



NEET mapping in Montenegro Youth Guarantee - Outreach Phase

ILO Regional Office for Central and Eastern Europe

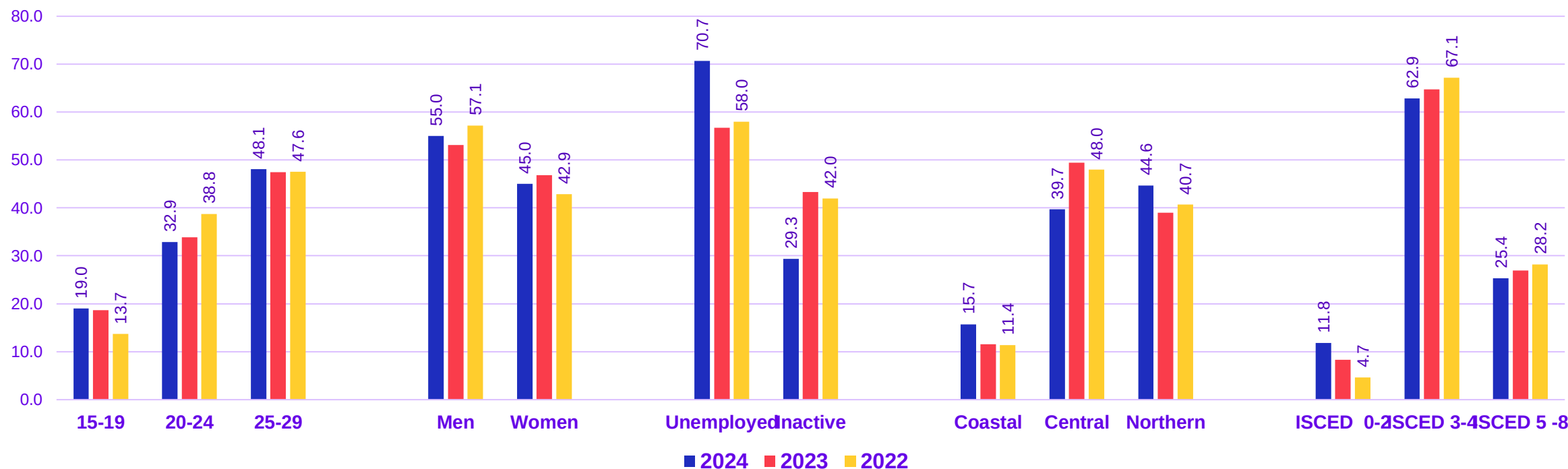
29 October 2026

I'M TOO OLD

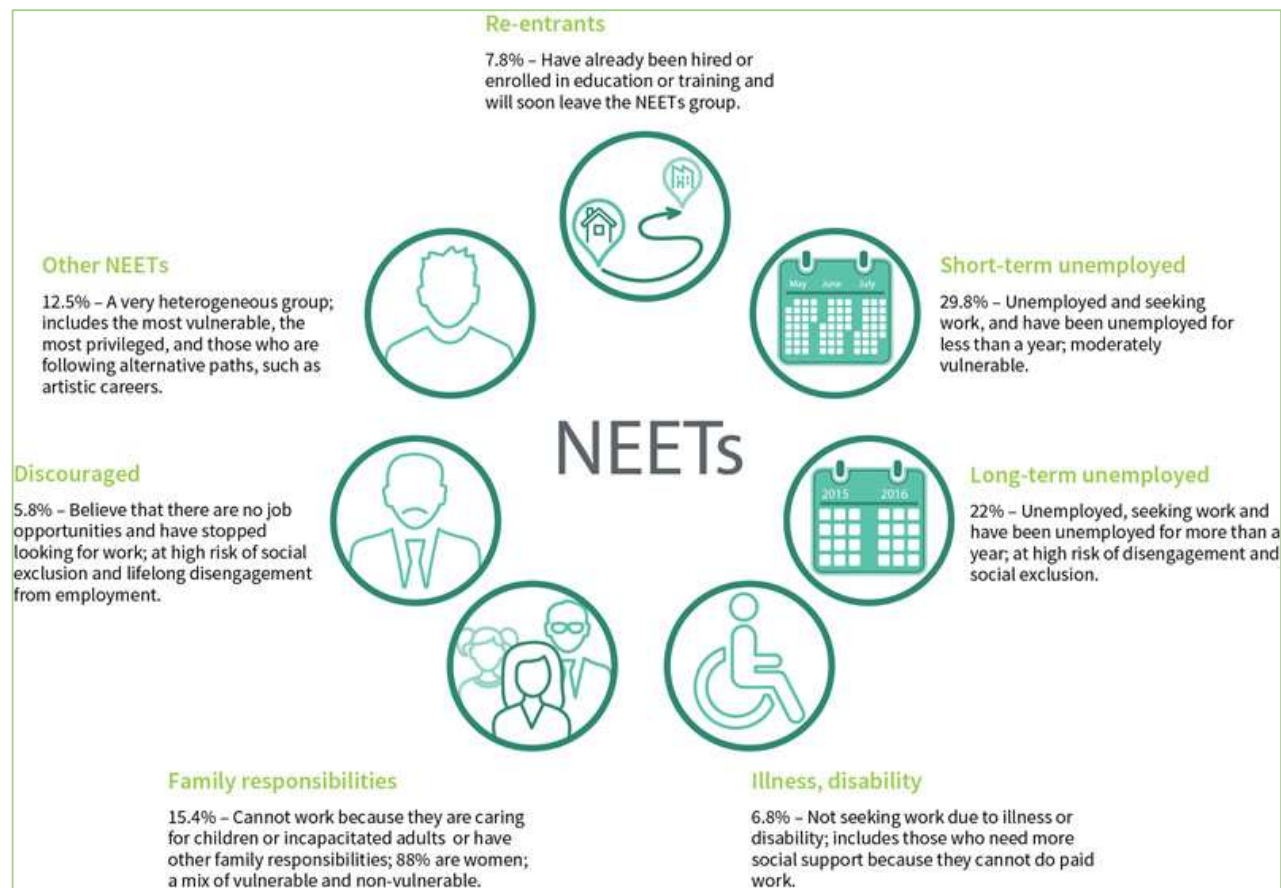
TO UNDERSTAND MEMES



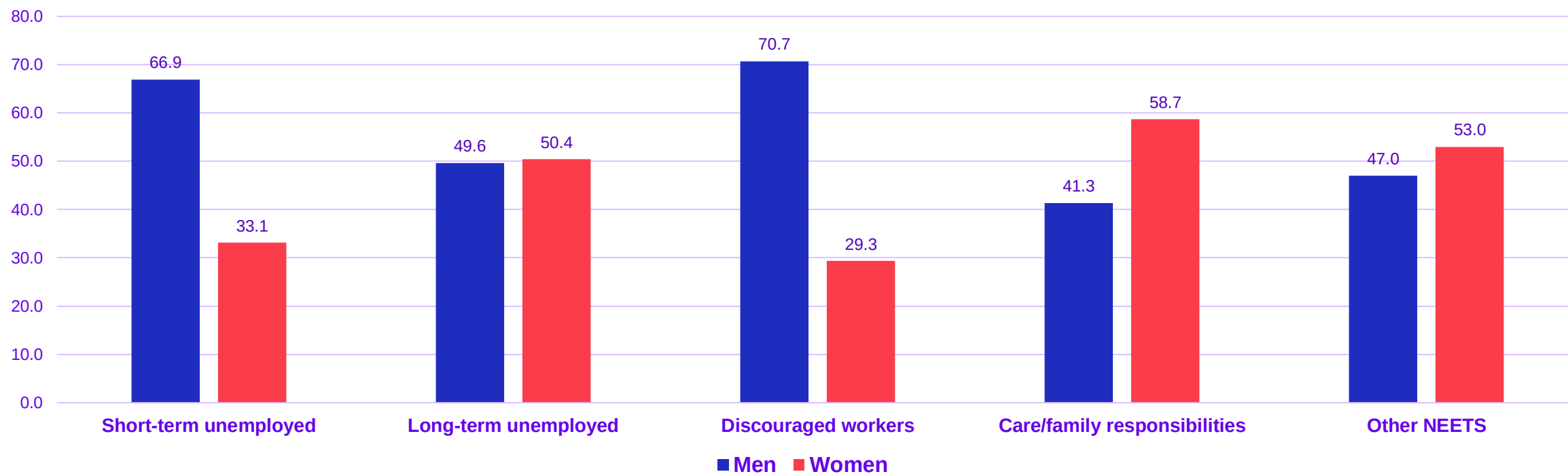
NEET rates by age, gender, region, labour force status and educational attainment, 2022-2024 (%)



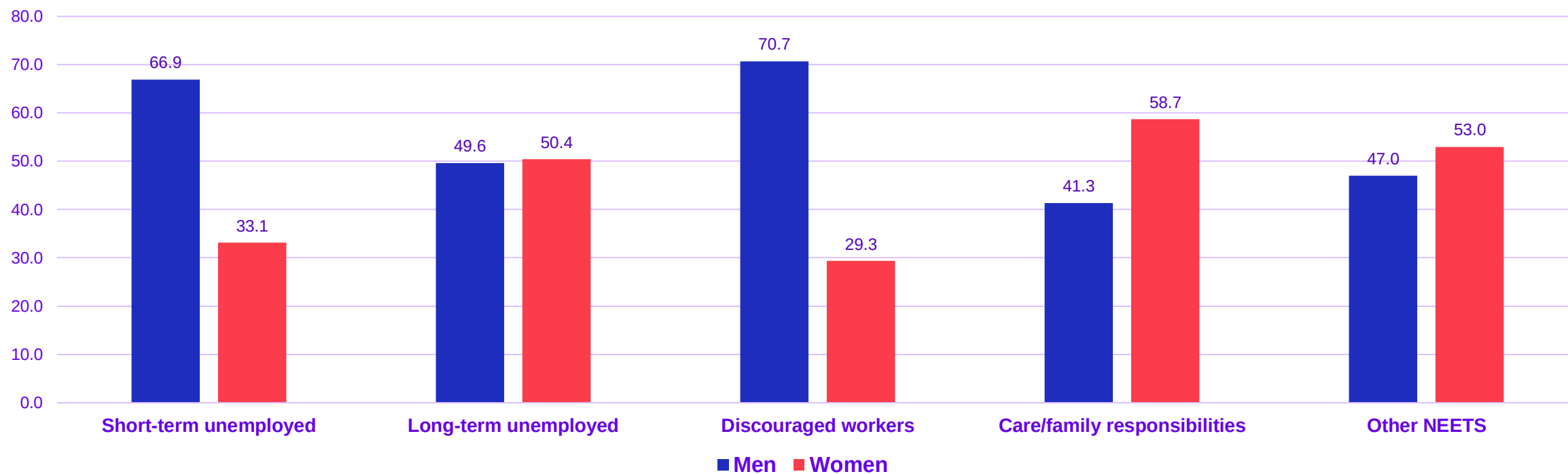
Young NEETs in Montenegro by sub-group, 2024



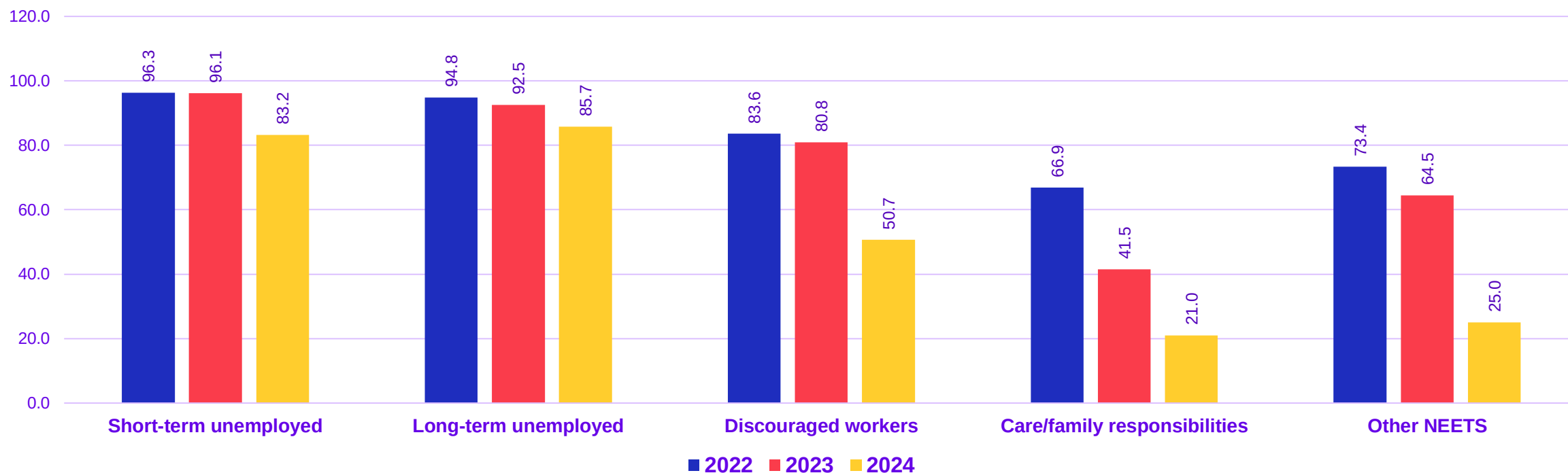
Young NEETs by sex and status, 2024



Young NEETs by sex and status, 2024



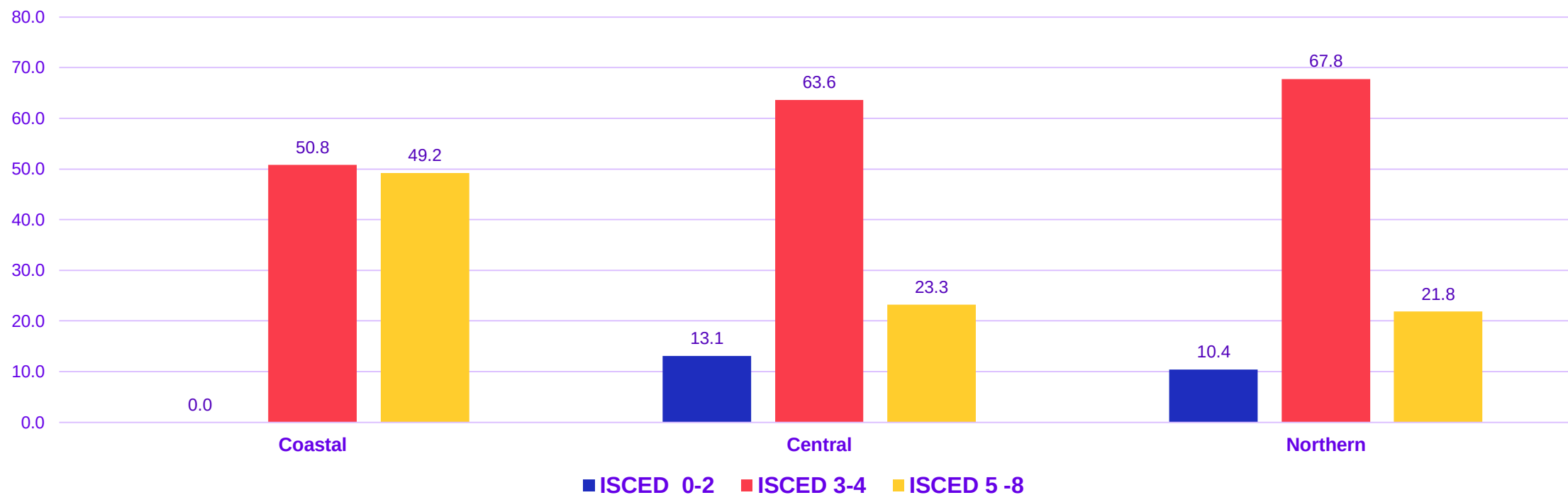
Young NEETs registered with the public employment service, 2022-2024 (% by sub-group)



Regional distribution of unemployed NEETs by age and gender, 2024 (%)

	Total	15-19		20-24		25-29	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Coastal	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	77.8%	11.1%
Central	48.5%	14.0%	7.6%	26.2%	17.4%	15.1%	19.8%
Northern	47.5%	14.5%	6.0%	21.7%	14.5%	27.7%	15.7%

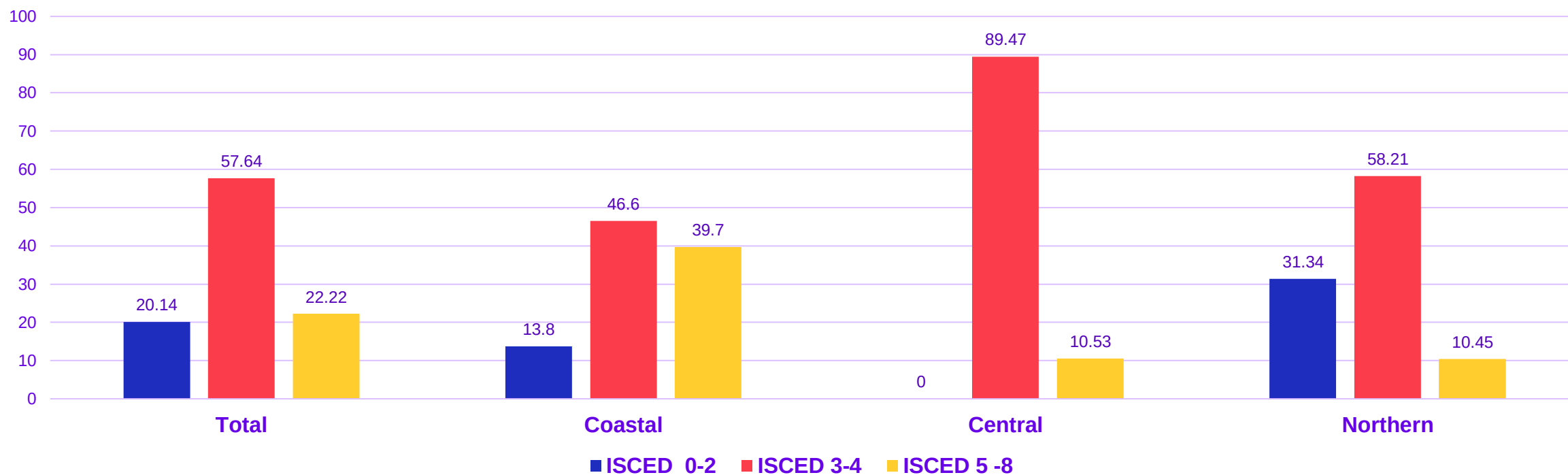
Regional distribution of young NEETs by region and educational level, 2024 (%)



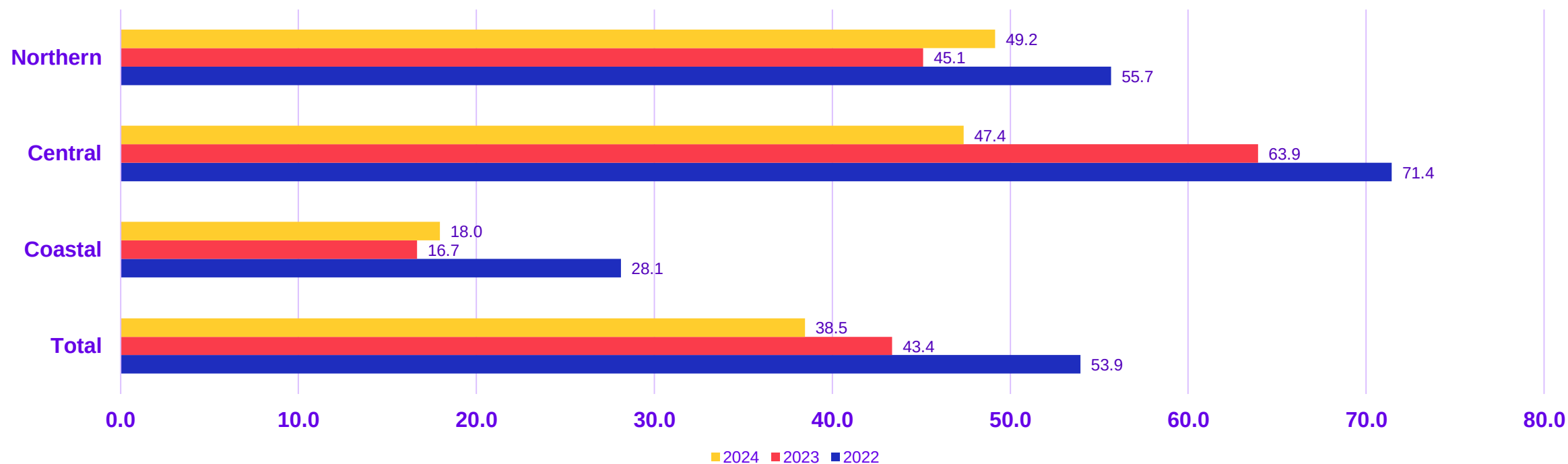
Regional distribution of young NEETs outside of the labour force , 2024 (%)

	15-19		20-24		25-29	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Coastal	5.2%	6.9%	32.8%	6.9%	19.0%	29.3%
Central	10.5%	0.0%	26.3%	26.3%	26.3%	10.5%
Northern	14.9%	9.0%	22.4%	16.4%	19.4%	17.9%

Shares of young NEETs outside of the labour force by region and educational attainment, 2024



Young NEETs outside of the labour force registered with the PES, by region, 2022–2024



Age: older cohort (25-29) has a 2.9 % higher probability of being NEET than those aged 20-24

Education: the higher the level of education, the lower the probability of being NEET. Compared to those with primary education lowers NEET probability for those with secondary by 15.3 % and tertiary by 26.3 %.

Gender: Men have higher probability to be NEET overall (by 2.3 percentage points), and more likely to be unemployed NEETs (by 1.6 percentage points)

Regional divide: Living in the Central and Coastal region decreases the likelihood of being NEET (by 9.9% and 7.4%, respectively).

► Recommendations

Proactive outreach and engagement as a core Youth Guarantee pillar: identify, contact, and support both registered and non-registered NEETs, with targeted approaches for groups most likely to be missing from EAM registration (notably NEETs outside of the labour force and those OLF for “other, unspecified reasons”). Outreach should combine local partnerships (schools, municipalities, social services, youth organisations, health and community actors), digital channels, and in-person/mobile services, especially in the Coastal and Northern regions.

Enhancing quality offers such as vocational training, apprenticeships, traineeships, and subsidized employment aligned with EU frameworks.

Organizational reforms within the Employment Agency for improved service delivery, increased front-office staff, effective employer engagement, and a robust information system for monitoring and evaluation.

Develop outreach strategy based on two pillars:

- 1) **Young people registered with EAM:** identification of barriers to active job search, profiling of individual needs and design of labour market re-integration pathways. Priority to be provided to young people belonging to households receiving social assistance.
- 2) **Young NEETs not registered with any public authority:** organized in partnership with civil society organizations, this pillar should: (i) be aimed at identifying those most detached from the labour market Inactive due to “other reasons”; (ii) be targeted at regions with a higher prevalence of young inactive NEETs; (iii) offer individualized support to address barriers (discouragement, illness or disability, care and family responsibilities, social benefit dependency); and (iv) rely on partnerships with public service providers (EAM and CSW).

Questions/comments

