

Household Living Arrangements of Older People

Proportions of over 60s by household type and intergenerational structure in selected countries

The prevalence of different household living arrangements varies across countries and across different population groups. This factsheet focuses on people over 60 years of age and compares men and women in each country.

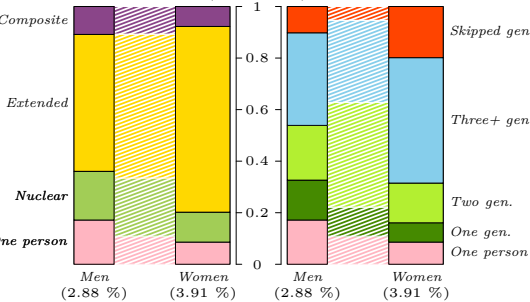
Using census microdata collected in the IPUMS-International database (Minnesota Population Center, 2017) we summarise the types of households in which older people live using two typologies:

- the household composition based on family nuclei, and
- the intergenerational structure of the household.

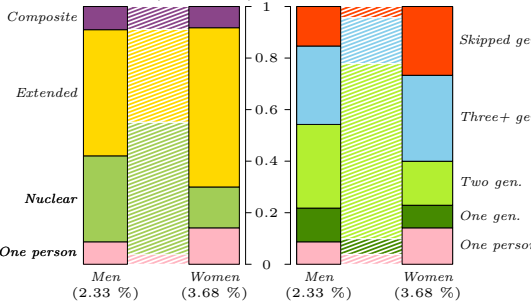
The proportions displayed are of *individuals* living in each type of household (not proportions of households of each type) and show important differences between genders, as well broader patterns that can be observed regionally and globally. The living arrangements of older people can also be contrasted to the average of the population as a whole, which is displayed as the background of each bar chart.

AFRICA

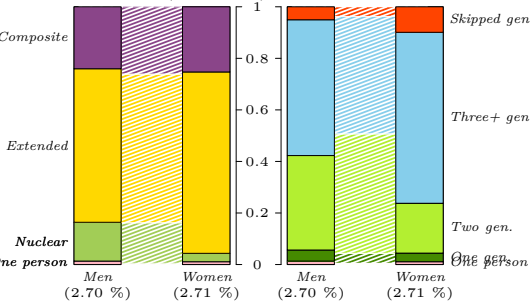
Botswana (2011) $N_{\text{weighted}} = 2,017,520$



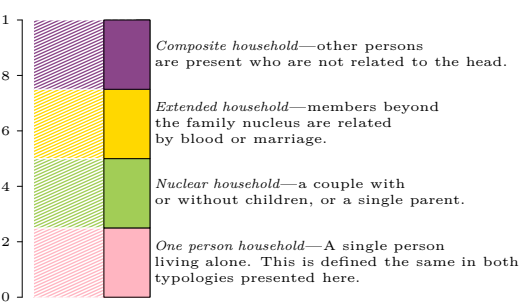
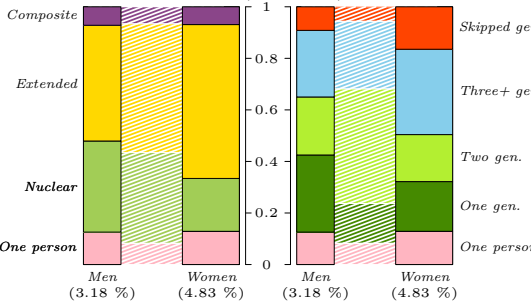
Kenya (2009) $N_{\text{weighted}} = 38,419,350$



Senegal (2002) $N_{\text{weighted}} = 9,945,620$



SouthAfrica (2011) $N_{\text{weighted}} = 51,772,540$



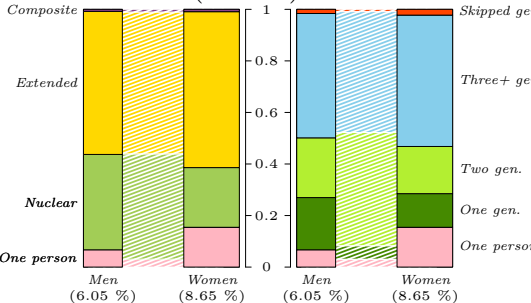
LEGEND

In each chart the two typologies are presented side by side, for both men and women over 60. The lightly shaded background represents the distribution for the population as a whole.

The width of the two bars corresponds to the relative numbers of men and women over 60 years old, and their percentage is given underneath. All proportions are based on weighted counts with the total N_{weighted} given above the chart.

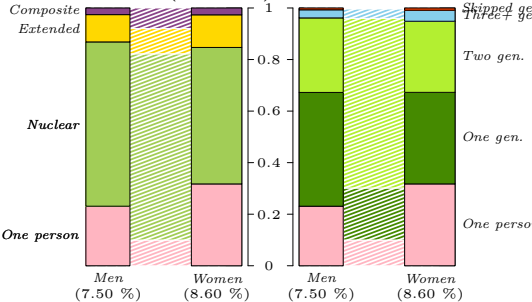
For definitions see legend descriptions to the left; the first set of household types uses UN recommended definitions for census data (United Nations, 1997), while the second intergenerational structure is an *ad hoc* typology.

Armenia (2011) $N_{\text{weighted}} = 3,018,310$

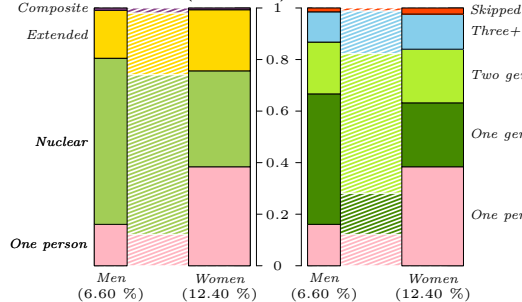


EUROPE

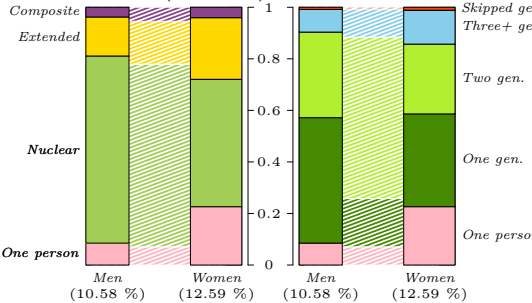
Ireland (2011) $N_{\text{weighted}} = 4,745,350$



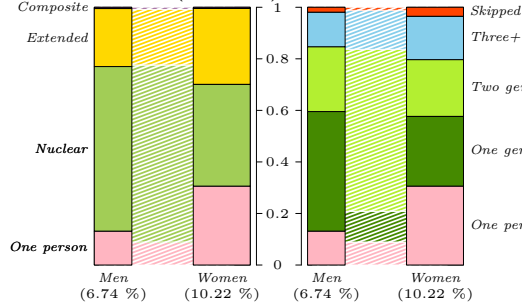
Belarus (2009) $N_{\text{weighted}} = 9,405,940$



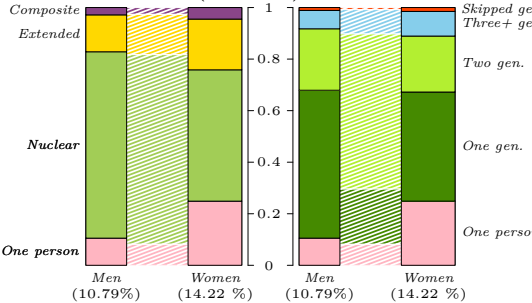
Greece (2001) $N_{\text{weighted}} = 10,288,840$



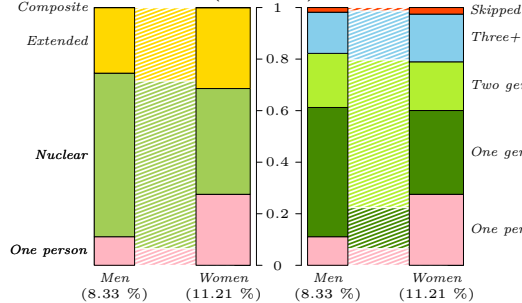
Poland (2002) $N_{\text{weighted}} = 38,240,560$



Portugal (2011) $N_{\text{weighted}} = 10,577,400$

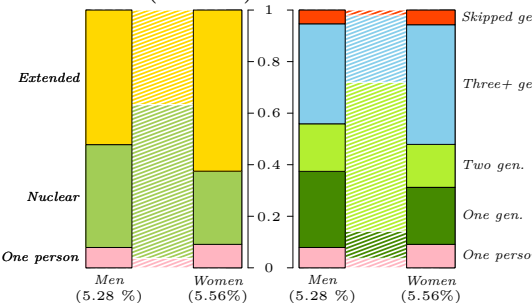


Romania (2002) $N_{\text{weighted}} = 21,379,670$

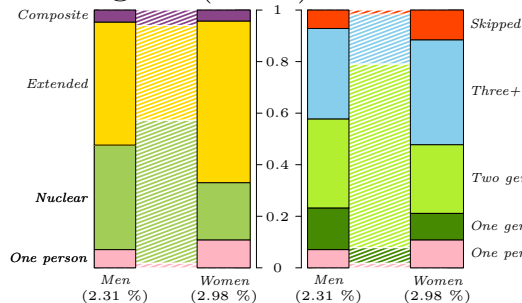


ASIA

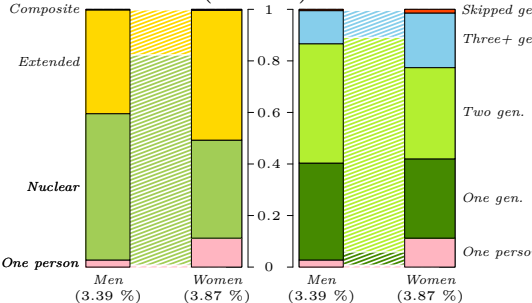
China (2000) $N_{\text{weighted}} = 1,180,434,400$



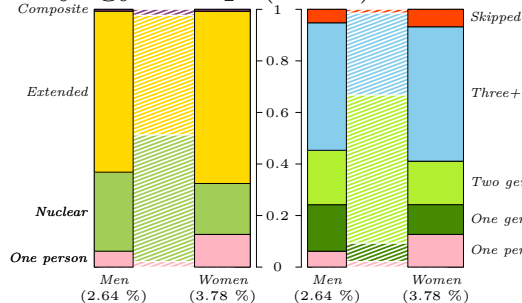
Mongolia (2000) $N_{\text{weighted}} = 2,437,250$



Palestine (2007) $N_{\text{weighted}} = 2,188,173$

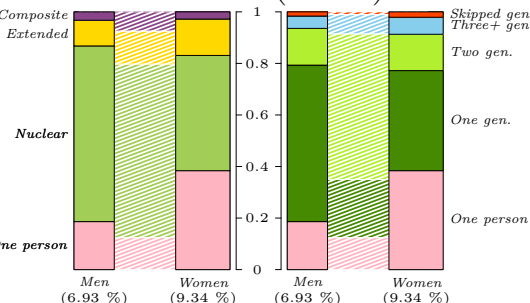


Kyrgyz Rep. (2009) $N_w = 5,649,860$

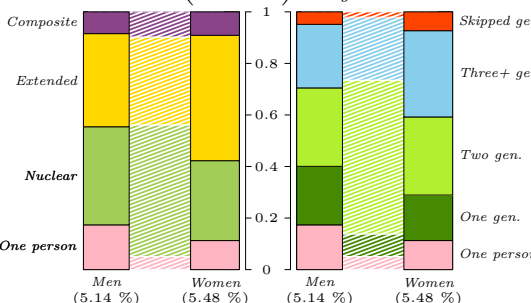


AMERICAS

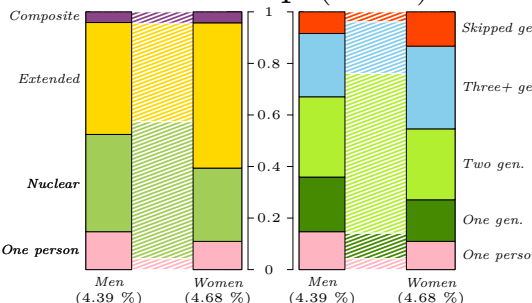
United States (2000) $N_w = 281,421,906$



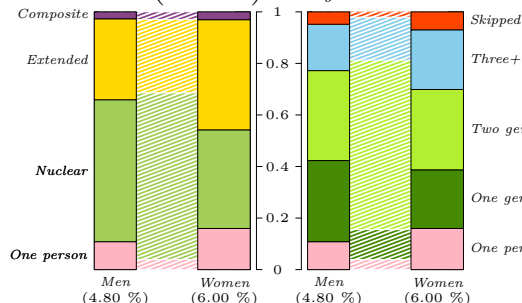
Panama (2010) $N_{\text{weighted}} = 3,411,180$



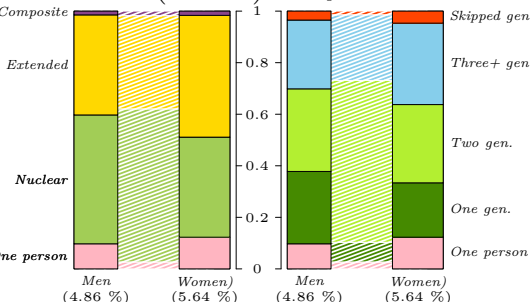
Dominican Rep. (2010) $N_w = 9,437,840$



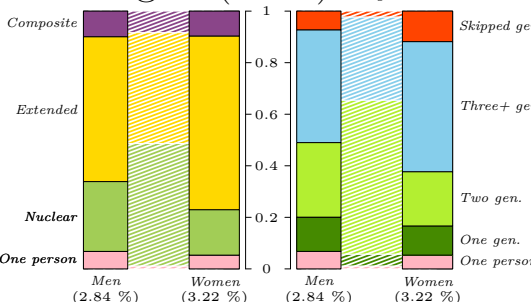
Brazil (2010) $N_{\text{weighted}} = 190,822,749$



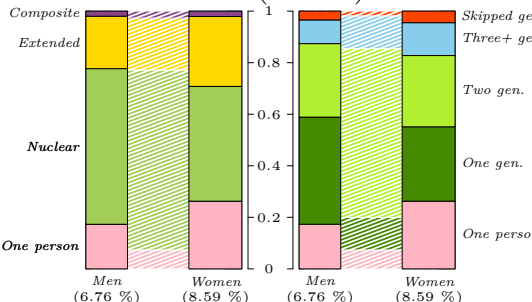
Mexico (2015) $N_{\text{weighted}} = 119,561,904$



Nicaragua (2005) $N_{\text{weighted}} = 5,154,850$



Puerto Rico (2000) $N_w = 3,808,610$



REFERENCES:

- Minnesota Population Center (2017). *Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, International: Version 6.5 [dataset]*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota. data retrieved 16.6.2017 from <http://doi.org/10.18128/D020.V6.5>.
- United Nations (1997). *Principles and recommendations for population and housing censuses*. Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Affairs, United Nations New York.
- For full dataset, tables and code see <https://github.com/majazaloznik/PH.13.02.FS>.