

PY050G/PY050N: CASH BENEFITS OR LOSSES FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT

Topic and detailed topic: Income, consumption and elements of wealth, including debts/ Income from work

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1 - 999999.99	Benefits
- 999999.99 - -1	Losses
0	No income

FLAGS

Type of variable	Flag name	Flag comp.	Type of information	Values	Modality label
Income variable	_F	<i>Two-digit flag: first digit</i>	Most common source or method	1	Collected via survey/interview
				2	Collected from administrative data
				3	Deductive/logical imputation (also including top- and bottom-coding)
				4	Gross/net conversion
				5	Model-based imputation
				6	Donor imputation
				7	Not possible to establish the most common source or method
		<i>Two-digit flag: second digit</i>	Type of collected value	1	Net of tax on income at source and social contributions
				2	Net of tax on income at source
				3	Net of social contributions
				4	Mix of different nets
				5	Gross
				6	Income component(s) not taxed
				7	Mix of net and gross
	8	Unknown			
	9	Not applicable (the value was not collected)			
	_IF	Imputation factor = collected value / recorded value *100	- 999999.99- 999999.99	Collected value / Recorded value *100	
			.	If problem of dividing by 0 appears	

DESCRIPTION

Self-employment income is defined as the income received during the income reference period by individuals, for themselves or in respect of their family members, as a result of their current or former involvement in self-employment jobs. Self-employment jobs are those jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits (or the potential for profits) derived from the goods and services produced (where own consumption is considered to be part of profits). The self-employed person makes the operational decisions affecting the enterprise or delegates such decisions while retaining responsibility for the welfare of the enterprise. (In this context, 'enterprise' includes one-person operations). The remuneration of hobbies must be regarded as self-employment.