

Lifelong Learning Policy Review of the Republic of Korea

The Annual Meeting of Research Network 4
of the ASEM Lifelong Learning Hub
April 2, 2013

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Director General

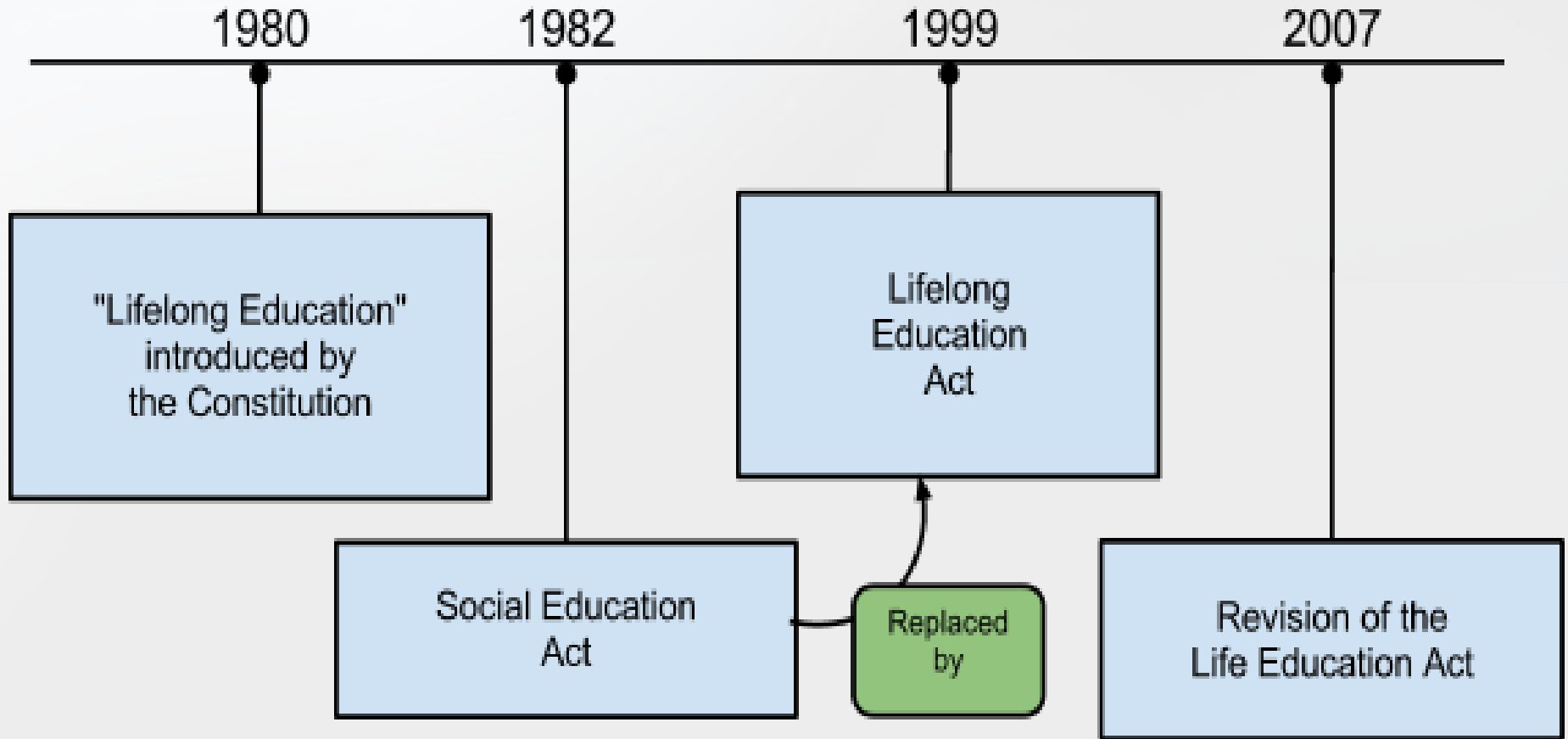
Department of Lifelong and Vocational Education Facilitation

National Institute for Lifelong Education

THE OUTLINE

1. Review of Lifelong Learning
2. Development of LL Strategies
3. Implementation of the Strategies
4. Reflection and Identification

Review of Lifelong Learning



● Definition of Lifelong Learning

- Lifelong learning defined as: “all types of learning occurring through lifetime in one’s life, all places in a society, and every person without discrimination.”



● Systems of Lifelong Learning

Committee

Administration

Operation

Lifelong Education
Promotion
Committee

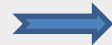


Ministry of Education



National Institute for
Lifelong Education

Provincial
Government
Lifelong Education
Council



Metropolitan city or
provincial education
office, government



Regional Institutes
for
Lifelong Education

Local government
Lifelong Education
Council



Local education office
in cities, counties,
and districts



Local Lifelong
Learning Centers

● Administration System

- Central Level:
 - In charge by the lifelong and vocational education bureau of the Ministry of Education

- Local Level:
 - Before 2007, the metropolitan and provincial offices of education, have traditionally served as providers of lifelong education.
 - After 2007, the revised Lifelong Education Act (2007) stipulates mayors of local provinces to install and manage regional institutes for lifelong education

● Operation System

- National Lifelong Education Center → NILE established (2007)
 - Central government
- Lifelong Learning Information Center
 - Metropolitan cities, provinces
- Lifelong Learning Center
 - Lower administrative units
 - Two types of lifelong learning centers:
 1. operated by public library, university, civil organizations
 2. department of local education office of education

● Committee System

- “Lifelong Learning Promotion Committee” established in the central government level, metropolitan cities and provinces level, and lower administrative units level.
- Regions work to build networks with civic groups, welfare facilities, and employment services
- Cities, counties, and districts use networks delivered to lifelong learning policies and programs

● Legislation on Lifelong Learning

- Support system for the national lifelong education is made by the Lifelong Education Act (1999)
- Results of the revised Lifelong Education Act (2007):
 - Replaced with the pre-existed Social Education Act
 - Central government: establishment of NILE
 - Provincial government: Regional Institute for Lifelong Education
 - Local government: Lifelong Learning Center

Development of LLL Strategies

- Background

To build a learning society

[2002-2006]

The 1st National
Lifelong Learning Plan

Promote joy of
learning and sharing,
and nurture a society
which embraces
learning

[2008-2012]

The 2nd National
Lifelong Learning Plan

Promote joyous,
future-oriented and
integrated learning
activities

[2013-2017]

The 3rd National
Lifelong Learning Plan

Create learning
society of living
together, prospering
together, and existing
together for happiness
for all

Administrative Goals & Policy Tasks

Administrative Vision

*A new era of hope
and happiness*

The Five Administrative Goals

Goal 1: A jobs-centered Creative Economy

Goal 2: Tailored employment and welfare

Goal 3: Creativity-oriented education and cultural enrichment

Goal 4: A safe and united society

Goal 5: Strong security measures for sustainable peace on
the Korean Peninsula

140 Policy Tasks

Strategy: To cultivate professionals and create a
system for lifelong education

**Task. To establish a national lifelong
education system in preparation for a
time when the average life span reaches
100**



● Content of the LLL Strategies

Task 75.

To establish a **national lifelong education system** in preparation for a time when the average life span reaches 100

Specific Tasks

Construction of a Comprehensive Lifelong Learning Delivery System

Installation of Lifelong Learning Center for Happiness

Lifelong Learning Network

Customized Lifelong Learning

Strategies

Construction of a Smart Lifelong Learning System

Construction of a Lifelong Learning Integrated Governance

Support of linkage between Adult Continuing Education-Employment

Realization of a Customized Step-by-Step Life Fit Learning Welfare

● Policy priorities for LLL Strategies

1. Construction of a smart lifelong learning system
2. Completion of a system for a lifelong education in greater-based local governments
3. Formation of lifelong education networks through adult-learner centered transitions in universities
4. Creation of lifelong learning ecosystems for SME
5. a. Enhance the culture of living together by supporting the socially weak with lifelong education
b. Support to overcome career interruptions through lifelong education

Implementation of the Strategies

● Funding

- 2007 Lifelong Education Act
 - Article 8: grant study leaves and/or support study expenses
 - Article 16: financial support and aid

- Providers
 - Central level- Ministry of Education, and other related ministries
 - Local level- Municipal/provincial offices of education, but since 2007, government offices of cities, counties, and districts are emerging as new providers to finance lifelong education

● Governance

Committee

Administration

Operation

Lifelong Education
Promotion
Committee

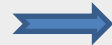


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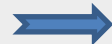


Metropolitan city or
provincial education
office, government



Regional Institutes
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Council



Local education office
in cities, counties,
and districts



Local Lifelong
Learning Centers

Governance under the 3rd National Lifelong Learning Promotion Plan

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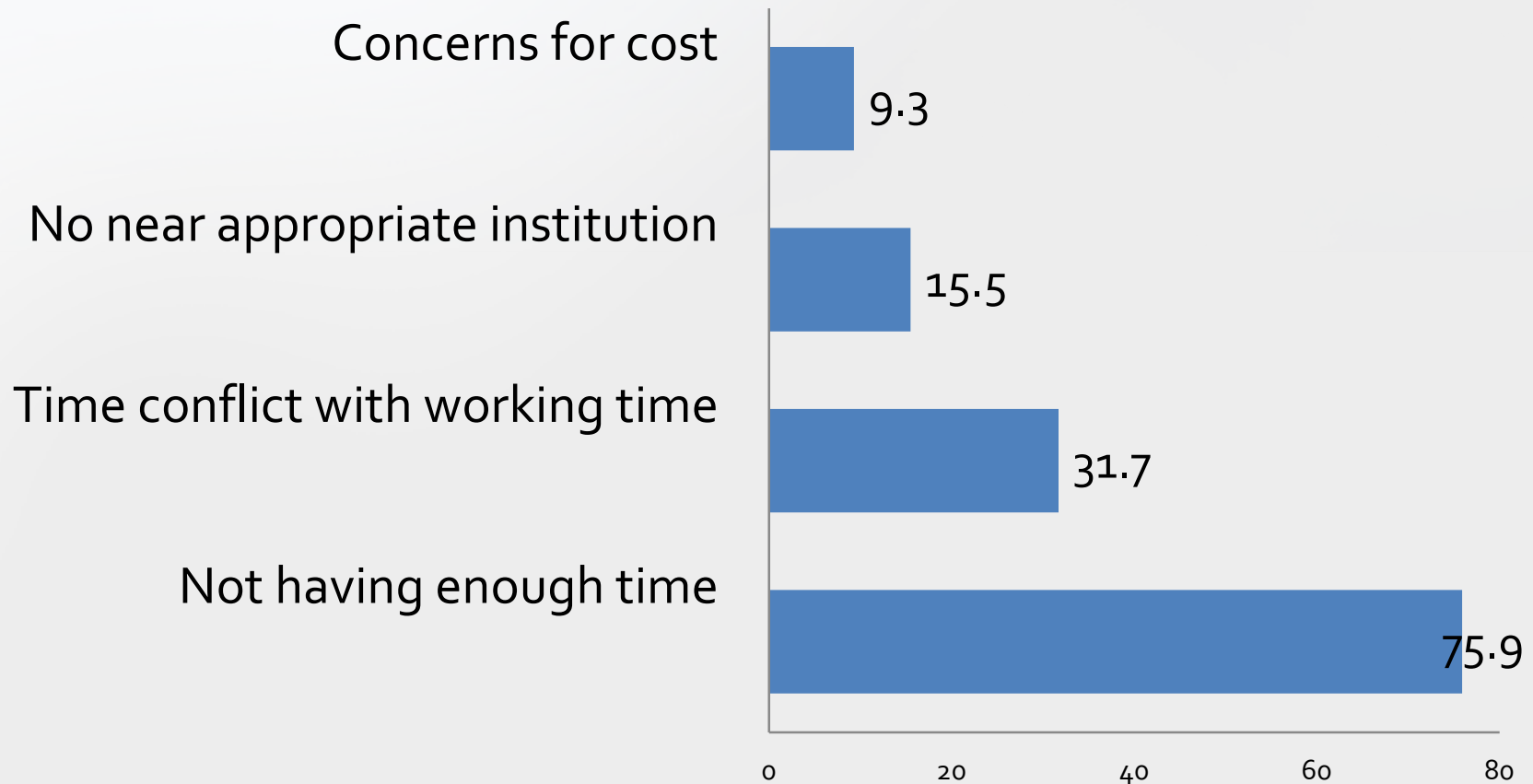
Lifelong Learning Center for Happiness

Networking with all the related lifelong learning institutes (e.g. Schools, Libraries, Welfare Facilities, and etc.)

● Participation

- Survey conducted by the Ministry of Education in 2012
 - 4,000 participants between the ages 25-64
 - Lifelong learning defined as: any types of learning, education, or training which occur over a lifetime (formal, informal)
- Results:
 - Participation rate: 35.6%
 - People with higher educational levels more likely to participate
 - Unemployed and inactive population more likely to participate
 - People with more monthly household income more likely to participate

● Reasons for Non-participation



Reflection and Identification

- Reflection on the Gap Between Development and Implementation
 - Performance Management System
 - Monitoring
 - Review
 - Evaluation

- Following up with the system
 - Yearly monitoring plan and report by the Ministry of Education to measure the outcome goal and achievement
 - Indicators of the management outcome target → show progression and outcome
 - Indicators showed that participation rates had a yearly increase by 2%, except in 2012.

- Lifelong Learning Promotion Plan
 - Purpose is to distinguish the gap between development and implementation
 - Consists of:
 - Mid-long term goals and directions to promote lifelong education
 - Foundation and activation
 - Funds as well as expanding investments
 - Analysis and evaluation of policies

- Second National Lifelong Learning Promotion Plan (2008-2012)
 - Indicators were established from steps to planning stage-specific performances, to outcomes of major tasks
 - 9 out of the 18 indicators achieved its goal
 - Results demonstrated the major concerns in the policy as the support systems of lifelong learning to help workers find decent jobs.

● Identification of Policy Dilemmas

- Disparity between socioeconomic classes
- Population structure change
- Recognition or validation of non-formal and informal learning experiences
- Financing adult and lifelong education

Thank you.