

Differences in Social Adaptation of Rural Children between Different Family Socioeconomic Status: The Coupling Effect of Family Intimacy and Social Support

Jiayuan Pu, Qiaoning Deng, Jianming Xiao, Qing Tao

School of Management, Xi'an Polytechnic University, Xi'an, Shaanxi 710048, China

Abstract: This study analyzes the influence of family social-economic status on children's social adaptability in rural areas and analyzes its mechanism. Based on the survey data of rural children on social adaptation, this study examined the mediation effect of family intimacy and social support between family SES and social adaptation. Results: ① Children with different family socioeconomic status showed differences in family closeness, social support and social adaptation scores; ② Rural children showed a positive correlation between family socioeconomic status, social support and social adaptation($r = 0.178-0.62$, $P < 0.001$); ③ family closeness and social support played some intermediary role in family socioeconomic status and social adaptation, with the mediation effect values were 0.290 and 0.250 respectively; ④ Family closeness and social support played a chain mediation role between family SES and social adaptation, with an effect value of 0.256. Under the objective conditions of rural families social and economic status, it is particularly important and necessary to promote the intimate relationship within families and strengthen the construction of social support network for rural children for their healthy growth and improve their social adaptability.

Keywords: Family Socio-Economic Status; Family Intimacy; Social Support; Social Adaptation

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1. Problem is Put Forward

In 2021, the No.1 document of the Central Government, Opinions on Comprehensively Promoting Rural Revitalization and Accelerating Agricultural and Rural Modernization, pointed out that the focus of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers" has shifted from poverty alleviation to comprehensively promoting rural revitalization^[1]. Rural children are regarded as an indispensable talent resource in the rural revitalization strategy, and their overall development level will affect the quality of human capital needed for rural revitalization. In recent years, the social adaptation status of rural children has attracted social attention. Social adaptation is the process of individual adaptation and integration in the social environment, which is an important part of children's development and an important indicator to measure the level of individual mental health^[2]. In terms of the development of individual life course, children's social adaptation is affected by multi-level factors such as society, economy and family. And due to the limitation of family environment and resources, combined with the lack of public service support, children in rural areas are more likely to face the challenge of social adaptation, easy to produce adverse reactions in psychology and behavior^[3], such as poor life ability, interpersonal communication is not smooth, learning burnout, impaired mental health, lack of self-awareness^{[4][5][6]}. As the most basic environmental factor in the process of children's growth, the

family is of great significance to children's development and adaptation^[7]. The study found that family SES has a broad and profound impact on social adaptation, and is an important influencing factor in analyzing children's social adaptation situation^{[8][9]}. Does inequality from family socioeconomic status affect the level of social adaptation of rural children? When the social and economic status of families cannot be changed in the short term, can strengthening the construction of intimate relationship within the family and increasing the social network support promote the social adaptation of rural children? Based on the above problems, this study intends to explore the influence of family social and economic status on rural children's social adaptation mechanism, reveal the family social and economic status by shaping the family harmonious atmosphere and expand social resources network, so as to promote rural children social adaptability of new perspective, to policy makers and education practitioners targeted intervention strategies and Suggestions, so as to improve the social adaptation level of rural children as a whole.

2. Literature Review and Research Hypotheses

2.1 The Influence of Family Social and Economic Status on the Social Adaptation of Rural Children

Family is the starting point of children's socialization and an important social ecosystem affecting its development^[10]; family social and economic status measures family environment significantly, affecting the development of children in all aspects^[11]. Family socioeconomic status refers to the hierarchy, hierarchy and status of the family in the society, which generally appears as the difference in the quantity and quality of social resources that the family can control or obtain^{[12][13]}. Since children do not have stable social resources, their class division in the social structure is influenced by the parents education, occupation, and family income^{[14][15]}. Many studies have shown the impact of family SES on child growth and development. Families with high socioeconomic status usually have more economic, social and cultural capital, which will encourage parents to provide better education and growth environment for their children, and have a positive impact on children's cognitive ability and mental health^{[16][17]}, thus promoting their development. According to the family stress model, groups with low family SES can obtain limited material conditions and often face great economic pressure in their growing environment^[18]. With the increase of pressure, individuals will face higher risks in mental health, resulting in social maladjustment such as academic failure, indifference of parent-child relationship, and prominent behavioral problems^[19]. By combing the literature, it is found that the influence of family socio-economic status on individuals has not only a direct effect, but also an indirect effect. As the "background" environment of children's growth environment, the effect of family social and economic status on children's physical and mental development is more influenced by the "process" environment, and the whole process is influenced by factors such as parenting style, parent-child interaction, family intimacy, social support and so on^[20].

2.2 Family Economic and Social Status, Family Intimacy and Social Adaptation

Family is the most primitive and basic unit of individual development, and it is also a dynamic system formed by parents and children. The simple and complex family atmosphere formed by this dynamic relationship may have an obvious or subtle influence on the individual. According to ecosystem theory, family socioeconomic status belongs to the outer system variables and needs to go through microsystem variables (such as parent-child interaction) to act on children^[21]. As an important

embodiment of parent-child interaction, family intimacy mainly refers to the degree of emotional connection between individuals and family members, and is a comprehensive index reflecting the close relationship between family members and measuring family function^[22]. The educational function of family function and the quality and mode of parent-child interaction essentially constitute the cornerstone of the development of children's social adaptability^[23]. When children are in the living environment with good family function, long feel family care and get happiness from the family, it will increase the expectation and confidence in the future life, and the level of social adaptation will increase^[24]; while lower family intimacy will cause children to show more maladaptive problems, such as anxiety, depression, aggression and other internal problems. In addition, there is a causal inference between family socioeconomic status and family intimacy^{[25][26]}. According to the family stress model, families with low SES often face greater survival pressure, which will reduce parents emotional warmth and parenting input, and family conflicts and conflicts may intensify, further consuming the psychological resources of family members, thus affecting family function and individual development^[27]. Therefore, this study speculated that family SES indirectly affects the social adaptation of rural children through family intimacy.

2.3 Family Economic and Social Status, Social Support and Social Adaptation

Social support refers to the material, information, emotional and other support obtained or perceived in individual contact with others or groups, which is generally divided into two forms: objective support and understanding social support^[28]. Studies have shown that compared with objective social support, understanding that social support is more beneficial to individual mental health^[29]. According to social support theory, the stronger the social support network an individual has, the more able to cope with the challenges of various environmental pressures. On the one hand, the extent to which an individual receives social support depends on its social position^[30]. In terms of occupational status, education level and income level, individuals with higher social stratification have more opportunities for social resources and fewer restrictions, and thus receive more effective social support. On the contrary, individuals with low socioeconomic status have a narrow social circle, a relatively weak relationship network, and receive less social business security, so their overall social support is relatively weak^{[31][32]}. On the other hand, social support is a social protective factor and predictive index of individual development, which can help children form a good interactive relationship with the group and obtain positive psychological experience^[33], making children more likely to have a high level of social adaptability. Previous studies have shown that good social support can effectively relieve the psychological pressure of individuals, maintain their mental health level, and contribute to the positive development of children's social adaptation^[34]. Based on this, this study speculated that social support plays a mediating role in family SES and social adaptation of rural children.

2.4 Family Economic and Social Status, Family Intimacy, Social Support and Social Adaptation

Family closeness and social support may be important intermediary variables between family socioeconomic status and social adaptation, and previous studies have confirmed that family closeness can significantly predict social support^{[35][36]}. Family intimacy is an important embodiment of the complete family function^[37]. Individuals with perfect family functions are often able to obtain more timely social support by virtue of their strong family and social relationship network when encountering

life challenges. This support can provide necessary psychological comfort, reduce the pressure burden caused by difficulties, enable individuals to better cope with all kinds of life pressures, adjust their mentality and behavior, and then improve their adaptability and quality of life in the social environment, and achieve the double improvement of personal growth and social integration^[38]. Considering that previous studies have not demonstrated a chain mediation of family intimacy and social support in the impact of family SES on social adaptation, this mediation will be validated in this study.

In conclusion, this study constructed a chain mediation model (Figure 1) to provide new theoretical findings and necessary supplements for the social adaptation of family SES and social adaptation, family intimacy and social support. In the model, the family social status significantly positively affects the social adaptation level of rural children. In this process, family intimacy and social support not only play a mediation role alone, but also play a chain role between family intimacy and social support, and family intimacy positively affects social support.

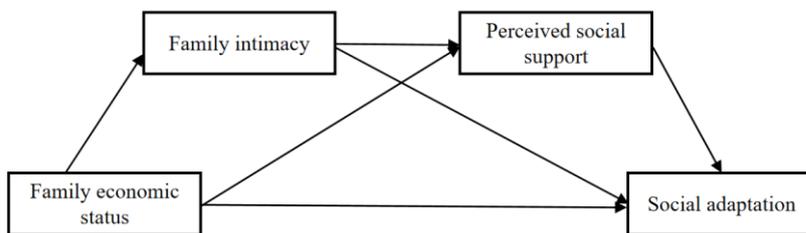


Figure 1. studies the hypothetical model

3. Object and Method

3.1 Object

The data employed in this research were sourced from a questionnaire survey conducted among four schools (comprising two primary schools and two middle schools) located in the rural regions of Yulin city and Ankang City, within the province of Shaanxi. In the pretest, it was found that due to the numerous measurement questionnaire items related to social adaptation, students below the second grade of primary school were relatively insufficient in the number of literacy, and many items in the questionnaire were not well understood. At the same time, because the questionnaire was in the key stage of senior three students when the examination was issued, and the learning task was heavy, so I decided to give up the questionnaire survey for students below grade two and senior high school. The questionnaire was divided into four sections: basic information of children and their families, children's social adaptation, family intimacy and social support. The questionnaire survey was conducted in a class. The investigator entered each class to guide the children to fill in the questionnaire and checked the questionnaire filling one by one after the recovery, and found the missing children to fill in according to the number. A total of 867 questionnaires were issued, and 769 questionnaires were unqualified, incomplete and incorrect answers, 769 valid questionnaires were obtained, with an effective recovery rate of 88.70%. The age range of the sample was 8 to 18 years, the mean age was 12.8 years, SD=2.593, including 400 boys, accounting for 52.00% and 369 girls, accounting for 48.00%.

3.2 Methods

(1) Family socio-economic status.

Socioeconomic status has the intergenerational transmission and cumulative effect, so the investigation of children's socioeconomic status is mainly to measure the socioeconomic status of their parents^[39], usually with the parents income level, education level and occupation as the measurement indicators^[40]. Based on this, this study used the comprehensive index method to measure child family soci-economic status, while referring the comprehensive index to parental occupational status score, parental education level and children's self-rated family economic situation^{[41][42]}. Parents are graded from "temporary workers, unemployed workers" to "senior managers and senior professional and technical personnel", from "primary school or below" to "university and above", and parents education score is graded at level 5 from "very good" to "very poor". Converting the three variables into standard scores, According to the factor analysis method recommended by Ren Chunrong, Principal component analysis was performed on the standard scores of the three variables, The first principal factor explained 52.526% of the total variability, The factor loads for parental education level, occupation, and family economic status were 0.595, 0.556, and 0.579, respectively, That is, family socioeconomic status = $(0.595 * Z \text{ parents education level} + 0.556 * Z \text{ parents occupation} + 0.579 * Z \text{ family economic status}) / 0.525$, Finally get the family socioeconomic status composite score^{[43][44]}, Higher scores indicate higher family socioeconomic status of the children. At the same time, build the family social and economic status virtual variables^[45], the sample according to family social and economic level median divided into "low" and "high" two categories: below the median as low social and economic status, higher than the median as high social and economic status, comparative analysis of different family social and economic status of rural children's social adaptation.

(2) Social adaptation

Social adaptation scale for children and adolescents. This study reference MiaoHualing^[46] revision of "children and adolescent social adaptation scale", while considering the important influence of the family, school environment to the development of children, in the original four dimensions on the basis of new family satisfaction and school to adapt to two dimensions, set up 29 items, six dimensions, respectively is: family satisfaction, school adaptation, social communication, life, independent learning, emotional state, topic items including "I think most of the teacher class way and method is suitable for me", etc. This scale was scored using a 5-level Likert score with the internal consistency Cronbachs α coefficient of 0.93.

(3) Family intimacy

In this study, the revised family intimacy scale compiled by Olson^[47] and Fei Lipeng^[48] is adopted. The revised scale includes 15 questions, including "Family members will try their best to support each other when they encounter difficulties" and other contents. The scale used a 5-level Likert score, higher scores indicate higher family closeness of the children, with the internal consistency Cronbachs α coefficient of 0.82.

(4) Social support

This study used the comprehension social support scale compiled by Zimet et al^[49]. and revised by Yan Biaobin et al^[50]. The revised scale contains 12 questions, including three dimensions: family support, friend support, and others (neighbors and relatives) support. The questions include "People other than family and friends will be beside me when I encounter problems". The scale used grade 5 Likert score, higher scores indicate higher levels of social support for children, with the internal consistency Cronbachs α coefficient of 0.89.

3.3 Statistical Treatment

Descriptive statistics and correlation analysis of the data were performed using the SPSS 26.0 software in this study. The PROCESS macro program plug-in developed by Hayes was used to test the mediation effect. During the model testing process, the variable Z-score was used to test the mediation model. To exclude the possibility of common methodological bias, an unrotated principal component factor analysis was performed for all variables, referring to the study by Podsakoff et al^[51]. Results show a total of 16 factors with characteristic root values greater than 1, and the first factor explained a variation of 21.35%. Based on the critical criterion of 40%, it can be concluded that there is no serious common methodological bias in this study.

4. Finding

4.1 Comparison of Different Variables of Rural Children with Social and Economic Status in Different Families

This study presents a descriptive statistical analysis of rural children with high household SES (top 25% overall), middle SES (between 25th and 75th percentile overall) and low SES (last 25% overall). The results showed that the total mean scores of family intimacy, social support and social adaptation of rural children were 55.403, 47.96 and 112.073 respectively, which were higher than the theoretical mean ($M=37.5, 30$ and 72.5), indicating that all indicators of rural children were at a medium level. One-Way ANOVA test was used with each variables among rural children as dependent variables and different household socioeconomic status as independent variables. We found that the total mean score of rural children varied significantly, $F=34.811$, $p < 0.001$. The post hoc test found that both the high and middle level groups were significantly higher than the low level group, while the high and middle level groups were not significantly different. The total mean score of social support among rural children with different family SES varied significantly, $F=8.325$, $p < 0.001$. The post hoc test found that the family SES group were significantly higher than the middle level and low level groups, and the middle level group was also significantly higher than the low level group. The total mean score of social adaptation among rural children with different family SES varied significantly, $F=34.811$, $p < 0.001$. The post hoc test found that the family SES group were significantly higher than the middle and low level groups, and the middle level group was also significantly higher than the low level group.

Table 1. Comparison of different variables of rural children by household socioeconomic status

	Low Family SES (n=186)	Medium-family SES (n=375)	High Family SES (n=208)	Total sample (n=769)	F	posterior comparisons
family intimacy	52.849±11.003	55.712±10.18	57.13±10.221	55.403±10.499	34.811***	1<2=3
social support	46.215±7.893	47.696±8.328	49.995±8.375	47.96±8.342	8.325***	1<2<3
social adjustment	107.188±13.97	111.219±14.731	117.981±14.002	112.073±14.87	12.322***	1<2<3

Note: *: $p < 0.05$, **: $p < 0.01$, ***: $p < 0.001$, family SES is the abbreviation of family socio-economic status, the same below.

4.2 Correlation Analysis of the key Variables

Association analysis on family SES and social adaptation, family closeness and social support. The results showed (Table 2): there were significant associations between the variables, including family socioeconomic status and social adaptation, family closeness and social support ($r=0.299$; $r=0.18$; $r=0.178$, $p < 0.001$), social adaptation and social support ($r=0.524$; $r=0.62$, $p < 0.001$), and family closeness and social support ($r=0.514$, $p < 0.001$).

Table 2. Correlation Analysis of the Key Variables (n=769)

variable	family SES	social adjustment	family intimacy	social support
family SES	1			
social adjustment	0.299***	1		
family intimacy	0.180***	0.524***	1	
social support	0.178***	0.620***	0.514***	1

4.3 Test of the Intermediary Effect of Family Intimacy and Social Support

The Model6 (chain mediation model) in the SPSS macro program PROCESS was used to analyze the relationship between family socioeconomic status, family intimacy, social support and social adaptation^[52]. Results show (Table 3), that family SES significantly predicted family closeness ($\beta = 0.793$, $SE = 0.156$, $p < 0.001$) and significantly predicted rural child social adaptation ($\beta = 0.366$, $SE = 0.044$, $p < 0.001$), thus, family SES could indirectly affect the level of social adaptation of rural children through family closeness. Family SES significantly predicted social support ($\beta = 0.395$, $SE = 0.025$, $p < 0.001$) and social support ($\beta = 0.815$, $SE = 0.055$, $p < 0.001$), therefore, family SES could indirectly affect the level of social adaptation of rural children through social support. Family closeness significantly predicts social support ($\beta = 0.395$, $SE = 0.025$, $p < 0.001$), and social support can positively predict social adaptation of rural children ($\beta = 0.815$, $SE = 0.055$, $p < 0.001$), therefore, family closeness can indirectly affect the level of social adaptation of rural children through social support. In conclusion, family intimacy and social support play a chain mediation role between family socioeconomic status and social adaptation of rural children.

Table 3. Chain mediation model of family socioeconomic status and social adaptation (n=769)

variable	family intimacy			social support			social adjustment		
	β	SE	t	β	SE	t	β	SE	t
family SES	0.793	0.156	5.08***	0.307	0.109	2.802**	1.065	0.167	6.359***
family intimacy				0.395	0.025	15.869***	0.366	0.044	8.367***
social support							0.815	0.055	14.829***
R2		0.033			0.271			0.47	
F		25.811***			142.496***			226.034***	

Besides, The results of the mediation effect analysis of Bootstrap sampling for 5000 times also showed that (Table 4), The mediation effect consists of indirect effects from the following three paths: the first path is family socioeconomic status- -family intimacy- -social adaptation, The effect value was 0.29, Indirect effect accounted for 15.591% of the total effect; The second path is family socio-economic status-social support-social adaptation, The effect value was 0.25, Indirect effect accounted for 13.441% of the effect; The third path is the family socio-economic status- -family intimacy- -social support- -social adaptation, The effect value was 0.256, Indirect effects accounted for 13.763% of the total effect. The 95% confidence interval of the

Bootstrap of all three pathways does not contain 0, indicating that the indirect effects of all three pathways are significant. Therefore, the mediation effect of family intimacy and social support is significant between family socioeconomic status and social adaptation, and family intimacy and social support play a link role.

Table 4. Analysis of the mediation effect of family closeness and social support

influence path	Indirect effect value	Confidence interval of Bootstrap95%		Relative mediation effect value (%)
		lower limit	superior limit	
direct effect	1.065	0.736	1.393	
Total indirect effect value	0.796	0.508	1.095	42.796
Family SES Family intimacy social adaptation	0.290	0.156	0.445	15.591
Family SES society supports social adaptation	0.250	0.053	0.468	13.441
Family SES Family closeness society supports social adaptation	0.256	0.145	0.383	13.763

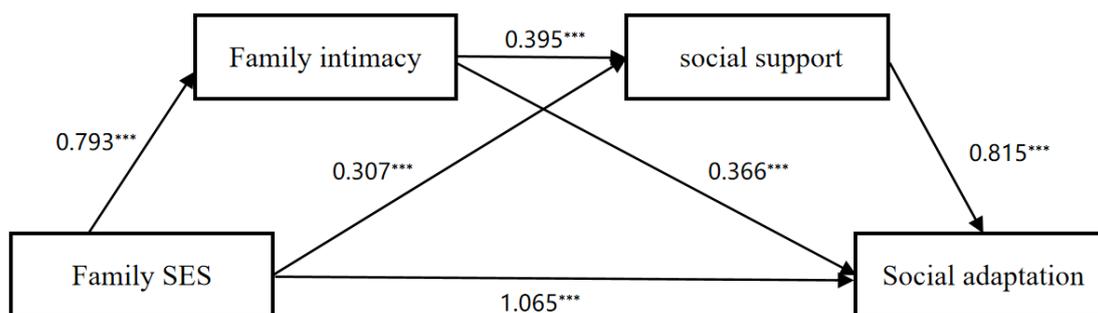


Figure 2. Mediation pathway model of family SES to social adaptation of rural children

5. Discuss

5.1 Development Gap between Children of Different Family Socio-Economic Status

The study found that with the improvement of family socioeconomic status, children their scores on the three variables of family intimacy, social support and social adaptation. Family environment is an important factor affecting individual development, and the difference in family socioeconomic status will affect the development of rural children in all aspects. However, the left-behind families and poor families in rural areas face particularly prominent challenges. Children in these families not only lack the necessary material resources, but also include parental direct care, education participation and the lack of social support network. Together, these factors may lead to a gap between the development of rural children in cognition, emotion, and social skills and urban children or other children from high socioeconomic status families. This not only affects the immediate well-being of children, but may also negatively affect their long-term development, thereby increasing social inequality. Therefore, to reduce these gaps, comprehensive strategies, including providing financial assistance, improving education and health services, enhancing family functioning, and building strong community support networks, will create a more equitable and enabling developmental environment for all children.

5.2 The Relationship between the Family Social-Economic Status and the Social Adaptation of Rural Children

This study focuses on the relationship between family SES and the social adaptation of rural children. We found that family SES directly predicted social adaptation, that is, the higher family SES of rural children had a higher level of social adaptation, which is consistent with previous studies^[53]. As an important environmental factor directly related to child development, a good family socio-economic status is of great significance to the physical and mental development of rural children. In families with high social and economic status, parents usually invest economic, cultural and occupation-related superior resources in their children to provide a better education and growth environment for their children, and help them develop more skills and talents, so as to enhance their self-confidence and adaptability^[54]. In addition, the higher the family social-economic status, the higher the parents' expectations for their children's education and the requirements for children's life skills, interpersonal communication and academic achievement, and the more they can promote children's social adaptability^[55]. On the contrary, children with low social and economic status are more likely to worry about the economic needs of the family in the process of growth, and their perceived economic pressure will hinder the positive development of body and mind, and external problems such as anxiety, depression and poor interpersonal communication^[56], which will eventually affect physical and mental health and social adaptation^[57]. Therefore, all aspects of society should actively pay attention to the development of rural children with low family social and economic status, reduce the gap between the rich and the poor as far as possible, improve the distribution of educational resources and living environment, and make up for the disadvantages brought by family social and economic status, which is of great significance for promoting children's social adaptation.

5.3 The Intermediary Role of Family Intimacy

The results of this study show that family SES indirectly influences rural children social adaptation through family closeness, which mediated between family SES and social adaptation, and was the highest among the three mediation pathways in the study. The results further support the conclusions of previous studies, showing the important role of family intimacy on the problem of social adaptation of rural children^[58]. Family closeness is a measure of the perceived emotional bond with family members. On the one hand, family social and economic status is closely related to family intimacy, and factors such as parents' education level and occupation are not only the differences in their own ability and skills, but also the attitude towards children and the time and energy invested in the process of parenting. Social economy high status of the family, parents generally higher education level, at the same time after parents experienced higher education for children growth development have certain cognition, will consciously create a good family atmosphere, increase parent-child interaction, such harmonious family atmosphere can make individual feel more satisfied to life, make it can more actively adapt to the society^[59]. However, in families with low social and economic status, because their parents generally have low educational background and low technical work, lack of cognition of parent-child relationship, and at the same time, under the pressure of work and survival, parents' emotional distress will reduce the time and energy investment in raising children, and the quality of the relationship between family members will decline^[60]. On the other hand, family intimacy has a significant promoting effect on the social adaptation of rural children. The mutual care and support among family members, especially for the timely assistance and

comfort, the close emotional connection has a positive effect on the development of the mental health^[61], the friendly family atmosphere makes the individuals more inclined to deal with problems in a mature way, face life with a positive attitude, and enhance the adaptability of the children^{[62][63]}. Therefore, social workers, educators and policy makers should all pay attention to the key role of family intimacy in the improvement of children's social adaptability, especially pay attention to and encourage families with low economic conditions to cultivate a good parent-child relationship, and adopt the system Establish corresponding educational policies and social welfare measures to create a social environment and resource support to enhance family intimacy

5.4 The Intermediary Role of Social Support

The results of this study suggest that family SES can also indirectly influence social adaptation in rural children through the mediation of social support. The results support the results of previous studies that children with high soci-economic status families usually obtain more economic, cultural and social capital endowed by families, and then have a stronger social resource relationship advantage, enabling them to obtain more social support feelings, thus affecting their social adaptation level^[64]. On the one hand, family socioeconomic status often affects the breadth and depth of social relationships that its members can reach and establish, which can positively predict the level of individual social support. Studies have shown that families are the main place for the physical and mental development of rural children, and children living in families with lower social economic status^[65]. This is because families with lower SES tend to face more economic stress, limited social resources and possible social discrimination that may limit access to children and establish social support networks; instead, children living in higher SES may significantly increase perceived social support, which contributes to their overall development. On the other hand, social support has a protective effect on the social adaptation of rural children. Children with a high level of social support can make full use of the social relationship network to obtain more material support and information resources from friends and neighbors, so as to deal with life with a positive and optimistic attitude, so as to improve their social adaptation level^[66]. Social support can not only provide children with more social resources, but also give children more positive emotional energy and effective coping methods, so as to enhance children's social adaptability^[67]. Therefore, it is particularly important for rural families with low economic status to strengthen the social support network for families and strengthen the role of schools and communities in providing educational, psychological and resource support in order to narrow the differences in social adaptation caused by the gap in family conditions.

5.5 Chain Intermediary

This study found that family SES can indirectly influence children's social adaptation in rural areas through the chain mediation effect of family closeness and social support, and family closeness has a positive effect in promoting individual understanding of social support. As a "contextual" environmental factor affecting child development, family SES has an important impact on children's social adaptation through these "process" environmental factors of family intimacy and social support^[68]. Children with a good family atmosphere can usually show stronger resilience and adaptability when encountering pressure and crisis at the family level. They know how to adjust their emotions and behaviors, deal with difficulties with a positive attitude, and actively explore and choose suitable problem-solving strategies for them^[69]. Children growing up in this environment not only

learn to seek support within the family, but also can gradually learn how to get help from the wider social network. Extensive social support is an important protective factor in promoting the social adaptation of rural children. When children can get more social support, their self-efficacy will be enhanced and their self-esteem will be easily maintained, which will further improve their psychological tolerance and social interaction skills in the face of challenges, so as to better integrate into society and improve their social adaptation level. The family socio-economic background of rural children is regarded as a basic attribute that is difficult to change in the short term, and the effect of direct intervention of the education system is limited. However, the two dimensions of family intimacy and social support can be improved and optimized through the active efforts of all parties. Therefore, by paying attention to and strengthening the influence chain of "family socio-economic status-family intimacy-social support", effective strategies can be explored to improve the social adaptability of rural children, and can alleviate the social adaptation difference caused by the gap in family social and economic status.

6. Conclusion

This study first analyzed the development gap between children with different family socio-economic status, and then studied the influence of family socio-economic status on social adaptation of rural children, and discussed the chain mediation effect of family intimacy and social support, and further explains the influence mechanism of family socioeconomic status on social adaptation of rural children. The study found that family socioeconomic status can have an impact on the social adaptation of rural children, and the specific path may be achieved by improving their family intimacy and social support. This discovery for theoretical research and practical application provides a new breakthrough point, means that we can improve the rural family emotional connection and interactive quality (i. e., enhance family density), and broaden the rural children can obtain social network resources and support system (i. e., increase social support) jointly promote rural children's social adaptability.

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