

Young Adults in the Parental Home: Boomers' & Millennials' Satisfaction with Their Living Arrangements

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Introduction

Leaving the parental home

- Social indicator of successful transition to adulthood
- Since 1960, increasing shares of young adults are living in their parent's home

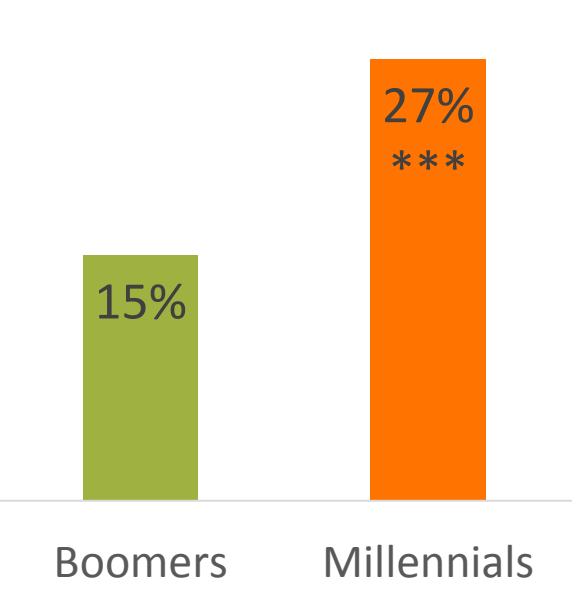
Hypotheses

- Millennials will exhibit higher probability of coresidence compared to Boomers
- YA coresidence is more normative, Millennials will be more satisfied with their living situation compared to Boomers
- Compositional factors will explain the cohort distinctions in coresidence and satisfaction

Results: Young Adults' Propensity to Coreside with Parents

Millennials ↑ Probability of Parental Coresidence

Predicted Probability of Coresiding with Parents



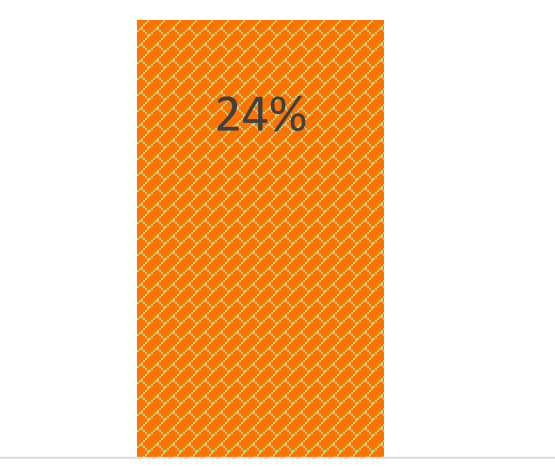
BUT...Compared to Boomers, Millennials are...

- More racially/ethnically diverse
- Higher levels of education
- More likely single
- Less likely in good physical health
- Fewer depressive symptoms

IF...Millennials were Compositionally equal to Boomers, the differential in the Probability of Coresidence is only slightly reduced



Millennials' Standardized Predicted Probability of Coresiding with Parents



Note: Boomers are defined here as young adults aged 19-29 in 1988 and are drawn from the National Survey of Families and Households 1987/88; Millennials are defined here as young adults aged 19-29 in 2013 and are drawn from the Families and Relationships Survey.

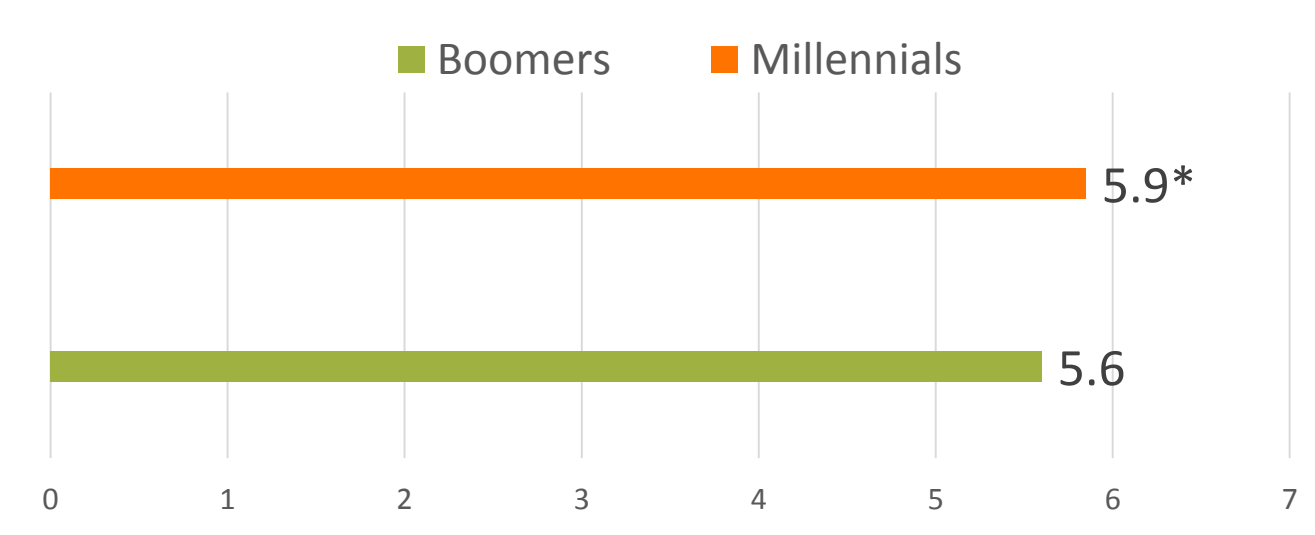
This research was supported in part by the Center for Family and Demographic Research, Bowling Green State University, which has core funding from the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (P2CHD050959).

Results: Young Adults' Satisfaction with Coresidence

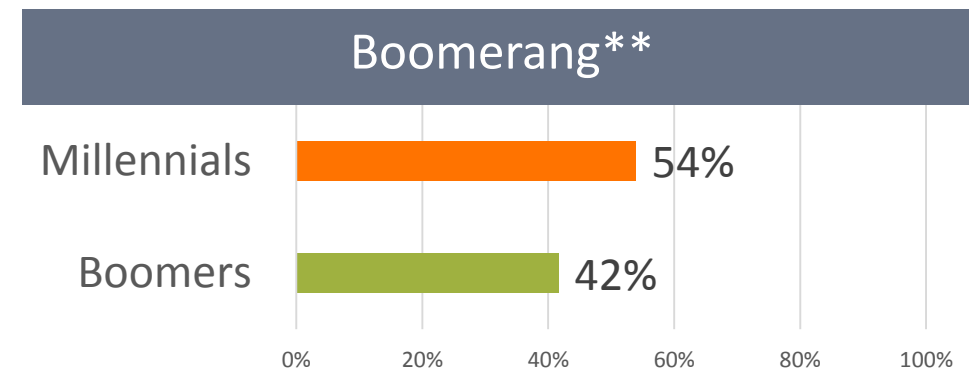
Millennials ↑ Satisfaction w/ Parental Coresidence

Taking things all together, how does living with your parent(s) work out for you?

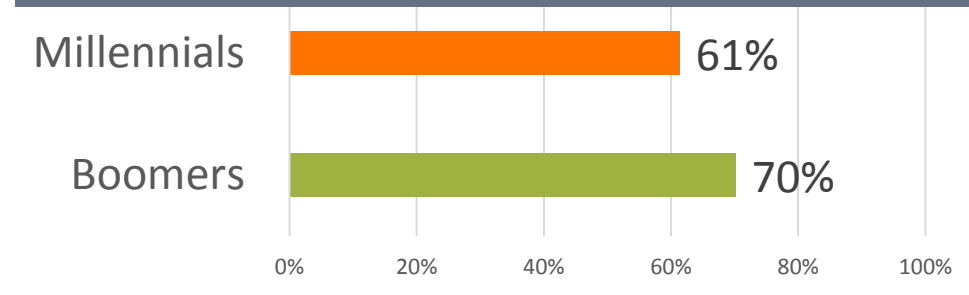
Observed & Predicted YA Satisfaction w/ Parental Coresidence



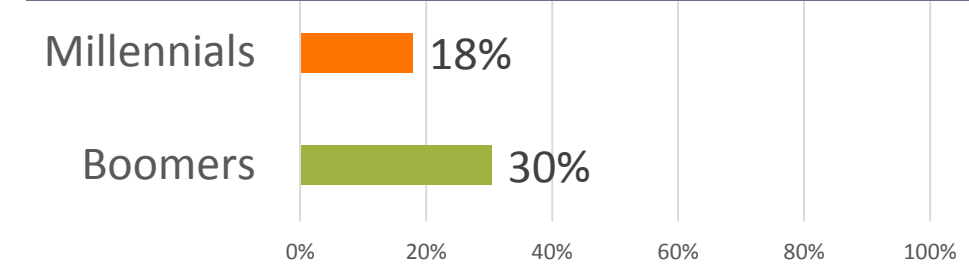
Coresiding Boomers vs Millennials



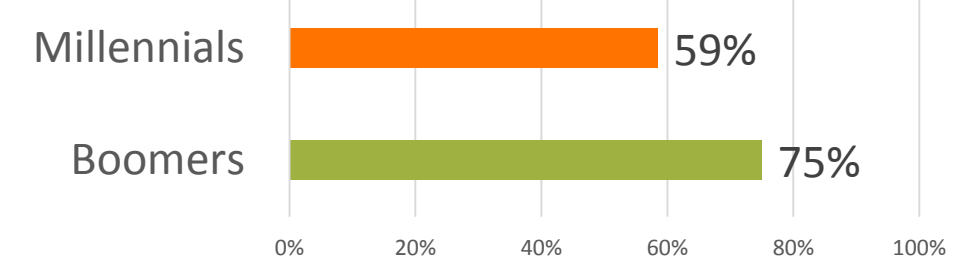
Definite Plans to Move Out*



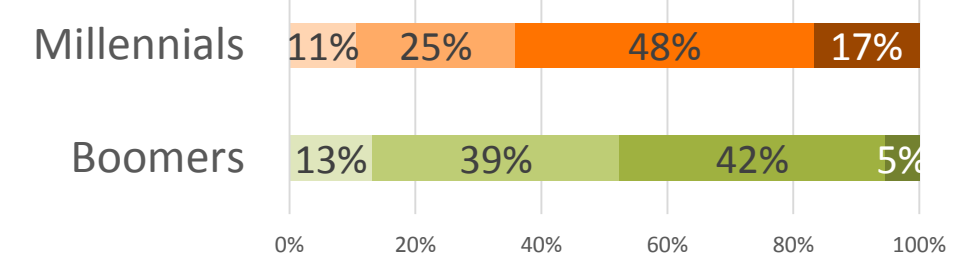
Pay Any Room & Board***



Currently Working for Pay***



Educational Attainment***



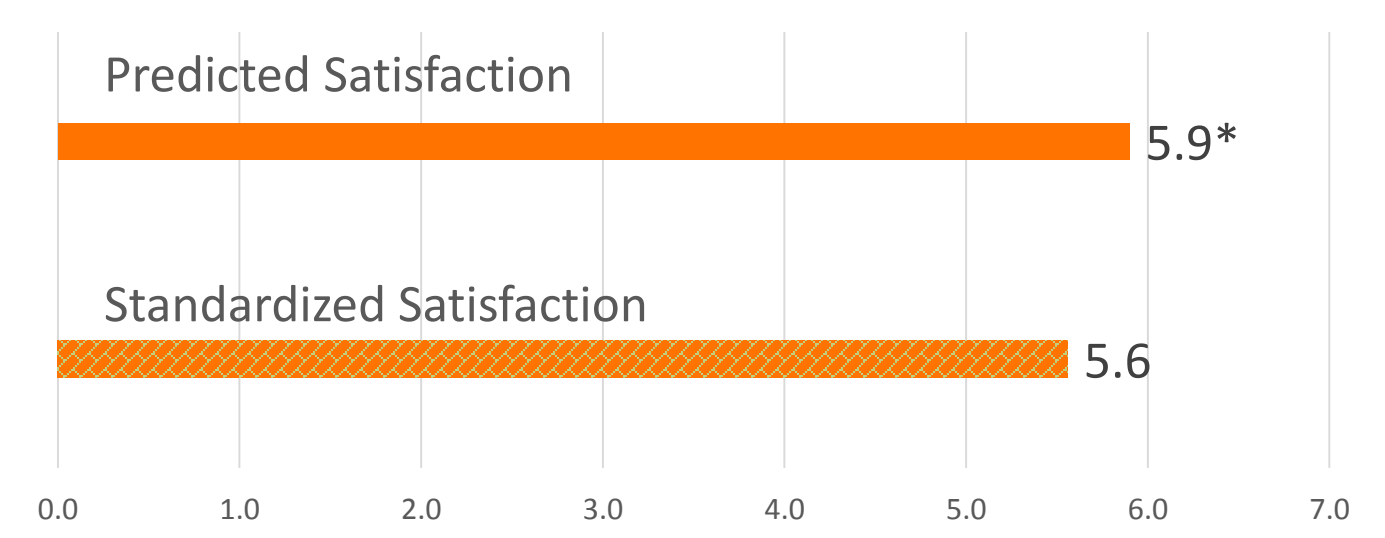
Predicting YA's Satisfaction w/ Parental Coresidence (sig. covariates, only)

	B	SE(B)
Millennial (Boomer, ref)	0.25	0.12*
Boomerang	-0.21	0.11†
Definite plans to move out	-0.41	0.11***
Pay room & board	-0.29	0.14*
Race/Ethnicity (White, ref)		
Black	0.43	0.14**
Hispanic	0.33	0.14*
Other/2 or more	-0.07	0.21
Yearly income (\$20K+, ref)		
Less than \$5,000	-0.38	0.15**
\$5,000—\$19,999	-0.33	0.15*
Health		
Good physical health	0.42	0.16**
Depressive symptoms	-0.18	0.05***
Constant	5.88	0.40***
R ²	0.14	
F-statistic	3.24	***
N	894	

†p < .10 *p < .05 **p < .01 ***p < .001

IF...Millennials were Compositionally equal to Boomers, their satisfaction is reduced from 5.9 to 5.6—the same as the predicted satisfaction for Boomers

Millennials' YA Satisfaction with Parental Coresidence w/ Controls



Data & Samples

NSFH 1987/88

- National prob. sample of 13,017 adults

Families & Relationships Survey (FRS), 2013

- Nationally representative survey of 7,517 adults ages 18-65
- Designed by NCFMR @ BGSU
- Collected by GfK—online panel

Analytic Samples

- Predicting Coresidence: Young Adults aged 19-29 with valid data on age and coresidence, Boomers n=3,364 Millennials n=1,493
- Predicting Coresidence Satisfaction: Young Adults aged 19-29 with valid data on age, coresidence, and satisfaction, Boomers n=451 Millennials n=443

Conclusions

- ★ Millennials exhibit higher probability of coresidence compared to Boomers, net of controls
- ★ Millennials are more satisfied with their parental living situation than Boomers, indicating YA coresidence has become more normative
- ★ Compositional factors do not explain cohort distinctions in YA's propensity to live in the parental home
- ★ HOWEVER...Compositional factors do explain cohort distinctions in YA's satisfaction with parental coresidence