Supplementary Materials for "It's the Thought that Counts: Inferred Reasons and Dislike of the Populist Radical Right"

2026-08-13

Study 1

Questionnaire

Q1: Position on Immigration

Do you think it should be easier or more difficult for non-European immigrants to obtain residence permits in Norway?

Response scale: Much easier, Easier, Somewhat easier, Somewhat more difficult, More difficult, Much more difficult

Q2: Argument attribution task

Immigration proponents (Much easier, Easier, Somewhat easier): Many voters for the [Progress Party (Fremskrittspartiet, FrP) / Conservative Party (Høyre)] believe it should be more difficult for non-European immigrants to obtain residence permits in Norway.

Try to put yourself in the perspective of an [FrP/Høyre] voter who holds this view, even if you do not agree with it yourself. What do you think this voter considers the strongest argument for making it more difficult for non-European immigrants to obtain residence permits in Norway?

Immigration skeptics (Much more difficult, More difficult, Somewhat more difficult): Many voters for the [Socialist Left Party (Sosialistisk Venstreparti, SV) / Labour Party (Arbeiderpartiet, Ap)] believe it should be easier for non-European immigrants to obtain residence permits in Norway.

Try to put yourself in the perspective of an [SV/Ap] voter who holds this view, even if you do not agree with it yourself. What do you think this voter considers the strongest argument for making it easier for non-European immigrants to obtain residence permits in Norway?

[Open-ended]

Argument evaluations

Q3 Anger:

To what extent do you feel the following when someone uses this argument?

Anger

Response scale: To a very large extent, To a large extent, To some extent, To a small extent, Not at all

Q4 Quality:

> On the previous page you were asked to write an argument on behalf of someone who supports making it [easier/more difficult] for non-European immigrants to obtain residence permits in Norway. You wrote the following argument: [response to Q2].
>
> How good or bad do you think this argument is?
>
> *Response scale:* Very good, Good, Somewhat good, Neither good nor bad, Somewhat bad, Bad, Very bad

Responses were reverse-coded to range from -3 (Very bad) to 3 (Very good) for all analyses.

Q5 Serious:

> To what extent do you think this argument should be taken seriously?
>
> *Response scale:* To a very large extent, To a large extent, To some extent, To a small extent, Not at all

Q6 Compromise:

> How likely is it that you would be able to find an acceptable compromise with someone who uses this argument?
>
> *Response scale:* Very likely, Likely, Somewhat likely, Unlikely, Not at all likely

Responses to Q5 and Q6 were combined into an index measuring perceived argument legitimacy.

Response rates

Table S1 displays response rates and average response lengths by respondents' position on immigration and assigned party. Overall, response rates were high for an open-ended survey question. Among proponents, 88.9% provided a valid response, averaging 14.7 words. These figures show little variation across the party treatments, suggesting that response behavior was largely unaffected by the assigned party condition. Among skeptics, the response rate was somewhat lower at 79.7%, with responses averaging 12.8 words. Again, the patterns were relatively similar across party conditions.

Table S1: Response rates and average word counts by position on immigration and assigned party.

Proponents			Skeptics		
Party	%	Words	Party	%	Words
Overall	88.9	14.7	Overall	79.7	12.8
FrP	89.6	14.2	Ap	78.8	12.0
Høyre	88.2	15.3	SV	80.6	13.6

To better understand the sources of nonresponse, Table S2 presents logistic regression models predicting whether respondents provided a valid open-ended response. The models include predictors for gender (Male/Female), year of birth (Before 1960, 1960–1990, and After 1990), level of education (higher education versus lower education), attitude extremity, and vote intention. Attitude extremity is measured on a three-point scale ranging from somewhat easier/more difficult (1), to easier/more difficult (2), to much easier/more difficult (3).

Table S2: Predictors of Open-Ended Response Participation

	FrP	Høyre	SV	Ap
Male	0.085	−0.123	0.550*	0.273
	(0.353)	(0.316)	(0.231)	(0.228)
1960–1990	−0.595	0.034	0.230	0.330
	(0.439)	(0.346)	(0.235)	(0.239)
After 1990	−0.985*	0.163	0.786	0.205
	(0.493)	(0.491)	(0.469)	(0.364)
Higher education	1.502***	1.081***	0.889***	0.811***
	(0.368)	(0.317)	(0.229)	(0.227)
Attitude extremity	0.451	−0.363	−0.007	0.010
	(0.361)	(0.256)	(0.157)	(0.155)
Vote SV	1.215	0.989		
	(0.628)	(0.507)		
Vote FrP			0.038	−0.135
			(0.317)	(0.294)
Num.Obs.	411	430	592	559
AIC	248.1	307.2	525.2	536.5

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

For proponents, the models additionally include an indicator for intending to vote for SV, which represents greater ideological alignment with more immigration-friendly positions. For skeptics, the corresponding models include an indicator for intending to vote for FrP, which similarly captures stronger alignment with immigration-skeptical positions.

The results suggest that by far the strongest predictor of response participation is educational attainment, which has a substantial and highly significant positive association across both sides of the immigration divide and all party conditions. By contrast, there is little evidence that ideological alignment, attitude extremity, or other demographic characteristics meaningfully shaped response participation. This suggests that the primary source of nonresponse was respondents' ability or willingness to engage with an open-ended survey task rather than resistance to the experimental perspective-taking prompts themselves. Taken together, these findings provide encouraging evidence that participation in the open-ended task was broadly similar across experimental conditions and ideological groups.

Classification performance

As described in the main paper, I quantified the differences between the rationales attributed to the different party groups by examining whether a binary text classification model could distinguish between them. The underlying intuition is that if attributed rationales systematically differ in content, framing, or emphasis across conditions, a classifier should be able to identify which group a rationale was attributed to at rates above chance. The model architecture used to train these classifiers was as follows:

The text classification models were based on the Norwegian-language transformer model NbAiLab/nb-bert-base. Models were fine-tuned separately for each classification task using repeated stratified 5×5 cross-validation. Training employed a maximum sequence length of 256 tokens, a learning rate of 2×10-52×10^{-5}2×10-5, batch size 8, and a maximum of 5 epochs. Early stopping with patience 1 was used based on validation loss.

Table S3 reports the main classification performance metrics. Accuracy measures how often the classifier correctly assigned arguments to the appropriate group using a 0.5 decision threshold. F1-score summarizes the overall balance between precision and recall using the same threshold. ROC-AUC measures how well the

classifier distinguishes between the two groups across all possible thresholds. Intuitively, it reflects how often the model correctly ranks a randomly chosen rationale from one group above a randomly chosen rationale from the other group. Values closer to 1 indicate stronger discriminatory performance, whereas values near 0.5 indicate chance-level classification.

The results in Table S3 suggest that the rationales proponents attributed to immigration skeptics from Høyre and FrP were substantially more distinguishable than the arguments skeptics attributed to immigration proponents from the center left Ap (Labour Party) and radical left SV (Socialist Left party). For the Høyre versus FrP classification task, the classifier achieved an average accuracy of 0.60 and a ROC-AUC of 0.64, indicating performance meaningfully above chance.

By contrast, classification performance was considerably weaker for the Ap versus SV task. Here, the classifier achieved an average accuracy of 0.54 and a ROC-AUC of 0.57, only modestly above chance levels. This indicates that the arguments skeptics attributed to Ap and SV voters were substantially more similar in content and framing. Taken together, these findings suggest that respondents perceived clearer distinctions between Høyre and FrP voters' reasons for supporting immigration restrictions than between Ap and SV voters' reasons for supporting more permissive immigration policies.

Table S3: Cross-validated classifier performance.

Model	Accuracy	F1 Score	ROC-AUC	N
Proponents (H vs FrP)	0.60 (0.04)	0.57 (0.11)	0.64 (0.04)	752
Skeptics (Ap vs SV)	0.54 (0.03)	0.53 (0.12)	0.57 (0.03)	1096

This pattern is clearly visible in Figure S1, which plots the predicted probabilities that a given rationale was attributed to each of the assigned parties, separately for immigration proponents and skeptics. Among proponents, the distributions show a clear separation between rationales attributed to Høyre and FrP voters, with Høyre-attributed rationales skewing toward lower predicted probabilities and FrP-attributed rationales skewing toward higher predicted probabilities. Among skeptics, however, the two distributions both peak around the 0.5 midpoint, with only minor deviations in either direction.

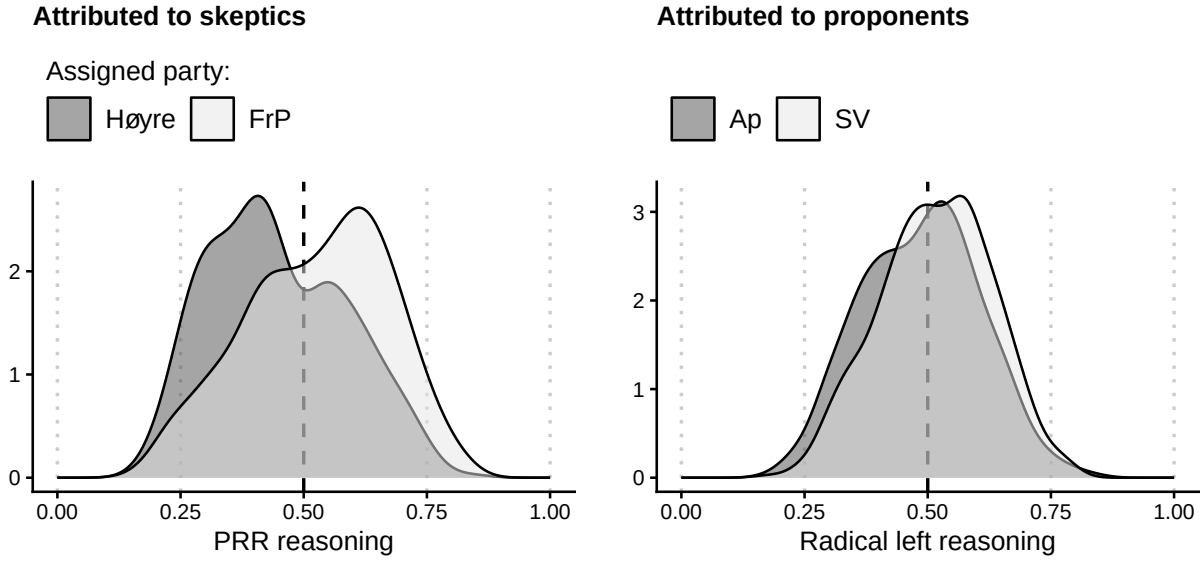


Figure S1: Distribution of predicted probabilities that rationales were attributed to each assigned party, separately for immigration proponents and skeptics.

Complementary thematic analysis

While the classification models provide a useful summary measure of overall differentiation between the attributed rationales, their ability to identify the substantive nature of these differences is limited, because they compress all variation into a single dimension To obtain a more nuanced account of the distinctions between rationales ascribed to the partisan targets, I additionally classified responses into a set of substantive thematic categories based on a thematic analysis of similar survey responses.

Using these manually developed themes as a coding framework, responses were classified using AI-assisted annotation following the procedure outlined by Ornstein, Blasingame, and Truscott (2025). The precise prompts used for the annotation procedure are reproduced in the appendix to these supplementary materials. The resulting themes are shown in Table S4, along with AI-translated example responses and distinctive words identified through relative frequency comparisons between responses containing and not containing each theme.

Table S4: Thematic categories, example responses, and distinctive terms.

Theme	Example responses	Distinctive terms
Anti-immigration rationales		
Integration	• More difficult to integrate because of language and cultural differences. • Immigration is a net expense for society. Integrating non-European refugees is demanding, and cultural differences... • Problems with integration and getting people into work	integrate, integration, integrated, difficult, demanding, language, challenges, difficult
Cultural threat	• Too great a distance from what we may perceive as Western, Christian, and liberal values. • Cultural and religious backgrounds may conflict with our Norwegian way of life and our values/worldview. • They are afraid that Norway will lose its identity, economy, and religion.	religion, values, afraid, gone, etc., disappear, include, way of life
Economic threat	• Difficult to get a job. Therefore forced to rely on welfare. • That they have a different culture than the European one, that they are Muslims, that they take our jobs and exploit the welfare system. • It is not easy for non-European immigrants to get jobs in Norway. Many rely on welfare, and it costs society a lot.	costs, expenses, economic, expensive, welfare state, at the expense of, burden, assume
Security	• Xenophobia, crime, racism, they exploit our system and contribute nothing to the rest of society. • That they believe Norway will become a less safe country to live in, with more crime. That they will steal Norwegians' jobs. • That immigration leads to a lot of crime and that we should spend the money on our own citizens.	crime, criminals, increased, danger, terror, terrorism, changes, crime
Pro-immigration rationales		
Workforce	• We need more labor and should act out of solidarity. • They want to gain votes from the voter group consisting of non-European immigrants. The neighboring countries should help the most.... • Fulfills the need for labor and skills in the labor market.	labor, workforce, labor immigration, education, shortage, education, cheap, elderly
Humanitarian	• We must think of others and help people fleeing atrocities in other countries. Norway is a rich country with the money and opportunities to do so... • Humanitarian considerations such as the fact that we have the space and economic capacity to receive them. Family reunification should become easier. • Humanitarian conditions, solidarity, historical inequalities regarding exploitation and the distribution of resources.	distress, war, protection, compassion, refugees, humanitarian, save, persecution
Universalist	• Non-European immigrants have no opportunities in their home countries; there should be equal opportunities for everyone. • We are a prosperous country and have a solidaristic responsibility to help others. • Solidarity with the poor regardless of where they may be.	solidarity, justice, human rights, international, equality, equity, independent, fair
Multicultural	• That it will bring greater diversity to our society. • Norway is a multicultural country, and a small country. Therefore, we need more immigrants from around the world. • They believe it provides 'cultural enrichment,' while at the same time overlooking the consequences other cultures may have for Norway...	diversity, enrichment, cultural, cultures, multicultural, inclusion, small, ref

Figure S2 shows the frequencies of these thematic categories across the assigned party conditions. The top panel, displaying rationales attributed to FrP and Høyre supporters by immigration proponents, confirms the patterns identified in the classification analysis reported in the main paper. Respondents tended to associate FrP voters more strongly with cultural threat and security frames, while rationales attributed to Høyre supporters more often emphasized economic threat and integration concerns.

The bottom panel, displaying rationales attributed to Ap and SV supporters by immigration skeptics, provides some additional insights into the weaker classification performance observed for this comparison. Here, we nevertheless observe a degree of thematic differentiation on several categories. In particular, respondents were almost twice as likely to attribute universalist rationales to SV voters than to Ap voters, and were also somewhat more likely to attribute multicultural rationales to SV supporters. By contrast, respondents were roughly one quarter less likely to attribute workforce-based rationales to SV voters than to Ap voters, and also slightly less likely to attribute humanitarian rationales to them.

One plausible explanation for why the classification model nevertheless struggled to distinguish between rationales attributed to Ap and SV voters is that the thematic differences between these categories were less linguistically distinct than the differences observed in the anti-immigration rationales In particular, universalist and humanitarian rationales often relied on overlapping moral language centered on equality, solidarity, and helping others. As a result, the classifier may have had greater difficulty identifying stable linguistic markers that separated the two party conditions, even when respondents associated them with somewhat different thematic emphases.

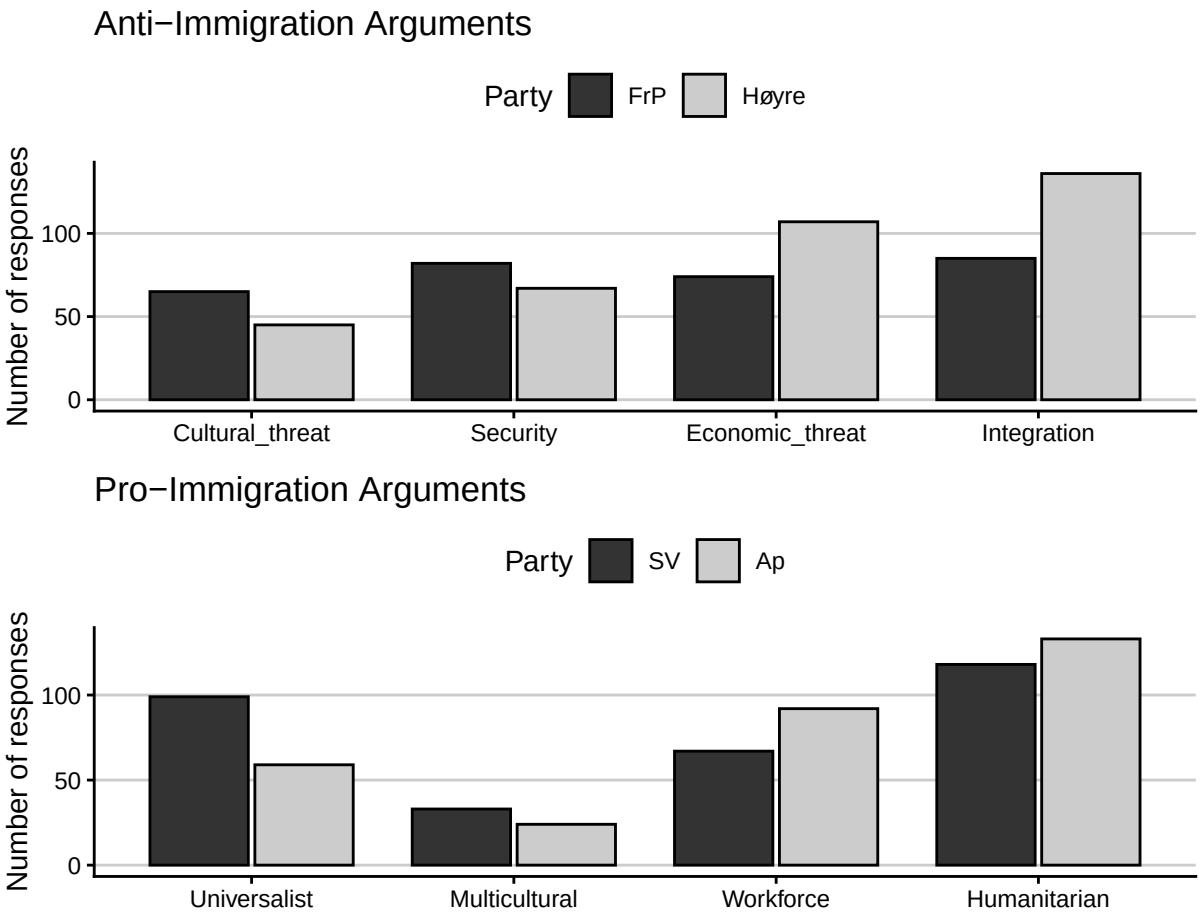


Figure S2: Frequencies of thematic categories across assigned party conditions.

Evaluations

Another way in which respondents might distinguish between the rationales they ascribe to the opposing side is in their evaluations of them. Figure S3 compares the evaluations immigration proponents assigned to rationales attributed to Progress Party supporters and Conservative Party supporters, with the evaluations immigration skeptics assigned to rationales attributed to Labour Party supporters and Socialist Left Party supporters. As we can clearly see, skeptics made no evaluative distinction between the two groups, mirroring the similarity in content uncovered by the classification-based measure. One interesting finding, however, is that they were overall more favorable towards the attributed arguments than proponents were to theirs, replicating earlier results by Dahl (2026).

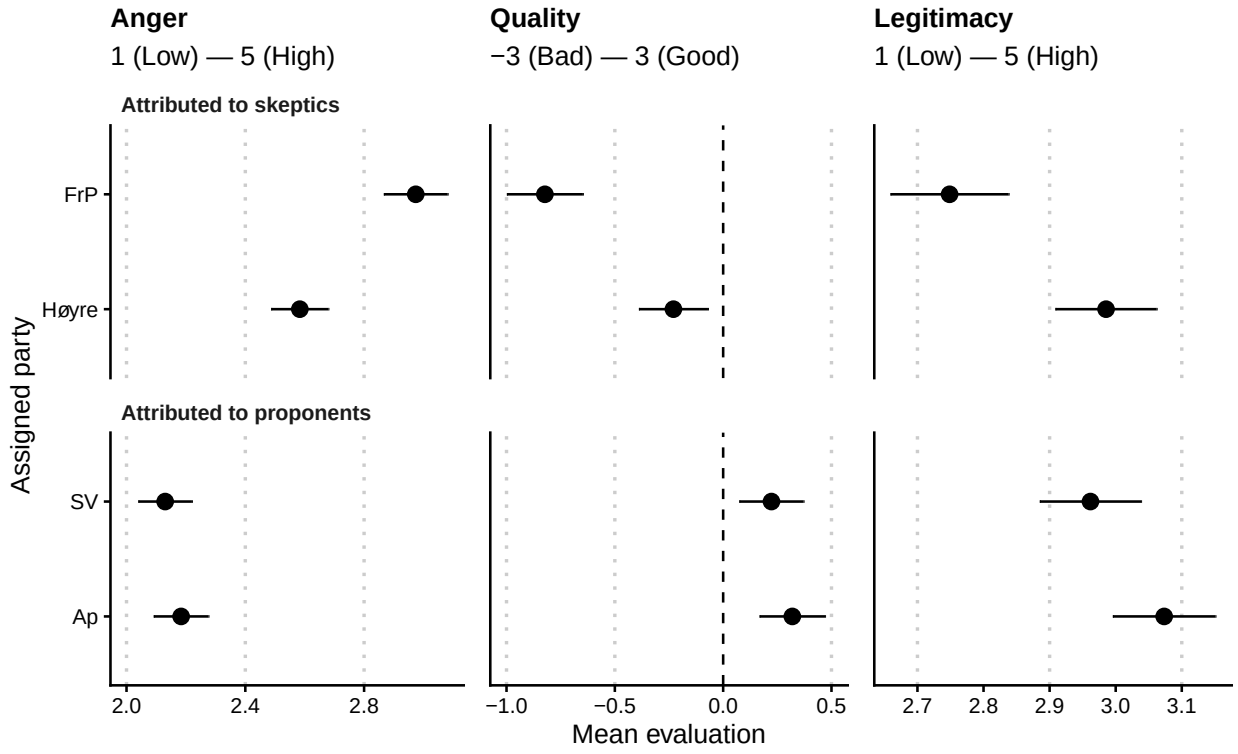


Figure S3: Evaluations of rationales attributed to opponents, by respondents' position on immigration and assigned party. Points represent mean evaluations with 95% confidence intervals.

Study 2

Study 2 reported the results of a conjoint experiment examining how evaluations of citizens varied across different combinations of demographic characteristics, party affiliations, immigration positions, and rationales for those positions. The main paper focused specifically on immigration proponents' perceptions of skeptical profiles that varied in both their reasons for opposing immigration and whether the profile holder voted for the Progress Party or the Conservative Party. This left the corresponding reactions of immigration skeptics toward pro-immigration rationales unexplored. It also left open how respondents evaluated citizens sharing their own immigration position depending on the rationales associated with those positions. Here, I present the full conjoint results and report estimates for all experimentally manipulated profile attributes.

Design

As noted in the main paper, the conjoint profiles varied across a number of social and political dimensions. Rather than relying on fully independent randomization, the experiment employed a population-weighted profile distribution intended to approximate realistic combinations of profile attributes (de la Cuesta, Egami, and Imai 2022). The weights were derived from a previous wave of the Norwegian Citizen Panel containing information on respondents' gender, age, education, vote intention, and attitudes toward non-European immigration. The full joint profile distribution is included in the replication materials. Table S5 reports the marginal sampling probabilities for each profile attribute.

Table S5: Marginal distributions used for conjoint profile weighting.

Attribute	Level	Sampling probability (%)
Gender	Female	51.3
	Male	48.7
Age	25	18.2
	35	10.5
	45	19.4
	55	24.3
	65	15.1
	75	12.6
Education	University degree	40.5
	No degree	59.5
Party	Labour	18.4
	Progress	10.3
	Conservative	32.0
	Christian Democrats	3.0
	Greens	5.4
	Red	8.5
	Centre	6.0
	Socialist Left	12.6
	Liberal	3.9
Immigration position	Proponent	51.8
	Skeptic	48.2

Table S6 breaks the weighted profile distribution down by the profile's position on immigration, giving a clearer sense of what pro- and anti-immigration profiles typically looked like in the conjoint design. The skeptical profiles provide a useful overview of the kinds of citizens evaluated by immigration proponents in Figure 5 of the main paper. As might be expected, skeptical profiles were somewhat more male, older, and less likely to hold university degrees than pro-immigration profiles. Whereas 47.4% of pro-immigration profiles held a university degree, only 33.0% of skeptical profiles did so.

The political composition of the profiles differed even more sharply across immigration positions. Among skeptical profiles, 19.6% were Progress Party voters and 40.4% were Conservative Party voters, compared to only 1.7% and 24.2% respectively among pro-immigration profiles. Conversely, pro-immigration profiles were substantially more likely to be associated with parties on the left and center-left. Nearly one fifth (19.9%) of pro-immigration profiles were Socialist Left voters, compared to only 4.7% of skeptical profiles, while Labour voters constituted 21.5% of pro-immigration profiles but only 15.1% of skeptical profiles. In other words, respondents were generally shown realistic combinations of party affiliation and immigration position rather than implausible or uniformly randomized profile pairings.

Table S7 reports the composition of Conservative and Progress Party profiles that opposed immigration.

Table S6: Distribution of profile characteristics across immigration positions in the weighted conjoint profile distribution.

Attribute	Level	Proponent (%)	Skeptic (%)
Gender	Female	55.1	47.3
	Male	44.9	52.7
Age	25	22.2	13.9
	35	11.4	9.5
	45	17.4	21.6
	55	21.8	27.1
	65	15.6	14.5
	75	11.7	13.5
Education	University degree	47.4	33.0
	No degree	52.6	67.0
Party	Labour	21.5	15.1
	Progress	1.7	19.6
	Conservative	24.2	40.4
	Christian Democrats	3.8	2.1
	Greens	8.8	1.7
	Red	10.9	6.0
	Centre	4.6	7.4
	Socialist Left	19.9	4.7
	Liberal	4.6	3.1

These were the profiles evaluated in Figure 6 of the main paper, which examined how immigration proponents reacted to different anti-immigration rationales across the two party groups. As the table shows, skeptical Progress Party profiles were considerably more male, less educated, and somewhat older than skeptical Conservative profiles. Whereas 42.1% of skeptical Conservative profiles held a university degree, only 13.9% of skeptical Progress Party profiles did so. Similarly, 65.0% of skeptical Progress Party profiles were male, compared to 48.2% of skeptical Conservative profiles.

These differences are important for interpreting the conjoint results. Respondents were not simply shown identical skeptical profiles with different party labels attached. Instead, the weighting procedure generated broader profile configurations that more closely resembled the kinds of citizens typically associated with each party in the population. The evaluations reported in Figure 6 therefore reflect reactions to substantively realistic party-position combinations rather than isolated party cues alone.

Supplementary analysis

Figure S4 shows the conjoint results across all experimentally varied attributes, separately for pro- and anti-immigration respondents. An initial observation emerging from the figure is the strong dislike of the Progress Party among immigration proponents, which far outweighs immigration skeptics' dislike of parties on the left, including the Socialist Left Party, the Green Party, and the Red Party. The exceptional negativity associated with the populist radical right thus appears clearly in these data as well.

Another key pattern is that immigration skeptics were far less responsive to differences in pro-immigration rationales than immigration proponents were to differences in anti-immigration rationales, as already discussed in the main paper. On the feelings thermometer, skeptics showed almost no differentiation across pro-immigration arguments, except for a slight preference for humanitarian arguments over universalist ones. On the neighbor-preference measure, where respondents were forced to choose between profiles, a clearer distinction emerged: skeptics preferred individuals using humanitarian and workforce arguments over those

Table S7: Composition of skeptical Conservative and Progress Party profiles in the weighted conjoint profile distribution.

Attribute	Level	Conservative (%)	Progress (%)
Gender	Female	51.8	35.0
	Male	48.2	65.0
Age	25	8.4	17.6
	35	10.5	10.3
	45	20.1	22.7
	55	25.7	27.5
	65	15.8	12.3
	75	19.4	9.7
Education	University degree	42.1	13.9
	No degree	57.9	86.1

using universalist and multicultural arguments.

Notably, this pattern mirrors respondents' own perceptions of which arguments are associated with different political groups. As shown in Figure S2 above, universalist and multicultural arguments were more frequently attributed to Socialist Left voters, whereas humanitarian and workforce arguments were more commonly associated with Labour voters. The greater acceptance of the latter arguments among immigration skeptics may therefore partly reflect the comparatively moderate and mainstream political associations attached to them.

Another key pattern not discussed in the main paper concerns how respondents reacted to profiles sharing their own position on immigration depending on the arguments associated with that position. Interestingly, immigration skeptics showed the same ordering of preferences toward anti-immigration arguments as immigration proponents did when evaluating skeptical profiles. In both groups, respondents evaluated profiles invoking integration-based arguments most positively and were most negative toward profiles using security-based arguments. This pattern appeared clearly on both the feelings thermometer and the neighbor-preference measure.

Immigration proponents were less responsive to differences among pro-immigration arguments, but appeared somewhat less favorable toward profiles using workforce-based arguments. One possible explanation is that workforce arguments may signal a weaker or more instrumental commitment to immigration than the other, less utilitarian pro-immigration rationales.

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## `height` was translated to `width`.
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Appendix

The prompts below show the instructions used to code responses into the categories reported in Table S4. I used ChatGPT, based on GPT-5.5, to perform this coding (reference).

Code instructions for pro-immigration arguments

```
You are assisting with qualitative coding of open-ended survey responses about
immigration.
```

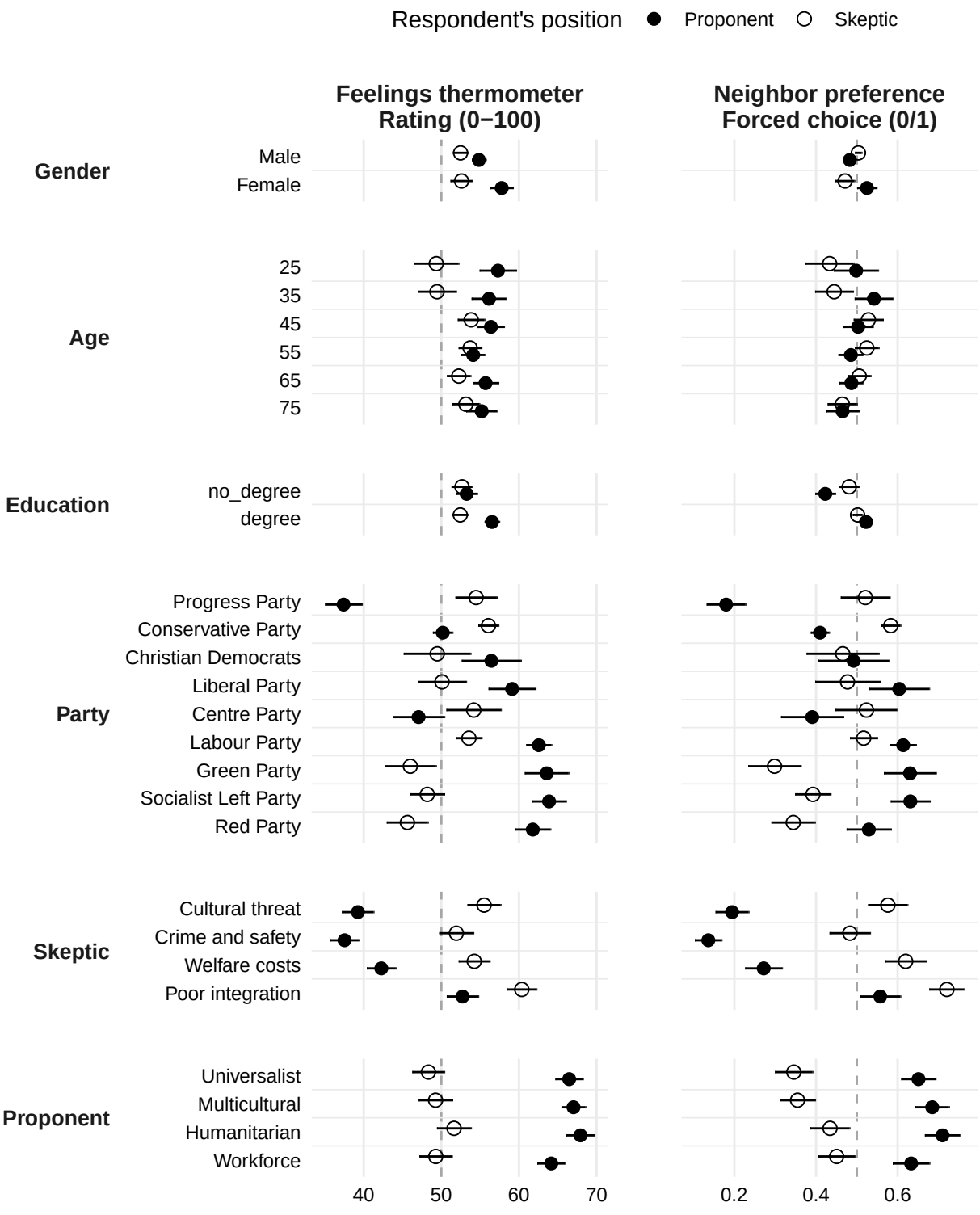


Figure S4: Full conjoint results, by respondent's position on non-European immigration

```
The data are stored in a CSV file called "args_anti.csv".

Each row is a single response.
The open-ended response text is stored in the column:
r30_dvnevox

The dataset contains PRO-immigration arguments.

Your task is to code whether each response contains each argumentative theme.

A response may contain:
- multiple themes,
- one theme,
- or none.

Code each category independently as:
- 1 = theme clearly present
- 0 = theme absent

Code based on substantive argumentative meaning, not isolated keywords.

--------------------------------------------------
CATEGORY: Workforce

Definition:
Arguments emphasizing labor market needs, workforce shortages, economic contribution
through work, skills, education, or filling jobs.

Examples:
- "We need more labor."
- "Immigrants often take jobs Norwegians do not want."
- "Immigrants with good education should more easily be allowed to work in Norway."

--------------------------------------------------
CATEGORY: Humanitarian

Definition:
Arguments emphasizing suffering, refugees, asylum, protection, compassion, or moral
responsibility toward vulnerable people.

Examples:
- "We should help people fleeing war."
- "People living under difficult conditions deserve protection."
- "There is a growing need for safe places to seek asylum."

--------------------------------------------------
CATEGORY: Universalist

Definition:
Arguments emphasizing equality, anti-discrimination, justice, solidarity, universal
rights, or human dignity.

Examples:
```

```
- "Equal conditions regardless of country of origin."
- "Norway should not contribute to discrimination."
- "Solidarity and human dignity."

--------------------------------------------------
CATEGORY: Multicultural

Definition:
Arguments emphasizing diversity, cultural exchange, tolerance, inclusion, or learning
from other cultures.

Examples:
- "Diversity broadens our horizons."
- "Greater cultural diversity strengthens society."
- "We can learn from other cultures."

--------------------------------------------------

Coding instructions:

1. Code EACH category separately.
2. Multiple categories may be coded 1.
3. Code themes based on overall meaning, not keywords alone.
4. Only code 1 if the theme is substantively present.
5. Incidental mentions should remain 0.
6. Use conservative coding thresholds.
7. Humanitarian arguments about suffering and protection should not automatically
be coded as Universalist.
8. Diversity arguments should not automatically be coded as Universalist.

For every row in the dataset, return:

- row_id
- Workforce
- Humanitarian
- Universalist
- Multicultural

Each category column should contain only 0 or 1.

Return the final output as a CSV-compatible table.
```

Code instructions for anti-immigration arguments

```
You are assisting with qualitative coding of open-ended survey responses about
immigration.

The data are stored in a CSV file called "args_pro.csv".

Each row is a single response.
The open-ended response text is stored in the column:
```

```
r30_dvnevox

The dataset contains ANTI-immigration arguments.

Your task is to code whether each response contains each argumentative theme.

A response may contain:
- multiple themes,
- one theme,
- or none.

Code each category independently as:
- 1 = theme clearly present
- 0 = theme absent

Code based on substantive argumentative meaning, not isolated keywords.

--------------------------------------------------
CATEGORY: Integration

Definition:
Arguments emphasizing integration difficulties, assimilation challenges, language
problems, or limited integration capacity.

Examples:
- "Norway is poor at integrating newcomers."
- "We should improve integration before accepting more immigrants."
- "Language training is insufficient."

--------------------------------------------------
CATEGORY: Cultural threat

Definition:
Arguments emphasizing threats to national culture, values, traditions, religion,
identity, or social cohesion.

Examples:
- "Different cultural backgrounds create conflicts."
- "Views on women may conflict with Norwegian norms."
- "Norwegian traditions are threatened."

--------------------------------------------------
CATEGORY: Economic threat

Definition:
Arguments emphasizing welfare burden, economic costs, public spending, labor market
strain, or resource scarcity.

Examples:
- "Too many live on welfare."
- "We cannot afford more immigration."
- "Immigrants come mainly for economic reasons."
```

```
--------------------------------------------------
CATEGORY: Security

Definition:
Arguments emphasizing crime, violence, terrorism, public safety, or criminal behavior.

Examples:
- "Immigrants cause crime."
- "Violent crime has increased."
- "Criminal immigrants should be deported."

--------------------------------------------------

Coding instructions:

1. Code EACH category separately.
2. Multiple categories may be coded 1.
3. Code themes based on substantive meaning, not keywords alone.
4. Only code 1 if the theme is clearly present.
5. Incidental mentions should remain 0.
6. Use conservative coding thresholds.
7. Distinguish carefully between:
- Integration problems
- Cultural threat
- Economic concerns
- Security concerns
8. Practical integration concerns should not automatically be coded as Cultural threat.
9. Cultural arguments should not automatically be coded as Security.

For every row in the dataset, return:

- row_id
- Integration
- Cultural_threat
- Economic_threat
- Security

Each category column should contain only 0 or 1.

Return the final output as a CSV-compatible table.
```