



Making Sense of an Uncertain Future

Dr. Chris Caplice
caplice@mit.edu
Executive Director, MIT CTL
Silver Family Research Fellow

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The future is uncertain . . .

. . . and humans are bad at predicting,

... so what can we do?





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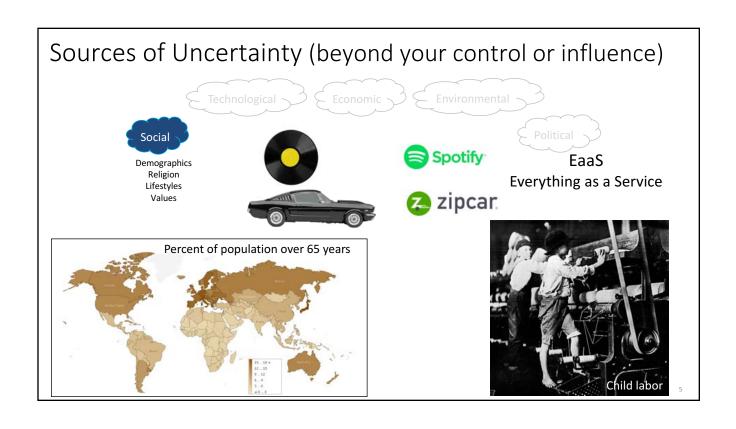
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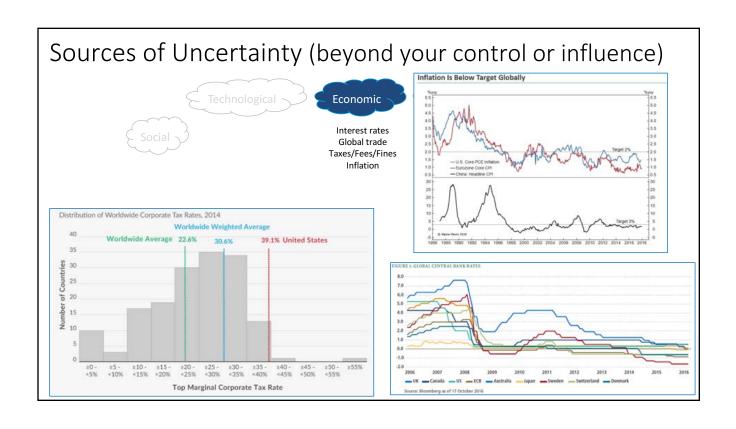
Answer poll question at slido.com #G907



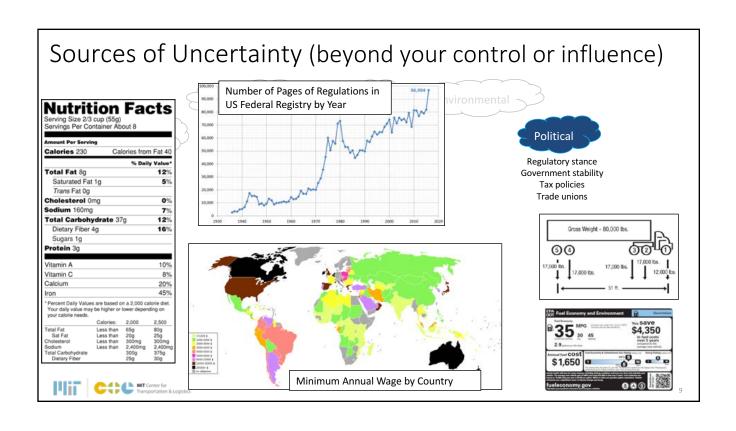
Sources of Uncertainty (beyond your control or influence) Environmental Economic Technological Innovations Availability of resource Interest rates Political Social Communication Air & Water quality Global trade R&D Taxes/Fees/Fines Food safety Regulatory stance Demographics Patents Inflation Pollution Government stability Religion Tax policies Lifestyles Trade unions Values MIT Center for Transportation & Logistics

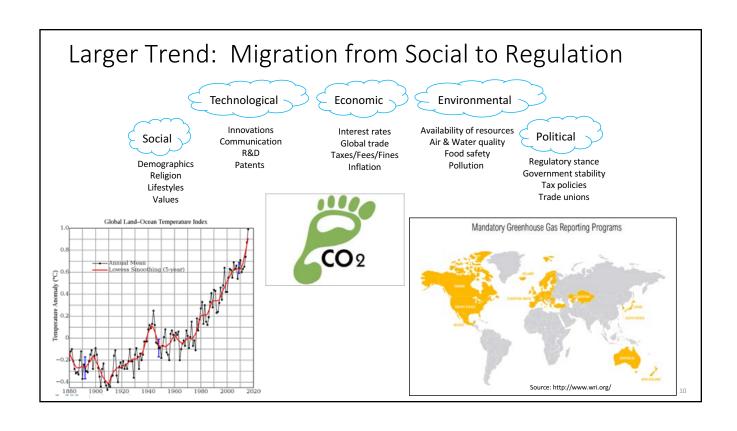












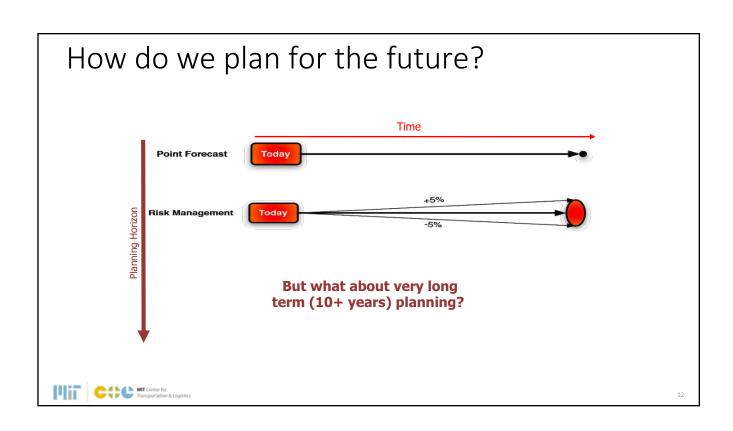
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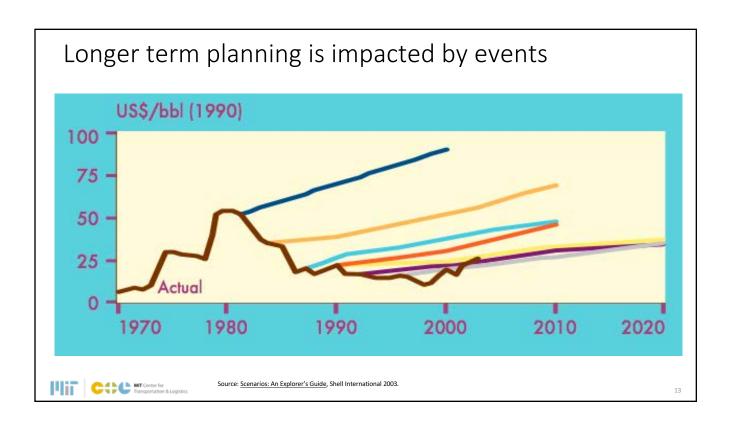
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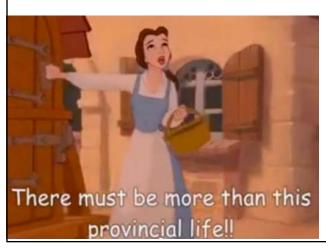






Why are we so bad at planning for the future? Because we try to predict the future – and humans are horrible at that!

We are all "Provincials in Time"



Provincial – a person with a narrow point of view or outlook, countrified in the sense of being limited.

Recency Bias – the tendency to weigh the latest information more heavily than older data.

Historical Myopia - the closer an era is to our vantage point in the present, the more details we can make out.

Availability Heuristic - the easier it is to recall examples of an event, the more probable people think it is

- 1. We look to the future through today's lenses,
- 2. We think today will go on for forever
 - that change happens slowly, and
- 3. We forget how we got to today
 - it seems pre-ordained.





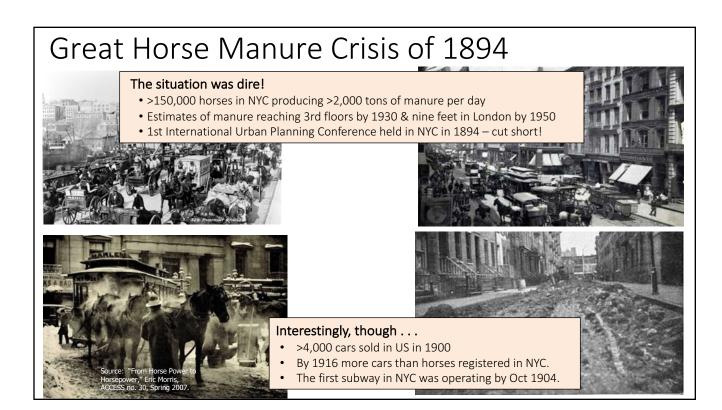
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Provincials in Time

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5th Avenue on Easter Morning 1900

Where are the cars?



5th Avenue on Easter Morning 1913

Where are the cars horses?







Herald Square NYC 1907 – Transitioning . . .



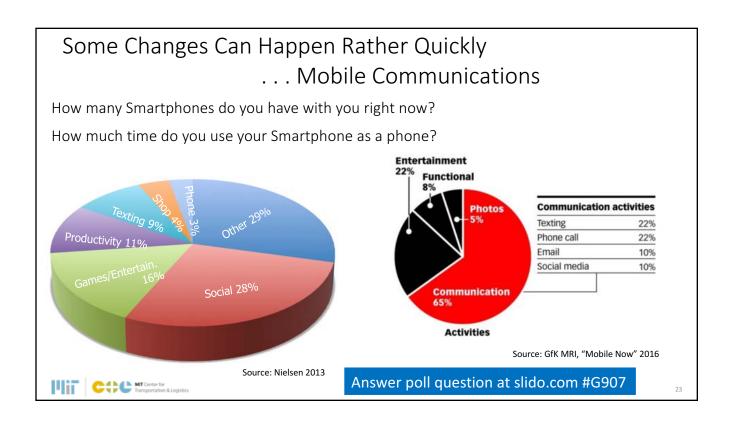


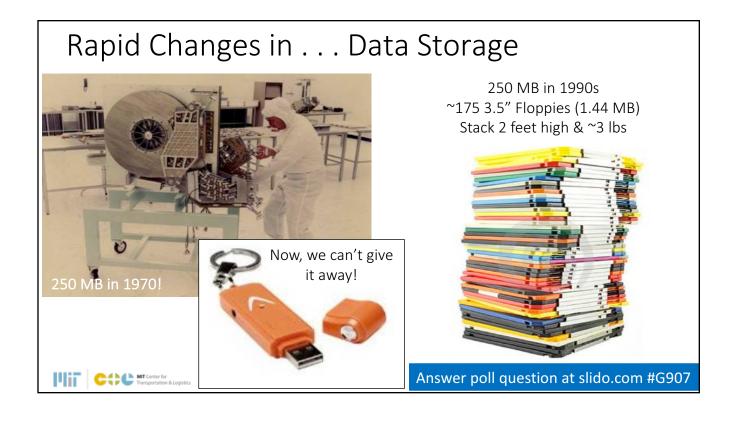
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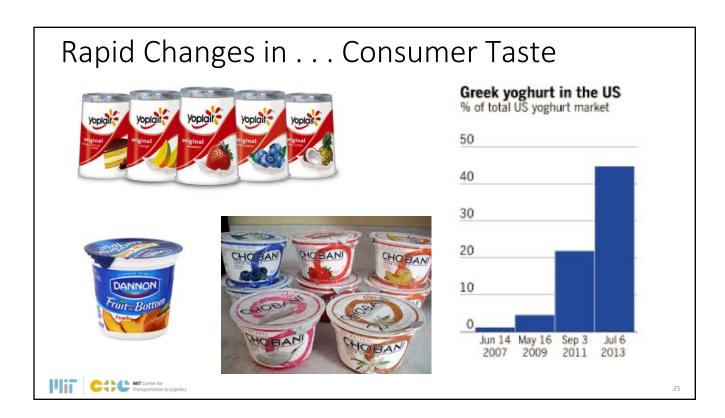






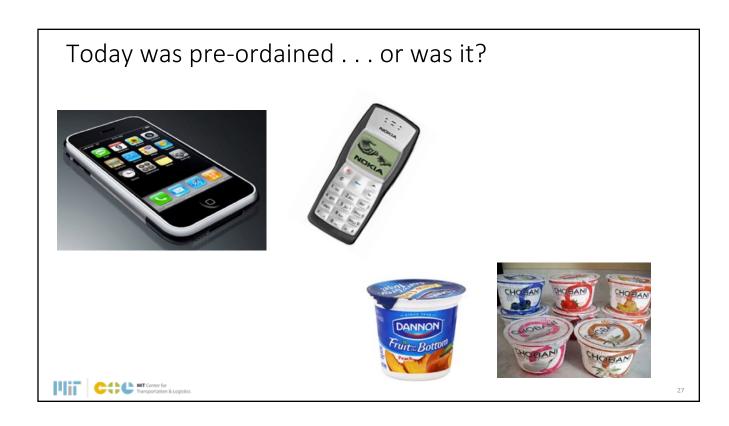


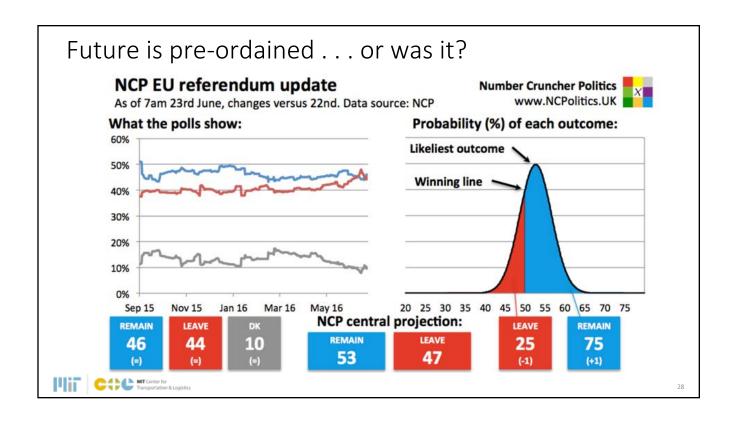




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We get lulled into the current Dominant Design!





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... so what can we do?





- 3 Tools for Navigating the Future in Your Organization
- 1. Change your thinking from events to effects
- 2. Try scenario planning (@ large & small scales)
- 3. Select & monitor sensors in the ground

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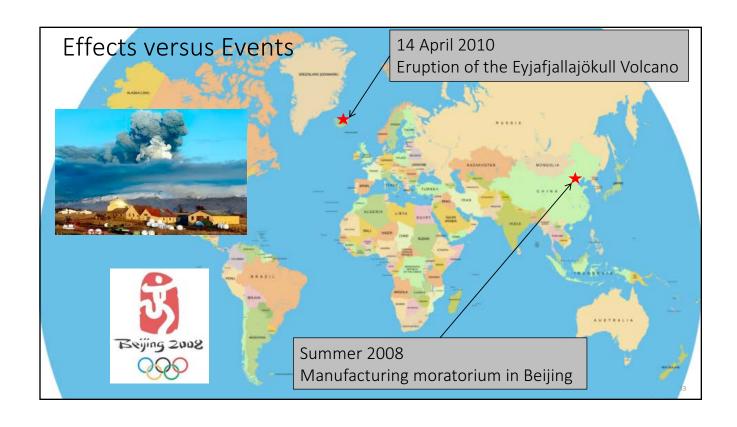


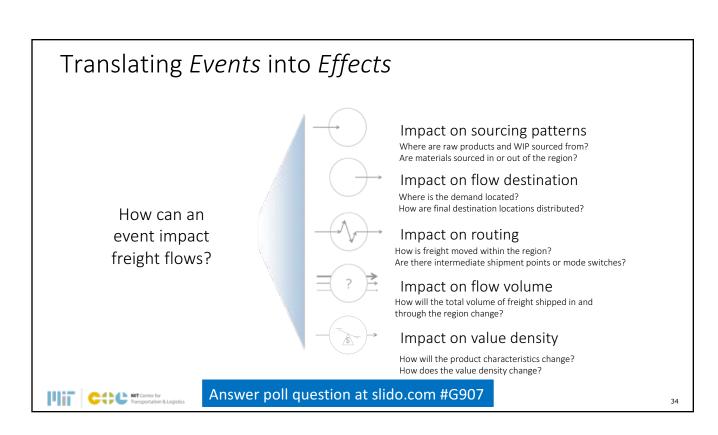
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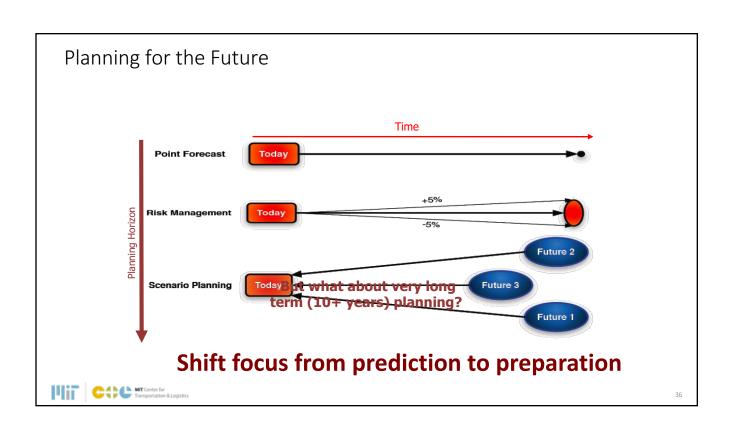




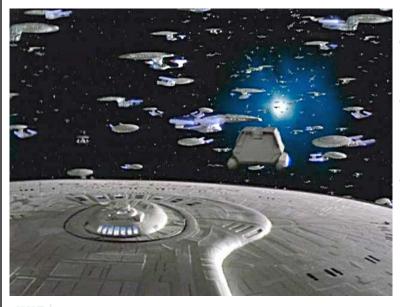
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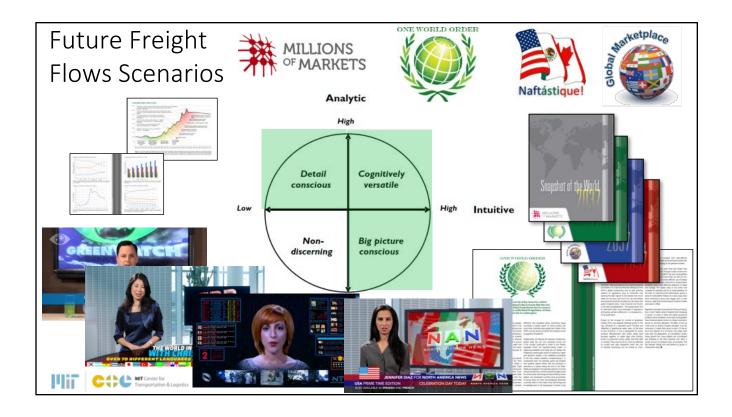


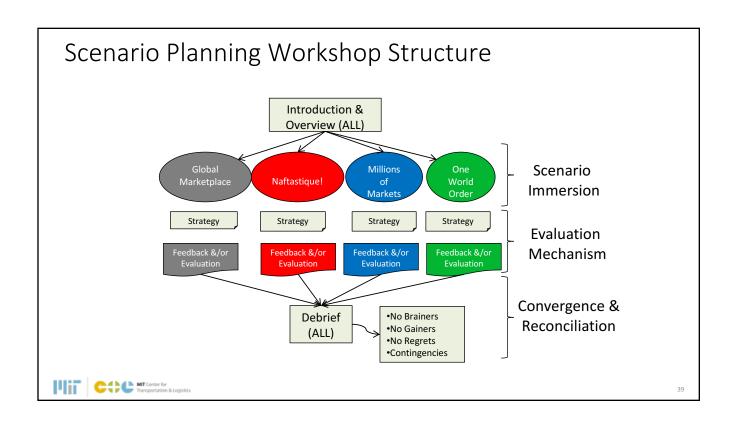
So many potential futures, so little time . . .

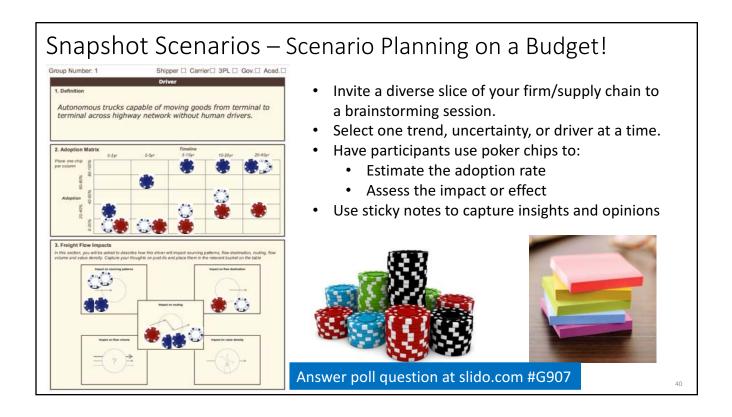


- A potential future or scenario is a set of driving forces you can neither control nor influence.
- Scenarios should be plausible, consistent, differentiated, memorable, challenging, but <u>not</u> <u>necessarily accurate!</u>
- In scenario planning we need to create a <u>handful of alternative</u> <u>futures</u> that together contain the <u>most relevant uncertainty</u> <u>dimensions</u>.

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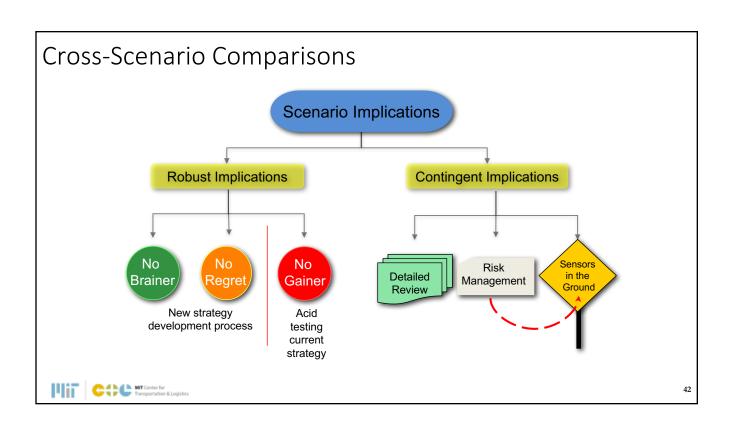


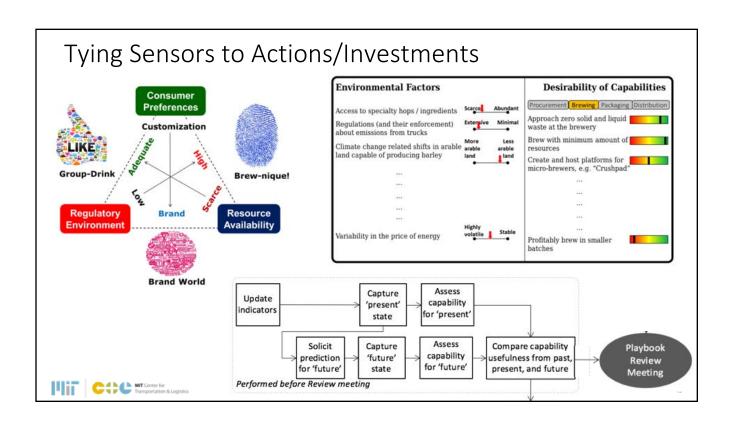
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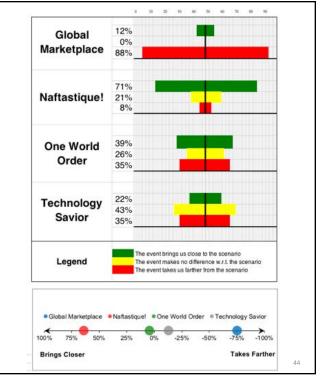
Sensor in the Ground Polls

Example:

China has begun severely limiting the export of rare earth metals. These metals are used in the manufacturing of many products to include batteries, catalytic converters, and computer display screens. China currently mines over 90 percent of the the world's rare earth minerals

Participants indicate if this event:

- brings us closer to Scenario X
- makes no difference to Scenario X
- takes us farther from Scenario X





The future is uncertain . . .

Uncertainty dimensions include Social, Technological, Economic, Environmental, and Political.

. . . and humans are bad at predicting,

We are all provincials in time who look to the future through today's lenses, think that change happens slowly, and believe that today's status is pre-ordained.

... so what can we do?

- 1. Think of effects rather than events
- 2. Use Scenario Planning to mine for insights
- 3. Select and **monitor** key driving factors





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Questions, Comments, Suggestions?



Wilson wondering if there is food in any of the scenarios.





caplice@mit.edu