**There is no place like the parents' home - Examining the influence of parental familialistic solidarity on cohabitation between young adults and their parents across Europe.**

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).

The present article aims at investigating the reasons for young adults to stay with their parents during a life phase that is commonly characterized by independence. More specifically, the parental recognition of young adults’ needs relating to residency is examined and several types of familial support are distinguished.

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. The lion’s share of previous studies either focuses on the age of home-leaving of young adults, cohabitation resulting from care dependencies of frail parents, or examines the phenomenon as a whole across all phases of life. However, it is crucial to gather information on the phenomenon occurring in the more independent stages of life – somewhere in between the natural life phases of adolescence and aging. Moreover, most of the research done in this field does not include international comparisons and thus cannot account for cultural, economic and welfare-state-specific variations.

Yet, intergenerational cohabitation is indirectly influenced by those factors. Taking into account these national contextual frameworks within which intergenerational ties evolve is therefore of vast importance. The present article aims at addressing these research gaps.

Additionally, as straight forward as the topic may seem, the moderate explanatory power of numerous papers bears witness to its covert complexity (Kaplan, 2012). Life course scholar Szydlik is one the few researchers who contributed to the development of a theoretical basis, considering intergenerational cohabitation a form of functional family solidarity (Isengard & Szydlik, 2012). Szydlik’s model of intergenerational solidarity can be used to explain a variety of behavioral patterns associated with family solidarity while taking into account opportunity and need structures of parents as well as their children, family structures and cultural-contextual structures (Szydlik, 2008). Nevertheless, Szydlik’s model, to a large extent, neglects the influence of other forms of solidarity on intergenerational co-residence. That is a problem because normative familialistic values play an important role with regard to one’s motivation to provide this kind of support. This accumulation of values, amongst others, entails societal expectations regarding the provision of solidarity when needed (see e.g. Goerres and Tepe, 2010). Due to this interconnectedness of different types of solidarity, focusing on one type does not convey the whole picture.

In this article, Szydlik’s model of intergenerational solidarity is revised and extended to include the effect of various forms of family solidarity. Two revisions are made. First, instead of two general factors that influence residential decision-making processes, three factors are determined: “needs”, “opportunities”, and “social motivation”. Second, the existing differentiation between the micro-, meso-, and macro-level in Szydlik’s model is removed. More precisely, by attributing the social standing of the young adults and their parents as well as the societal context to the three analytical dimensions, the meso-level is dissolved. Based on these considerations, hypotheses are deduced.

The research question calls for – and the data set allows for – the calculation of multi-level models. In this paper, three levels are taken into consideration: adult children, their parental household, and the parents’ country of residence.

Based on the data of the Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement (SHARE), theory-driven, quantitative and cross-national analyses including twelve European countries are conducted. The integration of indicators relating to family solidarity proves to be a valuable extension to previously existing causal influence factors. It can be maintained that it is mainly young adults’ needs that determine intergenerational cohabitation. However, the findings suggest that parental familialistic values also play a vital role in the recognition of their adult child’s needs. The results unveil an interesting set of influential explanatory factors which can be built on in future research.