

Who is eligible for parental leave in Slovenia?

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 55% and 100% of minimum wage, depending on previous parental protection insurance paid by the parents



8.7 months



Part of the leave is transferable 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 ⁽¹⁾. For Slovenia, it is not possible to simulate all the conditions that apply due to data restrictions.

Same-sex couples 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 ⁽²⁾**

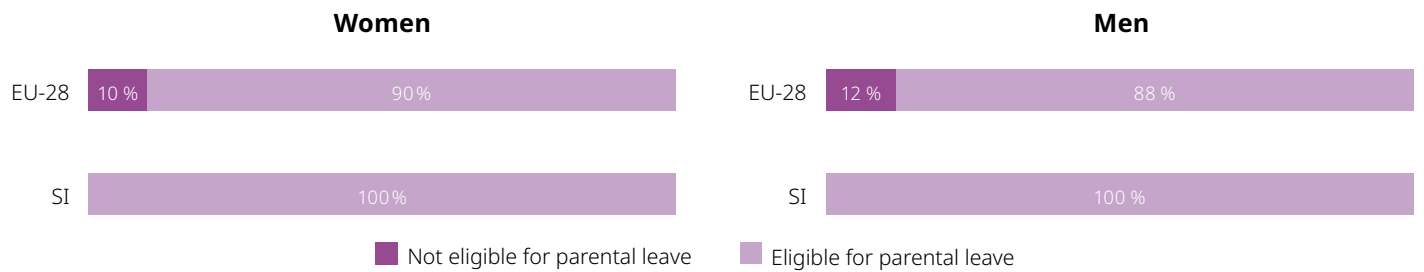
In the EU-28 ⁽³⁾:

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

⁽¹⁾ Restrictions for same-sex couples, refugees and asylum seekers where they apply are not included in the simulations, so underestimates non-eligibility.

⁽²⁾ The non-citizens category is multidimensional and cover other EU-28 citizens, 3rd country nationals, refugees and asylum seekers.

⁽³⁾ The data was collected before the UK left the European Union.



Source: Eurostat – EU LFS, EU-SILC, 2017. EIGE's calculations based on annual reviews on leave policies by the International Network on Leave Policies and Research.
 Note: EU-28, weighted average (population age 20-49, EU LFS 2017, (lfsa_pganws)).

European Institute for Gender Equality

The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) is the EU knowledge centre on gender equality. EIGE supports policymakers and all relevant institutions in their efforts to make equality between women and men a reality for all Europeans by providing them with specific expertise and comparable and reliable data on gender equality in Europe.

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Contact details

<http://eige.europa.eu/> 
facebook.com/eige.europa.eu 
twitter.com/eurogender 
linkedin.com/company/eige/ 
youtube.com/user/eurogender 
eige.sec@eige.europa.eu 
 +370 52157444 
<https://eurogender.eige.europa.eu/> 



European Institute for Gender Equality
 Gedimino pr. 16
 LT-01103 Vilnius
 LITHUANIA



Publications Office
 of the European Union