

# Imagining Canada's Future - 2030

***DRAFT***

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## Overview

-  Introduction: task, approach & methods, report & assumptions
-  1. What changes will shape the wider context
-  2. What challenges & consequences may emerge
-  3. What priorities might emerge for effective responses



## Aims & process: our task from SSHRC

- ✦ To identify new trends & emerging drivers of change & their significance or prospective impacts generally & for the social sciences & humanities research community
- ✦ To identify potential challenges to which SSH research community can contribute to inform, shape & prepare society
- ✦ Cast a 360° net – across cultural & intellectual; technological; economic; ecological; political & social contexts



## Aims & process: our approach & methods

- ✦ Review of ST Horizon Scanning system
  - ✦ 3500 trends
  - ✦ 70,000 insights
  - ✦ Initial set of 200+ trends across the 360° framework
- ✦ Clustered these to create
  - ✦ Major drivers & emerging trends
  - ✦ All of which had significant disruptive potential
- ✦ Wider internet searches
  - ✦ Blogs
  - ✦ National/international foresight sources
- ✦ Longer- & shorter-term trends & wide-ranging outcomes between now & 2030

## Aims & process: our approach & methods

### Internal website:

- ✦ ~ 350 indicators of change every week
- ✦ From contributors worldwide
- ✦ Across PESTLE (political, economic, social, technology, lifestyle, environment) framework
- ✦ Identify patterns & critical changes in the external environment.

### Trend analysis:

- ✦ Use foresight tools & professional judgement
- ✦ Review & select potential trends with greatest impact on the potential challenges facing Canada & to which social science & humanities research could contribute.

### Wider internet search for published materials

- ✦ Other sources & reports to illustrate the areas of change
- ✦ Indicate responses to them
- ✦ Inputs & suggestions from SSHRC.

## Aims & process: the report/1

- ✦ To highlight areas of uncertainty or rising tension, where SSH community could make significant contribution
- ✦ Looking out to 2030
  - ✦ High level of uncertainty about direction changes may take & the nature of challenges that may arise.
- ✦ An outside-in perspective using a PESTLE Framework
- ✦ Not comprehensive
  - ✦ Wide-ranging look at longer-term changes
  - ✦ Some truly global
  - ✦ Others narrower & less known, but significant.

## Aims & process: the report/2

- ✦ Ten high level areas of changes
  - ✦ Additional 15 subsets of change
  - ✦ Each significant in their own right
  - ✦ Co-occurrence & interactions with other trends also create challenges.
- ✦ Twelve overarching potential future challenges over next 20 years
  - ✦ “What if”, what could, not what will definitely happen.
  - ✦ Additional 14 sub-challenges
- ✦ Ten examples of potential responses
  - ✦ Designed to encourage new thinking
  - ✦ Bring together different disciplines, varied inputs & research.

## Assumptions

1. Canada will be affected by & face significant impacts from global economic uncertainty, resource supply & climate change pressures – among other global issues.
2. Population growth will continue but primarily from immigration in Canada; & globally it will slow. Canadian diversity will grow.
3. The economic shift to China & other emerging economies will continue, but that economic & political uncertainty could increase as ‘rules change’ & especially if growth falters in key countries – such as China.
4. Economic uncertainty will continue for some years. Western economies will face growing challenges.
5. Climate change will continue, the Northwest Passage / Arctic regions of Canada are likely to see significant environmental change.

6. Resource pressures will continue, & will encourage innovation & new solutions, but also increase pressures on Canada 'to provide'.
7. Transparency – voluntary or forced – & open access to data will continue to increase.
8. Connectivity & embedded intelligence / distributed computing will grow, providing real-time information, & remote access to services & support.
9. The cumulative results of scientific & technological developments will continue to push the boundaries of the possible – raising issues around privacy, identity, nature versus nurture – & so forth.
10. Ethical issues & public debates about issues & solutions, options & approaches will become increasingly complex as new technologies, such as neurosciences as well as global issues such as climate change, have greater impact, & growing population/ethnic diversity within Canada creates greater cultural & values diversity.

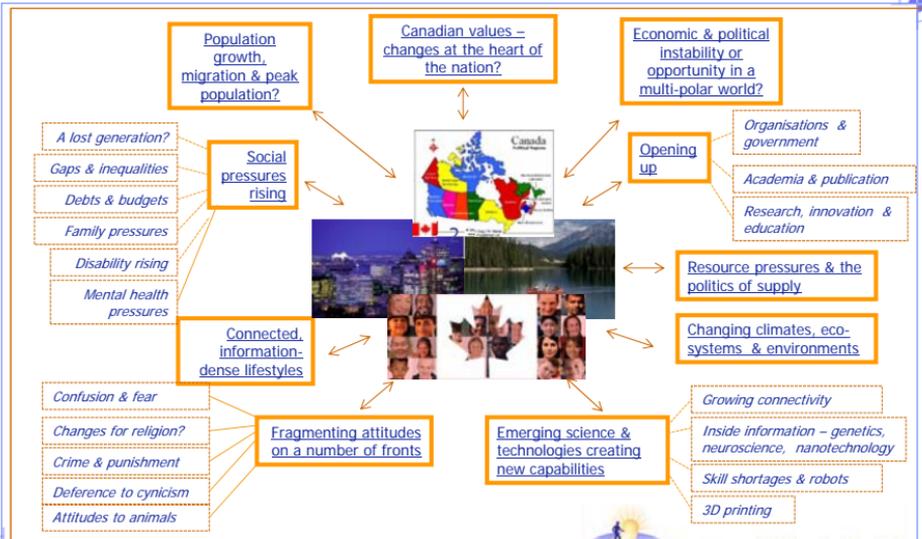
## 2030 - From changes to challenges to responses: Canada in a new world order

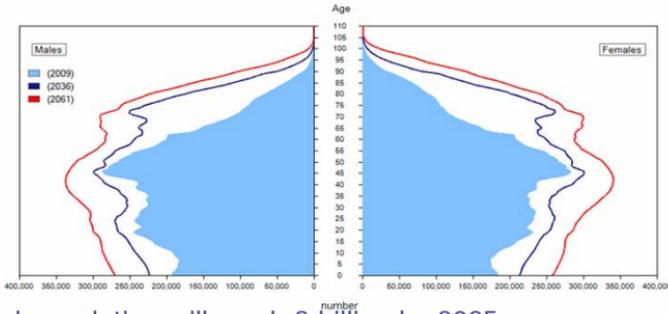


# 1.0 What changes will shape the wider context



## A complex web of changes



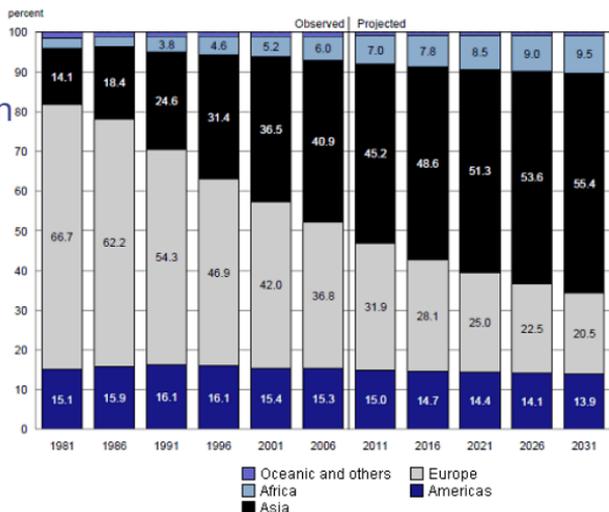


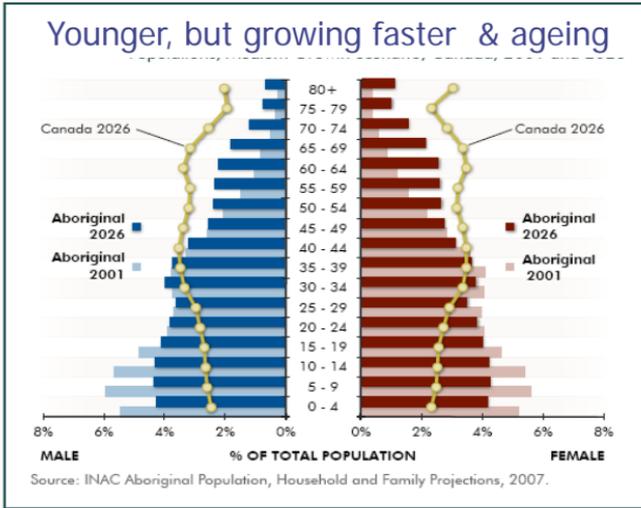
- Global population will reach 8 billion by 2025
- Canada's population will reach 40m by 2026; the over 80s 2.1 m
- Growth is primarily from immigration; countries of origin are increasingly Asian & African, not European
- Aboriginal population is younger, but ageing fast but still facing challenges.

## The Canadian population – 2031

### Changing patterns of immigration

Distribution of the foreign-born population by continent of birth, Canada 1981 – 2031





## Canadian values & culture

- Surveys show consistency & cohesion over time
- New fault lines may be emerging
- A 'more socially conservative' & less tolerant tendency?
- Growing divergence on climate change & what to do about it
- Younger generations are bringing different approaches to life & work.

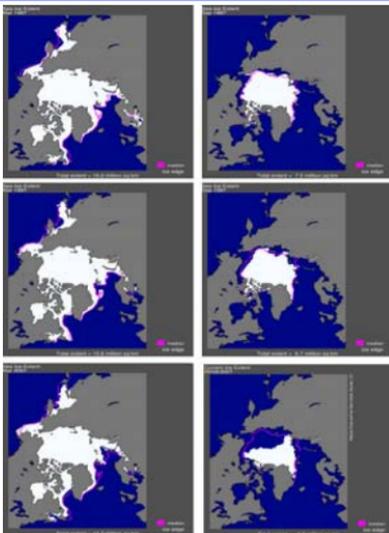


## Changing structures in a multi-polar world



- Increasing economic fragility in the west plus growing economic strength & political confidence in emerging market countries is changing the balance of power
- Social / political tensions remain high & are growing
- The need for new approaches to global negotiations & organisations could provide Canada with a new role.

## Climate change & resource pressures rising



- Arctic ice is reducing; the Northwest Passage is opening
- Supplies of water, oil & other resources are under increasing pressure
- China is restricting supply of many critical clean tech/ ICT minerals
- Canada may face increasing demand to develop its rich resources.

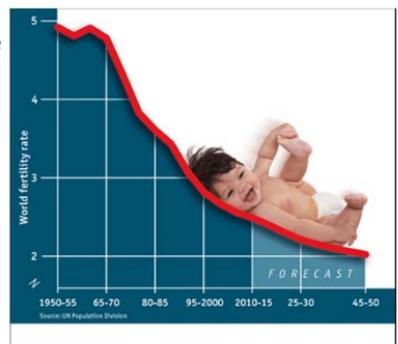


## 2.0 What challenges & consequences may emerge



## 2.1 Impacts of peak population

- ✦ Global fertility rates could fall below replacement levels by 2030
- ✦ Population growth will be slow, & be from longevity, not fertility
- ✦ Global population could 'peak' at 9 billion, as early as 2045
- ✦ Migration & immigration could fall
- ✦ Canada may be an attractive destination; or face significant shortfalls
- ✦ The challenge of growing diversity & realigning 'Canadian' values could grow.



## 2.2 Balancing personal choice & wider consequences



- ✦ Could we see the end of consumer-led growth as we know it?
- ✦ Are we seeing the emergence of a new capitalism?
- ✦ From 'cure me' to personal responsibility in health care?
- ✦ If pollution or the economy are seen as the cause of health problems, may governments be held responsible?
- ✦ New approaches needed to balance personal choices & ecological sustainability
- ✦ Personalisation could challenge the boundaries of privacy, require new organisational structures & new metrics

## 2.3 The benefits & ethics of new developments



- ✦ New sciences & technologies can work inside, extend, design, enhance, & alter humans & animals to solve problems: where do the boundaries of those benefits lie?
- ✦ Enhancing humans – when does curing an impairment become improvement?
- ✦ As robots & machines become more intelligent, where do the boundaries of responsibility lie?
- ✦ As more is known about animal intelligence & animal & human genetic similarities, our perceptions of animals are changing. What should our relationship with them be?
- ✦ What new forms of public engagement & metrics can we develop to conduct informed debates around complex issues?

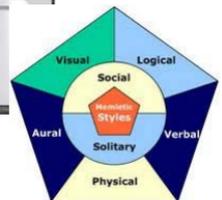
## 2.4 Radical transparency



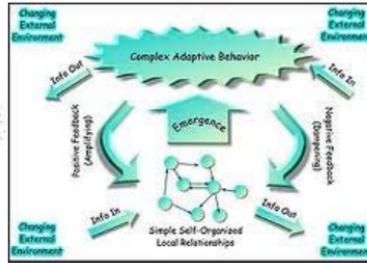
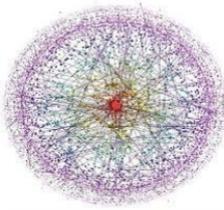
- ✦ Increasingly personal data will be accessible
- ✦ Levels of connectivity will increase cyber-vulnerability of 'soft' or 'easy' targets
- ✦ How to balance security, personalisation & access?
- ✦ Could intelligent implants bring identity theft inside humans?
- ✦ Could data activists 'liberate' sensitive research data?
- ✦ Who owns MY personal data?
- ✦ By 2020, 50 billion devices will be capable of communicating
- ✦ New forms of open collaboration, open innovation & big data, plus connectivity will create radical transparency

## 2.5 Redefining education & research

- ✦ Neurosciences are helping us understand the brain, thinking & learning styles
- ✦ The new generations are used to more interactive worlds & experiences
- ✦ Multi-layered realities change how we do almost everything
- ✦ Economic & skill pressures to maximise effectiveness of education resources
- ✦ Leading global players' resources available free online
- ✦ Citizen/open science is changing the rules
- ✦ How can education systems change from 'one size fits all', to genuine personalised learning based on differentiated needs?
- ✦ How will academic research adapt & respond?

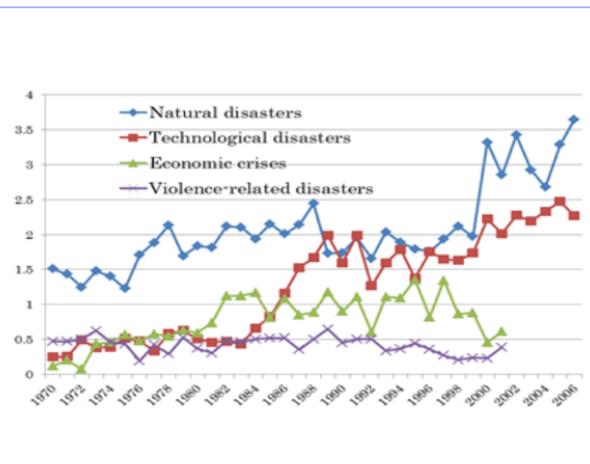


## 2.6 Managing the complexity of a self-organising world



- Levels of social, political, & organisational complexity are growing
- Complexity theory is being applied to organisations, cities & policy
- Moving from a top-down control to bottom-up self-organising world
- Biomimetics is moving from innovation to organisational theory

## 2.7 Be prepared: extreme events coming soon



- Extreme events are unknowable, but must be considered
- Many are systemic or cumulative in nature
- What new behaviours will help recognise the likelihood of & enable resilience to survive such events?
- How can new approaches to resilience at local & individual levels improve preparedness for the 'unimaginable'?

## 2.8 Identity & multi-layered realities

- Layers of reality & digital technology can create experiences in 2D, 3D, 4D ....
- To what extent do online identity & actions segue into & change behaviours in the real world?
- What is real & what is not may be increasingly difficult to distinguish



## 2.9 Whose morality, ethics and culture?

- In a more diverse society, whose ethics & morals & culture apply?
- Many point to the unethical behaviour of the finance sector
- Organised religion - not necessarily seen as the arbiter of morality
- There may be signs of increasingly relative values in terms of right & wrong in society



## 2.10 Sustainability: how to get there from here?

- Cities integrate almost all the challenges – & possible solutions
- Vertical farming (green roofs)
- Redefining 'public transport' & shared ownership
- Remote access substitutes for work, care, socialising
- Smart surroundings to monitor, inform, prompt advise
- Underground cities to survive in remote areas?



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## 2.11 Coping with a low growth economy & changing work

- Lost generations, haves & have nots, social gaps around skills & jobs
- Skills shortages, off-shoring, on-shoring & immigration as talent wars continue
- Robots as colleagues & automation – middle level jobs disappearing?
- Lifestyle, prevention, care & support – rising need & demand
- Design & personalisation – to enable effective innovation
- Multi-disciplinary skills & roles – as boundaries & definitions blur
- Redefinition of work & employment – new forms of contribution



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## 2.12 Flashpoints rising: recognising the dark side

- Extreme events happen
- The flashpoints which could trigger serious economic decline are numerous & wide-ranging:
  - Arctic & ocean exploitation
  - North Africa & the Middle East
  - Emerging nations
  - Terrorism
  - Natural events
  - Economic & political shifts, etc.
- How well prepared & how durable are social structures? How thin is the veneer of civilisation?



## 3.0 What priorities might emerge for effective responses



# Possible responses needed

- Genuinely **person-centred** goods & services using emerging technologies.
- Innovative approaches to encourage the **behaviour change** on many levels – individual, organisational, civil servant, professions.
- New forms of **public engagement** to manage effective public debates to explore increasingly complex issues & the necessary trade-offs.
- **Foresight in government** to develop organisational awareness of & the agility to act on emerging trends & changes.
- New forms of **resilience &** recognising the **social & technological complexities** that can result in catastrophic systems failure/extreme events.
- New **organisational theories** to enable open government, organisational cultures of co-creation & collaboration, cross-government working & holistic policy making.
- Fully understanding the impacts & potential of the **new blended/multi-layered** realities & the blurred boundaries between humans & machines.
- As systems & supply chains become ever more complex, so regulators need new approaches to **simplify & verify regulation**.

# Forecasts: 2025 how those responses might develop

- **3.1 Personalisation**
  - Biological sciences making personalised medicine the norm; new layers of intervention & understanding in health; always on internet of things & other technologies enable person-centred innovation.
- **3.2 Encouraging individual behaviour changes**
  - Ability to see vulnerabilities, 'experience future realities' of self & community etc., plus other approaches encourages recognition & behaviour change.
- **3.3 Public engagement & debate**
  - New experiential approaches to understanding consequences & outcomes; new metrics for understanding trade-offs.
- **3.4 Foresight & organisational agility**
  - Scanning & foresight supported by automated content analysis tools, implemented at all staff levels/ external stakeholders.
- **3.5 New resilience models**
  - A shift to personal responsibility & prevention in health enables a wider move to new approaches to personal & social resilience; enhanced by more robust identification & warning systems.



## 3.6 Open government

- The nature of many issues facing governments requires both global collaboration & local engagement; trust & openness become essential components.

## 3.7 Potential of multi-layered realities

- Growing quality of remote interaction enables radically different approaches to work, service provision & leisure; younger generations driving implementation.

## 3.8 Redefining regulation

- Greater transparency & visibility, corporate quality controls & social responsibility redefining who leads/who follows; tough enforcement engages stakeholders.

## 3.9 Cross-government policy making

- Proactive strategic foresight underpins cross-government, inter-departmental thinking & regulation – moving towards genuine systems thinking.

## 3.10 From an education system to a learning system

- Greater understanding of learning styles & integration with other technologies, enhanced by automatic language translation - personalised learning emerging.



Thank you

