

How does partisan type influence affective polarization?*

A comparative study of 25 European democracies

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Space for an abstract.

*Space for acknowledgements. Wordcount: 3285.

1 Exploratory figures

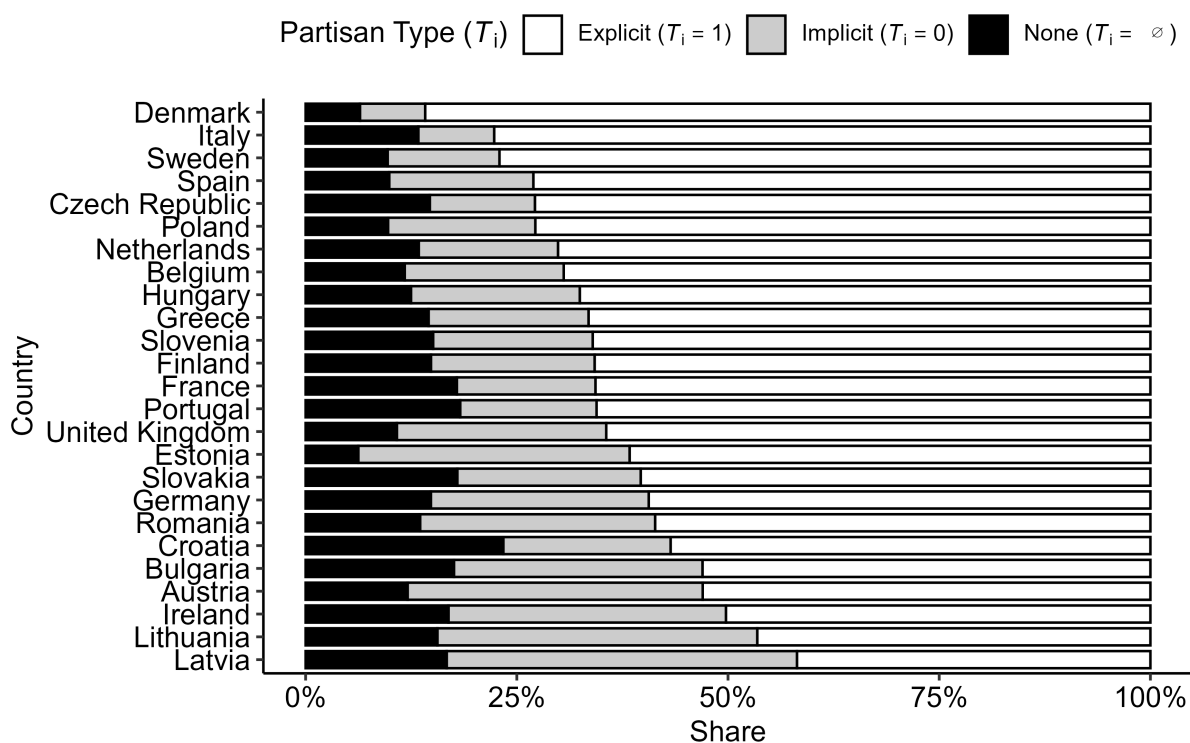


Figure 1: Distribution of partisan types, by country. Stacked horizontal bars show the within-country share (%) of three partisan types: explicit partisans (respondents who reported a subjective attachment to a party, $T_i = 1$), implicit partisans (respondents who reported no attachment but did report 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](#)

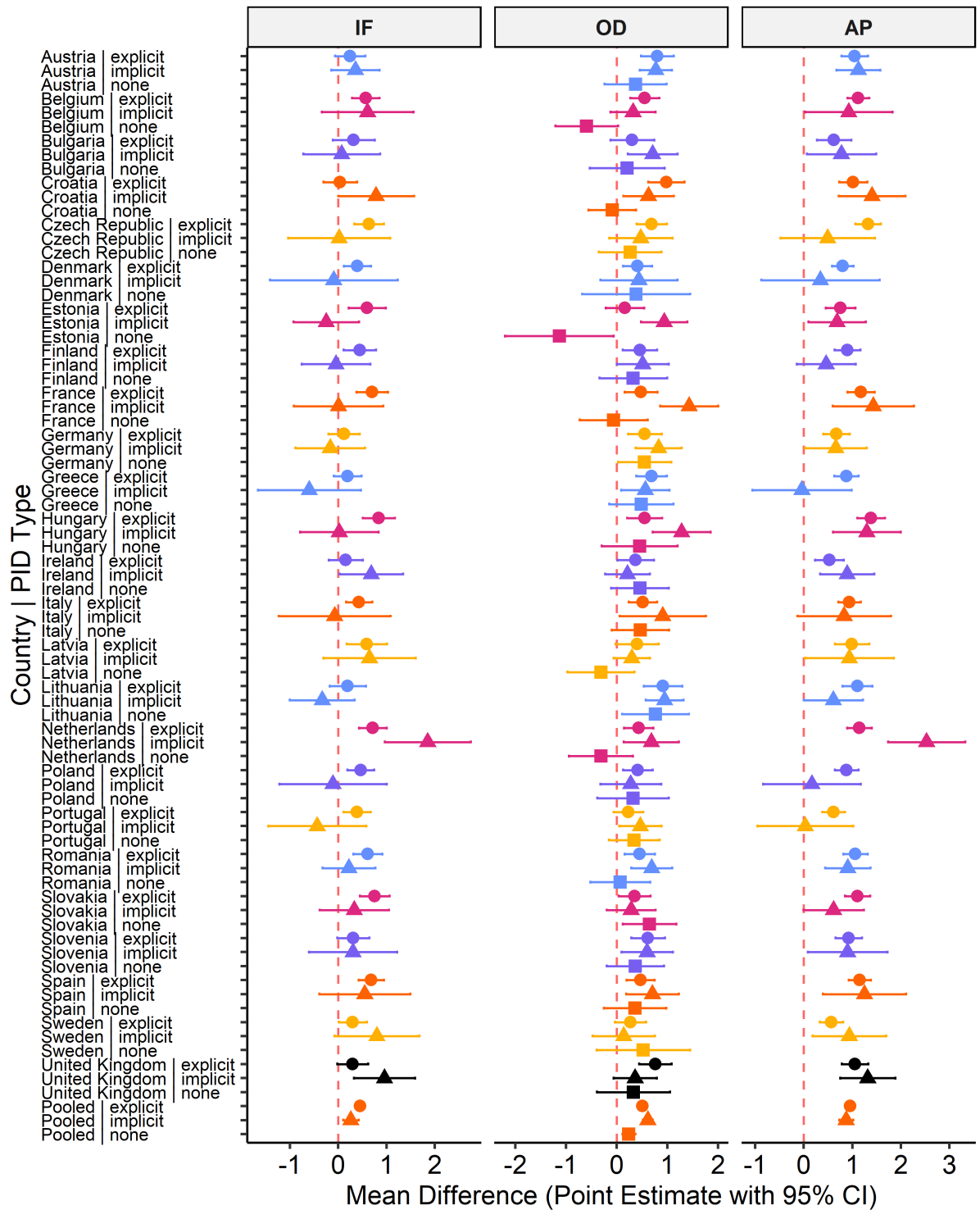


Figure 2: Exploratory token allocation behavior by country and pid type in the dictator game: ingroup favoritism, outgroup derogation and affective polarization. The figure shows mean differences in token allocation with 95% confidence intervals. IF = $\text{mean}(\text{token2co}) - \text{mean}(\text{token2control})$,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

Source: [CSAP Code Notebook 1](#)