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Police killings reduce trust: Predictors of trust in the police across 46 countries

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Abstract

After police killings such as the one of George Floyd, trust in the police in the USA has plummeted. This is problematic because lower trust can lead to a range of disadvantageous outcomes for countries such as lower compliance with the law and difficulties for the police in recruiting qualified people from diverse backgrounds. However, it is unclear whether police killings are associated with lower trust beyond the USA. Across two studies (N = 48,889) including data from 46 countries, we predicted and found that police killings are negatively associated with trust in the police while controlling for a range of other variables. Additionally, we found that conspiracy beliefs are negatively associated with trust in the police whereas right-wing authoritarianism, system justification, socioeconomic status, and human development are positively associated with trust in the police. Together, our findings provide even more reasons why police killings should be reduced.

Keywords: Police, trust, killings, conspiracy beliefs, right-wing authoritarianism, social dominance orientation, system justification

After the killing of George Floyd in May 2020 by a police officer, trust in the police dropped among US-Americans to 48%, the lowest point in decades (Brenan, 2020). Indeed, police brutality has been linked to lower trust in the police, especially among those affected by it (i.e., mostly minorities; Czymara & Mitchell, 2022; Nägel & Lutter, 2019). Low trust is problematic, because the police is a key organization in establishing stability and order in a country (Kääriäinen, 2007). If trust is shattered, the police also trusts the citizens less (Kääriäinen & Sirén, 2012) and are less respected. This might lead to difficulties recruiting new and diverse staff, which in turn is a hazard. In other words, lower trust in the police can have detrimental consequences (Jackson et al., 2012). In contrast, higher trust is associated with a range of beneficial outcomes such as lower corruption, stronger economic growth, lower inequality, and more respect for the law (Liu et al., 2018; Uslaner, 2013).

A range of studies investigated predictors of trust in the police. However, the majority of studies focused on demographic or country-level predictors rather than psychological variables, with partly surprising or inconclusive results (Çakar, 2015; Kääriäinen, 2007; Sun et al., 2013; Tankebe, 2010). In the present research, we investigate a series of predictors of trust in the police that have previously been neglected across two large studies from 20 and 42 countries. We focus on Right-Wing Authoritarianism (RWA), Social Dominance Orientation (SDO), system justification, belief in conspiracy theories, demographic variables, inequality, and police killings.

Trust in the Police

Typically, police officers are supposed to enforce the law and thereby protect the health and possession of citizens. To achieve this, there needs to be mutual respect between citizens and police. If citizens do not trust the police or the police are known to act with brutality, safety within a society is threatened. Previous research established that trust or confidence in the police is not only dependent on the action of the police within a country, but also on individual-level and country-level factors, as outlined below.

A predictor of trust in public institutions including the police are (perceptions of) corruption of either the police itself or the country, because a corrupt country does not offer everyone the same services which undermines their legitimacy and therefore trust of especially those feeling left out (Kääriäinen, 2007; Morris, 2015; Nägel & Vera, 2021; Uslaner, 2004). However, findings are inconclusive: findings of whether personal experience of police corruption, for example, predict trust in the police are conflicting (Kääriäinen, 2007; Tankebe, 2010).

People living in countries in which wealth is unequally distributed also report lower trust in public institutions, including the police (Kääriäinen, 2007). This might be because inequality predicts crimes within and between countries (Fajnzylber et al., 2002), which makes it necessary for the police to face violent or simply desperate citizens with occasionally inappropriate means (e.g., too violent), which in turn can undermine trust.

Among the individual level factors that impact trust in the police, higher trust is on average associated with being male, feeling safe in local area, not struggling with one's personal income, higher trust in the political system, lower number of negative perceptions in police contact, higher life satisfaction, higher perceived responsiveness (Çakar, 2015; Kääriäinen, 2007, 2007; Morris, 2015; Tankebe, 2010; Van Craen & Skogan, 2015). In contrast, effects of age, education, living in rural vs urban areas are inconclusive (Çakar, 2015; Kääriäinen, 2007; Sun et al., 2013; Tankebe, 2010). Interestingly, contact with the police either as a victim or as a witness of a crime did not impact trust in the police (Kääriäinen, 2008), suggesting that the conditions of when contact improves attitudes are not met (Pettigrew & Tropp, 2006).

The Present Research

In the present research, we significantly go beyond past research by (1) investigating trust in the police across 46 countries from all inhabitant continents rather than focusing only on one country or one continent; (2) include a range of previously unstudied yet theoretically relevant predictors such as system justification, SDO, RWA, and conspiracy beliefs; (3) include a range of country-level predictors such as number of police killings; and (4) investigate for the first time cross-level interactions between country-level predictors and individual-level predictors.

Specifically, we predict that system justification is positively associated with trust in the police: People high in system justification tend to see traditional institutions, such as those from political and economic systems, as necessary and legitimate to protect the status quo against external threats and to avoid social disruption (Jost et al., 2004). An important characteristic of system justification that makes it different from other ideological attitudes is its representation among low status groups: Disadvantaged people might endorse system justification despite the fact of being the most harmed by those institutions which are supposed to protect them. This is because system justification gathers aspects of ego and group justification that should be representative of self and group identification (Jost et al., 2004).

Further, we hypothesize that SDO is positively related to trust in the police: People high in SDO believe that some (more superior) groups deserve to dominate other groups, because they are allegedly better (Sidanius & Pratto, 2001). Indeed, SDO is associated with more positive views towards hierarchy-enhancing professions (Pratto et al., 1994), including the police (Lowrey-Kinberg et al., 2020), because they usually help to maintain the inegalitarian status of some groups controlling others.

Additionally, we predict that RWA is positively related to trust in the police because submission to authority is seen as a key characteristic of people high in RWA (Altemeyer, 1981). They also tend to give high priority to social order, stability, and tradition. These motivational characteristics makes RWA distinct from SDO, which is a concept driven by power and desire to dominate (Duckitt, 2001). Therefore, RWA will be associated with trust in the police because this institution is seen as the front line against social disruption and keepers of norms and rules.

Finally, we hypothesize that conspiracy beliefs are negatively associated with trust in the police. Conspiracy beliefs include convictions about networks created to commit insidious actions (Hofstadter, 1966). Many of these beliefs assume that the government or public institutions are involved in fiendish actions such as the assassination of the Martin Luther King or are hiding information (e.g., about the existence of UFOs; Goertzel, 1994). This suggests that conspiracy beliefs are negatively associated with trust in the government and governmental bodies, which indeed has been found (Đorđević et al., 2021; Mari et al., 2021).

As country-level predictors we included income inequality and development of a country because they were found to be associated with trust in the police in previous research. We expected that inequality is linked with lower trust in the police (Kääriäinen, 2007). Since inequality and development of a country are negatively related (Permanyer & Smits, 2020), we also expected lower trust in less developed countries. Moving beyond past research, we also included the number of police killings per country. In line with the procedural justice theory (Camp et al., 2021; Tyler, 1989), we expected that they are negatively associated with trust, because killings undermine the relationship between the police and the public. We included police killings only in Study 2 because it spanned a larger number of countries (k = 42 vs 20 in Study 1) and we are only able to get the number of police killings from a limited number of countries (k = 28).

Study 1

Method

Participants and Procedure

Participants were 21,362 people from 20 countries from the Americas, Europe, Asia, and Oceania. We collected representative samples from each country (see Table 1). The survey was administered by a media polling company who collected the data online from their pool of participants or by a partnership with local providers. Participants were stratified on gender, age, and region. To ensure that the data were representative for each country, the demographics of each country were compared with their respective census (see Gil de Zúñiga & Liu, 2017)[1]. Sample size was determined by funding availability. A sensitivity analysis revealed that a sample size of 21,362 is sufficient to detect an effect size of $r = .02$ with a power of .95.

Material

We measured trust in the police with a single item. Participants rated their feelings of trust towards police on a seven-point scale (1 = *Do not trust at all*; 7 = *Trust completely*). The use of a single item measure is in line with previous research on trust in people and organizations (Kääriäinen, 2007).

We assessed social dominance orientation (SDO) with a 4-item scale (Pratto et al., 2013). Items such as "*Superior groups should dominate inferior groups"* were answered on a seven-point scale (1 = *Strongly oppose*; 7 = *Strongly Support*).

We measured RWA with a 4-item scale (Altemeyer, 1998). Items such as "*Obedience and respect for authority are the most important virtues children should learn*" were answered on a seven-point scale (1 = *Disagree Completely*; 7 = *Agree Completely*).

We measured conspiracy beliefs with a 4-item scale (Rose, 2017). Items such as "*Many significant world events have occurred as a result of a conspiracy"* were answered on a seven-point scale (1 = *Completely disagree*; 7 = *Completely agree*).

We measured system justification with a 4-item scale (Kay & Lost, 2003). Example items such as "*In general, I find society to be fair"* were answered on a seven-point scale (1 = *Disagree completely*; 7 = *Agree completely*).

Finally, we included several country-level estimators. First, the Gini index, which quantifies health inequality in a country with higher scores indicating higher equality (United Nations Developmental Programme, 2015). Second, the Human Development Index (HDI; United Nations Developmental Programme, 2015), a composite measure of life expectancy, years of education, and per capita income. Higher scores reflect more human development.

Data Analysis

The predictors of trust in the police were explored using a multilevel regression model. We assessed the effect of SDO, RWA, conspiracy beliefs, and system justification. Results were controlled by age, gender, social status, ethnic identity, and prejudice against blacks. Analyses were assessed in seven steps. The first four steps examined the individual level regressions (see Table 2), and the remaining three steps tested the country-level regressions and cross-level interactions (see Table 3).

Results

Correlations between the individual-level variables as well as internal consistencies (Cronbach's alpha) separately by country can be found in the supplemental materials.

We first examined the ICC (Model 1a) to check whether there is enough country-level variability in the outcome to justify the multilevel approach (Hox et al., 2017), which was

[1] A listing of previous papers using this dataset can be found here- none have specifically focused on trust in police, though several have focused on trust more generally. A full listing of publications is here: https://www.dropbox.com/s/oko40j9uzzh1i8j/Digital%20Influence%20World%20Project%20Research%20Output.docx?dl=0

confirmed (ICC > .06). Next, control variables (Model 2a) and predictors (Models 3a and 4a) were added. Socioeconomic status and prejudice against blacks positively predicted trust in the police.

We then included the main predictors, in a simpler model with random intercepts and fixed slopes (Model 3a). Next, we examined a model with random intercepts and random slopes (Model 4a). The later model is more appropriate when cross-level interactions are expected (Vecchione et al., 2015). As predicted, results showed that RWA and system justification were positively while conspiracy beliefs were negatively associated with trust in the police. Interestingly, and in contrast with predictions, SDO was negatively associated with trust in the police.

We then examined country-level regressions and cross-level interactions. We used GINI as a measure of social inequality and HDI to measure the level of development of the countries. Results showed that HDI was positively associated with trust in the police whereas income inequality was not related. Cross-level interactions showed that only in less unequal countries SDO was negatively linked with trust in the police (see Figure 1). We also observed that system justification was more strongly associated with trust in the police in less developed countries. Regarding the control variables, we found cross-level interactions for the link between age and trust in the police, and between prejudice against blacks and trust in the police: Older people trusted the police more than young people in developed countries and people who were high on prejudice against blacks trusted in the police only in countries that were developed and less inequal.

Study 2

In Study 1 we were able to confirm most of our predictions. However, despite large sample sizes within each country, the number of countries was relatively small. In Study 2, we therefore tested whether our findings from Study 1 would replicate in a larger sample of 42 countries. We included the same variables as in Study 1, except for the question about ethnicity, prejudice against blacks and RWA to keep the length of the survey to a manageable amount. Instead, we added number of police killings as a country-level predictor.

Method

Participants, Procedure and Material

Participants were 27,527 individuals from 42 countries worldwide (Table 1). Sample size was again determined by funding availability. A sensitivity analysis revealed that the sample size is sufficient to detect an effect size of r = .02 with a power of .95. Data collection was performed using the same procedure described in Study 1 to assure a representative sample for each country and demographics compared with their census. The individual-level variables trust in the police, SDO, conspiracy beliefs, and system justification, the country-level indicators (i.e., Gini Index, HDI) and the control variables were measured in the same way as in Study 1.

Importantly, we included the number of police killings in each country. We obtained them from various sources, as there is to the best of our knowledge no central source. Perhaps non-surprisingly, we have only found this information for 28 countries. We included the absolute number of police killings in our analysis rather than per capita because the media tends to focus on single instances (e.g., George Floyd) which leads to a stronger emotional response than the focus on statistics (Slovic, 2007). A table with the number of killings and a link to the source for each is available here
https://osf.io/f7t92/?view_only=b89b7b2d26384d6c9aeae3800a235bab

Results

Average trust in the police and absolute number of police killings are displayed in Figure 2. Trust in the police differed substantially across countries: It was highest in China

(M = 4.99), Finland (4.63), and Sweden (4.44), and lowest in Bolivia (2.08), Nigeria (1.89), and Venezuela (1.85). Police killings were highest in Brazil (5,804), Venezuela (5,282), and Philippines (3,451), and lowest in Finland, Sweden, New Zealand, Portugal, Hongkong (each 1), and Spain (0).

Results are displayed in Tables 2 and 3. Overall, we replicated most of the findings from Study 1: Socio-economic status and system justification were positively while SDO and conspiracy beliefs were negatively associated with trust in the police for the individual level regressions.

At the country-level, people in more developed and egalitarian countries trusted the police more. In addition, we found that for countries in which police killings are high, trust in the police is low. When observing cross-level interactions, we replicated the moderation of GINI on the link between SDO and trust in the police. People who support group equality are inclined to trust the police only in countries where group inequality is low. We did not find cross-level interactions when police killings were used as a moderator.

General Discussion

High trust in the police is important for a function state. In the present research, we identified a range of individual-level variable such as conspiracy beliefs, RWA, SDO, and system justification as well as country-level variables such as HDI, inequality, and police killings are associated with trust in the police.

Most importantly, we found that the number of police killings is negatively associated with trust in the police, even after controlling for human development and inequality, which are both also associated with trust, as well as 12 individual-level variables. To the best of our knowledge, this association has not been empirically demonstrated before. It aligns with other research that a lack of respect is a major driver for low trust (Camp et al., 2021; Pryce & Chenane, 2021). This suggests that trust in the police can be enhanced through training to master dangerous situations without killing people and to hold police officers accountable for their deeds (Ehrenfeld & Harris, 2020) or through procedural justice training (Weisburd et al., 2022). Other measures include increasing officer diversity through hiring more women and people from underrepresented groups (Barnes et al., 2018; Peyton et al., 2022) as well as increased responsiveness (Van Craen & Skogan, 2015). Overall, positive and nonenforcement contact between the public and police are important to improve attitudes (Peyton et al., 2019).

The associations of the other two country-level indicators were in the expected directions. People in more developed countries showed on average higher trust in the police, extending previous research from only European countries (Kääriäinen, 2007; Liu et al., 2018). For a country to become developed, mutual trust between official institutions and people is important because otherwise autonomy and creativity are hampered (Schwartz, 2006; Zúñiga et al., 2019). Further, trust is lower in less egalitarian countries. Inegalitarian countries are more corrupt (Jong-sung & Khagram, 2005), which suggests that the police are less functional for society as a whole, and therefore less trustworthy to many segments of society.

The individual-level variables RWA and system justification were as predicted positively associated with trust in the police, whereas conspiracy beliefs were negatively associated. Surprisingly, SDO was in the multi-level model negatively associated, even though it was in most countries positively or uncorrelated with trust. This might be because especially RWA is removing meaningful variance from SDO, which has also been found in previous research for some dependent variables (Duckitt & Sibley, 2007; Golec de Zavala et al., 2017).

Finally, we found some cross-level interactions. For example, system justification was more strongly associated with trust in the police in less developed countries. This might be because a reliable police is more considered as given in more developed countries, whereas in less developed countries system justification has more of a palliative function (Vargas-Salfate et al., 2018), given that the police is there in general less trustworthy. Also, the cross-level interaction that indicated that SDO has a negative relation with trust in the police only in more egalitarian countries. This might indicate that the more efficient role police tend to have in egalitarian countries (e.g., protecting minorities groups) might put the police institution in disagreement of what people who score high in SDO defend. However, this is only speculative and more research is needed to identify underlying mechanisms for this surprising finding.

Limitations and Future Directions

One limitation of this finding is that our data on police killings is likely an underestimate. The police or the government are presumably not in all countries equally eager to collect and especially publicly share relevant data. Nevertheless, we find the predicted negative association with trust in the police, suggesting that the available data we identified is a good estimate of the actual number of police killings. This aligns with some but not all previous individual-level research that both personal positive as well as negative experiences with the police is associated with police trustworthiness (Orr & West, 2007; Tankebe, 2010). This suggests that further research is needed to get a better understanding of how police brutality impact trust.

Conclusion

Across two large datasets we found that police killings and conspiracy beliefs are negatively associated with trust in the police whereas RWA, system justification, socioeconomic status, and human development are positively associated with trust in the police. Increasing trust through reducing police violence is important because otherwise compliance with the law declines (Newell, 2019; Tankebe, 2013).

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Table 1

Sample characteristics

	Study 1			Study 2		
Country	N	Age (SD)	♀ (%)	N	Age (SD)	♀ (%)
Argentina*	1145	40.8 (14.3)	51.7	514	34.22 (10.99)	47.2
Australia*	1086	35.9 (12.0)	49.8	595	43.37 (13.80)	56.7
Bolivia				483	29.81 (9.00)	45.7
Brazil*				1239	34.30 (10.51)	58.2
Canada*				591	43.00 (13.32)	54.9
Chile	964	35.1 (13.1)	51.3			
China*	1005	38.7 (12.0)	44.4	658	30.96 (8.65)	52.5
Colombia*				532	33.75 (11.54)	49.3
Egypt*				614	29.43 (8.64)	44.3
Estonia	1168	47.8 (17.2)	48.8			
Finland*				530	40.19 (13.24)	54
Germany*	1093	45.1 (15.1)	53.9	601	43.42 (13.05)	51
Greece				543	39.17 (11.58)	52.1
Hong Kong*				710	36.34 (10.67)	52.7
Hungary				515	39.97 (12.85)	54.3
India*				1498	32.48 (10.62)	43.1
Indonesia	1080	32.8 (9.8)	39.5	744	33.31 (10.15)	44.1
Italy	1041	41.7 (12.2)	55.3	990	41.02 (12.14)	55
Japan*	975	46.7 (12.9)	42.2	678	47.81 (11.86)	51
Kenya*				479	30.17 (8.92)	48.5
Korea	943	38.9 (12.7)	46.7			
Malaysia				650	33.68 (9.86)	47.3
Mexico*				571	33.29 (11.17)	53.4
Morocco				526	31.23 (9.60)	45.8
Netherlands*				1101	45.00 (13.61)	52.5
New Zealand*	1157	49.5 (17.3)	56.4	547	40.70 (12.72)	54.9
Nigeria*				477	30.63 (9.45)	42.7
Pakistan*				1007	28.10 (8.36)	23.1
Panama				516	30.77 (10.11)	50.9
Peru				554	33.52 (10.36)	53.5
Philippines*	1064	34.2 (11.0)	61.2	551	33.91 (10.87)	54.3
Poland*	1060	42.0 (14.5)	54.0	1084	38.92 (13.04)	51.4
Portugal*				569	37.74 (11.71)	54.3
Russia	1145	38.2 (12.8)	50.9	453	39.30 (10.97)	50.6
Serbia				476	38.15 (12.02)	53.9
Singapore				659	38.82 (11.77)	49
South Africa*				493	45.25 (11.24)	48.7
South Korea				559	41.33 (11.25)	57.5
Spain*	1019	41.0 (12.6)	52.6	566	39.97 (11.51)	52.7
Sweden*				595	41.63 (12.76)	52
Taiwan*	1008	36.3 (10.9)	50.8	584	36.54 (10.78)	53.8
Turkey	961	33.9 (11.0)	44.0	702	33.55 (9.85)	45
UK*	1064	50.6 (15.6)	54.1	654	41.43 (13.03)	56.2
Ukraine	1223	33.9 (9.40)	44.0			
USA*	1161	49.8 (16.4)	59.5	594	41.52 (13.12)	57

Venezuela*	525	35.06 (11.60)	47.5

Note. Countries for which we were able to obtain data on police killings are marked with an asterisk.

Table 2

Individual level multi-level regressions

	Study 1				Study 2			
	Model 1a	Model 2a	Model 3a	Model 4a	Model 1b	Model 2b	Model 3b	Model 4b
Fixed Parameters								
Intercept	2.351*	2.250*	1.974*	3.605*	2.486*	3.424*	3.423*	3.390*
Level 1								
Age		.007*	.005*	.004		.007*	.005*	.005*
Gender (0=male)		-.045*	.015	-.008		-.109*	-.008	-.018
SES		.149*	.072*	.073*		.162*	.043*	.043*
Being White		.087*	.071*	.070			-	-
Prejudice against Blacks		.091*	.095*	.094*			-	-
SDO			-.052*	-.055*			-.069*	-.069*
RWA			.169*	.165*			-	-
System Justification			.302*	.294*			.521*	.515*
Conspiracy Beliefs			-.171*	-.172*			-.069*	-.069*
Random Parameters								
Level 2								
Age				.000*				.000*
Gender (0=male)				.011*				.017*
SES				.002*				.001*
Being White				.028*				-
Prejudice against Blacks				.002*				-
SDO				.004*				.002*
RWA				.009*				-
System Justification				.011*				.011*
Conspiracy Beliefs				.004*				.001*

Note. SES: Socio-economic status, SDO: Social dominance orientation, RWA: Right-wing authoritarianism.

Table 3

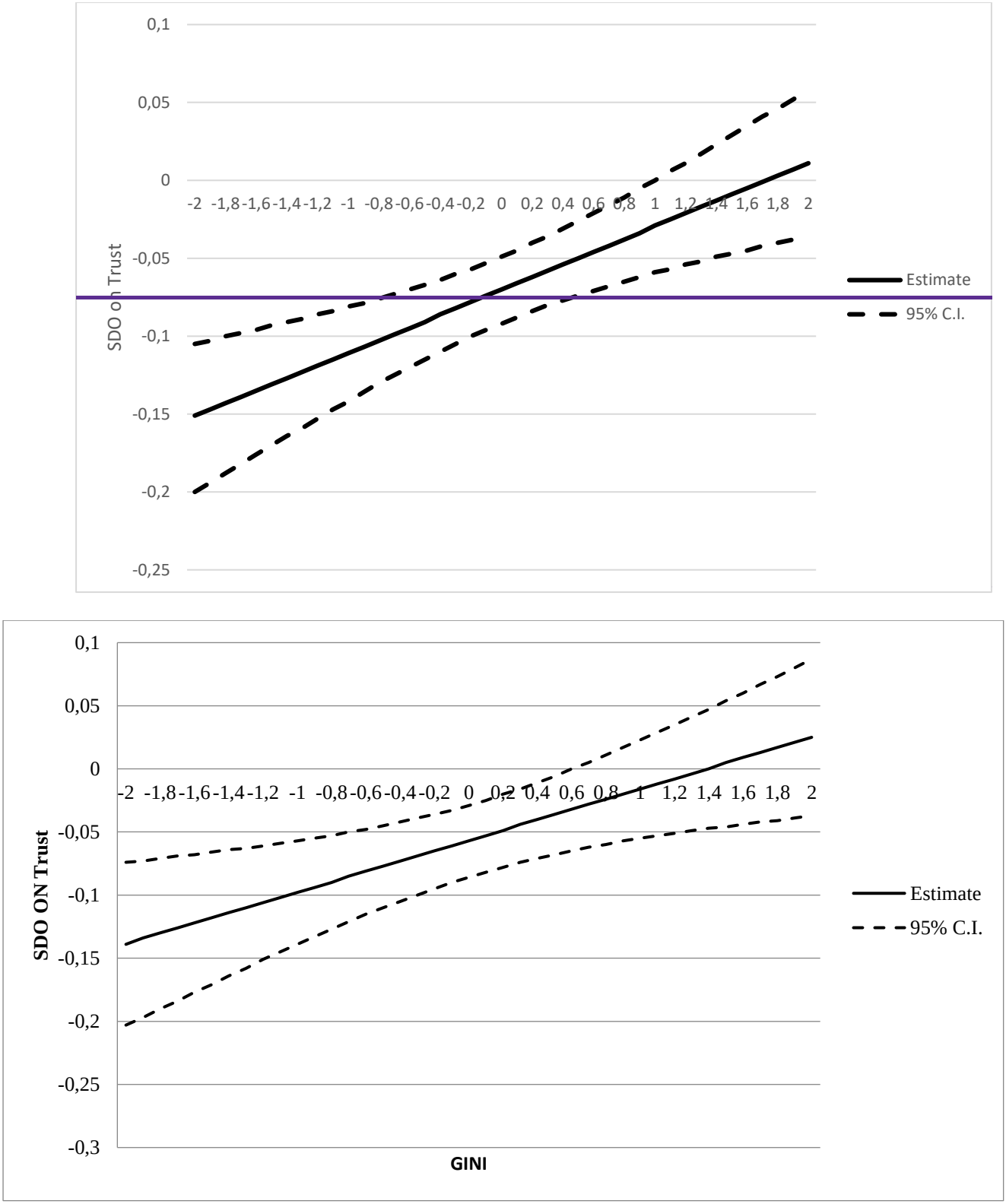
Country level regressions and cross-level interactions

	Study 1			Study 2		
	Model 5a	Model 6a	Model 7a	Model 5b	Model 6b	Model 7b
Country-level regressions						
GINI	-.096			-.051*		
HDI		.282*			.415*	
PKILL						-.295*
Country-level interactions						
GINI*Age	.000			-.002*		
GINI*Gender	-.032			-.054		
GINI*SES	.005			-.002		
GINI*Being White	-.006			-		
GINI*Prejudice	-.022*			-		
GINI*SDO	.041*			.041*		
GINI*RWA	.002			-		
GINI*System Justification	-.005			-.011		
GINI*Conspiracy Beliefs	.021			.011		
HDI*Age		.006*			.003	
HDI*Gender		.029			.000	
HDI*SES		.012			.003	
HDI*Being White		.071			-	
HDI*Prejudice		.024*			-	
HDI*SDO		-.026			-.032*	
HDI*RWA		.016			-	
HDI*System Justification		-.057*			-.009	
HDI*Conspiracy Beliefs		-.015			-.009	
PKILL*Age						-.001
PKILL*Gender						-.042
PKILL*SES						-.013
PKILL*Being White						-
PKILL*Prejudice						-
PKILL*SDO						.025
PKILL*RWA						-
PKILL*System Justification						-.008
PKILL*Conspiracy Beliefs						.016

Note. GINI: Gini-coefficient (higher scores -> higher inequality), HDI: Human-developmental index (higher scores -> higher development), PKILL: number of people killed by police, SES: Socio-economic status, SDO: Social dominance orientation, RWA: Right-wing authoritarianism.

Figure 1

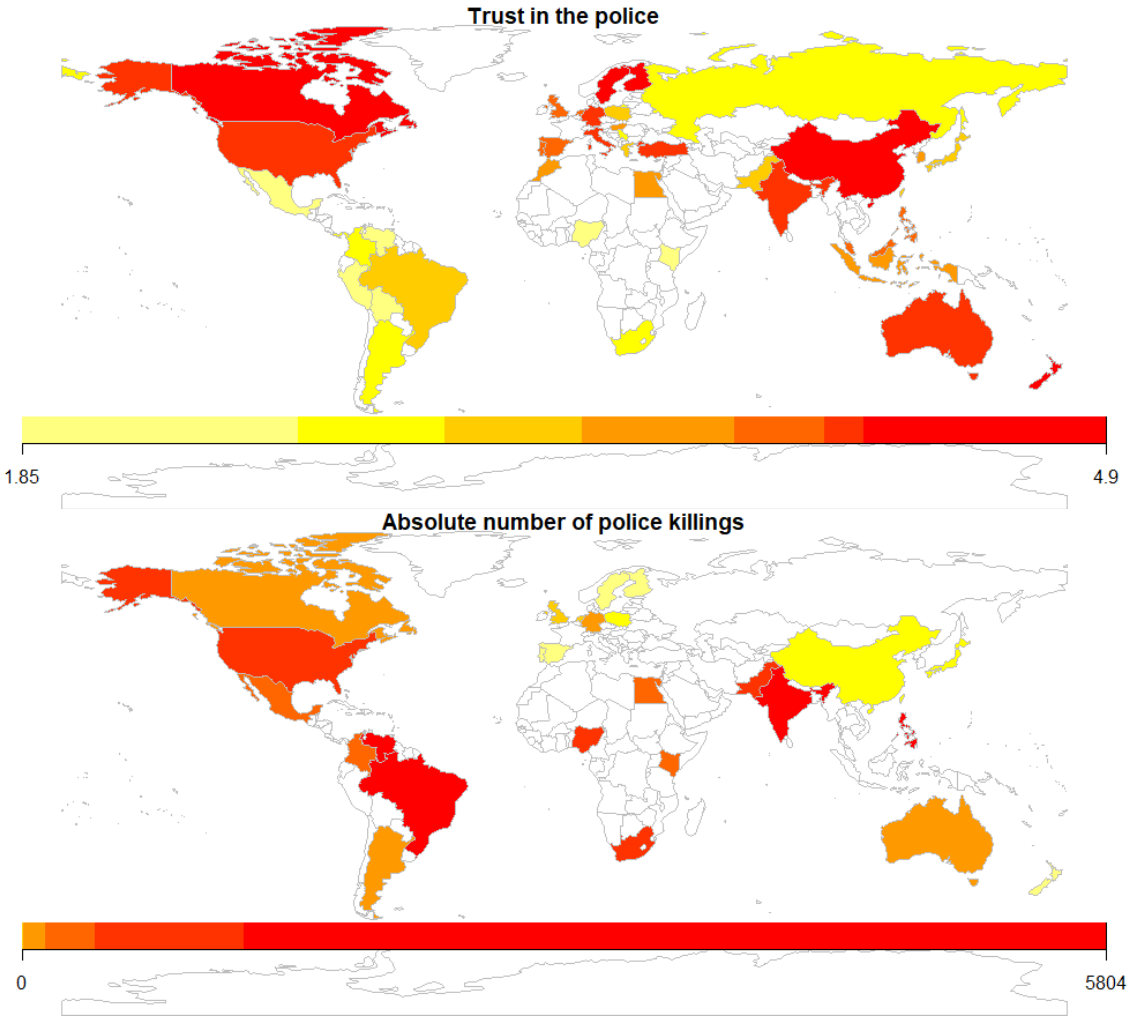
Cross-level interactions between inequality and social dominance orientation with trust in the police as dependent variable



Note. Figure 1 shows the variation of strength of the individual-level regressions (Y-axis = unstandardized regressions slopes of individual level predictors) when the country-level moderator is accounted (X-axis = inequality (GINI). Black line is the regression for different levels of the moderator and dashed line is the 95% credibility interval. DV = Trust in the Police. This figure is based on Model 5a of Table 3.

Figure 2

Worldmaps of trust in the police and absolute police killings



Note. Worldmaps were created with the R-package rworldmaps (South, 2011), version 1.3.6.

Study 1: Zero-order correlations and internal consistencies (Cronbach's alphas, if applicable) by country

Table S1: *Zero-order correlations and internal consistencies (Cronbach's alphas, if applicable) by country for Study 1*

Argentina

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Age	-	1								
2. Gender	-	-.103**	1							
3. SES	-	.040	-.021	1						
4. Being white	-	.296**	-.010	.085**	1					
5. Prejudice against Blacks	-	-.057	.118**	-.016	-.023	1				
6. SDO	.722	-.050	-.155**	.011	.016	-.246**	1			
7. RWA	.715	.143**	-.070*	.055	.009	-.105**	.175**	1		
8. System Justification	.789	.008	-.157**	.133**	-.088**	-.035	.160**	-.026	1	
9. Conspiracy Beliefs	.661	.103**	-.047	-.016	.040	.071*	-.094**	.086**	-.018	1
10. Trust Police	-	.027	-.053	.079**	-.015	.010	.066*	.139**	.287**	-.087**

**.01
*.05

Brazil

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Age	-	1								
2. Gender	-	-.079*	1							
3. SES	-	.004	.024	1						
4. Being white	-	.125**	.001	.062*	1					
5. Prejudice against Blacks	-	-.075*	.100**	-.021	-.055	1				
6. SDO	.343	-.068*	-.009	-.022	-.062*	-.204**	1			
7. RWA	.590	.170**	-.032	-.029	.106**	.026	-.007	1		
8. System Justification	.845	-.080**	-.070*	.223**	-.020	-.044	.202**	.052	1	
9. Conspiracy Beliefs	.484	.045	-.002	-.010	-.043	.050	-.039	.125**	-.030	1
10. Trust Police	-	.007	-.049	.164**	.017	.067*	.021	.082**	.282**	-.027

Chile

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Age	-	1								
2. Gender	-	-.022	1							
3. SES	-	.025	-.036	1						
4. Being white	-	.256**	.041	.034	1					
5. Prejudice against Blacks	-	-.147**	.076*	-.014	-.091**	1				
6. SDO	.697	-.070*	-.141**	.078*	.028	-.251**	1			
7. RWA	.691	.235**	.013	.014	.140**	-.195**	.189**	1		
8. System Justification	.808	.008	-.140**	.157**	.045	-.086**	.285**	.118**	1	
9. Conspiracy Beliefs	.653	.094**	.009	-.110**	-.031	.045	-.104**	.042	-.120**	1
10. Trust Police	-	.119**	-.055	.164**	.045	-.010	.080*	.119**	.238**	-.044

China

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

1. Age	-	1								
2. Gender	-	-.156**	1							
3. SES	-	-.080*	.074*	1						
4. Being white	-	.061	.012	.029	1					
5. Prejudice against Blacks	-	-.100**	.003	.060	.002	1				
6. SDO	.648	-.070*	.018	.059	-.059	-.093**	1			
7. RWA	.671	.182**	.000	.089**	.054	-.025	-.219**	1		
8. System Justification	.908	-.018	.104**	.308**	-.047	.140**	.056	.345**	1	
9. Conspiracy Beliefs	.456	-.001	-.027	-.061	-.023	-.028	-.090**	.068*	-.198**	1
10. Trust Police	-	-.068*	.107**	.230**	-.008	.154**	.020	.259**	.550**	-.191**

Estonia

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Age	-	1								
2. Gender	-	-.146**	1							
3. SES	-	-.135**	-.015	1						
4. Being white	-	.102**	-.017	.012	1					
5. Prejudice against Blacks	-	-.173**	.114**	.117**	-.052	1				
6. SDO	.682	-.049	-.138**	.052	.020	-.228**	1			
7. RWA	.691	.091**	-.010	-.040	-.003	-.220**	.158**	1		
8. System Justification	.863	.001	-.084**	.340**	.064*	.197**	.055	-.101**	1	
9. Conspiracy Beliefs	.804	-.016	.025	-.168**	.002	-.229**	.004	.260**	-.487**	1
10. Trust Police	-	.055	.026	.198**	.062*	.185**	-.078**	.052	.382**	-.280**

Germany

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Age	-	1								
2. Gender	-	-.215**	1							
3. SES	-	-.120**	.021	1						
4. Being white	-	.152**	-.081*	-.076*	1					
5. Prejudice against Blacks	-	-.102**	.093**	.077*	-.021	1				
6. SDO	.592	-.001	-.091**	.026	.032	-.307**	1			
7. RWA	.782	.029	.021	-.030	-.004	-.284**	.289**	1		
8. System Justification	.861	-.020	-.058	.372**	-.100**	.092**	.090**	.136**	1	
9. Conspiracy Beliefs	.748	.126**	.003	-.102**	.006	-.127**	.062*	.224**	-.203**	1
10. Trust Police	-	.006	.031	.194**	.006	.179**	-.053	.112**	.410**	-.182**

Indonesia

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Age	-	1								
2. Gender	-	-.138**	1							
3. SES	-	.069*	.109**	1						
4. Being white	-	-.019	-.010	.057	1					
5. Prejudice against Blacks	-	-.015	-.080**	.105**	-.016	1				
6. SDO	.464	-.166**	.012	-.011	.040	-.125**	1			
7. RWA	.697	.193**	.004	.021	.025	.160**	-.326**	1		
8. System Justification	.893	.024	-.064*	.172**	.132**	-.016	.231**	-.102**	1	
9. Conspiracy Beliefs	.436	.098**	.009	.025	-.027	.131**	-.196**	.286**	-.189**	1
10. Trust Police	-	.026	-.079*	.085**	.071*	.044	.057	.042	.467**	-.171**

Italy

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Age	-	1								
2. Gender	-	-.035	1							
3. SES	-	-.060	-.029	1						
4. Being white	-	-.154**	.044	.003	1					
5. Prejudice against Blacks	-	-.093**	.110**	.052	.016	1				
6. SDO	.718	-.068*	-.088**	.022	-.069*	-.330**	1			
7. RWA	.674	.102**	.009	.073*	-.028	-.151**	.172**	1		
8. System Justification	.862	-.025	-.123**	.244**	-.021	.001	.271**	.118**	1	
9. Conspiracy Beliefs	.763	.024	.022	-.112**	-.016	-.101**	.017	.113**	-.198**	1
10. Trust Police	-	.180**	-.021	.103**	-.012	.071*	-.064*	.195**	.201**	-.201**

Japan

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Age	-	1								
2. Gender	-	-.106**	1							
3. SES	-	.104**	.032	1						
4. Being white	-	.105**	-.026	.022	1					
5. Prejudice against Blacks	-	-.100**	.054	.060	-.008	1				
6. SDO	.545	.006	-.011	.020	.020	-.119**	1			
7. RWA	.597	-.026	-.028	.066*	.038	-.104**	.195**	1		
8. System Justification	.814	.063	.008	.267**	.080*	-.067*	.081*	.239**	1	
9. Conspiracy Beliefs	.622	.066*	.049	-.036	.040	.042	-.010	.048	-.145**	1
10. Trust Police	-	.158**	-.087**	.256**	.037	.065*	-.053	.112**	.315**	-.200**

S. Korea

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Age	-	1								
2. Gender	-	-.194**	1							
3. SES	-	.072*	-.003	1						
4. Being white	-	.041	-.075*	.028	1					
5. Prejudice against Blacks	-	-.240**	.000	.091**	-.014	1				
6. SDO	.482	.087**	-.048	.072*	.001	-.158**	1			
7. RWA	.555	.338**	-.077*	.029	-.018	-.125**	.278**	1		
8. System Justification	.900	.089**	-.092**	.208**	-.031	-.006	.303**	.263**	1	
9. Conspiracy Beliefs	.659	-.007	.044	-.115**	.040	.070*	-.266**	-.079*	-.334**	1
10. Trust Police	-	.071*	-.043	.202**	.003	.089**	.099**	.136**	.401**	-.178**

New Zealand

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Age	-	1								
2. Gender	-	-.198**	1							
3. SES	-	-.017	-.065*	1						
4. Being white	-	.255**	.062*	-.043	1					
5. Prejudice against Blacks	-	-.177**	.209**	.024	.022	1				
6. SDO	.738	.154**	-.178**	.057	-.056	-.346**	1			
7. RWA	.764	.217**	-.093**	.015	.027	-.219**	.321**	1		
8. System Justification	.852	.145**	-.123**	.391**	.056	-.074*	.205**	.248**	1	

9. Conspiracy Beliefs	.760	-.002	-.088**	-.166**	-.121**	-.051	.065*	.104**	-.257**	1
10. Trust Police	-	.104**	.043	.221**	.060*	.079**	-.041	.219**	.388**	-.258**

Philippines

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Age	-	1								
2. Gender	-	-.054	1							
3. SES	-	-.061	.031	1						
4. Being white	-	.008	.021	.052	1					
5. Prejudice against Blacks	-	-.065*	-.008	.030	.094**	1				
6. SDO	.640	.003	-.083**	.102**	-.085**	-.170**	1			
7. RWA	.609	.132**	.040	-.015	.066*	.094**	-.267**	1		
8. System Justification	.844	.052	-.093**	.099**	-.082**	.042	.179**	-.070*	1	
9. Conspiracy Beliefs	.445	.016	.042	-.025	.007	.190**	-.222**	.234**	-.049	1
10. Trust Police	-	-.058	-.038	.026	-.082**	.034	.041	.023	.399**	-.076*

Poland

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Age	-	1								
2. Gender	-	-.082**	1							
3. SES	-	-.163**	-.003	1						
4. Being white	-	.032	-.001	.029	1					
5. Prejudice against Blacks	-	-.124**	.067*	.044	-.027	1				
6. SDO	.386	-.032	-.132**	.104**	-.045	-.185**	1			
7. RWA	.636	.210**	-.077*	-.027	-.044	-.007	.062*	1		
8. System Justification	.856	.071*	-.161**	.271**	-.015	-.021	.191**	-.018	1	
9. Conspiracy Beliefs	.723	.028	-.035	-.084**	.005	-.064*	.054	.227**	-.167**	1
10. Trust Police	-	.052	-.080*	.124**	.016	.168**	-.065*	.053	.337**	-.176**

Russia

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Age	-	1								
2. Gender	-	-.099**	1							
3. SES	-	-.056	.038	1						
4. Being white	-	.016	.018	.010	1					
5. Prejudice against Blacks	-	-.166**	.093**	.066*	-.066*	1				
6. SDO	.582	-.048	-.059*	.013	-.039	-.130**	1			
7. RWA	.516	.093**	-.069*	.065*	.032	-.086**	.040	1		
8. System Justification	.819	-.006	.010	.314**	.012	.055	.156**	.332**	1	
9. Conspiracy Beliefs	.750	.130**	-.064*	-.108**	.016	-.036	-.062*	.245**	-.075*	1
10. Trust Police	-	-.084**	.065*	.266**	-.008	.120**	.025	.182**	.452**	-.168**

Spain

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Age	-	1								
2. Gender	-	-.099**	1							
3. SES	-	-.051	-.012	1						
4. Being white	-	-.003	.021	.002	1					
5. Prejudice against Blacks	-	-.035	.100**	.043	.068*	1				
6. SDO	.760	-.047	-.124**	.101**	-.087**	-.378**	1			

7. RWA	.717	.187**	-.066*	.085**	-.054	-.235**	.272**	1		
8. System Justification	.849	-.003	-.150**	.315**	-.076*	-.070*	.324**	.296**	1	
9. Conspiracy Beliefs	.747	.118**	.011	-.098**	-.007	.094**	-.090**	.001	-.212**	1
10. Trust Police	-	.113**	-.015	.151**	-.055	.019	.052	.248**	.216**	-.181**

Taiwan

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Age	-	1								
2. Gender	-	-.114**	1							
3. SES	-	.093**	-.083**	1						
4. Being white	-	.030	.005	-.014	1					
5. Prejudice against Blacks	-	-.172**	.077*	.061	-.048	1				
6. SDO	.645	-.054	-.074*	.026	.003	-.160**	1			
7. RWA	.679	.275**	-.018	.059	-.067*	.022	-.040	1		
8. System Justification	.870	.001	-.060	.282**	.005	.057	.227**	.090**	1	
9. Conspiracy Beliefs	.646	-.003	.046	-.125**	-.009	.069*	-.307**	.126**	-.349**	1
10. Trust Police	-	-.010	-.069*	.230**	-.017	.188**	-.075*	.125**	.266**	-.045

Turkey

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Age	-	1								
2. Gender	-	.009	1							
3. SES	-	.021	-.009	1						
4. Being white	-	.110**	.018	.067*	1					
5. Prejudice against Blacks	-	-.077*	-.039	.043	.019	1				
6. SDO	.530	-.055	-.111**	.022	.041	-.182**	1			
7. RWA	.708	.078*	.016	-.021	.000	-.032	.025	1		
8. System Justification	.890	-.021	-.106**	.221**	.057	-.021	.281**	.178**	1	
9. Conspiracy Beliefs	.604	.052	.009	-.065*	-.043	.078*	-.266**	.134**	-.174**	1
10. Trust Police	-	-.037	-.079*	.153**	.035	.038	.145**	.376**	.432**	-.094**

UK

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Age	-	1								
2. Gender	-	-.099**	1							
3. SES	-	-.001	-.107**	1						
4. Being white	-	.183**	-.002	-.069*	1					
5. Prejudice against Blacks	-	-.250**	.197**	-.032	-.023	1				
6. SDO	.789	.077*	-.173**	.094**	.049	-.373**	1			
7. RWA	.805	.187**	.062*	.009	-.018	-.204**	.289**	1		
8. System Justification	.870	.078*	-.132**	.416**	-.089**	-.068*	.228**	.206**	1	
9. Conspiracy Beliefs	.746	.002	.076*	-.165**	-.085**	-.025	-.014	.156**	-.202**	1
10. Trust Police	-	.022	.027	.144**	-.003	.092**	-.002	.157**	.353**	-.159**

Ukraine

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Age	-	1								
2. Gender	-	-.066*	1							
3. SES	-	-.105**	.033	1						

4. Being white	-	-.277**	-.006	.003	1					
5. Prejudice against Blacks	-	-.103**	.074*	.058*	.073*	1				
6. SDO	.518	-.040	-.050	.035	-.030	-.146**	1			
7. RWA	.436	.093**	.023	.028	-.007	.040	-.042	1		
8. System Justification	.730	-.054	-.022	.254**	.072*	.102**	.098**	.168**	1	
9. Conspiracy Beliefs	.703	.054	.040	-.115**	-.016	-.025	-.018	.135**	-.228**	1
10. Trust Police	-	-.056	.022	.176**	.024	.123**	.019	.142**	.408**	-.189**

USA

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Age	-	1								
2. Gender	-	-.166**	1							
3. SES	-	.009	-.136**	1						
4. Being white	-	.265**	.014	.012	1					
5. Prejudice against Blacks	-	-.175**	.109**	.019	-.047	1				
6. SDO	.723	.089**	-.078**	.115**	.069*	-.305**	1			
7. RWA	.773	.142**	.139**	-.027	.056	-.142**	.251**	1		
8. System Justification	.800	.087**	-.135**	.306**	-.057	-.036	.217**	.230**	1	
9. Conspiracy Beliefs	.762	.060*	.022	-.173**	-.061*	-.070*	.048	.250**	-.140**	1
10. Trust Police	-	.202**	-.009	.173**	.179**	.035	.076*	.330**	.338**	-.143**

Study 2: Zero-order correlations and internal consistencies (Cronbach's alphas, if applicable) by country

Table S2: *Zero-order correlations and internal consistencies (Cronbach's alphas, if applicable) by country for Study 2*

Argentina

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	.024	1					
Gender	-	-.093*	.099*	1				
SES	-	.122**	-.089	-.011	1			
SDO	.675	.103*	-.130**	-.176**	.136**	1		
System Justification	.775	.388**	.035	-.152**	.303**	.313**	1	
Conspiracy Beliefs	.731	-.074	.193**	.009	-.117*	-.170**	-.117*	1

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Australia

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	.083	1					
Gender	-	-.011	-.121**	1				
SES	-	.238**	-.131**	-.095*	1			

SDO	.685	-.066	-.145**	-.085	.024	1		
System Justification	.852	.452**	.014	-.131**	.484**	.073	1	
Conspiracy Beliefs	.765	-.098*	.098*	-.125**	-.003	.075	.001	1

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Bolivia

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	-.059	1					
Gender	-	-.039	.028	1				
SES	-	.084	-.057	.016	1			
SDO	.598	.075	-.149**	-.111*	.064	1		
System Justification	.705	.428**	-.046	-.227**	.129**	.108*	1	
Conspiracy Beliefs	.716	-.116*	.128**	.095*	-.036	-.165**	-.065	1

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Brazil

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	.055	1					
Gender	-	-.150**	-.041	1				
SES	-	.218**	.048	-.055	1			
SDO	.300	.137**	.068*	-.060*	.084**	1		
System Justification	.878	.440**	.030	-.151**	.383**	.271**	1	
Conspiracy Beliefs	.746	-.010	.066*	.054	.054	-.061*	.034	1

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Canada

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	.166**	1					
Gender	-	.006	-.031	1				
SES	-	.178**	-.116*	-.117*	1			
SDO	.747	-.067	-.049	-.101*	.008	1		
System Justification	.854	.387**	.072	-.127**	.511**	.000	1	
Conspiracy Beliefs	.769	-.039	-.056	-.133**	.002	.191**	.014	1

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China

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Police	-	1						
Age	-	-.046	1					
Gender	-	.022	-.250**	1				
SES	-	.244**	.068	-.044	1			
SDO	.509	-.103*	.081	-.048	.121**	1		
System Justification	.864	.545**	.040	-.034	.409**	-.077	1	
Conspiracy Beliefs	.730	-.174**	-.098*	-.041	-.035	.197**	-.190**	1

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Colombia

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	.038	1					
Gender	-	-.046	.067	1				
SES	-	.171**	.052	-.073	1			
SDO	.657	.078	-.079	-.164**	.045	1		
System Justification	.790	.446**	.097*	-.181**	.275**	.252**	1	
Conspiracy Beliefs	.722	-.042	.141**	-.006	.052	-.193**	-.012	1

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Egypt

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	-.013	1					
Gender	-	.015	-.187**	1				
SES	-	.245**	.072	-.001	1			
SDO	.404	.127**	.032	-.073	.051	1		
System Justification	.876	.609**	-.026	-.104*	.344**	.304**	1	
Conspiracy Beliefs	.580	-.136**	.072	-.031	.064	-.093*	-.045	1

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Finland

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	-.004	1					
Gender	-	.067	.023	1				
SES	-	.200**	-.052	.009	1			
SDO	.732	-.157**	-.014	-.228**	.097*	1		
System Justification	.852	.385**	-.146**	-.043	.402**	.078	1	
Conspiracy Beliefs	.791	-.187**	.066	-.073	-.077	.136**	-.191**	1

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Germany

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	.195**	1					
Gender	-	-.087	-.146**	1				
SES	-	.281**	-.071	-.001	1			
SDO	.593	-.121**	.005	-.127**	-.050	1		
System Justification	.851	.422**	-.033	-.141**	.381**	.048	1	
Conspiracy Beliefs	.829	-.181**	.125**	-.003	-.055	.165**	-.185**	1

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Greece

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	.099*	1					
Gender	-	.000	-.073	1				
SES	-	.237**	-.110*	-.019	1			
SDO	.746	.064	.070	-.040	.017	1		
System Justification	.827	.442**	-.033	-.054	.398**	.148**	1	
Conspiracy Beliefs	.784	-.053	.143**	.156**	-.204**	-.016	-.234**	1

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Hong Kong

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	.053	1					
Gender	-	-.027	-.204**	1				
SES	-	.237**	.185**	-.032	1			
SDO	.504	.079	.056	-.045	.036	1		
System Justification	.886	.571**	.144**	-.004	.330**	.071	1	
Conspiracy Beliefs	.784	-.161**	.006	-.089*	-.059	-.011	-.202**	1

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Hungary

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	.051	1					
Gender	-	-.061	-.063	1				
SES	-	.169**	-.096*	-.021	1			
SDO	.660	.090	.060	-.150**	.016	1		
System Justification	.879	.547**	.015	-.060	.254**	.300**	1	
Conspiracy Beliefs	.778	-.119*	.091	.085	-.053	-.104*	-.082	1

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India

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	.009	1					
Gender	-	-.011	.011	1				
SES	-	.220**	.082**	.012	1			
SDO	.466	.113**	-.031	-.009	.088**	1		
System Justification	.844	.452**	.146**	-.043	.382**	.264**	1	
Conspiracy Beliefs	.734	.124**	.109**	-.002	.255**	-.072**	.309**	1

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Indonesia

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	.144**	1					
Gender	-	.080	.076	1				
SES	-	.243**	.070	.124**	1			
SDO	.572	.086*	-.003	-.040	.020	1		
System Justification	.860	.490**	.157**	.029	.291**	.126**	1	
Conspiracy Beliefs	.730	-.024	.011	.017	.148**	-.219**	-.002	1

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Italy

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	.108**	1					
Gender	-	-.066	.018	1				
SES	-	.183**	-.142**	.009	1			
SDO	.720	.019	-.009	-.029	.062	1		
System Justification	.863	.318**	-.050	-.103**	.322**	.215**	1	
Conspiracy Beliefs	.826	.071*	.156**	-.014	-.035	.049	.077*	1

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Japan

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	.172**	1					
Gender	-	-.099*	-.132**	1				
SES	-	.261**	.088*	.001	1			
SDO	.582	-.004	-.099*	-.148**	.096*	1		
System Justification	.801	.479**	.140**	-.027	.396**	.118**	1	

Conspiracy Beliefs	.740	-.102*	.090*	.030	-.107*	-.125**	-.057	1

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Kenya

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	.027	1					
Gender	-	-.110*	.083	1				
SES	-	.112*	-.055	-.118*	1			
SDO	.616	.058	.041	-.068	.051	1		
System Justification	.747	.343**	-.025	-.143**	.179**	.195**	1	
Conspiracy Beliefs	.697	-.092*	.075	-.049	-.038	-.266**	-.099*	1

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Malaysia

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	-.002	1					
Gender	-	-.067	-.143**	1				
SES	-	.242**	.082	-.035	1			
SDO	.421	.054	-.092*	-.101*	.097*	1		
System Justification	.806	.441**	.093*	-.121**	.350**	.162**	1	
Conspiracy Beliefs	.679	.044	.035	-.061	.067	-.111**	.136**	1

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Mexico

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	-.022	1					
Gender	-	-.145**	-.097*	1				
SES	-	.156**	-.025	.018	1			
SDO	.629	.065	-.078	-.072	.175**	1		
System Justification	.805	.494**	.033	-.136**	.328**	.212**	1	
Conspiracy Beliefs	.761	.026	.153**	.036	.011	-.081	.080	1

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Morocco

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	.194**	1					
Gender	-	.088	-.019	1				

SES	-	.122**	.001	.132**	1			
SDO	.375	.074	-.114*	-.028	.037	1		
System Justification	.845	.474**	.056	-.112*	.193**	.246**	1	
Conspiracy Beliefs	.675	-.216**	.071	.043	.024	-.153**	-.242**	1

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Netherlands

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	.040	1					
Gender	-	-.096**	-.148**	1				
SES	-	.210**	-.032	-.053	1			
SDO	.525	-.075*	-.046	-.179**	.066	1		
System Justification	.841	.448**	-.045	-.074*	.406**	.003	1	
Conspiracy Beliefs	.788	-.062	.006	.007	.019	.108**	-.034	1

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New Zealand

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	.043	1					
Gender	-	.026	-.149**	1				
SES	-	.197**	-.107*	-.074	1			
SDO	.722	-.075	.093*	-.208**	.022	1		
System Justification	.796	.394**	.096*	-.126**	.286**	.070	1	
Conspiracy Beliefs	.823	-.126**	.018	-.129**	-.031	.083	-.058	1

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Nigeria

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	.055	1					
Gender	-	-.074	.025	1				
SES	-	.056	.046	-.018	1			
SDO	.556	.058	-.005	-.049	.079	1		
System Justification	.778	.348**	-.026	-.045	.226**	.200**	1	
Conspiracy Beliefs	.714	-.085	.077	.015	-.095*	-.183**	-.102*	1

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Pakistan

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	-.143**	1					
Gender	-	-.039	-.104**	1				
SES	-	.137**	-.139**	.049	1			
SDO	.415	.051	-.104**	-.041	.040	1		
System Justification	.776	.372**	-.115**	-.120**	.191**	.257**	1	
Conspiracy Beliefs	.771	-.081*	.036	.048	-.050	-.261**	-.173**	1

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Panama

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	.063	1					
Gender	-	-.135**	.006	1				
SES	-	.136**	-.082	-.030	1			
SDO	.571	.025	-.098*	-.086	.132**	1		
System Justification	.690	.360**	-.053	-.106*	.251**	.177**	1	
Conspiracy Beliefs	.714	-.065	.089*	-.044	-.048	-.153**	-.112*	1

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Peru

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	-.034	1					
Gender	-	-.167**	.103*	1				
SES	-	.177**	.046	-.161**	1			
SDO	.589	.092*	.015	-.080	.019	1		
System Justification	.737	.418**	.007	-.164**	.159**	.121**	1	
Conspiracy Beliefs	.746	-.064	.123**	.031	-.011	-.153**	.035	1

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Philippines

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	.072	1					
Gender	-	-.142**	-.043	1				
SES	-	.219**	.061	-.043	1			
SDO	.616	.115*	.035	-.046	.107*	1		
System Justification	.842	.550**	.157**	-.169**	.346**	.122**	1	
Conspiracy Beliefs	.724	.053	.086	-.049	.094*	-.191**	.072	1

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Poland

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	.039	1					
Gender	-	-.027	-.196**	1				
SES	-	.075*	-.058	-.013	1			
SDO	.421	.027	-.042	-.089**	.088**	1		
System Justification	.797	.329**	.057	-.129**	.253**	.211**	1	
Conspiracy Beliefs	.705	-.054	.088**	-.090**	-.020	-.017	-.019	1

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Portugal

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	.067	1					
Gender	-	.018	-.044	1				
SES	-	.145**	-.010	-.028	1			
SDO	.316	-.021	-.038	-.060	.021	1		
System Justification	.830	.297**	-.038	-.036	.340**	.177**	1	
Conspiracy Beliefs	.754	-.029	.152**	-.064	-.038	-.088*	-.060	1

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Russia

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	-.053	1					
Gender	-	.042	-.238**	1				
SES	-	.222**	-.058	.116*	1			
SDO	.611	.063	-.037	-.068	.024	1		
System Justification	.765	.556**	-.014	.000	.338**	.044	1	
Conspiracy Beliefs	.661	-.077	.116*	-.072	-.053	-.004	-.062	1

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Serbia

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	.014	1					
Gender	-	-.037	-.098*	1				
SES	-	.168**	-.052	-.019	1			
SDO	.548	-.017	-.003	.088	.084	1		
System Justification	.819	.569**	-.013	-.041	.290**	.052	1	

Conspiracy Beliefs	.741	-.192**	.124**	-.029	-.058	-.089	-.283**	1

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Singapore

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	-.046	1					
Gender	-	-.013	-.122**	1				
SES	-	.219**	-.100*	-.102*	1			
SDO	.551	-.010	.008	.000	.159**	1		
System Justification	.856	.506**	.111*	-.059	.409**	.133**	1	
Conspiracy Beliefs	.766	-.072	.084	-.140**	.070	-.041	.047	1

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South Afrika

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	-.112*	1					
Gender	-	-.089	.011	1				
SES	-	.194**	-.188**	-.150**	1			
SDO	.585	.052	.066	-.011	.121**	1		
System Justification	.798	.395**	-.026	-.141**	.289**	.236**	1	
Conspiracy Beliefs	.707	-.127**	.086	-.008	-.074	-.170**	-.121**	1

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South Korea

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	.109*	1					
Gender	-	-.135**	-.161**	1				
SES	-	.067	.076	.086	1			
SDO	.402	-.042	.101*	-.076	.073	1		
System Justification	.873	.468**	.088	-.028	.287**	.035	1	
Conspiracy Beliefs	.760	-.130**	.133**	.017	-.010	-.072	-.160**	1

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Spain

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	.116**	1					
Gender	-	-.039	-.078	1				
SES	-	.149**	-.123**	-.055	1			
SDO	.788	-.012	-.100*	-.071	.134**	1		
System Justification	.873	.289**	-.090*	-.216**	.352**	.224**	1	

Conspiracy Beliefs	.821	-.020	.169**	.030	-.038	-.115*	-.053	1

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Sweden

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	.021	1					
Gender	-	-.010	-.086	1				
SES	-	.199**	-.113*	-.115*	1			
SDO	.729	-.185**	.000	-.140**	.061	1		
System Justification	.838	.311**	.022	-.163**	.357**	-.053	1	
Conspiracy Beliefs	.795	-.173**	-.066	.016	-.045	.196**	-.150**	1

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Taiwan

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	-.178**	1					
Gender	-	-.012	-.183**	1				
SES	-	.153**	.068	-.095*	1			
SDO	.578	-.088	.093*	-.043	-.028	1		
System Justification	.839	.349**	-.074	.000	.279**	.074	1	
Conspiracy Beliefs	.799	-.147**	.052	-.038	-.076	-.118**	-.264**	1

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Turkey

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	.047	1					
Gender	-	.053	.034	1				
SES	-	.287**	.081	.154**	1			
SDO	.387	.177**	.030	.020	.124**	1		
System Justification	.892	.608**	.063	.092*	.383**	.283**	1	
Conspiracy Beliefs	.743	-.090*	.070	-.043	.077	-.214**	-.097*	1

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United Kingdom

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	.133**	1					
Gender	-	-.025	-.308**	1				
SES	-	.176**	-.101*	-.045	1			
SDO	.730	-.024	-.001	-.137**	.127**	1		

System Justification	.865	.406**	.081	-.088*	.418**	.179**	1	
Conspiracy Beliefs	.802	-.048	.033	-.029	-.059	.059	-.041	1

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United States

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	.190**	1					
Gender	-	-.058	.090	1				
SES	-	.179**	-.124**	-.130**	1			
SDO	.693	.177**	-.071	-.120*	.145**	1		
System Justification	.859	.483**	-.032	-.139**	.405**	.364**	1	
Conspiracy Beliefs	.794	-.130**	-.058	-.012	.038	-.032	-.007	1

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Venezuela

	Alpha	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Police	-	1						
Age	-	-.013	1					
Gender	-	-.099*	.116**	1				
SES	-	.057	.030	.003	1			
SDO	.594	.038	-.174**	-.112*	.106*	1		
System Justification	.722	.401**	-.003	-.088*	.208**	.087	1	
Conspiracy Beliefs	.705	-.021	.051	-.032	-.039	-.074	.018	1

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