TRUEDEM: Trust in European Democracies
2023-2025
European Commission Grant No 101095237

D8.2. QUALITATIVE STUDIES (3) CONSULTATIONS WITH CIVIL SOCIETY

Due date:	31 Aug 2024
Submission date:	31 Dec 2024
Type:	OTHER
Dissemination Level:	SEN
Work Package:	WP8 Empirical Data Collection (Quantiative and Qualitative Studies)
Lead Beneficiary:	ICSR-AT
Co-Lead Beneficiary:	GAU-FR
Contributing Beneficiaries:	All partners
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<u>**Purpose and scope of the deliverable:**</u>

The

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Contents

Summary

About the project

TRUEDEM is a 3-year multinational research project funded by the Horizon program of the European Commission with several core objectives. TRUEDEM aims to design and implement a complex research effort to collect comprehensive evidence on the perceptions of trust and judgments of trustworthiness in a range of European states. The project will create a robust and comprehensive knowledge base on long-term dynamics and predictors of trust in political institutions of representative democracy (parties, executives, parliaments, judiciary etc.) in the EU. TRUEDEM will examine the role of new patterns of electoral behavior, impact of socioeconomic transformations, the erosion of old and emergence of new political cleavages for the inclusiveness, representativity and legitimacy in European democracies, and political trust. TRUEDEM will identify strategies to address the demands and needs of citizens expressed via both electoral and non-electoral forms of political participation as means to enhance active engagement and inclusion and thus booster inclusive and responsive decision-making and governance in Europe. TRUEDEM will distinguish clusters of values that can hinder or foster pro-democratic values and attitudes and thus contribute to the barriers and opportunities to re-invigorating and enhancing representative democratic systems. Finally, TRUEDEM will develop a comprehensive and transparent toolbox of policy interventions including recommendations, toolkits and methodologies for enhancing trust in political institutions, boosting transparency inclusiveness of representative systems. TRUEDEM is coordinated in Austria with partners in Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, and Ukraine. The three-year program runs from January 2023 to December 2025.

Annotation of the Deliverable (D8.2)

The deliverable D8.2 entitled "Qualitative Studies: Methodological Guidelines and Data" comprises a qualitative dataset accompanied by methodological instructions and tools for its collection. It forms part of Work Package 8 (WP8) and contains transcripts of focus group discussions (FGDs), elite interviews, and consultations with civil society organizations (CSOs) conducted across twelve European countries. These datasets are intended to support future analyses and serve as a resource for examining trust dynamics and trustworthiness perceptions in diverse political and social contexts.

The document begins with a conceptual framework that underpins qualitative studies. It explores the relational and situational nature of political trust and trustworthiness, drawing on established theories of trust. The framework identifies key themes for investigation, including who trusts whom and for what reasons, how context influences trust dynamics, and the underlying models of democracy shaping evaluations of institutions and political actors. It also delves into the cues and information sources used by individuals and groups to assess trustworthiness. This theoretical foundation guides the structure and design of the qualitative studies, ensuring they align with the broader project aims.

Section two presents the first component of the qualitative studies – the focus group discussions with citizens. This section details the organization and implementation of FGDs, which were conducted in six European countries: Czech Republic, France, Greece, Italy, Poland, and Romania. A total of 21 FGDs were held, with each group consisting of 6-10 participants. These FGDs targeted diverse demographic groups to capture a range of perspectives on political trust. Recruitment guidelines emphasized inclusivity and diversity, balancing factors such as age, education, and political attitudes while maintaining gender balance. The FGDs explored themes such as citizens' satisfaction with political systems, the qualities they associate with trustworthy leaders and institutions, and their perceptions of governance in specific contexts, including crises. Moderation protocols ensured that

discussions remained productive, with moderators trained to encourage participation, manage conflicts, and document key insights effectively.

Section three presents the second component of qualitative studies represented by expert and elite interviews with politicians and policymakers. These interviews sought to uncover the perspectives of those directly involved in governance and policy implementation. Elite interviews with politicians and policymakers were conducted in ten European countries: Austria, Czech Republic, France, Greece, Italy, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Sweden. These interviews targeted 10-20 informants per country (161 interviews in total). The guidelines for these interviews included detailed scripts to ensure consistency while allowing flexibility to address country-specific issues. The interviews explored topics such as institutional trust-building, challenges in fostering citizen engagement, and strategies for enhancing transparency and accountability in governance. This component aimed to capture the institutional side of trust dynamics, offering insights into the challenges and opportunities for fostering trust in democratic systems.

The third component involved consultations with leaders of CSOs, exploring their unique role as intermediaries between citizens and political institutions. Consultations with CSOs were also conducted in ten countries, following a structure similar to the elite interviews (159 consultations in total). These consultations engaged leaders of CSOs to understand their roles in trust-building and their interactions with both citizens and political institutions. The discussions explored how CSOs contribute to enhancing transparency, inclusivity, and democratic accountability, as well as the obstacles they encounter in fulfilling these roles. The methodological provisions ensured a thorough understanding of the CSO perspective, emphasizing the importance of their role in bridging gaps between citizens and political elites and in holding political institutions accountable.

Section 6 of the document describes the workplan for the qualitative studies, outlining the timeline and steps involved in their implementation. It covers the key stages of the process, including the translation of materials, recruitment of participants, data collection, quality checks, transcription, and translation of transcripts into English. Section 7 focuses on qualitative data anonymization. It provides guidelines for removing personally identifiable information to protect participants' privacy. The section emphasizes the application of full anonymization, ensuring that data cannot be linked back to any individual, even by researchers. It discusses the procedures for separating identifying details from datasets, following GDPR and national data protection laws.

The annexes included in the document provide additional resources and tools used throughout the qualitative studies. Annex 1 contains translations of the FGDs guide, ensuring that the methodology was uniformly applied across all participating countries while accommodating linguistic and cultural differences. Annex 2 includes translations of the recruitment questionnaire for focus groups, used to identify and select participants in each national context. Annex 3 provides translations of the interview guide for politicians, offering a standardized framework for conducting elite interviews in multiple languages. Annex 4 features translations of the interview guide for CSOs, enabling consistent yet culturally sensitive consultations with CSO leaders across countries. Finally, Annex 5 includes sample letters of invitation used for recruiting experts, ensuring clear and professional communication with participants during the recruitment process.

Part II of the document features the data represented by anonymized transcripts of all intreviews, with the original interviews conducted in the respective national languages and translated into English for cross-national analysis. The transcripts are organized by country and type of informant.

INTRODUCTION: AIMS AND GOALS OF WP8

The main objective of the TRUEDEM work package 8 is to deliver new empirical evidence to verify or refute the project's research hypotheses concerning the specific context in which people make decisions about trustworthiness, individual and institutional characteristics considered as the main indicators of trustworthiness, and individual and country-level factors that influence trust-building. This new empirical evidence also provides information on the specific factors and contexts in which the perceptions of trustworthiness are being formed and trust-building occurs, including voting in elections (WP2); socioeconomic changes (pandemic, digitalization of work, migration) (WP3); growing political polarization (WP5); participation through social media (WP6); information environments and media use (WP7); democratic innovations and other modes of citizens' participation to enhance trust in the political system (WPs 9-10).

To fulfil this objective, TRUEDEM WP8 consists of four components, each corresponding to a specific study distinguished based on the data collection method on one hand and the target group on the other. Component 1 deals with the design and implementation of an online quantitative survey of citizens in a number European countries[1]; component 2 concerns organization of a series focus groups with citizens in 6 European countries; component 3 includes organization of a series of 10-20 expert and elite qualitative interviews with politicians and policymakers in 10 European countries; finally, component 4 deals with the organization of a series of 10-20 consultations with the civil society organizations using the method of qualitative interview in 10 countries. For practical purposes, the work within the WP in general and each sub-study has been split into the preparatory (or design) stage (September 2023 to January 2024) and implementation stage (January/ February 2024 to June 2024). Data processing took place in July-November 2024, with the data analysis planned through the end of the project.

The data research outputs in qualitative studies of WP8 comprise a set of anonymized transcripts of qualitative interviews and focus groups. The transcripts first produced in the original language of the interview have been further fully translated into English to enable cross-country comparative analysis and collaboration. Anonymized English transcripts are available to the whole TRUEDEM consortium, with all project teams encouraged to use this qualitative data in their analysis. Primary empirical data collected in WP8 shall then inform the following project deliverables: D1.5 – Report on long term developments in political trust in EU; D2.5 – Electoral participation and political trust: policy implications; D3.5 – Consolidated report on the implications of socioeconomic transformations for democratic attitudes, political participation and trust; D6.4 – Empowered by social media? Social media and political trust; D7.3 – Role of media environment in forming trust in the EU; D9.3 – Audience-targeted recommendations on promoting democratic innovations.

In addition, findings from the consultations with CSOs shall comprise the core empirical database to validate the research hypothesis on strengthening partnership and enhancing CSO's trust towards the political system and institutions and to develop D10.2 – Policy-action plan for inclusion and trust-building of civil society organizations (short-term, mid-term, long-term) on local, national, regional and EU levels. Findings from the quantitative survey and focus groups with citizens shall provide insights for the set of policy recommendations for trust-building oriented to citizens produced in D10.1. Policy-action plan for inclusion and trust-building of citizens (short-term, mid-term, long-term) on local, national, regional and EU levels. Finally, data from the elite interviews with politicians and policymakers shall be employed to develop guidelines for policy-interventions for inclusion and trust-building in different environments and societies (D10.3). The remaining sections of this document discuss the thematic scope and methodological provisions for the organization of the qualitative studies within WP8.

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[1] Methodology and findings are presented in deliverable D8.1: https://www.truedem.eu/resources-and-deliverables

METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES
1 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY[2]

The overall aim of this study is to extend and deepen the understanding of perceptions of trustworthiness and trust-building through the exploration of conceptions of and expectations towards good governance of citizens, political elites and civil society. One of the strengths of the TRUEDEM project is its systematic approach to identifying trust relations among categories of political agents or agencies with distinct expertise and experience, using a research design that builds on mixed methods (see D1.1. Conclusive section). Therefore, the qualitative survey design shall seek to maximize the comparability of the questions asked to the three major categories of selected agents. With this in mind, *the focus group discussion guide for ordinary citizens and the interview guides for politicians and CSO leaders have been structured in accordance with a common framework, following the principle of a 'mirror survey'*.

Based on the literature review, a number of overarching topics which are particularly relevant for investigating the key objectives set out by TRUEDEM have been delignated. These topics were divided in four sections, to be addressed consecutively in the qualitative studies design.

- *Who trusts whom, for what, and how?* This first section serves as a descriptive introduction. Its aim is to examine trust as a social relationship and the criteria on which trustworthiness is based. It will provide significant insight into the conceptual typology of trust relations outlined by the project.

- *How does context enhance or inhibit trust mechanisms?* The second section invites interviewees to put political trust in perspective. More specifically, it aims to address the effects of context on the mechanisms that lead to a positive assessment of trustworthiness and how contextual factors (e.g. crisis) can result in variations in trust relations (e.g., from skeptical to cynical mistrust).

- *What are the underlying conceptions of democracy?* The third section is more reflective, delving into the core of trustworthiness by questioning the preferences of interviewees for different institutional settings or processes and, more broadly, their views of political representation. This section also provides a seamless entry point for discussing the key issue of democratic innovations.

- *What kind of information and cues do agents use in their diagnosis and evaluations?* The fourth section serves a more explanatory purpose. It aims to map out the elements used by the interviewees to form their judgments of trust/trustworthiness. The interviewees are primarily viewed here as experts in the realm of political trust, whereas the first three sections also invite them to position themselves as actors in this domain.

Below, we further detail the concepts, dimensions, and underlying issues for each of these four sections. It is argued that the comparative analysis of common topics across different categories of agents is likely to bring significant scientific value.

WP8 Qualitative data collection aims to *understand how actors make decisions on the political system's trustworthiness, their judgment formation mechanisms, as well as the individual and collective factors influencing trust*. Since trust is essentially relational and situational (Van der Meer, Zmerli 2017), our qualitative research is designed to study the (respective and mutual) perceptions of the *different actors in the trust relationship: citizens, political elites and the civil society organizations*. And since political trust is often contextual and specific, our research will investigate

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[2] Authors of this section: Prunelle Aymé, Laurie Beaudonnet, Céline Belot, Hélène Caune, and Frédéric Gonthier (GAU-FR and CNRS-FR).

the three dimensions contained in Hardin's (2000) formula, "A trusts B to do X". Political (mis)trust can be better understood by *investigating the fabric of citizens', political elites' and CSOs' conceptions of and expectations towards the political system and towards one another*.

Among the limited number of studies that have jointly studied elite and ordinary conceptions of the political system, most have evidenced substantial differences among agents. Recent research finds that citizens' have an idea of "the good politician" (Clarke et al. 2018), that values authenticity and proximity (Valgarðsson et al. 2021), which is quite different from the roles that highly professionalized political actors actually perform - one of the explanations for the rise of anti-politics.

When it comes to views and evaluations of democracy, *empirical studies show significant differences between policymakers, political elites and citizens, as well as among citizens themselves*, some endorsing more procedural definitions of democracy while others valuing direct democracy and/or social justice (Ceka, Magalhães 2016; Kotze, Garcia-Rivero 2017; Kriesi et al. 2016; Miller et al. 1997). Finally, civil society organizations may define themselves and operate as intermediaries in the trust relationship, endorsing roles as diverse as counterpowers, representatives, interest groups. Thus, CSOs may help bridge the gap between citizens and political elites or do just the opposite and act as democratic watchdogs casting light on the political systems' lack of trustworthiness.

It follows from the above that one approach to studying political (mis)trust is to examine the intersections and disparities in citizens, CSOs and elites' expectations and assessments of the political system. More specifically, the qualitative studies have been designed to answer the following interrelated research questions:

1. Who trusts whom, for what, and how?

First, we aim to investigate the relational nature of political trust by identifying the mechanisms behind actors' decision to trust one another. As shown in the literature, different agents have different evaluations of different institutions and actors (parliament, government, administrations, representatives, local and national governments…), and expect different things from political institutions and actors (justice, performance, transparency, equity, integrity…). They might use different criteria to evaluate the political system. Norris (2023) stresses that people might (mis)trust the political system based on informed evaluations of its objective trustworthiness, or (dis)trust it relying on cognitive and political biases (skeptical/cynical/credulous attitudes).

Consequently, interviews with ordinary citizens, political elites and CSO representatives answer these interrelated questions: *Who trusts whom? When trust is granted, which actions and mandate does it refer to? And what are the criteria and mechanisms involved in the fabric of trustworthiness?*

2. How does context enhance or inhibit the production of political trust?

Second, we aim to understand how different contextual factors might influence the trust relationship on the side of citizens, political elites and CSOs. As Van der Meer and Zmerli (2017) argue, *trust is contextual and should be studied by accounting for institutional factors (political regime, institutional arrangements), political context, information environments, etc., which might constitute obstacles or incentives for agents to trust one another.* One method to identify these contextual factors is to focus, in our three types of interviews, on distinct policy domain that are characterized by different institutional arrangements and have different political salience:

- policy domains that affect citizens' lives more or less directly
- policy domains that involve the local, national or international level
- policy domains that concern crisis or more routine situations

- policy domains that relate to distributive policies or to security issues
- policy domains that are more or less open to a variety of players (CSOs, experts, politicians, citizens, counter-powers…)

These policy domains may well vary from one country to the other so as to better fit national contexts and depending on their political salience, but they are expected to fulfil these criteria so that variations can be explored in a way that allows for comparison. Relevant policy domains might be pandemic, war in Ukraine, immigration, housing policies, etc. On one hand, ordinary citizens can be prompted to express their views on the trustworthiness of political institutions/actors in these different domains. On the other hand, these thematic focuses can serve as a selection criterion for interviews with politicians and CSO leaders.

3. What are the underlying models of democracy behind actors' evaluations and expectations of the political system?

Agents' trust judgements are closely tied to their expectations towards the political system. Agents compare the way they perceive the system to work (who makes decisions, for whom, following what processes?) with the way they consider it should work. These expectations may reflect, more deeply, different conceptions of democracy, representations, and mandates, and the role that each actor (citizens, elites, intermediary bodies, experts, etc.) should play in it. *To what extent can the mechanisms of political trust be linked to preferences for certain models of democracy (liberal, populist, technocratic, etc.)? And what are the discrepancies (if any) between (different groups of) ordinary citizens', elites', and CSOs leaders' conceptions of democracy?*

Likewise, focus groups and interviews seek to understand the *links between political trust, conceptions of democracy and democratic innovations*. Who are the actors and groups demanding democratic innovations? How do citizens, political elites and CSOs conceive participatory or deliberative innovations and what roles do they expect to play in these?
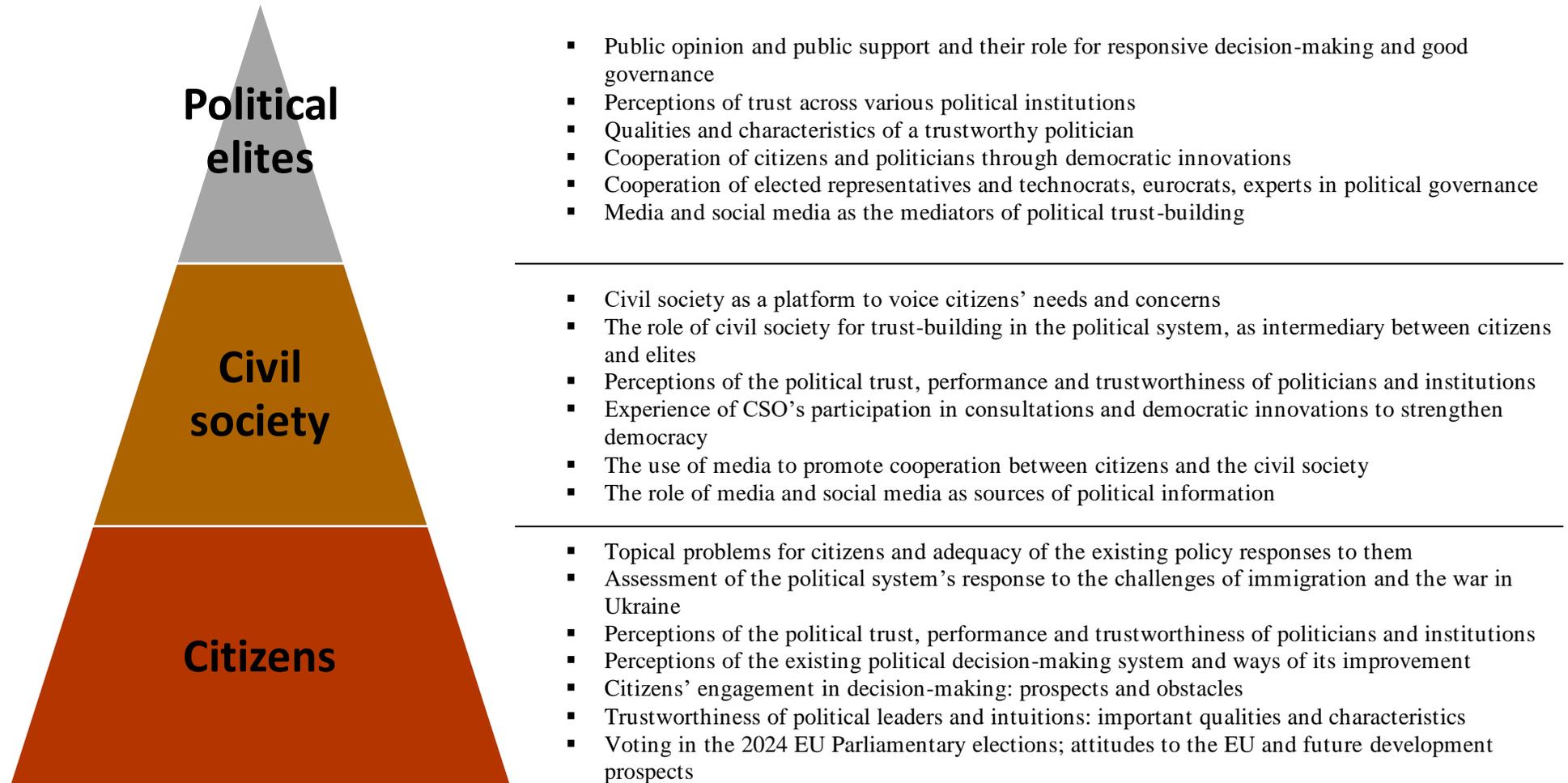
4. What kind of information and cues do actors rely on to monitor and evaluate the political system and one another?

Finally, our qualitative investigation aims to identify the types of information on which actors rely to assess the political system and decide upon their levels of political support and political trust. Democratic systems require a distribution of cognitive tasks, wherein agents delegate some or all decision-making to others, thus departing from the ideal of a fully informed citizenry. Following Rudolph (2017), political trust can be approached 'as a heuristic' allowing people to expedite their political judgements by making the most of their limited resources and will to engage in effortful, albeit accurate, thinking.

The *trust heuristic has been found to play a key role when complex policy judgments are involved*. Hetherington (2005) claims that individuals who have confidence in the government are more likely to endorse policies involving risk or support government actions in situations characterized by risk, in comparison to individuals who lack trust in the government. This is because trustful citizens are more prone to make material and/or ideological sacrifices involved by risky policy initiatives.

This also highlights the significance of understanding whether ordinary citizens and political actors inform themselves about each other, how they acquire information, and how they process the available information. Put differently, *what sources of information do ordinary citizens, political elites and CSOs use to construct their trust evaluations? How do the media, opinion surveys, social networks and other types of messages and cues inform their judgments?*

Figure 1. TRUEDEM qualitative studies research framework by target group

Political elites

- Public opinion and public support and their role for responsive decision-making and good governance
- Perceptions of trust across various political institutions
- Qualities and characteristics of a trustworthy politician
- Cooperation of citizens and politicians through democratic innovations
- Cooperation of elected representatives and technocrats, eurocrats, experts in political governance
- Media and social media as the mediators of political trust-building

Civil society

- Civil society as a platform to voice citizens' needs and concerns
- The role of civil society for trust-building in the political system, as intermediary between citizens and elites
- Perceptions of the political trust, performance and trustworthiness of politicians and institutions
- Experience of CSO's participation in consultations and democratic innovations to strengthen democracy
- The use of media to promote cooperation between citizens and the civil society
- The role of media and social media as sources of political information

Citizens

- Topical problems for citizens and adequacy of the existing policy responses to them
- Assessment of the political system's response to the challenges of immigration and the war in Ukraine
- Perceptions of the political trust, performance and trustworthiness of politicians and institutions
- Perceptions of the existing political decision-making system and ways of its improvement
- Citizens' engagement in decision-making: prospects and obstacles
- Trustworthiness of political leaders and intuitions: important qualities and characteristics
- Voting in the 2024 EU Parliamentary elections; attitudes to the EU and future development prospects

2 CONSULTATIONS WITH CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATION LEADERS

2.1. INTRODUCTION

A term "civil society organizations" (CSOs) refers to the wide array of nongovernmental and not-for-profit organizations that have a presence in public life and express the interests and values of their members or others, based on ethical, cultural, political, scientific, religious, or philanthropic considerations[3].Involvement of CSOs into research process become essential as they can provide local knowledge and expertise that is vital to the policy process. In the discussion of the matters of political trust, trust-building, and trustworthiness of political institutions the input of civil societies becomes particularly valuable amid their position as an "intermediary" between the political system and the public, their ability to give voice to the opinion of citizens, including underprivileged and underrepresented groups.

Depending on the organization and field of activity, civil society plays a multifaceted role in a democratic system. Previous research has shown that civil society development is congruent with both transiting to a democratic system and sustaining it as CSOs trigger democracy by fostering social trust. Civil society organizations also affect the political system by aggregating and representing interests of various social groups, by promoting values and strengthening the capacity of individuals to participate in politics. Experience of other projects in various domain has proven that consultations with CSO contribute to the improvement of policymaking and promotion of public-sector transparency and accountability. In TRUEDEM, representatives and leaders of CSOs and social movements are involved in a series of consultations as active participants of the research, as users of the project findings, and target groups in the project dissemination, communication, and exploitation.

In addition to the primary data from the TRUEDEM quantitative and qualitative studies to be employed as the empirical evidence to validate project research hypotheses, consultations with CSOs became instrumental for delivering a number of project results and outputs, including:

- the critically revised theory of political trust – by developing and deepening the understanding of political trust as the perception of the trustworthiness of political institutions.
- the new theoretical conceptualization of the role of civil society in forming the perceptions of trust and the judgments of trustworthiness in the EU – by facilitating the dialogue and strengthening cooperation between the civil society, researchers, and policymakers.
- the comprehensive and transparent toolbox of democratic innovations including recommendations, toolkits and methodologies for enhancing trust in political institutions, boosting transparency, representativeness and inclusiveness of representative systems – by contributing to the comprehensive assessment of democratic innovations and their effectiveness on one hand and contribution to identifying the gaps which are not covered by the democratic innovations developed / implemented to date.
- the policy briefs featuring short-, mid- and long-term policy interventions at the local, national, regional and EU levels – by helping to identify the primary domains for public policy improvement.
- finally, the consultations with CSOs contributes to the expansion of the CSO's engagement into the campaigns to maintain or restore trust in agencies of national and European governance through exploitation of the new knowledge base and toolkit.

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[3]https://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/Worldbank/Civil%20Society/cso_documents/ConsultationsSourcebook_Feb2007.pdf

2.2. METHODOLOGY AND OVERALL APPROACH

Consultation can generally be defined as a process through which the subjects or issues of interest are discussed within or across constituency groups. The aim of a consultation is to seek information, opinion, or advice. Consultations can be conducted in a format of focus group discussions, workshops or webinars, telephone discussions or hotlines, public forums, online communication platforms, and interviews. Consultations become instrumental to establishing two-way communication with stakeholders and thus tailor the research process to the particular demands, development goals, and enhance the policy relevance of results.

To ensure the success of the consultations round, several rules need to be observed. First, it becomes essential to identify the key stakeholders and ensure their participation in the consultations, which is crucial for having a meaningful discussion. In TRUEDEM's WP8, the Qualitative Studies Sub-Group has identified the main types of CSOs that shall be consulted in every country based on a set of criteria. In addition, consultations are usually planned as a process rather than a single action, which presumes that several types of activities will be employed to arrive at the established targets. Follow-up process is required to establish continuous, transparent two-way dialogue. The consultations with CSOs in WP8 in TRUEDEM kicked off the project team's dialogue and long-term cooperation with civil society organizations in studies countries. Participants of the consultations, upon their agreement, were added to the project mailing list and will be invited to join the observatory of trust network (WP1). They will be invited to attend future project events, presentations. The first round of consultations with CSOs was conducted in a format of individual expert interviews with the leaders of civil society organizations of various types. Another round of consultations with CSOs is organized within WP10 in a format of policy workshops.

2.3. EXPERTS AND INFORMANTS: CSO LEADERS

Civil society organizations can play the role of a mediator between public authorities and citizens. Definitions of civil society greatly vary in the literature, and what is considered a "civil society" organization also varies in different contexts. CSOs engaged in social dialogue can play an important role in enhancing the representative system by enabling inclusiveness, responsiveness, promoting transparency and contributing to representativeness of democratic systems. In this qualitative sub-study, we are interested in CSOs' role in the political system's trustworthiness, in their intermediary position between citizens and political institutions, and in CSO leaders' own conception of the political system's trustworthiness. CSOs working at both local, national, and international levels were targeted. Although the exact group of CSOs consulted in every country varies depending on the country's specifics, the partners were advised to recruit respondents from the following major clusters of CSOs.

Who are the CSOs leaders in this study? In this round of consultations with CSOs, we targeted persons who occupy one of the top managerial positions in the selected CSO. We hypothesize that these persons are uniquely positioned to a) have a comprehensive overview of the CSO's mission, values, activities; b) receive regular reports from other CSO members/ employees, and thus can ground their judgement by more than just direct personal experience; c) participate in communication/ negotiations with other organization and partners in the political system and society as a whole, and thus are competent to comment on the cooperation/ dialogue of these actors. For the purposes of our research, the category of CSOs leaders, beyond the CEO or the President of the organization, includes also their deputies, chief strategy officers and similar leading positions. This flexibility should also come helpful to maintain the gender balance of the expert sample.

When putting together the list of CSOs for consultations, TRUEDEM teams were strongly advised to do desk research on the CSO, to study the profile of the organization, its mission, format, membership, and to familiarize yourself with the organization's leadership. The interviewer was also required to do desk research on the CSO they were consulting; such research was also instrumental to identify which member of staff is the best informant on behalf of this CSO. Highlighting CSO's and specific informant's expertize was essential during the recruitemnetThis approach also helped avoid a situation where the official "press speaker" of the organization was delegated to participate in the interview, and the provided information was largely the official statement of the CSO rather than the personal experiences and considerations of the expert.

Table 4.1. Matrix for the CSOs informants' recruitment*

Cluster	Level of activity	Examples of CSOs***	N=10**	N=15	N=20
Trade unions (social partners) (5)	National level	*National Trade Union Confederation; Swedish Municipal Workers Union; German Metalworkers Union*	2	3	3
	European level	*European Trade Union Confederation*	1	2	2
Grassroot organizations and social movements (5)	Local level	*Centre LGBT Paris Ile de France; [...]*	2	2	3
	National level	*Opportunity Associates Romania; Last Generation; Feminists in Action; Czech Women's Lobby*	2	2	4
	European level	*For example, in Sweden*		1	
Democracy advocacy organizations (5)	Local level	*If applicable; if not – merge with National Lefel*	1	2	3
	National level	*Humanity in Action Germany; Robert Bosch Stiftung; Konrad Adenauer Stiftung*	1	2	3
	European & international level	*Transparency International; European Partnership for Democracy; International IDEA*	1	1	2

* Note 1: examples are listed for information purposes, and there is no requirement to recruit informants from exactly these organizations, of course. The exact number of experts per call of the matrix can vary +/-1.

** Note 2: pursue diversity and heterogeneity. Given that various CSOs might have had different experience in their communication/ cooperation with citizens and the political system, to ensure greater diversity of inputs, no more than 1 expert per organization shall be consulted in all countries.

*** Note 3: the final sample of experts participating in consultations needs to be balanced by gender (as far as possible) and should ideally include informants of different age, as these factors might be causal for the various experience CSOs make in communication/ cooperation with citizens and politicians.

Trade unions (social partners)

Social partners represent the interests of organized workers and employers. They are usually recognized as partners in labor relations and social dialogue and participate in consultations and negotiations in a wide variety of policy domains. Their role in the political system might be more or less institutionalized across countries, but they often seat in dedicated councils and commissions (for example, at the EU level, the European Economic and Social Committee; in France, in the "Conseil Économique Social et Environnemental"). We include this kind of CSOs in our series of consultations

because they represent broad interests and large constituencies, and because their role as intermediaries between citizens and the political system is institutionalized. They are also important actors in political debates on major policies (for example, laws on wages, pensions, etc.) that often affect citizens attitudes and trust towards the political system. In this category, we will target the main trade unions, unions of employers, and, if relevant in the country, important professional organizations.

For the purpose of our research, selected organizations in this category should not focus on sectorial or very specific socio-professional groups, but rather represent large categories of workers or employers and engage in cross-sectoral activities (i.e. you might target a trade union confederation but not a fishermen's union). In some countries, the national confederations of trade union are umbrella organizations that unite several unions distinguished based on the branch. When recruiting several informants for consultation from umbrella organizations, teams needed to target different branches to avoid repetitions and collect more diverse information.

Grassroot organizations and social movements

Grassroot organizations represent citizens and serve as bridges between them and politics. They inform citizens about political development and empower or facilitate their political participation. These organizations also point out central societal concerns to politicians. Such organizations might be constituted as NGOs, voluntary associations, activist groups, or social movement organizations. They can engage in advocacy or in more contentious forms of politics. We include them in our target group because they usually perform a function of advocacy, raising voice and promoting participation and inclusion, especially of excluded or discriminated groups, activities that are important for understanding political trust. In this category, we targeted more specifically:

- human rights organizations: organizations that engage in the defence of rights and freedom or that fight against corruption.

- NGOs promoting minority rights: organizations that promote social inclusion, that represent rights of minorities (ethnic and language minorities, LGBT among the other), that fight against discrimination, that represent the youth, or that promote gender equality.

- environmental NGOs.

Democracy advocacy organizations

Democracy advocacy organizations, which can also be described as organizations promoting active citizenship, are CSOs that engage more specifically on the issues of political participation, inclusion, and representation and in the promotion of democratic values, norms, and procedures at a more general level or in specific domain (such as elections, for example). We include this kind of organizations in our recruitment strategy because they are directly working on the democratic link between citizens and politics and are engaged in building political trust and participation.

In this category, we target CSOs and think tanks engaged in the promotion of democratic innovations, organizations that work at mobilizing citizens (especially less participating groups like youth or disadvantaged groups, or mobilizing citizens over European elections for example), CSOs engaged in citizenship education or in the promotion of civic values, citizens platforms advocating for direct or participatory democracy, associations or organizations involved in the implementation of democratic innovations like Citizen assemblies, etc.

2.4. INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATION LEADERS

The guide consists of 4 sections; the main questions are shown in **bold blue font**. The others (black italic) are *follow-up questions or supplementary questions*, to keep in mind and to be used if the respondent's answer to the main question has been very short and he/she has not developed these points.

The experts/ informants shall be free to speak longer. However, be mindful of the time factor as all four themes mentioned in the guide need to be addressed in each interview. While differences are possible depending on the position, we anticipate that CSOs representatives might have a more flexible time budget rather than politicians. Due to this, CSOs guide is a bit longer than the one for politicians.

Every interviewer should decide on the exact format how the guide is to be printed (bigger font, spaces between lines for notes, listing additional supplementary questions relevant for the country's national context).

Unlike FGDs, the sequence of question can differ and should ideally follow the narrative of the expert/ informant. We still recommend starting with Part I which serves as an introduction. After this, in case the respondent first talks about media (or else), you can first clarify those topics, and then come back to those questions which have not been discussed yet. It is essential, however, that all four themes are addressed in every interview (I-Important of trust; II-Perceptions of trustworthiness; III-Value of democratic innovations; IV-Role of media for citizens information and trust).

Pilots suggest that depending on the expert's proximity to the political system (trade unions leaders might be more connected to it), the knowledge of the informants on various themes mentioned in the guide is likely to differ. Respectively, while key questions from all 4 sections need to be asked in every interview the interviewer can amend the time budget for each topic depending on the field of expertise of the expert. For more information, please, see section 5 "Guidelines" in this document.

Introduction

Good day. My name is _____; I am a researcher at the _____. Our organization is a partner in a research project called "TRUEDEM: Trust in European Democracies". This is a 3-years project funded by the Horizon Europe program. Within this project, our consortium is studying the issues of political trust – how and why citizens choose to trust or not to trust the politicians, the government and other institutions, which qualities or characteristics become essential to judge about the trustworthiness of the politicians, and what is the role of other actors such as media, civil society in this process.

Thank you very much for agreeing to take part in this project. Before we begin, I'd like to briefly explain how the discussion will proceed *[hand over the project information sheet and let the expert read it and answer their questions if any].*

Now could you please briefly introduce your organization. I studied the organization's website prior to our interview, but maybe you would like to highlight the most important activities?

Part I: CSO's position in the political system [10 mins]

1.1. As you mentioned, your organization is dealing with <field of CSO's activity>. How do you think your organization is perceived by the <people the specific CSO claims to represent> and what responsibility do you have towards them?

What do you think citizens expect from your organization/organizations like yours?

Is trust important in your relationship with citizens?

1.2. Now if we look at politicians and the political system in our country (region), what responsibilities and obligations does your organization have (from your perspective) towards policy makers?

How is your organization perceived by politicians/policymakers?

Would you say you are rather partners with common goals for the society, rather competitors or maybe something else?

What do you think is the role intended for you/your organization that you play between politics/the political system on the one hand and the citizens on the other. Please describe this briefly.

Part II: Changes in trust, perceptions of trustworthiness and possible explanations [20 mins]

2.1. There was recently a lot of discussion about political trust in our country – that is trust to individual politicians and political institutions such as the government, the parliament, political parties among the other. How would you describe the state of political trust in our country?

Do you think this is something to worry about?

2.2. From your point of view, can our present government be trusted to do a good work and implement policies in the sphere of XXX *[name here the relevant policy domain; for example, if interviewing a trade union representative, "in labor policies"]***?**

If yes, why?

If no or partly: **In your opinion, do citizens have legitimate, objective reasons to distrust?**

2.3. In general, what do you think are the qualities of a trustworthy politicians?

What do you think politicians and political institutions should change in order to prove more trustworthy to citizens?

What might convince people that an institution/a politician can be trusted?

2.4. What about the European Union and its institutions? Do you think they are perceived as trustworthy in our country?

Why is that? What should or can be done by the European Union to restore/ strengthen the trust of its citizens?

2.5. It's often said that besides elected representatives, more and more other actors actually make decisions on important political matters, such as experts and technocrats, agencies. Do you believe this impacts the trust relationship between citizens, institutions, and politicians?

Part III: Democratic innovations and trust-building [10 mins]

3.1 What role do you think organizations like yours should play in political decision-making?

How could the interests you represent be better considered in policymaking?

3.2 Has your organization been involved in consultations, deliberations, or participatory democracy processes? What was your experience like?

How could these be improved? Do you wish there were more processes of this kind?

3.3 Do you think that governments are responsive enough to citizens' expectations and demands? What role do you think citizens should play in making decisions that concern them? How important is for you / your organization the involvement of citizens in policy making?

Do you think people are ready to/willing to play this role?

Do you see obstacles for involvement of citizens in policy making?

Part IV: Information environment and media [10 mins]

4.1. Which media, whether printed, online, television or else, does your organization use to stay informed about the developments in [the relevant policy domain] and to get feedback from [people the specific CSO claims to represent]?

4.2 Which types of media do you think citizens should use in our country to build informed views about political matters?

Do you think that social media have a rather positive or negative influence on politics in our country in general – and on political trust? Do you think social media can help citizens build informed views on politics?

2.5. GUIDE PRETEST SUMMARY

The pretest of the interview guide for consultations with Civil Society Organization (CSO) leaders aimed to evaluate its clarity, relevance, and adaptability to ensure the collection of meaningful data. This initial test provided insights into the guide's performance and areas needing refinement.

Interview Flow and Structure. The structured format of the guide supported a logical progression of topics. However, adjustments were suggested to enhance the conversational flow. For instance, merging overlapping questions and providing prompts to clarify complex terms were proposed. The interviewee's flexibility and detailed responses underscored the importance of interviewer familiarity with the guide's sequence and the research objectives to manage time effectively while maintaining an engaging conversation.

Content Relevance and Response Dynamics. The guide successfully elicited detailed responses, particularly in the sections addressing trust and relationships with policymakers. However, some questions were perceived as redundant when similar topics were addressed earlier in the conversation, highlighting the need for streamlining. Questions about the role of CSOs in bridging the gap between citizens and policymakers sparked meaningful discussion but occasionally required clarification or examples to ensure alignment with the interviewee's understanding.

Practical Considerations. Providing information sheets electronically in advance and presenting only the consent form on the day of the interview, was recommended to save time. This approach could reduce administrative delays and maximize the net interview duration. Teams were informed to avoid sending the full interview guide before the session to preserve the spontaneity of responses.

Transcription Tools. Trint software demonstrated significant advantages in transcription quality over alternatives such as Microsoft 365 Word, particularly when the audio was clear and free of background noise.

Guide Adjustments and Recommendations. The pretest highlighted the value of providing examples to clarify abstract or context-specific questions, particularly regarding participatory democracy processes and the role of CSOs in policymaking. A more concise formulation of some questions was recommended to prevent redundancy and maintain focus. For instance, questions on the role of CSOs in the political system could benefit from rephrasing to integrate related subtopics cohesively. Optional questions, such as those on the influence of technocrats and referendums, were deemed useful but should be reserved for cases where time permits, or relevance is established during the earlier conversation.

The pretest effectively demonstrated the guide's ability to facilitate rich data collection while identifying areas for improvement in language, structure, and logistical efficiency. These findings were used to guide revisions to enhance the guide's usability and alignment with the study's objectives.

2.6. FINAL MATRIX OF INFORMANTS: CSO LEADERS

Consultations with CSOs were conducted across ten European countries: Austria (AT), Czech Republic (CZ), France (FR), Greece (GR), Italy (IT), Poland (PL), Romania (RO), Slovakia (SK), Slovenia (SI), and Sweden (SE). The interviews aimed to gather in-depth insights from CSO leaders representing various sectors, including trade unions (social partners), grassroots organizations and social movements, and democracy advocacy organizations at local, national, and European levels. In total, 159 consultations were conducted with CSO leaders, slightly exceeding the originally planned 155 interviews outlined in the GA. This slight increase enriched the dataset and provided a broader spectrum of perspectives.

Trade unions (social partners) were one the several main groups consulted, reflecting their important role in shaping labor policies and advocating for workers' rights. At the national level, 35 interviews were conducted across all participating countries. Countries like Austria, Greece, Romania, and Poland contributed notably, with Austria and Romania each conducting 4 and 5 interviews respectively. These interviews provided valuable insights into national labor movements and the challenges faced by trade unions in different political environments. At the European level, 14 interviews with trade union representatives were completed. Italy conducted 4 interviews at this level, exceeding the planned number due to the high availability and willingness of European-level trade union officials to participate. This allowed for a deeper understanding of the role of trade unions within the broader European context.

Grassroots organizations and social movements were another important category. At the local level, 22 interviews were conducted. Greece and Slovakia were particularly active in this category, with Greece conducting 4 interviews and Slovakia 3. At the national level, 27 interviews took place with leaders of grassroots organizations. Slovenia stood out by conducting 5 interviews, exceeding the planned number. This provided a comprehensive view of national social movements and their influence on policy and public opinion.

Democracy advocacy organizations were also extensively consulted. At the local level, 18 interviews were held, with Austria, Italy, and Romania contributing significantly. Italy conducted 3 interviews, offering insights into local efforts to promote democratic values and citizen engagement. At the national level, 27 interviews were conducted with democracy advocacy organizations. Slovakia exceeded the planned number by conducting 5 interviews, reflecting a strong presence of such organizations in the country. These interviews explored issues related to democratic governance, electoral processes, and civil liberties, and the importance of these issues for the political trust and solidarity in the society. At the European level, 16 interviews were completed. Austria conducted 4 interviews at this level, which was more than initially planned. This allowed for a better understanding of democracy promotion efforts across the European Union and the challenges faced at a transnational level.

The slight deviations from the planned numbers in the GA were generally positive, resulting in a richer dataset (159 consultations vs originally planned 155).

Table 4.2. Distribution of Interviewed Experts: CSO Leaders

	Level	AT	CZ	FR	GR	IT	PL	RO	SK	SI	SE	Total
Trade unions (social partners)	National level	4	3	2	5	3	4	5	3	3	3	35
	European level	1	2	1	0	4	1	1	1	2	1	14
Grassroot organizations and social movements	Local level	1	3	2	4	3	1	2	3	2	1	22
	National level	4	2	3	4	2	1	1	2	5	3	27
Democracy advocacy organizations	Local level	2	2	1	0	3	2	3	2	2	1	18
	National level	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	4	3	27
	European level	4	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	2	3	16
Total		**19**	**15**	**11**	**15**	**18**	**13**	**16**	**17**	**20**	**15**	**159**
Originally planned in GA		20	15	10	15	15	15	15	15	20	15	155

	Local level	National level	European level	Total
Trade unions (social partners)	0	35	14	49
Grassroot organizations and social movements	22	27	0	49
Democracy advocacy organizations	18	27	16	61
Total	**40**	**89**	**30**	**159**

3. METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES FOR CONDUCTING EXPERT AND ELITE INTERVIEWS

In the first series of CSOs consultations, the method of individual expert interview has been employed for the data collection. Interviewing of politicians and policymakers was conducted using a combination of the elite interview and expert interview method. It should be noted that while certain specifics can be attributed to elite interviews as opposed to expert interviews, the methodological guidelines for conducting this qualitative one-to-one conversation with the expert/ informant are quite similar and are summarized below.

For the project research purposes, each interview was conducted by one team member. It was also acceptable that 2 members of the research team were present during the interview, yet measures were taken that the respondent did not feel confused or overwhelmed and that there was a clear division of work (for example, one person asking questions, the other one taking notes). If two members of the research team were conducting an interview, they were instructed not to interrupt each other and avoid competition over asking various questions. On the other hand, if one interviewer overlooked something important, the second colleague's task was to bring back the question gently. For the best result, the exact mode of collaboration was discussed and agreed by the researchers in advance in each team.

Partners had a possibility to delegate interviews to anyone in their team – or a subcontractor, but the interviewer has to be well-trained. The criteria for the selection of the interviewer have been a) past experience of conducting qualitative and expert interviews; b) sufficient knowledge about the country's political system, political institutions, their functions and organization; c) familiarity with the TRUEDEM project goals and tasks. To summarize, the interviewer needed a) to understand the questions they are asking; b) to be able to explain this question in case expert asks for a clarification, and c) also have an understanding as to why these questions are being asked (i.e. at what result this study shall arrive). At the end, all project teams conducted the interviews themselves, without involving subcontractors. It was also recommended that most interviews are conducted by the same 2-4 team members to ensure quality and comparability of data.

For the project research purposes, vast majority of CSOs consultations and interviews with politicians were to be conducted in person. The interview could take place in the respondent's office or in another place (university office, quiet café). All teams were required to make an appointment with the respondents in advance via email or telephone and agree on the specific date, time, and location for the interview. All interviews were audio recorded (mandatory). Individual interviews did not require video recording (only FGDs were video recorded). Interviewers were required to mention the purpose of their visit, the topic of the interview, and the tentative duration of the talk when making an appointment to avoid misunderstandings. In exceptional cases, it was acceptable that a limited number of consultations is conducted over Zoom (or a similar software) in case the expert's perspective is very important, and he/ she could not be reached onsite for one or another reason.

The interviewer was also required to do prior desk research on the CSO they were consulting with or political body where the elite representative was interviewed. Information to be collected in such desk research included general information on the mission and goals of the organization, any latest news, developments etc. related to it. There was no task for the interviewer to become an expert on this organization, but it was certainly helpful to have a general understanding of what the organization deals with. Such research was also instrumental to identify which member of staff was the best informant on behalf of this organization.

As a rule, in expert interviews for social sciences research there are no incentives offered to the informants. The informants are considered as experts in the particular field who voluntarily contribute their time for the sake of the public good. In line with this, the interviewers were required to be mindful of the informant's time (i.e. not being late for the agreed appointment time; during the conversation, not being distracted with non-related topics, and listening rather than talking themselves).

Before the interview, the interviewer was required to provide the respondents with the information sheet in the local language that outlines details about the TRUEDEM project, the aim of the research and other details (translations included in this document as annex). It was recommended that the information sheet was sent by email to the expert some time before the interview or at the stage of recruitment. At the same time, having a printed copy with you when coming to the interview was essential in case the expert had no time to read it beforehand. Every expert was required to sign an informed consent form, which confirmed their voluntary participation, agreement for audio record, assurance of anonymity, and also detailed how the data is to be stored and used (every informant needed to sign 2 copies, one stayed with him/her, the other was collected and stored by the research team). While the name and affiliation of the expert were known to the local research team, the transcripts of interview were anonymized with the informants' name and other personal details adapted or removed. The names and affiliations of the experts shall not be listed in the analysis reports; quotations from transcriptions shall be attributed to unique respondent codes.

Interviews were semi-structured, with all open-ended questions that encouraged the respondent to develop his/her long answers. The questions were asked in such a manner that prompted the respondent not only to provide descriptive information, but also to argue and explain their opinion. The interview guide consisted of a set of main questions with a number of additional, supplementary questions for each. The recommended procedure was such that main questions constitute the primary line of inquiry, while additional questions could be asked in case the informant did not understand the main question or their first provided answer was too short. It was required that all thematic sessions of the guide were covered in each interview. At the same time, it was acceptable if different informants focused on different aspects of the topic.

The guide was designed for a 45 min interview with politicians and 45 min to 1 hour consultation with CSOs leaders. As open-ended questions can promt long answers, it was the interviewer's task to ensure that all questions are covered, and to dedicate more time only if the respondent was willing to stay longer. If the respondent was short on time, the interviewer was required to focus on the key questions. Thus, the interviewers were recommended to stay alerted and interrupt the speaker gently if necessary. While the interviewers were free to use the printed version of the guide and read out the questions, they were als orequired to study the guide during the training and be prepared to adapt on the fly. For example, if the informant already commented a lot on the role of media in the first part of their response, the interviewer could could skip or shorten the last section on media in the guide. The interview guide was not to be shared with the informants prior to the interview.

When conducting the interview, the interviewer was required to be motivated and be able to communicate that motivation to the respondent. Often, this meant that the interviewer had to be convinced of the importance of the research and showed interest in the conversation. Interviewers had to be able to think on their feet. Respondents could raise objections or concerns that were not anticipated. The interviewer had to be able to respond candidly and informatively. Differences in interviewers' qualifications and skills can result in interviewer effects, i.e. variations in the responses to questions that can be traced back to the interviewer. It was recommended that the interviewers for

this project were not only well trained, but also possessed quite some past experience of conducting qualitative interviews.

All interviewers were required to introduce themselves properly to the respondent. Interviewers were required to give their name and family name as well as the name of the local organization conducting the TRUEDEM interviews in the country. TRUEDEM teams in every country were required to provide their interviewers with the following items to establish their legitimacy: a) official identification from the research organization/university; b) printed project information sheet; c) other letters of support from the university if available; d) a copy of ethics permit/approval (in case it might be requested by the respondents). Before the interview began, all respondents were explicitly informed about the aims and purposes of the project, provided with the project's contact details and the web-site address. It was also mentioned that the study is funded by the European Union and that this project is a non-governmental, non-commercial international academic research effort.

All respondents were required to be provided with the information that participation was voluntary and anonymous and that their responses would be used in a generalized format only. Collecting a written consent form from the respondents was mandatory; scanned copies of signed consent forms were required to be stored securely by the team and could be requested by the coordinator for quality control purposes. Respondents' names, family names, phone numbers, and affiliations were permitted to be recorded for quality control purposes, but this information was not to be published anywhere and was to be stored separately from the interview transcript.

Researchers were required to respect respondents' decisions regarding their participation in the research and were instructed not to use any methods or techniques that would place respondents in a position where they could not exercise their right to withdraw or refuse answers at any stage of the research.

During the interview, if necessary, researchers were required to ensure that respondents understood there were no right or wrong answers to any question; each question was intended to learn the respondent's opinion, whatever that opinion was. Researchers were instructed to read the questions as formulated in the guide and, if necessary, use examples of recent political or other events from the country's life to illustrate the questions. If the answer to the first question was too short, follow-up questions were to be asked to develop the topic further.

Interviewers were allowed to ask clarification questions or seek the expert's opinion on alternative points of view. However, interviewers were instructed not to openly argue with the respondent, even if they believed the response was incorrect, as the objective was to gather the expert's opinion. If the expert's opinion on a subject was unconventional or extreme, interviewers were advised to ask for reasons or justifications (for example: "Public trust in the government is absolutely unimportant!" – "Why do you think so? Is this the case only in our country or in other European societies as well? What about trust in other political institutions?").

At the end of the consultation, experts were to be thanked for their time, and researchers were required to inquire whether the project team in the expert's country could contact them in the future via emails, newsletters, invitations to events, or the dissemination of project reports.

3.1. PROJECT INFORMATION SHEET FOR POLITICIANS AND CSOs[4]

Research project: Trust in European Democracies (TRUEDEM)

Team responsible for data collection in [country]

Coordinator: [name, affiliation, email]

Team members: [name, affiliation, emails]

Dear participant,

We would like to invite you to participate in the study mentioned above. Your participation in this study is voluntary. You can refuse to participate at any time, without having to give a reason. There will be no negative consequences for you if you refuse to participate or if you withdraw from this study early.

This kind of study is necessary to gain new, reliable *academic* research results. Your written consent to participate in the study is an indispensable prerequisite for us to conduct this study. Please take time to read the following information carefully, and do not hesitate to ask questions.

Please only sign the declaration of consent

- if you have fully understood the type and procedure of the study,

- if you are willing to give your consent to participate, and

- if you are aware of your rights as a participant in this study.

1. What is the purpose of this study?

TRUEDEM is a multinational European research project that investigates public trust in the institutions of local, national, and European governance. The project focuses on the mechanisms of public trust-building, and whether and how trust emerges through the public assessment of trustworthiness of political bodies and institutions. More specifically, TRUEDEM studies the increasing public distrust in politicians, cynicism towards political institutions and disillusionment with democratic processes. The project aims to understand the consequences of these phenomena for the legitimacy and stability of political regimes and the quality of democracy, and to formulate proposals for remedying them.

[POLITICIANS] Political leaders have access to unique information on the country-specific context and peculiarities of political decision-making, overview of the experience of democratic innovations, policy initiatives under development and whether public perceptions of political trust are considered as integral elements of policymaking. Thus, politicians and policymakers are important participants in the TRUEDEM study.

[CSOs] Civil society organizations and trade unions engaged in social dialogue play an important role in the democratic system by enhancing inclusiveness, responsiveness, transparency, and representativeness. Thus, these organizations are important participants in the TRUEDEM study.

2. Who is conducting this study?

TRUEDEM is funded by the Horizon Europe program of the European Commission and implemented by a consortium of 12 teams coming from European universities and research organizations; the project is executed in 2023 to 2025 and field-work stage is scheduled mainly for the first half of 2024. In this phase, we aim to collect information on political trust and trustworthiness in a range of European states. The opinions of both citizens, politicians, and the civil society are studied and compared in this project.

In <COUNTRY NAME>, the project team is from the <ORGANIZATION NAME>, led by <TEAM LEADER NAME>. The whole project is coordinated by the Institute for Comparative Survey Research

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[4] **Make sure to send the project information sheet by email to the informant/ expert in advance. It will also be available as an URL to the page at the project website, including all translations into national languages of the participating countries.**

"Eurasia Barometer" (ICSR-EAB, https://www.truedem.eu/2) and led by two Principal Investigators Prof. Christian Haerpfer and Prof. Pippa Norris (https://www.truedem.eu/1). More details about the project can be found at our website www.truedem.eu.

This research program and instruments of the study have been approved by the European Commission (Horizon Europe Grant # 01095237). Review and approval of ethics issues in <COUNTRY> have been done <ORGANIZATION>.

3. What is the procedure of the study?

[POLITICIANS] Today we invite you to participate in the TRUEDEM research project by the means of an interview. In the case you agree to participate, a member of our research team will ask you to comment on the working of political institutions in this country. In particular, we are interested in your perspective on political communication and its role in forming the perceptions of trustworthiness and trust-building; new democratic innovations and policy actions to enhance trust; societal and political cleavages shaping the European societies; as well as your thoughts on different groups' ability to have a say in our political system. We expect the interview to last approximately 45 minutes. In total, [N] politicians and policymakers from different institutions and working at various levels (local, national, European) will be interviewed in [country] in February-April this year.

[FOR CSOs] Today we invite you to participate in the first round of TRUEDEM consultations with representatives of the civil society. In the case you agree to participate in this interview, a member of our research team will ask you about your perceptions of our political institutions and the ways in which they cooperate with civil society. In particular, we are interested in learning your thoughts and perspective on the ability of different groups to have a say in our political system; on the role of civil society organizations and their position between the policymakers and citizens; and on the role of CSOs for the enhancement of trustworthiness and trust in institutions. We expect the interview to last between 45 minutes to 1-hour. In total, [N] representatives of civil society organizations working at various levels (local, national, European) will be interviewed in [country] in February-April this year.

[ALL INFORMANTS] Your participation in this study is voluntary, and you can stop at any time without having to give a reason. If you do agree to participate, we would ask you to sign a consent form. At the beginning of the interview, you will be asked if you agree to record the conversation on an audio tape. This procedure will only help us to better remember the conversation. You will be free to reject this procedure, as well as to refuse to answer to some questions or to stop the interview at any time. You can also ask that anything you say that you feel uncomfortable about is not recorded.

At the end, we will ask you to give us your contact details for the purposes of quality control by the Project Coordinator. These data will be stored separately from the contents of the interview and kept at a secured location until the end of the project. After that, all personal identifiers will be destroyed. Your personal data such as name, professional affiliation, contact details will not be included into the analytical report and will never be published in public access.

Finally, apart from your valuable time, you will not incur any costs from participating in this study.

4. What will happen to the information that you give us?

The audio record of the interview will be stored securely by the TRUEDEM project partner in <COUNTRY NAME>. Only members of the <COUNTRY> team will have access to it. The audio records will only be used to prepare fully anonymized transcript of the interview and will be destroyed after the end of the project. This means that any of your personal data or any other details that you shared that might reveal your personality are removed or replaced in the transcript. Anonymized transcripts of all interviews from all studied countries will be used by the international TRUEDEM project team to elaborate our research results. When specific citations from an interview will be used, they will only be associated with general characteristics of the interlocutor, which will not allow him or her to be identified (e.g. "Austrian local elected official", "French trade union representative"). The reports and analyses will be submitted to the European Commission and made available

to the public on the project website.

All data collected in this interview (and the TRUEDEM project in general) will be used only for research and scientific purposes such as production of analytical reports, policy recommendations for the European Commission, scientific publications (journal articles, books etc.). This data will not be used for unscientific publications in media, commercial purposes, or political campaigns.

In case you change your mind and no longer wish for your data to be a part of this study, please, notify the member of our research team in <COUNTRY> about it (<NAME> at <EMAIL>) **by July 15, 2024**.

5. What are the benefits of participating in the study?

Project's outcomes are expected both in scientific and policy domains. For one, the project will improve our understanding of political trust and the mechanism for building the political system's trustworthiness. TRUEDEM will also deliver proposals to improve the reliability, transparency and inclusiveness of political institutions and strengthen trust in local, national, regional and EU democratic institutions. Finally, the project will facilitate the engagement of in campaigns to restore political trust, by providing them with new knowledge and tools.

As an expert in the field, in this study you have an opportunity to share your individual knowledge, experience and any important tips, insights that will inform the project's scientific and policy-oriented results.

6. Where the results of this study can be found?

All TRUEDEM project reports are published on the project's website: www.truedem.eu, and already now you can access some of the project publications and findings produced to date. Mostly the reports are published in English, however, summaries of the most important results will be produced in all European languages and can be provided to you in [country], upon request, by December 2025. In the consent form you will be asked to tick a box if you wish to be provided with the project results reports.

7. For further information

We do not want to do anything that will make people feel uncomfortable during the whole research process, therefore all questions, comments or suggestions that might arise are very welcome. The coordinator of this study is also happy to answer any further questions that you might have about the project. You are kindly requested to address the following contact person:

[Name of country co-ordinator]
[address]
[phone number]
[email]

Thank you very much for your time and help!

3.2. INFORMED CONSENT FORM[5]

DECLARATION OF CONSENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE STUDY

Name of the participant in block letters: _____

I agree to participate in the study conducted by the **TRUEDEM "Trust in European Democracies"** research project.

The member of the research team, <NAME> provided me with clear and detailed information about the objectives, significance and scope of the study, as well as about the requirements resulting from my participation in the study. In addition, I have read this information sheet for participants and the declaration of consent, especially section 3 (regarding the anonymization of transcripts, data use and secure storage of my personal data till be end of the project).

The member of the research team answered all my questions sufficiently and in a comprehensible manner. I had enough time to decide whether I would like to participate in this study. At the moment, I have no further questions.

I will follow the instructions that are necessary for conducting this study. However, I reserve the right to end my voluntary participation at any time, without this being to my disadvantage. If I want to withdraw from the study, I can do so at any time by contacting <NAME> either in writing or verbally.

At the same time, I agree that my data collected in this study are audio recorded and analyzed. I agree that my data are permanently saved electronically in anonymized. Data that have not yet been anonymized are stored in a form that is only accessible to the project team in <COUNTRY> and are secured in accordance with current standards.

If I want my data to be deleted at a later time, I can arrange for it by contacting <name> at <email> by email, and without having to give a reason.

I have read and understood the information for participants. In the explanatory meeting, I had the opportunity to ask all the questions I was interested in. My questions were answered fully and in a comprehensible manner.

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[5] See for more information: Guidelines 05/2020 on consent under Regulation 2016/679 (https://edpb.europa.eu/sites/default/files/files/file1/edpb_guidelines_202005_consent_en.pdf)
The same consent form shall be used without alterations by all TRUEDEM partners. As a rule, the informed consent form shall also be submitted as a part of your Ethics Application. Compulsory elements of the consent: a) freely given (participants do not depend on the research team and do not feel under pressure to give consent); b) specific (for this particular study, with the application of the specific method); c) informed (the participants shall be informed about the aims, goals of the study, the procedure of the data collection, how the data will be used); d) listing all rights of the participant (voluntary participation, right to anonymity, right to withdraw at any time from the participation; right to request withdraw of the given data after the end of the FGD, i.e. right to withdraw from the consent).

I have received a copy of this information for participants and a copy of the declaration of consent. The original remains with the study coordinator.

	Please, tick the box:
1. I have read the TRUEDEM Project Information sheet (printed version or online). I have had the opportunity to consider the information, ask questions and have had these answered satisfactorily.	
2. I agree to take part in the above study.	
3. I understand that my participation is voluntary and that I am free to withdraw at any time, without giving any reason.	
4. I give permission that the interview is audio-recorded for the research purposes. I understand that recordings will be stored securely by the project team and will not be used in any way (other than to produce a transcript) and will not be made publicly available.	
5. I understand that the audio data will be stored on the password protected university or personal computer(s) and will be destroyed after the end of the project	
6. I give permission for the data (transcript) that emerges from this interview to be used by all TRUEDEM researchers only in anonymized form, with my name, affiliation, and any other personal details to be modified or removed from the transcript.	
7. I give permission to be quoted without using my real name in scientific reports or academic publications produced within the TRUEDEM project.	
8. I give permission for the anonymized transcript of this interview to be shared with other researchers, upon their request, for research purposes only.	
9. I understand that the anonymized transcript of interview will be used by the TRUEDEM researchers to produce scientific reports and policy recommendations that will be available in free public access.	
10. I would like to receive a copy of project results in the language of this country by email.	
11. I agree to be contacted by the project team in the future to participate in other project activities, presentations of results or other events.	

Name of the Research   Date   Signature
    Participant

_____

Name of the Researcher   Date   Signature

_____

3.3. LETTER OF INVITATION FOR EXPERT INTERVIEWS (example)

If the institution/person/office has been contacted by telephone in advance, please include the following in the letter after the salutation:

As just discussed over the phone, I would like to provide you with information about the TRUEDEM research project, with the request that you send this to Ms./Mr. personally.

Dear Ms./Mr. (personalized salutation)

My name is _____ and I am a research assistant in a multinational research project entitled TRUEDEM "Trust in European Democracies" (www.truedem.eu). The research project TRUEDEM deals with the public trust in democratic institutions at the level of Europe, the national level of the member states of the EU, and the regions. This study on the development of trust in democracy is carried out in 2023-2025 by a consortium of 12 European teams from universities and research organizations. The research project is funded by the European Commission's Horizon Europe program.

The important phase of field work, that is the expert interviews to be carried out, is scheduled from January to mid-April 2024 and should therefore take place before the EU elections and the National Council elections. We have made a list of important personalities and organizations, whose views, assessments and analyses we would like to collect as a part of expert interviews. The research team will greatly appreciate if you, as a leading representative of your institution, could agree to take part in the interview. We sincerely hope that you will find the topic of the interview of interest to you.'

The quality of our research results also depends on your friendly willingness to take part in this expert interview. When it comes to time and place, I will completely adapt to you! The interview will last between 30 and 45 minutes and I look forward to hearing your views and comments on this! If you are interested in further information about the research project, I would be happy to refer you to the project website: www.truedem.eu.

I would like to contact you personally to arrange an appointment. You are also welcome to send me a suggested appointment date, time - or email me.

On behalf of the project management and the entire research team, I would like to thank you for your interest and I look forward to your feedback!

Best regards,

_____

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4 WORKPLAN

As a part of the set of Qualitative studies organized within TRUEDEM WP8, there were 155 consultations with CSOs in a format of expert interviews; 155 interviews with politicians and policymakers; 22 focus groups with citizens planned. They are distributed across the TRUEDEM participating countries as presented in the table below. The number (155; 155; 22) refers to the total amount of fully completed interviews/ consultations/ FGDs; pilot, interrupted and unfinished interviews/ FGDs need to be replaced. FGDs where less than 6 participants in presence were considered incomplete and were rescheduled. Likewise, FGDs which started with a greater number of participants, but where 2, 3 or even more participants decided to leave before the end of the FGD were rescheduled. To reduce the number of interrupted interviews/ FGDs, the project teams were advised to carefully plan the recruitment stage when all potential respondents should be notified in detail on the aims of the interview/ consultation, the scope of the project, duration of the meeting etc. Project information sheet was sent in advance by email to allow the informants to study it, visit the project website and learn more about the project theme. In case an incentive was offered to FGD participants, it was provided only after the end of the FGD to ensure all participants stayed till the very end.

Table 6.1. Planned Scope of the TRUEDEM qualitative research

	Expert interviews with policymakers and politicians	Consultations with CSO leaders	FGDs with citizens
Austria	N=20	N=20	-
Czech Republic	N=15	N=15	N=3
France	N=10	N=10	N=4
Greece	N=15	N=15	N=4
Italy	N=15	N=15	N=4
Poland	N=15	N=15	N=3
Romania	N=15	N=15	N=4
Slovak Republic	N=15	N=15	-
Slovenia	N=20	N=20	-
Sweden	N=15	N=15	-
Total	**N=155**	**N=155**	**N=22**

Work on all qualitative studies within WP8 was coordinated by ICSR-AT (WP8 leader) and the Qualitative Studies Sub-Group (chaired by GAU-FR). The research process was divided into two stages: preparatory stage (October 1, 2023, to January 31, 2024), and implementation stage (February 01, 2024, to June 30, 2024). During the preparatory stage, in a series of 8 meetings of the Qualitative Group with the participation of all project partners, interview guide and methodological guidelines have been developed. The pilot of the new tools was conducted in Austria and France throughout December 2023 and January 2024, with the final texts of guides being submitted to the project teams for localization and translation on January 19, 2024. The specific sections of this document that needed to be translated into the language(s) spoken in every studied country were the Interview guides; the Project information sheets; the Informed consent forms.

In the implementation stage, training, recruitment, interviewing and transcription was organized by all project partners as parallel processes. It was recommended that for both CSOs and political elites, a list of relevant organizations/ positions/ informants was completed based on the content of this

manual and organized in two columns: primary target organization/ informant for each category and level, and a substitute organization/ informant in case the first one is not available. The list was updated as interviewing proceeded, to avoid consulting informants from the same or very similar organizations and to diversify the organizations in terms of their experience and the scope of the information to be collected there. Apart from identifying the informants, it was recommended to search for professional biographical information, what was the role and responsibility of the experts to be interviewed.

Specific techniques used to recruit the informants include desk research (search of online and printed sources, including specialized literature, on the CSOs and political institutions operating in the country) and snowballing (that is asking one of the informants to recommend one or several colleagues for an interview). Snowballing became particularly helpful in a situation when the team had no other contacts to the CSO/ political institution. Large organizations became difficult to approach as they often had one general email/ phone number on the website, which was then overwhelmed with inquiries, and the research team's correspondence remained unnoticed. When using snowballing to identify some of the informants, it became essential to reduce the bias. For example, teams could ask the politician to recommend a colleague from another political party rather than the same as he/she belongs to, or if a CSO leader said that they worked closely with the government due to similar political views, the interviewer could ask them to recommend another CSO that did not have such experience (or worked with the opposition). The overall aim was to diversify the collected knowledge through involving different types of CSOs/ political institutions (different in size, scope of work, political views etc.). Furthermore, for the TRUEDEM partners whose organizations were located in regional centres, travelling to the capital to interview experts for national/ EU/ international level of expertise was necessary. Specific communication means used for recruitment can includes emails, phone calls, and personal visits.

All teams aimed to conduct the first interview before the end of February 2024. In case any part of the work was delegated to another organisation, a public call for tenders needed to be announced in January 2024; at least three offers were to be collected, with the best value for money offer being identified by the team following the criteria established at their organization. The official period of data collection was first annouced through April 30, 2024, but later had to be extended to July 30, 2024, due to extended period required for recruitment, experts busy schedule and the campaign for the European Parliament election. During the period of data collection, all teams were contacted by the project coordinator twice with a request for an update on the status of fieldwork and the number of completed interviews. In case of any methodological, technical etc. issues that affected the quality of the fieldwork or prevented it from timely completion, the team was required to contact the coordinator immediately and inform about the problems that occurred.

Translations of the guides, consent forms and project information sheets as well as the list of expert/ informants were submitted to the Project Coordinator for review and approval. A pre-condition for the fieldwork start was the receipt of an Ethics Approval certificate by every team in their country. Copies of ethics certificates are included in the Project Ethics Plan.

Every FGD, consultation and interview were subject to a quality control check performed by another team member. Average interview duration, the completeness of the answers, interviewers' effort to help the informant comprehend difficult questions and other parameters that directly or indirectly point out the quality of the interviewing process and the quality of the collected information were controlled. Quality control checks and monitoring were performed immediately after every interview;

interviewers who conduct 2 poor quality interviews were immediately replaced and/or sent into additional training.

Table 6.2. Timeline of WP8 Qualitative Studies

Activities	Deadline
Outline of the interview guide and methodological tools	31 Oct 2023
Feedback/ input from partners	15 Nov 2023
First draft of the interview guide and methodological tools	30 Nov 2023
Feedback/ input from partners	15 Dec 2023
Pre-final version of the interview guide and methodological tools	19 Dec 2023
Translation and pilot in Austria and France	31 Dec 2023
Finalization of all tools based on the pilot results	19 Jan 2024
Translation of the guide and other materials into all project languages	31 Jan 2024
Begin recruitment of CSOs leaders and politicians, policymakers	31 Jan 2024
Call for tenders, identifying sub-contractor(s) (if applicable)	31 Jan 2024
Data collection to start (partners or subcontractors)	29 Feb 2024
Update 1 from all teams to the coordinator	29 Mar 2024
Update 2 from all teams to the coordinator	30 Apr 2024
Data collection end (partners or subcontractors)	31 Jul 2024
Quality checks	31 Aug 2024
Pseudonymized transcripts in national languages are ready	30 Sept 2024
Pseudonymized transcripts in English are ready	30 Nov 2024
Finalization of D8.2	31 Dec 2024

In September-November 2024, in the final step of the implementation stage, completion of anonymized transcripts in national language and in English was conducted. Transcripts ere mostly produced automatically using specialized software (TRUEDEM Qualitative Group recommended Trint (https://trint.com/); in some cases, transcripts were produced manually by the team or subcontractors. In case of automated transcription, a proof-reading by the team members (preferably by the interviewer) was required. English language translation was prepared immediately using the

transcript. While originally production of only English languages summaries was planned, the project team opted for the full translation of the transcripts as the original raw data provides more opportunities for analysis (as compared to a brief summary). Transcripts and summaries were prepared and submitted to the coordinator in anonymized format It was also recommended that the transcription process was taking place in parallel to the data collection to spread the effort throughout the whole period.

Contact details of all informants who participated in the study were collected by the national team. If agreed with the expert, invitations to future project event, project newsletters and other project-related materials shall be shared with these experts. Contact details of experts, including their name, affiliation, and email (=personal data), are stored safely by every TRUEDEM national team. Experts' names, contact information and affiliations are not included into the final transcripts or the translations; experts' names, contact information and affiliations are not to be listed in any project report. Transcripts will be analysed in anonymized format only.

Table 4.3. Data and documentation in the WP8 qualitative interviews/ consultations

Documentation	Language	Access mode
Manual and methodological guidelines (this document)	EN	For internal use; included in D8.2
Interview guides and translations	EN; DE; CZ; FR; GR; IT; PL; RO; SK; SI; SE	Public; at the project website
Project information sheet and translations	EN; DE; CZ; FR; GR; IT; PL; RO; SK; SI; SE	Public; at the project website
Informed consent form and translations	EN; DE; CZ; FR; GR; IT; PL; RO; SK; SI; SE	For internal use; included in D8.2
Completed informed consent forms	DE; CZ; FR; GR; IT; PL; RO; SK; SI; SE	Not for distribution; securely stored by the national teams till 2026
Audio-records	DE; CZ; FR; GR; IT; PL; RO; SK; SI; SE	Not for distribution; securely stored by the national teams till 2026
Video-records	CZ; FR; GR; IT; PL; RO	Not for distribution; securely stored by the national teams till 2026
List of informants/ FGDs participants with their names and contact details	DE; CZ; FR; GR; IT; PL; RO; SK; SI; SE	Not for distribution; securely stored by the national teams till 2026
Anonymized transcripts	DE; CZ; FR; GR; IT; PL; RO; SK; SI; SE	For internal use
Anonymized English transcripts	EN	For internal use; available to external users (researchers) upon request; included in D8.2

5 QUALITATIVE DATA ANONIMIZATION

5.1. ANONYMIZATION GUIDELINES

Data anonymization refers to a procedure when any personal identifying characteristics in the data are removed and the data subject can no longer be directly identified. The opposite to pseudonymization, which presumes that some unique identifiers and a table of correspondences can be used to match the data to the personal data of the informant (as a rule, accessible to the limited number of people that is the members of the research team), anonymization refers to a procedure when such identifying characterises in the data are removed permanently, irreversibly. As a result of full data anonymization, it is impossible, even for the researchers who carried out the project, to associate a specific person with a data in the dataset. Given the high sensitivity of the qualitative data which due its unstructured format often includes numerous personal details of one's life and professional experience, in TRUEDEM it is the full anonymization that shall be applied to the primary collected qualitative data.

Anonymization aims to protect sensitive data, concerning people's identity, but also cultural practices, political/religious opinions or social affiliations that is studied in TRUEDEM. Such data fall within the scope of GDPR and the national personal data protection laws. At the same time, anonymized data that no longer relate to identifiable persons, such as aggregate and statistical data, or data that have otherwise been rendered anonymous so that the data subject cannot be re-identified, are not personal data and are therefore outside the scope of data protection law[6]. Such data can, for example, be shared with other scientists for research purposes. To comply with the GDPR provisions, it was required that any information that could be used to identify the personality of the data subject were to be stored separately from the data and was subject to technical and organisational safety measures to ensure that the personal data were not attributed to an identified or identifiable natural person, in accordance with Article 4 (5) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725.

While anonymised data are no longer considered personal data, anonymisation processes are often challenging, particularly when qualitative data – extensive interview transcripts containing a wide range of personal data are concerned[7].

While the data protection laws do not prescribe any particular techniques for anonymisation, anonymization can be implemented with the application of several techniques[8]. The choice of the procedure largely depends on the type of individual identifier – direct or indirect. Direct identifiers (data/ information from which a person can be immediately directly identified) need to be removed completely. Indirect identifiers refer to data/ information which can compromise data confidentiality if linked to other data (for example, single mother of five children in a small village can be easily identified, even if her name was removed from the dataset). Common anonymization techniques, which were also followed in TRUEDEM, are summarized below.

Removal of direct identifiers. First, any direct identifiers (name, telephone number, email, social security number etc.) were removed from the data completely. This concerned both the information about the informant themselves and any references to the personal data of other persons whom the information mentioned in the interview. Information that is essential for the analysis and interpretation of qualitative data was included in a generalized format. For this, every participant of

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[6] https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/docs/2021-2027/horizon/guidance/ethics-and-data-protection_he_en.pdf

[7] Ibid.

[8] https://hevs-ch.libguides.com/RDM/Anonymization-pseudonymization

the focus group was described through a set of social and demographic characteristics, including gender, age group, education level, income group, urban/ rural settlement, occupation group [*For example: male, 18-35 years, tertiary education, medium-high income group, urban, manager*]. Similar to this, experts and representatives of elites can be described through a set of their professional characteristic, including gender, age group, type of political body/ CSO, level of activity [*for example: female, 36-45 years, representative of an executive body at local level; male, 46-55 years, representative of a democracy advocacy CSO at national level*].

Generalization of data. In this case individual characteristics that are important for data analysis and interpretation (for example, age, settlement name or geocodes) were not removed from the data and instead substituted with more general information. For example, the exact age was replaced with the age group (i.e. 18-25 years); the name of the settlement was replaced with the name of the district or region; geographical coordinated were rounded to one or two digits after decimals. Generalization of the data was sometimes achieved through a process of "k-anonymisation", which involves ensuring that each value relating to a data subject is shared by at least a minimum number (k) of others within the data set. This allows to choose an appropriate size for the bands of information. This technique involves reducing the granularity of data, so that only less precise data is disclosed[9].

Top-encoding of outliers. Outstanding individual characteristics that are rare or constitute outliers from a normal variable distribution in this particular region/ group of respondents/ type of data can serve as indirect data identifiers and, if analysed together with other information, can also lead to a breach of the anonymity of the data subject. Such outlying values were replaced with "Other" or intervals (for example, age group "80 years and older"; household size "6 persons or more"; income group "10 000 eur or more"). Top-encoding of outliers and generalization become most helpful in social sciences research where attribution of data subjects to broader geographical regions or social-demographic groups does not limit the possibility of data analysis.

Anonymization of qualitative data becomes a particularly challenging procedure. Qualitative data in TRUEDEM is represented by texts of interviews where direct and indirect identifiers are not allocated in a structured and predictable way (under several columns like in case of quantitative datasets) and can be distributed throughout the whole transcript. To meet the anonymization criteria, interview transcripts were carefully edited and proof-read by at least two team members. Names of people were replaced with roles (colleague, friend etc.) or pronouns; names of organizations with general type of functionality (i.e. university, political party; political institution); exact geographical locations with regions.

Table 7.1. Data anonymization guidelines

TYPE OF IDENTIFIER	ANONYMIZATION PROCESS	EXAMPLE
Direct identifier linked to respondent	Remove and replace by pseudonym (same in whole transcript)	"My name is Pierre Durand…" → "My name is [Jacques Dupont]" – choose a pseudonym which looks like the real name sociologically (when the name is from foreign origin, choose another name from the same foreign origin / when the name says something on the social

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9 https://www.dataprotection.ie/sites/default/files/uploads/2019-06/190614%20Anonymisation%20and%20Pseudonymisation.pdf

TYPE OF IDENTIFIER	ANONYMIZATION PROCESS	EXAMPLE
		identity of the interview, choose a name which gives the same type of hints).
Names of other people	> if mentioned without personal connection: keep > if mentioned because of a personal connection (colleague, friend…): generalize	"In 2022, when President Macron launched this policy…" → keep unchanged "In 2022, when Pierre Durand, my supervisor, launched this policy…" → "In 2022, when [my supervisor] launched this policy…"
Position in a general institution	Keep if general enough to avoid respondent's identification	"National/regional Parliament" "City council" "Government" → keep
Specific position, but held by several people	keep the position but delete the identifier (sector, dates, city…)	"I am the mayor of Grenoble" → "I am the mayor of a large urban node" "I am the MP for the constituency of Paris in the Socialist Party" → "I am a MP in a center-left party" "I was the ministry of health from 2017 to 2019" → "I was the ministry of health" OR "I was ministry in the 2010s", depending on what information seems more relevant to keep.
Unique position	Generalize, for example using WP 8 Qualitative Group respondents' categories	"I work at the Interdepartmental Center for Citizen Participation in the Ministry of Civil Service" → "I am [a representative of an executive body at the national level] and I work on [citizen participation]"
Name of organization (especially for CSOs)	Generalize using WP 8 Qualitative Group respondents' categories	"I founded the association "I voted" → "I founded [the democracy advocating association]" "I am a member of the Movement of French Enterprises" → "I am a member of [an employer's Union]" "I work for the association "SOS racism" → "I work for an NGO fighting against racism"
Political parties, political affiliation	Important to keep a left-right	"I am a member of the Rassemblement National" → "I am a member of [a radical-right party]"

TYPE OF IDENTIFIER	ANONYMIZATION PROCESS	EXAMPLE
	position/affiliation (as it is a variable for political trust) → discuss the relevant categories (left, center-left, right, etc.) within your team	
Places	Delete if not relevant, or generalize what might identify the respondent's place of birth, living, or occupation	If not relevant for the analysis: "The mayor of Dijon at that time…" → "The mayor at that time" If relevant for the analysis: "The mayor of Dijon at that time…" → "The mayor of a city [between 100 000 and 300 000 inhabitants] at that time" "The mayor of Grenoble" in case it is identified as the core of a big conurbation: → "The mayor of [the agglomeration's central city]"
Names of enterprises	Generalize	"Total / Exxon Mobil" → "a large private company"
Numbers, dates	Generalize if might identify the respondent	"I am the mayor of a city of 357 000 inhabitants" → "I am the mayor of a city [between 300 000 and 500 000 inhabitants] "Our association was founded in 1898" → "Our association was founded [more than a century ago]"
Names of specific projects, initiatives, policies, in which the respondent was not personally involved	Keep unchanged	"When the Citizen Convention on Climate change was launched, I thought it was a good idea" → keep unchanged
Names of specific projects, initiatives, policies in which the respondent was personally involved (i.e launched it)	Delete if just mentioned Generalize if mentioned and used as an example to illustrate an opinion related to political	"When I was the coordinator of the Citizen Convention on Climate" → "When I was the coordinator of [a national democratic innovation]"

TYPE OF IDENTIFIER	ANONYMIZATION PROCESS	EXAMPLE
	trust or trustworthiness	
Title of publication authored by the respondent (article, book…)	Generalize or delete	"I wrote an article in the French review of political science in 2017…" → "I wrote a piece"
Identification by cross-referencing information	Delete or generalize the information that seems less relevant for the analysis → discuss within your team	A woman, from socialist party, former ministry of Higher education and from Grenoble → A woman, former ministry and from Grenoble → OR a woman, former ministry, socialist → OR a woman, former ministry of Higher Education Etc.

5.2. FURTHER PROVISIONS

The following codes for files naming have been used. For FGDs:

- FG1_Young_Tertiary education_Urban_FR
- FG2_MiddleAged_Secondary education_Rural_FR
- FG3_Senior_Tertiary education_Urban_FR
- FG4_Young_Secondary education_Suburbs_FR

Table 10.2. Matrix for the political elite informants' files names (change FR with the initials of each country)

Cluster	Level of activity	Files' name
Elected representatives of legislative bodies	Local level	POL_REP_LEG_LOC1_W_FR POL_REP_LEG_LOC2_M_FR
	National level	POL_REP_LEG_NAT1_W_FR POL_REP_LEG_NAT2_M_FR
	European level	POL_REP_LEG_EUR_W_FR POL_REP_LEG_EUR_M_FR
Representatives of executive bodies	Local level	POL_REP_EXC_LOC1_W_FR POL_REP_EXC_LOC2_M_FR
	National level	POL_REP_EXC_NAT1_W_FR POL_REP_EXC_NAT2_M_FR
	European level	POL_REP_EXC_EUR_W_FR POL_REP_EXC_EUR_ M_FR
Civil Servants	Local level	POL_CIV_SER_LOC1_W_FR POL_CIV_SER_LOC2_M_FR
	National level	POL_CIV_SER_NAT1_W_FR

Cluster	Level of activity	Files' name
		POL_CIV_SER_NAT2_M_FR
	European level	POL_CIV_SER_EUR1_W_FR
		POL_CIV_SER_EUR2_M_FR
Political party officials/ leaders	Local level	POL_PAR_LEA_LOC1_W_FR
		POL_PAR_LEA_LOC2_M_FR
	National level	POL_PAR_LEA_NAT1_W_FR
		POL_PAR_LEA_NAT2_M_FR

Table 10.3. Matrix for the CSOs informants' files names

Cluster	Level of activity	Files' name
Trade unions (social partners)	National level	CSO_TU_NAT1_W_FR
		CSO_TU_NAT2_M_FR
		CSO_TU_NAT3_W or M_FR
	European level	CSO_TU_EUR1_W_FR
		CSO_TU_EUR2_M_FR
Grassroot organizations and social movements	Local level	CSO_Grass_LOC1_W_FR
		CSO_Grass_LOC2_M_FR
		CSO_Grass_LOC3_W or M_FR
	National level	CSO_Grass_NAT1_W_FR
		CSO_Grass_NAT2_M_FR
		CSO_Grass_NAT3_W_FR
		CSO_Grass_NAT4_M_FR
Democracy advocacy organizations	Local level	CSO_Demo_LOC1_W_FR
		CSO_Demo_LOC2_M_FR
		CSO_Demo_LOC3_W or M_FR
	National level	CSO_Demo_NAT1_W_FR
		CSO_Demo_NAT2_M_FR
		CSO_Demo_NAT3_M or W_FR
	European & international level	CSO_Demo_EUR1_W_FR
		CSO_Demo_EUR2_M_FR

Transcripts' layout

CSO_TU_NAT1_W_FR

Date of the interview: 17/01/2024
Duration: 1h31min
Interviewer: Women researcher PhD – 30's
Place of the interview: respondent's office

Respondent:
Gender: female
Age: 45-59 (Intervals - 18-29 ; 30-44 ; 45-59 ; 60 and more)
Position: member of an employer's union at the national level, elected representative in the Economic, Social and Environmental Council

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Interviewer_ Once again, thank you very much for taking the time. So, as I was saying, we contacted you as a member of the Economic, Social and Environmental Council (ESEC)[10] and a representative of [an employer's union at the national level], but also because of your previous political experience […]. So don't hesitate, I've got some fairly general questions, which you can answer as you see fit.

CSO_TU_NAT1_W_FR_Right. No, but it's true. It all adds up... I can see, even here, we were in a working committee… It's sometimes very useful to be able to take advantage of these different professional experiences.

Interviewer_Right. That's it. Now, I'm familiar with the ESEC and the [employer's union at the national level], I will not ask you to tell me their whole history, but could you start by just telling me in a few words what your mission is here, what your role is here?

CSO_TU_NAT1_W_FR_ Yes. So the Economic, Social and Environmental Council, I'm not going to go into detail. As you know, it was recently reformed, and one of the consequences of that reform is that it's now the place where the so-called organized civil society expresses itself, both the social partners, for example representatives of employers' and employees' unions, and associations that are active, whether NGOs or not, in the political field, I was going to say, but in any case on the major issues that cross our society today. I'm one of these 175 people

(…) CSO_TU_NAT1_W_FR_ Having worked for some time in the ministries, and then having... I think French people don't appreciate the quality of their organizations, and of their politicians. That's the first point. Then... Political doubt comes from... the perception of a gap between the concerns of citizens and public decisions.

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[10] The ESEC is France's third constitutional assembly, gathering representatives of employers, trade unions, and CSOs.

ANNEX 1. TRANSLATIONS OF FGD GUIDE

CZECH

Scénář fokusních skupin musí být sestaven v sekvencích (20 až 50 minut každá).

Hlavní otázky jsou označeny modrou barvou. Hlavní otázky jsou povinné a musí být položeny ve stanoveném pořadí.

Doplňující otázky jsou označeny černou kurzívou. Doplňující otázky jsou variabilní: tým může vymyslet různé doplňující otázky nebo se moderátor může rozhodnout položit dodatečnou doplňující otázku v závislosti na průběhu diskuse. V případě, že vaši účastníci aktivně odpovídají na hlavní otázku, nemusíte žádné doplňující otázky potřebovat. Podstatné: rozhodně nemusíte položit všechny doplňující otázky uvedené v této příručce, protože jinak bude FGD trvat mnohem déle než uvedené 2 hodiny.

Při přípravě na FGD se můžete rozhodnout, jakou podobu bude mít tištěná příručka – pro jistotu můžete uvést další doplňující otázky, můžete zvětšit prostor mezi řádky pro doplnění poznámek apod., můžete změnit písmo a barvy (pokud v příručce jasně odlišíte hlavní otázky).

Je důležité, aby moderátor používal průvodce k zapamatování otázek a jejich pořadí: moderátor by neměl účastníkům otázky doslova předčítat.

Povaha otázek a potřeba pohotových reakcí vyžaduje, aby moderátor byl sociologem/politologem, nebo alespoň dobře informován o národním politickém systému, aktuálních problémech a otázkách v zemi.

ÚVOD [10 MIN]

Dobrý den, jmenuji se ...; Jsem výzkumníkem na Metropolitní univerzitě Praha

Nejdříve vám velmi děkuji za souhlas s účastí na tomto projektu. Dnes jsme vás pozvali k účasti na společné diskusi. Naším cílem v této diskusi je pochopit, jak občané vnímají některé důležité společenské a politické otázky a jak o nich diskutují.

V rámci našeho výzkumu uspořádáme několik skupinových diskusí tohoto typu v šesti zemích (Česká republika, Francie, Řecko, Itálie, Polsko, Rumunsko). Pozvali jsme vás dnes proto, že jste [*vložte hlavní charakteristiku, formulovanou obecně: mladí lidé do 30 let, důchodci, lidé žijící v příměstských oblastech, studenti atd*] a nás zajímá, co si (studenti, důchodci atd.) myslí, ale samozřejmě kromě toho má každý z vás jiné zázemí.

Všechny vaše nápady jsou vítány, neexistuje správná nebo špatná odpověď a my vás vyzýváme, abyste se svobodně vyjádřili, ať už s ostatními členy skupiny souhlasíte, nebo ne.

Než začneme, rád bych stručně vysvětlil, jak bude diskuse probíhat. Diskuse bude trvat celkem asi 2 hodiny.

Jak je uvedeno ve formuláři informovaného souhlasu, diskuse je anonymní, což znamená, že si můžete po dobu diskuse zvolit pseudonym, který bude použit ve výzkumu (pokud si pseudonym nezvolíte, anonymizujeme přepis sami).

Zvukové a obrazové záznamy budou použity pouze k přepisu výměn názorů a pro účely výzkumu. Mezi vaší identitou, zvoleným pseudonymem a obsahem diskuse nebude vytvořeno žádné spojení; tyto informace jsou od sebe odděleny.

Veškerá upřesnění týkající se způsobu uchovávání a použití nahrávek jsou vysvětlena ve formuláři souhlasu, který musíte podepsat před zahájením diskuse. Nechávám vám 2 minuty na jeho přečtení a podepsání. Je důležitý, protože se v něm uvádí, že budeme při používání údajů, které shromáždíme v rámci našeho výzkumu, vázáni Evropským nařízením o osobních údajích (GDPR).

Pokusíme se udržet diskusi co nejplynulejší. Chceme od vás slyšet vaše vlastní názory, ať už jsou jakékoliv, a vaše osobní zkušenosti s tématy, o kterých budeme diskutovat. To znamená, že se nebudu účastnit konverzace, budu vám pouze klást několik otázek, které podnítí vaši vlastní výměnu názorů, a také psát vaše názory na tabuli. Nejsme tu proto, abychom vás z něčeho zkoušeli – na žádnou otázku neexistuje správná nebo špatná odpověď. Naším zájmem je zjistit více o tom, co si lidé myslí o otázkách, o kterých budeme za chvíli diskutovat.

Doufáme, že diskuse bude probíhat plynule, a proto budeme mít několik pravidel, kterými se budeme při výměně názorů řídit.

Zaprvé, myšlenky, které vzejdou z vaší konverzace, budou zapsány na těchto kartičkách, které pak zveřejníme na této nástěnce, aby je všichni viděli a měli na paměti.

Za druhé, žádný příspěvek by neměl trvat déle než třicet sekund, aby měl každý možnost promluvit a zasáhnout. Pokud někdo překročí vymezený čas, ukážu vám tuto nálepku (časovou nálepku), což znamená, že musíte dokončit svou větu a přestat. Pokud však budete pokračovat, nebudu se zdráhat vás přerušit a ostatní účastníci mohou také.

Zatřetí vás požádáme, abyste nemluvili v malých skupinkách, ale abyste mluvili s celou skupinou. Vše, co chcete říci, je zajímavé, proto se neváhejte vyjádřit.

A konečně, pokud chcete vyjádřit nesouhlas s něčím, co řekl jiný účastník, reagovat na to nebo se na to zeptat, místo abyste ho přerušili, zvedněte kartičku s bleskem, kterou jste dostali. Vašeho blesku si všimnu a zapíšu ho na tabuli, abychom se k němu mohli později vrátit.

Než začneme, chtěl bych, aby se každý představil (uvedl jméno, které si zvolil pro tuto diskusi), včetně členů výzkumného týmu (upřesněte také, jaká je jejich role).

Nyní začneme.

Sekvence 1 [35-45 min]

Významné problémy a existující odpovědi: spokojenost s politickým systémem

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1.1. Jaké jsou podle vás nejdůležitější problémy a obavy, kterým v současné době čelíme?

[Moderátorská rada: jde o to, aby účastníci vyjmenovali několik důležitých společenských a politických problémů, ale nemělo by to trvat příliš dlouho; moderátor by měl po 5 minutách přejít k otázce 1.2, jinak je seznam potenciálně nekonečný.]

1.2. Kdo se stará o tyto záležitosti? [A odvádí dobrou práci? A proč?]

Pokud účastníci nereagují, může moderátor použít karty aktérů, počínaje vládou [vláda; parlament; místní samosprávy; samotní občané; EU; odborníci; nevládní organizace; agentury].

Pokud účastníci sdílejí hodnocení práce různých institucí, ujistěte se, že je doprovází zdůvodnění, tj. proč si účastníci myslí, že vláda odvádí dobrou/špatnou práci.

1.3. Komu byste svěřili péči o tyto záležitosti? Proč si myslíte, že by to dělal/i jinak?

Moderátor může použít karty aktérů [vláda; parlament; místní samosprávy; občané; EU; odborníci; nevládní organizace; agentury] a zopakovat otázky s dalšími aktéry, pokud nebyli zmíněni.

1.4. Imigraci (a uprchlíky) jste uvedli/neuvedli jako jeden z hlavních problémů. Imigrace je některými občany a stranami považována za jeden z hlavních problémů, kterým v současnosti čelíme. Ze situace jsou obviňováni stávající odpovědní činitelé. Co si o tom myslíte vy?

V závislosti na směru diskuse může moderátor klást doplňující otázky: Proč si myslíte, že vláda odvádí dobrou/špatnou práci při řešení otázky imigrace v naší zemi? Měli by být občané dotázáni, když vláda přijímá jakékoli rozhodnutí o přijímání imigrantů? Měla by být následována politika EU, nebo by se měla každá země rozhodovat pouze sama? Další doplňující otázky lze formulovat v závislosti na migrační situaci a kontextu dané země.

1.5. Existuje nějaká iniciativa lokální, regionální nebo národní vlády, se kterou jste opravdu spokojeni, která a proč?

*Cílem této sekvence je nejprve otevřít diskusi, aniž by bylo vnuceno konkrétní téma. Otázky jsou navrženy tak, aby se začaly shromažďovat údaje o (1) **nejdůležitějších otázkách a problémech pro občany a zemi; (2) kdo komu, proč a jak***

důvěřuje. Poté se zaměříme na jednu obavu, kterou účastníci mohli, ale nemuseli uvést (imigrace). Cílem je prozkoumat **(3), jak kontext, zejména krize, může důvěru posilovat nebo naopak brzdit.** *Nakonec žádáme účastníky, aby uvedli oblast politiky, se kterou jsou spokojeni, abychom prozkoumali souvislosti mezi politickou důvěrou a spokojeností s výsledky/politickými prioritami. Pozorování interakcí (argumenty, zdůvodnění) nám také umožní shromáždit údaje o* **(4) náznaku a typu informací, na které se lidé spoléhají při budování a zdůvodňování své důvěry.** *Zavedení aktérů, jako jsou nezávislé agentury, by mohlo pomoci* **řešit problém nejasné odpovědnosti,** *zařazení občanů (pokud již nebyli zmíněni) by mohlo zavést* **otázky přímé demokracie nebo demokratických inovací** *atd.*

Sekvence 2 [50 min]

Důvěra a důvěryhodnost politického systému a institucí

2.1. Zde je seznam vlastností, které by podle lidí měli mít politici, kteří nás zastupují. Kdybyste měli vybrat tři nejdůležitější vlastnosti, které by to byly?

Existují další důležité vlastnosti, které od politika očekáváte a které na seznamu nejsou?

Karty kvality: schopný, kvalifikovaný, efektivní, čestný, transparentní, spravedlivý, respektující, blízký lidem, empatický, naslouchající, odvážný, pracovitý.

2.2. Zde je schéma, jak se v Česku rozhoduje podle naší ústavy.

(Schéma nakreslené na tabuli s aktéry a šipkami - další aktéři, jako jsou nevládní organizace, agentury, EU, jsou umístěni na tabuli, ale nejsou ve schématu. Každý tým musí nakreslit schéma pro svou zemi. Schéma by nemělo být příliš podrobné, aby účastníky nemátlo, ale mělo by uvádět všechny hlavní politické aktéry).

- **Co si o tom myslíte?**

  Rada pro moderování: Pokud se důvěra v odpovědích neobjeví, položte konkrétnější otázku týkající se důvěry: **Důvěřujete těmto institucím, že rozhodují o věcech v naší zemi? Pokud ne, proč?**

- **A jak by se podle vás mělo rozhodovat v ideálním případě ("kdo" a "proč")?** *(změňte schéma podle jejich rady - pak si vyfoťte obrázek výsledků)*

Moderátorská rada: když je navrhována změna, zeptejte se účastníků, zda souhlasí; když je zmíněn jiný aktér ("my", "lid" atd.), zeptejte se, co tím myslí; snažte se zdůraznit potenciální konfliktní tvrzení/návrhy, aby ostatní účastníci reagovali.

Stejně jako v bodě 1.3, i zde nás především zajímá, zda jsou některé politické instituce vnímány jako důvěryhodnější pro rozhodování.

2.3., Když hledáte politické informace, komu nebo kterým médiím věříte? Proč?

Další otázky pro usnadnění diskuse: Lze věřit všem zdrojům stejně, když prezentují politické zprávy a informace? Jak si vybíráte, který mediální zdroj použít? Dáváte přednost jednomu (jednomu oblíbenému) deníku/televiznímu kanálu/internetovému portálu, nebo spíše porovnáváte politické zprávy a informace z různých zdrojů?

VOLITELNĚ. 2.4. Pokud by o důležitých politických záležitostech rozhodovalo shromáždění občanů, v němž by se sešli lidé z různých prostředí, důvěřovali byste jim? Chtěli byste se ho účastnit?

Tato otázka je v porovnání s ostatními poměrně specifická. Nebude položena, pokud ji účastníci již zmínili. Stejně tak ji lze vynechat, pokud se krátí čas **(zkontrolujte, zda od začátku uplynulo více než 90 minut; pokud ano, pak se na 2.4 neptejte).**

Cílem této druhé sekvence je shromáždit údaje o představách občanů o roli politických elit, jejich vlastní roli v politickém systému a povaze reprezentace, aby bylo možné hlouběji prozkoumat vztah mezi očekáváními, představami o demokracii a důvěrou. **Obecněji se snažíme pochopit, jaké představy o demokracii stojí za rozhodnutím občanů důvěřovat či nedůvěřovat dané instituci/aktérovi.**

Počáteční schéma by mělo být velmi jednoduché a představovat hlavní demokratické instituce. Moderátor pak účastníky vede tím, že je požádá, aby do schématu umístili, přesunuli nebo odstranili další aktéry (občany, organizace občanské společnosti, EU, odborníky...). V každém kroku by osoba pověřená pořizováním poznámek měla schéma vyfotografovat,

aby se zachovala jeho stopa. Ta by měla být zahrnuta do analýzy zápisu.
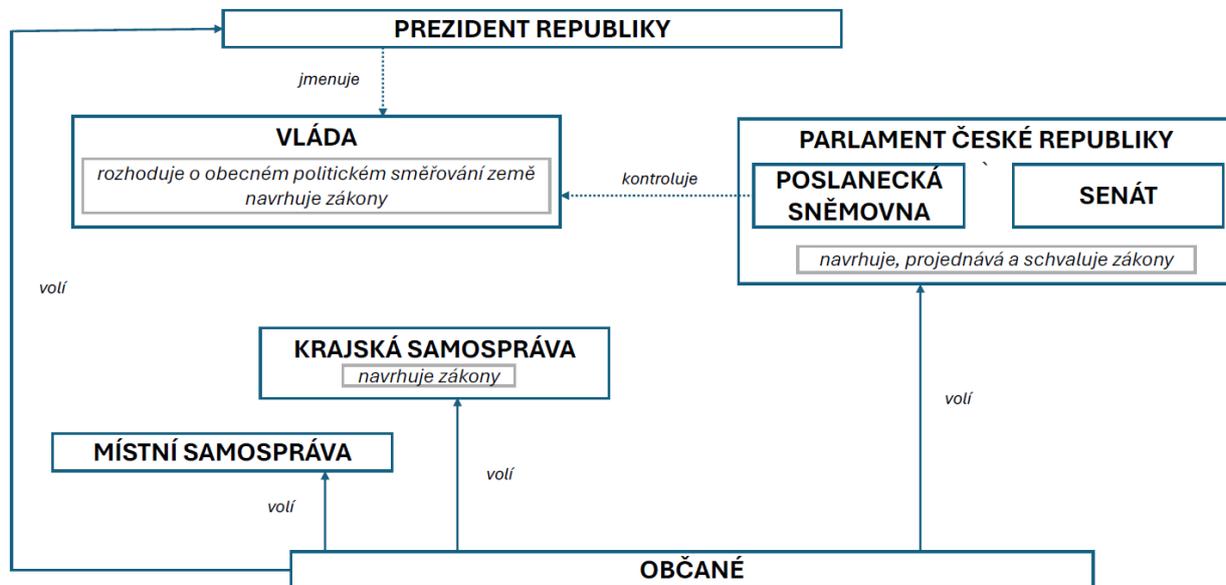
Další aktéři: "občanské shromáždění sdružující lidi z různých prostředí", "organizace občanské společnosti", "odbory", "odborníci", "EU", "tisk", "soudci" ....

Cílem je sledovat, jak účastníci FG diskutují a argumentují, aby společně (znovu) vytvořili systém.

Sekvence 3 [25 min]

Důvěra v EU v kontextu voleb do Evropského parlamentu

Pokud přibližně ve stejnou dobu probíhají i další volby, můžeme poslední tři otázky upravit tak, aby odpovídaly oběma typům voleb.

3.1. Jak možná víte, začátkem června se blíží volby do Evropského parlamentu. Plánujete se zúčastnit příštích evropských voleb?

Požádejte účastníky, aby svou odpověď napsali na papír, který dají moderátorovi, který všechny odpovědi napíše na tabuli, aniž by uvedl, kdo co řekl. Odpovědi mohou být ano/ne nebo delší, napsané volnou formou, bez nastavení škály.

3.2. Jaké jsou podle vás důvody, proč v těchto volbách volit nebo se zdržet hlasování?

3.3. V posledních letech naše životy ovlivňují mezinárodní krize, například válka na Ukrajině. V následujícím vizuálu EU tvrdí, že se postará o důsledky krize pro občany EU. Věříte, že to EU udělá?

Pokud lidé řeknou ano a zdá se, že se v otázkách EU orientují, moderátor by se jich mohl zeptat: Kterým orgánům EU nejvíce důvěřujete, že tuto krizi zvládnou?

Svoboda, mír a energetická nezávislost.

TY JSI EVROPA.

*Cílem této sekvence je přimět účastníky k diskusi o **důvěře, odpovědnosti a procesech zpětné vazby v oblasti politiky na evropské úrovni (+/- na národní nebo místní úrovni v některých vnitrostátních případech)** vzhledem k volebnímu kontextu. Pomůže pochopit, jak se důvěra a nedůvěra mobilizují ve volebním kontextu, a prozkoumat:*

- význam voleb pro řešení aktuálních problémů.

- rozhodnutí jít k volbám.

- význam komunity, blízkost zastupitele, přerozdělení moci nezávislým agenturám nebo odborníkům.

FRENCH

INTRODUCTION [10 MIN]

Bonjour, je suis ...

Tout d'abord, je vous remercie d'avoir accepté de participer à ce projet. Avant de commencer, j'aimerais vous expliquer brièvement comment la discussion va se dérouler. La discussion durera au total environ 2 heures. Comme mentionné dans le formulaire de consentement, la discussion est anonyme, c'est-à-dire que vous pouvez choisir un pseudonyme pour la durée de la discussion, et c'est ce pseudonyme qui sera utilisé dans notre recherche (si vous ne choisissez pas de pseudonyme, nous anonymiserons nous-mêmes la transcription).

Les enregistrements audio et vidéo ne seront utilisés que pour la transcription des échanges et à des fins de recherche. Aucun lien ne sera fait entre votre identité, le pseudonyme choisi et le contenu de la discussion ; ces informations sont séparées les unes des autres. Toutes les précisions concernant la conservation et l'utilisation des enregistrements sont expliquées dans le formulaire de consentement. Je vous laisse 2 minutes pour le lire et le signer.

Nous essaierons de rendre la discussion aussi fluide que possible. Nous voulons entendre vos opinions, quelles qu'elles soient, et vos expériences personnelles sur les sujets que nous aborderons. Cela signifie que je ne prendrai pas part à la conversation, mais que je vous poserai quelques questions pour alimenter vos propres échanges et que j'écrirai vos points de vue sur le tableau. Nous ne sommes pas là pour vous tester sur quoi que ce soit - il n'y a pas de bonne ou de mauvaise réponse à une question. Ce qui nous intéresse, c'est d'en savoir plus sur ce que les gens pensent des questions dont nous allons discuter dans quelques instants. Nous souhaitons que la discussion reste fluide, c'est pourquoi il y a quelques règles à respecter pendant les échanges.

Tout d'abord, les idées formulées pendant votre conversation seront écrites sur ces cartes, que nous afficherons ensuite sur ce tableau pour que tout le monde puisse les voir et les garder à l'esprit.

Deuxièmement, aucune intervention ne doit durer plus de trente secondes, afin que chacun ait la possibilité de s'exprimer et d'intervenir. Si quelqu'un dépasse le temps imparti, je lui montrerai ce carton qui signifie qu'il doit terminer sa phrase et s'arrêter. Si vous continuez, je devrai vous interrompre et les autres participants pourront le faire aussi.

Troisièmement, nous vous demanderons de ne pas parler en petits groupes, mais de parler avec l'ensemble du groupe. Tout ce que vous avez à dire est intéressant, alors n'hésitez pas à prendre la parole.

Enfin, si vous souhaitez exprimer votre désaccord, réagir ou poser une question sur les propos d'un autre participant, plutôt que de l'interrompre, levez la carte "éclair" qui vous a été remise. Je prendrai note de votre éclair et l'écrirai au tableau, afin que nous puissions y revenir par la suite.

Avant de commencer, je propose que chacun se présente (en donnant le nom qu'il a choisi pour la discussion), y compris les membres de l'équipe de recherche (en précisant également leur rôle). Pour commencer, je vous propose aussi que chacun nous dise une ou deux choses qu'il aime faire de son temps libre.

Nous allons maintenant commencer.

Séquence 1 [35-45 min]

Les problèmes importants et les réponses existantes : satisfaction avec le système politique

1.1. Selon vous, quels sont les problèmes les plus importants auxquels nous sommes confrontés actuellement ?

[Conseil de modération : l'idée est d'amener les participants à énumérer quelques problèmes sociaux et politiques importants, mais cela ne doit pas prendre trop de temps ; le modérateur doit passer à la question 1.2 au bout de 5 minutes, sinon la liste est potentiellement infinie].

1.2. Qui s'occupe de ces problèmes ? [Relance : font-ils du bon travail ? Pourquoi ?]

Si les participants ne réagissent pas, le modérateur peut utiliser des cartes d'acteurs, en commençant par le gouvernement [le gouvernement ; le parlement ; les gouvernements locaux ; les citoyens eux-mêmes ; l'UE ; les

experts ; les ONG ; les agences].

Si les participants partagent leur évaluation de différentes institutions, assurez-vous qu'ils l'accompagnent d'une justification, c'est-à-dire qu'ils expliquent pourquoi ils pensent que le gouvernement fait du bon/mauvais travail, par exemple.

1.3. À qui feriez-vous confiance pour s'occuper de ces problèmes ? Pourquoi pensez-vous qu'ils agiraient différemment ?

Le modérateur peut utiliser des cartes d'acteurs [le gouvernement ; le parlement ; les gouvernements locaux ; les citoyens eux-mêmes ; l'UE ; les experts ; les ONG ; les agences] et répéter la question avec les autres acteurs si ils ne sont pas cités.

1.4. Vous avez/n'avez pas mentionné l'immigration parmi les principaux problèmes. L'immigration est considérée par certains citoyens et par certains partis comme un des problèmes principaux auxquels la société fait face. Les décideurs politiques actuels sont souvent tenus responsables de la situation. Voilà une illustration de ce type d'affirmation. Qu'en pensez-vous ?

En fonction de l'orientation de la discussion, le modérateur peut poser des questions supplémentaires : Pourquoi pensez-vous que le gouvernement fait du bon/mauvais travail dans la gestion de la question de l'immigration dans notre pays ? Les citoyens devraient-ils être consultés lorsque le gouvernement prend une décision concernant l'accueil des personnes immigrées ? Faut-il suivre les politiques de l'UE ou laisser chaque pays décider seul ? D'autres questions supplémentaires peuvent être formulées en fonction de la situation et du contexte migratoire propre à chaque pays.

1.5. Y a-t-il une initiative du gouvernement ou des collectivités locales dont vous êtes vraiment satisfait, laquelle et pourquoi ?

Cette séquence est d'abord destinée à ouvrir la discussion sans imposer un sujet spécifique. Les questions sont conçues pour commencer à collecter des données sur (1) les questions et les problèmes les plus importants pour les citoyens et le pays ; (2) qui fait confiance à qui, pour quoi et comment. Nous nous concentrons ensuite sur une préoccupation qui peut avoir été citée ou non par les participants (l'immigration). Il s'agit d'explorer (3) comment le contexte, en particulier la crise, peut renforcer ou inhiber la confiance. Enfin, nous demandons aux participants de citer un domaine politique dont ils sont satisfaits, afin d'explorer les liens entre la confiance politique et la satisfaction avec les politiques publiques/les préférences politiques. L'observation des interactions (arguments, justifications) nous permettra également de recueillir des données sur les (4) le type d'informations sur lesquels les gens s'appuient pour construire et justifier leur confiance. L'introduction d'acteurs tels que des agences indépendantes permettra d'évoquer la déresponsabilisation, l'introduction de citoyens (s'ils ne sont pas déjà cités) pourrait introduire des questions de démocratie directe ou d'innovations démocratiques, etc.

Séquence 2 [50 min]

Confiance et fiabilité du système et des institutions politiques

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2.1. Voici une liste de qualités que certaines personnes attendent des élus. Y a-t-il d'autres qualités que vous attendez d'un élu, qui ne sont pas dans la liste ?

Si vous deviez choisir les trois qualités les plus importantes, lesquelles seraient-elles ?

Cartes qualités : compétent, qualifié, efficace, honnête, transparent, juste, respectueux, proche des gens, empathique, à l'écoute, courageux, travailleur

2.2. Voici un schéma qui décrit la manière dont les décisions sont prises en France, selon la constitution.

(Schéma constitué à partir des cartons avec des acteurs et des flèches - d'autres acteurs tels que les ONG, les agences, l'UE, sont inscrits sur le tableau mais ne figurent pas dans le schéma. Le schéma ne doit pas être trop détaillé, mais il doit énumérer tous les principaux acteurs politiques).

- **Qu'en pensez-vous ?**

  Conseil de modération : si la question de la confiance n'est pas mentionnée, posez des questions plus précises sur la confiance : avez-vous confiance dans ces institutions pour prendre des décisions ? Pourquoi ?

- **Et comment pensez-vous que les décisions devraient être prises idéalement (par qui ?) ? Pourquoi ?** *(changez le schéma en fonction des conseils des participants, et photographiez le résultat)*

Conseil de modération : lorsqu'un changement est proposé, demandez aux participants s'ils sont d'accord ; lorsqu'un autre acteur est mentionné ("nous", "le peuple", etc.), demandez-leur ce qu'ils entendent par là ; essayez de souligner les revendications/propositions potentiellement conflictuelles pour faire réagir les autres participants.

Comme au point 1.3, nous cherchons ici à déterminer si certaines institutions politiques sont perçues comme plus fiables et plus dignes de confiance pour prendre les décisions.

2.3. A qui, ou à quels types de médias faites-vous confiance quand vous recherchez des informations politiques ? Pourquoi ?

Pour faciliter la discussion : Toutes les sources sont-elles dignes de confiance lorsqu'elles présentent des nouvelles et des informations politiques ? Comment choisissez-vous la source médiatique à utiliser ? Préférez-vous un journal, une chaîne de télévision ou un site Internet en particulier - ou préférez-vous comparer les nouvelles et informations politiques provenant de différentes sources ?

OPTIONNEL. 2.4. Si une assemblée de citoyens, réunissant des personnes d'horizons différents, devait décider de questions politiques importantes, leur feriez-vous confiance ? Souhaiteriez-vous y participer ?

Le schéma initial doit être très simple et présenter les principales institutions démocratiques. Le modérateur guide ensuite les participants en leur demandant de placer, déplacer ou supprimer des acteurs supplémentaires dans le schéma (citoyens, OSC, UE, experts...). A chaque étape, la personne chargée de prendre des notes doit prendre une photo du schéma afin d'en garder une trace. Celle-ci devra être incluse dans l'analyse de la transcription. Veuillez ajouter un schéma initial simple pour votre pays.
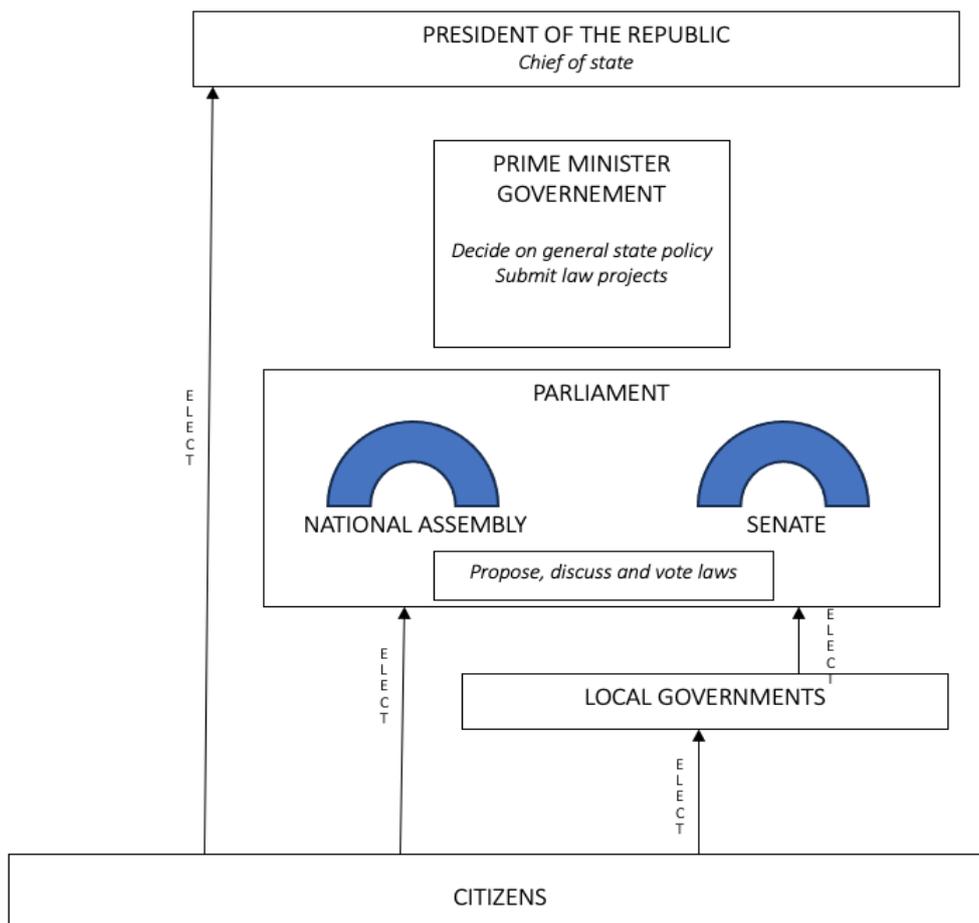
Acteurs additionnels : "une assemblée citoyenne réunissant des personnes de différents milieux", "les associations", "les syndicats", "les experts", "l'UE", "la presse", "les juges"...

L'objectif est d'observer comment les participants discutent et argumentent pour (re)construire le schéma.

Cette deuxième séquence vise à recueillir des données sur la conception qu'ont les citoyens du rôle des élites politiques, de leur propre rôle dans le système politique et de la nature du lien représentatif, afin d'approfondir la relation entre les attentes, les conceptions de la démocratie et la confiance. Nous cherchons à comprendre, plus généralement, quelles conceptions de la démocratie sous-tendent la décision des citoyens de faire confiance ou de se méfier d'une institution/d'un acteur.

Séquence 3 [25 min]
La confiance dans l'UE dans le contexte des élections européennes

3.1. Comme vous le savez peut-être, les prochaines élections européennes auront lieu en juin 2024. Prévoyez-vous de voter à ces élections ?

Demander aux participants d'écrire leur réponse sur un papier et de le donner au modérateur, qui affiche les réponses au tableau sans indiquer qui a répondu quoi.

3.2. Selon vous, quelles sont les bonnes raisons de voter ou de s'abstenir lors de ces élections ?

3.3. Ces dernières années, nos vies ont été affectées par des crises internationales comme la guerre en Ukraine. A travers cette affiche, l'UE affirme qu'elle protège les citoyens européens des conséquences de ces crises. Avez-vous confiance dans l'UE pour s'occuper de ces crises ?

Si les participants répondent oui, et s'ils semblent avoir des connaissances sur l'UE, le modérateur peut demander "dans quelles institutions de l'UE avec vous le plus confiance pour gérer ces crises ?"

Cette séquence a pour but d'amener les participants à parler de la confiance et de la responsabilité au niveau européen, compte tenu du contexte électoral. Elle permettra de comprendre comment la confiance et la méfiance sont mobilisées dans un contexte électoral, et d'explorer :

- *l'importance des élections pour traiter les problèmes actuels*

- *le choix de voter.*

- *l'impact des crises sur la perception de l'UE*

GREEK

Οδηγός Συνέντευξης για Ομάδες Εστίασης

ΕΙΣΑΓΩΓΗ [10 ΛΕΠΤΑ]

Γεια σας, το όνομά μου είναι ...; Είμαι ερευνήτρια/τής στο Πανεπιστήμιο Πελοποννήσου.

Καταρχάς, σας ευχαριστώ πολύ που συμφωνήσατε να συμμετάσχετε σε αυτό το έργο. Σας καλέσαμε σήμερα να συμμετάσχετε σε μια συλλογική συζήτηση. Στόχος μας με αυτή τη συζήτηση είναι να κατανοήσουμε πώς βλέπουν και συζητούν οι πολίτες ορισμένα σημαντικά κοινωνικά και πολιτικά ζητήματα.

Θα πραγματοποιήσουμε αρκετές ομαδικές συζητήσεις αυτού του τύπου για την έρευνά μας σε 6 χώρες (Τσεχία, Γαλλία, Ελλάδα, Ιταλία, Πολωνία, Ρουμανία). Σας φέραμε εδώ σήμερα επειδή είστε [*εισάγετε κύριο χαρακτηριστικό, διατυπωμένο με ευρύτητα: νέοι κάτω των 30 ετών, συνταξιούχοι, άνθρωποι που ζουν σε περιαστικές περιοχές, φοιτητές κ.λπ.*] και μας ενδιαφέρει τι σκέφτονται (φοιτητές, συνταξιούχοι, κ.λπ.), αλλά φυσικά η/ο καθεμία/ένας σας έχει διαφορετικό υπόβαθρο εκτός από αυτό.

Όλες οι ιδέες σας είναι ευπρόσδεκτες, δεν υπάρχει σωστή ή λάθος απάντηση και σας ενθαρρύνουμε να εκφραστείτε ελεύθερα, είτε συμφωνείτε είτε διαφωνείτε με τα άλλα μέλη της ομάδας.

Πριν ξεκινήσουμε, θα ήθελα να εξηγήσω με συντομία πώς θα προχωρήσει η συζήτηση. Η συζήτηση θα διαρκέσει συνολικά περίπου 2 ώρες.

Όπως αναφέρεται στη φόρμα συγκατάθεσης, η συζήτηση είναι ανώνυμη, πράγμα που σημαίνει ότι μπορείτε να επιλέξετε ένα ψευδώνυμο για τη διάρκεια της συζήτησης και αυτό το ψευδώνυμο θα χρησιμοποιηθεί στην έρευνα (αν δεν επιλέξετε ψευδώνυμο, θα ανωνυμοποιήσουμε εμείς την απομαγνητοφώνηση).

Οι ηχογραφήσεις και οι βιντεοσκοπήσεις θα χρησιμοποιηθούν μόνο για τη μεταγραφή των συζητήσεων και για ερευνητικούς σκοπούς. Δεν θα γίνει σύνδεση μεταξύ της ταυτότητάς σας, του επιλεγμένου ψευδωνύμου και του περιεχομένου της συζήτησης. Αυτές οι πληροφορίες διατηρούνται ξεχωριστά μεταξύ τους.

Όλες οι λεπτομέρειες σχετικά με τον τρόπο με τον οποίο θα διατηρήσουμε και θα χρησιμοποιήσουμε τις ηχογραφήσεις εξηγούνται στο έντυπο συγκατάθεσης που πρέπει να υπογράψετε πριν ξεκινήσουμε τη συζήτηση. Σας αφήνω 2 λεπτά για να το διαβάσετε και υπογράψετε. Είναι σημαντικό καθώς αναφέρει ότι θα δεσμευτούμε στη χρήση των δεδομένων που συλλέγουμε μέσω της έρευνάς μας από τον ευρωπαϊκό κανονισμό για τα προσωπικά δεδομένα.

Θα προσπαθήσουμε να διατηρήσουμε τη συζήτηση όσο το δυνατόν πιο ρευστή. Θέλουμε να ακούσουμε από εσάς και να ακούσουμε τις δικές σας απόψεις, όποιες και αν είναι αυτές, και τις προσωπικές σας εμπειρίες σχετικά με τα θέματα που θα συζητήσουμε. Αυτό σημαίνει ότι δεν θα συμμετέχω στην καθαυτή συζήτηση Θα σας κάνω μόνο μερικές ερωτήσεις για να τροφοδοτήσω τις δικές σας ανταλλαγές απόψεων, καθώς και να καταγράψω τις απόψεις σας στον πίνακα. Δεν είμαστε εδώ για να σας ελέγξουμε σε οτιδήποτε - δεν υπάρχει σωστή ή λάθος απάντηση σε οποιαδήποτε ερώτηση. Το ενδιαφέρον μας είναι να μάθουμε περισσότερα για το τι σκέφτονται οι άνθρωποι για τα θέματα που θα συζητήσουμε σε λίγα λεπτά.

Ελπίζουμε να διατηρήσουμε τη ροή της συζήτησης και για το λόγο αυτό θα έχουμε μερικούς κανόνες που πρέπει να ακολουθήσουμε κατά τη διάρκειά της.

Πρώτον, οι ιδέες που προκύπτουν από τη συνομιλία σας θα γραφτούν σε αυτές τις κάρτες, τις οποίες στη συνέχεια θα αναρτήσουμε σε αυτόν τον πίνακα για να τις δουν και να τις έχετε όλοι κατά νου.

Δεύτερον, καμία παρέμβαση δεν πρέπει να διαρκεί περισσότερο από τριάντα δευτερόλεπτα, έτσι ώστε όλοι να έχουν την ευκαιρία να μιλήσουν και να παρέμβουν. Εάν κάποιος υπερβεί τον καθορισμένο χρόνο, θα σας δείξω αυτό το αυτοκόλλητο (αυτοκόλλητο χρόνου), πράγμα που σημαίνει ότι πρέπει να ολοκληρώσετε την πρότασή σας και να σταματήσετε. Αν συνεχίσετε, ωστόσο, θα πρέπει να σας διακόψω, όπως επίσης μπορούν και οι άλλοι συμμετέχοντες.

Τρίτον, θα σας ζητήσουμε να μην μιλάτε σε μικρές ομάδες, αλλά να μιλάτε με ολόκληρη την ομάδα. Όλα όσα έχετε να πείτε είναι ενδιαφέροντα, οπότε παρακαλώ να μη διστάσετε να μιλήσετε.

Τέλος, εάν θέλετε να διαφωνήσετε, να αντιδράσετε ή να κάνετε μια ερώτηση σχετικά με κάτι που έχει πει ένας άλλος συμμετέχων, αντί να την/ον διακόψετε, σηκώστε την κάρτα flash που σας έχει δοθεί. Θα λάβω υπόψη το φλας σας και θα το γράψω στον πίνακα, οπότε θα μπορέσουμε να επανέλθουμε μετά σε αυτό.

Πριν ξεκινήσουμε, θα ήθελα όλοι να συστηθούν (δίνοντας το όνομα που επέλεξαν για τη συζήτηση), συμπεριλαμβανομένων των μελών της ερευνητικής ομάδας (πείτε ποιος είναι και ο ρόλος τους).

Θα ξεκινήσουμε τώρα.

ΆΞΟΝΕΣ ΕΡΩΤΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΓΙΑ ΟΜΑΔΕΣ ΕΣΤΙΑΣΗΣ

Ακολουθία 1 [λεπτά] 35

Σημαντικά προβλήματα και υπάρχουσες απαντήσεις: ικανοποίηση από το πολιτικό σύστημα

1.1.   Ποια θεωρείτε ότι είναι τα σημαντικότερα προβλήματα και ανησυχίες που αντιμετωπίζουμε επί του παρόντος;

[Συμβουλή συντονισμού: η ιδέα είναι να κάνουμε τους συμμετέχοντες να απαριθμήσουν μερικά σημαντικά κοινωνικά και πολιτικά προβλήματα, αλλά δεν θα πρέπει να πάρει πολύ χρόνο. Ο συντονιστής θα πρέπει να προχωρήσει στην ερώτηση 1.2 μετά από 5 λεπτά, διαφορετικά η λίστα είναι δυνητικά άπειρη]

1.2.   Ποιος φροντίζει για αυτά τα θέματα; [Και κάνουν καλή δουλειά; Και γιατί;]
Εάν οι συμμετέχοντες δεν αντιδρούν, ο συντονιστής μπορεί να χρησιμοποιήσει κάρτες δρώντων, ξεκινώντας από την κυβέρνηση [την κυβέρνηση· το κοινοβούλιο· τις τοπικές κυβερνήσεις· τους ίδιους τους πολίτες· την ΕΕ· εμπειρογνώμονες· ΜΚΟ· άλλους φορείς].
Εάν οι συμμετέχοντες μοιράζονται την αξιολόγηση του έργου διαφόρων θεσμικών οργάνων, βεβαιωθείτε ότι συνοδεύονται από αιτιολόγηση, δηλαδή γιατί οι συμμετέχοντες πιστεύουν ότι η κυβέρνηση κάνει καλή/κακή δουλειά.

1.3.   Ποιον θα εμπιστευόσασταν για να φροντίσει αυτά τα ζητήματα; Γιατί νομίζετε ότι θα το έκαναν διαφορετικά;
Ο συντονιστής μπορεί να χρησιμοποιήσει κάρτες δρώντων [την κυβέρνηση· το κοινοβούλιο· τις τοπικές κυβερνήσεις· τους ίδιους τους πολίτες· την ΕΕ· εμπειρογνώμονες· ΜΚΟ· άλλους φορείς] και να επαναλάβει τις ερωτήσεις με άλλους παράγοντες όταν δεν αναφέρονται.
Έχετε / δεν έχετε αναφέρει τη μετανάστευση (και τους πρόσφυγες) ως μία από τις κύριες ανησυχίες. Η μετανάστευση θεωρείται από ορισμένους πολίτες και κόμματα ως ένα από τα κύρια προβλήματα που αντιμετωπίζουμε σήμερα. Οι εν ενεργεία υπεύθυνοι λήψης αποφάσεων κατηγορούνται για την κατάσταση. Τι πιστεύετε γι' αυτό;

Ανάλογα με την κατεύθυνση της συζήτησης, ο συντονιστής μπορεί να θέσει συμπληρωματικές ερωτήσεις: Γιατί πιστεύετε ότι η κυβέρνηση κάνει καλή/κακή δουλειά στη διαχείριση του μεταναστευτικού ζητήματος στη χώρα μας; Πρέπει να ζητείται η γνώμη των πολιτών, εάν η κυβέρνηση λάβει την όποια απόφαση σχετικά με την αποδοχή μεταναστών; Πρέπει να ακολουθούνται οι πολιτικές της ΕΕ ή πρέπει να αφήνεται κάθε χώρα να αποφασίζει μόνη της; Πρόσθετες συμπληρωματικές ερωτήσεις μπορούν να διατυπωθούν ανάλογα με την κατάσταση και το πλαίσιο της μετανάστευσης ανά χώρα.

1.5. Υπάρχει κάποια πρωτοβουλία της τοπικής ή εθνικής κυβέρνησης με την οποία είστε πραγματικά ικανοποιημένος, ποια και γιατί;

Αυτή η ακολουθία προορίζεται για να ανοίξει τη συζήτηση χωρίς να επιβάλει ένα συγκεκριμένο θέμα. Οι ερωτήσεις έχουν σχεδιαστεί για να αρχίσουν να συλλέγουν δεδομένα σχετικά με (1) τα πιο σημαντικά ζητήματα και προβλήματα για τους πολίτες και τη χώρα. (2) ποιος εμπιστεύεται ποιον, για ποιο λόγο και πώς. Στη συνέχεια, επικεντρωνόμαστε σε μια ανησυχία που θα μπορούσε ή όχι να έχει αναφερθεί από τους συμμετέχοντες (Μετανάστευση). Έχει σχεδιαστεί για να διερευνήσει (3) πώς το πλαίσιο, ειδικά η κρίση, μπορεί να ενισχύσει ή να εμποδίσει την εμπιστοσύνη. Τέλος, ζητάμε από τους συμμετέχοντες να αναφέρουν έναν τομέα πολιτικής με τον οποίο είναι ικανοποιημένοι, για να διερευνήσουν τους δεσμούς μεταξύ πολιτικής εμπιστοσύνης και ικανοποίησης αποτελεσμάτων/πολιτικών προτιμήσεων. Η παρατήρηση των αλληλεπιδράσεων (επιχειρήματα, αιτιολογήσεις) θα μας επιτρέψει επίσης να συλλέξουμε δεδομένα σχετικά με τις (4) ενδείξεις και τον τύπο των πληροφοριών στις οποίες βασίζονται οι άνθρωποι για να οικοδομήσουν και να δικαιολογήσουν την εμπιστοσύνη τους. Η εισαγωγή δρώντων όπως είναι οι ανεξάρτητοι φορείς μπορεί να βοηθήσει στην αντιμετώπιση της απο-υπευθυνοποίησης, η εισαγωγή πολιτών (αν δεν έχει ήδη αναφερθεί) μπορεί να εισαγάγει ζητήματα άμεσης δημοκρατίας ή δημοκρατικών καινοτομιών κ.λπ.

Ακολουθία 2 [λεπτά] 50

Εμπιστοσύνη και αξιοπιστία του πολιτικού συστήματος και των θεσμών

2.1. Ακολουθεί ένας κατάλογος ιδιοτήτων που οι άνθρωποι πιστεύουν ότι πρέπει να διαθέτουν οι πολιτικοί που μας εκπροσωπούν. Εάν έπρεπε να επιλέξετε τρεις πιο σημαντικές ιδιότητες, ποιες θα ήταν αυτές;

Υπάρχουν άλλες σημαντικές ιδιότητες που περιμένετε από έναν πολιτικό που δεν περιλαμβάνονται στη λίστα;

Κάρτες ποιότητας: εξειδικευμένοι, προσοντούχοι, αποτελεσματικοί, ειλικρινείς, διαφανείς, δίκαιοι, σεβαστοί, κοντά στους ανθρώπους, ενσυναισθητικοί, ακούγοντας, γενναίοι, εργατικοί.

2.2. Εδώ είναι ένα σχήμα για το πώς αποφασίζονται τα πράγματα [στη χώρα μας], σύμφωνα με το σύνταγμά μας.

(Σχήμα σχεδιασμένο σε χαρτόνι με ηθοποιούς και βέλη - άλλοι παράγοντες όπως ΜΚΟ, οργανισμοί, ΕΕ, τοποθετούνται στον πίνακα, αλλά όχι στο σχήμα. Κάθε ομάδα πρέπει να σχεδιάσει το σχήμα για τη χώρα της. Το σχήμα δεν πρέπει να είναι πολύ λεπτομερές ώστε να μην προκαλεί σύγχυση στους συμμετέχοντες, αλλά πρέπει να απαριθμεί όλους τους κύριους πολιτικούς παράγοντες).

- **Τι πιστεύετε γι' αυτό;**

  Συμβουλή εποπτείας: Εάν η εμπιστοσύνη δεν εμφανίζεται στις απαντήσεις, κάντε μια πιο συγκεκριμένη ερώτηση σχετικά με την εμπιστοσύνη:

- **Εμπιστεύεστε αυτούς τους θεσμούς να αποφασίζουν για τα πράγματα στη χώρα μας; Αν όχι, γιατί;**

- **Και πώς νομίζετε ότι οι αποφάσεις πρέπει να λαμβάνονται ιδανικά («από ποιον» και «γιατί»);**

  (αλλάξτε το σχήμα σύμφωνα με τις συμβουλές τους - στη συνέχεια τραβήξτε μια φωτογραφία των αποτελεσμάτων)

Συμβουλές συντονισμού: όταν προτείνεται μια αλλαγή, ρωτήστε τους συμμετέχοντες εάν συμφωνούν· όταν αναφέρεται ένας άλλος δρων («εμείς», «ο λαός», κ.λπ.), ρωτήστε τι εννοούν με αυτό· προσπαθήστε να υπογραμμίσετε πιθανούς συγκρουσιακούς ισχυρισμούς / προτάσεις για να κάνετε άλλους συμμετέχοντες να αντιδράσουν.

Όπως και στο σημείο 1.3, εδώ μας ενδιαφέρει πρωτίστως να μάθουμε αν ορισμένοι πολιτικοί θεσμοί θεωρούνται πιο κατάλληλοι και πιο αξιόπιστοι για τη λήψη των αποφάσεων.

2.3. Όταν αναζητάτε πολιτικές πληροφορίες, ποιον ή ποια μέσα εμπιστεύεστε; Γιατί?

Περαιτέρω ερωτήσεις για τη διευκόλυνση της συζήτησης: Μπορούν όλες οι πηγές να είναι εξίσου αξιόπιστες όταν παρουσιάζουν πολιτικές ειδήσεις και πληροφορίες; Πώς επιλέγετε ποια πηγή πολυμέσων θα χρησιμοποιήσετε; Προτιμάτε μία (μία προτιμητέα) εφημερίδα/τηλεοπτικό κανάλι/διαδικτυακή πύλη – ή μάλλον να συγκρίνετε τις πολιτικές ειδήσεις και πληροφορίες από διάφορες πηγές;

ΠΡΟΑΙΡΕΤΙΚΗ ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗ. Εάν μια συνέλευση πολιτών, που συγκεντρώνει ανθρώπους από διαφορετικά υπόβαθρα, επρόκειτο να αποφασίσει για σημαντικά πολιτικά θέματα, θα τους εμπιστευόσασταν; Θα θέλατε να συμμετάσχετε;

*Αυτή η ερώτηση είναι αρκετά συγκεκριμένη σε σύγκριση με άλλες. Δεν ερωτάται εάν έχει ήδη αναφερθεί από τους συμμετέχοντες. Μπορεί επίσης να παραλειφθεί εάν ο χρόνος τελειώνει **(ελέγξτε αν έχουν περάσει περισσότερα από 90 λεπτά από την έναρξη, εάν ναι - τότε μην ρωτήσετε 2.4).***

*Αυτή η δεύτερη ακολουθία έχει σχεδιαστεί για να συγκεντρώσει δεδομένα σχετικά με την αντίληψη των πολιτών για το ρόλο των πολιτικών ελίτ, τον δικό τους ρόλο στο πολιτικό σύστημα και τη φύση του αντιπροσωπευτικού συνδέσμου, για να ερευνήσει βαθύτερα στη σχέση μεταξύ προσδοκιών, αντιλήψεων για τη δημοκρατία και εμπιστοσύνης. Επιδίωξή μας είναι να κατανοήσουμε, ευρύτερα, **ποιες αντιλήψεις για τη δημοκρατία βρίσκονται πίσω από την απόφαση των πολιτών να εμπιστευτούν ή να δυσπιστήσουν απέναντι σε έναν θεσμό/παράγοντα.***

Το αρχικό σχήμα πρέπει να είναι πολύ απλό, παρουσιάζοντας τους κύριους δημοκρατικούς θεσμούς. Στη συνέχεια, ο συντονιστής καθοδηγεί τους συμμετέχοντες ζητώντας τους να τοποθετήσουν, να μετακινήσουν ή να αφαιρέσουν επιπλέον

παράγοντες στο σχήμα (πολίτες, οργανώσεις της κοινωνίας των πολιτών, ΕΕ, εμπειρογνώμονες...). Σε κάθε βήμα, το άτομο που είναι υπεύθυνο για τη λήψη σημειώσεων θα πρέπει να τραβήξει μια φωτογραφία του σχήματος για να κρατήσει ένα αποτύπωμα. Αυτό πρέπει να συμπεριληφθεί στην ανάλυση της μεταγραφής. Προσθέστε ένα απλό αρχικό σχέδιο για τη χώρα σας. Δείτε παρακάτω το παράδειγμα για τη Γαλλία. **_Παρακαλούμε, συντάξτε ένα παρόμοιο σχήμα για τη χώρα σας και στείλτε το σχήμα σας στον Συντονιστή Έργου πριν ξεκινήσουν οι Ομάδες Εστίασης._**

Κύριοι Δημοκρατικοί Θεσμοί
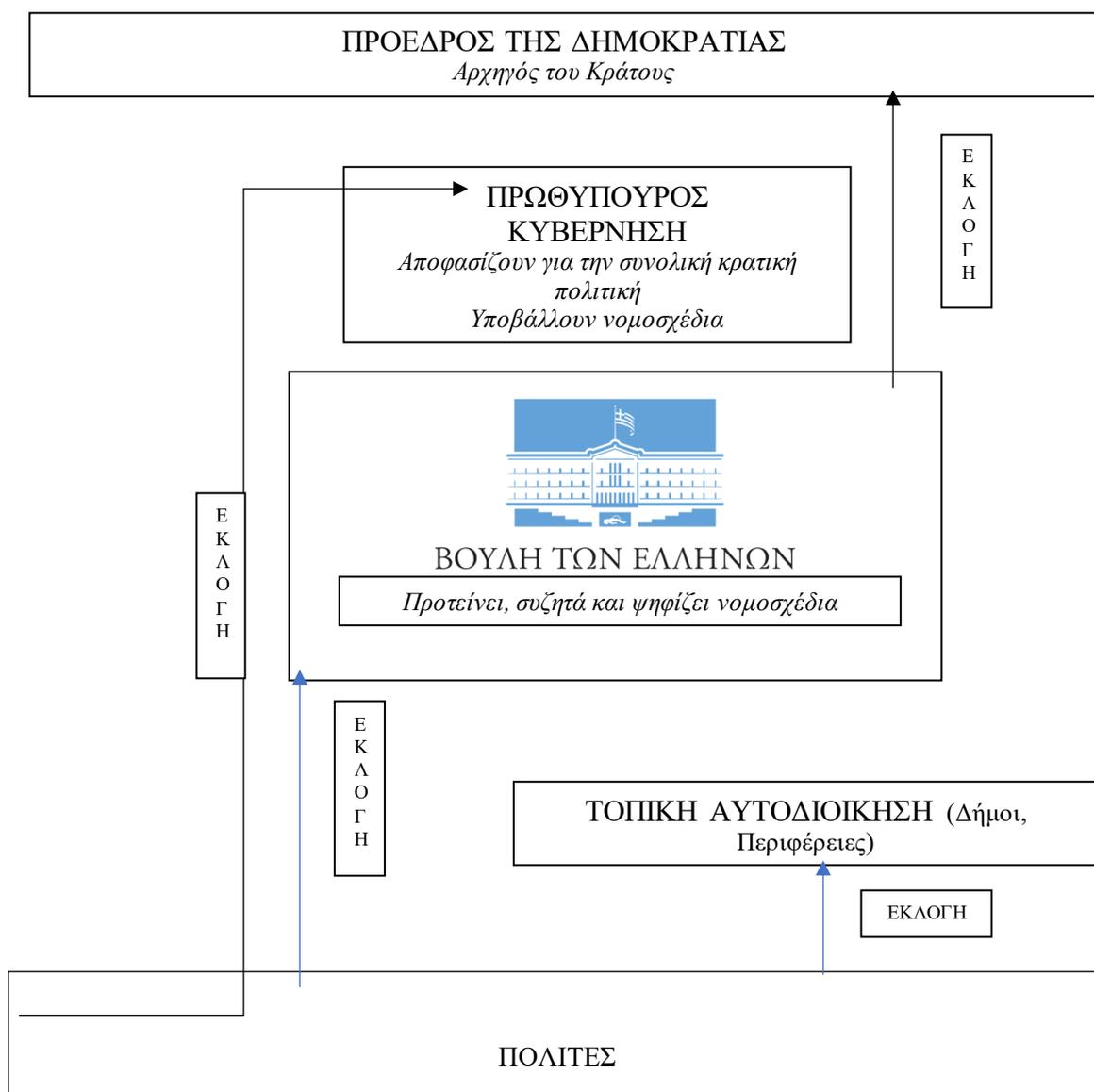
Ακολουθία 3 [25 λεπτά]
Εμπιστοσύνη στην ΕΕ στο πλαίσιο των ευρωπαϊκών εκλογών

3 .1. Όπως ίσως γνωρίζετε, οι ευρωπαϊκές εκλογές πλησιάζουν σύντομα στις αρχές Ιουνίου. Σκοπεύετε να ψηφίσετε στις επόμενες ευρωπαϊκές εκλογές;

Ζητήστε από τους συμμετέχοντες να γράψουν την απάντησή τους σε ένα χαρτί που δίνουν στον συντονιστή, ο οποίος βάζει όλες τις απαντήσεις στον πίνακα χωρίς να λέει ποιος είπε τι. Οι απαντήσεις μπορεί να είναι ναι/όχι, ή περισσότερο αναλυτικές, γραμμένες σε ελεύθερη μορφή, χωρίς ρύθμιση κλίμακας

3.2. Κατά τη γνώμη σας, ποιοι είναι οι λόγοι για να ψηφίσω ή να απόσχω από αυτές τις εκλογές;

3.3. Τα τελευταία χρόνια, η ζωή μας έχει επηρεαστεί από διεθνείς κρίσεις όπως ο πόλεμος στην Ουκρανία. Στο παρακάτω οπτικό σχήμα, η ΕΕ ισχυρίζεται ότι φροντίζει για τις συνέπειες της κρίσης για τους πολίτες της ΕΕ. Εμπιστεύεστε την ΕΕ να το κάνει αυτό;

Εάν οι πολίτες απαντήσουν «ναι» και φαίνεται ότι είναι γνώστες της ΕΕ, ο συντονιστής θα μπορούσε να τους ρωτήσει: ποια όργανα της ΕΕ εμπιστεύεστε περισσότερο για τη διαχείριση αυτής της κρίσης;

Αυτή η αλληλουχία αποσκοπεί να κάνει τους συμμετέχοντες να μιλήσουν για **την εμπιστοσύνη, τη λογοδοσία και τις διαδικασίες ανατροφοδότησης πολιτικής σε ευρωπαϊκό επίπεδο (+/- σε εθνικό ή τοπικό επίπεδο σε ορισμένες εθνικές περιπτώσεις),** *δεδομένου του εκλογικού πλαισίου. Θα βοηθήσει στην κατανόηση του τρόπου με τον οποίο η εμπιστοσύνη και η δυσπιστία κινητοποιούνται σε ένα εκλογικό πλαίσιο και στη διερεύνηση:*

- *Της σημασίας της εκλογής για την αντιμετώπιση των τρεχόντων προβλημάτων.*
- *Της επιλογή ψήφου.*
- *Της σημασία της κοινότητας, εγγύτητα με εκπρόσωπο, ανακατανομή της εξουσίας σε ανεξάρτητους οργανισμούς ή εμπειρογνώμονες*

ITALIAN

Lo scenario dei focus group deve essere costruito in sequenze (da 20 a 50 minuti ciascuna).

Le domande principali sono contrassegnate dal colore blu. Le domande principali sono obbligatorie e devono essere poste così come sono, nella sequenza stabilita.

Le domande supplementari sono contrassegnate dal corsivo nero. Le domande complementari sono variabili: il gruppo può pensare a diverse domande complementari o il moderatore può decidere di porre una domanda complementare in corso d'opera, a seconda dell'andamento della discussione. Se i partecipanti rispondono attivamente alla domanda principale, potrebbero non essere necessarie domande supplementari. Essenziale: non è necessario porre tutte le domande supplementari elencate in questa guida, altrimenti il FGD durerà ben oltre le 2 ore indicate.

Durante la preparazione dei FGD, sentitevi liberi di decidere il formato della guida stampata: potete elencare domande supplementari per essere sicuri, potete aumentare lo spazio tra le righe per aggiungere osservazioni ecc.

È essenziale che il moderatore utilizzi la guida per ricordare le domande e la loro sequenza: non deve leggere letteralmente le domande ai partecipanti.

La natura delle domande e l'esigenza di reazioni rispondenti richiedono che il moderatore sia uno scienziato sociale/politico - o almeno ben informato sul sistema politico nazionale, sui problemi attuali e sulle questioni del paese.

INTRODUZIONE [10 MIN]

Salve, mi chiamo ...; sono un ricercatore di .....

Innanzitutto, grazie per aver accettato di partecipare a questo progetto. Oggi vi abbiamo invitato a partecipare a una discussione collettiva. Il nostro obiettivo con questa discussione è capire come i cittadini vedono e discutono alcune importanti questioni sociali e politiche.

Per la nostra ricerca terremo diverse discussioni di gruppo di questo tipo in 6 Paesi (Repubblica Ceca, Francia, Grecia, Italia, Polonia, Romania). Vi abbiamo riunito oggi perché siete [*inserire la caratteristica principale, formulata in senso lato: giovani sotto i 30 anni, pensionati, persone che vivono in aree periferiche, studenti, ecc*] e ci interessa sapere cosa pensano (studenti, pensionati, ecc.), ma naturalmente ognuno di voi ha un background diverso.

Tutte le vostre idee sono benvenute, non c'è una risposta giusta o sbagliata e vi incoraggiamo a esprimervi liberamente, sia che siate d'accordo o meno con gli altri membri del gruppo.

Prima di iniziare, vorrei spiegare brevemente come si svolgerà la discussione. La discussione durerà in totale circa 2 ore.

Come indicato nel modulo di consenso, la discussione è anonima, il che significa che potete scegliere uno pseudonimo per la durata della discussione, e sarà questo pseudonimo a essere utilizzato nella ricerca (se non scegliete uno pseudonimo, saremo noi stessi a rendere anonima la trascrizione).

Le registrazioni audio e video saranno utilizzate solo per trascrivere gli scambi e per scopi di ricerca. Non verrà fatto alcun collegamento tra la vostra identità, lo pseudonimo scelto e il contenuto della discussione; queste informazioni sono tenute separate l'una dall'altra.

Tutte le precisazioni su come conserveremo e utilizzeremo le registrazioni sono spiegate nel modulo di consenso che dovete firmare prima di iniziare la discussione. Vi lascio 2 minuti per leggerlo e firmarlo. È importante perché dichiara che saremo vincolati nell'uso dei dati raccolti attraverso la nostra ricerca dal regolamento europeo sui dati personali.

Cercheremo di mantenere la discussione il più fluida possibile. Vogliamo sentire le vostre opinioni, qualunque esse siano, e le vostre esperienze personali sugli argomenti che tratteremo. Ciò significa che non prenderò parte alla conversazione, ma mi limiterò a porvi alcune domande per alimentare i vostri scambi e a scrivere le vostre opinioni sulla lavagna. Non siamo qui per mettervi alla prova: non c'è una risposta giusta o sbagliata a nessuna domanda. Il nostro interesse è scoprire di più su ciò che le persone pensano sui temi che discuteremo tra poco.

Speriamo di mantenere la discussione fluida e per questo motivo avremo alcune regole da seguire durante gli scambi.

In primo luogo, le idee emerse dalla vostra conversazione saranno scritte su questi cartoncini, che poi pubblicheremo su questa lavagna perché tutti possano vederle e tenerle a mente.

In secondo luogo, nessun contributo deve durare più di trenta secondi, in modo che tutti abbiano la possibilità di parlare e intervenire. Se qualcuno supera il tempo assegnato, gli mostrerò questo adesivo (adesivo del tempo), il che significa che deve finire la sua frase e fermarsi. Se invece continua, non esiterò a interromperlo e lo potranno fare anche gli altri partecipanti.

In terzo luogo, vi chiederemo di non parlare in piccoli gruppi, ma di parlare con tutto il gruppo. Tutto ciò che avete da dire è interessante, quindi sentitevi liberi di parlare.

Infine, se volete dissentire, reagire o fare una domanda su qualcosa che un altro partecipante ha detto, invece di interrompere, sollevate la flash card che vi è stata data. Prenderò nota della vostra flash card e la scriverò sulla lavagna, così potremo tornare a parlarne in seguito.

Prima di iniziare, vorrei che tutti si presentassero (dando il nome che hanno scelto per la discussione), compresi i membri del gruppo di ricerca (dicendo anche qual è il loro ruolo).

Ora iniziamo.

Sequenza 1 [35-45 min]

Problemi importanti e risposte esistenti: soddisfazione per il sistema politico

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1.1. Quali sono, secondo lei, i problemi e le preoccupazioni più importanti che stiamo affrontando in questo momento?

[Consiglio di moderazione: l'idea è quella di far elencare ai partecipanti alcuni importanti problemi sociali e politici, ma non deve durare troppo a lungo; il moderatore dovrebbe passare alla domanda 1.2 dopo 5 minuti, altrimenti l'elenco è potenzialmente infinito].

1.2. Chi si occupa di questi problemi? [E stanno facendo un buon lavoro? E perché?].

Se i partecipanti non reagiscono, il moderatore può usare le schede degli attori, a partire dal governo [il governo; il parlamento; i governi locali; i cittadini stessi; l'UE; gli esperti; le ONG; le agenzie].

Se i partecipanti condividono le valutazioni sull'operato delle varie istituzioni, assicuratevi che siano accompagnate da una giustificazione, cioè dal motivo per cui i partecipanti pensano che il governo stia facendo un buon o cattivo lavoro.

1.3. Di chi vi fidereste per occuparvi di questi problemi? Perché pensate che lo farebbero in modo diverso?

Il moderatore può utilizzare le schede attore [il governo; il parlamento; i governi locali; i cittadini; l'UE; gli esperti; le ONG agenzie] e ripetere le domande con altri attori quando non sono citati.

1.4. Avete/non avete citato l'immigrazione (e i rifugiati) come una delle principali preoccupazioni. L'immigrazione è considerata da alcuni cittadini e partiti come uno dei principali problemi che stiamo affrontando. I decisori in carica vengono incolpati della situazione. Cosa ne pensate?

A seconda dell'orientamento della discussione, il moderatore può porre domande supplementari: Perché pensate che il governo stia facendo un buon o cattivo lavoro nel gestire il problema dell'immigrazione nel nostro Paese? I cittadini dovrebbero essere consultati quando il governo prende una decisione sull'accoglienza degli immigrati? Si dovrebbero seguire le politiche dell'UE o ogni Paese dovrebbe essere lasciato libero di decidere da solo? Altre domande supplementari possono essere formulate a seconda della situazione e del contesto migratorio specifico del Paese.

1.5. C'è un'iniziativa del governo locale o nazionale di cui è veramente soddisfatto, quale e perché?

Questa sequenza ha lo scopo di aprire la discussione senza imporre un argomento specifico. Le domande sono pensate per iniziare a raccogliere dati su (1) questioni e problemi più importanti per i cittadini e il Paese; (2) chi si fida di chi, per cosa e come. Ci concentriamo poi su una preoccupazione che potrebbe essere stata citata o meno dai partecipanti (l'immigrazione). L'obiettivo è quello di esplorare (3) come il contesto, in particolare la crisi, possa rafforzare o inibire la fiducia. Infine, chiediamo ai partecipanti di citare un ambito politico di cui sono soddisfatti, per esplorare i legami tra fiducia politica e soddisfazione dei risultati/preferenze politiche. L'osservazione delle interazioni (argomentazioni, giustificazioni) ci consentirà anche di raccogliere dati sulle (4) indicazioni e sul tipo di informazioni su cui le persone fanno affidamento per costruire e giustificare la loro fiducia. L'introduzione di attori come le agenzie indipendenti potrebbe aiutare ad affrontare la deresponsabilizzazione, l'introduzione di cittadini (se non già citati) potrebbe introdurre questioni di democrazia diretta o innovazioni democratiche, ecc.

Sequenza 2 [50 min]

Fiducia e affidabilità del sistema politico e delle istituzioni

2.1. Ecco un elenco di qualità che i politici che ci rappresentano dovrebbero possedere. Se dovesse scegliere le tre qualità più importanti, quali sarebbero?

Ci sono altre qualità importanti che vi aspettate da un politico e che non sono presenti nell'elenco?

Carte di qualità: competenti, qualificati, efficienti, onesti, trasparenti, corretti, rispettosi, vicini alle persone, empatici, capaci di ascoltare, coraggiosi, laboriosi.

2.2. Ecco uno schema su come si decide in [nostro Paese], secondo la nostra Costituzione.

(Schema disegnato su cartoncino con attori e frecce - altri attori, come ONG, agenzie, UE, sono inseriti nel cartellone ma non nello schema. Ogni squadra deve disegnare lo schema per il proprio Paese. Lo schema non deve essere troppo dettagliato per non confondere i partecipanti, ma deve elencare tutti i principali attori politici).

- **Cosa ne pensate?**

   Consiglio di moderazione: Se la fiducia non emerge dalle risposte, fate una domanda più specifica sulla fiducia: **Ti fidi di queste istituzioni per decidere le cose nel nostro Paese? Se no, perché?**

- **E come pensate che le decisioni dovrebbero essere prese idealmente ("da chi" e "perché")?**
   (modificate lo schema in base ai loro consigli - poi fotografate i risultati)

Consigli di moderazione: quando viene proposto un cambiamento, chiedere ai partecipanti se sono d'accordo; quando viene citato un altro attore ("noi", "il popolo", ecc.), chiedere cosa si intende con esso; cercare di sottolineare le potenziali affermazioni/proposte conflittuali per far reagire gli altri partecipanti..

Come per il punto 1.3, anche in questo caso siamo interessati a scoprire se alcune istituzioni politiche sono percepite come più affidabili e credibili per prendere le decisioni.

2.3. Quando cerca informazioni politiche, di chi o quali media si fida? Perché?

Altre domande per facilitare la discussione: Tutte le fonti possono essere ugualmente affidabili quando presentano notizie e informazioni politiche? Come scegliete quale fonte mediatica utilizzare? Preferite un solo giornale/un canale televisivo/un portale internet o preferite confrontare le notizie e le informazioni politiche provenienti da diverse fonti?

OPZIONALE. 2.4. Se un'assemblea di cittadini, che riunisce persone di diversa provenienza, decidesse su importanti questioni politiche, vi fidereste di loro? Vorreste partecipare?

Questa domanda è piuttosto specifica rispetto alle altre. Non deve essere posta se già menzionata dai partecipanti. Può anche essere saltata se il tempo a disposizione è poco (controllare se sono passati più di 90 minuti dall'inizio; se sì, non chiedere il punto 2.4).

Questa seconda sequenza è stata progettata per raccogliere dati sulla concezione che i cittadini hanno del ruolo delle élite politiche, del proprio ruolo nel sistema politico e della natura del legame rappresentativo, per approfondire la relazione tra aspettative, concezione della democrazia e fiducia. L'obiettivo è capire, più in generale, quali concezioni della democrazia sono alla base della decisione dei cittadini di fidarsi o meno di un'istituzione/attore.

Lo schema iniziale dovrebbe essere molto semplice e presentare le principali istituzioni democratiche. Il moderatore guida poi i partecipanti chiedendo loro di inserire, spostare o rimuovere altri attori nello schema (cittadini, OSC, UE, esperti...). In ogni fase, la persona incaricata di prendere appunti dovrebbe scattare una foto dello schema per tenerne traccia. Questo dovrebbe essere incluso nell'analisi della trascrizione. Aggiungete un semplice schema iniziale per il vostro Paese. Si veda il seguente esempio per la Francia. **_Si prega di redigere uno schema simile per il proprio Paese e di inviarlo al Coordinatore del progetto prima dell'inizio dei FGD._**

Esempio per la Francia:
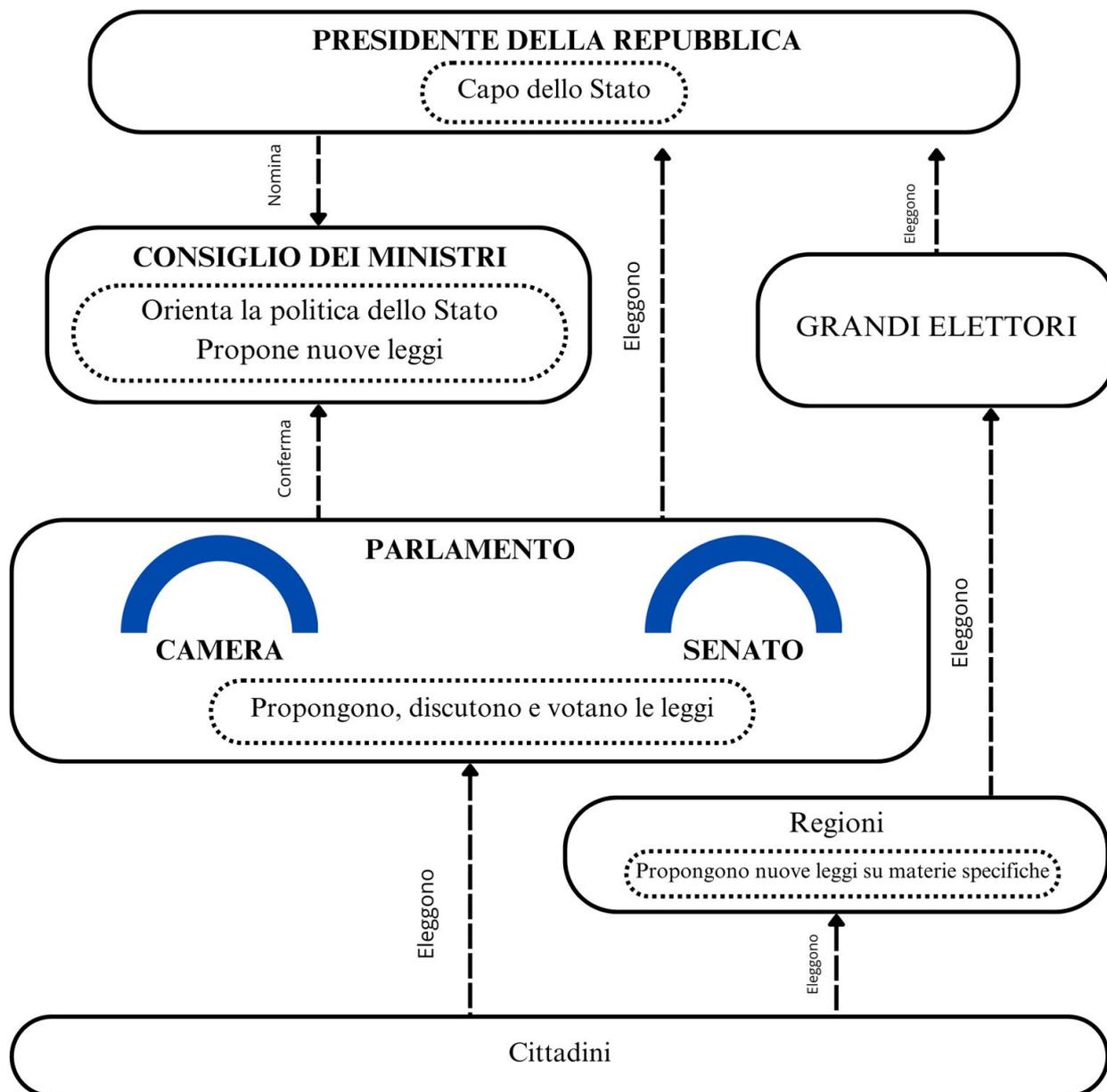
Altri attori: "un'assemblea di cittadini che riunisce persone di diversa provenienza"; "le OSC", "sindacati", ""esperti", "l'UE", "la stampa", "giudici"...

L'obiettivo è osservare come discutono e argomentano per (ri)costruire collettivamente lo schema.

Sequenza 3 [25 min]

La fiducia nell'UE nel contesto delle elezioni europee

NB: Quando si tengono altre elezioni più o meno nello stesso periodo (elezioni presidenziali in Slovacchia, elezioni locali o nazionali in Polonia), possiamo adattare le ultime tre domande in modo che si adattino ai due tipi di elezioni.

3.1. Come forse sapete, le elezioni europee si terranno a breve, all'inizio di giugno. Avete intenzione di votare alle prossime elezioni europee?

Chiedete ai partecipanti di scrivere la loro risposta su un foglio che consegneranno al moderatore, il quale metterà tutte le risposte sulla lavagna senza dire chi ha detto cosa. Le risposte possono essere di tipo sì/no o più lunghe, scritte in forma libera, senza alcuna scala di valutazione.

3.2. Secondo lei, quali sono le ragioni per votare o astenersi a queste elezioni?

3.3. Negli ultimi anni, le nostre vite sono state colpite da crisi internazionali come la guerra in Ucraina. Nella visuale che segue, l'UE sostiene di occuparsi delle conseguenze della crisi per i cittadini dell'Unione. Vi fidate che l'UE lo faccia?

Se le persone rispondono di sì e sembrano essere informate sull'UE, il moderatore potrebbe chiedere loro: di quali organi dell'UE vi fidate di più per gestire questa crisi?

Si prega di utilizzare la stessa immagine in tutti i Paesi. Questa immagine può essere trovata e scaricata in tutte le lingue dell'UE all'indirizzo https://you-are-eu.europa.eu/index_fr.

*Questa sequenza intende portare i partecipanti a parlare di **fiducia, responsabilità e processi di feedback politico a livello europeo** (+/- **a livello nazionale o locale in alcuni casi nazionali**), dato il contesto elettorale. Aiuterà a capire come la fiducia e la sfiducia vengono mobilitate in un contesto elettorale e ad esplorare:*

- *importanza delle elezioni per gestire i problemi attuali.*
- *scelta di voto.*
- *importanza della comunità, vicinanza al rappresentante, riassegnazione del potere ad agenzie o esperti indipendenti*

POLISH

<div style="text-align:center">

WPROWADZENIE [10 MIN]

</div>

Witam, nazywam się Kornelia Batko jestem pracownikiem naukowym Uniwersytetu Śląskiego w Katowicach.

Przede wszystkim bardzo dziękuję za wyrażenie zgody na udział w tym projekcie. Zaprosiliśmy Was dzisiaj do wzięcia udziału w zbiorowej dyskusji. Naszym celem jest zrozumienie, w jaki sposób obywatele postrzegają i omawiają niektóre ważne kwestie społeczne i polityczne.

W ramach naszych badań przeprowadzimy kilka tego typu dyskusji grupowych w 6 krajach (Czechy, Francja, Grecja, Włochy, Polska, Rumunia). Zebraliśmy was dzisiaj, ponieważ jesteście [wstaw główną cechę, sformułowaną ogólnie: młodzi ludzie poniżej 30 roku życia, emeryci, osoby mieszkające na obszarach podmiejskich, studenci itp.] i jesteśmy zainteresowani tym, co myślą (studenci, emeryci itp.), ale oczywiście każdy z was ma inne pochodzenie.

Wszystkie pomysły są mile widziane, nie ma dobrej lub złej odpowiedzi i zachęcamy do swobodnego wyrażania siebie, niezależnie od tego, czy zgadzasz się z innymi członkami grupy, czy nie.

Zanim zaczniemy, chciałbym krótko wyjaśnić, jak będzie przebiegać dyskusja. Dyskusja potrwa łącznie około 2 godzin.

Jak wspomniano w formularzu zgody, dyskusja jest anonimowa, co oznacza, że możesz wybrać pseudonim na czas trwania dyskusji i to właśnie ten pseudonim zostanie wykorzystany w badaniu (jeśli nie wybierzesz pseudonimu, sami zanonimizujemy transkrypcję).

Nagrania audio i wideo będą wykorzystywane wyłącznie do transkrypcji rozmów i do celów badawczych. Nie będzie żadnego powiązania między tożsamością użytkownika, wybranym pseudonimem i treścią dyskusji; te informacje są od siebie oddzielone.

Wszystkie szczegóły dotyczące sposobu przechowywania i wykorzystywania nagrań są wyjaśnione w formularzu zgody, który należy podpisać przed rozpoczęciem dyskusji. Zostawiam Wam 2 minuty na przeczytanie i podpisanie go. Jest to ważne, ponieważ stwierdza, że będziemy zobowiązani do wykorzystywania danych, które zbieramy w ramach naszych badań, zgodnie z europejskim rozporządzeniem w sprawie danych osobowych.

Postaramy się, aby dyskusja była jak najbardziej płynna. Chcemy usłyszeć wasze opinie i osobiste doświadczenia na tematy, które będziemy omawiać. Oznacza to, że nie będę brała udziału w rozmowie, a jedynie zadam ci kilka pytań, aby zachęcić cię do wymiany poglądów, a także do zapisywania swoich opinii na tablicy. Nie jesteśmy tu po to, by cię testować - nie ma dobrej ani złej odpowiedzi na żadne pytanie. Naszym celem jest dowiedzieć się więcej o tym, co ludzie myślą o kwestiach, które za chwilę omówimy.

Mamy nadzieję, że dyskusja będzie płynna i z tego powodu będziemy mieć kilka zasad, których należy przestrzegać w jej czasie.

Po pierwsze, pomysły, które pojawią się w rozmowie, zostaną zapisane na tych kartach, które następnie przykleimy na tej tablicy, aby wszyscy mogli je zobaczyć i mieć na uwadze.

Po drugie, żadna wypowiedź nie powinna trwać dłużej niż trzydzieści sekund, aby każdy miał szansę zabrać głos i się wypowiedzieć. Jeśli ktoś przekroczy wyznaczony czas, pokażę mu tę naklejkę (naklejkę czasu), co oznacza, że musi dokończyć zdanie i zakończyć wypowiedź. Jeśli jednak będziesz kontynuować, nie zawaham się przerwać, a inni uczestnicy też mogą.

Po trzecie, poprosimy Was, abyście nie rozmawiali w małych grupach, ale w ramach całej grupy. Wszystko, co macie do powiedzenia, jest interesujące, więc nie krępujcie się zabierać głosu.

Wreszcie, jeśli chcesz się nie zgodzić, zareagować lub zadać pytanie na temat wypowiedzi innego uczestnika, zamiast przerywać, podnieś kartę flash, którą otrzymałeś. Zwrócę uwagę na twój flash i zapiszę go na tablicy, abyśmy mogli później do niego wrócić.

Zanim zaczniemy, chciałabym, aby wszyscy się przedstawili (podając imię, które wybrali do dyskusji), w tym członków zespołu badawczego (powiedz też, jaka jest ich rola).

Teraz zaczynamy.

Sekwencja 1 [35-45 min]

Ważne problemy i istniejące odpowiedzi: zadowolenie z systemu politycznego

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1.1. Jakie są według Ciebie najważniejsze problemy i obawy, przed którymi obecnie stoimy?

[Porada moderatora: chodzi o to, aby uczestnicy wymienili kilka ważnych problemów społecznych i politycznych, ale nie powinno to trwać zbyt długo; moderator powinien przejść do pytania 1.2 po 5 minutach, w przeciwnym razie lista może być nieskończona].

1.2. Kto zajmuje się tymi kwestiami? [Czy dobrze wykonują swoją pracę i dlaczego?]

Jeśli uczestnicy nie reagują, moderator może użyć kart aktorów, zaczynając od rządu [rząd; parlament; samorządy; sami obywatele; UE; eksperci; organizacje pozarządowe; agencje].

Jeśli uczestnicy dzielą się oceną pracy różnych instytucji, upewnij się, że towarzyszy im uzasadnienie, tj. dlaczego uczestnicy uważają, że rząd wykonuje dobrą / złą pracę.

1.3. Komu powierzyłbyś zajęcie się tymi sprawami? Dlaczego uważasz, że zrobiłyby to inaczej?

Moderator może korzystać z kart aktorów [rząd; parlament; samorządy lokalne; obywatele; UE; eksperci; organizacje pozarządowe; agencje] i powtarzać pytania z innymi aktorami, gdy nie są cytowani.

1.4. Wymieniłeś/nie wymieniłeś imigracji (i uchodźców) jako jednego z głównych problemów. Imigracja jest uważana przez niektórych obywateli i partie za jeden z głównych problemów, przed którymi obecnie stoimy. Obecni decydenci są obwiniani za tę sytuację. Co Ty o tym sądzisz?

W zależności od kierunku dyskusji moderator może zadać dodatkowe pytania: Dlaczego uważasz, że rząd wykonuje dobrą/złą robotę w zarządzaniu kwestią imigracji w naszym kraju? Czy należy konsultować się z obywatelami, gdy rząd podejmuje decyzję o przyjęciu imigrantów? Czy należy przestrzegać polityki UE, czy też każdy kraj powinien mieć możliwość samodzielnego podejmowania decyzji? Dalsze pytania uzupełniające można sformułować w zależności od sytuacji i kontekstu migracyjnego w danym kraju.

1.5. Czy istnieje inicjatywa władz lokalnych lub krajowych, z której jesteś naprawdę zadowolony, która z nich i dlaczego?

Ta sekwencja ma na celu otwarcie dyskusji bez narzucania konkretnego tematu. Pytania mają na celu rozpoczęcie zbierania danych na temat (1) najważniejszych kwestii i problemów dla obywateli i kraju; (2) kto komu ufa, w jakim celu i w jaki sposób. Następnie skupiamy się na jednym problemie, który mógł, ale nie musiał być wymieniany przez uczestników (imigracja). Ma to na celu zbadanie (3), w jaki sposób kontekst, zwłaszcza kryzys, może zwiększać lub hamować zaufanie. Na koniec prosimy uczestników o podanie dziedziny polityki, z której są zadowoleni, aby zbadać powiązania między zaufaniem politycznym a satysfakcją z wyników / preferencjami politycznymi. Obserwacja interakcji (argumenty, uzasadnienia) umożliwi nam również gromadzenie danych na temat (4) wskazówek i rodzaju informacji, na których ludzie polegają, aby budować i uzasadniać swoje zaufanie. Wprowadzenie podmiotów, takich jak niezależne agencje, może pomóc w walce z deresponsywizacją, wprowadzenie obywateli (jeśli nie są jeszcze cytowani) może wprowadzić kwestie demokracji bezpośredniej lub innowacji demokratycznych itp.

Sekwencja 2 [50 min]

Zaufanie i wiarygodność systemu politycznego i instytucji

2.1. Oto lista cech, które zdaniem ludzi powinni posiadać reprezentujący nas politycy. Gdybyś miał wybrać trzy najważniejsze cechy, jakie by to były?

Czy są inne ważne cechy, których oczekujesz od polityka, a których nie ma na liście?

Karty jakości: wykwalifikowany, profesjonalny, wydajny, uczciwy, przejrzysty, sprawiedliwy, pełen szacunku, bliski ludziom, empatyczny, słuchający, odważny, pracowity.

2.2. Oto schemat tego, jak podejmowane są decyzje w Polsce, zgodnie z naszą konstytucją.

(Schemat narysowany na kartce z podmiotami i strzałkami - inne podmioty, takie jak organizacje pozarządowe, agencje, UE, są umieszczane na planszy, ale nie w schemacie. Każdy zespół musi narysować schemat dla swojego kraju. Schemat nie powinien być zbyt szczegółowy, aby nie zmylić uczestników, ale powinien zawierać listę wszystkich głównych aktorów politycznych.)

- **Co o tym myślisz?** *Porada dotycząca moderowania: Jeśli zaufanie nie pojawia się w odpowiedziach, zadaj bardziej szczegółowe pytanie dotyczące zaufania:* **Czy ufasz tym instytucjom, że decydują o sprawach w naszym kraju? Jeśli nie, to dlaczego?**

- **W jaki sposób decyzje powinny być podejmowane ("przez kogo" i "dlaczego")?** *(zmień schemat zgodnie z ich radą - a następnie zrób zdjęcie wyników).*

Porada moderatora: gdy proponowana jest zmiana, zapytaj uczestników, czy się zgadzają; gdy wspomniany jest inny aktor ("my", "ludzie" itp.), zapytaj, co przez to rozumieją; spróbuj podkreślić potencjalne konfliktowe roszczenia / propozycje, aby skłonić innych uczestników do reakcji.

Podobnie jak w punkcie 1.3, tutaj przede wszystkim chcemy dowiedzieć się, czy niektóre instytucje polityczne są postrzegane jako bardziej wiarygodne i godne zaufania przy podejmowaniu decyzji.

2.3. Komu lub jakim mediom ufasz, szukając informacji politycznych? Dlaczego?

Dalsze pytania ułatwiające dyskusję: Czy wszystkim źródłom można ufać w równym stopniu, gdy prezentują wiadomości i informacje polityczne? Jak wybrać źródło mediów, z którego chcesz korzystać? Czy preferujesz jedną (ulubioną) gazetę/kanał telewizyjny/portal internetowy - czy raczej porównujesz wiadomości i informacje polityczne z różnych źródeł?

OPCJONALNIE. 2.4. Gdyby zgromadzenie obywatelskie, skupiające ludzi z różnych środowisk, miało decydować o ważnych sprawach politycznych, czy zaufałbyś im? Czy chciałbyś w nim uczestniczyć?

To pytanie jest dość specyficzne w porównaniu z innymi. Nie będzie zadawane, jeśli zostało już zadane przez uczestników. Można je również pominąć, jeśli czas się kończy (sprawdź, czy od rozpoczęcia minęło więcej niż 90 minut; jeśli tak - nie zadawaj pytania 2.4).

Ta druga sekwencja ma na celu zebranie danych na temat koncepcji obywateli dotyczących roli elit politycznych, ich własnej roli w systemie politycznym i charakteru powiązania przedstawicielskiego, aby zagłębić się w związek między oczekiwaniami, koncepcjami demokracji i zaufaniem. Naszym celem jest zrozumienie, bardziej ogólnie, jakie koncepcje demokracji leżą u podstaw decyzji obywateli o zaufaniu lub braku zaufania do instytucji/działacza.

Początkowy schemat powinien być bardzo prosty i przedstawiać główne instytucje demokratyczne. Następnie moderator prowadzi uczestników, prosząc ich o umieszczenie, przeniesienie lub usunięcie dodatkowych podmiotów ze schematu (obywateli, organizacji społeczeństwa obywatelskiego, UE, ekspertów...). Na każdym etapie osoba odpowiedzialna za sporządzanie notatek powinna zrobić zdjęcie schematu w celu zachowania śladu. Powinno to zostać uwzględnione w analizie transkrypcji.
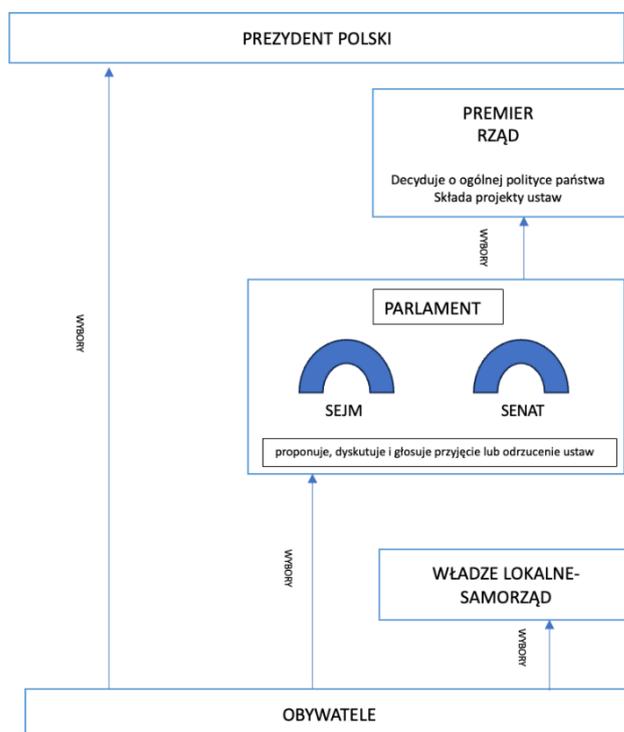
Dodatkowe podmioty: "zgromadzenie obywatelskie skupiające ludzi z różnych środowisk" ; "CSO", "związki zawodowe", ""eksperci", "UE", "prasa", "sędziowie"....

Celem jest obserwacja, w jaki sposób dyskutują i argumentują, aby wspólnie (ponownie) zbudować system.

Sekwencja 3 [25 min]

Zaufanie do UE w kontekście wyborów europejskich

Uwaga: Jeśli inne wybory odbywają się mniej więcej w tym samym czasie (wybory prezydenckie na Słowacji, wybory lokalne lub krajowe w Polsce), możemy dostosować trzy ostatnie pytania tak, aby pasowały do dwóch rodzajów wyborów.

3.1. Jak zapewne wiesz, na początku czerwca odbędą się wybory europejskie. Czy planujesz głosować w następnych wyborach europejskich?

Poproś uczestników, aby zapisali swoje odpowiedzi na kartce papieru, którą przekazują moderatorowi, który umieszcza wszystkie odpowiedzi na tablicy, nie mówiąc, kto co powiedział. Odpowiedzi mogą być tak/nie lub dłuższe, zapisane w dowolnej formie, bez ustawionej skali.

3.2. Jakie są według Ciebie powody głosowania lub wstrzymania się od głosu w tych wyborach?

3.3. W ostatnich latach na nasze życie miały wpływ kryzysy międzynarodowe, takie jak wojna na Ukrainie. W poniższej wizualizacji UE twierdzi, że zajmie się konsekwencjami kryzysu dla obywateli UE. Czy ufasz, że UE to zrobi?

Jeśli ludzie odpowiedzą twierdząco i wydają się mieć wiedzę na temat UE, moderator może zapytać ich: którym organom UE ufasz najbardziej, jeśli chodzi o radzenie sobie z tym kryzysem?

Ta sekwencja ma na celu zachęcenie uczestników do rozmowy o zaufaniu, odpowiedzialności i procesach informacji zwrotnej na poziomie europejskim (+/- na poziomie krajowym lub lokalnym w niektórych przypadkach krajowych), biorąc pod uwagę kontekst wyborczy. Pomoże to zrozumieć, w jaki sposób zaufanie i nieufność są mobilizowane w kontekście wyborczym oraz zbadać

- znaczenie wyborów dla rozwiązywania bieżących problemów

- wybór głosowania.

- znaczenie społeczności, bliskość przedstawiciela, ponowne przekazanie władzy niezależnym agencjom lub ekspertom.

ROMANIAN

GHIDUL DISCUȚIEI DE GRUP (FOCUS GRUP - FG)

Scenariul FG trebuie să fie construit în secvențe (20-50 de minute fiecare).

Întrebările principale sunt marcate cu culoarea albastră. Întrebările principale sunt obligatorii și trebuie să fie adresate așa cum sunt, în ordinea stabilită.

Întrebările suplimentare sunt marcate cu caractere italice negre. Întrebările suplimentare sunt variate: echipa se poate gândi la diferite întrebări suplimentare sau moderatorul poate decide să adreseze o întrebare suplimentară pe parcurs, în funcție de evoluția discuției. În cazul în care participanții dvs. răspund activ la întrebarea principală, este posibil să nu aveți nevoie de întrebări suplimentare. Esențial: nu trebuie să puneți toate întrebările suplimentare enumerate în acest ghid, deoarece altfel discuția va dura mult peste cele 2 ore indicate.

Când vă pregătiți pentru FG, puteți modifica formatul ghidului tipărit - puteți lista întrebări suplimentare, puteți mări spațiul dintre rânduri pentru a adăuga observații etc., puteți schimba fonturile și culorile (atâta timp cât puteți diferenția clar întrebările principale din ghid).

Este esențial ca moderatorul să folosească ghidul pentru a reține întrebările și succesiunea acestora, dar moderatorul nu trebuie să citească literalmente întrebările participanților.

Natura întrebărilor și necesitatea de a avea reacții de răspuns necesită ca moderatorul să fie un specialist în științe sociale/politice - sau cel puțin să fie bine informat despre sistemul politic național, problemele curente, problemele din țară.

INTRODUCERE [10 MIN]

Bună ziua, numele meu este ... și sunt cercetător la ... .

În primul rând, vă mulțumesc pentru că ați acceptat să participați la acest proiect. V-am invitat astăzi să luați parte la o discuție colectivă. Scopul nostru prin această discuție este de a înțelege modul în care cetățenii privesc și discută unele probleme sociale și politice importante.

Organizăm mai multe discuții de grup de acest tip pentru cercetarea noastră în 6 țări (Cehia, Franța, Grecia, Italia, Polonia, România). V-am adunat astăzi pentru că sunteți [*inserați caracteristica principală, formulată în linii mari: tineri sub 30 de ani, pensionari, persoane care locuiesc în zone suburbane,* studenți *etc.*] și suntem interesați de ceea ce gândesc (*studenții, pensionarii etc.*), dar, desigur, fiecare dintre voi are și alte caracteristici decât cele menționate.

Toate ideile dumneavoastră sunt binevenite, nu există un răspuns corect sau greșit și vă încurajăm să vă exprimați liber, indiferent dacă sunteți de acord sau nu cu ceilalți membri ai grupului.

Înainte de a începe, aș dori să explic pe scurt cum se va desfășura discuția. Discuția va dura în total aproximativ 2 ore.

După cum se menționează în formularul de consimțământ, discuția este anonimă, ceea ce înseamnă că vă puteți alege un pseudonim pe durata discuției, iar acest pseudonim va fi utilizat în cadrul cercetării (chiar dacă nu alegeți un pseudonim, noi vom anonimiza transcrierea).

Înregistrările audio și video vor fi folosite doar pentru a transcrie schimburile și în scopuri de cercetare. Nu se va face nicio legătură între identitatea dvs., pseudonimul ales și conținutul discuției; aceste informații sunt păstrate separat una de cealaltă.

Toate precizările referitoare la modul în care vom păstra și utiliza înregistrările sunt explicate în formularul de consimțământ pe care trebuie să îl semnați înainte de a începe discuția. Vă las 2 minute să îl citiți și să îl semnați. Este important, deoarece în el se afirmă că vom fi obligați să folosim datele pe care le colectăm în cadrul cercetării noastre în conformitate cu regulamentul european privind datele cu caracter personal.

Vom încerca să lăsăm discuția să decurgă normal. Dorim să vă ascultăm și să vă auzim opiniile, oricare ar fi ele, și experiențele personale pe marginea subiectelor pe care le vom discuta. Acest lucru înseamnă că nu voi participa la conversație, ci doar vă voi pune câteva întrebări pentru a vă alimenta propriile schimburi de opinii, precum și pentru a vă scrie opiniile pe tablă. Nu suntem aici pentru a vă testa cu privire la nimic - nu există un răspuns corect sau greșit la nicio întrebare. Interesul nostru este să aflăm mai multe despre ceea ce cred oamenii despre problemele pe care le vom discuta în câteva momente.

Sperăm să menținem o discuție fluidă și, din acest motiv, avem câteva reguli de urmat.

În primul rând, ideile care reies din conversația voastră vor fi scrise pe aceste cartonașe, pe care le vom pune apoi pe acest panou pentru ca toată lumea să le vadă și să le țină minte.

În al doilea rând, nicio intervenție nu ar trebui să dureze mai mult de treizeci de secunde, astfel încât toată lumea să aibă șansa de a vorbi și de a interveni. Dacă cineva depășește timpul alocat, vă voi arăta acest carton (*cartonul de timp*), ceea ce înseamnă că trebuie să vă terminați fraza și să vă opriți. Dacă totuși continuați, nu voi ezita să vă întrerup, iar ceilalți participanți pot face la fel.

În al treilea rând, vă vom ruga să nu vorbiți în grupuri mici, ci să vorbiți cu întregul grup. Tot ceea ce aveți de spus este interesant, așa că vă rugăm să vă simțiți liberi să vorbiți.

În cele din urmă, dacă doriți să nu fiți de acord, să reacționați sau să puneți o întrebare cu privire la ceva ce a spus un alt participant, în loc să îl întrerupeți, ridicați cartonașul pe care l-ați primit. Voi lua notă de acest lucru, voi scrie pe tablă, astfel încât vom putea reveni la dv. ulterior.

Înainte de a începe, aș dori ca toată lumea să se prezinte (dându-și numele ales pentru discuție), inclusiv membrii echipei de cercetare (*spuneți și care este rolul lor*).

Acum vom începe.

Secvența 1 [35-45 min]

Probleme importante și răspunsuri existente: satisfacția față de sistemul politic

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1.1. Care considerați că sunt cele mai importante probleme și preocupări cu care ne confruntăm în acest moment?

[Sfatul moderatorului: ideea este de a face participanții să enumere câteva probleme sociale și politice importante, dar nu trebuie să dureze prea mult; moderatorul trebuie să treacă la întrebarea 1.2 după 5 minute, altfel lista poate fi infinită].

1.2. Cine se ocupă de aceste probleme? [Și fac o treabă bună? Și de ce?]

În cazul în care participanții nu reacționează, moderatorul poate folosi cartonașe cu actori, începând cu guvernul [guvernul; parlamentul; guvernele locale; cetățenii înșiși; UE; experți; ONG-uri; agenții].

În cazul în care participanții împărtășesc evaluări ale activității diferitelor instituții, asigurați-vă că acestea sunt însoțite de o justificare, de exemplu, de ce cred participanții că guvernul face o treabă bună sau proastă.

1.3. În cine ați avea încredere să se ocupe de aceste probleme? De ce credeți că ar proceda diferit?

Moderatorul poate folosi carduri de actor [guvernul; parlamentul; guvernele locale; cetățenii; UE; experții; ONG-urile]. ; agenții] și să repete întrebările cu alți actori atunci când nu sunt citați.

1.4. Ați citat/nu ați citat imigrația (și refugiații) ca fiind una dintre principalele preocupări. Imigrația este considerată de unii cetățeni și partide ca fiind una dintre principalele probleme cu care ne confruntăm în prezent. Factorii de decizie în funcție sunt învinuiți pentru această situație. Ce părere aveți despre aceasta?

În funcție de direcția discuției, moderatorul poate pune întrebări suplimentare: De ce credeți că guvernul face

o treabă bună/ proastă în gestionarea problemei imigrației în țara noastră? Ar trebui ca cetățenii să fie consultați atunci când guvernul ia o decizie privind acceptarea imigranților? Ar trebui să se urmeze politicile UE sau ar trebui ca fiecare țară să fie lăsată să decidă singură? Alte întrebări suplimentare pot fi formulate în funcție de situația și de contextul migrației specifice fiecărei țări.

1.5. Există o inițiativă a guvernului local sau național de care sunteți cu adevărat mulțumit, care și de ce?

Această secvență este destinată în primul rând să deschidă discuția fără a impune un subiect specific. Întrebările sunt concepute pentru a începe să colecteze date despre **(1) cele mai importante chestiuni și probleme pentru cetățeni și pentru țară; (2) cine are încredere în cine, în ce și cum**. *Apoi ne concentrăm asupra unei singure preocupări care ar fi putut sau nu să fie citată de participanți (imigrația). Este conceput pentru a explora* **(3) modul în care contextul, în special criza, ar putea spori sau inhiba încrederea**. *În cele din urmă, le cerem participanților să citeze un domeniu politic de care sunt mulțumiți, pentru a explora legăturile dintre încrederea politică și satisfacția rezultatelor/preferințele politice. Observarea interacțiunilor (argumente, justificări) ne va permite, de asemenea, să adunăm date despre* **(4) indiciile și tipul de informații pe care se bazează oamenii pentru a-și construi și justifica încrederea**. *Introducerea unor actori, cum ar fi agențiile independente, ar putea contribui la* **abordarea deresponsabilizării,** *introducerea cetățenilor (dacă nu sunt deja citați) ar putea introduce* **aspecte legate de democrația directă sau de inovațiile democratice** *etc.*

Secvența 2 [50 min]

Încrederea și fiabilitatea sistemului și instituțiilor politice

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2.1. Iată o listă de calități pe care oamenii cred că ar trebui să le aibă politicienii care ne reprezintă. Dacă ar trebui să le alegeți pe cele mai importante trei, care ar fi acestea? Există și alte calități importante pe care le așteptați de la un politician și care nu se regăsesc în listă?

Carduri de calitate: priceput, calificat, eficient, onest, transparent, corect, respectuos, apropiat de oameni, empatic, ascultător, curajos, muncitor.

2.2. Iată o schemă a modului în care se iau decizii în România, cf. Constituției.

(Schema desenată pe carton cu actori și săgeți - alți actori, cum ar fi ONG-urile, agențiile, UE, sunt trecuți pe tablă, dar nu și în schemă. Fiecare echipă trebuie să deseneze schema pentru țara sa. Schema nu trebuie să fie prea detaliată pentru a nu-i deruta pe participanți, dar trebuie să enumere toți actorii politici principali).

- **Ce părere aveți despre asta?**

  Sfaturi de moderare: Dacă încrederea nu apare în răspunsuri, puneți o întrebare mai specifică despre încredere: **Aveți încredere în aceste instituții pentru a decide asupra lucrurilor din țara noastră? Dacă nu, de ce?**

- **Și cum credeți că ar trebui luate deciziile în mod ideal ("de către cine" și "de ce")?** *(modificați schema conform sfaturilor lor - apoi faceți o poză)*

Sfaturi de moderare: când se propune o schimbare, întrebați participanții dacă sunt de acord; când se menționează un alt actor ("noi", "poporul" etc.), întrebați ce înțeleg prin aceasta; încercați să subliniați eventualele afirmații/propuneri conflictuale pentru a-i face pe ceilalți participanți să reacționeze. La fel ca la punctul 1.3, aici ne interesează în primul rând să aflăm dacă anumite instituții politice sunt percepute ca fiind mai credibile și mai demne de încredere pentru a lua decizii.

2.3. Atunci când căutați informații politice, în cine sau în ce mass-media aveți încredere? De ce?

Întrebări suplimentare pentru a facilita discuția: Toate sursele pot fi la fel de credibile atunci când prezintă știri și informații politice? Cum alegeți ce sursă media să folosiți? Preferați un singur ziar/un singur canal TV/un singur portal de internet (unul preferat) sau mai degrabă comparați știrile și informațiile politice din diferite surse?
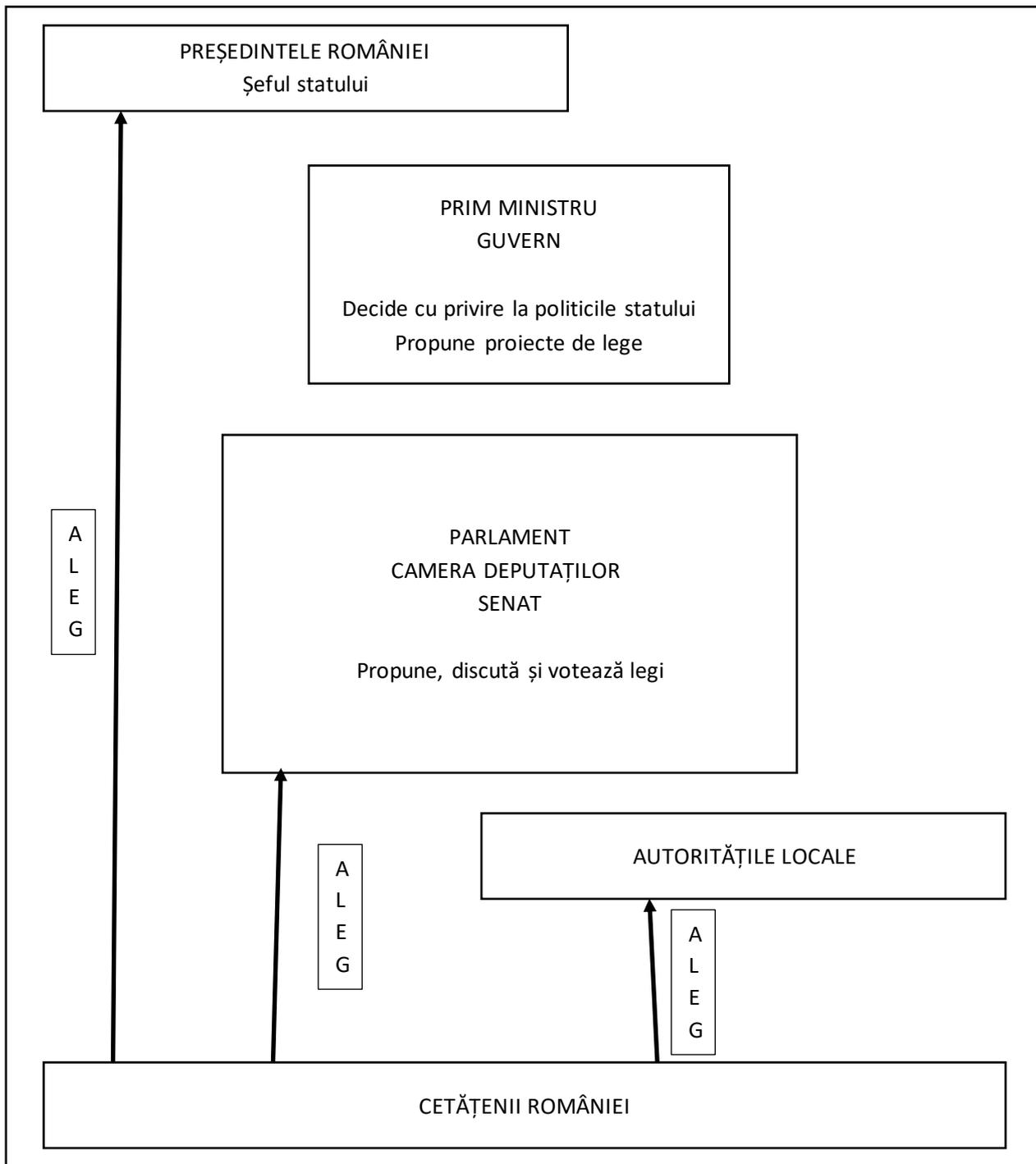
OPȚIONAL. 2.4. Dacă o adunare cetățenească, care să reunească oameni din medii diferite, ar trebui să decidă asupra unor chestiuni politice importante, ați avea încredere în ea? Ați dori să participați?

*Această întrebare este destul de specifică în comparație cu altele. Ea nu va fi pusă dacă a fost deja menționată de participanți. De asemenea, se poate sări peste ea dacă timpul este scurt (**verificați dacă au trecut mai mult de 90 de minute de la început; dacă da - atunci nu întrebați 2.4**).*

*Această a doua secvență este concepută pentru a aduna date despre concepția cetățenilor cu privire la rolul elitelor politice, propriul lor rol în sistemul politic și natura legăturii reprezentative, pentru a aprofunda relația dintre așteptări, concepția despre democrație și încredere. Ne propunem să înțelegem, în general, **ce concepții despre democrație stau la baza deciziei cetățenilor de a avea încredere sau neîncredere într-o instituție/actor**.*

Schema inițială ar trebui să fie foarte simplă, prezentând principalele instituții democratice. Moderatorul îi ghidează apoi pe participanți, cerându-le să plaseze, să mute sau să elimine actori suplimentari în schemă (cetățeni, OSC, UE, experți...). La fiecare etapă, persoana însărcinată cu luarea de notițe ar trebui să facă o fotografie a schemei. Aceasta ar trebui să fie inclusă în analiza transcrierii.

PREȘEDINTELE ROMÂNIEI
Șeful statului

PRIM MINISTRU
GUVERN

Decide cu privire la politicile statului
Propune proiecte de lege

PARLAMENT
CAMERA DEPUTAȚILOR
SENAT

Propune, discută și votează legi

AUTORITĂȚILE LOCALE

A L E G

A L E G

A L E G

CETĂȚENII ROMÂNIEI

Actori suplimentari: "o adunare cetățenească care reunește persoane din medii diferite" ; "OSC-uri".", "sindicate", ""experți", "UE", "presa", "judecători"...

Scopul este de a observa modul în care aceștia discută și argumentează pentru a (re)construi în mod colectiv schema .

Secvența 3 [25 min]
Încrederea în UE în contextul alegerilor europene
În cazul în care alte alegeri au loc aproximativ în aceeași perioadă (alegeri prezidențiale în Slovacia, alegeri locale sau naționale în Polonia), putem adapta ultimele trei întrebări încât să corespundă celor două tipuri de alegeri.

3.1. După cum probabil știți, alegerile europene vor avea loc în curând, la începutul lunii iunie. Aveți de gând să votați la următoarele alegeri europene?

Rugați participanții să își scrie răspunsul pe o hârtie pe care o dau moderatorului, care pune toate răspunsurile pe tablă fără să spună cine a spus ce a spus. Răspunsurile pot fi de tip da/nu sau mai lungi, scrise în formă liberă, fără a se stabili un barem.

3.2. Care sunt, în opinia dumneavoastră, motivele pentru care ați votat sau v -ați abținut la aceste alegeri?

3.3. În ultimii ani, viața noastră a fost afectată de crize internaționale, cum ar fi războiul din Ucraina. În următoarea imagine, UE pretinde că se ocupă de consecințele crizei pentru cetățenii UE. Aveți încredere în UE pentru a face acest lucru?

În cazul în care oamenii spun da și par a fi bine informați despre UE, moderatorul ar putea să -i întrebe: în ce organisme ale UE aveți cea mai mare încredere pentru a gestiona această criză?

*Această secvență este menită să determine participanții să vorbească despre **încredere, responsabilitate și procesele de feedback politic la nivel european** (+/- la nivel național sau local în unele cazuri naționale), având în vedere contextul electoral. Aceasta va ajuta la înțelegerea modului în care încrederea și neîncrederea sunt mobilizate într -un context electoral și la explorarea:*

- *importanța alegerilor pentru a face față problemelor actuale.*
- *alegerea de a vota.*
- *importanța comunității, proximitatea față de reprezentant, realocarea puterii către agenții sau experți independenți*

ANNEX 2. TRANSLATIONS OF INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR CIVIL SOCIETY

GERMAN

Einführung

Guten Tag. Mein Name ist Claudia Palt und ich bin wissenschaftliche Mitarbeiterin am Institut für vergleichende Umfrageforschung. Unsere Organisation ist Partner in einem Forschungsprojekt mit dem Titel „TRUEDEM: Vertrauen in europäische Demokratien". Dies ist ein dreijähriges Projekt, welches vom Horizon Europe-Programm finanziert wird. Im Rahmen dieses Projekts untersucht unser internationales Konsortium die Fragen des politischen Vertrauens – wie und warum Bürger:innen entscheiden, den Politiker:innen, der Regierung und anderen Institutionen zu vertrauen oder nicht zu vertrauen, welche Qualitäten oder Merkmale für die Beurteilung der Vertrauenswürdigkeit der Politiker:innen von entscheidender Bedeutung sind. Und: Welche Rolle spielen andere Akteure wie zum Beispiel Medien und zivilgesellschaftliche Organisationen in diesem Prozess?

Vielen Dank, dass Sie sich bereiterklärt haben, Ihre Expertise in das Forschungsprojekt einfließen zu lassen.

Bevor wir beginnen, möchte ich noch kurz erläutern, wie unser Gespräch ablaufen wird [Projektinformationsblatt übergeben und dem Experten die Lektüre und die Beantwortung eventueller Fragen überlassen].

Könnten Sie nun bitte kurz Ihre Organisation vorstellen / Ihre Tätigkeit beschreiben? Ich habe vor unserem Interview die Website der Organisation studiert, aber vielleicht möchten Sie die wichtigsten Aktivitäten selbst hervorheben?

Teil I: Die Position von CSOs im politischen System [10 Min.]

1.1. Wie Sie bereits erwähnt haben, beschäftigt sich Ihre Organisation mit <Bereich der CSO-Tätigkeit>. Wie wird Ihrer Meinung nach Ihre Organisation von den Personen wahrgenommen, die der jeweilige CSO zu vertreten vorgibt, und welche Verantwortung tragen Sie ihnen gegenüber?

Was erwarten die Bürger:innen Ihrer Meinung nach von Ihrer Organisation/Ihren ähnlichen Organisationen?

Ist Vertrauen in Ihrer Beziehung zu den Bürger:innen wichtig?

1.2. Wenn wir uns nun die Politiker:inen und das politische System in unserem Land (Region) ansehen, welche Verantwortlichkeiten und Pflichten hat Ihre Organisation (aus Ihrer Sicht) gegenüber politischen Entscheidungsträger:innen?

Wie wird Ihre Organisation von Politiker:innen/politischen Entscheidungsträger:innen wahrgenommen?

Würden Sie sagen, dass Sie eher Partner mit gemeinsamen Zielen für die Gesellschaft sind, eher Konkurrenten oder vielleicht etwas anderes?

Welche Rolle ist Ihrer Meinung nach für Sie/Ihre Organisation vorgesehen, die Sie zwischen der Politik/dem politischen System einerseits und den Bürger:innen andererseits einnehmen? Bitte beschreiben Sie dies kurz.

Teil II: Veränderungen im Vertrauen, Wahrnehmung von Vertrauenswürdigkeit und mögliche Erklärungen [20 Min.]

2.1. In letzter Zeit wurde viel über politisches Vertrauen in unserem Land diskutiert – also Vertrauen zu einzelnen Politiker:innen und politischen Institutionen wie der Regierung, dem Parlament, politischen Parteien und anderen. Wie würden Sie, ganz allgemein, den Zustand des politischen Vertrauens in unserem Land beschreiben?

GlaubEN Sie, daß dies ein Grund zur Sorge ist?

2.2. Kann man unserer jetzigen Regierung aus Ihrer Sicht vertrauen, dass sie gute Arbeit leistet und Richtlinien im Bereich XXX [benennen Sie hier den relevanten Politikbereich; zum Beispiel bei der Befragung eines Gewerkschaftsvertreter:innen „in Arbeitspolitik"]?

Wenn ja, warum?

Wenn nein oder teilweise: Gibt es Ihrer Meinung nach legitime, objektive Gründe für das Misstrauen der Bürger:innen?

2.3. Was sind Ihrer Meinung nach die Eigenschaften eines vertrauenswürdigen Politikers/einer Politikerin ganz allgemein?

Was sollten Politiker:innen und politische Institutionen Ihrer Meinung nach ändern, um den Bürger:innen gegenüber vertrauenswürdiger zu sein?

Was könnte Menschen davon überzeugen, dass man einer Institution/einem Politiker/einer Politikerin vertrauen kann?

2.4. Was ist mit der Europäischen Union und ihren Institutionen? Glauben Sie, dass sie in unserem Land als vertrauenswürdig wahrgenommen werden?

Warum das? Was sollte oder kann die Europäische Union tun, um das Vertrauen ihrer Bürger:innen wiederherzustellen/zu stärken?

2.5. Es wird oft gesagt, dass neben den gewählten politischen Vertreter:innen immer mehr andere Akteur:innen tatsächlich über wichtige politische Angelegenheiten entscheiden, etwa Expert:innen und Technokrat:innen, Agenturen. Glauben Sie, dass dies Auswirkungen auf das Vertrauensverhältnis zwischen Bürger:innen, Institutionen und Politiker:innen hat?

Teil III: Demokratische Innovationen und Vertrauensbildung [10 Min.]

3.1 Welche Rolle sollten Ihrer Meinung nach Organisationen wie Ihre bei der politischen Entscheidungsfindung spielen?

Wie könnten die von Ihnen vertretenen Interessen bei der Politikgestaltung besser berücksichtigt werden?

3.2 War Ihre Organisation an Konsultationen, Beratungen oder partizipativen Demokratieprozessen beteiligt? Wie war Ihre Erfahrung?

Wie könnten diese verbessert werden? Wünschen Sie sich, dass es mehr Prozesse dieser Art gäbe?

3.3 Glauben Sie, dass Regierungen ausreichend auf die Erwartungen und Forderungen der Bürger eingehen? Welche Rolle sollten Ihrer Meinung nach die Bürger bei Entscheidungen spielen, die sie betreffen? Wie wichtig ist für Sie/Ihre Organisation die Einbindung der Bürger in die Politikgestaltung?

Glauben Sie, dass die Menschen bereit/willens sind, diese Rolle zu spielen?

Sehen Sie Hindernisse für die Einbindung der Bürger:innen in die Politikgestaltung?

Teil IV: Informationsumfeld und Medien [10 Min.]

4.1. Welche Medien, ob gedruckt, online, im Fernsehen oder auf andere Weise, nutzt Ihre Organisation, um über die Entwicklungen in [dem relevanten Politikbereich] auf dem Laufenden zu bleiben und Feedback von [Personen zu erhalten, die der jeweilige CSO angeblich vertritt]?

4.2 Welche Arten von Medien sollten die Bürger:innen in unserem Land Ihrer Meinung nach nutzen, um sich eine fundierte Meinung über politische Angelegenheiten zu bilden?

Glauben Sie, dass soziale Medien einen eher positiven oder negativen Einfluss auf die Politik in unserem Land im Allgemeinen haben – und auf das politische Vertrauen? Glauben Sie, dass soziale Medien den Bürger:innen helfen können, sich eine fundierte Meinung über die Politik zu bilden?

CZECH

Průvodce se skládá ze 4 částí; hlavní otázky jsou vyznačeny **tučným modrým písmem**. Ostatní (černá kurzíva) jsou *doplňující otázky*, které je třeba mít na paměti a použít je v případě, že odpověď respondenta na hlavní otázku byla velmi stručná a respondent tyto body nerozvinul.

Experti/informátoři **mají mít možnost hovořit déle**. Mějte však na paměti časový faktor, protože v každém rozhovoru je třeba se zabývat všemi čtyřmi tématy uvedenými v příručce. I když jsou možné rozdíly v závislosti na pozici, předpokládáme, že zástupci organizací občanské společnosti mohou mít flexibilnější časový rozpočet než politici. Z tohoto důvodu je průvodce pro zástupce CSO o něco delší než pro politiky.

Každý tazatel by se měl rozhodnout, **v jakém formátu bude průvodce vytištěn** (větší písmo, mezery mezi řádky pro poznámky, uvedení dalších doplňujících otázek relevantních pro národní kontext dané země).

Na rozdíl od FGD **se pořadí otázek může lišit** a v ideálním případě by mělo navazovat na vyprávění experta/informátora. Přesto doporučujeme začít částí I, která slouží jako úvod. Poté, v případě, že respondent nejprve hovoří o médiích (nebo jinak), můžete nejprve objasnit tato témata a poté se vrátit k těm otázkám, které ještě nebyly probrány. Podstatné však je, **aby se v každém rozhovoru probírala všechna čtyři témata** (I-Důležitost důvěry; II-Vnímání důvěryhodnosti; III-Význam demokratických inovací; IV-Role médií pro informovanost a důvěru občanů).

Pilotní rozhovory naznačily, že v závislosti na blízkosti experta k politickému systému (odboroví předáci s ním mohou být více propojeni) se znalosti informátorů o různých tématech uvedených v příručce budou pravděpodobně lišit. Jinak řečeno, ačkoli klíčové otázky ze všech 4 oddílů musí být položeny v každém rozhovoru, tazatel může upravit časový rozpočet pro jednotlivá témata v závislosti na oblasti odbornosti experta. Více informací naleznete v oddíle 5 „Pokyny".

Úvod

Dobrý den. Jmenuji se _____; jsem výzkumník na Metropolitní univerzitě Praha. Naše organizace je partnerem výzkumného projektu s názvem "TRUEDEM: Trust in European Democracies". Jedná se o tříletý projekt financovaný z programu Horizon Europe. V rámci tohoto projektu naše konsorcium zkoumá otázky politické důvěry – jak a proč se občané rozhodují důvěřovat či nedůvěřovat politikům, vládě a dalším institucím, jaké vlastnosti či charakteristiky se stávají zásadními pro posouzení důvěryhodnosti politiků a jakou roli v tomto procesu hrají další aktéři, jako jsou média, občanská společnost.

Děkuji Vám, že jste souhlasil/a s účastí na tomto projektu. Než začneme, rád bych stručně vysvětlil, jak bude diskuse probíhat *[předejte expertům informační list k projektu a nechte je, aby si jej přečetli a zodpověděli své případné dotazy]*.

Mohl/a byste nyní stručně představit svou organizaci? Před naším rozhovorem jsem si prostudoval webové stránky organizace, ale možná byste chtěl/a vyzdvihnout nejdůležitější aktivity?

Část I: Postavení organizací občanské společnosti v politickém systému [10 min]

1.1. Jak jste uvedl/a, vaše organizace se zabývá <oblastí činnosti ČSÚ>. Jak si myslíte, že vaši organizaci vnímají <lidé, které konkrétní CSO tvrdí, že zastupuje>, a jakou odpovědnost vůči nim máte?

Co podle Vás občané očekávají od vaší organizace/organizací, jako je ta vaše?

Je ve vašem vztahu s občany důležitá důvěra?

1.2. Pokud se podíváme na politiky a politický systém v naší zemi (regionu), jakou odpovědnost a povinnosti má vaše organizace (z vašeho pohledu) vůči tvůrcům politiky?

Jak vaši organizaci vnímají politici?

Řekli byste, že jste spíše partneři se společnými cíli pro společnost, spíše konkurenti, nebo snad něco jiného?

Jaká je podle vás zamýšlená role vás/vaší organizace, kterou hrajete mezi politiky/politickým systémem na jedné straně a občany na straně druhé? Prosím, stručně ji popište.

Část II: Proměny důvěry, perpcece důvěryhodnosti a možná vysvětlení [20 min]

2.1. V poslední době se v naší zemi hodně diskutovalo o politické důvěře, tedy o důvěře v jednotlivé politiky a politické instituce, jako je vláda, parlament, politické strany a další. Jak byste popsal stav politické důvěry v naší zemi?

Myslíte si, že je třeba si dělat starosti?

2.2. Lze z vašeho pohledu důvěřovat naší současné vládě, že bude dobře pracovat a provádět politiku v oblasti XXX [zde uveďte příslušnou oblast politiky; například, pokud se ptáte zástupce odborů, „v oblasti politiky práce a zaměstnanosti"]?

Pokud ano, proč?

Pokud ne, nebo částečně: **Mají podle vás občané legitimní a objektivní důvody k nedůvěře?**

2.3. Jaké jsou podle vás obecně vlastnosti důvěryhodných politiků?

Co by podle vás měli politici a politické instituce změnit, aby byli pro občany důvěryhodnější?

Co by mohlo lidi přesvědčit, že instituci/politikovi lze důvěřovat?

2.4. A co Evropská unie a její instituce? Myslíte si, že jsou v naší zemi vnímány jako důvěryhodné?

Proč tomu tak je? Co by měla nebo může udělat Evropská unie, aby obnovila/posílila důvěru svých občanů?

2.5. Často se říká, že kromě volených zástupců rozhoduje o důležitých politických otázkách stále více dalších aktérů, jako jsou experti a technokraté, agentury. Myslíte si, že to ovlivňuje vztah důvěry mezi občany, institucemi a politiky?

Část III: Demokratické inovace a budování důvěry [10 min]

3.1 Jakou roli by podle vás měly organizace, jako je ta vaše, hrát v politickém rozhodování?

Jak by mohly být zájmy, které zastupujete, lépe zohledněny při tvorbě politik?

3.2 Zapojila se vaše organizace do konzultací, jednání nebo procesů participativní demokracie? Jaké byly vaše zkušenosti?

Jak by se tyto procesy daly zlepšit? Přáli byste si, aby takových procesů bylo více?

3.3 Myslíte si, že vlády dostatečně reagují na očekávání a požadavky občanů? Jakou roli by podle vás měli občané hrát při rozhodování, které se jich týká? Jak důležité je pro vás / vaši organizaci zapojení občanů do tvorby politik?

Myslíte si, že jsou lidé připraveni/ochotni hrát tuto roli?

Vidíte překážky pro zapojení občanů do tvorby politik?

Část IV: Informační prostředí a média [10 min]

4.1. Která média, ať už tištěná, internetová, televizní či jiná, používá vaše organizace k tomu, aby byla informována o vývoji v [příslušné oblasti politiky] a aby získala zpětnou vazbu od [lidí, které konkrétní organizace občanské společnosti údajně zastupuje]?

4.2 Které typy médií by podle vás měli občané v naší zemi využívat, aby si vytvořili informovaný názor na politické záležitosti?

Myslíte si, že sociální média mají na politiku v naší zemi obecně – a na politickou důvěru – spíše pozitivní nebo negativní vliv?

Myslíte si, že sociální média mohou pomoci občanům vytvořit si informovaný názor na politiku?

FRENCH

Bonjour. Je m'appelle _____ ; je suis chercheur à l'Institut d'Études Politiques de Grenoble (Sciences Po Grenoble). Notre équipe est partenaire d'un projet de recherche international intitulé "TRUEDEM : Trust in European Democracies". Il s'agit d'un projet de trois ans financé par le programme Horizon Europe de la Commission européenne. Dans le cadre de ce projet, nous étudions la question de la confiance politique dans plusieurs pays d'Europe - comment et pourquoi les citoyens choisissent de faire confiance ou non aux hommes et femmes politiques, au gouvernement et à d'autres institutions, quelles qualités ou caractéristiques sont utilisées pour juger de la fiabilité des hommes et des femmes politiques, et quel est le rôle d'autres acteurs tels que les organisations de la société civile dans ce processus.

Merci beaucoup d'avoir accepté de participer à ce projet. Avant de commencer, j'aimerais vous expliquer brièvement comment se déroulera la discussion *[remettre la fiche d'information sur le projet et laisser l'expert la lire et répondre à ses questions éventuelles]*.

Pourriez-vous maintenant présenter brièvement votre organisation ? J'ai consulté le site web de votre organisation avant notre entretien, mais peut-être souhaiteriez-vous mettre en évidence les activités les plus importantes à vos yeux ?

Partie I : La position des OSC dans le système politique [10 minutes]

1.1. Comme vous l'avez mentionné, votre organisation est active dans le domaine de [domaine d'activité de l'OSC]. Comment pensez-vous que votre organisation est perçue par les [personnes que l'OSC spécifique prétend représenter] et quelle est votre responsabilité à leur égard ?

Selon vous, qu'attendent les citoyens de votre organisation ou d'organisations comme la vôtre ?

La confiance est-elle importante dans vos relations avec les citoyens ?

1.2. Selon vous, quelles sont les responsabilités et les obligations de votre organisation vis-à-vis des responsables et des décideurs politiques ?

Comment votre organisation est-elle perçue par les responsables politiques ?

La confiance est-elle importante dans vos relations avec les institutions politiques et les hommes et les femmes politiques ?

Si l'on pense aux décideurs politiques, diriez-vous que vous êtes plutôt des partenaires ayant des objectifs communs pour la société, plutôt des concurrents ou peut-être autre chose ?

Si l'on considère que le système politique est constitué des décideurs politiques d'une part, et de citoyens d'autre part, comment décririez-vous votre rôle et votre position dans ce système ?

Partie II : Changements dans la confiance, perceptions de la fiabilité du système politique et explications possibles [20 minutes]

2.1. On a récemment beaucoup parlé de la confiance politique en France, c'est-à-dire de la confiance des citoyens dans les hommes et les femmes politiques et dans les institutions politiques telles que le gouvernement, le parlement, les partis politiques, etc. Comment décririez-vous l'état de la confiance politique dans notre pays ?

Pensez-vous qu'il faille s'en inquiéter ?

2.2. À votre avis, peut-on faire confiance au gouvernement pour faire du bon travail et mettre en œuvre des politiques dans la sphère de XXX *[nommez ici le domaine politique concerné ; par exemple, si vous interrogez un représentant syndical, "dans les politiques du travail]* ? Si oui, pourquoi ?

Si non ou en partie : Selon vous, les citoyens ont-ils des raisons légitimes et objectives de se méfier ?

2.3. D'une manière générale, quelles sont, selon vous, les qualités d'une institution politique ou d'hommes ou de femmes politiques dignes de confiance ?

Selon vous, que devraient changer les hommes et les femmes politiques pour se montrer plus dignes de confiance aux yeux des citoyens ?

Qu'est-ce qui pourrait convaincre les gens qu'une institution est digne de confiance ?

2.4. Qu'en est-il de l'Union européenne et de ses institutions ? Pensez-vous qu'elles sont perçues comme dignes de confiance dans notre pays ?

Pourquoi en est-il ainsi ?

Que devrait ou pourrait faire l'UE pour renforcer la confiance de ses citoyens ?

2.5. On entend souvent dire qu'en parallèle des représentants élus, de plus en plus d'autres acteurs prennent des décisions sur des questions politiques importantes, comme les experts et les technocrates, les agences, etc. Pensez-vous que cela a un impact sur la relation de confiance entre les citoyens, les institutions et les hommes politiques - de manière générale, et dans votre travail en particulier ?

Partie III : Innovations démocratiques et renforcement de la confiance [10 minutes]

3.1 Quel rôle pensez-vous que des organisations comme la vôtre devraient jouer dans la prise de décision politique ?

Comment les intérêts que vous représentez pourraient être mieux pris en compte dans l'élaboration des politiques publiques et la prise de décision ?

3.2 Votre organisation a-t-elle été impliquée dans des consultations, des délibérations ou des processus de démocratie participative ? Quelle en a été votre expérience ? *Comment ces processus pourraient-ils être améliorés ?*

Souhaiteriez-vous qu'il y ait davantage de processus de ce type ?

3.3 Pensez-vous que les gouvernements répondent suffisamment aux attentes et aux demandes des citoyens ? Quel rôle pensez-vous que les citoyens devraient jouer dans la prise des décisions qui les concernent ? Quelle importance accordez-vous à l'implication des citoyens dans l'élaboration des politiques ?

Pensez-vous que les gens sont prêts à jouer ce rôle ?

Voyez-vous des obstacles à la participation des citoyens à l'élaboration des politiques ?

[Optionnel, pas dans le guide TRUEDEM] Pensez-vous que l'organisation de référendums sur des questions politiques importantes permettrait d'améliorer la démocratie ?

Partie IV : Environnement de l'information et médias [10 minutes]

4.1. Quels médias, qu'ils soient au format imprimé, en ligne, télévisés ou autres, votre organisation utilise-t-elle pour se tenir informée des développements dans [le domaine politique concerné] et pour obtenir des remontées de la part de [personnes que l'OSC en question prétend représenter] ?

4.2 Selon vous, quels types de médias les citoyens devraient-ils utiliser pour se forger une opinion éclairée sur les questions politiques ?

Pensez-vous que les réseaux sociaux ont une influence plutôt positive ou négative sur la politique dans notre pays en général - et sur la confiance politique ?

Pensez-vous que les réseaux sociaux peuvent aider les citoyens à se forger une opinion éclairée sur la politique ?

TRUEDEM
Trust in European Democracies

GREEK

Εισαγωγή

Καλημέρα. Το όνομά μου είναι _____. Είμαι ερευνήτρια/τής στο Πανεπιστήμιο Πελοποννήσου. Ο οργανισμός μας είναι εταίρος σε ένα ερευνητικό πρόγραμμα που ονομάζεται "TRUEDEM: Trust in European Democracies". Πρόκειται για ένα έργο διάρκειας 3 ετών που χρηματοδοτείται από το Ευρωπαϊκό πρόγραμμα Horizon Europe. Στο πλαίσιο αυτού του έργου, η κοινοπραξία μας μελετά τα ζητήματα της πολιτικής εμπιστοσύνης - πώς και γιατί οι πολίτες επιλέγουν να εμπιστεύονται ή να μην εμπιστεύονται τους πολιτικούς, την κυβέρνηση και άλλους θεσμούς, ποιες ιδιότητες ή χαρακτηριστικά καθίστανται απαραίτητα για να κρίνουμε την αξιοπιστία των πολιτικών και ποιος είναι ο ρόλος άλλων παραγόντων όπως τα μέσα ενημέρωσης, ή η κοινωνία των πολιτών σε αυτή τη διαδικασία.

Σας ευχαριστώ πολύ που συμφωνήσατε να συμμετάσχετε σε αυτό το έργο. Πριν ξεκινήσουμε, θα ήθελα να εξηγήσω εν συντομία πώς θα προχωρήσει η συζήτηση *[παραδώστε το ενημερωτικό δελτίο του έργου και αφήστε τον εμπειρογνώμονα να το διαβάσει και να απαντήσει στις ερωτήσεις του, εάν υπάρχουν]*.

Τώρα θα μπορούσατε παρακαλώ να παρουσιάσετε εν συντομία τον οργανισμό σας. Μελέτησα την ιστοσελίδα του οργανισμού πριν από τη συνέντευξή σας, αλλά ίσως θα θέλατε να επισημάνετε τις πιο σημαντικές δραστηριότητες;

Άξονες Ερωτημάτων για Συνεντεύξεις με Εμπειρογνώμονες-Εκπροσώπους της Κοινωνίας Πολιτών

Μέρος I: Η θέση των Οργανισμών της Κοινωνίας Πολιτών (ΟΚΠ) στο πολιτικό σύστημα [10 λεπτά]

1.1. Όπως αναφέρατε, ο οργανισμός σας δραστηριοποιείται στην <περιοχή δραστηριότητας του ΟΚΠ>. Πώς πιστεύετε ότι γίνεται αντιληπτός ο οργανισμός στους από <ανθρώπους που ισχυρίζεται ότι εκπροσωπεί ο συγκεκριμένος ΟΚΠ> και ποια ευθύνη έχετε απέναντί στους;

Τι πιστεύετε ότι περιμένουν οι πολίτες από τον οργανισμό σας/οργανισμούς όπως ο δικός σας;

Είναι σημαντική η εμπιστοσύνη στη σχέση σας με τους πολίτες;

1.2. Τώρα, αν κοιτάξουμε τους πολιτικούς και το πολιτικό σύστημα στη χώρα στους (περιοχή δραστηριότητας του ΟΚΠ), ποιες ευθύνες και υποχρεώσεις έχει ο οργανισμός (σύμφωνα με τη δική σας οπτική) απέναντι στους υπεύθυνους χάραξης πολιτικής;

Πώς γίνεται αντιληπτός ο οργανισμός σας από τους πολιτικούς/υπεύθυνους χάραξης πολιτικής;

Θα λέγατε ότι είστε μάλλον εταίροι με κοινούς στόχους για την κοινωνία, μάλλον ανταγωνιστές ή ίσως κάτι άλλο;

Ποιος νομίζετε ότι είναι ο ρόλος που προβλέπεται να διαδραματίσετε εσείς/ο οργανισμός σας μεταξύ της πολιτικής/του πολιτικού συστήματος από τη μία πλευρά και των πολιτών από την άλλη; Παρακαλώ περιγράψτε το με συντομία.

Μέρος II: Αλλαγές στην εμπιστοσύνη, αντιλήψεις αξιοπιστίας και πιθανές εξηγήσεις [20 λεπτά]

2.1. Πρόσφατα έγινε πολλή συζήτηση για την πολιτική εμπιστοσύνη στη χώρα μας – δηλαδή την εμπιστοσύνη σε μεμονωμένους πολιτικούς και πολιτικούς θεσμούς όπως η κυβέρνηση, το κοινοβούλιο, τα πολιτικά κόμματα μεταξύ άλλων. Πώς θα περιγράφατε την κατάσταση της πολιτικής εμπιστοσύνης στη χώρα μας;

Πιστεύετε ότι αυτό είναι κάτι ανησυχητικό;

2.2. Κατά την άποψή σας, μπορούμε να εμπιστευτούμε την παρούσα κυβέρνηση ότι θα κάνει καλή δουλειά και θα εφαρμόσει πολιτικές στον τομέα της ΧΧΧ *[αναφέρετε εδώ τον σχετικό τομέα πολιτικής· για παράδειγμα, εάν πάρετε συνέντευξη από έναν εκπρόσωπο συνδικαλιστικής οργάνωσης, "στις εργασιακές πολιτικές"]*;

Εάν «ναι» γιατί;;

Εάν «όχι ή μερικώς: **Κατά τη γνώμη σας, οι πολίτες έχουν νόμιμους, αντικειμενικούς λόγους να μην εμπιστεύονται;**

2.3. Γενικά, ποιες πιστεύετε ότι είναι οι ιδιότητες ενός αξιόπιστου πολιτικού;

Τι πιστεύετε ότι πρέπει να αλλάξουν οι πολιτικοί και οι πολιτικοί θεσμοί προκειμένου να αποδειχθούν πιο

αξιόπιστοι στους πολίτες;

Τι μπορεί να πείσει τους ανθρώπους ότι ένας θεσμός/ένας πολιτικός μπορεί να είναι αξιόπιστος;

2.4. Τι γίνεται με την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση και τα θεσμικά της όργανα; Πιστεύετε ότι θεωρούνται αξιόπιστα στη χώρα μας;

Γιατί αυτό; Τι πρέπει ή μπορεί να κάνει η Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση για να αποκαταστήσει/ενισχύσει την εμπιστοσύνη των πολιτών της;

2.5. Λέγεται συχνά ότι εκτός από τους εκλεγμένους αντιπροσώπους, όλο και περισσότεροι άλλοι παράγοντες λαμβάνουν πραγματικά αποφάσεις για σημαντικά πολιτικά θέματα, όπως εμπειρογνώμονες και τεχνοκράτες, υπηρεσίες. Πιστεύετε ότι αυτό επηρεάζει τη σχέση εμπιστοσύνης μεταξύ πολιτών, θεσμών και πολιτικών;

Μέρος III: Δημοκρατικές καινοτομίες και οικοδόμηση εμπιστοσύνης [10 λεπτά]

3.1 Ποιο ρόλο πιστεύετε ότι πρέπει να διαδραματίσουν οργανισμοί, όπως ο δικός σας στη λήψη πολιτικών αποφάσεων;

Πώς θα μπορούσαν τα συμφέροντα που εκπροσωπείτε να ληφθούν καλύτερα υπόψη κατά τη χάραξη πολιτικής;

3.2 Έχει συμμετάσχει η οργάνωσή σας σε διαβουλεύσεις, συζητήσεις ή διαδικασίες συμμετοχικής δημοκρατίας; Πώς ήταν η εμπειρία σας;

Πώς θα μπορούσαν να βελτιωθούν; Θα θέλατε να υπήρχαν περισσότερες διαδικασίες αυτού του είδους;

3.3 Πιστεύετε ότι οι κυβερνήσεις ανταποκρίνονται επαρκώς στις προσδοκίες και στις απαιτήσεις των πολιτών; Τι ρόλο πιστεύετε ότι πρέπει να διαδραματίζουν οι πολίτες στη λήψη αποφάσεων που τους αφορούν; Πόσο σημαντική είναι για εσάς / για τον οργανισμό σας η συμμετοχή των πολιτών στη χάραξη πολιτικής;

Πιστεύετε ότι οι άνθρωποι είναι έτοιμοι/πρόθυμοι να παίζουν αυτόν τον ρόλο;

Βλέπετε εμπόδια στη συμμετοχή των πολιτών στη χάραξη πολιτικής;

Μέρος IV: Πληροφοριακό περιβάλλον και μέσα [10 λεπτά]

4.1. Ποια μέσα μαζικής επικοινωνίας, έντυπα, διαδικτυακά, τηλεοπτικά ή άλλα, χρησιμοποιεί ο οργανισμός σας για να ενημερώνεται σχετικά με τις εξελίξεις στον [σχετικό τομέα πολιτικής] και να λαμβάνει ανατροφοδότηση από [άτομα που ισχυρίζεται ότι εκπροσωπεί ο συγκεκριμένος ΟΚΠ];

4.2 Ποια είδη μέσων μαζικής επικοινωνίας πιστεύετε ότι πρέπει να χρησιμοποιούν οι πολίτες στη χώρα μας για να διαμορφώνουν τεκμηριωμένες απόψεις σχετικά με πολιτικά θέματα;

Πιστεύετε ότι τα μέσα κοινωνικής δικτύωσης έχουν μάλλον θετική ή αρνητική επίδραση στην πολιτική στη χώρα μας γενικότερα – και στην πολιτική εμπιστοσύνη; Πιστεύετε ότι τα μέσα κοινωνικής δικτύωσης μπορούν να βοηθήσουν τους πολίτες να διαμορφώσουν ενημερωμένες απόψεις για την πολιτική;

ITALIAN

La guida è composta da 4 sezioni; le domande principali sono indicate in **grassetto blu**. Le altre (in corsivo nero) sono *domande di follow-up o supplementari*, da tenere a mente e da utilizzare se la risposta dell'intervistato alla domanda principale è stata molto breve e non ha sviluppato questi punti.

Gli esperti/informatori sono **liberi di parlare più a lungo**. Tuttavia, bisogna tenere conto del fattore tempo, poiché in ogni intervista devono essere affrontati tutti e quattro i temi indicati nella guida. Sebbene siano possibili differenze a seconda della posizione, prevediamo che i rappresentanti delle CSO abbiano un budget di tempo più flessibile rispetto ai politici. Per questo motivo, la guida per le CSO è un po' più lunga di quella per i politici.

Ogni intervistatore deve decidere l'esatto **formato di stampa della guida** (caratteri più grandi, spazi tra le righe per le note, elenco di domande supplementari rilevanti per il contesto nazionale del Paese).

A differenza degli FGD, la **sequenza delle domande può essere diversa** e dovrebbe idealmente seguire la narrazione dell'esperto/informatore. Raccomandiamo comunque di iniziare con la Parte I, che funge da introduzione. In seguito, nel caso in cui l'intervistato parli prima di tutto di media (o altro), è possibile chiarire prima questi argomenti e poi tornare alle domande che non sono ancora state discusse. È essenziale, tuttavia, che **tutti e quattro i temi siano affrontati in ogni intervista** (I-Importanza della fiducia; II-Percezione dell'affidabilità; III-Valore delle innovazioni democratiche; IV-Ruolo dei media per l'informazione e la fiducia dei cittadini).

I progetti pilota suggeriscono che, a seconda della vicinanza dell'esperto al sistema politico (i leader sindacali potrebbero essere più legati ad esso), è probabile che la conoscenza degli informatori sui vari temi menzionati nella guida sia diversa. In ogni caso, mentre le domande chiave di tutte e quattro le sezioni devono essere poste in ogni intervista, l'intervistatore può modificare il budget di tempo per ogni argomento a seconda del campo di competenza dell'esperto. Per ulteriori informazioni, consultare la sezione 5 "Linee guida" del presente documento.

Introduzione

Buongiorno. Mi chiamo _____ e sono un ricercatore dell'Università di Salerno. La nostra organizzazione è partner di un progetto di ricerca chiamato "TRUEDEM: Trust in European Democracies". Si tratta di un progetto triennale finanziato dal programma Horizon Europe. Nell'ambito di questo progetto, il nostro consorzio sta studiando le questioni relative alla fiducia politica: come e perché i cittadini scelgono di fidarsi o meno dei politici, del governo e di altre istituzioni, quali qualità o caratteristiche diventano essenziali per giudicare l'affidabilità dei politici e qual è il ruolo di altri attori come i media e la società civile in questo processo.

Grazie per aver accettato di partecipare a questo progetto. Prima di iniziare, vorrei spiegare brevemente come si svolgerà la discussione *[consegnare la scheda informativa del progetto e lasciare che l'esperto la legga e risponda alle sue eventuali domande]*.

Ora potrebbe presentare brevemente la sua organizzazione. **Ho studiato il sito web dell'organizzazione prima del nostro colloquio, ma forse vorrebbe sottolineare le attività più importanti?**

Parte I: La posizione della CSO nel sistema politico [10 min.]

1.1. Come lei ci ha detto, la vostra organizzazione si occupa del *<campo di attività della CSO>*. Come pensate che la vostra organizzazione sia percepita dalle *<persone che la specifica CSO dichiara di rappresentare>* e quale responsabilità avete nei loro confronti?

> *Cosa pensate che i cittadini si aspettino dalla vostra organizzazione o da organizzazioni come la vostra?*

> *La fiducia è importante nel vostro rapporto con i cittadini?*

1.2. Se consideriamo i politici e il sistema politico del nostro Paese (regione), quali responsabilità e obblighi ha la vostra organizzazione (dal vostro punto di vista) nei confronti dei politici?

> *Come viene percepita la vostra organizzazione dai politici?*

> *Direbbe che siete piuttosto partner con obiettivi comuni per la società, piuttosto concorrenti o forse qualcos'altro?*

> *Qual è, secondo lei, il ruolo che lei/la sua organizzazione svolge tra la politica/il sistema politico da un lato e i cittadini dall'altro. Lo descriva brevemente.*

Parte II: Cambiamenti nella fiducia, percezione dell'affidabilità e possibili spiegazioni [20 min].

2.1. Di recente si è discusso molto della fiducia politica nel nostro Paese, ovvero della fiducia nei confronti dei singoli politici e delle istituzioni politiche come il governo, il parlamento, i partiti politici, ecc. Come descriverebbe lo stato della fiducia politica nel nostro Paese?

   Pensa che sia qualcosa di cui preoccuparsi?

2.2. Dal suo punto di vista, ci si può fidare del fatto che il nostro attuale governo faccia un buon lavoro e attui politiche nell'ambito di *[nominare qui l'ambito politico pertinente; ad esempio, se si intervista un rappresentante sindacale, "nelle politiche del lavoro"]*?

   Se sì, perché?

Se no o in parte: **Secondo lei, i cittadini hanno motivi legittimi e oggettivi per diffidare?**

2.3. In generale, quali sono secondo lei le qualità di un politico affidabile?

   Cosa pensa che i politici e le istituzioni politiche dovrebbero cambiare per dimostrarsi più affidabili nei confronti dei cittadini?

   Cosa può convincere le persone che ci si può fidare di un'istituzione o di un politico?

2.4. E l'Unione europea e le sue istituzioni? Pensa che siano percepite come affidabili nel nostro Paese?

   Perché? Cosa dovrebbe o può fare l'Unione Europea per ripristinare/rafforzare la fiducia dei suoi cittadini?

2.5. Si dice spesso che oltre ai rappresentanti eletti, sempre più spesso sono altri gli attori che prendono decisioni su questioni politiche importanti, come esperti e tecnocrati, o agenzie particolari. Ritiene che questo abbia un impatto sul rapporto di fiducia tra cittadini, istituzioni e politici?

Parte III: Innovazioni democratiche e costruzione della fiducia [10 min.]

3.1 Quale ruolo pensa che le organizzazioni come la sua dovrebbero avere nel processo decisionale politico?

   In che modo gli interessi che rappresentate potrebbero essere meglio considerati nella definizione delle politiche?

3.2 La vostra organizzazione è stata coinvolta in consultazioni, delibere o processi di democrazia partecipativa? Come è stata la vostra esperienza?

   Come potrebbero essere migliorati? Vorreste che ci fossero più processi di questo tipo?

3.3 Ritiene che i governi siano sufficientemente sensibili alle aspettative e alle richieste dei cittadini? Quale ruolo pensate che i cittadini debbano avere nel prendere le decisioni che li riguardano? Quanto è importante per lei/la sua organizzazione il coinvolgimento dei cittadini nella definizione delle politiche?

   Pensa che le persone siano pronte o disposte a svolgere questo ruolo?

   Vede ostacoli al coinvolgimento dei cittadini nella definizione delle politiche?

Parte IV: Ambiente informativo e mezzi di comunicazione [10 min.]

4.1. Quali mezzi di comunicazione, cartacei, online, televisivi o di altro tipo, utilizza la sua organizzazione per tenersi informata sugli sviluppi in *[ambito politico rilevante]* **e per ottenere feedback da** *[persone che la specifica CSO dichiara di rappresentare]*?

4.2 Quali tipi di media pensa che i cittadini dovrebbero utilizzare nel nostro Paese per costruirsi un'opinione informata sulle questioni politiche?

Pensa che i social media abbiano un'influenza piuttosto positiva o negativa sulla politica nel nostro Paese in generale - e sulla fiducia politica? Crede che i social media possano aiutare i cittadini a costruirsi un'opinione informata sulla politica?

POLISH

Dzień dobry. Nazywam się _____; jestem badaczem w _____. Nasza organizacja jest partnerem w projekcie badawczym o nazwie "TRUEDEM: Trust in European Democracies". Jest to 3-letni projekt finansowany przez program Horyzont Europa. W ramach tego projektu nasze konsorcjum bada kwestie zaufania politycznego - jak i dlaczego obywatele decydują się ufać lub nie ufać politykom, rządowi i innym instytucjom, jakie cechy lub cechy stają się niezbędne do oceny wiarygodności polityków i jaka jest rola innych podmiotów, takich jak media, społeczeństwo obywatelskie w tym procesie.

Bardzo dziękuję za zgodę na udział w tym projekcie. Zanim zaczniemy, chciałbym krótko wyjaśnić, jak będzie przebiegać dyskusja [przekazać arkusz informacyjny projektu i pozwolić ekspertowi przeczytać go i odpowiedzieć na ewentualne pytania].

Czy mógłby Pan(i) teraz krótko przedstawić swoją organizację. Przestudiowałem stronę internetową organizacji przed naszym wywiadem, ale może chciałbyś podkreślić najważniejsze działania?

Część I: Pozycja CSO w systemie politycznym [10 min]

1.1. Jak Pan(i) wspomniał(a), Pana(i) organizacja zajmuje się [obszar działalności CSO]. Jak oceniasz relacje swojej organizacji z obywatelami i z [osobami, które dana organizacja twierdzi, że reprezentuje]?

Jak Pan(i) myśli, czego obywatele oczekują od Pan(i) organizacji/organizacji takich jak Pan(i)?

Jak według Pan(i) organizacja jest postrzegana przez [osoby, które dana organizacja twierdzi, że reprezentuje]?

1.2. Teraz, jeśli spojrzymy na polityków i system polityczny w naszym kraju (regionie), jakie obowiązki i zobowiązania ma Pana(i) organizacja (z Pana(i) perspektywy) wobec decydentów?

Jak Pana(i) organizacja jest postrzegana przez polityków/polityków?

Czy powiedziałby/a Pan(i), że jesteście raczej partnerami mającymi wspólne cele dla społeczeństwa, raczej konkurentami, a może czymś innym?

Jak sądzisz, jaka jest zamierzona rola dla Pan(i)/ Pan(i j organizacji, która odgrywa się między polityką / systemem politycznym z jednej strony a obywatelami z drugiej. Proszę to krótko opisać.

Część II: Zmiany zaufania, postrzeganie wiarygodności i możliwe wyjaśnienia [20 min]

2.1. Ostatnio wiele dyskutowano na temat zaufania politycznego w naszym kraju - czyli zaufania do poszczególnych polityków i instytucji politycznych, takich jak rząd, parlament, partie polityczne. Jak Pan(i) opisałby stan zaufania politycznego w naszym kraju?

Czy uważa Pan(i), że jest się czym martwić?

2.2. Czy z Pana(i) punktu widzenia obecnemu rządowi można zaufać, że wykona dobrą pracę i wdroży politykę w sferze XXX [wymienić odpowiednią dziedzinę polityki; np. w przypadku wywiadu z przedstawicielem związków zawodowych, "w polityce pracy"]?

Jeśli tak, to dlaczego?

Jeśli nie: **Czy obywatele mają uzasadnione, obiektywne powody do nieufności?** *Dlaczego?*

2.3. Ogólnie, jakie są cechy polityków godnych zaufania?

Co Twoim zdaniem powinni zmienić politycy i instytucje polityczne, aby okazać się bardziej godnymi zaufania dla obywateli?

Co może przekonać ludzi, że danej instytucji/politykowi można zaufać?

2.4 A co z Unią Europejską i jej instytucjami? Czy uważa Pan(i), że są one postrzegane jako godne zaufania w naszym kraju?

Dlaczego tak się dzieje? Co powinni zrobić, aby zwiększyć zaufanie obywateli?

2.5. Często mówi się, że oprócz wybranych przedstawicieli, coraz więcej innych podmiotów, takich jak eksperci i technokraci, agencje, faktycznie podejmuje decyzje w ważnych sprawach politycznych. Czy uważa Pana(i), że ma to wpływ na relacje zaufania między obywatelami, instytucjami i politykami?

Część III: Demokratyczne innowacje i budowanie zaufania [10 min].

3.1 Jaką rolę Pana(i) zdaniem powinny odgrywać organizacje takie jak Pana(i) w podejmowaniu decyzji politycznych?

W jaki sposób reprezentowane przez Pana(i) interesy mogłyby być lepiej uwzględniane w procesie kształtowania polityki?

3.2 Czy Pana(i) organizacja brała udział w konsultacjach, obradach lub procesach demokracji uczestniczącej? Jakie były Pana(i) doświadczenia?

Jak można by je ulepszyć? Czy chciałby/a Pan(i), aby tego typu procesów było więcej?

3.3 Czy uważa Pan(i), że rządy w wystarczającym stopniu reagują na oczekiwania i żądania obywateli? Jaką rolę powinni odgrywać obywatele w podejmowaniu decyzji, które ich dotyczą? Jak ważne jest dla Pana(i) / Pana(i) organizacji zaangażowanie obywateli w kształtowanie polityki?

Czy uważa Pan(i), że ludzie są gotowi/chętni do odgrywania tej roli?

Czy widzi Pan(i) przeszkody dla zaangażowania obywateli w kształtowanie polityki?

Część IV: Środowisko informacyjne i media [10 min]

4.1. Z jakich mediów, drukowanych, internetowych, telewizyjnych lub innych, korzysta Pana(i) i otrzymywać informacje zwrotne od [osób, które dana CSO twierdzi, że reprezentuje]?

4.2 Jak Pan(i) myśli, z jakich rodzajów mediów powinni korzystać obywatele w celu budowania świadomych opinii na tematy polityczne?

Czy uważa Pan(i), że media społecznościowe mają raczej pozytywny czy negatywny wpływ na politykę w naszym kraju - i na zaufanie polityczne? Czy uważa Pan(i), że media społecznościowe mogą pomóc obywatelom w budowaniu świadomych poglądów na politykę?

ROMANIAN

Ghidul este format din 4 secțiuni; întrebările principale sunt indicate cu **caractere albastre și îngroșate**. Celelalte (italice negre) sunt *întrebări de urmărire sau întrebări suplimentare*, de care trebuie să se țină cont și care trebuie utilizate în cazul în care răspunsul respondentului la întrebarea principală a fost foarte scurt și acesta nu a dezvoltat aceste puncte.

Experții/informatorii au **libertatea de a vorbi mai mult timp**. Cu toate acestea, țineți cont de factorul timp, deoarece toate cele patru teme menționate în ghid trebuie abordate în cadrul fiecărui interviu. Deși sunt posibile diferențe în funcție de poziție, anticipăm că reprezentanții OSC-urilor ar putea avea un buget de timp mai flexibil decât politicienii. Din acest motiv, ghidul pentru OSC-uri este un pic mai lung decât cel pentru politicieni.

Fiecare interviator ar trebui să decidă asupra **formatului** exact în care va **fi tipărit ghidul** (font mai mare, spații între rânduri pentru note, enumerarea întrebărilor suplimentare relevante pentru contextul național al țării).

Spre deosebire de FG, **secvența întrebărilor poate fi diferită** și, în mod ideal, ar trebui să urmeze narațiunea expertului/ informatorului. Recomandăm în continuare să începeți cu partea I, care servește drept introducere. După aceasta, în cazul în care respondentul vorbește mai întâi despre mass-media (sau altceva), puteți să clarificați mai întâi acele subiecte, iar apoi să reveniți la acele întrebări care nu au fost discutate încă. Cu toate acestea, este esențial ca **toate cele patru teme să fie abordate în fiecare interviu** (I-Importanța încrederii; II-Percepțiile de încredere; III-Valoarea inovațiilor democratice; IV-Rolul mass-media pentru informarea și încrederea cetățenilor).

Piloții sugerează că, în funcție de proximitatea expertului față de sistemul politic (liderii de sindicat ar putea fi mai apropiați de acesta), cunoștințele informatorilor cu privire la diferite teme menționate în ghid sunt susceptibile de a fi diferite. Respectiv, în timp ce întrebările-cheie din toate cele 4 secțiuni trebuie să fie adresate în fiecare interviu, interviatorul poate modifica bugetul de timp pentru fiecare subiect în funcție de domeniul de expertiză al expertului. Pentru mai multe informații, vă rugăm să consultați secțiunea 5 "Orientări" din prezentul document.

Introducere

Bună ziua. Numele meu este Claudiu Tufiș și sunt cercetător la Universitatea din București. Organizația noastră este partener într-un proiect de cercetare numit "TRUEDEM: Trust in European Democracies". Acesta este un proiect de 3 ani finanțat de programul Orizont Europa. În cadrul acestui proiect, consorțiul nostru studiază aspectele legate de încrederea politică - cum și de ce cetățenii aleg să aibă sau nu încredere în politicieni, în guvern și în alte instituții, ce calități sau caracteristici devin esențiale pentru a judeca despre încrederea în politicieni și care este rolul altor actori, cum ar fi mass-media, societatea civilă, în acest proces.

Vă mulțumim foarte mult pentru că ați acceptat să participați la acest proiect. Înainte de a începe, aș dori să vă explic pe scurt modul în care se va desfășura discuția *[înmânați fișa de informații despre proiect și lăsați expertul să o citească și să răspundă la eventualele întrebări]*.

Acum, vă rog să vă prezentați pe scurt organizația dumneavoastră. Am studiat site-ul web al organizației înainte de interviul nostru, dar poate că ați dori să evidențiați cele mai importante activități?

Partea I: Poziția OSC în sistemul politic [10 minute]

1.1. După cum ați menționat, organizația dumneavoastră se ocupă de <domeniul de activitate al ONG>. Cum credeți că este percepută organizația dvs. de către <oamenii pe care ONG specifică pretinde că îi reprezintă> și ce responsabilitate aveți față de aceștia?

Ce credeți că așteaptă cetățenii de la organizația dumneavoastră/organizațiile ca a dumneavoastră?

Este importantă încrederea în relația dumneavoastră cu cetățenii?

1.2. Acum, dacă ne uităm la politicieni și la sistemul politic din țara (regiunea) noastră, ce responsabilități și obligații are organizația dumneavoastră (din punctul dumneavoastră de vedere) față de factorii de decizie politică?

Cum este percepută organizația dvs. de către politicieni/decidenții politici?

Ați spune că sunteți mai degrabă parteneri cu obiective comune pentru societate, mai degrabă concurenți sau poate altceva?

Care credeți că este rolul pe care vi-l propuneți dumneavoastră/organizația dumneavoastră și pe care îl jucați între politică/sistemul politic, pe de o parte, și cetățeni, pe de altă parte. Vă rugăm să descrieți pe scurt acest

lucru.

Partea a II-a: Modificări ale încrederii, percepția încrederii și posibile explicații [20 min]

2.1. În ultima vreme, în țara noastră s-a discutat mult despre încrederea politică - adică încrederea în politicienii individuali și în instituțiile politice, cum ar fi guvernul, parlamentul, partidele politice și altele. Cum ați descrie starea încrederii politice în țara noastră?

Credeți că este ceva de care trebuie să ne îngrijorăm?

2.2. Din punctul dvs. de vedere, putem avea încredere în actualul nostru guvern pentru a face o treabă bună și pentru a pune în aplicare politici în sfera XXX *[numiți aici domeniul politic relevant; de exemplu, dacă intervievați un reprezentant sindical, "în politicile de muncă"]***?**

Dacă da, de ce?

Dacă nu sau parțial: **În opinia dumneavoastră, au cetățenii motive legitime și obiective de neîncredere?**

2.3. În general, care credeți că sunt calitățile unui politician de încredere?

Ce credeți că ar trebui să schimbe politicienii și instituțiile politice pentru a se dovedi mai demni de încredere în fața cetățenilor?

Ce ar putea convinge oamenii că o instituție/un politician poate fi de încredere?

2.4. Cum rămâne cu Uniunea Europeană și instituțiile sale? Credeți că acestea sunt percepute ca fiind demne de încredere în țara noastră?

De ce? Ce ar trebui sau ce poate face Uniunea Europeană pentru a restabili/ întări încrederea cetățenilor săi?

2.5. Se spune adesea că, pe lângă reprezentanții aleși, tot mai mulți alți actori iau decizii în chestiuni politice importante, cum ar fi experții și tehnocrații, agențiile. Credeți că acest lucru are un impact asupra relației de încredere dintre cetățeni, instituții și politicieni?

Partea a III-a: Inovații democratice și consolidarea încrederii [10 minute]

3.1 Ce rol credeți că ar trebui să joace organizațiile ca a dvs. în procesul de luare a deciziilor politice?

Cum ar putea fi mai bine luate în considerare interesele pe care le reprezentați în elaborarea politicilor?

3.2 Organizația dumneavoastră a fost implicată în consultări, deliberări sau procese de democrație participativă? Cum a fost experiența dumneavoastră?

Cum ar putea fi acestea îmbunătățite? Ați dori să existe mai multe procese de acest tip?

3.3 Credeți că guvernele sunt suficient de receptive la așteptările și cererile cetățenilor? Ce rol credeți că ar trebui să joace cetățenii în luarea deciziilor care îi privesc? Cât de importantă este pentru dvs. / organizația dvs. implicarea cetățenilor în elaborarea politicilor?

Credeți că oamenii sunt pregătiți/doritori să joace acest rol?

Considerați că există obstacole în calea implicării cetățenilor în elaborarea politicilor?

Partea a IV-a: Mediul informațional și mass-media [10 minute]

4.1. Ce mijloace de comunicare, fie ele tipărite, online, televizate sau de altă natură, utilizează organizația dumneavoastră pentru a fi informată cu privire la evoluțiile din [domeniul de politică relevant] și pentru a obține feedback din partea [persoanelor pe care OSC specifică pretinde că le reprezintă]?

4.2 Ce tipuri de media credeți că ar trebui să folosească cetățenii din țara noastră pentru a-și forma opinii informate despre chestiuni politice?

Credeți că social media au o influență mai degrabă pozitivă sau negativă asupra politicii din țara noastră în general - și asupra încrederii politice? Credeți că rețelele de socializare pot ajuta cetățenii să își formeze opinii informate despre politică?

SLOVAK

Sprievodca pozostáva zo 4 častí; hlavné otázky sú zobrazené **tučným modrým písmom**. Ostatné (čiernou kurzívou) sú *nadväzujúce otázky alebo doplňujúce otázky*, ktoré treba mať na pamäti a použiť ich, ak odpoveď respondenta na hlavnú otázku bola veľmi krátka a on/ona tieto body nerozvinul/a.

Expertom/informátorom by malo byť umožnené **hovoriť obšírnejšie.** Nezabúdajte však na časový faktor, pretože všetky štyri témy uvedené v príručke je potrebné riešiť v každom rozhovore. Aj keď sú možné rozdiely v závislosti od pozície, predpokladáme, že zástupcovia organizácií občianskej spoločnosti môžu mať flexibilnejší časový rámec ako politici. Z tohto dôvodu je sprievodca rozhovorom s OOS o niečo dlhšia ako tá pre politikov.

Každý anketár by sa mal rozhodnúť o presnom **formáte, akým sa má príručka vytlačiť** (väčšie písmo, medzery medzi riadkami na poznámky, zoznam dodatočných doplňujúcich otázok relevantných pre národný kontext krajiny).

Na rozdiel od FGD **sa poradie otázok môže líšiť** a v ideálnom prípade by malo nasledovať rozprávanie experta/informátora. Stále odporúčame začať s časťou I, ktorá slúži ako úvod. Potom, v prípade, že respondent najprv hovorí o médiách (alebo inom), môžete najprv objasniť tieto témy a potom sa vrátiť k tým otázkam, ktoré ešte neboli prediskutované. Je však nevyhnutné, aby sa **každý rozhovor venoval všetkým štyrom témam** (I-Dôležitosť dôvery; II-Vnímanie dôveryhodnosti; III-Posilnenie dôvery cez demokratické inovácie; IV-Úloha médií pre informovanosť občanov a dôveru).

Pilotné projekty naznačujú, že v závislosti od blízkosti experta k politickému systému (predsedovia odborov môžu byť s ním viac prepojení) sa znalosti informátorov o rôznych témach uvedených v príručke budú pravdepodobne líšiť. Zatiaľ čo kľúčové otázky zo všetkých 4 sekcií je potrebné položiť v každom rozhovore, anketár môže upraviť časovú dotáciu pre každú tému v závislosti od odbornosti experta. Ďalšie informácie nájdete v časti 5 „Pokyny" v tomto dokumente.

Úvod

Dobrý deň. Moje meno je _____; a som výskumníčkou/výskumníkom Univerzity Komenskéhov Bratislave. Naša organizácia je partnerom výskumného projektu s názvom „TRUEDEM: Trust in European Democracies". Ide o 3-ročný projekt financovaný z programu Horizon Europe. V rámci tohto projektu naše konzorcium študuje otázky politickej dôvery – ako a prečo sa občania rozhodnú dôverovať alebo nedôverovať politikom, vláde a iným inštitúciám, ktoré kvality alebo vlastnosti sa stávajú zásadnými pri posudzovaní dôveryhodnosti politikov a aká je úloha iných aktérov, ako sú médiá, občianska spoločnosť v tomto procese.

Ďakujem veľmi pekne za súhlas s účasťou na tomto projekte. Skôr než začneme, rád by som stručne vysvetlil, ako bude diskusia pokračovať *[odovzdajte informačný list projektu a nechajte odborníka, aby si ho prečítal a zodpovedal prípadné otázky].*

Časť I: Postavenie organizácie občianskej spoločnosti v politickom systéme [10 minút]

1.1. Ako ste spomenuli, vaša organizácia sa zaoberá <oblasť činnosti OOS>. Ako si myslíte, že vašu organizáciu vnímajú <ľudia, ktorých podľa OOS zastupujú > a akú zodpovednosť voči nim máte?

Čo si myslíte, že občania očakávajú od organizácie ako je tá vaša?

Je dôvera dôležitá vo vašom vzťahu k občanom?

1.2. Ak sa teraz pozrieme na politikov a politický system v našej krajine (regióne), aké povinnosti má vaša organizácia, z vášho pohľadu, voči tvorcom politiky?

Ako vašu organizáciu vnímajú politici/tvorcovia politiky?

Povedali by ste, že ste skôr partneri so spoločnými cieľmi pre spoločnosť, skôr konkurenti alebo možno niečo iné?

Aká je podľa vás rola vašej organizácie, ktorú zohrávate medzi politikou na jednej strane a občanmi na strane druhej? Stručne to opíšte.

Časť II: Zmeny v dôvere, vo vnímaní dôveryhodnosti a možné vysvetlenia [20 minút]

2.1. Nedávno sa veľa diskutovalo o politickej dôvere v našej krajine - teda dôvere voči jednotlivým politikom a politickým inštitúciám, akými sú vláda, parlament, politické strany a iné. Ako by ste opísali stav politickej dôvery Na Slovensku?

Myslíte si, že je to dôvod na obavy?

2.2. Z vášho pohľadu možno našej súčasnej vláde dôverovať, že odvedie dobrú prácu a implementuje politiky v oblasti XXX [tu uveďte príslušnú oblasť politiky; napríklad pri pohovore so zástupcom odborov „v politike práce"]?

Ak áno, prečo?

Ak nie alebo čiastočne: **Majú podľa vás občania legitímne, objektívne dôvody na nedôveru?**

2.3. Aké sú podľa vás vlastnosti dôveryhodných politikov?

Čo by podľa vás mali zmeniť politici a politické inštitúcie, aby boli pre občanov dôveryhodnejší?

Čo môže ľudí presvedčiť, že inštitúcii/politikovi možno dôverovať?

2.4. A čo Európska únia a jej inštitúcie? Sú podľa vás na Slovensku vnímané ako dôveryhodné?

Prečo je to tak? Čo by mala alebo môže urobiť Európska únia na obnovenie/posilnenie dôvery svojich občanov?

2.5. Často sa hovorí, že okrem volených zástupcov rozhoduje o dôležitých politických záležitostiach stále viac iných aktérov, ako sú experti a technokrati, agentúry. Myslíte si, že to ovplyvňuje vzťah dôvery medzi občanmi, inštitúciami a politikmi?

Časť III: Demokratické inovácie a budovanie dôvery [10 minút]

3.1 Akú úlohu by podľa vás mali zohrávať organizácie ako tá vaša v politickom rozhodovaní?

Ako by sa mohli záujmy, ktoré zastupujete, lepšie zohľadniť pri tvorbe politiky?

3.2 Bola vaša organizácia zapojená do konzultácií, rokovaní alebo procesov participatívnej demokracie? Aká bola vaša skúsenosť?

Ako by sa dali zlepšiť? Chceli by ste, aby takýchto procesov bolo viac?

3.3 Myslíte si, že vlády dostatočne reagujú na očakávania a požiadavky občanov? Akú úlohu by podľa vás mali zohrávať občania pri rozhodovaní, ktoré sa ich týka? Aké dôležité je pre vás / vašu organizáciu zapojenie občanov do tvorby politiky?

Myslíte si, že ľudia sú pripravení/ochotní hrať túto rolu?

Vidíte prekážky zapojenia občanov do tvorby politiky?

Časť IV: Informačné prostredie a médiá [10 minút]

4.1. Ktoré médiá, či už tlačené, online, televízia alebo iné, používa vaša organizácia na informovanie o vývoji v [príslušnej oblasti politiky] a na získanie spätnej väzby od [ľudí, ktorých zastupuje konkrétna organizácia občianskej spoločnosti]?

4.2 Ktoré typy médií by podľa vás mali občania v našej krajine využívať na vytváranie informovaných názorov na politické záležitosti?

Myslíte si, že sociálne siete majú skôr pozitívny alebo negatívny vplyv na politiku u nás vo všeobecnosti – a na politickú dôveru? Myslíte si, že sociálne médiá môžu pomôcť občanom získať informované názory na politiku?

SLOVENIAN

NAVODILA/USMERITVE ZA INTERVJUJE S PREDSTAVNIKI CIVILNE DRUŽBE

The guide consists of 4 sections; the main questions are shown in **bold blue font**. The others (black italic) are *follow-up questions or supplementary questions*, to keep in mind and to be used if the respondent's answer to the main question has been very short and he/she has not developed these points.

The experts/ informants shall be **free to speak longer**. However, be mindful of the time factor as all four themes mentioned in the guide need to be addressed in each interview. While differences are possible depending on the position, we anticipate that CSOs representatives might have a more flexible time budget rather than politicians. Due to this, CSOs guide is a bit longer than the one for politicians.

Every interviewer should decide on the exact **format how the guide is to be printed** (bigger font, spaces between lines for notes, listing additional supplementary questions relevant for the country's national context).

Unlike FGDs, the **sequence of question can differ** and should ideally follow the narrative of the expert/ informant. We still recommend starting with Part I which serves as an introduction. After this, in case the respondent first talks about media (or else), you can first clarify those topics, and then come back to those questions which have not been discussed yet. It is essential, however, that **all four themes are addressed in every interview** (I-Important of trust; II-Perceptions of trustworthiness; III-Value of democratic innovations; IV-Role of media for citizens information and trust).

Pilots suggest that depending on the expert's proximity to the political system (trade unions leaders might be more connected to it), the knowledge of the informants on various themes mentioned in the guide is likely to differ. Respectively, while key questions from all 4 sections need to be asked in every interview the interviewer can amend the time budget for each topic depending on the field of expertise of the expert. For more information, please, see section 5 "Guidelines" in this document.

Predstavitev/Uvod

Dober dan. Moje ime je _____; sem raziskovalec_ka na Fakulteti za družbene vede Univerze v Ljubljani. Naša fakulteta je partner v raziskovalnem projektu z naslovom "TRUEDEM: Zaupanje v evropskih demokracijah". To je triletni projekt, financiran s strani programa Obzorje Evropa. V okviru tega projekta konzorcij preučuje vprašanja političnega zaupanja – kako in zakaj se državljani odločajo zaupati ali ne zaupati politikom, vladi in drugim institucijam, katere lastnosti ali značilnosti so oziroma postanejo ključne za presojo zaupanja politikom ter kakšna je vloga drugih akterjev (mediji, civilna družba) v tem procesu.

Najlepše se vam zahvaljujem, da ste pripravljeni sodelovati v tem projektu. Preden začnemo, bi vam na kratko rad(a) razložil(a), kako bo potekala razprava/pogovor [*predajte informativni letak projekta in dovolite sogovorniku, da ga prebere ter odgovorite na morebitna vprašanja*].

Na začetku pogovora vas prosim, da na kratko predstavite vašo organizacijo. Pred intervjujem sem se seznanil(a) z aktivnostmi vaše organizacije, bi vas pa vseeno želel(a) pozvati, da izpostavite najpomembnejše dejavnosti?

I. Del: Položaj organizacij civilne družbe v političnem sistemu [10 minut]

1.1. Kot ste omenili, se vaša organizacija ukvarja z/s <področjem delovanja organizacije civilne družbe>. Kaj menite, kako vašo organizacijo dojemajo tisti, ki jih vaša organizacija predstavlja/zastopa; in kakšno odgovornost imate do njih?

Kaj po vašem mnenju državljani pričakujejo od vaše organizacije/organizacij, kot je vaša?

Kako pomembno je zaupanje v vašem odnosu z državljani?

1.2. Če pogledamo politike in politični sistem v Sloveniji (lokalni skupnosti), kakšne odgovornosti in obveznosti ima vaša organizacija (z vašega vidika) do oblikovalcev politik?

Kako politiki/oblikovalci politik dojemajo/zaznavajo vašo organizacijo?

Bi rekli, da ste bolj partnerji s skupnimi družbenimi cilji, bolj tekmeci ali morda kaj tretjega?

Kakšna je po vašem mnenju vloga vaše organizaciji v odnosu do politike/političnega sistema na eni strani in državljani na drugi strani? Prosimo, opišite na kratko.

II. Del: Spremembe v zaupanju, zaznavanju zaupanja in možne razlage [20 minut]

2.1. V zadnjem času je bilo v Sloveniji veliko razprav o političnem zaupanju – tj. zaupanju posameznim politikom in političnim institucijam, kot so med drugim vlada, parlament, politične stranke. Kako bi opisali stanje političnega zaupanja v Sloveniji?

Ali bi nas to moralo oziroma v kolikšni meri bi nas moralo skrbeti?

2.2. Ali lahko po vašem mnenju sedanji vladi zaupamo, da bo svoje delo dobro opravila in ustrezno izvajala politike na področju delovanja vaše organizacije [*navedite ustrezno politično področje; na primer, če intervjuvate predstavnika sindikata, "na področju politik, povezanih z delom "*]?

Če da, zakaj?

Če ne ali delno: **Ali imajo državljani, po vašem mnenju, legitimne, objektivne razloge za nezaupanje?**

2.3. Na splošno, kakšne so po vašem mnenju lastnosti zaupanja vrednih politikov?

Kaj menite, da bi politiki in politične institucije morali spremeniti, da bi se izkazali za bolj zaupanja vredne državljanom?

Kaj bi lahko prepričalo ljudi, da je institucija/politik vreden zaupanja, da mu je moč zaupati?

2.4. Kaj pa Evropska unija in njene institucije? Menite, da jih pri nas ljudje dojemajo kot zaupanja vredne?

Zakaj je tako? Kaj bi lahko ali bi morala storiti Evropska unija, da obnovi/okrepi zaupanje svojih državljanov?

2.5. Pogosto je slišati, da poleg izvoljenih predstavnikov dejansko odločitve o pomembnih političnih zadevah vse bolj sprejemajo tudi drugi akterji, kot so strokovnjaki in tehnokrati, agencije. Menite, da to vpliva na zaupanje državljanov v politične institucije in politike?

III. Del: Demokratične inovacije in gradnja zaupanja [10 minut]

3.1 Kakšno vlogo menite, da bi morale organizacije, kot je vaša, imeti pri političnem odločanju?

Kako bi bili lahko interesi, ki jih zastopate, bolje upoštevani pri oblikovanju politik?

3.2 Ali je bila vaša organizacija vključena v posvetovanja, razprave ali procese participativne demokracije? Kakšne so bile vaše izkušnje?

Kako bi lahko te procese izboljšali? Si želite več tovrstnih procesov?

3.3 Menite, da so vlade dovolj odzivne na pričakovanja in zahteve državljanov? Kakšno vlogo bi po vašem mnenju morali imeti državljani pri sprejemanju odločitev, ki jih zadevajo? Kako pomembna je za vas/vašo organizacijo vključenost državljanov v oblikovanje politik?

Kako pripravljeni/usposobljeni so državljani za sodelovanje pri takšnih odločitvah?

Kakšne ovire vidite za vključevanje državljanov v oblikovanje politik?

IV. Del: Informacijsko okolje in mediji [10 minut]

4.1. Katere medije, bodisi tiskane, spletne, televizijske ali druge, vaša organizacija uporablja za spremljanje dogajanja na vašem področju [*ustreznem javnopolitičnem področju*] in za pridobivanje povratnih informacij od državljanov, ki jih zastopate [*ljudi, ki jih določena organizacija civilne družbe trdi, da zastopa*]?

4.2 Katere vrste medijev bi po vašem mnenju slovenski državljani morali uporabljati za to, da si ustvarijo ozaveščen pogled/mnenje o političnih zadevah?

Menite, da imajo družbena omrežja na splošno prej pozitiven ali negativen vpliv na politiko v naši državi – in na politično zaupanje? Menite, da lahko družbena omrežja pomagajo državljanom oblikovati ozaveščena mnenja o politiki?

SWEDISH

INTERVJUGUIDE FÖR LEDARE AV CIVILSAMHÄLLESORGANISATIONER

Guiden består av fyra avsnitt; huvudfrågorna visas **med blå text.** De övriga (svart kursiv) är följdfrågor eller tilläggsfrågor, att ha i åtanke och att använda om respondentens svar på huvudfrågan har varit mycket kort och han/hon inte har utvecklat dessa punkter.

Experterna/informatörerna ska vara fria att tala utan att skyndas på. Tänk dock på tidsfaktorn eftersom alla fyra teman som nämns i guiden måste tas upp i varje intervju. Även om skillnader är möjliga beroende på position, räknar vi med att representanterna för civilsamhällets organisationer kan ha en mer flexibel tidsbudget än politiker. På grund av detta är denna frågeguide lite längre än den för politiker. Varje intervjuare bör bestämma sig för det exakta formatet hur guiden ska skrivas ut (större typsnitt, blanksteg mellan raderna för anteckningar, listning av eventuellt ytterligare tilläggsfrågor som är relevanta i ett svenskt sammanhang).

Våra pilotstudier har visat att beroende på expertens närhet till det politiska systemet (fackföreningsledare kan vara mer kopplade till det), kommer informanternas kunskap om olika teman som nämns i guiden sannolikt att skilja sig åt. Medan nyckelfrågor från alla fyra sektionerna måste ställas i varje intervju kan intervjuaren ändra tidsbudgeten för varje ämne beroende på expertens speciella kunskapsområde.

INTRODUKTION

Goddag. Jag heter NN; Jag är forskare vid World Values Survey i Stockholm. Vår organisation är partner i ett forskningsprojekt som heter "TRUEDEM: Tillit till Europeiska demokratier".

Detta är ett treårigt projekt finansierat av Horizon Europe-programmet. Inom detta projekt studerar vårt konsortium frågorna om politiskt förtroende – hur och varför medborgare väljer att lita på eller inte lita på politikerna, regeringen och andra institutioner, vilka egenskaper eller egenskaper som blir avgörande för att bedöma om politikernas trovärdighet, och vilken roll spelar andra aktörer som media, civilsamhället i denna process.

Tack för att du tackat ja till att delta i detta projekt. Innan vi börjar vill jag kort förklara hur samtalet är tänkt att förlöpa *[lämna över projektinformationsbladet och låt respondenten läsa det och svara på deras frågor om några].*

Kan du nu kort presentera din organisation – du kanske vill lyfta fram de viktigaste aktiviteterna?

Del I: Organisationens position i det politiska systemet [10 min]

1.1. Som du nämnde har din organisation att göra med <deras verksamhet>. Hur tror du att din organisation uppfattas av <personerna som ni säger er representera> och vilket ansvar har du gentemot dem?

Vad tror du att medborgarna förväntar sig av din organisation/organisationer som din?

Är tillit viktigt i din relation till medborgarna?

1.2. Om vi skulle titta på politiker och det politiska systemet i vårt land (region), vilket ansvar och skyldigheter har din organisation (ur ditt perspektiv) gentemot beslutsfattare?

Hur uppfattas din organisation av politiker/politiker?

Skulle du säga att ni snarare är partners med gemensamma mål för samhället, snarare konkurrenter eller kanske något annat?

Vad tycker du är den roll som är avsedd för dig/din organisation som du spelar mellan politiken/det politiska systemet å ena sidan och medborgarna å andra sidan. Beskriv detta kortfattat.

Del II: Förändringar i tillit, uppfattningar om trovärdighet och möjliga förklaringar [20 min]

2.1. Det finns en pågående diskussion om politiskt förtroende i vårt land – det vill säga förtroende för enskilda politiker och politiska institutioner som regeringen, riksdagen, politiska partier med flera. Hur skulle du beskriva det politiska förtroendet i Sverige?

Är den här utvecklingen något vi bör oroa oss över?

2.2. Ur din synvinkel, tycker du att vår nuvarande regering gör ett bra arbete med att implementera politik inom ditt fokusområdet XXX [namn här relevant policydomän; till exempel om man intervjuar en facklig företrädare, "i arbetspolitik"]?

Om ja, varför?

Om nej eller bara delvis ja: **Enligt ditt sätt att se, har medborgarna legitima, objektiva skäl att misstro regeringen?**

2.3. Mer generellt, vad tycker du är typiska egenskaper hos en pålitlig politiker?

Vad tycker du att politiker och politiska institutioner bör förändra för att visa sig mer trovärdiga för medborgarna?

Vad kan övertyga folk om att man kan lita på en institution/en politiker?

2.4. Hur är det med Europeiska unionen och dess institutioner? Tycker du att de uppfattas som pålitliga i vårt land?

Varför är det så? Vad bör eller kan Europeiska unionen göra för att återställa/stärka medborgarnas förtroende?

2.5. Det sägs ofta att förutom förtroendevalda fattar fler och fler andra aktörer faktiskt beslut i viktiga politiska frågor, som experter och teknokrater, byråer. Tror du att detta påverkar förtroenderelationen mellan medborgare, institutioner och politiker?

Del III: Demokratiska innovationer och förtroendeskapande [10 min]

3.1 Vilken roll tycker du att organisationer som din bör spela i politiskt beslutsfattande?

Hur skulle de intressen du företräder kunna beaktas bättre i beslutsfattandet?

3.2 Har din organisation varit involverad i samråd, överläggningar eller deltagande demokratiprocesser? Hur var din upplevelse?

Hur skulle dessa kunna förbättras? Önskar du att det fanns fler processer av det här slaget?

3.3 Anser du att regeringar är tillräckligt lyhörda för medborgarnas förväntningar och krav? Vilken roll tycker du att medborgarna ska spela för att fatta beslut som rör dem?

Hur viktigt är medborgarnas engagemang i beslutsfattandet för dig/din organisation?

Tror du att folk är redo att/villiga att spela den här rollen?

Ser du hinder för medborgarnas engagemang i politiken?

Del IV: Informationsmiljö och media [10 min]

4.1. Vilket media, oavsett om det är tryckt, online, tv eller annat, använder din organisation för att hålla sig informerad om utvecklingen inom [den relevanta policydomänen] och för att få feedback från [personer som den specifika CSOn säger sig representera]?

4.2 Vilka typer av medier tycker du att medborgare bör använda i vårt land för att skafa sig informerade åsikter om politiska frågor?

Anser du att sociala medier har en ganska positiv eller negativ inverkan på politiken i vårt land i stort – och på det politiska förtroendet?

Tror du att sociala medier kan hjälpa medborgare att bygga upp en välgrundad syn på politik?

ANNEX 3. LETTER OF INVITATION USED FOR RECRUITMENT OF EXPERTS[11]

GERMAN

EINLADUNGSBRIEF FÜR EXPERTENINTERVIEWS (Beispiel)

Sofern die Einrichtung/Person/Stelle vorab telefonisch kontaktiert wurde, ergänzen Sie das Schreiben bitte nach der Anrede:

Wie gerade telefonisch besprochen, möchte ich Ihnen gerne Informationen zum Forschungsprojekt TRUEDEM zukommen lassen, mit der Bitte, diese an Frau/Herrn zu senden. persönlich.

Sehr geehrte Frau/Herr, (personalisierte Anrede)

Mein Name ist Claudia Palt und ich bin wissenschaftliche Mitarbeiterin in einem multinationalen Forschungsprojekt mit dem Titel TRUEDEM „Trust in European Democracies" (www.truedem.eu). Das Forschungsprojekt TRUEDEM beschäftigt sich mit dem öffentlichen Vertrauen in demokratische Institutionen auf der Ebene Europas, der nationalen Ebene der Mitgliedsstaaten der EU und der Regionen. Diese Studie zur Entwicklung des Vertrauens in die Demokratie wird im Zeitraum 2023–2025 von einem Konsortium aus 12 europäischen Teams aus Universitäten und Forschungseinrichtungen durchgeführt. Das Forschungsprojekt wird durch das Horizon Europe-Programm der Europäischen Kommission gefördert.

Die wichtige Phase der Feldarbeit, also die durchzuführenden Experteninterviews, ist von Februar bis April 2024 geplant und sollte daher vor den EU-Wahlen und den Nationalratswahlen stattfinden. Wir haben eine Liste wichtiger Persönlichkeiten und Organisationen zusammengestellt, deren Ansichten, Einschätzungen und Analysen wir im Rahmen von Experteninterviews einholen möchten. Das Forschungsteam würde es sehr begrüßen, wenn Sie als führender Vertreter Ihrer Institution einer Teilnahme am Interview zustimmen könnten. Wir hoffen aufrichtig, dass das Thema des Interviews für Sie von Interesse ist."

Die Qualität unserer Forschungsergebnisse hängt auch von Ihrer freundlichen Bereitschaft ab, an diesem Experteninterview teilzunehmen. Zeitlich und örtlich passe ich mich ganz an Sie an! Das Interview wird zwischen 30 und 45 Minuten dauern und ich freue mich auf Ihre Meinung und Kommentare dazu! Wenn Sie an weiteren Informationen zum Forschungsprojekt interessiert sind, verweise ich Sie gerne auf die Projektwebsite: www.truedem.eu.

Für eine Terminvereinbarung würde ich mich gerne persönlich mit Ihnen in Verbindung setzen. Gerne können Sie mir auch einen Termin- und Uhrzeitvorschlag per E-Mail zusenden.

Im Namen der Projektleitung und des gesamten Forschungsteams bedanke ich mich schon vorab für Ihr Interesse und freue mich auf Ihr Feedback!

Beste Grüße

Claudia Palt

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This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101095237 (TRUEDEM)

CZECH

Vážená paní, vážený pane

Jmenuji se Ladislav Cabada a jsem výzkumníkem v mezinárodním výzkumném projektu s názvem TRUEDEM "Trust in European Democracies" (Důvěra v evropské demokracie; www.truedem.eu). Výzkumný projekt TRUEDEM se zabývá důvěrou veřejnosti v demokratické instituce na evropské úrovni, na úrovni členských států EU a na úrovni regionů. Tuto studii o vývoji důvěry v demokracii provádí v letech 2023-2025 konsorcium 12 evropských týmů z univerzit a výzkumných organizací. Výzkumný projekt je financován z programu Evropské komise Horizon Europe.

Důležitá fáze terénního výzkumu, tedy expertní rozhovory, které mají být provedeny, je naplánována od ledna do poloviny dubna 2024, a měla by tedy proběhnout před volbami do Evropského parlamentu. Sestavili jsme seznam významných osobností a organizací, jejichž názory, hodnocení a analýzy bychom chtěli v rámci expertních rozhovorů shromáždit. Výzkumný tým velmi ocení, pokud byste jako čelný představitel vaší instituce souhlasil s účastí na rozhovoru. Pevně doufáme, že Vás téma rozhovoru zaujme.

Kvalita výsledků našeho výzkumu závisí také na Vaší vstřícné ochotě zúčastnit se tohoto odborného rozhovoru. Pokud jde o čas a místo, zcela se vám přizpůsobím. Rozhovor bude trvat 30 až 45 minut a těším se na vaše názory a připomínky k němu. Pokud Vás zajímají další informace o výzkumném projektu, rád Vás odkážu na webové stránky projektu: www.truedem.eu.

Rád bych vás kontaktoval osobně a domluvil si s vámi schůzku. Můžete mi také přímo poslat návrh termínu a času schůzky.

Jménem vedení projektu a celého výzkumného týmu bych vám rád poděkoval za váš zájem a těším se na vaši zpětnou vazbu!

S přátelským pozdravem,

www.truedem.eu
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FRENCH

Madame, Monsieur,

Je me permets de vous solliciter pour un entretien dans le cadre d'un projet de recherche conduit par une équipe de Sciences Po Grenoble et du CNRS.

Le projet de recherche porte sur l'état de la confiance politique en France et en Europe, dans un contexte où la crise de la démocratie représentative fait l'objet d'une attention politique croissante. Nous analysons les ressorts du soutien des citoyens aux institutions et à leurs représentants, afin de contribuer à l'élaboration de préconisations pour reconstruire la confiance citoyenne dans l'action publique.

Cette étude est menée dans le cadre du projet TRUEDEM (Trust in European Democracies), financé par la Commission européenne, et qui rassemble douze équipes issues d'universités européennes.

Dans ce cadre, notre équipe réalise des entretiens avec des élus de la majorité comme des oppositions. Nous souhaiterions échanger avec vous sur vos expériences et analyses sur la qualité de la gouvernance, sur la fiabilité des institutions politiques, et sur le rapport des citoyens à ces institutions. L'échange portera également sur la manière dont vous percevez la question de la confiance et son évolution dans le temps, et sur la manière dont intégrez cette question dans vos activités à [l'Assemblée Nationale].

Nous aimerions réaliser cet entretien en face à face, pour une durée d'environ une heure. Cet entretien pourra se dérouler à la date et au lieu de votre choix. Votre participation sera rendue anonyme, de même que le contenu de l'échange, si vous le souhaitez.

Nous pouvons vous proposer de réaliser cet entretien dans le courant du mois de janvier si vous êtes disponible.

Vous trouverez plus de précisions sur le projet de recherche aux pages suivantes :

https://www.pacte-grenoble.fr/fr/truedem
https://www.truedem.eu/

Nous vous remercions par avance pour l'intérêt que vous porterez à cette étude, et nous restons à votre écoute pour toute question sur l'enquête.

Bien à vous,

[Signatures des membres de l'équipe concernés]

GREEK

ΕΠΙΣΤΟΛΗ ΠΡΟΣΚΛΗΣΗΣ ΓΙΑ ΣΥΝΕΝΤΕΥΞΕΙΣ ΕΜΠΕΙΡΟΓΝΩΜΟΝΩΝ (δείγμα)

Εάν έχει προηγηθεί τηλεφωνική επικοινωνία με το θεσμικό όργανο/το πρόσωπο/την υπηρεσία, παρακαλείσθε να συμπεριλάβετε τα ακόλουθα στην επιστολή μετά τον χαιρετισμό:

Όπως μόλις συζητήθηκε τηλεφωνικά, θα ήθελα να σας δώσω πληροφορίες σχετικά με το ερευνητικό πρόγραμμα TRUEDEM, με την παράκληση να τις στείλετε στην κα/κ. προσωπικά.

Αγαπητή κα/κ. (προσωποποιημένος χαιρετισμός)

Ονομάζομαι _____ και είμαι βοηθός ερευνητής σε ένα πολυεθνικό ερευνητικό πρόγραμμα με τίτλο TRUEDEM "Trust in European Democracies" (www.truedem.eu). Το ερευνητικό πρόγραμμα TRUEDEM ασχολείται με την εμπιστοσύνη του κοινού στους δημοκρατικούς θεσμούς σε επίπεδο Ευρώπης, σε εθνικό επίπεδο των κρατών μελών της ΕΕ και στις περιφέρειες. Αυτή η μελέτη για την ανάπτυξη της εμπιστοσύνης στη δημοκρατία διεξάγεται την περίοδο 2023-2025 από μια κοινοπραξία 12 ευρωπαϊκών ομάδων από πανεπιστήμια και ερευνητικούς οργανισμούς. Το ερευνητικό έργο χρηματοδοτείται από το πρόγραμμα Horizon Europe της Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής.

Η σημαντική φάση της επιτόπιας εργασίας, δηλαδή οι συνεντεύξεις εμπειρογνωμόνων που θα διεξαχθούν, έχει προγραμματιστεί από τον Ιανουάριο έως τα μέσα Απριλίου 2024 και, ως εκ τούτου, θα πρέπει να πραγματοποιηθεί πριν από τις εκλογές της ΕΕ. Έχουμε κάνει μια λίστα σημαντικών προσωπικοτήτων και οργανισμών, των οποίων τις απόψεις, τις εκτιμήσεις και τις αναλύσεις θα θέλαμε να συλλέξουμε ως μέρος των συνεντεύξεων εμπειρογνωμόνων. Η ερευνητική ομάδα θα εκτιμήσει ιδιαίτερα εάν, ως κορυφαίος εκπρόσωπος του ιδρύματός σας, θα μπορούσατε να συμφωνήσετε να λάβετε μέρος στη συνέντευξη. Ελπίζουμε ειλικρινά ότι θα βρείτε το θέμα της συνέντευξης που σας ενδιαφέρει.

Η ποιότητα των αποτελεσμάτων της έρευνάς μας εξαρτάται επίσης από τη προθυμία σας να λάβετε μέρος σε αυτή τη συνέντευξη εμπειρογνωμόνων. Αναφορικά με τον χρόνο και τόπο, θα προσαρμοστώ πλήρως στις δικές σας διαθεσιμότητες και επιλογές! Η συνέντευξη θα διαρκέσει μεταξύ 30 και 45 λεπτών και ανυπομονώ να ακούσω τις απόψεις και τα σχόλιά σας σχετικά! Εάν ενδιαφέρεστε για περισσότερες πληροφορίες σχετικά με το ερευνητικό πρόγραμμα, μπορώ να σας παραπέμψω στην ιστοσελίδα του έργου: www.truedem.eu .

Θα ήθελα να επικοινωνήσω μαζί σας προσωπικά για να κανονίσουμε ένα ραντεβού. Είστε επίσης ευπρόσδεκτη/ος να μου στείλετε μια προτεινόμενη ημερομηνία, ώρα ραντεβού - ή να μου στείλετε email.

Εκ μέρους της διαχείρισης του έργου και ολόκληρης της ερευνητικής ομάδας, θα ήθελα να σας ευχαριστήσω για το ενδιαφέρον σας και ανυπομονώ για τα σχόλιά σας!

Με εκτίμηση

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ITALIAN

LETTERA DI INVITO PER INTERVISTE AD ESPERTI

Se l'istituzione/persona/ufficio è stato contattato telefonicamente in anticipo, si prega di includere nella lettera, dopo il saluto, quanto segue:

Come appena discusso al telefono, vorrei fornirle informazioni sul progetto di ricerca TRUEDEM, con la richiesta di inviarle personalmente alla signora/signore.

Gentile signora/signore (saluto personalizzato)

Mi chiamo _____ e sono assistente di ricerca in un progetto di ricerca multinazionale intitolato TRUEDEM "Trust in European Democracies" (www.truedem.eu). Il progetto di ricerca TRUEDEM si occupa della fiducia dei cittadini nelle istituzioni democratiche a livello europeo, nazionale e regionale. Questo studio sullo sviluppo della fiducia nella democrazia è condotto nel periodo 2023-2025 da un consorzio di 12 team europei provenienti da università e organizzazioni di ricerca. Il progetto di ricerca è finanziato dal programma Horizon Europe della Commissione europea.

L'importante fase del lavoro sul campo, ovvero le interviste agli esperti, è prevista da gennaio ad aprile 2024 e dovrebbe quindi svolgersi prima delle elezioni dell'UE e del Consiglio d'Europa. Abbiamo stilato un elenco di personalità e organizzazioni importanti, le cui opinioni, valutazioni e analisi vorremmo raccogliere nell'ambito delle interviste agli esperti. Il team di ricerca apprezzerebbe molto se lei, in qualità di rappresentante di spicco della sua istituzione, accettasse di partecipare all'intervista. Ci auguriamo sinceramente che l'argomento dell'intervista sia di suo interesse.

La qualità dei risultati della nostra ricerca dipende anche dalla sua amichevole disponibilità a partecipare a questo colloquio con gli esperti. Per quanto riguarda l'orario e il luogo, mi adatterò completamente a lei. L'intervista durerà tra i 30 e i 45 minuti e non vedo l'ora di ascoltare le sue opinioni e i suoi commenti in merito. Se è interessato a ulteriori informazioni sul progetto di ricerca, la rimando al sito web del progetto: www.truedem.eu.

Vorrei contattarla personalmente per fissare un appuntamento. Può anche inviarmi una proposta di data e ora per l'appuntamento, oppure inviarmi un'e-mail.

A nome della direzione del progetto e dell'intero team di ricerca, vorrei ringraziarla per il suo interesse e attendo con ansia un suo cortese riscontro.

Cordiali saluti,

POLISH

ZAPROSZENIE NA WYWIADY Z EKSPERTAMI

Jeśli z instytucją/osobą/biurem skontaktowano się wcześniej telefonicznie, prosimy o umieszczenie w liście po powitaniu następujących informacji:

W nawiązaniu do rozmowy telefonicznej, chciałbym przekazać informacje na temat projektu badawczego TRUEDEM, z prośbą o możliwość przesłania ich do Pani/Pana osobiście.

Szanowna Pani/Panie (spersonalizowane pozdrowienie)

Nazywam się _____ i jestem asystentem badawczym w międzynarodowym projekcie badawczym zatytułowanym TRUEDEM "Trust in European Democracies" (www.truedem.eu). Projekt badawczy TRUEDEM dotyczy zaufania publicznego do instytucji demokratycznych na poziomie europejskim, krajowym państw członkowskich UE i regionów. Badanie dotyczące rozwoju zaufania do demokracji jest prowadzone w latach 2023-2025 przez konsorcjum 12 europejskich zespołów z uniwersytetów i organizacji badawczych. Projekt badawczy jest finansowany przez program Komisji Europejskiej "Horyzont Europa".

Ważny etap prac terenowych, czyli przeprowadzenie wywiadów eksperckich, zaplanowany jest na okres od stycznia do połowy kwietnia 2024 r., a zatem powinien odbyć się przed wyborami do UE i wyborami do Rady Narodowej. Sporządziliśmy listę ważnych osobistości i organizacji, których poglądy, oceny i analizy chcielibyśmy zebrać w ramach wywiadów eksperckich. Zespół badawczy będzie bardzo wdzięczny, jeśli Pan/Pani, jako wiodący przedstawiciel swojej instytucji, zgodzi się wziąć udział w badaniu. Mamy szczerą nadzieję, że temat wywiadu okaże się dla Pani/Pana interesujący.

Jakość wyników naszych badań zależy również od Pan/Pani chęci wzięcia udziału w tym eksperckim wywiadzie. Jeśli chodzi o czas i miejsce, całkowicie dostosuję się do Pan/Pani. Rozmowa potrwa od 30 do 45 minut i z niecierpliwością czekam na Pan/Pani opinie i komentarze na ten temat! Jeśli są Państwo zainteresowani dalszymi informacjami na temat projektu badawczego, z przyjemnością odsyłam na stronę internetową projektu: www.truedem.eu.

Chciałbym skontaktować się z Panią/Panem osobiście, aby umówić się na spotkanie. Zachęcam również do przesłania mi sugerowanej daty i godziny spotkania lub wysłania wiadomości e-mail.

W imieniu kierownictwa projektu i całego zespołu badawczego chciałbym podziękować za zainteresowanie i czekam na odpowiedź!

Pozdrawiam serdecznie

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ROMANIAN

SCRISOARE DE INVITAȚIE PENTRU INTERVIURILE CU EXPERȚI (exemplu)

În cazul în care instituția/persoana/biroul a fost contactat(ă) telefonic în prealabil, vă rugăm să includeți în scrisoare, după salut, următoarele informații:

Așa cum tocmai am discutat la telefon, aș dori să vă pun la dispoziție informații despre proiectul de cercetare TRUEDEM, cu rugămintea de a le trimite personal dnei/domnului.

Stimate doamnă/domnule (salut personalizat)

Mă numesc _____ și sunt asistent de cercetare în cadrul unui proiect de cercetare multinațional intitulat TRUEDEM "Trust in European Democracies" (www.truedem.eu). Proiectul de cercetare TRUEDEM se ocupă de încrederea publică în instituțiile democratice la nivel european, la nivel național al statelor membre ale UE și la nivel regional. Acest studiu privind dezvoltarea încrederii în democrație este realizat în perioada 2023-2025 de către un consorțiu format din 12 echipe europene din universități și organizații de cercetare. Proiectul de cercetare este finanțat de programul Horizon Europe al Comisiei Europene.

Faza importantă a activității pe teren, și anume interviurile cu experții care urmează să fie realizate, este programată din ianuarie până la jumătatea lunii aprilie 2024 și, prin urmare, ar trebui să aibă loc înainte de alegerile UE. Am întocmit o listă de personalități și organizații importante, ale căror opinii, evaluări și analize am dori să le colectăm în cadrul interviurilor cu experți. Echipa de cercetare va aprecia foarte mult dacă dumneavoastră, în calitate de reprezentant de frunte al instituției dumneavoastră, ați fi de acord să participați la interviu. Sperăm sincer că subiectul interviului va fi de interes pentru dvs.".

Calitatea rezultatelor cercetării noastre depinde și de disponibilitatea dumneavoastră de a participa la acest interviu de specialitate. În ceea ce privește timpul și locul, mă voi adapta complet la dumneavoastră! Interviul va dura între 30 și 45 de minute și aștept cu nerăbdare să aflu opiniile și comentariile dvs. pe această temă! Dacă sunteți interesat de informații suplimentare despre proiectul de cercetare, vă pot trimite cu plăcere la site-ul web al proiectului: www.truedem.eu.

Aș dori să vă contactez personal pentru a stabili o întâlnire. De asemenea, sunteți binevenit să-mi trimiteți o sugestie de dată și oră pentru o întâlnire sau să-mi trimiteți un e-mail.

În numele conducerii proiectului și al întregii echipe de cercetare, aș dori să vă mulțumesc pentru interesul dumneavoastră și aștept cu nerăbdare feedback-ul dumneavoastră!

Cele mai bune salutări,

_____

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SLOVAK

POZVÁNKA NA EXPERTNÝ ROZHOVOR (príklad)

Ak bola inštitúcia/osoba/úrad vopred telefonicky kontaktovaná, uveďte v liste po pozdrave nasledovné:

Ako sme práve prediskutovali po telefóne, rád by som Vám poskytol informácie o výskumnom projekte TRUEDEM so žiadosťou, aby ste ich zaslali osobne pani/p. XY.

Vážená/ý pani/pán (osobný pozdrav)

Volám sa _____ a som výskumným asistentom v nadnárodnom výskumnom projekte s názvom TRUEDEM „Dôvera v európske demokracie" (www.truedem.eu). Výskumný projekt TRUEDEM sa zaoberá dôverou verejnosti v demokratické inštitúcie na úrovni EÚ, národnej úrovni členských štátov EÚ a regiónov. Túto štúdiu o rozvoji dôvery v demokraciu realizuje v rokoch 2023 – 2025 konzorcium 12 európskych tímov z univerzít a výskumných organizácií. Výskumný projekt je financovaný z programu Európskej komisie Horizont Europe.

Dôležitá fáza terénnej práce, ktorou je realizácia rozhovorov s odborníkmi, je naplánovaná od februára do polovice apríla 2024 a mala by sa teda uskutočniť pred voľbami do EÚ. Vytvorili sme zoznam významných osobností a organizácií, ktorých názory, hodnotenia a analýzy by sme chceli zhromaždiť v rámci expertných rozhovorov. Výskumný tím veľmi ocení, ak by ste ako vedúci predstaviteľ Vašej inštitúcie/ významný/á politik/politička súhlasili s účasťou na rozhovore. Úprimne dúfame, že Vás téma rozhovoru zaujme.

Kvalita výsledkov nášho výskumu závisí aj od Vašej priateľskej ochoty zúčastniť sa tohto expertného rozhovoru. Pokiaľ ide o čas a miesto, úplne sa Vám prispôsobím. Rozhovor bude trvať 30 až 45 minút a budem sa tešiť na Vaše názory a pripomienky.

Ak máte záujem o ďalšie informácie o výskumnom projekte, je Vám k dispozícii webová stránka projektu: www.truedem.eu.

Rád by som Vás osobne kontaktoval a dohodol si stretnutie. Môžete mi tiež poslať navrhovaný dátum a čas stretnutia e-mailom.

V mene vedenia projektu a celého riešiteľského tímu Vám ďakujem za Váš záujem a teším sa na Vašu spätnú väzbu!

S pozdravom,

_____

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SLOVENIAN

Spoštovana gospa/gospod (*osebno nagovarjanje*)

Na Vas se obračam kot vodja slovenske raziskovalne skupine večnacionalnega raziskovalnega projekta z naslovom TRUEDEM "Zaupanje v evropskih demokracijah" (uradna spletna stran www.truedem.eu)[12].

Raziskovalni projekt TRUEDEM proučuje zaupanje javnosti v demokratične institucije na lokalni, regionalni, nacionalni in EU ravni. Projekt se izvaja med januarjem 2023 in decembrom 2025, in sicer v okviru konzorcija 12 raziskovalnih skupin iz evropskih univerz in raziskovalnih organizacij. Raziskovalni projekt financira program Evropske komisije Obzorje Evropa.

Pomembna faza terenskega dela, tj. intervjuji s strokovnjaki, je načrtovana od januarja do sredine aprila 2024. V ta namen smo kontaktirali pomembne posameznike in predstavnike organizacij in institucij, katerih mnenja, ocene in analize želimo zbrati v okviru intervjujev. Ker je za nas pomembno vaše mnenje, znanje in izkušnje, vas naprošamo za sodelovanje v intervjuju. Prav tako upamo, da so tematike, ki jih preučujemo zanimive za Vas in Vašo organizacijo.

Primarno bomo z raziskovalnimi rezultati projekta izboljšali razumevanje političnega zaupanja in mehanizmov za gradnjo zaupanja v politični sistem. Projekt TRUEDEM bo ponudil tudi predloge za izboljšanje zanesljivosti, transparentnosti in vključenosti političnih institucij ter okrepil zaupanje v demokratične institucije na lokalni, regionalni, nacionalni in EU ravni.

Kakovost raziskovalnih rezultatov je odvisna tudi od vaše pripravljenosti za sodelovanje v tem intervjuju. Zato se vam bomo v pogledu termina in kraja izvedbe intervjuja prilagodili. Intervju bo trajal približno 45 minut. Glede termina se lahko dogovorimo osebno, ali pa mi predlagani termin intervjuja posredujete na naslov: alenka.krasovec@fdv.uni-lj.si.

V primeru, da si želite o raziskovalnem projektu izvedeti več, vas prijazno vabimo, da obiščete spletno stran projekta: www.truedem.eu.

V imenu koordinatorja projekta TRUEDEM in celotne raziskovalne ekipe se vam že v naprej zahvaljujem za Vaš odziv in se veselim srečanja.

Lepo pozdravljeni,

Vodja projekta v Sloveniji: prof. dr. Alenka Krašovec

Člani raziskovalne skupine: prof. dr. Damjan Lajh

izr. prof. dr. Meta Novak

mag. Anja Kolak

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SWEDISH

Information till forskningspersonen

Bilaga till inbjudan att delta i forskningsprojektet *Tillit och Demokrati: en intervjustudie med civilsamhällesföreträdare, tjänstepersoner samt politiska representanter i Sverige.* I detta dokument får du information om projektet och om vad det innebär att delta.

Vad är det för projekt och varför vill vi att du ska delta?

Tillit och demokrati är ett är ett pan-europeiskt forskningsprojekt som finansieras av EU-kommissionen inom ramen för forskningsprogrammet Horisont 2020. Projektet har bland annat fokus på allmänhetens ökande misstro mot politiker och samhällets institutioner liksom deras ofta uttryckta besvikelse över var demokratiska processer landar i praktiken. Målet med studien är att få en djupare förståelse för människors uppfattning om pålitlighet och tillit till demokratiska institutioner och hur ett sådant förtroende byggs upp. I projektet ingår att göra personliga intervjuer med politiker, beslutsfattare, tjänstemän och representanter för olika organisationer inom civilsamhället.

Det är således i denna egenskap vi tagit kontakt med dig efter att funnit ditt namn på kommunens/näringsdepartementets/sametingets/Region Värmlands/Läkare utan gränsers hem-sida. Alternativt efter att ha fått ditt namn från kommunens/institutionens/organisationens representant NN. Vi bedömer att du har de kunskaper och erfarenheter som är avgörande för att få fram en mer nyanserad förståelse av förtroende och tillit från insidan av politiska och administrativa processer. Vi tror också att ditt deltagande kan bidra till att identifiera områden där det finns möjligheter till förbättring när det gäller att bygga förtroende mellan medborgarna och politiker, beslutsfattare och politiska institutioner. Ett deltagande innebär förstås också att du har möjlighet uttrycka och föra fram dina tankar, synpunkter och åsikter på hur den representativa demokratin fungerar i vårt land.

Forskningshuvudman i Sverige är Values Research Institute – Bikupan i Stockholm. Med forskningshuvudman avses den organisation som är ansvarig för projektet. Forskningen är godkänd av Etikprövningsmyndigheten med diarenummer XXXXXX:

Hur går projektet till?

De delstudier i studien som kommer att genomföras i Sverige bygger på helt anonymiserade, strukturerade personliga intervjuer med ett antal beslutsfattare inom såväl politiken som i civilsamhällets olika organisationer på såväl lokal, regional och nationell nivå. Efter att ha kommit överens om ett deltagande bestämmer vi gemensamt tid och plats för intervjun – exempelvis på Values Research Institutes kontor i centrala Stockholm eller på annan plats som överenskoms. Intervjun som kommer att spelas in på ett digitalt fickminne tar mellan 45 min till en timme och har formen av ett samtal som bygger på ett antal frågeställningar om tillit, förtroende och demokrati.

Vad händer med dina uppgifter?

Efter vårt möte kommer inspelningen försvaras i kassaskåp till dess intervjun transkriberas till skriven text. I samband med detta tas alla eventuella uppgifter eller markörer bort som gör det möjligt att identifiera vem du är. Ingenstans – vare sig i inspelningen eller i utskriften förekommer ditt namn. Istället beskrivs du i generella termer av typen: *Expert 1, Kvinna, 25 – 40 år, kommunpolitiker, västsverige.*

Efter transkriberingen gjorts, raderas alla inspelningar. Alla då anonymiserade intervjuer kommer att översättas till engelska och sedan sammanställs och delas med forskarna i samtliga deltagande länder. Därefter påbörjas analysarbetet som är uppdelat i fyra huvudområden som i sin tur är nedbrutet på ytterligare ett antal delområden.

All data som på något sätt är knutet till dig som intervjuperson kommer således att behandlas så att ingen obehörig kan ta del av den. Samtyckesformuläret, som fysiskt ej går att förknippa med intervjun, förvaras i ett kassaskåp som enbart är tillgängligt för forskningshuvudmannen.

Ansvarig för dina personuppgifter är Britt-Inger Puranen som också är forskningshuvudman för den svenska delen av projektet. Dataskyddsombud för den svenska delen av projektet är Peter Welander, World Values Survey, Tegnérgatan

15, 111 40 Stockholm, +46 706 651651. Om du är missnöjd med hur dina personuppgifter behandlas har du rätt att inge klagomål till Integritetsskyddsmyndigheten, som är tillsynsmyndighet.

Hur får du information om resultatet av projektet?

Arbetet kommer att presenteras i en forskningsrapport under 2025 som kommer att tillgängliggöras bland annat på projektets övergripande webbsida på truedem.eu. På denna adress kan du för övrigt redan idag hitta mer information om projektet – bland annat i form av ett antal youtube-filmer. Enligt EU:s dataskyddsförordning har du rätt att kostnadsfritt ta del av de uppgifter om dig som hanteras i projektet. Om du vill att vi ska skicka den färdiga rapporten till dig, måste du kontakta huvudansvarig forskare med namn och adress. Således kommer inga resultat att automatiskt skickas till dig eftersom alla uppgifter anonymiserats.

Deltagandet är frivilligt

Ditt deltagande är frivilligt och du kan när som helst avbryta deltagandet utan att behöva uppge någon anledning till detta. Tyvärr utgår ingen ersättning för ditt deltagande i forskningprojektet – däremot bjuder vi på fika.

Med vänlig hälsning

Projektansvarig:

Bi Puranen

Values Reseach Institute (VRI)

World Values Survey

Tegnérgatan 15

111 40 Stockholm

+46 705 521721