



Ulm, Germany, meeting February 9th and 10th, 2012
"Critical Performance indicators - establish a baseline"
Terry Lovby, Landåstorget Seniornet Club, Norway



- Is this senior lady
(playing a game with her granddaughter
on a "game-box", hooked up to a TV)....
- e-included ?
 - an ict-user ?
 - a member of the "Knowledge Society" ?
- or maybe.... **None of the above ?**

We must have a commonly understood (i.e. agreed) terminology to measure, communicate and teach by using words (spoken- and/or written language) !

Source:

http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/digital-agenda/scoreboard/index_en.htm0

DEFINITIONS

ICT = "Information - & communication technology"

"**e-inclusion**" means both inclusive ICT and the use of ICT to achieve wider inclusion. It focuses on participation of all individuals and communities in all aspects of the information society....

Knowledge society refers to any society where knowledge is the primary production resource instead of capital and labour. It may also refer to the use a certain society gives to information.

A Knowledge society create, shares and uses knowledge for the prosperity and well-being of it's people.

- - -

e-i. = an **e-included** person

K.S. = an active participant in a **Knowledge society**

I. user = **ICT** user

**If we really want to achieve something together,
we need to agree on:**

a. What it is !

b. What it consists of !

c. How to get there !

d. And; - how to confirm that we have achieved it !

(That applies to all aspect of life)

**If we fail to cover the bases a-to-d above,
most often any effort would be a waste of time,
resources and/or effort.**

Let's first take a little short detour.. 

Let's pretend that we are going to manufacture and sell a bolt designed to fasten something to a concrete wall or foundation .



It looks like this



The concrete lock mechanism is this part



It will need one of these



And a nut like this

Then someone "bright" finds a load of these



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Your name:

Age group: (Your age !)

Org/ Grundvig Partner:

Female
 Student

Male
 Full time employed

Retired Other:.....

- 20
 21 - 35
 36 - 45
 46 - 55
 56 - 65
 66 -

The task is to indicate what you feel are the minimum requirements for a **senior** citizen (55+ years of age) to fall into each of the three groups which EU have used to "classify" computer and Internet users over the last 8 years.

These groups are e-included ("e-i"), member of the Knowledge Society ("K.S") and Internet and computer users ("I.-user").

On the first pages you should indicate what you feel are the **absolute minimum requirements (!)**. You do this by ticking off the characteristics which you feel must be met. Each requirement is stated in a short sentence and you may indicate that it does not apply (by not ticking in any of the three boxes !) or from 1 to 3 by marking the groups where you feel it must apply.

Example:

e-i K.S. I. user
Sending and receiving an average total of 15 e- mails per day / week / month

If you feel that an e-included senior should send and receive a total sum of 15 e-mails pr month; you indicate this as above.

When you have gone through the first pages 3 - 6, you will proceed by doing the same exercise again on the pages 7 - 10.

But this time your task is to identify what you feel should be required for a **senior** citizen (55+ years of age) to be a well equipped and self sufficient individual (an "advanced" user) in each of the 3 groups.

You may seek help with language translation if required; but it is important that your evaluations are done on an individual basis.

3. Hardware and technological baseline (Minimum Requirements !)

- 3.01 e-i. K.S. I. user Has an old PC (Windows 3 or similar) at home
- 3.02 e-i. K.S. I. user Has a PC less than 7 years old at home
- 3.03 e-i. K.S. I. user Has access to a newer PC with internet connection somewhere other than home or work
- 3.04 e-i. K.S. I. user Has access to a PC at work with internet connection limited to company tasks only
- 3.05 e-i. K.S. I. user Has access to broadband Internet connection at home
- 3.06 e-i. K.S. I. user Has access to modem based Internet connection at home

4. Internet usage (Minimum Requirements !)

- 4.01 e-i. K.S. I. user Occasional Internet user (monthly or longer gaps)
- 4.02 e-i. K.S. I. user Regular Internet user (at least once a week)
- 4.03 e-i. K.S. I. user Frequent Internet user (every day or almost every day)

- 9.15 e-i. K.S. I. user Sending and receiving an average total of e- mails 10 per day / week / month
- 9.15 e-i. K.S. I. user Sending and receiving an average total of e- mails 20 per day / week / month
- 9.15 e-i. K.S. I. user Sending and receiving an average total of e- mails 2 per day / week / month

Map 1: **Regular internet use in EU regions (2009)**

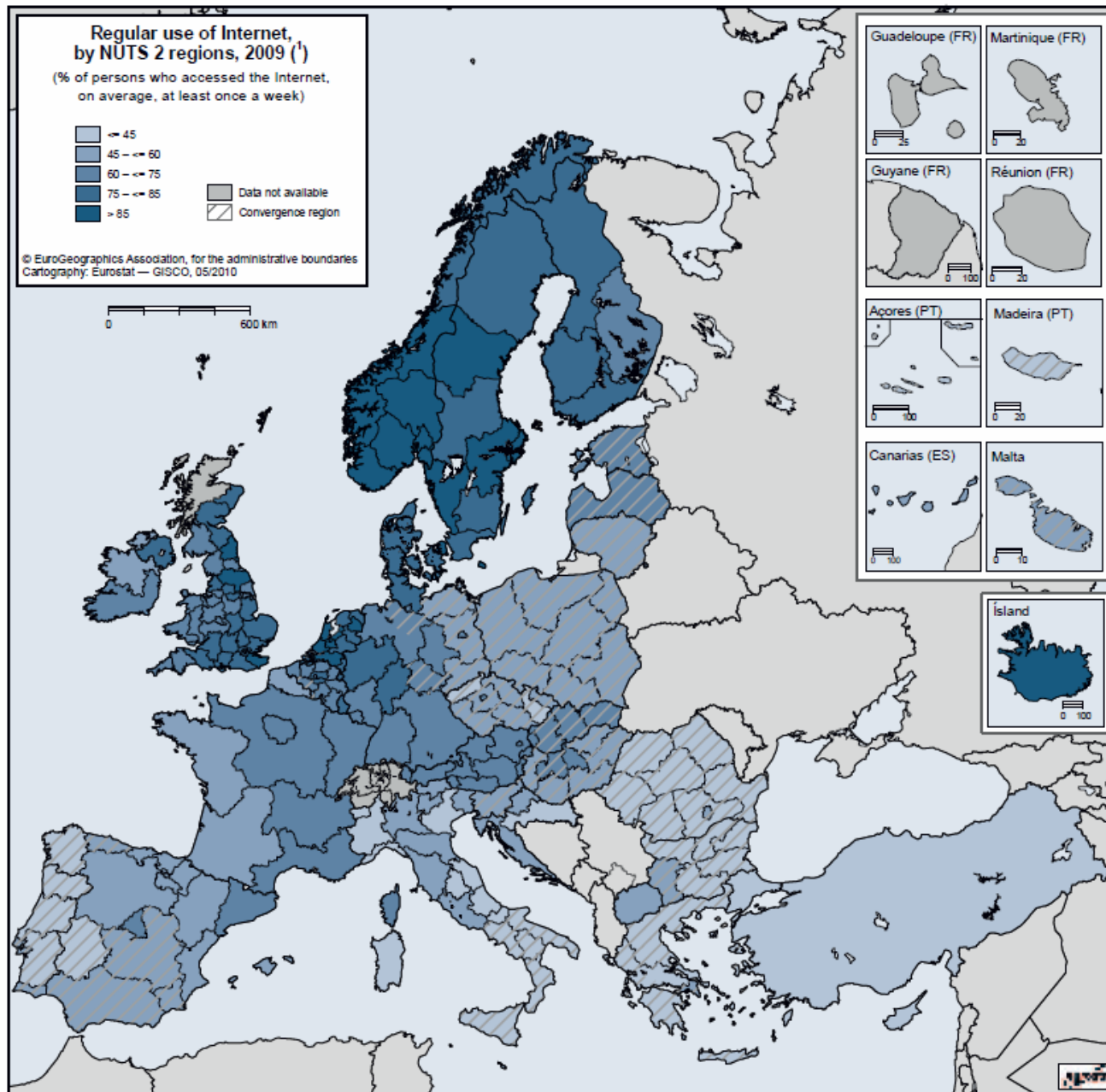
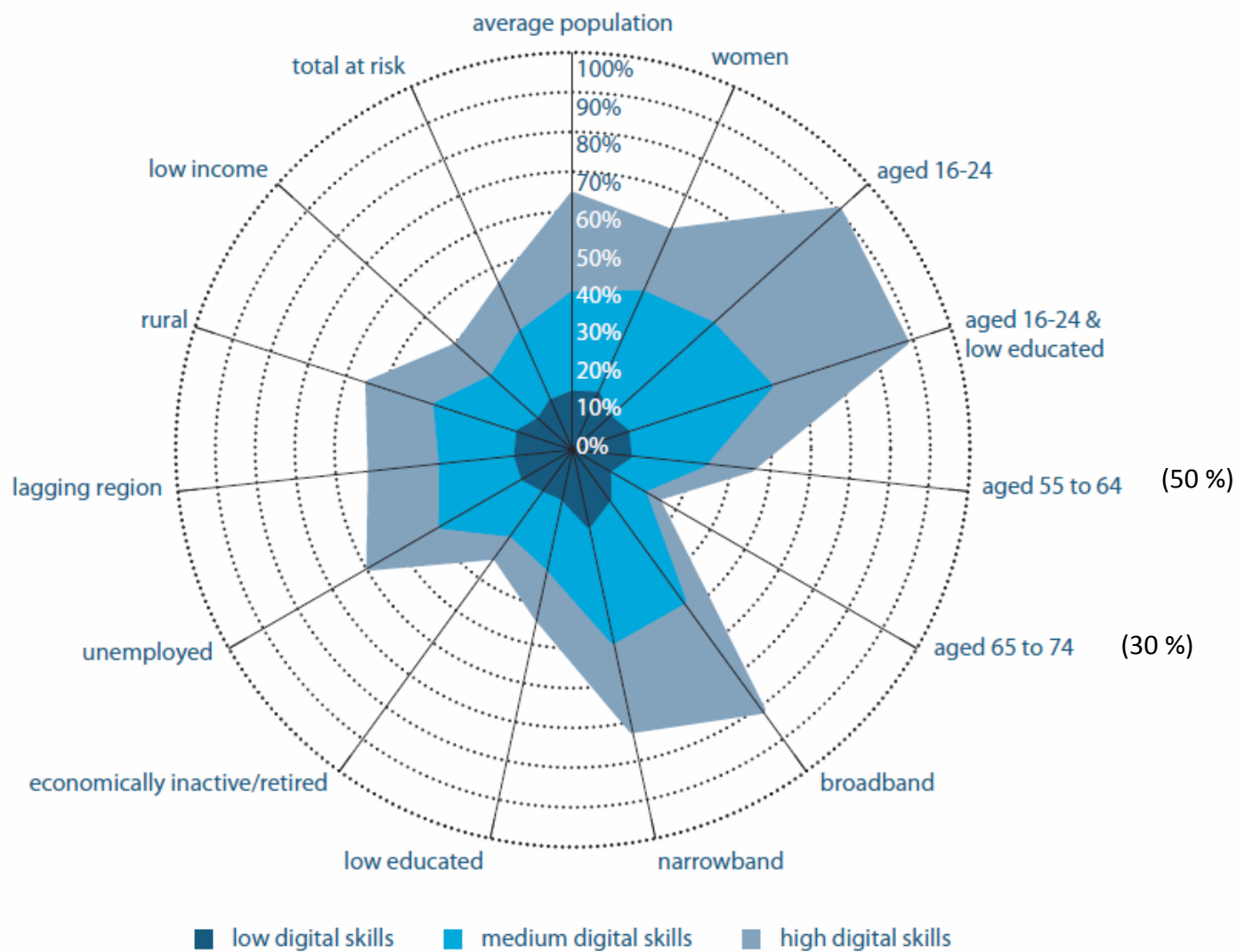


Figure 4.3: **Levels of digital skills (2009)**



Source: Commission services on the basis of Eurostat Community Survey on ICT Usage by Households and by Individuals.

knowledge society

English (en) ▼



English (en) ▼



search sensagent

definitions, synonyms, translations

anagrams

crosswords

example

wikipedia

Ebay

catalog

translations

Wikipedia

Knowledge society

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This article **needs additional citations for verification**.

Please help improve this article by adding reliable references. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.

(November 2008)

This article **may require cleanup to meet Wikipedia's quality standards**. Please improve this article if you can. *(November 2008)*

It has been suggested that this article or section be merged with *Knowledge economy*. (Discuss)

Broadly speaking, the term **Knowledge Society** refers to any *society* where knowledge is the primary production resource instead of capital and labour. It may also refer to the use a certain society gives to information. A Knowledge society "creates, shares and uses knowledge for the prosperity and well-being of its people".^[1]

Characteristics

Knowledge societies have the characteristic that knowledge forms a major component of any human activity. Economic, social, cultural, and all other human activities become dependent on a huge volume of knowledge and information. A knowledge society is one in which knowledge becomes a major creative force.

Knowledge societies are not a new occurrence. For example, fishermen have long shared the knowledge of predicting the weather to their community and this knowledge gets added to the social capital of the community.

What is new is that

- With current technologies, knowledge societies need not be constrained by geographic proximity
- Current technology offers much more possibilities for sharing, archiving and retrieving knowledge
- Knowledge has become the most important capital in the present age, and hence the success of any society lies in harnessing it.

The 2006 Riga Ministerial Declaration provided the following definition: *'e-Inclusion' means both inclusive ICT and the use of ICT to achieve wider inclusion. It focuses on participation of all individuals and communities in all aspects of the information society. e-Inclusion policy therefore aims at reducing gaps in ICT usage And at promoting the use of ICT to overcome exclusion and improve economic performance, employment opportunities, quality of life, social participation and cohesion.*⁷

Limassol e-Inclusion Report: **Vision, priorities and actions for e-Inclusion Beyond i2010**

**A report produced by the i2010 e-Inclusion
Subgroup
as a result of its meeting in Limassol, Cyprus,
on 7-8 April, 2009**

June 2009