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day management information

1.4.3. Two types of anticipative information1.5. Weak signals; 1.5.1. Definition of a weak signal; 1.5.2. An example of weak signal as the trigger to a warning; 1.5.3. Should we prefer a "strong" but backward-looking signal, or a "weak" but forward-looking signal?; 1.5.4.

Conversion, transformation of a weak signal into an early warning signal; 1.5.5. Should we refer to a "signal" or a "sign"? Intentionality of the sender; 1.5.6. Weak signals... or decoys, deceptions, and information asymmetry; 1.5.7. Characteristics of a weak signal: "stealthy information"

1.5.8. Sources emitting weak signals: examples1.6. Detecting weak signals; 1.6.1. Individual intelligence (in the Latin sense of the word): a definition; 1.6.2. Cognitive style of a person; 1.6.3. Individual cognitive biases; 1.6.4. Fear; 1.7. Interpreting, amplifying and exploiting weak signals to support strategic decision making; 1.7.1. Need for collective intelligence (CI) for interpreting weak signals; 1.7.2. CM: justification and definition of the process; 1.7.3. Definition of CI as the emergence of CCM; 1.7.4. From CCM to knowledge management

1.8. Puzzle® method for the operationalization of CCM1.8.1. Issue: why the puzzle metaphor?; 1.8.2. Definition of the Puzzle® method; 1.8.3. Fundamental hypotheses of the Puzzle® method; 1.8.4. Work group and CI; 1.9. Global VASIC process for detecting, recognizing and utilizing weak signals; 1.9.1. Targeting of anticipative scanning and information sources; 1.9.2. Tracking and individual selection of weak signals; 1.9.3. Escalating information, collective/centralized selection and storage; 1.9.4. Dissemination and preparation of information for CCM sessions; 1.9.5. Animation

1.9.6. Measurements: performance indicators of the VASIC process

Sommario/riassunto

The expression ""We did not see it coming!"" has often been heard in recent years from decision makers at the highest levels of the private and public sectors. Yet there were actually early warning signals, but they were often ignored due to a lack of appropriate methodology. Focusing on the concept of a weak signal, this book provides methods for anticipating problems and dealing with blind spots. Along with examples of this concept, the authors provide answers to questions of feasibility, including how to recognize a weak signal, and how to exploit it. Numerous applications are also presente

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Sommario/riassunto	How is class depicted in Swedish contemporary literature, and what can it teach us about contemporary society? In <i>Doing Class</i> , literary scholar Asa Arping tries new pathways into the broad, mainly realistic Swedish novels of recent decades. She finds class-coded actions, thoughts and emotions even outside the traditional working-class literature, and explores how the story of class deepens when it is put into dialogue with other categories, such as gender, age and ethnicity/racialization. Through reflections on the last twenty years of prose publishing, from Torbjorn Flygt's <i>Underdog</i> (2001) to Donia Saleh's <i>Ya Leila</i> (2020), the study shows how literature shapes and discusses the increasingly obscure class concept, where perceptions of work, identity, lifestyle and welfare state are rapidly changing.