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Gig Economy and Taxes

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Government Entities

The gig economy (also known as the sharing economy) is activity where people earn income providing on-demand goods and services. Often it's through a digital platform like an app or website.

Gig economy activities include:

- Driving your car for booked rides or deliveries
- Renting your home, or part of it, on a short-term basis
- Running errands or doing tasks
- Selling goods online
- Renting your equipment
- Providing creative or professional services on assignment
- Doing other temporary or short-term work
- Providing digital platforms for gig activities

Gig Economy Income Is Taxable

You must file a tax return, even if the income is:

- Part time, temporary or side work
- Not reported in a form—like a 1099-MISC, 1099-K, W-2, or other income statement; or
- Paid in cash, property, or goods


What To Do

[Manage Taxes for Your Gig Work](#)

Pay estimated taxes, figure out forms, claim credits, prepare to file.

[Manage Taxes for a Platform or Business](#)

Classify workers, report payments, pay and file taxes.



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[Need Action Text](#)

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