

Who is eligible for parental leave in Slovakia?

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 Slovakia it is called **Rodicovská dovolenka**. The policy design and eligibility rules vary across the EU, including in Slovakia, and not all women and men in the EU are eligible for parental leave.

Parental leave in Slovakia is:



Paid. A monthly allowance of €213.20 is available to all families whether they take the leave or not



36 months



Leave is a family entitlement and is transferable between parents

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 Slovakia, it is not possible to simulate all the conditions that apply due to data restrictions.

Same-sex couples are not eligible for leave.

Parental leave in Slovakia is a right given to parents who worked for at least 270 days during the two years before the arrival of the child.

Parental leave benefit is available for all parents irrespective of their eligibility for the leave. Even if they do not take the leave they can claim monthly €213.20 allowance. Only one of the parents can claim this benefit.

Who is eligible for parental leave in Slovakia?

✓ **Employees**

✓ **Self-employed**

× **Same-sex parents**

✓ **Non-citizens ⁽²⁾**
(with conditions)

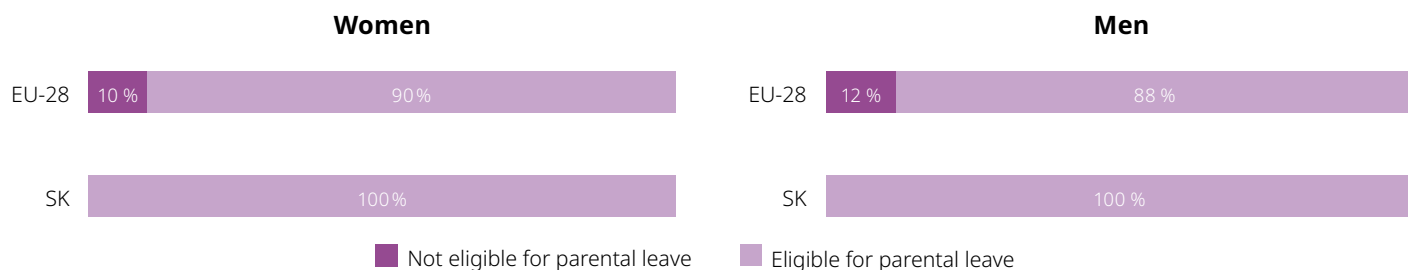
In the EU-28 ⁽³⁾:

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

⁽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

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