



Generation
Climate
Europe

Reinventing Prosperity: Youth Vision for a New Economy

A study of youth's perceptions of the growth-based economic system in Europe, and alternative visions of prosperity

Executive summary

As policymakers confront the climate crisis and other ongoing emergencies, which are set to burden young people and future generations, youth voices are notably absent from key policy debates. Studies have clearly shown the connection between these crises and our economic system, prompting a growing call among European civil society organisations for a shift away from the current growth-centric paradigm. While also organised youth groups are increasingly supporting this change, we lack evidence on the views of young individuals outside these groups on the economic system and alternative visions for prosperity. This is crucial to amplify their perspectives in EU policy debates and beyond. To address this gap, this report illuminates the perspectives of young people in Europe through a survey¹ and interviews².

Key messages:

- 1. Young people sound alarm bells on global crises.** The crises our society is facing are a huge concern for young people. They identify a range of issues including environmental crises such as climate change; biodiversity loss; social and economic disparities like racial and socio-economic inequality; and political challenges including an increasing polarisation.
- 2. Young people indict the current economic system.** Young individuals point to the inherent flaws of our current growth-based system as the foundational problem driving these crises.
- 3. Young people demand a shift away from the growth-centric model.** A resounding 64% of respondents are unhappy with the current economic system, and a compelling 89% advocate for its overhaul. They demand a socio-economic paradigm centred around wellbeing, justice, and sustainability.
- 4. Young people have specific ideas on what a new system could look like.** In their envisioned alternative systems, young people prioritise essential services such as education, healthcare, housing, and basic income. They imagine a society that values collective well-being over individual gain and competitiveness, and is guided by principles such as care, justice, and equity rather than profit maximisation and economic growth.
- 5. Young people feel marginalised in political decision-making.** While half of respondents believe they have some influence over the future of our economic system, 92% feel that their views are inadequately reflected in policy-making. They see existing avenues for youth participation as superficial and denounce the ongoing exclusion of marginalised communities.

¹ N = 184

² N = 18

1. Introduction

Amidst the myriad of intersecting crises our society faces – from ecological disasters like climate change to socio-economic inequality and mental health issues – the call for transformative solutions is intensifying. Moving beyond a growth-centric economic model has particularly gained attention as a holistic response to the current challenges as evidenced in emerging research³ and policy debates at events such as the recent 2023 Beyond Growth Conference at the European Parliament. This paradigm has also been increasingly endorsed by environmental and social justice NGOs, academics, and civil society organisations.⁴

Young people are at the forefront of driving systemic change, employing an array of strategies from activism to legal pursuits. Recent reports indicate that youth-led movements are evolving towards more radical approaches and demands by targeting the structural underpinnings of climate and societal crises.⁵ This shift is corroborated by a recent mapping of the global Youth Climate Movement which reveals a united stance on the need for systemic change.⁶

Our recently published “Manifesto for an Intergenerationally Just Post-growth European Economy” shows strong support amongst youth organisations for a future that centres human and environmental flourishing within planetary boundaries by degrowing high-polluting activities in our economy.⁷ However, there's a gap between the understanding of how the diverse youth residing in Europe perceives the current economic system and alternative visions, especially in the context of moving beyond a growth-centric economy. Existing surveys mainly cover youth perspectives in the UK and US leaving the European viewpoint underexplored.⁸ This report aims to address this oversight by collecting youth perspectives and demands on this topic with the goal of amplifying them in EU policy debates.

Based on survey data and insights from semi-structured interviews, this report delves into the perspectives that young people hold regarding our economic system and their visions for alternative socio-economic models. Our inquiry is especially centred on visions that align with the beyond growth paradigm – a conceptual framework advocating for economic systems that transcend traditional growth-centric metrics and that are in favour of broader socio-environmental objectives.⁹

We focus on three alternatives, which are not mutually exclusive frameworks, and can help conceptualise, imagine, and achieve improved visions for prosperity: wellbeing economy, doughnut economics, and degrowth. A wellbeing economy prioritises prosperity and health as

³ See: Jackson, 2016; Raworth, 2017; Hickel, 2020

⁴ See: WWF, WEAll & EEB, 2022; EEB, 2019; Open Letter: “A post-growth Europe critical to survive and thrive, urge over 400 civil society groups and experts”, 2023

⁵ See: Martin, 2023; Gayle, 2023; Garric, 2022; Mehring, 2022; Taylor & Soye, 2021

⁶ Herford et al., 2023

⁷ Generation Climate Europe, 2023

⁸ Niemietz, 2021; Jones, 2021; Mahale, 2021; Lemon, 2021

⁹ OECD, 2020

the primary objectives of economic activity over economic growth¹⁰, while aiming to create equal opportunities, enhance social inclusion and stability, and maintain environmental health.¹¹ Doughnut economics can be seen as a framework for achieving a balance between environmental sustainability and social justice, guiding economies to operate within planetary boundaries while fulfilling social needs.^{12 13} Lastly, degrowth critiques continuous economic expansion as the main goal in industrialised economies, and argues that scaling back certain economic activities is necessary for a just and environmentally sustainable future.^{14 15}

Our findings reveal that young people are not only dissatisfied with the current economic model and support the departure from a growth-centric system; but are also proactive in seeking and imagining alternatives. However, they are sceptical about their ability to influence official policy decisions to achieve systemic change, and report feeling unheard by decision-makers and marginalised in policy discussions. We conclude by arguing that policymakers should involve young people in policy processes to not only improve their representation but also to tap into their diverse and forward-thinking policy suggestions that hold substantial promise for tackling the crises at hand.

2. Methodology

This report gains evidence from a survey distributed to young people residing in Europe about their opinions on the current economic system and alternative visions (n=184) in addition to complementary interviews (n=18). The sources are compiled with the goal of presenting a comprehensive overview of participants' perspectives on the growth-based economic system prevalent in Global North societies with a focus on Europe. The survey provided quantitative data to spot opinion trends, while interviews and open-ended survey questions enabled nuanced qualitative analysis. Literature reviews on youth involvement in EU policy-making and governance related to climate and socio-economic issues also informed this study.

We collected survey responses between February 10th and July 21st, 2023 using Google Forms. We distributed the anonymised survey via social media channels such as Instagram, LinkedIn and Twitter, targeting individuals aged from 16 to 30 who live in or are from Europe. The survey contained 24 closed and open-ended questions. Respondents hailed from dozens of cities across 35 countries and originated from over 40 countries. Out of 202 responses, we excluded 18 for exceeding the age limit.

To deepen our survey findings we conducted 18 semi-structured interviews, which used open-ended questions to elicit in-depth views. We recorded the interviews with participant

¹⁰ Hough-Stewart et al., 2019

¹¹ Chrysopoulou, 2020

¹² Raworth, 2017

¹³ Note: Doughnut Economics is not an economic model per se, but can be better understood as a framework for achieving ecological and social objectives

¹⁴ Parrique, 2019

¹⁵ Kallis et al., 2015

consent and anonymised them to encourage candid expression. We coded interview responses and summarised general trends in a quote table.

In this report, we have chosen to focus on the wellbeing economy, doughnut economics and degrowth as they represent the most prominent frameworks for addressing today's ecological and socio-economic crises. These models offer complementary approaches to rethinking economic priorities and structures. While these are not the only frameworks available for responding to the ongoing challenges, they have gained considerable traction in both academic discourse and the activist community, which makes them especially relevant for our analysis.

The main limitation of our study is that we were not able to capture and represent all youth voices. Due to resource constraints, we were only able to include voices of youth residing in Europe, consequently excluding a large variety of perspectives including those from the Global South. While we acknowledge that the youth should not be seen as a homogenous group, due to the limited scope of this report we were not able to segment our findings across demographic lines such as gender or educational level. Despite its limitations, our research offers a thorough analysis of youth's viewpoints on the current economic system, and acts as a foundational effort towards collecting disparate youth perspectives on this topic and amplifying them within the EU policy debate.

3. Findings and analysis

In this section, we unpack our findings into three main thematic areas. First, we explore the roots of the ongoing emergencies as perceived by young people. Next, we investigate solutions to these crises by looking into youth perspectives on frameworks conceptualising alternative socio-economic systems and visions of prosperity. Lastly, we examine the opportunities for turning these visions into reality and the challenges related to their implementation.

3.1. Roots: Interrogating the failures of our system

Survey participants identify multiple failures within our growth-centric economic system. When asked to pinpoint the most glaring ones, they mention economic inequality (67%), the climate crisis (57%), biodiversity loss (21%) and social inequality, and poverty (16%) (see Figure 3.1.1). These issues closely mirror respondents' general concerns (see Figure 3.1.2) and confirm that young people link the ongoing crises back to the current economic system.

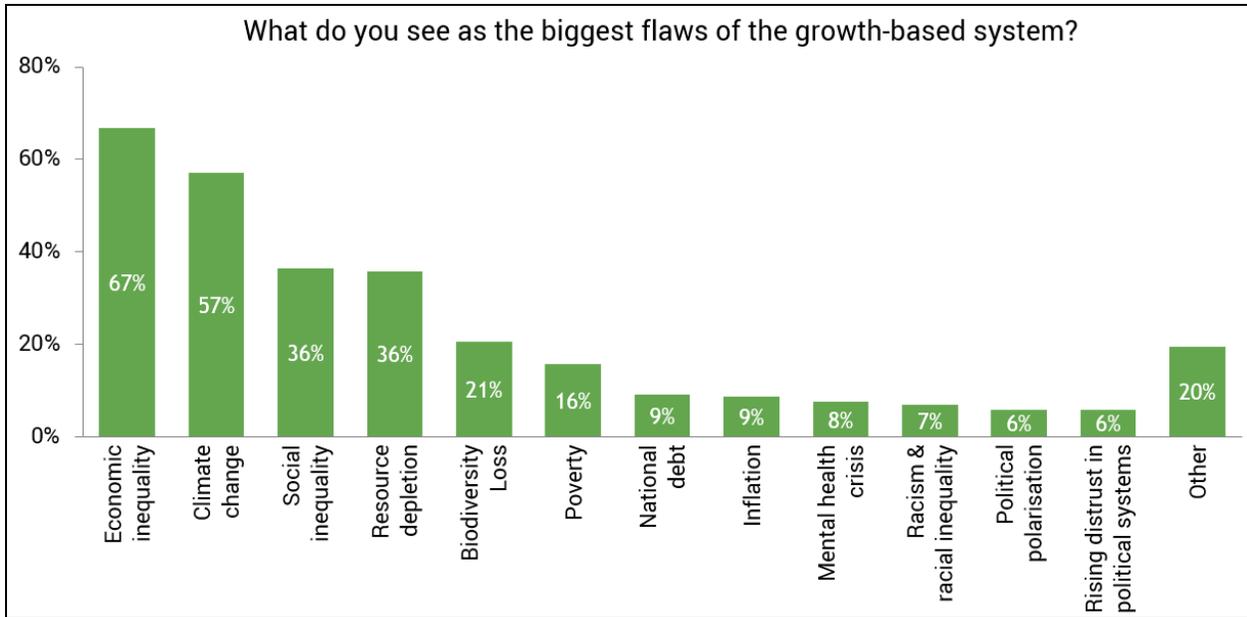


Figure 3.1.1. Issues identified as flaws of the current economic system¹⁶

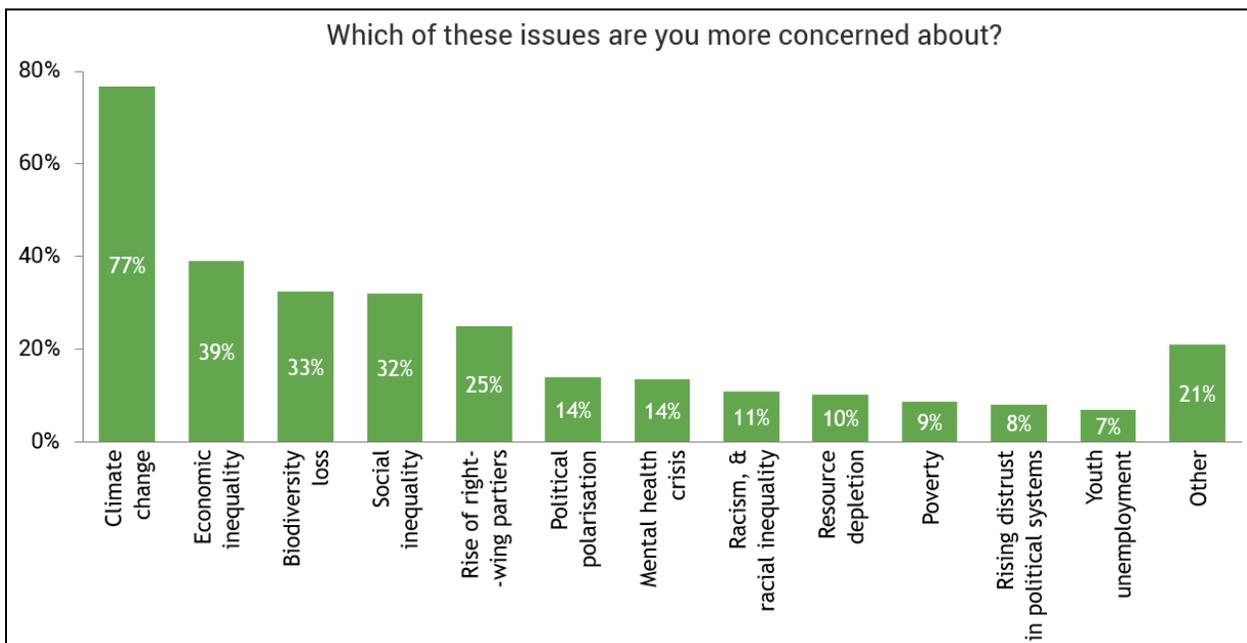


Figure 3.1.2. Issues respondents are most concerned with¹⁷

The interview data underscores the prevalence of these sentiments. When asked about what they believe to be the main global challenges nearly all interviewees mention the climate crisis, and many address biodiversity loss, extractivism, inequality, poverty and political polarisation. A subset of interviewees explicitly argues that capitalism underlies many, if not all, of these crises.

¹⁶ Respondents were asked to select top three issues

¹⁷ Respondents were asked to select top three issues

"[Capitalism is] producing very negative environmental and social costs [such as the] climate crisis, material extraction, habitat destruction, waste process, . . . pollution." - Interviewee 11

"Growth is not fulfilling its promise - it's creating these problems, causing and accelerating all these crises and inequalities." - Interviewee 6

Interviewees not only acknowledge the systemic ramifications of the current crisis but also detail its direct effect on their personal well-being and mental health. One participant specifically points out the toll that a "hyper-productive society" and the prevailing "work mentality" take on them, driving a need to work incessantly to achieve financial stability.

According to both survey respondents and interviewees, **the current economic system is unfit to effectively respond to the challenges** they identify. Amongst the survey respondents, 49% consider the current system wholly unable to respond to these emergencies, and another 36% deem it somewhat incapable. Many interviewees additionally believe that the focus on growth under the current system is especially limiting, arguing that the way progress is now measured does not address the existing problems and injustices, and limits opportunities to effectively respond to the identified challenges. As specified by two interviewees:

"The way we value growth and measure GDP does not lead to any kind of solution." - Interviewee 13

"Current system can't handle or tackle these (challenges) because the tools it is using are wrong - they are measuring the wrong thing." - Interviewee 6

"Capitalism is not the right system to tackle the challenges I mentioned before . . . I feel like capitalism is just not doing a good job . . . It is just supporting an unbalanced share of power and wealth all around the planet." - Interviewee 14

Overall, a striking 64% of survey participants express **dissatisfaction with the current economic system** with a quarter reporting slight satisfaction, and only 5% claiming to be mostly or very satisfied (see Figure 3.1.3). Interviewees share these sentiments by frequently underlying the extractive and exploitative nature of our economy:

"I am deeply dissatisfied with the current system [as it is] based on exploitation." - Interviewee 3

"It is extractive to nature and other species and humans" - Interviewee 6

"[Capitalism] exploits everything and everyone." - Interviewee 15

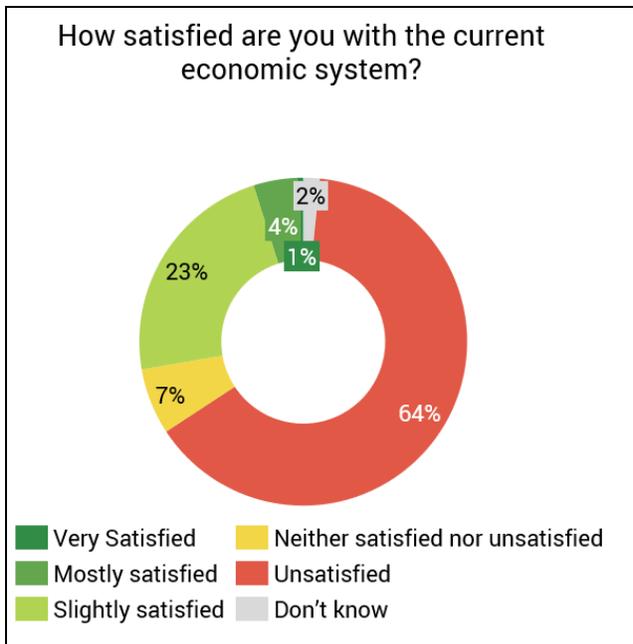


Figure 3.1.3. Satisfaction with current system

Although young people report experiencing hardships under the existing system, many interviewees also concede that they have enjoyed certain privileges within it. Some further note that our system is based on power imbalances and disproportionately benefits specific groups who accrue more privilege due to factors such as their gender, race, or socio-economic class. Particularly, they are conscious of economic disparities between the Global North and Global South, attributing these largely to colonial and neo-colonial exploitation of raw materials and labour by the Global North and the expansion of capitalism. As put by two interviewees:

“Growth is not going equally to all people, it’s going to the hands of the few at the expense of others.”

- Interviewee 6

“Capitalism as a global economic system does not work at all because it creates poverty, polarisation, e.g., [between] the Global South and the Global North.” - Interviewee 4

3.2. Solutions: investigating alternative visions of prosperity

Our results show clearly that young people are not only frustrated with our current system, but they also imagine **specific alternative visions of prosperity** that move away from economic growth as a primary goal. Both survey and interview results confirm widespread support for systemic change amongst the youth, with 89% of survey respondents and 93% of interviewees supporting a shift to a new economic system (see Figure 3.1.4). As put by one participant:

“Ideally, we could just stop it [the current economic system], erase it. Do something completely different.” - Interviewee 15

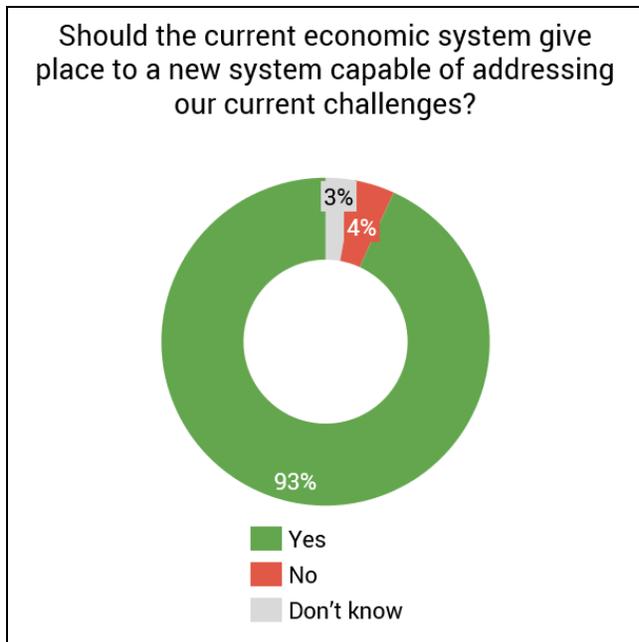


Figure 3.2.1. Desire for systems change

Given the chance to elaborate on their views on the need for systemic change, interviewees often explicitly reject the idea of merely tweaking the current system, advocating instead for a complete overhaul. Some interviewees refer specifically to **green growth**¹⁸ as a misguided attempt to sustain the current model through insignificant changes. In their view, green growth perpetuates infinite economic expansion –involving unsustainable levels of production and consumption – which defines our economic model. These sentiments are captured by the quotes below.

“Tweaking the current system won’t do enough to address the social ecological problems that we have.” - Interviewee 16

“Green growth is failing to understand the root causes [of the ongoing crises].” - Interviewee 6

The findings reveal a strong alignment between young people’s perspectives and the **beyond growth paradigm**. This is evidenced not just in their rejection of economic growth as an adequate measure of prosperity (see Section 3.1), but also in how they imagine the specific features of an alternative economic system as discussed below.

Young respondents overwhelmingly advocate for an economy focused on delivering **essential services** such as healthcare (98%), education (98%), housing (88%), nutritious food (79%), insurance (53%) and childcare (43%), and basic income (66%) (see Figure 3.2.2).

¹⁸ Green growth theory argues that sustained economic growth is compatible with environmental sustainability, as technological change and substitution will allow for absolutely decoupling GDP growth from resource use and carbon emissions. It has emerged as the dominant policy response to the climate crisis (see: Hickel & Kallis, 2020).

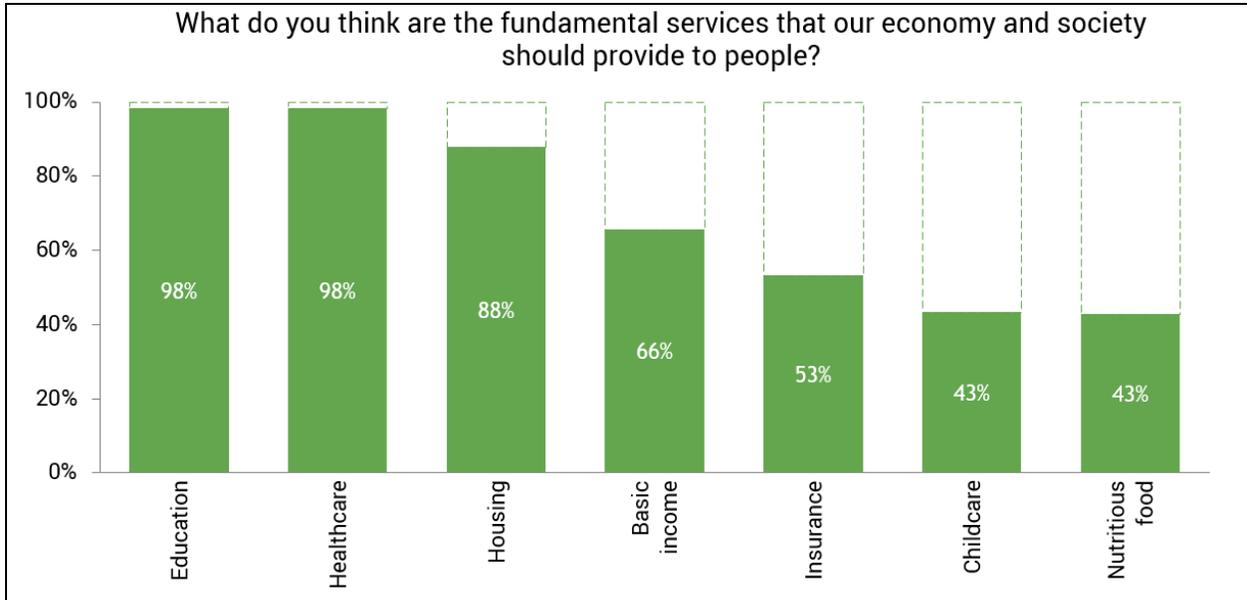


Figure 3.2.2. Share of respondents who believe provision of service should be guaranteed

Interviewees share this focus on fulfilling **basic needs** by frequently citing healthcare, education, public transport and provision of accessible infrastructure within their views. However, their understanding extends far beyond this. They envision an economy centred around **care and wellbeing**, designed to support collective welfare and ensure a dignified life for all. Many propose developing **alternative metrics to GDP** for measuring prosperity. **Redistribution** both within Europe and notably beyond its borders is also a pronounced theme with considerable support for policies like wealth taxes. Additionally, under a new economic model as imagined by some interviewees, socio-economic life would be **more locally oriented** with a greater emphasis on community and, yes, simply slower. One interviewee imagines this future system as:

“A society that is not obsessed with growth and consumerism, one that reconnects more with nature and with communities; you don't have to work as much because we produce less. You have more time for friends and family and community and spending time in nature.” - Interviewee 12

Other interviewees echo similar sentiments:

“The future economy that I want to see is one that is creating wellbeing and prosperity for all and not just for the few [and] not at the expense of the environment and other species living on this earth.” - Interviewee 6

“Transforming the system based on the idea of welfare would be important.” - Interviewee 3

“We need to stop competition and share resources - along with regulation.” - Interviewee 7

Some interviewees additionally mention moving to a **sharing economy** coupled with a **reduction in overall consumption levels** and **new business models**. The latter should include a shift from

profit-oriented companies towards cooperatives and organisations that are commonly owned and working for the common good. Individual interviewees further call for policy changes like nationalisation of industries, strengthened regulation of financial markets, and greater accountability for multinational corporations. **Democratic governance**, including at a local level, is mentioned as vital for overseeing this new socio-economic framework.

As imagined by interviewees, this new economy would be underpinned by a corresponding shift in dominant values. Specifically, **care, fairness, and social justice** should replace the current system's focus on profit, competition, and consumerism. This goes along with recognising the impact of our current economic system beyond Europe, and hence the importance of **halting extractive practices and exploitation in the Global South**. Recognising the **intrinsic value of nature** is also vital to halt its degradation and realign our often artificially induced needs. This suggests that change needs to happen not only in the current socio-economic structures, but in the value systems and ideals held by society. Only these changes can prepare us for the inevitable shifts in our lifestyle under a new economic model. As put by two participants:

“The mindset would have to change, through culture and the news. Narratives matter . . . Individualistic, egoistic, and selfish narrative—that’s the one that needs to change.” - Interviewee

18

“Yes, we might lose weekend trips to Barcelona but instead we have a healthy environment and [our homeland] is not on fire all the time.” - Interviewee 2

When asked about their assessment of the potential of three frameworks (i) wellbeing economy, (ii) doughnut economics, and (iii) degrowth to achieve alternative visions of prosperity, young respondents express confidence that each of them can address the problems inherent in the current economic system albeit to varying degrees (see Figure 3.2.3). Amongst survey participants, **wellbeing economy** and **doughnut economics** garner most support, with respectively 84% and 82% of respondents seeing these paradigms as fit or somewhat fit to address the challenges under the current economic model.

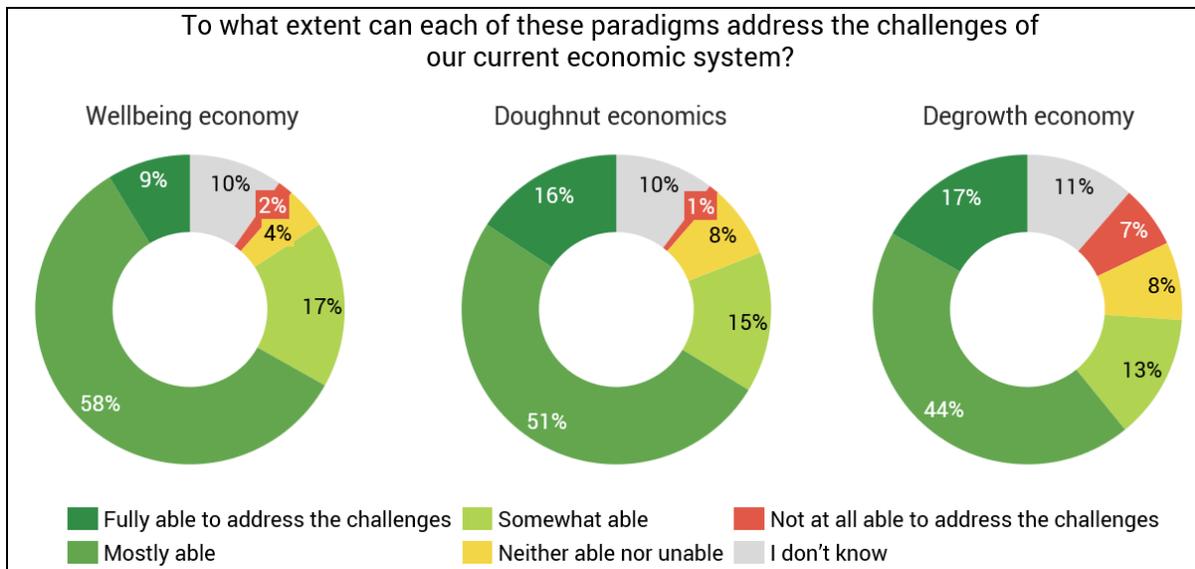


Figure 3.2.3. Perceptions on the ability of wellbeing economy, doughnut economics, and degrowth to address the challenges of the current economic system.

Degrowth also garners strong support from survey respondents: 74% believe degrowth is fully or somewhat able to address current challenges. Degrowth also emerges as the most frequently cited alternative in interviews. Some interviewees argue that a phase of degrowth – involving a contraction of certain economic activities and industries – is essential to refocus our economy, redistribute resources, and end extractivism. This would pave the way for a future society which prioritises fairness and environmental sustainability over economic expansion. Participants caution, however, that degrowth should be confined to industrialised nations, as several societies in the Global South may require further growth to meet their populations' basic needs.

"Yes, [capitalism should give place to a new economic system, for example] through a period of degrowth and then a post-growth¹⁹ society." - Interviewee 12

"We should move towards degrowth so that developed countries provide options for other countries to rise up to a similar level and bridge the gap" - Interviewee 3

3.3. Implementation: enacting youth-led, bottom-up political change

While conceptualising alternative frameworks is an essential first step towards a more equitable and sustainable socio-economic system, the challenge of implementation cannot be understated. Young people remain optimistic about confronting the climate crisis and other emergent issues, but they are acutely aware of the current political system's constraints, particularly related to the undue influence of lobbying and the power wielded by multinational corporations.

¹⁹ In some scholarly discussions, degrowth is seen as a transitional stage that entails reducing certain economic activities, while a post-growth society – which is not centred around economic growth, but rather objectives such as collective welfare, social justice and environmental sustainability – is seen as the ultimate objective, or destination, of this transition (see Parrique, 2023).

Young people show limited confidence in their ability to affect political change. While half of the respondents believe they have some influence over the future of the current economic system, 41% think that they almost have no means to influence it (see Figure 3.3.1). A staggering 92% of respondents feel **marginalised in policy processes**, believing that young people are not sufficiently considered in political decision-making (see Figure 3.3.2).

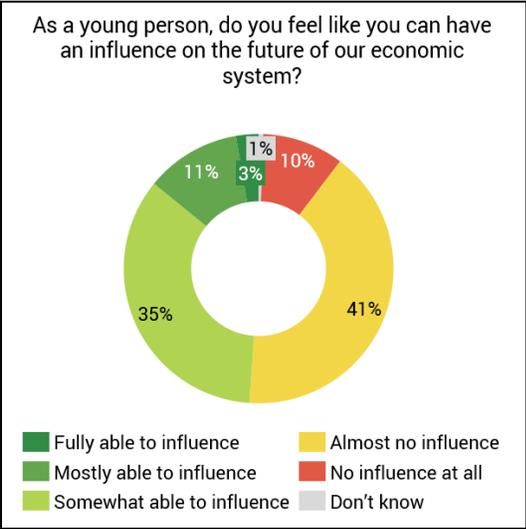


Figure 3.3.1. Perceptions of respondent’s ability to influence the future of the economic system

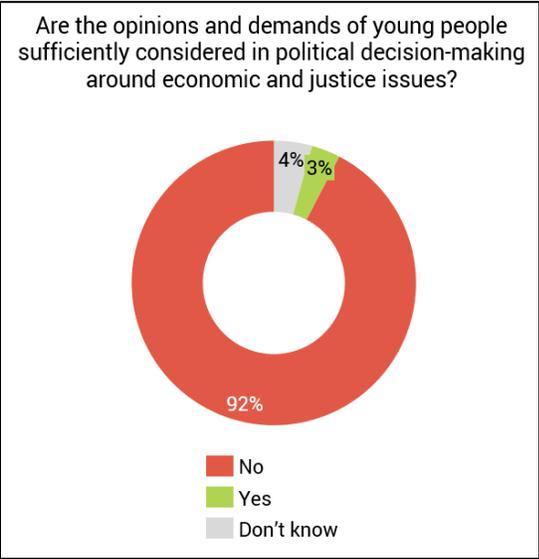


Figure 3.3.2. Perceptions of youth representation in the current political system

The Interviews add nuance to these findings, showing that young people identify issues with both the quality of representation and its selective nature. Interviewees argue that existing avenues for youth engagement tokenize youth voices by reducing their role to a performative

exercise or a “checkbox” that mimics, but does not deliver, genuine inclusion. As put by one interviewee:

“Just because politicians recognise and invite people to discussion, doesn’t mean they are acting on it. . . . There is a gap between representation and actual impact” - Interviewee 14

Even when youth voices do make it into the conversation there is a bias in whose voices are heard. Marginalised communities, which may include racialised communities, women, or people from a lower socioeconomic background, often find themselves on the periphery which further exacerbates existing social inequities. As articulated by two participants:

“There is still a long way to go, some voices of young people are heard but certainly not all of them.”

- Interviewee 14

“There needs to be more emphasis on ensuring the nuance or intersectionality [among] the youth.”

- Interviewee 3

Such **marginalisation of youth voices** is not just problematic from an ethical standpoint, as young people will inherit the consequences of today's policy decisions, but it also has pragmatic implications. Leveraging the unique perspectives and lived experiences of a broader demographic group – especially from marginalised youth – in decision-making would both enrich the quality of policies and enhance their social legitimacy.

Finally, interviewees recognise that the ability to enact political change is limited by an unequal power balance and the constraints of the governing institutions. Some interviewees cite the ideological dominance of capitalism in governing institutions as a key barrier hindering substantive policy shifts. Nearly a third pinpoint lobbying as a major concern, with one interviewee stating bluntly that a change is stymied by “too much money power and . . . lobbying involved.”

“The problem is that those benefiting from the current system are resisting any change or only permitting slow, incremental progress.” - Interviewee 18

“You always have to struggle with people telling you 'yes, but what about the economy, we're going to lose profit.” - Interviewee 12

While expressing grievances regarding youth engagement in policy-making, the participants of our study also proposed specific steps that can be taken to shift the unequal power relations and meaningfully include the voice of the youth and marginalised groups in decision-making. These include progress in **educational systems** by covering the history of the capitalist system and its contemporary implications for global justice, environmental sustainability including indigenous knowledge and practices, and alternative economic theories such as feminist and ecological movements. Participants also emphasised the importance of state **funding**

(including funding from the European Union) **to support youth-led projects** and organisations, as well as structured platforms and programmes to encourage the establishment of youth initiatives. These incentives need to be widely available, especially for marginalised youth or individuals who settled in these countries.

Participants also called for **changes in formal policy processes**, advocating for a) lowering the voting age, b) implementing youth quotas, c) providing support for young people running for political office, d) establishing permanent channels for meaningful youth participation in decision-making with follow-up mechanisms (e.g., youth advisory councils), and e) creating citizens' assemblies with binding outcomes. Crucially, they stressed the need for an **intersectional perspective** to account for the diverse lived experiences and needs of the youth, ensuring an inclusive and equitable vision for an alternative economic future.

4. Discussion and conclusion

Our results show that young people aspire to a different vision for the future of our economy and society – one closely aligned with the beyond growth paradigm. The participants of our study demand a new socio-economic model centred on achieving environmental sustainability, equitable resource distribution and prosperity for all, rather than on endless economic growth. This perspective sharply contrasts with current EU policies underscoring an urgent need for a policy reevaluation that incorporates the views of young people.

While young individuals are pushing for a shift away from the current growth-oriented model, EU initiatives like the European Green Deal continue to emphasise economic growth. Touted as a comprehensive answer to ongoing crises and a path to climate neutrality by 2050, the Green Deal seeks to decouple economic expansion from environmental impact in line with the green growth approach without significantly altering the existing economic framework.

Young people's scepticism toward such green growth approaches is well-founded. While green growth is a favourable strategy among European political leaders, evidence shows that green growth will not achieve the rapid decoupling needed to meet the 1.5°C target set by the Paris Agreement, and may bring about negative social justice implications.²⁰ To achieve the 1.5°C target outlined in the Paris Agreement decoupling would need to occur 10 times faster: at present rates, achieving zero emissions would take over 200 years.²¹ The Green Deal has also been criticised for an absence of a social dimension by failing to address crucial justice questions in the EU and globally.²²

Meanwhile, our results show that young people want governments to guarantee the fulfilment of basic needs, addressing social justice issues within the Earth's ecological limits. European countries have struggled to accomplish this objective in a safe and just manner. While some EU

²⁰ Parrique et al., 2019; Hickel and Kallis, 2020; Vogel and Hickel, 2023

²¹ Vogel and Hickel, 2023

²² ETUI, 2021; Galgóczi, 2022; Galgóczi and Pochet, 2022

Member States do meet their populations' basic needs for food, education, and energy access, they do this by transgressing planetary boundaries.²³ This underscores a significant disparity between the aspirations of the youth for a more sustainable future and the unfolding reality in Europe. Although welfare policies are enforced at the national level, EU institutions should foster a broader debate on achieving these basic needs more sustainably, and consider social implications and responsibilities of the EU beyond its Member States.

Our findings indicate that young people feel marginalised in policy-making processes, a sentiment further underscored by the EU's insufficient efforts in addressing this issue. While the EU has prompted different initiatives to amplify the voices of young people, particularly in the context of the European Year of Youth in 2022, progress in incorporating these voices into official decision-making has been limited. Young people have not played a prominent role in the conceptualisation, design, and implementation of the European Green Deal and other policy programmes.²⁴ Indeed, the fact that politicians still believe that a fairer and better future for the next generations hinges on sticking to the EU's current growth strategy²⁵, shows a fundamental disconnection between their current priorities and those proposed by youth.

As 2024 European elections approach, it is important that young people's demands are incorporated into the political agendas and priorities to ensure that their views are adequately represented in the EU's next political cycle. European policymakers must take the youth's concerns and demands seriously and alter their green growth agenda as currently pursued by the European Green Deal. As we argue in our recently published Manifesto for a Post-Growth Intergenerational Just Economy²⁶, it is high time European policymakers prioritise a comprehensive transformation of the current economic system in their policy agenda. To ensure that this transformation includes the vision of young people, and that robust and socially legitimate policies are crafted, meaningful youth representation is a fundamental requirement.

About Us

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About Generation Climate Europe: Generation Climate Europe (GCE) is the largest coalition of youth-led networks on climate and environmental issues at the European level, uniting the largest youth-led networks in Europe, and bringing together 381 national organisations across 46 countries in Europe.

²³ O'Neill et al, 2018; Vogel et al., 2023

²⁴ Viitanen and Bernhofer, 2021

²⁵ State of the Union Address by President von der Leyen, 2023

²⁶ See our Manifesto at

<https://gceurope.org/manifesto-for-an-intergenerationally-just-post-growth-european-economy/>

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