



# A Single-Item Measure of Self-Rated Mental Health (SRMH) In the Chinese Context: Reliability and Mental Health Correlates

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Self-rated mental health (SRMH) assessments provide a simple yet valuable tool for understanding individuals' subjective perceptions of their mental well-being. This research aims to develop and validate a single-item measure of self-rated mental health (SRMH) in the Chinese context. The study involves a sample of 650+ individuals. The results show that the SRMH measure has good reliability and is significantly correlated with other mental health indicators. The findings suggest that the SRMH measure is a valid and reliable tool for assessing mental health in the Chinese context.

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01-May-2024, Manuscript No: jhcnp-24-138115; 03-May-2024, Pre-QC No: jhcnp-24-138115 (PQ); 17-May-2024, QC No: jhcnp-24-138115; 24-May-2024, Manuscript No: jhcnp-24-138115 (R); 30-May-2024, DOI: 10.4172/jhcnp.1000262

Lam H (2024) A Single-Item Measure of Self-Rated Mental Health (SRMH) In the Chinese Context: Reliability and Mental Health Correlates. J Health Care Prev, 7: 262.

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SRMH and various mental health's correlates. Specifically, higher SRMH scores were positively correlated with greater life satisfaction ( $r = -0.56, p < .001$ ) and perceived social support ( $r = 0.62, p < 0.001$ ), and negatively correlated with psychological distress ( $r = -0.45, p < .001$ ) and perceived stress ( $r = -0.38, p < 0.001$ ).

Regression analysis further confirmed these associations, with SRMH significantly predicting psychological distress ( $\beta = 0.32, p < 0.001$ ), life satisfaction ( $\beta = 0.48, p < 0.001$ ), social support ( $\beta = 0.51, p < 0.001$ ), and perceived stress ( $\beta = -0.27, p < 0.001$ ) after controlling for demographic variables.

## Discussion

The findings of this study provide support for the reliability and validity of a single-item SRMH measure tailored to the Chinese context.

The measure demonstrated satisfactory internal consistency and showed meaningful associations with various mental health indicators, including psychological distress, life satisfaction, social support, and perceived stress.

The positive correlations between SRMH and life satisfaction, as well as perceived social support, are consistent with previous research highlighting the importance of positive mental health perceptions in promoting overall well-being. Conversely, the negative associations between SRMH and psychological distress, as well as perceived stress, underscore the significance of subjective mental health assessments in identifying individuals at risk for mental health problems. Overall, the single-item SRMH measure offers a brief yet effective tool for assessing mental health perceptions in Chinese population settings and facilitates a