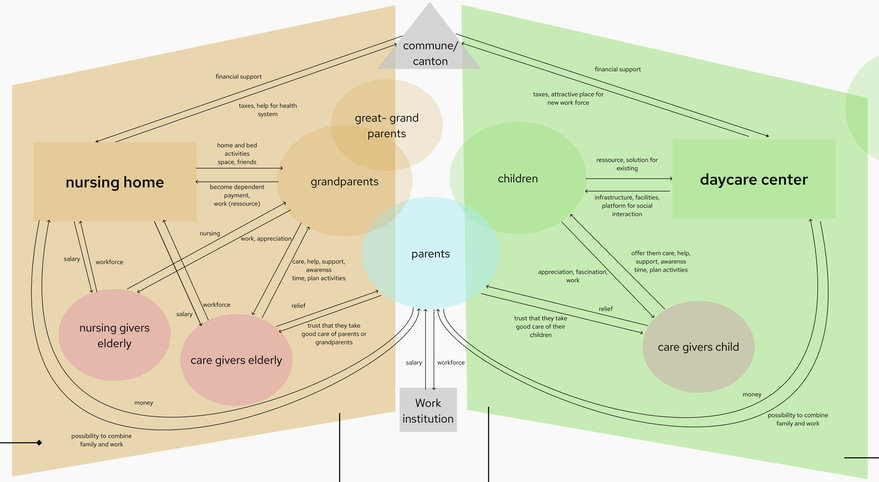
System Map

care system for elderly

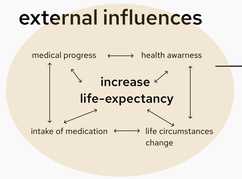
Care and nursing to have last years worth living

Relief of realtives
Thanks to nursing homes, children or relatives have time to work.

Elderly
- have social interaction
- support on different human needs, physiological, psychological, emotional, spiritual
- are accompanyed in the process of growing older



external influences



caresystem of children

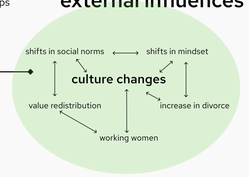
Care and encouragement in their development

Relief of parents
Thanks to daycare center, parents are able to work and have time for it.

Children learn
- social and human skills
- foster cognitive and taktile skills
- foster independence

Attractive place for families
Create supply structures, makes a canton or village more attractive, creates jobs and brings added value to society through regular exchange of different people groups

external influences



Obstacles and Challenges

Possible barriers

Goals are not fully congruent
In a nursing home, the main goal is to maintain the physical and mental well-being
Daycare for children is actively promote learning, education, and support (not only feeding and caring)

Presumptions about aging
Aging, in general, is associated with a lot of preconceptions
- smelling
- be out of one's mind
- they forget a lot
- they don't know where they are
- they wait for death

Economic or political reasons
Already daycare for children is not highly supported in Switzerland compared to other countries.

Lack of awareness
Maybe people are not familiar with intergenerational care institutions

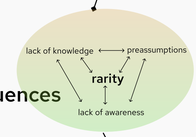
Lack of infrastructure and additional organisation
There would be additional training needed for caregivers as well the infrastructure needs to be given.

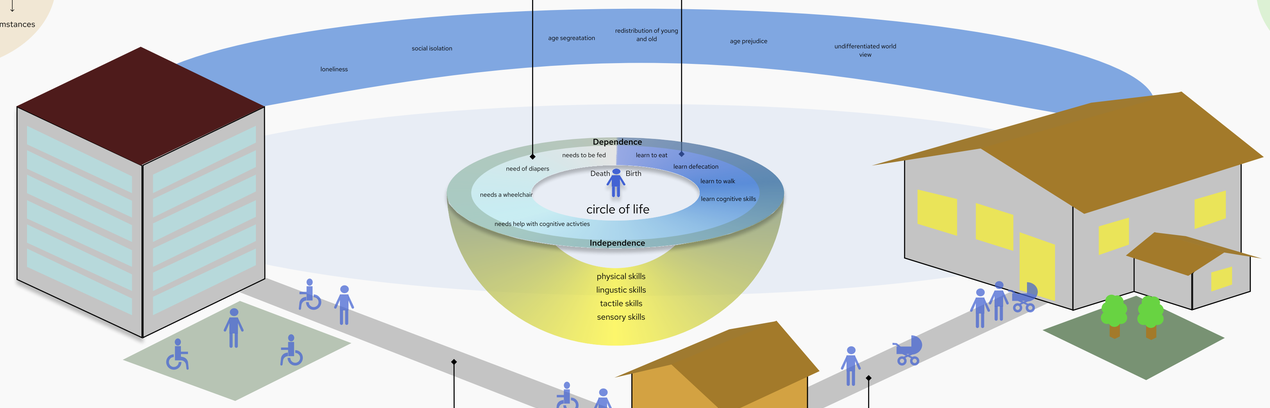
Lack of academic framework
Many benefits are difficult to measure as well as many studies make sense in the theoretical perspective, but in practice, it requires more. Difficult to find content about the problems of such institutions, the articles are rather postive and point out advantages.

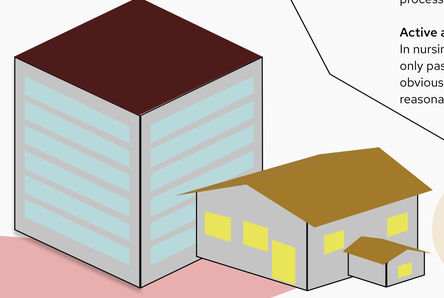
Measuring success is difficult
Succes is difficult to measure because children don't really notice the benefits directly. But they will come later in life. For elderly, the improvement in quality of life is given, but groundbreaking developments will unfortunately not be made because aging and the process of getting older can be slowed down, but certainly not stopped.

Active and passive participation
In nursing homes the general state of health is quite different. Therefore some elderly can only passively participate in intergenerational activities, where the benefits are less obvious. But, as well there, poistive outcomes have been identified. Those who are reasonably fit, can actively participate.

external influences







Intergenerational care institutions

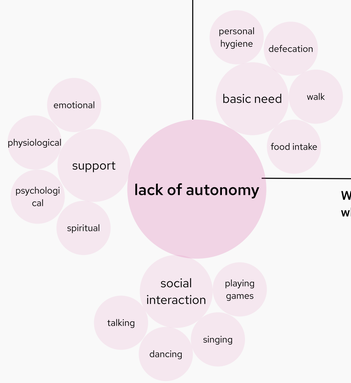
Overcome age segretation, foster intergenerational exchange with mutual learning and teaching

mutual learning and teaching
social interaction
experience exchange
foster social cohesion
space for generativity
transmission of knowledge

Elderly
- improve quality of life
- increase well-being
  - physically, psychologically, socially, and spiritually
- possibility to prevent depression and dementia
- reduce isolation and loneliness
- have a purpose
- chance to tell their stories
- passing on knowledge, values, traditions, and experiences to younger generations is experienced as meaningful and self-effective
- surprised at what they can still do

Children
- a better understanding of aging
  - learning new aspects of growing older
- cognitive and social-emotional development
- promote pro-social behavior of sharing, helping, cooperation
- increase self-confidence

Why do people need a nursing home or child care center?

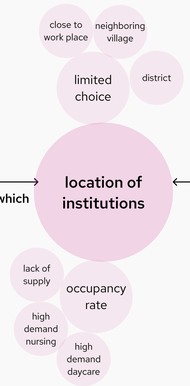
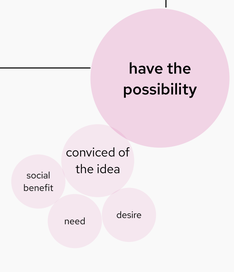


Who decides when to go?

external determination

Elderly and children very rarely decide whether or not they want to go to such institutions, in most cases, relatives decide, or at least help to decide.
Often it is linked to the **lack of time of relatives**, as they work.

Where and which institution?



Why do people go to a intergenerational care institution?