

Self-Employment Income

A person is considered self-employed if they

- Receive tax form 1099-MISC from a company or individual at the end of the year
- Own or run their business
- Do not get employment benefits or tax contributions from the individual or company

Some examples of freelance, independently contracted, or self-employment work include

- Driving for Uber, Lyft, Doordash, etc.
- Having an online store or service
- Working as a babysitter, dog walker, gardener, housekeeper, or other independent service provider

Proof of Self-Employment Income

- Provide earning statements or receipts showing how much they received during the month(s) verification is being requested for. The verification must show the client's name, gross income, and the dates payment was received.
- Profit and Loss Form
 - A sample of the form could look similar to:
 - [Profit and Loss Statement \(Eng\)](#)
 - [Profit and Loss Statement \(SP\)](#)
- Signed written statement stating the gross amount they received, the dates received, and how often they are paid

Self-Employment Deductions

Actual Expenses

The client will need to provide receipts for allowable expenses such as, but is not limited to, gas and vehicle maintenance, cost of materials, payments on equipment, machinery, or other durable goods.

The county will review verifications and make a determination on expenses.

Standard Deduction

If the client does not have receipts, they have the option to choose the standard 40% deduction. The client will need to inform the County they want the standard 40% deduction either verbally or written.

The county will deduct 40% of the self-employment income.

Things to Note

Clients are only able to change the method of deduction only at every six months or recertification, whichever occurs first.

If self-employment incomes varies monthly, verification of additional months may need to be submitted to average the household's monthly income.

