

unemployed graduates. There are policy gaps concerning young migrant workers and the rural poor. Some of the measures in place are not broad enough to reach the many millions of young people disaffected by insecure work, poor working conditions and the weak enforcement of labour rights.

Possible measures to address youth unemployment include: tackling graduate unemployment; strengthening statistical compilation on youth employment; support for young migrants; opening educational opportunities for the rural poor; overcoming supply-side biases in the education and training system; opening up dialogue platforms for youth; strengthening the rights of young people at work [2].

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THE ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF LABOR MARKET DISCRIMINATION IN CHINA

**Zaitseva O., PhD in economics, Head of the Department of Management,
Wang Guixi, graduate student**

*Vitebsk State Technological University,
Vitebsk, Belarus*

Discrimination in the labor market is the unequal opportunities in the labor market of a group of workers who are singled out on a specific basis and have identical productivity with other workers (group discrimination), or the unequal opportunities of individual workers in comparison with workers who have similar characteristics of the quality of the labor force (individual discrimination).

In modern time, it is easy to face discrimination in the labor market. It can be distinguished as unequal treatment of employees by employers, the state, and society. Discrimination can also be expressed in employment, selection, training, or remuneration.

In China, discrimination in the labor market has never been analyzed before, because, under socialism, inequality simply could not exist. Although abroad, such inequality has long been the object of careful research by scientists.

To reduce discrimination in the Chinese labor market, a number of the following measures were proposed: conducting an inventory of existing laws and regulations for the presence of discriminatory provisions and gaps; introduction of sanctions for enterprises engaged in illegal activities; publication of a comprehensive anti-discrimination act; preparation and distribution of social advertising, thematic publications and programs in

the media, to improve the legal literacy of the population.

The implementation of these measures will help improve the situation in the labor market in China, thereby improving the economic situation in the country and the social situation in general.

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THE ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF IMMIGRATION ON LABOUR MARKET

**Zaitseva O., PhD in economics, Head of the Department of Management,
Duan Zhaoxin, graduate student**

*Vitebsk State Technological University,
Vitebsk, Belarus*

During the recent decades the process of globalisation has significantly increased international migrations, especially to rich countries. The study of migrants and their economic motivations and consequences has become a very important item in the international research and policy agenda. The ageing of the population, the growing demand and decreased supply for personal and household services in rich countries have increased the demand for foreign workers who can fill those gaps. At the same time, highly educated workers, especially scientists and engineers, have increased their international mobility driving an international competition for talent, needed to fuel innovation in science, technology and their applications to advanced sectors. Migration therefore has been a phenomenon of great relevance in broadening the opportunities and sustaining socio-economic change in advanced market economies at the beginning of the twenty-first century. Both skilled and unskilled immigrants have been playing an important role.

Large episodes of migration toward rich countries – primarily reflecting a search for better economic opportunities – are not new in history and have occurred even when transportation costs were much higher than today. Currently, immigrants in advanced economies make up about 12 percent of the population, up from 7 percent in 1990.

Migrants to emerging market and developing economies constitute only 2 percent of the population and are composed to a significant extent of refugees [1].

Immigration does not only affect the receiving country; it can also have important consequences for the sending countries. The outflow of (high-skilled) people from developing countries could alter the human capital stock in these countries, thereby affecting economic and social conditions [2]. This issue deserves attention and could be internalized by receiving countries when designing their migration policies.