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**SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF DISTRIBUTIVE JUSTICE
PERCEPTION:
THEORY AND METHODS OF RESEARCH**

Thesis Summary

for the purpose of obtaining an academic degree PhD in Sociology

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RESEARCH DESIGN

Statement of Research Problem

Justice is both a normative and an explanatory concept. In moral and political philosophy, justice is regarded as “the first virtue of social institutions,”¹ serving as a criterion for their level of development. In sociology, justice is more commonly examined as an empirically studied phenomenon, a representation of societal ideals, and a distinct evaluative dimension of social attitudes. While these conceptualizations indirectly influence one another, they have developed within two relatively independent research traditions.²

In the social sciences, researchers distinguish several types of justice, each with a separate research program. *Distributive justice* (DJ) is among the most theoretically developed and empirically studied in sociology and related sciences. It refers to individuals’ perceptions of costs and benefits allocation in everyday interactions and large social groups.

One of the most critical problems in DJ’s research field is the diversity of theoretical models with insufficient conceptual elaboration and formalization. It makes comparing them with each other a difficult task and provides additional issues to the operationalization of concepts and the empirical testing of hypotheses. Consequently, most of the necessary theoretical work in this area involves standardizing the theoretical framework and identifying connections between existing theories.

Another conceptual challenge in descriptive theories of justice is the absence of a widely accepted analytical classification of resources subject to distribution. While theories of exchange have developed specific frameworks that distinguish resource properties such as valence, divisibility, particularism, and concreteness, among others, these classifications have not been fully integrated into a unified

¹ Rawls J. *A Theory of Justice*. Cambridge, Mass.; London: Belknap Press, 2005.

² *Empirical Research and Normative Theory: Transdisciplinary Perspectives* / eds. A.M. Bauer, M.I. Meyerhuber. Berlin; Boston: De Gruyter, 2020. 354 p.

theoretical framework for DJ research. Achieving such integration requires theoretical synthesis, which would enable incorporating these concepts into a general explanatory model and describing the presumed relationship between the type of distributed resource and the corresponding social norm governing its allocation.

In addition to theoretical challenges, the lack of comprehensive reviews of DJ research methodology in the social sciences hinders mapping the field and identifying opportunities for its further development. A methodological review of existing approaches used in DJ research, aligned with corresponding research programs and theories, would help integrate theories and methods into a unified classification. Such a classification would clarify the scope and limitations of different methodological approaches to studying DJ, thereby enhancing the coherence and applicability of research in this area.

The theoretical and methodological analysis mentioned will serve as the basis for conducting an empirical study, which is necessary to identify patterns of justice perception within the distributions of various resource types and at different levels of social interaction.

Literature Review

Among classical scholars, the study of justice was divided into normative and descriptive approaches. The normative line of inquiry developed primarily in the work of Karl Marx, while the descriptive approach was advanced by Herbert Spencer and Émile Durkheim. Within the later empirically oriented tradition, a key theoretical source for the formation of distributive justice research was Vilfredo Pareto.³ Under the influence of Pareto's ideas, George C. Homans offered a classical sociological conceptualization of distributive justice (DJ), defining it as the

³ *Nichols L.T.* The Rise of Homans at Harvard: Pareto and the English Villagers // George C. Homans: History, Theory, and Method / eds. A.J. Treviño, C. Tilly. Boulder, CO: Paradigm Publishers, 2006. P. 43–62.

correspondence between rewards and effort expended.⁴ This framework was subsequently refined by J. Stacy Adams, who introduced individual strategies for correcting situations perceived as unjust.⁵ Joseph Berger and colleagues later extended this approach to generalized comparisons, in which individuals evaluate their actions and entitled rewards relative to broader social groups.⁶

During the 1960s–1980s, this research program experienced rapid development, particularly in the work of Elaine Walster and her colleagues.⁷ Morton Deutsch complemented the principle of correspondence with the principles of equality and need.⁸ Guillermina Jasso further advanced the field by proposing a method for assessing the aggregated consequences of individual justice evaluations.⁹ This contribution facilitated the mathematical formalization of DJ theory and established its close connection with factorial surveys and vignette techniques. Barry Markovsky subsequently sought to formalize the DJ framework by introducing the concept of justice sensitivity.¹⁰ As a result, the DJ framework gradually evolved into a form of metatheory that enabled the conceptual integration of individual DJ theories with broader exchange theories, as reflected in the work of Karen Cook¹¹ and Cecilia Hegtvedt.¹² Alongside this empirically oriented tradition, the late 1980s and early 1990s saw the emergence of an interpretative theory of justice developed

⁴ *Homans G.C.* Social Behavior: Its Elementary Forms. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1961. 404 p.

⁵ *Adams J.S.* Inequity in Social Exchange // *Advances in Experimental Social Psychology*. 1965. Vol. 2. P. 267–299.

⁶ *Berger J., Zelditch M.Jr., Anderson B., et al.* Structural Aspects of Distributive Justice: A Status-Value Formulation // *Sociological Theories in Progress* / eds. J. Berger, M.Jr. Zelditch, B. Anderson. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1972. Vol. 2. P. 119–146.

⁷ *Walster E., Walster G.W., Berscheid E.* Equity: Theory and Research. Boston: Allyn & Bacon, 1978. 312 p.

⁸ *Deutsch M.* Equity, Equality, and Need: What Determines Which Value Will Be Used as the Basis of Distributive Justice? // *Journal of Social Issues*. 1975. Vol. 31, № 3. P. 137–149.

⁹ *Jasso G.* A New Theory of Distributive Justice // *American Sociological Review*. 1980. Vol. 45, № 1. P. 3–32.

¹⁰ *Markovsky B.* Toward a Multilevel Distributive Justice Theory // *American Sociological Review*. 1985. Vol. 50, № 6. P. 822–839.

¹¹ *Cook K.S., Hegtvedt K.A.* Distributive Justice, Equity, and Equality // *Annual Review of Sociology*. 1983. Vol. 9. P. 217–241.

¹² *Hegtvedt K.A.* Justice Frameworks // *Contemporary Social Psychological Theories* / ed. P.J. Burke. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 2018. P. 54–80.

by Luc Boltanski and Laurent Thévenot. In contrast to naturalistic DJ theories, this approach focuses on contextual regimes of justification and modes of legitimizing distributive decisions, and does not aim at formalization or experimental testing.

In the subsequent period, the development of the field was characterized primarily by the expansion of the empirical body of research accompanied by relatively limited theoretical innovation.¹³ This tendency has been documented in meta-theoretical reviews.¹⁴ In the early 1990s, this state of affairs was described as an “intellectual adolescence” that required theoretical consolidation and clarification of core concepts.¹⁵ Consequently, later reviews and theoretical contributions increasingly emphasized the unification and integration of DJ theories,¹⁶ most notably in the work of Jerald Greenberg, Barry Markovsky, Kjell Törnblom, and Clara Sabbagh.¹⁷ In Russian-language sociology, these integrative and conceptual efforts are reflected in the work of Alexander Gofman, Inna Devyatko, Grigory Kanarsh, Irina Trotsuk, as well as in historical and conceptual studies by Yulia Epikhina and colleagues.

The contemporary stage of empirical research on social determinants of distributive justice perception is not associated with the emergence of new grand theories or dominant theoretical figures. Instead, it is characterized by the development of several distinct empirical research directions. The first focuses on the influence of social characteristics of individuals on justice judgments and preferences for distributive norms. In the Russian context, this line of research is represented primarily by comparative and institutional studies of attitudes and trust

¹³ *Markovsky B., Younts C.W.* Prospects for Distributive Justice Theory // *Social Justice Research*. 2001. Vol. 14, № 1. P. 45–59.

¹⁴ *Colquitt J.A., Scott B.A., Rodell J.B., et al.* Justice at the Millennium, a Decade Later: A Meta-analytic Test of Social Exchange and Affect-based Perspectives // *The Journal of Applied Psychology*. 2013. Vol. 98, № 2. P. 199–236.

¹⁵ *Greenberg J.* The intellectual adolescence of organizational justice: You’ve come a long way, maybe // *Social Justice Research*. 1993. Vol. 6, № 1. P. 135–148.

¹⁶ *Törnblom K., Jasso G., Vermunt R.* Theoretical Integration and Unification: A Focus on Justice // *Social Justice Research*. 2007. Vol. 20, № 3. P. 263–269.

¹⁷ *Sabbagh C.* A Taxonomy of Normative and Empirically Oriented Theories of Distributive Justice // *Social Justice Research*. 2001. Vol. 14, № 3. P. 237–263.

in institutions conducted by research teams at the Institute of Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russian Public Opinion Research Center (VCIOM), and The Public Opinion Foundation (FOM), as well as by the work of Mikhail Gorshkov, Yulia Epikhina, Natalia Voronina, Mikhail Chernysh, among others. The second direction concentrates on the social characteristics of the distribution situation itself and on how information about these characteristics shapes the normative judgments of third-party observers. Among Russian-language authors, this line includes studies by Inna Devyatko and Olga Gulevich, among others.

Across both directions, however, the influence of the properties of the distributed resources themselves on perceptions of distributive justice remains largely unexplored. In particular, the effect of resource particularity, understood as the dependence of a resource's value on its source, has not been systematically examined. Although characteristics such as resource particularity and convertibility were described in classical sociological works,¹⁸ their role in shaping everyday perceptions of distributive justice has not received systematic empirical analysis.¹⁹ This study seeks to partially address this gap by integrating the DJ framework with the resource theory of social exchange developed by Uriel G. Foa and Edna B. Foa.²⁰ This integration makes it possible to link resource particularity to perceptions of distributive fairness, thereby addressing a substantive gap at the intersection of exchange theories and distributive justice research.

Research Question

Based on the problem situations outlined above and the extent to which they have been addressed in the literature, the following research question can be formulated: *what is the relation between the type of social resource, the level of*

¹⁸ Parsons T. *Sociological Theory and Modern Society*. New York, NY: Free Press, 1967. 584 p.

¹⁹ Sabbagh C. A Taxonomy of Normative and Empirically Oriented Theories of Distributive Justice // *Social Justice Research*. 2001. Vol. 14, № 3. P. 237–263.

²⁰ Foa E.B., Foa U.G. Resource Theory of Social Exchange // *Handbook of Social Resource Theory: Theoretical Extensions, Empirical Insights, and Social Applications: Critical Issues in Social Justice* / eds. K. Törnblom, A. Kazemi. New York, NY: Springer New York, 2012. P. 15–32.

social interaction, and the perception of distributive justice by independent observers?

Aims and Objectives

Considering the research question mentioned above, the aim of the dissertation research is *development, theoretical justification, and empirical validation of a theoretical approach to the study of distributive justice perception, based on an integrative model that combines social resource theory with the distributive justice framework.*

Therefore, the subject of the study is the relationship between the properties of distributed resources and individuals' normative judgments about distributive justice.

Accomplishing several objectives aims to achieve these goals:

1. Historical and theoretical reconstruction of the concept of distributive justice in philosophy and social sciences and clarification of the related terms.
2. Clarification of sociology's role in the interdisciplinary area of studying DJ.
3. Detecting the specifics of the sociological approach to the analysis of DJ perception.
4. Systematic critical analysis of modern sociological theories of DJ
5. Developing an integrative model through the synthesis of the distributive justice framework with other theories of social exchange.
6. Building a classification of methods for empirical studies of justice, linking methodological approaches with theories and research subjects.
7. Justification of using the factorial survey method for the sociological study of DJ perception, demonstrating its capabilities and limitations for DJ research.
8. Demonstration of the possibilities of the proposed theoretical synthesis and methodological approach in the empirical study of identifying the influence

of the type of social resource and the level of social interaction on independent observers' perception of distributive justice.

Hypotheses

1. Participants are more likely to allocate costs more compensatively when the latter are in the form of work rather than cash contributions.
2. Participants will allocate costs more compensatively among neighbors than residents of the same city.

“Compensatively” means according to the “maximin” rule, which prescribes allocating resources “to the greatest benefit of the least advantaged members of society”).²¹

Methodology

The analytical method of work is the historical and theoretical reconstruction of the concept of distributive justice in philosophy, classical and modern sociological authors, and other social sciences. The critical analysis demonstrated the various concepts of DJ and related terms, clarifying terminological synonyms and homonyms. Alternatively, the synthetic method of the work is the theoretical integration of the DJ theory with RT with the help of the modular technique.²²

Methods

The factorial survey, which combines a factorial experimental design and survey tools, is the empirical study's primary method. It demonstrates the fruitfulness of the developed theoretical approach. The survey allows the participants to express normative judgments about DJ in complex social situations. It also enables the researcher to vary and control the direction and strength of causal relationships between the studied variables. Due to this combination of survey

²¹ Rawls J. *Political Liberalism*. 2. New York: Columbia University Press, 2005. 525 p.

²² Markovsky B., Dilks L.M., Koch P., et al. *Modularizing and Integrating Theories of Justice // Justice: Advances in Group Processes* / eds. K.A. Hegtvedt, J. Clay-Warner. Leeds: Emerald Group Publishing Limited, 2008. Vol. 25. P. 345–371.

toolkit and experimental methodology, this method is one of the most accurate ways to study normative judgments about DJ.²³

Following contemporary standards of research practice in experimental methods, a preregistration protocol for empirical research has been provided on the website of the Open Science Foundation (URL: <https://osf.io/zextw/>). It includes the justification of the theoretical framework, hypotheses, and a detailed description of the methodological and analytic procedures.

Participants were recruited through the most extensive Russian-language online panel, “Online Market Analytics” (Online Market Intelligence (OMI), URL: <http://omirussia.ru/>). Panel members could complete up to 4 surveys per month for a small amount of money. After gender stratification (50%), randomly sampled participants received the invitation letters.

Using the G*Power program, the estimated study sample was calculated to obtain the necessary statistical power for performing repeated measures analysis of variance sufficient to capture small effect sizes. The target sample size was 330 participants. Assuming some responses may be of poor quality, 30% of extra surveys were collected to exclude low-quality results according to predetermined criteria.

Scope and Limitations of Research

This study focuses exclusively on descriptive naturalistic research on DJ in the social sciences, leaving normative research programs beyond its scope. Emphasis is placed on clarifying the role of sociology in DJ research, while conceptualizations of DJ in other social sciences, along with their corresponding research methods, are considered briefly—to provide a more complete historical and theoretical-methodological context.

²³ *Jasso G.* Factorial Survey Method (Rossi’s Method) // *The SAGE Encyclopedia of Social Science Research Methods* / eds. M. Lewis-Beck, A. Bryman, T. Futing Liao. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, Inc., 2004. P. 374–376; *Liebig S., Sauer C., Friedhoff S.* Using Factorial Surveys to Study Justice Perceptions: Five Methodological Problems of Attitudinal Justice Research // *Social Justice Research*. 2015. Vol. 28, № 4. P. 415–434.

In the empirical section, which demonstrates the proposed theoretical approach, the study is limited to examining the impact of resource type and level of social interaction on a third-party observer's perception of the fairness of burden distribution. Since the experiment's objective was to determine the strength of these factors' influence rather than to represent any specific social group, it possesses internal but not external validity. Consequently, its results cannot be generalized within specific confidence intervals to a clearly defined population.

An additional limitation is that the participant sample was drawn from a commercial online survey panel, which presents specific challenges, such as potential respondent "professionalism," inattentiveness, and lack of motivation. However, quality control measures were implemented to mitigate this limitation by analyzing metadata based on predefined criteria.

Contribution to the Discussion of the Problem in Existing Literature

This study's findings will illustrate the effectiveness of the proposed theoretical synthesis, demonstrate the methodological advantages of the chosen approach to empirical research on DJ, and address several substantive empirical questions.

1. Using theoretical analysis of the sociological concepts of distributive justice by classical and modern thinkers, the author demonstrated the evolution of the sociological studies of the DJ, their transformation into an interdisciplinary field, and the onset of a theoretical crisis in the sociological studies, along with the possible ways of overcoming it.
2. Identified substantive gaps in DJ research within sociology, specifically regarding the impact of social resource type and level of social interaction on the perception of burden distribution.
3. The study demonstrates the connection between the theoretical models of DJ and other social exchange theories and the synthesis of RT and the DJ framework. This synthesis highlights the effectiveness of the modular

approach for integrating existing theories and generating theoretically grounded research hypotheses for empirical studies.

4. The conceptually heterogeneous terminological issues of DJ and related concepts are clarified. The terminological homonyms and synonyms of DJ are identified along with their possible sources.
5. A refined classification of methods for empirical studies of DJ has been constructed, linking methodological approaches with types of theory and research subjects.
6. The possibilities of applying the conducted theoretical synthesis and the described methodological approach are demonstrated in the example of an empirical study. The influence of several factors on the justice perception in the distribution of costs has been clarified, relating to:
 - 6.1. social resource type (this theoretical direction is almost ignored in studies of the DJ perception);
 - 6.2. the social structure of the group in which the distribution occurs (this direction is potentially the most significant for sociology, although it remains underdeveloped in the DS studies).

Statements to be Defended

1. The historical and conceptual analysis of distributive justice (DJ) conducted in the dissertation demonstrates that abstract distribution principles (equality, proportionality, efficiency, need and entitlement) do not form a unified normative system. The applicability of these principles depends on the extent to which distributional decisions based on them are perceived as fair and legitimate by participants and observers of distribution, which calls into question the possibility of constructing a universal theory of distributive justice.

2. Classifications of concepts and theories in normative research on distributive justice based on distributive principles are not suitable for the analysis of descriptive theories of DJ. A comparison of the same principles across different social contexts shows that the boundaries of applicability of descriptive theories are more accurately defined by types of social contexts that shape the goals of social interaction and norms of just resource distribution, within which these theories explain observed everyday normative judgments and individual behavior.
3. The theoretical model developed through the synthesis of the distributive justice framework and the resource theory of social exchange proposed by Uriel G. Foa and Edna B. Foa, using the method of modular integration, makes it possible to employ particularity to explain features of distributive justice perception. This theoretical approach demonstrates the potential for constructing a more general theoretical framework by embedding distributive justice theories within the broader context of social exchange theories and can serve as a basis for generating theoretically grounded hypotheses.
4. Factorial survey method with vignette techniques represents the most appropriate method for analyzing distributive justice perception within normativist theoretical models, as it allows for the experimental variation of information presented to respondents about the parameters of distribution situations and for the quantitative assessment of the effects of multiple simultaneously operating factors. It is shown that this method provides a reliable reconstruction of normative expectations, enables the identification of the effects of resource particularity and interdependence among group members on the choice of compensatory norms, and demonstrates external validity comparable to that of other reactive methods.
5. The results of the empirical study conducted to test the theoretical hypotheses formulated within the proposed integrative distributive justice model confirm the explanatory potential of the developed theoretical approach and allow for

a refinement of the role of resource properties and the level of social interaction in perceptions of distributive justice in cost allocation:

5.1. It is established that as resource particularity increases (illustrated by the distribution of labor compared to money), the acceptability of compensatory distributions increases, which supports the theoretical hypothesis regarding the influence of resource properties on the choice of distributive norms. 5.2. It is shown that the effect of the level of social interaction cannot be reduced to a simple function of interpersonal closeness: compensatory norms were chosen more frequently in distributions among city residents than among neighbors, indicating the importance of symbolic group cohesion and civic identity in the selection of distributive norms.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Theoretical and Methodological Results

The study identifies substantive gaps in the research field of distributive justice (DJ) related to the influence of the properties of distributed resources and the level of social interaction on the justice perceptions of cost distribution. To address these gaps, an integrative model was developed through the synthesis of the distributive justice framework with social resource theory, using a modular approach to theoretical integration. In addition, a unified methodological classification was proposed, linking conceptions of the research subject with methods of studying distributive justice, and the use of a factorial survey with vignette techniques was substantiated for the subsequent empirical study. The main theoretical and methodological results of the study can be summarized as follows:

1. The integrative model developed in the study refines the theoretical framework of distributive justice by incorporating the properties of distributed resources and levels of social interaction as explanatory factors. Drawing on the social resource theory developed by Uriel G. Foa and Edna B. Foa, the model demonstrates that increasing resource particularity is theoretically associated with greater acceptability of compensatory distributions. Accounting for perceived interdependence among group members further helps explain the strengthening of preferences for compensatory distributions. Within this model, distribution is treated as a special case of exchange, while variations in justice perception are interpreted as consequences of differences in resource properties and the structure of social interaction.
3. The proposed classification of methods for studying DJ refines the operationalization of justice perception across different research traditions. This classification makes it possible to map the existing research field through typical linkages between research questions, observable indicators, and research designs. It is shown that normativist approaches are implemented primarily through survey-based instruments, whereas instrumentalist research

relies on behavioral experiments and economic games. At the same time, the classification reveals systematic gaps in the use of non-reactive designs, as well as in the analysis of digital traces and online documents in justice research.

3. The factorial survey with vignette techniques represents the most appropriate methodological approach for studying DJ perception, as normative judgments are shaped by multiple simultaneously operating factors. Vignettes provide a defined distributional context, while the experimental design allows for systematic variation of situational parameters. This makes it possible to quantitatively assess the contribution of individual factors and to test how resource particularity and the level of interdependence among group members influence preferences for compensatory cost distributions.

Taken together, these results constitute a coherent theoretical and methodological approach that enables the transition to empirical analysis. The integrative theoretical model specifies the relevant social determinants, the methodological classification delineates the available research tools, and the justification of the factorial survey with vignette techniques allows for the definition of the experimental design.

Empirical Results

The empirical testing of the integrative model developed in the study, based on the synthesis of the DJ framework and social resource theory, was conducted in the form of an experimental study devoted to identifying the influence of resource type and level of social interaction on perceptions of fairness in cost allocation:

1. The experiment demonstrates that resource particularity systematically influences the choice of distributive norms. When labor, a more particularistic resource, was distributed, participants significantly more often assigned a larger share of costs to the group with a relative surplus of resources than in the case of distributing monetary contributions. This finding supports the

model's assumption that increasing resource particularity makes compensatory solutions more acceptable and thereby clarifies the role of resource properties in perceptions of DJ.

2. The effect of the level of social interaction proved to be more complex than expected. Compensatory solutions were chosen more frequently for distributions among city residents than among neighbors, despite the latter being described as well acquainted with one another. This result points to the need to revise existing expectations at the meso- and macro- levels, in particular by considering symbolic group cohesion and civic identity alongside interdependence among individuals and the likelihood of future interaction.

The observed interaction between resource type and level of social interaction, as well as the partial divergence of the results from prior theoretical expectations, indicates that the proposed integrative model and the chosen experimental design allow not only for the confirmation of specific predictions but also for the identification of areas where existing explanatory frameworks require refinement. This demonstrates the productivity of the proposed theoretical and methodological approach.

General Conclusions

The contemporary understanding of DJ has emerged at the intersection of philosophical, economic and sociological traditions. Within classical sociology, descriptive and normative approaches to the study of distributive justice in the social sciences were formed. Regardless of the differences between these approaches, the principles of equality, efficiency, need, merit and entitlement do not constitute a unified system, and their applicability depends on how they are perceived by ordinary actors. This is related to the fact that justice represents a multidimensional and terminologically heterogeneous concept, within which not only different types of justice are distinguished, but also competing conceptualizations of these types. The division of DJ concepts by abstract principles, widely used in normative

research, fails to account for situational characteristics and the corresponding plurality of social norms. As a result, ideas of justice are realized differently depending on the social context, which calls into question the possibility of constructing a universal theory of DJ.

The role of sociology in contemporary DJ research is defined by its capacity to link causal mechanisms of justice perception to social context, as well as by its embeddedness in a naturalistic research paradigm. At the same time, sociology also includes interpretative approaches that offer substantial potential for analyzing the cultural foundations of the legitimation of distribution. The development of contemporary DJ theories relies on the distinction between normativist and instrumentalist understandings of social norms. The normativist approach has stimulated the development of formalized models and factorial surveys, but has encountered blurred boundaries of applicability, methodological difficulties, and theoretical stagnation. Instrumentalist models successfully explain a range of experimental phenomena, yet insufficiently account for social context. In this respect, a promising direction lies in the formalization and integration of existing models, which is the path followed by the theoretical and methodological approach adopted in this study.

Despite the general slowdown of theoretical development, notable progress has been made in the integration and unification of DJ research. Particularly promising opportunities for theoretical integration emerge in the domain of social exchange theories, as demonstrated in this study through the synthesis of the DJ framework and social resource theory. In this context, the development and empirical testing of an integrative model serves as a response to the limitations identified in the research field and makes it possible to link the DJ framework with social exchange theories and to more clearly specify the social characteristics of situations that shape evaluations of distributive norms.

Publications based on research results

Kalinin R. G., Devyatko I. F. Who will pay for the water supply: the social context of the perception of distributive justice // Monitoring of public opinion: Economic and social changes. 2019. No. 2. p. 95–114.

Kalinin R. G. The study of distributive justice in the social sciences: a review of conceptualizations and methods // Sociology 4M: methodology, methods and mathematical modeling. 2019. No. 49. p. 7–56.

Kalinin R. G. Vignette method in online research: approbation of tools for the study of the perception of justice // Bulletin of the Institute of Sociology. 2022. Vol. 13. No. 3. p. 162–178.

Conferences

The results of the dissertation research were presented at the 22nd April International Scientific Conference (session T–15–2: “Sociocultural Aspects of Crisis Situations”, 04/15/2021, Moscow, “Social Determinants of the Perceived Justice of Cost Distribution during an Epidemic: an Experimental Approach” ;) and the 15th Conference of the European Sociological Association (session RN09_T07_01: “Forms of adaptation to the pandemic crisis II”, 02.09.2021, Barcelona, “Perceived Justice Of Cost Distribution During An Epidemic”).

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