

O predšolski vzgoji in izobraževanju v Evropi

Eurydice v poročilu izpostavlja, da predšolska vzgoja in izobraževanje v Sloveniji izpolnjuje prav vse opredeljene kazalnike kakovosti.

Povzeto po: European Education and Culture Executive Agency: Eurydice, Key data on early childhood education and care in Europe 2025 – Eurydice report, Publications Office of the European Union, 2025, <https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2797/66224>



Ob letošnjem mednarodnem dnevu izobraževanja je evropsko omrežje za izmenjavo podatkov o izobraževanju Eurydice na svoji spletni strani objavilo tretjo izdajo Pomembnih podatkov o vzgoji in varstvu predšolskih otrok v Evropi ([Key data on Early Childhood Education and Care in Europe 2025](#)) (pdf, en). V poročilu, v katerem so zbrani podatki za skupno 37 evropskih držav – 27 držav članic EU ter Albanijo, Bosno in Hercegovino, Švico, Islandijo, Lihtenštajn, Črno goro, Severno Makedonijo, Norveško, Srbijo in Turčijo –, je celostno analizirano stanje na področju predšolske vzgoje.

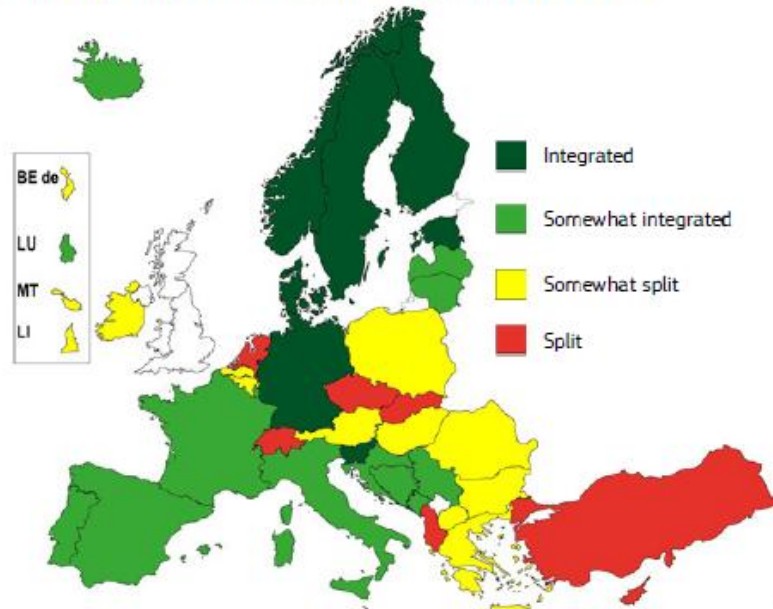
V prvem delu poročila so povzeti kazalniki o dostopnosti, upravljanju, financiranju, zaposlovanju, kurikulah in spremljavi, ki prikazujejo, kako so ta področja povezana. Na novo so vključeni inkluzija, financiranje, delovni pogoji osebja in plače. Razdelek o kurikularnih vsebinah obravnava aktualne teme, kot so trajnost, digitalna ozaveščenost in varnost ter zgodnje učenje tujih jezikov. V drugem delu so predstavljene glavne značilnosti predšolske vzgoje in varstva v vsaki od vključenih držav.

Slovenija na področju predšolske vzgoje in izobraževanja izpolnjuje vsa opredeljena merila kakovosti

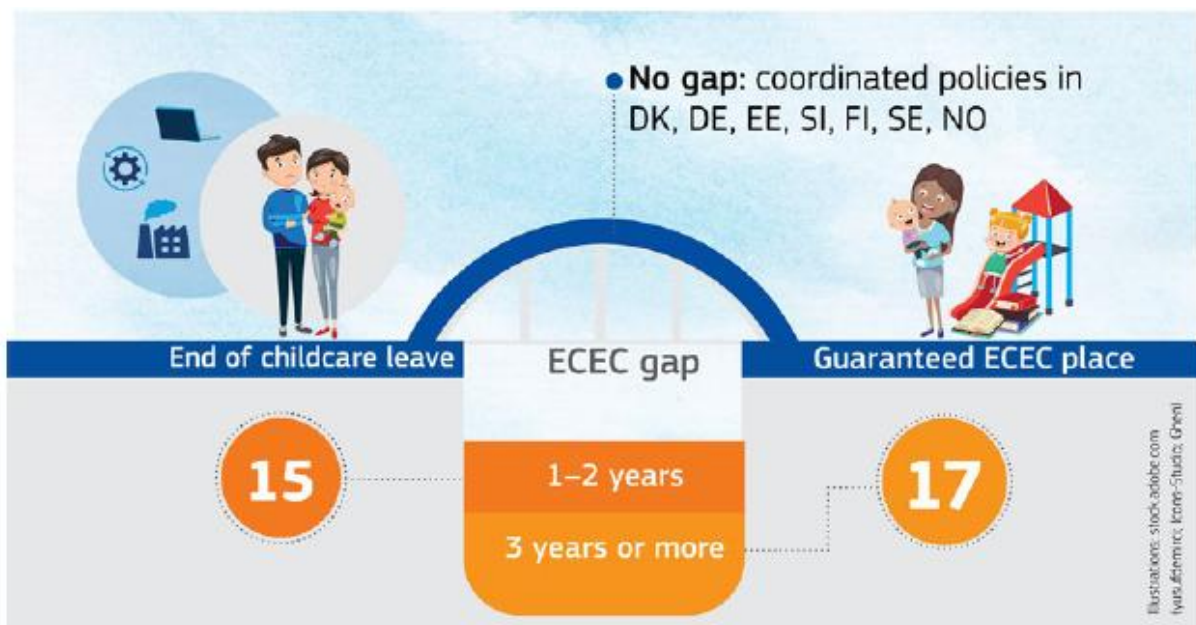
Slovenija je v poročilu [Pomembni podatki o vzgoji in varstvu predšolskih otrok v Evropi](#) posebej izpostavljena med državami, v katerih področje predšolske vzgoje in izobraževanja izpolnjuje vsa opredeljena merila kakovosti (integrated): upravljanje s strani enega vodilnega organa za vse ravni predšolske vzgoje (v Sloveniji je to Ministrstvo za vzgojo in izobraževanje), pravico do mesta v vrtcu za vsakega otroka od najzgodnejšega otroštva, visok izobrazbeni standard oz. visokošolska izobrazba zaposlenih, ki delajo z vsako od skupin otrok na predšolski ravni, ne glede na starost, in opredeljene smernice za celotno obdobje predšolske vzgoje in

izobraževanja. Takih držav je poleg Slovenije v Evropi le še šest (Nemčija, Estonija, Danska, Finska, Švedska in Norveška), vse druge morajo izboljšati eno ali več izpostavljenih meril.

Figure 6: Degree of ECEC system integration, 2023/2024



V poročilu je poudarjeno, da večina evropskih držav še ne zagotavlja pravice do predšolske vzgoje in varstva v smislu, da bi bilo otroku zagotovljeno mesto v vrtcu, ko se staršem izteče porodniški dopust oziroma dopust za varstvo in nego otroka. V državah obstaja glede tega različna časovna vrzel, le šest držav je takih – poleg Danske, Nemčije, Estonije, Finske in Švedske tudi Slovenija –, kjer je otroku mesto v vrtcu zagotovljeno takoj ob izteku omenjenega obdobja.

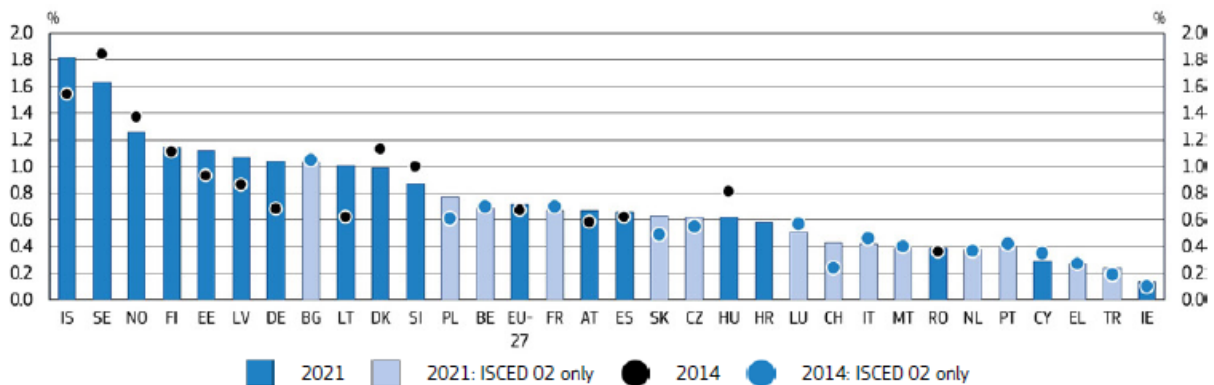


Delež BDP za področje predšolske vzgoje in izobraževanja

Ob upoštevanju omejitev kazalnika je mogoče ugotoviti, da so se v državah EU sredstva, namenjena predšolski vzgoji in varstvu, od leta 2014 do 2021 v povprečju zvišala: z 0,67 % BDP leta 2014, na 0,71 % leta 2021. To povečanje je še izrazitejše, če upoštevamo, da se je v tem obdobju zmanjšalo število otrok v vrtcih, in kaže, da se vzgoji in izobraževanju pripisuje vse večji pomen.

Največje zvišanje sredstev za izobraževanje v omenjenem obdobju (za 0,20 odstotne točke ali več) je zabeleženo v Nemčiji, Estoniji, Latviji, Litvi, Švici in na Islandiji, največje zmanjšanje (za 0,10 odstotne točke ali več) na Danskem, Madžarskem, Norveškem, v Sloveniji (0,13) in na Švedskem (20). Ob tem so sredstva, namenjena predšolski vzgoji, na Danskem, v Sloveniji, na Švedskem, Islandiji in Norveškem ostala nad povprečjem EU-27.

Figure A6: Trends in total public expenditure on ECEC (ISCED 0) as a percentage of GDP, 2021 and 2014



	EU-27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
2021	0.71	(0.69)	(1.03)	(0.62)	0.99	1.04	1.12	0.14	(0.27)	0.66	(0.67)	0.58	(0.42)	0.29	1.07	1.01	(0.51)	0.62	(0.39)
2014	0.67	(0.70)	(1.05)	(0.55)	1.13	0.68	0.93	(0.10)	(0.27)	0.62	(0.70)	:	(0.46)	(0.35)	0.86	0.62	(0.57)	0.81	(0.40)
	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	AL	BA	CH	IS	LI	ME	MK	NO	RS	TR
2021	(0.38)	0.67	(0.77)	(0.40)	0.39	0.87	(0.63)	1.14	1.63	:	:	(0.43)	1.82	:	:	:	1.26	:	(0.24)
2014	(0.37)	0.58	(0.61)	(0.42)	0.36	1.00	(0.49)	1.11	1.84	:	:	(0.24)	1.54	:	:	:	1.37	(0.06)	(0.19)

Source: Eurydice based on Eurostat (educ_uoe_fine06) (last updated 29 July 2024).

Title:	Key data on early childhood education and care in Europe - 2025
Chapter:	Chapter A: Governance and funding
Table:	Table A6: Trends in total public expenditure on ECEC (ISCED 0) as a percentage of GDP, 2021 and 2014
Reference year:	2021 and 2014
Figure in report:	Figure A6
Source:	Eurydice based on Eurostat (educ_uoe_fine06) (last updated 29 July 2024).

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	2014	2014: ISCED 02 only	2021	2021: ISCED 02 only
EU-27	0,67		0,71	
Belgium		0,70		0,69
Bulgaria		1,05		1,03
Czechia		0,55		0,62
Denmark	1,13		0,99	
Germany	0,68		1,04	
Estonia	0,93		1,12	
Ireland		0,10	0,14	
Greece		0,27		0,27
Spain	0,62		0,66	
France		0,70		0,67
Croatia	:		0,58	
Italy		0,46		0,42
Cyprus		0,35	0,29	
Latvia	0,86		1,07	
Lithuania	0,62		1,01	
Luxembourg		0,57		0,51
Hungary	0,81		0,62	
Malta		0,40		0,39
Netherlands		0,37		0,38
Austria	0,58		0,67	
Poland		0,61		0,77
Portugal		0,42		0,40
Romania	0,36		0,39	
Slovenia	1,00		0,87	
Slovakia		0,49		0,63
Finland	1,11		1,14	
Sweden	1,84		1,63	
Albania	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herzegovina	:	:	:	:
Switzerland		0,24		0,43
Iceland	1,54		1,82	
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:
Montenegro	:	:	:	:
North Macedonia	:	:	:	:
Norway	1,37		1,26	
Serbia		0,06	:	
Türkiye		0,19		0,24

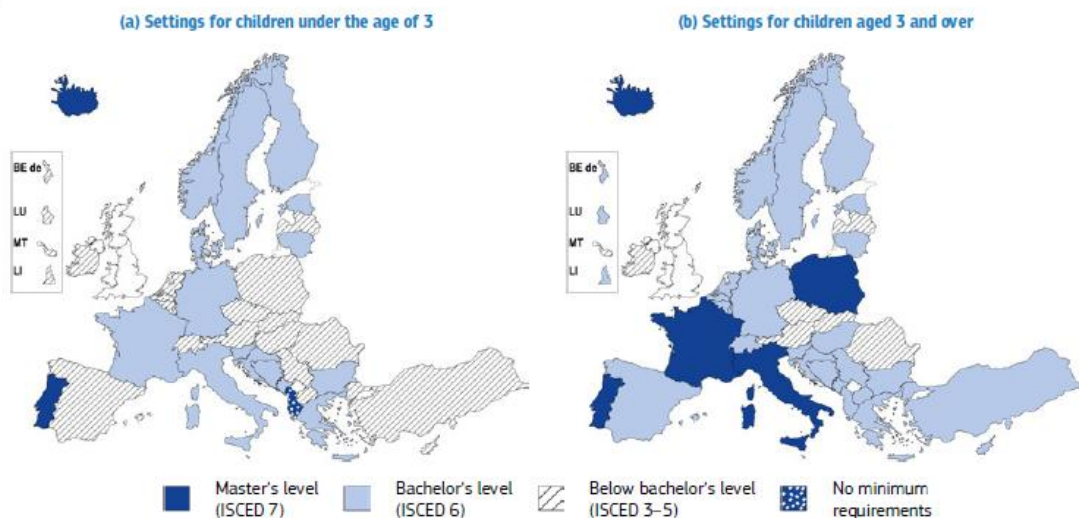
Eurydice v publikaciji Pomembni podatki o vzgoji in varstvu predšolskih otrok v Evropi izpostavlja tudi, da je Slovenija edina evropska država, v kateri je manj kot 10 odstotkov otrok, mlajših od 6 let, ki jim grozi revščina ali socialna izključenost. Delež je visok v Romuniji (35,3 %), Bolgariji (34,2 %) in Španiji (34,1 %), nekatere sosednje države beležijo še višje vrednosti (npr. Albanija, Črna gora in Turčija). Omenjeni delež je približno 12–15-odstoten na Češkem, Hrvaškem, v Luksemburgu, na Nizozemskem, Poljskem, Finskem in Norveškem.

Izobrazbena struktura strokovnih delavcev v predšolski vzgoji in izobraževanju

V približno polovici vzgojno-izobraževalnih sistemov v Evropi je zahtevano, da je vsaj eden od izobraževalnega tima, ki skrbi za skupino otrok (ne glede na starost le-teh), visokošolsko izobražen. Najnižja stopnja izobrazbe je za vzgojitelja določena na ravni dodiplomskega študija ISCED 6 na vseh stopnjah predšolske vzgoje v Bolgariji, Nemčiji, Grčiji, Litvi, Sloveniji, Bosni in Hercegovini, Estoniji, Črni gori, na Danskem, Hrvaškem, Finskem, Švedskem in Norveškem. Stopnja ISCED 7 se zahteva na vseh ravneh na Portugalskem in Islandiji.

16201	Specializacija po višješolski izobrazbi (prejšnja)	650	6
16202	Visokošolska strokovna (prejšnja)	650	6
16203	Visokošolska strokovna (1. bolonjska stopnja)	650	6
16204	Visokošolska univerzitetna (1. bolonjska stopnja)	640	6
16299	Visokošolska 1. stopnje, visokošolska strokovna (prejšnja) ipd., d.n.	650	6

Figure C1: Minimum qualification levels required to enter the ECEC core practitioner profession, 2024/2025



Source: Eurydice.

ISCED level required to become a core practitioner in centre-based ECEC settings

	BE fr	BE de	BE nl	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
Under age 3	3	3	4	6	3	6	6	6	4	6	5	6	6	6	5	5	6	4	4	4
3 years and over	6	6	6		3					6	6	7		7	6		6	6	6	4
	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE		AL	BA	CH	IS	LI	ME	MK	NO	RS	TR
Under age 3	3		3	7	3	6	3	6	6		O	6	3	7	3	6	3	6	3	3
3 years and over	6	5	7		3		3				6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

O No minimum requirements

Število otrok na zaposlenega v predšolski vzgoji in izobraževanju

V skupinah, v katerih so otroci stari do dve leti, znaša največje število otrok na zaposlenega običajno od 6 do 8 (vendar 3 na Danskem in Norveškem, do 20 v Španiji in Romuniji). Ko gre za štiriletne in starejše otroke, je v povprečju največ 15 otrok na zaposlenega; le tri države (Danska, Finska in Norveška) so v tej starostni skupini določile omejitev na manj kot 10 otrok na zaposlenega.

Title:	Key data on early childhood education and care in Europe - 2025
Chapter:	Chapter C: Staff, Section II – Working conditions
Table:	Table C8: Maximum number of children allowed per staff member, per core practitioner and per group in centre-based ECEC provision (data complementing Figure C8)
Reference year:	2023/2024
Figure in report:	Figure C8
Source:	Eurydice

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	Age 0			Age 1			Age 2			Age 3			Age 4			Age 5		
	Per staff member	Per core practitioner	Per group	Per staff member	Per core practitioner	Per group	Per staff member	Per core practitioner	Per group	Per staff member	Per core practitioner	Per group	Per staff member	Per core practitioner	Per group	Per staff member	Per core practitioner	Per group
Belgium (French Community)	x	7	14	x	7	14	x	7	14	Δ	19	Δ	Δ	19	Δ	Δ	19	Δ
Belgium (German-speaking Community)	x	6	Δ	x	6	Δ	x	6	Δ	Δ	19	Δ	Δ	19	Δ	Δ	19	Δ
Belgium (Flemish Community)	x	9	18	x	9	18	x	9	18	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
Bulgaria	3	4	8	7	20	20	7	20	20	14	23	28	14	23	28	14	23	28
Czechia	x	4	4	x	8	24	x	8	24	x	12	24	x	12	24	x	12	24
Denmark	3	Δ	Δ	3	Δ	Δ	3	Δ	Δ	6	Δ	Δ	6	Δ	Δ	6	Δ	Δ
Germany	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
Estonia	-	-	-	8	16	16	8	16	16	12	24	24	12	24	24	12	24	24
Ireland	3	3	Δ	5	5	Δ	6	6	Δ	11	22	22	11	22	22	11	22	22
Greece	4	6	12	4	6	12	4	6	12	13	25	25	x	25	25	x	25	25
Spain	x	6-8	6-8	x	10-14	10-14	x	16-20	16-20	x	25	25	x	25	25	x	25	25
France	5	Δ	Δ	8	Δ	Δ	8	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	12	24	24
Croatia	x	5	5	x	8	8	x	14	14	x	18	18	x	20	20	x	23	23
Italy	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	x	26	26	x	26	26	x	26	26
Cyprus	x	6	6	x	6	6	x	16	16	17	25	25	17	25	25	17	25	25
Latvia	-	-	-	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
Lithuania	x	6	6	x	10	10	x	15	15	x	20	20	x	20	20	x	20	20
Luxembourg	6	12	12	6	12	12	8	16	16	10	20	20	x	24	24	x	24	24
Hungary	4	6	12	4	6	12	4	6	12	10	25	25	10	25	25	10	25	25
Malta	3	3	-	5	5	-	6	6	-	x	12	14	x	14	19	-	-	-
Netherlands	x	3	16	x	5	16	x	8	16	x	8	16	x	Δ	Δ	x	Δ	Δ
Austria	4-5	8-10	8-10	4-8	8-15	8-15	4-8	8-15	8-15	10-13	20-25	20-25	10-13	20-25	20-25	10-13	20-25	20-25
Poland	x	5	Δ	x	8	Δ	x	8	Δ	x	25	25	x	25	25	x	25	25
Portugal	5	10	10	8	16	16	10	20	20	13	25	25	13	25	25	13	25	25
Romania	x	9	9	x	15	15	x	20	20	x	20	20	x	20	20	x	20	20
Slovenia	6	-	12	6	Δ	12	6	Δ	12	9	Δ	17	11	Δ	22	11	Δ	22
Slovakia	x	5	12	x	5	15	x	5	15	x	20	20	x	21	21	x	22	22
Finland	4	7	7	4	Δ	12	4	Δ	12	7	Δ	21	7	Δ	21	7	Δ	21
Sweden	-	-	-	Δ	Δ	6-12	Δ	Δ	6-12	Δ	Δ	6-12	Δ	Δ	9-15	Δ	Δ	9-15
Albania	x	Δ	Δ	x	Δ	Δ	x	Δ	Δ	x	25	25	x	25	25	x	25	25
Bosnia and Herzegovina	x	3	6	x	5	10	x	8	15	x	11	23	x	12	25	x	14	28
Switzerland	4	4	Δ	4	4	Δ	4	6	Δ	4	6	Δ	11	23	23	11	23	23
Iceland	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
Liechtenstein	3	5	8	4	5	10	5	12	12	5	12	12	x	20	20	x	20	20
Montenegro	4	8	8	6	12	12	7	14	14	10	20	20	12	24	24	13	25	25
North Macedonia	x	4	8	x	6	12	x	8	15	9	18	18	10	20	20	13	25	25
Norway	3	7	Δ	3	7	Δ	3	7	Δ	6	14	Δ	6	14	Δ	6	14	Δ
Serbia	x	7	7	x	12	12	x	16	16	x	20	20	x	24	24	x	26	26
Türkiye	x	10	10	x	10	10	x	10	10	10	20	20	10	20	20	10	20	20

V poročilu je v opombi dodano, da lahko v Sloveniji občine zvišajo število otrok v posamezni skupini za dva otroke, če tako narekujejo potrebe. Dodano je, da je v praksi tako, da je število otrok v skupini povišano v približno polovici vseh skupin.

Osnovna plača zaposlenih v predšolski vzgoji in izobraževanju (primerjalno z razredno stopnjo osnovne šole)¹

Title:	Key data on early childhood education and care in Europe - 2025
Chapter:	Chapter C: Staff, Section II – Working conditions
Table:	Table C10: Minimum qualification level for full-time, fully qualified pre-primary teachers (ISCED 02) and primary teachers (ISCED 1), and their annual gross statutory starting salaries (in PPS) in public institutions
Reference year:	2022/2023
Figures in report:	Figure C10a - Annual gross statutory starting salaries (in thousands of PPS) for full-time, fully qualified pre-primary teachers (ISCED 02) in public institutions, 2022/2023 Figure C10b - Comparison of annual gross statutory starting salaries and related qualification levels for full-time, fully qualified pre-primary teachers (ISCED 02) and primary teachers (ISCED 1) in public institutions, 2022/2023
Source:	Eurydice

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	Pre-primary teachers (ISCED 02)		Primary teachers (ISCED 1)	
	Qualification level	Salary (in PPS)	Qualification level	Salary (in PPS)
Belgium (French Community)	6	31 809	6	31 809
Belgium (German-speaking Community)	6	33 710	6	33 710
Belgium (Flemish Community)	6	32 611	6	32 611
Bulgaria	6	18 511	6	18 511
Czechia	3	18 611	7	19 759
Denmark	6	34 940	6	40 269
Germany	6	:	7	51 366
Estonia	6	:	7	20 874
Ireland	4	-	6	27 398
Greece	6	15 555	6	15 555
Spain	6	34 948	6	34 948
France	7	27 565	7	27 565
Croatia	6	:	6	22 128
Italy	7	25 373	7	25 373
Cyprus	6	26 203	6	26 203
Latvia	5	14 114	6	13 095
Lithuania	6	25 139	6	25 139
Luxembourg	6	49 015	6	49 015
Hungary	6	16 631	6	16 631
Malta	4	20 351	6	30 370
Netherlands	6	36 337	6	36 337
Austria	5	:	6	36 048
Poland	7	15 982	7	15 982
Portugal	7	27 377	7	27 377
Romania	3	23 374	3	23 374
Slovenia	6	23 723	7	23 723
Slovakia	3	11 826	7	14 644
Finland	6	25 003	7	27 726
Sweden	6	29 857	7	30 115
Albania	6	11 440	6	12 063
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6	14 455	6	16 400
Switzerland	6	42 374	6	45 724
Iceland	7	30 450	7	30 450
Liechtenstein	6	:	6	:
Montenegro	6	20 528	6	20 528
North Macedonia	6	17 751	6	18 254
Norway	6	29 705	7	36 480
Serbia	6	13 247	7	15 496
Turkiye	6	29 723	6	29 723

Explanatory notes:

Fully qualified teachers are those who have fulfilled all the training requirements for teaching (one or more subjects) and meet all other official requirements (e.g. completed probation period). Their professional tasks involve the planning, organisation and delivery of group or individual activities for a class of students with respect to the development of their knowledge, skills and attitudes. 'Teacher' at ISCED 02 corresponds, in the context of this report, to 'ECEC core practitioner working in settings for children aged 3 years and over'.

Annual statutory salary is the sum of the gross wages paid to full-time, fully qualified teachers according to statutorily defined salary ranges. It includes any additional payments that all teachers receive and that constitute a regular part of the annual base salary, such as the 13th month and holiday pay (where applicable). This gross amount excludes the employer's social security and pension contributions but includes those paid by employees.

To facilitate international comparison, salaries have been converted from national currencies into PPS. The PPS values are obtained by dividing the national currency unit by the purchasing power parity. Eurostat data purchasing power parities (EU-27 = 1) for 2023 for actual individual consumptions (prc_ppp_ind) were used (last updated 19 June 2024).

This information is collected yearly within a specific data collection on teachers' and school heads' salaries and allowances, managed jointly by the European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA) / Eurydice and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Network for the collection and adjudication of system-level descriptive information on educational structures, policies and practices (NESLI). This data collection covers pre-primary, primary and general secondary education. More information, with visualisations and downloadable data, is available through a dedicated web-based tool available here: <https://eurydice.eacea.ec.europa.eu/data-and-visuals/teachers-salaries>. More methodological and country-specific notes are provided with the tool.

Title:	Key data on early childhood education and care in Europe - 2025
Chapter:	Chapter C: Staff, Section II – Working conditions
Table:	Table C11: Percentage difference between the annual gross statutory starting salaries of full-time, fully qualified pre-primary teachers and their salaries after 10 and 15 years' service and at the top of the pay range, and the average number of years to reach the top, 2022/2023
Reference year:	2022/2023
Figure in report:	Figure C11a: Percentage difference between the annual gross statutory starting salaries of full-time, fully qualified pre-primary teachers and their salaries after 10 and 15 years' service and at the top of the pay range, and the average number of years to reach the top, 2022/2023
Source:	Eurydice

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	After 10 years	After 15 years	At the top of the range	Average number of years to reach the salary at the top of the range
Belgium (French Community)	24.9	40.6	71.9	27
Belgium (German-speaking Community)	25.1	35.1	62.5	26
Belgium (Flemish Community)	25.4	41.2	78.0	36
Bulgaria	3.2	7.1	-	-
Czechia	2.9	5.5	17.5	32
Denmark	13.4	13.4	13.4	10
Germany	-	-	-	-
Estonia	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-
Greece	21.6	32.4	97.3	36
Spain	8.8	16.0	43.4	39
France	11.1	17.0	68.3	35
Croatia	-	-	-	-
Italy	9.6	20.1	45.8	35
Cyprus	54.6	85.2	143.3	24
Latvia	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	3.2	14.9	30.8	25
Luxembourg	29.3	46.0	76.7	30
Hungary	0.0	0.5	21.0	42
Malta	24.5	24.5	24.5	14
Netherlands	43.4	63.1	104.4	12
Austria	-	-	-	-
Poland	21	47.3	53.5	20
Portugal	21.0	28.2	113.1	34
Romania	23.7	27.5	33.6	40
Slovenia	18.3	48.6	71.3	25
Slovakia	14.0	16.8	30.6	40
Finland	9.0	10.1	10.1	10
Sweden	5.5	7.5	16.4	-
Albania	6.8	11.3	15.8	20
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.0	4.5	12.9	-
Switzerland	25.6	-	53.9	26
Iceland	8.8	13.6	16.1	20
Liechtenstein	-	-	62.3	-
Montenegro	4.8	8.2	29.2	40
North Macedonia	5.1	7.8	20.0	40
Norway	15.4	15.4	17.2	16
Serbia	4.0	6.0	16.0	40
Türkiye	-	-	-	25

Title:	Key data on early childhood education and care in Europe - 2025
Chapter:	Chapter C: Staff, Section II – Working conditions
Table:	Table C12: Annual gross statutory minimum salaries of school heads in public institutions, 2022/2023
Reference year:	2022/2023
Figure in report:	Figure C12: Annual gross statutory minimum salaries (in thousands of PPS) of school heads in public institutions, 2022/2023
Source:	Eurydice

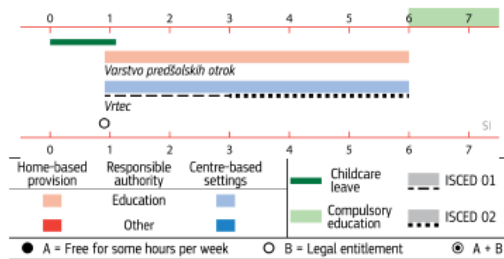
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	Salaries in PPS of school heads in pre-primary education (ISCED 02)		Salaries in PPS of school heads in primary education (ISCED 1)	
	In all or smallest size institutions	In largest size institutions	In all or smallest size institutions	In largest size institutions
Belgium (French Community)	36.226	40.725	36.226	40.725
Belgium (German-speaking Community)	53.408	55.436	53.408	55.436
Belgium (Flemish Community)	48.282	-	48.282	-
Bulgaria	22.552	35.550	22.552	35.550
Czechia	19.094	-	19.880	-
Denmark	-	-	50.345	-
Germany	-	-	-	-
Estonia	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	36.706	62.213
Greece	20.426	23.617	20.426	23.617
Spain	40.467	47.145	40.467	47.145
France	35.949	-	35.949	-
Croatia	-	-	32.739	38.508
Italy	-	-	65.847	-
Cyprus	53.453	-	53.453	-
Latvia	17.504	37.962	17.504	37.962
Lithuania	42.744	50.393	42.744	50.393
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-
Hungary	16.881	25.984	16.881	25.984
Malta	41.644	43.291	41.644	43.291
Netherlands	37.046	57.862	37.046	57.862
Austria	-	-	39.382	46.837
Poland	23.668	-	25.154	-
Portugal	33.364	40.875	33.364	40.875
Romania	34.953	38.906	35.290	38.906
Slovenia	41.594	a	41.594	-
Slovakia	16.180	-	20.604	-
Finland	29.465	-	38.417	43.012
Sweden	-	-	-	-
Albania	8.750	-	8.944	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-
Iceland	34.857	48.393	38.206	52.039
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	24.233	27.720	24.233	27.720
North Macedonia	24.918	-	22.287	24.606
Norway	-	-	-	-
Serbia	16.406	-	19.190	-
Türkiye	37.482	-	35.853	-

Slovenia

Reference year 2024/2025

Diagram



In this report, with respect to Slovenia, the category 'under 3 years' refers to those in groups for children of this age in vrtec. The category '3 years and over' refers to those in groups for children of this age in vrtec.

Participation rates (%)

Reference year 2023/2024	Less than 1 year	1-year- olds	2-year- olds	3-year- olds	4-year- olds	5-year- olds	6-year- olds
Vrtec	0.4	58.8	85.1	91.2	93.7	95.7	10.5

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

Reference year 2022	Less than 2 years	2-year- olds	3-year- olds	4-year- olds	5-year- olds	6-year- olds	7-year- olds
ISCED 0	28.0	82.4	89.7	93.1	95.0	11.1	-
ISCED 1	-	-	-	-	0.1	87.3	98.8

Source: Eurostat, UOE (educ_uoe_enrp07) (last updated 31 July 2024).

Organisation

There is a unitary ECEC system providing education and care (*predšolska vzgoja in varstvo*) for children from 11 months until the start of primary education. The vast majority of children attend centre-based settings known as kindergartens (*vrtec*). There is also regulated home-based childcare for preschool children (*varstvo predšolskih otrok*), but this only involves a very small proportion of children.

The Ministry of Education is responsible for the entire ECEC sector.

From age 11 months, children are legally entitled to a publicly subsidised ECEC place.

Current reforms

Since 2022, the kindergarten curriculum has been undergoing revision to strengthen certain aspects, such as speech and early literacy, multilingualism and multiculturalism, digital competences, sustainable development and media education⁽¹⁷⁾. This process is supported by the [recovery and resilience plan](#)⁽¹⁸⁾, which aims to modernise education programmes, including that on ECEC, in the context of the green and digital transitions.