Group Differences within the U.S.

Kmec & Furstenburg (2002) article on race and gender issues
- Multi-year survey project in urban Philadelphia, with many children "at risk" due to poverty, poor schools, etc. First survey in 1991, when participants were 11-15; same people re-surveyed in 1999 (see especially p. 438 top and bottom paragraphs; pp. 464-465, first three paragraphs under “CONSEQUENCES…”; Table 1, and Figure 2).

- Representative community sample in upstate New York, assessed with in-depth interviews for major life transitions between ages 17-27. See especially Figure 1, Table 2, the “spaghetti graphs,” and related discussion in the text.

Settersten and Ray "What's Going on with Young People Today?" (2010, Special issue of *The Future of Children* on Transition to Adulthood) address social-class differences in paragraph beginning "This expensive new stage..." (p. 32).
- Unpaid internships are an example of what makes EA an expensive lifestyle.


See also U.S. regional differences in median age at first marriage in the Marriage, Relationships, Dating... notes.
Studies of Immigrants to U.S.

"Immigration and Adult Transitions" by Rumbaut and Komaie (2010, Special issue of journal, *The Future of Children, on Transition to Adulthood*)

- Definition of generations (p. 48, second column): Higher numbers (e.g., 3rd generation) indicate more generations (as well as self) being U.S. born, thus more exposure to U.S. culture; low numbers represent less exposure to U.S. culture (e.g., 1.0 = relatively late, post-childhood, arrival in U.S., 1.5 = arrived during childhood).

- Table 1 presents some interesting findings. Among the immigrants from Latin American countries, the more generations in the U.S., the more resemblance to Emerging Adulthood (e.g., more living with parents, less marriage). Immigrants from *some* Asian countries, in contrast, exhibit Emerging Adulthood patterns almost immediately upon arrival to U.S. (e.g., nearly half of Filipino Generation 1.0 immigrants living with parents, 18-24 year-old Korean and Chinese women rarely married, even in Generation 1.0).

**Immigrants and Racial-Ethnic Minorities** (*Future of Children, 2004*)

Report on **Latinos' transition to adulthood** (Pew Research Center)
Studies of EA in Other Countries

Book *The Accordion Family* by Katherine Newman features interviews with emerging adults and parents in U.S., Japan, and several European countries. I created a table (next slide) to summarize adults' views of children's prolonged transitions to adulthood in different nations.

Issue of *Child Development Perspectives* (2007) devoted to “Emerging Adulthood Around the World” (includes articles regarding China, Japan, Latin America, Europe)

NEW (Added 9/5/19): EA in two African nations
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nation/Region</th>
<th>Quotation from <em>The Accordion Family</em></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Italy</strong></td>
<td>According to researchers there, &quot;Italian parents benefit from the companionship and other services their children provide... importantly, from the opportunity they have to get their children to 'conform' to their precepts when they live together&quot; (p. 98).</td>
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<td><strong>Japan</strong></td>
<td>In &quot;Japan, the transformation is a social problem of almost hysterical proportions&quot; (p. 83). One parent is quoted that: &quot;Unless children live outside the parental home, they can never learn the difficulty of living on one's own...&quot; (p. 86). Newman summarizes that: &quot;Society itself is seen as crumbling around the edges because the younger generation refuses to take its place in the social order&quot; (p. 86).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Scandinavian/Nordic countries (e.g., Denmark, Norway, Sweden)</strong></td>
<td>&quot;Heavy government investment in the independence of youth has long been the norm in the Nordic countries. Housing subsidies, generous education benefits, ... training schemes and apprenticeships, and vast tracts of public and rental housing -- all of these investments have made it possible for Scandinavian families to avoid the fate that has overtaken their cousins in Southern Europe... [However] disquiet seems to have emerged among Swedes and Danes, at least, unsure whether the emotional bonds that link the generations are strong enough&quot; (p. 198).</td>
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<td><strong>Spain</strong></td>
<td>&quot;The older generation remembers their relations with their fathers as emotionally distant... Today, Spanish parents want nothing to do with that old-fashioned model of parent-child relations. They want to feel close and affectionate, even as their children because in-house adults. No one seems to fear any loss of independence&quot; (p. 114). The book also notes that people in Spain tend to see current economic difficulties as due to structural factors (the actions of government and businesses).</td>
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<td><strong>United States</strong></td>
<td>&quot;In the American context, as long as a young man or woman appears to be making headway toward a profession or a meaningful career, the family can take heart and understand its role as facilitating an honorable future that is just harder to come by than it once was... It wouldn't be the same if Junior were holed up in his room practicing air guitar&quot; (pp. 82-83).</td>
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