

Active ageing of older people in Russia

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Definition and background





World Health Organization (WHO), 2002:

Active ageing is the process of optimizing opportunities for health, participation and security in order to enhance quality of life as people age.



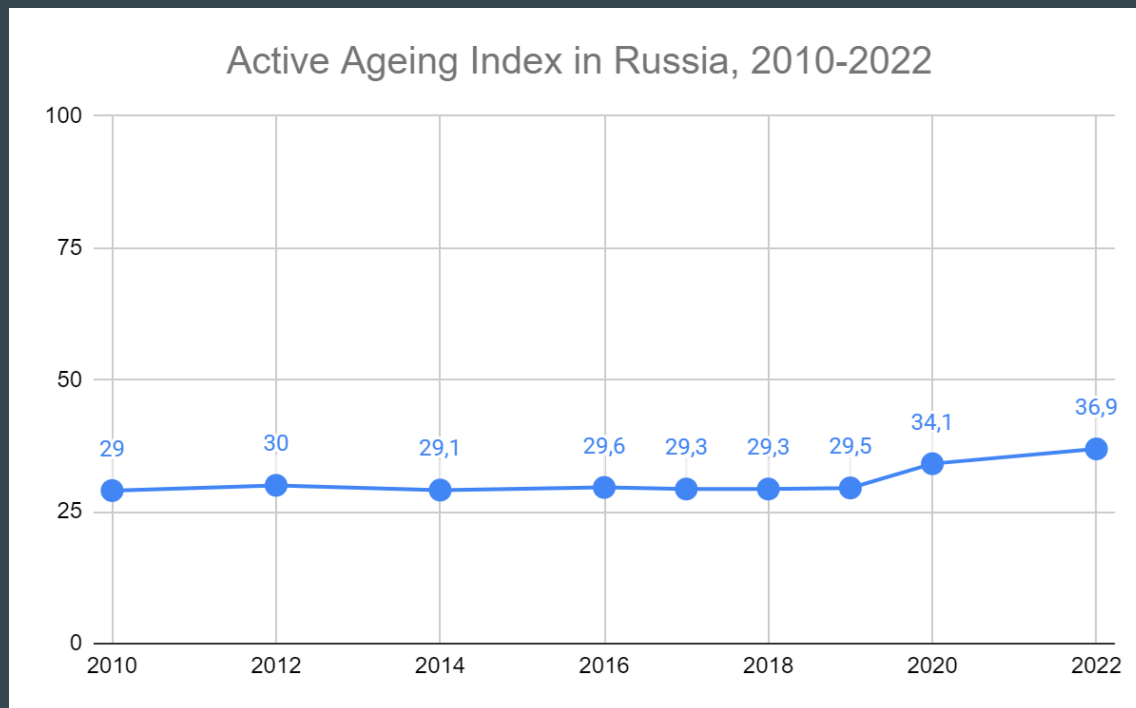
UNECE and the European Commission's AAI methodology

- 4 domains
- 22 indicators

 Employment	 Participation in Society	 Independent, Healthy and Secure Living	 Capacity and Enabling Environment for Active Ageing
Employment rate 55-59	Voluntary activities	Physical exercise	Remaining life expectancy at age 55
Employment rate 60-64	Care to children and grandchildren	Access to health services	Share of healthy life expectancy at age 55
Employment rate 65-69	Care to infirm and disabled	Independent living	Mental well-being
Employment rate 70-74	Political participation	Financial security (three indicators)	Use of ICT
		Physical safety	Social connectedness
		Lifelong learning	Educational attainment

Median individual-level AAI in Republic of Korea in 2021 - 40% (calculated by A. Repkine and H. Lee)

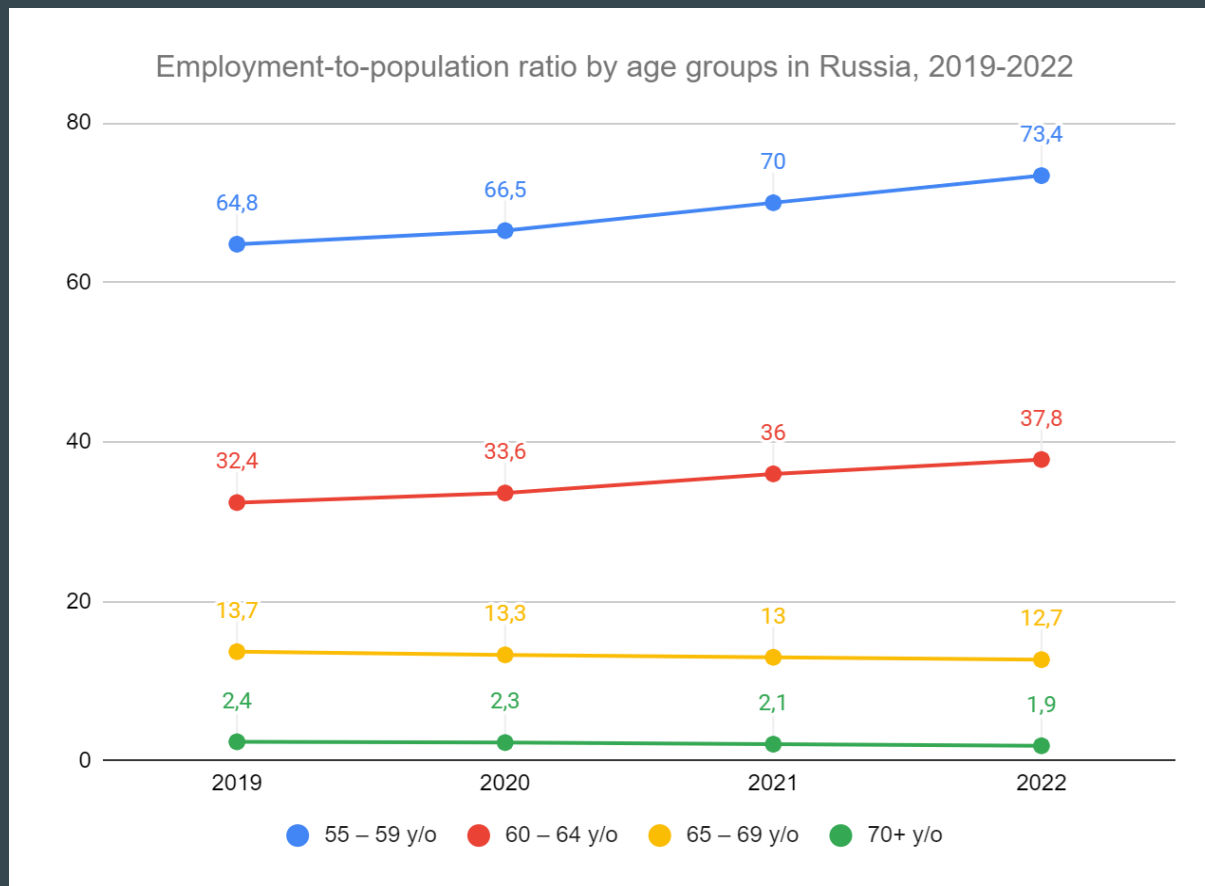
AAI Russia



Source:

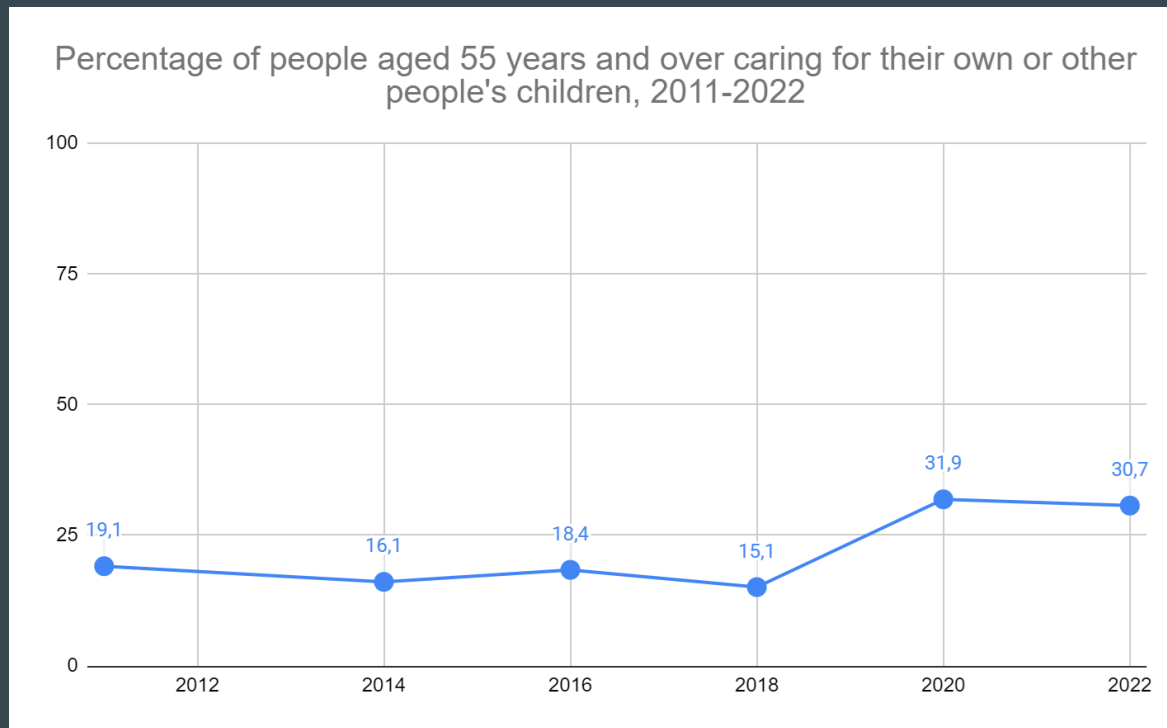
- Sinyavskaya O.V., Cherviakova A.A. Active aging in Russia during economic stagnation: what can we learn from the dynamics of the active ageing index? 5 // Monitoring of Public Opinion: Economic and Social Changes Journal (Public Opinion Monitoring). 2022. № 5.
- Rosstat, 2023

Index components. Employment



Index components.

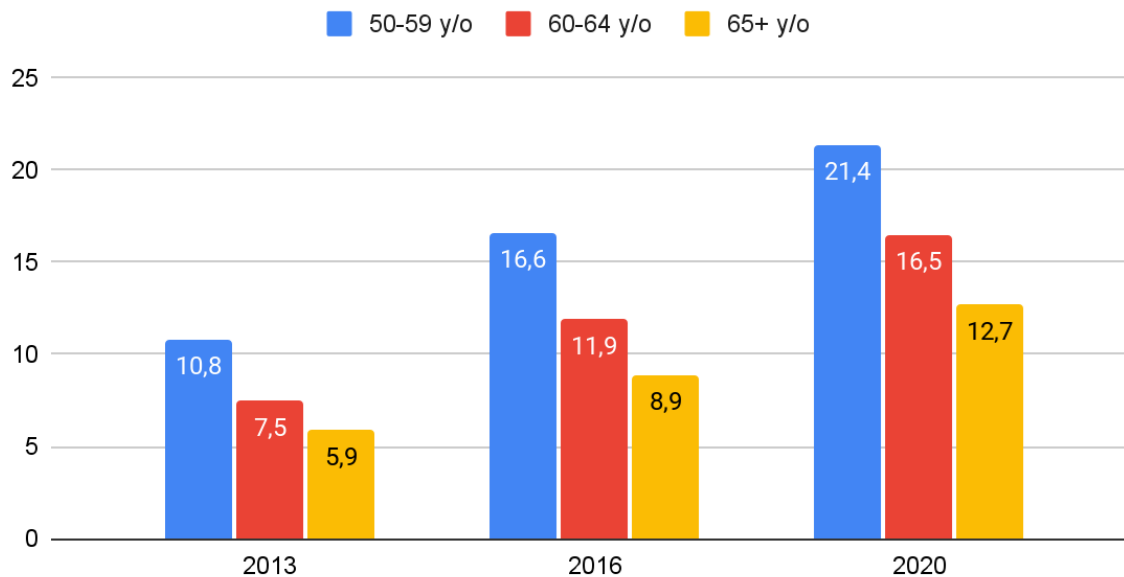
Participation in society



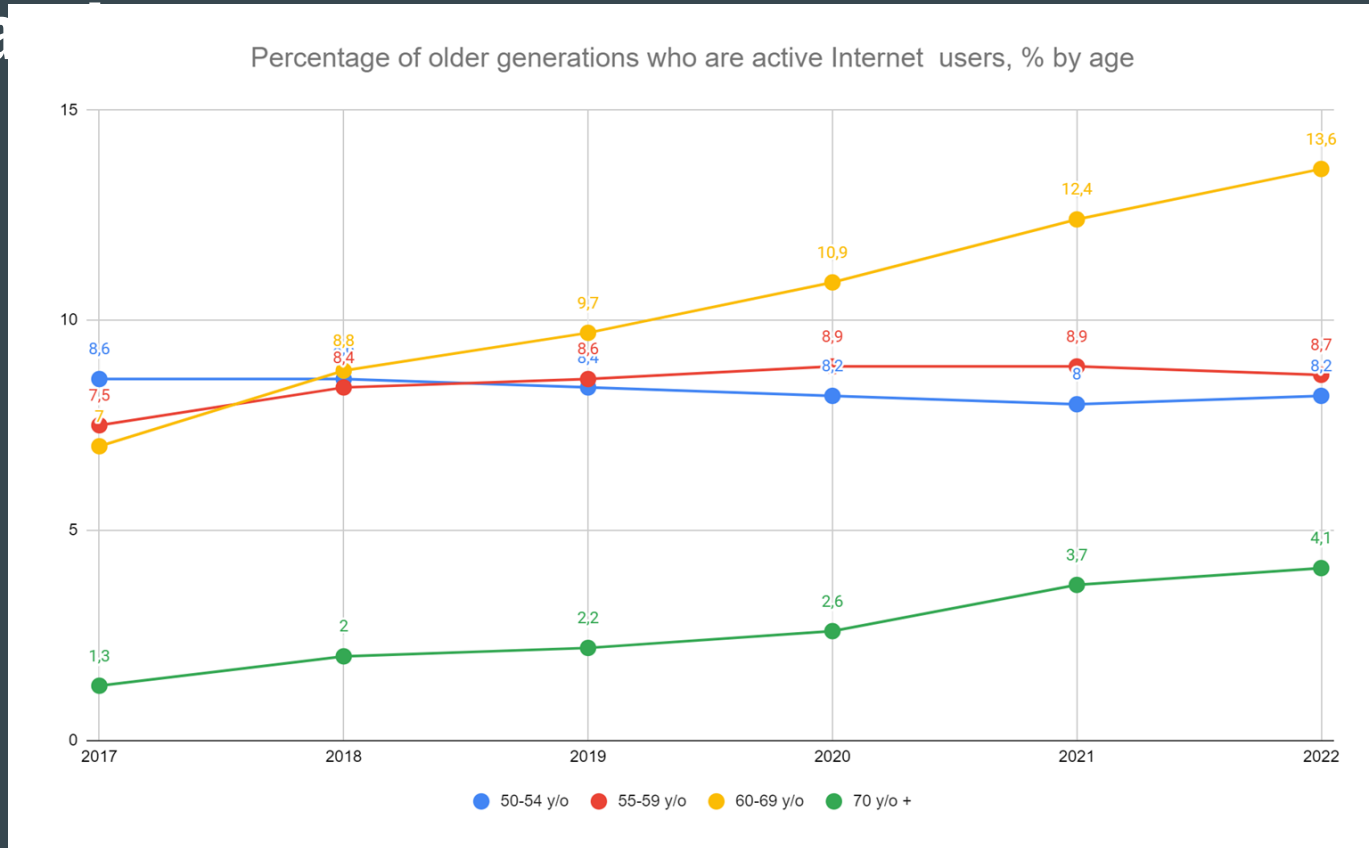
Source: Rosstat, 2023

Index components. Independent, healthy and safe life

Percentage of employees who have undergone training and received education during the reported year, % by age



Index components. Capacity and enabling environment for active a




Conclusion

The experience of non-European countries shows that the operationalization and measurement of AAI can be adjusted in accordance with the cultural specifics and social policy priorities of country.

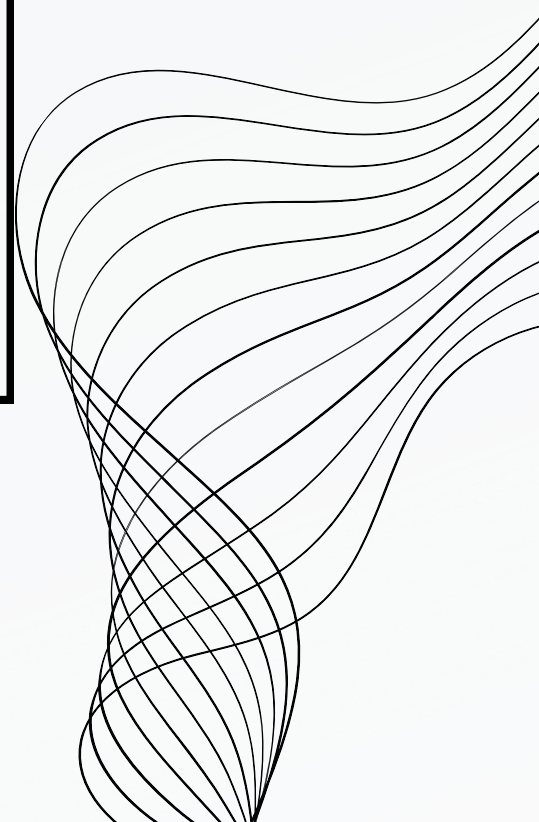


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**THE INFLUENCE OF MODERN
TECHNOLOGIES, THE INTERNET AND
SOCIAL NETWORKS ON THE
PERCEPTION OF THE VALUES AND
EXPECTATIONS OF THE OLDER
GENERATION BY YOUNG PEOPLE IN
RUSSIA**



Arkhipova Katerina, Klemushina Anastasiia
Far Eastern Federal University

CONTENT

01

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN VALUES OF YOUTHS AND ELDERS

02

SOCIAL MEDIA INFLUENCE ON MODERN GENERATION

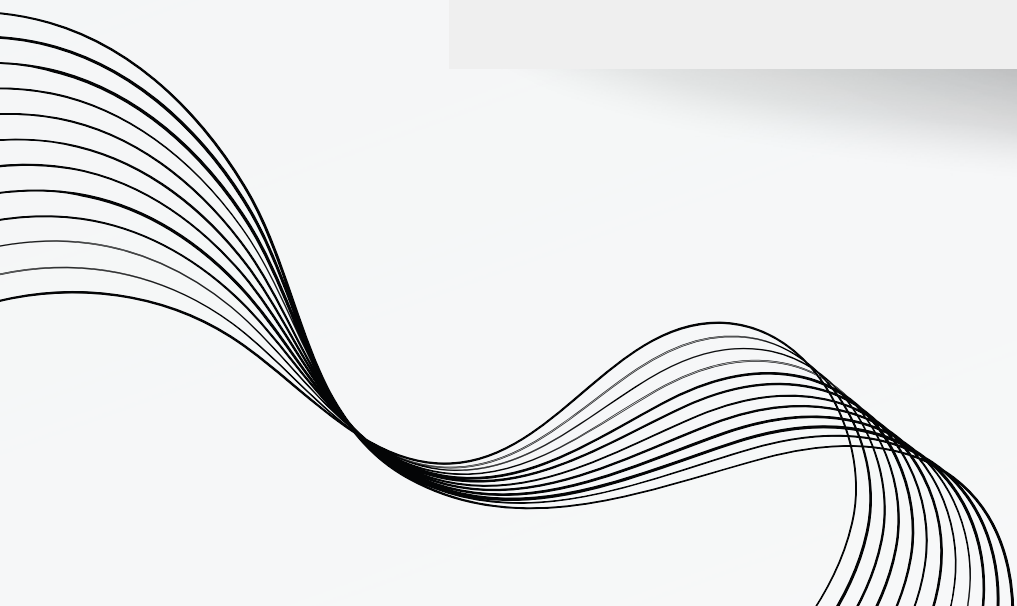
03

"GENERATION GAP" SURVEY RESULTS

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN VALUES OF YOUTHS AND ELDERS



The modern Russian youth tends to display more cosmopolitan values, embracing individualism, global perspectives, and technological advancements, while the elders often adhere to more traditional values, rooted in collectivism, patriotism, and a strong sense of cultural heritage.



DIFFERENCES BETWEEN VALUES OF YOUTHS AND ELDERS

Generations



One of the most noticeable differences lies in the perception of social structures and authority. Russian elders often hold deep respect for traditional hierarchies and institutions, such as the family, government, and the Orthodox Church. They emphasize the importance of familial obligations, respect for elders, and a strong sense of community. In contrast, the modern youth is inclined towards more individualistic and egalitarian values, placing greater emphasis on personal autonomy, freedom of expression, and skepticism towards authority.

SOCIAL MEDIA INFLUENCE ON MODERN GENERATION

The Russian elders grew up during the Soviet era, characterized by collectivism, state-imposed ideologies, and a strong emphasis on patriotism and community. In contrast, the modern youth has been shaped by the post-Soviet era, marked by rapid globalization, technological advancements, and exposure to Western ideas.

"GENERATION GAP" SURVEY RESULTS

01

What is your main value at the moment?

02

What values do you think your parents or grandparents had?

03

Do you think that the modern values of youth differ from those of your grandparents and parents?

04

Have you ever had conflicts with the older generation because of differences in views and values?

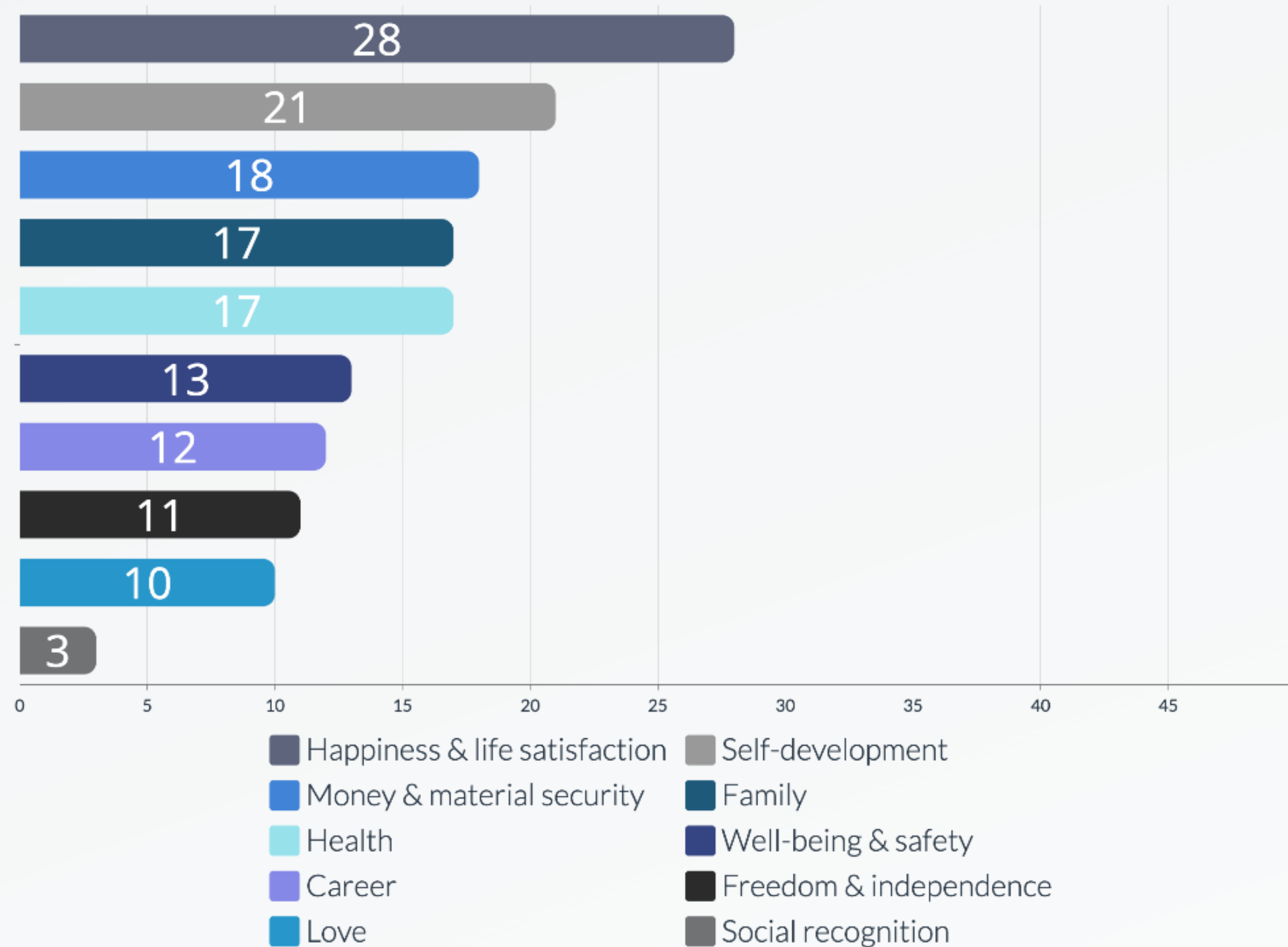
05

What do you think, do social networks influence the formation of life values among young people?

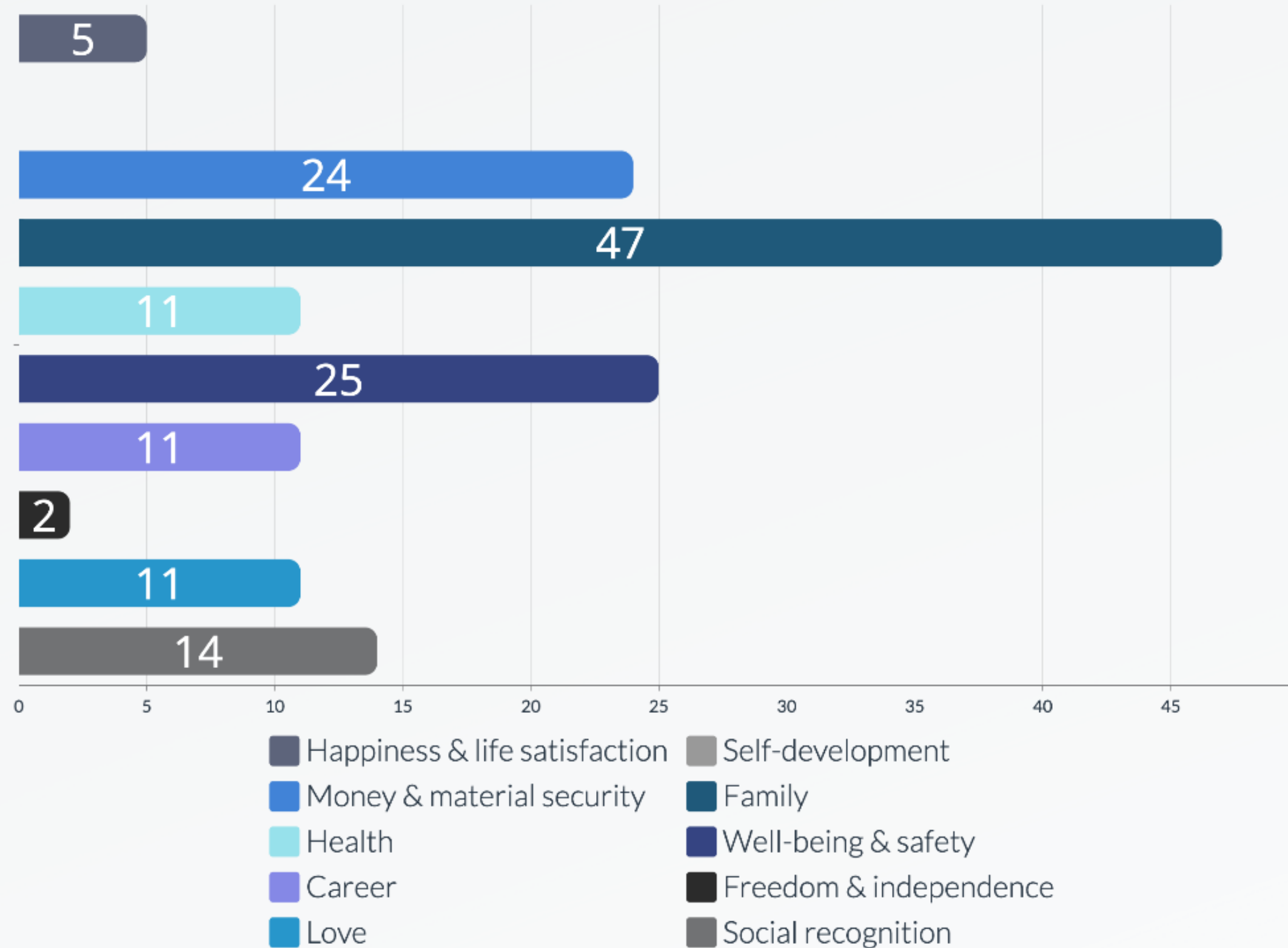
06

Can we say that the values of different generations differ partly for the reason that today's youth are more traumatized than their parents or grandparents?

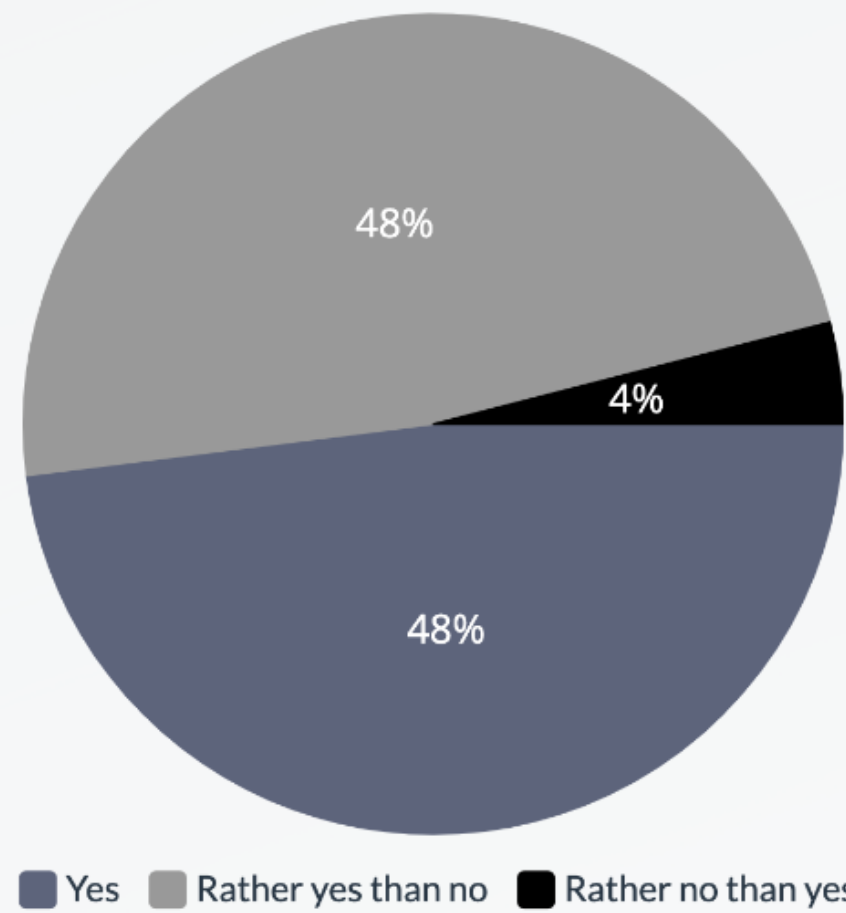
WHAT IS YOUR MAIN VALUE AT THE MOMENT?



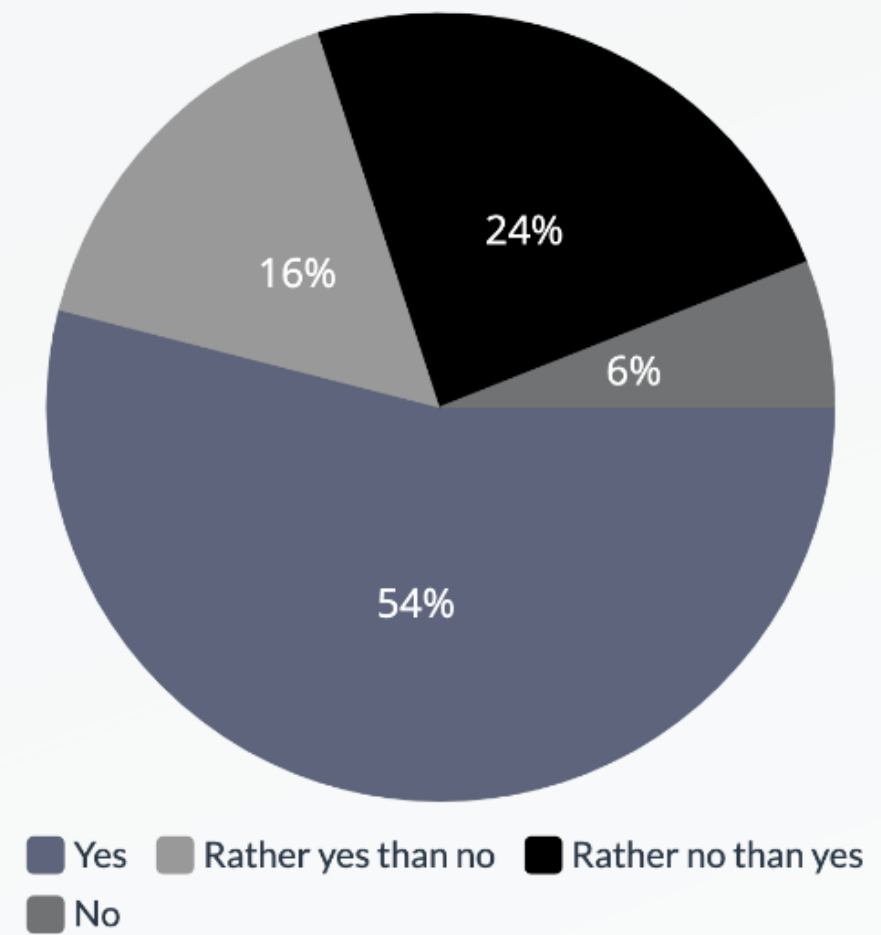
WHAT DO YOU THINK WERE THE VALUES OF YOUR PARENTS OR GRANDPARENTS?



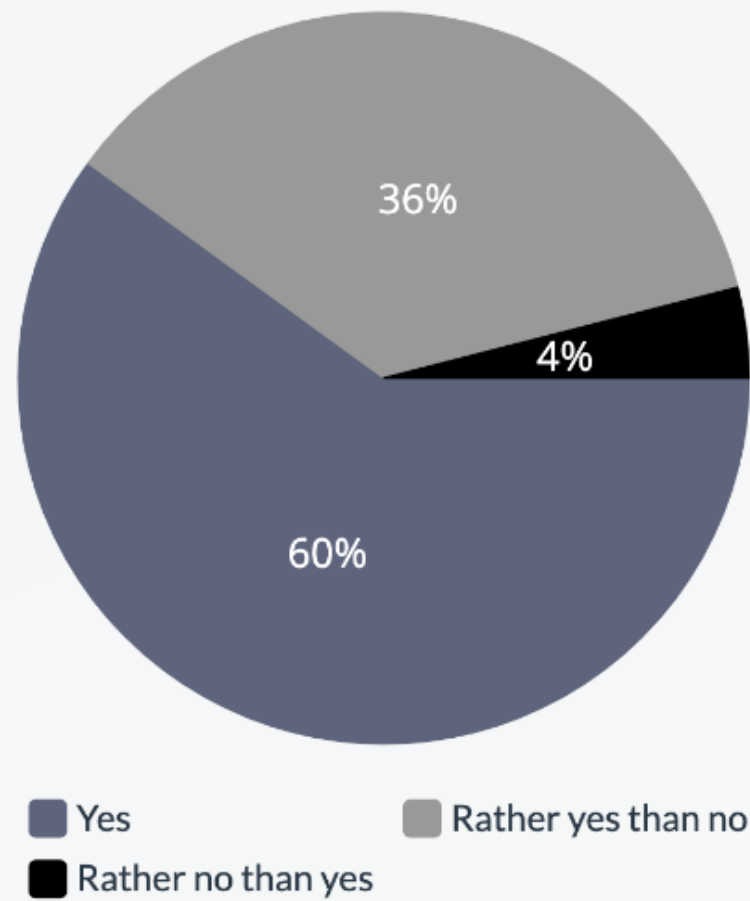
DO YOU THINK THAT THE MODERN VALUES OF YOUNG PEOPLE ARE DIFFERENT FROM THOSE THAT YOUR GRANDPARENTS AND PARENTS HAD?



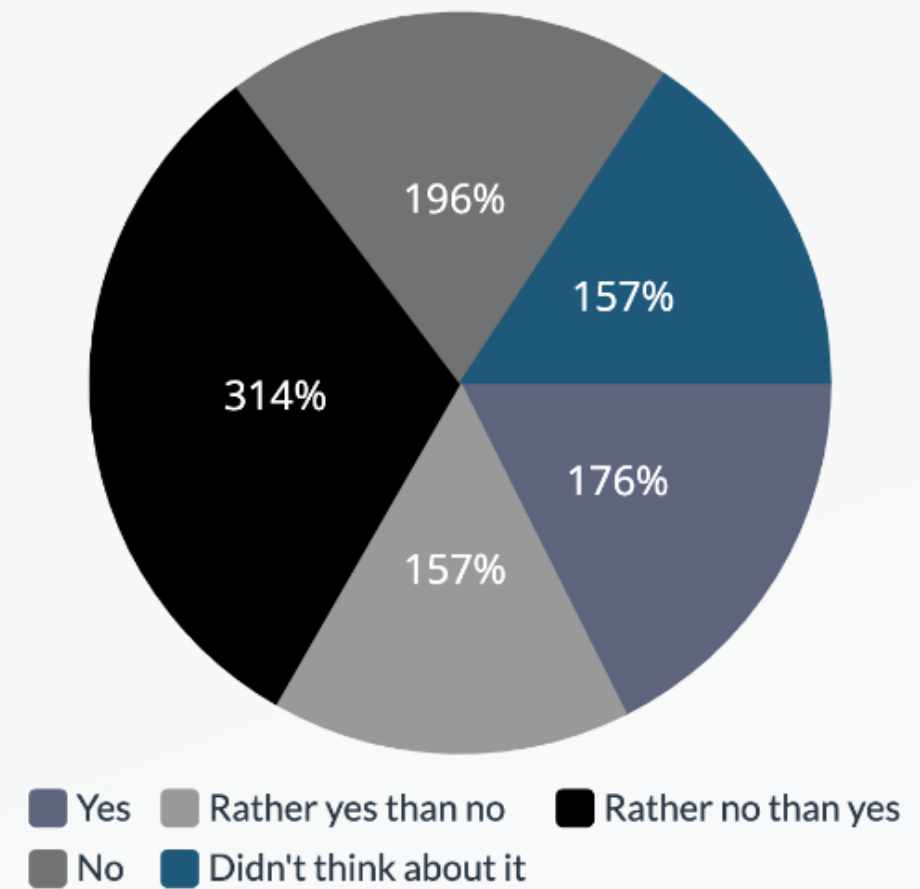
HAVE YOU EVER HAD CONFLICTS WITH THE OLDER GENERATION DUE TO DIFFERENCES IN VIEWS AND VALUES?



DO YOU THINK SOCIAL NETWORKS INFLUENCE THE FORMATION OF LIFE VALUES AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE?



CAN WE SAY THAT THE VALUES OF DIFFERENT GENERATIONS DIFFER PARTLY BECAUSE TODAY'S YOUTH ARE MORE TRAUMATIZED THAN THEIR PARENTS/GRANDPARENTS?





"GENERATION GAP" SURVEY RESULTS

It can be concluded that the majority of respondents believe that even if in some aspects the values of generations have remained the same, there are still differences that often depend not only on the age difference, but also on the difference in upbringing, the political situation, the digitalization of society, as well as on the difference in views on life which correlates with the respondents' answers to previous questions.

**THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION!**



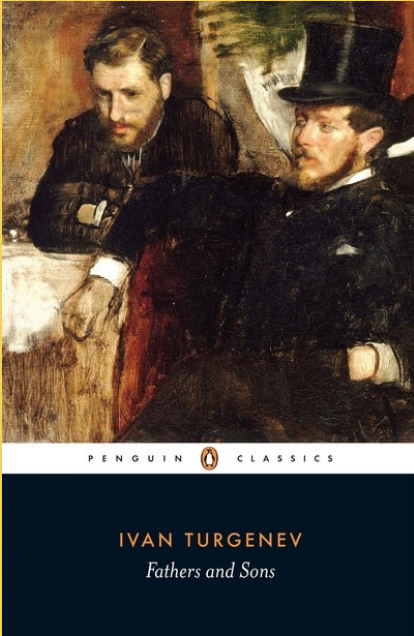


Nostalgia as a tool for bridging
together the gap between
generations as seen through
contemporary Korean and
Russian literature and cinema

Marina Diyanova, 1st year Master's student, MSLU



Intergenerational conflicts



Nostalgia



Dictionary

Definitions from [Oxford Languages](#) · [Learn more](#)



nostalgia

/nɒ'staldʒ(i)ə/

noun

a sentimental longing or wistful affection for a period in the past.

"I was overcome with acute nostalgia for my days at university"

Similar:

wistfulness

regret

regretfulness

reminiscence

remembrance



- something done or presented in order to evoke feelings of nostalgia.
"an evening of TV nostalgia"

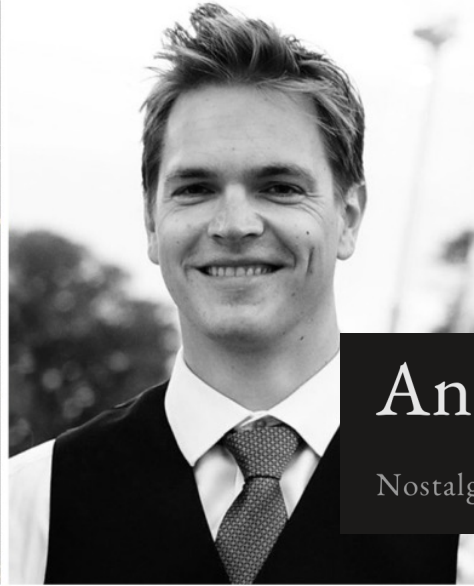
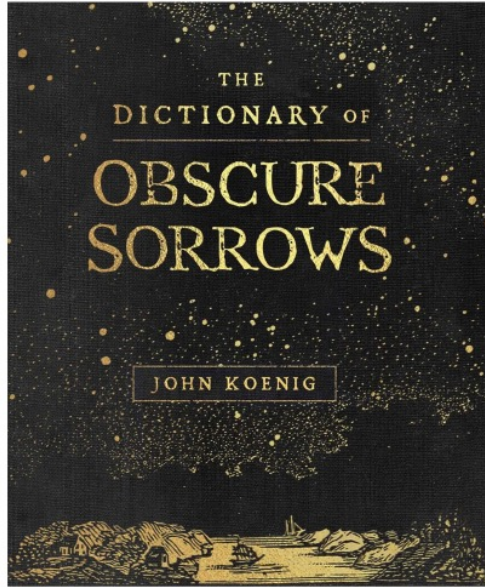
Origin

GREEK

nostos
return
home

GREEK

algos
pain



Anemoia

Nostalgia for a Time You Never Experienced

Ancient Greek *άνεμος* (*ánemos*), wind + *νόος* (*nóos*), mind.



Social cognition



“Nostalgia can encourage you to solve interpersonal issues, reconnect with old friends, and prioritize the important relationships in your life. Overall, nostalgia serves to strengthen feelings of social connectedness that are vital to the human experience”

What to Know About Nostalgia



Medically Reviewed by [Dany P. Baby, MD](#) on November 25, 2022 | Written by [Chelsea Bishop](#)



The Boy's Word (2023)

Men Today
https://www.mentoday.ru › style

Как одеться в стиле сериала «Слово пацана»

Дес 22, 2023 — Резкий всплеск популярности «Слова пацана» вызвал спрос на одежду в стиле 80-х и 90-х: люди начали продавать аутентичные или похожие вещи ...

Lenta.RU
https://lenta.ru › news › boys_word

Одежда в стиле сериала «Слова пацана» ...

Дес 15, 2023 — В то же время пользователь из Москвы предложил зрителям редчайшую кожаную куртку, в которой в одной из серий появлялся актер Вячеслав Колейкин, ...

Газета.Ru
https://www.gazeta.ru › 2023/12/20

Сколько стоит одеться в стиле героев «Слова пацана»

Дес 20, 2023 — Олимпийка «как у Марата», шапка с козырьком «как у Пальто», куртка как у «Вовы-Адидаса» — все эти вещи сегодня можно приобрести на ресейл-платф. ...

Чемпионат
https://www.championat.com › art...

Слово пацана: где купить, как создать образ ...

Дес 16, 2023 — Главным образом — с сайтов-барахолки. Тут найдётся всё: от самого мохерового шарфа до спортивного костюма и винтажных кед (кроссовок).
Кон ...

Articles on how to dress like characters from the show

Retro windbreaker for 38 thousand dollars! (~51 million won)

Олимпийка слово пацана куртка Адидас

3 500 000 Р
или предложите свою цену



Без звонков
Пользователь предпочитает сообщения

Написать сообщение
Отмечает около часа

Ирина
5.0 ★★★★★ 10 отзывов
Частичное лицо
На Авито с января 2014

10 объявлений пользователя
Подписаться на продавца

Спросите у продавца

Здравствуйте!

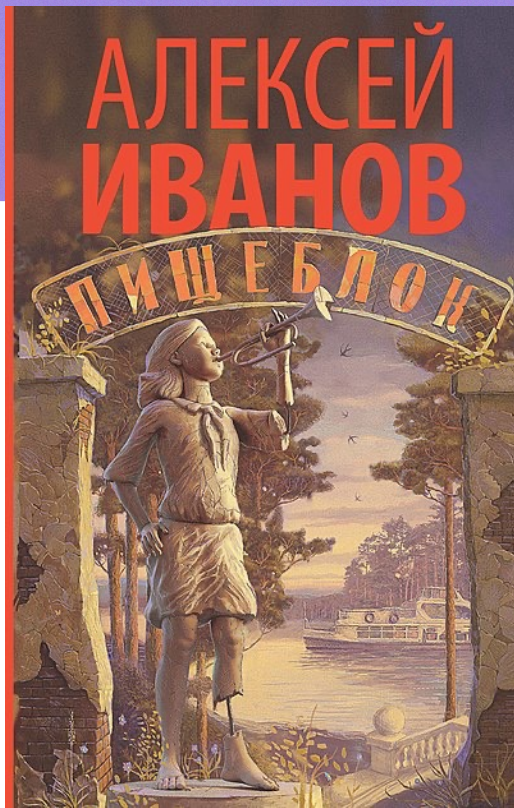
Ещё продаёте? Торгуеместно?



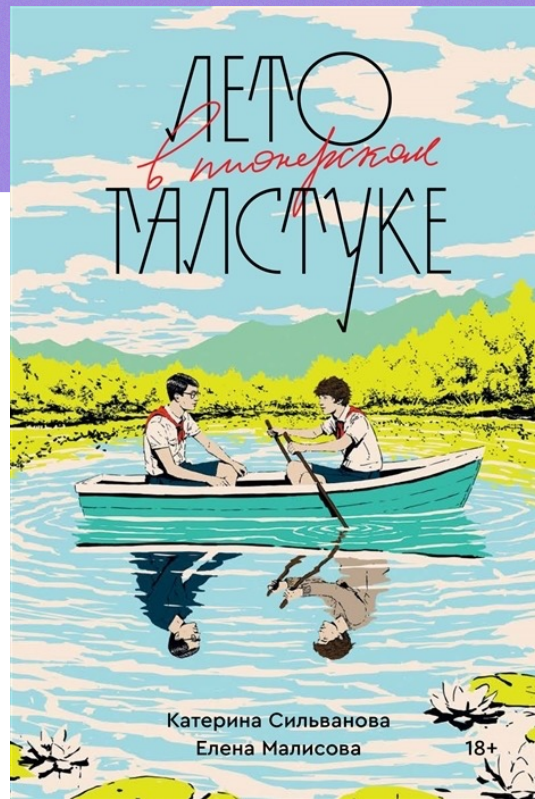
Patient Zero (2022)

– The show brought attention to the events largely unknown to the younger generation but remembered by the older generation





Alexei Ivanov
“Pisheblok”



Katerina Silvanova, Elena Malisova
“A Summer in the Red Scarf”

Reply 1988

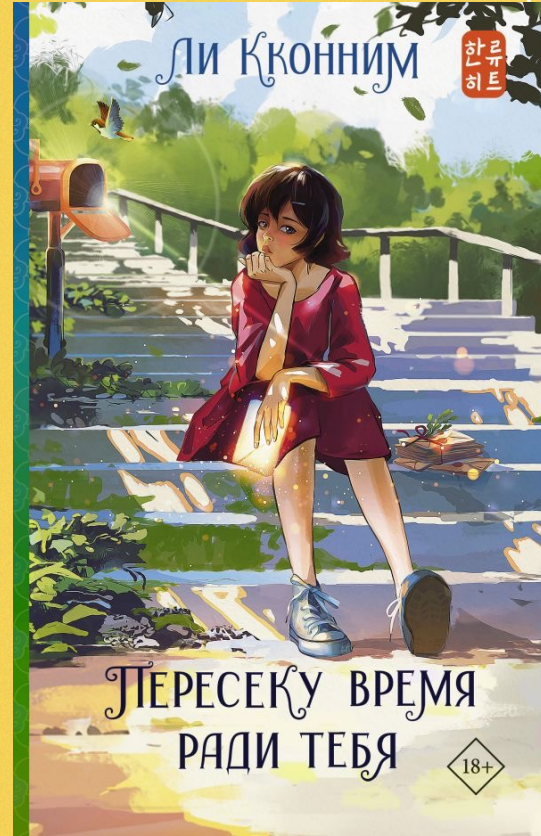


Reply 1994



Signal





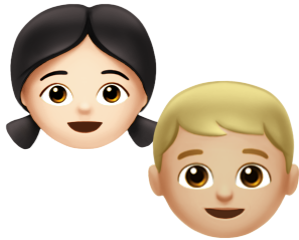
BTS Season's Greetings

(2021)



Nostalgia brings us together

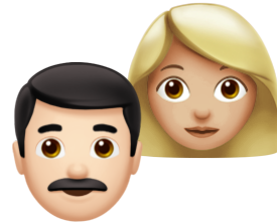
Younger generation



Nostalgia



Older generation





Thank you
for your attention!





Differences in the
values between the younger and
older generations in Russia

Svitova Alisa

2nd year, bachelor's degree, Oriental and African studies, Ural
Federal University named after the first President of Russia

B.N. Yeltsin, participant of the IX Youth Dialogue

Relevance of the work



The relevance of the work lies in an attempt to summarize the available theoretical research on the problem of the presence/absence of intergenerational differences in values and conduct an empirical study aimed at identifying the value gap between generations.

Intergenerational differences in values

I identified epochal periods in the history of Russia that influenced the development of people's self-awareness:

pre—war and military generation (late maturity) — people who are currently over 61 years old

post—war generation (maturity) - people who are currently between 46 and 60 years old

generation of the era of "stagnation", the beginning of perestroika (early maturity) - people who are in currently, from 31 to 45 years old

the generation of the era of "perestroika", the transition period (youth) — people who are currently between 16 and 30

and the generation of the "new century", "market relations" — those who are currently under 16 years old.

Intergenerational differences in values



In Russia there are differences in individual values: young people prefer values expressing the interests of the individual (Independence of thought, Independence of actions, Hedonism, Self-affirmation, Stimulation, Universalism, Achievement, Power), and the adult generation expressing the interests of the group (Safety, Conformity, Tradition, Universalism, Benevolence), as well as the value of "Modesty".

Table 1. Socio-demographic characteristics of the study sample

Respondents	Adults	Young people
Quantity	177	203
Men	73	117
Women	104	86
Average age	52 years old Max — 69 Min — 45	20 years old Max — 24 Min — 18



As materials, I took statistics from Fedotova V.A.'s research. The study involved representatives of the adult generation and youth of Russia — representatives of the young (under 25 years old) and adult generations (over 45 years old).

Intergenerational differences in individual-level values

It can be noted that the individual level is characterized by differences in the blocks of values "Independence: actions", "Independence: thoughts", "Stimulation", "Hedonism", "Achievement", "Power: dominance", "Reputation", "Security: personal", "Tradition", "Modesty", "Benevolence: a sense of duty", "Benevolence: caring", "Universalism: tolerance". At the same time, the importance of the values "Independence: thoughts", "Hedonism", "Achievement", "Power: dominance", "Security: personal", "Benevolence: sense of duty", "Universalism: tolerance", "Stimulation" turned out to be higher among young respondents.

The scale	Adults		Young people	
	Min.–Max.	the average value	Min.–Max.	the average value
Independence: actions	3,4–6	5	3,3–6	4,8
Independence: thoughts	2,7–5,7	4,3	3–5,7	4,8
Stimulation	2,3–5,7	3,9	3–6	4,5
Hedonism	3–5,7	4,4	3–6	4,8
Achievement	2,7–6	4,4	3–6	4,9
Power: resources	2–6	4	2,7–6	4,7
Power: Domination	2,3–5,3	3,9	2,7–6	4,6
Reputation	3–6	4,9	3–6	4,7
Safety: public	3,7–6	5	2,7–6	4,5
Security: personal	3–6	5	3,3–6	5,2
Conformism: the rules	2,3–5,3	4	2,3–5,7	4,2
Conformism: interpersonal	3–6	4,8	1–6	4,2
Tradition	1,7–5,3	4,2	1,3–6	3,9
Modesty	3–6	5	3,7–6	4,8
Benevolence: a sense of duty	2,7–5,7	4,8	2,7–6	4,9
Benevolence: caring	3,3–6	5,4	2,7–6	5,3
Universalism: Caring for others	2–5,3	4	1–5,7	3,5
Universalism: caring for nature	2,7–5,7	4,4	2,3–6	4,2
Universalism: tolerance	2,7–5,3	3,9	2–5,7	4,1

Table 2. Intergenerational differences in individual-level values (according to the student's t-criterion)

The vital values of youth

- "Independence: thoughts"
- "Hedonism"
- "Power: domination"
- "Achievement"
- "Safety: personal"
- "Conformism: rules"
- "Benevolence: sense of duty"
- "Universalism: tolerance"
- "Stimulation"

The vital values of adults

- "Reputation"
- "Tradition"
- "Modesty"
- "Benevolence:
Caring"
- "Benevolence:
caring"

Conclusion

Thus, the analysis confirmed the hypothesis that there are differences in individual values among representatives of different generations of Russians. The values of "Independence of thought", "Stimulation", "Universalism" are more pronounced among young people (the indicator "Universalism: tolerance"). Among adults, values that express the interests of the group prevail: "Tradition", "Benevolence: care" and the value orientation "Modesty". We also partially confirmed the hypothesis of the universality of the value of "Security". As described earlier, there are significant differences on the "Security: Personal" scale. But there are no differences in the indicator "Security: public". It is important for both generations to feel safe and to know that the country will be able to protect its citizens from any threats.

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The expectations of the older generation from the modern youth in Russia

Made by:

Egor Lebedev

Valeria Shestakova

Kirill Goncharov

Ekaterina Medvedeva

Pacific National University





Youth forums are an important part of the development of the younger generation



**So what our older society
expects us to be?**



Rejuvenation is the main tendency and expectation in terms of science



Creating opportunities for self-realization and development of talents is the national goal

To develop existing projects, create new ones and preserve scientific traditions





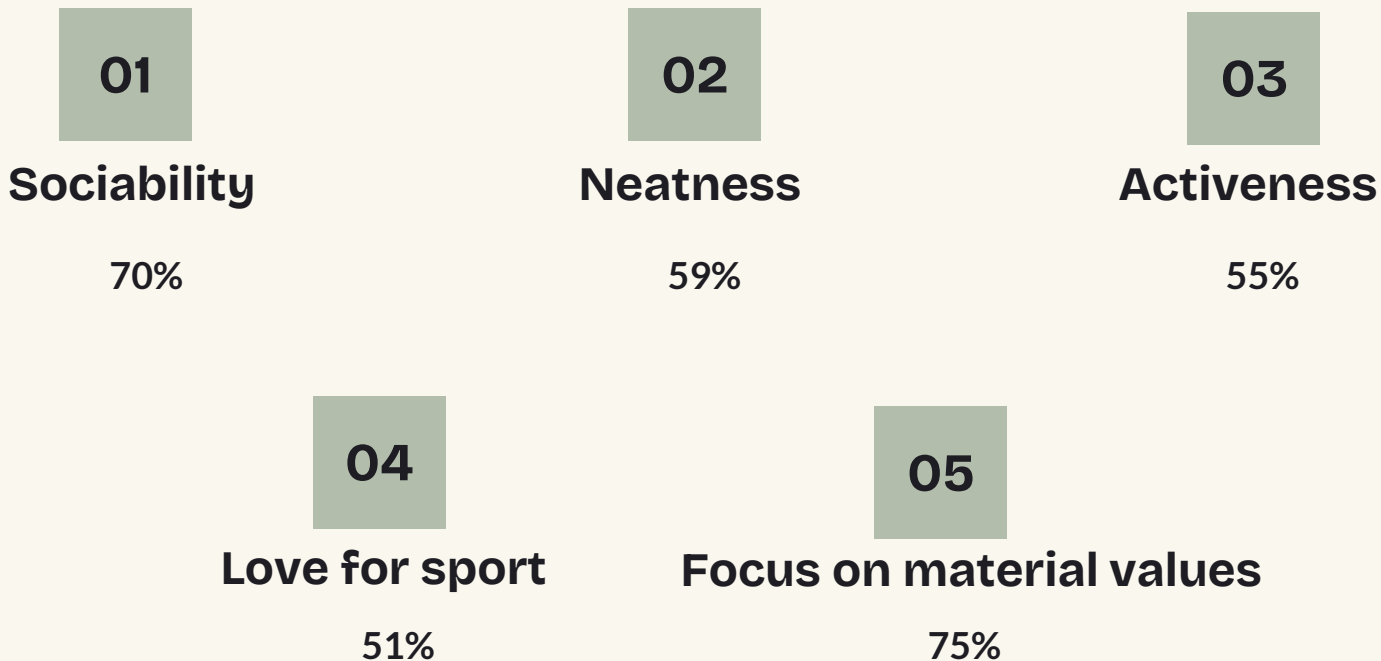
“Tradition is a process that includes the past, the present and the future”, -X. G. Gadamer

Respect has always taken a special place in Russian culture.

Older generations is expecting the younger one to

- respect and care for their elders;
- preserve traditions and strengthen relations between generations;
- appreciate and preserve family values, celebrate traditional family holidays, and instill in future generations the importance of family.

Expected qualities young people should have



Globalism makes young people maintain active contact with peers from other countries



They are expected to:

01

maintain positive international relationships

02

establish connections with other countries

03

organize international forums, festivals, competitions

04

collaborate with foreign partner-universities



The underlying causes of intergenerational discord: Unstable Changes in education policy

- 세대 갈등의 근본적 원인을 교육 정책의 불안정한 변화에서 찾다 -

Cha Eunhae(3th grade, Department of Russian Language and Literature, ChungAng University)



...

Why I chose this topic?

01



Taking educational courses in university

Schools: small societies where students form their identities and begin socializing

Schools need stable educational policies

In the past five years, we have undergone numerous changes in education policies



Unstable edu-policies can be fundamental cause of intergenerational discord

...

A main cause of Intergenerational Discord in educational perspective

Contradictory edu-policies

free semester system - middle school
credit system - high school

Contradictory education policies



Free semester system in middle school

고교학점제 시행으로 인한 학교의 달라지는 변화!

고교학점제 시행으로 인한 학교의 변화

	시행 전	시행 후
수업	· 204단위 (교과 180단위, 창의적 체험활동 24단위)	· 192학점 (교과 174학점, 창의적 체험활동 18학점)
평가	· 체육·예술·진로 선택 교과 등에 한정해 절대 평가 실시	· 일반 선택 과목, 진로 선택 과목 전면 절대 평가
졸업 요건	· 각 학년 수업 일수의 2/3 이상 출석 시 학교 졸업	· 3년간 192학점 이상 취득 시 졸업 · 수업 횟수의 2/3 이상 출석, 학업 성취율 40% 이상 충족 시 학점 취득
수업 장소	· 단위 학교별 운영	· 인근 학교 및 지역사회, 온라인으로 확장

사진 출처 : 광주드림 <http://www.gjdream.com/news/articleView.html?idxno=627073>

교육부 고교학점제 홈페이지에 제시된 단계적 이행 계획에 따르면, 고교학점제는 2024년부터 전국 일반 고등학교에서도 100% 시행하고, 현재 중2가 고등학교에 입학하는 2025학년도부터는 고교 1학년, 2026년 고2, 2027학년도에는 고3까지 순차적으로 새 교육과정을 기반으로 미이수제를 포함한 고교학점제가 전면 적용된다.

미래형 이공계 인재양성 교육기관 **클리어**

credit system in high school

Contradictory education policies

03



Free semester system in middle school

고교학점제 시행으로 인한 학교의 달라지는 변화!

고교학점제 시행으로 인한 학교의 변화

	시행 전	시행 후
수업	· 204단위 (교과 180단위, 창의적 체험활동 24단위)	· 192학점 (교과 174학점, 창의적 체험활동 18학점)
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미래형 이공계 인재양성 교육기관

credit system in high school

Su neung?

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미래형 이공계 인재양성 교육기관

credit system in high school





Suneung ≠ Exams Ensuring Freedom

2014학년도 대학수학능력시험 6월 모의평가 문제지 1

제5교시 제2외국어/한문 영역(러시아어 I)

성명 _____ 수험번호 _____

1. □에 공통으로 들어갈 글자는? [1점]

	
С А О Л Е Т	С У К А

① Б ② Р ③ П ④ Ш ⑤ М

2. <보기>의 밑줄 친 부분과 밑줄이 같은 것은?

У него есть машина.




① Я тебе люблю!
② Мама готовит обед.
③ Обязательно скажем.
④ Это интересная газета.
⑤ Какое трудное управление!

3. 밑줄 친 부분의 밑줄이 같은 것을 고른 것은?

А: У нас экзамен в четверг.
(a)
Б: Нет, во вторник. А я совсем не готов.
(b) (c)
А: Ничего. Ещё есть время.
(d)

① (a), (b) ② (a), (c) ③ (b), (c)
④ (b), (d) ⑤ (c), (d)

4. 그림 (a)~(c)를 모두 포함하는 것은? [1점]

		
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① мясо ② мебель ③ одежда
④ фрукты ⑤ транспорт

5. 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?

○ Мне _____ эта шапка.
○ В Москве _____ сильный дождь.
○ В этом театре _____ новый спектакль.

① идёт ② знает ③ берёт
④ работает ⑤ показывает

6. 같이 설명하는 도시는? [1점]

Этот город находится на севере России. Его основал Пётр Первый на берегу Невы в 1703 году. В этот город приезжает много туристов. Его ещё называют «северной столицей» России.

① Сочи ② Иркутск ③ Новгород
④ Хабаровск ⑤ Санкт-Петербург

7. 같이 설명하는 것은? [1점]

Название этого праздника происходит от слова «масло». Главное традиционное блюдо – блины, которые едят с маслом. Блины – это символ солнца. В это время празднуют окончание долгой холодной зимы и встречают весну.

① Новый год ② Рождество ③ Масленица
④ День России ⑤ Женский день

8. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 알맞은 것은?

А: Говорят, что на каникулах ты ездил в Москву?
Б: Да, я посетил Большой театр, Кремль и Красную площадь.
А: Я тебе завидую! Я много читал, слышал и давно хочу поехать в Москву.
Б: Тебе стоит побывать в этом прекрасном городе.
В России говорят: «_____».

① Хорошо днём не бывает
② В гостях хорошо, а дома лучше
③ Хорошее лекарство горько на вкус
④ Всё хорошо, что хорошо кончается
⑤ Лучше один раз увидеть, чем сто раз услышать

VS

▷ 프랑스 대입시험(바칼로레아) 문항 [한국어]

외만방 신영숙

내가 쓰게 된 방언이 부엌과 가장 가까이 있어서였을까. 더이상 부엌의 일들을 할 수 없게 된 내 귀에 그녀가 부엌에서 움직이는 미세한 소리들이 들려오기 시작한다. 그녀가 에어프런에 손을 담거나 냄창고에 그녀의 옷자락이 스치는 소리들이. 그녀가 조리구들을 책 갈아놓은 곳에서 꺼내는 계곡자연지 조리인지 주걱인지까지 방 안에 앉아서 알아맞히고 있던 나는 어느 날 새벽 창문에 창문 크기의 검은 도화지를 붙인다. 여명이 도화지 위로 밀려나며 방 안에 풍광 속 갈아진다. 내가 외출하면 그녀가 창에서 도화지를 떼어놓는다. 그러면 나는 돌아와서 다시 붙인다. 그녀가 또 떼어 놓는다. 그러면 나는 돌아와서 다시 붙인다. 그녀가 또 떼어 놓는다. 나는 다시 붙여놓는다. 싫었잖아. 연분홍 이불깃이나 희디흰 에어프런이 어울리는 신혼집에 동굴속 같은 검은 방이라니. 어느 날 그녀가 도화지를 얹어버린다. 나는 세탁기를 돌리고 있는 그녀에게로 가서 기여들어가서 목소리로 다시는 내 방에 들어오지 말라고 했다. 그녀가 내 앞으로 몸을 기울인다.

«안 들려요. 아가씨. 뭐라고요?»
«내 방에 들어오지 말라고요!»

15 이번엔 아무나없이 소릴 지른다. 피곤 냄새를 풍기던 그녀가 눈물을 글썽였다. 큰오빠가 나왔고 그녀를 방 안으로 데리고 간다. 얼마 후에 큰오빠가 내게로 건너온다. 큰오빠는 나를 물끄러미 쳐다보며 입학 선물을 해주고 싶은데 무엇이 갖고 싶냐 묻는다.

책이 갖고 싶다고 대답한다.

20 «무슨 책?»
«소설책.»
다음날 내게 삼성출판사의 한국현대문학전집이 배달된다. 미색과 주홍으로 표지화가 된 책을 책꽂이에 한 권 한 권 문틈에 세워보니 백 권이다.

그녀와 나의 불화는 책으로 인해 짧게 끝이 났다. 책을 읽어야 했기 때문에

1. COMPRÉHENSION DE L'ÉCRIT : (10 points)
- 이 글에서 '그녀'는 누구입니까?
 - 3-2 행에서 화자는더이상 부엌의 일들을 할 수 없게 되었다고 합니다. 왜 그렇까요?
 - 15 행에서 그녀는 왜 눈물물-글썽였을까요?
 - 첫번째 단락에서 화자는 왜 창문에 검은 도화지를 붙입니까?
2. EXPRESSION ÉCRITE : (10 points)
- Les candidats de la série I doivent traiter les DEUX questions. 인문계열 응시자는 두 문제에 모두 답하세요.
- 16 행에서 큰오빠는 그녀를 방 안으로 데리고 갑니다. 큰오빠와 그녀는 방 안에서 어떤 대화를 할까요? 상상해서 쓰십시오. (대사 15 줄)
 - 여러분이 생각하는 이상적인 방은 어떤 방인가요? (120 자로 대답하십시오)
- 다른 계열 응시자는 한 문제를 골라 답하세요.
- Les candidats des autres séries traitent UNE question au choix.
- 16 행에서 큰오빠는 그녀를 방 안으로 데리고 갑니다. 큰오빠와 그녀는 방 안에서 어떤 대화를 할까요? 상상해서 쓰십시오. (대사 15 줄)
 - 여러분이 생각하는 이상적인 방은 어떤 방인가요? (120 자로 대답하십시오)

France's baccalaureate test

...

younger generation vs older generation

05

NO FREEDOM

older generation

**SEEMS TO BE
FREE,
BUT NOT
REALLY**

younger generation



DISCORD BETWEEN GENERATIONS



Cha Eunhae, Chungang univ.

THANK YOU



KOREA NATIONAL PENSION SERVICE (NPS) AS A CASE FOR GENERATIONAL DISCORD

KIM HOJUN (Sungkyunkwan University)

National Pension Service



National Pension Service (NPS) was established in Jan 1988

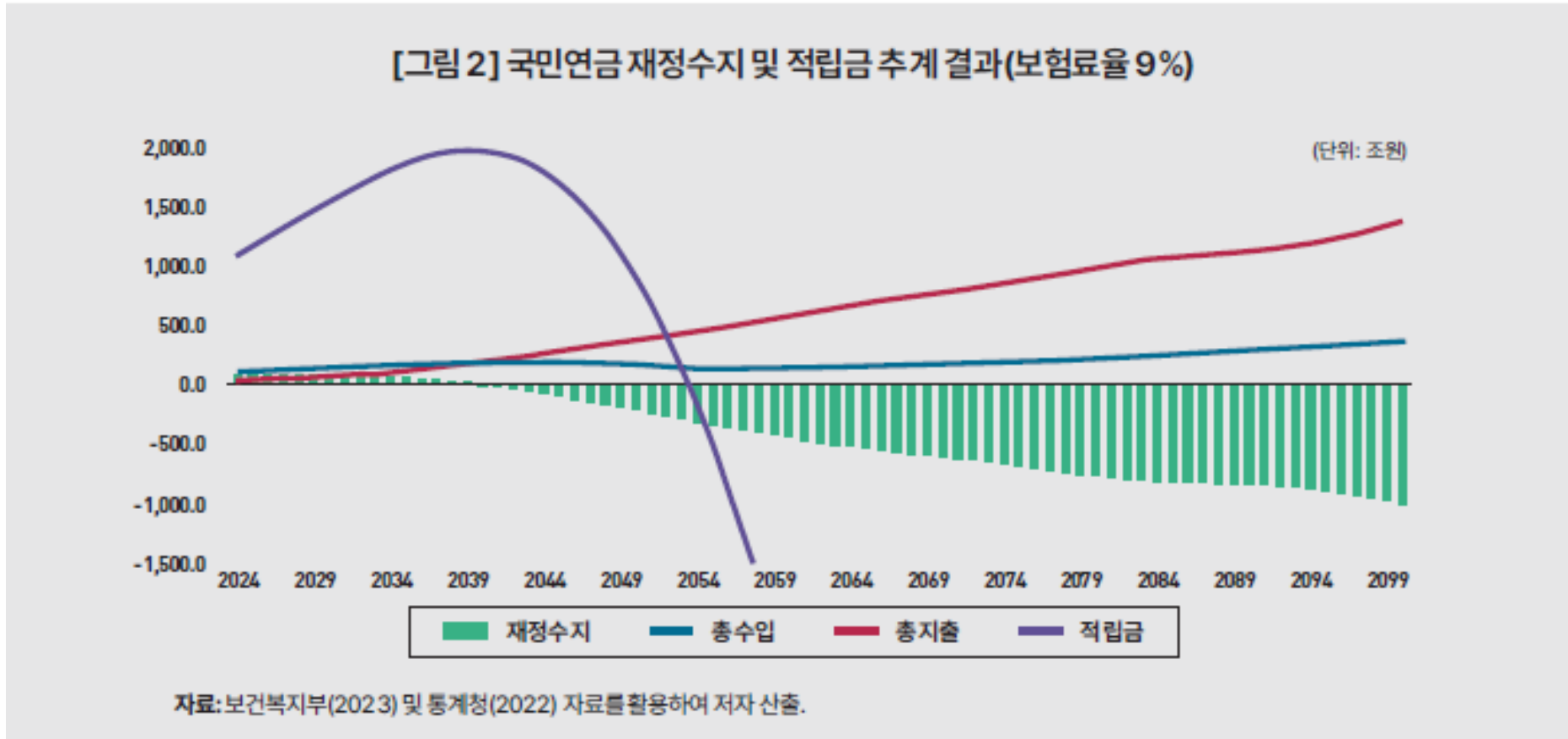


NPS is one of the largest pension funds in the world (Operating approximately \$7trillion)



Size of the fund is expected to expand to \$14trillion in 2039 under current tendency

A TIME LIMITED LIFE OF THE NPS



이강구, 신승룡. "국민연금 구조개혁 방안." KDI (한국개발연구원) 보고서, 2024년 2월 21일

A TIME LIMITED LIFE OF THE NPS



Stable population growth was assumed when initially designed
Birthrate in 1980 was 2.83 but dropped to 0.73 in 2023



Average expected lifespan of Koreans saw significant growth over the last 40years. (66.1Years in 1980 to 83.5Years in 2020)



Expected profit ratio for NPS recipients is on average 1.88, That is, people receive 1.88 times more than they contribute. (Function of social redistribution)

What happens when the fund dries out?



Once the fund dries out in 2054, it will be necessary for the working population to contribute 35% of their income to ensure the fund can meet the pension obligations for pensioners

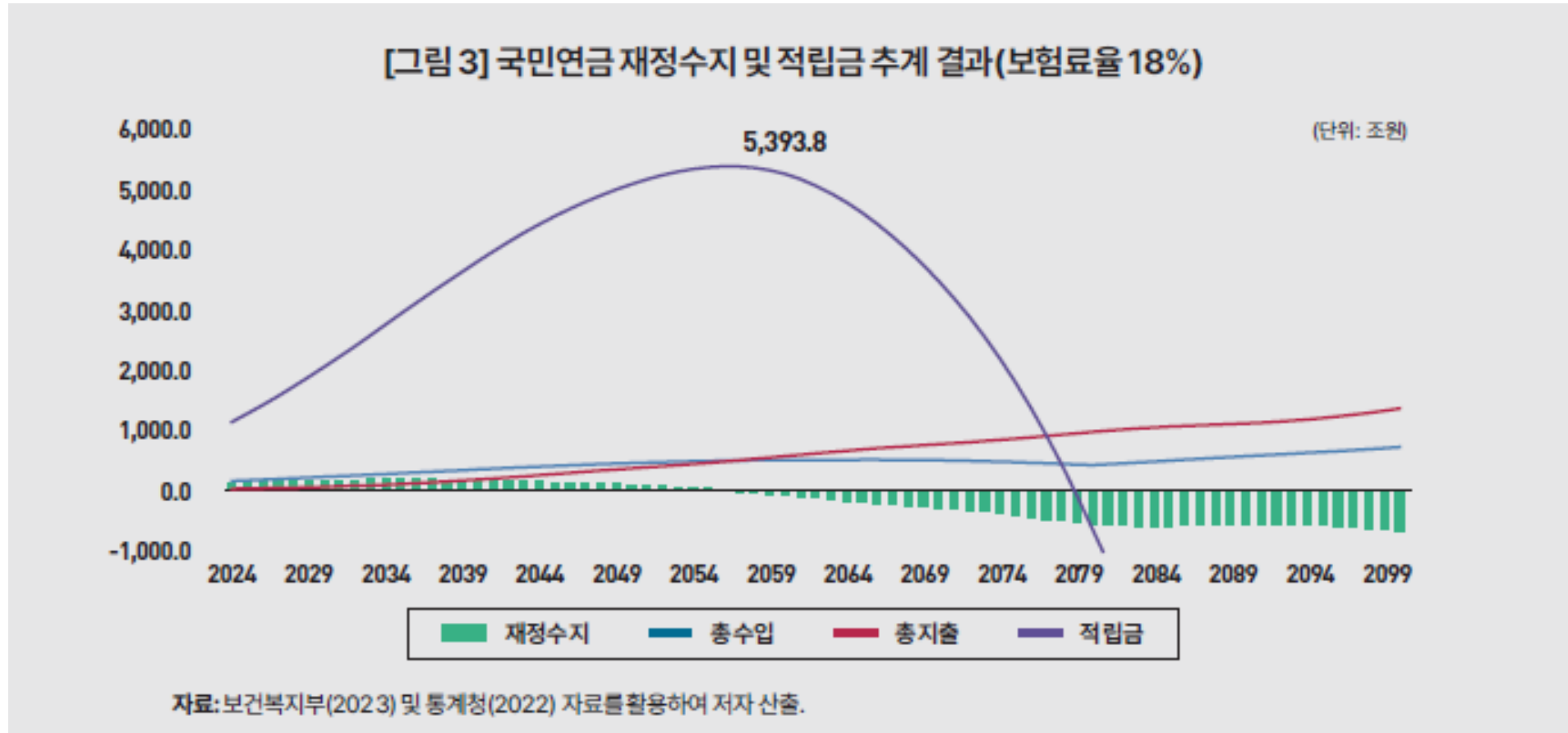


Still, this will not guarantee the amount they will receive once they become pensioners



Once you turn 18, joining the NPS is mandatory; individuals are automatically enrolled in the system.

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN THE FUND DRIES OUT?



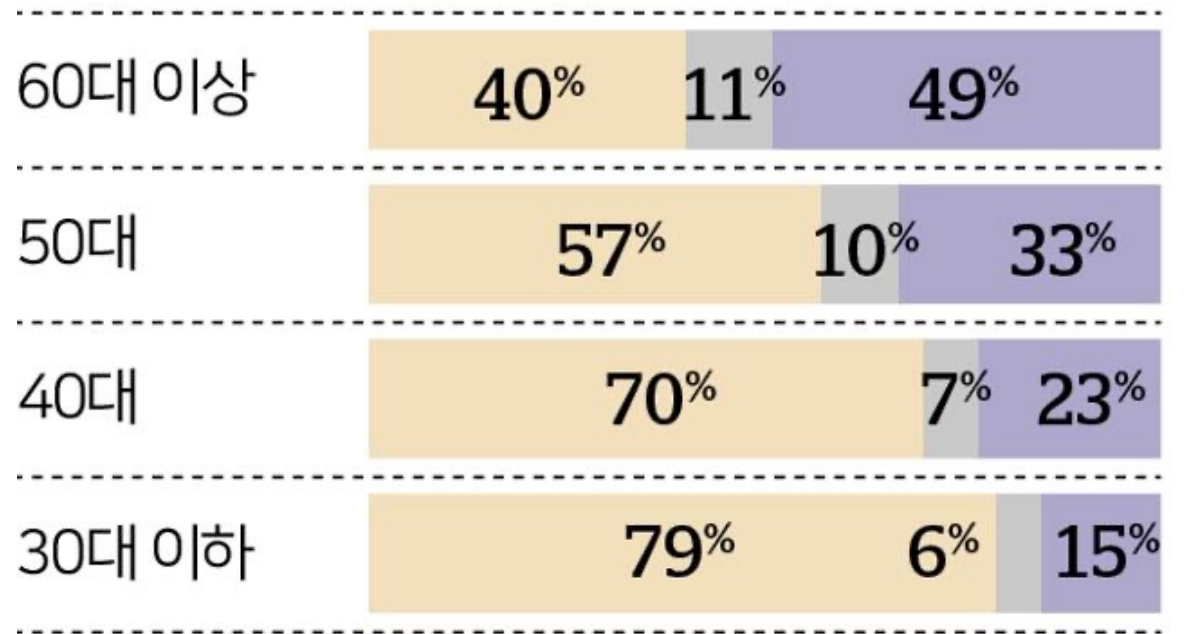
이강구, 신승룡. "국민연금 구조개혁 방안." KDI (한국개발연구원) 보고서, 2024년 2월 21일

Generational discord regarding NPS system

- Many young people are deeply concerned about NPS as a system
- When asked if the NPS is disadvantageous for the younger generation, 79% of respondents below the age of 30 answered Yes
- To contrary, 49% of respondents above age 60s answered No.

연금, 젊은층·미래 세대에 불리한 제도

■ 그렇다 ■ 모르겠다 ■ 그렇지 않다



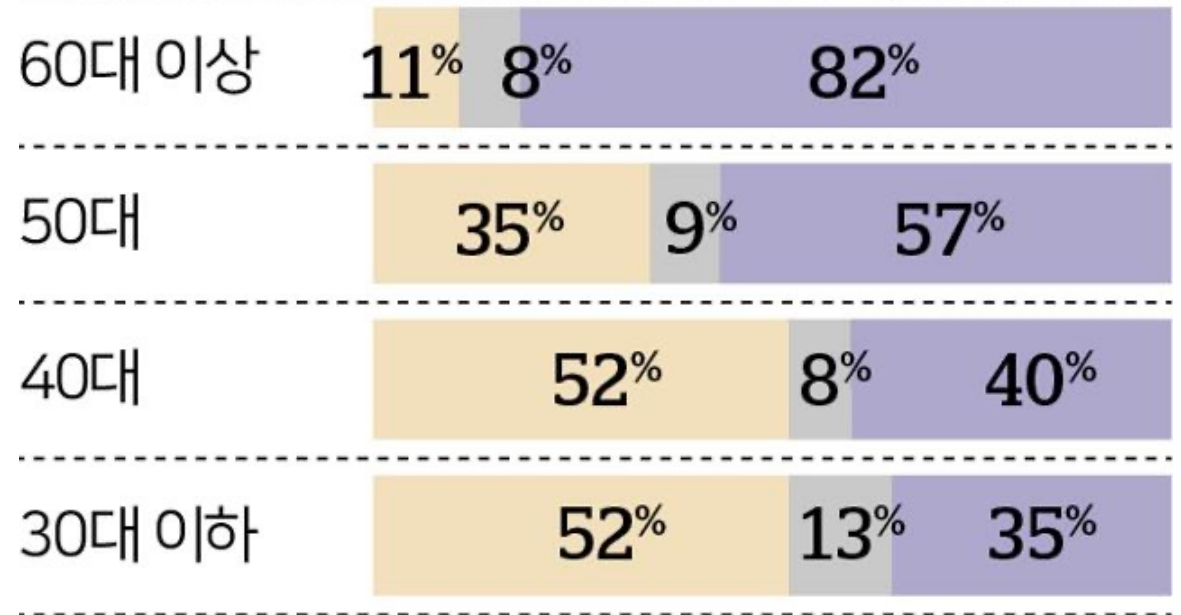
이승찬 "청년 52% '국민연금 미래세대에 불리, 탈퇴하고 싶다'". 한국일보. (2023년 8월 26일).

Generational discord regarding NPS system

- 52% of respondents under the age of 30 said yes when asked if they wanted to quit the NPS and receive a refund of their contributions thus far.

가능하다면 돈 돌려받고 연금 탈퇴?

■ 그렇다 ■ 모르겠다 ■ 그렇지 않다



이승찬 "청년 52% '국민연금 미래세대에 불리, 탈퇴하고 싶다'". 한국일보. (2023년 8월 26일).

Stalled reforms?

- Due to its high political sensitivity, implementing reforms in this area requires enduring significant political backlash. Consequently, reform efforts have been delayed until now. However, discussions concerning potential reform options are currently underway.

정부 국민연금 개편안

1안 (현행유지안)

소득대체율 40% 유지, 보험료율 9% 유지,
기초연금 30만원

2안 (기초연금강화)

소득대체율 40% 유지, 보험료율 9% 유지,
기초연금 40만원

3안 (노후강화1)

소득대체율 45%, 보험료율 12%,
기초연금 30만원

4안 (노후강화2)

소득대체율 50%, 보험료율 13%,
기초연금 30만원

※기초연금 인상시기는 2022년 이후, 보험료율 인상은 2021년부터 5년마다 각각 1%포인트
자료 : 보건복지부

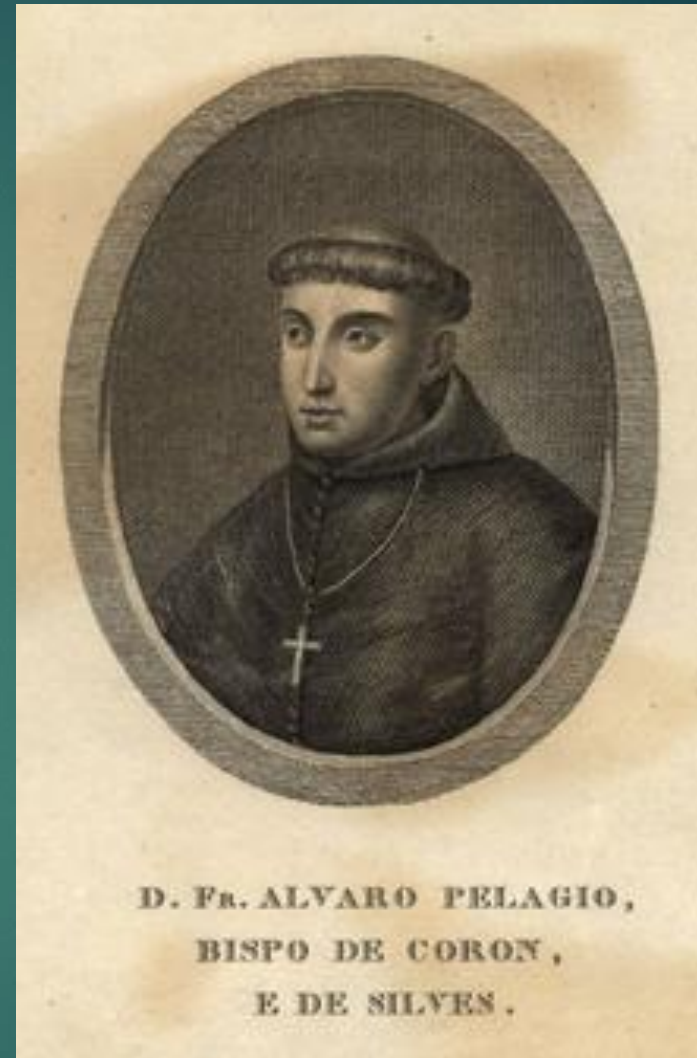
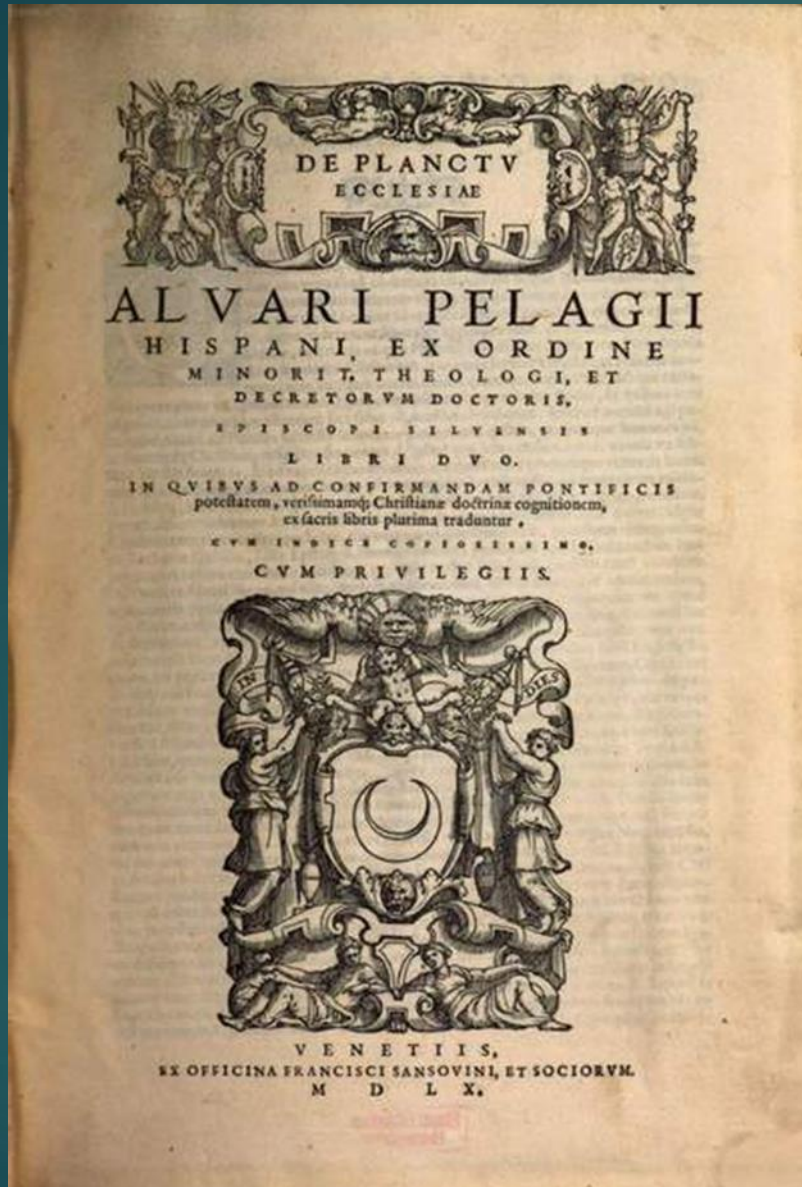


— **THANK YOU**





Generational characteristics and generational conflict in Korea

LEE DONG JUN (4TH GRADE, DEPARTMENT OF RUSSIAN
LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE, KOREA UNIVERSITY)



1311, Alvarus Pelagius
(14th-century celebrated Galician canonist)



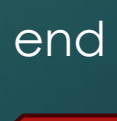
College students these days want to stand above their teachers, and challenge their teachers' teachings with wrong ideas rather than logic. They attend lectures but have no desire to learn anything... **They are more concerned about problems that can be ignored.**

Things like love and superstitions. **They try to rely only on their own judgment with faulty logic, and apply their standards to areas of which they are ignorant.**

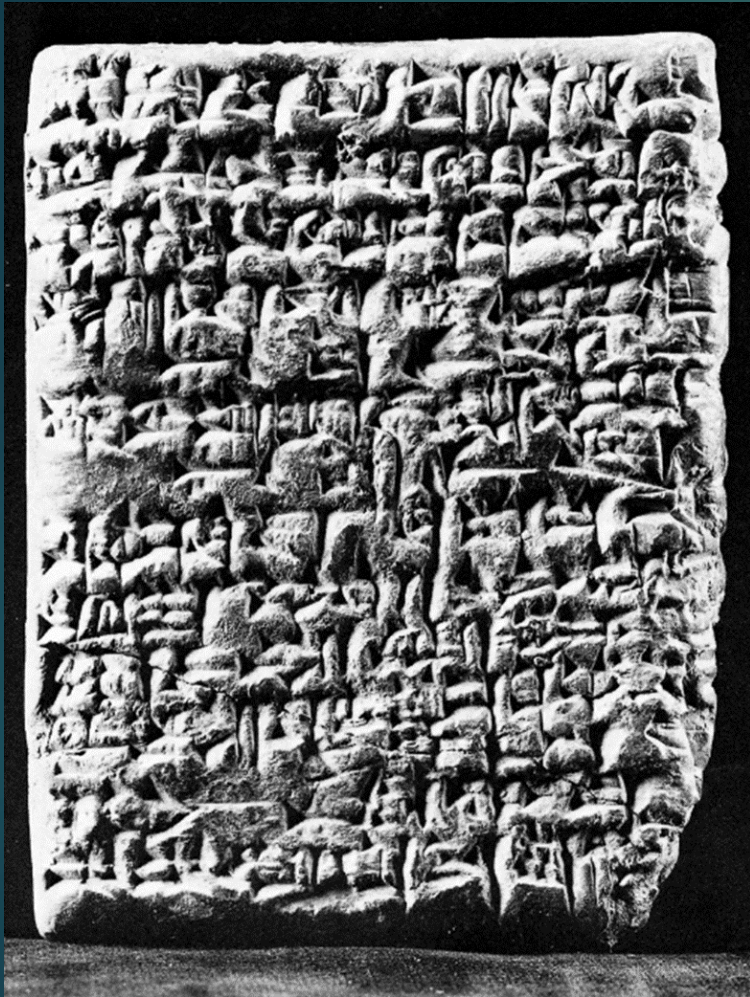
In this way, they become the embodiment of error.

Because of their stupid pride, they are embarrassed to ask questions about things they don't know. ...

Instead of going to church and attending mass on Sundays, they go out to town with friends or stay at home and spend most of their time writing love letters with a pen. If you go to church, you don't go there out of faith in God, but to flirt with girls or to chat. They spend the school funds they receive from their parents or religious leaders on bars, parties, and entertainment, and end up returning home without knowledge, morals, or money.



1311, Alvarus Pelagius (14th-century celebrated Galician canonist)



“Where have you been?”

“I didn’t go anywhere.”

“Why on earth are you lounging around instead of going to school?”

Please listen up.

Why are you so rude? Show respect to your teacher and always say hello.

Why do you wander outside instead of coming home after class? Come home after class.

Did I make you cut the persimmons like other children?

Did you tell me to plow and support me?

Why on earth aren't you studying writing?

It is the destiny given to humans by the god Enlil for a child to inherit his father's occupation.

If you learn to write hard, you can inherit the job of a scribe.

Perhaps the best of all arts is literacy.

You can only receive and pass on knowledge if you know how to write.

“Imitate your older brothers and sisters.”

<A Scribe and His Perverse Son> Sumerian clay tablet, circa 1700 BC

Definition of 'Generation'

the cycle of 25 to 30 years in which a person is born, becomes an adult, and gives birth to a child



similar age groups
with common social characteristics

Generational characteristics

Korea's six generations

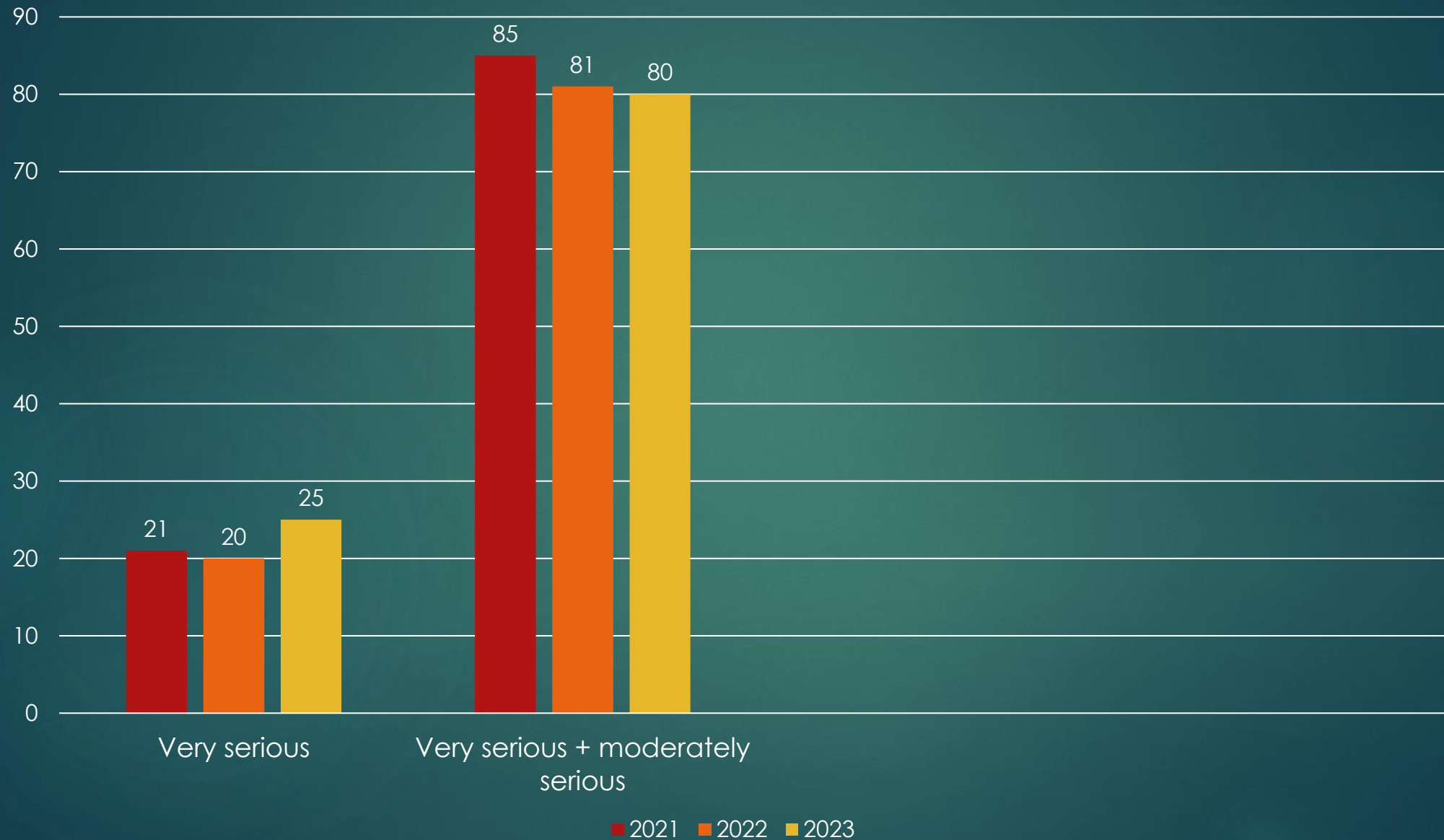
	Birth year	Age
1 st generation baby boomers	1955~1964	57~66
2 nd generation baby boomers	1965~1974	47~56
Gen X	1975~1984	37~46
Millennial (Gen Y)	1985~1996	25~36
Gen Z	1997~early 2010	~24
Gold Baby generation	2017~	4~

'MZ Generation'

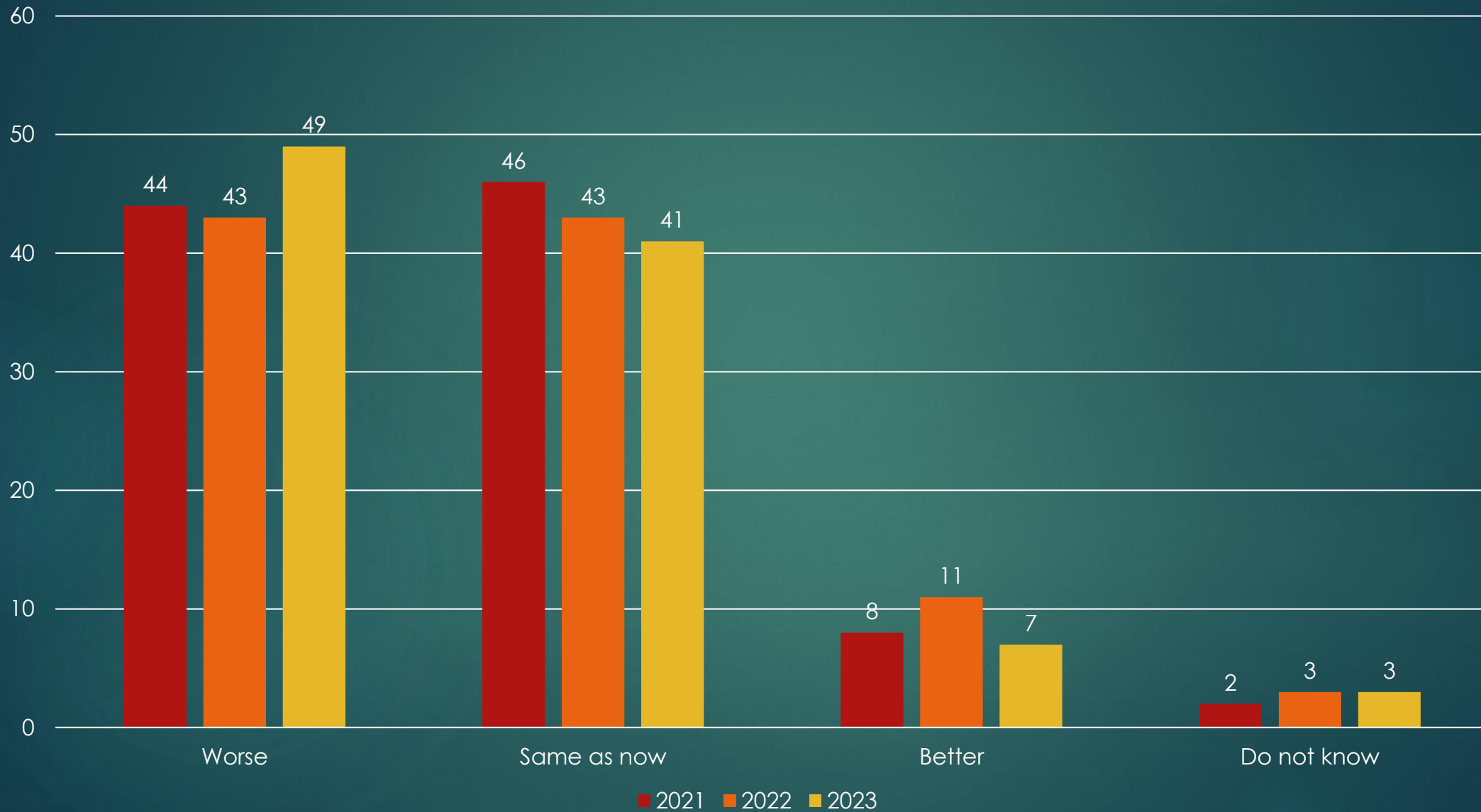
Source: Seoul National University Population Research Center

Baby boomers(1955~1974)	Gen X(1975~1984)	Millenials(1985~1996)	Gen Z(1997~ early 2010)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Post-war industrialization - lead the democratization movement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic boom -> economic recession after the IMF economic crisis (1997) - Emergence and growth of PC & Internet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic downturn - IMF economic crisis (1997), 2007-2008 economic crisis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'Digital natives' - COVID -19
'Nothing is impossible'	'from heaven to hell' 'generation caught in between'	'Give it your all' 'YOLO'	'YOLO' 'FOMO'
Economic boom	-> IMF economic crisis	Analogue = Digital (PC = mobile)	Analogue < Digital (PC < mobile)
	IMF economic crisis -> 2007-2008 economic crisis		
Analogue	Analogue > Digital (PC > mobile)	2007-2008 economic crisis -> COVID-19	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High enthusiasm for education - Competitive spirit - Traditional values - Communitarianism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preference for a stable job - Individualism begins to emerge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suffer from excessive competition, job insecurity and low wage - The first generation to live worse (economically) than their parents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of faith in lifelong job - Prefer work-life balance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individualism accelerated during COVID-19

How serious is generational conflict in our society?



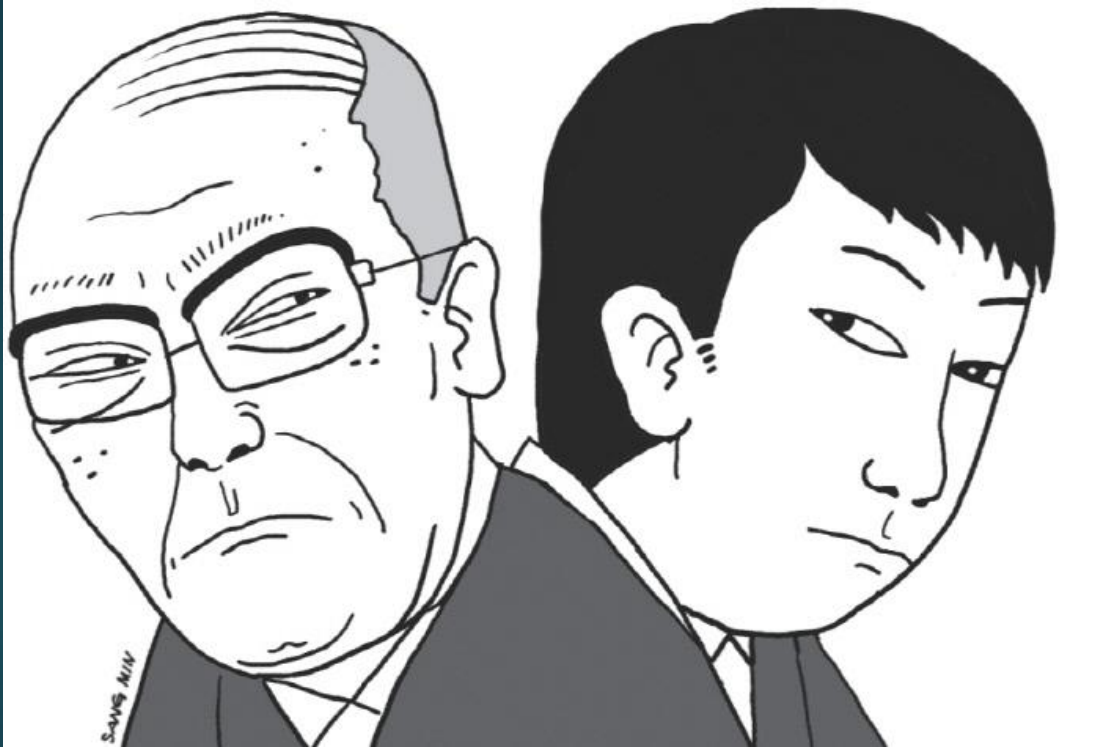
How will be generational conflict in the future?





Solution

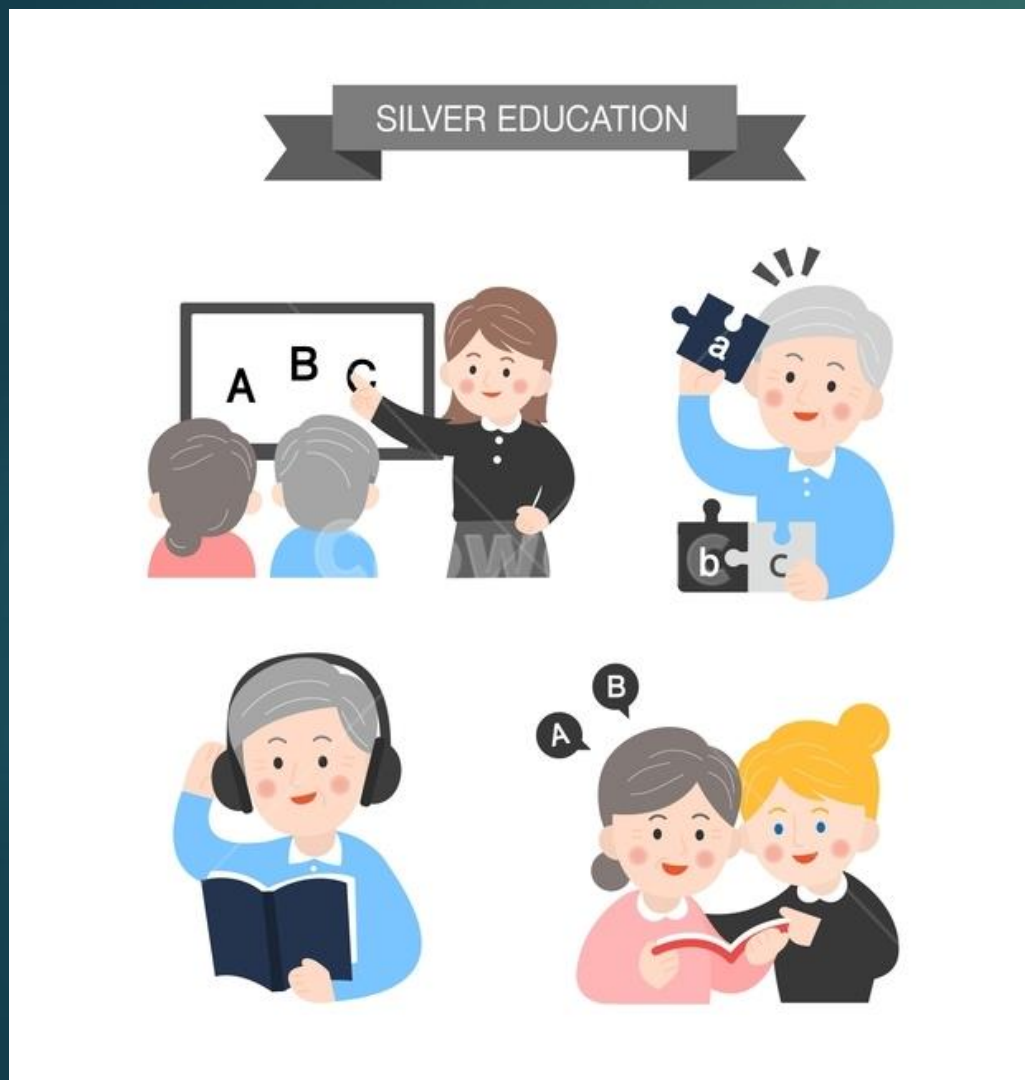
1. Develop respect for each other



Respect is the art of reciprocal. You can never earn respect by belittling and stepping over the people around you.

Edmond Mbiaka

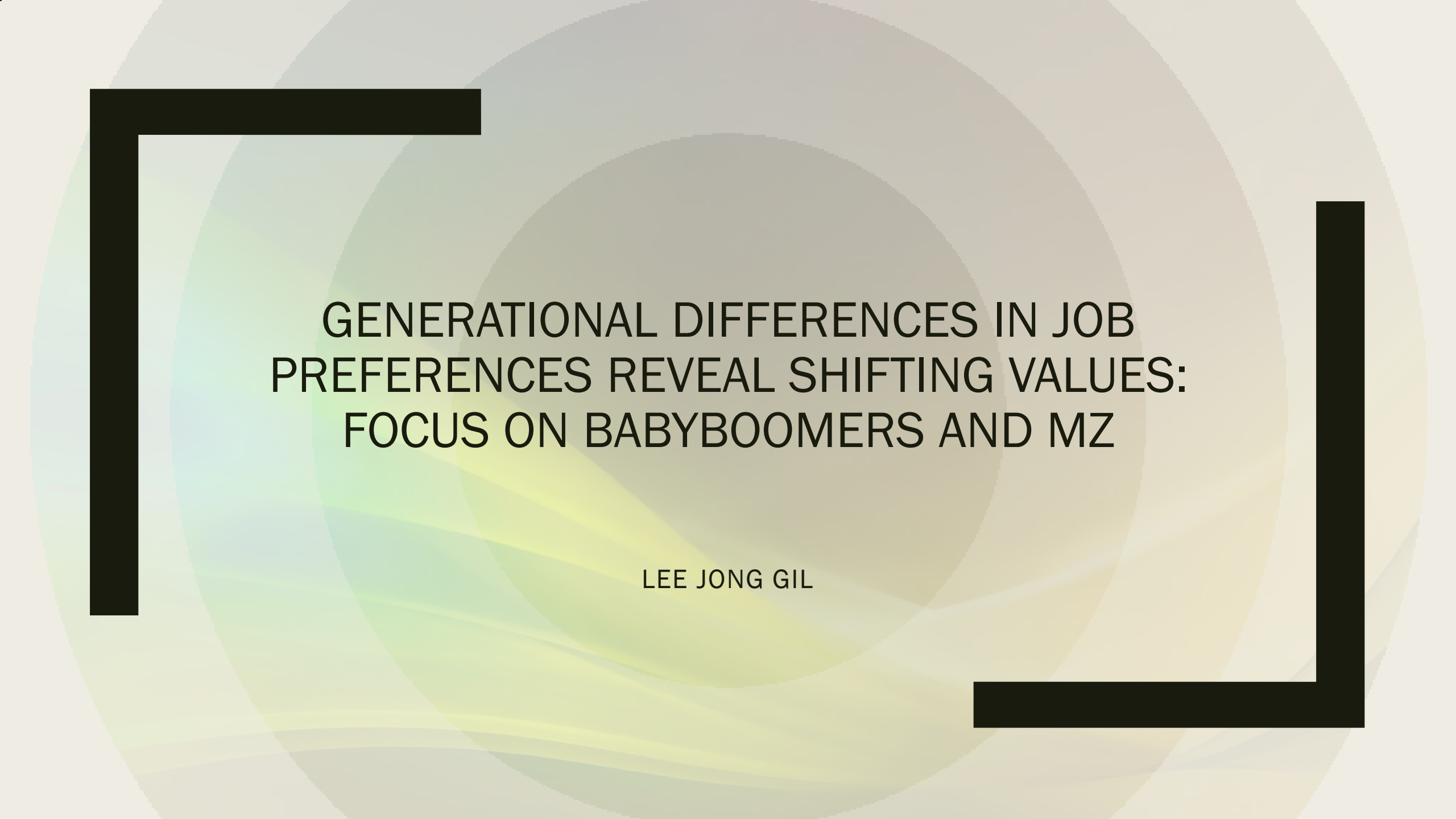
2. Social exchange system & education



3. We should talk to each other!

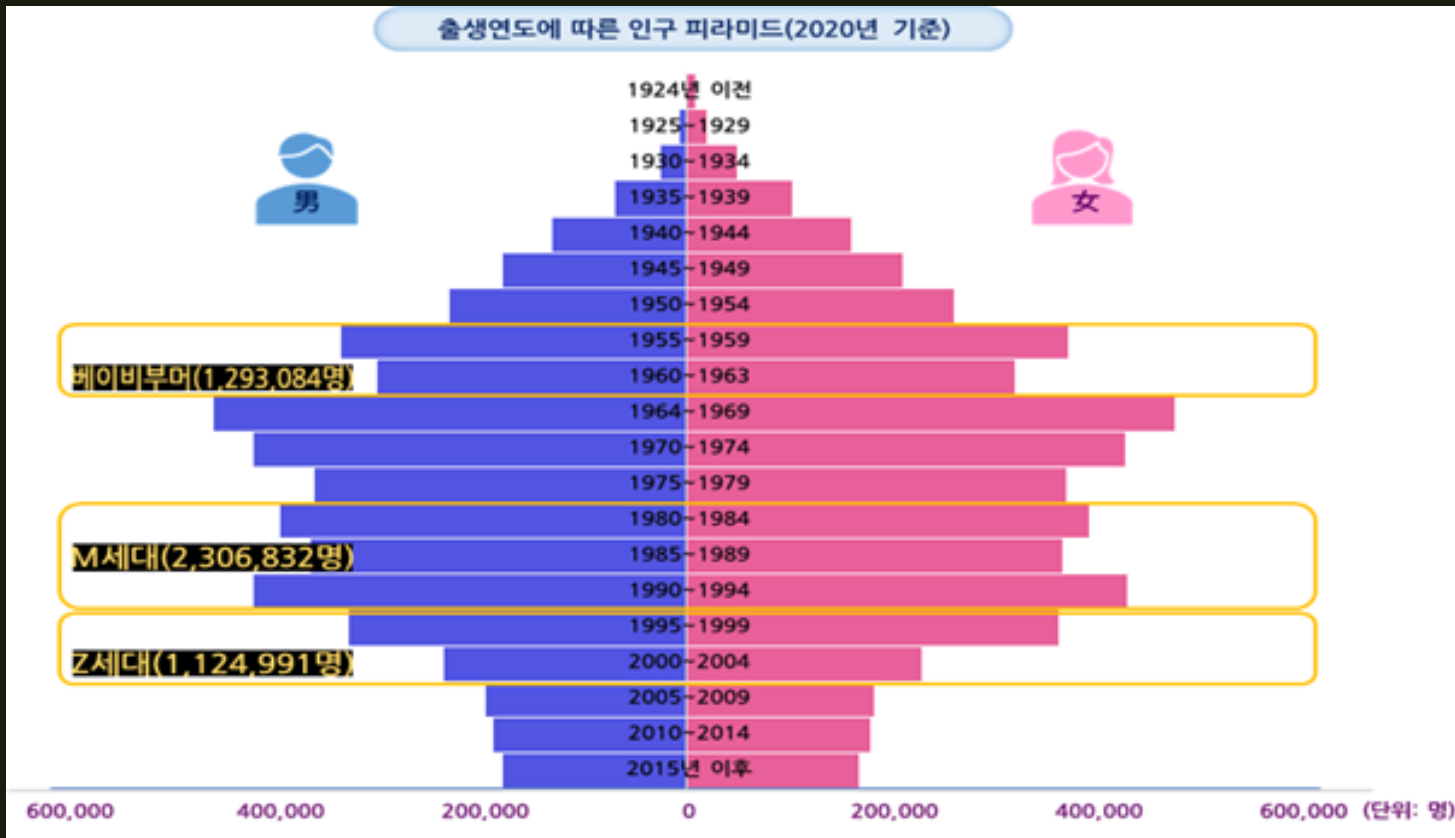


Thank you

The background features several overlapping, semi-transparent circles in shades of light green, yellow, and grey. Two large, thick black L-shaped brackets are positioned on the left and right sides of the slide, framing the central text.

GENERATIONAL DIFFERENCES IN JOB PREFERENCES REVEAL SHIFTING VALUES: FOCUS ON BABYBOOMERS AND MZ

LEE JONG GIL



BABY
BOOMER
AND MZ?

표) 한국의 세대 구분

구분	출생 연도	나이	특징
1차 베이비부머	1955-1964	68-59	노인 세대 진입 시작
2차 베이비부머	1965-1974	58-49	단일 세대 최대 규모, 정년 연장 혜택
X세대	1975-1984	48-39	중간 관리자, 낀 세대
M(Y)세대	1985-1996	38-27	대학진학률 최정점, 취업 경쟁 치열
Z세대	1997-2005	26-18	초저출산 시기, 다양성, 글로벌

세대별 삶의 영역별 중요도

Importance of life spheres by generation

	20대	30대	40대	50대	60대
1	여가생활	가족생활	가족생활	가족생활	가족생활
2	가족생활	여가생활	일	일	일
3	일	일	여가생활	여가생활	여가생활
4	학업 또는 능력개발	학업 또는 능력개발	학업 또는 능력개발	학업 또는 능력개발	학업 또는 능력개발
5	사회활동	사회활동	사회활동	사회활동	사회활동
6	종교활동	종교활동	종교활동	종교활동	종교활동

Work

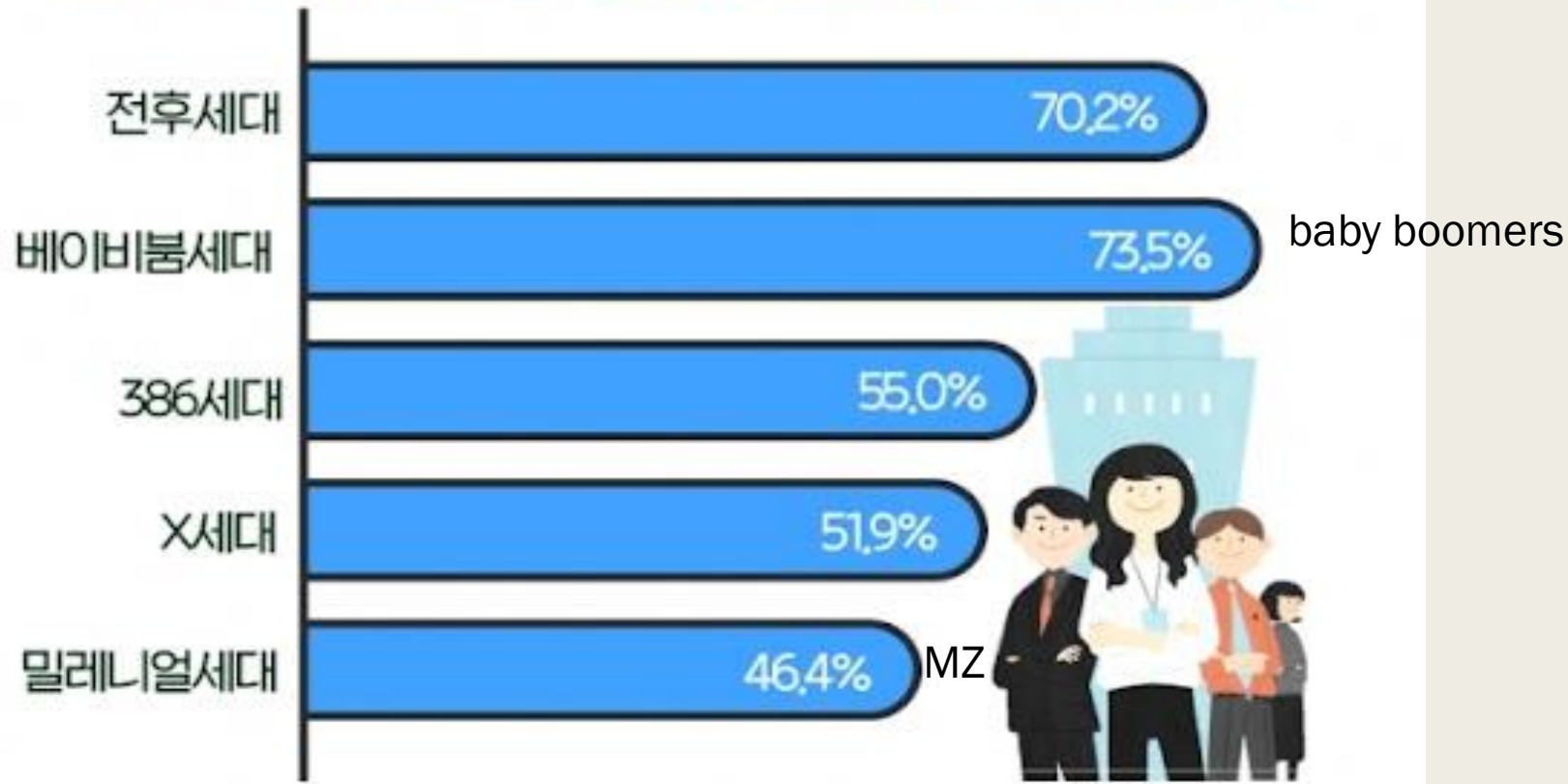
자료: 한국직업능력연구원
'한국인의 직업의식 및 직업윤리(2022)'

The JoongAng

세대별 직장 가치관 비교

※세대별 성인 남녀 4,843명 대상 조사, 자료제공 : 잡코리아X알바몬

Q. 성공적인 삶을 위해 반드시 좋은 직장에 들어가야 한다?



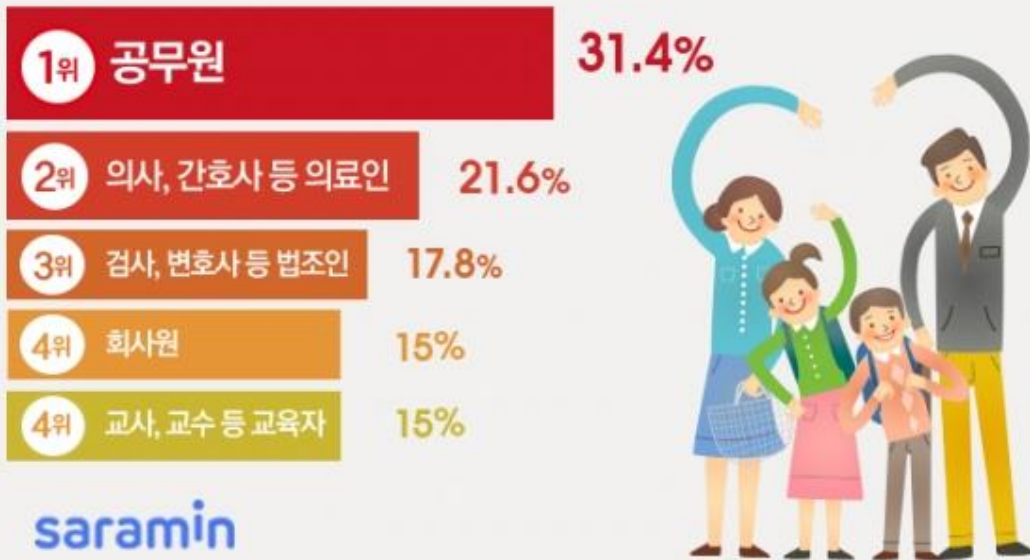
JOBKOREA × albamōn

Do you have to get a good job to be successful?

What Baby Boomers Want Their Children to Do

자녀 미래 희망직업 1위, "공무원"

직장인 625명 설문조사 [자료제공:사람인]



1. government employee



2. medical personnel, such as doctors and nurses



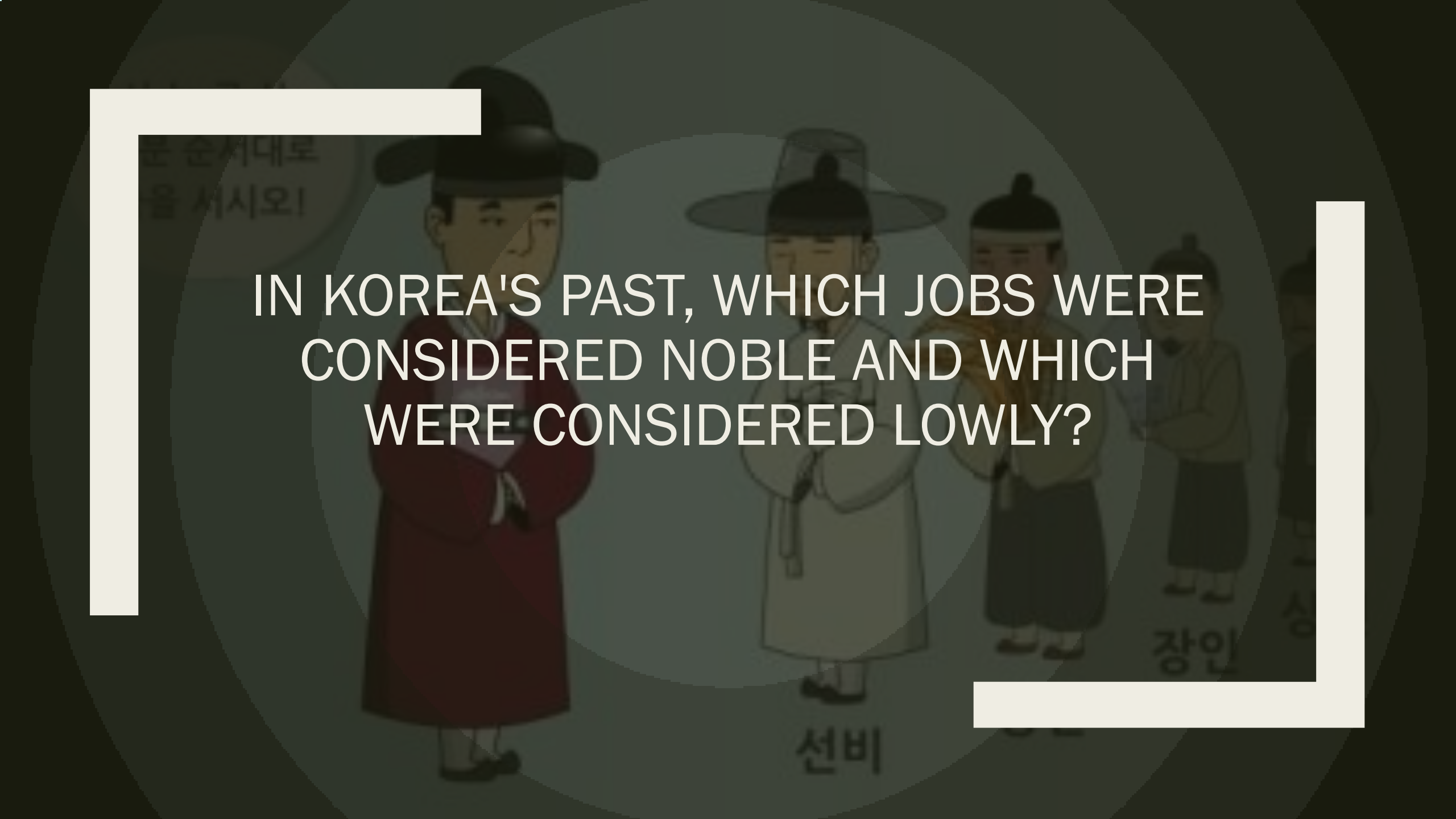
3. legal professionals, such as prosecutors and lawyers



4. office workers



5. teachers, professors, etc.



IN KOREA'S PAST, WHICH JOBS WERE
CONSIDERED NOBLE AND WHICH
WERE CONSIDERED LOWLY?

선비

장안

성인남녀 희망직업 TOP 10

성인남녀 1,143명 대상 [자료제공 : 사람인]



saramin

Career aspirations of Gen MZ

1. public officials, public employees
2. Businesses such as restaurants, cafes, online markets, etc.
3. white-collar office workers
4. Fine artists such as musicians, artists, etc.
5. professionals such as lawyers, doctors, etc.
6. engineers, designers, etc.
7. solo broadcasters such as YouTubers
8. entertainers
9. creators such as webtoonists
10. architects, interior designers

MZ세대 10명 중 8명 조건맞으면 '기술직'한다

2030세대 2,081 설문조사 [자료제공: 사람인]

기술직 할 의향 있다 79.1%

의향 없다 20.9%

* 기술직을 하고 싶은 이유 (복수응답)

능력이나 노력만큼 벌 수 있어서 55.7%

대체하기 어려운 기술로 '내 일'을 할 수 있어서 51.2%

정년 없이 계속 일할 수 있어서 39.2%

진입 장벽이 높지 않아서 36.8%

시간 활용이 자유로워서 28.7%



Generation MZ, if the conditions are right, they will go into tech jobs.

willing to work in tech jobs (79.1%)

-I can earn as much as my ability or effort (55.7%)

-I can do my own thing with skills that are hard to replace(51.2%)

-I can continue to work without a retirement age(39.2%)

-Because the barriers to entry are not high(36.8%)

-Freedom to utilize my time(28.7%)

Conclusion

1. Baby Boomers valued work more than MZs.

2. MZs recognize leisure and skill development as an important part of their lives

3. Baby boomers spend their youth in economic development, showing a tendency to value productive labor.

3-1. Baby boomers place more value on traditional job values (social prestige, stability).

4. Generation MZ spent their youth in a period of media development and industrialization, so they place more importance on the meaning of leisure in their lives.

4-1. Gen MZ values practical aspects of a job (higher pay, potential for advancement) over traditional values.

Disintegration of Unity, Spread of Individualism

Park Jae-min, 3rd grade
Department of Political Science and International relations
Korea Univ

1. Political Institutional

2. Social Cultural Leisure

Political Institutional

• 5 8 6

: 5 50s / 8 student ID_(enter univ) / 6 born in 1960s



democratization

Political Institutional

More older

zeitgeist

586

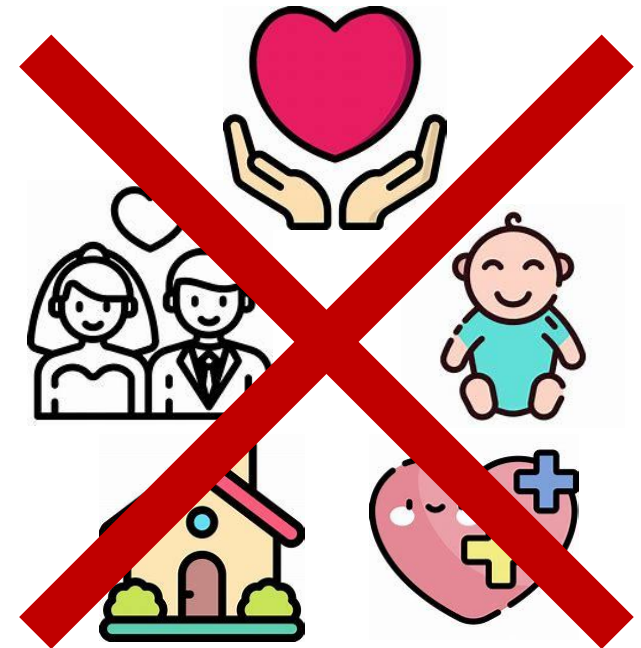


Political Institutional

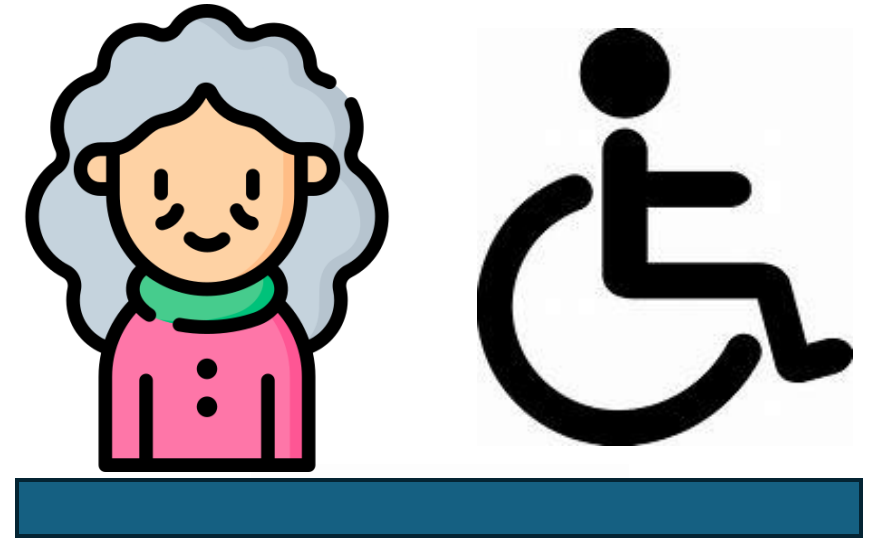
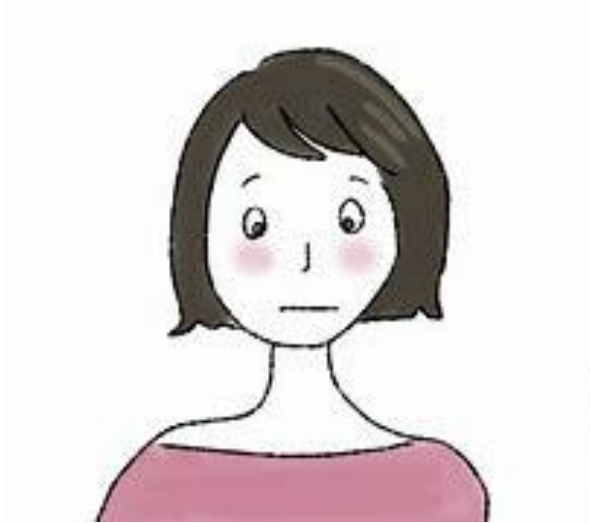
- Younger generation

MZ : (Millennium + Z)

no N : give-up N kinds. (N포)



Political Institutional



Social Cultural Leisure



Social Cultural Leisure



Social Cultural Leisure

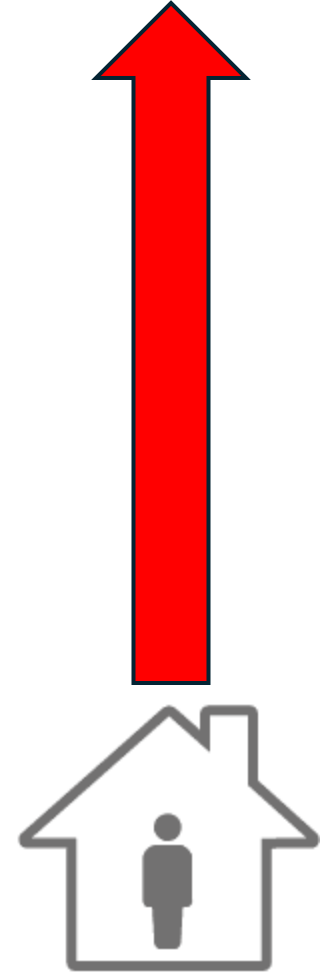
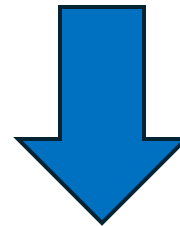
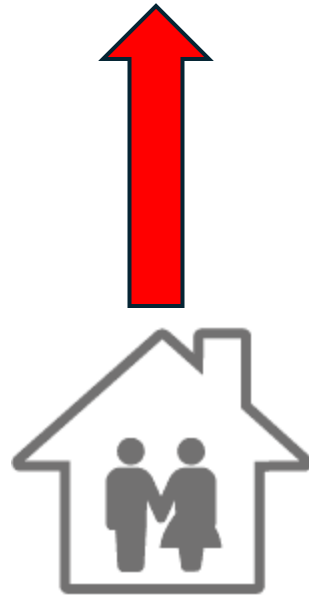
- **한류 : Korea Wave [Hallyu]**



Social

Cultural

Leisure



Social Cultural Leisure

Before

Family~



After

Who are you?



Conclusion

Diversity within **Individualism**

~~You're full of personality~~

~~You're a unique person~~

No mainstream

No Communitarianism