**Demand and supply of labour during the 2020-2021 period shows rather dynamic development with a significant drop during the first lockdown period in Q1 2020 and continuous growth afterwards.** The latest Q3 2021 Eurostat data (Table 7) show that the job vacancy rate in Slovenia was 2.8%, which is 0.2 p.p. higher than in Q3 2018. The dynamic shows significant drops during the first and the second lock-down period: 1.4% in Q2 2020 and 1.5% in Q4 2020 (Figure 6). During the third lock-down period the job vacancy rate climbed back to the 2019 Q3 level of 2.2%. The comparison of trends in the number of occupied posts and the number of vacancies (Table 8, Figure 7) shows that the number of occupied posts was growing until the first lock-down period in Q1 2020 (792 191) and then dropped significantly in Q2 2020 (763 110). Since then, the number of occupied posts has begun to increase, reaching an almost pre-pandemic level in Q3 2021 (784 272). The downward trend of the number of vacancies already begun in Q1 2019 (17 648), then experienced a significant drop during the first lock-down period, with a steady recovery afterwards, surpassing the pre-pandemic level in Q2 2021 (20 430). The growth rate of the number of occupied posts and the number of vacancies after the first lock-down period was comparable. The job vacancy rate has been increasing since 2014 (Redek, 2019, p. 6), indicating that the Slovenian labour market is facing a structural problem.

