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A Record 21.6 Million In 2012

A Rising Share of Young Adults Live in Their Parents' Home

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OVERVIEW

In 2012, 36% of the nation's young adults ages 18 to 31—the so-called Millennial generation—were living in their parents' home, according to a new Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data. This is the highest share in at least four decades and represents a slow but steady increase over the 32% of their same-aged counterparts who were living at home prior to the Great Recession in 2007 and the 34% doing so when it officially ended in 2009.

A record total of 21.6 million Millennials lived in their parents' home in 2012, up from 18.5 million of their same aged counterparts in 2007. Of these, at least a third and perhaps as many as half are college students. (In the census data used for this analysis, college students who live in dormitories during the academic year are counted as living with their parents).

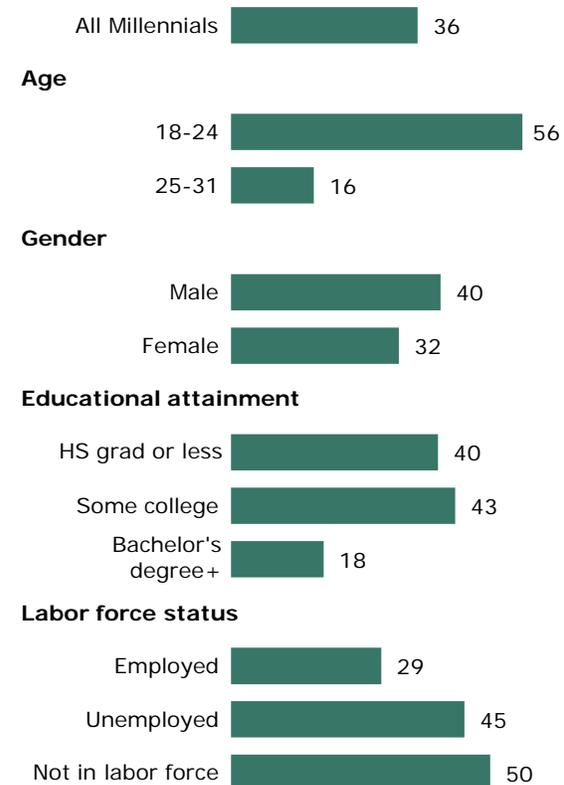
Younger Millennials (ages 18 to 24) are much more likely than older ones (ages 25 to 31) to be living with their parents—56% versus 16%. Since the onset of the 2007-2009 recession, both age groups have experienced a rise in this living arrangement.

The men of the Millennial generation are more likely than the women to be living with their parents—40% versus 32%—continuing a long-term gender gap in the share of young adults who do so.¹

¹ The gender gap partly reflects that young women attain certain milestones faster than young men. Females tend to finish college faster than males. They also tend to form intimate partnerships earlier than young men. Median age at first marriage in 2012 was 26.6 for women and 28.6 for men. Estimated age at first cohabitation is 21.8 for women and 23.5 for men (Manning, Brown, and Payne, 2013). Both cohabitation and marriage were very strongly related to living independently and not living with one's parents in 2012.

Millennials Living at Home, 2012

% of adults ages 18 to 31 living at the home of their parent(s)



Notes: "Living at home" refers to an adult who is the child or stepchild of the head of the household, regardless of the adult's marital status.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of March 2012 Current Population Survey (CPS) Integrated Public Use Micro Sample

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The steady rise in the share of young adults who live in their parents' home appears to be driven by a combination of economic, educational and cultural factors. Among them:

Declining employment. In 2012, 63% of 18- to 31-year-olds had jobs, down from the 70% of their same-aged counterparts who had jobs in 2007. In 2012, unemployed Millennials were much more likely than employed Millennials to be living with their parents (45% versus 29%).

Rising college enrollment. In March 2012, 39% of 18- to 24-year-olds were enrolled in college, up from 35% in March 2007. Among 18 to 24 year olds, those enrolled in college were much more likely than those not in college to be living at home – 66% versus 50%.

Declining marriage. In 2012 just 25% of Millennials were married, down from the 30% of 18- to 31-year-olds who were married in 2007. Today's unmarried Millennials are much more likely than married

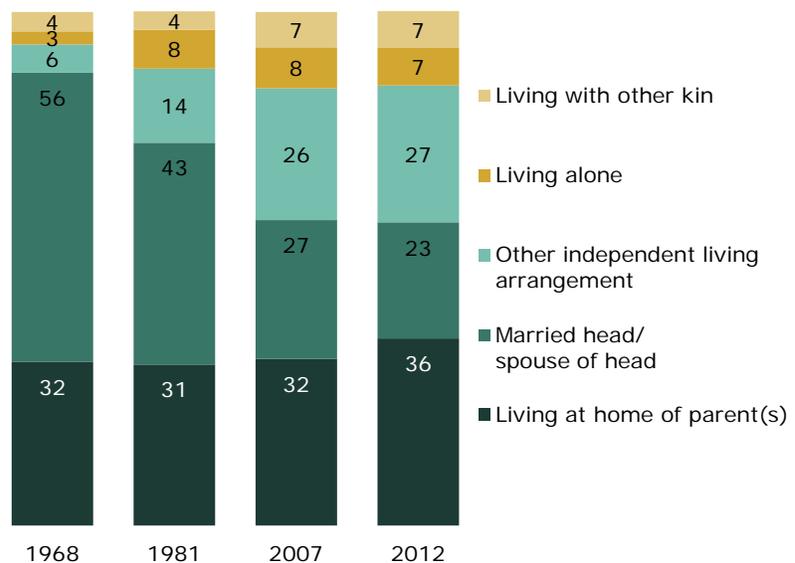
Millennials to be living with their parents (47% versus 3%).

These three compositional changes do not explain all of the increase in living at home since 2007. A Pew Research trend analysis shows that within each of these growing demographic sub-groups -- the unemployed, college students and the unmarried -- a higher share of young adults were living in their parents' home in 2012 than in 2007.

Looking at longer term trends, the analysis finds that the share of young adults living in their parents' home was relatively constant from 1968 (the earliest

Living Arrangements of Young Adults, 1968-2012

% of adults ages 18 to 31 in each arrangement



Notes: "Living at home of parent(s)" refers to an adult who is the child or stepchild of the head of the household, regardless of the adult's marital or cohabitation status. "Other independent living arrangement" includes adults living with unmarried partners or roommates or as a boarder (but who are not the child or stepchild of the head of the household). "Living with other kin" refers to adults who are the sibling, grandchild or other relative of the head of the household. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of March Current Population Survey (CPS) Integrated Public Use Micro Samples

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comparable data available) to 2007, at about 32%. However, other household arrangements of young adults changed dramatically during this period. For example, the share who were married and living with a spouse fell from 56% in 1968 to 27% in 2007. And the share who were living with a roommate or child or were cohabiting with a partner increased nearly fivefold (from 5.5% to 26%).

About the Report

This analysis of young adult living arrangements is based on the March Current Population Survey (CPS). The specific files used in this report are from March 1968 to March 2012. Conducted jointly by the U.S. Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the CPS is a monthly survey of approximately 75,000 households (in March) and is the source of the nation's official statistics on unemployment.

The CPS is nationally representative of the civilian, non-institutionalized population and therefore does not include people living in institutions or armed forces personnel (except those living with their families). Because individuals residing in group quarters are sampled as individuals in the CPS, it is not possible to establish relationships or co-residence for persons in group quarters. Therefore, the analysis is restricted to young adults residing in households and excludes those in group quarters. However, this is not an important restriction because most young adults residing in non-institutional group quarters live in college dormitories. In the CPS, college students in dormitories are counted as living in the parental home.

The CPS microdata used in this report are the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) provided by the University of Minnesota. The IPUMS assigns uniform codes, to the extent possible, to data collected in the CPS over the years. More information about the IPUMS, including variable definition and sampling error, is available at <http://cps.ipums.org/cps/documentation.shtml>.

The report was written by senior economist Richard Fry. Paul Taylor, executive vice president of the Pew Research Center and director of the Social & Demographic Trends project, provided editorial guidance. Kim Parker, associate director of the Social & Demographics Trends project, assisted in the editing. Eileen Patten, research analyst, assisted in formatting the charts and document. Anna Brown, research assistant, assisted with number checking. Marcia Kramer of Kramer Editing Services copy-edited the report.

Notes on Terminology

Following prior Pew Research practice, a "Millennial" refers to an adult born after 1980 ([Pew Research Center, 2010](#)). In 2012, Millennials were 18 to 31 years old.

A young adult refers to an 18- to 31-year-old.

An adult is considered to be "living at home" or "living with parents" on the basis of the adult's relationship to the head of the household. The adult is living at home if and only if the adult is the child or stepchild of the head of the household. So, for example, for a married couple residing in the house of the husband's mother (and the mother is the head of the household), the husband is considered to be living at home. Alternatively, if the husband is the head of household (and thus owns or leases the dwelling), he is considered to be living independently and is not living at home (regardless of the presence of his mother). An adult is "living with parents" if at least one parent resides in the household. Both parents do not need to be present.

A "college graduate" refers to a person whose highest education is at least a bachelor's degree. Prior to 1992 it refers to a person who completed at least four years of college.

LIVING WITH PARENTS SINCE THE RECESSION

While older Millennials are much more likely than their younger counterparts to have left the parental nest and struck out on their own, rising shares of both older and younger age groups are living with their parents since the onset of the Great Recession. In 2012, 56% of 18- to 24-year-old Millennials lived in their parents' home, up from 51% in 2007. By comparison, 16% of adults ages 25 to 31 were living with their parents in 2012, up from 14% in 2007.²

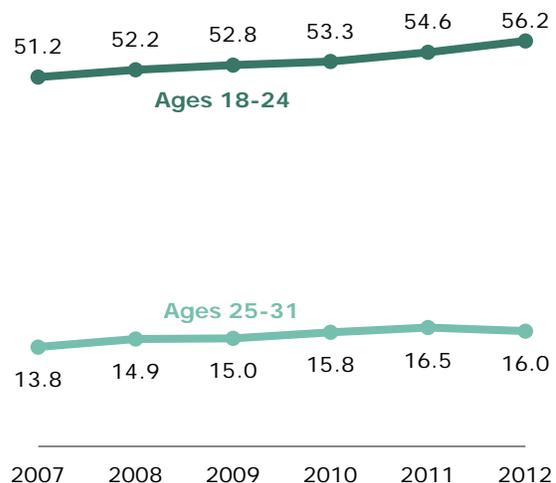
These figures only count the share of Millennials currently living in their parents' household. A 2011 Pew Research Center survey found that 29% of 25- to 34-year-olds either lived with their parents at the time of the survey or had moved back in (i.e., "boomeranged") with their parents temporarily in the recent past because of the economy (Parker, 2012).

Several factors are driving the recent upswing in young adults living at home.

Increased College Enrollment

Millennials have pursued college to a greater extent than earlier generations of young adults, and rates of college enrollment have risen since 2007. In March 2012, 39% of 18- to 24-year-old Millennials were enrolled in college. By comparison, only 35% of 18- to 24-year-olds were enrolled in college in 2007.³ College enrollment is relevant for young adult living arrangements because in the Current Population

Share of 18- to 31-year-olds Living at Home, by Age Group, 2007-2012



Notes: "Living at home" refers to an adult who is the child or stepchild of the head of the household, regardless of the adult's marital status.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of March Current Population Survey (CPS) Integrated Public Use Micro Samples

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² Several Pew Research Center reports have examined the prevalence of young adults residing in multi-generational households. Multi-generational living arrangements are broader than the status of residing in parents' household as defined in this analysis. A multi-generational household may include a young adult residing with his/her parent(s) regardless of who owns or leases the dwelling. In this analysis, the young adult is defined as living in his/her parents' home only if the parent is the head of the household. Discussions involving the "failure to launch" revolve around the economic self-sufficiency of young adults and thus it is appropriate not to include Millennials in which the parent(s) reside in the home which the Millennial owns or leases (Bell et al., 2006). In 2010, 22% of 25- to 34-year-olds lived in a multi-generational household (Parker, 2012).

³ Analyses of college enrollment typically utilize the October Current Population Survey. The October survey features the school enrollment supplemental questionnaire. The October CPS also shows increased college enrollment. In October 2011 (the latest available), 42% of 18- to 24-year-olds were enrolled in college, an increase from 39% in October 2007. March figures are cited

Survey persons residing in college dormitories are considered to be living in their parental home. Greater college enrollment expands the ranks of those living at home in two ways: some college students live in dorms (and are counted as living at home) and some live at home and pursue college.⁴

The March CPS ascertains college enrollment for 18- to 24-year-olds. Given the way the CPS classifies the residence of students living in dorms, it is not surprising that 18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college were more likely to be living at home in 2012 (66%) than their counterparts not enrolled in college (50%).

Declining Employment Opportunities

Young adults' ability to strike out on their own and move out of the parental home depends in part on employment prospects and labor market opportunities (Card and Lemieux, 2000; Bell et al., 2006). One avenue by which young adults adjust to difficult labor market conditions is to move back home.

Having a job is associated with living independently of one's parents. In 2012, 29% of employed Millennials lived with their parents,⁵ compared with 45% of unemployed Millennials.

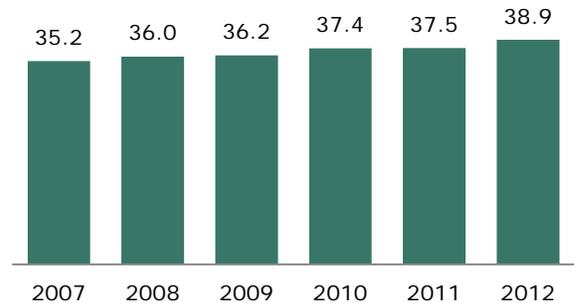
The labor market has worsened considerably

in the text because the rest of the report is based on the March survey. The discrepancy between the March and October figures presumably reflects the difference in enrollment between fall and spring terms.

⁴ In March 2012 there were 59.3 million Millennials, of which 21.6 million (36%) lived in their parents' home. The latter figure includes 7.7 million 18- to 24-year-old college students.

⁵ This partly reflects the fact that employed Millennials tend to be older and are less likely to be enrolled in college. But employment and labor market opportunities do appear to independently foster living apart from the parental home (Morgan, Cumberworth, and Wimer, 2011).

Share of 18- to 24-year-olds Enrolled in College, 2007-2012

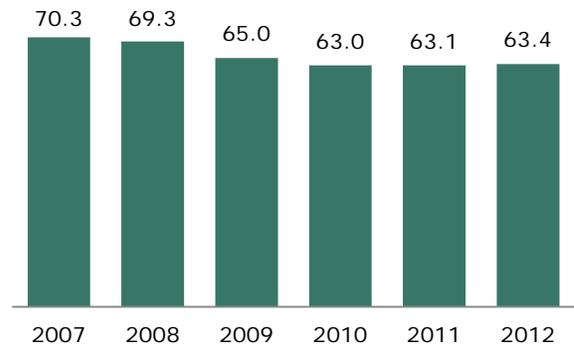


Notes: Excludes those in the armed forces. "Enrolled in college" comprises those who are currently enrolled at a two- or four-year college or university.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of March Current Population Survey (CPS) Integrated Public Use Micro Samples

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Share of 18- to 31-year-olds Employed, 2007-2012



Notes: A young adult's employment status is based on the person's activities during the week preceding the survey and includes those who were employed either full or part time.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of March Current Population Survey (CPS) Integrated Public Use Micro Samples

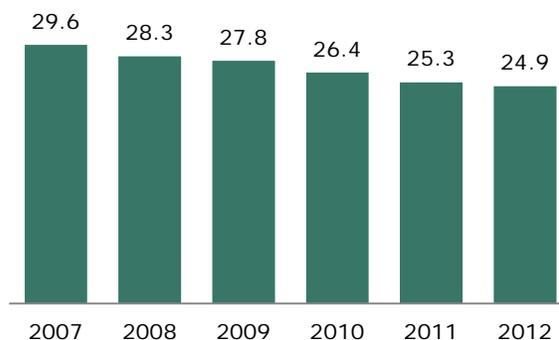
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for young adults since 2007 ([Pew Research Center, 2012](#)). In 2007, 70% of 18- to 31-year-olds had a job. By 2012, only 63% of Millennials had work.

Less Marriage

Since the recession began, fewer young adults have been getting married ([Fry, 2012](#)). Consequently, only 25% of Millennials were married in 2012, a decline from the 30% of 18- to 31-year-olds who were married in 2007. Relatively few married Millennials reside in their parents' home (3% in 2012), so the downturn in

Share of 18- to 31-year-olds Currently Married, 2007-2012



Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of March Current Population Survey (CPS) Integrated Public Use Micro Samples

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nuptials may be associated with an increase in living at home.

Share of Adults Ages 18 to 31 Living at Home, 2007-2012

Other Factors

The table to the right reports rates of living with parents among young adults by age and college enrollment status, employment status and marital status. In nearly every subgroup, more young adults are living at home in 2012 compared with 2007. This indicates that even if the composition of young adults had remained unchanged in terms of college enrollment, employment and marital status, more young adults would be living at home in 2012 than before the recession.

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>
Ages 18-24	51	52	53	53	55	56
Enrolled in college	63	65	64	63	63	66
Not enrolled in college						
Employed	40	39	40	41	43	44
Unemployed	51	49	52	52	53	58
Not in labor force	55	57	59	59	62	61
Married	5	6	7	8	9	9
Unmarried	58	58	59	59	59	61
Ages 25-31	14	15	15	16	16	16
Employed	12	13	13	13	14	14
Unemployed	24	23	24	26	28	27
Not in labor force	18	19	21	21	22	20
Married	2	2	2	3	3	2
Unmarried	24	25	25	25	26	26

Notes: The upper left number indicates that 51% of adults ages 18-24 were living at home in 2007. "Living at home" refers to an adult who is the child or stepchild of the head of the household, regardless of the adult's marital status. "Enrolled in college" comprises those who are currently enrolled at a two- or four-year college or university. A young adult's employment status is based on the person's activities during the week preceding the survey and includes those who were employed either full or part time. "Not in labor force" refers to those who are neither working nor looking for work.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of March Current Population Survey (CPS) Integrated Public Use Micro Samples

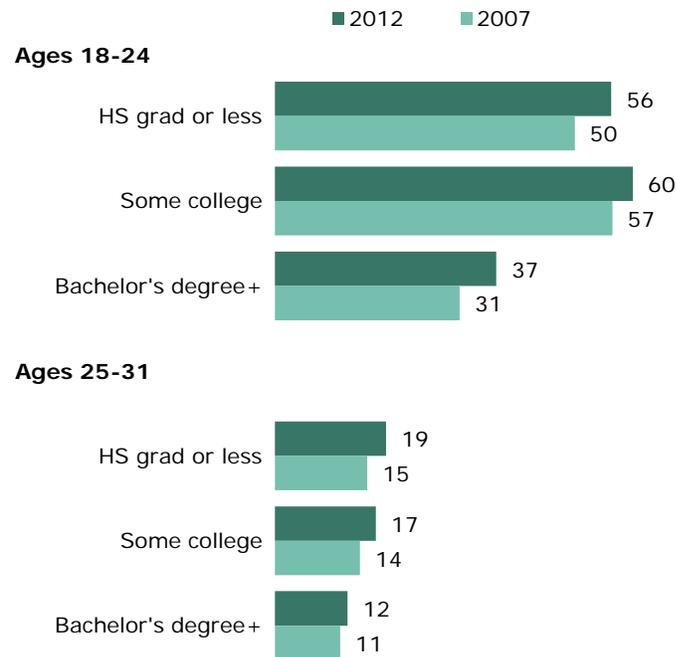
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Disproportionately the Less-educated

There is some evidence that the increase in living at home has been concentrated among less-educated young adults. Among 25- to 31-year-olds with no education beyond high school, 19% lived at home in 2012. In 2007, 15% of these lesser educated young adults lived at home. By contrast, among 25- to 31-year-olds with a college education, there has been no statistically significant increase in living at home since 2007 (from 11% to 12%).

Increase in Living at Home Concentrated among Less-educated Young Adults, 2007 and 2012

% living at home of parent(s)



Notes: "Living at home" refers to an adult who is the child or stepchild of the head of the household, regardless of the adult's marital status.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of March Current Population Survey (CPS) Integrated Public Use Micro Samples

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OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC PATTERNS

In 2012, 36% of Millennials lived in their parental home. The likelihood of living at home varies by demographic characteristics and major activities.

- Millennial males (40%) were significantly more likely than Millennial females (32%) to live at home.
- Millennials in the Northeast (44%) were significantly more likely to live in their parents' home than Millennials in other regions of the country. This partly reflects the fact that Northeastern Millennials were more likely to be enrolled in college than their counterparts elsewhere, as well as higher housing costs in the Northeast ([Furstenberg, 2010](#)).
- Not surprisingly, foreign-born Millennials (25%) were less likely than native-born Millennials to live with parents as the foreign-born Millennials' parents may not have come to the United States. Native-born Millennials of one or more immigrant parents (or second-generation Millennials) were more likely (48%) than their counterparts of native-born parentage (37%) to reside in their parents' home.
- Unmarried Millennials with children were much less likely (22%) to be living at home compared to Millennials overall (36%), partly reflecting the fact that they were much less likely to be pursuing college than other Millennials.
- As with married Millennials, very few unmarried Millennials living with a cohabiting partner also lived in their parents' home in 2012 (3%).
- Millennials who graduated from college (18%) were much less likely than less-educated Millennials to live at home. Millennials who have finished college tend to be older, but even within narrow age groups it remains the case that college-educated Millennials are the least likely to reside in their parents' home.
- Millennials who were employed (29%) were much less likely than unemployed Millennials (45%) to be living at home.

Which Millennials Live at Home?

% living at home of parent(s) in 2012

	ALL	Ages 18-24	Ages 25-31
All adults ages 18-31	36	56	16
Gender			
Men	40	60	20
Women	32	52	12
Region of residence			
Northeast	44	66	20
Midwest	36	55	14
South	34	54	15
West	34	53	16
Immigrant generation			
Foreign born	25	46	12
Second generation	48	63	26
Third or higher generation	37	56	15
Race/ethnicity			
White	36	57	14
Black	41	57	23
Hispanic	36	54	17
Asian/Pacific Islander	34	53	18
Other	41	57	19
Unmarried parent	22	34	16
Unmarried, living with partner	3	5	2
Educational attainment			
High school graduate or less	40	56	19
Some college	43	60	17
Bachelor's degree or more	18	37	12
College enrollment			
Enrolled in college	---	66	---
Not enrolled in college	---	50	---
Labor force status			
Employed	29	49	14
Unemployed	45	58	27
Not in labor force	50	66	20

Notes: "Living at home" refers to an adult who is the child or stepchild of the head of the household, regardless of the adult's marital status. Hispanics are of any race. Whites, blacks and Asian or Pacific Islanders include only non-Hispanics. An unmarried parent has at least one child residing in the home. "Enrolled in college" comprises those who are currently enrolled at a two- or four-year college or university. A young adult's employment status is based on the person's activities during the week preceding the survey and includes those who were employed either full or part time.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of March Current Population Survey (CPS) Integrated Public Use Micro Samples

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LONG-TERM CHANGES IN YOUNG ADULT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

Since 2007, young adults have grown increasingly likely to live at home. This is a new trend.

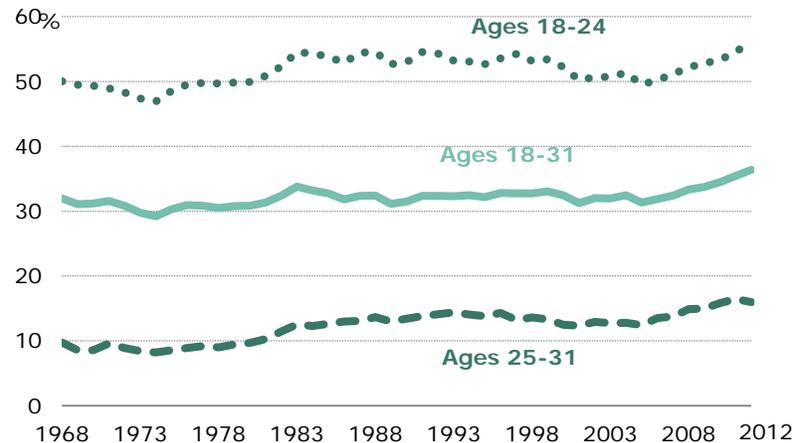
From 1981 (31%) until 2007 (32%), the share of young adults living with a parent remained largely unchanged.⁶ In 1968 (the earliest year comparable CPS figures are available), 32% of 18- to 31-year-olds lived at home.

Similarly, the rate at which young adults form independent households also remained largely unchanged for much of the past 30 years. In 1981 there were 35 households headed by a young adult for every 100 young adults. In 2007, 18- to 31-year-olds formed households at the same rate of 35 households per 100 18- to 31-year-olds. Since 2007, household formation has declined, dipping to 33 households per 100 Millennials in 2012.

The long-run stability of residence with parents and formation of households has been accompanied by much larger shifts in other

The Increase in Living at Home Is Recent

% living at home of parent(s)



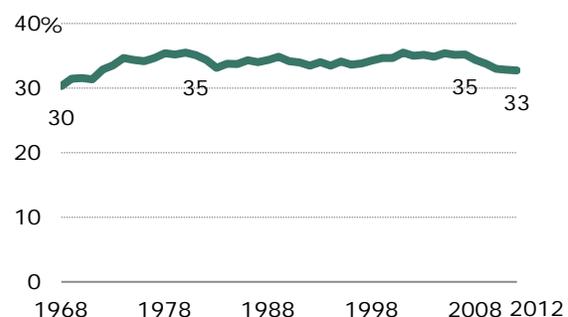
Notes: "Living at home" refers to an adult who is the child or stepchild of the head of the household, regardless of the adult's marital status.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of March Current Population Survey (CPS) Integrated Public Use Micro Samples

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Decline in Household Formation Among Young Adults Is Recent

Households per 100 adults ages 18 to 31 in which young adult is the household head



Note: Data labels correspond with the following years: 1968, 1981, 2007 and 2012.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of March Current Population Survey (CPS) Integrated Public Use Micro Samples

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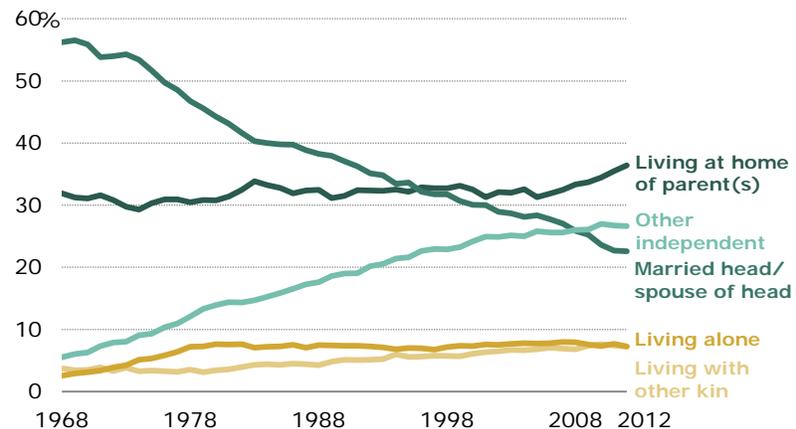
⁶ March 1981 is comparable to March 2007 in that both surveys occurred close to business cycle peaks.

living arrangements of young adults. Young adults are delaying marriage.

Since 1968, age at first marriage has increased by nearly six years for both men and women. Consequently, the share of young adults who are married and residing in their own household has plummeted since 1968. In 2012, only 23% of Millennials were married and residing on their own as household head or spouse, a precipitous decline compared with 1968 when 56% of 18- to 31-year-olds were married and on their own.⁷

More Dramatic Changes in Other Living Arrangements of Young Adults, 1968-2012

% of adults ages 18 to 31



Notes: "Living at home of parent(s)" refers to an adult who is the child or stepchild of the head of the household, regardless of the adult's marital or cohabitation status. "Living with other kin" refers to adults who are the sibling, grandchild or other relative of the head of the household. "Other independent" includes adults living with unmarried partners or roommates or as a boarder (but who are not the child or stepchild of the head of the household).

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of March Current Population Survey (CPS) Integrated Public Use Micro Samples

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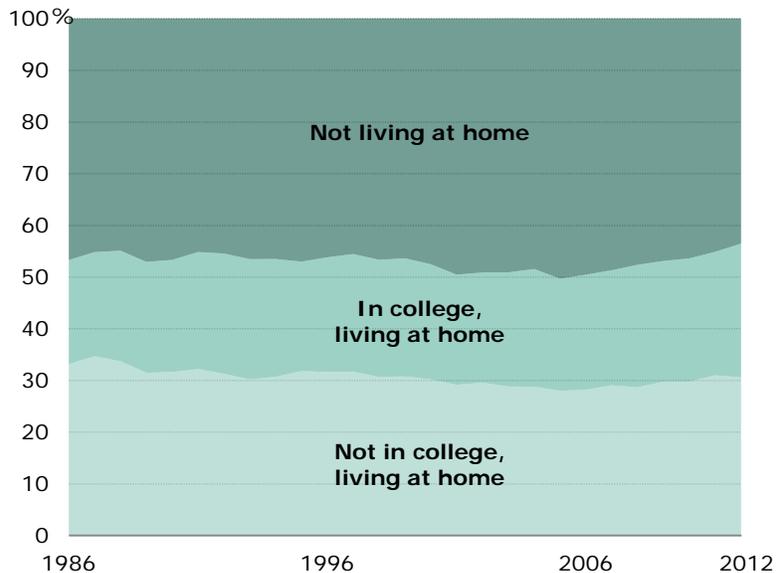
Young adults residing in "other independent living arrangements" has grown as married household arrangements have waned. Other independent arrangements largely consist of single parenthood, cohabitating couples, and simply living with roommates or as a boarder. The share of young adults residing in these other independent arrangements rose from 6% in 1968 to 27% in 2012.

⁷ In 2012, 25% of Millennials were married. However, some married Millennials resided with their parents or other kin or in other independent living arrangements (in which case they are classified as in those arrangements); 23% of Millennials were the married head of household or spouse of the head.

18- to 24-year-olds

From the mid-1990s until the mid-2000s, the share of 18- to 24-year-olds residing in their parents' household declined slightly. During this period, more 18- to 24-year-olds were pursuing college. In 1997, 33% of this age group was enrolled in college. By 2007, 35% were in college.⁸ The movement of 18- to 24-year-olds out of the parental nest was being driven by non-college youth. The fraction of 18- to 24-year-olds not in college and living with mom and/or dad fell from 32% in 1997 to 29% in 2007.

College Enrollment and Living at Home Among Adults Ages 18 to 24, 1986-2012



Notes: "Living at home" refers to an adult who is the child or stepchild of the head of the household, regardless of the adult's marital status. "In College" comprises those who are currently enrolled at a two- or four-year college or university.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of March Current Population Survey (CPS) Integrated Public Use Micro Samples

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Gender Trends

In 2012, Millennial males (40%) were more likely to live at home than Millennial females (32%).

This 8 percentage point gap in living at home is smaller than the 11-point gap evident in 1968.

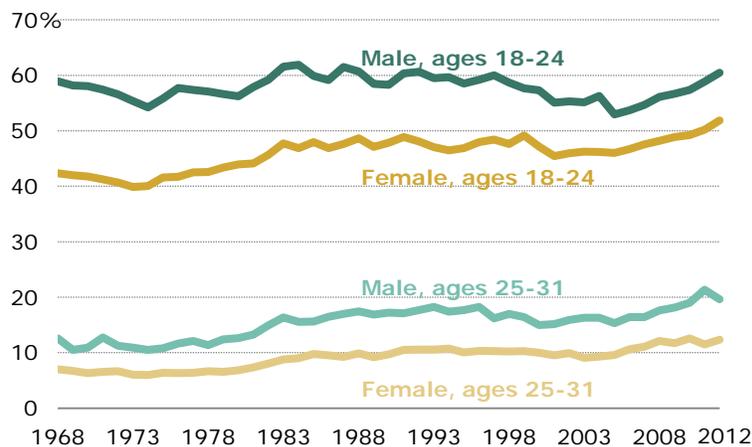
The growing gender parity in likelihood of residing at home is especially pronounced among 18- to 24-year-olds. In 1968, 59% of male 18- to 24-year-olds lived at home (very similar to 2012). In contrast, in 1968 only 42% of females in that age group lived at home. So a 17 percentage point gender gap in living at home in 1968 has narrowed to a 9 percentage point gap in 2012 among 18- to 24-year-olds.

⁸ College enrollment rates are typically tabulated from the October Current Population Survey. According to the October survey, college enrollment among 18- to 24-year-olds rose from 37% in 1997 to 39% in 2007.

One factor that has contributed to the growing gender parity in living at home is the rise in the share of young women who go to college. (Goldin, Katz, and Kuziemko, 2006). In 1968, only 19.5% of 18- to 24-year-old females were enrolled in college in 1968, compared with 34% of their male peers. That ratio has since flipped; as of 2011, women were 6 percentage points more likely to be enrolled in college than men among 18- to 24-year-olds.

Long-run Gender Difference in Living at Home

% living at home of parent(s)



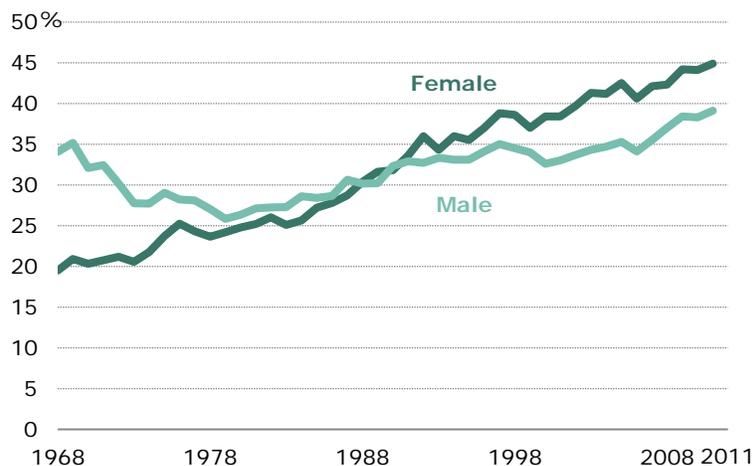
Notes: "Living at home" refers to an adult who is the child or stepchild of the head of the household, regardless of the adult's marital status.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of March Current Population Survey (CPS) Integrated Public Use Micro Samples

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Young Adults in College, 1968-2011

% of 18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in college



Note: "Enrolled in college" includes those who are currently enrolled at a two- or four-year college or university.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau CPS Historical Time Series Tables on School Enrollment, Table A-5a

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Accounting for the Characteristics of Millennials

From 1981 to 2007, there was not much of an increase in the share of young adults living in the parents' home. What about if we go back to 1968? Some of the Millennials are the children of the baby boomers, so it is of interest to compare the behavior of young adults in the new century to those of the late 1960s. As mentioned above, 32% of 18- to 31-year-olds lived at home in 2007. In 1968, 32% of 18- to 31-year-olds lived at home. So the raw statistics suggest that Millennials prior to the recession were no more likely to live at home than were young adults in 1968.

The simple statistics belie some fundamental differences between Millennials and the young adults of the later 1960s.

Age In 1968, 18- to 31-year-olds were members of the silent generation (born before 1946) and the early baby boomers (born 1946 to 1950). The baby boomers were a numerically large group, and so 18- to 31-year-olds back in 1968 skewed young.⁹ In 1968, 55% of 18- to 31-year-olds were in the younger 18-to-24 age group, compared with 2007, when only 50% of 18- to 31-year-olds were in the younger age group. So the simple comparison ignores the fact that Millennials are more likely to be older than young adults back in 1968.

One way to adjust for the older age of Millennials is to examine rates of living at home among narrower age groups of young adults. As the chart on page 10 shows, only 10% of 25- to 31-year-olds lived at home in 1968, compared with 14% of 25- to 31-year-olds in 2007.¹⁰

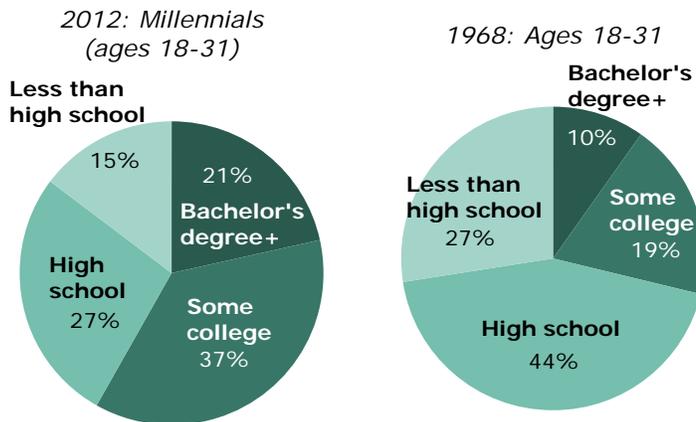
⁹ Card and Lemieux (2000) also note the implications of the youthfulness of the early boomers for measuring changes in living arrangements.

¹⁰ Alternatively, shift-share analysis shows that if 18- to 31-year-olds in 2007 had the same age distribution as young adults back in 1968, an estimated 35% of them would reside with their parents rather than the actual 32%.

Education Another fundamental difference between Millennials and earlier generations of young adults is that Millennials are significantly better educated. In 2012, nearly 60% of Millennials had attained some education beyond high school. Measured at the same age as today's Millennials, earlier generations of young adults were not nearly as likely to have some college education. For example, less than 30% of young adults in 1968 had attained any education beyond high school.

If we examine 25- to 31-year-olds of comparable education, the increase in living at home between 1968 and 2007 becomes apparent, especially among lesser-educated 25- to 31-year-olds. In 1968, only 10% of 25- to 31-year-olds who had not gone beyond high school lived with their parents. By 2007, however, 15% of similarly aged and educated young adults lived at home.

Millennials Are Much Better Educated than Earlier Generations of Young Adults

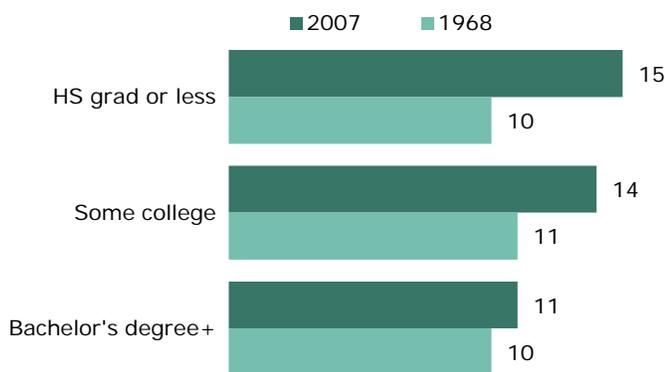


Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of March Current Population Survey (CPS) Integrated Public Use Micro Samples

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Change in Living at Home, by Education, 2007 and 1968

% of adults ages 25 to 31 living at home of parent(s)



Notes: "Living at home" refers to an adult who is the child or stepchild of the head of the household, regardless of the adult's marital status.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of March Current Population Survey (CPS) Integrated Public Use Micro Samples

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