~~An~~ Day-to-day~~Residents Daily Life~~ Behaviour of Elderly Residents Sharing Bedrooms at a Taiwanese Nursing Organization~~Connotation through Shared Bedroom Style - By the Case of Taiwan Nursing Organization~~

*~~Abstract~~*ABSTRACT

~~The purpose of~~This ~~the~~ study ~~is~~ aims to explore ~~into~~ the behaviour of elderly residents shar~~ing~~ed bedrooms with ~~different~~ other residents at a Taiwanese nursing organization~~,~~. It examines ~~to observe~~ the time ~~amount of daily life~~ spent on their day-to-day behaviour~~,~~ and ~~examine~~ the differences and ~~the~~ connotations of their behaviour. ~~It takes 47 residents in one nursing home in Taiwan as observation object to investigate.~~ The study employs the behaviou~~ral~~ observation method ~~to observe the behavior of residents in the organization and keep records~~. As per this method,~~It classifies the observation~~ behaviours 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 behaviours are studied in the context of ~~according to~~ two ~~types of~~ shared~~-~~room style~~s~~: ~~The study result indicates that~~ two-person bedroom~~s~~ and six-person bedroom~~s~~. Residents sharing two-person bedrooms were found to exhibit an~~all have the reaction of the~~ increase in~~of quiet behavior and leaving bedroom and decrease of basic behavior and social intercourse behavior, this~~ withdrawal behaviou~~r~~; ~~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~~bedrooms, in terms of basic ~~behavior~~ and

Comment [A1]: The title of a paper should ideally be brief but also descriptive. I have deleted some words and restructured this title. If you agree with the revised version, remember to use it when quoting the title elsewhere.

Note that 'day-to-day' is the idiomatic expression used to refer to anything that people do on an ongoing basis in their daily lives.

Comment [A2]: I have made changes to all the headings and subheadings of the manuscript in accordance with the journal guidelines.

Comment [A3]: The abstract should ideally just provide an overview of the study. Keep it brief by providing such details in the body of the paper.

Comment [A4]: Please check if the revised term is appropriate.

Comment [A5]: This is implied from the 'behavioural observation method'.

Comment [A6]: For now, it is sufficient to mention the overall kind of behaviour exhibited, i.e. withdrawal behaviour. The sub-types can be specified later.

social intercourse behaviour. Thus, ~~the study finds that the~~ number of ~~roommates~~ residents ~~in~~ shar~~ing~~ed a bedroom ~~will~~ influences the day-to-day~~daily life~~ behaviour of the residents.—

Keywords:

Comment [A7]: The journal requires 3-8 keywords. I have suggested some here:

elderly residents, Taiwan, nursing home, behavioural study, nursing organization

~~Introduction~~**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~~ by 2018. In ~~the~~ such a 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 institutions 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~~ rooms 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~~many 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 ~~documents~~ studies rarely discuss whether the behaviour of residents in shared bedroom~~s~~ is the demand of private bedroom taking

Comment [A8]: Consider citing the source where this information is taken from. Also, add this source to the reference list.

Comment [A9]: It is unnecessary to call these 'attributes'. Such extraneous phrases make a sentence unnecessarily wordy.

Comment [A10]: Please see if this phrase can be replaced with a clearer term such as 'well-organized accommodation facilities'.

Comment [A11]: 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 this.

Comment [A12]: Include such transitional words and phrases that show how one fact is related to or leads into the next. This makes for a more cohesive and clearer read.

Comment [A13]: 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 [A14]: 'Quality of life' is the more commonly used term.

Comment [A15]: Consider including citations for some of these studies.

advantage of time concept. Th~~is~~e ~~paper~~ study bridges this research gap by ~~explores into~~ examining the ~~shared bedrooms with different residents, to observe the~~ time spent by residents on ~~amount of daily life~~ day-to-day behaviou~~r~~, and ~~to examine~~ the difference~~s~~ and ~~the~~ connotation~~s~~ of their behaviou~~r~~.

~~Concepts and existing literatures concerning environment and the elderly~~**Theories regarding the elderly and their environment**

In this section, we will examine some theories about the elderly and their interaction with their environment. Kurt Lewin (1951) ~~put forward~~ proposed the function concept ~~that~~ according to which B (Behaviou~~r~~) = F (Person, Environment)~~.~~, This implies ~~and it studied first~~ that human behaviou~~r~~ is the result of an interaction between individual~~s~~ 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 ~~F~~first~~,~~ 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 ~~T~~this theory, among the elderly, ~~considers that~~ the ~~adjustment~~ competence to adjust ~~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~~ influence~~d~~ ~~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 are, 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 ~~S~~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

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Comment [A16]: It is not clear what is meant by behaviour 'is the demand of private bedroom'; furthermore, the 'time concept' mentioned in this sentence is unclear. Please explain your intended meaning so that I can revise the sentence accordingly.

Comment [A17]: I have added this text to strengthen the significance of this study.

Comment [A18]: After the introduction, please consider adding the 'Methods' section to describe the sampling and other details of the study. Thereafter, the results and analysis can follow as is.

Comment [A19]: It is not necessary to mention 'existing literature'.

Comment [A20]: Please cite this study in the reference list.

Comment [A21]: Please cite this study in the reference list.

Comment [A22]: 'Disabled' is the adjective form of the noun 'disability'.

Comment [A23]: Please check whether the edit conveys your intended meaning.

Comment [A24]: Please cite this study in the reference list.

Comment [A25]: Please cite this study in the reference list.

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 psychologicaly state ~~would be influenced~~.

~~The above concepts studied the interaction between environment and person. When the elderly fail to adapt to the environment, the change of body and psychology will be influenced, and interactive relationship between environment and the elderly is put forward.~~

We will now explore how residents are influenced by their environment, specifically, their bedrooms. ~~Exsiting documents studying~~ Studies on the relationship between person and environ~~m~~ent from the perspective of ~~orgnization bed~~rooms in medical institutions ~~mentioned~~ have proposed that privacy, control, individualization, and private spa~~p~~ce ~~was~~ are important 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.

Privacy

~~K~~Previous ~~ey~~ 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 bedroom. Duffy ~~elt.~~et al. (1986) conducted a study on the residents and~~design of~~ managers of nursing homes ~~and their residents concerning the investigation of preference orgnization. It was~~ and

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Comment [A26]: The word 'pressure' seems to refer to an oppressive condition causing harm to the elderly. However, given the context, you appear to be referring to the elderly being comfortable in *their environment*. Please check this change.

Comment [A27]: Sometimes, using the active voice instead of the passive voice has a stronger impact.

Comment [A28]: This sentence is only repeating what is mentioned in the previous paragraph. Therefore, I have deleted it.

Comment [A29]: This transitional sentence shows the relationship between the previous and subsequent facts.

Comment [A30]: Isn't this the same as 'privacy'? If they are different concepts, you will have to explain how they are different. Alternatively, consider deleting 'private space'.

Comment [A31]: It is unclear whose importance is evident. If you are referring to the importance of private rooms, please delete this sentence, since a final conclusion such as this should not be presented before describing the study in full.

Comment [A32]: Since this section includes a detailed explanation of each point, dividing the content into subsections would improve readability.

Comment [A33]: In the reference list, this has been spelt as 'Sumeragi'. Please use the right spelling.

Comment [A34]: 'Degree of satisfaction' is the more commonly used term.

Comment [A35]: I assume that 'private rooms' and 'private bedrooms' refer to the same thing. Therefore, it is unclear why you have mentioned that the residents of private rooms are more satisfied than those of private bedrooms. Please revise this sentence for clarity.

Comment [A36]: Since this study is specifically about elderly citizens and their behaviour in medical institutions, is it necessary to cite a study on managers? Please consider removing this reference altogether.

found that managers preferred rooms conducive to social interaction (shared rooms) while residents preferred private rooms.

Mosher-Ashley and Lemay (2001) pointed out that residents with shared rooms wished to change to private rooms. Terakawa (2004) 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. This also showed that residents ultimately preferred private rooms.

Westin (1967) proposed that for most people, privacy implies four key points: (1) communication, which implies protection of and secrecy with regard to personal information; (2) self-control, which is the ability to decide one's feelings independently, in the absence of which a person experiences a sense of helplessness; (3) the free expression of personality matters; and (4) 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 finding supporting privacy is the existence of negative communication between residents sharing bedrooms. Inoue et al. (1997) pointed out that compared with

the residents of private rooms, ~~they pointed out that residents~~ those living in multiple-occupancy rooms would naturally~~obviously~~ refuse~~d~~ to be in contact with others while ~~doing the acts of~~ sleeping or doing something personal~~and quiet action~~ (Inoue et al. 1997). Morgan ~~et al~~and Stewart~~.~~ (1999) pointed out that two-person room~~s~~ provide~~d lesser~~ fewer opportunities for social interaction and their residents ~~living in two-person room~~ may ~~have~~ quarrel~~clash~~ 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~~ing~~ed~~ 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~~ support~~ive~~ relationship may also exist between them~~couldn't be denied~~.

Comment [A44]: The meaning of the term 'quiet action' is not very clear. Please check whether you agree with my change.
Comment [A45]: In 2-author works, the names of both authors need to be mentioned.

Control

~~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,~~ deciding whether curtain~~s shall~~should be drawn or not~~shut~~, whether ~~shut or not of the~~ a door facing the corridor should be closed or not, and lights turn~~ed~~ on or off ~~or not of the light~~, all of which would probably be related to different or inconsistent 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

Comment [A46]: I have reordered the text here to indicate that the decisions to be taken are a result of inconsistent sleeping times and that inconsistent sleeping times itself is not the decision.
Comment [A47]: Please cite this study in the reference list.

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., Aand control over living their environment, which, in turn, would improve their quality of life quality.

Individualization and private space

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 bedroominstitutions. The study It is showed that their possessions includedaverage 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. This is also an important point of difference between residents of shared and private rooms. Inoue et al. (1997) put forward concerning the difference between residents of shared rooms and private roomfound that, residents of private rooms continue to live as they did before entering the institutionaccording 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 thaton the possessing of residents inof 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 tended to personalisemanage and arrange their bedrooms, and to be able to freely engage inconduct 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' personalities only~~also need time to show individual feature~~ gradually.

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Comment [A51]: The paper ends very abruptly. Please go through my notes in the Letter from the Editor and give the paper some structure. For example, this paper should end with a Conclusion section.

Comment [A52]: The references have been edited in conformance with the sample references provided in the formatting guidelines.

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Comment [A53]: Please cite this study in the main text.

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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 = standard deviation.