The majority of young adults in modern societies leaves the parental home and establishes independent households between the ages of 20 and 30. However, the share of adult children co-residing with their parents is on the rise (Ogg and Renaut, 2006; Kaplan, 2012). Exploring which factors might compel young adults to co-reside with their parents promises to shed light on relevant need patterns which are not met by social policies.

In this article, Szydlik’s model of intergenerational solidarity is revised and extended to include the effect of various forms of family solidarity.

Based on the data of the Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement (SHARE), theory-driven, and cross-national analyses are conducted; multi-level models calculated. It can be maintained that it is mainly young adults’ needs that determine intergenerational cohabitation. Yet, the results suggest that parental familialistic values also play a vital role in the recognition of their adult child’s needs.