



# **The effect of the crisis on young people's ability to live independently**

**Research note 5/2014**

Erhan Özdemir, Terry Ward and Eszter Zolyomi  
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## **Abstract**

This Research Note sets out to document the changes in the living arrangements of young people, specifically the extent to which they live with their parents or independently of them, over the crisis period and how these changes are related to their involvement in education and their employment situation. In particular, the concern is to examine how far the greatly reduced job opportunities for young people have led to more of them delaying the time when they move away from the parental home to set up on their own. The concern is also with the income which the young people leaving their parents have access to, how the sources of this have changed since the onset of the crisis and how far they are more likely to be at risk of poverty and material deprivation than their peers who remain living with their parents. The focus is on young people aged 18-29, though these are sub-divided for much of the analysis into two, those aged 18-24 and those aged 25-29. The analysis is based partly on the European Labour Force Survey and partly on the EU-SILC, using the longitudinal data from the latter so far as possible.

## **Introduction**

The crisis has hit young people particularly hard virtually throughout the EU. Many of them lost their jobs when the recession struck in 2008-2009 and many more have had difficulty finding employment when moving from education into the labour market. As a result, the proportion of those aged 15-24 in employment in the EU declined from just over 37% in 2008 to just over 32% in 2013 having increased from 36% over the preceding four years. This decline is likely to have had significant implications for their income and potentially their ability to live independently of their parents depending on the support measures in place. The difficulty of finding a job may also have led to an increasing number remaining in education, depending again on the support available to do so as well as their access to a place on an education or training programme.

The concern here is to examine the developments which have occurred in these various respects over the crisis period, taking account of any tendencies which were apparent before the crisis struck. The analysis is primarily a descriptive one, to uncover the changes which have occurred over the crisis period in the situation of young people in terms of their living arrangements – specifically whether they remain living with their parents as opposed to independently - and how this is related to their involvement in education or training, their employment situation and their income.

It begins by examining the extent to which young people remain living with their parents as opposed to living independently, how far this is related to their employment circumstances and their continued participation in formal education and training and how both the relative number involved and their employment and education situation have changed over the crisis period. This is based on data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) rather than the EU-SILC, the usual source of information about the living conditions of young people – as well as older age groups – because of the much bigger sample size of the former which ought to mean that the findings which result are more reliable, especially as regards the changes over time. (The comparatively small sample size of the EU-SILC means that there is a relatively wide margin of uncertainty over the changes observed between pairs of years which is not always acknowledged when the results are presented.)

It then examines the employment situation and sources of income of individuals who have recently moved out of the parental home in the crisis period and compares this with the situation of their counterparts in earlier years who made the move before the onset of the crisis. This is based primarily on longitudinal data from the EU-SILC which enables the same individual to be tracked over a number of years, Cross-sectional data, however, are also examined both to check the findings from the longitudinal data and to consider other aspects, in particular, the at-risk-of-poverty and material deprivation rates of young people living away from their parents as compared with those living with them.

The focus throughout is on those aged 18-29, though for the LFS analysis, these are divided into two groups, those aged 18-24 – which accords more with the usual definition of young people as those under 25 - and those aged 25-29, many of whom remain living with their parents across the EU, especially in the EU13 countries and the four southern EU15 Member States. The division into two groups rather than considering the group as a whole is motivated by the fact that there are important differences in the two as regards the changes which have occurred over the crisis period which tend to be concealed if the division is not made. The small sample size means that it is not possible to sub-divide the longitudinal EU-SILC data in this way.

## **Previous studies**

There is some evidence from the UK and the US that high levels of youth unemployment tend to lead to young people remaining in education longer, in the sense that student enrolment rates in post-compulsory education tend to rise (Clark, 2011 and Bell and Blanchflower, 2011b).



More generally, the evidence suggests that high unemployment encourages young people to remain living with their parents, though to the decision to do so rather than to live independently seems, according to a study based on ECHP data for 14 European countries, to be influenced by welfare systems, housing markets, and culture (Chiuri and Del Boca, 2008). Even before the current crisis began, studies suggested that living in the parental home reduced the risk of poverty in EU countries (Iacovou, 2009) and that leaving of the parental home is closely linked to the probability of young people receiving social assistance, at least in the Nordic countries (Kauppinen et al., 2014), though this is not necessarily the case throughout the EU. For Spain, Ayllón (2009) found that young people leave the parental home only if they have some confidence that their income will be more, and their risk of poverty less, than if they stayed with their parents. This is confirmed for southern EU countries by Parisi, who found that young people delay leaving home because it might increase the chances of them having income below the at-risk-of-poverty line.

A number of studies have also found that the relative number of young people living with parents increased in many European countries in the early years of the crisis (Ward et al., 2012; Aassve et al., 2013; Eurofound, 2014), with young men, in particular, being more likely to do so than young women. Those living independently from their parents, moreover, seem to have been particularly hit by the economic crisis (Aassve et al., 2013). In Spain, therefore, the risk of poverty among young people aged 16-24 living alone was found to have risen significantly as compared with those living with their parents in the early crisis years (Albert and Davia, 2013). (Similar findings are reported in the US particularly for those aged 25-29, with the higher educated and more affluent more likely to live independently – Mykyta, 2012).

There is, in addition, evidence of a 'boomerang' phenomenon in France, Spain and the UK, with increasing numbers of young people returning to their parents' home after leaving during the crisis (Plantenga et al., 2013), though in Greece, Bell and Blanchflower (2014) do not that this is the case. Berrington et al., 2012 also find that rates of return are relatively high in the UK, more so than in other northern European countries, and they link this lower levels of welfare benefits as compared with the latter. In their view, it is likely that return rates will increase further as student debt levels rise and the job market for graduates remains weak. They find as well that the rules on housing benefits and priority access to social assistance tend to mean that young mothers can afford to live independently whereas lone father are in many cases forced to return to live with their parents.

While support from parents seems to be a major factor in reducing the number of young people at risk of poverty, at the same time, it tends to increase the long-term dependence of young people on their parents and to reinforce social inequalities, since the support provided depends on their parents' income (Gentile, 2013). The risks associated with young people remaining longer in the parental home has been recognised in Spain, where a monthly cash subsidy was introduced for young people in 2008 conditional on them renting accommodation, which seems to have led to a rise in young people living independently (Aparicio-Fenoll and Oppedisano, 2012).

## **Young people's living arrangements**

### **How many young people live with their parents?**

In 2013, around 73% of young people aged 18-24 in the EU lived in the same household as their parents. However, there was substantial variation between countries, the figures ranging from over 90% in Italy, Spain, Slovakia, Croatia and Malta (over 95% in the last) and just under 90% in Portugal and Slovenia, to only around 46% in Denmark and Finland and just 29% in Sweden ([Annex Table A.1](#)).

In all countries without exception, the proportion of women in this age group living with their parents was smaller than for men and in most cases substantially so, reflecting the younger age which women typically get married or share a household with a partner. On average in the EU, some 67% of women aged 18-24 lived with

their parents in 2013 as opposed to 77% of men, a difference of 10 percentage points. The difference was particularly large in Finland (15 percentage points) and only slightly smaller in Germany, France, the Netherlands, the UK, Bulgaria, Estonia and Romania (12-14 percentage points) and was less than 5 percentage points in Sweden (marginally), Italy, Luxembourg, Slovakia, Cyprus and Malta.

While there are many fewer of those aged 25-29 living with their parents across the EU, the average was still well over a third (35%) and over half in many countries. The proportion was as large as 79% in Croatia, some 68% in Malta and Slovakia and around 65% in Greece and Italy. At the other extreme, it was less than 5% in Denmark and Sweden ([Annex Table A.1](#) – note that [Annex 3 Table A.3](#) contains the figures for the 30-34 age group).

The number of women aged 25-29 still living with their parents is even further below that of men than in the case of the younger age group. Whereas the figure on average in the EU was around 44% for men in 2013, it was only around 29% for women, a difference of 15 percentage points. The difference was as large as 27-28 percentage points in Bulgaria and Romania but relatively small in Finland (6 percentage points), Denmark (4 percentage points) and Sweden (just 1 percentage point).

### **How has the proportion of young people living with their parents changed over the crisis period?**

As indicated above, it is possible that the increased difficulty of young people finding employment during the crisis period and the implications of this for their income has led more young people to remain living with their parents or even to return to living with them after moving away. To consider whether this has been the case or not, however, it is necessary to examine the prevailing tendency, if any, before the crisis hit.

In the EU as a whole, there was very little tendency for the proportion of young people aged 18-24 living with their parents to change in the years leading up to the onset of the recession in 2008, though if anything there was a slight decline (Table 1)<sup>1</sup>. Over the next 5 years of the crisis period, there was even less of a change in the overall figure. However, there was substantial variation in experience across countries. In four of the countries most affected by the crisis in terms of the reduction of employment, Ireland, Cyprus, Spain and Greece, the proportion went up significantly, the more so because of a decline over the preceding three year period (in Ireland, the proportion fell between 2006 – the first year for which there are data – and 2008). Nevertheless, there are only 6 other countries where the increase was more than 1 percentage point and in most of these, the reduction in employment was no more than average or even less, Croatia and Portugal being the two exceptions.

In 10 countries, moreover, the proportion living with their parents declined instead of increasing over the crisis period, 8 of them EU13 countries, and in most of these, there was an increase over the preceding three years, implying a reversal of the previous tendency.

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<sup>1</sup> Note that averages of the situation in adjacent pairs of years have been taken in order to make some adjustment for year-to-year fluctuations in the LFS data which are based on a sample of households are, therefore, susceptible to such fluctuations, especially in small countries. These fluctuations can have a significant effect on changes over time in particular.

**Table 1 Proportion of young people aged 18-24 living with their parents, 2004/5 to 2012/13 (% population in age group)**

|             | 2004/5 | 2007/8 | 2012/13 | 2004/5-<br>2007/8 | 2007/8-<br>2012/13 |
|-------------|--------|--------|---------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Ireland     | na     | 63.8   | 72.7    |                   | 8.9                |
| Cyprus      | 74.2   | 73.3   | 79.1    | -0.9              | 5.9                |
| Spain       | 86.8   | 85.8   | 90.9    | -1.0              | 5.0                |
| Greece      | 71.7   | 71.3   | 74.1    | -0.5              | 2.9                |
| Netherlands | 65.1   | 63.9   | 65.8    | -1.2              | 1.9                |
| UK          | 58.7   | 58.8   | 60.7    | 0.2               | 1.9                |
| France      | 63.4   | 61.5   | 63.0    | -1.8              | 1.4                |
| Croatia     | 89.2   | 92.1   | 93.5    | 2.8               | 1.4                |
| Portugal    | 86.4   | 85.9   | 87.3    | -0.5              | 1.3                |
| Austria     | 69.6   | 70.2   | 71.4    | 0.5               | 1.2                |
| Hungary     | 81.2   | 82.7   | 83.5    | 1.5               | 0.8                |
| Italy       | 92.0   | 92.2   | 93.0    | 0.2               | 0.8                |
| Slovakia    | 90.4   | 92.3   | 92.8    | 1.9               | 0.5                |
| Luxembourg  | 84.1   | 85.4   | 85.7    | 1.3               | 0.3                |
| Finland     | 46.2   | 45.5   | 45.5    | -0.7              | 0.0                |
| Malta       | 94.9   | 95.4   | 95.3    | 0.5               | -0.1               |
| Poland      | 86.6   | 84.2   | 82.9    | -2.3              | -1.4               |
| Romania     | 80.7   | 84.4   | 82.0    | 3.7               | -2.4               |
| Germany     | 64.2   | 64.8   | 61.8    | 0.6               | -3.1               |
| Belgium     | 78.4   | 78.6   | 75.4    | 0.2               | -3.2               |
| Estonia     | 72.9   | 67.3   | 63.8    | -5.6              | -3.5               |
| Slovenia    | 90.8   | 92.5   | 88.7    | 1.7               | -3.7               |
| Czech Rep   | 82.1   | 82.5   | 78.4    | 0.3               | -4.1               |
| Lithuania   | 82.4   | 78.8   | 73.3    | -3.6              | -5.5               |
| Bulgaria    | 78.3   | 81.7   | 75.0    | 3.4               | -6.7               |
| Latvia      | 77.8   | 78.1   | 69.1    | 0.3               | -9.0               |
| Denmark     | na     | na     | 45.3    |                   |                    |
| Sweden      | na     | na     | 30.1    |                   |                    |
| EU28        | 74.7   | 74.1   | 73.7    | -0.6              | -0.4               |

*Note: Data are averaged for pairs of years in order to allow for year-to-year variations in LFS data which are based on a sample of households. Countries are ordered in terms of the change 2007/08 to 2012-13. EU28 figures exclude DK, IE and SE for which data are not available for some of the years.*

*Source Eurostat, Labour Force Survey*

For young people aged 25-29, there was also little change in the proportion living with their parents over the crisis period in the EU as a whole, but again marked variations between Member States. In 8 countries, there was a substantial increase (3 percentage points or more) between 2007/8 and 2012/13 and most of these were ones hit especially hard by the crisis (Table 2 – note that [Annex 3 Table A.4](#) contains the figures for the 30-34 age group and that other Tables and Figures in [Annex 3](#) contain the equivalent figures for the other Tables and Figure presented below). Four of them – Croatia, Cyprus, Spain and Greece – were also ones in which the proportion of 18-24 year-olds living with their parents increased as well. Unlike for the young age group, however, in most of these countries, there was also an increase in the proportion over the preceding three years, implying that the increase over the crisis years was not necessarily a consequence of the crisis itself, or at least not completely.

**Table 2 Proportion of young people aged 25-29 living with their parents, 2004/5 to 2012/13 (% population in age group)**

|             | 2004/5 | 2007/8 | 2012/13 | 2004/5-<br>2007/8 | 2007/8-<br>2012/13 |
|-------------|--------|--------|---------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Romania     | 46.2   | 48.9   | 58.2    | 2.6               | 9.4                |
| Croatia     | 62.4   | 72.5   | 78.5    | 10.0              | 6.0                |
| Hungary     | 45.9   | 49.4   | 54.6    | 3.5               | 5.2                |
| Slovakia    | 59.7   | 63.3   | 67.8    | 3.7               | 4.4                |
| Cyprus      | 35.4   | 42.3   | 46.7    | 7.0               | 4.4                |
| Spain       | 55.9   | 52.3   | 56.2    | -3.6              | 3.9                |
| Bulgaria    | 53.4   | 58.0   | 61.2    | 4.6               | 3.3                |
| Greece      | 55.6   | 61.9   | 64.9    | 6.3               | 3.0                |
| UK          | 19.1   | 19.7   | 21.4    | 0.6               | 1.7                |
| Ireland     | na     | 30.0   | 31.8    |                   | 1.7                |
| Italy       | 63.4   | 62.4   | 63.1    | -1.0              | 0.7                |
| Netherlands | 13.5   | 13.5   | 14.0    | -0.1              | 0.5                |
| Germany     | 20.3   | 18.4   | 18.9    | -1.9              | 0.5                |
| Portugal    | 51.0   | 55.7   | 56.2    | 4.7               | 0.5                |
| Malta       | 63.0   | 69.5   | 69.4    | 6.6               | -0.1               |
| Austria     | 30.1   | 30.3   | 30.0    | 0.2               | -0.3               |
| France      | 16.3   | 15.7   | 15.2    | -0.7              | -0.5               |
| Belgium     | 26.9   | 26.8   | 25.9    | -0.1              | -0.9               |
| Finland     | 9.8    | 8.6    | 7.5     | -1.2              | -1.0               |
| Poland      | 49.6   | 51.7   | 50.4    | 2.2               | -1.3               |
| Luxembourg  | 32.0   | 34.2   | 32.5    | 2.2               | -1.7               |
| Estonia     | 27.1   | 22.5   | 20.8    | -4.6              | -1.8               |
| Czech Rep   | 40.3   | 42.9   | 40.0    | 2.6               | -2.9               |
| Latvia      | 45.7   | 46.7   | 40.8    | 1.0               | -5.9               |
| Slovenia    | 65.1   | 62.6   | 56.0    | -2.6              | -6.6               |
| Lithuania   | 50.7   | 42.8   | 34.2    | -7.9              | -8.6               |
| Denmark     | na     | na     | 4.5     |                   |                    |
| Sweden      | na     | na     | 2.1     |                   |                    |
| EU28        | 38.1   | 37.4   | 37.3    | -0.7              | -0.1               |

*Note: Data are averaged for pairs of years in order to allow for year-to-year variations in LFS data which are based on a sample of households. Countries are ordered in terms of the change 2007/8 to 2012-13. EU28 figures exclude DK, IE and SE for which data are not available for some of the years.*

*Source: Eurostat LFS*

In this case, there were 9 Member States in which the proportion living with their parents declined by 1 percentage point or more, 6 of them EU13 countries, in four of them, the Czech Republic, Latvia, Slovenia and Lithuania, the reduction amounting to 3 percentage points or more, though in the last two, this was a continuation of the tendency over the previous three years (as it was in three of the other 5 countries in which the proportion fell. In many of the EU13 countries, therefore, as in the case of the younger age group, not only has the proportion of young people aged 25-29 living with their parents not increased over the crisis period, it has fallen instead.

## **Young people's participation in education**

### **Has there been an increase in young people in education?**

Over the years leading up to the crisis, there was a tendency for the average proportion of young people in the EU aged 18-24 in regular education or training to increase slowly. The tendency, however, was not common to all countries. There was decline in 4 Member States (France, the UK, Finland and Latvia) over the three years leading up to the crisis and no change or a rise of less than 1 percentage point in another four. The increase was particularly marked in a number of EU13 Member

States (in 7 of which the increase was around 6 percentage points or more over these three years) (Table 3). Over the crisis period, the proportion in education has continued to rise in most countries, in many at a higher rate than in the preceding three years. The increase over the 5 years 2007/8 to 2012/13 was particularly marked in Spain, Ireland, Portugal and Slovenia, all countries which experienced a large reduction in employment among young people over this period, though also in Malta and Luxembourg where the crisis was less severe.

**Table 3 Proportion of young people aged 18-24 in regular education or training, 2004/5 to 2012/3 (% of age group)**

|             | 2004/5 | 2007/8 | 2012/13 | 2004/5-<br>2007/8 | 2007/8-<br>2012/13 |
|-------------|--------|--------|---------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Spain       | 40.8   | 41.5   | 54.0    | 0.8               | 12.5               |
| Malta       | 30.6   | 32.9   | 42.6    | 2.3               | 9.7                |
| Ireland     | na     | 40.7   | 50.0    |                   | 9.3                |
| Portugal    | 44.1   | 43.4   | 52.0    | -0.7              | 8.6                |
| Luxembourg  | 59.6   | 63.1   | 70.2    | 3.6               | 7.0                |
| Slovenia    | 65.5   | 66.3   | 72.6    | 0.8               | 6.3                |
| Slovakia    | 43.5   | 50.3   | 56.4    | 6.7               | 6.2                |
| Bulgaria    | 40.3   | 45.8   | 51.6    | 5.5               | 5.8                |
| Austria     | 40.6   | 41.8   | 46.8    | 1.2               | 5.0                |
| Croatia     | 44.4   | 51.6   | 56.0    | 7.2               | 4.5                |
| Czech Rep   | 47.4   | 54.7   | 58.7    | 7.3               | 4.0                |
| Latvia      | 55.8   | 50.7   | 54.5    | -5.1              | 3.8                |
| Estonia     | 54.0   | 54.0   | 57.7    | 0.0               | 3.7                |
| Belgium     | 50.0   | 51.2   | 54.8    | 1.2               | 3.6                |
| Netherlands | 57.5   | 61.5   | 65.0    | 4.0               | 3.5                |
| Germany     | 54.4   | 57.2   | 60.0    | 2.8               | 2.8                |
| Greece      | 44.9   | 52.9   | 54.7    | 8.0               | 1.8                |
| Cyprus      | 28.4   | 37.4   | 39.1    | 9.0               | 1.7                |
| France      | 52.1   | 51.6   | 53.2    | -0.5              | 1.6                |
| UK          | 36.5   | 33.5   | 34.9    | -3.1              | 1.4                |
| Finland     | 57.8   | 54.0   | 54.7    | -3.8              | 0.7                |
| Romania     | 40.0   | 47.9   | 48.1    | 7.9               | 0.2                |
| Lithuania   | 62.2   | 63.0   | 62.6    | 0.8               | -0.4               |
| Italy       | 46.9   | 49.4   | 48.9    | 2.5               | -0.6               |
| Hungary     | 51.7   | 57.3   | 54.8    | 5.7               | -2.6               |
| Poland      | 61.9   | 64.4   | 61.3    | 2.6               | -3.2               |
| Denmark     | na     | na     | 68.0    |                   |                    |
| Sweden      | na     | 0.0    | 45.6    |                   |                    |
| EU28        | 48.6   | 50.2   | 52.5    | 1.7               | 2.2                |

*Note: See note to Table 1. Figures cover all those in education or training irrespective of whether they are also employed or unemployed, though most are economically inactive.*

*Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey*

On the other hand, there was a decline in the proportion of the age group in education in Hungary and Poland and little change in another four countries (Finland, Romania, Lithuania and Italy).

In sum, there are signs of a significant increase in the proportion of 18-24 year-olds in education in a number of countries over the crisis period as compared with the apparent tendency over the immediately preceding years (in 8 of the 26 Member States for which there are data), but the increase was no means general across the EU.

For those aged 25-29, many fewer of whom are in education or training, the proportion that are has also tended to increase slightly over time. There are 10 Member States in which the proportion increased by 2 percentage points or more over

the 5 years 2007/8 to 2012/13 (Table 4). These include Spain, Croatia, Ireland and Portugal, countries which were hit especially hard by the crisis, though they also include countries which were less affected than average, Malta and Austria especially. The proportion in education also declined in 7 countries over the period, in 5 by 1 percentage point or more, though in all 5, the proportion declined too over the preceding three years.

**Table 4 Proportion of young people aged 25-29 in regular education or training, 2004/5 to 2012/3 (% of age group)**

|             | 2004/5 | 2007/8 | 2012/13 | 2004/5-<br>2007/8 | 2007/8-<br>2012/13 |
|-------------|--------|--------|---------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Estonia     | 16.0   | 11.7   | 17.6    | -4.3              | 5.9                |
| Malta       | 4.0    | 4.9    | 10.4    | 0.8               | 5.5                |
| Luxembourg  | 7.4    | 10.4   | 15.8    | 3.1               | 5.4                |
| Spain       | 9.9    | 9.9    | 13.8    | 0.0               | 4.0                |
| Croatia     | 13.9   | 12.7   | 15.8    | -1.2              | 3.1                |
| Austria     | 12.7   | 14.5   | 17.4    | 1.8               | 2.9                |
| Bulgaria    | 6.2    | 8.0    | 10.6    | 1.9               | 2.6                |
| Ireland     | na     | 10.2   | 12.7    |                   | 2.5                |
| Netherlands | 18.0   | 19.6   | 22.0    | 1.6               | 2.5                |
| Portugal    | 11.7   | 12.4   | 14.4    | 0.7               | 2.0                |
| Greece      | 6.2    | 8.9    | 10.6    | 2.6               | 1.7                |
| Germany     | 18.1   | 18.4   | 19.9    | 0.2               | 1.6                |
| France      | 5.2    | 5.0    | 6.4     | -0.2              | 1.4                |
| Belgium     | 6.9    | 6.7    | 7.9     | -0.1              | 1.2                |
| Finland     | 27.3   | 28.6   | 29.5    | 1.3               | 0.9                |
| Czech Rep   | 7.0    | 10.0   | 10.8    | 3.1               | 0.8                |
| Italy       | 14.5   | 15.6   | 16.3    | 1.0               | 0.7                |
| Slovakia    | 5.2    | 6.6    | 7.2     | 1.4               | 0.6                |
| Romania     | 5.3    | 6.3    | 6.8     | 1.0               | 0.5                |
| Hungary     | 9.9    | 9.9    | 9.3     | 0.0               | -0.6               |
| Cyprus      | 5.8    | 10.2   | 9.5     | 4.4               | -0.7               |
| Poland      | 12.2   | 12.0   | 11.1    | -0.2              | -0.9               |
| UK          | 13.3   | 12.5   | 11.5    | -0.8              | -0.9               |
| Latvia      | 13.7   | 12.0   | 10.6    | -1.7              | -1.4               |
| Lithuania   | 13.9   | 13.5   | 9.7     | -0.5              | -3.8               |
| Slovenia    | 27.9   | 26.3   | 22.4    | -1.5              | -3.9               |
| Denmark     | na     | na     | 34.7    |                   |                    |
| Sweden      | na     | 0.0    | 22.0    |                   |                    |
| EU28        | 11.7   | 12.1   | 13.2    | 0.4               | 1.1                |

*Note: See note to Table 1. Figures cover all those in education or training irrespective of whether they are also employed or unemployed, though most are economically inactive.*

*Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey*

For some Member States, therefore – Spain, Croatia, Ireland and Portugal, especially – the data suggest that the crisis, and the shortage of jobs which it gave rise to, may have led to more young people in both age groups (i.e. 18-29) staying longer in education. They also suggest, however, that in other countries, it did not do so.

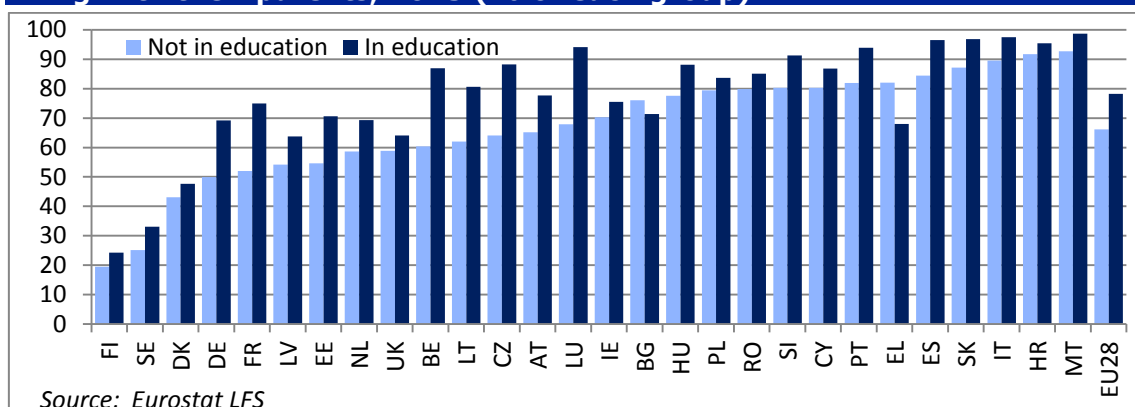
The relative number in education for both age groups, it should be noted, includes not only full-time students or trainees but also those in employment who are involved in education or training on a regular basis. The numbers concerned are considered below, though in many countries, the numbers in employment tend to be relatively small and their inclusion does not significant affect the results.

## Does being in education affect whether young people live with parents or not?

Being in education can be expected to have an effect on whether young people remain living with their parents or live independently, though the effect is likely to vary according to the education system in place, the scale of the tuition and other fees charged and the financial support available to cover both fees and living costs. In some countries, young people pursuing education or training after the age of 18 tend to do so some distance away from their home town or city and, therefore, move out of the family home at this point, while in others, the tendency is for them study or train close to where they live, so allowing them to continue to live with their parents.

In practice, some 78% of young people aged 18-24 in formal education or training in the EU lived with their parents in 2013. This compares with 66% of those in the same age group not in education (Figure 1). The scale of the difference, however, varies a lot between countries and in two cases, Bulgaria and Greece, the proportion is smaller for those in education than those not.

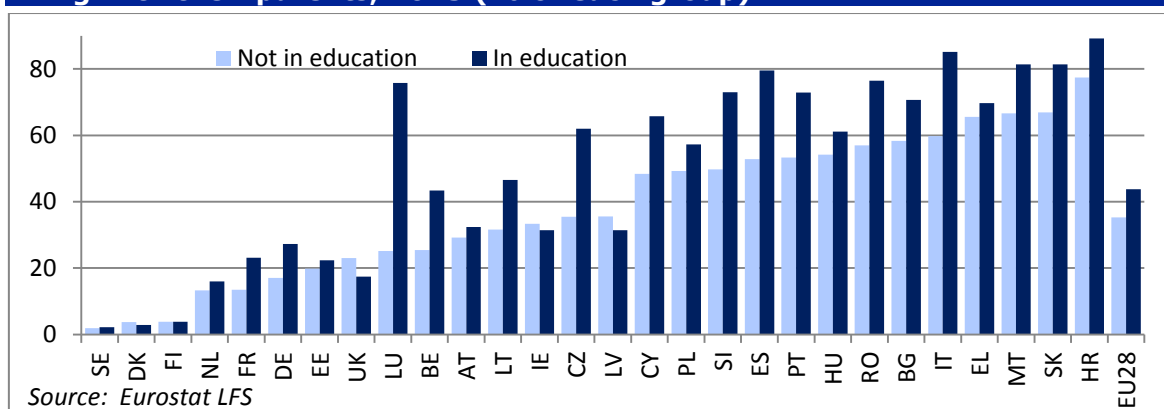
**Figure 1 Proportion of those aged 18-24 in education and not in education living with their parents, 2013 (% of each group)**



The difference is particularly large in Germany, France, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Czech Republic, suggesting that in these countries, young people in education tended to pursue their studies close to home. This is also the case in Spain, Italy and Portugal as well as Slovenia, Slovakia, Croatia and Malta, in each of which almost all of the people in education in this age group lived with their parents, though the large majority of those not in education also did so.

For those aged 25-29, there is also a widespread tendency for more of those in education to live with their parents than those not in education. In 2013, the difference, on average, was almost 9 percentage points in the EU as a whole (Figure 2).

**Figure 2 Proportion of those aged 25-29 in education and not in education living with their parents, 2013 (% of each group)**



In this case, there were 4 Member States (Denmark, the UK, Ireland and Latvia) where the number doing so was smaller than for those not in education, suggesting that the education or training concerned was not necessarily close to their parents' home. The reverse seems to be the case in Luxembourg, Spain, Romania, Italy, Malta, Slovakia and Croatia, where over 75% of those in education or training lived with their parents. In other countries too, being in education also seems have a significant effect on whether young people remain living with their parents or not, especially Belgium, Lithuania, the Czech Republic, Slovenia and Portugal.

### How have the living arrangements of young people in education and not in education changed during the crisis?

There is little sign of the proportion of young people in education or training who live with their parents to have risen over the crisis period. Indeed, overall there seems to have been a reduction while the proportion not in education has risen slightly. There were, therefore, only 7 Member States in which the relative number of those aged 18-24 in full-time regular education (i.e. who were not economically active) who lived with their parents increased by 1 percentage point or more over the 5 years 2007/08 to 2012/13 (Table 5).

**Table 5 Change in the proportion of young people aged 18-24 not in education and in education living with their parents, 2004/5 to 2012/13 (percentage point change)**

|      | Not in education |                | In education  |                | In education+inactive |                |
|------|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
|      | 2004/5-2007/8    | 2007/8-2012/13 | 2004/5-2007/8 | 2007/8-2012/13 | 2004/5-2007/8         | 2007/8-2012/13 |
| CY   | -0.6             | 5.4            | -3.3          | 6.5            | -2.2                  | 8.6            |
| EL   | 2.0              | 1.3            | -0.6          | 4.8            | -0.4                  | 5.1            |
| UK   | -1.3             | 3.0            | 3.3           | -0.5           | 5.9                   | 3.1            |
| IE   |                  | 11.9           |               | 3.3            |                       | 2.4            |
| FR   | -1.9             | 2.1            | -1.5          | 0.2            | -1.6                  | 1.8            |
| MT   | 0.9              | -1.5           | -0.8          | 1.0            | -1.2                  | 1.2            |
| ES   | -1.6             | 5.2            | -0.4          | 0.9            | -0.7                  | 1.0            |
| LV   | 1.6              | -7.8           | 0.8           | 0.2            | 0.3                   | 0.5            |
| IT   | -0.4             | 1.4            | 0.4           | 0.2            | 0.4                   | 0.3            |
| HU   | 2.0              | 2.5            | -0.2          | 0.0            | -0.4                  | 0.1            |
| SK   | 2.3              | 0.1            | -0.2          | -0.4           | 0.0                   | -0.3           |
| NL   | -2.2             | 2.4            | -1.2          | 1.0            | -0.2                  | -0.4           |
| PT   | 0.6              | 0.9            | -1.6          | -0.7           | -1.0                  | -0.4           |
| HR   |                  | 3.2            |               | -0.6           |                       | -1.2           |
| AT   | 1.3              | 1.7            | -1.1          | -1.0           | -3.0                  | -1.7           |
| PL   | -2.2             | 1.4            | -2.8          | -2.7           | -2.0                  | -2.1           |
| FI   | -3.2             | -1.3           | 0.4           | -0.5           | 1.8                   | -2.2           |
| CZ   | -1.4             | -6.1           | -0.8          | -3.9           | 0.0                   | -2.5           |
| SI   | 3.2              | -6.7           | 0.8           | -3.3           | 0.3                   | -3.1           |
| LU   | -1.3             | 2.6            | 1.0           | -4.0           | 1.0                   | -3.5           |
| LT   | -5.3             | -6.7           | -2.8          | -4.6           | -3.2                  | -3.7           |
| DE   | 1.6              | -2.5           | -1.3          | -4.5           | -2.0                  | -4.0           |
| BE   | -0.4             | -3.5           | 0.1           | -4.7           | -0.4                  | -4.5           |
| EE   | -2.0             | -2.0           | -8.7          | -6.1           | -3.4                  | -4.9           |
| RO   | 3.6              | 1.5            | 1.1           | -6.6           | 1.0                   | -6.5           |
| BG   | 4.0              | -2.2           | 2.1           | -11.3          | 2.2                   | -11.6          |
| EU28 | -1.0             | 0.6            | -0.5          | -2.0           | -0.3                  | -1.4           |

*Note: The third and fourth columns cover everyone in education irrespective of their employment status. The fifth and sixth columns cover only those in education and economically inactive - i.e. full-time students and trainees. The countries are ordered in terms of the change in the proportion in education and inactive living with their parents in 2007/8 to 2012/13.*

*Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey*



These countries, however, include Cyprus, Greece, Ireland and Spain which were hit especially hard by the crisis. (The relative number of those economically active and in education who lived with their parents also went up in the Netherlands, where, as indicated below, the young people concerned were in many cases students working part-time rather than people in employment who were also studying or training.) This compares with 14 countries showing an increase in the proportion living at home among those not in full-time education, including all but one of the 7 in which the proportion rose among those in education (the exception is Malta).

On the other hand, there were 13 countries in which the proportion of the age group in education and living with parents declined over the period by at least 1 percentage point, in most by much more. Eight of these were EU13 countries in most of which the proportion also declined among those not in education.

**Table 6 Change in the proportion of young people aged 25-29 not in education and in education living with their parents, 2004/5 to 2012/13 (percentage point change)**

|      | Not in education  |                    | In education      |                    | In education+inactive |                    |
|------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
|      | 2004/5-<br>2007/8 | 2007/8-<br>2012/13 | 2004/5-<br>2007/8 | 2007/8-<br>2012/13 | 2004/5-<br>2007/8     | 2007/8-<br>2012/13 |
| NL   | -0.1              | 0.2                | 0.3               | 1.6                | 0.9                   | 7.0                |
| PT   | 5.9               | 0.2                | -5.5              | -0.3               | -9.3                  | 5.3                |
| EL   | 6.4               | 2.7                | 2.8               | 4.8                | 1.8                   | 4.6                |
| CZ   | 1.8               | -3.4               | 2.0               | -0.6               | -0.7                  | 3.5                |
| CY   | 7.0               | 3.9                | 1.5               | 2.8                | 0.0                   | na                 |
| SK   | 4.1               | 4.3                | -7.1              | 5.9                | -3.9                  | 2.4                |
| IE   |                   | 1.8                |                   | 1.6                | 0.0                   | 1.9                |
| HU   | 3.5               | 5.9                | 3.1               | -0.4               | -0.7                  | 1.3                |
| FR   | -0.3              | -0.5               | -7.4              | -3.4               | -10.0                 | 0.9                |
| BE   | -0.3              | -1.3               | 2.8               | 2.8                | 2.6                   | 0.8                |
| IT   | -1.1              | 0.4                | -1.3              | 0.8                | -1.6                  | 0.3                |
| LT   | -8.2              | -9.3               | -5.9              | 0.3                | -2.8                  | na                 |
| LV   | 0.9               | -5.3               | 2.5               | 0.1                | 0.0                   | na                 |
| RO   | 2.3               | 9.5                | 3.2               | 5.7                | 1.2                   | -0.2               |
| HR   |                   | 6.0                |                   | 2.3                | 0.0                   | -0.2               |
| FI   | -1.4              | -0.6               | -1.5              | 0.8                | -2.7                  | -0.3               |
| DE   | -1.6              | 0.8                | -3.4              | -1.6               | -4.4                  | -0.4               |
| ES   | -3.9              | 3.4                | -1.2              | -1.7               | -1.0                  | -2.1               |
| LU   | 1.5               | -3.9               | -9.7              | -8.9               | -6.2                  | -2.6               |
| SI   | -3.9              | -6.8               | 1.6               | -2.6               | 3.6                   | -3.5               |
| MT   | 6.0               | -0.7               | 5.3               | -4.9               | 0.0                   | -4.9               |
| EE   | -5.0              | -1.9               | -1.2              | -2.6               | 1.4                   | -5.5               |
| BG   | 4.3               | 3.4                | 3.9               | -1.1               | 5.5                   | -5.8               |
| UK   | 0.7               | 1.9                | -0.3              | 0.2                | 4.5                   | -5.9               |
| AT   | -0.1              | 0.4                | 0.9               | -5.1               | -2.3                  | -7.1               |
| PL   | 2.0               | -0.7               | 3.6               | -5.2               | 4.5                   | -7.5               |
| EU28 | -0.6              | 0.1                | -1.3              | -2.1               | -1.0                  | -1.5               |

*Note: The third and fourth columns cover everyone in education irrespective of their employment status. The fifth and sixth columns cover only those in education and economically inactive - i.e. full-time students and trainees. The countries are ordered in terms of the change in the proportion in education and inactive living with their parents in 2007/8 to 2012/13. For CY, LV and LT, the data for those in education and inactive are unreliable. These are ordered in terms of the overall proportion in education living with parents.*

*Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey*

There was also a decline in the proportion of young people aged 25-28 in education who lived with their parents over the crisis period. In this case, there were 8 Member States, in which the proportion increased by over 1 percentage point, including Portugal, Greece, Cyprus and Ireland (Table 6). At the same time, there were 9

countries in which the proportion declined by over 2 percentage points, including Spain.

There were more countries (10 of the 26) in which the proportion in the age group not in education who lived with their parents went up over the period by more than 1 percentage point - including Greece, Cyprus, Ireland and Croatia - and fewer where it declined.

In sum, therefore, the crisis seems to have had more of an effect in increasing the relative number of young people not in education living with their parents than those in education.

## **Economic activity among young people**

### **How far does their employment situation affect whether young people live with their parents or not?**

As would be expected, in most countries whether a young person is employed or not has a significant effect on whether they live with their parents or not - or, indeed, whether they can afford to live independently. There are only two countries in the EU, Greece and Bulgaria, therefore, where the proportion of those aged 18-24 in employment who lived with their parents in 2013 was larger than the average figure for the country concerned, a feature which perhaps reflects the relatively large number of young people in work who are employed in the family business (Table 7). In the other Member States, the proportion was smaller but in many cases not significantly so - there are only 8 countries in which the difference was more than 10 percentage points - and in most countries, over 60% of the young people concerned lived with their parents.

This, however, relates to young people employed who were not involved in education or training on a regular basis. For those that were, the proportion living with parents tends to be larger, in many cases markedly so (in 11 countries, the proportion was larger than the average). This is to some extent because those recorded as being employed and in education include not only trainees, apprentices and others in work receiving training but also because in some countries, many of the people concerned are in fact students working part-time to help pay for their studies as well as to gain work experience. This is particularly the case in the Netherlands, Slovenia and Denmark, in all of which the relative number living with their parents is close to the figure for full-time students (those recorded as being economically inactive and in education). Confirmation of this comes from examination of the LFS data on what those in employment report to be their main activity and in all three of these countries, well over 40% of 18-24 year-olds recorded as being employed (which on the international convention adopted in the LFS covers all those working one hour a week or more) reported their main activity as being in education or training in 2013 (see [Annex 2](#)).

In the majority of Member States (15 of the 28), those in this age group were also more likely than others to be living with their parents if they were unemployed, the average figure being over 77% in the EU as a whole and over 80% in 13 countries.

On the other hand, those who were economically inactive and not in education were generally less likely to be living with parents. There were only 3 countries in which the opposite was the case, partly reflecting the fact that many of the young people in this situation were women with young children, in most cases living with their husband or partner independently of their parents.

**Table 7 Proportion of young people aged 18-24 living with parents by employment situation, 2013 (% of each group)**

|             | Employed not<br>in education | Employed in<br>education | Inactive in<br>education | Unemployed | Inactive not<br>in education | All in age<br>group |
|-------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Malta       | 94.3                         | 97.8                     | 99.0                     | 90.6       | 84.3                         | 95.3                |
| Croatia     | 93.5                         | 100.0                    | 95.2                     | 94.6       | 79.2                         | 93.8                |
| Italy       | 89.2                         | 92.7                     | 97.8                     | 93.9       | 86.4                         | 93.4                |
| Slovakia    | 89.2                         | 86.1                     | 97.3                     | 91.2       | 63.5                         | 92.6                |
| Spain       | 82.6                         | 93.5                     | 97.0                     | 90.9       | 78.2                         | 90.9                |
| Slovenia    | 84.0                         | 89.1                     | 92.5                     | 78.8       | 71.9                         | 88.3                |
| Portugal    | 79.9                         | 87.6                     | 95.2                     | 85.9       | 82.0                         | 88.2                |
| Luxembourg  | 64.1                         | 91.0                     | 94.6                     | 83.8       | 75.8                         | 86.4                |
| Hungary     | 79.9                         | 72.8                     | 88.9                     | 83.4       | 67.6                         | 83.2                |
| Cyprus      | 72.8                         | 73.3                     | 91.1                     | 86.3       | 84.6                         | 82.9                |
| Romania     | 80.8                         | 69.1                     | 86.0                     | 87.2       | 73.3                         | 82.4                |
| Poland      | 78.5                         | 73.4                     | 86.1                     | 85.4       | 72.3                         | 82.0                |
| Czech Rep   | 67.0                         | 59.8                     | 90.7                     | 74.4       | 33.7                         | 78.1                |
| Belgium     | 59.6                         | 77.4                     | 87.9                     | 64.8       | 60.8                         | 75.1                |
| Greece      | 77.4                         | 60.4                     | 68.1                     | 85.0       | 79.0                         | 74.3                |
| Bulgaria    | 78.5                         | 56.4                     | 73.2                     | 80.5       | 68.9                         | 73.7                |
| Lithuania   | 63.0                         | 67.9                     | 83.4                     | 63.3       | 59.1                         | 73.3                |
| Ireland     | 68.4                         | 73.7                     | 76.0                     | 79.4       | 63.2                         | 73.0                |
| Austria     | 65.5                         | 77.7                     | 78.1                     | 73.7       | 55.2                         | 71.1                |
| Netherlands | 56.6                         | 69.0                     | 70.3                     | 68.7       | 62.7                         | 65.4                |
| France      | 42.0                         | 61.5                     | 79.3                     | 68.5       | 61.5                         | 64.2                |
| Estonia     | 54.5                         | 46.7                     | 81.3                     | 55.5       | 51.4                         | 63.9                |
| Germany     | 50.1                         | 67.1                     | 71.8                     | 58.8       | 42.1                         | 61.7                |
| UK          | 59.9                         | 66.0                     | 63.1                     | 66.0       | 41.3                         | 60.7                |
| Latvia      | 51.9                         | 50.4                     | 67.8                     | 59.4       | 54.1                         | 59.4                |
| Denmark     | 42.7                         | 45.5                     | 50.6                     | 45.2       | 43.8                         | 46.2                |
| Sweden      | 22.2                         | 23.9                     | 38.5                     | 31.0       | 32.3                         | 28.7                |
| Finland     | 16.2                         | 17.4                     | 30.8                     | 52.0       | 21.6                         | 27.4                |
| EU28        | 61.9                         | 66.8                     | 82.5                     | 77.4       | 65.4                         | 72.5                |

*Note: The shaded figures are cases where the proportion living with parents is above the average figure in the country*

*Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey*

For young people aged 25-29, the pattern is more consistent across countries. In most cases – in all but 5 – those in employment and not in education are more likely than others in the age group to live independently of their parents (Table 8). It is still the case, however, that in 10 countries more than half of those employed and not in education lived with their parents in 2013 even in this age group. By contrast, those in employment but in education or training are more likely than others to live with their parents in the majority of cases – in 15 of the Member States. This is also true of those in full-time education or training in all except two countries, the UK and Finland. Equally, those unemployed are more likely to live with parents in all but two countries as well, the two in this case being Malta and Lithuania. Finally, there are only four countries – Lithuania, Latvia, Denmark and Sweden, though in the last two the proportion is very small – where the number of economically inactives not in education, again mainly women with young children, who lived with their parents was larger than the average.

**Table 8 Proportion of young people aged 25-29 living with parents by employment situation, 2013 (% of each group)**

|             | Employed not<br>in education | Employed in<br>education | Inactive<br>in<br>education | Unemployed | Inactive not<br>in education | All in age<br>group |
|-------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Croatia     | 80.0                         | 86.9                     | 90.5                        | 79.6       | 56.4                         | 79.1                |
| Malta       | 70.5                         | 79.0                     | 88.9                        | 63.3       | 34.7                         | 68.3                |
| Slovakia    | 71.4                         | 68.7                     | 88.5                        | 78.0       | 32.0                         | 68.0                |
| Greece      | 62.9                         | 53.2                     | 71.7                        | 75.3       | 37.9                         | 66.0                |
| Italy       | 58.9                         | 71.9                     | 89.2                        | 72.9       | 53.2                         | 63.9                |
| Bulgaria    | 58.4                         | 64.5                     | 74.1                        | 71.3       | 49.2                         | 59.6                |
| Romania     | 57.2                         | 59.5                     | 80.8                        | 70.5       | 49.9                         | 58.2                |
| Spain       | 51.0                         | 71.9                     | 83.6                        | 61.4       | 47.4                         | 56.6                |
| Portugal    | 51.0                         | 62.9                     | 84.9                        | 62.5       | 53.3                         | 56.0                |
| Hungary     | 56.9                         | 51.5                     | 65.8                        | 67.4       | 34.1                         | 54.8                |
| Slovenia    | 49.1                         | 73.1                     | 76.3                        | 57.9       | 42.3                         | 54.5                |
| Poland      | 47.4                         | 52.4                     | 64.4                        | 67.2       | 44.2                         | 50.1                |
| Cyprus      | 45.6                         | 63.6                     | 69.5                        | 64.1       | 35.6                         | 49.9                |
| Czech Rep   | 37.9                         | 39.9                     | 81.6                        | 48.6       | 16.9                         | 38.3                |
| Latvia      | 34.4                         | 29.7                     | 36.0                        | 42.4       | 36.9                         | 35.2                |
| Luxembourg  | 25.1                         | 47.9                     | 87.3                        | 35.6       | 19.7                         | 33.5                |
| Ireland     | 30.9                         | 24.6                     | 36.0                        | 48.9       | 30.5                         | 33.1                |
| Lithuania   | 31.3                         | 43.5                     | 64.7                        | 31.8       | 33.8                         | 33.0                |
| Austria     | 29.9                         | 28.1                     | 41.9                        | 30.0       | 22.0                         | 29.8                |
| Belgium     | 25.0                         | 34.8                     | 50.4                        | 33.9       | 21.3                         | 26.9                |
| UK          | 23.1                         | 18.8                     | 14.1                        | 35.3       | 14.9                         | 22.4                |
| Estonia     | 17.9                         | 18.9                     | 31.6                        | 37.4       | 17.7                         | 20.3                |
| Germany     | 17.4                         | 20.3                     | 37.1                        | 23.4       | 10.1                         | 19.1                |
| France      | 10.9                         | 10.9                     | 38.6                        | 29.6       | 12.3                         | 14.2                |
| Netherlands | 12.4                         | 11.4                     | 31.4                        | 23.5       | 13.4                         | 13.9                |
| Finland     | 3.2                          | 2.8                      | 4.7                         | 13.1       | 7.0                          | 4.7                 |
| Denmark     | 3.3                          | 1.6                      | 4.8                         | 7.4        | 4.0                          | 3.5                 |
| Sweden      | 1.5                          | 1.7                      | 3.2                         | 2.3        | 4.9                          | 2.0                 |
| EU28        | 32.7                         | 29.8                     | 57.0                        | 53.5       | 31.8                         | 36.4                |

*Note: The shaded figures are cases where the proportion living with parents is above the average figure in the country*

*Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey*

### **How has the number of young people not in full-time education or training living with their parents changed over the crisis period?**

The crisis has meant that many young people have had severe difficulty in finding a job over the past few years. The consequent reduction in employment among young people in most countries, given the apparent effect of their employment situation on whether they live with their parents or not, can be expected to have led to fewer young people living independently. The figures examined above indeed show that in many countries, the proportion of young people living with their parents has increased since the onset of the crisis. The concern here is whether this is mainly a result of more young people not being in employment or whether more of them are living with their parents irrespective of their employment situation.

In practice, there was a decline before the onset of the crisis in the relative number of young people aged 18-24 in employment who live with their parents and this has continued over the crisis period both for those not involved in regular education or training and those involved (Table 9). There were, therefore, only 8 Member States in which the relative number of those in work and not receiving education or training living with their parents increased over the 5 years 2007/08 to 2012/13, though three of these were Ireland, Spain and Croatia, countries hit especially hard by the crisis.

There were even fewer countries in which the proportion in employment and receiving education or training who lived living with their parents went up over these 5 years, only 5 in total. These include Ireland and Croatia as well as Portugal but not Spain.

**Table 9 Proportion of young people aged 18-24 in employment who lived with their parents, 2004/5 to 2012/13 (% of each group)**

|             | Employed and not in education |        |         | Employed and in education |        |         |
|-------------|-------------------------------|--------|---------|---------------------------|--------|---------|
|             | 2004/5                        | 2007/8 | 2012/13 | 2004/5                    | 2007/8 | 2012/13 |
| Belgium     | 64.9                          | 65.0   | 59.4    | 78.6                      | 83.4   | 76.4    |
| Bulgaria    | 79.4                          | 82.7   | 80.3    | 63.8                      | 67.5   | 58.4    |
| Czech Rep   | 74.8                          | 75.1   | 68.2    | 78.4                      | 67.8   | 56.9    |
| Germany     | 50.1                          | 52.0   | 49.8    | 72.6                      | 72.1   | 67.3    |
| Estonia     | 58.9                          | 54.4   | 52.6    | na                        | 52.7   | 45.8    |
| Ireland     | na                            | 58.7   | 68.2    | na                        | 69.6   | 72.9    |
| Greece      | 79.5                          | 80.2   | 77.5    | 71.9                      | 73.1   | 66.6    |
| Spain       | 80.8                          | 79.1   | 81.8    | 92.9                      | 93.7   | 92.9    |
| France      | 47.2                          | 44.9   | 43.0    | 64.6                      | 64.6   | 60.4    |
| Croatia     | na                            | 89.1   | 93.0    | na                        | 89.4   | 97.9    |
| Italy       | 89.8                          | 88.7   | 88.4    | 94.4                      | 94.6   | 92.8    |
| Cyprus      | 71.6                          | 69.3   | 69.9    | 80.0                      | 77.8   | 70.2    |
| Latvia      | 69.7                          | 69.4   | 68.1    | 76.0                      | 79.0   | 75.3    |
| Lithuania   | 74.5                          | 70.3   | 61.4    | na                        | 76.8   | 69.2    |
| Luxembourg  | 64.1                          | 61.5   | 61.1    | 94.1                      | 94.5   | 89.5    |
| Hungary     | 77.0                          | 78.9   | 80.0    | 77.8                      | 74.0   | 72.4    |
| Malta       | 95.9                          | 95.7   | 94.4    | 99.7                      | 98.2   | 98.4    |
| Netherlands | 60.0                          | 57.4   | 58.4    | 69.5                      | 67.7   | 69.1    |
| Austria     | 63.0                          | 65.3   | 66.1    | 75.7                      | 78.0   | 78.5    |
| Poland      | 80.5                          | 78.9   | 79.2    | 85.4                      | 82.0   | 74.5    |
| Portugal    | 79.1                          | 80.1   | 78.0    | 92.3                      | 85.4   | 86.5    |
| Romania     | 75.2                          | 76.4   | 80.2    | 80.5                      | 83.4   | 70.9    |
| Slovenia    | 84.0                          | 86.3   | 82.1    | 91.8                      | 93.7   | 89.4    |
| Slovakia    | 87.8                          | 90.9   | 89.4    | 88.6                      | 87.3   | 80.4    |
| Finland     | 23.4                          | 18.9   | 17.2    | 19.3                      | 19.9   | 20.2    |
| UK          | 61.4                          | 58.7   | 60.9    | 68.7                      | 69.8   | 67.4    |
| EU28        | 67.5                          | 66.1   | 63.8    | 73.6                      | 73.6   | 68.8    |

*Note: Shaded figures are those which are higher than the ones in the earlier year. EU28 excludes IE as well as DK and SE.*

*Source: Eurostat Labour Force Survey*

In sum, therefore, there was no widespread tendency for more young people in this age group who were employed to remain living with their parents over the crisis period. Indeed, there were more countries in which there was an increase in the relative number concerned over the three years before the onset of the crisis than in the 5 years after.

Much the same conclusion can be drawn from the evidence relating to those aged 25-29. Again there was an overall decline in the EU rather than an increase in the proportion of young people in this age group in work living with their parents between 2007/08 and 2012/13 and, for both those receiving education or training and those not doing so, only 7 countries which showed a rise over this period, fewer than over the preceding three years (Table 10). These 7 countries include Croatia for both groups and Cyprus for those not receiving education or training but not the other countries hit hardest by the crisis.

**Table 10 Proportion of young people aged 25-29 in employment who lived with their parents, 2004/5 to 2012/13 (% of each group)**

|             | Employed and not in education |        |         | Employed and in education |        |         |
|-------------|-------------------------------|--------|---------|---------------------------|--------|---------|
|             | 2004/5                        | 2007/8 | 2012/13 | 2004/5                    | 2007/8 | 2012/13 |
| Belgium     | 26.9                          | 26.4   | 24.3    | 24.1                      | 27.2   | 29.2    |
| Bulgaria    | 55.8                          | 59.4   | 61.8    | 59.5                      | 61.8   | 66.1    |
| Czech Rep   | 43.8                          | 45.1   | 39.8    | 42.3                      | 46.2   | 43.8    |
| Germany     | 18.6                          | 17.3   | 17.2    | 20.7                      | 20.9   | 19.9    |
| Estonia     | 26.9                          | 22.1   | 18.6    |                           | 20.2   | 19.7    |
| Ireland     |                               | 30.3   | 29.2    |                           | 29.1   | 27.2    |
| Greece      | 58.0                          | 63.8   | 61.6    | 61.2                      | 67.6   | 59.9    |
| Spain       | 54.0                          | 50.5   | 50.5    | 73.4                      | 74.7   | 68.3    |
| France      | 13.7                          | 13.5   | 12.0    | 20.0                      | 20.4   | 13.9    |
| Croatia     |                               | 71.9   | 78.4    |                           | 81.7   | 86.0    |
| Italy       | 61.6                          | 60.3   | 58.3    | 75.3                      | 73.4   | 72.1    |
| Cyprus      | 36.2                          | 42.1   | 43.0    | 56.5                      | 61.0   | 59.6    |
| Latvia      | 45.7                          | 46.0   | 43.1    | 45.6                      | 50.4   | 44.1    |
| Lithuania   | 48.5                          | 42.3   | 32.0    |                           | 37.6   | 46.5    |
| Luxembourg  | 27.9                          | 27.9   | 25.2    | 50.0                      | 42.8   | 47.8    |
| Hungary     | 47.8                          | 51.7   | 56.7    | 51.1                      | 54.6   | 49.3    |
| Malta       | 72.3                          | 75.0   | 71.9    | na                        | 80.7   | 76.1    |
| Netherlands | 13.6                          | 13.3   | 12.8    | 12.0                      | 12.1   | 11.8    |
| Austria     | 29.9                          | 30.3   | 29.7    | 30.7                      | 36.1   | 32.6    |
| Poland      | 46.9                          | 50.0   | 48.1    | 52.6                      | 56.8   | 52.5    |
| Portugal    | 47.5                          | 53.2   | 51.3    | 63.7                      | 63.1   | 61.2    |
| Romania     | 44.7                          | 45.3   | 56.9    | 51.1                      | 52.6   | 58.4    |
| Slovenia    | 61.1                          | 57.7   | 50.6    | 72.4                      | 73.6   | 70.2    |
| Slovakia    | 61.9                          | 67.8   | 70.7    | 72.8                      | 67.4   | 66.9    |
| Finland     | 5.3                           | 4.3    | 3.2     | 1.9                       | 1.4    | 2.1     |
| UK          | 19.8                          | 20.4   | 21.8    | 18.8                      | 16.3   | 19.2    |
| EU28        | 36.5                          | 36.0   | 33.8    | 37.6                      | 37.8   | 32.5    |

Note: Shaded figures are those which are higher than the ones in the earlier year. EU28 excludes IE as well as DK and SE.

Source: Eurostat Labour Force Survey

For young people unemployed, the overall picture is different in the sense that there has been an increase in the relative number of those aged 18-24 who lived with their parents over the crisis period in the EU as a whole following a decline over the preceding three years. Although the increase over the period 2007/08 to 2012/13 was concentrated in a minority of Member States (9 of the 26 for which there are data), it was relatively large in the countries in which it occurred, which include Ireland, Spain, Croatia, Cyprus and Portugal (Table 11).

There has also been an increase in the EU in the relative number of unemployed aged 25-29 living with their parents since the crisis began and one which is larger than for the younger age group (around 8 percentage points). Moreover, the increase was much more widespread across Member States, 19 of the 26 countries experiencing a rise. They include all of those which showed a rise for the younger age group, though they do not include Greece where the proportion of unemployed living with their parents was already the largest in the EU.

**Table 11 Proportion of young people unemployed aged 18-24 and 25-29 who lived with their parents, 2004/5 to 2012/13 (% of each group)**

|             | Young people aged 18-24 |        |         | Young people aged 25-29 |        |         |
|-------------|-------------------------|--------|---------|-------------------------|--------|---------|
|             | 2004/5                  | 2007/8 | 2012/13 | 2004/5                  | 2007/8 | 2012/13 |
| Belgium     | 69.5                    | 65.6   | 66.0    | 30.2                    | 29.9   | 31.5    |
| Bulgaria    | 84.2                    | 84.8   | 80.8    | 55.2                    | 65.0   | 69.8    |
| Czech Rep   | 83.3                    | 80.9   | 76.9    | 43.0                    | 48.0   | 54.4    |
| Germany     | 59.6                    | 59.1   | 58.9    | 22.5                    | 17.5   | 23.0    |
| Estonia     | 70.6                    | 76.9   | 67.3    | 34.6                    | 33.9   | 36.1    |
| Ireland     | na                      | 69.1   | 78.2    | na                      | 41.2   | 46.0    |
| Greece      | 86.9                    | 86.2   | 84.9    | 68.0                    | 76.0   | 75.5    |
| Spain       | 84.5                    | 85.4   | 90.0    | 61.4                    | 54.7   | 62.7    |
| France      | 66.4                    | 64.3   | 67.6    | 28.6                    | 27.8   | 29.1    |
| Croatia     | 89.4                    | 92.7   | 94.1    | 69.8                    | 72.9   | 77.9    |
| Italy       | 91.8                    | 92.3   | 93.6    | 73.4                    | 71.6   | 72.4    |
| Cyprus      | 81.2                    | 76.4   | 83.8    | 43.9                    | 58.2   | 60.3    |
| Latvia      | 77.2                    | 80.0   | 76.8    | 55.3                    | 58.6   | 61.7    |
| Lithuania   | 81.7                    | 71.8   | 65.4    | na                      | 43.0   | 36.3    |
| Luxembourg  | 80.6                    | 79.0   | 82.7    | na                      | 31.8   | 35.6    |
| Hungary     | 81.7                    | 84.1   | 84.2    | 56.9                    | 58.8   | 66.1    |
| Malta       | 90.7                    | 92.6   | 92.8    | na                      | 73.6   | 62.9    |
| Netherlands | 65.7                    | 67.2   | 69.8    | 17.3                    | 23.0   | 25.8    |
| Austria     | 69.1                    | 71.5   | 70.5    | 31.1                    | 32.9   | 31.7    |
| Poland      | 88.5                    | 86.6   | 86.3    | 61.5                    | 69.5   | 66.8    |
| Portugal    | 82.2                    | 84.5   | 85.4    | 54.4                    | 58.3   | 61.9    |
| Romania     | 86.1                    | 90.3   | 87.2    | 58.6                    | 61.7   | 72.0    |
| Slovenia    | 87.4                    | 92.1   | 81.4    | 70.5                    | 68.4   | 59.4    |
| Slovakia    | 91.7                    | 93.0   | 92.1    | 64.7                    | 68.4   | 76.8    |
| Finland     | 48.9                    | 50.9   | 50.7    | 16.2                    | 14.9   | 11.8    |
| UK          | 62.3                    | 64.9   | 64.9    | 27.4                    | 28.1   | 34.8    |
| EU28        | 77.4                    | 75.4   | 78.5    | 49.3                    | 46.8   | 54.6    |

Note: Shaded figures are those which are higher than the ones in the earlier year

Source: Eurostat Labour Force Survey

Much the same tendency is evident for young people who are inactive but not in regular education or training. These include people in a range of different situations. Around 40% overall in 2013 reported themselves as being unemployed even though they were not recorded as such by the LFS because they did not do anything specific to find a job, the number rising to 65-67% in Italy and Slovenia and 83% in Croatia. Some 23% were young people, mainly women, taking care of babies or young children, the proportion amounting to over 40% in Latvia, Lithuania and Romania, over 60% in Slovakia and over 70% in Estonia, while many of the rest reported themselves to be students despite not being recorded as being in regular education or training or permanently disabled.

For those aged 25-29, the breakdown is slightly different with almost 40% of the inactive not in education reporting themselves to be caring for young children – 50% or more in 8 countries, 7 of them EU13 Member States and the other Greece – and around 30% as students though not recorded as such by the LFS.

Over the period 2007/08 to 2012/13, the proportion of young people who were economically inactive but not in education or training living with their parents increased in the EU as a whole for both those aged 18-24 and those aged 25-29, though there was also an increase over the previous three years (Table 12). For the younger age group, 15 Member States experienced a rise in the proportion over the later period, the same number as over the three years before. They included all the EU15 southern countries together with Cyprus and Croatia as well as Ireland.

**Table 12 Proportion of young people aged 18-24 and 25-29 who were inactive and not in education who lived with their parents, 2004/5 to 2012/13 (% of each group)**

|             | Young people aged 18-24 |        |         | Young people aged 25-29 |        |         |
|-------------|-------------------------|--------|---------|-------------------------|--------|---------|
|             | 2004/5                  | 2007/8 | 2012/13 | 2004/5                  | 2007/8 | 2012/13 |
| Belgium     | 56.6                    | 60.8   | 60.3    | 18.5                    | 20.1   | 21.4    |
| Bulgaria    | 67.3                    | 73.0   | 70.3    | 42.4                    | 42.5   | 48.3    |
| Czech Rep   | 51.2                    | 42.2   | 38.7    | 16.3                    | 17.2   | 15.5    |
| Germany     | 42.4                    | 48.0   | 42.5    | 9.2                     | 7.4    | 10.0    |
| Estonia     | 47.5                    | 46.1   | 46.7    | 24.8                    | 18.0   | 16.9    |
| Ireland     | na                      | 56.7   | 62.3    | na                      | 24.1   | 28.9    |
| Greece      | 63.8                    | 70.4   | 76.7    | 24.4                    | 29.7   | 36.4    |
| Spain       | 75.5                    | 73.7   | 79.7    | 42.3                    | 38.2   | 44.3    |
| France      | 50.1                    | 53.7   | 58.7    | 13.2                    | 14.2   | 14.4    |
| Croatia     | na                      | 69.5   | 79.7    | na                      | 47.2   | 57.7    |
| Italy       | 79.2                    | 81.7   | 85.0    | 44.2                    | 47.0   | 51.4    |
| Cyprus      | 65.0                    | 72.7   | 81.2    | 15.9                    | 29.6   | 37.3    |
| Latvia      | 56.1                    | 65.9   | 63.7    | 35.7                    | 38.7   | 44.1    |
| Lithuania   | 64.2                    | 60.6   | 58.5    | 52.4                    | 38.6   | 33.6    |
| Luxembourg  | na                      | na     | na      | na                      | na     | na      |
| Hungary     | 62.9                    | 61.5   | 68.3    | 29.2                    | 28.6   | 33.9    |
| Malta       | 78.6                    | 82.1   | 79.4    | 21.2                    | 32.1   | 38.1    |
| Netherlands | 49.4                    | 52.3   | 60.9    | 11.2                    | 11.8   | 14.4    |
| Austria     | 52.1                    | 47.0   | 55.8    | 19.8                    | 14.3   | 21.3    |
| Poland      | 66.6                    | 69.5   | 71.9    | 37.0                    | 42.1   | 42.7    |
| Portugal    | 76.3                    | 70.1   | 80.8    | 42.0                    | 50.2   | 55.8    |
| Romania     | 65.7                    | 74.4   | 72.1    | 41.0                    | 50.5   | 50.5    |
| Slovenia    | 74.7                    | 83.3   | 72.5    | 60.8                    | 52.5   | 46.1    |
| Slovakia    | 55.3                    | 60.7   | 61.3    | 36.1                    | 34.5   | 35.3    |
| Finland     | 21.3                    | 29.3   | 22.9    | 7.9                     | 4.8    | 6.9     |
| UK          | 33.5                    | 34.6   | 39.5    | 14.1                    | 14.7   | 14.6    |
| EU28        | 58.7                    | 61.9   | 64.8    | 28.4                    | 30.1   | 31.6    |

Note: Shaded figures are those which are higher than the ones in the earlier year

Source: Eurostat Labour Force Survey

For the 25-29 age group, there were 18 Member States (out of the 25 for which there are data) in which the proportion living with parents also rose over the 5 years of the crisis period as compared with 13 over the preceding three years. These included all the countries in which the proportion increased among the younger age group except Estonia, France and the UK.

In sum, therefore, there is a fairly widespread tendency for an increasing proportion of young people who are neither economically active nor in education or training to live with their parents over the crisis period, This is also true of young people unemployed in the 25-29 age group. It is less the case for the unemployed among 18-24 year-olds, though it is evident in a number of the countries hit hardest by the crisis.

### **How has the number of young people in work employed part-time changed over the crisis period?**

A major feature of employment during the crisis period has been the significant increase in the relative number of those in employment working part-time. In every year since the onset of the crisis, even during the recession of 2008-2009, the number of people working part-time in the EU went up despite the total number in employment falling. Accordingly, the reduction in the number employed has been even greater among those working full-time, so that on a full-time equivalent basis, the employment rate has gone down by even more than the simple rate. This is slightly less the case for young people, at least for those aged 18-24, the total number

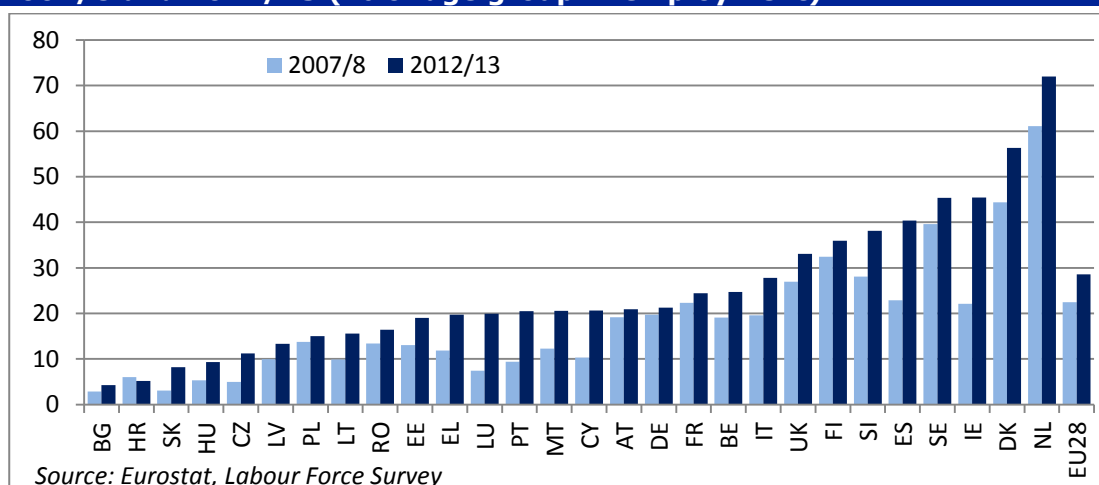


working part-time declining in 2009 and again in 2013, though by much less than the number working full-time which has fallen every year since the crisis began. For those aged 25-29, however, the number employed part-time has risen in every year since 2008 while the number employed full-time has fallen. For both age groups, the other marked feature of this period, the fact that the increase in part-time working has occurred among men as well as among women, is equally evident.

For young people aged 18-24, there was a very small rise in the proportion of those in employment working part-time in the years preceding the crisis, amounting to only just over 1 percentage point in the EU as a whole in the three years 2004/05 to 2007/08, with 9 Member States experiencing a reduction and another no change. Over the following 5 years, the proportion employed part-time went up by over 6 percentage points, with only one country, Croatia, recording a decline (Figure 3). The increase was particularly large in the countries hit hard by the crisis, Ireland and Spain especially, where, in 2013, over 40% of those in this age group in work were employed part-time.

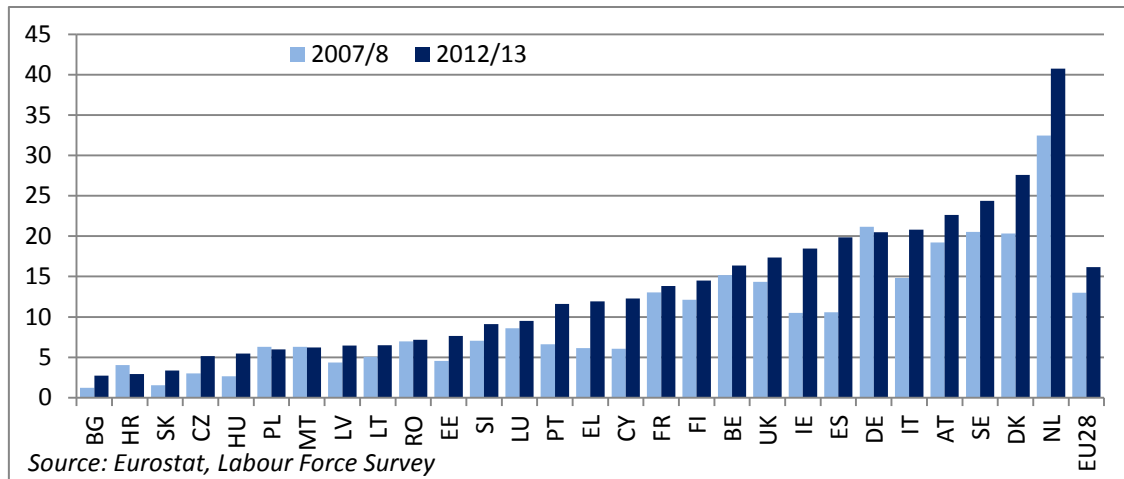
Overall in the EU, the figure was slightly less than this, but it still amounted to around 29%, though this figure is pushed up, as noted above, by the significant number recorded as being employed by the LFS who are students. This is especially so in Denmark and the Netherlands, where some 56% and 72% of the total employed worked part-time.

**Figure 3 Proportion of young people aged 18-24 in work employed part-time, 2007/8 and 2012/13 (% of age group in employment)**



Much the same is the case for those aged 25-29. In the three years leading up to the crisis, the proportion of those employed working part-time remained broadly constant overall and went down in 10 Member States. In the 5 years 2007/8 to 2012/13, it went up by over 3 percentage points and declined in only two countries, Croatia again and Germany, though it remained more or less unchanged in another three (Poland, Malta and Romania) (Figure 4). Again the increase was especially pronounced in Ireland and Spain (amounting to 10 percentage points in the first and 8 in the second) and was also relatively large in the other southern Member States, Portugal, Greece, Cyprus and Italy (5-6 percentage points in each).

**Figure 4 Proportion of young people aged 25-29 in work employed part-time, 2007/8 and 2012/13 (% of age group in employment)**



**To what extent are young people employed part-time more likely to live with parents and how has this changed over the crisis period?**

Perhaps unexpectedly, there is no common tendency for young people to more likely to live with their parents if they work part-time rather than full-time. Indeed, over the EU as a whole, the proportion of those aged 18-24 working part-time who live with their parents is slightly smaller than for those employed full-time and, in 2013, this was the case in the majority of Member States (14 of the 27 for which there are reasonably reliable data) (Table 13).

Moreover, the proportion of those employed part-time living with parents declined rather than rose over the period 2007/8 to 2012/13, even if by less than among those employed full-time, and there were only 7 Member States in which it increased. These include, however, Spain, Ireland, Croatia and Portugal.

In sum, the shift to part-time working among this age group, therefore, in itself had little effect on the relative number of the people concerned living with their parents except in a few countries.

**Table 13 Proportion of young people aged 18-24 employed full-time and part-time living with parents, 2004/5 to 2012/13**

|             | Full-time |        |        | Part-time |        |        |
|-------------|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|
|             | 2004/5    | 2007/8 | 2012/3 | 2004/5    | 2007/8 | 2012/3 |
| Malta       | 96.6      | 95.9   | 95.6   | 93.5      | 96.5   | 93.6   |
| Slovenia    | 84.8      | 87.5   | 82.9   | 94.5      | 95.4   | 91.3   |
| Spain       | 81.9      | 80.8   | 81.3   | 84.7      | 85.1   | 89.1   |
| Italy       | 90.5      | 89.7   | 89.0   | 89.1      | 88.5   | 88.5   |
| Romania     | 75.4      | 76.8   | 78.4   | 76.7      | 78.3   | 86.0   |
| Croatia     | 86.2      | 89.7   | 93.9   | 81.5      | 79.7   | 84.8   |
| Portugal    | 80.1      | 80.4   | 78.3   | 82.6      | 82.4   | 83.3   |
| Luxembourg  | 65.3      | 66.2   | 65.3   | na        | na     | na     |
| Slovakia    | 87.9      | 90.8   | 90.0   | 84.0      | 87.1   | 76.6   |
| Poland      | 81.1      | 80.3   | 78.0   | 87.4      | 78.9   | 76.1   |
| Hungary     | 77.1      | 78.4   | 79.9   | 75.5      | 80.1   | 74.7   |
| Cyprus      | 71.6      | 70.2   | 68.9   | 79.2      | 73.9   | 73.6   |
| Ireland     | na        | 61.6   | 66.5   | na        | 60.7   | 73.5   |
| Greece      | 79.3      | 79.3   | 76.9   | 74.7      | 79.0   | 73.3   |
| Latvia      | 71.6      | 71.3   | 70.0   | 72.6      | 83.3   | 70.1   |
| Lithuania   | 72.8      | 73.1   | 62.8   | 82.8      | 75.6   | 69.3   |
| Netherlands | 62.8      | 61.8   | 60.0   | 66.5      | 64.1   | 66.7   |
| UK          | 62.8      | 59.4   | 60.3   | 64.8      | 66.9   | 66.4   |
| Austria     | 67.7      | 70.7   | 71.8   | 56.9      | 60.4   | 63.6   |
| Belgium     | 67.7      | 68.2   | 62.6   | 60.9      | 61.4   | 58.1   |
| Czech Rep   | 75.3      | 74.9   | 68.0   | 65.7      | 66.6   | 54.8   |
| Bulgaria    | 78.4      | 80.6   | 77.3   | 57.1      | 60.8   | 56.2   |
| France      | 50.2      | 49.0   | 47.3   | 53.8      | 51.3   | 49.2   |
| Estonia     | 61.5      | 52.4   | 50.3   | 69.4      | 60.5   | 49.1   |
| Germany     | 63.2      | 64.7   | 61.0   | 44.4      | 49.3   | 48.5   |
| Denmark     | na        | na     | 42.2   | na        | na     | 45.1   |
| Finland     | 40.2      | 36.7   | 35.3   | 34.3      | 36.6   | 40.8   |
| Sweden      | na        | na     | 20.7   | na        | na     | 25.4   |
| EU28        | 70.0      | 69.0   | 65.5   | 65.7      | 65.3   | 64.8   |

*Note: Shaded countries are those where the proportion of part-timers living with parents is larger than for full-timers. Shaded figures are those which are larger than in the preceding years.*

*Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey*

This is also the case as regards the 25-29 age group, among whom the proportion working part-time living with parents was again smaller than for those employed full-time in the EU as a whole, and even more so than for the younger age group. On average, therefore, 28% of the former lived with their parents in 2013 as opposed to around 35% of those working full-time (Table 14) and there only 7 Member States in which the reverse was the case. These 7 include Spain, Portugal and Cyprus, though not the other southern Member States.

On the other hand, the proportion of young people in this age group working part-time who lived with their parents increased over the crisis period in the EU as a whole (by some 2 percentage points). The increase, however, was confined to half of the Member States (14), slightly fewer than experienced a rise in the proportion over the three years before the crisis began, though the countries concerned included all the southern Member States as well as Ireland. Moreover, it contrasts with only 6 countries in which the proportion of 25-29 year-olds employed full-time rose over this period.

**Table 14 Proportion of young people aged 25-29 employed full-time and part-time living with parents, 2004/5 to 2012/13**

|             | Full-time |        |        | Part-time |        |        |
|-------------|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|
|             | 2004/5    | 2007/8 | 2012/3 | 2004/5    | 2007/8 | 2012/3 |
| Bulgaria    | 55.8      | 59.5   | 61.9   | 51.2      | 65.7   | 67.7   |
| Croatia     | 63.4      | 72.3   | 79.2   | 64.6      | 68.6   | 65.5   |
| Portugal    | 48.3      | 53.3   | 50.5   | 54.3      | 62.3   | 64.8   |
| Slovenia    | 63.3      | 60.6   | 53.0   | 69.8      | 71.9   | 63.7   |
| Slovakia    | 62.2      | 67.7   | 70.8   | 65.6      | 73.1   | 62.3   |
| Greece      | 58.5      | 64.2   | 61.7   | 50.1      | 59.2   | 60.2   |
| Romania     | 44.8      | 45.9   | 56.7   | 45.8      | 39.9   | 59.3   |
| Spain       | 55.4      | 52.5   | 50.7   | 52.4      | 48.7   | 57.3   |
| Italy       | 63.6      | 62.6   | 60.0   | 56.4      | 53.6   | 56.8   |
| Cyprus      | 37.0      | 43.1   | 42.7   | 40.1      | 49.5   | 53.9   |
| Hungary     | 48.0      | 51.8   | 56.6   | 47.1      | 52.9   | 51.8   |
| Poland      | 47.2      | 50.9   | 48.5   | 51.8      | 47.6   | 48.6   |
| Malta       | 73.5      | 77.5   | 73.9   | 50.9      | 40.1   | 47.9   |
| Lithuania   | 48.1      | 42.4   | 32.8   | 56.6      | 40.3   | 39.5   |
| Luxembourg  | 28.7      | 28.3   | 25.7   | 20.4      | 22.2   | 35.0   |
| Czech Rep   | 44.3      | 45.5   | 40.5   | 27.4      | 34.7   | 32.5   |
| Latvia      | 45.1      | 46.5   | 44.1   | na        | na     | 30.7   |
| Ireland     | na        | 31.7   | 29.1   | na        | 17.9   | 28.8   |
| Austria     | 31.7      | 32.6   | 32.1   | 21.5      | 24.0   | 23.3   |
| UK          | 20.6      | 20.8   | 22.2   | 14.1      | 15.3   | 18.4   |
| Belgium     | 28.4      | 27.9   | 25.7   | 17.2      | 17.8   | 18.2   |
| Estonia     | 26.9      | 22.1   | 18.8   | 21.1      | 21.6   | 17.9   |
| Germany     | 20.5      | 19.1   | 18.6   | 12.0      | 12.9   | 13.8   |
| France      | 13.8      | 13.7   | 12.1   | 14.4      | 14.0   | 12.3   |
| Netherlands | 15.7      | 14.8   | 13.6   | 8.7       | 9.3    | 11.1   |
| Finland     | 8.0       | 7.5    | 6.2    | 8.5       | 6.3    | 6.0    |
| Denmark     | na        | na     | 4.4    | na        | na     | 2.7    |
| Sweden      | na        | na     | 1.4    | na        | na     | 1.8    |
| EU28        | 37.9      | 37.6   | 34.6   | 27.5      | 25.9   | 28.0   |

*Note: Shaded countries are those where the proportion of part-timers living with parents is larger than for full-timers. Shared figures are those which are larger than in the preceding years.*

*Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey*

In sum, therefore, in many of the countries hit hardest by the crisis, the increase in part-time working among this age group over the period since 2008 has been accompanied by a growing proportion of them living with their parents, suggesting that they may have had difficulty in supporting themselves independently.

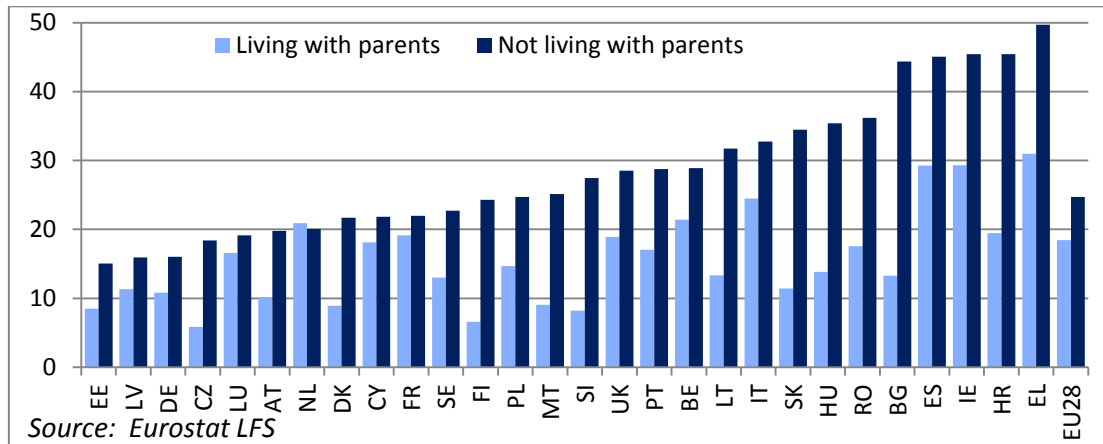
### **Are young people not living with parents more likely to live in low work intensity households?**

The above focus on the employment situation of young people on an individual basis can be complemented by examining their household circumstances and, in particular, the extent to which other people in the household are working or not which may clearly affect their ability to live independently of their parents. As might be expected, young people aged 18-24 who live away from their parents are more likely to live in a household where no-one is employed or someone is employed but only works part-time – i.e. a zero or low work intensity household – than if they live with their parents.

This is because more of them, by definition, live alone and, accordingly, if they are not employed their household will be workless, whereas if they live with parents, then even if they are not employed one of their parents might be. By contrast, and perhaps unexpectedly, the opposite is the case for young people aged 25-29, at least across the EU as a whole. For these, those living independently of their parents are less likely to live in a zero or low work intensity household than those living with them.

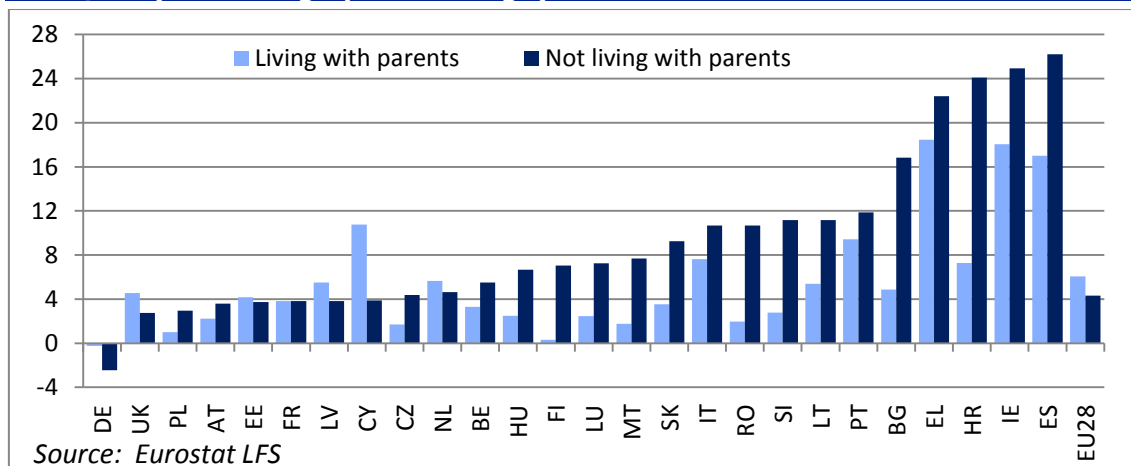
For young people aged 18-24, around 25% of those living away from their parents lived in a zero or low work intensity household in the EU in 2013 as against just over 18% for those living with their parents (Figure 5).. The difference was particularly large in a number of the EU13 countries, especially in Croatia, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Slovakia and Slovenia, though also in Greece, Ireland, Spain and Finland in the EU15. On the hand in the Netherlands, the proportion living in zero or low work intensity households was slightly smaller among those living away from their parents than among those living with them and in France and Luxembourg, it was less than 3 percentage points larger.

**Figure 5 Proportion of those aged 18-24 living in zero or low work intensity households by whether they live with parents or not, 2013 (% each group)**



Over the crisis period, 2007/8-2012/13, the proportion of 18-24 year-olds living in zero or low work intensity households increased on average in the EU by more among those living with their parents than among those not doing so (Figure 6).

**Figure 6 Change in proportion of those aged 18-24 living in zero or low work intensity households by whether they live with parents or not, 2007/8 to 2012/13 (Percentage point change)**

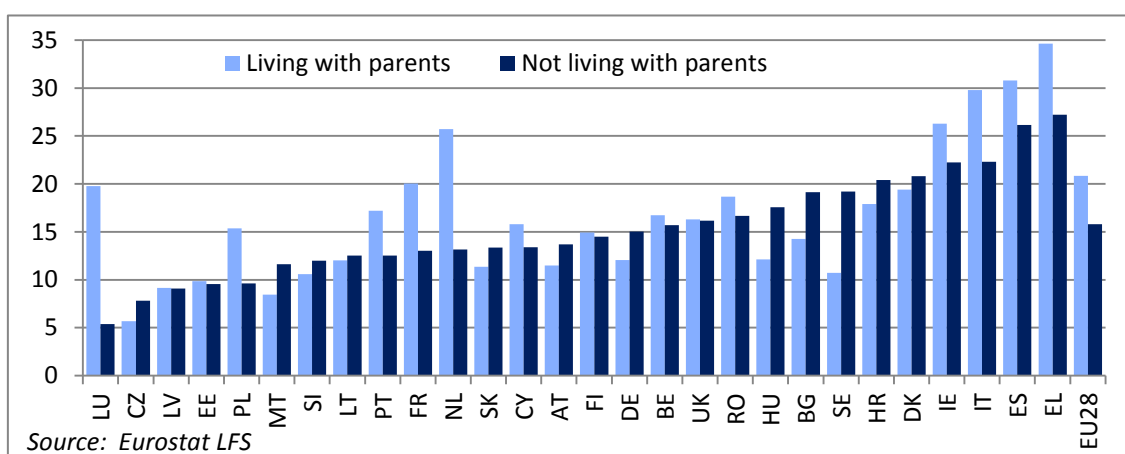


Paradoxically, however, there were many more countries in which the opposite was the case than those conforming with the average. The only countries where the proportion living in such households increased more among those living with their parents than those living independently were Germany, the UK, the Netherlands, Estonia, Latvia

and Cyprus, while in France, there was no difference between the two groups. The fact that these countries include some of the largest in the EU underlies the paradox.

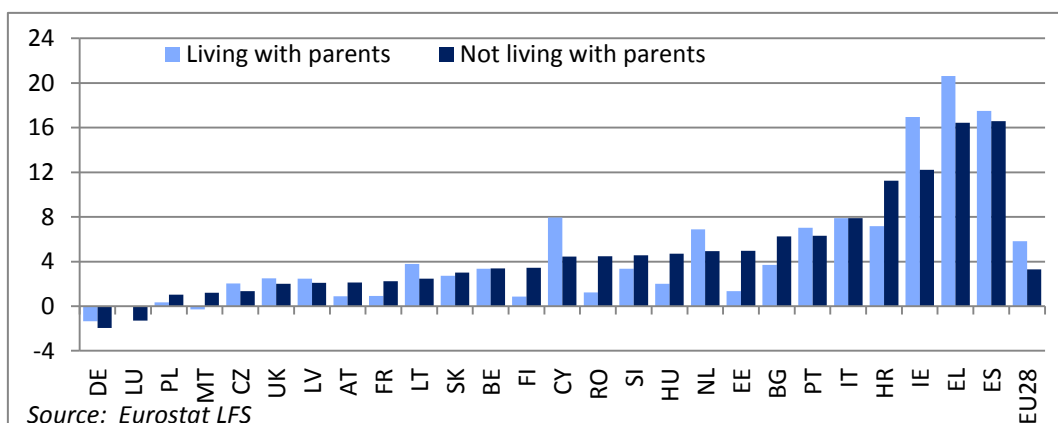
For young people aged 25-29, the relative number living in zero or low work intensity households is smaller for both those living with parents and those not doing so, though as indicated above, larger for the former than for the latter. In the EU as a whole, some 21% of those living with their parents lived in zero or low work intensity households in 2013, over 5 percentage points more than for those living independently of them (Figure 7). The difference was particularly large in Greece and Italy (where close to 35% and 30%, respectively, of those in this age group living with their parents shared zero or low work intensity households), though also in Luxembourg, France and the Netherlands. On the other hand, the situation was the reverse in 12 of the 28 Member States, 8 of them EU13 countries (Germany, Austria, Denmark and Sweden were the 4 EU15 ones).

**Figure 7 Proportion of those aged 25-29 living in a zero or low work intensity household by whether they live with parents or not, 2013 (% each group)**



As in the case of the younger age group, the proportion of 25-29 year-olds living in zero or low work intensity households increased by more in the EU over the period 2007/8 to 2012/13 among those living with their parents than among those not doing so – by around 6 percentage points on average as opposed to just over 3 percentage points (Figure 8). In this case, however, this was also true in the majority of Member States (14 of the 26 for which data are available), though 9 of the 12 in which the opposite occurred were EU13 countries.

**Figure 8 Change in proportion of those aged 25-29 living in zero or low work intensity households by whether they live with parents or not, 2007/8 to 2012/13 (Percentage point change)**



### **Has the importance of employment as a factor in young people moving out of the parental home changed over the crisis period?**

This section and the one that follows deepen the analysis by examining longitudinal data which enable both the employment situation of particular individuals and their sources of income to be tracked over time as they move out of their parents' home to live independently. These data come from the EU-SILC rather than the LFS, but because they are based on a much smaller sample of households (and individuals) the analysis which can be carried out is limited. In particular, in order to have a sufficient number of observations for the data to give a reasonably reliable picture of the behaviour of the young people concerned, the individuals monitored need to cover a fairly wide age range and cannot be disaggregated in terms of their gender or other characteristics. Nor, in this case, can they be followed in most countries for more than a 2-3 year period since the number of individuals surveyed declines as the number of years is extended. While, therefore, in principle, the EU-SILC enables individuals to be tracked for up to 4 years, this applies to those living in only 25% of the households covered in the full survey, whereas 50% can be followed for three years and 75% for two.

The other limitation is that longitudinal data are not available for all countries and are missing for Germany, Ireland and Croatia. For some others, moreover, the number of young people moving out of the parental home that were covered by the survey are too small for their experience to be representative.

Given the constraints imposed by the data, the analysis which has been carried out focuses on individuals aged 18-29 at the beginning of the period who were living in the same household as their parents but who two years later were living independently. Specifically, the employment situation of the individuals concerned at the time of the survey in 2012, the latest year for which data are available, is compared with what it was two years previously when they were living with their parents. The same comparison is carried out for the equivalent individuals in 2007 before the onset of the crisis, their employment situation at that time being compared with what it was two years earlier in 2005 when they were living with their parents. In all 18 countries are covered, though for some, the number of individuals identified in the age group as having moved away from their parents over the two year period is relatively small so that the results are potentially subject to a wider margin of error than for the other countries.

At the time of the survey in 2012, in the countries covered taken together, some 75% of the young people who had moved away from their parents in the preceding two years were in employment as against around 62% who had been employed before they left the parental home to live independently (Table 15). The move away from their parents, therefore, was accompanied by more of the people concerned being in work, which is to be expected and which is the same for all the years from 2004 for which there are longitudinal data. The proportion in employment in 2012 was some 5 percentage points less than the equivalent group of individuals 5 years earlier in 2007 before the onset of the crisis, which is also to be expected given the deterioration in the labour market situation.

Arguably more significantly, however, the proportion in employment before they left from their parents' home was larger than 5 years earlier (62% as opposed to 59%), despite the far worse labour market situation in 2010 than in 2005. Similarly, although the proportion unemployed in 2012, after they had left home, was higher than in 2007, in 2010 before they had done so it was less than in 2005, again despite the greater difficulty in finding a job in the later year.

**Table 15 Proportion of young people aged 18-29 who were living independently at end of period and with their parents two years earlier by employment status in the two years, 2005-2007 and 2010-2012 (% of individuals)**

|               | 2005-2007 |               |       |          |              |       | 2010-2012 |               |       |          |              |       |
|---------------|-----------|---------------|-------|----------|--------------|-------|-----------|---------------|-------|----------|--------------|-------|
|               | Employed  | Before Unempl | Other | Employed | After Unempl | Other | Employed  | Before Unempl | Other | Employed | After Unempl | Other |
| Belgium       | 59.1      | 15.1          | 25.8  | 84.8     | 2.8          | 12.4  | 38.8      | 4.4           | 56.8  | 78.0     | 3.2          | 18.9  |
| Czech Rep     | 50.6      | 7.4           | 42.0  | 73.8     | 7.1          | 19.0  | 76.3      | 6.7           | 17.0  | 80.5     | 11.5         | 8.1   |
| Estonia       | 67.8      | 1.1           | 31.1  | 88.9     | 0.0          | 11.1  | 37.4      | 15.1          | 47.5  | 54.4     | 13.6         | 32.0  |
| Greece        | 71.6      | 26.0          | 2.4   | 100.0    | 0.0          | 0.0   | 51.0      | 20.0          | 29.0  | 68.9     | 7.0          | 24.1  |
| Spain         | 70.9      | 9.4           | 19.6  | 85.2     | 5.3          | 9.5   | 65.5      | 11.7          | 22.8  | 63.3     | 20.7         | 15.9  |
| France        | 48.2      | 8.5           | 43.4  | 85.3     | 3.2          | 11.5  | 50.9      | 9.6           | 39.5  | 74.6     | 10.1         | 15.3  |
| Italy         | 59.5      | 10.2          | 30.3  | 75.7     | 7.4          | 16.9  | 77.1      | 1.0           | 21.9  | 79.5     | 5.0          | 15.4  |
| Cyprus        | 70.9      | 9.3           | 19.8  | 92.5     | 1.1          | 6.3   | 79.7      | 5.0           | 15.3  | 91.2     | 4.7          | 4.0   |
| Latvia        | 52.3      | 9.6           | 38.1  | 70.0     | 4.9          | 25.1  | 35.3      | 15.6          | 49.1  | 51.1     | 15.1         | 33.8  |
| Luxembourg    | 79.4      | 5.3           | 15.3  | 89.9     | 8.9          | 1.2   | 72.1      | 10.3          | 17.5  | 87.3     | 1.4          | 11.3  |
| Hungary       | 56.5      | 6.9           | 36.6  | 73.8     | 5.7          | 20.4  | 50.5      | 5.3           | 44.1  | 74.0     | 15.5         | 10.4  |
| Austria       | 54.8      | 0.0           | 45.2  | 71.6     | 0.0          | 28.4  | 65.6      | 4.4           | 30.0  | 74.1     | 0.0          | 25.9  |
| Poland        | 60.5      | 9.3           | 30.2  | 74.7     | 3.1          | 22.1  | 63.2      | 1.1           | 35.7  | 66.9     | 9.3          | 23.8  |
| Portugal      | 65.3      | 9.3           | 25.4  | 92.4     | 0.9          | 6.7   | 76.7      | 10.4          | 12.8  | 82.6     | 8.4          | 8.9   |
| Slovenia      | 47.2      | 3.1           | 49.7  | 74.1     | 1.8          | 24.0  | 53.6      | 6.2           | 40.2  | 61.4     | 14.6         | 24.0  |
| Finland       | 24.7      | 6.9           | 68.4  | 62.1     | 4.7          | 33.2  | 27.0      | 3.0           | 70.1  | 64.1     | 5.1          | 30.9  |
| Sweden        | 42.4      | 12.2          | 45.4  | 52.6     | 2.5          | 44.9  | 47.3      | 5.2           | 47.6  | 44.6     | 11.5         | 43.9  |
| UK            | 78.1      | 4.7           | 17.2  | 89.8     | 0.0          | 10.2  | 78.7      | 3.7           | 17.6  | 91.3     | 0.0          | 8.7   |
| EU (above MS) | 59.4      | 8.7           | 31.9  | 80.9     | 3.7          | 15.3  | 61.7      | 7.3           | 31.0  | 75.1     | 8.5          | 16.5  |

Note: Shaded figures in the case of the proportion employed are higher in 2010 -2012 than in 2005-2007; in the case of the proportion unemployed they are lower. Figures for Austria and Finland for 2005-2007 relate to 2006-2008. Figures for Sweden for 2010-2012 relate to 2009-2011

Figures in italics signify that the data on which they are based are uncertain because of the small sample size.

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC longitudinal data



The same is the case in most of the Member States for which (reasonably reliable) data are available. In 11 of the 18 countries, therefore, the relative number of young people who had been employed before they moved away from their parents was higher in 2010 than 5 years earlier and in 10 of the 18, unemployment was lower. Accordingly, this is consistent with young people needing to have a job during the crisis period before they felt able to move away from their parents, perhaps because of the greater uncertainty attached to finding a job if they did not already have one and/or possibly a need to accumulate savings before attempting to live independently of their parents.

The difference in the proportion employed before they left the parental home is particularly large in France, Austria, Portugal (over 10 percentage points), Italy (over 17 percentage points) and the Czech Republic (over 25 percentage points). In the last two countries, as well as Austria, Finland and the UK, it was also the case that the proportion employed in 2012 when the people concerned were living independently was larger than in 2007 before the onset of the crisis, highlighting the importance of being in employment in the later period.

## **Young people's access to income**

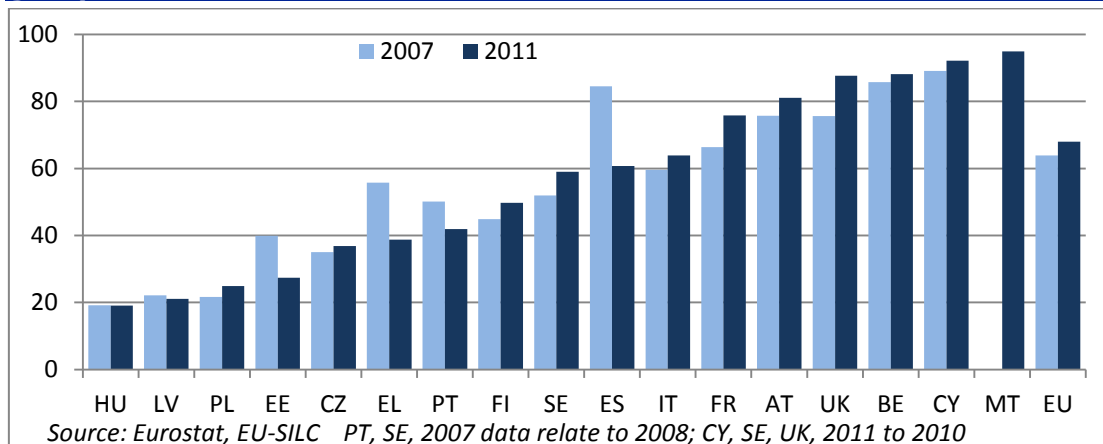
### **How did the income of young people who moved away from their parents change over the crisis period?**

The same data source also provides an insight into the household income of young people who have recently moved out of the parental home and how it changed over the crisis period. The latest data available in this case relate to 2011 (i.e. the year before the last EU-SILC survey for which data are available was carried out). (It is more difficult to compare the income of the young people in question before and after they left the parental home. This is because the income concerned consists not only of personal sources, such as earnings from employment, unemployment benefits or student grants, but also of household sources, such as the earnings of other household members or social benefits paid on a household basis, which, by convention, are assumed to be divided equally between all the people living in the household. How much of these sources of income actually went to the young people concerned is not known, so a simple comparison of household income before and after the move is liable to be misleading, as is restricting the comparison to personal income alone.)

As would be expected, the average income of the young people concerned tends to be less than that of people of working age as a whole (defined here as 18-59). The extent of the difference, however, varies markedly across countries, from less than 20% of the income of the latter in Hungary to around 90% in Belgium and Cyprus and 95% in Malta (Figure 9; note that data for all countries except Spain, France, Italy, Austria and Poland are relatively uncertain because of the small number of observations).

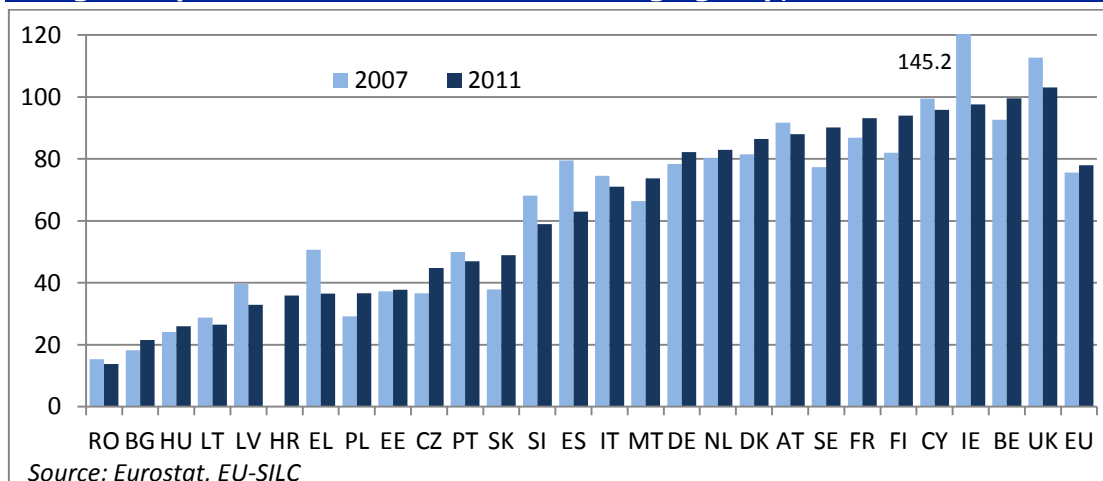
At the same time, the relative level of disposable income in most countries seems either to have remained much the same over the crisis period – at least up to 2011 – or to have increased, though it should be emphasised that the income of the 18-59 age group declined in most countries relative to that of the total population over this period. Only in the Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Portugal and Spain was the income of the young people concerned lower in 2011 than that of the equivalent group in 2007. The last four of these countries are ones which were severely affected by the crisis during these years.

**Figure 9 Average household disposable income of those aged 18-29 who have moved away from parents in previous 2 years as % of that of 18-59 age group, 2007 and 2011**



The full survey data from the EU-SILC for 2007 and 2011 (i.e. covering all those surveyed and not just those included in the panel element of the survey and tracked over time) are broadly consistent with the above. Although the average income of 18-29 year-olds living independently of parents was slightly higher in 2011 than the average of those who had moved within the previous two years, it was also above the average of this age group relative to that of those aged 18-59 in 2007 before the onset of the crisis (Figure 10). Moreover, it was higher in the majority of Member States (15 of the 27 for which data are available – in Luxembourg, which is not included in the Figure, average income of the young people concerned rose from 159% of the income of the 18-59 group to 167.5% over the period).

**Figure 10 Average household disposable income of all those aged 18-29 not living with parents as % of that of 18-59 age group, 2007 and 2011**



Significantly perhaps, the countries in which the relative level of income declined include all four of the EU15 southern Member States together with Cyprus and Ireland as well Latvia, Lithuania and Slovenia, all countries hit especially hard by the crisis.

**How did the sources of income of young people change over the crisis period?**

The longitudinal data also give an indication of changes in the relative importance of the various sources of income of young people over the crisis period. For those aged 18-29 in the EU (or more specifically, in the countries for which data are available) who in 2011 had moved out of the parental home within the previous two years, an average of around 83% of their household income came from earnings from employment (Table 16). This is much the same as before the onset of the crisis in

2007 despite the large reduction in employment which occurred between the two years. At the same time, however, there were only 5 of the 17 Member States for which data are available in which the relative importance of earnings as a source of income increased between 2007 and 2011 for this group, though the 5 included France, Italy and the UK, the relative large size of which pushes up the EU average. In all the EU13 countries for which there are data, the proportion of income coming from earnings declined, as it did in all the southern countries apart from Italy.

**Table 16 Division of household income by source of young people aged 18-29 who have moved away from parents in previous 2 years, 2011 and 2007 (% of total household disposable income)**

|            | 2011               |                               |                |                       |                           |              | 2007               |                               |                |                       |                           |              |
|------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
|            | Earnings from empl | Unempl, social excl benefits* | Student allows | Other social benefits | Inter household transfers | Other income | Earnings from empl | Unempl, social excl benefits* | Student allows | Other social benefits | Inter household transfers | Other income |
| Belgium    | 70.8               | 19.8                          | 1.6            | 6.6                   | 1.2                       | 0.0          | 80.7               | 5.4                           | 0.2            | 11.0                  | 2.7                       | 0.0          |
| Czech Rep  | 83.9               | 1.4                           | 0.2            | 12.1                  | 2.3                       | 0.0          | 86.1               | 1.1                           | 0.0            | 11.8                  | 0.9                       | 0.0          |
| Estonia    | 76.2               | 1.6                           | 2.3            | 17.3                  | 2.5                       | 0.0          | 90.6               | 0.0                           | 0.4            | 8.3                   | 0.6                       | 0.0          |
| Greece     | 88.0               | 0.5                           | 0.0            | 0.8                   | 3.7                       | 7.0          | 91.5               | 0.3                           | 0.0            | 1.8                   | 6.4                       | 0.0          |
| Spain      | 85.4               | 9.3                           | 0.1            | 3.0                   | 1.2                       | 3.9          | 93.9               | 2.4                           | 0.2            | 2.1                   | 0.6                       | 0.8          |
| France     | 81.2               | 12.4                          | 0.5            | 1.7                   | 4.3                       | 0.0          | 80.2               | 13.8                          | 0.9            | 4.0                   | 1.0                       | 0.0          |
| Italy      | 90.6               | 2.3                           | 1.1            | 1.9                   | 2.9                       | 1.2          | 80.3               | 1.3                           | 0.1            | 2.9                   | 7.1                       | 8.2          |
| Cyprus     | 88.7               | 6.6                           | 0.4            | 1.6                   | 2.7                       | 0.0          | 93.9               | 2.9                           | 0.2            | 1.0                   | 2.0                       | 0.0          |
| Latvia     | 72.6               | 5.1                           | 0.1            | 15.6                  | 4.6                       | 2.1          | 86.5               | 2.0                           | 0.0            | 11.4                  | 0.1                       | 0.0          |
| Luxembourg | 88.2               | 1.9                           | 0.3            | 9.4                   | 0.0                       | 0.1          | 93.0               | 1.1                           | 0.0            | 3.9                   | 2.0                       | 0.0          |
| Hungary    | 65.2               | 11.6                          | 0.0            | 19.2                  | 4.0                       | 0.0          | 75.5               | 1.9                           | 0.0            | 18.9                  | 0.4                       | 3.4          |
| Malta      | 88.8               | 0.4                           | 0.5            | 10.3                  | 0.0                       | 0.0          |                    |                               |                |                       |                           |              |
| Austria    | 75.8               | 6.0                           | 3.0            | 10.9                  | 4.3                       | 0.0          | 70.6               | 3.9                           | 2.3            | 18.4                  | 4.8                       | 0.0          |
| Poland     | 80.0               | 0.7                           | 1.2            | 7.6                   | 10.4                      | 0.0          | 84.0               | 2.1                           | 1.4            | 8.1                   | 2.4                       | 1.9          |
| Portugal   | 92.6               | 1.3                           | 0.0            | 4.2                   | 2.0                       | 0.0          | 94.9               | 1.7                           | 0.0            | 3.2                   | 0.1                       | 0.0          |
| Slovenia   | 70.8               | 6.1                           | 2.2            | 13.2                  | 7.8                       | 0.0          | 81.5               | 1.0                           | 0.3            | 17.2                  | 0.0                       | 0.0          |
| Finland    | 71.0               | 12.5                          | 13.3           | 1.5                   | 1.7                       | 0.0          | 70.3               | 14.3                          | 9.8            | 2.7                   | 2.9                       | 0.0          |
| UK         | 84.3               | 5.0                           | 5.0            | 5.5                   | 0.1                       | 0.0          | 78.2               | 5.1                           | 1.1            | 6.7                   | 0.0                       | 8.9          |
| EU         | 82.7               | 7.3                           | 1.8            | 4.0                   | 3.7                       | 0.5          | 82.5               | 5.9                           | 1.5            | 5.6                   | 2.4                       | 2.2          |

\* Including housing allowances

Note: Other social benefits include child and family benefits, sickness and disability benefits and in a few countries, survivors' and old-age benefits

Shaded figures are those which are higher than in 2007. Figures in italics are relatively uncertain because of the small number of observations.

Figures for Portugal in 2007 relate to 2008; figures for Latvia in 2011 relate to 2010.

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC longitudinal data

**Table 17 Division of household income of all young people aged 18-29 by source, 2011 and 2007 (% household disposable income)**

|             | 2011               |                              |                |                       |                           |              | 2007               |                              |                |                       |                           |              |
|-------------|--------------------|------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------------|------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
|             | Earnings from empl | Unempl, social excl benefits | Student allows | Other social benefits | Inter household transfers | Other income | Earnings from empl | Unempl, social excl benefits | Student allows | Other social benefits | Inter household transfers | Other income |
| Belgium     | 76.8               | 11.6                         | 0.5            | 7.8                   | 3.0                       | 0.4          | 80.9               | 10.4                         | 0.1            | 7.0                   | 1.3                       | 0.3          |
| Bulgaria    | 66.1               | 2.5                          | 0.1            | 22.6                  | 7.6                       | 1.1          | 76.1               | 1.7                          | 0.4            | 17.5                  | 4.2                       | 0.0          |
| Czech Rep   | 79.9               | 1.7                          | 0.9            | 12.3                  | 5.1                       | 0.0          | 79.3               | 1.8                          | 0.2            | 16.5                  | 2.2                       | 0.0          |
| Denmark     | 66.1               | 7.0                          | 23.3           | 2.5                   | 1.0                       | 0.0          | 75.0               | 4.8                          | 17.4           | 2.2                   | 0.2                       | 0.4          |
| Germany     | 74.0               | 6.5                          | 5.1            | 6.4                   | 8.0                       | 0.0          | 71.6               | 9.2                          | 3.5            | 7.8                   | 7.3                       | 0.5          |
| Estonia     | 77.2               | 1.9                          | 2.0            | 14.8                  | 3.1                       | 1.0          | 86.8               | 0.6                          | 0.5            | 10.4                  | 1.2                       | 0.5          |
| Ireland     | 54.7               | 24.2                         | 3.3            | 14.3                  | 0.9                       | 2.7          | 72.1               | 7.8                          | 1.5            | 14.7                  | 3.9                       | 0.1          |
| Greece      | 59.6               | 4.1                          | 0.0            | 5.1                   | 28.5                      | 2.6          | 70.7               | 0.9                          | 0.3            | 3.1                   | 23.7                      | 1.3          |
| Spain       | 78.7               | 10.7                         | 0.9            | 5.4                   | 1.0                       | 3.2          | 91.1               | 3.6                          | 0.3            | 3.7                   | 1.0                       | 0.3          |
| France      | 76.7               | 11.4                         | 0.9            | 5.2                   | 5.7                       | 0.1          | 81.0               | 10.9                         | 0.7            | 6.6                   | 0.8                       | 0.0          |
| Croatia     | 66.6               | 2.9                          | 1.5            | 21.2                  | 7.8                       | 0.0          |                    |                              |                |                       |                           |              |
| Italy       | 81.6               | 5.9                          | 0.8            | 5.3                   | 3.1                       | 3.3          | 82.3               | 4.8                          | 0.1            | 5.4                   | 4.0                       | 3.4          |
| Cyprus      | 80.7               | 5.1                          | 0.2            | 7.4                   | 6.3                       | 0.2          | 90.1               | 1.3                          | 0.2            | 5.9                   | 2.6                       | 0.0          |
| Latvia      | 76.1               | 2.8                          | 0.3            | 16.1                  | 4.2                       | 0.4          | 82.4               | 1.7                          | 0.2            | 13.1                  | 2.7                       | 0.0          |
| Lithuania   | 66.4               | 8.2                          | 0.1            | 19.4                  | 5.9                       | 0.0          | 74.5               | 0.5                          | 2.9            | 12.6                  | 7.3                       | 2.3          |
| Luxembourg  | 85.0               | 4.4                          | 0.3            | 10.0                  | 0.3                       | 0.0          | 89.0               | 2.7                          | 0.2            | 7.2                   | 0.8                       | 0.0          |
| Hungary     | 63.5               | 5.3                          | 1.3            | 19.0                  | 10.8                      | 0.1          | 69.9               | 3.7                          | 1.4            | 19.6                  | 4.7                       | 0.7          |
| Malta       | 86.7               | 4.0                          | 0.8            | 7.5                   | 0.2                       | 0.8          | 86.6               | 5.4                          | 0.1            | 7.5                   | 0.4                       | 0.0          |
| Netherlands | 73.8               | 5.6                          | 13.3           | 2.4                   | 4.9                       | 0.0          | 76.9               | 4.2                          | 11.6           | 1.8                   | 5.4                       | 0.0          |
| Austria     | 73.2               | 7.1                          | 1.4            | 9.5                   | 8.6                       | 0.4          | 77.4               | 3.6                          | 1.4            | 13.6                  | 3.9                       | 0.2          |
| Poland      | 81.4               | 1.3                          | 0.7            | 10.2                  | 6.4                       | 0.0          | 80.2               | 1.4                          | 0.9            | 10.7                  | 6.0                       | 0.8          |
| Portugal    | 82.5               | 6.0                          | 0.1            | 9.4                   | 1.8                       | 0.2          | 85.5               | 2.6                          | 0.3            | 8.4                   | 3.1                       | 0.0          |
| Romania     | 75.5               | 1.6                          | 0.2            | 19.1                  | 2.6                       | 1.0          | 74.4               | 3.4                          | 0.1            | 18.2                  | 3.5                       | 0.4          |
| Slovenia    | 75.4               | 4.8                          | 1.3            | 16.2                  | 2.3                       | 0.0          | 78.1               | 3.5                          | 0.5            | 16.9                  | 1.0                       | 0.0          |
| Slovakia    | 82.6               | 2.0                          | 0.0            | 14.8                  | 0.6                       | 0.0          | 83.4               | 1.8                          | 0.1            | 13.4                  | 1.1                       | 0.4          |
| Finland     | 72.9               | 12.6                         | 7.1            | 6.0                   | 1.3                       | 0.1          | 75.1               | 11.4                         | 6.1            | 5.9                   | 1.5                       | 0.0          |
| Sweden      | 73.5               | 4.8                          | 14.7           | 6.0                   | 0.3                       | 0.7          | 73.6               | 5.9                          | 13.1           | 6.1                   | 0.3                       | 1.0          |
| UK          | 71.7               | 10.6                         | 1.6            | 9.5                   | 4.6                       | 2.0          | 76.9               | 8.0                          | 2.6            | 8.8                   | 2.7                       | 0.9          |
| EU28        | 75.0               | 8.2                          | 3.4            | 7.3                   | 5.2                       | 0.9          | 78.5               | 6.9                          | 2.7            | 7.5                   | 3.7                       | 0.7          |

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC; see Notes to Table 16

The main source of income to replace the loss of earnings from employment was unemployment benefits and social allowances which were part of minimum income guarantee or social assistance schemes. These made up just over 7% of the income of the people concerned on average, though their importance varied from around 20% of income in Belgium and around 12.5% in France and Finland to less than 2% of income in the Czech Republic, Estonia, Luxembourg and Portugal and less than 1% in Greece, Malta and Poland. In these countries, though not in Greece, there was more reliance on other social benefits, particularly child or family allowances and in a few cases (Malta and Poland) on survivors' and old-age benefits, which suggests that the young people concerned in some cases shared households with perhaps grandparents<sup>2</sup>.

Except in Finland and to a much lesser extent the UK, student allowances or grants were only a small source of income in all countries. Inter-household transfers – parents perhaps sending money to their children – were also relatively unimportant in most cases, though they accounted for over 10% of income in Poland and around 8% in Slovenia.

This pattern of change is broadly confirmed by the data from the full survey which cover all young people aged 18-29 living independently of their parents and not just those who had moved away over the preceding two years. In 2011, therefore, earnings from employment made up 75% on average of the household disposable income of those in this age group, less than in 2007 in most Member States, the only exceptions being Germany, Poland and Romania, in the first two of which, the crisis has been much less severe than elsewhere in the EU.

Interestingly, however, the share of income coming from this source was smaller than for those that had moved away from their parents in the previous two years in most of the countries for which there are reasonably reliable longitudinal data (12 of the 18), suggesting perhaps that having earnings from employment is particularly important for the decision to move out of the parental home. This is especially the case in Greece and Portugal.

As in the case of those that had recently moved away from their parents, the main source of income to replace reduced earnings from work was unemployment benefits and social assistance of various kinds, which were especially important in Ireland and, to a lesser extent, in Belgium, France and Finland, while they were particularly small in Poland, Romania, the Czech Republic and many other EU13 countries. In all the EU13 countries, on the other hand, apart from Cyprus and Malta, other social benefits – i.e. those not necessarily linked to unemployment – made up a significant proportion of income in 2011, which was also the case before the onset of the crisis.

Student allowances are confirmed to be relatively unimportant in nearly all countries, the only exceptions being Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands and, to a lesser extent, Finland.

Transfers from other households, most likely mainly from parents, accounted in most cases for a bigger share of income of all 18-29 year-olds not living with their parents than for those who had recently moved out of the parental home. This is especially the case in Greece and, though to a lesser extent, in Hungary as well as in Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Croatia. In all of these countries (except Croatia where there are no data for earlier years) as well as in a few others, their relative importance as source of income was greater in 2011 than 4 years earlier before the onset of the crisis.

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<sup>2</sup> There is no easy way of distinguishing grandparents in the EU-SILC data, so it may be that the some of the young people covered here simply swapped living with parents with living with grandparents.

## Are young people not living with parents more likely to be at risk of poverty than those living with them?

As indicated above, it is difficult to compare the income of young people before and after they move out of the parental home because there is no easy way of determining the income they have access to in practice when they live with their parents. Nevertheless, even on the conventional assumption of equal sharing of income within households, it is instructive to examine the extent to which young people are more likely to be at risk of poverty when they are no longer living with their parents and, perhaps more significantly, how this has changed over the crisis period.

Not surprisingly, young people living away from their parents are more likely to have income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold (60% of the median) than if they live with them. In 2011, just over 24% of young people aged 18-29 in the EU not living with their parents had income below this level as against just over 16% of those living in the parental home and there were only three countries (Estonia, Lithuania and Poland) where the reverse was the case (Table 18). Moreover, the difference between the two proportions widened on average between 2007 and 2011 as it did in most countries.

**Table 18 Proportion of young people aged 18-29 at risk of poverty by whether living with parents or not, 2007 and 2011**

|             | Not living with parents |      | Living with parents |      | % point change 2007-11 |      |
|-------------|-------------------------|------|---------------------|------|------------------------|------|
|             | 2007                    | 2011 | 2007                | 2011 | Not                    | With |
| Belgium     | 16.8                    | 21.9 | 12.5                | 11.9 | 5.1                    | -0.6 |
| Bulgaria    | 24.9                    | 28.8 | 22.4                | 15.0 | 3.9                    | -7.4 |
| Czech Rep   | 10.6                    | 10.8 | 8.7                 | 9.7  | 0.2                    | 1.0  |
| Denmark     | 33.1                    | 43.3 | 3.0                 | 4.7  | 10.2                   | 1.7  |
| Germany     | 29.4                    | 29.1 | 11.0                | 10.7 | -0.4                   | -0.3 |
| Estonia     | 12.7                    | 16.9 | 15.2                | 17.1 | 4.2                    | 1.9  |
| Ireland     | 16.7                    | 24.0 | 12.3                | 15.1 | 7.3                    | 2.8  |
| Greece      | 25.3                    | 31.6 | 18.0                | 30.0 | 6.4                    | 12.0 |
| Spain       | 16.2                    | 29.2 | 15.2                | 23.7 | 13.1                   | 8.4  |
| France      | 15.5                    | 20.4 | 16.9                | 14.9 | 4.9                    | -2.0 |
| Croatia     |                         | 28.2 |                     | 15.9 |                        |      |
| Italy       | 28.6                    | 32.0 | 18.7                | 20.2 | 3.5                    | 1.5  |
| Cyprus      | 16.3                    | 22.2 | 6.0                 | 6.7  | 6.0                    | 0.7  |
| Latvia      | 13.0                    | 18.1 | 14.1                | 16.8 | 5.0                    | 2.7  |
| Lithuania   | 13.6                    | 16.5 | 15.2                | 18.4 | 2.9                    | 3.2  |
| Luxembourg  | 21.1                    | 17.4 | 11.6                | 16.9 | -3.7                   | 5.3  |
| Hungary     | 16.8                    | 21.2 | 10.9                | 16.1 | 4.3                    | 5.2  |
| Malta       | 0.0                     | 15.8 | 0.0                 | 10.5 | 15.8                   | 10.5 |
| Netherlands | 19.1                    | 24.1 | 4.2                 | 6.8  | 5.0                    | 2.5  |
| Austria     | 20.7                    | 31.3 | 6.6                 | 7.7  | 10.6                   | 1.2  |
| Poland      | 17.4                    | 15.1 | 18.7                | 18.7 | -2.3                   | 0.0  |
| Portugal    | 15.8                    | 18.0 | 13.2                | 17.6 | 2.2                    | 4.3  |
| Romania     | 25.3                    | 30.5 | 20.2                | 24.3 | 5.2                    | 4.1  |
| Slovenia    | 15.5                    | 23.5 | 7.2                 | 9.1  | 8.0                    | 1.9  |
| Slovakia    | 12.7                    | 15.2 | 9.6                 | 11.4 | 2.5                    | 1.8  |
| Finland     | 22.9                    | 23.6 | 9.7                 | 9.3  | 0.7                    | -0.4 |
| Sweden      | 27.2                    | 28.9 | 7.0                 | 9.8  | 1.7                    | 2.9  |
| UK          | 23.0                    | 22.5 | 13.6                | 17.4 | -0.4                   | 3.8  |
| EU28        | 21.1                    | 24.4 | 14.4                | 16.5 | 3.3                    | 2.2  |

Note: Risk of poverty is defined as having disposable income below 60% of the country median. Shaded figures are those showing the smaller rise of the two groups or bigger fall.

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC

The extent of the widening was particularly marked in Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Cyprus, Austria and Slovenia, in which the relative number of young people at risk of poverty living with their parents fell or increased relatively little over the period while the number at risk living away from them went up significantly. On the other hand, in Greece, the increase in those at risk living with their parents was much larger than among those not doing so, while in Luxembourg, those at risk among the latter former group fell whereas it rose among the former.

A very different picture emerges, however, in respect of material deprivation. On the basis of the EU indicator of this<sup>3</sup>, there were in fact fewer among those aged 18-29 living independently of their parents who were identified as being materially deprived (or more accurately who lived in a household which was materially deprived) in the EU overall in 2012 than among those living with their parents (Table 19).

At the same time, the reverse was the case in the large majority of Member States (19 of the 28). The difference in the material deprivation rate between the two groups was particularly marked in Greece, Spain and Romania (over 10 percentage points).

On the other hand, over the 5 years 2007-2012, the rate of deprivation in most Member States (17 of the 28) increased by less, or fell by more, among young people living away from their parents than among those living with them, in line in this case with the change in the EU as a whole. This differs from the relative changes shown by the at-risk-of-poverty rate for the two groups, for which in most cases, there was a larger increase among young people not living with their parents.

The difference in the time period covered provides some explanation, in the sense that the material deprivation rate is measured at the time of the survey, i.e. in 2012, and the change is therefore calculated over a 5-year period, whereas the at-risk-of-poverty rate is measured in respect of the preceding year, i.e. 2011, and so the change relates to a 4-year period. It is consequently the case that if material deprivation is measured over the 4 years 2007-2011 to cover the same period as the change in at-risk-of-poverty rate, 8 of the 17 countries in which the material deprivation rate increased by less among those not living with their parents than among those doing so would show the opposite. However, of the remaining 9 countries, only one, Lithuania, also showed a smaller increase in the risk of poverty among those living away from their parents than among those living with them. The other 8, therefore, showed an opposing pattern of change for the two groups. Indeed, overall, in more than half of the Member States in which data are available to make the comparison (14 of the 27), the relative change over the crisis in the at-risk-of-poverty and material deprivation rates for those living with their parents and those not differed even if they are measured over the same period of time.

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<sup>3</sup> The inability to afford at least three of the following nine items: to pay their rent, mortgage or utility bills; to keep their home adequately warm; to face unexpected expenses; to eat meat or proteins regularly; to go on holiday; a television set; a washing machine; a car; a telephone.



**Table 19 Proportion of young people aged 18-29 materially deprived by whether living with parents or not, 2007 and 2012**

|             | Not living with parents |      | Living with parents |      | % point change 2007-12 |       |
|-------------|-------------------------|------|---------------------|------|------------------------|-------|
|             | 2007                    | 2012 | 2007                | 2012 | Not                    | With  |
| Belgium     | 15.4                    | 16.3 | 12.0                | 14.5 | 0.8                    | 2.5   |
| Bulgaria    | 73.3                    | 61.4 | 75.8                | 58.1 | -11.9                  | -17.7 |
| Czech Rep   | 16.3                    | 16.2 | 18.2                | 18.8 | -0.1                   | 0.6   |
| Denmark     | 17.0                    | 15.3 | 4.6                 | 6.3  | -1.6                   | 1.7   |
| Germany     | 20.3                    | 16.9 | 12.1                | 10.2 | -3.4                   | -1.9  |
| Estonia     | 10.3                    | 18.3 | 15.9                | 25.8 | 8.0                    | 9.8   |
| Ireland     | 13.0                    | 30.7 | 11.4                | 30.3 | 17.7                   | 18.8  |
| Greece      | 27.5                    | 56.1 | 19.8                | 39.9 | 28.5                   | 20.1  |
| Spain       | 12.4                    | 27.7 | 10.2                | 17.6 | 15.3                   | 7.4   |
| France      | 17.1                    | 15.8 | 13.9                | 16.7 | -1.4                   | 2.8   |
| Croatia     |                         | 40.5 |                     | 36.3 |                        |       |
| Italy       | 20.2                    | 33.5 | 15.7                | 26.0 | 13.3                   | 10.3  |
| Cyprus      | 34.5                    | 33.9 | 31.6                | 36.4 | -0.6                   | 4.8   |
| Latvia      | 36.3                    | 33.7 | 42.5                | 44.6 | -2.6                   | 2.1   |
| Lithuania   | 27.1                    | 31.5 | 29.3                | 35.5 | 4.3                    | 6.2   |
| Luxembourg  | 3.9                     | 6.7  | 1.5                 | 4.9  | 2.8                    | 3.5   |
| Hungary     | 40.0                    | 51.5 | 39.0                | 47.1 | 11.5                   | 8.1   |
| Malta       | 0.0                     | 17.7 | 0.0                 | 21.3 | 17.7                   | 21.3  |
| Netherlands | 7.5                     | 8.0  | 5.2                 | 7.1  | 0.4                    | 1.9   |
| Austria     | 16.0                    | 16.6 | 8.3                 | 6.9  | 0.6                    | -1.3  |
| Poland      | 30.3                    | 21.9 | 41.9                | 30.4 | -8.3                   | -11.5 |
| Portugal    | 25.5                    | 26.2 | 21.3                | 22.7 | 0.7                    | 1.5   |
| Romania     | 48.1                    | 56.4 | 51.3                | 45.1 | 8.3                    | -6.1  |
| Slovenia    | 11.9                    | 20.9 | 15.5                | 18.4 | 8.9                    | 2.9   |
| Slovakia    | 24.4                    | 21.6 | 29.7                | 22.7 | -2.8                   | -6.9  |
| Finland     | 15.6                    | 14.0 | 8.6                 | 10.0 | -1.6                   | 1.4   |
| Sweden      | 8.7                     | 6.5  | 6.0                 | 4.3  | -2.2                   | -1.8  |
| UK          | 18.3                    | 15.7 | 12.3                | 18.3 | -2.6                   | 6.0   |
| EU28        | 18.8                    | 19.4 | 18.2                | 20.9 | 0.6                    | 2.8   |

Note: Material deprivation is defined as not being able to afford 3 of 9 items covered by the EU-SILC. Shaded figures are those showing the smaller rise of the two groups or the bigger fall.

Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC

## Summary of main points

Young people tend to leave the family home at very different ages across the EU, younger in the Northern EU countries than southern ones or most of the EU13 countries. Consequently, there are many more young people living with their parents and fewer living independently in the latter countries than the former. This has implications for policy aimed at supporting young people – at helping them make the transition from education into the labour market and to find employment, though it is also a reflection of the support, or lack of it, provided by the policy in place.

There are also major differences in the way the relative number of young people living with parents has changed over the crisis period. While there was little change overall in the EU over the years 2007/08 to 2012/13, in countries where jobs for young people were particularly scarce, Ireland, Cyprus, Spain and Greece, the proportion of 18-24 year-olds living with parents went up significantly. In 10 countries, however, the proportion fell instead of rising over the crisis period. Eight of these were EU13 countries, which also experienced a reduction in the relative number of those aged 25-

29 living with parents, which because it differs from the tendency for the number to rise before the crisis is difficult to rationalise. On the other hand, in many of the countries worst affected by the crisis, the relative number living with parents went up, though in most cases, it had also been increasing before the crisis, so the rise cannot be wholly attributed to the latter.

The proportion of 18-24 year olds in education has risen in most countries over the crisis period, continuing the trend of earlier years but in many at a higher rate. This was again especially so in Spain, Ireland, Portugal and Slovenia, all countries badly hit by crisis. In the first three of these, as well as in Croatia, the proportion in education also went up among those aged 25-29.

Although young people are more likely to live with parents if they are in education than if they are not, there has been no tendency for the proportion of young people in education or training who live with their parents to have risen over the crisis period. Instead, it has declined in most cases, while the proportion not in education has risen slightly. The exceptions, however, include Cyprus, Greece, Ireland and Spain.

More young people in employment tend to live independently from their parents than if they are not, especially if they are not studying or training at the same time. Moreover, the relative number concerned has risen in most countries over the crisis period, though significantly, for the 18-24 age group it has declined in Ireland, Spain and Croatia, but for those aged 25-29 only in the last (as well as in Cyprus).

Young people unemployed, by contrast, tend to live with their parents and the proportion has risen over the crisis period in the EU as a whole, though the rise among 18-24 year-olds has been concentrated in a minority of Member States, which include Ireland, Spain, Croatia, Cyprus and Portugal. The rise among 25-29 year-olds was more widespread, occurring in most countries, including in all those where there was an increase among the younger age group, except Greece, where over three-quarters of the unemployed in this age group already lived with parents, more than anywhere else in the EU.

There was an increase too in most countries of those living with parents among young people not economically active nor in education, many of whom reported themselves to be unemployed, though not actively looking for a job, caring for babies or young children or with disabilities. The countries concerned include all the southern Member States, including Croatia and Cyprus, as well as Ireland.

In sum, therefore, there is evidence of an increasing proportion of young people not in work who live living with parents to have risen over the crisis period, while it has declined among those in employment as well as those in education, except in some of the countries worst affected by the crisis.

Among young people employed, there has been a significant increase in part-time working for both men and women. There is no tendency for the people concerned to be more likely to live with parents than those employed full-time and the relative number doing so has declined over the crisis period, even if by less than for those employed full-time. The 7 exceptions include Spain, Ireland, Croatia and Portugal.

The proportion of young people aged 18-24 living in zero or low work intensity households – i.e. where no-one was employed or someone was employed but only part-time – was larger among those living with parents than among those not and in most countries, this has become even more so over the crisis period, even though in the EU as a whole, the opposite was the case. Among those aged 25-29, on the other hand, those living with parents are more likely to live in a zero or low work intensity households than those not and in most countries the relative number concerned went up by more over the crisis period than for those living away from their parents.

The EU-SILC longitudinal data provide an additional insight into developments over the period. Although there are problems with the small sample covered, they indicate that while in 2012, 18-29 year-olds who had left the parental home within the

previous two years were less likely to be employed than they would have been before the onset of the crisis, they were more likely to have been in work before they left home. This suggests perhaps that they were more in need of having a job during the crisis period in advance of their moving away to live independently than previously, possibly because of the greater uncertainty of finding work and the consequently greater importance of having earnings from employment to fall back on.

While the household income of the young people concerned was in most cases much less than for people of working age as a whole, it has tended either to remain the same or to increase over the crisis period in relative terms, though it has fallen in these terms in Greece, Spain and Portugal (as well as in the Czech Republic and Estonia). This was also the case for all those aged 18-29 and not just those who recently moved away from their parents, in the sense that in most countries, their income of young has risen relative to that of the working-age population, but it has fallen in the three southern countries as well as in the fourth, Italy, together with Cyprus, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovenia.

Earnings from employment, as might be expected, declined in importance as a source of income for those who had recently left the parental home in most countries over the crisis period covered. Unemployment benefits together with social assistance and support from minimum income guarantee schemes were the main replacement source of income overall, though not in many countries, especially in EU13 Member States, where in many cases, other social benefits, including child or family benefits, were more important. In most countries, transfers from parents were small and did not increase much over the period. These findings are broadly confirmed by the data for all 18-29 year-olds living away from their parents, though these suggest that transfers from parents, or perhaps other relatives, were an important source of income for the young people concerned in Greece, Hungary, Germany and Austria.

Finally, young people living independently of their parents were more likely to have income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold than those living with them in nearly all Member States in 2011 and, in most countries, the likelihood had increased by more than for the latter over the previous 4 years. By contrast, in 2012, they were less likely to be materially deprived and had in most cases had experienced less of an increase, or more of a reduction, over the preceding 5 years.

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**Annex 1 – Relative number of young people living with parents****Table A.1 Proportion of men and women aged 18-29 living with their parents, 2013 (% men/ women in age group)**

|             | 18-24 |      |       | 25-29 |      |       |
|-------------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|
|             | Total | Men  | Women | Total | Men  | Women |
| Belgium     | 75.1  | 78.9 | 71.1  | 26.9  | 35.2 | 18.6  |
| Bulgaria    | 73.7  | 80.6 | 66.4  | 59.6  | 72.4 | 45.7  |
| Czech Rep   | 78.1  | 82.7 | 73.3  | 38.3  | 46.2 | 29.8  |
| Denmark     | 46.2  | 51.4 | 40.6  | 3.5   | 5.2  | 1.6   |
| Germany     | 61.7  | 67.8 | 55.3  | 19.1  | 25.1 | 12.9  |
| Estonia     | 63.9  | 70.5 | 57.2  | 20.3  | 26.2 | 13.9  |
| Ireland     | 72.9  | 76.4 | 69.3  | 33.1  | 39.2 | 27.3  |
| Greece      | 74.3  | 77.4 | 71.2  | 66.0  | 73.3 | 58.0  |
| Spain       | 90.9  | 93.4 | 88.3  | 56.6  | 63.0 | 49.6  |
| France      | 64.2  | 70.3 | 58.1  | 14.2  | 19.1 | 9.4   |
| Croatia     | 93.8  | 96.6 | 90.9  | 79.1  | 88.3 | 67.8  |
| Italy       | 93.4  | 95.6 | 91.2  | 64.0  | 73.1 | 54.8  |
| Cyprus      | 82.9  | 85.0 | 81.1  | 49.9  | 58.6 | 41.7  |
| Latvia      | 59.4  | 63.1 | 55.5  | 35.2  | 39.4 | 30.8  |
| Lithuania   | 73.3  | 78.3 | 67.8  | 33.0  | 42.0 | 23.5  |
| Luxembourg  | 86.4  | 87.8 | 85.1  | 33.5  | 39.3 | 27.7  |
| Hungary     | 83.2  | 88.5 | 77.9  | 54.8  | 61.7 | 47.7  |
| Malta       | 95.3  | 96.7 | 93.7  | 68.3  | 75.3 | 60.4  |
| Netherlands | 65.4  | 71.9 | 58.8  | 13.9  | 20.1 | 7.6   |
| Austria     | 71.1  | 76.1 | 66.2  | 29.8  | 37.9 | 21.6  |
| Poland      | 82.0  | 86.4 | 77.4  | 50.1  | 58.1 | 41.7  |
| Portugal    | 88.2  | 91.4 | 84.9  | 56.0  | 64.2 | 47.7  |
| Romania     | 82.4  | 88.2 | 76.4  | 58.2  | 72.1 | 43.7  |
| Slovenia    | 88.3  | 90.6 | 85.5  | 54.5  | 65.5 | 43.4  |
| Slovakia    | 92.6  | 94.4 | 90.7  | 68.0  | 77.7 | 57.9  |
| Finland     | 45.4  | 52.8 | 37.9  | 7.1   | 10.2 | 3.8   |
| Sweden      | 29.0  | 31.4 | 26.5  | 2.0   | 2.5  | 1.5   |
| UK          | 60.7  | 66.8 | 54.3  | 22.4  | 29.1 | 15.4  |
| EU28        | 72.5  | 77.3 | 67.4  | 36.3  | 43.7 | 28.7  |

Source Eurostat, Labour Force Survey

## **Annex 2 - Young people employed and in education**

It is difficult to distinguish in the data young people who are in employment and receiving training at the same time, such as those in apprenticeships, from those who are students in education or training more or less full-time and work in a job to help pay for their studies or cover their living costs. The figures on those working part-time provide some indication, but many of those on apprenticeships or being educated or training under the dual system might also be working part-time.

A further indication can be obtained from the data on what people report as being their main activity as distinct from how they are classified according to international conventions. Under the latter, therefore, people are classed as being employed so long as they work for at least one hour a week irrespective of what they do for the rest of the time. Accordingly, someone who is a student who happens to be employed to raise income to cover their studies or training course would be classified as in employment by the LFS but would most likely report being in education or training as their main activity. Conversely, apprentices or those employed on a traineeship are likely to report employment as their main activity.

The data show some interesting differences in what those classed as being employed according to the ILO convention report as their main activity, which broadly correspond to what is known about the different systems. Overall, in 2013, some 12% of young people aged 18-24 in the EU classed as being employed reported being in education or training as their main activity (Table A.2). The figure, however, varied from nearly half (45-46%) in Slovenia and the Netherlands and over 40% in Denmark to less than 1% in Romania, Latvia, Lithuania. In most countries (18 of the 26 for which data are available), the proportion was under 10%, so that except in a minority of cases – Finland, Ireland and Sweden and to a lesser extent Austria and Luxembourg in addition to the three already noted – the ILO-based figures for employment are relatively close to the self-assessed figures.

In Slovenia, the Netherlands and Denmark, in particular, therefore, many of those classed as employed according to the ILO definition, which is the one usually taken to define the number in employment, are actually students mostly working part-time. (In 2013, some 87% of those classed as employed and reporting to be students worked part-time, while in the Netherlands, the figure was 97% and in Denmark, 100%. In Slovenia, on the other hand, the proportion was only 71%, suggesting that many of the young people concerned were perhaps taking time off from their studies and working temporarily in work experience programmes or the like.)

In most countries, there was some tendency for the proportion classing themselves as students to increase between 2004 and 2013, especially over the crisis years. Over the last 5 years of the period, therefore, it went up on average by 3 percentage points in the EU (excluding Germany and the UK for which there are no data on main activity), much more than the very small increase in the preceding four year. The increase was particularly marked in Ireland, Denmark and Luxembourg (though in the last, the data for 2013 may not be fully compatible with those for earlier years).

**Table A.2 Proportion of those aged 18-24 classed as employed in the LFS reporting their main activity as employed or a student, 2004-2013 (%)**

|    | Employed |       |       | Students |      |      |
|----|----------|-------|-------|----------|------|------|
|    | 2004     | 2008  | 2013  | 2004     | 2008 | 2013 |
| SI | 65.7     | 58.9  | 51.6  | 30.5     | 39.4 | 45.7 |
| NL | 58.5     | 56.5  | 51.4  | 38.7     | 40.4 | 45.0 |
| DK | 63.5     | 66.7  | 57.4  | 36.2     | 32.8 | 42.0 |
| FI | 69.4     | 69.4  | 68.5  | 29.0     | 29.4 | 29.0 |
| IE | 85.7     | 84.9  | 72.0  | 13.7     | 14.5 | 26.0 |
| SE | 72.1     | 74.3  | 73.0  | 21.3     | 21.0 | 21.5 |
| AT | 89.2     | 85.4  | 83.4  | 6.6      | 11.5 | 14.0 |
| LU | 100.0    | 100.0 | 84.0  | 0.0      | 0.0  | 12.9 |
| MT | 98.5     | 95.5  | 91.0  | 1.1      | 3.7  | 8.6  |
| FR | 92.5     | 92.0  | 89.3  | 5.2      | 6.8  | 8.6  |
| CZ | 97.1     | 94.7  | 92.3  | 1.8      | 4.4  | 7.5  |
| EE | 97.9     | 97.8  | 91.4  | 0.0      | 1.6  | 7.5  |
| CY | 95.6     | 91.3  | 89.3  | 2.9      | 7.7  | 6.5  |
| BE | 95.2     | 94.4  | 92.7  | 4.2      | 4.8  | 6.3  |
| PT | 97.9     | 97.4  | 88.8  | 1.3      | 1.3  | 6.2  |
| PL | 100.0    | 92.4  | 93.5  | 0.0      | 5.9  | 4.5  |
| EL | 94.6     | 91.5  | 89.2  | 2.7      | 5.4  | 4.5  |
| HR | 95.0     | 96.6  | 93.7  | 2.4      | 2.5  | 3.9  |
| IT | 89.5     | 92.1  | 93.9  | 6.0      | 5.2  | 3.5  |
| HU | 97.8     | 97.6  | 96.3  | 0.9      | 1.5  | 2.4  |
| SK | 98.7     | 97.2  | 91.6  | 0.9      | 1.8  | 1.3  |
| ES | 96.2     | 98.3  | 97.8  | 0.0      | 0.9  | 1.3  |
| BG | Na       | 94.1  | 97.5  | na       | 2.8  | 1.3  |
| RO | 100.0    | 100.0 | 98.5  | 0.0      | 0.0  | 0.7  |
| LV | 96.8     | 92.2  | 96.4  | 2.4      | 2.8  | 0.6  |
| LT | 96.6     | 96.8  | 100.0 | 2.2      | 2.8  | 0.0  |
| EU | 89.6     | 89.0  | 85.3  | 8.7      | 9.3  | 12.4 |

*Note: The figures show the percentage of those classified as employed on the ILO definition (working more than 1 hour in the reference week) who report themselves as being mainly employed or students in education or training. For all countries, the figures sum to close to 100%, so that there are relatively few who report being mainly unemployed or inactive for some other reason. For SE and ES, the figure under 2004 relates to 2005. There are no data for Germany and the UK.*

*Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey*

**Annex 3 – Tables and Figures for 30-34 age group****Table A.3 Proportion of men and women aged 18-29 living with their parents, 2013 (% men/women in age group)**

|             | Total | Men  | Women |
|-------------|-------|------|-------|
| Belgium     | 8.2   | 10.9 | 5.4   |
| Bulgaria    | 40.9  | 54.8 | 26.4  |
| Czech Rep   | 18.1  | 22.7 | 13.3  |
| Denmark     | 1.2   | 1.5  | 0.9   |
| Germany     | 7.1   | 10.1 | 4.0   |
| Estonia     | 10.3  | 13.0 | 7.5   |
| Ireland     | 12.4  | 16.6 | 8.4   |
| Greece      | 39.0  | 49.1 | 28.4  |
| Spain       | 25.9  | 32.1 | 19.9  |
| France      | 5.7   | 8.1  | 3.4   |
| Croatia     | 59.9  | 72.6 | 44.2  |
| Italy       | 30.1  | 37.7 | 22.4  |
| Cyprus      | 19.7  | 26.4 | 13.7  |
| Latvia      | 17.2  | 22.0 | 12.5  |
| Lithuania   | 15.0  | 19.1 | 10.8  |
| Luxembourg  | 10.2  | 14.4 | 6.0   |
| Hungary     | 30.1  | 37.1 | 23.0  |
| Malta       | 28.5  | 35.0 | 21.5  |
| Netherlands | 3.2   | 4.9  | 1.5   |
| Austria     | 14.6  | 20.4 | 8.7   |
| Poland      | 26.7  | 32.1 | 21.2  |
| Portugal    | 29.4  | 35.0 | 23.6  |
| Romania     | 35.0  | 48.0 | 21.4  |
| Slovenia    | 25.2  | 32.8 | 17.2  |
| Slovakia    | 39.2  | 49.1 | 28.8  |
| Finland     | 4.0   | 5.3  | 2.7   |
| Sweden      | 0.3   | 0.4  | 0.1   |
| UK          | 9.2   | 12.0 | 6.3   |
| EU28        | 18.1  | 23.3 | 12.9  |

Source Eurostat, Labour Force Survey



**Table A.4 Proportion of young people aged 30-34 living with their parents, 2004/5 to 2012/13 (% population in age group)**

|             | 2004/5 | 2007/8 | 2012/13 | 2004/5-<br>2007/8 | 2007/8-2012/3 |
|-------------|--------|--------|---------|-------------------|---------------|
| Croatia     | 36.8   | 43.0   | 58.5    | 6.2               | 15.5          |
| Romania     | 26.4   | 27.7   | 34.6    | 1.3               | 6.9           |
| Bulgaria    | 33.3   | 36.2   | 42.1    | 3.0               | 5.9           |
| Greece      | 30.1   | 33.7   | 37.8    | 3.6               | 4.1           |
| Hungary     | 23.1   | 26.3   | 29.9    | 3.3               | 3.6           |
| Malta       | 22.3   | 27.1   | 30.1    | 4.8               | 3.0           |
| Portugal    | 22.9   | 26.1   | 28.6    | 3.2               | 2.5           |
| Cyprus      | 15.8   | 16.9   | 19.3    | 1.1               | 2.4           |
| Slovakia    | 33.4   | 37.8   | 39.6    | 4.4               | 1.8           |
| Spain       | 26.1   | 23.8   | 24.9    | -2.3              | 1.1           |
| Luxembourg  | 11.0   | 8.7    | 9.8     | -2.3              | 1.0           |
| UK          | 7.7    | 8.1    | 8.7     | 0.3               | 0.6           |
| Germany     | 7.1    | 7.0    | 7.1     | 0.0               | 0.0           |
| France      | 6.6    | 5.7    | 5.8     | -0.9              | 0.0           |
| Czech Rep   | 16.4   | 18.6   | 18.5    | 2.2               | -0.1          |
| Italy       | 30.3   | 29.7   | 29.6    | -0.7              | -0.1          |
| Netherlands | 4.0    | 3.4    | 3.2     | -0.6              | -0.2          |
| Austria     | 13.2   | 14.8   | 14.6    | 1.6               | -0.2          |
| Finland     | 5.5    | 4.5    | 3.9     | -1.0              | -0.5          |
| Poland      | 27.4   | 28.6   | 27.5    | 1.3               | -1.1          |
| Ireland     | na     | 13.9   | 11.8    |                   | -2.1          |
| Belgium     | 10.3   | 10.4   | 8.1     | 0.1               | -2.3          |
| Estonia     | 15.3   | 15.4   | 10.5    | 0.1               | -4.9          |
| Latvia      | 31.5   | 28.9   | 21.9    | -2.6              | -7.1          |
| Slovenia    | 34.9   | 33.1   | 25.8    | -1.8              | -7.3          |
| Lithuania   | 30.4   | 27.9   | 16.0    | -2.5              | -11.9         |
| Denmark     | na     | na     | 1.6     |                   |               |
| Sweden      | na     | na     | 0.4     |                   |               |
| EU28        | 17.7   | 18.4   | 18.6    | 0.7               | 0.2           |

*Note: Data are averaged for pairs of years in order to allow for year-to-year variations in LFS data which are based on a sample of households. Countries are ordered in terms of the change 2008/9 to 2012-13. EU28 figures exclude DK, IE and SE for which data are not available for some of the years.*

*Source Eurostat, Labour Force Survey*

**Table A.5 Proportion of young people aged 30-34 living with parents by employment situation, 2013 (% of each group)**

|             | Employed | Unemployed | Inactive | All in age group |
|-------------|----------|------------|----------|------------------|
| Croatia     | 59.3     | 64.3       | 56.6     | 59.9             |
| Bulgaria    | 40.3     | 47.3       | 39.7     | 40.9             |
| Slovakia    | 41.5     | 51.8       | 21.1     | 39.2             |
| Greece      | 36.4     | 52.1       | 21.2     | 39.0             |
| Romania     | 34.9     | 49.8       | 31.2     | 35.0             |
| Hungary     | 30.7     | 44.1       | 22.0     | 30.1             |
| Italy       | 27.4     | 44.3       | 31.3     | 30.1             |
| Portugal    | 25.6     | 38.9       | 47.7     | 29.4             |
| Malta       | 29.3     | 48.2       | 17.9     | 28.5             |
| Poland      | 24.9     | 42.6       | 28.5     | 26.7             |
| Spain       | 21.4     | 37.5       | 28.4     | 25.9             |
| Slovenia    | 23.6     | 29.9       | 37.8     | 25.2             |
| Cyprus      | 17.1     | 33.0       | 24.1     | 19.7             |
| Czech Rep   | 19.2     | 26.0       | 10.7     | 18.1             |
| Latvia      | 16.8     | 23.1       | 15.6     | 17.2             |
| Lithuania   | 13.5     | 21.4       | 23.9     | 15.0             |
| Austria     | 14.7     | 16.8       | 12.7     | 14.6             |
| Ireland     | 10.2     | 24.1       | 14.3     | 12.4             |
| Estonia     | 8.4      | 21.6       | 15.2     | 10.3             |
| Luxembourg  | 9.3      | 17.5       | 14.4     | 10.2             |
| UK          | 8.5      | 17.5       | 10.4     | 9.2              |
| Belgium     | 7.4      | 10.2       | 11.8     | 8.2              |
| Germany     | 6.9      | 11.6       | 6.8      | 7.1              |
| France      | 4.7      | 13.7       | 5.8      | 5.7              |
| Finland     | 3.2      | 9.5        | 6.2      | 4.0              |
| Netherlands | 2.6      | 6.4        | 6.2      | 3.2              |
| Denmark     | 0.9      | 5.1        | 1.1      | 1.2              |
| Sweden      | 0.2      | 0.6        | 0.6      | 0.3              |
| EU28        | 16.1     | 32.5       | 19.4     | 18.1             |

*Note: The shaded figures are cases where the proportion living with parents is above the average figure in the country*

*Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey*

**Table A.6 Proportion of young people aged 30-34 in employment who lived with their parents, 2004/5 to 2012/13 (% of each group)**

|             | 2004/5 | 2007/8 | 2012/3 |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Belgium     | 9.9    | 10.0   | 7.5    |
| Bulgaria    | 32.5   | 37.3   | 41.2   |
| Czech Rep   | 17.3   | 20.2   | 19.8   |
| Germany     | 7.0    | 6.9    | 6.9    |
| Estonia     | 14.4   | 14.5   | 8.5    |
| Ireland     |        | 13.2   | 9.7    |
| Greece      | 31.4   | 35.8   | 35.5   |
| Spain       | 26.1   | 23.8   | 21.3   |
| France      | 5.9    | 4.7    | 4.6    |
| Croatia     | 36.7   | 42.4   | 58.0   |
| Italy       | 30.0   | 29.1   | 27.1   |
| Cyprus      | 15.7   | 16.8   | 17.0   |
| Latvia      | 29.5   | 28.8   | 20.6   |
| Lithuania   | 28.7   | 25.8   | 14.5   |
| Luxembourg  | 11.5   | 8.5    | 9.0    |
| Hungary     | 23.5   | 27.2   | 30.7   |
| Malta       | 27.3   | 30.6   | 30.8   |
| Netherlands | 4.0    | 3.2    | 2.7    |
| Austria     | 13.6   | 15.6   | 14.7   |
| Poland      | 25.6   | 26.8   | 25.6   |
| Portugal    | 21.1   | 24.1   | 25.0   |
| Romania     | 25.4   | 26.2   | 34.4   |
| Slovenia    | 33.9   | 31.8   | 24.4   |
| Slovakia    | 33.5   | 38.9   | 41.2   |
| Finland     | 4.7    | 3.6    | 3.1    |
| UK          | 7.4    | 7.9    | 7.9    |
| EU28        | 17.1   | 17.8   | 16.7   |

*Note: Shaded figures are those which are higher than the ones in the earlier year*

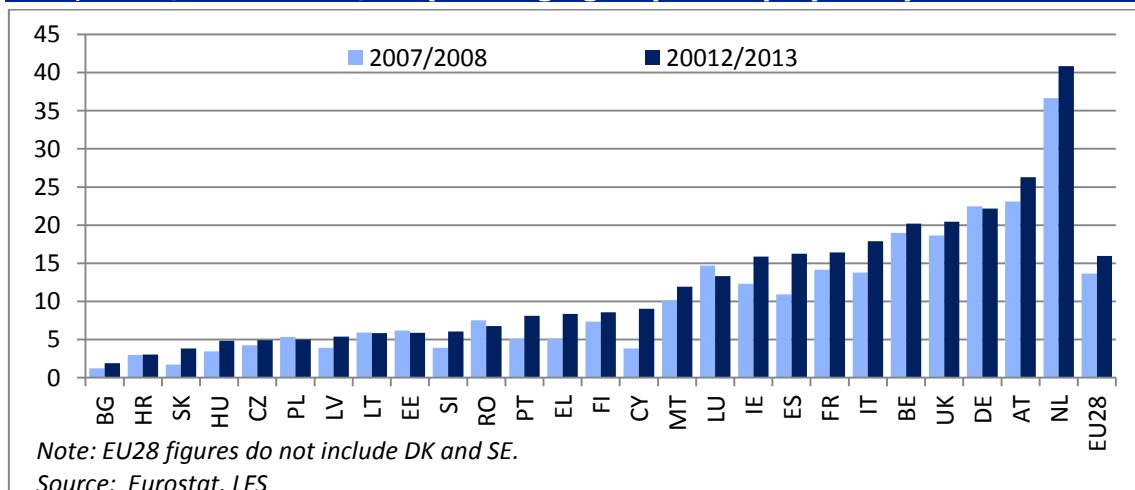
*Source: Eurostat Labour Force Survey*

**Table A.7 Proportion of young people unemployed or inactive and not in education aged 30-34 who lived with their parents, 2004/5 to 2012/13 (% of each group)**

|             | Unemployed |        |        | Inactive |        |        |
|-------------|------------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|
|             | 2004/5     | 2007/8 | 2012/3 | 2004/5   | 2007/8 | 2012/3 |
| Belgium     | 12.5       | 11.9   | 9.9    | 11.9     | 12.1   | 11.2   |
| Bulgaria    | 40.0       | 35.4   | 49.6   | 33.2     | 30.8   | 41.6   |
| Czech Rep   | 17.4       | 20.4   | 23.9   | 11.0     | 10.9   | 11.3   |
| Germany     | 10.3       | 11.5   | 11.6   | 5.8      | 5.8    | 6.9    |
| Estonia     | 25.9       | 23.3   | 23.7   | 16.0     | 19.6   | 13.6   |
| Ireland     |            | 25.6   | 23.0   |          | 14.3   | 13.5   |
| Greece      | 45.4       | 49.1   | 51.3   | 14.1     | 15.1   | 20.2   |
| Spain       | 35.6       | 27.0   | 34.5   | 21.4     | 21.9   | 27.0   |
| France      | 12.2       | 14.0   | 12.5   | 7.9      | 8.3    | 8.2    |
| Croatia     | 48.9       | 52.2   | 67.1   | 27.3     | 40.4   | 48.1   |
| Italy       | 46.2       | 43.4   | 44.2   | 26.3     | 27.8   | 30.5   |
| Cyprus      | 25.2       | 32.8   | 31.0   | 13.3     | 12.5   | 25.0   |
| Latvia      | 39.4       | 24.3   | 28.3   | 38.1     | 31.0   | 24.3   |
| Lithuania   | 40.2       | 40.1   | 22.1   | 37.5     | 37.4   | 23.1   |
| Luxembourg  | 13.5       | 17.5   | 18.8   | 7.4      | 7.5    | 12.4   |
| Hungary     | 30.3       | 33.8   | 43.8   | 19.7     | 20.9   | 21.2   |
| Malta       | 17.1       | 34.8   | 50.8   | 11.6     | 14.8   | 20.9   |
| Netherlands | 6.4        | 8.3    | 7.4    | 3.3      | 4.4    | 5.4    |
| Austria     | 12.7       | 15.1   | 14.9   | 11.1     | 9.0    | 12.9   |
| Poland      | 38.9       | 44.1   | 42.3   | 25.7     | 32.5   | 30.4   |
| Portugal    | 28.9       | 37.9   | 38.1   | 36.2     | 37.3   | 45.5   |
| Romania     | 42.2       | 38.2   | 49.3   | 26.1     | 31.3   | 31.3   |
| Slovenia    | 43.1       | 49.6   | 31.1   | 47.1     | 43.2   | 36.3   |
| Slovakia    | 39.6       | 43.8   | 52.7   | 26.3     | 28.8   | 23.6   |
| Finland     | 8.9        | 12.7   | 9.7    | 8.9      | 7.4    | 6.0    |
| UK          | 16.6       | 17.1   | 16.0   | 7.4      | 6.8    | 10.4   |
| EU28        | 27.3       | 26.9   | 32.0   | 16.5     | 18.5   | 19.9   |

Note: Shaded figures are those which are higher than the ones in the earlier year  
 Source: Eurostat Labour Force Survey

**Figure A.1 Proportion of young people aged 30-34 in work employed part-time, 2007/8 and 2012/13 (% of age group in employment)**



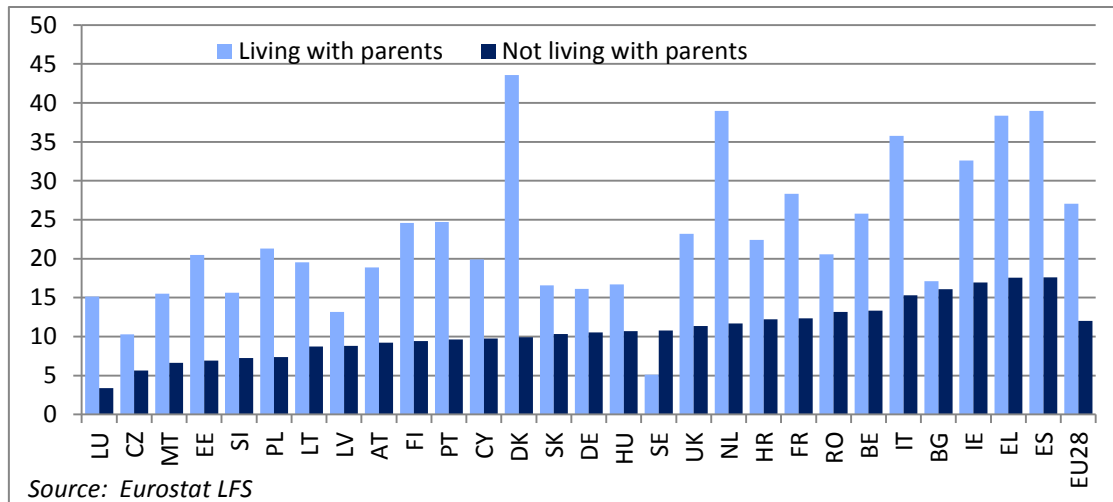
**Table A.8 Proportion of young people aged 30-34 employed full-time and part-time living with parents, 2004/5 to 2012/13 (% of each group)**

|             | Full-time |        |        | Part-time |        |        |
|-------------|-----------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|
|             | 2004/5    | 2007/8 | 2012/3 | 2004/5    | 2007/8 | 2012/3 |
| Croatia     | 37.1      | 42.4   | 58.4   | 26.1      | 43.9   | 43.8   |
| Slovakia    | 33.6      | 39.0   | 41.7   | 27.2      | 31.9   | 29.4   |
| Bulgaria    | 32.5      | 37.2   | 41.1   | 22.9      | 40.5   | 35.1   |
| Greece      | 31.7      | 36.1   | 35.8   | 25.5      | 30.0   | 33.0   |
| Romania     | 25.1      | 26.1   | 34.1   | 29.0      | 27.2   | 38.8   |
| Malta       | 28.3      | 33.0   | 32.6   | na        | 9.9    | 17.6   |
| Hungary     | 23.5      | 27.3   | 30.9   | 23.0      | 25.4   | 26.0   |
| Italy       | 30.9      | 29.8   | 27.6   | 24.0      | 24.9   | 24.4   |
| Poland      | 25.3      | 26.9   | 25.5   | 29.2      | 25.2   | 28.1   |
| Latvia      | 28.7      | 29.1   | 24.8   | 36.6      | 20.5   | 18.9   |
| Slovenia    | 33.8      | 32.0   | 24.7   | 36.3      | 28.0   | 19.7   |
| Portugal    | 20.8      | 24.0   | 24.4   | 25.8      | 26.7   | 32.3   |
| Spain       | 26.7      | 24.2   | 21.7   | 20.8      | 20.6   | 19.1   |
| Czech Rep   | 17.7      | 20.7   | 20.2   | 7.8       | 7.6    | 13.1   |
| Austria     | 15.1      | 17.9   | 16.8   | 7.5       | 8.1    | 8.9    |
| Cyprus      | 15.7      | 16.9   | 16.4   | 15.1      | 14.3   | 23.4   |
| Lithuania   | 28.8      | 25.8   | 14.2   | 26.2      | 24.5   | 19.9   |
| Ireland     | na        | 14.0   | 9.5    | na        | 7.6    | 10.7   |
| Luxembourg  | 12.3      | 8.8    | 9.3    | 6.3       | 6.7    | 6.1    |
| Estonia     | 15.1      | 14.8   | 8.7    | na        | 6.7    | 4.4    |
| UK          | 8.4       | 8.7    | 8.3    | 3.5       | 4.2    | 6.3    |
| Belgium     | 11.0      | 11.4   | 8.2    | 5.4       | 4.1    | 4.5    |
| Germany     | 8.0       | 7.9    | 7.8    | 3.0       | 3.2    | 3.6    |
| France      | 6.0       | 4.7    | 4.7    | 5.3       | 4.7    | 4.0    |
| Finland     | 4.5       | 3.6    | 3.1    | 6.9       | 3.5    | 2.6    |
| Netherlands | 5.2       | 4.0    | 3.1    | 1.9       | 1.7    | 2.1    |
| Denmark     | na        | na     | 1.2    | na        | na     | 2.2    |
| Sweden      | na        | na     | 0.3    | na        | na     | 0.4    |
| EU28        | 18.2      | 19.0   | 17.8   | 9.8       | 10.3   | 10.8   |

*Note: Shaded countries are those where the proportion of part-timers living with parents is larger than for full-timers. Shared figures are those which are larger than in the preceding years.*

*Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey*

**Figure A.2 Proportion of those aged 30-34 living in zero or low work intensity households by whether they live with parents or not, 2013 (% each group)**



**Figure A.3 Change in proportion of those aged 30-34 living in zero or low work intensity households by whether they live with parents or not, 2007/8 to 2012/13 (Percentage point change)**

