



Country Report

Switzerland

Partnership		
	<p>CARDET</p>	<p>www.cardet.org</p>
	<p>INNOVADE LI</p>	<p>www.innovade.eu</p>
	<p>The Rural Hub</p>	<p>www.theruralhub.ie</p>
	<p>KMOP</p>	<p>www.kmop.gr</p>
	<p>eSeniors</p>	<p>www.eseniors.eu</p>
<p>S V E B ■ F S E A ■</p>	<p>SVEB</p>	<p>www.alice.ch</p>

Introduction

This reflecting evaluation was conducted as part of the Impact Framework. This Framework aims at explaining the expected impact of the e-Protect project. While there are many aims to follow in such an assessment, we picked out an evaluation of the outputs and the methods at hand. Therefore, the main question followed in this report is: how the resources of the e-Protect project enrich adult education with seniors in Switzerland.

Adult education for seniors in Switzerland

In Switzerland, adult education for seniors is well structured. Thus, many training courses take place in general education for seniors. In the area of ICT skills, Pro Senectute and contact points in various municipalities are the first address for seniors.



Method

Accordingly, within the framework of e-Protect, a pilot project in Switzerland was not carried out. However, at the end of the project, various institutions were contacted for this evaluation. On the one hand, the documents were evaluated with the various institutions. On the other hand, the experiences of the institutions in education with senior citizens were exploratively recorded. In addition, the needs of the senior citizens, which were brought to the institutions, were also questioned. Methodically, these insights were collected with telephone interviews and written interviews.



Results

Peer-to-Peer Learning

Many seniors, especially those in their third age, support their peers in their ICT challenges. This peer-to-peer practice allows seniors to learn from each other in both roles of the learning setting. Various representatives mention the advanced digital skills of the people in their third age.

One-to-One Counselling

Unlike in a course setting, seniors are assisted individually in counselling. Thus, they are invited to discuss their ICT problems on the spot. This helps them practice digital skills in relation to current application problems.

Recommendation

The central recommendation from the various interviews again relates to the number of participants. Various institutions explain why the one-to-one format is best suited. Senior citizens are in a different phase of life than most participants in continuing education. Thus, it is no longer professional goals that are pursued with a training programme, but personal, everyday problems. The experiences of the various institutions show that one-to-one programmes are best suited for the target group of senior citizens.



