

Who is eligible for parental leave in Slovenia?

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Parental leave is granted to parents, usually after maternity and paternity leave, allowing mothers and fathers to take care of their young children without losing their jobs. Such a policy exists in all EU Member States and in Slovenia it is called Starševski dopust. The policy design and eligibility rules vary across the EU, including in Slovenia, and not all women and men in the EU are eligible for parental leave.

Parental leave in Slovenia is:

- Paid: The amount of the benefit varies between 10% and 100% of net average wage, depending on parental protection insurance paid by the parents.
- 8.7 months
- Part of the leave is leave liability and part of the leave is an individual right.

Almost all women and men in employment are eligible for parental leave.

This factsheet is based on an eligibility study of how many women and men aged 20-49 would be eligible for parental leave if they had a child in 2017 and the reasons behind their non-eligibility (%). For Slovenia, it is not possible to calculate all the conditions that apply due to data restrictions.

Self-employed parents are not eligible for parental leave.

Eligibility for parental leave in Slovenia depends on parents' contribution to Parental Protection Insurance. The insurance covers all workers, both the employees and the self-employed.

With the exception of same-sex parents, all employed parents who are covered by the Parental Protection Insurance at least for one day before childbirth are eligible for parental leave in Slovenia.

Who is eligible for parental leave in Slovenia?

- ✓ Employees
- ✓ Self-employed
- ✗ Same-sex parents
- ✗ Non-citizens (*)

In the EU-28 (%):

- ✗ 15 countries restrict access to employees with short working duration before birth post-Slovenia
- ✗ The self-employed are not eligible in 10 countries that Slovenia
- ✗ 11 countries do not allow access for same-sex parents (including Slovenia)
- ✗ 11 limit access to refugees or asylum seekers post-Slovenia

(*) Restrictions for self-employed, refugees and asylum seekers when they apply for a child in the afternoon, to children less than 18 months old.
(*) Women share categories multidimensional and cover all EU-28 citizens, 10 countries restrict, refugees and asylum seekers.
(*) The facts are related to before the child is born or during.

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Read more

[Factsheet: Who is eligible for parental leave in the EU-28?](#)



[Factsheets: Eligibility for parental leave in EU Member States](#)



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