



Coresident vs. Non-Coresident Young Adults, 2011

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The percentage of young adults living in the parental home has increased over the past decade (FP-12-22). Using 2011 data from the American Community Survey, this profile compares coresiding young adults with their non-coresiding counterparts on key factors associated with a successful transition to adulthood. These factors include school enrollment, employment, wages, parenthood, and marriage.

Who is living with their parents?

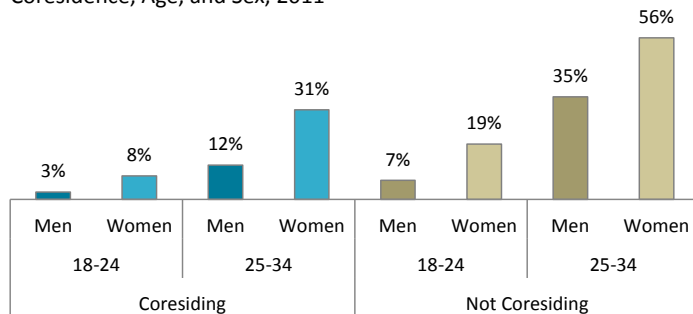
- Men were more likely than women to live in a parent's home in 2011 (figure not shown).
 - Slightly more than half of men (53%) and slightly less than half of women (48%) ages 18-24 were in a parent's home.
 - Among young adults ages 25-34, 20% of men and 16% of women were coresiding with a parent.
- There is little racial/ethnic variation in the percentage of young adults living in a parent's home (figure not shown).

How do they compare?

Presence of Children

- Coresiding young adults are less likely to have an own child in the same household than non-coresiding young adults regardless of age or sex. Differences are greatest among older young adults.
 - About one-tenth of coresiding men and nearly one-third of coresiding women live with a child, whereas over one-third of non-coresiding men and over half of non-coresiding women do so.
- Women are consistently more likely to report living with an own child than men regardless of age and coresidence status.

Figure 1. Percentage of Young Adults Living with an Own Child by Coresidence, Age, and Sex, 2011



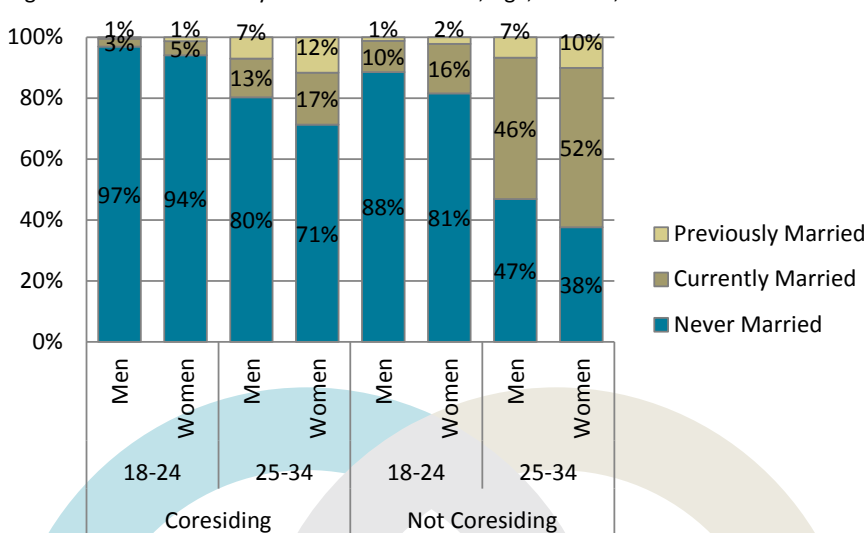
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates 2011 (IPUMS)

Note: The ACS defines own child as a never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the households.

Marital Status

- Differences in marital status are most pronounced among 25-34 year olds. Coresiding young adults are more likely to be never married, whereas those not coresiding are more likely to be currently married.
- These patterns are consistent across age and gender.

Figure 2. Marital Status by Parental Coresidence, Age, and Sex, 2011



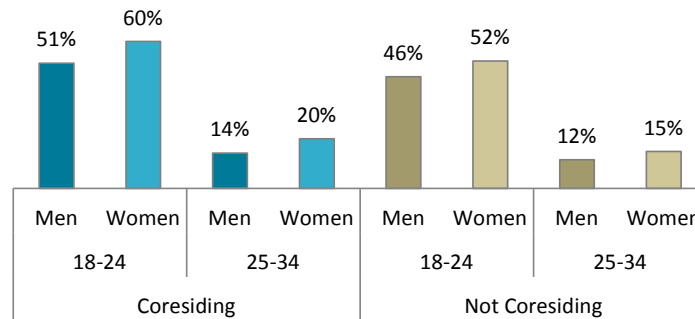
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates 2011 (IPUMS)

Family Profiles examine topics related to NCFMR's core research themes. Data are presented at both the national and state levels using new data sources. Written for both researchers and broad communities, these profiles summarize the latest statistics on U.S. families.

School Enrollment

- Coresiding young adults are slightly more likely to be enrolled in school than their non-coresiding counterparts, regardless of age or gender.
 - Over half of young men and three-fifths of young women ages 18-24 coresiding with parents are enrolled in school. Among non-coresiding young adults, less than half of men and about half of women are enrolled.
 - Among older young adults, 14% of coresiding men and 20% of coresiding women are enrolled versus 12% and 15% of non-coresiding men and women, respectively.

Figure 3. Percentage of Young Adults Enrolled in School by Coresidence, Age, and Sex, 2011

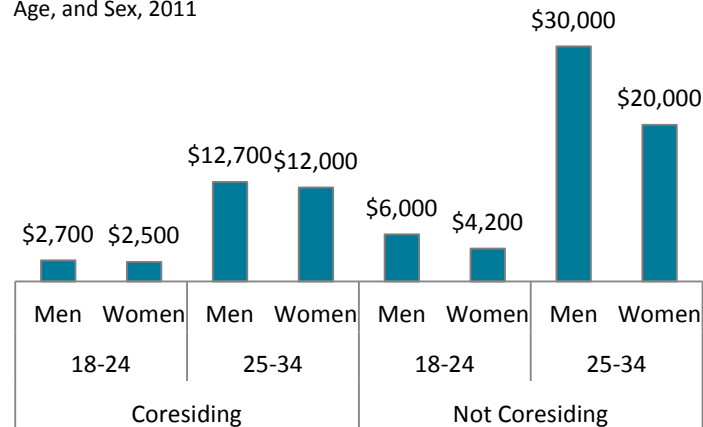


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates 2011 (IPUMS)

Earnings

- Young adults who coreside have lower median earnings compared to those not coresiding. Differences are greater for men than women.
 - Coresiding men ages 18-24 earn 76% less than their non-coresiding counterparts (\$2,700 vs. \$6,000). Even greater are the differences among those 25-34 with coresiding men earning 81% less (\$12,700 vs. \$30,000).
 - Differences between the median earnings of women who coreside and those who do not are about 50%--with non-coresiding women earning more, regardless of age (\$2,500 vs. \$4,200 among 18-24 year olds and \$12,000 vs. \$20,000 among 25-34 year olds).

Figure 4. Median Earnings of Young Adults by Coresidence Status, Age, and Sex, 2011

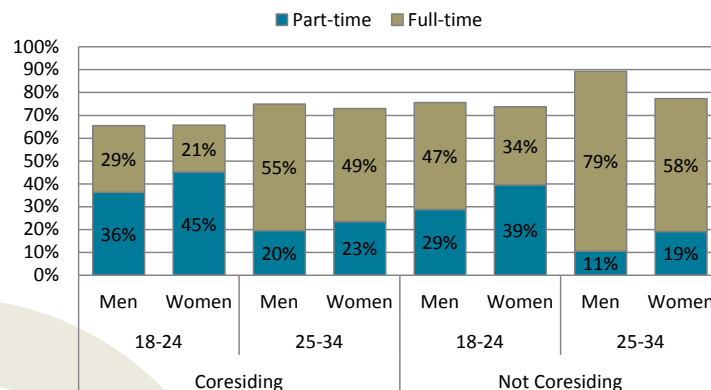


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates 2011 (IPUMS)

Work Status

- Young adults living with a parent have smaller proportions working full time compared to those not coresiding.
 - There is a 47% difference between coresiding and non-coresiding young adults (18-24) in the proportion working full time regardless of sex.
 - Among men ages 25-34, there is a 36% difference in the proportion working full time between those who live with a parent and those who do not. Among women, the difference is only 17%.

Figure 5. Young Adults' Work Status in a Typical Week Last 12 Months by Sex, Age, and Coresidence Status, 2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates 2011 (IPUMS)

References

1. Ruggles, S., Alexander, J. T., Genadel, K., Goeken, R., Schroder, M. B., & Sobek, M. Integrate Public Use Microdata Series: Version 5.0 [Machine-readable database]. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota, 2012.

Suggested Citation:
Payne, K. K. (2012).
Coresident vs.
Non-Coresident
Young Adults,
2011 (FP-13-01).
National Center for
Family & Marriage
Research.
Retrieved from
http://ncfmr.bgsu.edu/pdf/family_profiles/file124323.pdf



This project was supported with a grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, grant number 5 UO1 AE000001-05. The opinions and conclusions expressed herein are solely those of the author(s) and should not be construed as representing the opinions or policy of any agency of the federal government.