

(1行空ける・10pt)

主題目 本文執筆語
MS ゴシック 16pt 太字

洛陽における唐三彩陶芸の歴史的展開

副題目 本文執筆語
MS ゴシック
12pt 太字

英文主題目
Arial 16pt 太字

—古文献ならびに唐三彩工房職人からの聞き書きに基づいて—

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Historical Development of TOUSANSAI in Rakuyou

英文副題目
Arial 14pt 太字

—based on old literature and hearing to craftsmen—

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氏名 本文執筆語・英語
MS ゴシック 10pt 太字
Arial 11pt 太字

所属 本文執筆語・英語
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●要旨

本文執筆語 550字程度
MS 明朝 10pt
1行47字 13行~15行

●データ形式: MS Word で作成 ●A4用紙使用

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●Summary

英文 400語程度
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本文執筆語と英語 3~5語
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●Key words : 中国 China, 唐三彩 TOUSANSAI, 歴史的発展 Historical Development

「学術論文」割り付け様式

本文が中国語、韓国語、日本語、その他母国語の場合

【1行空ける】

A Study on the Color and Lighting in the Assisted Living Facilities for the Elderly

Focused on the Facilities in Korea and the United States

主題
Times New Roman
18pt

【1行空ける】

NAME

Korea University

NAME

Japan University

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Abstract

副題
Times New Roman
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筆者氏名
Times New Roman 12pt
太字 斜体

筆者所属
Arial 10pt

Arial 12pt

要旨 300words 程度
Arial 11pt

Arial 14pt 太字

The world's population age 65 and older is growing by an unprecedented 800,000 people a month, according to a report, An Aging World: 2001, predicted that this phenomenon of global aging will continue well into the 21st century, with the numbers and proportions of older people to rise in both developed and developing countries. Between 1980 and 2020, it is anticipated that the number of people aged 65 and over will increase from 1.1 billion to 2.1 billion, and as a percentage of total population in Korea, where the ratio of the elderly head count will 14% and over. The United States also will experience a relatively increase in the number of people age 65+, projections indicate that by 2030 there will be more people over age 65 than under age 14.

On the other hand, about 60% of the elderly have low physical and mental level almost close to disabled people. Among them, according to a recent survey, one third report a problem with their vision. Normal and pathological vision changes for the elderly provide a challenge for the design of environments.

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Keywords: New Design, Post-modernism, Expressionism, Avant-garde

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Purpose of the study

The world's population age 65 and older is growing by an unprecedented 800,000 people a month, according to a report¹⁾, An Aging World: 2001, predicted that this phenomenon of global aging will continue well into the 21st century, with the numbers and proportions of older people to rise in both developed and developing countries. Between 1980 and 2020, it is anticipated that the number of people aged 65 and over will increase from 1.1 billion to 2.1 billion, and as a percentage of total population in Korea, where the ratio of the elderly head count will 14% and over. The United States also will experience a relatively increase in the number of people age 65+, projections indicate that by 2030 there will be more people over age 65 than under age 14.

1.2. The method and

The recent studies of the elderly have shown that their physical and mental level are influenced by six major environmental factors: light, color, sound, aroma, texture, and space. These have such an enormous physiological and psychological impact on the individual that a well-designed facility properly applying these factors can be considered good medicine in itself. It has been demonstrated that color strongly influences not only human emotions but also

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1) NIH News Release, National Institute on Aging Dec. 13, 2001

2) Housing/Population-Related Statistics, Korean Bureau of Statistics, 2002

physiology, and color application is one of the most important factors for smooth understanding, communication and psychological remedy effect for them. Light is also the most important environmental input in controlling body function for the elderly.

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2. METHOD

2.1. Methodology of Analysis

(1) Samples

Total numbers of samples this research examined were 20 in Korea and the United States. Sampling was done through a preliminary examination over Internet portal sites.

<Table 1> Selected Samples

	Facility	Province	City		Facility	State	City
	A: La vie D'or				A: Rosewood , Estate	MN	Roseville
K	B: Hain Yoyang-won	Kyunggi	Hwasung	U	B: Jones Harrison, Residence	MN	Minneapolis
O	C: Pyungan ei Gyp	Kyunggi	Pyungtaik	S	C: Seabury	MN	Saint Paul
R	D:	Kyunggi	Icheon	A	D: Damenik's, Care Home	CA	San Francisco
E	Incheon Youngrak-won		Incheon		E: Saratoga Retirement	CA	San Francisco
A	E: Youngrak Yo yang ei Gyp		Incheon		Community		Washington D.C.
	F: Seoul Seniors' Tower	Kyunggi	Osan		F: Jeanne Juan, Residence		Washington D.C.
	G: Lodem Silvertel						

(2) Procedures

Data were collected by visiting the each facilities from February through August 2003.

2.2. Aesthetic Measure

The American facilities "D" and "I" are small-scale facilities consisting of less than 15 beds, emphasizing their home-like environment.

The facility "D" therefore uses the monotonous color combination of white and related colors.

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3. CONCLUSION

3.1. Color Trend and Harmony by areas

(1) Lobbies

In case of the lobbies of Korean facilities, the dominant colors were concentrated between the P(Purple) and B(Blue) groups.

(2) Hallways

The dominant colors in the hallways of Korean facilities were as follows: PB was used in five cases, and P, RP, YR, Y, and G in one case each. For the sub-dominant colors, YR was used only in three cases.

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<Figure 1> "D" Facility & Dining Room

REFERENCES

1. Aging America-Trend and Projections, U.S. Senate Special Committee on Aging, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1991
2. Birren F., "Human Responce to Color and Light", Hospitals 53, 1979