European Commission

Emergent patterns
The future of Europe seen by EU citizens

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PILOT EDITION

#OURFUTURES

Joint
Research
Centre

Technical report

This report is part of a series of reports published in the context of #OurFutures. #OurFutures is a collection of stories from EU citizens describing their desirable futures. The stories are collected in an open-data base designed by the Policy Lab: Foresight, Design & Behavioural Insights of the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission. The project supports and inspires a collective dialogue about the future of Europe and its visions for the future.

Authors

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VOICES
THAT
COUNT

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Content

Abstract

What do you want the future to look like? In which future would you like to live? These questions of high relevance for policy were at the heart of the Conference on the Future of Europe that ended in May 2022. This EU initiative created a new space for debate with citizens on how to respond to the European Union's challenges and to create the Union that its citizens collectively want for the future. However, beyond the formulation of many individual wishes for the future, we must structure these conversations to build coherent, comprehensive and desirable alternative futures that are achievable. This can provide a meaningful and constructive space for political debate in the EU with a long-term perspective.

The *#OurFutures - Stories for the future of Europe* initiative addresses this long-term need beyond the end of the Conference on the Future of Europe. It offers a simple questionnaire through an interactive multilingual platform able to cater to the 24 official languages of the European Union. It aims at collecting as many as possible very short stories that express what participants would like to see in the Europe of the future (2040), with their hopes, their uncertainties and their ideas for a positive future. These stories, written by Europeans from all walks of life, remain anonymous.

To ensure success, the project relies on a robust methodology (powered by SenseMaker®) to exploit, in a foresight perspective, the rich material provided by participants. This methodology operates in all EU languages to maximize reach. To avoid any bias, the analysis bases itself strictly on what the authors themselves tell by answering a few simple questions. The stories, also translated into English, are published on the Futures4Europe.eu platform. This makes it possible to maintain the connection with the participants and stimulate discussions.

#OurFutures is an open-ended project that will remain active for many years to collect as much material as possible and monitor possible shifts. Results can be analysed per country, per age group, per policy domain or other classifications. The analyses can also correlate several parameters to check whether certain values or preferences occur in specific combinations.

The purpose of this report is to demonstrate the potential of this tool and approach. The first analyses, presented here, are very promising. When a large enough number of stories will have been collected, the insights that they provide will serve to generate concrete, future-oriented recommendations for EU action to build the European Union that its citizens want. The purpose of this initiative is to provide a novel tool to empower all Europeans to have their say and influence the creation of their own collective future. It does so by providing concrete ideas to policymakers about desired futures in the form of structured material that can be analysed to feed constructively the political debate.

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Introduction to #OurFutures

What do you want the future to look like? In which future would you like to live? These questions, of high relevance for policy, were at the heart of the Conference on the Future of Europe that ended in May 2022. This EU initiative has created a new space for debate with citizens on how to respond to the European Union's challenges and to create the Union that its citizens collectively want for the future. However, beyond the formulation of many individual wishes for the future, we must structure these conversations to build coherent, comprehensive and desirable alternative futures that are achievable through policy action. Being able to showcase these possible futures and how coherent they can be with new and ongoing policy initiatives can then provide a meaningful and constructive space for political debate in the EU with a long-term perspective.

The **#OurFutures - Stories for the future of Europe** initiative addresses this permanent need for long-term perspectives beyond the end of the Conference on the Future of Europe. It offers a simple questionnaire through an interactive multilingual platform able to cater to the 24 official languages of the European Union. It aims at collecting a large number of very short stories that express what participants would like to see in the Europe of the future (2040), with their hopes, their uncertainties and their ideas for a positive future. These stories, written by Europeans from all walks of life, remain anonymous. To ensure the capacity to make sense of this input, the project relies on a robust methodology (powered by SenseMaker®) to exploit, in a foresight perspective, the rich material provided by participants.

This methodology operates in all EU languages to maximize reach. To avoid any bias, the analysis bases itself strictly on what the authors of the stories themselves tell by answering a few simple questions. The stories, also translated into English, are published on the [Futures4Europe.eu](https://www.futures4europe.eu/ourfutures)[1] platform. This makes it possible to maintain the connection with the interested participants as a group and to stimulate discussions.

#OurFutures is an open-ended project that will remain active for many years to collect as many stories as possible and monitor possible shifts in the visions and desires that participants express. Results can be analysed per country, per age group, per policy domain or other classifications. The analyses can also correlate several parameters to check whether certain values or preferences occur in specific combinations.

The purpose of this initiative is to provide a novel tool to empower all Europeans to have their say and influence the creation of their own collective future and to inspire policymakers to orient their action to build a future that EU citizens can support. It does so by providing concrete ideas about desired futures in the form of structured material that can be analysed to feed constructively the political debate.

In view of the pilot status of the project so far, we are working with a limited number of answers that are unequal in distribution across countries. Therefore, the purpose of this report is to illustrate the potential and power of this tool to generate sharp future oriented insights at scale and not to draw general conclusions.

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[1] https://www.futures4europe.eu/ourfutures

Research Methodology

The data for #OurFutures is collected by digital input using the SenseMaker®[2] tool. SenseMaker® allows for large-scale capture of ideas for the future through a quantitative framework allowing the participants to become their own ethnographer. It combines the capacity to deal with large numbers of inputs with the explanatory power of narrative.

The contributions from the citizens were mostly harvested at the occasion of future related events and workshops but some were collected following broad communication through social media, personal contacts and direct mail campaigns.

The SenseMaker® harvesting tool developed for #OurFutures organises the collected input into 4 sections:

1. Collection of future images: the tool prompts participants to write a story about 2040.
2. Provision of information about the stories: such as thematic area, geographical perspective, feelings, sense of who has agency.
3. Collection of general views towards the future.
4. Collection of demographic information: gender, age, country, employment status, financial security.

This approach avoids the introduction of any external bias. People assess their own input. The survey is presented in Annex.

Answers are mandatory and participation anonymous. The data presented here were mostly collected during the period June 2021 to May 2022 (ca 600 stories).

All data and demographic information are available at:
htpps://ourfutures.dashboard.voicesthatcount.net/

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[2] https://thecynefin.co/about-sensemaker/

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Data

1. The people who shared future stories

This document reports on a set of 591 stories collected between June 1st 2021 and May 30th 2022. At that time, the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic were still very much present. In the following sections, not all data add up to this number as some participants sometimes skipped answers.
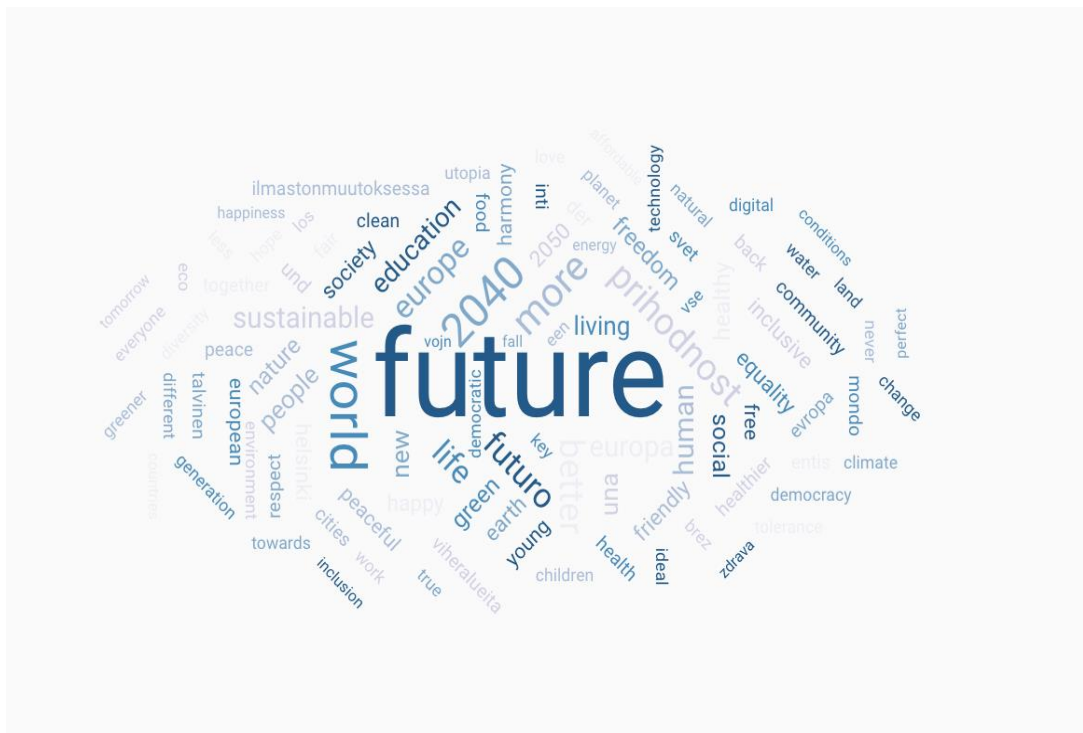
- 90% of the people who shared a future image were born in the European Union.

- The age category with most respondents is that between 41 and 65 years old (30%). There is a good representation of all age groups, except those over 65 (only 2%). See Figure 1.

- More than half of the futures images were shared by women (See Figure 2).

- The largest group of people who shared a story live in Greece (30%), followed by Slovenia (15%) and Germany (10%). (Figure 3)

- Almost half of the participants are students (47% between 12 and 25 years old). Very few are unemployed, retired or self-employed. (Figure 4)

- Almost 70% of the people who shared a story feel financially secure. (Figure 5)
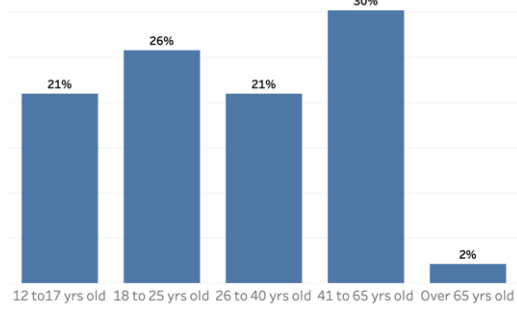
Figure 1: Age of the people who shared stories

Figure 2: Gender of those who shared stories

Figure 3: Number of stories per country

Figure 4: Employment status of the people who shared stories

Figure 5: Financial situation of the people who shared stories

2. The main themes in the future stories

People were asked to name a maximum of 3 themes their future story related to (Figure 6).
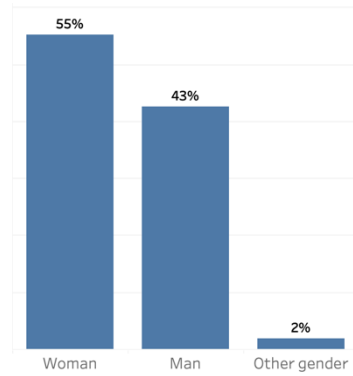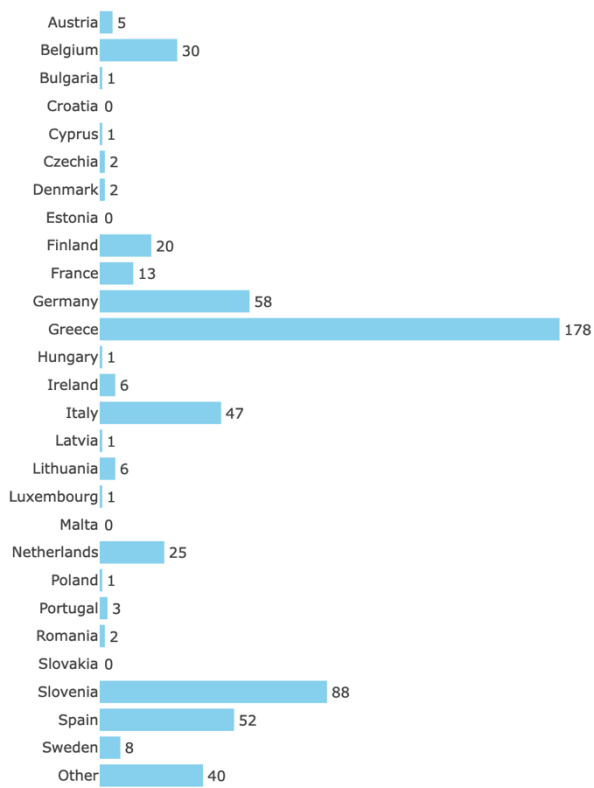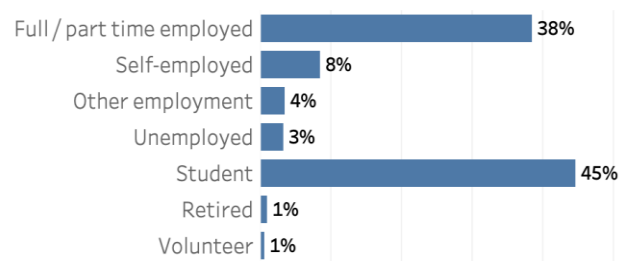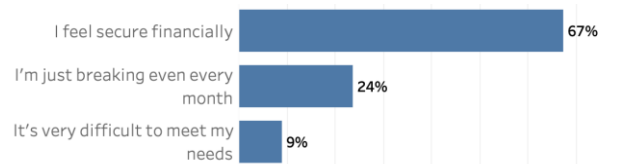
Most future images are related to:	The least addressed themes are:
- Nature / climate (44%)	- Migration / refugees (6%)
- Fairness / social justice (35%)	- Work/occupation (8%)
- Health / wellbeing (32%)	- Economy / trade (8%)
- Living together / community (30%)	

mobility / transport — 11%
fairness / social justice — 35%
nature / climate — 44%
health / wellbeing — 32%
technology / science — 20%
migration / refugees — 6%
education / schools — 18%
democracy / governance — 19%
work / occupation — 8%
housing / living conditions — 10%
economy / trade — 8%
living together / community — 30%

Figure 6: The distribution of the themes the future stories relate to

If we compare the future stories from women and men (Figure 7), we see that:
- Women emphasize more *Fairness/Social justice, Nature/Climate, Health/Well-being, Migration/Refugees, Education/Schools, Housing/Living conditions, and Living together/Community.*
- Men emphasize more *Mobility/Transport, Technology/Science, Democracy/Governance and Economy/Trade.*

Women

mobility / transport — 10%
fairness / social justice — 36%
nature / climate — 46%
health / wellbeing — 34%
technology / science — 14%
migration / refugees — 8%
education / schools — 22%
democracy / governance — 17%
work / occupation — 8%
housing / living conditions — 12%
economy / trade — 5%
living together / community — 32%

Men

mobility / transport — 14%
fairness / social justice — 32%
nature / climate — 41%
health / wellbeing — 29%
technology / science — 28%
migration / refugees — 4%
education / schools — 15%
democracy / governance — 22%
work / occupation — 8%
housing / living conditions — 7%
economy / trade — 12%
living together / community — 28%

Figure 7: the distribution of themes by gender

Looking at the differences between age groups we see that:
- Most of the future stories shared in all age groups related to *nature/climate*, except for the people aged 65 or more. We leave this group out of this comparison because of the small number of stories collected (13).
- *Fairness/social justice* and *health/wellbeing* are in the top 5 themes in all age groups, again except for the 65+.
- From the age of 18 years old until 65, the theme *living together/community* as a theme is represented in 30% of the future images.

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- The younger the storytellers, the more they share stories related to *mobility/transport*.
- Almost one third of the future images shared by the youngest age group (12-17) relates to *technology/science*. This theme has the highest share in this age group.
- The theme of *democracy/governance* is most present in the future stories of the people aged 41-65 years (almost 30%).

People who are fully or partly employed dominate the responses and represent the mainstream. When we compare them with students, we see that students share a lot less images about *health/wellbeing* (24% versus 38%) and *democracy/governance* (15% versus 25%).

People who feel financially secure and who are just breaking even every month also dominate the responses and generally represent the mainstream. However, *technology/science* and *democracy/governance* score slightly higher among the people who feel financially secure compared to people who are just breaking even. For people expressing high difficulty to meet their needs, *mobility/transport* and *economy/trade* are hardly represented in their future images. For them, *education/schools* is much more relevant than for the people who feel financially secure.

What matters in people's stories

This section discusses the results obtained from a 'triad' question. In such a question, participants are asked to move a dot to indicate how much each of three proposed factors influence the topic being investigated. In essence, the final position of the dot in the proposed triangle indicates how participants assess the balance between the influences of the three factors.

When asked what matters most between 'economic prosperity', 'care for the environment' and 'care for each other' in the future images that they shared, most people position their answers half way between care for the environment and care for each other, slightly further from economic prosperity (Figure 8). This indicates that while the three elements matter to them, they give a preference to care for each other and care for the environment (see the yellow and orange spot in the figure).

N = 575 n = 560 nN/A = 15 filter n = 560 %age = 100% filter N/A = 15

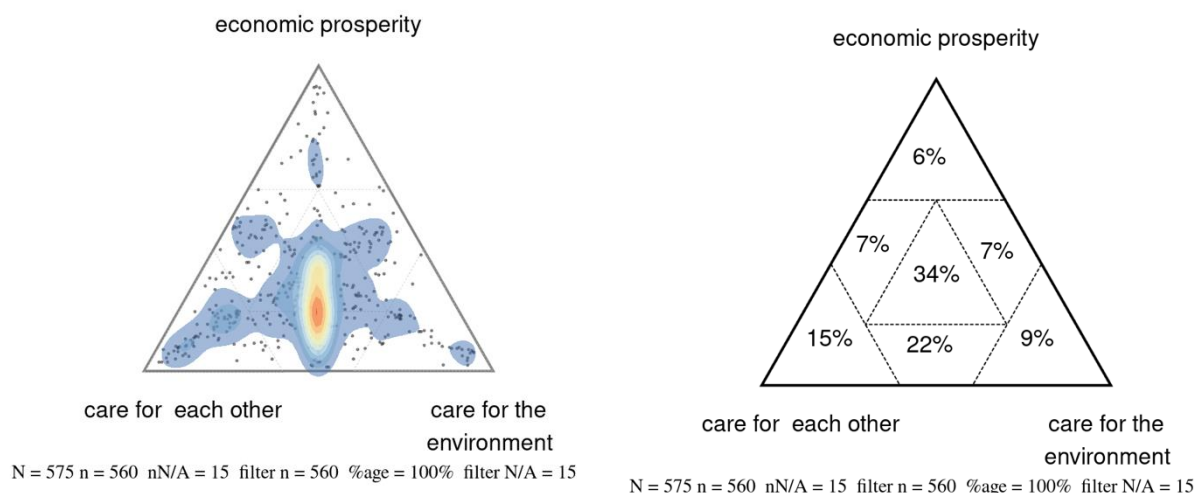N = 575 n = 560 nN/A = 15 filter n = 560 %age = 100% filter N/A = 15

Figure 8: People's estimation of what matters more between 'economic prosperity', 'care for the environment' and 'care for each other'

While all wealth categories follow this pattern, the youngest (12 – 17 years old) give slightly more weight to economic prosperity than the other age groups. (Figure 9)
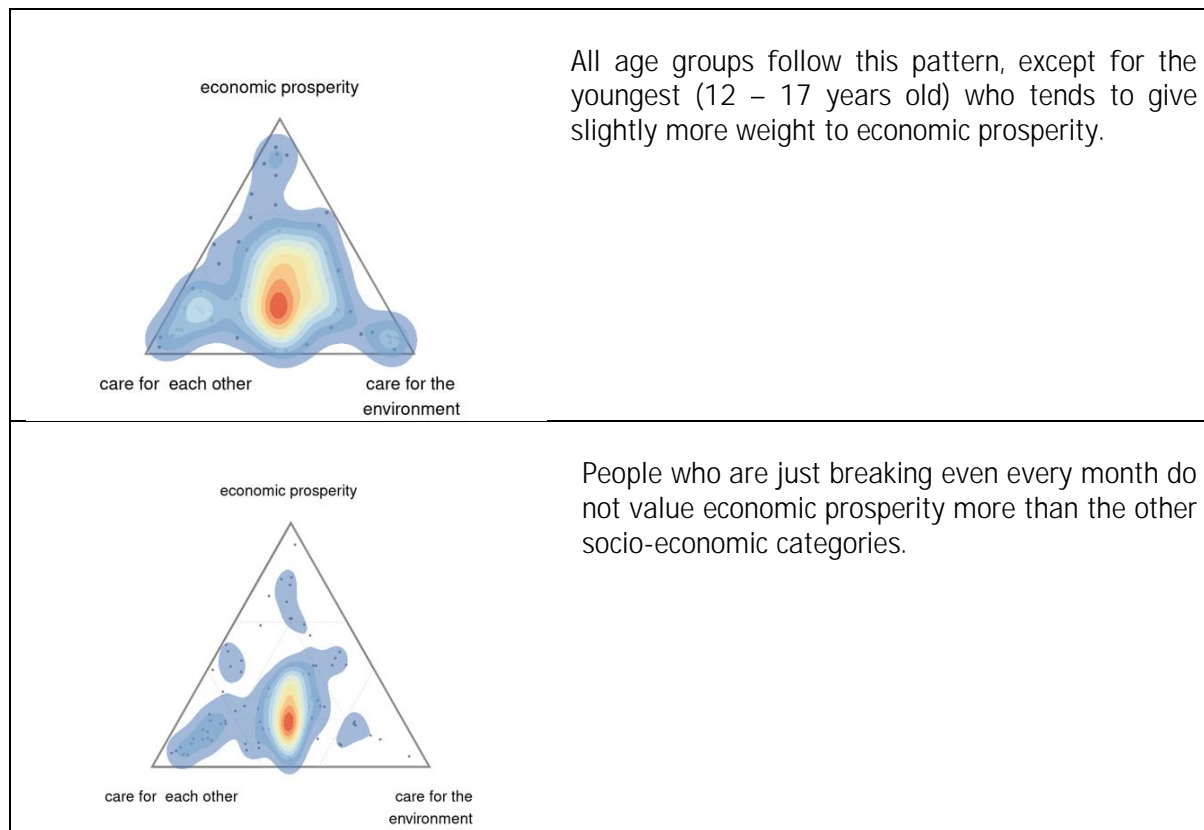
	All age groups follow this pattern, except for the youngest (12 – 17 years old) who tends to give slightly more weight to economic prosperity.
	People who are just breaking even every month do not value economic prosperity more than the other socio-economic categories.

Figure 9: Estimation of what matters more between 'economic prosperity', 'care for the environment' and 'care for each other' for the youngest and poorest people.

The following sections present the dominant aspects for each of the themes reflected in the future stories.

2.1 Mobility / Transport

- In the images presented by the future stories, the most popular means of transport are walking and cycling, enabled through urban planning solutions, such as "*a 15-minute city*". In such a city, all people's essential needs can be fulfilled in a radius of 15 minutes at most, with lots of green spaces, such as parks, gardens, "green corridors" and pleasant routes for pedestrians and cycling (i.e. "park streets").
- European public transport is a fast and efficient intermodal network that connects metropolitan rail (metro/tram), rail, ferry, river, air and other means of transport nationally and internationally, between cities and towns. Public transport with minimum emissions/environmental impact (i.e. electricity-based) is promoted. Public transport is also the most affordable (i.e. free or more affordable than other means of transport), the most promoted and the most widely used.
- Superfast internet and digital technologies (i.e. virtual reality) enable more remote work and reduce the need for commuting and travelling for work or for connecting with friends/family, and for visiting distant countries and cultures.

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- Cars become much less frequent, are shared (not owned), and are no longer status symbols.
- Vehicles are silent, clean ("*snow in the cities remains white*"), and run on renewable energy (i.e. wind or photovoltaic electricity, green hydrogen, etc.), causing no greenhouse gas emissions and increasingly self-driving, which reduces the number of accidents.

2.2 Fairness / Social justice

We see that more women tell more stories about fairness or social justice than men. Women also strongly believe that people will need to act to realise their future images on fairness and social justice. This is less the case for men, who lean more towards 'it will happen spontaneously'.

Future images from women:
- Discrimination is a thing from the past. There is gender equality, and colour, race, sexual orientation or any difference is not an issue. Diversity is seen as a strength rather than a problem and everyone can be their authentic self. In the event of disagreements, there is time and space for dialogue to resolve conflicts.
- The old exploitative economic system is replaced with a more ethical one. Justice is the new guiding principle for every decision in every sector of society.
- Technology is a great enabler and used to generate ecological and social added value. It supports the fair distribution of resources and focuses on a healthy and sustainable life.
- New jobs have been created within the digitalised and green economy, and unemployment among young people has decreased to a minimum. Working arrangements are more flexible, and productivity is not measured in hours spent in the office. Work and life are more balanced.
- Health has become of immense value. People take care of their physical and mental health and social well-being. There is no longer countless complaints of violence and bullying of any kind; femicide is a thing of the past, as well as suicide. The rates of depression and mental disorders have decreased strongly.
- Education focuses on learning to learn, giving knowledge and skills but also attitudes, especially openness towards alternative possibilities.

Future images from men:
- People living on European soil have regained pride in Europe for upholding the values of peace, democracy, justice, fairness, inclusion, solidarity, and sustainability.
- A fair Europe is a Europe in which everyone has access to the same opportunities regardless of their background.
- Economic and political organisation supports the common good.
- The care by and for humans is balanced with the care for the natural world.
- People have developed critical thinking capacities to filter and interpret information received through many available channels.
- Through deliberation, people influence decision-making at local and national levels.
- Hi-tech solutions have advanced democracy, solved health challenges; and made education effective and accessible to all.

2.3 Nature / Climate

When looking at the patterns, we see a clear distinction between the youngest age group and the others. Young people aged 12-17 years old believe more than other age groups that their future image (about nature and/or climate) will happen. The stories also show that young people are more hopeful about the future than the older generation. They however believed less in their own ability to do a lot themselves to create that future in comparison to other age groups.

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Future images from 12-25 years:

- To combat climate change, renewable energy sources have replaced fossil fuels. Cities are much greener - people move around on foot, by bicycle or public transport; there are large green public spaces; and less pollution and noise. People eat plant-based food that is locally grown. There is less consumption; and less waste (reduce - recycle - upcycle). Lifestyles are generally more sustainable.
- The new economic system is focussed on degrowth: instead of GDP, more comprehensive metrics track social and ecological well-being.
- Out of respect for flora and fauna, biodiversity has increased. Nature is thriving.
- People have re-dedicated themselves to community and sharing resources, overcoming the individualism that used to be fuelled by neoliberal economics.
- People, communities and nation-states are aware of interdependence: real prosperity is only possible when each country is prosperous. Countries thus help each other to thrive together.

Two minority future images regarding nature and climate (12-25 years old)

- Two scenarios are proposed: One in which business as usual continues and the other in which there is a third world war. Which is worse?
- The internet dominates our lives: fewer jobs (replaced by robots), increased crime, population growth, reduction of pollutants and recovery from global warming and a better quality of life for a few.

Future images from age 26 and up:

- Overall, this age group focuses on futures which are 'green and social'.
- A sustainable society is based on a regenerative economic system - circular production and consumption, renewable energy, and regenerative agriculture.
- Efficient and well-connected public transport is more attractive than cars, which are becoming obsolete.
- Quality of life comes from rich local connections: locally grown food and locally owned seed banks, strong neighbour and cross-generational ties, green and natural local environments, communal decision-making and sharing of resources. This results in a more relaxed, fulfilling lifestyle. (Quote: '*The 15-minute city in its optimal form: everything you need can be reached in at most a 15-minute walk.* ')
- People see hi-tech as a source of innovations for solutions across sectors: from sustainable energy and transport to health, education, equality and democratisation of decision-making. Besides hopefulness regarding technology, there is also awareness of risk - dehumanising connections between people.
- Health is seen holistically: without a healthy natural environment and healthy communities, there are no healthy individuals.
- One dissonant story emerges in this group (*The golden age*): "*it is just naive to believe that anything can be done to change*"...

2.4 Health / Wellbeing

Stories from young respondents from 12 to 25 years old

- People live together in peace, respecting different cultures, beliefs and lifestyles; everybody has equal rights, including women, young people, refugees and migrants, minorities, etc.
- The health of planet Earth (nature preservation, care for the environment, clean air, no pollution, etc.) and its inhabitants (people as well as animals) is the first priority.
- Access to excellent quality public healthcare is available to everybody in all member states.

- Technological and scientific progress will improve treatment techniques (also for diseases that are currently incurable) and contribute to an increase in life expectancy.
- More emphasis is put on the mental health of everybody, especially children and young people; preventive health checks are available that help identify problems at an early stage, there is good access to professional help; people talk openly about mental health issues (they are no longer kept a secret).
- Healthy and nutritious diets are available to everyone; produced locally, without damaging the environment (i.e. permaculture; insects instead of meat and soy products) and are more affordable than less healthy alternatives.

Stories from respondents aged 26 to 40 years old
- Human beings will be more connected to Planet Earth than they are today. Well-functioning ecosystems will be preserved and available for people to enjoy ("*to relax, rest your eyes and mind, recharge your batteries, hike in the mountains, spend time with your family*"). Urban areas will have a major impact in the context of sustainability and health (there will be "*larger public green areas, many more trees in the main city roads, less cars*", "*clean and healthy water and air for all*", "*lots of walking and cycling*", etc.)
- An increasing number of people will make a living from jobs they really like. Work-life balance will improve ("*more time for family, hobbies and myself, for activities not related to work or other obligations, more flexible working arrangements, 6-hour working days, easier access to leave, more opportunities to take days, weeks off for self-growth or learning*", etc.).
- Society will be fairer and more equal, people will be part of strong networks, helping each other, volunteering, they will fight together for the good of society as a whole.
- A cure or treatment for cancer will be found.
- The public promotion of preventive healthcare will increase (i.e. "*massive public campaigns on TV, social media*", etc.) to help people enhance their mental and physical wellbeing, prevent diseases and slow down ageing (focusing for example on "*boosting the immune system, improving flexibility, eating healthy diets*" from "*local sources*", "*being in a good physical shape*", "*meditation, yoga, personal development workshops*", etc.)
- Psychological support will be free and encouraged ("*not only to overcome personal traumas but also to achieve mindfulness*", "*one psychologist should be allocated per family to continuously help people overcome problems and troubles*").

Stories from respondents over 40 years old
- Science will have successfully treated some serious diseases around the world (such as cancer, tuberculosis, viruses) and found new prevention and treatment possibilities (such as cancer vaccines, DNA-based personalized therapies, etc.).
- Healthcare will become holistic, taking into account the social, mental, physical and spiritual dimensions; it will learn from alternative medicine and focus more on the causes of illnesses and their prevention. People will learn how their bodies naturally work, grow, change and stay healthy and be more aware of the impact of everyday life habits on health.
- A better balance between man, nature and technology will be established; the natural environment will be healthy, there will be respect & reciprocity with the natural world;

technology will help people overcome the obstacles, while a sense of direct human connection with each other and genuine relationships will prevail.

- There will be more emphasis on safety and peace as well as quality, accessible (health)care for the elderly.

2.5 Technology / science

- Science and technology will help us find solutions for the major challenges of our world: they will enable economic well-being and high quality of life for everyone while protecting the environment.
- We will become a 'Type 1' civilisation through management and use of all energy resources on the planet, which will be powerful, clean and renewable (i.e. no need for fossil fuels).
- Healthcare will evolve, enabling more advanced surgeries and treatments for diseases that are incurable today, further increasing life expectancy.
- People will be able to use technology for efficient communication across geographic distances and for sharing their knowledge to take effective action regarding our most pressing societal needs.
- Space research will progress and enable new technological discoveries.
- Technology will only be used where it clearly has an ecological and social benefit - it will not eliminate art nor direct in-person discussion.

2.6 Migration/refugees

- European borders are open for the people who are forced to flee their homes due to human conflicts or climatic catastrophes – they do not face unnecessary obstacles when fleeing prejudice and discrimination.
- Responsibility and care for refugees and migrants are equally distributed among the Member States on the solidarity principle – based on comprehensive socioeconomic criteria such as economic development, unemployment rates, and ageing population...
- Comprehensive integration and inclusion policies are in place for migrants in all European countries. Everyone, including refugees, has equal access to opportunities for realizing their potential.
- Formal and non-formal education is key in building a culture of respect and inclusion of everyone - regardless of culture, status, age, gender, etc.
- One story contrasts with the main positive trend in this group: fear of loss of EU identity, fear of muslim dominance that could lead to conflict and tension, possibly to a disintegration of EU society.

2.7 Education / schools

- Education is the most powerful tool for social transformation, fulfilling the needs of an ever-changing society.
- A skills-based education system focuses on developing the capacity for critical and creative thinking, emotional and social competencies, system thinking, teamwork and enabling every child and student to realize their potential.
- Education is more flexible and open, incorporating modern concepts of social justice and inclusion, technology and European identity. Learning will be less stressful and more connected to nature, active and experiential.
- Teachers are supportive and motivating. They find original ways of teaching and learning to motivate children; their role has evolved from mere lecturers to counsellors.

- Lifelong learning helps bridge the technology gap by contributing to the transmission of knowledge for access to and use of information and communication technologies. Adult workers, the unemployed and retirees at any age will have orientation structures if they want to follow another path.

2.8 Democracy/governance

- European societies are democratic, peaceful, inclusive and just. People have equal access to resources and possibilities while embracing their share of responsibility.
- There is universal access to health, education, renewable energy, sustainable transport and decent housing.
- Decision-making is democratic and transparent at national and local levels. Digital infrastructure allows access to all relevant information and provides portals through which informed citizens deliberate and influence policymaking and legislation on specific topics. Active political participation and democracy are taught in schools.
- Public sector services are digitalised and user-friendly. *("People have started to accept that administrations are actually there to help them live a better life, and they don't feel any more like kids in front of a teacher.")*
- The education system lays the foundations for people to communicate across divides - also on complex issues, to solve problems jointly and to live in community - rather than pursue individualistic goals.
- The internet and platforms (such as social media) have been redesigned to uphold the values of democracy. Europe has achieved digital sovereignty - all-important digital services like search, cloud storage, messengers, social networks, video conferencing, etc. are offered from European data centres, adhering to European privacy laws.

2.9 Work/occupation

- Economic well-being for everyone, including higher salaries, pensions and fair distribution of wealth among people and different parts of the EU, so that all people have access to basic rights and goods (i.e. via universal basic income) while caring for and protecting the natural environment.
- People get involved in work that interests and suits them and pursue it passionately ("a hobby" or "individuals identify themselves as artists of the major or minor, everyday arts").
- Technologies are changing the way people work (i.e. Internet, VR, AR and 4D printing). The significant cost reductions they bring pave the way for the creation of a new generation of cottage industries. Goods are sold in next-generation marketplaces and consumers can intervene and customise them at the creation stage. "Porta-Europa" – a system based on small, handy devices that can simultaneously translate twelve languages – has come of age. Other devices emerge: electronic workbook based on ID card, metaverse for people who work around the world for the same organisation; automated labour and robotics, electric cars and buses.
- Employment and resources are distributed efficiently in a scientific way.
- People are given equal opportunities for education and therefore jobs, regardless of their race, place of origin (i. e. migrants and refugees), gender, sexuality or disabilities.
- Young people's voices are as important as older people's. The unemployment rate of young people decreases and they have more opportunities to gain professional experience after finishing their education. Higher education offers digital, humanistic and creative skills needed for the future businesses around the globe.

- More balanced work and life (i.e. shorter working hours; less workload; part-time work; 4-day week) with more time for family, home, hobbies, travelling and a greater awareness of the impact of our everyday-life habits on our health.
- Jobs are created by reducing working hours, where more people can access jobs that are now occupied by fewer people working much longer than the legal maximum working hours.

2.10   Housing/living conditions

- Affordable and better housing for young people facilitates the transition from adolescence to adulthood without significant deprivation.
- Decentralisation takes place: incentives and sustainable living alternatives are created in the countryside, with all key elements for quality living.
- New ways of living together, new housing concepts have been developed for a combined care of elderly and the disabled. Joint open spaces, living rooms and community gardens can foster exchange and combat loneliness (particularly of elderly people). Co-decision models are implemented for local and community matters.
- Homes run entirely on renewable energy. Recycling is an essential part of daily life.
- Everyone has access to green spaces and allotments. Attention is paid to green corridors in large-scale regional plans and motorways and housing estates have given way to a network of forests that cross the landscape: green infrastructure has increased a lot.
- Society upholds a culture of tolerance and harmony; people are not judgmental, they enjoy peace, have more patience, more compassion, and help fellow humans.
- There is equal access to opportunities regardless of personal circumstances. People have time for friends, family and community.

2.11   Economy / trade

- The prevalent economic model in the EU has shifted from a profit-oriented neoliberal economy to a well-being/care economy supporting the common good. *("Taxes increased, but life became better for most people.").*
- People do not aim at material wealth but at realising themselves. Universal basic income enables people to pursue their passions and offer their talents to society.
- Digitalisation and a green/circular economy are major forces behind the growth across various sectors (agriculture, computing, transportation, energy, consumer goods …).
- Green means of transportation (e.g. trains, city buses, trams) are more efficient than private cars, offering a better user experience and contributing to quality of life, including health, happiness and a greener environment.
- The economy has shifted from the energy-consuming globalised model to strong local economies.

2.12   Living together / community

- A sense of oneness, mutual respect, altruism, compassion and care underpins society. We accept different cultures, religions, races and sexual preferences. Human beings are at the very centre and we all have equal opportunities.
- We take full responsibility to respect the environment, protect biodiversity and preserve nature and its resources (individuals, academia, business, and governments).
- We live in a community where sustainable food, transport, and housing are the new normal. Communities value what each generation can give. People can trust and rely on the community when they are in trouble.

- There is a high tech society in which technology serves sustainability, social justice and wellbeing. We have a new political system in which technological innovations enable transparency and new ways of political decision-making. Political power is redistributed in such a way that decisions are weighed upon best intentions and mid-term and long-term outcomes.
- The EU is at the forefront of data protection, security and privacy for all consumers.

3. The feelings associated with the future stories

Most participants, regardless of age or gender, feel hopeful and inspired about the future images they shared (Figure 10). Even though these positive feelings dominate, they are often combined with being worried *(participants could indicate 2 feelings).*

- 14% of the respondents associated their future story with negative feelings only. *Work/occupation* and *housing/living conditions* are the themes with the highest percentage of only negative feelings. (Figure 11)
- On the other hand, almost 70% associates their future story with only positive feelings. *Mobility/transport* is the topic with by far the highest percentage of only positive feelings.
- 17% of the respondents associated their story with mixed feelings. *Technology/science* and *migration/refugees* are the topics that score the highest for mixed feelings.
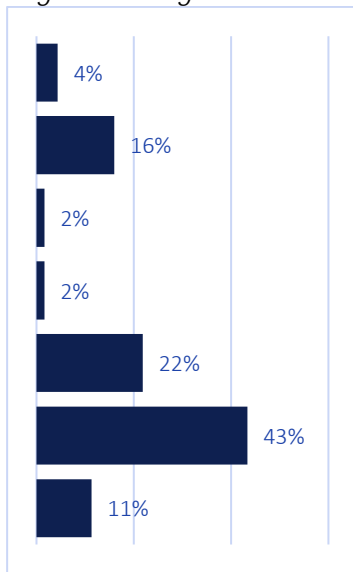
Figure 10: Individual feelings associated with the future stories (participants could indicate two)
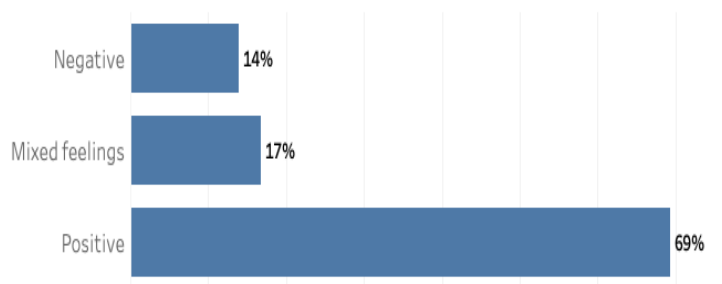
Figure 11: Overall balance of feelings associated with the stories

What themes are associated with positive feelings?
People are most hopeful and inspired, but also most worried and sad, about *nature/climate. Health/wellbeing* and *nature/climate*. Are the themes most associated with a happy feeling. (Figure 12)

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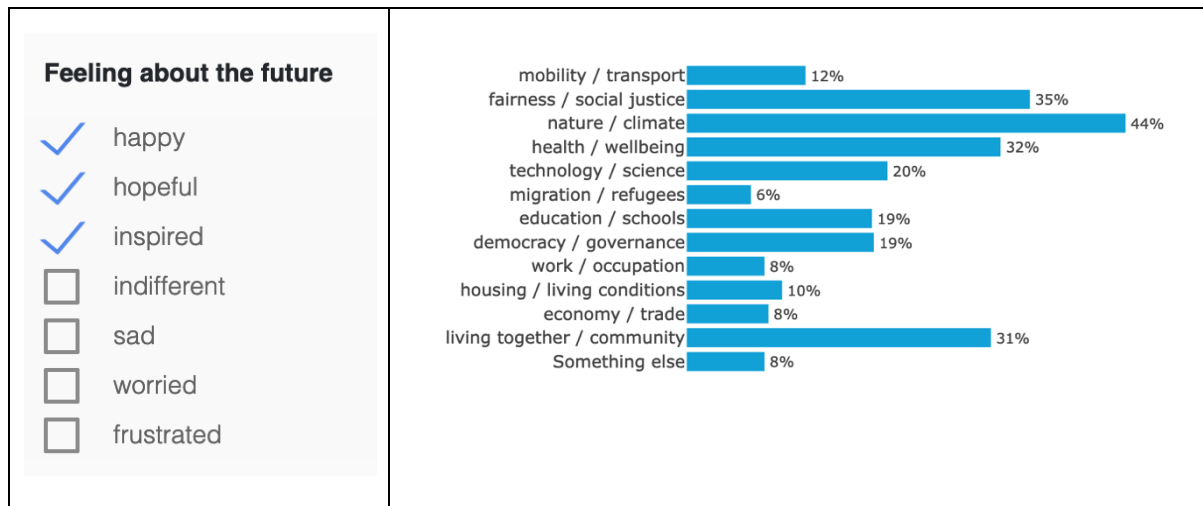
Figure 12: Association of themes with positive feelings

What themes are associated with negative feelings?
The feeling of frustration is most linked with *fairness/social justice* while *worry* is most associated with *nature/climate*. (Figure 13)
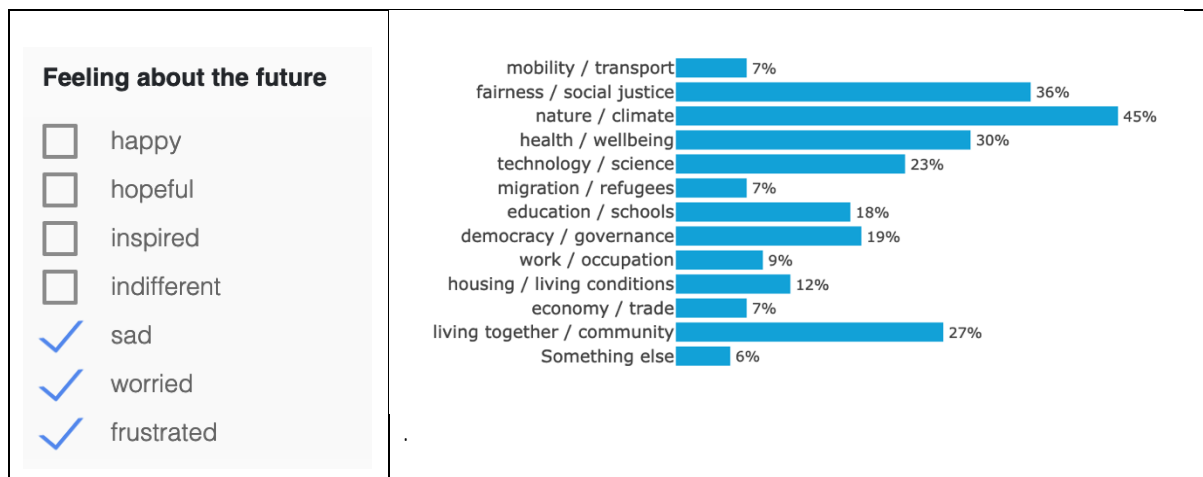

Figure 13: Association of themes with negative feelings

Reading the 79 stories that are only associated with negative feelings, we learn that:

- Generally, in these stories, people talk about the big challenges related to climate change & environmental problems (number 1 topic), inequality and dysfunctional political systems.
- People address these topics from two angles: either through the expression of doom scenarios *("I honestly don't see a future for the current generations," "the golden age is over. With inevitable climate change a centuries-long age of decline has begun", "there is essentially no hope for our future on this planet.")* or through positive futures related to the same topics, as an alternative for the present (that we assume is associated with negative feelings) as it is literally expressed in one of the stories (*"if this doesn't happen then there is essentially no hope for our future on this planet."*).
- Some stories are written as future scenarios, others analyse what is currently going wrong at different levels (local, natural, European and global). In the latter, we notice general feelings of concern, powerlessness and fear.

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- Inequality issues are addressed either as general worries (e.g. about not getting equal chances), or as a (economic) **system failure** ("*ordinary people are immersed in hyper-consumerism and kept quiet like this*") which would require drastic system changes or introducing a new ideology ("*I truly believe that the only option for avoiding a dystopic and apocalyptic future is the adoption of socialism*").
- In a few stories, we read the fear that our societies will evolve into totalitarian states, often in combination with fear that technology might take control over **people's** lives.
- A smaller but still substantial number of stories talk about the very personal concerns of young people, expressing their concerns over housing, finding a job, having a pension ("*It's no secret that the younger generation has been dealt a tough hand.*")
- Also war, and the hope for peace (at European level, but also globally) is being addressed in some stories.
- Some topics are only addressed in a few stories: alternative education systems, disappearing European values or identities, health.

4. Estimating the likelihood of the future stories

4.1 Likelihood of my future story happening
- There is a fairly balanced distribution between very likely and not so likely (Figure 14).
- Few participants believe their future image is either very likely to happen or not so likely to happen (the extremes). Most stories show a more nuanced position.
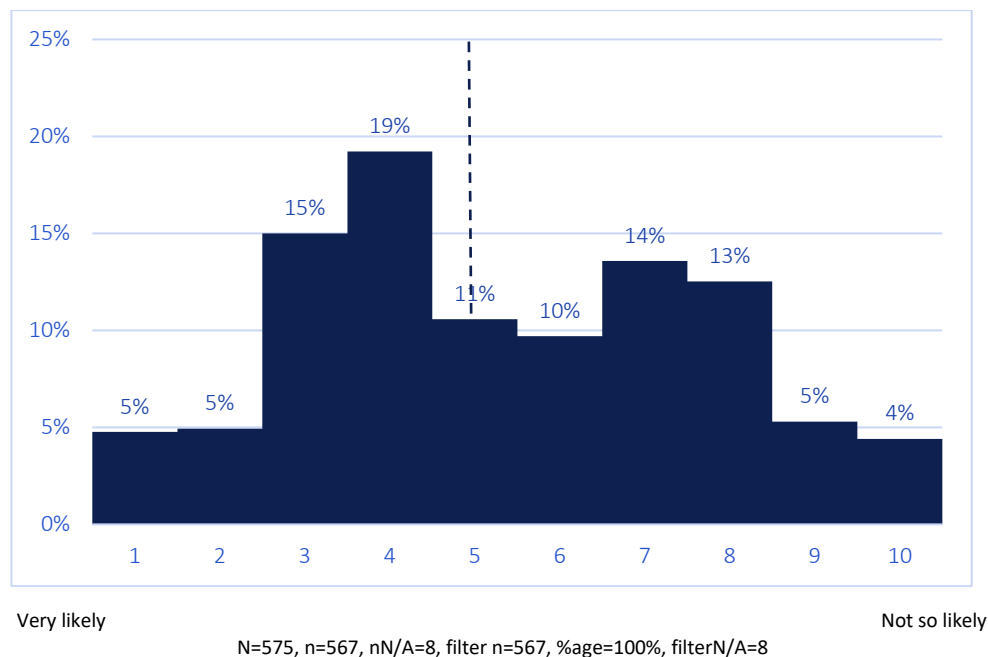

N=575, n=567, nN/A=8, filter n=567, %age=100%, filterN/A=8

Figure 14: Distribution of the likelihood estimates of the future stories (The dotted line in the figure indicates the median)

- The future images related to fairness/social justice and democracy/governance are least believed to happen in the future.
- The future images related to mobility/transport and economy/trade are most believed to be likely to happen in the future.
- Men believe more than women that their future image is likely to happen.

Both sets of extreme stories (75 stories 'very likely' versus 55 stories 'not so likely') relate mainly to *nature and climate, technology, equality & inclusion, care & solidarity, and political stability & cooperation.*

For people who believe that their future will happen, the stories clearly reflect that strong belief. We also see that more of these stories focus on *technology & science.* This reflects a belief in technology for the future.

> **Efficient employment of resources** I would like it to be based on an efficient [use] of human and natural resources. I would like the world society to change its obsolescent features such as the splitting of society into nations, whose [boundaries] are ultimately arbitrary, thus accidental, and the economy based on exchange of currency instead of an efficient employment of resources established a-priori in a scientific way. Since the advent of the information era, none of this is utopia anymore, so it's only matter of time until this model is accomplished.

> **1984** Technological progress opens up the possibility of a life of absolute prosperity, without work. I myself believe that this is the ultimate goal of any society - to enjoy the fruits of the labour of others, without exploiting others, in this case automated labour. Big business and corporations are developing technologies that are slowly but surely taking away the importance of work as a value. Eventually, the work of the masses will no longer be necessary, and a major crisis will ensue. I myself believe that in times of crisis, a dictator will come to power, who will nationalise all businesses and distribute fairly among the people the products of the state, the goods created by the machines owned and operated by the state. Dictatorships are the only ones that actually work, for example the age of Pericles, also known as the Golden Age of Athens. Wealth will be distributed among the population in the form of a basic income and universal basic services. The problem of global warming will bring the whole world together under a few major dictators who will offer prosperity to mankind and abolish work. This will allow individuals to get involved in areas that really interest and suit them.

For people that do not believe their future will happen, we see that stories about *nature and climate* dominate (>50% of the stories). There is also more focus on social aspects, such as care & solidarity. This reflects a rather pessimistic view on climate change and the social dimensions in the future. These stories also reflect dreams and utopias.

> **Cities for the people.** By 2040 I would like to see an improvement in the standard of living in major cities. With standard of living I mean larger public green areas, many more trees in the main city roads, and less cars in the city centres. Especially in the countries of the south, such adjustments are vital for the future. We should set a goal in noise reduction, clearer atmospheres, bigger emphasis on public transportation.

> **Desire** Seventeen years from now, I would like the world to be a better place, where I can walk around without fear of being judged or attacked. A place where everything is in balance, especially the climate. Seventeen years from now I would like to see diesel or petrol cars abolished, factory emissions reduced and nature and greenery allowed to enter cities more efficiently. I would like the pavements to be manicured, so as to support zero-impact mobility, and I would also like all houses to have an A grade or higher, so as to preserve the environment.

> A happy utopia The European Union has been through a significant change. The process of making decisions has been democratised, transparency and access to information for everyone is being ensured, lobbying and sponsoring politicians has been prohibited. The climate disaster has been averted and people are more important than companies. Wealth is being distributed more equally and governments' no longer fail to ensure everyone's basic needs are satisfied (like food, shelter and education). People can focus on achieving their goals in life instead of surviving by working multiple jobs. Homeless people are offered homes and opportunities to live a fulfilling life again. Abandoned buildings are used instead of new ones. Newly-built building are climate-friendly and cities are no longer concrete monstrosities but look much more [like] gardens.

4.2 Will my future story happen spontaneously?

Most participants believe that for their future story to happen, people will need to act (Figure 15).

This is most the case for stories related to *fairness/social justice, democracy/governance* and *living together/community*. In these cases, participants believe that individual citizens and citizens groups are the ones most likely to make the change happen (*see also chapter 5.3*).
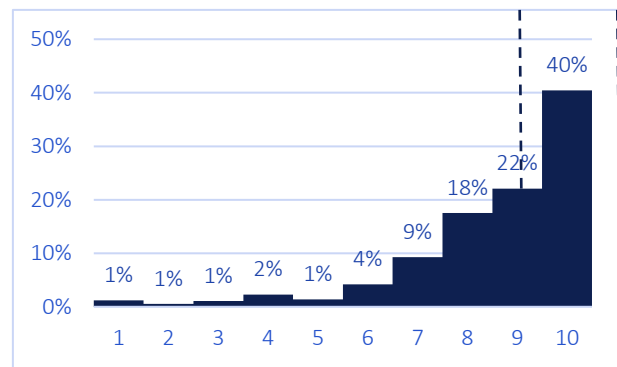
Will happen spontaneously   Will need people to act
N=575, n=571, nN/A=4, filter n=571, %age=100%, filterN/A=4

Figure 15: Distribution of the estimates of the need for people to act for the future stories to happen. The vertical dotted line indicates the median.

N = 599 n = 588 nN/A = 1 filter n = 588 %age = 100% filter N/A = 1 Skipped = 10
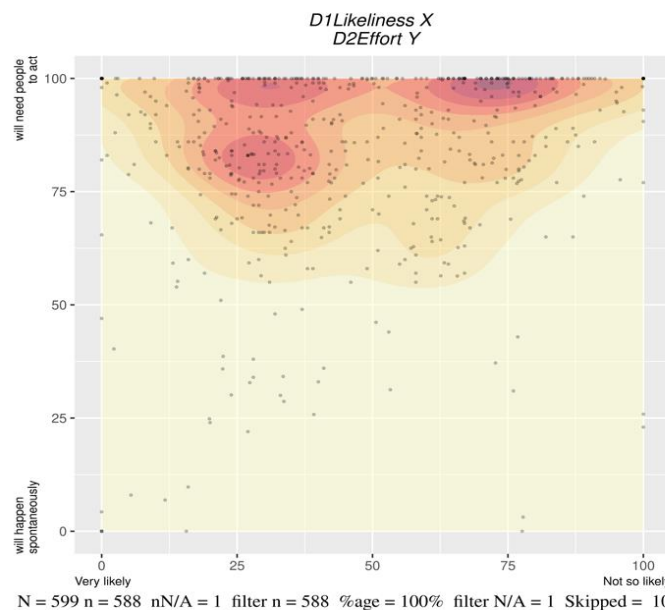
Figure 16: Distribution of stories according to the participants' estimation of whether they are likely to happen and of whether people will need to act. (*Very likely / Not so likely* vs *Need to act / Happens spontaneously*)

Figure 16 results from the combination of the answers to two questions: whether people believe their story is likely to happen and whether they believe that people will need to act for their story to happen. Interestingly, while people needing to act is clearly perceived as an essential factor by most participants, one large group sees that as a factor for the stories to happen, while another takes the opposite interpretation. This is analysed further below.

Stories requiring 'people to act' that participants indicate as 'very likely' to happen
- The majority of these stories talk about strengthening human connections, communication, relationships, or call for more empathy towards those seen as 'different' (ethnic background, gender, etc.).
- A close connection with nature is also very present in these stories: it varies from the need for a very personal change of attitude to move towards a desired future, to the need for external changes (e.g. in city planning).
- Most of the stories address wider societal issues, but the solutions or future scenarios that are expressed generally call for changes at the local, community or city level.
- Technology is a crosscutting issue, but taken from a very positive and optimistic stand: there is a strong belief in technology to solve current challenges or to strengthen new pathways in different sectors (e.g. communication, transport, employment, medicine).
- Education is also present in several stories, either through changes in the formal education system, or more broadly (more critical thinking, more exchange to discover new things, etc.).
- Overall, this group of stories has quite an optimistic tone.

Stories requiring 'people to act' that people indicate as 'not so likely' to happen
- The majority of these stories express a kind of imaginary, even utopian, dream world *"safe living of all people with dignity and justice", "I would like a world where I and my family can live happily, healthily and prosperously without worrying about work, without the stress of making a living, without the fear of war." "The mistreatment of other human beings should be eradicated from the world."* Many of these stories literally start with "I dream", "I would like to see", "In my ideal life"...
- The future image of a clean Earth, a sustainable planet is a core topic, next to a paradigm shift at economic level *"growth is no longer important".*
- To a lesser extent, we see the desire for (world) peace, a solution for the refugee crisis and the desire for a stronger and better organised EU: *"the EU would become more efficient in every economic activity (which also means less environmental impact) and, also, more strategically independent." "Europe in 2040 should have a strong and united government more than ever in order not to be crushed by other powers like China or the United States, Europe even needs to be a federal country with a constitution."*
- Compared to the previous group of stories ('likely to happen'), the aspect of human connections at local level is much less present.

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5. Sources of influence for the future stories

5.1 Inspiration of the future stories
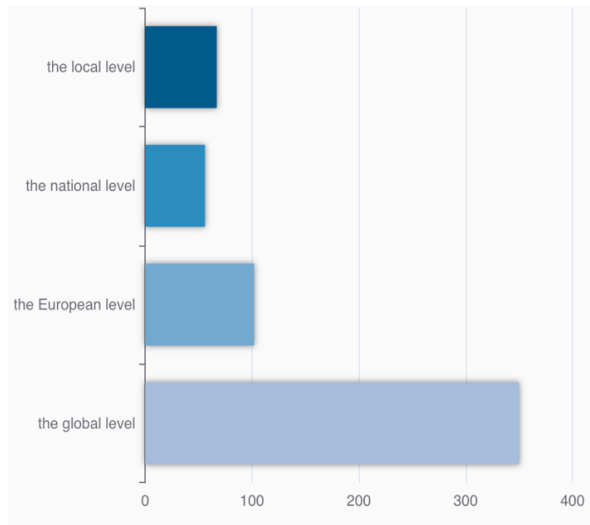
Situations observed or experienced at global level are clearly what inspires most participants thinking about the future (61%), followed by what was observed at the European level (18%). Situations at the local (11%) and national levels (10%) inspire them the least (Figure 17).

The stories inspired by the local level mainly talk about *living together/community* whereas stories inspired by the global and European level mainly relate to *nature/climate*.

Men share more stories inspired by experiences or situations observed at European level than women, while 75% of the future stories inspired by the local level come from women.

Figure 17: Sources of inspiration for the future stories

5.2 What shaped my thinking about the future

In this section, we report about the results from another 'triad' question. As mentioned earlier, in such a question, participants are asked to move a dot to indicate how much each of three proposed factors influence the topic of the question. The final position of the dot in the triangle indicates how participants assess the relative influences of the three factors.

When asked about whether it was personal experiences, news and (social) media or other people that influenced their thoughts about the future most, participants clearly responded that it was mostly their personal experiences and partly the news and (social) media (Figure 18). One quarter (25%) position themselves in the middle of the triangle. 'Other people' are perceived as least influential.

N = 575 n = 559 nN/A = 16 filter n = 559 %age = 100% filter N/A = 16

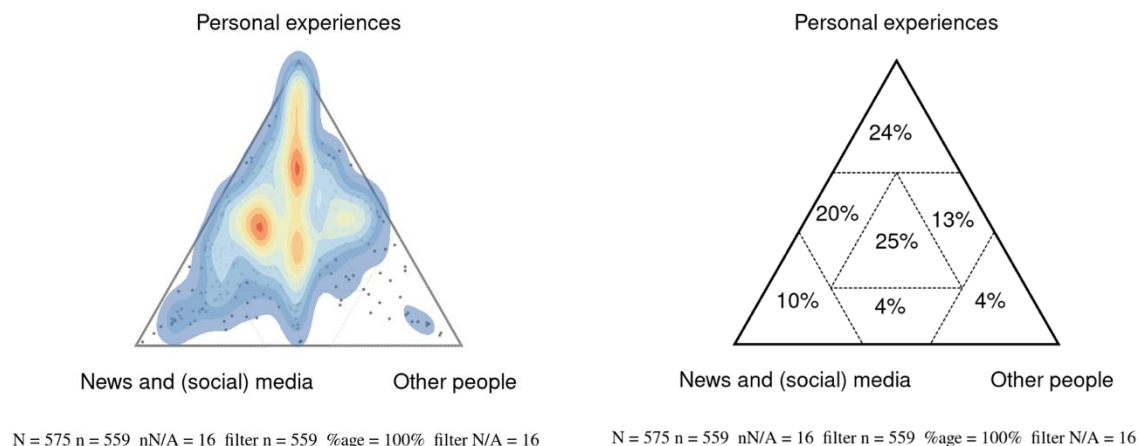N = 575 n = 559 nN/A = 16 filter n = 559 %age = 100% filter N/A = 16

Figure 18: People's estimation of what influenced their stories most between 'economic prosperity', 'care for the environment' and 'care for each other'

When comparing age groups, the changing importance of personal experiences shows a clear pattern, rising to a peak for the 26 – 40 age group and slowly decreasing again, with the oldest age group landing mainly in the middle of the triangle.

The role of other people is most visible for the youngest and oldest age groups while news and (social) media plays the biggest role for the youngest age group.
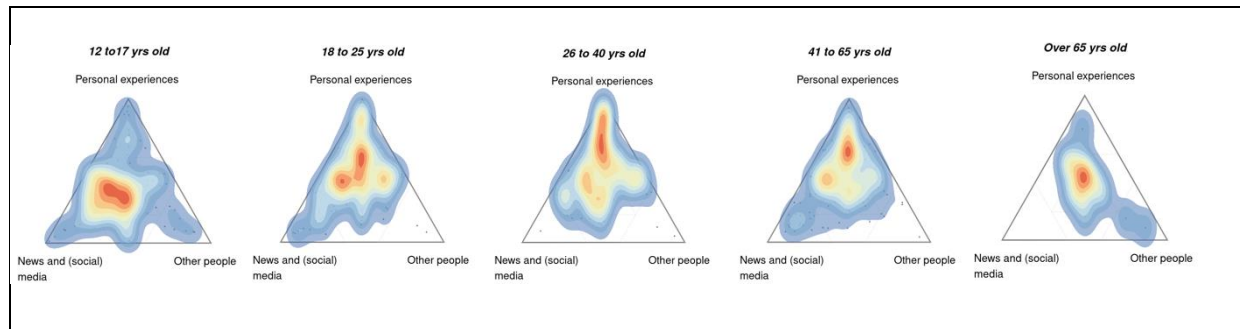

Figure 19: Sources of influence by age group

When we compare women and men, we see that men tend to give more weight to personal experiences than women. Women position themselves more in the middle of the triangle than men, with a group indicating a stronger influence from news (Figure 20).
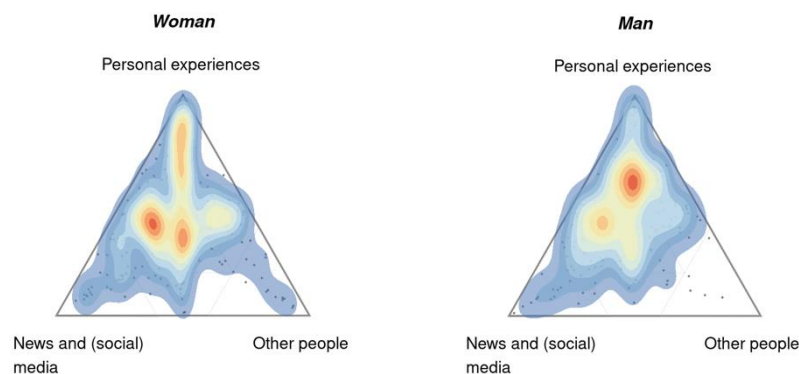

Figure 20: Sources of influence by gender

For future stories about *migration/refugees* and *economy/trade* we see that News and (social) media shaped people's thinking relatively more than for the other themes (Figure 21).
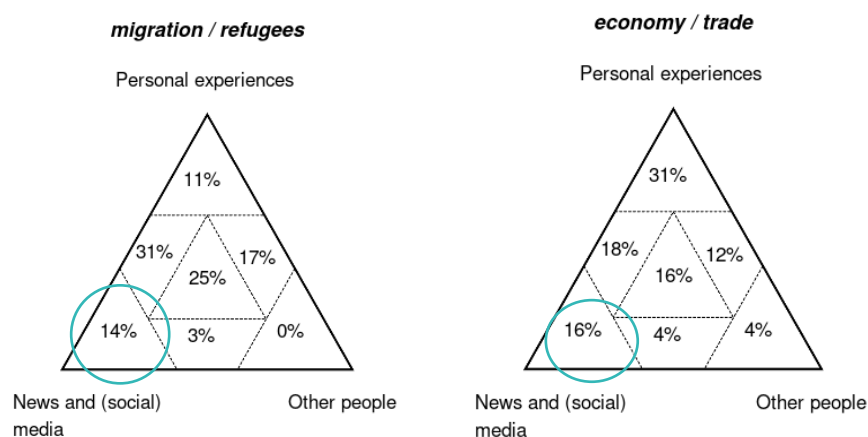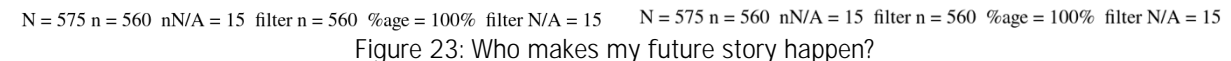

Figure 21: Sources of influence for *migration/refugees* and *economy/trade*

For stories about *housing/living conditions* and *work/occupation,* we see that other people are shaping future images most compared to the other topics (Figure 22).

Figure 22: Sources of influence for *work/occupation* and *housing/living conditions*

5.3   Who makes the change in my future story happen

In this 'triad' question, when asked who makes the change happen in the future stories that people share, more than 28% feel that politicians/government leaders, business people/scientists and citizens/citizen groups are equally responsible for making the change happen (they position their answers in the middle of the triangle – Figure 23). A large group of people (21%) give more weight to citizens/citizen groups for making the change in their future image happen.

N = 575 n = 560 nN/A = 15 filter n = 560 %age = 100% filter N/A = 15   N = 575 n = 560 nN/A = 15 filter n = 560 %age = 100% filter N/A = 15

Figure 23: Who makes my future story happen?

This pattern remains the same across all age groups. The belief that politicians/government leaders however will make the change happen, increases until the age of 25, but decreases from the age of 26 onwards.

When looking at the difference according to gender, women give more weight to citizens / citizen groups than men. Men on the other hand believe more than women that business people/scientists will make the change happen.

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The futures images about *living together/community, fairness/social justice, health/wellbeing* and *democracy /governance* have the highest numbers of people believing citizens and citizen groups will make the change happen.

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6. Capacity to make the future stories happen

Participants indicate that they see their own role to create the future as being quite substantial. Half positioned themselves above 70% of the way on the axis towards '*I can do a lot to create that future*' (Figure 24).
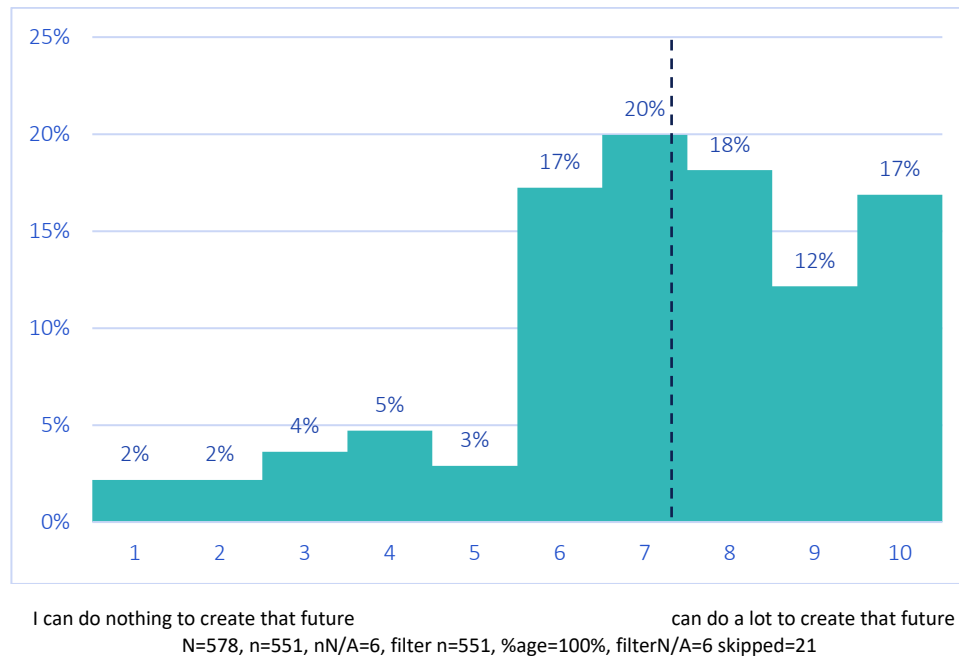

I can do nothing to create that future   can do a lot to create that future

N=578, n=551, nN/A=6, filter n=551, %age=100%, filterN/A=6 skipped=21

Figure 24: Distribution of stories according to whether participants believe they can do something about them. The vertical dotted line indicates the median.

- There is no significant change in this pattern according to the themes of the future stories shared by people, nor is there a difference between men and women.

- The belief that people can do a lot to create their future story rises until the age of 40 and then slowly decreases.

- Unemployed people and students believe less in their ability to create their future than people who are employed.

- People who associate their future story with a negative feeling tend to believe less in their own ability to create it than people with a positive feeling connected to their story.

- The people that position themselves towards 'I can do nothing to create that future' shared stories mostly associated with *health/wellbeing.*

Reading of the stories in which 'citizens or citizen groups' were seen as crucial to making that future happen combined with the stories where people said 'I can do a lot to make it happen'

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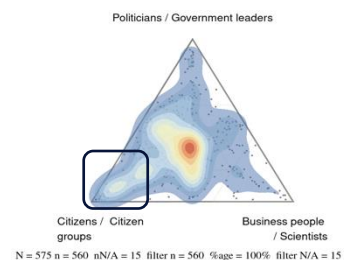
Overall, the topics that are covered in relation to the ability to create one's future image are mostly about solidarity, equality and the environment. Many stories discuss the need to protect our environment, as well as other people. Therefore, they emphasize the need for solidarity with other people and nature. An ideal future seems to be one in which people live together peacefully and equally, and people themselves play a big role in making this happen (e.g. when it comes to issues of racism, migration, and environmental degradation).

A few participants also reflected on the role of youth to make change happen in the future. One even argued that it is up to the youth to avoid making the same mistakes as the previous generations and instead accelerate change.

Participants' feelings of agency by theme

Direct & participatory democracy (7 stories):
While it is only mentioned only a couple of times, there seems to be an overall sentiment among participants that they want to have more of a say in the future. Some believe in participatory democracy, which entails that citizens have a more direct influence on decision-making.

Empathy, solidarity & care (29 stories):
Solidarity, being empathetic towards others and caring for one another is discussed the most. In these stories, participants seem to believe that a better world starts with people being more considerate of one another and with a focus on care and solidarity. Caring is discussed in terms of caring for one another but also caring about political & social issues, such as the environment. Furthermore, for a better future, some touch upon the need to listen to and collaborate with others, regardless of differences in opinion or background.

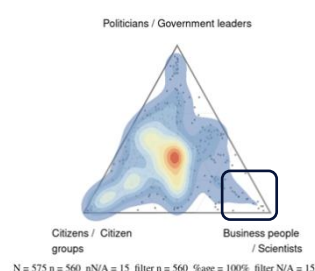### *Inclusion, equality & diversity (25 stories):*
Several stories talk about how necessary tolerance and inclusion are, and about how people are equal and deserve to be accepted by others, regardless of their race, gender, etc. The participants writing these stories hope that apart from themselves, others will try to do their best to include one another actively. Someone even mentioned that (s)he hopes to be an inspiration for others to be more accepting.

In this regard, the topic of the migration & refugee crisis was mentioned 5 times. Apart from focusing on political issues, they also mentioned that people should be more open and accepting of migrants, consider them as equals and make efforts to include them in their society.

Protecting the environment (25 stories):
These respondents argue that people play a role in protecting the environment and should act responsibly. They mention that people should build a different relationship with nature, thinking about the wealth that it provides instead of destroying it. Locally, people could collaborate to care for and contribute to the ecosystems. In the future, they see people living together, happily, and in balance with nature.

Reading of the stories in which 'business people & scientist' were seen as crucial to making that future happen combined with the stories where people said 'I can do a lot to make it happen'

Politicians / Government leaders

Citizens / Citizen groups   Business people / Scientists

N = 575 n = 560 nN/A = 15 filter n = 560 %age = 100% filter N/A = 15

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Digitalization & technology (11 stories):
These respondents see a future that is technologically advanced and where almost everything is digitalised. Examples are artificial intelligence, virtual reality or the Metaverse. Digitalisation and technology is the most discussed topic and there seems to be a high hope in a highly technological future, ranging from technologies that attempt to avert climate change to the complete digitalisation of society, in which robots replace almost everything.

Scientific evolution (6 stories):
Some respondents also wish to see scientific progress, for example when it comes to developing cancer treatments and space travel.

Economy (4 stories):
Some stories also put emphasis on the need to develop a strong and stable economy providing more jobs than today. This is probably where participants see business people playing an important role.

Environment & sustainability (13 stories):
The topic of the environment is also touched upon in these stories, seeing scientists and technology playing a crucial role in the protection of our planet. One example is the introduction of water-fueled cars & airplanes. This is in contrast with people who believe that citizens (organisations) will make change happen, as they put more emphasis on their own role & the need to live in balance with nature.

<u>Correlating stories for which participants believe that people need to act to make the change happen and those for which they believe they can do a lot to create them.</u>

There is a very clear correlation (and an interesting group of stories) between future stories for which participants think people need to act and those for which they believe they can do a lot to create the corresponding future (Figure 25). The topics of these futures are mostly associated with *nature/climate, fairness/social justice, health/wellbeing and living together/community*.
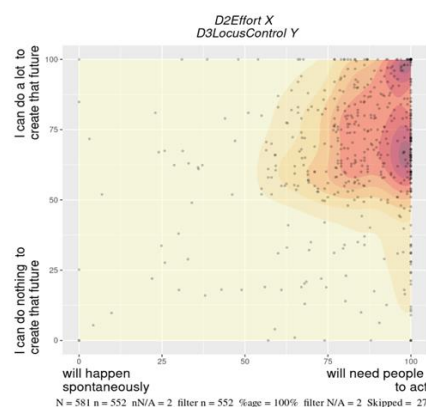

Figure 25: Combination of the stories for which participants believe '*people need to act*' to making that future happen with the stories where people said '*I can do a lot to create that future*'

There is also a strong correlation between the futures that participants believe are very likely to happen and those they think they can do a lot to create (Figure 26). Here, for a small set of stories, participants believe they are likely to happen but they feel they can't help create them.
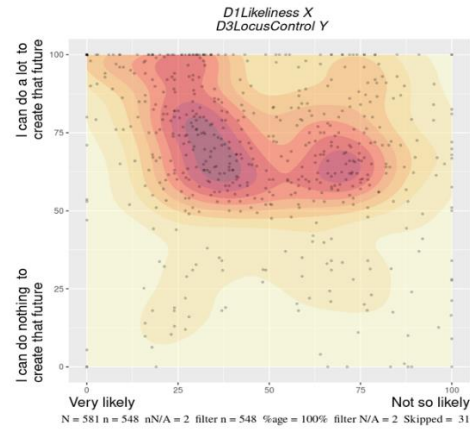
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D1Likeliness X
D3LocusControl Y

N = 581 n = 548 nN/A = 2 filter n = 548 %age = 100% filter N/A = 2 Skipped = 31

Figure 26: Combination of the estimated likelihood of the future stories with the estimated capacity to make these stories happen

7. Views on the future in general

Respondents are clearly concerned about the future in general. Half of them position themselves in the 'very concerned' category (left of the dotted line representing the median - Figure 27).

There is no difference according to gender, financial situation or employment status.

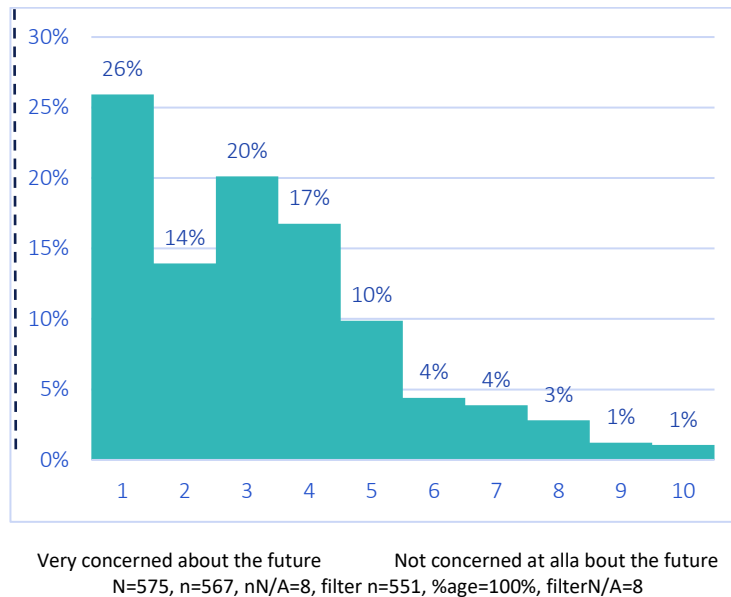The 26 to 40 years age group is the most concerned about the future and the 12 to 17 years old the least.

Very concerned about the future   Not concerned at alla bout the future
N=575, n=567, nN/A=8, filter n=551, %age=100%, filterN/A=8

Figure 27: Distribution of stories according to people's concern about the future. The vertical line indicates the median.

N = 581 n = 547 nN/A = 1 filter n = 547 %age = 100% filter N/A = 1 Skipped = 33
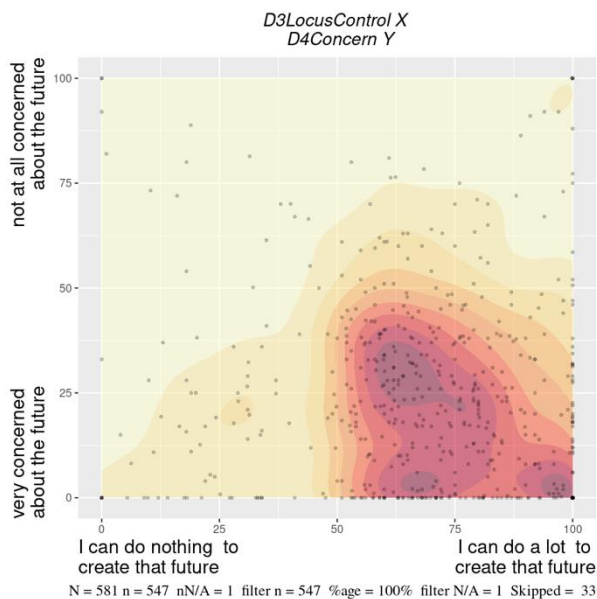
Interestingly, there is a strong correlation between the participants who are very concerned about the future in general and those who believe they can do a lot to create their future stories. This could indicate that the most concerned people think they can roll up their sleeves and start doing something.

Figure 28: The people who are most concerned about the future also think they can do a lot to make their future stories happen.

Concluding remarks and aspirations

Making a desired future happen invariably requires being able to imagine that future. *#OurFutures – Stories for the Future of Europe* is a tool that was built for that purpose. It addresses this long-term need beyond the end of the 2022 Conference on the Future of Europe. It offers millions of Europeans a way to help each other and policymakers imagine what future they want for the EU across many domains through a simple questionnaire operating on an interactive multilingual platform able to cater to the 24 official languages of the European Union.

This report illustrates how concrete and positive the multiple stories and images of the future that the participants shared are. It also shows how the data they provided can be analysed to build a comprehensive image of the EU its citizens would like to see. This is a very powerful tool that can feed not only conversations among European citizens, but also policy discussions and political debates. For example, the data show that half of the respondents are very concerned about the future but that many people also believe they can do something about it. At the same time, a majority of the shared stories express images of positive futures, and many are considered as likely to happen, especially those concerning mobility/transport and economy/trade. A lot of hope is also associated to technology. These are topics mostly associated with men. Women are more concerned about social justice, nature, wellbeing, migration, education, living conditions and community.

Other reports related to this initiative showcase different types of analyses made on the basis of the collected data. The database is open access, so we invite all interested researchers to contact us and use it however they see fit.

Of course, the larger the number of stories collected, the richer the analyses that can be performed and the more weight can be given to them. Therefore, we want to encourage the readers both to share their own stories and to convince as many other people as possible to do the same. This small contribution is a way to strengthen our capacity to feed conversations that will help shape our common European future.

See you at www.futures4europe.eu/ourfutures

Read all future images at: futures4europe.eu/ourfutures

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ANNEX

The questionnaire that participants are asked to complete after having written their future story

weblink bit.ly/our_futures

Please answer the following questions in relation to your future
1. The future I described relates mainly to … (max. 3 answers)

☐
mobility / transport

☐
fairness / social justice

☐
nature / climate

☐
health / wellbeing

☐
technology / science

☐
migration / refugees

☐
education / schools

☐
democracy / governance

☐
work / occupation

☐
housing / living conditions

☐
economy / trade

☐
living together / community

☐
Something else, please specify: …

2. The main feeling associated with the future I described is … (max. 2 answers)

☐
happy

☐
hopeful

☐
inspired

☐
indifferent

☐
sad

☐

worried
☐
frustrated

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3. The future I describe is inspired by situations I see / experience at … (max. 1 answer)

◌
| the local level |

◌
| the national level |

◌
| the European level |

◌
| the global level |

Below you can find triad questions. A triad question presents three answer options. You can answer by moving the "ball" anywhere in the triad. Moving the ball closer to one corner point means that you give more weight to that answer compared to the two other answers. If you place the ball in the middle of the triad, the three answers are equally important to you. If the question does not apply to your story, you can tick "Not applicable" (N/A).

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4. What matters in my future is …
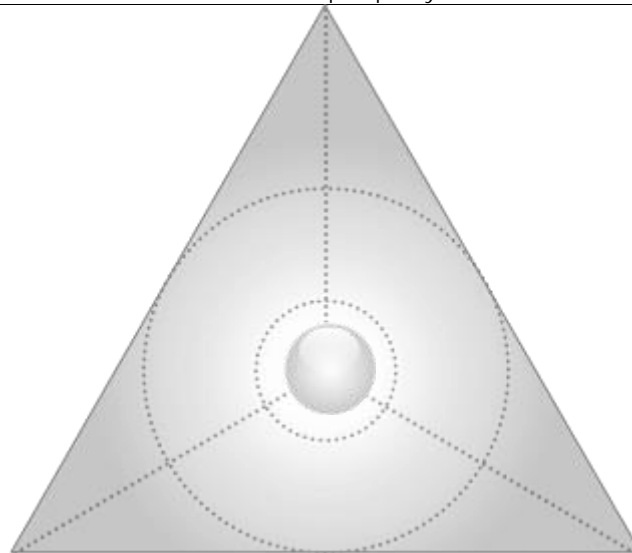
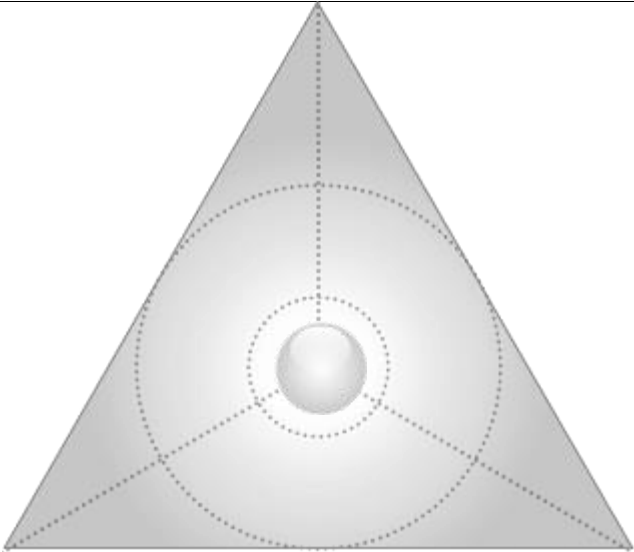| Economic prosperity |
|---|

| Care for each other | Care for the environment |

☐ N/A

5. What shaped my thinking about the future I described?
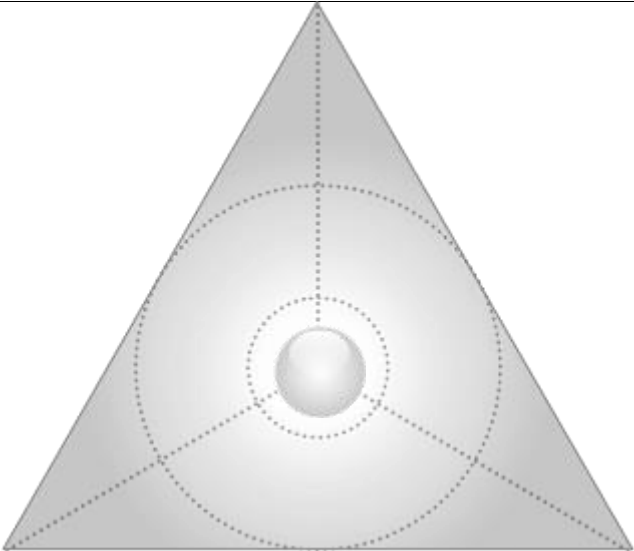
Personal experiences

News and (social) media   Other people

☐ N/A

6. In the future I described, who makes the change happen?

Politicians / Government leaders

Citizens / Citizen groups   Business people / Scientists

☐ N/A

Below you find slider questions with two extreme answer options. You can move the ball to the position of your choice. Moving the ball closer to one side means that you give more weight to that answer (and less weight to the other answer). If you position the ball in the middle, you give equal weight to both answers. If the question does not apply to your story, you can tick "Not applicable" (N/A).

7. How likely is it that my future will happen?

Very likely	Not so likely

☐ N/A

8. The change described in my future …

will happen spontaneously	will need people to act

☐ N/A

9. With regard to the future I describe, …

I can do nothing to create that future	I can do a lot to create that future

☐ N/A

10. In general, I am …

very concerned about the future	not at all concerned about the future

☐ N/A

About you
1. Where do you currently live?

|_____|

2. Were you born in one of the countries of the European Union?

○
Yes

○
No

3. Your age?

○
12 to17 yrs old

○
18 to 25 yrs old

○
26 to 40 yrs old

○
41 to 65 yrs old

○
Over 65 yrs old

.

4. Gender

○
Woman

○
Man

○
Other

5. I am...

○
Full / part time employed

○
Self-employed

○
Unemployed / Non-employed

○
Student

○
Volunteer

○
Retired

○
Other

6. How would you assess your financial situation?

○
I feel secure financially

○
I'm just breaking even every month

○
It's very difficult to meet my needs

Thank you very much for sharing your ideas and insights. Would you like to know what happens to your story? Or continue in the conversation to envision the future of Europe together? Leave your email address here:

Please submit your entry by clicking on the button below. Make sure you have answered all questions (only then you will be able to submit your answers). By submitting you agree your story can be shared anonymously with the public (for example on the Futures4Europe platform and/or other websites, social media, publications, etc.).

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