

<b>Labour Market</b>	Slovenian Economic Mirror	IMAD
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Selected labour market indicators	thousands			% growth		
	Φ 2002	Dec 2002	July 2003	July 03/ June 03	Jan-July 03/ Jan-July 02	Φ 2002/ Φ 2001
A Registered labour force (A=B+C)	886.1	881.5	871.8	-0.3	-1.2	0.6
B Persons in employment	783.5	781.9	774.8	-0.7	-0.7	0.6
in enterprises and organisations	631.1	631.6	631.7	-0.4	0.3	0.7
by those self-employed	66.8	66.0	66.8	-0.1	-1.5	-2.3
self-employed and farmers	85.6	84.4	76.3	-3.4	-7.5	1.7
C Registered unemployed	102.6	99.6	96.9	2.7	-4.9	0.8
women	52.5	51.4	52.2	3.4	-1.9	1.6
aged over 40	50.7	46.3	42.7	1.4	-14.5	-1.5
unemployed over 1 year	55.8	52.0	46.4	0.5	-13.1	-6.9
D Rate of registered unemployment (C/A), %	11.6	11.3	11.1	-	-	-
male	10.0	10.0	9.4	-	-	-
female	13.1	12.8	13.2	-	-	-
E Job vacancies	11.6	10.1	11.8	-2.1	1.3	-2.9
for a fixed term, %	74.4	70.9	74.1	-	-	-
F No. of people hired	0.8	7.5	9.0	22.5	-1.1	0.6
Lower education	2.3	2.1	3.0	15.1	3.4	-5.0
Secondary education	0.1	4.2	4.9	27.5	-5.2	-2.5
Higher education	0.3	1.1	1.1	22.2	6.6	-9.1

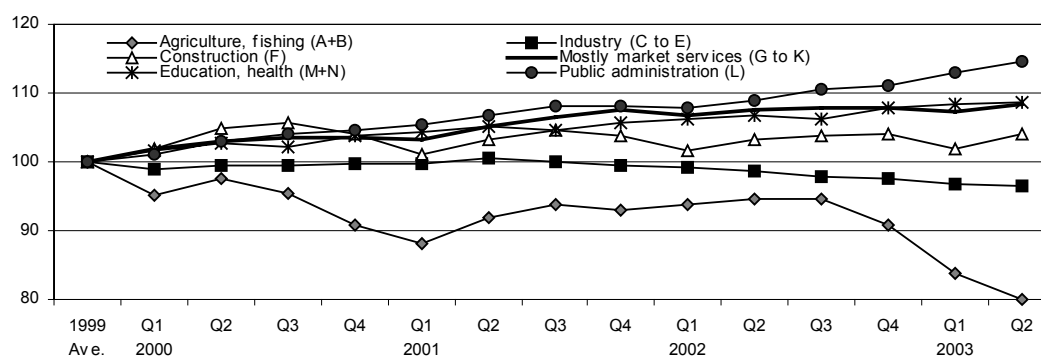
Sources of data: the SORS, the ESS, calculations by the IMAD.

The number of persons in formal employment rose by 0.1% in June, but dropped by as much as 0.7% in July. In June, only the number of employees recorded a rise (up 0.2%), while the number of individual private entrepreneurs and own-account workers dropped slightly, and the number of farmers stayed the same. In July, there were seasonal dismissals of people employed for a fixed term so the number of employees fell by 0.4%, the number of individual private entrepreneurs by 0.2%, while the number of farmers dropped by as much as 8.9%. After rising in practically all activities in June, the number of persons in employment fell the most in agriculture (down 7.3%), education (down 2.2%) and mining (down 1.6%) in July. The number was down 0.4% in manufacturing. Employment only rose in construction and hotels and restaurants and stayed the same in activity K (real estate, renting and business services). In the first six months, growth in the number of employees was lower than anticipated (up 0.1% compared to the same period last year), while the number of self-employed dropped mainly due to falls in the number of farmers. As a result, the average number of persons in employment was 0.6% lower than in the same period last year. The biggest falls were seen in agriculture (down 12.8%), mining (down 5.4%), and electricity, gas and water supply (down 3.1%). Falls were also recorded in financial intermediation, hotels and restaurants, health and social work, and manufacturing.

Up until June, the number of registered unemployed fell within the usual seasonal limits, while in July and August the number increased more than usual. The inflow into unemployment of school leavers and people dismissed because of the expiry of their fixed-term contracts was within seasonal limits before the summer holidays, however, the inflow caused by dismissals for business reasons and reduced hiring was stronger than usual. In August, only 2,172 unemployed people got a job, the fewest since February 1991. Further, deletions for other reasons were fewer than in previous months so there were 98,159 unemployed people registered at the end of August. The unemployment rate rose to 11.1% in July (10.8% in June), with the female unemployment rate rising the most (to 13.2%), while the share of women among registered unemployed was over 54% in August.

The number of persons in employment established by the labour force survey was 1.2% higher in the second than in the first quarter. In the first six months, the average number was 3.3% lower than in the same period last year, suggesting that informal employment was reduced. The second-quarter survey unemployment rate (6.6%) was lower than the first-quarter rate, however, it was still higher than expected from the usual seasonal trends in unemployment. In the first six months, the average number of unemployed according to the survey was 3.2% higher than a year ago. As in registered unemployment, the female survey unemployment rate was higher than the respective male rate, coming in at 7.1% and 6.1%, respectively, in the second quarter.

Graph: Persons in formal employment by industries and quarters in 2000-2003, the average of 1999 = 100



Source of data: SORS, calculations by the IMAD; reclassification of workers employed in sheltered workshops not taken into account for 2002.