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Author	古川 靖洋 Yasuhiro Furukawa 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(2006年07月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansai Gakuin University (as of July 1, 2006)
Title	ホワイトカラーの生産性とオフィス環境 The Productivity of White-collar Workers and the Workplace
Abstract	In this article, I studied the relationship between the productivity of white-collar workers and some workplace items. First of all, I summarized contents of workplace-related items by using principal component analysis. So, workplace-related items were composed of the office hardware component and the office software component, etc. From two times survey's results, the personal innovative items and the organizational flexibility items, etc. are important to improve the productivity of white-collar workers. At this time, newly I adopted workplace-related items for the survey to check the importance for the improvement of white-collar workers. Using QAQF, I found that workplace-related items contributed to the improvement of white-collar workers, but the personal innovative items and the organizational flexibility items, etc. were more important to improve the productivity of white-collar workers.
Author	デビッド・ゴードン David Gordon Professor of Social Justice, The University of Bristol (as of July 1, 2006)
Title	Poverty in Europe
Abstract	The problems of poverty and social exclusion have always had a prominent place on the policy agenda of the European Union. Each member country agreed at the Lisbon and Nice council meetings in 2000 to produce a National Action Plan against Poverty and Social Exclusion (NAPinc - <a href="http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/news/2001/jun/napsinc12001_en.html">http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/news/2001/jun/napsinc12001_en.html</a> ) in accordance with the agreed common objectives to take steps to make a decisive impact on the eradication of poverty by 2010. It was also agreed that Member States' policies for combating social exclusion should be based on an open method of co-ordination. The recent expansion of the European Union from 15 to 25 countries has resulted in the need for the European Union to re-assess its policies and practices with regard to poverty and social exclusion. This paper examines the extent and nature of poverty in the European Union at the beginning of the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century and briefly discusses some recent developments.
Author	マイケル・ヒーリー Michael Healey 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 客員教授(2006年07月1日現在) Visiting professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansai Gakuin University (as of July 1, 2006) Professor of The University of British Columbia (as of July 1, 2006)
Author	郭 美吟 Mei-Yin Kuo 関西学院大学大学院 総合政策研究科 博士課程前期課程(2006年07月1日現在) Doctoral student of the Graduate School of Policy Studies, Kwansai Gakuin University (as of July 1, 2006)
Author	山崎 優美子 Yumiko Yamasaki 関西学院大学大学院 総合政策研究科 博士課程前期課程(2006年07月1日現在) Doctoral student of the Graduate School of Policy Studies, Kwansai Gakuin University (as of July 1, 2006)
Title	Biodiversity and Endangered Species Conservation in Japan and Canada
Abstract	Both Canada and Japan have ratified the United Nations Convention on Biodiversity (CBD). In this article we compare legislation and policy for biodiversity conservation in the two countries. We focus on protected areas for biodiversity conservation and programs to restore endangered species. Canada has protected about 8% of its land base but has made little progress in establishing marine protected areas. Japan has protected about 14% of its land base and has established 64 marine protected areas. Unfortunately, the protected areas do not protect the majority of endangered species in either country. Canada began assessing species status in 1977 but did not pass a national endangered species act until 2003 and has recovery plans for only 24 of 292 species at risk. Japan published its national red data book of endangered species in 1991 and passed endangered species legislation in 1992, however, Japan has restoration programs for only 37 of 2389 species at risk. Japan's programs for restoring endangered species are better integrated across levels of government and engage the public more directly than those in Canada.
Author	オン・クオック・ライ On-Kwok Lai 関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授(2006年07月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansai Gakuin University (as of July 1, 2006)
Title	Differential Socio-Cultural Dynamics of Mobile E-Learning in a Globalizing World: Exploring the Forgotten Dimension of Nomadic Knowledge Hunting
Abstract	We are in a new epoch of learning and intellectual communication, mostly engaging in, with and by new media. This paper explores the e-learning dynamics with high mobility and flexibility in new knowledge economies. After an introduction on ICT mediated communication and the globalization processes, Section 2 critically examines the ways / modes of the (non-)application of new media technology in the classroom either as a substitute for face to face or as a flexible mode of delivery, beyond university settings. Social consequences of new media technology will be questioned and debated in Section 3, focusing on the impacts on the knowledge agencies (teachers and educational institutions), the end users (students assuming more education role), the pedagogical outcome of teaching and learning, as well as social consequences of the new knowledge revolution. The paper ends with critical remarks on the prospect of intellectual - knowledge communications in the mobile age in a globalizing world.

Author	松本 健一 Ken'ichi Matsumoto 関西学院大学大学院 総合政策研究科 博士課程後期課程(2006年07月1日現在) Doctoral student, Graduate School of Policy Studies, Kwansai Gakuin University (as of July 1, 2006)
Title	炭素の帰属価格に基づく炭素税の環境・経済分析 Environmental and Economic Analyses of the Carbon Tax Based on the Imputed Price of Carbon
Abstract	The effects of the worldwide differentiated-rate carbon tax based on the imputed price of carbon (ICT) are discussed in this paper. In order to reduce CO <sub>2</sub> emissions cost-effectively, the worldwide uniform-rate carbon tax (UCT) is one of the best methods. However, it is unacceptable for developing countries due to the heavy economic burdens. Then, the effects of ICT and UCT are compared here. Concretely speaking, ICT and UCT imposed on either all industrial sectors or the upper sectors respectively, namely two types of ICT and two types of UCT are compared from the policy viewpoint regarding influences on CO <sub>2</sub> and GDP using the applied general equilibrium model. Consequently, though less CO <sub>2</sub> emissions are reduced in the cases of two ICT than UCT that imposed on the upper sectors (UUCT), ICT generates positive GDP effects on developing countries unlike UUCT. Considering the importance of worldwide introduction of CO <sub>2</sub> abating policies and avoidance of excessive economic burdens on developing countries, ICT, especially that imposed on the upper sectors, have higher fairness among regions and policy effectiveness than UUCT.

### ● Policy Topics

Author	赤崎 まき子 Makiko Akasaki 株式会社エイ・ワークス 代表取締役(2006年07月1日現在)
Title	「地域から発信しよう! ~元気な名古屋のデジタル・コンテンツ事例」 Creating Digital Contents for the Activation of Local Cultures: A case study on the contents production of Nagoya City and Aichi Prefecture
Author	ルース・グッドマン Ruth Goodman Senior Social Worker, Baycrest Centre for Geriatric Care, MSW (as of July 1, 2006)
Title	Understanding Older People with Cognitive Changes: a Canadian Perspective