Future Demand
A youth perspective
November 2014
This resource paper is part of the Ministry of Transport’s Future Demand study. The paper provides a summary of work undertaken to engage young people’s views about the future as a contribution to the study’s examination of different plausible futures for society and transport in New Zealand in 2042. The youth perspective is drawn from a series of three focus groups with participants aged from 14 to 24 years. The paper is not intended to be a comprehensive examination of the wider evidence base concerning young people’s views about the future but to offer a record of the insights obtained from the focus groups. These insights were fed into the main workshops of the Future Demand study.

This paper is presented not as policy, but with a view to inform and stimulate wider debate.
Introduction

The Ministry of Transport has undertaken a study entitled ‘Future Demand’. This was prompted by the recognised degree of uncertainty now facing the future of travel and, in particular, by car. The study adopted a scenario planning approach in which a cross section of stakeholders and experts were engaged in a process of exploring drivers of change and developing plausible scenarios of how the future might unfold in New Zealand.

This paper captures the results of three youth focus groups. The focus groups were organised to improve our understanding of digital natives now and feed a youth perspective into the stakeholder workshops of the Future Demand study. The paper is not intended to be a comprehensive examination of the wider evidence base concerning young people's views about the future but to offer a record of the insights obtained from the focus groups. It was considered the inclusion of these insights into the wider study might constitute the 'grit for the oyster' and help enrich the thinking and outcomes. Whether this was the case was not tested as such but the strong impression is it did influence how others in the study examined future possibilities.

At the same time as the Ministry undertook the Future Demand youth focus groups, the Centre for Sustainability at the University of Otago¹ was also undertaking research on generation Y and their transport culture. Their research looked at how generation Y travel in New Zealand and what their drivers, motivations and aspirations are.

The Centre for Sustainability's research examines if New Zealand youth mobility trends are following recent international data trends that indicate changing patterns of generation Y mobility. In countries including the USA, Canada, the UK, Sweden, Norway, South Korea, Japan and Australia, generation Y are less likely to learn to drive, own cars, or drive as much as earlier generations. The researchers interviewed youth in Dunedin, Auckland and rural New Zealand. At the time of writing, the conclusions from this work are not available, but discussions with the lead researcher on her early findings helped inform the structure and questions in the three focus groups.

An introduction to generation Y

Call them gen(eration) Y, digital natives, millennials, the me generation or, as Warren Bennis states, the next "greatest generation"², those born between 1980 and 2000 are influential and are already changing the world. They will constitute much of the leadership of the society that lies ahead in 2042.

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Generation Y is the largest generation since the baby boomers, and the first generation to see multiple massive technological shifts within their lifetimes\(^3\). They are the most educated and diverse generation in history, and are the first to have more women than men obtain a post-secondary education. As a result, they are markedly different to every other generation. The technological changes they have seen have affected the way they study, read, write and interact with the world\(^4\). They use digital technologies to mediate the majority of their social interactions, friendships and civil activities. In turn, this is changing how older generations are interacting, both with them and consequently with everyone else.

“We shape our tools and thereafter they shape us.” John Culkin

Growing up with smartphones, tablets and constant, real-time digital connectivity, generation Y live in a time where it is harder to disconnect than it is to connect. They possess an adaptive and agile culture. They have little or no memory of a past world that was not digitally and massively connected.

Shaped by these experiences, this generation looks at how the world is now, and how it will be, differently.

Technology savvy, generation Y expects technological solutions to global problems. They assume things will be fast and efficient. They believe research and development can save the day. Their attitudes will change the way we do things. It seems important we should account for their perspective when we are painting pictures of possible futures.

In Leslie Bradshaw’s article *Millennials in 2042*, she makes three predictions for how this generation changed the way we live.

1. Technologies will undertake more tasks, speeding up life and increasing business productivity while allowing workers to slow down.

2. The boundaries between locations and tasks will blur as Millennials blend work, home, school, and social life or write new rules to keep them separate.

3. Remote collaboration will become easier, but only if it provides substantial benefits\(^5\).

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\(^5\) Bradshaw, Leslie.
The focus groups

The Ministry held three youth focus groups in May 2014 with support from the Ministry of Youth Development. The groups were held on:

- 26 May with members of the Kapiti Youth Council (6 participants)
- 29 May with members of the Manurewa Youth Council (12 participants)
- 30 May with Auckland University students (15 participants).

The Kapiti Youth Council approached the Ministry of Transport to participate as it was undertaking a module on future scenarios. The Youth Council had contacted the Ministry for the Environment to participate in its Futures project. As that had been just been completed it was suggested the Ministry of Transport Future Demand would be an appropriate alternative. The other two groups were approached through contacts in the Ministry of Youth Development.

The focus groups’ participants were between 14 and 24 years old, with university students representing the upper end of this range. Although participants were not identified with the aim of having a representative cross-section of the New Zealand society, the groups did represent an urban (Auckland) and more rural (Kapiti Coast) background. To some extent, this urban/rural split was apparent, for instance, in relation to views expressed regarding the likelihood of owning and using a car.

Each focus group took approximately 90 minutes and covered a range of interactive exercises. A copy of the focus group structure is attached as Appendix 1. Each group examined different future timescales considering what aspects of their lives and of others (including home, work, social life and ‘connecting’) might look like in some or all of the following:

- 6 months’ time (summer 2014)
- 1 year’s time (2015)
- 3 years’ time (2017)
- 5 years’ time (2019)
- 10 years’ time (2024) and
- 2042

After the Kapiti Youth Council group met, the structure for the remaining groups was amended slightly to help further focus the discussions. This included removing the 1 and 5-year timeframes, and focusing on one aspect of life in each of the remaining timeframes. The groups considered home life for 6 months, work for 3 years and technology in 2024. The participants were split into two sub-groups and each one discussed a different theme looking towards 2042 (social life or connecting). This allowed more in-depth conversation.
The discussions were not taped or recorded by a stenographer. However, two members of the study team captured the main aspects of the discussions\(^6\). The five STEEP categories were used to help structure the insights from the focus groups\(^7\). The insights from the focus groups fed into the first workshop of the Future Demand study, where the study team members responsible for the focus groups gave a short presentation of the youth perspective. These individuals attended all three workshops thereby allowing a continued input of youth perspective into the discussions. Focus group participants were given the opportunity to comment on the record of the discussions before this paper was finalised.

**Future demand – a youth perspective**

The next section offers an overview of the focus group discussions, followed by a breakdown of detail organised according to the STEEP categories. A number of quotes from all three workshops are included. Not all of these are necessarily credible possibilities in a 28-year timeframe. However, to ensure this paper reflects the insights from the young people consulted, a small number of the more fanciful ideas were retained.

The discussions produced some key themes. Much like their international counterparts, the New Zealand digital natives envisage a world where technology would have a greater impact on society and the economy. However, there was robust discussion on some aspects of this, including some disagreement on whether technology would replace high numbers of workers, or if technology would resolve environmental issues. There was a collective view technology was changing our working lives, and the world was no longer about the 9–5 workday, but there was no agreement on whether we would work less or more in the future.

Other areas discussed included immigration, and the need for New Zealand to maintain our cultural identity in a globally interconnected world. Some of the participants were less tolerant toward immigration and preferred more restrictions as we go into the future.

Surprisingly perhaps, the environment was not a topic participants were inclined to discuss and react to. It seems some participants found environmental issues hard to talk about and the environment was not a ‘top of mind’ subject for many participants.

Figure 1, on the following page, outlines the main themes discussed by the focus groups.

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\(^6\) The note takers were Amelia Morgan, and Jemima de Lacey.

\(^7\) Social, Technological, Economic, Environmental and Political.
Figure 1: Key themes discussed by focus group participants organised according to the STEEP categories
Main results — social

The majority of the thoughts on social issues came up during the wider discussion on how participants thought their future personal life might look. We asked questions such as:

► where would they be living
► what work might they be doing
► what would their relationships with family and friends be like
► how they might get around

Based on the discussions, we summarised this area into four main themes:

► education
► population
► interactions
► personal transport

Education

The participants raised different ideas regarding the future of education. Many of the ideas related to the future of education and learning with advances in technological developments. For example, technology could lead to more home-based learning taking place. Others thought less learning may be required, as technology might take away the need for (some) learning.

Another idea raised was through technology more learning would take place in an out-of-school context.

“School might not be as relevant... so much technology that learning is everywhere...”

“Education could change... how we do school will change... could be done at home.”

“It means tech will enable us to do things faster... teacher will show us a video and we know everything.”

“Small groups of people think that tech actually does the thinking for you.”
Population
There was overall agreement the New Zealand population will continue to grow and age in the future. Participants also thought the New Zealand population is likely to be more diverse in the future, due to immigration.

Another discussion revolved around innovative technology bringing people back to life or cloning people. This would have an impact on the population growth as well.

Interactions
Lively discussions took place when the participants discussed the future of personal interactions, with different views expressed.

Some participants thought virtual interactions could replace personal ‘real’ interactions. Some went so far as to suggest in the future we may be able to create our own virtual friends; they would be just the way we want them. Others thought there will always be a place for real and face-to-face interactions, and they might become even more important than they are now.

They also raised the possibility of increasing competitiveness in our future society.
Personal transport

Personal transport is an area of interest in which technology is expected to play an important role in the future.

The ideas discussed about possible future transport technologies included driverless cars, flying cars, and drones for delivery of goods.

However, the thoughts went further than this and also covered ideas like teleporting or warping as future methods to get from A to B.

Another part of the discussion was around the blurring of boundaries between individualised and collective transport in the future, if innovations such as more demand-responsive transport and cars on rails take off.

“I don’t see why driverless cars won’t be in New Zealand in 10 years.”

“I mean it might be like, oh class has ended and I’m gonna warp home.”

“Teleporting!”
Main results — technology

Technology was the area that, together with society, was the most discussed during the focus groups.

Overall, participants saw technology more as an opportunity than as a threat. There was some belief technology will solve difficult issues in the future. However, concerns were raised about the ethics of some technological advances, particularly in the medical area.

As mentioned before, overlap existed between the different categories, particularly where they related to future technologies and their usage, as technology is often a means to an end.

Based on the discussions held, we summarised this area into four main themes:

► integrated technology
► virtual versus real travel
► moral and ethics
► medical technology

Integrated technology

A view shared by a number of participants was that in the future we will see technology such as computers, tablets and smart phones integrated into one device that could have different forms, like a watch or glasses.

The level of automation in the future was discussed as well. To what extent will we be using, for example, robots and what their existence means for the jobs available to people.

The young people also thought when their generation becomes leaders they will be more enthusiastic about technological improvements than the current generation of leaders.

One participant cautioned that new kinds of crime will develop that relate to technology. Identity fraud was given as an example where technology may lead to a more complex situation, if it allows people to imitate other people.

“There will be way less jobs… robots [will do the work] and they won’t need people”

“Something for everything integrated into one… you don’t want to carry a phone and tablet”

“You will be able to speak to someone in a completely different language… it’s good!”

“We fix a small problem but create a bigger problem”
Virtual versus real travel

An area of interest from the transport perspective is how travel and holidays will develop. Will virtual travel replace real travel over time? Participants had different views on this. One thought was technology will leave us with more spare time, which means we will have more time for travel. Another view was technology will lessen the need for actual travel. Concern about instant travel was also expressed. An example of this is people could get lost in instant travel.

“I’m scared about having a relationship or friendship with someone because they might disappear”

“Instead of going to the physical place you will be able to do it online.”

“The need for travel will be less if you can transport yourself to the destination through Google glass”

Moral and ethics

Some participants see the future as one of having a lot of money and being able to do whatever you want to do. Money would make them unstoppable.

However, there were also concerns raised particularly around possible impacts of technology on the future. Some of the participants wondered who in the future would be the ethical conscience. If a lot more is technically possible, who will decide what is ethical? Another concern was about the idea of having programmed humans.

“If you have enough money you’re going to be able to do [anything] and you would be unstoppable.”

“And then the day we do have programmed humans there’ll be big problems.”

“So I feel like we have to use technology with care.”

“Who says what is ethical – some people think you shouldn’t meddle at all and some people think yes”
Medical technology
A wide range of ideas came up in this area, including cloning, bringing people back to life, innovative ways to cure sick people, but also more extreme ideas like generating fuel from corpses, installed brains, or babies grown externally. Some of these ideas are closely related to the ethics question discussed earlier: where are the limits to what is technically possible?

“My dog can talk”

“Maybe they can put a chip in your brain so you don’t have to go to uni”

“For medical purposes I think technology is fantastic, but I am never going to buy a lab grown meat patty!”

“I think technology in medicine the further you go no one is going to reject that but when it comes to personal life there is a limit.”
Main results – economy

Although we did not bring up the economy specifically, the participants raised a number of issues about the topic. Part of this we covered in the wider discussion on how their working life might look in the future. We covered questions such as how they would be working and where, for example, did they expect to be based in a physical workplace?

We also asked questions on how they thought they might shop in the future and some of the groups discussed how the economic system might change.

Based on the discussions held, we summarised this area into four main themes:

- money
- jobs
- economic systems
- customised services

Money

Some participants also brought the notion the future of physical money may change, and there could be a further move away from notes and coins to digitalisation.

The participants also thought the way we raise money for entrepreneurship is likely to change, and will become more open, raising capital through crowd-funding.

“We’ll digitalise the monetary system like with PayWave. What’s the point of spending money on tin to make coins and plastic to make paper money?”

“Crowd-funding will also become bigger – entrepreneurship will become easier”

[on crowd funding]” People will spend more time on the net in 10 years’ time. Bright ideas will become reality sooner”
Jobs

The theme of automation was also discussed under how jobs will be done in the future. There was disagreement on whether almost all jobs would be automated or if human contact and labour in some areas was still going to be important.

Work-life balance in 2042 also came up, but different views were expressed on whether you would work longer or shorter hours in the future. An extreme example of a suggested technology to support a better work-life balance was cloning yourself and letting your clone do the work while you have more spare time.

“There will be more industries that become automated, even now fast food industries are becoming more automated and it will change the way we go about things.”

“If work is 24/7 in the future then people will screw work – I don’t want work to become my life.”

“I’ll be connected with my job 24/7… on call… I don’t normally mind this.”

“There are services that you will always have humans doing – I mean there are coffee machines but everybody prefers the human made ones. I don’t think that we’ll advance to where everything will be done by robots because people pay for human interaction.”

“Maybe you’ll be able to clone yourself so that your clone goes to work for you. You could have different clones for different aspects of your life – but you as the central link as the original.”

“I’ll be connected with my job 24/7… on call… I don’t normally mind this.”
Economic systems
There was a general view the economic system would be similar but the structure of the economy would change, with technology companies representing a greater share of the economy.

There was also an acceptance that internationalisation would become more normal, with New Zealanders working and selling their products overseas, and more multinationals being based in New Zealand.

“I still think it will be similar to the structure we have now. It’s all about resources, whether it’s land or money. That’s what continues the wealth and what keeps the structures going.”

“I think NZ might be earning money from technology in 30 years’ time. We might be moving into the next phase of technology – maybe nano-technology or something like that.”

“They’re planning on making New Zealand the hub between Asia and South America.”

“Cultural diversity is something that will be different. We’ll start merging into a global community.”

Customised services
Customised services, particularly in public transport, were a popular idea. Some participants thought public transport could look quite different in the future, with driverless vehicles and more on-demand services. One participant thought people would be less frustrated with public transport in the future.

“There won’t be any bus drivers, the buses will be timed and programmed to certain tracks.”

“There will be a boom bust culture. What’s good now will have latency in time. It will stay popular for most of the world to experience it.”

“I think that instead of set bus routes you say you will be at this point and the buses will change route to suite the customer.”
Main results – environment

A range of issues came up in the discussions that related to the environment in a wider sense. Views about natural resources, and issues related to land use and urban planning were important in the Auckland groups. We noted some of the participants of the Auckland groups (particularly the student group) were more sceptical about the potential for technology to solve all problems.

Based on these discussions, we summarised this area into four main themes:

► changing space and land use
► fuel and minerals
► ‘technology will save us!’
► ‘what about the environment?’

Changing space and land use

One area discussed was ‘the New Zealand dream’ and its implications for New Zealand, particularly Auckland. Participants had different views on whether the quarter acre section would still be the dream of many New Zealanders in the future, and whether this was still an achievable dream.

Beside this very specific aspect, they were concerned about the affordability of living in certain areas (like suburbs in Auckland).

Some participants thought higher density would be positive, as it would lead to more walkability of the city (Auckland).

“I can imagine Auckland spreading out development wise, especially if there are other transport ways.”

“I think people who have lived here for years will have to let go of their quarter acre dream. I think you’ll have to be really rich to have a garden.”

“Space management will be better in 2042.”

“I think if we achieve density walking will become so much easier.”

“Suburbs will become something only for the rich; land will be so expensive. If we are going to go to high rises we need to secure the part where we still enjoy the outdoors.”

“I see myself living somewhere else because of the housing” [meaning the prices of housing]
Fuel and minerals
Participants had different views on the availability of natural resources in the future. Some were concerned we would run out of resources, while others thought increased efficiency from things such as cars using less fuel would make resources last longer. A number of participants thought mining resources in space would become feasible in the future.

“See if we could go to other planets... [and get] resources from other planets...”

“Oil will be coming to an end as well as precious metals which you don’t need much of but you need some. And we aren’t recycling our technological gadgets so it will be become scarcer.”

“There could be things like mining in space at this stage especially if there is a demand for these resources... companies like Shell would pay for this”

“If they can plan the space station they can definitely do mining”

‘Technology will save us!’
Some of the discussion above on fuels and minerals could also fit well under this heading on technology saving us. There were different views on whether or not technology will resolve our (current and future) problems and save us. One view was we might well create bigger problems when we are trying to solve smaller ones.

There was a lot of debate about renewable resources, including solar power, and technology reducing the need for travel.

“They will find a way”

“There will be no problems because people will be sorting things.”

“We fix a small problem but create a bigger problem”

“Might not cost you more to go overseas because by that time we might have found an alternative.”
‘What about the environment?’

The environment did not seem to be a pressing issue for many participants. Some participants seemed to have difficulty discussing the topic and coming up with solutions for environmental problems, other than ‘technology will deal with this’.

However, one participant thought we needed to find a way to work with nature.

“We know climate change is an issue but we don’t really think about it because it’s not really happening right now”

“Nature doesn’t recognise the state or country and what they want – we need to find a way to work with nature and not against it.”

“There are fewer trees and in like 28 years what is going to be here? What’s the environment going to be like in 28 years?”
Main results – political

We did not raise the issue of politics; however, it was raised a number of times during the workshops.

A big area of concern for participants was identity, both in terms of privacy of information about people available online, and in terms of individuality.

The conversations also touched on: immigration, where there were concerns about the number of people who may come into New Zealand; equity and the gap between rich and poor; and changes to the overall political system (which they expected would remain predominantly the same).

Based on the discussions held, we summarised this area into four main themes:

► equity
► immigration
► identity
► political change

Equity

Under the topic of equity, there was concern about the widening income gap, and a move back to self-sufficiency for the poor.

“*The gap between the rich and the poor will continue to get bigger. There is now a big movement of taking things back to more traditional methods – such as making your own clothes, bike and car sharing programmes, it being hip to have an old phone again.*”

Immigration

The participants were concerned about the impact of immigration on New Zealand’s cultural identity and if we would have sufficient resources for everyone.

“It is also important to retain who we are.”

“*Some places – if borders are left open will become over-populated and this will grow in many places. It sounds harsh but it’s better for everyone to close borders – it’s a way of maintaining our humanity!*”

“I just feel like the government will put a cap on immigrants very soon because you can’t have them taking over too much otherwise they can take over.”
Identity
The participants discussed privacy and safety with identity, alongside whether the human race would become more homogenised or just “more beautiful”.

“I’m worried about privacy; information is so much easier to communicate than physical objects. I don’t think privacy will exist and I don’t know how we will deal with it so I am worried.”

“I am a lot more cautious already about the information I put out there. It is hard to manage though.”

“Individuality will be a bigger thing. I’m afraid of everyone looking the same.”

“We’ll be looking beautiful but we’ll still maintain our individuality.”

Political change
Participants talked about what they think the government will be like in 2042. Most thought the system would be similar in 30 years’ time, but expressed scepticism about the effectiveness of the system.

“I think the government system will be similar in 2042 – we just need to fine tune a few things.”

“It will depend – even if our industry wants to move sustainability it will be up to the politicians and other people to want it.”

“Middle age people are the ones sitting in Parliament who make decisions and get us into messes!”
Appendix

Engagement plan used for youth focus groups

Overview for groups

Around the world and here in New Zealand, we are seeing a trend of people driving less distance in private vehicles.

This doesn't appear to be as a result of global recession alone, but a wider trend of people moving away from using private vehicles. The impact of this trend on the future of transport is being widely debated. Even though people aren’t driving more, we are still spending substantial amounts of money on new and improved roads. We know investing in transport is important to help people (and their things) get where they need to be, but where should the investment be?

The ‘Future Demand’ project will explore what is influencing change, in a hope we can better understand the uncertainties ahead and how this relates to our evolving world.

In this project, we will develop four plausible but very different scenarios of possible futures (a process called ‘scenario modelling’). We will use the scenarios to tell a story about what future demand could look like, and how we will need to plan.

We intend to work with large groups of diverse people, including youth.

The Ministry would like young people to bring provocative ideas to the table. These people would have always lived in a world of digital connectedness. How they see the world, and what needs to change to create the world they want to live in, will offer a vital perspective for the project.

We expect the project to run from April to October. During this time, we hope to run four youth-centred focus groups. These will provide information to the wider project, and in particular, be a key ingredient for developing the scenarios.

The project is being led by Glenn Lyons. Glenn is currently working with the Ministry of Transport in the role of Strategy Director. He is also Professor of Transport and Society, and the Founding Director of the Centre for Transport & Society, at UWE Bristol in the UK. The youth workstream is being led by Emma MacDonald and Anke Kole, Senior Advisers at the Ministry of Transport.
Focus groups
► Four groups
► 6 to 15 people per session
► Times to be determined
► The Ministry will provide food and drink

Session
► 90 minutes
► Game/activity first
► Two themes – life in 2042 and how we connect
► Conclusion

Ethics
► Sessions will be recorded by in-house note-taker
► All information gathering will conform with the Privacy Act 1993
► Consent forms will need to be signed before attending, with parental consent if needed: see attached

Purpose
To explore and better understand the digital-age lifestyles young people live and how it affects how they connect with the world, both now and in the future.

Proposed objectives
► To act as a provocation to the wider project
► Get a youth perspective on the difference between how young people currently lead their lives in terms of access to people, goods, services and opportunities compared to their parents
► Get a youth perspective on the difference between how young people see the world around them today versus how they imagine their lives as adults will be different from today’s adults
► Get a youth perspective on the difference between how they see the transport system currently supporting people’s lifestyles and how they would change that looking to the future if they had the opportunity to ‘be in charge’
Plan for the session

Welcome

► The Ministry of Transport is convening a project to explore how New Zealand could change in the decades ahead, and what this means for our transport systems.
► This project will be influential. It will help to shape our long-term view.
► Transport infrastructure lasts for decades. It often profoundly impacts our economy, our communities and our environment.
► But planning is challenging when the world is rapidly changing. We’re already experiencing significant changes in social preferences, technologies, urban form, energy systems, and Earth’s climate. We need to understand what this means.
► Part of this looking to the future means we need to better understand the digital-age lifestyles of young people: how you live and how it affects how you connect with the world.
► With this focus group we want to get your perspective on all sorts of things, for example, how you interact with friends, what you think you’ll do for a living, how you will buy things in 2042.
► Although we work for the Ministry of Transport, and this is about the future of transport - we don’t want you to just think about transport. Transport is an enabler, to allow you to do what you want to do, so we want to find out what that is, how you will live, play work and connect.
► Share some of the media finds: printing food, smart contacts and drones.
► First off I will introduce the team: Anke, Emma, Jemima and Amelia. Jemima and Amelia will be taking notes, and Emma and Anke will be facilitating the discussion.

Introduction round

► Question to open up the discussion such as:
  ► “when I was young I wanted to be...” And that's funny because…

Warm-up activity – timeline

Creating a joint timeline that stretches from 2014 to 2024. This is a timeline of the participants’ life. The timeline will be broken down to:

► next 6 months — December 2014 — so, this summer, what will you be doing?
  ► [HOME] - Will you be looking at moving town/house/getting ready for varsity?
  ► [WORK] - Will you be working; what will that be?
  ► [SHOP] - It’s coming up to Christmas; how are you buying your presents?
  ► [CONNECT] - How are you getting to gigs/parties/the library/into town?
next year — 2015 — technology is always changing; what new technologies are you expecting to see come out next year?

► [HOME] - How will your home be connected? What technologies will be a ‘must have’ for your home?
► [WORK] - What apps do you want, to increase your productivity?
► [SHOP] - What cool pieces of tech do you want to buy next year?
► [CONNECT] - How are you interacting with your friends? What is the new Twitter? Is Snapchat still relevant?

3 years out — 2017 — things would have changed a wee bit; what are the major things for you?

► [HOME] - Have you moved far from where you currently are?
► [WORK] - Have you started working yet? Are you travelling the world looking for experiences?
► [SHOP] - Do you even shop, or do you 3D print everything?
► [CONNECT] - How are you interacting with your friends?

10 years out — it’s 2024

► [HOME] - Where will you be living, Wellington/New Zealand/overseas country/city, with your kids/dogs/robots?
► [WORK] - Will you be “beaming” into the office?
► [SHOP] - Is the 3D printer so 2017? How do you get goods now?
► [CONNECT] - What technologies are making it easier to connect, things like smart contact lenses, which will be able to provide immediate translations when travelling overseas?
► [CONNECT] - How are you getting around: in your car/bus/flying scooter?
Theme one – life in 2042 – group one

Introduction
The session will explore how the participants are living now, how it differs from their parents/caregivers and how they will be living in the future. The purpose of this session is so they can start to understand how lifestyles change with each generation. We will then discuss how their lifestyle will change as they become their parents/caregivers age. What will their lives be like?

It will include a discussion of:
► home – will they be living close to family, living overseas, urban/rural
► socialising – how will they connect with friends and entertainment, in person, virtually
► working – what sort of career to they think they will have, staying in one career/job, be based in the same physical town as their “office”.

Prompt questions
Is it important to be close to friends and family?
► If not close, how would you connect with them?
► Do you see yourself being in a city, smaller town or in the country?
► What do you do for entertainment? Do you go out locally, inner-city, different neighbourhood?
► How do you get there? How do you organise meeting people?
► Is a constantly changing scene important, or is the familiar more attractive?
► How do you get the goods you want, online, in person, new, second-hand or upcycled?
► How does your current lifestyle differ from your mum/dad/aunties’/caregiver/teacher’s?
► When you get to their age, will your life look like that? If not, what will be the key differences?
► What sort of career are you hoping for?
► How long do you think it is normal to stay in one job?
► Would you expect to be based in a physical workplace, or base yourself wherever you wanted?
► Would you expect to work 9 to 5, shift work, flexible hours, as long as you get the work done?
► Do you think you will have to live in the same town as your office? In the same country?
► Do you expect to live/work overseas?
Theme two – how we connect – group two

Introduction
The session will explore how the participants connect. This includes:

► with people – digitally (for example, email and social media), physically (walking, biking, private car, public transport)
► with things – how do they get things they want/need (online, high-street shopping, new/second-hand/upcycled)
► with their world – travel in the wider New Zealand, internationally, get their news, engage on things they care about.

Prompt Questions
► How do you currently connect with:
  ► friends?
  ► family?
  ► current events?
  ► varsity/training/work?
  ► your environment?

► Is this how you think you will connect going forward?
► How do they get from A to B and back again - now? Why do they choose that mode?
► How important is private transport?
► What do you see as becoming the norm for travel?
► How different in your mind is international travel to domestic travel?
► Do you have any first- or second-hand experiences of other countries in terms of cities and transport? What work in these cities; what would you like to see here?
► What transport do you think will be available to you going forward?
► What changes would you make to the transport system if you were in charge?

Conclusions
Playing a wildcard – During the session we will have a number of wildcards, which we will play during conversation to be addressed in the context of the conversation and will help get the conversation going if it becomes static.