

DELPHI STUDY OF EXPERT ASSESSMENTS OF THE SHIFT IN VALUE PRIORITIES AMONG KAZAKHSTAN'S YOUTH: FINAL STAGE

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Abstract. This article presents the final, second Delphi round of expert assessments on the characteristics of value priority formation among today's Kazakhstani youth in the context of digitalization, globalization, and rapid social change. The results of the first comprehensive study, which also included the first stage of the expert survey, were published in the journal "Bulletin of the Abay Kazakh National Pedagogical University" in 2025.

The objective of the final round of the Delphi expert survey within the framework of this comprehensive project was to verify and systematize expert assessments of the value priorities of Kazakhstani youth by determining the degree of expert consensus on key values and the structural components shaping the value trends of today's Kazakhstani youth. The final second round of the Delphi procedure was conducted with the same panel of experts (15 experts each from 10 major metropolitan areas and cities of the Republic of Kazakhstan) using Google Forms: Astana, Almaty, Shymkent, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Uralsk, Petropavlovsk, Pavlodar, Turkestan, Karaganda, and Taraz. The total size of the expert panel was N=150.

Scientific novelty: The existing academic literature on the values of Kazakhstan's youth is fragmented: most empirical studies are limited to specific cities, small samples, or university-based samples, and lack a unified, context-specific operationalization of key constructs such as traditionalism, self-actualization, and activism. The Delphi study formalizes and establishes agreed-upon expert definitions of key value concepts and a set of indicators.

The value of this study lies in broadening our understanding of the value structure of today's youth amid the dynamics of contemporary sociocultural processes, thereby making a significant contribution to the theory of socialization and the axiological priorities of youth. The practical significance of the study lies in the effectiveness of the Delphi method for synthesizing interdisciplinary expert opinion and forecasting the development of youth trends.

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Introduction

The twenty-first century has prompted a reassessment of youth values and value orientations. Significant theoretical advances in the study of youth culture and values have emerged through critical dialogue among diverse theoretical traditions and empirical studies conducted in both global and local contexts. Undoubtedly, classical methodology serves as an important theoretical foundation for research on youth subcultures; however, the development of media technologies, internationalization, and multicultural elements have influenced the changing nature of youth subcultures and their values, which are becoming increasingly diverse and complex in terms of phenomena, models, and forms.

Literature review

Noting the active maintenance of internal and external values by the sample of young people studied, an international team of researchers identified high levels of anxiety, difficulties in making career decisions, and a willingness to sacrifice well-being and relationships in today's environment (Ahn J.S. et al., 2026).

A pressing issue today is youth activity on social media from a socio-ecological evolutionary perspective, where online interactions among young people are inextricably linked to the highly competitive and achievement-oriented modern market culture in which they live (Butler S.M., 2024). In an earlier study, Butler (2021) argued that, alongside the macro-cultural promotion of extrinsic values, young people in advanced capitalist societies are increasingly encouraged to develop market-oriented identities grounded in narratives of success, status, and self-enhancement (Butler S.M., 2021). Today, the importance of studying collective youth cultures as part of broader biographies is relevant, as it can serve as a methodological basis for new directions and strategies in theories of subcultures and post-subcultures (Hodkinson P., 2015).

In these new conditions, the nature of work with youth has changed; performance measurement is based on a more specific (and therefore narrower) understanding of the young person participating in the youth program and who they should become (Doherty L., St Croix T., 2024). This process displaces open and critically oriented practices and young people who are unable or unwilling to follow a trajectory of self-improvement. Therefore, the development of targeted and evidence-based approaches to youth engagement remains both necessary and highly relevant.

Recent research has identified six main barriers to the development of entrepreneurship among rural youth: financial (lack of start-up capital, low income), infrastructural (poor transportation infrastructure and limited access to digital technologies), educational (skills mismatch, limited entrepreneurship education), socio-cultural (traditional gender roles, risk aversion), institutional (lack of government support, bureaucratic obstacles, corruption), and market (limited access, marketing problems) (Novac A., 2026).

A study of the values of contemporary Chinese youth values identified career advancement and creative self-realization as significant factors (Alekseenok A.A. et al., 2025). Furthermore, as the authors note, young people demonstrate a strong commitment to transmitting civic and universal values to future generations.

In another study, Alekseenok et al. (2025) argued that the rapid pace of digitalization accompanying the transformation of all spheres of the modern information society will contribute to changes in the structure of social connections, modes of interaction, self-awareness, as well as the transformation of methods and forms of self-development and professional education. The study highlighted young people's recognition of the importance of digital competencies for success in an increasingly competitive environment.

Russian researchers (Zimova N.S., Nerobeeva T.S., 2025) point to the nature of changes in value attitudes toward family and marriage depending on the degree of religiosity, which largely determines the types of marital and family attitudes of young people. The study showed a positive relationship between the degree of religiosity and marital and family intentions. The authors of the article conclude that, combined with other economic and social factors, youth religiosity can become an important tool in overcoming family crises. Exploring the role of volunteerism, another group of Russian researchers (Isaev A.V. et al., 2025) concluded that volunteering has significant social value and is an important tool in the socialization of the younger generation. Volunteering fosters a sense of responsibility, a sense of belonging to societal issues, and a desire for positive change. Participation in social projects and volunteer

initiatives allows young people to gain valuable experience, develop teamwork and communication skills, and understand their role in building a more just and harmonious society.

Patriotism is viewed by Semchenko I.V., Makhmutova K.A. (2025) as a universal value orientation that should be developed in modern youth based on three pillars: civic consciousness, peace, and culture. The authors believe that patriotism, as a form of attitude toward social reality among young people, can serve as a stable guiding principle, persisting amid rapidly changing trends in the political, cultural, and social spheres. A Kazakhstani study (Maylykutova M.D., 2023) shows that the majority of young people surveyed define their life position as a desire to find a “profession they love” and to be a professional in their field. Another group of respondents noted that their life position is primarily expressed in being “honest in their actions”.

In Kazakhstan, values are shifting (Zhampetova A.O. et al., 2024) from traditional to secular-rational. Traditionalist and modernist values are intertwined in the public consciousness (especially among young people). The study identified a trend toward non-institutional political activism among young citizens, confirming the concept of a shift in the dominant forms of political participation among today’s youth.

The system of youth value orientations is clearly articulated and known as a national idea or national strategy, which represents strategies for selecting mechanisms, means, and methods for implementing the process of value orientation formation (Iztaeva V.A., 2020). The main values in life for young people today remain family, friends, health, kindness, love, justice, then material well-being, meaningful work, and career growth.

A recent area of research examines the psychological and sociocultural phenomenon of loneliness among young people belonging to Generation Z, generally defined as individuals born after 1995 (Kuandykova A.A. et al., 2025). As the authors note, the internal value architecture of modern Kazakhstani adolescents and young adults combines centuries-old traditions with the pragmatism of new realities. Family remains a pillar of support, but goals related to career advancement and material well-being are equally aligned with it. At the same time, maintaining spiritual and moral guidelines speaks to a deep-seated need to be part of something greater than personal success. Duality of the value system becomes part of a resource that provides strength to resist feelings of isolation, however without support and platforms for genuine dialogue and mutual assistance, this duality remains unrealized.

Overall, the focus of contemporary international and Kazakhstani research on youth values is shifting in the following promising areas and defines the conceptual framework of the study:

1. Anxiety among young people and difficulties in making life decisions.
2. The development of a market-oriented youth identity based on self-narratives of success, status, and improved self-perception.
3. The assessment of youth development through integrated indicators reflecting social status, infrastructure development, and regional youth policy.
4. Educational barriers to entrepreneurship development among rural youth: mismatches between labour market demands and professional skills.
5. Socio-cultural barriers to entrepreneurship development among rural youth: traditional gender roles, risk aversion in business.
6. The phenomenon of youth volunteerism as a significant tool in the socialization of the younger generation.
7. The specifics of the internal architecture of values of modern Kazakhstani teenagers and youth, which combines centuries-old traditions and the pragmatism of new realities.

Nevertheless, trends and values related to digital identity, new forms of employment and careers, mental health, and political identity remain under-researched. Applying the Delphi method in the context of studying youth trends and values will make it possible to:

1. Consolidate academic data and practical experience from the survey’s expert panel, representing the fields of education, public administration, civil society, and the media.
2. Determine the levels and degree of consensus across regions, which is necessary for developing regional strategies and indicators.
3. Rank the trends that are significant for the social role and engagement of young people.

Materials and methods

Following the results of the first Delphi round, a second round was conducted with the same panel of experts under the same procedural conditions, which included:

1. aggregated feedback on the results of the first round;
2. an analysis by the experts of their own opinions based on the results of the first round and the opportunity to revise their opinions during the second round;
3. an analysis of the dynamics of opinions and the degree of convergence toward consensus.

ұстап The expert questionnaire included 7 main questions, 5 of which were multiple-choice, allowing respondents to select several possible answers. The multiple-choice format enabled respondents to choose multiple answers to the questionnaire's questions, which is why the percentages for the options totaled more than 100%.

After receiving the results of the second expert survey from Google Forms, data processing and comparative analysis were performed using Microsoft Excel 2024. The final expert survey was conducted from January 20 to February 25, 2026.

The conceptual framework for the final expert analysis of the development of value priorities among contemporary Kazakhstani youth included the following interrelated dimensions: 1) Youth values were viewed as a dynamic combination of continuity and change. Round 1 of the Delphi Expert Survey revealed that, for Kazakhstani youth, family, respect, trust in the social environment, and the desire for social stability remain highly significant, while material success, self-realization, mobility, and pragmatic career strategies are significantly strengthened by modernization and globalization. 2) Value priorities are shaped by macro-level processes: social transformations, government policy, economic uncertainty, globalization, the digital environment, and national identity; meso-level processes: the education system, social environment, ethnocultural and regional context, religion, and labor market expectations; and micro-level processes: family socialization, personal life plans, perception of one's own capabilities, and subjective well-being.

The Delphi method is geared toward iterative consensus-building, and interpreting regional differences requires specific methodological approaches: stratification, multiple comparisons, and accounting for differences in the social status of experts. In the present study, the primary focus was on reaching a nationwide consensus; a comprehensive interregional comparative analysis is available but is beyond the scope of this article.

The second Delphi round verified the consolidated expert assessments of enduring trends among Kazakhstani youth identified in the first round and indicated their relative priority. The article identifies avenues for further research into the value systems of various youth groups, focusing on key indicators such as career value priorities, levels of trust in institutions, participation in civic engagement, self-actualization, individualism, and others.

The goal of the final stage of the Delphi study is to develop a consolidated understanding of the value structure of today's youth amid dynamic sociocultural changes.

1. In line with this objective, the following tasks were defined for the *second round of the expert study*:
2. To refine and finalize the list of identified value trends among today's Kazakhstani youth.
3. To assess and rank the significance of each trend in terms of its impact on the behavior and social role of youth.
4. Identify the key causes and determinants (sociocultural, economic, technological, institutional) of the formation and evolution of each trend.
5. Identify the main obstacles and factors hindering the realization of specific value trends.
6. Determine the degree of expert consensus on the value criteria for measuring trends.

In accordance with the Delphi method, the following *stages of the procedure* were followed:

1. *Anonymity*, which eliminated the influence of authority, status, and personal relationships on the formation of experts' opinions, ensuring the objectivity of the assessments.
2. *Iteration*, whereby experts took into account the results of the first survey, allowing them to revise or confirm their positions in the final, second round of the study, which made it possible to determine a final consensus on youth values.
3. *Feedback*, which allowed experts to analyze their responses from the first round of the study.

The following hypotheses were tested during the study:

General hypothesis:

To systematize expert assessments of the structure of key value trends observed among today's youth in Kazakhstan and to identify priority areas in the context of current sociocultural dynamics.

Specific Hypotheses:

A growing emphasis on self-actualization, career success, and individual autonomy among young people as a dominant value trend.

The continued importance of traditional values—family, religious, and collectivist—among a significant proportion of young people.

Digitalization and social media are becoming key factors in shifting the value orientations of young people.

Economic instability and the labor market are significant factors reinforcing pragmatic material values.

The selection of experts was conducted in accordance with the principle of panel continuity; that is, participants from the first round took part in the final second stage, which made it possible to track the dynamics of opinions and the degree of convergence toward consensus. Key characteristics of the expert panel:

Level of professional competence in this field (at least 5 years of experience in the subject area);

Level and type of education, job profile, and relevant work experience;

The scope of issues addressed at the national level, as well as the quantity and quality of previously conducted expert assessments;

the level of civil society issues addressed through the activities of public institutions and relationships (political parties, local communities, professional unions, etc.), as well as the quantity and quality of previously conducted expert assessments;

the degree of objectivity and impartiality of the expert when analyzing and evaluating phenomena related to this issue;

the absence of conflicts of interest.

Rationale for Expert Selection. To ensure regional representation of expert opinions and interregional comparability, a stratified selection process was implemented in each round of the study: 15 experts in each of the 10 designated regional groups, totaling 150 experts per round. A similar approach was applied in the first and second (final) rounds; accordingly, 150 experts participated in each round.

The expert panel in each round consisted of $N = 150$ respondents (10 regional groups of 15 experts each). This stratification ensured regional representation of expert opinion and interregional diversity of opinion. Each regional group included representatives from public and private institutions; practitioners and researchers; representatives from various levels of government; and representatives from regional nongovernmental organizations.

Reclassifying experts by professional category in Round 2 is methodologically sound as an explanation for the discrepancies in the tables while retaining the same panel of experts. The main reasons for the reclassification of experts in Round 2 are as follows: in Round 1, only the expert's primary role was taken into account, whereas in Round 2, respondents were allowed to select multiple fields (multi-response). In addition, after Round 1, some of the questionnaires were updated: job titles were revised, resulting in a change in classification (Tab.1, Fig. 1).

Table 1. Profile of the survey experts (in %)

Professional representation of experts	The first round of the survey		The second round of the Delphi survey	
	range of experts	%	range of experts	%
Education/ Teachers, University Professors	50	33.3	55	36.7
Public Administration	15	10.0	21	14.0
Employers	35	23.3	30	20.0
Employment Promotion	35	23.3	24	16.0
Journalists/ Bloggers/Youth Issues Specialists	15	10.0	20	13.3

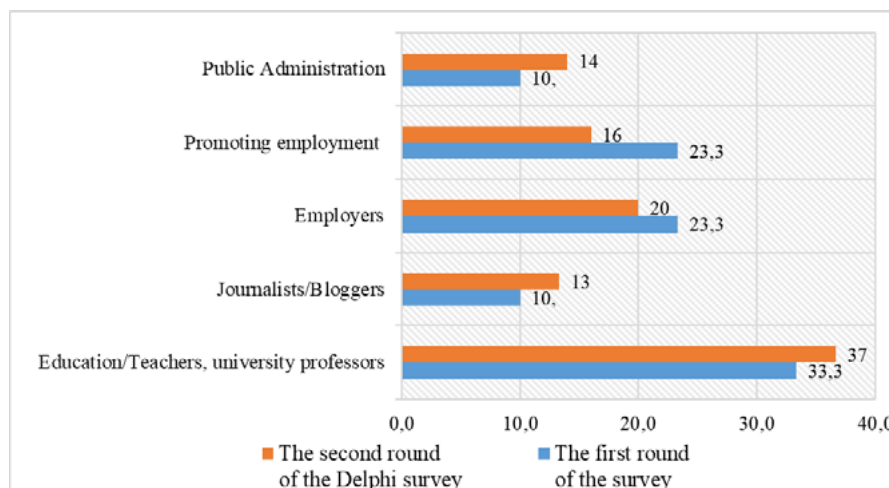


Figure 1. Representation of Experts 1 and 2 in the Delphi Rounds

The methodology's "algorithm" included a comparative analysis of data from the first and second expert surveys ($\bar{x}_{total}$), identifying key findings, and interpreting the results within the context of theoretical approaches. The categorical grid of the study included the main components of significant values of youth for the analysis of the relationships between the variables describing the object of study (youth of the Republic of Kazakhstan) and the phenomenon (transformation of youth values of Kazakhstani youth). The study's methodological basis is comprised of general scientific and specialized sociological methods: triangulation (summarizing information from various scientific sources), systems analysis, and comparative analysis; and structural-functional analysis to study the relationship between expert assessments using the Delphi method.

$\bar{x}_{total}$ can be useful in Delphi logic because it reflects the overall expert assessment: it shows the "average significance" throughout the entire process algorithm, not just at the final stage. $\bar{x}_{total}$ in Delphi is the "average across experts": each expert is assigned equal weight, their ratings are averaged across rounds, and then the results are averaged across experts: for each expert i , we calculate $\bar{x}_i = (x_{i1} + x_{i2})/2$, then $\bar{x}_{total} = (1/N) \sum_i \bar{x}_i$.

Thus, each expert contributes equally to the final rating, even if they responded in both rounds; this is preferable for panel continuity.

Calculation of high expert consensus ($PA \geq 70\%$) is given by the following formulas: $PA (\%) = (\text{number of agreeing experts} / \text{number of experts who answered the item in Round 2}) \times 100$.

For $N = 150$ (15 experts $\times$ 10 regions) the absolute threshold for $PA \geq 70\%$ is $0.70 \times 150 = 105$ experts.

Equivalently:

$PA (\%) = (n_{agree} / N) \times 100$, where $n_{agree} = \sum_{j=1}^N I(r_j \in S)$ (I is the indicator function and S is the set of response values considered "agreement").

Consensus threshold: $PA \geq 70\% \Leftrightarrow n_{agree} \geq 0.70 \times N$. For integer counts use rounding (commonly $n_{agree} \geq \text{ceil}(0.70 \times N)$).

Results and Discussion

Before participating in the second round, the experts received feedback on the distribution of responses from the first round, which allowed them to adjust their views on key issues based on previous responses.

A comparative analysis of the expert assessments of the values most significant to today's youth shows that youth prioritize them. After evaluating their responses from the first round, the experts formulated their final answers to the main questions of the questionnaire for the second round of the Delphi study. By the second round, an analysis of the experts' responses on key value indicators (Figs. 2 and 3) revealed a high level of consensus: $\geq 70\%$ for self-actualization and career, and 86.7% for success, respectively. Moderate consensus was observed for the following indicators:

1. Freedom and independence, health – 66.7%
2. Spirituality – 63.3%
3. Love and family – 53.3%
4. Education – 50.0%.

Low consensus on the following indicators: 1) fairness and equality – 23.3%;
2) friendship – 3.3%.

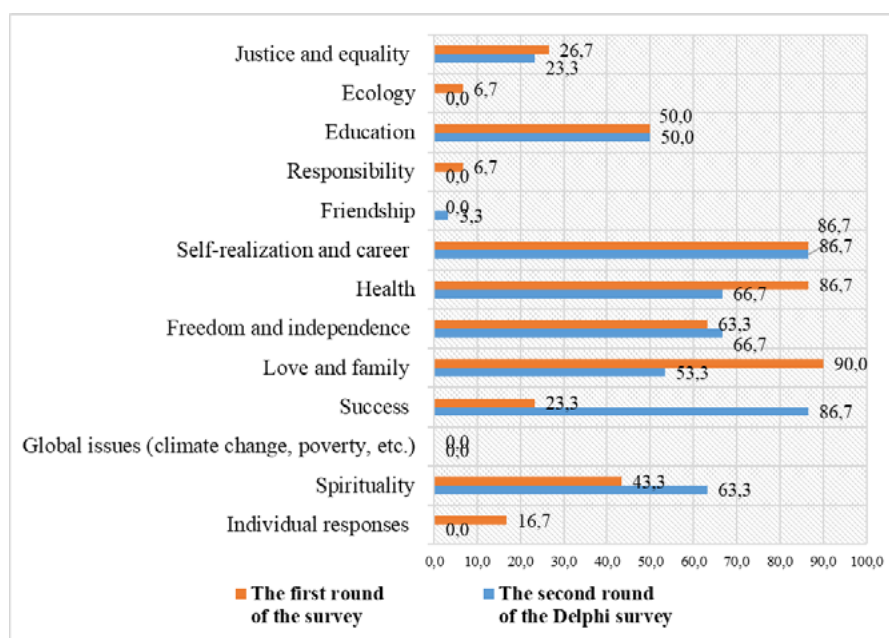
Experts confirm the objective trends in the labor market and the startup sector, which are objectively driving the growth of freelancing, personal branding, and entrepreneurship. At the same time, the media actively promotes career fulfillment as a path to social success. There is a moderate consensus on the indicators: freedom and independence reflect conflicting views on technology and remote work, which expand personal autonomy but, at the same time, lead to an increase in mechanisms of control and economic dependence. Regarding health as an indicator, some view it through the lens of its growing importance, while others see it merely as a temporary surge in attention.

The moderate (63.3%) consensus among experts regarding the “spirituality” of Kazakhstan’s youth can be explained by the coexistence of contradictory processes in the local context: on the one hand, enduring traditional religious practices and a post-Soviet revival of faith; on the other, secularization and the individualization of meaning. Experts observe both phenomena, which is why they do not reach a definitive conclusion.

Demographic changes: such as late marriages and common-law marriages—point to a transformation in the role of the family, but traditional values remain strong; nevertheless, expert opinions are divided.

In cities and among people with high levels of affluence, education remains an important investment priority. Among vulnerable groups, existing economic barriers and the need for quick income reduce the priority of formal education. Experts with different backgrounds offer varying assessments.

Expert assessments of justice and equality as values are mixed. Among different social and regional groups, young people understand “justice” differently—either as economic redistribution or as cultural justice. Experts’ assessments vary depending on their professional specialization and political priorities.



**Figure 2. Levels of expert agreement in Round 2
on the most significant values of Kazakhstan’s youth**

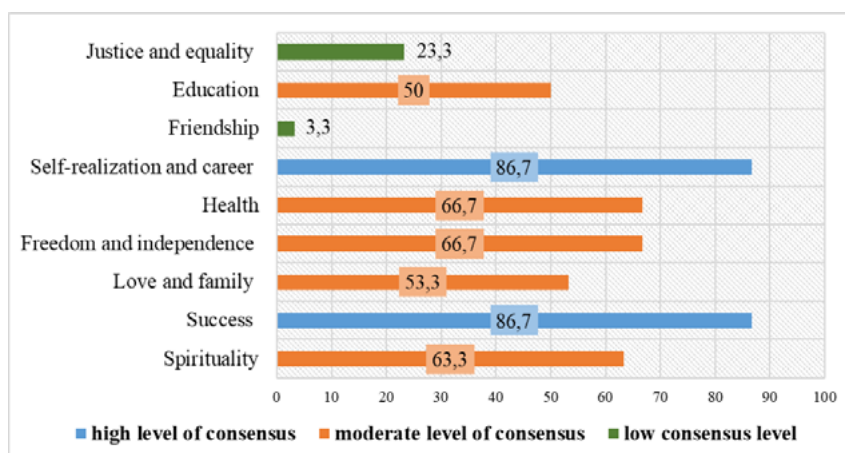


Figure 3. Expert Assessment of the Values Most Important to Today's Youth (Rounds 1 and 2)

The experts' aggregate assessment ($\bar{x}_{total}$) reorders the priorities: self-actualization remains significant, but is followed by health and family, while freedom and "success" drop in rank. This points to a discrepancy between young people's self-perception and how experts interpret the importance of values.

Experts consider social and family status to be valuable for consolidating one's position in society's social hierarchy. This correlates directly with Pierre Bourdieu's conceptualization of various types of "capital", in which status is determined by the amount of economic, cultural, social, and symbolic capital, as well as by stable patterns of thought and behavior (habitus). According to P. Bourdieu, economic, cultural, social, and symbolic capital determine the stability of one's status in society.

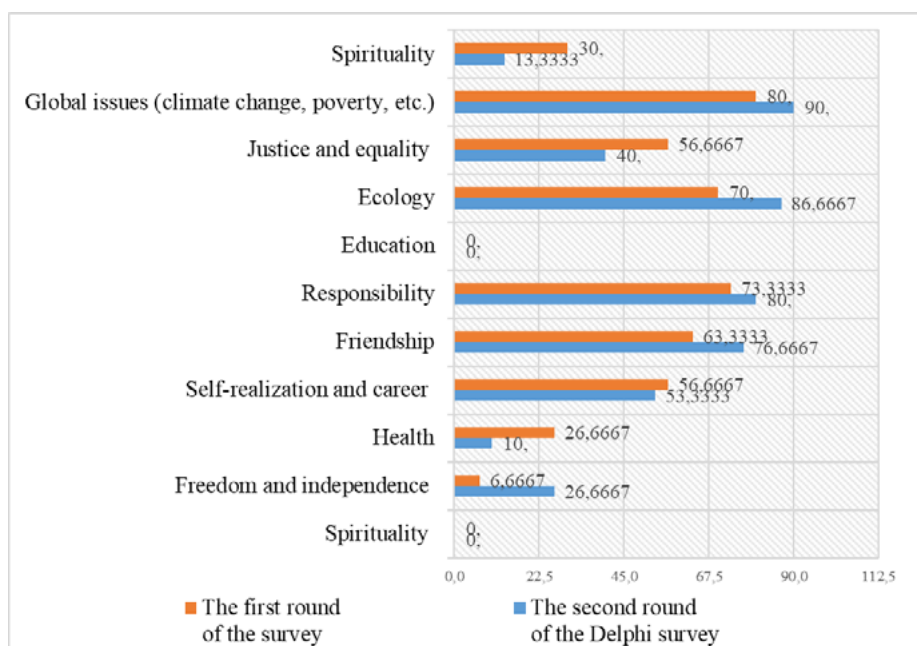


Figure 4. Expert Assessment of Values That Are Losing Their Significance Among Young People (Rounds 1 and 2)

Currently, youth value priorities are shifting either toward post-materialistic values such as self-realization and environmental awareness or, during economic instability, toward materialism such as survival and career advancement, resulting in mixed trends. According to E. Giddens, the shift in traditional roles creates a need for individuals to construct their own identity. At the same time, as modern personality theories note, individualism weakens social ties and collective values, leading to a decline in collective commitment to justice and environmental issues. However, in the context of Kazakhstan, experts have confirmed that youth in Southern Kazakhstan exhibit

manifestations of individualism, but it coexists and intertwines with existing traditional collective and tribal practices. Consequently, this is not a one-dimensional process, but a hybridization of values: some areas of life are becoming more individualistic, while others remain collective.

The experts' consensus on the *values that are losing their significance among young people* is as follows:

High level of expert consensus on issues losing their significance (Fig. 4):

1. Global issues (climate change, poverty, etc.) – 90.0%
2. Environment – 86.7%
3. Responsibility – 80.0%
4. Friendship – 76.7%

As experts note, global issues such as climate change and poverty are psychologically “distant” and abstract for young people, and are considered less of a priority compared to pressing personal issues. Young people assess their immediate priorities through the lens of everyday risks: employment, work, housing, education, and health. In their individual responses, experts noted that when such global issues are framed as problems whose solutions depend solely on government decisions, this has fostered a persistent public perception that individual or group contributions will not change the situation—which “nullifies” young people’s motivation to participate in addressing them.

As the survey experts note, the sources of an individual’s socialization have become multipolar: there is a high level of consensus among experts on the three key indicators: family, school/university, and social media key sources influencing young people’s values key sources influencing young people’s values (Fig. 5). According to the experts, the first two indicators shape perceptions, norms, and identity. Young people (primarily those living in cities) have more connections on social media, which diminishes the value of friendship as face-to-face interaction. The term “liquid modernity” (Z. Bauman) has become widespread, and its content implies the idea of unstable, short-term connections, which gives rise to instability in friendly relations and long-term commitments. Today, social media shapes lifestyles, values, reactions, videos, and social media Stories; it quickly instills meaningful messages in young people, while “likes” and comments—as symbolic validation—shape their behavior and values. This is confirmed by data from a Delphi survey, which shows that young people value the opportunity to change jobs, careers, and places of residence, and are open to short-term projects and freelance work. This reflects the need to adapt to an unpredictable job market.

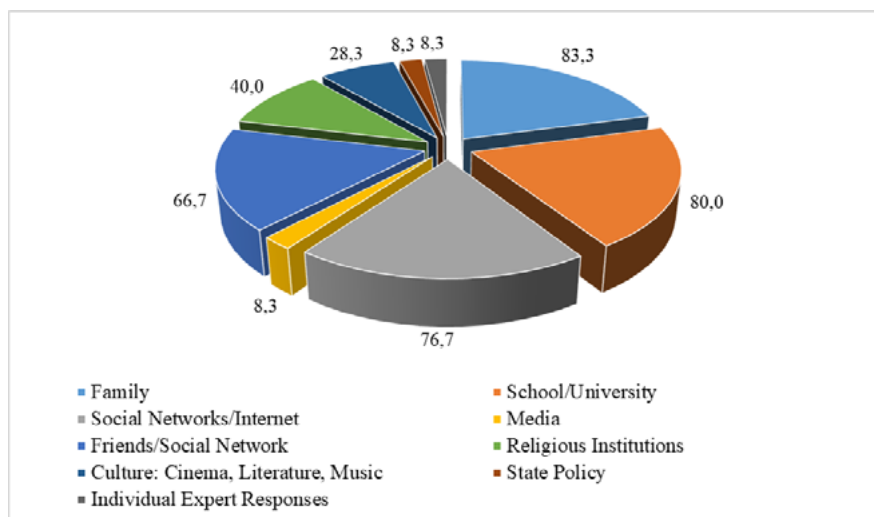


Figure 5. Expert rating of key sources influencing young people’s values ($\bar{x}_{total}$)

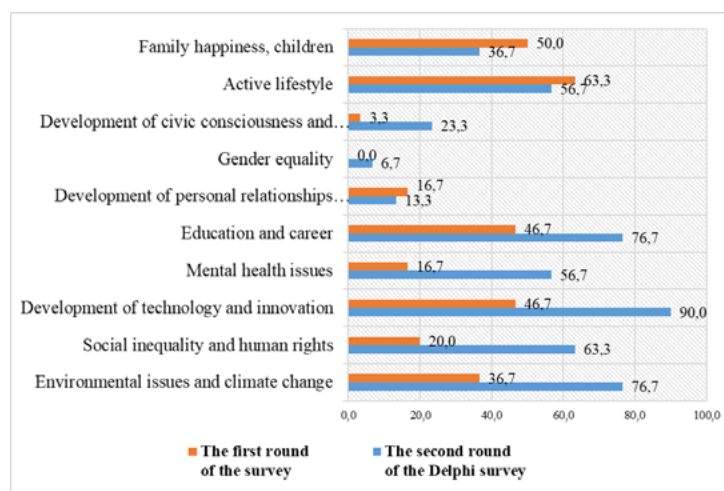


Figure 6. Expert Assessment of the Core Values That Should Be Instilled in Kazakhstan's Youth (Rounds 1 and 2)

A high level of agreement ($PA \geq 70\%$) among the experts in the second round regarding the *top priorities for instilling values in Kazakhstan's youth* (Fig. 6):

1. Humanistic values: honesty, good manners, and education, which form the foundation of the national idea and ethnocultural identity as a strategy (high level of agreement).
2. The development of willpower contributes to civic engagement and democracy: young people move beyond passivity and participate in community life: specifically, in entrepreneurial initiatives, startups, and volunteer projects.
3. Youth health remains an important aggregate indicator of the nation's health.
4. According to experts, friendship, love, and family values must be upheld as traditional societal values.

A moderate level of agreement ($PA \geq 50\text{--}69.9\%$) among second-round experts on the formation of pragmatic values: rationality, efficiency, discipline, and independence. Experts differed in their assessment of this indicator because, in their opinion, pragmatism involves an excessive focus on practical benefits, which can lead to a loss of humanity and spirituality.

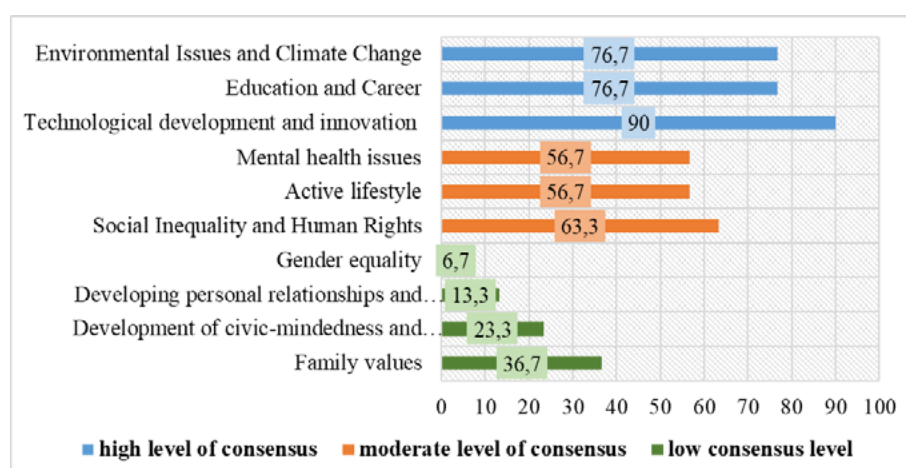


Figure 7. Expert Assessment of the Most Pressing Issues Facing Kazakhstan's Youth (Rounds 1 and 2)

High level of agreement ($PA \geq 70\%$) among experts in the second round on the *priority issues that Kazakhstani youth should address* (Fig. 7): 1) development of technology and innovation – 90.0%; 2) education and career – 76.7%; 3) environmental issues and climate change – 76.7%.

Compared to the 1st round, in the 2nd round the above indicators are already showing positive trends. It should be noted that in line with national priorities for promoting digitalization and developing human capital—specifically the “Digital Kazakhstan” program, as well as education and youth employment—experts expect that young people should focus on these areas. Education has traditionally been seen as a key investment in the future of youth, so experts agreed on this indicator. Climate change and regional environmental issues, as well as climate-related risks to health, agriculture, and infrastructure, are considered relevant, and experts believe this requires involving young people through eco startups and projects.

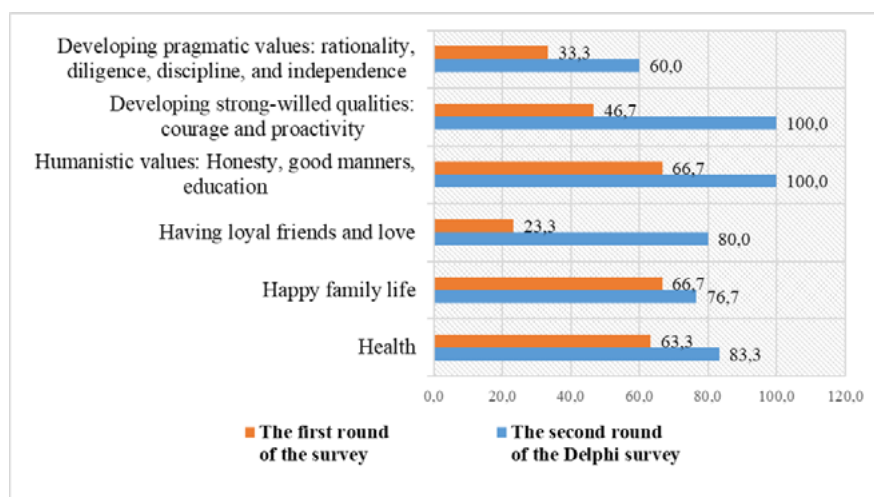


Figure 8. Levels of expert consensus in Round 2 on the top priorities that Kazakhstan's youth should address

It's worth noting that experts tend to prioritize more relevant strategic tasks: technology, economy, education, environment, so socio-political and psychosocial issues get less agreement as top priorities (Fig. 8). The moderate level of agreement (PA ≥ 50 –69.9%) among second-round experts on the indicators was: 1) social inequality and human rights – 63.3%; 2) active life stance – 56.7%; 3) mental and psychological health issues – 56.7%.

Low agreement levels (PA $< 50\%$) among second-round experts on the indicators: 1) family values – 36.7%; 2) development of citizenship and patriotism – 23.3%; 3) development of personal relationships and strengthening public trust – 13.3%; 4) gender equality – 6.7%. Many experts may think that these issues are either already being addressed at the level of the family and social relationships or do not require top-priority government action. Additionally, support for families is often seen as a result of improvements in the economy, education, and employment, rather than an independent task. The concepts of patriotism and gender can be interpreted in different ways and can be politicized, which is why experts are cautious about considering these concepts as top priorities.

So, the value orientations of young people are largely shaped and adjusted by the conditions of economic development, employment, living standards, general cultural trends, as well as the dynamically changing value paradigms of society. In this way, experts have identified a trend of stability in the value orientations of Kazakhstani youth, which are determined by economic and cultural processes, as well as individual and socio-political status. The experts' consensus reflects the priorities they see as the most urgent and achievable in the current national context. A high level of agreement shows areas with clear strategic and practical importance. Experts see areas like technology and innovation development; education and career; and environmental issues and climate as key strategies for economic development, while also directly affecting youth employment and well-being. Overall, the results of the 2nd round clearly point to technological, educational, and environmental development as priorities for Kazakh youth; at the same time, experts consider issues like social justice, civic engagement, and mental health important, but less clear-cut.

Ecology has a sort of double position in expert assessments: on one hand, it's included among the problems that need solving, but at the same time, it's noted as a value that has lost its former importance for young people. This points to growing concern, but possibly passivity in the value-motivation sphere. Experts agree that there's a need for

cultural and educational adjustment of youth's value focus toward developing humanistic and willpower qualities, health, and maintaining family and interpersonal values. Values like justice, gender equality, patriotism, and trust show a lot of disagreement and low consensus. This shows their sensitivity, ideological diversity in perception, and the difficulty of implementing them practically as youth priorities. This points to the need to combine the economy and education policy with targeted programs for developing humanistic qualities and mental health.

Conclusion

Overall, the expert consensus from the second round shows a targeted set of priority areas: technology, education, careers, and environmental sustainability, which are also key focuses of youth policy. At the same time, experts recognize the need to foster humanistic qualities and care for young people's health. The main values and goals for youth are linked to self-fulfillment, careers, education, and technological development. This reflects the priority of economic modernization and labor market demand.

Based on the analysis of the overall expert assessments of agreement on the main research questions, following the Delphi method, the following conclusions were formulated: 1. It is relevant to address youth issues through participation in the development of technology and innovation, education and careers, environmental problems, and climate change. 2. Preserving the spiritual and humanistic values of youth through the national idea, according to the experts surveyed, should be carried out through civic, environmental, and financial education, as well as extracurricular projects in universities and schools. 3. There is a need for economic incentives through grants for youth entrepreneurship, internships, and the opening of career centers. 4. Mental health significance and the importance of civic engagement as part of preparing youth for responsibility are important factors in socialization.

Limitations of the Study

The Delphi method captures expert judgments and consensus among specialists, rather than empirical responses from the target group itself (young people). The conclusions drawn reflect experts' views on significant values and priorities, but do not equate to a measure of how widespread these values are among young people.

A panel of 150 experts (15 experts per region across 10 regions) provides broad professional and regional coverage but does not constitute a representative sample in the statistical sense. Consequently, the results cannot be directly extrapolated as indicators of the prevalence or frequency of value orientations among the general population of Kazakhstani youth.

These limitations do not diminish the usefulness of Delphi as a method for developing consensus-based definitions and priorities, but they do underscore the need for a thorough approach when interpreting the results and conducting subsequent verification using representative samples.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

Authors' Contributions

B. Sagyndykova contributed to the development of the conceptual framework of the study, the identification of the research problem, and the interpretation of the findings.

R. Tulemanova was responsible for collecting the electronic expert questionnaires, developing the data analysis instrument, and interpreting the results.

G. Botabayev prepared the figures and tables and contributed to the writing and editing of the manuscript.

T. Mantayeva was responsible for collecting the electronic expert questionnaires, developing the data analysis instrument, and interpreting the results.

All authors made an equal contribution to the discussion of the results, the formulation of conclusions, and the approval of the final version of the manuscript for publication.

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ҚАЗІРГІ КЕЗЕҢДЕГІ ҚАЗАҚСТАН ЖАСТАРЫНЫҢ ҚҰНДЫЛЫҚТЫҚ БАСЫМДЫЛЫҚТАРЫНЫҢ ҚАЛЫПТАСУ ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІН ЭКСПЕРТТІК ТАЛДАУ: ҚОРЫТЫНДЫ ДЕЛЬФИ ЗЕРТТЕУ

Аңдатпа. Мақалада қазіргі кезеңдегі қазақстандық жастардың цифрлану, жаһандану және үдемелі әлеуметтік өзгерістер жағдайындағы құндылықтық басымдықтарының қалыптасу ерекшеліктеріне қорытынды сараптамалық талдау жасалған. Сараптамалық сауалнаманың 1-кезеңі де қамтылған бірінші кешенді

зерттеудің нәтижелері 2025 жылы «Абай атындағы ҚазҰПУ жаршысы» журналында жарияланды. Дельфи әдісінің итеративтілігі сарапшылардың бірінші сауалнама нәтижелерін ескеруінде.

Кешенді жобалық бағыт аясындағы сараптамалық Дельфи сауалнамасының қорытынды кезеңінің мақсаты – қазақстандық жастардың құндылық басымдықтары бойынша сараптамалық бағалауларды верификациялау және жүйелеу, сондай-ақ қазіргі қазақстандық жастардың құндылық трендтерін қалыптастырудың негізгі құндылықтары мен құрылымдық компоненттері бойынша сараптамалық консенсус дәрежесін айқындау болып табылады. Дельфи рәсімі бойынша қорытынды екінші кезең сарапшылардың сол құрамымен (Қазақстан Республикасының 10 ірі мегаполисі мен қаласынан 15 сарапшыдан) Google Forms платформасында өткізілді: Астана, Алматы, Шымкент, Өскемен, Орал, Петропавл, Павлодар, Түркістан, Қарағанды, Тараз. Сараптамалық панельдің жалпы көлемі N=150.

Ғылыми жаңалығы: Қазақстан жастарының құндылықтары бойынша қолда бар ғылыми әдебиеттер фрагментарлы сипатқа ие: эмпирикалық зерттеулердің көпшілігі жекелеген қалалармен, шағын немесе жоғары оқу орындарының іріктемелерімен шектеледі, сондай-ақ дәстүршілдік, өзін-өзі жүзеге асыру, белсенділік сияқты негізгі ұғымдардың бірыңғай, контекстке негізделген операциялық анықтамалары жоқ. Дельфи зерттеуі негізгі құндылық ұғымдарының сарапшылармен келісілген анықтамаларын және индикаторлар жиынтығын формализациялап, бекітеді.

Екінші Дельфи кезеңі бірінші кезеңде анықталған қазақстандық жастардың тұрақты трендтері бойынша шоғырландырылған сараптамалық бағалауларды верификациялады және олардың салыстырмалы басымдығын көрсетті.

Мақалада мансаптық құндылықтардағы басымдықтар, институттарға деген сенім деңгейі және азаматтық іс-шараларға қатысу, өзін-өзі жүзеге асыру және индивидуализм сияқты негізгі индикаторлар арқылы әртүрлі жастар топтарының құндылықтар жүйесін зерттеуге байланысты болашақ зерттеулердің перспективалары айқындалған.

Жүргізілген зерттеудің құндылығы қазіргі әлеуметтік-мәдени процестердің динамикасы жағдайында заманауи жастардың құндылық құрылымы туралы түсінікті кеңейтуде жатыр, осылайша жастарды әлеуметтендіру және аксиологиялық басымдықтар теориясына елеулі үлес қосады. Зерттеудің практикалық маңыздылығы пәнаралық сараптамалық пікірлерді синтездеу және жастар трендтерінің дамуын болжау үшін Дельфи әдісін қолданудың тиімділігімен негізделеді.

Негізгі ұғымдар: сарапшылар, жастар, жастар құндылықтары, бірегейлікті құрастыру, өзін-өзі іске асыру, мансап, әлеуметтік әділдік, менталдық денсаулық.

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ДЕЛЬФИ-ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ЭКСПЕРТНЫХ ОЦЕНОК ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ ЦЕННОСТНЫХ ПРИОРИТЕТОВ КАЗАХСТАНСКОЙ МОЛОДЕЖИ: ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП

Аннотация. В статье представлен заключительный второй Дельфи-раунд экспертных оценок особенностей формирования ценностных приоритетов современной казахстанской молодежи в условиях цифровизации, глобализации и ускоренных социальных изменений. Результаты первого комплексного исследования, включившего в себя также 1 этап экспертного опроса, были опубликованы в журнале «Вестник КазНПУ им.Абая» в 2025 году.

Цель заключительного раунда экспертного Дельфи-опроса в рамках комплексного проектного направления - верифицировать и систематизировать экспертные оценки ценностных приоритетов казахстанской молодежи через определение степени экспертного консенсуса по ключевым ценностям и структурным компонентам формирования ценностных трендов современной казахстанской молодежи. Заключительный второй раунд по процедуре Дельфи проводился с той же панелью экспертов (по 15 экс-

пертов из 10-ти основных мегаполисов и городов Республики Казахстан) в Google Forms: Астана, Алматы, Шымкент, Усть-Каменогорск, Уральск, Петропавловск, Павлодар, Туркестан, Караганда, Тараз. Общий размер экспертной панели N=150.

Научная новизна: Существующая научная литература по ценностям казахстанской молодежи фрагментарна: большинство эмпирических исследований ограничены отдельными городами, малыми или вузовскими выборками, а также не имеют единой, контекстуализированной операционализации ключевых конструкций: традиционализм, самореализация, активизм. Дельфи-исследование формализует и фиксирует согласованные экспертные определения ключевых ценностных понятий и набор индикаторов.

Второй Дельфи-раунд верифицировал консолидированные экспертные оценки стойких трендов казахстанской молодежи, выявленных в первом раунде, и указал на их относительную приоритетность.

В статье определены перспективы дальнейших исследований, связанные с изучением системы ценностей различных молодежных групп, через такие ключевые индикаторы, как приоритеты в карьерных ценностях, уровень доверия к институтам и участие в гражданской активности, самореализация и индивидуализм и др.

Ценность проведенного исследования заключается в расширении представлений о ценностной структуре современной молодежи в условиях динамики социокультурных процессов, **что** вносит значимый вклад в теорию социализации и аксиологических приоритетов молодежи. Практическая значимость исследования заключается в эффективности применения Дельфи-метода для синтеза междисциплинарного экспертного мнения и прогнозирования развития молодежных трендов.

Ключевые слова: эксперты, молодежь, молодежные ценности, конструирование идентичности, самореализация, карьера, социальная справедливость, ментальное здоровье.

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