

Procedural Justice- Lit Review

Expectations	Motivation	Social Psychology	Just and Fair	Product vs Process
Based on the procedural justice, it was expected that respect would communicate important relational information, consequently enhancing people's motivation to promote the group's welfare (De Cremer, 2002, abstract)	Using a public good dilemma, it was found that respect indeed motivated group members to contribute more to the group's welfare and that this was most pronounced among group members who felt least included (De Cremer, 2002, abstract)	In social psychology, as in the behavioral and social sciences more generally, people have often been viewed as evaluating social experiences, relationships, and institutions on the basis of the outcomes they receive (Lind, Tyler, 1988, p. 1).	There are many dimensions of social process that might be important in determining reactions to experiences; we focus on the one dimension that has dominated psychological research on the topic: judgments that procedures and social processes are just and fair (Lind, Tyler, 1988, p. 1).	To many social scientists, the suggestion that people care about how allocations are made seems counterintuitive (Lind, Tyler, 1988, p. 1).
Some psychologists have focused on the level of outcomes relative to expectations (e.g. Thibaut & Kelly, 1959), others have been concerned with outcomes relative to norms of fair distribution (e.g. Adams, 1965; Walster, Walster & Berscheid, 1978 as cited by Lind, Tyler, 1988, p. 1).	Theorists have differed in precisely how they think outcomes are linked to evaluations, but a general focus on outcomes characterize some of the most widely accepted explanations of social behavior (Lind, Tyler, 1988, p. 1).	Although these approaches differ in many ways which their evaluations of experiences and relationships are influenced by the form of social interaction (Lind, Tyler, 1988, p. 1).	For example, much procedural justice research has been designed to test whether procedures actually invoke fairness judgments independent of the outcome the procedure yields (Lind, Tyler, 1988, p. 1).	There is a tension between outcome-based and process-based-models of the person that manifests itself repeatedly in procedural justice research (Lind, Tyler, 1988, p. 1).
	Economists and public choice theorists (e.g.	The study of procedural justice is one part of the	Even after procedural effects on fairness	The norms that form the basis of the justice

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	<p>Laver, 1981) have focused on the absolute favorability of outcomes (Lind, Tyler, 1988, p. 1).</p>	<p>more general study of the social psychology of justice (Lind, Tyler, 1988, p. 2).</p>	<p>judgments had been found to occur independently of outcomes, questions arose about whether the fairness judgments resulted from expectations that certain outcomes usually accompany certain procedures (Lind, Tyler, 1988, p. 1).</p>	<p>response can be divided into two categories, those dealing with social outcomes and those dealing with social process, that is, with proper behavior and treatment of people (Lind, Tyler, 1988, p. 2).</p>
	<p>The presumption that outcomes drive evaluations of social experiences is strong in all the social sciences, and it conforms to widely held lay views of “human nature” (Lind, Tyler, 1988, p. 1).</p>	<p>Like other areas of justice research, procedural justice begins with the hypothesis that there is a class of psychological reactions to adherence to or violation of norms that prescribe certain patterns of treatment or certain patterns of allocation (cf. Lerner, 1986) Such reactions have long been known to exert a powerful influence on human cognitions and behavior (as cited by Lind, Tyler, 1988, p. 2).</p>		

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