

Waking Up the Golden Dawn

Does Exposure to the Refugees Increase Support for Extreme-Right Parties?

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Abstract

The 2015 refugee crisis was the largest displacement of people in Europe since the Second World War, but its political consequences remain contested. This study examines how sudden exposure to refugee arrivals shaped political outcomes in Greece, focusing on Golden Dawn, the country’s extreme-right party. Geography created a stark contrast: some Aegean islands received thousands of arrivals in the summer of 2015, while others nearby were spared. Using a case-oriented, comparative approach combined with process tracing, I show how even fleeting exposure—without sustained contact or resource competition—was translated into heightened support for Golden Dawn. The analysis highlights the symbolic and affective dimensions of crisis politics: brief moments of visibility can trigger narratives of threat and disorder, reconfiguring electoral behavior almost overnight. By treating the refugee crisis as a critical juncture, the study contributes to debates on migration, the extreme right, and democratic resilience, illustrating the “flash potential” of humanitarian shocks to reshape politics in frontline states.

This document is designed as a didactic model for how to structure and write a qualitative research paper using Quarto, LaTeX, and JabRef. It demonstrates best practices in formulating a research question, situating the case within broader debates, building theory, and tracing causal mechanisms with within-case evidence. The Greek refugee crisis of 2015 serves as the illustrative case, showing how geography created natural contrasts across municipalities. For reasons of brevity, the paper reproduces only a subset of the original evidence, serving primarily as a teaching and training resource. The full quantitative study and its results are available in the published article:

Dinas E, Matakos K, Xefteris D, Hangartner D. Waking Up the Golden Dawn: Does Exposure to the Refugee Crisis Increase Support for Extreme-Right Parties? *Political Analysis*. 2019;27(2):244-254. doi:10.1017/pan.2018.48

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Introduction

Context

The refugee crisis of 2015 marked the largest displacement of people in Europe since the aftermath of World War II. Millions of asylum seekers—primarily Syrians—crossed the Mediterranean, placing frontline states like Greece under sudden humanitarian and political strain (UNHCR, 2017). For Greek society, and particularly for the islands of the Aegean, this influx was not an abstract policy challenge but a lived local reality. Boats arrived without warning, sometimes carrying hundreds of people a day, and island communities became the first point of reception.

These events generated not only pressing logistical and humanitarian dilemmas but also contentious political debates. Across Europe, the crisis intensified disputes over national identity, sovereignty, and borders (Foged and Peri, 2016). In Greece, it coincided with a moment of deep economic uncertainty and social unrest, conditions ripe for political entrepreneurs to frame refugee arrivals in ways that resonated with nationalist sentiment. Extreme-right actors such as Golden Dawn seized on these moments, linking the presence of refugees to broader narratives of disorder, cultural threat, and state weakness.

Research Question

This article investigates whether sudden exposure to the refugee crisis shaped support for Golden Dawn in Greece. Specifically, it asks: *Did municipalities that directly experienced refugee arrivals in 2015 display different electoral dynamics than those that did not?*

The question is not only whether vote shares increased, but how a short-lived humanitarian emergency was translated into durable changes in political behavior.

Importance

Answering this question matters both empirically and theoretically. A large literature demonstrates that labor migration often fuels anti-immigrant parties (Barone et al., 2016; Mendez and Cutillas, 2014; Halla et al., 2015; Brunner and Kuhn, 2014; Becker and Fetzer, 2016), but far less is known about refugees. Refugees differ from labor migrants in their motives and in the humanitarian concerns they evoke (Bansak et al., 2016). Recent studies in Austria and Denmark reach mixed conclusions

(Steinmayr, 2016; Dustmann et al., 2016), leaving open important questions—especially for frontline states like Greece, which received more than half of all arrivals in 2015 (UNHCR, 2016).

Methods and Data: A Case-Oriented Approach

Following the logic of comparative historical analysis (Mahoney, 2004; Thelen, 1999), this study treats the Aegean islands as a crucial case for understanding how shocks can reorder political alignments. Geography produced a natural divide: some islands faced sudden, massive refugee inflows, while nearby islands with similar characteristics did not. The map in Figure 1 illustrates this contrast, highlighting the municipalities where refugees arrived in large numbers versus those that remained unaffected. This spatial distribution forms the foundation of the case comparison.

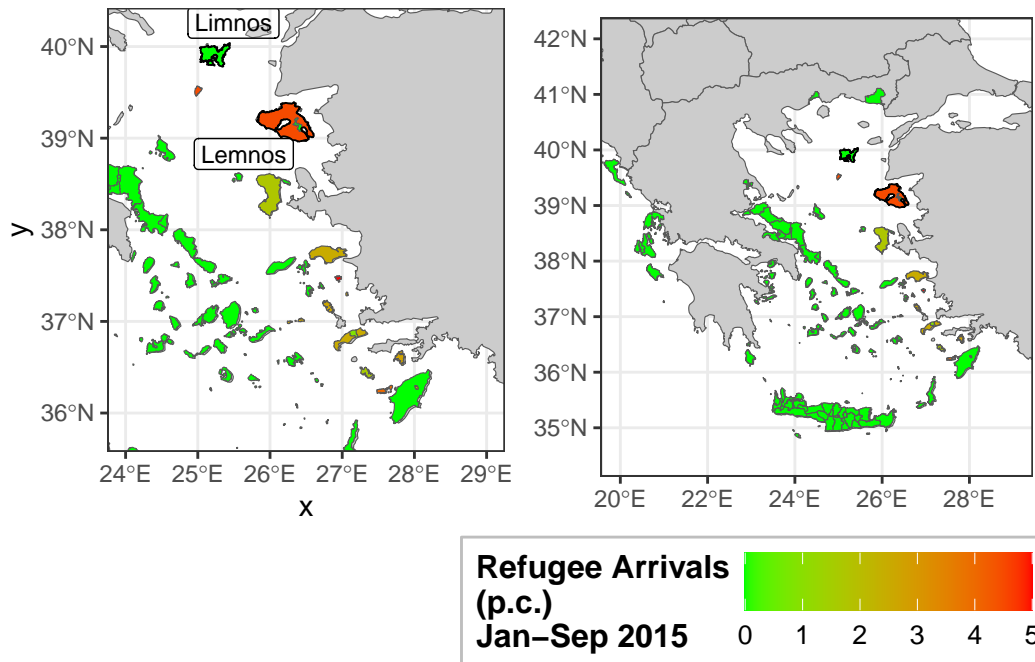


Figure 1: Geographic Distribution of Refugee Arrivals

Methods and Data: Process Tracing and Mechanisms

The analysis is guided by process-tracing logic (Bennett and Checkel, 2015). Rather than assuming exposure mechanically produces vote shifts, it asks how actors and narratives translated a humanitarian shock into political outcomes. Three steps are central to the hypothesized mechanism:

1. Shock of Arrival – Refugees landed on local shores in highly visible numbers, creating a sense

of sudden disruption.

2. Interpretive Framing – Media coverage and Golden Dawn’s rhetoric cast arrivals as threats to order and identity.
3. Electoral Response – Voters in exposed municipalities shifted toward Golden Dawn as the party most clearly articulating a hardline stance.

This sequence directs attention to the microfoundations of political change, situating quantitative evidence within a broader causal narrative.

Findings and Contribution

The findings show that municipalities exposed to refugee arrivals saw a marked rise in Golden Dawn’s vote share, even though refugees rarely remained in these communities for long. This supports an interpretation in which exposure activated narratives of threat and identity politics, amplifying support for extreme-right actors.

More broadly, the case contributes to debates on how crises reshape politics. Thelen and Pierson emphasize that shocks and critical junctures often reconfigure existing trajectories (Pierson, 2004; Thelen, 2004). The Greek case demonstrates how short-lived humanitarian emergencies can generate enduring political effects—not through sustained contact or material competition, as predicted by contact theory (Allport, 1979) or realistic group conflict theory (Campbell, 1965), but through symbolic politics and the framing of threat. In this way, it illustrates the “flash potential” of refugee crises (Hopkins, 2010), where brief moments of visibility produce disproportionate political consequences.

Structure of the Paper

The following sections situate the Greek case in the broader European context, outline the case-selection strategy and data sources, trace the causal process linking refugee arrivals to local political dynamics, and present supporting evidence, including both descriptive comparisons and quantitative tests. The final section discusses the theoretical implications for the study of crisis, migration, and the extreme right.

Literature Review

Introduction to the Debate

The relationship between migration and support for extreme-right parties has been widely studied, but the findings differ depending on whether the focus is on labor migration or refugee migration. While much of the literature documents a positive association between immigration and support for far-right parties, fewer studies isolate the specific effects of refugee inflows. This distinction matters because refugees are perceived differently from labor migrants: their arrival is often framed in humanitarian rather than economic terms ([Bansak et al., 2016](#)).

Labor Migration and Electoral Backlash

A large body of research links labor migration to electoral gains for anti-immigrant parties. Studies across Spain, Austria, Germany, and Switzerland find that increases in immigration correlate with stronger support for the far-right ([Barone et al., 2016](#); [Mendez and Cutillas, 2014](#); [Halla et al., 2015](#); [Brunner and Kuhn, 2014](#); [Becker and Fetzer, 2016](#)). These works often emphasize competition over jobs, housing, and welfare resources, consistent with realistic group conflict theory ([Campbell, 1965](#)). The underlying claim is that immigration intensifies competition, leading natives to support exclusionary parties.

Refugees as a Distinct Category

Refugee inflows differ from labor migration in both scale and framing. Humanitarian concerns can make host populations more sympathetic ([Bansak et al., 2016](#)), potentially moderating backlash. Recent work has directly examined refugees' political effects, though findings remain mixed. For Austria, exposure to refugees reduced support for the far-right, consistent with contact theory, which argues that sustained interaction with out-groups reduces prejudice ([Steinmayr, 2016](#); [Allport, 1979](#)). By contrast, in Denmark, exposure to refugees increased hostility and electoral support for the far-right ([Dustmann et al., 2016](#)). These contradictory results suggest that context and mechanisms of exposure matter: whether refugees are seen as temporary transients or potential long-term residents, and whether natives have opportunities for meaningful interaction.

The Greek Case and Existing Gaps

Despite its centrality to the refugee crisis, Greece has received little systematic study. In 2015, more than half of all asylum seekers entering Europe passed through Greek islands ([UNHCR, 2016](#)). Yet the political consequences of this unprecedented inflow remain underexplored. The existing literature leaves two critical gaps.

1. **Case Gap:** Greece, one of the most affected countries, has not been studied in depth, even though it is home to Golden Dawn, the most extreme-right party represented in a European parliament at the time ([Heinö, 2016](#)).
2. **Mechanism Gap:** Prior work often conflates exposure and contact. Yet in contexts where refugees are only briefly present—such as the Aegean islands, where most continued to the mainland within 48 hours ([Capon, 2015](#))—contact theory cannot apply. This makes it possible to isolate the effect of exposure alone, independent of sustained interaction or direct competition for resources.

Contribution

This paper addresses these gaps by studying Greece during the 2015 refugee crisis. It introduces new evidence from the Aegean islands, where geography meant that some islands received thousands of arrivals while others nearby did not. This situation creates a kind of natural comparison, allowing us to see how sudden exposure shaped political outcomes.

The contribution is threefold. First, it shows that mere exposure—even without long-term contact or competition for resources—can increase far-right vote share. Second, it helps explain why earlier studies disagree: the key difference is whether refugees were temporary passersby or longer-term residents. Third, it expands the comparative scope by analyzing Greece, a frontline country and home to Golden Dawn, the most extreme-right party in a European parliament at the time. This makes Greece a critical test case for what scholars call the “flash potential” of refugee crises—the idea that brief but visible moments of crisis can reshape politics ([Sniderman et al., 2004](#); [Hopkins, 2010](#)).

Theory and Argument

Key Concepts

The outcome of interest is electoral support for Golden Dawn (GD), Greece’s extreme-right party that fused ultranationalist rhetoric with xenophobic appeals (Heinö, 2016). The key explanatory factor is *exposure to refugees*, understood as the sudden, localized presence of asylum seekers on Greek islands during the 2015 crisis. Importantly, “exposure” here refers not to long-term integration but to highly visible, short-term encounters that disrupted local routines and political discourse.

Theoretical Framework

Two classic perspectives—contact theory and realistic group conflict theory—offer limited leverage in this case.

- Contact theory suggests that sustained interaction reduces prejudice (Allport, 1979), but refugees transited through Greek islands too briefly to permit such exchanges.
- Realistic group conflict theory emphasizes competition over resources (Campbell, 1965), yet the fleeting presence of refugees on islands precluded meaningful economic rivalry.

Instead, this study builds on insights from historical institutionalism and process tracing (Mahoney, 2004; Thelen, 1999; Bennett and Checkel, 2015). It treats the refugee crisis as a critical juncture, in which a sudden shock disrupted local equilibria and created opportunities for political entrepreneurs. Golden Dawn mobilized this moment by framing arrivals as a threat to order and identity. The process is thus interpretive and symbolic, not material.

Argument

The core claim is that *exposure alone*, even without contact or competition, can activate latent pre-dispositions. Sudden visibility of large numbers of refugees generated a sense of disruption. Through rhetorical framing by elites and media, this shock was translated into heightened perceptions of threat. These perceptions, in turn, increased support for Golden Dawn.

This argument highlights mechanisms rather than laws:

1. **Shock of Arrival** → visibility of mass inflows disrupted routines.

2. **Framing and Interpretation** → nationalist actors cast arrivals as threats.
3. **Electoral Response** → voters turned to Golden Dawn as the most credible vehicle for these concerns.

Causal Framework (DAG)

The logic can be visualized in a heuristic diagram:

- **Explanatory Factor:** Refugee Arrivals (driven by proximity to Turkey)
- **Mechanism:** Perceptions of Threat (cultural, symbolic, security)
- **Outcome:** Golden Dawn Vote Share

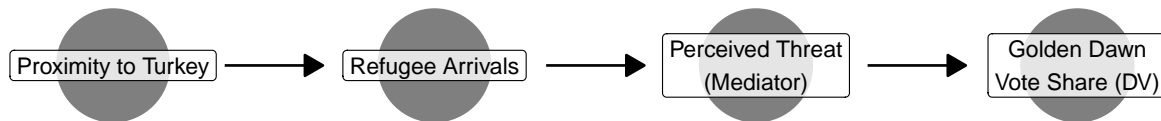


Figure 2: Causal Framework (DAG)

Hypotheses

- **H1 (Exposure Proposition):** Municipalities suddenly exposed to refugee arrivals will be more likely to shift toward Golden Dawn than otherwise similar municipalities.
- **H2 (Intensity Proposition):** Greater per-capita exposure heightens this effect, as larger shocks amplify the salience of threat frames.

These are not statistical hypotheses but **process expectations** to be evaluated through within-case evidence and comparisons across municipalities.

Scope Conditions

The argument applies under specific conditions:

- **Temporal scope:** Sudden refugee crises that produce short-lived but visible shocks.
- **Spatial scope:** Frontline regions where geography funnels inflows unevenly across localities.
- **Political scope:** Contexts with radical-right actors positioned to mobilize around narratives of identity and insecurity.

Methods

Research Design

This study uses a **qualitative, case-oriented research design** to investigate how sudden refugee arrivals shaped electoral support for Golden Dawn (GD). The Greek islands offer a natural comparison: geography exposed some municipalities to large inflows of asylum seekers in 2015, while others nearby, with similar economic and political histories, saw few or none.

Rather than estimating average treatment effects through statistical models, the design follows the logic of process tracing and comparative historical analysis (Mahoney, 2004; Bennett and Checkel, 2015). It seeks to identify the mechanisms that linked a short-lived humanitarian shock to electoral outcomes. The analysis proceeds in two steps:

1. **Cross-case comparison** – contrasting municipalities exposed to refugee arrivals with those not exposed, focusing on similarities and differences in subsequent electoral trajectories.
2. **Within-case analysis** – tracing the sequence of events in exposed municipalities (shock of arrival → interpretive framing → electoral response), using evidence from election returns, media reports, and party rhetoric.

The unit of analysis is the municipality ($N = 95$). The temporal scope covers four parliamentary elections between 2012 and 2015, allowing comparison of electoral patterns before and after the refugee crisis.

Data

Two primary sources are used:

1. **Electoral outcomes:** Official election returns from the Greek Ministry of Interior and Public Administration, at a municipality level, for all four elections.
2. **Refugee arrivals:** Monthly data from the UNHCR, aggregated to the municipal level and expressed as arrivals per capita. I truncate the measure at five arrivals per resident (the 99.7th percentile of the non-zero distribution) to prevent extreme values from skewing results.

Supplementary evidence comes from media coverage, NGO reports, and party statements, which help reconstruct the framing process by which arrivals were politicized.

Analytic Strategy

The analysis combines comparative and process-tracing logics:

- **Comparative logic:** By juxtaposing exposed and non-exposed municipalities, the study asks whether refugee arrivals corresponded with divergent political trajectories.
- **Process-tracing logic:** Within exposed municipalities, the study examines how the sudden visibility of refugees was interpreted and politicized. The expectation is that the mechanism unfolded in three steps: (1) visible shock of arrival, (2) framing of threat by elites and media, (3) voter response in the September 2015 election.

Findings

Exposure and Divergence in Electoral Support

The evidence shows that municipalities exposed to sudden refugee arrivals diverged from their non-exposed counterparts in the September 2015 election. Before the refugee crisis, both groups followed parallel electoral trajectories: Golden Dawn’s (GD) vote share rose gradually between 2012 and January 2015 across the country. After the crisis, however, only exposed municipalities registered a sharp increase in GD support, while non-exposed municipalities remained flat.

Figure 3 visualizes this divergence. The pattern is clear: exposure corresponds with a break in the trajectory, suggesting that refugee arrivals catalyzed electoral change.

Mechanisms: Symbolic Shock and Threat Perception

Process-tracing of media reports, local accounts, and party rhetoric reveals how exposure without contact still reshaped perceptions. Refugees typically stayed on islands for less than 48 hours (Capon, 2015), making sustained interaction impossible. Instead, their arrival produced a symbolic shock:

- Local newspapers carried front-page images of crowded shorelines and overwhelmed ports.
- Golden Dawn leaders framed the arrivals as an “invasion,” emphasizing loss of sovereignty and cultural threat.
- Municipal authorities described sudden strain on services, even when material competition was minimal.

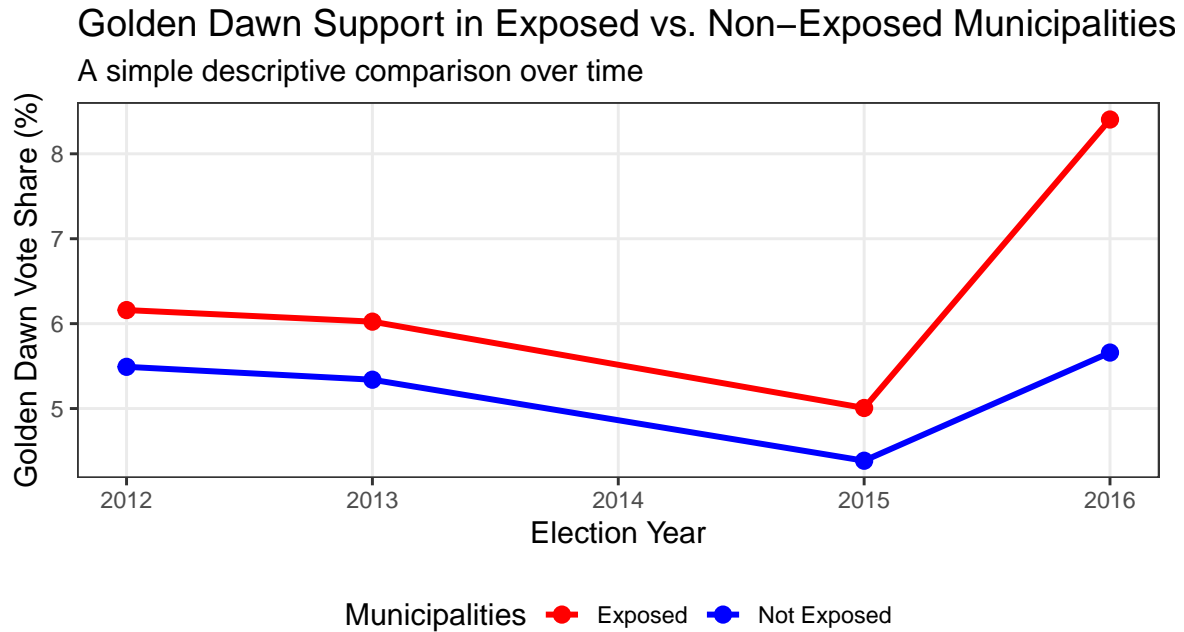


Figure 3: Golden Dawn vote share diverged after refugee arrivals (2015).

These narratives resonated with voters predisposed to nationalist appeals. The timing—arrivals in summer 2015 followed by elections in September—suggests a rapid link between the symbolic framing of crisis and electoral support for GD.

This finding helps explain why Greece diverges from Steinmayr’s (Steinmayr, 2016) Austrian case, where sustained interaction softened hostility, and instead resembles Dustmann et al.’s (Dustmann et al., 2016) Danish findings of heightened backlash. In short, when exposure is fleeting but visible, the threat narrative dominates over contact effects.

Variation by Intensity and Proximity

Not all exposed municipalities reacted equally. Islands that received larger per-capita inflows (e.g., Lesbos, Chios) saw the sharpest jumps in GD support. By contrast, islands with limited arrivals showed smaller changes. Proximity to Turkey reinforced this dynamic: the closer an island, the more visible and concentrated the inflows, and the stronger the electoral reaction.

Taken together, these findings highlight the graded nature of symbolic exposure of symbolic exposure: greater intensity amplified perceptions of crisis, while distance muted them.

Summary of Findings

These results directly answer the research question: **Did exposure to refugees increase support for Golden Dawn?** The answer is yes. Brief exposure, even without direct competition or meaningful contact, increased far-right support by activating symbolic threat perceptions.

- **Thematically**, the findings show (1) a divergence in electoral trajectories, (2) mechanisms rooted in symbolic shock, and (3) variation by intensity/proximity.
- **Comparatively**, Greece contributes a crucial case to the broader literature: unlike Austria, but like Denmark, it demonstrates that context and mechanism of exposure determine political outcomes.
- **Conceptually**, this underscores the “flash potential” of refugee crises ([Sniderman et al., 2004](#); [Hopkins, 2010](#)): short, visible shocks can realign politics in ways disproportionate to their material impact.

Discussion

Contribution

This study demonstrates that even brief and localized exposure to refugees can reshape political dynamics, increasing support for Golden Dawn, Greece’s extreme-right party. In doing so, it challenges the prevailing emphasis in the literature on long-term labor migration and resource competition ([Barone et al., 2016](#); [Halla et al., 2015](#); [Becker and Fetzer, 2016](#)). The Greek case shows that exposure alone—without sustained interaction or direct economic rivalry—can have significant political consequences.

By tracing how short-lived encounters produced a surge in extremist support, this article contributes to debates about the “flash potential” of refugee crises ([Sniderman et al., 2004](#); [Hopkins, 2010](#)). It reframes refugee inflows not as gradual extensions of immigration dynamics, but as sudden political shocks that can reorder electoral behavior almost instantaneously.

Broader Implications

The findings underscore the symbolic and affective dimensions of immigration politics. Refugees' passage through the Aegean islands—often lasting less than 48 hours—was sufficient to generate perceptions of crisis and insecurity. This suggests that narratives of disorder, cultural threat, and national sovereignty can be as politically powerful as material concerns.

The case complicates existing theories of contact ([Allport, 1979](#)) and conflict ([Campbell, 1965](#)), which assume sustained interaction or competition. Instead, it highlights the role of exposure without contact, where fleeting but visible encounters trigger political backlash. For scholars, this implies the need to conceptualize refugee movements not only as demographic pressures, but also as moments of symbolic politics. For policymakers, it suggests that the framing and visibility of refugee arrivals can be just as consequential as the material realities of settlement.

Limitations and Future Research

Three limitations merit reflection. First, the analysis is confined to the Greek islands in 2015. The dynamics of exposure may differ in mainland settings, or in countries where institutional capacities and party systems vary. Second, while process-tracing of electoral outcomes and political discourse illuminates how exposure shaped perceptions, the precise mechanisms—media amplification, nationalist rhetoric, or local anxieties about control—require further investigation. Third, the focus on electoral outcomes leaves broader civic and attitudinal consequences unexplored.

Future research should extend this analysis in three ways:

1. Cross-national comparisons, to identify how institutional and cultural contexts condition the effect of refugee crises.
2. Survey and interview evidence, to capture how ordinary citizens interpret exposure.
3. Media analysis, to trace how local and national narratives amplify or dampen symbolic shocks.

Conclusion

Restating the Argument

This article has shown that localized exposure to the 2015 refugee crisis reshaped political outcomes in Greece. Even when refugees were present only briefly and without direct competition for resources, their arrival coincided with a surge in electoral support for Golden Dawn, the country's extreme-right party. The Greek case suggests that the symbolic impact of refugee flows, rather than material pressures, can drive rapid political change.

Contribution to the Literature

The study contributes to debates on migration and political behavior by reframing refugees as a distinct type of political shock. Whereas long-term labor migration is often understood through the lenses of competition or integration, refugee arrivals highlight dynamics of immediacy, visibility, and perceived disorder. This builds on but also complicates findings from Austria and Denmark, showing how frontline states face unique challenges when sudden exposure activates nationalist and exclusionary politics.

Broader Implications

The findings underscore the fragility of democratic systems in the face of sudden demographic and symbolic disruptions. Refugee crises are not only humanitarian or economic episodes; they also serve as political turning points, amplifying anxieties about identity, security, and state authority. This perspective encourages scholars and policymakers alike to recognize that moments of crisis can catalyze shifts in party competition and public discourse more quickly than gradual structural changes.

Unresolved Questions

Several questions remain open. What precise mechanisms transformed fleeting encounters with refugees into durable political effects—media framing, nationalist mobilization, or citizens' perceptions of state weakness? Under what circumstances might such effects fade rather than persist? And how might other frontline or transit states experience similar dynamics? Addressing these questions

will require cross-national and multi-method research, combining electoral analysis with surveys, interviews, and media studies.

Normative Reflection

Finally, the Greek case reminds us that democratic resilience cannot be taken for granted. If momentary shocks can so quickly empower extremist actors, then societies must invest in institutions, narratives, and forms of civic engagement that reduce vulnerability to fear-based mobilization. Refugee crises will not be the last challenge to Europe's democracies, but how they are framed and politically managed may determine whether they erode pluralism or strengthen it.

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Appendix

Timeline of Refugee Arrivals

The refugee crisis reached its peak in Greece in 2015. Table S1 summarizes the key moments that shaped the flow of arrivals and the political context in which they occurred.

Date	Event	Political Context (Greece)
January 2015	Syriza wins parliamentary elections	Golden Dawn receives 6.3% of the vote
Summer 2015	Surge in arrivals from Turkey to Greek islands (esp. Lesbos, Kos)	Growing public concern
September 2015	Peak refugee arrivals (over 200,000 in a single month)	Snap elections; Golden Dawn receives 7.0%
October–December 2015	EU–Turkey negotiations intensify	Refugee presence framed as crisis management issue

Table S1: Timeline of Refugee Arrivals

Election Context

Golden Dawn’s electoral performance can be understood in relation to broader electoral trends. Table S2 provides a summary of national parliamentary elections from 2012 to 2015.

Election Date	Turnout (%)	Golden Dawn Vote Share (%)	Notes
May 2012	65.1	7.0	GD enters parliament for the first time
June 2012	62.5	6.9	GD consolidates support
January 2015	63.9	6.3	Syriza victory
September 2015	56.6	7.0	Elections held amid refugee crisis

Table S2: Election Context

Local Media and Public Discourse

Qualitative sources shed light on how refugees were perceived. Selected headlines from Greek newspapers and television outlets in 2015 illustrate the framing of the crisis:

- *Kathimerini* (August 2015): “Islands Overwhelmed: Refugee Arrivals Triple in One Month”
- *To Vima* (September 2015): “The State Absent, the Islands Alone Against the Crisis”
- Local Lesbos newspaper (*Empros*, September 2015): “Fear and Solidarity: Two Faces of the Refugee Arrivals” These accounts show how refugee arrivals were framed not only as a humanitarian issue but also as a question of state capacity and security, resonating with Golden Dawn’s anti-system appeals.

Supplementary Notes

1. **Data Sources:** UNHCR (monthly refugee arrivals), Greek Ministry of Interior (electoral results), EU reports, and local press archives.
2. **Unit of Analysis:** Municipalities on Aegean islands, but qualitative evidence also highlights broader discursive shifts at the national level.
3. **Limitations:** While these supplementary materials provide valuable context, they cannot fully disentangle mechanisms such as media influence, nationalist mobilization, or perceptions of state weakness.

Example AI Transparency Statement

Use of AI for Writing Support

Artificial intelligence tools were used in a limited capacity to support the clarity and flow of the written text. Specifically, AI was employed to correct grammatical and stylistic issues and to suggest improvements in signposting (e.g., subheadings, transitions between sections). These interventions were strictly editorial. The research design, theoretical argument, and engagement with the literature were developed independently in consultation with the advisor.

Use of AI for Organizational Support

AI was also used to provide suggestions on structuring the appendix and discussion sections. This support was comparable to feedback that could be obtained from a writing tutor or style manual, focusing on presentation rather than substantive content. No AI tools were used to generate evidence, interpret sources, or formulate arguments.

Intellectual Contribution and Ownership

The intellectual contribution of this paper—including its theoretical framing, methodological choices, interpretation of findings, and engagement with broader debates—rests entirely with the author. AI assistance was confined to editorial and organizational support. I remain solely responsible for the scholarly content, interpretation of findings, and the framing of this research within the literature.