

<b>Labour Market</b>	Slovenian Economic Mirror	IMAD
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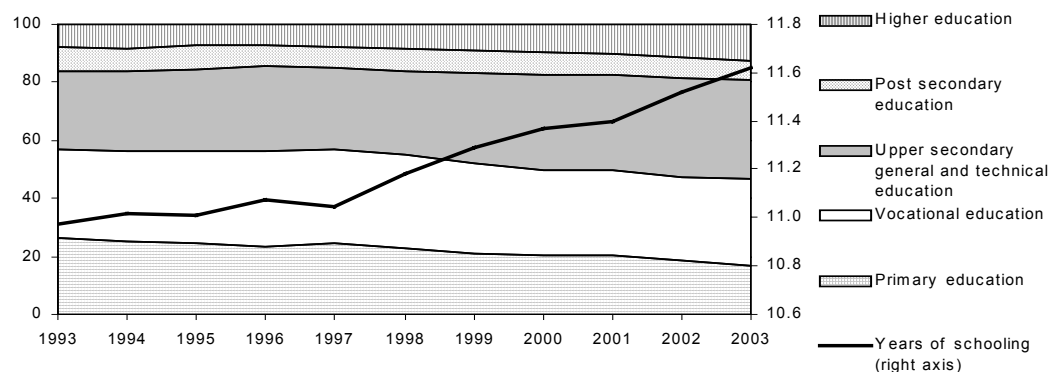
Selected labour market indicators	thousands			% growth		
	Φ 2002	Dec 2002	Oct 2003	Oct 03/ Sept 03	Jan-Dec 03/ Jan-Dec 02	Φ 2002/ Φ 2001
A <b>Registered labour force (A=B+C)</b>	886.1	881.5	877.4	0.3	-1.3	0.6
B <b>Persons in employment</b>	783.5	781.9	778.5	0.3	-0.8	0.6
in enterprises and organisations	631.1	631.6	635.4	0.3	0.3	0.7
by those self-employed	66.8	66.0	67.0	0.3	-1.1	-2.3
self-employed and farmers	85.6	84.4	76.1	-0.1	-8.6	1.7
C <b>Registered unemployed</b>	102.6	99.6	98.9	0.8	-4.9	1.2
women	52.5	51.4	52.7	0.0	-1.6	1.1
aged over 40	50.7	46.3	41.6	-1.3	-15.3	0.2
unemployed over 1 year	55.8	52.0	46.7	-0.4	-14.5	-6.7
D <b>Rate of registered unemployment (C/A), %</b>	11.6	11.3	11.3	-	-	-
male	10.0	10.0	9.7	-	-	-
female	13.1	12.8	13.2	-	-	-
E <b>Job vacancies</b>	11.6	10.1	13.5	-9.0	3.9	-2.9
for a fixed term, %	74.4	70.9	74.6	-	-	-
F <b>No. of people hired</b>	0.8	7.5	16.9	51.2	4.9	0.6
Lower education	2.3	2.1	4.7	78.7	8.7	-4.6
Secondary education	0.1	4.2	9.7	89.8	1.0	2.0
Higher education	0.3	1.1	2.4	-29.1	12.7	6.2

Sources of data: the SORS, the ESS, calculations by the IMAD.

The number of persons in employment rose by 0.3% in October over September, or by 2,008, with growth being more evenly distributed across activities than in September. The biggest rise was seen in business services and education, while employment dropped in agriculture. Employment was up by 0.3%, or 678, in manufacturing. October's employment growth was generally weaker than indicated by recruitment figures (see SEM 11/2003:9). The number of registered unemployed dropped markedly in November, going down by 0.3%, or 2,750, to total 96,174 people. As before, this drop was mainly due to deletions from the unemployment registers for other reasons, totalling 6,147, 1,777 of which were due to schooling and 1,780 to a failure to report at the employment service office. Like October's figure, November's inflow into unemployment caused by dismissals was higher than the outflow of unemployed into employment, totalling 5,474 and 4,388, respectively, while the inflow of first-time job-seekers was within the usual seasonal levels (2,310). The number of vacancies (12,559) and people recruited (9,567) fell in November.

The education level of Slovenia's persons in employment continues to rise slowly. According to the labour force survey, persons in employment completed an average of 11.6 years of schooling in the second quarter of 2003, 0.6 of a year more than in 1995, or 0.1 of a year more than in 2002. The recruitment of more qualified job-seekers is increasing, while the recruitment of job-seekers with lower qualifications is declining (see graph). Unlike in 2002, when the education level mainly improved in public services, the education level rose significantly in mining, manufacturing, financial intermediation and business services in 2003, but fell in agriculture, fishing and construction. Broken down by activities, the highest average number of schooling years was seen in education (13.6) and the public administration (13.4) in September 2003, activities that held the largest shares of people who completed higher education (58.6% and 45.6%, respectively), as shown by the statistical register of persons in employment. Out of the total number of persons in employment who have finished higher education, most worked in education (21.5%). This was followed by manufacturing (employing 14.9% of the total number of persons in employment having completed higher education), the public administration (14.0%), business services (12.8%), health and social work (10.7%), and wholesale and retail trade (7.8%). The number of persons in employment with a higher education continues to concentrate in the public administration, business services and financial intermediation, but it is falling in manufacturing, health and social work, education, agriculture, construction, and wholesale and retail trade.

Graph: Education structure of persons in employment in Slovenia in 1993-2003



Source of data: SORS, calculations by the IMAD.