Figure 1: Method of reading social representations in terms of frequency and order of appearance (rank)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Elevated frequency | | | |
| First ranks | Elements whose frequency is high and which are in the first ranks  **Presumption of centrality** | Elements whose frequency is high et which are in the far ranks  **First periphery** | Far ranks |
| Elements whose frequency is low and which are in the first ranks **Second periphery** | Elements whose frequency is low and which are in the far ranks  **Third periphery** |
| Low frequency | | | |
|  | | | |

Figure 2: Survey population (number of surveyed individuals)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Master in European Studies | Master in Geography | Total |
| France | 30 | 44 | 74 |
| Germany | 39 | 22 | 61 |
| Poland | 22 | 0 | 22 |
| Total | 91 | 66 | **157** |

Figure 3: French students preparing a Master in European Studies - graphical representation of the frequency and the ranks

**100% = 30**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Average rank < 3,2 | Frequency % | Average rank > 3 ,2 | Frequency % |
| **environment**  **energy** | 77  57 |  |  |
| ecology  the future  economy  green  future generations  long-term  responsibility  development  consumption  regions  other growth  planet and humanity  transport | 37  23  20  17  13  13  13  13  13  10  10  10  10 | climate change  recycling  nature  pollution | 40  23  10  10 |

Figure 4: French students preparing a Master in Geography - graphical representation of the frequency and the ranks

**100% = 44**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Average rank < 3,2 | Frequency % | Average rank > 3 ,2 | Frequency % |
| **environment**  **energy**  **ecology** | 77  57  56 |  |  |
| nature  the future  to protect  pollution reduction  recycling  danger  responsibility  future generations to consume different  climate problem | 39  38  34  31  30  25  22  20  20  20 | spatial issues  agriculture  coat and sustainable transport | 40  35  30 |

Figure 5: German students preparing a Master in European Studies - graphical representation of the frequency and the ranks

**100% = 39**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Average rank < 2,9 | Frequency % | Average rank > 2 ,9 | Frequency % |
| **environment**  **energy**  **resources** | 49  44  28 | future generations | 31 |
| ecology  the future  long-term  climate change  education | 18  18  18  15  15 | technology  development  agriculture  efficiency  politics  precaution  responsibility  economy | 13  10  8  8  8  8  8  8 |

Figure 6: German students preparing a Master in Geography - graphical representation of the frequency and the ranks

**100% = 22**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Average rank < 2,9 | Frequency % | Average rank > 2 ,9 | Frequency % |
| **environment**  **energy**  **resources** | 76  58  55 |  |  |
| ecology  the future  future generations  green  climate change  responsibility  precauntionary principle  sciences and technology  sensitize | 39  32  30  30  29  29  28  25  22 | relationship between men and environments  sustainable farming  back to basics  spatial organization | 34  22  22  21 |

Figure 7: Polish students preparing a Master in European Studies - graphical representation of the frequency and the ranks

**100% = 22**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Average rank < 3,1 | Frequency % | Average rank > 3,1 | Frequency % |
| balance  equality  environment  developement | 41  32  27  23 | rich-poor | 27 |
| improvement  education  the future  cooperation  interdisciplinary  European Union | 18  18  14  14  14  14 | rationality | 18 |