



ORIGINAL PAPER

Analysis Framework of the European Commission: Monitoring Population, Human Capital and Inclusion in the Social Agendas n^o 38 - n^o 47 (October 2014 - April 2017)

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Abstract:

The present paper scrutinizes the social and legal conditions and effects of the Social Agendas of the European Commission released between October 2014 and April 2017. Using the quantitative and qualitative content analysis, the paper argues that the population free movement and the social integration are formalized within the framework of the Social Agendas 38 to 47 linking the social challenges and the social innovation analysis. The paper also explores the main determinants of the population-human capital-inclusion linkage in the text of ten Social Agendas released between 2014 and 2017 following the related settings of: (i) the social dialogue; (ii) the social governance; (iii) the skills and training encounters; (iv) the European social services and social policies. The results demonstrate that the link between the social interaction and social innovation increases the social integration by recognizing the important role of living and working conditions and the European social framework.

Keywords: Social Agenda, European Union, population, free movement, integration

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Introduction

The present paper emphasizes three key trends in the European Union (EU) institutional governance and policymaking adopted by the Social Agendas of the European Commission released between October 2014 and April 2017. Second, the paper explores the relationship between the European Commission policy-process and the social welfare at the institutional level scrutinizing the text of ten Social Agendas released between October 2014 and April 2017.

The research notes that the EU institutional governance enable the determinants of the social policy toward the human capital and inclusion following the related settings of: (i) the social dialogue; (ii) the social governance; (iii) skills and training encounters; (iv) the European social services.

The results demonstrate that the link between the key terms of the social policy in EU by recognizing the important role of living and working conditions, but also the institutional settings.

Literature Review

Policy framework of the European Union is a broad concept exploring key terms, concepts, mechanisms, processes and policies in which institutions and institutional governance manage and direct the strategies and actions.

The present paper researches the frequency of the key terms defining the Social Agenda of the European Commission in the period October 2014-April 2017 and determining the relative utilization and appearance of various concepts developing the EU policies in the following areas: (i) healthcare, social services and safety; (ii) social dialogue, social market and social entrepreneurship; (iii) human capital, migration and social policies.

Healthcare, social services and safety

A key argument of the social research is to indicate the relationship between healthcare-social services and safety and the increasing role of the living conditions, quality of life and community healthcare (Rahtz, Sirgy, Lee, 2004: 167-198; Allen, Braithwaite, Sandall, Waring, 2016: 181-197). Moreover, contemporary events generate different perspectives in the literature review regarding: media monitoring (Georgescu, Olimid, Olimid, Georgescu, Gherghe, 2017: 109-122), transition challenges (Olimid, 2013: 9-18), social services structure, healthcare system and safety (at work) (Hutsebaut, 2003: 53-74; Cornelisse, Goudwaard, 2002: 3-17; Caminada, Goudwaard, van Vliet, 2010: 529-556).

Hutsebaut provides the theoretical framework of the social protection in the European Union enabling the role of the “financial resources”, “social infrastructure” and “social systems” (Hutsebaut, 2003: 53-74) and Cornelisse and Goudwaard define the framework of the “convergence of social protection systems in the European Union” (Cornelisse, Goudwaard, 2002: 3-17).

Orbie and Babarine explore the relationship between the working conditions and the structure of the EU social services and “development policy” (Orbie, Babarinde, 2008: 459-477). Hurt investigates the “self-interest” and the “EU development policy” as the most important factors of the linkage EU development-social services-self-interest (Hurt, 2010: 159-168). Other scholars give a systematic review of the relationship between the integrated institutional governance and the “development counting vectors” in the field of the social services and policies (Olimid, Olimid, 2016: 35-47).

Social dialogue, social market and social entrepreneurship

Caminada, Goudswaard and van Vliet explore the perspectives of the “welfare state indicators” in the European Union considering the “social expenditures” and the “social assistance benefits” (Caminada, Goudswaard, van Vliet, 2010: 529-556). Moreover, Vandenbroucke concentrates on three aspects of the research on the social dialogue and the social market: the “European Employment Strategy”, the “labour market policies” and “policy rules” (Vandenbroucke, 2017).

Sarfati also bases the research on the linkage between the social dialogue, the social market and the “policies addressing ageing” by analyzing and reviewing the following social determinants: “demographic ageing”, “reforms” and “welfare systems” (Sarfati, 2006: 49-74). Hopt attempts to explain how the EU corporate governance adapts strategies and implements actions and plans in the field of the social mechanisms and the “financial statement” (Hopt, 2005).

Human capital, migration and social policies

Most of the literature defines the linkage between human capital-migration-social policies considering three scenarios: (i) the *first* scenario focuses on the social processes and “the role of welfare systems” (Mytna Kurekova, 2011: 721-739); (ii) the *second* scenario scrutinizes the social work and social affairs (Michailakis, Schirmer, 2014). In the second scenario, Petersen and Puliga research the EU operational framework and rules in the field of migration and social policies (Petersen and Puliga, 2017).

Methodology

The methodology of the paper designs elements of interdependent research in the field of population, human capital and inclusion within the Social Agendas released by the European Commission in the period October 2014 and April 2017 using the quantitative and qualitative content analysis.

The paper argues that population, human capital, inclusion and social integration are formalized using the manual coding of key terms of the Social Agendas 38 to 47 and bringing the social inclusion, social protection and social affairs analysis in the European institutional project.

The Social Agendas represent the European Commission’s overview and action in the field of the social interaction of the market conditions – social affairs – human capital – inclusion. The first example of the research design is the thematic areas of the “Special feature” of the Social Agenda released between October 2014 and April 2017. Table 1 entitled: “Special Feature of the Social Agendas n° 38 - n° 47 (October 2014 – April 2017) includes the tasks of each Social Agenda (Column 2, Table 1) and the category of the key terms (selected according to the special feature from Key Topic 1 (hereinafter KT) to Key Topic 51).

Moreover, the key terms research is classified on the basis of the functionality of the following linkages: (i) Healthcare, social services and safety (Table 2, Chart 1); (ii) Social dialogue, social market and social entrepreneurship (Table 3, Chart 2); (iii) Human capital, migration and social policy (Table 4, Chart 3). Classifying the key terms of the Social Agenda for a period of three years allows us to observe and identify how the thematic areas of the official documentation influence the policy-making process of the European Commission.

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Table 1. Special Feature of the Social Agendas n° 38 - n° 47 (October 2014 – April 2017)

<i>Social Agenda number (n°)</i>	<i>Key Terms (KT₁₋₅₁)</i>
Social Agenda n° 38 October 2014	KT ₁ = health; KT ₂ = workers; KT ₃ = social protection; KT ₄ = social affairs; KT ₅ = society;
Social Agenda n° 39 December 2014	KT ₆ = EU (European Union); KT ₇ = EU funding; KT ₈ = jobs; KT ₉ = working conditions; KT ₁₀ = social Europe; KT ₁₁ = social dimension;
Social Agenda n° 40 April 2015	KT ₁₂ = European; KT ₁₃ = people; KT ₁₄ = population; KT ₁₅ = demographic (changes); KT ₁₆ = governance;
Social Agenda n° 41 July 2015	KT ₁₇ = skills; KT ₁₈ = training; KT ₁₉ = traineeship; KT ₂₀ = employment; KT ₂₁ = unemployment;
Social Agenda n° 42 October 2015	KT ₂₂ = labour; KT ₂₃ = safety (at work); KT ₂₄ = citizens; KT ₂₅ = Member States; KT ₂₆ = digital;
Social Agenda n° 43 February 2016	KT ₂₇ = ageing (workforce); KT ₂₈ = family; KT ₂₉ = parents; KT ₃₀ = children; KT ₃₁ = mobility;
Social Agenda n° 44 June 2016	KT ₃₂ = social dialogue; KT ₃₃ = social innovation; KT ₃₄ = social agenda; KT ₃₅ = human capital; KT ₃₆ = migration;
Social Agenda n° 45 September 2016	KT ₃₇ = reform; KT ₃₈ = education; KT ₃₉ = culture; KT ₄₀ = cultural; KT ₄₁ = cooperation;
Social Agenda n° 46 December 2016	KT ₄₂ = market; KT ₄₃ = growth; KT ₄₄ = investment; KT ₄₅ = youth; KT ₄₆ = enterprise;
Social Agenda n° 47 April 2017	KT ₄₇ = European Social Fund (ESF); KT ₄₈ = Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD); KT ₄₉ = social exclusion; KT ₅₀ = poverty; KT ₅₁ = crisis

Source: Authors' own compilation according to the Special Feature of the Social Agendas of the European Commission n° 38 - n° 47 (October 2014-April 2017). Note: KT= key terms from 1-51

The nature of the research within the period October 2014-April 2017 will determine whether the key terms indicate a particular course of the policy-making of the European Commission in this period. In such case, Chart 1 to Chart 3 will provide conclusive information helping to enable a cause-and effect relationship between the key terms of each social agenda (for example, the frequency of the key terms in all social agendas).

Thus, Column 2 of the Table 1, Table 2 and Table 3 presents the key topic designed in Table 1, Column 3. Each column, from Column 3 to Column 12, designs the research results counted for each Social Agenda: Column 3: Social Agenda n° 38; Column 4: Social Agenda n° 39; Column 5: Social Agenda n° 40; Column 6: Social Agenda n° 41; Column 7: Social Agenda n° 42; Column 8: Social Agenda n° 43; Column 9: Social Agenda n° 44; Column 10: Social Agenda n° 45; Column 11: Social Agenda n° 46; Column 12: Social Agenda n° 47). Column 12 (Table 1-3) counts the total number of the results for each Social Agenda and Row 18 (Table 2), Row 19 (Table 3) and Row 23 (Table 4) identify the results for each item in each Social Agenda. Rows 1 and 2 of the Table 2, Table 3 and Table 4 select the Social Agenda and its research findings.

The further step of the research is to rank the various key terms (KT₁ to KT₅₁) from “High ranking” to “Low ranking”.

The research assigns four categories for the research of the Social Agendas in the period October 2014-April 2017 as follows: (1) “High ranking” (higher than 300 results; orange highlighting of the results); (2) “Mid-high ranking” (between 200 and 299 results; green highlighting of the results); (3) “Medium ranking” (between 100 and 199 results; yellow highlighting of the results) and (4) “Low ranking” (between 1 and 99 results; blue highlighting of the results).

Research findings

Healthcare, social services and safety

The major finding of the Table 2 with regard to the thematic area of “healthcare, social services and safety” shows that the highly used key terms: “skills” (338 results); “market” (327 results); “labour” (393 results) and “employment” (640 results) determining the impact of the market conditions on the social policy. Overall, Table 2 makes two main key linkages about the impact of employment (640 results) and social affairs (132 results): *first*, the presence of key topic “labour” (393 results); “jobs” (116 results); health (171 results); “(un)employment” (206 results) leading to the EU social support and the government policies and *second*, the findings of: “social protection” (57 results); “working conditions” (41 results); “mobility” (67 results) and “safety (at work)” (87 results) enabling a comprehensive overview of the different sub-domains of the EU social policy.

Table 2. Healthcare, social services and safety (variations of the key terms from Social Agenda n° 38 (October 2014) to Social Agenda n° 47 (April 2017))

Key terms	No	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	All KT Table 2
	2014 (10) *	2014 (12)*	2015 (04)*	2015 (07)*	2015 (10)*	2016 (02)*	2016 (06)*	2016 (09)*	2016 (12)*	2017 (04)*		
1. Health (KT ₁)	79	10	10	2	10	18	8	18	7	9	171	
2. Safety (at work) (KT ₂₃)	54	7	3	0	1	0	1	13	0	8	87	
3. Social Affairs (KT ₄)	16	19	10	13	8	14	12	13	12	15	132	
4. Social protection (KT ₃)	3	11	8	4	9	8	6	2	0	6	57	
5. Market (KT ₁₂)	12	29	35	35	43	41	43	24	36	29	327	
6. Governance (KT ₁₆)	1	8	26	3	1	10	4	3	0	1	57	
7. Digital (KT ₂₆)	0	6	2	7	0	2	1	18	5	4	45	
8. Growth (KT ₁₃)	10	29	33	12	11	6	14	6	7	5	133	
9. Employment (KT ₂₀)	58	63	64	69	73	59	64	39	77	74	640	
10. Unemployment (KT ₂₁)	15	13	25	17	77	8	17	6	14	14	206	
11. Working conditions (KT ₉)	9	5	1	1	5	1	2	11	2	4	41	
12. Jobs (KT ₈)	4	34	19	16	10	5	8	12	4	4	116	
13. Skills (KT ₁₇)	7	36	29	40	9	10	35	129	13	30	338	
14. Labour (KT ₂₂)	25	42	35	40	51	46	42	39	44	29	393	
15. Mobility (KT ₃₁)	8	13	6	8	6	2	3	7	4	10	67	
Total	301	325	306	267	314	230	260	340	225	242	2810	

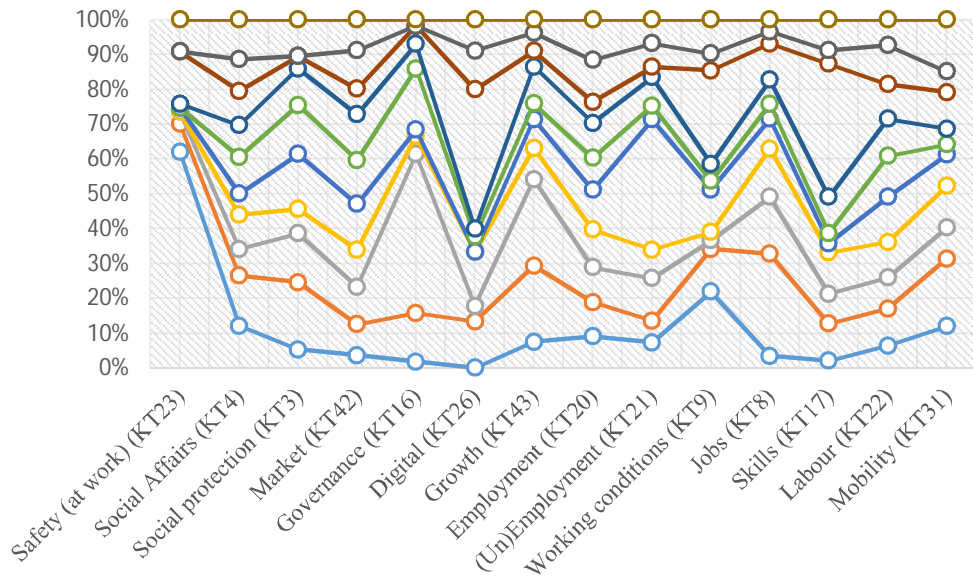
Source: Authors’ own compilation. Data retrieved according to the text of each Social Agenda: from Social Agenda n° 38 (October 2014) to Social Agenda n° 47 (April 2017). Note: Month (*) = January (01); February (02); March (03); April (04); May (05); June (06); July (07); August (08); September (09); October (10); November (11); December (12).

Table 2 and Chart 1 make the case for the relevance of the ranking results such as: (1) “High ranking” terms (“market” (327 results); “employment” (640 results); “skills” (338 results); “labour” (393 results)); (2) “Mid-high ranking” terms (“unemployment” (206 results)); (3) “Medium ranking” terms (“health” (171 results); “social affairs” (132 results); “growth” (133 results); “jobs” (116 results)); and (4) “Low ranking” terms

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(“safety (at work) (87 results); “social protection” and “governance” (each 57 results); “working conditions” (41 results); mobility (67 results)).

Chart 1. Healthcare, social services and safety (variations of the key terms from Social Agenda n° 38 (October 2014) to Social Agenda n° 47 (April 2017))



Source: Authors' own compilation. Data retrieved according to the text of each Social Agenda: from Social Agenda n° 38 (October 2014) to Social Agenda n° 47 (April 2017). Note: Month (*) = January (01); February (02); March (03); April (04); May (05); June (06); July (07); August (08); September (09); October (10); November (11); December (12).

Social dialogue, social market and social entrepreneurship

Table 3 indicates the results of the monitoring of sixteen key terms emphasizing that the high-ranking key terms: “people” (667 results) and “youth” (302 results) focus the linkage between the social dialogue – the social market – the social entrepreneurship. The results of both key terms indicate the focus of the EU social policies at the level of the “youth” generation and “people”.

The results of Table 3 distinguish, however, between the varieties of the findings in the period 2014–2017: (i) for the “youth” research (26 results (Social Agenda n° 38, October 2014); 19 results (Social Agenda n° 39, December 2014); 31 results (Social Agenda n° 40, April 2015); 30 results (Social Agenda n° 41, July 2015); 47 results (Social Agenda n° 42, October 2015); 4 results (Social Agenda n° 43, February 2016); 14 results (Social Agenda n° 44, June 2014); 3 results (Social Agenda n° 45, September 2016); 93 results (Social Agenda n° 46, December 2016); 35 results (Social Agenda n° 47, April 2017); (ii) for the “people” research (51 results (Social Agenda n° 38, October 2014); 60 results (Social Agenda n° 39, December 2014); 44 results (Social Agenda n° 40, April 2015); 77 results (Social Agenda n° 41, July 2015); 80 results (Social Agenda n° 42, October 2015); 94 results (Social Agenda n° 43, February 2016); 46 results (Social Agenda n° 44, June 2014); 46 results (Social Agenda n° 45, September 2016); 87 results (Social Agenda n° 46, December 2016); 82 results (Social Agenda n° 47, April 2017)).

Table 3. Social dialogue, social market and social entrepreneurship (variations of the key terms from Social Agenda n° 38 (October 2014) to Social Agenda n° 47 (April 2017))

Key terms	No	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	All KT Table 3
	2014 (10) *	2014 (12) *	2015 (04)*	2015 (07)*	2015 (10)*	2016 (02)*	2016 (06)*	2016 (09)*	2016 (12)*	2017 (04)*		
1. Enterprise (KT ₄₆)	0	14	4	3	7	0	9	4	8	5	54	
2. Investment (KT ₄₄)	9	56	24	19	12	4	9	7	4	20	164	
3. Youth (KT)	26	19	31	30	47	4	14	3	93	35	302	
4. Training (KT ₄₅)	11	19	19	92	21	6	29	45	29	20	291	
5. Traineeship (KT ₁₉)	2	6	2	3	2	1	4	1	42	7	70	
6. European Social Fund (ESF) (KT ₄₇)	15	13	10	7	9	4	9	10	7	24	108	
7. Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD) (KT ₄₈)	3	0	2	0	0	2	4	4	5	0	20	
8. Population (KT ₁₄)	6	1	0	0	8	7	5	2	2	4	35	
9. Demographic (changes) (KT ₁₅)	7	1	2	1	1	8	0	1	0	0	21	
10. People (KT ₁₃)	51	60	44	77	80	94	46	46	87	82	667	
11. Citizens (KT ₂₄)	3	13	9	10	3	8	13	4	2	12	77	
12. Member States (KT ₂₅)	27	16	22	6	21	18	16	15	26	35	202	
13. Social Europe (KT ₁₀)	6	6	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	
14. Social Innovation (KT ₃₃)	3	3	0	1	1	1	1	4	3	3	20	
15. Social dimension (KT ₁₁)	5	3	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	7	21	
16. Social dialogue (KT ₃₂)	5	13	35	2	2	0	5	5	0	3	70	
Total	179	243	206	257	216	158	168	152	310	258	2147	

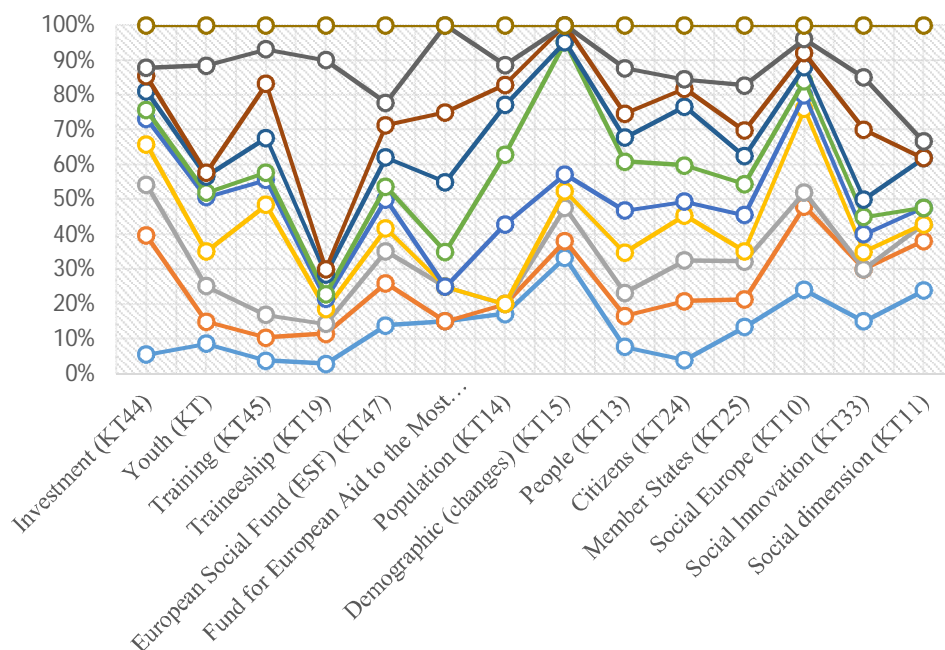
Source: Authors' own compilation. Data retrieved according to the text of each Social Agenda: from Social Agenda n° 38 (October 2014) to Social Agenda n° 47 (April 2017). Note: Month (*) = January (01); February (02); March (03); April (04); May (05); June (06); July (07); August (08); September (09); October (10); November (11); December (12).

Table 3 and Chart 2 also emphasize the following ranking results: (1) “High ranking” terms (“people” (667 results); “youth” (302 results); (2) “Mid-high ranking” terms (“training” (291 results); “Member States” (202 results)); (3) “Medium ranking” (“investment” (164 results); “European Social Fund (ESF)” (108 results); and (4) “Low ranking” terms (“Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD)” (20 results); “social dialogue” (70 results); “social dimension” (21 results); “demographic (changes)” (21 results); “social Europe” (25 results); “population” (35 results); “enterprise” (54 results); “traineeship” (70 results); “citizens” (77 results)). Table 3 discusses the effect of the interaction between the social dialogue – social market – social entrepreneurship on the social dimension of the European governance. Column 3 to Column 12 present the

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results of the findings depending on the special features of each Social Agenda. The results suggest that the “Low ranking terms” (“Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD)”); “social dialogue”; “social dimension”; “demographic “social Europe””; “populations”; “enterprise”; “traineeship”; “citizens”) become statistically important in exploring the “High ranking terms” (“people” and “citizens”). From the results of Chart 2. Social dialogue, social market and social entrepreneurship, we can observe the effect of the increasing number of the key topics evaluated in the category “Low ranking terms” (62,5% from the total number of the key terms monitored in Table 3 and correlated with the “High ranking” terms (“people” (667 results); “youth” (302 results) (Column 13, Table 2).

Chart 2. Social dialogue, social market and social entrepreneurship (variations of the key terms from the Social Agenda n° 38 (October 2014) to the Social Agenda n° 47 (April 2017))



Source: Authors' own compilation. Data retrieved according to the text of each Social Agendas: from Social Agenda n° 38 (October 2014) to Social Agenda n° 47 (April 2017). Note: Month (*) = January (01); February (02); March (03); April (04); May (05); June (06); July (07); August (08); September (09); October (10); November (11); December (12).

Human capital, migration and social policies

Table 4 and Chart 3 report the linkage between human capital – migration-social policies. The data indicate the frequency of twenty key terms ranging from 12 results (“parents”) and 21 results (“culture”) to 1113 results (“EU (European Union)”) and 1067 (“European”) (Table 4).

Table 4 presents the key terms usability and results ranging from three key terms in the category “High ranking terms” (EU (European Union) and European) to one result

in the category “Mid-high ranking terms” (“Social Agenda” (214 results) and “Medium ranking terms” (“workers” (186 results)).

Table 4 also reveals that in the period October 2014 – April 2017, more than 60 % of the key terms monitored were located in the “Low ranking terms” (“parents” (12 results); “cultural” (15 results); “family” (20 results); “EU funding” (22 results); “migration” (28 results); “social exclusion” (31 results); “cooperation” (38 results); “human capital” (39 results); “ageing” (48 results); “children” (48 results); “society” (88 results)).

Table 4. Human capital, migration and social policy (variations of the key terms from the Social Agenda n° 38 (October 2014) to the Social Agenda n° 47 (April 2017))

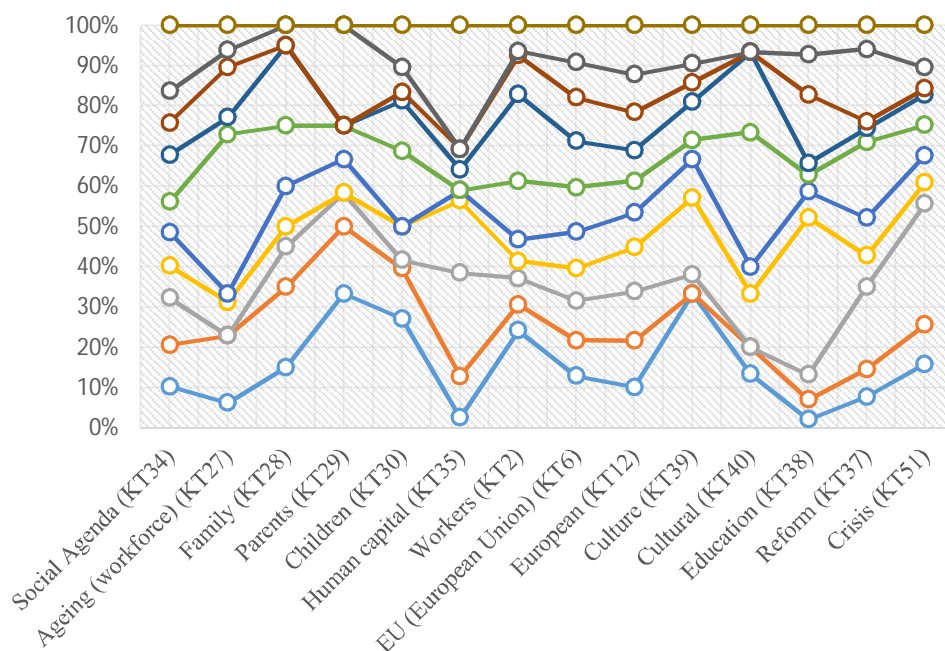
Key terms	No	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	All KT Table 4
		2014 (10) *	2014 (12)*	2015 (04)*	2015 (07)*	2015 (10)*	2016 (02)*	2016 (06)*	2016 (09)*	2016 (12)*	2017 (04)*	
1. Cooperation (KT ₄₁)		4	3	4	5	4	3	0	7	2	6	38
2. Social Agenda (KT ₃₄)		22	22	25	17	18	16	25	17	17	35	214
3. Ageing (workforce) (KT ₂₇)		3	8	0	4	1	19	2	6	2	3	48
4. Family (KT ₂₈)		3	4	2	1	2	3	4	0	1	0	20
5. Parents (KT ₂₉)		4	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	12
6. Children (KT ₃₀)		13	6	1	4	0	9	6	1	3	5	48
7. Human capital (KT ₃₅)		1	4	10	7	1	0	2	2	0	12	39
8. Workers (KT ₂)		45	12	12	8	10	27	40	18	2	12	186
9. EU (European Union) (KT ₆)		143	99	109	90	100	123	129	120	97	103	1113
10. European (KT ₁₂)		108	123	130	117	92	84	81	101	100	131	1067
11. Culture (KT ₃₉)		7	0	1	4	2	1	2	1	1	2	21
12. Cultural (KT ₄₀)		2	1	0	2	1	5	3	0	0	1	15
13. Education (KT ₃₈)		7	17	21	133	22	14	10	58	34	25	341
14. Reform (KT ₃₇)		9	8	24	9	11	22	4	2	21	7	117
15. Crisis (KT ₅₁)		21	13	40	7	9	10	10	2	7	14	133
16. Migration (KT ₃₆)		0	2	3	5	0	1	13	3	1	0	28
17. Poverty (KT ₅₀)		19	13	9	3	6	13	21	13	10	15	122
18. Social exclusion (KT ₄₉)		4	6	1	1	8	0	4	4	1	2	31
19. Society (KT ₅)		6	14	5	2	3	16	17	13	6	6	88
20. EU funding (KT ₇)		5	1	2	4	1	1	3	3	2	0	22
Total		426	358	400	423	292	368	376	371	310	379	3703

Source: Authors’ own compilation. Data retrieved according to the text of each Social Agendas: from Social Agenda n° 38 (October 2014) to Social Agenda n° 47 (April 2017). Note: Month (*) = January (01); February (02); March (03); April (04); May (05); June (06); July (07); August (08); September (09); October (10); November (11); December (12).

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Table 4 and Chart 3 point a key element of the human capital-migration-social policy. The two high-ranking key terms (KT₆: EU (European Union) (1113 results) and KT₁₂ (European) (1067 results)) emphasize the particular matrix of the institutional governance referring to two consolidated directions of the EU construction: (i) “human capital” (39 results) – “cooperation” (38 results) as means of dealing development and (ii) “human capital” (39 results) – “society” (88 results) – “reform” (117 results) as means of policy planning. Chart 3 also focuses on the “family” context as the nexus of encounter of three key terms (“family” (20 results), “parents” (12 results) and society (88 results)).

Chart 3. Human capital, migration and social policy (variations of the key terms from the Social Agenda n° 38 (October 2014) to the Social Agenda n° 47 (April 2017))



Source: Authors' own compilation. Data retrieved according to the text of each Social Agendas: from Social Agenda n° 38 (October 2014) to Social Agenda n° 47 (April 2017). Note: Month (*) = January (01); February (02); March (03); April (04); May (05); June (06); July (07); August (08); September (09); October (10); November (11); December (12).

The final step of the research combines all key terms indicating the variations of the results in the period 2014-2017 (data gathering all key terms). This generates a complex cycle between the “High ranking” key terms, the “Mid-high” ranking key terms, the “Medium” ranking key terms and the “Low” ranking key terms in each Social Agenda as follows: (1) Social Agenda n° 38, October 2014: “employment” (58 results, Table 2); “health” (79 results, Table 2); “people” (51 results, Table 3); “Member States” (27 results, Table 3); “EU (European Union)” (143 results, Table 4); “European” (108 results, Table 4); (2) Social Agenda n° 39, December 2014: “employment” (63 results, Table 2); “labour” (42 results, Table 2); “investment” (56 results, Table 3); “people” (60 results, Table 3); “EU (European Union)” (99 results, Table 4); “European” (123 results, Table 4); (3) Social Agenda n° 40, April 2015: “employment” (64 results, Table 2); “market” (35 results, Table 2); “skills” (29 results, Table 2); “people” (44 results, Table 3); “social

dialogue” (35 results, Table 3); “EU (European Union)” (109 results, Table 4); “European” (130 results, Table 4); (4) Social Agenda n° 41, July 2015: “employment” (69 results, Table 2); “skills” (40 results, Table 2); “labour” (40 results, Table 2); “people” (77 results, Table 3); “training” (92 results, Table 3); “EU (European Union)” (90 results, Table 4); “European” (117 results, Table 4); (5) Social Agenda n° 42, October 2015: “employment” (73 results, Table 2); “market” (43 results, Table 2); “youth” (47 results, Table 3); “people” (80 results, Table 3); “EU (European Union)” (100 results, Table 4); “European” (92 results, Table 4); (6) Social Agenda n° 43, February 2016: “employment” (59 results, Table 2); “labour” (46 results, Table 2); “people” (94 results, Table 3); “Member States” (18 results, Table 3); “EU (European Union)” (123 results, Table 4); “European” (84 results, Table 4); (7) Social Agenda n° 44, June 2014: “employment” (64 results, Table 2); “skills” (35 results, Table 2); “people” (46 results, Table 3); “training” (29 results, Table 3); “EU (European Union)” (129 results, Table 4); “European” (81 results, Table 4); (8) Social Agenda n° 45, September 2016: “skills” (129 results, Table 2); “labour” (39 results, Table 2); “people” (46 results, Table 3); “training” (45 results, Table 3); “EU (European Union)” (120 results, Table 4); “European” (101 results, Table 4); (9) Social Agenda n° 46, December 2016: “employment” (77 results, Table 2); “skills” (3 results, Table 2); “market” (24 results, Table 2); “youth” (93 results, Table 3); “traineeship” (42 results, Table 3); “EU (European Union)” (97 results, Table 4); “European” (100 results, Table 4); (10) Social Agenda n° 47, April 2017: “employment” (74 results, Table 2); “market” (36 results, Table 2); “people” (82 results, Table 3); “youth” (35 results, Table 3); “EU (European Union)” (103 results, Table 4); “European” (131 results, Table 4).

Conclusions

In conclusion, the research leads to a complex finding related to the efficiency of the EU social policies regarding the nexus population-human capital-inclusion.

The research also is helpful in exploring the positive focus on the high-ranking key terms such as: “people”, “citizens”, “EU (European Union)”, “European”, “employment”, “labour”, “skills”. These findings give an overview of how EU Social Agendas (2014-2017) manage the challenges of the linkage population-human capital-inclusion.

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