SOCIAL INTEGRATION, MENTAL HEALTH AND WILLINGNESS TO SETTLE IN CITIES OF MIGRANT WORKERS: AN ANALYSIS BASED ON STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODEL

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Abstract

Social integration and mental health have great impacts on how willing migrant workers are to settle in cities. This paper aims to identify how these two factors affect the willingness of migrant workers to settle in cities. First, two hypotheses were put forward based on relevant literature and the theory of individual behavior, holding that the migrant workers’ willingness to settle in cities is positively affected by both social integration and mental health. Next, a questionnaire survey was carried out among migrant workers, using 19 observation variables and 3 latent variables. Finally, the structural equation model was introduced to analyze the survey data and validate the hypotheses. The results show that the respondents are very willing to settle in cities, moderately integrated to the local society, and poor in mental health; both social integration and mental health have a significant positive effect on migrant workers’ tendency to settle in cities; migrant workers of different genders and education levels differ greatly in their willingness to settle in cities; the urban integration and mental health of migrant workers can be enhanced by improving their income, work conditions and social security, thereby boosting their willingness to settle in cities. The research findings help to promote the coordinated urban-rural development and guide the rational movement of population.

Key words: Migrant Workers, Social Integration, Mental Health, Willingness to Settle, Structural Equation Model.

INTRODUCTION

That migrant workers work in cities is a large-scale mass phenomenon under the special social structure of contemporary China. Since the 1990s, China has entered a period of rapid urbanization, with a surge in labor demand (Chan, 2010). Under this background, a large number of rural populations begin to flow from the countryside to the cities and from the central and western regions to the eastern coast. It is difficult to calculate the specific scale of the floating population. However, according to the data of the sixth census conducted in China in 2010, the floating population in China has reached 220 million, most of which are migrant workers. According to relevant researches, the actual number of floating populations is higher than this data. Migrant workers have played an important role in driving China’s rapid social and economic development over the past 30 years (liu, He, & Fulong, 2008). On the one hand, more job opportunities in cities greatly increase the income of migrant workers, thus making tens of millions of rural families richer economically. On the other hand, a large number of young and middle-aged labor forces continue to flow into the city, which has made great contributions for the optimization of industrial structure and urban construction and development. However, due to the influence of the long-term urban-rural
separation system, it is difficult for migrant workers to enjoy the real citizenization treatment in cities. The low identity and social identity make their living conditions in a more awkward situation. After several or more years of working, many migrant workers have to face a choice that whether they leave the city and return to the countryside or integrate into urban life (Bolzman, Kaeser, & Christe, 2016). After in-depth interviews with some migrant workers, we learn that leaving the city and returning to the countryside is a helpless choice that many people have to make, and their long-term working life doesn’t make them feel “at home” in their cities. It is difficult to integrate into the daily life of the city. In addition, pressure of special label of "migrant workers" status and work intensity has also exposed them to varying degrees of mental problems (Chen, Chen, & Landry, 2013). Although the government has also issued corresponding policies and systems to promote the citizenization process of migrant workers, many migrant workers still worry a lot about living in the city even they have the ability to buy a house in the city in view of the above pressure.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The issue of migrant workers' willingness to settle in cities has attracted wide attention in the academic circles, and the focus of researches lies in the influence factors of their willingness to settle in cities, which mainly considers the individual characteristics of migrant workers, such as gender, age, educational level, marital status, etc. (Hatfield, 2010; Boswell, 2011; Liversage & Mizrahi, 2017), employment status such as occupation category, working years, employment status, etc. (Bolzman, Fibbi, & Vial, 2006; Lindley, 2009), economic condition such as income level, housing, pension security, etc. (Boswell & Ciobanu, 2009). Some researchers carry out researches from the perspective of social structure. Such factors as social capital, family structure, degree of social support and whether there are relatives in working cities also have a certain degree of influence on migrant workers’ willingness to settle in cities (Lindley, 2009; Mboj-Pouye, 2016). Although some researchers have also focused on the impact of social integration on the willingness to settle (Bolzman, Kaeser, & Christe, 2016), social integration is only considered as a factor in the social structure, lack of in-depth multi-factor mining analysis. Based on the above research status quo, this study will start with the degree of social integration and level of mental health, construct a multi-index measurement model, and investigate the correlation and influence degree between these two variables and migrant workers’ willingness to settle in cities.

Social integration or urban integration is an index of the degree of urban adaptation of migrant workers. The higher the degree of urban integration is, the higher the degree of citizenization of local migrant workers is (Liu, He, & Fulong, 2008). From the perspective of the flow of human resources in urban and rural areas, migrant workers move out of the countryside and settle in the city through the process of working, and finally complete the process of urbanization (Chen & Wang, 2015). Many studies have shown that the degree of integration of migrant workers in cities is a very important factor influencing whether they can settle in cities (Liversage & Mizrahi, 2017). The focus on urban integration is characterized by diverse features, such as economic integration, cultural integration, social adaptation and acceptance, and interactive or progressive effect of these aspects sometimes (Meng, 2012). Many studies have found that economic integration plays a major role to a large extent, and sometimes affects the development of other factors. Some researchers also believe that social communication network and ability are the key factors of the degree of urban integration of some migrant workers (Liu, 2005; Li, 2006). In addition, the government’s settlement policy, urban construction environment, industry development level and development potential will also affect urban migrants’ willingness to settle (Ruiz-Tagle, 2013). Some researchers even believe that there is a spiral effect between urban integration and migrants' willingness to settle, the willingness to settle affects the degree of urban integration, and the improvement of integration level will further enhance the integration process (Tang & Feng, 2015; Liu, Wang, & Chen, 2016).

The mental health of labor forces has always been concerned by researchers at home and abroad, and the current literature focuses on the state of labor forces in developing countries and developed countries (Lu, 2010; Cheung, 2013). The entry points of the research mainly include the influence factors of migrant workers' mental
health, measurement index system, evaluation of health level and measures to improve mental health (Cutler & Lleras-Muney, 2010; Norstrand & Xu, 2012). The measurement index system is divided into single index system and multi-index system. Different evaluation index systems basically include the following aspects: somatization, sensitivity, anxiety, compulsion, hostility, fear, depression and sense of valuelessness (Li & Wu, 2010; Jin, Wen, Fan et al., 2012; Clark & Roayer, 2013). The influence factors are mainly summarized as migration factors, education factors and social factors (Kimbro, Gorman, & Schachter, 2012). Factors such as social security, working years, occupation type, and gender also exert influence (Song & Sun, 2016). Many studies have focused on the influence of mental health level on the degree of urban integration of migrant workers and the willingness to settle in cities.

**PROPOSAL OF CONCEPT AND RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS**

The theory of individual behavior holds that individual behavior occurs under the control of behavior intention that is dominated by the interaction between evaluation criterion and behavior attitude. Based on the western classical population migration theories, such as push and pull theory, dualistic structure theory and Todaro model, this paper puts forward the concept of migrant workers’ willingness to settle in cities. That is, whether migrant workers have a strong willingness to settle in cities after living in cities for a period of time depends on their adaptability, satisfaction and yearning for urban life (including family migration). There have been a lot of literature on the influence factors of migrant workers’ willingness to settle in cities. Driving factors mainly focus on income, personal development, and children’s education. Influence factors include gender, age and other personal characteristics, social environmental factors such as occupation type and social structure. This study focuses on the effect mechanism of social integration and mental health of migrant workers on their willingness to settle in cities.

Social integration, namely, urban integration or urban adaptation, means that "Migration adaptation is mainly a process of responding to the changed political, economic and social environments and constantly adjusting the dynamic psychology or behavior" mainly from the angle of adaptation. The social integration of migrant workers refers to their adaptation to the city’s economic, cultural and social environments, which is not only a kind of mental perception, but also a practice habit (Liversage & Mizrahi, 2017). According to previous studies, the higher the degree of social integration is, the stronger migrant workers’ willingness to settle in cities is.

Mental health is a new perspective to study migrant workers. Because of weak tendency of their social status and social environment, migrant workers often have a very awkward identity in the city. Although they are the basic group of urban construction, they often can’t enjoy the citizen’s basic social security and welfare, then causing many physical and mental health problems. The mental health problems of migrant workers refer to the mental problems such as depression, anxiety, irritability and lack of self-confidence caused by the “dual identity” effect in urban life and the lack of social support (Zhu, 2016). The greater the mental pressure of urban life on migrant workers is, the weaker their willingness to settle in urban life will be. On the contrary, for migrant workers who are more mentally healthy, their confidence and willingness to settle in cities will be stronger.

Based on the above research hypothesis, the following paths are proposed:

**Figure 1. Hypothetical path diagram**

Hypothesis 1 (H1): Social integration has a positive effect on migrant workers’ willingness to settle in cities

Hypothesis 2 (H2): Mental health has a positive effect on migrant workers’ willingness to settle in cities
VARIABLE DESIGN AND RESEARCH METHOD

Variable design

Referring to the measurement index system of similar literature and based on the information obtained from the semi-structured questionnaire survey and in-depth interview, the survey questionnaire including 22 measurement variables is completed. Pre-survey of 100 questionnaires is carried out. According to the reliability and validity test of the obtained data, and the effectiveness of communication between the host and the guest in the process of investigation, some experts suggest that the variables should be increased or decreased, and the semantic expression of each variable should be carefully considered, so as to facilitate the understanding of interviewed migrant workers and to improve the quality and efficiency of data collection. The final revised questionnaire on the social integration and mental health of migrant workers affecting their willingness to settle in cities includes 19 observation variables and 3 latent variables. Each latent variable is characterized by 3-8 measurement variables. In addition to the attributes of the interviewees themselves, the Likert’s five-level representation is used to quantify the 19 observation indexes, and 1-5 points are assigned according to the intensity of the interviewees' approval. In order to facilitate the study, the mental health latent variable is set as a positive index, that is, the score of each observation variable is set in reverse. For example, the maximum stress level is set to 1 point, and no stress is set to 5 points.

(1) Willingness to settle in cities. Compared with rural life, urban life has more convenience and advantages, more perfect public facilities, medical and educational conditions, and has always been a region of population inflow in the migration of urban-rural interaction. Therefore, migrant workers with higher labor skills and education levels tend to have a greater willingness to settle in cities. This latent variable has 6 observation variables: "Are you willing to stay in the working city?" "Are you willing to buy a house and settle down in the working city?" "Are you willing to start a business in the working city?" "Would you like your family to move to the working city to settle down?" "Are you willing to work for the development of the working city?" and "Would you like your children to work in the working city to settle down?"

(2) Social integration. Social integration refers to the degree of economic, cultural and social adaptation of migrant workers, including whether they can obtain income for living in the local city through their own labor and whether there can be a certain social circle in the local city and social support to maintain the family. This latent variable has 7 observation variables: "Are you satisfied with the working city?" "Are you willing to make friends with the local residents of the working city?" "Do you have many friends in the local area?" "Do you think you have been treated as a citizen in the working city?" "Do you have a high frequency of contact with local citizens?" "Have you made constructive suggestions for the development of local communities" "Are you willing to do more voluntary service for the development of the city?"

Mental health. Physical and mental health has always been an important dimension for researchers to pay attention to the survival and development of migrant workers. With the promotion of overall urban-rural development and attention to the overall development of individuals, the emphasis on psychological factors has become a new trend. This study measures the mental health level of migrant workers by K6 scale, including stress, despair, anxiety, depression, sense of value lessness and sense of difficulty in doing things.

Research method

The structural equation model has a unique advantage in measuring the complex relationship between multidimensional observation variables and latent variables, and further exploring whether there is a correlation effect between the latent variables. Firstly, the model setting, confirmatory factor analysis, and goodness of fit should be carried out in its application. On this basis, the final revision, evaluation and optimization of the model will be carried out. Hence, there are significant application advantage in the field of measuring the correlation of multidimensional variables, especially in the field of latent variables that are not easy to be directly observed and measured. From the previous theoretical analysis, it can be concluded that the urban integration and mental health of migrant workers are the comprehensive subjective impression influenced by multidimensional variables. It is suitable to find latent variables on the basis of a large number of basic observation variables and to investigate the relationship between its effects
to find its influence on migrant workers’ willingness to settle in cities. Therefore, the structural equation model is used to measure and analyze them. The specific theoretical model and formula are as follows:

Figure 2. Structural equation theory model

The relationship between the observation variables and the latent variables is realized by the following measurement equation:

\[
X = \Lambda_X \xi + \delta
\]

\[
y = \Lambda_y \eta + \epsilon
\]

where, \(X\) is \(q*1\) vector composed of \(q\) exogenous observation variables; \(y\) is \(p*1\) vector composed of \(p\) endogenous observation variables; \(\xi\) is \(n*1\) vector composed of \(n\) exogenous potential variables; \(\eta\) is \(m*1\) vector composed of \(m\) endogenous latent variables; \(\Lambda_X\) is the \(p*m\) factor load matrix of \(X\) on \(\xi\); \(\epsilon\) is measurement error.

The relationship between the latent variables is realized by the following structural equation:

\[
\eta = B \eta + \Gamma \xi + \zeta
\]

where, \(B\) is the coefficient of interaction between endogenous latent variables; \(\Gamma\) is the path coefficient of exogenous latent variable versus endogenous latent variable; \(\zeta\) is the residual vector of \(\eta\), reflecting the unexplained part.

In conclusion, this study takes the degree of urban integration and the level of mental health of migrant workers as the exogenous latent variables, and regards migrant workers’ willingness to settle in cities as the endogenous latent variable. It uses the structural equation model to measure the influence of relevant observation variables on the corresponding latent variables. This study summarizes the influence of level of urban integration and mental health on the intensity of migrant workers’ willingness to settle in cities, and then investigates the influence of different variables on the effective paths.

INVESTIGATION ON THE FACTORS INFLUENCING THE WILLINGNESS TO SETTLE CITIES

Data source and overview

The data in the study are obtained from the questionnaires in Zhengzhou, Anyang, Luoyang and Xuchang of Henan Province from March to April of 2019. A total of 360 questionnaires are distributed and 325 valid questionnaires are collected, with an effective rate of 90.28%. The distribution of the sample is as follows:

Table 1. Characteristics of sample migrant workers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Frequency (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>male</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>83.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>female</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>16.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>under 40</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>73.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>above 40</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>26.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>87.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>high</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>12.92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Considering the education level of the agricultural labour force in the research area, those only with junior high school education and below are considered to be of low education background and those above junior high school education are considered to be of high education background.

As can be seen from Table 1, male workers account for 83.69% of sample migrant workers, reflecting that the majority of urban migrant workers in China are male, and women are more responsible for farming at home and caring for the elderly and children. In terms of age composition, the majority of them are under 40 years old, which indicates that the majority of migrant workers are young due to the influence of the nature of work and the demands of family development, and most of them choose to return to the countryside after reaching a certain age. Most of the migrant workers in China have low educational level, with the level below senior high school accounting for 87.08%.

According to the three latent variables, the average score of the latent variable of
willingness to settle in cities is 3.685, indicating that sample migrant workers have a strong willingness to settle in the working cities. The interview also learned that due to good public service facilities, better educational conditions for children, and higher income level, a significant proportion of migrant workers tend to settle down in the working cities. The score of latent variable of social integration level is 3.295, which indicates that sample migrant workers are highly adaptable to urban life, have a high expectation for their own career development and economic income, and have a high adaptation to urban life style and habits. They have already had familiar social circles in the cities where they live, and they are quite confident in changing their identity and staying in the working cities. The score of mental health level is 3.179, the lowest among the three latent variables, which requires the attention of researchers and government managers. Although migrant workers have a strong willingness to live in the city and a high level of urban integration, sample migrant workers generally have great mental pressure under the influence of such factors as personal ability, career development space and educational opportunities for their children. They have mental problems to varying degrees.

Reliability and validity analysis

The reliability refers to the consistency and reliability of the measurement result. We generally judge the reasonable degree of the design of the questionnaire by examining the consistency between the measurements. The data interval of the major index α coefficient is 0–1, which is a positive index. Validity mainly used to identify the degree of accuracy of measuring some indexes, which can generally be realized by confirmatory factor analysis. We mainly observe the factor load of each observation variable to the corresponding latent variable. This study refers to the correlative indexes of individual's willingness to settle in the city and mental health, and puts forward the correlative variables based on the understanding level and life experience of migrant workers. The reliability and validity need to be tested. The reliability and validity test of SPSS 21 show that the α coefficient of the whole questionnaire is 0.853, and the α coefficient of each latent variable is above 0.7, showing that the internal structure of the questionnaire is logical and stable, and the data are quite reliable. The KMO coefficient is 0.821, the square value of Bartlett sphere test is 562.3, and the degree of freedom is 187, which indicates that the questionnaire has high validity.

Confirmatory factor analysis

To investigate the effective interpretation of each observation variable to the latent variable, confirmatory factor analysis is performed on the data by using Lisrel8.7. According to the criterion that the factor load more than 0.5 is effective, we delete the latent variable of willingness to settle in cities "I hope that my children will settle in the working city" and the latent variable of social integration "I often provide voluntary services in the working city". The factor loads are 0.352 and 0.475 respectively. The α coefficient of the new scale becomes 0.863, and the α coefficient of the two optimized latent variables is improved correspondingly. The observation indexes of the adjusted scale decrease from 19 to 27.

Model estimation, evaluation and revision

Lisrel8.7 is used to set and verify the path of the structural equation model. The factor loads of 17 observation variables on their corresponding latent variables all reach the critical criterion of above 0.5, of which only 2 variables are below 0.6. Considering the limitation of migrant workers' subjective judgment, we keep these two variables to ensure that each latent variable has a certain number of observation variables. In the two hypothesis paths in the structural model, the absolute values are all greater than 0.6, and the absolute value of T also exceeds 1.96, that is, the hypothesis paths pass the test. According to the main fitting index of the structural equation model, the score of χ²/df index, which is greatly influenced by the sample size, is 2.372, less than the upper limit 3, reaching a good level. GFI is an index indicating the degree of fitting, and 0.851 indicates that the survey data match well with the designed path. RMSEA index also meets the requirement of 0.05-0.08 ideal range. Each index of the simple degree of fitting and the value-added degree of fitting also basically meets or approaches the tolerance limit, and the initial model as a whole meets the requirements of relevant parameters.
Table 2. Correlative index of goodness of fit for measuring model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Absolute fitting degree</th>
<th>Reduced fitting degree</th>
<th>Value-added fitting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\chi^2$/df</td>
<td>GFI</td>
<td>RMSEA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitted value</td>
<td>2.372</td>
<td>0.851</td>
<td>0.063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis of model result

Through fitting, evaluating and modifying the initial model, the final structural equation model diagram is finally established (Figure 3).

Judging from the contribution degree of each measurement factor to the corresponding latent variable, among the 6 observation variables of social integration variable, the path coefficient of "Are you willing to do more voluntary service for the development of the city?" is 0.59, and the others are above 0.6. Especially, the path coefficient of the variable "Are you satisfied with your working city?" is 0.72, which indicates that it has the greatest influence on the social integration factor of migrant workers. The path coefficients of 6 variables of mental health level are all above 0.6, and 4 of them are above 0.7. Among the 5 observation variables of willingness to settle in cities, only the path coefficient of the variable "Are you willing to start a business in the working city?" is below 0.6 while that of the variable "Would you like your family to move to the working city to settle down?" reaches 0.8, showing a high degree of fitting.

Figure 3. The path diagram of the final SEM and the standardized path coefficient

As can be easily seen from Figure 3, the research hypotheses are all verified, and the degree of influence is significant. (1) The normalized path coefficient of the positive effect of H1 social integration on willingness to settle in cities is 0.82 ($p < 0.05$), which indicates that a high degree of urban social integration can improve the subjective tendency of migrant workers to settle in working cities. The survey also shows that migrant workers with more stable employment and income, as well as those with a wider circle of social contacts in the city, are less willing to return to the countryside and more willing to settle in the city. (2) The normalized path coefficient of positive effect of H2 mental health on migrant workers' willingness to settle in cities is 0.76 ($p < 0.05$). The results show that migrant workers who are more mentally healthy have greater confidence and tendency in the urban life. Therefore, the public and the community should pay attention to the mental problems of migrant workers through various channels. Relevant researches show that quite a part of migrant workers in China have mental problems such as excessive pressure, anxiety and insufficient self-confidence, etc. This will affect the physical and mental health and work efficiency of migrant workers. At the same time, it will also have a negative effect on migrant workers' willingness to settle in cities, and it will also be a potential threat to the overall urban-rural development and social stability.

Conditional response to different influence paths

According to the analysis above, the level of social integration and mental health has a positive effect on migrant workers' willingness to settle in cities. In order to further investigate the difference between the two influence paths of different types of migrant workers, multiple group verification is performed on the research model with AMOS18.0 software, and the conditional response is shown in Table 3:
Table 3. Response coefficients of the paths

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hypothesis</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Educational level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>under 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H1</td>
<td>0.627**</td>
<td>0.319</td>
<td>0.456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2</td>
<td>0.277</td>
<td>0.791***</td>
<td>0.394</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: * means p <0.05, ** means p <0.01, and *** means p <0.001.

As can be seen from the above table, gender factor has differentiated effects on H1 and H2. Men are more prominent in H1, because men have stronger social skills than women and more easily obtain more social support in working cities, which has a positive effect on the willingness to settle in cities. Women are more prominent in the H2. Women are generally more sensitive than men and the same survival pressure will bring women more mental problems. In addition, women are slightly weaker than men in anti-pressure compression ability. Therefore, that the mental health status of women affects the willingness to settle in cities is more significantly. There is no difference in age between the two paths. Those with higher educational level have more significant effect on H1. Those with higher educational level generally engage in more complex types of work, and have better work remuneration and stability, and their corresponding social integration degree is stronger than those with low educational level, so they are prominent in H1.

CONCLUSIONS AND ENLIGHTENMENT

Migrant workers, as the basic labor forces in urban economic development since China's reform and opening-up, have played a key supporting role in China's urbanization process (Tang, 2015). With the widening gap between urban and rural development, Chinese society is faced with the urgent need of urban and rural integration and development. It is an important way to promote population urbanization that migrant workers who work in cities remain in cities and become citizens (Song, 2016). The results of the previous study show that the scores of three latent variables of sample migrant workers are willingness to settle in cities, social integration and mental health. The result shows that sample migrant workers generally have a high willingness to settle in cities, and the mental health level is relatively low. The positive effect of social integration on the willingness to settle in cities is verified, and the positive effect of mental health level on the willingness to settle in cities is supported. Gender factor and educational level have significant differences in the two hypothesis paths that pass the test. The conclusion is that we should take many measures to improve migrant workers' willingness to settle in cities, such as: 1. improving the treatment of migrant workers, including wages, housing conditions and social security, so as to improve the social integration of migrant workers in the city; 2. paying attention to the mental health problems of migrant workers and improve their mental support for settling in cities; 3. providing migrant workers with the opportunity to continue education and study because the improvement of their educational level will help them to increase their confidence and willingness to settle in the working cities.

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