

**International Perspectives on Procedural Justice: Trust and Respect Matter Even  
When Body-Worn Cameras are Present**

**Supplemental Materials**

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## Study 1 Materials

### Pre-vignette Questionnaire

*Please answer the following questions.*

*As you answer, please think about the police in your local jurisdiction, and how these questions relate to them. Think carefully about your responses.*

#### **Trust in Police (Tyler, 2005)**

*Response scale: Strongly Disagree (1) to Strongly Agree (7)*

##### **Institutional Trust.**

I have confidence that the police can do their job well.

I trust the leaders of the police to make decisions that are good for everyone in the state.

Overall, the police are a legitimate institution and people should obey the decisions that police officers make.

There are many things about the police and their policies that need to be changed.

(Reverse scored)

People's basic rights are well protected by the police.

The police care about the well-being of everyone they deal with.

The police are often dishonest. (Reverse scored)

Some of the things the police do embarrass the state.

##### **Motive-based Trust.**

The police consider the views of the people involved when deciding what to do.

The police take account of the needs and concerns of the people they deal with.

The police give honest explanations for their actions to the people they deal with.

*Thank you for answering those questions.*

### **Vignette**

*Next, we will ask you to read a short story about an interaction with a police officer. Please pay careful attention, as you will be asked questions about this story later.*

As you read the following story, **please imagine yourself as the driver:**

You are driving home after work one night. You are on your own, and you notice that there are a number of cars moving slowly on the road ahead of you. You can see the flashing lights of a police car a little way in the distance and think there must be an accident ahead. Traffic is moving forward at a slow pace, and as you get closer to the police lights you realise this is not an accident, instead, you are driving through a Random Breath Test (RBT) line.

You see that the RBT line operates with several officers standing about five meters apart from each other on the road. After being directed in to the line, but before you drive up to an officer, you watch the vehicle immediately ahead of you stop beside an officer. The officer

stands beside the driver-side window and leans toward the vehicle to have a brief conversation with the driver. You search your mind to review your own behaviour over the last few days, and you know that you have not consumed any alcohol or drugs for several days, so you are feeling relaxed and confident. Shortly after, the motorist ahead of you drives away.

[Officer Behaviour Respectful]

It's now your turn to speak with an officer. You pull up to the officer waving you forward and lower your driver-side window. The officer smiles at you and leans in toward you. In a pleasant tone of voice, the officer says:

[Officer Behaviour Disrespectful]

It's now your turn to speak with an officer. You pull up to the officer waving you forward and lower your driver-side window. The officer leans in toward you and, in a bit of a brusque tone of voice, says:

[BWC Absent]

“Good evening. I’m Constable Armstrong with Victoria Police. We’re conducting random testing for drugs and alcohol. Have you had any alcohol or used any drugs today?”

You tell the officer that you have not used alcohol or drugs today.

[BWC Present Undisclosed]

“Good evening. I’m Constable Armstrong with Victoria Police. We’re conducting random testing for drugs and alcohol. Have you had any alcohol or used any drugs today?”

You tell the officer that you have not used alcohol or drugs today.

While Constable Armstrong has been talking to you, a camera on his chest has caught your eye. You remember reading an article a few days ago, which said that Body Worn Cameras (BWCs) have now been deployed to frontline police officers across the state. The small video cameras worn on the uniform of police officers record both video and audio footage.

Constable Armstrong hasn’t mentioned the Body Worn Camera, but you recall from the article you read that police don’t have to say that the cameras are recording, even though it will be standard practice for them to film any interactions with the public, such as vehicle stops.

[BWC Present Disclosed]

“Good evening. I’m Constable Armstrong with Victoria Police. We’re conducting random testing for drugs and alcohol. I also want you to know that I’m wearing a body-worn camera and everything is being audio and video recorded. Have you had any alcohol or used any drugs today?”

You tell the officer that you have not used alcohol or drugs today.

While Constable Armstrong has been talking to you, the camera he mentioned has caught your eye; the camera is on his chest. You remember reading an article a few days ago, which said that Body Worn Cameras (BWCs) have now been deployed to frontline police officers across the state. The small video cameras worn on the uniform of police officers record both video and audio footage.

You recall from the article you read that it will be standard practice for police to film any interactions with the public, such as vehicle stops.

[Officer Behaviour Respectful]

Constable Armstrong then asks in a polite tone:

“Where are you coming from tonight?”

You tell him that you are coming from work and are on your way home.

Constable Armstrong nods in acknowledgment to your answer and begins to administer the random breath test.

“Alright, I want you to speak into this device, and count to 10 for me. Speak clearly and slowly.”

You count to 10, but for some reason, the device buzzes to indicate that it hasn’t recorded your reading properly.

In a slightly frustrated but very pleasant tone, the officer says:

“Well, that didn’t record a reading. I’ll ask you to do it again, and this time try to speak a bit more loudly into this tube.”

You feel a little embarrassed about doing it incorrectly the first time, and tell the officer that you’re sorry. He is understanding, and tells you that it doesn’t always work, and not to worry. He makes a joke about modern technology being a bit stupid, and you both laugh; you feel much better. You speak into the device again, and this time speak more loudly. The device beeps to indicate that it has successfully recorded a reading, and you feel relieved.

You wait a few seconds for Constable Armstrong to read the device, and then he leans in to your window again and waves you forward while saying:

“Have a nice night.”

You drive away and reflect on the interaction with Constable Armstrong.

[Officer Behaviour Disrespectful]

Constable Armstrong then asks:

“Where are you coming from tonight?”

You tell him that you are coming from work and are on your way home.

Constable Armstrong doesn’t acknowledge your answer, but begins to administer the random breath test.

“Alright, I want you to speak into this device, and count to 10 for me. Speak clearly and slowly.”

You count to 10, but for some reason, the device buzzes to indicate that it hasn’t recorded your reading properly.

In a frustrated tone, the officer says:

“Well, that didn’t record a reading. I’ll ask you to do it again, and this time try to speak a bit more loudly into this tube.”

You feel a little embarrassed about doing it incorrectly the first time, and tell the officer that you’re sorry. He doesn’t respond, and just looks annoyed. You feel worried, and also irritated by his behaviour. You speak into the device again, and this time speak more loudly. The device beeps to indicate that it has successfully recorded a reading, and you feel relieved.

You wait a few seconds for Constable Armstrong to read the device, and then he leans in to your window again and waves you forward without looking at you.

You drive away and reflect on the interaction with Constable Armstrong.

*Now, please answer the following questions.*

### **Manipulation and Attention Checks**

#### ***MC1***

In the story:

- (a) I was not given any information suggesting that the police officer wore a Body Worn Camera.
- (b) I saw that the police officer wore a Body Worn Camera, but he did not mention it when he spoke to me.
- (c) I saw that the police officer wore a Body Worn Camera, and when he first spoke to me, he told me he was wearing a Body Worn Camera.

#### ***MC2***

To what extent do you agree with the following statements: My interaction with the police officer was recorded via a Body Worn Camera.

1 (*Strongly Disagree*) to 7 (*Strongly Agree*)

#### ***MC3***

The police officer was polite to me during the interaction.

1 (*Strongly Disagree*) to 7 (*Strongly Agree*)

#### ***AC1***

What role were you asked to assume as you read this story?

- (a) Driver
- (b) Police officer

**AC2**

The driver in this story was stopped because of:

- (a) A Random Breath Test
- (b) Speeding
- (c) Running a red light

**AC3**

At the end of the interaction, the driver:

- (a) was found to be over the legal limit and arrested
- (b) was found to be over the legal limit and fined
- (c) was found to be under the legal limit

**Dependent Variables**

*Response scale: Strongly Disagree (1) to Strongly Agree (7), unless otherwise indicated.*

**Respectfulness** (Quality of interpersonal treatment; adapted from Tyler, 2005)

The police officer treated me with dignity and respect.

The police officer respected my rights.

**Procedural Justice of Encounter** (adapted from Mazerolle et al., 2012 and Murphy et al., 2010)

The officer gave me the opportunity to express my views.

The officer listened to me during the RBT stop.

The officer was professional when conducting the RBT stop.

The officer was fair when conducting the RBT stop.

The officer was clear in explaining the RBT stop procedure.

**Process Satisfaction of Encounter** (adapted from Bennett and Mazerolle, 2010)

I was satisfied with the way the officer conducted the RBT stop.

I was satisfied with how I was treated.

**Outcome Satisfaction of Encounter** (Bennett and Mazerolle, 2010)

I was satisfied with the outcome.

**Police Legitimacy Scale** (adapted from Ewanation et al., 2019 and Tankebe, Reisig, & Wang, 2016)

**Lawfulness.**

When the police deal with people, they always behave according to the law.

If I were to talk to police officers in my community, I would find their values to be very similar to my own.

The police act in ways that are consistent with my own moral values.

**Procedural Fairness.**

The police treat citizens with respect.

The police take time to listen to people.

The police treat people fairly.

The police respect citizens' rights.

The police are courteous to citizens they come into contact with.

The police treat everyone with dignity.

The police make decisions based on the facts.

**Distributive Fairness.**

The police provide the same quality of service to all citizens.

The police enforce the law consistently when dealing with people.

The police make sure citizens receive the outcomes they deserve under the law.

**Police Effectiveness.**

Crime levels in my neighbourhood have changed for the better in the last year.

There are not many instances of crime in my neighbourhood.

I feel safe walking in my neighbourhood at night.

***Willingness to Cooperate with Police*** (adapted from Murphy et al., 2010)

*Response scale: Very Unlikely (1) to Very Likely (7)*

How likely would you be to...

Call police to report a crime?

Help police to find someone suspected of committing a crime by providing them with information?

Willingly assist police if asked?

***Support for BWCs*** (McCarty et al., 2018)

Do you favour or oppose police use of body-worn cameras?

*Response scale: Strongly oppose (1) to Strongly favour (7)*

**Demographic Questions**

Gender: Male, Female, Other, Prefer not to say

Age: \_\_\_\_\_

Ethnic origin:

Australian

Australian Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander

Chinese

Dutch	English	Filipino	French
German	Greek	Hungarian	Indian
Irish	Italian	Korean	Lebanese
Macedonian	Maltese	Maori	New Zealander
Polish	Russian	Scottish	Serbian
Sinhalese	South African	Spanish	Turkish
Vietnamese	Welsh	Chinese	

Other (Please specify): \_\_\_\_\_

Prefer not to say

Estimated household income:



## Study 2 Materials

### Mass Testing Questionnaire

*Answers are completely confidential and will never be tied with your name or identity, so please answer truthfully. If you are uncomfortable answering or do not want to answer any questions, you may skip them.*

*As you answer, please think about the police in your local jurisdiction, and how these questions relate to them. Think carefully about your responses.*

#### **Trust in Police** (Tyler, 2005)

*Response scale: Strongly Disagree (1) to Strongly Agree (7)*

##### **Institutional Trust.**

I have confidence that the police can do their job well.

I trust the leaders of the police to make decisions that are good for everyone in the city.

Overall, the police are a legitimate institution and people should obey the decisions that police officers make.

There are many things about the police and their policies that need to be changed. (Reverse scored)

People's basic rights are well protected by the police.

The police care about the well-being of everyone they deal with.

The police are often dishonest. (Reverse scored)

Some of the things the police do embarrass the city.

##### **Motive-based Trust.**

The police consider the views of the people involved when deciding what to do.

The police take account of the needs and concerns of the people they deal with.

The police give honest explanations for their actions to the people they deal with.

### **Demographic Questions**

What is your age (in years)? \_\_\_\_\_

How do you identify your gender?

Male

Female

Other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_

What is your race/ethnicity? (Please select all that apply)

American Indian or Alaska Native

White

Asian

Hispanic

African American

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

Other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_

## Vignette

*It is VERY important you take this study seriously. The studies we conduct are published and have many real-life implications. Please take your time, read carefully, and answer the questions carefully.*

*Next, we will ask you to read a short story about an interaction with a police officer. Please pay careful attention, as you will be asked questions about this story later.*

*As you read the following story, please imagine yourself as the driver. Put yourself in the shoes of the driver. Clear your mind and picture yourself behind the wheel of a car. Try to focus on all the details below, and what you would be thinking and feeling if you were actually experiencing these things yourself now...*

You are driving home after work one night. You are on your own, and you notice that there are a number of cars moving slowly on the road ahead of you. You can see the flashing lights of a police car a little way in the distance and you think there must be an accident ahead. Traffic is moving forward at a slow pace, and as you get closer to the police lights you realize this is not an accident; instead, you are driving through a roadblock that police have set up. This is the kind of random roadblock that police use to talk to drivers and check for signs of Driving Under the Influence (DUI) of drugs and alcohol.

You see that the roadblock operates with several officers standing about 15 feet apart from each other on the road. After being directed into the line of cars, but before you drive up to an officer, you watch the vehicle immediately ahead of you stop beside an officer. The officer stands beside the driver-side window and leans toward the vehicle to have a brief conversation with the driver. You search your mind to review your own behavior over the last few days, and you know that you have not consumed any alcohol or drugs in the last several days. Shortly after, the motorist ahead of you drives away.

It's now your turn to speak with an officer. You pull up to the officer who is waving you forward and you lower your driver-side window.

The police officer is a white man, about 6 feet tall, wearing a standard uniform and hat. You guess he's about 170 pounds, fit, and in his mid-30s.

[Officer Behavior: Respectful]

The officer smiles at you and leans in toward you. In a pleasant tone of voice, the officer says:

[Officer Behavior: Disrespectful]

The officer leans in toward you and, in a very rude tone of voice, says:

[BWC: Absent]

“Good evening. I’m Officer Armstrong with the Chicago Police Department.”

“We’re checking for things like whether people are using drugs or alcohol while driving. Have you had any alcohol or used any drugs today?”

You tell the officer that you have not used alcohol or drugs today.

[BWC: Present Undisclosed]

“Good evening. I’m Officer Armstrong with the Chicago Police Department.”

“We’re checking for things like whether people are using drugs or alcohol while driving. Have you had any alcohol or used any drugs today?”

You tell the officer that you have not used alcohol or drugs today.

While Officer Armstrong has been talking to you, a camera on his chest has caught your eye. You remember hearing somewhere that Body Worn Cameras (BWCs) are now being used by Chicago police officers. The small video cameras worn on the uniform of police officers record both video and audio footage.

Officer Armstrong didn’t mention anything at all about the Body Worn Camera. But you recall hearing that police don’t have to say that the cameras are recording, even though it’s now standard practice for police to record any interactions with the public, such as vehicle stops.

[BWC: Present Disclosed]

“Good evening. I’m Officer Armstrong with the Chicago Police Department.”

“I also want you to know that I’m wearing a body-worn camera and everything is being audio and video recorded. We’re checking for things like whether people are using drugs or alcohol while driving. Have you had any alcohol or used any drugs today?”

You tell the officer that you have not used alcohol or drugs today.

While Officer Armstrong has been talking to you, a camera on his chest has caught your eye. You remember hearing somewhere that Body Worn Cameras (BWCs) are now being used by Chicago police officers. The small video cameras worn on the uniform of police officers record both video and audio footage.

Officer Armstrong mentioned that he was wearing the Body Worn Camera. And you recall hearing that it’s now standard practice for police to record any interactions with the public, such as vehicle stops.

[Officer Behavior: Respectful]

Officer Armstrong then asks in a polite tone:

“Where are you coming from tonight?”

You tell him that you are coming from work.

Officer Armstrong nods in acknowledgment to your answer and asks:

“And where are you heading to this evening?”

You say: “I’m heading home.” But the roadblock has been set up on the on-ramp of a highway, and as you are answering, a very loud truck drives by that drowns out your voice.

In a very pleasant tone, the officer says:

“I couldn’t hear you. Would you speak a bit more loudly?”

You tell the officer that you're sorry. He appears understanding and tells you not to worry. He makes a joke about the roadblock not being in the best spot this evening, and you both laugh. You speak more loudly and tell him that you are heading home for the evening. Officer Armstrong nods in acknowledgment this time.

You wait a few seconds for Officer Armstrong while he subtly makes some additional observations. Specifically, you notice him take a deep breath as he leans in a little closer. You also notice him direct his flashlight into your back seat. You assume he is doing these things to check if he can smell or see any drugs or alcohol. After a few moments, he leans away from your window and waves you forward while saying:

"Have a nice night."

[Officer Behavior: Disrespectful]

Officer Armstrong then asks in an irritated tone:

"Where are you coming from tonight?"

You tell him that you are coming from work.

Officer Armstrong doesn't acknowledge your answer but cuts you off before you are finished talking to ask:

"And where are you heading to this evening?"

You say: "I'm heading home." But the roadblock has been set up on the onramp of a highway, and as you are answering, a very loud truck drives by that drowns out your voice.

Officer Armstrong rolls his eyes and looks very annoyed with you. In a frustrated tone, the officer says:

"I couldn't hear you. Speak up."

You tell the officer that you're sorry. He doesn't respond, and just looks annoyed. You speak more loudly and tell him that you are heading home for the evening. Officer Armstrong doesn't acknowledge your answer again, but it is clear that he has heard you this time.

You wait a few seconds for Officer Armstrong while he subtly makes some additional observations. Specifically, you notice him take a deep breath as he leans in a little closer. You also notice him direct his flashlight into your back seat. You assume he is doing these things to check if he can smell or see any drugs or alcohol. After a few moments he leans away from your window and waves you forward without looking at you or saying anything.

[BWC: Absent]

You drive away and think about the interaction with Officer Armstrong.

[BWC: Present Undisclosed; Present Disclosed]

You drive away and think about the interaction with Officer Armstrong and his Body Worn Camera.

*Now, please answer the following questions. Remember, you should answer these questions as if you were the driver in the story.*

## Manipulation and Attention Checks

### MC1

In the story, did you read that the police officer was wearing a Body Worn Camera?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

*If yes was selected:*

**MC2.** In the story, did the police officer himself say that he was wearing a Body Worn Camera?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

### MC3

In the story, how polite was the police officer to you (the driver) during the interaction?

1 (*Extremely rude*) to 6 (*Extremely polite*)

### AC1

In this story, I was stopped by a police officer because of:

- (a) A random roadblock to check for drug and alcohol intoxication (DUI)
- (b) Speeding
- (c) Running a red light
- (d) Expired license plates

### AC2

At the end of the interaction, I:

- (a) was arrested for driving while intoxicated
- (b) was given a ticket for running a red light
- (c) was allowed to leave without a ticket or arrest

### AC3

In the story, the race of the officer I interacted with was:

- (a) Black
- (b) White

### AC4

What role were you asked to assume as you read this story?

- (a) Driver
- (b) Police officer

## Dependent Variables

*Response scale: Strongly Disagree (1) to Strongly Agree (7), unless otherwise indicated.*

***Procedural Justice of Encounter*** (adapted from Mazerolle et al., 2012 and Murphy et al., 2010)

Officer Armstrong gave me the opportunity to express my views.

Officer Armstrong listened to me during the roadblock stop.

Officer Armstrong was professional when conducting the roadblock stop.

Officer Armstrong was fair when conducting the roadblock stop.

Officer Armstrong was clear in explaining the roadblock stop procedure.

***Process Satisfaction of Encounter*** (adapted from Bennett and Mazerolle, 2010)

I was satisfied with the way Officer Armstrong conducted the roadblock stop.

I was satisfied with how I was treated by Officer Armstrong.

***Outcome Satisfaction of Encounter*** (Bennett and Mazerolle, 2010)

I was satisfied with the outcome of the encounter with Officer Armstrong.

***Police Legitimacy Scale*** (adapted from Ewanation et al., 2019 and Tankebe, Reisig, & Wang, 2016)

#### **Lawfulness.**

When the police deal with people, they always behave according to the law.

If I were to talk to police officers in my community, I would find their values to be very similar to my own.

The police act in ways that are consistent with my own moral values.

#### **Procedural Fairness.**

The police treat citizens with respect.

The police take time to listen to people.

The police treat people fairly.

The police respect citizens' rights.

The police are courteous to citizens they come into contact with.

The police treat everyone with dignity.

The police make decisions based on the facts.

#### **Distributive Fairness.**

The police provide the same quality of service to all citizens.

The police enforce the law consistently when dealing with people.

The police make sure citizens receive the outcomes they deserve under the law.

#### **Police Effectiveness.**

Crime levels in my neighborhood have changed for the better in the last year.

There are not many instances of crime in my neighborhood.

I feel safe walking in my neighborhood at night.

***Willingness to Cooperate with Police*** (adapted from Murphy et al., 2010)

*Response scale: Very Unlikely (1) to Very Likely (7)*

How likely would you be to...

Call police to report a crime?

Help police to find someone suspected of committing a crime by providing them with information?

Willingly assist police if asked?

## Study 3 Materials

### Pre-vignette Questionnaire

*Please answer the following questions.*

*As you answer, please think about the police in your local jurisdiction, and how these questions relate to them. Think carefully about your responses.*

***Trust in Police*** (Tyler, 2005)

*Response scale: Strongly Disagree (1) to Strongly Agree (7)*

#### **Institutional Trust.**

I have confidence that the police can do their job well.

I trust the leaders of the police to make decisions that are good for everyone in the state.

Overall, the police are a legitimate institution and people should obey the decisions that police officers make.

There are many things about the police and their policies that need to be changed.

(Reverse scored)

People's basic rights are well protected by the police.

The police care about the well-being of everyone they deal with.

The police are often dishonest. (Reverse scored)

Some of the things the police do embarrass the state. (reverse scored)

#### **Motive-based Trust.**

The police consider the views of the people involved when deciding what to do.

The police take account of the needs and concerns of the people they deal with.

The police give honest explanations for their actions to the people they deal with.

*Thank you for answering those questions.*

### **Vignette**

*Next, we will ask you to read a short story about an interaction with a police officer. This incident happened a few weeks ago, when social distancing regulations restricted public gatherings to no more than two people. Please pay careful attention, as you will be asked questions about this story later.*

As you read the following story, **please imagine yourself as the individual who goes for a walk alone:**

You've been inside all day due to social isolating caused by coronavirus. You decide you're going to go for a walk around the neighbourhood to get some fresh air. About 10 minutes into your walk you run into two friends who live together in the neighbourhood. You say hi and maintain a 1.5 meter distance between you and your friends. You begin to discuss how you're all coping with staying home, when a police officer pulls over and gets out of his car. He walks towards the three of you. You search your mind to review your own behaviour over



the last few days, and you know that you have not done anything illegal, so you are feeling relaxed and confident.

[Officer Behaviour Respectful]

The officer approaches your group with friendly smiles, and in a pleasant tone of voice, the officer says:

[Officer Behaviour Disrespectful]

The officer approaches your group, and in a bit of a brusque tone of voice, the officer says:

[BWC Absent]

“Good afternoon. I’m Constable Armstrong with Victoria Police. We’re conducting checks on individuals in the community due to Stage 3 restrictions of corona virus. Is there a reason you are in a non-essential gathering of more than two people today?”

You tell the officer that you just ran into your two friends whilst out exercising.

[BWC Present Undisclosed]

“Good afternoon. I’m Constable Armstrong with Victoria Police. We’re conducting checks on individuals in the community due to Stage 3 restrictions of corona virus. Is there a reason you are in a non-essential gathering of more than two people today?”

You tell the officer that you just ran into your two friends whilst out exercising.

While Constable Armstrong has been talking to you a camera on his chest has caught your eye. You remember reading an article a few days ago which said that Body Worn Cameras (BWCs) have now been deployed to frontline police officers across the state. The small video cameras worn on the uniform of police officers record both video and audio footage.

Constable Armstrong hasn’t mentioned the Body Worn Camera, but you recall from the article you read that police don’t have to say that the cameras are recording, even though it will be standard practice for them to film any interactions with the public.

[BWC Present Disclosed]

“Good afternoon. I’m Constable Armstrong with Victoria Police. We’re conducting checks on individuals in the community due to Stage 3 restrictions of corona virus. I also want you to know that I’m wearing a body-worn camera, and everything is being audio and video recorded. Is there a reason you are in a non-essential gathering of more than two people today?”

You tell the officer that you just ran into your two friends whilst out exercising.

While Constable Armstrong has been talking to you the camera he mentioned has caught your eye; the camera is on his chest. You remember reading an article a few days ago which said that Body Worn Cameras (BWCs) have now been deployed to frontline police officers across the state. The small video cameras worn on the uniform of police officers record both video and audio footage.

You recall from the article you read that it will be standard practice for police to film any interactions with the public.

[Officer Behaviour Respectful]

Constable Armstrong then asks in a polite tone:

“Were you aware that in Stage 3 restrictions of corona virus, that you’re not allowed to be in non-essential gatherings of over two people, otherwise it may result in a \$1,600 fine?”

You tell him that you’ve been following all government advised precautions and that bumping into your friends was coincidental and you all maintained the 1.5 meter social distancing.

Constable Armstrong nods in acknowledgment to your answer. He then says:

“Alright, I need to understand what has happened here, I’m just going to go to my vehicle momentarily, please move down this...”

But a loud truck drives by and there is a lot of background noise and you can’t quite catch the end of what he says. You and your friends wait where you are for further instruction from the police officer.

Constable Armstrong takes a couple of steps closer to you, and you can hear him more clearly.

In a slightly frustrated but very pleasant tone, Constable Armstrong says:

“I asked if you could please move down this way a little further. I need you all to remain separated from your friends until I return from my vehicle.”

You all separate further and wait until the officer returns.

After a few minutes, Constable Armstrong returns, and explains that he will first talk to you and then to your friends. Constable Armstrong takes you aside.

You tell Constable Armstrong that you’re sorry you didn’t move earlier when he asked, you explain that you didn’t hear him properly because of the background noise. He is understanding, and he then asks why you were gathered with your friends today in public. He listens carefully as you tell him how you ran into your friends today. He tells you that circumstances like this can easily happen. He makes a joke about avoiding friends when they’re right in front of you, and you both laugh.

Constable Armstrong then walks over to your friends and you can see that he talks to them for a few minutes. He then beckons for you to approach. As you arrive within earshot, he says:

“I’m going to let you all off with a warning this time but try not let it happen again for the safety of yourself and others.”

Constable Armstrong then says in a friendly tone:

“Okay, off you all go, enjoy your exercise separately.”

You and your friends wave to each other and depart in different directions. As you walk away you reflect on the interaction with Constable Armstrong.

[Officer Behaviour Disrespectful]

Constable Armstrong then asks:

“Were you aware that in Stage 3 restrictions of corona virus, that you’re not allowed to be in non-essential gatherings of over two people, otherwise it may result in a \$1,600 fine?”

You tell him that you’ve been following all government advised precautions and that bumping into your friends was coincidental and you all maintained the 1.5-meter social distancing.

Constable Armstrong doesn’t acknowledge your answer, but begins to say:

“Alright, we need to understand what has happened here, I’m just going to go to my vehicle momentarily, please move down this...”

But a loud truck drives by and there is a lot of background noise and you can’t quite catch the end of what he says. You and your friends wait where you are for further instruction from the police officer.

Constable Armstrong takes a couple of steps closer to you, and you can hear him more clearly.

In a frustrated tone, Constable Armstrong says:

“I asked if you could please move down this way a little further. I need you to remain separated from your friends until I return from my vehicle.”

You all separate further and wait until the officer returns.

After a few minutes, Constable Armstrong returns, and explains that he will first talk to you and then to your friends. Constable Armstrong takes you aside.

You tell Constable Armstrong that you’re sorry you didn’t move earlier when he asked, you explain that you didn’t hear him properly because of the background noise. He doesn’t respond and just looks annoyed. He then asks why you were gathered with your friends today in public, but he is looking through a notebook and appears inattentive while you tell him how you ran into your friends today. He tells you that you need to make sure that circumstances like this don’t happen, even if you need to avoid your friends when they’re right in front of you.

Constable Armstrong then walks over to your friends and you can see that he talks to them for a few minutes. He then beckons for you to approach. As you arrive within earshot, he says:

“I’m going to let you off with a warning this time but don’t let it happen again.”

Constable Armstrong then says in an annoyed tone:

“Okay, you’re all free to go.”

You and your friends wave to each other and depart in different directions. As you walk away you reflect on the interaction with Constable Armstrong.

*Now, please answer the following questions.*

## **Manipulation and Attention Checks**

### ***MC1***

In the story:

- (a) I was not given any information suggesting that the police officer wore a Body Worn Camera.
- (b) I saw that the police officer wore a Body Worn Camera, but he did not mention it when he spoke to me.
- (c) I saw that the police officer wore a Body Worn Camera, and when he first spoke to me, he told me he was wearing a Body Worn Camera.

### ***MC2***

To what extent do you agree with the following statements: My interaction with the police officer was recorded via a Body Worn Camera.

1 (*Strongly Disagree*) to 7 (*Strongly Agree*)

### ***MC3***

To what extent do you agree with the following statements: The police officer was polite to me during the interaction.

1 (*Strongly Disagree*) to 7 (*Strongly Agree*)

### ***AC1***

What role were you asked to assume as you read this story?

- (a) Individual out for a walk
- (b) Police officer
- (c) Two friends

### ***AC2***

The group in this story were stopped because of:

- (a) A Random Breath Test
- (b) Littering
- (c) Checks on social distancing regulations

### ***AC3***

At the end of the interaction, the group:

- (a) were found to be suspicious and were arrested
- (b) were found to be committing a crime and were fined
- (c) were let off with a warning

## **Dependent Variables**

*Response scale: Strongly Disagree (1) to Strongly Agree (7), unless otherwise indicated.*

***Respectfulness*** (Quality of interpersonal treatment; adapted from Tyler, 2005)

The police officer treated me with dignity and respect.

The police officer respected my rights.

***Procedural Justice of Encounter*** (adapted from Mazerolle et al., 2012 and Murphy et al., 2010)

The officer gave me the opportunity to express my views during the encounter.

The officer listened to me during the encounter.

The officer was professional during the encounter.

The officer was fair during the encounter.

The officer was clear in explaining the encounter.

***Process Satisfaction of Encounter*** (adapted from Bennett & Mazerolle, 2010)

I was satisfied with the way the officer conducted the encounter.

I was satisfied with how I was treated during the encounter.

***Outcome Satisfaction of Encounter*** (Bennett & Mazerolle, 2010)

I was satisfied with the outcome of the encounter.

***Police Legitimacy Scale*** (adapted from Ewanation et al., 2019 and Tankebe, Reisig, & Wang, 2016)

**Lawfulness.**

When the police deal with people, they always behave according to the law.

If I were to talk to police officers in my community, I would find their values to be very similar to my own.

The police act in ways that are consistent with my own moral values.

**Procedural Fairness.**

The police treat citizens with respect.

The police take time to listen to people.

The police treat people fairly.

The police respect citizens' rights.

The police are courteous to citizens they come into contact with.

The police treat everyone with dignity.

The police make decisions based on the facts.

**Distributive Fairness.**

The police provide the same quality of service to all citizens.

The police enforce the law consistently when dealing with people.

The police make sure citizens receive the outcomes they deserve under the law.

### **Police Effectiveness.**

Crime levels in my neighbourhood have changed for the better in the last year.

There are not many instances of crime in my neighbourhood.

I feel safe walking in my neighbourhood at night.

***Willingness to Cooperate with Police*** (adapted from Murphy et al., 2010)

*Response scale: Very Unlikely (1) to Very Likely (7)*

How likely would you be to...

Call police to report a crime?

Help police to find someone suspected of committing a crime by providing them with information?

Willingly assist police if asked?

***Support for BWCs*** (McCarty et al., 2018)

*Response scale: Strongly oppose (1) to Strongly favour (7)*

Do you favour or oppose police use of body-worn cameras?

### **Demographic Questions**

Gender: Male, Female, Other, Prefer not to say

Age: \_\_\_\_\_

Ethnic origin:

Australian Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander

Dutch	English	Filipino	French
German	Greek	Hungarian	Indian
Irish	Italian	Korean	Lebanese
Macedonian	Maltese	Maori	New-Zealander
Polish	Russian	Scottish	Serbian
Sinhalese	South African	Spanish	Turkish
Vietnamese	Welsh	Chinese	

Other (Please specify): \_\_\_\_\_

Prefer not to say

Estimated household income:

## Supplemental Analyses on Experimental Conditions

### Distribution of gender and ethnicity across experimental conditions

In Study 1, there were no significant differences in the distribution of the four most common ethnicities across the BWC ( $X^2(6, n = 316) = 8.53, p = .20, \phi = .16$ ) and respect ( $X^2(3, n = 316) = 0.63, p = .89, \phi = .05$ ) conditions. Similarly, there were no significant differences in the distribution of men and women across the BWC ( $X^2(6, n = 422) = 10.87, p = .09, \phi = .16$ ) and respect ( $X^2(3, n = 422) = 3.19, p = .36, \phi = .09$ ) conditions.

In Study 2, there were no significant differences in the distribution of the four most common ethnicities across the BWC ( $X^2(6, n = 190) = 3.44, p = .75, \phi = .13$ ) and respect ( $X^2(3, n = 190) = 4.28, p = .23, \phi = .15$ ) conditions. There was no significant difference in the distribution of men and women across the respect condition ( $X^2(1, n = 200) = 0.02, p = .89, \phi = .01$ ). There was, however, a significant difference in the distribution of men and women across the BWC conditions ( $X^2(2, n = 200) = 10.13, p = .006, \phi = .23$ ). Therefore, we re-ran all Study 2 analyses, entering gender as a covariate in the first step of the hierarchical regression, main effects in the second step, two-way interactions in the third step, and three-way interactions in the fourth step. All results remained the same.

In study 3, there were no significant differences in the distribution of the four most common ethnicities across the BWC ( $X^2(6, n = 267) = 6.83, p = .34, \phi = .16$ ) and respect ( $X^2(3, n = 267) = 1.65, p = .65, \phi = .08$ ) conditions. Nor were there significant differences in the distribution of men and women across the BWC ( $X^2(4, n = 502) = 5.34, p = .25, \phi = .10$ ) and respect ( $X^2(2, n = 502) = 0.00, p = 1.00, \phi = 0.00$ ) conditions.

### Distribution of pre-existing trust across experimental conditions

Study 1:

Respect:  $F(1, 408) = 1.12, p = .29$

BWC:  $F(2, 408) = 0.03, p = .97$

Respect x BWC:  $F(2, 408) = 0.98, p = .37$

Study 2:

Respect:  $F(1, 193) = 0.97, p = .33$

BWC:  $F(2, 193) = 0.74, p = .48$

Respect x BWC:  $F(2, 193) = 0.86, p = .43$

Study 3:

Respect:  $F(1, 494) = 0.07, p = .80$

BWC:  $F(2, 494) = 1.48, p = .23$

Respect x BWC:  $F(2, 494) = 2.04, p = .13$

### Results (Tables 2-4, Full Versions)

**Table 2.1S**

*Study 1. Hierarchical Multiple Regression Results for Procedural Fairness of the Encounter (final model only)*

Variable	<i>B</i>	<i>p</i>	95% <i>CI</i> for <i>B</i>		<i>SE B</i>	$\beta$	<i>sr</i>	<i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>	$\Delta R^2$	<i>p</i>
			<i>LL</i>	<i>UL</i>						
Block 1								.69	.69	<.001
Constant	3.65	<.001	3.42	3.88	.12					
Trust	.56	<.001	.31	.82	.13	.39	.12			
Respect	2.35	<.001	2.05	2.65	.15	.80	.42			
BWC(1)	.39	.009	.10	.68	.15	.13	.07			
BWC(2)	-.07	.67	-.37	.24	.15	-.02	-.01			
Block 2								.69	.00	.99
Respect × BWC(1)	-.06	.77	-.46	.34	.20	-.02	-.01			
Respect × BWC(2)	.08	.71	-.33	.49	.21	.02	.01			
Trust × BWC (1)	-.23	.15	-.54	.08	.16	-.10	-.04			
Trust × BWC (2)	-.24	.13	-.55	.07	.16	-.10	-.04			
Trust × Respect	-.32	.05	-.64	-.01	.16	-.16	-.06			
Block 3								.69	.00	.08
Trust × Respect × BWC(1)	.40	.06	-.02	.81	.21	.11	.05			
Trust × Respect × BWC (2)	.44	.04	.03	.86	.21	.12	.06			

*Note.* *CI* = confidence interval; *LL* = lower limit; *UL* = upper limit, *sr* = semi-partial correlation coefficient. Variables are coded as follows. Respect: 1 = respectful, 0 = disrespectful; BWC(1): 1 = present disclosed, 0 = other; BWC(2) = present not disclosed, 0 = other.



**Table 2.2S**

*Study 1. Hierarchical Multiple Regression Results for Procedural Satisfaction (final model only)*

Variable	<i>B</i>	<i>p</i>	95% <i>CI</i> for <i>B</i>		<i>SE B</i>	$\beta$	<i>sr</i>	<i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>	$\Delta R^2$	<i>p</i>
			<i>LL</i>	<i>UL</i>						
Block 1								.69	.69	<.001
Constant	3.25	<.001	2.95	3.55	.15					
Trust	.54	.001	.21	.88	.17	.29	.09			
Respect	3.16	<.001	2.76	3.55	.20	.82	.43			
BWC(1)	.15	.43	-.23	.53	.19	.04	.02			
BWC(2)	.03	.89	-.37	.43	.20	.01	.00			
Block 2								.69	.00	.97
Respect $\times$ BWC(1)	.08	.76	-.44	.61	.27	.02	.01			
Respect $\times$ BWC(2)	-.07	.79	-.62	.47	.28	-.01	-.01			
Trust $\times$ BWC(1)	-.23	.27	-.64	.18	.21	-.07	-.03			
Trust $\times$ BWC(2)	-.10	.62	-.51	.30	.21	-.03	-.01			
Trust $\times$ Respect	-.25	.24	-.66	.16	.21	-.09	-.03			
Block 3								.69	.00	.47
Trust $\times$ Respect $\times$ BWC(1)	.36	.22	-.20	.87	.27	.07	.03			
Trust $\times$ Respect $\times$ BWC(2)	.23	.41	-.32	.77	.28	.05	.02			

*Note.* *CI* = confidence interval; *LL* = lower limit; *UL* = upper limit, *sr* = semi-partial correlation coefficient. Variables are coded as follows. Respect: 1 = respectful, 0 = disrespectful; BWC(1): 1 = present disclosed, 0 = other; BWC(2): 1 = present not disclosed, 0 = other.

**Table 2.3S**

*Study 1. Hierarchical Multiple Regression Results for Perceived Legitimacy (final model only)*

Variable	<i>B</i>	<i>p</i>	95% <i>CI</i> for <i>B</i>		<i>SE B</i>	$\beta$	<i>sr</i>	$R^2$	$\Delta R^2$	<i>p</i>
			<i>LL</i>	<i>UL</i>						
Block 1								.66	.66	<.001
Constant	4.19	<.001	4.02	4.36	.09					
Trust	.72	<.001	.54	.91	.10	.73	.22			
Respect	.70	<.001	.48	.92	.11	.34	.18			
BWC(1)	.02	.88	-.20	.23	.12	.01	.00			
BWC(2)	.00	.99	-.22	.22	.11	.00	.00			
Block 2								.66	.00	.92
Respect $\times$ BWC(1)	.06	.67	-.23	.36	.15	.02	.01			
Respect $\times$ BWC(2)	-.03	.84	-.33	.27	.15	-.01	-.01			
Trust $\times$ BWC(1)	-.02	.89	-.25	.21	.12	-.01	.00			
Trust $\times$ BWC(2)	.03	.78	-.20	.26	.12	.02	.01			
Trust $\times$ Respect	.00	.97	-.24	.23	.12	.00	.00			
Block 3								.66	.00	.94
Trust $\times$ Respect $\times$ BWC(1)	.05	.76	-.25	.35	.15	.02	.01			
Trust $\times$ Respect $\times$ BWC(2)	.05	.74	-.25	.35	.15	.02	.01			

*Note.* *CI* = confidence interval; *LL* = lower limit; *UL* = upper limit, *sr* = semi-partial correlation coefficient. Variables are coded as follows. Respect: 1 = respectful, 0 = disrespectful; BWC(1): 1 = present disclosed, 0 = other; BWC(2): 1 = present not disclosed, 0 = other.

**Table 2.4S***Study 1. Hierarchical Multiple Regression Results for Future Cooperation (final model only)*

Variable	<i>B</i>	<i>p</i>	95% <i>CI</i> for <i>B</i>		<i>SE B</i>	$\beta$	<i>sr</i>	<i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>	$\Delta R^2$	<i>p</i>
			<i>LL</i>	<i>UL</i>						
Block 1								.22	.22	<.001
Constant	5.87	<.001	5.62	6.13	.13					
Trust	.50	.001	.21	.78	.15	.49	.15			
Respect	.26	.14	-.08	.60	.17	.12	.07			
BWC(1)	.08	.63	-.25	.41	.17	.04	.02			
BWC(2)	.08	.64	-.26	.42	.17	.04	.02			
Block 2								.23	.01	.50
Respect $\times$ BWC(1)	.06	.79	-.39	.51	.23	.02	.01			
Respect $\times$ BWC(2)	-.02	.92	-.49	.44	.24	-.01	-.01			
Trust $\times$ BWC(1)	.07	.70	-.28	.42	.18	.04	.02			
Trust $\times$ BWC(2)	.03	.87	-.32	.38	.18	.02	.01			
Trust $\times$ Respect	-.22	.23	-.57	.14	.18	-.15	-.05			
Block 3								.23	.00	.85
Trust $\times$ Respect $\times$ BWC(1)	.10	.69	-.37	.57	.24	.04	.02			
Trust $\times$ Respect $\times$ BWC(2)	.14	.57	-.33	.60	.24	.05	.03			

*Note.* *CI* = confidence interval; *LL* = lower limit; *UL* = upper limit, *sr* = semi-partial correlation coefficient. Variables are coded as follows. Respect: 1 = respectful, 0 = disrespectful; BWC(1): 1 = present disclosed, 0 = other; BWC(2): 1 = present not disclosed, 0 = other.

**Table 3.1S**

*Study 2. Hierarchical Multiple Regression Results for Procedural Fairness of the Encounter (final model only)*

Variable	<i>B</i>	<i>p</i>	95% <i>CI for B</i>		<i>SE B</i>	$\beta$	<i>sr</i>	<i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>	$\Delta R^2$	<i>p</i>
			<i>LL</i>	<i>UL</i>						
Block 1								.71	.71	< .001
Constant	2.56	< .001	2.25	2.87	.16					
Trust	.00	.98	-.30	.30	.15	.00	.00			
Respect	3.32	< .001	2.86	3.78	.23	.95	.55			
BWC(1)	.29	.20	-.16	.74	.23	.08	.05			
BWC(2)	.32	.16	-.13	.76	.23	.09	.05			
Block 2								.72	.01	.32
Respect $\times$ BWC(1)	-.45	.18	-1.12	.21	.34	-.09	-.05			
Respect $\times$ BWC(2)	-.58	.08	-1.24	.07	.33	-.12	-.07			
Trust $\times$ BWC (1)	.18	.44	-.27	.63	.23	.06	.03			
Trust $\times$ BWC (2)	.28	.18	-.13	.70	.21	.10	.05			
Trust $\times$ Respect	.06	.77	-.37	.50	.22	.03	.01			
Block 3								.72	.00	.26
Trust $\times$ Respect $\times$ BWC(1)	-.02	.95	-.65	.61	.32	-.01	.00			
Trust $\times$ Respect $\times$ BWC (2)	-.46	.15	-1.09	.16	.32	-.10	-.06			

*Note.* *CI* = confidence interval; *LL* = lower limit; *UL* = upper limit, *sr* = semi-partial correlation coefficient. Variables are coded as follows. Respect: 1 = respectful, 0 = disrespectful; BWC(1): 1 = present disclosed, 0 = other; BWC(2): 1 = present not disclosed, 0 = other.

**Table 3.2S**

*Study 2. Hierarchical Multiple Regression Results for Procedural Satisfaction (final model only)*

Variable	<i>B</i>	<i>p</i>	95% <i>CI for B</i>		<i>SE B</i>	$\beta$	<i>sr</i>	$R^2$	$\Delta R^2$	<i>p</i>
			<i>LL</i>	<i>UL</i>						
Block 1								.76	.76	< .001
Constant	2.03	< .001	1.68	2.37	.17					
Trust	.03	.88	-.30	.36	.17	.01	.01			
Respect	3.93	< .001	3.42	4.44	.26	.92	.53			
BWC(1)	.10	.69	-.40	.60	.25	.02	.01			
BWC(2)	.25	.32	-.25	.74	.25	.05	.03			
Block 2								.77	.00	.64
Respect $\times$ BWC(1)	-.05	.89	-.78	.68	.37	-.01	.00			
Respect $\times$ BWC(2)	-.39	.29	-1.11	.33	.37	-.07	-.04			
Trust $\times$ BWC (1)	.01	.97	-.49	.51	.25	.00	.00			
Trust $\times$ BWC (2)	.34	.15	-.12	.79	.23	.10	.05			
Trust $\times$ Respect	.01	.95	-.47	.50	.25	.00	.00			
Block 3								.77	.01	.06
Trust $\times$ Respect $\times$ BWC(1)	.37	.30	-.33	1.06	.35	.08	.04			
Trust $\times$ Respect $\times$ BWC (2)	-.47	.18	-1.16	.22	.35	-.09	-.05			

*Note.* *CI* = confidence interval; *LL* = lower limit; *UL* = upper limit, *sr* = semi-partial correlation coefficient. Variables are coded as follows. Respect: 1 = respectful, 0 = disrespectful; BWC(1): 1 = present disclosed, 0 = other; BWC(2): 1 = present not disclosed, 0 = other.

**Table 3.3S**

*Study 2. Hierarchical Multiple Regression Results for Perceived Legitimacy (final model only)*

Variable	<i>B</i>	<i>p</i>	95% <i>CI for B</i>		<i>SE B</i>	$\beta$	<i>sr</i>	$R^2$	$\Delta R^2$	<i>p</i>
			<i>LL</i>	<i>UL</i>						
Block 1								.40	.40	< .001
Constant	3.51	< .001	3.23	3.79	.14					
Trust	.69	< .001	.42	.96	.14	.67	.28			
Respect	.60	.005	.19	1.02	.21	.27	.16			
BWC(1)	.06	.75	-.34	.47	.21	.03	.02			
BWC(2)	-.08	.70	-.48	.32	.20	-.03	-.02			
Block 2								.41	.01	.50
Respect $\times$ BWC(1)	-.09	.76	-.69	.50	.30	-.03	-.02			
Respect $\times$ BWC(2)	-.09	.77	-.68	.51	.30	-.03	-.02			
Trust $\times$ BWC (1)	-.06	.77	-.47	.35	.21	-.03	-.02			
Trust $\times$ BWC (2)	.08	.66	-.29	.46	.19	.05	.02			
Trust $\times$ Respect	-.34	.09	-.74	.06	.20	-.23	-.09			
Block 3								.42	.01	.18
Trust $\times$ Respect $\times$ BWC(1)	.47	.11	-.10	1.04	.29	.20	.09			
Trust $\times$ Respect $\times$ BWC (2)	.00	.99	-.56	.57	.29	.00	.00			

*Note.* *CI* = confidence interval; *LL* = lower limit; *UL* = upper limit, *sr* = semi-partial correlation coefficient. Variables are coded as follows. Respect: 1 = respectful, 0 = disrespectful; BWC(1): 1 = present disclosed, 0 = other; BWC(2): 1 = present not disclosed, 0 = other.

**Table 3.4S***Study 2. Hierarchical Multiple Regression Results for Future Cooperation (final model only)*

Variable	<i>B</i>	<i>p</i>	95% <i>CI</i> for <i>B</i>		<i>SE B</i>	$\beta$	<i>sr</i>	$R^2$	$\Delta R^2$	<i>p</i>
			<i>LL</i>	<i>UL</i>						
Block 1								.10	.10	< .001
Constant	5.10	< .001	4.65	5.55	.23					
Trust	.32	.15	-.11	.75	.22	.23	.10			
Respect	.09	.78	-.57	.76	.34	.03	.02			
BWC(1)	.27	.41	-.37	.92	.33	.09	.06			
BWC(2)	-.33	.31	-.97	.31	.32	-.11	-.07			
Block 2								.11	.01	.79
Respect $\times$ BWC(1)	-.16	.75	-1.11	.80	.48	-.04	-.02			
Respect $\times$ BWC(2)	.24	.62	-.70	1.18	.48	.06	.03			
Trust $\times$ BWC (1)	.00	.99	-.65	.64	.33	.00	.00			
Trust $\times$ BWC (2)	.08	.78	-.51	.68	.30	.04	.02			
Trust $\times$ Respect	.21	.52	-.43	.84	.32	.11	.04			
Block 3								.13	.01	.27
Trust $\times$ Respect $\times$ BWC(1)	.21	.65	-.70	1.11	.46	.07	.03			
Trust $\times$ Respect $\times$ BWC (2)	-.52	.26	-1.41	.38	.46	-.14	-.08			

*Note.* *CI* = confidence interval; *LL* = lower limit; *UL* = upper limit, *sr* = semi-partial correlation coefficient. Variables are coded as follows. Respect: 1 = respectful, 0 = disrespectful; BWC(1): 1 = present disclosed, 0 = other; BWC(2): 1 = present not disclosed, 0 = other.

**Table 4.1S**

*Study 3. Hierarchical Multiple Regression Results for Procedural Fairness of the Encounter (final model only)*

Variable	<i>B</i>	<i>p</i>	95% <i>CI</i> for <i>B</i>		<i>SE B</i>	$\beta$	<i>sr</i>	$R^2$	$\Delta R^2$	<i>p</i>
			<i>LL</i>	<i>UL</i>						
Block 1								.64	.64	<.001
Constant	3.70	<.001	3.49	3.90	.11					
Trust	.51	<.001	.35	.67	.08	.37	.17			
Respect	2.42	<.001	2.11	2.72	.16	.71	.42			
BWC(1)	.11	.49	-.20	.42	.16	.03	.02			
BWC(2)	-.20	.20	-.51	.11	.16	-.06	-.03			
Block 2								.65	.00	.43
Respect $\times$ BWC(1)	.12	.59	-.32	.56	.23	.03	.01			
Respect $\times$ BWC(2)	.11	.62	-.33	.55	.23	.03	.01			
Trust $\times$ BWC(1)	-.06	.63	-.30	.18	.12	-.02	-.01			
Trust $\times$ BWC(2)	-.02	.88	-.26	.22	.12	-.01	.00			
Trust $\times$ Respect	-.13	.28	-.37	.11	.12	-.06	-.03			
Block 3								.65	.00	.98
Trust $\times$ Respect $\times$ BWC(1)	-.04	.83	-.40	.32	.18	-.01	-.01			
Trust $\times$ Respect $\times$ BWC(2)	-.03	.87	-.39	.33	.18	-.01	.00			

*Note.* *CI* = confidence interval; *LL* = lower limit; *UL* = upper limit, *sr* = semi-partial correlation coefficient. Variables are coded as follows. Respect: 1 = respectful, 0 = disrespectful; BWC(1): 1 = present disclosed, 0 = other; BWC(2): 1 = present not disclosed, 0 = other.



**Table 4.2S**

*Study 3. Hierarchical Multiple Regression Results for Procedural Satisfaction (final model only)*

Variable	<i>B</i>	<i>p</i>	95% <i>CI</i> for <i>B</i>		<i>SE B</i>	$\beta$	<i>sr</i>	$R^2$	$\Delta R^2$	<i>p</i>
			<i>LL</i>	<i>UL</i>						
Block 1								.61	.61	<.001
Constant	3.32	<.001	3.07	3.56	.13					
Trust	.55	<.001	.36	.74	.10	.35	.16			
Respect	2.8	<.001	2.44	3.16	.18	.72	.43			
BWC(1)	.09	.65	-.28	.46	.19	.02	.01			
BWC(2)	-.25	.19	-.61	.12	.19	-.06	-.04			
Block 2								.62	.00	.55
Respect $\times$ BWC(1)	.07	.79	-.46	.60	.27	.01	.01			
Respect $\times$ BWC(2)	.04	.88	-.49	.57	.27	.01	.00			
Trust $\times$ BWC(1)	-.18	.23	-.46	.11	.15	-.06	-.03			
Trust $\times$ BWC(2)	-.09	.52	-.38	.19	.14	-.03	-.02			
Trust $\times$ Respect	-.10	.50	-.38	.18	.14	-.04	-.02			
Block 3								.62	.00	.98
Trust $\times$ Respect $\times$ BWC(1)	-.02	.93	-.45	.41	.22	.00	.00			
Trust $\times$ Respect $\times$ BWC(2)	.03	.91	-.40	.45	.22	.01	.00			

*Note.* *CI* = confidence interval; *LL* = lower limit; *UL* = upper limit, *sr* = semi-partial correlation coefficient. Variables are coded as follows. Respect: 1 = respectful, 0 = disrespectful; BWC(1): 1 = present disclosed, 0 = other; BWC(2): 1 = present not disclosed, 0 = other.

**Table 4.3S**

*Study 3. Hierarchical Multiple Regression Results for Perceived Legitimacy (final model only)*

Variable	<i>B</i>	<i>p</i>	95% <i>CI</i> for <i>B</i>		<i>SE B</i>	$\beta$	<i>sr</i>	$R^2$	$\Delta R^2$	<i>p</i>
			<i>LL</i>	<i>UL</i>						
Block 1								.74	.74	<.001
Constant	4.00	<.001	3.88	4.14	.06					
Trust	.78	<.001	.69	.88	.05	.79	.37			
Respect	.62	<.001	.43	.80	.09	.25	.15			
BWC(1)	.10	.30	-.09	.29	.10	.04	.02			
BWC(2)	-.07	.46	-.26	.17	.10	-.03	-.02			
Block 2								.74	.00	.42
Respect × BWC(1)	.02	.90	-.25	.29	.14	.01	.00			
Respect × BWC(2)	.21	.13	-.06	.48	.14	.06	.03			
Trust × BWC(1)	.00	.98	-.15	.15	.08	.00	.00			
Trust × BWC(2)	-.04	.59	-.18	.11	.07	-.02	-.01			
Trust × Respect	.05	.53	-.10	.19	.07	.03	.02			
Block 3								.74	.00	.90
Trust × Respect × BWC(1)	.03	.77	-.19	.25	.11	.01	.01			
Trust × Respect × BWC(2)	-.02	.84	-.24	.20	.11	-.01	-.01			

*Note.* *CI* = confidence interval; *LL* = lower limit; *UL* = upper limit, *sr* = semi-partial correlation coefficient. Variables are coded as follows. Respect: 1 = respectful, 0 = disrespectful; BWC(1): 1 = present disclosed, 0 = other; BWC(2): 1 = present not disclosed, 0 = other.

**Table 4.4S***Study 3. Hierarchical Multiple Regression Results for Future Cooperation (final model only)*

Variable	<i>B</i>	<i>p</i>	95% <i>CI</i> for <i>B</i>		<i>SE B</i>	$\beta$	<i>sr</i>	$R^2$	$\Delta R^2$	<i>p</i>
			<i>LL</i>	<i>UL</i>						
Block 1								.33	.33	<.001
Constant	5.86	<.001	5.65	6.07	.11					
Trust	.57	<.001	.41	.73	.08	.56	.26			
Respect	.14	.36	-.17	.45	.16	.06	.03			
BWC(1)	-.10	.53	-.41	.21	.16	-.04	-.02			
BWC(2)	-.30	.06	-.61	.01	.16	-.11	-.07			
Block 2								.33	.00	.66
Respect $\times$ BWC(1)	.11	.64	-.34	.55	.23	.03	.02			
Respect $\times$ BWC(2)	.25	.28	-.20	.69	.23	.07	.04			
Trust $\times$ BWC(1)	-.01	.96	-.25	.24	.12	.00	.00			
Trust $\times$ BWC(2)	.02	.86	-.22	.26	.12	.01	.01			
Trust $\times$ Respect	.10	.42	-.14	.34	.12	.06	.03			
Block 3								.33	.00	.39
Trust $\times$ Respect $\times$ BWC(1)	-.26	.17	-.62	.11	.19	-.09	-.05			
Trust $\times$ Respect $\times$ BWC(2)	-.12	.50	-.49	.24	.18	-.05	-.03			

*Note.* *CI* = confidence interval; *LL* = lower limit; *UL* = upper limit, *sr* = semi-partial correlation coefficient. Variables are coded as follows. Respect: 1 = respectful, 0 = disrespectful; BWC(1): 1 = present disclosed, 0 = other; BWC(2): 1 = present not disclosed, 0 = other.