

Social benefits in the function 'social exclusion not elsewhere classified' refer to the 'socially excluded' or to 'those at risk of social exclusion'. In general, target groups may be identified (among others) as destitute people, migrants, refugees, drug addicts, alcoholics or victims of criminal violence.

It includes:

- Income support: periodic payments to people with insufficient resources. Conditions for entitlement may be related not only to the personal resources but also to nationality, residence, age, availability for work and family status. The benefits may have a limited or an unlimited duration; they may be paid to the individual or to the family and may be provided by central or local government,
- Other cash benefits: support for destitute and vulnerable persons to help alleviate poverty or assist in difficult situations. These benefits may be paid by private non-profit organisations,
- Other benefits nowhere else classified (e.g. benefits to compensate for extra fees on climate, compensation for funeral expenses).

It excludes:

- Pensions for persons who participated in the National Resistance. These pensions should be classified under 'old age function'. Anyone who is old enough to have been in the resistance must be over 70.

The net income series corresponds to the gross income components but the tax at source or the social insurance contributions or both are deducted.

The "Contributory" and "Means-tested" definitions are the same as applied in ESSPROS.

Contributory schemes are social protection schemes that require the payment of contributions, by the protected persons or by other parties on their behalf, in order to secure individual entitlement to benefits. Contributory schemes are sometimes referred to as social insurance schemes. By convention, all non-autonomous schemes that employers run in favour of their employees, former employees and their dependants are classified as contributory schemes.

Means-tested social benefits are social benefits which are explicitly or implicitly conditional on the beneficiary's income and/or wealth falling below a specified level.

Description of flags

HY061G uses one-digit or three-digit flags.

If a three-digit flag is used, the first and second digit of the flag should be defined in the same way as it is described in the section of the flags and with the same logic as used in the other incomes. The main source should be based on the share of the value of the main source used. The second digit will be based on the type of collected value. The third digit is used to mark if the value of variable contains only the kind of components related to the scheme the variable refers to or also other kind of components (in this latter case the flag '2 -Filled with mixed components' is to be used).

The three-digit flag is used only for disaggregated income variables.

The third digit and the value '1- Filled with only contributory and means-tested components' should be used in case of, for example, HY061.

The flag has one digit and takes the value '-5' when this scheme does not exist at national level.

The imputation factor shows what percentage of a recorded (transmitted) value is collected and what percentage is imputed. The value should be recorded with two decimal places. Negative values are allowed.