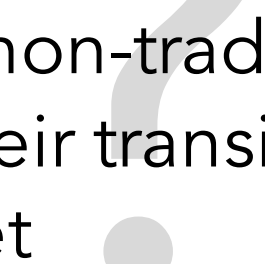


HOW TO GET IN? STUDENTS' CONSTRAINTS IN JOINING THE LABOUR MARKET IN PORTUGAL

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What are the perceptions of non-traditional students about the barriers in their transition into the labour market



Questions for the participants:

- What are the main barriers to join the labour market today, in your own context?
- And if you were, for example, 50 years old?
Or if you were a woman?
Or a migrant?

NON-TRADITIONAL STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS AND EXPERIENCES OF EMPLOYMENT

EMPLOYMENT AND DYNAMICS OF THE LABOUR MARKET

HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS AND THE LABOUR MARKET

NON-TRADITIONAL STUDENTS AND THE LABOUR MARKET

EMPLOYMENT AND DYNAMICS OF THE LABOUR MARKET

As consequences of financial and economic crisis after 2008:

- A constraining employment policy into the public sector
- A diminished capacity for Third sector institutions to hire workers
- An increasing precarity
- The loss of a logic relation between the responsibility and complexity of the tasks performed by graduates and the salaries payed by employers

HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS AND THE LABOUR MARKET

- The practical component of the courses is not sufficient to meet the real needs and challenges of the labour market. For students is important to meet with employers because that increase the opportunities to get a job and they learn with the wide professional experience of the employers.
- Also the relationships between HEI and the employers should be improved because these days they reduce the opportunities to learn from professional experience (in others words, without opportunities to contact with employers so that they can learn with them)
- Mediation from professors with good relationships with students is a double-sided issue (a menace to equality of opportunities?)

NON-TRADITIONAL STUDENTS AND THE LABOUR MARKET

AGE – MATURE GRADUATES

Have More difficulties to change jobs or careers

Are Less employable than young graduates (because these are more available and flexible to work)

And they Cannot afford the integration into the labour market through precarity

GENDER

Women are discriminated due to motherhood?

Different treatment regarding men

MIGRANT BACKGROUND

The language barrier

Bureaucracy related to documentation to apply for a job

Afraid of being discriminated due to their nationality (were identified as barriers to)

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Which are the main inequalities NTS face when entering the labour market?
2. Who is responsible for tackling these inequalities? The State? HEI? The students? The employers?
3. How can we fight these inequalities?

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