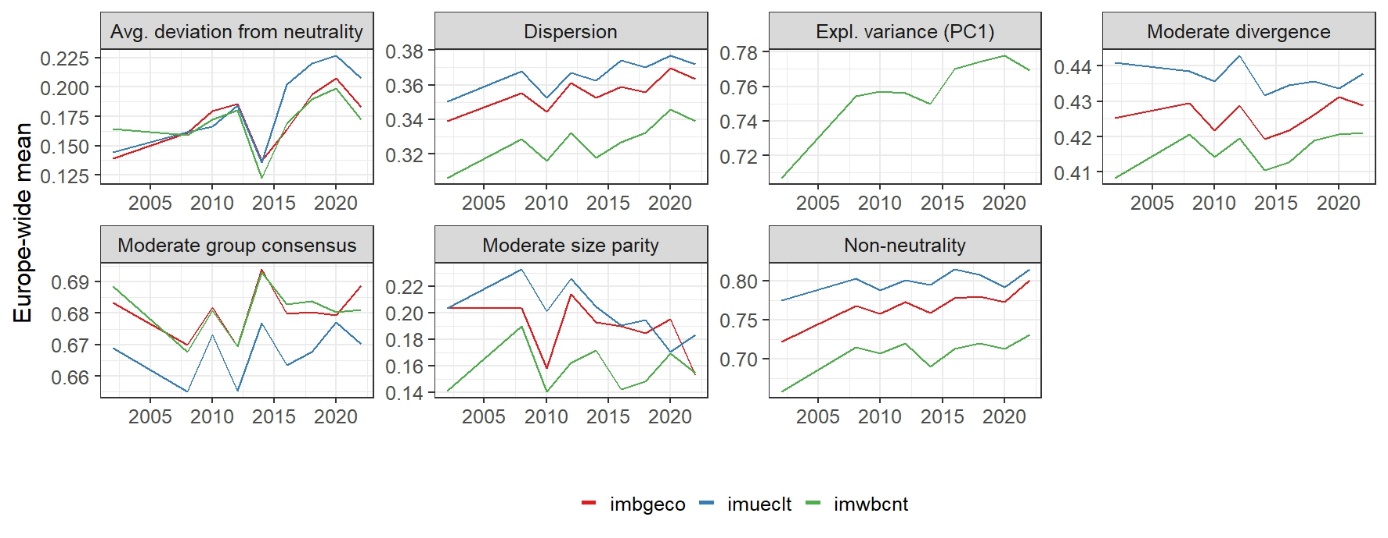
Results

* Europe wide to see if there is a general trend
* Kurzbeschreibung mit verweis of Fig 3.x
* Besonders betonen dass um 2015 herum (flüchtlingskriese) viel polarisierung passiert
* Dann brücke schlagen zu einem land, das mediengetrieben propaganda gegen flüchtline macht.



**Fig 3.xxx** The seven aspects of polarization on the continental level averaged across all available countries.Avg. deviation from neutrality: Shows the average extent to which opinions deviate from a neutral stance, i.e., an increase of acceptance **or** rejection. Higher values suggest thus stronger opinions, whether positive or negative, indicating increasing polarization. The trends for all three variables seem to show a general increase in deviation from neutrality, particularly noticeable after around 2015. This suggests that opinions on immigration have become less neutral and more pronounced over time. **Dispersion:** This metric measures the spread or variance of opinions across the European population. Higher dispersion indicates a wider range of opinions, which can be a sign of polarization. The trends here are somewhat varied across the variables, but generally show an upward tendency, especially in the later years. This implies that the range of opinions on immigration has broadened. **Expl. variance (PC1):** Refers to the explained variance of the first principal component of the PCA based on the three migration variables. A higher value suggests that a single underlying dimension (the general sentiment towards immigration) explains a larger proportion of the variance in opinions. The upward trend in this graph suggests that opinions on immigration have become increasingly structured along a primary dimension of opposition, again indicating an increase in polarization. M**oderate divergence:** Captures the extent to which the average views of the moderately accepting and moderately opposing individuals diverge. The trends are somewhat fluctuating, but there appears to be an overall increase in moderate divergence, particularly for the "imbgeco" variable, indicating an increase in polarization amount the two moderate groups. **Moderate group consensus:** This graph illustrates the level of agreement within the two moderate groups. The trends show a general decrease, particularly for "imueclt" and "imwbcnt," implying that even among those with moderate views, there might be less internal consensus. This suggests a weakening of the moderate middle ground. Moderate size parity: Captures the ratio of the smaller to the larger group holding moderate opinions. The imbgeco variable shows a fluctuating trend, with a notable peak around 2015 and then a decrease. This suggests that the balance between moderately accepting and opposing individuals, according to this measure, varied over time, with a period of greater balance around 2015. The imueclt variable also shows considerable fluctuation, with peaks and troughs. It's harder to discern a clear directional trend here. The imwbcnt variable appears to show a general upward trend, particularly in the later years. This suggests that the sizes of the moderately accepting and moderately opposing groups, according to this variable, have become more similar over time, indicating increasing polarization in terms of parity. **Non-neutrality:** This graph directly measures the prevalence of non-neutral opinions. Higher values indicate a larger proportion of the population holding either positive or negative views on immigration. All three variables show a clear upward trend, especially after 2015, strongly suggesting a significant increase in the proportion of Europeans holding non-neutral opinions on immigration.