



Performance and Innovation Unit

Short Survey of Published Material on Key UK Trends: 2001-2011

June 2001

A SHORT SURVEY OF PUBLISHED MATERIAL ON KEY UK TRENDS: 2001-2011

CONTENTS

Introduction	Page 1
PART 1: KEY UK TRENDS: 2001-2006	
Demography	Page 1
Information and communications technologies	Page 2
Health	Page 3
Individual attitudes, beliefs and family life	Page 3
Housing	Page 4
Enduring regional inequalities	Page 4
Crime	Page 4
Transport and infrastructure	Page 5
The environment	Page 5
Employment and the national economy	Page 6
PART 2: KEY UK TRENDS: 2006-2011	
Demography	Page 7
Information and communications technologies	Page 8
Health	Page 9
Individual attitudes and beliefs	Page 9
Attitudes of the electorate towards Government	Page 9
Housing and family life	Page 10
Enduring regional inequalities	Page 10
Crime	Page 11
Transport and infrastructure	Page 11
The environment	Page 11
Employment and the national economy	Page 12
References	Page 13

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A SHORT SURVEY OF PUBLISHED MATERIAL ON KEY UK TRENDS: 2001-2011¹

INTRODUCTION

This report provides an overview of the research on some key economic, social, technological and other trends likely to affect the United Kingdom in the period 2001-2011. The work looks at likely trends in: income, wealth and other inequalities; science, technology and innovation; public ethics, values and attitudes; demography; the labour market; the environment and the UK's position in the world. Contrasts between trends affecting the UK, Europe and the rest of the world have also been included where relevant data could be found.

A range of representative sources was consulted in compiling this synopsis, which includes futures work undertaken by UK and foreign organisations from business, academia and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), as well as Government sources. The intention was to focus on those trends that are reliably predictable, linear or otherwise grounded in evidence, avoiding projections based on pure speculation or trends subject to volatility. Key trends are discussed under several topic headings, first in the five year timeframe (2001 to 2006) due to the greater certainty and thus utility and then from a ten year perspective (2006 to 2011).

The data contained in this report is derived from published material from a range of non-governmental organisation. It does not represent the view of Her Majesty's Government.

PART 1: KEY UK TRENDS: 2001-2006

Demography

In common with the rest of Western Europe, the UK's population will continue to age over the next decade, although the fullest economic/social impacts of a 'top-heavy' population distribution are unlikely to be felt until after 2015. 'Population pyramids' for 2006 are shown for the UK, Germany, Japan and a less developed country Ethiopia, in Figures 1 and 2 below.¹

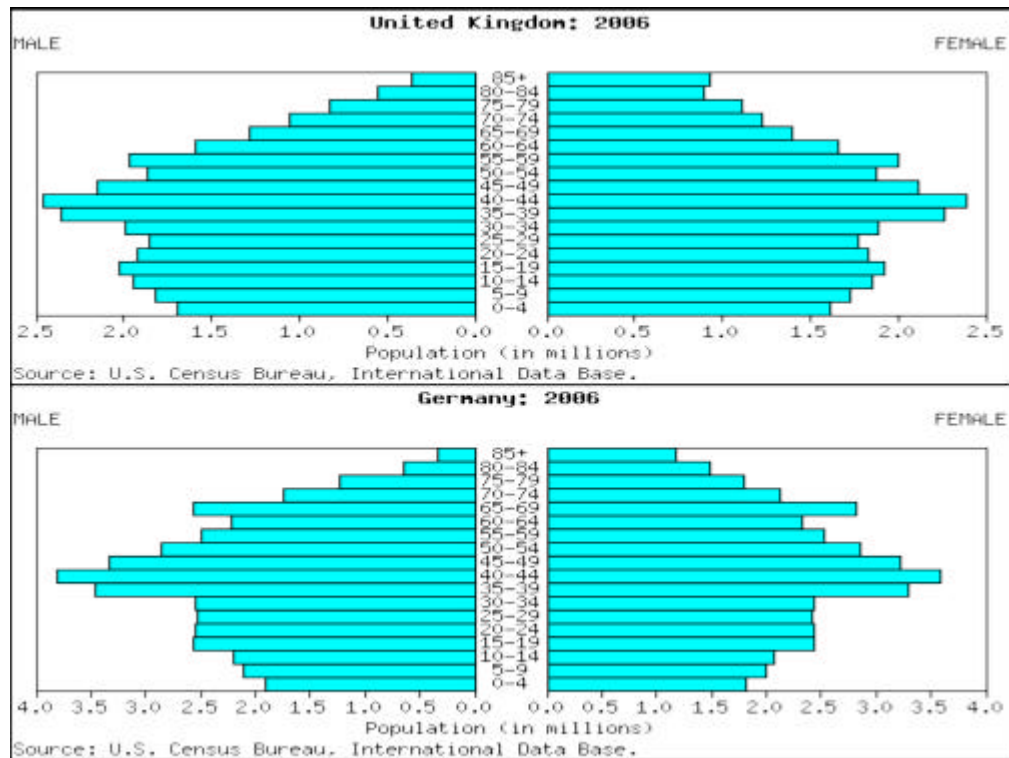


Figure 1: population distributions for the UK and Germany in 2006

¹ Informed by work by Strategic Analysis Group, Centre for Defence Analysis (High Level Studies), DERA: Davies, D. and Bolland B.

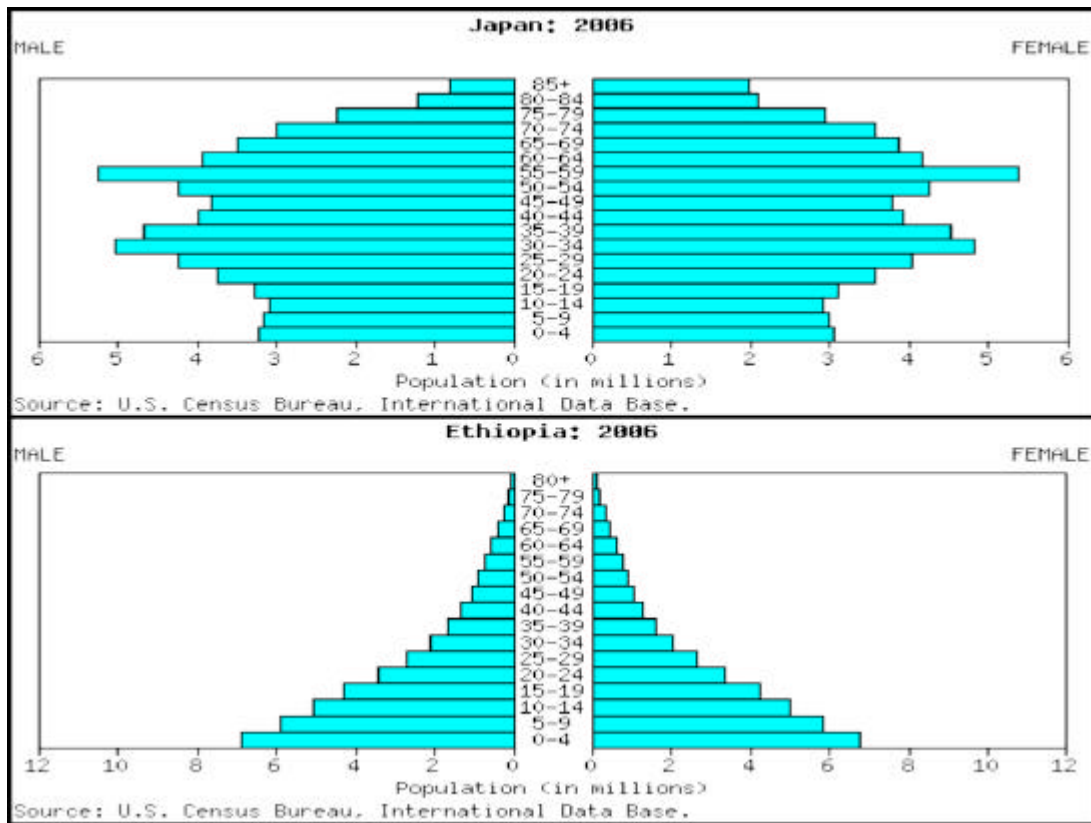


Figure 2: population distributions for Japan and Ethiopia in 2006

- The changing age balance of the UK population is less marked than some other countries which face more rapid ageing and a more serious fall-off in the birth rate.
- By 2005, around 36.5% of the UK population will be paying tax on their working income to support the 22% of the population then in retirement.²
- The average life expectancy for UK men is likely to have risen to 78 years by 2006, while the average life expectancy for women will have risen to around 81 by the same time.³
- If past trends continue there is likely to be an increase in the number of births to girls under 16. Births in this age group have been rising since 1993 to the highest recorded level ever in 1996.⁴ However births are strongly correlated with a range of factors including employment opportunities, educational performance between 11 and 16, as well as sex education. These factors may reverse the trend in the UK.

Information and communications technologies

Multi-media and communications technologies, including the Internet, mobile phones and digital television, are likely to have become entrenched as an integral part of daily life in the UK over the next five years. For example, it is predicted that by 2003 60% of all households in the UK will have Internet access (either through a PC or digital TV connection) and the total number of Internet access terminals (PC, TV and mobile phones) in the UK may exceed the national population.⁵ This may be compared against the current figure of 450 million regular Internet users globally, a figure expected to grow to 2 billion by 2005.

- By 2005, several billion domestic appliances and other machinery are likely to be connected to the Internet through the use of automated wireless technologies.⁶

- Digital television is expected to be in use by 15 million subscriber homes by 2005.⁷
- Because of the spread of digital TV, up to 50% of Internet access may be through non-PC devices within 3 years.⁸
- On-line retailing ('e-commerce') is likely to become more popular, with Internet-based sales rising to around £2.5–3 billion by 2003.⁹
- By 2006, up to 10% of medical prescriptions could be administered over the Internet.¹⁰
- The value of the European wireless data market alone is projected to exceed the European voice data market by 2006.¹¹
- Computer memory with average memory access time of one nanosecond will be in use by 2005. Molecular computing will also be in use by 2005.¹²
- By 2005 Artificial Intelligence (AI), virtual reality and advanced 'data mining' technologies will allow organisations to assimilate data and solve problems well beyond the range of today's machines.¹³

Health

Individual health looks set to remain an important issue within the UK. Although the incidence of communicable diseases is likely to decline, chronic diseases and mental illnesses are likely to increase in prevalence. The growing prevalence of trade and travel, global warming and social trends will ensure that new infectious diseases continually emerge (e.g. BSE) or re-emerge (e.g. Tuberculosis), often through food-borne routes.¹⁴

- Childhood ill health resulting from socio-economic factors has been rapidly rising but the policy challenges are being recognised. Nearly one third of UK children currently live in poverty (as defined by relative measures), compared with one in 10 in 1979. This is known to correlate with ill health. Government has committed itself to using financial and other means to take significant numbers of children out of poverty and hence reduce poverty linked ill-health. There are some tentative signs that the longer-term trend may now be in reverse.¹⁵
- Increasing rates of drug use and abuse among young people are likely to continue. The number of 15 to 24 year-olds using drug treatment agencies in 1997 was 50 percent higher than in 1993.¹⁶
- All the genes in the human genome are likely to have been mapped by 2005, leading to new understandings of and perhaps treatments for human genetic diseases.¹⁷
- It is thought that electronic implants able to stimulate the muscles in disabled people will be in use by around 2004.¹⁸
- The number of people taking out private health insurance in 1997 had risen by 4% compared with 1990 figures. In the same period, the total value of private medical insurance claims rose by over 50%.¹⁹ These trends look set to continue.

Individual attitudes, beliefs and family life

It seems likely that there will be a continuation over the next five years of the drift away from traditional values towards more individualistic and 'post-modernistic' attitudes. Childhood has already begun to shorten. Modern educational techniques have encouraged children to be more independent earlier, as has the growth of 'youth culture'. Many children have also been forced to become more independent as a result of broken homes or dual career families. The continued development of specific youth markets in fashion and other retail areas has also strengthened the process. Other factors such as increased mobile phone ownership amongst the young have helped to reinforce the trend further. The strength of these driving factors means that this trend looks set to continue over the next decade.²⁰

- Between 1999 and 2000, the number of children taught at home by their parents rose from 30,000 to 100,000. This indicates a substantial increase in the number of parents disillusioned with the state education system.²¹
- The number of single parents in the UK has risen from 2% to 7% since 1961 and is likely to increase further.²²
- The percentage of adults raising children outside of marriage has been rising steadily from 5% to 35% of all births since 1980. This trend is likely to continue rising.²³
- While work will continue to be intrinsically interesting for some, for others it is increasingly becoming a means to an end rather than an end in itself - with fun, leisure and personal fulfilment being the primary end.²⁴

Housing

A combination of economic, social and political drivers will continue to affect where people live, buy houses and what they can afford to buy. The average UK household size is currently 2.34 people. This is projected to drop to 2.29 by 2006. One reason for this is that young people who have tended to stay longer with their parents over the last twenty years will become independent sooner. As a consequence of this, and other factors, the number of private household dwellers is expected to have risen from 49,131,000 to approximately 49,783,000 by this time.²⁵

- Married couples will continue to make up the greatest percentage of household dwellers in England (44%) whilst around 31.4% of dwellers will be lone persons. Some six percent of dwellers will be lone parents and approximately 10.4% will be cohabiting couples. The remainder of households will be other 'multi-person' houses.²⁶
- The number of first time housebuyers under 25 dropped from 28.1% of all first time buyers in 1988 to 16% in 1999. In 2006, it is expected that the majority of first-time mortgage borrowers will remain in the 25-34 age bracket.²⁷
- The number of mortgage borrowers earning between £10K and £15K per annum has dropped from 28.2% to 13.2% of all borrowers between 1988 and 1999. The number of borrowers earning over £25K has risen, in the same time, from 14.5% to 50% of all borrowers.²⁸
- Initial repayments as a percentage of income for first time buyers have remained at around 14% since 1971.²⁹

Enduring regional inequalities

The issue of a 'north-south divide' looks set to persist within the UK. Underlying trends towards economic inequality will probably continue, and will continue to have some knock-on impact on other services, eg education, although spending allocations may try to reduce these.³⁰

- Due to the continuing inequalities between north and south, there is likely to be a marked increase in the demand for new houses to be built in certain areas of the UK.
- The southeast is expected to see a 15-18% increase in the number of new houses compared with 1989. Expected increases in other regions are *circa* 33% in East Anglia, 21% in the southwest, 19% in the East Midlands and 12% in Yorkshire and Humberside.³¹

Crime

The British Crime Survey indicates an *average* overall increase in crime over the last twenty years (1981 - 1997) but a decline over the last few years in both burglary and vehicle crime. Criminal organisations are already adapting to the opportunities offered by the Internet and the vulnerabilities of increasingly networked societies. The notion of organised crime may also change, as the Internet offers greater individual opportunities for empowered small actors to perpetrate serious crimes with disproportionately large effects.³²

- The increasing use of technology in the home (e.g. arising from growing numbers of 'tele-workers') may make domestic premises more attractive targets for burglary.
- However, the move towards a 24-hour society will mean less predictable patterns of domestic movement, which may discourage some criminals.³³
- Electronic services (e.g. online banking), knowledge and information (e.g. intellectual and commercial property) and identity (e.g. identity theft and fraud) will increasingly become targets for criminals, especially if physical property is made a more difficult target.³⁴

Transport and infrastructure

- It is estimated that between 221 and 237 million people will be using UK air travel services per year by 2005.³⁵
- Between 2001 and 2006, an annual 1.69% increase in road traffic is anticipated.³⁶
- By 2006, car ownership in the UK is likely to be at 0.47 cars per person.³⁷
- By 2006, demand for UK rail services is projected to have risen by 23% since 2000.³⁸

The environment

UK air quality is getting cleaner, though the impact of greater extremes of weather will continue to cause sporadic social disruption. The change in the Earth's atmosphere and gradual increase in average temperature will mean that the UK is likely to endure bouts of extreme weather on a more frequent basis. Heavy rains resulting in floods and dry summers resulting in drought will undoubtedly be more common.

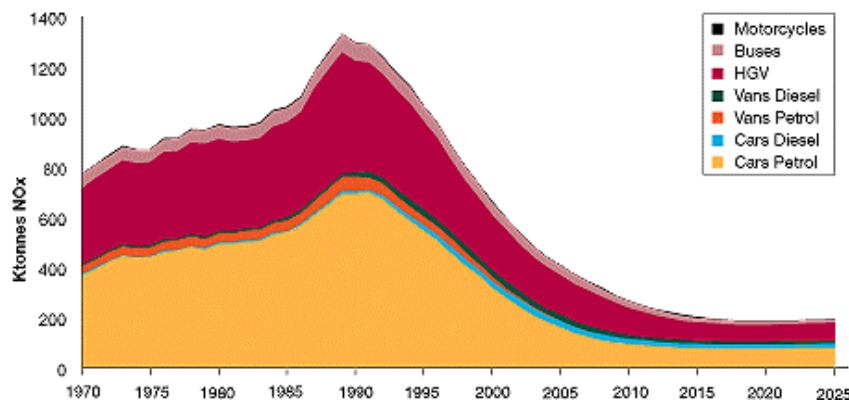


Figure 3: Total UK road transport NOx emissions following introduction of EU directives³⁹

- Road Traffic NOx emissions are predicted to drop by 46% by 2005, due to implementation of a variety of EU Directives (see Figure 3 above).⁴⁰
- Although CO₂ emissions will rise slightly in the latter half of the coming decade, they will then fall again. The UK total CO₂ emissions currently stands at around 154 million tonnes carbon (MtC) per annum. This is expected to fall to 151.7 MtC by 2005.⁴¹
- By 2005, lead emissions will decrease by 90% compared to 1995 levels.⁴²

Employment and the national economy

The UK economy is expected to continue growing at its recent average rate of 2-2.5% per annum until 2006. This growth, and a parallel expected growth in productivity, will come through the acquisition of new labour skills, greater specialisation and the application of new technologies.⁴³ By 2006, almost one-third of the UK workforce are likely to be employed in the distribution and transport sector, and around one quarter employed in business and miscellaneous services, emphasising the continued decline in traditional manufacturing industries.

- By 2006, only 14.5% of the UK workforce are expected to be employed in manufacturing, around 6% in construction and *circa* 2% in the primary / utilities sector.⁴⁴
- By 2006, 18% of the UK workforce could be working as managers and administrators, with around 14% working in clerical and secretarial roles and something like 12% in personal and protective services.
- A projected 9.5% of the UK workforce are likely to be working as factory operatives or in unskilled manual roles, with an anticipated 7.5% in sales roles and around 5.75% in other roles.⁴⁵
- By 2005, it is likely that basic IT literacy will be regarded as an essential prerequisite for skilled employment.⁴⁶
- Union membership looks set to continue its decline as workers become more generally skilled, educated and inclined towards individual negotiation of employment terms.⁴⁷
- Countries like Russia, India and China are likely to suffer an IT 'brain drain', as many of their most skilled workforce come to work in the western world.⁴⁸

UK defence and security

The uncertainty and flux characterising the post-Cold War global security environment means that the UK is unlikely to face any obvious direct strategic security threats in the near term. Terrorist acts, committed by individuals or groups, will likely remain the greatest threat to the security of the UK mainland, whilst the UK's armed forces look set to continue to perform many non-warfighting roles including civil aid, humanitarian assistance and peacekeeping.

- Instabilities on the periphery of Europe and the Balkans are likely to remain, while environmental, demographic, economic and social changes may aggravate the potential for conflict and increase the incidence of humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations involving UK forces.⁴⁹
- The 'worst case' single military contingency to plan for is expected to be the participation of UK armed forces in high intensity war-fighting operations in a regional conflict, requiring the deployment of forces at a similar scale to the 1991 Gulf conflict.
- It is judged 'very unlikely' that any potential adversary would risk a direct military confrontation with NATO before 2006, provided that the Alliance maintains the effectiveness of its conventional forces as a deterrent.⁵⁰
- It is expected that an average of 95,000 immigrants will enter the UK per year from 2001 onwards.⁵¹

PART 2: KEY UK TRENDS: 2006-2011 (with 2001 as the base line for 'current' figures)

Demography

The UK population will continue to age gradually. The gulf between the numbers of those in retirement and the working population will continue to widen in line with other Western nations, such that the UK population of pensionable age is projected to exceed the number of children by 2008 (see comparative population pyramids in Figure 4, below).⁵²

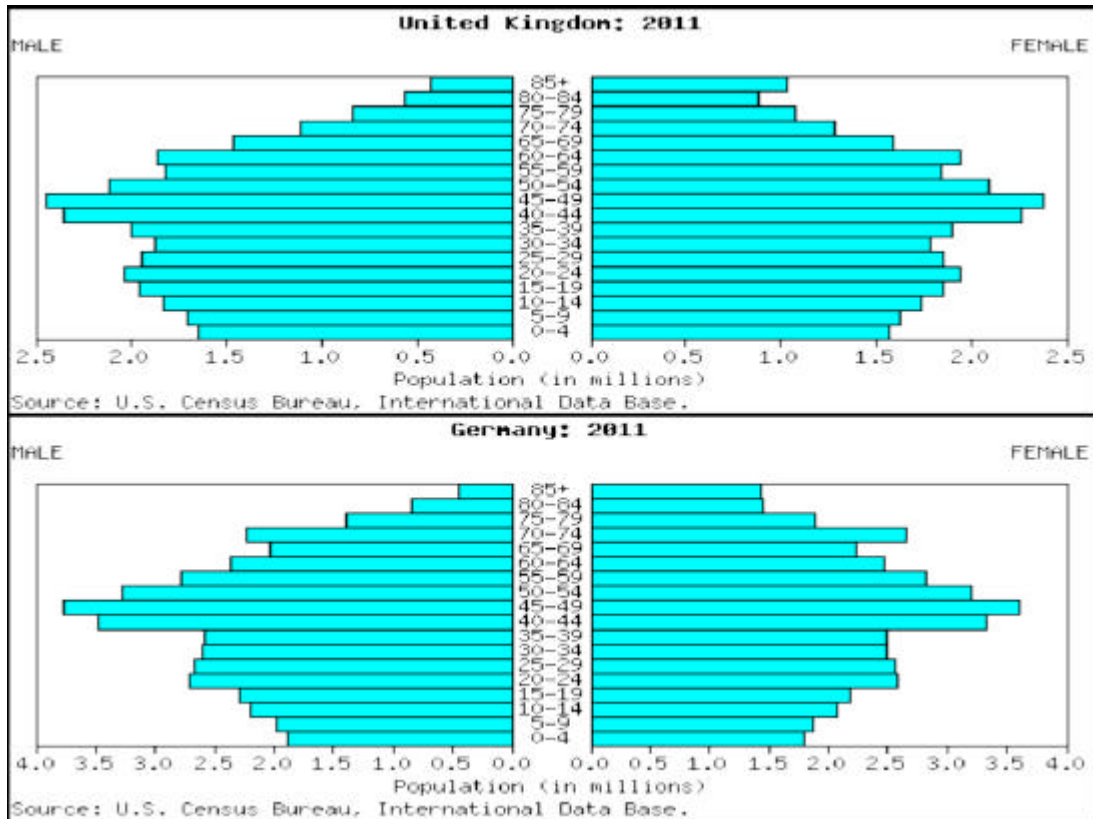


Figure 4: population distributions for the UK and Germany in 2011

- By 2011, around 16.5% of the UK population will be over normal retirement age (65) and many more are expected to be in early retirement or semi-retirement. By contrast, some 41% of the population will be of working age.

However, it is anticipated that this ageing trend will also be apparent across the rest of Europe and other parts of the developed world (see Figure 5 overleaf).⁵³

- By 2010 the number of people within the EU aged under 20 will have dropped from 90 million to around 80 million and the number of people aged over 60 within the EU will have risen from 77 million to 92 million. It is expected that half of Germany's population will be retired by 2015.
- Similarly Japan, Italy, Sweden and France will likely all experience steep rises in the number of elderly dependants as a percentage of their population, with Japan experiencing the greatest rise. The UK will probably experience a shallower rise in the number of elderly dependants than Japan, Italy, Sweden or France.

Globally, the UK and the rest of Europe will have smaller populations relative to many developing nations (the population impact of the AIDS pandemic notwithstanding), while the overall global population and its national composition will also change.

- Overall, the world population will rise from its current size of 6 billion to an estimated 6.9 billion by 2010.
- It is likely that China, India, USA, Indonesia and Brazil will continue to be the five most populated countries for the next decade. The UK and France are expected to drop out of the top twenty, while the Congo and Ethiopia will likely enter at nineteenth and eighteenth respectively.

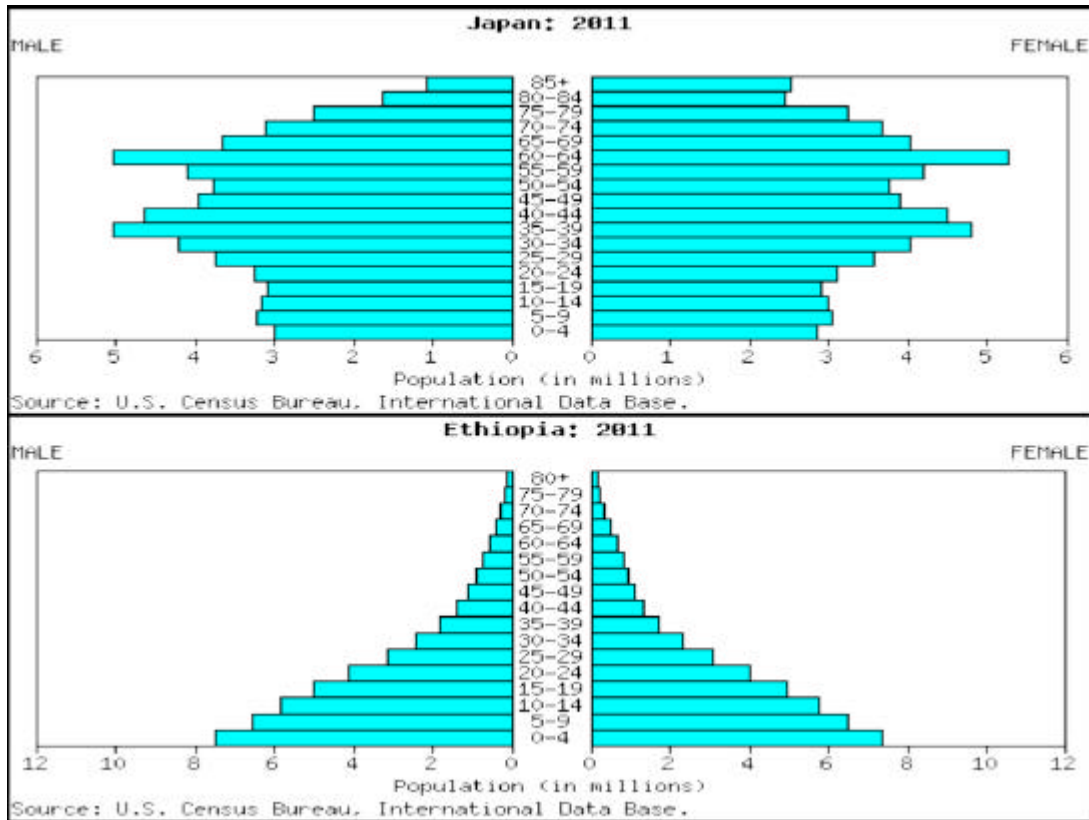


Figure 5: population distributions for Japan and Ethiopia in 2011

Information and communications technologies

The novel impact of these technologies is expected to have slowed somewhat by 2011, but the underlying, enabling technologies driving faster processing, greater bandwidth and mobile / adaptive networking will likely persist. Next generation ('3G') mobile phone technology in particular will be exploited in new ways over the coming decade. It will be used among other things for advertising, electronic funds transfers, secure exchange of business data and accessing multimedia resources. Most of these changes are not expected to be widespread until after 2006.⁵⁴

- By 2011, an estimated 75% of UK households will have Internet access.⁵⁵
- The European wireless data market could be worth as much as \$82 billion per annum by 2010.⁵⁶ The most advanced markets for wireless data are likely to remain in the Nordic nations.⁵⁷
- By 2010, 95% of the industrialised world may be conducting 'e-business' on-line (as distinct from 'e-commerce' – i.e. the simple retailing of goods by means of the Internet).⁵⁸

Health

It seems likely that an ageing population and the trend away from communicable disease will continue to drive health issues in the UK.

- By 2011 the number of disabled adults over 60 requiring healthcare will likely have risen from today's figure of 4.6 million to as many as 5.2 million.
- There is no clear evidence to suggest whether recent increases in the incidence of cancer, obesity, depression and other mental illnesses will continue. However, the old will increasingly become the victims of disease.
- The outbreak of communicable diseases will likely decrease, but the incidence of chronic diseases may become more frequent.⁵⁹
- It is thought that artificial hearts will be in use by 2010.⁶⁰
- Globally, TB, malaria, hepatitis and AIDS will continue to increase in developing nations. AIDS and TB will account for the majority of deaths in developing countries.⁶¹
- The number of malnourished and chronically malnourished people in Sub-Saharan Africa is likely to increase by more than 20% over the next 15 years.⁶²

Individual attitudes and beliefs

For the UK population, delayed marriage and child-rearing, individualism and post-modern ideals will remain strong driving forces for social attitudes and behaviour. The general decline in Christian belief over the last one hundred years will likely continue, with 'post-materialist' beliefs becoming more prominent. People are increasingly more concerned about issues such as freedom of expression, job satisfaction and other values associated with personal fulfilment. These values are presently more prominent amongst young people, but seem likely to filter through the generations over the next ten years as today's young people age.⁶³

- The number of practising Christians in the UK peaked in the 1930s and has been in decline since. Conversely the number of people who are of non-Christian religion within the UK looks set to continue growing.⁶⁴
- The proportion of the male adult population who are married is predicted to fall from 56% (in 1996) to 48% in 2011, while the number of adults who have never married is projected to increase from 32% to 39% (for males) and from 24% to 31% (for females) by 2011.⁶⁵
- Cohabiting, career-focused childless couples (or 'DINKYs' – 'Dual Income, No Kids Yet') are likely to have an increased sense of work and responsibility sharing around the house by 2011. This change may not be dramatic though.⁶⁶
- The burden of responsibility falling on working-class women could increase as they are expected to take on traditional female childcare roles as well as caring for the increased numbers of elderly people.⁶⁷
- The trend away from traditional values will probably be more marked across Europe, where traditional religious and family structures are being displaced by 'universal individualism'. These new values have created a growing dislike for authority and a refusal to subordinate the individual to group norms, while promoting greater tolerance and acceptance of non-traditional views and modes of living.⁶⁸

Attitudes of the electorate towards Government

The socially and economically excluded may have a more cynical view of Government in 2011, leading to the possibility of growing disengagement from the political process and more widespread (though not necessarily accurate) views of politicians as corrupt and self-

interested.⁶⁹ New forms of spontaneous popular and / or direct protest are likely to increase in response to unpopular Government actions or inaction, and will exploit new media including the Internet and e-Government.

- ‘Quality of life’ issues (health, welfare and education) will likely remain among the most important political issues. Transport, food, the environment and personal health (and its determinants) may rise in prominence as political issues.⁷⁰
- Citizens are likely to demand more immediate and personalised responses to their requirements, though they may not necessarily expect direct interface with the government. In fact the government is likely to become more ‘virtual’ to its citizens, a trend accelerated by the implementation of ‘e-Government’ initiatives.⁷¹

Housing and family life

- The current average UK household size of 2.34 people is projected to fall to 2.24 by 2011. However, the number of private household dwellers will have risen to around 50,413,000.⁷²
- Married couples will probably continue to make up the greatest percentage of household dwellers in England (41.5%), while around 32.7% of dwellers are likely to be lone persons. Some 5.8% of homedwellers will likely be lone parents and around 11.1% are expected to be cohabiting couples.
- Across Western Europe, the nuclear family is also in decline and one-person households are on the increase – a trend particularly prominent in the Nordic countries and also in Germany.⁷³

Enduring regional inequalities

The regional inequalities in wealth and income observed in the 1990s look set to persist in the first decade of the 21st Century (see Figure 6). In light of this disparity - and in the absence of initiatives to distribute wealth more evenly - the migration of skilled labour from north to south is likely to continue with corresponding social, environmental and economic impacts.

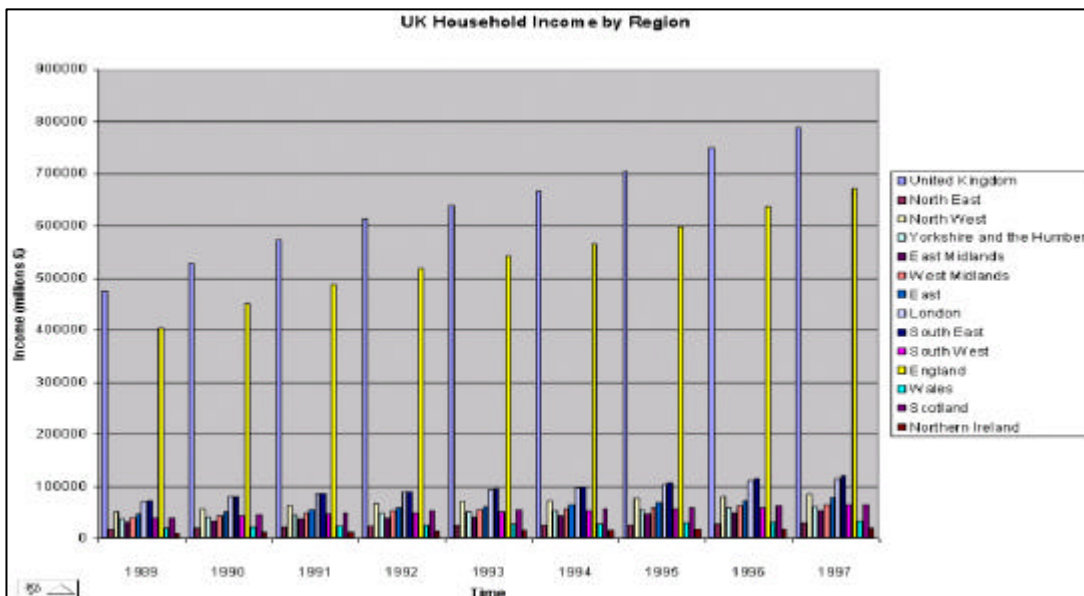


Figure 6: Inequalities in UK regional wealth in the 1990s

- Demand for housing is projected to continue rising across Britain. East Anglia may see up to a 40% rise in house numbers from 1989 and demand in the East Midlands may rise by as much as 24% on 1989 numbers, with equivalent projected estimates of approximately 26% in the south-west, 18% in the south-east and 15% in Yorkshire and Humberside.⁷⁴
- Regional inequalities will likely continue to cause differences in the standards of education between regions. Wealthier areas may still produce more and better educated pupils, largely because of anticipated increased investment and the presence of more stable communities around the schools.⁷⁵

Crime

The next decade is likely to see the development of various scientific methods to aid crime prevention and detection. By 2011, it should be possible for investigators to assemble descriptions of a suspect from DNA, without any other forms of identification. The use of gene markers will allow identification of certain characteristics from a single sample. While the identification is likely to be probabilistic rather than categorical, characteristics which might be identified will include age, gender, race, eye colour, hair colour, facial characteristics, and stature traits. Further developments may see increasingly accurate probability profiles to be compiled from ever smaller traces of DNA (for example from blood traces which would be invisible to the human eye).⁷⁶

- Demographics show that the numbers of those most likely at present to commit crime in the UK (young men aged 15 and 20) will rise for most of the next decade and then fall.
- There are increasing opportunities for technology to be developed and misused before counter-measures can be identified. Increases in the pace of technology development, the speed to market and the time in which new products become widely known and affordable, all mean that state of the art technology is widely commercially available and will continue to be. Previously niche markets for the military and Government will likely continue to disappear and with them, the law enforcement edge over the criminal.⁷⁷
- Since more people are expected to be living alone in 2011, there may be less social pressure on individuals to act against the causes of crime.

Transport and infrastructure

- It is estimated that between 257 and 297 million people could be using UK air travel services per year by 2010.⁷⁸
- Urban traffic in morning peak will have risen, in urban areas, by as much as 23% from 1996 levels.⁷⁹
- By 2011, car ownership is expected to be 0.49 cars per person in the UK.⁸⁰
- By 2010, 'smart cars' that exploit computer technology for increased safety, navigation, luxury and comfort could well be in common use.⁸¹
- By 2011, rail demand in the UK will have risen by up to 38% from 2000 figures.⁸²

The environment

- Current UK targets for air quality standards are expected to have been met by 2010.
- The change in the earth's atmosphere and gradual increase in mean temperature mean that the UK is likely to endure bouts of extreme weather on a more frequent basis. Heavy rains resulting in floods and dry summers resulting in drought will likely be more common.
- Total UK CO₂ emissions are projected to rise from 151.7 (2005) to 153.8 MtC by 2011.⁸³

Employment and the national economy

Over the next decade it is expected that the emergence of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) could be the pivotal driving force behind the UK economy. An increasing proportion of economic value creation could shift from large corporations (the main drivers of economic progress in the 20th Century) to new and dynamic SMEs.⁸⁴ However patterns in labour established earlier such as working longer hours and more people working at home and part-time are expected to continue.

- By 2011 around 13.5% of the UK's workforce will be self-employed with about 30% working part-time. By 2010, 40 to 50% of management roles will likely be carried out from home.⁸⁵
- The high number of working hours in the UK are likely to continue over the next ten years. Claims that the future will be a leisurely society may be false.⁸⁶
- By 2010, there may be over 4.5 million SMEs, up from some 3.7 million today, possibly creating over 2 million new jobs. Most of these 4.5 million SMEs do not exist today. Conversely, it is thought that most of today's SMEs will not exist by 2010.⁸⁷
- By 2011 it is estimated that: around 30% of the UK workforce is likely to be employed in the distribution and transport sector; 27.5% may be employed in business and miscellaneous services; around 22% could be employed in non-marketed services; *circa* 12.5% employed in manufacturing; around 6% in construction and a projected 2% in the primary / utilities sector.⁸⁸
- It is estimated that the UK civilian aviation industry could grow by 4-5.3% in the next 10 years.⁸⁹
- By 2010, global car manufacturing is likely to be centred in Korea, Italy and Latin America.⁹⁰
- The number of mature students looks set to increase as people increasingly undertake tertiary education to further their career paths. These career paths will alternate between 'learning and earning'.⁹¹

UK security and defence

Potential adversaries may conclude that they cannot compete in conventional warfare and so seek arenas or methods of conflict where they perceive they have an advantage. These kinds of threats are commonly described as asymmetric. For example, adversaries may use weapons we would not, such as those banned by international law, or they may resort to acts of terrorism. They may also use methods we would find morally or culturally unacceptable but which provide them with a military advantage and use novel means to achieve their ends, including electronic and computer-based attacks against 'soft' targets such as civilian and military infrastructures. They may take advantage of the media, of the West's reluctance to suffer large numbers of military or civilian casualties, or they may exploit expectations of minimal collateral damage.

- Whereas 'outright war' has been the traditional security threat to Europe, this is no longer expected to be the case. Over the next decade it is thought that the increased threat from organised crime, terrorism, drug-trafficking, arms dealing etc. will persist, with Eastern Europe continuing to be more vulnerable to such threats.⁹²
- The impact of globalisation on the world will mean that states will begin to have less and less control over what crosses and what happens between their borders. Thus states may have to alter the structure of their governance to retain control.⁹³
- It is likely that there will be an increasing number of important actors in the world stage to challenge US hegemony including China, Russia, Mexico, Brazil, India and the EU.⁹⁴

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- ¹ US Census Bureau
 - ² Richard Scase, *Britain in 2010*, p.21.
 - ³ Tomorrow, p.67
 - ⁴ *Policy Futures for UK Health 2000 Report*, p.17
 - ⁵ Foresight *Retail Revolution Report*, p.7
 - ⁶ Chatham House 2020 Scenarios Website
 - ⁷ PIU Document
 - ⁸ PIU Document
 - ⁹ Foresight *Retail Revolution Report*, p.7
 - ¹⁰ Futurist, March – April 2001, p.28
 - ¹¹ Arthur Andersen/JP Morgan *Wireless Data Market Report*, p.1
 - ¹² BT Technology Calendar
 - ¹³ Futurist, March – April 2001, p.28
 - ¹⁴ *Policy Futures for UK Health 2000 Report*, p.19
 - ¹⁵ *Policy Futures for UK Health 2000 Report*, p.17
 - ¹⁶ *Policy Futures for UK Health 2000 Report*, p.17
 - ¹⁷ PIU Document
 - ¹⁸ BT Technology Calendar
 - ¹⁹ Private health Companies Web Page
 - ²⁰ Richard Scase, *Britain in 2010*, p.72
 - ²¹ *Tomorrow*, p.64
 - ²² Office National Stats.
 - ²³ Office National Stats.
 - ²⁴ Futurist, March – April 2001, p.35
 - ²⁵ Office National Stats.
 - ²⁶ Office National Stats.
 - ²⁷ DETR Housing Stat Tables
 - ²⁸ DETR Housing Stat Tables
 - ²⁹ DETR Housing Stat Tables
 - ³⁰ Richard Scase, *Britain in 2010*, pp.54-55.
 - ³¹ Richard Scase, *Britain in 2010*, p.81
 - ³² DTI Foresight Crime Prevention Panel report
 - ³³ Association of Insurers Report
 - ³⁴ DTI Foresight Crime Prevention Panel report
 - ³⁵ DETR Air Traffic Forecasts
 - ³⁶ DETR Forecasts.
 - ³⁷ DETR Forecasts.
 - ³⁸ DETR Forecasts.
 - ³⁹ DETR web site
 - ⁴⁰ Chamwood Borough Council Environmental Report.
 - ⁴¹ DETR Environment Report Chapter 2
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