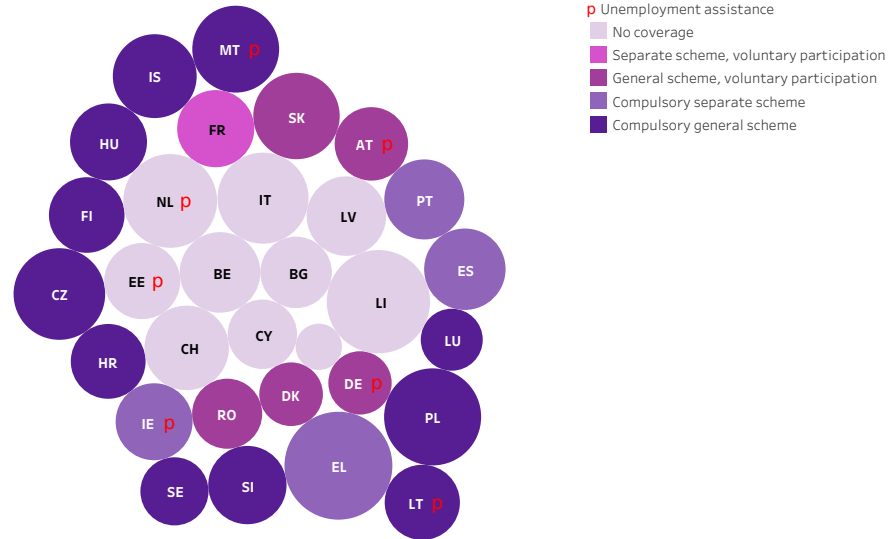


## Formal access to unemployment schemes for the self-employed (SE)



The size of the bubbles indicates the relative importance of the self-employed in the different countries by showing the number of self-employed as a % of working-age population (defined as those aged 20-64). (4)

### Notes:

- (1) This overview (a) summarises whether or not self-employed have formal access to unemployment insurance/[unemployment assistance](#) schemes, (b) disregards insurance coverage deriving from an employee status and (c) does not cover general social assistance schemes. More details, such as on access conditions, can be found in the [MISSOC comparative database](#).
- (2) Compulsory also includes universal schemes.
- (3) Where existing, the [unemployment assistance](#) scheme is the same for self-employed and employees except for Lithuania where there is only unemployment assistance for the self-employed.
- (4) The data for Liechtenstein (LI) are not comparable with those for the other countries because they are based on a different definition of self-employment. Data refer to 2023 except for LI where the reference year is 2020.
- (5) The information for Italy refers to the traditional self-employed. For the new self-employed, there is a separate compulsory unemployment insurance scheme.
- (6) In Lithuania, the insurance scheme only covers SE who are owners of individual enterprises, members of small partnerships and full members of partnerships. Other SE are covered by the unemployment assistance for unemployed SE.

Source: [MISSOC](#), Eurostat [[Ifsa\\_pganws](#) and [Ifsa\\_esgan](#)] and [Statistics portal Liechtenstein](#)