



Gaps and opportunities for measuring family resilience in EU data infrastructure

rEUsilience Final Conference
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Families in social surveys

Household types (EU-SILC)

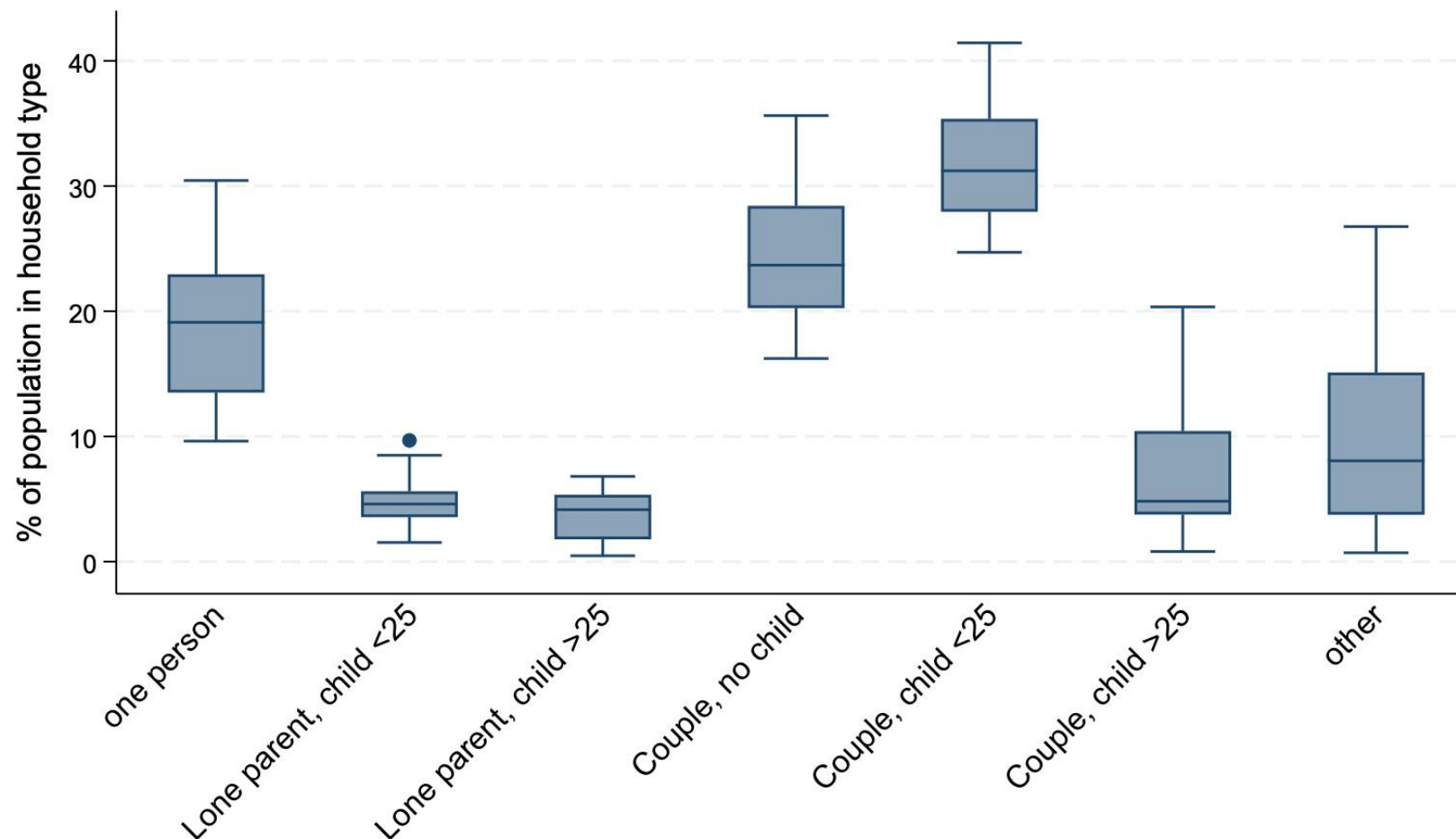
Household type I (since 2004)
one person
2 adults , no dependent children , both adults under 65 years
2 adults , no dependent children , at least one adult \geq 65 years
Other households without dependent children
Single parent household, one or more dependent children
2 adults , one dependent child
2 adults , two dependent children
2 adults , three or more dependent children
Other households with dependent children
Other

- number of adults
- number of dependent children
- age

Household types (EU-SILC)

Household type I (since 2004)	Household type II (since 2021)
One person	One person
2 adults, no dependent children, both adults under 65 years	Lone parent with at least one child aged less than 25
2 adults, no dependent children, at least one adult ≥ 65 years	Lone parent with all children aged 25 or more
Other households without dependent children	Couple without any child(ren)
Single parent household, one or more dependent children	Couple with at least one child aged less than 25
2 adults, one dependent child	Couple with all children aged 25 or more
2 adults, two dependent children	Other type of household
2 adults, three or more dependent children	<div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - partnership status - dependent children </div>
Other households with dependent children	
Other	

Population distribution by household type II, 2022

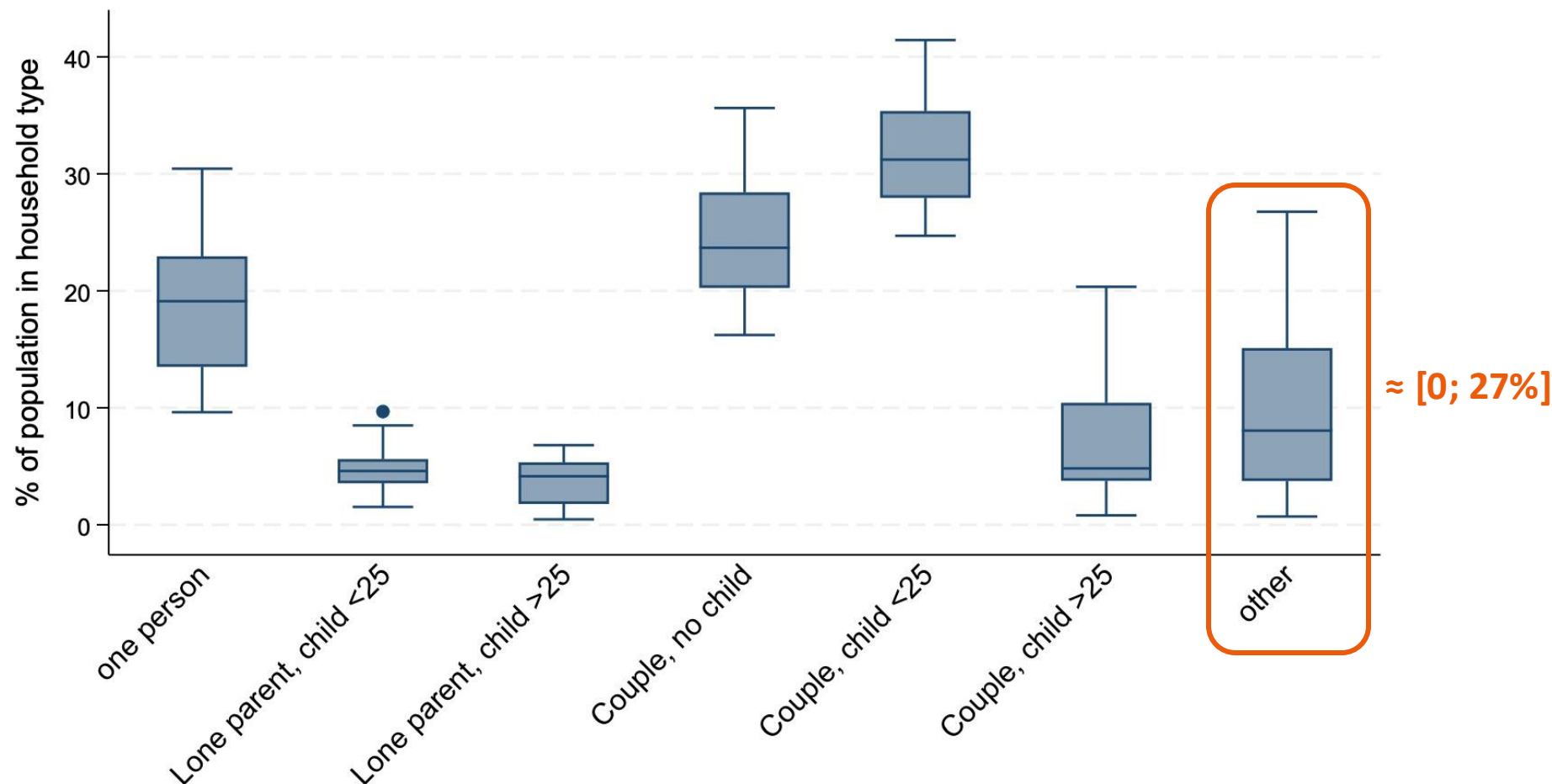


Source: own calculations (weighted), EU-SILC 2022, 25 EU Member States, IT and SK not included

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Population distribution by household type II, 2022

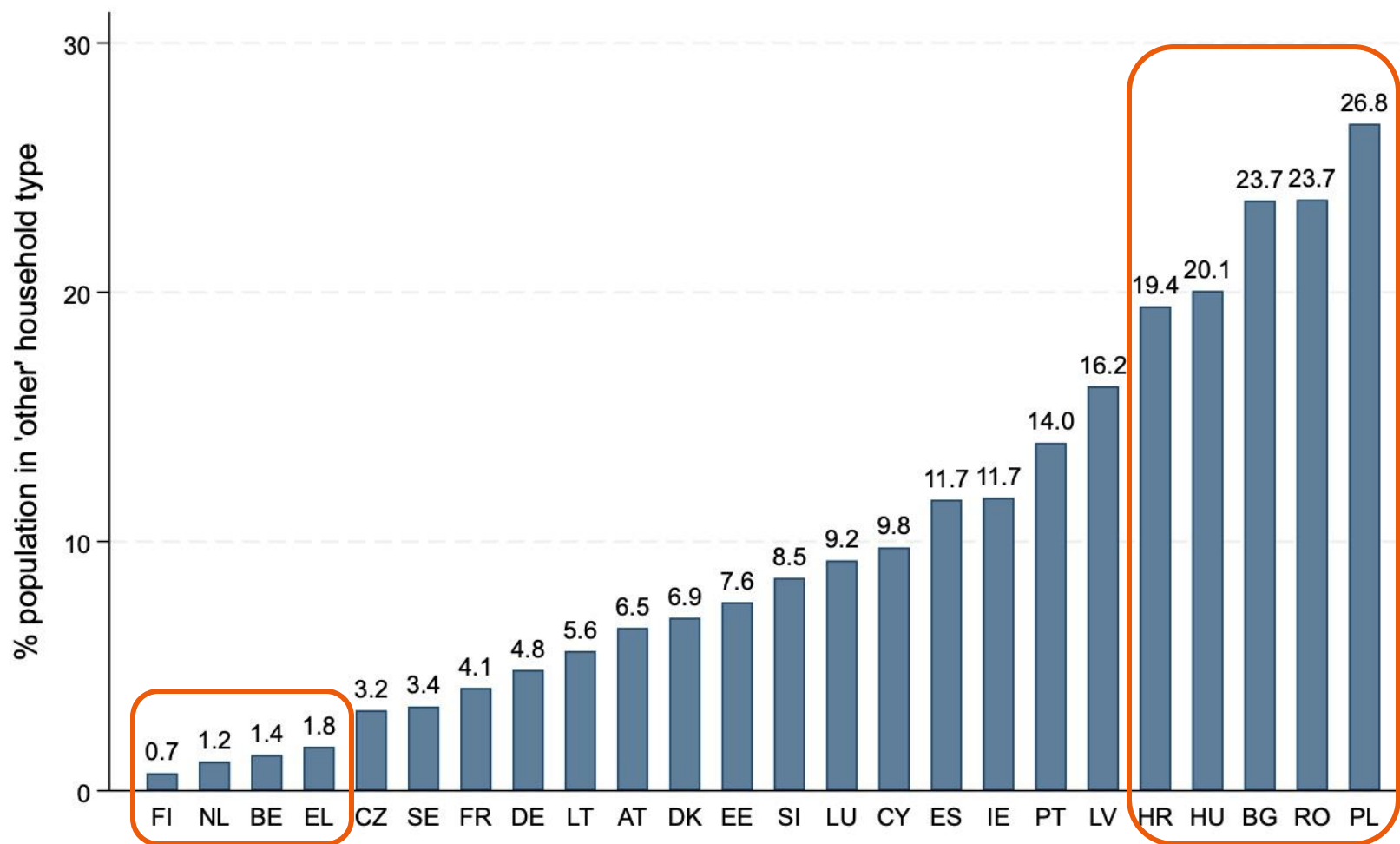


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Population in 'other' households, 2022



Families in Households Typology (FHT)

Main criteria

- partner (y/n)
- child (y/n) → dependent
(<18 or <25 & not working)
- grandparent (y/n)

12 categories

Families in Households Typology (FHT)
1. Single person households
2. Couples
3. Single parents with dependent child
4. Single parents with adult child
5. Couples with dependent child
6. Couples with adult child
7. Single parents with dependent children and grandparent
8. Single parents with adult children and grandparent
9. Couples with dependent children and grandparent
10. Couples with adult children and grandparent
11. Couples with parent
12. Other

Families in Households Typology (FHT)

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. Single person households | |
| 2. Couples | HH Type II |
| 3. Single parents with dependent child | |
| 4. Single parents with adult child | |
| 5. Couples with dependent child | |
| 6. Couples with adult child | |
| 7. Single parents with dependent children and grandparent | |
| 8. Single parents with adult children and grandparent | |
| 9. Couples with dependent children and grandparent | |
| 10. Couples with adult children and grandparent | |
| 11. Couples with parent | |
| 12. Other | |

Families in Households Typology (FHT)

1. Single person households

2. Couples

HH Type II

3. Single parents with dependent child

4. Single parents with adult child

5. Couples with dependent child

6. Couples with adult child

7. Single parents with dependent children and grandparent

8. Single parents with adult children and grandparent

9. Couples with dependent children and grandparent

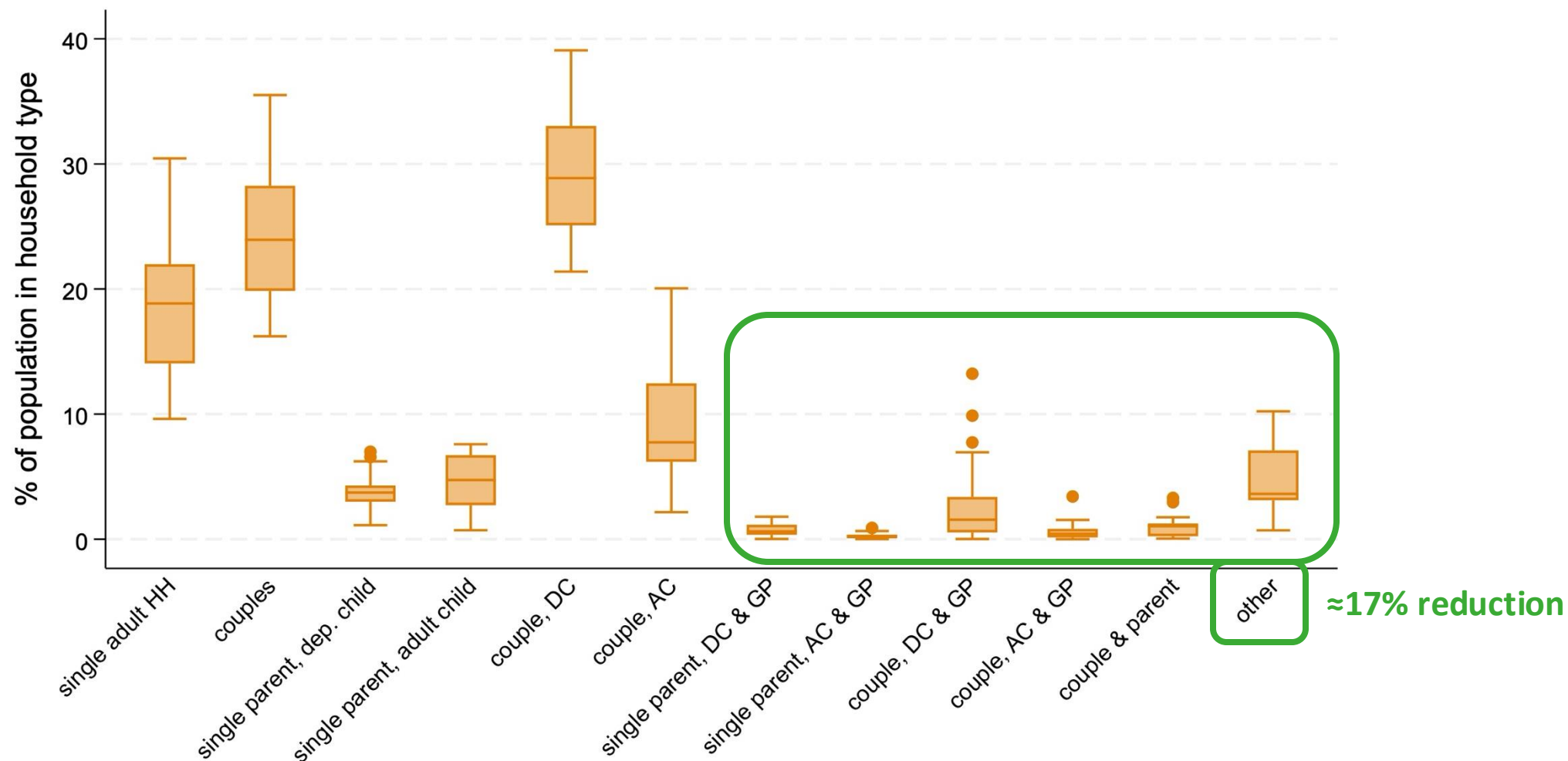
10. Couples with adult children and grandparent

'Other'

11. Couples with parent

12. Other

Population distribution in FHT, 2022

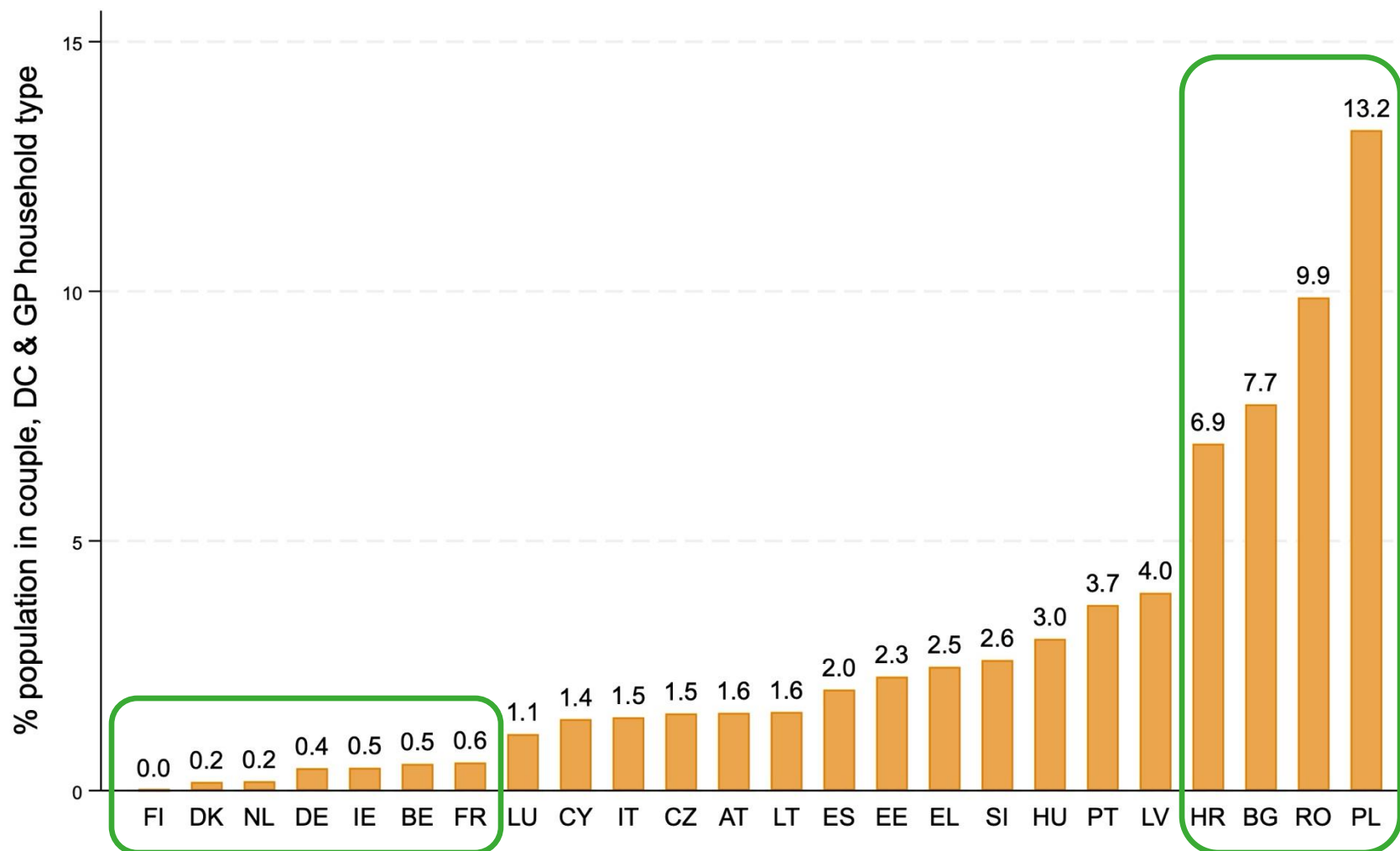


Source: own calculations (weighted), EU-SILC 2022, 25 EU Member States, IT and SK not included

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Multigenerational HH with dependent child



Source: own calculations (weighted), EU-SILC 2022, 25 EU Member States, IT and SK not included

Compendium of families' Risks, Resources and Resilience

Compendium of families' risks, resources and resilience

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rEUsilience compendium

Welcome

Families in Households

Outcomes

Risks

Resources

Risks, Resources, and Resilience

Policies

Choose an Outcome:

- ☒ At Risk of Poverty
- ☐ Poverty Gap
- ☐ Material Deprivation
- ☐ Poor Self-Reported Health

Select one Household Type:

Single adult, no children

Show data only among a subgroup:

- ☒ No subgroup
- ☐ Born in Country of Residence
- ☐ Migration Background, EU
- ☐ Migration Background, non-EU
- ☐ Women
- ☐ Men
- ☐ Age: 0-17
- ☐ Age: 18-60

Map

Prevalences

Trends

Table

Map of at-risk-of-poverty (AROP) in 2020



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Family Dynamics and Labour Market Risks Questionnaire

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Pilot Study

- **The Social Study (TSS)** – Belgian probability panel
- Data collection: January 2025
- Data made available: May 2025
- Publicly available: August 2025
- Response rate: 84.27%
 - Selected: 2,626
 - Non-response: 413 (15.73%)
 - Sample size: 2,213

Pilot Study - topics

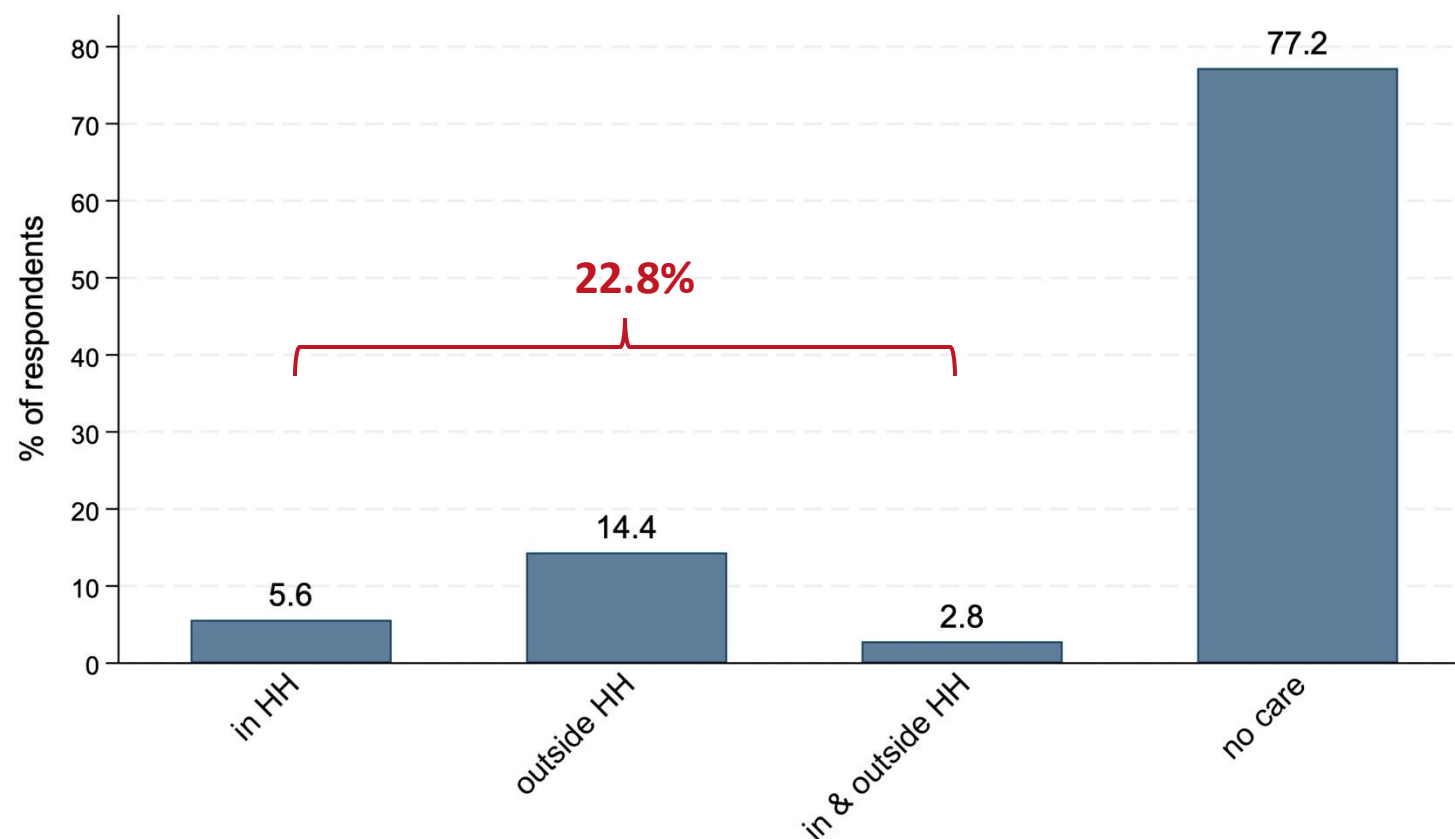
- child care
- care for people in need of support due to age, disability or health issues (“adult care”)
- care and paid work
- access to resources & resource sharing
- material deprivation

'Adult care'

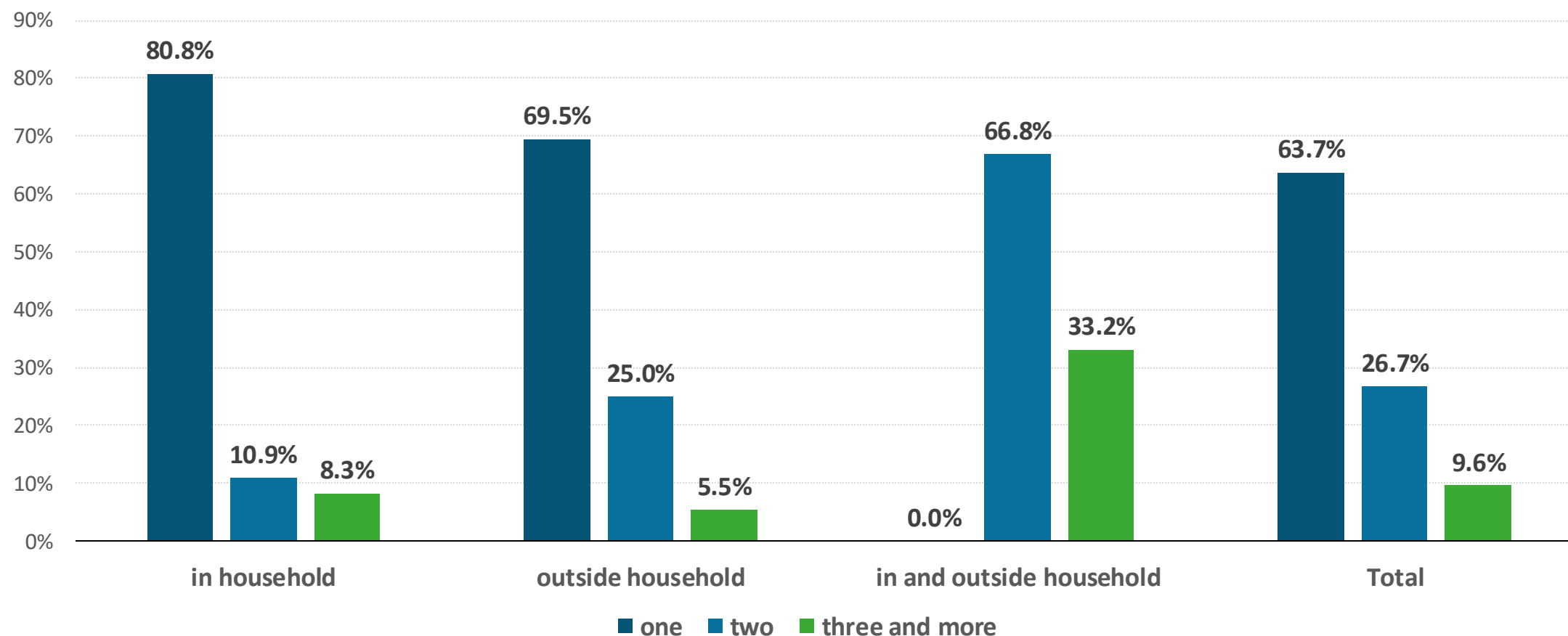
- 5 questions:
 - support to a co-residing person
 - support to a person outside respondent's HH
 - number of co-residing persons respondent provide support to
 - number of persons outside respondent's HH respondent provides help to
 - frequency of support (7 categories; 0 hours to continuous care)

EXAMPLE: *"Is there anyone living with you who needs support due to disability, age or illness whom you look after or give special help to (accompanying to medical appointments, regular shopping, ...)?"*

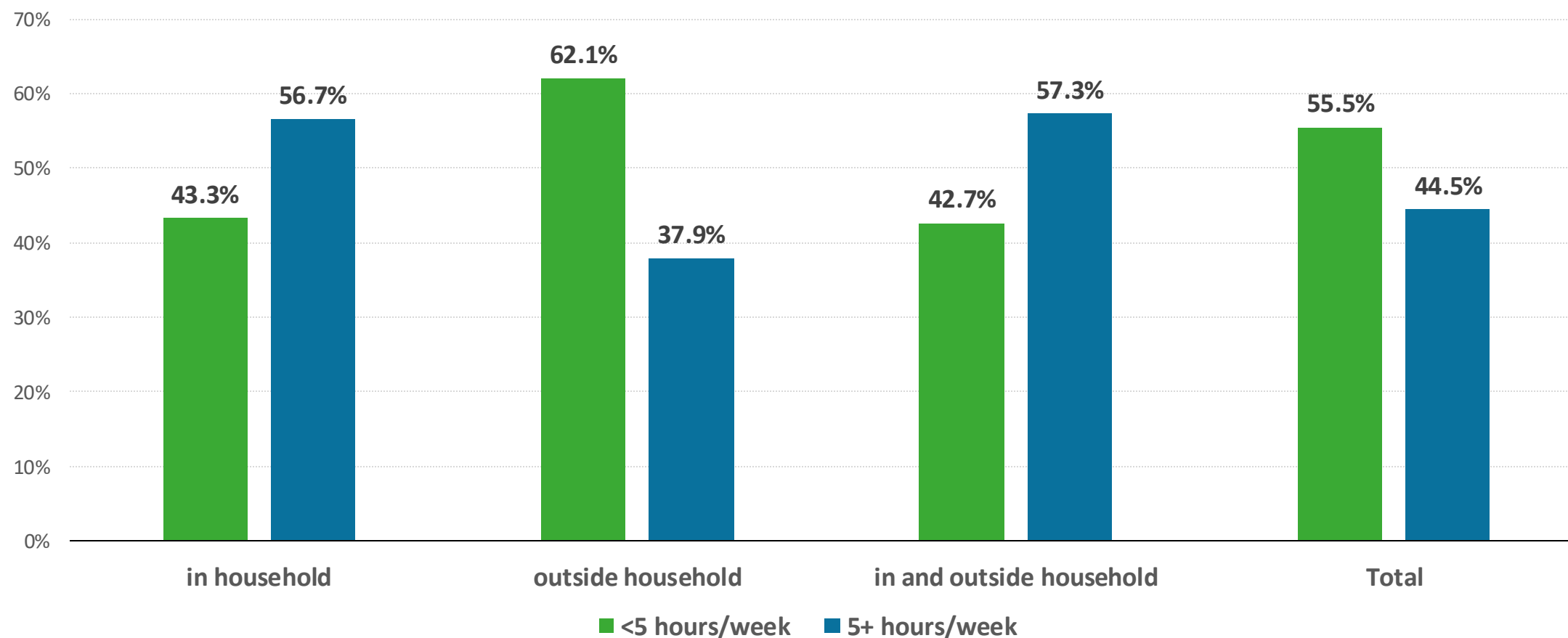
Distribution of 'adult care' in Belgium



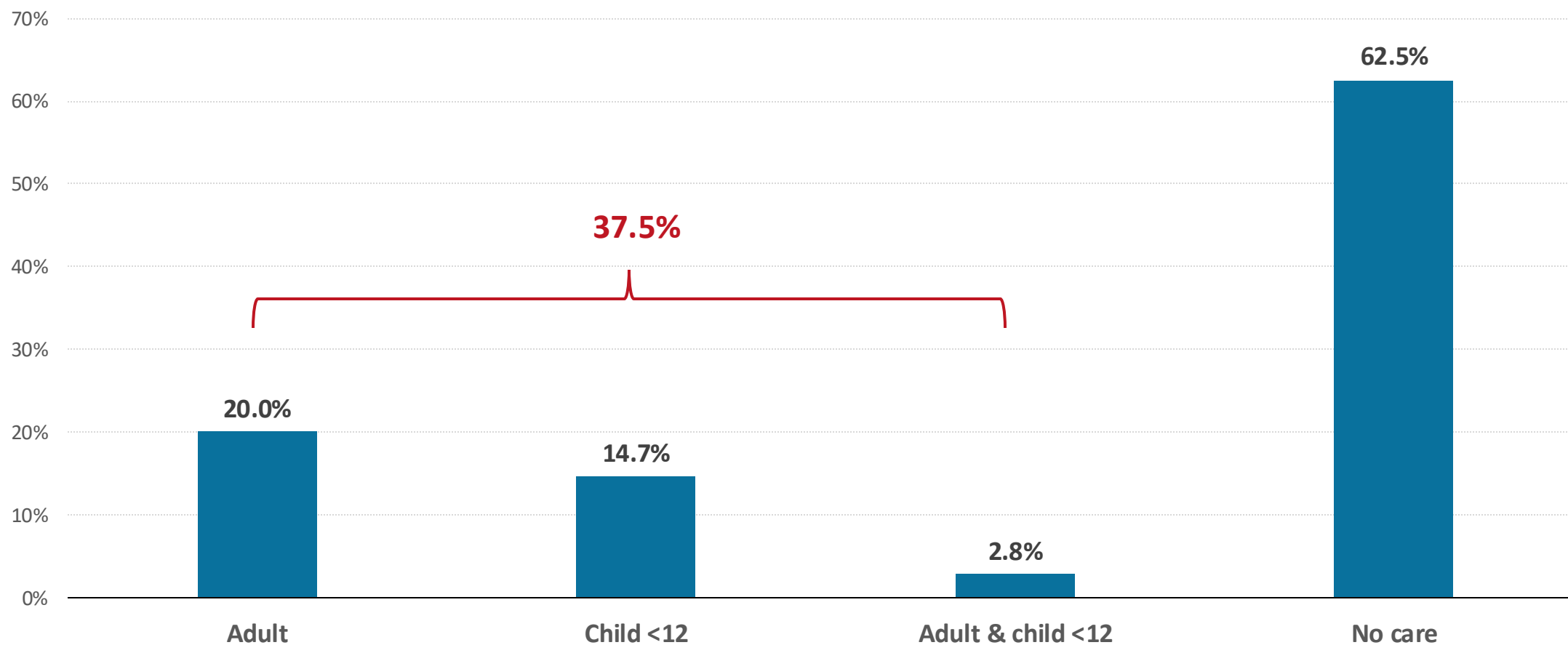
Intensity of 'adult care' - # persons



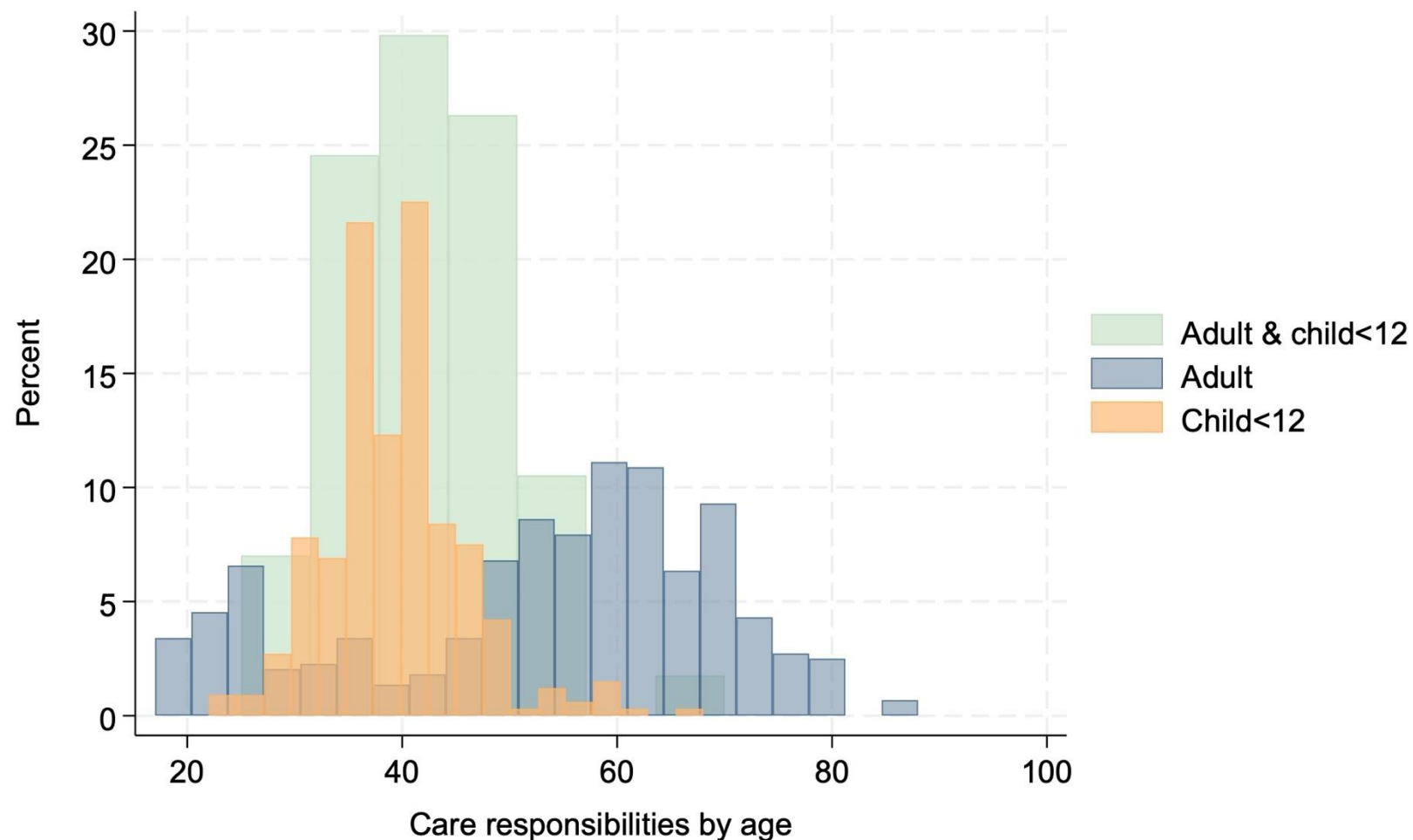
Intensity of 'adult care' - # hours



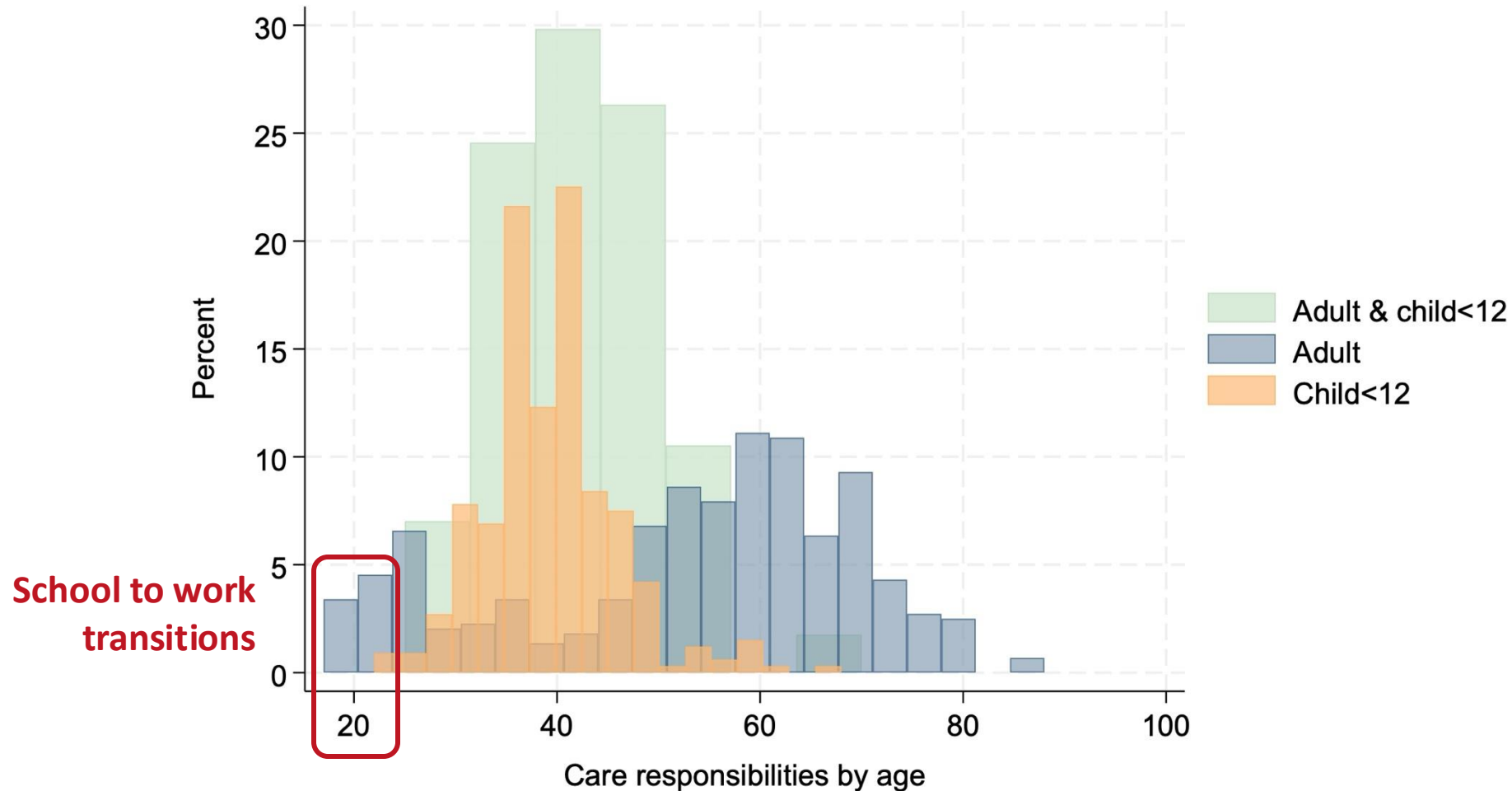
Adding children to the mix



Care responsibilities across the life course



Care responsibilities across the life course



Conclusion

- household typologies based on family relation can provide insight into
 - possible interdependencies and organisation of care and support across countries
 - the relation between care responsibilities, work and risk of poverty
- introducing basic indicators of 'adult care' both in and outside of people's households can complete the picture of the total distribution of care in Europe
 - + prevalence of young carers
 - + relation between care, work and risk of poverty

Questions?

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