

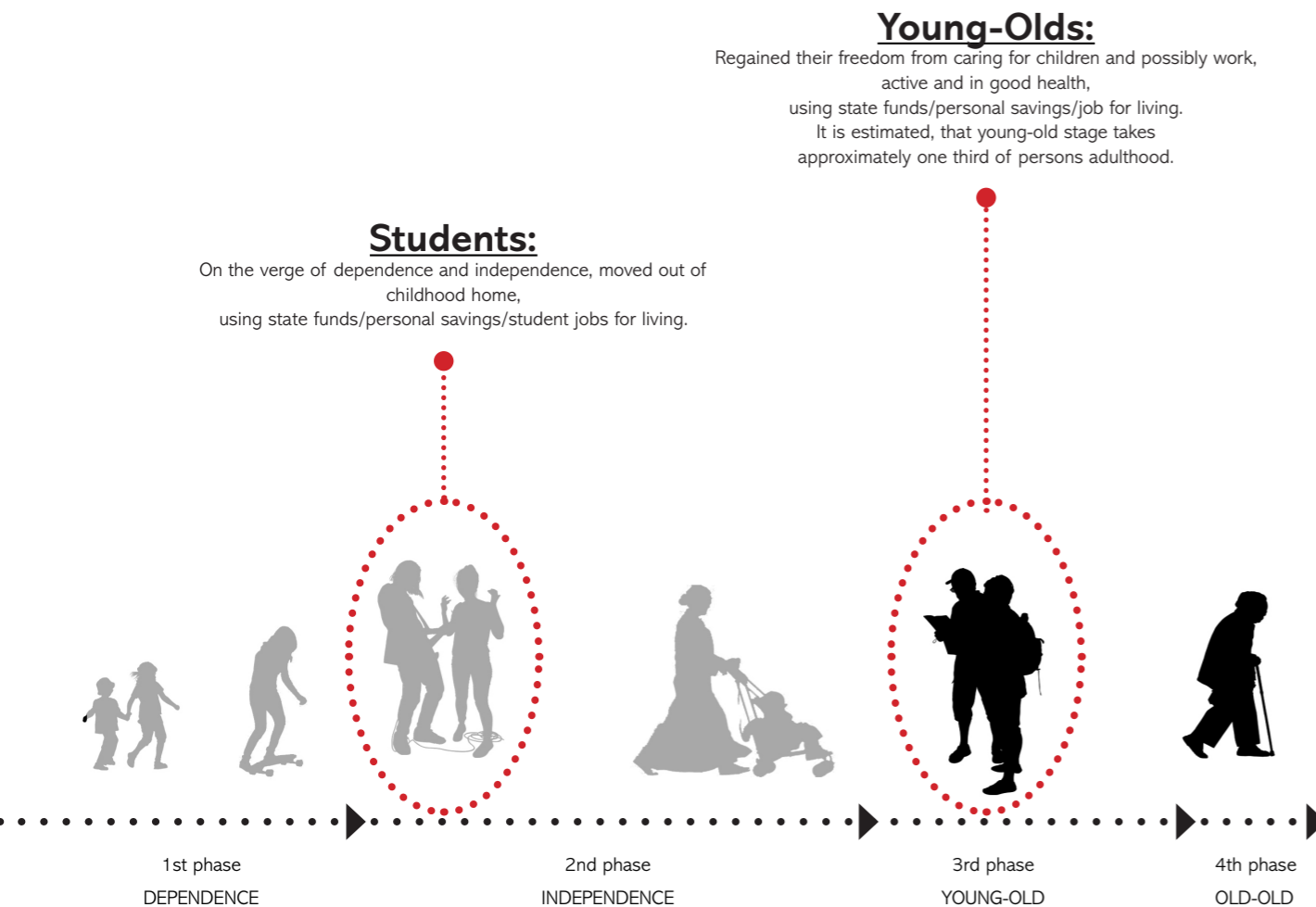
2.1 Perspective project residents

The choice of working with students and young-olds

Given the size and nature of the building, it would require much bigger area to house an Old-old care facility with necessary medical and care support.

Moreover, it would compromised proposed building concept of generations treated as equals within the house, where age is only a number.

As a result, I chose to work with the Students and the Young-olds.



Young-Olds:

REGAINED THEIR FREEDOM
CHILDREN HAVE MOVED OUT
POSSIBLY RETIRED
PERSONAL FULFILMENT
GOOD HEALTH
ACTIVE
BY 2040 EVERY 4TH DANE
PUSHED OUT OF THE CITY



Old-Olds:

DRAMATIC DECREASE IN HEALTH
PHYSICAL&MIND DECLINE
ASSISTANCE FOR EVERYDAY LIFE
DEPENDENCE

Life phase diagram depicts the focus project groups placed life span model. Definition and theory on Young-Old demographic section was American gerontologist Bernice Neugarten in 1974, whose concept was later developed by British social historian Peter Laslett in his 1989 book A Fresh Map of Life and referred to as the Third Age.

Key characteristic differences between the young-old and the old-old are health and physical impairment together with high daily assistance necessity.