

Appendix 3 (as supplied by the authors): Definitions of philosophical themes

Procedural Justice is a concept that describes the moral obligation to be fair in processes that determine the allocation of resources or the resolution of disputes. This obligation involves the integration of principles of transparency, consistency, fairness, and impartiality.(1,2)

Distributive Justice is a concept that describes the moral obligation for scarce resources to be distributed fairly among recipients. Different methods of allocation carry different connotations of political principles. For example, to divide a scarce resource equally among all recipients would promote an egalitarian model, and to divide a scarce resource by need among recipients would promote an equity-based model.(1,2)

Substantive Justice and Substantive Rights are related concepts that are concerned with the natural (life, liberty, and happiness) rights and legal rights human beings possess. It is fair procedure, procedural justice, that enforces such rights.(1)

References

1. Miller D. Justice. In: Zalta EN, editor. The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy [Internet]. Fall 2017. Metaphysics Research Lab, Stanford University; 2017 [cited 2019 Apr 12]. Available from: <https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/fall2017/entries/justice/>
2. Maiese, Michelle. Procedural Justice [Internet]. Beyond Intractability. 2016 [cited 2019 Apr 12]. Available from: https://www.beyondintractability.org/essay/procedural_justice