



Effects of Income and Psychological Identification on the Mental Health of China's Migrated Agricultural Population

*Jing XU, *Yue TIAN, Siting WANG, Yixuan LU*

College of Business, Yangzhou University, Yangzhou, China

***Corresponding Author:** Email: jiangsu1010@126.com

(Received 10 Oct 2017; accepted 15 Feb 2018)

Abstract

Background: The Migrated Agricultural Population (MAP) of China continues to increase with the continuous development of urbanization. As MAP is a socially disadvantaged group, their mental health issues require urgent attention.

Methods: An ordinary least squares regression model was established by using the newest survey data from the 2016 Chinese General Social Survey. Moreover, the effects of income and psychological identification on the mental health status of China's MAP were also examined using the Stata 12.0 software. The differences in the examination results under the influence of gender, educational level, and marital factors were compared.

Results: The mental health level of China's MAP is affected by both income and psychological identification. Specifically, income has a more significant influence on men's mental health, whereas psychological identification is more significant for women. The mental health of MAP with spouses or those who received secondary education also reflects the overall characteristics of the sample. By contrast, those without spouses or those who did not receive other forms of education are mainly affected by psychological identification. Additionally, the mental health of the unmarried group is mainly affected by the family's actual income and subjective well-being based on the psychological identification.

Conclusion: The influence of income and psychological identification on the mental health of China's MAP shows population differences. Therefore, different emphasis should be placed on the interventions of mental health in various groups of MAP. This study can provide decision-making references for the mental health management and psychological pressure counseling of MAP.

Keywords: Psychological identification, China's migrated agricultural population, Mental health

Introduction

To improve the quality of life, most of agricultural populations in Asia leave their homes to seek employment in cities, where the migration phenomenon is particularly noticeable (1). China's rural-urban migration is the world's largest, most influential, most difficult, and most problematic issue. As a positive effect of urbanization, these migrant workers have made outstanding contributions to economic development, but only few

of them have the same status as the urban population. As these workers make up a socially disadvantaged group, their physical health problems have attracted widespread attention to scholars. However, little attention has been paid to the mental health problems of this group. In 2016, the suicide rate of the rural elderly population in China was 47/100,000 and three times that in the same period in the United States (2). In addition,

a survey conducted by Chen revealed that among the 807 migrant workers assessed in Shenzhen, about 58.5% had depression, 17% had anxiety, and 4.6% had thought about suicide. Many among those surveyed belong to the migrated agricultural population (MAP), and even a small number of the agricultural population holding urban household registration still faces serious social integration barriers (3). Amid such grim social realities, the factors that affect the psychological health of China's MAP are worth considering.

Generally, the factors that affect individual's mental health are rather complex, and they are mainly related to heredity, external environmental stimuli, mental quality levels and psychological health factors. It is difficult to regulate genetics and mental quality levels which are endogenous factors, so studies on mental health in the field of social psychology are mainly based on the exploration of exogenous factors, and interventions are provided from the perspective of mental health care. As MAP is a newly emerging group in China's social transformation, few special investigations have been made on the factors affecting their mental health. Relevant studies predominantly focus on peasant workers' groups, including the effects of psychological pressure (4), cultural adaptation (5) and socio-economic status (6) on the psychological health. Income and psychological identification affect strongly the psychological pressure, cultural adaptation and socio-economic status of peasant workers, which has also been confirmed by many scholars. However, does income and psychological identification have the same effect on the mental health of MAP?

State of the Art

Definition of China's MAP

The concept of MAP first appeared officially in the "Twelfth Five-Year Plan" promulgated by the Chinese government in 2010. Once the concept was put forward, it received widespread attention from the whole society, while there was no consensus regarding the definition of MAP in academia. According to some scholars, MAP usually

was a group of "drifting peasants" without residence registration (7). Other scholars regarded MAP as people who left rural areas for cities and engaged in non-agricultural production activities. Although a small number of MAP may have obtained urban residence registration because of work or land acquisition, most members of MAP have not (8). The inconsistent definition of MAP results from the lack of relevant statistical data and consideration of the research requirements. Despite of the variations in definitions, an increasingly common view is that MAP does not necessarily consist of peasant workers, and MAP includes the population living in a town with rural household registration. Considering that the research topic of this article is related to mental health, for a specific and targeted study, MAP should be defined as the rural registered population that is or has ever been engaged in non-agricultural production activities and peasants who have obtained urban household registration because of non-subjective willingness factors, such as land acquisition and house demolition.

Mental health of MAP

Mental health is an important part of health and it's also a hot issue (9). Generally, mental health includes the emotional, psychological and social well-being of individuals. It varies from different perspectives. There are few studies on the mental health of MAP from western scholar, because MAP is a special product of social transformation and development under the influence of China's household registration system, which is absent in western countries. Related studies focused mainly on farmers' suicide issues (10), and extended investigations were conducted on farmers' psychological health problems (11). Among the research of Chinese scholars on the mental health issues of MAP, the most measured mental health levels belonged to those of peasant workers, followed by those of landless peasants. The Symptom Check List 90 was used in the majority of investigations. Through their measurements, some academics considered the level of mental health of peasant workers as higher than that of ordinary people (12), whereas others believed that the lev-

el was significantly lower than those of normal adults (13). In general, the mental health level of peasant workers in China improved from 1995 to 2011. However, the mental health level of young peasant workers was declining, especially in terms of hostility and anxiety (14).

Influence of income and psychological identification on the mental health of MAP

Some scholars emphasized that the social and economic status of the family influenced individual's mental health, and it was more susceptible to chronic physical diseases and serious psychological problems for the low and middle-income families (15). To a large extent, the resources and services needed to maintain individual mental health and guarantee the future development of family members were inseparable from the family's economic foundation. Moreover, the worse the social and economic status, the greater the mental pressure (16). In a study on the first-generation Latino adults' depressive symptoms and well-being, Roy et al. found that the outcome variable was adjusted by the predictor variable of household income and neighborhood income (17). Also, Musonda confirmed that the income level played a significant role in regulating the results in the study of the effects of domestic violence, mental health and well-being (18). Obviously, these scholars have affirmed the effect of income on individual mental health. However, according to the analysis above, MAP is identical and specific to the general population. How income (8) affects the mental health of MAP remains unexplored. Accordingly, the following hypotheses have been proposed.

H_{1a} : Actual individual income I_1 has a significant effect on the mental health of MAP.

H_{1b} : Actual family income I_2 has a significant effect on the mental health of MAP.

H_{1c} : Self-evaluation of personal income I_3 has a significant effect on the mental health of MAP.

H_{1d} : Self-evaluation of family income I_4 has a significant effect on the mental health of MAP. The effect of psychological identification on the individual mental health has also been studied in

this research. From existing articles, western scholars largely focused on gender identification (19), social identification (20), cultural identification (21), and racial identification (22). The research objects included women (23), international students (21) and general adults (24). The results show that identification exerts an important influence on the mental health, and high continuity of social identification often indicates high life satisfaction and low depression level (25). The concrete representations of psychological identification vary from different groups. Hence, the psychological identification of MAP in the study mainly refers to a kind of psychological perception and evaluation of MAP while living and working around urban and rural areas. Because of the duality of the identity of MAP, they are neither traditional peasants nor conventional citizens, and great mobility makes them face rural and urban identification. The inherent representation of identity identification confusion refers to the issue of psychological identification, and it also leads to further social conflicts. Due to the short time MAP, few studies have been conducted on the relationship between their psychological identification and mental health in the world. However, psychological identification undoubtedly affects the belonging sense and social integration of MAP, and then brings relative deprivation and strong loneliness, inferiority, and frustration, which are essential for individuals to maintain mental health (26). Therefore, in accordance with Zhang et al. (8), psychological identification of MAP in the study is measured from four aspects, namely, satisfaction with government work P_1 , subjective well-being P_2 , the degree of trust in social members P_3 and understanding of the development opportunities for future generations P_4 . The following hypotheses are proposed.

H_{2a} : P_2 has a significant effect on the mental health of MAP.

H_{2b} : P_3 has a significant effect on the mental health of MAP.

H_{2c} : P_1 has a significant effect on the mental health of MAP.

H_{2d} : P_4 has a significant effect on the mental health of MAP.

Methods

Data resources

Data in this article came from the newest 2016 Chinese General Social Survey (CGSS, www.chinagss.org) announced at the end of 2017. The CGSS systematically and comprehensively collects data from multiple levels of society, communities, families, and individuals. The personal survey was conducted in 28 provinces, including 125 counties (districts), 500 neighborhoods (villages and towns), approximately 1000 home (villages) committees and more than 10,000 families. At present, data from the CGSS have become the most important source for the study of Chinese society. Regarding to the source of the scales in this article, the income and psychological identification scales were selected from Zhang et al. (8). The dependent variables of mental health Y were obtained from the direct questions of the CGSS.

Data description

According to the above definition of MAP, the total sample, which chiefly included two parts, was screened. Firstly, the surveyed samples who

were or had engaged in non-agricultural production were selected from the population with agricultural residence registrations. Secondly, the surveyed samples whose agricultural residence registrations changed to non-agricultural residence registrations were selected due to some reasons such as land acquisition (including village reform) or residence registration reform. Through the summation of the two parts, the questionnaires that were invalid or had obvious errors were excluded, and 2486 research samples were obtained. According to the overall characteristics of the samples, 1461 males and 1025 females were surveyed. The academic qualifications below the university level account for 91.87%, which accorded the current basic conditions in China. In terms of marital status, the proportion of first current marriages was 80.49% (Table 1). In general, the overall structure of the data is balanced, and the sampling is logical and applicable for analysis.

Data statistics

The basic situation is shown in Table 2. As the continuous variables I_1 and I_2 are actual values, there will be large errors if they are used directly.

Table 1: Statistics of the sample

<i>The highest education level</i>	<i>Sex</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
Without any education	73	120	193
Private school or literacy classes	11	5	16
Primary school	347	267	614
Junior high school	624	397	1021
Vocational high School	23	11	34
Normal high school	197	91	288
Secondary school	58	42	100
Technical school	13	4	17
University College (Adult high education)	22	14	36
University College (Formal high education)	40	36	76
Undergraduate (Adult high education)	12	8	20
University undergraduate (Normal high education)	35	26	61
Postgraduate and above	3	2	5
Other	3	2	5
Total	1461	1025	2486

Therefore, they were processed in logarithmic form. Then the reliability of the scale was ana-

lyzed, and the Cronbach's α reliability coefficient of income, psychological identification, and over-

all scale was found to be 0.708, 0.5882, and 0.5834, respectively, which were all greater than 0.5. Therefore, the sample data were considered able to reflect the real situation of MAP, and follow-up analysis could be conducted.

Model building

Based on the above data, a multiple regression models was established (see Model 1). The random variable ε , where a is a constant term, was added to avoid the influence of random error terms.

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 \ln I_1 + \beta_2 \ln I_2 + \beta_3 I_3 + \beta_4 I_4 + \beta_5 P_1 + \beta_6 P_2 + \beta_7 P_3 + \beta_8 P_4 + \varepsilon$$

(1)

For enhanced analysis and comparison, the impact of income on the mental health of MAP (see Model 2) was studied. Then, the influence of psychological identification (see Model 3) was explored.

$$Y_1 = \alpha_1 + \beta_{11} \ln I_1 + \beta_{12} \ln I_2 + \beta_{13} I_3 + \beta_{14} I_4 + \varepsilon_1$$

(2)

$$Y_2 = \alpha_2 + \beta_{21} P_1 + \beta_{22} P_2 + \beta_{23} P_3 + \beta_{24} P_4 + \varepsilon_2$$

(3)

Table 2: Explanation of the index

Index	Variable	Item	Variable description	Variable type
Income	I_1	What is your total individual income last year (2014)?	Actual value	C
	I_2	What is your total household income last year (2014)?	Actual value	C
	I_3	Compared with your peers, what do you think of your own socio-economic status?	Grade 1-3. 1. Relatively low 2. General 3. Relatively high	D
	I_4	Which level is your family's economic situation in the region	Grade 1-5. 1. Well below average 5. Well above average.	D
Psychological identity	P_1	Are you satisfied with the performance of government departments' handling matters impartially?	Grade 1-5. 1. Very satisfied. 5. Very dissatisfied	D
	P_2	In general, do you think your life is happy or not?	Grade 1-5. 1. Very unhappy. 5. Very happy	D
	P_3	Do you agree that the majority of people in this society can be trusted?	Grade 1-5. 1. Strongly disagree. 5. Strongly agree	D
	P_4	In our society, the descendants of workers and farmers have as many opportunities to become wealthy and powerful people as other people's offspring.	Grade 1-5. 1. Strongly agree. 5. Strongly disagree	D
Mental health	Y	What is the frequency that you felt depressed or gloomy in the past 4 weeks?	Grade 1-5. 1. Always 5. Never	D

Note: C- the continuous variable, D-the virtual qualitative variable

Results

According to the above hypothetical model, the regression analysis was carried out, as shown in Table 3. Although the regression results are significant, R^2 in all three models are not large, indicating that the overall explanatory power is weak.

However, given the various factors affecting mental health, income and psychological identification constitute only a small portion of such factors, and there are many samples, so the results of this work can be used as an explanatory analysis for the research into non-predictive social issues. Overall, income can explain 4.62% of the

mental health status of MAP, and psychological identification 7.59%, and they together 9.58%. Specifically, only considering the effect of income on the mental health of MAP, the influence of I_1 is not significant ($p=0.118$), while I_2 ($T=3.12$) and I_3 ($T=4.72$) exert significant effects. If only considering the effect of psychological identification, the influence of P_2 is obviously most significant ($T=13.89$), followed by P_1 ($T=2.98$). However, P_4 ($T=0.37$) and P_3 ($T=0.27$) have no significant ef-

fect on the mental health. When considering the influence of income and psychological identification simultaneously, the effect of I_1 on the mental health changes from insignificant to significant ($T=1.73$), while the effect of I_4 changes from significant to insignificant ($T=0.22$). It indicates that, if considering subjective well-being, the absolute value of actual individual income has a stronger influence on the mental health of MAP than the relative household income.

Table 3: Regression results of mental health of MAP affected by income and psychological identification

Variable	Model 2		Model 3		Model 1	
	Coef.	T	Coef.	T	Coef.	T
lnI_1	0.04	1.56			0.05*	1.73
lnI_2	0.09***	3.12			0.07**	2.39
I_3	0.21***	4.72			0.14***	3.24
I_4	0.07**	1.88			0.01	0.22
P_1			0.05***	2.98	0.04**	2.26
P_2			0.36***	13.89	0.31***	11.25
P_3			0.01	0.33	0.01	0.27
P_4			-0.02	-0.86	0.01	0.37
Constant	2.77***	9.73	2.34***	17.66	1.67***	5.47
R^2	4.62%		7.59%		9.60%	
Adj R^2	4.47%		7.44%		9.30%	
Prob > F	0.0000		0.0000		0.0000	

Note: *indicates $P<0.1$; **indicates $P<0.05$; ***indicates $P<0.01$

The internal differences in the effects of income and psychological identification on the mental health of MAP were further explored. Specifically, the influence of gender, educational level, and marital status was also analyzed. Considering that P_3 and P_4 have no significant influence on the mental health of MAP for Model 3 or Model 1, they were eliminated in subsequent analyses.

Influence of gender differences

The least squares method for regression analysis was further applied to investigate the mental health of MAP influenced by gender differences. I_1 has no significant effect on Y of males ($T=1.55$) and females ($T=0.35$), while I_2 ($T=1.99$) and I_3 ($T=2.94$) have a significant effect on the mental health of males but not on that of females. On the contrary, I_4 has no significant effect on the mental health of males ($T=-1.47$), but

the impact on Y of females is significant ($T=2.21$). For the psychological identification index, P_1 has no significant effect on the mental health of males ($T=-0.23$) but has an extremely significant impact on that of females ($T=3.22$). In general, the higher the income and psychological identification level, the lower the frequency of depression, which can be seen in Table 4.

Influence of educational levels

The influence of educational level differences on the mental health of MAP was studied, and the results were shown in Table 5. I_2 ($T=2.18$), I_3 ($T=3.27$), P_1 ($T=2.17$) and P_2 ($T=9.61$) exert a significant effect on the mental health of MAP whose educational level is from primary school to high school (Edu.2). For those whose educational level is below primary school (Edu.1) and university or above (Edu.3), the effect of income on Y

is not significant ($P>0.1$), and only P_4 ($T=5.27$, 4.65) has an obvious effect. The influence of individual income on Y in Edu.3 is not significant but shows a certain negative correlation (Coef.= -

0.04), indicating that the higher their individual income is, the higher the psychological pressure they can be under.

Table 4: Effects of gender differences on the mental health of MAP

Variable	Male		Female	
	Coef.	T	Coef.	T
$\ln I_1$	0.06	1.55	0.01	0.35
$\ln I_2$	0.08**	1.99	0.07	1.58
I_3	0.17***	2.94	0.10	1.51
I_4	-0.07	-1.47	0.12**	2.21
P_1	-0.01	-0.23	0.07***	3.22
P_2	0.28***	7.89	0.33***	8.31
Constant	1.94***	5.16	1.41***	3.06
R^2		8.38%		12.29%
Adj R^2		8.01%		11.78%
Prob > F		0.0000		0.0000

Note: *indicates $P<0.1$; **indicates $P<0.05$; ***indicates $P<0.01$

Table 5: Effects of educational differences on the mental health of MAP

Variable	Edu.1		Edu.2		Edu.3	
	Coef.	T	Coef.	T	Coef.	T
$\ln I_1$	0.01	0.08	0.05	1.51	-0.04	-0.69
$\ln I_2$	-0.04	-0.57	0.08**	2.18	0.02	0.21
I_3	0.13	1.05	0.16***	3.27	0.01	0.07
I_4	0.06	0.54	-0.002	-0.05	0.04	0.39
P_1	0.03	0.58	0.04**	2.17	-0.07	-1.13
P_2	0.39***	5.27	0.29***	9.61	0.36***	4.65
Constant	2.53***	3.30	1.41***	3.06	3.02***	3.29
R^2	16.96%		8.52%		14.03%	
Adj R^2	14.50%		8.25%		11.33%	
Prob > F	0.0000		0.0000		0.0001	

Note: *indicates $P<0.1$; **indicates $P<0.05$; ***indicates $P<0.01$.

Influence of marital status

The sample was divided into three groups according to their marital status: unmarried, married (including cohabitation, first marriage, and remarriage) and divorced or widowed groups. The sample numbers are as follow: unmarried of 243, married of 2076 and divorced or widowed of 167, and the regression results are shown in Table 6. For singles in MAP, the main factors affecting Y include I_2 ($T=2.27$) and P_2 ($T=3.91$). For married individuals, besides psychological identification factor, a major effect on Y is individual income, including I_1 ($T=1.97$) and I_3 ($T=2.91$), while the effect of household income is

not obvious ($P>0.1$). For divorced or widowed people, only P_2 ($T=3.51$) has a significant effect. In addition, considering that most unmarried people are living with their parents and did not engage in agricultural production activities, their income accounts for a large portion of the total household income. As a result, the group with high individual income is highly likely to suffer from mental stress (Coef.= -0.03).

Discussion

Firstly, individual and household incomes affect the mental health (Hypotheses H_{1a} - H_{1d} are tena-

ble), but the effects extent is also influenced by demographics. Secondly, subjective well-being and satisfaction with the fairness of the govern-

ment's law enforcement exert a significant effect on the mental health (Hypotheses H_{2a} and H_{2c} are tenable).

Table 6: Effects of marriage differences on the mental health of MAP

Variable	Unmarried		Married		Divorced or widowed	
	Coef.	T	Coef.	T	Coef.	T
$\ln I_1$	-0.03	-0.41	0.06**	1.97	0.06	0.65
$\ln I_2$	0.18**	2.27	0.04	1.28	0.06	0.60
I_3	0.14	1.12	0.14***	2.91	0.18	1.12
I_4	-0.08	-0.79	0.02	0.06	-0.03	-0.21
P_1	-0.03	-0.43	0.04*	1.91	0.06	1.22
P_2	0.29***	3.91	0.30***	10.2	0.34***	3.51
Constant	1.83**	2.23	1.81***	5.54	1.60	1.37
R^2	12.46%		8.81%		13.74%	
Adj R^2	10.23%		8.55%		10.51%	
Prob> F	0.0000		0.0000		0.0005	
Obs	243		2076		167	

Note: *indicates $P < 0.1$; **indicates $P < 0.05$; ***indicates $P < 0.01$

By contrast, awareness of the opportunities for the development of future descendants and the degree of trust in social members are not significant (Hypotheses H_{2b} and H_{2d} are not tenable). Generally, for MAP, high income and strong psychological identification equate to low possibility of mental depression. However, restricted by the material conditions, more attention has been paid to the subjective feelings in real life, showing a relative shortsightedness in view of the factors that affect their mental health. Therefore, the awareness of the opportunities for the development of future descendants do not have a significant effect on their mental health, while the income level, individual well-being, and satisfaction with the fairness of the government's law enforcement can significantly affect their mental health. According to the Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory, China's MAP is remaining at a low level of demand. Therefore, from the perspective of improving the mental health and reducing the depression, the government should firstly focus on enhancing their experience of material life. Given the thought that "men go outside, and women stay" in Chinese traditional values, income has a significant effect on men's mental health, whereas psychological identification substantially influences women's mental health. Es-

pecially for MAP with a generally low educational level, earning money is the main responsibility of men, and maintaining the harmony and happiness of a family is the main obligation of women. For the MAP who have not attended school and received a high education, only the sense of well-being has a significant effect on their mental health, while the other variables have less effect. However, MAP who receive primary school to high school education show the full characteristics of the sample, and their mental health is influenced by psychological identification and income. That's because, for the MAP who have not been to primary school, the income expressed by the psychological expectations is consistent with or even higher than their actual income, so the possibility of feeling depressed on the income is quite low. For the unmarried group, their mental health is mainly affected by the actual household income and the sense of well-being. The former maintains their material level, while the latter meets their spiritual needs. For the divorced or widowed group, their mental health is mainly influenced by the sense of well-being. For the most of the members of the MAP with spouses, their mental health is affected by income and psychological identification. Obviously, marital differences in the sample also represent their living sta-

tus to some extent. Most people with spouses have the responsibility to “play roles in connecting the elderly and kids”, and their mental health can be significantly influenced by bad external stimuli.

Conclusion

Aiming at the mental health of China's MAP, the impact mechanism of income and psychological identification on the mental health was studied deeply using data from the newest 2016 CGSS. The sample expressions of the gender, educational level and marital status in this impact relationships were also analyzed. The empirical results show that individual income, household income, well-being and satisfaction about the government's fair law enforcement significantly affect the mental health of China's MAP. However, population differences can also be reflected, indicating that mental health counseling for various groups should grasp different directions. Therefore, the group differences in the mental health problems of China's MAP should be considered, which can provide important practical significance in improving the psychological health care for China's MAP.

Ethical considerations

Ethical issues (Including plagiarism, Informed Consent, misconduct, data fabrication and/or falsification, double publication and/or submission, redundancy, etc.) have been completely observed by the authors.

Acknowledgments

This study was funded by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (71473213 and 71773104) and the Jiangsu Provincial Humanities and Social Sciences Youth Fund (17EYC001 and 16GLA004).

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests.

References

1. Liu YS, Li YH (2017). Revitalize the world's countryside. *Nature*, 548(7667): 275-7.
2. McLaughlin K (2016). Sociology. Rural China is no country for old people. *Science*, 352(6283): 283.
3. Cheng Y, Sun YS (2014). A real time-travel, case study of the migrant workers' mental health. *J Guangxi Uni. Nat. (Philos Soc Sci. Ed.)*, 36(4): 67-72.
4. Hu HW, Cao Y, Lv W (2011). Mental stress, city adaptation, confiding channels and sexual difference: The comparison of psychological problems of new generation migrant workers between male and female. *Youth Studies*, 34(3): 76-86.
5. Yue Z, Li S, Jin X, et al (2013). The role of social networks in the integration of Chinese rural-urban migrants, a migrant-resident tie perspective. *Urban Studies*, 50(9): 1704-23.
6. Zhou XG, Li LQ (2013). The influence factors and intervention strategies of the social psychological health of the new generation migrant workers. *Soc Sci J*, 35(2): 74-80.
7. Liang Z, Ma ZD (2004). China's floating population, new evidence from the 2000 census. *Popul Dev Rev*, 30(3): 467-488.
8. Zhang XJ, Zhou LL, Zeng Y (2016). Measurement and evaluation on the citizenization level of migrated agricultural population. *China Soft Sci*, 31(10): 37-49.
9. Kagan S, Koruc Z, Latifoglu G (2017). Comparison of psychological and physiological changes of the anxiety in various sports. *Revista de Cercetare si Interventie Sociala*, 56: 44-56.
10. Kennedy AJ, Maple MJ, McKay K, et al (2014). Suicide and accidental death in Australia's rural farming communities, a review of the literature. *Rural Remote Health*, 14(1): 2517.
11. Roy P, Tremblay G, Oliffe JL, et al (2013). Male farmers with mental health disorders, a scoping review. *Aust J Rural Health*, 21(1): 3-7.
12. Zheng L, Tan QP, Xu X (2012). Investigation on mental health and the influencing factors of 1716 migrant workers in Shenzhen city. *Strait J Prev Med*, 18(1): 9-11.
13. Li CQ, He MY, Zhang X (2011). Integrated research of mental health in China's migrant workers. *Health Res*, 31(4): 267-9.
14. Huang SL, Hou JW, Zhang M (2015). A cross-

- temporal meta-analysis of changes in Chinese migrant workers' mental health, 1995-2011. *Acta Psychol Sinica*, 47(4): 466-77.
15. Felix ED, Afifi W (2015). The role of social support on mental health after multiple wildfire disasters. *J Commun Psychol*, 43(2): 156-70.
 16. Melki IS, Beydoun HA, Khogali M, et al (2004). Household crowding index, a correlate of socioeconomic status and inter-pregnancy spacing in an urban setting. *J Epidemiol Community Health*, 58(6): 476-80.
 17. Roy AL, Godfrey EB (2016). Relationships between family and neighborhood income and first-generation latino adults' depressive symptoms and well-being. *J Commun Psychol*, 44(7): 856-71.
 18. Musonda MM. The impact of exposure to domestic violence on mental health and well-being of Zambian children in Lusaka; socioeconomic status as a modulating factor [PhD thesis]. Southwest University, China; 2016.
 19. Boone MR, Cook SH, Wilson PA (2016). Sexual identity and HIV status influence the relationship between internalized stigma and psychological distress in black gay and bisexual men. *Aids Care*, 28(6): 764-70.
 20. Gee GC, Morey BN, Walsemann KM, et al (2016). Citizenship as privilege and social identity, implications for psychological distress. *AM Behav Sci*, 60(5-6) (SI): 680-704.
 21. Schotte K, Stanat P, Edele A (2018). Is integration always most adaptive? The role of cultural identity in academic achievement and in psychological adaptation of immigrant students in Germany. *J Youth Adolescence*, 47(1): 16-37.
 22. Mazzula SL, Johnson VE, Sant-Barket Roberson K (2017). Race-based traumatic stress, racial identity statuses, and psychological functioning, an exploratory investigation. *Prof Psychol Res Pr*, 48(1): 30-37.
 23. Kucharska J (2015). Feminist identity styles, sexual and non-sexual traumatic events, and psychological well-being in a sample of polish women. *J Interpers Violence*, 72(1): 1-16.
 24. Waters TEA, Fivush R (2015). Relations between narrative coherence, identity, and psychological well-being in emerging adulthood. *J Pers*, 83(4): 441-51.
 25. Smeekes A, Verkuyten M, Çelebi E et al (2017). Social identity continuity and mental health among syrian refugees in turkey. *Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol*, 52(10): 1317-24.
 26. Zhang L, Wang Y (2013). Analysis on urban integration level and mode for new generation migrants, example from Hangzhou city. *Issues Agr Econ*, 33(4): 23-9.