2013

**FP-13-01 Coresident vs. Non-Coresident Young Adults, 2011**

Krista K. Payne  
*Bowling Green State University, kristaw@bgsu.edu*

Follow this and additional works at: [https://scholarworks.bgsu.edu/ncfmr_family_profiles](https://scholarworks.bgsu.edu/ncfmr_family_profiles)

**Repository Citation**
[https://scholarworks.bgsu.edu/ncfmr_family_profiles/15](https://scholarworks.bgsu.edu/ncfmr_family_profiles/15)

This Report is brought to you for free and open access by the Sociology at ScholarWorks@BGSU. It has been accepted for inclusion in National Center for Family and Marriage Research Family Profiles by an authorized administrator of ScholarWorks@BGSU.
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.

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.
School Enrollment
• Coresiding young adults are slightly more likely to be enrolled in school than their non-coresiding counterparts, regardless of age or gender.
  o 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.
  o 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.

Earnings
• Young adults who coreside have lower median earnings compared to those not coresiding. Differences are greater for men than women.
  o 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).
  o 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).

Work Status
• Young adults living with a parent have smaller proportions working full time compared to those not coresiding.
  o There is a 47% difference between coresiding and non-coresiding young adults (18-24) in the proportion working full time regardless of sex.
  o 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%.

References