It includes:

- Old age, survivors, sickness, disability and unemployment pensions received as interest or dividends from individual insurance private plans.

It excludes:

- Pensions from mandatory government schemes.
- Pensions from mandatory employer-based schemes.

Pensions received from individual private plans (other than those covered under ESSPROS) (PY080G)/(PY080N) are treated as a component of property income[65], and should be included in total gross household income (HY010) and in the total disposable household income (HY020).

Inclusion of PY080 in total disposable income variables (HY020, HY022 and HY023) should be implemented by countries from the 2011 operation onwards.

Suggested question:

'During last year (during 2022, income reference period,…), did you receive a regular pension from individual private (insurance) plan?' Yes, No

If the answer is 'Yes' the respondent should be asked the amount during income reference period.

[65] Property income refers to all income received, less expenses, occurring during the income reference period by the owner of a financial asset or a tangible non-produced asset (land) in return for providing funds to, or putting the tangible non-produced asset at the disposal of, another institutional unit. In EUSILC, it is broken down into: Income from rental of a property or land (HY040G); Interest, dividends, profits from capital investment in an unincorporated business (HY090G); and Pensions received from individual private plans (other than those covered under ESSPROS) (PY080).