



RURAL NEETS IN **MONTENEGRO**



2009/2019
OVERVIEW



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This document is published by COST Action CA 18213: Rural NEET Youth Network: Modeling the risks underlying rural NEETs social exclusion.

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ISBN: 978-989-781-422-8

Visit: www.rnyobservatory.eu

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report outlines in detail the situation of rural Youths Neither in Employment, nor in Education or Training (NEET) aged between 15 and 34 years old, over the last decade (2009–2019) in Montenegro. To do this, the report utilised indicators of: youth population; youth employment and unemployment; education; and, NEETs distribution. The characterisation of all indicators adopted the degree of urbanisation as a central criterion, enabling proportional comparisons between rural areas, towns and suburbs, cities and the whole country. These analyses are further divided into age subgroups and, where possible, into sex groups for greater detail.

The statistical procedures adopted across the different selected dimensions involve: descriptive longitudinal analysis; using graphical displays (e.g., overlay line charts); and, the calculation of proportional absolute and relative changes between 2009 and 2013, 2013 and 2019, and finally 2009 and 2019. These time ranges were chosen to capture the indicators evolution before and after the economic crisis which hit European countries. All data was extracted from Eurostat public datasets.

The analyses show that between 2011 and 2019, the youth population aged 15 to 29 years has been decreasing in Montenegro. Youth unemployment in rural areas is more noticeable, even though the youth unemployment rate is higher in cities. In the field of education, however, there was an absolute and relative reduction in the proportion of young people with lower qualifications and young people in the category of early school leavers in rural areas between 2011–2019. Finally, the proportion of NEETs in Montenegro is higher in rural areas, compared to urban regions, thus revealing territorial inequalities in access to employment and education opportunities.

REZIME

Ovaj izvještaj daje opis o mladima u Crnoj Gori iz ruralnih područja, koji nisu zaposleni niti u sistemu obrazovanja ili obuke (NEET) starosti između 15 i 34 godine, između 2009–2019. godine. Da bi se postigao ovaj cilj, izvještaj je dao prikaz sledećih pokazatelja: populacija mladih, zaposlenosti i nezaposlenosti mladih, obrazovanja i distribucija NEET-a. Karakteristika svih pokazatelja je to što je svaki pratio klasifikaciju pod starosnim podgrupama. Takođe, analize su klasifikovane i po polnoj strukturi, stepenu urbanizacije, što omogućava poređenje između ruralnih i urbanih područja. Ovi podaci su, u većini slučajeva, bili nedostajući.

Korišćena metodologija uključuje deskriptivnu analizu, koristeći grafičke prikaze kao i izračunavanje apsolutnih i relativnih promjena između 2011–2015, 2015–2019. kao i 2011–2019. godine. Posmatrane godine su izabrane da prikažu evoluciju samih indikatora nakon ekonomske krize koja je pogodila evropske zemlje. Svi podaci su izvor EUROSTAT-a kao i ILOSTAT-a.

Analize pokazuju da se u Crnoj Gori između 2011. i 2019. godine smanjuje populacija mladih u starosti od 15 do 29 godina. Nezaposlenost mladih u ruralnim područjima je primjetnija, iako je stopa nezaposlenosti veća u gradovima. Kada je u pitanju obrazovanje, došlo je do apsolutnog i relativnog smanjenja udjela mladih sa nižim kvalifikacijama i mladih koji rano napuštaju školu, u ruralnim područjima u periodu 2011–2019. godine. Udio NEET u Crnoj Gori je veći u ruralnim područjima, u poređenju sa urbanim regionom, što pokazuje na teritorijalne nejednakosti u samom pristupu zaposlenju i mogućnostima obrazovanja.



1. CONTEXTUALIZATION

Montenegro is an independent and sovereign state, located in South-eastern Europe, on the Balkan Peninsula with territorial access to the Adriatic Sea. Montenegro borders Serbia to the east and northeast, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina to the west and northwest, Kosovo to the east, and Albania to the southeast. In the southwest, the Adriatic Sea separates it from Italy. The total extension of the territory is 13,812km², the land borders are 625 km long, while the length of the coast is 293.5 km. In the middle of 2019, there were 622,028 inhabitants in Montenegro (Monstat, 2020). Independence was declared on 3th June 2006 via withdrawal from the state union with Serbia. Hence, Montenegro is one of the youngest European countries. The national government of Montenegro consists of 17 Ministries, including the Ministry of Sports and Youth. In addition to the national government, the municipalities function as subnational administrative units. There are a total of 24 municipalities in Montenegro.

For the first time in Montenegro, Youth Law (Official Gazette of Montenegro, O25/19 and O27/19) was adopted in 2016, which regulates youth policy and youth-related work in Montenegro. It defines the activities of entities that participate in its creation and implementation and regulates issues of interest to youth activities. According to the Youth Law young people are defined as persons from 15 to 30 years of age. In order to achieve the youth policy, the National and Municipal Youth Strategies are adopted. When it comes to the history of youth policy in Montenegro, the National Youth Action Plan (NYAP) was the first strategic document of its kind, which was implemented in the period from 2006 to 2011. NYAP's evaluation highlighted the still present marginalisation of youth issues, one of them being the lack of infrastructure for quality living and adequate employment of young people. Furthermore, Montenegro is faced with internal and external migrations caused by economic insecurity and instability.

Currently, Montenegro is implementing the Youth Strategy (2017-2021) (Ministry of Education, 2016) which positions young people as an issue of importance and also as actors responsible for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of youth policy. This Strategy defines the measures for achievement of economic and social security of young people through facilitated access to the labour market and employment as well as educa-



tion. This is because unemployed youth in Montenegro are defined as a highly vulnerable group. Some of the measures defined by this Strategy include: reduction of youth inactivity; supporting the development of youth entrepreneurship; removal of barriers for accessing the labour market for all young people; establishment of an integrated and holistic youth support system for transition into decent employment. From the statistical point of view, this strategy confirmed that young people in Montenegro were quite “invisible” up until 2016, and relatively little effort has been invested into addressing young people’s needs, problems, interests and goals through research. As such, there is very little data available that is relevant for this population (Ministry of Education, 2016).

The education system of Montenegro is universal with a larger share of public schools. It consists of: preschool education (6 years); primary education (9 years); secondary education (4 years); vocational education (3 or 4 years); and, higher education. Preschool education is not a prerequisite for attending primary school. Primary education is compulsory for all children aged 6 to 15 years, lasts for nine years and is free. Primary education is divided into three cycles (from I to III grade, from IV to VI grade and from VII to IX grade). General secondary education is performed in gymnasiums, lasts for four years, and is not compulsory. Secondary vocational education (VET) is also not mandatory and is implemented during a period of two years (lower vocational education) or three to four years (higher vocational education). There is also two-year upper vocational education, functioning as a continuation of secondary vocational non-university education. In comparison with other Balkan and EU countries, a significantly larger proportion of vocational education and training (VET) students in Montenegro continue to university education after their secondary school graduation (Kaludjerovic, 2016). Reforms of education began in 2001 and are based on the “Book of Changes”. The major principle of reforms was to introduce a democratic and pluralistic concept of personal development and learning from the earliest age (Ministry of Education and Science, 2001). The reform processes formalised procedures of education and care and the institutional framework was established accordingly. Hence, in 2017, many laws were amended, introducing changes all the way from primary school to Higher Education.

Legal age for entry to labour market is 15. Between the Age 15 and 18, a “juvenile employee” has to work under special conditions defined by the Labour Law (Official Gazette of Montenegro, 74/19). Current social challenges in Montenegro include: poverty; social exclusion;



and, unemployment (especially of young people). Concerning the latter, Montenegro has implemented a comprehensive reform of the social and child protection system over the last ten years. Montenegro has no defined strategy that directly targets youth, but there are some policies and goals in certain strategies, such as the Employment and Human Resources Development National Strategy 2016–2020 (Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, 2015), which recognises as one of its goals the improving of employment among youth. Furthermore, graduates of the policy are supported to get a paid internship with duration of nine months, and acquire work experience through the programme for Professional Training of People with Acquired Higher Education. This programme has been implemented since 2013 with the aim to supporting graduates in finding a job.



2. METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

The Montenegrin National Report uses information gathered by the National Reports Editorial Team of the Rural NEET Youth Network in the Eurostat platform. The main data presented and analysed in this report are sourced from the following Eurostat database:

- Population Statistics: [yth_demo_020]
- EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS): [lfst_r_pgauwsc]; [lfst_r_ergau]; [lfst_r_urgau]; [edat_lfs_9913]; [edat_lfse_30]; [edat_lfse_29]

Selected indicators were extracted from the different databases according to two criteria:

- Time range: the previous decade (2009–2019) in order to have a sufficiently long period of time to capture the main changes and continuities among young people's trajectories in education, training and employment. The analysis mainly covered 3 dates – 2009–2013–2019 – in order to capture the impact of the economic and financial crisis that in Montenegro reached its peak in 2013.
- Age group: age group range varies accordingly in relation to the data available in each indicator (15–24; 15–29; 15–34; and 15–39). Whenever possible, age range also covered young adult's data (30–34 and 35–39) in order to capture the extent of crisis impact on these specific age groups.

Besides a descriptive analysis, in order to compare data main changes and continuities in different time periods, absolute and relative change were calculated by considering the 3 main time points that were selected – 2009, 2013 and 2019. Absolute change refers to the simple difference in the indicator over two periods in time and is expressed in percentage points (pp). Relative change expresses the change of a value of an indicator in an earlier period and is expressed in percentage terms.

The report also includes an introductory contextualisation part with the most relevant information concerning the Montenegrin social, economic and political situation over the last two decades and key youth policies based on a relevant literature review sourced from the Youth Wiki European online encyclopaedia.



3. DATA ANALYSIS

3. 1. Population and youth population

In Montenegro the population of citizens aged 15–24 years old was 87,200 in 2011, 45,000 of whom were male, and 42,200 were female. The population decreased to 86,300 in 2015 (44,600 were male and 41,700 were female), and then decreased again to 85,600 in 2019, when there were 44,400 males and 41,200 females. In absolute terms, the population of citizens aged between 15 and 24 years in 2019 decreased by 700 in comparison to 2015, and 1,600 in comparison to 2011. In relative terms, the population in 2019 decreased 0.81% in comparison to 2015, and 1.83% relative to 2011.

The same declining trend of population aged between 15 and 24 years is evident in both urban and rural areas in Montenegro. In Montenegrin cities, the number of those aged 15–24 years old has declined from 56,800 in 2010, to 54,700 in 2015. The number of people aged 15–24 years old living in rural areas also declined from 33,400 in 2010, to 30,500 in 2015.

The youth population ratio has been declining in Montenegro during the observed period (2011–2019), and which applies to different age classes. According to Table 1, negative absolute change is highest for the 25–29 years old group (-1.10%), whose proportion has declined by 14.86% in relative terms. The decline of the ratio of this age group has accelerated during the observed period, especially between 2015 and 2019 (-.70%; -10%). The decrease of the ratio of youth population is evident for other age groups also: the ratio of the 15–19 years old group has decreased during the same period (-.60%; -8.45%), as well as ratio of those aged 20–24 years old (-.40%; -5.79%). The ratio of the 20–24 years old group has recorded the smallest decline compared to other observed age groups: between 2011 and 2015 it decreased by 5.79%, and then remained unchanged between 2015 and 2019.



Table 1: Ratio of youth population by age subgroups and absolute and relative change in Montenegro (2011–2015, 2015–2019 and 2011–2019)

	2011	2015	2019	Absolute change 2011–2015 (Relative change 2011–2015)	Absolute change 2015–2019 (Relative change 2015–2019)	Absolute change 2011–2019 (Relative change 2011–2019)
Overall	21.40%	20.30%	19.30%	- 1.10 pp (-5.14%)	- 1 pp (-4.92%)	- 2.1 pp (9.81%)
15–19	7.10%	6.80%	6.50%	- .30 pp (-4.22%)	- .30 pp (-4.41%)	- .60 pp (-8.45%)
20–24	6.90%	6.50%	6.50%	- .40 pp (-5.79%)	0 (0)	- .40 pp (-5.79%)
25–29	7.40%	7.00%	6.30%	- .40 pp (-5.40%)	- .70 pp (-10%)	- 1.10 pp (-14.86%)

Source: Eurostat: yth_demo_020– data extracted in 13.05.20

Youth population ratio (15–29 years) continuously declined in Montenegro, less 2.1 pp., from 21.40% in 2009 to 19.30% in 2019.



3. 2. Employment and Unemployment

3. 2. 1. Youth employment

According to Table 2, at the country level there has been a positive absolute and relative variation of youth employment between 2011 and 2019. This increase is evident in all age subgroups. Specifically, the highest relative change is registered at the 15–19 years old group, between 2011 and 2019 (66.41%). Also, for the 20–24 years old group, this increase amounted to 46.15%, 19.68% for the 25–29 years old group and 7.13% for the 30–34 years old group.

Data for the degree of urbanisation is not available for Montenegro.

Table 2: Youth employment (thousands) and absolute and relative change in Montenegro (2011–2015, 2011–2019 and 2011–2019)

	2011	2015	2019	Absolute change 2011–2015 (Relative change 2011–2015)	Absolute change 2015–2019 (Relative change 2015–2019)	Absolute change 2011–2019 (Relative change 2011–2019)
Country						
Overall	40.10%	42.2%	51.20%	2.10 pp (4.97%)	9 pp (17.57%)	11.1 pp (21.67%)
15–19	4.40%	6.00%	13.10%	1.60 pp (26.66%)	7.10 pp (54.19%)	8.70 pp (66.41%)
20–24	14.70%	18.80%	27.30%	4.10 pp (21.80%)	8.50 pp (31.13%)	12.6 pp (46.15%)
25–29	50.20%	59.80%	62.50%	9.60 pp (51.06%)	2.70 pp (4.32%)	12.30 pp (19.68%)
30–34	61.20%	66.00%	65.90%	4.80 pp (7.27%)	–0.1pp (–0.15%)	4.70 pp (7.13%)

Source: Eurostat (lfst_r_ergrau) – data extracted on 29.04.2020

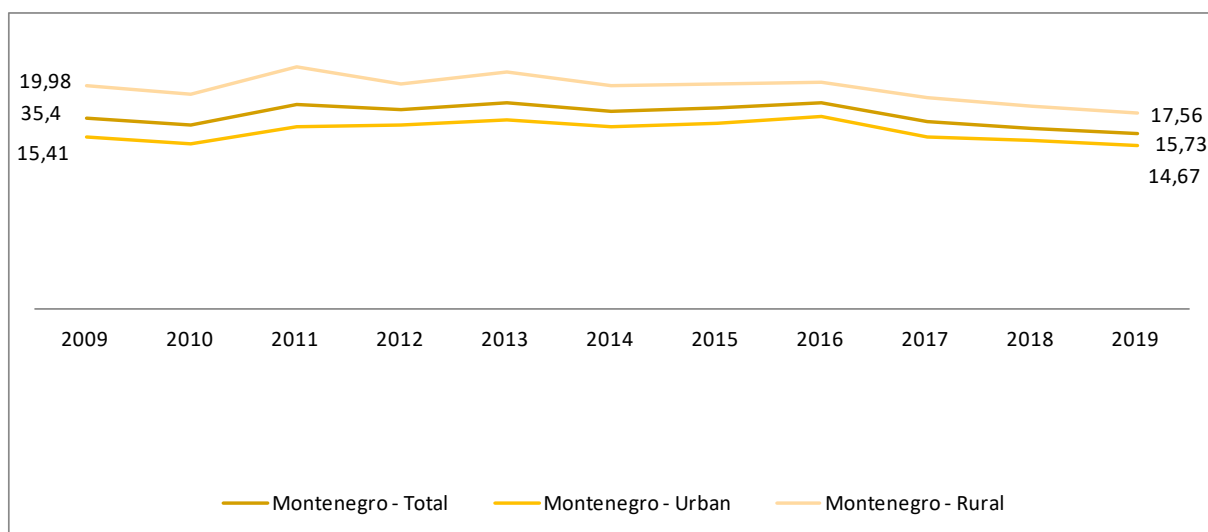
Youth employment during the period of 2011–2019 marked an increase amounted 11.1 pp i.e., 21.67%.



3. 2. 2. Youth unemployment

According to Chart 1, the unemployment rate across the country for the 15–24 years old group decreased between 2011 and 2019, with several variations and changes of observed trends.

Source: Eurostat, (lfst_r_urgau) – data extracted on 29.04.2020 ILOSTAT-Youth Labor Statistics



Source: Eurostat, Population by sex, age, country of birth, labour status and degree of urbanisation [lfst_r_pgauwsc] Extracted on 28.06.20.

According to Table 3, the youth unemployment rate at the national level for those aged 15 to 24 years old has decreased from 36.6% in 2011 to 25.2% in 2019. This represents a change of 11.4 percentage points (-31.14% in relative terms). The same trend applies to both urban (-22.5%; -58.44%) and rural areas (-20.3%; -61.32%). The youth unemployment rate for the 15–24 years old group has reached its peak in 2015 for both urban and rural areas, when it amounted to 37.6% at the national level. The increase in youth unemployment rate for the 15–24 years old group between 2011 and 2015 was followed by a strong decline from 2015 to 2019, when it decreased to 32.97% at the national level. Interestingly, the highest decline is evident in rural areas, where the unemployment rate has decreased by 62.57% between 2015 and 2019.



The same trend applies to those aged 15 to 19 years old. The unemployment rate of that age group increased between 2011 and 2015 by 22.66%, and then decreased by 55.21% between 2015 and 2019. However, the unemployment rate has been in constant decline between 2011 and 2019 both for those aged 20–24 (–9.7%; –27.02%) and 25–29 (–10.1%; –33.89%) as shown in Table 3.

Table 2: Youth employment (thousands) and absolute and relative change in Montenegro (2011–2015, 2011–2019 and 2011–2019)

	2011	2015	2019	Absolute change 2011–2015 (Relative change 2011–2015)	Absolute change 2015–2019 (Relative change 2015–2019)	Absolute change 2011–2019 (Relative change 2011–2019)
Country						
Overall	26.6%	25.3%	19.8%	–1.3 pp (4.88%)	–5.5pp (21.7%)	–6.8 pp (25.5%)
15–19	39.8%	48.9%	21.9%	9.1 pp (22.86%)	–27 pp (–55.21%)	–17.9 pp (–44.97%)
15–24	36.6%	37.6%	25.2%	1 pp (2.73%)	–12.4 pp (–32.97%)	–11.4 pp (–31.14%)
20–24	35.9%	34.8%	26.2%	–1.1 pp (–3.06%)	–8.6 pp (–24.71%)	–9.7 pp (–27.02%)
25–29	29.8%	23.2%	19.7%	–6.6 pp (–22.14%)	–3.5 pp (–15.08%)	–10.1 pp (–33.89%)
30–34	22.9%	18.9%	20%	–4 pp (–17.46%)	1.1 pp (5.82%)	–2.9 pp (–12.66%)
Cities						
15–24	38.5%	39.5%	16%	1 pp (2.60%)	–23.5 pp (–59.50%)	–22.5 pp (–58.44%)
Rural areas						
15–24	33.1%	34.2%	12.8%	1.1 pp (3.32%)	–21.4 pp (–62.57%)	–20.3 pp (–61.32%)

Source: Eurostat (fst_r_urgau) data extracted on 29.04.2020; ILOSTAT–Youth Labor Statistics



3.3. Education

3.3.1. Young people by educational attainment level

Table 4 displays the Montenegrin population, aged 15 to 24 years old, according to ISCED levels, between 2011 and 2019 at the national level. The table also summarises the absolute and relative change across the different ISCED levels, for three time periods: 2011–2015, 2015–2019 and 2011–2019. At the national level, it is evident that there is a negative absolute and relative variation for those aged 15 to 24 years and who only reached ISCED–2 and partly by ISCED 3–4.

ISCED–2 is followed by a negative variation for the whole analysed period (–8.37%; –6.28%; –1.97%). However, ISCED 3–4 is followed by a party decrease during the 2011–2019 period (–1.50%). However, the whole analysed period for ISCED 3–4 is followed by an increase of 2.71% and 26.56% for ISCED 5–8.

Table 4: Montenegrin population, aged 15–24, by ISCED levels (%), including absolute and relative change (2011–2015, 2015–2019, 2011–2019)

	2011	2015	2019	Absolute change 2011–2015 (Relative change 2011–2015)	Absolute change 2015–2019 (Relative change 2015–2019)	Absolute change 2011–2019 (Relative change 2011–2019)
Country						
ISCED 0–2	41.4%	40.60%	38.20%	– 0.80 pp (– 1.97%)	– 2.40 pp (– 6.28%)	– 3.2 pp (– 8.37%)
ISCED 3–4	53.90%	53.10%	55.40%	– 0.80 pp (– 1.50%)	2.30 pp (4.15%)	1.50 pp (2.71%)
ISCED 5–8	4.70%	6.30%	6.40%	1.60 pp (25.40%)	.10 pp (1.56%)	1.70 pp (26.56%)

Source: Eurostat (lfst_r_urgau) data extracted on 29.04.2020; ILOSTAT–Youth Labor Statistics

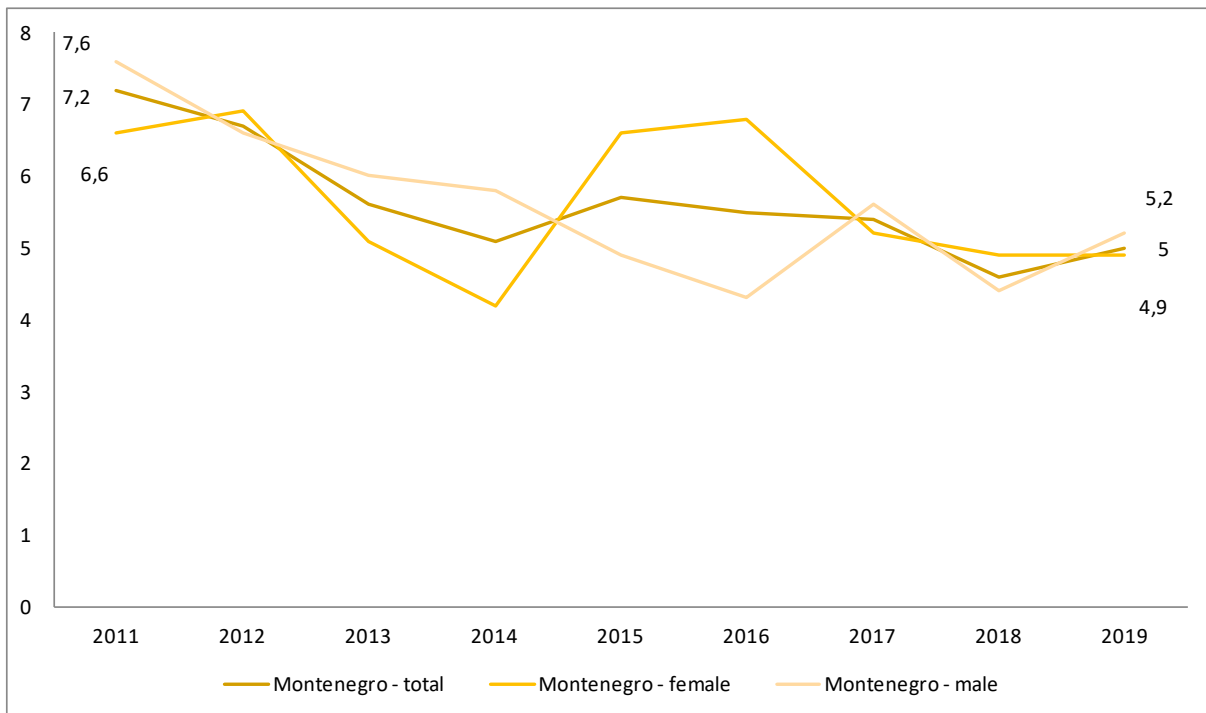
In the past decade, there has been a decrease of the Montenegrin population with lower levels of education and an increase of the proportion of those with higher educational attainment. The proportion of the Montenegrin population with tertiary education (ISCED 5–8) increased 26.56% during the period of 2011–2019.



3.3.2. Early school leavers

Chart 2 displays the evolution of ESLET from 2011 to 2019 in Montenegro. The chart shows that there has been a decrease in this indicator across the country. At the national level, the rate has fallen from 7.20% to 5.0% followed by a decrease in the total share of females from 6.60% to 4.90%, as well as males, from 7.60% to 5.20%.

Chart 2: ESLET rate (%) 2011-2019 (Montenegro) by sex



Source: Eurostat (edat_lfse_30) – data extracted in 20.04.2020

There has been a constant decrease of ESLET in Montenegro, during the period 2011-2019, where the total decrease of Montenegrin ESLET rate amounted to 30.55%. The decline in the male population is 31.57% while for the female population it is 25.75%.



3. 4. NEETs

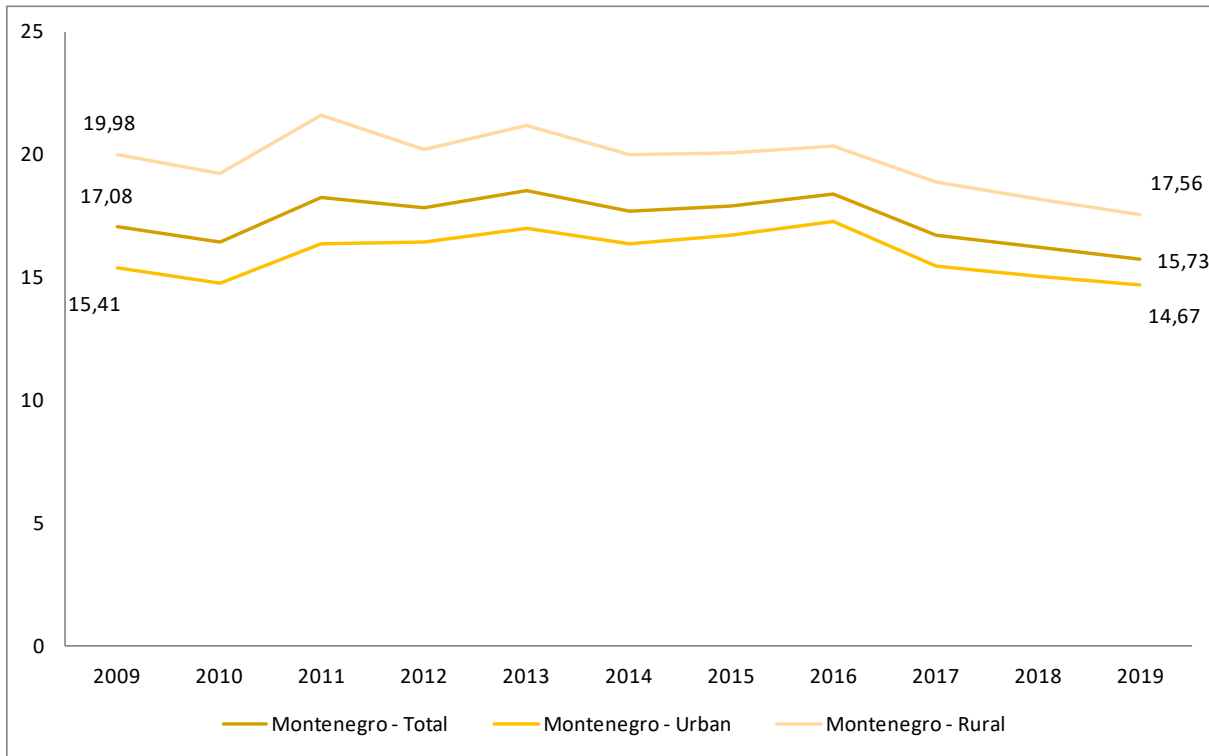
3. 4. 1. NEET rate

The NEET rate in Montenegro has come down from 27.80% in 2011, to 24.20% in 2019. The total share of NEET females in all degrees of urbanisation dropped slightly from 29.40% in 2011, to 25.20% in 2019. Concerning the total share of NEET males in all degrees of urbanisation, this fell from 26.20% in 2011, to 23.30% in 2019. (Eurostat, edat_lfse_29)

Due to lack of data for Montenegro, ILOSTAT data was used for the total share of youth NEET by rural and urban areas. As ILOSTAT defines youth as persons aged 15 to 24 years, other subgroups are not available. Hence, Chart 3 gives an overview of youth NEETs between 2009 and 2019 for NEET youth aged 15 to 24 years. The youth NEET rate in Montenegro declines from 17.08% in 2009, to 15.73% in 2019, at the national level. Alongside this, the figure for urban levels dropped down from 15.41% to 14.67%, between 2009 and 2019. Finally, in rural areas, in the same period, the youth NEETs share has fallen from 19.98% to 17.56% for this age subgroup.



Chart 3: Share of NEET youth by total, rural and urban areas 2009–2019



Source: ILOSTAT Share of youth in employment, education or training (NEET) by rural/urban



Table 5: NEET rate (%) by age subgroups in Montenegro, including absolute and relative change (2011–2015, 2015–2019, 2011–2019)

	2011	2015	2019	Absolute change 2011–2015 (Relative change 2011–2015)	Absolute change 2015–2019 (Relative change 2015–2019)	Absolute change 2011–2019 (Relative change 2011–2019)
Country						
15–19	9.60%	10.40%	9.60%	.80 pp (7.70%)	–0.80 pp (–8.33%)	0 pp (0 %)
20–24	27.20%	28.10%	25.10%	.90 pp (3.20%)	– 3.0 pp (–11.95%)	–2.10 pp (–8.36%)
25–29	36.70%	31.40%	28.60%	–5.30 pp (–16.88%)	– 2.80 pp (–9.80%)	–8.10 pp (–28.32%)
30–34	37.20%	32.30%	32.70%	–4.90 pp (–15.17%)	0.40 pp (1.22%)	–4.50 pp (–13.76%)
30–34	61.20%	66.00%	65.90%	4.80 pp (7.27%)	–0.1pp (–0.15%)	4.70 pp (7.13%)

Source: Eurostat (dat_lfse_29) – data extracted in 29.04.2020

Table 5 displays the evolution of NEETs by age subgroups for the country level. Again, Montenegro is faced with a lack of available data for the degree of urbanisation.

In 2019, the NEET rate in Montenegro ranged from 9.60% for those aged 15–19 years old, 25.10%, for those aged 20–24 years old, 28.60% for those aged 25–29 years old to 32.70% for those aged 30–34.

The table also includes the absolute and relative variation between 2011–2015, 2015–2019 and 2011–2019. At the national level, the NEETs rate decreased from 2011 to 2019 across all age subgroups, with the exception of 15–19 years old, which remains the same.

If we observe only relative changes for period 2011–2015, we can see that there was a small increase in the NEET rate for age subgroups of 15–19 (7.70%) and 20–24 (3.20%).

The Montenegrin NEET rate recorded an increase between 2011 and 2015 for age groups 15–19 and 20–24 (7.70% and 3.20% respectively). This is a direct consequence of the economic crisis during that time. Other age groups marked a constant decline, and the highest decline was recorded in the age group 25–29 (28.32%). The exception is age group 30–34 in which the NEET rate increased by 1.22% compared to 2015.



4. CONCLUSIONS

Youth population | In Montenegro, the youth population has been declining during the past decade. At the same time, the same declining trend of population aged between 15–24 years of age is evident in both urban and rural areas.

Youth unemployment | Unemployment among the youngest share of the population has decreased across Montenegro at the national level and differed according to degree of urbanisation levels, from 2011 to 2019. The youth unemployment rate for the 15–24 years old group reached its peak in 2015 for both urban and rural areas, when it amounted to 37.6% at the national level. However, total youth employment has increased sharply. Comparison between years for youth employment in terms of urbanisation is unknown, as Montenegro lacks such data. The fact that during the 2011–2019 period, the total youth employment rose sharply is very interesting, especially for the subgroup 15–19 years old where the increase was 66.41% for the estimated years.

Educational attainment | Between 2011 and 2019, the Montenegrin population aged from 15 to 24 years old has in part become more educated. The number of those with an education equivalent to ISCED–2 has decreased, while those with an education equivalent to ISCED 3–4 and ISCED 5–8 has increased. The comparison in terms of urbanisation level is not available, since Montenegro lacks such data.

ESLET | ESLET has strongly decreased in Montenegro, which fell from 7.20% in 2011 to 5.0% in 2019. This change is followed by a decrease in the total share of both females and males. Also, the comparison in terms of urbanisation level is not available, since Montenegro lacks such data.

NEETs | The NEETs share decreased between 2011 and 2019 at the national level and across all degrees of urbanisation. However, it remains higher in rural areas, when compared to urban areas. In Montenegro, NEET rates have decreased for all age groups and across all levels of urbanisation, from 2011 to 2019, with the singular exception of the 15–19 years old age group.



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6. IMPORTANT LINKS

National Youth Action Plan (NYAP) 2007, available at: https://www.youthpolicy.org/national/Montenegro_2007_National_Youth_Action_Plan.pdf

The National Youth Action Plan in Montenegro (NYAP 2006), is the first strategic document of its kind in Montenegro, and in this regard represented an important step in creating a multifunctional and common framework of the existing and new, previously missing, social measures in all areas important for the healthy development of youth. The Strategy was implemented in the period from 2006–2011 and provided an insight into the key problems faced by Montenegro when it comes to youth.

Youth Strategy, 2016, available at: <http://www.un.org.me/Library/Youth-Empowerment/1a%20Youth%20Strategy%202017-2021.pdf>

The Youth Strategy (2017–2021) is a continuation of the previous strategy, which defines the measures for achievement of economic and social security of young people through facilitated access to labour market and employment as well as education.

From University to Employment: Higher Education Provision and Labour Market Needs in Montenegro, available at: <http://www.lse.ac.uk/business-and-consultancy/consulting/assets/documents/From-University-to-Employment.pdf>

This synthesis report analyses higher education (HE) provision and labour market opportunities in the Western Balkans by looking into four inter-related issues: the provision of HE, the current situation of the graduate labour market, the challenges facing graduates and employers on the labour market, and the skill mismatches that hinder graduate labour market integration. The report concludes with recommendations on measures needed to ensure the right mix of skilled graduates to support robust economic growth in the future, support graduate job searches, and to encourage employers to create more graduate jobs and take on more skilled graduates.



COST Action CA18213
Rural NEET Youth Network:
Modeling the risks underlying rural
NEETs social exclusion

History of Youth Work in Montenegro, available at: <https://pjp-eu.coe.int/documents/42128013/47262055/montenegro.pdf/b9164413-e04d-4162-963a-9d56fdd2a42b>

The purpose of this paper is to provide an overview of existing practices, strategies, initiatives and measures supporting development of youth work and non-formal education in Montenegro in the context of transition and social change.

