Household Living Arrangements of Elderly People

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

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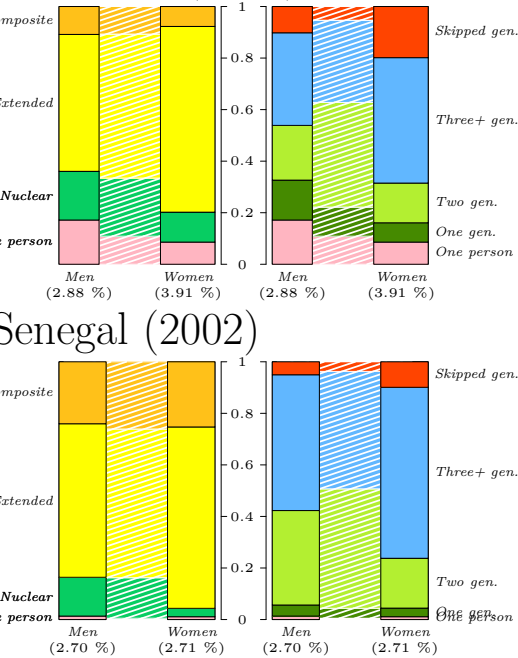
Using census microdata collected in the IPUMS-International database (Minnesota Population Center, 2017) we summarise the types of households in which the elderly live using two typologies:

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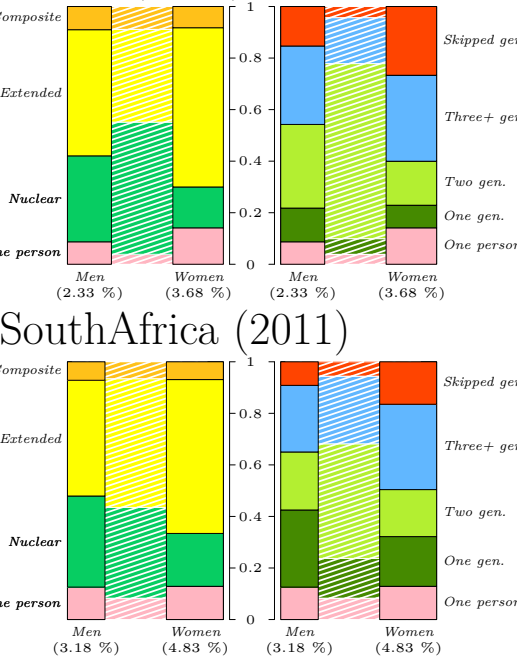- the intergenerational structure of the household.

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 elderly people can also be contrasted to the average of the population as a whole, which is displayed as the background of each barchart.
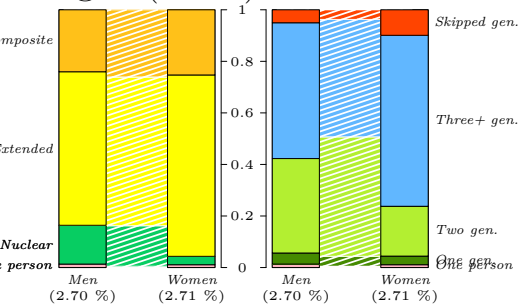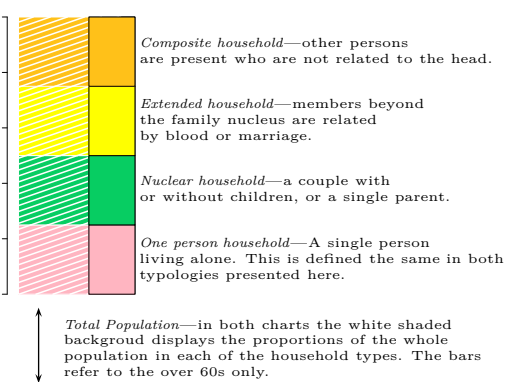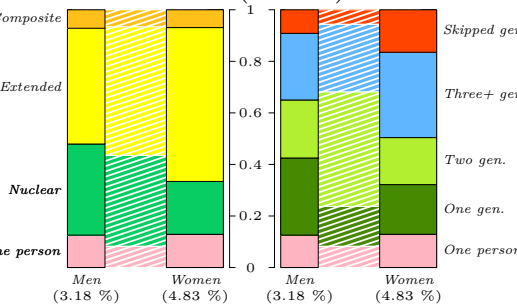
AFRICA

Botswana (2011)

Kenya (2009)

Senegal (2002)

SouthAfrica (2011)

LEGEND

Composite household—other persons are present who are not related to the head.

Extended household—members beyond the family nucleus are related by blood or marriage.

Nuclear household—a couple with or without children, or a single parent.

One person household—A single person living alone. This is defined the same in both typologies presented here.

Total Population—in both charts the white shaded backgroud displays the proportions of the whole population in each of the household types. The bars refer to the over 60s only.

Skipped generation household—at least one generation missing. Usually head with grandchildren but without children.

Three or more generation household—at least two more persons of different generations than the head (but without skipping generations).

Two generation household—at least one more person one generation younger/older than the head. Usually child(ren), can also be parent etc.

One generation household—at least one more person of the same age group as the head. Usually a spouse, but can also be sibling etc.

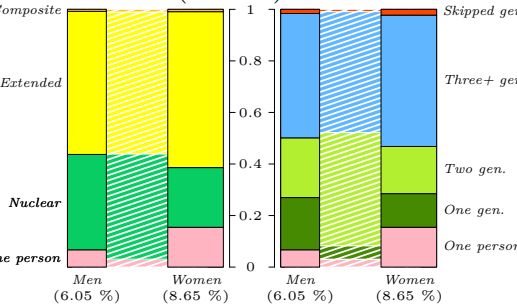*One person household*—A single person living alone. This is defined the same in both typologies presented here.

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 populaiton 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.
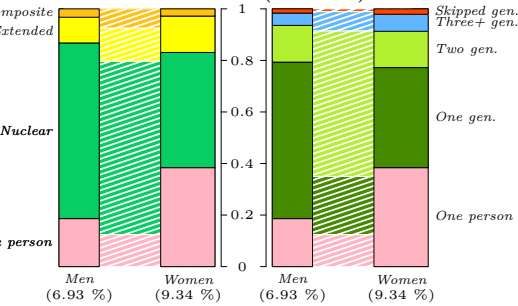
For definitions see legend descriptions to the left; the first set of household types uses UN recommended definitions for census data (United Nations, 1997), while the second intergenerational structure is an *ad hoc* typology.
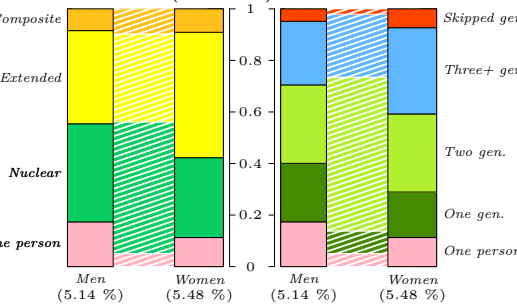
EUROPE
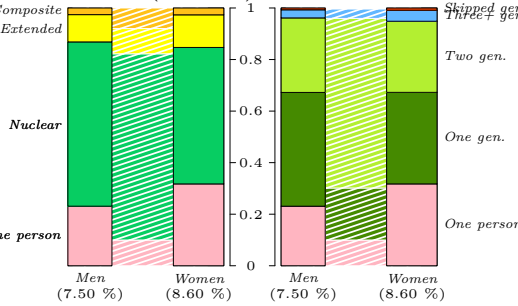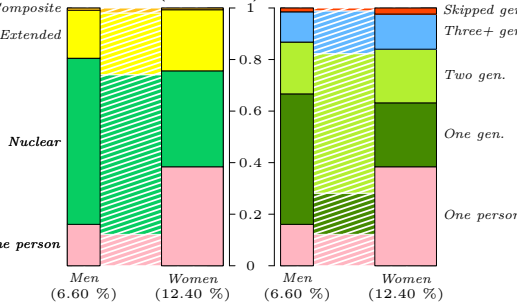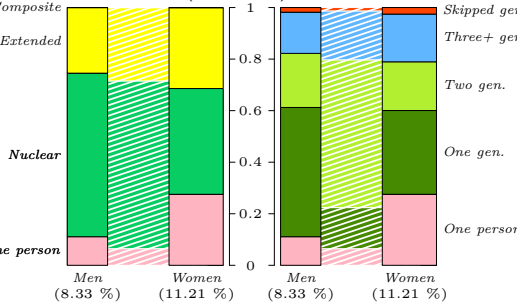
Ireland (2011)

Belarus (2009)

Greece (2001)
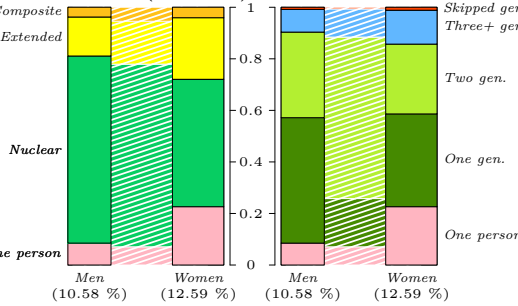
Poland (2002)
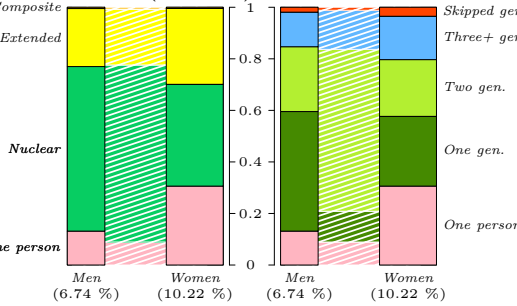
Portugal (2011)
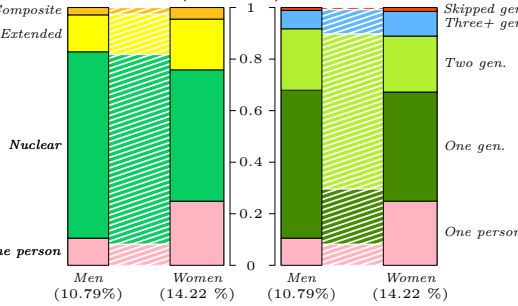
Romania (2002)

ASIA

China (2000)

Mongolia (2000)

Armenia (2011)
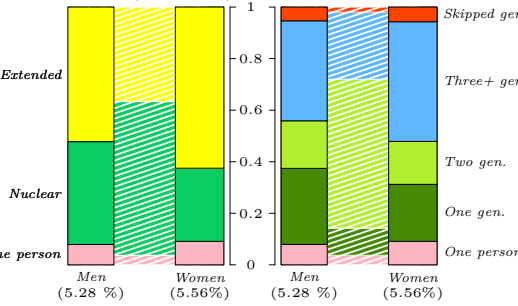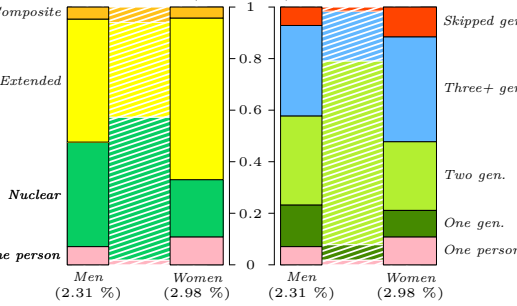
Palestine (2007)

Kyrgyz Republic (2009)

AMERICAS

United States (2000)
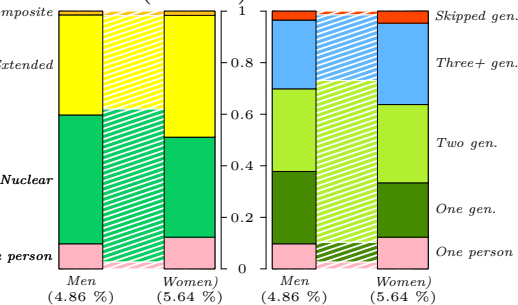

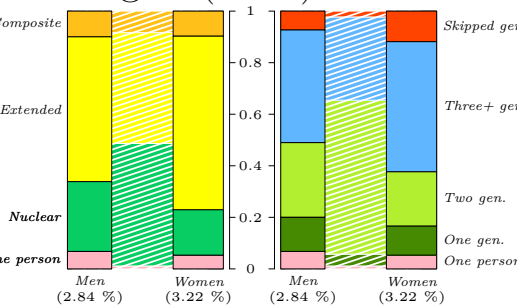## Panama (2010)

Dominican Rep. (2010)
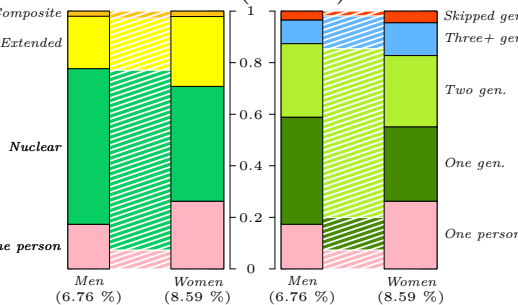

Brazil (2010)
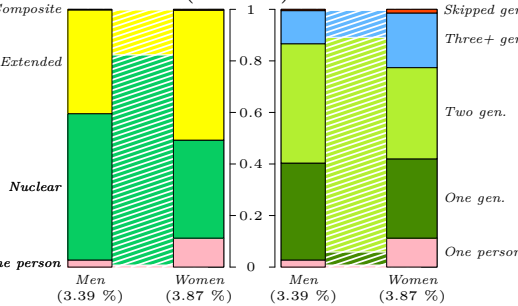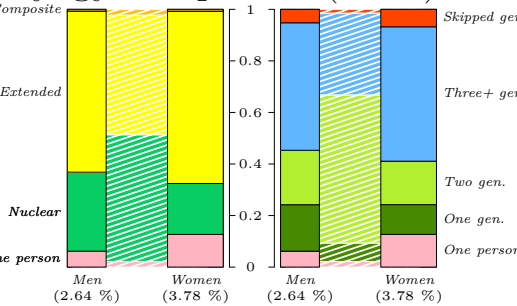
Mexico (2015)

Nicaragua (2005)

Puerto Rico (2000)

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.