Household Living Arrangements of Elderly People



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

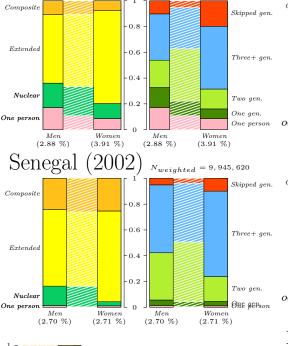
The prevalence of different household living arrangements varies across countries and across different population groups. This factsheet focuses on people over 60 years of age and compares men and women in each country.

Using census microdata collected in the IPUMS-International database (Minnesota Population Center, 2017) we summarise the types of households in which 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



omposite household—other persons

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

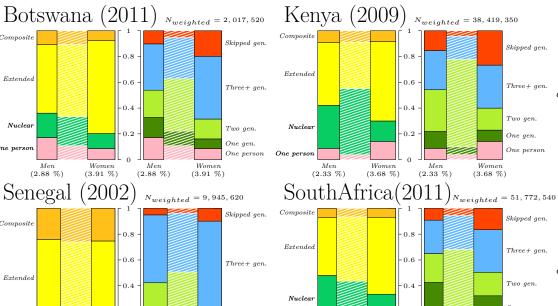
Nuclear household—a couple with or without children, or a single parent

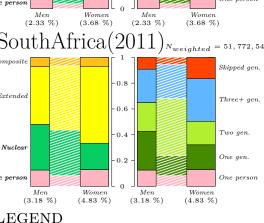
Total Population—in both charts the white shaded background displays the proportions of the whole population in each of the household types. The bars refer to the over 60s only.

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).

One generation household—at least one more berson of the same age group as the head Jsually a spouse, but can also be sibling etc One person household—A single person iving alone. This is defined the same in both ypologies presented here.

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



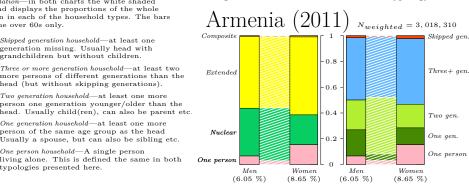




In each chart the two typologies are presented side by side, for both men and women over 60. The lightly shaded background represents the distribution for the population

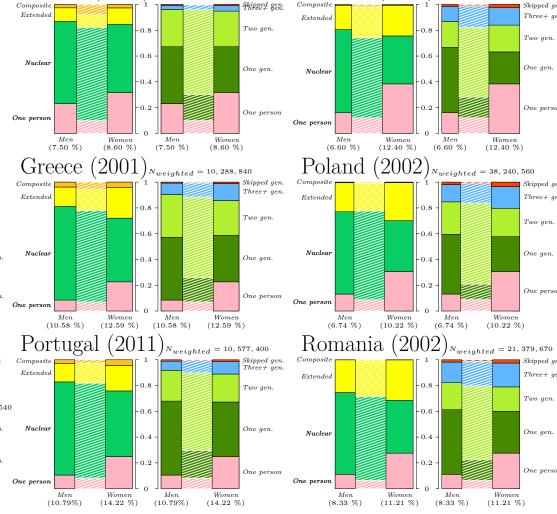
The width of the two bars corresponds to the relative numbers of men and women over 60 years old, and their percentage is given underneath. All proportions are based on weighted counts with the total $N_{weighted}$ given above the chart.

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.

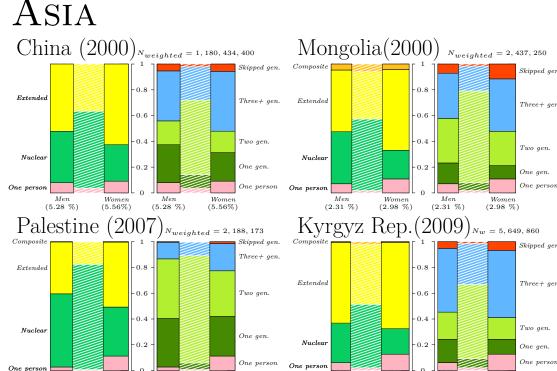


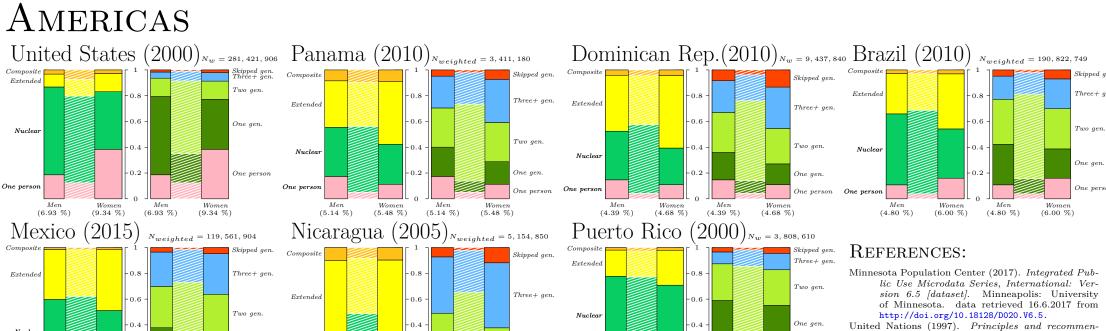
EUROPE

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



Belarus (2009)





One gen

dations for population and housing censuses.

Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Affairs, United Nations New York. full dataset, tables and

https://github.com/majazaloznik/PH.13.02.FS.