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Web Appendix 1: Description of the method for analysing content of print and online media

For the print media sources we searched the Lexis Nexis news database for the period August 6th – Sep 10th (the week of the riots and the month following) for any article published in the relevant sources which included "riots" as an index term, and which also included this term at the start of the article (using the Lexis Nexis option to exclude duplicates based on moderate similarity). We manually excluded articles in which the riots were not the primary topic – for example, celebrity interviews where the riots were mentioned. This left 893 articles across the four newspapers which directly addressed the riots. Within this group we then identified 109 articles which additionally included a reference to welfare benefits (12% of the total coverage of the riots in these newspapers). Examining the sources separately, we found that 9% of *Guardian/Observer* and 18% of *Daily Mail/MoS* articles on the riots made a connection to welfare.

Articles published on the BBC News website are not systematically archived on the Lexis Nexis newspaper database. We therefore searched the BBC News online archive directly using the same terms and exclusion criteria (additionally excluding articles which were primarily advertisements for upcoming BBC broadcast programs, or invitations to participate in interactive activities like webchats. Only 4% of BBC News articles on the riots made the link to welfare.

We subsequently manually coded articles linking the riots to welfare into the following three categories:

1. Positive - Articles were coded as positive if they primarily made arguments supportive of welfare benefit claimants or the welfare system – for example, that welfare benefit claimants are genuinely in need of help. An example of a positive article from the *Guardian* described the proposal to remove benefits from convicted rioters as "fundamentally wrongheaded" (Comment is Free, 29/8/11).
2. Negative – Articles were coded as negative if they primary made arguments critical of welfare recipients or the welfare system; for example arguing that welfare recipients are undeserving, or that benefits dependency was one of the primary causes of the riots. An example of a negative article from *The Daily Mail* cited "welfare handouts" as one of the factors leading to the behaviour of the "young thugs" (Shipman, 11/8/11).
3. Neutral – Articles were coded as neutral if a balanced view of different sides of the debate was presented (for example, where equal space was given to quotes from supportive and critical organisations), or where an event such as a policy announcement was presented without commentary. An example of a neutral article from the *Guardian* described the government's proposal to dock benefits for convicted rioters without positive or negative commentary.(Wintour, 7/09/11).

Web Appendix 2: Change in attitudes toward welfare recipients before-and-after the riots

Variable	Pre-riots Mean (Std. Err.)	Post-riots Mean (Std. Err.)	Difference (Post-Riots – Pre-riots)	N	p-value
Don't really deserve help[1]	3.11 (0.03)	3.09 (0.03)	-0.026	2160	0.55
Could find a job[2]	3.46 (0.03)	3.48 (0.03)	0.025	2161	0.58
Dole cheating[3]	3.13 (0.03)	3.12 (0.03)	-0.008	2159	0.85

Notes: Pre-riots includes those interviewed before August 6th 2011. Post-riots sample includes those who were interviewed after August 10th 2011 and before September 10th 2011. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$

1 – Many people who get social security don't really deserve any help? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]
2 – Around here, most unemployed people could find a job if they really wanted one? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]
3 – Most people on the dole are fiddling in one way or another? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]

Web Appendix 3: Effect of media consumption on attitudes toward welfare recipients

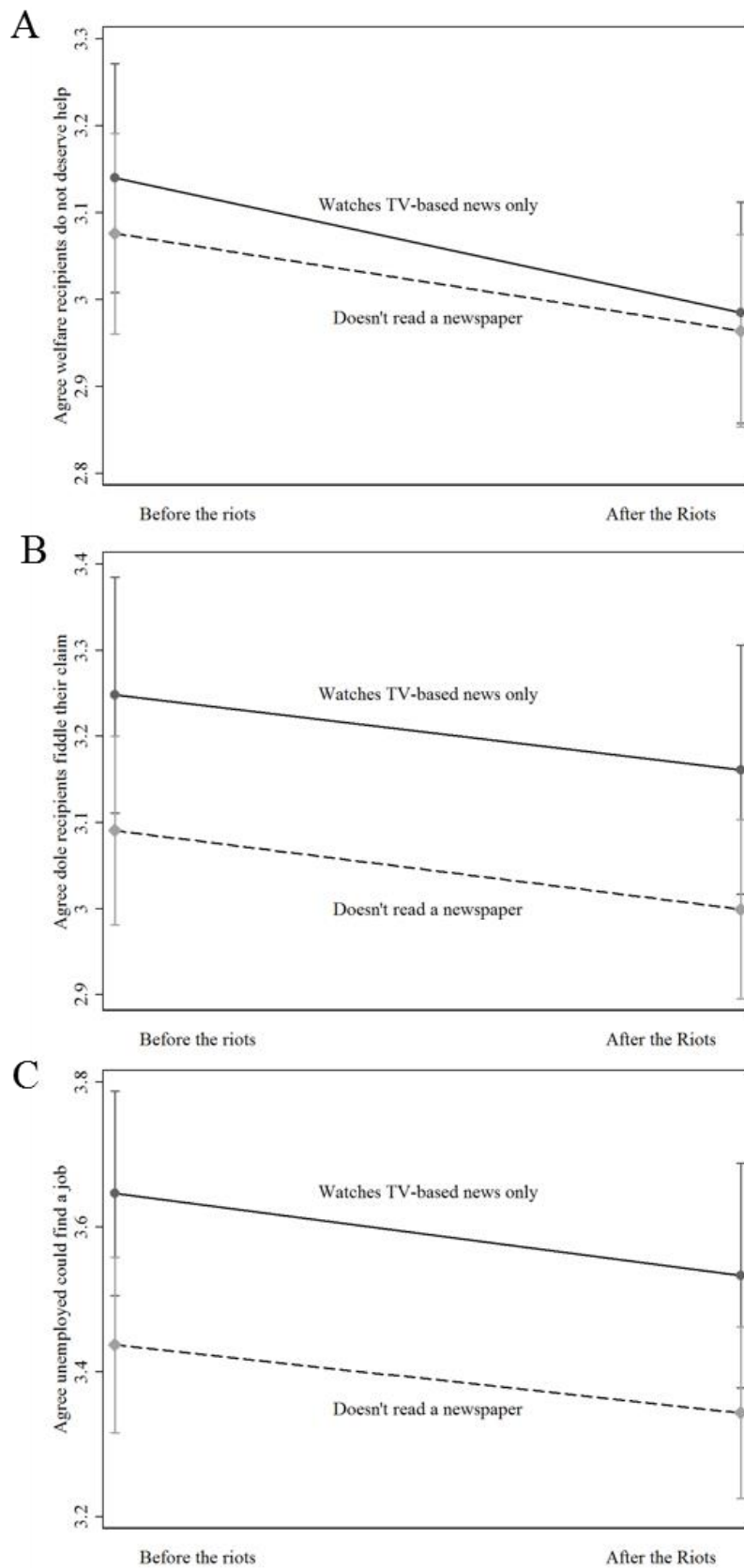|	Don't really deserve help[1] (1)	Could find a job[2] (2)	Dole cheating[3] (3)
Change in the difference between newspaper readers only and non-readers after the riots	**0.28**** **(0.10)**	**0.25*** **(0.11)**	**0.23*** **(0.11)**
Change in the difference between web-based news readers and non-readers after the riots	0.068 (0.14)	0.14 (0.15)	0.049 (0.14)
Change in the difference between Newspaper and web-based news readers and non-readers after the riots	0.29 (0.19)	0.32 (0.18)	0.34 (0.18)
Difference between newspaper readers only and non-readers before the riots	-0.066 (0.074)	-0.10 (0.077)	-0.13 (0.078)
Difference between web-based only and non-readers before the riots	-0.019 (0.10)	0.038 (0.11)	-0.12 (0.10)
Difference between Newspaper and web-based news readers and non-readers before the riots	0.030 (0.14)	0.14 (0.13)	-0.064 (0.13)
Change in attitudes among non-readers before-and-after riots	-0.15* (0.071)	-0.14 (0.078)	-0.11 (0.072)
Constant	3.57** (0.071)	3.66** (0.078)	3.55** (0.075)
Observations	2124	2125	2123
R^2	0.069	0.046	0.070

Notes: All models are weighted. Pre-riots includes those interviewed before August 6th 2011. Post-riots sample includes those who were interviewed after August 10th 2011 and before September 10th 2011. Constant is reported as Pre-riots non-news readers (Web or Print). Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$. All models adjust for education and political affiliation.

1 – Many people who get social security don't really deserve any help? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]
2 – Around here, most unemployed people could find a job if they really wanted one? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]
3 – Most people on the dole are fiddling in one way or another? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]

Web Appendix 4: Attitudes towards welfare recipients before and after the riots, by TV news consumption

A

Y-axis: Agree welfare recipients do not deserve help (2.8 to 3.3)

Watches TV-based news only

Doesn't read a newspaper

Before the riots   After the Riots

B

Y-axis: Agree dole recipients fiddle their claim (2.9 to 3.4)

Watches TV-based news only

Doesn't read a newspaper

Before the riots   After the Riots

C

Y-axis: Agree unemployed could find a job (3.2 to 3.8)

Watches TV-based news only

Doesn't read a newspaper

Before the riots   After the Riots

Notes: Vertical bars are 95% confidence intervals.

Web Appendix 5: Effect of newspaper readership on attitudes toward the welfare state before and after the riots, from difference-in-difference models

	Proud of Welfare state[1] (1)	Welfare state stops people from standing on own[2] (2)	Reducing welfare would damage too many peoples lives[3] (3)	Welfare encourages people to stop helping each other[4] (4)	Spend more on the poor[5] (5)	Support for Welfare state[6] (6)
Change in the difference between readers and non-readers after the riots	-0.096 (0.11)	0.18 (0.11)	-0.027 (0.10)	0.17 (0.100)	-0.067 (0.11)	**-0.16**[*] (0.067)
Difference between readers and non-readers before the riots	**0.26**[**] (0.079)	-0.000071 (0.079)	-0.034 (0.077)	-0.032 (0.072)	0.069 (0.074)	0.081 (0.047)
Change in attitudes among non-readers before-and-after riots	0.071 (0.070)	-0.089 (0.075)	0.041 (0.067)	-0.077 (0.062)	0.027 (0.067)	**0.086**[*] (0.043)
Constant	3.54[**] (0.078)	3.89[**] (0.078)	3.11[**] (0.073)	3.37[**] (0.070)	2.79[**] (0.074)	2.68[**] (0.048)
Observations	1692	1691	1692	1687	1689	1694
R^2	0.074	0.075	0.056	0.051	0.072	0.093

Notes: All models are weighted. Pre-riots includes those interviewed before August 6th 2011. Post-riots sample includes those who were interviewed after August 10th 2011 and before September 10th 2011. Constant is reported as Pre-riots non-newspaper reader. Standard errors in parentheses. [*] $p < 0.05$, [**] $p < 0.01$. All models adjust for education and political affiliation. We also exclude those non-readers who use online news pages and those who read both online and print media.
1 – The creation of the welfare state is one of Britain's proudest achievements? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]
2 – If welfare benefits weren't so generous, people would learn to stand on own feet? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]
3 – Cutting benefits would damage too many people's lives? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]
4 - The welfare state encourages people to stop helping each other? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]
5 - The government should spend more money on welfare benefits for the poor? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]
6 – Welfarism scale [1 – poor do not deserve help, 5 –Sympathetic to welfare state]. Combined and scaled measure of the following variables of the other 5 variables included in this table and the three main indicators used in the analysis: Welfare recipients don't really deserve help, could find a job, and they cheat on the dole.

Web Appendix 6: Effect of newspaper readership on other political attitudes with before and after the riots, from difference-in-difference models

	Big business benefits owners[1]	One law for Rich and one law for poor[2]	Censorship is necessary to uphold moral standards[3]	Management try to get better of employees[4]
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Change in the difference between readers and non-readers after the riots	-0.063 (0.10)	0.083 (0.11)	-0.095 (0.11)	0.065 (0.10)
Difference between readers and non-readers before the riots	-0.13 (0.072)	-0.15 (0.078)	0.054 (0.088)	-0.057 (0.076)
Change in attitudes among non-readers before-and-after riots	0.098 (0.067)	0.036 (0.075)	-0.035 (0.073)	0.064 (0.069)
Constant	2.71** (0.074)	2.52** (0.080)	1.98** (0.074)	2.42** (0.075)
Observations	1682	1690	1698	1693
R^2	0.040	0.088	0.056	0.072

Notes: All models are weighted. Pre-riots includes those interviewed before August 6th 2011. Post-riots sample includes those who were interviewed after August 10th 2011 and before September 10th 2011. Constant is reported as Pre-riots non-newspaper reader. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$. All models adjust for education and political affiliation. We also exclude those non-readers who use online news pages and those who read both online and print media.

1 – Big business benefits owners at the expense of workers? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]
2 – There is one law for the rich and one for the poor? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]
3 – Censorship of films and magazines is necessary to uphold moral standards? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]
4 - Management will always try to get the better of employees if gets chance? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]

Web Appendix 7: Effect of newspaper readership on attitudes toward welfare recipients before and after 'riots' period in 2005, from difference-in-difference models

	Don't really deserve help[1] (1)	Could find a job[2] (2)	Dole cheating[3] (3)
Change in the difference between readers and non-readers after riots period	-0.096 (0.12)	-0.013 (0.10)	-0.026 (0.12)
Difference between readers and non-readers before the riots period	0.046 (0.057)	0.029 (0.051)	0.058 (0.059)
Change in attitudes among non-readers before-and-after riots period	-0.069 (0.084)	-0.026 (0.074)	-0.055 (0.084)
Constant	3.20** (0.040)	3.74** (0.036)	3.15** (0.041)
Observations	1915	1918	1913
R^2	0.0033	0.00046	0.0015

Notes: All models are weighted. Pre-riots period includes those interviewed before August 6th 2005. Post-riots period includes those who were interviewed after August 10th 2005 and before September 10th 2005. Constant is reported as Pre-'riots' non-newspaper reader. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$

1 – Many people who get social security don't really deserve any help? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]

2 – Around here, most unemployed people could find a job if they really wanted one? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]

3 – Most people on the dole are fiddling in one way or another? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]

Web Appendix 8: Effect of partisan newspaper readership on attitudes toward welfare recipients before and after the riots period in 2005, from difference-in-difference models

	Don't really deserve help[1] (1)	Could find a job[2] (2)	Dole cheating[3] (3)
Right-wing papers			
Change in the difference between readers and non-readers after riots period	-0.17 (0.12)	-0.094 (0.11)	-0.15 (0.13)
Difference between readers and non-readers before riots period	**0.13**[*] (0.062)	**0.12**[*] (0.054)	**0.17**^{**} (0.063)
Change in attitudes among non-readers before-and-after riots period	-0.069 (0.084)	-0.026 (0.074)	-0.055 (0.084)
Constant	3.20^{**} (0.040)	3.74^{**} (0.036)	3.15^{**} (0.041)
Observations	1633	1635	1634
R^2	0.0069	0.0042	0.0075
Left-wing papers			
Change in the difference between readers and non-readers after riots period	0.10 (0.21)	0.063 (0.19)	0.30 (0.21)
Difference between readers and non-readers before riots period	-0.21 (0.11)	-0.18 (0.098)	-0.25[*] (0.11)
Change in attitudes among non-readers before-and-after riots period	-0.069 (0.084)	-0.026 (0.074)	-0.055 (0.084)
Constant	3.20^{**} (0.040)	3.74^{**} (0.036)	3.15^{**} (0.041)
Observations	1146	1149	1146
R^2	0.0053	0.0048	0.0059

Notes: All models are weighted. Pre-riots period includes those interviewed before August 6th 2005. Post-riots period includes those who were interviewed after August 10th 2005 and before September 10th 2005. Constant is reported as Pre-'riots'. Standard errors in parentheses. $^{*}p < 0.05$, $^{**}p < 0.01$. All models adjust for education and political affiliation. We also exclude those non-readers who use online news pages and those who read both online and print media.

1 – Many people who get social security don't really deserve any help? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]

2 – Around here, most unemployed people could find a job if they really wanted one? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]

3 – Most people on the dole are fiddling in one way or another? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]

Web Appendix 9: Effect of newspaper readership on attitudes toward welfare recipients before and after riots period in 2007, from difference-in-difference models

	Don't really deserve help[1] (1)	Could find a job[2] (2)	Dole cheating[3] (3)
Change in the difference between readers and non-readers after riots period	0.0063 (0.11)	-0.041 (0.10)	0.10 (0.11)
Difference between readers and non-readers before riots period	0.10 (0.069)	0.12 (0.066)	0.061 (0.069)
Change in attitudes among non-readers before-and-after riots period	0.067 (0.078)	0.080 (0.071)	-0.024 (0.075)
Constant	2.97** (0.049)	2.40** (0.047)	2.86** (0.046)
Observations	1686	1688	1666
R^2	0.0041	0.0041	0.0034

Notes: All models are weighted. Pre-riots period includes those interviewed before August 6th 2007. Post-riots period includes those who were interviewed after August 10th 2007 and before September 10th 2007. Constant is reported as Pre-riots non-newspaper reader. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$
1 – Many people who get social security don't really deserve any help? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]
2 – Around here, most unemployed people could find a job if they really wanted one? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]
3 – Most people on the dole are fiddling in one way or another? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]

Web Appendix 10: Effect of partisan newspaper readership on attitudes toward welfare recipients before and after the riots period in 2007, from difference-in-difference models

	Don't really deserve help[1] (1)	Could find a job[2] (2)	Dole cheating[3] (3)
Right-wing papers			
Change in the difference between readers and non-readers after riots period	0.043 (0.14)	0.12 (0.12)	-0.085 (0.14)
Difference between readers and non-readers before riots period	-0.17* (0.087)	-0.16* (0.078)	-0.024 (0.086)
Change in attitudes among non-readers before-and-after riots period	-0.055 (0.077)	-0.074 (0.069)	0.035 (0.072)
Constant	2.63** (0.079)	2.23** (0.071)	2.57** (0.079)
Observations	1240	1240	1224
R^2	0.057	0.025	0.080
Left-wing papers			
Change in the difference between readers and non-readers after riots period	-0.21 (0.15)	-0.073 (0.13)	-0.19 (0.14)
Difference between readers and non-readers before riots period	0.066 (0.093)	-0.097 (0.094)	-0.073 (0.095)
Change in attitudes among non-readers before-and-after riots period	-0.045 (0.077)	-0.065 (0.070)	0.037 (0.072)
Constant	2.50** (0.081)	2.19** (0.078)	2.48** (0.081)
Observations	1219	1220	1207
R^2	0.071	0.034	0.11

Notes: All models are weighted. Pre-riots period includes those interviewed before August 6th 2007. Post-riots period includes those who were interviewed after August 10th 2007 and before September 10th 2007. Constant is reported as Pre-riots. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$. All models adjust for education and political affiliation. We also exclude those non-readers who use online news pages and those who read both online and print media.
1 – Many people who get social security don't really deserve any help? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]
2 – Around here, most unemployed people could find a job if they really wanted one? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]
3 – Most people on the dole are fiddling in one way or another? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]

Web Appendix 11: Effect of newspaper readership on attitudes toward welfare recipients before and after riots period in 2008, from difference-in-difference models

	Don't really deserve help[1] (1)	Could find a job[2] (2)	Dole cheating[3] (3)
Change in the difference between readers and non-readers after riots period	-0.15 (0.10)	-0.12 (0.10)	-0.080 (0.11)
Difference between readers and non-readers before riots period	0.078 (0.048)	-0.00048 (0.044)	0.015 (0.047)
Change in attitudes among non-readers before-and-after riots period	0.025 (0.070)	-0.025 (0.068)	-0.0091 (0.072)
Constant	3.13** (0.033)	3.77** (0.030)	3.16** (0.032)
Observations	2504	2515	2502
R^2	0.0019	0.0024	0.00066

Notes: All models are weighted. Pre-riots period includes those interviewed before August 6th 2008. Post-riots period includes those who were interviewed after August 10th 2008 and before September 10th 2008. Constant is reported as Pre-riots non-newspaper reader. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$. All models adjust for education and political affiliation. We also exclude those non-readers who use online news pages and those who read both online and print media.

1 – Many people who get social security don't really deserve any help? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]

2 – Around here, most unemployed people could find a job if they really wanted one? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]

3 – Most people on the dole are fiddling in one way or another? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]

Web Appendix 12: Effect of partisan newspaper readership on attitudes toward welfare recipients before and after the riots period in 2008, from difference-in-difference models

	Don't really deserve help[1] (1)	Could find a job[2] (2)	Dole cheating[3] (3)
Right-wing papers			
Change in the difference between readers and non-readers after riots period	-0.13 (0.12)	-0.12 (0.11)	-0.059 (0.12)
Difference between readers and non-readers before riots period	0.15** (0.053)	0.069 (0.048)	0.078 (0.052)
Change in attitudes among non-readers before-and-after riots period	0.025 (0.070)	-0.025 (0.068)	-0.0091 (0.072)
Constant	3.13** (0.033)	3.77** (0.030)	3.16** (0.032)
Observations	2167	2176	2164
R^2	0.0042	0.0022	0.0014
Left-wing papers			
Change in the difference between readers and non-readers after riots period	-0.14 (0.20)	-0.19 (0.19)	-0.27 (0.20)
Difference between readers and non-readers before riots period	-0.16 (0.094)	-0.16 (0.089)	-0.16 (0.093)
Change in attitudes among non-readers before-and-after riots period	0.025 (0.070)	-0.025 (0.068)	-0.0091 (0.072)
Constant	3.13** (0.033)	3.77** (0.030)	3.16** (0.032)
Observations	1599	1603	1595
R^2	0.0044	0.0063	0.0069

Notes: All models are weighted. Pre-riots period includes those interviewed before August 6th 2008. Post-riots period includes those who were interviewed after August 10th 2008 and before September 10th 2008. Constant is reported as Pre-riots. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$. All models adjust for education and political affiliation. We also exclude those non-readers who use online news pages and those who read both online and print media.

1 – Many people who get social security don't really deserve any help? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]
2 – Around here, most unemployed people could find a job if they really wanted one? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]
3 – Most people on the dole are fiddling in one way or another? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]

Web Appendix 13: Effect of newspaper readership on attitudes toward welfare recipients including those interviewed after September 10th 2011

	Don't really deserve help[1] (1)	Could find a job[2] (2)	Dole cheating[3] (3)
Change in the difference between readers and non-readers after the riots	**0.19*** **(0.088)**	**0.20*** **(0.092)**	**0.14** **(0.091)**
Difference between readers and non-readers before the riots	0.0015 (0.067)	-0.069 (0.069)	-0.071 (0.070)
Change in attitudes among non-readers before-and-after riots	-0.096 (0.057)	-0.073 (0.062)	-0.061 (0.058)
Constant	3.11** (0.044)	3.52** (0.047)	3.17** (0.044)
Observations	2557	2555	2555
R^2	0.0051	0.0027	0.0011

Notes: All models are weighted. Pre-riots includes those interviewed before August 6th 2011. Post-riots sample includes those who were interviewed between August 10th 2011 and the end of the data collection in October 2011. Constant is reported as Pre-riots non-newspaper reader. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$

1 – Many people who get social security don't really deserve any help? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]
2 – Around here, most unemployed people could find a job if they really wanted one? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]
3 – Most people on the dole are fiddling in one way or another? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]

Web Appendix 14: Effect of newspaper readership on attitudes toward welfare recipients before and after the riots, adjusted for socio-demographic variables

	Many people who get social security don't really deserve any help?[1]									
Variables	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Change in the difference between readers and non-readers after the riots	**0.26**** (0.094)	**0.26**** (0.093)	**0.26**** (0.093)	**0.26**** (0.094)	**0.26**** (0.094)	**0.27**** (0.093)	**0.26**** (0.094)	**0.26**** (0.094)	**0.26**** (0.094)	**0.25**** (0.095)
Difference between readers and non-readers before the riots	0.0015 (0.067)	-0.042 (0.067)	-0.043 (0.067)	-0.033 (0.068)	-0.034 (0.067)	-0.053 (0.066)	-0.054 (0.068)	-0.052 (0.068)	-0.051 (0.068)	-0.044 (0.068)
Change in attitudes among non-readers before-and-after riots	-0.14* (0.061)	-0.13* (0.061)	-0.13* (0.061)	-0.12 (0.062)	-0.12* (0.062)	-0.14* (0.062)	-0.14* (0.063)	-0.14* (0.063)	-0.14* (0.063)	-0.14* (0.064)
Age		0.0058** (0.0013)	0.0058** (0.0013)	0.0045** (0.0015)	0.0029 (0.0017)	0.0011 (0.0017)	0.00096 (0.0018)	0.0012 (0.0019)	0.0013 (0.0020)	0.0013 (0.0020)
Female			-0.018 (0.046)	-0.028 (0.047)	-0.021 (0.047)	-0.0078 (0.047)	0.00087 (0.050)	0.00094 (0.050)	0.0026 (0.050)	0.0049 (0.050)
Highest educational attainment[2]										
CSE, O Level or equivalent				-0.053 (0.068)	-0.063 (0.069)	-0.095 (0.068)	-0.071 (0.071)	-0.072 (0.071)	-0.073 (0.071)	-0.079 (0.071)
A level or equivalent				-0.068 (0.080)	-0.071 (0.081)	-0.087 (0.081)	-0.062 (0.084)	-0.062 (0.085)	-0.065 (0.084)	-0.069 (0.085)
Higher education below degree				-0.18* (0.086)	-0.20* (0.086)	-0.22* (0.086)	-0.15 (0.092)	-0.15 (0.092)	-0.15 (0.092)	-0.16 (0.092)
Degree or equivalent				-0.25**	-0.28**	-0.27**	-0.16	-0.16	-0.17	-0.17

	(0.076)	(0.076)	(0.077)	(0.089)	(0.089)	(0.090)	(0.090)
Marital Status[3]							
Separated or Divorced		-0.20**	-0.17*	-0.16*	-0.16*	-0.16*	-0.16*
		(0.072)	(0.071)	(0.071)	(0.071)	(0.071)	(0.071)
Widowed		-0.045	-0.026	-0.033	-0.034	-0.034	-0.030
		(0.088)	(0.087)	(0.090)	(0.090)	(0.090)	(0.090)
Never married		-0.19**	-0.15*	-0.14*	-0.14*	-0.14*	-0.15*
		(0.067)	(0.066)	(0.069)	(0.069)	(0.069)	(0.069)
Party identification[4]							
Labour			-0.41**	-0.43**	-0.43**	-0.43**	-0.42**
			(0.060)	(0.061)	(0.061)	(0.061)	(0.062)
Liberal Democrat			-0.57**	-0.56**	-0.56**	-0.56**	-0.56**
			(0.082)	(0.083)	(0.083)	(0.082)	(0.083)
Other party			-0.099	-0.13	-0.13	-0.13	-0.092
			(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.13)
None			-0.27**	-0.29**	-0.30**	-0.29**	-0.29**
			(0.075)	(0.076)	(0.076)	(0.076)	(0.076)
Green Party			-0.74**	-0.81**	-0.81**	-0.81**	-0.81**
			(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.15)	(0.15)
Other			-0.24*	-0.22*	-0.22*	-0.22*	-0.21*
			(0.095)	(0.096)	(0.096)	(0.096)	(0.097)
NSSEC Social class[5]							

Lower supervisory and technical	0.050 (0.089)	0.051 (0.089)	0.053 (0.090)	0.063 (0.090)
Employers in small organizations	0.084 (0.086)	0.082 (0.086)	0.081 (0.086)	0.079 (0.086)
Intermediate occupations	-0.012 (0.080)	-0.010 (0.081)	-0.012 (0.081)	-0.0024 (0.080)
Managerial & professional	-0.16* (0.070)	-0.16* (0.070)	-0.16* (0.071)	-0.16* (0.071)
Watch TV News at least daily		-0.017 (0.032)	-0.018 (0.032)	-0.016 (0.032)
Read web-based news at least daily			0.0094 (0.028)	0.0095 (0.028)

Region[6]

Midlands				0.11 (0.072)
South West				0.066 (0.086)
East/South East				0.043 (0.064)
London				0.052 (0.10)
Wales				-0.090

										(0.11)
Scotland										-0.035
										(0.12)
Constant	3.11**	2.85**	2.88**	3.04**	3.18**	3.51**	3.54**	3.56**	3.55**	3.50**
	(0.044)	(0.077)	(0.11)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.15)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.17)	(0.17)
Observations	2160	2159	2159	2125	2123	2121	2047	2046	2046	2046
R^2	0.0084	0.019	0.019	0.029	0.035	0.074	0.079	0.080	0.080	0.082

Notes: All models are weighted. Pre-riots includes those interviewed before August 6th 2011. Post-riots sample includes those who were interviewed after between August 10th 2011 and the end of the data collection in October 2011. Standard errors in parentheses. $^{*} p < 0.05$, $^{**} p < 0.01$

1 – Many people who get social security don't really deserve any help? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]

2 – Male is baseline

3 – Married is baseline

4 – Conservative is baseline

5 – Semi-routine and routine manual

6 – North is baseline

Web Appendix 15: Effect (β coefficients) of newspaper readership on attitudes toward welfare recipients before and after the riots without control variables, from linear difference-in-difference models

	Don't really deserve help[1] (1)	Could find a job[2] (2)	Dole cheating[3] (3)
Change in the difference between readers and non-readers after the riots	0.26** (0.094)	0.24* (0.10)	0.25** (0.098)
Difference between readers and non-readers before the riots	0.0015 (0.067)	-0.069 (0.069)	-0.071 (0.070)
Change in attitudes among non-readers before-and-after riots	-0.14* (0.061)	-0.10 (0.068)	-0.11 (0.062)
Constant	3.11** (0.044)	3.52** (0.047)	3.17** (0.044)
Observations	2160	2161	2159
R^2	0.0084	0.0038	0.0044

Notes: All models are weighted. Constant is reported as Pre-riots non-newspaper reader. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$.

1 – Many people who get social security don't really deserve any help? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]

2 – Around here, most unemployed people could find a job if they really wanted one? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]

3 – Most people on the dole are fiddling in one way or another? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]

Web Appendix 16: Effect (β coefficients) of the ideology of newspaper readership on attitudes toward welfare recipients before and after the riots, from linear difference-in-difference models

	Don't really deserve help[1] (1)	Could find a job[2] (2)	Dole cheating[3] (3)	Support for Welfare state[4] (4)
Change in the difference between left-leaning readers and right-leaning readers after the riots	-0.32 (0.20)	-0.046 (0.20)	-0.039 (0.21)	0.20 (0.13)
Difference between left-leaning readers and right-leaning readers before the riots	-0.17 (0.15)	-0.28 (0.15)	-0.28 (0.17)	0.20[*] (0.093)
Change in attitudes among right-leaning readers before-and-after riots	-0.18 (0.21)	0.057 (0.24)	-0.0067 (0.24)	0.084 (0.15)
Constant	3.58[**] (0.088)	3.57[**] (0.098)	3.44[**] (0.099)	2.70[**] (0.058)
Observations	626	625	626	626
R^2	0.13	0.042	0.081	0.14

Notes: All models are weighted. Constant is reported as Pre-riots non-newspaper reader. Standard errors in parentheses. [*] $p < 0.05$, [**] $p < 0.01$. All models adjusted for education and political affiliation.

1 – Many people who get social security don't really deserve any help? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]
2 – Around here, most unemployed people could find a job if they really wanted one? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]
3 – Most people on the dole are fiddling in one way or another? [1 Disagree strongly, 5 Agree strongly]
4 – Welfarism scale [1 – poor do not deserve help, 5 – Sympathetic to welfare state]. Combined and scaled measure of the following variables of the other 5 variables included in this table and the three main indicators used in the analysis: Welfare recipients don't really deserve help, could find a job, and they cheat on the dole.