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## FP-21-23 Young Adults in the Parental Home, 2007-2021

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## Young Adults in the Parental Home, 2007-2021

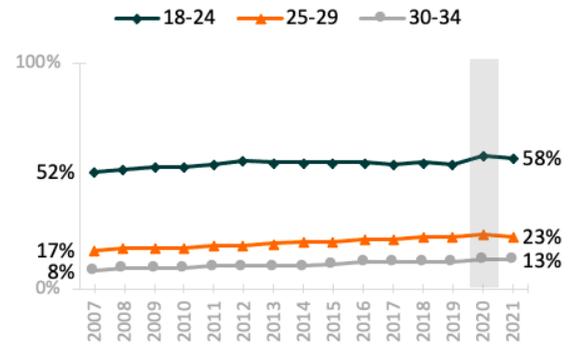
Author: Adrienne R. Brown

There are a number of reasons young adults live with their parents, including mental health, finances (Sandberg-Thoma et al., 2015), family connectivity, characteristics of the parental home, and physical health of parents (South & Lei, 2015). Patterns of parental co-residence vary by age, gender, and school enrollment. Using the Current Population Survey (CPS), we produce an update on young adults' parental co-residence by age, gender, and school enrollment from 2007 through 2021. This update provides a glimpse into the residential patterns of young adults at time points associated with the beginning of and nearly one year into the COVID-19 pandemic (shown by the gray shading in the figures). We define parental co-residence as living with one's own parent(s) or a partner/spouse's parent(s). This family profile updates previous profiles on parental co-residence using recent data ([FP-19-04](#), [FP-16-16](#), and [FP-12-22](#)).

### Share of Young Adults Living in the Parental Home by Age Group

- In 2021, 34% of young adults aged 18-34 were living in the parental home, up from 29% in 2007 (not shown).
- Between 2007 and 2021, the share of young adults co-residing with parents increased across all age groups, although the prevalence and pattern of parental co-residence varied.
  - Those in the youngest age group, had the largest share living in a parent's home. After remaining relatively stable for eight-years, this share increased from 55% to 59% between 2019 and 2020. This was the largest observed annual increase across all age groups during the period examined. The share has since declined to 58% in 2021 but remained higher than observed in 2019.
  - In 2021, nearly a quarter (23%) of young adults aged 25-29 were living in the parental home, up from 17% in 2007.
  - The share of young adults co-residing with parents in the oldest age group, 30-34, gradually increased from 8% to 13% between 2007 and 2021.

Figure 1. Share of Young Adults Living in the Parental Home by Age Group, 2007-2021

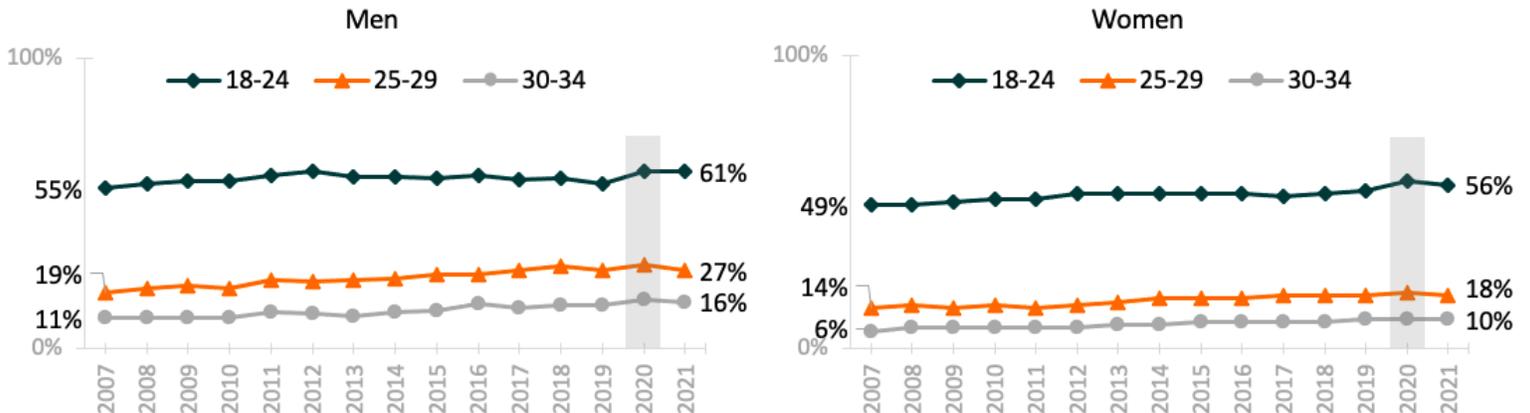


Source: NCFMR analyses of IPUMS-CPS, 2007-2021, University of Minnesota

### Share of Young Adults Living in the Parental Home by Gender and Age Group

- The share of young adults co-residing with a parent was highest among those at younger ages regardless of gender.
  - In 2021, 61% of men 18-24 years-old and 56% of women 18-24 years-old were living in a parent's home compared to 16% of men 30-34 years-old and 10% of women 30-34 years-old.
- Parental co-residence increased for both young adult men and women across all age groups.
  - Between 2007 and 2021, men aged 25-29 experienced the greatest absolute increase, from 19% to 27%.
- Parental co-residence was higher for young adult men than for young adult women across all age groups.
  - In 2021, the largest difference between men and women was among those aged 25-29 (27% vs. 18%, respectively).

Figure 2. Share of Young Adults Living in the Parental Home by Gender and Age Group, 2007-2021

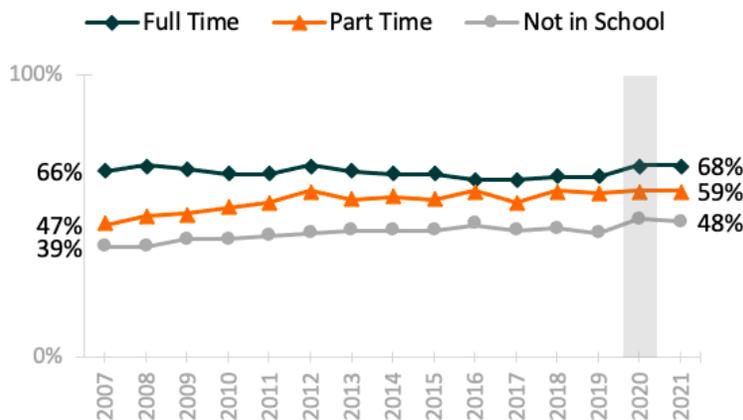


Source: NCFMR analyses of IPUMS-CPS, 2007-2021, University of Minnesota

## Share of Young Adults Aged 18-24 Living in the Parental Home by School Enrollment

- A greater share of young adults aged 18-24 enrolled in college full time co-resided with parents than those enrolled part time or not enrolled throughout the time period.
  - Parental co-residence among those enrolled in college full time remained relatively constant (between 65% and 68%) between 2007 and 2021.
  - Parental co-residence among those enrolled in college part time increased from 47% in 2007 to 59% in 2021.
  - Parental co-residence among those not enrolled in school increased from 39% in 2007 to 48% in 2021.

Figure 3. Share of Young Adults Aged 18-24 Living in the Parental Home by School Enrollment, 2007-2021



Source: NCFMR analyses of IPUMS-CPS, 2007-2021, University of Minnesota



*In 2021, 34% of young adults aged 18-34 were living in the parental home, up from 29% in 2007.*

The NCFMR has many **Family Profiles** featuring the topic of *young adulthood*. For a complete list, please visit our **Young Adulthood** topic page at:

<https://www.bgsu.edu/ncfmr/resources/data/resources-by-topic/emerging-adulthood.html>

### Data Sources:

Flood, S., King, M., Rodgers, R., Ruggles, S., & Warren, J.R. (2020). Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, Current Population Survey: Version 8.0 [dataset]. Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D030.V8.0>

### References:

Sandberg-Thoma, S. E., Snyder, A. R., & Jang, B. J. (2015). Exiting and returning to the parental home for boomerang kids. *Journal of Family and Marriage*, 77(3). 806–818. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jomf.12183>

South, S. J. & Lei, L. (2015). Failures to launch and boomerang kids: Contemporary determinants of leaving and returning to the parental home. *Social Forces*, 94(2). 863– 890. <https://doi.org/10.1093/sf/sov064>

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