



## Guidelines for Authors of Abstract and Proceedings Paper

### Contents

**Title:** 14pt, Times New Roman

**Author(s):** 12pt, Times New Roman

Family-name-FIRST style (See below and examples)

Family name: **Write in all CAPITAL letters.**

First name: **Capitalize the first letter.**

- *Examples:* IYAMA Yuta (井山裕太), LEE Se-dol (이 세돌), KE Jie (柯洁), REDMOND Michael

**Institution or organization:** 10pt, Times New Roman

**Mailing address and postal code** (first presenter): 10pt, Times New Roman

**E-mail address** (first presenter): 10pt, Times New Roman

**Key words** (between three and five words): 10pt, Times New Roman

**Body:** 11pt, Times New Roman

Include the title, author, institution or organization, mailing address, postal code, e-mail address and keywords.

Please do NOT insert any figures and tables in either your abstract or proceedings paper.

**Abstract:** 400-600 words

**Proceedings paper:** Less than 2,000 words (figures and tables can NOT be included in the paper)

**Footnotes:** 10pt, Times New Roman

**References:** 11pt, Times New Roman

**Literatures written in local language:** Please write an English title after the literature title in local language.

- **Articles:**

Family name, Name Initial. (year). Title of the Article. Journal or Magazine, Volume Number(Issue Number), pages.

- **Web Articles:**

Family name, Name Initial. (year). Title of the Article. Website Name, URL [Access date]

- **Books:**

Family name, Name Initial. (year). *Title*. Publisher, City.

- **Book Articles or Chapters:**

Family name, Name Initial. (year). Title or the Article or Chapter. In: Family name, Name Initial (year). *Book title*. Pages. Publisher, City.

### File format

**File format:**

Microsoft Word format (.docx) or Microsoft Word 97-2003 format (.doc)

**File name:**

First presenter's "FAMILY NAME\_first name\_Abtract" or "FAMILY NAME\_first name\_Proceedingspaper"

*Examples:* LEE\_Su-jeong\_Abtract.docx, YAMAMOTO\_Kenta\_Proceedings paper.docx

An Implication of City Policy under the Ageing Society  
- Living environment of senior citizens in suburbs -

LEE Su-jeong<sup>1</sup> and WANG Wei<sup>2</sup>

1: Doctoral student, Seoul National University

2: Master student, Peking University

1 Gwanak-ro, Gwanak-gu, Seoul, 151-742, South Korea

E-mail: xxxxx@yahoo.com

**Keyword:** City policy, Ageing society, Living environment, Public transportation, Suburbs

Today daily life is strongly supported by car usage in suburbs of peripheral cities, because service level of public transportation isn't convenient compared with metropolitan area. Under this motorization, it is apprehended that living environment in suburbs deteriorates as residents are ageing and become difficult to drive cars by themselves. Recently many cities adopt some city policy to solve such problems. The aim of this study is to measure living environment from perspective of accessibility to facilities used in daily life, and analyses the improvement with such city policies.

(snip)

As a result, the city policies basically improve living environment. Although the effect is limited and its achievement is difficult, such city policy, particularly its public transportation improvement, is expected to maintain the living environment of senior citizens at present habitats.

Working conditions of Animation workers in Japan and subsequent effects on  
the local labor market: a time-geographical analysis

YAMAMOTO Kenta

Research Scholar in the Graduate School of Science, Tohoku University

Aza-Aoba, Aramaki, Aoba-ku, Sendai, Miyagi 980-8578, Japan

E-mail: yat2hack.a@gmail.com

**Keywords:** animation industry, local labor market, working conditions, time-geography

The aim of this research is to examine the local labor markets formed around animation studios by analyzing the workers' lifestyle and production activities<sup>1</sup>.

Previous studies of labor markets in contents industries, including the animation industry, have focused mainly on the importance of the producer, and his/her adept handling of the project. This is because the producer connects the industry clusters close to each other in metropolitan areas and ensures that these clusters operate relative to available capital; such connected clusters lead the industry in innovation.

(snip)

Several types of professionals sustain the productivity of the industry by living close to the studio or staying at the studio overnight. These working conditions ensure that workers build networks with workmates and studios within the limited space around their studio. The networks within these limited areas, by extension, then build the local labor market of the animation industry.

#### References

Arai, Y., Nakamura, H., Sato, H., Nakazawa, T., Musha, T. and Sugizaki, K. (2004). Multimedia and internet business clusters in central Tokyo. *Urban Geography* 25(5): 483-500.

Scott, A. J. (1988). Territorial Reproduction and Transformation in a Local Labor Market: the Animated Film Workers of Los Angeles. In *Metropolis: from the division of labor to urban form*, 141-159. The University of California Press: California.

The Japan Institute for Labour Policy and Training (2005). *Kontentsu sangyou no koyou to jinzaikusei: Animeshon sangyo jittai chosa* (The Employment and Personnel Training of the Content Industry: Fact-findings of Animation Industry). The Japan Institute for Labour Policy and Training: Tokyo.

(snip)

---

<sup>1</sup> Footnotes here.