代际关系类型转移概率及疫情、生命周期异质性

1.潜类别命名、类别概率与转移概率

在测量不变性模型框架下进行潜在转变分析，本文获得了条件（响应）概率、各期类别概率与跨期转移概率（见表1），为方便类别命名，基于表1同时绘制了条件概率图（见图1）与转移流量图（见图2）。

表1 LTA测量不变性模型的条件概率表

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Tight-Knit** | **Care-intimate** | **Financially-Distant** | **Independent-Detached** |
| **Item-Response Mean/Probabilities:** | | | | |
| Emotional closeness | 5.182 | 5.136 | 5.012 | 4.876 |
| Opportunity, Contact and Coreside with parents | 5.462 | 5.514 | 4.752 | 4.796 |
| Upward financial support | 6.138 | 4.148 | 6.091 | 4.154 |
| Upward instrumental support | 6.385 | 6.398 | 4.388 | 4.359 |
| Upward financial support > Downward financial support | 0.884 | 0.002 | 0.926 | 0.001 |
| Upward instrumental support > Downward instrumental support | 0.580 | 0.580 | 0.065 | 0.035 |
| **Prevalence of Statuses at:** | | | | |
| 2016 | 14.00% | 12.78% | 24.95% | 48.26% |
| 2018 | 15.88% | 13.73% | 25.47% | 44.92% |
| 2020 | 18.81% | 14.77% | 26.61% | 39.81% |
| 2022 | 21.40% | 13.26% | 25.42% | 39.91% |
| **Transitions from 2016 (rows) to 2018 (columns):** | | | | |
| Tight-Knit | 0.450 | 0.180 | 0.210 | 0.160 |
| Care-intimate | 0.203 | 0.328 | 0.164 | 0.306 |
| Financially-Distant | 0.142 | 0.052 | 0.462 | 0.344 |
| Independent-Detached | 0.071 | 0.118 | 0.185 | 0.626 |
| **Transitions from 2018 (rows) to 2020 (columns):** | | | | |
| Tight-Knit | 0.493 | 0.195 | 0.210 | 0.103 |
| Care-intimate | 0.221 | 0.334 | 0.119 | 0.327 |
| Financially-Distant | 0.171 | 0.083 | 0.476 | 0.270 |
| Independent-Detached | 0.080 | 0.111 | 0.212 | 0.597 |
| **Transitions from 2020 (rows) to 2022 (columns):** | | | | |
| Tight-Knit | 0.530 | 0.139 | 0.203 | 0.128 |
| Care-intimate | 0.263 | 0.370 | 0.088 | 0.279 |
| Financially-Distant | 0.171 | 0.066 | 0.453 | 0.309 |
| Independent-Detached | 0.075 | 0.086 | 0.207 | 0.632 |

注：测量不变性模型在各时期的条件概率均一致，故仅仅报告首期的条件概率。

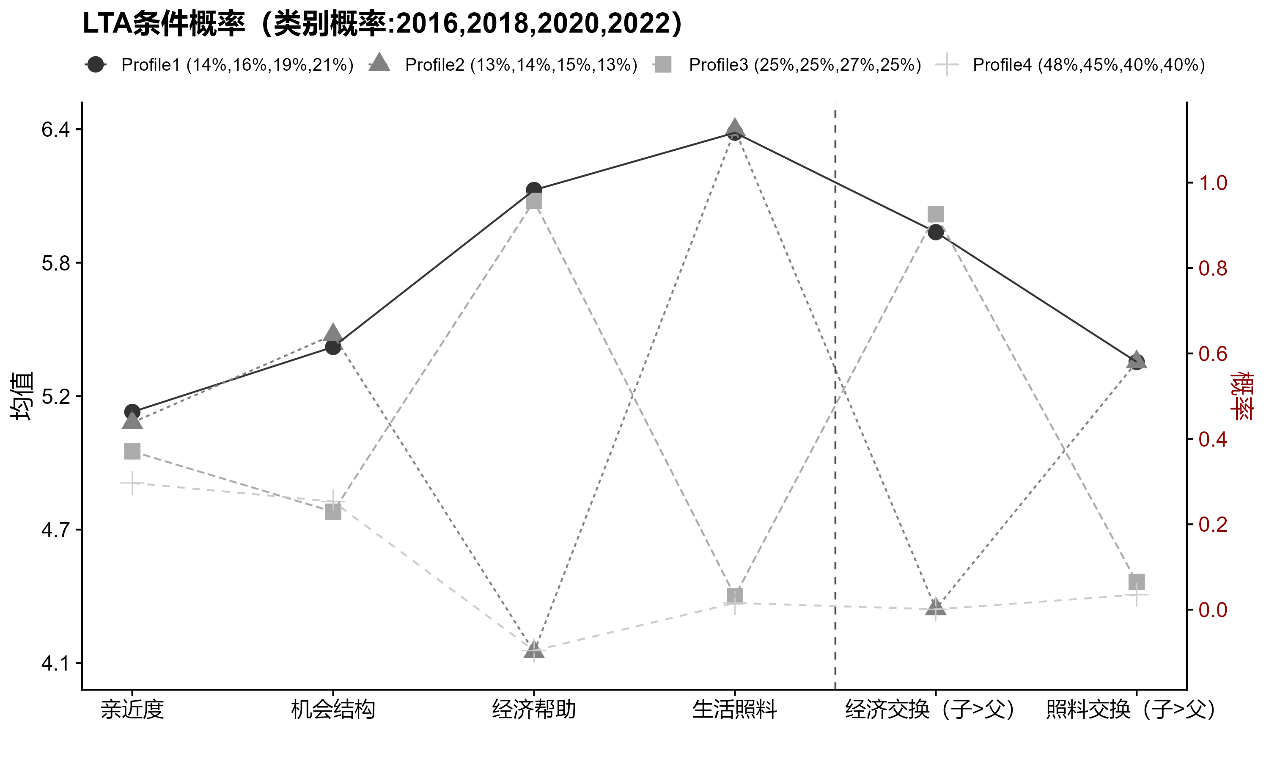


图1 LTA测量不变性模型条件概率图

注：亲近度、机会结构、经济帮助、生活照料为连续型变量适用左侧Y轴，经济交换与照料交换为虚拟变量，适用右侧Y轴，虚线为两种指示变量的分割线。

如表1条件概率所示，由于拟合代际关系类别的6个指示变量中，亲近度、生活照料、经济帮助与机会结构为经过T分数变换的连续型变量（T=5表示所在指标得分的平均水平），在表1中报告为条件均值，经济交换与工具性交换为虚拟变量，报告为条件概率。据此，**代际关系呈现以下四个类别：以较高亲近度、较高机会结构、高经济帮助、高生活照料、子代经济帮助高于父辈，子代生活照料高于父辈为特征的“亲密无间型（profile1）”； 以较高亲近度、较高机会结构、低经济帮助、高生活照料、子代经济帮助不高于父辈，子代生活照料高于父辈为特征的“照料亲近型（profile 2）”；以平均亲近度、较低机会结构、高经济帮助、低生活照料、子代经济帮助高于父辈，子代生活照料不高于父辈为特征的“奉养有间型”（profile 3）；以较低亲近度、较低机会结构、低经济帮助、低生活照料、子代经济帮助不高于父辈，子代生活照料不高于父辈为特征的“独立疏远型”（profile 4）。**

**四个类别包含两组相似类别、两组相反类别。**其中，**亲密无间型、照料亲近型更为相似**，两者的代际亲近度、机会结构、生活照料都偏高，仅在经济帮助上有差异，生活照料型的代际经济帮助偏低。因此，生活照料型又可以命名为“亲密照料型”。**奉养有间型、独立疏远型更为相似**，两者的代际亲近度、机会结构、生活照料都偏低，仅在经济帮助上有差异，经济帮助的代际经济帮助偏高。

**亲密无间型与独立疏远型完全相反**，前者代际亲近度、生活照料、经济帮助、机会结构都最高，后者则皆为最低。**照料亲近型与奉养有间型完全相反**，前者代际亲近度、机会结构、生活照料都偏高，只有经济帮助偏低；后者代际亲近度、机会结构、生活照料都偏低，只有经济帮助偏高。因此，奉养有间型又可称为“仅经济帮助型”，生活照料型又可称为“仅低经济帮助型”。因此，最终的代际关系类别名称可以确定如下：**亲密无间型、照料亲近型、奉养有间型、独立疏远型**。

按照个体样本所占比例，代际关系类型由大到小分别为：独立疏远型、奉养有间型、亲密无间型、照料亲近型。跨时间来看，属于照料亲近型与奉养有间型个体占总样本的比例相对稳定，分别维持在14%与25%左右；属于亲密无间型的规模持续增加，从2016年的14%升至21.40%；属于独立疏远型的则趋于减少，由2016年的48.26%降至2022年的39.91%。

值得注意的是，除亲密无间型外，其余代际关系类型的时间趋势在疫情期间均发生了明显变化。在2016-2022年的三个转移周期间，独立疏远型依次变化了3.34个百分点、5.11个百分点与-0.1个百分点，奉养有间型依次为-0.95、-1.04、1.51个百分点，照料亲近型依次为-0.52、-1.14、1.19个百分点。由于CFPS2020年数据主要调查与11-12月，2022年数据调查7-8月，新冠疫情中后期代际关系原有时间趋势遭遇重大改变：奉养有间由增反降，照料亲近由增反降，独立疏远的下降趋势在2022年中止。为获得稳健性结论，本文使用了不同样本分别就疫情前和疫情后的转变情况进行了进一步分析，结果相同（详见下一节）。

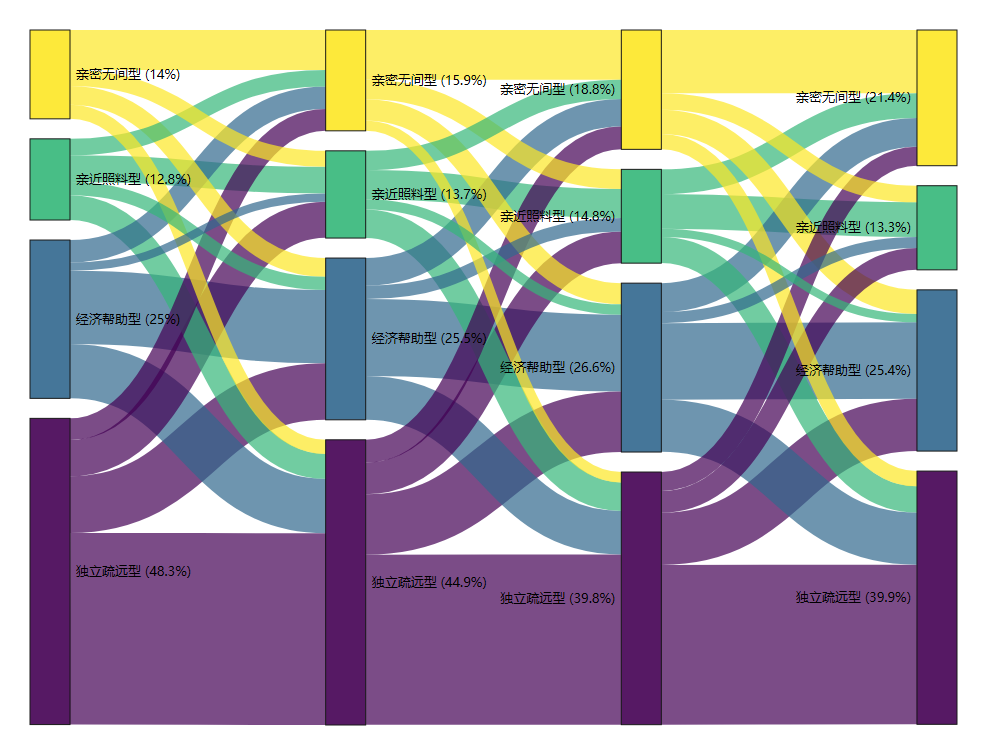


图1 代际关系类型的转移概率图

从跨期转移情况来看，代际关系类型在四期之间的转变情况呈现以下特征：

一、转变幅度较大，每期都至少有1/3以上个体样本经历了代际类型的变化（表1）。

二、独立疏远型最为稳定，个体跨期之间留在本类型的比例最多，生活照料型则最为波动，主要来自于独立疏远型，但更多流向了独立疏远型与亲密无间型（图1）。

三、独立疏远型的降幅更多流向了奉养有间型、其次为生活照料型，基本符合随着年龄增大，成年子女先后在经济上、照料上承担更多养老责任的一般规律（图1）。

四、亲密无间型的增幅平均来自其他三个类别（图1）。

2.疫情异质性

考虑到，本文所使用四期CFPS数据的调查时间分别开始于2016年7月，2018年6月，2020年7月，2022年5月，后两期分别处于中国新冠疫情的早期和中后期。为充分探测新冠肺炎疫情对代际关系类型转移概率的影响，本节进一步对比了三组相同时间跨度的LTA类别概率与转移概率，包含跨疫情前后的两组比较：2016-2018-2020与2018-2020-2022之间（表2.1），2016-2020与2018-2022之间（表2.2）；疫情前与疫情后两组比较：2016-2018与2020-2022之间的比较（表2.3）；疫情初期与疫情后期两组对比：2018-2020与2020-2022之间的比较（表2.4）。结果呼应了上文基于2016-2018-2020-2022四期平衡样本的发现：新冠疫情后期代际关系的工具性、亲近性趋势被打断，疏离化凸显。尽管不同时间跨度的样本量有较大差异，但代际关系类型变化趋势的相似性，进一步佐证了疫情效应的真实性。

如表2.1所示，以滞后一期（两年）来看，前三期（2016、2018、2020年）代际关系类别概率呈现亲密无间型、照料亲近型、奉养有间型持续上升、独立疏远型持续下降的基本趋势，从转移概率来看，两期之间保留在亲密无间型、照料亲近型、奉养有间型的比例不同程度增加，始终保留在独立疏远型的比例由0.619下降至0.591。相较而言，后三期（2018、2020、2022年）代际关系的类别概率与转移概率在2020-2022年间明显逆转，类别概率显示，除亲密无间型继续上身之外，照料亲近型、奉养有间型均在2022年有增转降，独立疏远型由降转增；与之对应的是，保留在独立疏远的比例从0.596提高至0.644。

以滞后两期（四年）来看（见表2.2），类别概率显示，2016-2020年间亲密无间型、照料亲近型、奉养有间型的增幅更大，独立疏远型的降幅明显（8.24个百分点），2018-2022年间照料亲近型、奉养有间型的变化不再明显，独立疏远型降幅缩小至4.62个百分点。转移概率显示，留在照料亲近、奉养有间的比例不同程度下降，照料亲近更多流向了独立疏远或亲密无间，保持不变的比例仅有0.256；留在和转向独立疏远的比例均明显上升；

分疫情前（2016-2018年）与疫情后（2020-2022年）来看（见表2.3），类别概率方面，疫情前，亲密无间上升、独立疏远下降，照料亲近与奉养有间基本保持稳定；疫情后，独立疏远由降转升，照料亲近与奉养有间降幅增加。转移概率方面为表现出明显的区别。进一步对比疫情初期（2018-2020年）与疫情后期（2020-2022年）来看（见表2.4），类别概率方面，疫情初期的代际关系仍旧保持了亲密无间、照料亲近、奉养有间增加、独立疏远下降的自然趋势；疫情后期，代际关系照料亲近、奉养有间由增转降、独立疏远由降转增。转移概率方面，疫情后期留在和转向独立疏远的比例相较于疫情初期亦有明显提升。代际关系似乎在新冠疫情后期而非早期经历了明显转变。

**表2.1** 2016-2018-2020 与 2018-2020-2022三期LTA报告

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2016-2018-2020(n=5373) | | | | 2018-2020-2022(n=4314) | | | |
| **Tight-Knit** | **Care-intimate** | **Financially-Distant** | **Independent-Detached** | **Tight-Knit** | **Care-intimate** | **Financially-Distant** | **Independent-Detached** |
| Item-Response Mean/Probabilities: | | | | | | | | |
| Emotional closeness | 5.205 | 5.144 | 5.015 | 4.859 | 5.213 | 5.149 | 4.994 | 4.865 |
| Opportunity, Contact and Coreside with parents | 5.456 | 5.523 | 4.752 | 4.785 | 5.484 | 5.493 | 4.770 | 4.777 |
| Upward financial support | 6.147 | 4.152 | 6.089 | 4.156 | 6.121 | 4.136 | 6.076 | 4.138 |
| Upward instrumental support | 6.345 | 6.410 | 4.376 | 4.351 | 6.389 | 6.360 | 4.387 | 4.347 |
| Upward financial support > Downward financial support | 0.891 | 0.003 | 0.934 | 0.001 | 0.887 | 0.001 | 0.927 | 0.001 |
| Upward instrumental support > Downward instrumental support | 0.586 | 0.585 | 0.058 | 0.038 | 0.579 | 0.602 | 0.068 | 0.032 |
| Prevalence of Statuses at: | | | | | | | | |
| 2016 | 15.22% | 13.54% | 24.83% | 46.41% | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 2018 | 17.49% | 13.91% | 25.16% | 43.44% | 15.29% | 13.45% | 25.48% | 45.77% |
| 2020 | 20.50% | 14.90% | 26.35% | 38.26% | 18.18% | 14.59% | 26.83% | 40.40% |
| 2022 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 20.45% | 12.90% | 25.55% | 41.10% |
| Transitions from 2016 (rows) to 2018 (columns): | | | | | | | | |
| Tight-Knit | 0.466 | 0.181 | 0.203 | 0.151 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Care-intimate | 0.215 | 0.331 | 0.156 | 0.298 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Financially-Distant | 0.159 | 0.052 | 0.451 | 0.338 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Independent-Detached | 0.076 | 0.116 | 0.189 | 0.619 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Transitions from 2018 (rows) to 2020 (columns): | | | | | | | | |
| Tight-Knit | 0.509 | 0.181 | 0.211 | 0.099 | 0.471 | 0.199 | 0.216 | 0.113 |
| Care-intimate | 0.246 | 0.341 | 0.113 | 0.300 | 0.225 | 0.322 | 0.131 | 0.323 |
| Financially-Distant | 0.179 | 0.089 | 0.467 | 0.265 | 0.175 | 0.084 | 0.464 | 0.276 |
| Independent-Detached | 0.085 | 0.109 | 0.215 | 0.591 | 0.076 | 0.111 | 0.217 | 0.596 |
| Transitions from 2020 (rows) to 2022 (columns): | | | | | | | | |
| Tight-Knit | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.519 | 0.139 | 0.210 | 0.132 |
| Care-intimate | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.255 | 0.356 | 0.097 | 0.293 |
| Financially-Distant | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.163 | 0.064 | 0.459 | 0.314 |
| Independent-Detached | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.072 | 0.086 | 0.198 | 0.644 |

**表2.2** 2016-2020 与 2018-2022 两期LTA报告对比

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2016-2020(n=7008) | | | | 2018-2022(n=5699) | | | |
| Tight-Knit | Care-intimate | Financially-Distant | Independent-Detached | Tight-Knit | Care-intimate | Financially-Distant | Independent-Detached |
| Item-Response Mean/Probabilities: | | | | | | | | |
| Emotional closeness | 5.193 | 5.144 | 5.013 | 4.865 | 5.224 | 5.151 | 4.995 | 4.860 |
| Opportunity, Contact and Coreside with parents | 5.450 | 5.538 | 4.747 | 4.790 | 5.519 | 5.482 | 4.755 | 4.775 |
| Upward financial support | 6.120 | 4.139 | 6.083 | 4.147 | 6.127 | 4.136 | 6.067 | 4.138 |
| Upward instrumental support | 6.346 | 6.428 | 4.375 | 4.358 | 6.399 | 6.356 | 4.390 | 4.347 |
| Upward financial support > Downward financial support | 0.893 | 0.002 | 0.935 | 0.001 | 0.876 | 0.001 | 0.924 | 0.001 |
| Upward instrumental support > Downward instrumental support | 0.589 | 0.593 | 0.055 | 0.039 | 0.548 | 0.579 | 0.070 | 0.033 |
| Prevalence of Statuses at: | | | | | | | | |
| 2016 | 15.60% | 12.99% | 24.71% | 46.70% | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 2020 | 20.24% | 14.37% | 26.93% | 38.46% | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 2018 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 16.34% | 13.18% | 25.14% | 45.35% |
| 2022 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 20.90% | 12.69% | 25.67% | 40.73% |
| Transitions from 2016 (rows) to 2020 (columns): | | | | | | | | |
| Tight-Knit | 0.471 | 0.153 | 0.235 | 0.141 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Care-intimate | 0.243 | 0.340 | 0.137 | 0.280 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Financially-Distant | 0.187 | 0.077 | 0.447 | 0.289 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Independent-Detached | 0.110 | 0.121 | 0.223 | 0.546 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Transitions from 2018 (rows) to 2022 (columns): | | | | | | | | |
| Tight-Knit | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.487 | 0.166 | 0.203 | 0.144 |
| Care-intimate | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.287 | 0.256 | 0.139 | 0.318 |
| Financially-Distant | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.191 | 0.074 | 0.433 | 0.302 |
| Independent-Detached | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.096 | 0.105 | 0.213 | 0.587 |

**表2.3** 2016-2018 与 2020-2022 两期LTA报告对比

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2016-2018(n=9456) | | | | 2020-2022(n=5813) | | | |
| **Tight-Knit** | **Care-intimate** | **Financially-Distant** | **Independent-Detached** | **Tight-Knit** | **Care-intimate** | **Financially-Distant** | **Independent-Detached** |
| Item-Response Mean/Probabilities: | | | | | | | | |
| Emotional closeness | 5.177 | 5.126 | 5.022 | 4.878 | 5.185 | 5.175 | 4.989 | 4.868 |
| Opportunity, Contact and Coreside with parents | 5.464 | 5.513 | 4.749 | 4.800 | 5.480 | 5.525 | 4.773 | 4.760 |
| Upward financial support | 6.174 | 4.172 | 6.106 | 4.170 | 6.088 | 4.114 | 6.053 | 4.114 |
| Upward instrumental support | 6.388 | 6.421 | 4.387 | 4.358 | 6.375 | 6.357 | 4.377 | 4.343 |
| Upward financial support > Downward financial support | 0.886 | 0.003 | 0.937 | 0.002 | 0.886 | 0.001 | 0.922 | 0.001 |
| Upward instrumental support > Downward instrumental support | 0.577 | 0.564 | 0.061 | 0.040 | 0.594 | 0.615 | 0.066 | 0.034 |
| Prevalence of Statuses at: | | | | | | | | |
| 2016 | 15.87% | 14.09% | 25.36% | 44.67% | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 2018 | 18.18% | 13.94% | 25.17% | 42.72% | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 2020 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 17.98% | 13.73% | 27.30% | 41.00% |
| 2022 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 19.75% | 12.54% | 25.69% | 42.01% |
| Transitions from 2016 (rows) to 2018 (columns): | | | | | | | | |
| Tight-Knit | 0.463 | 0.164 | 0.216 | 0.157 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Care-intimate | 0.216 | 0.330 | 0.143 | 0.310 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Financially-Distant | 0.162 | 0.067 | 0.433 | 0.338 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Independent-Detached | 0.082 | 0.112 | 0.195 | 0.611 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Transitions from 2020 (rows) to 2022 (columns): | | | | | | | | |
| Tight-Knit | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.507 | 0.143 | 0.206 | 0.145 |
| Care-intimate | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.255 | 0.328 | 0.097 | 0.320 |
| Financially-Distant | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.155 | 0.062 | 0.466 | 0.316 |
| Independent-Detached | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.071 | 0.092 | 0.193 | 0.644 |

**表2.4** 2018-2020 与 2020-2022 两期LTA报告对比

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2018-2020(n=6642) | | | | 2020-2022(n=5813) | | | |
| **Tight-Knit** | **Care-intimate** | **Financially-Distant** | **Independent-Detached** | **Tight-Knit** | **Care-intimate** | **Financially-Distant** | **Independent-Detached** |
| Item-Response Mean/Probabilities: | | | | | | | | |
| Emotional closeness | 5.227 | 5.143 | 5.002 | 4.849 | 5.185 | 5.175 | 4.989 | 4.868 |
| Opportunity, Contact and Coreside with parents | 5.470 | 5.512 | 4.761 | 4.763 | 5.480 | 5.525 | 4.773 | 4.760 |
| Upward financial support | 6.116 | 4.134 | 6.069 | 4.136 | 6.088 | 4.114 | 6.053 | 4.114 |
| Upward instrumental support | 6.330 | 6.358 | 4.367 | 4.333 | 6.375 | 6.357 | 4.377 | 4.343 |
| Upward financial support > Downward financial support | 0.896 | 0.004 | 0.933 | 0.001 | 0.886 | 0.001 | 0.922 | 0.001 |
| Upward instrumental support > Downward instrumental support | 0.582 | 0.598 | 0.062 | 0.034 | 0.594 | 0.615 | 0.066 | 0.034 |
| Prevalence of Statuses at: | | | | | | | | |
| 2018 | 16.85% | 13.73% | 25.13% | 44.30% | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 2020 | 20.12% | 14.78% | 26.29% | 38.81% | 17.98% | 13.73% | 27.30% | 41.00% |
| 2022 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 19.75% | 12.54% | 25.69% | 42.01% |
| Transitions from 2018 (rows) to 2020 (columns): | | | | | | | | |
| Tight-Knit | 0.500 | 0.182 | 0.209 | 0.109 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Care-intimate | 0.246 | 0.331 | 0.117 | 0.306 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Financially-Distant | 0.183 | 0.089 | 0.459 | 0.269 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Independent-Detached | 0.084 | 0.111 | 0.218 | 0.587 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Transitions from 2020 (rows) to 2022 (columns): | | | | | | | | |
| Tight-Knit | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.507 | 0.143 | 0.206 | 0.145 |
| Care-intimate | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.255 | 0.328 | 0.097 | 0.320 |
| Financially-Distant | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.155 | 0.062 | 0.466 | 0.316 |
| Independent-Detached | NA | NA | NA | NA | 0.071 | 0.092 | 0.193 | 0.644 |

3.生命周期异质性

**处于不同生命周期的个体在生理特征、社会关系、行为方式上存在明显差异，因而代际关系类型也很可能呈现不同的变化趋势，在疫情异质性上可能也有不同表现。**

**对此，本节首先分析了2016-2018-2020-2020年四期样本下的变化趋势，继而对比了2016-2018-2020年前三期样本与2018-2020-2020年后三期样本的变化趋势，最后，分别就**2016-2018（无疫情的两期变化趋势）、2018-2020（跨疫情的两期变化趋势）以及2020-2022（疫情期间的两期变化趋势）的两期变化趋势进行分析。结果发现，抚养期和赡养期

依旧遵循功能性、情感性上升、疏远性降低的趋势，抚养期子女侧重于增加经济支持而推升奉养有间型、赡养期子女侧重于增加照料支持而推升照料亲近型。两者的上述趋势在新冠肺炎期间表现出不同的弹性，抚养期的功能性支持全面回落、疏远性由降低反增，赡养期的照料亲密型有所减少，其他趋势未发生转向。

如表3.1所示，2020年及以前，抚养期和赡养期代际关系类别概率的时间变化趋势遵循“功能性支持增加”“疏离型减少”的基本趋势，在功能支持类别上各有侧重。其中，亲密无间型持续增加、独立疏远型持续降低是共同趋势，抚养期侧重于奉养有间，比例持续增加，照料亲近则保持稳定（极差1.03个百分点）。抚养期侧重于照料亲近型，奉养有间型保持稳定（极差0.9个百分点）。转移概率上，抚养期留在奉养有间的比例提升、留在独立疏远的比例持续降低，赡养期留在照料亲近的比例提升、留在独立疏远的比例持续降低。这一趋势反映了代际关系应对父辈身体机能衰老的自然过程，在2016-2018-2020年三期样本中同样的得以捕捉（见表3.2，不再赘述）。

如表3.1所示，2022年，虽然抚养期与赡养期样本的功能支持均受到疫情冲击而降低，但抚养期所受影响更大，照料亲近、奉养有间均出现下降，独立疏远由降转增；赡养期，仅照料亲近由增转降，其余代际关系类型保持固有趋势不变。反映在转移概率上，抚养期留在奉养有间的概率由升转降，留在独立疏远的概率由降转升；赡养期转向照料亲近的概率由升转降，留在独立疏远的概率也有所回升；这一趋势在2018-2020-2022年三期样本中同样得以捕捉（见表3.3）。

进一步对比2016-2018（无疫情的两期变化趋势，见表3.4）、2018-2020（跨疫情的两期变化趋势，见表3.5）与2020-2022（疫情期间的两期变化趋势，见表3.6）可以发现，真正的转折发生在疫情中后期的2022年，2018-2020年间抚养期和赡养期代际关系仍旧保持与无疫情状态下（即，2016-2018）相同的变化趋势。新冠疫情的影响似乎以累积效应而非瞬时冲击的方式发挥作用。

**表3.1** 2016-2018-2020-2022年分生命周期的LTA报告

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2016-2018-2020-2022\_fuy(n=1985) | | | | 2016-2018-2020-2022\_shany(n=1601) | | | |
| **Tight-Knit** | **Care-intimate** | **Financially-Distant** | **Independent-Detached** | **Tight-Knit** | **Care-intimate** | **Financially-Distant** | **Independent-Detached** |
| Item-Response Mean/Probabilities: | | | | | | | | |
| Emotional closeness | 5.182 | 5.136 | 5.012 | 4.876 | 5.182 | 5.136 | 5.012 | 4.876 |
| Opportunity, Contact and Coreside with parents | 5.462 | 5.513 | 4.752 | 4.796 | 5.462 | 5.513 | 4.752 | 4.796 |
| Upward financial support | 6.138 | 4.148 | 6.091 | 4.154 | 6.138 | 4.148 | 6.091 | 4.154 |
| Upward instrumental support | 6.385 | 6.398 | 4.388 | 4.359 | 6.385 | 6.398 | 4.388 | 4.359 |
| Prevalence of Statuses at: | | | | | | | | |
| 2016 | 11.83% | 12.01% | 23.78% | 52.37% | 16.70% | 13.74% | 26.40% | 43.16% |
| 2018 | 13.86% | 13.04% | 24.01% | 49.08% | 18.36% | 14.59% | 27.30% | 39.75% |
| 2020 | 15.79% | 12.79% | 26.45% | 44.97% | 22.54% | 17.21% | 26.80% | 33.45% |
| 2022 | 17.77% | 11.19% | 24.30% | 46.74% | 25.90% | 15.82% | 26.83% | 31.45% |
| Transitions from 2016 (rows) to 2018 (columns): | | | | | | | | |
| Tight-Knit | 0.429 | 0.181 | 0.209 | 0.181 | 0.468 | 0.180 | 0.211 | 0.141 |
| Care-intimate | 0.189 | 0.320 | 0.158 | 0.333 | 0.218 | 0.336 | 0.170 | 0.276 |
| Financially-Distant | 0.132 | 0.051 | 0.445 | 0.373 | 0.154 | 0.054 | 0.481 | 0.311 |
| Independent-Detached | 0.064 | 0.112 | 0.173 | 0.651 | 0.081 | 0.129 | 0.202 | 0.588 |
| Transitions from 2018 (rows) to 2020 (columns): | | | | | | | | |
| Tight-Knit | 0.461 | 0.183 | 0.231 | 0.125 | 0.522 | 0.205 | 0.190 | 0.082 |
| Care-intimate | 0.198 | 0.301 | 0.125 | 0.377 | 0.246 | 0.370 | 0.113 | 0.271 |
| Financially-Distant | 0.146 | 0.071 | 0.480 | 0.302 | 0.198 | 0.095 | 0.472 | 0.236 |
| Independent-Detached | 0.067 | 0.094 | 0.206 | 0.633 | 0.100 | 0.137 | 0.221 | 0.542 |
| Transitions from 2020 (rows) to 2022 (columns): | | | | | | | | |
| Tight-Knit | 0.499 | 0.132 | 0.208 | 0.161 | 0.557 | 0.146 | 0.198 | 0.098 |
| Care-intimate | 0.238 | 0.337 | 0.087 | 0.338 | 0.286 | 0.402 | 0.089 | 0.223 |
| Financially-Distant | 0.151 | 0.058 | 0.434 | 0.357 | 0.195 | 0.075 | 0.477 | 0.252 |
| Independent-Detached | 0.063 | 0.072 | 0.187 | 0.677 | 0.095 | 0.108 | 0.240 | 0.557 |

**表3.2** 2016-2018-2020年分生命周期的LTA报告

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2016-2018-2020\_fuy(n=2780) | | | | 2016-2018-2020\_shany(n=2593) | | | |
| **Tight-Knit** | **Care-intimate** | **Financially-Distant** | **Independent-Detached** | **Tight-Knit** | **Care-intimate** | **Financially-Distant** | **Independent-Detached** |
| Item-Response Mean/Probabilities: | | | | | | | | |
| Emotional closeness | 5.205 | 5.144 | 5.015 | 4.859 | 5.205 | 5.144 | 5.015 | 4.859 |
| Opportunity, Contact and Coreside with parents | 5.456 | 5.523 | 4.752 | 4.785 | 5.456 | 5.523 | 4.752 | 4.785 |
| Upward financial support | 6.147 | 4.152 | 6.089 | 4.156 | 6.147 | 4.152 | 6.089 | 4.156 |
| Upward instrumental support | 6.345 | 6.411 | 4.376 | 4.351 | 6.345 | 6.411 | 4.376 | 4.351 |
| Prevalence of Statuses at: | | | | | | | | |
| 2016 | 12.10% | 12.55% | 24.19% | 51.16% | 18.59% | 14.60% | 25.49% | 41.32% |
| 2018 | 14.73% | 12.89% | 24.17% | 48.21% | 20.45% | 15.00% | 26.22% | 38.33% |
| 2020 | 16.37% | 12.55% | 26.12% | 44.95% | 24.90% | 17.35% | 26.62% | 31.13% |
| Transitions from 2016 (rows) to 2018 (columns): | | | | | | | | |
| Tight-Knit | 0.438 | 0.180 | 0.207 | 0.175 | 0.484 | 0.181 | 0.200 | 0.134 |
| Care-intimate | 0.197 | 0.320 | 0.154 | 0.329 | 0.231 | 0.342 | 0.158 | 0.268 |
| Financially-Distant | 0.144 | 0.049 | 0.439 | 0.368 | 0.174 | 0.054 | 0.464 | 0.308 |
| Independent-Detached | 0.068 | 0.108 | 0.178 | 0.647 | 0.088 | 0.127 | 0.202 | 0.582 |
| Transitions from 2018 (rows) to 2020 (columns): | | | | | | | | |
| Tight-Knit | 0.465 | 0.171 | 0.236 | 0.129 | 0.543 | 0.188 | 0.193 | 0.076 |
| Care-intimate | 0.212 | 0.305 | 0.118 | 0.364 | 0.277 | 0.375 | 0.108 | 0.240 |
| Financially-Distant | 0.147 | 0.076 | 0.469 | 0.308 | 0.209 | 0.102 | 0.467 | 0.222 |
| Independent-Detached | 0.067 | 0.089 | 0.203 | 0.641 | 0.109 | 0.136 | 0.230 | 0.525 |

**表3.3** 2018-2020-2022年分生命周期的LTA报告

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2018-2020-2022\_fuy(n=2495) | | | | 2018-2020-2022\_shany(n=1819) | | | |
| **Tight-Knit** | **Care-intimate** | **Financially-Distant** | **Independent-Detached** | **Tight-Knit** | **Care-intimate** | **Financially-Distant** | **Independent-Detached** |
| Item-Response Mean/Probabilities: | | | | | | | | |
| Emotional closeness | 5.213 | 5.149 | 4.994 | 4.865 | 5.213 | 5.149 | 4.994 | 4.865 |
| Opportunity, Contact and Coreside with parents | 5.484 | 5.492 | 4.770 | 4.777 | 5.484 | 5.492 | 4.770 | 4.777 |
| Upward financial support | 6.120 | 4.136 | 6.076 | 4.138 | 6.120 | 4.136 | 6.076 | 4.138 |
| Upward instrumental support | 6.389 | 6.360 | 4.387 | 4.347 | 6.389 | 6.360 | 4.387 | 4.347 |
| Prevalence of Statuses at: | | | | | | | | |
| 2018 | 13.52% | 12.51% | 24.15% | 49.82% | 17.72% | 14.76% | 27.31% | 40.20% |
| 2020 | 15.09% | 12.45% | 27.06% | 45.40% | 22.41% | 17.51% | 26.52% | 33.56% |
| 2022 | 16.84% | 10.72% | 24.52% | 47.92% | 25.41% | 15.90% | 26.95% | 31.74% |
| Transitions from 2018 (rows) to 2020 (columns): | | | | | | | | |
| Tight-Knit | 0.436 | 0.186 | 0.241 | 0.138 | 0.508 | 0.213 | 0.190 | 0.088 |
| Care-intimate | 0.199 | 0.287 | 0.140 | 0.374 | 0.255 | 0.361 | 0.121 | 0.263 |
| Financially-Distant | 0.147 | 0.072 | 0.473 | 0.307 | 0.208 | 0.100 | 0.453 | 0.239 |
| Independent-Detached | 0.063 | 0.093 | 0.213 | 0.631 | 0.098 | 0.141 | 0.224 | 0.537 |
| Transitions from 2020 (rows) to 2022 (columns): | | | | | | | | |
| Tight-Knit | 0.487 | 0.130 | 0.216 | 0.167 | 0.549 | 0.147 | 0.204 | 0.099 |
| Care-intimate | 0.229 | 0.319 | 0.096 | 0.356 | 0.280 | 0.392 | 0.098 | 0.230 |
| Financially-Distant | 0.144 | 0.056 | 0.441 | 0.360 | 0.190 | 0.074 | 0.486 | 0.250 |
| Independent-Detached | 0.061 | 0.072 | 0.179 | 0.688 | 0.094 | 0.112 | 0.232 | 0.562 |

**表3.4** 2016-2018年分生命周期的LTA报告

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2016-2018\_fuy(n=4592) | | | | 2016-2018\_shany(n=4864) | | | |
| **Tight-Knit** | **Care-intimate** | **Financially-Distant** | **Independent-Detached** | **Tight-Knit** | **Care-intimate** | **Financially-Distant** | **Independent-Detached** |
| Item-Response Mean/Probabilities: | | | | | | | | |
| Emotional closeness | 5.177 | 5.125 | 5.023 | 4.878 | 5.177 | 5.125 | 5.023 | 4.878 |
| Opportunity, Contact and Coreside with parents | 5.464 | 5.513 | 4.749 | 4.800 | 5.464 | 5.513 | 4.749 | 4.800 |
| Upward financial support | 6.174 | 4.172 | 6.106 | 4.170 | 6.174 | 4.172 | 6.106 | 4.170 |
| Upward instrumental support | 6.388 | 6.421 | 4.387 | 4.358 | 6.388 | 6.421 | 4.387 | 4.358 |
| Prevalence of Statuses at: | | | | | | | | |
| 2016 | 12.99% | 13.46% | 23.75% | 49.80% | 18.60% | 14.69% | 26.88% | 39.82% |
| 2018 | 15.34% | 12.63% | 24.02% | 48.01% | 20.86% | 15.17% | 26.25% | 37.72% |
| Transitions from 2016 (rows) to 2018 (columns): | | | | | | | | |
| Tight-Knit | 0.435 | 0.157 | 0.223 | 0.185 | 0.482 | 0.168 | 0.212 | 0.139 |
| Care-intimate | 0.199 | 0.310 | 0.143 | 0.349 | 0.232 | 0.348 | 0.144 | 0.276 |
| Financially-Distant | 0.144 | 0.061 | 0.422 | 0.373 | 0.176 | 0.072 | 0.443 | 0.309 |
| Independent-Detached | 0.072 | 0.100 | 0.185 | 0.644 | 0.094 | 0.126 | 0.208 | 0.572 |

**表3.5** 2018-2020年分生命周期的LTA报告

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2018-2020\_fuy(n=3639) | | | | 2018-2020\_shany(n=3003) | | | |
| **Tight-Knit** | **Care-intimate** | **Financially-Distant** | **Independent-Detached** | **Tight-Knit** | **Care-intimate** | **Financially-Distant** | **Independent-Detached** |
| Item-Response Mean/Probabilities: | | | | | | | | |
| Emotional closeness | 5.227 | 5.143 | 5.002 | 4.849 | 5.227 | 5.143 | 5.002 | 4.849 |
| Opportunity, Contact and Coreside with parents | 5.470 | 5.511 | 4.761 | 4.763 | 5.470 | 5.511 | 4.761 | 4.763 |
| Upward financial support | 6.115 | 4.134 | 6.069 | 4.136 | 6.115 | 4.134 | 6.069 | 4.136 |
| Upward instrumental support | 6.330 | 6.358 | 4.368 | 4.334 | 6.330 | 6.358 | 4.368 | 4.334 |
| Prevalence of Statuses at: | | | | | | | | |
| 2018 | 14.20% | 12.79% | 24.16% | 48.85% | 20.07% | 14.86% | 26.30% | 38.76% |
| 2020 | 16.06% | 12.50% | 26.26% | 45.18% | 25.03% | 17.50% | 26.34% | 31.13% |
| Transitions from 2018 (rows) to 2020 (columns): | | | | | | | | |
| Tight-Knit | 0.454 | 0.172 | 0.234 | 0.140 | 0.539 | 0.191 | 0.188 | 0.082 |
| Care-intimate | 0.213 | 0.296 | 0.123 | 0.368 | 0.281 | 0.368 | 0.110 | 0.240 |
| Financially-Distant | 0.151 | 0.075 | 0.463 | 0.311 | 0.219 | 0.103 | 0.454 | 0.223 |
| Independent-Detached | 0.067 | 0.091 | 0.208 | 0.634 | 0.110 | 0.141 | 0.232 | 0.517 |

**表3.6** 2020-2022年分生命周期的LTA报告

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2020-2022\_fuy(n=3584) | | | | 2020-2022\_shany(n=2229) | | | |
| **Tight-Knit** | **Care-intimate** | **Financially-Distant** | **Independent-Detached** | **Tight-Knit** | **Care-intimate** | **Financially-Distant** | **Independent-Detached** |
| Item-Response Mean/Probabilities: | | | | | | | | |
| Emotional closeness | 5.185 | 5.176 | 4.989 | 4.867 | 5.185 | 5.176 | 4.989 | 4.867 |
| Opportunity, Contact and Coreside with parents | 5.480 | 5.523 | 4.773 | 4.761 | 5.480 | 5.523 | 4.773 | 4.761 |
| Upward financial support | 6.088 | 4.114 | 6.053 | 4.114 | 6.088 | 4.114 | 6.053 | 4.114 |
| Upward instrumental support | 6.375 | 6.357 | 4.377 | 4.343 | 6.375 | 6.357 | 4.377 | 4.343 |
| Prevalence of Statuses at: | | | | | | | | |
| 2020 | 15.05% | 11.82% | 27.45% | 45.68% | 22.71% | 16.79% | 27.04% | 33.46% |
| 2022 | 16.21% | 10.54% | 25.14% | 48.11% | 25.48% | 15.79% | 26.56% | 32.16% |
| Transitions from 2020 (rows) to 2022 (columns): | | | | | | | | |
| Tight-Knit | 0.470 | 0.133 | 0.217 | 0.180 | 0.546 | 0.153 | 0.194 | 0.107 |
| Care-intimate | 0.227 | 0.293 | 0.098 | 0.382 | 0.288 | 0.368 | 0.096 | 0.249 |
| Financially-Distant | 0.135 | 0.055 | 0.455 | 0.355 | 0.187 | 0.075 | 0.485 | 0.253 |
| Independent-Detached | 0.060 | 0.078 | 0.180 | 0.682 | 0.096 | 0.123 | 0.222 | 0.559 |