Abstract

The purpose of this study is to explore the behaviour of elderly residents sharing 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 connotations of their behaviour. It takes 47 residents in one nursing home in Taiwan as observation object to investigate. The study employs the behavioural 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 behaviour, quiet behaviour, social intercourse behaviour, recuperation behaviour, mobile behaviour, and leaving the bedroom, these six kinds of behaviour. It probes into the connotation of daily life. These behaviours are studied in the context of according to two types of shared-room styles. The study result indicates that two-person bedrooms and six-person bedrooms. Residents sharing two-person bedrooms were found to exhibit an all have the reaction of the increase in terms of quiet behaviour and leaving bedroom and decrease of basic behaviour and social intercourse behaviour, this withdrawal behaviour. However, they are more active than their shared bedroom, two-person bedroom with few residents act more frequently than that of six-person residents-bedroom in terms of basic behaviour and...
social intercourse behaviour. Thus, the study finds that the number of roommates residents in sharing a bedroom will influences the day-to-day daily life behaviour of the residents.

Keywords:

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 becomes more prominent critical. Owing to this need, There is the gradual change of medical institution into the concept of organizational accommodations. 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 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 many studies, lay stress on that private bedrooms are better than shared bedrooms, 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 bedrooms is the demand of private bedroom taking...
advantage of time concept. This 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 behaviour, and to examine the differences and the connotations of their behaviour.

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 \( B \) (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, two definitions of the influence of the environmental on of ageing are have been widely accepted by researchers. The first, was provided by Lawton & Nahemow (1973), who proposed put forward the ecology model (also known as the Competence-Press model). According to 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, 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 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 second, definition was put forward by Kahana (1982) put forward who proposed the Person-Environment Congruence Model and argued that if there were no

Comment [A16]: It is not clear what is meant by behaviour ‘in 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’.

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congruence between the needs of the elderly and their environment. If the environment is not well adapted to the needs of the elderly, it would result in the behavior of the aged failing to adapt to it well and this would influence their physical and psychological state. 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 the interactive relationship between environment and the elderly is put forward.

We will now explore how residents are influenced by their environment, specifically, their bedrooms. Existing documents studying the relationship between person and environment from the perspective of organization bedrooms in medical institutions have proposed that privacy, control, individualization, and private space are important to residents. In the assessment content of organization physical environment, 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). Thus, the importance of private bedrooms is evident.

Privacy

Key factors influencing residents at institutions are the option literatures pointed out that in existing documents that residents of a private room or their relatives being allowed to visit the residents all express their satisfaction (Chaudhury et al., 2005; Ulrich & Zimring, 2004). Furthermore, the study by Sumeragi et al. (2002) pointed out that residents living in private rooms had a higher degree of satisfaction over private bedrooms. Duffy et al. (1986) conducted a study on the residents and design of managers of nursing homes and their residents concerning the investigation of preference organization. It was
found that managers preferred rooms supporting conducive to social interaction (shared rooms) while residents preferred private rooms. Mosher-Ashley and Lemay (2001) pointed out that one matter residents with shared rooms wished to change was to change private rooms. Terakawa (2004) conducted the study on residents of the organization who had shifted from shared rooms to private rooms. Their results showed that residents who formally disliked private rooms began to prefer them like private rooms after eight months later. This result showed that the style kind of room winning the satisfaction of residents are satisfied with maybe come from depends on their individual experience. This also evidence showed that residents ultimately preferred private rooms - or wished they occupy private room. Moreover, residents preferred private room maybe make decision by referring to his former experience.

Westin, A.F. (1967) mentioned proposed that for most people, privacy implies four key points to person. (1) First, communication, which implies protection of and secrecy with regard to personal over information relevant to privacy or personal privacy; (2) second, self-control, which is the ability to decide one’s feelings by our selection independently, if we fail to select, in the absence of which a person experiences a there would be sense of powerlessness/helplessness; (3) third, the free expression of personality, to decide matters relevant to one concerning relevant privacy or personal privacy; and (4) fourth, the freedom to make openly express one’s individual feelings and individual feeling would be expressed in the private privacy of one’s room. Thus, if privacy was recognized as an important aspect of living, it would help nurture recognizing selfhood would be of great help to individualism feeling and independence among the elderly.

Sorting out literatures according to this theory, there was bad situation to. Another finding supporting privacy is the existence of negative communication between residents of shared bedrooms and their roommates. 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 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 rooms provided lesser fewer opportunities for social interaction and their residents living in two-person room may have quarrel clash with other roommates (Sumeragei et al. 2002). Bitzan (1998), however, presented put forward the positive results picture, stating that there were the stable feeling between residents in sharing rooms and their roommates positively interact with one another. Thus, we can conclude that while evidence largely showed that points to negative communication between residents sharing rooms and their roommates were mainly negative, a but feeling supportive relationship may also exist between them couldn’t be denied.

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 Residents living sharing in two-person rooms would have problems related to ensure their space and privacy protection, etc. (Sumeragei et al. 2002). Other problems include decisions to have. Besides, on and off of television, grand radios on or off and or their volume, inconsistence of bed time and sleeping time, deciding whether curtain shall should be drawn or not, shut, whether shut or not of the door facing the corridor should be closed or not, and lights turned 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 & Zimring, 2004). Willcocks, Peace, and Kellaher (1987) once mentioned that the residents’ degree of satisfaction would be lowered 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, and 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 included average possessions 32 personal objects accounted for (74%) and 11 decorative objects (26%); for appreciate accounting for 26%. When dementia is serious, possessions of residents would have the tendency of decrease and put forward the uncontinuity situation of previous living condition and organization environment. 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 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 possessions possessions in their room than that residents of shared bedrooms do. Tachibana et al. (1997) investigated this phenomenon and found that on the possessions of residents in, private room, and found that residents would gradually bring more of their 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 in 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 these results indicated that the residents in shared bedrooms find it have more difficulty 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.

References


Morgan, D. G., and Stewart, N. J. 1999. The physical environment of Special Care Units: Needs of residents with dementia from the perspective of staff and family caregivers. Qualitative Health Research, 9, 105-118.


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

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<th>Characteristic</th>
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<th>Mean</th>
<th>s.d.</th>
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<td>79.7</td>
<td>7.5</td>
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<td>70-74</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>33.6</td>
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<td>75-79</td>
<td>10.6</td>
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<td>Stroke</td>
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<td>Heart disease</td>
<td>44.7</td>
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<td>Dimecia</td>
<td>36.2</td>
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<td>SD</td>
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<td>Other chronic diseases</td>
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<td>Elementary school</td>
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<tr>
<td>Senior high school</td>
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Notes: ADL = Activities of Daily Living. IADL = Instrumental Activities of Daily Living. SD = standard deviation.