**Table 2 A detailed account of factors associated with the presence of psychological distress or common mental disorders among migrants**

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| **Authors, year of publication, reference, country of immigration,** | **Sample and region of origin** | **Design of study****Statistical analysis** | **Main outcome variables****Measures** | **Associated factors** |
| **Studies performed in the USA and Canada** |
| Alderete et al. 2000,7 USA | 1,001 Mexican migrant farm-workers  | Cross-sectionalLogistic regression  | Psychiatric disordersUMCIDI  | Acculturative stress |
| Ali 2002,1 Canada | 18,610 migrants from different countries  | Cross-sectional Logistic regression  | Depressive symptoms (12-months prevalence) | Length of residence in the host country |
| Shen and Takeuchi 2001,93 USA | 939 Chinese Americans migrants  | Cross-sectionalPath analysis  | Depressive symptomsSCL-90R  | Acculturative stress |
| Hovey and Magaña 2002,65 USA | 95 Mexican migrant farm-workers  | Cross-sectional Multiple regression | Anxiety disordersPAI  | Educational level; acculturative stress; reason for migration  |
| Grzywacz et al. 2006,88 USA | 60 Latino male migrant farm-workers | Cross-sectionalMultiple regression | Anxiety disorders, PAI Depressive disorders, CES-D Alcohol abuse, CAGE | Family arrangements in the host country |
| Gee et al. 2006,107 USA | 112 African descendants migrants202 Mexican American migrants274 Other Latino migrants | Cross-sectionalMultiple regression | Psychological well-beingMSC12  | Perceived social discrimination |
| Alegría et al. 2007,14 USA | 1630 Latino migrants  | Cross-sectionalLogistic regression | Psychiatric disordersCIDI/DSM-IV | Language proficiency |
| Williams et al. 2007,45 USA | 3,570 African Americans1,621 Caribbean blacks891 non-Hispanic whites  | Cross-sectionalLogistic regression | Major depressive disorderWMH-CIDI | Sex (female) in African Americans |
| Hiott et al. 2008,95 USA | 125 Latino male migrant farm-workers  | Cross-sectionalMultiple regression | Anxiety disorders, PAI Depressive disorders, CES-D  | Acculturation; work conditions  |
| de Castro et al. 2008,118 USA | 1,381 Filipino migrants  | Cross-sectionalMultiple regression | Psychological distressSCL-90-R | Work conditions |
| Ding and Hargraves 2009,98 USA |  2,607 migrants\* 26,905 US citizens | Cross-sectionalLogistic regression | Unhappiness, depression and anxiety, SF-12 | Language proficiency |
| Potochnick et al. 2010,103 USA | 281 first-generation Latino immigrantyouth, ages 12–19 | Cross-sectionalOrdinary Least-Squares  | Depression; CDIAnxiety; MASC-10 | Family and teacher support |
| Breslau et al. 2011,50 USA | 554 Mexican migrants in USA 2,519 family members of non-migrant in Mexico  | Cross-sectionalLogistic regression | Depressive and anxiety disordersCIDI; WMH-CIDI | Age (younger); social support |

 **Table 2 (continued) A detailed account of factors associated with the presence of psychological distress or common mental disorders among migrants**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Authors, year of publication, country of immigration, reference** | **Sample and region of origin** | **Design of study****Statistical analysis** | **Main outcome variables****Measures** | **Associated factors** |
| **Studies performed in the USA and Canada (continued)** |
| Ornelas and Perreira 2011,77 USA | 281 Latino migrants | Cross-sectionalLogistic regression | Depressive symptomsPHQ-9; CES-D | High poverty prior to migration; family arrangements in the host country; social support and familism; perceived social discrimination  |
| Lueck and Wilson 2011,81 USA | 2,059 Latino migrants (868 Mexicans, 577 Cubans and 614 other Latinos) | Cross-sectionalMultiple regression | Acculturative stressInterview including eight questions | Kind of migration; language proficiency; perceived social discrimination |
| Gong et al. 2011,85 USA | 1,639 Asian migrants | Cross-sectionalOrdinary Least-Squares Logistic regression | Psychological distressK10-scale of Kessler12-month any depressive disorders12-month any anxiety disorders | Reason for migration; family arrangements in the host country |
| Rasmussen et al. 2012,83 USA | 3,260 Latino and Asian migrants | Cross-sectionalLogistic regression | Traumatic events; major depressiveepisode onsetWMH-CIDI | Kind of migration |
| Park et al. 2012,97 USA | 500 Korean migrants | Cross-sectionalPath analysis | Depressive symptomsCES-D | Acculturative stress |
| Patterson et al. 2013,53 Canada | 4946 migrants from other North America, Oceania, South and Central America and Caribbean, Europe, Africa, Asia | Cross-sectionalLogistic regression | Mood, anxiety and substance use disorder WMH-CIDI | Age at immigration (younger) |
| Lee et al. 2013,73 USA | 123 indigenous Mexican migrants | Cross-sectionalMultiple regressionPath analysis | Depressive symptomsPHQ-9 | Self-esteem (low); perceived discrimination |
| Torres and Wallace 2013,84 USA | 1,603 Latino migrants | Cross-sectionalLogistic regression | Psychological distressK10-scale of Kessler | Reason for migration  |
| Zhang and Hong 2013,114 USA | 2,085 migrants; 23.7% Asian Americans, 76.3% Asian migrants | Cross-sectionalOrdinary Least Squares  | Psychological distressK10-scale of Kessler | Perceived social discrimination |
| Islam et al. 2014,36 Canada | 265,056 South Asian Canadian-born997,706 migrants  | Cross-sectionalLogistic regression | Mood and anxiety disorders Self-perceived mental health | Sex (female); age of immigration (younger); not having children (<12 years) in the household; language proficiency |

 **Table 2 (continued) A detailed account of factors associated with the presence of psychological distress or common mental disorders among migrants**

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| **Authors, year of publication, country of immigration, reference** | **Sample and region of origin**  | **Design** **Statistical analysis** | **Main outcome variables****Measure** | **Associated factors** |
| **Studies performed in Europe**  |
| Pantelidou et al. 2006,102 UK | 133 Greek students from University of London | Cross-sectionalMultiple regression | Culture shock, Culture Shock QuestionnaireDysphoria, GHQ-12 | Social support; number of close friends |
| Weich et al. 2004,22 UK | 837 white Europeans3,444 migrants: 733 Irish; 724 Pakistani; 694 black Caribbean; 650 Bangladeshi and 643 Indian | Cross-sectionalLogistic regression | Common mental disordersCIS-R  | World region of origin |
| Thapa 2005,42 Norwegian | 1536 immigrants from low- and middle-income countries  | Cross-sectionalMultiple regression | Psychological distressHSCL-10  | Sex (female); age (older); world region of origin; living without a partner; lifetime traumatic events; unemployment |
| Ryan et al. 2006,62 UK | 360 Irish-born migrants | Longitudinal (case-control)Logistic regression | DepressionBDI  | Educational level; reason for migration; social support; unemployment   |
| Tinghög et al. 2007,56 Sweden | 1,109 migrants (Scandinavians born outside Sweden, Europeans born outside Scandinavia, non-Europeans)9,314 non-migrants  | Cross-sectionalLogistic regression | Subjective wellbeingWHO (ten) Wellbeing IndexDepression MDI  | World region of origin |
| Wittig et al. 2008,16 Germany | 140 migrants from Poland 88 migrants from Vietnam 772 East Germans; 811 West Germans | Cross-sectionalMultivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) | Anxiety and depressionHADS  | Sex (female); world region of origin |
| de Wit et al. 2008,17 The Netherlands | 509 migrants (231 Turkish; 191 Moroccan; 87 Surinamese/Antilleans)321 Dutch-born | Cross-sectionalLogistic regression | Depressive and anxiety disordersCIDI | Sex (female) in Turkish; world region of origin |
| Taloyan et al. 2008,20 Sweden | 197 Kurdish migrants1,407 Swedes  | Cross-sectionalLogistic regression | Psychological well-beingQuestionnaire- 2 questions | Sex (female) |
| Taloyan et al. 2008,38 Sweden | 197 Kurdish migrants from Iran (22) and Turkey (175) | Cross-sectionalLogistic regression | Psychological distress Questionnaire-5 questions | Sex (female) |
| Irfaeya et al. 2008,99 Germany | 116 Arab migrant women  | Cross-sectionalMultiple regression | Psychological stressSCL-90-R  | Length of residence in the host country; perceived social discrimination  |

 **Table 2 (continued) A detailed account of factors associated with the presence of psychological distress or common mental disorders among migrants**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Authors, year of publication, country of immigration, reference** | **Sample and region of origin** | **Design** **Statistical analysis** | **Main outcome variables****Measure** | **Associated factors** |
| **Studies performed in Europe (continued)** |
| Levecque et al. 2009,19 Belgium | 147 Turkish migrants359 Moroccans migrants | Cross-sectionalLogistic regression | Psychological distressSCL-90-R  | Sex (female) |
| Gater et al. 2009,23 UK | 932 Pakistani migrants 924 white Europeans migrants | LongitudinalLogistic regression | Depressive disordersICD-10; DSM-IV | Sex (female) |
| Rodríguez Álvarez et al. 2009,105 Spain | 1, 239 Moroccans in Morocco 149 Moroccans migrants in País Vasco1,388 País Vasco-born  | Cross-sectionalLogistic regression | Anxiety and depressive symptomsMHI  | Social support  |
| Llácer et al. 2009,112 Spain | 570 Ecuadorian migrants | Cross-sectionalLogistic regression | Possible psychiatric caseGHQ-28  | Perceived social discrimination |
| Tinghög et al. 2010,43 Sweden | 211 Finnish migrants250 Iranian migrants259Iraki migrants  | Cross-sectionalLogistic regression | Subjective wellbeingWHO (ten) Wellbeing Index | Sex (female); marital status (unmarried); acculturation; unemployment; socioeconomic status; traumatic events prior to migration; social support  |
| Norredam et al. 2010,87 Denmark | 31,923 migrants127,687 native Danes | LongitudinalPoisson regression | Mental disordersICD-10 | Family arrangements in the host country  |
| Borrell et al. 2010,111 Spain | 6938 migrants\*  | Cross-sectionalLogistic regression | Mental healthGHQ-12 | Perceived social discrimination |
| Del Amo et al. 2011,26 Spain | 554 Spanish-born568 Ecuadorian migrants | Cross-sectionalLogistic regression | Possible psychiatric caseGHQ-28  | Sex (female); social support  |
| Gonidakis et al. 2011,94 Greece | 317 migrants from Europe, West Asia and Central Asia | Cross-sectionalLogistic regression | Depressive symptomsCES-D | Acculturation |
| Agudelo-Suárez et al. 2011,113 Spain | 2,434 migrant workers from Morocco, Ecuador, Romania and Colombia | Cross-sectionalLogistic regression  | Mental healthGHQ-12  | Perceived social discrimination |
| Villarroel and Artazcoz 2012,28 Spain | 620 migrants from Latin America 18,872 Spain-born | Cross-sectionalLogistic regression | Mental healthGHQ-12 | Sex (male); world region of origin |
| Mundt et al. 2012,40 Germany | 74 migrants from EU, Turkey, Arab countries, Former Yugoslavia, FSU, and Vietnam48 non-migrants  | Cross-sectionalLogistic regression | Psychological distressGHQ-28 | Sex (female); age (younger); family arrangements in the host country  |

 **Table 2 (continued) A detailed account of factors associated with the presence of psychological distress or common mental disorders among migrants**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Authors, year of publication, country of immigration, reference** | **Sample and region of origin** | **Design** **Statistical analysis** | **Main outcome variables****Measure** | **Associated factors** |
| **Studies performed in Europe (continued)** |
| Aichberger et al. 2012,67 Germany | 205 Turkish migrant women 200 native German women | Cross-sectionalMultiple regression | Emotional distressGHQ-28 | Socioeconomic status; unemployment  |
| Drogendijk et al. 2012,96 The Netherlands | 221disaster affected Turkish migrants127 non-affected migrants | Cross-sectionalMultiple regression | Anxiety, depression, hostility and somatic symptoms SCL-90-R, PTSD-symptoms, IES  | Acculturation  |
| Kerkenaar et al. 2013,24 Austria | 518 migrant from Eastern Europe 2930 non migrant  | Cross-sectionalLogistic regression | Depression and anxiety, PHQ-4 | World region of origin |
| Jarrín et al. 2013,39 Spain | 568 Ecuadorian migrants | Cross-sectionalLogistic regression | Possible psychiatric case, GHQ-28 | Sex (female) |
| Das-Munshi et al. 2013,51 UK | 17000 second generation Irish children born in Britain  | Longitudinal Logistic regression | Pshychological healthBristol Social Adjustment Guide Rutter B; Rutter A | Age (children) |
| Qureshi et al. 2013,55 Spain | 1,503 migrants from Latino America, North and Sub-Saharan Africa, Eastern Europe, Asia1,503 non-migrants | Cross-sectionalLogistic regression | Psychiatric morbidity, MINI | World region of origin; marital status (without a couple); educational level |
| Saheer et al. 2013,57 Norway | 1,047 migrants from Turkey, Sri Lanka, Iran, Pakistan, Vietnam | Cross-sectionalLogistic regression | Seasonal affective disorder, SPAQ | World region of origin |
| Ladin and Reinhold 2013,66 Austria, Germany, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Netherlands, Italy, Greece, Israel | 12,247 migrants from Germany, Italy, Morocco, Turkey, and Algeria | Cross-sectionalLogistic regression | Depressive symptoms, EURO-D  | Socioeconomic status; social support  |
| Jurado et al. 2014,29 Spain | 458 migrant women448 Spanish-born women | Cross-sectionalLogistic regression | Common mental disorders K6-scale of Kessler  | Age (older); world region of origin; family arrangements in the host country; length of residence in the host country; social support  |
| Morawa and Erim 2014,41 Germany | Turkish migrant (254 primary care patients and 217 psychosomatic outpatients) | Cross-sectionalMultiple regression | Depressive symptoms BDI | Sex (female); educational level; acculturation; language proficiency |
| Mölsä et al. 2014,76 Finland | 128 Somali refugees 128 non-migrants | Cross-sectionalMultiple regression | Depressive symptoms, BDIPsychological distress, GHQ-12Quality of life, HRQoL  | Traumatic events prior to migration |
| Heeren et al 2014,82 Switzerland | 65 asylum seekers; 34 refugees; 21 illegal; 26 labor migrants; 56 residents  | Cross-sectionalLogistic regression | Anxiety and depression, HSCL-25Posttraumatic stress, PDS | Kind of migration |

 **Table 2 (continued) A detailed account of factors associated with the presence of psychological distress or common mental disorders among migrants**

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| **Authors, year of publication, country of immigration, reference** | **Sample and region of origin** | **Design** **Statistical analysis** | **Main outcome variables****Measure** | **Associated factors** |
| **Studies performed in Asia** |
| Ristner et al. 2001,37 Israel | 1,062 Jewish migrants from the former Soviet Union (FSU)  | Cross-sectionalMultiple regressionMANOVA | Psychological distress DPSI  | Sex (female) |
| Ritsner and Ponizovsky 2003,48 Israel | 563 Jewish migrants FSU | Cross-sectional and partly longitudinalMultiple regression | Psychological distressTBDI  | Age (older) |
| Griffin et al. 2003,49 Israel | 221 Thai male migrants  | Cross-sectionalMultiple regression | Psychological distress9-item scale  | Age (younger); acculturation; social support; work conditions |
| Lerner et al. 2005,74 Israel | 600 migrants FSU | LongitudinalLogistic regression | Psychological distressPERI-D  | Locus of control (external); acculturation; poor family functioning; social support |
| Mirsky et al. 2008,30 Israel | 844 migrants FSU 2,114 Israel-born Jewish  | Cross-sectionalLogistic regression | Psychological distressGHQ-12 | Sex (female) |
| Wong et al. 2008,46 China | 475 rural−urban migrant workers  | Cross-sectionalLogistic regression | Mental healthBSI  | Sex (male); marital status (male married); work conditions  |
| Wong et al. 2008,86 China | 475 rural−urban migrant workers  | Cross-sectionalMultiple regression | Mental healthBSI  | Reason for migration; work conditions |
| Chou 2009,71 China | 449 rural–urban migrants  | Cross-sectionalMultiple regression | Depressive symptomsCES-D  | Optimism; sense of control; reason for migration; social support |
| Zhang et al. 2009,108 China | 1,006 rural−urban migrant workers  | Cross-sectionalStructural equation modeling  | Psychological healthWHOQOL-BREF  | Perceived social discrimination |
| Wong et al. 2009,115 China | 625 children of migrant rural-urban workers | Cross-sectionalLogistic regression | Anxiety disorders and depressionRCADS | Perceived social discrimination |
| Hwang et al. 2010,78 China | 975 internal migrants555 non-migrants | LongitudinalMultiple regression | Depressive symptomsCES-D | Kind of migration  |
| Lu 2010,89 Indonesia | 1,500 rural–urban migrants rural non-migrants  | LongitudinalLogistic regression | Depressive symptomsIFLS  | Family arrangements in the host country |
| Wang et al. 2010,109 China | 1006 rural–urban migrants  | Cross-sectionalPath analysis | Psychological distressSCL-90 | Perceived social discrimination |

**Table 2 (continued) A detailed account of factors associated with the presence of psychological distress or common mental disorders among migrants**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Authors, year of publication, country of immigration, reference** | **Sample and region of origin** | **Design** **Statistical analysis** | **Main outcome variables****Measure** | **Associated factors** |
| **Studies performed in Asia (continued)** |
| Lin et al. 2011,110 China | 1006 rural–urban migrants  | Cross-sectionalMultiple regression | Mental healthSCL-90 | Perceived social discrimination |
| Yang et al. 2012,58 China  | 1,595 male rural−urban migrant workers | Cross-sectionalLogistic regression | Perceived stress, CPSS, Probable mental disorder , CHQ  | Marital status (unmarried); self-worth; family arrangement in the host country |
| Chou 2012,104 China | 347 internal migrants | Longitudinal studyMultiple regression | Depressive symptomsCES-D | Social support; perceived discrimination  |
| Chen et al. 2012,117 China | 210 internal migrants | Cross-sectionalMultiple regression | Mental disordersSCL-90-R  | Unemployment; coping strategies  |
| He and Wong 2013,63 China | 959 female rural–urban migrant workers  | Cross-sectionalHierarchical regression | Mental health, BSI  | Educational level; work conditions; reason for migration  |
| Tsai et al. 2013,90 Taiwan | 157 Southeast Asian and Mainland Chinese immigrant women  | Cross-sectionalMultiple regression | Self-reported General HealthSF-12 | Family arrangements in the host country |
| Yu 2014,72 China | 1,205 internal migrants | Cross-sectionalMultiple regression | Depressive symptomsPHQ-9 | Personal and family resilience; acculturative stress; perceived discrimination and rejection |
| Yang et al. 2014,106 Taiwan | 268 immigrant women, fromChina and Vietnam | Cross-sectionalMultiple regression | Depressive symptoms, BSRS | Perceived discrimination |
| Chou 2007,35 Australia | 431 migrants from Asian and Western countries | LongitudinalMultiple regression | Psychological distressGHQ-12 | Sex (female); age (older); world region of origin; marital status (unmarried); educational level; visa type; length of residence in the host country; employment (student or economically inactive)  |
| Andrade et al. 2012,44 Brazil | 5,037 Brazilian, 52% migrants from other areas of Brazil to Sao Paulo | Cross-sectionalLogistic regression  | Common mental disordersWMH-CIDI | Sex (female) |
| Akinyemi et al. 2012,80 Nigeria | 444 refugees from Liberia, Sierra Leona and Togo; 527 non-refugees | Cross-sectionalLogistic regression | Mental health, MINI Quality of life, WHOQOL-BREF | Kind of migration; unemployment; employment (unskilled and skilled workers)  |
| Ruiz-Grosso et al. 2014,54 Peru | 8,091 internal migrants  | Cross-sectionalLogistic regression | Depressive symptomsCES-D | Age at internal migration (< 30 years)  |

**Table 2 (continued) A detailed account of factors associated with the presence of psychological distress or common mental disorders among migrants**

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| **Authors, year of publication, country of immigration, reference** | **Sample and region of origin** | **Design** **Statistical analysis** | **Main outcome variables****Measure** | **Associated factors** |
| **Systematic reviews and meta-analyses** |
| Lindert et al. 2009,79 different countries of higher and lower income from five continents of world |  35 studies: n = 50 - 4558 labor migrants and refugees, of Mexico, Afghanistan, Sudan, Iran, Irak, Korea, Cambodia, Bosnia, Guatemala, Vietnam, Senegal, China, Kosovo   | Systematic review and meta-analysis | Depressive and/or anxietyand/or post-traumatic stress disorderDSM; ICD | Kind of migration  |
| Pascoe and Richman 2009,116 country of inmigration\*  | 134 studies: n = 30-8,311 migrants\*  | Meta-analysis | Different scales for mental illness, psychological distress, and indicators of general well-being  | Perceived social discrimination |
| Das-Munshi et al. 2012,68 USA, Canada, New Zealand, Sweden, Netherlands and Israel  | 12 studies: n = 18,548 migrants from Scandinavian regions, Finland, EU, Turkey, FSU, Middle East, North Africa, Iran, Iraq, Southeast Asia, Central/South America, and Puerto Rico  | Systematic review and meta-analysis | Common mental disordersDifferent instruments (CIDI, GHQ-12,SCL-90, CES-D, PERI-D) | Socioeconomic status (downward social mobility) |
| Zhong et al. 2013,32 China | 48 studies: n = 42,813 rural to urban migrant workers from north, south, east and west of China | Meta-analysis | Psychological symptomsSCL-90-R | Age (younger); socioeconomic status  |

BAI, Beck Anxiety Inventory; BDI, Beck Depression Inventory; BSI, Brief Symptom Inventory; Brief Symptom Rating Scale, BSRS; CAGE, questionnaire alcohol abuse; CDI, Child's Depression Inventory; CES-D, Centre for Epidemiological Studies of Depression; CIDI, Composite International Diagnostic Interview; CHQ, Chinese Health Questionnaire; CIS-R, Revised Clinical Interview Schedule; CHQ, Chinese Health Questionnaire; CPSS, Chinese Perceived Stress Scale; CSTAI, Children's Trait Anxiety Inventory; DPSI, Demographic Psychosocial Inventory; DSM-IV, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition; EURO-D 12-item scale for depressive symptoms; GHQ-12, General Health Questionnaire-12; GHQ-28, General Health Questionnaire-28; HADS, Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale; HRQoL, Health-Related Quality of Life; HSCL-10, Hopkins Symptom Checklist; HSCL-25, Hopkins Symptom Checklist; ICD-10, International Classification of Diseases; IES, Impact of Event Scale; IFLS, Indonesia Family Life Survey; INHS, Israeli World Mental Health Survey; K10-scale of Kessler; K6-scale of Kessler; MASC-10, Multidimensional Anxiety Scale for Children; MDI, Major Depression Inventory; MHI, Mental Health Inventory-5; MINI, Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview; MRHS, Madrid Regional Health Survey 2007; MSC12, Mental Component Summary subscale from the Medical Outcomes Study Short Form 12; PAI, Personality Assessment Inventory; PDS, Posttraumatic Diagnostic Scale; PERI-D, Psychiatric Epidemiologic Research Interview; PHQ-4, Patient Health Questionnaire-4; PHQ-9, Patient Health Questionnaire-9; PRIME-MD, Primary care evaluation of mental disorders; PTSD, pot-traumatic stress disorder; RCADS, Revised child anxiety and depression scale; SCL-90, Symptom Checklist-90; SCL-90R, SCL-90 Symptom Checklist-90–Revised; SF-12, Self-reported General Health; SF-36, Self-reported General Health; SPAQ, Seasonal pattern assessment questionnaire; TBDI, Talbieh Brief Distress Inventory; UMCIDI, University of Michigan version of Composite International Diagnostic Interview; WHOQOL-BREF, World Health Organization, Quality of Life-Brief Version; WMH-CIDI, World Mental Health CIDI.

\*Country of origin of migrants or country of immigration not shown in the article