

The Relationships among Objective Class, Subjective Class, and Social Justice in Korea

Cha, Jongchun

Department of Sociology, Sungkyunkwan University

Introduction

Subjective, or psychological, dimension of social inequality is an area of study still left largely neglected by the majority of students of social stratification (Argyle, 1994: 1). Subjective class and social justice are just two of the many research topics that belong to that area of study. Neither topic I have just mentioned, of course, has suffered any shortage of proponents and theoreticians throughout the long, long history of ideas. Subjective class has been highlighted under various rubrics including “class-consciousness” (Marx, 1963), “status groups” (Weber, 1968), and “social class” (Warner, 1949). Social justice, meanwhile, has been dealt with by such philosophers as Aristotle (1925) and Rawls (1971) as well as by such social scientists as Homans (1961) and Adams (1965). Little effort, however, has been expended by students of social stratification either to take these topics into a more systematic consideration or to place them in a causal network, when one may well attempt, for example, to illuminate perceived justice and response to injustice in light of its relationships with objective class and subjective class.

Recently a group of Japanese scholars has made some valuable attempts exactly at that line of research. Oda and Abe (2000: 112) have tried to explain sense of injustice using two multiple regression models. Their baseline model, Model 1, regresses overall sense of injustice on occupational prestige, age, sex, property, household income, personal income and number of years of schooling. It is possible to take Model 1 as an attempt to examine the direct effect of objective class on perceived injustice. Model 2 incorporates other independent variables such as experiences of injustice, intergenerational improvement, intragenerational improvement, and income gap within the equation. The results of the research done by Oda and Abe show that among the independent variables considered, only number of years of schooling in Model 2 is statistically significant at the 5% level.

Umino and Saito (1990: 111) consider three causally plausible relationships among perceived justice, social satisfaction, and life satisfaction: 1) perceived justice \leftarrow social satisfaction \rightarrow life satisfaction, 2) perceived justice \rightarrow social satisfaction \rightarrow life satisfaction, 3) perceived justice \leftarrow social satisfaction \leftarrow life satisfaction. All these variables belong to subjective dimension of social inequality. But, one implication of their exercises is that they could be easily elaborated and extended to incorporate other variables related to objective class, subjective class and behavioral/attitudinal propensities.

The aim of this paper is, then, to examine the relationships among objective class, subjective class and social justice in Korea. The study has been simulated, at least in part, by the strong egalitarian—or to be more exact, “collective interest-seeking” (in popular dubbing)—atmosphere predominant in the current Korean society. Egalitarian sentiment seems to be ever ready to be volatilized into collective effervescence, as has been shown so routinely in a number of student demonstrations, labor movements, and other forms of collective behavior. This kind of climate makes it almost inevitable for students of social stratification to take up those outpourings of collective demand for justice as a subject of their

investigation.

Data and Method

Until quite recently, research in social inequality and justice in Korea has suffered from a severe lack of reliable and representative data. But, now, thanks to the efforts of concerned scholars, this situation has gotten better to a considerable degree. The Social Inequality and Justice (SIJ) Study, which has conducted national sample surveys using multi-stage cluster sampling method quinquennially in 1990, 1995 and 2000, certainly represents one such notable collaborative effort.

For the analyses of this paper, we highlight four groups of variables obtained from 1995 and 2000 SIJ data especially: objective class (oc), subjective class (sc), perceived governmental justice (pj), and response to governmental injustice (ri). We have excluded the 1990 data from the consideration because of its lack of information on perceived governmental justice and response to governmental injustice. The sample size of the 1995 data is 1,865, and that of the 2000 data is 1,858. Proportions of female respondents are 30.4% in 1995, and 33.4% in 2000. Respective proportions of age groups are 23.7%, 29.4%, 24.9%, and 22.0% in 1995, and 18.0%, 26.9%, 28.3%, and 26.6% in 2000, when the age of respondents are categorized into four groups, that is, below 30, 30's, 40's, and 50 and above.

There are four variables used as indicators of objective class: years of schooling completed (x1), occupational prestige (x2), natural logarithm of household income (x3), natural logarithm of property (x4). Subjective class is denoted by two indicators: status-identification or self-evaluation of social standing (y1), and self-evaluation of socioeconomic success (y2).

Perceived governmental justice has nine indicators measuring the degree of agreement about the following statements: "Opinions of all the people who are to be influenced by the decision-making are taken into consideration" (y3), "Relevant data are sufficiently collected" (y4), "Presentation of opinions contrary to the decisions already made are allowed" (y5), "Decisions are made in favor of certain region or group of people" (y6), "Decision-making is influenced by prejudice and emotion of the policy-maker" (y7), "Decision-making procedure is affected by outside influences and patronage" (y8), "Information of the content of the policy is given to the people" (y9), "Information of the decision-making procedures is given to the people" (y10), "Possible effects of the decisions made are explained to the people" (y11). Among these nine variables, the first three (y3-y5) are mainly related to formal procedural justice; the next three (y6-y8) to contamination of procedural justice by group interest/prejudice/influence; and the last three (y9-y11) to post-factum justice which respondents feel about the policies already made.

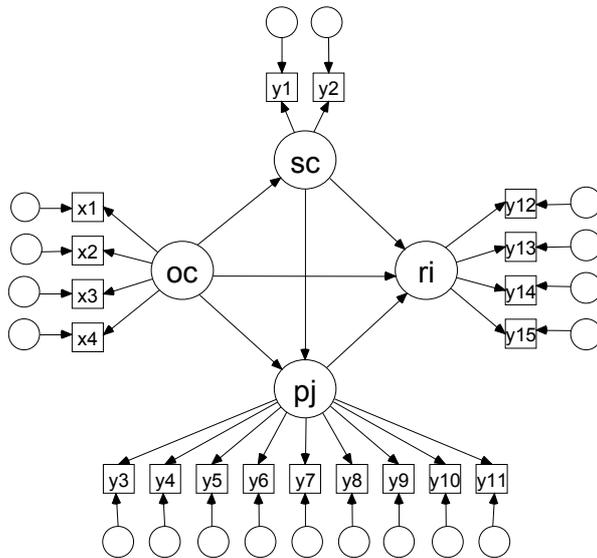
Finally, response to governmental injustice is denoted by four indicators measuring the frequencies of the following activities: "Demand a reform directly to the office in charge" (y12), "Demand a reform through NGO's" (y13), "Will not perform my duty as a citizen quite sincerely" (y14), "Would like to emigrate, if possible" (y15). Among these four indicators, y12 and y13 may be regarded as reflecting people's demand for correction or restitution, while y14 and y15 as reflecting irrational/evasive response measures.

Occupational prestige is measured by using the same scale—that is, Treiman's SIOPS—for both data. However, x3 and x4 are measured differently for each data, since significant changes have been made in the questionnaire formats and wordings of those variables. For the 1995 data, x3 is measured by considering respondent's personal income, spouse's income, and other income, but for the 2000 data, it is done by including income obtained from labor, business profit, interest, dividend, rent, pension and other sources as well for the 2000 data. Similarly, x4 is measured by considering only movable and real properties for the 1995 data, whereas, for the 2000 data, x4 incorporates more detailed list of property items including finance assets, memberships.

Y1 was originally measured by a 7-point scale in the ascending order in 1995, and by a 5-point scale in the descending order in 2000. In our analysis below, original values of y1 for the 2000 data are rescaled so that they are compatible with the measurement of the 1995 data. Y2 is measured by a 5-point scale in the ascending order for both data. The nine variables denoting perceived governmental justice (y3-y11) are measured by the more or less similar 5-point scales for both data by assigning higher scores to the items that reflect more favorable perception of governmental justice. The four response variables are coded so as to make the more active response have a higher value

FIGURE 1 shows our initial or baseline model. This model itself represents a revised version of the models examined in our previous studies (Cha, 1997, 2002). We assume that the causal flow relating four factors or groups of variables runs basically in the following sequence: (oc) → (sc) → (pj) → (ri). This means that objective class enters the model as an exogenous variable, and that the causal flow runs via subjective class and perceived governmental justice to the final endogenous variable, response to injustice. As for indicators, oc (ξ) has x1-x4; sc (η1) has y1-y2; pj (η2) has y3-y11; and ri (η3) has y12-y15.

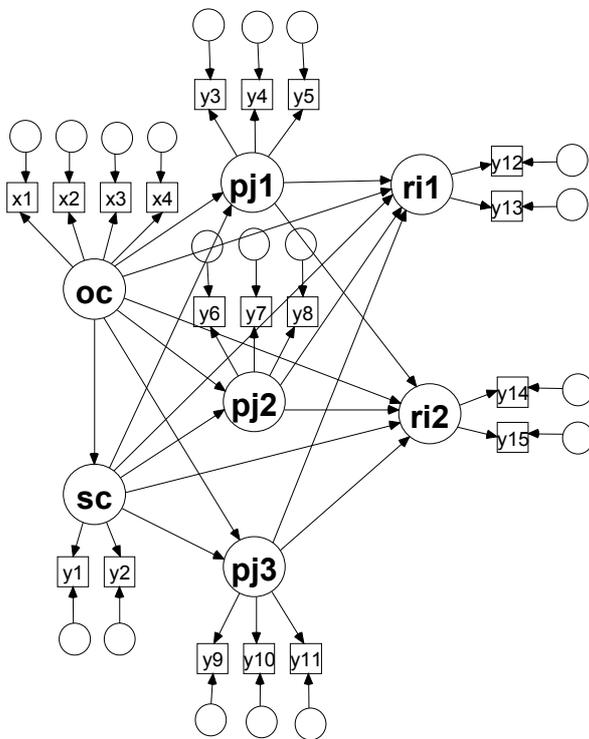
FIGURE 1. A Structural Equation Model for the Relationships among Objective Class, Subjective Class, Perceived Governmental Justice, and Response to Governmental Injustice with 1 ξ and 3 η's



oc (ξ)=Objective class; sc (η1)=Subjective class; pj (η2)=Perceived governmental justice; ri (η3)=Response to governmental injustice.

FIGURE 2 shows a model more elaborate compared to the one displayed in FIGURE 1. Here, perceived governmental justice is divided into three factors, and response to governmental injustice is divided into two factors. The three factors subdivided from perceived governmental justice are formal procedural justice (y3-y5), contamination of procedural justice by group interest/prejudice/influence (y6-y8), and post-factum justice (y9-y11). The two factors subdivided from response to governmental injustice are people's demand for correction or restitution (y12-y13) and irrational/evasive response measures (y14-y15).

FIGURE 2. A Structural Equation Model for the Relationships among Objective Class, Subjective Class, Perceived Governmental Justice, and Response to Governmental Injustice with 1 ξ and 6 η 's



oc (ξ)=Objective class; sc (η_1)=Subjective class; pj1-pj3 (η_2 - η_4)=Perceived governmental justice; ri1-ri2 (η_5 - η_6)=Response to governmental injustice.

Results

Means and standard deviations of the 19 variables denoting objective class, subjective class, perceived governmental justice, and response to governmental injustice for both 1995 and 2000 data are displayed in TABLE 1. It is noted that the variables that show considerable increase during the 5-year period are x3, x4, y3, y9, y10 and y15. This means that there are increases in the perceived justice about the degree of taking various collective voices into account, in the provision of information about the content and procedures related to the policy made, and in the tendency to consider emigration as an option. The rather suspicious-looking increase in household income as well as in property, especially during and in the aftermath of the economic crisis, undoubtedly has nothing to do with any real change for the better. The result should mainly be ascribed to the drastic change in the questionnaire formats and wordings of those variables in pursuit of more detailed information.

Meanwhile, those variables that show sizable decrease during the same period are y1 and y8. This means that there had been significant reduction between 1995 and 2000 both in self-evaluation of social standing and in the belief in procedural justice about free exchange of alternative opinions.

TABLE 1. Means and Standard Deviations of the 19 Variables Denoting Objective Class, Subjective Class, Perceived Governmental Justice, and Response to Governmental Injustice: 1995 and 2000

Variable	1995		2000	
	Mean	s.d.	Mean	s.d.
x1	11.60	3.69	12.05	3.58
x2	45.25	12.16	44.69	12.17
x3	4.95	.89	5.20	.62
x4	6.73	4.07	10.38	2.46
y1	3.44	1.03	3.06	1.28
y2	2.87	.80	2.81	.77
y3	2.25	.90	3.06	1.12
y4	2.54	.91	2.61	.99
y5	2.67	1.01	2.70	.95
y6	2.04	.86	2.05	.87
y7	1.87	.83	1.82	.78
y8	2.09	.91	1.83	.78
y9	2.93	1.02	3.13	1.00
y10	2.39	.99	2.56	1.02
y11	2.38	1.02	2.37	.98
y12	2.12	.93	2.18	.98
y13	1.93	.87	1.84	.88
y14	2.05	.95	2.11	.89
y15	1.89	1.12	2.41	1.28

x1: Years of schooling completed; x2: Occupational prestige; x3: Natural logarithm of household income; x4: Natural logarithm of property; y1: Self-evaluation of social standing; y2: Self-evaluation of socioeconomic success; y3: "Opinions of all the people who are to be influenced by the decision-making are taken into consideration"; y4: "Relevant data are sufficiently collected"; y5: "Presentation of opinions contrary to the decisions already made are allowed"; y6: "Decisions are made in favor of certain region or group of people"; y7: "Decision-making is influenced by prejudice and emotion of the policy-maker"; y8: "Decision-making procedure is affected by outside influences and patronage"; y9: "Information of the content of the policy is given to the people"; y10: "Information of decision-making procedures is given to the people"; y11: "Possible effects of the decisions made are explained to the people"; y12: "Demand a

reform directly to the office in charge”; y13: “Demand a reform through NGO's”; y14: “Will not perform my duty as a citizen quite sincerely”; y15: “Would like to emigrate, if possible.”

The Pearson correlation coefficients among these 19 variables for both data are presented as subdiagonal and superdiagonal triangular matrices in APPENDIX. These coefficients are used as source data for the following LISREL estimation.

The initial model displayed in Figure 1 shows for both data moderate fits, with goodness-of-fit indices for the 1995 data, $\chi^2=2221.2$ (d.f.=146, p-value=.000), GFI=.869, AGFI=.830, RMSR=.068 and for the 2000 data, $\chi^2=2493.5$ (d.f.=146, p-value=.000), GFI=.870, AGFI=.830, RMSR=.082.

Parameter estimates of this model are presented in TABLE 2. For both data, objective class turns out to be affecting subjective class fairly strongly in the positive direction, but it tends to be related with favorable perception of governmental justice negatively. Against this direct negative effect of objective class on perceived governmental justice, it should be noted that there is also a substantial countervailing effect mediated by subjective class, since subjective class affects perceived governmental justice positively. The positive effect of objective class on response to injustice indicates that one with higher status is more likely to ask for governmental-level correction or restitution. It is in sharp contrast with the fact that neither subjective class nor perceived governmental justice shows any sizable effect on response to injustice.

Relative weights of the indicators of objective class appear in the descending order of education (.710), occupation (.630), income (.487) and property (.263) for the 1995 data, and in the order of education (.681), income (.671), occupation (.583), and property (.321) for the 2000 data. The increase in importance of household income for the 2000 data may be largely attributed to the changed economic environment.

Those weights of the indicators of subjective class appear for both data in the order of subjective class identification and socioeconomic success. Among relative weights of the indicators of perceived governmental justice, those related to y10 and y11 are especially prominent. And among the weights of the indicators of response to governmental injustice, those related to y12 and y13 appear far greater than those related to y14 and y15. This implies that the factor is more strongly represented by people's demand for correction or restitution than by irrational response measures.

TABLE 2. Parameter Estimates of the Structural Equation Model for the Relationships among Objective Class, Subjective Class, Perceived Governmental Justice, and Response to Governmental Injustice with 1 ξ and 3 η 's: 1995 and 2000

Parameter	Standardized Solution		Parameter	Standardized Solution	
	1995	2000		1995	2000
$\lambda_x(1,1)$	.710	.681	$\lambda_y(11,2)$	.616	.743
$\lambda_x(2,1)$	.630	.583	$\lambda_y(12,3)$	.690	.756
$\lambda_x(3,1)$	.487	.671	$\lambda_y(13,3)$	.845	.783
$\lambda_x(4,1)$	.263	.321	$\lambda_y(14,3)$	.217	.207
$\lambda_y(1,1)$	.819	.892	$\lambda_y(15,3)$	.211	.266
$\lambda_y(2,1)$	.509	.528	$\gamma(1,1)$	.681	.622
$\lambda_y(3,2)$	.500	.294	$\gamma(2,1)$	-.275	-.210
$\lambda_y(4,2)$	.495	.477	$\gamma(3,1)$	.363	.359
$\lambda_y(5,2)$	.343	.310	$\beta(2,1)$	.280	.219
$\lambda_y(6,2)$	.506	.239	$\beta(3,1)$	-.109	.062
$\lambda_y(7,2)$	.484	.276	$\beta(3,2)$	.028	-.068
$\lambda_y(8,2)$	.477	.246	$\zeta(1)$	.537	.613
$\lambda_y(9,2)$	.491	.608	$\zeta(2)$	.951	.965
$\lambda_y(10,2)$	.666	.800	$\zeta(3)$	.912	.897

oc (ξ)=Objective class (x1-x4); sc (η_1)=Subjective class (y1-y2); pj (η_2)=Perceived governmental justice (y3-y11); ri(η_3)=Response to governmental injustice (y12-y15); x1: Years of schooling completed; x2: Occupational prestige; x3: Natural logarithm of household income; x4: Natural logarithm of property; y1: Self-evaluation of social standing; y2: Self-evaluation of socioeconomic success; y3: “Opinions of all the people who are to be influenced by the decision-making are taken into consideration”; y4: “Relevant data are sufficiently collected”; y5: “Presentation of opinions contrary to the decisions already made are allowed”; y6: “Decisions are made in favor of certain region or group of people”; y7: “Decision-making is influenced by prejudice and emotion of the policy-maker”; y8: “Decision-making procedure is affected by outside influences and patronage”; y9: “Information of the content of the policy is given to the people”; y10: “Information of the decision-making procedures is given to the people”; y11: “Possible effects of the decisions made are explained to the people”; y12: “Demand a reform directly to the office in charge”; y13: “Demand a reform through NGO’s”; y14: “Will not perform my duty as a citizen quite sincerely”; y15: “Would like to emigrate, if possible.”

Now, let us turn to the second model displayed in FIGURE 2. This latter model fits both data fairly well, with goodness-of-fit indices for the 1995 data, $\chi^2=467.2$ (d.f.=120, p-value=.000), GFI=.973, AGFI=.958, RMSR=.035, and for the 2000 data, $\chi^2=522.8$ (d.f.=120, p-value=.000), GFI=.971, AGFI=.955, RMSR=.034.

TABLE 3 reports parameter estimates of this model. On the whole, γ and β coefficients for both data reaffirm the main findings obtained from the previous analysis of Table 2. Among the negative direct effects of objective class on perceived governmental justice, the strength appear in the order of formal procedural justice (-.339), post-factum justice (-.255), group interest/prejudice/influence (-.161) in 1995. However, in 2000, the effect of objective class on the suspicion about contamination of procedural justice by group interest/prejudice/influence is increased visibly enough to become stronger than those effects on the other factors of perceived governmental justice.

The concurrence of a strong positive effect of objective class and a strong negative effect of subjective class on the tendency to rely on irrational/evasive measures as a response to governmental justice suggests that both effects may be countervailing to a large extent.

Relative weights of the indicators of eta2 appear in the descending order of y3 (.680), y4 (.666) and y5 (.379) for the 1995 data, and in the order of y4 (.766), y3 (.484) and y5 (.361) for the 2000 data. Thus, the first factor related to perceived procedural justice seems to be now most strongly represented by

the recognition of data collection efforts.

Among the indicators of eta3, the reduction in relative weight of y6 over the years seems to imply that popular suspicion about the distortion of bureaucratic process in favor of group interests has been visibly lessened. Among the weights of the indicators of the demand for correction or restitution, that of y13 is diminished to equalize with that of y12.

TABLE 3. Parameter Estimates of the Structural Equation Model for the Relationships among Objective Class, Subjective Class, Perceived Governmental Justice, and Response to Governmental Injustice with 1 ξ and 6 η 's: 1995 and 2000

Parameter	Standardized Solution		Parameter	Standardized Solution	
	1995	2000		1995	2000
$\lambda_x(1,1)$	.724	.697	$\gamma(6,1)$	.831	.816
$\lambda_x(2,1)$	.618	.584	$\beta(2,1)$	.361	.125
$\lambda_x(3,1)$	.489	.658	$\beta(3,1)$	.191	.183
$\lambda_x(4,1)$	.252	.321	$\beta(4,1)$	.246	.190
$\lambda_y(1,1)$	.819	.879	$\beta(5,1)$	-.134	-.046
$\lambda_y(2,1)$	.509	.536	$\beta(6,1)$	-.540	-.743
$\lambda_y(3,2)$	.680	.484	$\beta(5,2)$	.025	.080
$\lambda_y(4,2)$	.666	.766	$\beta(6,2)$	.099	-.048
$\lambda_y(5,2)$	.379	.361	$\beta(5,3)$	-.001	-.007
$\lambda_y(6,3)$	.805	.596	$\beta(6,3)$	-.051	-.072
$\lambda_y(7,3)$	.743	.853	$\beta(5,4)$	.021	.018
$\lambda_y(8,3)$	.691	.757	$\beta(6,4)$	-.006	-.053
$\lambda_y(9,4)$	.568	.622	$\zeta(1,1)$	.543	.614
$\lambda_y(10,4)$	.825	.844	$\zeta(1,6)$	.132	.331
$\lambda_y(11,4)$	.729	.739	$\zeta(2,2)$	.943	.985
$\lambda_y(12,5)$	.667	.780	$\zeta(2,3)$	.373	.207
$\lambda_y(13,5)$	.881	.768	$\zeta(2,4)$	.524	.543
$\lambda_y(14,6)$	.309	.243	$\zeta(3,3)$	.979	.969
$\lambda_y(15,6)$	.609	.938	$\zeta(3,4)$	.300	.198
$\gamma(1,1)$	.676	.622	$\zeta(4,4)$	.977	.972
$\gamma(2,1)$	-.339	-.104	$\zeta(5,5)$	.928	.909
$\gamma(3,1)$	-.161	-.237	$\zeta(5,6)$	.233	.156
$\gamma(4,1)$	-.255	-.181	$\zeta(6,6)$	.776	.979
$\gamma(5,1)$	.356	.318			

oc (ξ)=Objective class(x1-x4); sc (η_1)=Subjective class (y1-y2); pj1-pj3 (η_2 - η_4)=Perceived governmental justice (y3-y11); ri1-ri2 (η_5 - η_6)=Response to governmental injustice (y12-y15); x1: Years of schooling completed; x2: Occupational prestige; x3: Natural logarithm of household income; x4: Natural logarithm of property; y1: Self-evaluation of social standing; y2: Self-evaluation of socioeconomic success; y3: "Opinions of all the people who are to be influenced by the decision-making are taken into consideration"; y4: "Relevant data are sufficiently collected"; y5: "Presentation of opinions contrary to the decisions already made are allowed"; y6: "Decisions are made in favor of certain region or group of people"; y7: "Decision-making is influenced by prejudice and emotion of the policy-maker"; y8: "Decision-making procedure is affected by outside influences and patronage"; y9: "Information of the

content of the policy is given to the people”; y10: “Information of the decision-making procedures is given to the people”; y11: “Possible effects of the decisions made are explained to the people”; y12: “Demand a reform directly to the office in charge”; y13: “Demand a reform through NGO’s”; y14: “Will not perform my duty as a citizen quite sincerely”; y15: “Would like to emigrate, if possible.”

Summary and Discussion

So far we have analyzed the relationships among objective class, subjective class, perceived governmental justice, and response to governmental injustice using the Korean SIJ data collected in 1995 and 2000. The major findings may be summarized as follows: 1) Objective class affects subjective class fairly strongly in the positive direction; but 2) it affects perceived governmental justice negatively; however, 3) there is also a countervailing positive effect of objective class on perceived governmental justice mediated by subjective class; 4) there is a positive direct effect of objective class on response to injustice; 5) while in general neither subjective class nor perceived governmental justice shows any sizable effect on response to injustice. As to the seemingly contradictory observations of 2) and 3), it may be surmised that upper class people are in fact less likely to accept governmental justice, but that the two subjective factors nonetheless have a lot of affinities in common. It is noteworthy that similar concurrence of a positive effect of objective class and a negative effect of subjective class is also detected with respect to the tendency to rely on irrational/evasive response measures. However, effects of both subjective class and perceived governmental justice on response to governmental injustice appear on the whole to be insignificant or at least very weak. This fact is quite unexpected especially in light of the popular belief that response to governmental injustice is determined to a large extent by people's dissatisfaction with the level of governmental injustice.

Certainly there may be many limitations and weaknesses in the present study. One of them might be that variables related to distributive justice are omitted from the list of indicators of perceived governmental justice. We excluded those variables from our analyses on the ground that they are at times indistinguishable from those related to subjective class.

APPENDIX

Pearson Correlation Coefficients among the 19 Variables Denoting Objective Class, Subjective Class, Perceived Governmental Justice, and Response to Governmental Injustice: 1995 and 2000(Below and Above the main diagonal, respectively)

	x1	x2	x3	x4	y1	y2	y3	y4	y5	y6	y7	y8	y9	y10	y11	y12	y13	y14	y15
x1		.48	.44	.19	.31	.14	-.01	-.05	-.02	-.14	-.05	-.09	.03	-.08	-.05	.19	.18	.12	.30
x2	.49		.33	.17	.30	.21	.01	-.00	.03	-.07	-.04	-.03	.05	-.03	-.04	.13	.11	.02	.18
x3	.33	.26		.27	.46	.27	.02	-.00	-.01	-.09	-.07	-.05	.03	-.04	-.01	.15	.09	.04	.17
x4	.08	.15	.27		.18	.13	.00	.01	.01	-.02	-.03	-.01	-.02	.01	-.03	.04	.07	.01	.12
y1	.38	.33	.32	.24		.47	.05	.05	.01	-.05	-.04	.04	.07	.04	.07	.12	.10	.05	.08
y2	.17	.22	.22	.19	.42		.01	.03	.03	.00	.01	.06	.05	.05	.07	.06	.04	-.04	-.03
y3	-.09	-.00	-.03	.01	.04	.09		.39	.15	-.03	.04	.03	.19	.21	.17	.05	.07	.00	-.07
y4	-.07	-.03	-.01	.02	.04	.08	.46		.26	.13	.15	.15	.27	.35	.33	.03	.05	.05	-.13
y5	-.03	.01	-.00	.00	.04	.06	.25	.23		.12	.10	.14	.19	.22	.20	-.00	.01	.02	-.07
y6	-.07	-.03	.00	.04	.04	.05	.21	.18	.17		.51	.44	.06	.15	.14	-.02	.02	-.00	-.15
y7	-.03	.01	.00	.05	.05	.03	.21	.19	.14	.60		.65	.09	.15	.18	-.02	.00	-.00	-.15
y8	-.01	.02	.03	.04	.07	.05	.22	.19	.14	.56	.51		.03	.12	.17	-.06	-.00	.04	-.14
y9	-.01	.04	.03	.05	.05	.09	.18	.22	.14	.14	.12	.13		.53	.44	.03	.01	.03	-.12
Y10	-.11	-.01	-.02	.04	-.01	.09	.30	.31	.20	.22	.20	.20	.47		.63	.03	.02	.03	-.14
Y11	-.09	-.04	-.03	.01	-.01	.11	.27	.28	.20	.17	.17	.17	.42	.60		.04	.03	-.01	-.12
Y12	.17	.11	.08	.06	.08	.05	.01	-.02	.03	.03	.03	-.02	-.01	.02	.01		.60	.12	.17
Y13	.19	.10	.08	.07	.10	.05	-.03	-.01	.00	-.01	-.00	-.02	-.04	.01	.00	.59		.17	.19
Y14	.07	.02	.08	.03	.04	.00	.01	.03	.02	.02	-.01	.01	-.08	.03	.04	.12	.18		.23
Y15	.27	.14	.15	-.00	.10	-.02	-.06	-.08	-.03	-.07	-.06	-.01	-.08	-.06	-.04	.10	.17	.19	

x1: Years of schooling completed; x2: Occupational prestige; x3: Natural logarithm of household income; x4: Natural logarithm of property; y1: Self-evaluation of social standing; y2: Self-evaluation of socioeconomic success; y3: "Opinions of all the people who are to be influenced by the decision-making are taken into consideration"; y4: "Relevant data are sufficiently collected"; y5: "Presentation of opinions contrary to the decisions already made are allowed"; y6: "Decisions are made in favor of certain region or group of people"; y7: "Decision-making is influenced by prejudice and emotion of the policy-maker"; y8: "Decision-making procedure is affected by outside influences and patronage"; y9: "Information of the content of the policy is given to the people"; y10: "Information of the decision-making procedures is given to the people"; y11: "Possible effects of the decisions made are explained to the people"; y12: "Demand a reform directly to the office in charge"; y13: "Demand a reform through NGOs"; y14: "Will not perform my duty as a citizen quite sincerely"; y15: "Would like to emigrate, if possible."

REFERENCES

- Adams, J. Stacy. 1965. "Inequity in Social Exchange," *Advances in Experimental Social Psychology* 2: 267-299.
- Argyle, Michael. 1994. *The Psychology of Social Class*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Aristotle. 1925. *The Nichomachean Ethics*. Trans. W. D. Ross. Oxford University Press.
- Cha, Jongchun. 1997. "Jigeopgujowa bunbaeui bulpyungdeung(Occupational Structure and the Inequality of Distribution)," Hyunho Seok (ed.), *Hanguksahoeui bulpyungdeunggwa gongjeongseong* (Social Inequality and Justice in Korea), Nanam Publishers, pp. 95-126.
- , 2002. "Structural Inequality and Social Justice." Paper presented at Seminar on Globalization of Korea, University of British Columbia.

- Homans, George C. 1961. *Social Behavior: Its Elementary Forms*. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World.
- Jasso, Guillermina. 1999. "How Much Injustice Is There in the World?: Two New Justice Indexes." *American Sociological Review* 64: 133-168.
- , and Peter H. Rossi. 1977. "Distributive Justice and Earned Income." *American Sociological Review* 42: 639-651.
- Mamada, Takao. 1990. "Kaisokizokuishiki (Self-Evaluation of Status-Affiliation)," Junsuke Hara (ed.), *Gendainihon no Kaisokozo 2: Kaisoishiki no dotai* (The Structure of Social Stratification in Contemporary Japan, Vol. 2: Dynamics of Status Consciousness). University of Tokyo Press, pp. 23-45.
- , 2000. "Jibunwa dokoni irunoka (Where am I?)," Michio Umino (ed.), *Nihon no kaisosystem 2: Koheikan to seijiishiki* (Social Stratification System in Japan, Vol. 2: Sense of Justice and Political Consciousness). University of Tokyo Press, pp. 61-81.
- Marx, Karl. 1963. *The Poverty of Philosophy*. New York: International Publishers.
- Misumi, Kazuto. 1990. "Kaikyukizokuishiki (Self-Evaluation of Class-Affiliation)," Junsuke Hara (ed.), *Gendainihon no Kaisokozo 2: Kaisoishiki no dotai* (The Structure of Social Stratification in Contemporary Japan, Vol. 2: Dynamics of Status Consciousness). University of Tokyo Press, pp. 71-95.
- Oda, Teruya and Koji Abe. 2000. "Hukoheikanwa donoyoni shojirunoka (Where Does Sense of Injustice Come From?)," Michio Umino (ed.), *Nihon no kaisosystem 2: Koheikan to seijiishiki* (Social Stratification System in Japan, Vol. 2: Sense of Justice and Political Consciousness). University of Tokyo Press, pp. 103-125.
- Rawls, John. 1971. *A Theory of Justice*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Umino, Michio and Yuriko Saito. 1990. "Koheikan to manjokukan (Sense of Justice and Satisfaction)," Junsuke Hara (ed.), *Gendainihon no Kaisokozo 2: Kaisoishiki no Dotai* (The Structure of Social Stratification in Contemporary Japan, Vol. 2: Dynamics of Status Consciousness). University of Tokyo Press, pp. 97-123.
- Walster, E., G.W. Walster and E. Berscheid. 1978. *Equity: Theory and Research*. Boston: Allyn & Bacon.
- Warner, W. Lloyd. 1949. *Social Class in America: A Manual of Procedure for the Measurement of Social Status*. New York: Harper & Brothers.
- Weber, Max. 1968. *Economy and Society*. New York: Bedminster Press.