# Article information:

Employability of higher education graduates in Europe | Emerald Insight  
<https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/IJM-05-2013-0104/full/html>

# Article summary:

1. The article discusses the challenges faced by European higher education in supporting graduates' employment in the context of global changes, such as globalization and increased competition.

2. The three main directions for addressing these challenges are: deregulation and flexibility of labor markets, promoting a knowledge-based society and economy, and expanding education at the post-secondary level.

3. The article highlights the need for strategic development in higher education systems to address the transition of graduates from education to the labor market effectively.

# Article rating:

Appears strongly imbalanced: The article is written in a biased or one-sided way, and the information it provides is not trustworthy enough to be considered a reliable source. You should consult other sources to find reliable information on the presented issues.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Employability of higher education graduates in Europe" provides an overview of the challenges faced by European higher education institutions in supporting graduates' employment in times of global change. While the article touches on important issues related to globalization and its impact on labor markets, it has several potential biases and shortcomings that need to be critically analyzed.

One potential bias in the article is its focus on the negative consequences of globalization on developed countries, particularly European ones. The author argues that global competition has led to an outflow of investment capital and jobs from developed countries, resulting in stagnation of wages, unemployment, and restrictions on social security and welfare systems. While these are valid concerns, the article fails to acknowledge the potential benefits of globalization, such as increased access to global markets for goods and services, technological advancements, and opportunities for international collaboration.

Another bias in the article is its emphasis on the role of higher education institutions in developing professional human resources as a means to maintain competitive advantage. The author suggests that European countries should invest in their higher education systems to develop knowledge-based economies. While this may be one approach, it overlooks other factors that contribute to economic development, such as innovation, entrepreneurship, infrastructure development, and effective governance.

The article also makes unsupported claims about the impact of flexible work arrangements on job security. It states that employers have pressured states and trade unions to relax employment protection legislation and introduce flexible work arrangements without providing evidence or examples to support this claim. Additionally, the article does not explore potential counterarguments or alternative perspectives on labor market flexibility.

Furthermore, the article lacks evidence for some of its claims regarding the expansion of education at the post-secondary level. It mentions an increase in tertiary education enrollment rates but does not provide data or references to support this claim. Without supporting evidence, it is difficult to assess the validity of this statement.

The article also exhibits promotional content by highlighting specific initiatives such as the Lisbon Strategy and EU 2020 as solutions to the challenges faced by European higher education. While these strategies may have their merits, the article does not critically evaluate their effectiveness or consider potential drawbacks or limitations.

Overall, the article presents a one-sided view of the challenges faced by European higher education institutions in supporting graduates' employment. It lacks balanced reporting, fails to provide sufficient evidence for its claims, and overlooks alternative perspectives and counterarguments. A more comprehensive analysis would require considering a broader range of factors influencing employability, such as economic policies, labor market dynamics, technological advancements, and individual skills and competencies.

# Topics for further research:

* Factors influencing economic development beyond higher education
* Benefits and drawbacks of globalization on developed countries
* Impact of flexible work arrangements on job security
* Counterarguments to labor market flexibility
* Data on tertiary education enrollment rates in Europe
* Critiques of the Lisbon Strategy and EU 2020 initiatives

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/8b247c253d62e39c9acc2bd9ad8b1e75>