The Role of CLC for Intergenerational Learning Focusing on the Elderly

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1. Aging Society and Issues

South Korea

Source: www.worldbank.org
Most countries in the world are experiencing a dramatic growth in their aging population. Due to a decline in fertility and an increase in longevity, it is estimated that “in less than 10 years, older people will outnumber children for the first time in history” (Withnall, 2012, p. 650).

In 2010 older adults comprised 11% of the world’s population and are expected to grow to 22% in the year 2050 (World Economic Forum, 2012). As can be seen in Table 1 from the World Economic Forum’s report titled *Global Population Ageing: Peril or Promise?* (2012), this growth is uneven across continents, but all continents will experience growth in their older population.

Of further interest are the top 10 countries experiencing the greatest growth in Table 1. Percentage of Population Aged 60 and Older World Economic Forum, 2012 their elder populations.

As can be seen in Table 2, Japan currently leads the world with 22% of their population 60 years and older, rising to a projected 42% by the year 2050. The top 10 Countries with the Highest Percentages of 60+ Populations in 2011 and 2050. World Economic Forum, 2012.
Aging Society and Issues

Increases in life expectancy
Declines in fertility rate
In 2013, 12.2%.

Breakneck speed of population aging
“Compressed” population aging

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Elderly Ratio</th>
<th>Year Reached</th>
<th>Years Taken</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>1864</td>
<td>115, 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>1867</td>
<td>85, 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>61, 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>7%→14%</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>40, 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>14%→20%</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>24, 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>18, 8</td>
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</tbody>
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Raising Issues

Learning opportunities & Generation integration
Why Generation Together and Intergenerational Learning?

Korean Population Structure
2. Korean Government’s Fundamental Philosophy and Supporting Policies

National Happiness and Government 3.0

“We, our country are confront with new challenges that can not be solved with that we have...” “Korean government does urgently need new paradigm of public management to overcome it...” (July, 2012)
National Happiness Level (Beyond GDP)

A Global Projection of Subjective Well-being: The First Published Map of World Happiness

Map created by Adrian White, Analytic Social Psychologist, University of Leicester (2006)

Map and further analysis incorporates data published by UNESCO, the WHO, the New Economics Foundation, the Veblen Institute Database, the Latinobarometer, the Afrobarometer, the CIA, and the UN Human Development Report.

Happy —— Average —— Unhappy
Administrative Vision and Guiding Principles

National Happiness, A New Era of Hope

• Employment-Centered Creative Economy
• On-Demand Employment Welfare
• Creative Education and Life with Culture
• Secure and Integrated Society
• Foundation for a Happy Era of Unification
• Trustworthy Government

A New Era of Hope (2013.4.5)

• Economic Revival
• National Happiness
• Cultural Enrichment
• Foundation for Peaceful Unification
Map of Government Projects (1)

**Economic Revival**
- 3 Strategies
- 42 Projects

**Creative Economy**
- Creative Economy Ecosystem (3)
- Venture, Small- & Medium-sized Enterprises (3)
- Development of New Industries and Markets (8)
- Scientific Technology ICT (5)
- Creative Talent (1)

**Economic Democratization**
- Disciplined Market Economy (6)

**Public Economy**
- Stability in Ordinary People’s Lives (8)
- Stable Economic Operation (8)

**On-Demand Employment & Welfare**
- Lifecycle-based On-demand Welfare (10)
- Welfare System for Self-Sufficiency Programs (9)
- Activities for women that can help overcome low fertility (4)

**Creative Education**
- Dream and Talent Education (4)
- Transcend Resume (1)
- Qualified Professionals and lifelong learning (3)

**National Security**
- Security from Crime (9)
- Comfortable and Sustainable Environment (8)
- Prevention and Management of Disasters (6)

**Social Integration**
- Integration and Harmony (5)
- Balanced Development of Regions, Decentralization of Power (5)

**National Happiness**
- 4 Strategies
- 64 Projects

**On-Demand Employment & Welfare**
- Lifecycle-based On-demand Welfare (10)
- Welfare System for Self-Sufficiency Programs (9)
- Activities for women that can help overcome low fertility (4)
Map of Government Projects (2)

Cultural Enrichment
3 Strategies
10 Projects

Culture that Everyone Enjoys
- Cultural Finances 2%, Basic Culture Law (1)
- Opportunities for Cultural Participation, Resolution of Cultural Gap (1)
- Creation of Cultural Spaces (1)
- Improvement of Cultural Diversity (1)

Promotion of Culture & Art
- Support for Artists (1)
- Promotion of Liberal Arts Culture (1)
- Strengthening of Cultural Heritage Preservation (1)

Convergence between Culture and Industry
- Fostering of Contents Industry (1)
- Vitalization of Sports (1)
- Realization of Higher Level of Tourism (1)

Foundation for a Peaceful Unification
3 Strategies
13 Projects

Strong Security
- Strong National Security, Sustainable Peace (7)

Trust-Building Process on the Korean Peninsula
- A New Korean Peninsula on the Path to a Peaceful Unification (3)

Diplomacy Built on Trust
- A Trustworthy Diplomacy Built Together with Citizens (3)

Foundation for promoting
1 Strategy
7 Projects

Trustworthy Government
- Government 3.0 (1)
- Clean and Competent Government (6)
Governing Network

- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Culture & Tourism
- Ministry of Labor
- Local Government
- Ministry of Health and Welfare

NILE
3. Lifelong Education System for seniors in South Korea

Legal System

- **Senior Citizens Welfare Law (1997)**: Legislation to protect seniors’ physical and emotional health and to ensure high level quality of life.


- **Act on Prohibition of Age Discrimination in Employment and Elderly Employment Promotion (2010)**: Legislation to contribute to the employment security of the aged and to the development of national economy.

- **Framework Act on Low Fertility in an Aging Society (2005)**: Legislation to provide the basic direction of policies on low fertility in an aging society and emphasize lifelong learning to ensure that all generation can learn throughout their lifetime.
Lifelong Education System for seniors in South Korea

Governing body

- State: The Presidential Committee on Low Fertility and Population Policy (13 ministries)
- City/Province: Institute for Lifelong Education
- City/County/District: Lifelong Learning Center
- Town/Neighborhood: Lifelong Learning Center for Happiness, Senior Center, Social Welfare Center, Community Center
Ministry of Education – NILE - Local Government

Central–Local Context

School District
Deputy M. Ministry

Channels

Control and Coordination

District Local C.
Community Centers

NILE
Lifelong Education System for Seniors in South Korea

Governing body: Central Government level

Ministry of Employment and Labor
Ministry of Gender Equality and Family
Ministry of National Defense
Ministry of Strategy and Finance
Ministry of Security and Public Administration
Ministry of Education
Ministry of Justice
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs
Ministry of Health and Welfare
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy
Office for Government Policy Coordination
Prime Minister's Secretarial
Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport
Lifelong Education System for seniors in South Korea

Governing body: Town/Township/Neighborhood

LLL Center for Happiness

Community centers, libraries, nursing homes, underutilized facilities
Program management, consulting services, learning community
Access to education nearby, abounding structure

- 2013: Lifelong Education Act reform,
established powers to create
town/township/neighborhood LLCH
- 2013: Ministry of Education, test operated LLCH
- 2014: Currently operating 180 LLCH
Lifelong Education System for seniors in South Korea

Policies supporting learning opportunities

- Training specialists in senior adult education
- Volunteer centers of local governments
- Educational support for underprivileged / neglected groups
- Academic Credit Bank K-MOOC

- Assuring the quality and outcomes of learning

Volunteering

Social Integration

Training
4. Lifelong Education Projects and Organizations for Seniors

Policies supporting learning opportunities

**Academic Credit Bank**

Open higher education system, acknowledges various learning experiences and presents them with an associate’s degree or a bachelor’s degree.

**K-MOOC**

Korean model of Massive Open Online Course (MOOC), provides services based on the latest teaching and learning methods, such as Blended Learning and its own ‘Flipped Learning’ model.
1. Senior Citizen Schools

- Arguably the most popular form in related facilities. 20 colleges and 278 schools for senior adults in urban and rural areas
- No fixed curriculum: classroom education, participation in community activities and fostering civic responsibilities

Source: http://terms.naver.com/entry.nhn?docId=578972
Source: http://www.kado.net/news/articleView.html?idxno=692787
2. Senior Citizen Colleges

- Objective: to provide advanced level education. More prestige in terms of scale, financial power, and social recognition
- Typical program is three years long, students receive a course certificate;
- Estimated that approximately 314 senior citizen colleges exist in Korea
3. Senior Citizens Classrooms and Senior Citizens Welfare Centers

- Welfare centers for senior citizens are established under the Senior Citizens Welfare Law
- Objective: to provide various counseling, healthcare, entertainment, liberal arts and other courses to satisfy senior participants’ learning needs.

Source: www.bzeronews.com
Source: www.yes-tv.kr
4. Schools of Lifelong Education Affiliated with Universities

- Curriculum content involves social welfare systems, health and healthcare, economy, politics, social change, cultural understanding, international relations and other subjects
- With Korea’s transition into rapidly ageing society and high expectations for “silver industry,” programs for training senior education specialists increased dramatically
5. Social Welfare Centers Affiliated with Ministry of Health & Welfare

- Objective: to satisfy citizens' needs and wants to participate in social activities; to provide them with diverse learning opportunities for marginalized groups
- As of 2014, 443 social welfare centers nationwide (Association of Social Welfare Center)

Source: learning.suwon.go.kr

Source: www.jifa.or.kr
6. Institutions Affiliated with Religious Organizations

- Many religious organizations offering older adult education programs
- Estimated about 400 senior citizen schools run by Christian Senior Citizens’ Education Association and another 100 schools run by Seoul Catholic Church
7. Lifelong Learning Center /Happy Learning Support Centers

- Designated by local Office of Education, serves as information center and provides research, training, and information services to local residents
- Via 421 lifelong learning centers, operates 17,708 programs, 2,144 for elderly (12.1% of total) (2013, Lifelong Education Information System)
5. Social Service and Intergenerational Learning

- Social service and other non-governmental organizations are among main hosts of schools for senior citizens
Intergenerational Learning Programs in CLC

Happy Learning Support Centers: Busan, West District

- Cultivating a warm village
  - Creating beauty in high-crime districts
  - Mural painting projects
- Community together
  - Senior self-sufficiency programs
  - Social adjustment programs
Intergenerational Learning Programs in CLC

Jayang Social Welfare Center’s 1st & 3rd Generation Integration Program: “Donghwa” (Assimilation)

- Since 2011, operated intergenerational integration program, aimed at promoting harmony between elderly requiring assistance and juveniles
- Elderly gather 1 weekday per week; engaged in joint activities with juveniles 1 weekend day per month
- Teenagers voluntarily plan and implement various programs, including traditional plays, outdoor picnic, cooking and singing contest for the elderly
Intergenerational Learning Programs in CLC

Eunpyeong Elderly Welfare Center’s 1st & 3rd Generation Integration Matching Program “One Family Connected by Love “Donghwa” (Assimilation)

• One-on-one matching between family volunteer group (students and parents) and senior citizen living alone; volunteer group pays visits to the senior citizen on regular basis and becomes his or her company to chat and share cultural experiences together

• Activities of family volunteer group aim to provide emotional support and alleviate depression elderly, and strengthen family ties for volunteer group
Intergenerational Learning Programs in CLC

Seodaemun Elderly Welfare Program’s ‘YO! LOVE’

• Joint activities between the elderly in community and teenagers who are set to be discharged from facilities
• Mentoring program through regular monthly meetings by forming one-on-one elderly—teen matchmaking
• Program helps the elderly enhance their life satisfaction and sense of ego-integrity through social activities; for teenagers, program helps their self-reliance in society
Intergenerational Learning Programs in CLC

Daejeon Seogu Elderly Welfare Center’s 1st & 3rd Generation Integration Program NIE

- Welfare center invites elderly lecturers to provide education through connection with after-school programs and school vacation programs offered to community’s elementary school students.
- Program provides the elderly with opportunities of social participation; for children, program presents new educational program that is not centered on textbooks.
1st & 3rd Generation Program Activities (1)

Korean traditional song & dance
1st & 3rd Generation Program Activities (2)

Story-telling, Day Care, & Teaching Korean Manners
Direction and Remarks

Based on the practices and system of senior education, it identifies the problems and future directions for Korean educational gerontology:
1) Ambiguous division of labor and lack of special senior citizen education policy;
2) Insufficient financial support;
3) Lack of professionalism in personnel and failure to identify varieties of participants;
4) Insufficient recognition towards senior citizen education;
5) Loose connection between programs and practical use;
6) Failure to address senior’s emotional development; and
7) Separation between Community for Aged and educational programs.

For the future directions part, five recommendations are given:
1) Need to define division of labor in promoting senior citizen education;
2) Need to mend the financial problems via various measures;
3) Need to utilize various media flexibly;
4) Need to resolve the inequality in providing education in various regions and
5) Need to provide various services for diverse senior groups.

6. Insights: intergenerational Learning

Do we have a consensus?
what is going on for the future intergenerational Learning?
Intergenerational Learning

Granddad Project:
- an intergenerational learning initiative conducted in schools in Stockholm, Sweden

Restructuring buildings and facilities:
- Korea
by UNESCO’s Institute of Education, in Hamburg, in 1999. The common definition is as follows: 
*Intergenerational learning provides a conscious and continuous mutual exchange of experience and knowledge between older and younger generations.*

(Boström et al., 2000b)

The Granddad project, that now has developed to a National organization is an example of how an intergenerational relationships in practice can increase social capital and by that also affect community development.

They gained a social network together with the other adults at the school and very positive energy from the pupils. This indicates that there was also an increase in social capital and well-being for the older people.
Intergenerational Learning & Social Capital

Lifelong Learning Program for Seniors

Self-esteem/Involvement Life

Family Engagement
Community Participation

Intergenerational Conflicts

Community Care
Social Cohesion

Participation

Bonding Bridging
Social capital

Community Well-being

Health, emotional support, life satisfaction, active life, volunteer, bonding with other generation
How? Intergenerational Learning at CLC
Governance System for Senior Learning Opportunities
What & Why for Future Intergenerational Learning

In the 1991 UN Principles for Older Persons identifies five groups of rights of older people:

- **Independence**: covering aspects such as access to the essentials of life (food, water, shelter, clothing, health care); basic income; family and community support; the opportunity to work and to gain education; safe environments – to include living at home for as long as possible
- **Participation**: with a focus on societal integration, active participation in the formulation and implementation of policies, the sharing of knowledge and skills with younger generations and the forming of associations and movements
- **Care**: access to the full spectrum of health and social care, to legal services, to secure environments, and to benefits from family and community care according to societal cultural values
- **Self-fulfillment**: through access to the educational, cultural, spiritual and recreational resources of society and the opportunities for development of full self-potential
- **Dignity**: the ability to live in dignity and security, free of exploitation and physical or mental abuse (Kalache & Blewitt, 2012, p. 90)
The National Institute for Lifelong Education (NILE) has opened a creative, hopeful and trustworthy age of lifelong education.