





Options to reach out to non-registered and inactive young people in Portugal

Gianni Rosas International Labour Office Lisbon, 6 December 2024







Composition of Portuguese young NEETs (2021)



Source: EUROSTAT, Labour Force Survey 2021

inactive youth

The total number of unemployed young people

A drastic decrease (more than 60%) of the

No significant change in the number of

Slight reduction (-4,000) in the number of

number of young people who declared to be

unemployed youth not in the PES register (4,3

Source: Based on microdata of Portugal's Labour Force Survey

Young unemployed not in the PES register

Change in the composition of young NEETs (2015-21)



has nearly halved

registered with the PES

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every 10)









Young NEETs in Portugal (2015-2021)

M&F	Unemployed in PES	Unemployed not in PES	Total unemployed	Inactive
2015	105,737	34026	139763	77350
2016	93,321	34719	128040	80715
2017	68,476	31369	99845	71121
2018	50,952	33938	84889	69807
2019	42,651	32582	75233	71807
2020	50,800	35118	85918	92353
2021	44,043	34350	78393	73264

Source: Based on microdata of Portugal's Labour Force Survey





Composition of unemployed and inactive NEET by gender and level of education





Source: Based on microdata of Portugal's Labour Force Survey 2021





Composition and labour market attachment of NEETs by region



Source: Based on microdata of Portugal's Labour Force Survey 2021





Composition and labour market attachment of urban/rural NEETs



Source: Based on microdata of Portugal's Labour Force Survey 2015 and 2021





Change in composition of re-entrants, discouraged and inactive youth



Source: Based on microdata of Portugal's Labour Force Survey 2015 and 2022





Composition of NEETs by sub-group, country of birth and gender



Source: Based on microdata of Portugal's Labour Force Survey, 2022





Risk of poverty and social exclusion by NEET sub-groups (2021)





Why should we care of young inactive persons?

- Participation and social inclusion
- Equity and social justice
- Demographic changes and population ageing
- Social benefits

Portugal's population pyramid 1965 and 2035, in percent



Source: Based on data of PopulationPyramid, Population of Portugal







Options to tackle discouragement and inactivity among young people







What are EU countries doing to tackle discouragement and inactivity?



Source: Based on ILO, Guide for developing national outreach strategies for inactive young people





Delivery model First Outreach Strategy of Portugal







Workflow First Outreach Strategy of Portugal







Some lessons learnt from First Outreach Strategy

- The heterogeneity of the sub-groups of unregistered and inactive youth and the intersectionality
 of disadvantages (e.g. low level of education, disaffection, disability, care and family
 responsibilities) required specific interventions and expertise (multidisciplinary teams) to bring
 these young people into the YG
- The first phase of the strategy (partnerships, capacity building and inclusion pathways) managed to successfully establish around 450 partnerships at the local level
- Capacity building of partners, definition of labour and social inclusion pathways and pilot projects remained unimplemented
- The social partners felt involved at the strategic/national but not at local levels
- The second phase of the strategy (actual implementation) never started due to lack of outreach capacity and to the fact that resources were not earmarked or PPPs activated

Within the EU, Portugal's strategy attracted interest and was viewed as a more systemic way for reaching out to non-PES registered and inactive youth, rather than just with short-lived projects





The main components of the skeleton of Second Outreach Strategy

- Implementation of an outreach model that defines: the "pathways" of support for young people non-PES registered and inactive youth support; outreach services and programmes to be delivered; roles and responsibilities of partners; and resources for implementation
- Adaptation of the Youth Guarantee service delivery system, i.e. preparation of services and quality offers to respond to the needs of most disenfranchised youth
- Monitoring system for data collection and reporting
- Information and communication campaigns sustained over time and tailored to the needs of the different target groups; and
- Capacity building of the governmental and non-governmental partners engaged in the implementation of the Strategy.

The rules of engagement for new strategy were to adjust to post-covid realities, build on lessons learnt from first strategy and, above all, tackle the stubbornness of levels of non-PES registration and inactivity among youth





Some options for the way forward

- An outreach strategy with nationally-defined priorities, expected results, implementation modalities and resources
- A higher-level strategy with guiding principles, shared priorities, overall coordination and implementation modalities and tools for capacity building and operations, while targets, activities and resources are defined at regional and local levels
- Outreach (unregistered and inactive) and pre-phase for inactive youth as part of the Youth Guarantee in case a quality offer can be provided within four months
- Regional programmes with nationally agreed coordination, standard operating procedures and monitoring modalities
- Specific projects to be implemented at local levels

The content of the skeleton of strategy produced by the inter-institutional working group and the three different scenarios developed by the ILO can be used for shaping the content of each of the five options

Thank you

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