

## Many Millennials Live in a Multi-Unit Building

### Fewer than half of householders under age 35 live in a single-family home.

The majority of American households (69 percent) live in a single-family home. Among adults under age 35, the age group now filled with the Millennial generation, only 49 percent live in this traditional type of home. Almost as many Millennials (46 percent) live in a multi-unit building.

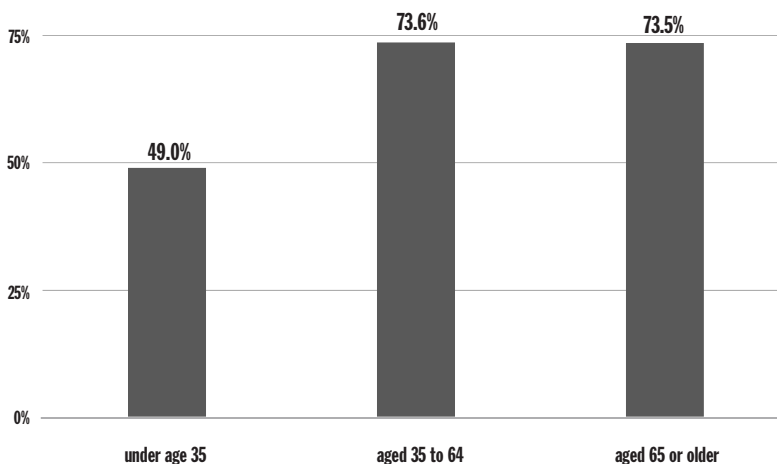
Among the nation's homeowners, 88 percent live in a single-family home with little variation by age. Only 5 percent of homeowners are in a multi-unit building. They are outnumbered by the 7 percent who live in a mobile home, boat, or RV.

Among renters, there is more variation in type of structure by age. Sixty-four percent of renters under age 35 live in a multi-unit building. This is greater than the 55 percent among renters aged 35 to 64, but less than the 70 percent among renters aged 65 or older.

■ Despite the collapse of the housing market in the wake of the Great Recession, the percentage of Americans who live in a single-family house has barely changed over the years.

### Millennials are less likely than older Americans to live in a single-family home

*(percent of households living in a single-family house, by age of householder, 2012)*



**Table 4.8 Number of Units in Structure by Age of Householder, 2012: Total Occupied Units**

(number and percent distribution of households by age of householder and number of units in structure, 2012; numbers in thousands)

	total	one detached or attached	multi-unit building				mobile home, boat, RV, etc.	
			total	2 to 4	5 to 19	20 to 49		50 or more
<b>Total households</b>	<b>115,970</b>	<b>79,800</b>	<b>29,269</b>	<b>9,195</b>	<b>10,342</b>	<b>4,012</b>	<b>5,719</b>	<b>6,901</b>
Under age 35	22,404	10,981	10,219	3,052	4,232	1,412	1,523	1,205
Aged 35 to 64	67,038	49,320	13,735	4,788	4,872	1,765	2,310	3,984
Aged 65 or older	26,527	19,500	5,315	1,356	1,237	835	1,887	1,712
<b>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>								
<b>Total households</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>68.8%</b>	<b>25.2%</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>
Under age 35	100.0	49.0	45.6	13.6	18.9	6.3	6.8	5.4
Aged 35 to 64	100.0	73.6	20.5	7.1	7.3	2.6	3.4	5.9
Aged 65 or older	100.0	73.5	20.0	5.1	4.7	3.1	7.1	6.5
<b>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>								
<b>Total households</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Under age 35	19.3	13.8	34.9	33.2	40.9	35.2	26.6	17.5
Aged 35 to 64	57.8	61.8	46.9	52.1	47.1	44.0	40.4	57.7
Aged 65 or older	22.9	24.4	18.2	14.7	12.0	20.8	33.0	24.8

Source: Bureau of the Census, 2012 American Community Survey, Internet site <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>; calculations by New Strategist

## Few Millennials Are Married

**The median age at first marriage is at a record high.**

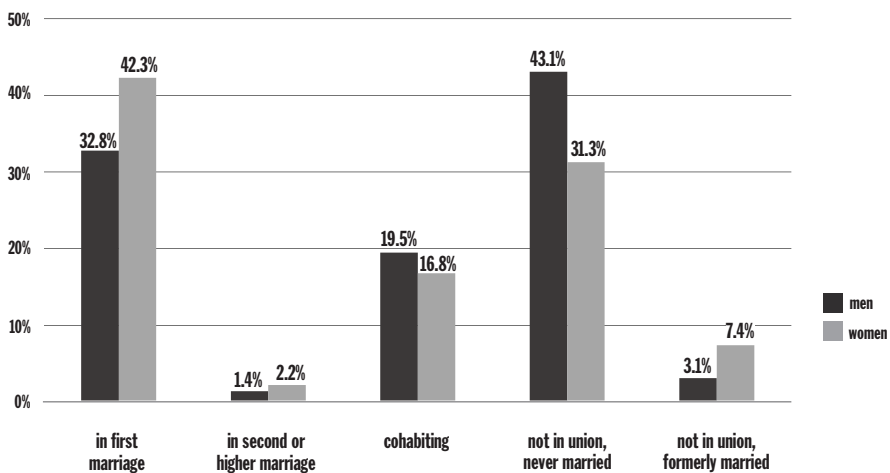
Overall, only 35 percent of Millennials (aged 19 to 36 in 2013) are married. The 58 percent majority of Millennials have not yet married. The generation has postponed marriage longer than any other in part because of the Great Recession and also because of greater college attendance. The median age at first marriage is at a record high of 29.0 years for men and 26.6 years for women.

Although fewer than half of Millennials are married, many are cohabiting. In fact, among Millennials aged 25 to 29, most are either married or cohabiting. Among women in the age group, fully 61 percent are in a union (42 percent are in their first marriage, 2 percent are in their second or higher marriage, and 17 percent are cohabiting). Among men in the age group, the 54 percent majority is in some type of union.

■ Cohabitation is a common living arrangement for Millennials.

### For Millennials, relationships are complex

*(percent distribution of people aged 25 to 29 by current marital/union status, by sex, 2006–2010)*



**Table 7.21 Median Age at First Marriage by Sex, 1950 to 2013**

*(median age at first marriage by sex, 1950 to 2013; change in age for selected years)*

	men	women
2013	29.0 yrs.	26.6 yrs.
2012	28.6	26.6
2011	28.4	26.4
2010	28.2	26.1
2009	28.1	25.9
2008	27.6	25.9
2007	27.5	25.6
2006	27.5	25.5
2005	27.1	25.3
2004	27.4	25.3
2003	27.1	25.3
2002	26.9	25.3
2001	26.9	25.1
2000	26.8	25.1
1990	26.1	23.9
1980	24.7	22.0
1970	23.2	20.8
1960	22.8	20.3
1950	22.8	20.3
<b>CHANGE IN YEARS</b>		
2000 to 2013	2.2	1.5
1950 to 2013	6.2	6.3

*Source: Bureau of the Census, Families and Living Arrangements, Historical Tables—Households, Internet site <http://www.census.gov/hhes/families/data/children.html>; calculations by New Strategist*

## Most Young Children Attend School

**The percentage of 3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in school rises with mother's education.**

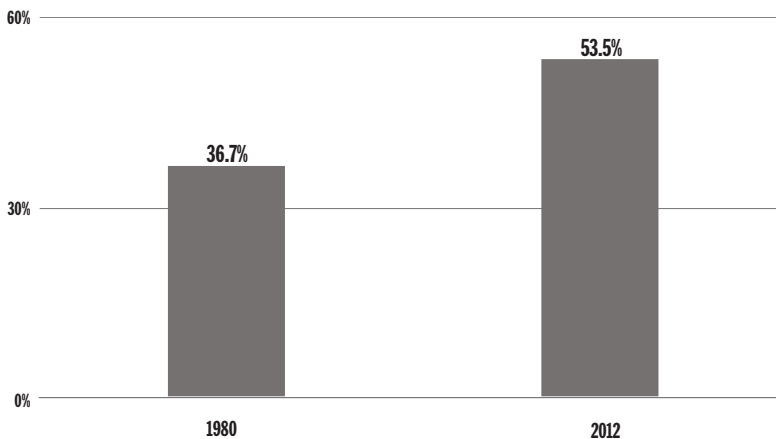
Most young children today are in school. The percentage of 3-to-4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten has grown substantially over the decades, from 36.7 percent in 1980 to the 53.5 percent majority in 2012.

A mother's labor force status has a surprisingly small effect on the school enrollment of young children. Among 3-to-4-year-olds whose mother works full-time, 57 percent were enrolled in school in 2012. Among those whose mother is not in the labor force, 48 percent were in school. A mother's educational attainment is a more important factor in the school enrollment of young children. Among 3-to-4-year-olds whose mother has a bachelor's degree, nearly two-thirds are enrolled in school compared with a much smaller 39 percent of children whose mother did not graduate from high school.

■ Enrolling children in preschool has become the norm, especially for college graduates.

### The school enrollment of young children has grown substantially

*(percentage of 3-to-4-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten, 1980 and 2012)*



**Table 12.1 Three- and Four-Year-Olds Enrolled in School, 1980 to 2012**

*(percentage of three- and four-year-olds enrolled in nursery school or kindergarten, 1980 to 2012)*

2012	53.5%
2011	52.4
2010	53.2
2009	52.4
2008	52.8
2007	54.5
2006	55.7
2005	53.6
2004	54.0
2003	55.1
2002	54.5
2001	52.2
2000	52.1
1990	44.4
1980	36.7

*Source: Bureau of the Census, School Enrollment, Historical Tables, Internet site <http://www.census.gov/hhes/school/data/cps/historical/index.html>*

## Most Children Have Siblings in the Household

**The largest share of children has a parent with a bachelor's degree or more education.**

Among the nation's 74 million children, about one in five is the only child in the household. Thirty-nine percent are sharing their living quarters with one brother or sister, and a substantial 40 percent have two or more siblings in the home.

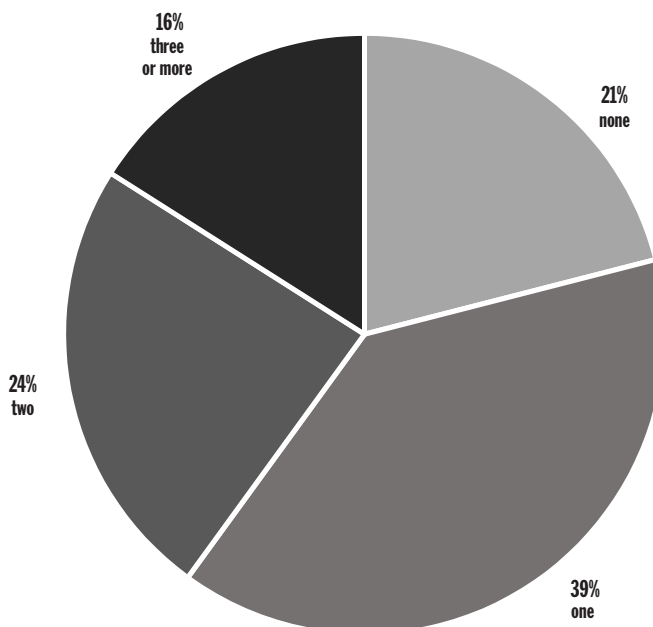
Most children live in a family with a household income of \$50,000 or more. A substantial 26 percent live in a family with an annual income of \$100,000 or more.

More than one-third of the nation's children under age 18 have a parent with a bachelor's degree or even more education. Another 28 percent have a parent with some college experience or an associate's degree. Combining these two categories reveals that the 65 percent majority of children have parents with college experience.

■ Because so many children have parents with college experience, the pressure on children to attend college themselves is intense.

### Many children must share a bathroom with brothers and sisters

*(percent distribution of children under age 18 by number of siblings in the home, 2013)*



**Table 17.4 Children under Age 18 by Family Characteristics, 2013**

(number and percent distribution of children under age 18 by child and family characteristics, 2013; numbers in thousands)

	number	percent distribution
<b>Total children under age 18</b>	<b>73,910</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Age of child</b>		
Under age 1	3,873	5.2
Aged 1 to 2	7,994	10.8
Aged 3 to 5	12,171	16.5
Aged 6 to 8	12,290	16.6
Aged 9 to 11	12,224	16.5
Aged 12 to 14	12,491	16.9
Aged 15 to 17	12,866	17.4
<b>Number of siblings in household</b>		
None	15,238	20.6
One	28,971	39.2
Two	18,027	24.4
Three or more	11,675	15.8
<b>Family income</b>		
Under \$20,000	13,338	18.0
\$20,000 to \$29,999	7,059	9.6
\$30,000 to \$39,999	6,813	9.2
\$40,000 to \$49,999	5,673	7.7
\$50,000 to \$74,999	12,274	16.6
\$75,000 to \$99,999	9,277	12.6
\$100,000 or more	19,475	26.3
<b>Highest education of either parent</b>		
Not a high school graduate	7,246	9.8
High school graduate	15,535	21.0
Some college or associate's degree	20,761	28.1
Bachelor's degree	15,719	21.3
Professional or graduate degree	11,916	16.1
No parents present	2,733	3.7
<b>Parents' labor force status</b>		
Two parents, both in labor force	30,402	41.1
Two parents, father only in labor force	16,131	21.8
One parent, mother in labor force	13,167	17.8
One parent, mother not in labor force	4,365	5.9
No parents present	2,733	3.7
One parent, father in labor force	2,678	3.6
Two parents, mother only in labor force	2,527	3.4
Two parents, neither in labor force	1,586	2.1
One parent, father not in labor force	321	0.4

Source: Bureau of the Census, *America's Families and Living Arrangements: 2013*, Internet site <http://www.census.gov/hhes/families/data/cps2013.html>; calculations by New Strategist



## Among Mothers, Time Use Varies by Employment Status

**For fathers, time use varies by their wife's employment status.**

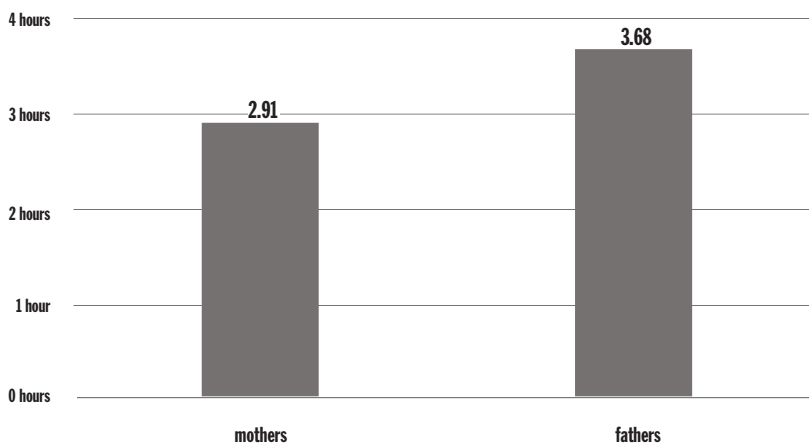
Most, but not all, of today's young children have working mothers. Among those mothers, there are substantial differences in time use depending on their employment status. Mothers who are employed full-time spend less time sleeping, doing housework, and shopping than mothers who do not work outside the home. Employed mothers also spend less time caring for children than mothers who are not employed.

Among dual-income couples with children under age 18, wives do three times more housework than husbands. But among couples in which only the husband works, wives do nearly eight times more housework than husbands. Wives in dual-earner couples spend 1.28 hours per day tending to their children's needs, 49 percent more than the 0.86 hours per day their husbands devote to those tasks. Wives in single-earner couples spend a much larger 2.60 hours per day tending to children's needs—more than three times the 0.82 hours per day spent by their husbands.

■ Among dual-income couples with children, mothers have less leisure time than fathers.

### Working mothers have less leisure time

*(average number of hours per day of leisure time for married couples with children under age 18 in which both spouses work full time, by sex, 2007–11)*



**Table 20.1 Time Use of Married Mothers with Children under Age 18 by Employment Status, 2007–11**

(average hours per day married mothers with own children under age 18 spend in primary activities, percent participating in primary activities, and index of mothers employed full-time to mothers who are not employed, by employment status, 2007–11)

	average hours			percent participating		
	employed full-time	not employed	index, employed full-time to not employed	employed full-time	not employed	index, employed full-time to not employed
<b>Married mothers with children under age 18</b>						
<b>Total, all activities</b>	<b>24.00 hrs.</b>	<b>24.00 hrs.</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100</b>
Personal care activities	8.96	9.46	95	100.0	99.9	100
Sleeping	8.14	8.83	92	99.9	99.9	100
Household activities	1.94	3.47	56	87.9	95.8	92
Housework	0.81	1.55	52	50.2	73.2	69
Food preparation and cleanup	0.80	1.46	55	75.2	88.4	85
Lawn and garden care	0.07	0.13	54	4.6	8.6	53
Purchasing goods and services	0.54	0.71	76	51.5	53.6	96
Grocery shopping	0.12	0.18	67	16.6	21.2	78
Consumer goods purchases, except grocery shopping	0.33	0.39	85	38.2	38.1	100
Caring for and helping household members	1.25	2.51	50	74.3	85.1	87
Caring for and helping household children	1.24	2.49	50	73.3	84.6	87
Physical care	0.55	1.00	55	54.7	70.9	77
Education-related activities	0.10	0.25	40	12.5	19.6	64
Reading to/with children	0.04	0.08	50	10.7	15.0	71
Playing/doing hobbies with children	0.22	0.59	37	15.5	30.0	52
Working and work-related activities	5.34	0.00	–	70.3	0.0	–
Working	5.31	0.00	–	69.9	0.0	–
Leisure and sports	2.92	4.18	70	92.2	95.9	96
Socializing and communicating	0.59	0.85	69	38.0	44.1	86
Watching television	1.55	2.23	70	72.5	79.1	92
Participating in sports, exercise, and recreation	0.17	0.23	74	14.4	17.3	83
Travel	1.33	1.15	116	94.8	82.8	114
Travel related to caring for and helping household children	0.22	0.29	76	41.3	42.2	98
Other activities	1.72	2.43	71	98.1	98.6	99

Note: Primary activities are those respondents identified as their main activity. Other activities done simultaneously are not included. The index is calculated by dividing time use or participation rate of mothers who are employed full-time by time use or participation rate of mothers who are not employed and multiplying by 100. “–” means divisor is zero.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Married Parents' Use of Time, 2007–11 American Time Use Survey, Internet site <http://www.bls.gov/tus/>; calculations by New Strategist