Institute of
Macroeconomic
Analysis and
Development

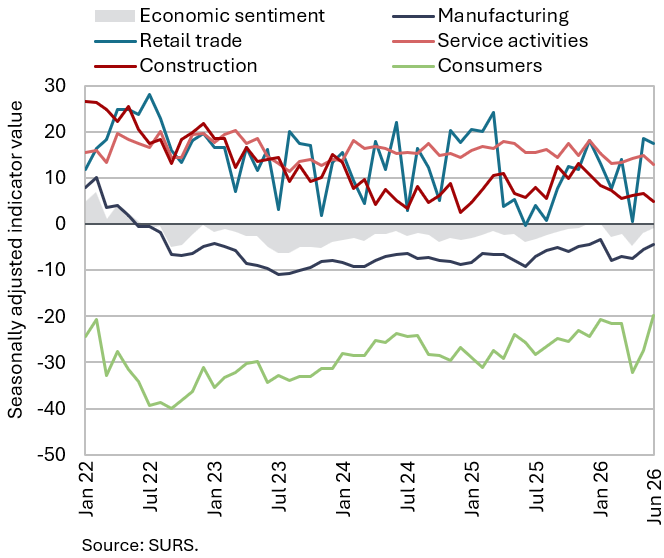
29 June 2026

CHARTS OF THE WEEK

22–26 June 2026

Economic sentiment improved further in June and, following January, once again rose above its long-term average. Growth in the average gross wage remained relatively strong in April in both the public and private sectors, with the average gross wage over the first four months of the year 7.3% higher on average in nominal terms than in the same period last year. Year-on-year growth in dwelling prices strengthened in the first quarter, while the number of transactions involving existing dwellings continued to increase.

Economic sentiment, June 2026



Source: SURS.

The economic sentiment indicator, which had fallen to its lowest level since the fourth quarter of 2023 in April, continued to improve in June. It exceeded its level from a year earlier and, for the first time since January this year, also rose above its long-term average. The improvement in June was driven by the confidence indicators for consumers and manufacturing, both of which increased for the second consecutive month. On a year-on-year basis, both indicators were also higher, although the manufacturing confidence indicator remained below its long-term average. The confidence indicators for construction, retail trade and services, all of which remained above their long-term averages, declined in June. In construction and services, where confidence has generally been declining since the beginning of the year, the indicators were also slightly lower than a year earlier.

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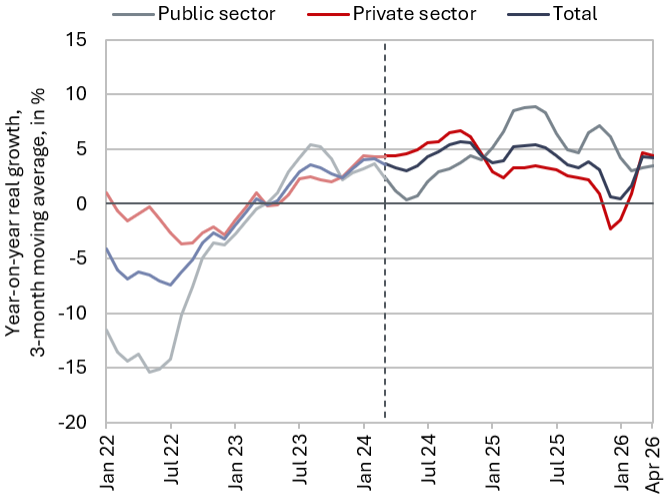
Average gross wage per employee, April 2026

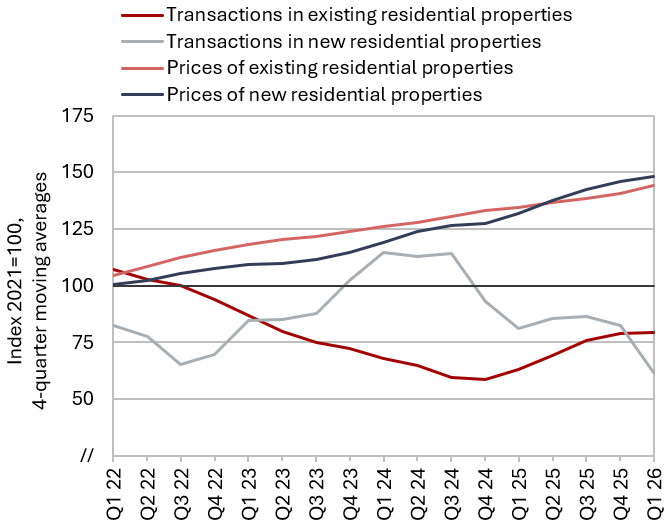


Source: SURS, IMAD calculations. Note: *The vertical line indicates a break in the series due to a change in the data source.

Year-on-year nominal growth in the average gross wage remained relatively high in April (6.9%), with similar growth rates in the private (6.9%) and public (6.6%) sectors. Wage growth in the *private sector* was strongly influenced by an increase in the minimum wage introduced at the beginning of the year (+16%). The highest wage growth was recorded in accommodation and food service activities, construction and manufacturing. With the exception of manufacturing, these are among the activities with the highest shares of minimum wage recipients. In the *public sector*, robust wage growth reflects last year's wage reform and agreements reached through collective bargaining.[1]

In the first four months of 2026, the average gross wage increased by 7% in nominal terms (4.1% in real terms) – by 6.2% in the public sector (3.3% in real terms) and by 7.3% in the private sector (4.4% in real terms).

Real estate, Q1 2026



Source: SURS; calculations by IMAD.

Year-on-year growth in dwelling prices strengthened in the first quarter, amid relatively high transaction volumes. Following average growth of 7.3% in 2025[2] (after similar increases in 2023 and 2024), dwelling prices were 9.3% higher than in the first quarter of 2025 and 3.0% higher than in the fourth quarter of 2025. Prices of existing dwellings increased by one tenth year-on-year. The number of transactions in this segment, which had already increased by one third year-on-year in 2025 following three consecutive years of decline, continued to rise. Prices of newly built dwellings also increased year-on-year (by 6.8%), while the number of transactions in this segment – which accounts for only a small share of all dwelling transactions (3%) – declined further.

[1] Common Foundations of the Public Sector Salary System Act (ZSTSPJS).

[2] SURS revised the 2025 data after receiving data on a larger number of sales of newly built dwellings. As a result, the overall growth in dwelling prices was revised upwards from the initially reported 4.3% to 7.3%.

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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
			2026 m 1	2026 m 2	2026 m 3	2026 m 4	2026 m 5	2026 m 6
Trade balance[1]	12.06.2026	mio EUR	-15.8	77.6	-145.8	-185.6	:	:
Current account[1]	12.06.2026	mio EUR	179.2	168.9	122.8	127.4	:	:
Exports of goods, real[2]	4.06.2026	% (M/M-1)[4]	0.0	1.5	3.5	0.2	:	:
	4.06.2026	% (M/M-12)	-5.6	1.1	10.6	4.6	:	:
Imports of goods, real[2]	4.06.2026	% (M/M-1)[4]	0.0	-2.2	9.8	-3.5	:	:
	4.06.2026	% (M/M-12)	-1.7	1.9	13.3	8.4	:	:
			2026 m 1	2026 m 2	2026 m 3	2026 m 4	2026 m 5	2026 m 6
Inflation (CPI)	29.05.2026	% (M/M-1)	-0.5	0.6	0.2	1.9	0.5	:
	29.05.2026	% (M/M-12)	2.6	2.9	2.5	3.1	3.6	:
			2026 m 1	2026 m 2	2026 m 3	2026 m 4	2026 m 5	2026 m 6
Gross earnings per employee – real	22.06.2026	% (M/M-1)	-5.3	-1.5	2.6	-1.3	:	:
	22.06.2026	% (M/M-12)	4.0	4.2	4.7	3.7	:	:
- private sector	22.06.2026	% (M/M-1)	-6.0	0.1	2.3	-0.2	:	:
	22.06.2026	% (M/M-12)	4.5	4.7	4.8	3.7	:	:
- public sector	22.06.2026	% (M/M-1)	-5.5	-1.3	2.0	1.5	:	:
	22.06.2026	% (M/M-12)	2.8	2.9	4.2	3.4	:	:
- of which government sector	22.06.2026	% (M/M-1)	-4.5	-0.8	1.8	1.5	:	:
	22.06.2026	% (M/M-12)	3.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	:	:
			2026 m 1	2026 m 2	2026 m 3	2026 m 4	2026 m 5	2026 m 6
Employed persons	16.06.2026	% (M/M-1)[4]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	:	:
	16.06.2026	% (M/M-12)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	:	:
Registered unemployed persons	3.12.2025	% (M/M-1)[4]	-0.6	-0.1	0.0	-0.4	-0.2	:
	3.12.2025	% (M/M-12)	-0.7	-0.4	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	:
Registered unemployment rate	16.06.2026	%	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
			2026 m 1	2026 m 2	2026 m 3	2026 m 4	2026 m 5	2026 m 6
Industrial producer prices, domestic market	19.06.2026	% (M/M-1)	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	:
	19.06.2026	% (M/M-12)	2.0	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.9	:
Production volume in manufacturing, real	10.06.2026	% (M/M-1)[3]	0.8	2.0	3.1	-0.2	:	:
	10.06.2026	% (M/M-12)	-7.1	0.6	8.8	1.2	:	:
Construction, real value of construction output	15.06.2026	% (M/M-1)[3]	-2.3	5.4	5.6	3.6	:	:
	15.06.2026	% (M/M-12)	8.2	22.5	33.6	31.6	:	:
Turnover in trade, real	28.05.2026	% (M/M-1)[3]	-1.3	0.6	4.4	:	:	:
	28.05.2026	% (M/M-12)	-2.3	0.2	10.0	:	:	:
Real turnover in market services	29.05.2026	% (M/M-1)[3]	-0.6	0.7	0.4	:	:	:
	29.05.2026	% (M/M-12)	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
			2026 m 1	2026 m 2	2026 m 3	2026 m 4	2026 m 5	2026 m 6
Economic sentiment indicator[5], seasonally adjusted	24.06.2026	%[3]	0.2	-2.7	-2.1	-4.8	-1.9	-0.7
			2026 m 1	2026 m 2	2026 m 3	2026 m 4	2026 m 5	2026 m 6
EURIBOR, 3-month	Beginning of the month	%	2.0277	2.0113	2.1094	2.1753	2.2261	:
Long-term government bond yields	Beginning of the month	%	3.21	3.13	3.39	3.44	3.46	:
Exchange rate, USD to EUR	Beginning of the month	USD	1.1738	1.1824	1.1558	1.1706	1.1673	:

Last updated: 26/06/2026

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

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