	Total number of people employed, including:	134 093*	167 217	155 746	457 056
	- forpermanentjobs	73 806	151 580	142 264	367 650
	- forinfrastructureprojects	12 430	12 721	4 490	29 641
	- forsocialjobs	24 334	18 719	10 431	53 484
	- foryouthpractice	23 523	17 523	10 276	51 322
9	Received a micro-loan	11 181	9 607	4 385	25 173
10	They have passed professional training, including:	23 425	22 151	13 323	58 899
	- employedaftertraining	18 661	17 152	10 422	46 235
11	Relocated, people	4 579	3 456	1 020	9 055
	- includingtheable-bodied	2446	1 586	506	4 538
Note-Calculated by the authors from sources [4], [5], [6], [7]					
*The employed persons from among the participants of the program in the past periods are taken into account					

According to table 1, the number of participants in the program is increasing in the period from 2017 to 2019. So, if in 2017 106397 people became participants of the program, then in 2018 194,417 people, which is 82.73 % more than in 2017, in 2019 136009 participants, which is 27.8 % more than in 2017. In 2019, the volume of funding for all areas was reduced due to the economic crisis: in the first direction – by 3.8 times, in the second - by 2.3 times, in the third - by 3.3 times.

In total, 436,823 people became participants of the program during the specified period, each of them accounts for 452.01 thousand tenge of budget expenditures.

According to the structure of costs for participants in the Program areas, the largest part of the program costs falls on the first direction – 60 % of all costs (on average for the period). The shares of participants in the second and third directions were 28 % and 12 %, respectively.

2) Evaluation of the process and results of the implementation of the "Employment Roadmap – 2020" Program.

In the first direction for the period 2017-2019 years, 4258 projects for the development of rural infrastructure were implemented, during which a total of 55969 jobs were created (table 2).

Table 2 – Economic indicators of the implementation of the 1st direction within the framework of the "Employment Roadmap – 2020" program in the Republic of Kazakhstan, for 2017-2019

№	Indicators	2017	2018	2019	Totalfor 2017-2019
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Totalprojects (fact), units	1714	1979	565	4258
2	Jobscreated, people	23568	23800	8601	55969
3	Employed from among the participants of the program, people	12430	12721	4490	29641
4	The proportion of employed participants to all employed, as a percentage	52,7	53,4	52,2	52,9
5	The number of employed program participants per implemented project, people	7	6	8	7
6	Costs for the construction of infrastructure and housing and communal services, billion tenge	52,9	51,9	13,7	118,5
On average for the period					
7	Unit costs per employed person for the construction period, million tenge*	4,26	4,08	3,05	4,00
Note-Developed and calculated by the authors according to the sources [4], [5], [6], [7] *The indicator isn't included in the report materials and is calculated by the authors					

On average, seven people are employed for one project. This direction is interdepartmental, since the initiative to implement infrastructure projects comes from other ministries and allows you to create jobs in the construction of infrastructure projects for health, culture, education, etc. It is difficult to assess the effectiveness of these costs due to the fact that the effect of the construction and launch of such facilities is observed not only in the field of employment, but also in other areas (culture, education, etc.).

On the other hand, it is obvious that the effect of employment is temporary, since after the end of the construction period, the employment of its employees ends. In fact, all these employees have a contract for a certain period or a certain amount of work.

From the point of view of the effect on employment, the costs for the construction period on average for the period are determined in the amount of 4 million tenge per employed person. During the period, the dynamics of a decrease in unit costs is observed. This indicator is not presented in the materials of the official report on this area. In the author's opinion, an additional efficiency indicator that would characterize the employment of program participants at the facility after its launch into permanent operation would allow assessing the effect of permanent employment.

The 2nd is aimed at increasing the economic activity of citizens through the organization of their own business. The participants of the Program can be citizens who want and have the opportunity to organize their own business. Priority is given to those who want to do business in rural areas.

Support measures in this area include: provision of consulting services, training in the basics of entrepreneurship, provision of micro-loans, development and arrangement of the missing engineering and communication infrastructure.

The loan is provided on a refundable basis, for a period of no more than five years in the amount of up to 3 million tenge. The norms and rules for granting loans under the Program ensure their availability to financial loans with a low interest rate for socially vulnerable segments of the population from the village and are a unique opportunity for such citizens to start their own business. Through the Program, loans became available to residents of remote villages, which aroused the interest of the population.

At the expense of the funds provided for under the program, 22408 people were trained free of charge in the basics of entrepreneurship for 2017-2019 years (table 3).

Table 3 – Economic indicators of the implementation of the 2nd direction within the framework of the Employment Roadmap 2020 program in the Republic of Kazakhstan, for 2017-2019 years

№	Indicators	2017	2018	2019	Totalfor 2017-2019
1	The costs of creating jobs through the development of entrepreneurship and supporting villages, billion tenge, of which:	24,3	20,89	10,4	55,59
	- the cost of funds for microcredit, billion tenge	23,9	20,6	10,3	54,8
2	The number of people who have been trained in the basics of entrepreneurship, people	10310	9288	2810	22408
3	The number of people who have received micro-loans, people	11182	9607	4385	25174
4	Employed for additional created jobs, people	9169	10700	6134	26003
On average for the period					
5	Unit costs for the employment of one employee for the created jobs through the development of entrepreneurship and supporting villages, million tenge*	2,65	1,95	1,70	2,14
Note-Developed and calculated by the authors according to the sources [4], [5], [6], [7] *The indicator isn't included in the report materials and is calculated by the authors					

The 3rd direction is aimed at ensuring sustainable and productive employment of citizens by facilitating employment at the place of residence, and will cover self-employed, unemployed and low-income citizens. Priority opportunities for participation in the Program are provided to rural youth.

The ratio of the directions of the program according to its productivity, i.e. the ability to pass through the participants is presented in table 4.

Table 4 – Comparison of directions and subdirectories (projects) of the Employment Roadmap 2020 program in the Republic of Kazakhstan, according to the indicator of unit costs for 2017-2019 years

№	Indicators	2017	2018	2019	On average for the period
1 Direction "Ensuring employment through the development of infrastructure and housing and communal services"					
1	Employment due to the construction of infrastructure and housing and communal services, million tenge per participant	4,26	4,08	3,05	4,00
2 Direction "Creating jobs through the development of entrepreneurship and the development of supporting villages"					
2	Employment for jobs created by recipients of microcredits, million tenge per participant	2,65	1,95	1,70	2,14
3 Direction "Assistance in employment through training and relocation within the framework of the needs of the employer"					
3.1	Professional training coverage, thousand tenge per participant	587,6	532,2	308,4	476,1
3.2	Subsidizing of social jobs, thousand tenge per participant	200,0	190,9	160,0	183,6
	social jobs plus vocational training, thousand tenge per participant	787,6	723,1	468,4	684,7
3.3	Subsidizing jobs for youth practice, thousand tenge per participant	484,4	272,7	246,2	334,4
Note - Developed and calculated by the author according to the sources [4], [5], [6], [7]					

The dynamics of unit costs per participant in the directions of the Employment Roadmap 2020 program in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2017-2019 is shown in Figure 1.
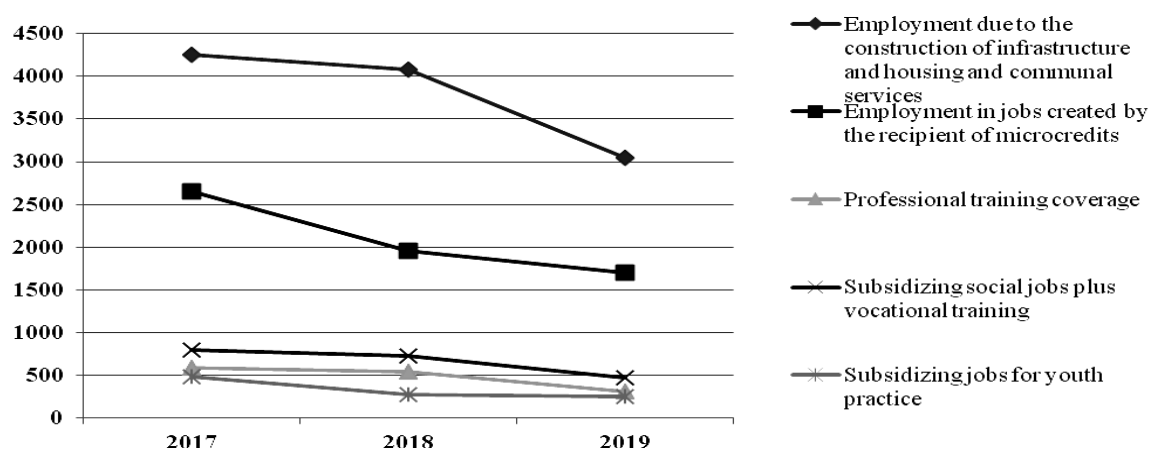
Figure 1 – Dynamics of unit costs per participant in the directions of the program "Employment Roadmap – 2020" in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2017-2019, thousand tenge

The high level of costs for the first direction of the Program, as mentioned above, is due to the fact that the construction of facilities is financed within this direction. The second direction – microcredit also has a higher level of costs, since expanding or starting your own business is certainly a more capital-intensive occupation than in the first and second sub-directions (subsidizing wages or vocational training) of the third direction.

Discussion

In general, the problems of the directions of the program "Employment Roadmap – 2020", identified by the author on the basis of its quantitative estimates, are the following:

1) in the 1st direction, the problem, in the author's opinion, is the lack of monitoring data on the placement of participants in permanent jobs after the launch of facilities in the functional field, which does not allow us to assess the sustainability of the results of this direction in the field of employment.

2) in the 2nd direction a significant problem is the lack of entrepreneurial abilities of some people who want to take out a loan, which are necessary to complete the project.

3) in the 3rd direction:

– Low proportion of those who have completed vocational training (first sub-direction): on average for 2017-2019 – 59.8 %, which reduces the level of employment in relation to the total number of people involved in the first sub-direction "Coverage of vocational training". So, in 2019, the share of employed people out of the total number of those covered by training was 75.9 %, on average for the period - 47.3 %. As a result, the costs of professional training of one employed person ultimately cost 476.1 thousand tenge on average for the period. The subjective reasons that cause a participant to leave the program at the training stage are a low initial level of knowledge, which makes it difficult to retrain, as well as the incompatibility of studying with self-employment, which determines the loss of the usual income level for the self-employed.

– The unit costs for social jobs (the second sub-direction) on average for the period amount to 183.6 thousand tenge, for youth practice (the third sub-direction) - 334.4 thousand tenge. At the same time, if we sum up these unit costs with the costs of vocational training (with the first subdirection), then on average for the period we will get 994.1 thousand tenge. The analysis of unit costs by the author is made without taking into account the costs of operating Employment Centers, since the necessary information is not available. Calculating the full costs of providing a public service and comparing them with alternative costs (for example, for education at a university or college) is an essential part of evaluating programs.

Conclusion

Thus, according to the analysis of official reports on the implementation of the Program of the Republic of Kazakhstan "Employment Roadmap – 2020" for the study period, it was revealed that the analysis of the final results in relative form, unit costs (economic efficiency – efficiency evaluation) and satisfaction of beneficiaries (social efficiency - effectiveness evaluation) is not carried out. In addition, the data of the results obtained are not presented in the official reports. In this regard, conducted research allows to compare individual projects and program areas by costs in dynamics and further to identify those factors that work for their unjustified growth. Calculation of presented indicators is also important in regional context, since it allowsconsidering those regions that significantly deviate from the national values in one direction or another.

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Қазақстан Республикасының мемлекеттік бағдарламаларының сапасын бағалауға әдіснамалық тәсілдер (халықты жұмыспен қамту саласы мысалында)

Мемлекеттік жоспарлау және Өңірлік даму жүйесінің ресми танылған мәселелерінің бірі – мемлекеттік органдар қызметін іске асырудың тиімділігі мен нәтижелілігін бағалау әдіснамасының жетілдірілмеуі болып табылады. Денсаулық сақтау және әлеуметтік даму министрлігі мен жергілікті уәкілетті органдардың есептері тікелей нәтижелердің абсолютті және кейде салыстырмалы мәндерін береді. Іс жүзінде экономикалық, әлеуметтік тиімділікті бағалау және қоғамға әсерді бағалау жүргізілмейді. Осыған байланысты авторлар мемлекеттік Бағдарламалардың сапасын (тиімділігін)

бағалаудың әдістемелік тәсілдерін әзірледі (Қазақстан Республикасының «Жұмыспен қамту жол картасы – 2020» бағдарламасы мысалында) өңірлік дамудың теориясы мен тәжірибесі үшін өзекті міндет болып табылады.

Жұмыстың мақсаты -Қазақстан Республикасының халықты жұмыспен қамту саласындағы мемлекеттік бағдарламаларын іске асыру сапасын бағалаудың әдіснамалық негіздерін зерттеу болып табылады (Қазақстан Республикасының «Жұмыспен қамтудың жол картасы – 2020» бағдарламасының материалдары бойынша).

Мақалада сапалық және сандық әдістердің бірлігін қамтамасыз ететін мәселелерді шешудің жүйелі тәсілі қолданылады: сапалы контент-талдау; ғылыми әдебиеттер мен заңнамалық базаны толығырақ шолуға негізделген зерттеу объектісін егжей-тегжейлі зерделеуге мүмкіндік беретін монографиялық әдіс; экономикалық-статистикалық зерттеу әдісі.

Зерттеудің маңыздылығы-мемлекеттік басқару жүйесінде бағдарламаларды бағалауға әдіснамалық тәсілдердің анықталуында. Бағдарламаның бір қатысушысына үлестік шығындарды есептеу мен талдауды көздейтін экономикалық бағалау үшін «ЖҚЖК-2020» бағдарламасының бағыттары бойынша түпкілікті нәтижелерге қол жеткізуге арналған үлестік шығындардың мәндеріне динамикалық және салыстырмалы талдау жүргізу ұсынады. Бұл бағдарламаның жекелеген жобалары мен бағыттары динамикадағы шығындар бойынша салыстыруға және болашақта олардың негізсіз өсуіне әсер ететін факторларды анықтауға мүмкіндік береді. Ұсынылған көрсеткіштерді есептеу аймақтық бөлімде де маңызды, өйткені ол ұлттық мәндерден бір бағытта немесе басқа бағытта айтарлықтай ауытқитын аймақтарды көруге мүмкіндік береді.

Түйін сөздер: мемлекеттік бағдарламалардың сапасын бағалау, мониторинг, Қазақстан Республикасының «Жұмыспен қамту жол картасы – 2020» салалық бағдарламасы, бағдарламаның экономикалық және әлеуметтік тиімділігі.

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**Методологические подходы к оценке качества государственных программ Республики Казахстан
(на примере сферы занятости населения)**

Одной из официально признанных проблем системы государственного планирования и регионального развития является несовершенство методологии оценки эффективности и результативности деятельности государственных органов.Отчеты Министерства здравоохранения и социального развития и местных уполномоченных органов приводят абсолютные, иногда относительные значения прямых результатов. Фактически не проводится оценка экономической, социальной эффективности, оценка влияния на общество. В связи с этим авторами разработаны методологическиеподходы к оценке качества (эффективности) государственных программ на примере программы Республики Казахстан «Дорожная карта занятости – 2020» (далее – ДКЗ – 2020).

Целью работы является исследование методологических основ оценки качества реализации государственных программ Республики Казахстан в сфере занятости населения на материале программы Республики Казахстан «Дорожная карта занятости – 2020».

В статье применяется системный подход в решении проблем, обеспечивающий единство качественных и количественных методов: качественный контент-анализ; монографический метод, предоставляющий возможность детального изучения объекта исследования, основанного на широком обзоре научной литературы и законодательной базы; метод экономико-статистического исследования.

Значимость исследования заключается в том, что выявлены методологические подходы к оценке программ в системе государственного управления. Для экономической оценки, предполагающей расчет и анализ удельных затрат на одного участника программы, авторами предлагается проводить динамический и сравнительный анализ значений удельных затрат на достижение конечных результатов по направлениям программы «ДКЗ – 2020». Это позволит сравнивать отдельные проекты и направления программы по затратам в динамике и в дальнейшем обозначить те факторы, которые работают на их неоправданный рост. Расчет представленных показателей имеет большоезначение также в региональном разрезе, так как позволяет увидеть те регионы, которые значительно отклоняются от национальных величин в ту или другую сторону.

Ключевые слова: оценка качества государственных программ, мониторинг, отраслевая программа Республики Казахстан «Дорожная карта занятости – 2020», экономическая и социальная эффективность программы.