

## ABSTRACT

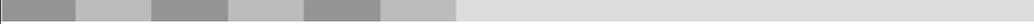
# Analysis on Lifelong Education Statistics for Building A National Lifelong Learning System

Park, Sung Ho  
Kang, Young Hae  
Eom, Moon Young  
Kim, Jin Hee  
Cho, Mi Young  
Jun, Ju Sung  
Lee, Mi Ra  
Seo, Eun Kyoung  
Seol, Gah In

This study aims to make a diagnosis on and to suggest some improvement schemes for current lifelong education statistics survey in Korea in line with a government project on building a national lifelong learning system in the aging era. Literature Review, Focus Group Interview (FGI), Delphi Survey, and Statistical Analysis were conducted to evaluate the suitability of Lifelong Education Institutions Survey and Individual Survey of Lifelong Learning. Some suggestions for future improvement were made through the analyses. Below is summary of the study.

### Lifelong Education Institutions Survey – Shortcomings and Limitations

First, it is difficult to convert the survey results into indicators or indexes for



policy prognosis and research analysis because most of them are current situation data. Many survey contents are not suitable to use. Due to the large volume of the survey contents, it is difficult to maintain accuracy of survey, and hence availability of the survey results is low.

Second, data input errors occur frequently because the survey classification scheme has failed to reflect actual complexity of the education programs. Moreover, it is unable to build a national database due to the discrepancy in classification schemes between KEDI Lifelong Education Statistics Survey and local government surveys.

Third, considerable times and efforts are taken to conduct pre-survey in order to identify institutions subjected to the survey. Further, it is burdensome to investigators because personal information of each instructor should be entered into the database. Moreover, discrepancy between the survey year and the fiscal year makes it difficult to build a combined database.

Fourth, it is hard to cooperate with investigators and to conduct the survey accurately due to lack of awareness of lifelong education statistics. It is difficult to manage the survey process because the survey system is lagged behind.

#### **□ Lifelong Education Institutions Survey - Suggestions for Future Improvement**

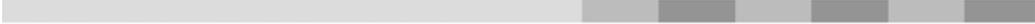
First, the survey contents should be restructured and simplified in order to enhance suitability and availability of the survey.

Second, current definitions of lifelong education institution should be unified and expanded to the other educational institutions.

Third, standardized criteria for types of lifelong education institutions should be developed and regularly updated.

Fourth, linking the survey with the local surveys needs to be considered to enhance its efficiency and reliability.

Fifth, investigators awareness about the survey should be raised to improve



accuracy and reliability of the survey.

Sixth, in mid- and long-term perspectives, combined survey system should be developed to build a combined database systems.

#### **Individual Survey of Lifelong Learning – Shortcomings and limitations**

First, current survey is insufficient to reflect the differences of individual learners.

Second, the survey does not fully represent the population and hence the reliability is low as well.

Third, there is not clear definition about each type of lifelong learning.

Fourth, a large volume of survey contents and unfamiliar terminologies are negatively affected the accuracy and reliability of the survey results.

Fifth, some questions are not clearly associated with lifelong learning and do not reflect the changes of current age.

#### **Individual Survey of Lifelong Learning – Suggestions for Future Improvement**

First, the survey should be able to offer time series data that shows the changes of lifelong learning patterns by regions and social status in order to give baseline data for policy decisions.

Second, the survey should be restructured to reflect the flow change in lifelong education.

Third, unfamiliar expressions and jargons should be modified to common expressions and terms.

Fourth, the sample size of the survey should be increased in terms of age range and region,

**Keyword:** Lifelong Education Statistics Survey, Lifelong Learning,  
Non-formal Education.