# An Investigation o~~f~~n the Day-to-day~~Residents Daily Life~~ Behaviour of Elderly Residents Sharing Bedrooms ~~Connotation through Shared Bedroom Style - By A the~~ Case Study of a Taiwan Nursing Organization

### _Abstract_**ABSTRACT**

The purpose of ~~the~~ this study is to explore ~~into~~ the behaviour of elderly residents shar~~ing~~ed bedrooms with ~~different~~ other residents, ~~to~~ observe the time ~~amount of daily life~~ spent on their day-to-day behaviour, and examine the difference~~s~~ and ~~the~~ connotation~~s~~ of their behaviour. ~~It~~ The subjects were ~~takes~~ 47 residents ~~in~~ from ~~one~~ a nursing home in Taiwan~~as observation object to investigate~~. The ~~investigation~~ study ~~employs~~ used the behaviou~~ral~~ observation method to observe ~~the behavior of residents in the organization~~ and ~~keep~~ maintain records of the residents' behaviour. As per this method,~~It classifies the observation~~ behaviour~~s are classified~~ into six types: basic~~behavior~~, quiet~~behavior~~, social intercourse ~~behavior~~, recuperation~~behavior~~, mobile~~behavior~~, and leaving the bedroom~~, these six kinds of behavior~~. ~~It probes into the connotation of daily life~~ These behaviour~~s are studied in the context of~~ ~~according to~~ two ~~types of~~ shared-room style~~s~~.~~:~~ ~~The study result indicates that~~ two-person ~~bedroom~~and six-person bedroom~~s~~. Residents sharing two-person bedrooms were found to exhibit withdrawal behaviour, namely, an~~all have the reaction of the~~ increase ~~of~~ in quiet behaviour and leaving bedroom and decrease ~~of~~ in basic ~~behavior~~ and social intercourse behaviour~~, this withdrawal behavior.~~; ~~H~~however, they are more active than the~~in shared bedroom, two person bedroom with few~~ residents ~~act more frequently than that of~~ sharing

six-person ~~residents~~ bedroom**s**, in _terms of_ basic ~~behavior~~ and social intercourse behavio**u**r. Thus, _the study finds that the_ number of ~~roommates~~ residents ~~in~~ shar~~ing~~**ed** _a_ bedroom ~~will~~ influence**s** _the day-to-day_~~daily life~~ behavio**u**r of the residents.~~—~~

**Introduction**

_In 2008,_~~The ratio of~~ elderly _people constituted 10.3% of Taiwan's_ population**, and this figure** ~~of Taiwan in 2008 is 10.3%,~~ it is ~~predicted that it will~~ _slated to_ reach 14% in 2018. ~~In the~~**Against** _such_ ~~situation of~~ rapid population ~~transition~~**growth**, the importance of long-term elderly _care_ has become**s** ~~more prominent~~**critical**. _Owing to this need,_~~There is the gradual change of~~ medical institution**s** _have evolved_ ~~in terms of attribute~~ **into** ~~the concept of~~ organizational accommodation**s**~~.~~ ~~Meanwhile, there is the gradual change of the organization from~~ providing _not only_ medical care ~~to diversity design of satisfying the~~ **but also services to** _improve the_ physical fitness and health ~~condition~~ of _their_ residents ~~in different stage~~. ~~—~~ _To this end,_ ~~This change also is shown in the respects of organization~~ room**s** _have evolved from being mere_ ~~from one way fashion monitoring~~ ward _units_ ~~into~~ ~~the intimate accommodation room~~ **spaces providing privacy and a variety of facilities** (Chia-Hui~~, W.,~~ _and_ Nai-Wen~~, K.,~~ 2005). _This_ ~~The~~ change ~~of this concept calls for that more attention shall be~~ _shows that greater attention is now being_ given to _the residents'_ ~~life~~ **quality of life**~~problem of residents living in the organization~~.

_According to_ ~~M~~**m**any studies~~, lay stress on that~~ private bedroom**s** ~~is~~ _are_ better than shared bedroom**s**~~, advocating the proving of~~**because they promote the residents'** independence, dignity, and privacy~~of residents~~. Existing _studies_ ~~documents~~ rarely discuss whether the

**Comment [A4]:** It is unnecessary to call these 'attributes'. Such phrases make a sentence unnecessarily wordy.

**Comment [A5]:** Please see if this phrase can be replaced with a clearer term such as 'well-organized accommodation facilities'.

**Comment [A6]:** I'm not sure what is meant by this phrase. Does 'stage' refer to stages in the residents' lives or stages in the evolution of medical institutions? Please clarify.

**Comment [A7]:** Include such transitional words and phrases that show how one fact is related to or leads into the next. This makes for a clearer read.

**Comment [A8]:** The meaning of the terms 'fashion monitoring ward' and 'intimate accommodation room' is not quite clear. The sentence has been revised to convey that the rooms in medical institutions are not merely wards but private, comfortable rooms. Please check whether this change conveys your intended meaning.

**Comment [A9]:** 'Quality of life' is the more commonly used term.

**Comment [A10]:** Consider including citations for some of these studies.

behaviour of residents in shared bedrooms is the demand of private bedroom taking advantage of time concept. The~~is~~ ~~paper~~ study ~~explores into~~ examines the ~~shared bedrooms~~ ~~with different residents, to observe the~~ time spent by residents on ~~amount of daily life~~ day-to-day behaviour~~,~~ and ~~to examine~~ the differences and ~~the~~ connotations of their behaviour.

**Concepts and existing literatures concerning the environment and the elderly**

Kurt Lewin (1951) ~~put forward~~ proposed the function concept ~~that~~ according to which B (Behaviour) = F (Person, Environment).~~,~~ This implies ~~and it studied first~~ that human behaviour is the result of an interaction between individuals and their surrounding environment. ~~Furthermore, t~~Two definitions of the influence of the environment~~al on~~of ageing ~~are~~ have been widely accepted by researchers.

The First~~,~~ definition was provided by Lawton ~~&~~and Nahemow (1973), who proposed ~~put forward~~ the ecology model (also known as the ~~c~~Competence-~~p~~Press ~~m~~Model~~-~~). According to This theory, among the elderly, ~~considers that~~ the competence to adjust~~ment competence of the elderly~~ is the ~~constant interactive~~ result of a constant interaction between body, psychology, and the environment. Thus, ~~disability~~disabled elderly people are ~~subjected to the~~ influenced ~~of~~by their environment ~~by far while the aged with health are rarely limited by the environment and they~~ much more than healthy elderly people, as the latter have the capacity to look for a suitable ~~development~~ environment for themselves using the~~through~~ resources ~~around them~~available to them (Lawton~~,~~ 1998a, 1998b~~;~~, 1999).~~—~~

The Second~~,~~ definition was put forward by Kahana (1982), ~~put forward~~ who proposed the ~~P~~person-~~E~~environment ~~C~~congruence ~~M~~model and argued that if there ~~was~~ were no congruence between the needs of the elderly and their environment ~~pressure~~, ~~there would be the behavior of the aged~~ they would fail~~ing~~ to adapt to it well and this would influence their

and body ~~physical~~ and psychologic~~aly~~ state ~~would be influenced~~.

The above concepts ~~studied~~ discuss the interaction between environment and person. When the elderly fail to adapt to the environment, the~~re is a~~ change ~~of~~ in their body and psychology ~~will be influenced~~, and the environment and the elderly interact~~ive relationship between environment and the elderly is put forward~~.

~~Exsiting documents studying~~ Studies on the relation~~ship~~ between person and environ~~e~~ment from the perspective of ~~orgnization bed~~rooms in medical institutions ~~mentioned~~ have proposed that privacy, control, individualization, and private spa~~p~~ce ~~was~~ are impo~~r~~tant to residents. ~~In the assessment content of orgnization physical environemnt, attention was also given to~~ Emphasis has also been laid on psychological factors such as dignity, selection, and ~~personality~~ self-expression ~~at the level of psychology~~(Bowie et al. 1992; Moos and Lemke 1996; Lawton 2001; Sloane et al. 2002)~~,~~. ~~t~~Thus, the importance ~~can be seen~~ of private bedrooms is evident.

~~According to P~~previous studies, factors influencing residents at institutions are the option~~literatures pointed out that in exsisting documents that residents~~ of a private room or their relatives ~~being allowed to~~can visit ~~the residents all express their satisfaction~~(Chaudhury et al.~~,~~ 2005~~-~~; Ulrich ~~&~~ and Zimring~~,~~ 2004). Furthermore, ~~The study by~~Sumeragei et al. (2002) pointed out that residents living in private rooms had a higher degree of satisfaction ~~degree~~ over private bedrooms. Duffy ~~elt.~~et al. (1986) conducted a study on the residents and~~design of~~ managers of nursing home~~s and their residents concerning the investigation of preference orgnization. It was~~ and found that managers preferred rooms ~~supporting~~conducive to social interaction (shared rooms) while residents preferred private rooms.

In fact, Mosher-Ashley ~~&~~ and Lemay (2001) pointed out that ~~one matter~~residents with shared rooms wished to change ~~was~~ to ~~change~~private rooms. Terakawa (2004) ~~conduct the~~

studied residents who had shifted from shared to private rooms. Their Results showed that residents who formerly disliked private rooms began to prefer them after eight months. This showed that the kind of room residents are satisfied with depends on their individual experience and that residents ultimately preferred private rooms. Moreover, residents preferred private room maybe make decision by referring to his former experience.

Westin (1967) proposed that, for most people, privacy implies four key points. The first is communication, which implies Protection of and secrecy with regard to personal information. The second is self-control, which is the ability to decide one's feelings independently, in the absence of which a person experiences a sense of helplessness. The third is the free expression of personality matters. The fourth is the freedom to openly express one's feelings in the privacy of one's room. Thus, if privacy was recognized as an important aspect of living, it would help nurture individualism and independence among the elderly.

Another fact supporting privacy is the existence of negative communication between residents sharing bedrooms. Inoue et al. (1997) pointed out that as compared with the residents of private rooms, those living in multiple-occupancy rooms would refused to be in contact with others while sleeping or doing something personal (Inoue et al. 1997). Morgan and Stewart (1999) pointed out that two-person rooms provided fewer

**Comment [A24]:** It is unclear if the residents began to prefer private rooms after living in a shared room for 8 month or after living in a private room for 8 months. Please clarify this.

**Comment [A25]:** This captures the same meaning that the previous sentence conveys. I suggest that you delete this sentence.

**Comment [A26]:** Please cite this study in the reference list.

**Comment [A27]:** While I have edited this phrase for improved readability, it's meaning is not quite clear. Did you perhaps mean 'the ability to keep one's true feelings to oneself'? If so, please revise accordingly.

**Comment [A28]:** The explanation of this point seems very similar to that of the first point, i.e. communication. Please look into this and let me know if either description needs to be revised.

**Comment [A29]:** The original sentence was not entirely clear. Please check that the edited sentence conveys your intended meaning.

**Comment [A30]:** The meaning of the term 'quiet action' is not very clear. Please check whether you agree with my change.

**Comment [A31]:** For 2-author works, the names of both authors need to be mentioned.

opportunities for social interaction and their residents ~~living in two person room~~ may ~~have quarrelelash~~ with one another~~roommates~~ (Sumeragei et al. 2002). Bitzan (1998), however, presented a~~put forward the~~ positive ~~results~~picture, stating that ~~there were the stable feeling between~~ residents ~~in~~ shar~~inged~~ rooms ~~and their roommates~~positively interact with one another. Thus, we can conclude that while ~~E~~evidence largely ~~showed that~~points to negative communication between residents sharing room~~s and their roommates were mainly negative~~, a ~~but feeling~~supportive relationship may also exist between them~~couldn't be denied~~.

~~In the section of~~With regard to self--control, residents sharing rooms may clash~~points~~ with each other~~between residents and roommates can be seen~~. ~~There would be problems for r~~Residents ~~living~~sharing ~~in~~ two-person room~~s~~ would have problems related to~~to ensure their~~ space and privacy~~protection, etc,~~ (Sumeragei et al. 2002). Other problems include decisions to have~~Besides, on and off of~~ television~~s~~ or~~and~~ radio~~s~~ on or off and ~~or~~their volume, ~~inconsistence of bed time and sleeping time,~~ whether or not curtains ~~shall~~should be drawn~~shut~~, whether or not ~~shut or not of the~~a door facing the corridor should be closed, and lights turned on or off ~~or not of the light~~, all of which would probably be related to different sleeping times~~decoration or not, etc, were included~~ (Foltz-Gray, 1995; Harris et al., ~~McBride, Ross, & Curtis,~~ 2002; Kaldenberg, 1999; Kane et al., ~~Baker, Salmon, & Veazie,~~ 1998; Ulrich ~~&~~and Zimring, 2004). Willcocks, Peace, and Kellaher (1987) ~~once~~mentioned that the residents' degree of satisfaction ~~degree~~would be lower~~ed~~ if ~~residents~~they ~~failed~~were unable to control their ~~living~~environment. Thus, ~~When there was~~a private ~~space in~~bedroom, ~~residents~~ would enable them to freely express their personality, ~~to prove~~have their own space~~.~~, ~~A~~and control ~~over living~~their environment, which, in turn, would improve their quality of life~~quality~~.

~~As to literatures concerning indivaduation of privacy and feeling,~~ One example of a researcher who studied individualization and private space is Guhe. He studied the all

~~individual~~ objects and keepsakes of residents at long-term care ~~organization bedroom~~institutions. The study ~~It is~~ showed that their possessions included~~average possessings~~ 32 personal objects ~~accounted for~~ (74%) and 11 decorative objects (26%).~~for appreciation accounting for 26%.~~ When dementia is serious, possessings of residents would have the tendency of decrease and put forward the uncontinuity situation of previous living condition and organization environement. Inoue et al. (1997) ~~put forward concerning the difference between residents of shared rooms and private room~~found that~~,~~ residents of private rooms continue to live as they did before entering the institution~~according to their living habit~~ and tend to have ~~there are~~ more ~~possessings~~ possessions in their room than ~~that~~ residents of shared bedrooms do. Tachibana et al. (1997) investigated this phenomenon and found that~~on the possessing of~~ residents in~~of~~ private rooms ~~and found that residents~~ would gradually ~~took~~ bring more of their ~~possessing~~ possessions into their bedrooms, and the more possessions they had,~~residents having more possessing would~~ the more they tend~~ed~~ to personalise~~manage~~ and arrange their bedrooms~~,~~ and conduct their preferred leisure activities. Thus, over time,~~The result showed that though the elderly live in bedroom when first moved to the organization, they need time to~~ residents adapt to ~~develop~~ their ~~bedroom~~ new living space and personalise it such that it ~~as the place to show~~ reflects their personality and feelings. ~~All t~~These results indicate~~pointed out~~ that the residents in shared bedrooms find it~~have~~ more difficult~~y~~ to make their rooms a reflection of their unique personalities~~in showing the personality of residents than private room~~. Even private rooms will reflect the residents' ~~also need time to show individual feature~~personalities only gradually.

**References**

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**Comment [A35]:** My edit here is intended to clarify the meaning of the terms 'average possesings' and 'objects for appreciation accounting'. Please check whether the edited sentence retains your intended meaning.

**Comment [A36]:** The meaning of this sentence is not entirely clear. Consider revising it as follows:

However, in the case of elderly residents with serious dementia, the number of possessions was fewer and their living conditions in the organization were markedly different from their former way of life.'

**Comment [A37]:** The references have been edited in conformance with the sample references provided in the formatting guidelines.

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Table 1. Socio-demographic and health characteristics of the study sample

| Characteristic | % | N | Characteristic | Mean | s.d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age group | | | | | |
|   65-69 | 6.4 | 3 | Age | 79.7 | 7.5 |
|   70-74 | 12.8 | 6 | ADL score | 33.6 | 31.3 |
|   75-79 | 10.6 | 5 | IADL sore | 23.4 | 7.7 |
|   80+ | 70.2 | 33 | Length of residence in institution (months) | 27.1 | 15.6 |
| | | | | | |
| Gender | | | | | |
|   Female | 55.3 | 26 | Measures of frailty: | | |
|   Male | 44.7 | 21 | Stroke | 40.4 | 19 |
| | | | Heart disease | 44.7 | 21 |
| Eduction level | | | Dimecia | 36.2 | 17.0 |
|   Illiterate | 57.4 | 27 | SD | 23.4 | 11.0 |
|   Elementary school | 29.8 | 14 | Other chronic diseases | 27.7 | 13.0 |
|   Junior high school | 6.4 | 3 | | | |
|   Senior high school | 6.4 | 3 | | | |

Notes : ADL = Activities of Daily Living.  IADL = Instrumental Activities of Daily Living. SD = sta