Lifelong Learning Policy Review of the Republic of Korea

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

1980: "Lifelong Education" introduced by the Constitution

1982: Social Education Act

1999: Lifelong Education Act

2007: Revision of the Life Education Act
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.”
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**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>[2002-2006]</th>
<th>[2008-2012]</th>
<th>[2013-2017]</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The 1st National Lifelong Learning Plan</td>
<td>The 2nd National Lifelong Learning Plan</td>
<td>The 3rd National Lifelong Learning Plan</td>
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<td>Promote joy of learning and sharing, and nurture a society which embraces learning</td>
<td>Promote joyous, future-oriented and integrated learning activities</td>
<td>Create learning society of living together, prospering together, and existing together for happiness for all</td>
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To build a learning society
Administrative Goals & Policy Tasks

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
- Lifelong Education Promotion Committee
- Provincial Government Lifelong Education Council
- Local government Lifelong Education Council

Administration
- Ministry of Education
- Metropolitan city or provincial education office, government
- Local education office in cities, counties, and districts

Operation
- National Institute for Lifelong Education
- Regional Institutes for Lifelong Education
- Local Lifelong Learning Centers
Governance under the 3rd National Lifelong Learning Promotion Plan

- National Institute for Lifelong Education
- Regional Institutes for Lifelong Education
- Local Lifelong Learning Centers
- Ministry of Education
  - Metropolitan city or provincial education office and government
  - Local education office in cities, counties, and districts

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

- Not having enough time: 75.9%
- Time conflict with working time: 31.7%
- No near appropriate institution: 15.5%
- Concerns for cost: 9.3%
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.