

Sociological household typology

Dimension - Social Developments

Associated Key Factor:

Household arrangements

Data Source:

European Community Household Panel

Eurostat, Unit E2, L-2920
Luxembourg

<http://forum.europa.eu.int/irc/dsis/echpanel/info/data/information.html>

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/Source.asp?vlnk=1311&More=Y>

General Availability:

Reporting unit: Household

Reporting level: EU-15, NUTS1 and NUTS2

Reporting period: annually

Data available from 1994 to 2002

Availability by country:

1994 - 1999: Belgium

1994 - 1999: Germany

1994 - 1999: Denmark

1994 - 1999: Spain

1994 - 1999: France

1994 - 1999: Greece

1994 - 1999: Ireland

1994 - 1999: Italy

1994 - 1999: Luxembourg

1994 - 1999: Netherlands

1994 - 1999: Portugal

1994 - 1999: United Kingdom

1996 - 1999: Finland

1997 - 1999: Sweden

The indicator:

Classification of households that takes into account number of household members (or household size), their ages and their relationships.

Description

The following households types are distinguished:

- (a) one-person households aged 65+
- (b) one-person households aged 30-64
- (c) single parent with one or more children
- (d) couples without children
- (e) couples with one or more children
- (f) other households

How is it measured?

On the basis of survey questions that specify household size, the age of household members and their interrelationships. The latter is usually done through a so-called relationships matrix.

What are the advantages of the indicator?

A standard indicator for describing family / household arrangements and for demonstrating the impact of demographic changes on household dynamics

What are the disadvantages of the Indicator?

Not all household surveys and hardly any individual surveys include a relationships matrix. The indicator must often be constructed on the basis of information provided by head of household or reference person.

What is the policy relevance of the indicator?

A standard indicator for describing family / household arrangements. Also a standard discriminatory variable in socio-economic and income analyses.

The Indicator is relevant for the following pathways of the FORESIGHT FOR TRANSPORT exercise:

	Transport Impact	External Determining Variable	Intermediate Variable	Contextual Information
Changing household structures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>