



Considerations

- European and International context and priorities
- ICT for inclusive learning principles and issues
- Some examples of ICT to support socially isolated young people
- Equity initiatives (reducing the digital divide)
- ICT for inclusion in schools





NOVE TEHNOLOGIJE

Definitions and scale of the problem

Social inclusion is defined as:

" a process ensuring that persons at risk of poverty and social exclusion be given opportunities and means necessary for a full participation in economic, social and cultural life and achieving living standards and welfare considered normal in the society they live in".

It ensures enhanced participation in decision-making process which in turns affects rights and exercise of basic rights.

24% of all the EU population (over 120 million people), are at risk of poverty or social exclusion – this includes 27% of all children in Europe*

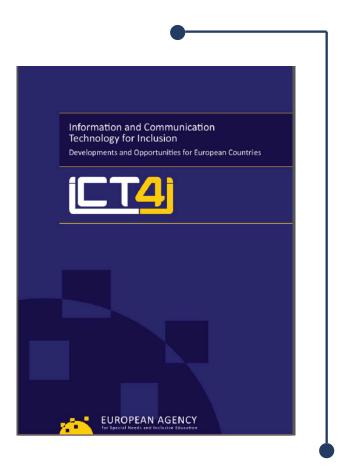
*Eurostat for EU27 (2012)



ICT for Inclusion – European Agency

- Involved 17 European Countries
- Project Synthesis and Country level reports
- Literature Review
- Review of International and European Policy
- Case studies

http://www.european-agency.org/agency-projects/ict4i



NOVE TEHNOLOGIJE

ICT for social inclusion via distance learning

Bednet

- Children and adolescents 6 to 18 years
- Long-term and/or chronic illness
- Participation in collaborative learning during and after a lesson

http://www.bednet.be/

YouTube: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aAqL DCLtTIo

- At home:
- Computer
- Webcam
- Printer/scanner
- Headset

- In the classroom:
 - Computer
 - Movable camera
 - Printer/scanner
 - Speakers/microphone



NOVE TEHNOLOGIJE

ICT for social inclusion via distance learning

Belfast Hospital School (UK, Northern Ireland)

- · Learning modules,
- national learning platform,
- accredited courses

Benefits

- promoted self-esteem and confidence
- Overcome challenge of meeting the group face-to-face
- · encouraged independent learning
- developed study, teamwork and ICT skills



NOVE TEHNOLOGIJE U OBRAZOVANJU

ICT for social inclusion via distance learning

Nisai (UK, England)

- · Blended learning
- Accredited
- Virtual school
- Recorded lessons
- Peer interaction
- Vocational Centre
- E-learning trained teachers
- Pastoral support

http://www.nisai.com/



Welcome

We support Schools, Academies, Colleges, PRUs, Care Homes, Local Authorities and parents in providing access to learning for students who struggle due to barriers to learning, whether physical, emotional or learning-related.

To see one student's experience, watch the video below by John Domokos of the Guardian, as he captures "A Level Results Day" with one of our students suffering with ME. It represents the success of our students who achieve qualifications, often against incredible odds.



For students who are Post 16 and challenged by illness or a medical condition, the Nisai Virtual Academy can be the answer to supporting the dream for progression. Learn More.

Are English and Maths resits a problem? With the new requirement for Post 16 students to have at least a C in English and Maths GCSEs, Nisai provides



Can Autism Be A Cause For Exclu

On 11th February, Ambitious ab Autism launched a campaign, Ru to focus on the reasons why chil with autism miss out on school.² discovering that 4 in 10 children autism have been excluded informally/illegally from school.





European examples of ICT for inclusion

- Important issues were technical, attitudinal and personal factors: self confidence of users, teachers attitudes to ICT
- · Key issues often considered in examples
 - Exploring how teachers work effectively with other professionals
 - The development of communities of ICT for inclusion professional practice
- The best examples challenge ways of thinking about using ICT





Communication from the Commission, argues that:

EU education is failing to keep pace with the digital society and economy...

- Digital technologies are not being fully exploited in education and training systems across
- While 70% of teachers in the EU recognize the importance of training in digital-supported ways of teaching and learning
- Most teachers use ICT mainly to prepare their teaching, rather than to work with students during lessons.

(European Commission, 2013).





Bridging the Digital Divide - Home access initiatives

- Research highlights social, economic and learning benefits of internet enabled computer access (at home or personal/mobile)
- Home Access Programme in England
- Plan Ceibal in Uruguay
- Gates Foundation Global Libraries







Key role for schools in inclusion through ICT (1)

- Communication friendly classrooms
- Accessible and assistive technologies
- Personalising learning
- Continuing professional development and sharing of good practice
- Digital competencies and e-safety practices







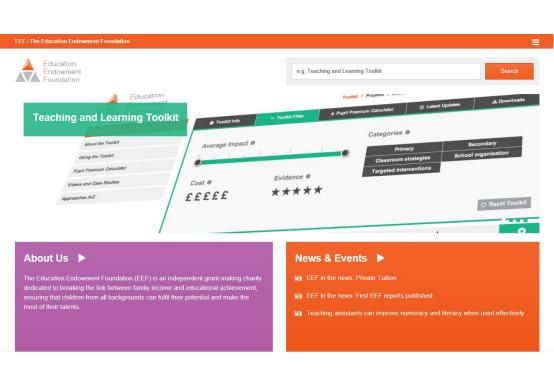
Key role for schools in inclusion through ICT (2)

- Engaging parent/carers and the wider community (charities, businesses, alternative curriculum providers)
- Coordinating multi-disciplinary support (education, health and social care)
- Enabling equality of access to technology for learning

NOVE TEHNOLOGIJE

ICT to support effective teaching and learning for all

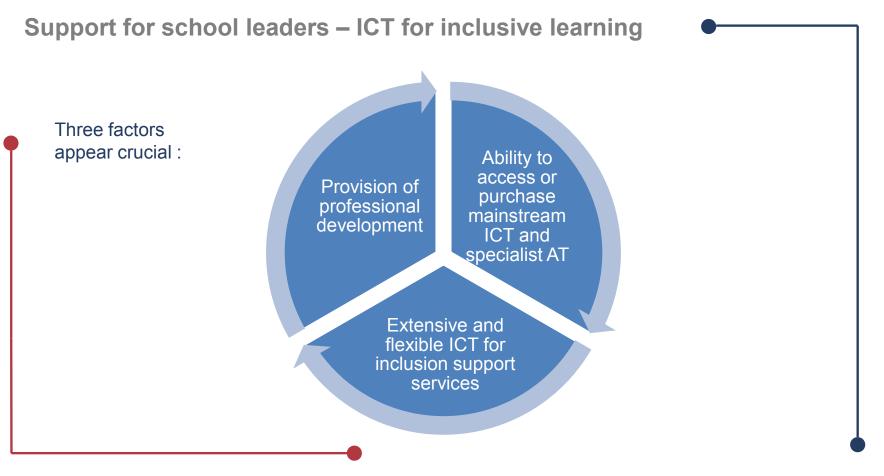
- Peer tutoring
- Meta-cognition and selfregulation
- Behaviour interventions
- Social and emotional aspects of learning
- · Parental involvement
- Phonics
- Digital technology



http://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/toolkit/

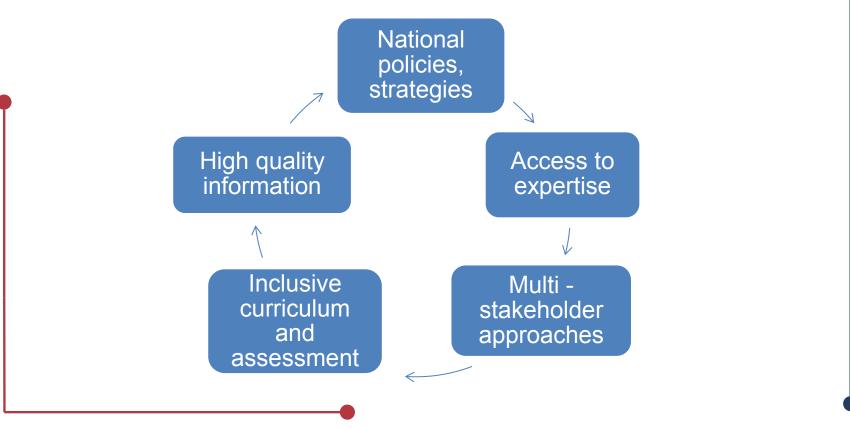








Schools can be empowered by:



NOVE TEHNOLOGIJE

New technology opportunities





NOVE TEHNOLOGIJE

Everybody is a genius...

