ACSS/ACSEE/AGen2019

& INDEPENDENCE
INTERDEPENDENCE

PROGRAMME & ABSTRACT BOOK

May 20–22, 2019 | TOKYO, JAPAN

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URBAN INCD INCERC

IAFOR has entered into a number of strategic partnerships with universities across the world to form the IAFOR Global Partnership Programme. These academic partnerships support and nurture IAFOR's goals of educational cooperation without borders, connecting the organisation with institutions that have an international and internationalising profile, and a commitment to interdisciplinary research.

The IAFOR Global Partnership Programme provides mutual recognition and scope for Global Partner institutions and organisations to showcase their research strengths, as well as engage in the development of projects and programmes with IAFOR.
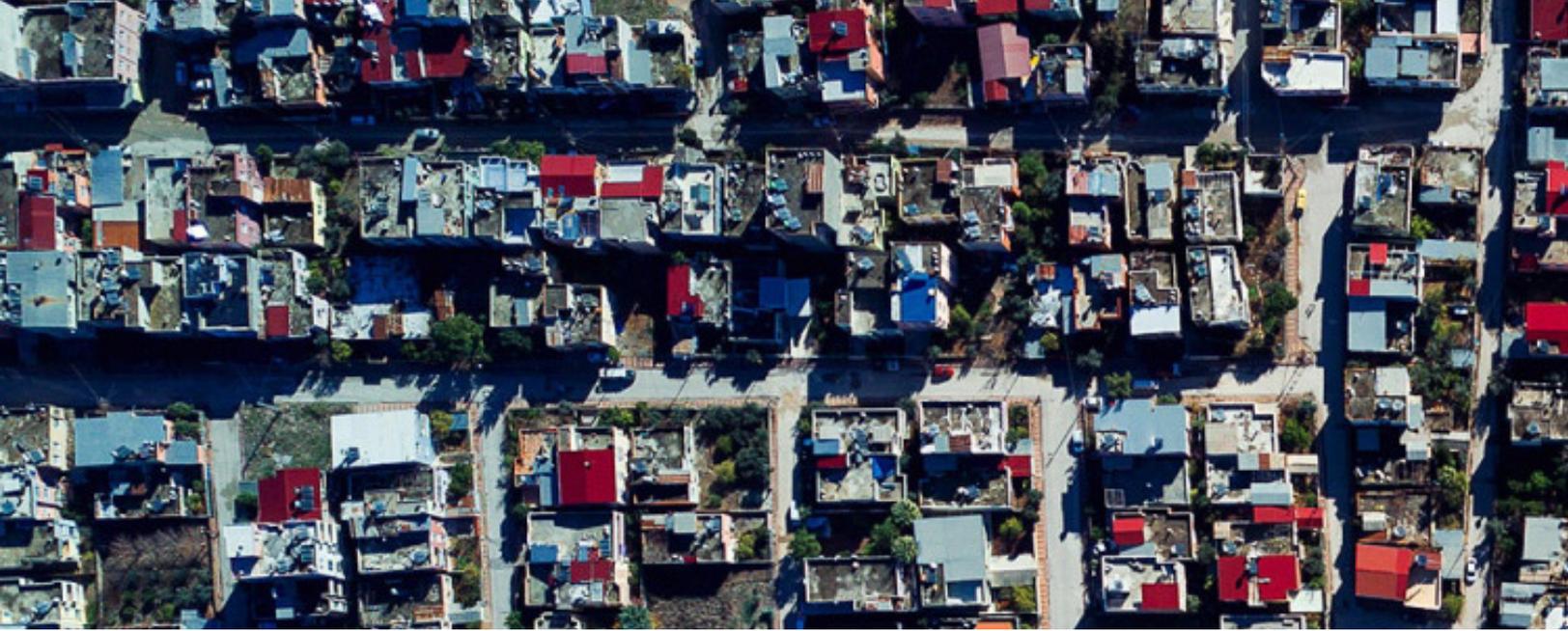
Conference Theme:
"Independence & Interdependence"

ACSS/ACSEE2019

The technological and logistical advances of globalisation have enabled us to become independent and empowered as never before, but at the same time made us more dependent on the very things allowing autonomy. While technologies allow us to communicate with those on the other side of the world, they can also make us detached from those immediately around us, and in some cases alienated, or lonely. And yet this increased interconnectedness offers great opportunities to work together to solve some of the world's most pressing issues, and reminds us of our responsibilities towards each other. Our independence is contextualised in the relations we enjoy with others; in our families and communities, shared institutions, in our wider societies, geographical and political entities, and finally as a part of the one world we all share.

The conference theme for ACSS/ACSEE2019 is "Independence & Interdependence", and we hope and expect this important thematic lens to encourage wide reflections on the importance and interrelation of such concepts as autonomy and identity, rights and responsibilities, and power and control; and within a variety of contexts from politics and geopolitics to energy, sustainability and the environment; and from education, technology and logistics, to culture and language; from psychology and security, to considerations of equity and justice.

This conference is organised by IAFOR in association with the IAFOR Research Centre at the Osaka School of International Public Policy (OSIPP) in Osaka University, Japan.

AGen2019

Perspectives on the aging lifecourse and the role of the elderly within society have undergone massive change in the past decades. Once the later stages of aging were seen as a period of withdrawal from social interactions as the elder reflected on a life lived and prepared for an inevitable death. This viewpoint has changed dramatically in recent years with new opportunities for enhancing their quality of life, better medical care, support services and life extension technologies available. Similarly, changing demographic compositions of many low-fertility nations have made the elderly more essential to maintaining the workforce and offer opportunities for older adults to remain economically active long after traditional retirement ages. The growth of the elderly population has also encouraged growth in the institutional and home care industries, often creating a growing demand for immigrants to provide services to the growing number of elders who require assistance to maintain an independent lifestyle. (Continued on te following page).

This year's AGen conference theme will take the reflective concepts of "independence" and "interdependence" as its lens, exploring any number of questions and issues surrounding the independence and interdependence of individuals within society, and from a variety of disciplinary perspectives, from sociological studies to those in politics and policy.

An example area of study would be a focus on assistive devices that help an aging population maintain independence and get the help they need to be autonomous, including companion robots, exoskeletons, and the field of gerotechnology which has developed an entire series of tools and resources to make living at home more practical and enhances the autonomy of the aged. Traditionally, quality of life among the aged was measured by the concept of frailty, which used measures such as Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) to measure loss of functioning, and declines in ability to accomplish tasks seen as essential to independent living. Under a "resilience" model, however, we seek to measure the aging process from a more positive perspective that focuses on the ability of the elder to maintain an independent life in spite of potential barriers. Once we saw disabled elders as merely surviving with the reduced function associated with senescence, now we seek new ways to help elders thrive and overcome limitations. There is also the theme of support services; how can family and support programmes better assist the aged in remaining independent and productive and what point do we as an individual, family, community, or clinician make a reasoned decision about institutionalisation and 24-hour care.

Japan – The Local Context

While many advanced economies are experiencing population slowdown, both declining birth rates and an aging population, Japan is the first to experience population decline in the modern period and is now the country with the world's oldest population. It has an excellent and comprehensive late life care plan, and care provision is very much a public, social concern and not an exclusively private concern with policy ramifications. Its economy has shown resilience in the face of this existential threat as it has been forced to adapt and this has lead to an enormous amount of investment, research and development.

Letter of Welcome

Dear Colleagues,

Welcome to the great city of Tokyo, capital of Japan, and with a population of nearly 40 million in the wider urban conglomeration, the largest single collection of humans on earth. It is a city of great history, culture, and a fascinating mixture of ancient and modern. Despite its great size, this monster city is one of the most pleasant on earth, being safe, vibrant, clean, and with an excellent infrastructure, and a great venue for us to come together for this year's conference on the theme of "Independence and Interdependence".

In the global political context, we are witnessing increasing authoritarianism and nationalism, where othering, dehumanising, and policies of exclusion abound in countries which have until recently served as more positive models of inclusion. As individual nations struggle to provide safety and security to their own citizens, identity-based politics thrive, and the international rules-based system and supranational organisations such as the UN and EU are facing crises of legitimacy. This conference offers a timely coming together and underlines the extent to which we are less independent than we might sometimes think; whether individuals, communities or nations, we are reliant on those that also share our planet.

For the past ten years, IAFOR has brought people and ideas together in a variety of events and platforms to promote and celebrate interdisciplinary study, and underline its importance. In the past twelve months, we have engaged in many cross-sectoral projects, including those with universities (the University of Barcelona, Hofstra University, UCL, University of Belgrade and Moscow State University), think tanks (the East-West Center, and the Asia Pacific Higher Education Research Partnership), as well as projects with the United Nations in New York, and most recently with the Government of Japan through the Prime Minister's office. With the IAFOR Research Centre at the Osaka School of International Public Policy at Osaka University, we have engaged in a number of interdisciplinary initiatives we believe will have an important impact on domestic and international public policy conversations.

It is through conferences like this ACSS/ACSEE/AGen2019 joint event that we expand our network and partnership, and I have no doubt that this venue will offer a remarkable opportunity for the sharing of research and best practice, for the meeting of people and ideas. I would like to thank the Organising Committee for their work in the development of the program, to the featured and keynote speakers who will be sharing their unique insights with us, and to each and every one of you, for taking the decision to come to this event. We have so much to learn from each other, and I expect the resultant professional and personal collaborations to endure for many years.

For those of you that are active on social media, please feel free to share your conference photos and join the conversation on Instagram and Twitter using the hashtag #IAFOR.

I look forward to meeting you all.

Dr Joseph Haldane
Chairman and CEO, IAFOR

Organising Committee

Joseph Haldane
IAFOR

Hiroshi Ishida
University of Tokyo, Japan

James W. McNally
University of Michigan, USA
& NACDA Program on Aging

Sela V. Panapasa
University of Michigan, USA

Haruko Satoh
Osaka University, Japan

Conference Guide

May 20, 2019
Monday Morning at a Glance

09:00-09:15   Conference Registration | Orion Foyer (5F)

09:15-09:30   Announcements & Welcome Address | Orion Hall (5F)
Brian Aycock, IAFOR, Japan
Joseph Haldane, IAFOR, Japan
Recognition of IAFOR Scholarship Winners

09:30-10:00   Featured Presentation | Orion Hall (5F)
Defining and Measuring Resilience in an Aging World
James W. McNally, University of Michigan, United States

10:00-10:45   Keynote Presentation | Orion Hall (5F)
*Independence and Interdependence: Preliminary Thoughts from
the Viewpoint of Japan's Experience on SDGs Implementation*
Kotaro Katsuki, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan

10:45-11:00   Coffee Break

11:00-11:45   Keynote Presentation | Orion Hall (5F)
*Independence and Interdependence – Perspectives from a
Development Practitioner Based in Indonesia*
Toshi Nakamura, Kopernik, Japan

11:45-12:15   Featured Presentation | Orion Hall (5F)
Independence and Interdependence
Lowell Sheppard, HOPE International Development Agency, Japan

May 21, 2019
Monday Afternoon at a Glance

12:15-12:30   **IAFOR Documentary Photography Award | Orion Hall (5F)**

12:30-12:45   **Conference Photograph | Orion Hall (5F)**

12:45-14:00   Lunch Break | Orion Hall (5F)

14:00-14:45   **Keynote Presentation | Orion Hall (5F)**
South Asian Indenture to Jamaica: Between Law, Literature and Social Science
Eddie Bruce-Jones, Birkbeck, University of London, UK

14:45-15:30   **Keynote Presentation | Orion Hall (5F)**
What Role Should Japanese Universities Play in the Refugee Crisis?
Osamu Arakaki, International Christian University, Japan

15:30-15:45   Coffee Break

15:45-16:45   **Conference Poster Session | Orion Hall (5F)**

17:30-19:00   **Conference Welcome Reception | Garb Central**
Meet in the Toshi Center Hotel lobby at 17:00

May 21, 2019
Tuesday at a Glance

09:00-10:40   **Parallel Session I**

10:40-10:55   Coffee Break | Room 708 Foyer (7F)

10:55-12:10   **Parallel Session II**

12:10-13:10   Lunch Break | Room 708 Foyer (7F)

13:10-14:25   **Parallel Session III**

14:25-14:40   Coffee Break | Room 708 Foyer (7F)

14:40-15:55   **Parallel Session IV**

16:00-17:00   **Featured Workshop Presentation | Room 707 (7F)**
Locating Data for Research: Data Collections and Resources for Thesis Writing, Teaching, and Grant Development for the Social Sciences and the Environment
James W. McNally, University of Michigan, USA & National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA), United States
Kathryn Lavender, National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA), United States

18:00-20:00   **Official Conference Dinner (optional extra) | Za Watami**
Meet in the Toshi Center Hotel lobby at 17:15

May 22, 2019
Wednesday at a Glance

09:00-10:40	**Parallel Session I**
10:40-11:00	Coffee Break | Room 708 Foyer (7F)
11:00-12:40	**Parallel Session II**
12:40-13:45	Lunch Break | Room 708 Foyer (7F)
13:45-15:00	**Parallel Session III**
15:00-15:15	Coffee Break | Room 708 Foyer (7F)
15:15-16:30	**Parallel Session IV**
16:30-16:45	**Closing Session | Room 707 (7F)**

Monday Schedule | May 20, 2019

Orion (5F)

Time	Event
09:15-10:45	Plenary Session
10:45-11:00	Break
11:00-12:15	Plenary Session
12:15-12:30	IAFOR Documentary Photography Award
12:30-12:45	Conference Photograph
12:45-14:00	Lunch
14:00-15:30	Plenary Session
15:30-15:45	Break
15:45-16:45	Poster Session
17:30-19:00	Welcome Reception (at Garb Central)

Tuesday Schedule | May 21, 2019

	Room 607	Room 608	Room 609	Room 705	Room 707
09:00-10:40	Social Sustainability and Sustainable Living	Politics, Public Policy, Law & Criminology	Technology and Applied Sciences	Economics and Management	Aging and Gerontology – Quality of Life
10:40-10:55			Break		
10:55-12:10	Energy: Renewable Energy and Environmental Solutions	Economics and Management	Cognitive and Behavioral Sciences	–	Aging and Gerontology– Support
12:10-13:10			Lunch		
13:10-14:25	Environmental Sustainability & Human Consumption: Human and Life Sciences	Environmental Sustainability & Environmental Management: Freshwater	Psychology & Social Psychology	Demography, Human Geography & Population Studies	Aging and Gerontology – Medication
14:25-14:40			Break		
14:40-15:55	Social Work	Economics and Management	International Relations & Human Rights	Environmental Sustainability & Environmental Management: Atmosphere and Air	Aging and Gerontology – Physical Activity
16:00-17:00	–	–	–	–	Featured Presentation

Wednesday Schedule | May 22, 2019

Time	Room 607	Room 608	Room 609	Room 705	Room 707
09:00-10:40	-	Cultural and Media Studies	Politics	Natural, Environmental and Health Sciences	Aging and Gerontology – Nutrition
10:40-11:00	Break				
11:00-12:40	Environmental Sustainability & Environmental Management: Land Use & Misuse	Communications	Globalization and Internationalization	Aging and Gerontology – Gender	Aging and Gerontology – Life Satisfaction
12:40-13:45	Lunch				
13:45-15:00	Energy: Renewable Energy and Environmental Solutions	Psychology & Social Psychology	Education and Social Welfare	Aging and Gerontology – Physical Activity	Aging and Gerontology – Neighbourhood Environments
15:00-15:15	Break				
15:15-16:30	Sociology	Social Inclusion/Exclusion	Environmental Sustainability & Environmental Management: Atmosphere and Air	Aging and Gerontology – Urban Environment	Aging and Gerontology – Fitness
16:30-16:45	-	-	-	-	Closing Session

Lunch & Dinner

Lunch on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday is included in the conference registration fee. Lunch is by pre-reservation only and is available at the below times. If you ordered lunch, you can come to the registration desk and collect your lunch box.

Lunch Times

Monday, May 20	12:45-14:00	Orion Foyer (5F)
Tuesday, May 21	12:10-13:10	Room 708 Foyer (7F)
Wednesday, May 22	12:40-13:45	Room 708 Foyer (7F)

Conference Dinner

The Conference Dinner is a ticketed optional event (5000 JPY) on Tuesday, May 21.

The Conference Dinner is held in a private function room at a restaurant near the conference venue, and offers conference participants an excellent chance to enjoy delicious food in a relaxed setting while getting to know each other and making new connections outside the main conference environment.

Conference Dinner attendees should meet in the Lobby (1F) of the Toshi Center Hotel at 17:15 on Tuesday, May 21. The group leaves for the restaurant at 17:30. Please remember to bring your name tag to the Conference Dinner. Dinner starts from 18:00.

Restaurant name: Watami Akasakamitsuke 坐・和民 赤坂見附駅前店
Restaurant address: 107-0052, Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo 3-9-4, Akasaka fan and buildings 2 ·3F
住所〒107-0052 東京都港区赤坂3-9-4 赤坂扇やビル2・3F

Toshi Center Hotel
Directions & Access

The Toshi Center Hotel Tokyo is located in the Nagata-cho business district of Tokyo. Access to the hotel is convenient by Tokyo Metro from Nagatacho Station, Kojimachi Station and Akasaka-mitsuke Station.

From Narita International Airport
By Rail

1. From Narita Airport (all terminals) take the Narita Express to Tokyo Station.
2. Transfer to the JR Yamanote Line (Clockwise towards Shinagawa) from Tokyo Station and get off at the next stop, Yurakucho Station (JY30).
3. From Yurakucho Station transfer to the Tokyo Metro Yurakucho Line (Y18).
4. Get off at Nagatacho Station (Y16).
5. Exit the station at exit 9b and cross the street. Follow the walkway straight for about 100 meters. The Toshi Center will be on your right, and there are signs in both Japanese and English.

By Airport Limousine Bus

From Narita Airport take the airport limousine bus to Tokyo Garden Terrace Kioicho. Tokyo Garden Terrace Kioicho is located across the street from the Toshi Center Hotel.

From Haneda Airport
By Rail

1. Take Tokyo Monorail at Haneda Airport Station for Hamamatsucho Station
2. Transfer to the JR Yamanote Line at Hamamatsucho Station to Yurakucho Station
3. From Yurakucho Station transfer to the Tokyo Metro Yurakucho Line (Y18).
4. Get off at Nagatacho Station (Y16).
5. Exit the station at exit 9b and cross the street. Follow the walkway straight for about 100 meters. The Toshi Center will be on your right, and there are signs in both Japanese and English.

By Airport Limousine Bus

From Haneda Airport take the airport limousine bus to Tokyo Garden Terrace Kioicho. Tokyo Garden Terrace Kioicho is located across the street from the Toshi Center Hotel.

From within Tokyo

Take the Tokyo Metro to Nagatacho Station. Nagatacho Station (Y16, Z04, N07) is served by the Hanzomon Line (Z), Yurakucho Line (Y), and Namboku Line (N).

Exit the station at exit 9b and cross the street. Follow the road straight for about 100 meters, walking past the Junior High School. The Toshi Center will be on your right, and there are signs in both Japanese and English. Family Mart is on the left.

Address

Toshi Center Hotel 都市センターホテル
Hirakawa-cho 2-4-1, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0093
〒102-0093 東京都千代田区平河町2丁目4-1
Tel +81(0)3-3265-8211
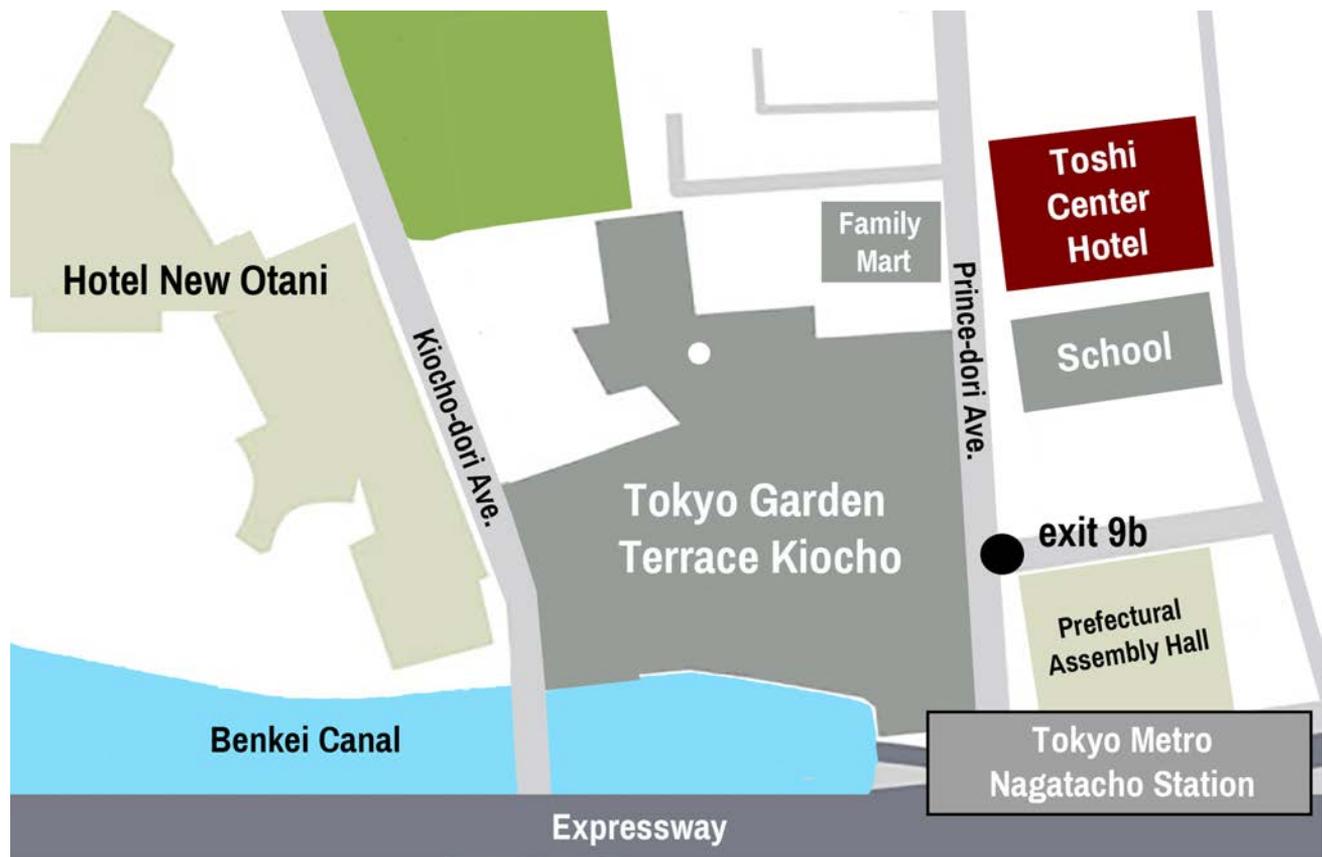
Toshi Center Hotel
Floor Guide

Second Floor | 2F

EV EV EV

Hotel Front Desk

Front Entrance →

Entrance Hall

Lounge

Iris Restaurant

EV EV EV

Fifth Floor | 5F

EV EV EV

EV EV EV

Orion

Subaru
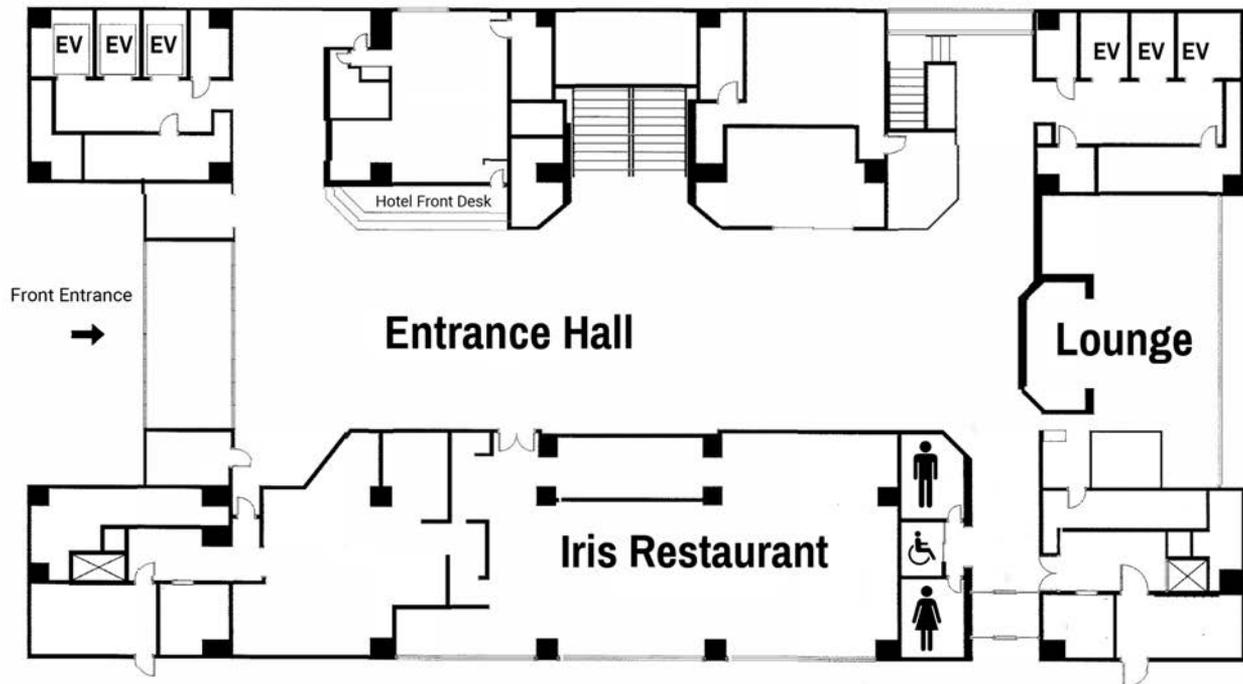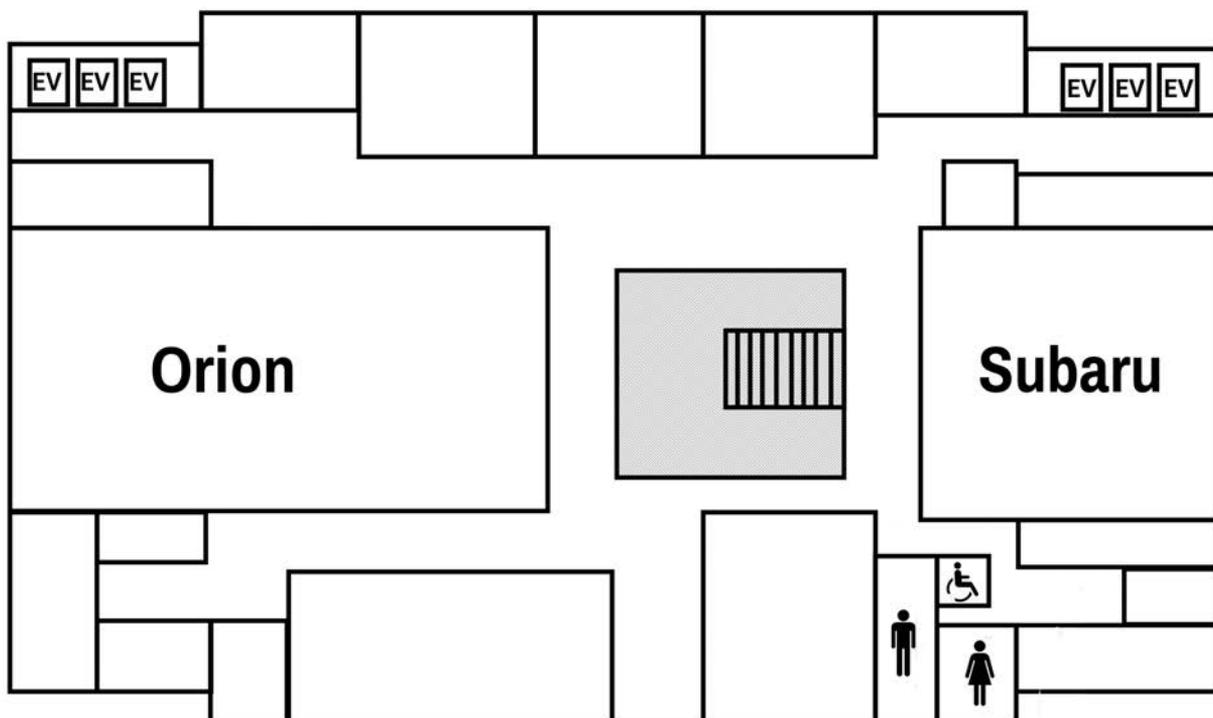
Sixth Floor | 6F
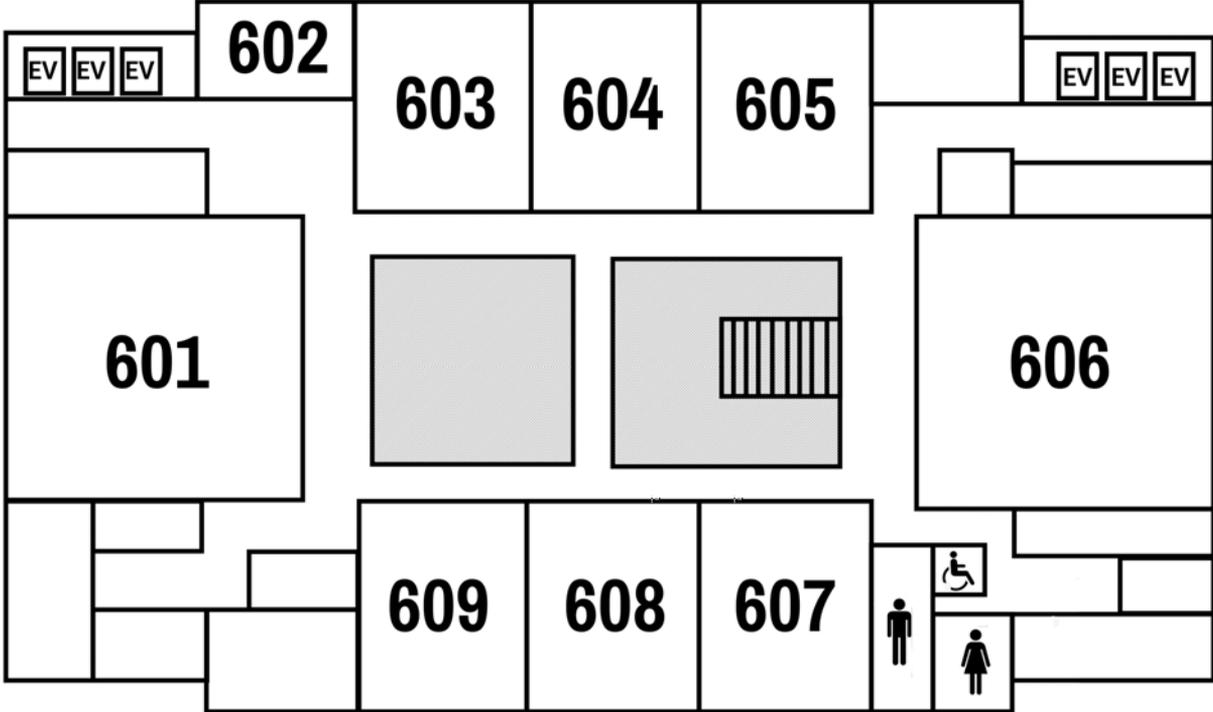
Seventh Floor | 7F
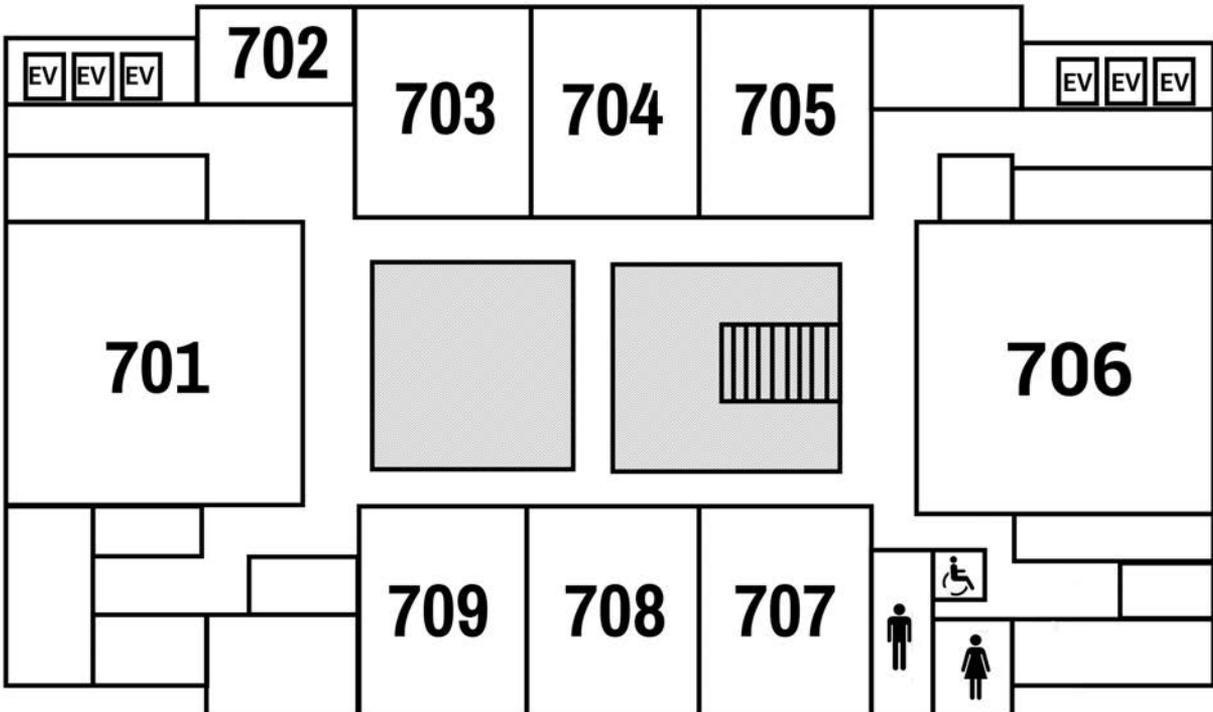
General Information

Registration

You will be able to pick up your registration pack and name card at the Conference Registration Desk. The Conference Registration Desk and Publications Desk will be situated at the following locations during the conference:

Monday, May 20   09:00-16:00   Orion Foyer (5F)
Tuesday, May 21   09:00-16:00   Room 708 Foyer (7F)
Wednesday, May 22   09:00-16:00   Room 708 Foyer (7F)

If you have any questions or concerns, IAFOR staff and volunteers will happily assist you in any way they can.

Name Badges

When you check in, you will receive a registration pack, which includes your name badge. Wearing your badge is required for entrance to the sessions. You must wear your badge at all times during the conference.

Internet Access

There is free Wi-Fi internet connection at the conference venue. However, this can be unreliable so we would strongly suggest that you do not rely on a live connection for your presentation.

Instructions on how to connect to the Wi-Fi will be available at the registration desk.

Refreshment Breaks

Complimentary coffee, tea and water will be available during the scheduled coffee breaks. Light snacks will be provided once in the morning and once in the afternoon.

General Information

Printing

For your convenience, we are able to offer a complimentary printing service of up to ten A4 sheets should you need this. Please ask for assistance with printing and be advised that printing may not be available at peak times.

Smoking

Smoking is only permitted in designated areas.

What to Wear & Bring

Attendees generally wear business casual attire. You may wish to bring a light jacket or sweater as meeting rooms are air-conditioned and sometimes cool.

Photo/Recording Waiver

Human interaction through networking and dissemination of this knowledge is at the core of what IAFOR does as an academic research organisation, conference organiser and publisher. As part of the archiving of the conference event, IAFOR takes photos in and around the conference venue, and uses the photos to document the event. This also includes the filming of certain sessions. We consider this documentation important and it provides evidence of our activities to members, partners and stakeholders all over the world, as well as to current and potential attendees like you. Some of these photos will therefore appear online and in print, including on social media. The above are the legitimate interests of the organisation that we assert under the new European Union law on General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). Under this legislation, you have an absolute right to opt out of any photo. We are committed to protecting and respecting your privacy. Read our full privacy policy – **www.iafor.org/about/privacy-policy**

Presentation Guide

Conference Abstracts

All conference abstracts are available online. Please visit **papers.iafor.org** for a searchable database of abstracts.

Oral & Workshop Presentations

Oral Presentations are normally scheduled in sessions comprising three presentations, lasting 75 minutes in total. In sessions with two Oral Presentations, the session will last 50 minutes, and in the case of four Oral Presentations, an extended session lasting 100 minutes will be scheduled.

The time in the sessions is to be divided equally between presentations. We recommend that an Oral Presentation should last 15–20 minutes to include time for question and answers, but should last no longer than 25 minutes. Any remaining session time may be used for additional discussion.

Equipment

All rooms will be equipped with a MacBook computer pre-installed with PowerPoint and Keynote and connected to a LCD projector or LCD screen. If you wish, you may directly link your own PC laptop, although we advise you to use the computer provided by plugging in your USB flash drive. We recommend that you bring two copies of your presentation in case one fails, and suggest sending yourself the presentation by email as a third and final precaution.

Session Chairs

Session Chairs are asked to introduce themselves and other speakers (briefly) using the provided printouts of speaker bios, hand out the provided presentation certificates at the end of the session, ensure that the session begins and ends on time, and that the time is divided fairly between the presentations. Each presenter should have no more than 25 minutes in which to present his or her paper and respond to any questions. The Session Chair is asked to assume this timekeeping role, and to this end yellow and red timekeeping cards are used as a visual cue for presenters, letting them know when they have five minutes remaining, and when they must stop.

Please follow the order in the programme, and if for any reason a presenter fails to show up, please keep to the original time slots as delegates use the programme to plan their attendance.

Presentation Guide

Presentation Certificates

Presenters will receive a certificate of presentation from their Session Chair or a member of staff at the end of their session.

Conference Proceedings

The Conference Proceedings are published on the IAFOR website (**papers.iafor.org**), and can be freely accessed as part of IAFOR's research archive. All authors may have their full paper published in the online Conference Proceedings.

Full text submission is due by June 22, 2019 through the online system. The proceedings will be published on July 22, 2019. Authors will have PDF copies of their offprints emailed to them by August 22, 2019.

A Polite Request to All Participants

Participants are requested to arrive in a timely fashion for all presentations, whether to their own or to those of other presenters. Presenters are reminded that the time slots should be divided fairly and equally between the number of presentations, and that presentations should not overrun.

Participants should refrain from talking amongst themselves and ensure that mobile phones are switched off or set to silent mode during presentations.

Become an IAFOR Member

IAFOR provides an excellent personal and professional environment for academics and scholars of all ages and backgrounds to come together and exchange the latest ideas, and inform each other's perspectives through their own cultural and disciplinary background and experiences. We are able to do this thanks to the exceptional network of individuals and institutions around the world who support our work and help shape our exceptional events globally. We emphasise the nurturing and supporting of young academics from different backgrounds, providing mutual advice and guidance, and offer more senior academics the chance to forge working relationships outside of their traditional networks.

In a world where division and strife are underlined and played up in national and local contexts, and political posturing frequently seeks to ostracise and demonise, IAFOR is committed to working across cultural and national borders, and to work to bring people together. We believe that mature human interaction and academic and cultural exchange are essential to offering positive versions of the future, where cooperation happens with individuals and institutions who share a commitment to bridge divides, to being good global citizens, and to making the world a better place.

By becoming a member, you will become a stakeholder in the IAFOR mission of facilitating international exchange, encouraging intercultural awareness, and promoting interdisciplinary discussion in the hope and expectation of generating and sharing new knowledge. Join us now in this growing global organisation, and help make a difference today.

To learn more about IAFOR membership, please visit:
www.iafor.org/membership

The Reverend Professor
Stuart D. B. Picken (1942–2016)

The late Reverend Professor Stuart D. B. Picken began his distinguished career in academia as a Rotary Scholar on a research trip to Japan. A native of Scotland who had dedicated himself to religious studies, he immediately became fascinated by Japanese culture and the practice of Shinto. He was particularly drawn to the parallels and differences he saw in Western pedagogy compared to that of the East and began a lifelong mission to bridge the communication and knowledge gap between the two worlds.

Picken was appointed Professor of Philosophy at the International Christian University (ICU) in 1972. Here he turned his Western theological and philosophical training to comparative religious and cultural studies of Japan, at a time when the country was emerging from the shadows of the Second World War.

His groundbreaking and controversial work on suicide in Japan made his name within the country, but it was his subsequent work on Shinto that influenced the rehabilitation of the religion at a time when it was dismissed in the West as pagan and primitive, or unjustly caricatured for its wartime associations.

Whether in his research or teaching, Picken devoted much of his life to increasing understanding between his adopted country of Japan and the West, and in 2007 he was recognised with the Order of the Sacred Treasure, an imperial decoration for his pioneering research and outstanding contribution to the promotion of friendship and mutual understanding between Japan and the United Kingdom. He also served as the International Adviser to the High Priest of the Tsubaki Grand Shrine, one of Japan's largest and oldest shrines.

From 2009 he was the founding Chairman of The International Academic Forum (IAFOR), where he was highly active in helping nurture and mentor a new generation of academics, and facilitating better intercultural and international awareness and understanding.

Stuart D. B. Picken was a cherished friend and an inspiration to IAFOR and its community of supporters. In honour of Professor Picken and his dedication to academia, the ideals of intercultural understanding and the principles of interdisciplinary study, IAFOR has created the Stuart D. B. Picken Grant and Scholarship, an award supported by the Stuart D. B. Picken Memorial Fund. Awards are made to PhD students and early career academics who are in need of funding to complete their research, and whose work demonstrates excellence in the core values of academic rigour, intercultural sensitivity and interdisciplinarity.

IAFOR Publications

Introduction

IAFOR's publications provide a constructive environment for the facilitation of dialogue between academics at the intersections of nation, culture and discipline. Since 2009, when the organisation was established, over 20,000 academics have presented their research at IAFOR conferences – a wealth of ideas have been generated and partnerships formed. Our various publications, from Conference Proceedings, to peer-reviewed journals, to our online magazine, provide a permanent record of and a global online platform for this valuable research. All of our publications are Open Access, freely available online and free of publishing fees of any kind. By publishing work with IAFOR, authors enter into an exclusive License Agreement, where they have copyright but license exclusive rights in their article to IAFOR as the publisher.

Conference Proceedings

As a presenter at an IAFOR conference you are encouraged to submit a final paper to our Conference Proceedings. These online publications are Open Access research repositories, which act as a permanent record of the research generated at IAFOR conferences. All of our Conference Proceedings are freely available to read online. Papers should be uploaded through the submission system before the Final Paper Submission Deadline, which is one month after the end of the conference.

IAFOR Journals

IAFOR publishes several editorially independent, Open Access journals across a variety of disciplines. They conform to the highest academic standards of international peer review, and are published in accordance with IAFOR's commitment to make all of our published materials available online.

How are papers submitted?

Submissions should be original, previously unpublished papers which are not under consideration for publication in any other journal. All articles are submitted through the submission portal on the journal website and must conform to the journal submission guidelines.

How does IAFOR ensure academic integrity?

Once appointed by IAFOR's Publications Committee, the Journal Editor is free to appoint his or her own editorial team and advisory members, who help to rework and revise papers as appropriate, according to internationally accepted standards. All papers published in the journal have been subjected to the rigorous and accepted processes of academic peer review. Neither editors nor members of the editorial team are remunerated for their work.

Where are the journals indexed?

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What's the reach?

Each of our journal issues is viewed thousands of times a month and the articles are frequently cited by researchers the world over, largely with thanks to our dedicated marketing efforts. Each issue is promoted across our social media platforms and to our tailored email marketing lists. On average, each journal publishes biannually.

Selected IAFOR Journals are available for purchase on Amazon. Search for The International Academic Forum (IAFOR).

What's the cost?

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How are IAFOR Journals related to IAFOR Conferences and Conference Proceedings?

IAFOR Journals reflect the interdisciplinary and international nature of our conferences and are organised thematically. A presenter can choose to publish either in Conference Proceedings or submit their manuscript to the corresponding IAFOR Journal for review.

Current IAFOR Journal titles include

IAFOR Journal of Arts & Humanities
IAFOR Journal of Cultural Studies
IAFOR Journal of Education
IAFOR Journal of Language Learning
IAFOR Journal of Media, Communication & Film
IAFOR Journal of Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences

THINK

THINK, The Academic Platform, is IAFOR's online magazine, publishing the latest in interdisciplinary research and ideas from some of the world's foremost academics, many of whom have presented at IAFOR conferences. Content is varied in both subject and form, with everything from full research papers to shorter opinion pieces and interviews. *THINK* gives academics the opportunity to step outside of the traditional research publishing status quo – to get creative, explore different disciplines and to have their ideas heard, shared and discussed by a diverse, global audience.

For more information on *THINK* please visit www.think.iafor.org

If you would like more information about any of IAFOR's publications, please contact publications@iafor.org

IAFOR Academic Grant
& Scholarship Recipients

Our warmest congratulations go to Yuxin Cao and Li-Ting Yeh, who have been selected by the conference Organising Committee to receive grants and scholarships to present their research at ACSS/ACSEE/AGen2019.

IAFOR's grants and scholarships programme provides financial support to PhD students and early career academics, with the aim of helping them pursue research excellence and achieve their academic goals through interdisciplinary study and interaction. Awards are based on the appropriateness of the educational opportunity in relation to the applicant's field of study, financial need, and contributions to their community and to IAFOR's mission of interdisciplinarity. Scholarships are awarded based on availability of funds from IAFOR and vary with each conference.

Find out more about IAFOR grants and scholarships: **www.iafor.org/financial-support**

Yuxin Cao | IAFOR Scholarship Recipient

50396 (Agen)
Neighbourhood Environment and the Elderly's Ageing-in-place Experiences in Singapore Public Housing – A Case Study of Boon Teck Neighbourhood
Yuxin Cao, National University of Singapore, Singapore
Chye Kiang Heng, National University of Singapore, Singapore
John Chye Fung, National University of Singapore, Singapore

Cao Yuxin is currently a PhD candidate at the Centre for Ageing Research in the Environment, Department of Architecture, National University of Singapore. Her research interest is age-friendly neighbourhood environment for the elderly in Singapore's high-rise high-density context, focusing on exploring how neighbourhood environment (i.e., neighbourhood walkability and neighbourhood space quality) influences the elderly's out-of-home activities, including passive watching, physical activities and social participation. Her research interest stems from her experience as a volunteer in 2012 when she took care of people with disabilities in Johor Cheshire Home, Malaysia. She obtained her Master of Architecture degree from Cornell University, USA and a bachelor's degree in Architecture from Dalian University of Technology, China. She worked as an Intern Architect in Mckean Architecture, Dalian Architectural Design & Research, DnA Design and Architecture, and Urbanus.

Li-Ting Yeh | IAFOR Scholarship Recipient

50382 (AGen)
Moving Behavior Among the Retired Middle-aged and Elderly in Taiwan: Life Satisfaction and Aging in Place
Li-Ting Yeh, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan
Shu-Chen Hu, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan
Hui-Ching Weng, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

Li-Ting Yeh is a graduate student at the Institute of Gerontology, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan. Her experience is in long-term care and caring for seniors. At present she is majoring in Gerontology and undertaking comprehensive research on the elderly. Her particular focus is on independent moving behavior which is a crucial skill needed by everyone in later life.

Monday
May 20

Plenary Session

Featured Presentation: James W. McNally
Defining and Measuring Resilience in an Aging World

Monday, May 20 | 09:30-10:00 | Orion Hall (5F)

Much research and policy develop seeks to address the challenge of an "Aging World". This is a misplaced concern as we are already living in an "Older World" where the population fifty-five and older has been playing an increasing role in the structures and behaviors of world populations for decades. This presentation focuses on how elders are showing increased resilience in the face of the physical, emotional and economic changes that are part of growing older and aging successfully. The presentation will review new findings and research that emphasizes the manner in which elders are adapting to living longer and how we are seeing a healthier and more successful cohort of older individuals. The presentation will look at issues such as aging in place, innovative treatments for chronic conditions and the problems associated with life extension as a goal as opposed to increased quality of life. The presentation will seek to summarize many of the themes and approaches offered as part of the AGEN19 meetings and make suggestions for new lines of inquiry.

James W. McNally

Dr James W. McNally is the Director of the NACDA Program on Aging, a data archive containing over 1,500 studies related to health and the aging lifecourse. He currently does methodological research on the improvement and enhancement of secondary research data and has been cited as an expert authority on data imputation. Dr McNally has directed the NACDA Program on Aging since 1998 and has seen the archive significantly increase its holdings with a growing collection of seminal studies on the aging lifecourse, health, retirement and international aspects of aging. He has spent much of his career addressing methodological issues with a specific focus on specialized application of incomplete or deficient data and the enhancement of secondary data for research applications. Dr McNally has also worked extensively on issues related to international aging and changing perspectives on the role of family support in the later stages of the aging lifecourse.

Keynote Presentation: Kotaro Katsuki
Independence and Interdependence: Preliminary Thoughts from the Viewpoint of Japan's Experience on SDGs Implementation
Monday, May 20 | 10:00-10:45 | Orion Hall (5F)

The introduction of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in autumn of 2015 reflects the current situation regarding our societies both domestically and internationally. The presentation will attempt to provide an overview of the historical context that led to the adoption of the SDGs, and to shed light on one of the key features, partnership, and share with the audience the Government of Japan's efforts to promote the agenda, with concrete examples of cooperation with various stakeholders in Japan.

Kotaro Katsuki

Kotaro Katsuki is the Director of the Global Issues Cooperation Division of the International Cooperation Bureau at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, where he is responsible for the overall coordination of implementing the Japanese Government's activities related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) both domestically and internationally.

Mr Katsuki joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1994. Before commencing his current position, he held various appointments including First Secretary at the Embassy of Japan in the United States, Counsellor at the Embassy of Japan in the People's Republic of China and Director of Southeast Asia Economic Partnership Division.

He holds a BA in Law from the University of Tokyo and an MA in Regional Studies East Asia from Harvard University. He has lectured at various universities including, for four-and-a-half years, as a part time lecturer at the Faculty of Law at Chuo University.

Independence and Interdependence – Perspectives from a Development Practitioner Based in Indonesia

Monday, May 20 | 11:00-11:45 | Orion Hall (5F)

While Southeast Asia is growing fast and has a booming middle class, there are still a large number of populations living in poverty. Kopernik, a social purpose organization founded in 2010 in Indonesia, is bringing innovative solutions to reduce poverty in Indonesia and neighbouring countries. The speaker will share his journey in establishing Kopernik, and talk about the approaches Kopernik takes in testing simple solutions in a lean way. He will also share his perspectives on how governments, companies, academics and non profits play important roles in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

Toshi Nakamura

Toshi, together with his wife Ewa Wojkowska, co-founded Kopernik in 2010 with a vision to make international development more effective. Before starting Kopernik, Toshi dealt with governance reform, peace building processes, monitoring and evaluation, and post-disaster reconstruction at the United Nations (UN) in Timor-Leste, Indonesia, Sierra Leone, USA and Switzerland.

Prior to joining the UN, Toshi was a management consultant for McKinsey & Company in Tokyo. He holds an LLB from Kyoto University, Japan, and MSc Comparative Politics from the London School of Economics and Political Science, and is a Guest Professor at Osaka University's Center for the Study of Co*Design, Osaka University. Toshi was selected as a World Economic Forum (WEF) Young Global Leader in 2012, and was a member of the WEF Global Agenda Council on Sustainable Development in 2014–2016.

Featured Presentation: Lowell Sheppard
Independence and Interdependence

Monday, May 20 | 11:45-12:15 | Orion Hall (5F)

Lowell Sheppard will bring a personal perspective to the theme of "Independence and Interdependence" and bring personal accounts, stories, and examples of how communities have survived stress and disaster by fostering independence through interdependence. For example, he will tell how the role of the Tsunami Stones illustrate interdependence through time. He will also explore what true independence and self reliance are, which will be themes of his solo crossing of the Pacific.

Lowell Sheppard

Lowell Sheppard is an author, speaker, social entrepreneur, former minister, fellow of the Royal Geographic Society, husband, father, long-distance cyclist, and aspiring sailor. Lowell has spent his entire adult life working with established non-government organisations (also known as non-profit societies) and in several NGO start-ups. As Founder of HOPE International Development Agency Japan and Asia Pacific twenty years ago, Lowell has seen the growth of HOPE to be in the top 2% of charitable organisations in Japan with the coveted "nintei" certified tax-deductible status.

Lowell has served for the last twenty years as an informal advisor to companies and boards in the area of ethical decision making and thought leadership with a focus on community legacy. He has dedicated much of his life to social and environmental improvement projects.

While continuing as Asia Pacific Director for HOPE International Development Agency, in 2020 Lowell is launching an Education Initiative called Navigate22, with a focus on Thought Leadership in the area of Ethics, and Sustainable Goal Setting. Pacific Solo (www.pacificsolo.com) is a 5 year initiative within Navigate22.

Over the coming years, Lowell will prepare himself for the biggest challenge of his life: a solo journey across the North Pacific by the time he's reached 70 years of age. Sailing from Tokyo to Vancouver, Lowell will navigate through the Pacific garbage patch to mourn the human impact on our planet and contemplate the beauty and resiliency of our world.

The project accompanies Navigate 22, an ethics consulting company founded by Lowell in 2019. Pacific Solo will serve as a motif for exploration, sustainability, goal setting, and achievement.

Keynote Presentation: Eddie Bruce-Jones
South Asian Indenture to Jamaica:
Between Law, Literature and Social Science

Monday, May 20 | 14:00-14:45 | Orion Hall (5F)

The 100th anniversary of the abolition of British indentureship in 2017 marked a renaissance of governmental, civil-society and scholarly activity on the legacy of indentureship. The indentureship system sent over one million Indian and Chinese labourers to the Caribbean and other British colonial territories between 1845 and 1917. However, there is a great deal of scholarly work yet to be done on this important social, political and economic system of labour relations.

The work required to fully understand and critically interrogate the indenture system and its significance both to the nation-building project of empire as well as the interior lives of the indentured labourers and their descendants, is by its very nature, interdisciplinary. It involves examination of the legal and administrative structures that enabled the indenture system to emerge in the orbit of the transatlantic slave system. It also requires a close look at the literature written by descendants of indentured labourers, which allows a window into the effects of the system on the material conditions and identity of a significant part of the South Asian diaspora. Finally, a look at the archival records from the era, including for example indentures, colonial planning records and correspondence on mortality rates during the transport, allows critical historians to ask questions that demand imaginative interpretive inquiry.

This lecture outlines an ongoing project that explores the relationship between the lifeways of indentured labourers through literature and archival records. The project interrogates the relationship between the various legal frameworks mobilised by the indenture contracts in the regulation of everyday lives of labourers, including immigration law, private contract law, criminal law, labour law, and family law. This aspect of the project is relevant to legal theorists and legal historians and helps situate indentureship as a legal form in the context of the British colonial era. The project suggests ways in which diasporic imaginings of indenture contest the temporal and spatial rigidity of conventional legal historical narratives.

Eddie Bruce-Jones

Eddie Bruce-Jones (DPhil, Berlin; LLM, KCL; JD, Columbia; MA, Berlin; AB, Harvard) is Deputy Dean and Reader (Associate Professor) in Law & Anthropology at Birkbeck College School of Law, University of London, where he teaches and researches in the areas of human rights, European law, legal theory, equality law and legal anthropology. He is author of *Race in the Shadow of Law: State Violence in Contemporary Europe* (Routledge, 2016), and co-author of the forthcoming *Anti-Discrimination Law: Texts, Cases and Materials*, 3rd Edition (with Aileen McColgan, Hart, 2019). His scholarly writing can be found in the *Columbia Human Rights Law Review, Race & Class* and the *UCLA Journal of International Law and Foreign Affairs*. He is currently writing his second book tentatively titled *Kaala Paani: Law, Imagination and Colonial Indenture,* for which he was a research fellow at the Max Planck Institute for European Legal History in Frankfurt, Germany. He is a member of the New York Bar and an Associate Academic Fellow of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple. He serves on the Editorial Board of the *Journal of Asylum, Immigration and Nationality Law*, the Board of Trustees of the UK Lesbian and Gay Immigration Group and the Board of Directors of the Institute of Race Relations (London) and the advisory board of the Centre for Intersectional Justice (Berlin).

What Role Should Japanese Universities Play in the Refugee Crisis?

Monday, May 20 | 14:45-15:30 | Orion Hall (5F)

Although the history of asylum is long, the refugee regime was formally created after the First World War. The regime was reshaped during the Cold War. It was an attempt to incorporate the refugee problem into the context of international politics. However, we are witnessing various challenges and hurdles in dealing with new issues within the framework of the regime. Based on this general background, this presentation will discuss what Japan has experienced as a state party to the 1951 Refugee Convention. Then, it will focus on the role of Japanese institutions of higher education and research, that is to say, universities, in light of recent movements represented by the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants and the Global Compact on Refugees.

Osamu Arakaki

Osamu Arakaki is a professor at International Christian University (ICU), Japan, and an expert of international law and international relations. He received a PhD in Law from Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand, an MA in Political Science from the University of Toronto, Canada, and an MA in Law from Meiji Gakuin University, Japan. Before he began serving at ICU, he was a visiting fellow at Harvard Law School, USA, visiting associate professor at the University of Tokyo, Japan, and professor at Hiroshima City University, Japan. His main works include *Refugee Law and Practice in Japan* (Ashgate, 2008), "Non-state actors and UNHCR's supervisory role in international relations," in James C Simeon (ed.), *The UNHCR and the Supervision of International Refugee Law* (Cambridge University Press, 2013) and *Statelessness Conventions and Japanese Laws: Convergence and Divergence* (UNHCR Representation in Japan, 2015).

THINK.IAFOR.ORG

THE ACADEMIC PLATFORM

THINK.IAFOR.ORG is IAFOR's online magazine, launched in early 2016. *THINK* is an ambitious project conceived by academics, for academics, with the following objectives:

To provide an international, far-reaching platform for the best research presented at IAFOR conferences;

To make original, high-quality, thought-provoking multimedia content freely accessible to a wide readership;

To facilitate the opportunity for academics to step outside of the traditional research publishing status quo – to get creative, explore different disciplines and to have their ideas heard, shared and discussed by a diverse, global academic audience.

Content published on *THINK* spans a wide variety of disciplines and the format is varied, encompassing full research papers, long-form journalism, opinion pieces, creative writing, interviews, podcasts, video, photography, artwork and more. Current contributing authors include leading academics such as Professor Svetlana Ter-Minasova, Professor A. Robert Lee, Professor Bill Ashcroft and Professor J. A. A. Stockwin.

Get involved by visiting the website, following us on Facebook and Twitter and signing up to our e-newsletter.

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SUBMIT TO THINK

We are currently accepting submissions for publication in 2019. We welcome photographs to accompany articles, as well as topical photo-essays.

Submissions should be between 500 and 2,500 words and sent to publications@iafor.org. Please include "THINK submission" in the subject line.

The IAFOR Documentary Photography Award 2018

Join us as we celebrate the winners of this year's IAFOR Documentary Photography Award – an international photography competition that seeks to promote and assist in the professional development of emerging documentary photographers and photojournalists.

www.iaforphotoaward.org

Monday, May 20 | 12:15-12:30 | Orion Hall (5F)

IAFOR Documentary Photography Award 2018

Award Winners Screening

The IAFOR Documentary Photography Award was launched by The International Academic Forum (IAFOR) in 2015 as an international photography award that seeks to promote and assist in the professional development of emerging documentary photographers and photojournalists. Another important objective of this contest is to help bridge the divide between the world of practicing photojournalists/ documentary photographers and the world of academic scholars, and create an accessible and exciting ground for dialogue and discussion at our conference events, and beyond. The award has benefitted since the outset from the expertise of an outstanding panel of internationally renowned photographers, including Dr Paul Lowe as the Founding Judge, and Ed Kashi, Simon Roberts, Simon Norfolk, Emma Bowkett, Monica Allende, Jocelyn Bain Hogg, Maria Teresa Salvati and Ziyah Gafić as Guest Judges.

As an organisation, IAFOR's mission is to promote international exchange, facilitate intercultural awareness, encourage interdisciplinary discussion, and generate and share new knowledge. In keeping with this mission, and in appreciation of the great value of photography as a medium that can be shared across borders of language, culture and nation, and to influence and inform our academic work and programmes, the IAFOR Documentary Photography Award was launched as a competition that would help underline the importance of the organisation's aims, and would promote and recognise best practices and excellence. In support of up-and-coming talent, the IAFOR Documentary Photography Award is free to enter.

Now in its fifth year, the award has already been widely recognised by those in the industry and has been supported by World Press Photo, *British Journal of Photography*, Metro Imaging, MediaStorm, Think Tank Photo, University of the Arts London and RMIT University, among others.

The work of this year's winners will be screened at ACSS/ACSEE/AGen2019.

Image by Subhrajit Sen | 2018 Third Place Winner

Paul Lowe | Founding Judge

Our Founding Judge, Dr Paul Lowe is a Reader in Documentary Photography and the Course Leader of the Masters program in Photojournalism and Documentary Photography at the London College of Communication, University of the Arts London, UK. Paul is an award-winning photographer who has been published in *TIME*, *Newsweek*, *Life*, *The Sunday Times Magazine*, *The Observer*, and *The Independent*, amongst others. He has covered breaking news the world over, including the fall of the Berlin Wall, Nelson Mandela's release, famine in Africa, the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, and the destruction of Grozny.

His book, *Bosnians*, documenting 10 years of the war and post-war situation in Bosnia, was published in April 2005 by Saqi books. His research interest focuses on the photography of conflict, and he has contributed chapters to the books *Picturing Atrocity: Photography in Crisis* (Reaktion, 2012) and *Photography and Conflict*. His most recent books include *Photography Masterclass* published by Thames and Hudson, and *Understanding Photojournalism*, co-authored with Dr Jenny Good, published by Bloomsbury Academic Press. Paul is an Emeritus Member of VII Photo Agency.

Maria Teresa Salvati | Guest Judge

Maria Teresa is Founder and editor-in-chief at Slideluck Editorial, which exhibits a selection of the best photographic works and multimedia presented during Slideluck events worldwide, as well as works from guest artists.

Maria Teresa conceived and curated the project *Born the Same*, a selection of ten different works exploring sub-cultures and micro-stories working as reminders that we are all born the same, despite cultural, emotional and political conditions. The project was first presented at Les Rencontres De La Photographie Arles 2017, during La Nuit de l'Année, and is now travelling globally.

She co-edited and co-curated Hungry Still, an exhibition and publication produced and designed by Slideluck London, FORMAT Festival and QUAD, and printed by AKINA Factory. The collective project showcases twenty-four of the best works that have contributed to the English platform, since its inception, with a selection of images combined with personal anecdotes and recipes.

Maria Teresa is also a personal branding consultant. She helps photographers find their "spot of beauty" and vision, advises them on how to build their identity, and helps them communicate via the most appropriate channels (i.e. social media). Now she teaches in Bari, Italy at F.Project School of Photography and Cinematography, in Rome at Officine Fotografiche, and as a guest lecturer at the London College of Communication (LCC).

Ziyah Gafić | Guest Judge

Ziyah Gafić is an award winning photojournalist with 19 years of experience, focusing on societies in conflict and Muslim communities across the globe. He covered major news stories in over 50 countries. His work has appeared in *TIME*, *Le Monde*, *The New York Times*, *GEO*, *The Sunday Times Magazine*, *La Repubblica*, *The Telegraph Magazine*, *The New Yorker*, among others. He authored five books including *Troubled Islam*, *Quest for Identity*, and *Heartland*. His work won a plethora of awards, including multiple awards at World Press Photo, Visa pour l'image, Arles Rencontres de la photographie and grants from Magnum Foundation, Getty Images and Prince Claus Fund. Ziyah is member of VII Photo Agency and a TED Speaker.

Supporters

The IAFOR Documentary Photography Award is supported by a number of leading institutions, organisations and publications around the world in its aim to promote and recognise best practice and excellence in documentary photography and photojournalism. These partnerships are a testament to the high regard in which the award is held within the photography industry.

The IAFOR Documentary Photography Award would like to thank the following organisations for their support:
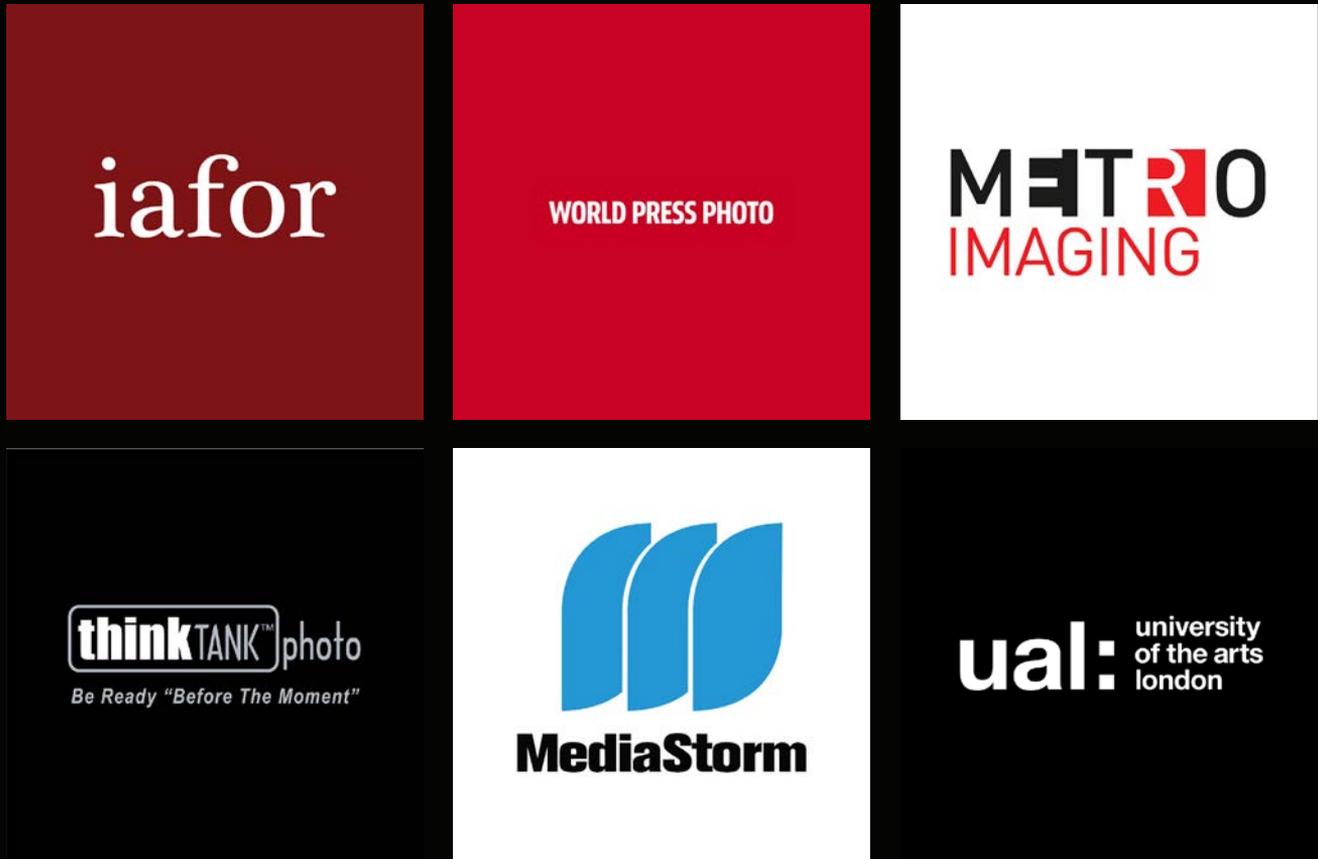
Sponsorship Opportunities

As a key organisation involved with the IAFOR Documentary Photography Award, you will add to the experience of these emerging professionals while showcasing the authenticity and responsibility of your brand. Through social media, product integration, logo placement, potential press coverage, promotion at the award ceremony and subsequent exhibitions in Japan, Spain, USA and UK, you have the opportunity to help bring attention to the work of highly talented photographers.

For information on sponsorship opportunities or becoming a supporter of the IAFOR Documentary Photography Award, please contact Thaddeus Pope, Creative Director, IAFOR Documentary Photography Award (tpope@iafor.org).

Monday
May 20

Poster Session

Abstracts appear as originally submitted by the author. Any spelling, grammatical, or typographical errors are those of the author.

51535   15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)
Oral Health Knowledge and Attitudes of the Elderly Population
I-po Lin, Oriental Institute of Technology, Taiwan
Ling-shuo Chu, Oriental Institute of Technology, Taiwan
En-tzu Chen, Oriental Institute of Technology, Taiwan
Hsin-shih Wang, Oriental Institute of Technology, Taiwan
Xuan Luo, Oriental Institute of Technology, Taiwan

Oral health is an important component of 'Active Aging'. Oral disorders could impact the general health and quality of life. The objective of this study was to investigate oral health knowledge and attitudes among elderly people. A cross-sectional design was conducted. This study used convenient sampling to recruit study subjects who were aged 65 years or older, and took place in August 2018 in New Taipei City, Taiwan. All participants were interviewed by a structural questionnaire which included demographic data (age, gender, marital status, education), oral health knowledge and attitudes. The oral health knowledge section included 11 multiple choice questions, and the score was calculated base on the total correct answers. In the attitudes section, the subjects were asked to rate the importance of dental care (13 items) on a 5-point Likert scale. Statistical analytic methods included descriptive statistics, one-way ANOVA, Pearson product-moment correlation and multiple regression. All analyses were performed using SPSS for Windows. Totally, there were 303 valid responses. Most subjects were women (59.4%), aged 65-70 (30.7%), married (63.4%), and no schooling or elementary (33.7%). In all subjects, the mean scores of knowledge and attitudes were 6.36 (SD=2.11) and 51.11(SD=7.60) respectively. The multiple regression model showed knowledge was significantly associated with attitudes, and the coefficient was 1.34 (p<0.001). Based on the study finding, the subjects with better oral health knowledge had more positive oral health attitudes.

51817   15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)
Sleeping Quality of Nursing Home Healthcare Workers
Bronya Luk, Tung Wah College, Hong Kong

The aim of the study were to compare sleeping quality, fatigue level and work-related stress among shift and non-shift nursing home health care workers in Hong Kong. Method: It was a cross-sectional study. Health and safety executive (HSE), Brief Fatigue Inventory (BFI) and Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) were adopted to assess the work-related stress, fatigue level, and sleeping quality among the healthcare workers. Result: There were 184 participants, 105 (57.1%) healthcare workers on shift work, 79 (42.9%) healthcare workers on regular (non-shift work). Female participants were 124 (69.6%) and male participants were 56 (30.4%). Age range were 22-55 and mean age was 40. There was no significant difference of work related stress between the healthcare workers work in shift and non-shift duty. The fatigue levels of healthcare workers on shift (Mean=6.97) were higher than non-shift working group (Mean=5.92), and the difference is significant (P<0.001). In sleeping quality, the study found that non-shift working group was better than shift working group. Healthcare workers work in shift duty reported has worse sleeping quality in general (Mean=2.42) than non-shift healthcare workers (Mean=1.96) with significant difference (P<0.001). Conclusion: The results showed the sleeping quality of health worker with shift duty was poor, and their fatigue level was higher compared with healthcare workers on regular duty. Further study should be done to help improve the healthcare workers' sleeping quality and lower their fatigue level because healthcare workers' health will directly affect the quality care they provided for the elderly.

51696   15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)
Retention of Young Nursing Assistants to Help the Elderly Maintain Independence
Jonathan Ka-Ming Ho, The Open University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Jessie Yuk-Seng Chung, The Open University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Ching-Yee Lam, The Open University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Joseph Kok-Long Lee, The Open University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Linda Yin-King Lee, The Open University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Edward Kei Ngai, Evangelical Lutheran Church Social Service, Hong Kong
Esther Chui-Yan Wong, Evangelical Lutheran Church Social Service, Hong Kong
Jamie Wai-Man Yu, The Open University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Background: Population aging leads to an increasing demand for nursing assistants to help the elderly maintain independence. However, aging and shortage of nursing assistants are critical challenges facing the long-term care sector. Therefore, a conceptual framework has been developed to evaluate the influence of work environment and job satisfaction on the employment intention of young nursing assistants in the long-term care sector. Aim: The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between work environment, job satisfaction and employment intention among young nursing assistants in the long-term care sector. Methods: This study was a cross-sectional survey. A convenience sample of 137 full-time nursing assistants aged 18 to 30 was obtained from the long-term care sector in Hong Kong. Work environment factors, job satisfaction level and intention to stay or leave were measured by a self-administered questionnaire with a content validity index of 0.91. Results: Favorable work environment factors, especially comprehensive training and supportive supervision, had significant associations with higher job satisfaction level. Moreover, there were significant positive correlations between job satisfaction level and intention to stay in current position or long-term care sector. Besides, significant negative correlations were found between job satisfaction level and intention to leave current job or organization. Conclusions: Young nursing assistants' employment intention was correlated with their job satisfaction that was associated with their work environment in the long-term care sector. Management should improve the work environment, particularly the aspects of training and supervision, to retain young nursing assistants to help the elderly maintain independence.

Monday Poster Session

51586   15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)
Association Between Diabetes Mellitus and Adiposity Markers Among Elderly People: Results From NAHSIT 2013-2016
Chyi-Huey Bai, Taipei Medical University, Taiwan
Yen-Chun Fan, Taipei Medical University, Taiwan
Wen-Harn Pan, Taipei Medical University, Taiwan

Introduction: The purpose of this study was to compare the values of various adiposity markers between diabetic and nondiabetic participants in a representative sample of Taiwanese elderly population. Methods The data source was the Nutrition and Health Survey in Taiwan (NAHSIT), 2013-2016. The elderly participants were those aged from 65 years and up. Body composition data were gathered by trained technician in a mobile DEXA vehicle. Diabetes mellitus was defined by any one of following criteria: self-reported diabetes with treatment, glucose ≥126 mg/dL, or hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) ≥6.5%. The adiposity markers were weight, waist circumference, body mass index (BMI), total fat mass, and total lean mass. Results. Around 27.3% (104) of total population were identified as DM and there are 277 (72.7%) participants without DM. The significant difference between diabetic and nondiabetic groups was found in several adiposity markers and body composition parameters including weight (65.6±11.8 and 61.8±10.1 kg, p=0.007), BMI (25.5±3.8 and 24.2±3.2 kg/m2, p=0.004), waist circumference (91.0±10.8 and 86.0±9.5 cm, p<0.001), but not the markers of percent body fat (32.1% and 30.6%, p=0.196) and percent lean mass (63.2% % and 63.9%, p=0.519). Furthermore, it showed that the significantly higher total fat mass was observed in DM group without treatment compared to those without DM, but not total lean mass. However, the non-significant marker of total fat mass was found in treated DM group. Conclusion. For diabetes control, physical activity and lifestyle intervention should be implemented in diabetic patients to reduce fat mass and to increase lean mass.

50508   15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)
Experiences of Persons With Dementia During the Illness Trajectory: A Grounded Theory Approach From the Person's Perspective and Supplement by Family
Pen-Chen Kung, College of Medicine, Chang Gung University, Taiwan
Yea-Ing Lotus Shyu, Chang Gung University, Taiwan
Huei-Ling Huang, Chang Gung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan
Ya-Li Sung, Chang Gung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Objectives: Although patients with dementia experience different levels of cognitive dysfunction, they can nonetheless express feelings and opinions. This study uses a grounded theory approach to explore experiences associated with the disease process in patients with dementia from the perspective of patients and provides family members with descriptions and supplements. Methods: This longitudinal, qualitative study used a grounded theory approach. Data collected came from in-depth face-to-face interviews and an interview guide. Participants included four pairs of patients with mild cognitive impairment dementia and their primary-caregiving family members. Each study participant was interviewed every 6 months. Results: Analysis of interview data related to participants' dementia illness trajectory could be described as Stuck between holding on and letting go process. The main categories include several components: (1) patients' attitudes toward contained: tendency to conceal, acceptance of, negative interpretation of, and self-affirmation regarding their dementia; and (2) patients' experience of the disease process contained: awareness of changes, and feelings and emotions about external circumstances, including depression, anxiety, embarrassment, and frustration. Feelings and emotions experienced by those with dementia are often contradictory and conflicting. Conclusion: This exploratory study describes the mentality of patients with dementia. Our findings provide knowledge for a deeper understanding of the physical and mental experiences of people with dementia. This allows development and implementation of strategies for reducing misunderstanding and shame resulting from dementia, thus facilitating a kinder and more inclusive approach to treatment.

51703   15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)
Effectiveness of the Situation-Stimulated Group Applied to Elder Dementia's Communication Training — based on counseling and courses for elderly
Pi-Lan Tsai, Chang Gung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Nurses at long-term care facilities require the ability to overcome difficulties in communicating with elders with dementia. In the first year, interviews between 30 nurses at the long-term care facility and elders with mild or moderate dementia were recorded, which were used as the basis for developing the group scenario-based simulation training course.In the second year, a quasi-experimental, pretest-posttest design was adopted and the course was introduced at the department of gerontological care and management of a technological university. Forty-two nursing students were included in the experimental group, and they were trained to communicate with standardized patients for 2 hours per week for 8 weeks. The control group, consisting of 39 nursing students, were trained through role-playing among themselves. The results showed that both training courses in communication with elders with dementia improved participants' knowledge of communication skills, utilization of communication skills and its effectiveness, and attitudes toward communication skills. However, the differences between the two groups in state anxiety, trait anxiety, knowledge of communication skills, and effectiveness of communication skills were not significant. For attitudes toward communication skills, the change in the control group was greater than was that in the experimental group (B = -3.57, p < .05). Thus, future implementation of training courses involving group scenario-based simulation of communicating with elders with dementia might use role-play or the standardized patient method to improve participants' knowledge of, attitudes toward, and utilization of communication skills.

15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)
Monday Poster Session

51819   15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)

Towards the Validation Testing and Visual Management of Dementia Care by Nonpharmacological Methods

Tingting Lian, The University of Tokyo, Japan

In relieving BPSD(Behavioral and Psychological Symptoms of Dementia) in dementia sufferers, nonpharmacological therapies, mainly communicative methodologies, have been recognized effective. Among all, Validation Therapy(VT), Person-centered care(PCC) and Humanitude have gained favors in many respects. Although different from each other, these three methods all insist that people should be treated as individuals, in other words, dementia should be seen as part of people rather than as defining their identity. This research intends to probe into the philosophy as well as implementation procedures of the three dementia care methods, in order to clarify their advantages and uniqueness corresponding to various caring scenes, and to figure out whether by any chances that the three methods could learn from each other's strong points to offset their weaknesses respectively, and eventually to establish an integrated new dementia care method for elderly people. Meanwhile, reckoning the quality of care has always been a very subjective evaluation. Comparing with medical field services, which are nowadays widely managed digitally such as under circumstances of injection and prescription and so on, and can be easily assessed by various indicators, however, 'good care' seems difficult to be defined in an objective way, especially for persons with dementia. To achieve the goal of visual management of dementia care, this research explores the characteristics of behaviors of dementia sufferers, confirming adequate determinant factors, such as observables' facial expression, body movement, language usage and etc. by applying image recognition and natural language processing technologies to caring scenes.

51697   15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)

Effects of an Active Aging Intervention Program for Improving Physical Fitness in Older Adults

Lee-Lan Cheng, National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan
Pei-Lin Huang, Friends' Need Enterprise Company Ltd., Taiwan

While "Move for Health" is a popular slogan, it is not that easy to put in practice. The aim of this study was to explore the effects of an active aging intervention program on the fitness level among older adult learners in a senior learning center. The program included a total of 16 sessions (one hour each, twice a week for eight weeks) covering cognitive training, use of assistive exercise accessories, seated exercise intervention, and stance exercise intervention. A pre-post study design was used to compare the basic characteristics and physical fitness levels of the 20 study participants. Results showed that the mean age of the participants was 77 years (range 60 to 90 years). After the intervention, the body weight increased by 1.1%, waist circumstance increased by 0.5%, and hip circumstance decreased by 4.6%. Agility improved by 3.8%, cardiorespiratory endurance improved by 19.3%, balance improved by 69.8%, flexibility of the upper limb and lower limb improved by 8.3% and 124.1%, respectively. The study participants also indicated that prior to the program, they mistakenly believed that only strenuous exercise could benefit their fitness level. In conclusion, this study showed that a 16-session active aging intervention program was sufficient to improve the physical fitness levels of older adults. In addition, the program helps the participants in realizing that "Move for Health" is not difficult. In addition, it is possible to adopt a regular exercise regimen into their daily lives, which could promote active aging.

51701   15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)

Health Literacy Promotion Action Strategy for Older Adults in a Rural Community in Taiwan

Hsiang-Ting Lin, National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan

Aging societies are facing ongoing challenges in the medical care for their older adults. In addition to the provision of long-term care services for those with dementia and disability, the prevention of progression from a good heath status or a suboptimal health status into inappropriate health behaviors is also an important issue. An essential strategy is the development of health literacy to assist older adults in improving their physical and mental health, with the aim of a successful aging. The purpose of this study was to investigate a health literacy promotion action strategy for older adults in a rural community in Taiwan. A SWOT analysis was used to explore issues in a rural community and to devise a strategic planning. In addition, a 20-item health literacy scale was used to survey 60 participants aged 65 years and over. Results showed that the overall health literacy level was low. In particular, the ability to obtain information on health and diseases was indicated to be very difficult in 93% of the participants. In addition, the ability to evaluate health information was indicated to be very difficult in 87% of the participants. In conclusion, based on the findings from this study, it is suggested that (1) the provision of health education with reliable source of information should strengthen during the medical consultations; (2) health information courses should be provided, and should include students of all ages; (3) health promotional brochures and videos should be developed following standard production guidelines for health literacy materials.

51604   15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)

Development, Implementation and Evaluation of the Flipped Classroom Teaching Method of the Patient-centered Communication to the Elderly

Jeng Wang, Chang Gung University of Science and Technology & Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Taiwan
Tsung-Lan Chu, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Taiwan
Chi-Ming Lin, Chang Gung Hospital, Taiwan

Patient-centered communication is the foundation of patient-centered care(PCC). A two-year research was aimed to evaluate the short and long term effects of a flipped classroom education program for nursing students, regarding the patient-centered communication. The Jefferson Scale of Empathy and Roter's Interactive analysis system were used to evaluate the levels of empathy and PCC of each nursing students. Students in experimental group (n=87) were given flipped classroom teaching;the rest remained traditional teaching. No statistical different can be found between two groups, regrading demographic data. Tthe students in the experimental group used more social-emotional exchange communication skills than those in the control group (24.41% vs.17.63%, p=.002). As comparing the change in PCC scores of nursing students, the experimental groups demonstrated higher scores in posttest and post-posttest. Moreover, the empathy scores in the experimental group was higher than those in the control group only in the posttest. There was no prolonged effect in empathy scores. To examine the 7 communication skills for the elderly, the experimental group still showed higher sores than the control group. Therefore, the flipped classroom teaching program can applied to the similar situation or educational purpose, but in the future, teaching program should adapt and develop more components for students to enhance their empathy ability, so they can retain this ability in the later of their practice.

51978   15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)
Nurses' Attitude Towards Older People in Hong Kong
Elaine Chow, Tung Wah College, Hong Kong

Background: Older people is the fastest rising population internationally and ageing population become a globally phenomenon. Population of older people will be constantly double or triple increased in different regions. The increasing population in older adult become a more challenging issue in the community as it poses a direct threat on the health care system. Aging is associate with different chronic illness and health related problems which increase the demand of health care system such as health care workforce. Nurses are the key personal among the health care workforce in providing direct care to older people. As older people are commonly viewed as an obstacle and attitude is one of an important variable affecting the quality of care provided. This study aims to examine the attitude towards older people among nurses in Hong Kong. Method: This was a cross-sectional survey. From January to February 2019, 130 questionnaires were distributed, 116 nurses completed and returned the questionnaire, and the response rate was 89.2%. Kogan's Attitude towards Older People Scale was used to investigate the attitude of nurses towards Older People. Descriptive statistics were used to describe the demographic characteristics and attitude towards older people. Independent sample t-test and one way ANOVA were used for group comparison. Results: Attitude of nurses towards older people was in medium degree. The attitude of nurses towards older people was statistically significant correlated with the age, rank, educational level and working experience. Conclusion: Nurses who have higher education level, higher rank and more working experience appear to have more positive attitude towards older people.

51820   15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)
How to Create a Restraint-free Environment for Older Adults With Dementia in Residential Care Homes in Hong Kong
Yuet Ying Wong, The Open University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

In Hong Kong, use of restraint is a common practice to manage behavioural and psychological symptoms of dementia (BPSD) in residential care homes (RCHs). The prevalence of physical and chemical restraint use in Hong Kong long-term care facilities is 75.7% and 15.9% in 2015 respectively. Therefore, Hong Kong has a relatively high restraint use when compare to other developed countries. Physical restraint is banned in RCHs in Canada and other developed countries under the least restraint policy. Furthermore, a licensee should ensure that restraint is considered the last option, especially when other interventions have been implemented or unsuccessful. However, there is no relevant policy restricting the use of physical restraint and monitoring systems controlling the use of restrainers in Hong Kong. Nevertheless, physical restraint is inappropriate to be applied to person with dementia because this strategy may decrease physical ability and induce fear, depression, anxiety, and anger; as a consequence, several negative reactions, such as screaming, fighting, and extreme agitation, may occur. As a result, develop a staff training programme becomes essential to provide training, education, and on-site support to enhance their skills and strengths and to manage unique individual needs for people with dementia. The aims of the staff training programme is to enhance the quality of life of residents with BPSD through non-pharmacological person-centered care (PCC) approaches in order to support and promote safe living and working environments for residents and staff members without using physical or chemical restraint. Therefore, a PCC approach is the major concept in the development of the training programme. The non-pharmacological PCC approaches include relaxation techniques, music therapy, distraction techniques, reality orientation, and environmental modification. This approach encourages caregivers to explore the stimuli of disruptive behaviors actively and to design individualized care plans based on a person's needs, history, preference, and environment.

51699   15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)
The Training Strategy and Deployment Mechanism for Reutilization of Retiree Human Resources in an Aging Society
Meng-Ching Hu, National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan
Ya-Wen Chen, National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan
Jui-Chi Liang, National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan
Zong-Wen Yao, National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan

Taiwan's population is aging rapidly. After retirement, older adults can continue to contribute their services through re-employment and volunteering, which can be an important source of workforce. The purpose of this study was to explore the status and issues in training of retirees in senior learning centers, and to construct training strategy and deployment mechanism. A focus discussion was used to devise a re-employment training strategy, including training methods, institutions, and training content. A questionnaire survey was also used to study senior directors and core management team of senior learning centers. Of the 1,695 survey sent, 71% were returned. The findings of this study indicated that the most suitable training venue for retiree should be senior learning centers. Training method should mainly be on-site visitation, and the content should be on the prevention of dementia and disability. For the deployment mechanism, training those in the learning center should be given top priority. The service platform should be the establishment of senior human resources service center. The government should provide subsidies for re-employment of retirees. Overall, this study suggested that the authorities should formulate relevant regulations, employ a considerable proportion of retirees in their organization, budget required funding, establish incentives to encourage retirees to contribute services, recommend training units to collaborate with local resources in content and deployment of retiree human resources training, and establish performance indicators. This can be served as a basis for the government to promote training strategy and deployment mechanism of retiree human resources in the future.

15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)
Monday Poster Session

51266   15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)
Developmental Trajectories of Incident Dementia and Its Predictors Among Elderly People: A 14-year Longitudinal Study
Yen-Chun Fan, Taipei Medical University, Taiwan
Chyi-Huey Bai, Taipei Medical University, Taiwan

Introduction: The burden of dementia in aging population brings the serious public health concerns. However, the patterns and its predictors of different trajectory in severity of dementia among elderly were still unclear. Methods: A prospective nationwide cohort study was conducted. The study sample was recruited from the National Health Insurance Research Database (NHIRD) that covered 99% residents in Taiwan. There was a total of 42,407 individuals aged 65 years or over included in year of 2000. All patients were then tracked from January 1, 2000 to December 31, 2013 to identify whether the occurrence of incident dementia. A group-based trajectory model and logistic regression were performed for analysis. Results: During the 14-year follow-up, three distinct trajectories were identified after adjusted age and gender: low (26.1%), moderate (44.9%), and high (29%) risk groups in the total sample, which the development of diagnosed dementia in three groups were 11.8%, 18.2%, and 31.9%, respectively. In high risk group of dementia, the result in multivariate analysis showed that diabetes mellitus (OR=1.31, 95% CI=1.16-1.48, p<0.001) were the significant predictor of dementia, but not hypertension (OR=0.98, 95% CI=0.90-1.07, p=0.638) or hyperlipidemia (OR=0.89, 95% CI=0.78-1.02, p=0.086). Similar findings were observed in moderate and low risk groups of dementia. Conclusion: The trajectory of incident dementia could be divided into three groups based on the severity of dementia among elderly people. The findings indicated that the only predictor of cardiovascular risk factors for dementia was diabetes mellitus, rather than hypertension or hyperlipidemia.

51818   15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)
The Efficacy of Ai Chi Aquatic Exercise Training in Hong Kong's Older Adults with Risk of Falling: A Preliminary Analysis
Thomson Wai-Lung Wong, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Ai Chi is a type of aquatic exercise that consists of slow-and-broad movements of the limbs and body (Tai-Chi element) in a continuously flowing pattern and deep breathing (Qi-Gong element), providing a safe and low-impact exercise training environment for older adults. The aim of this analysis is to examine the preliminary efficacy of an expertly-designed Ai Chi aquatic exercise programme, in the context of reduction of main fall risk factors in Hong Kong's older adults with risk of falling, compared to an evidence-based, traditional, and land-based fall prevention exercise programme (Otago Exercise Programme). Forty eligible older adults, with risk of falling, were recruited from different elderly community centres in Hong Kong. They were randomly assigned to either an Ai Chi Aquatic Exercise Group (ACG) or a Traditional Land-based Fall Prevention Exercise Group (TEG). Nineteen and seventeen participants (mean age=73.2 years, SD=5.7 years) completed their sixteen exercise training sessions in the ACG and TEG, respectively. The participants also completed a battery of physical and psychological assessments of fall risk factors in two assessment sessions before training at baseline (T0) and just after completion of all exercise sessions (T1). Preliminary results show significant improvements in both the ACG and TEG (p<0.05) after training on various main outcomes, such as scores of the Berg Balance Scale, Timed Up & Go test, and Tinetti Balance Assessment tool. It suggests that the expertly-designed Ai Chi aquatic exercise programme appears to be equally effective, when compared to the evidence-based and traditional fall prevention exercise programme.

51676   15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)
Medical-Social Collaboration Project: Volunteer Training for Home Environmental Hazard Screening (HEHS) for the Elderly Living in the Community
Man Chin Cheung, Elderly Health Services, Hong Kong

BACKGROUND: In order to cope with an aging-population and support the government-policy of ageing-in-place,a Medical-Social Collaboration Project was launched in2017 jointly by Elderly Health Service(EHS) of the Department of Health(DH) and local NGOs. The project aimed at preventing falls among community-dwelling elders and amplifying the support of our occupational therapists (OT)service through empowering volunteers to provide simple environmental screening and health advice to elders.Using a standard checklist and intervention algorithm,these volunteers were able to help elders identify environmental hazards and offer health advice. The complicated cases would be referred to the EHS'OT for further assessment. METHODS:HEHS training package was designed and conducted by OTs.Volunteers were recruited by NGOs.Three hours training and reunion sessions were delivered to volunteers.Knowledge and skills test were performed. After the training,a video produced by OTs will be used to test the performance of the volunteers in identifying home environmental hazards,using the screening checklist.Discrepancy observed between the OTs and the volunteer will be analyzed by Cohen's test.After passing the skills test,volunteers will conduct the screening on-site during their visits and provide advice on fall prevention. RESULTS: 322volunteers were trained from 4/2017-8/2018.The pre-post knowledge scores have shown significant improvement(pre:84%;post:97%,p0.6).Volunteers visited 142elders and provided on-site advice.26% of high-risks elders were referred to OTs for formal home assessment.Based on the referral figures, estimated service capacity was amplified by 3.8times. DISCUSSION:The knowledge and skills of volunteers have improved as home-safety-ambassadors.The efficiency and extension of service provided by OTs has been enriched.This medical-social collaboration was effective in enhancing the service capacity of OTs.

15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)
Monday Poster Session

51698   15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)

Using a Partnership Framework to Assess the Health Care Needs of Older Adults Residing in a Rural Community in Taiwan

Ya-Wen Chen, National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan

An effective community assessment can identify factors that are beneficial or detrimental to the health of a community. The results from such assessment can be used to integrate relevant resources that help to achieve sustainable community health development. The aim of this study was to use the community as a partnership framework to evaluate the health issues of older adults residing in a rural community in Taiwan. Using a windshield survey, participatory observation methodology, social indicators, and key informant interviews, 13 participants were studied. Results showed that the heath care needs of older adults could not be met as a result of inconvenience of access to medical services in rural areas. In addition, lack of correct health concepts and low awareness to diseases had resulted in a high rate of chronic diseases. In conclusion, it is suggested that (1) the number of visits by medical specialists should be increased, (2) the service hours of outpatient clinics should be increased, (3) medical appointment reminders should be provided to patients with chronic diseases; (4) home care services should be provided to patients with disabilities, and (5) regular health promotion activities, including dietary consultation by a nutritionist, should be conducted.

51223   15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)

Study on Partial Discharges Features Evolution of Underground Cable Joints During Insulation Degradation

Chien-Kuo Chang, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Taiwan
Chang-sing Lai, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Taiwan
Ruay-Nan Wu, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Taiwan
Chien Liu, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Underground cables are a significant link in metropolitan power systems. Hence, any cable accident can cause high economic losses and disruption of service to customers. Recently, the condition-based maintenance (CBM) method proposed to improve the weakness of time-based maintenance becomes feasible in smart grid, which optimizes and improves the reliability of power systems. This paper focuses on analyzing the partial discharges evolution during insulation degradation and researching the proper features for the judgement in the status of condition monitoring. The experimental objects are 25 kV distribution underground cable straight joint containing one of two different type of artificial defects. The total experiment are 10 samples set including five defect A and five defect B. The partial discharge measurement conducts according to the pulse current method of IEC 60270. Through the noise suppression, data simplification and feature extraction methods, each measured data becomes 104 features. By observing the evolution trend of each features, in the final stage the initial phase of the discharge area extends to the area, which is the voltage zero-crossing zone. This phenomenon might develop a diagnostic rules for judging the transition of the insulation state, especially for final stage that is about to insulation breakdown. These diagnostic rules could provide the maintenance personnel simple instructions as an early warning for condition-based maintenance.

51778   15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)

Study on Coexistence of Offshore Wind Farm and Cage Culture

Hui-Ming Fang, National Taiwan Ocean University, Taiwan
Hsing-Yu Wang, National Taiwan Ocean University, Taiwan
Yun-Chih Chiang, Tzu Chi University, Taiwan

According to the Taiwan's national energy development policy, Taiwan's offshore wind power is expected to reach a 3G.W. setting target by 2025. The offshore wind power industry is not only a field of green power development, but also a part of the ocean economy. Numbers of the offshore wind turbines in Changhua are expected to be between 800~1,000, occupying a sea area of more than 1,000 km2, and the water depth roughly located between 20~40 m. When the offshore wind turbines are completed, it may cause the fishermen's inherent fishing grounds to disappear, which in turn will lead to conflicts between related industries. In order to avoid the interaction of the offshore wind turbines, the distance between the offshore wind turbines is roughly 1 km apart. In this area within 1 km2, is it possible to help the fishermen transform into sustainable by establishing a cage culture systems? This study refers to the basic form of the Jacket type foundation by offshore wind power developers in Taiwan. The simulation results show that there is no obvious diffraction and scattering after the waves and current through the Jacket type foundation, only local structural reflection and partial shadowing effect will occur, and the rest of the area has no obvious change. Through the results, if the cage culture system can be established in the future in the offshore wind farm, it should promote the sustainable development of the offshore wind power industry and the aquaculture fishery.

50506   15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)

Health Communication on Television in Thailand

Chaianun Watchareemethee, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
Srirath Pakdeeronachit, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
Jaruwat Noothong, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

Television is a popular medium broadcasting over 98% of the households in Thailand. Since it is a convenient device and requires no literacy background from the audience. Moreover television could be used as a tool to solve problems during health crisis and support health education in various levels through health communication programs which is creative and easy for audience to access health information. In Thailand, the majority of television viewers are the working age group and elderly. It is also found that television is the most popular medium among the elderly group compared to other media consumption. The purpose of elderly in watching television is to get the essential health information for themselves, friends and families. For the working age group, they access both online and television resources, but the information from television programs tend to be a more reliable source than other online resources. So television seems to be a powerful medium to educate people especially elderly about health. This study aims to present the forms and amount of health content in digital television programs.

50630   15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)

Cost and Benefit Optimization on Installation of Distribution Feeders Voltage Control Equipment Considering Distributed Generations

Nien-Che Yang, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Taiwan
Kuan-Yu Liu, Industrial Technology Research Institute, Taiwan
Wei-Chih Tseng, Yuan Ze University, Taiwan
Hsing-Chih Chen, Industrial Technology Research Institute, Taiwan
Ting-Yen Hsieh, Industrial Technology Research Institute, Taiwan

The major purpose of this paper is to explore the impacts of distributed generations (DGs) interconnections on distribution systems in Taiwan. To build a DG-friendly distribution system for the development of DGs, a genetic algorithm (GA) with Pareto optimality is used to analyze the cost and benefit on installation of distribution feeder voltage control equipment considering DGs. The major objectives include minimizing the total cost of the installation of distribution feeder voltage equipment and maximizing the possible installed capacity of DGs. The total cost includes installation cost and operation cost of voltage control equipment. The benefit includes the possible installed capacity of DGs. The results show that the voltage control equipment is important to improve the voltage profile along feeders, to reduce the system power losses and maximize the possible installed capacity of DGs. The outcomes of this paper are of value to DG interconnections in Taiwan and to promote the development of renewable energy in Taiwan in the future.

50629   15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)

Assessment of Maximum Permissible Capacity of Distributed Generations Connected to a Distribution Grid with Feeder Voltage Control Equipment

Nien-Che Yang, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Taiwan
Kuan-Yu Liu, Industrial Technology Research Institute, Taiwan
Wei-Chih Tseng, Yuan Ze University, Taiwan
Hsing-Chih Chen, Industrial Technology Research Institute, Taiwan
Ting-Yen Hsieh, Industrial Technology Research Institute, Taiwan

The main purpose of this paper is to assess the maximum permissible capacity of distributed generations (DGs) connected to distribution systems with feeder voltage control equipment by dual genetic algorithm (DGA) in Taiwan. The DGA is adopted to deal with the uncertainty problems of distribution system operating states. The DGA can be subdivided into two GAs. In the first GA, the chromosome is used to consider the configurations of the interesting system network, those are the impedance-sensitive factors. In the second GA, the chromosome is used to consider the operating status of system loads and voltage control equipment, those are the current-sensitive factors. The existing approaches overlook the system operation conditions that may give rise to an incorrect result and lead to a wrong decision in practical applications. Therefore, a maximum permissible DG capacity evaluation approach based on the DGA is proposed. The outcomes are of value for a fast screening process for grid interconnection applications in DGs and for DG promotion in Taiwan.

45887   15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)

Plastic Shredder Machine and Eco-Synthetic Wood Generation Through the Reuse of Plastic Solid Waste: An Environmentally Sustainable Project

Carl Adam Estacio, Cardona Senior High School, Philippines
Jojimar Julian, Cardona Senior High School, Philippines
Jonsyrill Villaran, Cardona Senior High School, Philippines

The population of the Philippines is rapidly increasing. According to Worldometers, as of July 21, 2018, the population size of our country is 106,586,806 based on the latest United Nations estimates the consequent of increasing population and developing technologies, triggers the negative impact of garbage accumulation which affects different regions. At the rate the metropolis is generating trash, the 3 landfills it is using would be rendered unusable by 2037 at the latest, the MMDA report said. Currently, this is one of our biggest environmental problems. As a matter of fact, the implementation of a successful management system must include the population and be compatible with the nature of every city, observing the peculiarities of each micro-region. This issue must be in line with global trends, such as Circular Economy, the Principle 3R's (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle), and the Patenting of Green Technologies. This article aims to determine the acceptability of the developed Plastic Shredder Machine and the mechanical properties of eco-synthetic wood from the reused plastic solid waste. This study utilized the experimental - developmental research design on making eco-synthetic wood through the reuse of plastic solid waste materials. In this, the real possibility of using urban waste and recycled plastic waste for the manufacturing of eco-synthetic wood composites was observed. Therefore, the possibility of using urban waste and recycled plastic waste for the manufacturing of bio-synthetic wood composites is investigated as technology moderately protected by patents, and certainly, it is a potential route of environmentally sustainable project.

51953   15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)

The Effects of Circuit Exercise Training on Functional Fitness in Elderly

Pei Hua Lai, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan
Wei Shan Su, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

The purpose of this study is to explore the promoting effect of hydraulic resistance cycle exercise training on functional fitness of the elderly. This study recruits 14 retired teachers aged 65 or above as subjects. Before the intervention, the subjects are divided into experimental group and control group by non-random distribution. The results of functional fitness test is divided into 8 subjects in the experimental group and 6 subjects in the control group. The 8-week circular exercise training course is conducted twice a week for 60 minutes. The results show that there are significant differences in lower limb muscle strength, upper limb muscle strength and cardiorespiratory endurance. But no significant differences in dynamic balance and flexibility.

15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)
Monday Poster Session

50566   15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)
Soil Carbon Contents of Teak Plantation in Agroforestry Farming of Ban Tham Suea, Kaeng Krachan District, Phetchaburi Province, Thailand
Sudarat Chaichalerm, Phetchaburi Rajabhat University, Thailand
Sureerat Temawat, Phetchaburi Rajabhat University, Thailand

An increase of carbon dioxide is a worldwide serious environmental concern. Teak plantation can store substantial amount of carbon. The aims of this research were to study soil carbon contents and some properties of soil in teak plantation of 3, 6 and 13 years of age in agroforestry farming of Ban Tham Suea, Kaeng Krachan District, Phetchaburi Province. Soil sample were collected at 0-30 cm of depth by non-disturbed method with total of 14 points. Physical and chemical soil properties including texture, soil bulk density, total nitrogen, available phosphorus, available potassium and soil organic carbon were analyzed. The finding of this study revealed that soil texture were sandy loam, silt and clay loam in 3, 6 and 13-year-old teak plantation. The bulk density was 1.2, 1.2 and 1.3 g/cm3 in 3, 6 and 13-year-old teak plantation. Total nitrogen was 0.06, 0.09 and 0.10 % in 3, 6 and 13-year-old teak plantation. Soil organic matter was the highest at 2.84, 2.09 and 1.96 % in 3, 6 and 13-year-old teak plantation. The highest available phosphorus was recorded at 3-year-old teak plantation at 153.08, followed by 6 and 13-year-old teak plantation at 87.88 and 40.90 mg/kg, respectively. Available potassium was the highest at 118.01 in 3-year-old teak plantation, followed by 6 and 13-year-old teak plantation at 85.58 and 60.14 mg/kg, respectively. Moreover, soil carbon contents were the highest at the 13-year-old teak plantation, followed by the 6 and 3-year-old teak plantation at 37.44, 29.52 and 19.08 tC/ha, respectively.

50175   15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)
Re-fragmentation of the Coral Echinopora Lamellosa (Esper 1795) for Mariculture
Loke-Ming Chou, National University of Singapore, Singapore
TC Toh, National University of Singapore, Singapore
YP Kikuzawa, National University of Singapore, Singapore
HX Loke, National University of Singapore, Singapore
CSL Ng, National University of Singapore, Singapore
L Afiq-Rosli, National University of Singapore, Singapore

Repeated fragmentation of corals can increase the source material to re-stock a coral nursery and reduce dependence on wild stocks. However, the efficacy of this approach to generate coral cover remains limited. Live tissue growth and dead area of Echinopora lamellosa fragments and re-fragments were measured at an in situ nursery over one year. Overall, re-fragmented E. lamellosa generated less live tissue area (n = 10, 116.1 ± 114.1 cm2) than control fragments that were left intact (n = 20, 200.3 ± 130.9 cm2). Re-fragmenting corals at sixth month of nursery rearing resulted in 23% loss of coral tissue and it required almost four months to attain the size before re-fragmentation. The increase in initial dead area significantly reduced coral growth in both treatments. The results for this species demonstrated that while re-fragmentation can increase the number of coral material, it is negated by the reduction in overall growth.

52165   15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)
Application of Telemetry Imagery Technology for Land Use and Changes Assessment in Cigu District, Tainan City
Chun-Han Shih, Tungnan University, Taiwan
Yu-Ming Lu, National Taiwan University, Taiwan
Po-Cheng Chen, National Taiwan University, Taiwan
Wei-Chieh Kao, National Taiwan University, Taiwan
Ying-Chou Lee, National Taiwan University, Taiwan

The Cigu District is one of the major coastal aquaculture and tourism areas in southern Taiwan, of which Cigu is also well-known for its development of coastal industries. The rise of marine industry has also resulted in changes of late years in the coverage and utilization of local land. In the face of the government's push for the ""National Land Use Planning Act,"" it is bound to affect the local marine industry zoning policy. The objective of this study is to investigate the impact of urban growth on the fishery land of these RMs as well as the rate of urban growth based on database analysis using aerial photographs taken in 1970 and 2016 and Geographic Information System (GIS). The results of this study show that Cigu District was found to have a higher rate of urbanization (from 4.21% to 24.61%) between 1970 and 2016 lower than land change of Taiwan's overall fishing village (from 6.16% to 31.34%). The classification accuracy of its six-level marine industry through the use of geographical information system through land use, and then try to draw nested mapping of some six-level marine industry data points and information on land transition in order to explore the surrounding environment. The largest increases in urban land use categories occurred in and around the existing exurban settlements.

50251   15:45-16:45 | Orion Hall (5F)
Reducing the Stigmatization of Homeless Individuals
Jessica Federman, California State University Dominguez Hills, United States

The current project examines intervention models that target the reduction of stigmatization of homeless individuals and promote synergistic exchanges between conflicted organizational entities in communities. My research originates with a local case example of a non-profit homeless center that sought to establish a facility within a community of Los Angeles. The non-profit was initially met with strong resistance and opposition from a variety of local organizations due to deeply entrenched views about the negative impact of having homeless individuals within the community. Approximately 10 years later, the non-profit has done a remarkable job at reversing the stereotypes and negative perceptions that undermined it. In particular, the community groups that targeted it the most became its biggest supporters. Central to the non-profit's success was the agency's pioneering formulation of a treatment model known as, Reciprocal Community Engagement Model (RCEM). The model works by reintegrating the homeless back into society through relationship building within a network of programs that foster positive human connections. This approach aims to draw the homeless out of the debilitating isolation of their situation, reintegrate them through purposeful roles in the community while simultaneously providing a reciprocal benefit to the community at large. Through multilevel, simultaneous social interaction, RCEM has a direct impact not only on the homeless shelter's clients, but also for the community as well. The RCEM model was tested using a combination of qualitative, quantitative and longitudinal multilevel research methods.

Monday, May 20 | 17:30-19:00 | Garb Central

Conference Welcome Reception

Join fellow delegates for a drink or two at the Conference Welcome Reception. This event provides a great opportunity for delegates to network and get to know each other. All registered presenters and audience members are welcome to attend. Admission is included in the conference registration fee. **Meet in the Toshi Center Hotel lobby at 17:00**

Venue name: Garb Central, Tokyo Garden Terrace Kioicho
〒102-0094 Tokyo, Chiyoda City, Kioicho, 1-3 東京ガーデンテラス紀尾井町 1F

Tuesday
May 21

Parallel Sessions

Abstracts appear as originally submitted by the author. Any spelling, grammatical, or typographical errors are those of the author.

Tuesday Session I
Social Sustainability and Sustainable Living
Session Chair: Terry van Gevelt

50929   09:00-09:25 | Room 607 (6F)
Between Independence and Interdependence, Towards a Sustainable Future for Old Doha in a Global World
Djamel Boussaa, Qatar University, Qatar

Doha, the capital of Qatar is well known for its mega sports and conferences, and exhibition events, and has been during the last decade one of the most visited cities in the Gulf. Prior to reaching this strategic place in the region, Doha experienced a period of rapid growth through large-scale projects. All buildings with various "star-architecture" styles can be found especially in its west bay area, which developed as the new global waterfront of the city. In order to provide space as part of the interdependence program, the bulldozer had to do its job of cleaning away several significant historic areas. In fact, old Doha is being still re-developed with unsympathetic global buildings and environments in perspective of the organization of the World Cup in 2022. Following this, people started to feel that something was missing in their environments, elements that make Doha independent and different from other cities in the Gulf. In other words, a search for artifacts that would reflect the city's cultural identity and distinctiveness started to emerge during the last two decades. We do believe that one way of rediscovering the cultural identity of the city is to go back to its first roots and try to conserve and sustain them. The main question to be raised here is: How can urban regeneration be a catalyst of rehabilitating the urban identity of Doha? In order to discuss this question, the two recent Souk Waqif and Msheirib regeneration projects will form the setting of this research.

51957   09:25-09:50 | Room 607 (6F)
Cultivating Concrete Utopia: Understanding how Japan's Permaculture Experiments are Shaping a New Vision of Sustainable Living
Leila Chakroun, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

The issue of sustainability in agriculture has gained momentum in reaction to the increasingly problematic consequences of the industrial agriculture model. Diverse alternative models of food production have consequently emerged under headings such as organic agriculture, natural farming, agroecology and permaculture. In this presentation, I propose to show how permaculture merges the concept of sustainable agriculture with the concept of sustainable living. The concept of permaculture was original constructed from the terms "permanent", "agriculture" and "culture" by the Australian Bill Mollison and David Holmgren. It was rapidly disseminated throughout the world as a social movement promoting a way of living that tackles sustainability through the nexus between nature, culture and agriculture. I recourse to the concept of "concrete utopia" to qualify the double nature of the permaculture movement, referring to local, concrete experimentations with sustainable living that nevertheless carry in them the seed for a possible – but yet utopian – generalization. Building on the data collected through participant observation and semi-structured interviews with Japanese permaculture practitioners, I illustrate this tension between the materiality of sustainable living and the ideality of a new model of society. Permaculture is understood as an agricultural way of living that seeks for sustainability within Japanese traditional culture: it does not solely aim for environmental sustainability but also for a way to sustain Japanese culture on the long run. The Japanese case enables to highlight how cultural and environmental sustainability are mutually reinforcing each other and thus enables to enrich the concept of "concrete utopia".

50253   09:50-10:15 | Room 607 (6F)
Scenarios and Impacts of Future Floods on Low Income Housing in Chiang Mai, Thailand
Nachawit Tikul, Maejo University, Thailand
Sirichai Hongwitthayakon, Maejo University, Thailand
Pansuk Pakdee, Maejo University, Thailand

This study aimed to estimate the risk of low-income people whose suffer livelihood problems and housing damage due to present and future flooding, which will be affected by climate change. Data about problems in livelihood and housing damage affected by various flooding characteristics of households were collected in three low-income settlements in Chiang Mai which experience different flood types: flash floods, drainage floods and river floods. The data about livelihood problems and housing damage was developed using mathematical models by using ordinal logistic regression methodology. The five variables included house style, flood depth, duration, flow velocity, and frequency. These variables were used in the models which estimated housing damage and living problems probability during the floods. Then the future flood scenarios of the household were put into the models. It was found that living problems and housing damage were different among the households even though they were in the same community. This difference was due to the variations in housing style and the flood characteristics of each household. These models could be used to estimate future living problems and housing damage of other low-income settlements. The results could be analyzed and used to design low-income housing that is more resilient to flooding.

50912   10:15-10:40 | Room 607 (6F)
Imagined Microclimates: Indigenous Perceptions of Climate Change in Sarawak, Malaysia
Terry van Gevelt, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

There is a broad consensus that empowering indigenous communities to leverage their traditional ecological knowledge is key to adapting to the local impacts of climate change. This consensus is largely based on studies of communities in 'extreme' environments, such as deserts and polar regions, where indigenous perceptions of climate change have been found to broadly correspond with instrumental climate data and to offer important insights that would otherwise be missed. There is, however, little comparative work focusing on communities in less 'extreme' environments, such as tropical rainforests. We address this gap in the literature by focusing on the Penan – a semi-nomadic tribe with an unparalleled knowledge of the Borneo rainforest. We combine high resolution gridded climate data and primary data from 200 individuals in six nearby villages in Sarawak, Malaysia to record individual perceptions of climate anomalies and to examine how perceptions correspond with instrumental data. Despite all individuals experiencing the same climate anomalies, we find that individual perceptions across and within villages vary widely in terms of occurrence and magnitude. Using Poisson regression analysis, our findings suggest that whether individuals are more likely to perceive climate anomalies that correspond to instrumental climate data can be largely explained by the salience of climate anomalies and unobserved variables at the village-level. These are important findings that highlight the potential limitations of leveraging traditional ecological knowledge to adapt to the local impacts of climate change.

09:00-10:40 | Room 608 (6F)
Tuesday Session I
Politics, Public Policy, Law & Criminology
Session Chair: Nadine Gloss

51302   09:00-09:25 | Room 608 (6F)
Cambodian New Generations: From Family Dependents to State Influencers
Len Ang, Cambodia Development Resource Institute, Cambodia

Against the backdrop of recent social, economic and political developments, traditional interactions between youth, adults and the State have been transformed in a manner that enables youth to engage in politics in new ways. This paper analyses what has made the interaction between youth and the state change, how this change impacts on politics and what the State response to such change has been. The analysis is based on data collected through a nationwide survey of 1,600 citizens conducted by the Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI). Findings from this show that the main causes of change reflect new and better opportunities for young people's education, mobility and digital skills. The change also stems from the breakdown of more traditional interpersonal platforms for interaction and the apparent disinterest of the state in addressing the many challenges facing today's youth. These changing dynamics have meant that youth are able to influence State decisions by expressing support for issues through 'likes' for political parties on social media platforms and to influence voter behaviours. In response to increased online activity, the Cambodian Prime Minister has been prompted to reach young people through a Facebook page, established to address issues as they arise. Future political stability will significantly depend on the State's interaction with young people and its ability to address youth-related issues in meaningful and productive ways.

50605   09:25-09:50 | Room 608 (6F)
The Political Institution of the Democrat Party: Thailand's Oldest Political Party, After the Coup, 22 May 2014
Sarttarin Tansoon, Kasetsart University, Thailand

The purposes of this study were as follows: the status adaptation and political institution of the Democrat Party to examine this party as a political institution by Samuel P. Huntington theory after the coup in Thailand, on May 22, 2014. The study was a qualitative research by the instruments used were documentary research and in-depth interviews. The study uses data collection from primary documents and leader interviews with three keymen of the party as well as Mr Abhisit Vejjajiva, the current leader of the Democrat Party; as leader of the second largest party, he was appointed the Prime Minister of Thailand on 17 December 2008. Major research findings indicated the party has a high level of political institutionalization the results of these Huntington's analyses showed that 1. The Democrat Party has been the second largest party in Thailand since the 21st century. It is still very popular with many Thai. 2. The Democrat party shows a high level of adaptability. Through some creative politics, it was able to ensure its existence during and after the coup. 3. As of 2019, it was Thailand's oldest political party, having existed for 73 years. 4. The Democrat party has good organizational structure. 5. The Democrat party is autonomous and has a high level of dedication of party members. Based on the major findings, further research for the political platform and the general success of the Democrat Party was needed.

51195   09:50-10:15 | Room 608 (6F)
Socialist Indoctrination: The Case of Venezuela
Antonio Saravia, Mercer University, United States
Clara Mengolini, Mercer University, United States

Several Latin American leaders including Cristina Kirchner in Argentina, Evo Morales in Bolivia, Hugo Chávez in Venezuela, Rafael Correa in Ecuador and Lula da Silva in Brazil, established popular socialist regimes in their respective countries at the beginning of the 21st century. While each regime had unique characteristics, they all shared a similar approach to public policy, which emphasized forceful income redistribution, the nationalization of private companies and strong market regulation. Following the Cuban model, these regimes also invested heavily on education to politically indoctrinate new generations on the alleged virtues of socialism. Indeed, different discursive strategies were used to not only promote public policies but also to produce a "new man" committed to socialist ideas. Our focus in this paper is Venezuela. We assess the extent of socialist indoctrination in Venezuela and identify the socialist values most commonly used to indoctrinate children in this country. To this end, we systematically analyze official elementary school textbooks used in Venezuela before and after President Chavez. We find strong evidence of socialist indoctrination in the textbooks after Chavez in themes such as surplus value, income redistribution, the promotion of public goods, distrust of capitalism and patriotism. After quantifying these factors, we find, for example, that the idea of income redistribution is present in the textbooks post Chavez in approximately 10% of each textbook's content. This number was less than 1% in the textbooks before Chavez.

51691   10:15-10:40 | Room 608 (6F)
Regulating Commercial Sex in Germany: Reactions from Sex Workers to the Prostitute Protection Act (2017)
Nadine Gloss, University of Leeds, United Kingdom

For a little more than a year now, the new German Prostitute Protection Act has been in place, passed with the intention of regulating erotic and sexual service providers by enforcing a registration system, including yearly mandatory health counselling for all sex workers. The law also stipulates new restrictions on types of services permitted as well as more stringent regulations for commercial sex venues. Although sex work has been legal in Germany since 1929, the new Act is the first attempt to impose special regulations on the industry in order to curb exploitation and improve health and safety among sex workers, according to policymakers. However, my participatory action research with sex workers in Germany has shown that the responses from those affected by the law are quite mixed, including strong resistance and criticism from sex worker rights activists. These claim that the registration obligation violates the data privacy of sex workers and will only result in increased stigmatisation and social isolation, rather than protection from exploitation. The research reveals two diverging conceptions of "protection" between sex workers and policymakers, shaped by vastly different perceptions of workers' situations in the sex industry. In the presentation, I would like to elaborate on my findings from a year-long ethnography of sex work in Germany, focussing particularly on sex workers' reactions to the new law and the construction of a narrative against the Act in which data protection is framed as a sex worker rights issue.

09:00-10:40 | Room 609 (6F)
Tuesday Session I
Technology and Applied Sciences
Session Chair: Ching-Hsuan Lin

50491   09:00-09:25 | Room 609 (6F)
A Study of Virtual Reality in Digital Interactive Field of Light Art
Wu Yu-Hsuan, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

In the past, most of the works of art were fixed, but due to the increasing number of cases of virtual reality and art, the way of artistic expression can be preserved in the form of technology. In order to allow art to be exhibited in a virtual reality, the possibility of combining virtual reality with art and innovation. Through the qualitative analysis of people's understanding of light art by using Questionnaire method, and then create a virtual reality field of light art, let everyone give feedback after the experience, to confirm the effectiveness of the combination of light art and virtual reality. Through the interactive field of VR light art produced in this study, the practicality and advantages of virtual reality combined with art are promoted, and the combination of light art and VR interaction is promoted. Through research, it proved that virtual reality can make art expression more diversified, and it is presented to the public in a different way. It is not limited by location and environment, and it is more diverse in terms of interaction. It can be more stable through program control.

51692   09:25-09:50 | Room 609 (6F)
The Effects of Chatbot Gender on User Trust and Perception towards Shopping Chatbots
Hsiao-Chen You, National Taichung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan
Yi-Chieh Chen, National Taichung University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

This study investigates the influence of chatbot's gender on user trust and perception toward shopping chatbots in social media marketing, to better understand whether people perceive chatbots differently just because of their gender cues on screen. A between-groups experiment was conducted, 120 participants were recruited to interact with one of the four chatbots: (1) chatbot with female profile image and female name; (2) chatbot with female profile image and unisex name; (3) chatbot with male profile image and male name; (4) chatbot with male profile image and unisex name. Afterwards, participants were requested to fill in a Likert scale questionnaire. Findings showed that chatbot gender did not have a statistically significant influence on user trust and perception towards chatbots in an online shopping context. However, subjects tended to rate chatbots of the opposite gender as more trustworthy than chatbots of same gender.

50505   09:50-10:15 | Room 609 (6F)
The Research and Creation of Projection Mapping on Motion Poster Design
Chun-Lo Liao, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Posters have been used as advertising media for a long time. However, the effect of printed posters are limited since the development of technology and widespread of internet. Motion posters are used more often nowadays. Moreover, more designers are trying to break the stereotypes by combining projection mapping technology and outdoor poster form to create advertising effect. The purpose of the research is to discuss whether projection mapping combining with motion poster is productive or not. The process of the research was from information collecting to developing the poster design direction. The study was conducted by an exhibition and analyzed by questionnaires from visitors. There are three main purposes of this study. First is to set a suitable direction for future poster design and motion poster design. Second is to analyze the advantages and disadvantages of the combination of projection mapping and motion poster. Lastly, developing different kinds of presentment and visual effect of poster design.

50500   10:15-10:40 | Room 609 (6F)
A Research on Interactive Augmented Reality Applied in Product Advertisement – A Case Study of External Product Package
Ching-Hsuan Lin, National Yunlin University of Science & Technology, Taiwan
Chao-Ming Wang, National Yunlin University of Science & Technology, Taiwan

Due to the rapid development and rising popularity of mobile device, product advertisements and marketing can be presented in a more creative way. Augmented reality can combine reality with the scenario of virtual world and bring more business value. This research proposes an interactive augmented reality application applying to advertising of external product package and develop a unique product propaganda that is different from traditional advertising and general digital advertising. This research plans to apply augmented reality technology, interactive interface and 3D animation to product advertisement. We want to present lively and vivid 3D animation for products by using mobile devise scanning the external package. Furthermore, users can touch the screen with interactive interface and scenario so as to express brand story and experience product flow. By this way, we can achieve the goal for promoting interactive advertisement. The research method adopts literature review, system prototyping, questionnaire and interview to evaluate user's purchase intention and product satisfaction. The research's expected result includes: (1) Implement of prototype for interactive augmented reality product. (2) Using questionnaire and interview to evaluate the prototype, expecting to achieve promotion of purchase intention and product satisfaction.

09:00-10:40 | Room 705 (7F)
Tuesday Session I
Economics and Management
Session Chair: Thierry Rakotobe-Joel

51950   09:00-09:25 | Room 705 (7F)
Computer Assisted Idea Generation Systems: A Comparative Study of the Needs of VSME's Members between Two Culturally Different Countries
Eliane Khalifé, Saint Joseph University, Lebanon
Victoria Abou-Khalil, Kyoto University, Japan
Hiroaki Ogata, Kyoto University, Japan

Very Small Enterprises (VSEs) constitute the essential economic fabric of numerous "new economies" as they generate growth, create job opportunities and contribute to economic development through valuable products and services creation. Compared to bigger businesses, their simple and unbureaucratic structure makes them a major driver for innovation and creativity. Innovation and idea generation are particularly important for a VSE growth and have even been described by scholars as its main component of strategy. However, little attention has been paid to how VSEs deal effectively with idea generation despite many challenges, such as lack of trust from the manager's side or a reserve to expressing opinions from the employees' side. A computer-assisted idea generation software could help improve and accelerate the idea generation process by providing anonymity and eliminating the fear of social disapproval and hierarchy. The objective of this paper is to identify the perceptions, expectations and needs of employees and managers for a successful idea generation process. This could be performed through two focus groups conducted in two culturally different countries with employees and managers of VSEs operating specifically in the service sector. The identification of the common factors will allow us to design a computer-assisted idea generation system that supports simultaneous and instantaneous idea generation between all the company's members and fits the particular structure of a VSE.

45197   09:25-09:50 | Room 705 (7F)
Demonstrating the Environmental Kuznets Curve Using a Simple, Intuitive Employment of Indifference Curves and Budget Lines
Lucas Macon, Independent Scholar, United States

The environmental Kuznets curve is a concept that predicts environmental damage will follow an inverse-U-shaped pattern relative to income. Research on the existence of a generalized environmental Kuznets curve has so far mostly fallen within the bounds of observational research, attempting to observe the phenomenon statistically before theorizing on mechanisms by which it might come about. For the theoretical work that has taken place, a clear explanation of an environmental Kuznets curve employing only the principle foundations of economics remains elusive. This paper presents an analysis which makes headway towards that end goal. It is shown that, paired only with one relatively weak assumption, an environmental Kuznets curve can be theoretically obtained on the individual level using a textbook application of indifference curves and budget lines. After presentation of this explanation, a careful critique of the necessary assumption is carried out. Finally, possible explanations for why environmental Kuznets curves have arisen for some pollutants and not others is addressed in light of this strong theoretical case. It is concluded that research should focus less on empirical existence, but rather on the barriers that might inhibit the realization of environmental Kuznets curves in non-ideal, realistic scenarios.

50531   09:50-10:15 | Room 705 (7F)
Far to Go: Nine Takeaways from a Survey of Businesses' Progress on the Journey to Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals
Donald Eubank, Read the Air Coalition, Japan
Trista Bridges, Read the Air Coalition, Japan

This paper investigates how companies are reacting to the launch of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals by updating their existing sustainability initiatives or launching new programs. Interviews were performed with more than 60 multinational corporations, SMEs, startups, investors and financial institutions, NGOs, industry associations and sustainability service providers. The field of reporting on SDG impacts is in flux, but most companies that have sustainability programs are aware of the UN's 2030 Sustainable Agenda and are trying to figure out how they can use their current approaches to sustainability to map their efforts to the SDGs. Companies just starting the sustainability journey have a wealth of options to choose from for measurement, disclosure and crafting strategy. But there is far to go: 1) Sustainability is not yet fundamental to business models – no one has mastered it. 2) Employees desire to understand sustainability and how it will impact their work. 3) There is a race for talent, who are becoming pickier about a company's sustainability position. 4) The supply chain is a major focus; there is great room for progress here. 5) Collaboration and partnership are essential; efforts required are too complicated to do alone. 6) Investors are acting as enlightened managers of capital to light the way and drive adoption. 7) Greenwashing is not possible, cheap talk is easy to uncover. 8) Companies are trying to move beyond a "Vision" for Sustainability to fully systemizing their initiatives. 9) Companies are struggling to measure and assess performance on the SDGs.

50982   10:15-10:40 | Room 705 (7F)
Corporate Communication, Sustainability Discourse, and Cultural Differentiation – The Case of Multi-national Japanese Firms
Thierry Rakotobe-Joel, Ramapo College of New Jersey, United States

This study looks at the role of corporate discourse in the process of legitimization of sustainability initiatives at multi-national Japanese firms. It tries to show that, due to the voluntary nature of corporate sustainability reporting, the resulting discourse can give greater insights into the company's priorities and their actual approaches to sustainability efforts at various levels. Sample of Japanese multi-national firms from the Forbes Global 2000 list were used. They were categorized into three groups based on geographical areas of operation, industry, and firm size, to allow further consideration of the effect of cultural differentiation, national priorities, and competitive strategy on sustainability initiatives. The selected 57 companies operate in the Asian, European, and North American regions. Corporate Sustainability Reports from those firms were collected and analyzed by using Center Resonance Analysis (CRA) method, giving the opportunity to focus on the company's sustainability discourse, based on the linguistic and word usage within the document. Results from the analysis show the effects of voluntary reporting on corporate communication, external environment to national sustainability priorities, and insight into sustainability leadership as it applies into the contexts of Japanese firms. The results were further compared to similar output from sample European and North-American firms in order to test the effect of cultural differences on sustainability discourses.

09:00-10:40 | Room 707 (7F)

Tuesday Session I

Aging and Gerontology – Quality of Life
Session Chair: Anne Aronsson

50400   09:00-09:25 | Room 707 (7F)
Quality of Life among Senior Residents: Basis for Health Promotion and Intervention
Elizabeth Acampado, Angeles University Foundation, Philippines
Pia Vanessa Basillio, Angeles University Foundation, Philippines
Doroteo Dizon, Angeles University Foundation, Philippines

Quality of life (QoL) is an important aspect in the health and wellness status of an individual particularly older adults. This study evaluated the health related quality of life, assessed the physical activity level, and identified factors that may affect health related living conditions of 899 Filipino senior residents. The participants, (55% women and 45% men) with the mean age of 70 years old, completed questionnaires on Physical Activity Scale for the Elderly (PASE) and RAND 36 −Item Health survey (SF36). Data were analyzed using Spearman correlation and linear regression. Results showed a median QoL score of 67 (range: 0-100) and median PASE score of 90 (range: 0-522). Correlation between PASE scores and overall quality of life was significant (p<0.0001) with coefficient equal to 0.4290 (moderate positive correlation). Significant factors affecting the quality of life includes physical activity (p<0.0001) and age (p<0.0001). Results showed an increase in the QOL as physical activity increases and decrease in the QoL as the individual ages. Findings of this study will serve as a basis for health promotion and education intervention.

50455   09:25-09:50 | Room 707 (7F)
The Relationship of Financial Expectations and Pre-retirement Financial Planning to Well-being Among Adults Approaching Retirement: A Longitudinal Study
Tamar Gitlitz, IGDC - The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel

The study focuses on the relationship of financial expectations and preparations by aging individuals to their sense of well-being before retirement. Hypotheses: the relationship of resources to financial expectations, financial preparations, and well-being; the relationship between financial expectations and financial preparations; the relationship of financial expectations and preparations to well-being. Method: The study was based on data collected in two waves of the Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), which conducted in Israel (SHARE Israel). 634 Israelis over age 50 participated in the first wave of SHARE and also interviewed in the second wave. Instrument: The dependent variable, well-being, was measured through a self-report questionnaire: depressive symptoms, quality of life, life satisfaction, and financial well-being. The independent variables were resources, financial expectations and preparations. Main research findings: Health-functioning, financial expectations, and financial preparations contributed to personal and financial well-being. Income was not directly associated with financial well-being or personal well-being, but were financial expectations and preparations. Regarding personal well-being, only health and functioning resource were associated. Later, an association was observed between financial expectations and preparations. In the longitudinal model, health, functioning, income, and financial expectations contributed to well-being. As for well-being, the variance was explained by health and functional resources, income, and financial expectations. Discussion: Findings revealed that health and financial resources of aging persons are associated with their financial expectations in old age. Different aspects that contribute to development of financial expectations showed that the contribution of income was most significant: men associated their economic

44627   09:50-10:15 | Room 707 (7F)
The Needs and Joys of the Elderly
Gregorio Taag, Benguet State University, Philippines

Motivated by the fast-growing population of the elderly, this study explored their pressing needs and joys; in what developmental area are these needs and joys more felt; and if there are significant differences in the needs and joys of the respondents along the physical, cognitive, and psychosocial areas when age, gender, religion, educational attainment, ethno-linguistic group, last occupation, and type of residence are compared. The descriptive-comparative method was used in this study. A total of 130 elderly, aged 65 and above, relatively healthy and mobile participated. These are the salient findings: The elderly consider food and nutritional needs as their most pressing physical needs. A high need for continuous cognitive development flourishes among the elderly. Psychosocially, the elderly need to live a meaningful and purposeful life. The satisfaction of the psychosocial needs takes precedence over the cognitive and physical areas. The fulfillment of their physical, cognitive, and psychosocial needs result to joys among the elderly. The source of the elderly's highest joys are those coming from the joys experienced in the psychosocial development area, followed by the cognitive development area, and lastly, the physical development area. The socio-demographic variables age, gender, religion, educational attainment, and ethno-linguistic group significantly affect the needs of the elderly while last occupation and type of residence do not. With regard to the joys of the elderly; age, gender, religion, and educational attainment significantly affect these while ethno-linguistic group, last occupation, and type of residence do not.

50829   10:15-10:40 | Room 707 (7F)
Health, Individualized Technology, Quality of Life and Ageing: Challenges and New Directions for Elderly Care in Contemporary Japan
Anne Aronsson, University of Zurich, Switzerland

My presentation will focus on the issue of rapid demographic change in Japan and its weighty impacts on health and socioeconomic development. Longevity in Japan has not, however, meant a reduction in years of dependence. As a result, anticipation of a long life also brings the troubling anticipation of problems like chronic illness and loneliness. How do older adults facing such a future create hope? I aim to address three main objectives: First, I seek to determine how senior citizens in Japan cope with retirement and family obligations, as most of them cannot rely on the closest family members for survival. Second, I aim to discuss what it means to be forced to rely on outside care and technological equipment, like robotic devices. Under this point, I will discuss questions as whether the move towards robotic devices and Artificial Intelligence assistive technology is politically and morally desirable. In most cases, the robotic devices seek to replace rather than assist in human caretaking. I will address the questions who, in the end, is responsible for deciding whether to use robots and AI assistive devices or not? What is the person actually responsible for? To whom are they responsible for? Third, I will analyze how the changing hierarchy of aging affects notions of selfhood, family obligations, and individual aspirations. My research results will be based on ethnographic data and participant observation gathered from my fieldwork at nursing homes and robotic research labs in Tokyo from February 28 until May 19, 2019.

10:55-12:10 | Room 607 (6F)
Tuesday Session II
Energy: Renewable Energy and Environmental Solutions
Session Chair: Sarma Vangala

51844 10:55-11:20 | Room 607 (6F)
Sustainability Assessment of Energy Recovery Technologies in the Cheese Industry
Piya Gosalvitr, University of Manchester, United Kingdom
Rosa Cuellar Franca, The University of Manchester, United Kingdom
Robin Smith, The University of Manchester, United Kingdom
Adisa Azapagic, The University of Manchester, United Kingdom

Energy recovery technologies have been developed and used in practice for several decades. In the cheddar cheese industry, heat integration via pinch analysis has been used to reduce energy consumption in the production process. Waste whey from cheese production has been valorised through anaerobic digestion and fermentation processes to produce biogas and ethanol, respectively. However, to date the sustainability of these technologies has not been reported. This study aims to investigate the sustainability of energy saving and recovery technologies in order to identify environmental and economically most sustainable option for energy recovery in the cheese industry. The following energy recovery technologies have been assessed and compared on a life cycle basis: (1) heat integration in the production process combined with anaerobic digestion of whey; and (2) heat integration in the production process combined with fermentation of whey. Life cycle assessment and life cycle costing have been used to estimate the "cradle to grave" environmental and economic impacts, respectively. The results indicate that heat integration alone could reduce the primary energy demand by 8.8% (4.46 MJ/kg cheese). However, the combination of heat integration and fermentation of whey is the most sustainable option, with an estimated global warming potential of 13.34 kg CO_2 eq., primary energy demand of 37.55 MJ and a life cycle cost of £3.02 per kg of cheese. The outcome of this study will be of interests to the cheese industry and related stakeholders interested in improving the sustainability of cheese along the food supply chain.

52017 11:20-11:45 | Room 607 (6F)
Pre and Post Feed-in Tariff: An Institutional Review of Malaysia's Renewable Energy Development
Mohd Hafdzuan Adzmi, Sophia University, Japan

Malaysia has pledged to reduce its emission intensity by 45% in 2020 compared to 2005 levels. In doing so, Malaysia has identified renewable energy (RE) as an important component to meet this goal. Malaysia RE program started with the Small Renewable Energy Power Program (SREP) which was then replaced by the Feed-in Tariff (FiT) system. Malaysia is now currently implementing the large scale solar (LSS) initiative and net energy metering scheme (NEM) to complement the FiT system. The institutional change it has gone through has created new landscapes that had an influence on other players in Malaysia's RE industry. Though renewable energy has seen tremendous growth, no specific study has really explored the institutional changes that the Malaysian RE industry has experienced. Therefore, this article will attempt to explore the impetus behind this change and addresses how established and emerging institutional changes may affect future RE goals. This study will look at existing energy data and policies while synthesizing past studies to piece together the RE institutional framework and discuss its way forward. From the data observed institutional changes has resulted in a tremendous growth in solar energy. However, other RE sources does not experience the same growth. We theorize that although economic incentives and policies play a role in technological adoption, institutional factors can facilitate or constraint growth. Although, Malaysia's Third National Communication to the UNFCCC highlighted institutional issues need to be resolved for Malaysia to achieve its goal, researches in climate change mitigation does not address this issue.

50911 11:45-12:10 | Room 607 (6F)
Towards Building a Sustainable Energy Ecosystem
Sarma Vangala, Metastrategy, Inc., Canada
Evelyn Taboada, University of San Carlos, Philippines
Michael Loretero, University of San Carlos, Philippines
Renan Maglasang, University of San Carlos, Philippines

That non-renewable energy sources, e.g., fossil fuels, will have diminishing importance in the planet's future goes without debate. Country-specific targets towards compliance of IPCC SRES A1FI *, wherein the target is to ensure the world does not increase in temperature more than 2C, have been set and modified or even rejected over the recent past. Furthermore even though all 197 countries in the world, bar one (the US), have signed or signed and ratified and affirmed the Paris Accord, much effort has to be expended to explore all possible avenues to mitigate climate change. The reduction in levels of carbon emissions should be the prime motivator for all endeavours, scientific or economic or political. The area that is getting the most attention is emerging energy technologies, viz., wind, solar, tidal etc. However, wind, solar, tidal and geo-thermal energy generation all have downsides and a balance has to be struck between environmental feasibility, economic impact, aesthetics and practicality. And, if the project is to be sustainable, i.e., one where inputs almost equate to output, the parameters to satisfy the project just become all the more difficult to address. The subject lecture will focus on a venture that used emerging energy technology to generate significant electricity for a country AND was sustainable. It provided jobs, clean energy that uplifted a vast tract of an under-developed nation and made a profit for the promoters.

10:55-12:10 | Room 608 (6F)
Tuesday Session II
Economics and Management
Session Chair: Jeffry Haber

50793 10:55-11:20 | Room 608 (6F)
Designing an Ambicultural Business Model for Cause-based Partnerships: A Feasibility-study on the First Underwater Museum in Taiwan
Sonya H. Wen, Tamkang University, Taiwan

How to design the ambicultural business-model for cause-based partnerships (Parker & Selsky, 2004)? We attempt to apply the theoretical perspectives of ambiculture (Chen, 2014) and ambidexterity (Luo & Rui, 2009), in the empirical context of the first underwater-museum in Taiwan. Owing to the richness of underwater-cultural-assets located in the Penghu-islands, about 260-kilometers of land-and-marine distance from Taipei, we conducted this feasibility-study for evaluating the potential museum-sites and designing its business-model. The survey-results of logistic regressions on a sample of 331 respondents indicated that the identity of "marine-nation" was the most significant factor to welcome this proposed underwater-museum, and the tourist experiences and enthusiasm about "marine-culture" to influence their willingness to visit this museum in Penghu, among 9 independent variables. Such preliminary results imply that the ambicultural business model for ambidextrous innovation is important to cope with the challenges of cause-based partnerships, particularly when facing the resource constraints for sustainability. Following Chen's definition of "ambicultural organizations" as a combination of the best of two or more entities—cultures, ideas, practices—while avoiding the shortcomings of each, we propose to change the museum business-model from a public agency to a public-and-private joint-venture, particularly focusing on fundraising activity through virtual-reality events approaching to global villagers. Following Luo and Rui's specification of ambidexterity as comprising co-evolution, co-competence, co-opetition, and co-orientation, we propose underwater museums to form a global alliance to preserve-and-exploit as well as promote-and-explore marine-culture beyond national and organizational boundaries.

45951 11:20-11:45 | Room 608 (6F)
The Role of HRM in TQM Implementation in Education Industry and Faculty Performance
Sepideh Samadi, American College of Dubai, United Arab Emirates
Poonam Singh, Provost- American College of Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Usually the analysis of Total Quality Management deals with the technical and operational, also logistical aspects. However, Human Resources play key role in the effective adaptation of TQM philosophy. This paper is focusing on the theoretical aspects of TQM and its purpose is to explore the relationship between the extent of Total Quality Management (TQM) implementation and organization performance, and the moderating effect of co-worker support and organization support on the TQM/performance relationship by HR. It also examines the role of HR factors in TQM, and through the analysis of these values, it also positions TQM in change management. This study has important implications for managers. First, it motivates managers (and provides a justification) to invest in the time and resources to implement TQM programs. In this paper, we take American College of Dubai as a sample of an Academic Organization and its quality assurance steps and procedures and examine how TQM has assist ACD to improve faculty performance. Based on the results of this study, the implementation of TQM practices is associated with enhanced organization performance. If faculty in an education industry do not feel there is acknowledgement and support from the organization and from work colleagues, then the implementation of TQM programs may be sub-optimal. There is increasing recognition of the importance of human factors in successful TQM implementation. Also, through the various aspects of TQM philosophy, the aim of this paper is to prove the presence of HR elements in effective TQM acceptance.

46103 11:45-12:10 | Room 608 (6F)
Passively Active Investing – The Case of the University Endowment
Jeffry Haber, Iona College, United States

There is a long-standing debate in investment circles about whether active management can outperform passive management. The debate is usually considered on the manager-level, comparing the active management return against an index. This paper looks at the topic on a portfolio level. Using the average asset allocation of a university endowment, this paper replaces managers with ETFs while maintaining the strategy employed to see which portfolio construction had the higher return for a given year.

10:55-12:10 | Room 609 (6F)
Tuesday Session II
Cognitive and Behavioral Sciences
Session Chair: Triona Fitton

51130 10:55-11:20 | Room 609 (6F)
Behavioural Biases and Identity in Social Media: The Case of Philippine Populism, President Duterte's Rise, and Ways Forward
Kathleen Rose Kho, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore, Singapore

After what seemed the most vicious elections in Philippine history, Rodrigo Duterte emerged victorious during the 2016 Presidential Elections, with 16 million votes—nearly 7 million more than his closest rival from the Liberal Party. Due to public dissatisfaction over decades of poverty, Filipinos clamoured for radical change and Duterte was the answer. Duterte was able to tap into Filipinos' deep frustration with the status quo, which he effectively framed as the fault of the elite "dilawan" (yellow/Liberal Party). His appeal to the common Filipino rests on his ability to embody and connect with Filipino identities, while also appealing somewhat paradoxically to a conservative, patriarchal society. Social media provided him a potent stage to connect with voters and capitalize on amplified behavioural biases online. This paper examines behavioural biases and concepts of identity that were prevalent online during the 2016 Philippine elections, catapulted President Duterte into power, still persist in Philippine society today, and are similarly present in other countries. The paper urges readers to examine elections and populism with a behavioural lens, understand the effects of social media, and reflect on what can be done by public institutions, communities, and individuals to uphold values of truth, integrity, and compassion.

46013 11:20-11:45 | Room 609 (6F)
Undertaking Automation in the World of Work (WoW) and Society Through Human Resources
Biva Joshi, International Monetary Fund, United States

Accelerated progress in the field of technology has opened avenues for automation to be an integral part of the World of Work (WoW) and society. A combination of various forms of automation can perform a single job with results that are error-free and less arduous compared to end results produced by humans. Although automation pessimists worry about the future of jobs when it replaces humans, the optimists believe that humans possess social traits like common sense, instinct, and empathy that automation will take decades to perfect. However, contemporary research has made daunting inferences that automation possibly will perform tasks—pieces of the total production process of different jobs—that are repetitive in nature regardless of the pay grade that they belong to. Hence, the ratio may differ, but the influence of automation at the WoW at all levels, from blue- and white-collar workers to C-suite executives could be high. Thus, the aim of this paper is to highlight the need of HR practitioners to nudge the organization, society, and human capital for the new WoW where human resource practitioners are able to convince organizations to be willing to retrain and upskill their employees, prepare society to produce new recruits equipped with technical and emotional skills, and groom human capital to appreciate retraining and adopt lifelong learning to sustain in the new WoW. This paper provides an overview on how industrial revolutions in the past changed the nature of jobs; highlights ongoing research; and studies how HR practitioners can help society, organization, and human capital devote their energy wisely while being mindful of the revolution that automation may bring for enhanced return on investment (RoI).

45522 11:45-12:10 | Room 609 (6F)
Communicating Philanthropic Practice Using Theory: A Case Study
Triona Fitton, University of Kent, United Kingdom

As the nonprofit sector around the world has developed, a corresponding interest in university-level study of philanthropy and non-profit studies has also grown, particularly in the United States (Mirabella, 2007). However, an analysis of UK educational provision in philanthropic studies by Carrington (2009) and subsequently a Europe-wide study by Keidan et al. (2014) found a need for further provision of philanthropy education, as the sector continues to professionalise. Taking its lead from the continuing debates about the role of theory in this growing field of study (Donmoyer, 2009; Daly, 2012), this project aims to determine the impact of theoretical Masters-level study upon those working in the philanthropy, charity and fundraising sectors. In particular, it aims to uncover whether students experienced a change in their professional practice as a result of engaging in academic study of theoretical perspectives. Using a case study analysis of student perceptions and use of academic theory on a module of the MA in Philanthropic Studies at the University of Kent, examined through an online interview, offline interview supplements and discourse analysis of their posts on weekly online forums; this paper will present and discuss 3 key themes emergent from the data: the 'ethical soup', the 'trickle effect' and the 'interdisciplinarity problem', linking these to established sociological theory. The paper will conclude with some suggestions of what theory in the academy can contribute to practitioner skills in the philanthropy sector, including both strengths and some limitations.

10:55-12:10 | Room 707 (7F)
Tuesday Session II
Aging and Gerontology – Support
Session Chair: Phanutchaya Tangjaroensuttichai

45851 10:55-11:20 | Room 707 (7F)
Evaluation of Support Groups for Family Caregivers of Elderly Individuals with Dementia
Ayelet Berg-Warman, Myers-JDC-Brookdale Institute, Israel

Background: The Support Groups for Family Caregivers initiative reflects the growing recognition by government ministries and other organizations in Israel of the important role of caregivers. The initiative included 74 support groups, with 1,050 participants, providing information and emotional support. The initiative was funded and implemented by the National Insurance Institute, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, local authorities, and Emda (the Association for Dementia, Alzheimer and Similar Diseases). The evaluation study was conducted by the Myers-JDC-Brookdale Institute. Goals: To examine the outcomes of the support groups, over time. Method: Telephone interviews with 222 participants, 6 weeks after the end of the 12 weekly group meetings, followed by second interviews 6 months after the first interview. Findings: 81% of the participants were women, 54% were adult children of an elderly family member with dementia and 39% were spouses. 60% of participants experienced a "heavy burden" of care. Participants reported that the support groups contributed in three primary ways: emotional support, receiving information about the illness and rights, and improving their caring skills. Six months afterwards, the participants still felt the great contribution the group had made to the care of their relative and to their own lives. Of note, the positive contribution persisted longer for spouses than it did for adult children of an elderly family member. Conclusions: The benefits of support groups and length of its effect for family caregivers should encourage policy-makers and service developers to expand this service to this target population.

51979 11:20-11:45 | Room 707 (7F)
Role of Volunteer Support in the Life of Vulnerable Elderly
Renu Narchal, Western Sydney University, Australia

This study was carried out on vulnerable elderly living in Sydney, Australia to evaluate the relationship between volunteer support, loneliness, social support, and anxiety, depression, trust, hoarding, attachment, and cognitive decline. The mixed-design study incorporated a pre-and-post design for each participant. Quantitative data was collected between two time intervals. Qualitative data comprised of individual interviews and three focus groups consisting of vulnerable elderly, volunteers and service providers. Results suggested participants had a lower level of trust, were insecurely attached, with a higher average hoarding score in comparison to a control group used. A higher average loneliness score was observed in our sample as compared to all four comparison groups. Participants experienced elevated levels of loneliness after they had volunteer support, suggesting they actually missed the support and togetherness of the volunteer. Qualitative data from individual interviews and focus groups reveal rich themes. The most significant contribution of this research is that it unearthed the significance of volunteer support through the theme of 'recovery through connection.' The volunteer program provided an opportunity to get back in touch with their sense of the self and reconnect with their identity, have a purpose in life. The possibility to reflect on their skills and their journey of life and be able to feel as 'normal' people worthy of a conversation and connection was the highlight. Recommendations for improving the quality of life of the elderly through volunteer programs are also made.

51851 11:45-12:10 | Room 707 (7F)
The Effect of Social Media in Social Support and Mental Health for Elderly
Phanutchaya Tangjaroensuttichai, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
Srirath Pakdeeronachit, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
Sasithon Yuwakosol, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

The purpose of this research is to assess the effect of social media on social support and mental health for the elderly situation in Thailand using documentary research. The study assesses public documents that were published between the period of 2013-2018. Findings indicated that the elderly have a good relationship, receiving social support from family members, relative, and friends through social media usage. Social Media such as LINE and Facebook have a huge influence on the elderly nowadays. They make the elderly be recognized moreover, they make them feel more valuable to raise their self-worth. The elderly can easily receive assistance as well as acquire various information in which they are interested in. Therefore, it is important for government agencies to study the effect and the relationship between social media and mental health to increase intervention as it will promote the behavior and provide social support through social media in the elderly people appropriately.

13:10-14:25 | Room 607 (6F)
Tuesday Session III
Environmental Sustainability & Human Consumption: Human and Life Sciences
Session Chair: Yu-Chan Chao

50433 13:10-13:35 | Room 607 (6F)
Demand for Electric Scooters in Taiwan
Jin-Long Liu, National Central University, Taiwan
Chin-Kuei Chen, National Central University, Taiwan

Climate change as well as air pollution have been the most important issues over the next decades. To mitigate the negative impacts of global warning and the health of residents, one of the priority management policies is to encourage the uses of cleaner and low-emission vehicles as transportation. In Taiwan, 13 millions of gasoline-type scooters are currently owned and used as the regular transportation vehicles by individuals, the highest ratio per capita in the world. To promote the uses of electric scooters has been regarded as a win-win policy that benefits to reducing the air pollution as well as the energy uses. The purpose of this study is to examine the demand for electric scooters and the pricing strategy in Taiwan. By using the survey data collected from the Ministry of Transportation on the year of 2017 in Taiwan, we adopted the Probit model to estimate the determination factors that will affect the decision on the purchase of electric scooters. Our results indicate that the higher frequency of uses per week, the higher riding mileages per day, the higher gasoline expenditures per week and the higher expenditures of maintenance per year have the negative impacts on the demand for electric scooters. Furthermore, survey respondents with the older age, the higher education, the higher income and living in the more air-pollution area have the positive correlations with the intention of purchasing electric scooters. Our results provide the useful information that helps the marketing strategies for the products of electric scooters.

51841 13:35-14:00 | Room 607 (6F)
Assessing the Vulnerability of Rice Production to Climate Change in the Upper East Region of Ghana
Nuhu Mohammed Gali, University of Tsukuba, Japan
Kenichi Matsui, University of Tsukuba, Japan

Upper East Region of Ghana. This region is known to be the most vulnerable to climate change in the country. However, no study has found any local variations as the study tended to be defined by administrative boundaries. To assess rice production vulnerability to biophysical aspects of climate change (e.g., rainfall, temperature), we applied a multiple regression and crop vulnerability index analyses. The vulnerability index was used to determine the yield loss sensitivity and exposure. The multiple regression analysis aimed to assess the impact of maximum and minimum temperatures on rice yields with negative relationship to rainfall variability. The results of rice yield sensitivity and overall vulnerability highlighted local differences. For example, we found that farmers in Talensi district were the most vulnerable in terms of exposure to erratic rainfall patterns. Also, our multiple regression analysis showed that a local variation of vulnerability was linked to residents' socioeconomic status, including poverty, literacy/education, and economically active population. These results suggest that highly localized adaptation strategies are needed through technical and institutional support to improve the resilience of food production systems.

50932 14:00-14:25 | Room 607 (6F)
Climate-based Daylight Metrics Applied for Sustainable and High-quality Design Strategy of Office Spaces
Yu-Chan Chao, Feng Chia University, Taiwan
Yu-Yun Huang, Feng Chia University, Taiwan

Daylight using in office space not only has the energy-saving potential, but also achieve visual requirements and improve work efficiency. In the past, ""Daylight factor (DF)"" has always been the mainstream of building daylight specifications. However, ""static"" Daylight factor cannot fully reflect the change of time, nor the relationship between building orientation and external shading. In recent years, ""Dynamic Daylight Metrics"" based on meteorological data has become a new evaluation trend, which can accurately evaluate the daylight quality in the annual working hours of the building. To evaluate the daylight condition of Taiwan's office space, this study used the ""standard Meteorological Year (TMY3)"" as the database of climate, and applied the dynamic lighting index ""Spatial Daylight Autonomy (SDA)"" and ""Annual solar Exposure value (ASE)"" as the dynamic daylight evaluation index, which are commonly used internationally. Through simulation with DIVA for Rhino software, daylight design strategies such as window-to-wall ratio, window types, shading for office space were discussed to achieve the purpose of sustainable building design and high-quality daylight environment.

13:10-14:00 | Room 608 (6F)
Tuesday Session III
Environmental Sustainability & Environmental Management: Freshwater
Session Chair: Shi Hanyue

51627 13:10-13:35 | Room 608 (6F)
Research on Evolution Mechanism and Development Strategy of Rural Human Settlement Environment Based on Characteristics of China-Suzhong Water Network
Huang Xiaoqing, Southeast University, China

The " frame-drainage-dike" water system in the rural areas of China's Suzhong is one of the achievements of the "Reclamation project" implemented by Zhang Jian in the early 20th century. On the one hand, the system has evolved into a unique geographical feature, which has important historical value. On the other hand, changes in lifestyles have impacted the human settlements in the aera and the living mode adjacent to water makes water governance a problem of rural human settlements that has to be faced. Through the research on the evolution process of human settlements in this area, the water environment problem is the result of the comprehensive action of multiple factors which are as follows: 1. Pollution - the amount of pollution exceeds the self-cleaning load; 2. Structure - the network interoperability brings inefficiency of water pollution discharge; 3. Spatial pattern--village settlement planning changes the traditional human settlement pattern; 4. Life pattern--the dependence on the water system is reducing; 5. Pollution Control-- the essence of government pollution control means is "governance after pollution first". The water pollution formation mechanism reflects the running-in process between the human settlement environment and the water system in the area, and its essence is the gradual deviation and passive treatment plan. Finally, in order to make full use of resource endowment and develop this water network system, this paper proposes strategies from the following aspects-the water, village and government. From then on, it improves the rural water environment governance system that adapts to new era.

50120 13:35-14:00 | Room 608 (6F)
Exploring the "Self-flowing" Rural Living Water Model in Suzhong Water Network Area of China
Shi Hanyue, Southeast University, China
Huang Xiaoqing, Southeast University, China

The relationship between the "canal-frame-row-squat" water network system built by Zhang Jian in the Suzhong area of China 100 years ago is inseparable. However, the modern lifestyle and the construction of transportation facilities have caused structural damage, resulting in a sustained negative impact on the ecological environment. In recent years, governments have adopted measures such as increasing pumps to control them. However, such measures require higher costs and shorter live water hours, thus covering only rivers within the urban area, but have not been for more extensive villages. Efficient and ecological way of living water. The problem of water network problems in China's Central Jiangsu region is that the water is not smooth and the water speed is too slow. The author found three main reasons: First, the new road blocked the connection between the "ditch" and the "paihe", resulting in multiple "end-waterways""; Secondly, the number of river channel nodes per unit length is too large, and the water flow is insufficient, so the river water flows slowly and is not oriented; finally, because the sediment in the river channel is freshly cleaned, the river bed is narrowed or even filled and disappeared. Based on its core problem, this study proposes a replicable "self-flowing" rural living water model consisting of "mutual" type living water units, and verified it through the case of Ping'an Village, Haimen City, Jiangsu Province, China. Finally, the model is simulated by water flow using MIKE21 software to verify and optimize the model.

13:10-14:25 | Room 609 (6F)
Tuesday Session III
Psychology & Social Psychology
Session Chair: Gregory Bonn

45745 13:10-13:35 | Room 609 (6F)
Conceptually-Driven Intergenerational Programming in Singapore: A Case Study
Desmond Wong, University of Hull, United Kingdom
Sue Chang-Koh, National University of Singapore, Singapore
Genesis Tan, St. Luke's ElderCare Ltd, Singapore
Damien Chan, St. Luke's ElderCare Ltd, Singapore
May Wang, University of California, Los Angeles, United States

There is scarce information on how and why intergenerational programming (IG) contributes to psychosocial change, and a dearth of conceptually-driven IG in Singapore. Given this, our exploratory study fills a practice research gap by identifying a conceptual basis, theory of change, and translation enablers for psychosocial change in the young. Focus group discussions were carried out with facilitators and young participants post-program. In turn, findings suggest hybrid conceptual bases in social identity theory and activity theory. While results were insufficient for us to construct a theory of change, they surfaced nuanced, translation enablers in terms of 'change of scenery' and bridging, including the potential for young participants to offer active listening and peer support to seniors. Reflections point to further theoretical exploration in identity theory, and practical action in facilitating recursive social participation. We were limited by a small sample size and the absence of outcome indicators.

51046 13:35-14:00 | Room 609 (6F)
From Suffering to Wholeness: The Connotation of Chinese Savoring and Its Transformational Progress in the Experience of Suffering
Chung-Ping Huang, Kaohsiung Medical University, Taiwan
Chin-Lung Chien, Kaohsiung Medical University, Taiwan

Savoring theory, which is considered as the first wave positive psychology, advocates prolong and amplify positive experiences for enhancing positive affect and well-being. On the contrary, the Confucianism emphasizes on the values of "tasting bitter (chī k)" in life. The second wave positive psychology also claims that people cannot move towards the wholeness unless they learn how to confront the negative experiences in their lives. This study explored the connotation and the process of savoring when facing adversity among Chinese people in Taiwan. An in-depth qualitative research was conducted by interviewing 10 adults (4 males and 6 females). The results revealed that there were five savoring stages in suffering: (1) "Initial Suffering" Stage: A state of great cognitive and emotional distress, (2) "Alleviation of Emotional Distress" Stage: People's negative affect starts to be lessened, and has the capacity to think deeply, (3) "Hard Work" Stage: People deal with the suffering through self-exertion to make suffering become meaningful, (4) "Successful Completion" or "Go with the Stream" Stage: People fully resolve the problems or kindly accept the destiny, and they are not suffering, and (5) "Both Sweet and Bitter of Life" Stage: After reviewing their life courses, people appreciate the both positive and negative experiences in their lives. Overall, the progress of "savoring bitter" consists of the following order: "great suffering", "tasting bitter", "not feeling bitter", and "savoring the bitter and sweet". Lastly, we compared our findings with those of Bryant (2007) and further research ideas were discussed.

45843 14:00-14:25 | Room 609 (6F)
Feeling Better or Worse? The Lived Experience of Non-Suicidal Self-Injury Among Malaysian University Students
Gregory Bonn, King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals, Saudi Arabia
Su Chen Tan, Monash University, Malaysia
Cai Lian Tam, Monash University, Malaysia

This talk explores subjective experiences related to non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) through a qualitative analysis of interviews with 7 Malaysian university students who had recently engaged in NSSI. Participants discussed their feelings, motivations, and experiences related to self-injury in one-on-one, semi-structured interviews. Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) was used to identify shared themes across participants' accounts of their involvement with non-suicidal self-injury. Four major themes were identified: (a) Emotion dysregulation, (b)NSSI as emotion regulation strategy, (c)Negative self-perceptions, and (d) Struggling with the adverse consequences of self-injury. Implications of these findings for the support and treatment of those engaging in non-suicidal self-injury are discussed.

13:10-14:00 | Room 705 (7F)
Tuesday Session III
Demography, Human Geography & Population Studies
Session Chair: Nguyen Thi Hai Yen

50693 13:10-13:35 | Room 705 (7F)
Designing Transformational Education Policies for Sub-Saharan African Countries: Re-Thinking Theory and Practice in Global Engagement and Development
Elizabeth Bifuh-Ambe, University of Massachusetts, United States

Education is a fundamental human right. Countries around the world including Sub-Saharan African (SSA) nations invest heavily in education in an effort to build human capital to effectively compete for jobs and investments on the world stage. However, despite impressive economic advancements and various educational initiatives SSA still lags behind other regions in educational success and there appears to be a steady decline in both the quality of education and access to education. More than 93 million youths of primary and secondary school ages are out of school and at least 15 million of these children will never set foot in a classroom (UNESCO & GEM, 2016). These statistics occur within an environment faced with overwhelming challenges including: a burgeoning population, abject poverty and disease such as HIV/AIDS, mounting fiscal austerity, widespread corruption, violent cultural and ethnic conflicts, and unstable political and administrative institutions. This perfect storm of factors can be mitigated through education. Policy makers in SSA therefore have the difficult task of designing and implementing effective education policies amidst conflicting social, economic and political conditions that can potentially erode prospects for success. Despite similar colonial experiences, differential political and socio-economic factors that affect educational outputs in different countries in such a diverse region, make discussion of policy directions and generic recommendations that are universally applicable across all Sub-Saharan nation states, impracticable. A trans-national approach is vital in providing a framework for designing policies that can be tailored to each country's specific needs and investment priorities.

51829 13:35-14:00 | Room 705 (7F)
Sex-Composition of Children and Women Fertility Desire in Vietnam
Nguyen Thi Hai Yen, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
Pataporn Sukontamarn, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Using Vietnam Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey data sets in 2014 which is one of biggest nationally representative data in Vietnam, this is first quantitative research investigate the association between sex composition of current children and women fertility desire among women in reproductive age (from 15 to 49) within six economic regions in Vietnam. After controlling for demographic factors, socio-economic factors, social norm on fertility preference, our multivariate logistic regressions show that a strong positive and statistically significant relationship between gender of children and fertility desire. For each group of women (those with one child, those with two children, and those with three or more children) women with no son would be more likely to have higher fertility desire compare with women with at least one son. The higher number of daughters women have, the higher the odds of wanting more children women have. However, women who already have both son (s) and daughter (s) tend to have lower fertility desire compare with those who have all sons. Experiment child pass away in fertility desire were not evident, nevertheless, those with higher education are more likely to wish more child in group women with one child. The higher sex ratio at birth at provincial level where women live, the higher fertility desire the women tend to have. Our results proved that a stronger correlation according to the number of sons that women have in term of fertility desire, such findings could potentially have implications to development policies in Vietnam.

13:10-14:25 | Room 707 (7F)
Tuesday Session III
Aging and Gerontology – Medication
Session Chair: Tanja Hoff

51132 13:10-13:35 | Room 707 (7F)
The Legalization of Medical Marijuana: Negotiating New Boundaries Between Independence and Interdependence in Long Term Care
Raheesa Jina, University of British Columbia, Canada
Lynda Foley, Park Place Seniors Living, Canada

Background/Purpose: Medical and recreational marijuana legalization in Canada has opened new frontiers for the dependent elderly to assert independence. With an aging population, Japan may want to carefully review options regarding similar drug legislation. This study will review the negotiation of new boundaries between independence and interdependence as it relates to Canada's Cannabis Act, which calls for balancing rights in providing safe access to cannabis within long term care ("LTC"). The study specifically explores the perceptions and planning responses by directors of care ("DOCs") in LTC. Methods: A comprehensive review of new legislation was carried out. Employing grounded theory approach, constant comparative analysis and theoretical sampling was used in semi-structured interviews with DOCs from 10 LTC facilities in British Columbia and Alberta. The iterative analysis resulted in adjusting questions as theory emerged. Developing themes were utilized to prepare open-ended questions for two follow-up focus groups. The in-depth interviews explored perceptions of DOCs and their planned responses to new requirements in LTC. Results: The study identified several themes of importance to the DOCs: lack of supportive guidance and tools; lack of assistance in developing new policies; sensed inadequacy in supporting LTC residents to make informed decisions; concern implementing workable protocols; and anxiety navigating a confusing regulatory framework. Discussion: Although DOCs are confident in their ability to manage delivery of care, they face important barriers in fully understanding and navigating the new cannabis legislation. Conclusions: Educational supports, development of guidelines to assist DOCs were recommended by survey participants.

50330 13:35-14:00 | Room 707 (7F)
AMEND (Addressing Medication Education Near Discharge): A Pilot Pathway for Reducing Medication Related Harm
Lachlan O'Sullivan, Rockingham General Hospital, Australia
Helen Thomas, Rockingham General Hospital, Australia
Angela Graves, Rockingham General Hospital, Australia
Emily Nolan, Rockingham General Hospital, Australia

Objective: To reduce medication-related morbidity and hospital presentations in the geriatric population through a multidisciplinary pathway for medication review through to transition of care to community treatment teams. Methods: All patients over 65-years-of-age admitted to the General Medicine or Aged Care and Rehabilitation Unit of a secondary hospital in Western Australia from March 2018 were captured. Deficiencies in established processes of medication review were identified through consultation with patients and staff. These were clustered into areas to improve: focus on active medication review; communication between clinical pharmacists and medical teams; identification of patients at risk of medication harm; medication education to all patients and carers prior to discharge; minimising the impact of discharge on these medication changes. This informed multimodal interventions to institute a new pathway of medication review across inpatient and outpatient settings. Results: The multidisciplinary pathway for medication review (AMEND pathway) includes: a medication review prompt for potentially inappropriate medications; identification of high-risk patients; a discharge checklist mandating education and rationalisation of medications brought from home; selective referral to community nursing for home assessment of medication risk, education, and linkage to community services. This pathway is supported by orientation, centralised storage of patients' own medications, and consultant physician review of discharge medication plans for readmitted patients. Conclusions: Early data and qualitative consultations offer promise in a leviathan challenge. Foundations are being laid for quantitative analysis of the pathway to support its role in reducing medication related harm in partnership with community care providers.

50479   14:00-14:25 | Room 707 (7F)
Stigmatization and Prejudices Against Elderly With Substance Related Disorders – Qualitative Results From a German Sample of Professionals
Tanja Hoff, Catholic University of Applied Sciences Northine-Westphalia, Germany

In our different studies about phenomenology and treatment of substance-related disorders in elderly people in Germany (e.g. Hoff, 2017, 2018), we always met different kinds of stigmatization and prejudices also by professionals. In Germany, we have also a current discussion and efforts about reducing stigmatization of addicted people in generally (Schomerus et al., 2017). Methods: Re-analysis of qualitative face-to-face interviews from two studies about treatment of older addictive clients by using content analysis (Mayring, 2015). The overall sample include n= 29 general practitioners, n= 24 professionals of addiction treatment and n= 18 professionals of psychiatric and elderly nursing care. Results: In summary, we found strong stereotypes and prejudices against addictive disorders in the elderly especially among non-specialized professionals. In contradiction to current international and national research studies, for example, 69% of the general practitioners have the opinion that elderly with substance-related disorders suffer less from their complaints, are less motivated for treatment and get worse outcomes than younger clients. Moreover, the general practitioners are less motivated to support them in prevention and treatment. In some nursing professionals we found prejudices that are associated with historical views on additive disorders as a weakness of personality. But also there are opinions that nurses could help everyone if they only could build up a better professional relationship. Conclusions: All prejudices could lead to frustration, misunderstandings and even a worse treatment for both sides, the professionals and the clients. The presentation discuss results and solutions to reduce prejudices against elderly with addictive disorders.

14:40-15:55 | Room 607 (6F)
Tuesday Session IV
Social Work
Session Chair: Christina Miller

50436 14:40-15:05 | Room 607 (6F)
Service Learning on Current Global Issues through Research: Co-Empowerment of Students and Refugee Participants
Chie Noyori-Corbett, University of Oklahoma, United States
Christina Miller, University of Oklahoma, United States

Service learning has become a pedagogical focus among educators, especially in the area of applied sciences. The well-balanced combination of knowledge acquisition with its practical application has left some debatable capacity in educating students. Dewey (1910/1911) described learning as both accomplishment-oriented and gratifying, where students can master knowledge acquired from class lectures, then apply that specific knowledge in a field setting. Also, with the world becoming smaller through globalization's effects, comprehensive learning of global issues in an educational setting is crucial. Understanding the need to live interdependently with newcomers, such as refugees, in the community should be an urgent agenda in recipient countries. The presenters describe here a class which was designed as a new elective class, combining both experiential and international social work education frameworks, and how that proper amalgam of acquisition and application of knowledge was sought through actual field research activities of students with refugee participants. Throughout the course of designing data collection tools, then actually collecting data, both students and refugee participants became co-empowered by sharing stories and learning lives of refugees in own countries. The process of learning the importance of co-existence between refugees and an existing mainstream community population was emphasized throughout the semester. The presenters will illuminate how a service learning and international social work frameworks with related community research with refugees empowered both research participants and students and discuss the importance of gaining knowledge in glocal stages with actual field activities.

50472 15:05-15:30 | Room 607 (6F)
Health and Social Characteristics of Older Problem Drug Users in Europe – Implications for Social Work Intervention
Ulrike Kuhn, Catholic University of Applied Sciences, Cologne, Germany
Tanja Hoff, Catholic University of Applied Sciences, Cologne, Germany

Background: The number of older drug abusers has been increasing for the last 40 years. In comparison with the general population, older drug abusers have accumulated a greater range of health and social challenges, but fail to get the same attention as their younger counterparts. As the number of older adults with illicit substance abuse problems grows, there will be an even greater need to address the issue, which is an increasing cause for concern among social workers and other health professionals. Materials and Methods: The study aimed to assess the living conditions, health-related quality of life and care needs of older drug abusers. This was a cross-sectional study with a convenience sample of 132 long-term drug abusers aged 45 years or over from various outpatient addiction care settings. Data were collected using quantitative interviews. SF-36, Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI), and items from EuropASI and ASI-Lite were used. Results: Participants had significantly worse perceived health (SF-36) than the general population. Two subscales of the Brief Symptom Inventory (somatic and global severity index) indicated high levels of mental burden, with somatization showing a T-score of 64.02 and GSI a T-score of 63.39. The participants had a range of support needs: e.g. for help with heavy physical tasks. Discussion and Conclusion: The findings suggest that older drug abusers have a number of unmet health needs. In addition, the results stress that there is a need for integrated treatment models. Furthermore, the study reveals the high demands on social workers.

50450 15:30-15:55 | Room 607 (6F)
GirlPower Photovoice Project
Christina Miller, University of Oklahoma, United States
Chie Noyori-Corbett, University of Oklahoma, United States
Zermarie Deacon, University of Oklahoma, United States

The purpose of the GirlPower Photovoice Project was to explore adolescent girls' perceptions regarding the health of their community. The community-based participatory photovoice investigation was conducted in partnership with a child abuse treatment agency and study findings have been used to inform programming at the agency. Twelve girls ages 11-14 were given weekly prompts to guide their photography and then they engaged in weekly focus group discussions discussing the meaning of their pictures. Additionally, the state in which the study was conducted has many unfavorable health impacts such as the highest incarceration rate of women in the U.S. (State of Oklahoma Department of Corrections, 2016), second highest rate of births to teenagers (Associated Press, 2018), high rates of food insecurity (Regional Food Bank 2018), and high rates of obesity for ages 10-17 (The State of Obesity, 2018), and the rate of forcible and attempted rape against women was 38% higher than the national average (OSDH, 2018). Focusing on encouraging the health of girls in this state is thus essential. The presenters will share the overarching themes and sub-themes that emerged from the thematic analysis of focus group transcripts and the photographs taken by the participants (Lincoln and Guba, 1985). The themes include: body image, food, drugs, community health and safety, relationships, and moral development. Three photographic exhibits were held to share results with policy makers and encourage larger scale social change.

14:40-15:55 | Room 608 (6F)
Tuesday Session IV
Economics and Management
Session Chair: Thanisa Sirithaporn

51773 14:40-15:05 | Room 608 (6F)
Revisiting Industrial Policy and Strategic Coupling Strategy Under the Era of Hyperglobalization
Chean Chung Lee, National University of Singapore, Singapore

In a more independent and interdependent world, some suggest that in order for states to be successful in economic development, one must connect with the world capitalist economy. Although there is no explicit law enforcing this rule, Khong (2018) argues that the experience of the last sixty years provides a clear answer, and even a "tested maxim" that in order for nations to climb the ladder of economic prosperity, the only way is to link up with the world capitalist economy. However, as opposed to "passive integration", it is pointed out that "active strategic integration" will be a better option to protect the negative offshoots of hyperglobalization. What level of "activeness" is considered appropriate? How "strategic" should it be to reap the benefits of global economy while not suffering as much from the adverse impacts? This paper aims to provide a critical review on globalization, and further elaborate different strands of "active strategic integration", namely industrial policy, strategic coupling, and counteracting premature deindustrialization.

51780 15:05-15:30 | Room 608 (6F)
Who Helps the Team to Win Games: The Case of NBA
Hua Chen Chang, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan
Yung-Hsiang Ying, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan

Increasing the winning percentage is a common goal for each head coach in National Basketball Association (NBA). Understanding the strategic deploy of the team and providing appropriate incentive to motivate each player are crucial to achieve this goal. In this study, we argue that teams with head coaches with experience in team management have better performance than those without. Managerial experiences may enhance ones' ability to see the whole picture of tactic planning as well as to understand each player and maintain better interpersonal relationship. In addition, we investigate whether or not salary disparities are related to winning percentage of the teams. Greater disparity may be the result of heroism but discourages team morale. Our argument is unique in the aspect that existing literatures emphasize the impact of characteristics of head coach on team performance; such as ages, tenures, and experiences as ball players, but not the experience as team manager. Employing data from Basketball Reference from Sportac for year 2012/2013 to 2016/2017, panel ordinary least square methods with fixed and random effects are performed for analyses. Our findings suggest that managerial experience of head coaches is significantly positive related to team performance. Secondly, salary disparities are not related to team performance. This finding is consistent with that of Berri and Jewell (2004) but somewhat different from that of Frick, Prinz and Winkelmann (2003).

52064 15:30-15:55 | Room 608 (6F)
Diffusion and Impediments to Social Innovation Amongst Thai Community Enterprises – Towards an Integrated Conceptual Framework
Thanisa Sirithaporn, University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce, Thailand

The study aims to examine the diffusion of social innovation among Thai Community Enterprises in conjunction with a singular case study of a medium-sized corporation that has successfully transitioned from a charitable foundation to a sustainably profitable entity creating value for both shareholders and the communities in which it operates. It seeks to bridge the gap between different streams of aligned research in the fields of diffusion, social innovation, and community enterprises into a more cohesive conceptual framework and thus to better understand the historical and current impediments that have resulted in so many enterprises failing to be sustainable. The literature review signals that there is a gap that has not been adequately addressed. The methodology is mixed and dual phased. The initial quantitative phase uses a questionnaire as the main research instrument distributed among community enterprises throughout Thailand which will provide the themes for the qualitative phase through semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders at a commercial enterprise actively engaged in social innovation. The findings seek to present a more comprehensive conceptual framework and actionable guidelines to aid community enterprises to develop social innovation in a sustainable manner that creates value to its beneficiaries.

14:40-15:55 | Room 609 (6F)
Tuesday Session IV
International Relations & Human Rights
Session Chair: Mary Lynn De Silva

51948 14:40-15:05 | Room 609 (6F)
Indonesia's Sense of Self, the West and Democratic Identity – an ontological (in)security perspective
Paruedee Nguitragool, Chiang Mai University, Thailand

Studies on Indonesia's identity and foreign relations have moved beyond the conventional rationalist theories. Despite new insights, the question of Indonesia's ontological security, which lies at the heart of Indonesia's identity, agency and relations with the Others, has been largely overlooked. This article argues that democracy, similar to the concept of unity, has been part of Indonesia's existential struggle even before independence. This struggle is at least in part driven by the colonial stigmas and desire for modernity, which have informed Indonesia's sense of Self and the conduct of its foreign relations. Over the past two decades, the changing political and security environment has allowed Indonesia to redefine itself, its importance and relations with the Others. With the West, particularly the US acting as an ontological security provider, not only Indonesia's democratic identity was guaranteed, so was the state's sense of Self and international agency in the post-crisis era.

51832 15:05-15:30 | Room 609 (6F)
A Constructivist Explanation on Taiwan's Desecuritization of Cross-strait Military Tension
Long Ki Yeung, The Open University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

The Taiwan Strait is considered one of the hottest flashpoint on the world which has a potential to provoke a direct confrontation between the US and China. In recent years, though China has never discarded its ambition to invade Taiwan, there has been a constant stagnation in the advancement of Taiwan's military equipment and continuous decrease in its military expenditure in real term since 2000. In consideration of China's continuous advancement in its military projection capability, Taiwan's stagnation in military buildup renders its survival at risk. It is a even bigger puzzle that both Taiwanese sense of own identity and determination for refusal to unify with China has been increasing in the same period which can only be guaranteed by a military force capable to counter the threat from China. This essay explains this puzzle with application of constructivist' concept of desecuritization. It is considered that Taiwanese ethnic origin and Taiwan's colonial history reduce their determination to resort to force for countering Chinese's threat. This tendency is further consolidated by Taiwan's two major party's political manipulation which results in the fact that desecuritization to be the Taiwanese prevailing discourse in handling the Cross-Strait relations.

50490 15:30-15:55 | Room 609 (6F)
Securitizing Asylum as a Regional Leader: The Legacy and Liability of The Australian Government's Punitive Treatment of Asylum Seekers
Mary Lynn De Silva, The University of Western Australia, Australia

This paper argues that a political, illocutionary speech act model of securitization theory advanced by the Copenhagen School is capable of anatomizing power relations, the agency of audiences, and the cognitive context in order to understand how the securitization of asylum seekers has been successful in Australia, and why this success matters for asylum seekers in Southeast Asia. Drawing on case studies of Australian general elections in 2010, 2013, 2016, I demonstrate the role of civil society (the audience of securitization events) in disseminating a common moral language on the violation of asylum seekers' human rights. If civil society plays a crucial role in legitimizing the government in states where hegemonic securitization policies prevail, it can also play a crucial role in defining state actions as illegitimate where they violate laws or shared moral beliefs. The audience of securitization events, in other words, can label state actions as deviant. This paper explores how the inchoative moment of securitization of asylum in Australia can be used to mark the point at which a politicized issue shifts from an emphasis on the preservation of human rights towards the legitimization of brute force towards a stigmatized group of 'Others' nationally and regionally. As a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention, I demonstrate how the Australian government's endorsement of the punitive treatment of refugees has perpetuated the violation of asylum rights in South East Asia, and thwarted pragmatic initiatives geared towards endowing forced migrants with the right to work.

14:40-15:30 | Room 705 (7F)
Tuesday Session IV

Environmental Sustainability & Environmental Management: Atmosphere and Air
Session Chair: Waranyoo Siriwan

51660 14:40-15:05 | Room 705 (7F)
Research on the Influence Mechanism of Industrial Structure's Changes on China's Air Pollution From the Perspective of Threshold Effects

You Zheng, China University of Geosciences (Wuhan), China
Jianzhong Xiao, China University of Geosciences (Wuhan), China

With the rapid development of the economy, air pollution has become an inevitable problem. Severe air pollution will have an immeasurable negative impact on the sustainable development of economy in China. The 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China have demonstrated the firm determination to reduce air pollution. As an important link between economic activities and the ecological environment, industrial structure is the "control body" of resource consumption and pollutant discharge. How does the changes of industrial structure affect air pollution in China? What is the specific impact mechanism of changes in industrial structure on China's air pollution? These issues deserve further study. The study found that: (1) Through the threshold effect test, there is a nonlinear relationship between changes of industrial structure and air pollution. (2) In the initial stage of the primary industry and the secondary industry, energy consumption is a key factor in air pollution; in the middle and late stages of the primary industry and secondary industry, the weakening effects of technological innovation on air pollution present an "U" type relationship; in the development process of tertiary industry, openness and technological innovation are the key factors of air pollution. (3) Changes of industry structure have different mechanisms on different air pollution pollutants; smoke dust emissions, nitride emissions, sulfide emissions and PM2.5 concentrations have nonlinear relationships with changes of industrial structures; industrial emissions are only related to the change of primary industry.

51785 15:05-15:30 | Room 705 (7F)
The Study of Using an Opaque Material for Walls to Manage Overall Thermal Transfer in the Bangkok Heritage Hospital Façade

Waranyoo Siriwan, Phranakorn Rajabhat University, Thailand
Vorayod Rattanamart, Phranakorn Rajabhat University, Thailand
Roengnarong Ratanaprichavej, EEC Academy, Thailand

Many hospitals in Bangkok metropolitan districts are awaken to the global warming crisis. It results that the temperature in the winter is closed to the summer. The following effect is that the old hospital buildings, are confronting the energy over consumption than ever. In particular, the old facades are needed renovation to preserve comfortable condition. However, there has a limited renovation for a heritage building such the demolition in a façade component realized the maintenance of historical building character and district conservation. This article concentrates on the study the suitable opaque material finishing for the heritage hospital façade renovation. The aim is to reduce overall thermal transfer value (OTTV) of the façade related to Thailand standard requirement of Pollution Control Department (PCD). The research scope emphasizes in the opaque material of the hospital façade. Here the ward of Sirinthorn building, within Rajavithi hospital in Bangkok is selected as a paradigm. The study method is divided in 3 phases: defining a suitable format of material installation for building conservation for the paradigm, investigating opaque materials for construction following Thai Industrial Standard, and considering materials by a trail & error method. The result is the guideline of material selection presented in 3 characters. This article offers the sample opaque material to apply for the case study in practical later.

14:40-15:55 | Room 707 (7F)
Tuesday Session IV
Aging and Gerontology – Physical Activity
Session Chair: Yanan Zhao

51675 14:40-15:05 | Room 707 (7F)
Effect of Modified Tap Dance Training on Ankle Function in Older Adults
Qianwen Wang, Nanjing Normal University, China
Yanan Zhao, Nanjing Normal University, China

Objective: Based on the relationship between the risk of fall in the elderly and the function of the ankle joint, this study targeted on ankle function to explore the effect of modified tap dance training (MTD) on the improvement of ankle function in the older adults. Methods: 44 older adults who had not participated in any balance and ankle function-related training were randomly divided into intervention group (G1=22) and control group (G2=22). G1 performed MTD for 12 weeks three times a week, 60 minutes each time; G2 received a health education lecture once a month (three times in total) .All subjects underwent ankle function tests before (T1), 8 weeks after (T2) and 16 weeks after (T3) the intervention. Results: There is a significant increase in both groups in the ankle muscle strength (G1: $F_{(2, 20)}$ = 4.20, $p < .05$; G2: $F_{(2, 20)}$ = 10.7, $p < .05$,) and the ankle joint plantar flexion angle , of which G1 increased higher than G2. The mean difference of left ankle plantar flexion (L-APF) between the T1 and T2 was 9.1, and the mean difference of right ankle plantar flexion(R-APF) between the T1 and T2 was 10.0 in G1. While the mean difference of L-APF between the T1 and T2 was 7.6, and the mean difference of R-APF between the pre-test and poste-test was 7.4 in G2. Conclusion: 12-week modified tap dance training can effectively improve ankle function. MTD can be applied as an effective alternative exercise regimen. This study was supported by grants from the natural science foundation of Jiangsu Higher Education Institutions of China(grant No.:17KJD330001).

50876 15:05-15:30 | Room 707 (7F)
The Policies Support for Older Adults in Health Enhancement by Physical Activities in China
Bing Zhan, Capital University of Physical Education and Sports, China
Xiaohong Chen, Capital University of Physical Education and Sports, China

China's aging process is faster than many Asian countries and other developed regions in the world. While the proportion of older people over the age of 60 in France, Sweden, and the United States has doubled from 7% to 14%, respectively, in 115, 85, and 69 years, China's population will quadruple, making it the world's most populous country from 2013 to 2050. However, in the high-speed development of China the health of all ages is subtly overlooked and the prevailing models of retirement encouraged older adults to adopt relatively passive lifestyle choices and overtly discouraged seniors from being physically active. The benefit of P.A. for older adults is documented with the accumulation of substantial body of evidence worldwide. Promotion of physical activities (P.A.) for older adults is widely recognized as a convenient, effective and low-cost way. China has launched 44 aging policies for the improvement of health since the New China in 1945, which is characterized with high authoritization, less efficiency of implementation, low proportion of special policies in Promotion of physical activities for older adults. In the end, with the textual analysis the paper elaborates the present features of P.A. policies for older adults in China from 3 policy instruments: supply, environment and demand aspects by establishing X dimension of policy tools and Y dimension of 5 major facilitators in promotion of healthy aging to examine the effectiveness of the policies.

51815 15:30-15:55 | Room 707 (7F)
The Effect of Starting Point, Ending Point and Distance on Walking-speed Test
Yanan Zhao, Nanjing Normal University, China
Tingting Wu, Nanjing Normal University, China

Objective: Walking speed has been identified as a key factor in assessing physical function, predicting frailty and even mortality among older adults. However, there is no consistent viewpoint on the measurement of walking speed. This study aimed to explore the effect of starting and ending points as well as the distance on walking speed test. Methods: A group of 101 apparently healthy older adults (women = 62; aged between 60 and 82) was recruited from local community senior centers. They were instructed to walk across two separate lines (Line A and Line B). Line A is 25m long and has eight timing markers at 0m, 4m, 6m, 8m, 10m, 15m, 20m, 25m, respectively. Line B is 10m long and has two timing markers at 0m and 10m. All participants walked twice at their normal and maximal walking speed. A paired t-test was applied to examine the starting and ending point effects on walking speed and the one-way repeated measure ANOVA was used to find the distance effect on walking speed. Results: Maximal walking speed (mean = .852, range = .853~.921) is faster than normal walking speed (mean = .597~.646). Both normal and maximal walking speed using dynamic starting position was faster than those using static starting position at 4m, 6m, and 10m. No ending point effect was found on 10m maximal walking speed with a static starting position. Significant distance effects were found at both normal and maximal walking speed; however, no significant difference was found between the normal walking. This study was supported by grants from the Social Science Foundation of Jiangsu Higher Education Institutions of China (Grant No. 2017SJB0216).

Featured Workshop Presentation: James W. McNally & Kathryn Lavender

Locating Data for Research: Data Collections and Resources for Thesis Writing, Teaching, and Grant Development for the Social Sciences and the Environment

Tuesday, May 21 | 16:00-17:00 | Room 707 (7F)

Researchers increasingly recognize the value of public use data for secondary research, thesis development, training and education and the development of independent research grants. As cutting edge international studies are emerging across Asia, Latin America, Europe, and increasingly Africa the opportunities for cross-national and comparative research are growing exponentially. This is a particularly exciting time to work, due to the large number of trained research professionals working within their home countries and providing culturally grounded interpretations of results. An ongoing barrier, however, is knowing where and what kind of data are available for secondary analysis.

The creation and maintenance of sustainable data archives can be challenging but it offers clear advantages for a national and international research strategy. Data that is preserved can be used by multiple researchers, testing a variety of hypotheses and increasing the return on investment to the expensive process of data collection. Having an internally managed archival system also provides greater control and autonomy in the equitable distribution of data resources. This workshop, sponsored by IAFOR and the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA) will offer hands-on examples of how to discover data resources, obtain them and then implement them as part of a research strategy. Regardless of whether or not you are a student looking for a thesis topic, an instructor looking for research material to using classroom teaching, or an established researcher looking for new opportunities the wealth of publicly available data has created almost unlimited opportunities to explore new themes and to collaborate with other researchers worldwide. NACDA has been in existence for over 35 years, and its preserves and really distributes over 1,500 studies on the lifecourse and health in the United States and worldwide. Funded by the National Institute on Aging in the United States, NACDA represents one of the world's largest collections of research data. NACDA is only one of many such organizations, and increasingly these data resources can be found, if not in your home country then only a click away via the Internet.

The workshop will introduce you to NACDA and are many research partners across the world. All researchers attending The Asian Conference on Aging & Gerontology 2019 (AGen2019), The Asian Conference on the Social Sciences 2019 (ACSS2019) or The Asian Conference on Sustainability, Energy & the Environment 2019 (ACSEE2019) are welcome to participate in this workshop, ask questions and learn about data resources you can use for research, classroom instruction or in developing a research paper or thesis for your college classes. All you need is your laptop or mobile device and our instructors will help you better understand the wealth of information that lies at your fingertips.

An IAFOR Workshop in collaboration with the University of Michigan.

(Presenter's biographies are available on the following page).

James W. McNally

Dr James W. McNally is the Director of the NACDA Program on Aging, a data archive containing over 1,500 studies related to health and the aging lifecourse. He currently does methodological research on the improvement and enhancement of secondary research data and has been cited as an expert authority on data imputation. Dr McNally has directed the NACDA Program on Aging since 1998 and has seen the archive significantly increase its holdings with a growing collection of seminal studies on the aging lifecourse, health, retirement and international aspects of aging. He has spent much of his career addressing methodological issues with a specific focus on specialized application of incomplete or deficient data and the enhancement of secondary data for research applications. Dr McNally has also worked extensively on issues related to international aging and changing perspectives on the role of family support in the later stages of the aging lifecourse.

Kathryn Lavender

Kathryn joined the National Archive of Computerized Data on Aging (NACDA) team in November 2017 as project manager. She is involved with day to day operations including data deposits, restricted-use data agreements, data user requests, as well as long-term planning of NACDA activities in the research community.

Before transitioning to NACDA, Kathryn Lavender came to ICPSR from UofM Dearborn as a co-op student, and accepted a full-time position after graduating with her degree in economics. She has been involved in many areas of ICPSR, from curating data across different projects and supervising curation staff to event planning with the summer internship program. As of this April, Kathryn has been an official ICPSR staff member for 10 years.

Wednesday
May 22

Parallel Sessions

Abstracts appear as originally submitted by the author. Any spelling, grammatical, or typographical errors are those of the author.

09:00-10:40 | Room 608 (6F)
Wednesday Session I
Cultural and Media Studies
Session Chair: Jesper Tinggaard Svendsen

50466   09:00-09:25 | Room 608 (6F)
A Study of Consumers Purchasing Factors Through Facebook Online Live Streaming: Taking Sales of Clothing for Example
HsinYin Hsu, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan
WenShan Chang, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

Owing to the rise of online live streaming in recent years, many socializing platforms successively introduce the live streaming services that blew up the fad of live streaming. This situation not only brings overnight fame to a lot of online ordinary people but also develops a new business model which combined ecommerce with digital marketing. Therefore, this research adapt on Facebook, which is widely popular live streaming platform applied by netizens, as a research tool. In order to exploring the factors that live streaming platforms impacts on consumers' willingness of purchase. This research is aimed at studying purchase intention of consumers who purchase clothing through the Facebook live streaming platforms. The subjects were then ask to fill out questionnaires to investigate the factors influence on consumers' willingness of purchase. The results indicate that among the majority of influential factors of purchase, consumers purchase commodity through Facebook because of "bandwagon effect". Furthermore, interaction between streamers and consumers is another main factor of customers purchasing motivation. The results of this research will help managers further easily develop online live streaming and the marketing strategy of digital service. In addition, providing related data to operators on the future live streaming platforms.

50464   09:25-09:50 | Room 608 (6F)
Exploring the Interactions by Virtual Characters for Interconnectedness Communication
Wen-Shou Chou, University of Ming Chuan, Taiwan
Pen-Yu Liu, University of Ming Chuan, Taiwan

People communicated on the current social media were mainly to share emotions and experiences in addition to exchanging information. However, the researches for discussing how to design the interface for interconnectedness communication are still very rare till now. It is especially true for this kind of communication based on the use of virtual characters. This study tried to explore what interactions peoples would like to take to let each other feel "keeping in touch" emotionally by the use of virtual characters. The questionnaire would be developed, several constructs and their corresponding items would be analyzed by the statistical factor analysis. The gender differences would also be discussed. It was expected that how to design an interconnectedness communication interface through the use of virtual characters could be explored and analyzed in this study.

50486   09:50-10:15 | Room 608 (6F)
A Study on the Purchase Factors of Mobile Game Loot Box – Taking Tower of Saviors as an Example
Wei-Han Hsu, National Yunlin University of Science & Technology, Taiwan
Wen-Shan Chang, National Yunlin University of Science & Technology, Taiwan

With the rapid development of smart phones, nearly 70% of Taiwan's population currently owns smart phones, and nearly 90% of Google Play users have access to mobile Internet. With the integration of smart phones into people's lives, they also drives the demand for APP applications.The needs of the program. The game-related APP is currently the most profitable category in the software market. It also represents that leisure time of playing mobile games has become a part of many people's daily entertainment.In the current business mode of mobile games, many popular games attract players by means of free play, and loot box to stimulate the player's desire to purchase. The decisive factors affecting the desire to purchase will be game developers and Important information for marketers. Therefore, this study will use the well-known mobile game "" Tower of Saviors"" as an example to explore the purchase factors of the loot box. This study is based on the EKB (Engel-Kollat-Blackwell) Model and conducts in-depth interviews with ten players. The results of the study shown that among the many factors affecting purchase, consumers will choose a lottery because of their quality and ability. The appearance of the character is also the main factor affecting the motivation of purchase. This study expects the results of the study to identify the purchase factors of the loot box for mobile games. Furthermore, provide a reference direction for game makers to design or formulate marketing strategies in the future.

51788   10:15-10:40 | Room 608 (6F)
Powerful Media Meetings. Discursive Strategies for Embedding Commercial Products in Everyday Activities in the Vlogs of a Popular Danish Female YouTube Vlogger
Jesper Tinggaard Svendsen, University of Southern Denmark, Denmark

The YouTube video platform has become an alternative to more traditional media among young media consumers, and especially the vlog genre has increased in popularity in recent years (Hovden 2013). A vlog can be defined as "a record of thoughts, opinions or experiences that is filmed and published on the internet" (Cambridge Dictionary) and it is characterized by a high degree of self-disclosure and authenticity (Ferchaud et al. 2018). Thus, the YouTube video platform supports the possibility of sharing intimate experiences from the vlogger´s everyday life across place and time and it underpins the making of a relatively strong parasocial relationship (Rihl and Wegener 2017). Nevertheless, vlogs are at the same time a commercial genre, where the vlogger presents products or services. By that, the vlogger can profit from the aura of sincerity and authenticity that the YouTube media affords. In this way vlogs become a matter of power – respectively the power to make authentic vlogs where commercial issues are backgrounded and the power to decode fundamental (commercial) logics. Using the theoretical framework from Fairclough (2010) 30 vlogs made by one of the most popular female vloggers in Denmark are analyzed. The analysis shows how the (mandatory) marking of commercial issues are backgrounded by (i) embedding the commercial product in the vloggers' personal life, emotions and social practices and by (ii) constructing a personal and sisterly relation between the vlogger and the followers. The presentation addresses the potential problems related to the findings.

Wednesday Session I

Politics

Session Chair: Grant Black

51186   09:00-09:25 | Room 609 (6F)
Public Diplomacy in Lebanon: From Sectarian Division to Communitocracy
Roxana Toma, State University of New York Empire State College, United States

It has been almost three decades since the war in Lebanon ended. A new post-war generation which does not have the same legacy and formative experience is now active in the civil however, it seems that this new generation is more apathetic than their predecessors, lacks a unified sense of "state" and is less willing to engage in changing the sectarian factionalism system. What contributes to such behavior if the legacy of war no longer applies? I argue that research needs to switch focus from discussing social, political, and cultural behaviors from a longue durée perspective, to evaluating the impact of communitarianism – seen as the antithetical paradigm to nationalism - on the politics of citizenship in Lebanon. The framework employed will be communitarian theory, which starts with the assumption that that integrative forces have fostered states' interconnectivity, so that breaking events occurring in one country can directly catalyze reactions in others. These processes, in turn, have rendered impossible the ability of a single, centralized national authority to control power in a particular territory without being directly implicated by events developing in a far distant place. This paper will discuss the ways in which globalization and political dynamics in the Middle East have developed increasingly to force the mutation of the state towards the accommodation of communitarian aspirations and show how these processes have tilted the balance in favor of communitarian associations rather than pure national allegiance.

51123   09:25-09:50 | Room 609 (6F)
From Pro-democratic Interdependence to Pro-authoritarian Independence: The Effects of the Decline of the EU Leverage Over Turkey's Political Regime
Burak Cop, Istanbul Kültür University, Turkey

Western (European) leverage generally played a significant role in Turkey's history of constitutionalism, political representativeness, pluralism and democratization since the adoption of the first Ottoman constitution of 1876. Turkey chose to side with the Western camp following the end of WWII and this choice had crucial consequences such as the establishment of multi-party politics and accession to the Council of Europe. Moreover, Turkey's EU membership process which accelerated throughout the second half of the 1990s and first half of the 2000s acted like the main "engine" behind the democratization efforts. The outlook has started to change since the 2007 general election, though. The ruling AKP gradually abandoned its "reformist" image –which was needed for strengthening legitimacy in the eyes of the globalist circles before the completion of its consolidation of power– and started to implement its Islamist political agenda. Meanwhile the main actors within the EU showed reluctance to Turkey's prospective membership. Today the political system in Turkey is no longer considered democratic (but it is rather seen as an example of the rising authoritarian populisms) in the academic literature while the EU Commission and Council noted in 2018 that Turkey took huge steps away from the EU. This paper seeks to analyse how the AKP's growing potential to become independent from the transnational (namely the EU's) institutional constraints helped Turkey's authoritarian transformation.

45839   09:50-10:15 | Room 609 (6F)
Japan's Vision of a World Without Nuclear Weapon's: A Critical Analysis
Tunia Nabam, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India

Japan is one of the most vocal voices on nuclear non-proliferation. The memory of having survived a nuclear attacks grants Japan the international credibility in opposing nuclear proliferation. It has also served as an impetus for Japan to maintain its position firmly over the years and be a stringent follower of its non-nuclear policy. The primary focus of this paper will be to critically analyse the role of Japan in the international forum in realizing a nuclear-free world. The paper will also be an attempt to assess the evolution of Japan's position debates on nuclear non-proliferation. To that end, the paper will analyse the position put forth by Japan in important international forums over the years, while also evaluating the academic literature on the topic in Japan. This will help understand if there has been any shift in thinking on the issue of nuclear non-proliferation. Moreover, an attempt will be made to understand if this shift is a result of evolving geopolitics in the region, or motivated by domestic factors. An attempt will also be made to understand the challenges Japan faced by maintaining such a position and how it compensated its security and defence policy to offset the limitations of its position on nuclear non-proliferation. The paper will follow an inductive method while drawing evidences from both primary, consisting of governmental sources and secondary sources.

51951   10:15-10:40 | Room 609 (6F)
Intercultural Experiences and Altered Perceptions: The Linguacultural Time-being
Grant Black, Black Inc. Consulting (Japan), Japan

The purpose of this presentation is to explore why intercultural experiences have a wide range of reactions; why they have the potential to powerfully alter perceptions; and how these changes and experiences can be measured? These questions arise in relation to the work of Joseph Shaules, specifically the following passage from The Intercultural Mind: "It's hard to say why [intercultural] experiences trigger such a wide range of reactions. It's also hard to say how a brief journey could so powerfully alter perceptions that have been developed over a lifetime. Does it represent a reframing of our experience? Is it a form of metacognition? Does it entail an expansion of the psychological territory of our personal identity? I don't know. In any case, it's not likely to be a single cognitive change that can be simply defined and easily measured." To explore answering these intercultural-experience questions, a mixed-methods approach is used that draws on Roy Bhaskar's critical realism to help identify the underlying structures at work in the experience; the brain and cognition work of psychiatrist Iain McGilchrist to think about different ways of paying attention, and the classic Soto Zen text 参同契 Sandōkai (*The Identity of Relative and Absolute*) by Shitou Xiqian (Sekito Kisen, 700–790). The presentation will introduce the concept of the linguacultural time-being, defined as the ground of consciousness present together with, or we could say expressed through, the form of an individual, and that that form is shaped by particular language and cultural contexts.

09:00-10:40 | Room 705 (7F)
Wednesday Session I
Natural, Environmental and Health Sciences
Session Chair: Hui-Mei Chen

51220   09:00-09:25 | Room 705 (7F)
Combining Interactive Games With Circuit Exercises To Improve Elders' Exercise Performance Research
Yi Hsiang Wang, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan
Wei San Su, National Yunlin University of Science and Technology, Taiwan

In recent years, Taiwanese society has faced low childbirth rate and the proportion of elderly people has increased year by year. How to live healthy and happy has become an important issue. As the body degenerates, the muscle strength of the elderly is gradually lost, and through proper exercise, not only can the muscles be enhanced but also stay the body healthy. Recently, ""Circuit Exercises"" training has been favored by the female market, uses the ""hydraulic resistance"" training system to achieve the exercise efforts of ""Aerobic"", ""Anaerobic"" and ""Stretching"". According to the literature review, it is shown that doing regular circuit training continuously has a significant effect on the physical strength and muscle strength of the elderly. Interactive games such as Wii, Kinect, Switch, etc., in addition to having fun, it can also enhance the motivation of sports participation. It has a positive effect on increasing the sports fun of the elders. The study will recruit 20 elders people over 60 years old and randomly divided them into of "control group" and "experimental group", 10 people each group for 12-week circuit exercise course. Take the interactive games as an experimental basis. The "experimental group" will intervene Wii fit motion sensing games to increase the motivation of the elders. The research results will use "questionnaire survey" and "participant interview" to explore the interest of Wii fit games intervention in circuit exercise. The improvement of muscle endurance will detection by the upper limb and lower limb muscle strength data.

51954   09:25-09:50 | Room 705 (7F)
Effects of Quality and Quantity of Neighborhood Greenness on Psychological Well-being
Hui-Mei Chen, National Taiwan University, Taiwan
Jo-Hsuan Pu, National Taiwan University, Taiwan

Green spaces have been proposed to improve physical health, mental health and well-being by increasing physical activity, reducing the effect of negative environment, and relieving emotional stress. Being the main place for nature experience, surrounding greenness of residence is closely related to human development that should be aware of not only in a single green space, but the living zone of residents. This study is to explore the effects of surrounding greenness features and the proximity on residents' participation in natural recreation activities, also the mental benefits of nature experience. A surveyed was conducted in New Taipei City, Taiwan. 390 adults over the age of 19 were surveyed. The questionnaire included personal information, living environment, nature experience of outdoor recreation participation, and affect evaluation. We used Landsat 8 satellite imagery with ArcGIS software to analyze quality and quantity of surrounding greenness. The NDVI (normalized difference vegetation index) and the area of respondents' surrounding residential green space were measured as used as a proxy for quality and quantity of greenery, respectively. The results showed that, the average NDVI and the area of green spaces in the buffers of 300m, 500m, 1km and 3km around the residence were both positively correlated with the frequency of outdoor activity participation (such as picnics, camping, outing, fishing, mountain climbing, etc.) on weekdays and weekends, and were negatively correlated with negative emotions, especially in women. It reveals that quality and quantity of green space near the residence does affect people's natural experience and psychological well-being.

51943   09:50-10:15 | Room 705 (7F)
The Effect of Visual and Auditory Perception on Stress Recovery in Natural Landscape
Hui-Mei Chen, National Taiwan University, Taiwan
Ting-Yi Chang, National Taiwan University, Taiwan

Anecdotal evidence demonstrated that experiences in natural scenes could bring restorative benefits to human's physical and mental health. In most of these prior studies, photography was used as the test media. Multisensory effect is quite pronounced. It has been acknowledged that the presence of nonvisual cue (i.e., auditory) has a significant effect on the perceived intensity of a visual cue. Relatively few studies have examined the effect of visual and auditory perception on restoration from natural experience. Three experiments were conducted to compare the effect of visual information, auditory information, and integration of visual and auditory information on stress recovery during their exposure to the natural landscape. The student participants from National Taiwan University were divided into three groups including a video group, an audio group, and a group of video and audio. Their psychological responses, which were evaluated by means of the PRS/ZIPERS/ROS scales, represent the level of mental health of the participants. In addition, the level of physical health is interpreted by the physiological responses, which were measured by electromyography (EMG), electroencephalography (EEG), and blood volume pulse (BVP) respectively. The results showed that auditory perception is more effective than visual perception on the recovery of stress. In particular, the recovery in terms of sadness level of people in the audio group greatly exceeds that in the video group. A similar result can be seen in the α-wave case that the recovery of people in the audio group outperforms that in the group of audio and video.

51693   10:15-10:40 | Room 705 (7F)
Effects of Nature Experience on Youth Development: Psychology, Natural Intelligence, and Vocational Interest
Hui-Mei Chen, National Taiwan University, Taiwan
Jo-Hsuan Pu, National Taiwan University, Taiwan

Nature experience promotes children's and youth's health and wellbeing, which affects adolescent and adult development. Taiwanese youths spend much more time studying and preparing for college entrance examination and spend less time outdoors, resulting in physiological and psychological development barriers and a lack of knowledge of nature. The purpose of this study is to explore youth's nature experience, the influencing factors of nature experience, and the benefits of nature experience on youth development. Three high schools in urban, coastal, and mountainous areas were selected, and 427 adolescents between the age of 13 and 18 were surveyed. The questionnaire included personal information, living environment, parental factors, nature experience on weekdays and weekends, and emotional, cognitive, and nature intelligence development. We divided nature experience into four types, nature activities, outdoor sports, indoor sports, and home activities, and multiple regression analysis was used to analyze the influencing factors of nature experience and the benefits of nature experience on youth development. The results showed that engaging in outdoor activities (such as jogging, biking, or playing ball games) and natural activities (such as hiking, mountain climbing, or camping) had significant positive influence on youth development, including improving positive emotions and happiness, attention restoration, and increasing their interest in science. Parental factors and youth's natural experience in their childhood had significant effects on participating in outdoor activities and natural activities. In addition, youths in urban areas engaged in more indoor sports than those in mountainous and coastal areas on weekdays and weekends. In terms of personal factors, gender had a partial effect on the frequency of leisure places.

Wednesday Session I

Aging and Gerontology – Nutrition
Session Chair: Cheuk Yin Mok

44791   09:00-09:25 | Room 707 (7F)
Effect of Continuous Versus Bolus Enteral Nutrition on Apache II Scores and Length of Stay in Geriatric Patients with Sepsis
Fatnan Setyo Hariwibowo Amir, University of Sebelas Maret, Indonesia
Fatichati Budiningshih Budiningsih, University of Sebelas Maret, Indonesia
Arifin Sofyan, University of Sebelas Maret, Indonesia

Enteral nutrition in septic patients is one of the main pillars of non-pharmacological therapy. However, old age can be a factor that influences the absorption of nutrients. Nutritional administration techniques are an important treatment because malnutrition conditions significantly increase mortality that can be done by bolus, intermittent, or continuous. This study aimed to determine whether there were changes in APACHE II and LOS scores in patients given enteral nutrition with a continuous method compared to bolus. Starting May 1st 2017 - May 31st 2018, a prospective randomized controlled trial was conducted in geriatric patients with sepsis in ICU. Forty-four patients were given enteral nutrition divided into 2 groups (n = 22 each) and APACHE II scores were calculated on the first and third day of treatment. Enteral nutrition is given as a bolus 1 hour every 4 hours (Group I), or continuously for 24 hours (Group II) during ICU period. LOS is calculated from the first day of entering ICU until leaving it. The results showed that a decrease in APACHE II scores on continuous enteral nutrition group (55.75%; 11.68 + 3.96) was greater than bolus (13.65%; 4.73 + 6.89) significant (p <0.001). There was a difference in Length of Stay (LOS) in continuous enteral nutrition group (6.64 + 2.74) compared to bolus (8.45 + 2.65) with p = 0.03. Continuous and bolus enteral nutrition was shown to reduce APACHE II score equally,but continuous is greater than bolus. Continuous enteral nutrition greater decreases LOS than bolus.

50235   09:25-09:50 | Room 707 (7F)
Study Case of Elderly Nutrition Status for Improvement Long Term Care Program's Planning in Nursing Home, Salatiga
Theresia Sanubari, Christian Satya Wacana University, Indonesia
Rehuel Christian, Christian Satya Wacana University, Indonesia
Kristiawan Nugroho, Christian Satya Wacana University, Indonesia

In Indonesia, the number of older persons significantly increases every year. In 2017, there are an estimated 22.66 million older persons and will continually grow to 49.19 million in 2025. Government and society need to help older people regarding their vulnerability on experience chronic conditions, functional degradations and limitation to do daily activity. Government resolves it with providing an institution-based program for elderly through Panti Wreda [nursing home]. Panti Wreda aims to assist the older persons living in the personal, family, and community level. Food management is one arrangement from Panti Wreda that is needed to notice because it can have an effect on older's health improvement, especially for their nutrition status. The aim of this study is to explore an older's people food management in Salib Putih Independent Nursing Home (SPINH), Salatiga for elderly long-term care improvement program. The study used Mini Nutrition Assessment Questionnaire to discovered elderly nutrition status in Panti Wreda, 24 hours recall observed nutrition intake, calculated Basal Metabolism Rate by FAO/WHO/UNU method, and observation. The results showed one resident has malnutrition on risk and other residents have a low deficit for protein intake. It occurred from limitation protein sources among residents. Food management was good enough but not meet appropriation standard for food allocation. Recommendations for Panti Wreda is Panti Wreda needs to have specific diet guideline for residents based on their needs and knowledge enhancement among caregivers to improve nutrition needs awareness by positive deviance approach.

50448   09:50-10:15 | Room 707 (7F)
Review on the Japanese Feeding Assistant for Feeding Difficulties
Cheuk Yin Mok, Hong Kong Sheng Kung Hui Welfare Council, Hong Kong

Purpose: Eating is not only for pleasure but also for our nutritional need. Yet, feeding problem has always been a problem for residents with dementia in long-term care facilities. Towards the end stage of dementia, residents may demonstrate oral refusal and poor oral anticipation due to impaired cognitive functions and muscle rigidity. Syringe feeding has been used worldwide for such residents to sustain the nutritional needs in care facilities. However, syringe feeding is not the most ideal tool to feed resident as it could potentially increase the risk of aspiration. The purpose of this pioneer study was to compare syringe feeding with another feeding assistant made by Japan for residents with late stage dementia. Method: 5 residents were chosen from our long-term care facilities and all demonstrated poor oral anticipation and strong oral refusal presented by strong lip seal and jaw closure. The residents were first fed with syringe for the first month and then fed with the feeding assistant in the second month. Easiness of feeding, acceptance by the resident and reduction of coughing during meals were measured for comparison throughout the two months. Result: The study found that the feeding assistant could elicit faster swallow, reduce behavioral problem during feeding and reduce times of coughing. Conclusion: The feeding assistant is a potential alternative method to feed resident with late stage dementia comparing to syringe feeding. However, the feeding assistant still has some limitations on volume control during feeding.

11:00-12:40 | Room 607 (6F)
Wednesday Session II
Environmental Sustainability & Environmental Management: Land Use & Misuse
Session Chair: Evgeny Guglyuvatyy

50658 11:00-11:25 | Room 607 (6F)
Circular Economy in Greater Western Sydney: Drivers, Barriers and Opportunities in the Retail Sector
Rina Datt, Western Sydney University, Australia
Maria Estela Varua, Western Sydney University, Australia

The study's primary objective is to identify the barriers, drivers and opportunities faced by local SMEs in Cumberland Local Government Area (LGA) in New South Wales (NSW), Australia. Although many countries are already adapting the Circular Economy (CE) principles to guide their economic and environmental policies and practices, the concept of CE is still untapped in Australia. The application of CE principles is important in NSW as according to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), each year a typical retail store generates around 7.5m3 of waste per employee and up to 1.7m3 of waste for every 1m3 of floor space Moreover , the usual retail store waste bin contains the following: (i) paper and cardboard (43%), (ii) Other (wood, textiles, steel and residual waste) (28%), plastic wraps, bags and plastic containers (21%), Co-mingled/mixed recycling (5%) and food waste (3%) (EPA 2016). This highlights the need to employ a more sustainable waste management system. Analysis of survey data completed by 148 SMEs have identified the lack of education or knowledge, lack of government support, heavy administrative burden, lack of support from suppliers and customers, lack of technical skills, access to timely information and financial constraints as barriers to CE participation. Conversely, opportunities were also identfied to include green economy practices, improved business efficiency through waste reduction, increased cost efficiency and waste management in sustainability.

50514 11:25-11:50 | Room 607 (6F)
Remediation and Reclamation Strategies for Abandoned Coal Mine Sites in Southern Alberta, Canada
Neil Liu, School of Environmental Sciences, Lethbridge College, Canada

Alberta's sedimentary basins contain an estimated 70% of Canada's coal reserves, which are distributed in the area along the Canadian Rocky Mountains and contribute about half of the coal mined in the country. Abandoned mine sites are mostly surface operations ranging from drift mines to more efficient, large scaled draft mines, and to strip mining. The removal of overburden rock to access shallow coal seams in rock formations caused major changes in topography and watershed morphology, which mobilized solutes in receiving waters under increased weathering conditions leading to a variety of environmental issues, including greenhouse gas and climate change, acid mine drainage, metal and/or metalloid leaching and contamination, erosion and sedimentation, tailing management, and groundwater vulnerability. Comprehensive environmental measures have been taken at the provincial and municipal levels, such as legislative and policy framework, multi-stakeholder partnership, funding of formal long-term stewardship and management systems, and cost-efficient planning and sustainable rehabilitation. Environmental monitoring has been an effective approach to the remediation and reclamation of abandoned mine sites. Soil remedial systems were designed to enhance the metal immobilization and adsorption process by adding various adsorbents (e.g., zeolitic materials and synthetic colloidal materials) during soil amendment. Phytoremediation was applied to extract, filter, stabilize, and translocate contaminants by using leaves, shoots and roots of plants to target metal/metalloid contamination. In our preliminary study, constructed wetlands were used as a passive remediation systems in the long term to buffer or minimize further mobilization of metal and organic contamination especially in this arid or semiarid area.

50440 11:50-12:15 | Room 607 (6F)
The Evaluation of Island Sustainable Tourism Development by Choice Experiment Method
Han-Shen Chen, Chung Shan Medical University, Taiwan

Global warming and climate changes increase the likelihood of weather-related natural disasters threatening ecosystems and consequently affecting the tourism industry thriving on the natural attributes of that region. Small islands often offer extraordinary natural landscapes, wild flora and fauna and unique indigenous cultures, which make these islands popular tourist destinations. However, these islands are susceptible to global climate changes because they are economically vulnerable. Orchid Island, the study area, is home to the Yami (Tao) tribe—the only indigenous people of Taiwan with a marine culture. The island possesses rich geological and topographical features (such as coral reefs) and distinctive biological and ecological resources (such as the green sea turtle, flying fish, and Orchid Island scops owl), and organizes traditional festivals and activities (such as the flying fish festival) and tribal tourism. These factors contribute to its immense potential to become the new tourism hotspot. To study the factors enhancing tourist experiences, a random utility model was constructed using a choice experiment method (CEM) for the tourist resort on Orchid Island. The study results demonstrated that: (1) Limiting tourists to 600/day; employing professional tour guides; providing better recreational facilities; introducing additional experience-enhancing activities; and lower contributions towards professional Ecosystem conservation trust fund will improve the overall effectiveness of attracting tourists to Orchid Island. The evaluation results from both conditional logit and random parameter logit models were similar; (2) the analysis results from latent class model demonstrated that island tourism has significant market segmentation. The socioeconomic background of tourists, their experiences and preferences exhibited heterogeneity, with significant differences in willingness to pay for island tourism.

50688 12:15-12:40 | Room 607 (6F)
Land Clearing and Deforestation in Australia – Assessing Effectiveness of Queensland's Vegetation Management Act 1999
Evgeny Guglyuvatyy, Southern Cross University, Australia
Cassie Pickering, Southern Cross University, Australia

Australia is presently facing one of the most serious environmental threats in the form of human conducted deforestation. This anthropogenic activity places significant detrimental impacts upon the environment, while also contributing to climate change. Despite this threat, deforestation occurs at an alarming rate in Australia and internationally, making way for agriculture, mining, infrastructure and other various human activity. Deforestation is a direct contributor to climate change and sediment pollution of the Great Barrier Reef. The east coast of Australia, Queensland in particular, is now ranked alongside countries such as Brazil, as a global front for deforestation. Deforestation poses a significant threat to the Great Barrier Reef due to gully erosion and climate change. Gully erosion occurs because the sediment from the cleared zones is released into the reef catchment areas and is then flushed directly into the Great Barrier Reef lagoons. Trees play a critical role in the stabilising and absorption of greenhouse gases (GHG). Thus by removing trees, larger amounts of GHGs are being released into the atmosphere, rather than being absorbed by the trees or natural sinks such as soil. The major policy regulating land clearing and deforestation in Queensland is the Vegetation Management Act 1999 (Qld). This paper examines the Vegetation Management Act 1999 (Qld) and the recent amendments to the Act. The paper examines the effectiveness of the Vegetation Management Act 1999 (Qld) or otherwise, and draws conclusions about potential reforms that should be considered to limit land clearing in Australia.

11:00-12:40 | Room 608 (6F)
Wednesday Session II
Communications
Session Chair: Arash Heydarian Pashakhanlou

50493 11:00-11:25 | Room 608 (6F)
Science Communication on Social Media in Thailand
Patchanida Maneechot, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
Srirath Pakdeeronachit, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
Apirapee Sretarugsa Tunchareonwong, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

The purpose of this research is to assess science communication situation in Thailand using documentary research. The study assesses public documents that were published between the period of 2013 to 2018. Findings suggest that there are two government agencies that play vital roles in science communication: National science and technology development agency and National Science museum. They act as centers to provide current science information to the general public. They employ online communication channels such as website and social media, in particular Facebook. However the contents provided by the government agencies are not as popular as those of the individual science communicators' or private organizations'. In addition, private communicators utilize more platforms such as Twitter and YouTube. Therefore, it is important for a government agencies to study the process and the approach in science communication on social media in order to increase audience reach, to educate the public, and to increase engagement as it will promote the learning society and science literacy as well as to prevent the public to become victimized by the pseudoscience.

51159 11:25-11:50 | Room 608 (6F)
Image Building for the Mayor of Thungsong Municipality, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province
Wittayatorn Tokeaw, Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University, Thailand

The objective of this research was to study the desired image of the mayor of Thungsong Municipality concerning 1) components of the image; 2) the image-building process; and 3) communication methods used in image building. The research focused on analyzing the methods of a mayor who was successful in building a good image to create a model that could be applied in other municipalities. This was a qualitative research carried out through participatory observation and in-depth interviews with 10 key informants, chosen through purposive sampling from among people with at least 8 years experience in image-building communication. The key informants consisted of the mayor, deputy mayor, city clerk, heads of municipal departments, and public relations officials. Data were collected using an observation form and interview form and were analyzed through descriptive analysis. The results showed that 1) the mayor's image had 6 components (a) background, (b) ideals, (c) personality, (d) behavior, (e) leadership, (f) communication ability, and (g) work results. 2) The image-building process consisted of (a) fact-finding, (b) defining the desired image, (c) choosing communication methods, and (d) evaluation. 3) Based on the 6 components, image-building was accomplished via (a) personal media, (b) a website. (3) social media, (4) mass media, (5) ad hoc media, and (6) activities for different occasions.

51689 11:50-12:15 | Room 608 (6F)
How the Representations of Scrolling Comics and Paper Comics Affect Reading Experience
Li-Chiou Chen, Yuan Ze University, Taiwan

The popularization of the Internet and emerging media has led to a new feature in the comics industry. Adapting to the advantages of the new platforms, the creation of comics has gradually broken out of the usual framework of traditional page-by-page comics and developed a new style— "vertical scrolling comics." Unlike comics in paper, the creation of which is restricted by the page-turning practice, vertical scrolling comics have developed into a narrow read with no length limits, owing to the Internet and the scrolling feature of mobile devices. Due to the operational differences between paper and digital reads, this study will explore the reading experience of readers in the three stages of antecedents, experiences, and effects by flow theory. The study found that paper comics has achieved better results than scrolling comics in the three stages, that is the paper comics has made the readers better immerse themselves in reading comics. However, this does not relate to the readers' age, education, experience of reading comics, and preferences of comic styles.

51098 12:15-12:40 | Room 608 (6F)
The Blond Knight, the Black Devil and Nietzsche: Heroic Representations of Erich Hartmann as an Übermensch and Beyond
Arash Heydarian Pashakhanlou, Swedish Defence University, Sweden

Publications have been dedicated to the most victorious flying ace of all times, the German Luftwaffe pilot Erich Hartmann, also known as the 'Blonde Knight' and the 'Black Devil'. None of these works has however assessed the heroic representations of this top ace through Friedrich Nietzsche's concept of Übermensch. This is what the present paper seeks to do. On investigation, it is revealed that Hartmann is portrayed as someone who possessed numerous characteristics of Nietzsche's heroic ideal in narratives that highlight his individualism, self-overcoming, courage, mental strength, life-embracing ethos and his ability to endure extensive suffering and loneliness. Yet, not all the heroic depictions of Hartmann matches Nietzsche's Übermensch. Whereas Hartmann is presented as a follower of the traditional principle of chivalry, Nietzsche's Übermensch is the creator of his own values that also encompass the dark side of his character.

11:00-12:15 | Room 609 (6F)
Wednesday Session II
Globalization and Internationalization
Session Chair: Iain Macpherson

51695 11:00-11:25 | Room 609 (6F)
Interconnectedness via Sister Cities Program: The Cases of Davao, Tagum and Panabo in the Philippines
Michael Tumanut, University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines
Kristoffer Berse, University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines

Against the backdrop of advancing technology and networks, local government's portfolio of services and delivery instruments shall continuously evolve in response to the rapidly changing population and shifting demographics. One modality of service delivery in an increasingly networked society points to intermunicipal collaboration. This paper describes the practices (from inception to implementation) of three Philippine cities in one area of local government collaboration: sister-cities arrangement. A multiple case-study approach is employed in this study. Three cities in southern Philippines are selected to demonstrate interaction (and expectations) between and among them. The principal methods employed are key informant interviews with over twenty elected officials and local bureaucrats and use of existing statistics, and other documents. Findings suggest that the rationale for the formation of ties varies. The attributes of the cities may be associated with this variation. The cases also show that contiguous cities or those situated in the same region are not likely to enter into formal arrangements. Many of the bilateral activities are not necessarily anchored on a sister-city arrangement. However, local governments should take caution as even formalized tie-ups fall into the trap of maintaining an untenable relationship. Many of the tie-ups in these cases were not workable due to limited budget and staff, and absent programming of activities. The gradual loss of communication after the signing of memorandum of agreement is also aggravated by change in personalities. When bilateral activities are present, these may not be beneficial to both, as the relationship can be lopsided.

45674 11:25-11:50 | Room 609 (6F)
Cultural Diversity in the Workplace: International Faculty Members in Saudi Arabia
Wala Almostadi, King Abdulaziz University, Saudi Arabia
Hisako Matsuo, Saint Louis University, United States

Along with many other countries, Saudi Arabia has recently experienced increased cultural diversity in the workplace. Among a total estimated population of 30 million inhabitants, the kingdom currently has approximately 10 million immigrants living within its borders. To replenish its workforce, Saudi Arabia welcomes legal immigrants and temporary residents from other countries seeking educational and employment opportunities. As a result of this open immigration policy, more than 60% of the national workforce is now composed of non-Saudis. Researchers emphasized that foreign workers in Saudi Arabia, along with their families, often experience difficulty adapting to established cultural practices. Such cultural challenges are often seen in higher education, one of the most diverse sectors in the economy. This study examined the cultural adjustment experiences of international faculty members working at King Abdulaziz University in Saudi Arabia. Relationships between selected demographic characteristics and the degree of cultural adjustment were explored. The study also examined the impact of cultural adjustment on job satisfaction and organizational commitment. The sample size of the study which used an online survey was 110. The quantitative data results of this study showed that international faculty members had a moderate level of job satisfaction, organizational commitment and cultural adjustment. The study also found that female participants had a higher level of cultural adjustment than male participants. The qualitative data results discussed the major themes that were emerged from participants' responses regarding the open-ended questions. Major themes included: initial challenges, positive experiences, negative experiences, family concerns, and adjustment difficulties.

44691 11:50-12:15 | Room 609 (6F)
It Depends: Reflections on Global Independence, Interdependence, and Irreducible Complexity
Iain Macpherson, MacEwan University, Canada

In line with the ACSS19 theme – our age's simultaneous quickening of "independence and interdependence," along with their ironic intertwinements – my paper reports research into Japanese perceptions regarding the degree and desirability of Japan's involvement with globalization. Based on those findings, I advance arguments as to how scholars should rethink 'the world as one place,' and hopefully, help the rest of humanity come to more peaceful terms with these bearings. I relate two rounds of Japan-based qualitative fieldwork – in-depth interviews and focus groups conducted with Japanese participants in 2008 and then in 2018, on a range of business topics – as these sessions were afterward discourse analyzed to illuminate participant orientations toward economic and/or cultural globalization. The key themes emerging from this qualitative data set are complexity and equivocation. Studied subjects articulate keen sensitivity towards, or they inadvertently highlight, the empirical uncertainties and ideological cruxes involved as Japan engages both neoliberalism and socio-cultural liberalizations. I discuss these discursive findings in relation to my secondary research: globalization theories as well as scholarly and journalistic assessments of Japan's political economy. This discussion supports my argument that the inherent paradoxicality of globalization – as in its mutually reinforcing independence and interdependence – compels acknowledgment of its irreducible complexity, while counseling rejection of the oversimplifications predicating those political polarizations that define our age, in scholarship not less than politics. I conclude by arguing that western thinkers would be wise in such regards to 'interdependently' take some cue from Eastern thought, with its attunement towards ambivalence rather than binary extremes.

11:00-12:40 | Room 705 (7F)
Wednesday Session II
Aging and Gerontology – Gender
Session Chair: Pin Han Kuo

50575 11:00-11:25 | Room 705 (7F)
Understanding Interaction Patterns and Identity Constructions of the Aged Women – Where Do We Stand and Whither to Proceed?
Chitra Nair S, University of Kerala, India

The social environment within which people grow older is changing with the trends of population ageing in postmodern era. Following the internationally identified priority directions, viz; older persons and development, advancing health and well being into old age and ensuring enabling and supportive environments for older persons, the paper analyzes the experiences of aged women in India and how intergenerational interactions shape age identities – both self and social identities that are intricate to the fabric of well being in old age. Mixed methodology was followed by conducting survey (n-354) and case studies (n-12) of aged women in Kerala, the state with highest ageing population and feminization of ageing. SPSS, content analysis and secondary data helped comprehensive analysis. In a multicultural society like India, where diversities design the life experiences, perceptions regarding informal, formal and individual care are changing. Results showed that aged women nestle in cocoons of identities and attitudinal moulds. Ageist social identity brings Reverse Metamorphosis, whereby elderly correlate their life as a passive, inactive and shade less period. This ultimately marginalizes them to a silent, helpless and dependent world. Intergenerational support and long term socio-economic support for older persons are under stress as well. More than any time in the past, interdependence and independence is demanded as a crucial factor for healthy and active ageing. Mutually supportive complementing strategies ensuring inclusive development, at both individual and societal level are suggested to break the clutches of negative socio-cultural constructs.

51983 11:25-11:50 | Room 705 (7F)
Relationship Between Sleep Quality and Physical Activity Among Chinese Older Men
Jie Zhang, Nanjing Normal University, China
Yanan Zhao, Nanjing Normal University, China

Purpose: Sleeping quality and physical activity level are the key factors determining quality of life in late years. However, their relationship was not clear enough especially among older men. This study aimed to explore the association between sleep quality of sleep (PSQI-15) and physical activity level(IPAQ-short) in community-dwelling older men. Methods: This cross-sectional study included 327 apparently healthy older men (mean age=69). All participants came from local community senior centers. PA levels and sleep quality were assessed via standardized questionnaires. Short-Form International Physical Activity Questionnaire(IPAQ) and Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI), respectively. The canonical correlation analysis was applied to analysis the associations between PA and sleep quality. Results: No significant relationships were found between PA levels and sleep quality(r=.017,p=.346;). Living status was a factor significantly affecting sleep quality in older men (p= .000), there was a poor positive correlation between hypnotic drugs and sleep quality(r=-3.5,p=.000). The sleep quality was positively associated with time of moderate and total PA per week(r=.046,p=.03;r=.055,p=.025). Conclusion: There is no direct relationship between PA levels and sleep quality in older men. Further study is needed to explore the potential factors that could affect sleep quality. This study was supported by grants from the Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No. 81801387).

51524 11:50-12:15 | Room 705 (7F)
Older Men Living Alone: A Photo-elicitation Study of Their Social Worlds
Penny Sorensen, University of East Anglia, United Kingdom

Policies for older people on the one hand promote independence as paramount to successful ageing but that same independence, as a hegemonic masculine trait, may be damaging to the well-being of older men living alone in later life as they strive for independence above all else. We know little about the way older men manage that tension and the effect the ideology of independence and autonomy has on initiating and sustaining their social relationships. This paper is based on a study of sixteen community-dwelling men living alone in England and explores their perceptions of meaningful social interactions. Using collaborator-generated photographs, the men were able to engage in the research and had some control over issues which were important to them. In that way, stereotyping this group of men as problematic or lacking social relationships was avoided. Analysis identified how the men employed strategies to stay connected with others and valued many kinds of interactions, some hidden and rarely considered in previous research. Theoretical reflections and insight offered by these findings are used to argue that researchers have paid too little attention to all meaningful interactions in older men's lives. Important types of relationship are those that occupy the space between acquaintances and strangers. Conceptualising the space between intimates and strangers as a continuum may provide an alternative lens through which to understand older men's social interactions. Improved understanding of men's preferred social interactions can assist in encouraging social inclusion and the development of appropriate services for men.

51821 12:15-12:40 | Room 705 (7F)
Gender Difference in Retirement Life Expectations and Actual Achievement Among Retirees in Taiwan
Pin Han Kuo, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan
Susan C Hu, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

Objective: The purpose of the study is to examine whether the retirees achieve the retirement life as they expected, using Taiwan as an example. Method: We used a nationally representative dataset from "Retirement Planning, Life Adaptation and Health Status Survey" in Taiwan. A total of 3,131 retirees aged 50 to 74 years were recruited in the study and all retirees were asked 15 items of retirement life expectations and their actual achievement by 4-point scales. We examined the differences between these two measurements by gender. Descriptive statistics, bivariate analysis, and liner regression analysis were performed in this study. Result: More than half of the retirees (55.1%) expected 3 and more items for retirement life. The top three items were easily living, promoting good health, and travelling. However, female had higher proportion in expecting travelling (41.6%), caring for family or grandchild (38.2%), and volunteering (26.1%). Male had higher proportion in farming and gardening (23.6%) and developing the second career life (13.7%). In actual achievement part, male had higher score than female in easily living (2.17±0.81), farming and gardening (1.61±1.14) and finding job to increase income (1.11±1.25). In regression model, our study found that retirees with more items of expectations (≥ 6 items) did not really live what they expected, especially for male (β=-0.23 vs. -0.15 for male and female). Conclusion: The expectations for retirement life have gender differences in Taiwan. Retirees in this study have lower accomplishment rates for their expectation items. Detailed discussion will be provided.

11:00-12:40 | Room 707 (7F)
Wednesday Session II
Aging and Gerontology – Life Satisfaction
Session Chair: Masood Badri

51518 11:00-11:25 | Room 707 (7F)
Subjective Well-being at Old Ages: Does Educational Background Matter?
Truc Ngoc Hoang Dang, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
Pataporn Sukontamarn, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Given the trend of demographic transition and population ageing around the world, improving the welfare of older persons has become a key policy issue. The study employed Vietnam National Ageing Survey 2011, which is the first nationally representative survey of older persons in Vietnam. We used ordered-logistic regression to study the relationship between level of education and subjective well-being in terms of two affective factors (degree of happiness and loneliness) in later life of Vietnamese. Both bivariate and multivariate analyses showed that education has a strong positive relationship with happiness. Similarly, education has positive effects on older persons in terms of loneliness. In other words, older persons with higher education tend to be less lonely. Other factors, such as marital status, region lived in the most, being member of a poor household, feeling there is sufficient income or material support, total number of daughters, living arrangement, difficulty in daily life activities, gender, and self-rated health compared to other older persons, have strong relationship with these two types of subjective well-being among Vietnamese older persons. On the other hand, age group, religion, working status, providing financial support to kin or relatives, being member of Vietnamese Elderly Association, total numbers of sons, place of residence (urban/rural), and having grandchild show insignificant relationship with subjective well-being amongst older persons. These findings have implications for policymakers to formulate national strategy for mental health care across the lifespan, coupled with education and vocational training, which can contribute to a productive and successful ageing in Vietnam.

51217 11:25-11:50 | Room 707 (7F)
The Effect of Peer Group Activities of Young Old's on the Life Satisfaction
Seo-yeon Lee, Seoul 50Plus Foundation, South Korea

The purpose of this study is to identify the characteristics and the effect of Peer Group Activities of Young Old's on their Life Satisfaction. This study focuses on young old which is from 50 to 64 years old. In Korea, people usually start to get retired and lose social role around 50 years old. Since the social network formed during young old can influence that of later life, empirical research on the social participation of young old is necessary. A survey of 268 representatives of peer group was conducted during October 2018. Each peer group got the grants of Seoul Metropolitan Government's policy to encourage social participation of the elderly. According to the results of the survey, peer communities decided not to receive the grant and run with their own expense after about 6 months of the very beginning. They actively participated and gave efforts to grow and expand the group itself and the boundary of activity. Their life satisfaction was scored with 5-point Likert scale and mental health satisfaction was chosen as the highest at average 4.06 point. Through this study, it was confirmed that young old can actively participate and voluntarily develop their group only with the mere level of policy intervention. In addition, this study suggests that active social participation of young old may affect mental health and social relationship satisfaction. Several policy implications were suggested according to the results of the study.

50382 11:50-12:15 | Room 707 (7F)
Moving Behavior Among the Retired Middle-aged and Elderly in Taiwan: Life Satisfaction and Aging in Place
Li-Ting Yeh, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan
Shu-Chen Hu, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan
Hui-Ching Weng, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

The objective of this study was to measure the cross-level effects of life satisfaction from different moving behavior of retired people in Taiwan 16 counties. To improve the understanding of the importance between moving behavior and life satisfaction in later life. The cross-sectional quantitative analysis studies used Taiwan's first database to explore the middle-aged and retired populations(n=3,072) - ""Retirement Planning and Living Adaptation Health Survey Research Database"" to analyze and explore the correlation between moving behavior and life satisfaction of Taiwanese retired groups. Mixed-Model analyses were used to measure the impact between life satisfaction and personal and environmental factors, and moving behavior interactions. Statistical software STATA v.15 was used. The results indicated 1) There were about 10.4% people moving to another area after retirement; 2) Life satisfaction between four moving groups have significant difference (p=0.02); 3) Retired people education above senior high school, public insurance retirement, still working, high pension, no spouse, non-Southern Fujian, more be movers; 4) There was a significant positive effect that factors in the country level had on the elderly's life satisfaction. The county had more convenience stores, more medical staffs, higher satisfaction on elderly; 5) In cross-level, retired people were more likely to move to the regions of low living expenses and more medical staffs to improve life satisfaction in later life. It is interesting that most seniors preferred to stay in their familiar places to live independently as well as the possibility to continue aging-in-place.

50143 12:15-12:40 | Room 707 (7F)
Elderly Happiness – A Path Analytic Model of Determinants of Wellbeing in Abu Dhabi
Masood Badri, Abu Dhabi Department of Community Development and Abu Dhabi Department of Education & Knowledge, United Arab Emirates
Mugheer Al Kaili, Abu Dhabi Department of Community Development, United Arab Emirates
Mona Al Bahar, United Arab Emirates University and ADCDC, United Arab Emirates

The objective of the study was to identify the factors associated with subjective wellbeing in older adults in Abu Dhabi when happiness is taken as the dependent variable. The sample consisted of 6,004 seniors (aged 60 and above), who answered a question on the First Abu Dhabi General Social Survey administered in 2018. Many subjective wellbeing variables were considered. Path analysis was used. The final model identified five variables to be directly affecting subjective happiness of the elderly (housing satisfaction, satisfaction with family life, satisfaction with friends, subjective life satisfaction, satisfaction with the surrounding environment, and some psychological feelings). The two most significant were identified to be psychological feelings (calmness, being rushed, having lots of energy, and being downhearted) and the subjective life satisfaction. Further analysis of variance revealed the effect of gender, marital status, and education attainment. Implications of the study are highlighted along with future research directions.

13:45-15:00 | Room 607 (6F)
Wednesday Session III
Energy: Renewable Energy and Environmental Solutions
Session Chair: Moti Herskowitz

50554 13:45-14:10 | Room 607 (6F)
Study of Façade Treatment for Optimum Daylight Usage in Open Plan Offices in Context of Dhaka
Adeeba Ahsan Amina, Primeasia University, Bangladesh

It is a common practice in offices to use artificial lighting even though maximum office hour coincides during the day time. Electricity consumption is the highest energy drainer when it comes to artificial lighting used in offices. Even though few simple design inclusions in the initial phase of designing can reduce electricity consumption as well as add bonus effects such as physiological and psychological improvement through use of daylight, it is still neglected due to lack of knowledge or researches. Even if not included in the design phase, simple design modifications might change the scenario altogether. Proper daylight use can be of economic and health benefit. The author aimed to evaluate on the use of solar panel louvers to avoid glare from excessive daylight and its optimum utilisation in open plan offices in context of Dhaka. To achieve this, it required field survey, questionnaire survey, user satisfaction interviews, background study and software simulation. Daylight simulation has been performed by producing the virtual urban environment based on the survey of a true site urban office building located in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Through software simulation Climate based daylight modelling is done using Ecotect, RADIANCE- based DAYSIM. It was made possible through software simulation to assess possible solar panel louver options with varying angles, that would provide optimum Daylight use and help reduce unwanted glare as a more sustainable option. For a sustainable building design and green building rating system, the general methodology and information provided will accompany in design decision for future use.

51958 14:10-14:35 | Room 607 (6F)
Renewable Energy Consumption, CO_2 emissions and Foreign trade in the G7 countries
Siyao Li, China University of Geosciences, China
Dandan Wang, China University of Geosciences, China

Economic and societal issues related to energy security and global warming is placing greater emphasis on the consumption of renewable energy. This paper presents and estimates an empirical model of renewable energy consumption for the G7 countries. The long-term equilibrium and short-term dynamic relationship between carbon emissions and economic growth, renewable energy consumption, non-renewable energy consumption, foreign trade and other factors, and focuses on the comparative analysis of the impact of renewable energy consumption on carbon emissions. The empirical results show that there is a long-term equilibrium relationship among the variables. Without considering the impact of renewable energy consumption, there is a positive correlation between foreign trade and carbon emissions. However, after adding renewable energy consumption, there is a negative correlation between foreign trade and carbon emissions. In addition, renewable energy consumption has a negative impact on carbon emissions in the long and short term.

50922 14:35-15:00 | Room 607 (6F)
Renewable CO_2 and Water Conversion to Liquid Fuels and Chemicals by Eco-friendly and Sustainable Processes
Moti Herskowitz, Ben-gurion University of the Negev, Israel
Ani Kulkarni, CSIRO, Australia

CSIRO and the Blechner Center for Industrial Catalysis and Process Development have teamed to develop a two-stage novel technology to use renewable energy to convert CO_2 and water into premium fungible liquid fuels (gasoline, jet fuel, and diesel) and chemicals. This novel, potentially game-changing technology employs a hybrid system consisting of electricity generated by solar energy. This hybrid system provides the energy to convert a mixture of CO_2 and water into a hydrogen lean mixture with carbon monoxide (syngas composition of $0.7 < H_2/CO < 0.9$). The syngas is converted catalytically to liquid fuels and chemicals. The syngas generator and catalytic processes are thermally integrated to maximize The process for conversion of CO_2 and water to syngas is based on an oxygen ion (O2-) conducting ceramic membrane layered between two electrodes. The mixture of CO_2 and steam are split electrochemically at the cathode to form syngas and oxygen is generated at the anode. The organic liquid synthesis reaction is exothermic, releasing sufficient heat to maintain the operating temperature of the electrochemical reactor without an external heat source. The process produces pure oxygen as by-product. The CO_2-H_2O to syngas conversion is expected to reach 95%. Researchers at the Blechner Center have invented novel, patented catalysts integrated in proprietary catalytic processes that first convert syngas mixtures into liquid green feed (C5 to C25 hydrocarbons and oxygenates), converted further to liquid fuels and chemicals. The Fe-based catalyst in the first catalytic reactor can maintain a low ratio of H_2/CO along the reactor, consequently, improving the performance of the process.the efficiency of the process.

13:45-14:35 | Room 608 (6F)
Wednesday Session III
Psychology & Social Psychology
Session Chair: Juanita Pascua

50501 13:45-14:10 | Room 608 (6F)
Tracing the Lifelong Learners in a State University
Juanita Pascua, Nueva Vizcaya State University, Philippines
Josefina Sana, Nueva Vizcaya State University, Philippines
Jacqueline Iglesias, Nueva Vizcaya State University, Philippines
Vilchor Perdido, Nueva Vizcaya State University, Philippines
Jane Navalta, Nueva Vizcaya State University, Philippines
Cherry Ann Navalta, Nueva Vizcaya State University, Philippines

Lifelong learners are those highly motivated to pursue acquiring skills and values in a formal and informal setting who signified varied personal, socio-economic, and other worthy causes and declared intentions to pursue a college degree of their choice. This descriptive-qualitative research analyzed the profile of students who took the entrance examination at a State University. The study used thematic analysis to analyze the reasons why lifelong learners decided to enroll in college during the K-12 transition period, which showed inferred themes and categories from the created codes. The study found that lifelong learners predominantly belonged to age ranging from 17-20, single, Roman Catholic and graduated from public schools. Themes ranged from self, urgency of going back to school, valuing, and cost and categories cited were beliefs, personal characteristic, attainment value, utility value, sense of time and preparation needed for schooling. Lifelong learners' beliefs are sources of motivation; they think that going back to school can help realize their dreams and goals; they feel the urgency to enroll in college for they think that time is running out on them due to the implementation of K to 12 curriculum; attainment valuing is emphasized on the benefits that they will gain when they finish their course such as credentials and eligibility as well as prestige and recognition; and they said that they have that career maturity to pursue what they like and that they have financial stability.

50453 14:10-14:35 | Room 608 (6F)
Happiness in the Workplace among Millennials
Wai Meng Yap, HELP University, Malaysia
Zainal Badri Siti Khadijah, University of Nottingham, Malaysia

Being happy is said to be at the core and fundamental to the human experience and as being emphasized in positive psychology, it has also legitimized the importance of happiness. Although happiness in general is widely researched, happiness in the workplace remains to be an under researched field which is unfortunate considering that the happiness - productive worker link having been strongly established. More essentially, there has been a lack of research on happiness in the workplace which considers a specific sample of millennials. In preparation for a workforce dominated with Millennials, this research will help address the gap with regards to the lack of research on millennials' happiness in the workplace. Through a thorough literature review, four predictors or antecedents of happiness in the workplace among millennials which are meaningful work, work autonomy, transformational leadership and workplace friendship have been chosen in this research. A survey method using questionnaire was utilized to obtain data for this study. A total of 272 respondents filled and completed the questionnaires, providing the response rate of 27.1%. Correlations and multiple regressions were performed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) to analyse the data. The results indicated that all four predictors showed significant moderate to high positive relationships with happiness in the workplace. Also, multiple regression analysis showed that all four predictors significantly predicts millennials' happiness in the workplace. Implications of this study with regards to managing millennial talent in organizations are then discussed.

13:45-14:35 | Room 609 (6F)
Wednesday Session III
Education and Social Welfare
Session Chair: Taku Murayama

50507 13:45-14:10 | Room 609 (6F)
Faculty Members in the Eyes of their Students
Jane Navalta, Nueva Vizcaya State University, Philippines
Josefina Sana, Nueva Vizcaya State University, Philippines
Juanita Pascua, Nueva Vizcaya State University, Philippines
Vilchor Perdido, Nueva Vizcaya State University, Philippines
Jacqueline Iglesias, Nueva Vizcaya State University, Philippines
Cherry Ann Navalta, Nueva Vizcaya State University, Philippines

Teachers, as the most important human resource in school, need to be monitored and evaluated for continuing improvement of the learning process. The study analyzed results of the faculty evaluation from the students' point of view through the ratings and comments indicated in computerized student evaluation of the university. The student evaluators were chosen through a program designed purposely for the faculty evaluation of Nueva Vizcaya State University (NVSU) every semester which is being conducted by the University Educational Testing Center (UETC). Each faculty member is evaluated by 20 randomly selected students - each from the two preparations of the classes handled by the teachers. In case a class has less than 20 students, all of the students will be part of the evaluation process. The quantitative data were described using frequency count and means. The comments gathered were categorized by grouping answers with common themes, by college. The top three positive personal qualities were kind, approachable, and understanding; while the top three negative were soft voice, boring, and moody. For the professional qualities, the top three positive were good teaching, knowledgeable, and patient; while the top three negative were do not explain well, lack teaching strategy, and lazy.

51945 14:10-14:35 | Room 609 (6F)
Curriculum Discourse and Public Health for the Social Inclusion: Cases of the United States
Taku Murayama, Tokyo Gakugei University, Japan

This study explores the relevance of public health promotion and health literacy, and its development through a health curriculum. This presentation gives an analysis focusing on school curriculum development of public health and health literacy and the related policy for public health promotion in Massachusetts and the State of New York. The materials used in this research are the curriculum guides and the teachers' guide prepared by the state boards of education and related establishments and the documents on health education and public health policies by related professionals' institutes. Two main reasons for focusing on these states is as follows. Firstly, curriculum development regarding the scheme of public health has been promoted in secondary education. Secondly, in the educational curriculum, the teaching and learning in the subject area of "health and safety" are partly incorporated into the curriculum for the secondary level, and these contents are to be learned in relation to not only personal health and safety but also to community health promotion, prevention of disease in the social environment, and citizenship education through diversity needs assessments. These analysis demonstrate the expected and actual levels of, as well as contents of, public health education and health literacy. The cases of the two states are worthy of investigation due to suggestions concerning the possibilities and issues for contributions to social inclusion in public health promotion through education. Note: This work is supported by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) KAKENHI Grant Number 18K02433.

13:45-15:00 | Room 705 (7F)
Wednesday Session III
Aging and Gerontology – Physical Activity
Session Chair: Chulaporn Sota

45849 13:45-14:10 | Room 705 (7F)
Cross-Cultural Adaptation of the Taiwan Version of the In-Home Occupational Performance Evaluation (I-Hope-T)
Teng-Yi Wang, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan
Chang Ling-Hui, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

Aging at home is important for most older adults. However, environmental barriers and age-associated decline may limit their functional performances in daily living and prevent them from aging in place. Home modification (HM) can be a good solution because it can improve the older adults' occupational performances, reduce risks of falls and caregiving burden. The In-Home Occupational Performance Evaluation (I-HOPE) is a commonly used HM measure in the USA, which can reveal performance-environment misfit, is helpful for service providers to make tailored HM. However, the I-HOPE has no Taiwan version, which hampers its utility in Taiwanese elders. This study is to translate the I-HOPE into Taiwanese with cultural adaptations. This study contains two phases: (1) Translations of the I-HOPE, which will be performed following the standard procedure: the forward translation, backward translation, and fielding testing. (2) Cultural adaptions of the I-HOPE-T. To ensure items of the I-HOPE-T can fit well to older adults' daily lives in Taiwan, we first recruit 5 old adults to investigate their daily occupations by interviews. Then, we check whether the original items in the I-HOPE fit Taiwanese elderly by a self-reported questionnaire. Finally, information obtained in the previous two steps will be synthesized and applied in cultural adaptations, including adding/revising activity items of the I-HOPE-T if needed. The I-HOPE-T could be a useful measure for Taiwan's older adults to explore the fits between their occupational needs and environmental barriers. It can also be used to monitor the outcomes of HM.

51981 14:10-14:35 | Room 705 (7F)
Relationships Between Walking Speed and Exercise Capacity for the Old Adult
Tingting Wu, Nanjing Normal University, China
Yanan Zhao, Nanjing Normal University, China

Background & Objective: A large number of studies have found that walking is the safest, most economical and effective exercise form, and it has a positive impact on mobility and health of the older adult. The aim of this study was to investigate the relationships between walking speed and the lower extremity flexibility, endurance, strength and the agility of lower extremities. Methods: A total of 56 apparently healthy older adults (mean age = 67.9 ± 5.30) were recruited from local community service centers. All participants completed the 15m pace test twice at both normal and maximum walking speeds. The Senior Functional Fitness battery was applied to test the 30-second chair stand test, 2-minute step test and chair sit and reach test, and 8-foot up and go test. The Pearson correlation analysis was conducted to explore the relationships between walking speed and the fitness of lower extremities. Results: For normal walking speed, it is found that the 30-second chair stand test (r = -0.32) and 8-foot up and go test (r = 0.37) are the main factors affecting the walking speed (all p < 0.05). For maximal walking speed, 30-second chair stand test (r = -0.46), chair-sit and reach test(r = -0.31) and 8-foot up and go test (r = 0.64) would significantly affect the walking speed. Conclusion: When the older adult walk at normal speed, the stronger lower limb muscle strength, the faster the walking speed. People with better agility walk faster. When the older adult walks at the fastest speed, the stronger lower limb muscle strength, the faster the walking speed. The more flexible the lower limbs, the faster the walking speed. People with better agility walk faster. This study was supported by grants from the Social Science Foundation of Jiangsu Higher Education Institutions of China (Grant No. 2017SJB0216).

51814 14:35-15:00 | Room 705 (7F)
Self Efficacy on Physical Activity of Chronic Disease Senior People over 80 years, Thailand
Chulaporn Sota, Khon Kaen University, Thailand

Introduction: Physical activity is recommended for better health. Many researches were apply for increasing benefit, especially for chronic disease prevention. Objective: 1).To study self-efficacy perception on physical activity of senior people. 2). To study expect outcome perception on physical activity among senior people. 3). To study physical activity among senior people. Research Methodology: This was qualitative research by apply self-efficacy theory. Sample was 15 old senior people over 80 years old which chronic disease. Data collection by using in-depth interview, observation, and hospital document. Then data analysis by using content analysis. Results: Most of the senior people were 80 -85 years old, They have 3-5 chronic diseases: hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and heart disease. Most live with daughter, son, cousin or caregiver. 1. Most senior people perceived self-efficacy on physical activity was good for reducing chronic disease. Some senior people low self-efficacy perception. Encourage by their cousins were needed. 2. Senior people perceived expect outcome from physical activity in moderate level. Need more individual health education, demonstration and motivation for increase exercise. 3. Active senior people do exercise regularly. Inactive senior people no need exercise, prefer sleeping, watching T.V, and spend time not enough for exercise. Encourage individual exercise and demonstration regularly were necessary to increase exercise for chronic disease reducing.

Wednesday Session III

Aging and Gerontology – Neighbourhood Environments
Session Chair: Nancy Brossoie

50396 13:45-14:10 | Room 707 (7F)
Neighbourhood Environment and the Elderly's Ageing-in-place Experiences in Singapore Public Housing – A Case Study of Boon Teck Neighbourhood
Yuxin Cao, National University of Singapore, Singapore
Chye Kiang Heng, National University of Singapore, Singapore
John Chye Fung, National University of Singapore, Singapore

To confront ageing challenges and opportunities, "ageing-in-place" (AIP) is promoted by public policy and preferred by the elderly. Neighbourhood is where the elderly's daily needs and preferences are accommodated. Although there are large volumes of literature about AIP, the majority are divorced from places of ageing. Taking Boon Teck neighbourhood as a case study, this paper aims to investigate the interactions between neighbourhood environment and the elderly in Singapore's high-rise high-density context and how neighbourhood environment contributes to the elderly's independent living. Field observation and semi-structured interview are conducted in Boon Teck. Direct observation is conducted for 3 days from 5:00am to 9:00pm, followed by structured observations of the elderly's primary destinations. Semi-structured interview with 30 elderly persons (aged 55 years old and above) is carried out using convenience sampling and quota sampling. The participants (female=15, male=15) cover different age groups (i.e., 55-64, 65 & above) and different ethnicities (i.e., Chinese, Malay, Indian). This study concludes that factors associated with high-rise high-density environment, such as proximity and accessibility of amenities, play an important role in the elderly's independent living. Except from the built environment, the software, such as programming and management facilitates the formulation of social support networks and promotes independence and interdependence of the elderly persons. The results hope to benefit the development of age-friendly neighbourhoods in global vertical cities.

51150 14:10-14:35 | Room 707 (7F)
Building a Collaborative Governance Towards Successful Age Friendly Communities: Examples From US and Korean Communities
Eunju Hwang, Virginia Tech, United States
Nancy Brossoie, Virginia Tech, United States
Rachel Burks, Virginia Tech, United States
Sophie Wenzel, Virginia Tech, United States
Seung-Hahn Koh, Jeju Research Institute, South Korea
Seoyeon Lee, Seoul 50 Plus Foundation, South Korea

To address active aging at the global level, the World Health Organization (WHO) launched the Global Network for Age-friendly Cities and Communities (GNACC) in 2010. Since then, over 700 communities worldwide have join the GNACC. To analyze the process and success of how local communities practice age-friendliness, we interviewed policy makers, local service providers, planners, and age friendly stakeholders in South Korea and Virginia in the United States. Methods included 16 semi-structured key informant interviews and 12 focus group interviews and we have identified the key themes for successful practice of age-friendly communities. One of key emergent themes was "collaborative governance" in building age-friendly stakeholder teams, establishing policy and budget priorities and sustaining existing age-friendly related practices and programs. Although some of communities using the model of "self-governance" and "hierarchical governance" were successful in the beginning, they failed to sustain age-friendly activities in longer terms. As a result, they could not budget for them within 3-4 years. Including key stakeholders both from local and state levels was important. Holding regular workshops or listening sessions to hear the voices of various resident representatives was another success factor to age-friendly practice in setting the goals, monitoring them, and moving to next level.

51162 14:35-15:00 | Room 707 (7F)
A Good Place to Grow Old: The Influence of Neighborhood and Neighboring in an Age Friendly Community
Nancy Brossoie, Virginia Tech, United States

Promoting resident health, quality of life, and well-being are primary goals of AFCC. Yet, the importance of residents' sense of belonging to a neighborhood and neighboring activities (actual and perceived) are often overlooked when developing community-wide AFC initiatives. In response to this gap, a survey was conducted in an AFC in the United States with 100,000 inhabitants. Information was gathered from 623 residents age 45+ about their neighborhood and the larger community. Survey items covered perceptions about physical features and infrastructures in the city and neighborhood, sense of perceived and actual neighborhood engagement, community safety, residency status, and personal characteristics of respondents. The goal of this study was to identify which variables were useful in predicting if the city was a good place to grow old and if neighborhood and neighboring played a role. Descriptive and multi-level analyses indicated that Roanoke was a good place to grow old (R^2 = .621, $F(8, 422)$ = 106.853, p = .000) with perception that neighborhood was a good place to grow old accounted accounting for 48.9% of the variance, affordability (8.0%), safety (3.3%), city services (1.1%), and neighboring activities (1.0%; i.e., perceiving neighbors were available to help and neighbors knew the respondent was available to help, attending a neighborhood meeting, and talking to neighbors about a neighborhood issue; all of which significantly correlated (p=.001) with perceptions of affordability, safety, and quality of life). Leveraging neighboring activities and what makes neighborhoods great places to live maybe a promising step to enhancing AFCC.

15:15-16:30 | Room 607 (6F)
Wednesday Session IV
Sociology
Session Chair: Turkan Firinci Orman

51673 15:15-15:40 | Room 607 (6F)
Ambiguous Belongingness of Dispatched Workers and Dynamism of Relationship between Liminal and Non-liminal in Office
Miwa Shibuya, The University of Tokyo, Japan

Organizational boundaries have become increasingly fluid. This trend is aligned with the growth of temporary workers to enhance the management flexibility for corporations. In this context, a staffing agency business is well-entrenched and flourishing, dispatching workers to a user firm. These agency-mediated workers represent liminality in the dispatched office, a term to denote a state of neither being a complete insider nor a complete outsider as their belongingness is not clearly defined. This study aims to investigate how this ambiguous attributive of dispatched staff influences the dynamism of relationship amongst workers and the way tasked duties operate in collaboration with regular workers assigned a permanent position at work. Using semi-structured interviews from dispatched clerical and regular staffs in Japan, the findings demonstrate that the liminal position transforms the nature of relationship and office landscape, bringing about divisions and integrations of employees. Also, the in-between position has effects on work practice. Unlike regular workers obligated to obey any allocated duties in exchange for membership in office, dispatched workers are freed from such obligation as outsiders. Therefore, the tension and negotiation arise as to what extent work assignment should be allocated. The mobile characteristic of dispatched workers is a resource enabling them to maneuver the politics concerning the duty scope, and also mitigate dichotomous power relationships with regular employees. It may suggest that in organizations relying on outside personnel resources, individual workers exercise their new ingenuity and strategy in performing work in response to porous labor structures.

50380 15:40-16:05 | Room 607 (6F)
Discourses of Race and Ethnicity in Modern China: An Analysis of 20th Century Textbooks
Xiang Lu, New York University, United States

The 19th and 20th centuries witnessed the spread of many western concepts and thoughts, such as race, racism and nation, to other parts of the world such as East Asia. How did countries receiving these foreign ideas interpret them and reconstruct them in the local social context? This article analyzes 31 junior high school geography and history textbooks published in China during the 20th century and shows how classification and discourses of race and ethnicity changed between three historical periods: the late Qing Dynasty, the Republic of China (R.O.C.), and the People's Republic of China (P.R.C.). I have three main findings. Firstly, textbooks in all the three periods emphasize differences in culture and lineage between ethnic groups (or minzu) in China, whereas they emphasize physical differences between races in the world. Secondly, Anti-Imperialism and Social Darwinism had significant impacts on how textbooks in the R.O.C. era interpreted both racial relations in the world and ethnic relations in China. Thirdly, the P.R.C. textbooks replaced the assimilationist ideology in R.O.C. textbooks with a pluralist ideology on ethnic minorities and used the issue of ethnic inequality to attack the R.O.C. regime and praise the communist regime. These findings indicate that influential ideologies, indigenous understandings and power struggle all had impacts on how Chinese cultural elites localized the concepts of race and ethnicity, and the discourses of race and ethnicity can be used to serve political goals under certain circumstances.

51770 16:05-16:30 | Room 607 (6F)
If Philosophy Marries Sociology: Some Reflections on the Innovations they Bring
Turkan Firinci Orman, Baskent University, Turkey

This paper aims to analyze the interconnectedness of philosophy and sociology in terms of two newly emergent subdivisions of sociology, namely philosophical sociology and the sociology of philosophy. In the first part, sociology of philosophy is debated based on its strengths and its close relation to the history of philosophy. Especially, as an undisputed pioneer of the field, Collins' work is being reviewed. In the second part, Chernilo's project of a new idea of the philosophical sociology is debated by referring to the main discussion on normativity and humanity, highlighting its potential to reflect on the future of the social theory. Thus, in the concluding part, it is stressed that both subdivisions have substantial contributions to the sociology of knowledge but they have quite different positions when compared theoretically. The comparison is based on their epistemological novelty, ontological positions, theoretical and conceptual foundations, methodologies they apply and, in terms of their understanding of universality.

Wednesday Session IV

Social Inclusion/Exclusion

Session Chair: Hisako Matsuo

51823 15:15-15:40 | Room 608 (6F)
Territories of Hope: Geographical Concept or New Object and Methodological Approach?
Marli Sales, University of Brasilia - UnB, Brazil

Contemporary geographic space brings about a geographic reorganization of both capitalism and life, leading to high levels of social exclusion whose ramifications have become a defining characteristic of societies around the world. Nevertheless, under this apparent homogenization, new solidarity-based phenomena, as observed in the slums of large Brazilian cities, begin to appear, leading to fissures in the dominant structures of society. Based on David Harvey's (2000) analysis of "Spaces of Hope", the term coined by the author for societies' geographical responses to capitalism's strategies and geopolitics, this article seeks to shed light on the territorialization processes taking place within these developments, and proposes the use of territory instead as the analysis category in studying and better understanding them. The aim is to contribute theoretically and methodologically to the discussion at hand. We believe such movements, despite occurring and developing separately, must not merely be seen as isolated incidents, for they are numerous, and when considered jointly, clearly demonstrate territorialization. Therefore, "Territories of Hope" are ultimately epiphenomena that indicate not only a societal movement, but also creative and innovative possibilities of coping with and overcoming challenging realities, as seen from within these very territories, shaping the future. Our methodological approach employs an interdisciplinary conceptual and empirical strategy and involves principles of Militant Research, methodology inherited from Latin American intellectuals. For the sake of example, we present notes from a case study conducted in the slums of Brasilia, Federal District, Brazil.

50488 15:40-16:05 | Room 608 (6F)
Secrecy and Risk Environments at Private Gay Sex Parties in Jakarta
Ricky Alexander Samosir, Mahidol University, Thailand
Thomas E. Guadamuz, Mahidol University, Thailand
Pimpawun Boonmongkon, Mahidol University, Thailand
Sebastian Nicky Suwandi, GWL-INA, Indonesia

Since 2016, Indonesian police have shut down numerous gay saunas in Jakarta because they were considered to be places where gay sex parties occurred. However, closing down the saunas did not eliminate the sex parties. Rather, the parties evolved into different forms and different spaces (e.g., from public to private). In this paper, we explore the secrecy and risk environments that proliferate in private gay sex parties in Jakarta, Indonesia. In-depth interviews with 20 gay sex party participants were conducted during August-December 2018 in Jakarta. We used community gatekeepers and snowball sampling to recruit study participants. Content and thematic analyses were used to identify themes and patterns related to secrecy and risk environments. We found that the private gay sex parties were held in various spaces, such as star hotels, apartments and dormitories, boarding houses, and private homes. Secrecy in gay sex parties can be seen in how parties are advertised and organized and how gay men withhold information about their identity and their HIV status to others at the party. To maintain the secrecy to outsiders and minimize the risk of getting caught by police, party organizers have some strategies such as relocate the venue every month, hire guard, and ask all guests to turn off their mobile phone. Disclosure of HIV status was very limited between participants because they were afraid of rejection from other men at the party. In many cases, the secrecy in private parties made the party riskier in terms of participant's health and well-being.

50192 16:05-16:30 | Room 608 (6F)
Steps to Better Health: Efficacy of Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Personalized Health Coaching for Immigrants
Hisako Matsuo, Saint Louis University, United States
Lisa Willoughby, Saint Louis University, United States
Julia Ostropolsky, Bilingual International Assistant Services (BIAS), United States
Kimberly Osmanagic, Bilingual International Assistant Services (BIAS), United States
Robyn Husa, Saint Louis University, United States

There is an increasing number of immigrants coming to the U.S. in the past decades. According to the latest U.S. Census, about 45 million immigrants from various countries reside in the U.S. Immigrants often face cultural and linguistic barriers in many areas in the host society, including healthcare system. While health is essential for people's well-being, necessary information is frequently unavailable to immigrants in the U.S. healthcare system. This study explored the efficacy of personalized health coaching for immigrants, using intervention and control groups. The study hypothesized that culturally and linguistically appropriate health coaching will improve participants' medical compliance, physical activity, mental health, and diet. In collaboration with a community organization, a total of 127 subjects participated in this study (67 for an intervention group and 65 for a control group). While the intervention group received personalized health coaching for six months, the control group received general health-related information in the beginning of the study. The study found that while both groups improved their behaviors in all targeted areas from the baseline data, the intervention group showed statistically significant improvement than the control group in mental health and diet. Both groups increased moderate activities but not in vigorous activities. This might be because that the participants were still in the labor force and did not have time to schedule vigorous activities in their daily lives. Some implications from the study will be offered.

15:15-16:30 | Room 609 (6F)
Wednesday Session IV
Environmental Sustainability & Environmental Management: Atmosphere and Air
Session Chair: Roberto San Jose

51687 15:15-15:40 | Room 609 (6F)
Optimized Approaches to Urban Spatial Form Design for Better Ventilation: A Study in Changzhou, China
Jinming Ding, Southeast University, China

Rapid urbanization process has brought about a global challenge in the ecological environment, such as air pollution and "Urban Heat Island Effect". On one side, climate is one of the most important elements that maintains human survival and production, and also the key factor of spatial morphology. On the other side, different spatial forms also affect local microclimate. Early in 1968, the WMO organized the first international urban climate conference to specially study the influences of urban planning and design that make on the climate. It is indispensable to seek for optimized approaches to urban spatial form design for better environment. Wind environment, a part of urban climate, plays a critical role in improving urban spatial environment. Strategies for better wind environment and constructions of urban ventilation corridor can effectively relieve air pollution and accumulated heat. Countries like Germany and Japan early studied macroscopic ventilation corridor planning, and combined it with urban master plan. Some urban spatial forms, such as density, height, volume rate, etc. have been further studied to seek for specific optimization. While most studies tend to get a qualitative control but have poor implementation. Quantitative studies are essential to be done. In this study, we will first build evaluation standards for healthy wind environment. Then multi-dimension spatial morphology factors, concerning urban districts, core areas of heat island and blocks, will be respectively extracted to simulate through CFD. Specific correlation strength and quantitative standards can be summarized to build the research framework for better urban ventilation.

51372 15:40-16:05 | Room 609 (6F)
Energy Substitution Potential in China's Non-metallic Mineral Products Industry-based on the Translog Function and Corrected Formula for Elasticity
Xuguang Wang, China University of Geosciences, China
Liang Yan, China University of Geosciences (Wuhan), China
Xiaoguang Zhao, Northwest Engineering Corporation Ltd. of Powerchina, China
Haroon Qasim, China University of Geosciences, China

The non-metallic mineral products industry (NMMPI) of China is the largest in the world and has a character of low energy efficiency, which made this sector energy-intensive and therefore one of leading contributors to CO_2 and other pollutants. Therefore, researchers have been paying more and more attentions to the degree of non-energy factors substituting for energy, which is regarded as the most effective measure to address this issue. This study applying the transcendental logarithmic (translog) production function model to investigate the potential of substitution towards energy conservation among production factors in the Chinese NMMPI. Ridge regression is used to estimate the model parameters. Output elasticity and substitution elasticity are calculated. Results show that: during the period 2000-2016, there is significant substitution relationship between energy and capital as well as labor. The elasticities of substitution between energy and capital as well as labor are 1.018 and 1.019, respectively. So, it is possible for the Chinese government to allocate more capital or labor through upgrading technology or implementing policy to realize the CO_2 mitigation purpose in the NMMPI. The results of scenario analysis indicate that both capital and labor factors inputs can substitute energy input effectively. In comparison, the substitution effect of labor factor is more obvious.

51326 16:05-16:30 | Room 609 (6F)
Air Quality-forecasting Impacts from Industrial Sources with an Operational Atmospheric Modelling System: Spain Case Study
Roberto San Jose, Technical University of Madrid, Spain
Juan Luis Perez Camaño, Technical University of Madrid, Spain
Libia Pérez, Technical University of Madrid, Spain
Rosa M. Gonzalez-Barras, Complutense University, Spain

Introducing an integrated software tool to help industrial plants assess the impact of their emissions on air quality in surrounding areas, based on air quality forecasts. It is a tool for mapping the expected exceedances of the EU Air Quality Directive over a large area centered on the industrial plants and the contribution of different emission sources. The system allows identifying in time and space the percentage of inmission concentrations due to industrial plants. The system uses the state-of-the-art of Eulerian models. The air quality forecasting system is highly automated, generating air quality prediction and impact results by each morning for the day following. The zero emission methodology (ON/OFF) has been used. To implement the numerical forecast system, scripts were developed in a Linux environment to automatically execute the various data preprocessor, postprocessors and model codes. Models results are converted to the visualization required format. We present the results of several simulations with 1 km of spatial resolution over Spain. The simulations demonstrate that differences (OFF-ON) show heterogeneity patterns at spatial and temporal scales due to significant topographic diversity and meteorological variations at short distances. The magnitude of these changes in concentration is potentially significant and illustrates the accuracy of the modelling tool and how it can be used in forecasting mode to provide meaningful and relevant information to stakeholders. The results show that the modeling system is capable of determining the impact of emission sources in real time and in forecast mode.

15:15-16:30 | Room 705 (7F)
Wednesday Session IV
Aging and Gerontology – Urban Environment
Session Chair: Sook Muay Tay

51816 15:15-15:40 | Room 705 (7F)
The Effect of Urban Greenway Quality on Elderly Well-being
Po-Ju Chang, National Taiwan University, Taiwan

Urban greenways provide older adults with environments to conduct recreational activities, which further their affection toward greenways and promote well-being. However, if a greenway is overcrowded, poorly maintained, or unsafe, users would exhibit negative perceptions. This study investigated the most developed greenway system in Taiwan and set the well-being as measurement criteria for the variables of health benefits, to examine the greenway environment's effect on the elderly well-being. To achieve the goals of aging in place and successful aging, this study also sought to determine the environmental stressors of the greenway perceived by residents, and the influence of place attachment on well-being. To measure the environment quality of greenways, onsite evaluation was conducted by trained experts using a revised version of Environment Assessment of Public Recreation Scale. To evaluate the experience of older adults, questionnaires were distributed on the research location. A total of 840 questionnaires were obtained. Questionnaires were distributed along all of the greenways to exercising older adults aged over 55 years. Structural equation modeling was employed to test hypotheses. Results revealed that greenway quality does not directly influence well-being, but instead positively influences it through environmental stressors and place attachment. Residents' experience of the neighborhood green space is the main factor influencing individual well-being. Although urban greenways provide an opportunity for older adults to interact with nature, this study found that it is more useful to investigate specific experiences—such as perceptions of environmental stressors and place attachment —on greenways than the possibility of generally improved well-being.

51622 15:40-16:05 | Room 705 (7F)
The Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) Strategies in an Aging Society - From Person-Environment Fit Perspective
Tzuyuan Chao, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan
Hsin-I Shih, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan
XiaoQin Jiang, Xiamen University, China
Chia-Yu Lee, National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan

In this ageing society in the 21st Century, the knowledge of older people's perceptions towards the urban environment and their spatial experiences through a person-environment perspective is essential for creating age-friendly cities. We argue that Person-Environment (P-E) fit is critical to older people's quality of life and their personal adaptation competence have been held to influence this fit. The quality of fit will eventually affect interactions between older people and place. Also, among all the issues regarding population ageing, high vulnerability from natural disasters would be the most challenging. With the increasing casualty reports of older residents at high-disaster-risk areas, urgent responses to this increasing threats to enhance the survival chances of older people in disasters are needed to facilitate the idea of ageing-in-place. Past studies have confirmed that Older people's affective links with their living environment across time and creat such unique life-course experiences resulted in their very different reactions in a disaster circumstance including lack of interests in learning disaster mitigation information. Also, past research results confirm that it is important to engaging the older residents in developing process of new community DRR mechanism. Hence, to further design more effective disaster risk reduction strategies, in this research, we would like to explore the possibility of creating a comprehensive community disaster risk reduction (DRR) system from PE-Fit perspective.

51704 16:05-16:30 | Room 705 (7F)
Preliminary Approach to Successful Ageing in a South East Asian Country: A Policy Framework, Philosophy and Strategies
Sook Muay Tay, Singapore General Hospital, Singapore

In 1970, 1 in 31 Singaporeans was aged 65 or older; by 2030, it will be 1 in 4. Fewer working-age Singaporeans are able to support the elderly with lower birth rate. Singaporeans are also living longer. What do people think of when they hear the word 'ageing'? How do they envision themselves growing older? And who would be the ones supporting them in their later years? To understand better, grassroots and community workgroups engaged Singaporeans in dialogue. The findings include the desire for lifelong employability and retirement security; health and wellness, continued learning and the need for senior volunteerism as part of engagement including social engagement and inclusion. Other aspects include housing, transport and public spaces plus a need for aged care. Wider considerations include the need to collectively create an inclusive, caring environment for the elderly. There is also a need to bridge the generation gap to help both the old and young to better understand one another; including inter-generational learning program. Another strategy involves multi-ministries to create "continuing care precincts" in new housing developments by co-locating nursing homes, eldercare facilities so that there is a continuum of options from independent living to residential care facilities within the same precinct. There is also a need to protect the vulnerable aged and a Vulnerable Adults Act will be passed. The healthcare delivery system has been reorganized from disease-specific fragmented care to person-centric care; from hospital to community care. Further follow-up research and assessments efforts are needed to evaluate these initiatives.

15:15-16:30 | Room 707 (7F)
Wednesday Session IV
Aging and Gerontology – Fitness
Session Chair: Sopia Beatrix Gomez

51810 15:15-15:40 | Room 707 (7F)
Effects of 8-week Tai Chi and Tap Dance on Depression Symptoms in Chinese Older Adults With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus
Yaqing Hu, Nanjing Normal University, China
Yanan Zhao, Nanjing Normal University, China

Purpose: The association of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) with depressive symptoms may affect the quality of life of older adults and increase their risk of morbidity and deterioration in functional activities. This study aimed to compare the effects of Tai Chi and tap dance on the depression symptoms using the Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS-15) questionnaire in older adults with T2DM in the same period and exercise frequency. Methods: 41 older adults (mean age =64.1) with T2DM was recruited from local community senior centers. They were randomly allocated to either a tap dance group(N=20) or Tai Chi group(N=21) and did tap dance and Tai Chi respectively three times a week for 8 successive weeks. GDS-15 was assessed before and after the interventions. The data were analyzed through the paired-samples t-test and one-way repeated measure ANOVA. Results: In Tai Chi group, post-test scores of GDS-15 (mean=2.350) were significantly (p=0.003) lower than the pretest scores (mean=5.111), while there was no significant difference in tap dance group. However, there is no significant difference between two groups. Conclusion: Tai Chi exercise in 8 weeks decreased the depression symptoms in older adults with T2DM. Tap dance to improve the effect of depression symptoms is not obvious. This study was supported by grants from the Natural Science Foundation of Jiangsu Higher Education Institutions of China (Grant No. 17KJD330001).

51811 15:40-16:05 | Room 707 (7F)
Research on the Effect of Depression on the Functional Fitness of Older Adults
Yuan Wei, Nanjing Normal University, China
Yanan Zhao, Nanjing Normal University, China

Purpose: This study aimed to examine the effect of depression on the functional fitness of older adults. Methods: A total of 601older adults (men =190; mean age =68.65 yrs) were recruited from local communities. The depression was assessed by the Geriatric Depression Scale(GDS-15).Five dimensions of functional fitness with seven testing parameters (i.e., 30-s chair stand test, 30-s arm curl test, 2-min step test, chair sit and reach test, back scratch test, 8-foot up and go test, and body mass index) were evaluated by the Senior Fitness Test. Results: A total of 304 participants were identified with depression, and 297 participants were non-depression. Among older men, results from the independent t-test revealed significant differences in functional fitness between depressed and non-depressed older adults, especially in BMI (difference =-0.89; p=0.046), back scratch test (difference = 5.14; p=0.014), chair sit and reach test (difference =5.98; p=0.002), 8-foot up and go test (difference =-17.02; p=0.001) and 2-min step test (difference =18.92; p=0.00). Among older women, significant differences were found in 8-foot up and go test (difference =-8.39;p=0.00) and 2-min step test (difference = 11.43;p=0.00). There were no significant differences in other parameters (p>0.05). Conclusion: The current study found that functional fitness in non-depressed elderly were superior to those depressed older adults. Future studies need to determine whether treatment of depression can boost functional fitness and thus improve health outcomes among older adults. This study was supported by grants from the Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No. 81801387)

51006 16:05-16:30 | Room 707 (7F)
Reducing Physical Fall Risks Through Combined Physical and Cognitive Training in Older Persons With Mild Cognitive Impairment
Donald Lipardo, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines
Sopia Beatrix Gomez, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines
Nichole Chua, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines
Benjamin Tarala, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines
Stephanie Russell, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines
Jazie Rodriguez, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines
Patrice Jael, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines
John Irvin Ramos, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines
Eulene Janrho Dellosa, University of Santo Tomas, Philippines

Background and Objective: Decreased cognitive and physical functions increases the fall risk of older persons with mild cognitive impairment (MCI). This study aimed to determine the effect of physical exercise and cognitive training in reducing the physical risks for falls among older adults with MCI.Participants: 49 community-dwelling older adults with MCI, aged 70 ± 11 (83.7% female) from Manila, Philippines participated.Methods: A pretest-posttest randomized controlled trial was done. Participants were randomly allocated into integrated physical and cognitive training (PACT) or physical training (PT) alone. The interventions were conducted 3 times per week for 3 months. Outcomes used were 30-second Chair Stand Test (30sCST) for lower extremity muscle strength, Timed Up and Go Test (TUGT) for dynamic balance, and 10-meter Walk Test (10MWT) for walking speed. Results: Both PACT and PT showed improvement in walking speed and lower limb muscle strength but not in dynamic balance from baseline to post-intervention assessment, but only PT reached statistical significance (p = .02 for preferred and fastest walking speeds; p = .01 for 30sCST). PT is superior than PACT in fastest walking speed (p <0.01) and 30sCST (p<0.08) port-intervention.Conclusions: Physical exercise alone may be enough to reduce physical fall risk factors in older persons with MCI. A follow-up study should be done to determine if the effects of the interventions are sustained for a longer period.

Virtual Presentations

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Virtual Presentations

51245

Role of Corporate Social Responsibility in Hospitals to Improve Environmental Sustainability
Pavithra Priyadarshini Selvakumar, University of East Anglia, United Kingdom

Businesses have started integrating CSR as a critical strategy in their core operations, plans, and activities to promote sustainability. Hospitals are one such domain where it is inevitable to be socially responsible with its daily operations. It is also essential to understand the impact of environmental CSR initiatives in the context of hospitals. Despite this, there are limited kinds of literature available on CSR in hospitals. This research overcomes the research gap and provides an in-depth understanding of the nature of CSR in hospitals through an exploratory study. This study helps to learn broader lessons on CSR in hospitals by investigating the history and evolution of CSR (literature review), drivers and barriers of the companies to engage in CSR projects and the extent of CSR engagement to bring about environmental sustainability. A qualitative interpretative case-study was conducted on a private corporate company by integrating staff questionnaires and analysing the available company data and documents. The research showed that the Company had been engaged with various CSR initiatives that hold accountability and responsible attitude towards the company's stakeholders, the environment, the local community as well as our global society. This study identifies 'attaining Health and Safety' as the primary factor influencing the CSR projects and 'the nature of hospital environment' as the critical challenge for adopting CSR projects. Finally, the research lists the various reasons for the Company to engage in environmental projects, thus drawing broader lessons from the research.

50215

Further Development of Concise Power Conditioners for Photovoltaic Power Generation
Keiju Matsui, Chubu University, Japan
Mikio Yasubayashi, Chubu University, Japan
Yuuichi Hirate, Chubu University, Japan
Eiji Oishi, Minna-Denryoku Inc., Japan
Steve Adhikari, Chubu University, Japan
Masaru Hasegawa, Chubu University, Japan

In latest medical equipment, the development of the structural function in the operating system is remarkable. The endoscopic surgery including surgical robot and the catheter intervention have been applied, so that such remarkable operating techniques have been developed with like robotic operating room and hybrid operating room. For almost electrical equipment using in such medical facilities, even instantaneous interruption could never be permitted. In general, large scale interruptible power supplies installed by generator and batteries are provided. In such system, however, the system scale becomes so large which is accompanied by high cost. The power conditioners-PCS including inverter have been presented in various systems so far. However, it is necessary to reduce the cost even more. It is said that the system is approaching to an ideal one with respect to efficiency and construction strategy, but that cost would prevent wide spread. In such discussions, there are many subjects to be solved to utilize the photovoltaic-PV power in utility interactive power generation. Even more, various safeguard equipment required according to regulations make the cost increase. Thus, it is required to obtain even lower cost power PCS. In fair reduced power PCS as mentioned above used in limited facilities. In such case of reduced generating power, that is, in such PV power generation systems, PVG are so many subjects to be resolved. The authors have researched in a series of the small power PV system. In this paper, novel converter is presented and analytically discussed.

45176

Evaluation of the Current Status of Forest Disturbance and Temperature Heterogeneity in Surrounding Rohingya Camp Area Using Remote Sensing
Syeda Tasneem Binta Haider, Centre for Climate Change and Environmental Research, Bangladesh
Sharmin Nahar Nipa, Centre for Climate Change and Environmental Research, Bangladesh
Sajidur Rahman, Centre for Climate Change and Environmental Research, Bangladesh
Roufa Khanum, Centre for Climate Change and Environmental Research, Bangladesh

In 2017, a significant area of forest in Cox's Bazar and Teknaf has experienced rapid degradation due to Rohingya Influx. The deforested area has high ecological importance. This study intended to detect the aerial extent of forest disturbance and change of spatial temperature variation in the study area using Landsat 8 OLI images and other ancillary databases. Tasselled Cap transformation (TCB, TCW, TCG and TCA) indices were used for calculating and detecting the forest disturbance and their biophysical characteristics from three satellite images, i.e. February 2015, February 2017 and February 2018. After that, Change Vector Analysis (CVA) was applied to the derived indices for identifying the spatial extent of forest disturbance. The study results indicate the spatial heterogeneity of landscape which modifies the surface temperature pattern. Variogram analysis was carried out for characterizing the changing pattern of spatial heterogeneity of brightness temperature between pre and post influx period. According to the analysis, approximately 27km2 of forest area was degraded and the aerial extent of deforestation is gradually increasing also. This conversion was attributed mainly to fuel wood consumption of Rohingya people and extension of the former camp boundary. Due to this massive deforestation, the temperature variance in the study area has increased by 1.40C which may have health impacts on the inhabitants of Rohingya camp. The results demonstrated the potentiality of remote sensing and GIS for spatial analysis which enhances the opportunity of socio-ecological research for Rohingya crisis.

Virtual Presentations

43273

The Effect of Implementation of E-Commerce Systems, Customer Relationship Management (CRM) and Investment Product Quality on Customer Loyalty and Company Performance

Setyani Dwi Lestari, Budi Luhur University, Indonesia
Bambang Agus Prasetyanto, Budi Luhur University, Indonesia
Yuwono Yuwono, Budi Luhur University, Indonesia
Umbar Riyanto, Budi Luhur University, Indonesia

The objective of this study is to determine the effect of implementation of e-commerce system, customer relationship management (CRM) and investment product quality on customer loyalty and company performance. The population of this study is the employees of PT Danareksa Investment Management. The number of samples in this study are 40 respondents. The questionnaires were distributed to the respondents by using saturation sampling technique. This study used multiple linear regression analysis method in conduct the research. T-test was used to determine the effect of partial and significance between one independent variable to one dependent variable and F-test was used to know the effect and significance between some independent variable to one or more dependent variable. The result of this study shows that e-commerce system (X1), customer relationship management (CRM) (X2), and investment product quality (X3) positively and significantly have effect on customer loyalty (Y1) and company performance (Y2). Based on the results, the company needs to improve e-commerce application systems, optimize the implementation of CRM systems and investment product quality to be more competitive.

50459

The Historiographical Turn and Attitudes to History in Japanese IR

Robert Dormer, Hiroshima Jogakuin University, Japan

In recent years, a "historiographical turn" in International Relations has led to a great deal of excavation and critique of long-standing traditions and stories, as well as a re-evaluation of the role of history in disciplinary history identity formation. One of the main strands has focused on the occurrence of a supposed 'First Great Debate' between the realist and Idealist/Utopian 'schools', and its reproduction through textbooks and endurance in the face of historiographical exposure as largely untrue. Despite broad assumptions that this myth persists due to heuristic/pedagogical utility, and criticism that it buttresses a disciplinary orientation towards Realism and a generally Eurocentric bias in International Relations, to date, research beyond textbooks into introductory courses and within specific contexts has not been undertaken. This research attempts to address this in the Japanese context through a survey of International Relations curricula, textbooks, and instructor attitudes in the Japanese context.

51827

Individualised Delivery of Content and Human Connection in Online Educational Environment: A Case from an Award-winning Course for Excellent Student

Marie Abi Abdallah, University of South Australia, Australia

The presentation reports some the findings from an action research project in an online foundational course over a period of 2 years to enhance student engagement and satisfaction. The course, Tertiary Learning Strategies, was offered by the University of South Australia to students enrolled in Open Universities Australia (OUA), an online higher education organisation in Australia currently owned by seven universities and serviced by 15 universities across Australia. Tertiary Learning Strategies was designed to prepare students for their tertiary education and online learning experience, and was offered over 4 study periods per year with 13 weeks each period. This project followed the action research model suggested by McNiff and Whitehead (2005) in five stages including a) identifying problem areas, b) developing an action plan, c) implementing the action plan, d) observing, gathering and interpreting data, and e) reflecting on the results. At the end of the action research cycle, the course has received an award from OUA for encouraging excellence in the engagement of students studying online and it was ranked in OUA's Top Performing Courses based on student satisfaction. Findings from this action research re-emphasise the importance of individualised delivery of the course content and human connection in promoting student engagement and satisfaction. Nevertheless, the findings also indicate some challenges that call for further action research in the future.

51946

Challenges and Success Factors for Knowledge Sharing Using ICTs in Development Projects

Andi Alam, Australia Indonesia Partnership for Justice, Indonesia

'Wicked nature' of major social, economic, health, education, and environmental problems has posed significant challenges that needs to be tackled with focused dialogue and knowledge sharing from wide range of settings and actors whose goal is the same. Unfortunately, these perspectives are scattered in disparate locations: in the mind of marginalized people, government staffs, development practitioners, and academics. Knowledge sharing across this wide range of space and stakeholders can be fostered by ICTs that have been deployed by many development projects. However, although these projects invest heavily in ICTs, they neglect management of context-dependent knowledge, creating barriers in the process of knowledge sharing. Knowledge withholding because of political gain, territorials behaviours, and norms of secrecy is one of the main challenges in knowledge transfer among a community of practice. A member of community fears to share their knowledge since knowledge is regarded as a power bringing extrinsic reward to its owner, since they have particular attachment to the knowledge, and since norms do not embrace mistake, thus, they conceal the full story of lessons learned. This fear is based on a contestation of interest between 'I' and 'Us'. Therefore, in order to maximize the utilization of ICT for knowledge sharing in development projects, this paper aims to identify challenges faced by community of practice in knowledge sharing using ICTs in independence and interdependence lens and to determine success factors to tackle these challenges. This paper uses meta-ethnography approach with a total of 16 concepts from 65 articles identified.

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The *IAFOR Journal of Education* is an Open Access, peer-reviewed, international and intercultural journal. The journal encourages interdisciplinary research, with the primary focus being on addressing critical issues and current trends and research in education. This would include exploring significant themes, exceptional programs and promising practice in the field of education, and educational policy. The anticipated audience is preservice and inservice teachers and administrators, university faculty and students, education policy makers, and others interested in educational research. Papers submitted by academic researchers, theorists, practising teachers, policy-makers and educational administrators are welcomed. Submissions should be original, previously unpublished papers which are not under consideration for publication in any other journal. Please note that papers already submitted to or published in IAFOR Conference Proceedings are not accepted for publication in any of IAFOR's journals.

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Conference Highlights: The Past 12 Months

Since 2009, IAFOR has welcomed university presidents, faculty deans, journalists, national politicians, government ministers, diplomats, charity leaders, think tank directors, company presidents, documentary photographers, movie directors, members of the armed forces, actors, lawyers, doctors, jurists, artists, poets, writers, clergy, scientists, philosophers...

Here are some highlights from the past twelve months, from our events in six cities, in five countries, and over three continents.

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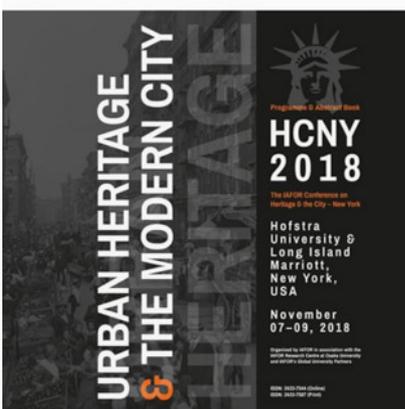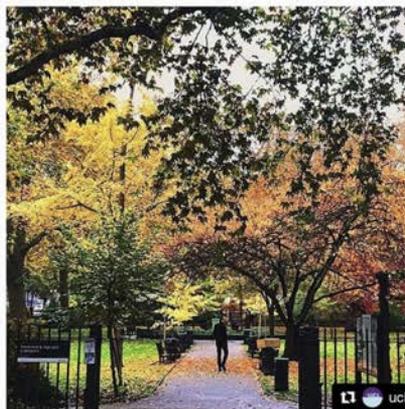
Share your conference photos and join the conversation on Instagram using the hashtag #IAFOR

Above: The 10th Asian Conference on Arts and Humanities (ACAH2019) opened with a great plenary line up on the theme of "Reimagining the Future". Renowned curator Dr Yutaka Mino **(above left)**, Director of the Hyogo Prefectural Museum of Art, was the first keynote and spoke of encouraging aesthetic sensitivity in the young by creating exciting and open museum spaces. He was followed by the world's leading expert of the Great Wall of China, and its most prominent international protector, William Lindsay OBE **(above center)** speaking on preserving the past to preserve the future by documenting this great cultural heritage site. Former Dean of the Medill School of Journalism, Professor Brad Hamm **(above right)** spoke of the extraordinary role of big technology companies in global and local communities, media and journalism, the economy and the daily lives of adults and children.

Below: Filipino documentary photographer Ezra Acayan **(below left)**, Grand Prize Winner of the 2018 IAFOR Documentary Photography Award, takes questions from the audience during an interview moderated by Professor Hamm. Launched in 2015, the IAFOR Documentary Photography Award is an international photography competition that seeks to promote and assist in the professional development of emerging documentary photographers and photojournalists. Heather Croall **(below right)**, Director and CEO of the Adelaide Fringe Festival, spoke on how a Fringe festival can offer cultural transformation to a city as a way of "reclaiming the future". The Adelaide Fringe is the Southern Hemisphere's largest annual arts festival and the second-largest Fringe in the world after Edinburgh.
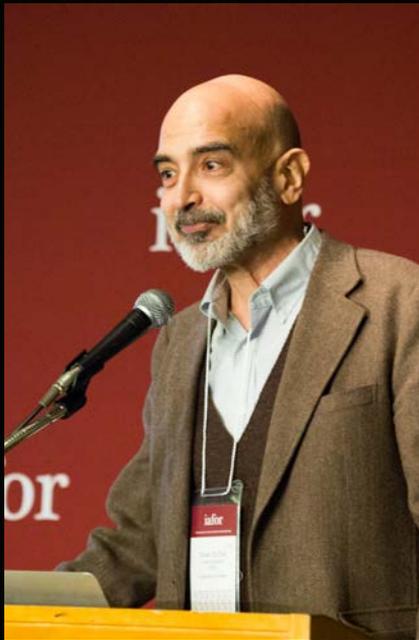
Think Tokyo, The 9th Asian Conferences on Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences and Ethics, Religion & Philosophy (ACP/ACERP) were held in Tokyo, in March 2019, and invited interdisciplinary research on the conference theme of "Value and Values".

Above: Organising Committee member, Professor Dexter Da Silva **(left)** welcomes delegates to the conference. Leading educational psychologist, Professor Mimi Bong **(center)** speaks on what leads people to study and why. Governance guru, Nicholas Benes **(right)**, delivered a keynote on "The next 50 years", looking at the many challenges that lie at the intersection of ethics, philosophy, psychology, and values that may affect the worth of what we own, the enjoyment we derive from living, and even our survival as a species.

Below: Dr George Chryssides **(below left)**, one of the world's leading authorities on religion and new religions, asks "Are Religious Values Paramount?" in his irreverent and wide-ranging keynote address, before Professor Satoru Nishizawa **(below right)**, Chairman of the Japanese Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect, delivered a powerful presentation on the "Psycho-Social Characteristics of Child Abusing Parents and Families".

Bottom: Renowned historian and Buddhist priest, Dr Brian Victoria **(bottom left)**, speaks on values at the intersection of religion and tolerance, before law professor Dr Frank Ravitch **(bottom center)** of Michigan State University delivered a powerful plenary with a focus on law, religion and politics in the US. Professor David Putwain **(bottom right)**, Chair of the Psychology of Education Section of the British Psychology Society, delivered a keynote on "The Value of High-stakes Exams: Do Teachers Help or Hinder?".

Above: The 5th Asian Conference on Education & International Development (ACEID2019) was held in Tokyo in March on the theme of "Independence and Interdependence" and opened with former UN special rapporteur to Myanmar and internationally recognised jurist, Professor Yozo Yokota **(above left)**, who delivered a keynote on education and displaced peoples, before taking part in an interactive panel discussion. Professor Haruko Satoh **(above right)** of Osaka University and Co-Director of the OSIPP-IAFOR Research Centre, delivers a keynote on the challenges of the multicultural classroom in a Japanese university context.

Below left: Building university partnerships across national borders was the subject of a lively panel discussion with **(from left to right)** Dr Justin Sanders, now Director of Continuing Education at Temple University, Japan and panel moderator; Dr Naoki Umemiya, Director of the Technical and Higher Education Team, at the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA); Professor Mark Williams, Vice-President of International Academic Exchange at International Christian University, Tokyo; Suvendrini Kakuchi, Tokyo Correspondent for University World News, and Chie Kato, Senior Associate Dean at Temple University, Japan.

Bottom: Delegates at ACEID gather for a group photo after the main plenary session. The conference saw some 200 participants from more than 35 countries.
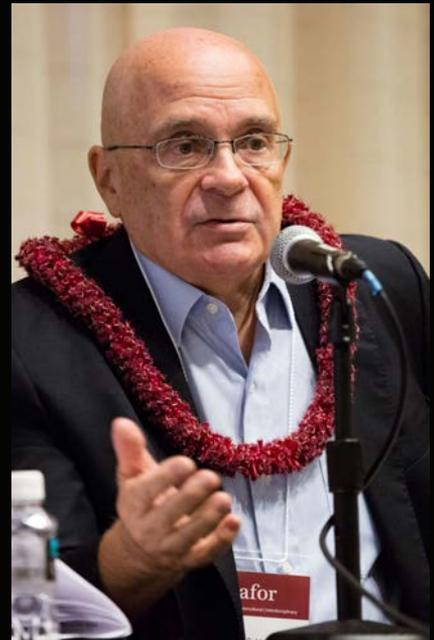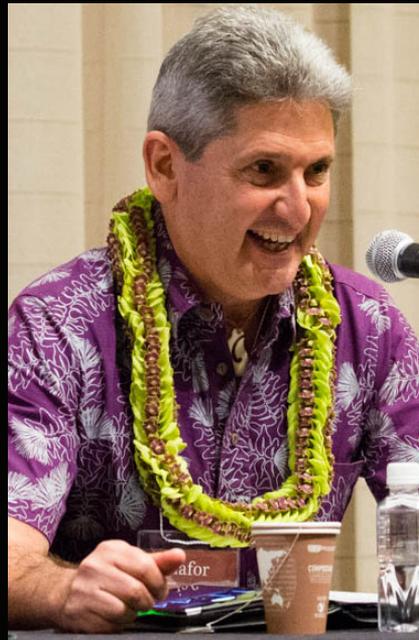
IAFOR began its 2019 in Honolulu, Hawai'i with a joint plenary session of the IAFOR International Conferences on Education (IICEHawaii) and Sustainability, Energy and the Environment (IICSEEHawaii), with Dr Christina M. Kishimoto (above left), Superintendent of the Hawai'i State Board of Education, Dr David Lassner (above center), President of the University of Hawai'i, and Dr Richard R. Vuylsteke (above right), CEO of the East-West Center. The panel was chaired by Dr Joseph Haldane, Chairman and CEO of IAFOR and entitled "Education and Sustainability: Local Lessons from Hawai'i", and three of the State's leaders joined to give their reflections on leadership and positive change around the conference theme of "Independence & Interdependence".

Below: Professor Nathan Murata (top left), Dean of the College of Education at the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa (UHM), welcomes delegates to the conference, following the traditional Hawaiian Oli ceremony, opening and blessing of the conference by Aunty Kehaulani Lum and Uncle Bruce Yoshio Keaulani (top right). Dr Amanda Müller of Flinders University (bottom left) conducts an interactive workshop discussing the opportunities gained through conducting interdisciplinary research and the benefits of team-based research projects. Volunteer graduate students from the College of Education at the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa (bottom right) relax during a lighter moment in the conference.
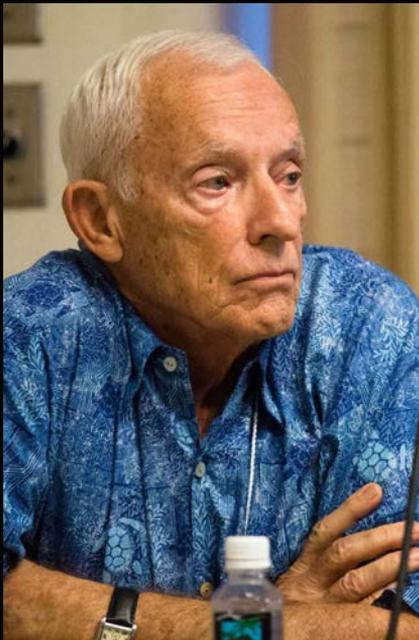
Above: Dr Deane Neubauer (above left), Professor Emeritus of Political Science at the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa (UHM), moderates a wide-ranging plenary panel on "Independence and Interdependence", looking at the challenges faced by teachers and policymakers as they prepare students for the unknown in a rapidly changing world. Held in collaboration with the Asia Pacific Higher Education Research Partnership (APHERP), which conducts a wide range of policy-focused research with a special focus on higher education, this panel included presentations by Professor Joshua Mok Ka-ho (above center), Vice-President and concurrently Lam Man Tsan Chair Professor of Comparative Policy of Lingnan University, and Dr Sela V. Panapasa of the University of Michigan (above right). Dr Panapasa looked at questions of demography, race and ethnicity, measuring health and education disparities.

Below: Professor David P. Ericson (top left), Professor of Philosophy of Education and Educational Policy Studies in the Department of Educational Foundations, at UHM gives a historical overview of formal education and systems, in order to then offer possible projections of where we might be heading in a thoughtful address as part of the "Independence and Interdependence" plenary panel. Dr Keiichi Ogawa (top right), a Professor/Department Chair in the Graduate School of International Cooperation Studies at Kobe University in Japan, delivers a Keynote Address on "SDGs and Education: Sustainable Financing for Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia". Bottom: Delegates join for a group photo on the steps of the Hawai'i International Convention center. Over 300 people from 45 different countries attended the 2019 IAFOR conference.

"Urban Heritage and the Modern City" was the theme of The IAFOR Conference on Heritage & the City, held in partnership with Hostra University, New York. Academics from more than 25 countries attended the conference to "help build the concept of 'urban heritage' as the foundation for developing pioneering methodologies for the study of cities".

Above from left to right: Academic, actress and theatre director, Professor Jean Dobie Giebel (Hofstra University) welcomes delegates; Professor Mark Lukasiewicz, Dean of the School of Communication at Hofstra University, delivers a Keynote Presentation on "Alternative Facts"; Professor Gregory Pell (Hofstra University), an expert on artistic correspondence between cinema and film, speaks as part of the Featured Panel on "Urban Heritage and the Modern City". Panelists responded to the proposition that the "diversity and otherness of the new city-space requires us to study the city as a sort of cultural heritage collage," and "urges us to consider new methodological paradigms".

Below, clockwise from top left: On the same Featured Panel were Dr Rodney Hill of Hofstra University, a prominent film scholar and archivist who considered the role of visual and filmic versions of New York, and Professor Alfonso J. García Osuna, who looked at literary interpretations of the city. IAFOR Vice-President, Professor Ted O'Neill of Gakushuin University, Japan, with IAFOR Scholarship winners, Ioannis Vardapolous of Harakopio University (Greece), and H. Kubra Gur Duzgun of Mimar Sina Fine Arts University (Turkey). Dr Ljiljana Markovic, Dean of the Faculty of Philology at the University of Belgrade, Serbia, spoke of cities as places of both conflict and compromise, as well as cooperation and reconstruction. Professor Markovic has been interested in the role of the university at the very heart of civil life in Serbia, where she also serves as a city councilor.

Top left: Professor Leonard K Cheng, President of Lingnan University, Hong Kong, welcomes delegates to the IAFOR Conference on Higher Education Research (CHER-HongKong2018), before delivering his keynote presentation, "Innovation and Entrepreneurship at a Liberal Arts University? The Experience of Lingnan University". The Conference was held in association with the Asia Pacific Higher Education Research Partnership (APHERP). **Top right:** Professor Anthony Welch, of the University of Sydney, Australia, delivers a Keynote Presentation, "Innovation, Entrepreneurship and the Shift to the East", to a packed room in Lingnan University, in which he detailed the massive increase in research and development budgets and output from China.

Below, clockwise from top left: Dr Xu Di from the University of Hawai'i at Manoa, USA, gives her Featured Presentation titled "Value, Innovation, Entrepreneurship: An Ethical Perspective for Global Education, Research & Development". Professor Deane Neubauer from the East-West Center, USA, and co-director of APHERP, gives a Featured Presentation on "Recalculating Higher Education in the Asia Pacific Region within the Emerging Fourth Industrial Revolution". Professor Catherine Montgomery, University of Bath, UK answers questions following her Featured Presentation on the impact of innovation and entrepreneurship on education. Professor Yuto Kitamura, The University of Tokyo, Japan, gives a Featured Presentation on "The Impact of Internationalization of Higher Education in Asia on Cooperation Among Diverse Stakeholders: International Cooperation to Promote Entrepreneurship and Innovation".

Top: APHERP celebrates the moving of its secretariat from the East West Center (Hawai'i, USA) to Lingnan University (Hong Kong) with the unveiling of a ceremonial plaque at CHER–HongKong. The International Academic Forum (IAFOR) was excited to partner with APHERP for this event. After this successful conference, IAFOR is looking forward to future opportunities to work with APHERP.

Below: Professor Ka Ho Joshua Mok, Vice-President of Lingnan University (left), and Dr Joseph Haldane, Chairman and CEO of IAFOR (right) deliver closing addresses following the plenary sessions. The two both expressed that the conference had been a great success, and that they enjoyed seeing so many scholars from around the world coming together in international, interdisciplinary academic pursuits.

Bottom left: A trio of musicians from Lingnan University entertain delegates at the Welcome Reception. Many delegates noted they enjoyed the opportunity to network at the Welcome Reception, and that the music helped to create a relaxing, informal atmosphere. **Bottom right:** Detail from the CHER–HongKong Programme.

Top left: Dr Zachary Walker, of University College London's Institute of Education, delivers the opening keynote to the 10th Asian Conference on Education (ACE2018), held in Tokyo, and attended by more than 550 people. Dr Walker's insightful Keynote Presentation, titled "The Things that Do Not Change", explained the importance of flexibility in responding to learner needs, but also the need to implement best practices as demonstrated by research in the field. **Top right:** Dr Andy Curtis, from Anaheim University (USA), and 50th President of TESOL International, gives a humorous and moving account of his journey as an educator and scholar, in a Keynote Presentation titled "Moving Forward by Going Back: Not Changing but Innovating", drawing on both personal experience and on a wide variety of intellectual inspirations, including the current relevancy of Thomas Dewey's work from more than hundred years ago.

Bottom, clockwise from top left: Professor Keith W. Miller, University of Missouri-St. Louis (UMSL), USA, delivers a Keynote Presentation titled "Sophisticated Machines and Innovative Education: Who (or What) Will Thrive?" in which he spoke of the role of AI, robots and their relationship with students and teachers in an interactive, and thought provoking speech. Dr Liying Cheng, from Queen's University, Canada, gives a wide ranging Keynote Presentation on "High-Quality Classroom Assessment in Times of Change: From Purposes and Uses to Tasks and Environments", which looked at new and innovative methods of assessment. Professor Ted O'Neill of Gakushuin University (Japan) is flanked by founding IAFOR Journal of Education editor, Dr Bernard Montoneri of National Chengchi University (Taiwan), and current editor, Dr Yvonne Masters from the University of New England (Australia). Professor O'Neill moderated a lively Featured Panel on "Thriving in Publication: Ethical Guiding Principles for Academic Publication".

Top left: Professor Kay Irie, from Gakushuin University, Japan, speaks about delivering change in conservative institutions as part of the Featured Panel Presentation on "Leadership and Innovation", chaired by IAFOR Chairman, Dr Joseph Haldane (not pictured). **Top right:** Professor Ljiljana Markovic, Dean of the Faculty of Philology at the University of Belgrade, Serbia, who spoke of the challenges facing a developing country, responds to a question during the same panel.

Bottom, clockwise from top left: Dr Kristin Palmer, Director of Online Learning Programs at the University of Virginia, USA, in the Featured Panel Presentation titled "Leadership and Innovation", delivers a perspective from a major US public research institution. Dr Peter McCagg, Vice-President of Akita International University, Japan, a small but highly ranked college located in rural Japan, talks of disconnect between the university's more global facing aims and its relationship with the local community. Professor Ljiljana Markovic is interviewed by prominent Serbian TV anchor, Svetlana Gurbor of Pinkova TV. Distinguished Professor Tien-Hui Chiang, of Zhengzhou University, China, delivers a thought provoking and controversial Keynote Presentation titled, "Teacher Competences Function as the Discourse of International Competitiveness within the Institutionalized Milieu in the Epoch of Globalization".

Top left: Professor Kaori Hayashi, a noted expert in the field of Japanese Media and Politics at The University of Tokyo, Japan, gives the opening Keynote Presentation on "Indifferent Publics – The Challenge of Japanese Media Today" at the ninth Asian Conference on Media, Communication & Film (MediAsia2018). **Top right:** Prominent Asian documentary filmmaker, Keiko Bang, gives a highly engaging multimedia Keynote Presentation on "Fearful Futures: Are we Awoke?". Bang has produced more than 50 award-winning documentary films, worked and for and with governments and non-profit agencies, undertaken projects to support refugees, and worked at some of the largest broadcast companies in the world, and she drew on this breadth of experience to deliver a truly memorable presentation.

Bottom, clockwise from top left: Professor Georg Adlmaier-Herbst, of the Berlin University of the Arts, Germany, delivers a Keynote Presentation titled "When All the Research Says Otherwise but Fear Remains: On the Role of Facts in Dealing with Future Fears", which looked at the intersections of psychology, behavior and media. Professor Yutaka Kubo from Waseda University, Japan, takes part in a Featured Panel Presentation on the state of film studies in Japan. The panel was moderated by Timothy W. Pollock, from Osaka Kyoiku University & Hagoromo University of International Studies, Japan, who also served on the Organising Committee for MediAsia2018, helped to make the conference so successful. Professor Chie Niita, also from Waseda University, was another panel participant. Professor Kubo and Professor Niita provided deep insights built on their many years of respective experience, and thoroughly engaged the audience in discussion.

The IAFOR Global Innovation & Value Summit (GIVS2018) was held in Tokyo, and brought together some of the biggest names in government and business in Japan. Organised in association with JWT and *The Wall Street Journal*, the conference considered and contextualised questions of innovation and value with a focus on innovation ecosystems in the global, regional and local ecosystem of Japan.

Top left: Telecommunications pioneer, Dr Sachio Semmoto, Chairman of RENOVA, Inc. and founder of DDI (later KDDI), delivers the opening Keynote Presentation at GIVS2018, recalling his experience of innovation in Japan in the privatisation of the telecom industry. **Top right:** Oki Matsumoto, Managing Director & Chairman of the Monex Group gives his views on how government can help encourage innovation by keeping its distance.

Clockwise from bottom left: Motoko Imada, President and Founder of media group, Infobahn, Inc., talks of the challenges and opportunities of being a woman in business in Japan; Dan Sloan, Founder of the Nissan Global Media Center moderates the morning Keynote Panel; Student volunteers from Gakushuin University help welcome delegates to GIVS2018.

If the phrase "innovate or die" is true, then these "shinisei" businesses must be considered to be the most innovative in the world. This "Innovation in Japan's Heritage Industries" plenary session at GIVS2018 explored how innovation happens within heritage companies and what can be gleaned from these practices and applied to organisations that aspire to be similarly sustainable over the long term.

Top left: Masao Hosoo, President (11th Generation), Hosoo Corporation, talks about how his textile company uses both tradition and cutting edge technology in its products. Top right: Reverend Takafumi Kawakami, Zen Priest & Vice Abbot, Shunkoin Temple, Kyoto, has lectured around the world, including at MIT, on mindfulness and the continued relevance and role of religion in changing times.

Below left: Shuji Nakagawa, President & Craftsman, Nakagawa Mokkougei, which makes wooden objects, speaks about using innovation to introduce a new generation to traditional implements by reimagining them.

Bottom left: Hiroko Koide, External Board Director of Mitsubishi Electric Company, and Board Director for Business Strategy and Marketing at Vicela Japan Co. chairs the panel discussion. **Bottom right:** Rumiko Obata, Executive Vice President, Obata Sake Brewery, speaks of the innovative production and promotion practices she has employed to keep tradition and the rural brewery flourishing.

Top left: Japanese firms have been regularly regarded as inwardly focused, and averse to overseas business and competition, but this is not accurate, as there are many notable exceptions, including that of Mr Yuzaburo Mogi, Honorary Chief Executive Officer & Chairman of the Board, Kikkoman Corp. One of the true business giants of the past century, Mr Mogi was responsible for introducing soy sauce to the US market postwar, and to the building of the company into the food manufacturing giant it is today. Here he recounts his experiences of opening a new market to a traditional product, and how he helped create that market.

The second plenary panel at GIVS2018, on "The Multinational View on Innovation (Inbound/Outbound)", explored how Japan's leading companies define, measure, manage and inspire innovation both domestically and overseas with representatives from several leading Japanese companies. Panelists included Jin Song Montesano, Chief Public Affairs Officer, LIXIL Corporation (pictured above), and clockwise from left below, Masafumi Ishibashi, Chief Marketing Officer, Nestle Japan; Mandali Khalesi, Toyota Global Head of Automated Driving Mobility and Innovation; Ludovico Ciferri, President, Advanet. The panel was chaired by Ross Rowbury, President of Edelman Japan.

Prime Minister Shinzo Abe has pinned the future of Japan's economy on innovation, and while heritage and existing businesses must plan an important role in this embrace of growth and change, everyone is looking to Japan's start-up sector as the key driver of Japan's future growth. In the "Entrepreneurial Innovation in Japan" session at GIVS2018, panelists explored the unique elements of Japan's start-up culture, and how this is driving or dampening the country's future innovativeness.

Above: Kei Shimada, Director of Innovation, at IBM Innovation and Incubation Labs (left) and Tamaki Sano, General Manager of the Business Creation Department at Kirin Company, Ltd. (right) talk about creating and encouraging innovation and entrepreneurship within large corporations.

Below left: David Milstein, Partner, Head of Japan, Eight Roads Ventures, and prominent venture capitalist speaks positively of the investment environment of Japan. **Below right and bottom:** Marco Koeder, Digital Business Director at J. Walter Thompson, Japan chairs the panel, where David M. Uze, Co-Founder & CEO, Trillium Secure, Inc., strongly disagrees with the positive views of Japan's start-up environment, comparing it unfavourably with Silicon Valley.

Driving innovation and value creation across all earlier panels at GIVS2018 are the laws, regulations and overall policies set in place by the central and regional governments. Simultaneously, Japan's educational foundation is built on creating the proper environment and launching pad for innovative research and new entrepreneurs and innovators who will drive the future of innovation growth. This session explored how the Japanese government, as well as educational institutions, are working to foster both the spirit and environment to foster and develop future innovations.

Top left: Yoshimasa Hayashi, Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology (2017-2018), & Member of the House of Councillors, Japan, talks as part of the panel, and outlined how the Ministry is preparing for "Society 5.0", where Artificial Intelligence both destroys and creates opportunities and employment. **Top right:** Yoko Ishikura, Professor Emeritus, Hitotsubashi University, Japan, and Member of the Global Future Council at the World Economic Forum speaks on the need for immediate action to encourage innovation in Japan.

Clockwise from left below: Kosuke Motani, Chief Senior Economist of the Japan Research Institute, talks about regional regeneration in Japan in depopulated areas; Eikei Suzuki, Governor of Mie Prefecture, Japan, responds with success stories from Mie; David Hajime Kornhauser, Director of Global Communications, Kyoto University, Japan, moderates the session; Yoshiaki Ishii, Director of the Science, Technology and Innovation Bureau at the Cabinet Office gives another government view.

Above (and bottom left): Geoffrey Wexler, Chief, International Division, Studio Ponoc, Japan, and formerly of Studio Ghibli and Walt Disney, moderates the final session at GIVS2018, weaving together the insights and discussions from all previous sessions, and encouraged the remaining panelists to answer the key question under discussion throughout the entire Symposium: What is truly driving innovation and innovativeness in Japan today, and how will this develop and grow in the future?

Below left: Professor Philip Sugai, Professor, Doshisha University, Graduate School of Business, Japan, and Director of the OSIPP-IAFOR Research Center's Innovation and Value Initiative at Osaka University thanks delegates for attending the event.

Below right: Peter Landers, Tokyo Bureau Chief of *The Wall Street Journal* delivers a very thoughtful overview of the GIVS2018 summit in his closing remarks. *The Wall Street Journal* was the official partner of the summit.

Above left: Dr Alex Aguilar, Vice Rector for Outreach and Internationalisation at the University of Barcelona (left) and Dr Joseph Haldane, IAFOR Chairman and CEO, welcome delegates to The IAFOR International Conference on the City (CITY2018) held concurrently with The IAFOR International Conference on Global Studies (GLOBAL2018). The conference theme was "Fearful Futures" and the uncertain political future of the global city of Barcelona provided a stimulating backdrop for this conversation to unfold. **Above right:** Internationally acclaimed novelist and journalist, Liz Byrski of Curtin University, Australia, delivers a Keynote Presentation, considering her love-hate relationship with various cities in which she has lived, the reasons for fleeing from them, and the physical and emotional effects of being in any city. This address was a part of a "Cities we Fled" panel that also included addresses by Professor Sue Ballyn **(opposite page above right)** and Professor Donald Hall **(opposite page bottom right)**.

Below (clockwise from top left): Dr Bill Phillips delivers a Keynote Presentation on "Catalonia's Referendum on Independence from Spain", contextualising the political crisis in Catalonia as part of a panel on the subject. Dr Philips is head of the English and German Studies Department, and teaches English literature and culture, at the University of Barcelona, and also serves as a local councillor. Dr Cornelis Martin Renes delivers a thought-provoking keynote address, "¡A España no hay presos políticos! / In Spain there are no Political Prisoners!", that looked at the way in which the Spanish government handled political and legal issues around the Catalan independence referendum. Dr Montserrat Camps-Gaset, a member of the Board of the University of Barcelona, and a Catalan native responds to questions on the issue of separatism and identity in Spanish politics, while Michael Strubell contributes a poignant analysis as a panelist in a Featured Panel Presentation "The Way and Wherefore of Spain's Current Political Crisis: Catalonia… Again".

Above (from left to right): Professor Cynthia Schmidt-Cruz, Director of the Center for Global and Area Studies at the University of Delaware, after her her Keynote Presentation "Writing the City: Buenos Aires in New Millennium Crime Fiction", which looked at true crime as inspiration for fictional explorations. Phil Ball delivers a thought-provoking Keynote Presentation on "Football, Politics and the City". Mr Ball is one of the world's foremost football journalists, who has written award-winning and bestselling books during his career as a sports journalist. Professor Emerita Sue Ballyn, Founder and Honorary Director of the Centre for Australian and Transnational Studies Centre at the University of Barcelona, responds to questions from the audience during the Featured Panel Presentation "Cities we Fled".

Below (from left to right): Writers Phil Ball, Gloria Montero and Liz Bryski on a very wide-ranging panel entitled "How Can Writers Respond when the Future Looks Fearful?". Gloria Montero is a world-renowned novelist, playwright and poet, especially known for her play *Frida K.*, which has been performed globally.

Bottom right: Professor Donald Hall, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Sciences & Engineering at the University of Rochester, delivers remarks as part of the "Cities we Fled" panel, where he talks of the societal, racial and generational fissures in the Deep South of the United States in the 1960s and 1970s. **Bottom left:** Conference attendees pose for a group shot outside the Aula Magna of the University of Barcelona.
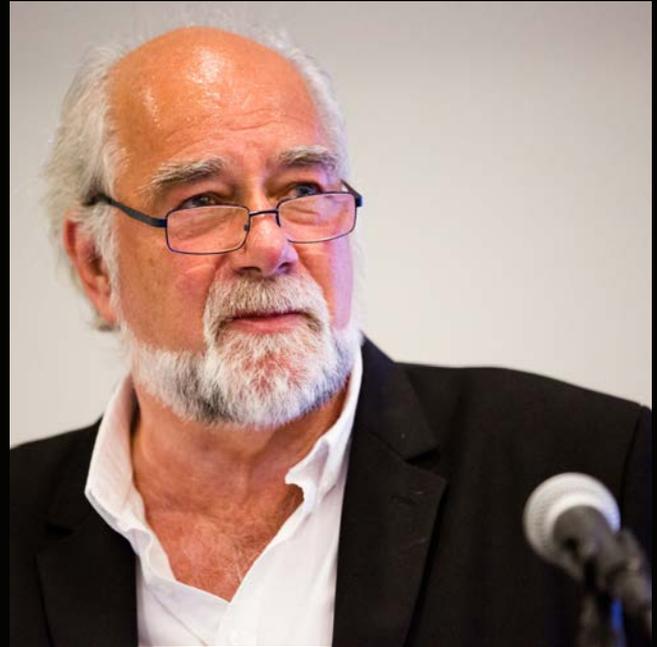
Above left: Dr Thomas G. Endres responds to audience questions after his Keynote Presentation, "Classic Rock in the Year of Revolt: Using the Illusion of Life to Examine the Hits of 1968" at The European Conference on Media, Communication & Film 2018 (EuroMedia2018), held in parallel with The European Conference on Arts & Humanities 2018 (ECAH2018), in Brighton. Dr Endres is head of the School of Communication at the University of Northern Colorado, USA, and Executive Director and Editor-in-Chief of the Society for the Academic Study of Social Imagery. **Above right:** Professor Bruce Brown of the Royal College of Art, UK, delivers a wide-ranging and powerful Keynote Presentation on "Design and Democracy". Underscoring the "Fearful Futures" conference theme, Professor Brown presented ideas about how art and design intersect with politics and freedom, and how advancing technology impacts these relationships.

Below left: Dr James Rowlins enjoying the audience discussion following his Feature Presentation & Film Screening at The European Conference on Media, Communication & Film 2018 (EuroMedia2018). Dr Rowlins is currently a lecturer in the Humanities and the Arts Department at the Singapore University of Technology and Design, Singapore, which was established in collaboration with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), USA. As Founding Director of the Brighton Rocks Film Festival, Dr Rowlins discussed the triumphs and challenges of starting a new film festival in the digital age before screening the "Best Short Film" of the 2018 Brighton Rocks Film Festival, *Alexanderplatz*, directed by Mark Nelson (below right), who is seen taking questions from the audience about his film.

Bottom: Delegates line up for a group photo outside the conference venue.

Above left: Dr Eddie Bruce-Jones, Deputy Dean at Birkbeck College School of Law, University of London, gives an engaging Keynote Presentation on "Contemporary Continuities: Racism, Populism and Migration" at The European Conference on the Social Sciences 2018 (ECSS2018) which was held in parallel with The European Conference on Sustainability, Energy & the Environment 2018 (ECSEE2018). Dr Bruce-Jones discussed ideas related to race in British colonialism, law, and populism drawing on his experience as a scholar of legal history. **Above right:** Professor Matthew Weait delivers a profound Keynote Presentation entitled "HIV – Environmental Phenomenon or Bodily Harm?". Dr Weait, who is Professor of Law and Society, and Dean of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences at the University of Portsmouth, in the UK, talked about societal and individual responses to the criminalisation of HIV and the stigma attached to the disease.

Below (clockwise): A group photo of attendees outside the conference venue. Dr Tom Houghton has a relaxed conversation with other delegates at The European Conference on Sustainability, Energy & the Environment 2018 (ECSEE2018) before giving his Keynote Presentation "Innovation for Low Carbon Energy: Are Power Utilities Ready?". Dr Houghton, who has recently established a training program in Renewable Energy for Developing Countries with UNITAR, is Director of the MBA (Oil & Gas) at Curtin Graduate School of Business, Australia. The magnificent Royal Pavilion in Brighton, designed by John Nash and inspired by the Indo-Saracenic style of India.

Above left: Dr George D. Chryssides, Honorary Research Fellow in Contemporary Religion at the University of Birmingham, enjoying discussion with the audience after his Keynote Presentation "Unchanging Truth? – Not in the Study of Religion" at The European Conference on Ethics, Religion & Philosophy 2018 (ECERP2018). Dr Chryssides presented ideas on modern spirituality and the concept of change in the study of religion. Drawing on his vast experience, from completing his doctorate at Oxford, in 1974, to being Head of Religious Studies at the University of Wolverhampton, UK, from 2001 to 2008, Dr Chryssides was able to give in-depth analysis of how views on religion change through time. This Keynote Presentation underscored the conference theme "Surviving and Thriving in Times of Change". **Above right:** Held concurrently with ECERP2018, The European Conference on Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences 2018 (ECP2018) shared the same "Surviving and Thriving in Times of Change" theme. Here, Professor David Putwain delivers his Keynote Presentation, "Surviving High-stakes Exams: Do Teachers Help or Hinder?". As Director for the Centre of Educational Research in the School of Education at Liverpool John Moores University and Chair of the Psychology of Education Section of the British Psychology Society, Professor Putwain is a noted expert on the psychology of education, and the audience showed a keen interest in the lively discussion following the address.

Below: Dr Joseph Haldane, Chairman and CEO of IAFOR, poses with conference scholarship award winners.

Bottom: Delegates outside the conference venue enjoying the summer sun in a group photo.
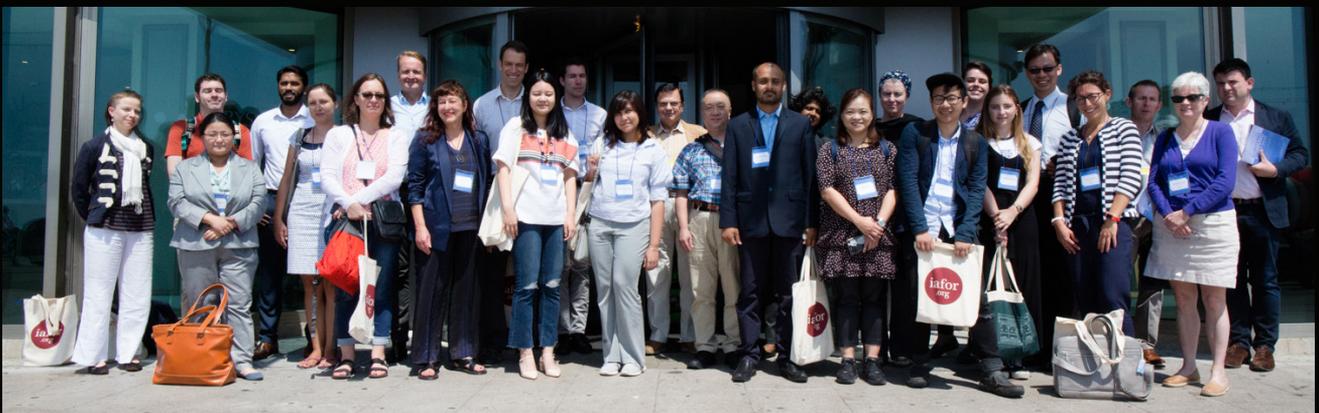
Above left: The Karl Mannheim Chair of Sociology of Education at University College London's Institute of Education, Professor Louise Archer gives an insightful Keynote Presentation, entitled "'It's Interesting, but Not for Me': Understanding what Shapes Student Subject Choice and Career Aspirations Age 10-18", to delegates at The European Conference on Education (ECE2018), and answers questions from an engaged audience. ECE2018 was held in parallel with The European Conference on Language Learning (ECLL2018). **Above right:** Dr Annamaria Pinter, of the University of Warwick, answers questions following her Keynote Presentation, "Children Working as Co-Researchers and Researchers – Possibilities and Challenges". Dr Pinter shared thoughts from her books and publications on second language acquisition in childhood.

Below (clockwise): Professor Anne Burns delivers her Keynote Presentation at ECLL2018, "Teacher Tales: Context-Embedded Language Teacher Professional Development" in which she discusses sustaining teacher professionalism, and professional development accounting for location. Professor Burns, armed with scholarship and international teaching experience, shared insights into the value of learning in the context of where one works. Dr Björn Åstrand, of Sweden's Umeå University, delivers his Keynote Presentation "Teaching in Times of Change – To Nurture the Essentials for a Thriving Education", before a large and engaged audience. Professor Mario Novelli, from the University of Sussex, UK, enjoys the discussion after his Keynote Presentation, "Education, Conflict & Peacebuilding: Transcending Negative Peace, Peace Education & the Global Education Agenda". Professor Novelli shared findings from his research for UNICEF on education in times of conflict and how it connects to peacebuilding. Professor Brian Hudson, Professor of Education and Head of the School of Education and Social Work at the University of Sussex, and an Organising Committee member, addresses the audience at ECE2018.
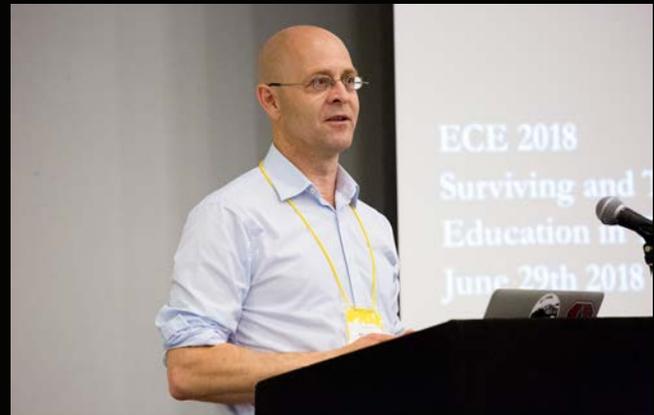
Above: The Asian Conferences on Cultural Studies (ACCS2018) and Asian Studies (ACAS2018) were held concurrently under the theme "Fearful Futures: Cultural Studies and the Question of Agency in the Twenty-First Century" at the Art Center of Kobe in May. Here Haruko Satoh chairs a plenary panel titled "Fearful Futures: Rescuing Asian Democracy". Professor Satoh is professor at Osaka University's School of International Public Policy (OSIPP) where she lectures on Japan's relations with Asia and identity in international relations, and co-director of the OSIPP-IAFOR Research Centre. The panelists from left to right are Colin Dürkop, Visiting Fellow at Kyoto University, Japan and formerly of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS); Pavin Chachavalpongpun, a leading Thai public intellectual, who is also associate professor at Kyoto University's Center for Southeast Asian Studies; and Takuma Melber, coordinator of the Master's programme Transcultural Studies Programme at The University of Heidelberg.

Below left: Helen Gilbert, Professor of Theatre at Royal Holloway, University of London, delivers a keynote on "Indigenous Resurgence and Environmental Justice on the Global Stage". **Below right:** Vinay Lal is Professor of History and Asian American Studies at UCLA, and one of the world's foremost scholars of Indian history, historiography, and culture in India. In a wide-ranging lecture on "The Challenge of the Global South" he highlighted what he termed the challenge of Bandung, which is to try to understand whether the Global South can mount an intellectual and socio-cultural defence that would facilitate the conditions for an ecologically genuine survival of plurality. **Bottom left:** Poet and academic Tammy Lai-Ming Ho of Hong Kong Baptist University answers questions following her keynote on "Poetic Resistance and Empowerment", which looked at how Western literature and culture are incorporated into the expression of a unique Hong Kong identity. **Bottom right:** Donald E. Hall, Dean of Lehigh University's College of Arts and Sciences, delivers a keynote presentation discussing the city of his birth: Birmingham, Alabama (USA), which encouraged the audiences to consider their own relationship with their own cities as sites of pleasure and pain.

Kansai Resilience Forum 2019

On February 22, 2019, the Government of Japan, in collaboration with The International Academic Forum (IAFOR), held the Kansai Resilience Forum 2019, which became a major international and interdisciplinary platform for extensive discussion on resilience and its role in society, the globalising economy and disaster risk reduction.

The Kansai Resilience Forum took place at the Hyogo Prefectural Museum of Art, Kobe, comprised of three panel sessions on Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy, Resilience and Society, and Resilience and the Globalising Economy as major topics, and culminating in a Special Keynote Presentation by world renowned architect, Tadao Ando, who designed the event venue following the Great Hanshin Earthquake of 1995 as a symbol of both renewal and recovery.

The Forum was opened by Tomoaki Ishigaki of the Prime Minister's Office of Japan on behalf of the Government of Japan; and Joseph Haldane, Chairman and CEO of IAFOR, who highlighted the significance and timeliness of the discussion for both Japan and the global community.

kansai-resilience-forum.jp

Panel I: Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy

Panel Session I addressed the issues of disaster risk reduction strategies and how Japan can aid other disaster-prone areas. It was moderated by **Peng Er Lam** of the National University of Singapore, whose central point was that resilience is created through joint efforts of the local communities, national governments and international collaboration of regions under threat of natural disasters.

Yuki Matsuoka, the Country Head of The United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), Japan, shared, among other issues, the UN's experience and expertise in disaster risk management speaking about the "shift from considering stakeholders as vulnerable victims to agents of change and focus on empowerment and inclusion" in building up resilience.

Shotta Hattori of Kozo Keikaku Engineering, Japan, spoke about simulated evacuations and the social value of their results which help study social psychology and human behaviour in times when disasters hit people's habitats.

Satoru Oishi of Kobe University / RIKEN, Japan, gave insight into how supercomputers and other state-of-the-art technologies are used for enhancing urban planning, evacuation and rescue strategies through complex modelling. Kobe is home to the K computer, one of the world's most powerful supercomputers.

Ljiljana Markovic of the University of Belgrade, Serbia, stressed the role of lifelong education in building up a resilient society. She also laid special emphasis on invaluable support the people of Serbia have been receiving from Japan in terms of rescue assistance, healthcare development and educational exchange, underlining the importance of international cooperation. As a way of recognising this aid, when Japan was struck by the March 11, 2011 earthquake, the Serbian people responded quickly and generously and were among the largest European donors of aid to Japan.

Haruko Satoh of Osaka University, Japan, summarised the panel by underlying the importance and timeliness of the Forum which has been able to showcase how Japan approaches disaster risk management, how it bounces back, what experience it has and most importantly how this is shared with the rest of the world.

Panel II: Resilience & Society

Panel Session II had Resilience and Society as its theme and was chaired by **Richard Lloyd Parry**, the Asia Editor of The Times, who has covered tsunamis and nuclear disasters in Japan, among other topics. He looked at the role of resilience in society, both positive and negative, in response to emotionally difficult situations.

Tomohide Atsumi, a professor of psychology at the Faculty of Human Sciences of Osaka University, Japan, addressed the issue of volunteerism and human support in dealing with the aftermath of natural disasters. He gave an example of the Pay-It-Forward Network, when the survivors of a previous disaster help those of the current one. He spoke of how this volunteerism organically occurred in Kobe in 1995, and of how this has become more formalised in the present day.

(Continued on the following page.)

Hidenobu Sumioka of Hiroshi Ishiguro Laboratory, Japan, spoke about the help of robots in increasing resilience in society, showcasing the effectiveness of robots through interpersonal touch in interaction with elderly people, children and those who need stress relief. An interesting finding of the Laboratory is that their Telenoids, robots with a minimal human design, can be successfully used across cultures, which was proven in an experiment at a caretaking facility in Denmark. Japan is a world-leader in robotics and AI, and in an aging society, such technologies can help augment the human experience.

Hiroshi Okumura of Kobe University, Japan, stressed the significance of "memory preservation in a stricken area for the formation of a strong community against a disaster" as historical records are pivotal for accumulating and sharing experience. This is especially important in areas ravaged by both human and man-made disasters and has implications and lessons far beyond Japan.

Monty P. Satiadarma of Tarumanagara University, Indonesia, looked at the concept of resilience from a psychological angle, explaining how natural disasters affect people's mental and emotional state and giving practical advice on how to deal with survivors. Dr Satiadarma is a leading clinical psychologist who treated children suffering PTSD following the 2004 Aceh earthquake and tsunami.

Lowell Sheppard, Asia Pacific Director of the HOPE International Development Agency, Japan, used the example of tsunami stones, benchmarks that reminded people of the traditional lines below which it is unsafe to build, to examine the role and importance of oral history and education in passing on ancient experiences.

A lively discussion followed the panel addressing the questions of the importance of leadership in resilience, how disasters can change societies, what changes are necessary for Japanese society and how modern technology and robots could be implemented in disaster management in more efficient ways.

Panel III: Resilience & the Globalising Economy

The third panel was dedicated to the correlation and interplay between resilience and the globalising economy. The panel was chaired by **Brad Glosserman** of Tama University, Japan, who raised the issue of globalisation changing the ways societies are organised. He stressed that facing various problems that modernisation brings, combined with exposure to natural disasters, Japan might well see resilience and promotion of resilience as its national purpose in a postindustrial and postmodern world.

Atsushi Iizuka of Kobe University / RIKEN, Japan, talked about the partial application of big data and super computers in enhancing the resilience of cities and emphasized the importance of private/public partnerships that allow investment in big urban projects to make cities safer, better and smarter.

Ray Klein of Tekinvest KK, Japan, looked at various perceptions of resilience and its representation in the Japanese society. He outlined that resilience can be traced in how Japan manages its growth and aging of its population, in revitalisation and modernisation of older areas, and in how newer generations approach traditions.

(Continued on the following page.)

Thomas Mayrhofer of the Intercontinental Hotels Group, Japan, spoke on how the hospitality industry can help by becoming an active actor in the community in times of crisis, opening its doors to survivors and providing supplies and shelter to them. He also stressed the major role of communication between national and regional services and international tourists, and explained despite difficulties. Japan was able to quickly recover its key transportation and economic infrastructure from the heavy rain and typhoon last year.

Takenosuke Yasufuku of Kobe Shushinkan Breweries, Japan, situated in the largest sake production region in Japan, talked about how damage caused to his brewery was devastated by the earthquake of 1995, and reopened in 1997 after strenuous effort. He underlined the role of business in coping with the aftermath of natural disasters showcasing how the brewery supplied local communities with basic necessities such as water from their processing facility.

Tasuku Kuwabara of McKinsey & Company, Japan, spoke about how resilience matters for Japan's development, and its potential in further growth and innovation. He stressed that Japan not only recovers from natural disasters, but also moves further in its development using distinctive technologies that should be shared both inside and outside the country.

The panel was followed by an in depth discussion on the perception of resilience as a concept in and outside Japan and what is unique to Japan and could be exported to the outside world; whether there is a platform for Japanese communities, businesses and individuals to share the experience gained in natural disasters; whether Japanese resilience is effective for international guests, workers and students inside the country, who should be the agent to enhance resilience and decide how it should be communicated to the local and international community.

Special Keynote Presentation: Tadao Ando

The Forum closed with a Special Keynote Presentation by world-famous architect **Tadao Ando**, who emphasised the link between art, architecture and resilience and its impact on communities, and the role each member of a community can play in increasing social resilience, stressing the importance of education. The Hyogo Prefectural Museum of Art was designed by Tadao Ando after the Great Hanshin Earthquake of 1995 as a symbol of memorial and overcoming tragedy, as well as one of beauty, looking to the future. The Director of the Hyogo Prefectural Museum of Art, **Yutaka Mino**, a renowned museum director and curator, moderated the session.

The Kansai Resilience Forum provided a platform for re-examining resilience from interdisciplinary perspectives and paradigms, from the abstract concept to the concrete, with contributions from thought leaders in business, academia and government. The discussions were wide-ranging, in-depth and thought-provoking. Participants echoed the views from different perspectives that Japan is always working to improve, leads the world in disaster risk management and response. They also pointed out that Japan can share its experiences and expertise with the world, through its continued engagement in business and development, and in such forums as these.

We thank all of those who took part in the Kansai Resilience Forum 2019, and would like to express our gratitude to Osaka University, Kobe University, and the Hyogo Prefectural Museum of Art.

For more information please visit: kansai-resilience-forum.jp

Photography by Thaddeus Pope, IAFOR.

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Key Deadlines for Presenters:

Early Bird Abstract Submission Deadline: June 28, 2019
Final Abstract Submission Deadline: August 29, 2019

Early Bird Registration Deadline: July 25, 2019
Advance Registration Deadline: August 29, 2019
Regular Registration Deadline: September 26, 2019

CHER2019 is co-organised by IAFOR, APHERP & Lingnan University

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Innovation and Value Initiative

www.iafor.org/innovation-and-value-initiative/

Innovation and Value Initiative

More than ever, solutions to the transnational challenges, from climate change, sustainability to refugee crises, are in need of radically new approaches that depart from the present institutional limitations of global governance. Interdisciplinary and cross-sector collaboration, between science/technology and the humanities or public and private sectors, in search of new values and models of how we conduct businesses, produce food or even live, are recognised widely as the way forward, as has been demonstrated in the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) that usefully combines the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals (public) and Global Compact (private sector).

Moreover, as the world confronts the limits of Western concepts of innovation and the value that these bring, other unique, sustainable and inclusive models of innovation may have important and globally applicable lessons that could guide the future of innovation and value creation initiatives around the world. Even though global connectivity has been greatly enhanced, there are local or regional pockets of ecosystems with demonstrated capacities to survive over centuries, and yet these are hardly recognised or properly integrated into the theoretical underpinnings that inform international practices and policies.

As a way to take part in this global endeavour to renovate the current international system and create new values, the IAFOR Research Centre is proud to announce the Innovation and Value Initiative that will start as a three nodes project in the following areas: Value and International Economy, Value and International Politics and Value and Social Innovation.

Lead Researchers

- Haruko Satoh – Professor, OSIPP, Osaka University, Japan
- Philip Sugai – Professor, Doshisha University, Graduate School of Business, Japan
- Toshiya Hoshino – Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations

About the Initiative

The purpose of the Innovation and Value Initiative is to explore the drivers, processes and outcomes of innovation and value creation across countries, markets, industries and sectors and identify the drivers that foster the most healthy innovation and value-creating ecosystems across (1) heritage businesses, (2) multinational companies, (3) entrepreneurial startups, (4) educational institutions, (5) governments, (6) NGOs and NPOs. This initiative will also foster mature conversation between leaders across these fields and industries, and will address the questions of "what is innovation?", "what is value?" "what are innovation ecosystems?" and what we mean by these terms in context.

The initiative will be comprised of the following elements: research, education, dissemination (working papers, workshops and conferences), and initiate collaborative implementation projects with businesses, local, regional or international NPOs and/or international organisations (for example, the humanitarian use of blockchain technology). The three nodes, "Value and International Economy", "Value and International Politics", and "Value and Social Innovation" will have each have its independent research component, but the researchers will also work closely to share findings, team teach for classes at OSIPP, integrate their works at implementation level or producing policy recommendations where possible and practicable, and plan new collaborative projects.

Project Nodes and Teams

Value and International Economy

Lead Researcher

• Philip Sugai – Professor, Doshisha University, Graduate School of Business, Japan

Associated Researcher(s)

• John Beck – President, North Star Leadership Group

Value and International Politics

Lead Researcher

• Haruko Satoh – Professor, OSIPP, Osaka University, Japan

Associated Researchers

• Toshiya Hoshino – Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations
• Peng-Er Lam – Senior Research Fellow, East Asian Institute, National University of Singapore, Singapore

Value and Social Innovation

Lead Researcher

• Toshiya Hoshino – Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations

Innovation and Value Initiative
United Nations STI Forum 2018 Report

IAFOR collaborated with the United Nations in the hosting of a special session at the Third Annual Multi-stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals (STI Forum 2018) at the United Nations Headquarters in New York on June 6, 2018.

Dr Joseph Haldane, Chairman and CEO of IAFOR, co-moderated the Official Meeting, a roundtable session on Innovators and Investors, and focussed on questions at the intersection of innovation and value, including "Impact investing"; investments made into companies, organisations, and funds with the intention to generate social and environmental impact alongside a financial return. The chair of the meeting was Japanese Ambassador to the United Nations, His Excellency Dr Toshiya Hoshino.

Dr Haldane said: "For IAFOR, impact investing is a particular area of interest in regards to the funding of research in higher education, and dovetails with the work we will be doing within the IAFOR Research Centre at the Osaka School of International Public Policy (OSIPP) at Osaka University, as part of our new Innovation and Value Initiative, and also with The IAFOR Global Innovation & Value Summit 2018 (GIVS2018) to be held in Tokyo later this year." He added that "it is a great recognition of IAFOR to have been invited to collaborate, and we are honoured to have been asked to work with the United Nations at this important event, and look forward to working with the UN and other stakeholders in the support of Science, Technology and Innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals (STI-SDG)."

Dr Haldane, who teaches on the postgraduate Global Governance course at OSIPP, and is an Expert Member of the World Economic Forum in this area, was also keen to raise the issue of governance and policy implications of the uses of blockchain technology. In his introduction to the panel, he suggested that the use of blockchain, given its verifiability and the transparency of transactions might have a positive effect on systems of governance. This might be especially important at a time when the rules-based international system, exemplified by institutions such as the United Nations, are being challenged.

Image | Dr Joseph Haldane, Chairman and CEO of IAFOR, co-moderates a roundtable session on Innovators and Investors at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Reviewers

IAFOR depends on the assistance of a large number of international academics and practitioners who contribute in a variety of ways to our shared mission of promoting international exchange, facilitating intercultural awareness, encouraging interdisciplinary discussion and generating and sharing new knowledge. Our academic events would not be what they are without a commitment to ensuring that international norms of peer review are observed for our presentation abstracts. With thousands of abstracts submitted each year for presentation at our conferences, IAFOR relies on academics around the world to ensure a fair and timely peer review process in keeping with established international norms of double-blind peer review.

We are grateful for the time, effort and expertise donated by all our contributors.

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Sinai Health System, Canada
Dr Burak Cop
Istanbul Kültür University, Turkey
Dr Yen-Chun Fan
Taipei Medical University, Taiwan
Professor Tanja Hoff
Catholic University of Applied Sciences
Nortrhine-Westphalia, Germany

Dr Ulrike Kuhn
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Cologne, Germany
Dr Pardeep Kumar
Jawaharlal Nehru University, India
I-Po Lin
Oriental Institute of Technology, Taiwan
Dr Chitra S. Nair
K.N.M. Government Arts and Science College,
University of Kerala, India
Dr Nitida Sangsingkeo
Thammasat University, Thailand
Professor Pi-Lan Tsai
Chang Gung University of Science and
Technology, Taiwan
Dr Roland Watzka
University of Zurich, Switzerland

A-Z Index of Presenters

A-Z Index of Presenters

A-Z Index of Presenters

A-Z Index of Presenters

Notes

Notes

Notes

Tokyo, Japan, 2019

May 24–26, 2019

The Asian Conference on Cultural Studies
(accs.iafor.org)

The Asian Conference on Asian Studies
(acas.iafor.org)

October 25–27, 2019

The Asian Conference on
Media, Communication & Film
(mediasia.iafor.org)

October 31 – November 03, 2019

The Asian Conference on Education
(ace.iafor.org)

November 03, 2019

The Asian Undergraduate Research Symposium
(aurs.iafor.org)

Brighton, UK, 2019

July 05–06, 2019

The European Conference on
Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences
(ecp.iafor.org)

The European Conference on
Ethics, Religion & Philosophy
(ecerp.iafor.org)

July 09–10, 2019

The European Conference on the Social
Sciences
(ecss.iafor.org)

The European Conference on
Sustainability, Energy & the Environment
(ecsee.iafor.org)

July 12–13, 2019

The European Conference on Arts & Humanities
(ecah.iafor.org)

The European Conference on
Media, Communication & Film
(euromedia.iafor.org)

London, UK, 2019

July 19–21, 2019

The European Conference on Education
(ece.iafor.org)

The European Conference on
Language Learning
(ecll.iafor.org)

Hong Kong, 2019

November 08–10, 2019

The IAFOR Conference for Higher Education Research – Hong Kong
(cher-hongkong.iafor.org)

The Asian Conference on the Liberal Arts
(acla.iafor.org)

Hawaii, USA, 2020

January 10–12, 2020

The IAFOR International Conference on Education – Hawaii
(iicehawaii.iafor.org)

The IAFOR International Conference on Sustainability, Energy & the Environment – Hawaii
(iicseehawaii.iafor.org)

Singapore, 2020

February 07–09, 2020

South East Asian Conference on Education
(seace.iafor.org)

Tokyo, Japan, 2020

March 24 – March 26, 2020

The Asian Conference on Education & International Development
(aceid.iafor.org)

March 27 – March 29, 2020

The Asian Conference on Psychology & the Behavioral Sciences
(acp.iafor.org)

The Asian Conference on Ethics, Religion & Philosophy
(acerp.iafor.org)

March 28 – March 29, 2020

The Asian Conference on Aging & Gerontology
(agen.iafor.org)

March 30 – April 1, 2020

The Asian Conference on Language
(acl.iafor.org)

May 25 – May 27, 2020

The Asian Conference on the Arts & Humanities
(acah.iafor.org)

The Asian Conference on the Social Sciences
(acss.iafor.org)

May 28 – May 30, 2020

The Asian Conference on Cultural Studies
(accs.iafor.org)

The Asian Conference on Asian Studies
(acas.iafor.org)

Introducing the IAFOR Research Centre at Osaka University, Japan

The IAFOR Research Centre (IRC) is a politically independent, international and interdisciplinary think tank based at the Osaka School of International Public Policy (OSIPP), at Japan's Osaka University, that conducts and facilitates international and interdisciplinary research projects. The main focus is to encourage mutual international and intercultural understanding and cooperation in line with IAFOR's mission of encouraging interdisciplinary discussion, facilitating heightened intercultural awareness, promoting international exchange, and generating and sharing new knowledge.

The IRC helps to nurture and capacity build by encouraging students to take part in international conferences and research projects, in line with the Osaka University's Global 30 commitments from Japan's Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT).

For more information about the IAFOR Research Centre visit:
www.osipp.osaka-u.ac.jp/iaforresearchcentre/

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