



“DIAGNOSTIC REPORT”

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INTRODUCTION

This Diagnostic Report was made following the answers given by the students to the questionnaire:

Pre-Lab session

<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSeElmczZz7wElBcsaocgTm2yfsD6Cmu9ItTUE4beP2O4pyMgA/viewform>

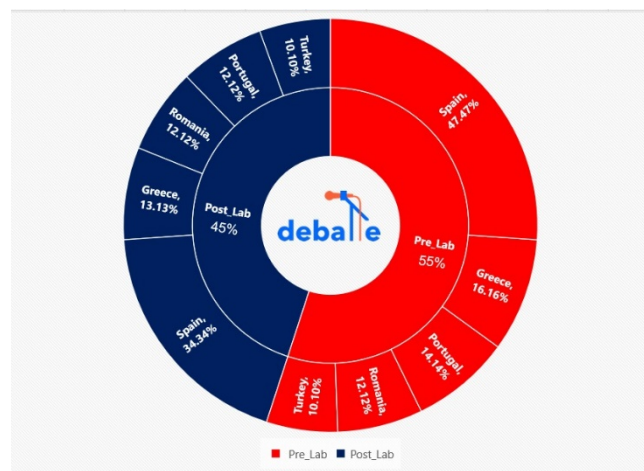
Post-Lab

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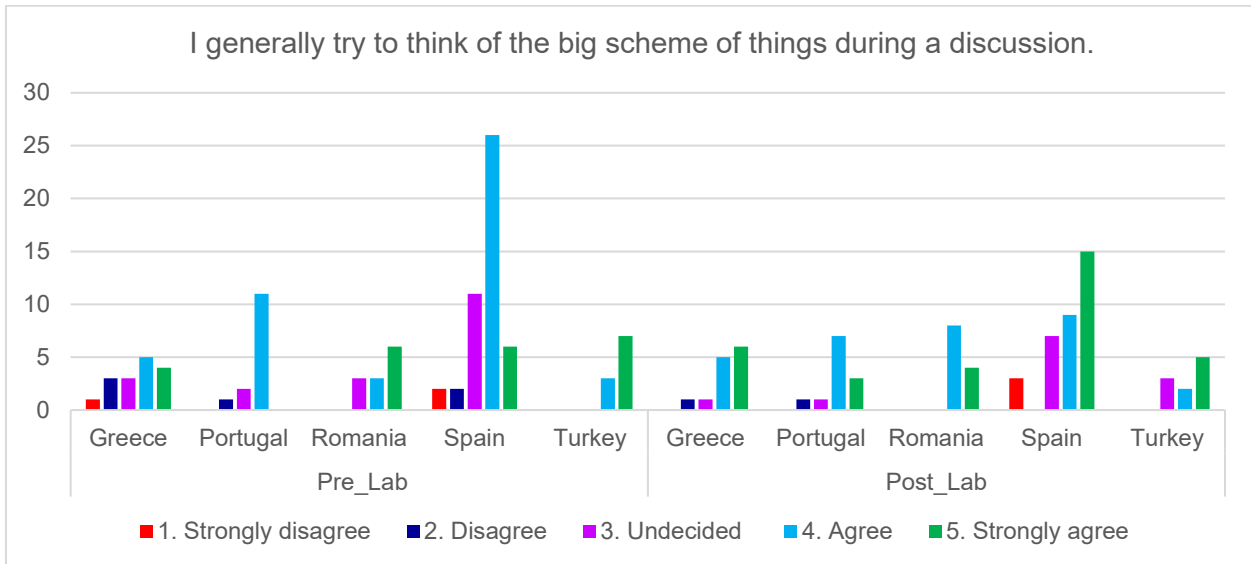
before the Pre-Lab session and after the Post-Lab session by the student respondents from Greece, Portugal, Romania, Spain, and Türkiye.

The students answered 51 questions, the interpretation of the answers being analysed after each question. The number of respondents, for each stage and for each country, is as follows:

Period	Country	No	%
Pre_Lab	Greece	16	16.16%
Pre_Lab	Portugal	14	14.14%
Pre_Lab	Romania	12	12.12%
Pre_Lab	Spain	47	47.47%
Pre_Lab	Türkiye	10	10.10%
Post_Lab	Greece	13	13.13%
Post_Lab	Portugal	12	12.12%
Post_Lab	Romania	12	12.12%
Post_Lab	Spain	34	34.34%
Post_Lab	Türkiye	10	10.10%

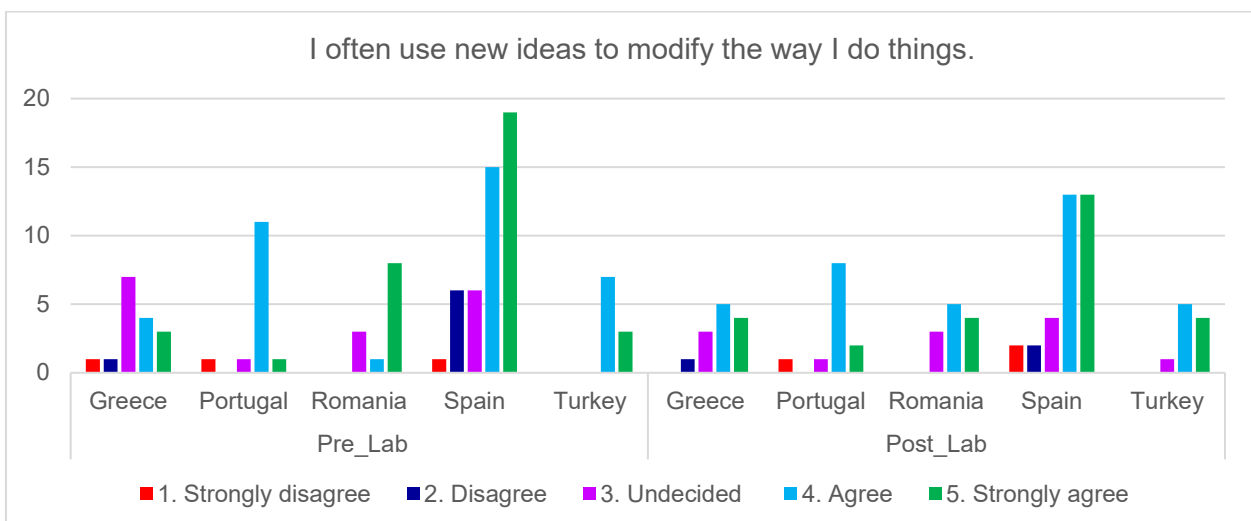


CONTENT



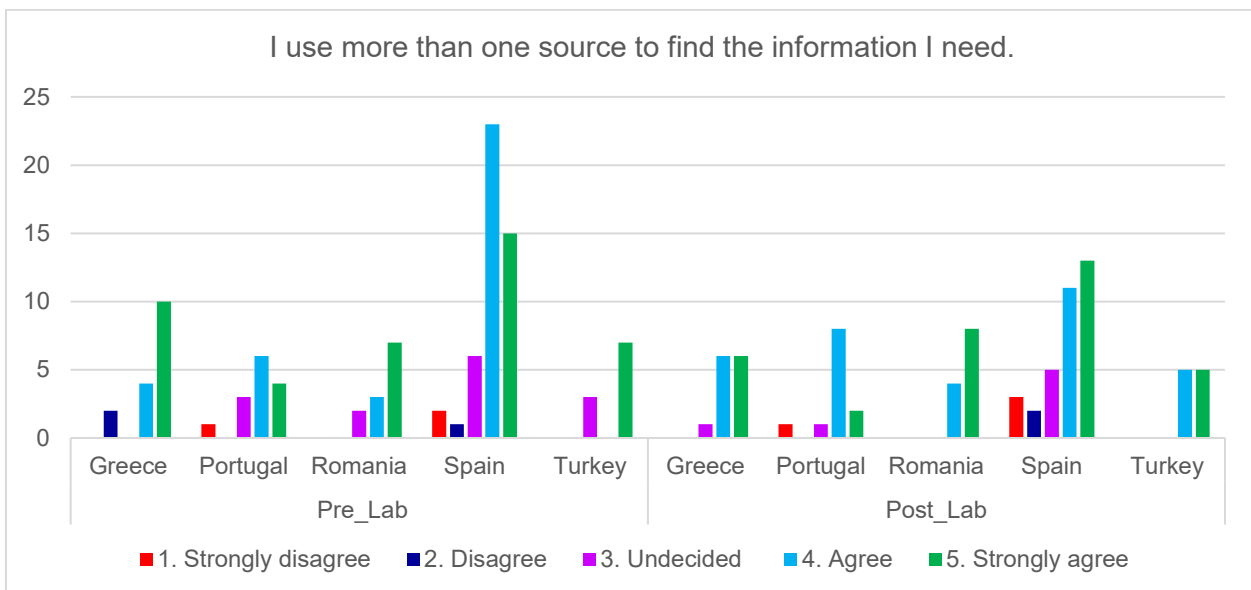
Q1. *I generally try to think of the big scheme of things during a discussion*

In comparing countries during the Pre-Lab period, Spain had the highest proportion of respondents indicating agreement or strong agreement, while Portugal had the highest proportion of respondents who were undecided. However, during the Post-Lab period, Spain saw a notable increase in strong agreement responses, indicating a shift towards a more unified perspective. Additionally, Romania showed a significant increase in the proportion of respondents strongly agreeing during the Post-Lab period compared to the Pre-Lab period, suggesting a strengthening conviction towards considering broader perspectives.



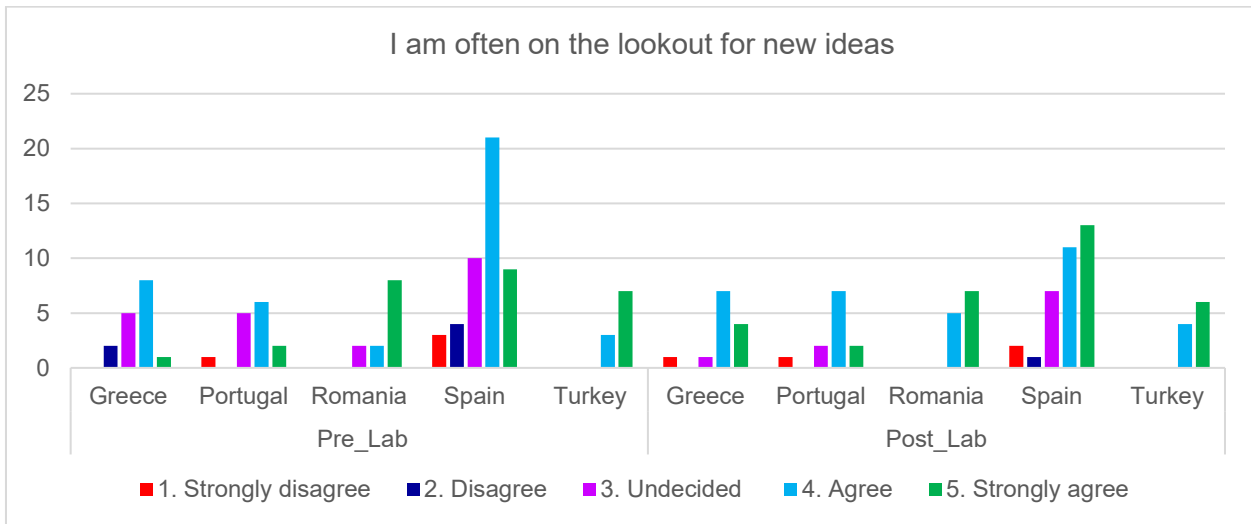
Q2. *I often use new ideas to modify the way I do things*

The information presented in the graph shows the tendency of respondents to use new ideas to adapt their approaches. During the Pre-Lab period, Spain and Türkiye had the highest proportions of respondents indicating agreement or strong agreement, while Portugal and Greece showed more varied responses with Portugal, in particular, having a higher proportion of respondents who were undecided. In the post-Lab period, Spain maintained its leading position in terms of agreement responses, while Portugal saw a shift towards stronger agreement. Romania saw a notable increase in the proportion of respondents who strongly agreed in the post-Lab period, suggesting an increased inclination towards adopting innovative ideas. These findings highlight different attitudes towards incorporating new concepts across countries and time.



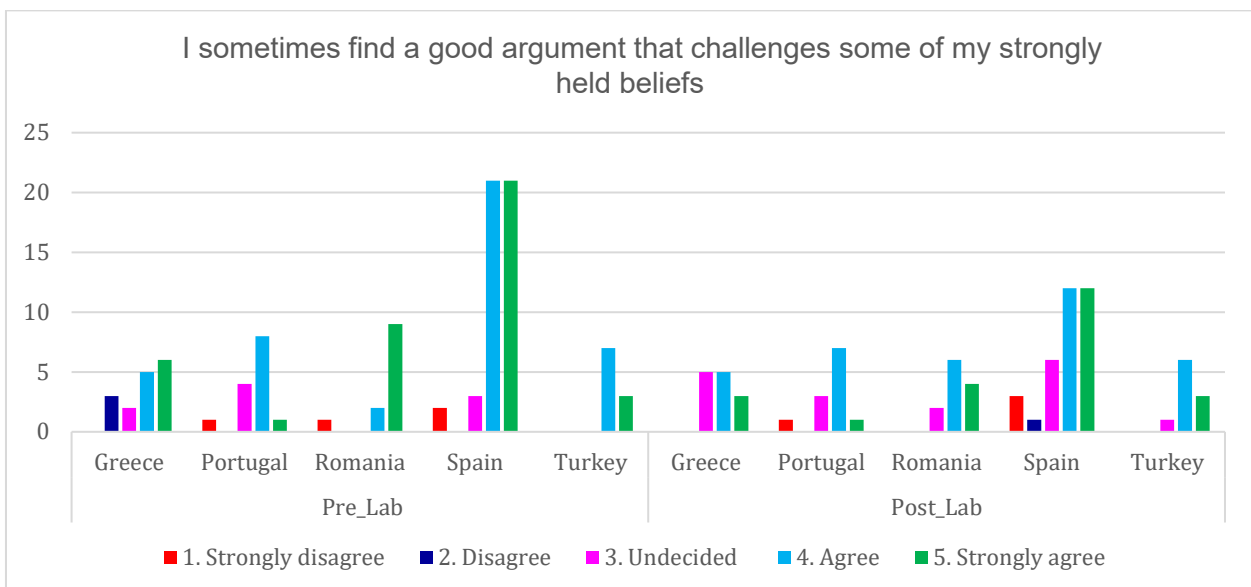
Q3. *I use more than one source to find the information I need*

The chart depicts respondents' tendencies regarding the utilization of multiple sources to gather information. Spain stands out during both periods, with the highest proportion of respondents indicating agreement or strong agreement, suggesting a strong inclination towards utilizing diverse sources. Portugal, on the other hand, shows a notable shift from being undecided in the first period to leaning more towards agreement in the second period. Romania exhibits a consistent trend of increasing agreement responses in the second period, indicating a strengthening preference for using multiple sources. Türkiye, while showing a relatively lower level of agreement compared to other countries, still displays a notable increase in agreement responses in the second period, indicating a growing recognition of the importance of using multiple sources for information gathering.



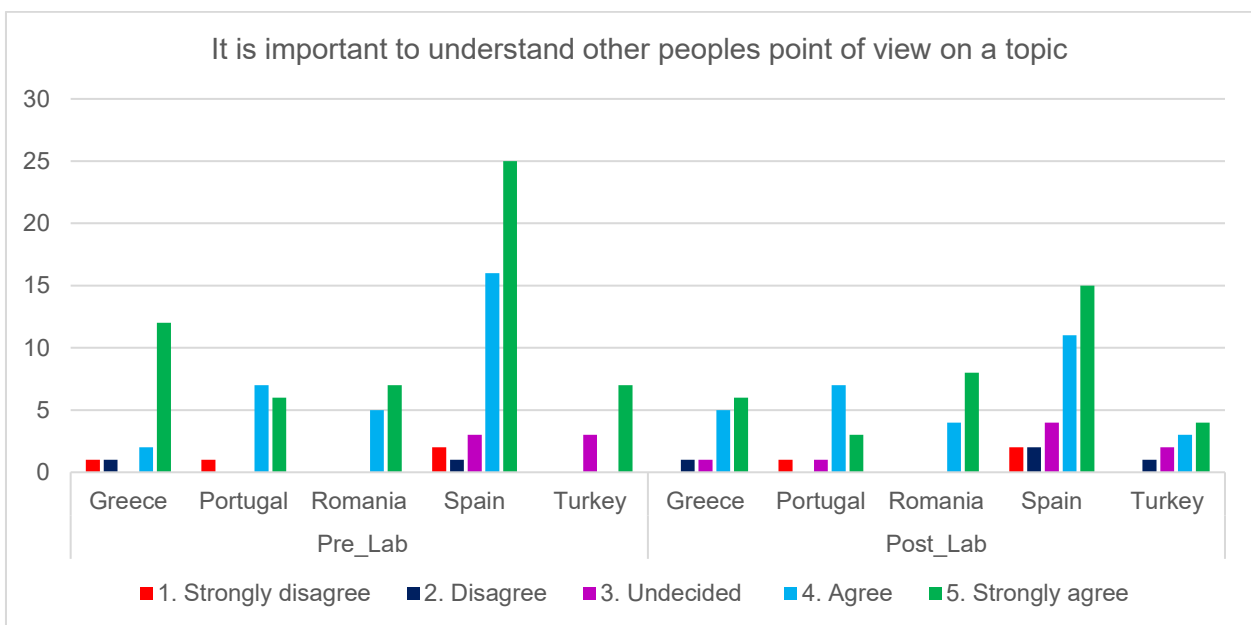
Q4. I am often on the lookout for new ideas

The chart depicts respondents' tendencies regarding the utilization of multiple sources to gather information. Spain stands out during both periods, with the highest proportion of respondents indicating agreement or strong agreement, suggesting a strong inclination towards utilizing diverse sources. Portugal, on the other hand, shows a notable shift from being undecided in the first period to leaning more towards agreement in the second period. Romania exhibits a consistent trend of increasing agreement responses in the second period, indicating a strengthening preference for using multiple sources. Türkiye, while showing a relatively lower level of agreement compared to other countries, still displays a notable increase in agreement responses in the second period, indicating a growing recognition of the importance of using multiple sources for information gathering.



Q5. I sometimes find a good argument that challenges some of my strongly held beliefs

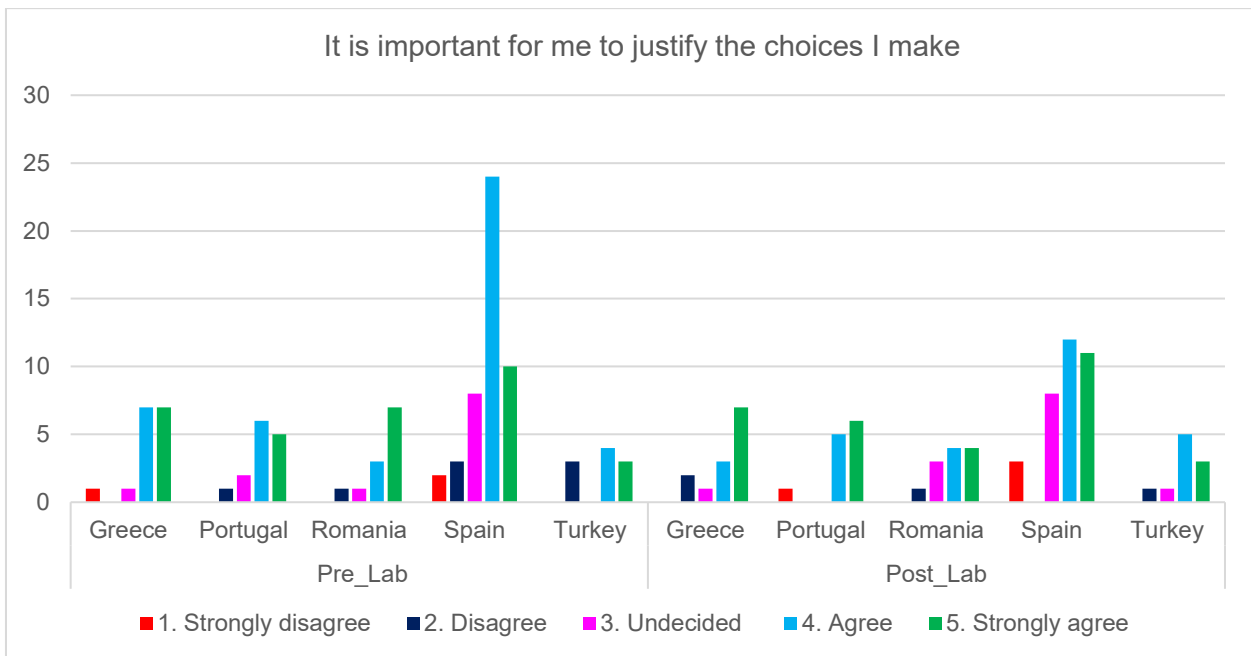
The graph shows the attitudes of respondents in different countries towards challenging arguments that challenge their strong beliefs. Spain had the highest proportion of respondents indicating agreement or strong agreement during the pre-test period, indicating a willingness to consider oppositional views. Portugal had a mixed response, but there was a notable increase in agreement after the post-Lab period. Romania had a steady trend of agreement in both periods, suggesting a willingness to consider opposing arguments. Türkiye had a slight increase in agree responses after the post-Lab period, showing a growing openness to alternative perspectives. Greece had a balanced distribution of responses in both periods, with a significant percentage of respondents willing to confront challenging arguments, indicating a moderate level of openness compared to other surveyed countries. Overall, the data shows varying attitudes towards confronting challenging arguments among the surveyed countries.



Q6. It is important to understand other people's point of view on a topic

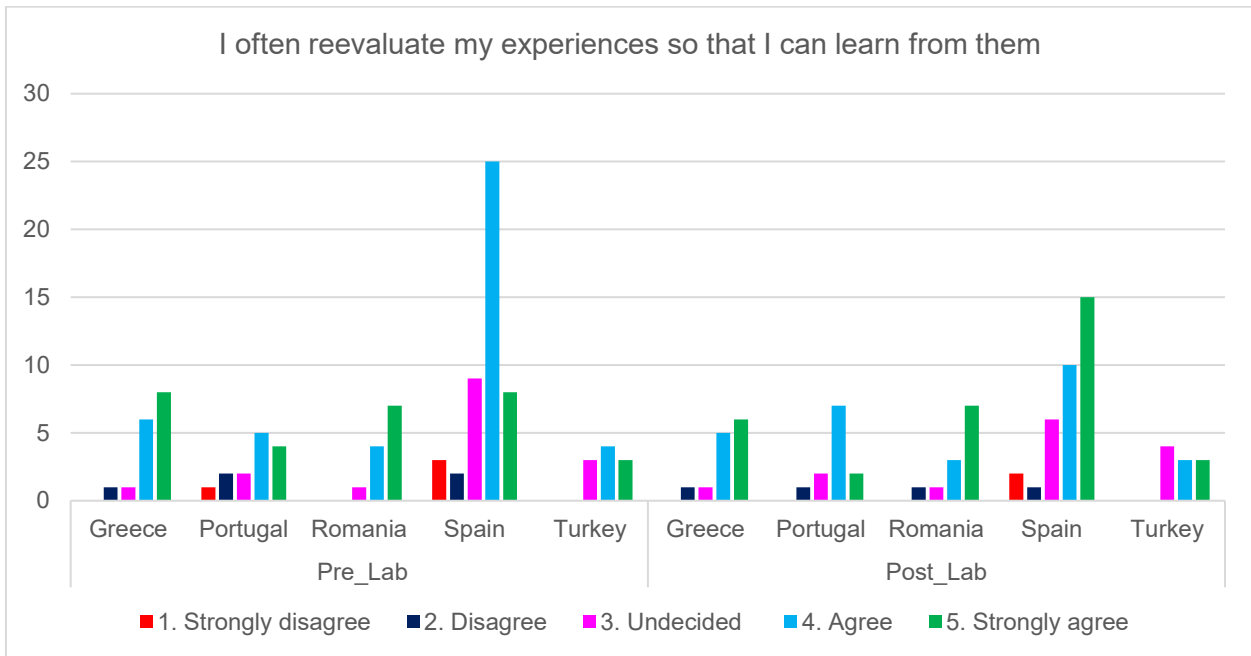
The data presented in the chart reflects respondents' attitudes towards the importance of understanding other people's points of view on a topic. During the Pre-Lab period, Spain exhibited the highest proportion of respondents indicating agreement or strong agreement, suggesting a strong acknowledgment of the significance of understanding differing perspectives. Portugal and Greece showed a more mixed response, with a notable increase in the proportion of respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing in the Post-Lab period. Romania demonstrated a consistent trend of agreement across both

periods, indicating a persistent recognition of the importance of understanding others' viewpoints. Türkiye displayed a relatively lower level of agreement compared to other countries surveyed, but still showed a notable increase in agreement responses in the Post-Lab period, suggesting a growing recognition of the value of understanding diverse perspectives. Overall, the data highlights varying attitudes towards appreciating different viewpoints among the surveyed countries.



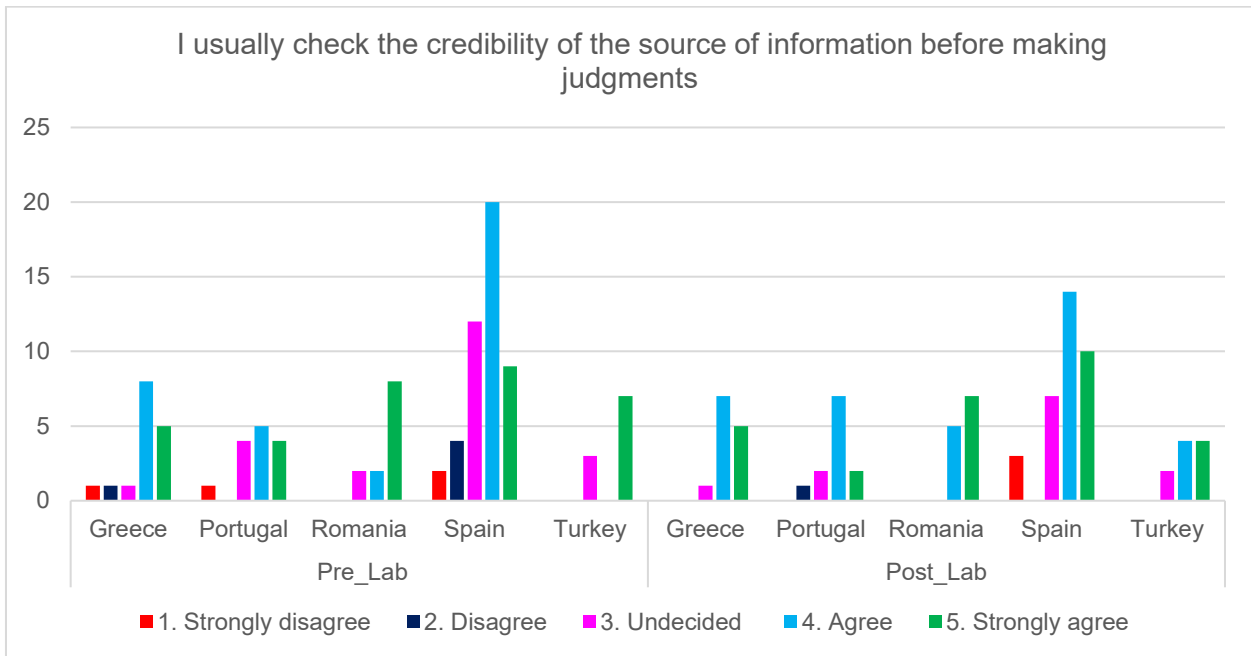
Q7. It is important for me to justify the choices I make

The chart illustrates respondents' attitudes towards the importance of justifying the choices they make. During the Pre-Lab period, Spain had the highest proportion of respondents indicating agreement or strong agreement, suggesting a strong inclination towards justifying their decisions. Greece and Portugal also displayed a significant proportion of respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing. However, Romania showed a relatively lower level of agreement compared to the other countries. In the Post-Lab period, Spain maintained its lead in agreement responses, while Portugal and Romania exhibited a slight increase in agreement. Greece showed a more mixed response, with a comparable proportion of respondents indicating agreement or disagreement. Türkiye displayed a relatively lower level of agreement in both periods. Overall, the data suggests varying attitudes towards the importance of justifying choices among the surveyed countries, with Spain showing the highest inclination towards this aspect.



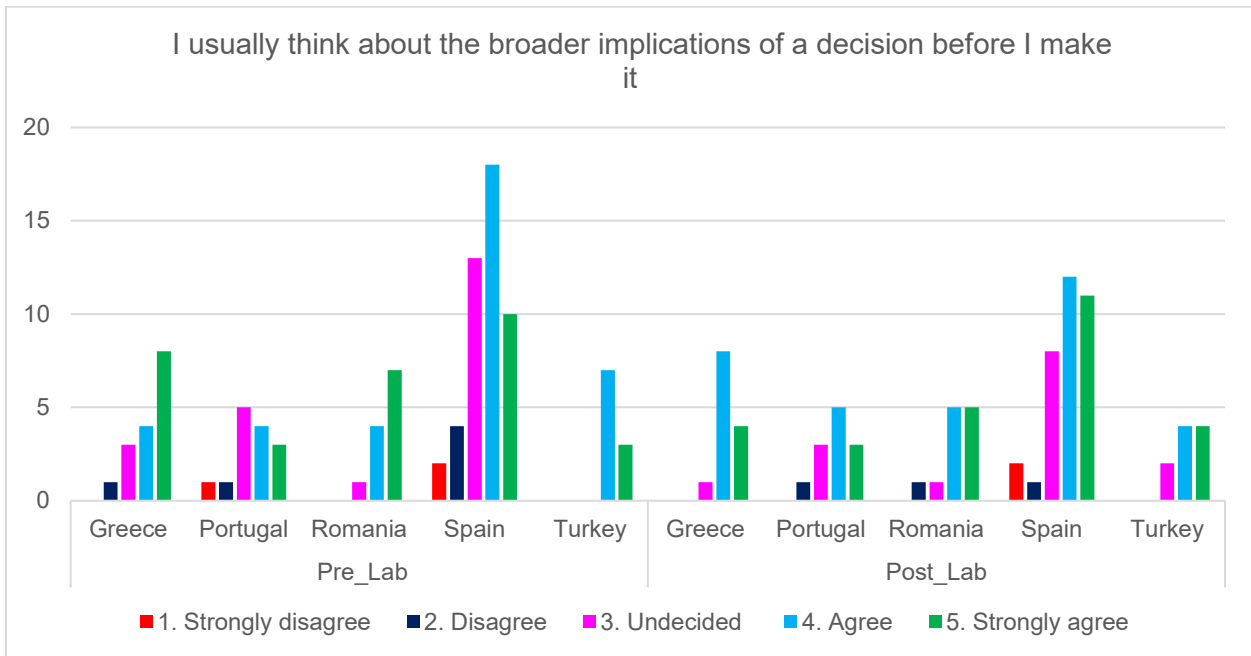
Q8. I often reevaluate my experiences so that I can learn from them

The chart represents respondents' tendencies regarding the frequency of reevaluating their experiences to learn from them. During the Pre-Lab period, Spain exhibited the highest proportion of respondents indicating agreement or strong agreement, suggesting a strong inclination towards re-evaluation for learning purposes. Greece and Portugal also showed a significant proportion of respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing, indicating a similar tendency. Romania displayed a comparatively lower level of agreement compared to the other countries. In the Post-Lab period, Spain maintained its lead in agreement responses, while Portugal and Romania exhibited a slight increase in agreement. Greece displayed a consistent response pattern between the two periods. Türkiye showed a relatively lower level of agreement in both periods. Overall, the data suggests varying attitudes towards the frequency of reevaluating experiences among the surveyed countries, with Spain demonstrating the highest inclination towards this behaviour.



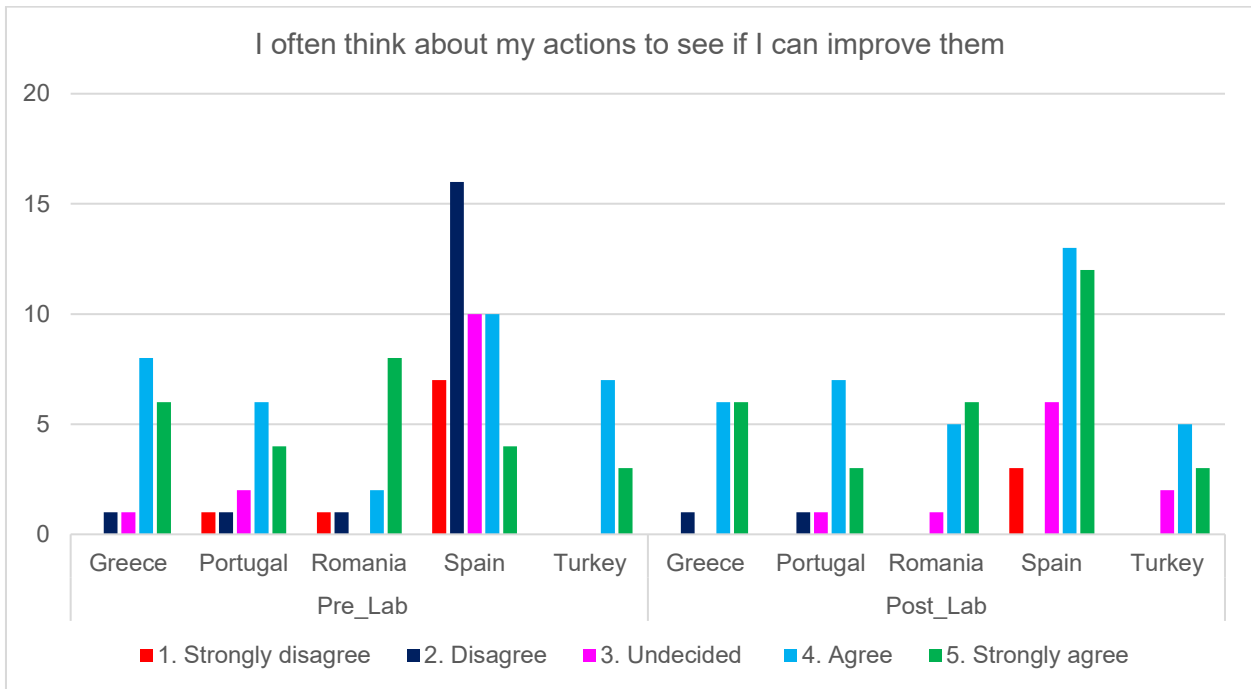
Q9. I usually check the credibility of the source of information before making judgments

The provided chart offers insights into respondents' habits concerning the assessment of information source credibility before forming judgments. During the Pre-Lab period, Spain emerged with the highest proportion of respondents either agreeing or strongly agreeing, indicating a prevalent tendency to prioritize source verification. Portugal and Greece also displayed significant agreement levels, while Romania showed a comparatively lower inclination. In the Post-Lab period, Spain retained its lead in agreement responses, while Portugal and Romania saw a slight increase. Greece exhibited consistent responses across both periods, while Türkiye showed relatively lower agreement levels. Overall, the data underscores varying attitudes towards the importance of source credibility verification among surveyed countries, with Spain exhibiting the strongest inclination.



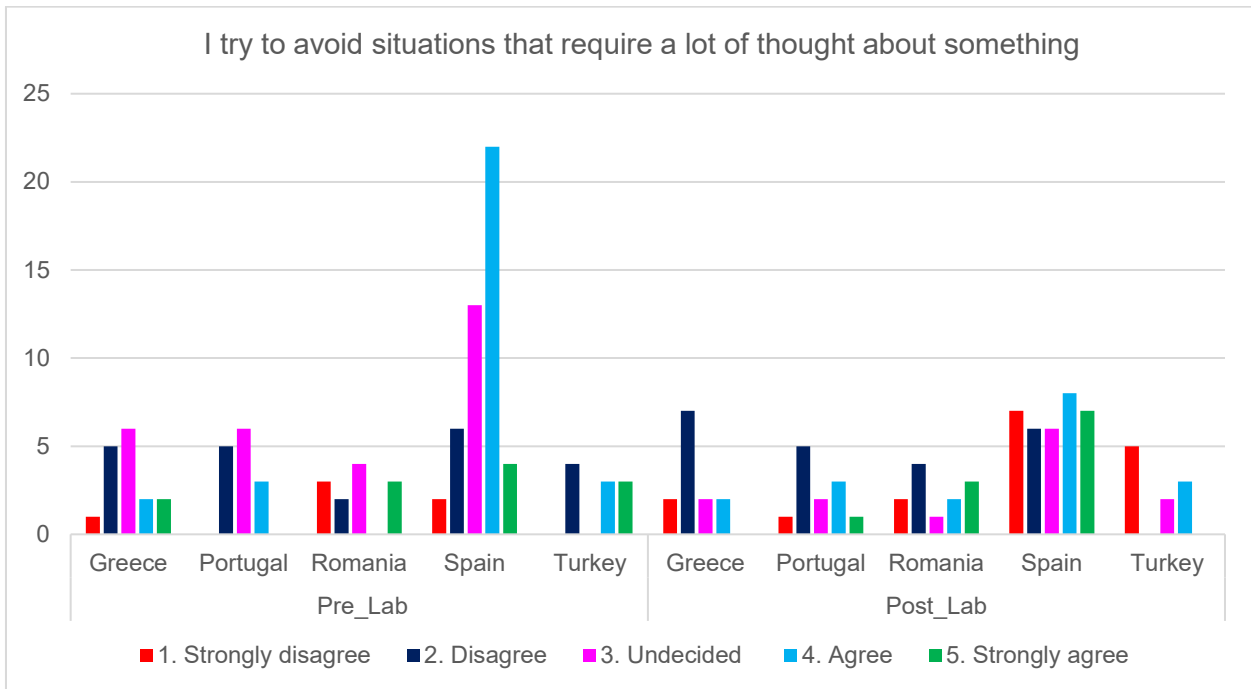
Q10. *I usually think about the broader implications of a decision before I make it*

The data in the chart highlights respondents' habits regarding contemplating the broader implications of decisions before making them. During the Pre-Lab period, Spain emerged as the country with the highest proportion of respondents indicating agreement or strong agreement, suggesting a prevalent tendency towards considering wider ramifications. Greece and Portugal also displayed considerable agreement levels, indicating a similar inclination. Romania showed a relatively lower level of agreement compared to the other countries. In the Post-Lab period, Spain maintained its lead in agreement responses, while Portugal and Romania saw a slight increase. Greece exhibited consistent responses across both periods. Türkiye displayed relatively lower agreement levels in both periods. Overall, the findings reveal diverse attitudes towards the consideration of broader implications among the surveyed countries, with Spain showing the strongest inclination towards this behaviour.



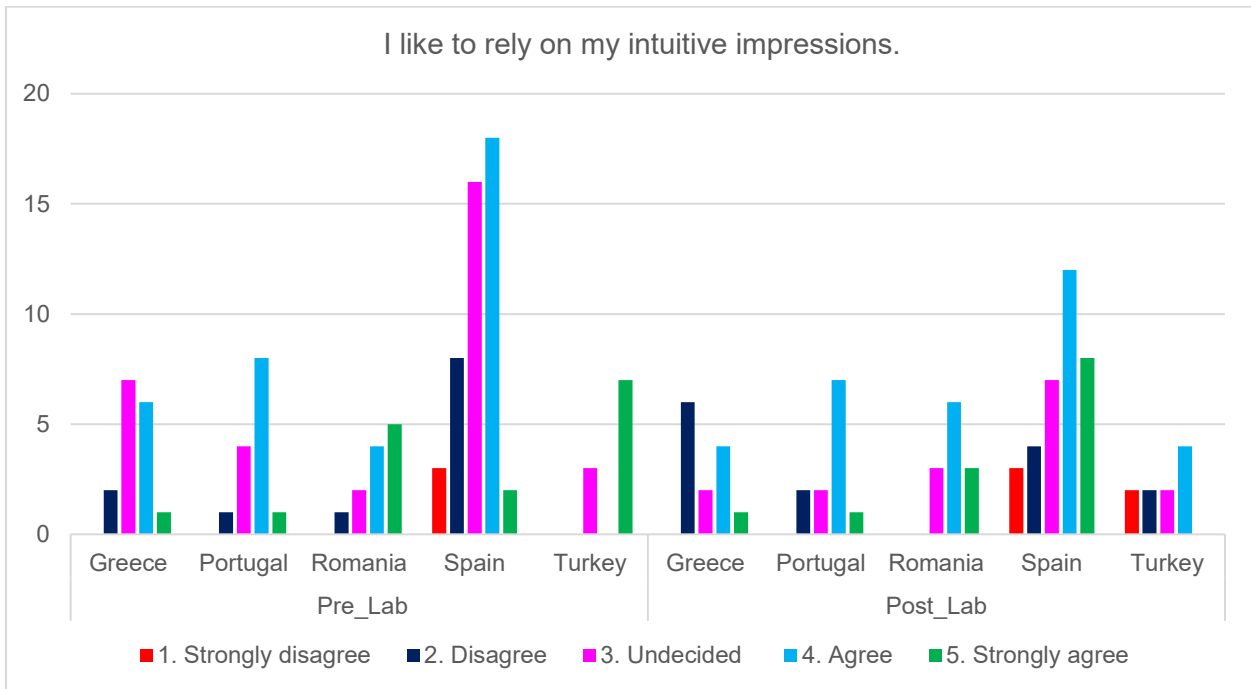
Q11. I often think about my actions to see if I can improve them

The chart presents respondents' habits regarding reflecting on their actions to seek opportunities for improvement. During the Pre-Lab period, Spain displayed the highest proportion of respondents indicating disagreement or strong disagreement, suggesting a prevalent tendency against actively reflecting on actions for improvement. Conversely, Greece, Portugal, and Romania exhibited a more balanced distribution of responses, with a notable proportion of respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing, indicating a willingness to engage in self-reflection for improvement. In the Post-Lab period, Spain maintained its lead in disagreement responses, while Portugal and Romania showed a slight increase in agreement. Greece exhibited consistent responses across both periods, while Türkiye displayed relatively lower agreement levels. Overall, the data underscores diverse attitudes towards reflecting on actions for improvement among the surveyed countries, with Spain showing the strongest tendency against this behaviour.



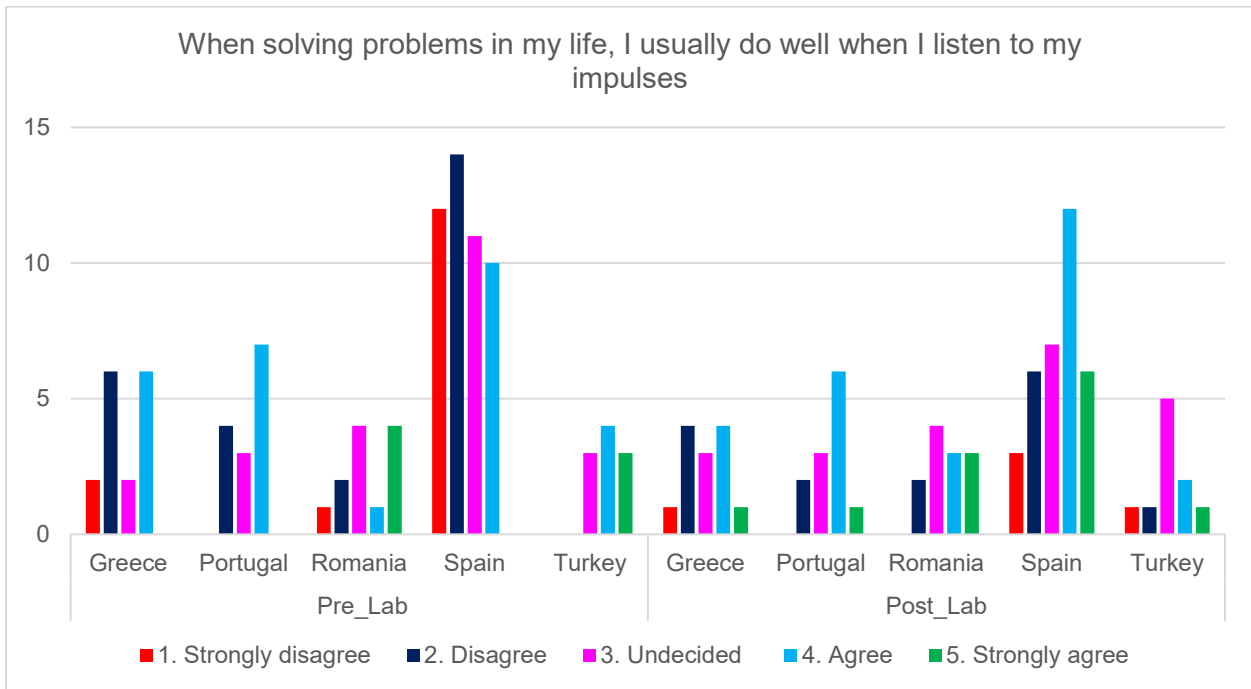
Q12. I try to avoid situations that require a lot of thought about something

The graph shows respondents' attitudes towards situations requiring substantial reflection. During the pre-test period, Spain had the highest proportion of respondents indicating agreement or strong agreement, suggesting a predominant inclination to avoid situations requiring extensive thinking. Greece and Portugal also had a considerable proportion of respondents who agreed or strongly agreed, indicating a similar tendency. Romania showed a more balanced distribution of responses, with a notable proportion of respondents disagreeing or strongly disagreeing, suggesting a willingness to engage in situations requiring reflection. In the post-test period, Spain maintained its lead in terms of agree responses, while Portugal and Romania saw a slight increase in disagreement. Greece showed a more mixed response, with relatively higher levels of disagreement. Türkiye showed relatively lower levels of agreement in both periods. Overall, the data reveal different attitudes towards avoidance of intensive thinking among the countries surveyed, with Spain showing the strongest inclination.



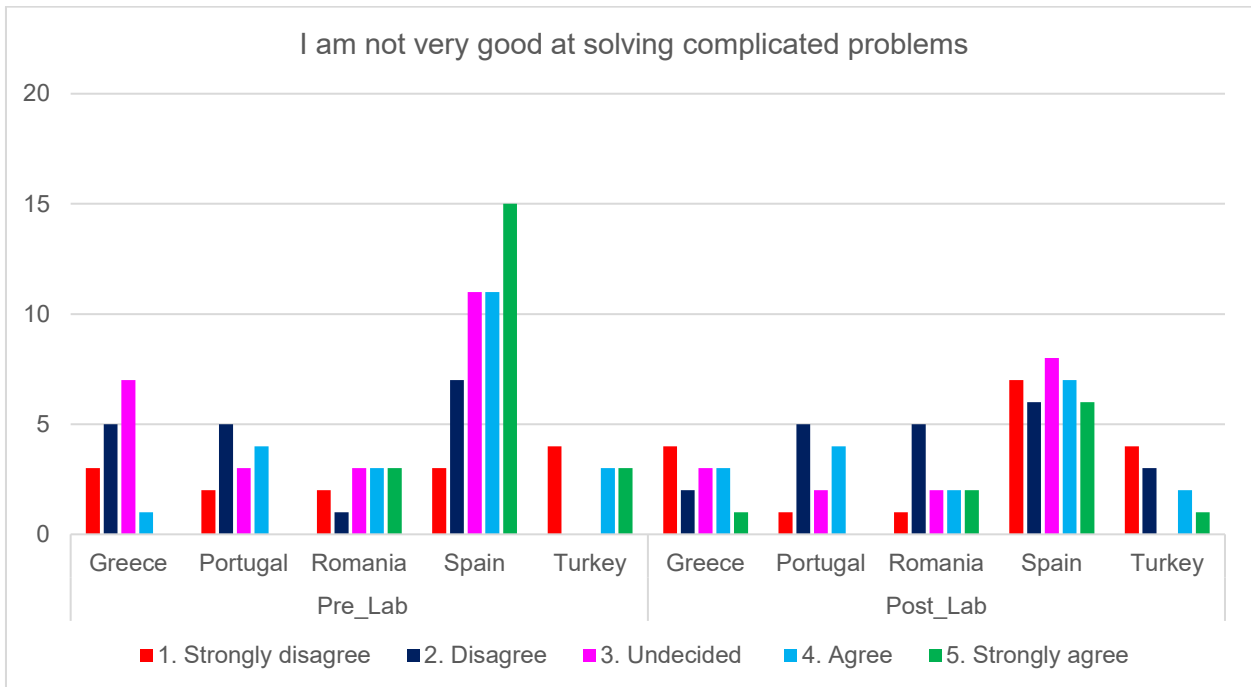
Q13. I like to rely on my intuitive impressions

The data provided illustrates respondents' tendencies regarding reliance on intuitive impressions. During the survey period, Spain displayed the highest proportion of respondents indicating agreement or strong agreement, suggesting a prevalent inclination towards relying on intuitive impressions. Greece, Portugal, and Romania also showed significant proportions of respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing, indicating a similar tendency, albeit slightly less pronounced. Türkiye displayed relatively lower levels of agreement compared to the other countries. Overall, the findings reveal varying attitudes towards relying on intuitive impressions among the surveyed countries, with Spain exhibiting the strongest inclination.



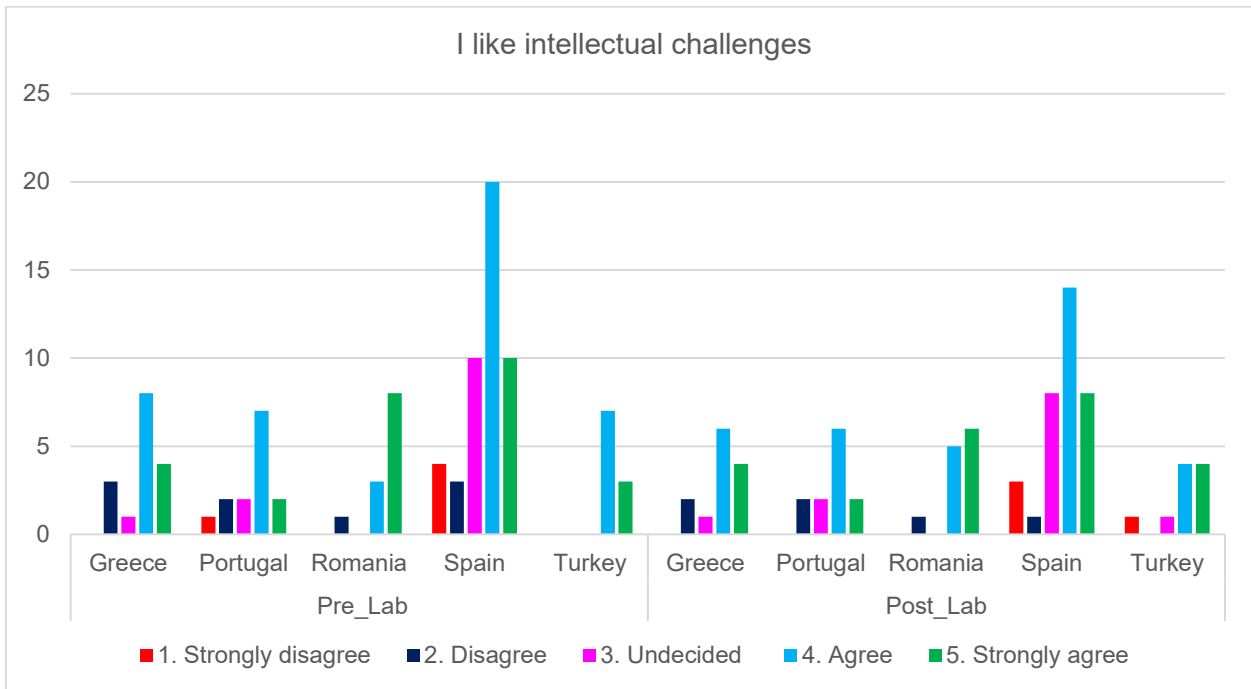
Q14. When solving problems in my life, I usually do well when I listen to my impulses

The data provided offers insights into respondents' inclinations regarding problem-solving and the reliance on impulses. Spain had a substantial proportion of respondents indicating disagreement or strong disagreement, suggesting a prevailing tendency against relying on impulses when solving problems. Greece, Portugal, and Romania also showed a significant proportion of respondents disagreeing or strongly disagreeing, although less pronounced compared to Spain. Türkiye displayed a more mixed response, with a relatively lower level of disagreement compared to the other countries. Overall, the findings reveal varying attitudes towards the reliance on impulses when solving problems among the surveyed countries, with Spain exhibiting a stronger tendency against this behaviour.



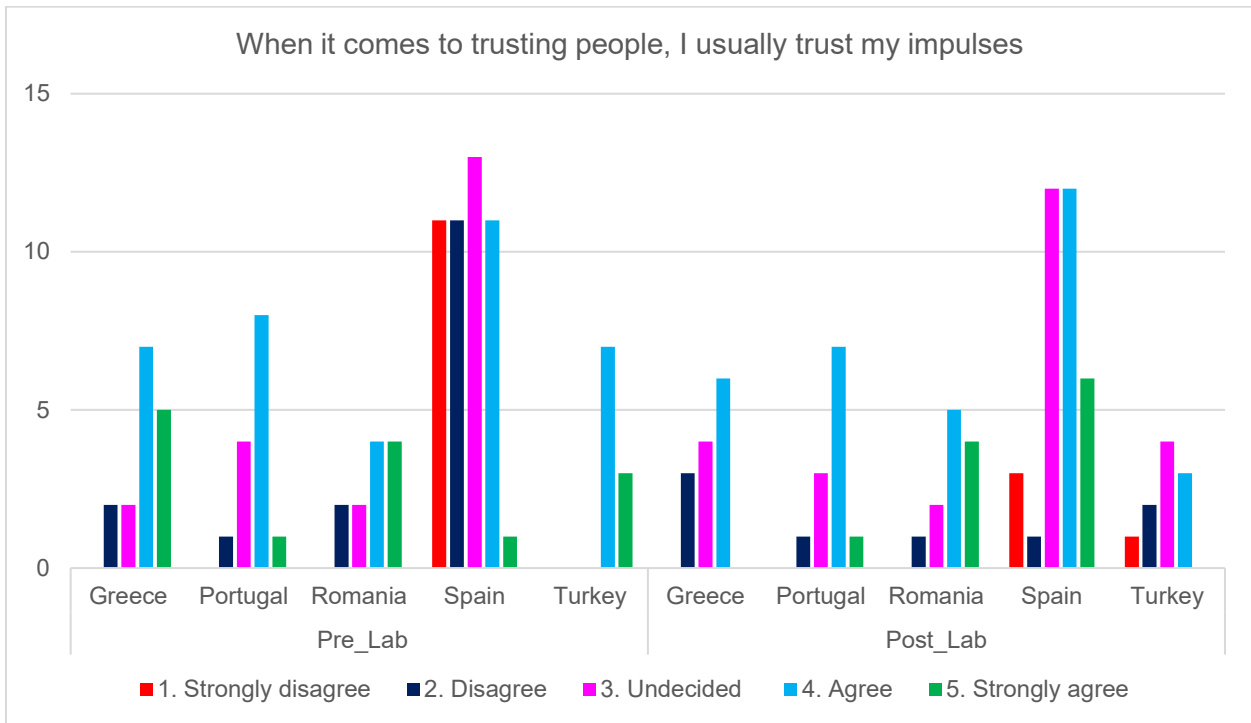
Q15. I am not very good at solving complicated problems

The data provided offers insights into respondents' perceptions of their problem-solving abilities, particularly when faced with complicated problems. During the Pre-Lab period, Spain had the highest proportion of respondents indicating agreement or strong agreement, suggesting a prevalent belief among respondents that they are not very good at solving complicated problems. Greece, Portugal, and Romania also showed notable proportions of respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing, although less pronounced compared to Spain. Türkiye displayed a more mixed response, with a relatively lower level of agreement compared to the other countries. In the Post-Lab period, Spain maintained its lead in agreement responses, while Portugal and Romania showed a slight decrease. Greece exhibited a more mixed response, with a comparable proportion of respondents indicating agreement and disagreement. Türkiye showed a relatively higher level of agreement in the Post-Lab period. Overall, the findings reveal varying self-perceptions regarding problem-solving abilities among the surveyed countries, with Spain exhibiting the strongest inclination towards believing that respondents are not very good at solving complicated problems.



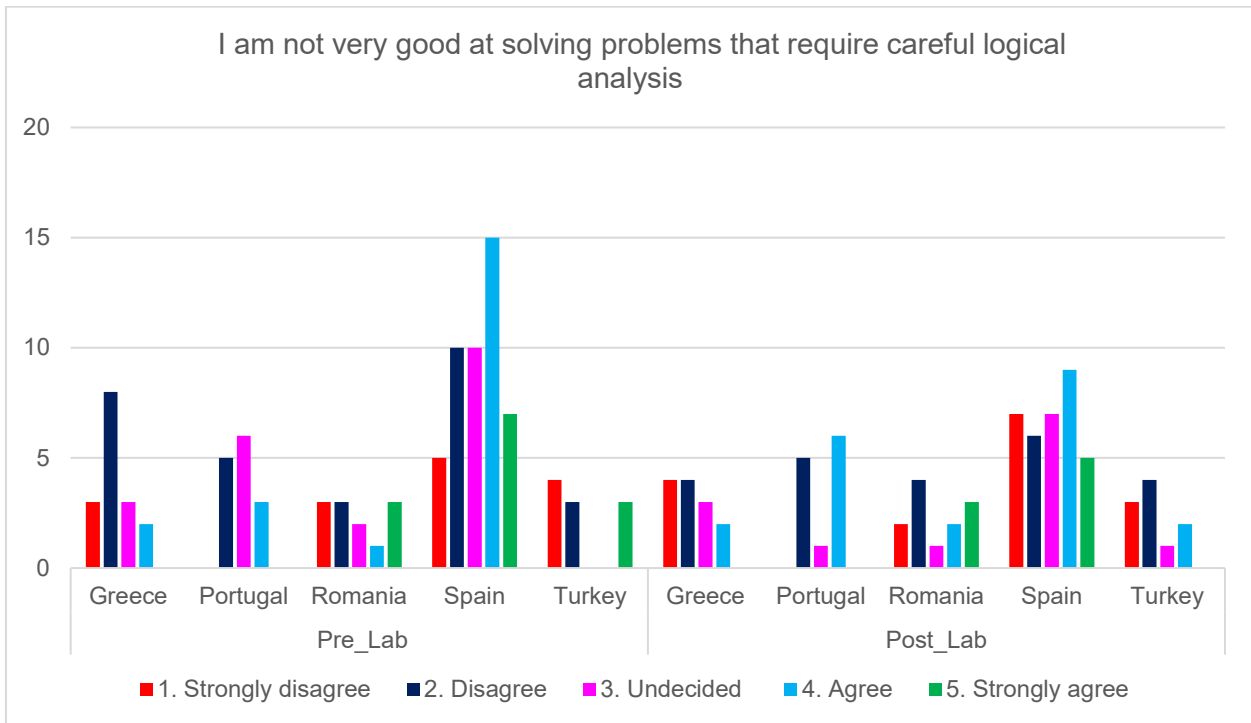
Q16. I like intellectual challenges

The chart depicts respondents' attitudes towards intellectual challenges. During the Pre-Lab period, Spain had the highest proportion of respondents indicating agreement or strong agreement, suggesting a prevalent affinity for intellectual challenges among its respondents. Portugal and Greece also displayed a considerable proportion of respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing, indicating a similar tendency, although less pronounced compared to Spain. Romania exhibited a more balanced distribution of responses, with a notable proportion of respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing. Türkiye displayed a relatively lower level of agreement compared to the other countries. In the Post-Lab period, Spain maintained its lead in agreement responses, while Portugal and Romania saw a slight increase. Greece exhibited consistent responses across both periods, while Türkiye displayed relatively lower agreement levels. Overall, the data reveals varying attitudes towards intellectual challenges among the surveyed countries, with Spain exhibiting the strongest affinity.



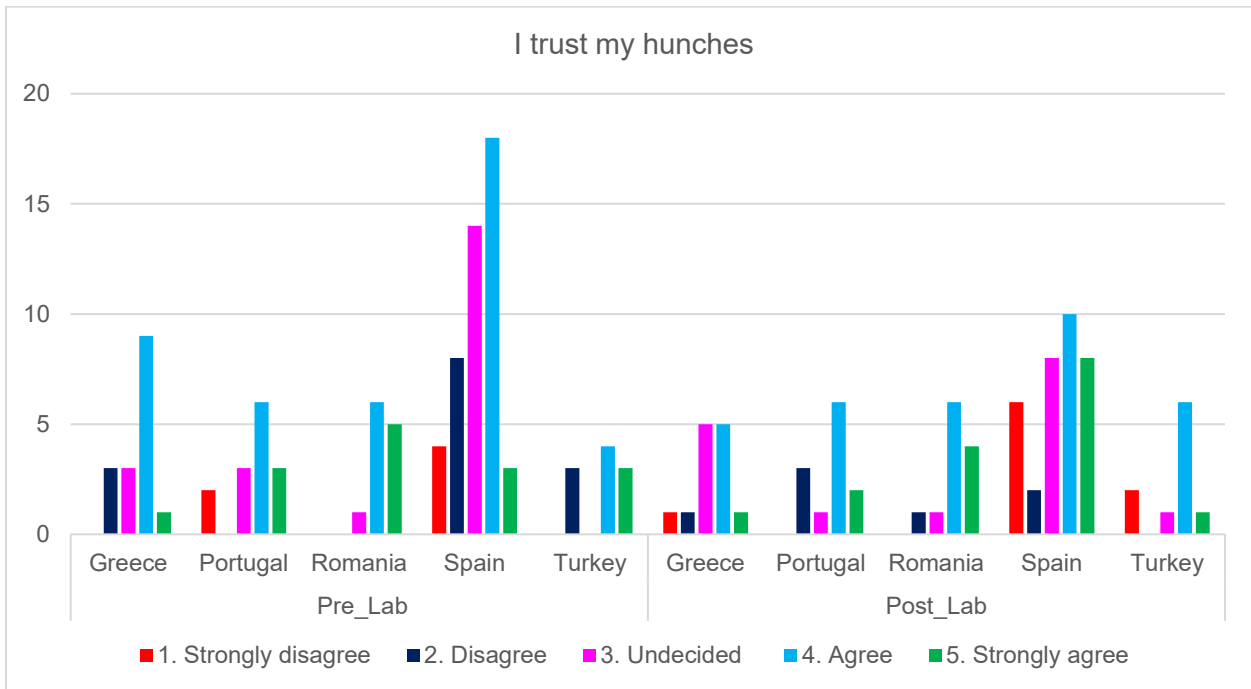
Q17. When it comes to trusting people, I usually trust my impulses

The data provided offers insights into respondents' tendencies regarding trust in their impulses when it comes to trusting people. During the survey period, Spain exhibited the highest proportion of respondents indicating disagreement or strong disagreement, suggesting a prevalent tendency against relying on impulses when it comes to trusting people. Greece, Portugal, and Romania also displayed a significant proportion of respondents disagreeing or strongly disagreeing, although less pronounced compared to Spain. Türkiye exhibited a more mixed response, with a relatively lower level of disagreement compared to the other countries. Overall, the findings reveal varying attitudes towards trusting impulses in trusting people among the surveyed countries, with Spain showing the strongest tendency against this behaviour.



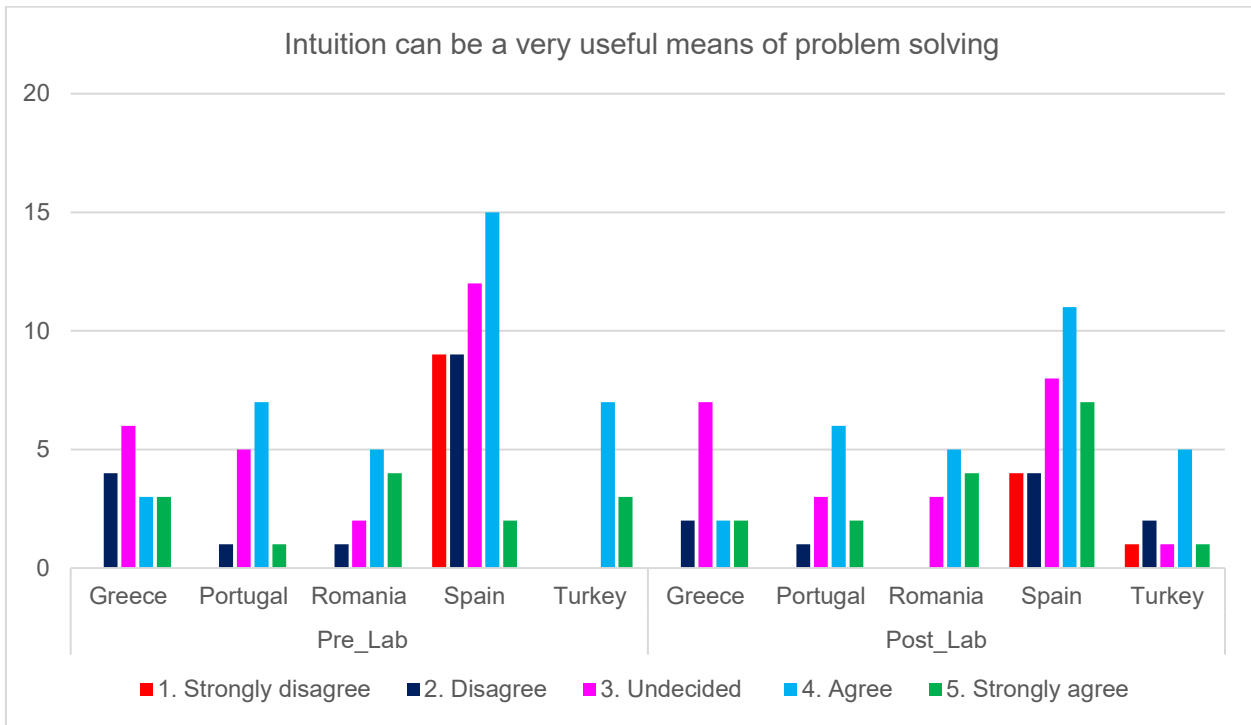
Q18. I am not very good at solving problems that require careful logical analysis

The data provided offers insights into respondents' perceptions of their problem-solving abilities requiring careful logical analysis. During the survey period, Spain exhibited the highest proportion of respondents indicating agreement or strong agreement, suggesting a prevalent belief among respondents that they are not very good at solving problems requiring careful logical analysis. Greece, Portugal, and Romania also displayed notable proportions of respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing, although less pronounced compared to Spain. Türkiye exhibited a more mixed response, with a relatively lower level of agreement compared to the other countries. Overall, the findings reveal varying self-perceptions regarding problem-solving abilities that require careful logical analysis among the surveyed countries, with Spain showing the strongest inclination.



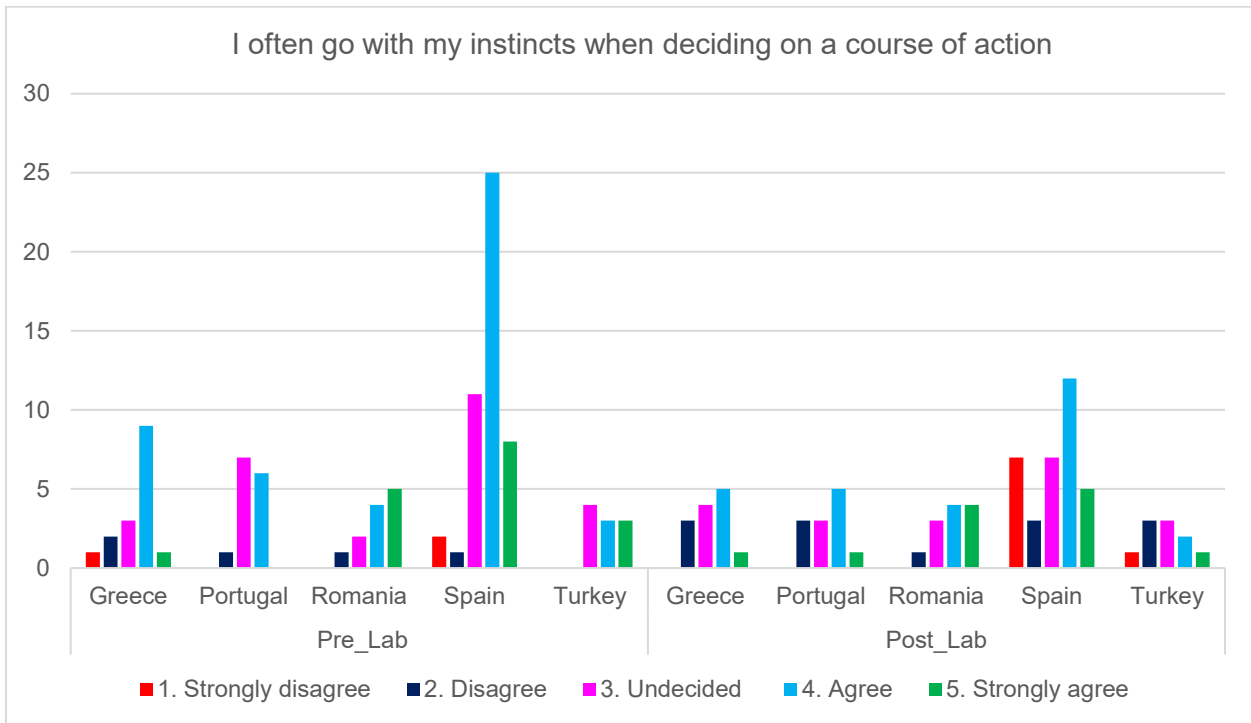
Q19. I trust my hunches

The data suggests that respondents have varying levels of trust in their hunches. Spain had the highest proportion of respondents indicating agreement or strong agreement, indicating a prevalent tendency to trust hunches. Greece, Portugal, and Romania also displayed notable proportions of respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing, though to a lesser extent than Spain. Türkiye showed a more mixed response, with a relatively lower level of agreement compared to the other countries. Overall, the findings reveal diverse attitudes towards trusting hunches among the surveyed countries, with Spain exhibiting the strongest inclination.



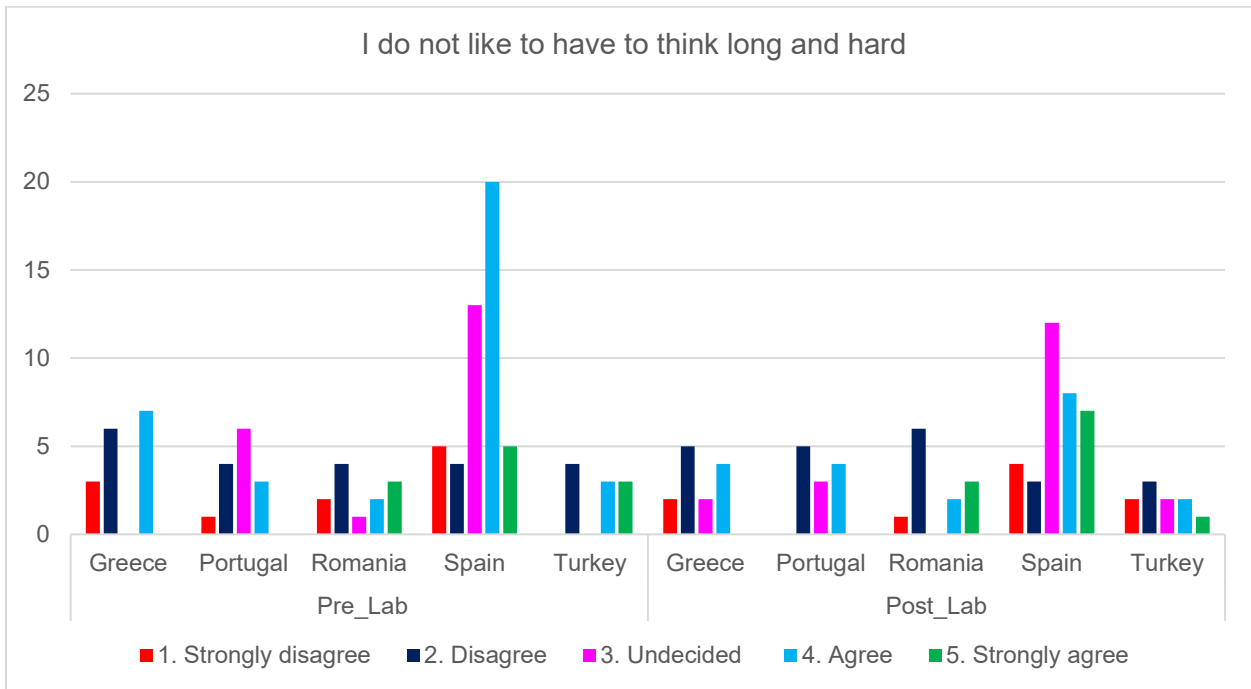
Q20. Intuition can be a very useful means of problem solving

The data reflects respondents' beliefs regarding the usefulness of intuition in problem-solving. Spain had the highest proportion of respondents indicating agreement or strong agreement, suggesting a prevalent belief in the usefulness of intuition for problem-solving. Greece, Portugal, and Romania also displayed significant proportions of respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing, though to a lesser extent compared to Spain. Türkiye exhibited a more mixed response, with a relatively lower level of agreement compared to the other countries. Overall, the findings reveal varying attitudes towards the usefulness of intuition in problem-solving among the surveyed countries, with Spain exhibiting the strongest inclination.



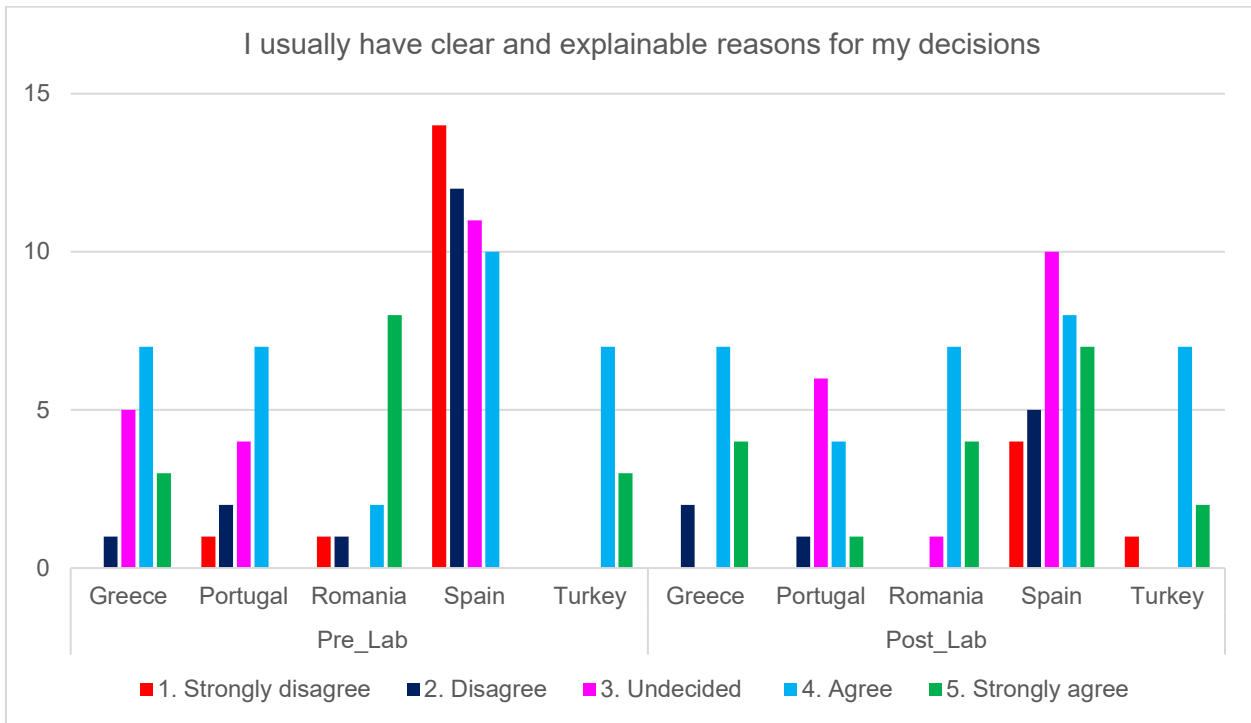
Q21. I often go with my instincts when deciding on a course of action

In the Pre_Lab period, Spain had the highest proportion of respondents who agreed or strongly agreed with relying on instincts when deciding on a course of action. Greece, Portugal, and Romania also showed significant proportions of respondents who agreed or strongly agreed, albeit to a lesser extent compared to Spain. Türkiye exhibited a more mixed response, with a relatively lower level of agreement compared to the other countries. In the Post_Lab period, Spain maintained the highest proportion of respondents who agreed or strongly agreed, while Portugal and Romania saw a slight increase. Greece exhibited consistent responses between the two periods, while Türkiye showed relatively lower agreement levels in both periods. Overall, the variations between countries indicate differing attitudes towards relying on instincts when making decisions, with Spain demonstrating the strongest inclination.



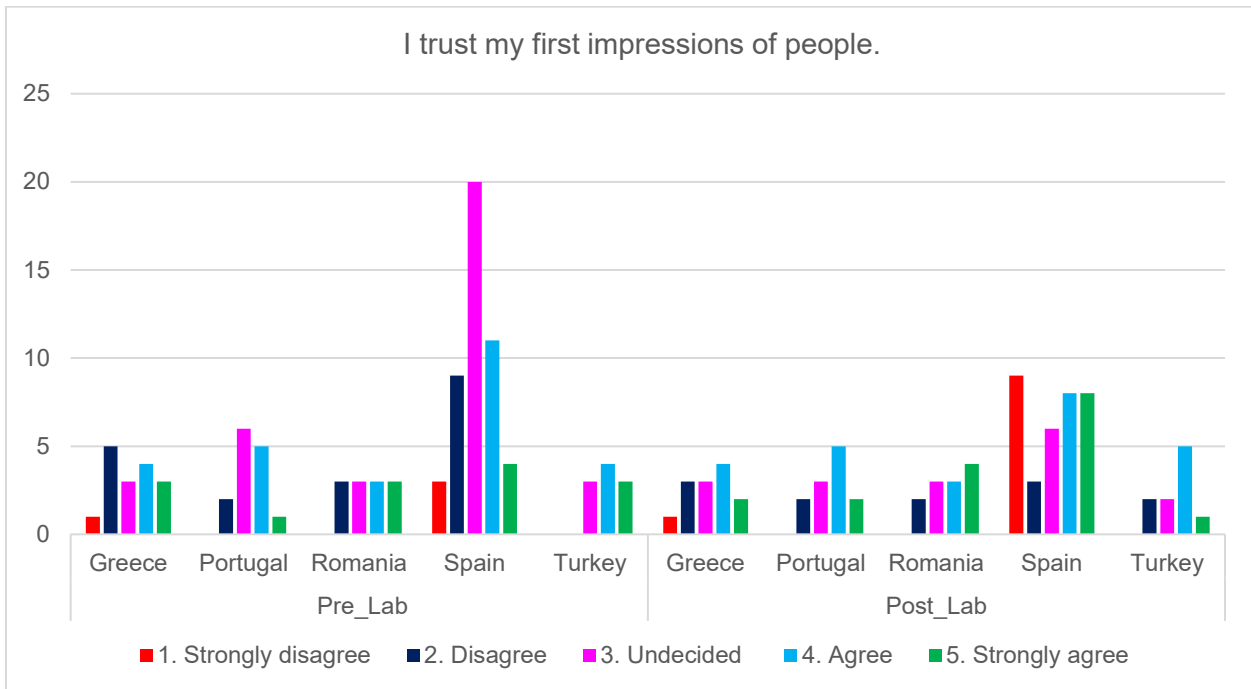
Q22. I do not like to have to think long and hard

The data suggests varying attitudes towards the preference for avoiding extensive thinking among respondents across different countries. In Spain, there was a notable proportion of respondents indicating agreement or strong agreement with the statement, suggesting a prevalent preference for avoiding long and hard thinking. Greece, Portugal, and Romania also displayed significant proportions of respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing, though to a lesser extent compared to Spain. Türkiye showed a more mixed response, with a relatively lower level of agreement compared to the other countries. Overall, the findings reveal differing attitudes towards the aversion to lengthy and intensive thinking among the surveyed countries, with Spain exhibiting a relatively stronger inclination.



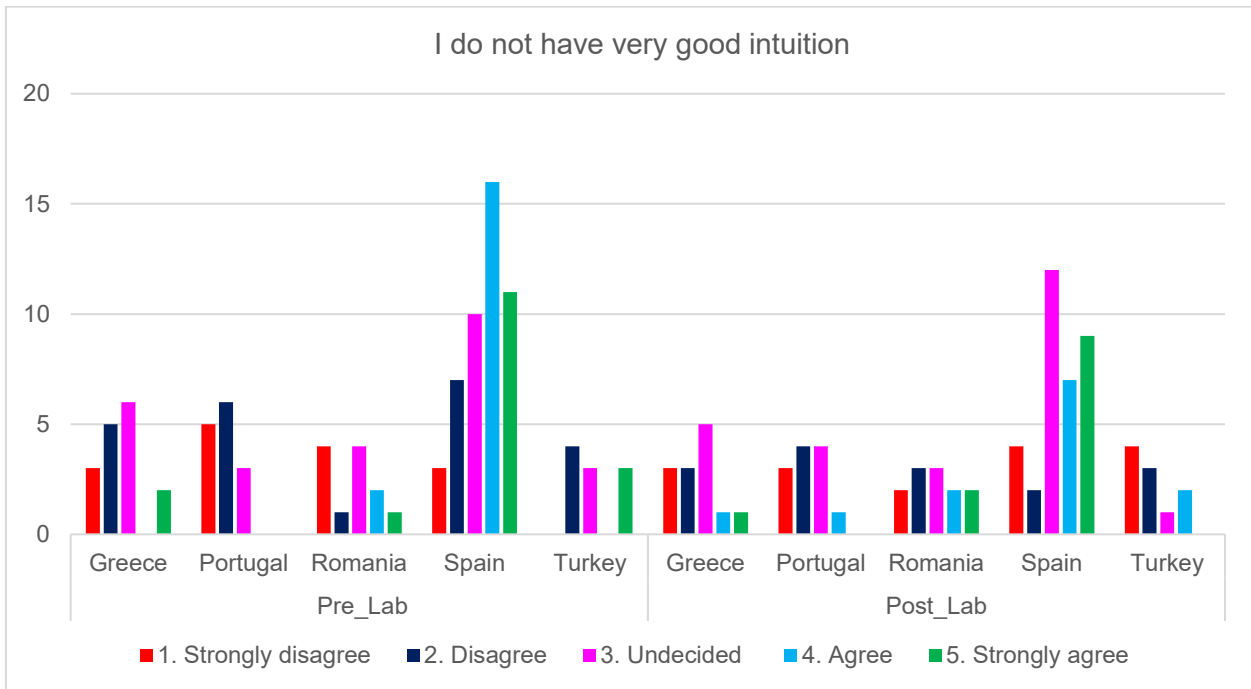
Q23. I usually have clear and explainable reasons for my decisions

The data suggests varying levels of confidence in the clarity and explainability of decisions made by respondents across different countries. Spain had a notable proportion of respondents indicating disagreement or strong disagreement with the statement, suggesting a prevalent perception of lacking clear and explainable reasons for decisions. Greece, Portugal, and Romania also displayed significant proportions of respondents disagreeing or strongly disagreeing, although to a lesser extent compared to Spain. Türkiye exhibited a more mixed response, with a relatively higher level of agreement compared to the other countries. Overall, the findings reveal differing perceptions regarding the clarity and explainability of decisions among the surveyed countries, with Spain exhibiting a relatively stronger inclination towards disagreement.



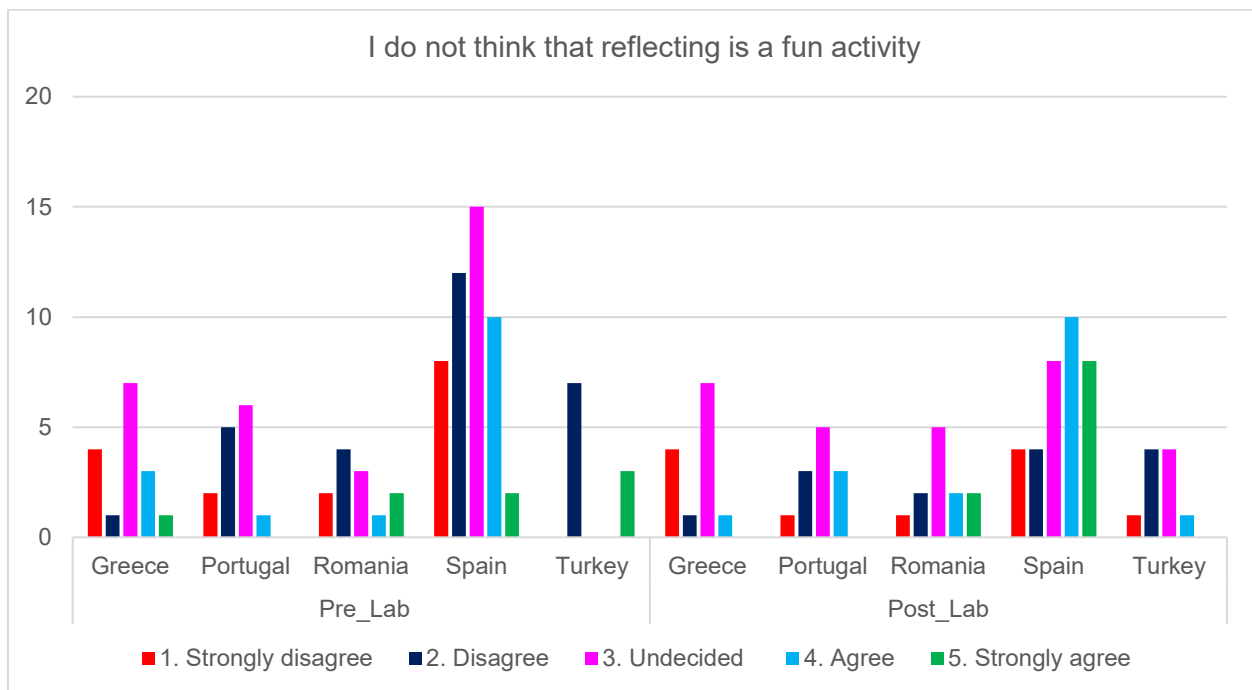
Q24. I trust my first impressions of people

The data indicates varying degrees of trust in first impressions among respondents from different countries. In Spain and Türkiye, there's a relatively higher proportion of respondents who disagree or strongly disagree with trusting their first impressions, suggesting scepticism. Conversely, Greece, Portugal, and Romania show a mix of responses, with a notable proportion of respondents expressing agreement or strong agreement with trusting their first impressions. This variability suggests cultural or individual differences in the reliance on initial judgments when forming opinions about others. Additionally, there's a slight shift in responses from the Pre_Lab to the Post_Lab period, with some countries showing changes in the level of trust in first impressions, although further analysis would be needed to determine the significance of these shifts.



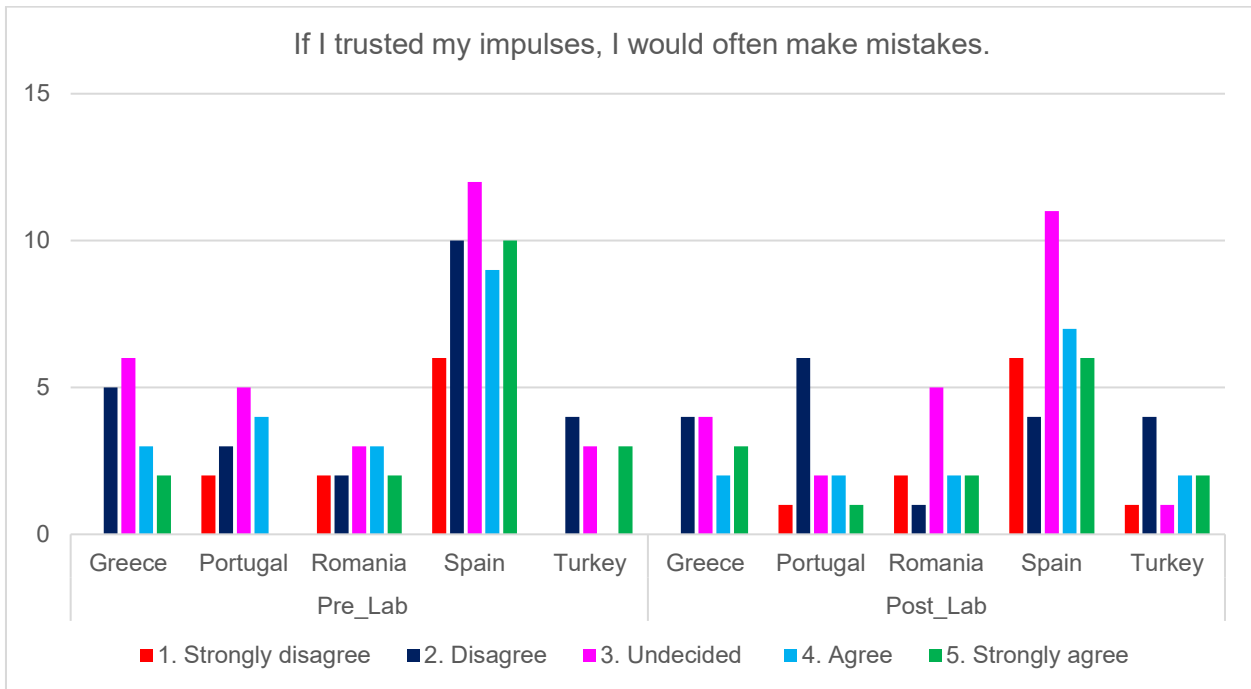
Q25. I do not have very good intuition

The data reveals insights into perceptions of intuition among respondents across different countries. In both Pre_Lab and Post_Lab periods, Greece and Portugal showed a mixed response, with some respondents disagreeing or strongly disagreeing with the statement while others agreed or strongly agreed. Romania displayed a similar pattern, although there was a slight increase in the proportion of respondents agreeing with the statement in the Post_Lab period. Spain exhibited a significant proportion of respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement in both periods, indicating a lack of confidence in their intuition. Türkiye, on the other hand, showed a more varied response, with a relatively higher proportion of respondents disagreeing or strongly disagreeing in both periods. Overall, the findings suggest differing levels of trust in intuition among respondents from different countries, with Spain consistently expressing lower confidence compared to others.



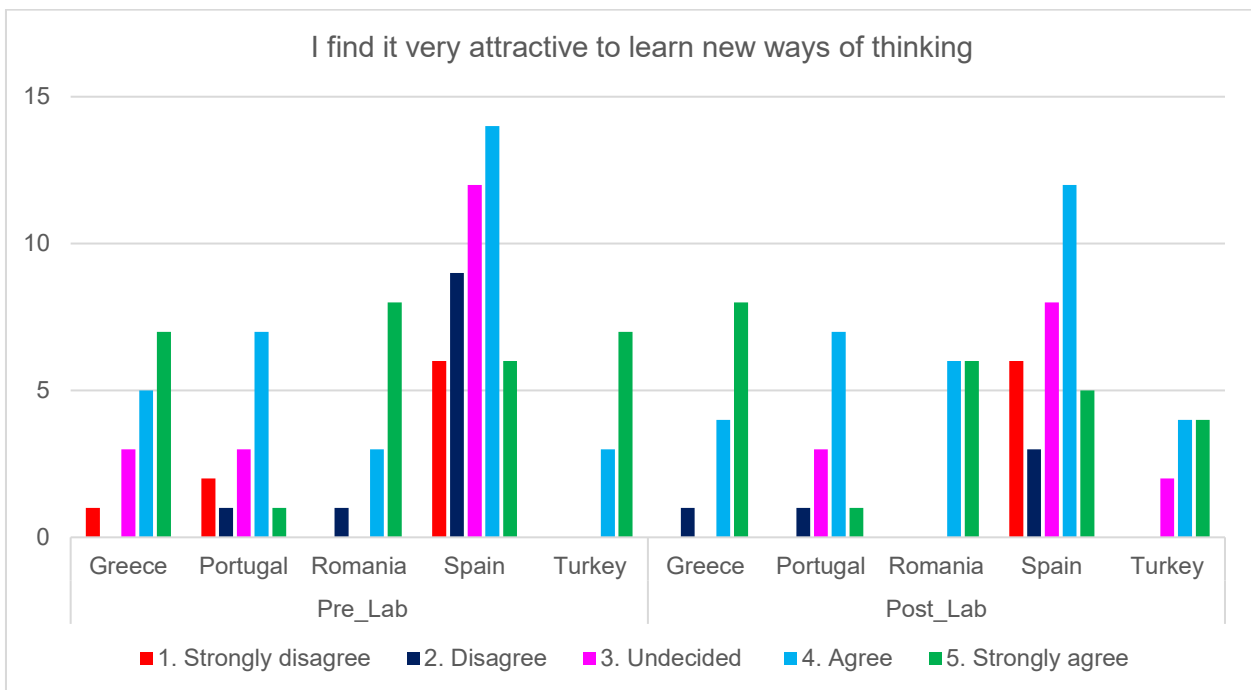
Q26. I do not think that reflecting is a fun activity

The data suggests varying attitudes towards the enjoyment of reflecting as an activity among respondents from different countries. Greece and Romania generally exhibited a mix of responses, with some respondents indicating disagreement or strongly disagreeing that reflecting is a fun activity, while others expressed agreement or strong agreement. Portugal showed a similar pattern, although with a slightly higher proportion of respondents disagreeing or strongly disagreeing. Spain, on the other hand, displayed a significant proportion of respondents across both periods who disagreed or strongly disagreed that reflecting is enjoyable. Türkiye demonstrated a more varied response, with a higher proportion of respondents indicating disagreement or strong disagreement in the Pre_Lab period, and a more even distribution of responses in the Post_Lab period. Overall, the findings suggest diverse perspectives on the enjoyment of reflecting as an activity among respondents from different countries, with Spain consistently expressing lower levels of enjoyment compared to others.



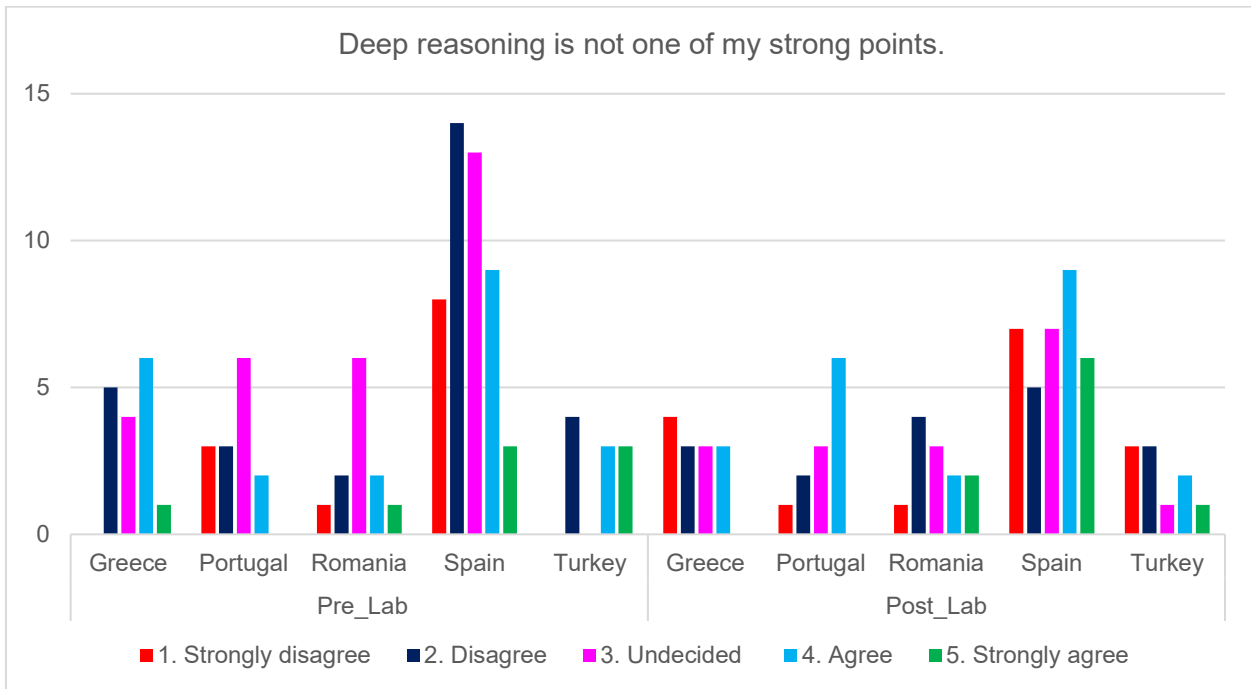
Q27. If I trusted my impulses, I would often make mistakes

The data suggests diverse perceptions regarding the relationship between trusting impulses and making mistakes among respondents from different countries. In the Pre_Lab period, Greece, Portugal, and Romania displayed a mixed response, with varying proportions of respondents expressing disagreement, agreement, or uncertainty. Spain showed a higher proportion of respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing that trusting impulses would lead to mistakes. Türkiye exhibited a similar pattern but with fewer respondents expressing uncertainty. In the Post_Lab period, there was a slight shift in responses, with Portugal showing a decrease in disagreement and an increase in agreement, while Romania demonstrated a slight increase in disagreement. Spain and Türkiye maintained a similar distribution of responses. Overall, the findings suggest differing attitudes towards trusting impulses and its potential consequences among respondents from different countries, with Spain showing a higher level of agreement compared to others.



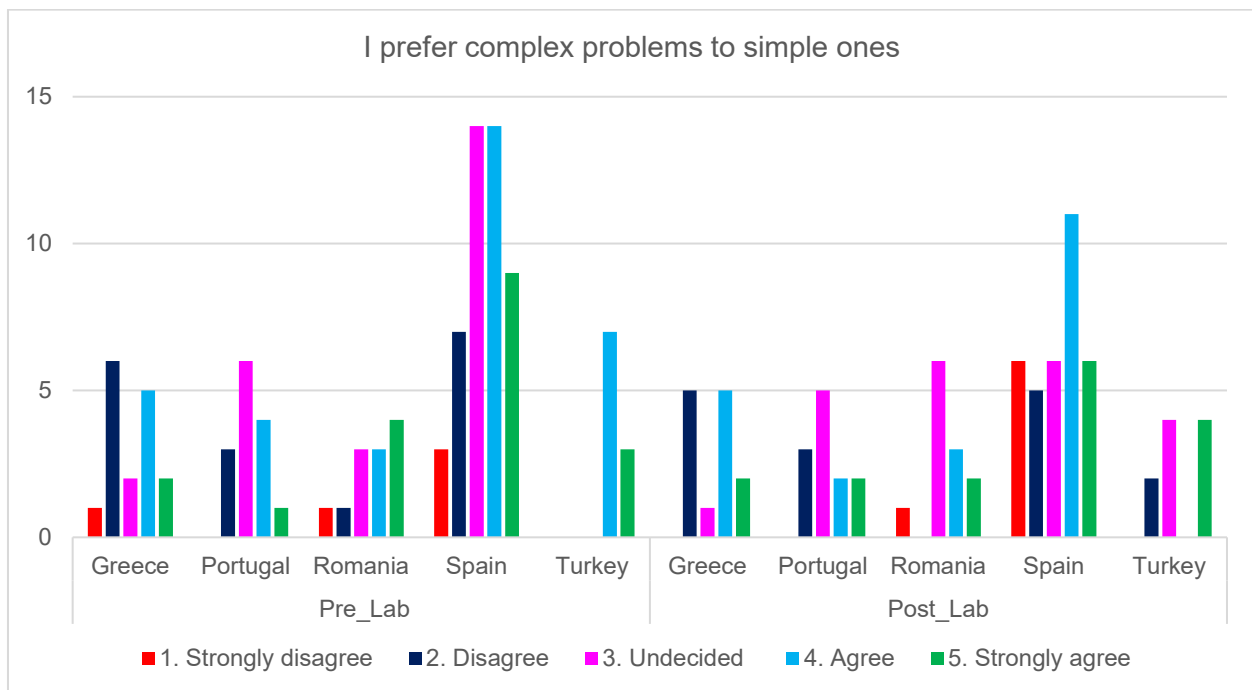
Q28. I find it very attractive to learn new ways of thinking

The data reveals varying attitudes towards the attractiveness of learning new ways of thinking among respondents from different countries. In both Pre_Lab and Post_Lab periods, Greece exhibited a strong interest in learning new ways of thinking, with most respondents indicating agreement or strong agreement. Portugal also showed a similar trend, particularly in the Post_Lab period, indicating an increasing interest in learning new perspectives. Romania demonstrated a mixed response, with some respondents expressing agreement or strong agreement, while others were undecided. Spain exhibited a higher proportion of respondents expressing agreement or strong agreement, particularly in the Post_Lab period, suggesting an increasing attractiveness towards embracing new ways of thinking. Türkiye showed a consistent interest in learning new perspectives, with a notable proportion of respondents indicating agreement or strong agreement in both periods. Overall, the findings suggest a general openness and attraction towards learning new ways of thinking among respondents from these countries, with Spain showing a particularly notable increase in interest over time.



Q29. Deep reasoning is not one of my strong points

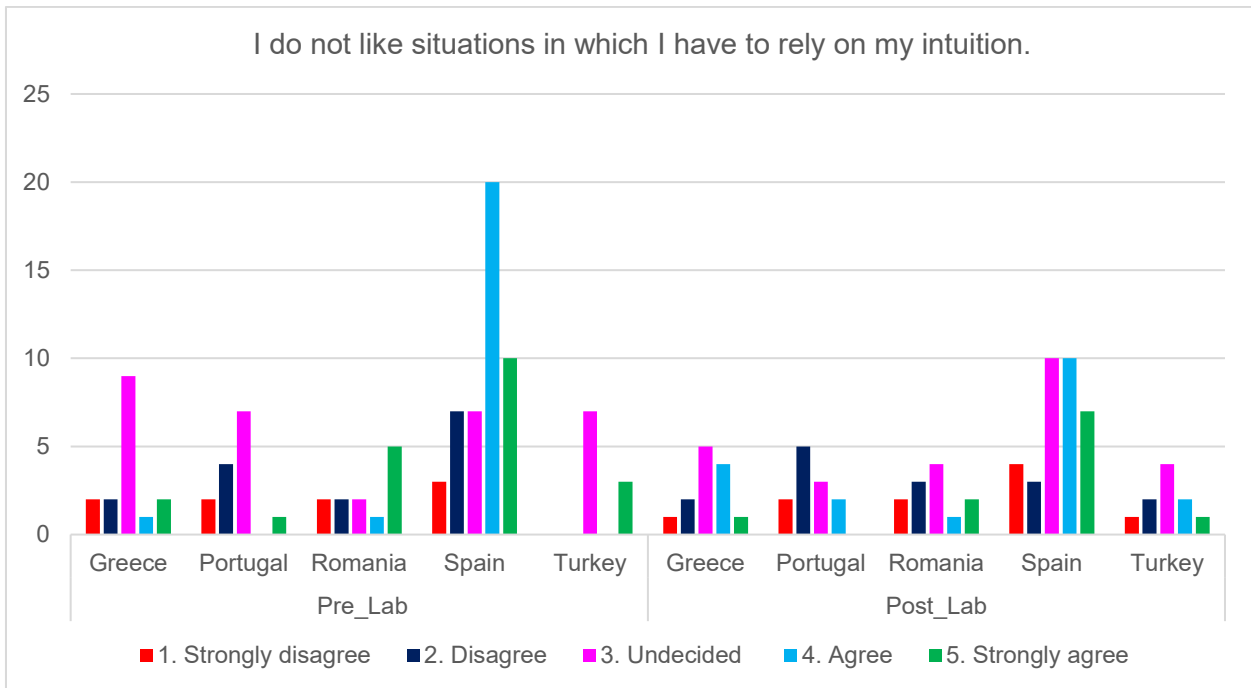
The chart reveals varying attitudes towards deep reasoning among respondents from different countries. In the Pre_Lab period, Spain showed a higher proportion of respondents expressing agreement or strong agreement, indicating a higher confidence in their deep reasoning abilities. Greece and Portugal demonstrated a mixed response, with some respondents expressing agreement or strong agreement, while others were undecided. Romania exhibited a similar pattern, although with fewer respondents expressing agreement. Türkiye showed a relatively lower confidence in deep reasoning, with most respondents expressing disagreement or uncertainty. In the Post_Lab period, there were slight shifts in responses. Spain maintained a similar distribution, with a higher proportion of respondents indicating agreement or strong agreement. Greece and Portugal showed a decrease in disagreement and an increase in agreement, suggesting a slight improvement in confidence in deep reasoning abilities. Romania displayed a mixed response, with some respondents expressing agreement or strong agreement, while others remained undecided. Türkiye maintained a similar pattern, with most respondents expressing disagreement or uncertainty. Overall, the findings suggest differing levels of confidence in deep reasoning abilities among respondents from different countries, with Spain showing a relatively higher confidence compared to others, and Türkiye displaying a lower confidence.



Q30. I prefer complex problems to simple ones

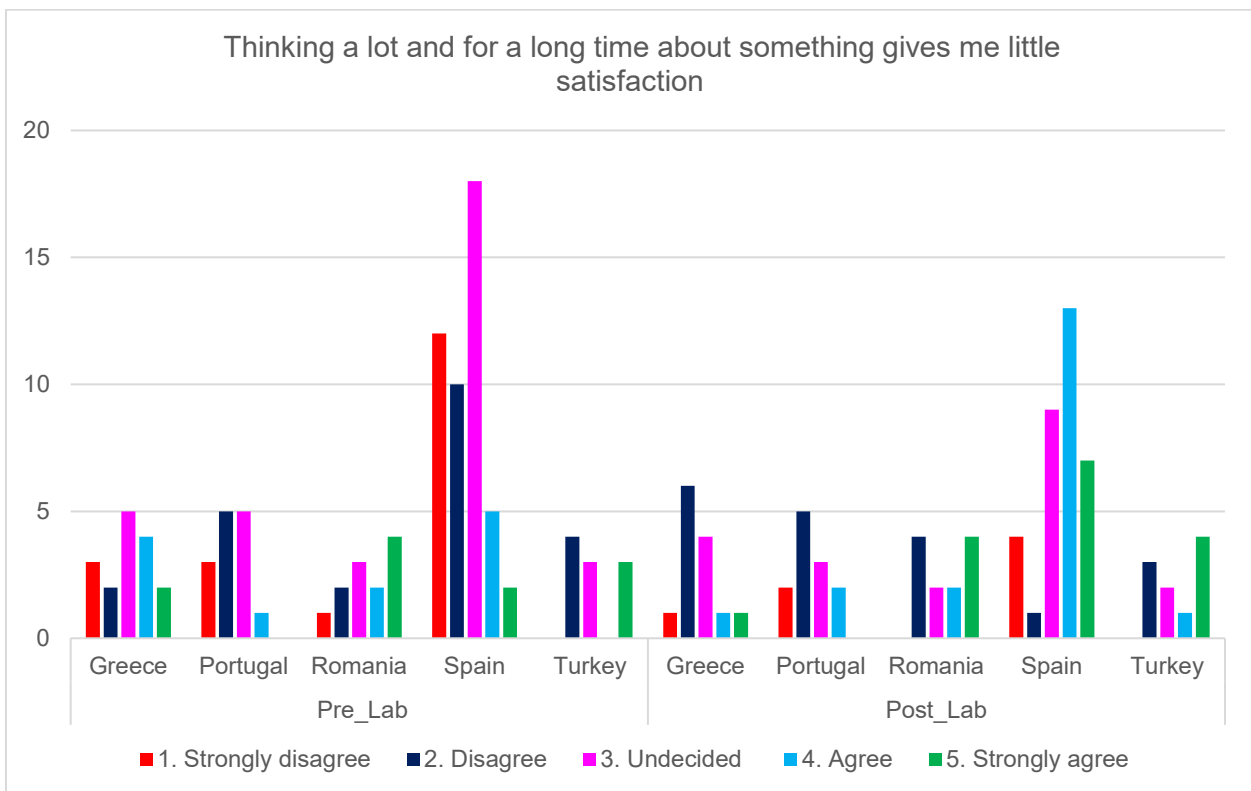
The data indicates varying preferences regarding problem complexity among respondents from different countries. In the Pre_Lab period, Spain had the highest proportion of respondents expressing agreement or strong agreement with a preference for complex problems, followed by Romania and Portugal. Greece showed a more mixed response, with a significant portion of respondents expressing disagreement or uncertainty. In the Post_Lab period, Spain maintained a relatively high proportion of respondents expressing agreement or strong agreement, suggesting a consistent preference for complex problems. Greece showed a shift towards agreement, indicating a growing preference for complex problems compared to the Pre_Lab period. Portugal displayed a similar distribution of responses between the two periods. Romania showed a slight decrease in the proportion of respondents expressing agreement, suggesting a slight shift away from a preference for complex problems. Türkiye demonstrated a more mixed response in both periods, with a substantial proportion of respondents expressing uncertainty or disagreement. Overall, the findings suggest that while Spain consistently shows a preference for complex problems, other countries exhibit varying

levels of preference, with some showing shifts in preferences between the Pre_Lab and Post_Lab periods.



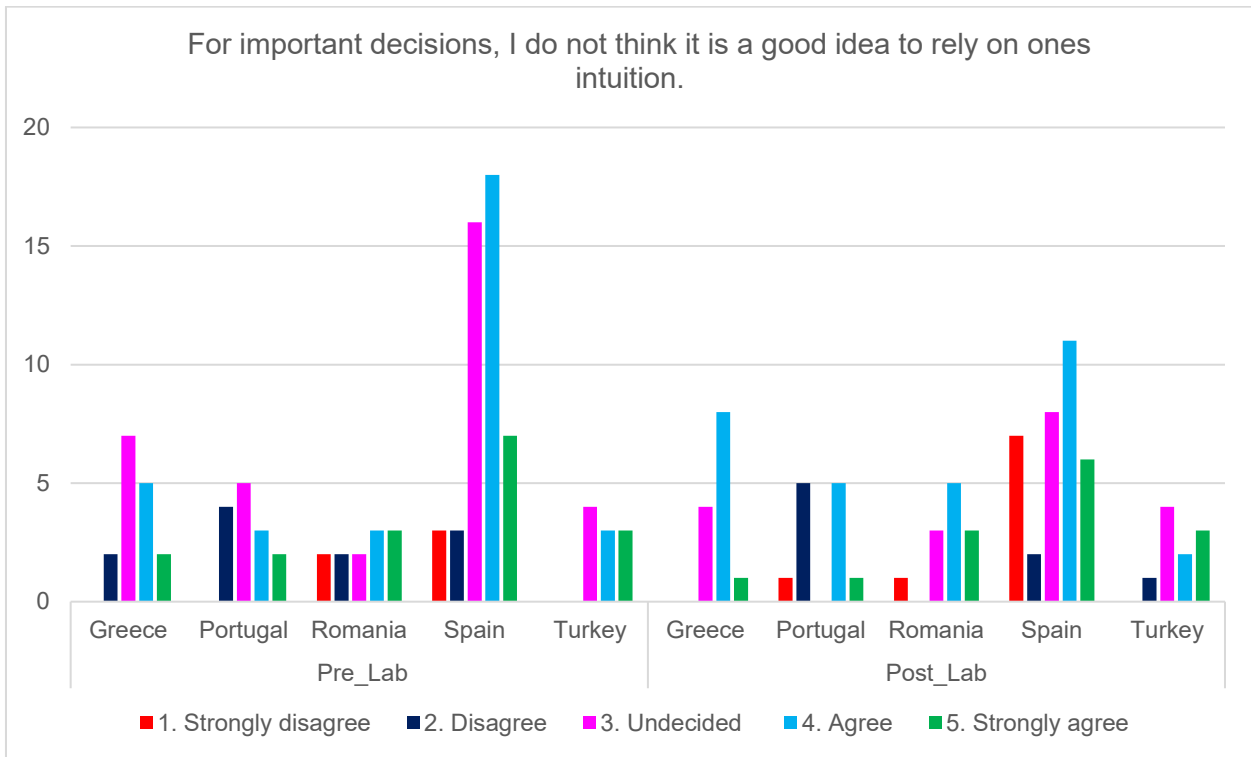
Q31. I do not like situations in which I have to rely on my intuition

The data suggests varying attitudes towards relying on intuition among respondents from different countries. In the Pre_Lab period, Spain had the highest proportion of respondents expressing agreement or strong agreement with the statement, followed by Romania and Portugal. Greece showed a more mixed response, with a significant portion of respondents expressing uncertainty. In the Post_Lab period, Spain continued to have a relatively high proportion of respondents expressing agreement or strong agreement, indicating a consistent reluctance to rely on intuition. Romania and Portugal also maintained similar distributions of responses between the two periods, with a notable decrease in uncertainty and an increase in agreement in Romania. Greece showed a shift towards disagreement in the Post_Lab period, suggesting a decreasing reluctance to rely on intuition. Türkiye demonstrated a mixed response in both periods, with a substantial proportion of respondents expressing uncertainty or disagreement. Overall, the findings indicate that while Spain consistently exhibits a reluctance to rely on intuition, other countries display varying levels of agreement with the statement, with some showing shifts in attitudes between the Pre_Lab and Post_Lab periods.



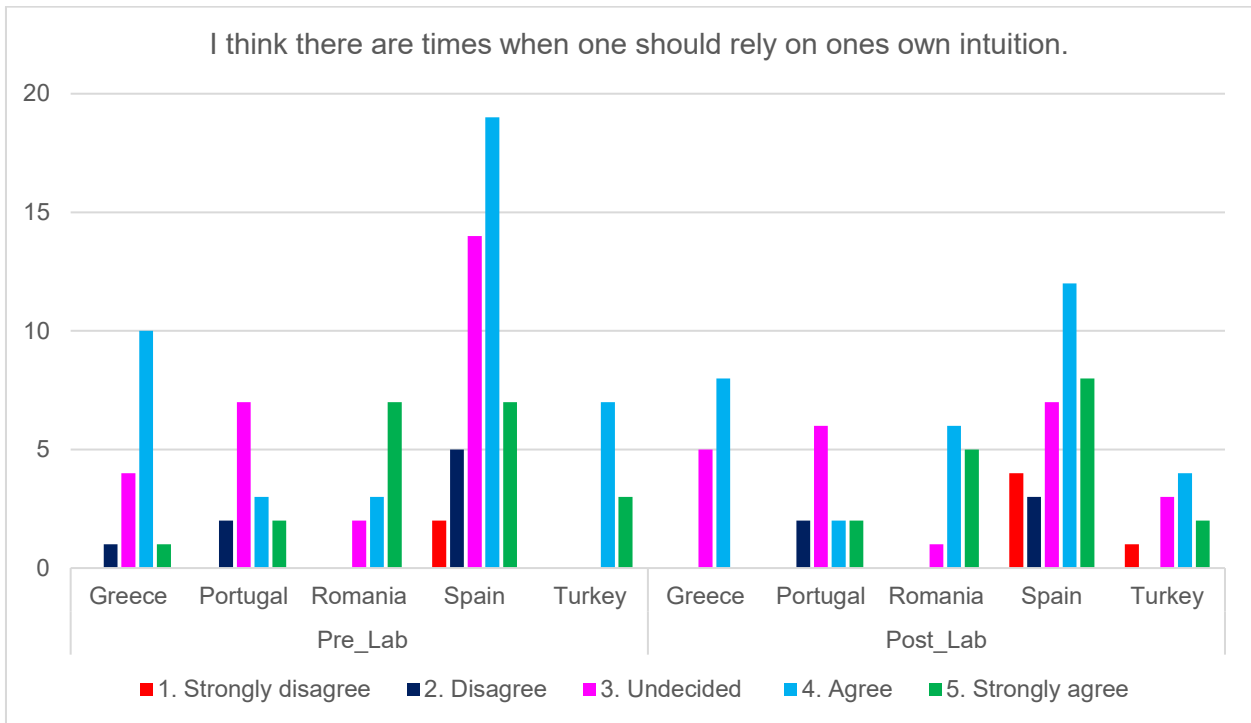
Q32. Thinking a lot and for a long time about something gives me little satisfaction

The data reveals distinct attitudes towards the satisfaction gained from deep thinking across different countries and periods. In the Pre_Lab period, Spain exhibited the highest proportion of respondents indicating agreement or strong agreement with the statement, suggesting that many respondents from Spain felt that prolonged and deep thought did not bring them much satisfaction. Greece and Portugal also showed a notable proportion of respondents expressing agreement, while Romania displayed a more varied response. In the Post_Lab period, Spain continued to demonstrate a significant portion of respondents agreeing with the statement, although there was a slight decrease compared to the Pre_Lab period. Portugal showed a similar distribution of responses in both periods, with a relatively high proportion of respondents expressing agreement or strong agreement. Romania exhibited a shift in attitudes, with a higher proportion of respondents disagreeing with the statement in the Post_Lab period compared to the Pre_Lab period. Greece showed a decrease in agreement with the statement, indicating a shift towards finding more satisfaction in deep thinking. Overall, the findings suggest that while Spain and Portugal maintained consistent attitudes towards deep thinking, Romania and Greece showed shifts in attitudes between the two periods, indicating potential changes in the perception of satisfaction derived from prolonged and deep thought.



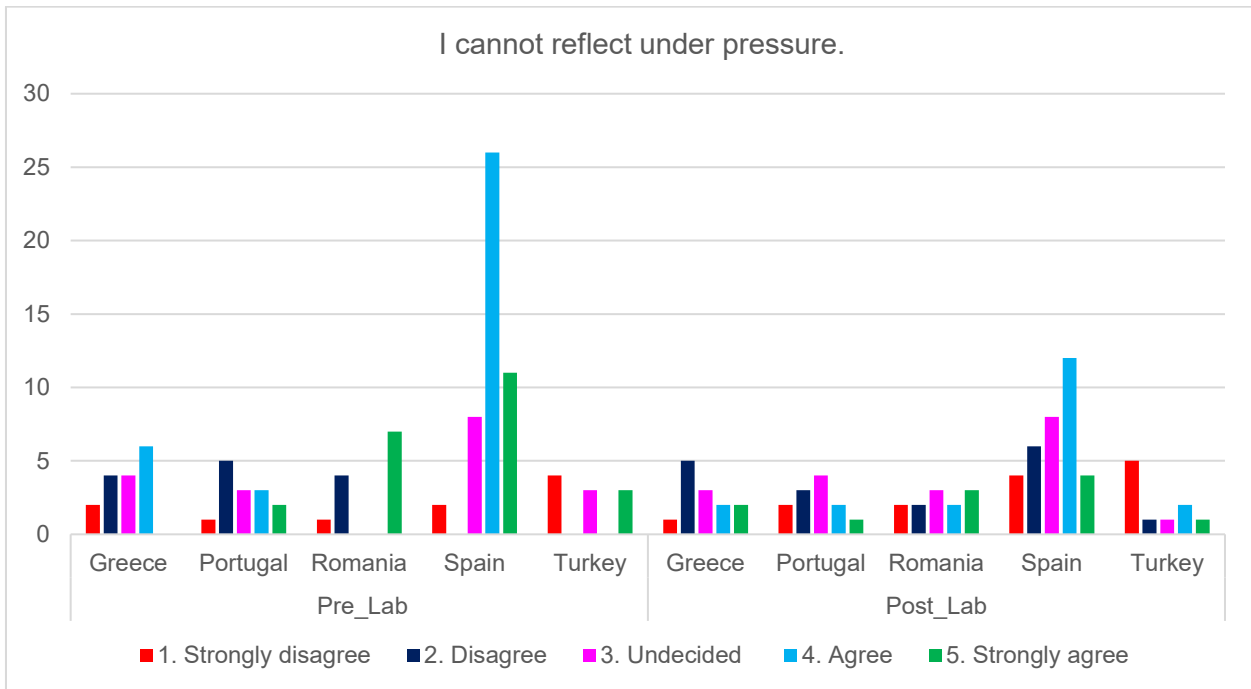
Q33. For important decisions, I do not think it is a good idea to rely on one's intuition

The data indicates varying attitudes towards relying on intuition for important decisions across different countries. In Greece and Portugal, a considerable portion of respondents expressed agreement or strong agreement with the statement in both the Pre_Lab and Post_Lab periods, suggesting a general inclination towards not relying on intuition for important decisions. Romania displayed a mixed response, with respondents distributed across different levels of agreement. However, there was a notable increase in the proportion of respondents expressing agreement or strong agreement in the Post_Lab period compared to the Pre_Lab period, indicating a shift towards a stronger belief in the statement. Spain exhibited a similar pattern to Romania, with respondents spread across different levels of agreement. There was also a noticeable increase in the proportion of respondents expressing agreement or strong agreement in the Post_Lab period compared to the Pre_Lab period. Türkiye showed a relatively consistent distribution of responses across both periods, with a significant proportion of respondents expressing agreement or strong agreement, suggesting a prevalent belief in not relying on intuition for important decisions. Overall, the data suggests that while Greece and Portugal maintain consistent attitudes, Romania, Spain, and Türkiye show shifts in attitudes towards relying on intuition for important decisions, with an overall tendency towards agreement or strong agreement with the statement.



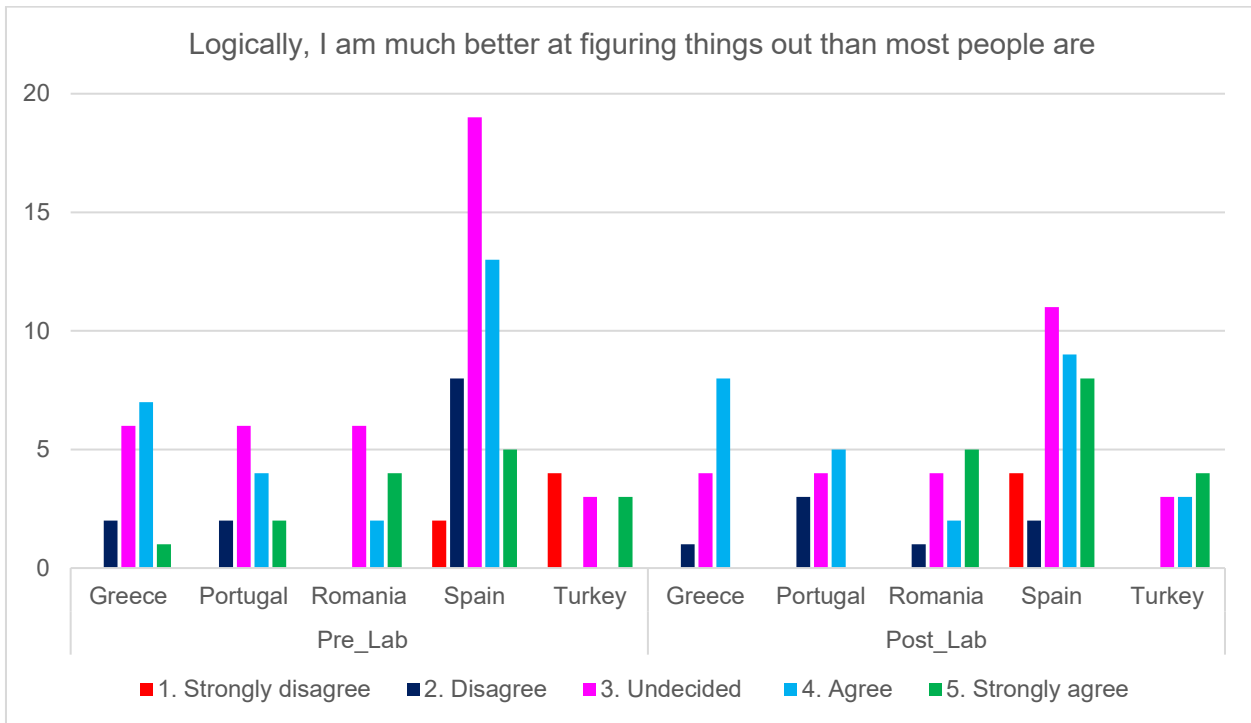
Q34. I think there are times when one should rely on one's own intuition

The data suggests varying attitudes towards relying on intuition across different countries. In Greece and Portugal, there is a mixed response, with respondents spread across different levels of agreement. However, there is a notable proportion of respondents expressing agreement or strong agreement, indicating a belief in relying on intuition in certain situations. Romania shows a similar trend, with respondents distributed across different levels of agreement, but there is a significant proportion expressing agreement or strong agreement, suggesting a prevailing belief in relying on intuition at times. Spain exhibits a pattern where a substantial portion of respondents express agreement or strong agreement, particularly in the Post_Lab period, indicating a prevalent belief in relying on intuition when necessary. Türkiye shows a consistent distribution of responses across both periods, with a notable proportion of respondents expressing agreement or strong agreement, suggesting a prevailing belief in relying on intuition in certain situations. Overall, the data suggests that while there are varying degrees of agreement across different countries, there is a general tendency towards believing that there are times when one should rely on one's own intuition.



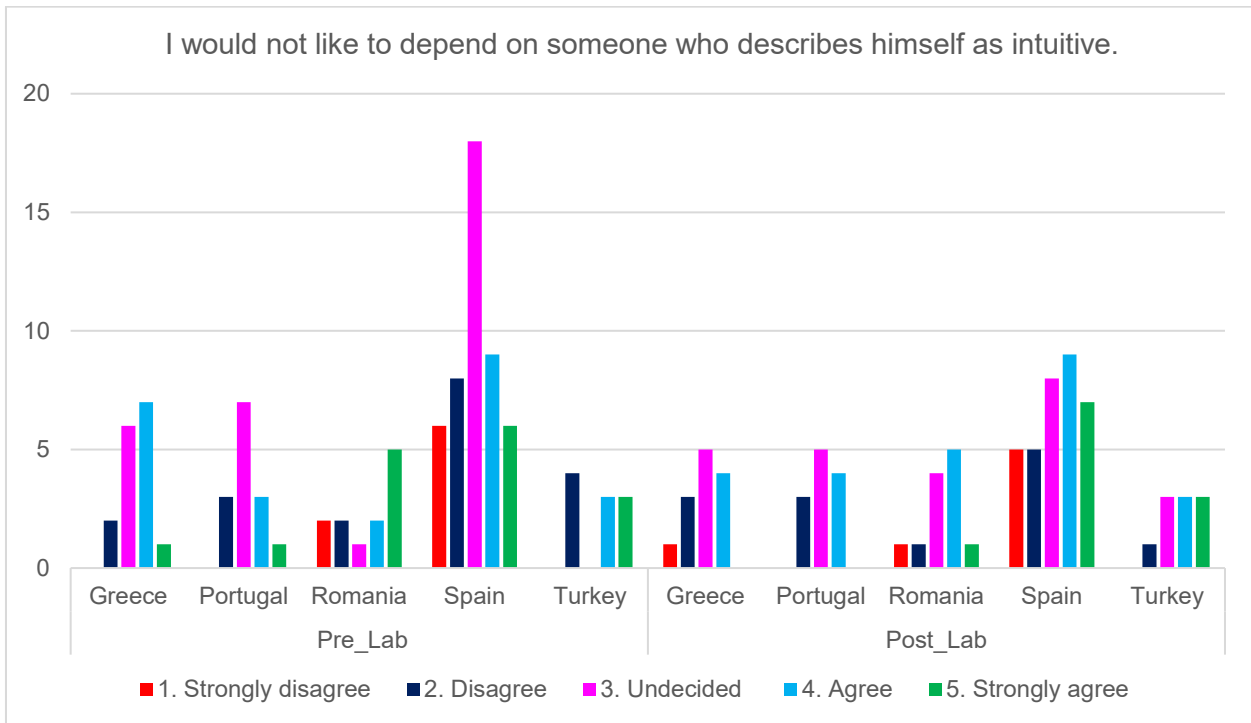
Q35. I cannot reflect under pressure

The data reveals varying perceptions regarding the ability to reflect under pressure across different countries, with consideration of the pre-lab and post-lab periods. In the pre-lab period, respondents from Greece, Portugal, and Romania showed a mixed response, with individuals distributed across different levels of agreement. However, a notable proportion expressed agreement or strong agreement, indicating a belief that they cannot reflect well under pressure. In Spain and Türkiye, there was also a significant portion of respondents expressing agreement or strong agreement during this period. In the post-lab period, similar trends were observed, with respondents from all countries showing a mixed response. However, there was still a prevalent belief, particularly in Spain and Türkiye, that reflecting under pressure is challenging. Overall, the data suggests that while there are varying degrees of agreement across different countries and periods, there is a general tendency towards the perception that reflecting under pressure is difficult.



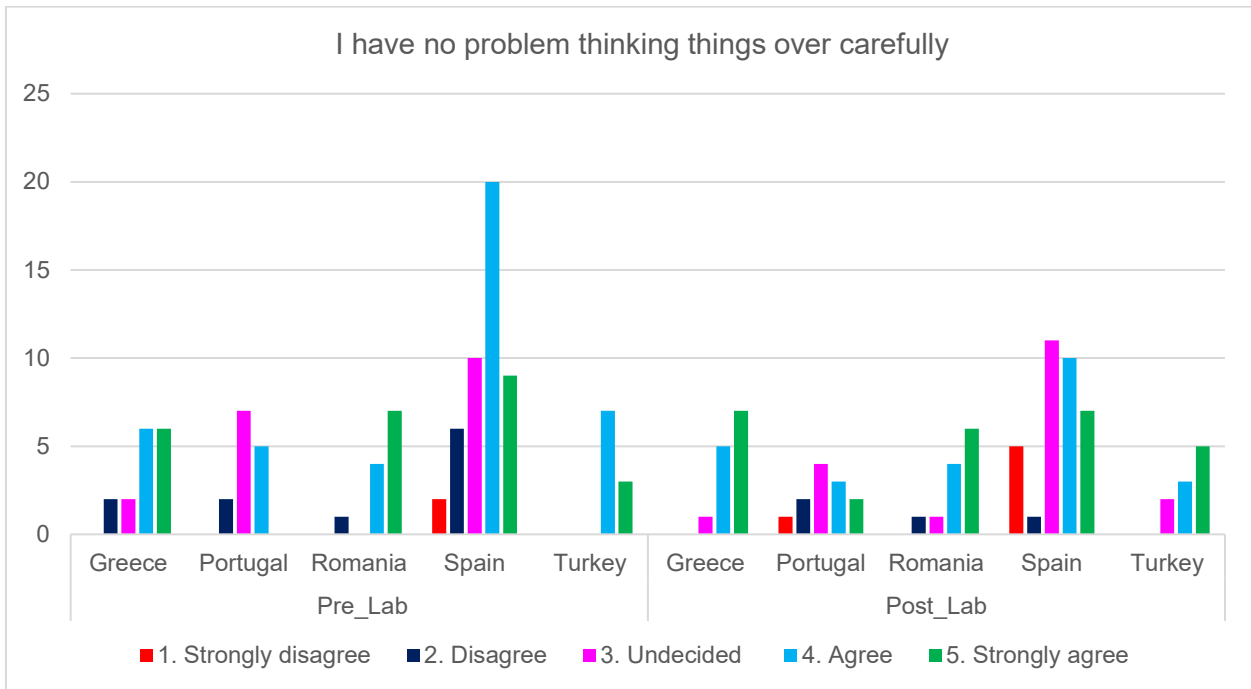
Q36. Logically, I am much better at figuring things out than most people are

The data shows varying levels of confidence in logical reasoning abilities across different countries and time periods. In the pre-lab phase, respondents from Greece, Portugal, and Spain showed mixed opinions. While some agreed or strongly agreed that they were better at figuring things out logically than most people, others disagreed or were undecided. In Romania and Türkiye, there was a tendency towards disagreement, with fewer respondents expressing confidence in their logical abilities. In the post-lab phase, similar trends were observed, with respondents from all countries showing a range of responses. However, there remained a prevalent belief, especially in Greece, Portugal, and Spain, that individuals are generally better at logical reasoning than others. Overall, while there is diversity in perspectives across countries and time periods, there is a general inclination towards confidence in logical reasoning abilities, particularly in Greece, Portugal, and Spain.



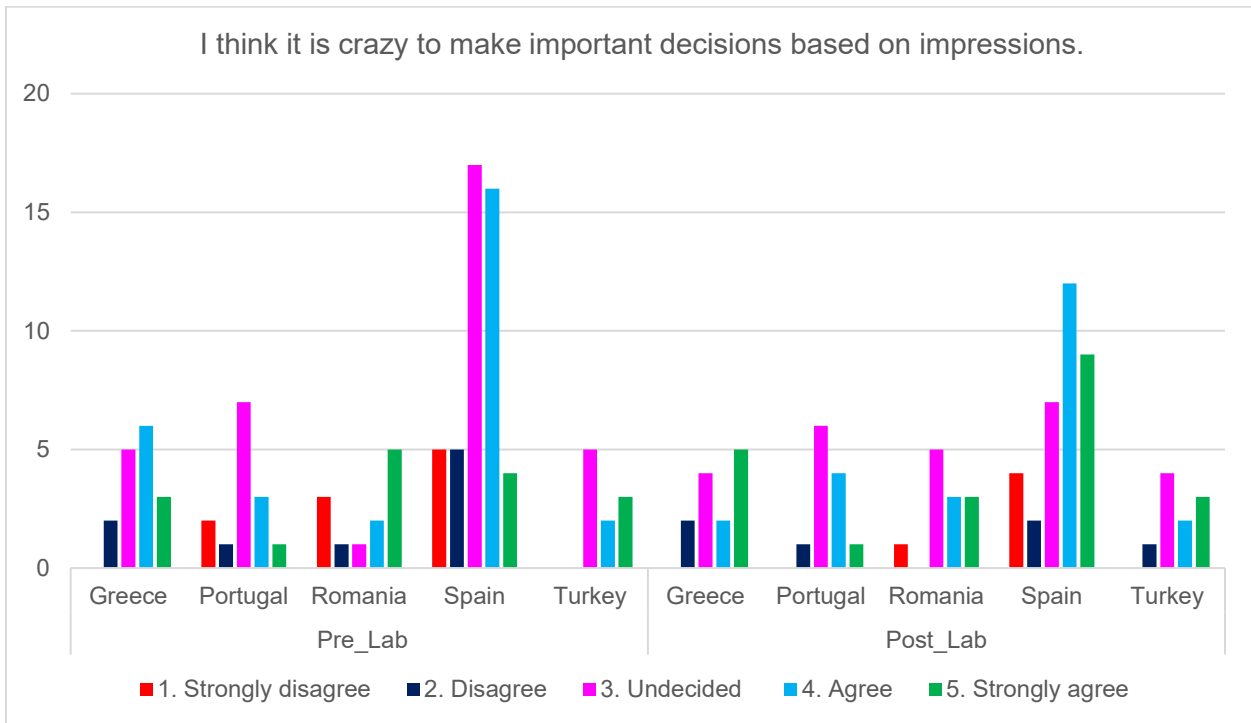
Q37. I would not like to depend on someone who describes himself as intuitive

Before the lab sessions, respondents from Greece, Portugal, Romania, Spain, and Türkiye had varying opinions about relying on self-described intuitive individuals. After the sessions, there were some shifts in opinions, particularly in Greece and Portugal, where there was a decrease in disagreement and an increase in agreement. However, opinions in Romania, Türkiye, and Spain remained relatively stable. Overall, the lab activities may have influenced some respondents' perspectives, especially in Greece and Portugal, but further analysis is needed to understand the reasons behind these changes.



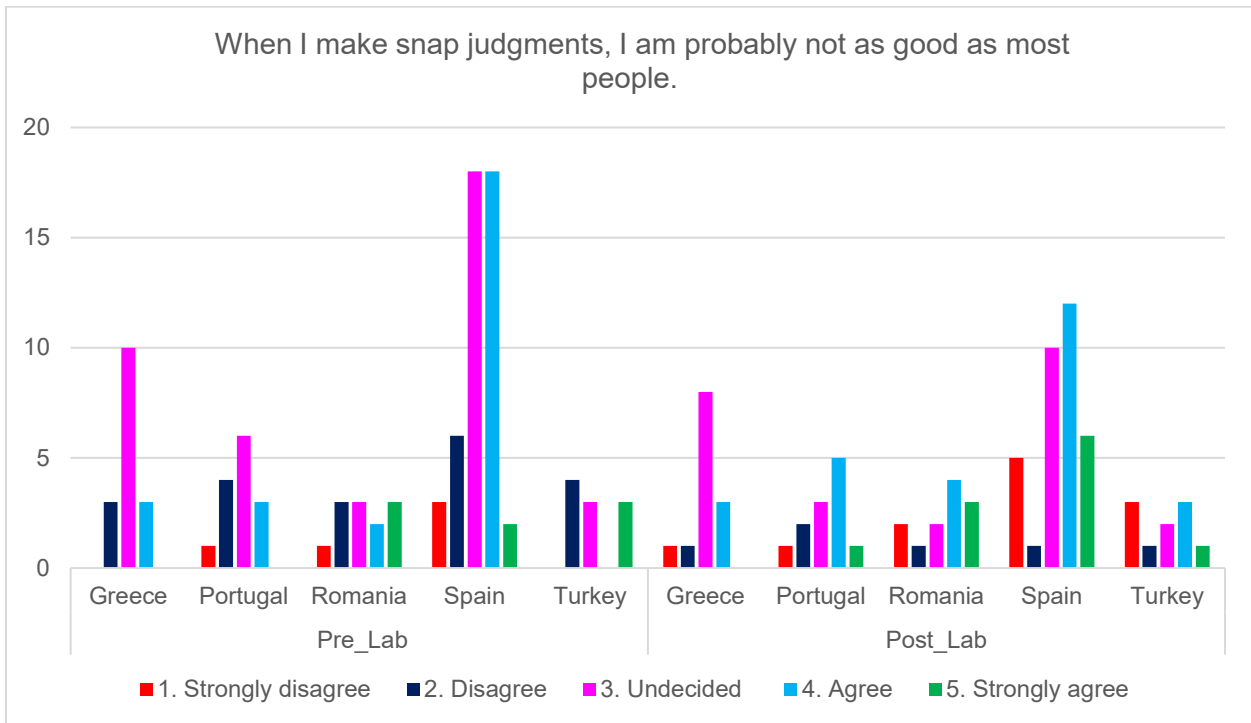
Q38. I have no problem thinking things over carefully

The data suggests that, overall, respondents from Greece, Portugal, Romania, Spain, and Türkiye generally feel confident in their ability to think things over carefully both before and after the lab sessions. However, there were some slight fluctuations in responses after the sessions, indicating potential variations in participants' perceptions. Specifically, Romania saw an increase in agreement post-lab, suggesting a possible positive impact from the activities. Otherwise, responses remained relatively stable across the other countries



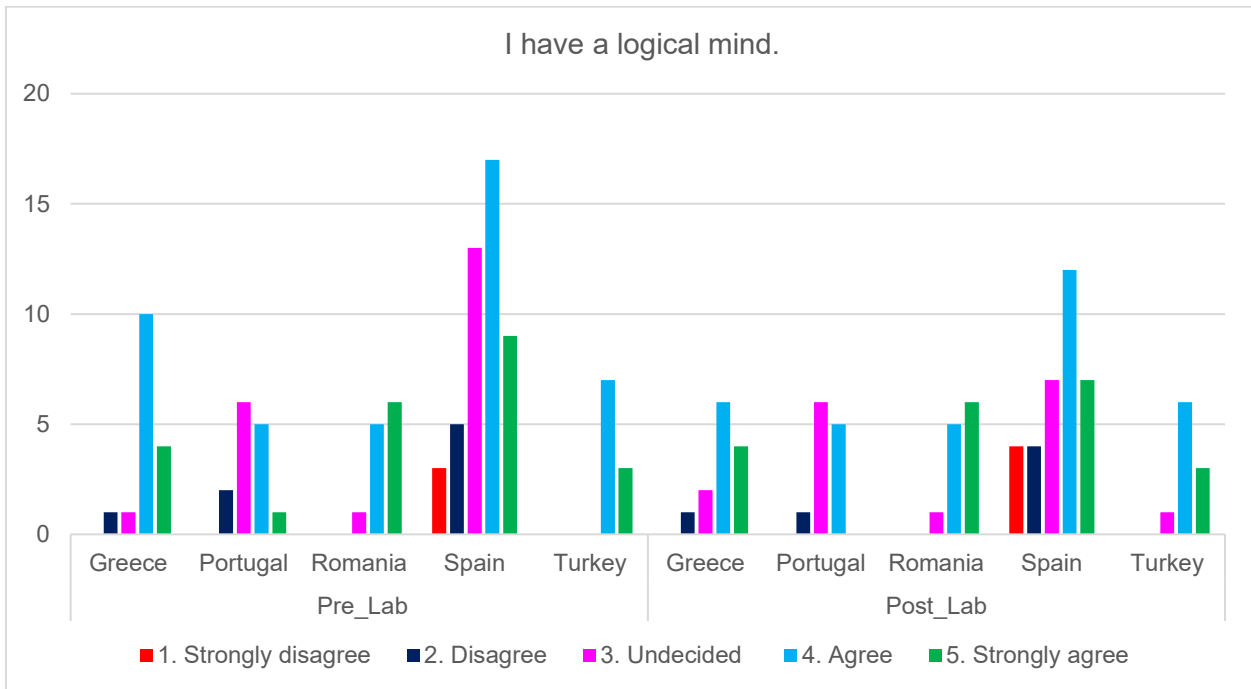
Q39. I think it is crazy to make important decisions based on impressions

Before the lab sessions, respondents from Greece, Portugal, Romania, Spain, and Türkiye had varying opinions about making important decisions based on impressions. Greece, Portugal, and Spain showed a mix of disagreement, indecision, and agreement, while Romania had a slightly higher proportion of respondents who disagreed. Türkiye exhibited a similar pattern, but with a higher proportion of undecided responses. After the lab sessions, there were some changes in opinions. In Greece, there was a decrease in disagreement and an increase in agreement, while in Portugal, there was an increase in disagreement. Romania showed a decrease in agreement and an increase in disagreement, and Spain had a slight decrease in agreement and an increase in disagreement. Türkiye's responses remained relatively stable. Overall, the data suggests that the lab activities may have influenced some respondents' perspectives, particularly in Greece.



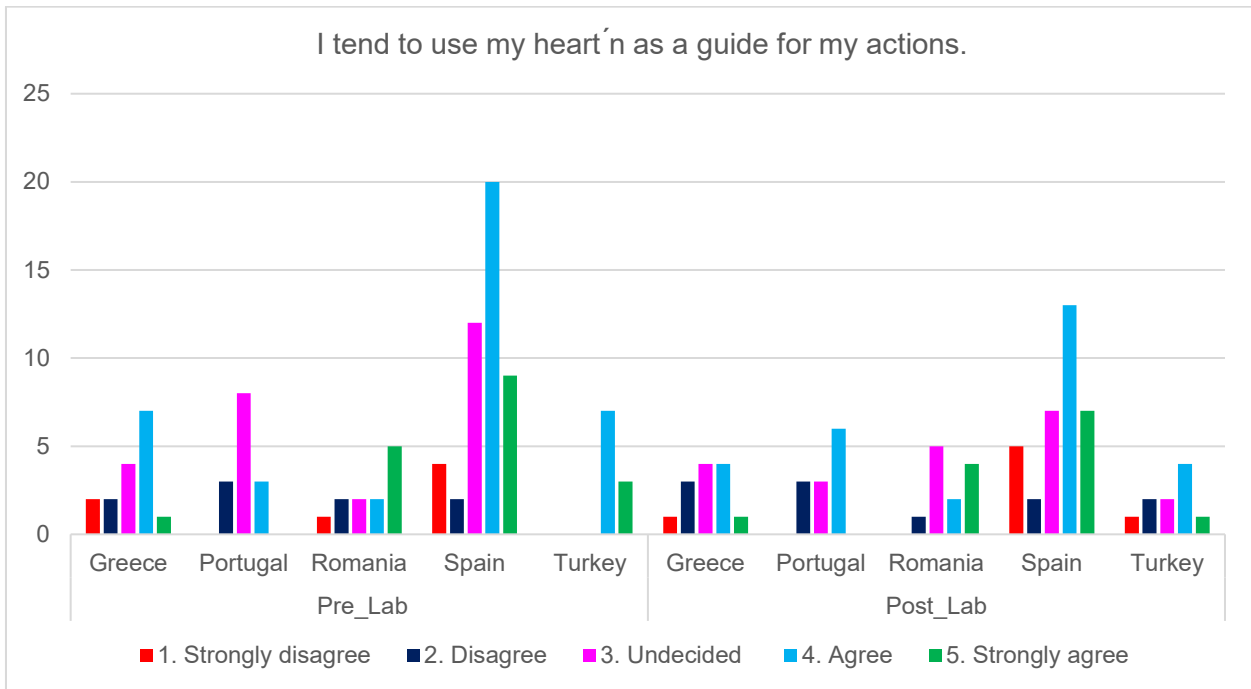
Q40. When I make snap judgments, I am probably not as good as most people

Before the lab sessions, respondents from Greece, Portugal, Romania, Spain, and Türkiye had varying opinions about their abilities to make snap judgments compared to others. Greece and Spain showed a mix of disagreement, indecision, and agreement, while Portugal had a higher proportion of respondents who disagreed. Romania exhibited a similar pattern, but with a higher proportion of respondents who agreed. Türkiye's responses were relatively evenly distributed across the options. After the lab sessions, there were some changes in opinions. In Greece and Portugal, there was a decrease in disagreement and an increase in agreement, while in Romania, there was an increase in agreement. Spain showed a slight decrease in disagreement and an increase in agreement, and Türkiye's responses remained relatively stable. Overall, the data suggests that the lab activities may have influenced some respondents' perspectives, particularly in Greece and Portugal.



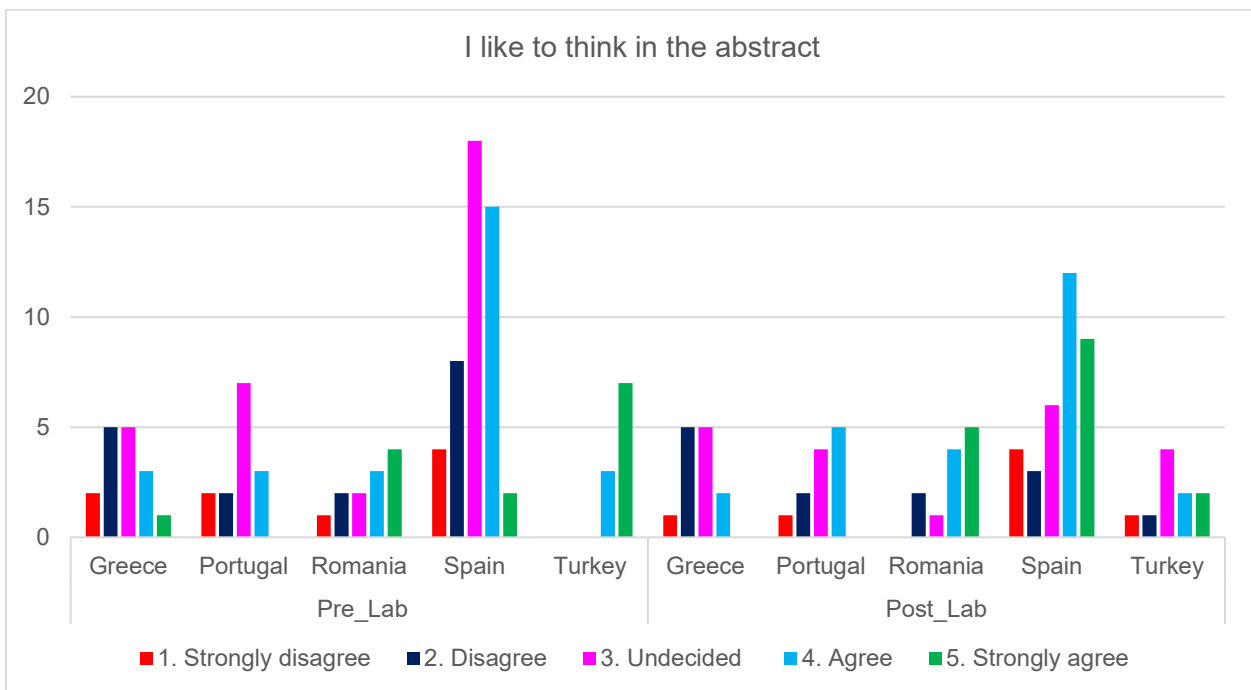
Q41. I have a logical mind

Before the lab sessions, respondents from Greece, Portugal, Romania, Spain, and Türkiye had varying opinions about their logical thinking abilities. Greece, Romania, and Spain showed mixed opinions, while Portugal had more disagreement and Türkiye leaned towards indecision. After the lab sessions, Greece saw more agreement, Portugal less disagreement and more agreement, Romania remained stable, Spain saw a slight increase in agreement, and Türkiye leaned more towards agreement. The data suggests the lab activities might have influenced perceptions, especially in Greece and Portugal,



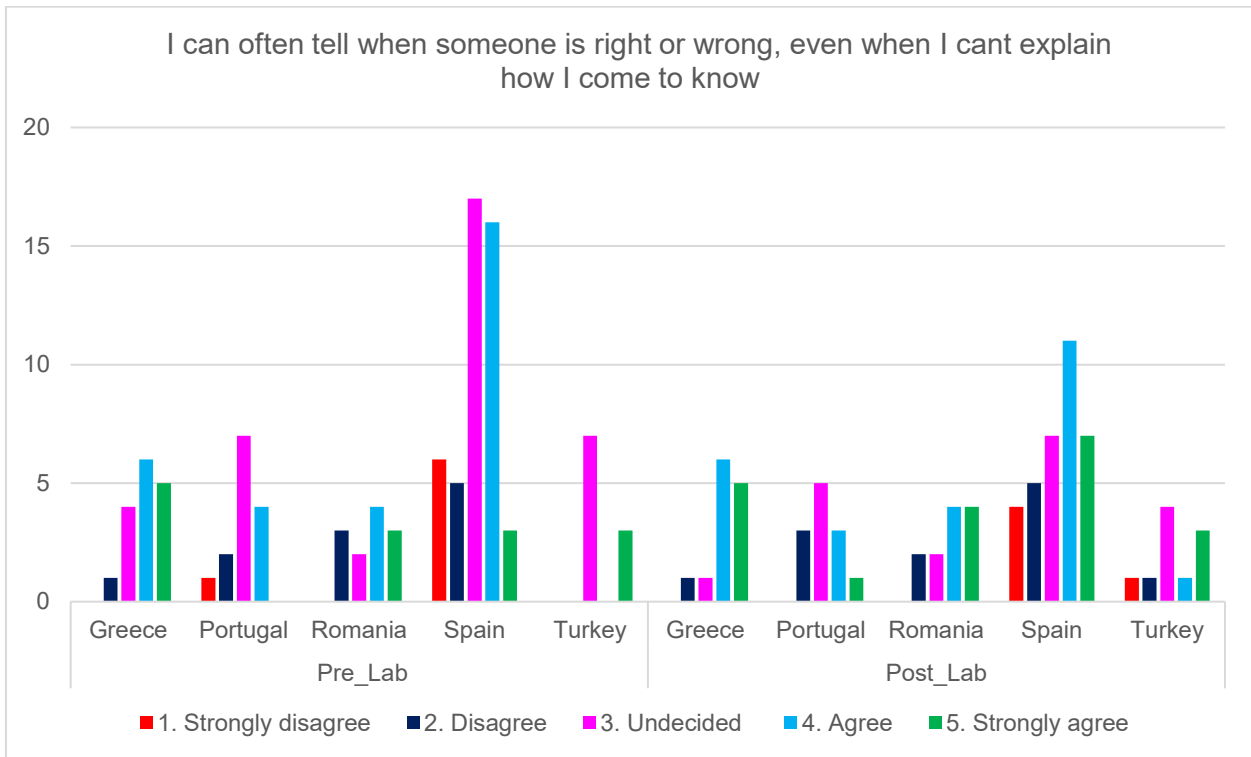
Q42. I tend to use my heart'n as a guide for my actions

In the Pre_Lab period, Spain had the highest proportion of respondents who agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, followed by Romania and Portugal. Greece showed a more mixed response, with a significant portion of respondents expressing uncertainty. In the Post_Lab period, Spain continued to have a relatively high proportion of respondents expressing agreement or strong agreement, indicating a consistent reluctance to rely on intuition. Romania and Portugal also maintained similar distributions of responses between the two periods, with a notable decrease in uncertainty and an increase in agreement in Romania. Greece showed a shift towards disagreement in the Post_Lab period, suggesting a decreasing reluctance to rely on intuition. Türkiye demonstrated a mixed response in both periods, with a substantial proportion of respondents expressing uncertainty or disagreement. Overall, the findings indicate that while Spain consistently exhibits a reluctance to rely on intuition, other countries display varying levels of agreement with the statement, with some showing shifts in attitudes between the Pre_Lab and Post_Lab periods.



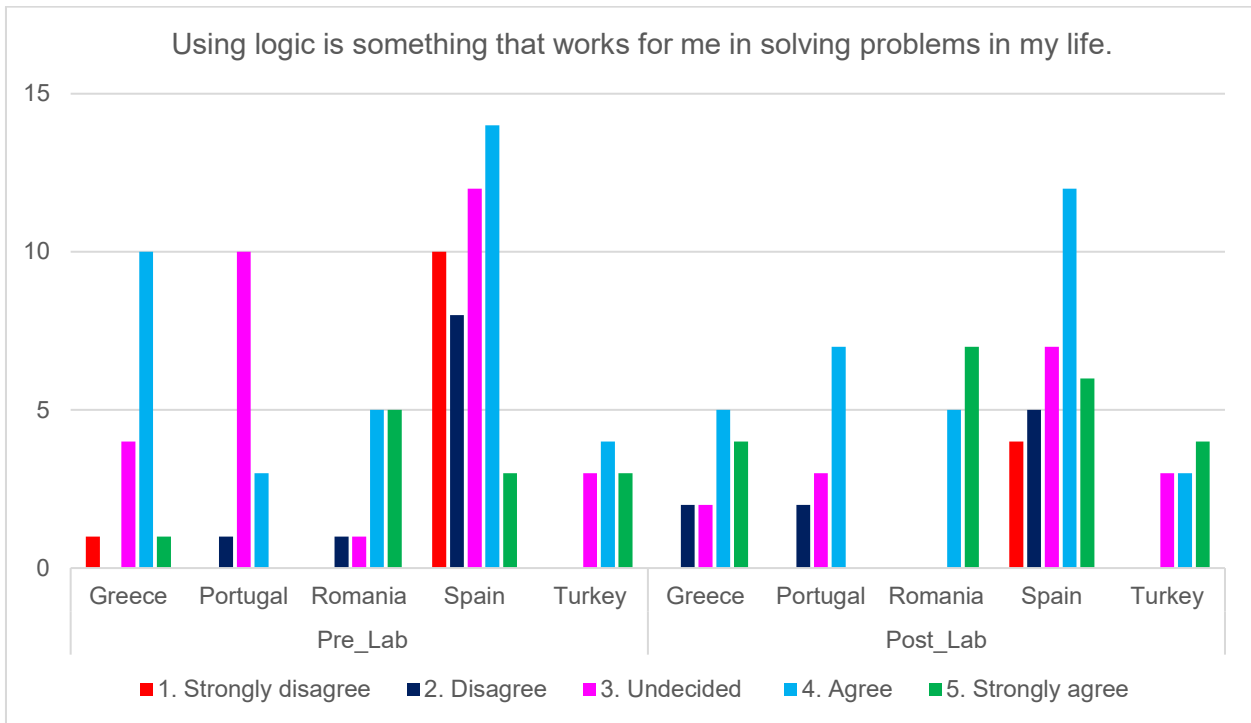
Q43. I like to think in the abstract

The data reflects varied attitudes towards thinking in the abstract among respondents from different countries. In the Pre_Lab period, Spain had the highest proportion of respondents expressing agreement or strong agreement with the statement, followed by Greece and Portugal. Romania also had a considerable number of respondents in agreement, although less so than Spain, Greece, and Portugal. Türkiye had responses only in the agree and strongly agree categories, with no responses in the undecided or disagree categories, indicating a strong inclination towards abstract thinking. In the Post_Lab period, Spain maintained its lead in agreement with the statement, followed by Greece and Portugal. Romania showed a significant increase in agreement compared to the Pre_Lab period, approaching levels like Spain, Greece, and Portugal. Türkiye remained the least inclined towards abstract thinking in both periods, with a significant proportion of respondents remaining unsure or in disagreement. Overall, while Spain consistently exhibited a greater preference for abstract thinking, other countries displayed varying levels of agreement with the statement. Romania showed the most significant shift towards agreement after the lab sessions, indicating a potential influence from the activities. Türkiye remained the least inclined towards abstract thinking in both periods.



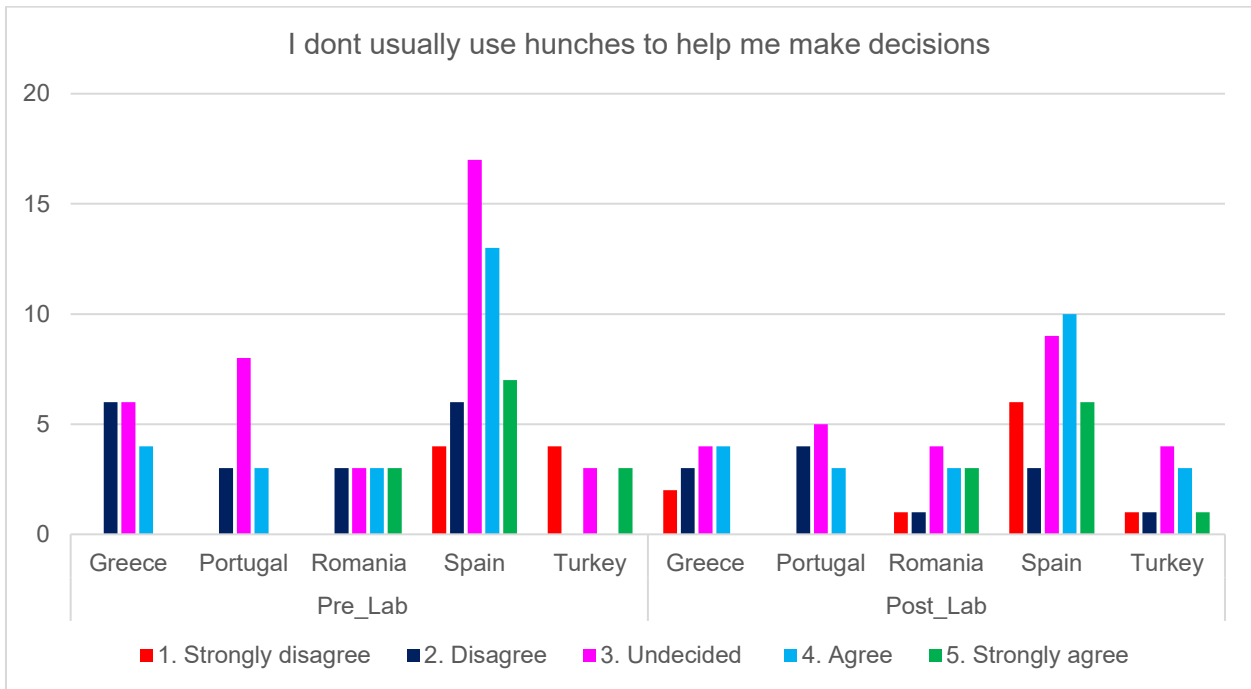
Q44. I can often tell when someone is right or wrong, even when I can't explain how I come to know

The data indicates differing attitudes towards the ability to discern correctness without explanation among respondents from various countries. In the Pre_Lab period, Spain exhibited the highest proportion of respondents in agreement, followed by Greece and Portugal. Romania also had a notable number of respondents in agreement, albeit to a lesser extent. Türkiye showed a substantial number of undecided responses, indicating uncertainty regarding the statement. In the Post_Lab period, Spain continued to have the highest proportion of respondents in agreement, followed by Greece and Portugal. Romania maintained a similar distribution of responses, while Türkiye saw a decrease in the undecided category and an increase in agreement. Overall, while Spain, Greece, and Portugal generally leaned towards agreement with the statement, Romania and Türkiye displayed more mixed responses, with Türkiye showing a shift towards agreement after the lab sessions.



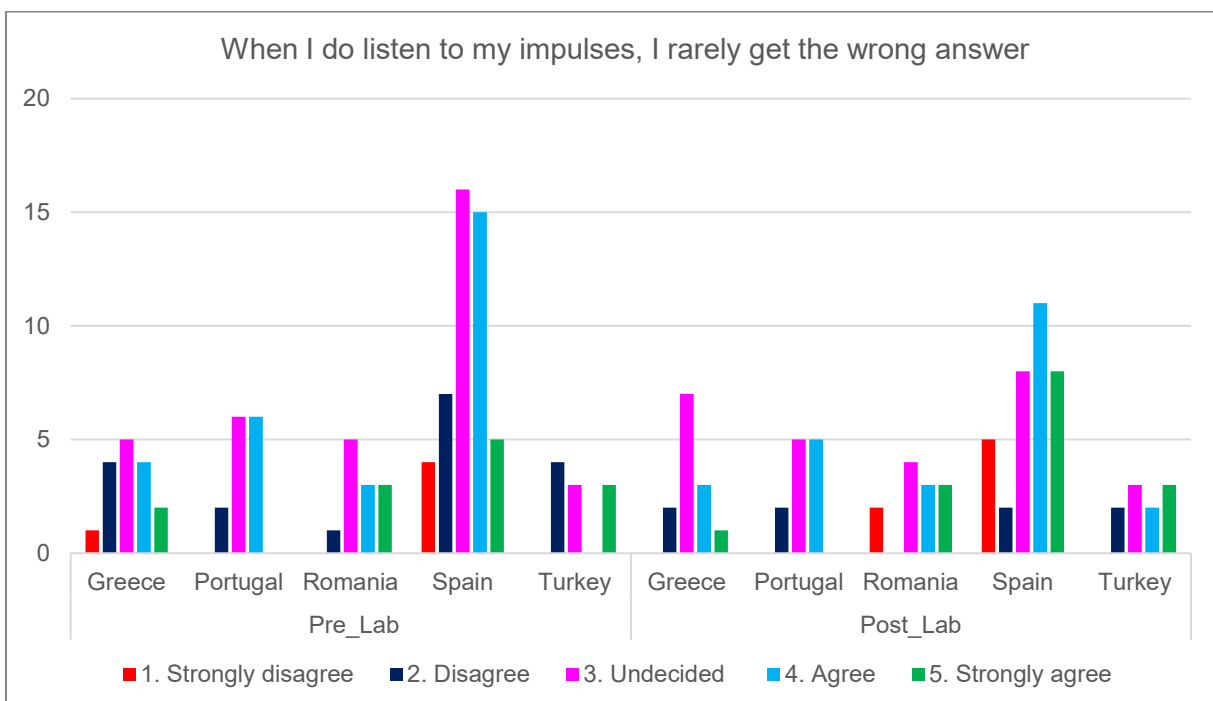
Q45. Using logic is something that works for me in solving problems in my life

The analysis of the data from the table "Count of Studies" indicates varying perceptions regarding the effectiveness of using logic in problem-solving among respondents from different countries. In the Pre_Lab period, Spain had the highest proportion of respondents in agreement or strong agreement with the statement, followed by Romania and Portugal. Greece showed a more mixed response, with a significant number of respondents expressing uncertainty. In the Post_Lab period, Spain continued to have a relatively high proportion of respondents in agreement or strong agreement, followed by Romania and Portugal. However, Greece showed a shift towards agreement in the Post_Lab period, suggesting a decreasing uncertainty regarding the effectiveness of using logic in problem-solving. Türkiye demonstrated a more mixed response in both periods, with a substantial proportion of respondents expressing uncertainty or disagreement. Overall, while Spain consistently exhibited a strong belief in the effectiveness of using logic, other countries displayed varying levels of agreement with the statement, with some showing shifts in attitudes between the Pre_Lab and Post_Lab periods.



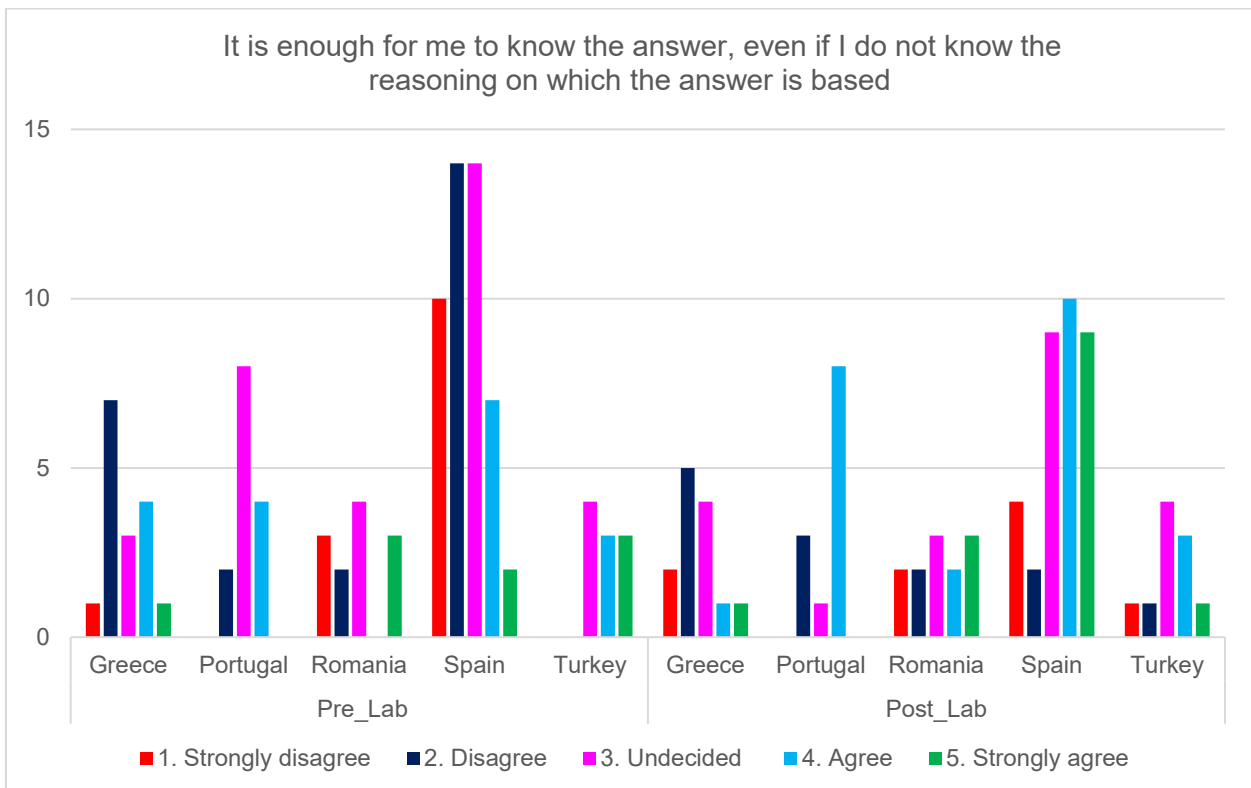
Q46. I don't usually use hunches to help me make decisions

In the Pre_Lab period, Greece, Portugal, and Türkiye displayed a mix of responses, with varying levels of disagreement, agreement, and uncertainty. Spain exhibited a higher proportion of respondents expressing agreement with the statement. In the Post_Lab period, the distributions of responses remained consistent across countries, with some fluctuations in Portugal and Türkiye but relatively stable patterns elsewhere.



Q47. When I do listen to my impulses, I rarely get the wrong answer

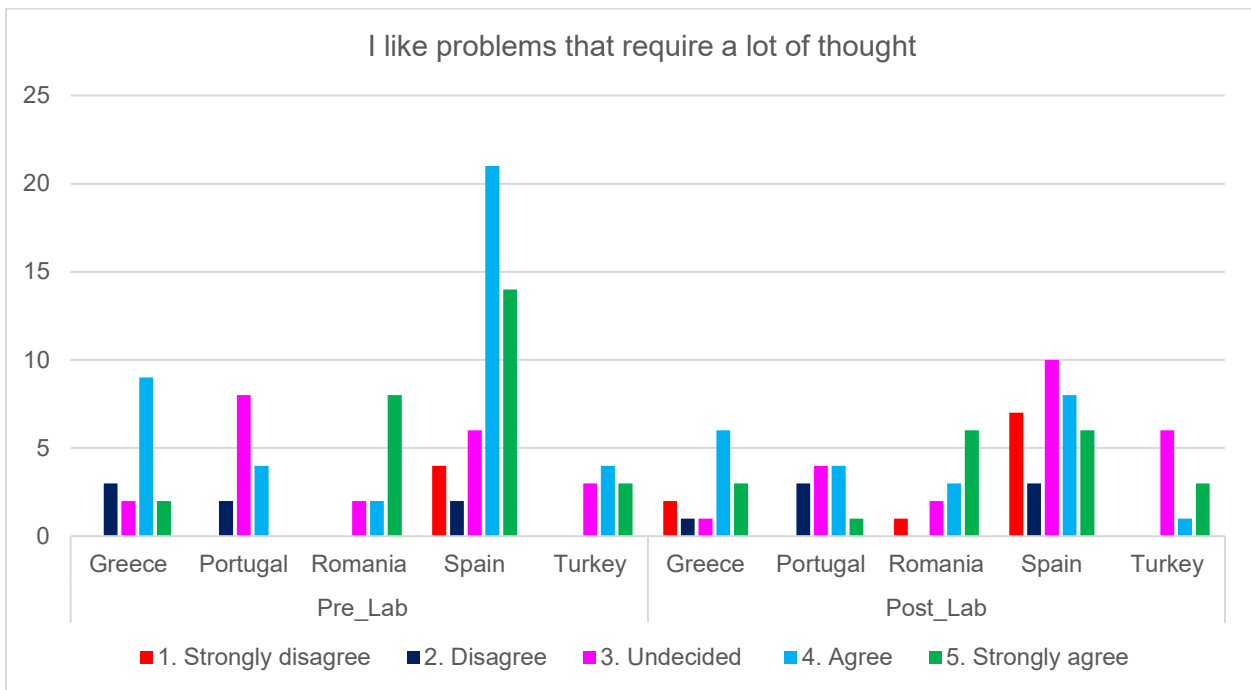
The data from the chart reveals diverse perspectives on trusting impulses among respondents from different countries. In the Pre_Lab phase, Spain showed the highest inclination towards agreeing with the statement, while Greece and Portugal followed suit. Conversely, Romania displayed more disagreement. Türkiye's responses were mixed, with some leaning towards agreement or disagreement and others remaining undecided. In the Post_Lab phase, the overall distribution of responses remained relatively consistent, suggesting that the lab sessions had minimal impact on participants' viewpoints.



Q48. It is enough for me to know the answer, even if I do not know the reasoning on which the answer is based

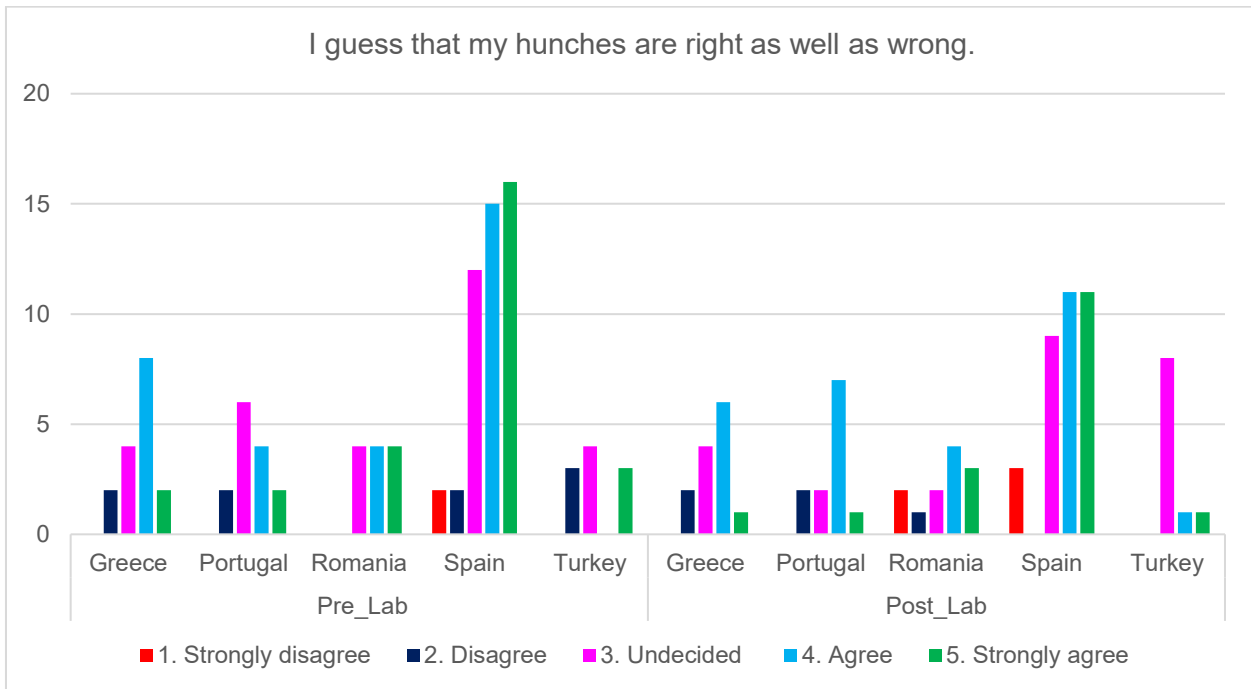
The data from the chart highlights varying attitudes towards the importance of reasoning behind answers among respondents from different countries. In the Pre_Lab phase, Spain exhibited the highest proportion of respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement, followed by Portugal and Greece. Romania had a mixed response, with some agreeing and others undecided. Türkiye showed a similar pattern, with respondents divided between agreement and uncertainty. In the Post_Lab phase,

Spain maintained a relatively high proportion of agreement, while Portugal and Greece showed a shift towards disagreement. Romania's responses remained stable, while Türkiye's exhibited a slight increase in agreement. Overall, the findings suggest diverse perspectives on the importance of understanding the reasoning behind answers, with some changes observed after the lab sessions.



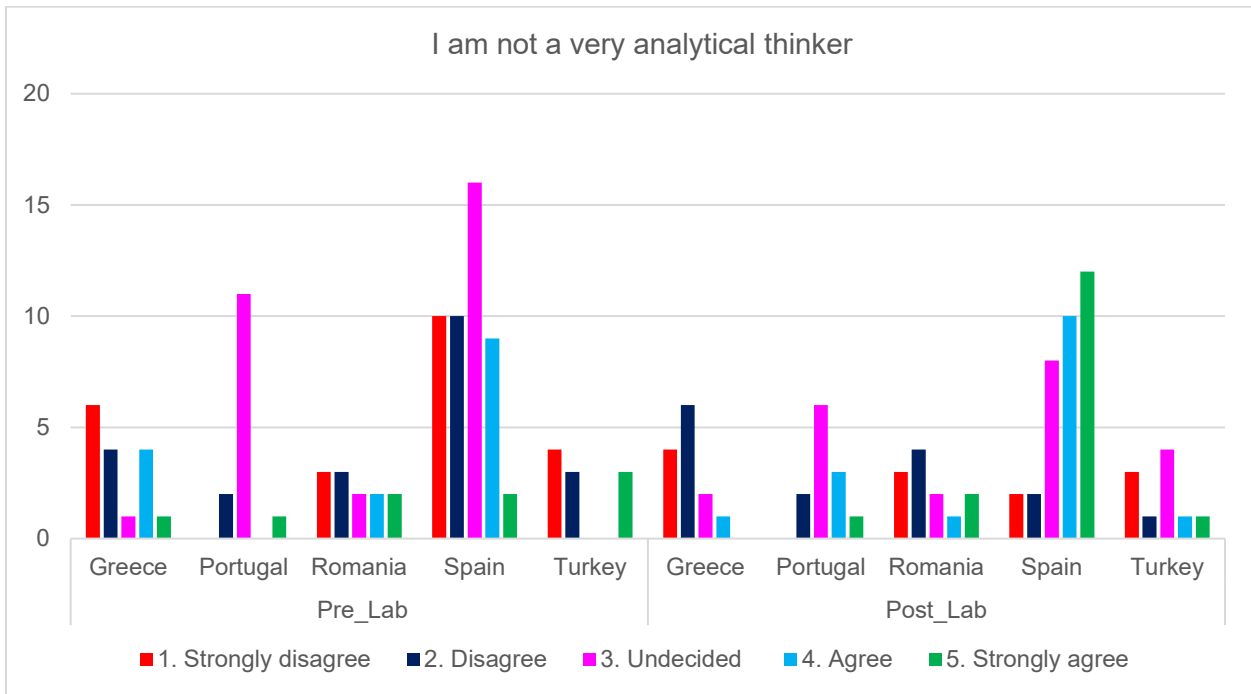
Q49. I like problems that require a lot of thought

The data from the chart illustrates varying attitudes towards problem-solving complexity among respondents from different countries. In the Pre_Lab period, Spain had the highest proportion of respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement, followed by Romania and Greece. Portugal and Türkiye showed mixed responses, with disagreement and uncertainty. In the Post_Lab period, Spain continued to have a high proportion of agreement, while Portugal and Greece showed a shift towards disagreement. Romania maintained a similar distribution of responses between the two periods. Türkiye exhibited a decrease in agreement and an increase in uncertainty post-lab. Overall, the findings suggest diverse perspectives on problem-solving complexity, with some changes observed after the lab sessions.



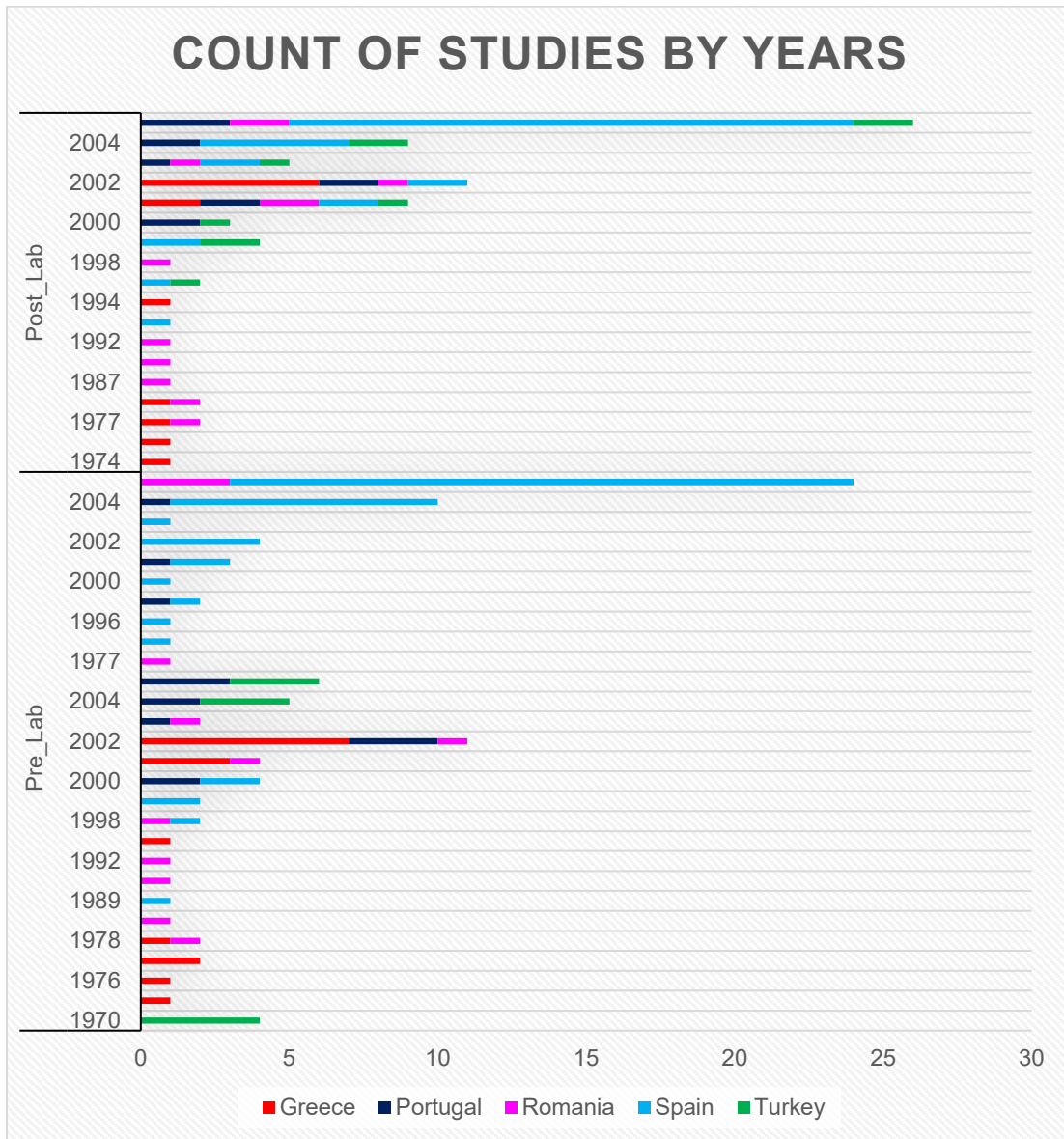
Q50. I guess that my hunches are right as well as wrong

The data from the chart indicates varying perspectives on the accuracy of hunches among respondents from different countries. In the Pre_Lab period, Spain had the highest proportion of respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing that their hunches are right as well as wrong, followed by Greece and Portugal. Romania and Türkiye displayed mixed responses, with some respondents being undecided and others agreeing or strongly agreeing. In the Post_Lab period, Spain maintained a high proportion of agreement, while Greece and Portugal showed a decrease in agreement. Romania exhibited a slight decrease in strongly agree responses, with some respondents now expressing disagreement or uncertainty. Türkiye's responses shifted towards more uncertainty, with an increase in the undecided category. Overall, the findings suggest differing levels of confidence in the accuracy of hunches, with some changes observed after the lab sessions.



Q51 I am not a very analytical thinker

The data indicates varying attitudes towards analytical thinking among respondents from different countries. In the Pre_Lab period, Spain had the highest proportion of respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing that they are not very analytical thinkers, followed by Greece and Portugal. Romania and Türkiye showed a more mixed response, with some respondents expressing disagreement or uncertainty. In the Post_Lab period, Spain continued to have a relatively high proportion of agreement, while Greece and Portugal showed a decrease in agreement with the statement. Romania maintained a similar distribution of responses between the two periods, with some decrease in the undecided category. Türkiye's responses also remained relatively stable between the two periods. Overall, the findings suggest differing levels of agreement with the statement across countries, with Spain consistently exhibiting a higher proportion of agreement compared to other countries.



This chart presents the number of respondents from different countries based on their year of birth, in the Pre_Lab and Post_Lab periods. The interpretation of the data could be expressed as follows: The data indicates that the distribution of respondents by year of birth varies across different countries and periods. Generally, most respondents were born in the 2000s in both periods. However, there are differences between countries and between periods. In the Pre_Lab period, in Greece and Spain, most respondents were born in the years 2000 and 2002, while in Portugal and Romania, the distribution of birth years is more varied. In the Post_Lab period, Spain and Portugal showed a similar distribution to that of the Pre_Lab period, while in Greece and Romania, most respondents were born in 2005. In Türkiye, many respondents were born in 2005, both in the Pre_Lab and Post_Lab periods. These differences may be relevant in data analysis and may suggest influences of demographic factors on respondents' opinions or behaviour.