

<b>Earnings</b>	Slovenian Economic Mirror	IMAD
	No. 11/2003	p. 11

Gross wage per employee, growth index	Wages in SIT September 2003	In nominal terms		In real terms <sup>1</sup>	
		Sept 2003/ Aug 2003	Jan-Sept 2003/ Jan-Sept 2002	Sept 2003/ Aug 2003	Jan-Aug 2003/ Jan-Aug 2002
Gross wage per employee, total	253,770	100.9	107.9	100.6	102.0
<b>Private sector (activities A to K)</b>	232,528	101.3	108.1	101.0	102.2
A Agriculture	207,889	102.5	106.1	102.2	100.3
B Fisheries	202,652	100.9	108.7	100.6	102.8
C Mining and quarrying	304,411	102.6	110.1	102.3	104.1
D Manufacturing	212,218	101.3	107.8	101.0	101.9
E Electricity, gas and water supply	309,817	105.8	109.4	105.5	103.4
F Construction	208,299	101.2	108.8	100.9	102.8
G Wholesale, retail; certain repairs	220,696	100.4	107.2	100.1	101.3
H Hotels and restaurants	190,212	98.9	106.4	98.6	100.6
I Transp., storage and communicat,	270,784	102.1	108.7	101.8	102.8
J Financial intermediation	361,932	100.9	110.0	100.6	104.0
K Real estate, renting	272,535	101.0	108.1	100.7	102.1
<b>Public services (activities L to O)</b>	313,381	100.0	106.7	99.7	100.8
L Public administration	322,141	100.4	107.9	100.1	102.0
M Education	314,415	100.3	107.5	100.0	101.7
N Health services and social work	305,774	99.1	104.7	98.8	99.0
O Other social and personal services	304,174	99.6	104.9	99.3	99.2

Source of data: SORS, private sector and public services wages calculated by the IMAD.

Note: <sup>1</sup>deflated by the consumer price index.

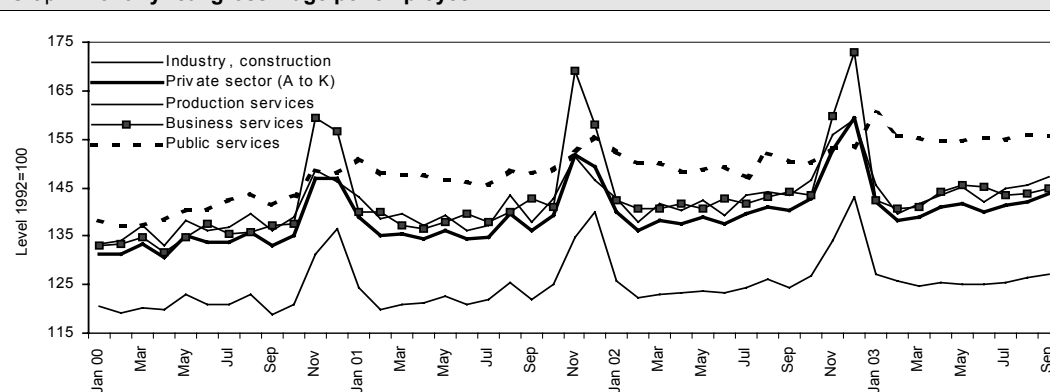
**September's gross wage per employee** rose by 0.9% in nominal and 0.6% in real terms.

In the **private sector (activities from A to K)**, the gross wage per employee rose slightly more, up 1.3% in nominal terms, mainly due to the longer working month. This was particularly evident in **industry and construction (activities C, D, E, F)**, where the gross wage per employee climbed by 1.6% in nominal terms. Wages rose especially fast in electricity, gas and water supply. This activity had already stood out in August. In the first nine months, average year-on-year wage growth in electricity, gas and water supply was third strongest, right after mining and financial intermediation. The level of the gross wage in this activity is one of the highest in the private sector; further, its growth relative to other activities is second strongest after financial intermediation. The gross wage per employee rose less in **production services (activities G, H, I)**, going up by 0.8% in nominal terms, mainly due to moderate wage growth in transport, storage and communications. The gross wage per employee rose slightly faster in **business services (activities J, K)**, rising by 0.9% in nominal terms, with the two activities recording roughly equal growth rates.

In **public services (activities L to O)**, the gross wage per employee stagnated in nominal terms. This was expected because wage growth in this sector has primarily depended on the adjustment mechanism this and last year, with the exception of July's wage rise in education, as well as on promotion and recruitment. The latter was probably the reason for the slight wage growth seen in the public administration. In education, the gross wage per employee usually rises in September which is related to extra-curriculum work starting at the beginning of the new school year.

In the **first nine months**, the gross wage per employee rose by 2.0% in real terms **over the same period last year**. The **private sector** recorded 2.2% real wage growth and **public services** 0.8% real growth.

Graph: **Monthly real gross wage per employee**



Source of data: SORS, calculations by IMAD. Note: deflated by consumer price index.