

Assessing the State of the Knowledge Society:

Facing the Challenges

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Assessing the State of the Knowledge Society: *Facing the Challenges*

(I): The Knowledge Society

(II): Assessment Measures

(III): Challenges

(IV): Conclusions

(I): The Knowledge Society

1. Development

2. MDG: *An International View*

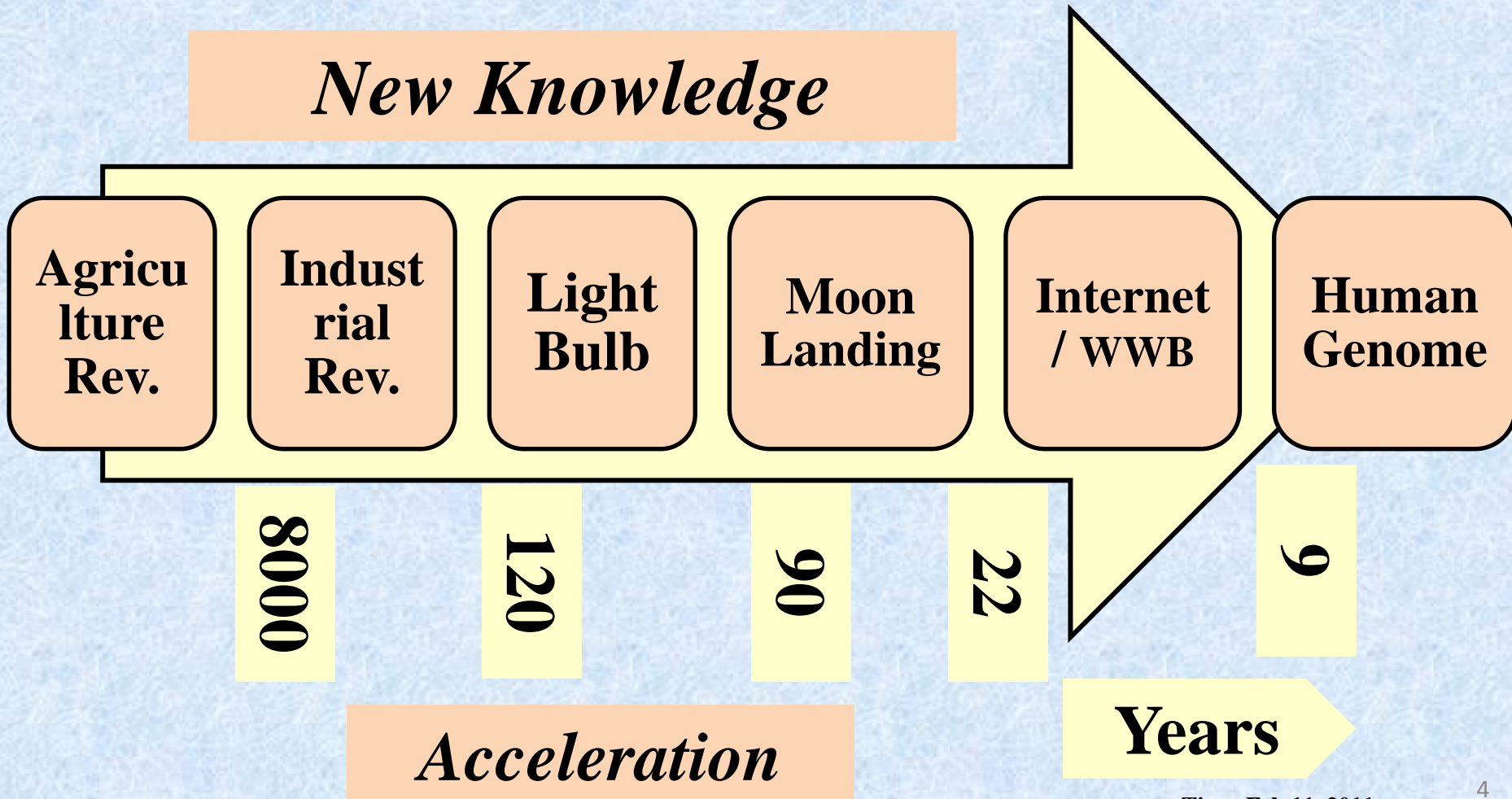
3. Why ICT

4. WS on the: *Information Society*

5. Knowledge

6. Knowledge Society

1. Development: *Technology Dep. Change*

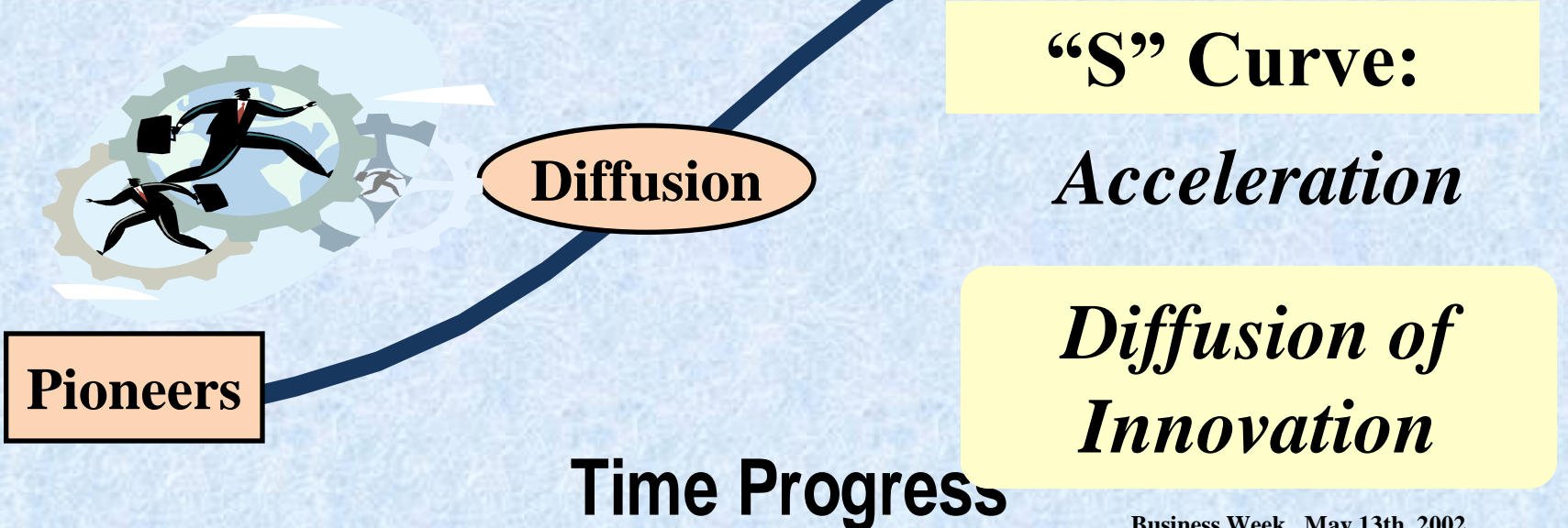


1. Development: *Diffusion of Innovation*

Trains (19th Century): 50 years

PC (1980s): 25 years

Internet (1990s): 10 years



Business Week, May 13th, 2002

2. The Millennium Development Goals (MDG): *UN Summit 2000*

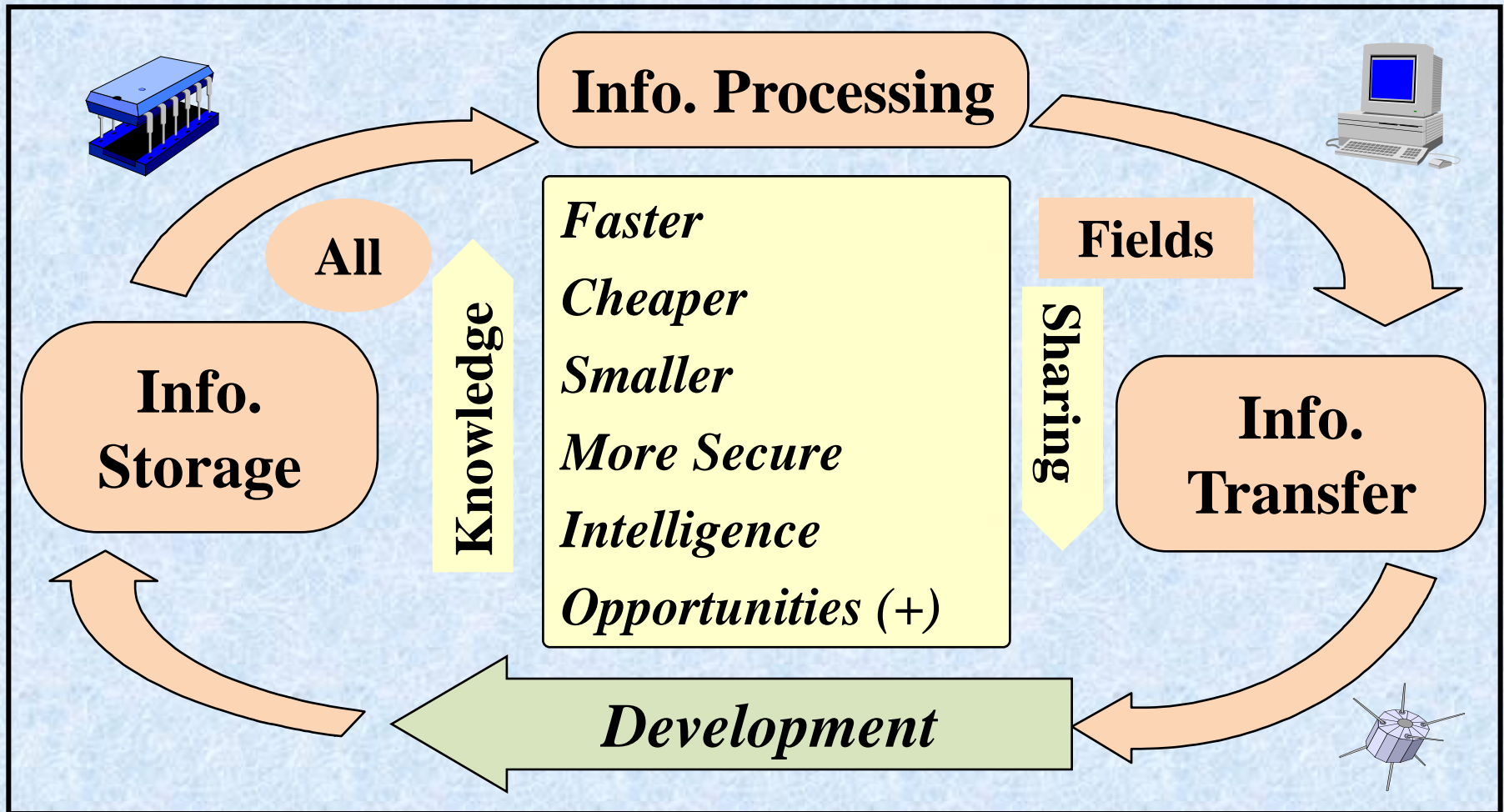
**World Development:
*New Century / New Millennium***

**UN Summit: *September 2000*
UN Members: *189*
Attended by: *146 Heads of State***

**MDG 8: *Target 18*
Make Available the benefits of new technologies**

Emphasis on ICT

3. Why ICT



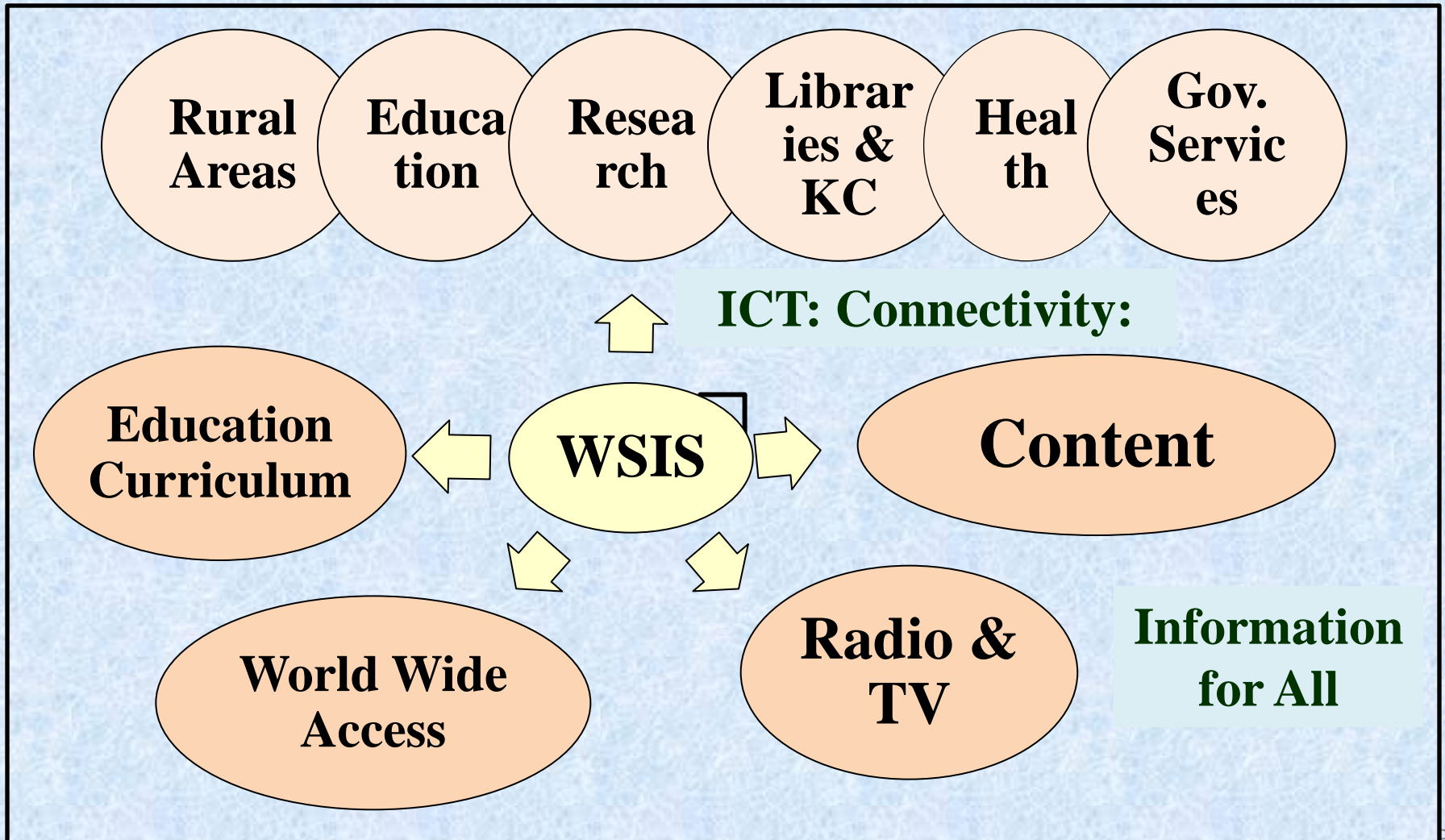
4. WSIS: *World Summit on the Information Society: Geneva 2003 / Tunisia 2005*

“Information Society” is where *everyone* can:
create, access, utilize & share *information*

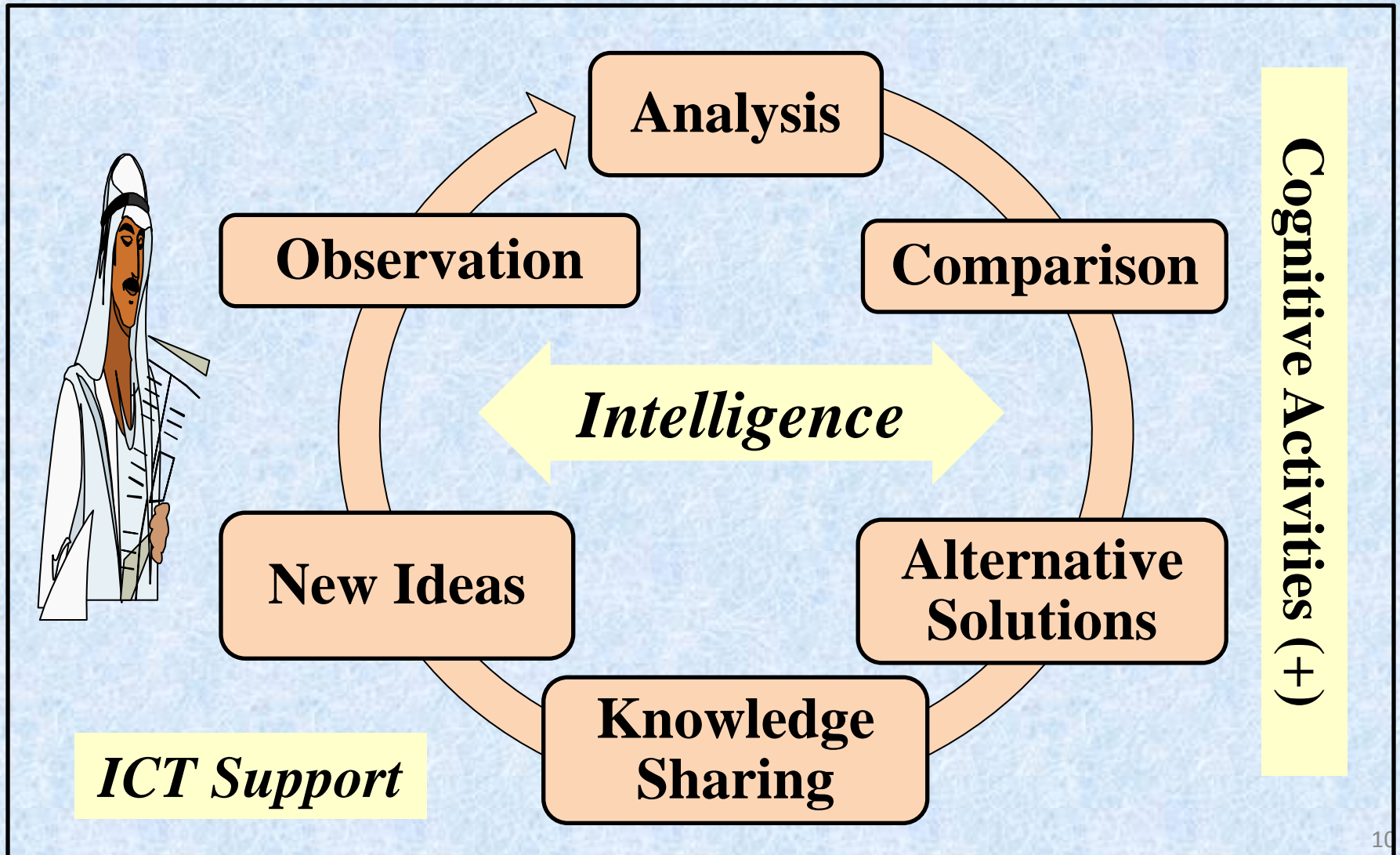
enabling individuals, communities & people
to achieve their *full potential*

in promoting their sustainable *development* and
improving their *quality of life*

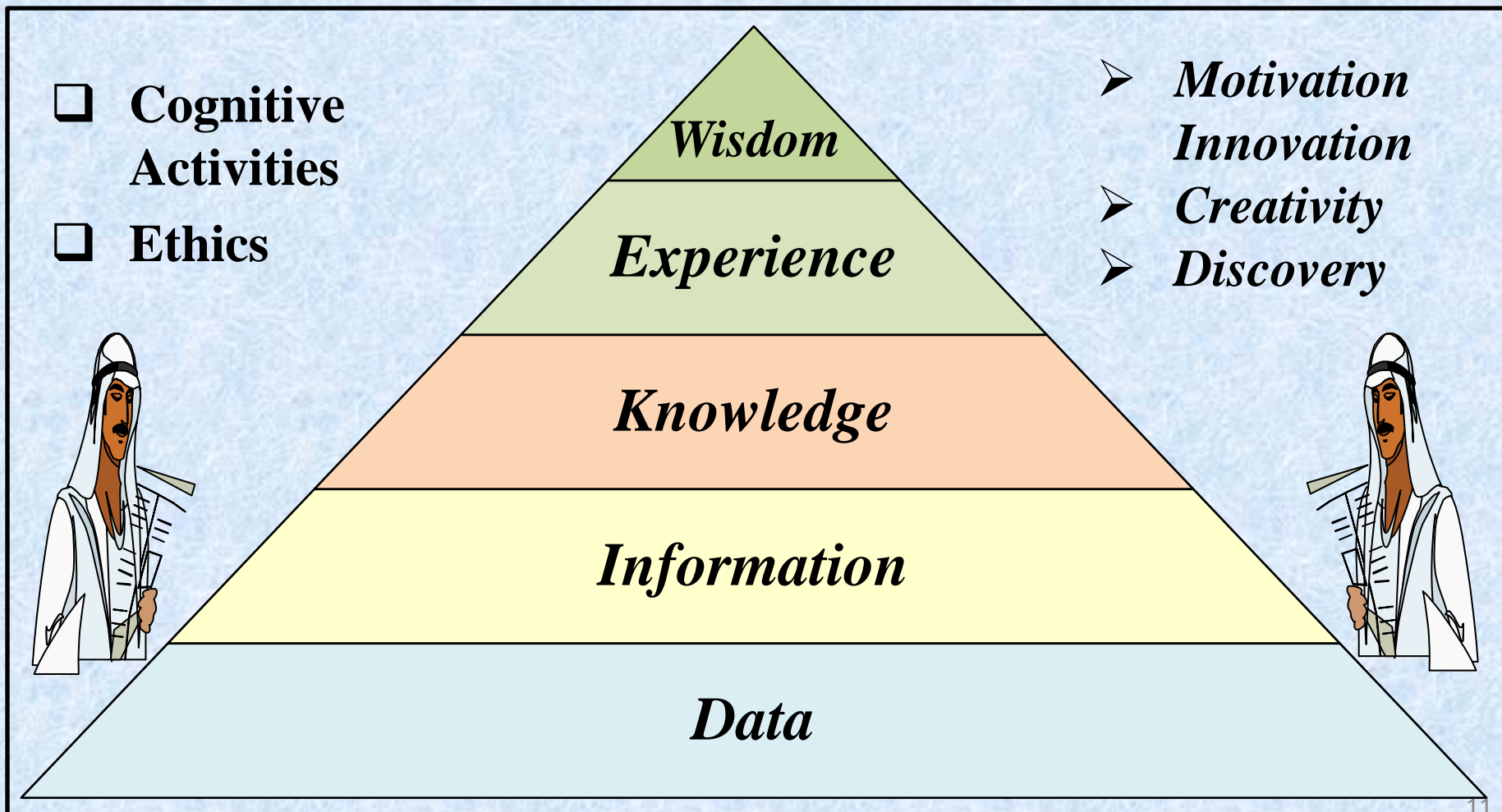
4. WSIS: “10” Targets



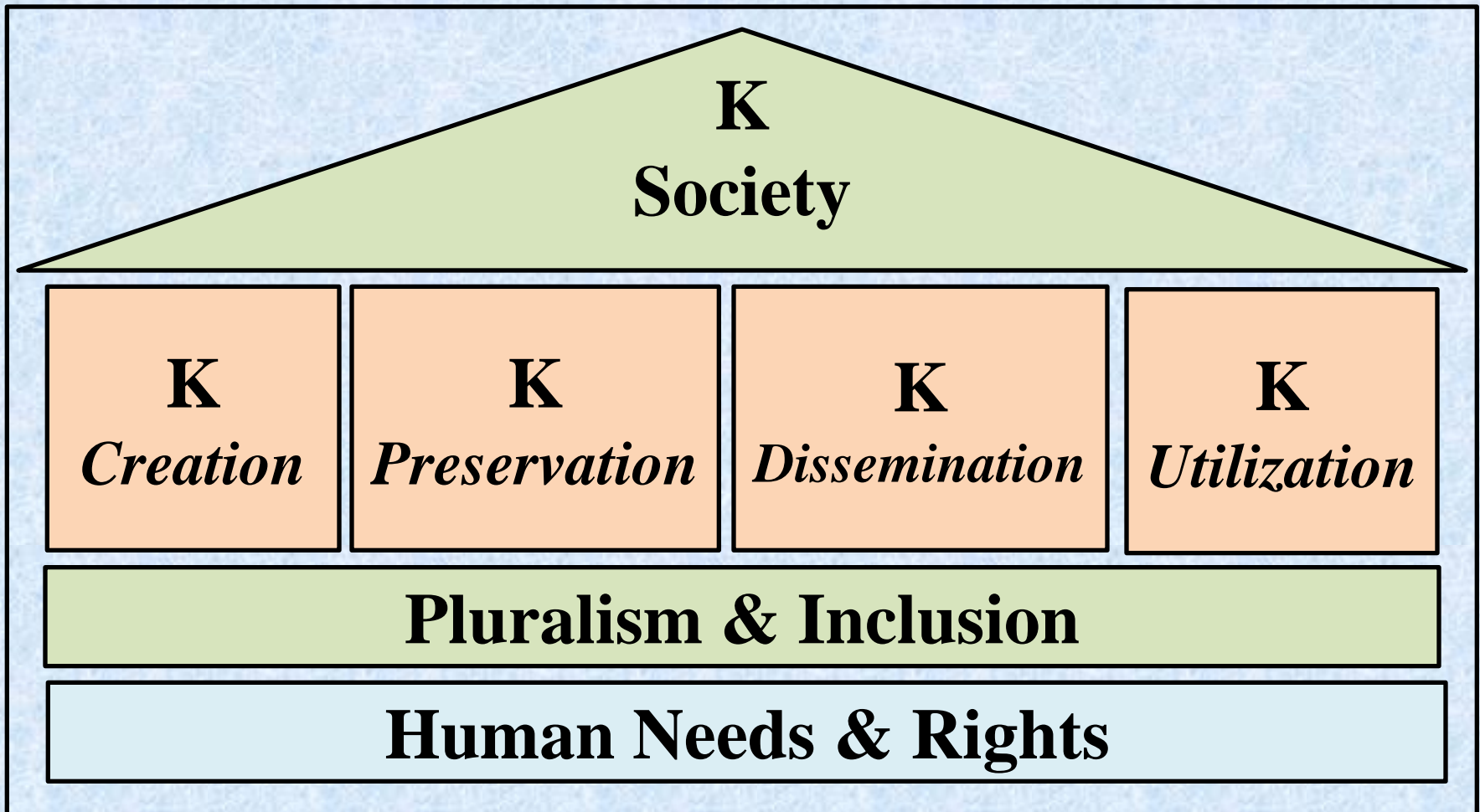
5. Knowledge: *From Info. to Knowledge*



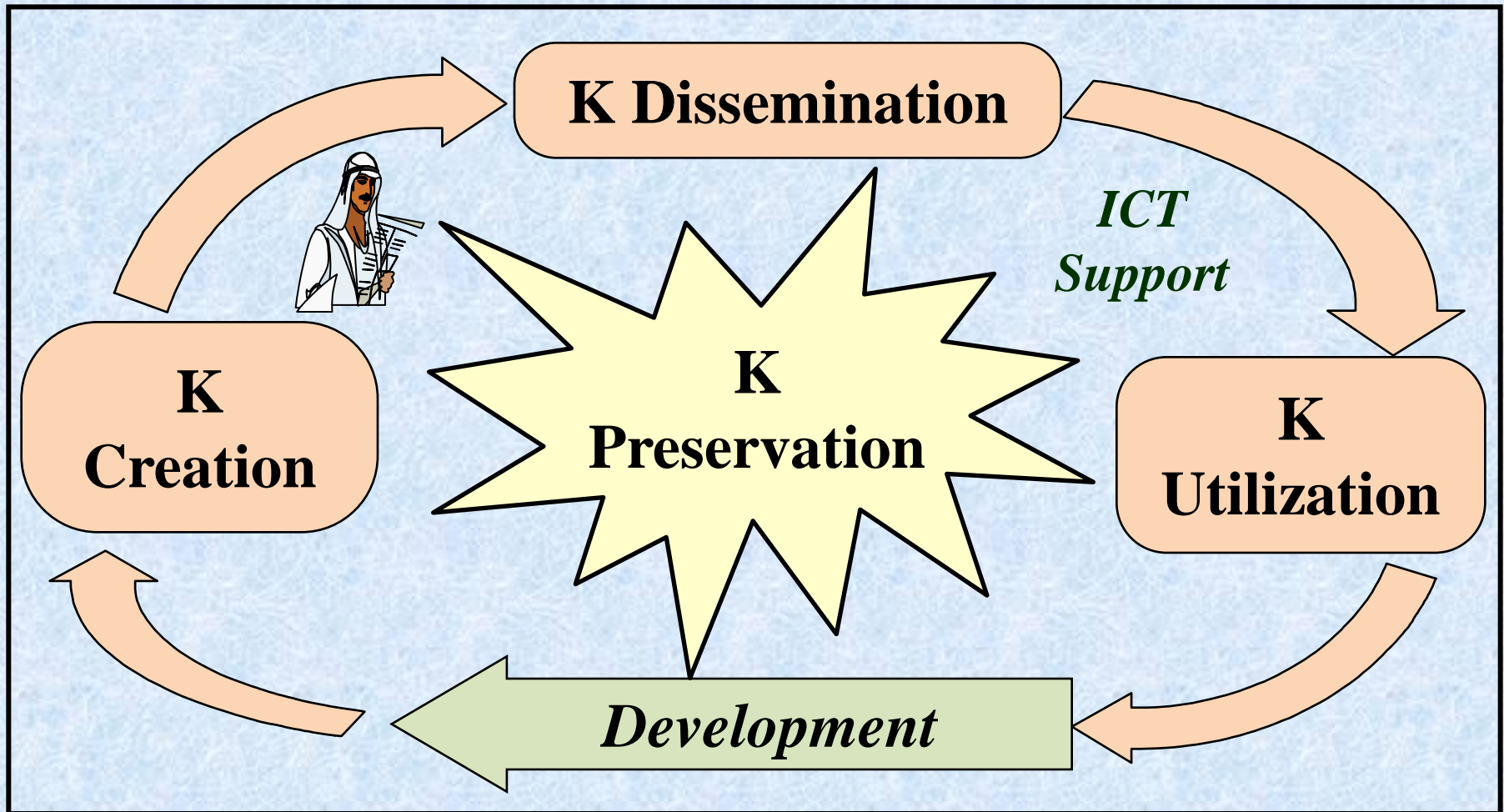
5. Knowledge: *Pyramid*



6. Knowledge Society: *UNESCO (2005)*



6. Knowledge Society: *Integration*(2008)



Knowledge Society: *Global (UNESCO: 2013)*

Building Knowledge Societies =

Human Development + Technological Innovation

Requires “Collective Efforts”

Cooperation among all parties concerned

Global Knowledge Societies =

World peace & development / Benefits for all

(II): Assessment Measures

1. ITU: WSIS Targets / Information Society

2. UNESCO: Information Literacy / (+) WSA

3. UNDESA: *E-Government*

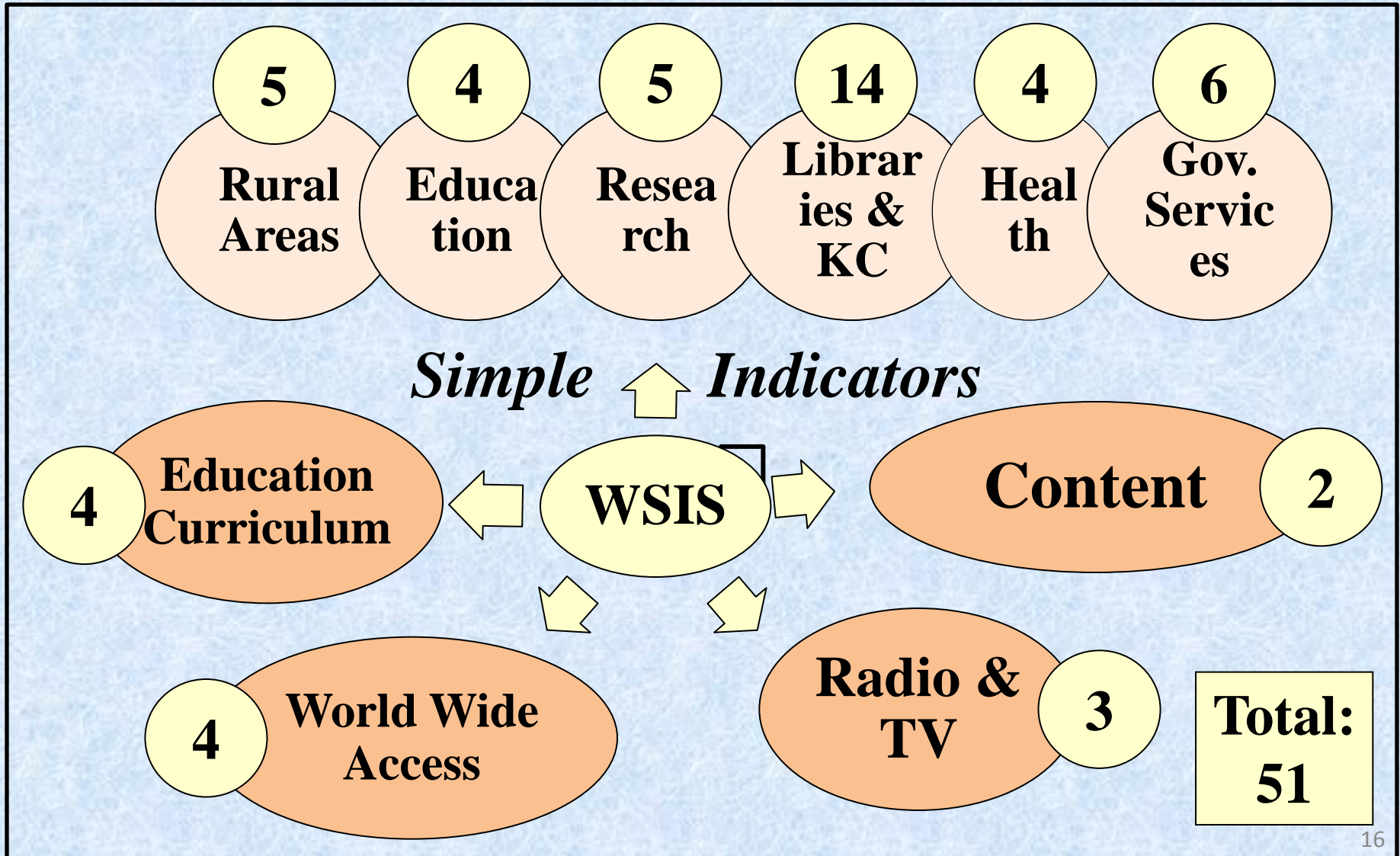
4. World-Bank: KAM

5. WEF: GCI & Network Readiness

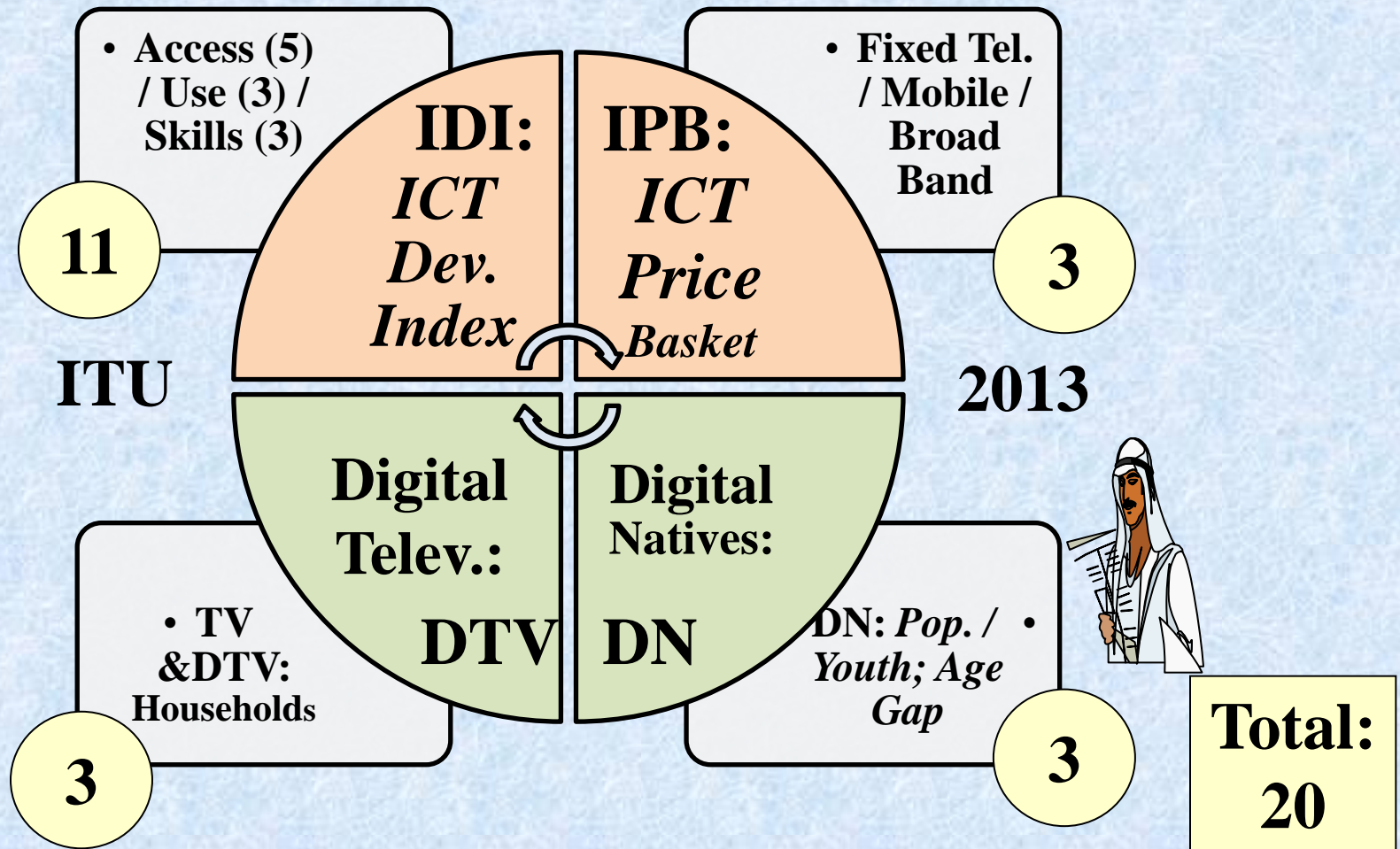
6. WIPO (+): GII

6. Bhutan: *Gross National Happiness (GNH)*

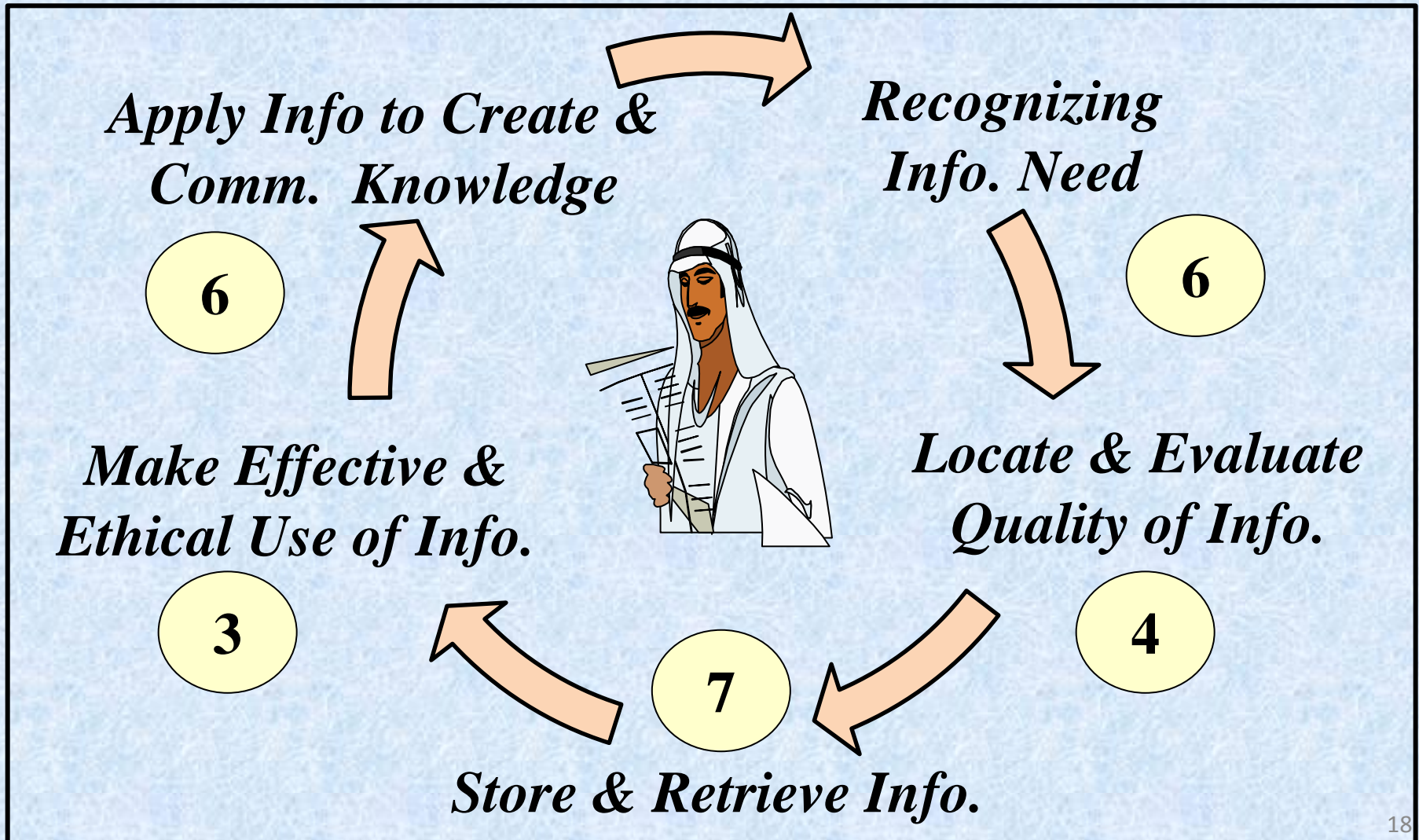
1. ITU: *Measuring WSIS Targets (2011)*



1. ITU: Measuring the Information Society (Annual)



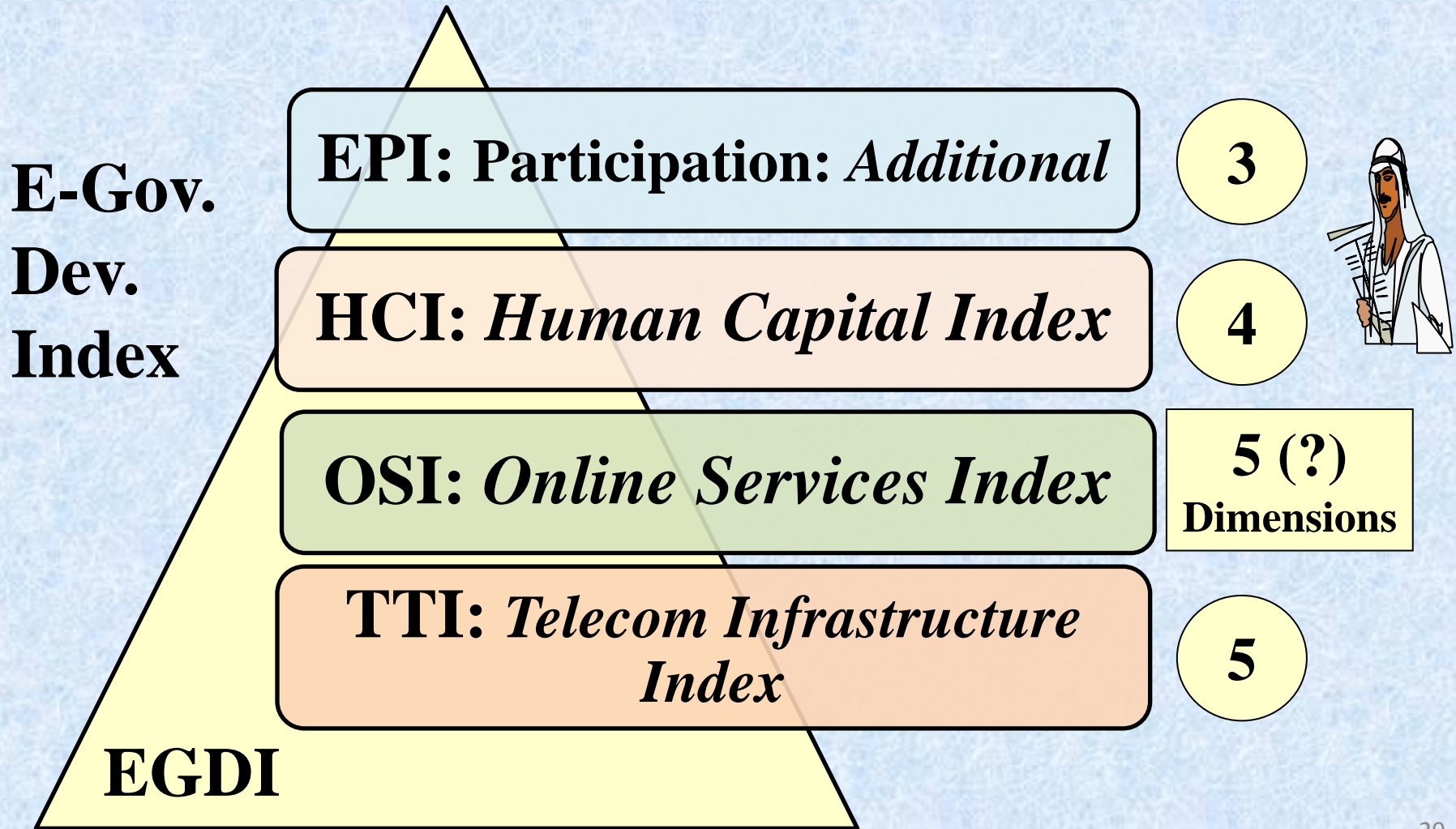
2. UNESCO: *Info. Literacy* (Alexandria 2005)



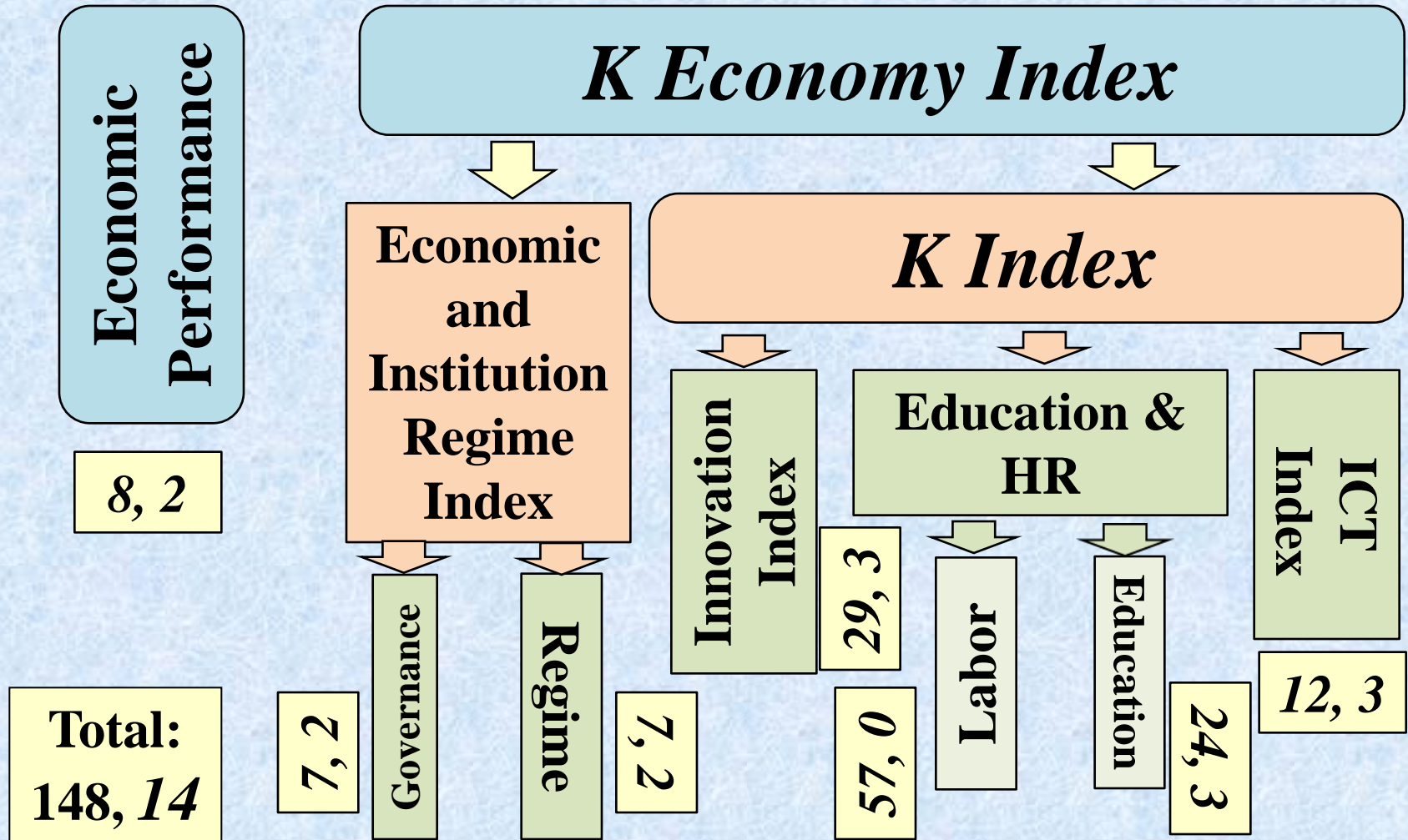
2. (+) WS Award: *Criteria (Web Services)*

1	Content	<i>Quality & Comprehensiveness</i>
2	Ease of Use	<i>Navigation & Orientation</i>
3	Design Quality	<i>Artistic value of graphics / Music & Sounds</i>
4	Functionality	<i>Range of functionalities</i>
5	Technical Quality	<i>Performance; Craftsmanship; Stability</i>
Strategic Importance		<i>for the Information Society</i>
Accessibility		<i>Cost effectiveness for its users</i>

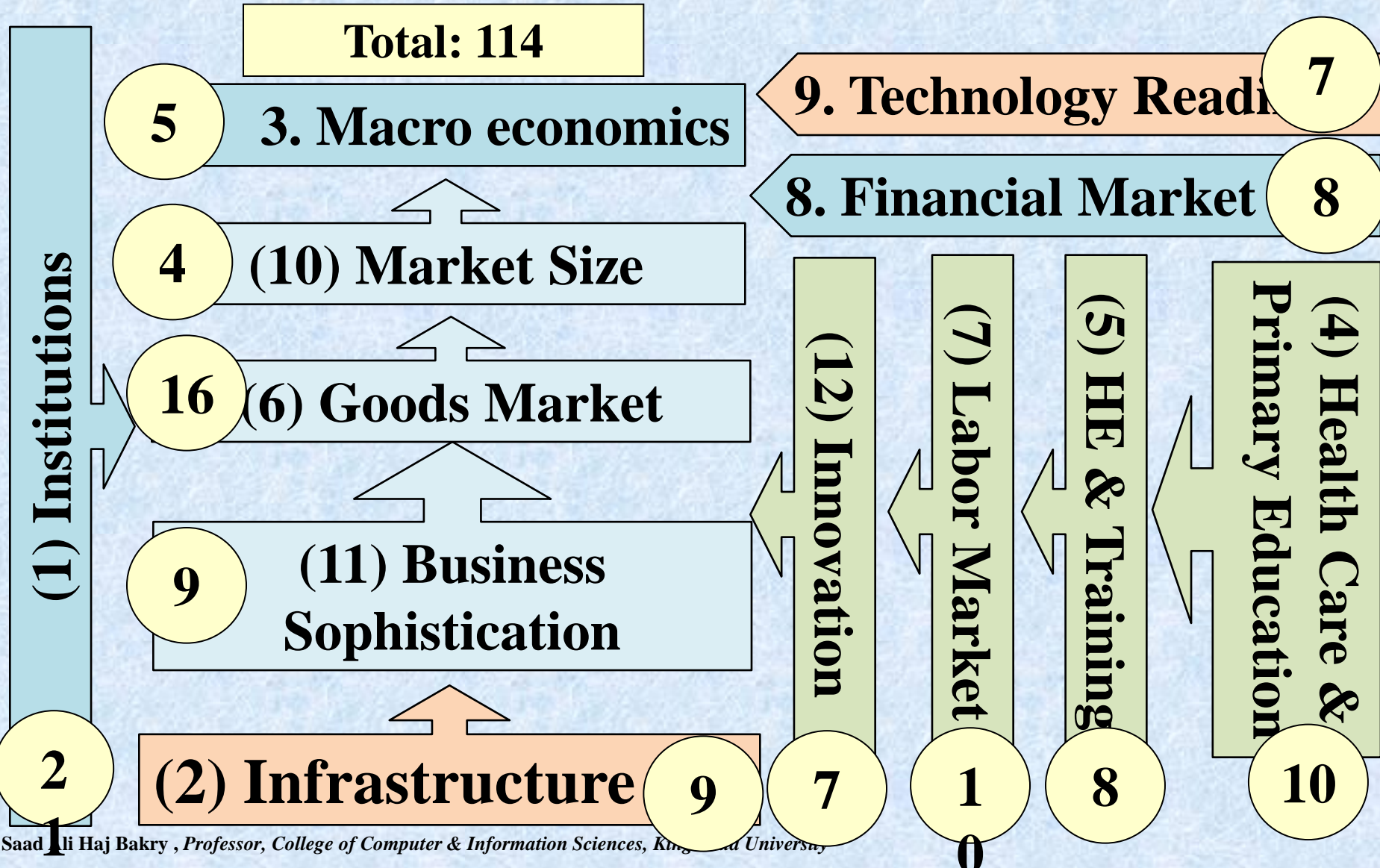
3. UNDESA: *E-Government*



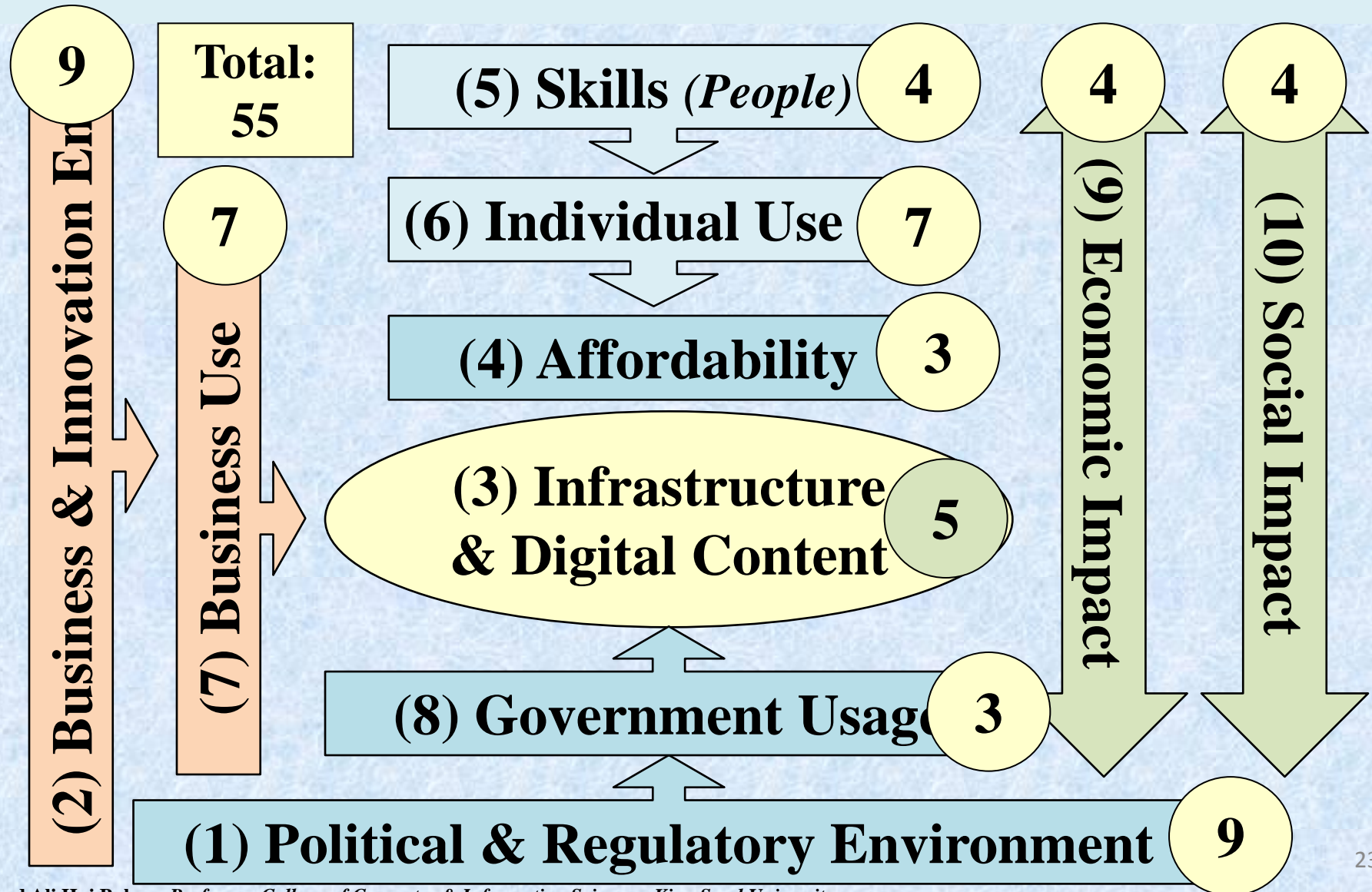
4. World-Bank: Knowledge Assessment Method: KAM



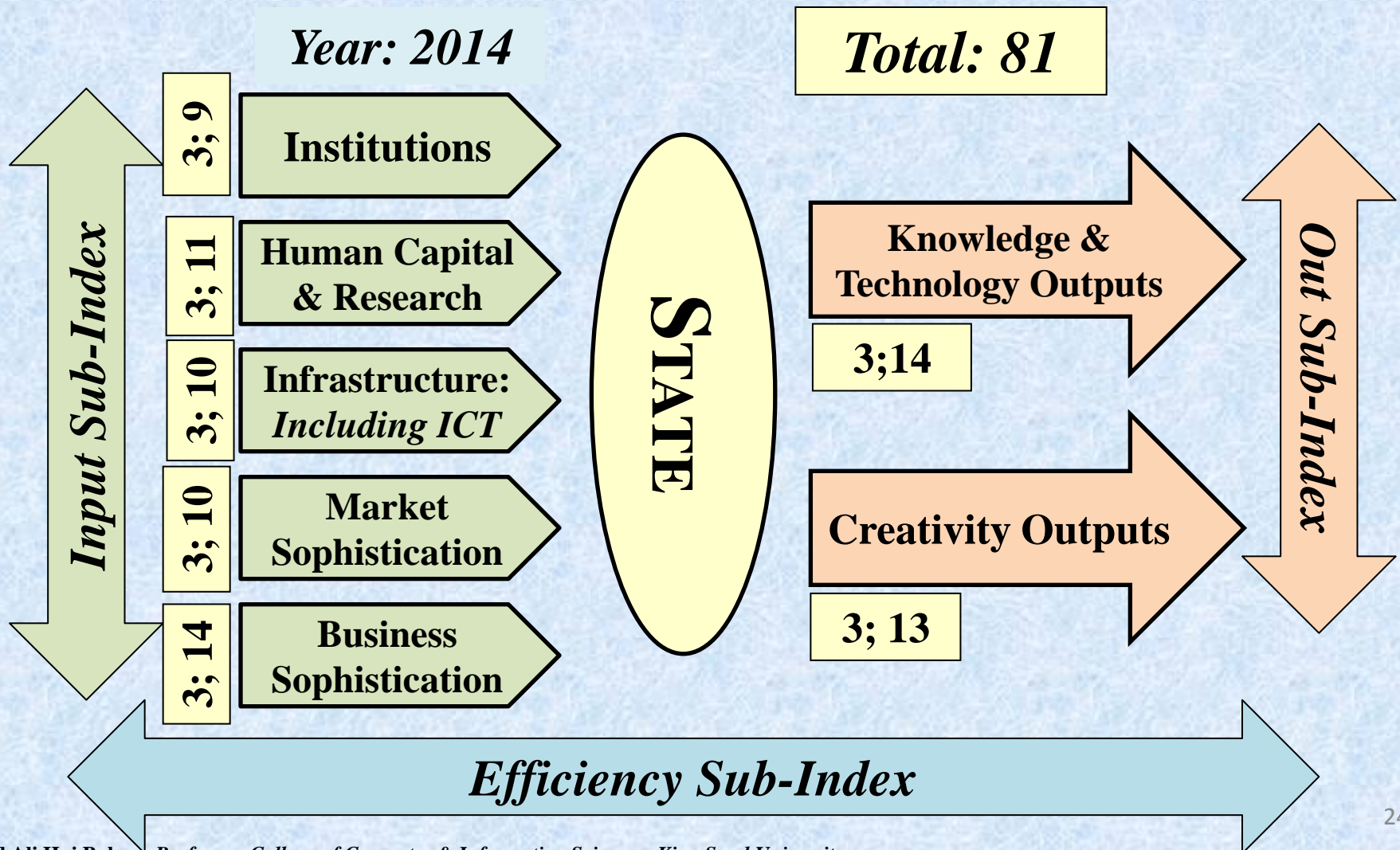
5. WEF: *the Global Competitiveness Index: GCI*



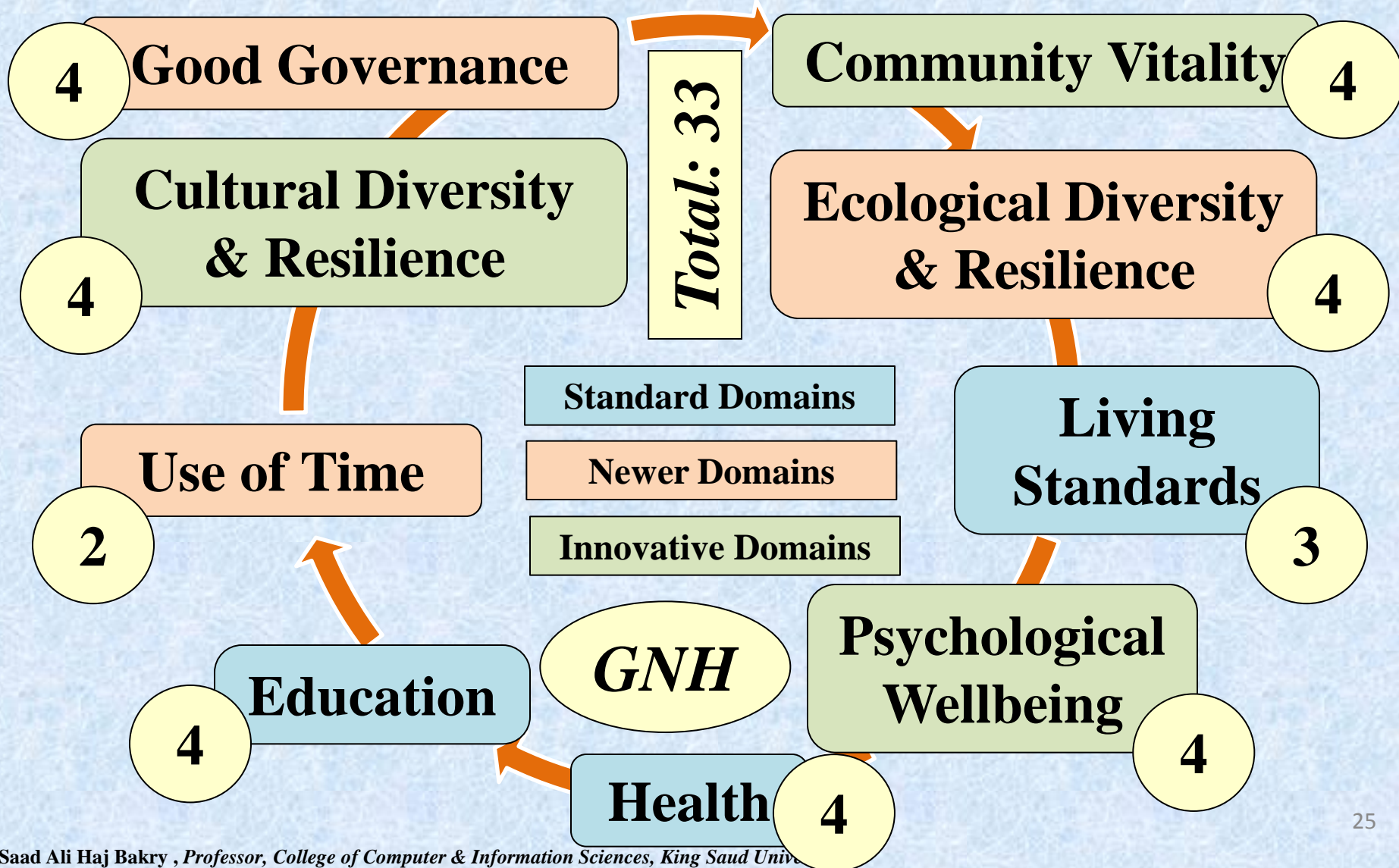
5. WEF: *the Network Readiness Index: NRI*



6. WIPO (+): *the Global Innovation Index: GII*



7. Bhutan: Gross National Happiness: GNH



(III): Challenges

1. Fairness / Comparability

2. Availability

3. New Measures

4. Regional Consideration

5. Requirements

6. Responsibility



*Integration
Problem*

1. Fairness / Comparability

Fact 1:

Many indicators are related to the

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per Capita

Or Similar Factors

Fact 2:

Age distribution of population *differs among countries;*

& Consequently workforce differs

leading to comparison problems

Fact 3:

The base according to which

ranking is conducted

becomes unreliable

Fair (comparable) data (indicators) are needed

2. Availability

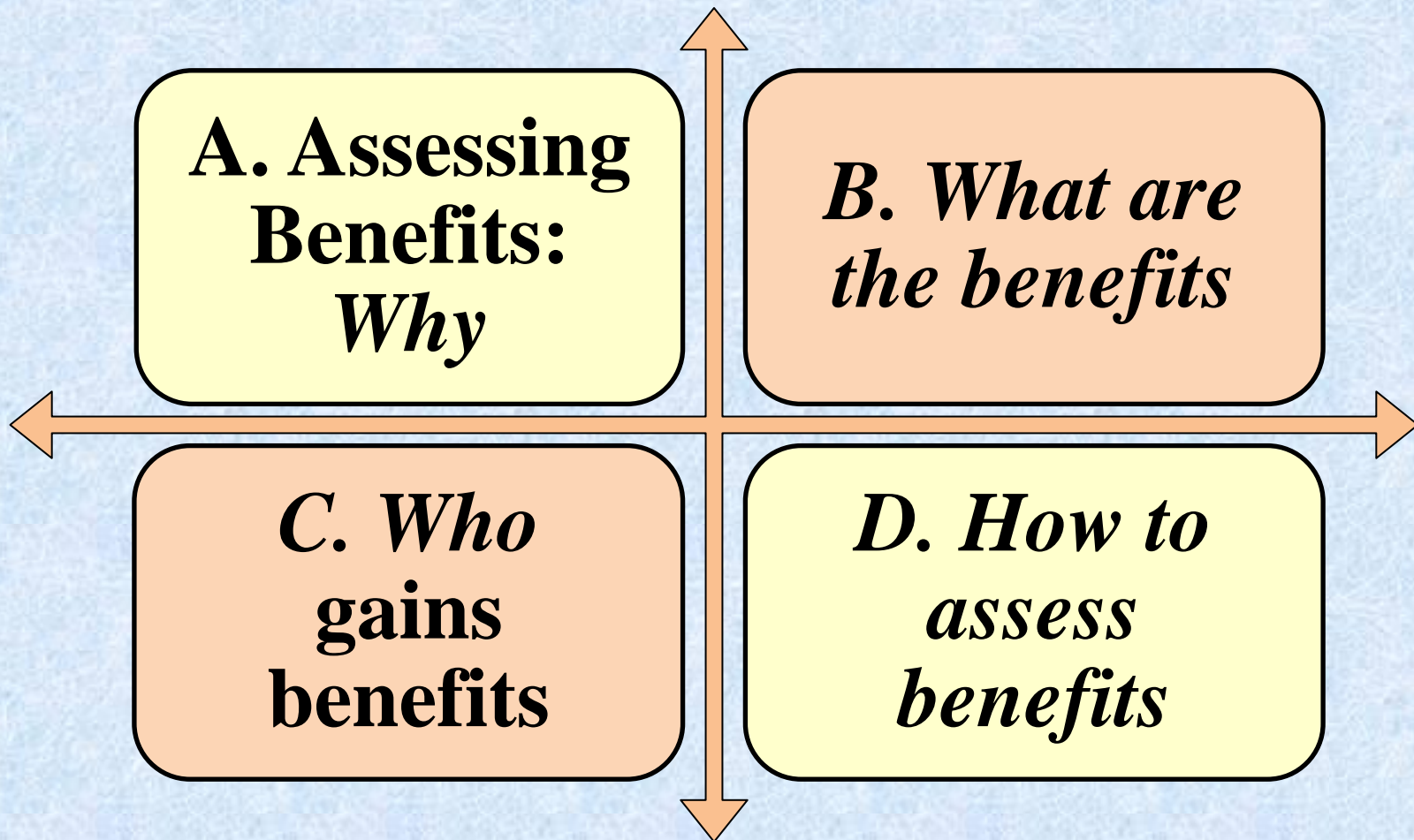
Problem 1
GII (2013):
15 Indicators
out of 81
(18.5 %)
are not
available for
KSA

Problem 2 Thomson
Reuters G20 Research
& Innovation (2014):
The majority of KSA
data comes from abroad
Incomplete Data
“Low Level”
relative to G20

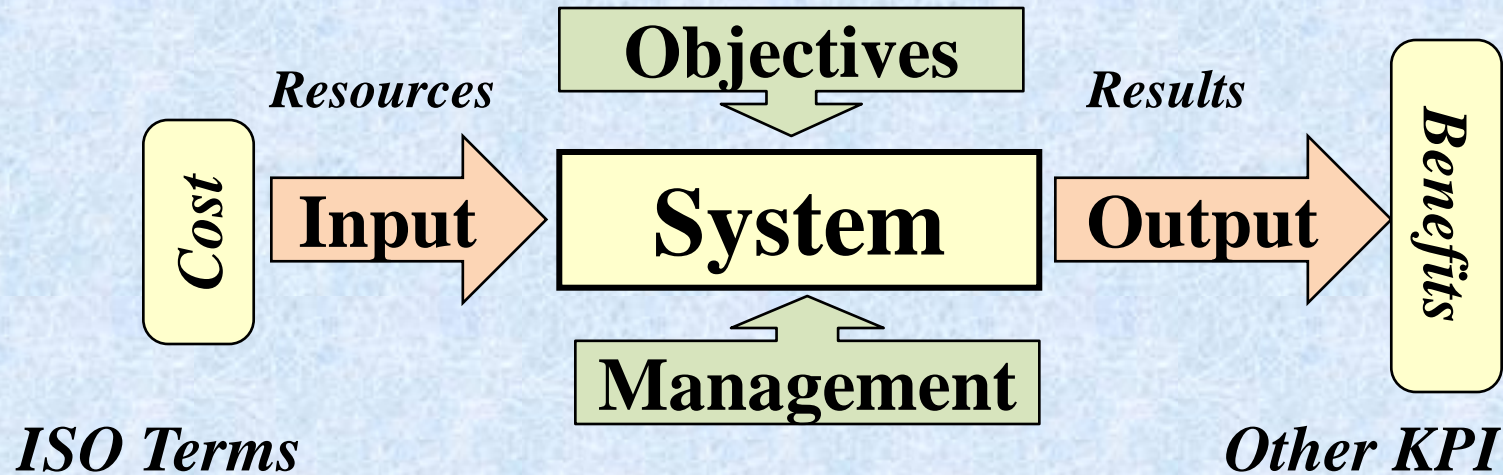
Experience
UNESCO
Gross
Expenditure on
R&D (GERD):
Discovered to
be “10 Times”
the Published
Figure
From (01 %)
to (1 %)

Indicators should be originated locally

4. New Measures: *e.g. Benefits*



A. Benefits: *Why to Assess Benefits*

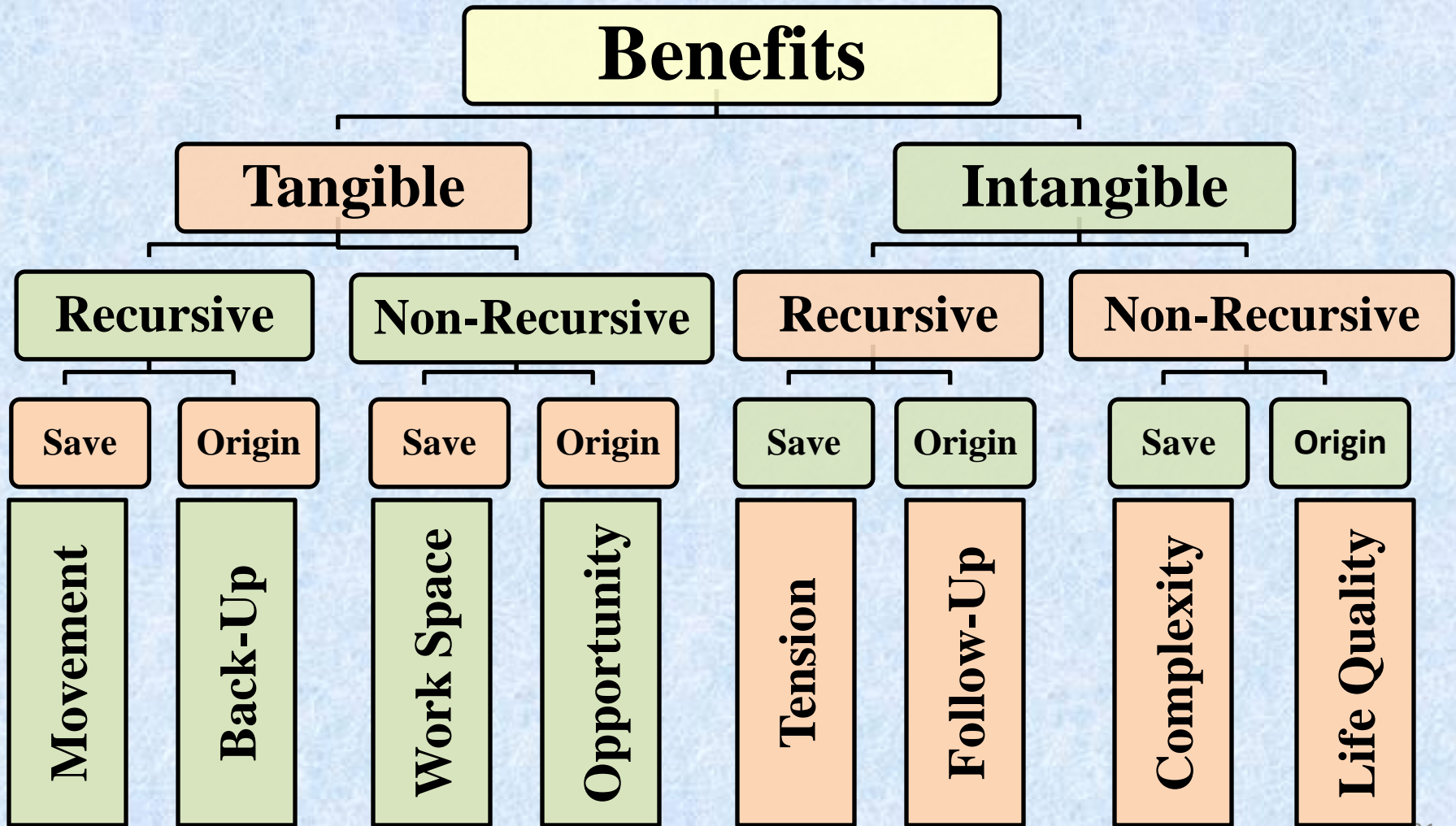


Efficiency: Relationship between Input & Output

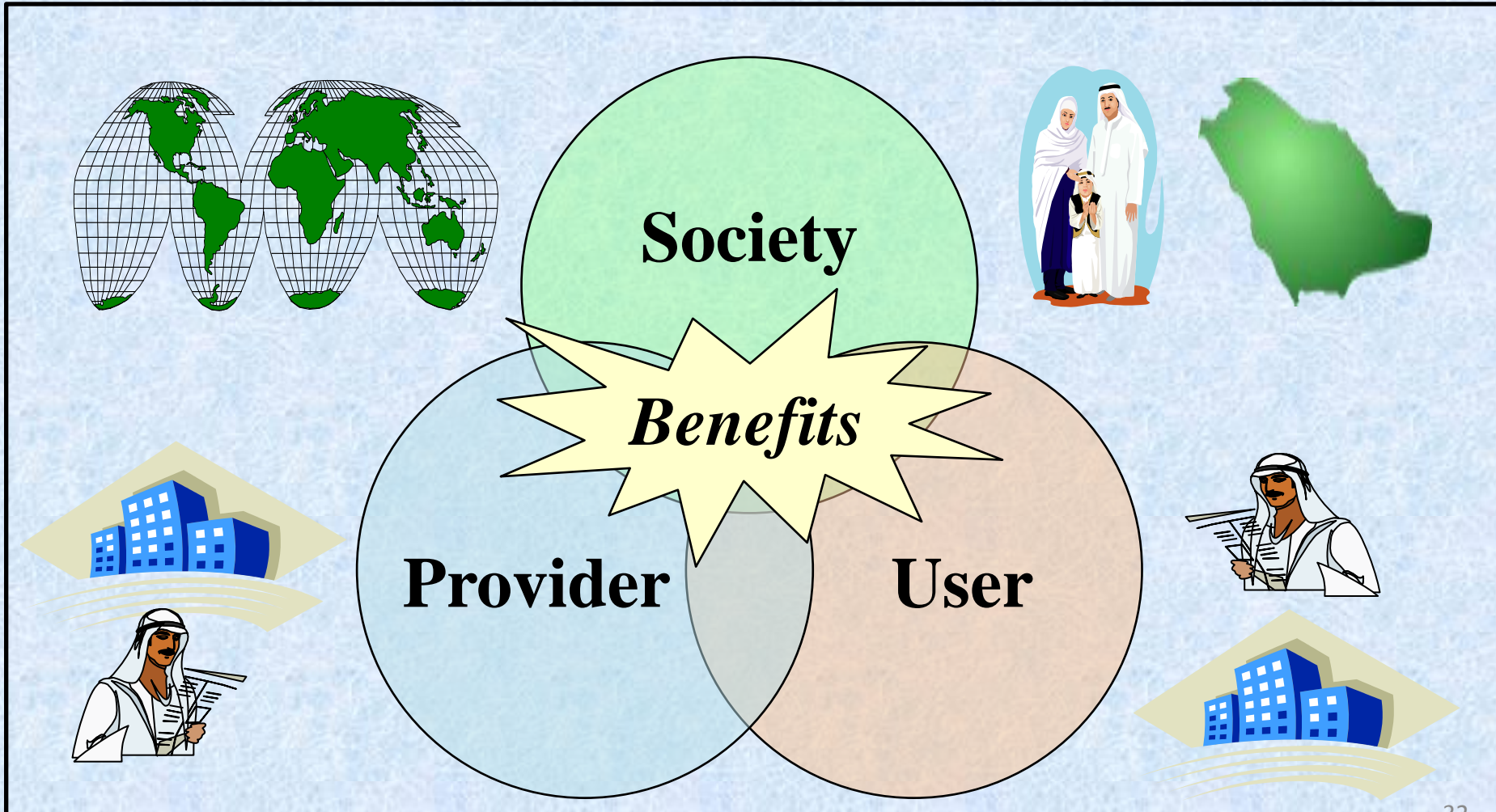
Effectiveness: Achievement (Output) of Objectives

Quality: Meeting Requirements (E & E)

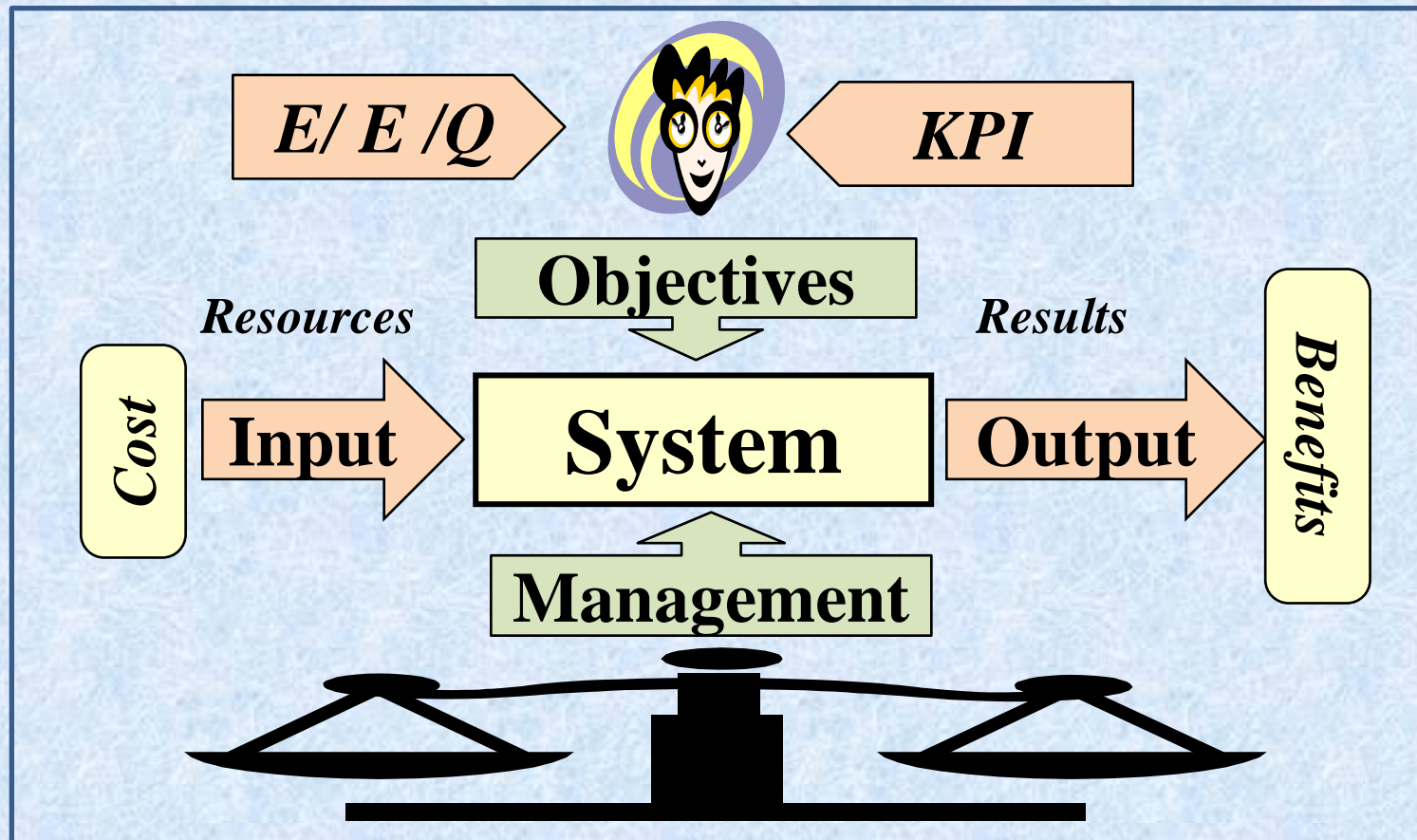
B. Benefits: *What are the Benefits (ICT)*



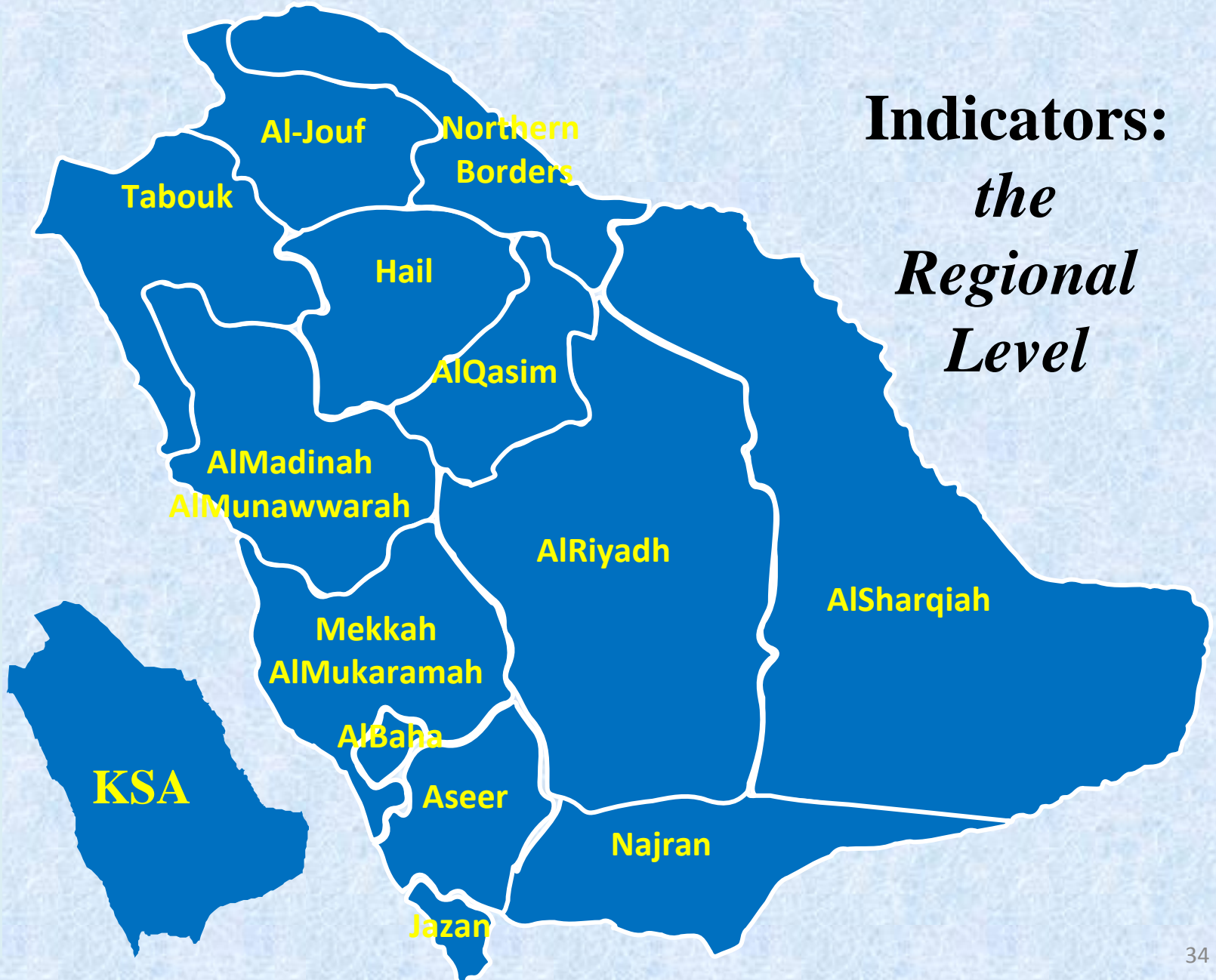
C. Benefits: *Who Gains*



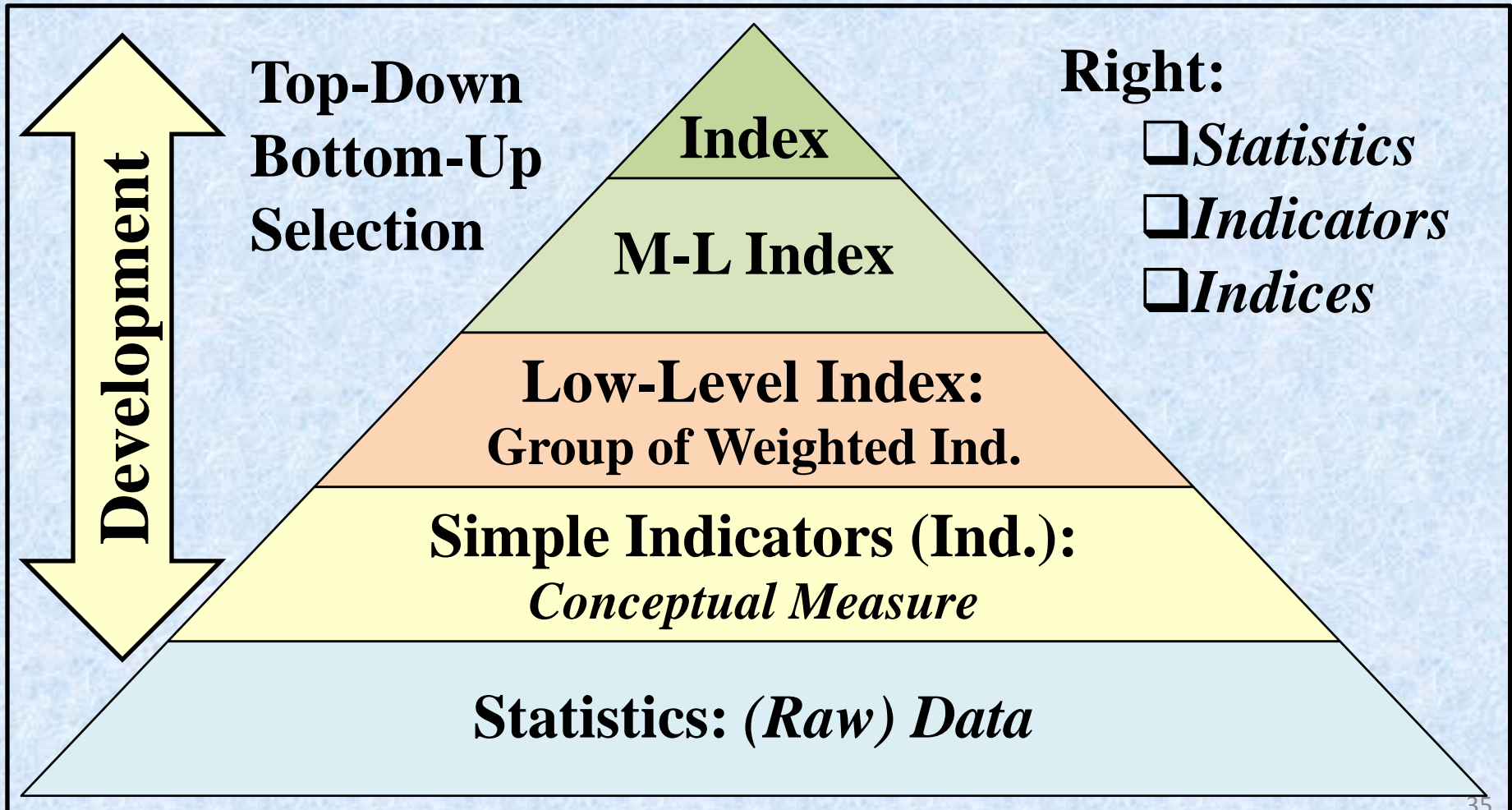
D. Benefits: *How to Assess*



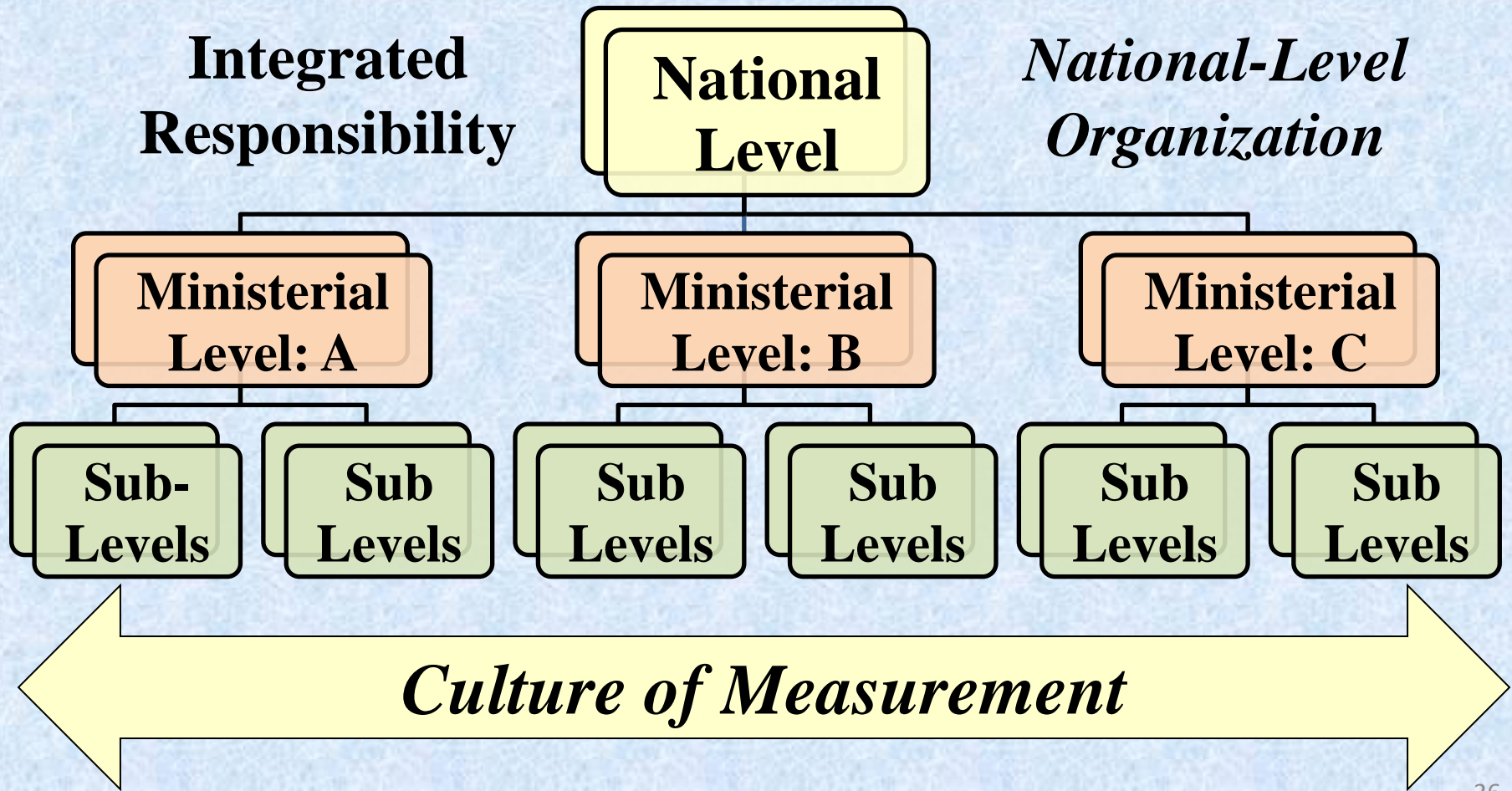
5. Regional Considerations



5. Requirements



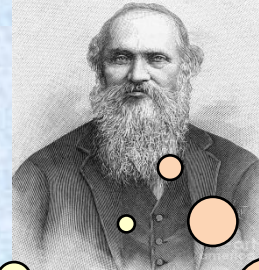
6. Responsibility



(IV): Conclusions

An active “*National Statistics Center*” is needed;
with an active “*National Think Tank*”

Lord Kelvin
(1824-1907)



Known for his
“*Absolute Zero*”

Understand

Improve

Why

To measure
is to *know*

"If you can not
measure it, you can
not *improve* it."

Problems for Attention

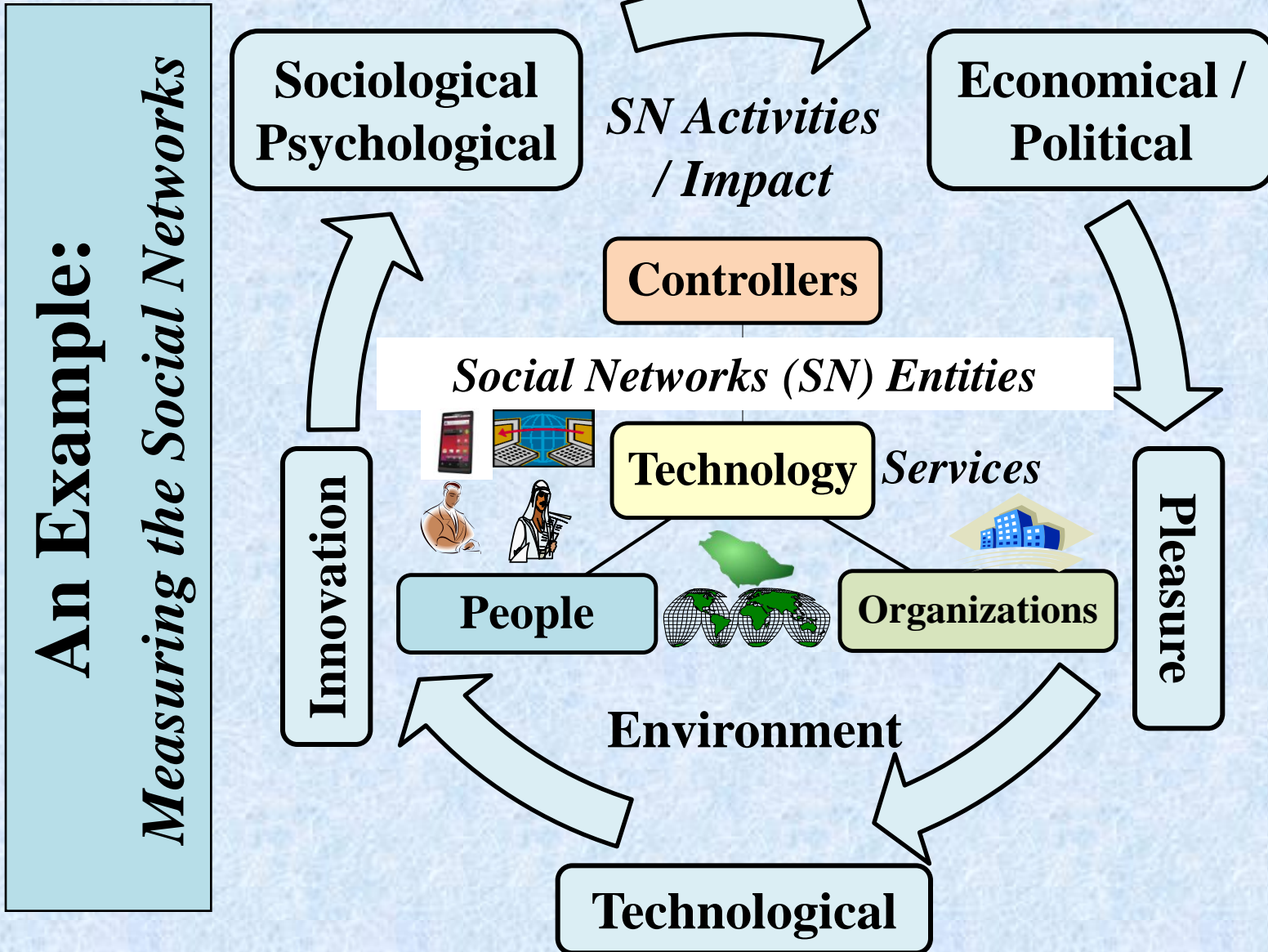
Fairness / Comparability / Availability

New Measures: e.g. *E-Services / Indicators on the Social Media (+)*

Regional Consideration (*For Equity*)

Requirements / Responsibility

Integration / Contribution (*World*)



Thank You

**Toward work
with**

“Mind & Heart”

