Household grid	Level of detail	
	Low level	High level
Partner	✓	
Husband/wife/civil partner		✓
Partner/cohabitee		✓
Son/daughter	✓	
Natural/adopted son/daughter		✓
Stepson/stepdaughter		✓
Son/daughter-in-law	✓	✓
Grand-child	✓	✓
Parent	✓	
Natural/adoptive parent		✓
Stepparent		✓
Parent-in-law	✓	✓
Grand-parent	✓	✓
Brother/sister	✓	
Natural brother/sister		✓
Step brother/sister		✓
Other relative[1]	✓	✓
Other non-relative[2]	✓	✓
Not stated	✓	✓

1) For example: cousin; aunt/uncle; niece/nephew; grand-child-in-law; grand-parent-in-law; brother/sister-in-law

2) For example: employee; employer; lodger/boarder/tenant; landlord/landlady

FLAGS

1	Collected via survey/interview
2	Collected from administrative data
3	Imputed
4	Not possible to establish a main source
-1	Missing
-2	Not applicable (one person household or relationship with him/herself in the matrix)
-4	Not applicable (Number of household members less than maximum of RB032 in country level)
-5	Not applicable (information is already provided in the symmetrical part of grid and can be derived from there)
-7	Not applicable (RB010 < 2021)

DESCRIPTION

The variable collects information about the composition of private households and the intra-household relationships between the household members.

The household grid is a matrix in which each row and column corresponds to one member of the household, and where the relationship between the members is indicated by the standard categories in the cells where the row and column of the respective members are crossed. The matrix representation of the data allows a variety of information for dissemination and research purposes, including the intra-household relationships, household type, household size, partner relationships between household members (legal or de facto), and (together with the variable 'age') the composition of the household by age. The matrix being symmetric (e.g. if member 1 is son of member 2 then member 2 is father/mother of member 1) and the diagonal (that relates each member with himself/herself) being neutralised, information for only one half of the matrix (minus the diagonal) needs to be available in order to provide the full information. In practice however, collecting the full set of relations might be easier and avoid errors.