I analyze trends in both the contemporaneous and long-term correlates of coresidence in three cohorts from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, and find that both marriage and age have become less negatively associated with coresidence. Additionally, I find that youths who coreside with or move back in with parents during emerging adulthood are more likely to house those same parents as they become elderly, not purely attributable to a family taste for multigenerational living. In my third essay, I find that cognitive ability plays a significant role in both marriage formation and dissolution, and find suggestive evidence that high cognitive ability individuals have a reduced risk of divorce due to favorable information revelation throughout the marriage. Additionally, I apply models of marriage to cohabitation to determine how cognitive ability behaves in a less formal union.