

《疫情惹的祸？30岁以下美国成人与父母同住比例创八十年新高》

新冠肺炎疫情迫使人们待在家里，也迫使许多人回到了父母的家。皮尤研究中心的数据显示，美国30岁以下的成人有超半数与父母同住，其中选择在疫情期间搬回家住的美国年轻白人最多。



Photo by Amy Humphries on Unsplash

The number of young adults living with their parents hit an eight-decade high in July, as the pandemic's disruption of jobs hit young generations particularly hard.

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More than half of adults under 30 (52%), or 26.6 million, are living with one or both of their parents as of July, according to a study of Census data from Pew Research Center. That's up from 47% in February and exceeds the previous high of 48% in 1940, according to Census data.

????????????????????????????????30?????(52%?2660?)????????????????????????1940?48%????????????47%?

It's also the highest recorded level from the Census dating back to 1900, but no data is available from the Great Depression, which likely was worse, according to Pew.

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"For the most part, nobody wants to be living at home with mom and dad," said Jeremy Sopko, CEO of Nations Lending Corporation, a mortgage lender. "It's a difficult situation that's been exacerbated by the pandemic and it may take years, if not the better part of a decade, for younger demographics to recover and be financially stable enough to leave home."

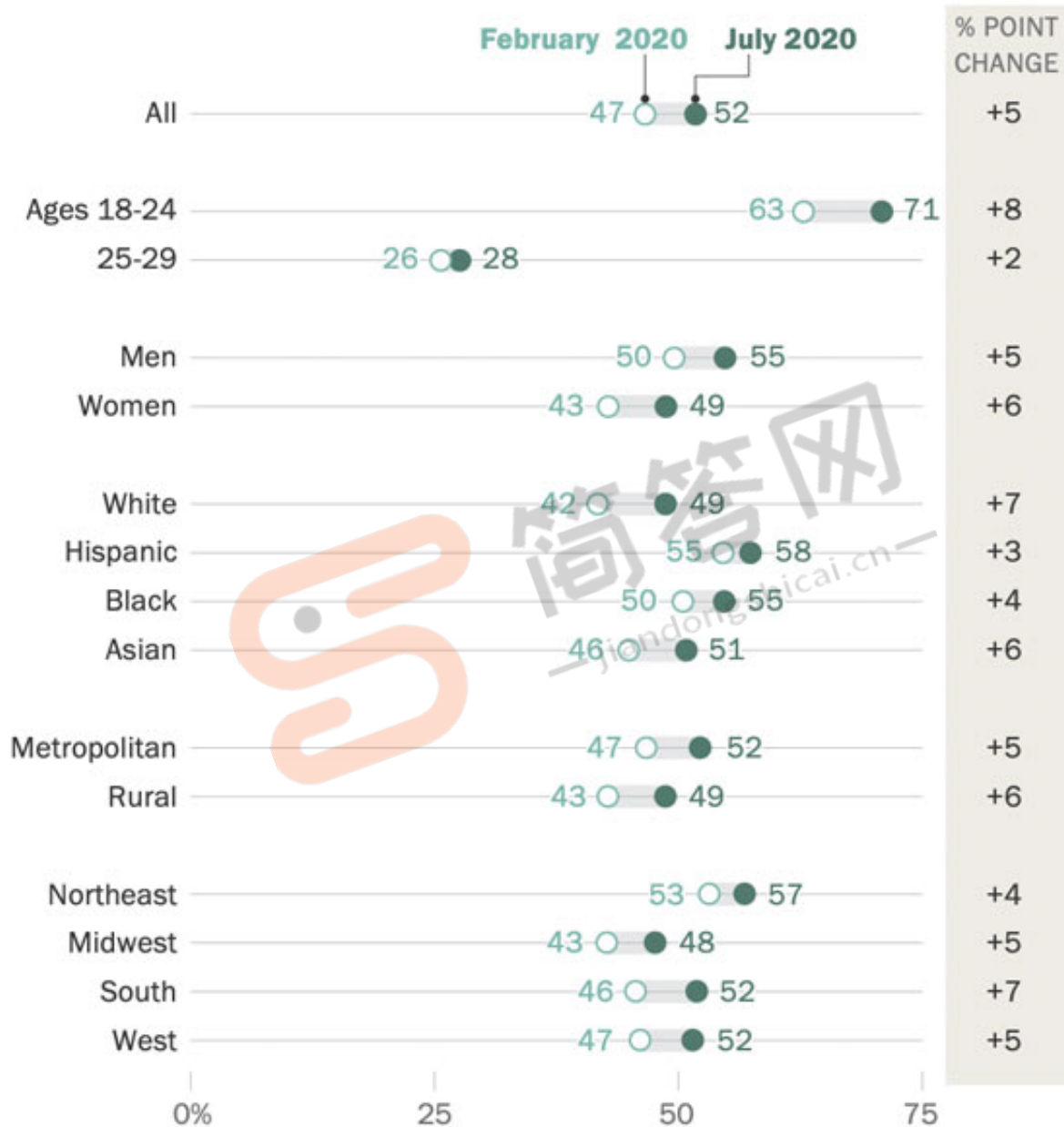
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Growth was sharpest for those between 18 and 24, which increased from 63% living at home in February to 71% in July. The number of households headed by an 18- to 19-year-olds declined by 1.9 million, or 12%, between February and July 2020.

18??24????????????????????????63%????71%?2020????18??19????????????190????12%?

Increase in share of those living with their parents is more pronounced among 18- to 24-year-olds

% of 18- to 29-year-olds in U.S. living with a parent



Note: "Living with a parent" refers to those who are residing with at least one parent in the household. White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are non-Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. The percentage point changes are computed from unrounded shares.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 2020 Current Population Survey monthly files.

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The increase in those living with their parents is largest among 18- to 24-year-olds, according to Pew Research Center. (Credit: Pew Research Center)

Notably, the change is not because of college closures in the spring. The Census data already considers unmarried students who live in campus dorms as living in the family home.

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But the rapid rise in unemployment does correlate with the increase in young people living at home, according to Pew. The percentage share of 16- to 24-year-olds who are neither in school or employed increased more than two-fold to 28% in June from February, when it was 11%.

??16??24????????????(11%)???(28%)????????

"Unfortunately you've got a slew of factors working against the younger demographics in this country right now," Sopko said. "You have to take into account two huge factors: massive student loan debt and a lack of available work, especially in service fields, hospitality, and the travel sectors."

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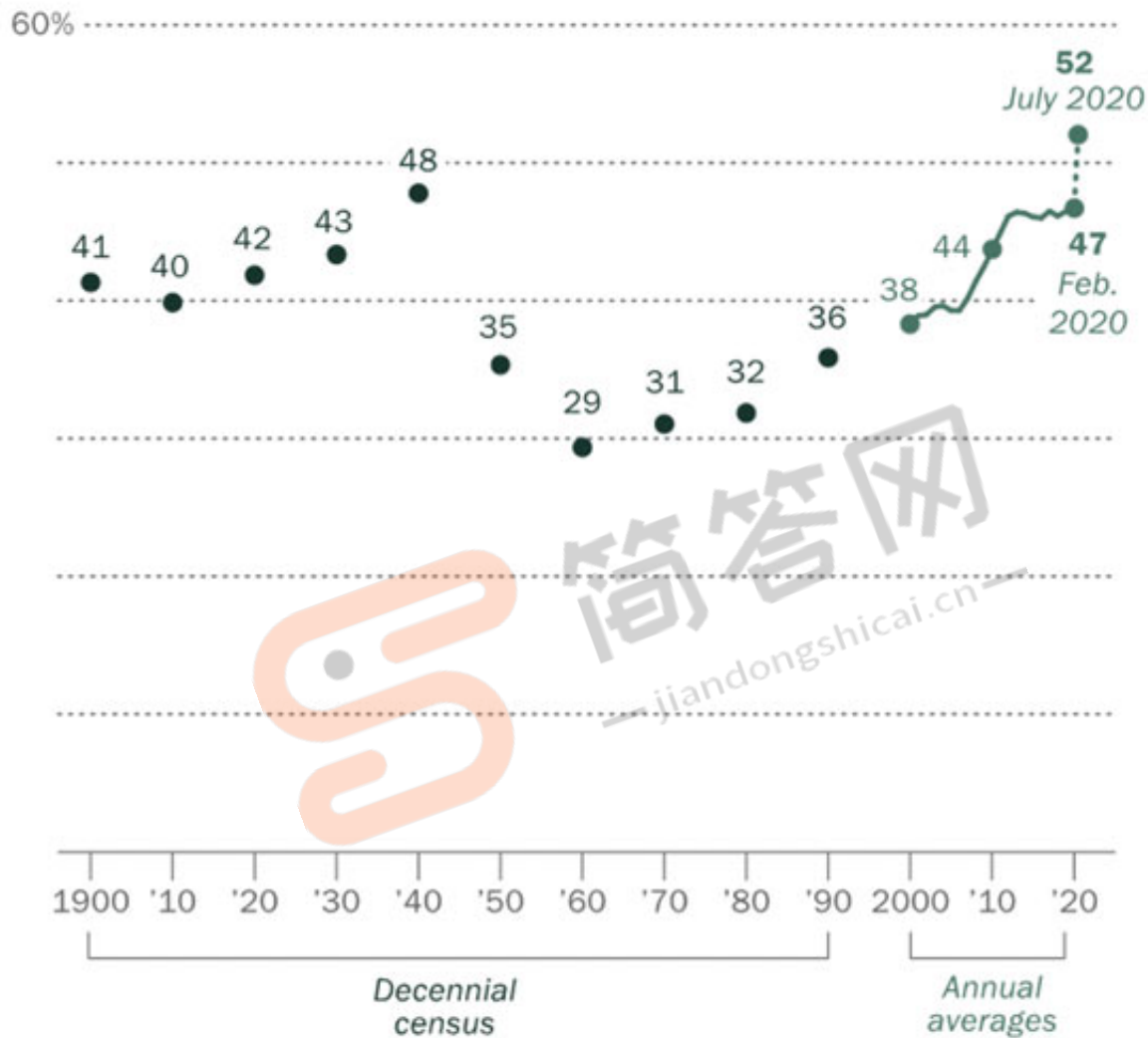
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Similarly, 18- to 24-year-olds had the highest unemployment rates in July than any other age groups. The rate was 19.8% for 18- to 19-year-olds, after spiking to 34.3% in April. It was slightly lower at 18.3% in July for 20- to 24-year-olds, following a jump to 25.7% in April, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

???18??24??18??19????????19.8%????????34.3%?20??24????????????????18.3%????????25.7%?

Share of young adults living with parents rises to levels not seen since the Great Depression era

% of 18- to 29-year-olds in U.S. living with a parent



Note: "Living with a parent" refers to those who are residing with at least one parent in the household. 1900-1990 shares based on household population.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of decennial census 1900-1990; Current Population Survey annual averages 2000-2019; 2020 Current Population Survey monthly files (IPUMS).

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A majority of young adults under 30 were living at home with their parents in July, according to Pew Research Center. (Credit: Pew Research Center)

But unemployment only explains part of the increase in living at home.

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"The relatively large increase in non-Hispanic white young adults living with parents compared with young adults of other racial and ethnic backgrounds was unexpected," said Richard Fry, senior researcher of the study at Pew Research Center. "Earlier Pew research shows that the job losses associated with the pandemic were less severe for whites."

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Historically, white young adults were less likely to live with their parents than Asian, Black and Hispanic young people. But Pew found that gap has shrunk since February as white young adults moved back home at a faster rate than their Asian, Black, and Hispanic counterparts. White Americans accounted for more than two-thirds of the increase.

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The move back home could be more of a lifestyle choice during the pandemic for some young adults, rather than a financial necessity after a job loss, said Brent Cohen, executive director of Generation Progress, a research and advocacy center for young people.

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"For those who were working remotely, this was likely a short-term move so that they weren't alone in their apartments when social distancing measures were put in place," Cohen said. "But, what was expected by many to last two to four weeks, has now extended for nearly six months."

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