

Definitions of relationships:

10. Partner

A 'partner' can be defined according to the legal or de facto partnership/relationship status.

11. A 'husband/wife/civil partner' is identified according to the legal marital status, i.e. the (legal) conjugal status of each individual in relation to the marriage laws (or customs) of the country (i.e. de jure status), including civil partners. Members of same sex couples can be 'husband/wife/civil partner' if the marriage laws (or customs) of the country foresee this.

12. 'Partner/cohabitee' is identified according to the de facto relationship, i.e. the partnership/relationship status of each individual in terms of his or her actual living arrangements within the household.

20. Son/daughter

21. 'Natural/adopted son/daughter' or 'stepson/stepdaughter' refers to a natural (biological), adopted or step member of the family (regardless of age or partnership/relationship status) who has usual residence in the household of at least one of the parents.

'Adoption' means taking and treating a biological child of other parents as one's own in so far as provided by the laws of the country. By means of a judicial process, whether related or not to the adopter, the adopted child acquires the rights and status of a biological child born to the adopting parents.

22. 'Stepson/stepdaughter': a step-parent treats the child of his/her partner as one's own in so far as provided by the laws of the country, without adopting it.

30. 'Son/daughter-in-law' is a person who is the legal or the de facto partner of one's child.

40. 'Grand-child' means a child of ones' child including natural, adopted and step child.

50. Parents. The definition of 'parent' is the counterpart of the definitions for 'son/daughter' as provided under point 2.

60. A 'parent-in-law' is a person who is a parent of one's legal or de facto partner.

70. 'Grand-parent' means a parent of one's parent including natural, adoptive and stepparent.

80. 'Brother/sister' refers to biological, adoptive or stepbrothers or stepsisters.

90. 'Other relative' refers to other relatives (not included in the list outlined above) such as cousin, aunt/uncle, niece/nephew etc. and also covers grand-child-in-law, grand-parent-in-law and brother/sister-in-law.

95. 'Other non-relative' refers to non-relatives, such as au-pairs, cohabitating friends or students, employer, lodger/boarder/tenant, landlord/landlady, etc.. Foster children are also to be included in this category.

In accordance with the standardised variables, household grid should be transmitted to Eurostat in at least low level. However, Member States have the possibility of collecting and transmitting the information also on high level of detail or as a mix (e.g. collect information on type or relationship 11, 12 in high level of detail and the remaining information in low level of detail).

Example how household grid could be collected:

Line No	Name	Relationship matrix													
		OF	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	...	22