INSTITUTE FOR DEMOGRAPHIC FUTURE

IDP RESEARCH · 03 · IDP TOOLS · 01

Kindergarten Fees in Slovenia

How the kindergarten invoice is really calculated – and what kindergarten costs in your municipality

212	**913**	**€457.40**	**9**
MUNICIPALITIES REVIEWED	KINDERGARTENS REVIEWED	GAP BETWEEN HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICE	INCOME BRACKETS
all Slovenian municipalities	public and private	per month	fees from 0 % to 77 %

This is not a study about kindergartens. It is a study of the financial accessibility of early childhood education and care in Slovenia. Its purpose is not to criticise the system, but to make it understandable and transparent, and to assess whether it still adequately supports young families.

Research series: Fertility and the Future of the Family · Version 1.0 · July 2026
Prepared by: Aleksandar Uglješić, Director and Founder of the Institute for Demographic Future

Executive summary

Parents in Slovenia do not pay the full price of kindergarten. They pay a percentage of the programme price set by the municipal council, and that percentage depends on the average monthly income per family member, ranging from 0 % to a maximum of 77 %. The difference is covered by the municipality and the state budget. The system therefore consists of two independent parts: a locally set price and a nationally set scale. Anyone who understands only one of them cannot understand their own invoice.

For this study we reviewed the entire official Register of Institutions and Programmes of the Ministry of Education – all 212 Slovenian municipalities and 913 kindergartens and units. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first collection of kindergarten programme prices for all Slovenian municipalities in one place.

Key findings:

- The average programme price for the first age group in our database is €748.55, with a median of €757.45. The official Slovenian average as at 1 September 2025 is €675.71 (Ministry decision).
- The gap between the highest and the lowest price is €457.40 per month – from €480.69 (Grad) to €938.09 (Kranj). In the highest income bracket (77 %) this means a difference of €352.20 on the invoice.
- Only 502 of 913 kindergartens (55 %) have a price published in the official register. For the largest municipalities the register is almost empty: in Ljubljana the price is published for 8 of 244 kindergartens, in Maribor for 2 of 56, and in Koper for none of 11.
- Child benefit is included in income when the kindergarten fee is calculated. This is the most common misconception among parents; until 2011 it genuinely was not counted, which is why the incorrect information still circulates.
- Assets are also taken into account for kindergarten – through imputed income. For cash social assistance this provision does not apply, but for kindergarten it does.

WHAT IS NEW IN THIS STUDY

For the first time, kindergarten programme prices for all Slovenian municipalities are collected in one place, taken from the ministry’s official register, with the date of validity stated for each entry. At the same time, the study documents that the official route by which parents are supposed to compare these prices does not work in practice for the largest municipalities.

The study does not propose a single solution. In the final chapter it presents four possible directions for the system, with their advantages, disadvantages and financial implications, and leaves them to further public and expert debate.

Contents

The accompanying online tool, with an indicative calculator, a map and a comparison of prices by municipality, is available in the Tools section of the institute’s website.

1. Introduction: why this matters

Around 84,500 children attend kindergarten in Slovenia (2024), and the participation rate for children from the age of three until school entry is 93.6 %. Kindergarten is therefore an almost universal experience for Slovenian families, and the fee is one of the largest recurring monthly costs at the very time when families are under the greatest financial pressure – precisely in the years when they are deciding about a next child.

It therefore matters that the system determining this payment is not comprehensible to the average parent. The decision issued by the Social Work Centre states the income bracket and the percentage, but not how the income was calculated, what was included in it, or what a parent could change. Meanwhile the programme price, to which the percentage is applied, is set at an entirely different level – by the municipality – and is not published in one place.

The purpose of this study is therefore twofold: to explain the system so that a parent with no prior knowledge can understand it, and at the same time to assemble, for the first time, the data that allows parents to compare municipalities.

METHODOLOGICAL STARTING POINT

This study does not look for problems and does not argue for a predetermined solution. Where the system works well, we say so; where there are shortcomings, we present them objectively; and where a common claim is incorrect, we reject it – even if it is widespread.

2. How the system works – step by step

The kindergarten fee is produced in four steps carried out by four different actors. This is the main reason for the confusion: none of them decides the whole amount.

Step	What happens	Who decides
1	The kindergarten calculates the economic price of the programme using the prescribed methodology (staff, materials, services and meals) and proposes it to the municipality.	Kindergarten
2	The municipal council approves the programme price, which is the basis for parental payment. It may equal the economic price or be lower, if the municipality covers the difference.	Municipal council
3	On the basis of the application, the Social Work Centre determines income per family member, assigns the income bracket and issues a decision with the payment percentage (0–77 %).	Social Work Centre
4	The kindergarten issues the invoice: percentage from the decision × programme price, less absences and any municipal reductions. The difference is covered by the municipality and the state budget.	Kindergarten

Legal basis: Kindergartens Act (ZVrt), Article 31 – the programme price is proposed by the kindergarten and set by the founder (the municipality); Rules on the methodology for setting prices of programmes in kindergartens providing a public service; Exercise of Rights from Public Funds Act (ZUPJS) – income brackets and procedure; Rules on parental payments for kindergarten programmes.

2.1 Three amounts people confuse

- Economic price – the full calculated cost of the programme per child.

- Programme price – the amount approved by the municipal council, which is the basis for parental payment.
- Parental payment – a percentage of the programme price according to the income bracket; this is the amount on the invoice.

Because municipalities and kindergartens often use similar names for these concepts in their publications, two kindergartens with an apparently identical ‘price’ are not necessarily equally expensive for a parent.

3. The income bracket scale

The scale is set by the state and is the same throughout Slovenia. Income thresholds are adjusted by the Order on the adjustment of income limits for annual entitlements.

Bracket	Average monthly income per person	Parental payment	Fee at a price of €675.71
1	**up to €241.49**	**0 % (exempt)**	**€0.00**
2	**€241.50 – 402.50**	**10 %**	**€67.57**
3	**€402.51 – 483.01**	**20 %**	**€135.14**
4	**€483.02 – 563.50**	**30 %**	**€202.71**
5	**€563.51 – 711.12**	**35 %**	**€236.50**
6	**€711.13 – 858.67**	**43 %**	**€290.56**
7	**€858.68 – 1,100.20**	**53 %**	**€358.13**
8	**€1,100.21 – 1,328.28**	**66 %**	**€445.97**
9	**€1,328.29 and above**	**77 %**	**€520.30**

Source: ZUPJS Act; scale as published on GOV.SI (reduced kindergarten payment), as at July 2026. The last column is an indicative IDP calculation at the Slovenian average programme price for the first age group.

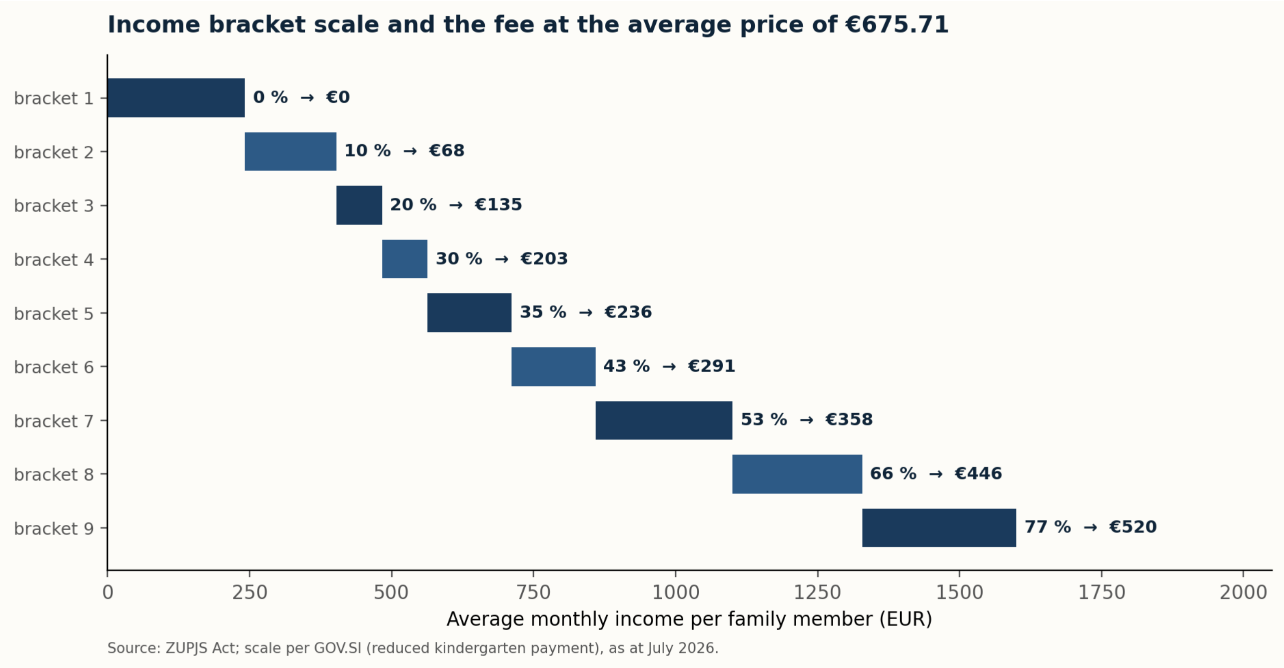

Figure 1 · The income bracket scale and the fee at the average programme price.

WHY A NEIGHBOUR ON A HIGHER SALARY PAYS LESS

Because what counts is not total family income but income per family member. A family with €3,000 and three children has €600 per member (bracket 5, 35 %), while a family with the same €3,000 and one child has €1,000 per member (bracket 7, 53 %). At the same programme price the difference is €121.63 per month – before the exemption for the second and third child is even applied.

4. How income is calculated – and what counts towards it

This is the most hidden part of the system and at the same time the one with the greatest effect on the size of the invoice. The procedure is simple, the substance is not: all income of the parental family is added up, divided by 12 and then by the number of family members.

4.1 What counts as income

Besides the expected items (wages, income from self-employment, pensions, benefits, agricultural income, alimony received), income also includes the following receipts that most parents would not expect to be counted:

- child benefit – without the single-parent supplement, without the supplement for a child not attending kindergarten, and reduced by 20 % of the child benefit for a first child in the first income bracket,
- parental allowance,
- cash social assistance – except exceptional cash social assistance,
- income support supplement,
- state scholarship – less the accommodation supplement, the achievement supplement and the supplement for students with special needs,
- the activity allowance, life-insurance annuities, and veterans’ and disability allowances,
- funds for care and assistance received by a person cared for by a family member – at half their value.

THE MOST COMMON MISCONCEPTION IN SLOVENIA

‘Child benefit does not count as income for kindergarten.’ This is not true. It was indeed the case until 1 September 2011 (under the 2006 Rules on parental payments), but since then the ZUPJS Act has applied, which expressly lists child benefit as income. The outdated information still circulates online and among parents – while preparing this study we found it stated incorrectly even on advisory portals.

Legal basis: ZUPJS, Article 12(1) – the list of income taken into account. The logic follows from Article 7, which sets the order in which entitlements are claimed (child benefit, cash social assistance, income support supplement, state scholarship): an entitlement claimed earlier in that order counts as income for the next one – see also Article 16(1), point 3.

4.2 Assets and ‘imputed income’

Little known: assets are also taken into account for the kindergarten fee. Not directly, but by adding imputed income to the household’s income – the annual amount of interest calculated on the value of the assets. The average annual interest rate on household deposits fixed for over one year up to two years, for the year preceding the application, is used (Bank of Slovenia data).

Before the calculation, the value of assets is reduced by 48 basic amounts of the minimum income, so smaller assets have no effect on the outcome.

Counts as assets	Does NOT count as assets
immovable property	the dwelling in which you actually live and have permanent residence – up to the value of an appropriate dwelling
passenger and other vehicles, watercraft	a passenger car up to 28 times the basic amount of the minimum income (per vehicle)
ownership shares in companies or cooperatives, securities	property held under a financial or operating lease
funds in bank accounts, savings deposits	items exempt from enforcement (except cash)
other movable property	business premises and equipment used for self-employment; agricultural and forest land that already generates income taken into account

> Legal basis: ZUPJS, Article 17 (what constitutes assets), Article 18 (exceptions), Article 19 (reduction by 48 basic amounts of the minimum income and calculation of imputed income), Article 16(1), point 2. Important: the exception from imputed income on assets applies to cash social assistance, the income support supplement and rent subsidy – but not to reduced kindergarten payment.

4.3 Which year is used

For kindergarten, income from the previous calendar year before the application is used, based on data from the personal income tax assessment. The exceptions are alimony received, child benefit, cash social assistance, the income support supplement and the state scholarship, which are always counted as current income – at their present amount, not last year’s. (ZUPJS, Article 15)

4.4 What is deducted from income

Income is reduced by alimony paid and by periodic income the person has ceased to receive and has not begun receiving other periodic income (wages, pensions, annuities and the like). The Act expressly provides that the person must prove that the income has ceased – the burden of proof rests with the applicant. (ZUPJS, Article 13)

> **PRACTICAL CONSEQUENCE IF YOU LOSE YOUR JOB**
>
> If you lose your job, your bracket is not corrected automatically, even though the Social Work Centre has access to official registers. You must report the change yourself and prove it; only then can the Centre issue a new decision with a lower bracket. Since last year’s income is otherwise used, without this you would keep paying on the basis of income you no longer receive.

5. Six families, six different invoices

All examples use the same programme price of €675.71 (the Slovenian average for the first age group as at 1 September 2025), so that differences between families are comparable. The calculations do not take assets or any municipal reductions into account.

Family	Total income	Members	Per member	Bracket	%	Fee/month	Per year
Novak – two minimum wages, two children	**€2,100**	**4**	**€525.00**	**4**	**30 %**	**€202.71**	**€2,432.52**
Kovač – average + minimum wage, one child	**€2,500**	**3**	**€833.33**	**6**	**43 %**	**€290.56**	**€3,486.72**
Horvat – single parent, minimum wage, one child	**€1,050**	**2**	**€525.00**	**4**	**30 %**	**€202.71**	**€2,432.52**
Zupan – two average wages, one child	**€3,000**	**3**	**€1,000.00**	**7**	**53 %**	**€358.13**	**€4,297.56**
Krajnc – two average wages, three children	**€3,000**	**5**	**€600.00**	**5**	**35 %**	**€236.50**	**€2,838.00**
Potočnik – higher incomes, one child	**€4,500**	**3**	**€1,500.00**	**9**	**77 %**	**€520.30**	**€6,243.60**

WHAT THESE EXAMPLES SHOW

The Novak and Horvat families pay exactly the same (€202.71), even though one has two incomes and two children while the other has one income and one child. What is decisive is not total income but income per family member. The Krajnc family with three children, on the same income as Zupan, pays €121.63 less per month, or €1,459.56 less per year.

5.1 Second and third child

If two children from the same family attend kindergarten at the same time, parents are exempt from paying for the younger child. The exemption also applies to the third and each subsequent child from the same family – even if that child does not attend at the same time as a sibling. The exemption is covered by the state budget.

For the Novak family with two children in kindergarten this means paying €202.71 instead of €405.42 (2 × €202.71) – a saving of €2,432.52 per year.

Legal basis: ZUPJS and the Rules on parental payments for kindergarten programmes. The exemption for the younger child was introduced in 2008 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 79/2008); before that only a discount of one income bracket applied.

6. What kindergarten costs across Slovenian municipalities

This part of the study is based on our own review of the entire Register of Institutions and Programmes of the Ministry of Education – the register in which kindergartens are required to publish their price list and the date from which it applies. We reviewed all 212 municipalities and 913 kindergartens and units.

Indicator	Value
Municipalities reviewed	212 (all)
Kindergartens and units reviewed	913
Kindergartens with a published price	502 (55 %)
Municipalities with at least one published price	184
Kindergartens with a first-age-group price	225 in 170 municipalities
Average price – first age group	€748.55
Median	€757.45
Official Slovenian average (1 Sept 2025)	€675.71
Highest price	€938.09 – Kranj, zas. Duhec
Lowest price	€480.69 – Grad, OŠ Grad
Highest-to-lowest gap	€457.40 per month

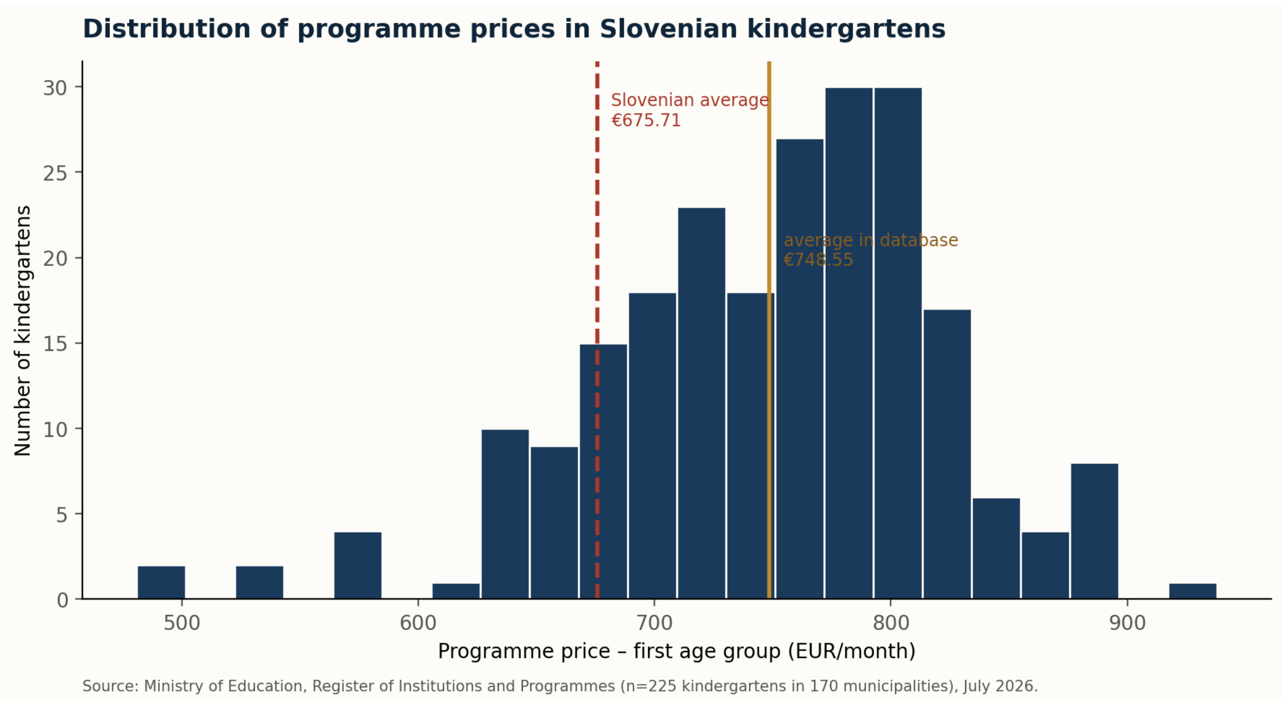

Figure 2 · Distribution of programme prices. Most kindergartens fall between €650 and €850, which means the official Slovenian average of €675.71 sits closer to the lower end of the actual distribution.

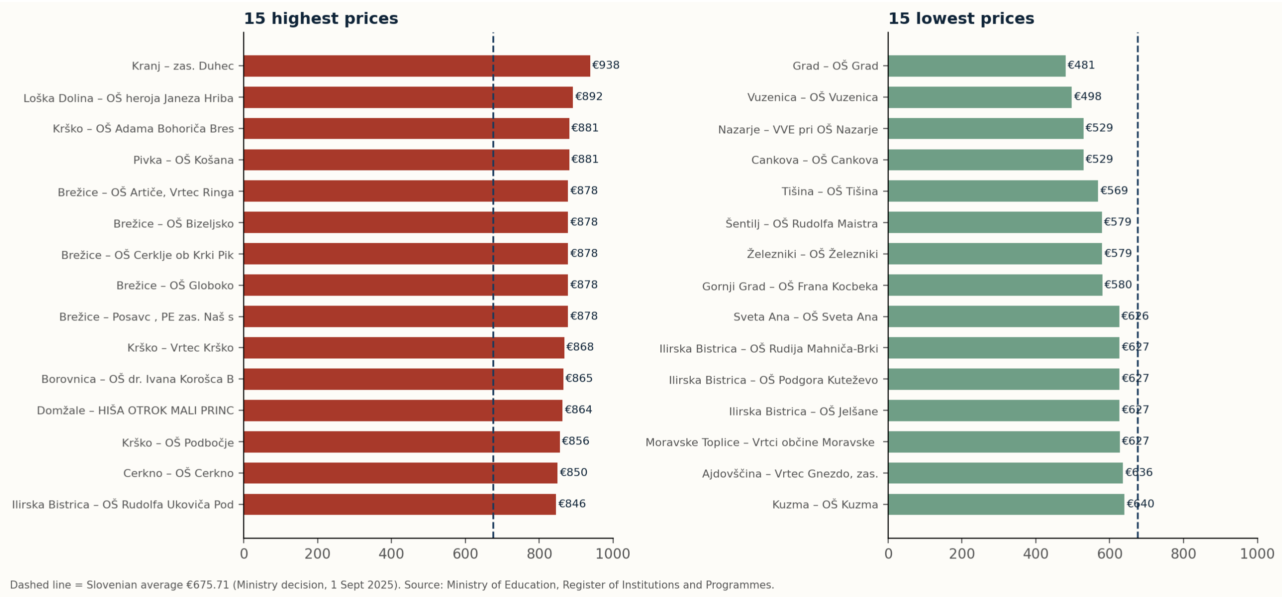

Figure 3 · The fifteen highest and fifteen lowest prices for the first age group.

HOW TO READ THIS &NDASH; AND HOW NOT TO

A higher programme price in a municipality does not automatically mean a higher invoice, since the parent pays only a percentage of that price, with the difference covered by the municipality and the state. Within the same income bracket, however, a higher programme price does mean a higher parental payment. Nor is the programme price a measure of quality – it reflects the cost structure, group sizes, the building and the municipality’s own decisions.

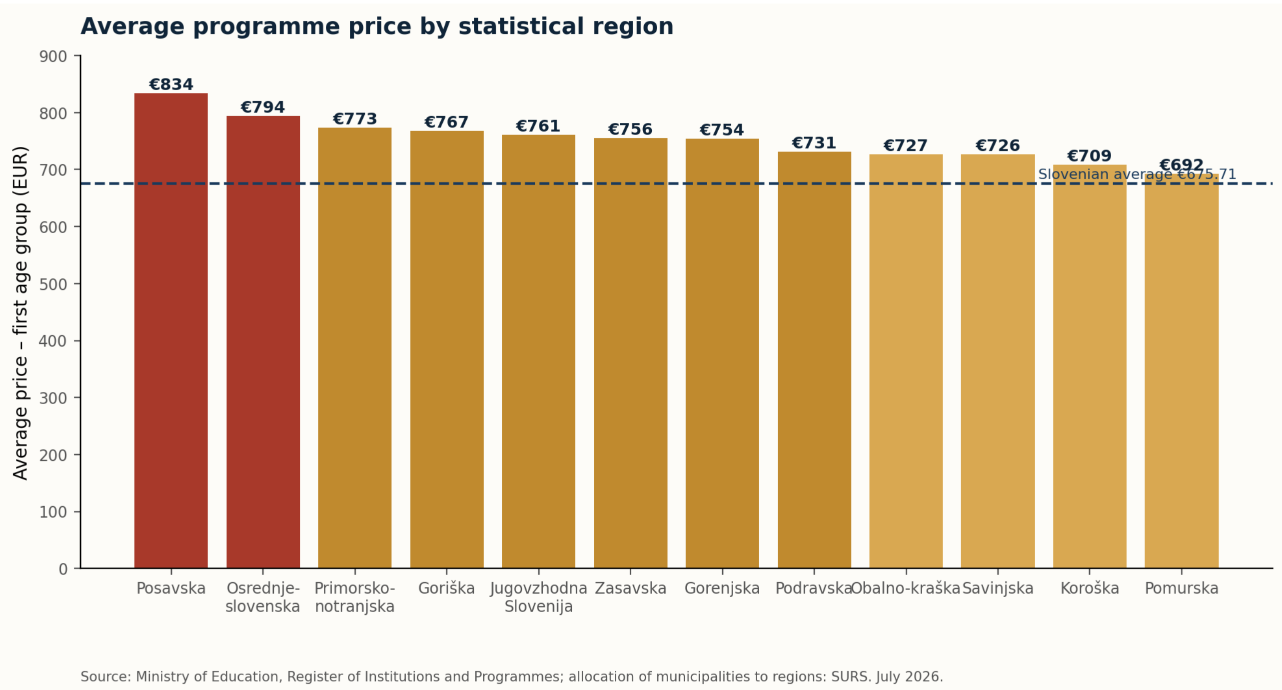

Figure 4 · Average prices by statistical region. Region boundaries: OpenStreetMap; allocation of municipalities to regions: Statistical Office of Slovenia. Regional averages are calculated from kindergartens with a published price and are not weighted by the number of children, so they should be read as an indicative overview rather than a weighted average.

7. A finding on transparency: the official route does not work

The ministry tells parents on its website that they have ‘from a single place, an overview of all kindergartens operating in a given municipality (public and private), of their capacity and of kindergarten programme prices’, while ‘kindergartens are responsible for the accuracy of the data’. Our review shows that, in practice, this overview barely exists for the largest municipalities.

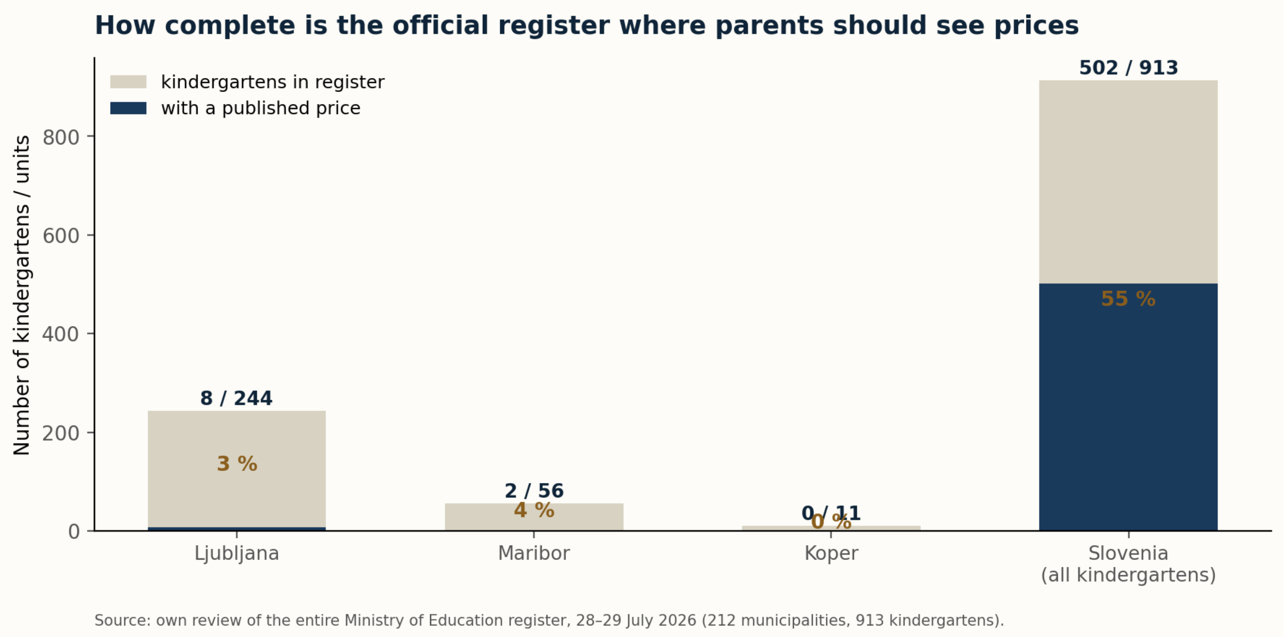

Figure 5 · Share of kindergartens with a published price in the ministry’s official register. Own review of the entire register, 28–29 July 2026.

Municipality	Kindergartens in register	With a published price	Share
Ljubljana	**244**	**8**	**3 %**
Maribor	**56**	**2**	**4 %**
Koper	**11**	**0**	**0 %**
Slovenia – total	**913**	**502**	**55 %**

In addition, 28 municipalities have not a single price published in the register. These include Koper, Murska Sobota, Ravne na Koroškem, Rogaška Slatina, Škofljica, Šoštanj and Ivančna Gorica.

For public kindergartens in Ljubljana and Maribor we therefore obtained prices from municipal decisions: in the City of Ljubljana a uniform price of €732.00 applies for the first age group and €531.00 for the second (decision published in September 2023, also confirmed on the websites of Ljubljana kindergartens in 2026), while in the City of Maribor the first-age-group price is €811.00 (Inter-Municipal Official Gazette No. 10, 29 May 2026).

WHY THIS IS NOT A DETAIL

If a parent cannot compare prices between municipalities, they cannot judge whether their municipality is among the more expensive or the cheaper ones, nor understand why their invoice differs from a relative's in a neighbouring municipality. The register that exists precisely to make this possible is empty for more than half of all kindergartens. In our assessment this is the most easily remedied shortcoming in the entire system: the data already exists in every municipality; only its entry is missing.

7.1 How we handled missing data

We did not omit municipalities whose price is not published in the register. In the online tool they are shown with an explicit note that the price is not published in the official register, together with guidance on where a parent can obtain it (the kindergarten invoice, the municipal council decision). We consider this more honest than a silent omission, since the shortcoming lies with the register and not with this dataset.

8. How other European countries do it

The Slovenian model – nine income brackets tied to income per family member, with a ceiling of 77 % of the programme price – is not common in this form. A comparison of six countries shows at least four different funding logics.

Country	How payment is arranged	Who covers the difference
Denmark	A statutory ceiling: the municipality must cover at least 75 % of the cost, so parents pay at most 25 %. On average roughly €480 for children under 3 and €270 for those over 3. An income-based subsidy, a sibling subsidy and a socio-educational subsidy are also available.	municipalities
Finland	A sliding scale based on income and family size, with a national ceiling (2024: €0–311 per month). Roughly half of children attend free of charge. The year before school is free for all.	municipalities
Czechia	Fees capped by regulation: at most 8 % of the minimum wage for nursery schools; for groups for children under 3, at most one third of the minimum wage. The final year before school is free.	municipalities and the state
Austria	A federal state – each of the 9 provinces regulates its own arrangements. There is no single national scale. The compulsory final year (20 hours a week) is free nationwide; some provinces have extended free provision further.	provinces and municipalities
Germany	Also federal – federal law (SGB VIII) grants an entitlement to a place, while the level of the contribution is set by the federal states and municipalities. Since 2019 contributions must be graduated by income, but the scales are state-level. Several states have introduced free years.	states and municipalities
Croatia	Prices are set by kindergarten founders; the full cost is roughly €200–330, while parents typically pay up to around €110. We found no single national income scale in the sources reviewed.	local authorities

Source: European Commission, Eurydice network – national education system descriptions (early childhood education and care chapters), accessed July 2026. The data for Croatia was the least precisely documented and should be verified with the Croatian ministry before further use.

WHAT THIS COMPARISON MEANS FOR SLOVENIA

None of the six countries uses the Slovenian model in the same form. Denmark caps payment as a share of the actual cost (at most 25 %), Finland and Czechia apply a single ceiling (as an amount or as a percentage of the minimum wage), while Austria and Germany have no national scale at all. Slovenia’s distinctive feature is not that it has a scale, but that the scale is national while the price is local – which is why the same decision produces a different invoice in different municipalities.

9. Possible directions for further debate

On the basis of the analysis, the study does not propose a single solution but presents four approaches that would merit further expert and fiscal assessment. Each is set out with its advantages, disadvantages and an indication of financial implications.

Scenario 1 – Adjusting the first two income brackets

Raising the income thresholds in the first two payment brackets, where households are most sensitive to rising living costs.

Advantages	Disadvantages and risks
targeted help for families on the lowest incomes	helps only a narrow group; most families are in brackets 4–7
limited impact on public finances	does not remove the jumps between brackets
administratively simple – a change to the scale	as wages rise the effect is eroded again unless indexed

Scenario 2 – A buffer zone between brackets

Introducing a buffer zone in which marginally exceeding an income threshold does not immediately move a family into a higher payment bracket.

Why this is a problem at all: at a programme price of €675.71, moving from bracket 6 to bracket 7 (43 % → 53 %) means €67.57 more per month, even though income per member may rise by as little as one euro – from €858.67 to €858.68. At higher programme prices the jump is larger still: at €832.04 (Litija) it is €83.20.

Advantages	Disadvantages and risks
removes disproportionate jumps caused by a small change in income	requires a new legal construction and a more complex calculation
greater predictability for families and less sense of unfairness	the fiscal effect depends on how wide the buffer is
reduces the disincentive to accept a higher salary or extra work	may create new borderline cases at the edge of the buffer

Scenario 3 – Automatic indexation of income thresholds

Regular indexation of income thresholds to wage growth or to a predetermined index, as applies to other social transfers.

Advantages	Disadvantages and risks
prevents wage growth without a rise in purchasing power from pushing families into a higher bracket	raises budget costs when inflation is high
greater stability and less need for occasional legislative intervention	removes the scope for political judgement at each adjustment
predictability for municipalities in budget planning	the choice of index is itself a political decision

Scenario 4 – Comprehensive review of the system

Examining whether the current division of competences (a national scale with local prices) still best serves its purpose, or whether broader changes to the way early childhood education is subsidised would be warranted – for example capping payment as a share of actual cost on the Danish model, or a single national ceiling on the Finnish or Czech model.

Advantages	Disadvantages and risks
addresses the cause, not just the symptoms – the same decision would mean the same invoice	the largest intervention; requires broad debate and consensus
potential simplification for parents and kindergartens	encroaches on the financial autonomy of municipalities
allows alignment with established European models	the fiscal effect is unknown without detailed calculations

THE INSTITUTE&RSQUO;S POSITION

IDP does not recommend any of these scenarios as the only correct solution. They are published so that debate can proceed on the basis of verified data rather than individual cases reported in the media. Before deciding on any of them, a precise fiscal calculation using microdata on family incomes would be required – data to which the institute has no access.

10. Limitations of the study

The study has the following limitations, which we state explicitly so that readers can take them into account when using the data:

- Kindergartens themselves are responsible for the accuracy of prices in the ministry register. The data was collected on 28–29 July 2026; prices change by decisions of municipal councils, so the date of validity is stated for each entry.
- A price is published in the register for 502 of 913 kindergartens and not for the remainder. Regional averages are therefore calculated only from kindergartens with a published price and are not weighted by the number of children.
- Prices for Ljubljana and Maribor come from municipal decisions, not from the register. The Ljubljana decision dates from 2023 and should be re-verified with the municipality before further use.
- We were unable to obtain the distribution of families across income brackets. This data is not published in machine-readable form; without it, the fiscal effect of the proposed scenarios cannot be calculated.
- Nor was it possible to obtain a clean figure for public expenditure on kindergartens alone – the available statistics (Eurostat, COFOG) combine pre-primary and primary education.
- The calculator and the examples do not account for assets, imputed income, municipal reductions, reservations or absences. The calculations are therefore indicative and may differ from the decision issued by the Social Work Centre.
- The European comparison is based on Eurydice descriptions. For Austria and Germany there is no single national figure, as both are federal states; the data for Croatia was the least well documented.

11. Conclusion

The Slovenian kindergarten fee system has two features that should be judged separately. The first is the social distribution of the burden: a scale of nine brackets with a 77 % ceiling means that families on the lowest incomes pay nothing, and the exemption for the second and third child is among the more generous in Europe. In this respect the system works, and that should not be overlooked.

The second feature is divided competence: the scale is set by the state, the programme price by the municipality. As a result, the same decision produces a different invoice in different municipalities – with a €457.40 gap between the highest and lowest programme price, that can mean more than €350 a month for a family on the same income. This is not an implementation error but a consequence of the system’s design, and it therefore cannot be remedied without a political decision.

The third finding is the easiest to remedy and at the same time the most unexpected: a system designed so that local prices can be compared does not in practice allow this, because the official register is empty for more than half of all kindergartens. Correcting this requires no change in the law, only the entry of data that already exists in every municipality.

What a parent deserves to know

If, after reading this study, a parent knows (1) that they pay a percentage and not the full price, (2) that what matters is income per family member and not total income, (3) that child benefit counts towards that income, (4) that without an application they pay 77 % and not the full price, (5) that they must report and prove changes themselves, and (6) where to find the programme price for their municipality – then this study has served its purpose.

INSTEAD OF A RECOMMENDATION

IDP remains a neutral research institute. This document does not advocate any of the directions presented; it provides the evidence base on which parents, municipalities, journalists and policymakers can debate them – each from their own starting point.

Sources

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2. Kindergartens Act (Zakon o vrtcih, ZVrt) – in particular Article 31 (setting of programme prices).
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4. Rules on the methodology for setting prices of programmes in kindergartens providing a public service.
5. Rules on the manner of taking income into account when determining entitlement to rights from public funds.
6. Rules on determining assets and their value in awarding rights from public funds.
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15. OpenStreetMap: boundaries of Slovenian statistical regions (NUTS 3), used for the map in the online tool.

About this document

This study was prepared by Aleksandar Uglješić, Director and Founder of the Institute for Demographic Future. The document is based on an analysis of publicly available data and the applicable legislation. Its purpose is to provide an expert explanation of the kindergarten fee system and its significance for Slovenian families.

The accompanying online tool, with an indicative calculator, a map and a comparison of municipalities, is available in the Tools section of the institute's website. The price database is also published in machine-readable form (CSV) so that other researchers, journalists and municipalities can verify and reuse it.

DISCLAIMER

All calculations in this document and in the online tool are indicative. The final amount is determined by the competent Social Work Centre in a decision on reduced kindergarten payment, on the basis of the applicable legislation and data from official registers, while the final invoice is issued by the kindergarten according to the applicable programme price, the child's actual attendance and municipal rules.

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Annex · Programme prices by municipality

Municipalities with at least one published price are shown. Where a municipality has several kindergartens with different prices, the lowest published price for each age group is given. The complete dataset by individual kindergarten is available in the file IDP_cene_vrtcev_po_obcinah.csv.

Municipality	1st gr.	2nd gr.	valid from	Municipality	1st gr.	2nd gr.	valid from
Ajdovščina	**635.83**	**464.43**	1.9.2023	Moravske Toplice	**627.45**	**627.45**	1.5.2026
Apače	**807.33**	**615.59**	1.5.2026	Moravče	**724.32**	**519.38**	1.9.2025
Benedikt	**762.74**	**574.45**	1.12.2025	Mozirje	**733.93**	**561.14**	1.12.2025
Bistrica Ob Sotli	**723.42**	**723.42**	1.6.2026	Muta	**659.53**	**506.36**	1.5.2026
Bled	**797.98**	**—**	1.9.2025	Naklo	**728.75**	**—**	1.6.2026
Bloke	**—**	**552.39**	1.9.2025	Nazarje	**528.77**	**405.67**	1.5.2025
Bohinj	**—**	**573.52**	1.11.2025	Nova Gorica	**793.74**	**572.21**	1.5.2025
Borovnica	**865.16**	**652.71**	1.3.2026	Novo Mesto	**743.15**	**526.78**	1.6.2026
Bovec	**—**	**510.65**	1.10.2025	Odranci	**768.81**	**658.59**	1.6.2026
Braslovče	**—**	**578.49**	1.5.2026	Oplotnica	**683.06**	**504.39**	1.3.2025
Brda	**844.02**	**646.92**	1.10.2025	Ormož	**727.98**	**573.33**	1.3.2026
Brezovica	**812.79**	**536.46**	1.3.2025	Pesnica	**676.44**	**516.35**	1.1.2026
Brežice	**878.12**	**596.95**	1.4.2026	Piran	**683.08**	**538.74**	1.4.2023
Cankova	**528.77**	**528.77**	1.5.2025	Pivka	**881.21**	**558.15**	1.5.2025
Celje	**691.63**	**488.97**	1.7.2026	Podlehnik	**686.43**	**570.02**	1.3.2026
Cerknica	**807.84**	**—**	1.7.2026	Podvelka	**831.49**	**679.07**	1.4.2026
Cerkno	**849.99**	**618.99**	1.4.2026	Poljčane	**683.06**	**504.39**	1.3.2025
Cerkvenjak	**689.23**	**552.85**	1.1.2026	Polzela	**720.13**	**624.69**	1.2.2026
Cirkulane	**823.08**	**709.91**	1.10.2025	Postojna	**785.92**	**565.59**	1.1.2026
Destrnik	**761.85**	**562.06**	1.9.2025	Prebold	**804.79**	**655.12**	1.5.2026
Divača	**773.27**	**—**	1.4.2026	Preddvor	**729.86**	**560.64**	1.4.2025
Dobje	**690.25**	**559.38**	1.6.2025	Prevalje	**689.86**	**595.27**	1.1.2026
Dobrna	**803.83**	**638.42**	1.6.2026	Ptuj	**770.57**	**531.37**	1.1.2026
Dobrovnik	**651.01**	**532.32**	1.12.2025	Puconci	**682.71**	**682.71**	1.9.2025
Dol Pri Ljubljani	**—**	**555.14**	1.7.2025	Radenci	**724.93**	**455.42**	1.1.2026
Dolenjske Toplice	**798.01**	**586.91**	1.4.2026	Radeče	**787.17**	**584.92**	1.12.2024
Domžale	**863.64**	**596.55**	1.6.2026	Radlje Ob Dravi	**745.55**	**502.02**	1.6.2026
Dornava	**661.98**	**500.92**	1.7.2026	Radovljica	**817.65**	**625.81**	1.5.2026
Dravograd	**726.69**	**536.66**	1.1.2026	Rače-Fram	**752.91**	**569.02**	1.1.2026
Gorenja Vas-Poljane	**741.38**	**552.11**	1.3.2026	Renče-Vogrsko	**796.91**	**555.11**	1.12.2025
Gorišnica	**697.25**	**526.37**	1.7.2025	Rečica Ob Savinji	**733.93**	**561.14**	1.12.2025
Gorje	**785.35**	**562.86**	1.9.2025	Ribnica	**803.35**	**599.19**	1.4.2026
Gornja Radgona	**—**	**633.76**	1.7.2026	Ribnica Na Pohorju	**739.89**	**530.65**	1.3.2026
Gornji Grad	**580.01**	**527.68**	1.4.2025	Rogatec	**736.31**	**568.49**	1.2.2026
Grad	**480.69**	**480.69**	1.10.2025	Rogašovci	**650.67**	**650.67**	1.1.2026

Municipality	1st gr.	2nd gr.	valid from	Municipality	1st gr.	2nd gr.	valid from
Grosuplje	**827.89**	**616.43**	1.12.2025	Ruše	**747.63**	**562.31**	1.11.2025
Hajdina	**729.35**	**544.52**	1.1.2026	Selnica Ob Dravi	**794.16**	—	1.5.2026
Horjul	—	—	1.5.2026	Semič	**718.07**	**543.46**	1.6.2025
Hoče-Slivnica	**780.71**	**577.54**	1.5.2026	Sevnica	**801.59**	—	1.12.2025
Hrastnik	**798.77**	**588.08**	1.7.2026	Sežana	**773.27**	—	1.4.2026
Hrpelje-Kozina	**773.27**	—	1.4.2026	Slovenj Gradec	**752.47**	**555.34**	1.1.2026
Idrija	**817.42**	**619.71**	1.1.2026	Slovenska Bistrica	**683.06**	**504.39**	1.3.2025
Ig	**821.88**	**636.12**	1.6.2026	Slovenske Konjice	**752.76**	**571.99**	1.5.2026
Ilirska Bistrica	**626.71**	**425.62**	1.11.2025	Sodražica	**772.21**	**634.51**	1.1.2026
Izola	**655.55**	**493.96**	1.1.2025	Solčava	**643.37**	**481.77**	1.4.2025
Jesenice	—	**506.97**	1.4.2026	Starše	**787.21**	**548.04**	1.9.2025
Jezersko	**729.86**	**560.64**	1.4.2025	Straža	**706.24**	**493.37**	1.7.2025
Juršinci	**655.38**	**522.82**	1.5.2025	Sv. Trojica V Slov. Goricah	**705.58**	**511.24**	1.10.2025
Kamnik	**827.89**	**616.43**	1.11.2025	Sveta Ana	**625.66**	**539.06**	1.10.2025
Kanal	**678.35**	**457.06**	1.1.2025	Sveti Jurij Ob Ščavnici	**745.52**	**565.91**	1.1.2026
Kidričevo	**721.83**	**539.99**	1.6.2026	Tabor	**778.66**	**529.68**	1.11.2025
Kobarid	**720.86**	**494.08**	1.9.2024	Tišina	**568.71**	**568.71**	1.7.2026
Kobilje	—	—	—	Tolmin	**691.77**	**534.42**	1.4.2025
Komen	**773.27**	—	1.4.2026	Trbovlje	**705.34**	**517.31**	1.5.2025
Komenda	**738.12**	**562.74**	1.5.2026	Trebnje	**755.66**	**612.01**	1.5.2026
Kostanjevica Na Krki	**795.91**	**564.48**	1.9.2025	Trnovska Vas	**720.49**	**555.04**	1.9.2025
Kostel	—	—	—	Trzin	**808.43**	**609.82**	1.6.2026
Kozje	**784.26**	**606.71**	1.10.2025	Tržič	**747.11**	**582.89**	1.6.2026
Kočevje	**793.23**	**658.73**	1.6.2026	Turnišče	**797.45**	**577.66**	1.6.2026
Kranj	**754.01**	**582.91**	1.10.2025	Velenje	**777.81**	**576.47**	1.6.2026
Kranjska Gora	**788.63**	**544.66**	1.1.2026	Velika Polana	**682.63**	**682.63**	1.1.2026
Križevci	**773.62**	**591.52**	1.9.2025	Velike Lašče	**764.66**	**599.92**	1.9.2025
Krško	**784.25**	**564.92**	1.9.2025	Veržej	**770.32**	**603.33**	1.9.2025
Kungota	**787.92**	**602.92**	1.7.2026	Videm	**742.05**	**518.89**	1.12.2025
Kuzma	**640.37**	**640.37**	1.4.2025	Vipava	**819.92**	**614.77**	1.7.2026
Laško	**710.26**	**565.89**	1.1.2025	Vitanje	**765.45**	**578.55**	1.6.2026
Lenart	**732.15**	**541.74**	1.5.2026	Vojnik	**763.48**	**556.64**	1.6.2026
Lendava	**734.57**	**553.12**	1.3.2026	Vransko	**701.85**	**595.27**	1.11.2025
Litija	**684.73**	**619.58**	1.4.2026	Vrhnika	**782.27**	**614.57**	1.10.2025
Ljubljana	**732.00**	**531.00**	1.10.2023	Vuzenica	**497.71**	**383.03**	1.5.2025
Ljubno	**647.43**	**541.92**	1.1.2026	Zagorje Ob Savi	**757.45**	**624.45**	1.6.2026
Ljutomer	**698.06**	**520.92**	1.6.2023	Zavrč	**658.32**	**601.41**	1.3.2025
Log-Dragomer	**800.84**	**611.84**	1.9.2025	Zreče	—	**573.64**	1.5.2026

Municipality	1st gr.	2nd gr.	valid from	Municipality	1st gr.	2nd gr.	valid from
Logatec	**840.47**	**612.78**	1.5.2026	Črenšovci	**696.41**	**594.72**	1.1.2025
Lovrenc Na Pohorju	—	**562.28**	1.5.2026	Črna Na Koroškem	**689.84**	—	1.9.2025
Loška Dolina	**891.51**	**637.95**	1.1.2026	Črnomelj	**788.21**	**571.56**	1.12.2025
Loški Potok	**760.23**	**654.99**	1.1.2026	Šempeter-Vrtojba	**711.78**	**475.37**	1.9.2025
Lukovica	**695.74**	—	1.7.2025	Šentilj	**578.95**	**443.36**	1.1.2026
Luče	**643.37**	**481.77**	1.4.2025	Šentjernej	**775.21**	**575.35**	1.11.2025
Majšperk	**763.73**	**595.67**	1.1.2026	Šentjur	**685.63**	**512.27**	1.4.2025
Makole	**683.06**	**504.39**	1.3.2025	Šentrupert	**801.23**	**587.27**	1.6.2026
Maribor	**769.65**	**616.35**	29.5.2026	Šenčur	**727.93**	**528.54**	1.12.2025
Markovci	**750.46**	**586.05**	1.4.2026	Škocjan	**712.28**	—	1.11.2025
Medvode	—	**572.23**	1.1.2026	Škofja Loka	**698.64**	**494.66**	1.8.2025
Mengeš	**807.77**	**616.52**	1.6.2026	Šmarješke Toplice	**787.59**	**610.47**	1.6.2026
Metlika	**781.36**	**559.73**	1.1.2026	Šmartno Ob Paki	—	**578.49**	1.5.2026
Mežica	**710.24**	**560.43**	1.1.2026	Šmartno Pri Litiji	**716.61**	**553.11**	1.1.2026
Miklavž Na Dravskem Polju	**802.35**	—	1.11.2025	Štore	**756.76**	**601.86**	1.6.2026
Mirna	**798.89**	**618.68**	1.1.2026	Žalec	**830.15**	**637.34**	1.4.2026
Mirna Peč	**723.39**	**513.69**	1.12.2025	Železniki	**579.43**	**462.57**	1.11.2025
Mislinja	**752.47**	**555.34**	1.1.2026	Žetale	**818.51**	**638.74**	1.5.2026
Mokronog-Trebelno	**778.86**	**539.01**	1.9.2025	Žužemberk	**641.36**	**491.49**	1.1.2025

Municipalities for which no price is published in the ministry register (28): Ankaran, Beltinci, Cerklje Na Gorenjskem, Dobrepolje, Dobrova-Polhov Gradec, Duplek, Gornji Petrovci, Hodoš, Ivančna Gorica, Koper, Miren-Kostanjevica, Murska Sobota, Osilnica, Podčetrtek, Ravne Na Koroškem, Razkrižje, Rogaška Slatina, Središče Ob Dravi, Sveti Andraž V Slov. Goricah, Sveti Jurij V Slov. Goricah, Sveti Tomaž, Vodice, Šalovci, Škofljica, Šmarje Pri Jelšah, Šoštanj, Žiri, Žirovnica.