Study on the Relationship between Social Justice and Health of Chinese Residents: Based on the Analysis of CGSS2015 Data

Fang XIANG¹, Sheng Li²,* and Lian HAO¹

¹School of Management, Chengdu University of TCM, Chengdu, China
²Center for Health Policy and Drug Operation Management, Chengdu University of TCM, Chengdu, China

*Corresponding author

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Abstract. In recent years, study on the impact of social environment perception differences on health has become the focus of attention. By the analysis of the 2015 data of the China Social Comprehensive Survey, the impact of the perception of social justice on health is studied. The results show that the concept of social justice has a positive impact on the physical and mental health of residents. For each level of social equity, self-assessment of physical health levels increased by 0.026 units and mental health increased by 0.07 units. It is suggested that the government should improve the residents' social justice by improving their social equity, including vigorously developing the economy, reforming the income redistribution system, and improving their governance capabilities.

Introductions

The sense of social justice is an aspect of the essence of human emotion development. It is a basic attitude and moral value judgment of human beings, and also a subjective feeling towards society[1]. Health is the most common and meaningful life needs of the people. It is also an important indicator to measure social development. Studying the influencing factors of health has important theoretical and practical significance. There are many factors affecting health, and there is no more unified conclusion. Through the combing of relevant research, it can be found that the current research on health influencing factors mostly focuses on objective factors such as sociodemographic factors and social environment, while the impact on individual health is less from the perspective of social cognition. Based on this, this study intends to use the 2015 CGSS data to study the impact mechanism of social justice on residents' health.

Research hypotheses

This study is based on a health demand resource model that considers the generation of social concepts and biological psychosocial paradigms closely related[2]. The model takes the macro environment, the micro environment and the individual level as well as their respective resources and needs as variables affecting health, and considers that the individual's health status is the result of the interaction system between human and environment. Social epidemiology is devoted to the study of factors affecting the health of residents, including social relations, healthy lifestyles, social psychological and behavioral levels, etc[3]. More researches show that people's perceptions of social environment attitudes will cause their health differences. Sun (2003) showed that the degree of education has a significant impact on self-inductive health through social attitudes and individual cognitive levels[4]. Freidl (2007) believed that the view of social justice may endanger health[5]. Ren (2018) demonstrated the positive predictive effect between social justice and health care[6]. Fairness and justice are the goals and directions for the development of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and also the guarantee for residents to participate in social activities and integrate into the social environment. If the residents' perception of the fairness of the society is low, it may affect the health of the residents. Based on the above analysis, the following hypotheses are listed here.
H 1: The degree of social justice perception of residents has impact on physical health.
H 2: The degree of social justice perception of residents has impact on mental health.
H 3: The physical and mental health of residents is related to the gender, education, religion, social service satisfaction, etc.

Data, Measurement and Analysis

Data source
The data used here is selected from the “China Social Survey” (CGSS2015) hosted by Renmin University of China. A total of 10,968 questionnaires were retrieved from the database, and after missing values and outliers, a total of 9109 valid samples were included in the analysis.

Variable Measurement
(1) Dependent variable. The public's physical and mental health was evaluated by questions A15 and A17 in the questionnaire. The option was a five-level positive vector table. The larger the score is, the higher the self-evaluation health is.
(2) Independent variables. The independent variable of this study is the sense of social justice. Using the A35 in the questionnaire to measure. The option is the same as the 5-level positive vector table. The larger the score is, the higher the self-evaluation health is.
(3) Control variables. The factors affecting health are diverse. This study introduces personal factors and social factors as control variables based on previous research experience.

Research Design
This study uses SPSS20.0 for statistical analysis. Use the chi-square to test the relationship between social justice and physical health. Using the stepwise regression method, personal factors, social factors, and social justice were introduced to test the interpretation of social justice. This study also examined the existence of multiple collinearity problems for all models. The results showed that the VIF of all independent variables was less than 5, and the Tolerance was greater than 0.1, and it was considered that there was no serious collinearity. P < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Analysis Results

Chi-square Test
Establish a two-column table to conduct a chi-square test on the sense of social justice and the physical and mental health of residents. The test results are: (1) Physical health and social justice. The results of the study showed that $\chi^2=118.293$, P=0.000, there was a correlation between physical health and social justice. (2) Mental health and social justice. The results of the study showed that $\chi^2=256.171$, P=0.000, there was a correlation between mental health and social justice.

Regression Analysis of Factors Affecting Residents' Physical Health
Taking the physical health of the residents as the dependent variable, the individual factors and social factors as the control variables, and the social justice as the independent variable, the model 1 and the model 2 were established in turn. In Model 1, its F value is 101.430 and $R^2$ is 0.204, indicating that the model has an explanatory power of 20.4%. The results show that among the population factors, the eight variables of gender, age, education level, political appearance, family economic status, subjective class status, and commercial medical insurance have significant effects on the health of residents. Other variables were not statistically significant and it was not possible to determine the impact on the health of residents. Public education satisfaction, basic social service satisfaction, public culture and sports satisfaction in social variables were statistically significant, others were not significant.

Model 2 adds a sense of social justice based on Model 1, with an F value of 97.514 and an $R^2$ of 0.205, indicating that the explanatory power of the model is increased to 20.5%. The significance of
the personal and social factor variables is the same as in Model 1, and will not be repeated here. The newly added sense of social justice has a positive effect on the physical health of residents. For every additional class of social justice, the physical health will increase by 0.026 units, thus verifying the hypothesis H1.

Regression Analysis of Factors Affecting Residents' Mental Health

Taking the mental health of the residents as the dependent variable, taking the individual factors and social factors as the control variables, and taking the social justice as the independent variable, the model 3 and the model 4 were established in turn. In Model 3, its F value is 40.670 and \( R^2 \) is 0.091, indicating that the model has an explanatory power of 9.1%. The results showed that among the population factors, the eight variables of gender, age, religion, education level, marital status, place of residence, family economic status and subjective class status had significant effects on residents' mental health. Other factors were not statistically significant, and the impact on residents' mental health could not be determined for the time being. The two variables of housing security satisfaction and basic social service satisfaction in social factor variables were statistically significant, others were not significant.

Model 4 adds a sense of social justice based on Model 3, with an F value of 41.347 and an \( R^2 \) of 0.098, indicating that the explanatory power of the model is increased to 9.8%. Most of the factors in the personal and social factors that are significant in Model 5 are still significant in Model 6, except that the religious factors are no longer significant in Model 6 (\( P = 0.420 \)). The newly added sense of social justice has a positive effect on the mental health of residents. For each level of social equity, mental health increases by 0.070 units, thus verifying hypothesis 2.

5 Discussions

The final research results show that the original hypotheses are proved and the following discussions are made here.

(1) The degree of social fairness perception of residents has a significant effect on physical and mental health. The higher the sense of fairness you get, the better the physical and mental health you become. Residents' perception of social equity may affect health in two ways: First, residents with higher social equity perceptions have higher socioeconomic status\(^7\), and they have more social resources to pay attention to health. Second, social equity perception has an intrinsic effect, and individuals are more likely to participate in social activities and thus have a better level of health.

(2) Gender, age, education level, self-evaluation of family economic status, satisfaction with basic social services, self-evaluation class have an impact on individual physical and mental health. Men have better health than women. On one hand, women are more sensitive to their own discomfort than men, and on the other hand, women are more prone to tension and anxiety than men, which in turn affects their health self-evaluation compared with men. As you get older, your health is getting worse. There is a positive relationship between education level and health level. Residents with low education levels have limited ability to acquire health knowledge, and their ability to understand and apply health knowledge is limited, resulting in lower levels of health\(^8\). Residents' economic status, social class, satisfaction with basic social services and health status are positively related.

(3) Political status, whether to buy commercial pension insurance, satisfaction with public education, and satisfaction with public culture and sports alone affect physical health. The results of the study show that party members are better than non-party members in physical health. It may be because in the current social environment, party members have more abundant social resources than non-party members, and their social capital is stronger and affects their health. Residents who did not purchase commercial pension insurance and who were more satisfied with public education were in better health. The satisfaction of public culture and sports is positively related to the physical health of residents.
Compared with the Han nationality, other people's self-reported mental health is poor. Residents' frequency of participation in religious activities is related to the negative mental health of residents. Residents with spouses have better self-assessment mental health than spouses. The

Note: * indicates P<0.05, ** indicates P<0.01, *** indicates P<0.01. The parentheses are reference objects.

(4) Marital status, religion, ethnicity, and satisfaction with housing security alone affect mental health. Residents with spouses have better self-assessment mental health than spouses. The frequency of participation in religious activities is related to the negative mental health of residents. Compared with the Han nationality, other people's self-reported mental health is poor. Residents'
satisfaction with housing security is positively related to the mental health status of self-evaluation, which may be related to Chinese family culture.

Conclusions
The study analyzes the impact of social justice on residents' health from the perspective of social cognition. The results of the study show that social justice is significantly positively correlated with residents' health. According to the research results, some suggestions are proposed. First, promoting the development of experience and improving the living standards of residents is an important way to improve the sense of fairness of residents. Second, the government must vigorously reform the income redistribution system, prevent class division caused by excessive gap between the rich and the poor, distribute social wealth fairly and reasonably, and reduce social income inequality. Finally, the government must improve the level of governance and ability to govern, promote fair and just society through fair and equitable legal norms and rules, and improve residents' sense of social justice.

References