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# Lifelong Learning in the Global Knowledge Economy

## Implications for Developing Economies

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## Characteristics of a Globalized Knowledge Economy

- Rapid and continuous change
- Quality as important as price
- Organizational changes at firm level
- Short job tenure in competitive sectors
- Fundamentals of macro stability, openness, competition, good governance



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## Main messages I

- Knowledge economy puts premium on learning
- Requires multi-sectoral, cross-ministerial strategy
- Focus on equity
- Expand access to learning –home, school, job – through multiple learning mechanisms

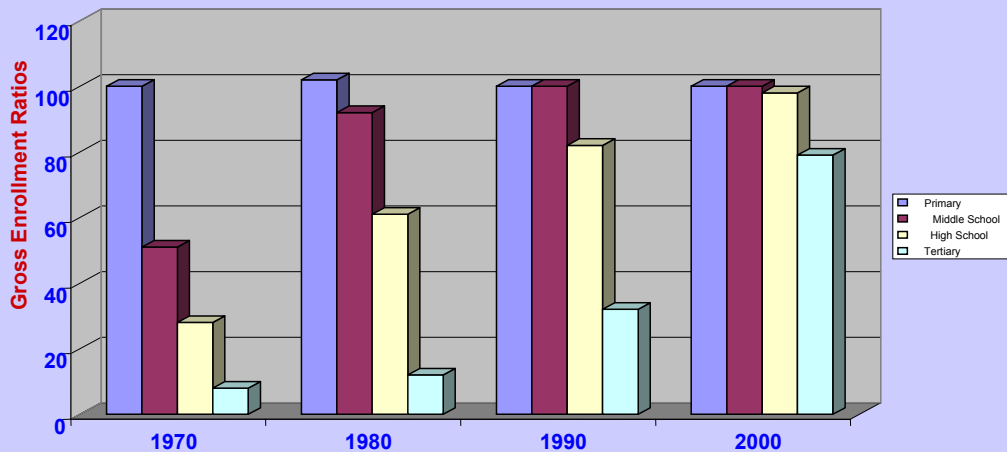
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## Main messages II

- Raise quality by changing content, pedagogy, incentives
- Variety of financing mechanisms needed: affordable, sustainable, market-based
- Articulation across education and training to facilitate lifelong learning
- Articulate cross-Ministerial, lifelong learning strategy while building diverse partnerships

## Korea: Sequenced Expansion

•By 2000, Korea had Universal Primary and Secondary School Enrollment



## Learning in the Knowledge Economy

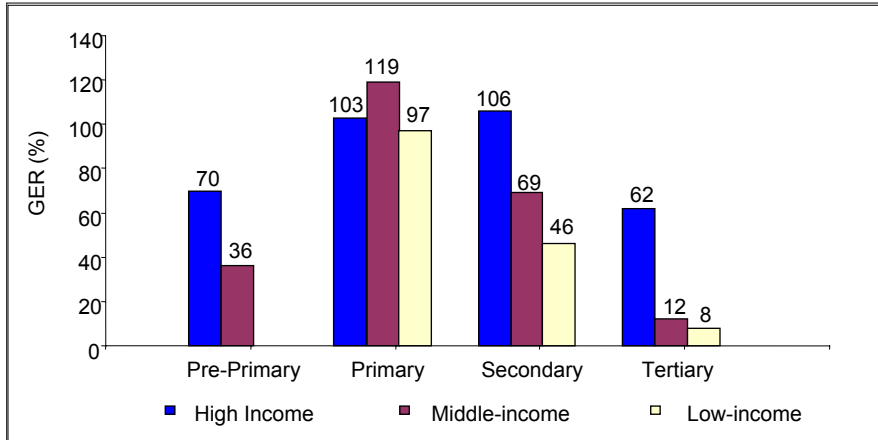
### Then

Information based  
Rote learning  
Teacher directed  
Just in case  
Formal education only  
Directive based  
Learn at a given age

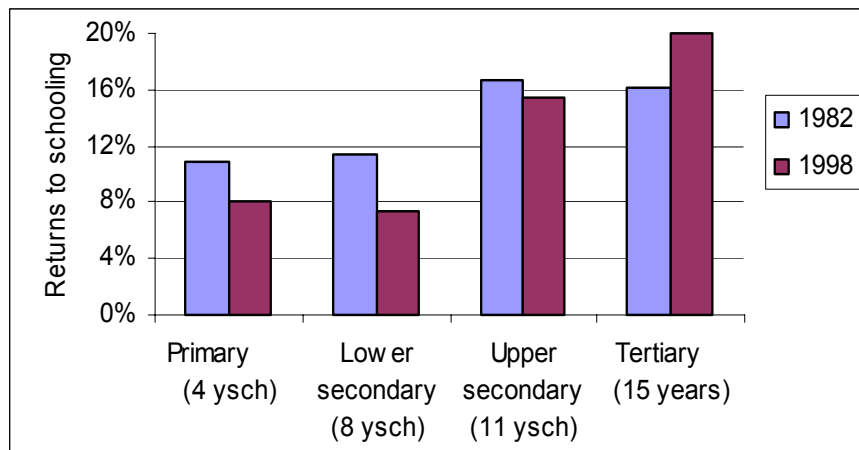
### Now

Knowledge creation/application  
Analysis and synthesis  
Collaborative learning  
Just in time  
Variety of learning modes  
Initiative based  
Incentives, motivation to learn

## Education Indicators

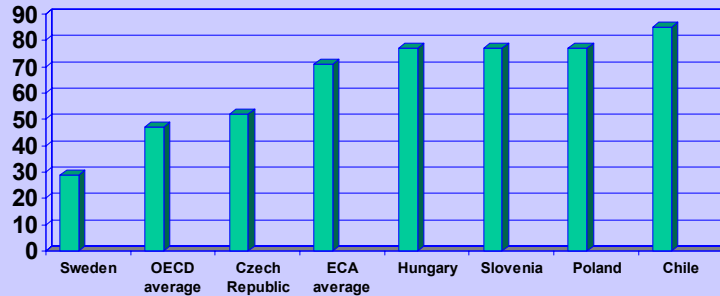


## Brazil: Returns to Schooling in 1982 and 1998



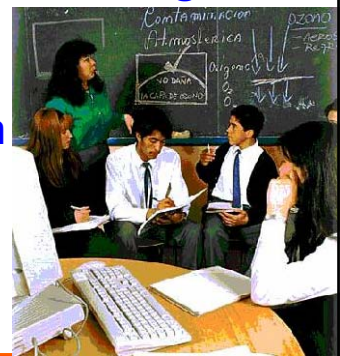
# Not Prepared for Knowledge Jobs

Percent of 16-65 Year Olds Who Test at Low Information Processing Levels (1994-98)



# Learner-centered: Skills and Pedagogy

- **Learner:** motivation, adaptability, analytical thinking, communication, problem solving
- **Teacher:** from director to facilitator
- **Classroom:** learn by doing, team work, individual learning plans
- **Institution:** professional community centered on achievement



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## Traditional Learning Differs from Lifelong Learning

### *Traditional learning*

Teacher is source of knowledge  
Learners receive knowledge  
Learners work by themselves  
Tests given to prevent progress  
All learners do same thing  
Teachers receive initial training  
Good learners identified

### *Lifelong learning*

Educators are guides to knowledge  
People learn by doing  
People learn in groups  
Assessments guide learning  
Individual learning plans  
Educators are lifelong learners  
Access to lifetime learning

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## Alternative Delivery Mechanisms

- Increase access to learning opportunities
  - Increase variety of ways learners can learn
  - Give access to knowledge resources
- Enhance quality through technology
  - learning by doing
  - self-directed learning
  - continuously updated curriculum
  - Networks of good practice



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## Financing Lifelong Learning

- Expenditures increase, public resources limited
- Priority for public: basic education
- Balance between subsidies and market mechanisms given that
  - Benefits both private and public
  - Access to capital uneven



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## Variety of finance mechanisms: affordable, sustainable, market-based

### Cost-recovery

Traditional loan

Human capital contracts

Graduate tax

Income contingent loans

### Subsidies

Voucher

Learning accounts

Savings accounts

Tax credits

**Entitlements:** combination loan/voucher

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## **Governance for Lifelong Learning**

- **Requires multi-sectoral, cross-ministerial strategy w/ private sector, civil society**
- **Enabling environment built on incentives**
- **Focus on equity to make lifelong learning accessible/affordable to poor and vulnerable**
- **Demand-driven policy framework, enhanced accountability & transparency**

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## **Summary**

- **Premium on learning**
- **Expand access to learning through alternative mechanisms and financing**
- **Raise quality by changing content, pedagogy, incentives**



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