



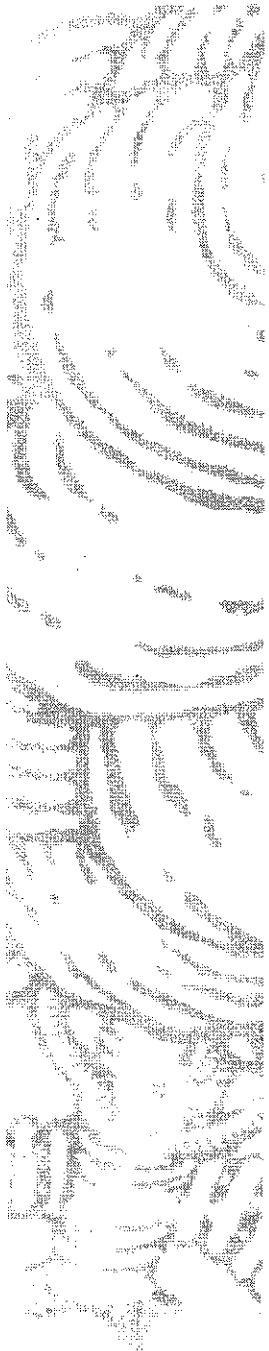
Lifelong Learning Week

LLW - Novičke Vol. 2, No. 1, 1998

Report and Analysis of Lifelong Learning Week 1997



SLOVENIA - A LEARNING COUNTRY / SLOVENIA - A LEARNING COUNTRY / SLOVENIA - A LEARNING COUNTRY / SLOVENIA - A LEARNING COUNTRY / SLOVENIA - A LEARNING COUNTRY



TVU-Novičke is informational bulletin of education and learning providers in Slovenia, cooperating in the project of Lifelong Learning Week. The purpose of the bulletin is to provide information on preparatory, basic, accompanying and final activities of the Week, to encourage and coordinate the cooperators of the Week and to enable the exchange of their experiences.

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Editor: Zvonka Pangerc-Pahernik, M. Sc.

Design: Meri Beganovič

Translation: AMIDAS

The address of editorship:

Andragoški center Slovenije, Šmartinska 134a, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

Telephone: +385 61 443 656

Telefax: +385 61 445 881

E-mail: zvonka.pangerc@acs-saec.si

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0. INTRODUCTION

Lifelong Learning Week 1997 (LLW 97 or the Week) was staged this year from 29th September to 3rd October. At the initiative and with the coordination of the Slovene Adult Education Centre (SAEC), 139 different institutions and organisations at both the national and local levels took part in the Week. Those taking part pooled their efforts with the desire to draw the attention of the professional and wider publics to educational and learning opportunities in Slovenia. The event was founded on the principle of "Slovenia, a learning country" and was organised for the second year running.

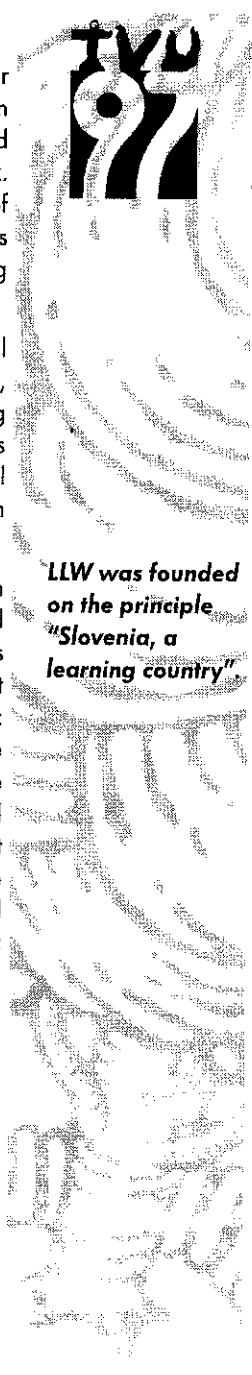
Nearly 1,000 events and presentations - open days, workshops, educational meetings, exhibitions, round tables, cultural events, literary evenings, presentations of study circles, knowledge exchange, independent learning centres and many other educational projects and programmes, as well as awards for exceptional learning achievements and presentations in national and local media - reflected the range of education and lifelong learning in Slovenia.

The plans for LLW 97 were based on the model developed in 1996; given the realistic possibilities, the experiences, findings, critical comments and proposals from those taking part last year were taken into consideration. As the prime mover and coordinator of the Week, the activities of the Adult Education Centre ran throughout the year and can be divided into four groups: preparatory activities aimed at the analysis of last year's Week and the preparation of this year's; activities held within the Week itself at both the national and local levels; parallel activities; and final activities. They are listed and described in the first chapter - SAEC Report on LLW '97. The second part of the LLW - Novičke is dedicated to a review and analysis of data from the questionnaire completed by the providers. This is followed by proposals and final conclusions. This is not merely the conclusion of some successful project; it introduces a new concept and a new Lifelong Learning Week in Slovenia.


1. REPORT OF THE SLOVENE ADULT EDUCATION CENTRE ON THE LIFELONG LEARNING WEEK '97

1.1 Preparatory activities

The preparatory activities for LLW 97, carried out by the Slovene Adult Education Centre, **stem from the analysis of and report on the first Lifelong Learning Week** and from the discussion thereof in the relevant surroundings. The material was issued in Slovene as a special supplement to



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December's issue of the **SAEC bulletin Novičke** (2200 copies) and in English in the spring issue of Novičke Spring 1997 (750 copies). It was discussed in several places. A **round table** on the topic "Lifelong Learning - a Key for the 21st Century" was staged on 20th March 1997 by the Slovene national Unesco commission and the SAEC. The round table brought together 80 participants, including representatives of professional, social and political life, as well as the providers of LLW 96, mayors of Slovene municipalities, media representatives and others. At the Days of Slovene Education event on 6th May 1997, **a meeting of the providers of LLW '96** was called (25 participants), with a repeat meeting for all those interested being organised on 29th May 1997. It was intended to supplement the basic plan of LLW, and to allow the exchange of experience and the first discussions on organising LLW 97 (27 participants). Despite providing greater opportunities for previous and potential LLW participants, we feel that the response was too small, and the exchange of experience and new ideas was not as vigorous as we all - at least judging from last year's questionnaire - wanted.

Alongside the round table in Cankarjev Dom and later on the premises of the SAEC, **an exhibition of promotional and other material developed at the various sites of LLW 96 was staged.**

Before the start of LLW '97, the Adult Education Centre issued three special supplements to Novičke (in Slovene language):

- Plan and call for cooperation, Year 1997, Issue 1 (May);
- Further information on preparations for LLW 97, Year 1997, Issue 2 (June);
- Final preparations for LLW 97, Year 1997, Issue 3 (September).

These supplements published different articles on the topic of LLW and provided initiatives to providers of education and learning in Slovenia on all levels to become actively involved in the implementation of LLW 97. We thus provided basic information, a call for cooperation and an application form to the professional and wider public reached by Novičke; the deadline for submission of applications for participants in LLW 97 was 15th August 1997.

Through a special letter we invited the mayors of 147 Slovene municipalities, while through Novičke we kept them up-to-date on the progress of the project. We asked them to ensure the providers in their municipality receive moral and financial support, and to encourage, inform and coordinate them. Likewise, through a special circular, and later also through informative material, we **turned to representatives of 49 public media** in Slovenia with a request that they support our efforts, publish the schedule of events and work with providers in various ways to inform the public. Both appeals were intended to arouse interest in the Week and, in particular, to propose possible forms of active involvement by municipalities and the media in the preparation and implementation of the Week.


Within the Ministry of Education and Sport, an **Organising Committee for Preparing LLW 97 was established**, comprising representatives of the Ministry of Education and Sport (Dr Pavel Zgaga, Jože Miklavc, Andreja Hočevnar), the Ministry of Labour, the Family and Social Affairs (Betka Skuber), the Ministry of Culture (Ciril Baškovič), the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia (Janez Dekleva), the Education and Sciences Union (Vanja Čepin) and the Slovene Adult Education Centre (Dr Vida A. Mohorčič Špolar, Dr Zoran Jelenc and Zvonka Pangerc Pahernik). The committee took part in the final preparations for the Week and carried out important work in obtaining government support for LLW.

We renewed our request to the Prime Minister, Dr Janez Drnovšek, to support the project, and we sent a special letter to all ministries, suggesting that they recognise the Week as an opportunity to promote and encourage the development of knowledge in the areas for which they are responsible. In this way, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia recognised the national importance of the project.

This year's programme for the Week was enhanced with the **presentation of Adult Education Centre awards to individuals, groups and organisations** for outstanding achievements in learning and enriching their own knowledge, and for outstanding professional or promotional achievements in teaching and enriching the knowledge of others. A five-member committee was appointed to decide on the awards. A June supplement to *Novičke* and the *Delo* and *Večer* newspapers published a tender, inviting proposers to suggest candidates by 15th July 1997. 45 proposals were received within the deadline; these were then discussed by the committee in accordance with the rules adopted by the Council of the SAEC, and 15 award-winners were selected.

Based on 139 applications for the organisation of LLW which arrived at the SAEC before September 5th, we prepared **a calendar of events**, which showed nearly 1,000 different events with the following information for each: date, region, place, provider (alphabetically), event and location. In distributing the activity timetable, which had a print run of 5,000 copies, we tried to take account of the needs of providers expressed in the survey; if a provider asked for considerably more than average, we reduced the number of issues sent, while if no needs were expressed, we allocated the provider a minimal number of programmes.

Registered LLW providers were given the **second joint promotional materials** prepared by SAEC at the last joint meeting on 15th September;



The programme of the Week was enhanced with the presentation of ACS awards...

others received them later. These materials consisted of posters, stickers and bookmarks. All materials came with the LLW 97 logo, which became some form of common denominator and a trademark for events across the breadth of Slovenia. Most providers also prepared their own promotional material, such as posters, leaflets, bulletins, prospectuses of educational programmes, invitations and the like. Some of them used the joint logo.

1.2 Activities during the Week

Between 29th September and 3rd October, LLW 97 providers organised numerous events in 47 towns across Slovenia, taking the opportunity to present their activities and the concept of lifelong learning to the widest possible public. Of the 139 provider applications, we judged ten institutions to be of national importance, ranking their events on the national level. Other providers organised their events at the local level in the hope that as many people as possible of all ages would feel the impact of the Week. All participants transcended local, generational, status and other barriers to join together in manifesting their desire to discover and deepen all sorts of knowledge.

1.2.1 National events

National events at the Adult Education Centre began with **a press conference, the opening ceremony for the Week and the formal presentation of SAEC awards**; top-level state representatives, including the President of the Republic, Milan Kučan, and the Minister of Education and Sport, Dr Slavko Gaber.

For the first time in the history of adult education in Slovenia, fifteen individuals, groups and organisations received awards for special achievements in learning and/or promoting the concept of lifelong learning.

The Adult Education Centre used the subsequent days of the Week as an **opportunity to present the results of some of its projects** and for other professional events intended for professionals, representatives of administrative bodies, adult education providers in Slovenia, current and possible future project partners, and many others. As national and local events were taking place at the same time, we published brief abstracts of professional events at the SAEC and the reasons for the presentation of SAEC awards in a special supplement to *Novičke - LLW 97* at the Slovene Adult Education Centre, year 1997, issue 4 (October), and we also expect to publish a special collection of papers for all those who were unable to attend our events.

The events of other institutions which we judged to be of national importance

ran in line with their applications and the calendar of events. It turned out that most of them were of a similar nature to local events, so the analysis does not record national events separately.

1.2.2 Local events

During the Week, there were **between 220 and 260 local events each day**. These were dominated by presentations of educational programmes and projects running in the form of open days, workshops, individual and group presentations and the like. Many providers staged these events in libraries, bookshops, health centres, shopping centres, display windows and other places which draw the attention of the public.

A special role among presentational activities was held by those which involved visitor participation. These included workshops, practical experience, testing, conversations in foreign languages, organised debates, round tables, meetings, consultation and so on. These events aroused a great deal of interest among visitors.

The third group of activities were accompanying events such as the opening ceremony, social and cultural events, presentations of books and publications, literary evenings, receptions, award ceremonies, press conferences, club meetings, municipal council sessions and others.

Although these events can be defined as individual activities in different locations, it must be stressed that in many instances providers got together and organised their events as a coordinated whole. It seemed particularly important to us that the local authorities began to recognise their coordinating role in organising the Week. Six municipalities not only adopted an initiative on the organisation of the Week, but also became actively involved in the organisation and coordination of providers.

Local LLW providers also ensured sufficient **media support** for their events: numerous informative articles, as well as extended, substantial contributions, appeared in local newspapers and magazines as well as on radio and television.

Public response was positive: visitors expressed interest in and satisfaction with the events, and many wanted even more. They agreed that the Week should become an annual event for everyone taking part in lifelong learning, either as organisers/providers or as participants. They showed particular interest in consulting activities to help them choose a suitable education programme.



Some of the presentational activities involved visitor participation.

1.3 Final activities

The final activities of the Week, which are of joint importance for all participants, began immediately after the end of the Week, when the Adult Education Centre sent out a **questionnaire** to LLW providers, asking them to list the events organised and the form of cooperation with public media, for criticisms and suggestions, and other information. We also asked for copies of promotional, pictorial and other materials used with the aim of staging an exhibition on LLW 97.

The survey results provide the basis for the analysis of LLW 97 presented below. A supplement to December's *Novičke* on LLW, together with a **report and analysis**, has been sent to all LLW 97 providers, media representatives, mayors of Slovene municipalities, relevant professionals and the wider public. This will complete the circle, and the findings from this year's week will provide the basis for an even better concept for LLW in the future.

1.4 Parallel activities

In addition to the SAEC activities listed, throughout the year the Adult Education Centre maintained **contact with LLW providers at the local and national levels**, intending to the best of its ability to encourage cooperation, inform, coordinate, advise and during the Week visit some of their events. Like local providers, we were limited by the number of staff, money and time. The relatively low initial response by providers forced us to spend a great deal of effort in encouraging them, while failure to meet deadlines mean we were working under terrible time pressure and we made some mistakes. We would like to apologise for them here, but nevertheless we feel that we played our part better than last year, and we trust that progress will become more apparent each year.

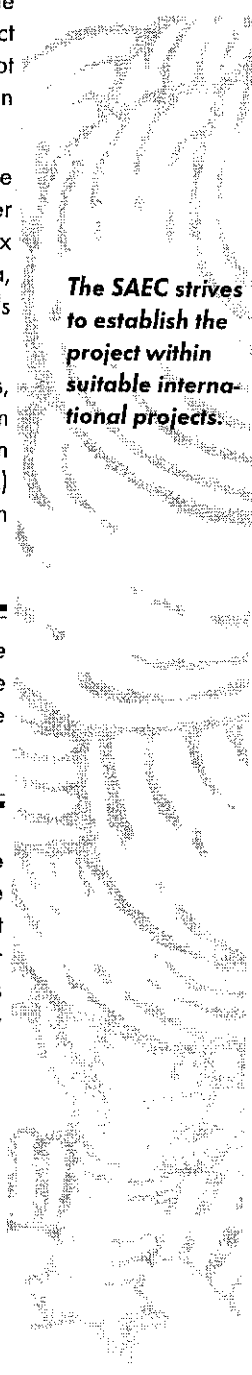
Discussions with the government and other administrative bodies on moral and financial support took place throughout the year. In this area too, we noted considerable progress over last year, especially after the Ministry of Education and Sport established the LLW Organising Committee with important representatives of the relevant institutions. Future efforts in this area will be dedicated to raising the awareness of Slovene society and politics that the Week is not and cannot fall within the responsibility of one or two departments and that, moreover, it must reach into every sphere. We will further strive to ensure not just moral, but also financial support for Week providers.

We have already mentioned that the **establishment of contacts with the media** was one of the priority tasks. In addition to promoting the Week and informing the public of events, we wanted the media to recognise the opportunities for active involvement in LLW events through contact programmes,

advice on educational opportunities and the like. Both before and during the Week, the SAEC published 14 contributions in public media (two contact programmes, 12 interviews), all with the aim of promoting LLW and the concept of lifelong learning; we were constantly available to the media for discussion and other contributions; there were 11 during the Week.

Other ongoing areas of work include **international relations** with the organisers of similar weeks in other countries. In addition to the prime mover behind such events - the United Kingdom, which has already organised six annual Adult Learners' Weeks, these include Australia, Flanders, South Africa, Switzerland and the Czech Republic. We exchange reports and other materials and swap experiences with them.

At our initiative, this year LLW 97 was announced in the journal *Course Trends*, published by LERN, one of the leading US organisations involved in the problem of adult education. The Slovene Lifelong Learning Week is also mentioned on the Adult Learners' Week Internet home page (address: www.niace.org.uk) organised by the NIACE - the National Institute of Adult Continuing Education in the United Kingdom.



The SAEC strives to establish the project within suitable international projects.

The Slovene LLW was paid particular attention at the Fifth UNESCO Conference on Adult Education in Hamburg in July 1997. Our example was used alongside the English and others as the foundation for the proposal that the conference recommend LLW as an international event for the whole world.

The Adult Education Centre strives generally to promote **awareness of the Slovene LLW abroad, and to establish it within suitable international projects.** The first opportunity to present LLW 97 came at the international meeting "Adult Education in the Transition Period" in November last year. Given the interest we arouse in discussions with foreign partners with our reports on LLW, we feel that our idea could serve as an example fully alive in practice and which should be transferred to other countries in line with the recommendations of the UNESCO conference in Hamburg.

1.5 Financial report

According to the records of the Adult Education Centre, the total cost of organising LLW 97 was US dollars 67,700. Of this, 47.8 per cent went on the work of the Adult Education Centre, 21.7 per cent was spent on promoting events, and 13.0 per cent on the material cost of organising LLW at the national level. A further 17.4 per cent went on joint promotional materials (calendar of events, posters and others) and their distribution.

1.6 Conclusions

The absolute data on LLW 97 and a comparison with last year's Week allows us to assert without doubt that the **second Lifelong Learning Week was a success**. Apart from the SAEC, 138 organisations took part, more than twice as many as last year. Participants worked in 47 Slovene towns involving 200-260 events daily. Apart from individuals, representative of national and local authorities and of social and professional life took part. New education centres were opened during the Week, while interest in involvement in educational and learning projects increased. Many educational institutions and local authorities were involved in preparing and implementing the Week, and the media provided suitable support for the events.

The organisers used the Week as an investment in their activities, since they invested their money, time and effort to achieve the greatest possible public response. The response and the satisfaction of all those taking part confirmed our conviction that **the Week must become an annual event and a permanent pan-Slovene project contributing towards the realisation of the slogan: Slovenia, a Learning Country**.

2. ANALYSIS OF LIFELONG LEARNING WEEK 97

Like last year, this year we sent LLW 97 providers a **questionnaire** together with the request that they describe their activities, items in public media at the time of the Week and responses to several questions concerning the preparation and implementation of the Week, and initiatives for next year. The analysis covers all responses received by 10th December 1997, from a total of 79 providers who replied. There were 131 registered providers, but based on the questionnaire the number was increased to 139. In their answers to questions concerning the implementation of events, some of the 79 respondents took account of (sub)providers which they coordinated or with which they closely cooperated, so that the survey covers 114 providers out of the 139 recorded, an information return rate of 82 percent. This is very high and allows the formation of reliable conclusions and initiatives. Nevertheless, we must stress that the absolute values shown in this analysis are underestimated. It was possible to conclude from the survey that many providers established links with numerous institutions, societies, individuals, not all of whom recorded, and possibly at the time of registration (up to August 15th) they were still unknown. We can only include them in the analysis indirectly by mentioning them as an example of links between providers; we feel that **the actual number of providers for LLW 97 was very close to 200**.

In the chapters below, the fact that almost all answers are based on the 82% coverage of registered providers must be taken into account. In preparing the

By the questionnaire an information return rate of 82 per cent has been received.

analysis, we didn't rely solely on the survey responses; where possible and appropriate, we also took account of the applications together with the announcements of events published in the calendar of events.

Of course, the figures take on additional significance if we consider the statistics for LLW 96: in its first year, 59 providers from 28 places in Slovenia took part in the Lifelong Learning Week. They organised 197 presentations with 456 events. The survey, with a 48% information return rate, recorded 163 items in public media and approximately 10,000 visitors.

Let us say at the outset that the scale of all of these parameters more than doubled this year, filling us with pleasure and satisfaction. It underlines our efforts to continue to introduce the Week as an annual occurrence, but the results of the analysis and the experience, critical comments and initiatives of providers force us to make specific changes and additions to the basis and implementation of LLW.

2.1 LLW 97 providers

LLW 97 providers come from various parts of Slovenia and vary in the status, as the extent of events demonstrated. Our intention was to encourage as many places as possible to take part, including those places where the range of forms of education and learning is relatively limited. One of the aims of the Week is to encourage the general public to become involved in learning and education, to recognise and know their needs, to express their desires and thereby promote the onset of suitable provision.

A special question in the questionnaire was devoted to support from the municipal or local administration. Some 24 respondents failed to answer this question, some expressed disappointment that municipal representatives failed to listen to them or failed to respond to their initiatives, and many simply didn't even try to obtain support from them. Most providers who contacted the local authorities received moral support, but few received financial support. In 7 instances, municipalities provided financial support to some activities, primarily the publication of joint promotional materials. In 2 instances premises were made available, and in 7 instances municipal representatives visited, and sometimes opened, the events.

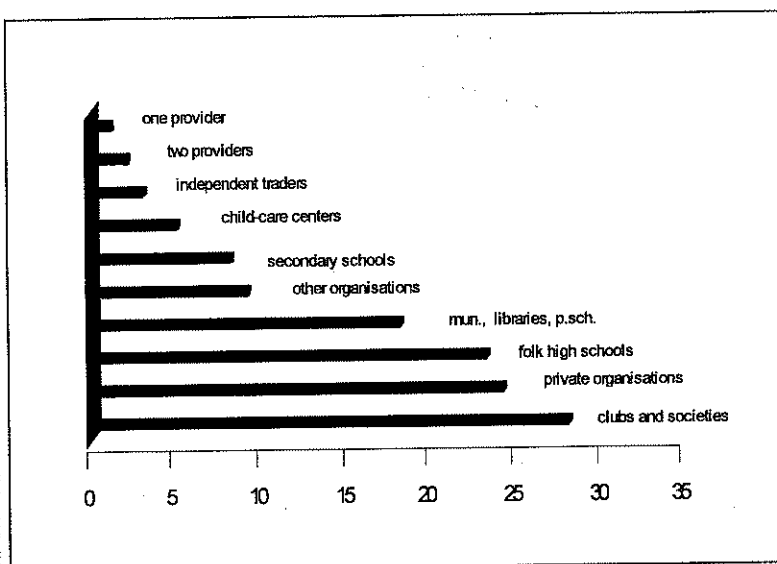
The distribution of LLW providers by municipality leads us to the conclusion that efforts for cooperation must operate in both directions: more providers could join together and seek assistance from the municipal leadership, while on the other hand the initiative could come from the municipality by inviting interested providers to take part. There are no rules - all that's needed is hard work and a review of examples where "learning municipalities" or "learning regions" are sprouting up.

LLW providers come from various parts of Slovenia and vary in the status.

2.1.1 LLW 97 providers by type of organisation

We classified related organisations-providers of LLW 97 into several groups. Of the 139 Week participants, the most widely represented are: clubs and societies (20 %), private organisations (17 %), and folk high school (16 %). These are followed by organisations which provide education, but not as their main activity (6 %), secondary schools (6 %), primary schools, municipalities and libraries each account for 4 % (6 providers). Nursery schools account for 4 %, independent traders 2 %, and institutes, chambers, employment institutes, study circles, universities of the third age and public educational institutes 1 % (2 providers). Finally come universities, trade unions, educational centres, special centres, social work centres, museums, knowledge exchanges and health-care organisations with one provider (1 %).

Chart 1: LLW 97 providers by type of organisation



Up to two providers:
institutes, chambers, employment institutes, study circles, universities of the third age, educational institutes

Up to one provider:
educational center, University, special center, trade union, social work center, museum, gallery, knowledge exchange, health organisation

2.1.2 Provider links and cooperation


We have already mentioned that the figure of 139 does not cover all providers but only those who applied within the deadline or who were covered by the application of their coordinator. In order to provide examples of good cooperation between providers and to at least in part cover the numerous organisations who were also involved in LLW, we have taken some answers to question A/4 of the survey which refers to links and cooperation with other providers.

The Smeri Educational Centre operated as a coordinator for 20 providers in the Koroška region: Child-care center Ravne and Prevalje, Prevalje Primary School, Koroška Steelworkers, Prežihov Voranc, the Lučka Association of the Mežice Valley, the Society of Poor Families of the Mežice Valley, the Women Farmers' Society of the Mežice Valley, the Coexistence Society of the Mežice Valley, the Society for Development and a Friendlier Implementation of Connections, Dawn, ALP Črna, the Diabetics Society, the Samorastnik Mushroom Pickers' Society, Ravne na Koroškem Folk University, the Dr F. Sušnik Central Library of Koroška, National Employment Institute - Labour Office, Ravne na Koroškem.

18 providers operated under the aegis of the **municipality of Grosuplje**: Kekec Nursery School, L. Adamič Primary School, Brinje Primary School, Šmarje Sap Primary School, J. Jurčič Secondary School, Ivančna Gorica, Grosuplje Driving School, the College for Quality Living, Association of Culture Organisations Grosuplje, Grosuplje Library, Mondena Publishers, the Regional Trades Chamber, Radio Zeleni Val, Agricultural Advisory Service, ABC Tabor Trading, Vrhovec Tourist Farm, Vir pri Stični, Guliver Tourist Agency, Račna Folklore Society, Sončnica Society of Rural Women.

The municipality of Dravograd brought together 17 providers: Child-care center Dravograd, Women Farmers' Society, Football Club, Dravograd Library, National Employment Institute - Labour Office, Dravograd, Dravograd Primary School, Pensioners Society, Archery Club, Basic Organisation of Red Cross Dravograd, Triglav Insurance Company, the Alternative Pilots' club, Šentjanž Primary School, Janca Darts Club, the Tennis Club, Zlodej Skateboard and Snowboard Club, the Tourism Society, Volunteers' Fire Brigade. They were also linked in the Koroška region with Smeri Educational Centre in Ravne na Koroškem and with the Social Work Centres in Ravne, Radlje and Mežica.

The municipality of Postojna linked 12 providers from the municipalities of Postojna and Pivka: Athena Company, Sense of Life Society, the Your Telephone Society, the Reformed Alcoholics Society, Postojna music School, Beno Zupančič Library, KUD Planina, Postojna Folk University, Notranje Museum, Prestranek Primary School, Postojna Secondary Forestry and Wood Processing School and the Postojna Parish Caritas. They report that they held two joint meetings and agreed on individual campaigns. They published a



joint "Programme of LLW Activities in the Municipality of Postojna" and a brochure presenting individual provider organisations. The mayor and the social advisor presented LLW on radio, while representatives of the local administration took part in some events in the municipality.

Mežica Mine KORKAD I.l.c. acted as a linking agent and coordinator for the following providers: Črna Primary School, VVZ Črna, Ravne Social Work Centre, Črna Centre for Training, Work and Safety, the Municipality of Črna and Mrs Marta Repanšek. At the initiative of the municipality of Črna, which provided financial support in some cases, they cooperated in formulating a joint concept for LLW in their environment and in preparing promotional material.

The Krško-based Posavje Centre for Continuing Education, one of the LLW providers in the Posavje region, worked with KIN, I.l.c. Sevnica, RACIO, I.l.c. from Celje, the Krško Women Farmers Working Group, Kerin Florists, the Child-care center Krško, Brežice Library, OKO Artists' Society, and the Krško Association of Friends of Youth. Krško Cultural Centre made premises available and provided organisational help. Mercator Preskrba and Živila Kranj Intermarket trading houses made display windows available. Many passers-by were drawn to the LLW promotional material in the display window!

Vitra, the Centre for Balanced Development in Cerknica, combined with the Administrative Unit, open farms and individuals, brought together by a common desire to preserve local identity and for healthy lifestyles. **The Črnomelj Culture and Education Institute** linked with the Vajec company from Črnomelj in organising the Little Mouse School of Computing, and with the Krnica Society of Veliki Nerajec and the municipality of Črnomelj. **Tolminska Agency** combined with the agriculture promotion service and tourist societies to promote LLW. **The Maribor Adult Education Institute - Maribor Folk High School**, obtained material from the Association of Societies of Engineers and Technicians for an exhibition on the theme of lifelong learning in Maribor, past and present. This encouraged the Association to become involved in next year's LLW independently. **The Trebnje Culture and Education Centre** worked with the Social Work Centre, Child-care center at primary school, the Dan Society, Trebnje Primary School, the Slovene Scouts Association, and the Family Health Society. **The Jesenice-based Viktor Stražišar Folk High School** linked with Jesenice Library, organised a social evening with the Pensioners' Society and a literary evening in Tone Čufar Theatre. **The Kranj Secondary Dairy and Farming School** reported cooperation with the Town of Kranj and the municipality of Naklo. This year, the folk universities of the Celje region (FU Celje, Šentjur, Žalec, Rogaska Slatina and Velenje) appeared together.

Numerous **libraries** across Slovenia took part either directly or indirectly: the Ljubljana Knowledge Exchange provided Oton Zupančič Library with informational material on LLW 97, while other providers mention the Kosovel

Library in Sežana, and libraries in Bohinj, Koper, Brežice and elsewhere. Six libraries were independent LLW providers, and everything points to their role increasing in the future.

This year for the first time offices and units of the National Employment Office took part.

The Ptuj-based Animation company sought cooperation by sending an initiative for a joint appearance to numerous organisations in the Ptuj area, but there was no interest.

Evidence that the Lifelong Learning Week is actually expanding to all generations is provided by the 10 responses mentioning cooperation with primary school and the 9 which mention cooperation with educational-care organisations. This is balanced by the Lučka Association of the Mežica Valley, which covers the adult population from 53 to 85.

Some providers mention in their responses cooperation with neighbours, people who live in their vicinity, suggesting that the barriers between providers and participants can be brought down, since they are linked by the same interests. This is one of the main guidelines of LLW.


2.2 LLW 97 performances

2.2.1 LLW 97 events and performances by type

The LLW 97 calendar of events announced close to 1,000 very different events, with 200-260 events per day. Based on survey responses we counted 752 events (counting all performances of a given presentation) or 441 presentations (each presentation is counted only once regardless of the number of performances). This definition did not cover media announcements, which we discuss in a later chapter. We must also consider the fact that these figures cover only 82% of providers and presentations.

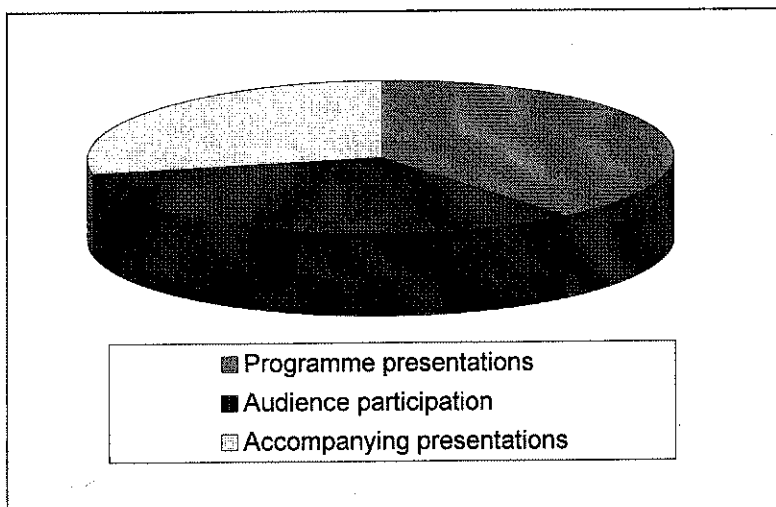
Given the sheer number of presentations, it is difficult to select representative examples, since our selection would be subjective or random, so this year we decided to ask providers in the questionnaire to describe their Week and formulate their own contribution for LLW-Novičke. Their responses will be published in future issues of the bulletin and will provide the most original chronicle of events in LLW 97, at the same time providing a hint and incentive for all those who still don't know whether and how to take part next year.

A review of the type and proportion of presentations listed by providers. We limited ourselves to three types of presentation: presentation of programmes and/or projects, presentations involving audience participation and accompanying presentations.



The LLW is actually expanding to all generations.

Chart 2: LLW 97 presentations by type



Some providers chose libraries, bookshops, health centres, shopping centres, exhibition areas and so on for the location of their presentations.

It is understandable that this year too - although not so markedly - **presentations prevailed where providers describe either their own programmes or those of others which they provide themselves** or which they wish to present to interested parties - residents, organisations, municipal representatives and others. With this aim, open days, exhibitions and joint or individual presentations of programmes, projects and so on were organised. It is worth pointing out here that some providers chose libraries, bookshops, health centres, shopping centres, exhibition areas and so on for the location of their presentations, i.e. places where many people go.

Almost as many **events and presentations involved audience participation**. In particular, these are: workshops, practical training, testing or experience, organised consultation, conversations in foreign languages, organised debates, club meetings, round tables, conferences. There were fewer of these than the first group, but in many places they drew equal attention and were attractive to visitors.

The third group of events or presentations consists of those events which accompanied activities, which we wanted to present in the LLW in the first type, educational and learning opportunities. These are: formal opening of LLW, receptions, social events, cultural events, presentations of books and publications, prize-giving, press conferences, sessions of municipal assemblies. These events appropriately supplement the core activities of LLW and helped people experience LLW as an integrated event taking into account people and all their needs in the environment and circumstances in which they live.

2.2.2 LLW events and presentations by region

Table 1 shows LLW 97 events and presentations broken down by individual regions with the exception of Zasavje, where the 46,841 residents had no opportunity to visit a presentation in their area. The figures in the table, together with the data on the population of the regions (source: Statistical Office of RS, 31st March 1997) are intended to allow calculation of the number of residents per presentation. These indicators, together with other data on individual regions, are presented in the margins of LLW Novičke. This may seem senseless to readers, but it can make them prepared to think about them.

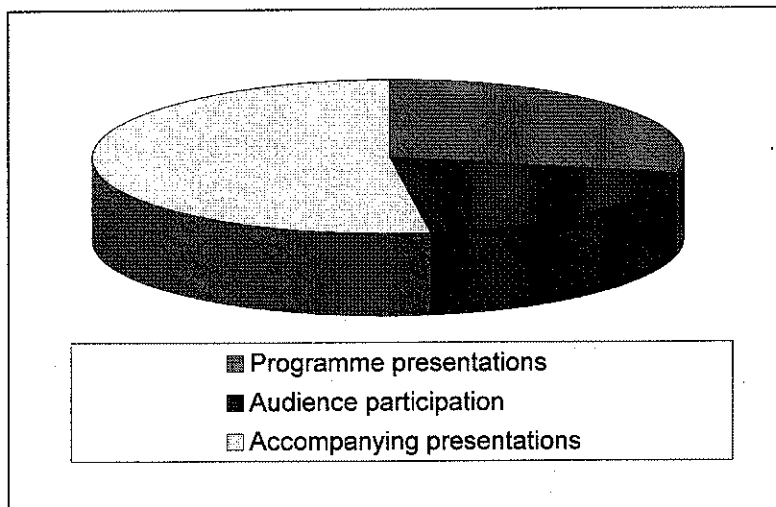
Table 1: LLW 97 presentations and events by region

Region	Presentation of programmes	Audience participation	Accompanying activities	Total	Population	Population-presentation
Ljubljana	113	97	41	251	517,494	2,062
Maribor	45	29	23	97	320,101	3,300
Celje	13	15	15	43	256,346	5,961
Koroška	56	30	60	146	73,929	506
Dolenjska	6	19	14	39	105,873	2,715
Gorenjska	12	-	17	29	195,557	6,743
Karst-Notranje	12	38	16	66	50,311	762
Coastal-Karst	22	8	3	33	102,912	3,118
Pomurje	2	1	3	6	126,047	21,007
Posavje	9	2	14	25	70,286	2,811
Northern Primorska	5	7	5	17	120,751	7,103
Zasavje	-	-	-	-	46,841	-
Total	295	246	211	752	1,986,448	2,642

2.2.3 Presentation participants

It is interesting to note that the figures on participants in individual types of event show that accompanying activities were best attended (52.2%), followed by presentational activities (28.5%) and presentations with participation opportunities (19.3%). Providers report that for the last of these, visitors are nervous or have to be told especially that it is a free opportunity to test their knowledge, receive advice and guidelines, and so on.

Chart 3: LLW 97 participants by type of presentation



A total of 22,230 visitors were recorded – the percentage has doubled since last year.

The figures on the proportion of the population of individual regions which responded to the LLW 97 presentations (see table 2). Once again the Carinthia region stands out: some 10% of residents were drawn by a harmonised approach. Carinthia is followed by Karst-Notranje with 3%, Dolenjska with 1.6%, Ljubljana with 1.2%, Coastal-Karst and Northern Primorska with 1%, Posavje with 0.7%, Maribor and Celje with 0.3% and Gorenjska and Pomurje with 0.2%. A total of 22,320 visitors were recorded, 1.12% of the total population of Slovenia. This percentage has doubled since last year, and we believe that the actual figure is even higher, since we don't have figures for 25 providers who didn't respond to the questionnaire, and it was impossible to determine the number of visitors to some presentations.

Table 2: LLW 97 presentation participants by region

Region	Presenta-tion partici-pants	Active partici-pants	Accompa-nying activities participants	Total partici-pants	Population of the region	Population partici-pation rate (%)
Ljubljana	1,911	1,864	2,679	6,454	517,494	1.2
Maribor	401	239	430	1,070	320,101	0.3
Celje	344	249	262	855	256,346	0.3
Koroška	2,317	1,170	3,675	7,162	73,929	10.0
Dolenjska	163	270	1,269	1,702	105,873	1.6
Gorenjska	115	-	275	390	195,557	0.2
Karst-Notranje	294	283	1,160	1,737	50,311	3.0
Coastal-Karst	580	96	405	1,081	102,912	1.0
Pomurje	72	28	132	232	126,047	0.2
Posavje	111	36	326	473	70,286	0.7
Northern Primorska	60	72	1,032	1,164	120,751	1.0
Zasavje	-	-	-	-	46,841	-
Total	6,368	4,307	11,645	22,320	1,986,448	1.1

2.2.4 Presentation participants' opinions

As far as participants' opinions are concerned, 54% of the 79 respondents viewed the idea and implementation of LLW favourably, and 24% were enthusiastic. Nine respondents failed to answer the question, five rated it moderate and 3 rated it unfavourably. The gratitude of visitors was either explicit, or their interest and positive attitude were expressed by the large number of visitors, the lively and involved debates during and after presentations, and telephone questions.

Many visitors expressed a wish for similar presentations throughout the year, while others were interested in being involved next year as providers. Many organisations expressed satisfaction at being able to present their work to visitors and at encountering a positive response. Their investment in LLW will reap its rewards for them, since they're already experiencing heightened demand for their educational programmes. In many places, the fact that the presentations were aimed at everybody, young and old, received a very favourable response.

Of course, some presentations generated almost no response. In some areas, people are still insufficiently aware of the importance and purpose of the Lifelong Learning Week, so they approach it carefully with a hint of mistrust. They want to be better informed of events, they also requested informative material, which some providers were unable to prepare due to a lack of funds.

2.3 Items on LLW 97 in the public media

LLW providers took care to ensure adequate media support for their activities, since (according to the questionnaire) a total of 246 items were published during the Week, some of which were repeated, making the total number of media appearances by LLW 623. These break down by types of media as follows:

Media type	Number of events (including duplicates)	Number of events (no duplicates)	Of which SAEC
Radio broadcasts	338	105	13
Televisions broadcasts	161	44	2
Articles in newspapers or magazines	124	97	10

The following types of items dominated media appearances: presentation of the Lifelong Learning Week, its significance, plan and basic information on providers and presentations; announcement of events and presentations, announcements, reports from LLW, interviews. There were quite a number of presentations of individual LLW providers and their activities, as well as presentations of recipients of awards, certificates and confirmation. There were also reports on the opening of new educational centres, and considerable professional contributions on lifelong learning, the importance of learning, organised education in the economy, defeating unemployment through education and so on. The figures show that contact broadcasts intended to inform, advise and guide locals are becoming ever more common. Numerous contributions also appeared in the in-house journals of some providers.

Public media were much more involved this year than last, but only a few contributions were pure reporting on LLW. Most contributions were intended to inform the population of the significance of learning and education and for the exchange of information and opinions.

Providers thus established and strengthened contact with radio stations, newspapers and television companies; this is confirmed by the mutual interest in cooperation. Of course, in the future we want even more joint efforts, since one of the goals of the strategy of lifelong learning is that every resident, regardless of age, should be informed of educational and learning opportunities in their immediate environment, and access thereto.

2.4 Promotional material

2.4.1 Joint promotional material

This year again the Slovene Adult Education Centre prepared joint informative and promotional material: a calendar of events, LLW 97 posters, bookmarks and stickers. Providers were almost unanimous in their belief that joint promotional material is needed, since it represents a common denominator for events across Slovenia. Some also mention the argument that they couldn't afford their own material, and so such a solution is welcomed by them. Opinions vary on the design and implementation of the materials. Many were enthusiastic and expressed gratitude to the designers, while others listed a whole range of shortcomings: there were typographical errors in the materials; some received too few materials, while others received none at all, because the local coordinators failed to send them. Some respondents were looking for more substantial professional-information material and things which they could offer their visitors in greater quantities. The colours, design, findings of providers and presentations and the recognition of the Week itself are contested. The question of distribution of the material was mentioned, an aspect which, due to pressure of time, is always problematic, although less this year than last.

One respondent wanted an opportunity to participate in the planning of the joint promotional material.

This year, the **calendar of events** appeared in the form of a brochure, since last year many people criticised the fact that it was split into three or four documents, the inappropriate double-sided printing and other aspects. Everything suggest that we have removed some shortcomings - many respondents were grateful that it was easier to review and praised the elegant layout. Unfortunately, all too many errors crept in. Some respondents complained that the calendar was too extensive and suggested that separate programmes be produced for individual regions, in which providers and presentations could be described in more detail.

This year's **poster** differed from last year's only in the changed logo. Many people suggested that a blank space be left in the poster for providers to put local announcements and information. Some people suggested the introduction of large posters which would reach more of the public.

This year, a **bookmark and stickers** were introduced with the aim of providing more small, useful materials; opinions were divided about this. Some people were delighted by this material, praising its design and utility, while others didn't recognise its significance, seeing it as inappropriate.

Some 23% of respondents didn't comment on the suitability of the material, while some supported its necessity. 38% of respondents assessed the material with the words: good, satisfactory, suitable, positive, agreeable, OK and similar words. Some of them however advocated changing the graphic design. For each type of material we classified extreme opinions (excellent, very good, interesting better, etc) as plus (+) points, and negative opinions (unsuitable, inappropriate, unclear, irrelevant, etc) as minus (-) points. The overall ratings, based on the balance of pluses and minuses, are:

- Calendar of events: 9- and 14+ points
- Poster: 11- and 14+ points
- bookmark: 11- and 16+ points
- stickers: 12- and 11+ points.

These result lead us to the conclusion that positive opinions regarding the promotional material still prevail. Nevertheless, next year we will try to move closer to the needs and desires of providers. We will also take account of the opinions of some respondents who expressed a desire for more concrete materials of benefit to both visitors and providers. Postcards, T-shirts bearing the logo and badges.

2.4.2 Providers' promotional material

Almost every questionnaire we received came replete with colourful enclosures. These were examples of promotional material prepared by the providers



Providers believe that joint promotional material is needed.

themselves, individually or by pooling their strengths, such as for example in the case of education providers in the municipality of Postojna. Most of the material was produced especially for LLW, although some would have been published in any event, but gained a special resonance because of the Week.

Providers showed great imagination, since many prepared their own posters and fliers, presentational and informative newsletters and brochures, prospectuses, attractive invitations to participate and to see the presentation, programmes of events, fliers, leaflets, postcards, catalogues of educational programmes, catalogues of exhibitions, exhibition panels, bulletin boards, informing media representatives and households, participant surveys, awards, professional materials, audio and video cassettes, and T-shirts.

These materials reflect the providers and their activities and provide the joint promotional material with a breath of solidity and the feeling that accessible, interesting and useful things are happening here and there. Some respondents also decorated their premises, display cases, display windows and similar areas.

2.5 Other provider opinions and proposals

Of the 79 respondents, some 40 also took part in LLW 96. They thus have two sets of experiences, while those who took part for the first time this year formulated clear opinions on how to improve the plan and implementation of the Week in the future.

Regarding the **question of the suitability of the present plan of LLW**, 70% of respondents replied in the affirmative, 8% were dissatisfied and 22% didn't answer.

Organising the Week on an annual basis was supported by 81% of respondents, two felt that this was too often and the rest didn't answer.

Some 50% of respondents didn't answer the **question about the timing of the Week** (last week in September). Of those who did, only one was in favour, and the others had different suggestions:

- the largest number (17) suggested that the Week be organised in the spring (somewhere between February and May), saying that the autumn was already crammed with enrolment, education and other activities, and also that there wasn't enough time for preparation;
- 13 respondents suggested the middle or end of October, when enrolment activities ease off and students return;
- 6 proposed the beginning of September so that the Week would coincide with the beginning of the education season and the simultaneous promotional activities;
- 5 suggested November;

- 2 suggested January;
- 1 suggested December.

One respondent suggested some time during the summer holidays, while someone else was enthusiastic about the idea that the Week should last the whole month of May or September.

The suggestions vary widely, and so it will be difficult to choose a time to suit all providers. Nevertheless, consideration of a more suitable time will be one of the priority planning tasks for LLW 98, and it is highly likely that LLW in the future will run for 7 instead of just 5 days, as fits a "Week". Many people suggested this both orally and in the questionnaire.

92% of respondents answered yes without hesitation to the question of whether they will also take part next year. With regard to expanding their activities within LLW, some said that they will not increase the extent, but will increase the quality, of their presentations. Others responded more with principles: they will increase contacts with their municipality, public media, other provider organisations and societies, and with the public. Concerning the public, many are considering activities to attract every generation. Two general directions can be read from some of the more concrete plans of individual respondents: they will expand mainly those events which are either themed days or will be intended for selected target groups. One provider wasn't thinking so much about expansion as about distribution of his activities, which would be held only partly in some centre, with the remainder being spread around smaller local communities. Respondents are also enthusiastic about open-air events.

Two respondents made their future participation conditional on a change in the date, while many said that they would plan wider activities if they were to receive money for the purpose.


57% of respondents answered Yes to the question of whether the SAEC's support was sufficient. For the second year running, providers missed the most:

- *financial support*
 - *greater coordination, initiatives and clear instructions*
 - *greater participation by SAEC representatives in their presentation.*
-

They expected more frequent direct contacts, greater cooperation, a concrete response by SAEC to their applications, and coordination of the timing and contents of presentations. One respondent expected thorough dialogues between the SAEC and each participant regarding their programme.



Respondents are enthusiastic about open-air events.



LLW represents a concrete learning lesson for us all.

Many respondents mentioned the fact that events at the SAEC and at the local level clashed, a real example of uncoordinated operation.

Respondents would like concrete support in establishing contacts with public media, municipal and local authorities, other institutions and individuals. Others expected the SAEC to motivate media representatives more, including local ones, and prepare them to promote the Week in good time and to a greater extent.

Some respondents also mentioned a wish for joint informative and professional material, especially regarding the strategy of lifelong learning, the concept of LLW and SAEC projects.

Some respondents praised the professional assistance of the SAEC, especially from certain individuals who leapt to the assistance during the preparations for the Week, and from those who visited certain presentations, even taking part as speakers or lecturers.

In the future, respondents expect from the Adult Education Centre as the coordinator:

- summary and analysis of this year's LLW and the organisation of a providers' meeting where they can exchange experience,
- selection of a more appropriate time for the next Week,
- preparation of the project LLW 98 for three levels: national, regional and provider,
- professional instructions and materials, coordination, content guidance,
- greater opportunities for meeting providers during preparations for the Week,
- greater coordination of the programmes of individual providers together with a clear definition as to who and what the SAEC is coordinating,
- thematic guidance for providers and participating SAEC consultants in local activities,
- selectivity in coordinating events and assistance in linking related activities,
- preparation of joint promotional material and their timely delivery,
- programmes of events for individual regions separately,
- possibility of using elements of the corporate image of the LLW (e.g. logo) at the local level in preparing their own promotional material,
- emphasis on promotional activities at the national level - and not just information-provision, but also making the public aware,
- encouragement of public media and ensuring overall media support,
- assistance in obtaining state funding or direct provision of funding,
- informing municipal and local authorities of the role and significance of LLW and encouraging them to take part,
- wider distribution of events of national significance across Slovenia, or the transfer of SAEC events to local environments,

- scheduling coordination of events at the national and local levels, perhaps even divided into separate days or even weeks,
- free professional meetings and articles,
- personal visits by SAEC representatives to LLW locations.

Only 7 respondents answered in the affirmative to the question of whether state support was sufficient, while 34 responded no and the remainder didn't answer the question.

The respondents are united in their expectations. More than 50% of them stated in their questionnaires that they would like **financial support from the state**, but not in a predetermined amount, rather in line with the scope and quality of the programmes of individual providers. They also **expect greater moral support in terms of a permanent emphasis on the importance of introducing a strategy of lifelong learning and education in our society**. They see the third area of action for the state in ensuring media attention, through public appeal in public media, a public declaration by important state representatives, and in other forms of promotion of the Week at the national level. They would also like state representatives, especially from the Ministry of Education and Sport, to attend events at the local level.

3. INITIATIVES FOR THE NEXT LIFELONG LEARNING WEEK

Apart from the wishes regarding the role of SAEC in organising the Week, respondents wrote the following suggestions for next year. They would thus:

- set new dates for LLW and start local preparations immediately,
- invite provider representatives to join the organising committee,
- extend events to seven days, two weeks or even a whole month,
- select a central theme or themes for LLW 98, linking the contents of presentations across Slovenia,
- devote certain days to large individual providers, for example by organising a Folk University Day, and coordinate the timing of events so as to avoid overlaps,
- transfer as many events as possible from Ljubljana to local communities,
- organise the central event of LLW in a different region every year,
- invite registered providers to a brainstorming session to help formulate a number of useful initiatives, ideas and proposals for LLW 98,
- produce instructions for the organisation of LLW and organise training for LLW coordinators in regions and municipalities, and for providers,
- train providers in quality promotion of lifelong learning and LLW in a special workshop
- encourage providers, participants, mayors, ministers, company directors and others to take part,

Respondents wish the Ministry of Education and Sport representatives attended events at the local levels.

- attract as many responsible political actors as possible to take part in the "Slovenia, a Learning Country" project,
- invite even more nongovernmental and not-for-profit organisations and societies to participate, and extend LLW to all generations and all classes of society,
- link and motivate nursery schools, schools and other providers of lifelong learning and education, including those organisations whose primary activity is not education,
- move the central event from SAEC to Cankarjev Dom and to the streets of Ljubljana,
- prepare a plan for a media campaign,
- produce a joint programme of events taking place all over Slovenia and show special programmes for individual regions,
- prepare a joint press conference to present in brief all providers,
- get TV Slovenia to report from various LLW locations at the end of the day,
- establish a team of journalists to publish a newspaper and to report on events across Slovenia during the Week,
- prepare a central television programme or round table,
- prepare and distribute cassettes with an LLW-related topic and send them in advance to local radio and television stations,
- present lifelong learning in the most interactive manner possible, and not merely through words,
- film LLW and compile scenes from various locations on a videocassette,
- invite media personalities to take part,
- organise an educational fair and invite other organisations involved in education indirectly (publishers, learning-aids suppliers) to participate.

There are thus many more suggestions than last year. True, many of last year's good, even necessary proposals were not implemented this year and appear again this year. It is also true that proposals are becoming increasingly systematic and well-thought through. Further evidence for the fact that the Lifelong Learning Week is not merely a talking shop but in fact represents a concrete learning lesson for us all which is being introduced across the whole of Slovenia.

4. FINAL CONCLUSIONS

Based on the analysis, other data and indicators, as well as on our observations, we can conclude that the second Slovene Lifelong Learning Week was a success. In the words of one of the providers: "If last year the LLW stopped using nappies, this year it has started to walk, crisscrossing our country. It sought allies and people to take part, like-minded people everywhere. And it found them."

Our assessment of the success of LLW 98 is based on the following data and findings from the questionnaire:

- 139 providers responded, more than twice as many as last year, and the providers varied widely. They operated in 47 places across Slovenia.
- Judging by the questionnaire, providers carried out 439 presentations with 743 events (performances), and on the basis of applications we estimate that there were almost 1,000 such presentations.
- According to the figures from the questionnaire, the presentations were attended by 22,320 LLW participants. For certain activities, for example exhibitions and thematically decorated display windows, stands and the like, it was impossible to estimate the number of people who noticed LLW. In addition to the known number of participants we must add the numerous individuals who helped organised presentations as well as the participants drawn by the providers who did not respond to the questionnaire. Including these would definitely show that considerably more than 1.12% of the population of Slovenia took part in LLW 97.
- Presentations varied greatly: in addition to exhibitions, presentations and open days, there were also those which encouraged participants to learn or educated themselves or to participate in other events and presentations.
- One of the events was the formal prize ceremony attended by representatives of state and municipal political, social and professional bodies and organisations.
- The Week encouraged the opening of new learning and education centres (e.g. independent learning centre) and aroused interest in cooperation on various educational and learning projects.
- Various providers successfully took part in the implementation of presentations, and in some places municipal authorities played a much more visible role than last year.
- Public media on both the national and local levels played a very intensive role in the implementation of the Week by publishing numerous appearances (623).

The Week undoubtedly made a contribution towards promoting the concept of lifelong learning in Slovenia.

This is a new step towards removing traditional attitudes towards learning and education; in Slovenia, terms like schooling, regular education, teaching, etc. At some locations of LLW 97, the boundary between provider and participant broke down, and we feel that this is how it should be.

Providers viewed the Week as an opportunity to promote their activities, and they actively implemented such promotion, mostly outside their own official programmes and obligations using their own funds. In addition to this investment aspect, we detected a genuine pleasure and enthusiasm among providers



about this sort of work of public benefit, which also generated an enthusiastic response from participants.

All of this strengthens us in our conviction that we must continue organising the Lifelong Learning Week. **This must become an annual event, a standing project of the Slovene state and our learning holiday, as well as our guide in realising the slogan "Slovenia, a Learning Country"**, which would make us the first country in the world with such a project.

The final conclusions and other data encourage us to offer up for consideration and decision by the appropriate persons the following proposals:

- The project should continue and should become a general, annual Slovene project to promote and develop lifelong learning.
- For successful implementation of the project in the future, we will need:
- to ensure permanent support from the Slovene government which should in the future treat the Week as a project of national importance, and also take part in implementing it through suitable material and organisational support.
- the Slovene Adult Education Centre to place the project in its programme of work for 1998, and to ensure adequate material, organisational and personnel support for it.
- to include as many actors in the project on the local level, administrative bodies as well as providers, who should view the project as an opportunity to develop and promote the learning of all the people in their area and to introduce the concept and strategy of lifelong learning.
- in the further implementation of the project to use the starting points and programme for the implementation of the project for 1997 as an appropriate basis, taking account of and using the experience, criticisms and proposals obtained from the questionnaire and the conclusions of this report.
- An important constituent part of LLW 97 was the presentations of SAEC prizes for outstanding learning achievements and also prizes given under other circumstances. This part of the project should be improved using the experience gained and should also help ensure that the Week becomes a true Slovene holiday of learning.
- Intensive media support for LLW will need to continue in the future; here we should attempt to ensure that some media outlets (especially radio and television) should include in their programming the provision of information and advice on learning and education programmes.
- In line with the recommendation of the Fifth Unesco International Conference on Adult Education, the Slovene LLW should be defined as an international project. Here the Slovene model for LLW should be used as an example for comparison purposes and possibly to influence the introduction of such a Week in other countries. By so doing, the

Slovene Week should also obtain international financial support.

- This report has been translated into English (in whole or as a summary of the essential findings and proposals), thereby ensuring its presentation and introduction beyond the borders of our country.

We are aware that not everything about the second Lifelong Learning Week was the way we would have liked it. We can thus agree with most of the critical findings reported to us by providers in their responses to our questions. We were aware of most of these weaknesses ourselves, unfortunately, either due to a lack of money or due to the very short time available to us for organising the Week, we were unable to remove or prevent them.

We would like to express genuine thanks to all those who helped make LLW a success, and we look forward to working together again in the future and to successfully removing the shortcomings together.

This report was prepared by Zvonka Pangerc-Pahernik, M. Sc., head of the SAEC information centre.

Project leader: Dr Zoran Jelenc

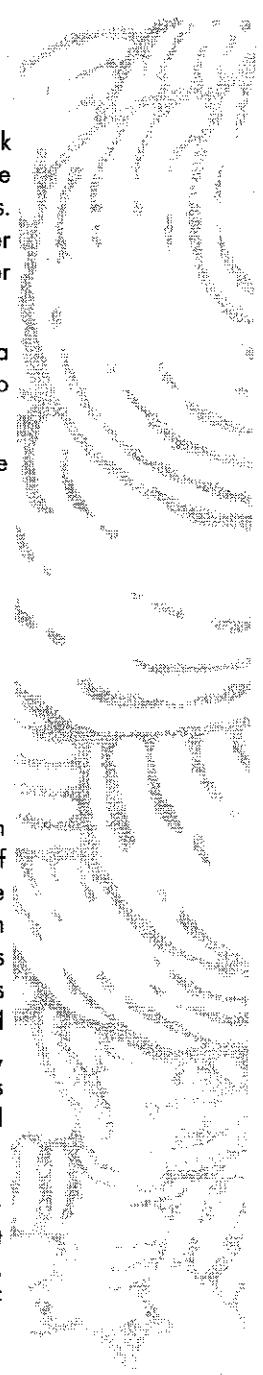
SAEC Directress: Dr Vida A. Mohorčič Špolar

Lifelong Learning Week 1998 - Preliminary plan

The Lifelong Learning Week '98 will be organised by the Adult Education Centre in cooperation with the LLW Organising Committee at the Ministry of Education and Sport and providers on both the local and national levels. The plan for LLW 98, which will run from 19th to 25th October 1998, stems from an established base enhanced with the experience, findings, critical opinions and proposals of those who have taken part to date. The main innovation is that LLW 98 will last for seven days; the first will be devoted to the formal opening of the Week and the presentation of prizes at the national level, while the second will focus on formal openings at the local level. Various presentational, educational and accompanying events will run from then until the end of the Week on both levels.

The plan for LLW 98 consists of preparatory, basic, parallel and final activities.

1. Preparatory activities for LLW 98 are intended for a presentation of last year's Week, the introduction of findings and experience into this year's basic plan, the preparation of the LLW 98 plan and the implementation of advance activities of the Week, i.e. promotion, information, coordination.



Activity	Schedule/Deadline
Presentation of the report on and analysis of LLW 97 to the LLW 98 Preparatory Organising Committee	26/1/98
Preparation of the preliminary plan for LLW 98 and delivery of the report and the plan, together with a proposal for renewed general sponsorship, to the Government of Slovenia	20/2/98
First promotional event: presentation of the analysis of LLW 97 and plan for LLW 98 at the Slovene Education Days in Cankarjev Dom	11 a.m. 18/3/1998
Preparatory activities for the presentation of awards for outstanding achievements in learning and improving own knowledge and for outstanding professional achievements in learning and improving the knowledge of others (definition of the holder of the award, formation of the committee, amendments to the standing orders, publication of the tender)	March
Planning and the basis for joint promotional material	March
LLW-Novičke 1998/1: LLW 97 providers' stories and first call for cooperation in LLW 98	March
Meeting with potential LLW 98 providers, intended for the exchange of experience, initiatives and ideas, and discussion of the preliminary plan for LLW 98	March
Encouraging representatives of municipalities, public media, all ministries, both chambers of commerce and industry and others to recognise their active role in LLW 98 (circulars, public notices, meetings as required)	March
LLW-Novičke 1998/2: Presentation of the plan for LLW 98, directions for organisation at the national and local levels, call for registration of activities	April
Deadline for responses to the call for nominations for the awards	30/6/98
Deadline for registration of providers and activities at the local and national levels	7/9/1998
LLW-Novičke 1998/3: Further information on preparations for LLW 98	Beginning of September
Preparation of the calendar of events	Beginning of October
Distribution of promotional material	Beginning of October
LLW-Novičke 1998/4: Final preparations for LLW 98	Beginning of October

2. The basic activities of LLW 98 will run during the Week from 19th to 25th October 1998 at both the national and local levels. The first day will be devoted to the formal opening of the Week and the presentation of awards at the national level. The second day is intended for the opening of the Week at the local level, while from then until the end of the week there will be various presentational, educational and accompanying activities at both levels.

A) EVENTS ON THE NATIONAL LEVEL

Activity	Schedule/Deadline
Press conference - informing media representatives of the activities of LLW 98 and the contents and schedule of events to follow at the national level and in local communities	19/10 at 10 a.m.
Celebratory opening of the Lifelong Learning Week and formal presentation of awards to individuals and organisations at the national level	19/10 at 11 a.m.
Round table on initiatives for the implementation of the recommendations of the fifth international UNESCO conference on adult education; in cooperation with the Slovene national UNESCO committee	
Official reception at the Government of RS	
Open days at SAEC - presentations of the results of projects and other professional events of national importance in the area of adult education	20-23/10
Open days and professional events at other institutions of national significance - the whole area of education and learning	20-23/10

B) EVENTS ON THE LOCAL LEVEL

Activity	Schedule/Deadline
Celebratory opening of the Lifelong Learning Week at the local level	20/10
Events on the local level	20-25/10

3. Parallel activities will run at the same time as preparatory and basic activities. The whole year will be devoted to:
- Establishing and maintaining continuous contact between SAEC and other providers on the national and local levels with the aim of motivating, informing, coordinating, advising, arranging reciprocal visits to presentations, etc;

- Communications with administrative bodies with the aim this year of ensuring that LLW is confirmed as a project of national importance, finding suitable funding mechanisms for activities on both the national and local levels, and arranging visits by representatives of the authorities to events on both levels;
 - Establishing and deepening contacts with the public media with the aim of ensuring suitable information and coverage at the national and local levels, and to encourage more active, content-rich articles in public media (interviews, independent contributions, round tables, live broadcasts with the possibility of advice);
 - Studying funding possibilities for LLW at both the national and local levels (state and municipal funding, tenders, acquisition of sponsors, international funding);
 - Introducing LLW abroad - informing foreign publics of LLW, exchange of reports, plans, and experience with organisers in other countries, the inclusion of LLW in the international project European Learning Festival
4. Final activities will round off the efforts throughout the year by all those participating in LLW 98 and will enable the establishment of starting points for next year.

Activity	Schedule/Deadline
Questionnaire for all those participating in LLW 98 on activities, experiences, impressions, critical opinions and proposals	End of October Deadline: 20/11/1998
LLW-Novičke 1998/5 - abstracts of professional contributions and events at the SAEC within LLW 98	November
LLW-Novičke 1998/6 - analysis of and report on LLW 98; intended for providers of LLW 98, public media, administrative bodies, relevant professional and wider publics	December
Translation of the analysis and report on LLW 98 into English, and forwarding to foreign professional publics and other interested parties	January 1999
Promotional activities (presentation of achievements, findings, prize-winners) at home and abroad	After the Week

Project leader: Zvonka Pangerc Pahernik, M. Sc.
SAEC Directress: Dr. Vida A. Mohorčič Špolar