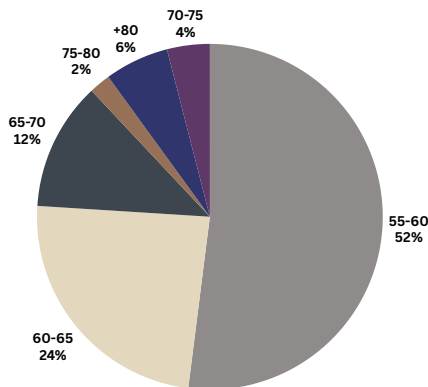


MIL SKILLS

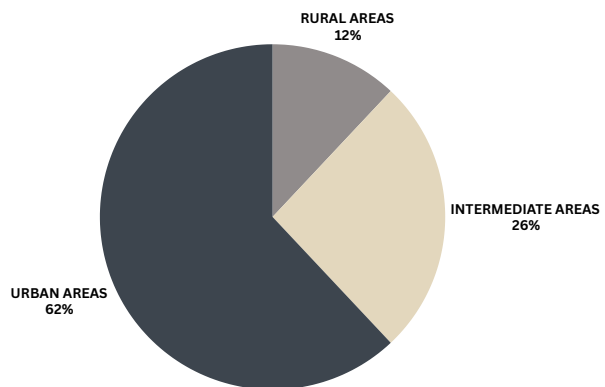
TRAINING NEEDS OF SENIORS IN GREECE: MEDIA AND INFORMATIONAL LITERACY

MILSkills aims to help those **over 55** who want to improve their digital, media and informational skills, so that they are able to access, evaluate and use media and information in a critical and informed way, **avoiding falling for fake news**.

In addition to the reflections and concerns of **SENIORS**, we were also able to learn about their experience through the point of view of their **TRAINERS**.



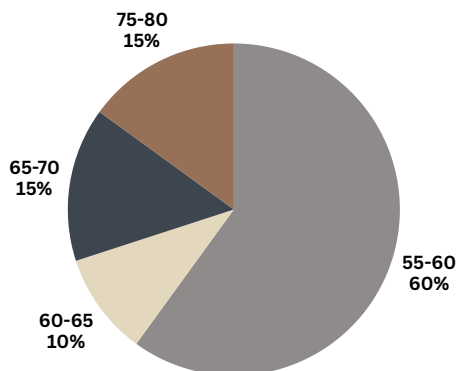
Age of survey participants



Area of living of participants

31 seniors surveyed in Greece, **live in urban areas** (>50,000 inhabitants), while 13 of them (26%) reside in intermediate areas (between 2,500 and 50,000 inhabitants). The remaining 12% (6 individuals) live in rural areas (<2,500 inhabitants)

The questionnaire for **adult trainers** began with them identifying the age range of their trainees. The majority of trainers **reported working with senior trainees aged between 55 and 60 years old**. Additionally, trainers stated that they also work with seniors ranging from 65 to 80 years old. A smaller percentage indicated working with seniors aged between 60 and 65 years old.

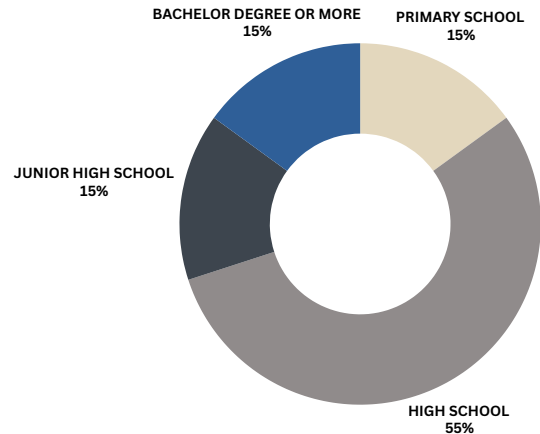


Age range of the trainees in Greece based on the scope of adult trainers.

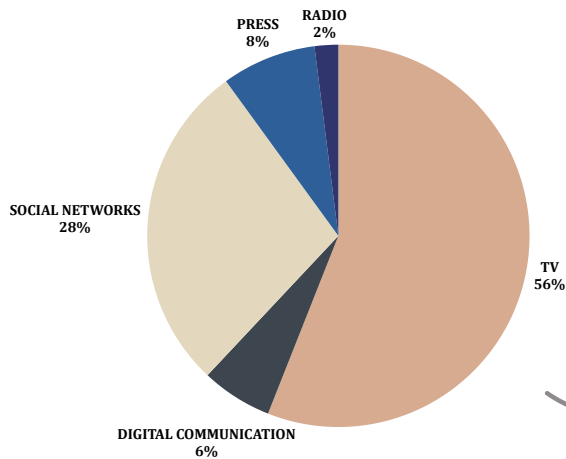


EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF SENIORS BASED ON SURVEYED TRAINERS

Many of the seniors with whom the trainers work have high school education, followed by primary and junior high school education as well as bachelor degree or more.

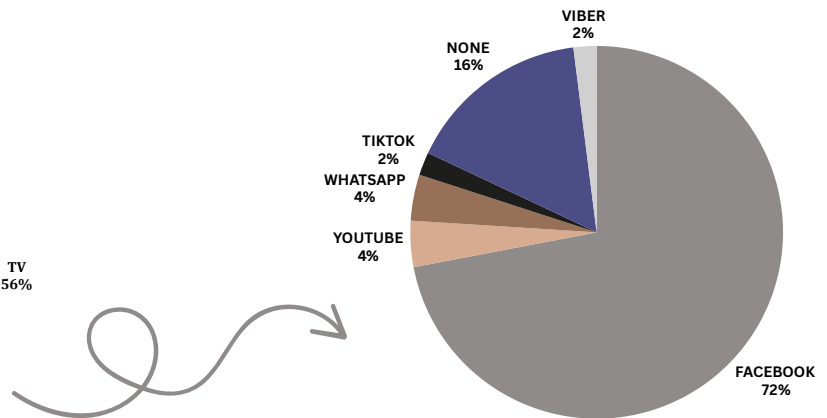


SOURCES OF MEDIA USED FROM SENIORS TO KEEP INFORMED



Before beginning the analysis of the needs of senior participants, it was essential to identify the platforms they use for information. More than **half of them - 56% (28 individuals) - use television**, while **28% of them (14)** tend to **rely on social media** as their primary source of information. **Press** is relied upon by **8% (4)** of seniors, followed by **radio at 2% (1)**, with **6% (3)** using other means of information.

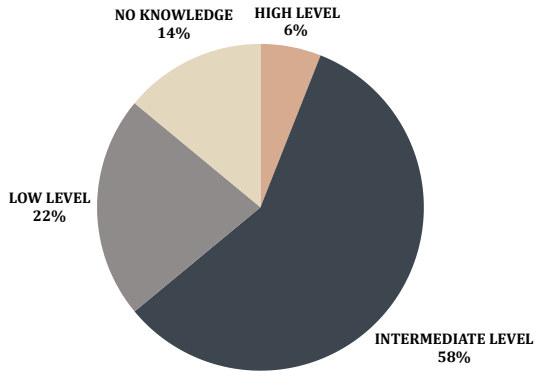
MOST USED SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS FROM SENIORS



Participants were also asked which social media platform they use most. More than half of the senior participants—**76% of them (36 individuals)**—chose to be informed regularly via **Facebook**. Participants reported utilizing additional social media platforms, including **YouTube (4%)**, **WhatsApp (4%)**, and **TikTok (2%)**.

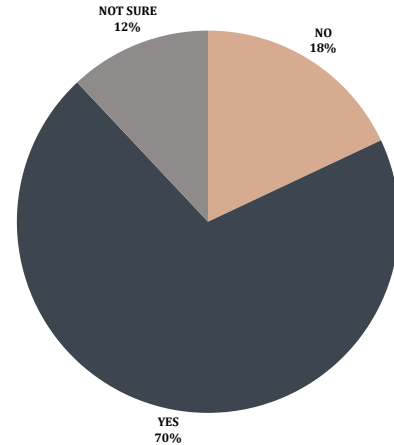
A significant portion of participants (**8 individuals**) stated that they **do not use any of these social media accounts** for information, which is understandable given that in the previous question, they indicated that they primarily rely on television for their information. Only **one person** stated that uses another social media platform, **Viber**.

WHAT IS THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF SENIORS REGARDING THE USE OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES?

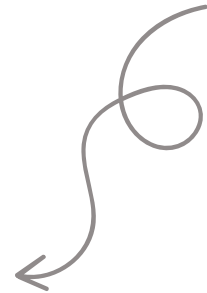


Seniors were asked to indicate their perceived level of knowledge regarding the use of new technologies. According to the responses, **29 seniors (58%)** consider themselves to have a **medium level** of knowledge, while **11 participants (22%)** assess their knowledge as **low**. A small yet notable percentage of seniors, comprising **14% (7 individuals)**, declared having **no knowledge** of new technologies, whereas only **6% (3 individuals)** consider themselves to have a **high level of knowledge**.

ARE SENIORS FAMILIAR WITH THE TERM FAKE NEWS?

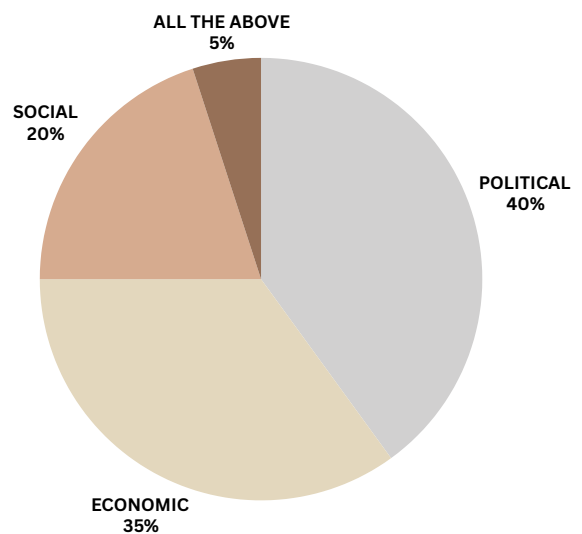


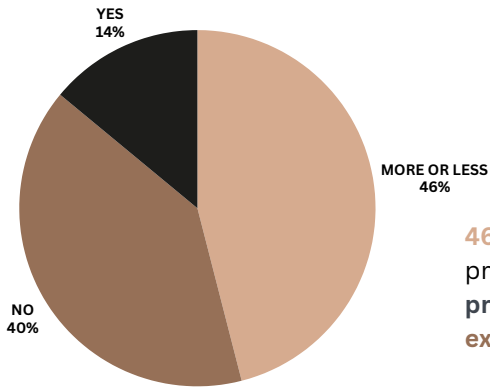
The majority of seniors, **70% (35 individuals)**, are familiar with the term, while **18% (9)** are **not familiar**, and **12% (6 individuals)** are unsure.



IN WHICH TOPICS OF FAKE NEWS DO SENIORS MOST COMMONLY FALL BASED ON TRAINERS OPINION?

Adult trainers were asked to identify the most common types of fake news that senior citizens are susceptible to based on their previous experience. According to the data provided, **40% of trainers (8)** believe that seniors are prone to **political fake news**, while **35% (7)** stated that seniors are more likely to fall for fake news related to **economic issues**. Additionally, **20% of trainers (4)** emphasized that seniors tend to be victims of fake news concerning **social issues**, and **one trainer (5%)** indicated that seniors fall for fake news **across all provided topics**.





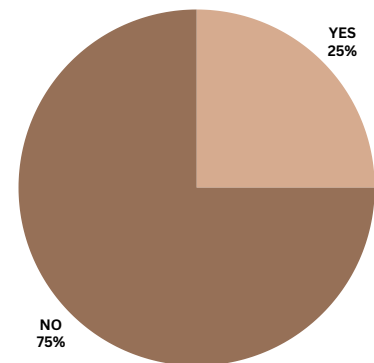
HOW DO SENIORS PROTECT THEIR PRIVACY ON THE INTERNET?

46% of the seniors (23), answered that “more or less“ they know how to be protected and only 14% of the senior participants (7) know how to protect their private life online. On the other hand, 40% of them (20) are not aware of the existing ways to protect their digital and online privacy.

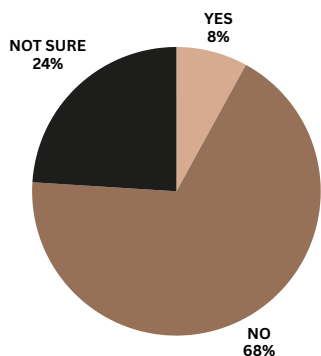
For those who did know about these forms of protection, they were asked how they protect their privacy, to which they answered that **they do not publish their personal data, photos, and information**. Others shared that they **try to use strong passwords and that they do not accept cookies**.

HAVE ADULT TRAINERS EVER BEEN DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN ANY OF THE MENTIONED EU PROGRAMMES/INITIATIVES TO TRAIN SENIOR CITIZENS IN DIGITAL AND MEDIA LITERACY?

Senior trainers were asked whether they are involved in existing programs/initiatives to train senior citizens in digital and media literacy. The majority of the adult trainers, **75% of them (15)**, declared that they **have not participated in any program or initiative**, while **only 25% of them (5) had**.

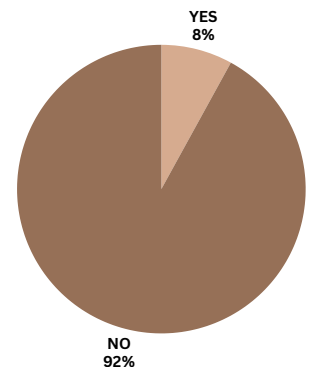


WHAT PROGRAMS DO THEY KNOW OF TO TRAIN THEMSELVES IN THIS SUBJECT? HAVE THEY PARTICIPATED IN ANY OF THEM?



Most of the seniors **68% (34)** were not aware of any type of programme that helps them to improve these skills; and **24% (12)** were not sure if they are aware of any type of programme that helps them to improve these skills. Only **8% (4 seniors)** were aware of a of programmes.

8% (4 seniors) say they have participated in such a programme, compared to **92% (46 seniors)** who have never taken part in such a programme, but would be willing to participate in one.

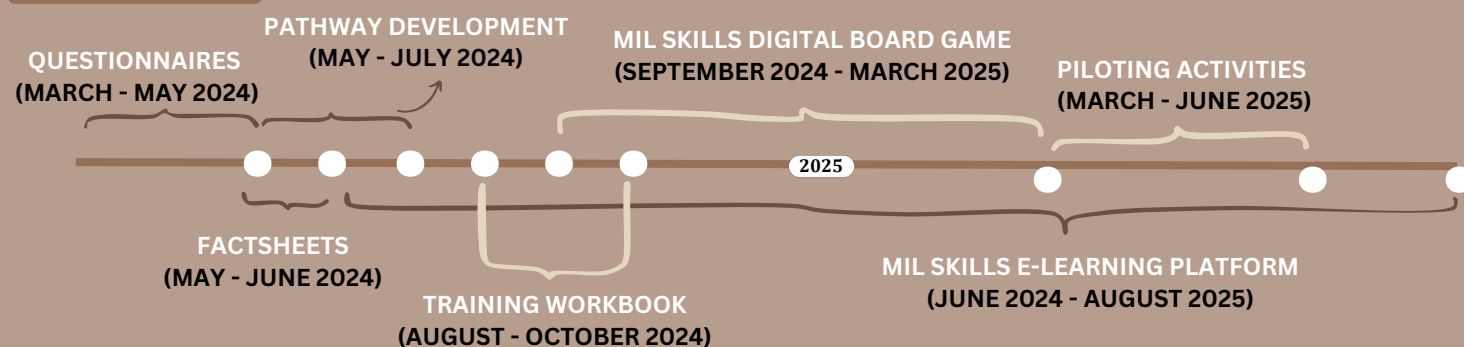




Adult educators consider that adults +55 have important **BARRIERS BASED ON LACK OF CONFIDENCE AND SKILLS**, the speed of the digital era, lack of training or lack of motivation, which make them vulnerable to disinformation campaigns and fake news, so...

WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO?

TIMELINE



MILSkills aims to **analyze** the current situation in order to know the needs, barriers, difficulties and areas for improvement faced by the elderly in terms of media and information literacy.

With this data, it contributes to **achieving the MILSkills objectives** such as *creating a pathway* to improve the competencies of seniors in digital skills; *developing and proposing training plans* adapted to the specific needs of the beneficiaries; contributing to the *development of a more digitally literate and socially engaged population*; and creating a *reference framework in the EU* to develop and assess media and information literacy skills of seniors.