

EuroSense

Primary Analysis Report

April 2025

Author: Ina Dimitrieva
07. April 2025



Preface



Dear Reader,

I became a citizen scientist in democratic participation, inspired by the volunteer spirit and entrepreneurial mindset of Volt Europa.

What began as a shared passion for democratic innovation grew into the collaborative journey that brought *EuroSense* to life. At its heart, this project is about reimagining how we connect with each other, how we listen, and how we learn—from one another and from the emotions that shape our societies.

EuroSense was born from the belief that democracy should be more than a distant system. It should be a living, breathing conversation open to all. Through this pilot project, we created space for people across Europe to share their stories, express their hopes and concerns, and contribute to shaping policies that reflect the lived realities of citizens. The project is novel, the tools are new, but the mission is timeless: to make democracy more responsive, more human, and more inclusive.

This report captures the first steps of that journey. It is both a reflection of what we've discovered and a call to action for researchers, policymakers, and every citizen who wants to help build a better future. I hope you find in these pages the same spark of inspiration that first moved me, and that you'll feel encouraged to join this ongoing experiment in collective intelligence and democratic renewal.

The analysis of the initial data we collected is a small glimpse into the immense potential of this approach to understanding our societies in all their complexity. It represents a tiny sample of something largely unexplored. If we learn how to meaningfully interpret the diverse micro-narratives we've gathered, we can begin to imagine what might be possible once we collect thousands, even millions of stories.

Together, we can listen more deeply, explore more courageously, and learn more wisely to improve our lives today and shape a better tomorrow.

I would like to thank Adrian Wagner, Anne Caspari, and all the incredible volunteers in Volt Europa for their invaluable support in producing this report.

Ina Dimitrieva

Citizen Empowerment Lead
Volt Europa

Executive Summary

The **EuroSense** project, driven by volunteers within Volt Europa, aims to understand polarization in European societies and empower citizens through complexity science. The project has evolved into a significant citizen science initiative, aiming to build the largest network for citizen sensing across Europe. Using the **SenseMaker Data Collector**, a narrative-based tool, the project has collected **865 stories** from citizens across **24 European countries** from March 2024 to February 2025. This report presents the first analysis of the data, focusing on sociodemographic insights, sentiment analysis, and thematic patterns. The primary analysis of the collected data focuses on visualizing responses to identify dominant patterns and outliers. The report aims to develop a basic understanding of the method, data and results from the project.

The majority of stories collected originated from **Germany** (33%) and the **Netherlands** (30%). Among the respondents, 62% identified as male, 34% as female, and 4% as non-binary, other, or preferred not to disclose their gender. The age distribution was generally balanced, although individuals under 16 were underrepresented. In terms of sentiment, 61% of the stories conveyed negative or very negative experiences, while 30% reflected positive or very positive emotions. Younger respondents, particularly those aged 16 to 34, were more likely to share negative experiences compared to those aged 55 and above.

The thematic analysis revealed that the most frequent topics related to shared experiences are **fairness and social justice** (19%), followed by **living together and community** (17%), and **democracy and governance** (12%). Negative sentiment is especially prominent in experiences around migration and refugees as well as mobility and transport. In contrast, stories related to the topic of living together and community feature a relatively more positive tone. Across themes, respondents commonly voice concerns related to fairness, governance, and broader systemic challenges. Delving into specific topics, stories in relation to **fairness and social justice** express strong dissatisfaction with perceived government neglect and systemic inequality. In the area of **nature and climate**, respondents call for innovation and change, voicing frustration over governmental inaction. Stories related to health and wellbeing are marked by concerns about stagnation and unequal access to essential services. **Migration and refugees** narratives reflect perceptions of unfair treatment and societal regression, while contributions on democracy and governance convey anxiety over democratic decline, coupled with demands for urgent political action. Stories in **economy and markets** echo worries about systemic neglect and fears of regression. Meanwhile, the theme of **living together and community** conveyed a nuanced picture by balancing optimism for social change with anxiety about eroding cohesion. Several cross-cutting themes emerged, like the widespread perception that "**the government doesn't care at all**", which appeared consistently throughout the narratives. Many respondents emphasize the urgent **need for change and innovation**, favouring this matter more over the preservation of values and traditions. The sentiment that society is "**moving backwards**" is more prevalent than concerns about stagnation or overly rapid change.

To explore these findings further, it is necessary to examine the **causes of citizens' perceptions of government neglect**, to identify the **specific actions** they expect to see taken, and to **explore the tension** between individual agency and dependence on political solutions. Additionally, understanding **regional and demographic differences** in lived experiences and priorities, as well as addressing systemic obstacles to fairness, governance, and cohesion, are also very important. The EuroSense project reveals **deep-seated dissatisfaction with governance, systemic inequality, and societal issues** across Europe. Citizens are calling for **meaningful political action** and sweeping systemic change. The findings underscore the need for **inclusive and forward-looking solutions** capable of addressing polarization while empowering communities across the EU.

Contents

Preface	1
Executive Summary	2
Introduction	4
Methodology and Approach	5
Results	10
Socio-demographic characteristics of the collected data	11
Analysis by Sentiment	13
Analysis by Topic	16
Annex	28
Mobility and Transport	28
Fairness and social justice	30
Nature and climate	32
Health and Wellbeing	34
Work and Occupation	38
Housing and Living Conditions	40
Democracy and Governance	42
Economy and Markets	44
Living together and Community	46
Education and Schools	48
Peace and Security	50
Other	52

Introduction

The purpose of this report is to present the findings and insights from the EuroSense project, an initiative driven by a group of dedicated volunteers within Volt Europa – the pan-European movement. Inspired by a report on overcoming polarization in times of crisis¹, these volunteers sought to explore the application of complexity science in the context of citizen empowerment and participation.

The original goal of the project was to understand the polarization in European societies, particularly in light of the rising support for extremist views, such as those associated with the far right. With the assistance of experts in applied complexity science, the Volt Europa team designed a sense-making tool aimed at capturing and analyzing citizens' real-life experiences. The objective was to uncover the underlying sentiments, identify common patterns and outliers, and reveal the blind spots that are often overlooked.

EuroSense has since evolved into an ambitious endeavor, aiming to build the largest network for citizen sensing across Europe. It has become an integral part of the citizen science initiative under the Impetus - Grant for Citizen Science (impetus4cs.eu), gaining official recognition within Volt Europa's activities in the areas of citizen empowerment and democratic innovation.

The long-term vision of the project is to create a more inclusive and democratic society in Europe by empowering citizens to actively participate in politics, the project fosters a culture of citizen engagement and sensemaking at local, national, and European levels. By leveraging innovative technology and a decentralised citizen sensor network, it enables citizens to understand complex societal challenges and contribute solutions. The long-term goal is a political landscape where citizens' voices are prioritised, leading to responsive and effective political responses serving the common good. Elected officials, from the European Parliament to local governments, will recognize the importance of incorporating citizens' voices in decision-making processes. Additionally, the project aims to inspire other political parties and decision-makers to adopt similar approaches, integrating sensemaking into European democratic culture. Ultimately, the project envisions a society where citizens trust their ability to impact politics and actively participate in shaping their communities and societies.

This report represents the first holistic analysis of the data collected through the EuroSense project and provides valuable insights into the initial results.

For further information about the project go to our homepage www.eurosense.eu or follow us on LinkedIn and Instagram @eurosensecsi.

This report is structured to guide you through the journey of the EuroSense pilot: from its methodological foundations to the insights we've uncovered together with citizens across Europe. We begin with the **Methodology and Approach**, which outlines how we designed and implemented the data collection process using the SenseMaker Data Collector tool. This section also introduces the participatory logic behind our citizen science approach, explaining how people's stories became structured data for deeper analysis. In the **Results** section, we present the primary findings from our initial dataset. This includes an overview of the sociodemographic profile, sentiment analysis, and emerging thematic patterns. We also explore correlations across different interpretive dimensions. The **Signifiers** section provides insight into the unique interpretive framework used in SenseMaker. Finally, the **Annex** offers a deeper dive for those interested in the finer details of the analysis. It includes supplementary materials per Topic and additional insights that support and enrich the core findings of the report. Each section is designed not only to inform but to invite further exploration and reflection.

¹ Wagner et al. (2022) "Overcoming polarization in crises - A research project on trauma and democracy with over 350 citizens"

Methodology and Approach

We have used the methodology and tools developed by the [Cynefin Company](#) in the field of Anthro-complexity, which is about understanding how people, cultures, and systems interact in messy, unpredictable ways, helping us tackle real-world problems that do not have simple solutions. We designed for that purpose a SenseMaker Data Collector as a tool to collect micro-narratives, which are then interpreted by the citizens themselves with the so-called signifiers assigning different categorical, numerical and visual characteristics to the narrative.

SenseMaker is a narrative-based method designed for assessments, monitoring, evaluations, and research. It focuses on collecting and analyzing short, personal narratives from respondents, allowing them to interpret their own experiences through follow-up "signifier questions." This approach reduces researcher bias and provides nuanced insights into respondents' perspectives². Key features:

Narrative Entry Point: Respondents share brief, focused stories about specific experiences, triggered by an open-ended "prompter" question. These narratives can be submitted in any language and format (written or audio).

Self-Interpretation: After sharing their narrative, respondents answer signifier questions (e.g., sliders, triads) to reflect on and interpret their experiences, reducing external bias.

Nuanced Responses: The method encourages thoughtful, deliberative answers, minimizing socially desirable or superficial responses.

Scalability and Inclusivity: SenseMaker can capture hundreds or thousands of narratives, ensuring diverse voices are heard. It allows for statistical analysis and comparisons between subgroups, making it suitable for large-scale studies.

Empowerment: The process empowers respondents by enabling them to reflect on and share their experiences, raising awareness and fostering participation.

In a common workshop with experts in the field of complexity applied science³ we have developed through a brainstorming process possible questions and themes of polarization we would like to explore. Initially we wanted to focus only on the most polarizing topic of migration and refugees and understand what kind of emotions citizens have related to experiences and why. However, in the course of the discussions we decided that we wanted to not narrow down in the beginning to a specific topic but we rather wanted to keep the prompting question rather open and universal to all. In this way, we can give citizens the power to share experience that is relevant to their life. The key challenge in the design of the Sense Maker was the formulation of the prompting question, which is the entry point into the signification process. The language should be easy to understand for citizens with various backgrounds, including non-academics and minors.

Signification questions include open questions related, multiple-choice (MCQs) or categorical questions to the narrative but also specific quantitative information such as Dyads (Sliders) and Triads (Triangles).

- **Signifier MCQs:** These relate to the narrative shared by the respondent and help capture additional details about the experience, like how the respondent feels, who or what was important, or when the event happened. They add layers of information to the story and allow for deeper analysis and comparison of themes or subgroups.
- **Sociodemographic MCQs:** These relate to the respondent's background (e.g., age, gender, location) and help break down the data to compare different groups. They ensure the sample is

² Guijt, I., Gottret, MA., Hanchar, A., Deprez, S., Muckenhirn, R., (2022) The Learning Power of Listening, Rugby, UK: Practical Action Publishing <<http://dx.doi.org/10.3362/9781788532006>>.

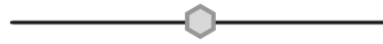
³ Complexity Partners

representative, highlight dominant or underrepresented groups, and allow for meaningful comparisons.

- **Slider (Dyad):** A slider is a straight line with two ideas or options at each end. You move a marker along the line to show where your answer falls between those two extremes.

2.1 In the experience you shared, what matters most are...

Values and traditions

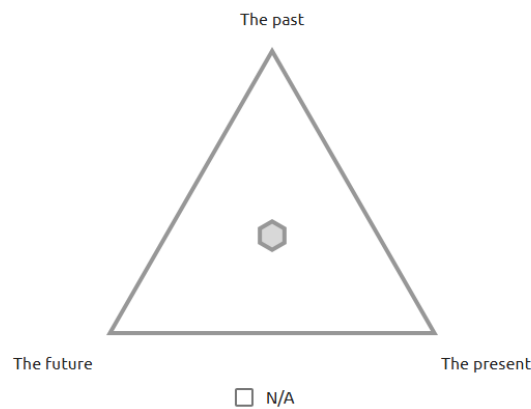


Change and innovation

☐ N/A

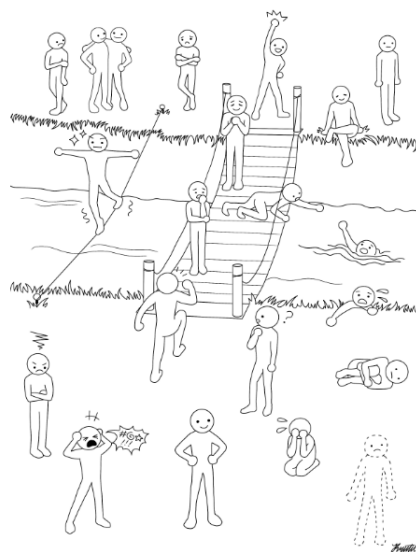
- **Triad:** A triad is a triangle with three ideas or options, one at each. Instead of picking just one, you place a dot inside the triangle to show how much each one matters to you compared to the others.

3.1 The experience you shared relates to...



- **Blob Picture:** IT is a type of visual prompt, an abstract or ambiguous image - often a cartoon-like drawing with several human-like shapes or “blobs” in various poses or interactions. The image invites participants to project their own experiences and emotions onto it.

4 In the experience you share, where do you see yourself and where do you see the others in the context of your experience above? Please place the dots on the corresponding figures below.



Primary Analysis Report

After several discussions, workshops and tests the final design of the SenseMaker included 7 qualitative narratives (including the story), 6 categorical questions (including demographics), 4 Dyads, 4 Triads and one Blob Picture.

Question Type	Question	Content		
Narrative	Prompting Question	Free text		
	Story Title	Free text		
	EU Metaphor	Free text		
	Europe Metaphor	Free text		
	Democracy Metaphor	Free text		
	Who should hear the story?	Free text		
	Question for politicians	Free text		
Categorical	Topic	12 options (Mobility, Security, Social Justice, etc) and free text		
	Sentiment	6 options (from very positive to very negative)		
	Frequency	5 options (from very common to one time)		
	Country	28 options (European countries)		
	Gender	5 options (female, male, non-binary, other and prefer not say)		
	Age	6 options (from under 16 to over 65 years old)		
Dyads	What matters most	Change and Innovation	Values and Traditions	
	How others behave	Unusually	As expected	
	How everybody is treated	Differently but it's not ok	The same but it's not ok	
	What does the Government?	Doesn't care at all	Interferes too much	
Triads	Relation to	Past	Future	Present
	Relation to	Your region	Your country	Europe
	Democracy means	I want to take action	I want politicians to take action	I want to be left alone
	Concern	Everything is changing	We move backwards	Nothing changes
Blob Picture (Visual)	Where do you see yourself in the picture?	Me	The Others	

The signifiers included in this particular framework are designed to surface tensions that reflect deeper **emotional and societal triggers**⁴. These triggers fall into four conceptual dimensions:

- unequal treatment
- violations of normality
- fears about the dissolution of boundaries
- behavioural expectations

The Dyads

Each dyad connects with one or more of these dimensions and helps identify how participants perceive the social dynamics in their stories.

For example, the dyad “How everybody is treated,” with its options “Differently but it’s not ok” and “The same but it’s not ok,” reflects concerns about fairness and justice. This aligns closely with the first dimension, unequal treatment, which focuses on how people perceive equality or inequality in social interactions.

The second dimension, violations of normality, is explored through the dyad “How others behave.” Participants can position their story between the poles of “Unusually” and “As expected.” This helps reveal whether the behaviour described in the story fits within social norms or is perceived as a deviation, which may trigger discomfort or concern.

Fears of the dissolution of boundaries, where people express anxiety about things getting out of control or changing too quickly, are accessed through two dyads: “What matters most” and “What does the Government do?” The former contrasts “Change and Innovation” with “Values and Traditions,” allowing participants to show their orientation toward progress or preservation. The latter explores perceptions of governmental presence, with responses ranging between “Doesn’t care at all” and “Interferes too much,” which can reflect fears about both abandonment and overreach.

Finally, behavioural expectations are examined through several of the same dyads, especially “How others behave” and “What matters most.” These help uncover whether individuals feel pressured to conform to certain norms or whether they feel free to act according to their own values.

By analyzing the distribution of responses across these dyads and linking them to participants’ stories, the project can identify recurring patterns and emotional undercurrents in how people experience political and social life. This creates a rich, data-informed foundation for understanding citizen perspectives, which can then inform policy development and democratic engagement at the European, national and local political levels.

The Triads

The triads presented in this framework are designed to capture the **emotional and cognitive orientation** of individuals as they reflect on their lived experiences. Unlike dyads, which involve two opposing poles, triads offer three interconnected options, allowing for more nuanced and multidimensional self-interpretation. This format is particularly useful in narrative-based methodologies, where the aim is to identify patterns not only in what people experience but also in **how they relate to the world around them**, e.g. temporally, geographically, politically, and emotionally.

The first triad explores people’s **temporal orientation** through their “relation to” time: the past, present, or future. This triad helps reveal whether a participant’s story is grounded in nostalgia, urgency about the present, or aspirations and anxieties about the future. This is important because it provides insight into whether people are **reacting to change, longing for stability, or anticipating something ahead**. For

⁴ Mau, Steffen, Thomas Lux, und Linus Westheuser (2023): Triggerpunkte. Konsens und Konflikt in der Gegenwartsgesellschaft, Berlin: Suhrkamp Verlag

example, stories oriented toward the past might reflect concerns about lost values or identity, while future-focused stories might express hope or fear about what lies ahead.

The second triad focuses on **geographic identity and attachment**, asking people to position their story in relation to “your region,” “your country,” or “Europe.” This offers clues about the level at which individuals feel most connected or concerned, i.e. local, national, or supranational. It also indicates where **people expect change to occur or responsibility to be taken**. A preference for local identification may point to feelings of disconnection from national or European institutions, while a strong European orientation could reflect trust in broader integration or governance structures.

The third triad delves into perceptions of **democratic agency** by exploring what “democracy means” to the participant. The three points “I want to take action,” “I want politicians to take action,” and “I want to be left alone” capture different stances toward participation and authority. This triad helps reveal whether citizens see themselves as active agents of change, expect leadership and solutions from elected officials, or prefer disengagement and autonomy. Responses here can highlight where **democratic fatigue, empowerment, or frustration** might be taking root.

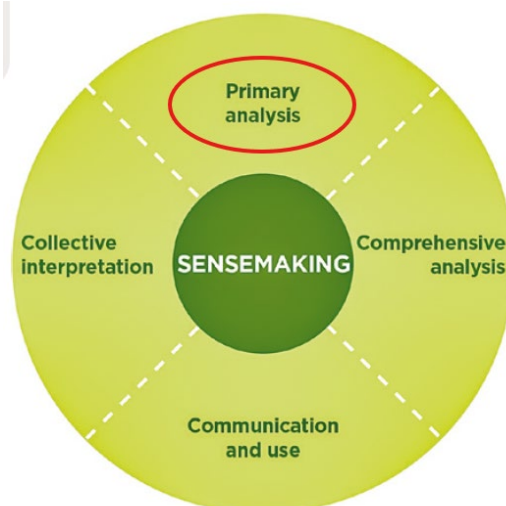
The final triad looks at **emotional orientation toward change** through the lens of concern: “Everything is changing,” “We move backwards,” and “Nothing changes.” This helps identify whether individuals experience their environment as too dynamic, regressive, or stagnant. These perceptions can reflect **underlying fears or frustrations**, whether with uncontrolled transformation, perceived loss of progress, or a lack of meaningful action or development.

Together, these triads allow for a textured analysis of how people relate to the systems and contexts around them. They provide insights into **identity, power, emotional tone, and temporal perspective**, all of which are crucial for interpreting narratives not just as isolated experiences, but as indicators of larger patterns in society. By positioning their stories within these triads, **citizens co-create data that can guide democratic innovation, identify emerging concerns, and better align policy priorities with public sentiment**.

The story collection based on this questionnaire design **started end of March 2024** and the following report covers the data from **865 stories** from citizens in Europe shared during a period of more than **10 months** (from 18. March 2024 until 07. February 2025).

Results

According to the *Practical Guide of Using the SenseMaker*⁵ the sensemaking process has four building blocks: primary analysis, collective interpretation, comprehensive analysis, and communication and use. This part of the report focuses on primary analysis of the collected data.



The primary analysis takes an **exploratory approach** and is aimed at providing a bird's eye view of findings, enabling description and understanding of the main characteristics of the data. Its main focus is presenting responses visually in the form of plots and graphs and in this way identifying dominant patterns and outliers, while also identifying where it is necessary to disaggregate responses and determining the variables that will be used to do this. This is undertaken by using visualization tools (plots and graphs), quantitative techniques (summary statistics with some basic level of disaggregation and correlations among selected variables), and reading and analyzing sets of narratives from different groups of respondents. The sets of narratives for analysis can be extracted by filtering them using MCQs or can be drawn by selecting responses from dominant clusters or from outliers.

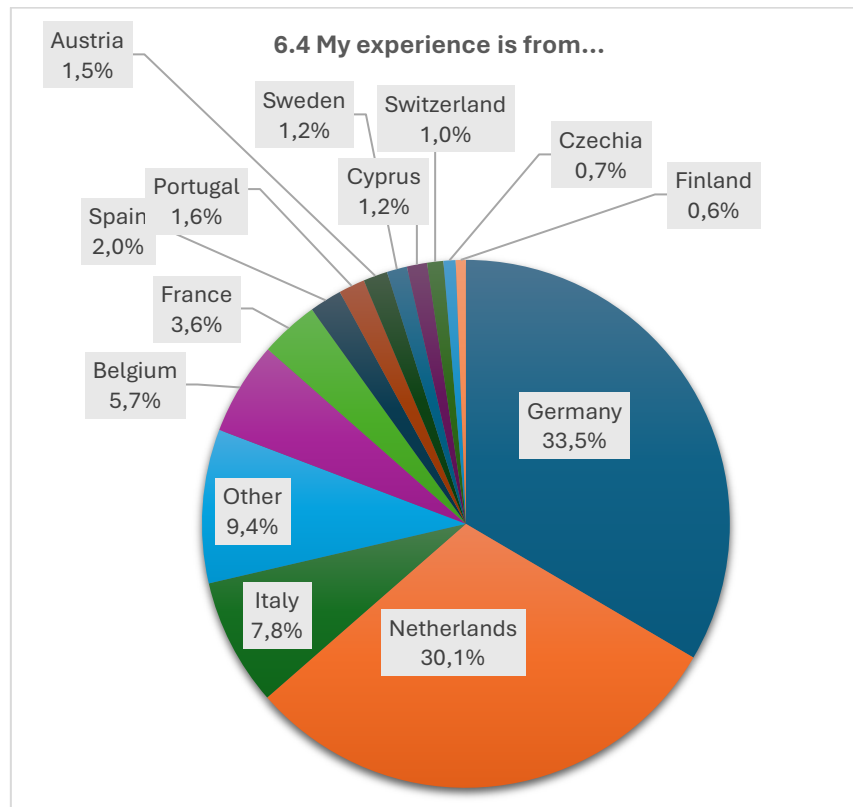
The primary analysis has six aims:

1. To develop a basic understanding of respondents' sociodemographic characteristics by looking at the number and proportion of responses to sociodemographic questions (e.g. age, education levels, participation in a program).
2. To explore patterns of responses by visualizing and describing responses for each follow-up question
3. To explore patterns of responses for a subgroup of respondents of interest or to compare subgroups of respondents.
4. To read and conduct textual analysis of groups of narratives (e.g. analyzing and comparing those narratives signified as 'positive' with those signified as 'negative') for the overall sample, or for a subset of the sample data.
5. To explore relationships between variables to visualize how likely people are to respond in one way to one question and in a different way to another question.
6. To frame questions and identify issues that need to be further explored during collective interpretation or comprehensive analysis.

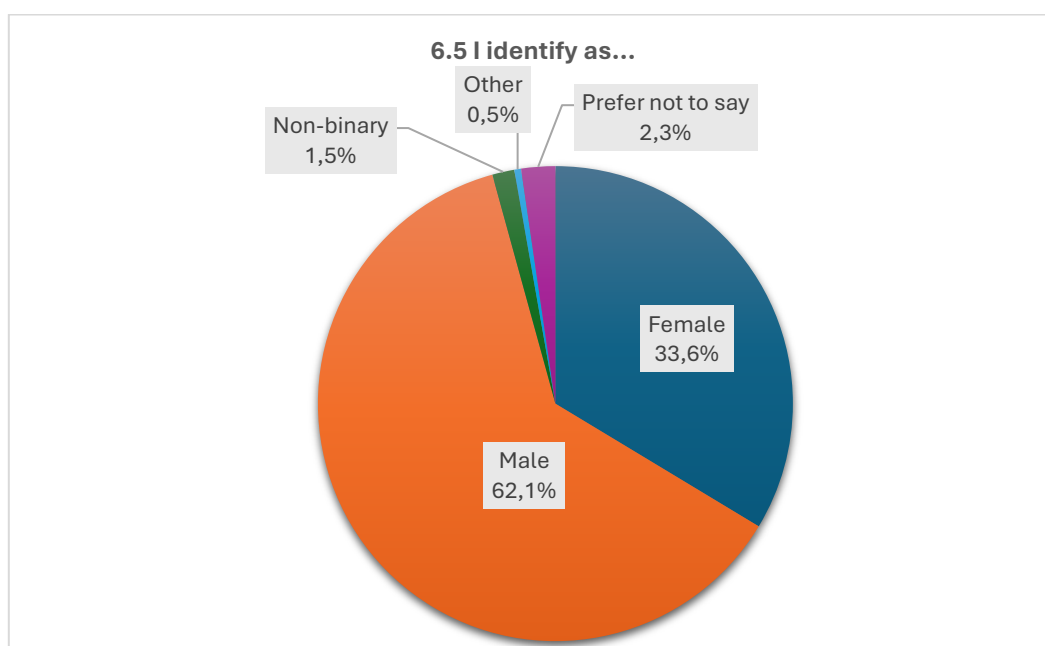
⁵ Guijt, I., Gottret, MA., Hanchar, A., Deprez, S., Muckenhirn, R., (2022) The Learning Power of Listening - Practical guidance for using SenseMaker (<https://practicalactionpublishing.com/book/2622/the-learning-power-of-listening>)

Socio-demographic characteristics of the collected data

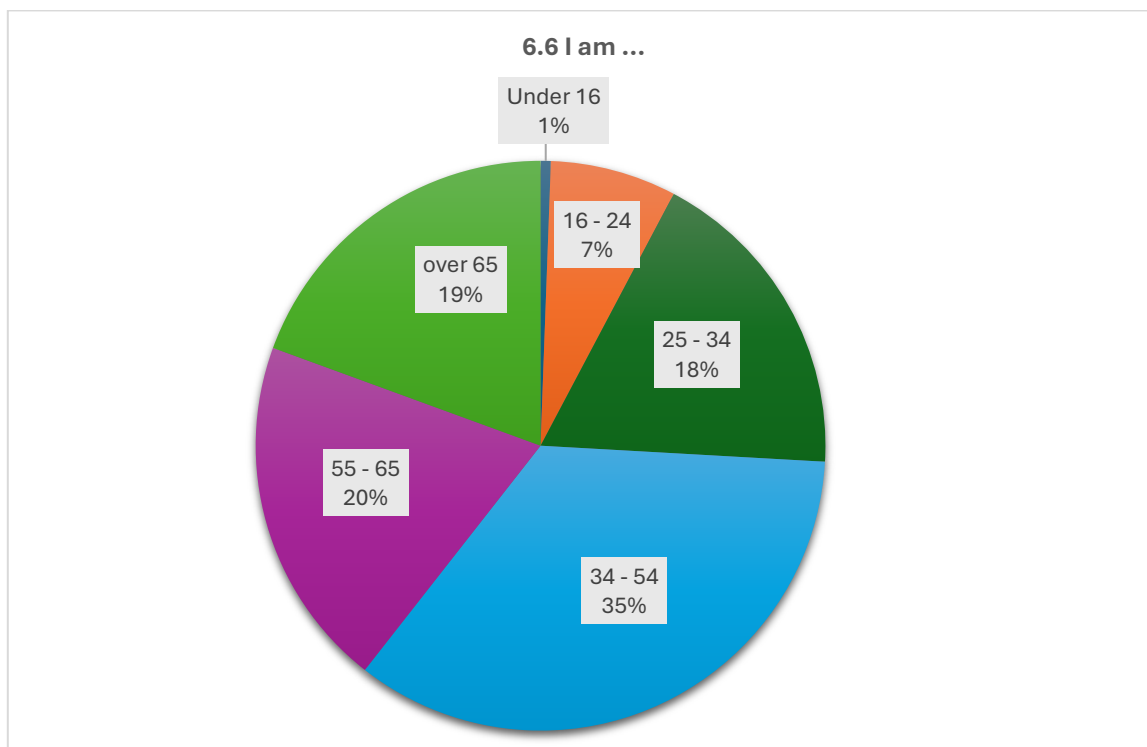
We have collected 865 stories in total from 24 different countries. The vast majority being from Germany (33%, 270 stories) and from the Netherlands (30%, 243 stories).



Almost 62% of the total stories were shared by respondents identifying themselves as male and 34% as female. We have only 13 stories from non-binary, 4 from other genders and 20 did not want to identify themselves in terms of gender.



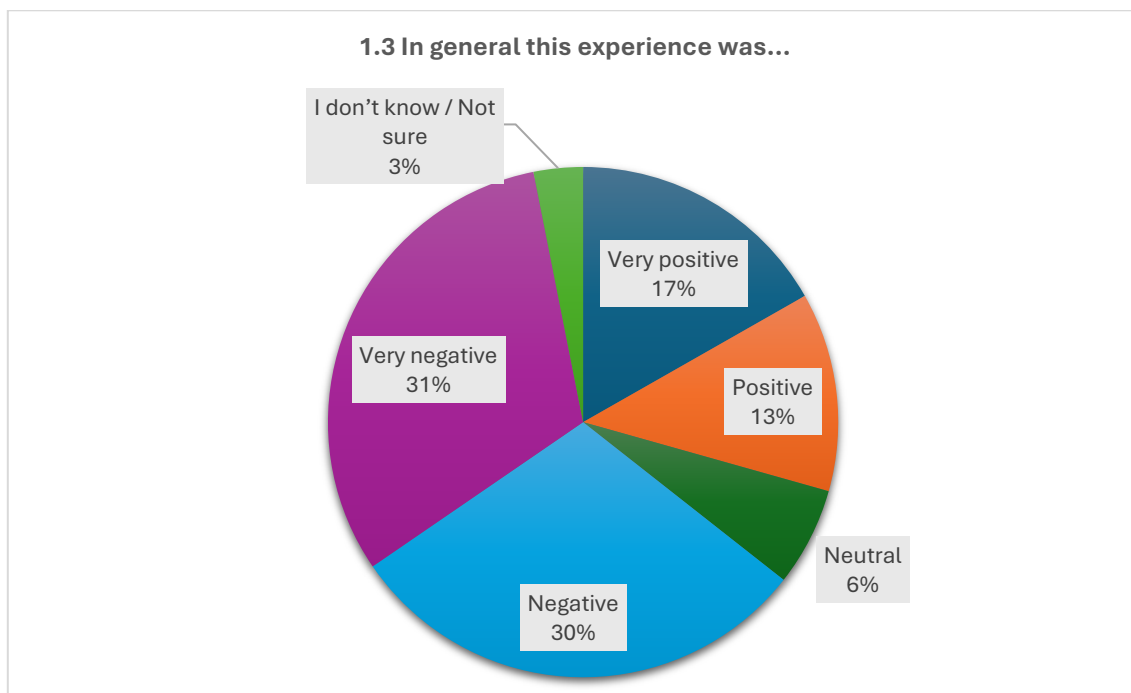
With regard to age representation we have quite balanced spread among the age groups with least representation of minors under 16 years old.



Analysis by Sentiment

We have asked the citizens about their sentiment towards the story they shared: very positive, positive, neutral, negative, very negative and not sure. This is an important signifier as it adds layer to the experiences by indicating a desired future action – i.e. more positive than negative.

In our 865 stories majority of the citizens described their experiences as negative and very negative (61%). About 30% of the respondents answered that this experience was rather positive or even very positive, and about 9% said it was neutral or not sure.



When looking in the distribution among gender identification, it is obvious that other gender identification (which include non-binary, other and prefer not say) has more than average very negative experiences shared (based on only 37 story collected). The question is, if this sample increases this observation will be confirmed. There is almost no difference in the responses between male and female with small exception, that female have indicated more “neutral” experiences.

	Female	Male	Other*	All
#	291	537	37	865
Very positive	15%	18%	8%	17%
Positive	15%	12%	8%	13%
Neutral	9%	5%	5%	6%
Negative	28%	31%	30%	30%
Very negative	31%	31%	43%	31%
I don't know / Not sure	3%	3%	5%	3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

When we look of the distribution of the sentiment among the age groups on the heatmap below we can observe that the younger respondents 16-24 and 25-34 have shared much more negative and very negative stories in comparison the older people in the age group of 55 – 65 and over 65, who shared relatively more positive and very positive stories.

Primary Analysis Report

	Under 16	16 - 24	25 - 34	34 - 54	55 - 65	over 65	All Ages
#	5	62	157	300	173	168	865
Very positive	20%	8%	11%	15%	21%	23%	17%
Positive	0%	15%	14%	13%	13%	10%	13%
Neutral	0%	5%	8%	6%	5%	7%	6%
Negative	60%	35%	35%	33%	24%	23%	30%
Very negative	20%	34%	29%	31%	35%	32%	31%
I don't know / Not sure	0%	3%	3%	2%	3%	5%	3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The negative experiences and the very negative experiences shared occur relatively more often and are described as very common or somewhat common, while the share of one time occurrence and rare but happens from time to time is highest among the very positive and positive stories.

Sentiment by frequency	a one time occurrence	rare but it happens from time to time	somewhat common	very common	not sure	Total
#	79	38	160	241	347	865
Very positive	33%	18%	29%	15%	9%	17%
Positive	15%	13%	19%	15%	7%	13%
Neutral	5%	11%	4%	6%	7%	6%
Negative	29%	21%	22%	31%	34%	30%
Very negative	16%	24%	24%	29%	40%	31%
I don't know / Not sure	1%	13%	1%	4%	3%	3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

A comparison between countries makes sense only above certain amount of stories collected. Since only stories from Germany and the Netherlands exceed 100 stories a comparison between the two countries could be give better identification of common patterns.

We can see that stories from the Netherlands have higher share among very positive (36% from all very positive stories), although they make up only 24% of total stories. The opposite is true for stories from Germany – the relative share of negative stories is slightly higher with much more stories identified as neutral and much less as very positive.

Country	Very positive	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Very negative	I don't know / Not sure	Total	#
Germany	24%	28%	39%	34%	32%	30%	31%	270
Netherlands	38%	29%	35%	24%	25%	22%	28%	243
Italy	5%	11%	4%	7%	8%	7%	7%	63
N/A	10%	5%	4%	7%	6%	7%	7%	58
Other	6%	9%	2%	5%	7%	7%	6%	54
Belgium	3%	5%	2%	8%	4%	11%	5%	46
France	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%		3%	29
Spain	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	4%	2%	16
Portugal	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%		2%	13
Austria		2%	2%	2%	2%		1%	12
Sweden			2%	2%	1%	7%	1%	10
Cyprus	1%			1%	3%		1%	10
Switzerland	1%	1%		1%	1%		1%	8

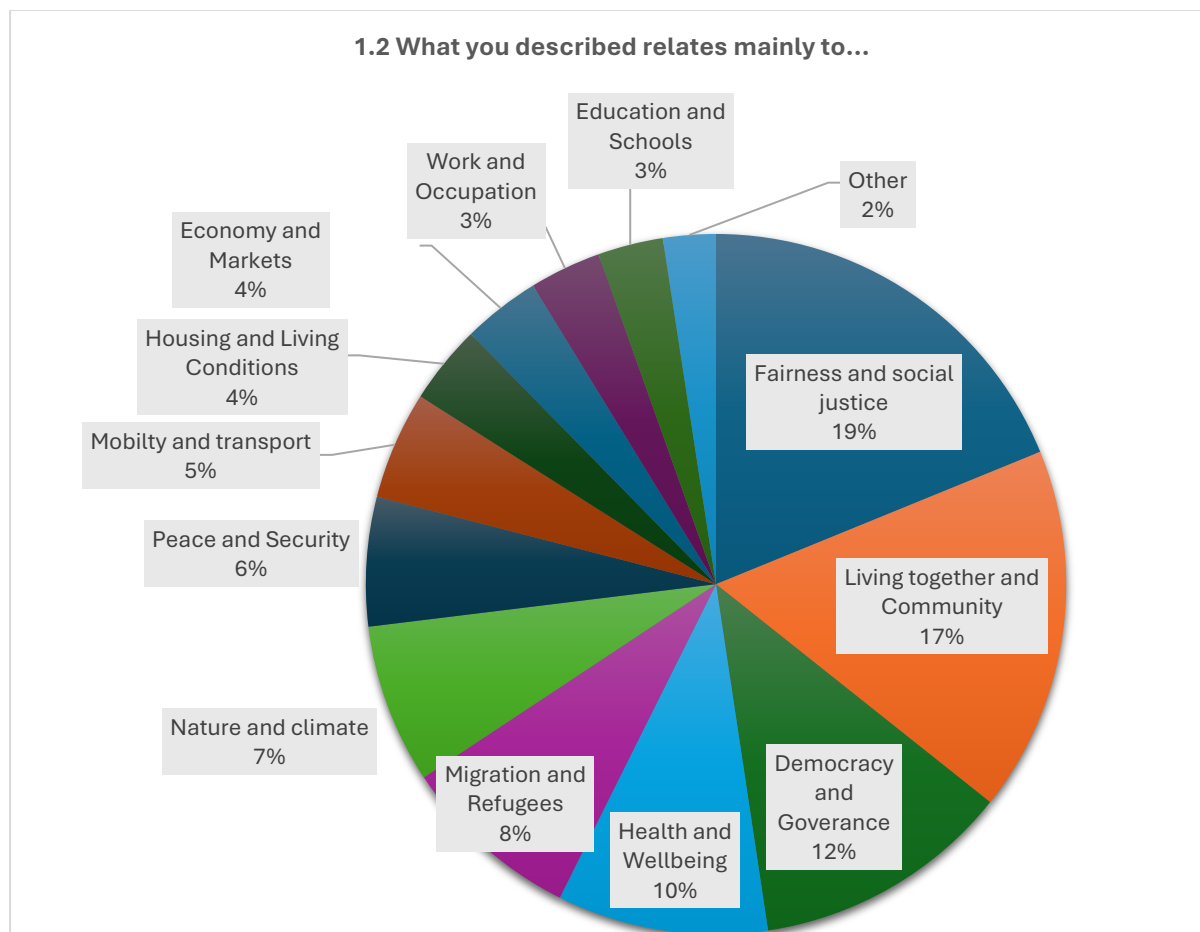
Primary Analysis Report

Positive and very positive stories make out 50% of total stories shared in Spain. This is the countries with highest proportion, followed by Switzerland (38%) and the Netherlands (36%). In most of the countries the majority of the stories shared are negative to very negative.

Country	Very positive	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Very negative	I don't know / Not sure	Total
Germany	13%	11%	8%	32%	33%	3%	100%
Netherlands	23%	13%	8%	26%	28%	2%	100%
Italy	11%	19%	3%	29%	35%	3%	100%
N/A	24%	9%	3%	31%	29%	3%	100%
Other	17%	19%	2%	24%	35%	4%	100%
Belgium	11%	11%	2%	46%	24%	7%	100%
France	21%	14%	7%	31%	28%		100%
Spain	31%	19%	6%	13%	25%	6%	100%
Portugal	23%	8%	8%	23%	38%		100%
Austria		17%	8%	33%	42%		100%
Sweden			10%	50%	20%	20%	100%
Cyprus	10%			20%	70%		100%
Switzerland	25%	13%		38%	25%		100%

Analysis by Topic

The distribution of responses across various topics shows that "Fairness and social justice" is the largest category, accounting for 19% of the responses, followed by "Living together and Community" at 17%, and "Democracy and Governance" at 12%. "Health and Wellbeing" represents 10%, while "Migration and Refugees" accounts for 8%. "Nature and climate" is at 7%, and "Peace and Security" at 6%. Categories such as "Mobility and transport," "Housing and Living Conditions," and "Economy and Markets" each represent 5% or less. "Education and Schools" and "Work and Occupation" both account for 3%, and "Other" is the smallest category at 2%.



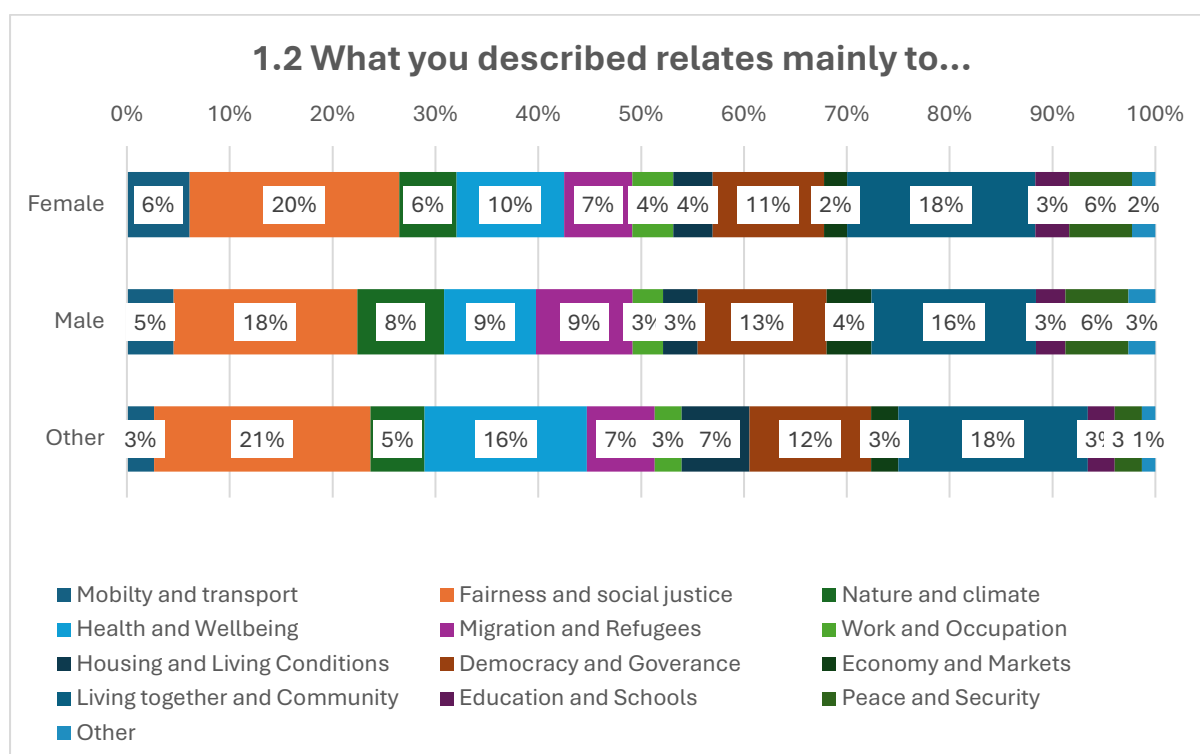
While both genders prioritize "Fairness and Social Justice" and "Living Together and Community", key differences emerge:

Females emphasize a greater focus on "Fairness and Social Justice", "Health and Wellbeing" and "Mobility and Transport"

Males emphasize "Democracy and Governance", "Nature and Climate", "Migration and Refugees" and "Economy and Markets"

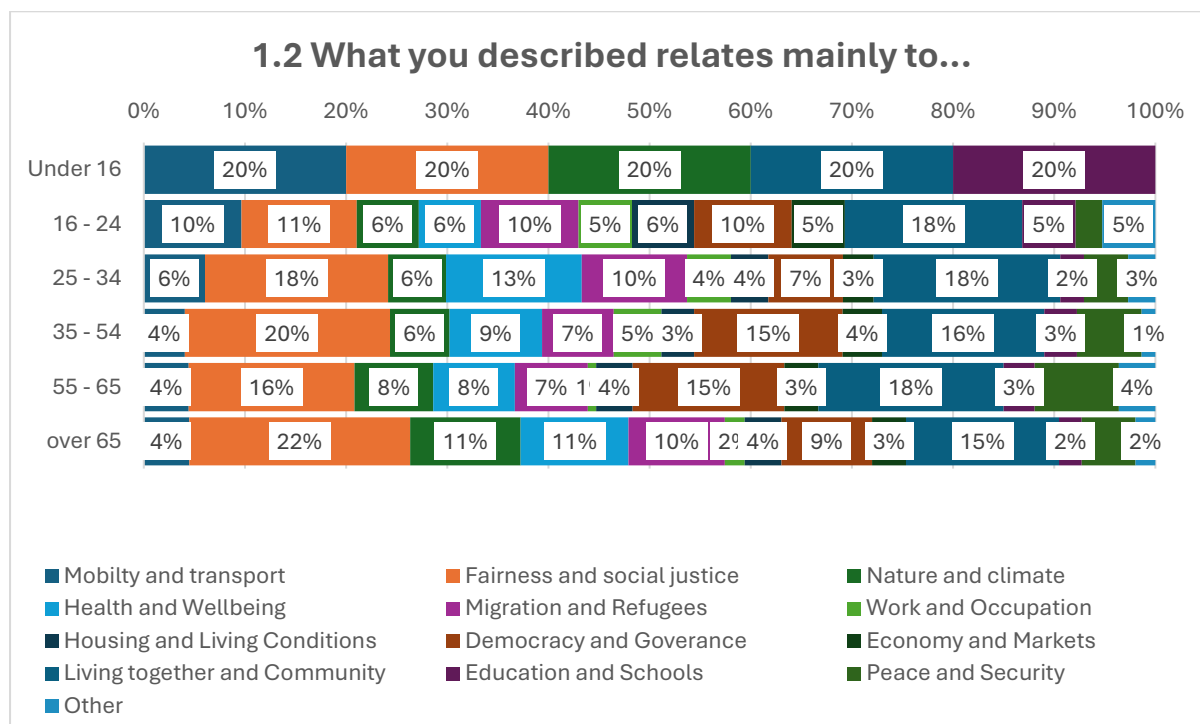
The "Other" category presents a notably different profile. While still prioritizing "Fairness and Social Justice" and "Living Together and Community", they spread their focus more evenly across the other categories, with a particularly heightened emphasis on "Health and Wellbeing." This contrasts with the more polarized priorities of the male and female categories.

These differences highlight potential variations in societal concerns and priorities between genders.



The graph below highlights how different age groups prioritize different issues, with some clear trends emerging around fairness, governance, health, and climate.

Across all age groups, "Fairness and Social Justice" and "Democracy and Governance" consistently represent a significant portion of the described topics. This suggests these issues are widely considered important across different generations.



Age-Specific Patterns and Differences

- **Under 16:**
 - Shows the highest relative concern for **Health and Wellbeing** compared to other age groups. This could be linked to issues directly affecting younger individuals, such as school health, mental health support, or access to healthcare.
 - Also exhibits a notable focus on **Mobility and Transport**, potentially reflecting their reliance on public transportation or concerns about safe routes to school.
- **16-24:**
 - Demonstrates a spike in concern for **Migration and Refugees** compared to younger and older demographics. This could stem from increased awareness and engagement with social and political issues during early adulthood.
 - A higher emphasis on **Work and Occupation** likely reflects the entry into the job market and concerns about employment opportunities.
- **25-54:**
 - This group shows a relatively balanced distribution across multiple issues, with "Fairness and Social Justice," "Democracy and Governance," "Work and Occupation," "Living Together and Community" and "Health and Wellbeing" all having a significant part.
 - **Housing and Living Conditions** are also relatively more important for this group.
- **55-65:**
 - This group shows a similar distribution of interests as the 25-54 age group.
- **Over 65:**
 - Exhibits the strongest focus on **Nature and Climate**. This could be attributed to a growing awareness of environmental issues and a desire to protect the planet for future generations.
 - Lower relative concern for **Work and Occupation**, which is understandable given that many individuals in this age group are retired.

Primary Analysis Report

The heatmap below reveals that **Fairness and Social Justice** is a top priority across most countries, with Austria (28%) and Cyprus (27%) showing the highest concern. **Living Together and Community** is also a major focus, especially in Italy (21%) and Germany (19%). **Democracy and Governance** stands out in Cyprus (23%) and Austria (20%), indicating heightened concerns about political systems. **Peace and Security** is most emphasized in Sweden (22%), significantly higher than in other nations. Portugal (17%) prioritizes Mobility and Transport more than any other country. While **Education and Schools** is generally a lower priority, Spain (10%) and Cyprus (9%) place more emphasis on it. These trends suggest regional variations in social and political concerns, with certain countries highlighting specific issues more prominently than others.

Country	Mobility and transport	Fairness and social justice	Nature and climate	Health and Wellbeing	Migration and Refugees	Work and Occupation	Housing and Living Conditions	Democracy and Governance	Economy and Markets	Living together and Community	Education and Schools	Peace and Security	Other
DE	3%	18%	7%	8%	8%	4%	3%	15%	4%	19%	2%	5%	3%
NL	4%	19%	9%	11%	10%	2%	4%	10%	3%	17%	3%	6%	2%
IT	9%	14%	6%	8%	5%	7%	4%	10%	2%	21%	8%	4%	3%
N/A	11%	26%	11%	13%	8%			7%	5%	9%	1%	8%	2%
Other	4%	21%	4%	8%	7%	4%	3%	17%	5%	17%	1%	8%	2%
BE	8%	18%	6%	11%	11%	3%	6%	9%	4%	16%	1%	3%	4%
FR	11%	13%	5%	7%	13%		7%	9%	5%	13%	5%	11%	2%
ES	7%	14%	10%	10%	3%	3%	3%	14%	7%	17%	10%		
PT	17%	13%	13%	13%	4%	8%		4%		17%	8%		4%
AT	4%	28%	8%	12%		4%		20%		12%	4%	8%	
SW	4%	9%	9%	13%	4%		4%	4%	9%	17%	4%	22%	
CY		27%	5%	9%	9%			23%		9%	5%	9%	5%

Topics by Sentiment

- **Negative Sentiment Dominates:** A significant trend across most topics is the prevalence of negative and very negative sentiments. This suggests a general dissatisfaction or concern among respondents regarding these areas.
- **Neutral Sentiment and "I Don't Know / Not Sure" is quite low** indicating that people tend to have a definite sentiment (positive or negative) about their experiences.
- The percentage of "I don't know / Not sure" responses is generally low, which suggests that most respondents have an opinion on these topics.

The 17% neutral sentiment for the "Other" category is significantly higher than the neutral sentiment for most other categories. This could indicate that the "Other" category encompasses a wide range of less defined or less understood issues.

The strongest dissatisfaction appears from experiences related to **Migration and Refugees, Fairness and Social Justice, and Mobility and Transport**, while **Education and Community life are relatively more positive**. However, nearly all categories lean towards negative experiences, highlighting widespread societal and systemic challenges.

The 40% negative sentiment for "Mobility and Transport" stands out as particularly high compared to other topics.

Negative sentiment is also high in Nature and Climate at 34%, and Very positive sentiment is relatively high at 20%, indicating divided opinions.

The 22% **very positive sentiment** for "Living Together and Community" stands out as particularly high compared to other topics.

Sentiment	Mobility and transport	Fairness and social justice	Nature and climate	Health and Wellbeing	Migration and Refugees	Work and Occupation	Housing and Living Conditions	Democracy and Governance	Economy and Markets	Living together and Community	Education and Schools	Peace and Security	Other
Very positive	9%	14%	20%	19%	18%	14%	17%	16%	16%	22%	21%	16%	14%
Positive	17%	12%	15%	14%	14%	9%	13%	13%	8%	14%	17%	14%	12%
Neutral	5%	5%	7%	8%	7%	7%	5%	6%	8%	8%	2%	4%	17%
Negative	40%	28%	34%	23%	19%	32%	32%	29%	34%	26%	29%	30%	29%
Very negative	28%	37%	20%	34%	39%	37%	32%	32%	27%	27%	31%	31%	29%
I don't know / Not sure	1%	5%	3%	2%	3%	2%	2%	4%	6%	3%	0%	6%	0%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Topic by Frequency

The frequency of occurrence analysis reveals that many of the issues presented are not isolated incidents but rather recurring experiences for respondents.

Frequency in %	Mobility and transport	Fairness and social justice	Nature and climate	Health and Wellbeing	Migration and Refugees	Work and Occupation	Housing and Living Conditions	Democracy and Governance	Economy and Markets	Living together and Community	Education and Schools	Peace and Security	Other
a one time occurrence	8	7	9	14	8	11	11	9	5	10	4	9	10
rare but it happens from time to time	19	18	13	18	15	11	19	20	11	22	13	25	7
somewhat common	26	29	27	26	30	32	35	26	24	29	38	22	31
very common	44	42	45	38	41	39	33	39	58	35	40	37	45
not sure	3	4	7	4	6	9	2	6	2	4	4	7	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Economy and Markets stands out as the most frequently occurring issue, with **58% of respondents considering it "very common"**, significantly higher than any other category. Fairness and Social Justice (45%), Nature and Climate (45%), Migration and Refugees (41%), and Democracy and Governance (39%) also rank high in terms of persistent experiences, highlighting systemic concerns in these areas.

Work and Occupation (39%), Peace and Security (37%), and Education and Schools (40%) are also perceived as "very common" by a substantial portion of respondents, showing that challenges in these domains are frequently encountered rather than rare exceptions. Issues such as Housing and Living Conditions (33%) and Health and Wellbeing (38%) are similarly common, indicating that people face recurring struggles in their daily lives.

At the lower end of the frequency spectrum, Mobility and Transport, although still significant, has a slightly lower "very common" rating at 44%. Some topics, such as Education and Schools and Economy and Markets, have the lowest share of respondents indicating uncertainty about their occurrence, suggesting that people are generally aware of these issues and have formed clear opinions.

The percentage of respondents who believe these issues are only "a one-time occurrence" is relatively low across all categories, ranging between 4% and 14%. This further reinforces the notion that most of these concerns are not seen as isolated incidents but as ongoing, systemic challenges. The high frequency of negative experiences across multiple sectors suggests a widespread need for systemic reforms and policy interventions.

CORRELATIONS

Since respondents can select up to three topics for a single experience, examining how different topics relate to each other is valuable. A correlation matrix, adjusted for the number of times topics are mentioned together, helps identify patterns of association. This approach provides initial insights into how different themes are interconnected based on real-life experiences.

Some topics show strong overlaps, indicating that respondents frequently link them together when describing their experiences. Overall, the matrix demonstrates how different societal challenges are interconnected. Governance, fairness, security, and social cohesion appear to be central themes that link multiple issues together, while economic factors and environmental concerns also play significant roles in shaping people's experiences.

Strong Correlations

- **Fairness and Social Justice** shows strong correlations with **Health and Wellbeing (29%)**, **Democracy and Governance (26%)**, and **Migration and Refugees (29%)**, suggesting that real-life experiences are closely linked to governance structures, migration policies, and overall well-being.
- **Living Together and Community** is highly related to **Democracy and Governance (27%)**, **Fairness and Social Justice (21%)**, and **Peace and Security (30%)**, reflecting how social cohesion is deeply influenced by governance, justice, and safety concerns.
- **Peace and Security** exhibits notable ties to **Economy and Markets (23%)**, **Living Together and Community (30%)**, and **Democracy and Governance (13%)**, which suggests that economic stability, governance, and social integration are crucial in shaping perceptions of security.
- **Nature and Climate** correlates most with **Fairness and Social Justice (23%)**, reinforcing the idea that environmental issues are often perceived as matters of justice and equity.
- **Work and Occupation** is strongly related to **Fairness and Social Justice (22%)** and **Health and Wellbeing (14%)**, indicating that workplace experiences are deeply tied to perceived social fairness and personal health.
- **Housing and Living Conditions** has the highest correlation with **Living Together and Community (26%)**, emphasizing the strong link between housing stability and social cohesion.

Correlations can also happen in **groups of three**. For example, **Fairness and Social Justice**, **Living Together and Community**, and **Democracy and Governance** are the most common trio, appearing together in about 8% of all cases where three topics are linked. However, there are many possible combinations, leading to a high level of diversity. This makes it difficult to identify clear patterns or trends.

<i>In % of co-occurrences</i>	Mobility and transport	Fairness and social justice	Nature and climate	Health and Wellbeing	Migration and Refugees	Work and Occupation	Housing and Living Conditions	Democracy and Governance	Economy and Markets	Living together and Community	Education and Schools	Peace and Security	Other
Mobility and transport		15	21	17	5	5	7	6	4	16	0	2	0
Fairness and social justice	3		10	14	14	4	4	18	3	20	3	6	1
Nature and climate	11	23		12	9	3	4	13	4	12	2	6	2
Health and Wellbeing	7	29	11		8	6	4	6	5	19	3	2	1
Migration and Refugees	2	29	8	9		5	4	10	3	19	2	8	1
Work and Occupation	6	22	6	14	11		6	7	9	13	6	1	0
Housing and Living Conditions	8	17	8	9	9	5		4	4	26	3	4	3
Democracy and Governance	2	26	8	4	7	2	1		5	27	2	13	2
Economy and Markets	4	14	7	11	7	8	4	16		17	4	8	1
Living together and Community	4	21	5	10	10	3	6	19	4		4	12	4
Education and Schools	0	15	6	8	7	7	4	10	6	27		4	6
Peace and Security	1	15	7	3	10	1	2	23	5	30	2		1
Other	0	13	7	7	4	0	7	13	2	35	9	4	

The Signifiers

By using **simple averages** we can **identify patterns** among the signifier questions at a very high level. The analysis reveals a general sentiment that the government is perceived as uninvolved, while values and traditions are not seen as primary drivers of experience. There are specific areas, like Peace and Security, where unusual behaviors are noted, and others, like Nature and Climate, where the disconnect from values is apparent. The government is seen as highly uninvolved for Economy and Markets as for "Mobility and transport and Health and Wellbeing.

Overall Trends

- **Government Impact:** The highest scores are consistently in the "2.4 In the experience you shared, you feel the government..." column, specifically under the "Doesn't care at all" aspect. This suggests a common perception that the government is generally perceived as uninvolved across various areas.
- **Values and Traditions:** The lowest scores are consistently in the "2.1 In the experience you shared, what matters most are..." column, specifically under the "Values and traditions" aspect. This implies that values and traditions are not seen as major drivers of experience across these topics.
- **Differently But It's Not OK & The Same But It's Not OK:** These two parameters from the 2.3 column show the lowest scores, suggesting a generalized discomfort about the perception of being differently or similarly treated.

Outliers & Notable Observations

- **Peace and Security - Unusually:** This category has a notably high score (0,58) compared to other "Unusually" scores in the "2.2 In the experience you shared, others behave..." column, suggesting that people find behaviors around peace and security unusual.
- **Economy and Markets - Interferes Too Much:** This is the highest score in the "Interferes too much" section, which shows the biggest perceived impact of the government being maybe too invasive.
- **Mobility and Transport - Change and Innovation:** This category scores relatively high (0,60) compared to other topics, indicating that change and innovation are particularly relevant in the experience of mobility and transport.
- **Nature and Climate - Values and Traditions:** The score here is very low (0,27), highlighting a disconnect between values/traditions and people's experiences with nature and climate. This could indicate a shift away from traditional practices in how people interact with the environment.

Across various real-life experiences, the feeling that "the government doesn't care at all" demonstrates the highest relevance, with an average score of 0,71, indicating a pervasive sentiment across all topics. In contrast, "Values and Traditions" seem to matter the least, with a significantly lower average relevance score of 0,43. Notably, this is especially pronounced in experiences related to "Economy and Markets" and "Nature and Climate".

"Change and Innovation" holds considerable importance overall (average of 0,57), with notable emphasis in "Nature and Climate", "Work and Occupation", "Economy and Markets", and "Mobility and Transport", suggesting these areas are particularly sensitive to change. Conversely, it plays a lesser role in experiences regarding "Migration and Refugees".

Experiences around "Peace and Security" are often seen as marked by "Unusually" behaviour, carrying a higher relevance (0,58) than the average (0,48). When it comes to governmental involvement, "Economy and Markets" stands out as the only category with a score above the average (0,31 vs 0,29) for "Interferes

too much", signalling a perception of excessive government intervention in this area. Meanwhile, in "Mobility and Transport" and "Health and Wellbeing", this sentiment is comparatively lower.

Experiences around "Migration and Refugees" and "Fairness and Social Justice" reveal a more considerable relevance concerning the feeling of being treated "Differently but it's not ok" (0,56 and 0,51 respectively), whereas this is less pronounced in the topic of "Other". "Other" has more relevance to the "The same but it's not ok" aspect.

Average Score (0 to 1)	2.1 In the experience you shared, what matters most are...		2.2 In the experience you shared, others behave...		2.3 In the experience you shared, everybody is treated ...		2.4 In the experience you shared, you feel the government...	
	Change and Innovations	Values and traditions	Unusually	As expected	Differently but it's not ok	The same but it's not ok	Doesn't care at all	Interferes too much
Mobility and transport	0,60	0,31	0,33	0,58	0,39	0,32	0,65	0,22
Fairness and social justice	0,51	0,40	0,45	0,47	0,51	0,28	0,63	0,25
Nature and climate	0,66	0,27	0,35	0,56	0,40	0,25	0,65	0,24
Health and Wellbeing	0,51	0,41	0,40	0,52	0,38	0,36	0,64	0,22
Migration and Refugees	0,42	0,46	0,47	0,44	0,56	0,24	0,62	0,25
Work and Occupation	0,63	0,30	0,35	0,46	0,43	0,31	0,59	0,25
Housing and Living Conditions	0,46	0,38	0,45	0,48	0,45	0,36	0,64	0,22
Democracy and Governance	0,53	0,39	0,49	0,44	0,44	0,29	0,61	0,26
Economy and Markets	0,61	0,26	0,45	0,45	0,44	0,35	0,66	0,31
Living together and Community	0,48	0,43	0,49	0,45	0,44	0,31	0,56	0,27
Education and Schools	0,57	0,35	0,38	0,52	0,41	0,43	0,66	0,24
Peace and Security	0,49	0,43	0,58	0,38	0,49	0,26	0,60	0,27
Other	0,57	0,36	0,41	0,52	0,34	0,49	0,58	0,30
Total	0,57	0,43	0,48	0,52	0,59	0,41	0,71	0,29

Experiences with **mobility and transport** are perceived as strongly linked to *Change and Innovations* but the government *Doesn't care at all* about the issue, suggesting a need for political actions, as it is happening *Now in Your Country*, respondents feel that *We Move Backwards*.

Experiences related to **fairness and social justice** are strongly associated with feelings of *Change and Innovations*, *Everybody is treated differently*, and the belief that the *Government doesn't care at all*. These

experiences occur in the *Present*, relate to *Your Country*, and incite a desire for *People to take action*, respondents feel that *We Move Backwards*.

Experiences surrounding **nature and climate** are overwhelmingly tied to the idea of *Change and Innovations*, and the feeling that the *Government doesn't care at all*. These experiences relate to the *Future*, transcend *Your Country* and connect with *Europe*, indicating that *People want to take action*, respondents feel that *We Move Backwards*.

Experiences concerning **health and wellbeing** are associated with *Change and Innovations*, *As expected* behaviour, and the sense that the *Government doesn't care at all*. They are experienced in the *Present* in *Your Country* but *Politicians are to take action*, respondents feel that *We Move Backwards*.

Experiences related to **migration and refugees** are strongly colored by the perception that *Values and Traditions* matter, people behave *Unusually*, *Everybody is treated differently (but it's not ok)*, and the feeling that the *Government doesn't care at all*. These experiences take place in the *Present*, connects with *Europe* and indicates that *Politicians are to take action*, respondents feel that *We Move Backwards*.

Experiences involving **work and occupation** are most strongly linked to *Change and Innovations*, *As Expected* behavior, and the sentiment that the *Government doesn't care at all*. They are experienced in the *Present* and are affecting *PercentX*, indicates that *Politicians are to take action*, respondents feel that *We Move Backwards*.

Experiences concerning **housing and living conditions** are marked by the idea of *Change and Innovations*, behavior *As expected* and the sentiment that the *Government doesn't care at all*. These are experienced in the *Present* in *Your Country* and indicates that *Politicians are to take action*, respondents feel that *Nothing changes*.

Experiences related to **democracy and governance** are linked to the feeling of *Change and Innovations*, behavior *As Expected*, and the perception that the *Government doesn't care at all*. These are related to the *Future*, taking place in *Europe*, which means that *Politicians are to take action*, respondents feel that *We Move Backwards*.

Experiences about **economy and markets** are tied to the sense of *Change and Innovations*, behavior *As Expected*, and the idea that the *Government doesn't care at all*. These take place in the *Present*, taking place in *Europe*, which means that *Politicians are to take action*, respondents feel that *We Move Backwards*.

Experiences about **living together and community** are linked to the sense of *Change and Innovations*, behavior *As Expected*, and the idea that the *Government doesn't care at all*. These take place in the *Present*, taking place in *Europe*, which means that *Politicians are to take action*, respondents feel that *We Move Backwards*.

Experiences about **education and schools** are linked to the sense of *Change and Innovations*, behavior *As Expected*, and the idea that the *Government doesn't care at all*. These take place in the *Present*, taking place in *Europe*, which means that *Politicians are to take action*, respondents feel that *We Move Backwards*.

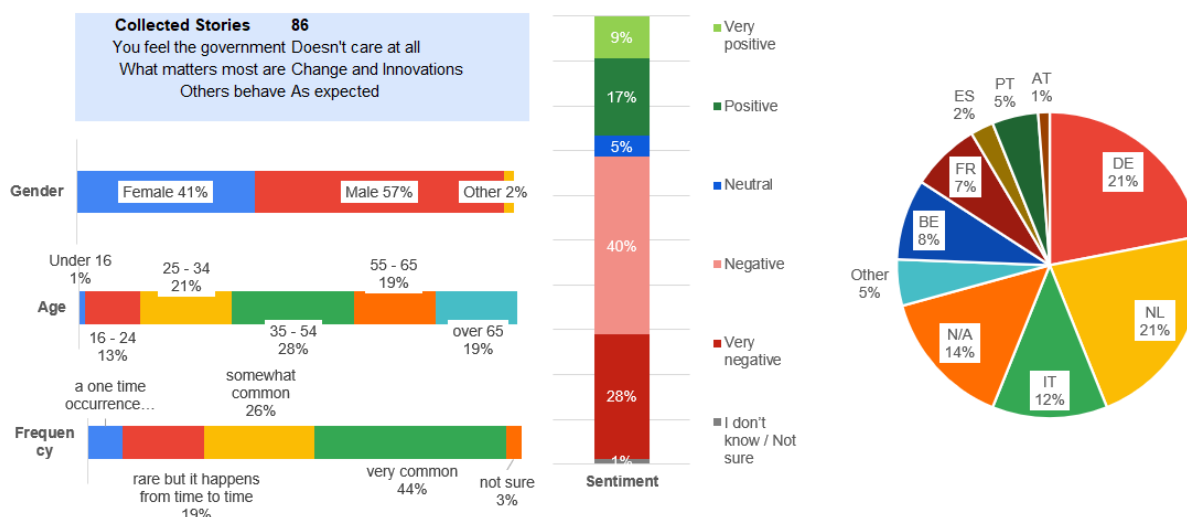
Experiences related to **peace and security** are most strongly associated with the sense that the *Government doesn't care at all*, *Everything is changing*, everybody is *Treated the Same*, and people behave *Unusually*. These have to do with the *Future* and *Politicians are to take action*.

Primary Analysis Report

Average Score (0 to 1)	3.1 The experience you shared relates to...			3.2 The experience you shared relates to...			3.3 In the experience you shared democracy shows up as...			3.4 In the experience you shared, your concern is...		
	The past	The future	The present	Your country	Europe	Your region	I want to take action	I want politicians to	I want to be left alone	Everything is changing	We move backwards	Nothing changes
Mobility and transport	0,18	0,33	0,48	0,25	0,40	0,33	0,33	0,49	0,15	0,18	0,39	0,37
Fairness and social justice	0,16	0,36	0,45	0,40	0,35	0,21	0,39	0,43	0,13	0,23	0,44	0,28
Nature and climate	0,14	0,48	0,36	0,30	0,42	0,26	0,39	0,43	0,13	0,23	0,41	0,32
Health and Wellbeing	0,21	0,31	0,46	0,35	0,28	0,29	0,36	0,41	0,15	0,23	0,38	0,27
Migration and Refugees	0,18	0,35	0,46	0,39	0,39	0,20	0,36	0,45	0,11	0,19	0,49	0,25
Work and Occupation	0,15	0,34	0,48	0,47	0,27	0,27	0,34	0,44	0,12	0,22	0,38	0,39
Housing and Living Conditions	0,18	0,33	0,49	0,36	0,25	0,37	0,35	0,52	0,10	0,16	0,29	0,46
Democracy and Governance	0,17	0,42	0,40	0,37	0,38	0,23	0,42	0,41	0,13	0,23	0,48	0,25
Economy and Markets	0,15	0,44	0,41	0,35	0,43	0,18	0,35	0,47	0,12	0,24	0,40	0,33
Living together and Community	0,17	0,35	0,47	0,38	0,31	0,29	0,39	0,40	0,13	0,24	0,39	0,26
Education and Schools	0,20	0,38	0,42	0,40	0,33	0,27	0,42	0,40	0,15	0,20	0,35	0,33
Peace and Security	0,18	0,40	0,40	0,32	0,45	0,20	0,35	0,50	0,11	0,24	0,55	0,19
Other	0,16	0,40	0,42	0,40	0,30	0,25	0,35	0,46	0,12	0,25	0,34	0,33
Total	0,18	0,37	0,46	0,37	0,36	0,26	0,39	0,47	0,14	0,23	0,45	0,32

Annex

Mobility and Transport



Overall, the data suggests a widespread dissatisfaction with government actions, highlighting the importance of addressing public concerns about change and innovation. The most significant priority for respondents is change and innovation, though values and traditions also hold some relevance. People largely feel that others behave as expected, but there is also some perception of unusual behaviour. Concerns about fairness show that many believe people are treated differently in an unacceptable way. The strongest sentiment is that the government does not care at all, while interference is a lesser concern.

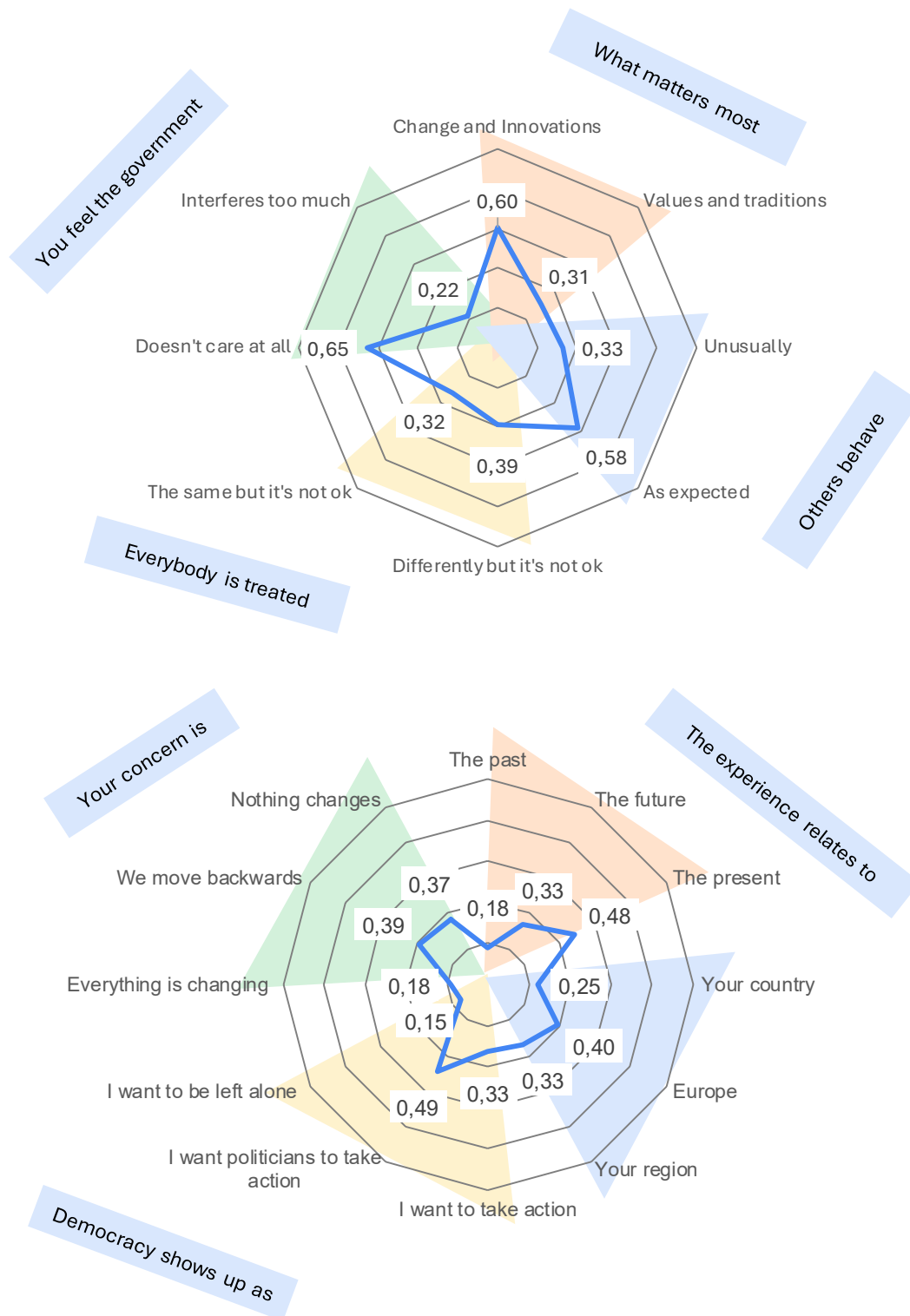
Regarding time perspectives, the present is the most relevant, followed by the future and Europe as a whole. When it comes to democracy, most people want politicians to take action, while fewer want to take action themselves or prefer to be left alone. Finally, concerns about societal direction are mixed, with fears of moving backward and stagnation outweighing concerns about excessive change. This data suggests a general dissatisfaction with governance and fairness, a demand for political action, and a nuanced perspective on change.

Relationships Between Variables

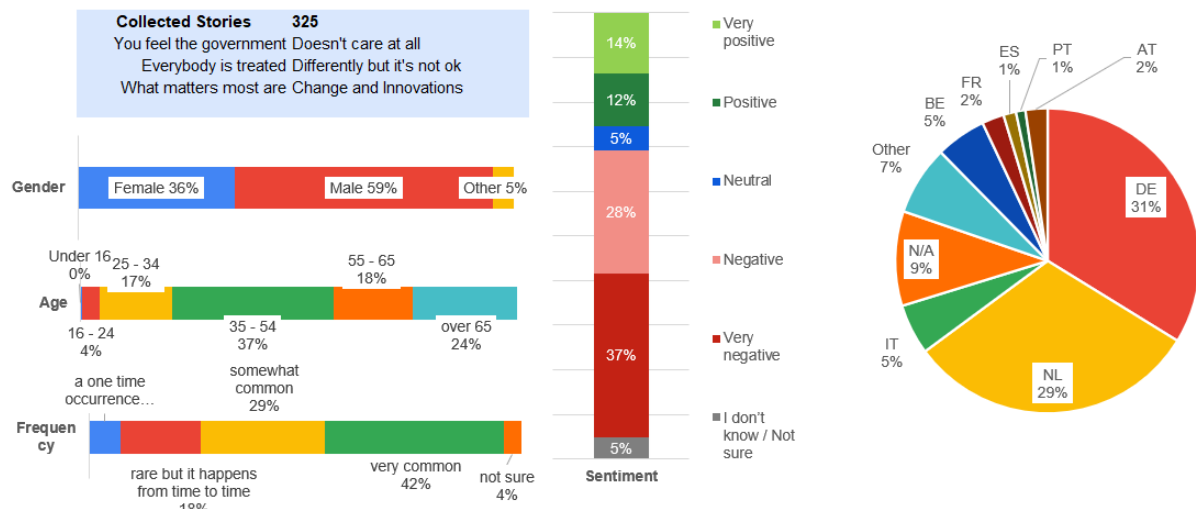
The data suggests strong relationships between different concerns. For example, people who feel that "the government doesn't care at all" are also likely to prioritize "change and innovations" and want "politicians to take action". Similarly, concerns about fairness in treatment (e.g., "differently but it's not ok") might relate to perceptions of government neglect. The perception that "nothing changes" correlates with concerns about moving backward, indicating a possible link between dissatisfaction with governance and pessimism about the future.

Questions for Further Exploration

Key areas for deeper analysis include why people feel the government does not care and how this sentiment connects to their views on democracy and action. Further exploration is needed to understand whether those who want politicians to take action feel empowered to act themselves (since only 0,33 want to take action personally). Additionally, examining why people perceive societal change as either stagnation or regression could provide insight into their broader concerns about fairness, governance, and democracy.



Fairness and social justice



Based on the collected stories related to Fairness and Social Justice, the data highlights key concerns about governance, societal treatment, and the need for change. The most significant sentiment is that the government does not care at all, indicating a strong perception of neglect or inaction. This aligns with the concern that people are treated differently in a way that is not acceptable, suggesting dissatisfaction with fairness in society. The desire for change and innovation is also prominent, showing that many believe systemic changes are needed to address social justice issues.

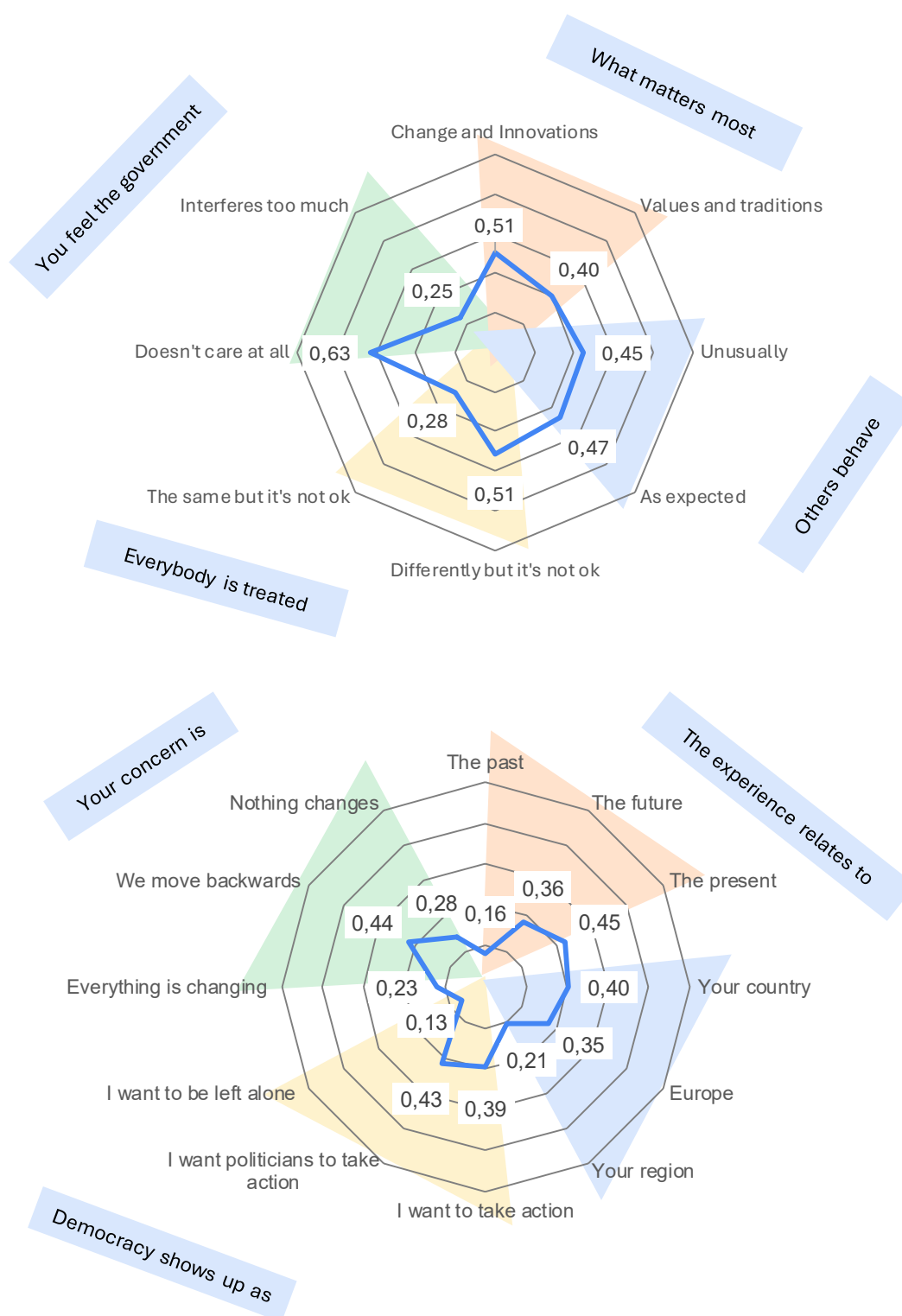
Additionally, the perception of fairness is closely tied to governance: if people feel the government is indifferent, they are more likely to see inequalities in treatment as unjust. The demand for political action further supports this, as individuals expect leaders to address these concerns rather than leaving it to personal initiative. Finally, worries about moving backward and lack of progress suggest that people do not feel enough is being done to improve fairness and justice in society.

Relationships Between Variables

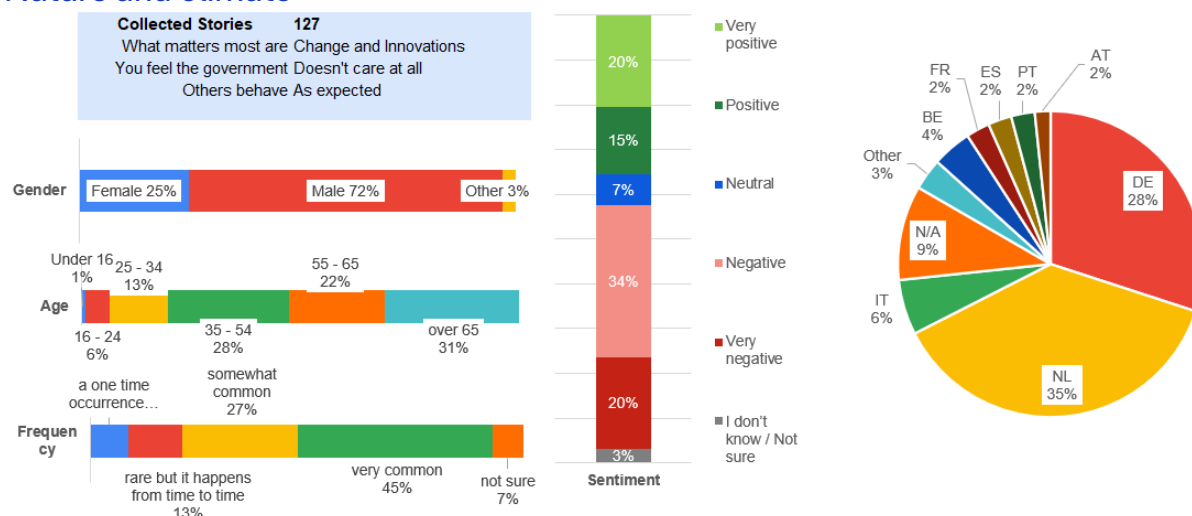
The data suggests a strong correlation between perceptions of government neglect, fairness in treatment, and the need for change. People who believe the government doesn't care at all are also likely to feel that people are treated differently in an unfair way and that change and innovations matter most. Additionally, those concerned about moving backward might also be dissatisfied with fairness and governance. There is also a connection between wanting politicians to take action and dissatisfaction with fairness, showing that people expect systemic solutions rather than individual efforts.

Questions for Further Exploration

Further analysis should explore why people perceive the government as indifferent - is it due to inaction, specific policies, or historical experiences? Additionally, it is important to investigate what kind of change and innovation people seek - whether it is policy reform, social programs, or economic changes. Another key question is whether perceptions of unfair treatment are linked more to social, economic, or political factors. Finally, understanding why people see stagnation or regression in fairness rather than progress could help address structural barriers to social justice.



Nature and climate



Based on the collected stories in the topic Nature and Climate, the data reveals strong concerns about environmental change, governance, and fairness. The highest relevance score indicates that Change and Innovations are what matter most to people, suggesting a strong demand for transformation in climate policies and environmental action. This aligns with the significant perception that the government doesn't care at all (0,65) about these issues, reinforcing a sense of neglect or insufficient action.

Fairness concerns are also present, with respondents feeling that people are treated differently in an unacceptable way regarding environmental issues. This could reflect disparities in how climate policies affect different social groups or regions. While many see Europe and the future as key contexts for addressing climate challenges, concerns about moving backward and stagnation suggest frustration with the pace of environmental progress.

Regarding democracy, a notable portion of respondents want politicians to take action, while some feel personally responsible for engaging in climate activism. This implies that while people recognize the importance of addressing climate issues, they see it primarily as a governmental responsibility.

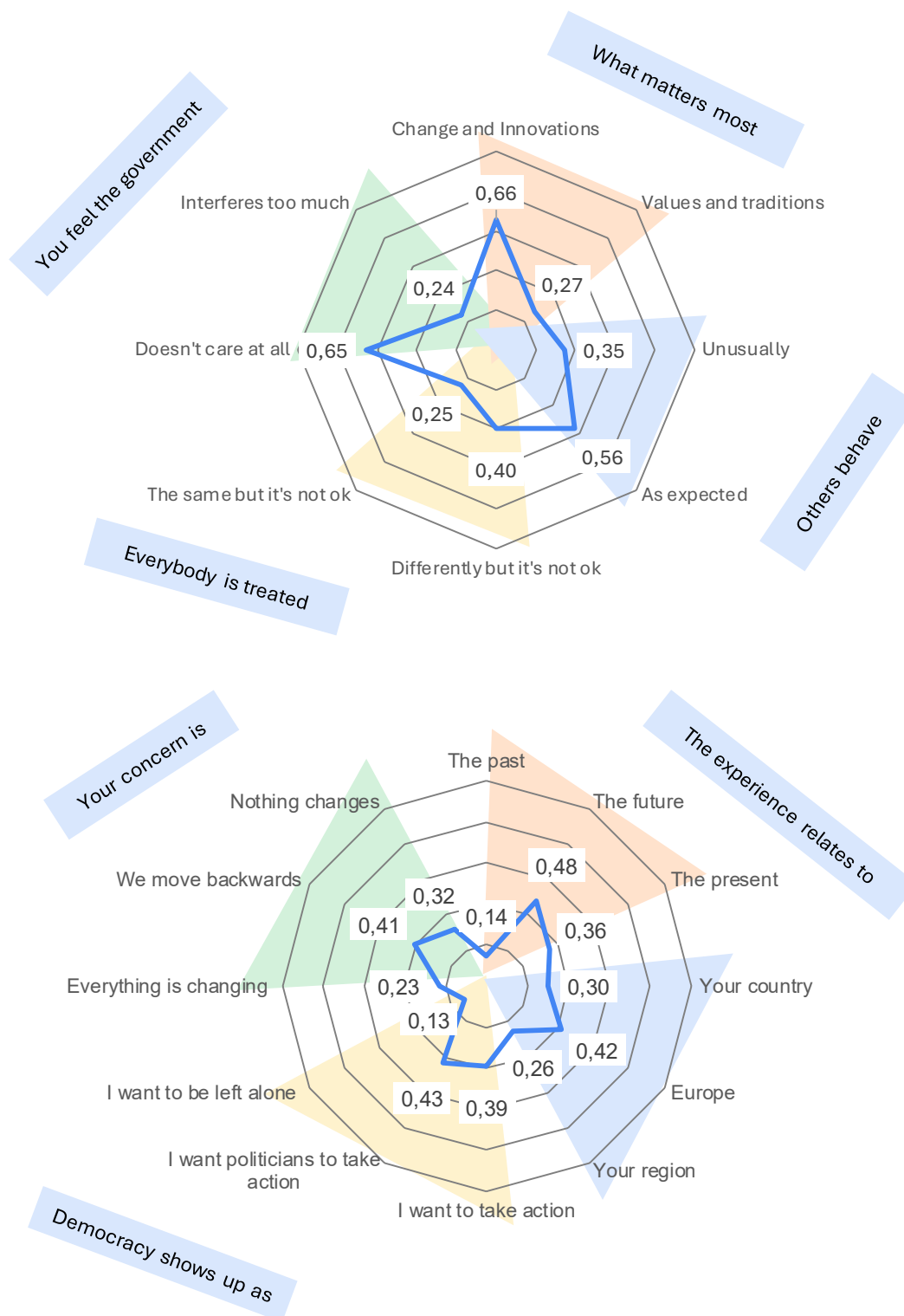
Relationships Between Variables

There is a strong connection between the perception that the government doesn't care at all and the belief that change and innovation matter most. This indicates that people who feel ignored by policymakers are also those who strongly demand transformation. Additionally, those who believe we are moving backward or that nothing changes may also be more likely to feel that fairness in environmental action is lacking (people are treated differently in an unfair way). There is also a relationship between responsibility and action - people are more likely to want politicians to take action rather than taking action themselves, suggesting reliance on institutional solutions.

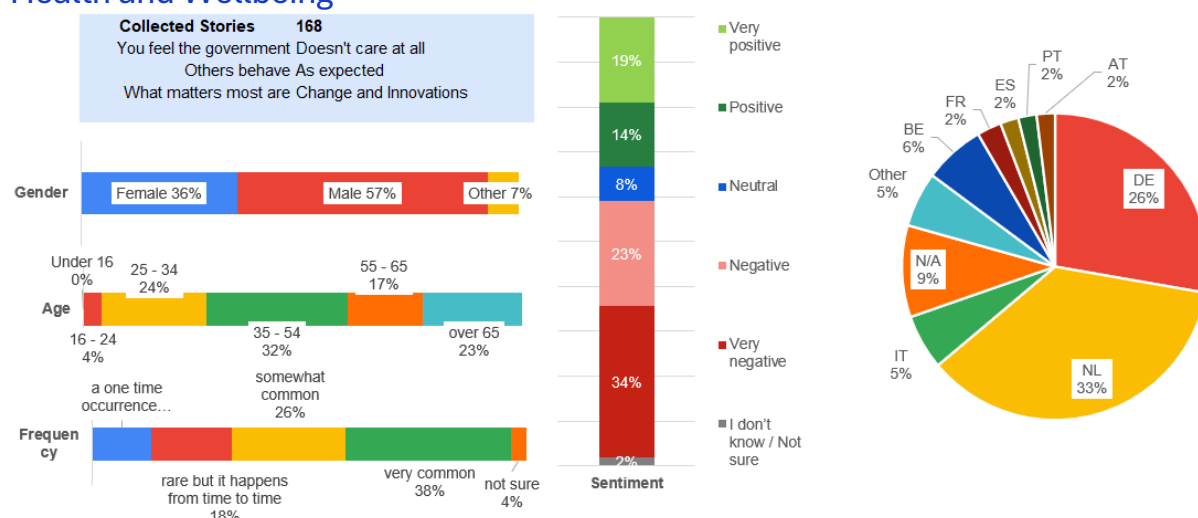
Questions for Further Exploration

- What specific changes and innovations do people expect in climate policy?
- Are concerns about fairness related to economic, regional, or generational disparities in climate action?
- Another critical issue is the gap between personal and political responsibility - why do fewer people feel empowered to take action themselves?
- Why do people feel the government is indifferent - do they see it as inactive, ineffective, or obstructive?

Understanding these aspects can help refine strategies for engaging the public in climate solutions and ensuring policies address fairness concerns.



Health and Wellbeing



The data highlights that "the government doesn't care at all" has the highest relevance, suggesting that many personal experiences in health and well-being reflect a strong perception of neglect. This sentiment is linked to concerns about fair treatment ("treated differently but it's not OK"), indicating that people perceive inequalities in healthcare or access to well-being services. The emphasis on change and innovations as a key priority suggests that respondents see the need for improvements in health-related systems.

People's concerns are divided between "we move backwards" and "nothing changes", pointing to a dissatisfaction with stagnation or decline in healthcare and well-being policies. There is also a preference for political action, with "I want politicians to take action" being more relevant than personal action, which indicates that respondents see systemic change as necessary rather than individual efforts alone.

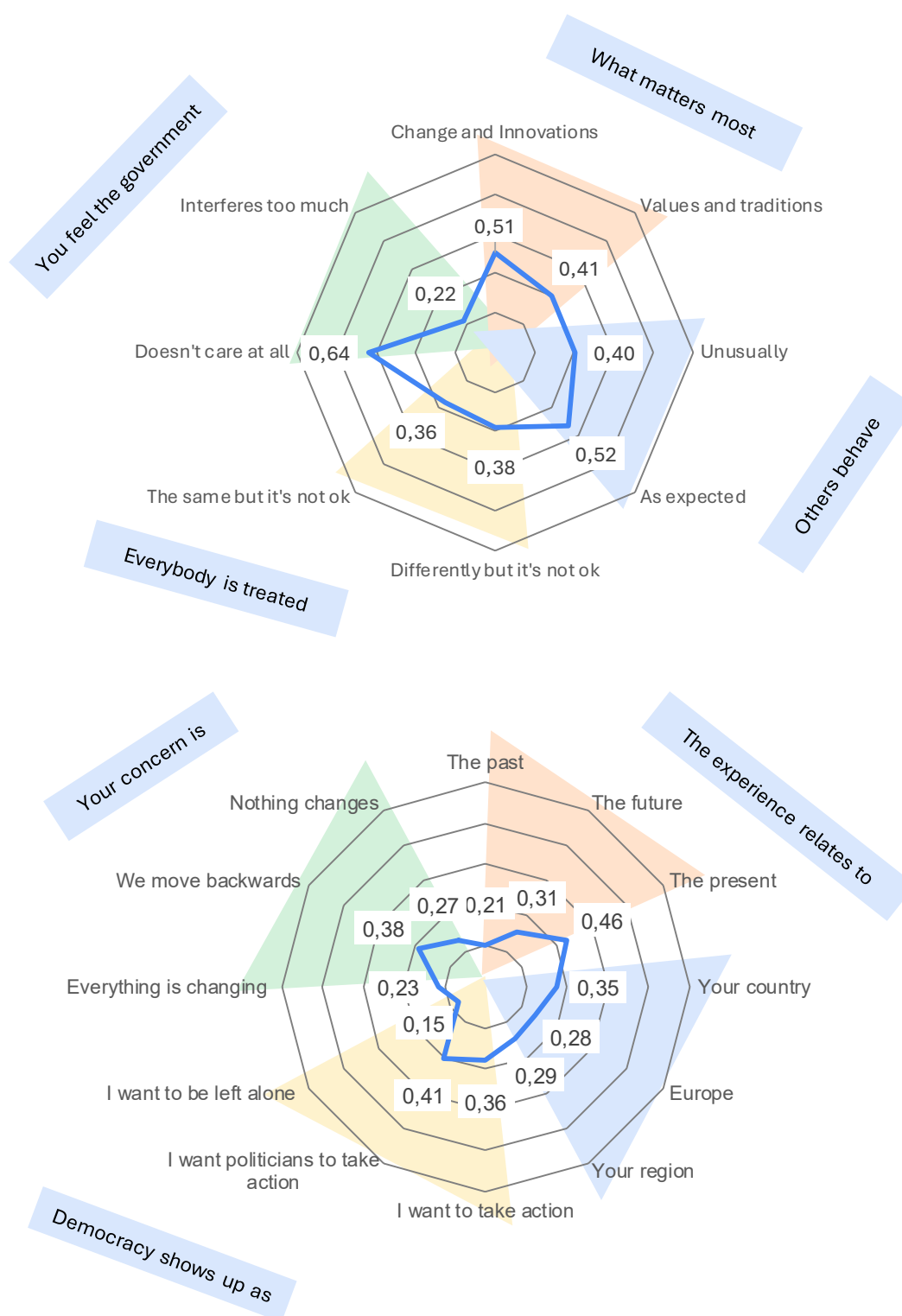
Relationships Between Variables

The data suggests a strong relationship between government indifference and perceptions of unfair treatment (for "differently but it's not OK"), indicating that those who feel neglected by the government are also more likely to perceive systemic unfairness in health and well-being. Additionally, concerns about moving backward correlate with a preference for political action rather than personal action, suggesting that dissatisfaction with the state of health and well-being leads to expectations for structural change rather than individual initiatives. The emphasis on change and innovations is a key priority further supports this trend.

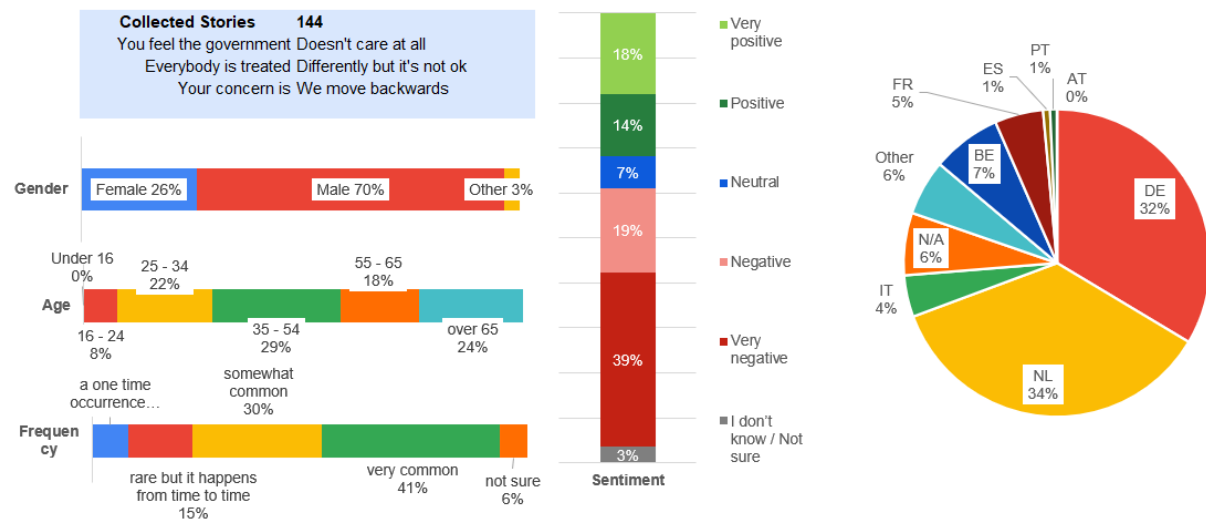
Questions for Further Exploration

- What specific aspects of healthcare or well-being make people feel that the government is indifferent?
- How do experiences of unfair treatment manifest - are they based on economic status, geography, or another factor?
- What types of innovations or systemic changes do people expect in health and well-being?
- Why do respondents feel a lack of personal agency in addressing these issues - do they see barriers to participation or engagement?

This analysis suggests that collective interpretation should focus on understanding the disconnect between public expectations and government action, as well as the role of fairness in health and well-being experience.



Migration and Refugees



The dominant theme is clearly discontent. The highest score for "You feel the government doesn't care at all" suggests a profound lack of trust and connection with the governing body. This is further amplified by the high score for "Everybody is treated differently but it's not ok," highlighting a strong belief that the system is unfair and discriminatory. These two elements likely feed into each other, creating a sense of powerlessness and injustice.

While respondents value "Values and traditions", they don't necessarily embrace "Change and Innovations" to the same degree. This suggests a potential tension between a desire to preserve cultural identity and adapt to modern developments. The relatively low score for "Everything is changing" might indicate either a denial of change or a feeling of being overwhelmed by it, leading to a yearning for stability. The "We move backwards" could reinforce this sentiment as well.

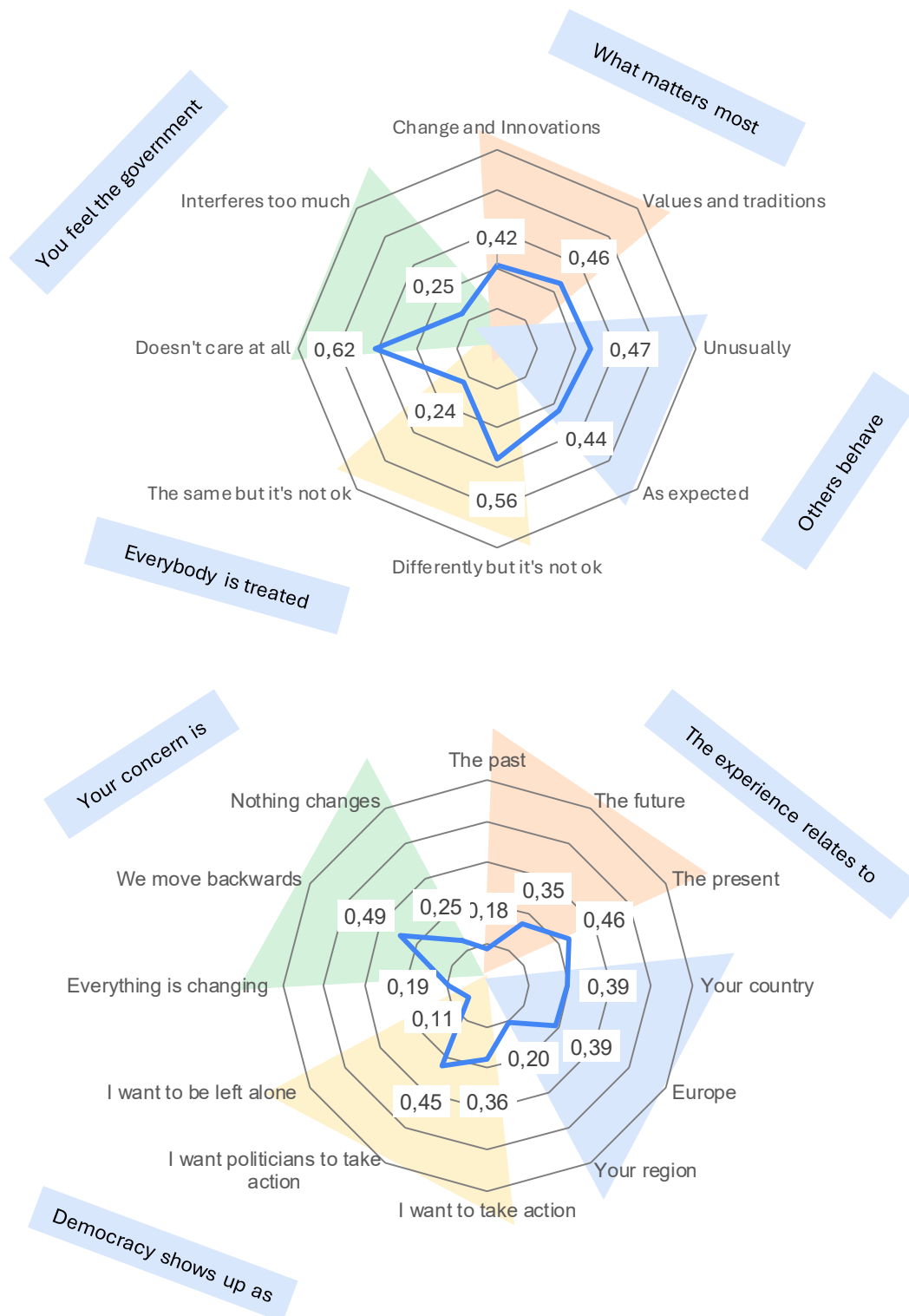
The relevance of "Others behave Unusually" suggests a feeling that societal norms are shifting in unsettling ways. This could stem from various factors, such as political polarization, changing social values, or economic uncertainty. It reflects a sense of unease about the direction society is heading. There's a clear preference for action from elected officials, which suggests a reliance on representative democracy to address their concerns. The very low score for "I want to be left alone" implies that most respondents are not apathetic; they want change but may not be willing or able to instigate it themselves.

Relationships Between Variables

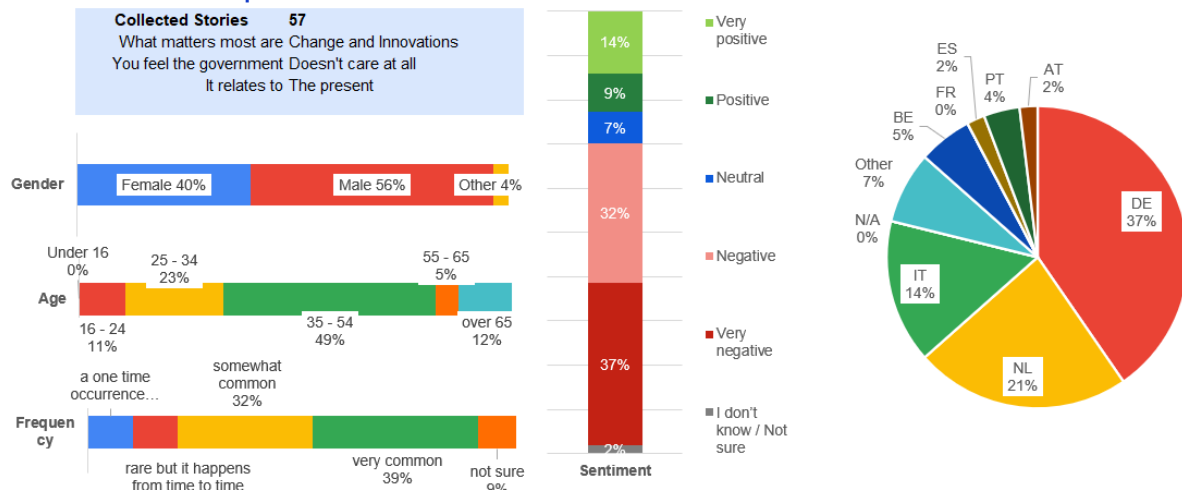
There's likely a strong correlation between feeling that the government doesn't care and believing that everybody is treated differently. This suggests that people who feel neglected by the government are also more likely to perceive systemic unfairness. The relevance of both "Values and traditions" and "We move backwards" may indicate a sense that societal changes are undermining cherished principles. The feeling that "Others behave Unusually" might be linked to a desire for politicians to take action. People sensing societal disarray may look to leadership for solutions.

Questions for Further Exploration

- Is there a specific demographic group that feels both neglected and unfairly treated?
- What specific values and traditions are respondents most concerned about losing? What indicators cause them to feel like society is moving backwards?
- How do respondents describe the "unusual behaviour" they are witnessing?
- Who is being treated unequally, and in what ways?



Work and Occupation



What matters most are Change and Innovations”, which suggests that many people find that change and innovation are highly relevant to their work lives. In real-life terms, this could mean employees are experiencing frequent restructuring, adoption of new technologies, or shifting job roles. The high score indicates that people strongly connect these experiences to their overall sense of work and occupation.

Values and traditions have a lower relevance score and they aren't seen as central to the experience of work and occupation for most people. In practice, this could mean that while a company might espouse certain values, those values don't necessarily resonate strongly with employees' daily work experiences. "Others behave As expected" has higher relevance score, which here might indicate a general sense of predictability in the workplace. People understand the norms and expectations of behavior in their specific work environments. Everybody is treated: Differently but it's not ok is also quite high, which could reflect experiences of unfairness, bias, or lack of equity in the workplace. The fact that "it's not ok" is included suggests negative real-life experiences are associated with this perception. People feel unsupported by the government in their work and occupation realities, which relate mostly to the present time and their country.

People think that the politicians should be more involved in their work and occupation problems. "Your concern is: Nothing changes" indicates that people are concerned that there are no changes happening in their work and occupation environment.

Relationships Between Variables

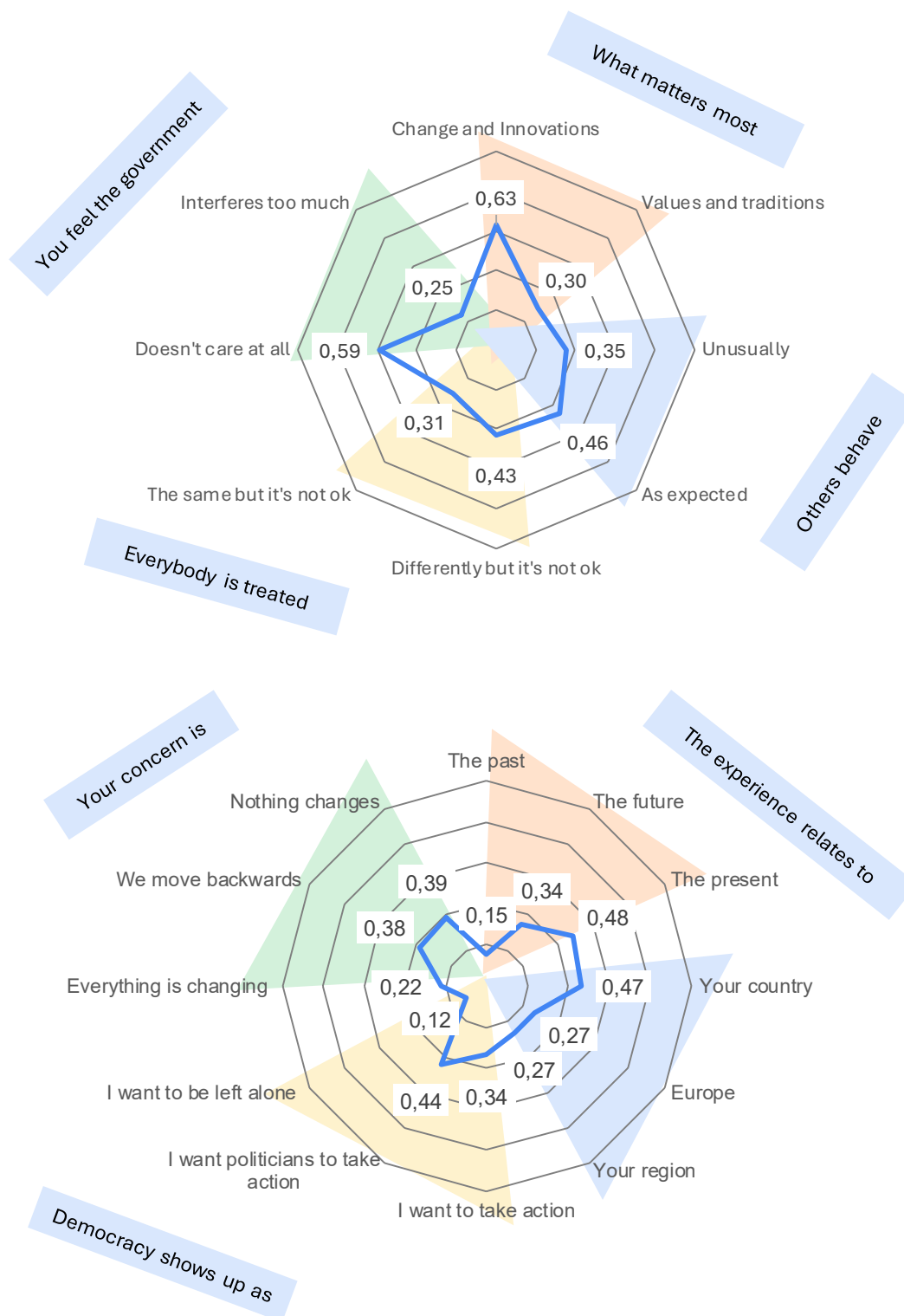
A high relevance for "Change and Innovation" paired with "Government Doesn't Care" could indicate a segment of people who feel the need to innovate because they perceive a lack of governmental support.

Ambivalence About Change: The relatively close scores for "We move backwards" (0,38) and "Nothing changes" (0,39), despite "Change and Innovation" having the highest score overall, suggest a complex and perhaps contradictory attitude towards change.

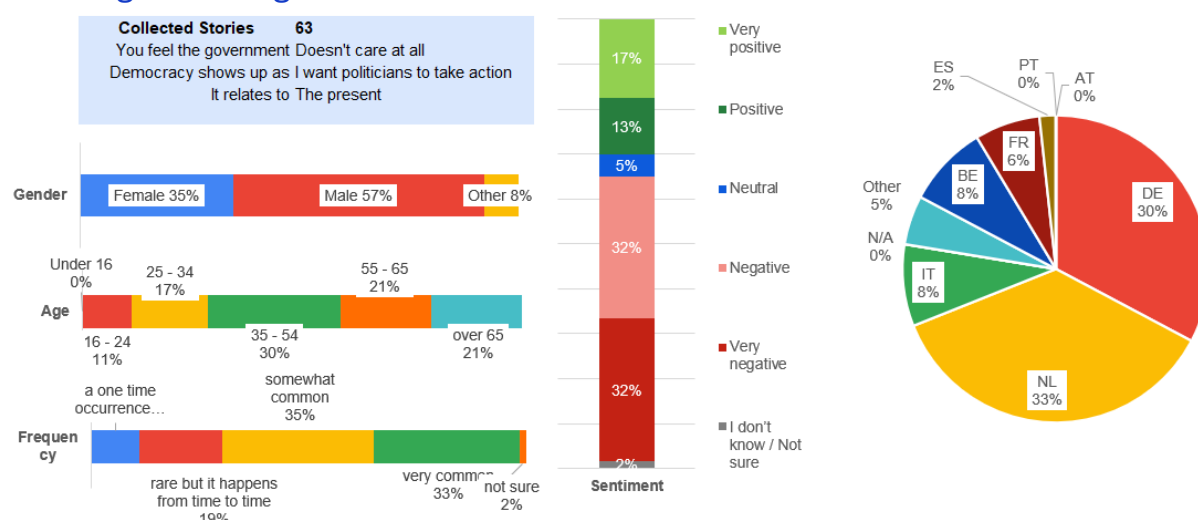
Questions for Further Exploration

- What specifically do people feel the government should be doing?
- What areas are they most dissatisfied with? Open-ended survey questions or interviews could provide more granular data.
- Are people optimistic about certain changes but concerned about others?
- What specific types of change are welcomed vs. resisted?

•



Housing and Living Conditions



The SenseMaker data on Housing and Living Conditions reveals a strong perception that the government does not care at all, with this sentiment scoring the highest relevance. Concerns about excessive government interference are significantly lower, suggesting that dissatisfaction stems more from neglect than overregulation. Many respondents feel that people are treated differently in ways that are unfair, highlighting inequality as a key issue, while even those who see uniform treatment still believe it is inadequate. There is a clear desire for change and innovation over preserving values and traditions, though a notable portion worries about society moving backward. The data also emphasizes that housing concerns are overwhelmingly tied to the present, with relatively less focus on the future and even less on the past. When it comes to democracy, most people want politicians to take action, while fewer see themselves as agents of change, and only a small group prefers to be left alone. Altogether, the data suggests that housing is seen as an urgent and systemic issue, marked by inequality, government inaction, and a strong demand for political solutions.

Relationships Between Variables

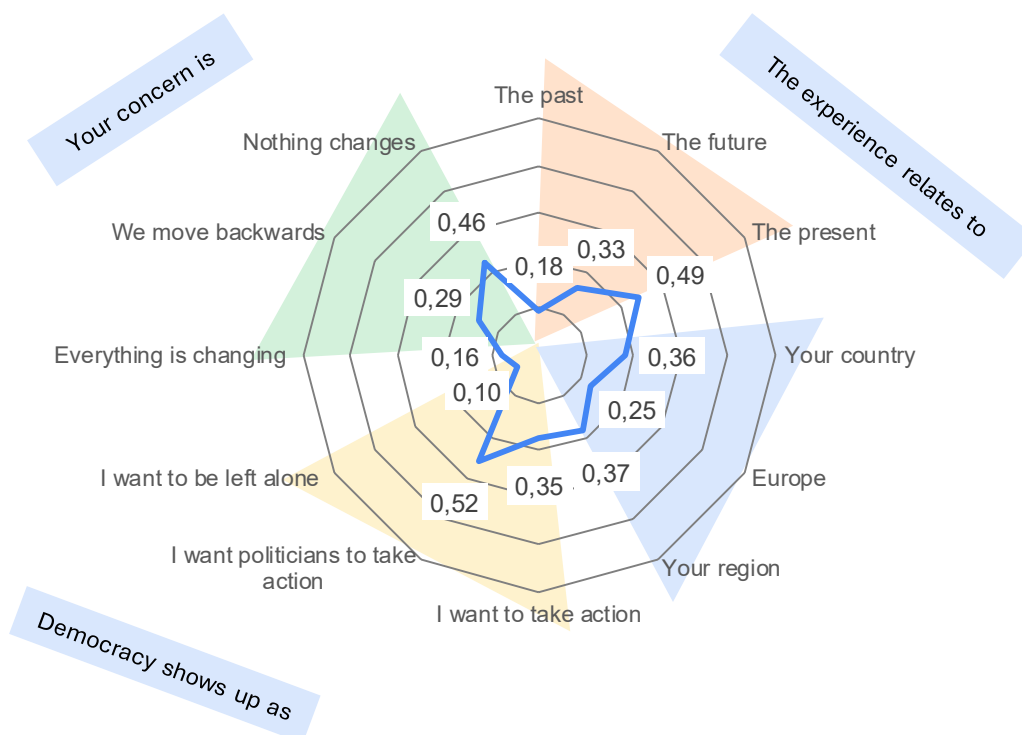
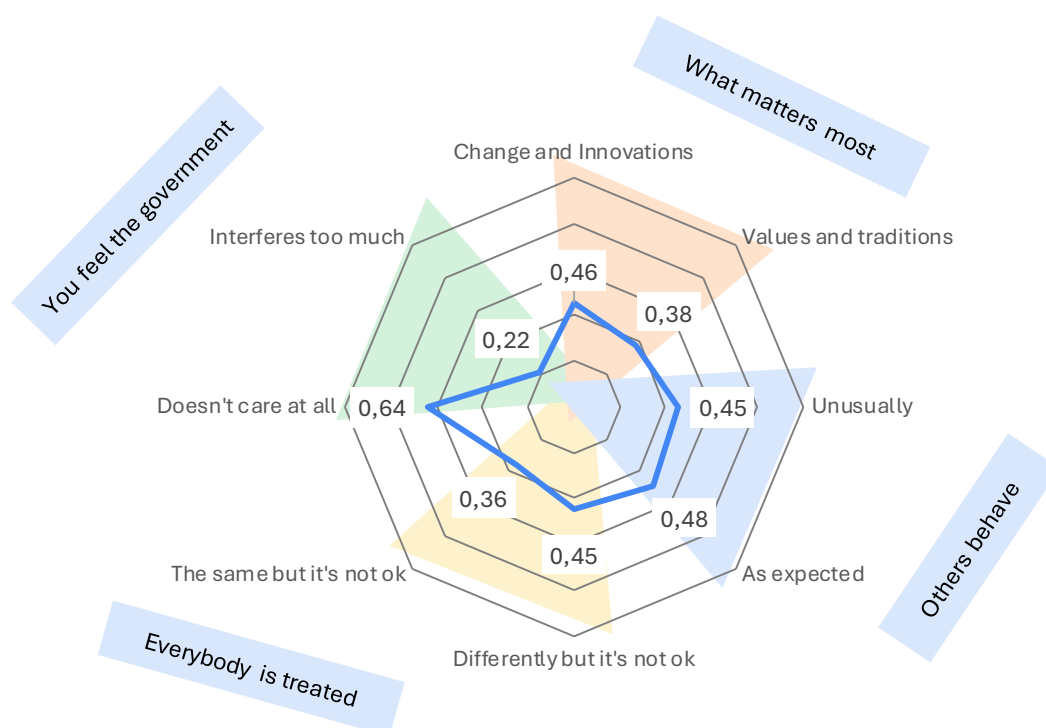
People who feel that the government doesn't care at all are also likely to perceive that everybody is treated differently in a way that is not okay, indicating that dissatisfaction with governance is closely linked to perceived inequality in housing and living conditions. Similarly, those who emphasize change and innovations are also more likely to associate housing issues with the present rather than the past, showing that concerns are immediate and call for forward-looking solutions. There is also a strong alignment between the belief that politicians should take action and the sense that government neglect is a core issue, reinforcing that most people see systemic intervention as the primary solution rather than individual or community-led efforts. Furthermore, those who express concern about moving backward may be connected to those favouring values and traditions, suggesting a potential divide between people fearing regression and those worried about change eroding stability.

Questions for Further Exploration

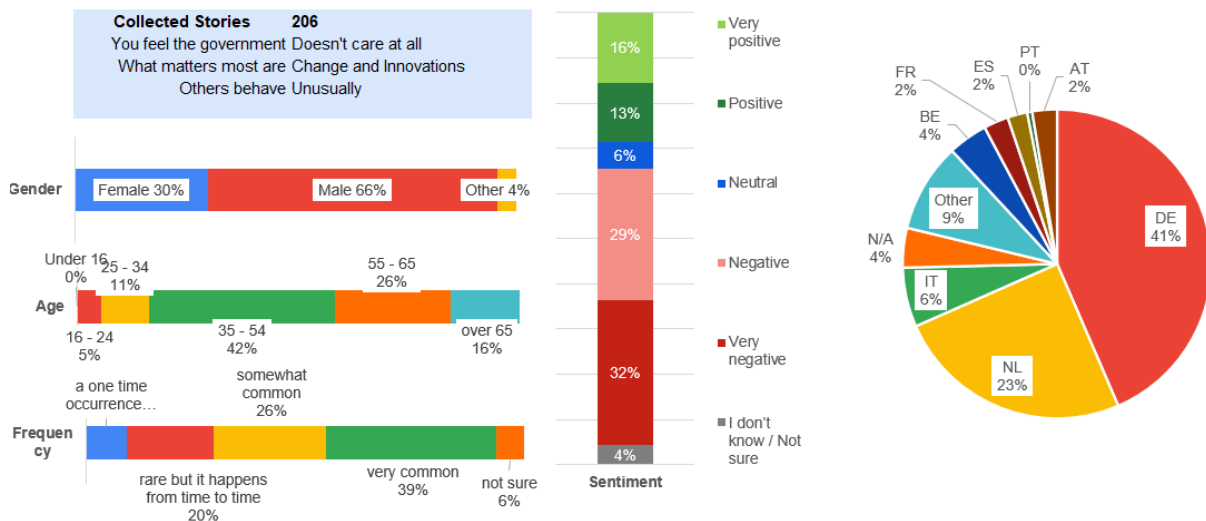
- What specific aspects of government inaction are most pressing—affordable housing policies, rent controls, or urban planning? This could help policymakers better understand where intervention is most needed.
- Why do some people feel that housing issues relate more to the present than the future? Does this reflect a lack of long-term policy vision, or are people struggling with immediate crises like rent hikes and evictions?
- Exploring why some people perceive inequality in housing treatment while others focus on uniform policies that still fail could reveal whether exclusionary practices or broader systemic failures are the main concern.

Primary Analysis Report

- It would be useful to investigate the divide between those advocating for change and those who fear moving backward to determine whether these groups differ in their housing experiences, socioeconomic status, or political affiliations. These questions could guide future discussions and qualitative inquiries to gain a deeper understanding of people's lived experiences in housing and living conditions.



Democracy and Governance



Citizens strongly feel that the government "Doesn't care at all" with the highest significance score across all categories, suggesting widespread dissatisfaction with government responsiveness. The perception that government "Interferes too much" received a much lower score, indicating that neglect rather than overreach is the dominant concern. "Change and Innovations" emerged as highly significant, substantially outscoring "Values and traditions". This suggests citizens prioritize forward momentum and reform over preserving established practices in governance systems.

The perception that people are "Differently treated but it's not ok" scored highest, suggesting significant concern about inequitable treatment within democratic systems. The notion that people are "Treated the same but it's not ok" scored lower, indicating that differential treatment is perceived as a more significant democratic problem than standardized but problematic treatment.

Citizens connect democracy most strongly with "The future" and "The present", while "The past" received the lowest significance. There's relatively balanced concern for issues at country-level and European-level, with less focus on regional matters.

Nearly identical scores for "I want to take action" and "I want politicians to take action" reveal dual expectations for democratic responsibility. The much lower score for "I want to be left alone" demonstrates minimal desire for civic disengagement. The perception of "Moving backwards" received the highest significance score among concerns, substantially higher than "Nothing changes" or "Everything is changing", indicating anxiety about democratic regression rather than stagnation or rapid change.

Relationships Between Variables

The highest relevance scores suggest that citizens who feel ignored by government may simultaneously value innovation and fear democratic regression.

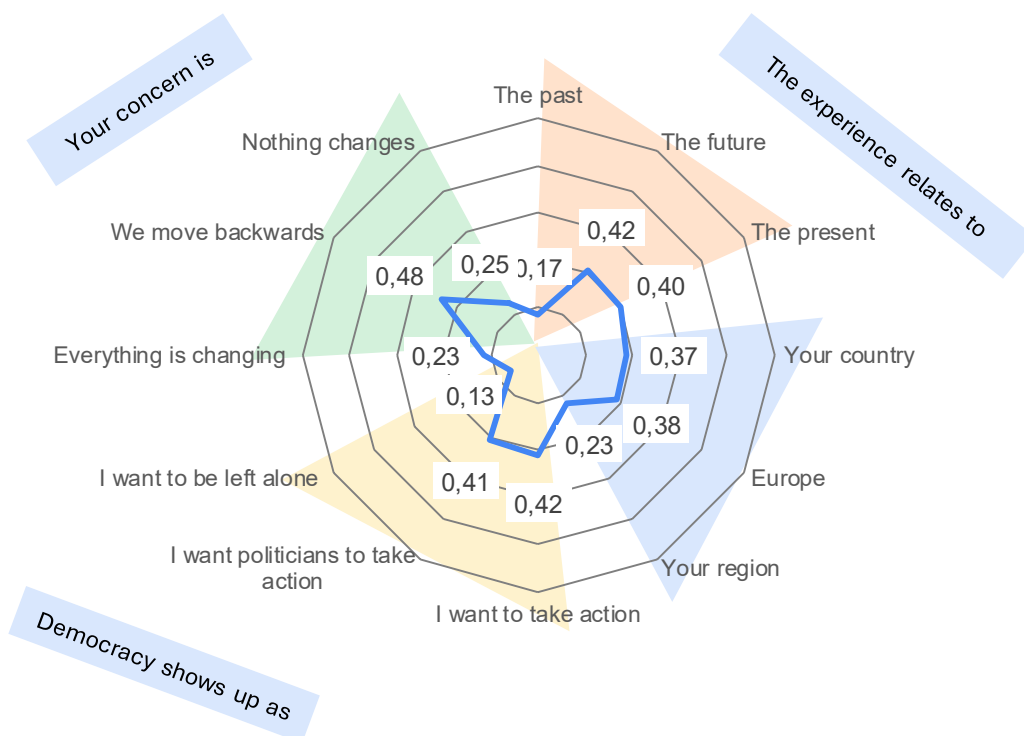
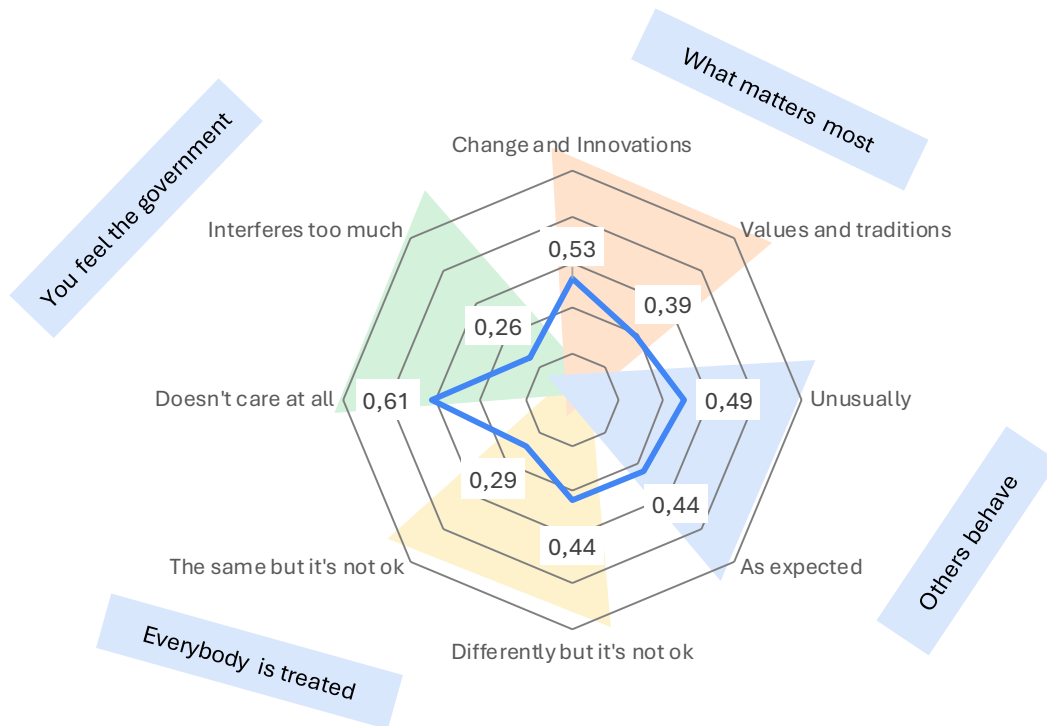
The high scores for both "Differently but it's not ok" and "Unusually" behavior suggest a potential relationship between perceptions of unfair treatment and observations of non-conforming behavior in democratic contexts. This raises questions about whether people who perceive unusual behavior are also those who identify problematic differential treatment.

A stronger connection between future-orientation and both personal and political action than with past-orientation suggests people with forward-looking perspectives may be more action-oriented. The similar scores for "Europe" and "Your country" indicate balanced concern across these geographic levels.

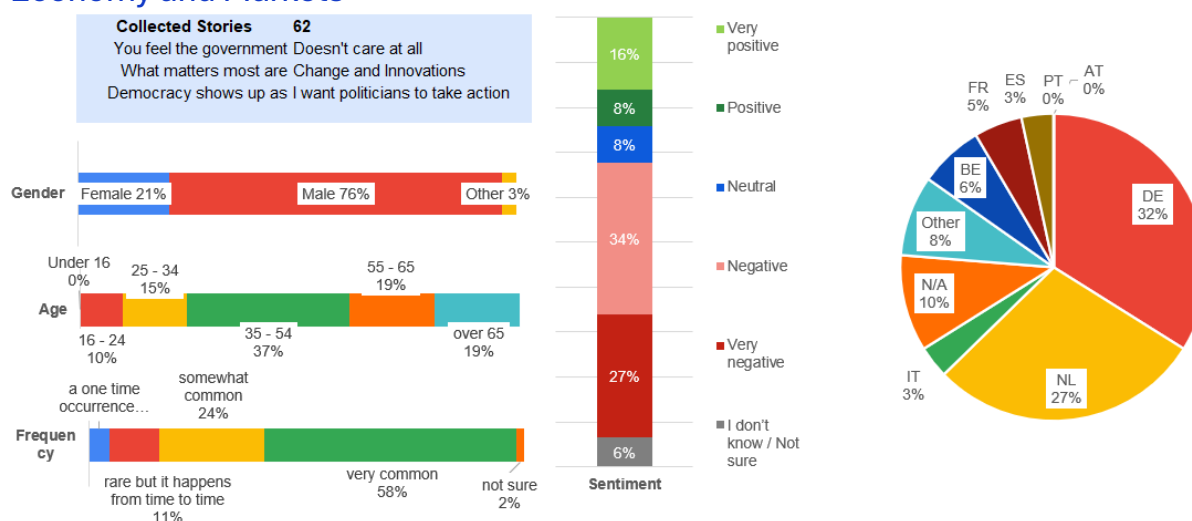
Questions for Further Exploration

Primary Analysis Report

- What specific actions do citizens envision taking themselves versus what they expect from politicians?
- What specific aspects of democracy do citizens perceive as regressing?
- How do perceptions of behavioral conformity relate to views on democratic functioning?
- What specific behaviors are being classified as "unusual" in democratic contexts?



Economy and Markets



Citizens place strong emphasis on change and innovations, which score the highest. This suggests that economic experiences are heavily shaped by transformation—possibly due to technological shifts, new business models, or societal transitions. In contrast, values and traditions score much lower, indicating a move away from traditional economic norms.

Both “unusually” and “as expected” receive equal relevance scores, indicating a divided perception of societal behaviour. This reflects a fragmented society where some individuals experience stability while others perceive disruption. Citizens feel that even when people are treated equally, the outcome may still be unjust. This suggests underlying frustration with systemic economic structures.

The strongest single score in the dataset is for “doesn’t care at all.” This reveals a profound sense of neglect or abandonment by government actors when it comes to economic issues. In comparison, “interferes too much” scores lower, meaning lack of attention is perceived as a bigger problem than overregulation.

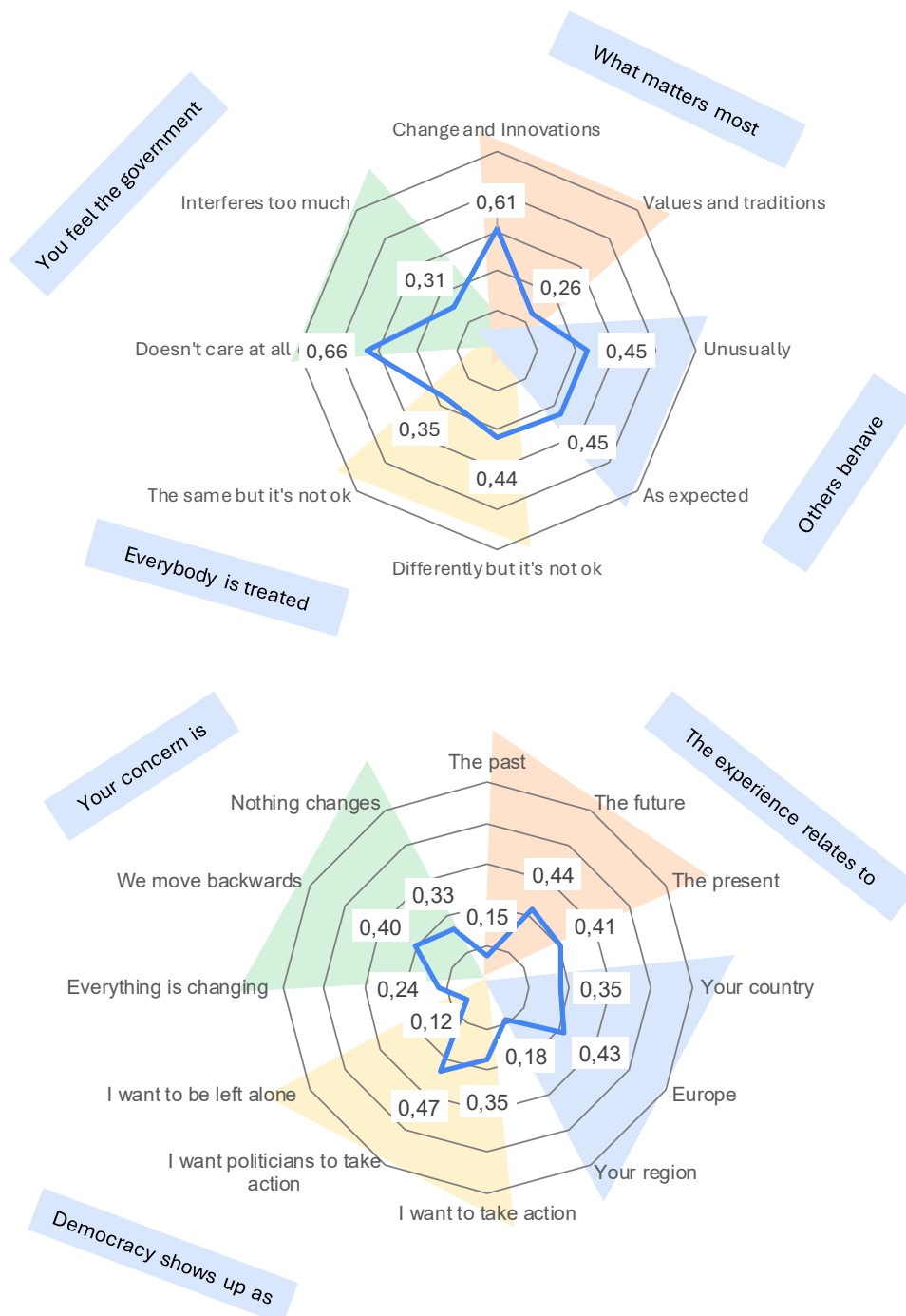
Citizens relate their economic experiences most to the future, Europe, and the present. This demonstrates a forward-looking and European-oriented perspective, with moderate concern for current realities. Local identity and historical context appear less relevant: “your region” and “the past” scored much lower, indicating a possible detachment from local or historical narratives in economic thinking. People most often want politicians to take action, followed by wanting to take action themselves (0,35). There is relatively little desire to be left alone, which suggests a preference for collective solutions and representative democracy, rather than individual detachment or libertarian approaches. This reflects an expectation that institutional mechanisms should respond to economic challenges. The most common concern is that we are moving backwards, followed by nothing changes, and lastly, everything is changing. This reveals that the direction or quality of change is more troubling to people than the mere fact of change. Stagnation and regression are stronger fears than disruption.

Relationships Between Variables

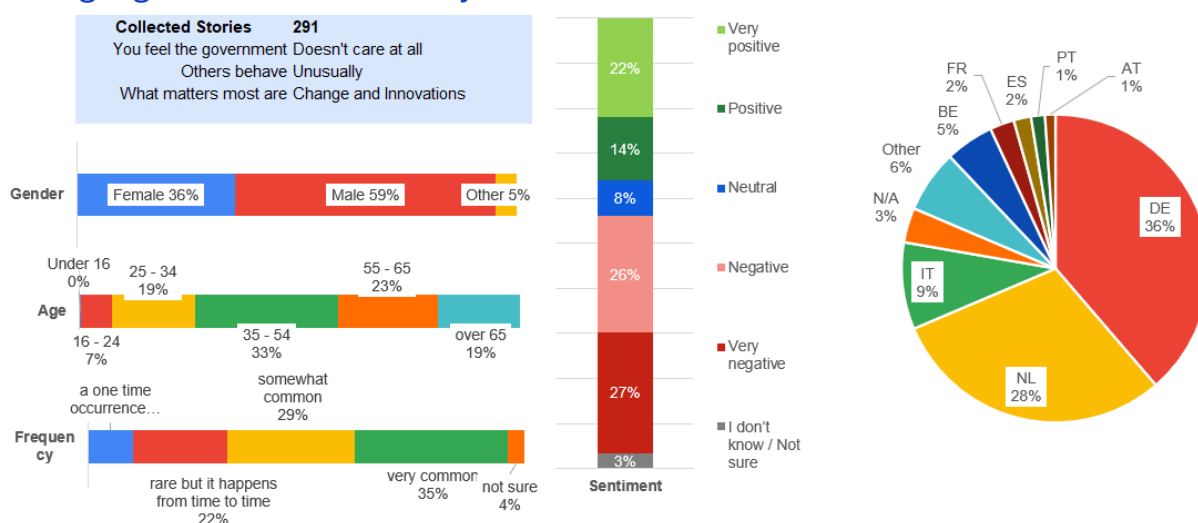
High relevance for “Change and Innovations” correlates strongly with concern about moving backwards and desire for politicians to act. This suggests that those who see innovation as essential are also frustrated by regression and expect public leadership, rather than relying on grassroots action alone. Perceived government neglect may co-occur with feeling treated unfairly, and concern about stagnation or regression. A strong narrative could emerge around systemic abandonment, leading to alienation and loss of trust. Those who feel others behave unusually might also experience tension in shared **social norms, which could align with perceptions** that values and traditions are less important. This may signal cultural disorientation.

Questions for Further Exploration

- What specific experiences make people feel the government doesn't care?
- Is the lack of care perceived more at national, European, or local levels?
- What kind of change do people want when they call for innovation?
- Is the concern about moving backwards rooted in concrete losses (e.g. jobs, rights, services) or cultural fears?
- What makes treatment feel unfair - outcomes, procedures, or recognition?



Living together and Community



One of the most prominent themes is a feeling of governmental neglect, which suggests a significant level of disillusionment or alienation from public institutions among the citizens. In the dimension of what matters most, “Change and Innovations” ranks highest (0,48), showing that for many people, progress and adaptability are key values, though “Values and traditions” also hold considerable relevance, pointing to a tension or balance between modernity and heritage in community life. In terms of social behaviour, there is a notable emphasis on the perception that others behave unusually, closely followed by “as expected”. This suggests a divided experience: while some find behaviour around them familiar and normative, others experience a sense of estrangement or unpredictability in social interactions. When it comes to how people are treated, the statement “differently but it's not okay” has a relatively high relevance score, which may reflect feelings of injustice or unequal treatment in the community. However, the notion that “the same but it's not ok” also appears, indicating that even uniform treatment may be perceived as problematic under certain circumstances.

The dimension relating to time and geography shows that “the present” is most relevant, followed by “your country” and “the future”. This points to a strong grounding in current lived realities while also reflecting concerns about national issues and future trajectories. Less emphasis is placed on the past, Europe, or one's immediate region, which may suggest a more present-focused and nationally oriented worldview. In how democracy manifests, there is almost equal relevance between people wanting politicians to take action and a personal willingness to act. This dual expectation indicates a participatory mindset where citizens see both institutional and individual responsibility for change. Finally, in terms of concerns, “we move backwards” is more strongly felt than either “everything is changing” or “nothing changes”. This suggests a prevalent anxiety about regression: social, political, or cultural, rather than simple resistance to change or frustration with stagnation.

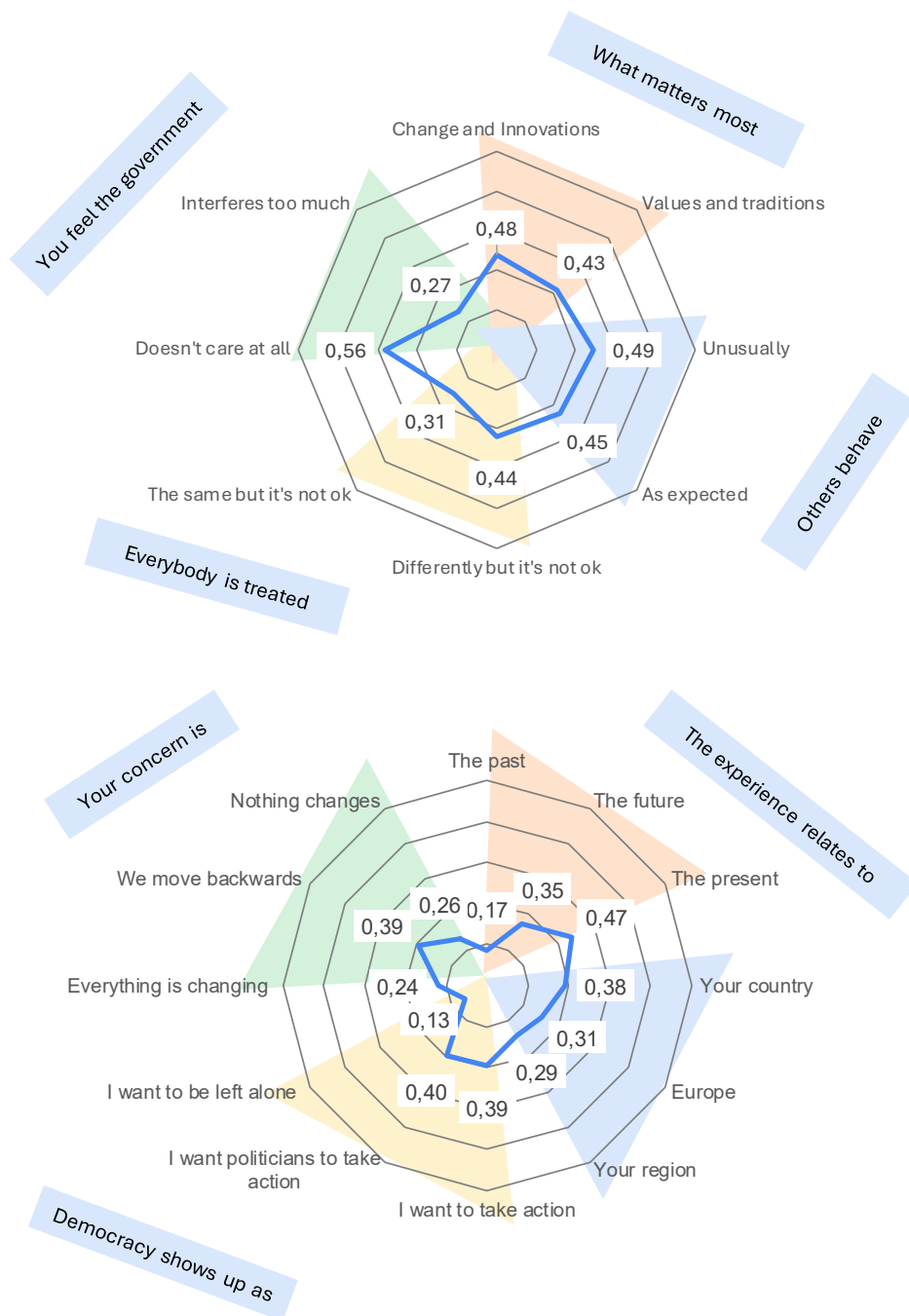
Relationships Between Variables

Citizens who perceive the government as not caring at all also show a strong desire for either personal or political action. This suggests a potential link between institutional disillusionment and civic motivation: those who feel neglected might be more inclined to seek change themselves or expect change through elected representatives. Similarly, there appears to be a relationship between valuing “Change and Innovations” and perceiving others as behaving “Unusually”. This may indicate a discomfort or unease with evolving social norms or behaviours, particularly among those who value innovation in principle but struggle with its social implications. Likewise, people who say “We move backwards” may be more likely to relate their experiences to “The present” or “Your country”, suggesting a national and immediate context for their concern, rather than a historic or regional one.

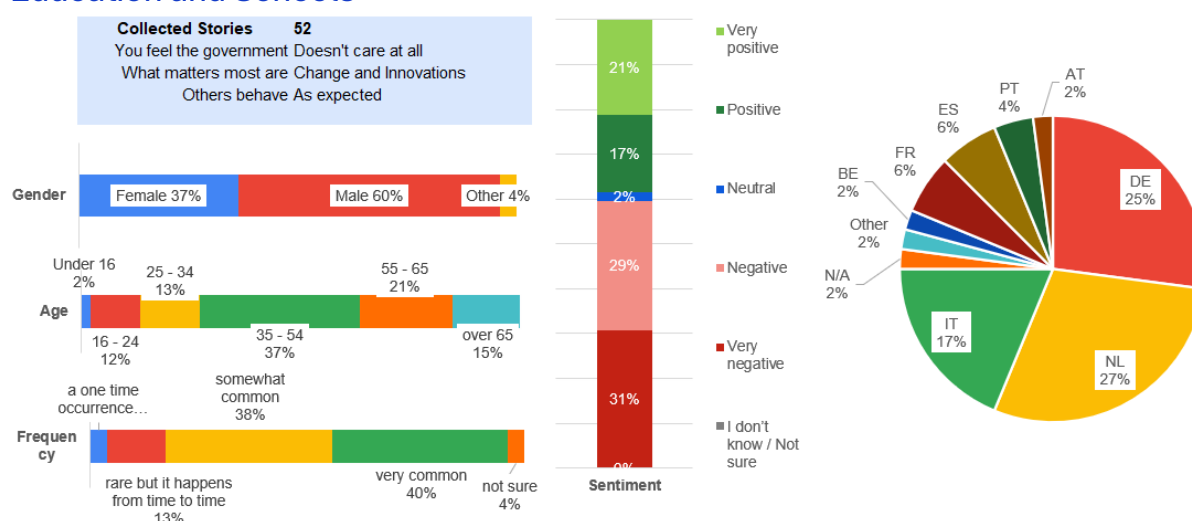
Questions for Further Exploration

Primary Analysis Report

- Why do citizens simultaneously feel abandoned by institutions and yet remain motivated to engage? This duality could open up discussions about agency, trust, and expectations in democracy.
- What kinds of behaviours are perceived as unusual, and why do they stand out in this community? This could reveal hidden norms, biases, or shifts in social cohesion.
- How do traditional values support or hinder the kind of innovation people want to see in their communities?
- Since “We move backwards” is a stronger concern than either change or stagnation, it would be valuable to investigate what ‘backwards’ means to different groups: e.g. political shifts, social divisions, economic precarity, or cultural regression.



Education and Schools



A pattern in this data is the very high relevance score for the statement "the government doesn't care at all." This stands out as the most significant theme across all dimensions, suggesting a deep sense of abandonment, frustration, or mistrust toward public authorities in the realm of education. In terms of what matters most, "Change and Innovations" carries the highest relevance. This suggests a forward-looking orientation among contributors. Social behaviour, particularly how others behave, reveals an interesting inversion from typical narratives. The perception that others behave "as expected" is more strongly associated with the stories than the perception of people acting "unusually". This may suggest that despite systemic frustrations, there is a level of social predictability or shared understanding among actors within educational environments, such as teachers, students, and families. A notable ambiguity arises in how everybody is treated: both "differently but it's not ok" and "the same but it's not ok" carry comparable relevance. This reflects a complex and perhaps contradictory set of experiences regarding fairness in education and schools. It may indicate that people recognize both inequity in differentiated treatment and the harms of rigid uniformity that fails to respect individual needs or contexts.

Regarding temporal and spatial framing, stories about education most strongly relate to "the present", followed closely by "your country" and "the future". These figures suggest that education is seen as both an urgent, current issue and a critical concern for national development and future generations. The past and regional/EU contexts are less prominent, indicating that people frame their educational concerns within a national and present-focused lens. On the theme of democratic engagement, there is a strong shared desire to take action: "I want to take action" and "I want politicians to take action" both score highly, highlighting a dual sense of civic responsibility and political expectation. Finally, in terms of concern, the highest scores are for "We move backwards" and "Nothing changes", with "Everything is changing" seen as less relevant. This may reflect a sense of stagnation or regression in the education system, whether through outdated curricula, bureaucratic inertia, or lack of meaningful reform, rather than instability or overwhelming transformation.

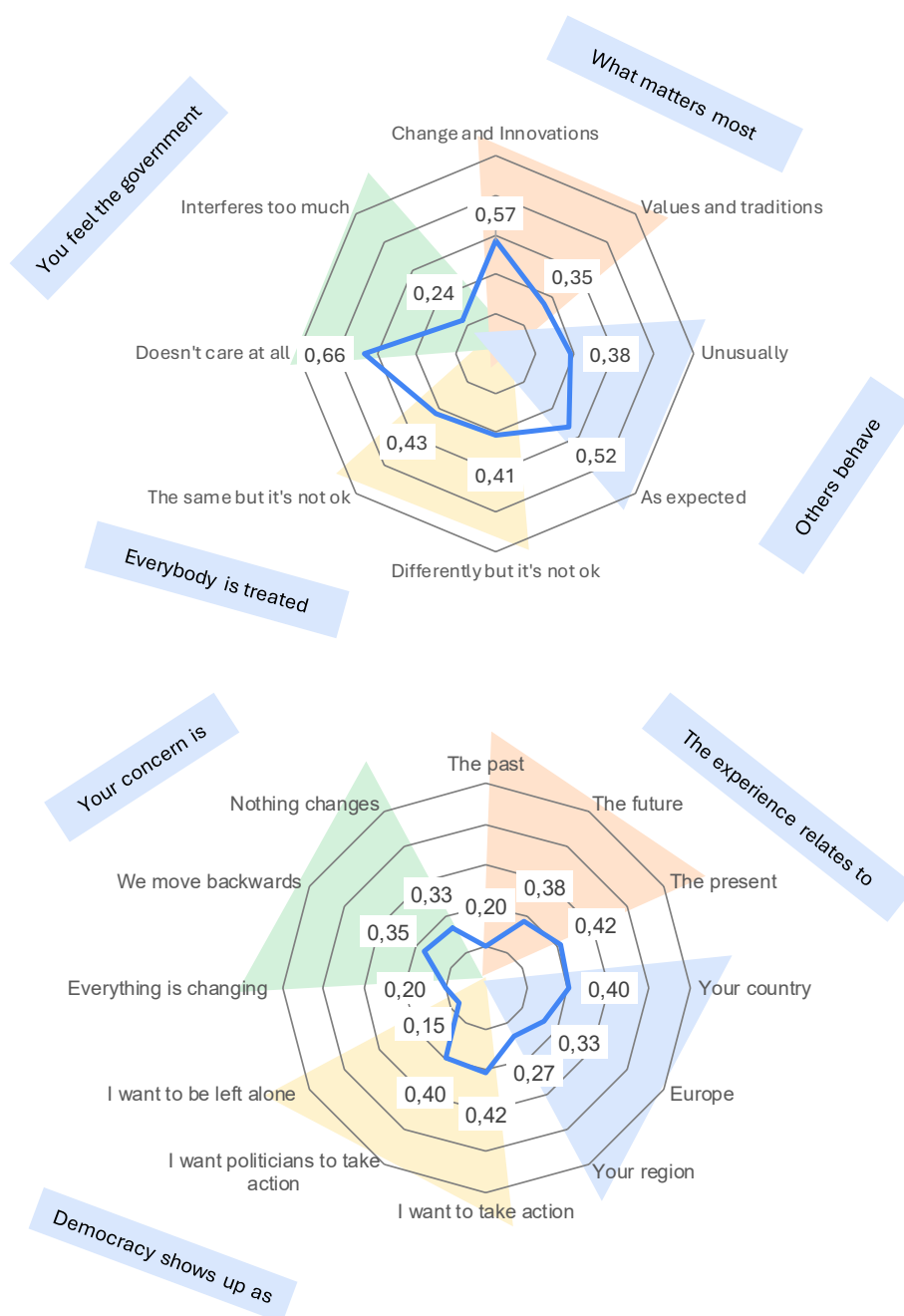
Relationships Between Variables

Citizens who strongly feel that "the government doesn't care at all" also likely express a high desire for action. This points to a relationship between perceived governmental neglect and increased civic or political motivation—possibly a reaction to the vacuum of leadership or accountability. Another potentially strong relationship is between valuing "Change and Innovations" and concerns that "we move backwards" or that "nothing changes". This suggests that those who prioritize innovation may simultaneously feel frustrated with the current state of inertia or regression in education systems. The near-equal relevance of both "Differently but it's not ok" and "The same but it's not ok" in how people are treated suggests a conflicted perception of equity and fairness. When paired with the relevance of

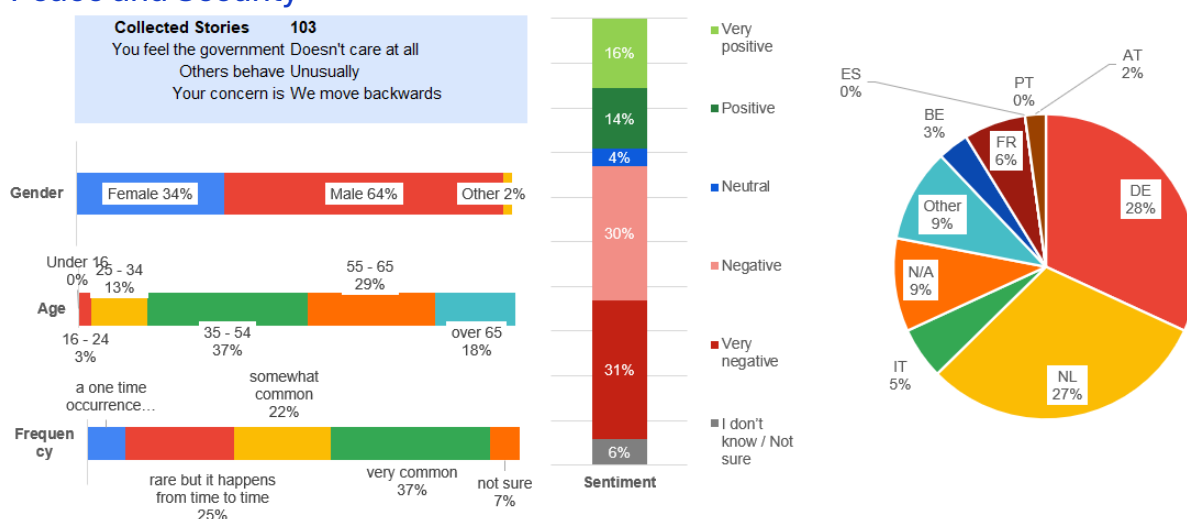
valuing tradition, this may indicate that people are grappling with both rigid systems and inadequate accommodations for diversity.

Questions for Further Exploration

- What are people's expectations of government in education, and what experiences lead them to feel abandoned?
- What kinds of change do people want to see in schools?
- What can individuals realistically change within the education system? What do they expect from political leaders, and where do they see opportunities for co-creation?
- How can schools balance the need for modernization with respect for cultural or community values? This is especially important in collective settings where intergenerational or intercultural dialogue is needed.



Peace and Security



The highest score comes from "You feel the government doesn't care at all", suggesting a strong perception of neglect or absence of state protection in matters of peace and security. The high score for "I want politicians to take action" points to a public yearning for visible political leadership and accountability. People might feel abandoned by their institutions but are not disengaged: they actively desire change and intervention. A high score comes from "Others behave unusually", suggesting a context where social behaviours deviate from what is normally expected or trusted. This could reflect experiences of fear, unpredictability, or social fragmentation, which are often linked to environments of insecurity or perceived threat. Such patterns may also exacerbate a general sense of vulnerability, especially in communities already affected by conflict, crime, or marginalization. In terms of what matters most, "Change and Innovations" slightly outweighs "Values and Traditions", which suggests that people do not see these as mutually exclusive: there is space for modern solutions that remain grounded in cultural or historical continuity. People want innovations in policing, community safety, or conflict prevention that are still aligned with shared values and societal norms. The sentiment "Differently but it's not ok" points to perceived injustice or inequality, likely tied to how safety, protection, or the threat of violence is experienced unevenly across different social groups. The lower relevance of "The same but it's not ok" might suggest that inequality is more keenly felt than rigidity or excessive uniformity in treatment. Concerns are not centered around rapid change: the highest score is "We move backwards", showing strong anxiety about regression, be it through rising violence, the erosion of rights, militarization, or increasing polarization. In contrast, "Everything is changing" is a much less relevant concern, implying that instability isn't perceived as the core problem. People seem more distressed by decay or the return of old problems than by transformation itself. The stories relate most to Europe and both the future and the present. This indicates that concerns about peace and security are not only local or national - they are strongly associated with regional dynamics, possibly including EU politics, migration, borders, and transnational conflict. The future focus, alongside the present, also implies that people are worried about the trajectory of peace and security. Another important finding is the relatively high relevance of "I want to take action" in how democracy is perceived. While lower than the desire for political action, this still signals that people want to be part of the solution and not just passive recipients of change.

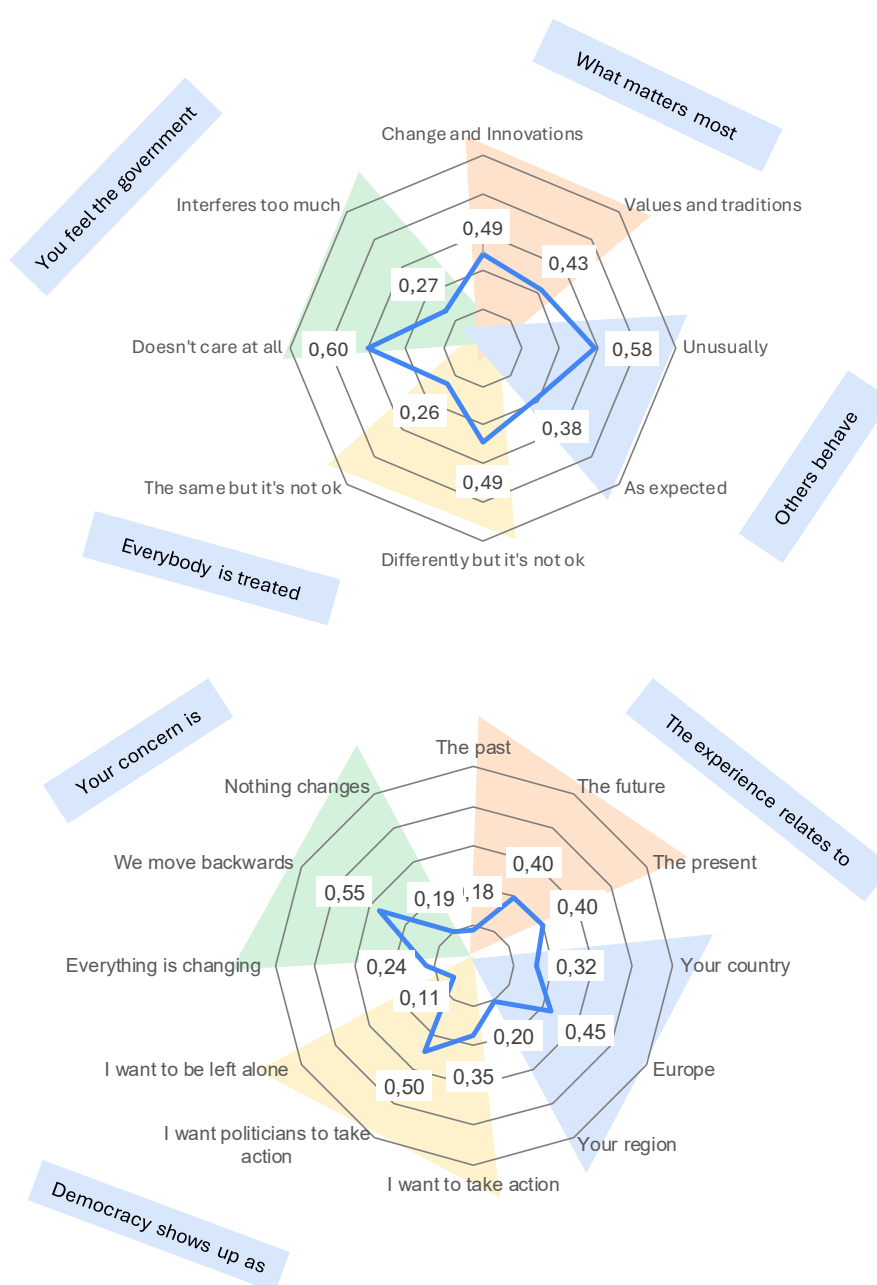
Relationships Between Variables

One strong pattern is between institutional trust and political expectations. This suggests that the more people feel abandoned by the government, the more they expect decisive leadership. A similar link can be inferred between perceptions of social unpredictability ("Others behave unusually") and concerns about societal regression ("We move backwards"). These might reflect a climate of fear, polarization, or cultural conflict. In a co-occurrence matrix, we might find that people who sense social behaviour becoming erratic

also fear the loss of peace, rights, or moral stability. Geographical framing (especially the high relevance of Europe) could be related to concerns about governance and future security.

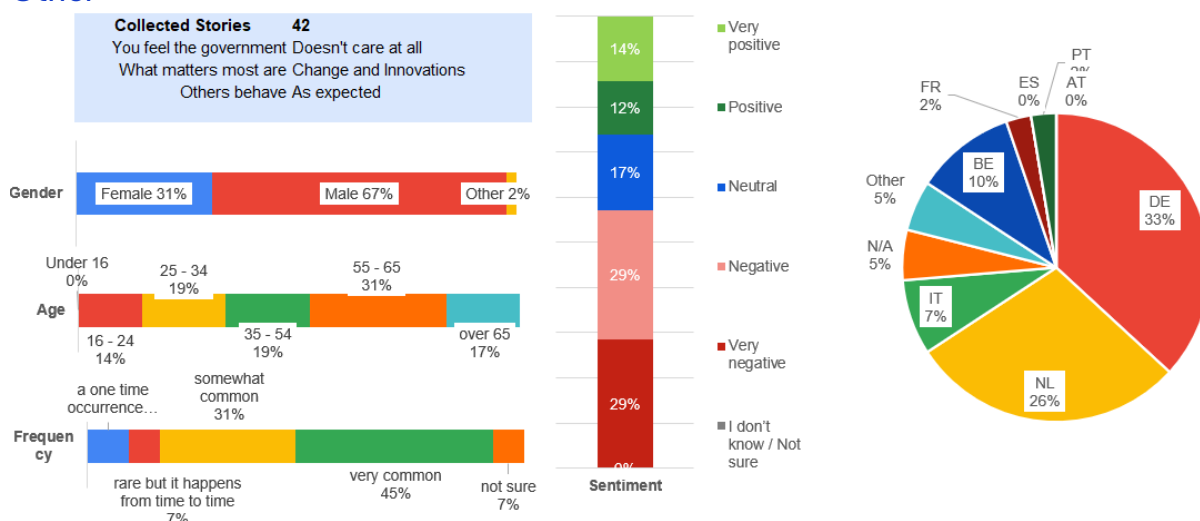
Questions for Further Exploration

- What kind of government action do people want, and how do they see their own role in restoring peace and safety?
- What specific behaviours are perceived as unusual: and are they genuinely threatening, or the result of cultural misunderstanding or media narratives?
- What does “moving backwards” mean to different people: loss of rights, rise of violence, moral decay? And what innovations would counteract this?
- Who is being treated differently when it comes to peace and security, and what makes this treatment feel unjust or unsafe?
- How do people perceive Europe’s role in either securing or destabilizing peace? Is Europe a source of hope, or part of the problem?



Primary Analysis Report

Other

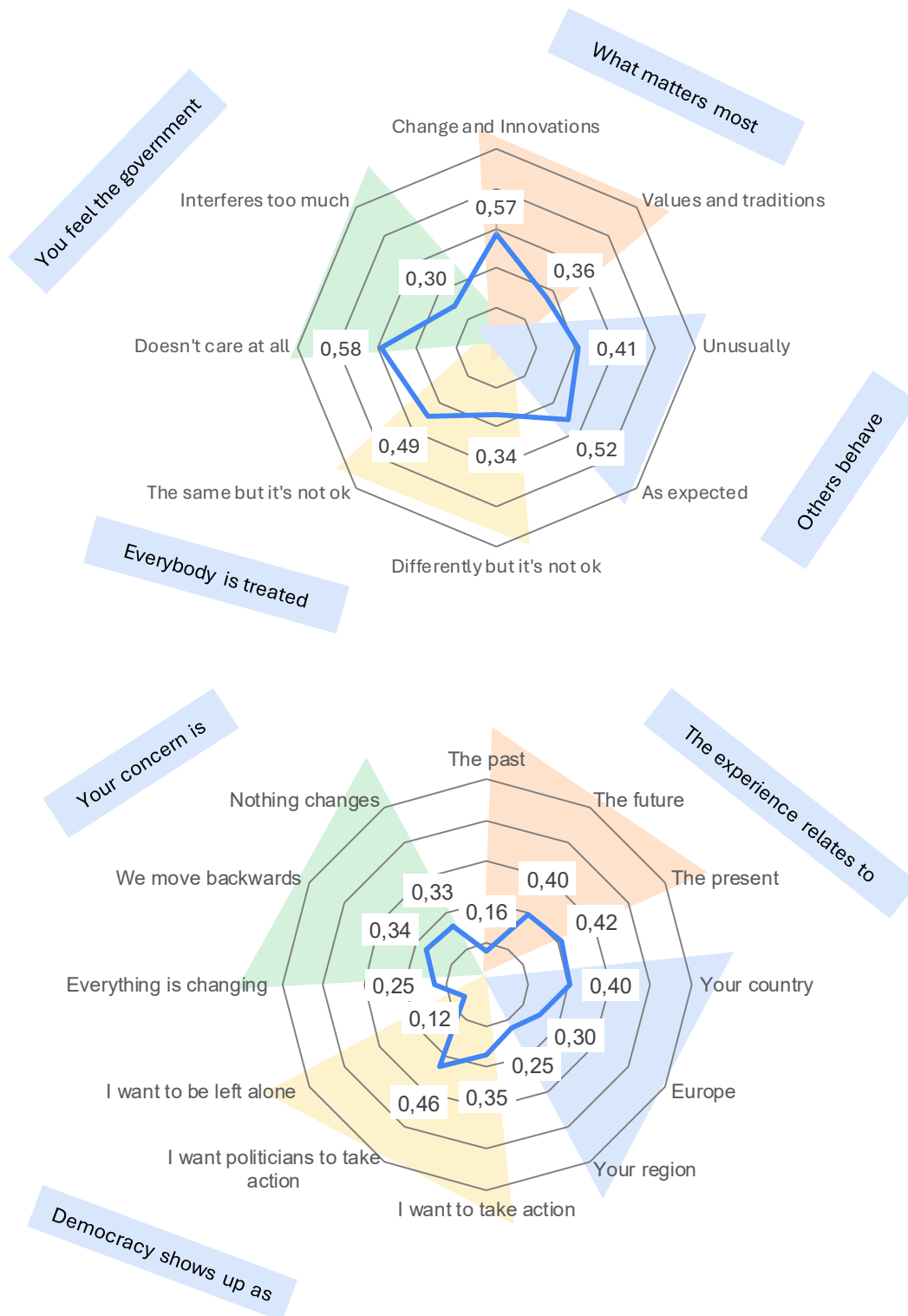


The topics categorized under "Other" (42 in total) cover a diverse range of societal, political, cultural, and technological themes. Many focus on governance, democracy, and political engagement, including discussions on bureaucracy, public administration, and voting rights. Cultural and identity-related issues are also prominent, with concerns about diversity, inclusion in the arts, media influence, and anti-racism efforts. The impact of digitalization and technological advancements on society, governance, and accessibility is another recurring theme. Social and political shifts, such as the rise of the right wing and broader societal changes, reflect ongoing ideological debates. Additionally, there are discussions on well-being, personal development, spirituality, and healthcare, highlighting concerns about mental and physical health. Environmental sustainability and energy-related topics also emerge, alongside mobility, public space, and communication issues. Overall, this category captures a broad spectrum of interconnected themes that shape contemporary societal discourse.

Category	Topics mentioned by respondents under "Other"
Governance, Politics, and Society	Using the right to vote, Rise of the right wing, Institutions and bureaucracy (<i>Pubblica amministrazione/burocrazia</i> , <i>Digitalizace státní správy</i>), Democracy and freedom, Integrity and courage in politics, The principles of politics (<i>die Grundsätze von Politik</i>), Political polarization and debate (<i>Politiseren van alles wat mensen drijft ontmenselijkt het debat</i>), Societal change brought by Trump
Identity, Culture, and Media	Culture and Identity (<i>Cultuur</i> , <i>Identity</i>), Media (<i>Medien</i>), Listening and anti-racism, Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI), Inclusion in the art world, Literature (<i>Littérature</i>), Art and Culture (<i>Kunst und Kultur</i>), Social uncertainty and insecurity (<i>Insécurité/société déboussolée !</i>)
Technology and Digitalization	Digitalization (<i>digitalizzazione</i> , <i>digitalizace</i> , <i>Digitalisering maatschappij</i>), Innovation, technology, and science, Accessibility and support for Volt members with computer literacy challenges
Well-being and Personal Development	Spirituality and Esoterism, Self-development (<i>Selbstentwicklung</i>), Wellness and healthcare, Life itself
Sustainability, Environment, and Public Space	Sustainability and future-proofing, Energy, Mobility and public space, Urban planning and spatial organization (<i>Ruimtelijke ordening</i>), Societal flexibility on current topics (<i>Gesellschaftliche Beweglichkeit zu aktuellen Themen</i>)
Communication and Social Interaction	Communication (<i>Kommunikation</i>), Togetherness and cooperation (<i>Miteinander</i>), Progressive society

Primary Analysis Report

Change and innovations are seen as more important than values and traditions, and people generally behave as expected. There's a higher relevance associated with the sentiment that everyone is treated the same, but it's not okay, and the strongest sentiment is that the government doesn't care at all. The present and future are more relevant than the past, there's a greater desire for politicians to take action, and concerns are focused on the idea that things are moving backwards or that nothing is changing.





www.eurosense.eu 2025