



Tímea GYŐRI

Doctoral School of Economics and Regional Sciences, Szent István University, Páter Károly 1. H-2100 Gödöllő, Hungary

In the framework of the research, I mainly undertook to examine the change in the employment and qualification indicators defined in the Europe 2020 strategy between 2010 and 2019. In the study, I examined whether EU and national level targets were fulfilled by 2019. The employment and skills objectives set out in the strategy are interlinked. Higher levels of education can provide better employment opportunities, and increasing employment can reduce poverty. The direction and strength of the correlations between the highlighted indicators were explored by correlation analysis and linear regression. The explanatory power of the relationships was interpreted using the determination coefficient.

Results

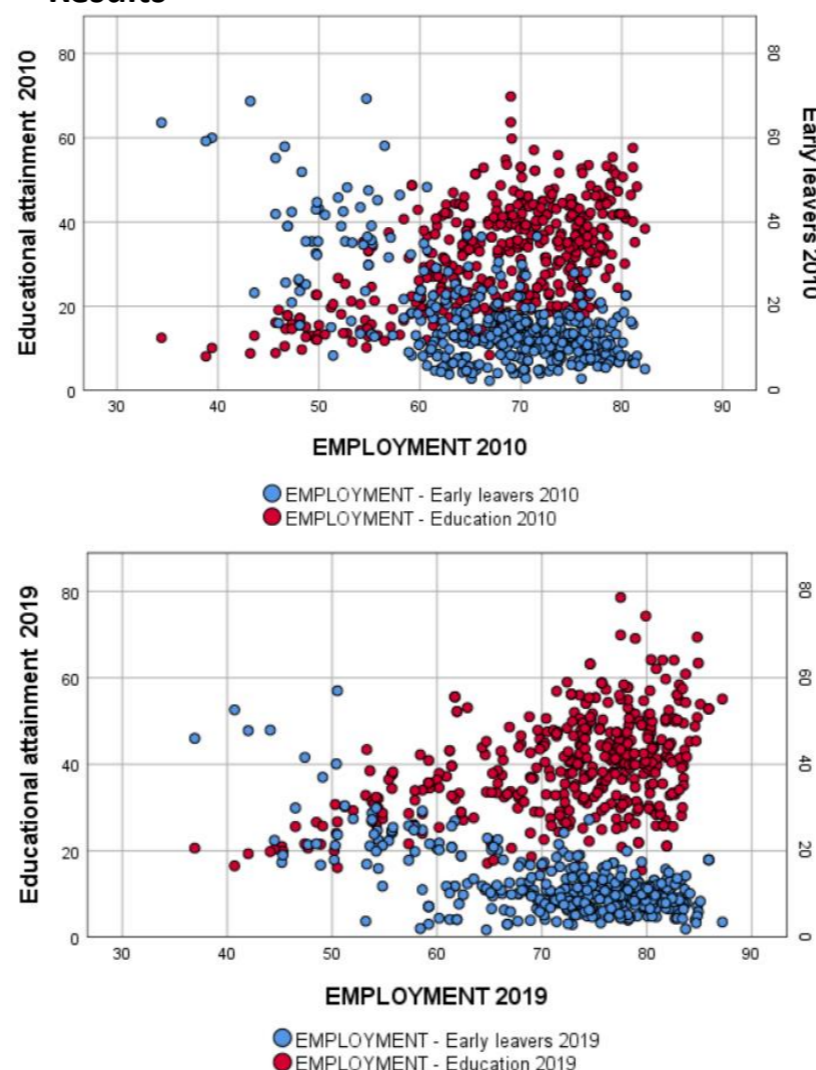


Table 1. Examining the relationship between employment and skills indicators

Table with 4 columns: Indicators (2019) + Dummy, Pearson's coefficient (r), Significance (p), and Determination coefficient % (R²). Rows include Employment - education, Employment - early leavers, Education - early leavers, and Model\_5.

Conclusion

The achievement of the Europe 2020 targets shows a very varied picture. The key indicators improved significantly between 2010 and 2019. A striking positive change can be observed in the field of employment, the employment rate for the 20-64 age group shifted predominantly to 65-85% by 2019.

Examining the correlation between employment and qualification variables, it was found that after filtering the heterogeneity of the regions, the variance of the employment level is significantly explained by the qualification indicators. The results obtained support that the human capital variable has a very large impact on the growth and development of the economy.

Overall, the EU has the capacity to act in times of crisis and to adapt its economies and societies to change. Europeans today must once again prepare for transformation in order to cope with the effects of the crisis and overcome the EU's structural weaknesses and growing global challenges.

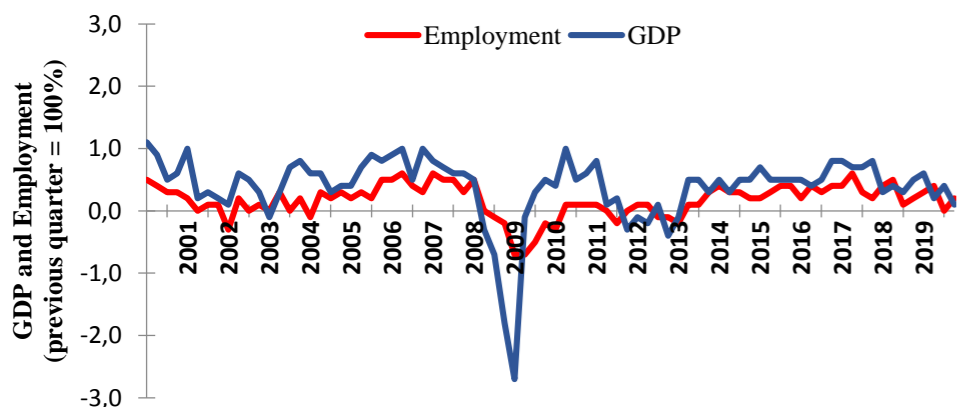


Figure 1. GDP and Employment growth

Source: Own editing by Eurostat data

Figure 1-2. Employment and skills indicators 2010, 2019

Source: Own editing by Eurostat data