**Zusatz für Paper mit Julia**

*Allgemein*

*Limitations/discussion*

* Lastly, not only the younger generation can be in need of family support. With increasing age, the parents’ likelihood of being in need of personal care or support in everyday tasks.
  + Können wir anhand des Datensatzes nicht analysieren
* Over the last decades, an increasing number of “boomerang kids” returned to their parents’ home after periods of independent living (Kaplan, 2012). In addition, the share of so called “stay-at-homes”, adult children who have never left home, is on the rise (Ogg and Renaut, 2006).
* According to Fogli (Fogli, 2000), the fact that leaving the parental home is ﬁrst of all considered a ﬁnal decision incites insecure young adults to delay residential independence as well. As gerontologist Choi summarizes “it appears that some adult children who continued to live in their parents’ households might never have gained economic or other necessary momentum to leave their nests in the first place” (Choi, 2003, p.385).
* However, young adults, who themselves do not have the resources to aﬀord independent living, might receive monetary support from their parents. As can be expected, such aids strongly decrease the likelihood of moving back in with the parents in case of unemployment and can be considered an alternative option to cohabitation (Mitchell et al., 2004).
* aﬀordability of independent living!
* perceived appropriate age for a young adult to gain residential independence!
* Support bank model (Antonucci, 1990)

*Sample / selection*

* Depending on the adopted perspective, e.g. development or socialization, the deﬁni- tion of young adulthood comprises quite diﬀerent age ranges (Levinson, 1986). How- ever, following Erikson’s stages of human development (Crain, 2010), most scholars consider individuals in their twenties and thirties as young adults. This deﬁnition includes three groups: individuals in their early to late twenties who have just begun taking on the responsibilities of adulthood, as well as young adults around the age of 30 who are thought to be in a process of restructuring their lives and individuals in their thirties who already began settling down. People aged 40 and older are generally perceived as being in the life phase of middle adulthood instead.

Zu Life Course Approach Ende: Finally, the life course approach is useful when discussing to what extent the cross- cultural commonality of pathways can be assumed.

*Research methods*

* *Using a hierarchical modelling strategy, four regression models are estimated. The ﬁrst includes only individual level indicators, and then household features as well as macro-level indicators are added.* It should be noted that the investigation of the correlation matrix of the independent variables does not reveal problems of multicollinearity.