Institute of
Macroeconomic
Analysis and
Development

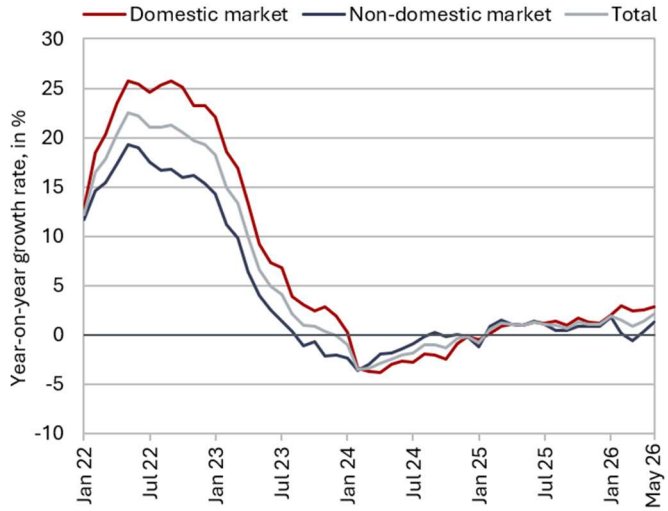
22 June 2026

CHARTS OF THE WEEK

15–19 June 2026

Slovenian industrial producer prices increased by 0.7% month-on-month in May, while year-on-year growth accelerated to 2.1%, reaching its highest level since August 2023. The strongest price increase was recorded in durable consumer goods. The value of construction put in place has been strengthening since the beginning of the year, driven by civil-engineering construction. In April, it substantially exceeded its level of a year earlier (31.6%). In April, the number of persons in employment remained broadly unchanged compared with a year earlier. Employment declined particularly in trade, manufacturing and administrative and support service activities, while it increased in public services, especially in health and social work.

Slovenian industrial producer prices, May 2026

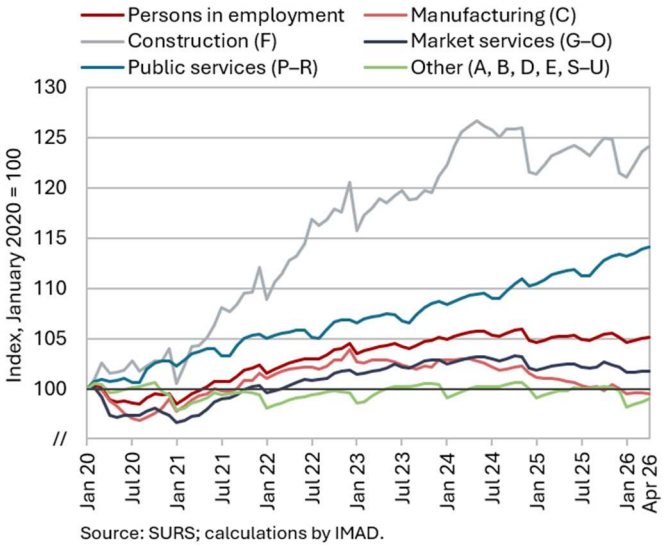


Source: SURS.

Slovenian industrial producer prices continued to increase in May. They rose by 0.7% month-on-month, while annual growth accelerated to 2.1%, reaching its highest level since August 2023. On a year-on-year basis, prices increased across all industrial groups, with the strongest growth recorded for durable consumer goods (5.9%). Price growth in the remaining groups ranged from 0.9% (non-durable consumer goods) to 2.3% (intermediate goods and energy). The gap between price growth in the domestic and foreign markets continued to narrow: year-on-year growth in industrial producer prices on the domestic market increased by 0.4 p.p. (to 2.9%), while growth in foreign markets accelerated by 1 p.p. (to 1.3%).

More information: T: +386 30 478 1004, E: polona.osrajnik@gov.si, gp.umar@gov.si 𝕏 | UMAR_si in | umar-si

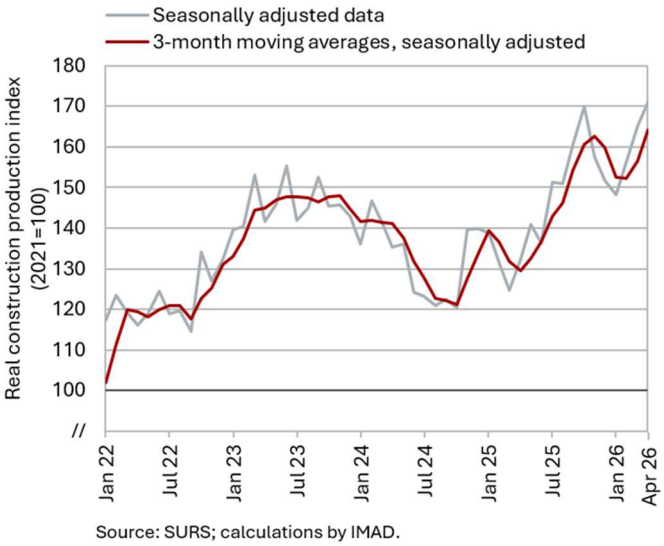
Number of persons in employment, April 2026



Source: SURS; calculations by IMAD.

According to the Statistical Register of Employment (SRDAP), the number of persons in employment in April remained broadly unchanged relative to previous months (seasonally adjusted) and compared with a year earlier. The number of employees declined slightly year-on-year (–0.2%), while the number of self-employed increased (0.8%). Despite the relatively stable overall number of persons in employment, considerable differences in year-on-year changes across activities persist. The largest year-on-year declines in the number of persons in employment were recorded in trade (–1.5%), manufacturing (–1.4%) and administrative and support service activities (–1.4%), while employment was higher in public service activities overall (2.3%), particularly in health and social work (3.7%). The number of foreign citizens in employment increased by 2.7% year-on-year in April, while the number of Slovenian nationals in employment declined by 0.5%, primarily due to retirements.

Activity in construction, April 2026



Source: SURS; calculations by IMAD.

In April, the value of construction work put in place increased (seasonally adjusted) and was also significantly higher than a year earlier (31.6%). After declining at the beginning of 2025, construction activity gradually strengthened thereafter, reaching its highest level in October. It then declined until January this year before picking up again (seasonally adjusted). This dynamic was primarily driven by developments in civil engineering works.

However, some other data suggest weaker growth in construction activity. According to VAT data, activity in the first four months was 13% higher than in the same period last year, which is 12 p.p. lower than indicated by the data on the value of construction work put in place. Similarly, data on output in the manufacture of non-metallic mineral products, which is traditionally closely linked to construction activity, do not indicate such strong growth, with production declining by 1% year-on-year in the first four months.

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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 Q4	2025 Q1	2025 Q2	2025 Q3	2025 Q4	2026 Q1
GDP, real	15.05.2026	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	0,6	-0,7	1,0	1,0	0,4	0,7
	15.05.2026	% (Q/Q-4)	1,6	-0,6	0,8	1,9	2,0	3,0
Private consumption, real	15.05.2026	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	0,0	0,1	1,1	0,3	0,9	0,4
	15.05.2026	% (Q/Q-4)	2,5	0,2	2,3	1,3	3,0	2,7
Government consumption, real	15.05.2026	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	-1,3	-0,1	1,8	0,8	1,2	0,2
	15.05.2026	% (Q/Q-4)	3,8	2,1	-0,7	1,2	3,8	3,9
Gross investment, real	15.05.2026	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	10,6	1,0	-1,9	3,3	10,7	-5,8
	15.05.2026	% (Q/Q-4)	-4,9	1,5	-4,7	13,1	13,2	5,6
Exports of goods and services, real	15.05.2026	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	-0,7	-0,1	-0,6	1,0	-0,3	0,6
	15.05.2026	% (Q/Q-4)	3,7	0,9	0,3	-0,4	0,5	0,7
Imports of goods and services, real	15.05.2026	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	0,4	2,5	-2,2	1,0	2,5	0,3
	15.05.2026	% (Q/Q-4)	3,3	2,9	-0,9	1,7	4,8	1,5
			2025 m 12	2026 m 1	2026 m 2	2026 m 3	2026 m 4	2026 m 5
Trade balance[1]	12.06.2026	mio EUR	-229,9	-15,8	77,6	-145,8	-185,6	:
Current account[1]	12.06.2026	mio EUR	-10,9	179,2	168,9	122,8	127,4	:
Exports of goods, real[2]	4.06.2026	% (M/M-1)[4]	-1,1	0,0	1,5	3,5	0,2	:
	4.06.2026	% (M/M-12)	2,7	-5,6	1,1	10,6	4,6	:
Imports of goods, real[2]	4.06.2026	% (M/M-1)[4]	-1,0	0,0	-2,2	9,8	-3,5	:
	4.06.2026	% (M/M-12)	7,1	-1,7	1,9	13,3	8,4	:
			2025 m 12	2026 m 1	2026 m 2	2026 m 3	2026 m 4	2026 m 5
Inflation (CPI)	29.05.2026	% (M/M-1)	0,0	-0,5	0,6	0,2	1,9	0,5
	29.05.2026	% (M/M-12)	2,7	2,6	2,9	2,5	3,1	3,6
			2025 m 12	2026 m 1	2026 m 2	2026 m 3	2026 m 4	2026 m 5
Gross earnings per employee – real	22.05.2026	% (M/M-1)	7,7	-5,3	-1,5	2,6	:	:
	22.05.2026	% (M/M-12)	-3,1	4,0	4,2	4,7	:	:
- private sector	22.05.2026	% (M/M-1)	7,8	-6,0	0,1	2,3	:	:
	22.05.2026	% (M/M-12)	-6,4	4,5	4,7	4,8	:	:
- public sector	22.05.2026	% (M/M-1)	7,4	-5,5	-1,3	2,0	:	:
	22.05.2026	% (M/M-12)	3,3	2,8	2,9	4,2	:	:
- of which government sector	22.05.2026	% (M/M-1)	6,1	-4,5	-0,8	1,8	:	:
	22.05.2026	% (M/M-12)	8,3	3,4	3,5	4,4	:	:
			2025 m 12	2026 m 1	2026 m 2	2026 m 3	2026 m 4	2026 m 5
Employed persons	16.06.2026	% (M/M-1)[4]	-0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	:
	16.06.2026	% (M/M-12)	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	-0,1	:
Registered unemployed persons	3.12.2025	% (M/M-1)[4]	-0,1	-0,6	-0,1	0,0	-0,4	-0,2
	3.12.2025	% (M/M-12)	0,3	-0,7	-0,4	-0,2	-0,4	-0,3
Registered unemployment rate	16.06.2026	%	4,8	5,0	4,9	4,6	4,5	:
			2024 Q4	2025 Q1	2025 Q2	2025 Q3	2025 Q4	2026 Q1
Employment, LFS	25.05.2026	% (Q/Q-1)[3]	1,2	0,0	-0,9	0,8	-0,5	-0,3
	25.05.2026	% (Q/Q-4)	0,4	-0,8	-0,7	1,2	-0,5	-0,8
ILO unemployment rate, LFS	25.05.2026	%	:	4,0	3,2	4,2	4,1	4,1
			2025 m 12	2026 m 1	2026 m 2	2026 m 3	2026 m 4	2026 m 5
Industrial producer prices, domestic market	19.06.2026	% (M/M-1)	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	0,3	0,5
	19.06.2026	% (M/M-12)	1,2	2,0	2,9	2,4	2,5	2,9
Production volume in manufacturing, real	10.06.2026	% (M/M-1)[3]	-1,8	0,8	2,0	3,1	-0,2	:
	10.06.2026	% (M/M-12)	-1,4	-7,1	0,6	8,8	1,2	:
Construction, real value of construction output	15.06.2026	% (M/M-1)[3]	-3,7	-2,3	5,4	5,6	3,6	:
	15.06.2026	% (M/M-12)	8,8	8,2	22,5	33,6	31,6	:
Turnover in trade, real	28.05.2026	% (M/M-1)[3]	-1,0	-1,3	0,6	4,4	:	:
	28.05.2026	% (M/M-12)	6,1	-2,3	0,2	10,0	:	:
Real turnover in market services	29.05.2026	% (M/M-1)[3]	0,5	-0,6	0,7	0,4	:	:
	29.05.2026	% (M/M-12)	4,4	2,9	6,6	6,8	:	:
			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 12	2026 m 1	2026 m 2	2026 m 3	2026 m 4	2026 m 5
Economic sentiment indicator[5], seasonally adjusted	25.05.2026	% [3]	0,2	0,2	-2,8	-2,2	-5,0	-2,2
			2025 m 12	2026 m 1	2026 m 2	2026 m 3	2026 m 4	2026 m 5
EURIBOR, 3-month	Beginning of the month	%	2,0484	2,0277	2,0113	2,1094	2,1753	2,2261
Long-term government bond yields	Beginning of the month	%	3,13	3,21	3,13	3,39	3,44	3,46
Exchange rate, USD to EUR	Beginning of the month	USD	1,1709	1,1738	1,1824	1,1558	1,1706	1,1673

Last updated: 19/06/2026

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 30 478 1004, E: polona.osrajnik@gov.si, gp.umar@gov.si 𝕏 | UMAR_si in | umar-si