**Appendix**

Table A1. Search strings

|  |
| --- |
| **Immigration** |
| immigr! OR migrant! OR migratie OR asielzoeker! OR vluchteling! OR vreemdelingen! OR illegalen! OR allochto! OR gastarbeider! OR nieuwe Nederlander! OR etnische minderhe! OR afkomst OR land van herkomst OR huidskleur OR moslim! OR Marokkaanse man! OR Marokkaanse vrouw! OR Marokkaanse jonge! OR Marokkaanse mei! OR Turkse man! OR Turkse vrouw! OR Turkse jonge! OR Turkse mei! OR Surinaamse man! OR Surinaamse vrouw! OR Surinaamse jonge! OR Surinaamse mei! OR Poolse man! OR Poolse vrouw! OR Pools jonge! OR Poolse mei! OR Roemeense man! OR Roemeense vrouw! OR Roemeense jonge! OR Roemeense mei! OR Bulgaarse man! OR Bulgaarse vrouw! OR Bulgaarse jonge! OR Bulgaarse mei! OR Antilliaanse man! OR Antilliaanse vrouw! OR Antilliaanse jonge! OR Antilliaanse mei! OR Noord-Afrikaans uiterlijk AND NOT immigration |
| **Crime** |
| crimi! OR misdrij! OR misda! OR delict! OR arresta! OR arrester! OR aanhouding! OR vergrijp! OR dader! OR gangster! OR moord! OR doodslag! OR verkracht! OR schietpartij! OR vechtpartij! OR steekpartij! OR mishandle! OR aanrand! OR pedofi! OR inbra! OR ontvoer! OR gijzel! OR kidnap! OR mensenhandel! OR mensensmokkel! OR overval! OR ramkra! OR vandalism! OR drugshandel! OR drugsdeal! OR fraude! OR oplichting! OR afpers! OR verdenking! OR strafba! OR huiszoeking! OR brandsticht! OR vluchtmisdrij! OR verkeersovertreding! OR stalk! |
| **Terrorism** |
| terreur! OR terrorist! OR terrorism! OR (aanslag! AND slachtoffer!) AND NOT Terrorism |
| **Economy** |
| economi! OR werkgelegenheid OR arbeidsmarkt OR beroepsbevolking OR sociale zekerheid OR OCMW OR bijstand! OR uitkering! OR werklo! OR arbeidsparticipatie OR welvaart OR armoe! |

To assess the validity of our measurement, we have drawn a random subsample of news stories for both newspapers by applying the four search strings (immigration, crime, the economy and terrorism). We have ensured sufficient variation in this subsample, making that our sample includes many different days of the week, as well as different months and years. After having read the full newspaper story (i.e., the unit of analysis), the coders had to indicate whether the news story indeed dealt with the topic for which the search string was used. For this assessment, the individual coder relied on the definitions of the four topics as taken up in the manuscript.

Using the approach above, a total of 306 randomly selected news stories were manually coded. In Table A2. we provide an overview of the number of articles per region. We opted for 102 news stories about immigration per region since this presents the most important issue.

Table A2. Overview of manually coded newspaper stories.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| News topic | # Total |
| Immigration | 102 |
| Crime | 68 |
| Terrorism | 68 |
| Socioeconomic issues | 68 |
| All issues | 306 |

The results are satisfactory (Table A3). The majority of the news stories (86,4%) indeed dealt with the particular issue at hand. Still, there is a subset of articles that turns out to be ‘noise’. In total, the amount of noise is only 13.6%.

Table A3. Accuracy of news stories following manual coding and computer-assisted content analysis

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| % Accuracy | Immigration | Terrorism | Economy | Crime | Mean |
| De Volkskrant | 92,2% | 88,2% | 85,3% | 82,4% | 87,0% |
| Telegraaf | 84,3% | 85,3% | 82,4% | 91,2% | 85,8% |
| Overall mean | 88,3% | 86,8% | 83,9% | 86,8% | 86,4% |