

# Tržište rada i nezaposlenost

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24.10.2022.

# Tržište rada

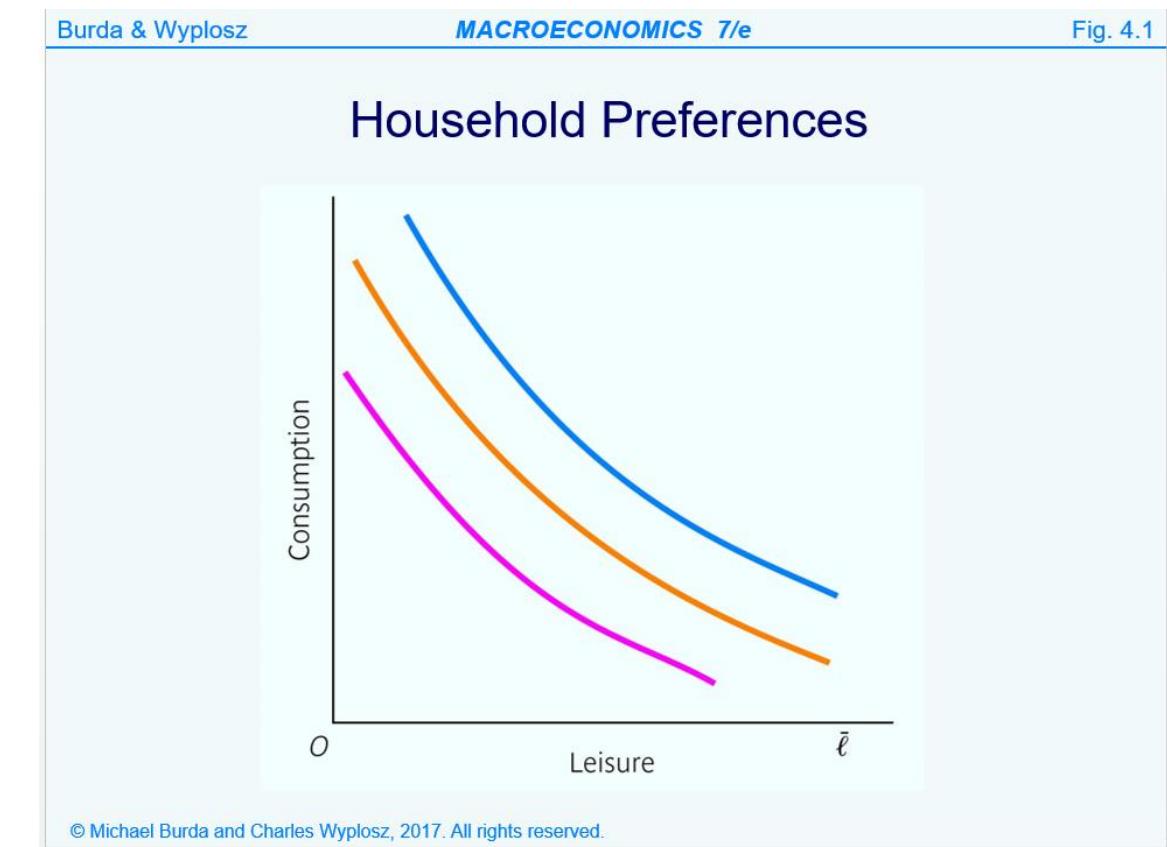
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- „U modernim društvima nema potrošnje bez dohotka. Da bi se dohodak zaradio, najčešće se mora raditi“
- Rad – proizvodni faktor
- Centralno pitanje: koliko ljudi rade i koliki će biti njihov dohodak
- Ponuda rada – trade-off između potrošnje i dokolice
- Tražnja za radom – korist u proizvodnji
- Kako tržište vrednuje rad? Kakva je interakcija između ponude i tražnje?
- Kako se javlja nezaposlenost?
- Rad je specifična roba, a tržište rada je pod uticajem specifičnih institucija (zakon o radu, kolektivni ugovori)

„Rad je izvor svih vrijednosti“, Karl Marx

# Ponuda rada i trade-off izmedju potrošnje i dokolice

- Potrošnja zavisi od dohotka, a dohodak od rada
- Trošak rada – manje slobodnog vremena
- Trade-off između potrošnje i dokolice
- Krive indiferencije – kombinacije potrošnje i dokolice koje imaju istu korisnost (zadovoljenje potreba)
- Više krive indiferencije odgovaraju višem nivou zadovoljenja potreba
- Negativan nagib – trade off
- Marginalna stopa supstitucije – što je veća potrošnja u odnosu na dokolicu, to će dodatna jedinica dokolice imati veću vrijednost



# Ponuda rada i trade-off izmedju potrošnje i dokolice

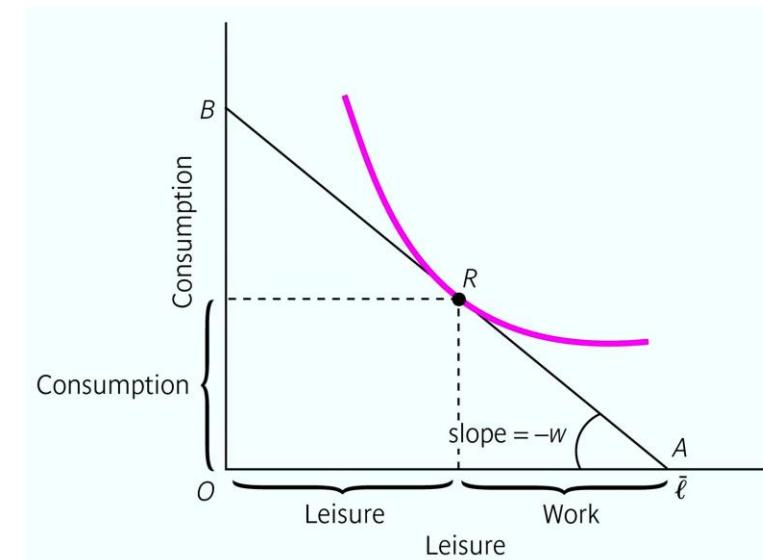
- Ukupno raspoloživo vrijeme ( $l$ ) ograničeno je prirodnim faktorima
- Cijena časa dokolice je oportunitetni trošak (propuštena zarada) – realna zarada
- Realne zarade

$$w = \frac{W}{p}$$

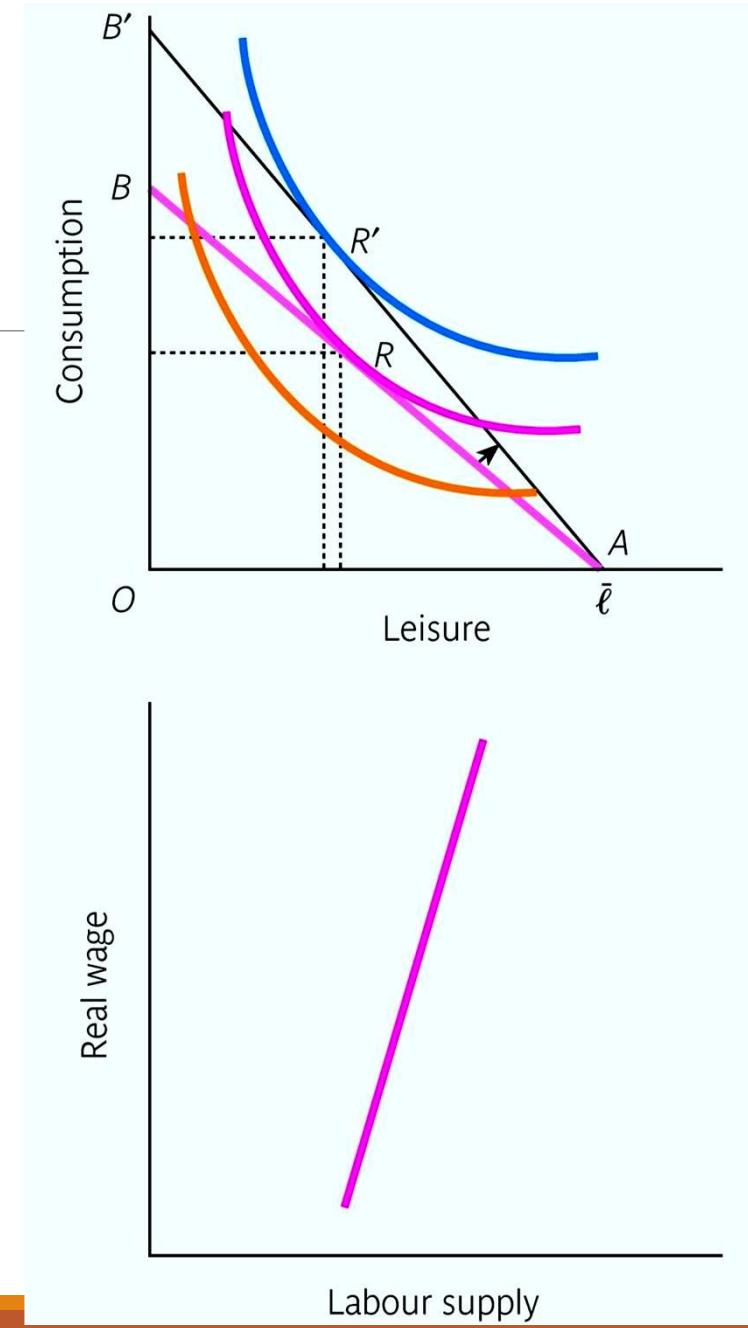
- Ako je realna satnica jednaka  $w$ , vrijednost ukupnog raspoloživog vremena je  $l^*w$
- Raspoloživo vrijeme dijeli se na  $C$  jedinica potrošnje i  $l$  časova dokolice koji vrijede  $lw$
- Krusov budžet

$$\bar{lw} = lw + C$$

- Realni rast zarada utiče na pad privlačnosti dokolice (efekat supstitucije)
- Motivacija da se radi manje sa rastom dohotka (dohodni efekat)



# Reakcija domaćinstava na rast zarada



# Dominacija dohodnog efekta

- Empirijski rezltati ukazuju da je tokom poslednjeg vijeka realna zarada rasla 10-15 puta, dok se broj radnih sati prepolovio
- Stopa participacije muškaraca opada, dok stopa participacije žena raste, što može da ukaže da kod muškaraca dominira dohodovni a kod žena efekat supstitucije

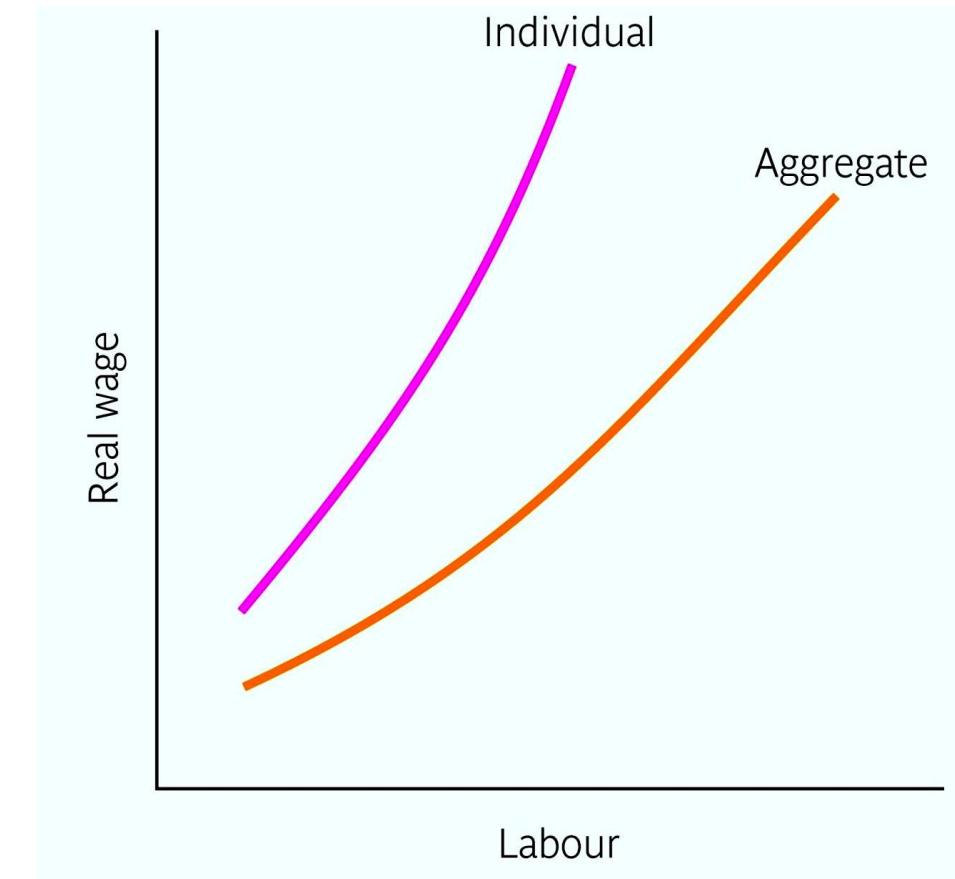


	1870	1913	1938	1973	1992	2000	2014
<b>Annual hours worked per person</b>							
France	2945	2588	1848	1771	1542	1517	1473
Germany	2941	2584	2316	1804	1563	1469	1371
UK	2984	2624	2267	1688	1491	1491	1677
USA	2964	2605	2062	1717	1589	1660	1789
Sweden	2945	2588	2204	1571	1515	1588	1609
<b>Real wage (index: 1870 = 100)</b>							
France	100	205	335	1048	1417	1434	1668
Germany	100	185	285	944	1178	1222	1318
UK	100	157	256	439	640	733	790
USA	100	189	325	596	659	737	826
Sweden	100	270	521	1228	1493	1727	2135

# Kriva agregatne ponude rada

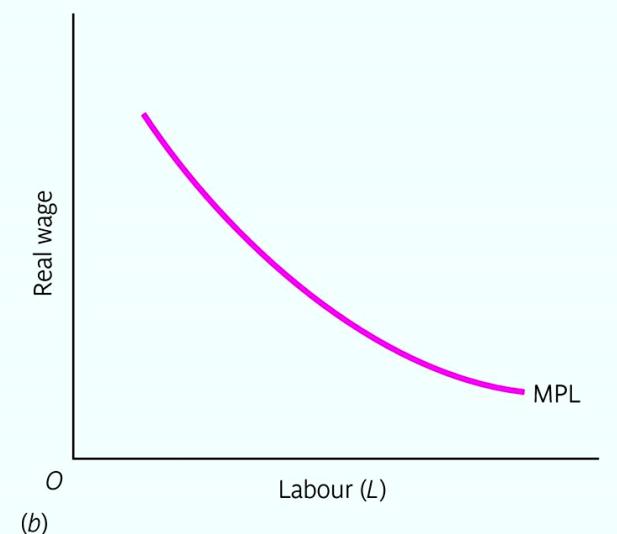
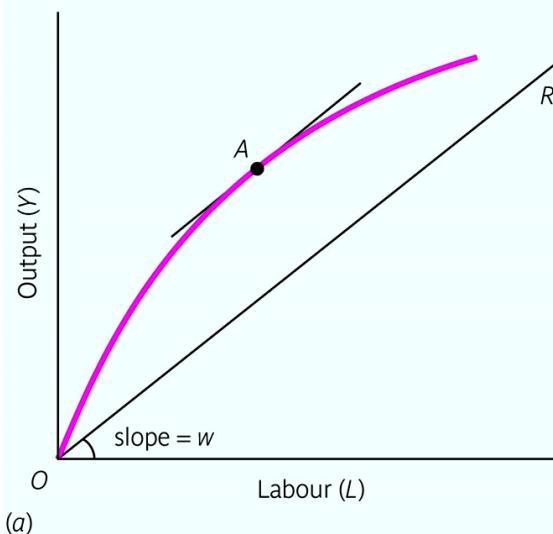
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- Ponuda rada – ukupni broj časova koje nudi svi radnici u okviru istog perioda
- Suma pojedinačnih ponuda rada

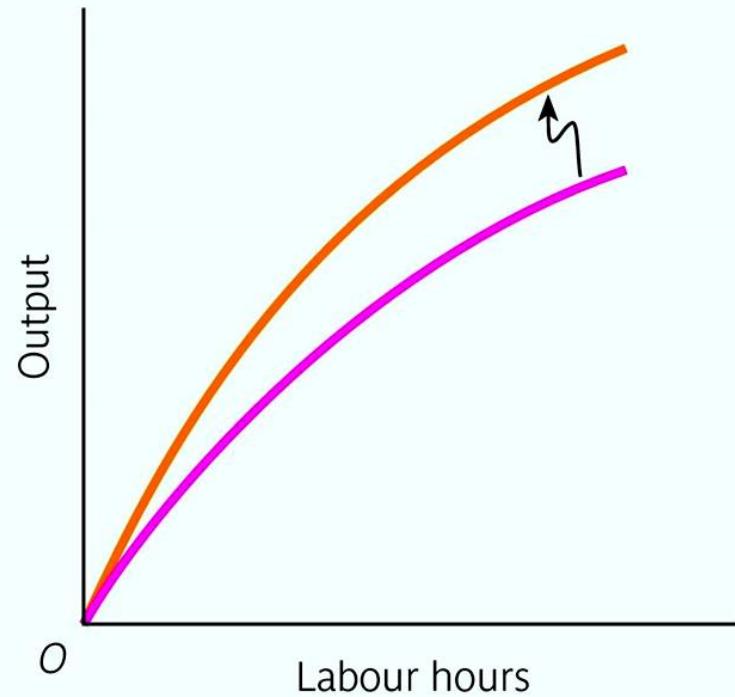


# Tražnja za radom, produktivnost i realne zarade

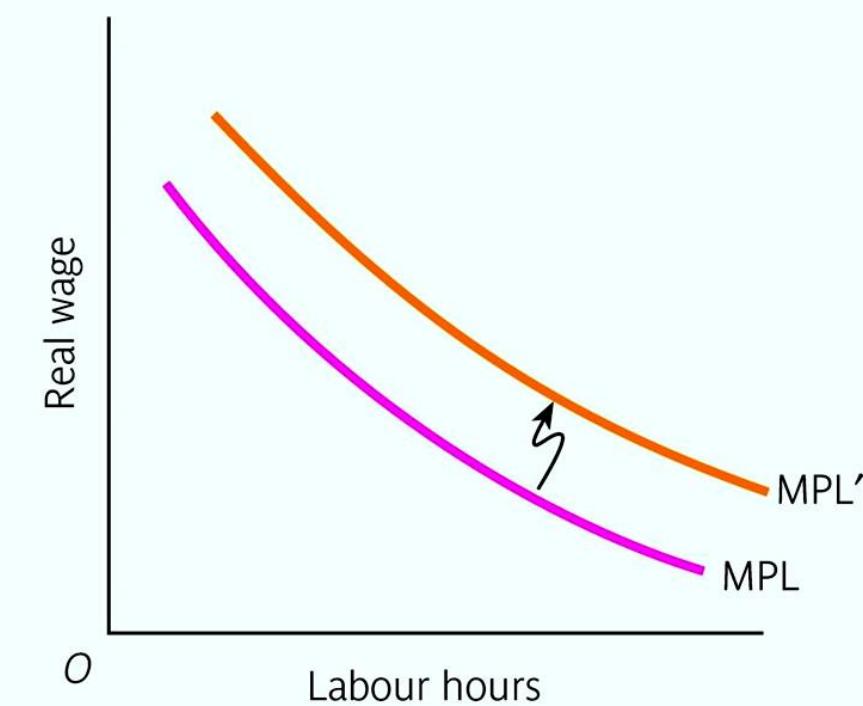
- Granična produktivnost rada – količina dodatnog outputa koji će biti proizведен korišćenjem dodatne jedinice inputa (časa rada)
- Opada sa rastom broja zaposlenih radnika
- Odluka o broju radnika – tačka u kojoj se ostvaruje najveći mogući profit uz dati trošak rada
- Promjene u tražnji za radom kao posledica rasta kapitala



# Rast produktivnosti



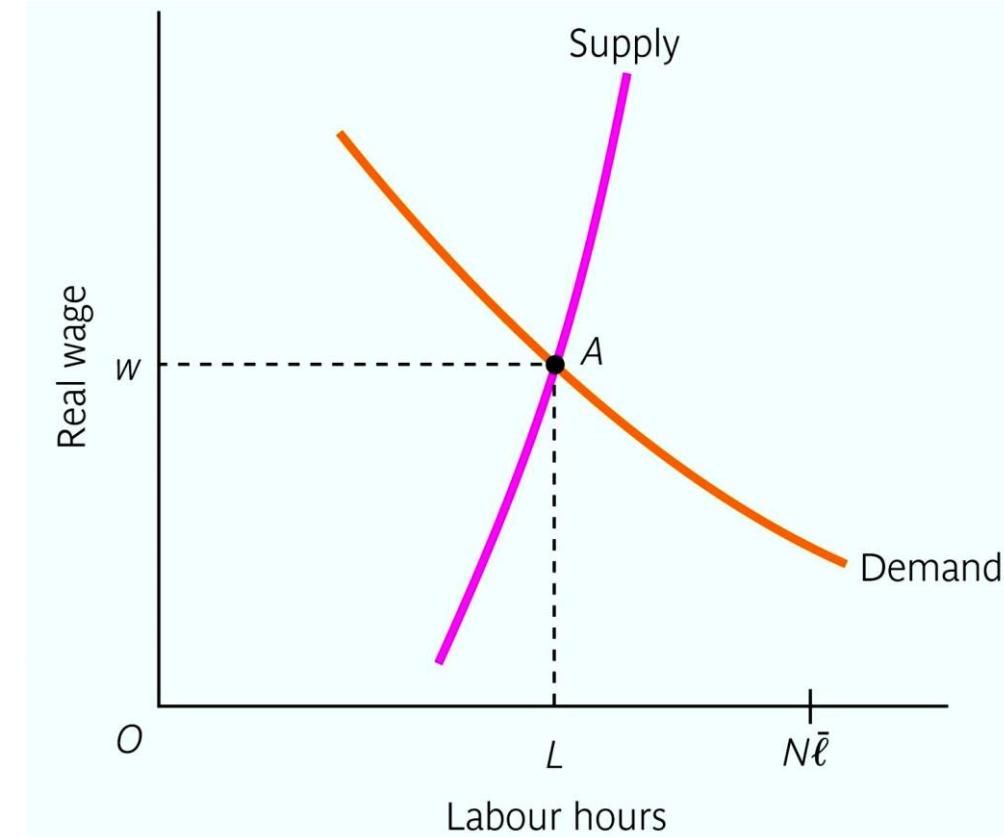
(a)



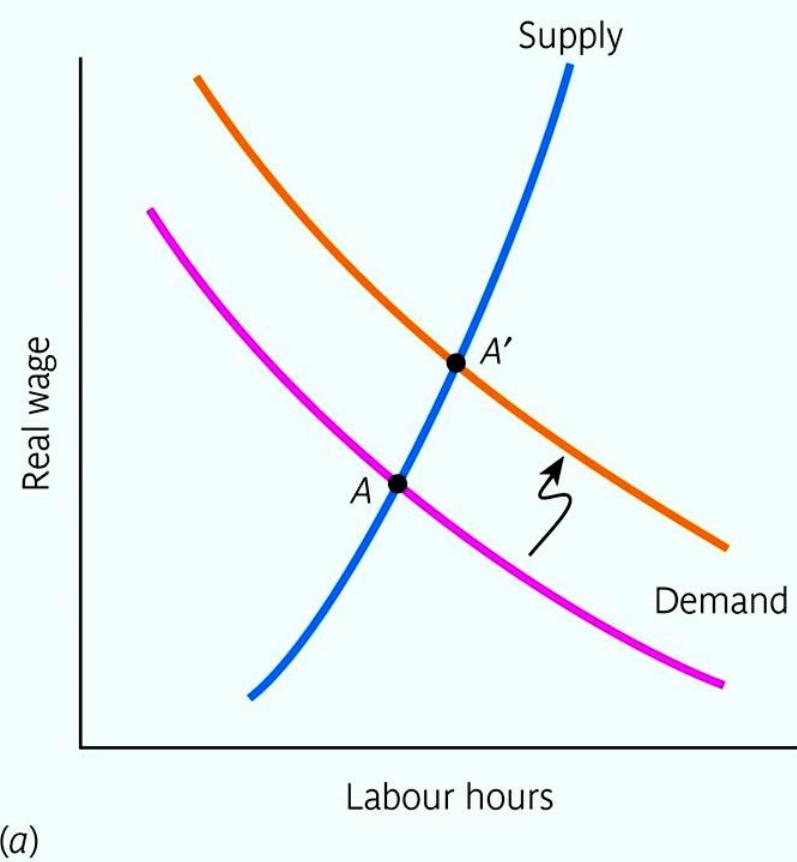
(b)

# Ravnoteža na tržištu rada

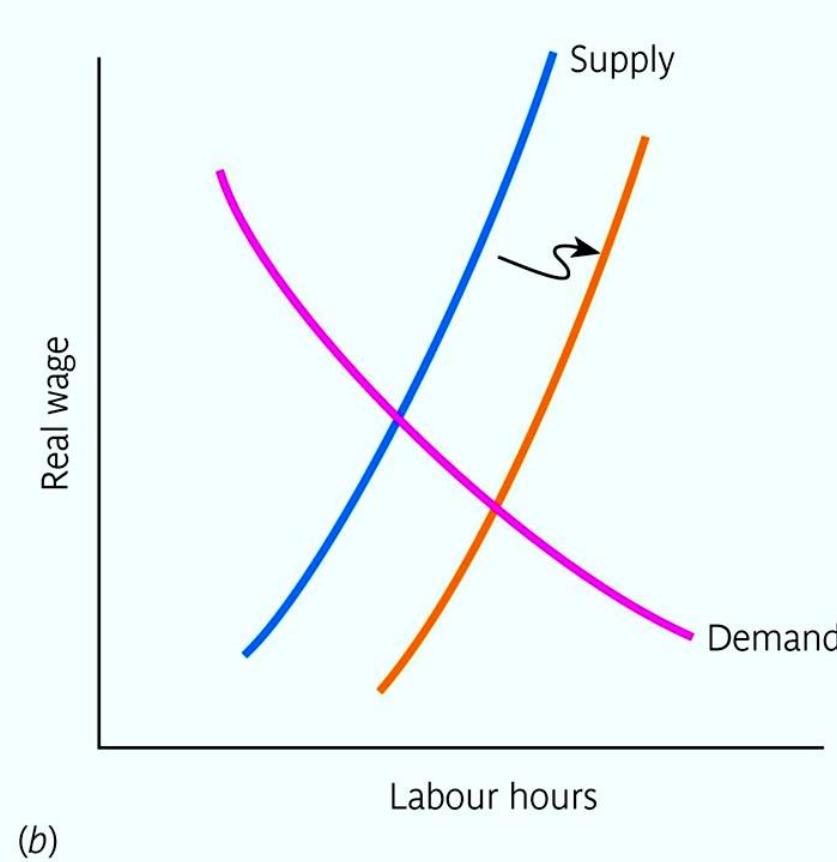
- Pri cijeni radnog sata ( $w$ ), nema viška ni ponude ni tražnje za radnom snagom
- Rast kapitala i tehničkog progrusa vodi pomjeranju krive tražnje za radom naviše, što rezultira rastom zaposlenosti i rastom zarada
- Rast ponude rada vodi rastu zaposlenosti ali i smanjenju realnih zarada
- Dugoročno, realne zarade rastu sa rastom produktivnosti



# Ravnoteža na tržištu rada



(a)



(b)



**Table 4.2 Weekly Hours Worked per Person of Working Age**

	<b>1995</b>	<b>2014</b>
Austria	17.9	17.9
Canada	19.9	19.9
Denmark	17.5	16.3
France	15.2	14.3
Germany	15.8	15.1
Italy	15.0	14.2
Netherlands	14.7	16.3
Sweden	18.1	20.5
United Kingdom	18.9	19.0
United States	22.3	19.9

# Statistička interpretacija nezaposlenosti

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- Nezaposлено лице – лице које у посматраном периоду нema posao, ali ga aktivno traži i spremno je da radi
- Radna snaga – dio populacije koji radi ( $L$ ) ili traži posao ( $U$ )

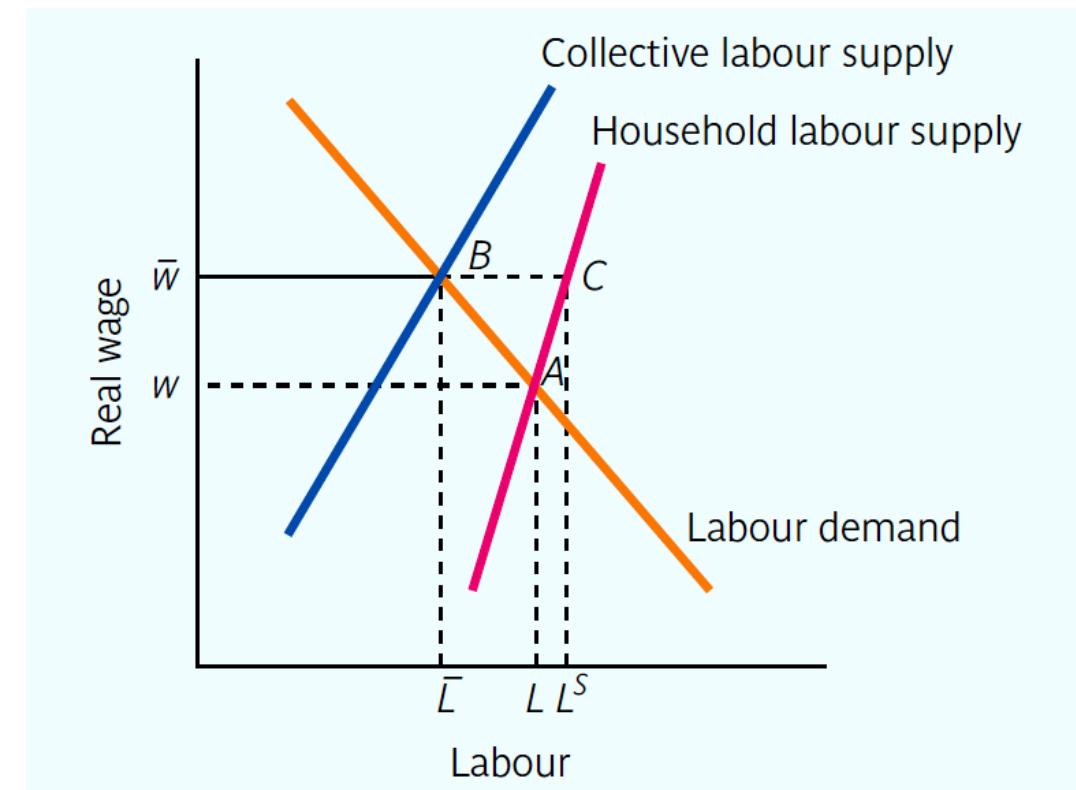
$$L^s = L + U$$

- Stopa nezaposlenosti

$$u = \frac{U}{L^s}$$

# Koletivno pregovaranje

- Cilj koletivnog pregovaranja – veće zarade i veća zaposlenost
- Rigodnost zarada – sprečavanje mogućnosti da zarada pane ispod određenog minimuma

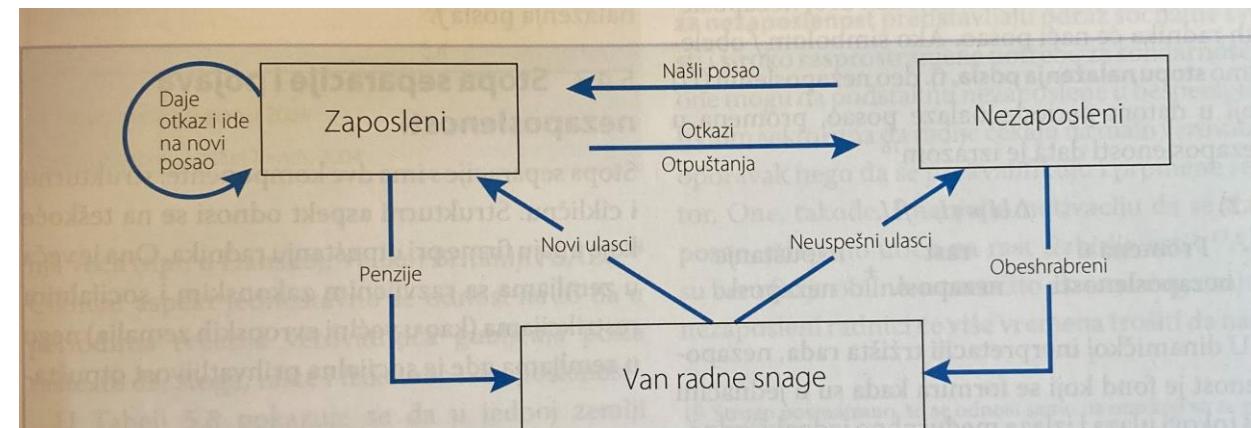


# Dinamička interpretacija nezaposlenosti

- Osobe u radnom dobu: zaposleni, nezaposleni ili van kontigenta radne snage
- Stopa nalaženja posla ( $f$ )
- Promjena nezaposlenosti:

$$\Delta U = sL - fU$$

- $sL$  – rast nezaposlenosti
- $fU$  – napuštanje nezaposlenosti



Slika 5.14 Mapa tržišta rada

Svaki pojedinac nalazi se u jednom od ova tri stanja: on je zaposlen, nezaposlen, ili je van kontingenta ponude radne snage. U svakom periodu veliki broj radnika prelazi iz jednog stanja u drugo.

Database - Eurostat    Eurostat - Data Explorer

appss.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsl\_emp\_a&lang=en

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eurostat

Explanatory texts (metadata) Information Download Preview Bookmark Demo Help Login

Employment and activity by sex and age - annual data

Last update: 13-10-2021

Table Customization show

TIME: Sex, Total    GEO: Age class, From 20 to 64 years    Employment indicator: Total employment (resident population concept - LFS), Unit of measure: Percentage of total population

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
European Union - 27 countries	67.9	67.7	67.5	68.3	69.1	70.2	71.4	72.4	73.2	72.5
Euro area - 19 countries (from 2001)	68.5	68.1	67.7	68.2	69.0	70.0	71.0	72.0	72.7	71.8
Belgium	67.3	67.2	67.2	67.3	67.2	67.7	68.5(b)	69.7	70.5	70.0
Bulgaria	62.7(b)	62.8	63.3	64.8	66.9	67.4	71.1	72.1	74.7	73.1
Czechia	70.9(b)	71.5	72.5	73.5	74.8	76.7	78.5	79.9	80.3	79.7
Denmark	74.8	74.3	74.3	74.7	75.4	76.0(b)	76.6(b)	77.5	78.3	77.8
Germany (until 1990 former FRG)	76.5(b)	76.9	77.3	77.7	78.0	78.6	79.2	79.9	80.6	80.0(b)
Estonia	70.6	72.2	73.3	74.3	76.5	76.6	78.7	79.5	80.2	78.8
Ireland	64.6	64.5	66.5	68.1	69.9	71.4	73.0	74.1	75.1	73.4
Greece	59.6	55.0	52.9	53.3	54.9	56.2	57.8	59.5	61.2	61.1
Spain	62.0	59.6	58.6	59.9	62.0	63.9	65.5	67.0	68.0	65.7
France	69.5	69.7	69.7	70.0	70.3	70.7	71.3	72.0	72.3	72.1
Croatia	59.8	58.1	57.2	59.2	60.6	61.4	63.6	65.2	66.7	66.9
Italy	61.0	60.9	59.7	59.9	60.5	61.6	62.3	63.0	63.5	62.6
Cyprus	73.4	70.2	67.2	67.6	67.9	68.7	70.8	73.9	75.7	74.9
Latvia	66.3	68.1	69.7	70.7	72.5	73.2	74.8	76.8	77.4	77.0
Lithuania	66.9	68.5	69.9	71.8	73.3	75.2	76.0	77.8	78.2	76.7
Luxembourg	70.1	71.4	71.1	72.1	70.9(b)	70.7	71.5	72.1	72.8	72.1
Hungary	60.4	61.6	63.0	66.7	68.9	71.5	73.3	74.4	75.3	75.0
Malta	61.6	63.9	66.2	67.9	69.0	71.1	73.0	75.5	76.8	77.3
Netherlands	76.4	76.6	75.9	75.4	76.4	77.1	78.0	79.2	80.1	80.0
Austria	74.2	74.4	74.6	74.2	74.3	74.8	75.4	76.2	76.8	75.5
Poland	64.5	64.7	64.9	66.5	67.8	69.3	70.9	72.2	73.0	73.6
Portugal	68.8(b)	66.3	65.4	67.6	69.1	70.6	73.4	75.4	76.1	74.7
Romania	63.8	64.8	64.7	65.7	66.0	66.3	68.8	69.9	70.9	70.8
Slovenia	68.4	68.3	67.2	67.7	69.1	70.1	73.4	75.4	76.4	75.6
Slovakia	65.0(b)	65.1	65.0	65.9	67.7	69.8	71.1	72.4	73.4	72.5
Finland	73.8	74.0	73.3	73.1	72.9	73.4	74.2	76.3	77.2	76.5
Sweden	79.4	79.4	79.8	80.0	80.5	81.2	81.8	82.4(b)	82.1	80.8
Iceland	80.6	81.8	82.8	84.9	86.5	87.8	87.6	86.5	85.9	82.3(b)
Norway	79.6	79.9	79.6	79.6	79.1	78.6	78.3	79.2	79.5	78.8
Switzerland	80.8	81.0	80.8	81.1	81.7	82.0	82.1	82.5	82.9	82.5
Montenegro	50.7	52.0	52.7	55.6	56.7	57.1	58.2	59.8	60.8	55.2
North Macedonia	48.4	48.2	50.3	51.3	51.9	53.3	54.8	56.1	59.2	59.1
Serbia	:	:	:	54.8	56.0	59.1	61.4	63.1	65.2	65.9
Turkey	52.2	52.8	53.4	53.2(b)	53.9	54.4	55.3	55.6	53.8	51.0

Available flags:  
 b break in time series   c confidential   d definition differs, see metadata  
 e estimated   f forecast   n not significant  
 p provisional   r revised   s Eurostat estimate  
 u low reliability   z not applicable

Special value:  
 : not available



## Unemployment by sex and age – annual data

Last update: 13-10-2021

Table Customization [show](#)

GEO	TIME	Age class									
		From 15 to 74 years									
Unit of measure	Periodicity	Sex									
Percentage of population in the labour force	Total	Total									
GEO	TIME	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
European Union - 27 countries		9.9	10.9	11.4	10.9	10.1	9.1	8.2	7.3	6.7	7.1
Euro area - 19 countries (from 1999)		10.2	11.4	12.0	11.6	10.9	10.0	9.1	8.2	7.6	7.9
Belgium		7.2	7.6	8.4	8.5	8.5	7.8	7.1(b)	6.0	5.4	5.6
Bulgaria		11.4(b)	12.4	13.1	11.6	9.3	7.7	6.3	5.3	4.3	5.2
Czechia		6.7(b)	7.0	7.0	6.1	5.1	4.0	2.9	2.2	2.0	2.6
Denmark		7.8	7.8	7.4	6.9	6.3	6.0(b)	5.8(b)	5.1	5.0	5.6
Germany (until 1990 former FRG)		5.8(b)	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.6	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.8(b)
Estonia		12.3	10.0	8.6	7.4	6.2	6.8	5.8	5.4	4.4	6.8
Ireland		15.4	15.5	13.8	11.9	10.0	8.4	6.7	5.8	5.0	5.7
Greece		17.9	24.5	27.5	26.5	24.9	23.6	21.5	19.3	17.3	16.3
Spain		21.4	24.8	26.1	24.5	22.1	19.6	17.2	15.3	14.1	15.5
France		9.2	9.8	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.1	9.4	9.0	8.4	8.0
Croatia		13.7	16.0	17.3	17.3	16.2	13.1	11.2	8.5	6.6	7.5
Italy		8.4	10.7	12.2	12.7	11.9	11.7	11.2	10.6	10.0	9.2
Cyprus		7.9	11.9	15.9	16.1	15.0	13.0	11.1	8.4	7.1	7.6
Latvia		16.2	15.0	11.9	10.8	9.9	9.6	8.7	7.4	6.3	8.1
Lithuania		15.4	13.4	11.8	10.7	9.1	7.9	7.1	6.2	6.3	8.5
Luxembourg		4.9	5.1	5.9	5.9	6.7(b)	6.3	5.5	5.6	5.6	6.8
Hungary		11.0	11.0	10.2	7.7	6.8	5.1	4.2	3.7	3.4	4.3
Malta		6.4	6.2	6.1	5.7	5.4	4.7	4.0	3.7	3.6	4.4
Netherlands		5.0	5.8	7.3	7.4	6.9	6.0	4.9	3.8	3.4	3.8
Austria		4.6	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.5	4.9	4.5	5.4
Poland		9.7	10.1	10.3	9.0	7.5	6.2	4.9	3.9	3.3	3.2
Portugal		12.9(b)	15.8	16.4	14.1	12.6	11.2	9.0	7.1	6.5	6.9
Romania		7.2	6.8	7.1	6.8	6.8	5.9	4.9	4.2	3.9	5.0
Slovenia		8.2	8.9	10.1	9.7	9.0	8.0	6.6	5.1	4.5	5.0
Slovakia		13.6(b)	14.0	14.2	13.2	11.5	9.7	8.1	6.5	5.8	6.7
Finland		7.8	7.7	8.2	8.7	9.4	8.8	8.6	7.4	6.7	7.8
Sweden		7.8	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.4	7.0	6.7	6.4(b)	6.8	8.3
Iceland		7.0	6.0	5.4	4.9	4.0	3.0	2.7	2.7	3.5	5.5(b)
Norway		3.2	3.1	3.4	3.5	4.3	4.7	4.2	3.8	3.7	4.4
Switzerland		4.4	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.8
Montenegro		19.7	20.0	19.5	18.0	17.6	17.8	16.1	15.2	15.2	17.9
North Macedonia		31.4	31.0	29.0	28.0	26.1	23.7	22.4	20.8	17.3	16.4
Serbia		:	:	:	19.4	17.8	15.4	13.6	12.8	10.5	9.1
Turkey		8.8	8.2	8.8	9.9(b)	10.3	10.9	10.9	10.9	13.7	13.2

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**b** break in time series   **c** confidential   **d** definition differs, see metadata  
**e** estimated   **f** forecast   **n** not significant  
**p** provisional   **r** revised   **s** Eurostat estimate  
**u** low reliability   **z** not applicable

Special value:  
 : not available





## Labour productivity and unit labour costs

Last update: 19-10-2021

Table Customization [show](#)
**TIME** +  
+ National accounts indicator (ESA 2010)  
▼ Compensation per employee +  
+
**GEO** +  
+
**Unit of measure**  
+ Euro ▼ +  
+

GEO	TIME	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
European Union - 27 countries		32,413.8	32,914.4	33,375.0	33,697.3	34,154.2	34,622.0	35,374.3	36,239.5	37,116.7	36,989.7
European Union - 28 countries		33,134.0	33,998.3	34,331.4	34,965.0	36,073.7	35,890.8	36,312.7	37,152.8	38,197.3	:
European Union - 15 countries		37,942.3	39,017.7	39,428.4	40,228.0	41,548.8	41,233.0	41,503.2	42,255.7	43,288.5	:
Euro area (EA11-1999, EA12-)		36,881.2	37,430.3	37,994.9	38,358.2	38,671.5	39,146.0	39,764.3	:	:	:
Euro area - 19 countries (from 2001)		36,554.0	37,104.2	37,661.6	38,149.5	38,695.1	39,168.9	39,851.0	40,699.0	41,569.3	41,300.8
Euro area - 12 countries (2005)		37,515.5	38,083.1	38,655.5	39,149.4	39,698.0	40,165.3	40,832.0	41,669.8	42,510.5	42,188.8
Belgium		50,593.5	52,178.2	53,452.5	53,965.2	54,043.8	54,355.7	55,396.5	56,409.1	57,543.0	56,692.0 (P)
Bulgaria		5,645.0	6,082.2	6,617.5	6,987.4	7,381.7	7,809.7	8,629.9	9,464.5	10,119.2	10,843.8
Czechia		16,125.4	16,070.1	15,548.8	15,080.9	15,692.0	16,463.4	18,116.9	20,103.4	21,531.2	21,555.4
Denmark		49,833.0	50,793.1	51,515.6	52,293.9	53,167.8	53,961.8	54,904.9	55,687.9	56,673.5	58,096.3
Germany (until 1990 former FRG)		36,465.5	37,430.0	38,150.1	39,249.6	40,343.4	41,269.8	42,350.7	43,588.6 (P)	45,062.8 (P)	45,224.4 (P)
Estonia		13,988.4	14,817.5	15,664.4	16,688.9	17,288.5	18,364.6	19,666.0	21,700.0	23,605.7	24,710.7
Ireland		44,952.2 (b)	45,629.5	45,029.1	45,421.1	46,331.7	47,455.8	48,846.6	50,089.1	51,769.9	53,018.2
Greece		24,760.5	23,805.7	21,826.1	20,855.7	20,735.3	19,971.9	20,276.7	19,513.2	19,639.4 (P)	19,495.0 (P)
Spain		31,459.9	30,996.5	31,029.9	31,073.0	31,375.4	31,356.7	31,581.1	32,093.3	32,835.0 (P)	32,387.8 (P)
France		43,727.9	44,680.8	45,486.8	46,019.7	46,514.6	47,066.2	47,986.0	48,792.9	48,772.6 (P)	47,371.5 (P)
Croatia		17,114.8 (P)	16,928.0 (P)	16,635.5 (P)	15,672.4 (P)	15,823.8 (P)	16,049.5 (P)	16,239.0 (P)	16,965.9 (P)	17,225.2 (P)	17,313.3 (P)
Italy		35,342.0	34,900.9	35,178.7	35,224.5	35,584.2	35,709.9	35,850.6	36,559.4	37,022.7	35,146.2
Cyprus		26,546.6	27,010.2	25,579.1	24,640.8	24,307.1	24,081.3	24,452.0	24,813.7	25,911.2	25,100.9 (P)
Latvia		10,566.6	11,497.8	12,089.2	13,059.4	14,047.6	15,067.7	16,214.1	17,523.0	18,889.5	19,923.8
Lithuania		10,939.1	11,393.5	12,006.3	12,559.4	13,285.9	14,131.5	15,478.0	16,705.2	18,472.0	19,813.3
Luxembourg		60,824.6	61,594.8	63,484.9	64,795.0	65,842.0	66,278.9	68,330.9	70,254.0	71,607.0	71,882.7
Hungary		12,261.5	12,196.3	11,909.5	11,540.7	11,719.6	11,949.3	12,877.5	13,290.3	13,933.4	13,152.2 (P)
Malta		20,739.5	21,424.9	21,830.5	22,020.1	23,378.6	24,715.1	25,271.3	26,182.1	27,116.2	27,041.0
Netherlands		42,928.1	43,765.8	44,561.6	45,295.5	45,149.3	45,870.2	46,332.0	47,203.6	48,590.4 (P)	50,875.3 (P)
Austria		40,200.5	41,282.7	42,192.1	42,980.0	43,816.9	44,861.1	45,590.4	46,927.5	48,248.0	49,055.7
Poland		11,749.3	11,973.3	12,134.2	12,447.0	12,712.0	12,770.4	13,846.6	14,952.3	15,913.0	15,962.3 (P)
Portugal		20,473.3	19,843.3	20,534.7	20,161.2	20,226.6	20,469.1	20,938.7	21,753.7	22,792.5	23,242.6 (P)
Romania		7,496.3	7,357.8	7,768.4	8,209.6	8,353.7	9,551.4	10,779.7	11,951.0	12,996.6	13,633.7 (P)
Slovenia		24,449.4	24,211.7	24,329.9	24,631.7	25,002.7	25,788.8	26,574.5	27,610.5	28,979.5	29,993.5
Slovakia		14,059.6	14,404.5	14,773.7	15,068.4	15,632.8	15,981.2	16,795.2	17,800.1	19,016.0	19,696.5
Finland		43,245.2	44,430.6	45,055.9	45,479.9	46,131.3	46,550.8	46,040.5	46,627.6	47,217.0	47,577.7
Sweden		43,513.7	46,530.4	47,742.8	46,441.9	46,366.8	46,993.9	47,132.3	45,964.5	45,843.3	47,479.2
Iceland		34,143.9 (P)	35,828.3 (P)	37,414.6 (P)	40,761.7 (P)	46,478.8 (P)	54,323.1 (P)	63,270.9 (P)	63,812.4 (P)	61,291.1 (P)	56,234.4 (P)
Norway		64,870.1	70,711.1	70,693.1	68,072.7	65,158.5	63,602.7	64,542.3	64,704.8	65,620.5	61,131.9
Switzerland		70,626.7	72,647.5	71,990.7	72,574.9	82,281.0	80,309.4	79,033.0	76,864.6	81,188.8	83,702.2
United Kingdom		37,821.5	40,995.0	40,413.3	42,986.2	48,140.6	43,934.0	42,313.7	43,010.2	45,181.4	:
Montenegro		:	:	(C)	(C)	(C)	(C)	:	:	:	:
North Macedonia		5,487.3	5,379.0	5,150.3	5,403.2	5,520.4	5,872.8	6,074.1	6,397.7	:	:
Serbia		(C)									

Available flags:  
b break in time series c confidential d definition differs, see metadata  
e estimated f forecast n not significant  
p provisional r revised s Eurostat estimate  
u low reliability z not applicable

Special value:  
: not available

# Tržište rada u Crnoj Gori

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## Indikatori tržišta rada

	2006.	2007.	2008.	2010.	2015.	2019.
<b>Broj stanovnika (000)</b>	632,6	638	639,7	645,3	619,3	619,7
<b>Aktivno stanovništvo (000)</b>	253,1	263,7	266,7	260,7	268,9	287,3
<b>Zaposleni (000)</b>	178,3	212,7	221,9	209,4	221,7	243,8
<b>Nezaposleni (000)</b>	74,8	51,1	44,8	51,3	47,2	43,4
<b>Stanovništvo staro 15+ godina</b>	517,3	509,6	513,4	519,9	500,5	500,4
<b>Neaktivno stanovništvo</b>	264,1	245,9	246,7	259,2	231,6	213,1
<b>Stanovništvo mlađe od 15 godina</b>	115,3	128,3	126,3	125,7	118,8	119,3
<b>Stopa aktivnosti</b>	48,93	51,75	51,95	50,14	53,73	57,4
<b>Stopa zaposlenosti</b>	34,47	41,74	43,22	40,28	44,30	48,7
<b>Stopa nezaposlenosti</b>	29,55	19,38	16,80	19,68	17,55	15,1
<b>Učešće mlađih od 15 godina u ukupnom stanovništvu</b>	18,23	20,11	19,74	19,48	19,18	19,3
<b>Učešće neaktivnog stanovništva u ukupnom stanovništvu</b>	41,75	38,54	38,56	40,17	37,40	34,39

Izvor: Monstat, Anketa o radnoj snazi

# Tržište rada u Crnoj Gori

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## Zaposleni prema sektoru djelatnosti

	2006.	2007.	2010.	2015.	2019.
<b>Zaposleni prema sektoru djelatnosti (000)</b>	178,3	212,7	209,4	221,7	243,8
<b>Poljoprivredne djelatnosti</b>	12,1	18,4	12,9	17,1	17,4
<b>Nepoljoprivredne djelatnosti</b>	34,7	37,3	41,8	38,7	47,3
<b>Uslužne djelatnosti</b>	131,4	157	154,7	165,9	179,1
<b>Zaposleni prema sektoru djelatnosti (%)</b>	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00
<b>Poljoprivredne djelatnosti</b>	6,79	8,65	6,16	7,71	7,14
<b>Nepoljoprivredne djelatnosti</b>	19,46	17,54	19,96	17,46	19,40
<b>Uslužne djelatnosti</b>	73,70	73,81	73,88	74,83	73,46

Izvor: Monstat, Anketa o radnoj snazi

# Tržište rada u Crnoj Gori

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## Zaposleni prema obliku svojine

	2006.	2007.	2010.	2015.	2019.
<b>Zaposleni prema obliku svojine (000)</b>	178,3	167,9	174,1	175,4	193,6
Institucije centralne ili lokalne uprave, NVO	16,7	18,5	21,4	24,9	49,6
Preduzeća koja pripadaju državi ili opštini	59,9	63,4	51,5	47,4	21,9
Privatna preduzeća	92,4	80,6	98,7	94,8	112,7
Privatno domaćinstvo	9,1	4,6	2,2	7,7	8,4
Država	76,6	81,9	72,9	72,3	71,5
Privatni sektor	101,5	85,2	100,9	102,5	121,1
	0,43	0,49	0,42	0,41	0,37

Izvor: Monstat, Anketa o radnoj snazi

# Tržište rada u Crnoj Gori

## Zaposleni prema nivou obrazovanja

	2006.	2007.	2010.	2015.	2019.
<b>Stanovništvo 15+ prema stepenu obrazovanja (000)</b>	517,3	509,6	519,9	500,5	500,4
Bez škole ili nepotpuna osnovna škola	53,3	50,4	40,3	30,8	22,4
Osnovna škola	127,3	104,4	103,7	92,6	85,9
Stručno obrazovanje		59,8	56,7	74,6	67,8
Srednje opšte obrazovanje		46,7	38,7	35,6	37,3
Srednje stručne škole		180,1	209,7	171,4	182,9
Više i visoko obrazovanje	66,6	67,3	70,7	95,4	104,3
<b>Stanovništvo 15+ prema stepenu obrazovanja (%)</b>	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00
Bez škole ili nepotpuna osnovna škola	10,30	9,89	7,75	6,15	4,48
Osnovna škola	24,61	20,49	19,95	18,50	17,17
Stručno obrazovanje		11,73	10,91	14,91	13,55
Srednje opšte obrazovanje		9,16	7,44	7,11	7,45
Srednje stručne škole		35,34	40,33	34,25	36,55
Više i visoko obrazovanje	12,87	13,21	13,60	19,06	20,84

Izvor: Monstat, Anketa o radnoj snazi

# Tržište rada u Crnoj Gori

## Prosječne neto zarade po djelnostima

	2006.	2007.	2010.	2015.	2019.
<b>Ukupno</b>	282	338	479	480	515
Poljoprivreda šumarstvo i ribarstvo	268	305	564	506	580
Vađenje ruda i kamena	407	493	644	562	672
Prerađivačka industrija	302	358	469	430	399
Snabdijevanje električnom energijom, gasom, parom i klimatizacijom	527	567	808	850	858
Snabdijevanje vodom, upravljanje otpadnim vodama, kontrolisanje procesa uklanjanja otpada i slične aktivnosti	277	305	452	461	480
Građevinarstvo	216	295	425	437	447
Trgovina na veliko i trgovina na malo, popravka motornih vozila i motocikala	186	208	298	333	381
Saobraćaj i skladištenje	354	439	627	506	557
Usluge smještaja i ishrane	205	264	361	405	429
Informisanje i komunikacije				670	732
Finanansijske djelatnosti i djelatnosti osiguranja	570	770	889	897	1000
Poslovanje sa nekretninama	265	299	443	697	748
Stručne, naučne i tehničke djelatnosti				402	437
Administrativne i pomoćne uslužne djelatnosti				346	352
Državna uprava i odbrana, obavezno socijalno osiguranje	291	344	463	515	603
Obrazovanje	250	295	432	461	498
Zdravstvena i socijalna zaštita	246	296	462	492	559
Umjetnost, zabava i rekreacija	244	276	407	385	427
Ostale uslužne djelatnosti	250	296	417	417	484

Izvor: Monstat

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