Institute of
Macroeconomic
Analysis and
Development

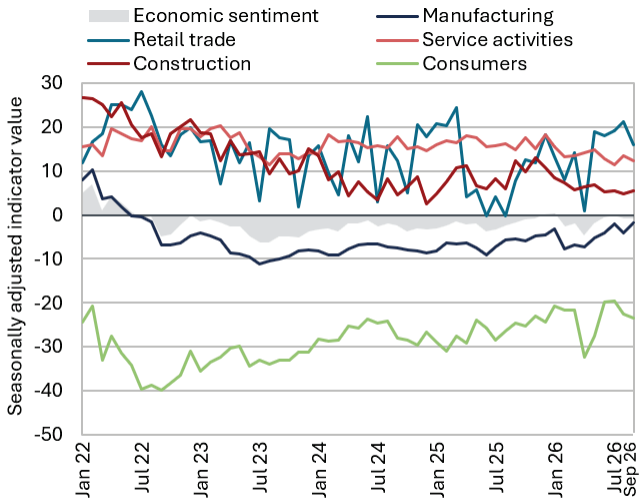
28 September 2026

CHARTS OF THE WEEK

21–25 September 2026

Economic sentiment remained broadly unchanged in September and was higher than a year earlier and above its long-term average. Slovenian industrial producer prices rose by 3.5% year-on-year in August, the highest growth rate in the past three years, i.e. since the energy crisis. Growth in the average gross wage remained relatively high, at 7.6% in July. In the public sector, wage growth strengthened further, driven by the payment of the third instalment of the basic salary increase in June. Year-on-year growth in prices of existing dwellings remained high in the second quarter, while the number of transactions was slightly lower. Prices of newly built dwellings were also lower year-on-year, amid a substantial decline in transactions.

Economic sentiment, September 2026

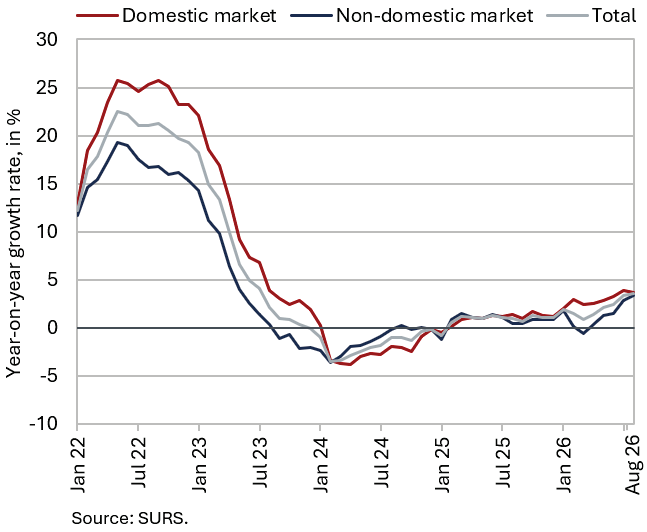


Source: SURS.

Following a decline in August, the economic sentiment indicator remained largely unchanged in September, thus staying above its level a year earlier and its long-term average. On a monthly basis, only the confidence indicator in manufacturing increased, although it remains below its long-term average. The other confidence indicators mostly declined month-on-month, while the confidence indicator in construction, which has been lower year-on-year since the end of the first quarter of 2026, was the only one to remain unchanged. The confidence indicator in services has also been lower year-on-year since the beginning of the year.

More information: T: +386 1 478 1004, E: polona.osrajnik@gov.si, gp.umar@gov.si

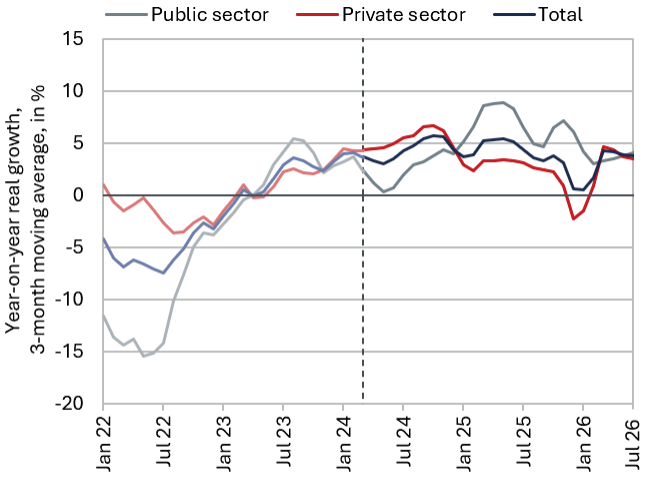
Slovenian industrial producer prices, August 2026



Source: SURS.

Year-on-year growth in Slovenian industrial producer prices continued to increase in August (to 3.5%), reaching the highest level in the past three years.[1] Prices were higher year-on-year across all industrial groups, with growth driven mainly by intermediate goods prices, which rose by 5.8%, particularly due to a 14.9% increase in prices in the manufacture of basic metals. Prices in this activity have risen by 9.0% over the last four months. Price growth in the other main industrial groups was less pronounced. Prices of energy and capital goods were 2.6% and 2.4% higher year-on-year, respectively, while growth in consumer goods prices slowed to 1.0%. The gap between price growth on the domestic market (3.7%) and on foreign markets (3.4%) narrowed further in August. Prices of products sold on euro area markets are rising faster (3.9%), while prices on non-euro area markets are following with a slight lag (2.0%).

Average gross wage per employee, July 2026

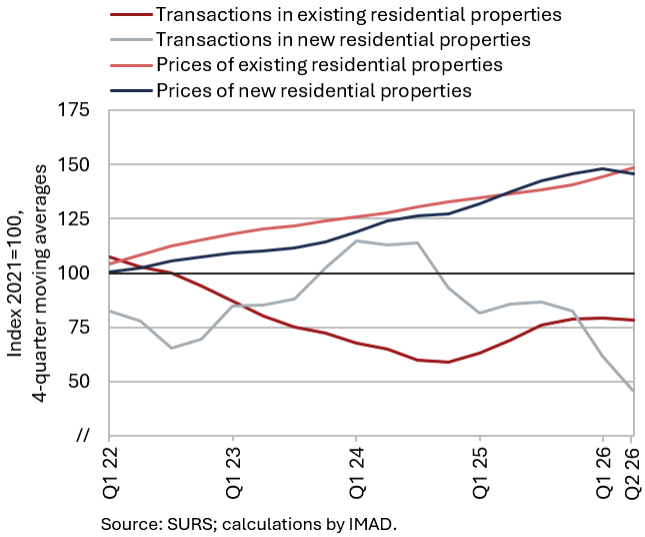


Source: SURS, IMAD calculations. Note: *The vertical line indicates a break in the series due to a change in the data source.

Year-on-year nominal growth in the average gross wage was slightly lower in July (7.6%) than in June, but remained relatively high. This was largely attributable to stronger wage growth in the public sector (8.4%), related to the payment of the third instalment of the basic salary increase (paid in June). In the private sector, year-on-year wage growth also remains relatively high (7.0% in July), amid stronger economic growth and labour shortages. Across activities, wage growth was highest in construction (9.2%).

In the first seven months of 2026, the overall average gross wage increased by 7.3% in nominal terms (4.2% in real terms) – by 7.1% in the public sector (4.0% in real terms) and by 7.2% in the private sector (4.1% in real terms).

[1] Year-on-year growth nevertheless remains considerably lower than, for example, in 2022, when it exceeded 20% in some months.



Source: SURS; calculations by IMAD.

Year-on-year growth in dwelling prices remained high in the second quarter, while the number of transactions was lower than a year earlier. Following average price growth of 7.3% last year (broadly similar to that recorded in 2023 and 2024), growth in dwelling prices accelerated to 9.3% in the first quarter of 2026 and remained largely unchanged in the second quarter (9.1%).[2] Prices of existing dwellings were 12.2% higher year-on-year in the second quarter, while the number of transactions fell by 4.4% from a year earlier, when it had increased considerably following several years of decline. Sales of newly built dwellings declined even more markedly year-on-year, by 64.1%, although they accounted for only a small share (3%) of all transactions.[3] Their prices were also lower year-on-year (by 5.8%).

[2] Compared with the first quarter, prices increased by 3.0%.

[3] Data for 2026 are provisional. In recent years, SURS has subsequently received data on a larger number of sales of newly built dwellings; the data for 2026 may therefore still be revised.

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	2025 Q1	2025 Q2	2025 Q3	2025 Q4	2026 Q1	2026 Q2
GDP, real	23.09.2026	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	-0.3	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.9	1.9
	23.09.2026	% (Q/Q-4)	-0.2	1.2	2.4	2.6	3.2	5.0
Private consumption, real	23.09.2026	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.6
	23.09.2026	% (Q/Q-4)	1.2	3.5	1.6	3.2	3.5	3.4
Government consumption, real	23.09.2026	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	0.6	1.5	1.9	0.1	1.4	2.1
	23.09.2026	% (Q/Q-4)	3.7	0.9	4.1	4.0	4.8	5.7
Gross investment, real	23.09.2026	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	2.6	1.1	1.7	11.3	-7.0	4.3
	23.09.2026	% (Q/Q-4)	-0.6	-1.5	14.8	17.5	6.4	9.7
Exports of goods and services, real	23.09.2026	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	-0.5	-1.2	1.9	0.4	1.3	3.1
	23.09.2026	% (Q/Q-4)	0.5	-0.5	-0.4	1.1	2.4	6.9
Imports of goods and services, real	23.09.2026	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	2.8	-1.7	0.6	3.3	1.9	1.6
	23.09.2026	% (Q/Q-4)	2.5	0.0	2.4	6.1	4.1	7.6
			2026 m 4	2026 m 5	2026 m 6	2026 m 7	2026 m 8	2026 m 9
Trade balance[1]	14.09.2026	mio EUR	-167.1	-136.7	149.9	209.0	:	:
Current account[1]	14.09.2026	mio EUR	110.5	266.0	379.6	502.8	:	:
Exports of goods, real[2]	4.09.2026	% (M/M-1)[4]	1.7	-2.4	0.3	:	:	:
	4.09.2026	% (M/M-12)	7.4	7.4	13.2	:	:	:
Imports of goods, real[2]	4.09.2026	% (M/M-1)[4]	-1.8	-4.3	-6.4	:	:	:
	4.09.2026	% (M/M-12)	12.3	8.5	-0.7	:	:	:
			2026 m 4	2026 m 5	2026 m 6	2026 m 7	2026 m 8	2026 m 9
Inflation (CPI)	31.08.2026	% (M/M-1)	1.9	0.5	0.8	-0.1	0.1	:
	31.08.2026	% (M/M-12)	3.1	3.6	3.6	2.9	3.0	:
			2026 m 4	2026 m 5	2026 m 6	2026 m 7	2026 m 8	2026 m 9
Gross earnings per employee – real	22.09.2026	% (M/M-1)	-1.3	-1.0	1.8	-1.5	:	:
	22.09.2026	% (M/M-12)	3.7	3.2	4.5	4.6	:	:
- private sector	22.09.2026	% (M/M-1)	-0.2	-2.6	0.8	-0.9	:	:
	22.09.2026	% (M/M-12)	3.7	2.7	4.0	4.0	:	:
- public sector	22.09.2026	% (M/M-1)	1.5	-1.8	4.3	-4.7	:	:
	22.09.2026	% (M/M-12)	3.4	3.8	5.0	5.4	:	:
- of which government sector	22.09.2026	% (M/M-1)	1.5	-1.5	4.7	-5.6	:	:
	22.09.2026	% (M/M-12)	4.1	4.5	5.5	5.9	:	:
			2026 m 4	2026 m 5	2026 m 6	2026 m 7	2026 m 8	2026 m 9
Employed persons	16.09.2026	% (M/M-1)[4]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	:	:
	16.09.2026	% (M/M-12)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	:	:
Registered unemployed persons	3.12.2025	% (M/M-1)[4]	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.7	:
	3.12.2025	% (M/M-12)	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-1.2	-2.4	:
Registered unemployment rate	16.09.2026	%	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	:	:
			2025 Q1	2025 Q2	2025 Q3	2025 Q4	2026 Q1	2026 Q2
Employment, LFS	24.08.2026	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	0.0	-1.0	0.9	-0.4	-0.2	0.8
	24.08.2026	% (Q/Q-4)	-0.8	-0.7	1.2	-0.5	-0.8	1.0
ILO unemployment rate, LFS	24.08.2026	%	:	3.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.8
			2026 m 4	2026 m 5	2026 m 6	2026 m 7	2026 m 8	2026 m 9
Industrial producer prices, domestic market	21.09.2026	% (M/M-1)	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	:
	21.09.2026	% (M/M-12)	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.9	3.7	:
Production volume in manufacturing, real	15.09.2026	% (M/M-1)[3]	-0.3	0.3	-1.8	2.0	:	:
	15.09.2026	% (M/M-12)	0.9	4.6	6.2	4.1	:	:
Construction, real value of construction output	15.09.2026	% (M/M-1)[3]	4.3	-1.6	-0.5	0.6	:	:
	15.09.2026	% (M/M-12)	32.8	19.7	22.7	11.6	:	:
Turnover in trade, real	15.09.2026	% (M/M-1)[3]	-0.3	-0.7	0.1	:	:	:
	15.09.2026	% (M/M-12)	3.0	2.8	6.8	:	:	:
Real turnover in market services	15.09.2026	% (M/M-1)[3]	0.0	0.9	1.4	:	:	:
	15.09.2026	% (M/M-12)	4.7	6.7	10.2	:	:	:
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
General government deficit/surplus (ESA 2010)	25.09.2026	% GDP	-7.7	-4.6	-3.0	-2.6	-0.8	-2.5
Consolidated gross general government debt (ESA 2010)	25.09.2026	% GDP	80.2	74.8	72.7	68.2	66.3	65.1
			2026 m 4	2026 m 5	2026 m 6	2026 m 7	2026 m 8	2026 m 9
Economic sentiment indicator[5], seasonally adjusted	24.09.2026	% [3]	-4.7	-1.8	-0.6	0.0	-0.8	-0.7
			2026 m 4	2026 m 5	2026 m 6	2026 m 7	2026 m 8	2026 m 9
EURIBOR, 3-month	Beginning of the month	%	2.1753	2.2261	2.3390	2.4254	2.5131	:
Long-term government bond yields	Beginning of the month	%	3.44	3.46	3.35	3.45	3.56	:
Exchange rate, USD to EUR	Beginning of the month	USD	1.1706	1.1673	1.1518	1.1417	1.1593	:

Last updated: 25/09/2026

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

More information: T: +386 1 478 1004, E: polona.osrajnik@gov.si, gp.umar@gov.si