What does innovation have to do with social well-being?

Learning Systems and the Future of Lifelong Learning

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Old Growth Model

Policy initiative: Raise level of education

Productivity of workers is increased

Higher national productivity

Greater national wealth
Knowledge workers earn more than semi-skilled workers and increase national income through rising wage levels.
Formal learning took place in the presence of a teacher and was defined by set learning objectives.
New Growth Model

Policy initiative: Build national learning system for all peoples

Learning abilities raise level of knowledge

Growth in all sectors; knowledge is additional resource

Greater national wealth and well-being

Resource implications: fewer resources required
Recent emphasis on lifelong learning has followed a standard employment-driven logic.

“...further technological and economic change will be increasingly dependent on continuing education and training for those already in employment.”

“A knowledge-based or learning economy requires a larger number of graduates and an employment orientation in teaching. It also requires the provision of lifelong learning opportunities for a wide variety of traditional and non-traditional learners.”

OECD 2009 Report “OECD Reviews of Innovation Policy: Korea
Human capital, innovation capacity, and entrepreneurship subscores for top five competitive countries (of forty countries in rankings)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall Rank</th>
<th>Human Capital</th>
<th>Innovation Capacity</th>
<th>Entrepreneurship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Rank</td>
<td>Total Rank</td>
<td>Total Rank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>1 78%</td>
<td>8 73%</td>
<td>10 96.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>2 83%</td>
<td>3 97%</td>
<td>1 62.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>3 62%</td>
<td>14 32%</td>
<td>26 65.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>4 82%</td>
<td>4 82%</td>
<td>4 95.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Korea</td>
<td>5 81%</td>
<td>6 77%</td>
<td>7 96.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Information Technology and Innovation Foundation, 2009
New knowledge is created dynamically at any place on the globe, at any time, in collaboration with anyone in the world.
Ideas are a resource of rich and poor alike. They can be distributed widely, at low cost. Local ideas are as important to social well-being as are global-level ideas.
Shoes... made from materials, equipment and labor
These shoes have increased value with knowledge led design

“The shoes have metal springs and lever arms built into its suspension, and is designed to deliver increases in propulsion, rather than simply cushioning your footfalls.”
Seemingly the least knowledge-economy job in the world....garbage collection
Garbage becomes a knowledge product and improves the quality of life of a society.
Rehydration recipes save a million lives a year
South Korea’s Visionary Eco-Sustainable Microcosm
Emerging Sustainable Model

Policy initiative: Build networks of innovation capabilities across sectors, fields, communities

Diversity of thought increases utility of solutions to complex problems

Synergy of ideas creates dynamic growth across society and linked to the world

Unique characteristics and linkages creates framework for dynamic, sustainable well-being
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Globalization</th>
<th>Knowledge Economy</th>
<th>Innovative Creation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Epistemological placement</strong></td>
<td>Trend analysis</td>
<td>Strategy due to shifts in composition of productivity</td>
<td>Theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Underlying theoretical basis</strong></td>
<td>Economics of markets (neo-classical economic theory)</td>
<td>Economics of production (neo-classical economic theory)</td>
<td>Economics of innovation (unresolved conflicts with neo-classical economic theory)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alignment with neo-classical economic theory</strong></td>
<td>Aligned</td>
<td>Aligned but somewhat uneasy fit especially tacit vs. codified knowledge and nature of knowledge ownership</td>
<td>Substantially in conflict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Approach towards knowledge</strong></td>
<td>Neutral. Not included explicitly in treatment (exogenous)</td>
<td>Another form of capital that defines competition</td>
<td>Importance of knowledge as a collective good, value of institutions, movement away from growth based on consumption of scarce resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Main message</strong></td>
<td>Companies and institutions must learn to operate as if in one large market</td>
<td>Knowledge is replacing industrial production as the primary source of new value creation</td>
<td>Knowledge’s special characteristics require a new approach to understanding growth.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The new look of education:
Innovation capability allows rich and poor alike to create a valuable resource; building networks increases its utility for social well-being.
Raising the learning potential of all sectors and peoples creates a united, synergistic framework which helps communities reach their goals and adapt in face of adversity.
Old industrial economic frameworks and thinking are no longer valid and keep educators from bringing their important perspectives to the conversation in designing positive change.
“Everyone seems to believe that knowledge is the key to economic success, and yet our most developed schools of economic thought are mired in the most frightful muddles when it comes to modeling knowledge in an economic setting.”

Mirowski, Philip (2009) “Why There is (as Yet) no Such Thing as an Economics of Knowledge,” in The Oxford Handbook of Philosophy of Economics. Harold Kincaid and Don Ross (eds.). Oxford University Press.
The most important difference that innovation value makes is not how we produce value using knowledge, but how ideas contribute to social well-being.
Likely, new value will be created by social innovation done by collaboratives of people participating at all ages
Sustainable Communities Network

Linking citizens to resources and to one another to create healthy, vital, sustainable communities

How to Plan a Sustainable Event

Placemaking: Tools for Community Action is a starter kit for a community member, city official.