

# E-NLL: Never Late to Learn! Promoting Opportunities for Learning in Later Life

## Comparative Analysis for Learning in Later Life Opportunities

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# Comparative Analysis Structure

- Introduction
- Overview by countries
- Best practice categories distribution
- Trends
- Conclusion

## Comparative Analysis Milestones

□ based on the two-level impact of the practices collected, namely  
- the seniors and the stakeholders on provision level:

- ❖ the new challenging learning paths offered to seniors, coming from proven case studies in practices in the European countries.
- ❖ the stakeholders experience models for cooperation for clear identification of opportunities for the development of the LLL practices in their domain.

# Introduction (1)

## General Policies

- EU Commission
- Grundtvig
- EU projects implemented or in a process of implementation
- Existing Initiatives

## Introduction (2)

### Network uniqueness

- Neither an academic network nor a network of policy makers; E-NLL network works on provision level, looking directly into practices
- Combination of experienced partners with partners that are new in the field, but would like to learn
- Integrating institutions with various economic domains interested to explore various possibilities that could be offered to seniors in each of these domains

## Introduction (3)

### Network uniqueness

- unites 26 organizations from 14 European countries, interested to support senior citizens in their lifelong learning activities
- promoting the cooperation for further exploring the possibilities for learning in later life, offered by the LLP actions
- what more? – our USP?

# Overview by countries (1)

## Practices uploaded by January, the 5<sup>th</sup> 2011

- 81 practices and case studies
- Austria, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Romania, Spain, United Kingdom

## Overview by countries (2)

### Austria

- The best practice scope of Austria encompasses the following best practices – “Plan 60: Older People in Urban Environment” and Senior-Guides: Older volunteers carry out guide tours for senior citizens, which have been distributed in five categories: Hobbies and Leisure, Travel, Active citizenship, Senior Experts and Activities for providers.



## Overview by countries (3)

### Bulgaria

- The Bulgarian best practices are distributed in the categories as follows: ICT for Adults, Languages, Music, Drama and Art, Health and Fitness, Hobbies and Leisure, Environment, Travel, Active Citizenship, Intergenerational learning, Senior experts, Activities for Providers.

## Overview by countries (4)

### Czech Republic

- The Czech practices, presented on the ENLL platform are in the categories of ICT for Adults; Languages; Music, Drama and Art; Hobbies and Leisure; Active Citizenship; People with special needs; Back to work.



## Overview by countries (5)

### France

- The French practice described is within the Active Citizenship, referring to RERS\_ Réseau d'Échanges Réciproques de Savoir.

## Overview by countries (6)

### Germany

- The German practices, which have been presented, are listed in the following categories: ICT for Adults; Languages; Music, Drama and Art; Health and Fitness; Hobbies and Leisure; Travel; Active Citizenship; Intergenerational Learning; Senior Experts; Activities for Providers and Other.

# Overview by countries (7)

## Greece

- The Greek practices and case studies, which have been identified as existing potential for learning opportunities for elderly people, are in the categories of ICT for Adults; Languages; Health and Fitness; Hobbies and Leisure and Travel.

## Overview by countries (8)

### Ireland

- The Irish model for lifelong learning opportunities for elderly people is presented in the categories of Languages; Music, Drama and Art; Health and Fitness; Hobbies and Leisure; Active Citizenship; Intergenerational Learning and Senior Experts.

## Overview by countries (9)

### Italy

- The Italian good practices and case studies, serving as a model of the National survey are in the following categories: ICT for Adults; Active Citizenship; Senior Experts and Activities for Providers.

# Overview by countries (10)

## Lithuania

- The Lithuanian good practices and case studies, which act as a reference for potential transfer of learning opportunities for elderly people, are summarized in the categories: ICT for Adults; Music, Drama and Art; Health and Fitness and Active Citizenship.



# Overview by countries (11)

## Romania

- The Romanian practices and case studies, described and uploaded on the platform are in the categories of ICT for Adults; Hobbies and Leisure; Intergenerational Learning; Activities for Providers and Other.

## Overview by countries (12)

### Spain

- The Spanish good practices and case studies, listed in the data base, are in the following categories: Music, Drama and Art; Health and Fitness; Hobbies and Leisure; Environment; Travel; Active Citizenship; Intergenerational Learning; Senior Experts; Back to work; Activities for Providers and Other.

# Overview by countries (13)

## The Netherlands

- The Dutch expertise and experience in the provision and development of learning opportunities for adults has been summarized in the categories: ICT for Adults; Languages; Music, Drama and Art; Hobbies and Leisure and Senior Expert.

## Overview by countries (14)

### United Kingdom

- The British scope of practices and case studies encompasses examples in the categories as follows: ICT for Adults; Hobbies and Leisure and Intergenerational Learning.

## Best practice categories distribution (1)

- There have been defined altogether 14 categories within the commonly agreed best practice and case study template.
- The categories refer to the already stated as existing common learning opportunities for elderly people, which describe in specifics the core of the learning idea as well as competence improvement/ transfer and interest for participation provoked.



## Best practice categories distribution (2)

### ICT for Adults

- 20 practices and case studies
- 9 countries: Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Italy, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Romania, United Kingdom which can be summarized into the following major themes:
  - Computer courses for elderly people
  - EU projects for digital competence development for elderly people
  - E-government for elderly people
  - Internet and Elderly People

## Best practice categories distribution (3)

### Languages

- 7 practices and case studies.
- 6 countries: Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Ireland, the Netherlands.
- The major themes of the practices refer to:
  - EU projects for language learning, language transparency and promotion
  - Language skills development
  - Training centres establishment for language learning for elderly people
  - Emigrant learning courses

## Best practice categories distribution (4)

- ❑ Music, Drama and Art
  - ❑ 10 good practices
  - ❑ 7 countries: Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Ireland, Lithuania, the Netherlands and Spain.
  - ❑ The basic themes, listed, are the following:
    - ❑ Club for interests – both presence and virtual forms
    - ❑ EU projects – learning via art
    - ❑ Experience Theatre
    - ❑ Third Age University and Training centres – learning via art
    - ❑ Volunteering
    - ❑ Art as an Intergenerational learning tool



## Best practice categories distribution (5)

### Health and Fitness

- Elderly people as learners, experience providers and intergenerational dialogue initiators
- 10 practices
- 6 countries: Bulgaria, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Lithuania and Spain in the following major themes:
  - Sports – practice and experience transfer
  - Healthy Way of Life – Training Centres and Third Age University
  - Health and Prophylaxis – Virtual learning

## Best practice categories distribution (6)

- ❑ Hobbies and Leisure
  - ❑ 23 practices
  - ❑ 10 countries: Austria, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Ireland, the Netherlands, Romania, Spain and the United Kingdom.
  - ❑ The major themes defined are the following:
    - ❑ Daily centres for Adults
    - ❑ EU projects
    - ❑ Nongovernmental organizations development
    - ❑ Third Age University
    - ❑ Volunteering and Seniors as Future Planners



## Best practice categories distribution (7)

- ❑ Environment
  - ❑ 2 practices and case studies
  - ❑ 2 countries – Bulgaria and Spain.
  - ❑ The major themes, in which the practices are presented, are:
    - ❑ Knowledge accumulation – Third Age University
    - ❑ Knowledge transfer – Mountain guides

## Best practice categories distribution (8)

### Travel

- One of the top themes for learning opportunities for adults
- 7 practices
- 5 countries: Austria, Bulgaria, Germany, Greece and Spain.
- The major themes are:
  - Getting to know culture, traditions, history, societies
  - EU projects with focus on travel and exploration of elderly people via language learning
  - Mobility and Trainings
  - Travel agents – back to work and Volunteering – travel guides

## Best practice categories distribution (9)

- ❑ Active Citizenship
  - ❑ 23 practices
  - ❑ 9 countries: Austria, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania and Spain.
  - ❑ The main themes of the practices and case studies collected are:
    - ❑ NGO development
    - ❑ EU projects participation
    - ❑ Skills development and transfer Third Age University and Volunteering
    - ❑ Entrepreneurial intergenerational dialogue
    - ❑ Learning Circles



## Best practice categories distribution (10)

- ❑ Intergenerational learning
  - ❑ 13 practices
  - ❑ 6 countries: Bulgaria, Germany, Ireland, Romania, Spain and United Kingdom.
  - ❑ The major themes are the following:
    - ❑ Culture and Traditions transfer
    - ❑ Mobility for elderly people
    - ❑ Third Age University and Volunteering – elderly people as ambassadors of change
    - ❑ Entrepreneurial intergenerational learning
    - ❑ Intergenerational houses



# Best practice categories distribution (11)

- People with special needs
  - 2 practices
  - in the Czech Republic
  - The following major themes:
    - EU projects
    - Life at 90

## Best practice categories distribution (12)

- ❑ Seniors experts
  - ❑ 12 practices and case studies
  - ❑ 7 countries: Austria, Bulgaria, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands and Spain.
  - ❑ The major themes within this category are as follows:
    - ❑ Voluntary work
    - ❑ EU projects
    - ❑ Entrepreneurial intergenerational exchange
    - ❑ Trainings
    - ❑ Third Age University
    - ❑ Environment and vocational guidance.





## Best practice categories distribution (13)

- ❑ Back to work
  - ❑ 4 good practices
  - ❑ 3 countries: Bulgaria, the Czech Republic and Spain.
  - ❑ The majors are the following:
    - ❑ Senior experts
    - ❑ Mountain guides
    - ❑ Keep employment by developing skills
    - ❑ Matching senior mentors and young entrepreneurs

## Best practice categories distribution (14)

### Activities for Providers

13 practices

7 countries: Austria, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, Romania and Spain.

The major themes of the practices collected are:

Senior experts

Learning circles

EU projects

Third Age University

Volunteering

## Best practice categories distribution (15)

### Other

- 6 practices

- 6 countries: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Germany, Romania and Spain.

- The major themes are the following:

- Active at the age of 50+

- EU projects

- Trainings.

## Trends (1) to be discussed

- Digital competencies
  - both an opportunity for the active citizenship participation of the elderly (ICT courses – Internet, MS Office, 3D, Photoshop, Skype, etc.)

as well as

- a foundation for the expert potential usage of the elderly people such as in the e-government for elderly.
- And...?



## Trends (2) to be discussed

- ❑ Senior Experts – lifelong learning opportunity as a driving force towards:
  - ❑ contacting new fields of knowledge
  - ❑ interacting consciously and critically with the information society
  - ❑ renewing believing no more useful for the new life needs
  - ❑ building satisfying relationships
  - ❑ finding priorities according to personal interests



## Trends (3) to be discussed

### Intergenerational learning

- a crucial topic of discussion of the 21st century
- a growing resource demand for the ageing population
- young people can be considered as vibrant new resources especially in terms of new knowledge and family support, while the seniors possess the experience as well as the practices approved so that the result and outcomes of the joint efforts to be an engine for the effectiveness of the new society and technologies.

## Trends (4) to be discussed

- Hobbies and Leisure
  - turn out to be the global trend amongst all countries, respectively
    - partner institutions
  - since
  - the involvement of the elderly people in learning opportunity activities mainly refers to the presence of both factors: free time and interest.



## Trends (5) to be discussed

- ❑ Active Citizenship
  - ❑ one of the attractive learning opportunities for elderly people,
    - ❑ providing them the opportunities for:
      1. active life though the age
      2. social/public participation in the up-to-date processes.





# Some Food for Thought

- ❑ Benefits for Elderly people to learn
  - ❑ improved confidence, self esteem and sense of well-being;
  - ❑ increased mobility;
  - ❑ better ability to manage pain and illness;
  - ❑ increased levels of resilience and ability to cope;
  - ❑ changes in behaviour;
  - ❑ improvement of attention, communication and memory skills; reduced dependency on others;
  - ❑ reduced isolation;
  - ❑ development of new skills;
  - ❑ improved levels of motivation to participate in day-to-day activities; and
  - ❑ greater enjoyment of life