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| **Comparison of Depression and Well-being status among Rural-to-urban** **Migrant Workers and Local Workers in Shanghai** |
| **Background:**  Migrant workers are commonly more susceptible to mental disorders in the world. There was a large scale of expansion in migrant workersalongwith the accelerating socio-economic transformation in China since 1980s. But the majority of related surveys among this population rarely focused on mental health status or psychological well-being. Hence it is imperative to better understand the mental health status and well-being of rural-to-urban migrant workers and depict the relationship between migration and mental ill-health.  **Methods:**  A cross-sectional survey of 3286 participants was conducted in healthy units from Shanghai. All variables of this survey were assessed by a self-administered questionnaire, depression by the patient health questionnaire (PHQ-9) and well-being with the Who-Five Well-being Index (WHO-5) scale. Pearson’s χ2 test and logistic regression was used to make a comparison between migrants and urbanities and identify related factors of both mental health outcomes, respectively.  **Results:**  Migrant workers (15.3%) had slightly higher prevalence of depression than the local (12.0%), whilst obviously lower mental well-being (26.9%) among the older participants over 45. In the logistic regression models, those who reported low job satisfaction, not healthy organization, poor self-rated physical health and long working hour were 2.86 (95%CI: 2.14-3.84), 1.42 (95%CI: 1.06-1.91), 1.89 (95%CI: 1.41-2.55) and 1.48 (95%CI: 1.08-2.03) times more likely to have depression, respectively. Similarly, those who aged more than 45 were 2.92 (95%CI: 1.65-5.16) and 1.80 (95%CI: 1.01-3.21) times more likely to have lower mental well-being for low job satisfaction and not healthy organization, respectively.  **Discussions:**  There are numerous potential correlates beneath the complexity of migration affecting the mental ill-health of Chinese internal migrant workers. Strengthening the construction of healthy organization and implementing a better pension system may be helpful to improve the mental health status or psychological well-being for this group.  **Keywords: migrant workers, mental health, well-being, healthy organization** |