

most dementia facilities use photos and paintings to stimulate their memory function, but this is an extremely partial and simplified measure. And because a very important aspect of memory, it is necessary to make efforts to comprehensively understand cultural factors and utilize them more effectively when caring for dementia patients in a suitable environment. Particularly, it is necessary to systemize these contents in this culturally sensitive age. This study aims to build up the cultural database that is necessary to make the environment suitable for elderly people with dementia. Through this process, this study is expected to contribute to establishing a patient-friendly environment, thus enhancing the quality of life of the elderly and decreasing the burden of care givers. This study analyzed the residential spaces revealed in TV dramas that are the representative media in Korea. The analyzed period covers the 1960s - 80s when current generations of 60s, 70s and 80s were so young as to be in their 30s - 50s. As a non-pharmaceutical approach, this study has characteristic benefits that: help to rebuild the daily lives that are being forgotten by dementia patients through analyzing the living environments of TV dramas for treatment purposes; provide environments familiar to dementia patients to ease their symptoms; help care givers who confront difficulties arising from age and cultural gaps with their elderly patients to better understand them emotionally for better service; help dementia patients restore the sense of stability that they had when they were healthy. This friendly and familiar environment also gives benefits to the relatives of dementia patients who expect their loved ones to be looked after in comfort and security. From that viewpoint, this study will be valued and used as much as the conventional infrastructure of providing economic or medical support for elderly people living with dementia.

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Housing, Aged Care and Migration: The Housing Career of Older Chinese Migrants and its Implications

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This paper builds on the Confucian concept of filial piety to explore housing experiences of older Chinese migrants who move to New Zealand in their later life. In the Chinese culture, filial piety refers to the traditions of respect, reverence, care, obedience, and fulfilling duty to one's parents. Traditionally, co-residence with one's parents has been paramount in practicing filial piety. Family members are expected to reside under the same

roof, and adult children have obligations to share resources and look after aged parents. Using the concept of housing career which is concerned with the succession of dwellings occupied by individuals over their lives, this paper focuses on the homeownership of older Chinese migrants and their housing trajectories by investigating their living arrangements. Participants include 32 older Chinese migrants who took part in three interviews between April 2008 and September 2009. Results reveal that all participants owned their homes before they migrated to New Zealand. None of the participants had homeownerships in New Zealand after migration while a majority of them still had homeownerships in China. The findings also reveal that older Chinese migrants' housing trajectories moved from parent-adult children co-residence towards filial piety at a distance where children practiced filial piety and offered support to their ageing parents at a distance instead of co-residence. For older Chinese migrants, housing career is a process through which they tackle challenges and adapt changes, caused by migration and ageing. The findings suggest that there is a need for policy makers and service providers to understand the housing career of older Chinese migrants through the perspective of transnationalism and to place more attention to interpreting the issues of migrant housing and aged care through the cultural lenses of those concerned.

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Walkthrough Post Occupancy Evaluation of Current Care Environment

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Korea has already faced an Aged society and social issues in relation to an aged population with illness i.e. dementia requiring care environment have been crucial factors to consider in housing improvement. With an increased recognition on the significance of developing care environment for the aged population, more housing environments that provides appropriate care for them have been built. This study carried out a walkthrough Post Occupancy Evaluation on current care environment in order to set better direction in building housing environment for the elderly with age related illness. User Benefit Criteria theory was used in identifying environmental characteristics of care environment and benefits of the environment for the users. As a result, environmental features promoting perceptual maintenance and social facilitation were classified along with aspects that support behavioural facilitation and physiological maintenance. This