Working Paper about the Social Security System for the New Generation of Migrant Workers in China Based on the Perspective of Fairness and Traditional Chinese Medical Service

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Abstract. To promote the fairness of the social security system is the focus of the global study. But with the development of society, the generational change has occurred inside the migrant workers. New generation of migrant workers has undergone great changes in their own characteristics and social security demand in China. To enhance the fairness of the social security system has become the consensus of most scholars. We found that the traditional Chinese medicine service with its unique advantages of simple, convenient, and cheap, to a certain extent, can meet the social security needs of migrant workers in China. This research will do the investigation on the new generation of migrant workers about their social security demand. In a fair perspective, using the improved difference to difference model of supply side social security system in all aspects of the evaluation model of mining improve the social security system policy. We hope the results of our research can provide policy reference for the government to develop the social security system and improve the fairness.

Introduction

The imbalance of health status between countries and among different populations in China is being increasingly watched (Liu Zhaojie, 2009). WHO specifically made it clear that in the years of the world health report the hospital-centric, commercial operation and messy service project and so on are the main disadvantages of the current health system, also the important reason why fairness of health for a long time failed to effectively improve (WHO, 2008). In 2016 "China’s the thirteenth five-year plan for national economic and social development outline (draft) put forward " reform and perfect the social security system, adhere to the universal coverage, moderate protection, clear responsibilities and efficient operation, steadily improve the level of social security, and establish a more equitable and more sustainable social security system. Improve the social insurance system, improve the social assistance system, and support social welfare and philanthropy". Thus, the continuous improvement of social security system is an important problem faced by all countries at home and abroad, which needs long-term and continuous research and improvement.

Research Status and Development Dynamic Analysis at Home and Abroad

Research on social security of migrant workers

Because all aspects of the social security system in our country, in terms of overall planning, financing mechanisms and security level and so on each aspect is self-contained (Zhen Gongcheng, 2008), it is difficult to guarantee the fairness of the social security of migrant workers in the city, therefore improving the fairness of the social security system has become the consensus of most
scholars (Zheng Gongcheng, 2008; Shen Shuguang, 2009; Fan Liming, 2009; Hao Jia, 2009; Li Yaqing, 2013). Many scholars analyzed the problems existing in the social security of the new generation of migrant workers from social insurance coverage, insurance relationship transformation, social assistance, social welfare (Xiao Yun, Du Yi, 2008; Wu Ke, 2011), household registration system, social insurance system, labor rights (Tang Chuo, 2010; Xu Qizhi, 2011) historical factors (Guo Rui, 2011). They concluded that and the interaction of these several systems and factors, common led to the status of the lake of the social security of migrant workers (Han Shujuan, 2009), and classified internal and external causes (Wang Wei, 2012).

**Research on the fairness of the social security system of migrant workers**

As a typical duality structure country of urban and rural household separation, the social security system also to some extent shows duality and even fragmentation. There is an obvious difference between the social security enjoyed by urban residents and migrant workers with rural household registration. The research on improving the social security system of migrant workers and promoting fairness has two aspects: On the one hand, migrant workers should be integrated into the rural social security system, through the gradual improvement of the rural social security system, to integrate it with the urban social security system (Yang Lixiong, 2003). On the other hand, the social security of urban migrant workers should be classified. The government can take steps (Wang Mingguo, 2004; Fan XiaoYan, 2009) to improve the social security system of migrant workers. It needs to define the responsibility of government, unit and individual by laws and regulations (Yan XinMing, Yang Haifen, 2011). Included in the pension insurance system (Wen Wen, 2015; Ren Hui, Fu Chen, 2015), medical insurance system (Sun Yufeng etc., 2015; Lu Anjing, Sun Lihua, 2015) and industrial injury insurance system (Yang Sibin, 2011; Liu Hui, Zhou Huiwen, 2015), research on the fairness of migrant workers benefit has always been the emphasis.

**Research on the characteristics of traditional Chinese medicine service**

In 2009 "the" twelfth five-year "period of deepening the reform of the medical and health system planning and implementation plan" clearly put forward " traditional Chinese medicine health management service will be included in the basic public health services ".This measure fully illustrates the role of traditional Chinese medicine service in improving the quality of public health service. With the characteristics of simple, convenient and cheap(Cheng Wei, 2012), the unique advantages of chronic disease (Shu Jing ect., 2014), bone fractures (Ma Yufeng, 2013) nursing treatment, and the concept of curing diseases advocated by traditional Chinese medicine nursing (Liu Gang, Zhao Jing, 2016), traditional Chinese medicine service plays an important role in health care and disease prevention. The prevention of disease and the nursing care of disease can improve the fairness of social security in a great extent, which can meet the needs of the social security of migrant workers, to some extent.

**Contents and Methods**

The main technical routes used in this study are shown in figure 1 below. The research contents are divided into two parts.

**Research on the construction evaluation model of the supply balance of social security system under the perspective of fairness**

The fairness of the social security defined in this study can be summarized as: service fairness and procedural fairness.

The fairness of service can be regarded as a policy effect to a large extent, thus it is a typical policy effect test. Based on this study, Difference-in-difference model is proposed. For the first time in 2001 used by Harvard School of public health scholars Yip W and Eggleston K to evaluate the effect of the public health policy, Difference-in-difference model currently has been widely used to estimated
The econometric method of the net effect of public health policy (Bertrand, et al., 2002). The general description of the model is as formula 1:

\[ Y_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 D_{it} + \beta_2 T_{it} + \beta_3 D_{it}T_{it} + \beta_4 X_{it} + \epsilon_{it} \]  

(1)

In formula 1, \( Y_{it} \) is the result for sample \( i \) in the \( t \) period, \( D_{it} \) is the group virtual variables, if the sample \( i \) belongs to the processing group then \( D_{it}=1 \), or the control group then \( D_{it}=0 \); \( T_{it} \) is the time virtual variables, \( T_{it}=1 \) represents the experimental period, \( T_{it}=0 \) indicates the non-experimental period; \( X_{it} \) is control variables; \( D_{it}T_{it} \) is the expression of interaction; \( \beta \) is estimated parameter.

Process fairness is only observed and measured when a participant obtains the social security fund (especially in the medical insurance system). In the international literature, the Anderson Behavior model is a popular approach to study the utilization of medical services. The analysis of medical insurance system is directly applicable to the Anderson Behavior model. However, since the social security system also contains other such as pension insurance and industrial injury insurance system, therefore, although the model can be applied to the analysis of the two systems, it is necessary to make appropriate conversions in the selection of variables.

**Research on the fairness mechanism of fiscal input of national traditional Chinese medicine**

This study focuses on the research in the context of traditional Chinese medicine, so this part of the study mainly uses the provinces financial input panel data of traditional Chinese medicine to analyze. Chinese medical institutions are divided into two categories: hospitals and primary health institutions. This study selects public hospitals and community service centers to represent these two categories. Therefore, the research can be divided into two levels of financial input of national traditional Chinese medicine in community service and in public hospitals. Each level uses Gini coefficient to measure the overall fairness of the financial input of traditional Chinese medicine.

Using the Gini coefficient to analyze the fairness of financial input of traditional Chinese medicine service in public hospitals and community, we need to give new meaning to the variables in the Gini coefficient definition, substitute the corresponding financial input value for the income. When analyzing the financial investment fairness of traditional Chinese medicine service, it is generally believed that: below 0.3 is the optimal average state; Between 0.3 and 0.4 are normal; 0.4-0.6 is the state of alert; Above 0.6 is a dangerous state of high inequity (Huang Xiaoping, 2013). Formula of Gini coefficient calculation (Li Jinyi, 2005) is:

\[ G = \sum_{i=1}^{n} W_i Y_i + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} W_i (1 - V_i) - 1 \]

(2)

When calculating the Gini coefficient, the provinces and cities will be ranked from low to high in the number of population resources. \( W_i \) is the proportion of the population in each region; \( Y_i \) is the proportion of traditional Chinese medicine service investment in provinces and autonomous regions accounted for the total amount; \( V = Y_1 + Y_2 + Y_3 + \ldots + Y_i \) is the cumulative percentage of financial input of traditional Chinese medicine (Huang Xiaoping, 2013; Wu Xin, 2013).

**Qualitative Analysis Method**

Use qualitative analysis software Nvivo and expert interviews to refine the requirements and policies. In the first place, a large number of content in the cities of the characteristics of migrant workers and migrant workers social security status and demand of view, questionnaire, audio, video and other in the Nvivo coding analyze, rationalize and refine the social security needs of the new generation of migrant workers. Many of the suggestions for improving the fairness of social security
Summary

This paper introduces the traditional Chinese medicine service into the study of improving the fairness of social security. At present, most of the traditional Chinese medicine service research focuses on community service level (Liu Zhaojie, 2007; Wu Xin, Xu Rendan, 2014; Liu Gang, Zhao Jing, 2016). This study through the investigation of the social security demand of migrant workers, especially in combination with traditional Chinese medicine service demand to investigate (including public hospital, community service two levels and the health problems of migrant workers such as sudden industrial injury and chronic diseases), make the demand investigation content more perfect. It is beneficial to the rationality and reliability of the supply side reform of social security system.

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