

# **How does partisan type influence affective polarization?\***

**A comparative study of 25 European democracies**

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Space for an abstract.

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\*Space for acknowledgements. Wordcount: 3285.

# 1 Exploratory figures

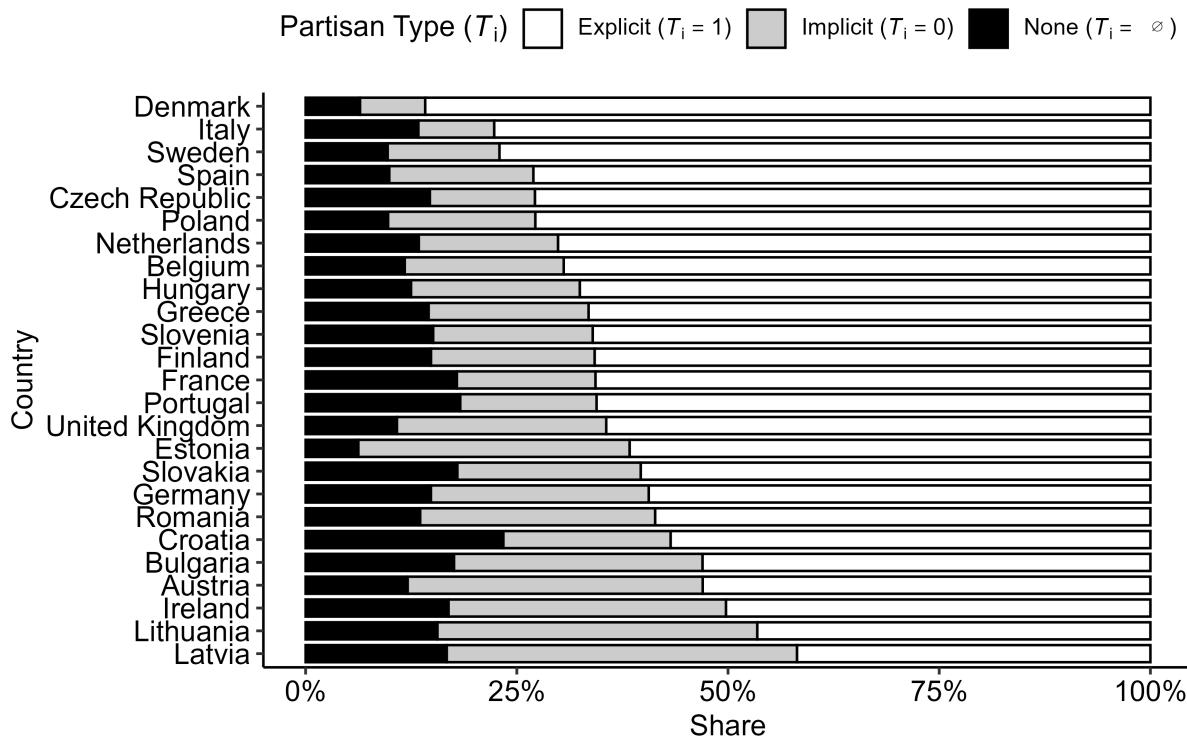


Figure 1: Distribution of partisan types, by country. Stacked horizontal bars show the within-country share (%) of three partisan types: explicit partisans (respondents who reported a subjective attachement to a party,  $T_i = 1$ ), implicit partisans (respondents who reported no attachement but did report a vote preference or intention,  $T_i = 0$ ), and respondents who reported neither (none,  $T_i = \emptyset$ ). Percentages sum to 100% within each country, with country samples containing about 1,100 respondents each (detailed numbers are reported in appendix section X).

Source: [CSAP Code Notebook 1](#)

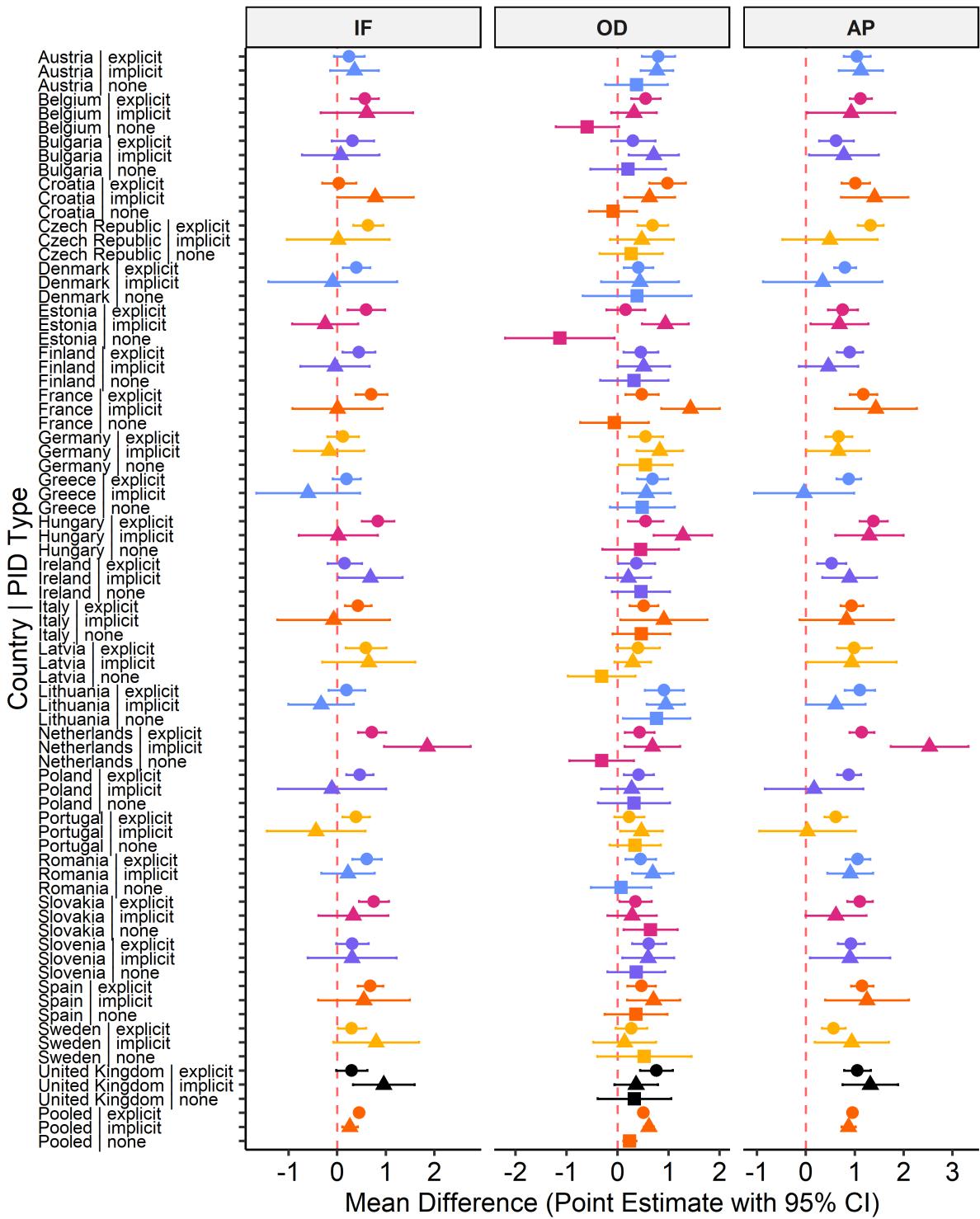


Figure 2: Exploratory token allocation behavior by country and pid type in the dictator game: ingroup favoritism, outgroup derogation and affective polarization. The figure shows mean differences in token allocation with 95% confidence intervals. IF =  $\text{mean}(\text{token2co}) - \text{mean}(\text{token2control})$ , OD =  $\text{mean}(\text{token2control}) - \text{mean}(\text{token2out})$ , AP =  $\text{mean}(\text{token2co}) - \text{mean}(\text{token2out})$

Source: [CSAP Code Notebook 1](#)