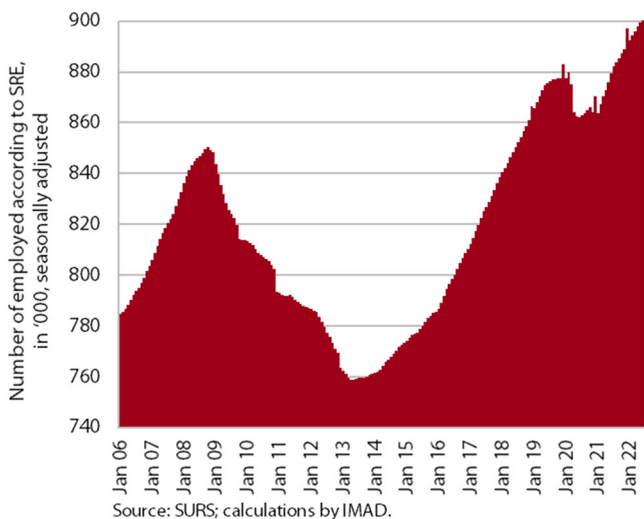


CURRENT ECONOMIC TRENDS

17–19 August 2022

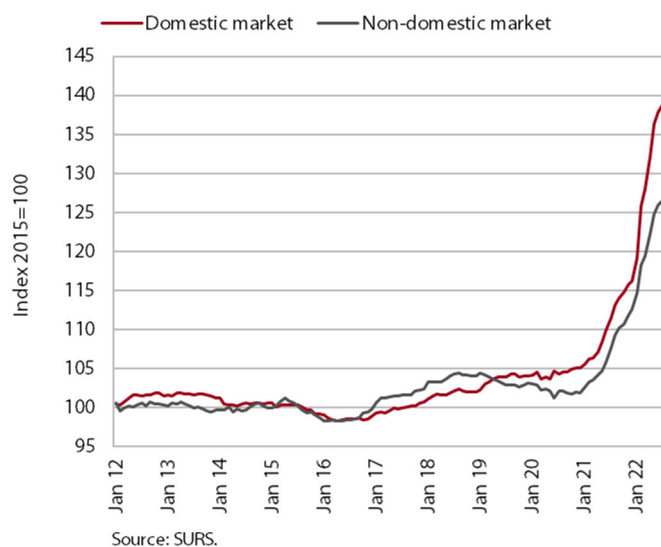
The number of persons in employment continues to increase, albeit at a slower pace. Among them, the share of foreigners further increased, mainly due to the shortage of local labour (most pronounced in accommodation and food service activities, administrative and support service activities and construction). The year-on-year increase in Slovenian industrial producer prices slowed down slightly for the second month in a row in July, but still remained relatively high (prices rose by more than one fifth). The slowdown in growth was most pronounced in the intermediate goods and capital goods groups. Electricity consumption in July was lower year-on-year in all consumption groups, which may reflect higher electricity prices, supply chain problems and labour shortage in certain activities.

Number of persons in employment, June 2022



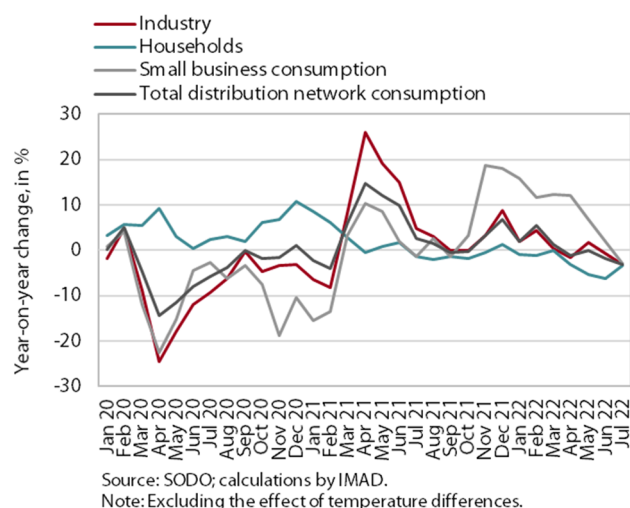
The number of persons in employment reached an all-time high in June; it was 2.4% higher year-on-year, which is the lowest increase in the first half of this year. It was still very high in accommodation and food service activities and in construction. As the economy recovered, growth in the number of persons in employment again depended largely on the employment of foreign workers, whose contribution to overall year-on-year growth was 68% in June. Growth in the share of foreigners among all persons in employment also continued, rising by 1.3 p.p. to 13.4% (in June 2022) over the last year. This is largely due to the shortage of local labour, which (given the high job vacancy rates) is greatest in accommodation and food service activities, administrative and support service activities and construction. Activities with the largest share of foreigners are construction (46%), transportation and storage (32%) and administrative and support service activities (25%).

Slovenian industrial producer prices, July 2022



After rising steadily since the beginning of last year, Slovenian industrial producer prices fell slightly year-on-year for the second month in a row in July, but still remained high at 21.2%. Price growth slowed in both the domestic and foreign markets. Year-on-year price growth slowed most in the intermediate goods and capital goods groups, where prices rose by 24.1% and 12.6% respectively. The year-on-year increase in the prices of energy and consumer goods continues to strengthen, reaching almost 75% and 12.2% respectively in July. Prices of consumer goods started to rise several months after prices of products in other groups. Both durable goods and consumer goods prices are picking up (they rose by 10% and 12.9% respectively).

Electricity consumption by consumption group, July 2022



In July, electricity consumption in the distribution network was lower year-on-year in all consumption groups, with one fewer working day this July.¹ Industrial consumption was 3% lower year-on-year in July, as was small business consumption.² The high growth rates of the latter were interrupted, mainly because the low base effect dissipated. According to our estimates, industrial electricity consumption and small business electricity consumption were lower year-on-year mainly due to higher electricity prices, supply chain problems and problems related to labour shortage. Household consumption was also lower (by 3.4%) than a year ago, which we associate with higher household electricity prices.

¹ Considering that in 2021 the first two days of July fell in the last week of June, when people often go on holiday (compared to only one such day this year), we estimate that the different number of working days did not have a significant impact on consumption.

² In this consumption group, consumption is most frequently measured in shops and service activities. This group also includes warehouses, agricultural activity, etc. and large manufacturing plants that do not consume significant amounts of electricity at some measurement points.

Table: Selected macroeconomic indicators for Slovenia

Selected macroeconomic indicators for Slovenia	Date of release		Unit	Reference period					
	Latest	Next		2021 Q1	2021 Q2	2021 Q3	2021 Q4	2022 Q1	2022 Q2
GDP, real	18/08/2022	15/11/2022	% (Q/Q-1) ³	1.6	2.0	1.3	5.2	0.7	0.9
	18/08/2022	15/11/2022	% (Q/Q-4)	1.5	16.1	5.0	10.4	9.6	8.2
Private consumption, real	18/08/2022	15/11/2022	% (Q/Q-1) ³	3.9	5.7	11.2	0.5	0.5	-1.2
	18/08/2022	15/11/2022	% (Q/Q-4)	-1.1	17.9	7.2	22.9	19.6	10.6
Government consumption, real	18/08/2022	15/11/2022	% (Q/Q-1) ³	2.5	1.8	0.5	1.8	-1.0	-1.6
	18/08/2022	15/11/2022	% (Q/Q-4)	1.2	4.4	3.2	7.0	3.2	-0.5
Gross investment, real	18/08/2022	15/11/2022	% (Q/Q-1) ³	-5.0	11.5	-4.1	0.0	8.7	4.9
	18/08/2022	15/11/2022	% (Q/Q-4)	5.6	36.3	24.5	0.8	16.2	10.0
Exports of goods and services, real	18/08/2022	15/11/2022	% (Q/Q-1) ³	3.8	1.0	1.3	5.5	-0.3	2.0
	18/08/2022	15/11/2022	% (Q/Q-4)	1.6	30.5	11.6	12.1	8.4	8.7
Imports of goods and services, real	18/08/2022	15/11/2022	% (Q/Q-1) ³	4.8	5.0	1.0	4.9	2.1	0.4
	18/08/2022	15/11/2022	% (Q/Q-4)	1.2	36.1	19.1	16.8	14.6	8.5
Trade balance¹	12/08/2022	13/09/2022	EUR m	2022 m 2	2022 m 3	2022 m 4	2022 m 5	2022 m 6	2022 m 7
				-239.2	-225.2	-252.8	-243.4	-101.5	:
Current account¹	12/08/2022	13/09/2022	EUR m	-182.4	-88.8	-34.4	20.5	19.4	:
Exports of goods, real²	04/08/2022	02/09/2022	% (M/M-1) ⁴	0.7	3.4	4.1	1.6	3.6	:
	04/08/2022	02/09/2022	% (M/M-12)	3.2	6.0	7.4	23.1	32.2	:
Imports of goods, real²	04/08/2022	02/09/2022	% (M/M-1) ⁴	4.8	-0.2	3.2	2.6	-9.0	:
	04/08/2022	02/09/2022	% (M/M-12)	18.8	12.6	10.6	17.9	8.3	:
Inflation (CPI)	29/07/2022	31/08/2022	% (M/M-1)	1.4	-1.1	2.6	2.0	2.7	1.0
	29/07/2022	31/08/2022	% (M/M-12)	6.9	5.4	6.9	8.1	10.4	11.0
Gross earnings per employee – nominal	22/07/2022	22/08/2022	% (M/M-1)	0.2	4.2	-0.3	-0.6	:	:
	22/07/2022	22/08/2022	% (M/M-12)	-1.0	-0.1	0.4	-0.9	:	:
- private sector	22/07/2022	22/08/2022	% (M/M-1)	1.6	4.2	-1.1	0.7	:	:
	22/07/2022	22/08/2022	% (M/M-12)	4.2	5.6	6.4	9.3	:	:
- public sector	22/07/2022	22/08/2022	% (M/M-1)	-2.4	4.3	1.2	-0.1	:	:
	22/07/2022	22/08/2022	% (M/M-12)	-8.4	-8.3	-8.1	-12.6	:	:
- of which government sector	22/07/2022	22/08/2022	% (M/M-1)	-3.0	1.6	3.3	-1.4	:	:
	22/07/2022	22/08/2022	% (M/M-12)	-10.8	-11.2	-10.4	-18.0	:	:
Employed persons	17/08/2022	16/09/2022	% (M/M-1) ⁴	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	:
	17/08/2022	16/09/2022	% (M/M-12)	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.4	:
Registered unemployed persons	03/08/2022	05/09/2022	% (M/M-1) ⁴	-2.3	-2.0	-2.1	-2.2	-1.7	-1.1
	03/08/2022	05/09/2022	% (M/M-12)	-26.4	-26.7	-26.7	-25.7	-24.2	-23.1
Registered unemployment rate	17/08/2022	16/09/2022	%	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.5	:
Employment, LFS	31/05/2022	30/08/2022	% (Q/Q-1) ⁵	1.2	-5.1	4.9	1.1	-0.9	0.5
	31/05/2022	30/08/2022	% (Q/Q-4)	0.4	-5.5	1.1	1.9	-0.3	5.6
ILO unemployment rate, LFS	31/05/2022	30/08/2022	%	5.1	5.6	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.3
Industrial producer prices, domestic market	19/08/2022	21/09/2022	% (M/M-1)	5.7	1.7	3.2	3.1	1.2	0.7
	19/08/2022	21/09/2022	% (M/M-12)	18.4	20.3	23.4	25.7	25.4	24.6
Production volume in manufacturing, real	10/08/2022	09/09/2022	% (M/M-1) ³	-2.2	2.5	0.6	0.1	-0.6	:
	10/08/2022	09/09/2022	% (M/M-12)	2.2	5.1	2.5	5.5	6.0	:
Construction, real value of construction output	12/08/2022	15/09/2022	% (M/M-1) ³	8.4	-3.8	-4.8	5.9	1.7	:
	12/08/2022	15/09/2022	% (M/M-12)	32.2	18.6	15.0	30.2	27.2	:
Turnover in trade, real	27/07/2022	30/08/2022	% (M/M-1) ³	4.3	-0.1	0.3	1.7	:	:
	27/07/2022	30/08/2022	% (M/M-12)	12.7	10.3	12.4	15.5	:	:
Real turnover in market services	29/07/2022	31/08/2022	% (M/M-1) ³	3.0	2.6	2.6	-1.0	:	:
	29/07/2022	31/08/2022	% (M/M-12)	15.3	19.3	23.8	20.6	:	:
General government deficit/surplus (ESA 2010)	31/03/2022	30/09/2022	% BDP	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
				-1.9	-0.1	0.7	0.4	-7.8	-5.2
Consolidated gross general government debt (ESA 2010)	31/03/2022	30/09/2022	% BDP	78.5	74.2	70.3	65.6	79.8	74.7
Economic sentiment indicator⁵, seasonally adjusted	22/07/2022	25/08/2022	% ³	2022 m 2	2022 m 3	2022 m 4	2022 m 5	2022 m 6	2022 m 7
				6.6	1.4	4.1	2.7	0.6	-1.1
EURIBOR, 3-month	Beginning of the month *		%	2022 m 2	2022 m 3	2022 m 4	2022 m 5	2022 m 6	2022 m 7
				-0.5323	-0.4967	-0.4479	-0.3857	-0.2392	0.0366
Long-term government bond yields	Beginning of the month		%	0.8400	1.1700	1.7500	2.0500	2.5300	2.2100
Exchange rate, USD to EUR	Beginning of the month		US\$	1.1342	1.1019	1.0819	1.0578	1.0566	1.0179

Source: SURS, BS, ECB, EUROSTAT, EURIBOR.org, calculations by IMAD.

Notes: ¹Balance of payments statistics of the BoS. ²External trade statistics SURS. ³Seasonally adjusted – SURS. ⁴Seasonally adjusted – IMAD. ⁵Difference between positive and negative answers, in %.

* calculations by IMAD.

For comparisons with the EU and EMU see: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/euro-indicators/peels>

The table format accessible to screen reader users can be found on the IMAD website among the appendices to the current graphs of the week (Selected macroeconomic indicators for euro area)