



Family Types	Family Life Cycle Stage*	Family Contexts
<p>Socioeconomic Characteristics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education level • Income level • Occupation <p>Structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoptive family • Couple with and without dependent children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Same-sex/heterosexual marriage – cohabiting – first marriage – remarriage • “Estranged” family • Foster family • Immigrant family • “Living-apart-together” family • None, one, or more wage earners • Nuclear/extended/multigenerational family • Grandparent-led family • Single-parent family <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – never married – separated – divorced – widowed – single-by-choice • Transnational family 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dating • Hooking up • Cohabitation • With no dependent children • With infants and preschoolers • With school-age children • With children in transition to adulthood • With elderly members who have impairments • Elderly with adult children/grandchildren • “Sandwich” generation—midlife adults with both young and old dependents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnic/racial/cultural • Geographic (rural/suburban/urban) • Informal social networks (extended family, friends, neighbors, peers) • Presence of disabilities (e.g., cognitive, emotional, physical, etc.) • Religious • Socioeconomic • Stigmatized or target of discrimination

Note. Families can be at more than one stage at a time. Adapted from *The Family Impact Handbook: How to View Policy and Program Through the Family Impact Lens* (p. 37), by K. Bogenschneider, O. Little, T. Ooms, S. Benning, and K. Cadigan, 2012a, Madison, WI: Family Impact Institute. Copyright 2012 by the Family Impact Institute. Adapted with permission.

