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## **Recent Research on Procedural Fairness: A Quarterly Report**

*Spring 2015*

This publication highlights notable procedural fairness scholarship released over the past quarter by topic. Each Quarterly issue will also include a listing of other articles that are of particular relevance to procedural fairness in the courts. Recent news and events, if available, complete the report. Articles still in the publication process are identified as “*forthcoming*” and articles available via open source are denoted by a double asterisk.

### **Editors**

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## **General Research**

### **\*\*Carving Up Concepts? Differentiating Between Trust and Legitimacy in Public Attitudes Towards Legal Authority**

Jonathan Jackson & Jacinta M. Gau, *in* INTERDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVES ON TRUST: TOWARDS THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL INTEGRATION (E. Shockley, T.M.S. Neal, L. Pytlik Zillig & B. Bornstein, eds., *forthcoming*).

In recent years, scholars of criminal justice and criminology have brought legitimacy to the forefront of academic and policy discussion. The focus has been primarily – though not exclusively – on legitimacy within policing, with the most common approach framing legitimacy as a self-regulatory scheme that can enhance widespread voluntary compliance with the law and cooperation with legal authorities. In the most influential definition, institutional trust is assumed to be an integral element of legitimacy (Tyler, 2006a, 2006b). For an individual to find the police to be legitimate, for instance, she must feel that it is her positive duty to obey the instructions of police officers (she grants the police the rightful authority to dictate appropriate behavior), but she must also believe that police officers exercise their power appropriately. In this chapter we argue that the nature, measurement and motivating force of trust and legitimacy is in need of further explication. Considering these two concepts in a context of a type of authority that is both coercive and consent-based in nature, we make the case that legitimacy is (a) the belief that an institution exhibits properties that justify its power and (b) a duty to obey that emerges out of this sense of appropriateness; that trust is about positive expectations about valued behavior from institutional officials; and that legitimacy and institutional trust overlap if one assumes that people judge the appropriateness of the police as an institution on the basis of the appropriateness of officers' use of power. Our discussion will, we hope, be of broad theoretical and policy interest.

### **\*\*On the Dual Motivational Force of Legitimate Authority**

Jonathan Jackson, *in* COOPERATION AND COMPLIANCE WITH AUTHORITY: THE ROLE OF INSTITUTIONAL TRUST (B.H. Bornstein & A.J. Tomkins, eds., 2015).

“In this chapter I consider two ways by which the legitimacy of legal authorities might motivate people to abide by the law. Following recent criminological research I define legitimacy along two different dimensions: the first is the public recognition of the rightful authority of an institution, and the second is a sense among citizens that the institution is just, moral and appropriate. Data from a randomized controlled trial of procedurally just policing provide further support for the idea that justice systems can secure compliance by (a) instilling in citizens a sense of deference and obligation, and (b) showing to citizens that they represent a requisite sense of moral appropriateness. While prior work has tended to focus on the idea that legitimacy shapes compliance through felt obligation, the current



analysis shows that compliance is predicted by both duty to obey and moral endorsement. Consistent with a good deal of existing evidence, the findings also indicate the importance of procedural justice and group identification in the production of institutional legitimacy. I conclude with the idea that legitimacy may be able to shape compliance through shape content-free obligation and shared moral appropriateness.”

**\*\*[\*Empirical Legitimacy as Two Connected Psychological States\*](#)**

Jonathan Jackson, Mike Hough, Ben Bradford & Jouni Kuha, *in* TRUST AND LEGITIMACY IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE 137 (G. Meško & J. Tankebe, eds., 2015).

In this chapter we consider the idea that legitimacy judgments involve two connected beliefs. The first relates to consent and authorization: do people believe that an authority has the right to dictate appropriate behavior? The second relates to moral validity: do people believe that an authority exercises its power in ways that accord with prevailing norms of appropriate conduct? Marshalling data from Round 5 of the European Social Survey, we first assess the scaling properties of measures of police legitimacy using data from the UK. We then examine the utility of three different ways of representing legitimacy within in a larger model of public cooperation with the police.

**\*\*[\*The Evolved Functions of Procedural Fairness: An Adaptation for Politics\*](#)**

Troels Bøggild & Michael Bang Petersen, *in* THE EVOLUTION OF MORALITY (Todd K. Shackelford & Randal D. Hansen, eds., *forthcoming*).

Politics is the process of determining resource allocations within and between groups. Group life has constituted a critical and enduring part of human evolutionary history and we should expect the human mind to contain psychological adaptations for dealing with political problems. Previous research has in particular focused on adaptations designed to produce moral evaluations of political outcomes: is the allocation of resources fair? People, however, are not only concerned about outcomes. They also readily produce moral evaluations of the political processes that shape these outcomes. People have a sense of procedural fairness. In this chapter, we identify the adaptive functions of the human psychology of procedural fairness. We argue that intuitions about procedural fairness evolved to deal with adaptive problems related to the delegation of leadership and, specifically, to identify and counter-act exploitative leaders. In the chapter, we first introduce the concept of procedural fairness, review extant social psychological theories and make the case for why an evolutionary approach is needed. Next, we dissect the evolved functions of procedural fairness and review extant research in favor of the evolutionary account. Finally, we discuss how environmental mismatches between ancestral and modern politics make procedural fairness considerations even more potent in modern politics, creating a powerful source of moral outrage.



## **Compliance and Cooperation**

### ***Courts***

#### ***Judicial Wisdom: The Process of Constructing Wise Decisions***

Heidi M. Levitt & Bridget R. Dunnivant, *J. CONSTRUCTIVIST PSYCH.* (published online, Jan. 2015).

Surprisingly little research exists on the role of wisdom within legal decision making. To shed light on this topic, we interviewed 11 U.S. judges who were nominated by their peers for their legal wisdom. They were asked to describe their experience of wise legal decision making and the qualities and processes they felt characterize wise judges. Their interviews were subjected to a grounded theory analysis to develop an understanding of the psychological processes and interpersonal performances that constitute wise legal decision making. Among other findings, results identified attitudes in judges that were thought to lead to better decisions, such as an attitude of curiosity. They identified courtroom management styles that were characterized by magnanimity and compassion as instilling public faith in the system, in contrast to a distant or overly adversarial tone. They tended to agree that, when possible and within the confines of the law, rulings oriented toward rehabilitation were preferable to punitive ones. As well, wise judges described the ways they managed personal challenges arising from value conflicts or ambiguous evidence when making decisions. The article provides clarity on the meanings of the term *wisdom* within the judicial profession and its construction within the alternative discourses of retributive and procedural justice.

#### ***How Role and Framing Influence Litigants' Perception of Civil Procedure***

Edgar Klinger & Günter Bierbrauer, *in EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVES ON BEHAVIOURAL LAW AND ECONOMICS* 147 (Klaus Mathis, ed., 2015).

The interdisciplinary research between psychology and civil law is relatively new. In this article we discuss the issue of why parties in a civil trial choose litigation rather than informal settlement and analyse the different perceptions of plaintiffs and defendants which may have an influence on their procedural choices. Civil court statistics in Germany and other countries show a remarkable asymmetry in terms of winning or losing a case. Defendants lose approximately three times more often than plaintiffs. Proponents of framing theory argue that this asymmetry cannot only be explained on the legal merits of a case alone. On the one hand, defendants adopt a loss frame, because they are accused of some wrongdoing, which they are expected to compensate for. Plaintiffs, on the other hand, adopt a gain frame, because they expect some positive returns. This suggests that litigants may differ in their assessment of procedure, because different aspects of the same situation may be salient to them. In the context of a study involving participants who chose legal



mediation rather than adjudication to settle their disputes, “plaintiffs” and “defendants” were asked to evaluate their experiences in retrospect on procedural outcome and procedural fairness. Our analyses show that defendants and plaintiffs differ in their assessments of fairness and outcome significantly. Disputants are sensitive to different procedural factors when they assess outcome and procedural fairness. The divergent perceptions based on the respective position in a trial may in part explain the asymmetry of civil outcome and require further research.

### [A Case Study Approach to Procedural Justice: Parents' Views in Two Juvenile Delinquency Courts in the United States](#)

Liana Pennington, BRIT. J. CRIMINOLOGY (published online, Feb. 2015)

The juvenile delinquency court aims to modify children’s behaviour, but little is known about how parents’ experiences in juvenile delinquency courts may be affecting the court’s efforts. Whether parents believe the court system is fair and effective could have important implications for the juvenile justice system. This research uses two case studies of parents in two different courts in the Northeast United States to examine how parents’ views are created and reinforced through experiences in the juvenile court process. Integrating concepts from the sociolegal framework of legal consciousness, this research challenges some of the core concepts of procedural justice and brings to the surface new ideas about negative views of the law and disengagement from the justice system.

### [Criminal Defendants' Satisfaction with Lawyers: Perceptions of Procedural Fairness and Effort of the Lawyer](#)

E. Raaijmakers, J.W. de Keijser, P. Nieuwbeerta & A.J.E. Dirkswager, 21 PSYCH., CRIME & L. 186 (2015).

At present, procedural justice theory has predominantly been used to explain defendants' satisfaction with the police, courts and prisons. It is unclear to what extent this theory is also applicable to lawyers. This study investigates to what extent: (1) criminal defendants are satisfied with their lawyers, and (2) procedural fairness characteristics and the effort of the lawyer are related to defendants' satisfaction with their lawyers. Data from the Prison Project were used: a large-scale research project among Dutch criminal defendants ( $N = 1479$ ). Results suggest that generally, Dutch defendants are very satisfied with their lawyers. Variation in defendants' satisfaction with their lawyers can be attributed for a substantial part to procedural fairness characteristics.

## ***Specialized Courts***

### [Papers presented at Better Courts 2015 conference](#)

February 3-4, 2015, Center for Court Innovation.



Powerpoint presentations from the conference are available for download at the link above. Topics include enhancing procedural fairness, barriers to court innovation, youth courts, drug courts, presentence bail programs, and liaison and diversion in courts.

## **Policing**

### **\*\*[Building Trust Inside and Out: The Challenges of Legitimacy Facing Police Leaders](#)\*\***

Dennis Rosenbaum (unpublished presentation at the Research for the Real World Seminar, April 21, 2014).

The presentation is by Dr. Dennis Rosenbaum at the Real World Seminar (April 21, 2014) sponsored by the U.S. Justice Department's National Institute of Justice (NIJ). Dr. Rosenbaum is the director of the NIJ-sponsored National Police Research Platform Project, whose goal is to advance the state of knowledge and practice in American Policing. As part of this project, Dr. Rosenbaum and his colleagues have developed standardized performance measures that provide the foundation for local and national benchmarks of police organizational excellence. Police legitimacy and procedural justice and its monitoring and measurement by police leaders are the featured topics. "Legitimacy," as used in this presentation, draws on the consensus of researchers in this field in offering the following definition "a psychological property of an authority, institution, or social arrangement that leads those connected to it to believe that it is appropriate, proper, and just. "In the arena of law enforcement, legitimacy rests on the community's view that police act professionally, fairly, competently, and consistently among a socioeconomically, culturally, and racially diverse population. The slides in this presentation document both the failures and successes of law enforcement agencies in achieving this goal. The presentation also discusses the importance of police leaders not only defining standards for behavior and training that lead to legitimacy and procedural justice, but also the regular monitoring and measurement of the degree to which officers are meeting these standards. The multimedia presentation with slides lasts approximately 1 hour and 19 minutes.

### **\*\*[ASSESSING POLICE PERFORMANCE IN CITIZEN ENCOUNTERS: POLICE LEGITIMACY AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTABILITY](#)\*\***

ROBERT E. WORDEN & SARAH J. MCLEAN (2014).

Conducting research in the Schenectady and Syracuse Police Departments, we addressed these questions:

- Does performance on these outcomes—procedural justice and citizen satisfaction—improve when information on these outcomes is incorporated into departments' systems of performance measurement and accountability?



-What do police managers do with this information, and how (if at all) are field supervisors and patrol officers affected by it?

-Are survey-based measures of citizens' subjective experiences valid measures of police performance, that is, do they reflect the procedural justice with which police act?

In Schenectady, we observed in officers' behavior moderate levels of procedural justice and low levels of procedural injustice. . . . However, citizens' subjective experiences are rather weakly related to the forms of officers' overt behavior that comprise procedural justice.

Officers' procedural justice and injustice together explained about 10 percent of the variation in citizens' subjective experience in Schenectady. . . . Citizens' judgments about procedural justice are also affected by whether (if not so much *how*) officers exercise forms of police authority; conducting searches or using physical force.

Neither indicator of police performance—a survey-based indicator or an observation-based indicator—revealed consistent changes that ensued from the survey-based measurement of performance. . . . But neither did we see consistent changes in the observation-based measures of officers' procedural justice. Platoon commanders and first-line supervisors approached the management of this police outcome in different ways, which we characterized as forming a continuum. . . . This continuum reflects a process of 'sensemaking' . . . that is, the interpretation of what customer service or procedural justice represents and the appropriate emphasis to be placed on the quality of police-citizen interactions in the context of the demands of street-level police work.

In Syracuse we found patterns very similar to those in Schenectady on every score that we were able to measure.

### [Policing and Procedural Justice: A State-of-the-Art Review](#)

Christopher Donner, Jon Maskaly, Lorie Fridell & Wesley G. Jennings, 38 *POLICING* (published online, Jan. 2015).

*Purpose:* The purpose of this research is to systematically and comprehensively review the literature on procedural justice in policing, in the context of both police-citizen encounters and organizational decision-making.

*Design/methodology/approach:* The current study reflects a narrative meta-review of procedural justice within policing generated through a systematic and exhaustive search of several academic databases.

*Findings:* The current meta-review identified 46 studies that matched the selection criteria. In this body of research, 28 studies analyzed procedural justices within the context of police-citizen encounters and 18 studies examined procedural justice within the context of police organization decision-making. In general, the body of research yields two main findings. First, citizens' perceptions of procedural justice during interactions with the police positively affect their views of police legitimacy, satisfaction with police services, satisfaction with interaction disposition, trust in the police, and confidence in the police.



Second, the perception of police personnel of procedural justice in organizational decision-making positively influences their views of decision outcomes, trust in the administration, job satisfaction, organizational commitment, desire to stay with the agency, and overall views of the agency.

[Does Procedural Justice Matter to Youth? Comparing Adults' and Youths' Willingness to Collaborate with Police](#)

Kristina Murphy, 25 POLICING & SOC. 53 (2015).

Public cooperation with police is essential for the effective management of crime and disorder. Understanding factors that shape young people's willingness to cooperate and collaborate with the police is important because young people are more likely than adults to come into contact with police. Research with adults suggests that police use of procedural justice is important for encouraging adults' cooperation with police. This study examines the importance of procedural justice for fostering youth collaboration with police. Using survey data collected from 513 adolescents and 2611 adults, results indicate that procedural justice is in fact more important to youth than it is to adults. A theoretical explanation is offered for why this may be the case and the implications for determining how the police can foster better relationships with young people will be discussed.

[Procedural Injustice, Lost Legitimacy, and Self-Help: Young Males' Adaptations to Perceived Unfairness in Urban Policing Tactics](#)

Jacinta M. Gau & Rod K. Brunson, J. CONTEMP. CRIM. JUST. (published online, Jan. 2015).

Legitimacy acts as the dividing line between a police force that merely possesses legal authority to enforce the law and one that enjoys both legal and moral authority. Research has shown that people who see the police as procedurally just are more likely to also view them as legitimate. Most of this research has been quantitative and has focused on the statistical link between procedural justice and police legitimacy. The present study offers a qualitative examination of in-depth interviews with young men residing in disadvantaged, urban neighborhoods to uncover the specific actions that police take that are seen as unjust and that erode legitimacy. In addition, evidence is revealed that compromised legitimacy can encourage young males to engage in certain self-protective behaviors that can, in turn, increase their risk of becoming the targets of police scrutiny. Implications of this finding for research and police policy are made.

[Variable Links Within Perceived Police Legitimacy? Fairness and Effectiveness Across Races and Places](#)

Ralph B. Taylor, Brian R. Wyant & Brian Lockwood, 49 SOC. SCI. RES. 234 (2015).





This work examines connections between two threads of community residents' perceptions of local police legitimacy, effectiveness and procedural fairness, and how those links depend on race, place, and race/place combinations. Previous works have connected these two threads, but have failed (a) to explore the variability of that connection by race, place, and race/place combinations across communities spanning the urban to suburban to rural continuum or (b) to model mutual influence. An extension of the group position thesis and work on minority views of police practices suggest how these variations might be patterned. Data were derived from a 2003 probability-based sampling survey of household respondents across Pennsylvania (n = 1,289). Generalized confirmatory factor analysis models built procedural fairness and effectiveness indices for four groups: whites in urban core counties, non-whites in urban core counties, whites in non-urban core counties, and non-whites in non-urban core counties. Non-recursive structural equation models revealed variable impacts of perceived police effectiveness on perceived police fairness and, to a lesser extent, of fairness on effectiveness. Implications for a more structurally and contextually aware understanding of links in police legitimacy models are developed.

[Measuring Procedural Justice and Legitimacy at the Local Level: The Police–Community Interaction Survey](#)

Dennis P. Rosenbaum, Daniel S. Lawrence, Susan M. Hartnett, Jack McDevitt & Chad Posick, J. EXPERIMENTAL CRIMINOLOGY (published online, Feb. 2015).

*Objectives:* To introduce and evaluate the Police–Citizen Interaction (PCI) Survey, the electronic survey component of the National Police Research Platform, designed to measure the quality of police–citizen encounters at the local level.

*Methods:* Three studies tested the feasibility, validity, and sample representativeness of the PCI Survey. A randomized control trial (RCT) compared the PCI Survey results with the most widely used survey method, the telephone survey. The primary measures were the community member's satisfaction with the contact, judgments of procedural justice during the interaction, police effectiveness, and police legitimacy.

*Results:* The RCT revealed no significant differences between the PCI Survey and the standard telephone survey, thus increasing confidence in the validity of the PCI methodology. The PCI Survey was able to replicate “known group” findings from prior research; capture agency-level differences in public satisfaction; uncover complex interactions of race, type of incident and procedural justice; and show the relative importance of both process and outcome during police-initiated contacts.

*Conclusions:* The PCI Survey approach, utilizing web and voice interactive methods, shows considerable promise as a tool for measuring organizational performance in new ways, focusing on procedural fairness and the quality of police services rather than the reliance on crime statistics.



*Community Norms, Procedural Justice, and the Public's Perceptions of Police Legitimacy*

Emma Antrobus, Ben Bradford, Kristina Murphy & Elise Sargeant J. CONTEMP. CRIM. JUST. (published online, Jan. 2015).

A significant body of research has demonstrated the importance of procedurally fair policing in fostering citizens' feelings of obligation to obey the police. A handful of recent studies have begun to explore the role of community processes within this relationship. They show perceptions of police use of procedural justice, and their consequences can vary according to community context. The present study utilizes data collected within a randomized controlled trial of procedural justice in policing, the Queensland Community Engagement Trial (QCET). We find perceived community norms about obeying the police are strongly associated with individuals' own feelings of obligation to obey police. Moreover, this relationship holds net of individual assessments of police. Second, procedurally just policing appears to have a greater effect on the obligation to obey police for those who believe others in their community feel less obligated to obey the police. Results demonstrate that one's ties to the community can therefore moderate the associations between procedural justice and the obligation to obey police. The findings are interpreted within a social-psychological framework.

*Trust in the Belgian Police: The Importance of Responsiveness*

Maarten Van Craen & Wesley G. Skogan, 12 EUROPEAN J. CRIMINOLOGY 129 (2015).

The international literature contains very few empirical tests of Tyler's (2011) claim that in Europe, as in the United States, procedural justice plays a larger part than police performance in accounting for citizens' trust in the police. With regard to procedural justice, there has also been little research on the distinct effects of responsiveness and fair treatment. This study is a step towards filling in these gaps. We used quantitative data collected in Belgium to examine to what extent citizens' trust in the police is determined by being a victim of crime, perceptions of disorder, feelings of insecurity, perceptions of the way the police treat people and perceptions of police responsiveness. The results indicate the relevance of procedural justice for explaining police trustworthiness in European countries. In Belgium, perceived responsiveness seems to be the cornerstone of a strong trust relationship.

*Explaining Officer Compliance: The Importance of Procedural Justice and Trust Inside a Police Organization*

Nicole E. Haas, Maarten Van Craen, Wesley G. Skogan & Diego M. Fleitas, CRIMINOLOGY & PENOLOGY (published online, Jan. 2015).

The extent to which police officers obey instructions and policies is of permanent concern to police leaders and the community. This is especially the case when it comes to



preventing police misconduct, such as the use of excessive force. In the current study we examined officer compliance from a procedural justice and social exchange perspective. Using data collected among 536 police officers of the Metropolitana Police in Buenos Aires, we explored to what extent internal procedural justice and trust are related to: (1) officer compliance with supervisors and policies; and (2) officer endorsement of regulations on the use of force. The results indicate that perceptions of fair treatment by supervisors and trust in supervisors are positively associated with (stated) compliance. Our findings suggest that a procedural justice approach may facilitate the implementation of police policies and contribute to preventing police violence.

### *Procedural Justice Policing and Citizen Compliance Behavior: The Importance of Emotion*

Julie Barkworth & Kristina Murphy, 21 PSYCH., CRIME & L. 254 (2015).

Research consistently finds that if authorities use procedural justice in encounters with the public then this will promote citizen cooperation and compliance with the law. Recently, the importance of people's emotional reactions in response to procedural justice and injustice, and the subsequent effect this has on behaviour has been examined. This paper utilises a multi-method approach to examine the mediating role that negative affect plays in the effect of procedural justice policing on citizen compliance behaviour. Study 1 utilises both cross-sectional and longitudinal field survey data collected from Australian citizens who have had a recent contact with a police officer. Study 2 utilises an experimental vignette study designed to assess the causal mechanisms involved in the procedural justice-emotion-compliance relationship. Both studies find that procedural justice is linked to people's self-reported propensity to comply with police. Study 1 and 2 also find that negative affect mediates this relationship. These findings have important implications for training police to interact with the public in a manner that reduces negative emotions and ensures the highest level of compliance from the public.

### *Procedural Justice, Legitimacy, and School Principals' Evaluations of School Resource Officers: Support, Perceived Effectiveness, Trust, and Satisfaction*

Scott E. Wolfe, Margaret M. Chrusciel, Jeff Rojek, J. Andrew Hansen & Robert J. Kaminski, CRIM. JUST. POL'Y REV. (published online, March 2015).

Violence and active shooter situations in schools have been important issues to the public, policy makers, and scholars in recent years. School resource officers (SROs) are widely used in efforts to address school crime-related threats. Yet, little is known about the factors that influence key stakeholders' (e.g., school principals) evaluations of such officers. The present study uses survey data from a sample of public school principals in South Carolina to examine the role of procedural justice theory in understanding evaluations of SROs. The results reveal that procedural justice is associated with principals' support for SROs,



perceived effectiveness of SROs, and level of trust and satisfaction in SROs. The policy implications of the results center on the importance of SRO procedural fairness in maintaining quality relationships with top school administrators which may ultimately have a wider impact on the success of SRO programs.

**\*\*[Special Issue on Trust and Legitimacy in Policing and Criminal Justice](#)**

16 J. CRIM. JUST. & SECURITY (2014).

The present issue of the Journal of Criminal Justice and Security focuses on the issues of compliance with laws and lawful functioning of formal social control institutions and on the beliefs of people that law enforcement authorities are able and willing to carry out supervisory activities in accordance with the principles of democratic policing, while placing special emphasis on legality and legitimacy. The papers represent studies and discussions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Czech Republic, Macedonia, Poland, Slovenia, and the United States of America, all addressing questions about legitimacy, legality, and integrity of policing in a democratic society. The findings indicate that legitimacy and trust in police are related to the level of democratization, for authority is most vividly reflected in contacts with uniformed police officers enforcing in practice the laws designed to control crime and disorder in society. Among other, the papers show that despite differences between individual countries, the variables including procedural justice, police efficiency, police authority, and legal cynicism have an impact on trust in police and, partly, on legitimacy, as well. Despite the different forms of development and implementation of police reforms in these countries, all police forces should strive to improve their efficiency, procedural justice, authoritativeness, and distributive justice.

### **Miscellaneous**

**[Procedural Justice, Anger, and Prisoners' Misconduct: A Longitudinal Study](#)**

Karin A. Beijersbergen et al., 42 CRIM. JUST. & BEHAV. 196 (2015).

Procedural justice literature suggests that when criminal justice authorities treat people with fairness and respect, people will be more likely to comply with authority's decisions and rules. Up until now, prior research has largely neglected the correctional context and often used cross-sectional designs. The aims of this study were to examine (a) the longitudinal relationship between prisoners' procedural justice perceptions and their misconduct, and (b) the mediating role of anger in this relationship. Using two waves of survey data (T1 and T2) and disciplinary reports from a sample of 806 Dutch prisoners, structural equation models were employed to investigate associations. The results show that prisoners who felt treated in a procedurally just manner in the correctional facility at T1 were less likely to report engaging in misconduct at T2. They were also less likely to have received a



disciplinary report at T2. Anger fully mediated the effect of procedural justice on prisoners' misconduct.

[Effects of Voice and Similarity on Procedural Fairness and Trust: A Dual Process Model of Public Acceptance Based on Representatives' Participation](#)

Hiroshi Nonami, Yukio Hirose, Susumu Ohnuma, Cees Midden & Shoji Ohtomo, *ASIAN J. SOC. PSYCH.* (published online, Jan. 2015).

In citizen participation, a few representatives of the total citizen population participate in discussions with authorities regarding public decisions and policies. The present study examines a dual process model in which the representatives' voice and similarity of values facilitate public acceptance through procedural fairness and trust in representatives, respectively. The results of an experiment employing a scenario method, which included participants from Japan ( $n = 211$ ) and the Netherlands ( $n = 200$ ), indicate that the representatives' voice increased procedural fairness and public acceptance when the similarity of representatives was high. The effects of representatives' voice on public acceptance via procedural fairness was supported in both nations, while other effects of representatives' similarity on acceptance via trust were indicated only in Japan. These results suggest that the indirect voice of citizens, as conveyed by representatives, plays an important role in increasing perceptions of procedural fairness and public acceptance among citizens.

[The \(Ir\)relevance of Procedural Justice in the Pathways to Crime](#)

Megan Bears Augustyn, L. & *HUM. BEHAV.* (published online, Jan. 2015).

Process-based approaches to compliance argue that normative considerations, such as procedural justice and legitimacy, have the potential to reduce offending. This perspective was formalized with Tyler's (1990, 2003) Model of Procedural Justice and subsequently was evaluated among adult and adolescent offenders alike. However, extant evaluations do not consider whether and how individual offending histories affect the relevance of the concepts of procedural justice and legitimacy on offending behavior. This void is problematic given the growing concern that judgments of procedural justice and perceived legitimacy may not always be relevant with respect to compliance (Tyler & Jackson, 2013). This research integrates a developmental perspective with the procedural justice model to evaluate the effects of procedural justice and legitimacy on offending among early-onset and adolescent-onset offenders. Using a sample of convicted adolescent offenders, evidence suggests that the relevance of the procedural justice model varies across age of onset. The normative considerations of procedural justice and legitimacy are unrelated to recidivism among early-onset offenders, yet they affect subsequent offending among adolescent-onset offenders, although not always in the direction specified by theory.



### **Other Noteworthy Articles**

**\*\*[The Interactive Effects of Behavioral Integrity and Procedural Justice on Employee Job Tension](#)**

Martha Andrews, K. Kacmar & Charles Kacmar, 126 J. BUSINESS ETHICS 371 (2015). Using data collected from 280 full-time employees from a variety of organizations, this study examined the effects of employee perceptions of the behavioral integrity (BI) of their supervisors on job tension. The moderating effect of procedural justice (PJ) on this relationship also was examined. Substitutes for leadership theory (Kerr and Jermier, 1978) and psychological contract theory (Rousseau, Empl Responsib Rights J 2:121–139, 1989) were used as the theoretical foundations for the hypothesized relationships. Results indicated a negative relationship between BI and job tension. PJ moderated this relationship such that it was weakened under conditions of high PJ. Implications for research and managers are discussed.

### **In The News/On The Web**

**\*\*[Citizen Distrust of Police Can Fuel Violence, David Kennedy Contends](#)**

THE CRIME REPORT, January 22, 2015.

**\*\*[Cops See It Differently](#)**

THIS AMERICAN LIFE, February 6 and 13, 2015.

**\*\*[Procedural Justice: How Do You Get It When You Want It?](#)**

Wesley G. Skogan, BSC POLICING NETWORK BLOG, March 11, 2015.

**\*\*[Procedural-justice topics featured on The Beat](#)**

Podcasts on COPS BLOG, March 2015.

**\*\*[Press Release](#)**

Department of Justice, Attorney General Holder Announces the First Six Pilot Sites for the National Initiative for Building Community Trust and Justice (March 12, 2015).

**\*\*[What Novel Strategy Are Police Trying Now? Courtesy](#)**

Thomas A. Corfman, CRAIN'S CHICAGO BUSINESS, March 12, 2015.



**Now in Print**

*Triggers of Change to Public Confidence in the Police and Criminal Justice System: Findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales Panel Experiment*, Ben Bradford & Andy Myhill, 15 CRIMINOLOGY & CRIM. JUST. 23 (2015).

*Trust in Decision-Making Authorities Dictates the Form of the Interactive Relationship Between Outcome Fairness and Procedural Fairness*  
Emily C. Bianchi et al., 41 PERSONALITY & SOC. PSYCH. BULL. 19 (2015).