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Pilot Study Material

In the pilot study, we tested eight different vignettes in order to use the three vignettes with the highest threat ratings for the main study. The vignettes are describe in Table S1 and the mean threat rating in Table S2.

Table S1

Threat vs. No-Threat Condition Operationalized by Bovenland Daily Article Phrasings

Scenario	Threat	No-Threat
1: Subsidy	After a long debate, the parliament decided to withdraw the state subsidy for Southern employers. The subsidies were first introduced 10 years ago when the southern part of Bovenland was suffering from an economic crisis and high rates of unemployment. The state supported employees by paying part of the salary for newly hired worker. Now, after ten years, the parliament has decided to no longer subsidize the salary of new employees. Given the still difficult economic situation in the South, experts fear that many Southerners will lose their jobs. The parliament speaker, however, stated that Bovenland citizens have supported the South long enough and it is now time for the South to stand on their own feet again.	After a long debate, the parliament decided to extend the state subsidy for Southern Employers/ Firms. The subsidies were first introduced 10 years ago when the southern part of Bovenland was suffering from an economic crisis and high rates of unemployment. The state supported employees by paying part of the salary for newly hired worker. Now, after ten years, the parliament has decided to extend subsidizing the salary of new employees. Given the still difficult economic situation in the South, experts fear that many Southerners will lose their jobs if the subsidy stops. The parliament speaker stated that Bovenland will support the South as long as needed and that no one will be left behind.

2: Public Order	Everyone in Bovenland has the right to peaceful protest. It is enshrined in the rights to freedom of expression and freedom of assembly. Under some conditions, however, the right to protest can be restricted, for example, if the protest is likely to cause distress or harm. A bill that further restricts the right to protest has been put in front of parliament. Specifically, the bill will give more power to the police to deny demonstrations if they believe that the protest might be too noisy or potentially attract violent protesters. The government has passed that bill today. In light of the current demonstration in the South, non-governmental organizations criticize that this is a direct measure to make it harder for people in the South to protest.	Everyone in Bovenland has the right to peaceful protest. It is enshrined in the rights to freedom of expression and freedom of assembly. Under some conditions, however, the right to protest can be restricted, for example, if the protest is likely to cause distress or harm. A bill that further restricts the right to protest has been put in front of parliament. Specifically, the bill will give more power to the police to deny demonstrations if they believe that the protest might be too noisy or potentially attract violent protesters. The government has rejected that bill today. In light of the current demonstration in the South, non-governmental organizations stated that it is good that even under difficult circumstances the government protects the right to protest.
3: Quota	Recent data showed that only 10% of management positions in large companies are held by people from the South. To increase the number of Southerners in leading positions, citizen activists have lobbied to introduce a quota. Such a quota has been discussed in parliament in the past few weeks. The government has rejected the new quota bill today. Government officials state that preferential treatment of Southerners is not compatible with Bovenland's values.	Recent data showed that only 10% of management positions in large companies are held by people from the South. To increase the number of Southerners in leading positions, citizen activists have lobbied to introduce a quota. Such a quota has been discussed in parliament in the past few weeks. The government has rejected the new quota bill today. Government officials state that preferential treatment of Southerners is not compatible with Bovenland's values.

4: Flooding	Due to heavy rainfalls, the South of Bovenland has experienced massive floodings in the last month. Luckily, the early warning systems prevented loss of human life, however, many Southerners have lost their homes, and rebuilding will cost a lot of money. Insurance payout will take months as the insurance companies claim that they first need to check whether these flood damages are covered by them. The government discussed a bill on the release of emergency funds to help the South right now. The bill was rejected. It is the government's position that the insurance companies should pay and that the emergency fund would only make it attractive for them to not pay at all. For the population in the South this decision has devasting consequences.	Due to heavy rainfalls, the South of Bovenland has experienced massive floodings in the last month. Luckily, the early warning systems prevented loss of human life, however, many Southerners have lost their homes, and rebuilding will cost a lot of money. Insurance payout will take months as the insurance companies claim that they first need to check whether these flood damages are covered by them. The government passed a bill to the release of emergency funds to help the population in the South right now. It is the government's position that in times like these it is important to support the Southern population immediately instead of waiting for the insurance companies to make a decision. This decision will come as a great relief to many Southerners.
5: Health Care	Coverage of hospital and emergency doctors has decreased even further in the rural South of Bovenland. Experts criticize that this leads to a shortage of basic healthcare and ultimately causes adverse medical and financial consequences to people in the South, as they need to drive further to find specialist doctors or cover the costs of private healthcare facilities themselves. The government is currently discussing a bill that will increase funding in the health sector in the South. This new healthcare infrastructure bill was rejected by the parliament today, as funds for health care are limited. Human rights activists criticize that this disproportionately puts Southerners health at danger.	Coverage of hospital and emergency doctors has decreased even further in the rural South of Bovenland. Experts criticize that this leads to a shortage of basic healthcare and ultimately causes adverse medical and financial consequences to people in the South, as they need to drive further to find specialist doctors or cover the costs of private healthcare facilities themselves. The government is currently discussing a bill that will increase funding in the health sector in the South. This new healthcare infrastructure bill was passed by the parliament today. This means that the shortage of doctors in the rural South should soon come to an end.

6: New Energy Bill	As part of the new environmental policy, the government discussed a bill that will require homeowners to extensively insulate their homes and install new, state-of-the-art heat pumps within the next year. While this change is good for the environment, the costly renovations affect many homeowners. Citizen activists pointed out that homeownership is particularly common in the South of Bovenland. 85 % of Southerners live in houses; in comparison, only 17 % of Northerners are financially affected by this new energy-saving initiative, as Northerners predominantly live in apartments in larger cities. The government passed the bill, as they state that the environmental crisis is too important to consider Southerners interests.	As part of the new environmental policy, the government discussed a bill that will require homeowners to extensively insulate their homes and install new, state-of-the-art heat pumps within the next year. While this change is good for the environment, the costly renovations affect many homeowners. Citizen activists pointed out that homeownership is particularly common in the South of Bovenland. 85 % of Southerners live in houses. In comparison, only 17 % of Northerners are financially affected by this new energy-saving initiative, as Northerners predominantly rent in larger cities. The government rejected the bill, because it puts a financial strain on the South. They will discuss new energy-saving initiatives that consider homeowners.
7: Southern Referendum	A recent referendum in the rural South showed that Southerners almost unanimously agreed on improving the infrastructure in the South. This means investing in better quality roads and railroads. Such local referendums are not binding, which means that the government does not have to implement them. However, referenda lie at the core of Bovenland's political participation process and are traditionally considered by the parliament. This time, however, the government ignored the referendum result completely. A parliament speaker claimed in a press conference yesterday that these funds could better be spend in the North.	A recent referendum in the rural South showed that Southerners almost unanimously agreed on improving the infrastructure in the South. This means investing in better quality roads and railroads. Such local referendums are not binding, which means that the government does not have to implement them. However, referenda lie at the core of Bovenland's political participation process and are traditionally considered by the parliament. Accordingly, the government took the referendum into account and immediately drafted a bill to improve Southern infrastructure.

8: Car Tax	To support recent environmental policy efforts, the government discussed an increase of Bovenland's car tax in the past few weeks. This means that owners of a car will pay a higher yearly fee. Experts have pointed out that this tax would disproportionally affect people from the rural South, as the public transport system is less advanced, and many Southerners rely on their cars to get to work. However, today the parliament passed the car tax increase, stating that steps towards a cleaner environment must be taken immediately and that the climate crisis does not wait for the South.	To support recent environmental policy efforts, the government discussed an increase of Bovenland's car tax in the past few weeks. This means that owners of a car will pay a higher yearly fee. Experts have pointed out that this tax would disproportionally affect people from the rural South, as the public transport system is less advanced, and many Southerners rely on their cars to get to work. In light of this disproportionate effect on the South, the parliament rejected the car tax bill and will discuss other options to further decrease Bovenland's ecological footprint.

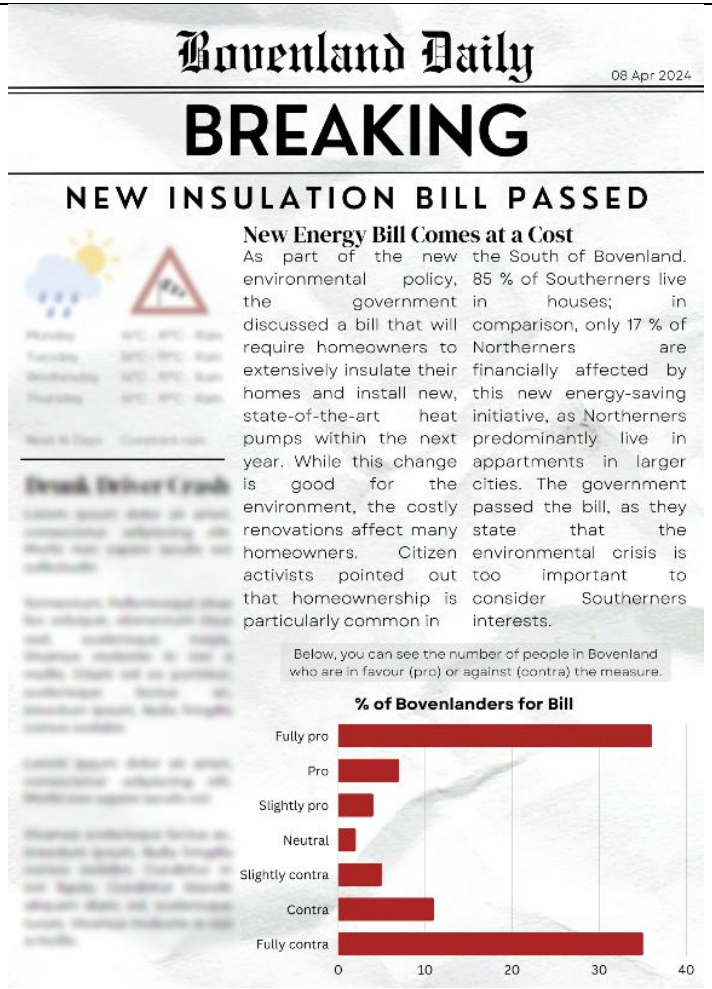
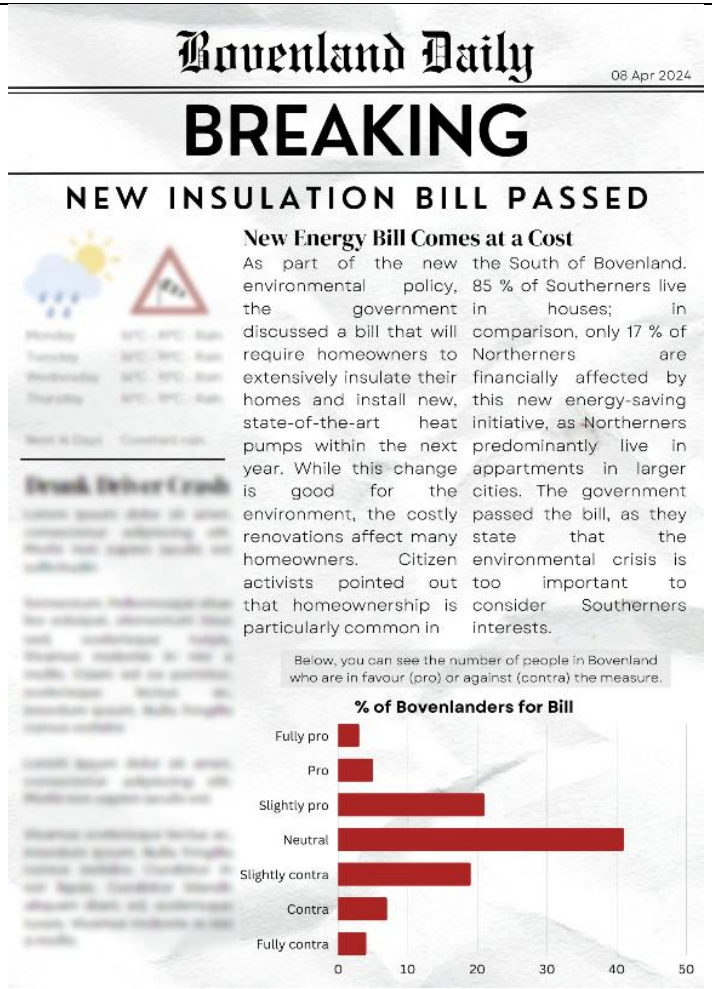
Table S 1

Mean Experienced Threat per Vignette and Condition

	Mean Experienced Threat		Difference (Threat – No Threat)
	No threat condition (N = 23)	Threat condition (N = 25)	
Vignette 1: Subsidy	2.65	5.76	3.11
Vignette 2: Public Order	3.26	5.48	2.22
Vignette 3: Quota	3.00	5.04	2.04
Vignette 4: Emergency Flooding	2.74	6.12	3.38
Vignette 5: Healthcare	3.17	6.12	2.95
Vignette 6: Energy Bill	2.96	5.76	2.81
Vignette 7: Referendum	2.70	5.92	3.22
Vignette 8: Car Tax	3.26	6.08	2.82

Table S3

Polarization vs. No Polarization Condition Operationalized by Opinion Polls

Polarization	No Polarization
	

Main Study Material

Bovenland Setup

Introduction

"Thank you for participating in this study. Please complete this study in one session without taking any breaks. Now, imagine that you live in the fictional country of Bovenland and that you read the "Bovenland Daily" newspaper regularly to inform yourself about Bovenland. Bovenland is home to 14 million inhabitants. For many years, compared to Northerners, Southerners have lower job opportunities, less income, and worse healthcare. Southerners have a particular taste for aesthetics - for example, they like different colors and shapes. They also speak with a different accent than Northerners. Also, Southerners look slightly different, with darker skin, than Northerners, and they tend to have different surnames."

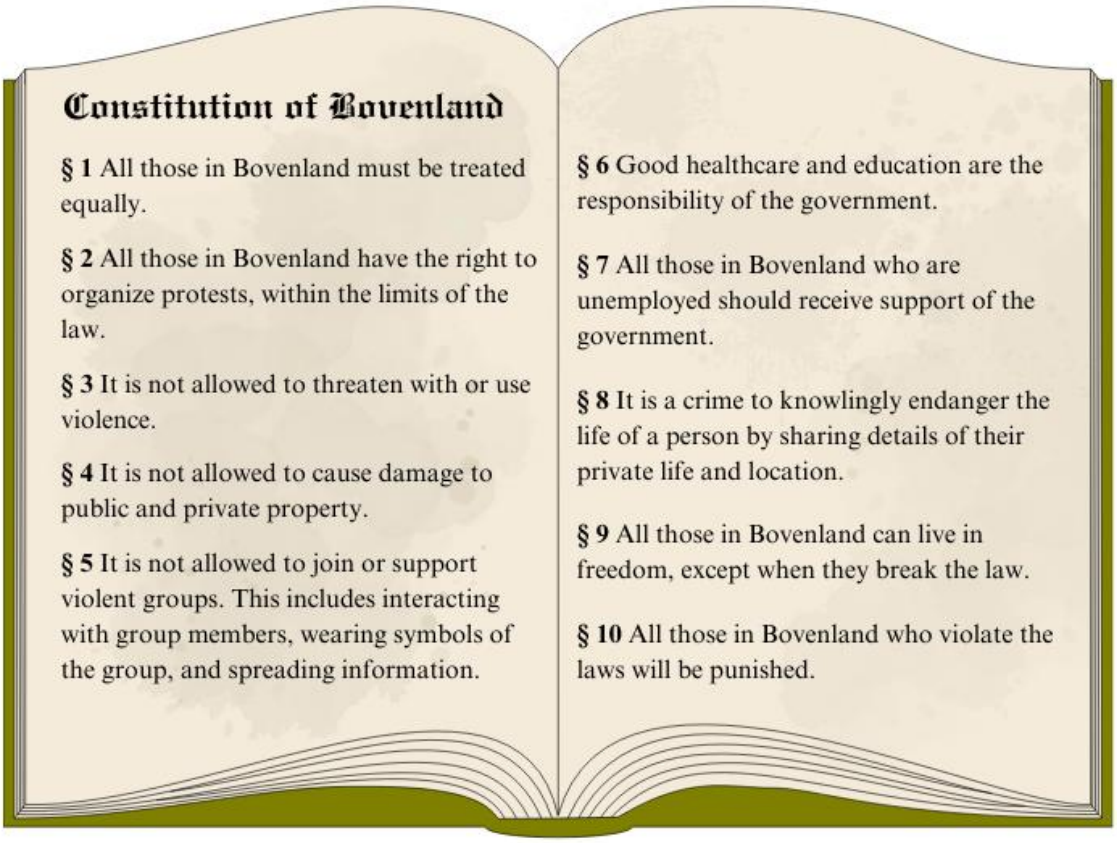
Minimal Group Paradigm and Bogus Feedback

"Above you see four different types of trees. Northerners and Southerners in Bovenland like different colors and shapes. To find out which group in Bovenland you are the most similar to (Northerners or Southerners), please pick the tree you like most."

"Result: Based on your choice, you will continue your journey in Bovenland as a Southerner.
In the remainder of this study, it is very important that you remember that you are a Southerner living in Bovenland. Also please remember that in Bovenland, Southerners like you have lower job opportunities, less income, and worse healthcare opportunities than Northerners."

Constitution

"In Bovenland there are strict laws about what behavior is allowed and which behaviors are not allowed. You can see the constitution of Bovenland in the picture below. As a citizen of Bovenland, you have to know the laws of Bovenland. Please read the laws below carefully. Please write down in 1-2 lines which law of Bovenland you think is most important? There are no right or wrong answers, it is about your opinion."



Constitution of Bovenland

§ 1 All those in Bovenland must be treated equally.

§ 2 All those in Bovenland have the right to organize protests, within the limits of the law.

§ 3 It is not allowed to threaten with or use violence.

§ 4 It is not allowed to cause damage to public and private property.

§ 5 It is not allowed to join or support violent groups. This includes interacting with group members, wearing symbols of the group, and spreading information.

§ 6 Good healthcare and education are the responsibility of the government.

§ 7 All those in Bovenland who are unemployed should receive support of the government.

§ 8 It is a crime to knowlingly endanger the life of a person by sharing details of their private life and location.

§ 9 All those in Bovenland can live in freedom, except when they break the law.

§ 10 All those in Bovenland who violate the laws will be punished.

Figure S 1. Constitution of Bovenland.

Bovenland Daily Introduction

"You will now encounter some social situations as a Southerner in Bovenland. Please read them carefully. It is very important that you read all the situations and answer the questions in one go. Recently, there has been an economic crisis throughout the whole of Bovenland. Although the North has been affected, the South was hit hardest by this tragedy. There has been a country-wide drop in job opportunities. As a result, you have lost your job in the South. You are a big fan of keeping up to date with the latest developments in Bovenland. This is why you regularly read the Bovenland Daily newspaper. One great thing about Bovenland Daily, is that they regularly poll the opinions of Bovenland citizens on current issues. Please read carefully the newspaper articles and take a good look at the polls."

Measures

Collective Action Tendencies

Practice Question

"First, we would like you to become familiar with the answering format in questions. You have a limited number of points you can divide over possible answers. The total number of points that you can distribute is 100. To distribute points you can use the slider. Let's practice!

Imagine that you walk on the street in a city in Bovenland. A stray dog starts barking and approaches you. Please allocate 100 points on what you would do.

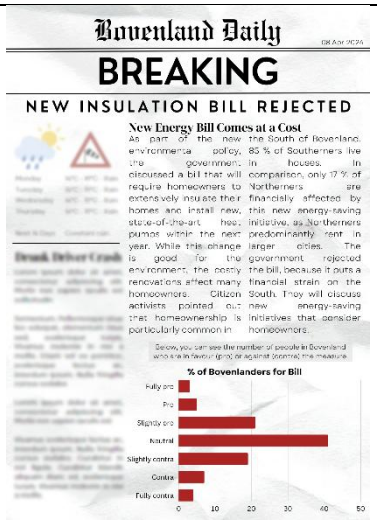
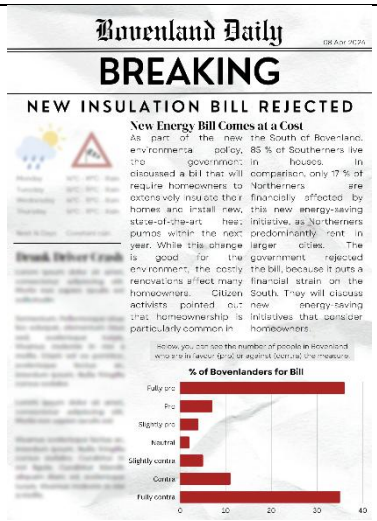
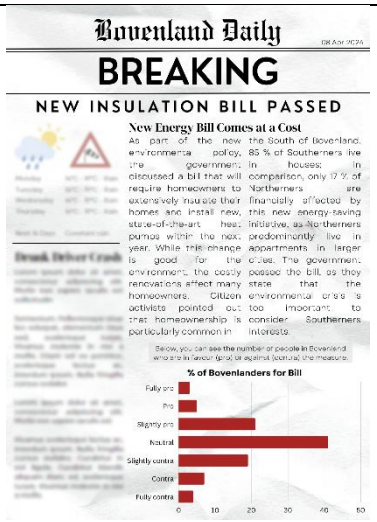
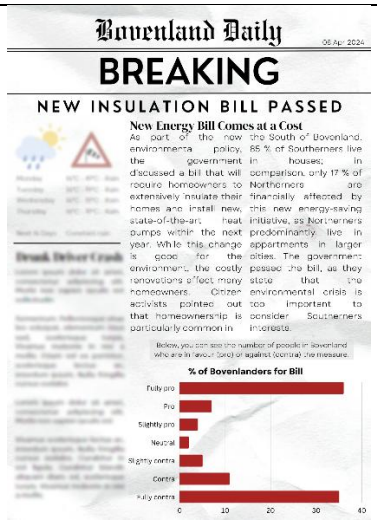
If, for example, you put 100 points on "start running", this means that you are completely sure that you would run away from the dog. If, for example, you put 50 points on "start running" and 50 points on "throwing stones", this means that you are undecided on whether you would run or throw stones. You may actually do both!

What do you do? [0-100]

1. You stand still.
2. You try to be nice and pet the dog.
3. You start running.
4. You start throwing stones at the dog."

Scenario 1

"You found a new job in the South of Bovenland. However, you really need a car for the30 minutes commute and the infrastructure in the South is not good at all. Actually, the poor infrastructure in the South of Bovenland has been the topic of recent political discussion. You read about it in the Bovenland Daily. Also take a good look at the public opinion on these issues in the polls."

	No Polarisation	Polarisation
No Threat		
Threat		

"What do you do? [0-100]

1. You do nothing and move on with your day.

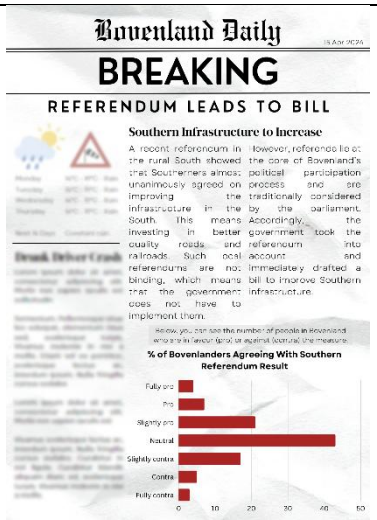
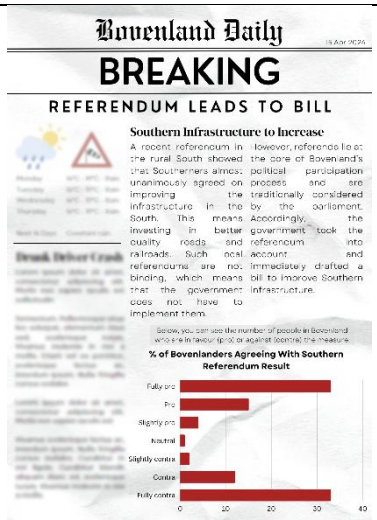
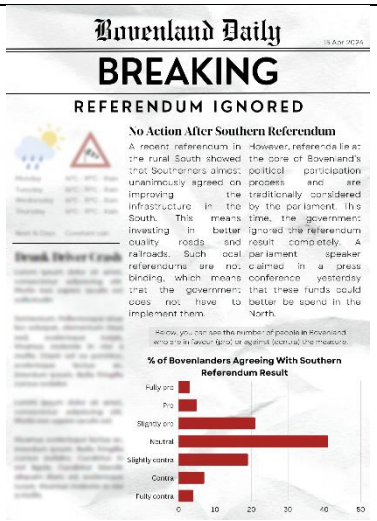
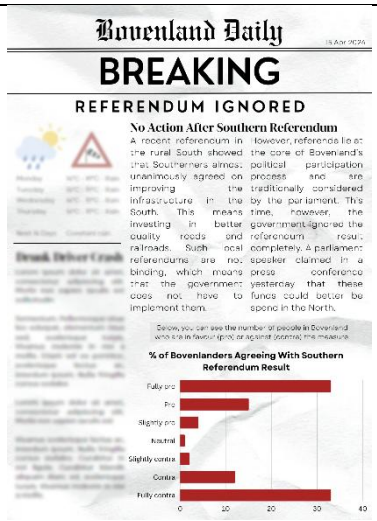
2. You sign a petition against the insulation bill, protecting Southerners' interests.

3. You block the entrance of a big energy production firm called PolarStar so that people cannot go to their work, to raise awareness for the importance of Southern interests.

4. You tweet the following: "Dear Southerners, tomorrow we go to the house of the parliament member who is responsible for the energy policy! Don't forget to bring a couple of stones to throw at their windows to make them feel the cold!"; realizing this call for action could turn nasty."

Scenario 2

“You found a new job in the South of Bovenland. However, you really need a car for the 30 minutes commute and the infrastructure in the South is not good at all. Actually, the poor infrastructure in the South of Bovenland has been the topic of recent political discussion. You read about it in the Bovenland Daily. Also take a good look at the public opinion on these issues in the polls.”

	No Polarisation	Polarisation
No Threat		
Threat		

“What do you do? [0-100]

1. You accept that you will need to take into account a bit of extra time to go to work.

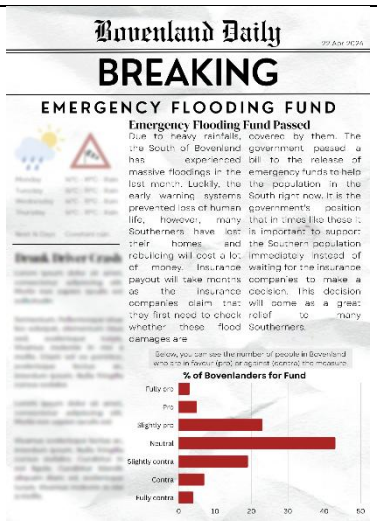
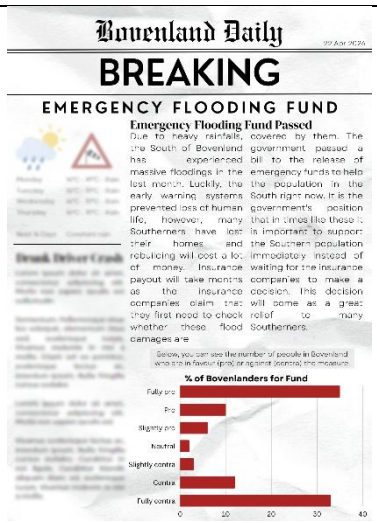
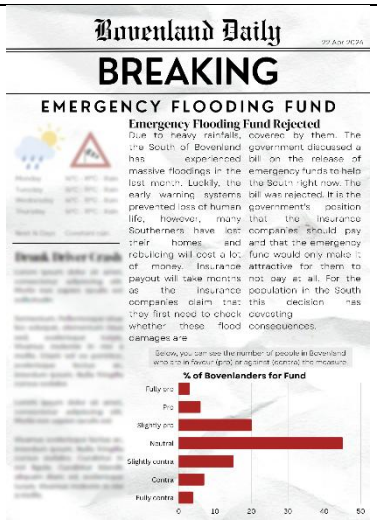
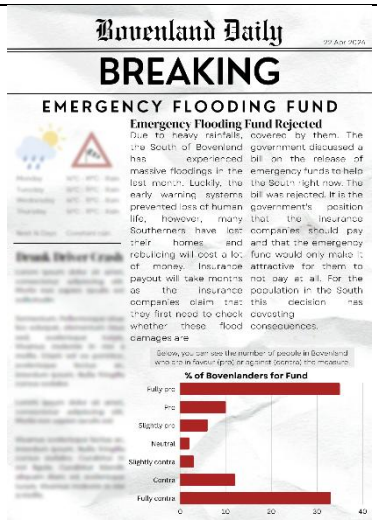
2. You and some fellow Southerners travel to the parliament building in the North, protesting for improving infrastructure in the South.

3. Fitting the theme, you and your fellow Southerners decide to block the central Northern Highway, causing quite some social disruption.

4. You are furious that they ignore the will of the Southern citizens and force your way into the parliament to change the politicians' minds with whatever means necessary."

Scenario 3

"The week afterwards, some terrible events happen in Bovenland. You can read about it in the Bovenland Daily and see what other citizens in Bovenland think about it by looking at the poll."

	No Polarisation	Polarisation
No Threat		
Threat		

“In the flooding, a lot of people got seriously hurt. In the Bovenland Daily you can see how the government responds to it. Meanwhile, you have learned that there are several protest groups in Bovenland addressing this issue. Southern Love, a radical but peaceful protest group, and Southern Rebellion, a radical and potentially violent group.”

What do you do? [0-100]

1. You do not know how to react to the current circumstances, so you do nothing.
2. You sign a petition in favor of financial support for the flooding victims in the South.
3. You join “Southern Love” - a protest group that takes radical measures but shies away from using violence.
4. You join “Southern Rebellion” – a protest group that takes radical measures against politicians to improve the situation of Southerners, by threatening with violence or actually using violence.”

Social Trust and Trust in Government

Responded to on a scale ranging from 0 (You can’t be too careful) – 10 (Most people can be trusted)

“As a Southerner living in Bovenland, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you can’t be too careful in dealing with people?”

“As a Southerner living in Bovenland, to what extent would you trust the government of Bovenland?”

Political Orientation

Responded to on a scale ranging from -5 (progressive) to 5 (conservative).

“Many people use the terms ‘‘progressive’’ and ‘‘conservative’’ when they want to describe different political views. Thinking of economic and cultural issues, where would you place yourself on the progressive-conservative scale?

Economic

Cultural”

Populist Attitudes

Responded to on a 5-point scale ranging from *strongly disagree* to *strongly agree*.

"The following questions are about democracy. Please indicate to what extent you agree with the following statements.

1. The people should have the final say on the most important political issues by voting on them directly in referendums.
2. The people should be asked whenever important decisions are taken.
3. The people, not the politicians, should make our most important policy decisions.
4. The politicians in Parliament need to follow the will of the people."

Democratic satisfaction

Responded to on a scale ranging from 0 (very dissatisfied) to 10 (very satisfied).

"Overall, how satisfied are you with the way democracy is working in the United Kingdom?"

Acceptance Towards Violence by Others

Responded to on a 5-point scale ranging from *strongly disagree* to *strongly agree*.

"The following questions are about people who protest for a cause they find important. Please indicate to what extent you agree with the following statements.

1. I quite understand that some people use violence against the people in power.
2. I can understand activists disrupting order.
3. I can understand activists who use violence against other people."

Additional analyses

Repeated measurement – three time points

Normative Behaviour

Focusing on normative behavior as dependent variable, we found a significant main effect for threat ($F(1,969) = 18.73$, $p < .001$, generalized $\eta^2 = .008$), polarization ($F(1,969) = 6.99$, $p = .008$, generalized $\eta^2 = .003$), and measurement point ($F(2,1938) = 310.48$, $p > .001$, generalized $\eta^2 = .15$) as well as significant interaction between threat and measurement point ($F(2,1938) = 31.32$, $p > .001$, generalized $\eta^2 = .02$). There was no significant interaction between threat and polarization, polarization and measurement point and no significant three-way interaction.

Non-Normative Behaviour

Focusing on non-normative behavior as dependent variable, we found a significant main effect for threat ($F(1,969) = 47.38$, $p < .001$, generalized $\eta^2 = .03$), polarization ($F(1,969) = 6.35$, $p = .011$, generalized $\eta^2 = .003$), and measurement point ($F(2,1938) = 395.17$, $p > .001$, generalized $\eta^2 = .15$) as well as significant interaction between threat and measurement point ($F(2,1938) = 8.17$, $p > .001$, generalized $\eta^2 = .004$) and between polarization and measurement point ($F(2,1938) = 27.70$, $p > .001$, generalized $\eta^2 = .01$). There was no significant interaction between threat and polarization and no significant three-way interaction.

Two-way factorial ANOVA.

Inaction as Dependent Variable.

Fixed-effects ANOVA results using the inaction mean as the criterion.

Predictor	Sum of Squares	*df*	Mean Square	*F*	*p*	$_{partial}\eta^2$	$_{partial}\eta^2$ 90% CI [LL, UL]
(Intercept)	81891.56	1	81891.56	126.71	.000		
threat	22553.92	1	22553.92	34.90	.000	.03	[.02, .06]
polarisation	237.54	1	237.54	0.37	.544	.00	[.00, .01]

LR	3772.01	1	3772.01	5.84	.016	.01	[.00, .02]
gender	3287.85	1	3287.85	5.09	.024	.01	[.00, .02]
age	1210.14	1	1210.14	1.87	.172	.00	[.00, .01]
threat x polar	13.30	1	13.30	0.02	.886	.00	[.00, .00]
Error	628188.77	972	646.28				

Note. LL and UL represent the lower-limit and upper-limit of the partial η^2 confidence interval, respectively.

Normative Behaviour as Dependent Variable.

Fixed-effects ANOVA results using the normative collective action mean as the criterion.

Predictor	Sum of Squares	*df*	Mean Square	*F*	*p*	partial η^2	partial η^2 90% CI [LL, UL]
(Intercept)	78023.06	1	78023.06	182.64	.000		
threat	4640.84	1	4640.84	10.86	.001	.01	[.00, .02]
polar	1840.90	1	1840.90	4.31	.038	.00	[.00, .01]
LR	91.83	1	91.83	0.21	.643	.00	[.00, .00]
gender	11477.85	1	11477.85	26.87	.000	.03	[.01, .05]
age	1952.61	1	1952.61	4.57	.033	.00	[.00, .01]
threat x polar	0.05	1	0.05	0.00	.992	.00	[.00, 1.00]
Error	415236.32	972	427.20				

Note. LL and UL represent the lower-limit and upper-limit of the partial η^2 confidence interval, respectively.

Non-Normative Behaviour as Dependent Variable.

Fixed-Effects ANOVA results using the combined measure of non-normative and extreme non-normative collective action as the criterion.

Predictor	Sum of	*df*	Mean Square	*F*	*p*	partial η^2	partial η^2 90% CI

	Squares						[LL, UL]
(Intercept)	896.45	1	896.45	12.89	.000		
threat	1683.29	1	1683.29	24.21	.000	.02	[.01, .04]
polarisation	188.97	1	188.97	2.72	.100	.00	[.00, .01]
LR	671.68	1	671.68	9.66	.002	.01	[.00, .02]
Gender	619.88	1	619.88	8.92	.003	.01	[.00, .02]
Age	22.10	1	22.10	0.32	.573	.00	[.00, .00]
threat x polarisation	3.73	1	3.73	0.05	.817	.00	[.00, .00]
Error	67585.07	972	69.53				

Note. LL and UL represent the lower-limit and upper-limit of the partial η^2 confidence interval, respectively

Mediation Model

Model 1: Trust in government as meditator of inaction			
	Trust in Government F(4,965)=7.25 Adjusted R^2 = 0.025	Inaction F(4,965)=2.608 Adjusted R^2 = 0.007	Inaction F(5,964)=18.05 Adjusted R^2 = 0.081
Polarisation (a path)	0.38 (0.15) *		
Trust in Government (b path)			2.98 (0.34) **
Polarisation (c1 path)		-1.21 (1.68)	
Polarisation (c'1 path)			-2.29 (1.62)
ACME (Average Causal Mediation Effect): Estimate = 1.138, 95% CI [0.19, 2.14], p = .008			
ADE (Averaged Direct Effect): Estimate = -2.347, 95% CI [-5.49, 0.91], p = .134			
Total Effect: Estimate = -1.209, 95% CI [-4.38, 2.28], p = .452			
Model 2: Trust in government as mediator of normative behaviour			

	Trust in Government F(4,965)=7.25 Adjusted R^2 = 0.025	Normative Action F(4,965)= 8.912 Adjusted R^2 = 0.031	Normative Action F(5,964)=10.26 Adjusted R^2 = 0.046
Polarisation (a path)	0.38 (0.15) *		
Trust in Government (b path)			-1.10 (0.28) ***
Polarisation (c1 path)		3.93 (1.34) **	
Polarisation (c'1 path)			4.33 (1.33) **
ACME (Average Causal Mediation Effect): Estimate = -0.410, 95% CI [-0.85, -0.08], p = .008			
ADE (Averaged Direct Effect): Estimate = 4.421, 95% CI [1.96, 6.95], p = .002			
Total Effect: Estimate = 4.012, 95% CI [1.45, 6.54], p = .002			
Model 2: Trust in government as mediator of non-normative behaviour			
	Trust in Government F(4,965)=7.25 Adjusted R^2 = 0.025	Non-Normative Action F(4,965)=7.919 Adjusted R^2 = 0.028	Non-Normative Action F(5,964)=21.97 Adjusted R^2 = 0.097
Polarisation (a path)	0.38 (0.15) *		
Trust in Government (b path)			-0.94 (0.11) ***
Polarisation (c1 path)		-1.36 (0.55)*	
Polarisation (c'1 path)			-1.02 (0.53)+
ACME (Average Causal Mediation Effect): Estimate = -0.364, 95% CI [-0.68, -0.08], p = .014			
ADE (Averaged Direct Effect): Estimate = -1.037, 95% CI [-2.09, -0.01], p = .048			
Total Effect: Estimate = -1.401, 95% CI [-2.54, -0.35], p = .008			

Moderated Mediation Models

Model 1: Trust in government as meditator of inaction			
	Trust in Government F(6,963)=71.41 Adjusted R^2 = 0.303	Inaction F(6,963)=7.919 Adjusted R^2 = 0.068	Inaction F(7,962)=15.47 Adjusted R^2 = 0.095
Polarisation (a path)	0.67 (0.19) ***		
Threat (m path)	-2.27 (0.18) ***		
Polarisation * Threat (a * m)	-0.58 (0.26) *		
Trust in Government (b path)			2.11 (0.38) ***
Polarisation (c1 path)		-1.40 (2.31)	
Threat (c2 path)		-13.59 (2.30) ***	
Polarisation * Threat (c1 * c2)		0.47 (3.25)	
Polarisation (c'1 path)			-2.80 (2.29)
Threat (c'2 path)			-8.80 (2.44) ***
Polarisation * Threat (c`1 * c`2)			8.18 (4.55) +
Mediation indices for threat = 0			
ACME (Average Causal Mediation Effect): Estimate = 0.190, 95% CI [-0.438, 0.86], p = .058			
ADE (Averaged Direct Effect): Estimate = -1.312, 95% CI [-5.69, 2.86], p = .061			
Total Effect: Estimate = -1.122, 95% CI [-5.69, 3.11], p = .067			
Mediation indices for threat = 1			
ACME (Average Causal Mediation Effect): Estimate = 1.433, 95% CI [0.50, 2.51], p = .002			
ADE (Averaged Direct Effect): Estimate = -2.784, 95% CI [-7.20, 1.47], p = .22			
Total Effect: Estimate = -1.35, 95% CI [-6.00, 2.97], p = .584			

Model 2: Trust in government as meditator of normative behaviour			
	Trust in Government F(6,963)=71.41 Adjusted R^2 = 0.303	Normative Action F(6,963)= 9.474 Adjusted R^2 = 0.049	Normative Action F(7,962)= 8.58 Adjusted R^2 = 0.051
Polarisation (a path)	0.67 (0.19) ***		
Threat (m path)	-2.27 (0.18) ***		
Polarisation * Threat (a * m)	-0.58 (0.26) *		
Trust in Government (b path)		-0.57 (0.33) ***	-0.57 (0.33) ***
Polarisation (c1 path)		3.90 (1.88) *	
Threat (c2 path)		6.16 (1.87) **	
Polarisation * Threat (c1 * c2)		-3.38 (4.33)	
Polarisation (c'1 path)			4.28 (1.89) *
Threat (c'2 path)			4.86 (2.01) *
Polarisation * Threat (c`1 * c`2)			-0.31 (2.65)
Mediation indices for threat = 0			
ACME (Average Causal Mediation Effect): Estimate = -0.382, 95% CI [-0.95, 0.08], p = .106			
ADE (Averaged Direct Effect): Estimate = 4.243, 95% CI [0.71, 8.01], p = .024			
Total Effect: Estimate = 3.860, 95% CI [0.35, 7.57], p = .040			
Mediation indices for threat = 1			
ACME (Average Causal Mediation Effect): Estimate = -0.051, 95% CI [-0.29, 0.15], p = .668			
ADE (Averaged Direct Effect): Estimate = 4.235, 95% CI [0.58, 7.63], p = .022			
Total Effect: Estimate = 4.184, 95% CI [0.50, 7.65], p = .024			
Model 2: Trust in government as meditator of non-normative behaviour			
	Trust in Government	Non-Normative Action	Non-Normative Action

	F(6,963)=71.41 Adjusted R^2 = 0.303	F(6,963) = 12.94 Adjusted R^2 = 0.069	F(7,962) = 16.76 Adjusted R^2 = 0.102
Polarisation (a path)	0.67 (0.19) ***		
Threat (m path)	-2.27 (0.18) ***		
Polarisation * Threat (a * m)	-0.58 (0.26) *		
Trust in Government (b path)			-0.77 (0.13) ***
Polarisation (c1 path)		0.73 (1.17)	
Threat (c2 path)		3.79 (1.16) **	
Polarisation * Threat (c1 * c2)		-1.50 (1.64)	
Polarisation (c'1 path)			-0.74 (0.75)
Threat (c'2 path)			1.97 (0.80) *
Polarisation * Threat (c`1 * c`2)			-0.70 (1.05)
Mediation indices for threat = 0			
ACME (Average Causal Mediation Effect): Estimate = -0.525, 95% CI [-0.93, -0.19], p < .001			
ADE (Averaged Direct Effect): Estimate = -0.730, 95% CI [-1.95, 0.61], p = .276			
Total Effect: Estimate = -1.255, 95% CI [-2.51, 0.12], p = .072			
Mediation indices for threat = 1			
ACME (Average Causal Mediation Effect): Estimate = -0.069, 95% CI [-0.31, 0.15], p = .524			
ADE (Averaged Direct Effect): Estimate = -1.462, 95% CI [-3.08, 0.11], p = .080			
Total Effect: Estimate = -1.531, 95% CI [-3.14, 0.05], p = .072			