

Psychosocial Adjustment of Gender and Status to Migrant Children

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Abstract—This paper studies the relationship between children's gender and identity and their psychosocial adaptability. The conclusions are as follows: There is a close relationship between children's identity and their psychosocial adaptability, that is, the psychosocial adaptability of migrant children is better than that of local children; There are gender differences between migrant children and local children in psychosocial adaptability; The two changes of identity and gender; There is no interaction between quantities.

Keywords—*Psychosocial Adaptation, Migrant Children, Local Children.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Since China's reform and opening up 40 years ago, the process of urbanization has been intensifying, and a large number of agricultural people have flowed into cities, especially the young and middle-aged labor force. Their children enter the city with them, become migrant children, or children of migrant population, 6 to 14 years old and live with their parents in the inflow for more than half a year. The problems of floating children are multifaceted, and the influencing factors are more complicated. According to the data collected at present, these studies do not specifically analyze the psychosocial adaptability of migrant children, do not clarify the differences in psychosocial adaptability between migrant children and local children, and do not clarify whether there is a gender gap in psychosocial adaptability between migrant children and local children. This is the theme of this paper. After a trial investigation, we put forward the following hypotheses: (1) there are differences in psychosocial adaptation between migrant children and local children; (2) there are gender differences in psychosocial adaptation between migrant children and local children; (3) there is interaction between gender and identity, that is, they work together. It is used for children's psychosocial adjustment.

II. RESEARCH PROCESS

A. Choice of Subjects.

The study is based on the principle of non random sampling from 62 public primary schools in Xi'an. There were 30 local children and 32 migrant children.

B. Research Methods.

This study is mainly completed by questionnaire survey, supplemented by in-depth interviews and bureau observation. The instrument of this study is the Achenbach Child Behavior Scale (CBCL), which was compiled by American psychologists T.M. Achenbach and C. Edelbrock in 1983. It has complete reliability and validity. Based on our research purposes, we only chose the items related to behavioral problems as our questionnaire, which was filled out by the parents of the children. After data collection, we used SPSS11.0 to analyze the factors and merged the children's behavior problems into two major problems: internalized behavior problems and externalized behavior problems. Then we used identity and gender as independent variables, internalized behavior problems and externalized behavior problems as dependent variables, and conducted variance analysis respectively. Analysis.

C. Research Contents.

The main purpose of this study is to study the psychosocial adaptation of migrant children, whether there are differences in psychosocial adaptation between migrant children and local children, whether there are gender differences in psychosocial ability between migrant children and local children, and whether there is interaction between gender and identity.

D. Research Process.

After selecting the subjects, this study first conducted a test survey, through the teachers to understand the basic situation of the subjects and their parents, and then by the school and teachers to organize a parents' meeting, using the time of the parents' meeting by the parents of the subjects to fill out a unified questionnaire, so as to facilitate the researchers to verify the data. After the questionnaire survey, we conducted in-depth interviews with the parents and the teacher in charge of the class respectively in order to obtain the information that the questionnaire can not reflect. After the interview, we conducted a 15-day external inspection on the subjects to ensure the objectivity of the collected data. Finally, we summarize the collected data, use SPSS11.0 for factor analysis and variance analysis, draw conclusions, and then write a survey report.

III. RESULTS ANALYSIS

A. Internalizing Behavior Problems.

The descriptive statistics of internalization problems calculated from the sample data are as follows:

TABLE I DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF INTERNALIZING BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

Identity	Sex	Mean Value	Sample Size
Local children	Male	7.93	15
	Female	9.67	15
	Total	8.80	30
Floating children	Male	5.94	16
	Female	7.88	16
	Total	6.91	32
Population	Male	6.90	31
	Female	8.74	31
	Total	7.82	62

B. Identity.

From Table I, we can see that the average value of local male children on internalized behavior problems is 7.93, while the corresponding problem score of mobile male children is 5.94, the difference between the two is 1.99, the difference is relatively large, it can be seen that there is a significant gap between mobile male children and local male children on internalized behavior problems, and according to the behavior of children. The internalization behavior of local male children is more serious than that of migrant children. The same is true for local female children as compared with migrant female children, that is, the internalization behavior problem of local female children is more serious than that of migrant female children ($9.67 > 7.88$). From this, we can conclude that local children's behavioral problems are more serious and their adaptability is worse ($8.80 > 6.91$).

C. Sex.

As can be seen from Table 1, the scores of local female children on internalized behavior are higher than those of local male children ($9.67 > 7.93$). Similarly, the mean score of mobile female children was higher than that of mobile male children ($7.88 > 5.94$). From this, we can conclude that in the whole sample, there is a gap between male children and female children on internalized behavior problems ($8.74 > 6.90$), and female children internalized behavior problems are more serious, poor psychosocial adaptability.

D. Test of Variance Analysis.

TABLE II VARIANCE ANALYSIS TABLE FOR INTERNALIZING BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

Source	Sum of squares	Freedom	Mean square and	F value	Significance level
Model	108.094a	3	36.031	22.482	0.000
Identity	55.530	1	55.530	34.648	0.00
Sex	52.161	1	52.161	32.547	0.000
Identity * Sex	0.161	1	0.161	0.101	0.752

a. R Squared=0.538(Adjusted R Squared=0.514)

As can be seen from Table 2, the explanatory power of the model we selected has reached 0.538, P 0.00, less than the critical value of significance level 0.05, indicating that the explanatory power of this model is relatively strong, and this model can be used to explain the population. P Sex * Identity is 0.752, greater than the threshold of significant level 0.05, so there is no interaction between gender and identity. P-identity value is 0.00, less than the critical value of significance level 0.05, which proves that the data in the sample can be used to reflect the overall situation in internalized behavior problems, that is, children's identity has a significant impact on children's internalized behavior problems. Similarly, the P gender value is 0.00, less than 0.05, so, for the overall, gender has a significant impact on internalized behavior problems.

Then, on the issue of internalized behavior, the model we selected has a certain explanatory power for children's psychosocial adaptability. There is no interaction between the two independent variables of identity and gender, that is, they act on children's psychosocial adaptability respectively.

E. Externalizing Behavior Problems.

The descriptive statistics of externalizing behavior based on sample data are as follows:

TABLE III DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS FOR EXTERNALIZING BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

Identity	Sex	Mean Value	Sample Size
Local children	Male	12.00	15
	Female	15.20	15
	Total	13.60	30
Floating children	Male	11.75	16
	Female	13.69	16
	Total	12.72	32
Population	Male	11.87	31
	Female	14.42	31
	Total	13.15	62

F. Externalizing Behavior Problems.

The average score of the local male children was higher than that of the floating male children ($15.20 > 13.69$), the difference was 1.21, which showed that there was a certain gap between the local male children and the floating male children on the problem of the foreign behavior, and the problem of the local male children was more serious than that of the floating male children. Similarly, the situation of local female children compared with migrant female children is the same, that is, the problem of externalization behavior of local female children is more serious than that of migrant female children ($12.00 > 11.75$), and their adaptability is relatively poor. From this, we can see that the behavior problems of local children are more serious than that of mobile children ($13.60 > 12.72$), and their psychosocial adaptability is worse.

Sex.As can be seen from Table 3, the average score of local male children is higher than that of local female children ($15.20 > 12.00$), and the average score of mobile male children is higher than that of mobile female children ($13.69 > 11.75$). From this, we can draw a conclusion that in the whole sample, male children and female children are on the issue of alienation behavior. There is a gap, and male children's externalization behavior problem is more serious ($14.42 > 11.87$), the psychosocial adaptability is relatively worse.

G. Test of Variance Analysis

TABLE IV VARIANCE ANALYSIS TABLE FOR EXTERNALIZING BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

Source	Sum of squares	Freedom	Mean square and	F value	Significance level
Model	118.856a	3	39.619	15.234	0.000
Identity	12.025	1	12.025	4.624	0.00
Sex	102.170	1	102.170	39.286	0.000
Identity * sex	6.170	1	6.170	2.372	0.129

a. R Squared=0.441 (Adjusted R Squared=0.412)

As can be seen from Table 4 the explanatory power of our model is 0.441, P value is 0.00, which is less than the critical value of significance level 0.05. This shows that the model has a certain explanatory power for dependent variables, and the model can be used to explain the whole. P identity * gender is 0.129, which is greater than the threshold of significance level 0.05. Therefore, there is no interaction between identity and gender in the problem of alienation behavior. P-identity is 0.036, which is less than the critical value of significance level of 0.05. This shows that the data in the sample can be used to reflect the overall situation, that is, compared with the overall situation, identity as a variable has a significant impact on externalization behavior problems. Similarly, the P gender is 0.00, less than 0.05, therefore, for the overall, gender this variable has a significant impact on the problem of externalization behavior.

Then, on the issue of alienation behavior, the model we selected has a certain explanatory power for children's psychosocial adaptability. There is no interaction between the two independent variables of identity and gender, that is, they act on children's psychosocial adaptability respectively.

IV. CONCLUSION

The results of this study prove that there is a certain correlation between children's gender, children's identity and children's psychosocial adaptation. The psychosocial adaptation of migrant children is better than that of local children. There are gender differences in psychosocial adaptation between migrant children and local children, and there is no interaction between identity and gender.

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