



2011

STATE OF THE
FUTURE

40 Millennium Project Nodes...

are groups of experts and institutions that connect global and local views in:



Nodes identify participants, translate questionnaires and reports, and conduct interviews, special research, workshops, symposiums, and advanced training.

An overview of the human condition and
prospects for the future ... picking 3,000 minds
around the word





2011

STATE OF THE FUTURE

JEROME C. GLENN, THEODORE J. GORDON
AND ELIZABETH FLORESCU



The Millennium Project's
15th Anniversary
Annual Report Card
on the Future

Global Challenges
State of the Future Index
Egypt 2020
Future Arts/Media 2020
Latin America 2030
Environmental Security
Other Futures Research

Plus 8,000-page CD

World Report Card



Where we are winning

- Improved water source (% of population access)
- Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15+)
- School enrollment, secondary (% gross)
- Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.25 a day (PPP) (% of population in least developed countries)
- Population growth (annual %) (A drop is seen as good for some countries, bad for others)
- GDP per capita (constant 2000 US\$)
- Physicians (per 1,000 people)
- Internet users (per 100 people)
- Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)
- Life expectancy at birth, total (years)
- Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)
- GDP per unit of energy
- Major Armed Conflicts deaths >1,000
- Food availability (cal/cap)

Where there is little change

- Prevalence of HIV, total (% of pop. ages 15-49)
- Homicide Rate
- R & D expenditure (% of GDP)

Where we are losing:

- CO2 emissions (kt)
- Global Surface Temperature Anomalies
- People Voting in Elections (% population of voting age- 15 largest countries)
- Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)
- Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total)
- Levels of Corruption (15 largest countries)
- People killed or injured in terrorist attacks (number)
- Refugee population by country or territory of asylum

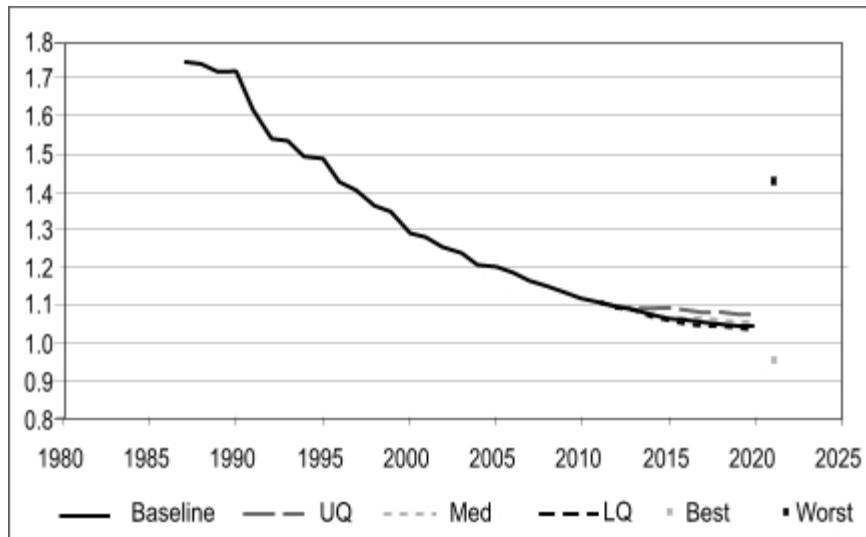
Where there is uncertainty

- Countries having or thought to have plans for nuclear weapons (number)
- Population in Countries that are Free (percent of total global population)
- Forest area (% of land area)
- Total debt service (% of GNI) low and mid income
- Number of emerging and reemerging infectious diseases

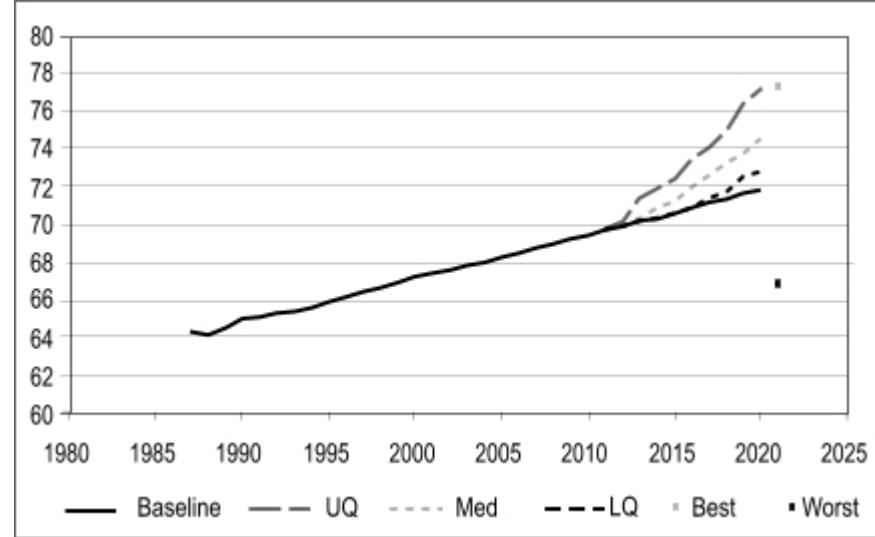
Some projections using SOFI methodology



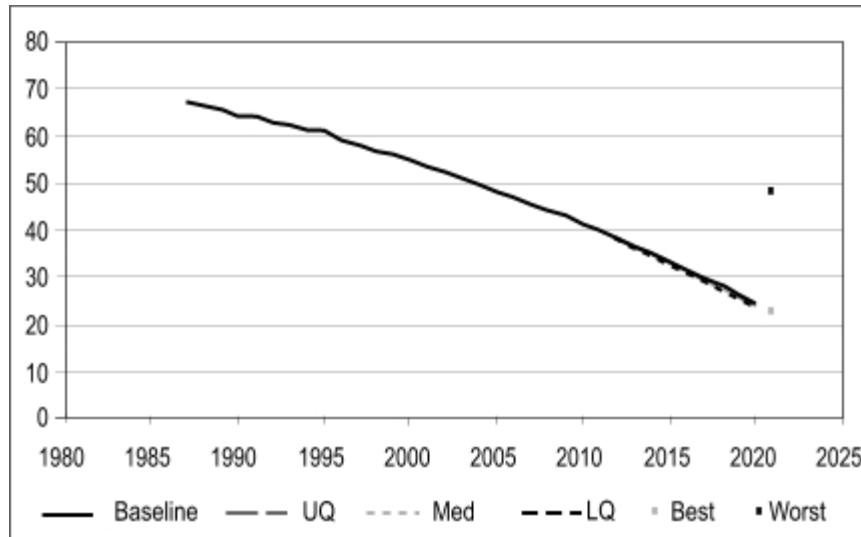
Population growth (annual percent)



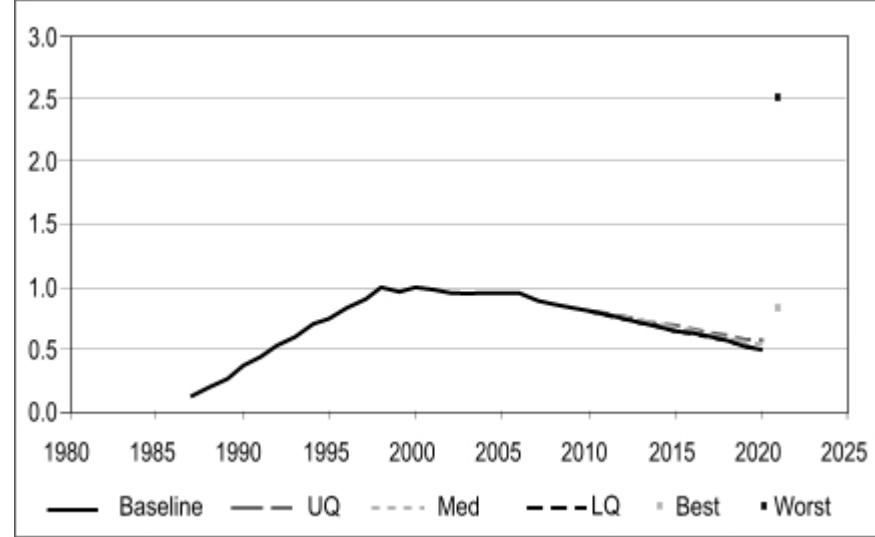
Life expectancy at birth (years)



Infant mortality (deaths per 1,000 births)



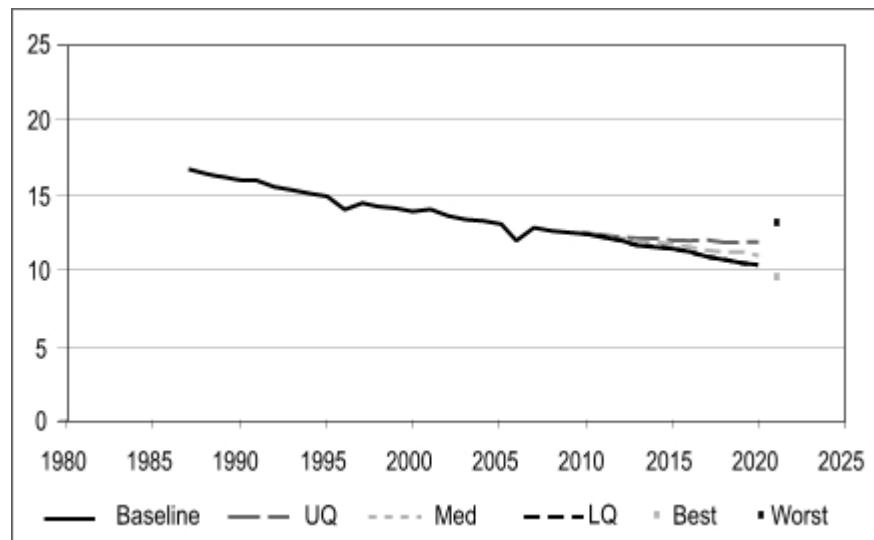
Prevalence of HIV (% of pop age 15-49)



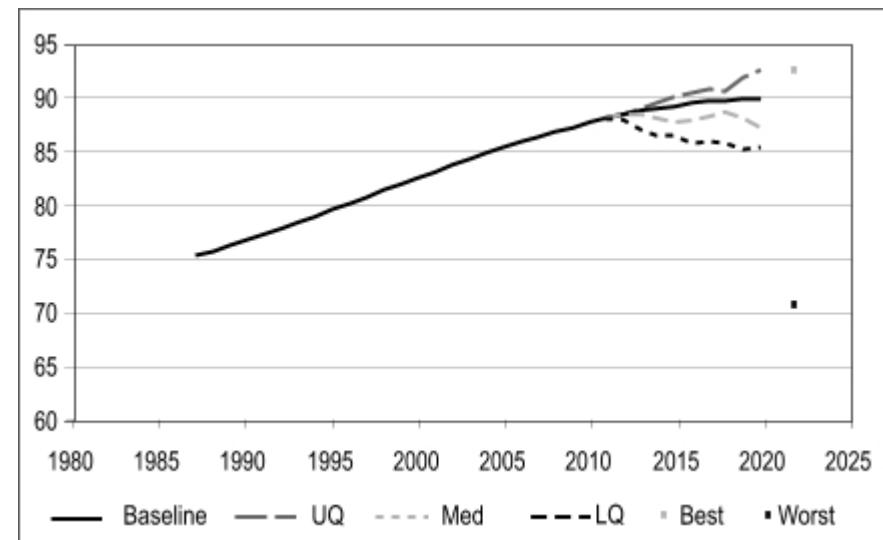
Some projections using SOFI methodology (cont.)



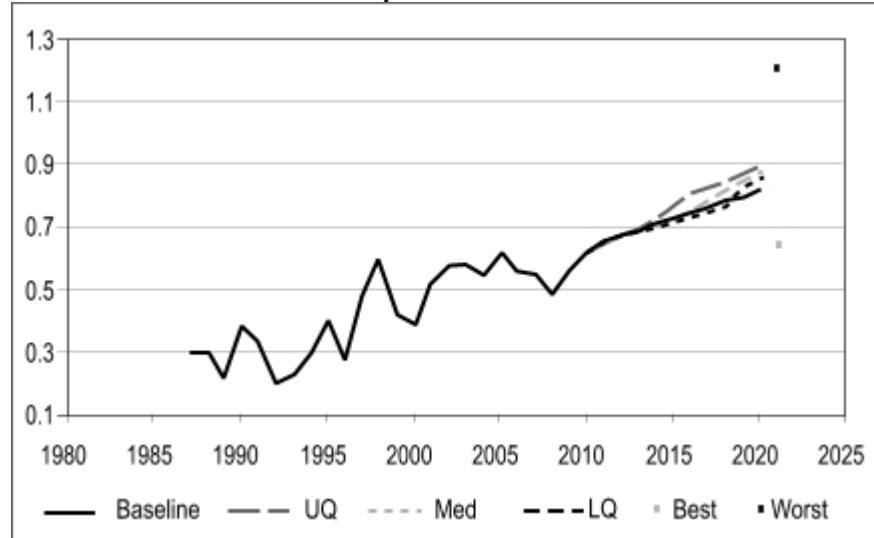
Undernourishment (percent of population)



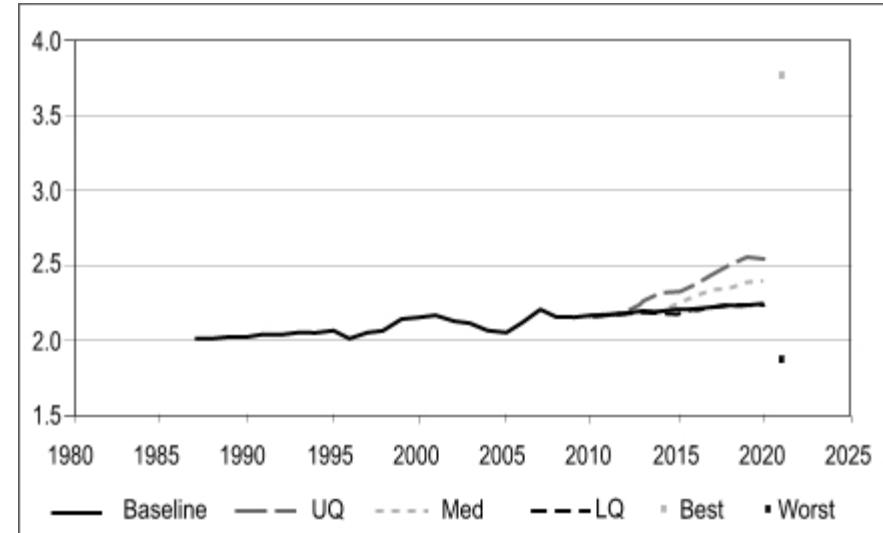
Improved water source (% pop. with access)



Global surface temperature anomalies



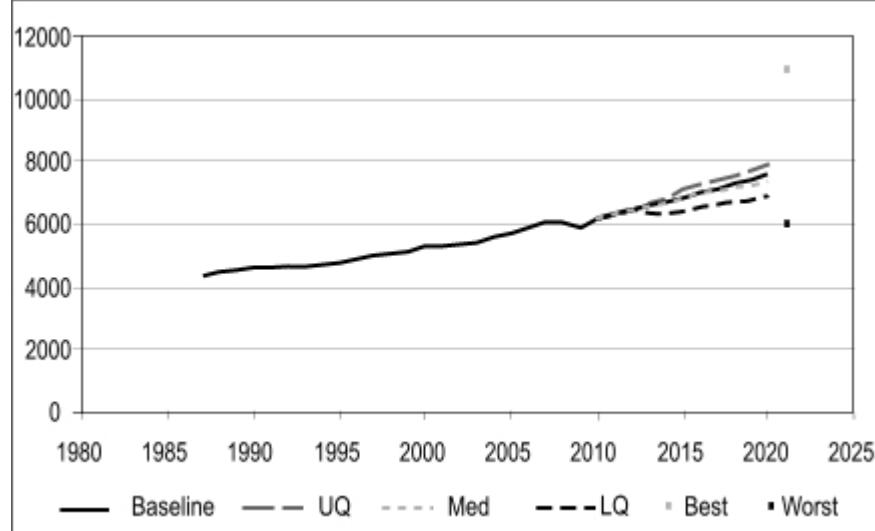
R&D expenditures (% of national budget)



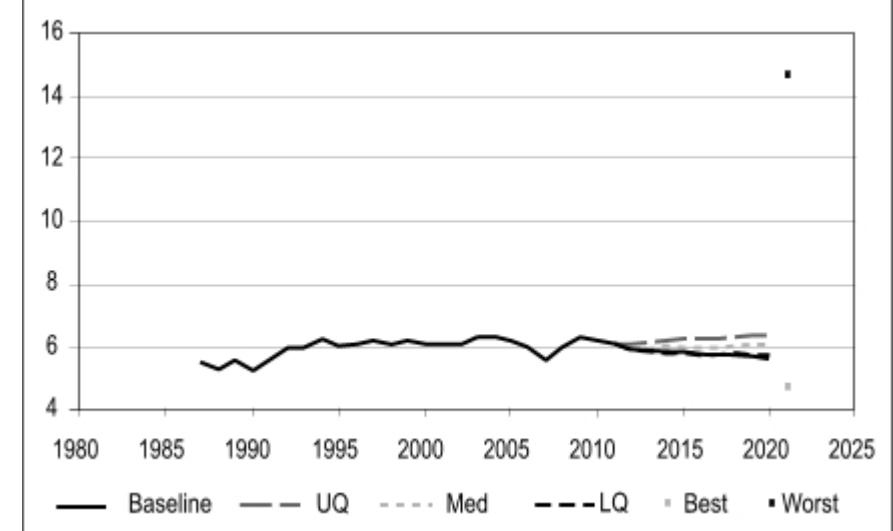
Some projections using SOFI methodology (cont.)



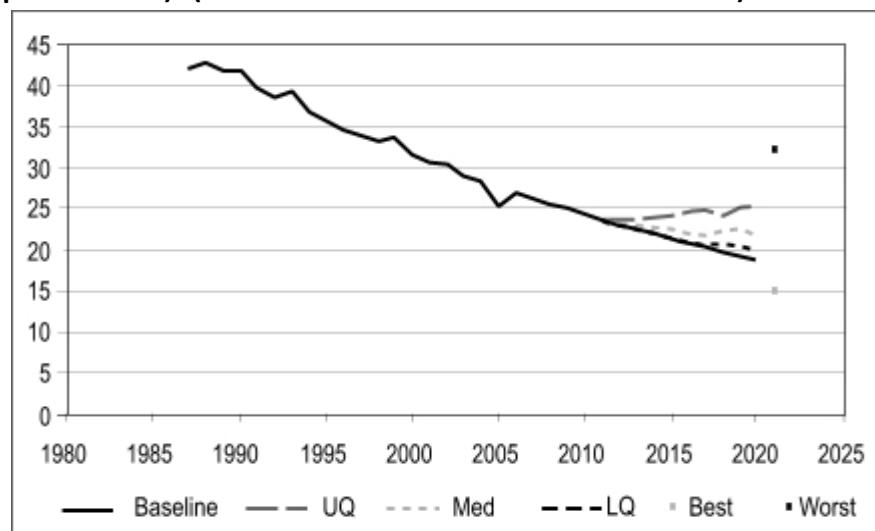
GDP per capita (constant 2000 US\$)



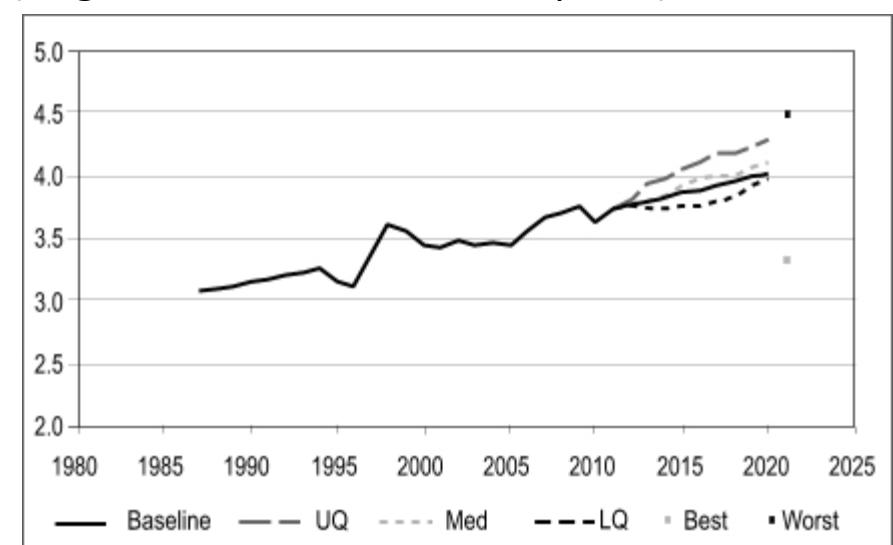
Unemployment, total (% total labor force)



Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.25 a day (PPP) (% of population) (low- and mid-income ctries)



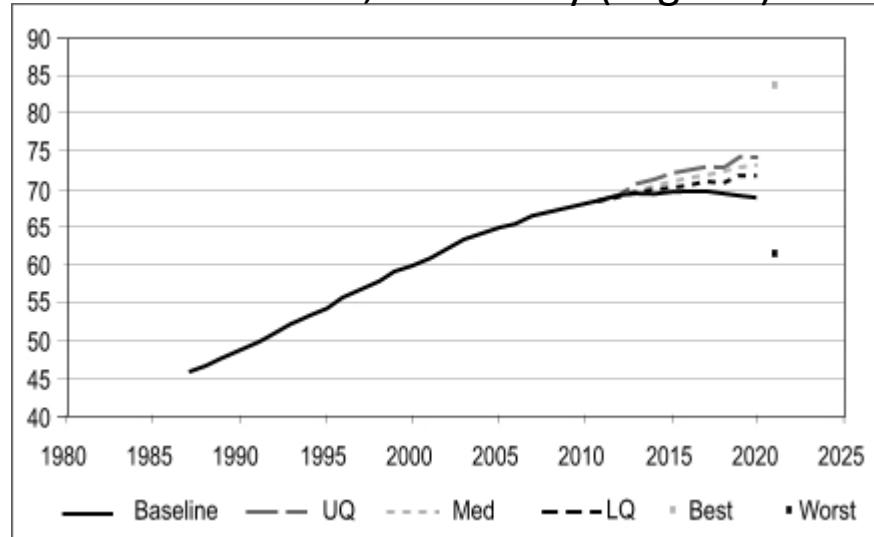
Levels of corruption (15 largest countries)
(larger numbers = less corruption)



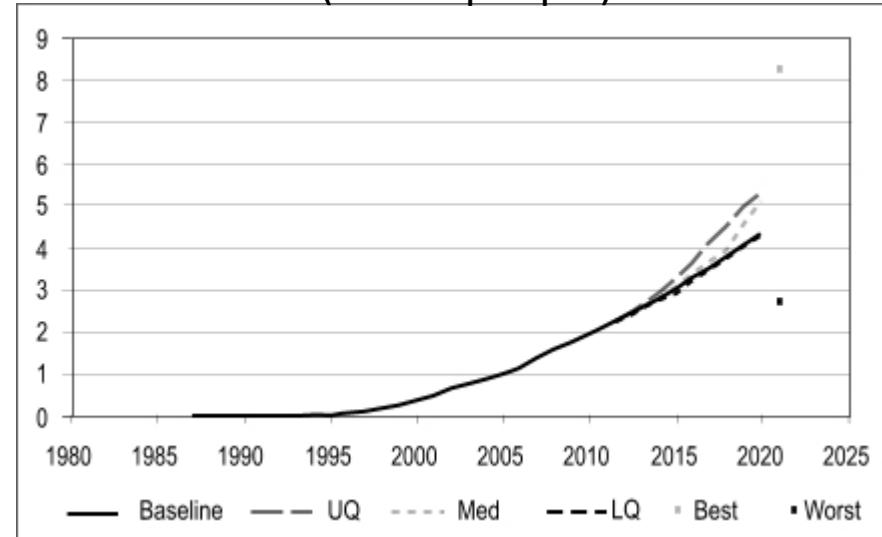
Some projections using SOFI methodology (cont.)



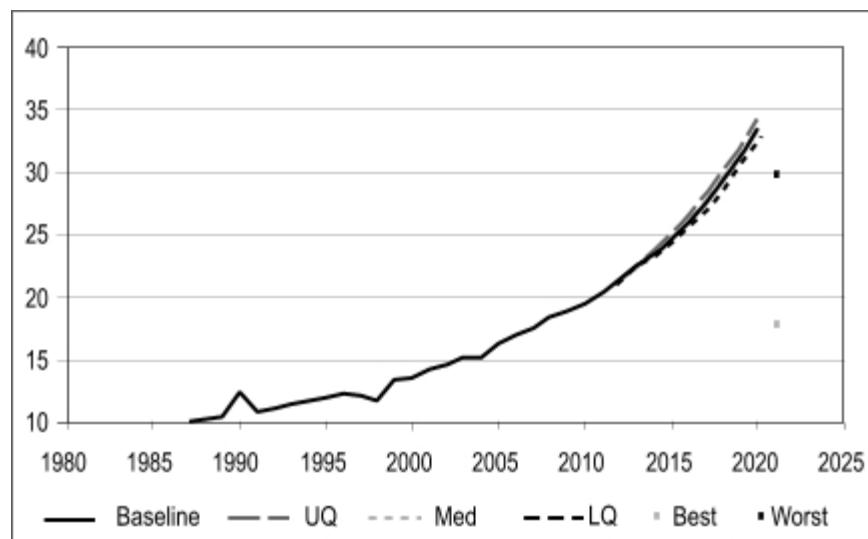
School enrollment, secondary (% gross)



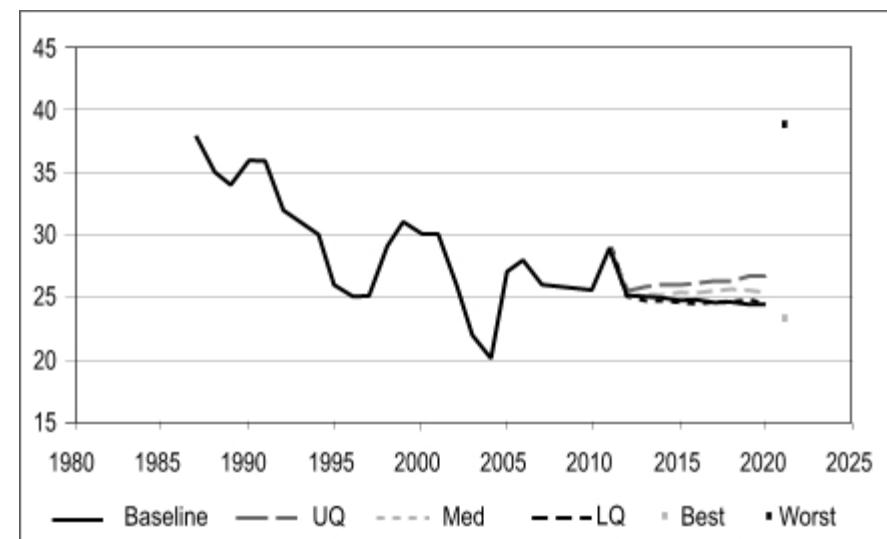
Internet users (billion people)



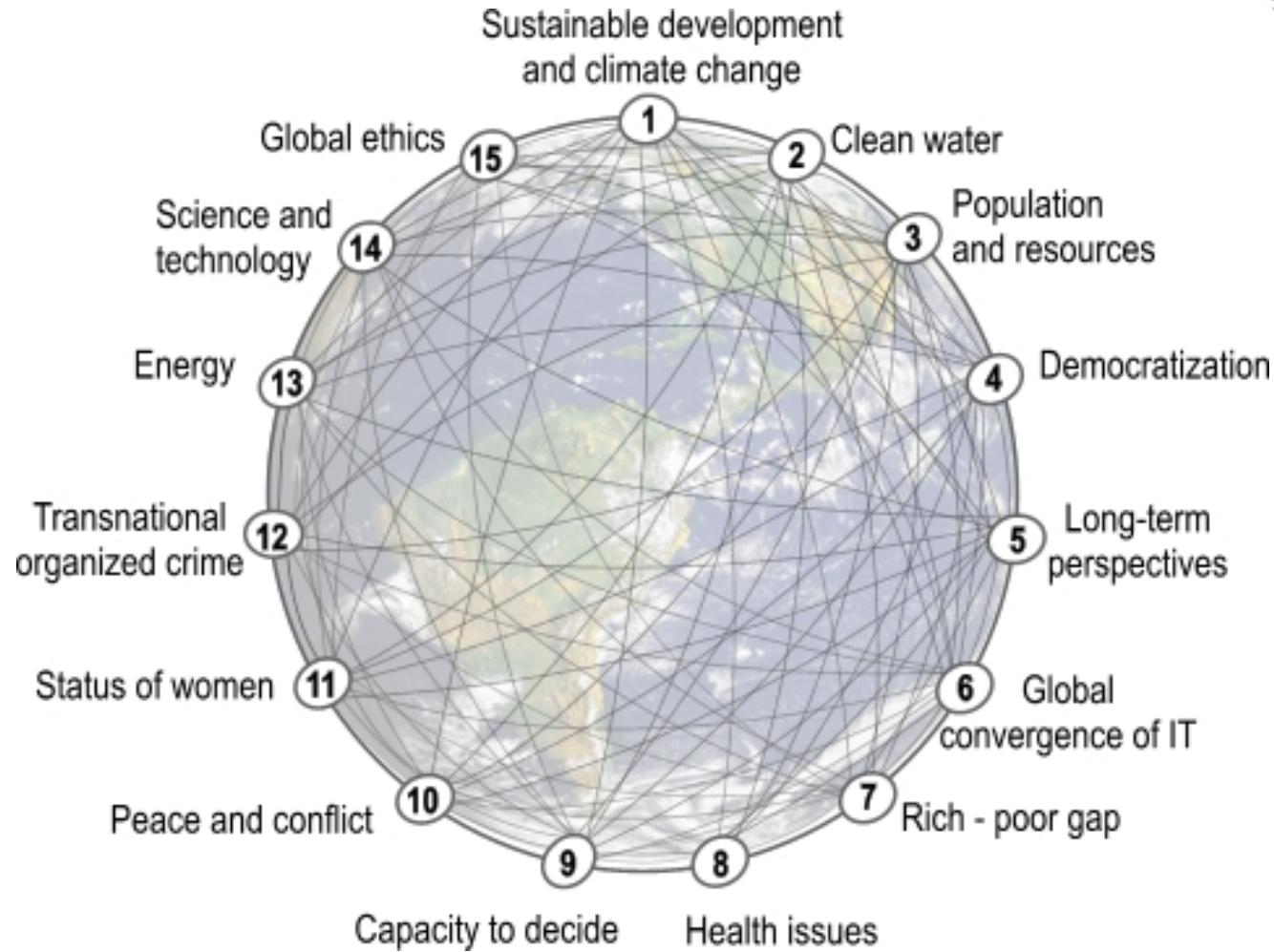
Women in parliaments (% of all members)



Number of major armed conflicts (deaths >1,000)



15 Global Challenges



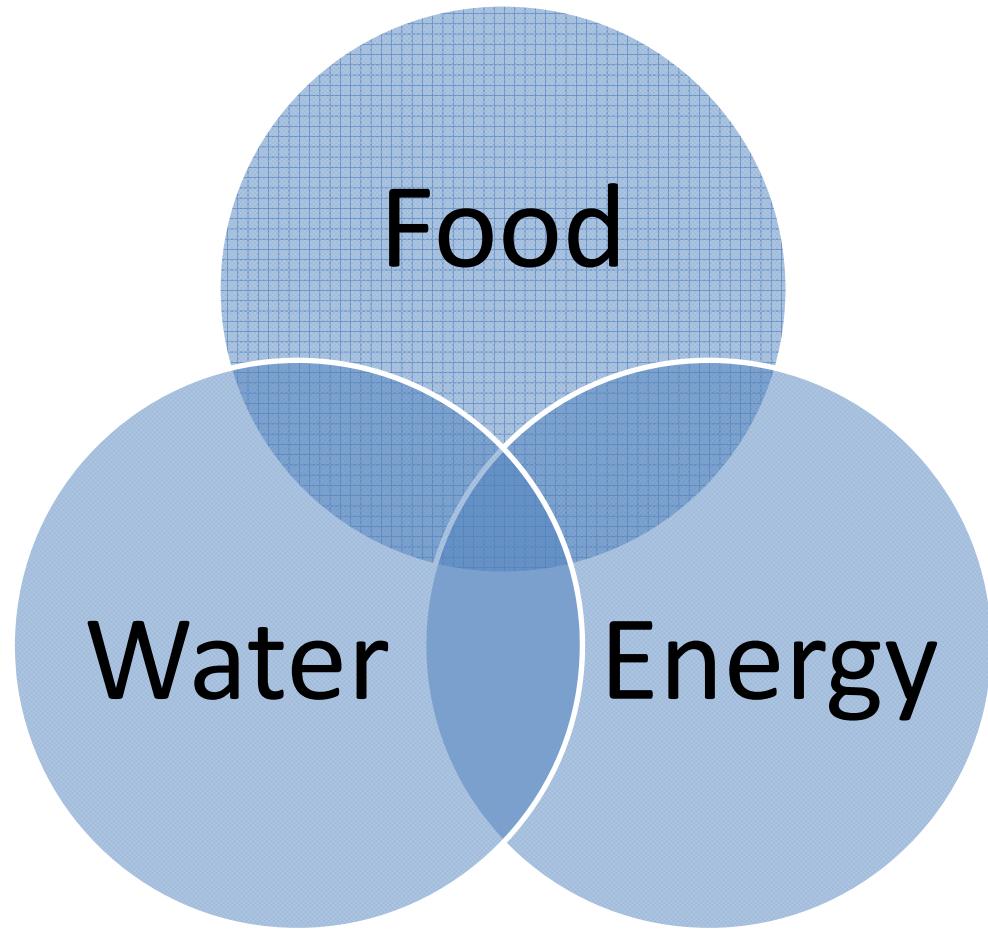
#1 is no more important than #15. This global agenda is a system: improving any improves others; reducing any reduces the others

15 Global Challenges—the Agenda today



- How can sustainable development be achieved for all while addressing global climate change?
- How can ethical considerations become more routinely incorporated into global decisions?
- How can scientific and technological breakthroughs be accelerated to improve the human condition?
- How can growing energy demands be met safely and efficiently?
- How can transnational organized crime networks be stopped from becoming more powerful and sophisticated global enterprises?
- How can the changing status of women improve the human condition?
- How can shared values and new security strategies reduce ethnic conflict; terrorism; and the use of weapons of mass destruction?
- How can the threat of new and emerging diseases and immune microorganisms be reduced?
- How can everyone have sufficient clean water without conflict?
- How can population growth and resources be brought into balance?
- How can a genuine democracy emerge from authoritarian regimes?
- How can policymaking be made more sensitive to global long-term perspectives?
- How can the global convergence of information and communications technologies work for everyone?
- How can ethical market economies be encouraged to help reduce the gap between rich and poor?
- How can the capacity to decide be improved as the nature of work and institutions change?

Prices are going up...



High Food Prices – Long-Term



- population growth
- rising affluence especially India & China
- diversion of corn for biofuels
- soil erosion
- aquifer depletion
- the loss of cropland
- falling water tables and water pollution
- Increasing fertilizer costs (high oil prices)
- Market speculation
- diversion of water from rural to urban
- Increasing meat consumption
- global food reserves at 25-year lows
- climate change
 - Increasing droughts
 - Increasing flooding
 - Melting mountain glaciers reducing water flows
 - And eventually saltwater invading crop lands



Editors Jerome C. Glenn and Theodore J. Gordon
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Futures Research Methodology

Version 3.0



- 1. Introduction to Futures Research Methodology
- 2. Environmental Scanning
- 3. Text Mining for Technology Foresight
- 4. The Delphi Method
- 5. Real-Time Delphi
- 6. The Futures Wheel
- 7. The Futures Polygon
- 8. Trend Impact Analysis
- 9. Cross-Impact Analysis
- 10. Wild Cards
- 11. Structural Analysis
- 12. The Systems Perspectives
- 13. Decision Modeling
- 14. Substitution Analysis
- 15. Statistical Modeling
- 16. Technology Sequence Analysis
- 17. Morphological Analysis
- 18. Relevance Trees
- 19. Scenarios
- 20. A Toolbox for Scenario Planning
- 21. Interactive Scenarios
- 22. Robust Decisionmaking
- 23. Participatory Methods
- 24. Simulation and Games
- 25. Genius Forecasting, Intuition, and Vision
- 26. Prediction Markets
- 27. Using Vision in Futures
- 28. Normative Forecasting
- 29. S&T Road Mapping
- 30. Field Anomaly Relaxation
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- 32. Chaos and Non-Linear Dynamics
- 33. Multiple Perspective Concept
- 34. Heuristics Modeling
- 35. Causal Layered Analysis
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- 39. Integration, Comparisons, and Frontiers of Futures Research Methods

39 Chapters

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For further information

Jerome C. Glenn

The Millennium Project

4421 Garrison Street, NW,
Washington, D.C. 20016 USA
+1-202-686-5179 phone/fax

JGLENN@IGC.ORG

www.StateoftheFuture.org