



香港教育大學

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# Symposium Learning Cities

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**A learning city for elders**

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## UNESCO's definition of a learning city

- Inclusive education
- Learning in families and communities
- Workplace learning
- Use of modern learning technologies
- Quality and excellence in learning
- Culture of learning throughout life



## Suggest to add

- Learning for all ages
- Lifewide and lifelong learning



## Benefits of later life learning

- Learning plays a vital role in maintaining cognitive functioning and capability even in old age
- Less decline in memory and intellectual ability
- Improving social relations
- Personal development: empowerment, self-esteem, confidence
- More positive outlook towards life
- Enhancement of the overall quality of life (including health)



## McClusky (1974) – Five Types of Needs

- Coping
- Expressive
- Contributing
- Influence
- Transcendence

## Meriam (1990)

- Contemplative needs or needs for life review



## Learning for older adults should focus on:

- Transcendental goals and objectives
- Development of a reflective mode of thinking to facilitate older learners to contemplate the meaning of life, come to terms with their past, and hone their quest for self-fulfillment and spiritual advancement
- Cultivation of wisdom rather than mastery and competence that later life learning should be directed at



## Implications:

- Different lifestyles as people age
- Different learning needs and expectations
- Need to understand needs and motivations of elderly of different age groups
- Reasons for enrolling or not enrolling
- Barriers to elder learning



# Findings about elder learning from a cross-cultural study of ageing and learning: Hong Kong and Australia



## Reasons (top 3 out of 23):

### Hong Kong elders

- Always wanted to go to school
- For self-fulfillment
- Interest in specific courses or subjects

### Australian elders

- For self-fulfillment
- Interest in specific courses or subjects
- To learn new knowledge and skills



## The least-valued reasons for both samples:

- To enhance my employability
- To acquire new skills for re-employment



## Summary – Motivations for Elder Learning

### Expressive

- Personal development, social relations
- Intrinsic

### Instrumental

- Related to work, career, skills training
- extrinsic



## Barriers to participation

Two top barriers for both samples:

- Personal health reasons
- Money (programs are too expensive)

Two bottom barriers:

- Did not feel welcome on campus
- Bad experience at school before



## Learning interests

Top 3 chosen areas of interest for both groups:

- Health, Leisure, Art

## Least preferred topics:

Hong Kong group

- Humanities, Sciences, Finance

Australian group

- Basic education, Literacy and Grammar



## Instructional preferences

*3 most preferred ways of learning*

Hong Kong group:

- Learning in a group
- In a formal teacher-classroom situation
- Read newspaper, magazines, books

Australian group:

- Learning in a group
- Read newspaper, magazines, books
- To do something hands on



## *Least preferred ways of learning*

### Hong Kong group:

- Self-study courses
- Online learning
- Educational travel

### Australian group:

- Self-study courses
- Online learning
- In a formal teacher-classroom situation



## Conclusion

- Elder learning is an integral part of the learning city concept
- More government policy and commitment to the promotion of learning for all ages
- Huge social benefits to all sectors if elders' well-being is enhanced through learning



# Comments and questions?

