



CENSUS\_ESMS\_A\_LU\_2011\_0000

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## 2. Metadata update

### 2.1. Metadata last certified

11/03/2014

### 2.2. Metadata last posted

11/03/2014

### 2.3. Metadata last update

11/03/2014

## 3. Statistical presentation

### 3.1. Data description

Data from the *recensement de la population, des bâtiments et des logements* as per 1 February 2011.

These data relate to the personal and socio-demographic characteristics of the persons recorded. Data on households and families are also published, as are statistics on certain features of buildings and dwellings.

### 3.2. Classification system

Personal data is available by age, sex, nationality, country of birth, socio-economic situation etc., broken down in line with the European typology.

### 3.3. Coverage - sector

### 3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions

#### 3.4.1. Statistical concepts and definitions - Usual residence

Usual residence is the place where the person normally sleeps, regardless of any temporary absences on holiday or leave or for the purposes of visiting friends or relatives, on business, for medical treatment or on a religious pilgrimage, or otherwise their legal or official place of residence.

#### 3.4.2. Statistical concepts and definitions - Sex

The subdivision 'sex' serves to divide the overall population into men and women.

#### 3.4.3. Statistical concepts and definitions - Age

The age reached on the reference date is reported (age in completed years).

#### 3.4.4. Statistical concepts and definitions - Marital status

Marital status is the legal conjugal status of an individual in relation to the marriage laws of the country (that is the *de jure* status).

In Luxembourg, the population has been broken down into the following categories:

Unmarried (i.e. never married);

Married

In a registered partnership

Widowed

Registered partnership ended following death of a partner

Divorced

Registered partnership ended following legal dissolution

#### 3.4.5. Statistical concepts and definitions - Family status

The family nucleus is defined in the narrow sense, that is as two or more persons who belong to the same household and who are related as husband and wife, as partners in a registered partnership, as partners in a consensual union, or as parent and child. Thus a family comprises a couple without children, or a couple with one or more children, or a lone parent with one or more children. This family concept limits relationships between children and adults to direct (first-degree) relationships, that is between parents and children.

#### 3.4.6. Statistical concepts and definitions - Household status

In Luxembourg, the 'housekeeping' concept is applied to identify private households. According to the housekeeping concept, a private household is either:

a) a one-person household, that is a person who lives alone in a separate housing unit or who occupies, as a lodger, a separate room (or

rooms) of a housing unit but does not join with any of the other occupants of the housing unit to form part of a multi-person household as defined below; or  
b) a multi-person household, that is a group of two or more persons who combine to occupy the whole or part of a housing unit and to provide themselves with food and possibly other essentials for living. Members of the group may pool their incomes to a greater or lesser extent.

#### **3.4.7. Statistical concepts and definitions - Current activity status**

Current activity status' is the current relationship of a person to economic activity, based on a reference period of one week, which may be either a specified, recent, fixed, calendar week, or the last complete calendar week, or the last seven days prior to enumeration.

#### **3.4.8. Statistical concepts and definitions - Occupation**

'Occupation' refers to the type of work done in a job. 'Type of work' means the main tasks and duties of the work.

#### **3.4.9. Statistical concepts and definitions - Industry**

'Industry (branch of economic activity)' refers to the kind of production or activity of the establishment or similar unit in which the job of a currently economically active person is located.

#### **3.4.10. Statistical concepts and definitions - Status in employment**

An 'employee' is a person who works in a 'paid employment' job, that is a job where the explicit or implicit contract of employment gives the incumbent a basic remuneration, which is independent of the revenue of the unit for which he/she works.

An 'employer' is a person who, working on his or her own account or with a small number of partners, holds a 'self-employment' job and, in this capacity, on a continuous basis (including the reference week) has engaged one or more persons to work for him/her as 'employees'.

A 'self-employed worker' is a person who, working on his/her own account or with one or a few partners, holds a 'self-employment job' and has not engaged, on a continuous basis, any 'employees'.

A 'contributing family worker' is a person who holds a 'self-employment' job in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person, living in the same household.

#### **3.4.11. Statistical concepts and definitions - Place of work**

The location of the place of work where a currently employed person does his/her job.

#### **3.4.12. Statistical concepts and definitions - Educational attainment**

Educational attainment refers to the highest level successfully completed in the educational system of the country where the education was received.

#### **3.4.13. Statistical concepts and definitions - Size of the locality**

The breakdown 'Size of the locality' is designed to break down any total or subtotal of units that can be located in 'localities', including any total or subtotal referring to persons.

#### **3.4.14. Statistical concepts and definitions - Place of birth**

Information on 'Place of birth' is collected according to the place of usual residence of the mother at the time of the birth, or otherwise where the birth took place.

Information on the country of birth is collected on the basis of international boundaries as they existed on 1 January 2011.

#### **3.4.15. Statistical concepts and definitions - Country of citizenship**

Citizenship is defined as the particular legal bond between an individual and his/her State, acquired by birth or naturalisation, whether by declaration, option, marriage or other means according to the national legislation.

#### **3.4.16. Statistical concepts and definitions - Year of arrival in the country**

The year of arrival is the calendar year in which a person most recently established usual residence in the country.

#### **3.4.17. Statistical concepts and definitions - Residence one year before**

The place of usual residence one year prior to the census.

#### **3.4.18. Statistical concepts and definitions - Housing arrangements**

The topic 'Housing arrangements' covers the whole population and refers to the type of housing in which a person usually resides at the time of the census. This covers all persons who are usual residents in different types of living quarters, or who do not have a usual residence and stay temporarily in some type of living quarters, or who are homeless, sleeping rough or in emergency shelters, when the census is taken.

#### **3.4.19. Statistical concepts and definitions - Type of family nucleus**

The family nucleus is defined in the narrow sense, that is as two or more persons who belong to the same household and who are related as husband and wife, as partners in a registered partnership, as partners in a consensual union, or as parent and child. Thus a family comprises a couple without children, or a couple with one or more children, or a lone parent with one or more children. This family concept limits relationships between children and adults to direct (first-degree) relationships, that is between parents and children.

#### **3.4.20. Statistical concepts and definitions - Size of family nucleus**

Number of persons in the family nucleus.

#### **3.4.21. Statistical concepts and definitions - Type of private household**

The specifications provided for the topic 'Household status' also apply to the topic 'Type of private household'.

#### **3.4.22. Statistical concepts and definitions - Size of private household**

Number of persons comprising a private household.

#### **3.4.23. Statistical concepts and definitions - Tenure status of households**

The topic 'Tenure status of households' refers to the arrangements under which a private household occupies all or part of a housing unit.

In Luxembourg, a distinction is made between:

Owners

Persons housed free of charge

Tenants

Subtenants

Other

#### **3.4.24. Statistical concepts and definitions - Type of living quarter**

The topic 'Housing arrangements' covers the whole population and refers to the type of housing in which a person usually resides at the time of the census.

#### **3.4.25. Statistical concepts and definitions - Occupancy status**

'Occupied conventional dwellings' are conventional dwellings which are the usual residence of one or more persons at the time of the census. 'Unoccupied conventional dwellings' are conventional dwellings which are not the usual residence of any person at the time of the census.

In Luxembourg, a distinction is made between:

Main residences

Secondary residences

Unoccupied residences (being built or renovated)

Unoccupied residences (temporarily empty)

#### **3.4.26. Statistical concepts and definitions - Type of ownership**

'Type of ownership' refers to the ownership of the residence.

#### **3.4.27. Statistical concepts and definitions - Number of occupants**

The number of occupants of a housing unit is the number of people for whom the housing unit is the usual residence.

#### **3.4.28. Statistical concepts and definitions - Useful floor space**

Useful floor space is defined as the floor space measured inside the outer walls excluding non-habitable cellars and attics and, in multi-dwelling buildings, all common spaces.

#### **3.4.29. Statistical concepts and definitions - Number of rooms**

The number of rooms per dwelling unit, in line with the definition below:

A 'room' is defined as a space in a housing unit enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof, of a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult (4 square metres at least) and at least 2 metres high over the major area of the ceiling.

#### **3.4.30. Statistical concepts and definitions - Density standard (floor space)**

'Density standard' relates the ratio between the useful floor space in square metres and the number of occupants, as specified under 'Number of occupants'.

#### **3.4.31. Statistical concepts and definitions - Density standard (number of rooms)**

Density standard' relates the number of rooms compared to the number of occupants, as specified under 'Number of occupants'.

#### **3.4.32. Statistical concepts and definitions - Water supply system**

"Water supply system" divides the total number of housing units into those with running water and those without.

#### **3.4.33. Statistical concepts and definitions - Toilet facilities**

'Toilet facilities' divides the total number of housing units into those with a flushing toilet and those without a flushing toilet.

#### **3.4.34. Statistical concepts and definitions - Bathing facilities**

A bathing facility is any facility designed to wash the whole body and includes either bath or shower facilities

#### **3.4.35. Statistical concepts and definitions - Type of heating**

A housing unit is considered to be centrally heated if heating is provided either from a community heating centre or from an installation in the building or in the housing unit, designed for heating purposes, without regard to the source of energy.

In Luxembourg, a distinction is made between:

Collective central heating

Individual central heating

and

Other type of heating.

#### **3.4.36. Statistical concepts and definitions - Type of building**

A distinction is made between:

Conventional dwellings in residential buildings

Conventional dwellings in non-residential buildings

#### **3.4.37. Statistical concepts and definitions - Period of construction**

The topic 'Dwelling by period of construction' refers to the year when the building in which the dwelling is located was completed.

### **3.5. Statistical unit**

Individual: the statistical unit is the person

Family: the statistical unit is the family nucleus

Household: the statistical unit is the household

Housing unit: the statistical unit is the housing unit

Building: the statistical unit is the building.

### **3.6. Statistical population**

Persons with their normal place of residence in Luxembourg

### **3.7. Reference area**

Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

### **3.8. Coverage - Time**

Reference date: 1 February 2011

### **3.9. Base period**

### **4. Unit of measure**

Age: in completed years

Floor space: in m2

All other variables: number

### **5. Reference Period**

01/02/2011

### **6. Institutional Mandate**

#### **6.1. Institutional Mandate - legal acts and other agreements**

### **6.1.1. Bodies responsible**

STATEC

### **6.2. Institutional Mandate - data sharing**

No arrangements

## **7. Confidentiality**

### **7.1. Confidentiality - policy**

Article 16 of the Law of 10 July 2011 on the organisation of the *Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques* and amending the Amended Law of 22 June 1963 establishing the system for the remuneration of State officials

Law of 2 August 2002 on the protection of persons with regard to the processing of personal data

REGULATION (EC) No 223/2009 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 11 March 2009 on European statistics and repealing Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1101/2008 on the transmission of data subject to statistical confidentiality to the Statistical Office of the European Communities

Council Regulation (EC) No 322/97 on Community Statistics, and Council Decision 89/382/EEC, Euratom establishing a Committee on the Statistical Programmes of the European Communities

European statistics code of practice adopted by the Committee on Statistical Programmes on 24 February 2005 and promulgated in the Commission Recommendation of 25 May 2005 on the independence, integrity and accountability of the national and Community statistical authorities

### **7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment**

Precautions are taken for the dissemination of any statistics to ensure that any information associated with identifiable persons or businesses (natural or legal persons) is not divulged directly or inadvertently, and that any dissemination of individual information takes place exclusively with the prior permission of the provider of the statistical information (active confidentiality approach). For example, with regard to statistics on enterprises, any information published must be based on a minimum of three respondents and only when one or two of the firms does not hold a dominant share in the total.

STATEC guarantees that confidential data will not be divulged in the dissemination of the results, with the exception of import/export statistics. For the latter, detailed information which allows the indirect identification of an exporter or importer is not rendered confidential, except at the request of the economic operator in question, addressed to STATEC.

The data used for the production of statistics are treated confidentially when they allow the direct or indirect identification of a natural or legal person or entail the risk of individual information being divulged. To determine whether a particular natural or legal person can be identified, it is necessary to take into account all the means which may reasonably be assumed to be available to a third party to identify the said person. However, data taken from publicly accessible sources and which remain accessible in line with the law are not considered to be confidential. The same applies in the event of express authorisation given by the provider of the statistical information.

## **8. Release policy**

### **8.1. Release calendar**

The Census Hub allowing access to the hypercubes was opened on 13 December 2013

### **8.2. Release calendar access**

### **8.3. Release policy - user access**

The press and the public are informed in news releases (Statnews) that statistical publications and tables relating to the 2011 census have been placed on-line.

Annexes:

[link providing access to the 2011 census data](#)

## **9. Frequency of dissemination**

every 10 years

## **10. Dissemination format**

### **10.1. Dissemination format - News release**

News releases for dissemination of the various results

### **10.2. Dissemination format - Publications**

A book entitled 'La société luxembourgeoise dans le miroir du recensement de la population' (Luxembourg society, as reflected in the census) was published in late February 2014.

### **10.3. Dissemination format - online database**

Hypercubes available via Eurostat

### **10.4. Dissemination format - microdata access**

The microdata will not be published.

### **10.5. Dissemination format - other**

Statistical tables accessible via the statistics portal of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg.

## **11. Accessibility of documentation**

### **11.1. Documentation on methodology**

The 2011 census was a traditional census, the practical arrangements for which were published in a Grand-Ducal regulation.

Annexes:

[national and international legislation](#)

### **11.2. Quality management - documentation**

There is not yet a national quality management report.

## **12. Quality management**

### **12.1. Quality assurance**

As this was a traditional census, the completeness of the data is guaranteed.

Grand-Ducal regulation of 25 November 2010 ordering a general census of the

population, dwellings and buildings in the Grand-Duchy on 1 February 2011:

Article 4. The census shall be organised, led, monitored and scrutinised by the STATEC.

At local authority level, the counting shall be performed under the management and supervision of the mayor and aldermen by census officials appointed by them. The local authorities shall monitor the exhaustiveness of the counting in situ. If necessary, they complete the questionnaires with regard to year and period of birth, sex and nationality.

## **12.2. Quality management - assessment**

### **12.2.1. Coverage assessment**

As this was a traditional census, the completeness of the data is guaranteed. (see point 12.1)

### **12.2.2. Post-enumeration survey(s)**

As the local authorities are responsible for the counting in situ, no post-enumeration survey was carried out.

(Grand-Ducal regulation of 25 November 2010 ordering a general census of the population, dwellings and buildings in the Grand-Duchy on 1 February 2011:

Article 4. The census shall be organised, led, monitored and scrutinised by the STATEC.

At local authority level, the counting shall be performed under the management and supervision of the mayor and the aldermen by census officials appointed by them. The local authorities shall monitor the exhaustiveness of the counting in situ. If necessary, they complete the questionnaires with regard to year and period of birth, sex and nationality.

## **13. Relevance**

### **13.1. Relevance - User Needs**

European Statistics must meet the needs of users.

The census data disseminated by Eurostat are addressed to policy makers, researchers, media and the general public.

### **13.2. Relevance - User Satisfaction**

Procedures (on-line surveys with our users) are planned to consult users.

### **13.3. Completeness**

Depends on the availability of data transmitted by the National Statistical Institutes.

## **14. Accuracy**

### **14.1. Accuracy - overall**

#### **14.1.1. Overall accuracy - Usual residence**

As this is a traditional census (with the completeness and quality of the data guaranteed by the local authorities), the data are reliable.

#### **14.1.2. Overall accuracy - Sex**

As this is a traditional census (with the completeness and quality of the data guaranteed by the local authorities), the data are reliable.

#### **14.1.3. Overall accuracy - Age**

As this is a traditional census (with the completeness and quality of the data guaranteed by the local authorities), the data are reliable.

#### **14.1.4. Overall accuracy - Marital status**

As this is a traditional census (with the completeness and quality of the data guaranteed by the local authorities), the data are reliable.

#### **14.1.5. Overall accuracy - Family status**

As this is a traditional census (with the completeness and quality of the data guaranteed by the local authorities), the data are reliable.

#### **14.1.6. Overall accuracy - Household status**

As this is a traditional census (with the completeness and quality of the data guaranteed by the local authorities), the data are reliable.

#### **14.1.7. Overall accuracy - Current activity status**

As this is a traditional census (with the completeness and quality of the data guaranteed by the local authorities), the data are reliable.

#### **14.1.8. Overall accuracy - Occupation**

As this is a traditional census (with the completeness and quality of the data guaranteed by the local authorities), the data are reliable.

#### **14.1.9. Overall accuracy - Industry**

As this is a traditional census (with the completeness and quality of the data guaranteed by the local authorities), the data are reliable.

#### **14.1.10. Overall accuracy - Status in employment**

As this is a traditional census (with the completeness and quality of the data guaranteed by the local authorities), the data are reliable.

#### **14.1.11. Overall accuracy - Place of work**

As this is a traditional census (with the completeness and quality of the data guaranteed by the local authorities), the data are reliable.

#### **14.1.12. Overall accuracy - Educational attainment**

As this is a traditional census (with the completeness and quality of the data guaranteed by the local authorities), the data are reliable.

#### **14.1.13. Overall accuracy - Size of the locality**

As this is a traditional census (with the completeness and quality of the data guaranteed by the local authorities), the data are reliable.

#### **14.1.14. Overall accuracy - Place of birth**

As this is a traditional census (with the completeness and quality of the data guaranteed by the local authorities), the data are reliable.

#### **14.1.15. Overall accuracy - Country of citizenship**

As this is a traditional census (with the completeness and quality of the data guaranteed by the local authorities), the data are reliable.

#### **14.1.16. Overall accuracy - Year of arrival in the country**

As this is a traditional census (with the completeness and quality of the data guaranteed by the local authorities), the data are reliable.

#### **14.1.17. Overall accuracy - Residence one year before**

As this is a traditional census (with the completeness and quality of the data guaranteed by the local authorities), the data are reliable.

#### **14.1.18. Overall accuracy - Housing arrangements**

As this is a traditional census (with the completeness and quality of the data guaranteed by the local authorities), the data are reliable.

#### **14.1.19. Overall accuracy - Type of family nucleus**

As this is a traditional census (with the completeness and quality of the data guaranteed by the local authorities), the data are reliable.

#### **14.1.20. Overall accuracy - Size of family nucleus**

As this is a traditional census (with the completeness and quality of the data guaranteed by the local authorities), the data are reliable.

#### **14.1.21. Overall accuracy - Type of private household**

As this is a traditional census (with the completeness and quality of the data guaranteed by the local authorities), the data are reliable.

#### **14.1.22. Overall accuracy - Size of private household**

As this is a traditional census (with the completeness and quality of the data guaranteed by the local authorities), the data are reliable.

#### **14.1.23. Overall accuracy - Tenure status of households**

As this is a traditional census (with the completeness and quality of the data guaranteed by the local authorities), the data are reliable.

#### **14.1.24. Overall accuracy - Type of living quarter**

As this is a traditional census (with the completeness and quality of the data guaranteed by the local authorities), the data are reliable.

#### **14.1.25. Overall accuracy - Occupancy status**

As this is a traditional census (with the completeness and quality of the data guaranteed by the local authorities), the data are reliable.

#### **14.1.26. Overall accuracy - Type of ownership**

As this is a traditional census (with the completeness and quality of the data guaranteed by the local authorities), the data are reliable.

#### **14.1.27. Overall accuracy - Number of occupants**

As this is a traditional census (with the completeness and quality of the data guaranteed by the local authorities), the data are reliable.

#### **14.1.28. Overall accuracy - Useful floor space**

As this is a traditional census (with the completeness and quality of the data guaranteed by the local authorities), the data are reliable.

#### **14.1.29. Overall accuracy - Number of rooms**

As this is a traditional census (with the completeness and quality of the data guaranteed by the local authorities), the data are reliable.

#### **14.1.30. Overall accuracy - Density standard (floor space)**

As this is a traditional census (with the completeness and quality of the data guaranteed by the local authorities), the data are reliable.

#### **14.1.31. Overall accuracy - Density standard (number of rooms)**

As this is a traditional census (with the completeness and quality of the data guaranteed by the local authorities), the data are reliable.

#### **14.1.32. Overall accuracy - Water supply system**

As this is a traditional census (with the completeness and quality of the data guaranteed by the local authorities), the data are reliable.

#### **14.1.33. Overall accuracy - Toilet facilities**

As this is a traditional census (with the completeness and quality of the data guaranteed by the local authorities), the data are reliable.

#### **14.1.34. Overall accuracy - Bathing facilities**

As this is a traditional census (with the completeness and quality of the data guaranteed by the local authorities), the data are reliable.

#### **14.1.35. Overall accuracy - Type of heating**

As this is a traditional census (with the completeness and quality of the data guaranteed by the local authorities), the data are reliable.

#### **14.1.36. Overall accuracy - Type of building**

As this is a traditional census (with the completeness and quality of the data guaranteed by the local authorities), the data are reliable.

#### **14.1.37. Overall accuracy - Period of construction**

As this is a traditional census (with the completeness and quality of the data guaranteed by the local authorities), the data are reliable.

### **14.2. Sampling error**

### **14.3. Non-sampling error**

## **15. Timeliness and punctuality**

### **15.1. Timeliness**

The first results of the 2011 census (referring to the position on 1 February 2011) were published within 12 months.

All the hypercube data were published on the Census Hub on 13 December 2013.

### **15.2. Punctuality**

## **16. Comparability**

### **16.1. Comparability - geographical**

As this was a traditional census (complete enumeration basis), the data are comparable on all territorial levels.

### **16.2. Comparability - over time**

## **17. Coherence**

### **17.1. Coherence - cross domain**

Figures provided by the National Statistical Institutes in the framework of the 2011 Population and Housing Census may differ from those transmitted in other statistical domains due to the cross domain differences in definitions and methodologies used. For additional information please see metadata specific to each domain.

### **17.2. Coherence - internal**

All the data come from the same source (traditional census).

Internal coherence is assured by regulations defining breakdowns and definitions of topics ([Regulation \(EC\) No 1201/2009](#), [Regulation \(EU\) No 519/2010](#), [Regulation \(EU\) No 1151/2010](#))

## **18. Cost and Burden**

The census cost approximately EUR 3 500 000.

## **19. Data revision**

### **19.1. Data revision - policy**

### **19.2. Data revision - practice**

No data revision.

## **20. Statistical processing**

### **20.1. Source data**

#### **20.1.1. List of data sources**

##### **20.1.1.1. List of data sources - data on persons**

Traditional census - complete enumeration basis).

##### **20.1.1.2. List of data sources - data on households**

Traditional census - complete enumeration basis).

##### **20.1.1.3. List of data sources - data on family nuclei**

Traditional census - complete enumeration basis).

##### **20.1.1.4. List of data sources - data on conventional dwellings**

Traditional census - complete enumeration

##### **20.1.1.5. List of data sources - data on living quarters**

Traditional census - complete enumeration

#### **20.1.2. Classification of data sources**

##### **20.1.2.1. Classification of data sources - data on persons**

01CONV

##### **20.1.2.2. Classification of data sources - data on households**

01CONV

##### **20.1.2.3. Classification of data sources - data on family nuclei**

01CONV

##### **20.1.2.4. Classification of data sources - data on conventional dwellings**

01CONV

##### **20.1.2.5. Classification of data sources - data on living quarters**

01CONV

#### **20.2. Frequency of data collection**

Every ten years

#### **20.3. Data collection**

traditional census (see enclosed document).

Annexes:

[Making of RP2011](#)

#### **20.4. Data validation**

Consistency checks were carried out between the various responses.

These checks included:

comparisons of the dates of birth of parents and children

number of spouses in a family nucleus

comparison of levels of education and profession practised

comparison of age and socio-economic status

comparison of occupation and sector of activity

etc.

#### **20.5. Data compilation**

A methodology was developed to codify family nuclei

The process for the identification of family nuclei was based on seven sequential steps: 1) Symmetrisation of relationships – 2) Definition of primary relationship – 3) Preparation of the link child(ren)/parent(s) – 4) Identification of nuclei (family or other) – 5) Characteristics of family nuclei and 6) of the household – 7) Categorisation of family nuclei in accordance with EUROSTAT typology.

(see Annex).

Annexes:

[Family nuclei methodology](#)

#### **20.6. Adjustment**

#### **21. Comment**

All the definitions are based on European legislation.