Table 1

Comparison of participants who completed all waves with those who did not.

Variable	Complete	Incomplete	*p* difference
Satire	1.35 (0.66)	1.34 (0.68)	.854
Late night shows	1.31 (0.58)	1.32 (0.61)	.800
News	2.45 (1.25)	2.35 (1.27)	.328
Politics on social media	2.48 (1.87)	2.65 (1.96)	.261
Internal efficacy	3.99 (1.58)	3.91 (1.59)	.548
External efficacy	4.59 (1.64)	4.48 (1.56)	.325
Participation (# activities)	0.25 (0.71)	0.23 (0.72)	.660
Age	51.88 (16.96)	47.60 (17.55)	.001
White	0.76 (0.43)	0.66 (0.47)	.005
Black	0.09 (0.29)	0.10 (0.30)	.580
Hispanic	0.10 (0.30)	0.17 (0.38)	.005
Education	2.91 (0.95)	2.81 (0.94)	.146
Ideological extremity	1.85 (1.40)	1.48 (1.39)	<.001
Ideology	5.31 (2.30)	5.00 (2.03)	.061
Republican	0.40 (0.49)	0.38 (0.49)	.514
Democrat	0.47 (0.50)	0.47 (0.50)	.912
Partisan extremity	2.47 (1.42)	2.31 (1.41)	.123

Variable	Complete	Incomplete	p difference
Female	0.49 (0.50)	0.56 (0.50)	.077
Household income	12.66 (4.24)	12.32 (4.52)	.308

Note: The "*p* difference" column reflects the *p* value of the difference between the means using a Welch's *t*-test.

Table 2

Comparison of sample statistics with target population

	Sample Statistic	Population Statistic
Age	50.5	47.1
Percentage Black	9.5%	11.8%
Percentage Hispanic	12.1%	15.8%
Percentage Female	51.6%	51.8%
Percentage w/ Bachelor's+	31.5%	30.6%
Household Income <$50K	34.6%	36.7%

Note: Population statistics are from the Census Bureau's 2016 American Community Survey. The original survey used in this study and the Census Bureau do not measure race and ethnicity in the same way, so the results may not be perfectly comparable.

Table 3

Descriptive statistics of key variables over time.

Variable	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3
News	2.42 (1.25)	2.47 (1.26)	2.55 (1.22)
Satire	1.35 (0.67)	1.33 (0.65)	1.42 (0.73)
Late-night	1.32 (0.59)	1.29 (0.56)	1.28 (0.73)
Internal efficacy	3.96 (1.58)	3.98 (1.53)	3.95 (1.58)
Participation	0.24 (0.72)	0.29 (0.78)	0.34 (0.83)

Note: Values are mean with standard deviations in parentheses. Data in waves 2 and 3 are not complete due to panel attrition.

Table 4

Results of mediation analysis for political satire shows using only complete cases.

Quantity	Estimate	95% CI	p(< 0)
Total indirect effect	0.209	[0.032, 0.435]	.009
Indirect effect through efficacy only	0.181	[0.040, 0.377]	.003
Direct effect of political satire	0.037	[-0.238, 0.309]	.394
Total effect of political satire	0.246	[-0.081, 0.586]	.073
Indirect effect of news	0.082	[0.001, 0.196]	.024

Note: Estimates are means from the 10,000 Monte Carlo simulations. The units are in number of predicted participation activities. 95% CI refers to confidence intervals calculated using the percentile method. The far right column is the portion of samples in which the estimate is less than 0.

Table 5

Key direct effect estimates using only complete cases.

Quantity	Estimate	z-value
Satire effect on news	0.34	2.30*
Satire effect on efficacy	0.51	2.91*
Late night shows effect on efficacy	-0.23	-1.91#
News effect on efficacy	0.23	1.97*
Efficacy effect on participation	0.36	2.73*

Note: All continuous variables are mean-centered and standardized. * $p < .05$; # $p < .10$

Table 6

Results of mediation analysis for political satire shows with Saturday Night Live omitted.

Quantity	Estimate	95% CI	p(< 0)
Total indirect effect	0.165	[0.008, 0.364]	.020
Indirect effect through efficacy only	0.135	[0.012, 0.299]	.014
Direct effect of political satire	0.014	[-0.254, 0.278]	.460
Total effect of political satire	0.179	[-0.132, 0.503]	.132
Indirect effect of news	0.114	[0.022, 0.238]	.004

Note: Estimates are means from the 10,000 Monte Carlo simulations. The units are in number of predicted participation activities. 95% CI refers to confidence intervals calculated using the percentile method. The far right column is the portion of samples in which the estimate is less than 0.

Table 7

Results of mediation analysis for political satire shows without time-invariant controls.

Quantity	Estimate	95% CI	p(< 0)
Total indirect effect	0.184	[0.016, 0.396]	.014
Indirect effect through efficacy only	0.162	[0.021, 0.357]	.009
Direct effect of political satire	0.054	[-0.211, 0.326]	.352
Total effect of political satire	0.239	[-0.079, 0.572]	.073

Indirect effect of news	0.094	[0.006, 0.215]	.017

Note: Estimates are means from the 10,000 Monte Carlo simulations. The units are in number of predicted participation activities. 95% CI refers to confidence intervals calculated using the percentile method. The far right column is the portion of samples in which the estimate is less than 0.
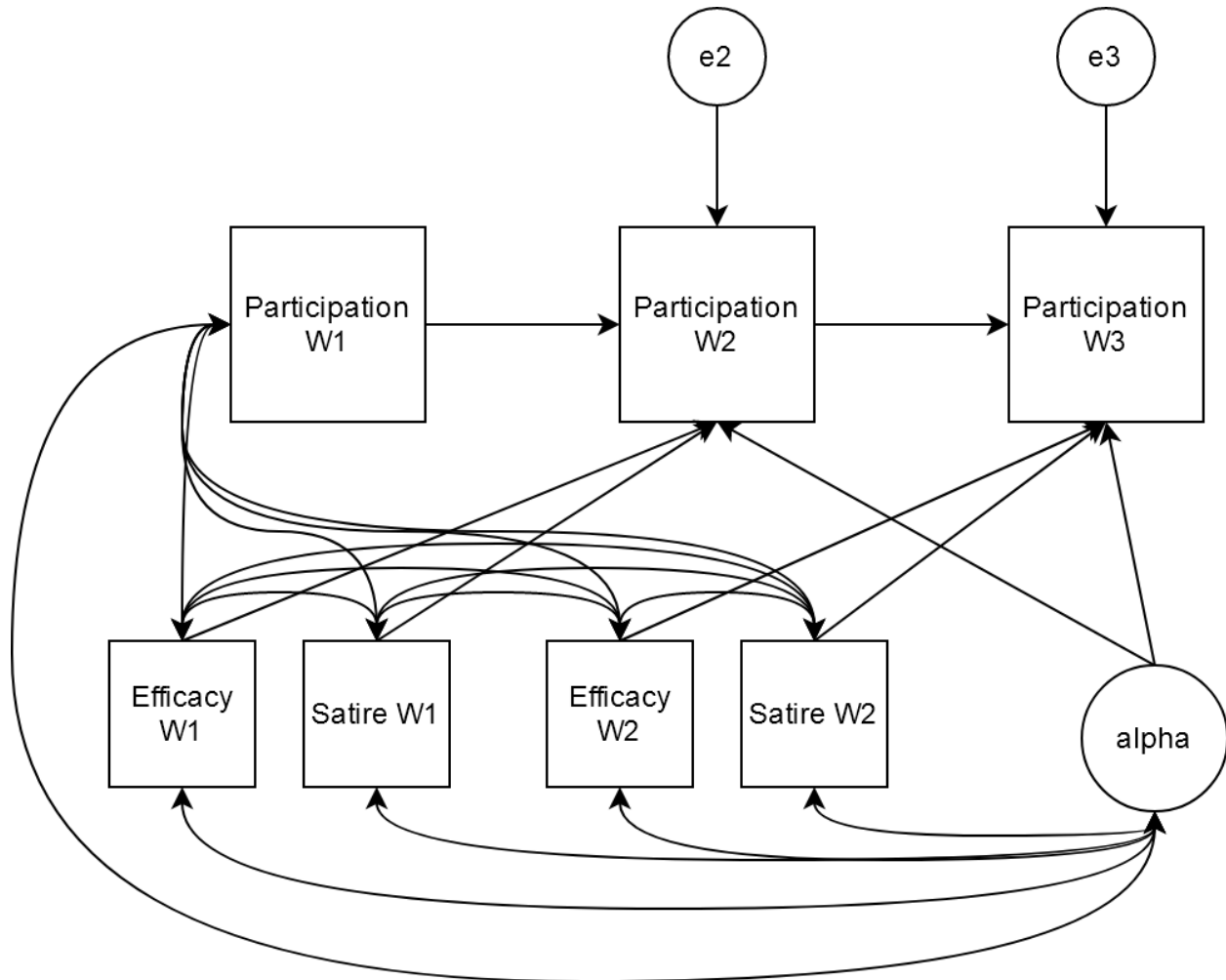

Figure A1. Simplified path diagram for cross-lagged fixed effects model.

Note: See Allison et al. (2017) for a fully-specified path diagram for this general class of model.