IMAD

Institute of
Macroeconomic
Analysis and
Development

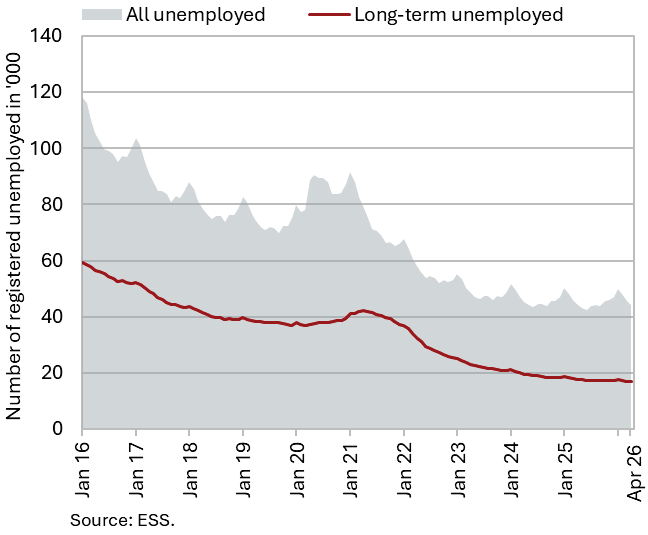
11 May 2026

CHARTS OF THE WEEK

4–8 May 2026

The number of registered unemployed fell month-on-month in April (seasonally adjusted) and was also lower year-on-year in the first four months (–0.4%). However, the number of unemployed young people has been rising since October 2024, which we assess as reflecting the entry of larger cohorts into the labour market. Goods exports, which have been gradually strengthening since mid-last year, increased by 0.9% in the first quarter and were 1.0% higher year-on-year (while imports were up 2.5% year-on-year). Export orders remained relatively low in April. In addition to the existing constraints (uncertain economic conditions, weak foreign demand and shortages of skilled labour), the war in the Middle East has also raised the risk of raw material shortages, although companies currently assess this risk as low.

Number of registered unemployed, April 2026



Source: ESS.

The number of registered unemployed fell month-on-month in April (seasonally adjusted) and was also slightly lower year-on-year (both by 0.4%). According to original data, 44,175 people were unemployed at the end of April, 3.5% less than at the end of March. The year-on-year decline in the number of long-term unemployed and unemployed persons aged over 50 continued (down 5.6% and 3.7% respectively). The number of unemployed young people (aged 15–29), which has recorded year-on-year increases since October 2024, exceeded its level from a year earlier by 4.7% in April, reaching 9,417 persons. This may be at least partly related to the increase in the size of cohorts entering the labour market (between 2023 and 2025, the number of residents aged 15–29 increased by ten thousand), while demand for labour has moderated.

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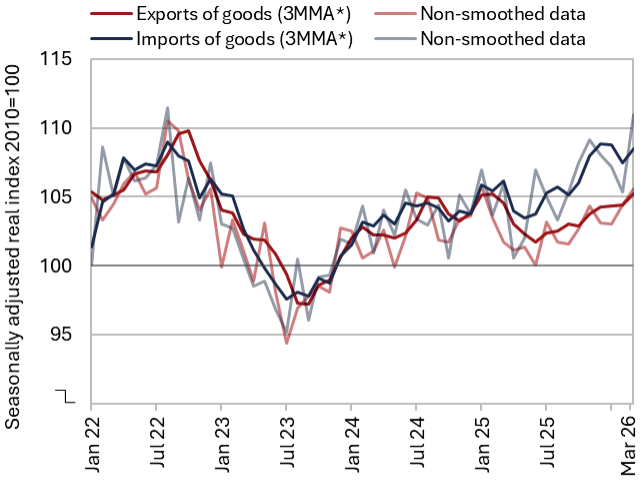
Exports and imports of goods, March 2026



Source: SURS, calculations by IMAD.
Note: *3MMA - 3-month moving average.

Goods exports increased quarter-on-quarter in the first quarter of this year, while imports declined (seasonally adjusted); both remained higher year-on-year.[1] Compared with the previous quarter, real exports of goods increased by 0.9% (including a 2.2% increase in exports to the EU), while imports declined by 0.3% following decreases in January and February (including a 0.6% fall in imports from the EU). Exports were driven by higher exports of metals, pharmaceutical and metal products, and primary products (excluding petroleum products), while exports of vehicles also increased slightly (to France and Germany). By contrast, exports of other machinery and equipment – which account for around one-fifth of total exports – declined significantly. On the import side, imports of intermediate and capital goods decreased, while imports of consumer goods increased. Imports of petroleum products rose markedly in both value and volume terms in March; nevertheless, owing to negative developments in January, they declined quarter-on-quarter overall in the first quarter. Compared with the same period last year, both exports and imports of goods remained higher in the first quarter of this year (by 1.0% and 2.5% respectively), while only imports from EU countries were slightly lower.

Export orders showed no significant change in April and remained at a relatively low level. In the second quarter, companies continued to cite uncertain economic conditions, weak foreign demand, and a shortage of skilled labour as the main limiting factors to business operations. Amid heightened uncertainty in the international environment due to the war in the Middle East, the risk of shortages of raw materials also increased, although it remains at a relatively low level.

[1] According to external trade statistics by SURS. Deflation and seasonal adjustment by IMAD. Total imports and exports are adjusted for the estimate of goods processing.

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Table: Selected macroeconomic indicators for Slovenia

The table format accessible to screen reader users can be found on the IMAD website among the appendices to the current charts of the week.

Selected macroeconomic indicators for Slovenia	Latest release date	Unit	2024 Q3	2024 Q4	2025 Q1	2025 Q2	2025 Q3	2025 Q4
GDP, real	16.02.2026	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	0,1	0,6	-0,6	0,9	0,9	0,4
	16.02.2026	% (Q/Q-4)	1,8	1,6	-0,6	0,8	1,9	2,0
Private consumption, real	16.02.2026	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	0,9	0,0	0,2	1,1	0,2	0,9
	16.02.2026	% (Q/Q-4)	3,7	2,5	0,2	2,3	1,3	3,0
Government consumption, real	16.02.2026	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	-1,1	-1,3	-0,3	1,9	0,9	1,2
	16.02.2026	% (Q/Q-4)	9,0	3,8	2,1	-0,7	1,2	3,8
Gross investment, real	16.02.2026	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	-12,9	10,7	0,7	-1,9	3,3	10,8
	16.02.2026	% (Q/Q-4)	-10,3	-4,9	1,5	-4,7	13,1	13,2
Exports of goods and services, real	16.02.2026	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	1,7	-0,7	-0,1	-0,6	0,9	-0,3
	16.02.2026	% (Q/Q-4)	8,2	3,7	0,9	0,3	-0,4	0,5
Imports of goods and services, real	16.02.2026	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	-1,5	0,4	2,5	-2,2	1,0	2,5
	16.02.2026	% (Q/Q-4)	8,1	3,3	2,9	-0,9	1,7	4,8
			2025 m 11	2025 m 12	2026 m 1	2026 m 2	2026 m 3	2026 m 4
Trade balance[1]	13.04.2026	mio EUR	-108,3	-229,9	30,3	93,2	:	:
Current account[1]	13.04.2026	mio EUR	35,3	-10,9	188,7	147,0	:	:
Exports of goods, real[2]	5.05.2026	% (M/M-1)[4]	1,6	-1,2	0,4	1,3	:	:
	5.05.2026	% (M/M-12)	0,9	2,7	-5,1	1,5	:	:
Imports of goods, real[2]	5.05.2026	% (M/M-1)[4]	1,6	-1,1	-1,0	-3,6	:	:
	5.05.2026	% (M/M-12)	3,8	7,1	-2,8	-0,4	:	:
			2025 m 11	2025 m 12	2026 m 1	2026 m 2	2026 m 3	2026 m 4
Inflation (CPI)	30.04.2026	% (M/M-1)	0,0	0,0	-0,5	0,6	0,2	1,9
	30.04.2026	% (M/M-12)	2,3	2,7	2,6	2,9	2,5	3,1
			2025 m 11	2025 m 12	2026 m 1	2026 m 2	2026 m 3	2026 m 4
Gross earnings per employee – real	22.04.2026	% (M/M-1)	0,7	7,7	-5,3	-1,5	:	:
	22.04.2026	% (M/M-12)	0,6	-3,1	4,0	4,2	:	:
- private sector	22.04.2026	% (M/M-1)	1,6	7,8	-5,5	-1,0	:	:
	22.04.2026	% (M/M-12)	-2,6	-6,4	4,5	4,7	:	:
- public sector	22.04.2026	% (M/M-1)	-0,9	7,4	-5,0	-2,4	:	:
	22.04.2026	% (M/M-12)	6,3	3,3	2,8	2,9	:	:
- of which government sector	22.04.2026	% (M/M-1)	-0,2	6,1	-4,0	-1,9	:	:
	22.04.2026	% (M/M-12)	11,0	8,3	3,4	3,5	:	:
			2025 m 11	2025 m 12	2026 m 1	2026 m 2	2026 m 3	2026 m 4
Employed persons	16.04.2026	% (M/M-1)[4]	0,0	-0,1	0,0	0,0	:	:
	16.04.2026	% (M/M-12)	-0,4	0,3	0,0	0,0	:	:
Registered unemployed persons	3.12.2025	% (M/M-1)[4]	-0,2	-0,1	-0,6	-0,2	0,0	-0,4
	3.12.2025	% (M/M-12)	0,2	0,3	-0,7	-0,4	-0,2	-0,4
Registered unemployment rate	16.04.2026	%	4,6	4,8	5,0	4,9	:	:
			2024 Q3	2024 Q4	2025 Q1	2025 Q2	2025 Q3	2025 Q4
Employment, LFS	23.02.2026	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	-1,0	1,3	-0,1	-0,8	0,9	-0,4
	23.02.2026	% (Q/Q-4)	0,1	0,4	-0,8	-0,7	1,2	-0,5
ILO unemployment rate, LFS	23.02.2026	%	:	3,5	4,0	3,2	4,2	4,1
			2025 m 11	2025 m 12	2026 m 1	2026 m 2	2026 m 3	2026 m 4
Industrial producer prices, domestic market	21.04.2026	% (M/M-1)	0,8	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	:
	21.04.2026	% (M/M-12)	1,3	1,2	2,0	2,9	2,4	:
Production volume in manufacturing, real	10.04.2026	% (M/M-1)[3]	0,0	-1,9	0,6	3,1	:	:
	10.04.2026	% (M/M-12)	-1,8	-1,3	-7,1	2,4	:	:
Construction, real value of construction output	15.04.2026	% (M/M-1)[3]	-7,5	-3,9	-2,1	5,5	:	:
	15.04.2026	% (M/M-12)	10,7	8,8	9,1	24,0	:	:
Turnover in trade, real	28.04.2026	% (M/M-1)[3]	1,8	-1,3	-1,3	0,6	:	:
	28.04.2026	% (M/M-12)	2,9	6,1	-2,2	0,4	:	:
Real turnover in market services	30.04.2026	% (M/M-1)[3]	2,2	0,5	0,2	0,1	:	:
	30.04.2026	% (M/M-12)	5,0	4,4	3,9	6,9	:	:
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
General government deficit/surplus (ESA 2010)	21.04.2026	% GDP	-7,7	-4,6	-3,0	-2,6	-0,9	-2,5
Consolidated gross general government debt (ESA 2010)	21.04.2026	% GDP	80,2	74,8	72,8	68,3	66,4	65,7
			2025 m 11	2025 m 12	2026 m 1	2026 m 2	2026 m 3	2026 m 4
Economic sentiment indicator[5], seasonally adjusted	24.04.2026	% [3]	-0,9	0,1	0,1	-3,0	-2,5	-5,3
			2025 m 11	2025 m 12	2026 m 1	2026 m 2	2026 m 3	2026 m 4
EURIBOR, 3-month	Beginning of the month	%	2,0417	2,0484	2,0277	2,0113	2,1094	2,1753
Long-term government bond yields	Beginning of the month	%	3,01	3,13	3,21	3,13	3,39	3,44
Exchange rate, USD to EUR	Beginning of the month	USD	1,1560	1,1709	1,1738	1,1824	1,1558	1,1706

Last updated: 08/05/2026

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

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

For comparisons with the EU and EA see: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/euro-indicators

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