

Earnings	Slovenian Economic Mirror	IMAD
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Gross wage per employee, growth index	Wages in SIT July 2003	In nominal terms		In real terms ¹	
		July 2003/ June 2003	Jan-July 03/ Jan-July 02	July 2003/ June 2003	Jan-July 2003/ Jan-July 2002
Gross wage per employee, total	250,918	101.1	108.1	100.6	102.0
Private sector (activities A to K)	229,180	101.5	108.3	101.0	102.2
A Agriculture	209,748	103.3	106.7	102.8	100.6
B Fisheries	206,053	101.9	108.5	101.4	102.3
C Mining and quarrying	299,724	98.3	110.1	97.8	103.7
D Manufacturing	209,445	103.0	107.8	102.5	101.6
E Electricity, gas and water supply	287,743	97.1	108.9	96.7	102.6
F Construction	205,233	102.4	109.1	101.9	102.8
G Wholesale, retail; certain repairs	219,404	101.0	107.4	100.5	101.2
H Hotels and restaurants	185,544	99.4	106.4	98.9	100.3
I Transp., storage and communicat.	264,037	101.2	108.9	100.7	102.7
J Financial intermediation	358,870	96.1	110.5	95.7	104.2
K Real estate, renting	270,241	101.5	108.4	101.0	102.2
Public services (activities L to O)	312,380	100.3	107.1	99.8	101.0
L Public administration	320,465	99.7	109.0	99.2	102.7
M Education	312,748	101.5	107.5	101.0	101.3
N Health services and social work	307,760	99.6	105.2	99.1	99.1
O Other social and personal services	299,658	99.9	105.1	99.4	99.1

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

Note: ¹deflated by the consumer price index (December 1998=100).

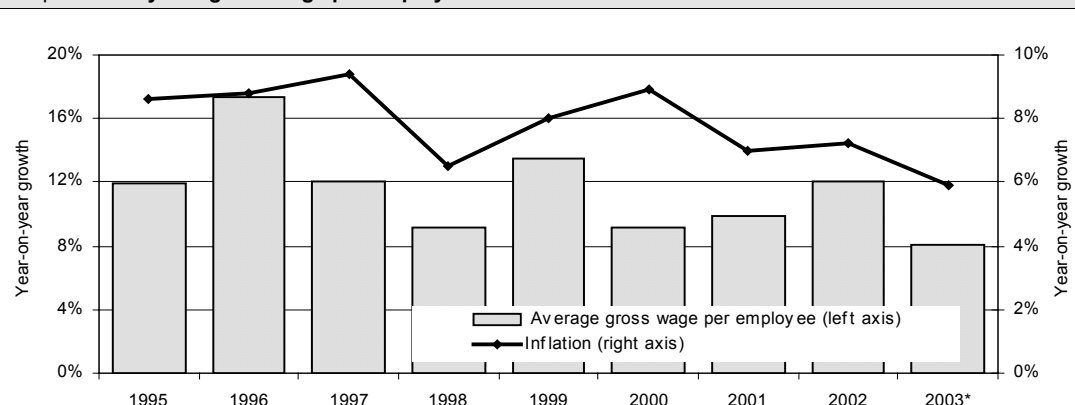
The **gross wage per employee** fell by 0.4% in nominal and 0.7% in real terms in **June** and climbed by 1.1% in nominal and 0.6% in real terms in **July**.

In the **private sector (activities from A to K)**, the gross wage per employee dropped by 1.0% in nominal terms in June mainly due to falls in manufacturing and construction. It rose by 1.5% in July, which was slightly below expectations because July was the longest working month in the year; however, the volume of overtime work was not as big as in June because of holidays. In **industry and construction (activities C, D, E and F)**, wages fell by 2% in June, which was the strongest fall compared to other groups. Wages rose by 2.4% in July, the most in manufacturing and construction. This was the second strongest growth after agriculture and fishing. In **production services (activities G, H and I)**, the gross wage per employee stagnated in nominal terms in June, but rose by 0.9% in July. June's wages also stagnated in **business services (activities J and K)**, while July's wages dropped by 0.7% mainly due to falls seen in financial intermediation.

In **public services (activities L to O)**, the gross wage per employee rose by 0.8% in nominal terms in June. In public administration and education, wages were up by 1.3% because of promotions, while wages stagnated in all other activities. Wages climbed by 0.3% in July; they rose by 1.5% in education, but edged down in all other activities. Wage growth in education was the result of a wage supplement which was introduced by the Annex to the Collective Agreement for Education and added to July's wages. The gross wage per employee in education should, in fact, have climbed by about 3.5%; however, as there were no teaching supplements related to the volume and exigencies of work because of holidays, the gross wage dropped by about 2% and then rose by just 1.5% as a result of this supplement.

In the **first seven months**, the gross wage per employee rose by 2.0% in real terms **over the same period last year**, which was in line with the IMAD's projections. In the **private sector (activities from A to K)**, real wage growth was 2.2%, slightly stronger than forecast in the Spring Report. In **public services (activities L to O)**, the gross wage per employee rose by 1% in real terms. This growth was mainly underpinned by a wage rise in public administration (a wage supplement for five and a half months was paid together with January's wage) and a wage rise in education (a wage supplement had been introduced and then paid together with July's wage).

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



Source of data: SORS. Note: * July, year on year