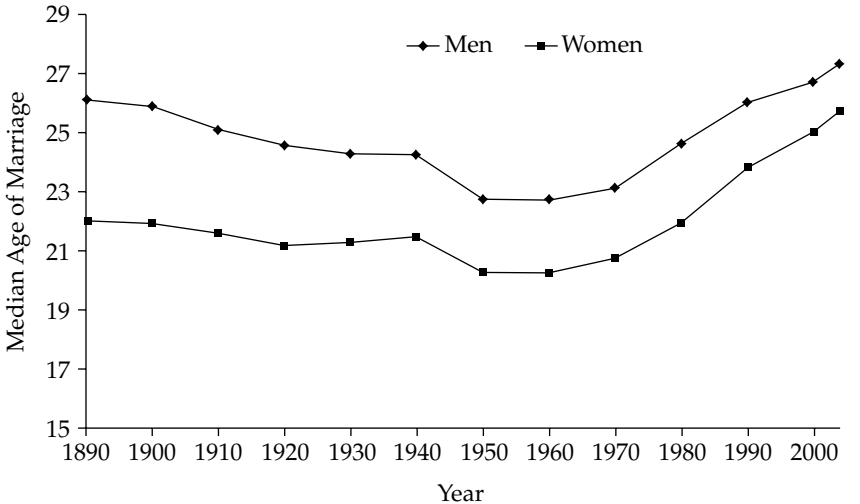
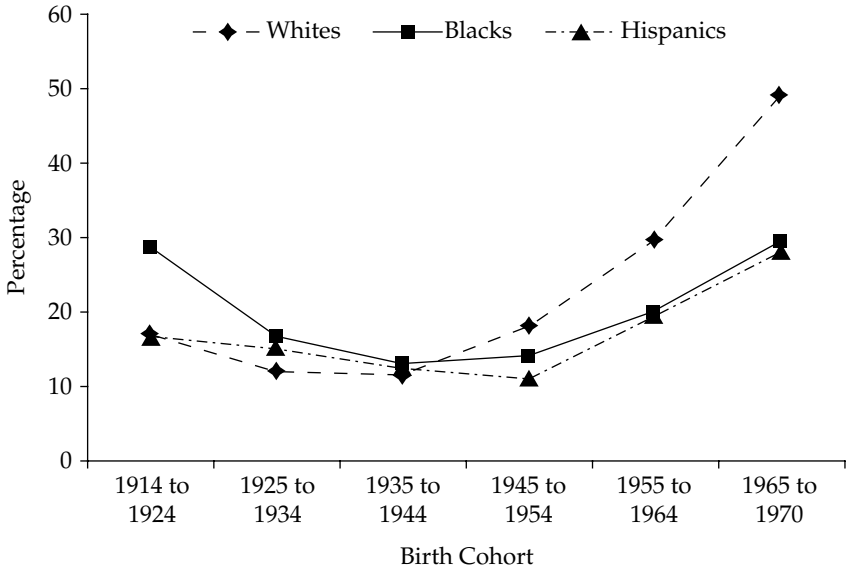
Figure 1.1 Estimated Median Age at First Marriage for U.S. Males and Females, 1890 to 2004



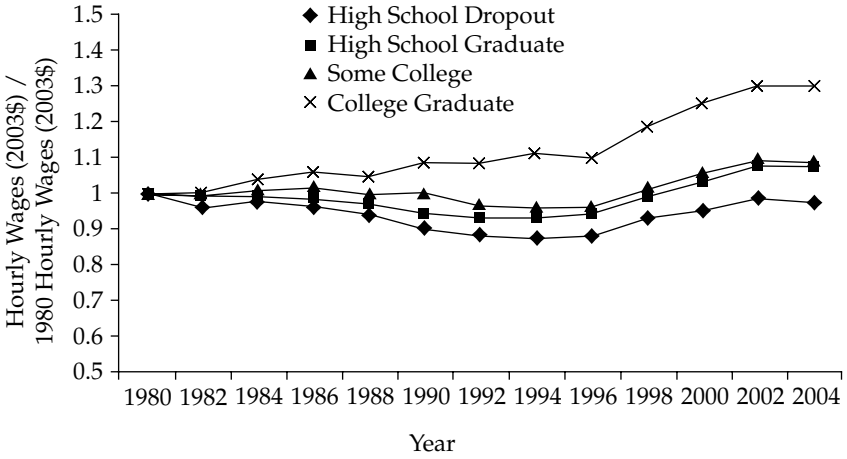
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (2005).

Figure 1.2 Women Who Are Childless at Age Thirty-five, by Race and Birth Cohort



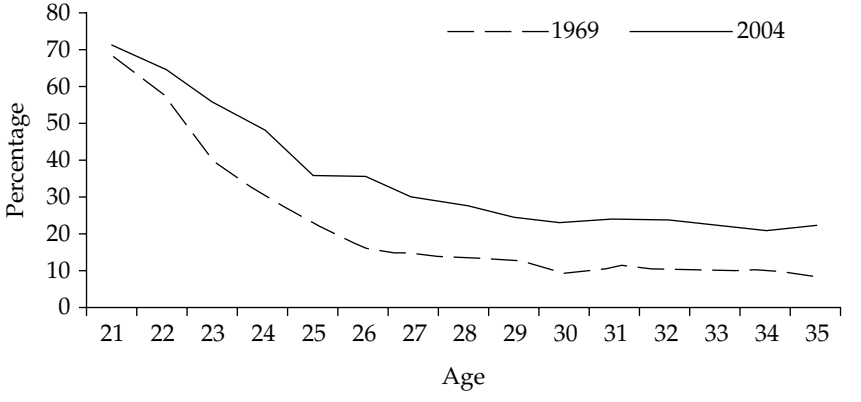
Source: Wu and Li (2005, 122).

Figure 1.3 Hourly Wages of Twenty-five- to Sixty-five-Year-Olds, by Education Group, Relative to 1980 Hourly Wages



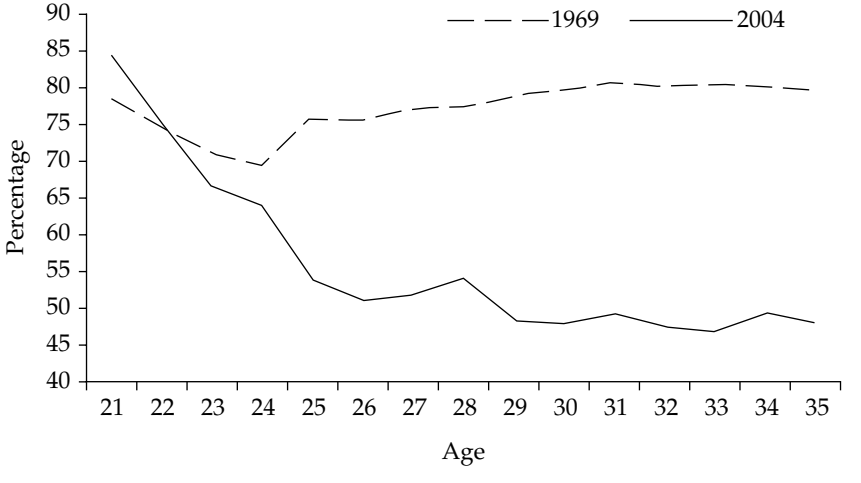
Source: Barrow and Rouse (2005), based on data from the 1980 to 2004 (even years only) Current Population Survey Outgoing Rotation Group (ORG) files available from Unicon. The sample is limited to individuals between twenty-five and sixty-five years of age, and drops observations with wages less than half of the minimum wage or above the ninety-ninth percentile of the distribution.

Figure 1.4 Males with Earnings Less Than the Poverty Line for a Family of Four in 1969 and 2004, by Age



Source: Authors' calculations from March Current Population Survey files provided by Unicon.

Figure 1.5 Females with Earnings Less Than the Poverty Line for a Family of Four in 1969 and 2004, by Age



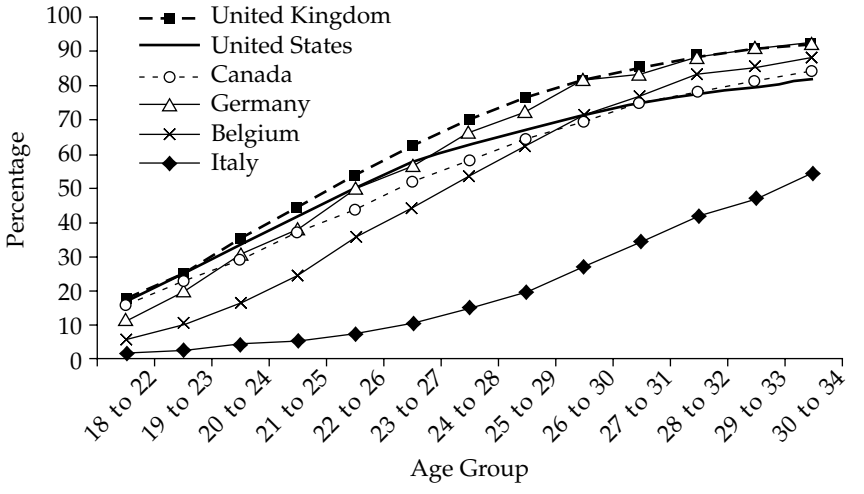
Source: Authors' calculations from March Current Population Survey files provided by Unicon.

Table 1.1 Years of College Attended and Bachelor's Degree Receipt by High School Graduates, by Year of Birth

Year of Birth	Average Number of Years Enrolled in College by Age Thirty-five, Males	Average Number of Years Enrolled in College by Age Thirty-five, Females	Proportion with a BA by Age Twenty-two	Proportion with a BA by Age Twenty-five	Proportion with a BA by Age Twenty-eight	Proportion Who Have Attended College by Age Twenty-two	Proportion Who Have Attended College by Age Twenty-five	Proportion Who Have Attended College by Age Twenty-eight
1950	2.10	1.36	0.15	0.22	0.25	0.44	0.48	0.50
1955	1.70	1.46	0.14	0.19	0.23	0.44	0.43	0.48
1960	1.68	1.63	0.12	0.19	0.23	0.45	0.45	0.47
1965	1.81	1.83	0.12	0.20	0.25	0.47	0.49	0.52
1970	2.21	2.38	0.12	0.27	0.28	0.54	0.57	0.56
1975	2.25	2.43	0.12	0.26	0.29	0.56	0.58	0.57

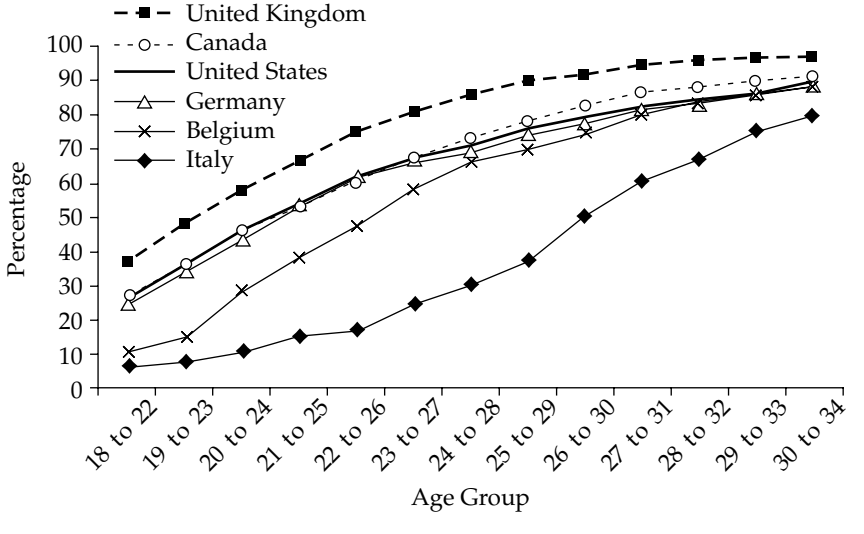
Source: Computations by Maria Fitzpatrick from the October Current Population Surveys

Figure 2.1 Young Males Who Are Household Heads, by Age, 1995 to 2000



Source: Authors' tabulations of LIS database.

Figure 2.2 Young Females Who Are Household Heads, by Age, 1995 to 2000



Source: Authors' tabulations of LIS database.

Figure 2.3 Population in Six Countries That Has Attained at Least Upper Secondary Education, 2002 to 2003

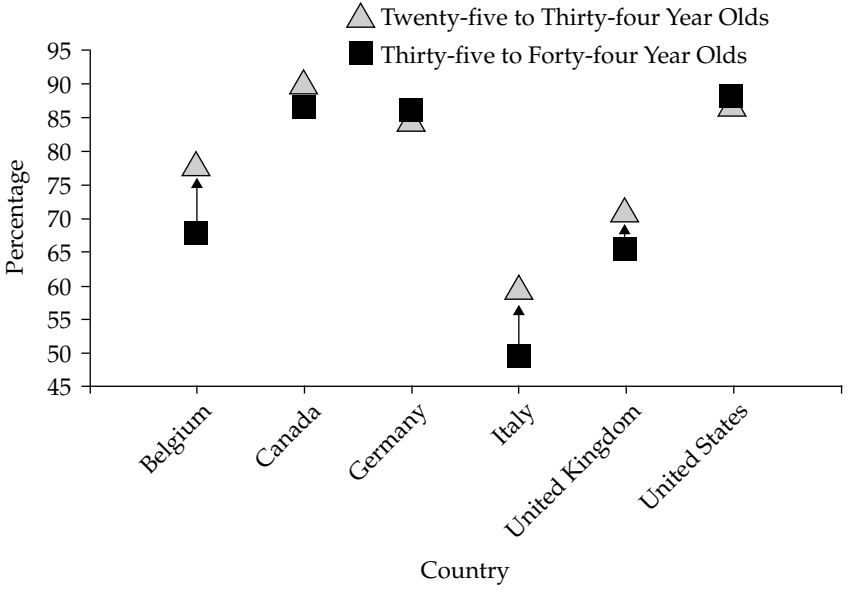
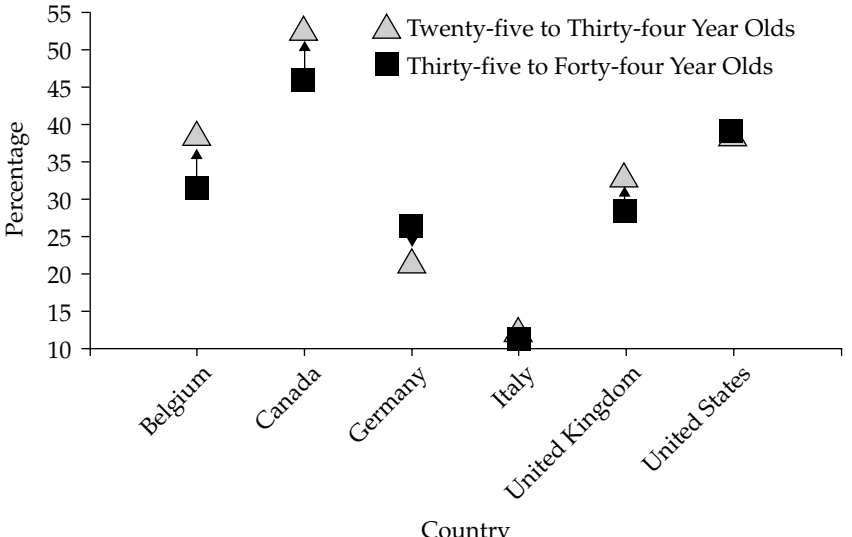


Figure 2.4 Population in Six Countries That Has Attained Tertiary Education, 2002 to 2003



Source: OECD (2005).

Table 2.1 Employment-to-Population Ratio, in Six Countries, by Gender and Age, 1985 to 2005

	Males				Females			
Year	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34
Belgium								
1985	11%	59%	88%	91%	9%	48%	62%	58%
1995	6	49	85	89	3	43	70	69
2000	10	55	85	91	6	44	76	74
2005	9	50	83	87	5	43	75	75
1985 to 2005	–2	–9	–5	–4	–4	–4	13	17
Germany[a]								
1985	41	70	82	90	35	65	59	54
1995	32	68	80	89	26	64	67	66
2000	33	67	81	89	26	63	70	71
2005	28	60	74	85	22	58	65	67
1985 to 2005	–13	–11	–7	–5	–13	–7	6	13
Italy								
1985	21	59	83	94	14	38	47	49
1995	15	45	71	86	8	31	47	50
2000	13	46	69	86	8	34	49	55
2005	11	49	73	86	5	35	54	62
1985 to 2005	–11	–10	–10	–8	–9	–3	7	13
United Kingdom								
1985	46	74	84	87	45	61	54	53
1995	39	70	83	86	39	62	67	65
2000	43	75	88	89	43	66	72	71
2005	38	74	87	89	40	65	73	73
1985 to 2005	–8	–1	3	3	–5	4	19	19
Canada								
1985	44	71	82	85	44	66	65	62
1995	41	68	80	83	41	65	69	69
2000	43	71	84	87	44	68	75	75
2005	43	70	84	88	47	70	76	77
1985 to 2005	–1	–1	2	2	3	4	11	15
United States [b]								
1985	46	75	87	90	43	64	66	65
1995	45	75	87	89	44	64	70	71
2000	45	77	89	91	45	68	73	73
2005	35	71	86	89	38	65	69	70
1985 to 2005	–11	–4	–1	–1	–5	0	4	5

Sources: For EU member countries, Eurostat Labor Force Survey; for Canada, Statistics Canada; for the United States, U.S. BLS.

a. Data are for western Germany in 1985 and for unified Germany in 1995 to 2005.

b. The youngest age group in the United States is sixteen to nineteen years old.

Table 2.2 Educational Attainment Expressed in Average Number of Years in Formal Education for Persons Age Twenty-five to Thirty-four in 2002 to 2003

Country	Males	Females
Belgium	12.4	12.7
Germany	13.5	13.4
Italy	11.2	11.6
United Kingdom	13.1	13.0
Canada	13.6	14.1
United States	13.7	14.0

Source: OECD (2005).

Table 2.3 Mean Wage and Salary Earnings of Young Adults in Six Countries, as a Percentage of Median National ADPI, 1984 to 2000

		Males				Females			
Country	Year	18 to 22	22 to 26	26 to 30	30 to 34	18 to 22	22 to 26	26 to 30	30 to 34
Earlier period (1984 to 1987)									
Belgium[a]	1985	28%	67%	103%	117%	20%	50%	57%	58%
West Germany	1984	47	92	147	191	34	68	71	67
Italy[a]	1987	18	51	83	91	17	32	39	45
United Kingdom	1986	67	113	132	149	51	66	51	51
Canada	1987	43	83	108	132	31	60	65	64
United States	1986	40	87	124	144	28	56	69	69
Later period (1997 to 2000)									
Belgium[a]	1997	13	50	71	84	9	40	55	54
West Germany	2000	32	70	108	148	26	54	69	72
Italy[a]	2000	17	39	49	69	11	30	40	41
United Kingdom	1995	47	88	123	146	39	65	72	71
Canada	1997	34	74	101	121	24	52	69	72
United States	2000	35	81	122	146	28	59	80	83
Percentage change between periods[b]									
Belgium[a]	1985 to 1997	–52	–26	–31	–28	–54	–20	–3	–7
West Germany	1984 to 2000	–33	–24	–26	–22	–22	–21	–2	7
Italy[a]	1987 to 2000	–6	–23	–40	–24	–38	–7	2	–9
United Kingdom	1986 to 1995	–30	–22	–7	–2	–23	–2	41	39
Canada	1987 to 1997	–21	–10	–6	–8	–22	–14	7	12
United States	1986 to 2000	–13	–7	–2	1	–2	6	16	19
Percentage change between periods in average earnings of young adults who had wage and salary earnings only									
Belgium[a]	1985 to 1997	–25	–14	–18	–22	–23	–11	–15	–17
West Germany	1984 to 2000	–33	–30	–26	–24	–24	–18	–10	–11
Italy[a]	1987 to 2000	–20	–28	–26	–18	–29	–19	–22	–16
United Kingdom	1986 to 1995	–19	–14	1	–1	–15	–7	4	11
Canada	1987 to 1997	–11	–6	–2	–3	–13	–11	5	9
United States	1986 to 2000	–8	–5	–2	–2	2	4	10	9

Source: Authors' tabulations of LIS files.
a. Wage and salary income is measured net of income and payroll tax payments.
b. Change in earnings between earlier and later periods divided by the level of earnings in the earlier period.

Table 2.4 Adults with Wage and Salary Earnings Above 50 Percent of the National Median ADPI in Six Countries, 1984 to 2000

		Males				Females			
Country	Year	18 to 22	22 to 26	26 to 30	30 to 34	18 to 22	22 to 26	26 to 30	30 to 34
Earlier period									
Belgium[a]	1985	29%	64%	86%	88%	23%	53%	57%	55%
West Germany	1984	30	67	79	84	25	57	51	48
Italy[a]	1987	16	41	61	64	16	27	32	37
United Kingdom	1986	56	70	71	69	50	52	35	33
Canada	1987	34	63	74	78	23	52	51	49
United States	1986	29	66	77	79	22	46	53	52
Later period									
Belgium[a]	1997	16	55	73	81	11	46	62	57
West Germany	2000	21	50	70	80	19	44	48	49
Italy[a]	2000	16	40	47	59	12	33	42	38
United Kingdom	1995	42	62	65	69	38	50	48	43
Canada	1997	22	55	69	73	15	41	54	54
United States	2000	27	63	79	81	20	49	59	58
Percentage change between periods									
Belgium	1985 to 1997	–13	–9	–13	–8	–12	–6	5	2
West Germany	1984 to 2000	–9	–17	–10	–4	–6	–13	–3	1
Italy	1987 to 2000	0	–1	–15	–5	–4	6	9	1
United Kingdom	1986 to 1995	–14	–8	–6	–1	–13	–2	13	10
Canada	1987 to 1997	–12	–8	–5	–6	–9	–11	3	4
United States	1986 to 2000	–2	–4	1	2	–2	3	6	5

Source: Authors' tabulations of LIS files.
a. Wage and salary income is measured net of income and payroll tax payments.

Table 2.5 Parental Dependents Who Have Adjusted Disposable Incomes Above 50 Percent of the National Median ADPI, 1984 to 2000

		Males				Females			
Country	Year	18 to 22	22 to 26	26 to 30	30 to 34	18 to 22	22 to 26	26 to 30	30 to 34
Earlier Period									
Belgium	1985	99%	97%	98%	100%	97%	98%	97%	94%
West Germany	1984	96	99	99	100	96	97	91	85
Italy	1987	86	87	90	81	87	89	92	88
United Kingdom	1986	98	96	95	98	95	98	94	88
Canada	1987	94	96	95	95	92	94	94	99
United States	1986	87	90	88	83	85	91	88	84
Later Period									
Belgium	1997	95	95	97	97	94	96	99	87
West Germany	2000	96	99	90	98	97	96	92	97
Italy	2000	87	93	90	92	87	89	92	87
United Kingdom	1995	92	95	96	92	94	97	96	100
Canada	1997	90	93	95	97	91	95	94	96
United States	2000	88	91	90	89	88	91	90	87
Percentage change between periods									
Belgium	1985 to 1997	–4	–2	–2	–3	–3	–2	2	–7
West Germany	1984 to 2000	0	0	–9	–2	1	–1	1	12
Italy	1987 to 2000	1	6	0	11	0	–1	–1	–1
United Kingdom	1986 to 1995	–5	–1	1	–5	–1	–1	2	12
Canada	1987 to 1997	–4	–2	0	1	–1	1	0	–4
United States	1986 to 2000	1	1	2	6	3	–1	2	2

Source: Authors' tabulations of LIS files.

Table 2.6 Household Heads, Spouses, and Other Independent Young Adults Who Have Adjusted Disposable Incomes Above 50 Percent of the National Median ADPI, 1984 to 2000

		Males				Females			
Country	Year	18 to 22	22 to 26	26 to 30	30 to 34	18 to 22	22 to 26	26 to 30	30 to 34
Earlier period									
Belgium	1985	82%	92%	96%	97%	86%	93%	96%	96%
West Germany	1984	84	86	90	96	67	82	92	93
Italy	1987	84	85	91	89	91	86	88	91
United Kingdom	1986	84	90	90	91	83	86	87	89
Canada	1987	79	85	89	93	72	83	85	89
United States	1986	71	85	87	88	68	76	80	81
Later period									
Belgium	1997	80	77	86	93	78	87	90	90
West Germany	2000	71	70	87	91	55	71	85	90
Italy	2000	77	81	83	88	80	71	84	87
United Kingdom	1995	76	84	88	88	72	78	82	84
Canada	1997	66	87	85	89	61	78	85	87
United States	2000	71	80	87	87	67	75	80	82
Percentage change between periods									
Belgium	1985 to 1997	–1	–16	–10	–4	–9	–6	–6	–5
West Germany	1984 to 2000	–13	–16	–3	–4	–12	–11	–7	–3
Italy	1987 to 2000	–7	–4	–8	–1	–11	–15	–4	–4
United Kingdom	1986 to 1995	–8	–6	–2	–3	–11	–8	–6	–4
Canada	1987 to 1997	–13	2	–4	–4	–11	–5	0	–2
United States	1986 to 2000	0	–5	–1	–1	–1	0	0	1

Source: Authors' tabulations of LIS files.

Table 2.7 Young Adults Who Have Adjusted Disposable Incomes Above 50 Percent of the National Median ADPI, 1984 to 2000

		Males				Females			
Country	Year	18 to 22	22 to 26	26 to 30	30 to 34	18 to 22	22 to 26	26 to 30	30 to 34
Earlier period									
Belgium	1985	97%	95%	97%	97%	94%	95%	96%	95%
West Germany	1984	94	92	92	96	88	86	92	93
Italy	1987	86	86	91	87	87	88	90	91
United Kingdom	1986	94	92	91	92	90	89	88	89
Canada	1987	91	89	90	93	85	86	86	90
United States	1986	83	87	87	87	78	79	81	81
Later period									
Belgium	1997	94	88	89	93	91	91	92	90
West Germany	2000	91	83	88	92	83	78	86	90
Italy	2000	86	91	88	90	86	85	88	87
United Kingdom	1995	87	88	89	88	83	82	83	85
Canada	1997	85	90	88	89	81	84	86	87
United States	2000	82	83	87	87	79	79	81	82
Percentage change between periods									
Belgium	1985 to 1997	–3	–7	–8	–4	–4	–4	–4	–5
West Germany	1984 to 2000	–3	–8	–4	–4	–4	–8	–6	–3
Italy	1987 to 2000	0	5	–2	3	–1	–3	–2	–4
United Kingdom	1986 to 1995	–7	–4	–1	–4	–7	–7	–5	–4
Canada	1987 to 1997	–5	1	–3	–4	–4	–2	0	–2
United States	1986 to 2000	0	–4	0	0	1	–1	0	1

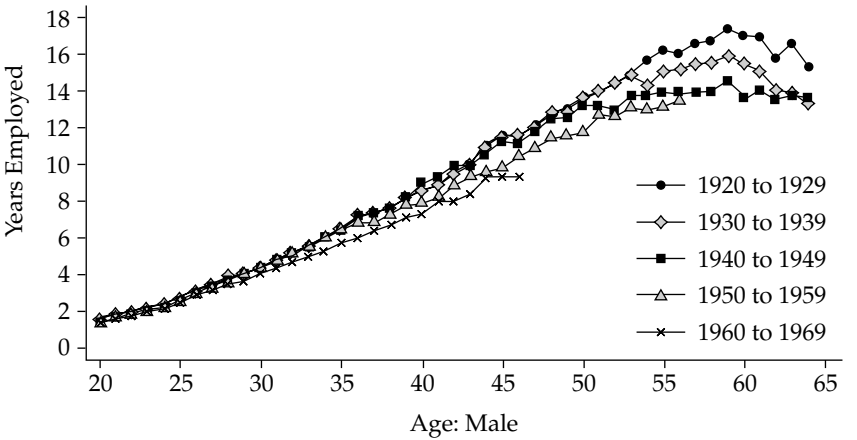
Source: Authors' tabulations of LIS files.

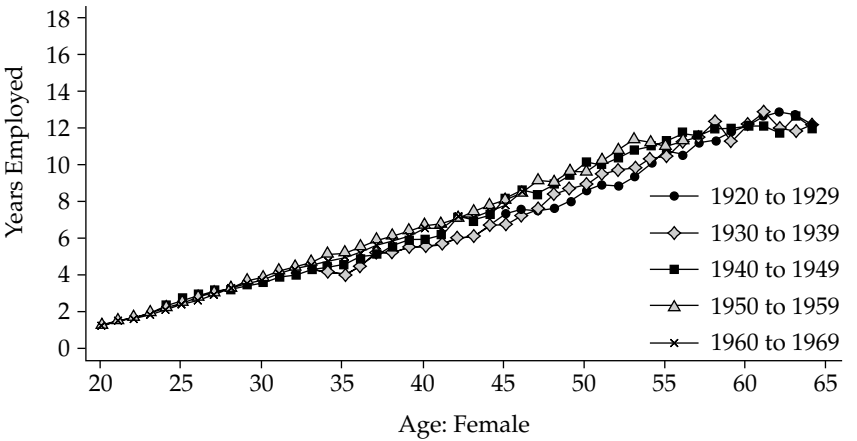
Table 2A.1 Persons in Six Countries Who Are Household Heads or Spouses of Household Heads, 1984 to 2000

Country	Year	Males				Females			
		18 to 22	22 to 26	26 to 30	30 to 34	18 to 22	22 to 26	26 to 30	30 to 34
Earlier period									
Belgium	1985	9%	43%	82%	92%	17%	61%	84%	90%
West Germany	1984	11	53	81	92	21	66	87	94
Italy	1987	1	8	47	74	6	37	67	80
United Kingdom	1986	19	57	84	92	35	72	88	94
Canada	1987	17	50	73	87	30	65	84	91
United States	1986	15	51	75	85	28	64	82	90
Later period									
Belgium	1997	6	36	71	88	10	47	73	88
West Germany	2000	12	50	82	92	24	60	77	88
Italy	2000	2	7	27	54	6	17	49	79
United Kingdom	1995	18	53	81	92	37	74	91	95
Canada	1997	16	44	69	84	27	59	81	90
United States	2000	17	50	71	81	26	61	79	86
Percentage change between periods									
Belgium	1985 to 1997	–3	–8	–10	–4	–6	–15	–11	–3
West Germany	1984 to 2000	0	–3	0	0	3	–5	–10	–6
Italy	1987 to 2000	1	–1	–20	–20	0	–20	–17	–1
United Kingdom	1986 to 1995	–1	–4	–3	0	1	2	2	2
Canada	1987 to 1997	–1	–6	–4	–3	–3	–6	–3	–1
United States	1986 to 2000	1	–1	–3	–2	–4	–4	–4	

Source: Authors' tabulations of LIS files.

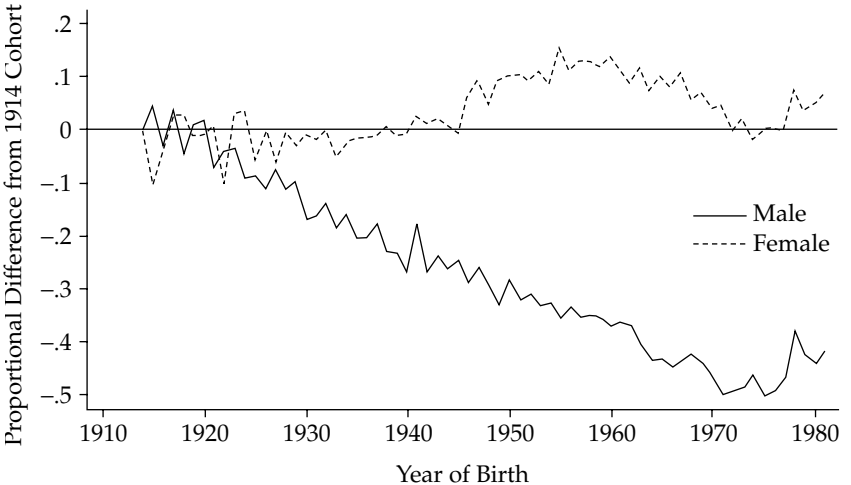
Figure 3.1 Mean Tenure, by Sex, Age, and Birth Cohort





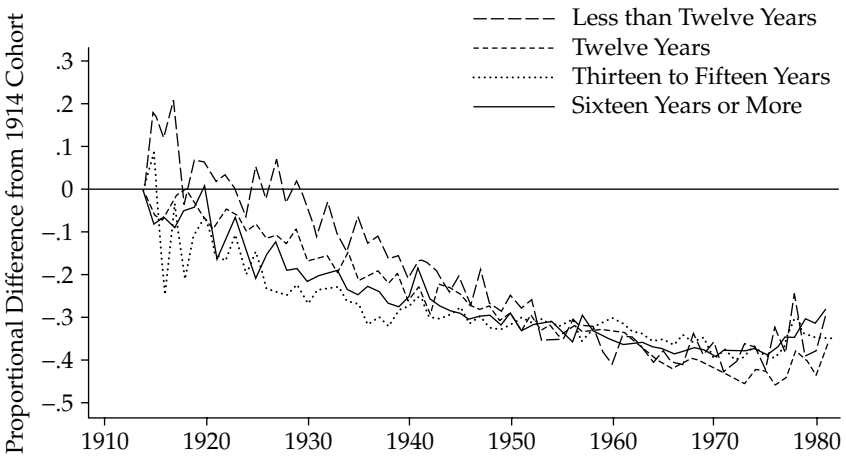
Source: Current Population Survey.

Figure 3.2 Proportional Difference from 1914 Birth Cohort in Mean and Mean Tenure, Controlling for Age

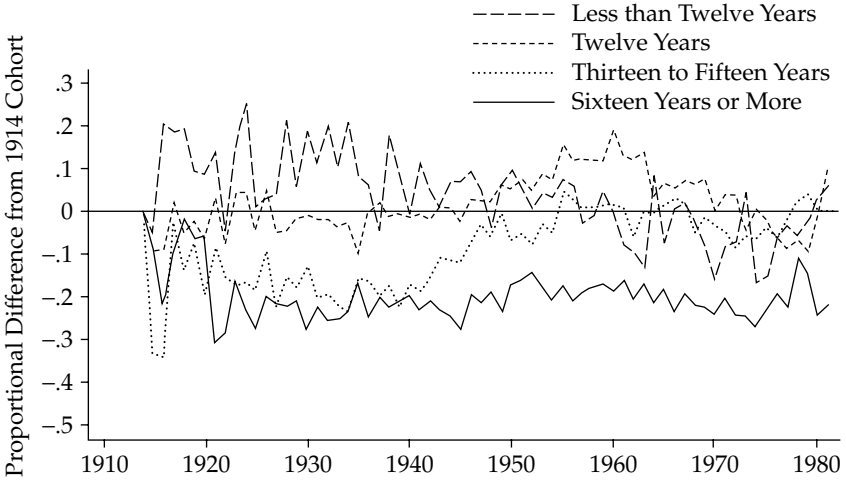


Source: Current Population Survey.

Figure 3.3 Proportional Difference from 1914 Birth Cohort in Mean Tenure, Controlling for Age, by Education



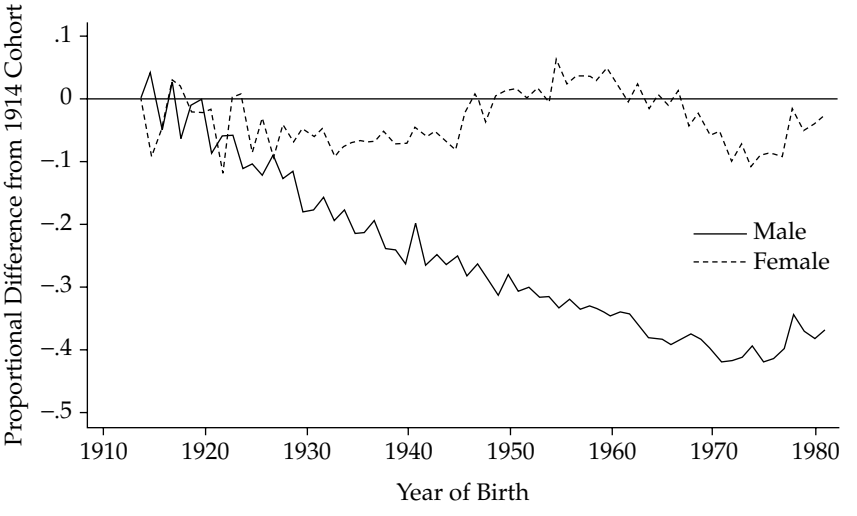
Proportional Difference from 1914 Birth Cohort, Mean Tenure: Males



Proportional Difference from 1914 Birth Cohort, Mean Tenure: Females

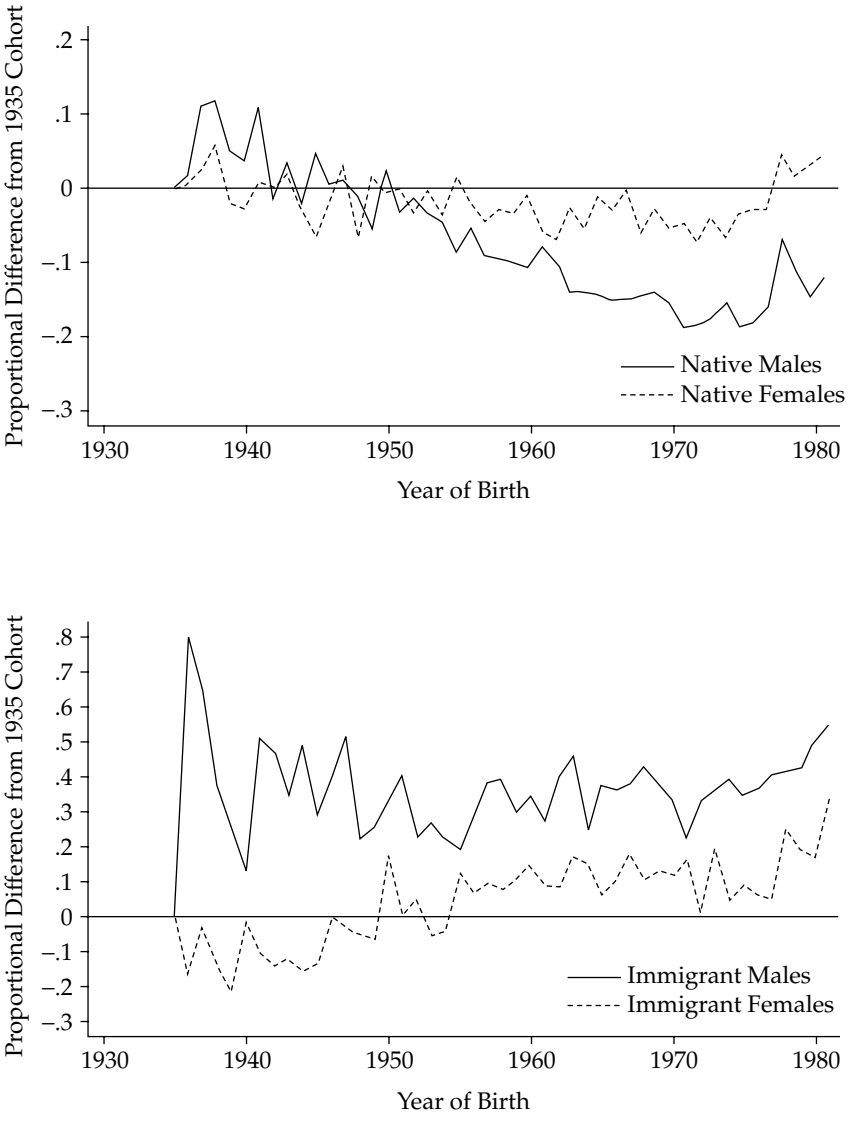
Source: Current Population Survey.

Figure 3.4 Proportional Difference from 1914 Birth Cohort in Mean Tenure, Controlling for Age and Education



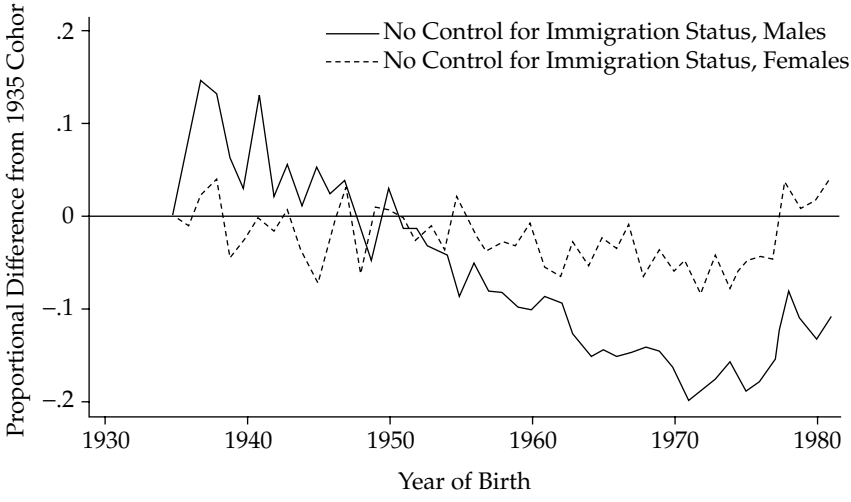
Source: Current Population Survey.

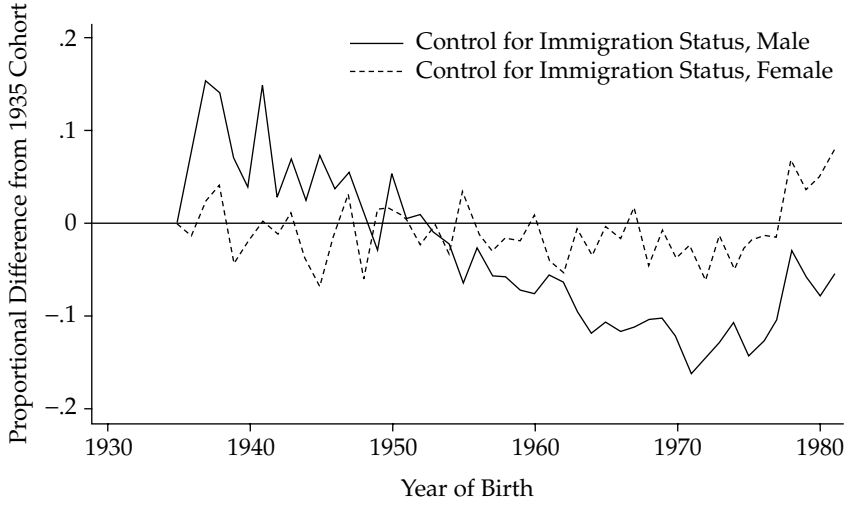
Figure 3.5 Proportional Difference from 1935 Birth Cohort in Mean Tenure, Controlling for Age and Education: Native-Born and Immigrants



Source: Current Population Survey.

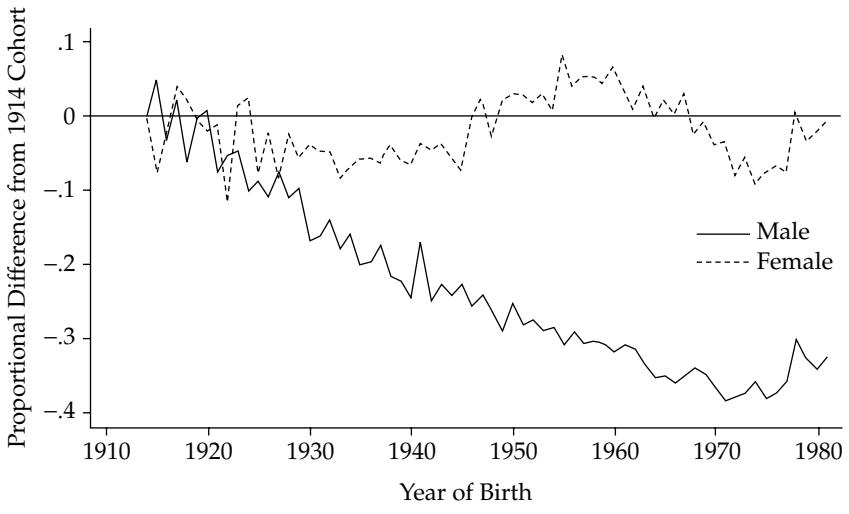
Figure 3.6 Proportional Difference from 1935 Birth Cohort in Mean Tenure, Controlling for Age and Education





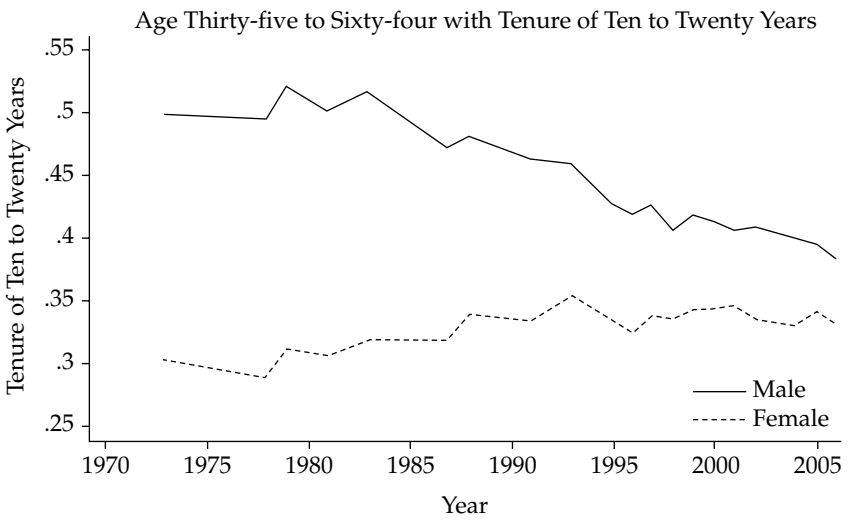
Source: Current Population Survey.

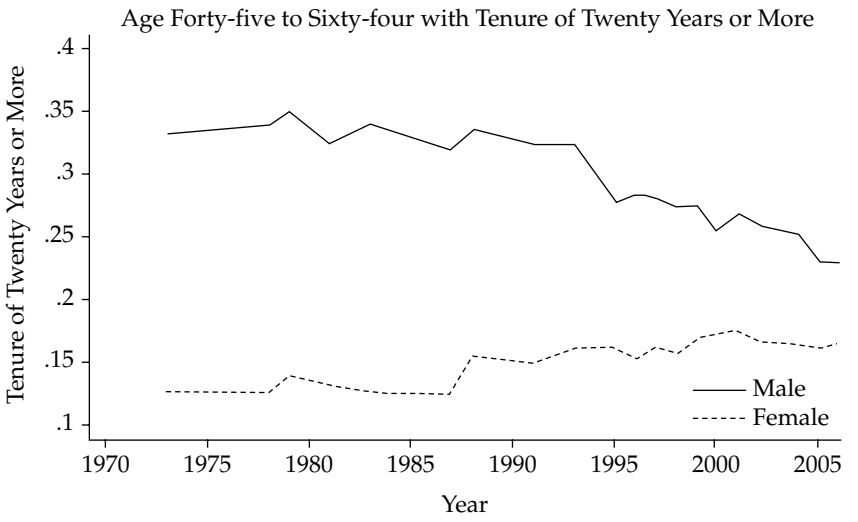
Figure 3.7 Proportional Difference from 1914 Birth Cohort in Mean Tenure, Controlling for Age, Education, Race, and Hispanic Ethnicity



Source: Current Population Survey.

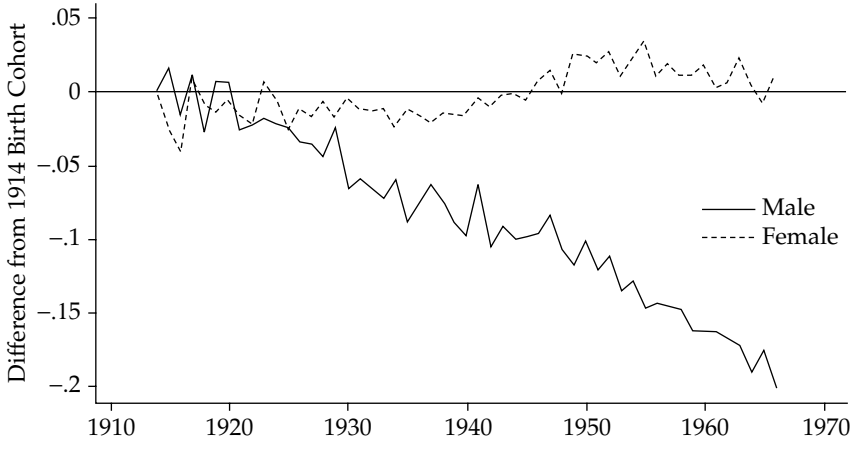
Figure 3.8 Fraction of Workers in a Long-Term Job, by Year



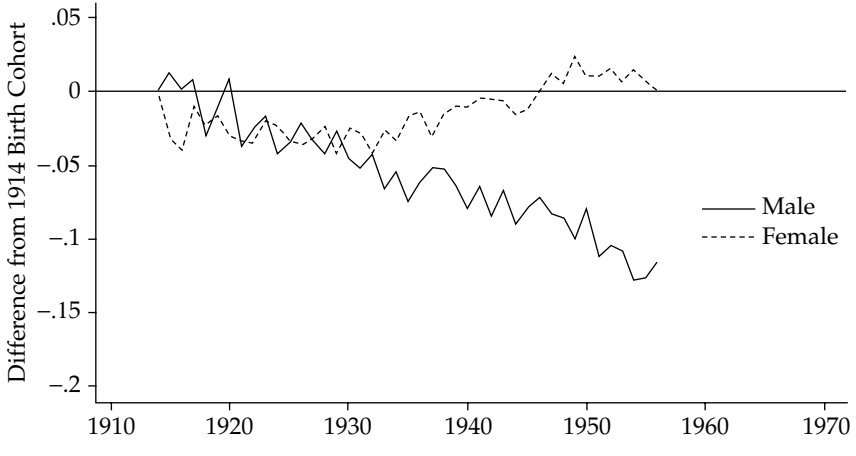


Source: Current Population Survey.

Figure 3.9 Proportional Difference from 1914 Birth Cohort, by Birth Year, Controlling for Age, Education, Race, and Hispanic Ethnicity



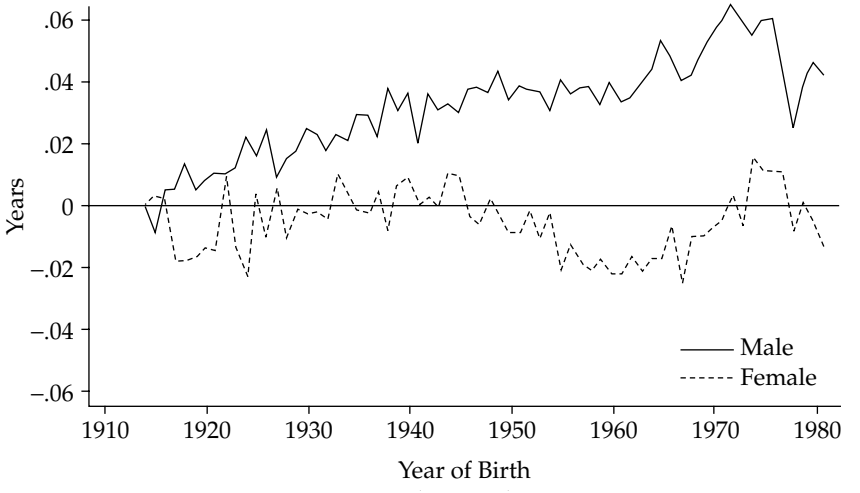
Difference from 1914 Birth Cohort, Linear Probability Model (Tenure of Ten to Twenty Years)



Difference from 1914 Birth Cohort, Linear Probability Model (Tenure of Twenty Years or More)

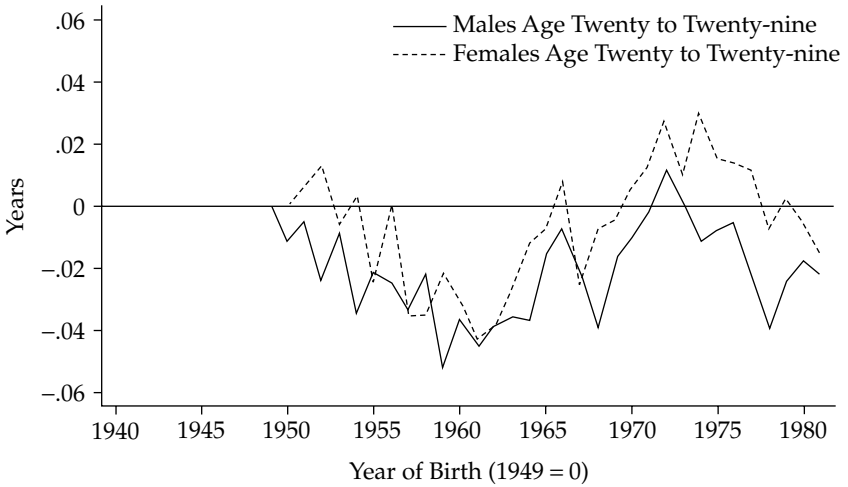
Source: Current Population Survey.

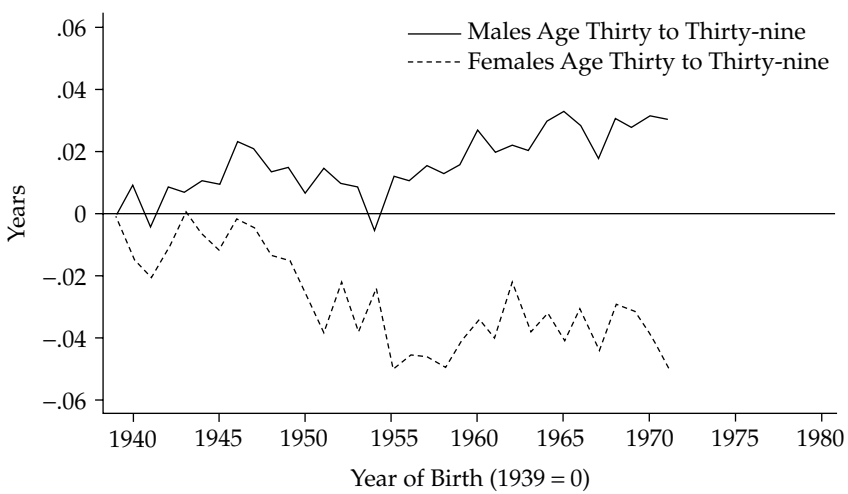
Figure 3.10 Cohort Effects on the Linear Probability Model (Tenure Less than One Year), by Birth Year, Controlling for Age, Education, Race, and Hispanic Ethnicity



Source: Current Population Survey.

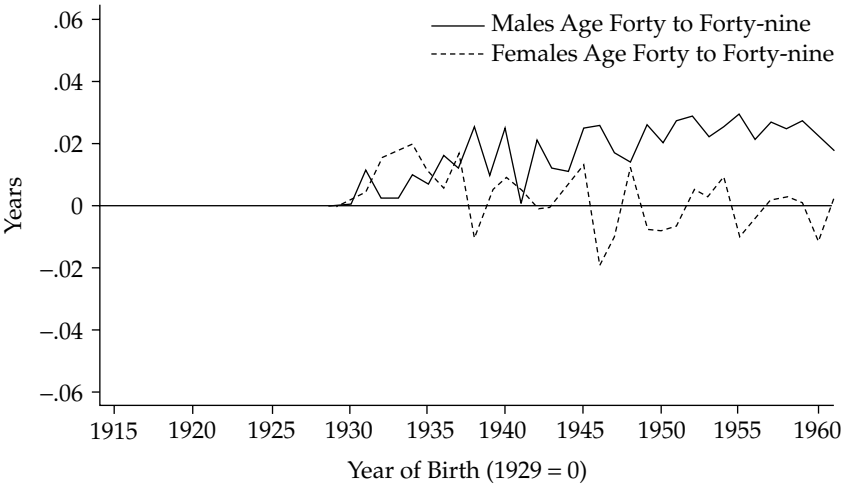
Figure 3.11 Cohort Effects on the Linear Probability Model (Tenure Less than One Year), by Birth Year, Controlling for Age, Education, Race, and Hispanic Ethnicity

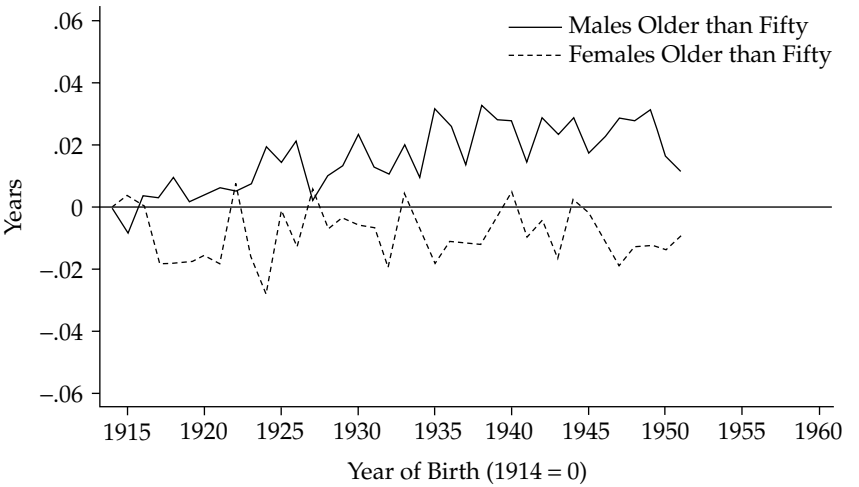




Source: Current Population Survey.

Figure 3.12 Cohort Effects on the Linear Probability Model (Tenure Less than One Year), by Birth Year, Controlling for Age, Education, Race, and Hispanic Ethnicity





Source: Current Population Survey.

Table 3.1 Distribution of Education, by Birth Cohort

Birth Decade	Less Than Twelve Years	Twelve Years	Thirteen to Fifteen Years	Sixteen or More Years
1914 to 1919	39.53%	37.54%	10.92%	12.02%
1920 to 1929	31.18	39.30	12.83	16.69
1930 to 1939	21.28	40.57	16.57	21.58
1940 to 1949	11.82	35.58	23.09	29.50
1950 to 1959	8.75	34.88	27.28	29.08
1960 to 1969	9.10	34.78	28.00	28.12
1970 to 1981	9.40	30.46	33.82	26.32
All	11.96	35.04	25.88	27.12

Source: Current Population Survey.
Note: Based on data for not self-employed workers age twenty to sixty-four from twenty-one CPSs covering the period from 1973 to 2006. Weighted by CPS final sample weights.

Table 3.2 New Job Rate, by Gender, 1973 to 2005

Age	All	Male	Female
Twenty to twenty-nine	0.349	0.335	0.365
Thirty to thirty-nine	0.181	0.162	0.205
Forty to forty-nine	0.124	0.111	0.139
Fifty to fifty-nine	0.090	0.084	0.097
Sixty to sixty-four	0.077	0.075	0.079
All	0.191	0.176	0.206

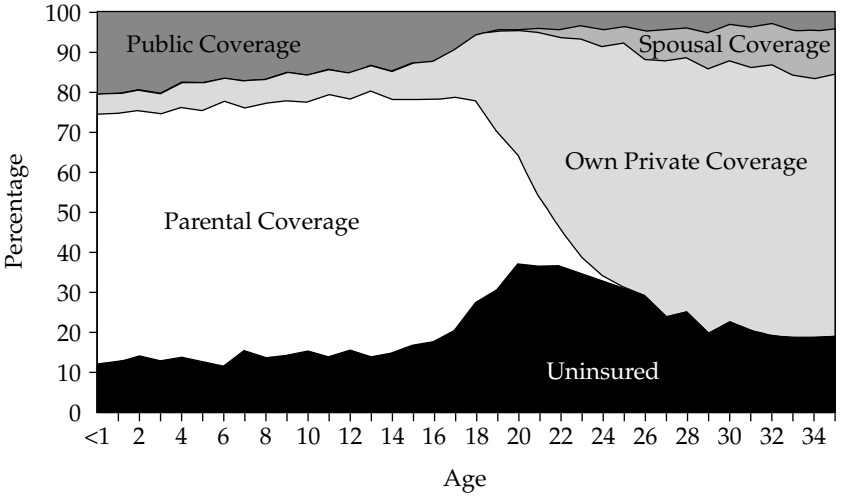
Source: Current Population Survey.
Note: Based on data for non-self-employed workers age twenty to sixty-four from nineteen CPSs covering the period from 1973 to 2006. Weighted by CPS final sample weights. N = 876,063.

Table 3A.1 Distribution of Age by Birth Cohort

Birth Decade	Number of Cases	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
1914 to 1919	12,016	59.32	3.18	54	64
1920 to 1929	50,797	54.74	4.90	44	64
1930 to 1939	85,342	50.51	7.85	34	64
1940 to 1949	177,966	44.86	9.89	24	64
1950 to 1959	246,830	37.85	9.43	20	56
1960 to 1969	181,172	32.91	6.53	20	46
1970 to 1980	108,593	26.44	4.05	20	36
All	862,716	39.28	11.42	20	64

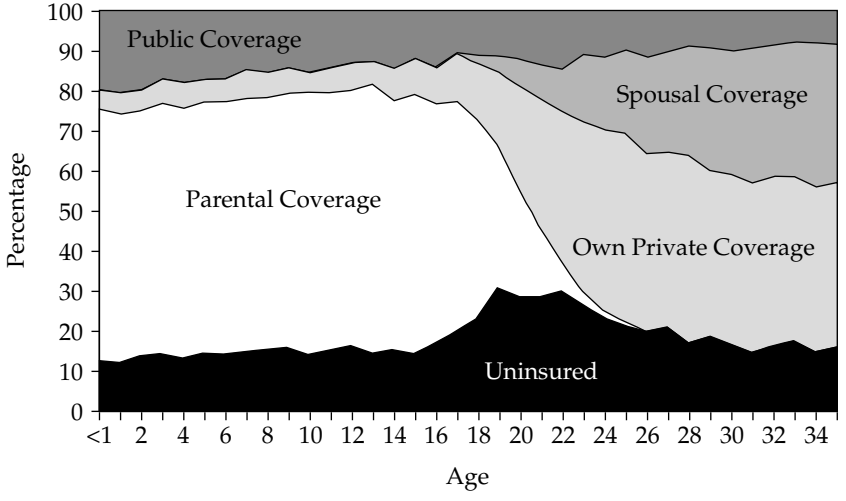
Source: Current Population Survey.
Note: Based on data for all workers age twenty to sixty-four (excluding self-employed workers) from twenty CPS supplements spanning 1973 to 2005. Weighted by CPS final

Figure 4.1 Sources of Health Insurance Coverage by Age: Mean Age Birth to Thirty-five



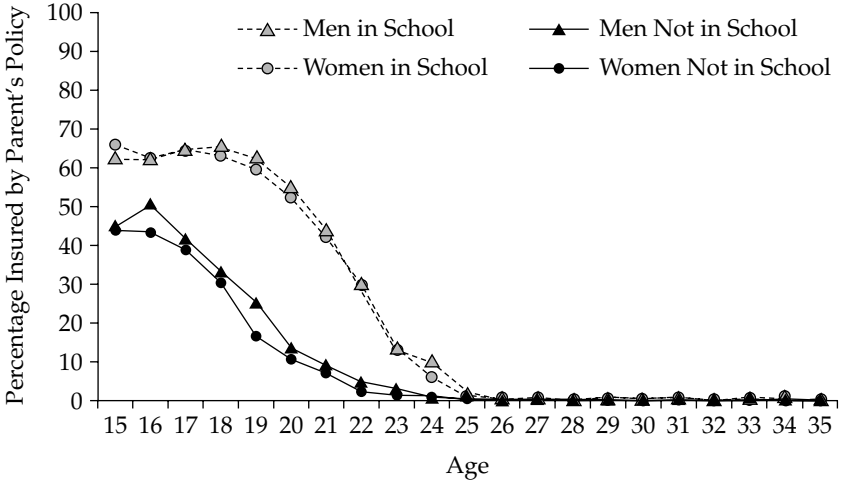
Source: SIPP, 1996 and 2001 panels.

Figure 4.2 Sources of Health Insurance Coverage by Age: Women Age Birth to Thirty-five



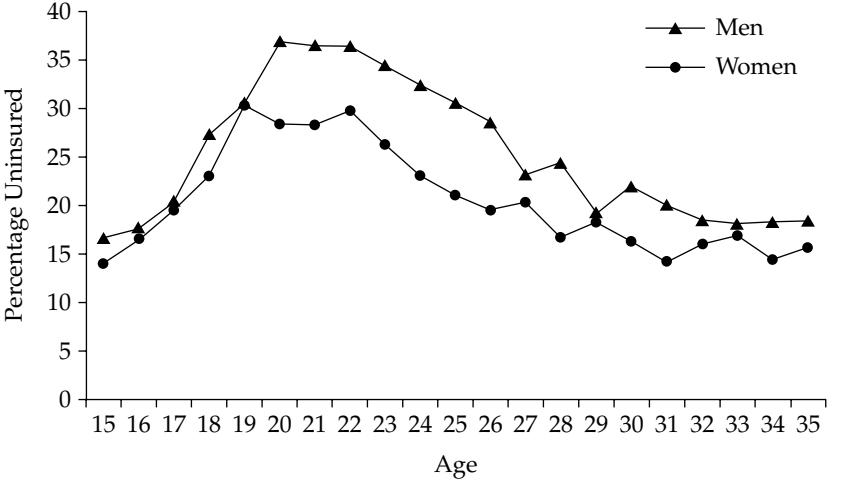
Source: SIPP, 1996 and 2001 panels.

Figure 4.3 Probability of Parental Health Insurance, by Age, Sex, and School Enrollment



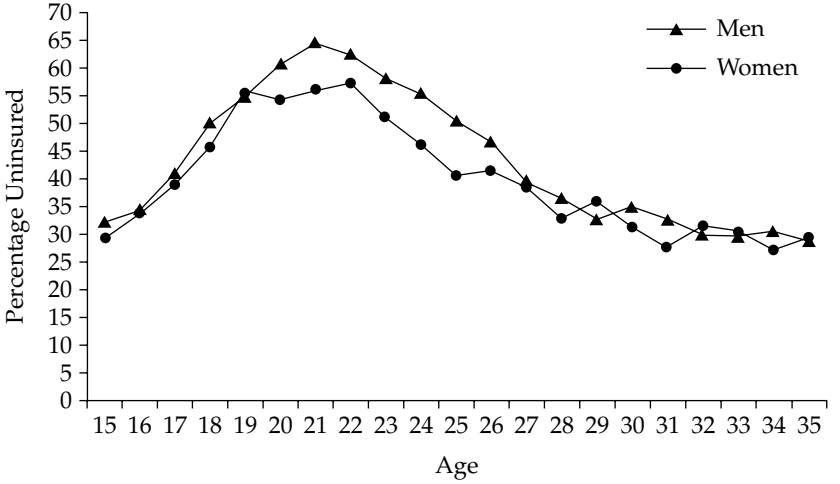
Source: SIPP, 1996 and 2001 panels.

Figure 4.4 Probability of Having No Health Insurance at a Point in Time, by Age and Sex



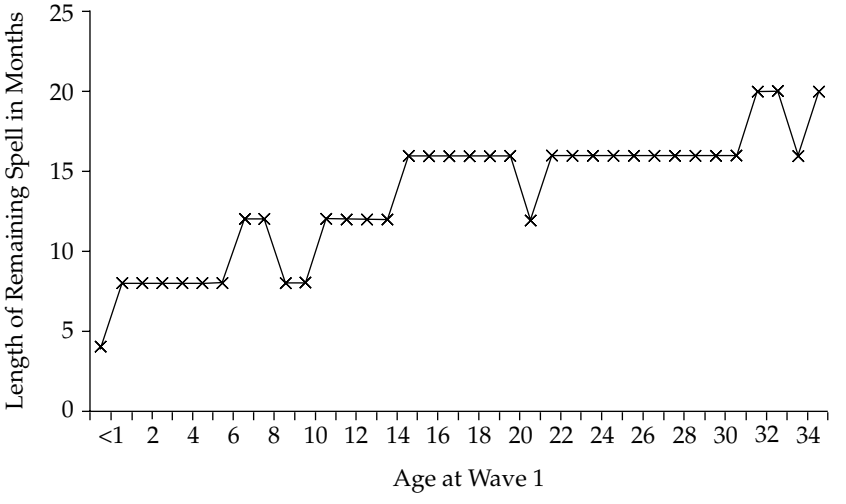
Source: SIPP, 1996 and 2001 panels.

Figure 4.5 Probability of Being Uninsured at One or More Waves in the Next Two Years, by Age at Wave 1



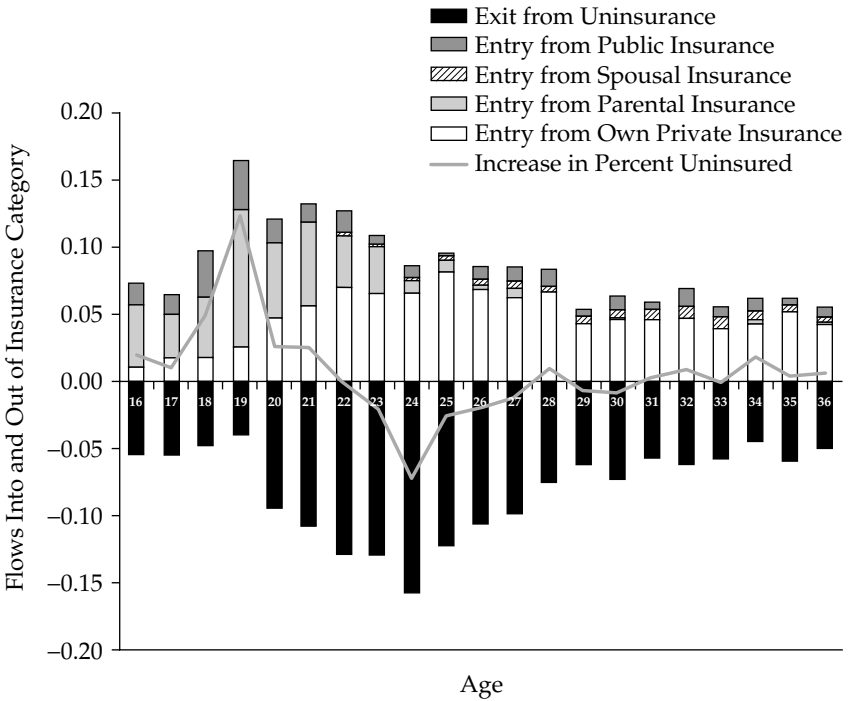
Source: SIPP, 1996 and 2001 panels.

Figure 4.6 How the Median Remaining Length of an Uninsured Spell Changes with Age



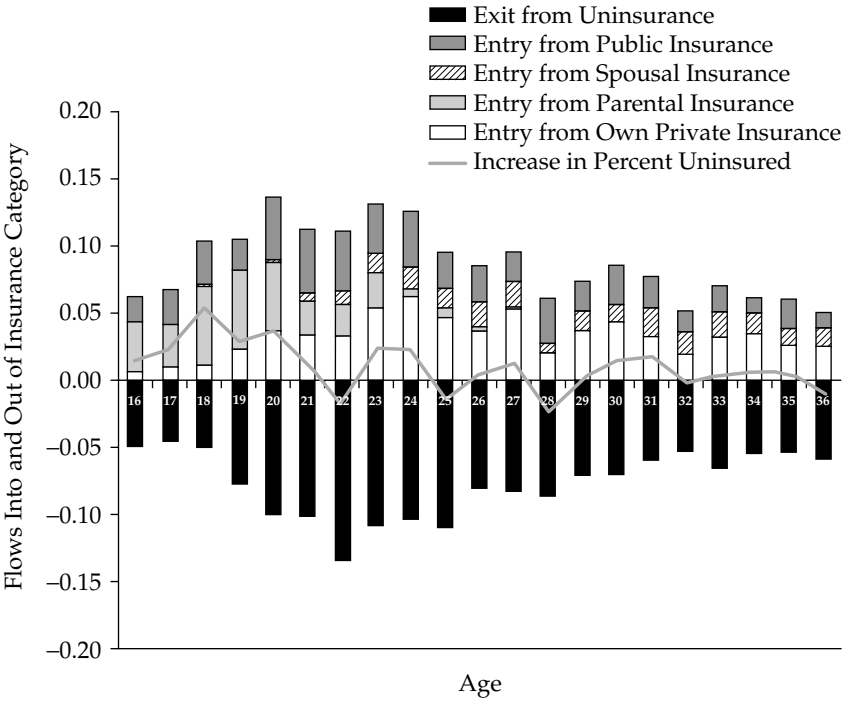
Source: SIPP, 1996 and 2001 panels.

Figure 4.7 Flows Into and Out of Uninsurance, by Age: Men



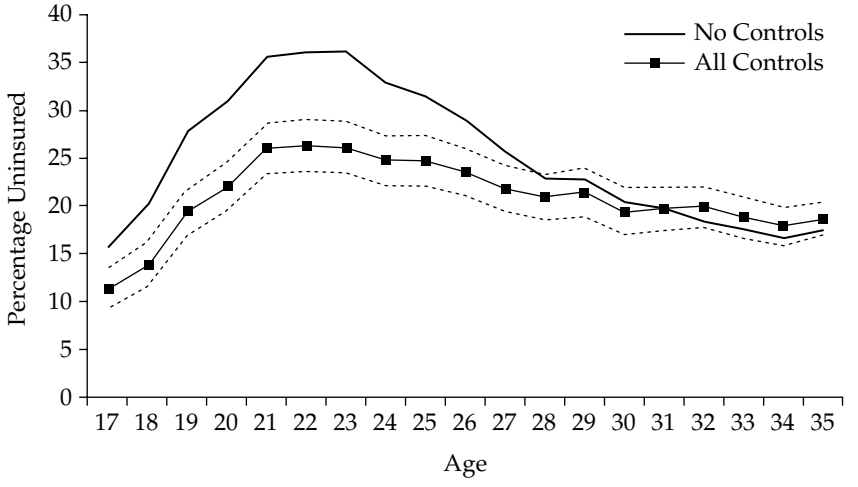
Source: SIPP, 1996 and 2001 panels.

Figure 4.8 Flows Into and Out of Uninsurance, by Age: Women



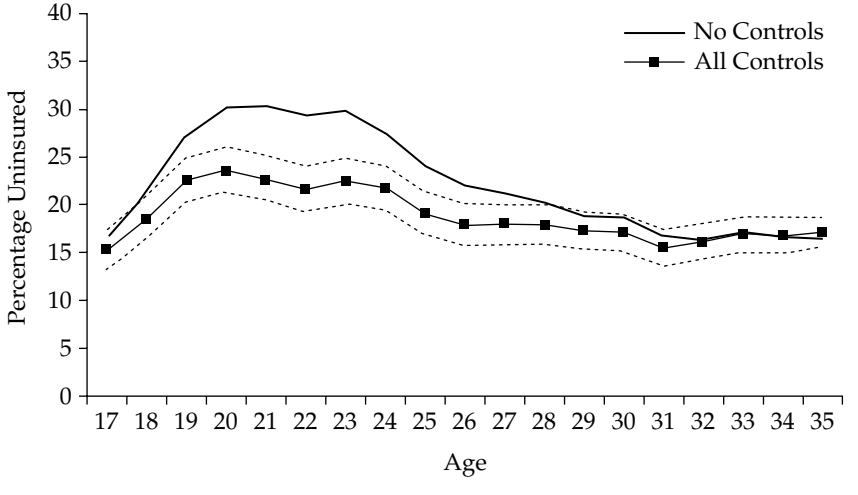
Source: SIPP, 1996 and 2001 panels.

Figure 4.9 Can Observable Characteristics Explain the Spike in Uninsurance for Men?



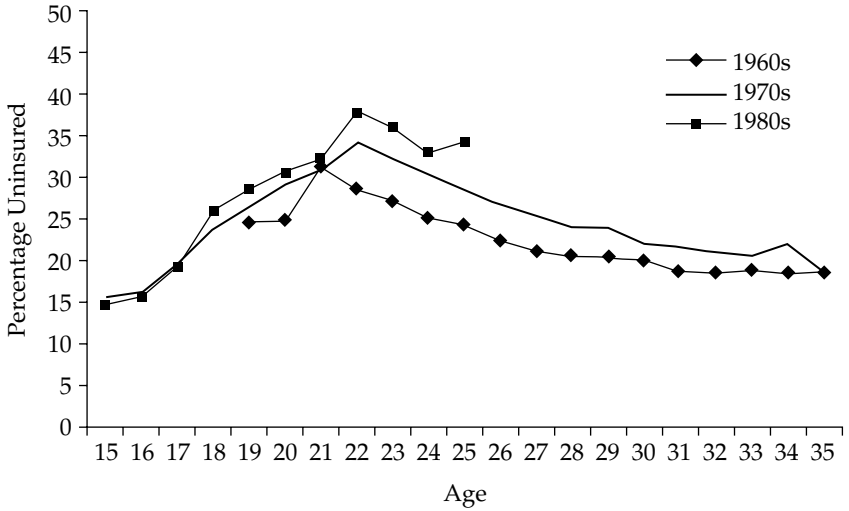
Source: SIPP, 1996 and 2001 panels.

Figure 4.10 Can Observable Characteristics Explain the Spike in Uninsurance for Women?



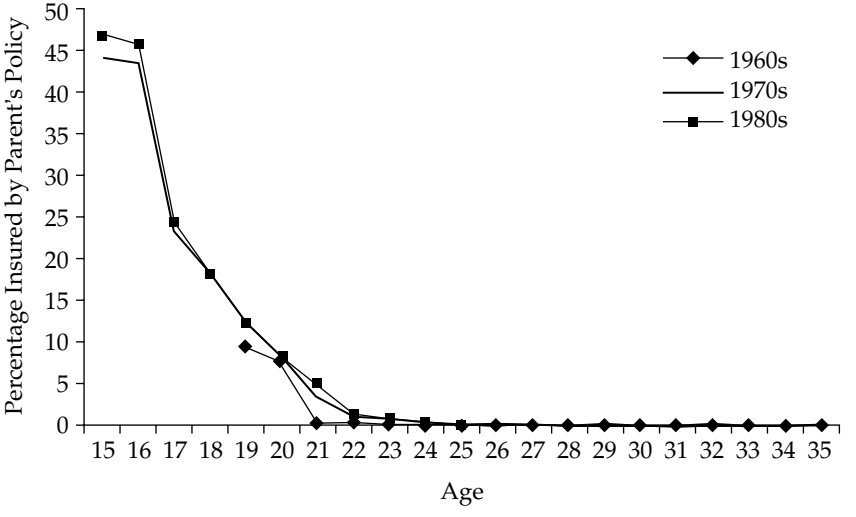
Source: SIPP, 1996 and 2001 panels.

Figure 4.11 Probability of Having No Health Insurance, by Age and Birth Cohort



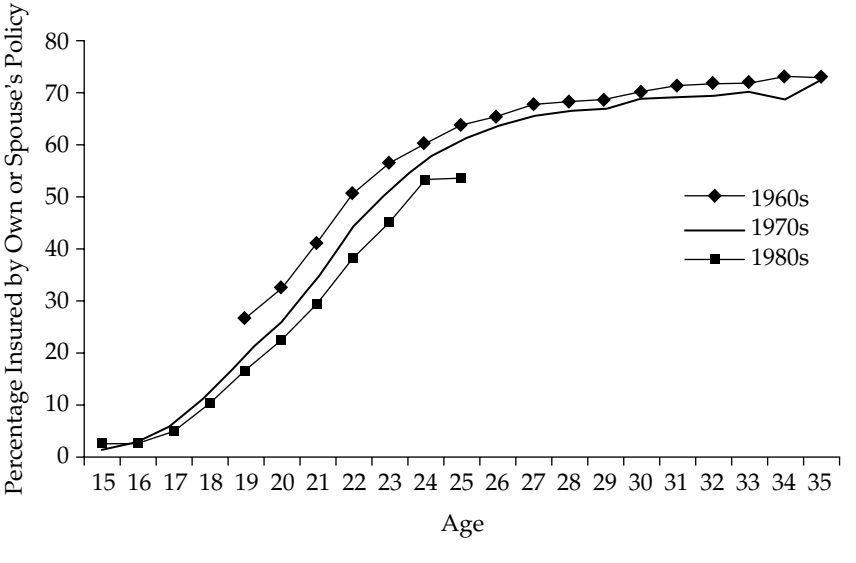
Source: March CPS, 1989 to 2006.

Figure 4.12 Probability of Having Parental Health Insurance Coverage, by Age and Birth Cohort



Source: March CPS, 1989 to 2006.

Figure 4.13 Probability of Having Own or Spouse's Health Insurance, by Age and Birth Cohort



Source: March CPS, 1989 to 2006.

Table 4A.1 Sample Size by Age and SIPP Panel

	1996 Panel		2001 Panel		
Age at Wave 1	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total
Under one	438	462	382	342	1,624
One	515	491	406	447	1,859
Two	530	500	466	414	1,910
Three	591	563	445	391	1,990
Four	604	584	424	421	2,033
Five	589	558	427	415	1,989
Six	561	596	397	409	1,963
Seven	598	578	421	436	2,033
Eight	582	564	415	461	2,022
Nine	536	552	439	427	1,954
Ten	600	546	466	482	2,094
Eleven	560	506	468	446	1,980
Twelve	552	554	423	433	1,962
Thirteen	552	495	455	417	1,919
Fourteen	506	556	459	384	1,905
Fifteen	578	550	423	387	1,938
Sixteen	507	482	458	384	1,831
Seventeen	424	428	385	348	1,585
Eighteen	403	410	347	341	1,501
Nineteen	404	373	313	319	1,409
Twenty	324	368	283	326	1,301
Twenty-one	338	351	263	304	1,256
Twenty-two	309	349	258	295	1,211
Twenty-three	308	419	292	334	1,353
Twenty-four	329	425	257	317	1,328
Twenty-five	410	516	255	301	1,482
Twenty-six	424	442	299	310	1,475
Twenty-seven	407	435	291	367	1,500
Twenty-eight	420	509	325	361	1,615
Twenty-nine	420	465	348	377	1,610
Thirty	422	555	334	384	1,695
Thirty-one	483	585	317	419	1,804
Thirty-two	530	537	387	369	1,823
Thirty-three	516	580	349	385	1,830
Thirty-four	542	604	388	411	1,945
Thirty-five	547	617	360	427	1,951
Total ages fifteen to thirty-five	9,045	10,000	6,932	7,466	33,443
Total ages birth to thirty-five	17,359	18,105	13,425	13,791	62,680

Source: SIPP, 1996 and 2001 panels.

Table 4A.2 Regression Results: Effect of Covariates on Age Profile of Uninsurance for Men, Linear Probability Model with Dependent Variable = 1 if Uninsured

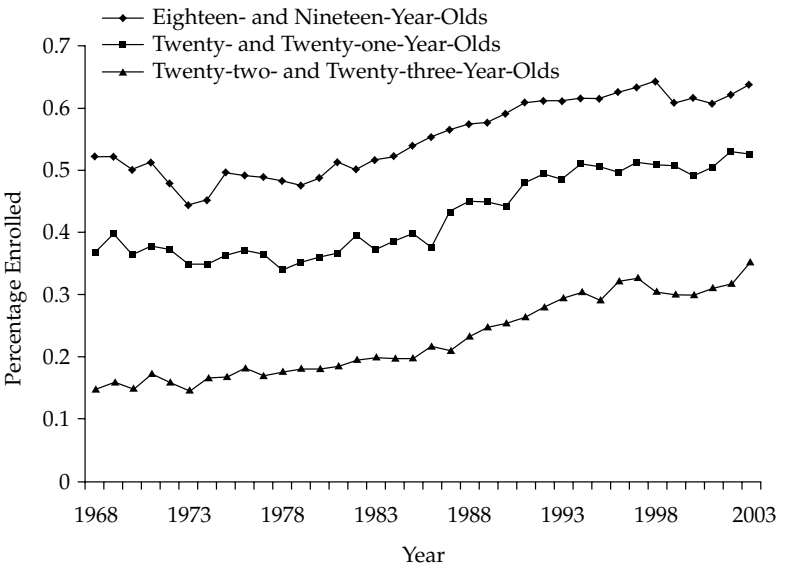
	No-Covariates Model		All-Covariates Model	
Independent Variables	Coefficient	Standard Error	Coefficient	Standard Error
Age (omitted: sixteen)				
Seventeen	–0.011	0.010	–0.052**	0.011
Eighteen	0.035**	0.012	–0.027*	0.012
Nineteen	0.111**	0.013	0.027*	0.013
Twenty	0.143**	0.014	0.054**	0.013
Twenty-one	0.188**	0.014	0.093**	0.014
Twenty-two	0.193**	0.015	0.095**	0.014
Twenty-three	0.194**	0.015	0.093**	0.014
Twenty-four	0.162**	0.015	0.079**	0.013
Twenty-five	0.147**	0.015	0.078**	0.013
Twenty-six	0.123**	0.014	0.067**	0.013
Twenty-seven	0.090**	0.014	0.048**	0.012
Twenty-eight	0.062**	0.013	0.038**	0.012
Twenty-nine	0.061**	0.017	0.045**	0.013
Thirty	0.037*	0.015	0.026*	0.012
Thirty-one	0.030*	0.013	0.027*	0.011
Thirty-two	0.017	0.012	0.028**	0.011
Thirty-three	0.008	0.012	0.014	0.010
Thirty-four	–0.001	0.011	0.006	0.010
Thirty-five	0.007	0.009	0.017*	0.008
Family income relative to poverty threshold (omitted: less than 50 percent)				
50 to 100 percent			–0.030**	0.014
100 to 150 percent			–0.065**	0.014
150 to 200 percent			–0.122**	0.013
200 to 250 percent			–0.197**	0.013
250 to 300 percent			–0.240**	0.013
300 to 350 percent			–0.286**	0.013
350 to 400 percent			–0.297**	0.013
400 percent or more			–0.340**	0.013
Lives with own children			–0.021**	0.008
Single parent			0.020	0.015
Spouse does not work			–0.067**	0.012
Spouse in school full-time			–0.075**	0.020

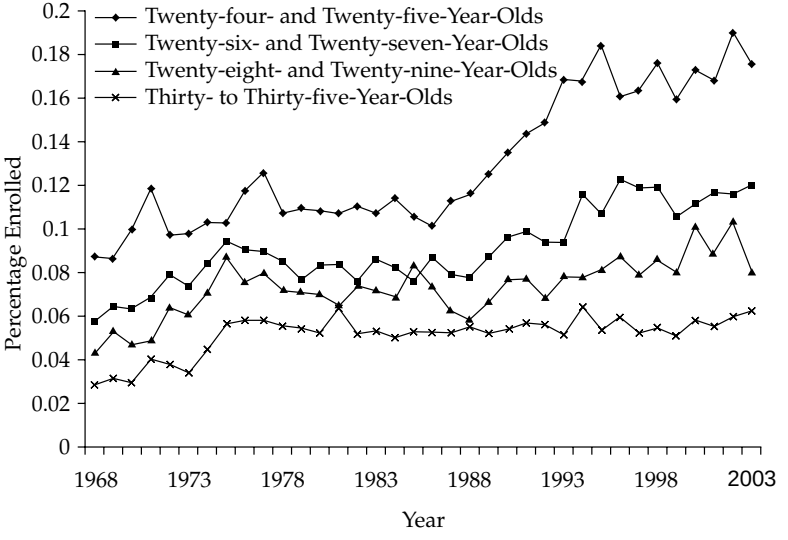
Table 4A.2 (*Continiued*)

Independent Variables	No-Covariates Model Coefficient	No-Covariates Model Standard Error	All-Covariates Model Coefficient	All-Covariates Model Standard Error
Spouse working full-time			–0.084**	0.009
Spouse working part-time			–0.093**	0.010
Establishment size (omitted: nonworker)				
Unknown			0.229**	0.020
Fewer than 25 workers			0.082**	0.013
25 to 99 workers			–0.013	0.013
100 workers or more			–0.066**	0.013
Homeowner			–0.050**	0.006
Lives with parents			0.071**	0.014
Lives with parents and is full-time student			–0.086**	0.019
In school full-time			–0.069**	0.020
Works part-time			0.035**	0.012
Has more than one job			0.066**	0.008
Job tenure if full-time worker			0.000**	0.000
Full-time worker, tenure less than one year			–0.084**	0.007
Hispanic			0.145**	0.010
Black			0.033**	0.009
Other nonwhite race			0.019	0.012
Intercept	0.178**	0.009	0.517**	0.017
Number of observations	89,855		89,855	
Number of individuals	14,999		14,999	
R-squared	0.0252		0.2012	

Source: SIPP, 1996 and 2001 panels.
* significantly different from zero with $p < 0.05$
** significantly different from zero with $p < 0.01$

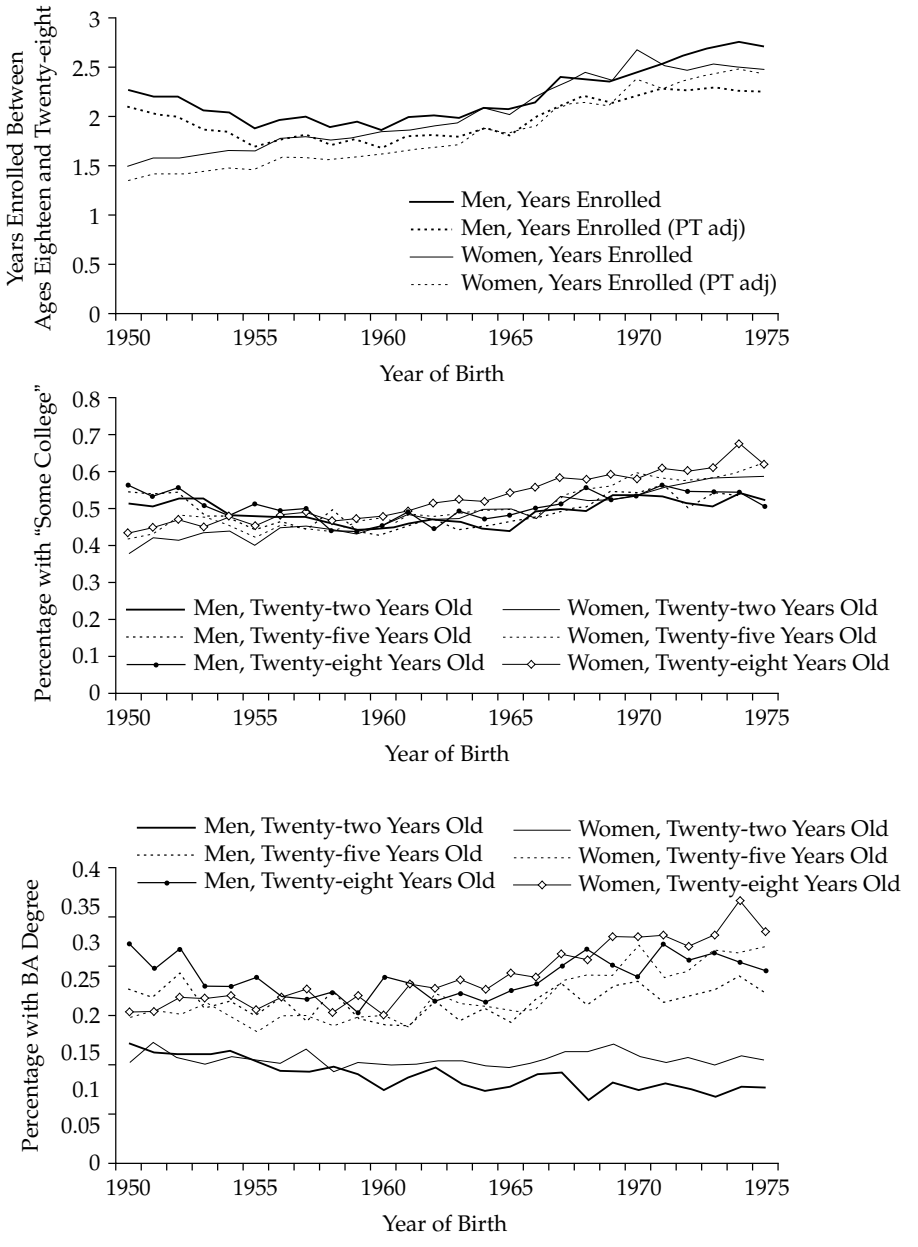
Figure 5.1 College Enrollment by Age, 1968 to 2003





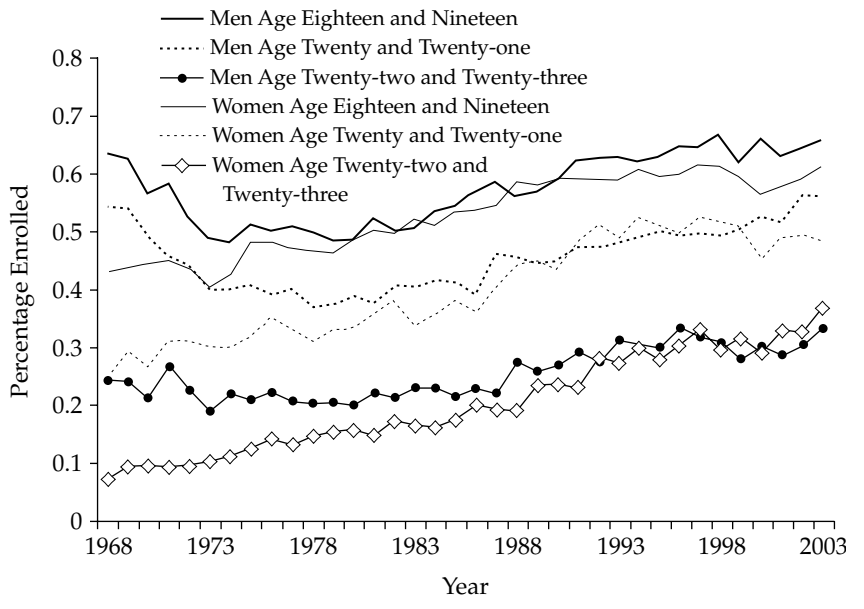
Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the October CPS: CPS weights are used.
Note: The measures of years are calculated by counting the total number of years of reported enrollment at the collegiate level for a birth cohort over the period in which they are eighteen to twenty-eight and dividing by the size of the cohort. The percent with "some college" is calculated as the percent of the sample with a high school degree who have attended at least some college by the specified date. Similarly, the percent with a BA degree is calculated as the percent with a BA degree (or sixteen years of schooling) by the specified age relative to all high school degree recipients.

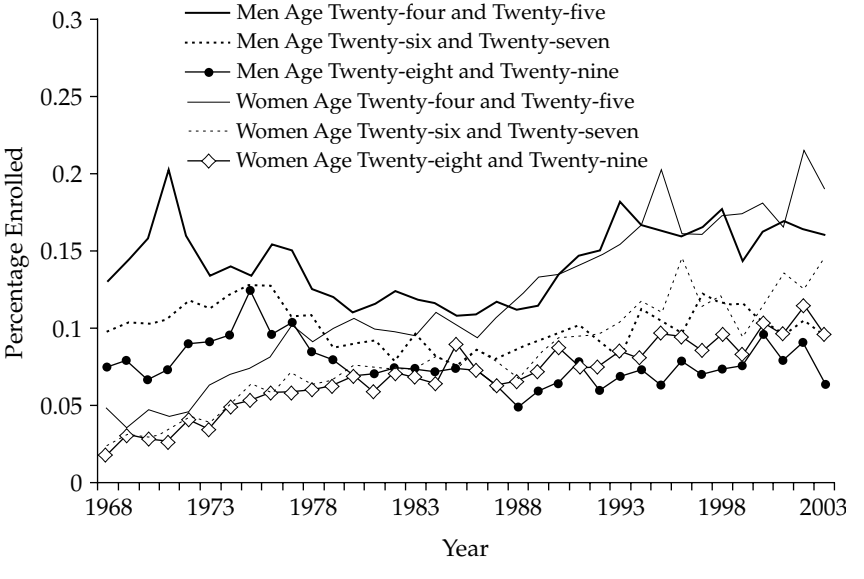
Figure 5.2 Enrollment and Attainment by Birth Cohort



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the October CPS; CPS weights are used.
Note: The sample includes those who have a high school diploma but who have not received a BA degree or completed sixteen years of education. Enrollment is defined as being enrolled in college (or enrolled in "grades" 13 to 16). Employment is defined as working in the month of the survey. Figures depict the employment rates of enrolled students.

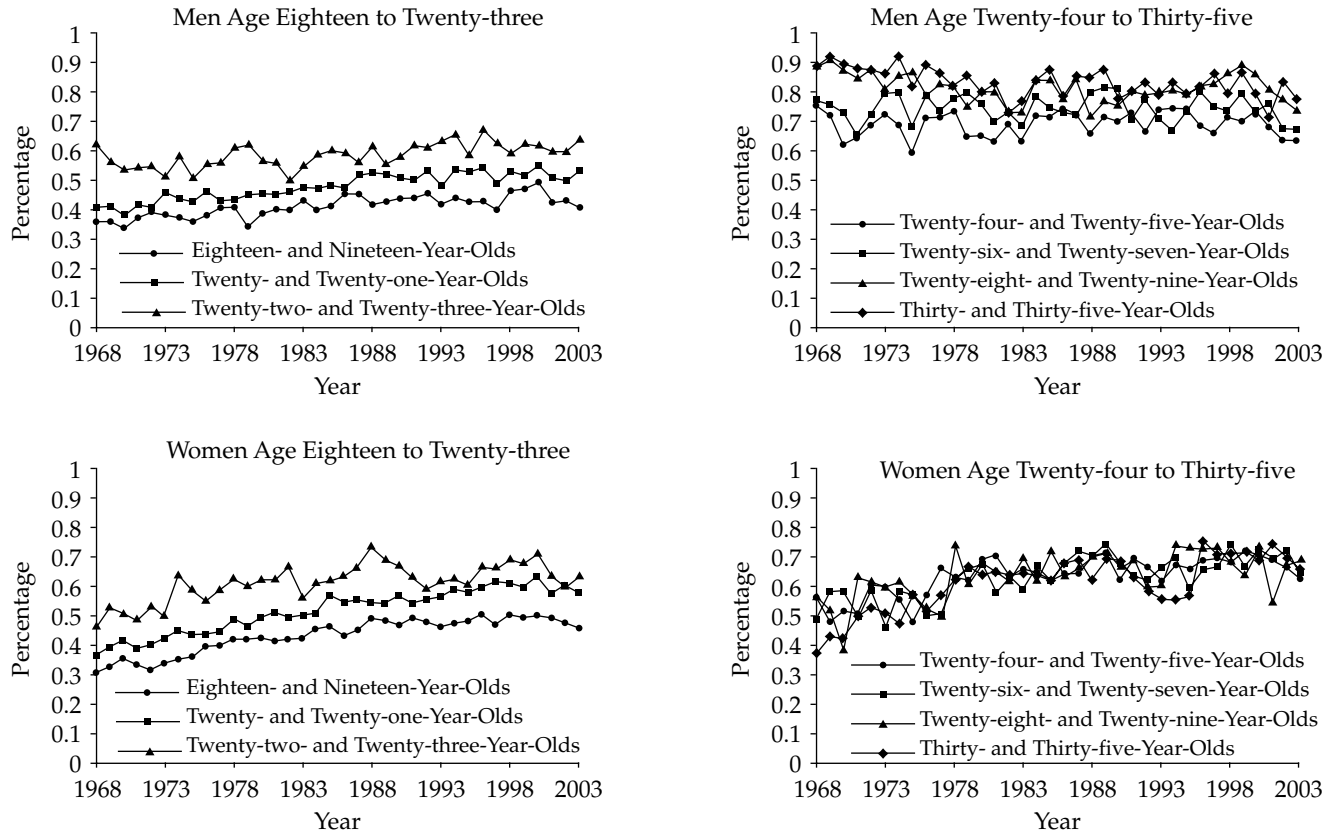
Figure 5.3 Undergraduate College Enrollment, by Age and Sex, 1968 to 2003





Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the October CPS. Enrollment rates are percentages of the population who have a high school diploma but have not received the BA degree or completed sixteen years of education. CPS weights were used.

Figure 5.4 Share of Those Enrolled in College and also Employed, by Age and Gender



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the October CPS; CPS weights are used.
Notes: The sample includes those who have a high school diploma but have not received the BA degree or completed sixteen years of education. Enrollment is defined as being enrolled in college (or enrolled in "grades" 13 to 16). Employment is defined as working in the month of the survey. Figures depict the employment rates of enrolled students.

Table 5.1 Parameter Estimates from Regressions of Undergraduate Enrollment of Twenty-four- to Twenty-nine-Year-Olds, by Type of Institution, on Early Legal Access (Bailey Measure) and Covariates (Linear Probability Model)

	Women	Men
All institutions	0.008	–0.009
	(0.004)	(0.008)
By type of institution		
Public two-year	0.003	–0.001
	(0.002)	(0.003)
Public four-year	0.003	–0.006
	(0.003)	(0.004)
Private	0.001	0.001
	(0.002)	(0.004)

Source: October CPS, 1977 to 1986.
Notes: Each coefficient and standard error is from a separate regression with undergraduate enrollment as the dependent variable, limiting observations to those with at least a high school degree and less than a college degree. Each regression includes a full set of state fixed effects, time effects (CPS year), birth-cohort effects, and age effects. Regressions also include the state-level unemployment rate and an indicator for race. Standard errors are corrected for heteroskedasticity and clustered at the state level.

Table 5.2 Effects of Tuition on Enrollment Rates (in Logs) Within States, Estimates from the CPS

	All Seventeen- to Nineteen-Year-Olds			All Eighteen- to Thirty-five-Year-Olds		
Tuition Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Four-year college	0.014	0.014	–0.165	–0.009	–0.033	–0.006
	(0.035)	(0.036)	(0.081)	(0.024)	(0.031)	(0.024)
Flagship university	0.005	0.006	-0.080	–0.008	–0.019	–0.002
	(0.016)	(0.019)	(0.044)	(0.014)	(0.015)	(0.016)
Community college	0.043	0.025	–0.115	0.029	0.027	0.040
	(0.032)	(0.054)	(0.103)	(0.040)	(0.048)	(0.041)
Type of enrollment	Overall	Public	Two-year	Overall	Public	Two-year

Notes: Data on enrollment are from the October CPS from the years 1977 to 2000. Data on tuition from the same years are from the Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board. Only those with at least a high school diploma who have not yet received a BA degree or completed sixteen years of education are used in the calculation of enrollment rates. Tuition is in thousands of constant 2003 dollars. The dependent variable is the natural log of a state's enrollment rate of the reported type, where reported enrollment in October is assumed to be indicative of enrollment for the year and population is calculated using the CPS. Standard errors are clustered at the state level, and when enrollment is aggregated to the state level, the CPS weights are used. The regressions use the square root of a state's population age eighteen to twenty-four as weights. Population information can be found in the 2000 census summary file 3. Regressions include year and state fixed effects, the annual state unemployment rate, the natural log of the population age eighteen to twenty-four (from the census), and the indicated tuition variable. Overall enrollment is defined as enrollment at any type of institution, public enrollment is enrollment at any public institution, and two-year enrollment is enrollment at any two-year public institution. It should be noted that the authors ran specifications without weights, with levels of enrollment rates and logs of tuition, and the results were not qualitatively different from those presented.

Table 5.3 Effects of Tuition on Enrollment Ratios Within States, Estimates from Institutional Measures of Enrollment

Tuition Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Four-year college	0.028	–0.024	–0.068	0.000	–0.010	–0.048
	(0.022)	(0.017)	(0.033)	(0.016)	(0.017)	(0.041)
Flagship university	0.010	–0.030	–0.057	–0.016	–0.026	–0.051
	(0.017)	(0.010)	(0.021)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.031)
Community college	0.064	–0.039	–0.091	0.014	–0.008	–0.047
	(0.038)	(0.030)	(0.061)	(0.035)	(0.037)	(0.089)
Type of enrollment	Overall	Public	Two-year	Overall	Public	Two-year
Includes Ln Population eighteen to twenty-four	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
With state trends?	No	No	No	No	No	No

Notes: Each coefficient is from a separate regression with the indicated covariates and type of enrollment. Data on enrollment are from WebCaspar database by the NSF and include the years 1977 to 2000. Data on tuition from the same years are from the Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board. Tuition is in thousands of constant 2003 dollars. The dependent variable is the natural log of the ratio of enrollment to population in a state. Standard errors are clustered at the state level. The regressions use the square root of a state's population age eighteen to twenty-four as weights. Regressions include year and state fixed effects, the annual state unemployment rate, and the indicated tuition variable. When indicated (columns 4–6), the regressions also include the natural log of the population age eighteen to twenty-four (from the census) as controls. Overall enrollment is defined as enrollment at any type of institution, public enrollment is enrollment at any public institution, and two-year enrollment is enrollment at any two-year institution.

Table 5.4 Estimates of the Effect of State Unemployment on College Enrollment, by Age

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Eighteen to twenty-year-olds	–0.009	–0.009	–0.005
	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Twenty-one- to twenty-three-year-olds	–0.006	–0.006	–0.003
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Twenty-four- to twenty-seven-year-olds	0.003	0.002	0.000
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Twenty-eight- to thiry-five-year-olds	0.007	0.005	0.001
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Type of enrollment	Overall	Public	Two-year

Note: Each column indicates the coefficients on the interaction of the indicated age and the state-level unemployment rate. In addition to unemployment, each regression includes tuition at community colleges in the state (from Washington State Higher Education Coordinating Board), the natural log of the population age eighteen to twenty-four in the state, and state, year, and age group fixed effects. The observations are weighted by the square root of the population age eighteen to twenty-four (from the census). Other data are from the October CPS, 1977 to 2003.

Table 6.1 Employment Outcomes of Young Adults Age Twenty to Twenty-two in 1984 and 2002

	Hourly Wages		Total Hours Worked		Weeks Worked	
	1984	2002	1984	2002	1984	2002
Full sample	$8.77	$9.94	1,240	1,286	33.2	35.3
By education level						
Not enrolled						
High school dropout or GED	8.47	9.16	1,167	1,176	28.4	28.4
High school degree	8.94	10.03	1,467	1,478	36.0	35.9
Some college or college degree	9.66	10.98	1,445	1,616	36.0	39.7
Enrolled						
Two-year college	8.37	9.99	1,070	1,304	35.9	38.5
Four-year college	7.84	9.62	754	955	29.6	35.2
By gender and race-ethnicity						
Male						
White	9.61	10.50	1,369	1,410	34.4	36.0
Black	8.61	10.14	1,143	1,118	28.7	28.6
Hispanic	9.55	10.38	1,326	1,402	33.7	34.3
Female						
White	8.12	9.53	1,221	1,247	35.0	37.7
Black	7.10	8.73	779	1,012	23.0	29.3
Hispanic	8.28	9.63	1,020	1,216	29.2	34.8

Sources: Authors' calculations using the NLSY-79 and NLSY-97.
Notes: Hourly wages are in 2002 dollars, adjusted for inflation using the CPI-RS. Full sample sizes for 1984 and 2002 are, respectively: 2,994 and 3,341 for hourly wages; 4,008 and 4,290 for total hours worked; and 4,039 and 4,420 for weeks worked.

Table 6.2 Living Arrangements of Young Adults Age Twenty to Twenty-two in 1984 and 2002

	Lived with Parents		Married		Cohabiting	
	1985	2002 to 2003	1985	2002 to 2003	1985	2002 to 2003
Full sample	45.4%	56.8%	23.6%	10.3%	6.7%	14.4%
By education level						
Not enrolled						
High school dropout or GED	40.4	42.1	28.8	14.1	11.7	24.1
High school degree	41.0	50.7	31.3	12.3	7.2	18.5
Some college or college degree	40.7	47.9	25.5	15.5	6.1	14.7
Enrolled						
Two-year college	62.0	66.7	10.0	7.4	4.0	9.7
Four-year college	58.8	74.6	7.1	3.7	1.5	5.5
By gender and race-ethnicity						
Male						
White	49.4	61.0	17.7	7.6	4.3	12.3
Black	56.6	62.8	8.3	3.1	5.5	12.4
Hispanic	53.2	63.8	21.7	8.6	6.8	13.4
Female						
White	37.1	51.8	33.3	14.8	9.1	16.7
Black	52.4	52.5	17.3	5.0	7.3	12.7
Hispanic	45.4	51.7	33.9	19.9	7.9	20.1

Sources: Authors' calculations using the NLSY-79 and NLSY-97.
Notes: Full sample sizes for 1984 and 2002 are, respectively: 4,035 and 4,420 for lived with parents; and 4,039 and 4,416 for married and cohabiting.

Table 6.3 Linear Probability Models Predicting Living with Parents for Young Adults Age Twenty to Twenty-two in 1984 and 2002

	Males			Females		
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Constant	2.232***	2.087***	2.083***	1.985***	1.853***	1.788***
	[0.198]	[0.201]	[0.204]	[0.199]	[0.203]	[0.207]
Year = 2002 (omitted category: year = 1984)	0.079***	0.084***	0.095***	0.052***	0.052***	0.068***
	[0.016]	[0.016]	[0.017]	[0.015]	[0.016]	[0.017]
Age	–0.083***	–0.074***	–0.064***	–0.075***	–0.071***	–0.060***
	[0.009]	[0.009]	[0.009]	[0.009]	[0.009]	[0.009]
Education level (omitted category: not enrolled, some college or college degree)						
Not enrolled, high school dropout or GED	0.008	–0.006	0.028	–0.100***	–0.111***	–0.051**
	[0.024]	[0.024]	[0.026]	[0.024]	[0.025]	[0.026]
Not enrolled, high school degree	0.002	0.001	0.004	–0.017	–0.023	–0.008
	[0.023]	[0.023]	[0.023]	[0.022]	[0.022]	[0.022]
Enrolled, two-year college	0.123***	0.103***	0.092***	0.161***	0.154***	0.130***
	[0.033]	[0.032]	[0.032]	[0.032]	[0.032]	[0.031]
Enrolled, four-year college	0.151***	0.112***	0.105***	0.240***	0.225***	0.175***
	[0.025]	[0.026]	[0.026]	[0.023]	[0.024]	[0.025]
Race-ethnicity (omitted category: white)						
Black	0.083***	0.075***	0.065***	0.135***	0.130***	0.128***
	[0.019]	[0.019]	[0.019]	[0.019]	[0.019]	[0.020]
Hispanic	0.075***	0.074***	0.077***	0.094***	0.098***	0.086***
	[0.020]	[0.020]	[0.020]	[0.020]	[0.020]	[0.020]
Parents' average income (omitted category: fifth quintile)						
First quintile	–0.070**	–0.082***	–0.086***	–0.077***	–0.088***	–0.071***
	[0.027]	[0.027]	[0.027]	[0.027]	[0.027]	[0.027]
Second quintile	–0.031	–0.040	–0.057**	–0.052*	–0.059**	–0.04
	[0.027]	[0.027]	[0.026]	[0.027]	[0.027]	[0.027]
Third quintile	–0.025	–0.030	–0.042	–0.056**	–0.058**	–0.042
	[0.028]	[0.027]	[0.027]	[0.028]	[0.028]	[0.028]
Fourth quintile	0.037	0.030	0.022	–0.057**	–0.058**	–0.049*
	[0.027]	[0.027]	[0.027]	[0.028]	[0.028]	[0.027]

Labor market variables						
Hours worked (hundreds of hours)		–0.004***	–0.003***		–0.001	–0.002*
		[0.001]	[0.001]		[0.001]	[0.001]
Hourly wage (omitted category: fifth quintile)						
First quintile		0.106***	0.089***		0.115***	0.107***
		[0.028]	[0.027]		[0.029]	[0.029]
Second quintile		0.102***	0.083***		0.093***	0.092***
		[0.027]	[0.026]		[0.029]	[0.029]
Third quintile		0.044	0.040		0.070**	0.065**
		[0.027]	[0.027]		[0.031]	[0.030]
Fourth quintile		0.052**	0.044*		0.077**	0.082***
		[0.025]	[0.025]		[0.030]	[0.030]
Had a child by 1984 (1979 cohort) or 2002 (1997 cohort)			–0.220***			–0.207***
			[0.020]			[0.018]
GPA in high school			–0.041***			–0.018
			[0.011]			[0.011]
Hours worked, ages 16 and 17 (hundreds of hours)			–0.003***			–0.004***
			[0.001]			[0.001]
Substance use before age 18						
Drank alcohol			–0.018			0.014
			[0.018]			[0.018]
Smoked cigarettes			–0.029			–0.027
			[0.018]			[0.018]
Smoked marijuana			–0.052***			–0.025
			[0.017]			[0.018]
Number of observations	4,281	4,281	4,281	4,170	4,170	4,170
R-squared	0.059	0.073	0.116	0.113	0.118	0.156

Sources: Authors' calculations using the NLSY-79 and NLSY-97.
Notes: Robust standard errors, clustered for siblings, are shown in brackets. Missing data dummies were included for all explanatory variables except for cohort and age.
* $p < 0.10$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

Table 6.4 Linear Probability Models Predicting Being Married for Young Adults Age Twenty to Twenty-two in 1984 and 2002

	Males			Females		
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Constant	–0.734***	–0.609***	–0.397***	–0.505***	–0.549***	–0.334**
	[0.125]	[0.126]	[0.123]	[0.160]	[0.163]	[0.165]
Year = 2002 (omitted category: year = 1984)	–0.084***	–0.085***	–0.094***	–0.126***	–0.121***	–0.132***
	[0.009]	[0.009]	[0.010]	[0.012]	[0.013]	[0.014]
Age	0.043***	0.037***	0.023***	0.039***	0.041***	0.028***
	[0.006]	[0.006]	[0.006]	[0.007]	[0.008]	[0.007]
Education level (omitted category: not enrolled, some college or college degree)						
Not enrolled, high school dropout or GED	0.008	0.018	–0.017	0.045**	0.035	–0.009
	[0.017]	[0.017]	[0.017]	[0.022]	[0.022]	[0.023]
Not enrolled, high school degree	0.002	0.004	–0.002	0.039**	0.036*	0.019
	[0.016]	[0.016]	[0.015]	[0.019]	[0.019]	[0.019]
Enrolled, two-year college	–0.058***	–0.046**	–0.034*	–0.096***	–0.103***	–0.082***
	[0.019]	[0.019]	[0.018]	[0.023]	[0.023]	[0.023]
Enrolled, four-year college	–0.079***	–0.055***	–0.045***	–0.163***	–0.170***	–0.124***
	[0.015]	[0.015]	[0.015]	[0.017]	[0.018]	[0.018]
Race-ethnicity (omitted category: white)						
Black	–0.093***	–0.087***	–0.106***	–0.155***	–0.159***	–0.185***
	[0.011]	[0.011]	[0.011]	[0.014]	[0.014]	[0.015]
Hispanic	0.005	0.006	–0.009	–0.001	–0.002	–0.012
	[0.014]	[0.014]	[0.013]	[0.018]	[0.018]	[0.018]
Parents' average income (omitted category: fifth quintile)						
First quintile	0.027	0.036**	0.021	0.011	0.009	–0.019
	[0.017]	[0.017]	[0.016]	[0.021]	[0.021]	[0.021]
Second quintile	0.038**	0.044***	0.045***	0.019	0.016	–0.006
	[0.017]	[0.017]	[0.016]	[0.021]	[0.021]	[0.020]
Third quintile	0.001	0.004	0.008	0.030	0.031	0.017
	[0.016]	[0.016]	[0.015]	[0.022]	[0.022]	[0.021]
Fourth quintile	–0.002	0.001	0.003	0.013	0.013	0.005
	[0.016]	[0.016]	[0.015]	[0.021]	[0.021]	[0.020]

Labor market variables						
Hours worked (hundreds of hours)		0.002***	0.002***		–0.002*	0.000
		[0.001]	[0.001]		[0.001]	[0.001]
Hourly wage (omitted category: fifth quintile)						
First quintile		–0.061***	–0.057***		0.015	0.004
		[0.018]	[0.017]		[0.022]	[0.022]
Second quintile		–0.085***	–0.071***		0.043*	0.031
		[0.016]	[0.015]		[0.023]	[0.022]
Third quintile		–0.055***	–0.050***		0.036	0.032
		[0.018]	[0.017]		[0.025]	[0.024]
Fourth quintile		–0.032*	–0.030*		0.034	0.027
		[0.018]	[0.017]		[0.025]	[0.024]
Had a child by 1984 (1979 cohort) or 2002 (1997 cohort)			0.271***			0.215***
			[0.017]			[0.016]
GPA in high school			0.022***			0.009
			[0.007]			[0.009]
Hours worked, age 16 and 17 (hundreds of hours)			0.001			0.002***
			[0.000]			[0.001]
Substance use before age 18						
Drank alcohol			0.004			–0.032**
			[0.011]			[0.015]
Smoked cigarettes			0.005			0.011
			[0.011]			[0.014]
Smoked marijuana			–0.021**			–0.044***
			[0.010]			[0.015]
Number of observations	4,281	4,281	4,281	4,170	4,170	4,170
R-squared	0.069	0.082	0.180	0.118	0.120	0.174

Sources: Authors' calculations using the NLSY-79 and NLSY-97.
Notes: Robust standard errors, clustered for siblings, are shown in brackets. Missing data dummies were included for all explanatory variables except for cohort and age.
* $p < 0.10$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

Table 6.5 Linear Probability Models Predicting Cohabiting for Young Adults Age Twenty to Twenty-two in 1984 and 2002

	Males			Females		
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Constant	–0.287**	–0.231*	–0.136	–0.037	0.013	–0.051
	[0.118]	[0.122]	[0.123]	[0.142]	[0.146]	[0.153]
Year = 2002 (omitted category: year = 1984)	0.081***	0.080***	0.089***	0.093***	0.088***	0.078***
	[0.009]	[0.009]	[0.010]	[0.011]	[0.011]	[0.012]
Age	0.014***	0.011*	0.005	0.005	0.002	0.001
	[0.006]	[0.006]	[0.006]	[0.007]	[0.007]	[0.007]
Education level (omitted category: not enrolled, some college or college degree)						
Not enrolled, high school dropout or GED	0.067***	0.074***	0.034**	0.059***	0.073***	0.058***
	[0.014]	[0.014]	[0.016]	[0.018]	[0.019]	[0.020]
Not enrolled, high school degree	0.015	0.018	0.011	0.020	0.025	0.024
	[0.013]	[0.013]	[0.013]	[0.016]	[0.016]	[0.016]
Enrolled, two-year college	–0.031*	–0.023	–0.017	–0.052***	–0.044**	–0.037*
	[0.017]	[0.017]	[0.017]	[0.020]	[0.020]	[0.020]
Enrolled, four-year college	–0.059***	–0.039***	–0.023*	–0.084***	–0.070***	–0.058***
	[0.012]	[0.012]	[0.013]	[0.014]	[0.015]	[0.016]
Race-ethnicity (omitted category: white)						
Black	–0.025**	–0.014	–0.021*	–0.068***	–0.061***	–0.047***
	[0.011]	[0.011]	[0.011]	[0.013]	[0.013]	[0.014]
Hispanic	0.000	0.001	–0.005	–0.020	–0.019	–0.007
	[0.013]	[0.013]	[0.013]	[0.015]	[0.015]	[0.015]
Parents' average income (omitted category: fifth quintile)						
First quintile	0.032**	0.040***	0.036***	0.072***	0.076***	0.078***
	[0.014]	[0.014]	[0.014]	[0.017]	[0.017]	[0.017]
Second quintile	0.049***	0.052***	0.057***	0.059***	0.062***	0.060***
	[0.014]	[0.014]	[0.014]	[0.017]	[0.017]	[0.017]
Third quintile	0.025*	0.027**	0.030**	0.053***	0.050***	0.046***
	[0.014]	[0.014]	[0.014]	[0.018]	[0.018]	[0.017]
Fourth quintile	0.013	0.015	0.018	0.033**	0.032*	0.030*
	[0.013]	[0.013]	[0.013]	[0.017]	[0.017]	[0.016]

Labor market variables						
Hours worked (hundreds of hours)		0.002***	0.002***		0.002***	0.002***
		[0.001]	[0.001]		[0.001]	[0.001]
Hourly wage (omitted category: fifth quintile)						
First quintile		–0.038**	–0.031*		–0.040*	–0.031
		[0.017]	[0.017]		[0.022]	[0.022]
Second quintile		–0.015	–0.007		–0.038*	–0.032
		[0.017]	[0.017]		[0.021]	[0.021]
Third quintile		0.000	0.000		–0.031	–0.027
		[0.018]	[0.017]		[0.023]	[0.023]
Fourth quintile		–0.011	–0.010		–0.028	–0.028
		[0.017]	[0.016]		[0.023]	[0.023]
Had a child by 1984 (1979 cohort) or 2002 (1997 cohort)			0.114***			0.040***
			[0.016]			[0.014]
GPA in high school			–0.008			0.010
			[0.006]			[0.008]
Hours worked, age 16 and 17 (hundreds of hours)			0.001			0.001**
			[0.000]			[0.001]
Substance use before age 18						
Drank alcohol			0.010			0.017
			[0.010]			[0.012]
Smoked cigarettes			0.006			0.022*
			[0.010]			[0.012]
Smoked marijuana			0.032***			0.019
			[0.010]			[0.013]
Number of observations	4,281	4,281	4,281	4,170	4,170	4,170
R-squared	0.046	0.058	0.085	0.046	0.050	0.061

Sources: Authors' calculations using the NLSY-79 and NLSY-97.
Notes: Robust standard errors, clustered for siblings, are shown in brackets. Missing data dummies were included for all explanatory variables except for cohort and age.
* $p < 0.10$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

Table 6A.1 Means for Control Variables

	Male		Female	
	NLSY-79	NLSY-97	NLSY-79	NLSY-97
Age on December 31, 1984 (1979 cohort) or 2002 (1997)	21.54	21.49	21.54	21.49
Race-ethnicity				
White	78.5%	69.5%	78.8%	71.4%
Black	14.7	16.0	14.6	16.1
Hispanic	6.9	14.5	6.5	12.6
Enrollment status and education level				
Not enrolled, high school dropout or GED	24.7	20.4	17.3	14.8
Not enrolled, high school degree	30.9	31.3	32.6	25.0
Not enrolled, some college or college degree	19.8	15.8	24.9	18.5
Enrolled, two-year college	6.3	8.3	5.9	10.2
Enrolled, four-year college	18.3	24.3	19.3	31.5
Parents' average income (average within quintile)				
First quintile	$16,051	$6,348	$15,474	$6,375
Second quintile	33,437	25,003	32,833	24,911
Third quintile	48,191	44,427	48,303	44,061
Fourth quintile	64,243	67,272	64,399	66,887
Fifth quintile	100,498	132,364	99,141	132,503
Hourly wage in 1984 or 2002 (average within quintile)				
First quintile	$4.94	$5.75	$4.92	$5.70
Second quintile	6.35	7.27	6.28	7.24
Third quintile	7.43	8.51	7.46	8.51
Fourth quintile	9.11	10.15	9.16	10.18
Fifth quintile	14.61	16.47	13.27	16.15
Had child by 1984 or 2002	14.5%	13.9%	29.5%	27.3%
GPA in high school	2.3	2.7	2.6	3.0
Hours worked, ages sixteen and seventeen	1,173	1,116	897	1,016
Substance use prior to age eighteen				
Drank alcohol	78.1%	72.8%	68.0%	74.0%
Smoked cigarettes	76.3	60.6	71.5	60.7
Smoked marijuana	52.5	42.1	42.4	38.2

Source: Authors' calculations from the NLSY-79 and NLSY-97.

Table 6A.2 Linear Probability Models Predicting Living Situation for Young Adults Age Twenty to Twenty-two in 1984 and 2002, Separately by Cohort

	Live with Parents			
	Male		Female	
	NLSY-79	NLSY-97	NLSY-79	NLSY-97
Constant	1.734***	2.515***	1.639***	1.963***
	[0.298]	[0.281]	[0.300]	[0.288]]
Age	–0.043***	–0.083***	–0.053***	–0.066**
	[0.014]	[0.013]	[0.013]	[0.013]
Education level (omitted category: not enrolled, some college or college degree)				
Not enrolled, high school dropout or GED	0.035	–0.010	–0.038	–0.065*
	[0.036]	[0.037]	[0.036]	[0.039]]
Not enrolled, high school degree	–0.001	0.002	–0.030	0.016
	[0.031]	[0.032]	[0.030]	[0.032]
Enrolled, two-year college	0.111**	0.082*	0.166***	0.119***
	[0.052]	[0.042]	[0.052]	[0.041]
Enrolled, four-year college	0.065	0.126***	0.148***	0.185***
	[0.040]	[0.035]	[0.038]	[0.034]
Race-ethnicity (omitted category: white)				
Black	0.071**	0.051*	0.172***	0.083***
	[0.028]	[0.028]	[0.029]	[0.027]
Hispanic	0.076***	0.075***	0.096***	0.073***
	[0.029]	[0.027]	[0.029]	[0.028]
Parents' average income (omitted category: fifth quintile)				
First quintile	–0.073*	–0.090**	–0.064	–0.069*
	[0.039]	[0.038]	[0.040]	[0.036]
Second quintile	–0.057	–0.041	–0.014	–0.057
	[0.039]	[0.036]	[0.041]	[0.036]
Third quintile	–0.010	–0.061*	–0.015	–0.066*
	[0.040]	[0.036]	[0.043]	[0.037]
Fourth quintile	0.044	0.006	–0.054	–0.050
	[0.041]	[0.035]	[0.042]	[0.036]
Labor market variables				
Hours worked (hundreds of hours)	–0.003**	–0.003***	0.001	–0.003**
	[0.001]	[0.001]	[0.002]	[0.001]
Hourly wage (omitted category: fifth quintile)				
First quintile	0.048	0.121***	0.127***	0.096**
	[0.041]	[0.037]	[0.045]	[0.038]
Second quintile	0.087**	0.081**	0.093**	0.091**
	[0.038]	[0.036]	[0.044]	[0.038]
Third quintile	0.047	0.033	0.091**	0.043
	[0.038]	[0.037]	[0.045]	[0.042]]
Fourth quintile	0.019	0.067*	0.089*	0.071*
	[0.035]	[0.035]	[0.046]	[0.040]

Table 6A.2 (*Continued*)

Married				Cohabit			
Male		Female		Male		Female	
NLSY-79	NLSY-97	NLSY-79	NLSY-97	NLSY-79	NLSY-97	NLSY-79	NLSY-97
–0.291	–0.607***	–0.365	–0.386**	0.048	–0.245	–0.077	–0.040
[0.199]	[0.143]	[0.271]	[0.196]	[0.143]	[0.195]	[0.203]	[0.227]
0.017*	0.029***	0.026**	0.028***	–0.002	0.014	0.004	0.002
[0.009]	[0.007]	[0.012]	[0.009]	[0.006]	[0.009]	[0.009]	[0.010]
–0.001	–0.037*	–0.005	–0.024	0.030	0.041	0.076***	0.063*
[0.026]	[0.021]	[0.034]	[0.031]	[0.018]	[0.027]	[0.024]	[0.034]
0.018	–0.023	0.051*	–0.024	–0.001	0.026	0.034*	0.022
[0.024]	[0.018]	[0.028]	[0.025]	[0.014]	[0.022]	[0.018]	[0.026]
–0.093***	–0.006	–0.082*	–0.091***	–0.026*	–0.003	0.002	–0.052*
[0.024]	[0.024]	[0.044]	[0.026]	[0.016]	[0.027]	[0.028]	[0.030]
–0.059**	–0.042**	–0.158***	–0.116***	–0.018	–0.021	–0.039**	–0.061**
[0.024]	[0.019]	[0.029]	[0.023]	[0.013]	[0.020]	[0.018]	[0.025]
–0.142***	–0.072***	–0.211***	–0.151***	–0.012	–0.029	–0.030	–0.061***
[0.018]	[0.012]	[0.025]	[0.018]	[0.013]	[0.018]	[0.019]	[0.020]
–0.004	–0.007	–0.035	0.016	0.004	–0.014	–0.023	0.008
[0.021]	[0.015]	[0.028]	[0.022]	[0.016]	[0.019]	[0.019]	[0.023]
0.018	0.036**	–0.027	–0.011	0.038**	0.019	0.100***	0.047*
[0.025]	[0.018]	[0.035]	[0.024]	[0.017]	[0.021]	[0.022]	[0.026]
0.081***	0.022	–0.019	0.006	0.028*	0.072***	0.065***	0.049*
[0.027]	[0.017]	[0.035]	[0.024]	[0.015]	[0.022]	[0.022]	[0.026]
0.001	0.018	0.031	0.003	0.020	0.032	0.016	0.070***
[0.025]	[0.017]	[0.037]	[0.024]	[0.016]	[0.021]	[0.020]	[0.026]
0.025	–0.013	–0.004	0.009	–0.006	0.033*	0.035	0.027
[0.027]	[0.016]	[0.037]	[0.022]	[0.014]	[0.020]	[0.023]	[0.023]
0.003**	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.003***	0.001	0.003**
[0.001]	[0.001]	[0.002]	[0.001]	[0.001]	[0.001]	[0.001]	[0.001]
–0.062**	–0.036*	0.049	–0.027	–0.016	–0.058**	–0.047	–0.023
[0.028]	[0.019]	[0.039]	[0.025]	[0.021]	[0.026]	[0.033]	[0.029]
–0.088***	–0.041**	0.086**	–0.01	0.004	–0.032	–0.040	–0.026
[0.025]	[0.018]	[0.039]	[0.026]	[0.020]	[0.026]	[0.032]	[0.029]
–0.075***	–0.018	0.095**	–0.025	–0.009	0.002	–0.054*	–0.002
[0.027]	[0.020]	[0.041]	[0.028]	[0.020]	[0.028]	[0.032]	[0.034]
–0.034	–0.027	0.091**	–0.014	0.005	–0.026	–0.063*	–0.004
[0.027]	[0.019]	[0.042]	[0.028]	[0.019]	[0.027]	[0.032]	[0.032]

Table 6A.2 (*Continued*)

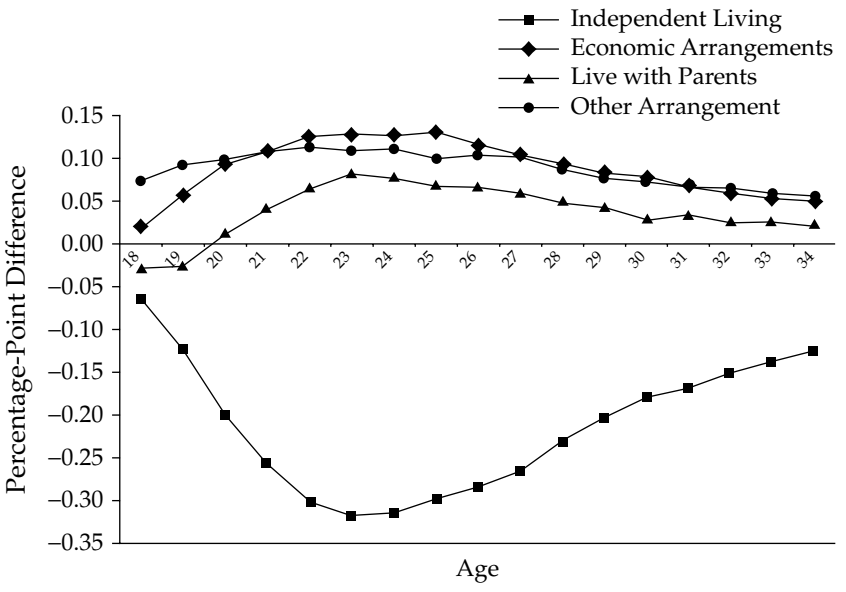
	Live with Parents			
	Male		Female	
	NLSY-79	NLSY-97	NLSY-79	NLSY-97
Had a child by 1984 (1979 cohort) or 2002 (1997 cohort)	–0.238***	–0.204***	–0.191***	–0.215***
	[0.027]	[0.030]	[0.025]	[0.026]
GPA in high school	–0.077***	–0.021	–0.035**	–0.002
	[0.017]	[0.015]	[0.017]	[0.015]
Hours worked, ages sixteen and seventeen (hundreds of hours)	–0.002	–0.003***	–0.006***	–0.003**
	[0.001]	[0.001]	[0.001]	[0.001]
Substance use before age eighteen				
Drank alcohol	–0.028	–0.024	0.022	–0.014
	[0.028]	[0.025]	[0.025]	[0.026]
Smoked cigarettes	–0.026	–0.035	–0.043	–0.015
	[0.027]	[0.024]	[0.026]	[0.025]
Smoked marijuana	–0.087***	–0.017	–0.045*	–0.002
	[0.023]	[0.024]	[0.025]	[0.025]
Number of observations	2,064	2,217	1,971	2,199
R-squared	0.116	0.122	0.150	0.155

Sources: Authors' calculations using the NLSY-79 and NLSY-97.
Notes: Robust standard errors, clustered for siblings, are shown in brackets. Missing data dummies were included for all explanatory variables except for age.
* $p < 0.10$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

Table 6A.2 (*Continued*)

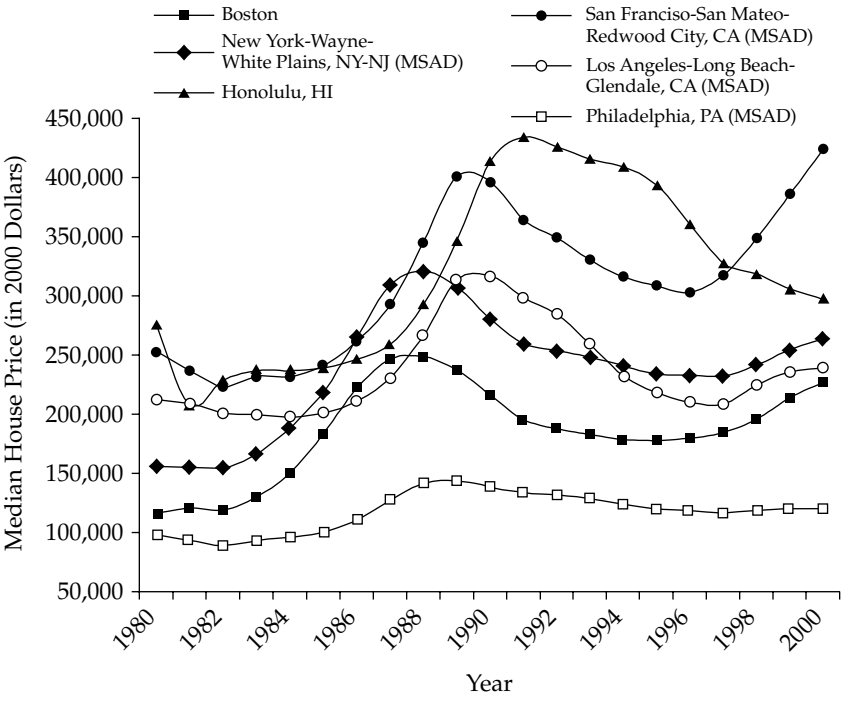
Married				Cohabit			
Male		Female		Male		Female	
NLSY-79	NLSY-97	NLSY-79	NLSY-97	NLSY-79	NLSY-97	NLSY-79	NLSY-97
0.367***	0.161***	0.274***	0.157***	0.040**	0.198***	–0.032*	0.108***
[0.025]	[0.022]	[0.024]	[0.021]	[0.017]	[0.027]	[0.016]	[0.021]
0.024**	0.021***	0.017	–0.003	–0.005	–0.011	0.012	0.012
[0.012]	[0.008]	[0.015]	[0.012]	[0.008]	[0.010]	[0.010]	[0.012]
0.001	0.001	0.004***	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.002*
[0.001]	[0.001]	[0.001]	[0.001]	[0.001]	[0.001]	[0.001]	[0.001]
0.000	0.011	–0.046**	–0.019	0.014	0.003	0.009	0.034*
[0.019]	[0.012]	[0.023]	[0.018]	[0.012]	[0.016]	[0.016]	[0.019]
0.015	0.006	0.004	0.017	–0.013	0.019	0.035**	0.001
[0.018]	[0.013]	[0.023]	[0.017]	[0.011]	[0.016]	[0.015]	[0.020]
–0.021	–0.024*	–0.037	–0.056***	0.038***	0.027	0.021	0.018
[0.016]	[0.012]	[0.023]	[0.018]	[0.010]	[0.017]	[0.017]	[0.021]
2,066	2,215	1,973	2,197	2,066	2,215	1,973	2,197
0.223	0.110	0.171	0.124	0.051	0.113	0.049	0.082

Figure 7.1 Changes from 1970 to 2000 in Living Arrangement, by Age



Source: Author's calculations.

Figure 7A.1 Examples of Rapid Escalation in Housing Prices (30 Percent or More Real Appreciation over Three Years)



Source: Author's calculations, based on data from the National Association of Realtors and Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight.

Table 7.1 Summary Statistics for Young Adult Sample Used in Regression Analysis

	1980	1990	2000	Age Less than Twenty-five	Age Twenty-five or Older
Independent	0.60	0.53	0.50	0.25	0.72
Economic	0.12	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.13
Not independent	0.29	0.33	0.32	0.58	0.15
Age	25.9	26.6	26.5	21.1	29.5
	(4.8)	(4.8)	(4.9)	(2.0)	(2.8)
Male	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49
White	0.75	0.71	0.60	0.66	0.70
African American or black	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.13
Hispanic	0.08	0.12	0.17	0.13	0.11
Other nonwhite	0.03	0.05	0.09	0.05	0.05
High school dropout	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.23	0.12
High school graduate	0.32	0.27	0.24	0.31	0.26
Some college	0.51	0.57	0.59	0.46	0.61
Enrolled in school	0.19	0.23	0.24	0.38	0.12
U.S. citizen	0.94	0.92	0.87	0.92	0.91
Currently married	0.48	0.44	0.41	0.21	0.60
Lived in same state five years ago	0.50	0.35	0.33	0.46	0.36
Individual earnings in prior year, including nonworkers	17,985	20,843	22,266	10,954	25,850
	(18,395)	(22,736)	(28,099)	(12,638)	(26,151)
Year is 1980	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.35
Year is 1990	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.30	0.34
Median house price	141,387	169,370	163,984	155,994	158,125
	(42,548)	(83,809)	(65,809)	(65,149)	(67,174)
Monthly house payment based on market conditions	1,476	1,399	1,092	1,337	1,330
	(444)	(692)	(438)	(553)	(563)
Monthly fair market rent	726	734	741	731	734
	(113)	(156)	(162)	(141)	(145)
Average travel time in MSA in minutes	22.9	24.0	26.9	24.4	24.6
	(2.6)	(2.5)	(3.0)	(3.1)	(3.2)

Table 7.1 (*Continued*)

	1980	1990	2000	Age Less than Twenty-five	Age Twenty-five or Older
Average hourly wage of child care workers in MSA	8.81 (1.06)	8.04 (1.26)	9.15 (0.85)	8.68 (1.15)	8.66 (1.17)
Statewide unemployment rate	7.2 (1.5)	5.6 (0.8)	4.1 (0.7)	5.8 (1.7)	5.7 (1.7)
Median house price at age twenty-five		149,900 (61,859)	155,038 (62,392)		152,396 (62,172)
Monthly house payment at age twenty-five		1,444 (557)	1,049 (434)		1,252 (539)
Monthly fair market rent at age twenty-five		731 (130)	743 (165)		737 (148)
Sample size: all ages	1,350,065	1,164,891	1,121,340	1,374,110	2,262,186
Sample size: age twenty-five or older		758,512	716,400		1,474 912

Source: Author's calculations.
Note: Standard deviations in parentheses. "Independent" is defined as a living arrangement in which the young adult is living either alone or with a spouse and/or natural, adopted, or stepchildren under eighteen only. "Economic" is defined as a living arrangement in which the young adult is living with unrelated individuals and/or same-generation family members (for example, a spouse, siblings, or cousins), but no members of older generations (for example, parents, grandparents, or uncles/aunts); in addition, no children under eighteen are present. "Dependent" is defined as a living arrangement in which the young adult is living in a household with only family members and at least one of those family members is a member of an older generation (for example, parents, grandparents or uncles/aunts). If a young adult did not fit into one of these three categories (for example, a single mother with roommates), he or she was excluded from the regression analysis. All dollar amounts (individual earnings, median house price, monthly house payment, monthly fair market rent, average wage of child care workers, and their equivalents at age twenty-five) are expressed in constant 2000 dollars. The MSA-level measures of housing market conditions at age twenty-five are calculated only in the 1990 and 2000 census years. The sample includes MSAs that meet the following criteria: (1) the MSA was defined in the 1980, 1990, and 2000 census PUMS; (2) median house price data were available from recent National Association of Realtors publications (see www.realtor.org); (3) house price index data were available from 1980 onward from the Office of Federal Housing and Enterprise Oversight (www.ofheo.gov); (4) fair market rent data were available from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (www.huduser.org); and (5) the MSA had more than 20,000 individual observations on young adults from the 1980 to 2000 period.

Table 7.2 Summary of Results from "Differences-in-Differences" Specification

	(1) Independent	(2) Economic	(3) Not Independent	(4) Independent	(5) Economic	(6) Not Independent
Median house price ($10,000 change)	–0.0061*·	0.0011*	0.0021*	—	—	—
Monthly house payment ($1,000 change)	—	—	—	–0.0584*	0.0221*	0.0041
Monthly fair market rent ($1,000 change)	0.0072	0.0453*	–0.0824*	–0.0457	0.0362*	–0.0371
Average travel time (one-minute change)	–0.0050*	–0.0026	0.0048*	–0.0065*	–0.0023*	0.0052*
Average wage of child care workers ($1 hourly increments)	0.0058*	0.0015	–0.0070*	0.0057*	0.0007	–0.0059*
Statewide unemployment rate (one percentage point)	–0.0091*	–0.0029*	0.0098*	–0.0101*	–0.0018*	0.0090*

Source: Author's calculations.
Notes: See appendix B for full results. Asterisk indicates variable is statistically significant at a 95 percent level of confidence.

Table 7.3 Evaluating the Effects Using the Main Specification

	Are the Coefficients Meaningful? Move from 25th to 75th Percentile for Each Independent Variable					
	Independent	Economic	Not Independent	Independent	Economic	Not Independent
Median house price	–0.051	0.009	0.018	—	—	—
Monthly house payment	—	—	—	–0.044	0.017	0.003
Monthly fair market rent	0.001	0.007	–0.013	–0.007	0.006	–0.006
Average travel time in minutes	–0.025	–0.013	0.024	–0.033	–0.012	0.026
Average wage of child care workers	0.009	0.002	–0.011	0.009	0.001	–0.009
Statewide unemployment rate	–0.022	–0.007	0.023	–0.024	–0.004	0.021
Mean of dependent variable	0.545	0.143	0.312	0.545	0.143	0.312
	Can the Cost of Living Explain the Time-Series Trends? Change 1980 Values to 2000 Values					
Median house price	–0.014	0.002	0.005	—	—	—
Monthly house payment	—	—	—	0.022	–0.008	–0.002
Monthly fair market rent	0.000	0.001	–0.001	–0.001	0.001	–0.001
Average travel time in minutes	–0.020	–0.010	0.019	–0.026	–0.009	0.021
Average wage of child care workers	0.002	0.000	–0.002	0.002	0.000	–0.002
Statewide unemployment rate	0.028	0.009	–0.031	0.032	0.006	–0.028
Dependent variable, 1980	0.597	0.116	0.287	0.597	0.116	0.287
Dependent variable, 2000	0.504	0.173	0.324	0.504	0.173	0.324
Change over time	–0.093	0.057	0.037	–0.093	0.057	0.037

Source: Author's calculations.

Table 7.4 Summary of Results from "Differences-in-Differences-in-Differences" Specification

	Independent	Economic	Not Independent	Independent	Economic	Not Independent
Median house price at age twenty-five ($10,000 change)	–0.0005	0.0002	–0.0 010	—	—	—
Monthly house payment at age twenty-five ($1,000 change)	—	—	—	–0.0031	–0.0020	0.0009
Monthly fair market rent at age twenty-five ($1,000 change)	0.0222	0.0187	–0.0440*	0.0198	0.0215*	–0.0461*

Source: Author's calculations.

Table 7.5 House Price Appreciation from the First Quarter of 2000 to the First Quarter of 2005

1	Santa Barbara–Santa Maria–Goleta, CA	125%
2	Yuba City, CA	124
3	Merced, CA	120
4	Modesto, CA	120
5	San Diego–Carlsbad–San Marcos, CA	119
6	Salinas, CA	119
7	Riverside–San Bernardino–Ontario, CA	118
8	Sacramento–Arden–Arcade–Roseville, CA	114
9	Stockton, CA	113
10	Fresno, CA	112
11	Port St. Lucie–Fort Pierce, FL	111
12	Vallejo–Fairfield, CA	110
13	San Luis Obispo–Paso Robles, CA	109
14	Santa Ana–Anaheim–Irvine, CA	109
15	Los Angeles–Long Beach–Glendale, CA	108
16	Chico, CA	107
17	Oxnard–Thousand Oaks–Ventura, CA	107
18	Fort Lauderdale–Pompano Beach–Deerfield Beach, FL	107
19	Madera, CA	107
20	Napa, CA	106
21	Redding, CA	104
22	Bakersfield, CA	104
23	West Palm Beach–Boca Raton–Boynton Beach, FL	104
24	Ocean City, NJ	103
25	Barnstable Town, MA	102
26	Palm Bay–Melbourne–Titusville, FL	99
27	Miami–Miami Beach–Kendall, FL	98
28	Naples–Marco Island, FL	97
29	Punta Gorda, FL	95
30	Washington–Arlington–Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	95
31	Providence–New Bedford–Fall River, RI-MA	94
32	Vero Beach, FL	93
33	Nassau–Suffolk, NY	92
34	Cape Coral–Fort Myers, FL	92
35	Sarasota–Bradenton–Venice, FL	91
36	Las Vegas–Paradise NV	91
37	Kingston, NY	91
38	Bethesda–Frederick–Gaithersburg, MD	90
39	Oakland–Fremont–Hayward, CA	89
40	Carson City, NV	88
41	Santa Rosa–Petaluma, CA	88
42	Edison, NJ	87
43	Reno–Sparks, NV	87
44	Poughkeepsie–Newburgh–Middletown, NY	86
45	Hanford-Corcoran, CA	85
46	Deltona–Daytona Beach–Ormond Beach, FL	84

47 Atlantic City, NJ	83
48 Winchester, VA-WV	80
49 Visalia–Porterville, CA	80
50 Fort Walton Beach–Crestview–Destin, FL	79
National housing appreciation	51
CPI = U over same period	13

Source: Author's calculations, based on data from the National Association of Realtors.

Table 7A.1 MSAs Used in Regression Analysis

80—Akron, OH
520—Atlanta–Sandy Springs–Marietta, GA
*640—Austin–Round Rock, TX
720—Baltimore–Towson, MD
1000—Birmingham–Hoover, AL
*1120—Boston–Quincy, MA
1280—Buffalo–Niagara Falls, NY
1520—Charlotte–Gastonia–Concord, NC-SC
1600—Chicago–Naperville–Joliet, IL
1640—Cincinnati–Middletown, OH-KY-IN
1680—Cleveland–Elyria–Mentor, OH
1840—Columbus, OH
1920—Dallas–Plano–Irving, TX
2000—Dayton, OH
2080—Denver–Aurora, CO
2160—Detroit-–Livonia–Dearborn, MI
3000—Grand Rapids–Wyoming, MI
3120—Greensboro–High Point, NC
*3320—Honolulu, HI
3360—Houston–Baytown–Sugar Land, TX
3480—Indianapolis, IN
3600—Jacksonville, FL
3760—Kansas City, MO-KS
4120—Las Vegas–Paradise, NV
*4480—Los Angeles–Long Beach–Glendale, CA
4520—Louisville, KY-IN
4920—Memphis, TN-MS-AR
5000—Miami–Miami Beach–Kendall, FL
5080—Milwaukee–Waukesha–West Allis, WI
5120—Minneapolis–St. Paul–Bloomington, MN-WI
5360—Nashville–Davidson–Murfreesboro, TN
*5380—Nassau–Suffolk, NY
5560—New Orleans–Metairie–Kenner, LA
*5600—New York–Wayne–White Plains, NY-NJ
*5640—Newark–Union, NJ-PA
5720—Virginia Beach–Norfolk–Newport News, VA-NC
5880—Oklahoma City, OK
5960—Orlando, FL
*6160—Philadelphia, PA
6200—Phoenix–Mesa–Scottsdale, AZ
6280—Pittsburgh, PA
6440—Portland–Vancouver–Beaverton, OR-WA
6760—Richmond, VA
6780—Riverside–San Bernardino–Ontario, CA
6840—Rochester, NY
*6920—Sacramento–Arden–Arcade–Roseville, CA

7040—St. Louis, MO-IL
*7160—Salt Lake City, UT
7240—San Antonio, TX
*7320—San Diego–Carlsbad–San Marcos, CA
*7360—San Francisco–San Mateo–Redwood City, CA
*7600—Seattle–Bellevue–Everett,WA
8160—Syracuse, NY
8280—Tampa–St. Petersburg–Clearwater, FL
8400—Toledo, OH
8520—Tucson, AZ
8840—Washington–Arlington–Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV

Source: Author's calculations.
*An MSA that experienced rapidly rising housing prices over a three year period. Overall, of the 91 MSAs that satisfied other criteria, these MSAs also had at least 20,000 young adults in them when combining the 1980 to 2000 census PUMS files.

Table 7A.2 Full Results: Probit Models on Living Arrangements, Differences-in-Differences Specification

	(1) Independent	(2) Economic	(3) Not Independent	(4) Independent	(5) Economic	(6) Not Independent
Median house price	–0.0156	0.0076	0.0072	—	—	—
	(0.0020)	(0.0021)	(0.0028)			
	[–0.0061]	[0.0011]	[0.0021]			
Monthly house payment	—	—	—	–0.1493	0.1570	0.0139
				(0.0303)	(0.0234)	(0.0396)
				[–0.0584]	[0.0221]	[0.0041]
Monthly fair market rent	0.0184	0.3215	–0.2794	–0.1169	0.2567	–0.1259
	(0.0944)	(0.1007)	(0.1309)	(0.1198)	(0.0831)	(0.1367)
	[0.0072]	[0.0453]	[–0.0824]	[–0.0457]	[0.0362]	[–0.0371]
Average travel time in minutes	–0.0127	–0.0185	0.0163	–0.0166	–0.0164	0.0178
	(0.0051)	(0.0047)	(0.0080)	(0.0053)	(0.0044)	(0.0081)
	[–0.005]	[–0.0026]	[0.0048]	[–0.0065]	[–0.0023]	[0.0052]
Average wage of child care workers	0.0149	0.0105	–0.0238	0.0146	0.0049	–0.0200
	(0.0065)	(0.0071)	(0.0094)	(0.0077)	(0.0068)	(0.0101)
	[0.0058]	[0.0015]	[–0.007]	[0.0057]	[0.0007]	[–0.0059]
Statewide unemployment rate	–0.0231	–0.0205	0.0331	–0.0258	–0.0128	0.0304
	(0.0064)	(0.0053)	(0.0082)	(0.0072)	(0.0047)	(0.0084)
	[–0.0091]	[–0.0029]	[0.0098]	[–0.0101]	[–0.0018]	[0.009]
Male	–0.3949	0.1248	0.2786	–0.3946	0.1248	0.2784
	(0.0068)	(0.0083)	(0.0099)	(0.0069)	(0.0083)	(0.0099)
	[–0.1536]	[0.0176]	[0.0823]	[–0.1535]	[0.0176]	[0.0822]
Hispanic	–0.1566	–0.0644	0.2252	–0.1577	–0.0640	0.2260
	(0.0290)	(0.0275)	(0.0386)	(0.0290)	(0.0275)	(0.0386)
	[–0.0618]	[–0.0088]	[0.0707]	[–0.0622]	[–0.0087]	[0.0709]
African American or black	0.1323	–0.3955	0.1784	0.1325	–0.3960	0.1786
	(0.0145)	(0.0143)	(0.0182)	(0.0146)	(0.0144)	(0.0182)

Table 7A.2 (*Continued*)

	(1) Independent	(2) Economic	(3) Not Independent	(4) Independent	(5) Economic	(6) Not Independent
	[0.0512]	[–0.0453]	[0.0552]	[0.0512]	[–0.0453]	[0.0553]
Other nonwhite	–0.1950	–0.1547	0.3093	–0.1977	–0.1535	0.3110
	(0.0216)	(0.0223)	(0.0334)	(0.0217)	(0.0223)	(0.0335)
	[–0.0772]	[–0.0197]	[0.1004]	[–0.0782]	[–0.0196]	[0.101]
Currently married	1.9048	–1.6005	–1.2476	1.9042	–1.6007	–1.2473
	(0.0196)	(0.0237)	(0.0318)	(0.0197)	(0.0237)	(0.0318)
	[0.6381]	[–0.2244]	[–0.3426]	[0.638]	[–0.2244]	[–0.3426]
High school dropout	–0.0108	–0.0367	0.0230	–0.0109	–0.0366	0.0231
	(0.0112)	(0.0112)	(0.0119)	(0.0113)	(0.0112)	(0.0119)
	[–0.0042]	[–0.0051]	[0.0068]	[–0.0043]	[–0.0051]	[0.0069]
Some college	0.0781	0.1630	–0.2165	0.0784	0.1632	–0.2168
	(0.0042)	(0.009)	(0.0084)	(0.0041)	(0.0090)	(0.0083)
	[0.0306]	[0.0227]	[–0.0644]	[0.0307]	[0.0227]	[–0.06451
Enrolled in school	–0.1263	–0.0558	0.1211	–0.1264	–0.0557	0.1213
	(0.0064)	(0.0101)	(0.0115)	(0.0064)	(0.0101)	(0.0115)
	[–0.0497]	[–0.0077]	[0.0367]	[–0.0497]	[–0.0077]	[0.0367]
Lived in same state five years ago	–0.3650	–0.5981	0.7473	–0.3654	–0.5986	0.7479
	(0.0348)	(0.0575)	(0.0655)	(0.0348)	(0.0574)	(0.0654)
	[–0.1429]	[–0.0785]	[0.2304]	[–0.1431]	[–0.0786]	[0.2306]
U.S. citizen	0.2198	–0.4846	0.1905	0.2203	–0.4836	0.1893
	(0.0203)	(0.0190)	(0.0198)	(0.0203)	(0.019)	(0.0198)
	[0.0870]	[–0.0898]	[0.0527]	[0.0872]	[–0.0895]	[0.0524]
Individual earnings	7.5313	1.5193	–12.3256	7.5025	1.5073	–12.2892
	(0.4220)	(0.1877)	(0.4609)	(0.4218)	(0.1859)	(0.4609)
	[2.9453]	[0.2141]	[–3.6365]	[2.9341]	[0.2124]	[–3.6261]

Source: Author's calculations.
Notes: Sample size in all specifications is 3,636,296. All models estimated as probit models. Standard errors in parentheses and marginal effects in brackets. In addition to the variables shown, all models include single-year-of-age dummies, MSA dummies, year dummies, and a constant term and correct for clustering at the MSA-year level. Median house price is divided by 10,000, monthly house payment and fair market rent are divided by 1,000, and individual earnings are divided by 1,000,000.

Table 7A.3 Full Results: Housing Market Conditions at Age 25—Rapid Appreciation, Differences-in-Differences-in-Differences Specification

	Independent	Economic	Not Independent	Independent	Economic	Not Independent
Median house price at age twenty-five	–0.0013	0.0010	–0.0010	—	—	—
	(0.0009)	(0.0011)	(0.0011)			
	[–0.0005]	[0.0002]	[–0.0002]			
Monthly house payment at age twenty-five	—	—	—	–0.0085	–0.0116	0.0043
				(0.0115)	(0.0130)	(0.0128)
				[–0.0031]	[–0.002]	[0.0009]
Monthly fair market rent at age twenty-five	0.0619	0.1099	–0.2075	0.0550	0.1267	–0.2175
	(0.0374)	(0.0594)	(0.0524)	(0.0372)	(0.0573)	(0.0503)
	[0.0222]	[0.0187]	[–0.044]	[0.0198]	[0.0215]	[–0.0461]
Male	–0.3806	0.2266	0.2659	–0.3806	0.2266	0.2659
	(0.0076)	(0.0088)	(0.0083)	(0.0076)	(0.0088)	(0.0083)
	[–0.1363]	[0.0387]	[0.0566]	[–0.1363]	[0.0387]	[0.0566]
Hispanic	–0.1466	–0.0808	0.2782	–0.1466	–0.0807	0.2781
	(0.0147)	(0.0148)	(0.0212)	(0.0147)	(0.0148)	(0.0212)
	[–0.0537]	[–0.0133]	[0.0650]	[–0.0537]	[–0.0133]	[0.0649]
African American or black	0.0750	–0.3839	0.2642	0.0750	–0.3839	0.2642
	(0.0172)	(0.0120)	(0.0138)	(0.0172)	(0.0120)	(0.0138)
	[0.0266]	[–0.0531]	[0.0628]	[0.0266]	[–0.0531]	[0.0628]
Other nonwhite	–0.2957	–0.0988	0.4605	–0.2957	–0.0988	0.4604
	(0.0115)	(0.0165)	(0.0172)	(0.0115)	(0.0165)	(0.0172)
	[–0.1109]	[–0.016]	[0.1175]	[–0.1109]	[–0.016]	[0.1175]
Currently married	1.765	–1.6213	–0.9954	1.765	–1.6213	–0.9954
	(0.0185)	(0.0203)	(0.0175)	(0.0185)	(0.0203)	(0.0175)
	[0.5837]	[–0.3067]	[–0.2192]	[0.5837]	[–0.3067]	[–0.2192]

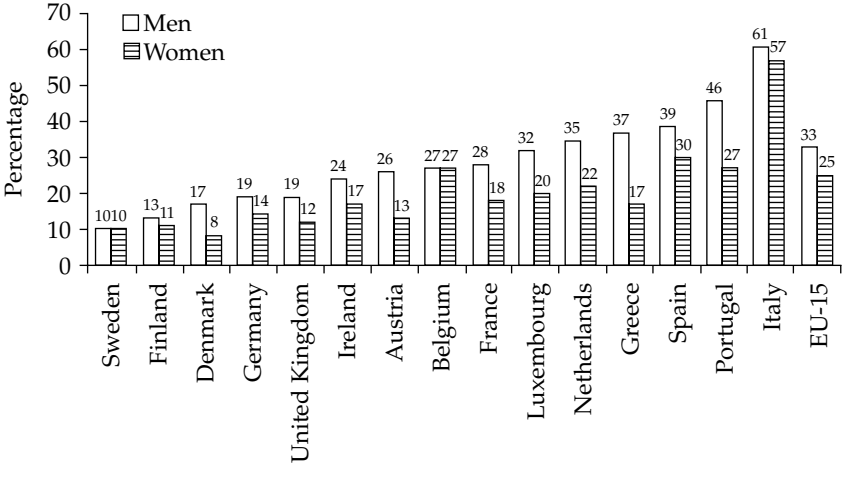
Table 7A.3 (*Continued*)

	Independent	Economic	Not Independent	Independent	Economic	Not Independent
High school dropout	–0.0221	–0.0001	0.0155	–0.0221	–0.0001	0.0155
	(0.0103)	(0.0118)	(0.0106)	(0.0103)	(0.0118)	(0.0106)
	[–0.008]	[–0.0001]	[0.0033]	[–0.008]	[–0.0001]	[0.0033]
Some college	0.0944	0.1277	–0.2026	0.0944	0.1277	–0.2026
	(0.0073)	(0.0092)	(0.0081)	(0.0073)	(0.0092)	(0.0081)
	[0.0341]	[0.0212]	[–0.0445]	[0.0341]	[0.0212]	[–0.0445]
Enrolled in school	–0.0459	0.0101	0.0267	0.0459	0.0101	0.0268
	(0.0069)	(0.0075)	(0.0096)	(0.0069)	(0.0075)	(0.0096)
	[–0.0166]	[0.0017]	[0.0057]	[–0.0166]	[0.0017]	[0.0057]
Lived in same state five years ago	–0.4748	–0.7996	1.0341	–0.4748	–0.7996	1.0341
	(0.0199)	(0.03)	(0.0308)	(0.0199)	(0.03)	(0.0308)
	[–0.1755]	[–0.114]	[0.2653]	[–0.1755]	[–0.114]	[0.2653]
U.S. citizen	0.2087	–0.4081	0.1055	0.2087	–0.4081	0.1055
	(0.0152)	(0.0137)	(0.0128)	(0.0152)	(0.0137)	(0.0128)
	[0.0771]	[–0.0824]	[0.0215]	[0.0771]	[–0.0824]	[0.0215]
Individual earnings in prior year	4.8308	–0..0066	–9.0739	4.8308	–0.066	–9.0739
	(0.1662)	(0.1212)	(0.2665)	(0.1662)	(0.1212)	(0.2665)
	[1.7355]	[–0.0011]	[–1.9252]	[1.7355]	[–0.0011]	[–1.9252]

Source: Author's calculations.

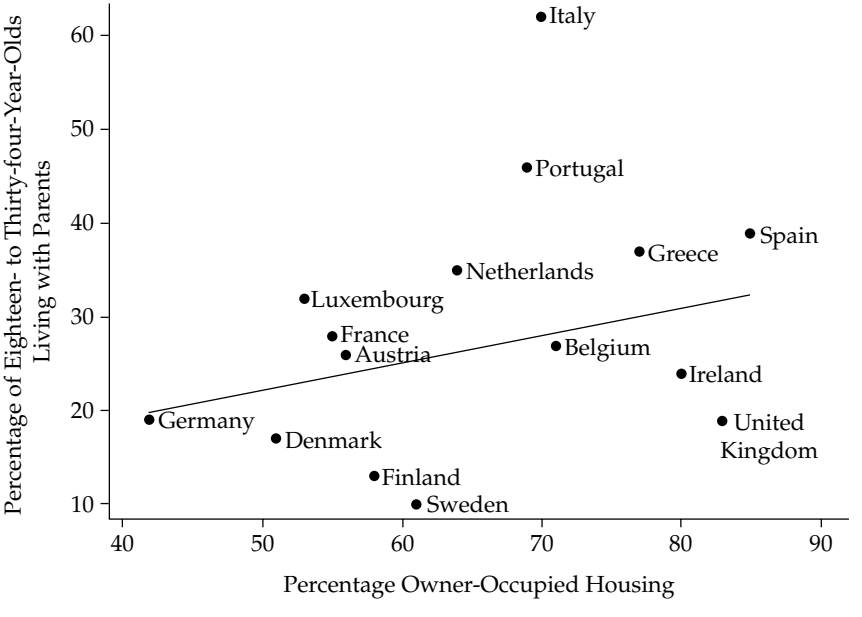
Notes: Sample size in all specifications is 50,593. Sample is restricted to young adults who are age twenty-five to thirty-four in one of the thirteen. MSAs that experienced rapid price appreciation (30 percent or more in real terms over three years) and are in the 1990 or 2000 census PUMS: Boston–Quincy, MA, Honolulu, HI, Los Angeles–Long Beach–Glendale, CA, Nassau–Suffolk, NY, New York–Wayne–White Plains, NY-NJ, Newark–Union, NJ-PA, Philadelphia PA, Austin–Round Rock, TX, Sacramento–Arden–Arcade–Roseville, CA, Salt Lake City, UT, San Diego–Carlsbad–San Marcos, CA, San Francisco–San Mateo–Redwood City, CA, and Seattle–Bellevue–Everett, WA. Standard errors in parentheses and marginal effects in brackets. In addition to the variables shown, all models include MSA* year interactions, MSA* age interactions, year* age interactions, and a constant term and correct for clustering at the MSA* year* age level. Median house price is divided by 10,000, and monthly house payment and fair market rent are divided by 1,000. The average travel time to work, average wage of child care workers, and state unemployment rates are not included because the specification already includes MSA* year interactions.

Figure 8.1 Percentage of Young People (Eighteen to Thirty-four) Living with Their Parents, Without a Partner or Children



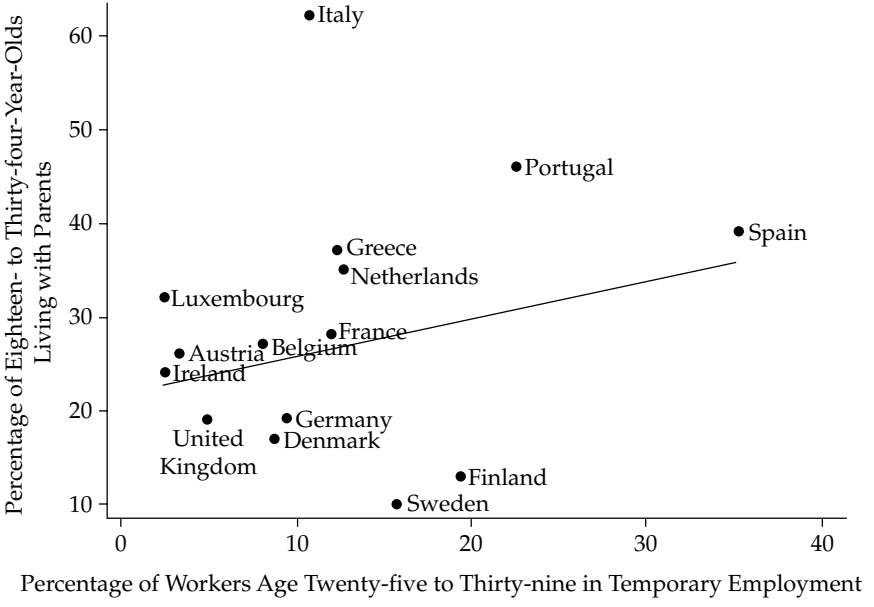
Source: European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (2003).

Figure 8.2 Proportion of Eighteen- to Thirty-four-Year-Olds Living with Their Parents, by Percentage of Owner-Occupied Housing



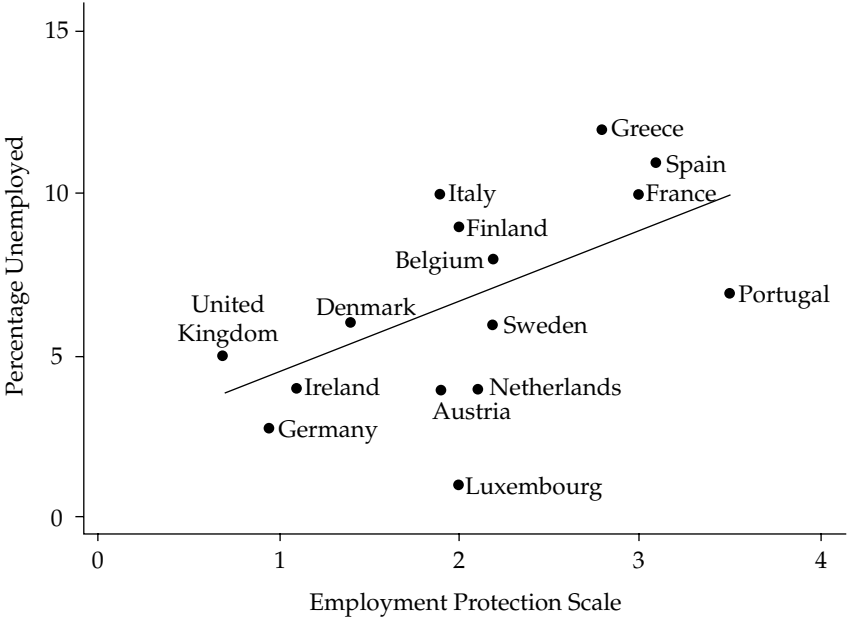
Source: OECD Economic Review 38 (2004c).
Note: Linear fit without Italy, r = 0.37.

Figure 8.3 Proportion of Eighteen- to Thirty-four-Year-Olds Living with Their Parents, by Proportion of Young Workers (Age Twenty-five to Thirty-nine) in Temporary Employment



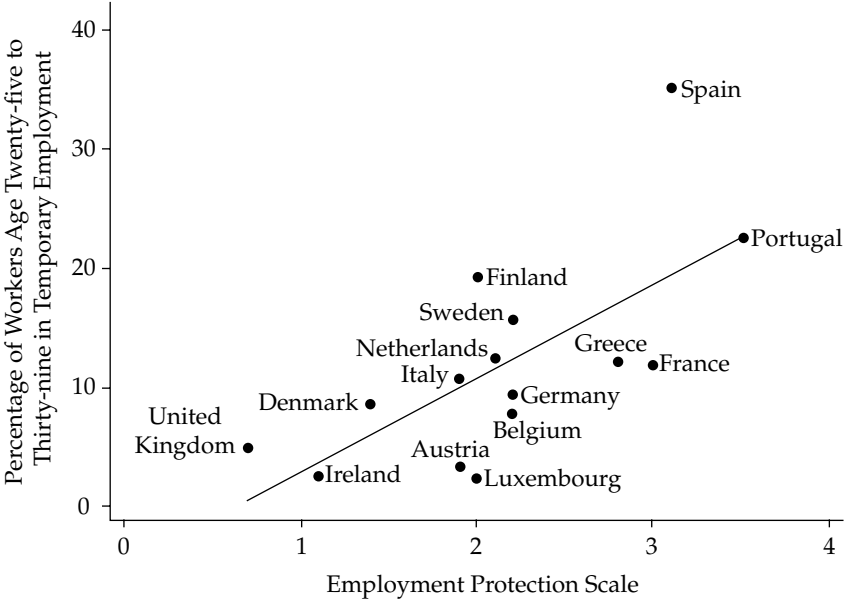
Source: Eurostat (2003).
Note: Linear fit without Italy, r = 0.35.

Figure 8.4 Youth Unemployment Rate, by Employment Protection Scale (0 to 6)



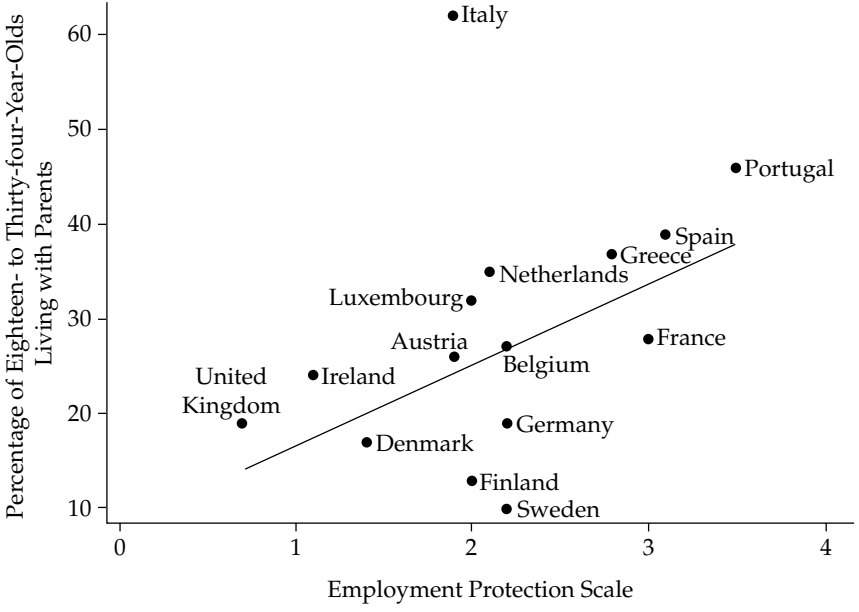
Source: OECD (2003, 2004b).
Note: r = 0.53.

Figure 8.5 Proportion of Young Workers (Age Twenty-five to Thirty-nine) in Temporary Employment, by Employment Protection Scale (0 to 6)



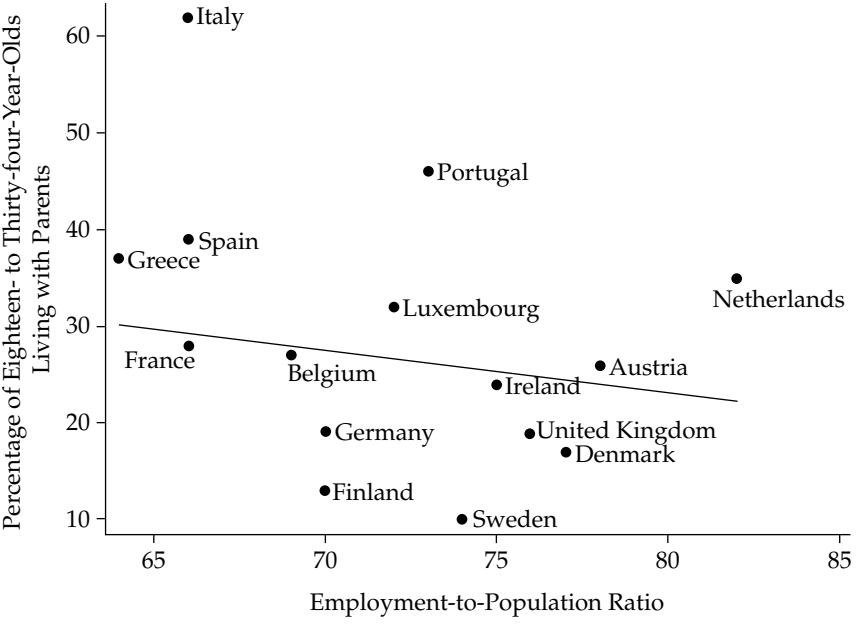
Source: Eurostat (2003).
Note: r = 0.68.

Figure 8.6 Proportion of Eighteen- to Thirty-four-Year-Olds Living with Their Parents, by Employment Protection Scale (0 to 6)



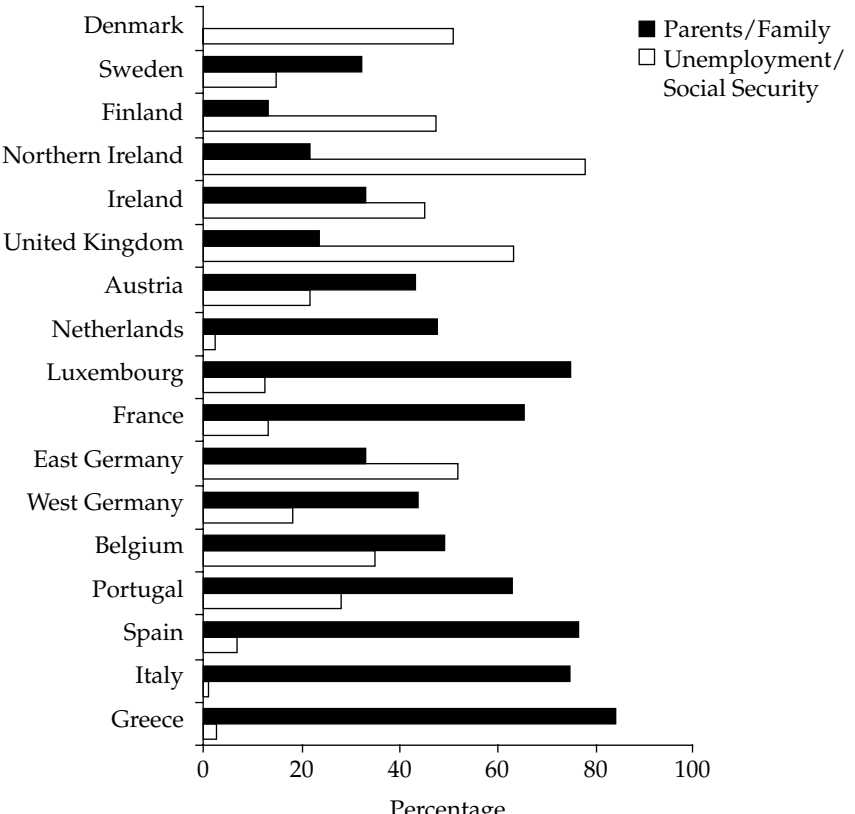
Source: OECD (2004b).
Note: Linear fit without Italy, r = 0.64.

Figure 8.7 Proportion of Eighteen- to Thirty-four-Year-Olds Living with Parents, by Employment-to-Population Ratio



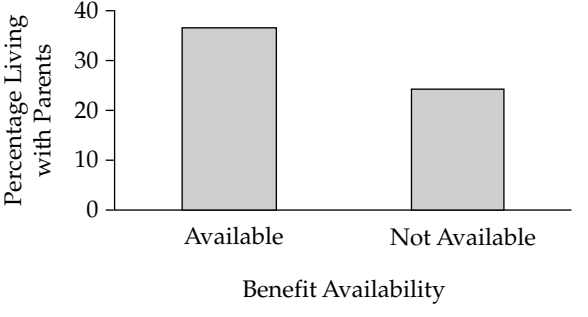
Source: OECD (2003).
Note: Linear fit without Italy, r = 0.21.

Figure 8.8 Sources of Support for Unemployed Eighteen- to Tweny-four-Year-Olds in 2001



Source: Christensen (2001), from the question: "Where do you get most of your money from? Choose all that apply: regular job, unemployment/social security benefits, training allowance/educational grant, family, casual work, partner, work in the 'black economy,' and other."

Figure 8.9 Percentage of Eighteen- to Thirty-four-Year-Olds Living at Home, by Availability of Unemployment Benefits for Twenty-Year-Old with No Working Experience



Source: OECD (2004).

Table 8.1 Household Arrangements of Eighteen- to Thirty-four-Year-Old Men

	With Parents	Alone	Coupled (With or Without Children)	Other
Denmark	17%	33%	48%	1%
Sweden	10	44	39	7
Finland	13	39	44	4
Belgium	27	28	40	6
Austria	26	35	27	11
France	28	36	31	6
Germany	19	40	31	11
Luxembourg	32	12	38	18
Netherlands	35	27	31	6
United Kingdom	19	34	30	17
Ireland	24	10	29	36
Italy	62	11	19	8
Greece	37	33	17	14
Spain	39	5	35	21
Portugal	46	7	36	11
EU-15	33	26	29	12

Source: OECD (2006).

Table 8.2 Variables Used and Means, by Residential Status

Variable	Definition	Mean: Living With Parents (N = 1,194)	Mean: Living Without Parents (N = 2,902)
Life satisfaction	How satisfied you are with your life these days (1 to 10)	7.42	7.47
Age	Years	22.7	27.7
Male	Sex = male	0.51	0.39
Married	Married or living with a partner	0.06	0.56
Employed	Currently working for pay	0.45	0.67
Student	Enrolled in higher education	0.42	0.12
Lives with parents	Mother and/or father in the same household	—	—
Home is owned	Own without mortgage or own with mortgage	0.64	0.40
Rooms	Number of rooms in the dwelling, excluding kitchen, bathroom, hallways	4.62	3.37
Number of people in the household	Including the respondent	3.76	2.33
Second income quartile (household)	Quartiles of OECD-equivalent household income per country (first quartile as reference category)	0.12	0.17
Third income quartile (household)		0.16	0.21
Fourth income quartile (household)		0.12	0.20
Hardship	Household in arrears when paying bills in the last twelve months	0.03	0.07
Percentage at home	Percentage of eighteen- to thirty-four-year-olds living with parents in given country	34.5	26.9
Living with parents × percentage at home	Interaction term between living with parents and percentage of eighteen- to thirty-four-year-olds living with parents	34.5	—

Source: European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (2003).

Table 8.3 Mean Differences in Life Satisfaction, by Country and Residential Status

	Without Parents	With Parents
Austria	7.78	7.48
Belgium	7.41	7.18
Denmark	8.31	8.28
Finland	8.09	8.11
France	6.79	6.78
Germany	7.31	7.98
Greece	7.50	6.96
Ireland	7.61	7.96
Italy	7.33	7.43
Luxembourg	7.61	7.24
Netherlands	7.43	7.42
Portugal	6.20	7.06
Spain	7.67	7.71
Sweden	7.77	7.66
United Kingdom	7.14	7.27

Source: European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (2003).

Table 8.4 Results from Two-Level Linear Regression Model with Random Effects Predicting Life Satisfaction

	Life Satisfaction
	β
Age	–0.026***
Male	–0.064
Married	0.426***
Own child(ren)	0.138
Employed (reference category not working)	0.515***
Student (reference category not working)	0.736***
Lives with parents	–0.466**
Home is owned	0.361***
Number of rooms	0.068***
Number of people in household	–0.028
Second income quartile	–0.071
Third income quartile	0.117
Fourth income quartile	0.241***
Hardship	–1.583***
Percentage living at home	–0.012***
Lives with parents × percentage at home	0.013**
Constant	7.478
Level 2 country effect (not exponentiated) (Standard deviation)	0.130 (0.023)
Log likelihood	–7891.841

Source: European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (2003).
**p ≤ .01; ***p ≤ .001

Appendix B: Country-Level Indicators of Housing and Labor Markets

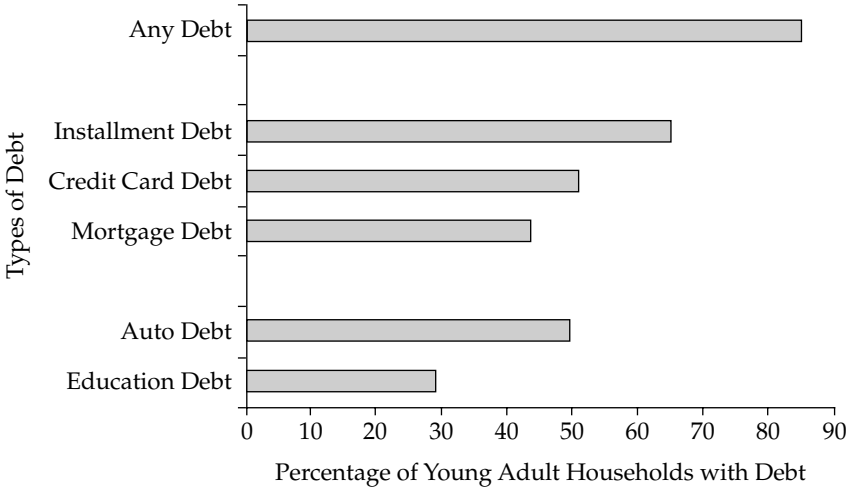
Variable	Definition	Source
Percentage in owner-occupied housing	Share of owner-occupied housing, 2002	OECD Economic Review 38 (2004a)
Availability of unemployment benefits (dichotomous)	Benefits available in 2002 for a twenty-year-old unemployed single person, living alone with no family responsibilities and no employment record	OECD (2004a)
Unemployment rate (percentage)	Unemployment rate for twenty- to thirty-four-year-olds in 2003	OECD (2003)
Employment/population ratio	Ratio of employed twenty- to thirty-four-year-olds to total population twenty- to thirty-four-year-olds in 2003	OECD (2003)

Country-Level Indicators of Housing and Labor Market (*Continued*)

Variable	Definition	Source
Employment/protection scale	Overall strictness of employment protection legislation, an eighteen-item scale that includes indicators of (1) employment protection of regular workers against individual dismissal; (2) specific requirements for collective dismissals; and (3) regulation of temporary forms of employment	OECD (2004b)
Percentage in temporary employment	Temporary employees as percentage of total employees for twenty-five- to thirty-nine-year-olds	Eurostat (2003)

Source: Authors' compilation.

Figure 9.1 Rates of Indebtedness Among Young Adults Age Twenty-five to Thirty-four (2001 Data)



Source: Author's analysis of data from the 2001 Survey of Consumer Finances.

Table 9.1 Rates of Indebtedness of Young Adult Households for Different Types of Debt

Debt Category	2001		1983	1963
	Young Adults Holding	All U.S. Families Holding	Young Adults Holding	Young Adults Holding
Any debt	85.1%	75.1%	83.2%	85.0%
Installment debt	65.1	45.2	62.9	71.8
Credit card debt	51.0	44.4	2.8	n.a.
Mortgage debt	43.6	44.6	39.3	36.88
Other residential debt	3.3	4.7		1.6
Lines of credit other than home equity	1.7	1.5	15.1	n.a.
Other debt	9.4	7.2	18.8	41.9
Auto debt	49.5	36.4	38.9	45.1
Educational debt	29.0	14.6	11.1	n.a.

Notes: Column 2 is based on author's independent analysis of 2001 SCF data. Column 3, rows 2 to 9, is based on Aizcorbe et al. (2003, 23) and author's own calculations using 2001 SCF data for auto debt and educational debt. Column 4 is based on author's independent analysis of 1983 SCF data, with some of the debt categories reported in the 1983 survey reconfigured to match the 2001 debt categories. For column 5, data reflect author's analysis of data from the 1963 Survey of Financial Characteristics of Consumers (SFCC). All data, from all surveys and all survey years, are weighted.

Table 9.2 Amount of Debt Held by Young Adult Households, by Type of Debt

	All U.S. Households	Young Adult Households		
	2001	2001	1983	1963
Variable		Mean [median]	Mean [median]	Mean [median]
Total debt	$54,501 [$14,300]	$55,616 [$25,000]	$32,610 [$8,168.42]	$26,562.38 [$1,543.00]
Mortgage debt	$41,006 [$0]	$41,054 [$0]	$22,233.23 [$0]	$20,579.50 [$0]
Installment debt	$6,736 [$0]	$9,640 [$3,800]	$5,134.13 [$650]	$4,446.99 [$315]
Credit card debt	$1,837 [$0]	$2,246 [$70]	$638.45 [$0]	n.a.
Auto debt	$4,169 [$0]	$5,495 [$0]	$2,448.07 [$0]	$2,978.87 [$0]
Education loans	$1,860 [$0]	$3,478 [$0]	$659.95 [$0]	n.a.

Source: Based on author's analysis of data from the 2001 and 1983 SCF and the 1963 SFCC.
Notes: All dollar values are in 2001 dollars. All data are weighted. Data for the SCF's "other residential debt," "other lines of credit," and "other debt" categories have been suppressed, since the incidence of holding these types of debt is low for young adults and the balances held are not appreciably large. In 2001 the mean for "other lines of credit" was $79, with a median of $0; the mean for "other residential debt" was $2,056 (median $0); and the mean for "other debt" was $540 (median $0). The figures for 1983 and 1963 were similarly small. Tables with these categories are available from the author upon request. The sum of mean values for the different debt categories may exceed the mean reported for total debt because auto debt and education loans are actually subcategories of installment debt.

Table 9.3 Debt Type as a Share of Total Debt for Young Adults and for All U.S. Households

	All U.S. Households	Young Adult Households		
	2001	2001	1983	1963
Mortgage debt	75.1%	73.8%	68.2%	77.5%
Other residential debt	6.4	3.7	12.7	3.7
Installment debt	12.3	17.3	15.7	16.7
Credit card debt	3.4	4.0	2.0	n.a.
Lines of credit other than home equity loans	0.5	0.14	1.3	n.a.
Other debt	2.3	1.0	3.4	5.9
Auto debt	7.8	9.9	7.5	11.2
Educational debt	3.1	6.3	2.0	n.a.

Notes: For column 2, data are from tables 10 and 12 of Aizcorbe et al. (2003, 21, 25). Column 3 is based on author's analysis of data from the 2001 SCF. Column 4 is based on author's analysis of data from the 1983 SCF. Column 5 is based on author's analysis of data from the 1963 SFCC. All data are weighted. Only the rows for the six broad SCF categories are expected to sum to 100. The two additional rows (for auto and education debt) represent subcomponents of the SCF's installment debt category. Note, however, that data may not sum to 100, owing to rounding error.

Table 9.4 Size of Young Adults' Debt Obligations and Their Experiences with Debt

	Young Adults in 2001	All U.S. Households	Young Adults in 1983	Young Adults in 1963
Holding any debt	85.1%	75.1%	83.2%	85.0%
Average amount of debt held	$55,616	$54,501	$32,610	$26,562
Median amount of debt held	$25,000	$14,300	$8,168	$1,543
Debt-to-income ratio	1.11	0.789	0.66	0.733
Debt–to–net worth ratio	0.57	0.138	0.491	0.566
Average debt payment–to-income ratio	0.19	0.125	n.a.	n.a.
Young adult households experiencing financial distress	9.3%	11%	n.a.	n.a.
Making late payments on debt	11%	7%	#	n.a.
Ever bankrupt	7.7%	10.0%	n.a.	n.a.
Young adult resources, mean values (medians in brackets)				
Total assets	$153,125	$449,600	$91,695.45	n.a.
	[58,750]	[135,800]	[15,838]	
Net worth	$97,509	$395,500	$73,138	$46,929.40
	[19,045]	[86,100]	[19,505]	[7,909]
Family income	$50,109	$68,000	$41,089	$36,261.9
	[39,061]	[39,900]	[36,800]	[34,068]
Households with negative net worth	15.14%	6.8%	10.2%	10.9%

Source: Data for column 3, rows 2, 8, 10, 11, 15, and 16 are taken from Aizcorbe et al. (2003, 23, 28, 29, 29, 5, and 7, respectively). Data for all U.S. households in all other cells of column 3 come from author's own analysis of SCF data.
Notes: All dollar values are expressed in 2001 dollars. # = late payment rates are not exactly comparable across time. The 2001 survey asks about being late by at least sixty days (roughly two months), while the 1983 survey simply asks about payments that were late (no time period mentioned) or missed. Accordingly, we do not report the 1983 figure here. Total asset values for 1963 are unavailable owing to lack of comparability across surveys. See the appendix for additional discussion of this issue.

Table 9.5 The Uneveness of the Distribution of Young Adult Debt: Means, Medians, Total Debt, and Share of Young Adult Debt Held at Different Points Along the Debt Distribution, 2001

Debt Quintile	Average Amount of Debt Held for the Group	Median Amount Held for the Group	Share of Total Debt Held by the Group
Bottom 20 percent of debt holders	$90.09	$0	0.03%
Second quintile of debt holders	$5,288.47	$5,160	1.93%
Middle 20 percent of debt holders	$25,751.54	$24,800	9.41%
Fourth quintile of debt holders	$72,036.06	$72,000	25.8%
Top 20 percent of debt holders	$174,071.60	$138,400	62.8%

Source: Author's calculations based on data from the 2001 SCF.

Notes: All data are weighted. Data in column 4 may not sum to 100 owing to rounding error.

Table 9.6 Young Adult Debt by Income Quintile, 2001

	Bottom Quintile	Second Quintile	Middle Quintile	Fourth Quintile	Top Quintile
Total debt	$13,219.62 [$810]	$21,963.86 [$7,400]	$45,295.35 [$26,560]	$76,699.59 [$64,280]	$157,346.83 [$118,700]
Total monthly payments on debt	$196.54 [$3.19]	$346.09 [$233.47]	$662.20 [$570.00]	$1,011.64 [$985.27]	$1,819.58 [$1,657.22]
Debt-to-income ratio for group	1.22	.84	1.07	1.17	1.16
Debt-to-net-worth ratio for group	0.54	0.75	0.73	0.80	0.41
Household-level debt-to-income ratio (mean)	1.53	0.86	1.07	1.17	1.28
Households in financial distress	18.2%	10.7%	9.5%	5.1%	1.5%
Monthly payment-to-income ratio (mean)	0.249	0.162	0.188	0.186	0.185
Mortgage debt	15.9%	20.4%	44.5%	64.8%	86.4%
Credit card debt	31.2%	49.5%	67.2%	58.7%	40.3%

Source: Author's calculations using data from the 2001 SCF.
Notes: All data are weighted. Median values in brackets. Income quintile groupings are based on census data on the distribution of income for the national population at large.

Table 9.7 Borrowing by Education Level, 2001

Variable	No High School Degree	High School Graduates	Some College	College or More
Total debt	$32,660.88 [$6,830]	$37,718.22 [$13,000]	$47,422.55 [$25,110]	$90,315.42 [$50,000]
Total monthly payments	$439.04 [$222]	$574.19 [$350]	$692.75 [$561.11]	$1,054.23 [$754.72]
Debt-to-income ratio for group	1.11	.98	1.07	1.19
Debt-to-net-worth ratio for group	1.05	.84	.76	.43
Mean household-level debt-to-income measure	.97 [.250]	1.21 [.4554]	.994 [.663]	1.318 [.995]
Households experiencing financial distress	9.4%	13.6%	7.3%	7.1%
Amount of education debt	$552.43 [0]	$1,258.95 [0]	$3,347.28 [0]	$7,064.17 [0]
Mortgage debt	38.5%	37.4%	42.3%	52.8%
Credit card debt	27.3%	52.0%	62.2%	52.2%

Source: Author's calculations using data from the 2001 SCF.
Notes: All data are weighted. Median values are in brackets.

Table 9.8 Measures of Large Debt Burdens: Young Adult Households That Might Be Considered Financially at Risk, 2001

Measure of Risk	Percentage of Young Adult Households at Risk
Households whose debt exceeds the value of their assets	15.1%
Households that could not make three months of debt payments out of existing savings (with net worth used to measure savings)	16.5
Households that could not make three months of debt payments if they were to liquidate all existing assets	1.1
Households that could not make three months of debt payments using their current financial assets	17.5
Households with no wealth	19.2
Households with no financial assets	8.5

Indebtedness Among Young Adult Households with No Wealth[a]	Value
Mean amount of total debt outstanding	$24,761.66
Median amount of total debt outstanding	$14,650
Mean amount of total monthly debt payments	$381.45
Median for total monthly debt payments	$300

Source: Author's calculations using the 2001 SCF.
a. No-wealth households are those with zero or negative net worth. All data are weighted.

Table 9.9 Debt and the Transition into Parenthood: Marginal Effects from Probit Regressions (*t*-stats in Parentheses)

	Base Model (1)	(2)	Models That Include Debt Measures (3)
Age	.094*	.093	.086
	(1.62)	(1.59)	(1.47)
Age squared	–0.002**	–.002**	–.002
	(–1.69)	(–1.67)	(–1.53)
Average income (in $10,000s)	.009**	.009**	.010**
	(4.08)	(4.14)	(3.94)
Race (nonwhite = 1)	–.028**	–.029**	–.029**
	(–1.70)	(–1.75)	(–1.62)
Marital status (married = 1)	.016	.016	.020
	(1.05)	(1.06)	(1.33)
Measures of prior indebtedness			
Noncollateralized debt (in $10,000s)		–.003	
		(–1.03)	
Mortgage debt (in $10,000s)			–.001
			(–1.23)
Number of observations	3,192	3,191	3,116
Wald statistic	28.00	28.80	27.87

Notes: Regressions reported here use data from a sample of pooled time periods from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics. See appendix for further discussion of the dataset and the years included in the analysis. All regressions are weighted and include a constant term. Debt values are reported in 2001 dollars. Average income takes three years of household labor income from years prior to the transition period.
*p = 0.106; **p = .10

Table 10.1 Young Adult Outcomes by Age Thirty According to Household Head's Education Level and Family income Quartile

	Cohort 1 (Born 1954 to 1957) (Old)				
	Average Family Income[a]	Less Than 12 Years of Education	16 Years of Education or More	Are Parents	Currently Married
Family income quartile					
Bottom 25 percent	$38,062	24.4%	6.5%	76.0%	54.4%
25 to 50 percent	49,238	39.4	15.7	68.5	62.2
50 to 75 percent	61,124	43.0	22.5	65.5	71.6
Top 25 percent	69,673	68.4	42.7	57.6	73.7
Household head's education					
Not a high school graduate	46,147	27.3	9.9	75.8	58.1
High school graduate (including GED)	56,226	45.5	20.3	66.7	69.7
Some college[b]	63,406	55.6	32.2	64.4	74.9
BA degree or more	71,720	84.6	56.1	41.5	73.0

Table 10.1 (*Continued*)

Cohort 2 (Born 1970 to 1973) (Young)				
Average Family Income[a]	Less Than 12 Years of Education	16 Years of Education or More	Are Parents	Currently Married
$42,980	32.7%	14.8%	70.8%	54.1%
51,372	60.5	28.2	59.3	59.1
64,936	70.4	37.1	48.1	59.1
83,613	76.9	58.0	37.6	60.6
43,197	28.1	5.4	74.5	63.5
54,208	52.0	19.7	60.2	54.4
63,511	64.2	44.3	46.4	60.0
81,064	90.4	66.7	37.4	57.6

Source: Authors' tabulations from the PSID.
a. Average family income is in 2005 dollars and has been computed using the Consumer Price Index All Urban Consumers (series CUUROOOOSAO), accessed at http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/surveymost?cu.
b. More than twelve but less than sixteen years of education.

Table 10.2 Estimated Relationships Between Family Background Variables and Young Adult Outcomes

	Family Income (Measured in Logs)	Years of Education	Completed College	Has Children	Ever Married	Currently Married
Family background measure: family income						
Young (born 1970 to 1973)	0.103**	0.668**	0.128**	–0.131**	–0.169**	–0.072*
	[0.039]	[0.145]	[0.032]	[0.033]	[0.030]	[0.033]
Family income	0.471**	1.539**	0.232**	–0.096**	0.068**	0.153**
	[0.045]	[0.142]	[0.028]	[0.034]	[0.023]	[0.032]
Additional effect of family income for the young cohort	–0.037	–0.347	–0.008	–0.109*	–0.028	–0.091
	[0.069]	[0.233]	[0.049]	[0.052]	[0.049]	[0.056]
Number of observations	1,484	1,407	1,407	1,468	1,467	1,467
Family background measure: head's education						
Young (born 1970 to 1973)	–0.056	–0.161	–0.04	–0.046	–0.148	–0.060
	[0.047]	[0.179]	[0.033]	[0.039]	[0.033]	[0.039]
Head's education	0.057**	0.282**	0.042**	–0.031**	0.000	0.019**
	[0.006]	[0.023]	[0.005]	[0.005]	[0.004]	[0.005]
Additional effect of head's education for the young cohort	0.022	0.124*	0.039**	–0.012	–0.010	–0.022
	[0.014]	[0.053]	[0.011]	[0.012]	[0.010]	[0.012]
Number of observations	1,476	1,399	1,399	1,460	1,459	1,459

Notes: All analyses are based on data from the PSID. Robust standard errors in brackets.
* significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%

Table 10A.1 Observations of Family Background Characteristics and Adult Transition Outcomes

Adult Age	Birth Cohort	Year Adult Outcomes Observed	Years Family Background Characteristics Observed
Twenty-nine	1954	1983	1968 to 1971
Thirty	1955	1985	1969 to 1972
Twenty-nine	1956	1985	1970 to 1973
Thirty	1957	1987	1971 to 1974
Twenty-nine	1970	1999	1984 to 1987
Thirty	1971	2001	1985 to 1988
Twenty-nine	1972	2001	1986 to 1989
Thirty	1973	2003	1987 to 1990

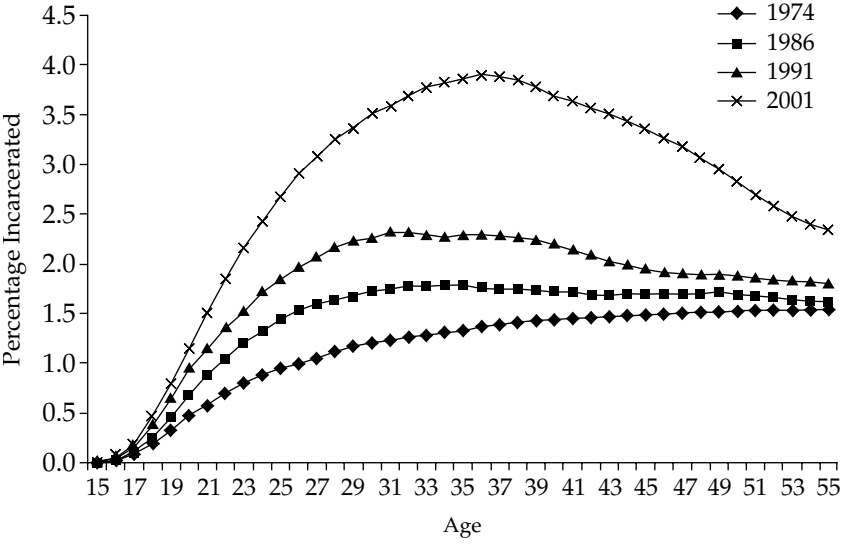
Source: Authors' compilation from the PSID.
Note: The regressions performed in this analysis are weighted using the PSID individual weight assigned in the year the person is observed as an adult.

Table 10A.2 Observations of Adult Family Income

Adult Age	Birth Cohort	Year Adult Family Income Observed
Twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine	1954	1981, 1983, 1985
Twenty-six, twenty-eight, thirty	1955	1981, 1983, 1985
Twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine	1956	1983, 1985, 1987
Twenty-six, twenty-eight, thirty	1957	1983, 1985, 1987
Twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine	1970	1997, 1999, 2001
Twenty-six, twenty-eight, thirty	1971	1997, 1999, 2001
Twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine	1972	1999, 2001, 2003
Twenty-six, twenty-eight, thirty	1973	1999, 2001, 2003

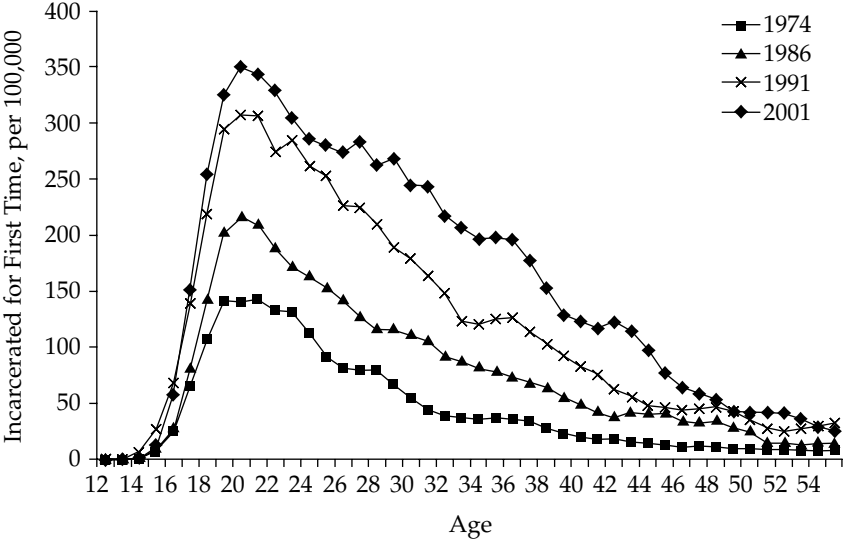
Source: Authors' compilation from the PSID.

Figure 11.1 Percentage Incarcerated, by Age, 1974 to 2001



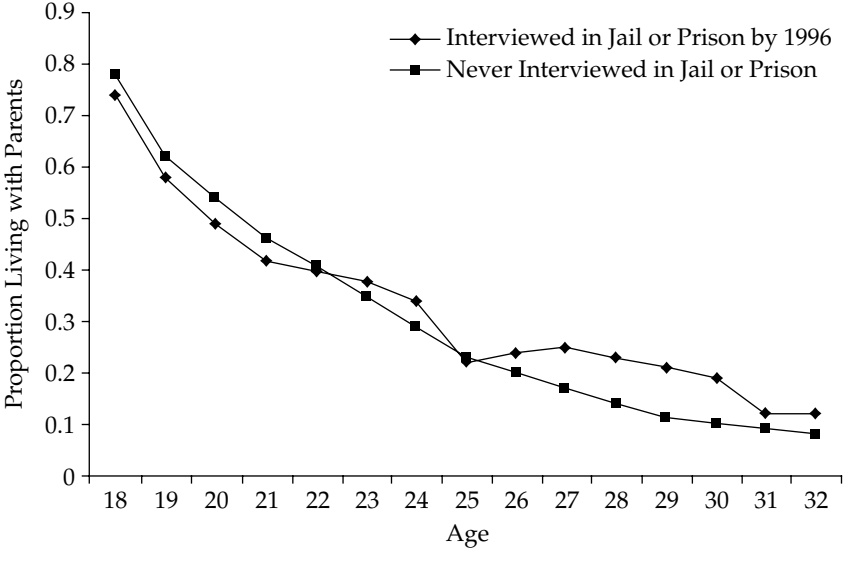
Source: Bonczar (2003).

Figure 11.2 First-Time Incarceration Rates, by Age, 1974 to 2001



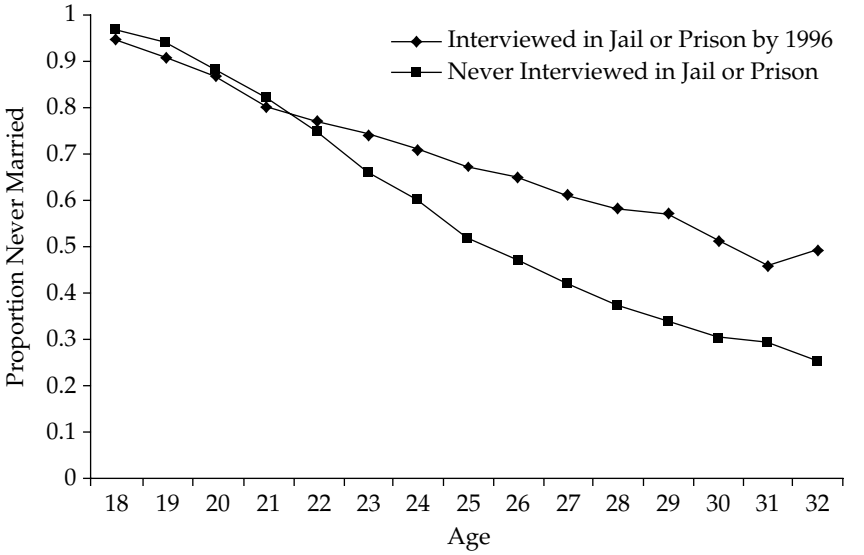
Source: Bonczar (2003).

Figure 11.3 Proportion of NLSY-79 Men Age Eighteen to Thirty-two Living with Their Parents, by Whether They Have Ever Been Interviewed in Jail or Prison



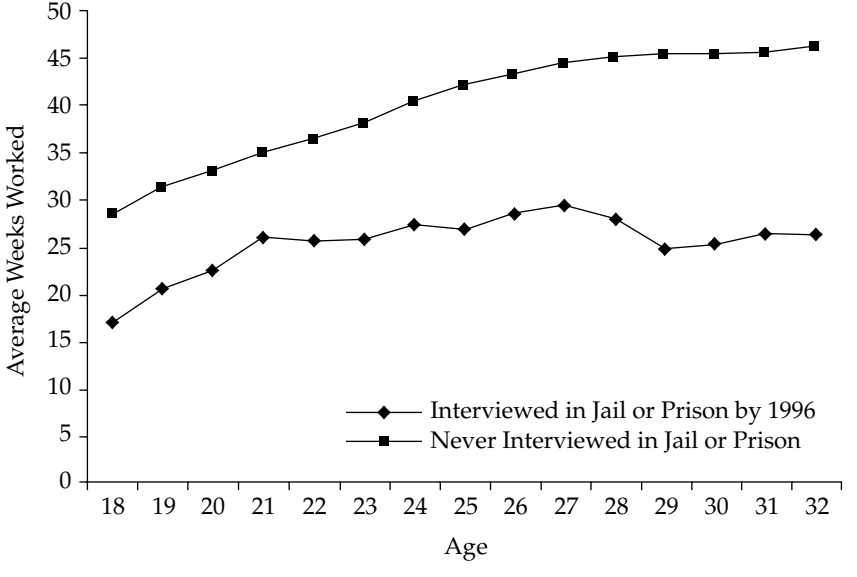
Source: Author's tabulations of data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979.

Figure 11.4 Proportion of NLSY-79 Men Age Eighteen to Thirty-two Who Have Never Been Married, by Whether They Have Ever Been Interviewed in Jail or Prison



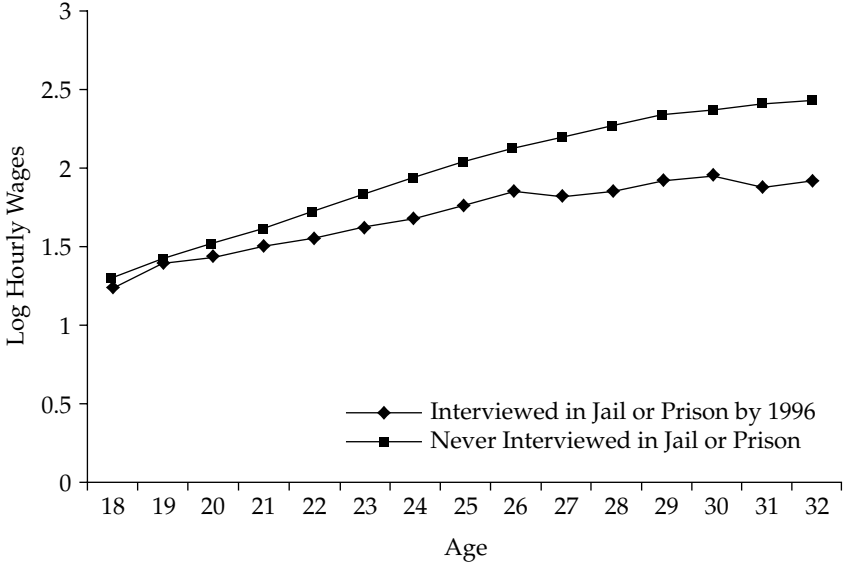
Source: Author's tabulations of data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979.

Figure 11.5 Average Annual Weeks Worked Among NLSY-79 Men Age Eighteen to Thirty-two, by Whether They Have Ever Been Interviewed in Jail or Prison



Source: Author's tabulations of data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979.

Figure 11.6 Average Log Hourly Wages Among NLSY-79 Men Age Eighteen to Thirty-two, by Whether They Have Ever Been Interviewed in Jail or Prison



Source: Author's tabulations of data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979.

Table 11.1 Proportion of Men Age Eighteen to Fifty-five Incarcerated, by Race-Ethnicity, Age, and Educational Attainment

	White		Black		Asian		Hispanic	
	1980	2000	1980	2000	1980	2000	1980	2000
All Men	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.09	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03
Less than high school	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.21	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04
Eighteen to twenty-five	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.22	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.04
Twenty-six to thirty-five	0.03	0.07	0.08	0.33	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.04
Thirty-six to forty-five	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.19	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.04
Forty-six to fifty-five	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.08	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02
High school graduate	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
Eighteen to twenty-five	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
Twenty-six to thirty-five	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.12	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.04
Thirty-six to forty-five	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03
Forty-six to fifty-five	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02
More than high school	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02
Eighteen to twenty-five	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Twenty-six to thirty-five	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02
Thirty-six to forty-five	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02
Forty-six to fifty-five	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01

Note: Figures tabulated from the 1980 and 2000 5 percent PUMS of the decennial Census of Population and Housing.

Table 11.2 Bureau of Justice Statistics Estimates of the Proportion of the Male Population Who Ever Served Time in a State or Federal Prison, by Race-Ethnicity and Age, and California Department of Corrections Estimates of the Proportion Who Ever Served Time in a California State Prison During the 1990s, by Race, Age, and Educational Attainment

		Estimates for California from CDC Administrative Records				
	Estimates for the Nation[a]	All[b]	High School Dropouts[c]	High School Graduates[c]	College[c]	College or More[c]
Non-Hispanic white males						
Eighteen to twenty-four	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
Twenty-five to thirty-four	0.03	0.03	0.31	0.03	0.01	0.00
Thirty-five to forty-four	0.04	0.03	0.30	0.04	0.02	0.01
Forty-five to fifty-four	0.03	0.02	0.17	0.02	0.01	0.01
Fifty-five to sixty-five	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00
Non-Hispanic black males						
Eighteen to twenty-four	0.09	0.04	0.19	0.02	0.01	0.00
Twenty-five to thirty-four	0.20	0.19	1.14	0.15	0.05	0.03
Thirty-five to forty-four	0.22	0.19	1.23	0.16	0.07	0.04
Forty-five to fifty-four	0.18	0.15	0.90	0.12	0.06	0.05
Fifty-five to sixty-five	0.13	0.05	0.18	0.04	0.01	0.02
Hispanic males						
Eighteen to twenty-four	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Twenty-five to thirty-four	0.09	0.05	0.08	0.03	0.02	0.02
Thirty-five to forty-four	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.03
Forty-five to fifty-four	0.10	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03
Fifty-five to sixty-five	0.07	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01

a. Estimates drawn from Bonczar (2003, table 7).

b. Estimates calculated as follows: The administrative term-records for all terms served in California were sorted by a CDC internal ID number. The first term for each unique ID was selected out to construct a sample of unduplicated prisoners. For each prisoner, I calculate how old the prisoner would be in the year 2000. I then calculate counts of prisoners by age and race for 2000. Using the 2000 1 percent PUMS, I then estimate the California population size for each age-race cell listed in the table. The figures in the table are the ratio of the prisoner counts to the 2000 census population estimate for each cell.

c. Estimates calculated as follows: I first calculate the counts of unduplicated prisoners by age and race following the procedures outlined in note b. I then use data from the 1997 Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Corrections Facilities to estimate the educational attainment of prison inmates in the United States by race-ethnicity and age. I use these estimates to allocate the number of unduplicated prisoners within each age-race cell across the four educational groups. (The CDC administrative data do not contain information on educational attainment.) I then use the 2000 1 percent PUMS to estimate the California population size of each age-race-education cell in the table. The figures in the table are the ratio of the prisoner counts hypothetically allocated across education groups to the 2000 census population estimate for each cell.

Table 11.3 Linear Probability Models of the Likelihood of Residing with One's Parents as a Function of Having Ever Been Interviewed in Jail or Prison

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Ever been to prison	0.059	0.130	0.161	–0.009
	(0.010)	(0.015)	(0.020)	(0.019)
Employed	–0.010	0.011	0.027	–0.061
	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.006)	(0.012)
Currently incarcerated	–0.426	–0.472	–0.505	–0.468
	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.021)	(0.016)
Less than high school	0.122	–0.088	–0.083	–0.149
	(0.006)	(0.013)	(0.018)	(0.104)
High school graduate	0.082	–0.169	–0.168	–0.097
	(0.005)	(0.010)	(0.013)	(0.101)
Some college	0.035	–0.134	–0.134	–0.067
	(0.006)	(0.007)	(0.010)	(0.095)
Person fixed effects	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Balanced panel	No	No	Yes	No
Sample restricted to former inmates	No	No	No	Yes
Number of observations	64,220	64,220	33,813	5,961

Source: Models estimated using data samples drawn from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979.

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Along with the explanatory variables listed, each model includes dummy variables for black and Hispanic, a third-order polynomial in age and interactions between the age variables and the race dummies, controls for region of residence in the United States, controls for whether the person resides in a rural, urban, or suburban area, and a full set of year fixed effects.

Table 11.4 Linear Probability Models of the Likelihood of Having Never Been Married as a Function of Having Ever Been Interviewed in Jail or Prison

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Ever been to prison	0.147	0.138	0.140	0.062
	(0.008)	(0.011)	(0.015)	(0.012)
Ever had children	–0.469	–0.297	–0.308	–0.192
	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.005)	(0.012)
Employed	–0.051	0.000	–0.002	–0.024
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.008)
Currently incarcerated	0.040	0.007	0.011	0.012
	(0.013)	(0.011)	(0.015)	(0.010)
Less than high school	0.001	0.004	–0.029	0.011
	(0.006)	(0.010)	(0.013)	(0.069)
High school graduate	–0.008	0.034	0.014	0.055
	(0.005)	(0.008)	(0.010)	(0.067)
Some college	0.014	0.046	0.023	–0.038
	(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.008)	(0.064)
Person fixed effects	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Balanced panel	No	No	Yes	No
Sample restricted to former inmates	No	No	No	Yes
Number of observations	64,211	64,211	33,811	5,959

Source: Models estimated using data samples from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979.

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Along with the explanatory variables listed, each model includes dummy variables for black and Hispanic, a third-order polynomial in age and interactions between the age variables and the race dummies, controls for region of residence in the United States, controls for whether the person resides in a rural, urban, or suburban area, and a full set of year fixed effects.

Table 11.5 Regression Models of the Annual Number of Weeks Worked as a Function of Having Ever Been Interviewed in Jail or Prison

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Ever been to prison	–13.813	–9.470	–10.642	–6.265
	(0.405)	(0.556)	(0.764)	(0.844)
Enrolled in school	–6.725	–5.255	–5.305	–4.928
	(0.215)	(0.215)	(0.291)	(0.988)
Currently incarcerated	–9.814	–4.559	–3.783	–5.536
	(0.606)	(0.549)	(0.776)	(0.675)
Less than high school	–3.775	–3.358	–3.451	–4.098
	(0.259)	(0.564)	(0.736)	(4.597)
High school graduate	–1.115	–3.725	–3.524	–3.611
	(0.233)	(0.431)	(0.555)	(4.482)
Some college	–0.914	–4.029	–3.763	–1.808
	(0.253)	(0.329)	(0.440)	(4.233)
Person fixed effects	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Balanced panel	No	No	Yes	No
Sample restricted to former inmates	No	No	No	Yes
Number of observations	64,221	64,221	33,814	5,961

Source: Models estimated using data samples drawn from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979.

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Along with the explanatory variables listed, each model includes dummy variables for black and Hispanic, a third-order polynomial in age and interactions between the age variables and the race dummies, controls for region of residence in the United States, controls for whether the person resides in a rural, urban, or suburban area, and a full set of year fixed effects.

Table 11.6 Regression Models of the Hourly Log Earnings of the Employed as a Function of Having Ever Been Interviewed in Jail or Prison

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Ever been to prison	–0.217	–0.148	–0.161	–0.026
	(0.012)	(0.021)	(0.028)	(0.029)
Less than high school	–0.373	–0.422	–0.419	–0.010
	(0.008)	(0.021)	(0.026)	(0.177)
High school graduate	–0.244	–0.420	–0.412	–0.053
	(0.007)	(0.016)	(0.019)	(0.172)
Some college	–0.223	–0.372	–0.356	–0.036
	(0.008)	(0.011)	(0.014)	(0.156)
Person fixed effects	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Balanced panel	No	No	Yes	No
Sample restricted to former inmates	No	No	No	Yes
Number of observations	51,874	51,874	27,482	3,904

Source: Models estimated using data samples drawn from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979.

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses. Along with the explanatory variables listed, each model includes dummy variables for black and Hispanic, a third-order polynomial in age and interactions between the age variables and the race dummies, controls for region of residence in the United States, controls for whether the person resides in a rural, urban, or suburban area, and a full set of year fixed effects.

Table 11A.1 Proportion of NLSY-79 Male Respondents Who Have Ever Been Interviewed in Jail or Prison by 1996, by Race-Ethnicity and Educational Attainment in 1996

	Less Than High School	High School Graduate	Some College	College Graduate
Black	0.33	0.20	0.11	0.01
Hispanic	0.18	0.10	0.06	0.01
Not black or Hispanic	0.12	0.05	0.04	0.00

Source: Tabulated from the NLSY-79 using all interview waves from 1979 to 1996.
Notes: The sample excludes the military subsamples and employs the 1996 sample weights.